# Pitch-Text Praxisseminar Data Analytics for Business and Psychology

**Methods and Analysis**

To analyse the impact of stringency measures on happiness ratings for each year of the pandemic worldwide, we needed to gather our data from different resources. We accessed the happiness data from the open-source platforms Kaggle and GitHub which was made available by a research group that collected this data for the World-Happiness reports from 2019-2022. The ratings are the composite score of several indicators of happiness, such as freedom-to-make choices, health expectancy and others. The data on Covid was drawn from OurWorldInData.org, of which we used unique cases/deaths per million to account for population differences. The stringency data was provided by the Oxford University project called OxCGRT. They calculated a Government Stringency Index as the composite measure of nine of the response metrics, including among others school and workplace closures, restrictions on internal movement and stay-at-home requirements. In total, we obtained data for 115 countries.

As happiness was presented as a single measure for one year, we computed one single variable per year for the other variables at question. These were total death rates per million and the average stringency measures for each country per year.

Our primary outcome was happiness ratings for each country and our primary predictor was the stringency measure. We analysed this relationship for each year between 2020 and 2022. To account for countries being inherently “less happy” than others before the pandemic, we calculated the average happiness scores pre-pandemic and analysed the happiness change during the pandemic for each pandemic year from pre-pandemic levels. Thus our final visual output consisted of three sets of graphs, one for each year, for the relationship between happiness and stringency.