# Quality Of Living In World.

Nitesh Kumar Singh & Shashi Chandra 23rd December 2016

# Analysing the world Data in order to rank the countries according to the best standards of living.

#### Compendium:

The world has developed at a exploding pace. The countries had their respective trajectories that made them different on certain scales some exploited heavely such that its very hard to live and some very soothing. So in order to find the best and worst countries in terms of quality living we analysed the world [Data](http://data.worldbank.org/country) (Click on data) from the data provided by the world bank. From it we tried to answer some basic questions by looking at the plots and observing the data.

Primarily here we have tried to find countries dependening upon the basic requirements for having a standard life factors are as such as

#### \*Pollution:

-> The metric used to define the extent of pollution in every country used is CO2 emissions (kt) in every country data collected annually.

### \*Water availability:

-> To account for amount of water available we used Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources) of the country which highly depends upon amount of water available in country.

#### \*Kids mortality:

-> To see the growth or survival rates for infants we observed Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) of children made available by the world bank data.

#### \*Hospital Availability:

> To check for the type of medication available in country we used the no. of Hospital beds (per 1,000 people) available in each country.

#### \*Employment:

> Considering the job oppurtunities provided by a country so that people can have better standards of living we used Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (national estimate) that measures how much of people are employed in a total population to age ratio.

#### \*Migration:

-> Migration speaks a lot about the country for example if positive then it indicates that country provides better habitat if negative then the opposite. Hence we used Net migration data of a country.

### \*Old Age population:

-> This explains about the survival rates in a country upto 65 and more years so included "Population ages 65 and above (% of total)".

## \*Total Population:

-> This indicator gives an idea about the population of the country "Population, total".

#### \*Female Population:

-> The female population of a country indicates about the sex ratio which is very vital in order to predict country's policies towards female better or neglecting so included "Population, female (% of total)".

#### Libraries Used:

```
library(ggplot2)
library(RColorBrewer)
library(dplyr)

## ## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
    ## filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
    ## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

Entering The data of your choice as suited to your accommodation. Get year for which inference is to be made

```
searchyear <- as.numeric(2017)
##Year for which search is to be made : Entered 2017

predValue[1,] <- -1*predValue[1,]*as.numeric(9)
##Concern over pollution (1-10) : Entered Value 9

predValue[2,] <- predValue[2,]*as.numeric(8)
##Concern over water availability (1-10) :Entered value 8

predValue[3,] <- -1*predValue[3,]*as.numeric(8)
##Concern over Kids mortality (1-10) :Entered value 8

predValue[4,] <- predValue[4,]*as.numeric(10)
##Concern over Hospital availability (1-10) :Entered value 10

predValue[5,] <- predValue[5,]*as.numeric(9)</pre>
```

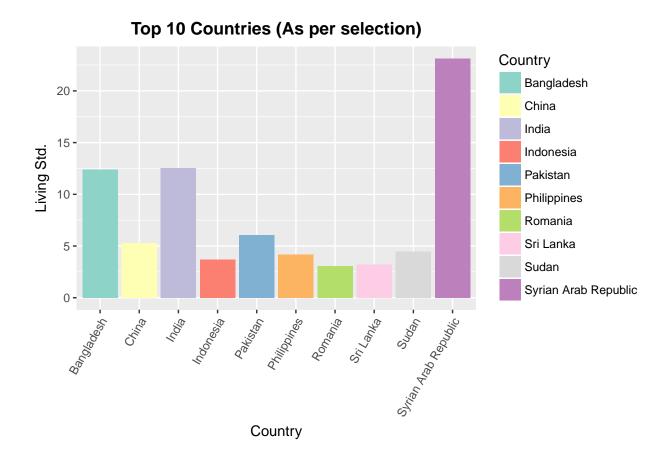
```
##Concern over Employment (1-10) : Entered value 9
predValue[6,] <- predValue[6,]*as.numeric(8)
##Concern over migration (1-10) :Entered value 8

predValue[7,] <- predValue[7,]*as.numeric(8)
##Concern over Old Age population (1-10) : Entered value 8
predValue[8,] <- -1*predValue[8,]*as.numeric(6)
##Concern over Total Population (1-10) :Entered value 6
predValue[9,] <- predValue[9,]*as.numeric(8)
##Concern over female Population (1-10) :Entered value 8</pre>
```

### List of countries based on priority from highest to lowest.

```
## [1] "Syrian Arab Republic" "India" "Bangladesh"
## [4] "Pakistan" "China" "Sudan"
## [7] "Philippines" "Indonesia" "Sri Lanka"
## [10] "Romania"
```

### Plotting where each country stands.



Here according to the inputted data and style of accomodation suited to the user it turns out that Syrian Arab Republic, meets the most of the very basic amenities required for survival or leading a decent life for him considering the prominent factors as survival rates, pollution, population, employment ratio ETC.