

# FIT3152 Data analytics

## Assignment 1

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**Title:** Analysis of country-level predictors of pro-social behaviours to reduce the spread of COVID-19 during the early stages of the pandemic

### Notes to marker:

- The main body of this report is just over 14 pages, with some long code blocks and outputs taking up much of the length. All other pages are the appendix, which include repeated code and outputs.
- Some lines of the code output (significant predictors and coefficients for rest-of-the-world models) on page 9 are too long and flow off the page. The full list of significant predictors and coefficients have been manually copied and pasted below the original output, and can also be seen in the visualisations on pages 10 and 14.

## Section 1

### 1(a)

The data in the file `PsyCoronaBaselineExtract.csv` is a reduced version of the data collected for the PsyCorona baseline study, a psychological survey investigating pro-social behaviours in different countries during the COVID-19 pandemic, by Van Lissa et al. (2002).

The following code is run to generate an individual subset of the data for my analysis. The data is then attached to the R search path for more convenient access to variables.

```
rm(list = ls())
set.seed(32685467)
cvbase <- read.csv("PsyCoronaBaselineExtract.csv")
cvbase <- cvbase[sample(nrow(cvbase), 40000), ]
attach(cvbase)
```

Important libraries to be used for the analysis is imported.

```
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
```

To get a good initial understanding of the dataset, the following code is run to learn about its features and properties.

```
dim(cvbase)
as.data.frame(sapply(cvbase, class)) # get data types of each column
summary(cvbase, na.rm = TRUE)
```

From the first two outputs, we learn that my individual dataset has 40,000 rows/entries (as specified in my parameters for `sample()`) and 54 columns. All columns contain integer data except for `coded_country`, which contains character data (full strings of country names), making it the only text attribute.

Based on the codebook extract, all columns except `employstatus`, `gender`, `age`, `edu` and `coded_country` columns contain ordinal data in the form of integers that code for degrees such as level of agreement, age group and education level. The integer values of the `gender`, `age` and `edu` columns code for different gender, age and education categories respectively. Only a maximum of one `employstatus` column can have a value of 1 in each entry, denoting that that is the employment status for that individual.

From the output of `summary()`, we learn that the numerical attributes have varied ranges. Survey questions that measure a one-sided degree of agreement range from 1 to a higher positive number such as 5 and 6, while those that evaluate a two-sided degree of agreement range from a negative number to its modulus.

For the only text attribute, `coded_country`, running the following code

```
sort(unique(cvbase$coded_country)) # get all country names
table(cvbase$coded_country)        # get number of entries for each country
# get maximum and minimum number of entries, and their corresponding countries
max(table(cvbase$coded_country))
which(table(cvbase$coded_country) == max(table(cvbase$coded_country)))
max(table(cvbase$coded_country))
which(table(cvbase$coded_country) == min(table(cvbase$coded_country)))
```

reveals that there are 110 unique country names (including NA) in this dataset, and that each country has varied numbers of entries (the United States of America has the most with 6952, while 18 countries only have 1).

There are missing values in each column, though this is expected as each question in the survey is optional to answer. The `employstatus` columns have the most missing values among them as each participant only chooses one of 10 categories. For my dataset, `employstatus_3` has the fewest missing values whereas `employstatus_8` has the most. This implies that most of the participants are employed and working at least 40 hours per week, whereas the smallest minority in terms of employment status is disabled people.

One interesting observation is that the mean of the age groups in this dataset is 2.893, which means most participants are aged 35-44 years. This may be because most working-class adults with stable lifestyles fall into this category, and hence are studied more to better understand relationships between the pandemic and societal and job insecurity.

## 1(b)

No pre-processing is necessary as this dataset is tidy, with no faulty values or entries. The NA values in the `employstatus` columns, however, can be replaced with 0 as these columns are different answers to the same question, and the only other possible value being 1. This makes it easier for linear regression to be performed on these attributes later on. The head of `cvbase` is included in the **Appendix** to keep this report concise.

```
for (i in 21:30) {
  cvbase[, i][is.na(cvbase[, i])] <- 0
}
```

## Section 2

### 2(a)

My focus country is the United States of America. To get a better view of how responses for the United States differ from other countries, bar charts are created for each group. The  $y$ -axis of each bar chart contains the survey question variables while the  $x$ -axis consists of the mean values of each question's responses. The following code creates the data frames for the mean values and plots the bar charts using `ggplot2`. `coded_country` is excluded as it is not a numerical attribute.

```
usa <- cvbase[coded_country == "United States of America", ]
rem <- anti_join(cvbase, usa)

means <- colMeans(usa[, !names(usa) %in% c("coded_country")], na.rm = TRUE)
usa_means <- data.frame(mean = means)

means <- colMeans(rem[, !names(rem) %in% c("coded_country")], na.rm = TRUE)
rem_means <- data.frame(mean = means)
```

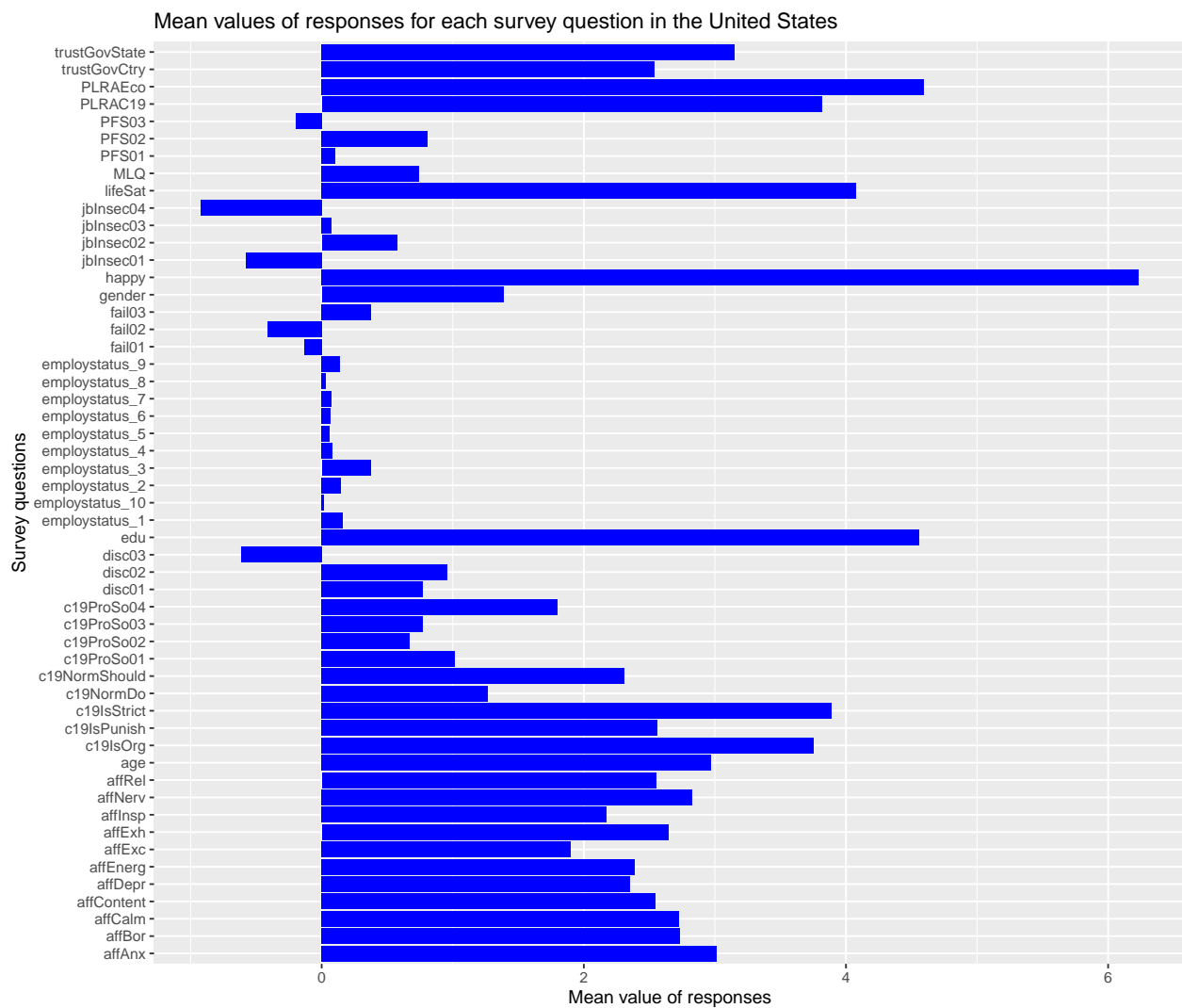
```

usa_plot <- ggplot(usa_means) +
  geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = rownames(usa_means), y = mean), stat = "identity",
    fill = "blue") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(x = "Survey questions", y = "Mean value of responses",
    title = "Mean values of responses for each survey question in the United States")

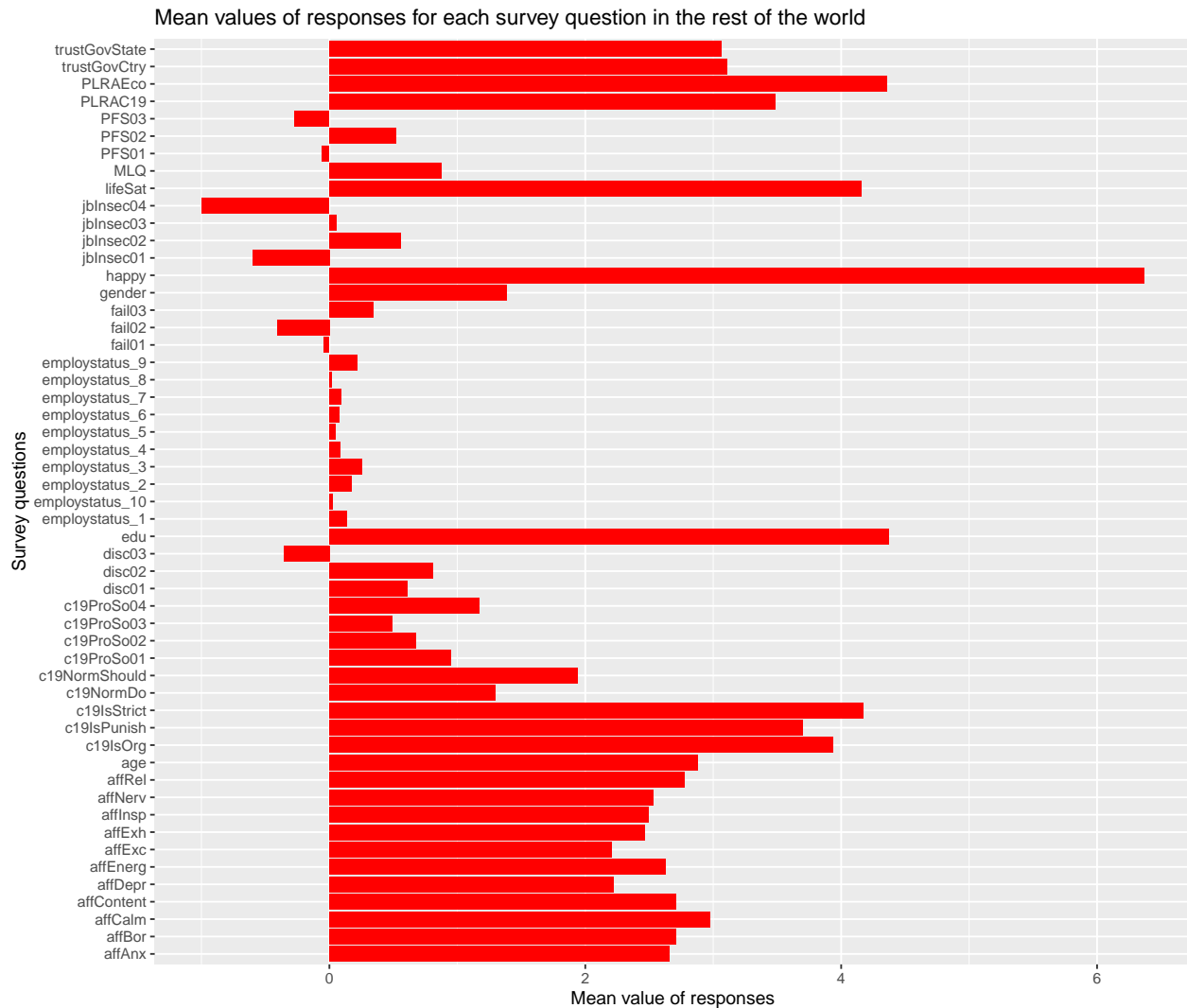
rem_plot <- ggplot(rem_means) +
  geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = rownames(rem_means), y = mean), stat = "identity",
    fill = "red") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(x = "Survey questions", y = "Mean value of responses",
    title = "Mean values of responses for each survey question in the rest of the world")

```

usa\_plot



rem\_plot



At first glance, participant responses in the United States is similar to that of the remaining countries as a group. The most notable difference is in the responses for PFS01. The possible responses for this question range from -2 (strongly disagree) to 2 (strongly agree). In the United States, the mean response is a positive number, while the same for other countries is a negative number, the only such difference among all variables.

## 2(b)

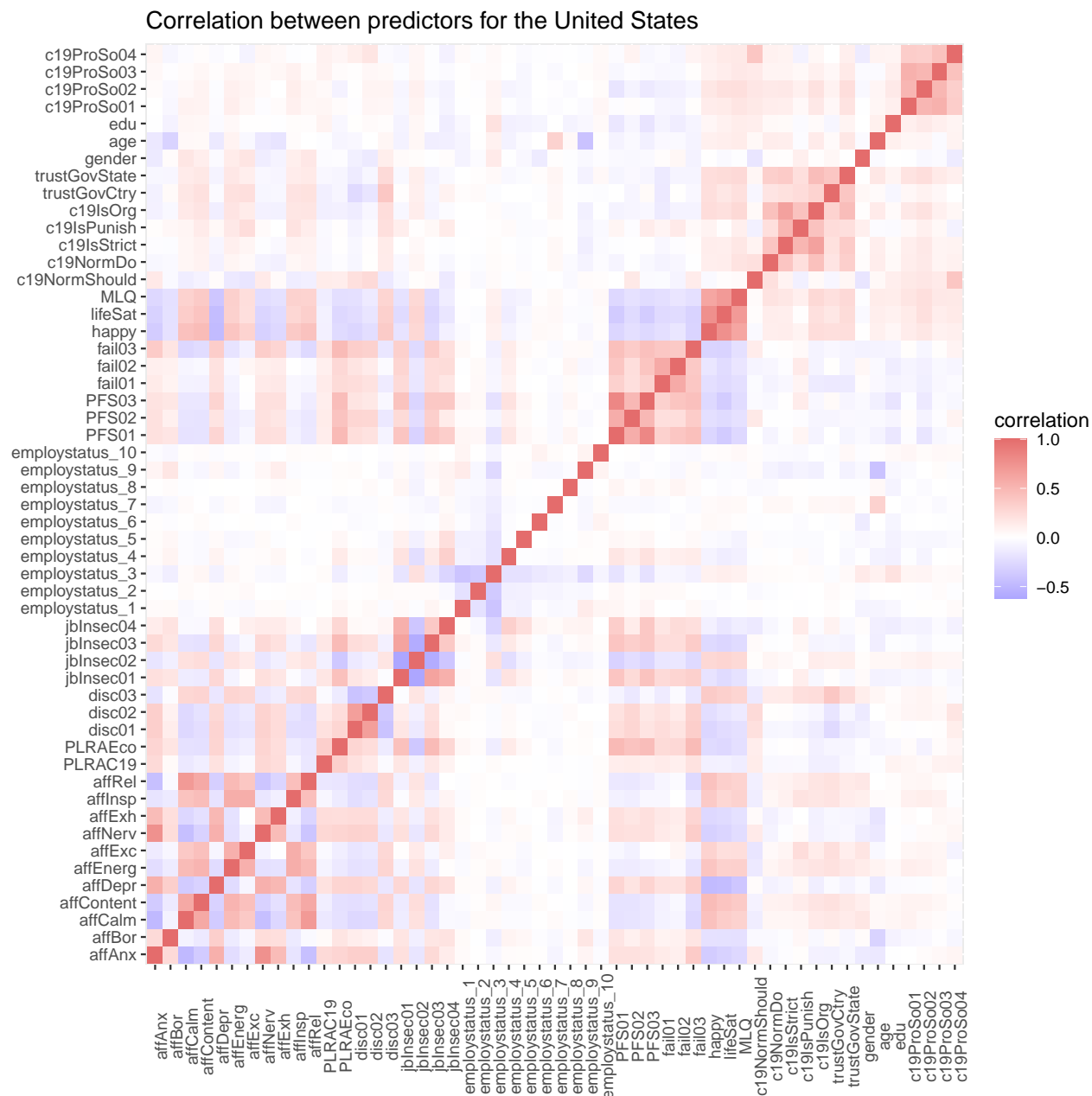
An initial look is taken at the correlation between predictor and pro-social attitude for the United States. The `cor()` function is used and the correlation matrix is visualised with a heatmap.

```
usa_cor <- cor(subset(usa, select = -coded_country), use = "complete.obs")

# reshapes matrix to long format for plotting
usa_melted <- reshape2::melt(usa_cor)

usa_cor_plot <- ggplot(data = usa_melted) +
  geom_tile(mapping = aes(x = Var1, y = Var2, fill = value)) +
  scale_fill_gradient2(low = "#6b74ff", mid = "white", high = "#e46c6c", midpoint = 0) +
  labs(title = "Correlation between predictors for the United States", x = "", y = "",
       fill = "correlation") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))
```

usa\_cor\_plot



Red and blue tiles indicate positive and negative correlation respectively, with tiles becoming white as correlation approaches 0. From this heatmap, there are many instances of strong correlation between predictors, but the subsection of the heatmap showing the correlation between pro-social attitudes and all other attributes is fairly light. This indicates that the attributes may not predict pro-social attitudes extremely well for the United States.

By fitting a linear regression model of each pro-social attitude against the attributes, we can see how well the responses predict the response to the pro-social attitude question. We will also be able to find out which predictors are the best.

The following code fits a linear model of each pro-social attitude against the attributes. A function and for loop is used to summarise each model, including their R-squared values, significant predictors with p-value

less than 0.001, and their respective coefficients. `prds` and `mdl` are vectors that will be used to compare the strong predictors for each model in a table later.

```
prds <- NULL
mdl <- NULL

model_eval <- function(model) {
  rsqr <- summary(model)$r.squared
  a_rsqr <- summary(model)$adj.r.squared
  sig <- which(summary(model)$coefficients[-1, 4] < 0.001) + 1
  preds <- rownames(summary(model)$coefficients[sig, , drop = FALSE])
  coefs <- summary(model)$coefficients[sig, 1]

  return(list(rsqr, a_rsqr, preds, coefs))
}

fitted_usa1 <- lm(c19ProSo01 ~ .,
  data = subset(usa, select = -c(coded_country, c19ProSo02, c19ProSo03, c19ProSo04)))
fitted_usa2 <- lm(c19ProSo02 ~ .,
  data = subset(usa, select = -c(coded_country, c19ProSo01, c19ProSo03, c19ProSo04)))
fitted_usa3 <- lm(c19ProSo03 ~ .,
  data = subset(usa, select = -c(coded_country, c19ProSo01, c19ProSo02, c19ProSo04)))
fitted_usa4 <- lm(c19ProSo04 ~ .,
  data = subset(usa, select = -c(coded_country, c19ProSo01, c19ProSo02, c19ProSo03)))

cat("Summary of models for predicting pro-social attitudes in the United States\n\n")

## Summary of models for predicting pro-social attitudes in the United States
counter <- 1
for (model in list(fitted_usa1, fitted_usa2, fitted_usa3, fitted_usa4)) {
  cat("C19ProSo0", counter, "\n", sep = "")
  res <- model_eval(model)
  cat("R-squared value:", res[[1]], "\n")
  cat("Adjusted R-squared value:", res[[2]], "\n")
  cat("Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:\n")
  cat(res[[3]], "\n")
  cat("Coefficients of predictors:\n")
  cat(res[[4]], "\n")
  cat("\n")
  for (pred in res[[3]]) {
    mdl <- c(mdl, paste0("USA C19ProSo0", counter))
  }
  prds <- c(prds, res[[3]])
  counter <- counter + 1
}

## C19ProSo01
## R-squared value: 0.1224774
## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.1089812
## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:
## disc02 MLQ c19NormShould trustGovState
## Coefficients of predictors:
## 0.1351951 0.08717715 0.1441734 0.1642502
##
## C19ProSo02
```

```
## R-squared value: 0.1674081
## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.154603
## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:
## disc02 PFS01 c19NormShould trustGovState edu
## Coefficients of predictors:
## 0.1542413 -0.1637085 0.1788572 0.1799418 0.08186903
##
## C19ProSo03
## R-squared value: 0.09581283
## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.08190663
## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:
## PLRAC19 MLQ c19NormShould trustGovState edu
## Coefficients of predictors:
## 0.08652849 0.1013942 0.1728413 0.156691 0.07075706
##
## C19ProSo04
## R-squared value: 0.2232844
## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.2113349
## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:
## disc02 MLQ c19NormShould c19IsPunish
## Coefficients of predictors:
## 0.1299587 0.06540818 0.3805587 -0.07275021
```

The responses best predict C19ProSo04, as evident from its adjusted R-squared value of 0.2113349, which is the highest among all models. Its best predictors are `disc02`, `MLQ`, `c19NormShould` and `c19IsPunish`. The model for C19ProSo03 has the lowest adjusted R-squared value - 0.08190663 - with its best predictors being `PLRAC19`, `MLQ`, `c19NormShould`, `trustGovState` and `edu`.

The arguably small R-squared values among the models are unsurprising as most of the survey questions are subjective. For example, different participants perceive different levels of calmness differently, and interpret financial strain differently. As a vast and populous country with many working classes and standards of life, different parts of the United States are like separate countries on their own, with their own economies, healthcare and overall happiness. This makes it hard for the pro-social attitude responses to be predicted consistently.

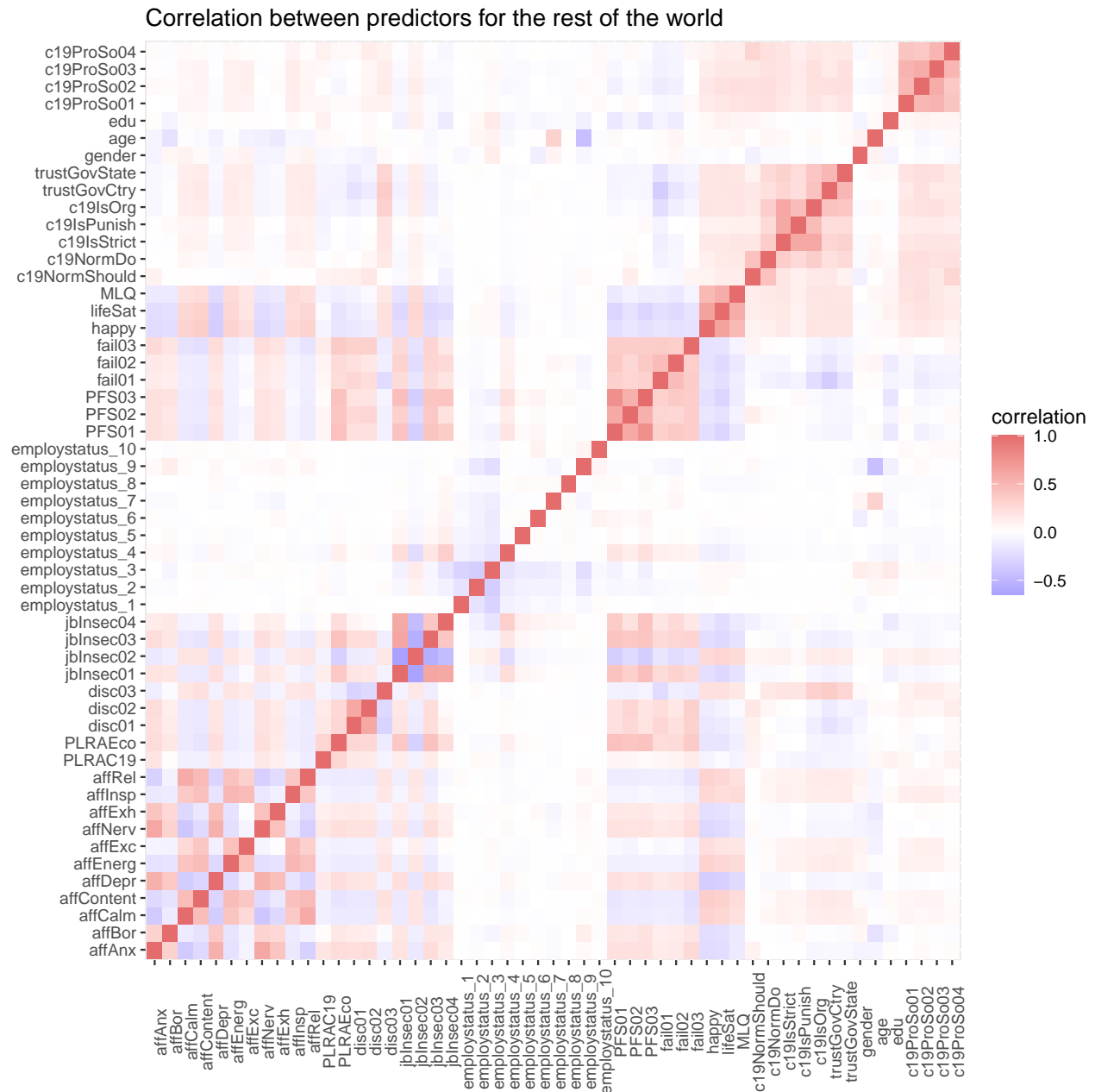
Each model has its own list of significant predictors, but some predictors can be considered more reliable overall as they appear more often across the models. The prime example would be `c19NormShould`, which is a strong predictor for all four models. This makes sense as someone who is willing to assist society during the pandemic would want the best for it, and thus encourage members of society to self-isolate and socially distance. These measures of curbing viral spread are suggested by the United States' own Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and as a developed nation with a well-educated population, individuals with pro-social intentions tend to follow these guidelines. On the other hand, someone without pro-social attitudes would be indifferent towards societal behaviours and not be bothered to follow new norms. The predictive strength of `c19NormShould` may also be affected by individuals who think that social distancing is bad for society, and that they are helping others by opposing these measures. Protests against lockdowns were common in the United States during the pandemic, proving that this belief does exist.

Other variables that predict three of the models well are `disc02`, `MLQ` and `trustGovState`. Individuals would tend to be more pro-social based on their concern about the society's future, their sense of purpose in life, and their belief on whether they can find common ground with society in dealing with the pandemic.

## 2(c)

To repeat the same task for the rest of the world, previous code is reused, but with the `rem` dataset instead of `usa`. The correlation matrix for this dataset is first visualised. From this point onwards, variants of reused code will appear in the **Appendix** to keep this report concise.

rem\_cor\_plot



Comparing both heatmaps we have thus far, we observe that `usa_cor_plot` has more darker-coloured tiles, indicating stronger correlation between predictors overall. In addition to having lighter tiles, `rem_cor_plot` looks “cleaner” with less scatter of coloured tiles. However, focusing on the subsections of the heatmaps that show the correlation between pro-social attitudes and all other attributes allows us to make an initial guess that the attributes for both groups of data should predict pro-social attitudes with roughly similar performance, as the subsections in both plots look fairly similar.

## Summary of models for predicting pro-social attitudes in the rest of the world

## C19ProSo01

## R-squared value: 0.1268007

## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.1240447

## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:



```

## affInsp PLRAC19 disc02 employstatus_10 fail03 lifeSat MLQ c19NormShould c19NormDo c19IsOrg trustGovS
## Coefficients of predictors:
## 0.06154919 0.0652525 0.1005851 0.3293603 0.06135636 0.05886684 0.08799994 0.1034505 0.0727743 0.0577
##
## C19ProSo02
## R-squared value: 0.1684555
## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.1658316
## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:
## affAnx affBor affExc affExh affInsp PLRAEco disc02 disc03 jbInsec02 PFS01 fail01 lifeSat MLQ c19Norm
## Coefficients of predictors:
## 0.04854233 0.06002516 0.06926414 0.04935493 0.04810877 -0.03626116 0.1502406 0.0650781 0.06608606 -0.
##
## C19ProSo03
## R-squared value: 0.1243751
## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.121612
## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:
## affExc affExh affInsp PLRAC19 disc02 disc03 employstatus_10 lifeSat MLQ c19NormShould c19NormDo c19I
## Coefficients of predictors:
## 0.05042581 0.04464075 0.06039361 0.07098512 0.1348678 0.07466859 0.3418363 0.09238179 0.05582841 0.0
##
## C19ProSo04
## R-squared value: 0.1445334
## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.1418332
## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:
## affInsp PLRAC19 disc02 disc03 jbInsec01 employstatus_10 PFS02 fail01 fail02 fail03 lifeSat c19NormSh
## Coefficients of predictors:
## 0.07070157 0.08621845 0.1716264 0.04722402 0.06153325 0.348768 0.04779941 -0.06649288 -0.05701471 0.

```

Note: the lines for predictor names and their coefficients are too long and were cut off instead of wrapped when this PDF was knitted from my R Markdown file. The cut-off lines are, in order, as follows:

```

affInsp PLRAC19 disc02 employstatus_10 fail03 lifeSat MLQ c19NormShould c19NormDo c19IsOrg
trustGovState edu

```

```

0.06154919 0.0652525 0.1005851 0.3293603 0.06135636 0.05886684 0.08799994 0.1034505 0.0727743
0.05776118 0.142124 0.02873322

```

```

affAnx affBor affExc affExh affInsp PLRAEco disc02 disc03 jbInsec02 PFS01 fail01 lifeSat MLQ
c19NormShould c19NormDo trustGovCtry trustGovState age edu

```

```

0.04854233 0.06002516 0.06926414 0.04935493 0.04810877 -0.03626116 0.1502406 0.0650781
0.06608606 -0.0901943 -0.07940344 0.06139211 0.1117521 0.1321387 0.08202972 0.06169359
0.1511349 -0.05740599 0.05113085

```

```

affExc affExh affInsp PLRAC19 disc02 disc03 employstatus_10 lifeSat MLQ c19NormShould c19NormDo
c19IsOrg trustGovState age edu

```

```

0.05042581 0.04464075 0.06039361 0.07098512 0.1348678 0.07466859 0.3418363 0.09238179
0.05582841 0.08829495 0.07615688 0.0830227 0.1792569 -0.05783799 0.03418924

```

```

affInsp PLRAC19 disc02 disc03 jbInsec01 employstatus_10 PFS02 fail01 fail02 fail03 lifeSat
c19NormShould c19NormDo c19IsStrict trustGovState

```

```

0.07070157 0.08621845 0.1716264 0.04722402 0.06153325 0.348768 0.04779941 -0.06649288
-0.05701471 0.07318474 0.08059154 0.2330507 0.04257108 0.05811818 0.09548559

```

Based on the summary for the rest of the world, all four models have roughly the same adjusted R-squared values between 0.12 and 0.17, which is narrower than the corresponding range for the US dataset (0.08 - 0.21). The models have many more significant predictors compared to the `usa` models. Strong predictors

that predict all four models well are `disc02`, `lifeSat`, `c19NormShould`, `c19NormDo` and `trustGovState`. These predictors include most of those that had good performance across the four `usa` models, which are `c19NormShould`, `disc02` and `trustGovState`. As previously mentioned, the United States by itself resembles a collection of separate countries due to its size and diversity. Hence, it is no surprise that strong predictors for the United States would apply to other countries as a group as well.

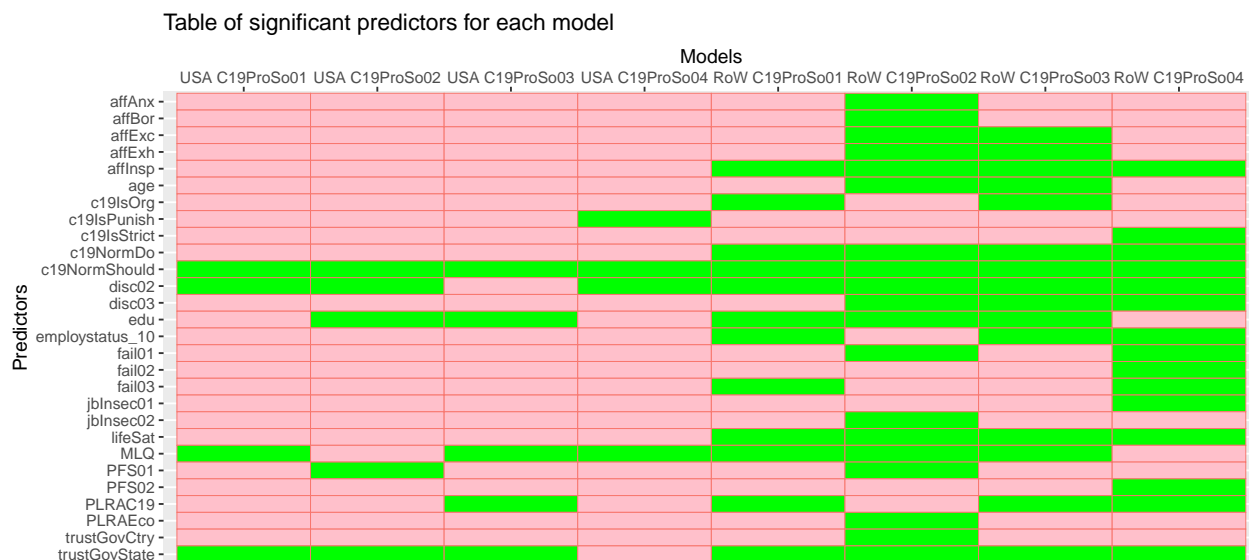
The findings of the best predictors for each pro-social attitude for the United States and other countries as a group can be visualised in a table as shown below, generated using `ggplot2`.

```
summ_table <- table(predictors = prds, models = mdl)

# reorder the columns
summ_table <- summ_table[, c("USA C19ProSo01", "USA C19ProSo02", "USA C19ProSo03",
  "USA C19ProSo04", "RoW C19ProSo01", "RoW C19ProSo02", "RoW C19ProSo03",
  "RoW C19ProSo04")]

summ_table_vis <- ggplot(data = as.data.frame(summ_table)) +
  geom_tile(mapping = aes(x = models, y = predictors, fill = Freq, colour = "black")) +
  scale_fill_gradientn(colours = c("pink", "green")) +
  theme(legend.position = "none") +
  scale_x_discrete(position = "top") +
  scale_y_discrete(limits = rev) +
  labs(x = "Models", y = "Predictors",
    title = "Table of significant predictors for each model")

summ_table_vis
```



## Section 3

### 3(a)

In addition to the indicators found in the sources listed in the references, some other socioeconomic and health data have been sourced from other websites as well. The final data table (in **Appendix**) that I have compiled for use in clustering consists of 8 indicators: `HDI`, `GHS`, `freedom`, `political_stability`, `happiness`, `total_vax_per_hundred`, `total_cases_per_mil` and `total_deaths_per_mil`. Details and explanations about each indicator and their sources are included in the **Appendix**.

To identify countries similar to the United States, k-means clustering is performed. Countries with NA values

are first removed for the `kmeans()` function to work. This has minimal impact on our results as most of these countries are very different from the United States in terms of development and data transparency (eg. Afghanistan, Syria), and also do not appear in the baseline data in the first place (eg. Solomon Islands, Cuba). The data is then scaled and K-means clustering is performed with 15 random starts.

```
collected <- read.csv("task3.csv")
collected_clean <- na.omit(collected)
collected_clean[, 2:9] <- scale(collected_clean[, 2:9])

kfit <- kmeans(collected_clean[, 2:9], round(nrow(collected_clean) / 5), nstart = 15)
clusters <- data.frame(country = collected_clean[[1]], cluster = kfit$cluster)

target <- filter(clusters, country == "United States of America")$cluster
similar <- filter(clusters, cluster == target)
similar
```

```
##           country cluster
## 17           Belgium      1
## 45      Czech Republic      1
## 100          Lithuania      1
## 156          Slovenia      1
## 182      United Kingdom      1
## 183 United States of America      1
```

Based on the clustering, countries similar to the United States are Belgium, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Slovenia and the United Kingdom.

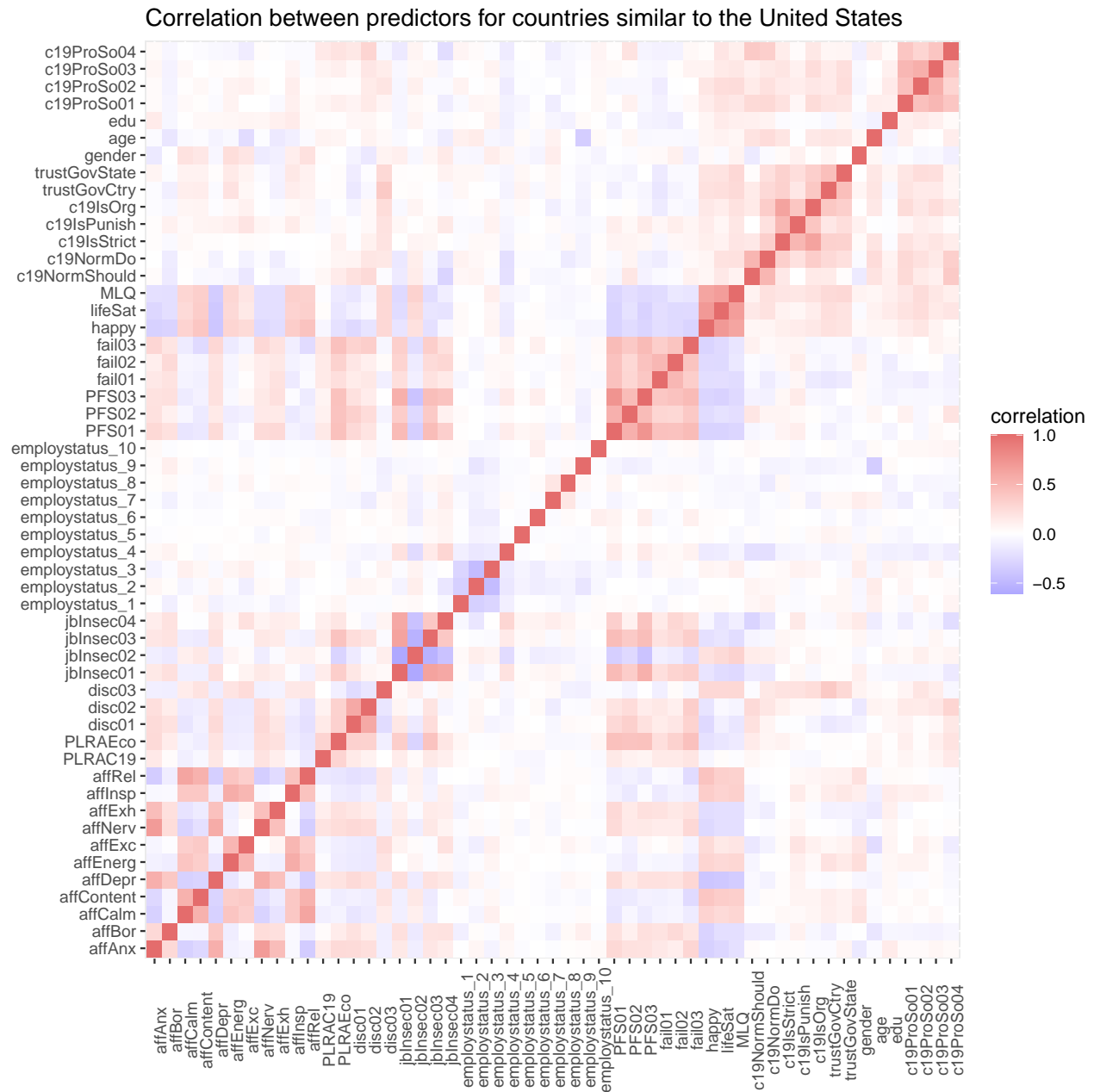
### 3(b)

Baseline data of the countries belonging to the cluster are first extracted through an inner join of `cvbase` and `similar`, with the United States data removed. A visualisation of the correlation matrix for this subset of data is then plotted, just as for `usa` and `rem`.

```
colnames(similar)[colnames(similar) == "country"] <- "coded_country"
intersect <- merge(cvbase, similar, by = "coded_country", all = FALSE)
intersect <- intersect[, -ncol(intersect)]
clus <- filter(intersect, coded_country != "United States of America")

clus_cor <- cor(subset(clus, select = -coded_country), use = "complete.obs")
clus_melted <- reshape2::melt(clus_cor)

clus_cor_plot
```



The scatter of coloured tiles for this heatmap resembles that of the United States heatmap, illustrating the similarity between these countries. The subsection of tiles showing correlation between predictors and pro-social attitudes are overall darker compared to the previous plots, indicating that the predictors for this cluster of countries might have better predictive performance compared to the previous two groups of data.

To find out how participant responses predict pro-social attitudes for this cluster of similar countries, the same code as in 2(b) and 2(c) is reused to print a formatted summary of the four models.

```
## Summary of models for predicting pro-social attitudes in countries similar to the US
## C19ProSo01
## R-squared value: 0.2135323
## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.1284619
## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:
##
```

```

## Coefficients of predictors:
##
##
## C19ProSo02
## R-squared value: 0.1949902
## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.107914
## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:
##
## Coefficients of predictors:
##
##
## C19ProSo03
## R-squared value: 0.2164434
## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.1316878
## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:
##
## Coefficients of predictors:
##
##
## C19ProSo04
## R-squared value: 0.3212664
## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.2478493
## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:
## disc02 PFS02
## Coefficients of predictors:
## 0.3093201 0.2396266

```

From the output, the models for these similar countries generally have roughly the same adjusted R-squared values as the models for the United States and all other countries as a group. The highest adjusted R-squared value is seen in the model for C19ProSo04 (0.2478493), just as with the United States models. However, unlike the previous eight models, none of these models have significant predictors with p-values less than 0.001 except the model for C19ProSo04, whose significant predictors are `disc02` and `PFS02`. `disc02` also appears as a strong predictor in the United States model for C19ProSo04, but not `PFS02`. The rest-of-the-world model for C19ProSo04, however, has both `disc02` and `PFS02` as strong predictors.

Hence, the predictive performance of attributes for this cluster of countries is not significantly better than that of the United States nor the rest of the world, with similar R-squared values and predictors with overall higher p-values. The strong correlation we observed earlier may be due to chance or a small sample size, instead of actual statistically significant relationships between attribute and pro-social attitude.

For the sake of comparison, we can set the definition of a strong predictor relative to the overall p-values in a model. We define a strong predictor for these new cluster models as a predictor with a p-value less than 0.05 (a commonly used threshold). The `model_eval` function is updated to reflect this (see **Appendix**) and a new visualisation table is created.

```

## Summary of models for predicting pro-social attitudes in countries similar to the US
##
## C19ProSo01
## R-squared value: 0.2135323
## Adjusted R-squared value: 0.1284619
## Significant predictors with p-value < 0.05:
## c19IsOrg
## Coefficients of predictors:
## 0.1637241
##
## C19ProSo02

```



from that of the United States alone. On the other hand, the United States models share many common strong predictors with the models of the group of all countries, due to the complexity of its politics, culture and other features of society, akin to a group of many countries. The group of all other countries may be too large and complex, and hence its models may report many significant predictors that are actually not significant in reality.

## Appendix

Head of `cvbase` at the end of 1(b).

```
head(cvbase)
```

```
##      affAnx affBor affCalm affContent affDepr affEnerg affExc affNerv affExh
## 30480      3      4      3          2      2          1      1      4      1
## 34061      2      1      4          1      5          3      3      2      1
## 16871      3      2      3          3      2          4      2      2      1
## 21638      2      3      2          2      2          1      1      1      4
## 53709      4      3      3          3      2          3      2      2      2
## 49621      2      1      4          3      2          1      2      1      1
##      affInsp affRel PLRAC19 PLRAEco disc01 disc02 disc03 jbInsec01 jbInsec02
## 30480      1      2      5          6      1      1      1          1      -1
## 34061      3      4      3          6      1      1     -1          0      NA
## 16871      2      3      3          3      0      1     -1          0      1
## 21638      1      2      4          8      2      1     -2          NA      NA
## 53709      3      1      4          7      1      1      1          -1      1
## 49621      2      3      6          5      1      1     -2          -1      1
##      jbInsec03 jbInsec04 employstatus_1 employstatus_2 employstatus_3
## 30480      1          0          0          0          0
## 34061      2          NA          0          0          0
## 16871      0          0          1          0          0
## 21638      NA         NA          0          0          0
## 53709      0         -1          0          0          1
## 49621      1         -2          0          0          1
##      employstatus_4 employstatus_5 employstatus_6 employstatus_7
## 30480      0          0          0          0
## 34061      0          0          0          0
## 16871      0          0          0          0
## 21638      0          1          0          0
## 53709      0          0          0          0
## 49621      0          0          0          0
##      employstatus_8 employstatus_9 employstatus_10 PFS01 PFS02 PFS03 fail01
## 30480      0          1          0     -1     -1     -1      1
## 34061      0          1          0      1      2     -1      0
## 16871      0          0          0      0      1      0     -1
## 21638      0          1          0      0      2      2      2
## 53709      0          0          0      0      1      0     -1
## 49621      0          0          0     -1      1     -1      1
##      fail02 fail03 happy lifeSat MLQ c19NormShould c19NormDo c19IsStrict
## 30480      0      0      6      5      0          3          2          4
## 34061     -2     -1      7      2      2          3          3          5
## 16871     -2      0      4      3     -2          2         -1          2
## 21638      1      1      5      3      0          3         -1          1
## 53709      0      1      6      4      2          2          1          5
## 49621     -1      1      8      5      1          2         -2          5
##      c19IsPunish c19IsOrg trustGovCtry trustGovState gender age edu
```

## 30480	4	5	NA	NA	2	1	4
## 34061	5	4	NA	NA	1	2	5
## 16871	1	2	2	2	2	2	5
## 21638	1	1	1	1	2	1	5
## 53709	5	4	3	3	2	3	7
## 49621	2	2	3	3	2	3	4
##	coded_country	c19ProSo01	c19ProSo02	c19ProSo03	c19ProSo04		
## 30480	Spain	-1	0	1	1		
## 34061	Spain	2	1	-2	3		
## 16871	United States of America	2	-2	2	1		
## 21638	Bangladesh	3	1	-3	-3		
## 53709	Kazakhstan	-1	1	0	0		
## 49621	Brazil	2	2	2	2		

Code for correlation matrix of rem from 2(c).

```
rem_cor <- cor(subset(rem, select = -coded_country), use = "complete.obs")
rem_melted <- reshape2::melt(rem_cor)

rem_cor_plot <- ggplot(data = rem_melted) +
  geom_tile(mapping = aes(x = Var1, y = Var2, fill = value)) +
  scale_fill_gradient2(low = "#6b74ff", mid = "white", high = "#e46c6c", midpoint = 0) +
  labs(title = "Correlation between predictors for the rest of the world", x = "", y = "",
       fill = "correlation") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))
```

Code for summary results of rem models from 2(c).

```
fitted_rem1 <- lm(c19ProSo01 ~ .,
  data = subset(rem, select = -c(coded_country, c19ProSo02, c19ProSo03, c19ProSo04)))
fitted_rem2 <- lm(c19ProSo02 ~ .,
  data = subset(rem, select = -c(coded_country, c19ProSo01, c19ProSo03, c19ProSo04)))
fitted_rem3 <- lm(c19ProSo03 ~ .,
  data = subset(rem, select = -c(coded_country, c19ProSo01, c19ProSo02, c19ProSo04)))
fitted_rem4 <- lm(c19ProSo04 ~ .,
  data = subset(rem, select = -c(coded_country, c19ProSo01, c19ProSo02, c19ProSo03)))

cat("Summary of models for predicting pro-social attitudes in the rest of the world\n\n")
counter <- 1
for (model in list(fitted_rem1, fitted_rem2, fitted_rem3, fitted_rem4)) {
  cat("C19ProSo0", counter, "\n", sep = "")
  res <- model_eval(model)
  cat("R-squared value:", res[[1]], "\n")
  cat("Adjusted R-squared value:", res[[2]], "\n")
  cat("Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:\n")
  cat(res[[3]], "\n")
  cat("Coefficients of predictors:\n")
  cat(res[[4]], "\n")
  cat("\n")
  for (pred in res[[3]]) {
    mdl <- c(mdl, paste0("RoW C19ProSo0", counter))
  }
  prds <- c(prds, res[[3]])
  counter <- counter + 1
}
```



Final table of data compiled and used for clustering in 3(a).

collected

##	country	HDI	GHS	freedom	political_stability
## 1	Afghanistan	0.478	28.8	NA	-2.53
## 2	Albania	0.796	45.0	8.14	0.11
## 3	Algeria	0.745	26.2	5.26	-0.88
## 4	Andorra	0.858	34.7	NA	1.63
## 5	Angola	0.586	29.1	6.09	-0.71
## 6	Antigua and Barbuda	0.788	30.0	NA	0.96
## 7	Argentina	0.842	54.4	7.38	-0.11
## 8	Armenia	0.759	61.8	8.20	-0.84
## 9	Australia	0.951	71.1	8.84	0.85
## 10	Austria	0.916	56.9	8.67	0.91
## 11	Azerbaijan	0.745	34.7	6.16	-0.85
## 12	Bahamas	0.812	30.1	8.22	0.88
## 13	Bahrain	0.875	36.3	5.73	-0.51
## 14	Bangladesh	0.661	35.5	5.75	-0.97
## 15	Barbados	0.790	34.9	7.92	1.12
## 16	Belarus	0.808	43.9	6.73	-0.74
## 17	Belgium	0.937	59.3	8.61	0.61
## 18	Belize	0.683	29.7	7.64	0.46
## 19	Benin	0.525	25.4	7.32	-0.30
## 20	Bhutan	0.666	39.8	6.86	0.97
## 21	Bolivia	0.692	29.9	6.94	-0.32
## 22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.780	35.4	7.54	-0.38
## 23	Botswana	0.693	33.6	7.90	0.98
## 24	Brazil	0.754	51.2	7.22	-0.49
## 25	Brunei	0.829	43.5	6.46	1.17
## 26	Bulgaria	0.795	59.9	8.08	0.46
## 27	Burkina Faso	0.449	29.8	6.85	-1.64
## 28	Burundi	0.426	22.1	5.02	-1.36
## 29	Cape Verde	0.662	34.1	NA	0.90
## 30	Cambodia	0.593	31.1	6.47	-0.13
## 31	Cameroon	0.576	28.6	5.63	-1.41
## 32	Canada	0.936	69.8	8.85	0.94
## 33	Central African Republic	0.404	18.6	5.62	-2.10
## 34	Chad	0.394	23.9	5.57	-1.34
## 35	Chile	0.855	56.2	8.44	0.06
## 36	China	0.768	47.5	5.57	-0.48
## 37	Colombia	0.752	53.2	7.01	-0.91
## 38	Comoros	0.558	24.9	6.07	-0.23
## 39	Congo	0.571	26.3	5.55	-0.61
## 40	Costa Rica	0.809	40.8	8.25	0.87
## 41	Côte d'Ivoire	0.550	31.2	6.90	-0.95
## 42	Croatia	0.858	48.8	8.16	0.71
## 43	Cuba	0.764	30.5	NA	0.43
## 44	Cyprus	0.896	41.9	8.42	0.44
## 45	Czech Republic	0.889	52.8	8.61	0.96
## 46	D.R. Congo	0.479	26.1	5.62	-1.61
## 47	Denmark	0.948	64.4	8.98	0.95
## 48	Djibouti	0.509	25.2	5.84	-0.71
## 49	Dominica	0.720	26.4	NA	1.39
## 50	Dominican Republic	0.767	34.5	7.88	0.14

## 51	Ecuador	0.740	50.8	7.43	-0.27
## 52	Egypt	0.731	28.0	4.49	-1.02
## 53	El Salvador	0.675	40.8	7.39	-0.21
## 54	Equatorial Guinea	0.596	17.4	NA	-0.29
## 55	Eritrea	0.492	21.4	NA	-1.01
## 56	Estonia	0.890	55.5	8.91	0.76
## 57	Eswatini	0.597	29.3	5.79	-0.03
## 58	Ethiopia	0.498	37.8	5.95	-2.07
## 59	Fiji	0.730	25.8	7.36	0.67
## 60	Finland	0.940	70.9	8.85	0.98
## 61	France	0.903	61.9	8.34	0.37
## 62	Gabon	0.706	21.8	6.80	-0.09
## 63	Gambia	0.500	28.7	6.88	0.18
## 64	Georgia	0.802	52.6	8.20	-0.42
## 65	Germany	0.942	65.5	8.73	0.76
## 66	Ghana	0.632	34.3	7.49	0.07
## 67	Greece	0.887	51.5	7.86	0.15
## 68	Grenada	0.795	26.7	NA	1.04
## 69	Guatemala	0.627	29.1	7.63	-0.39
## 70	Guinea	0.465	26.8	5.82	-0.97
## 71	Guinea-Bissau	0.483	21.4	NA	-0.28
## 72	Guyana	0.714	30.8	7.49	-0.14
## 73	Haiti	0.535	30.4	7.21	-1.10
## 74	Honduras	0.621	26.2	7.09	-0.61
## 75	Hong Kong S.A.R.	0.952	NA	8.41	0.26
## 76	Hungary	0.846	54.4	7.73	0.86
## 77	Iceland	0.959	48.5	8.77	1.37
## 78	India	0.633	42.8	6.39	-0.62
## 79	Indonesia	0.705	50.4	7.10	-0.51
## 80	Iran	0.774	36.5	4.53	-1.62
## 81	Iraq	0.686	24.0	5.02	-2.40
## 82	Ireland	0.945	55.3	8.90	0.86
## 83	Israel	0.919	47.2	7.66	-1.06
## 84	Italy	0.895	51.9	8.49	0.58
## 85	Jamaica	0.709	31.8	7.91	0.22
## 86	Japan	0.925	60.5	8.73	1.03
## 87	Jordan	0.720	42.8	6.91	-0.28
## 88	Kazakhstan	0.811	46.1	6.77	-0.25
## 89	Kenya	0.575	38.8	6.73	-1.09
## 90	Kiribati	0.624	26.2	NA	1.19
## 91	Kuwait	0.831	36.8	6.34	0.30
## 92	Kyrgyzstan	0.692	42.4	7.18	-0.43
## 93	Laos	0.607	34.8	5.85	0.73
## 94	Latvia	0.863	61.9	8.67	0.69
## 95	Lebanon	0.706	33.4	6.76	-1.49
## 96	Lesotho	0.514	30.9	7.01	-0.22
## 97	Liberia	0.481	35.7	6.81	-0.24
## 98	Libya	0.718	25.3	5.05	-2.37
## 99	Liechtenstein	0.935	46.4	NA	1.64
## 100	Lithuania	0.875	59.5	8.68	0.82
## 101	Luxembourg	0.930	48.4	8.80	1.21
## 102	Madagascar	0.501	30.4	7.02	-0.64
## 103	Malawi	0.512	28.5	6.99	-0.11
## 104	Malaysia	0.803	56.4	7.17	0.14

## 105	Maldives	0.747	32.0	NA	0.50
## 106	Mali	0.428	29.0	6.25	-2.35
## 107	Malta	0.918	40.2	8.45	0.97
## 108	Marshall Islands	0.639	24.6	NA	0.61
## 109	Mauritania	0.556	26.2	5.73	-0.67
## 110	Mauritius	0.802	39.7	8.07	0.86
## 111	Mexico	0.758	57.0	6.92	-0.64
## 112	Micronesia	0.628	28.5	NA	1.11
## 113	Moldova	0.767	41.0	7.68	-0.21
## 114	Mongolia	0.739	41.0	8.00	0.65
## 115	Montenegro	0.832	44.1	7.88	-0.15
## 116	Morocco	0.683	33.6	5.90	-0.40
## 117	Mozambique	0.446	30.4	6.80	-1.23
## 118	Myanmar	0.585	38.3	5.78	-2.07
## 119	Namibia	0.615	30.3	7.56	0.55
## 120	Nepal	0.602	34.0	7.12	-0.24
## 121	Netherlands	0.941	64.7	8.78	0.92
## 122	New Zealand	0.937	62.5	9.01	1.44
## 123	Nicaragua	0.667	36.3	6.24	-0.47
## 124	Niger	0.400	28.7	6.41	-1.62
## 125	Nigeria	0.535	38.0	6.28	-1.78
## 126	North Macedonia	0.770	42.2	7.75	0.12
## 127	Norway	0.961	60.2	8.76	1.10
## 128	Oman	0.816	39.1	5.92	0.51
## 129	Pakistan	0.544	30.4	5.63	-1.67
## 130	Palau	0.767	25.5	NA	0.95
## 131	Palestine	0.715	NA	NA	NA
## 132	Panama	0.805	53.5	8.12	0.29
## 133	Papua New Guinea	0.558	25.0	7.17	-0.58
## 134	Paraguay	0.717	40.3	7.54	0.00
## 135	Peru	0.762	54.9	7.93	-0.41
## 136	Philippines	0.699	45.7	6.83	-0.93
## 137	Poland	0.876	55.7	7.96	0.51
## 138	Portugal	0.866	54.7	8.69	0.95
## 139	Qatar	0.855	48.7	6.15	0.96
## 140	Romania	0.821	45.7	8.33	0.53
## 141	Russia	0.822	49.1	6.23	-0.65
## 142	Rwanda	0.534	33.1	6.36	0.17
## 143	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.777	31.7	NA	0.96
## 144	Saint Lucia	0.715	34.7	NA	0.85
## 145	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.751	33.5	NA	1.04
## 146	Samoa	0.707	28.8	NA	1.11
## 147	San Marino	0.853	32.9	NA	0.91
## 148	Sao Tome and Principe	0.618	26.6	NA	0.60
## 149	Saudi Arabia	0.875	44.9	5.12	-0.58
## 150	Senegal	0.511	32.8	7.07	-0.17
## 151	Serbia	0.802	45.0	7.54	-0.13
## 152	Seychelles	0.785	31.8	7.84	0.76
## 153	Sierra Leone	0.477	32.7	6.70	-0.16
## 154	Singapore	0.939	57.4	7.98	1.49
## 155	Slovakia	0.848	54.4	8.21	0.56
## 156	Slovenia	0.918	67.8	8.37	0.76
## 157	Solomon Islands	0.564	23.3	NA	0.49
## 158	South Africa	0.713	45.8	7.30	-0.71

## 159	South Korea	0.925	65.4	8.39	0.66
## 160	South Sudan	0.385	21.3	NA	-2.30
## 161	Spain	0.905	60.9	8.56	0.58
## 162	Sri Lanka	0.782	34.1	6.58	-0.32
## 163	Sudan	0.508	28.3	4.48	-1.94
## 164	Suriname	0.730	35.0	7.64	0.37
## 165	Sweden	0.947	64.9	8.83	1.03
## 166	Switzerland	0.962	58.8	9.11	1.13
## 167	Syria	0.577	16.7	3.66	-2.66
## 168	Tajikistan	0.685	29.3	5.52	-0.61
## 169	Tanzania	0.549	31.3	6.48	-0.44
## 170	Thailand	0.800	68.2	6.89	-0.55
## 171	Timor-Leste	0.607	27.8	7.22	0.17
## 172	Togo	0.539	27.8	6.50	-0.80
## 173	Tonga	0.745	26.4	NA	1.07
## 174	Trinidad and Tobago	0.810	36.8	7.70	0.15
## 175	Tunisia	0.731	31.5	6.46	-0.70
## 176	Turkey	0.838	50.0	5.79	-1.10
## 177	Turkmenistan	0.745	31.9	NA	-0.32
## 178	Tuvalu	0.641	20.0	NA	1.28
## 179	Uganda	0.525	36.5	6.32	-0.86
## 180	Ukraine	0.773	38.9	6.86	-1.10
## 181	United Arab Emirates	0.911	39.6	6.06	0.65
## 182	United Kingdom	0.929	67.2	8.75	0.54
## 183	United States of America	0.921	75.9	8.73	0.00
## 184	Uruguay	0.809	40.3	8.36	1.05
## 185	Uzbekistan	0.727	39.0	NA	-0.24
## 186	Vanuatu	0.607	25.9	NA	0.79
## 187	Venezuela	0.691	20.9	4.03	-1.53
## 188	Vietnam	0.703	42.9	5.90	-0.11
## 189	Yemen	0.455	16.1	4.08	-2.59
## 190	Zambia	0.565	26.5	6.82	0.06
## 191	Zimbabwe	0.593	32.4	5.60	-1.03
##	happiness	total_vax_per_hundred	total_cases_per_mil	total_deaths_per_mil	
## 1	2.523	11.37	3843.027	178.853	
## 2	5.117	81.50	73495.999	1130.064	
## 3	4.887	27.94	4855.709	139.656	
## 4	NA	146.85	289593.327	1753.441	
## 5	NA	32.64	2157.605	49.369	
## 6	NA	129.19	45802.585	1269.036	
## 7	5.929	172.04	127015.620	2596.686	
## 8	5.283	58.51	124054.477	2867.139	
## 9	7.183	162.66	13850.033	92.790	
## 10	7.268	186.55	141452.592	1866.187	
## 11	5.171	109.54	59504.476	805.748	
## 12	NA	73.22	59699.163	1748.827	
## 13	6.647	219.14	191141.779	946.858	
## 14	5.025	62.26	9262.063	163.985	
## 15	NA	106.38	100516.251	923.145	
## 16	5.534	80.84	73162.372	583.222	
## 17	6.834	186.45	179883.824	2432.755	
## 18	NA	104.77	79122.099	1473.037	
## 19	5.045	13.28	1875.553	12.057	
## 20	NA	147.59	3399.548	3.834	

## 21	5.716	80.11	48410.298	1607.478
## 22	5.813	48.06	89830.928	4152.737
## 23	3.467	42.89	84421.169	932.213
## 24	6.330	153.86	103401.940	2874.028
## 25	NA	200.09	34454.190	135.857
## 26	5.266	54.57	109746.821	4554.734
## 27	4.834	4.65	777.639	14.025
## 28	3.775	0.06	2370.131	1.086
## 29	NA	96.29	68679.383	593.430
## 30	4.830	181.64	7185.596	179.629
## 31	5.142	3.65	3928.633	66.381
## 32	7.103	179.01	54674.470	779.054
## 33	NA	7.83	2232.240	18.103
## 34	4.355	1.61	321.667	10.213
## 35	6.172	226.05	92058.065	1994.314
## 36	5.339	198.85	92.420	3.997
## 37	6.012	124.71	99059.263	2503.488
## 38	4.289	69.50	7785.770	187.623
## 39	5.342	12.71	3563.730	61.805
## 40	7.069	149.71	110206.152	1419.462
## 41	5.306	25.26	2419.910	25.284
## 42	5.882	117.35	176082.986	3099.722
## 43	NA	275.36	86117.905	742.227
## 44	6.223	172.00	180555.509	720.977
## 45	6.965	147.62	239885.878	3462.077
## 46	NA	0.34	800.655	12.372
## 47	7.620	203.62	133231.468	553.529
## 48	NA	5.77	12162.187	168.622
## 49	NA	78.40	93652.932	645.977
## 50	5.545	125.45	37160.446	378.134
## 51	5.764	153.14	30320.534	1870.396
## 52	4.283	47.59	3466.327	195.756
## 53	6.061	151.83	19212.981	603.340
## 54	NA	27.03	8185.485	104.483
## 55	NA	NA	2166.643	20.358
## 56	6.189	136.41	182347.157	1456.943
## 57	4.308	33.25	54783.303	1080.987
## 58	4.275	8.85	3367.185	56.136
## 59	NA	136.28	57360.484	750.724
## 60	7.842	173.57	47621.033	307.720
## 61	6.690	183.22	146728.723	1871.705
## 62	4.852	16.45	17496.045	120.553
## 63	5.051	10.89	3758.322	126.756
## 64	4.891	67.11	249638.058	3685.518
## 65	7.155	184.68	85942.734	1420.562
## 66	5.088	23.17	4364.905	39.013
## 67	5.723	168.22	112691.012	1994.035
## 68	NA	62.55	48406.252	1594.146
## 69	6.435	63.39	35119.817	902.380
## 70	4.984	21.30	2341.236	28.212
## 71	NA	19.66	3079.437	70.764
## 72	NA	88.50	48518.227	1299.573
## 73	3.615	1.70	2258.869	66.724
## 74	5.919	91.91	36379.485	1000.109

## 75	5.477	132.54	NA	NA
## 76	5.992	151.24	126053.645	3931.454
## 77	7.554	192.26	75853.506	96.540
## 78	3.819	102.24	24583.308	339.465
## 79	5.345	99.73	15472.592	523.025
## 80	4.721	131.24	69934.029	1485.840
## 81	4.854	31.78	47047.604	542.834
## 82	7.085	196.18	149793.912	1211.999
## 83	7.157	177.65	146252.196	874.061
## 84	6.483	188.66	101315.788	2324.744
## 85	6.309	42.75	33101.647	873.600
## 86	5.940	162.94	13983.875	148.388
## 87	4.395	73.24	94060.939	1118.212
## 88	6.152	90.22	55265.342	939.633
## 89	4.607	18.51	5409.043	99.505
## 90	NA	62.61	NA	NA
## 91	6.106	162.63	97597.125	578.137
## 92	5.744	34.01	27853.952	422.585
## 93	5.030	77.43	14616.420	47.812
## 94	6.032	138.09	149500.663	2469.397
## 95	4.584	79.78	131816.711	1658.001
## 96	3.512	37.21	12859.600	291.002
## 97	4.625	16.60	1241.634	54.123
## 98	5.410	39.34	56982.296	836.129
## 99	NA	160.12	159827.214	1753.272
## 100	6.255	150.25	190696.342	2689.761
## 101	7.324	166.23	158256.396	1412.907
## 102	4.208	2.51	1697.943	34.682
## 103	3.600	8.83	3636.356	115.411
## 104	5.384	170.46	81162.575	927.038
## 105	5.198	150.85	182704.019	500.193
## 106	4.723	4.68	914.861	29.123
## 107	6.602	201.07	98388.691	894.443
## 108	NA	NA	96.170	NA
## 109	4.227	40.90	8689.344	182.216
## 110	6.049	156.75	70100.456	604.858
## 111	6.317	116.71	31644.640	2382.841
## 112	NA	NA	NA	NA
## 113	5.766	54.28	114812.345	3137.495
## 114	5.677	157.15	203809.588	584.397
## 115	5.581	101.19	268446.551	3828.845
## 116	4.918	134.19	25656.966	396.284
## 117	4.794	44.64	5587.555	60.541
## 118	4.426	58.80	9797.725	355.634
## 119	4.574	24.55	57981.149	1419.932
## 120	5.269	71.98	27119.361	379.539
## 121	7.464	162.32	177345.164	1189.079
## 122	7.277	157.86	2650.961	9.836
## 123	5.972	112.04	1951.962	31.230
## 124	5.074	3.71	281.021	10.455
## 125	4.759	6.79	1105.114	13.865
## 126	5.101	83.83	107493.483	3803.963
## 127	7.392	180.14	72669.388	256.518
## 128	NA	133.69	66754.583	979.612

## 129	4.934	66.41	5490.774	122.638
## 130	NA	NA	552.975	NA
## 131	4.517	64.44	89580.227	939.224
## 132	6.180	140.49	111383.433	1684.215
## 133	NA	4.97	3564.955	58.170
## 134	5.653	100.78	68738.907	2451.648
## 135	5.840	150.06	67181.253	5949.676
## 136	5.880	93.92	24584.998	444.561
## 137	6.166	117.89	103098.230	2435.147
## 138	5.929	194.34	132070.771	1843.760
## 139	NA	193.15	92680.838	228.931
## 140	6.140	80.50	91927.269	2986.581
## 141	5.477	101.14	72557.126	2134.289
## 142	3.415	91.38	8024.998	97.919
## 143	NA	115.07	61198.381	587.236
## 144	NA	58.37	74903.265	1640.055
## 145	NA	58.87	57253.340	798.392
## 146	NA	118.35	8.993	NA
## 147	NA	160.11	244909.469	2938.557
## 148	NA	60.52	17049.777	250.667
## 149	6.494	139.79	15255.011	243.760
## 150	5.132	10.99	4323.634	109.145
## 151	6.078	119.91	188770.738	1846.455
## 152	NA	171.25	231371.634	1176.086
## 153	3.849	10.09	811.437	14.293
## 154	6.377	209.25	49505.040	146.709
## 155	6.331	88.61	149152.071	2947.662
## 156	6.461	130.29	218941.214	2891.252
## 157	NA	32.57	33.137	NA
## 158	4.956	46.59	57543.972	1520.372
## 159	5.845	200.63	12174.566	107.361
## 160	NA	2.46	1431.848	12.462
## 161	6.491	175.64	136797.480	1927.894
## 162	4.325	155.01	26898.175	686.098
## 163	NA	6.99	998.950	71.191
## 164	NA	79.25	84186.290	1923.805
## 165	7.363	167.00	124623.804	1453.644
## 166	7.571	158.42	152718.543	1363.885
## 167	NA	7.93	2270.845	130.756
## 168	5.466	66.37	1757.598	12.559
## 169	3.623	3.71	447.435	11.252
## 170	5.985	146.67	31011.538	302.635
## 171	NA	NA	14789.405	90.957
## 172	4.107	27.28	3408.749	28.027
## 173	NA	121.87	9.357	NA
## 174	NA	91.99	59324.918	1845.147
## 175	4.596	98.39	58743.540	2068.935
## 176	4.948	154.26	110635.410	962.067
## 177	5.066	0.80	NA	NA
## 178	NA	106.87	NA	NA
## 179	4.636	20.66	3019.518	69.778
## 180	4.875	71.68	92380.048	2415.486
## 181	6.561	237.33	80446.976	228.998
## 182	7.064	197.47	199109.448	2220.847

## 183	6.951	157.08	158249.753	2421.163
## 184	6.431	203.91	119875.973	1802.036
## 185	6.179	112.73	5744.052	42.885
## 186	NA	46.74	21.423	NA
## 187	4.892	106.18	15694.676	188.010
## 188	5.411	153.72	17464.069	327.620
## 189	3.658	1.62	300.505	58.878
## 190	4.073	8.64	12448.652	186.335
## 191	3.145	44.51	12973.101	306.179

Explanation of each indicator used for clustering and their sources (from 3(a)).

- **HDI:** Human Development Index (2021); a value between 0 and 1 that measures average achievement in human development based on three dimensions - life expectancy, education and standard of living. (Source: Human Development Reports)
- **GHS:** Global Health Security Index (2021); a value between 0 and 100 that benchmarks a country's health security and preparedness in preventing, detecting and responding to health emergencies. (Source: Global Health Security Index: Reports and Data)
- **freedom:** Human Freedom Index (2021); a value between 0 and 10 that assesses the level of human freedom in a country. Human freedom is a combination of two distinct dimensions - personal freedom (freedom of religion, speech, sexual orientation, etc.) and economic freedom (size of government, judicial impartiality, freedom to trade, etc.) (Source: World Population Review)
- **political\_stability:** a value **approximately** between -2.5 and 2.5 that evaluates political stability and absence of violence/terrorism of each country in 2021. (Source: The World Bank Data Collections (and Governance Indicators))
- **happiness:** World Happiness Report score (2021); a value between 0 and 10 that represents happiness of a country's citizens based on several socioeconomic factors. (Source: World Happiness Report)
- **total\_vax\_per\_hundred:** latest updated total number of COVID-19 vaccinations administered per 100 people before 2022.
- **total\_cases\_per\_mil:** latest updated total number of COVID-19 cases per 1,000,000 people before 2022.
- **total\_deaths\_per\_mil:** latest updated total number of COVID-19 cases per 1,000,000 people before 2022.

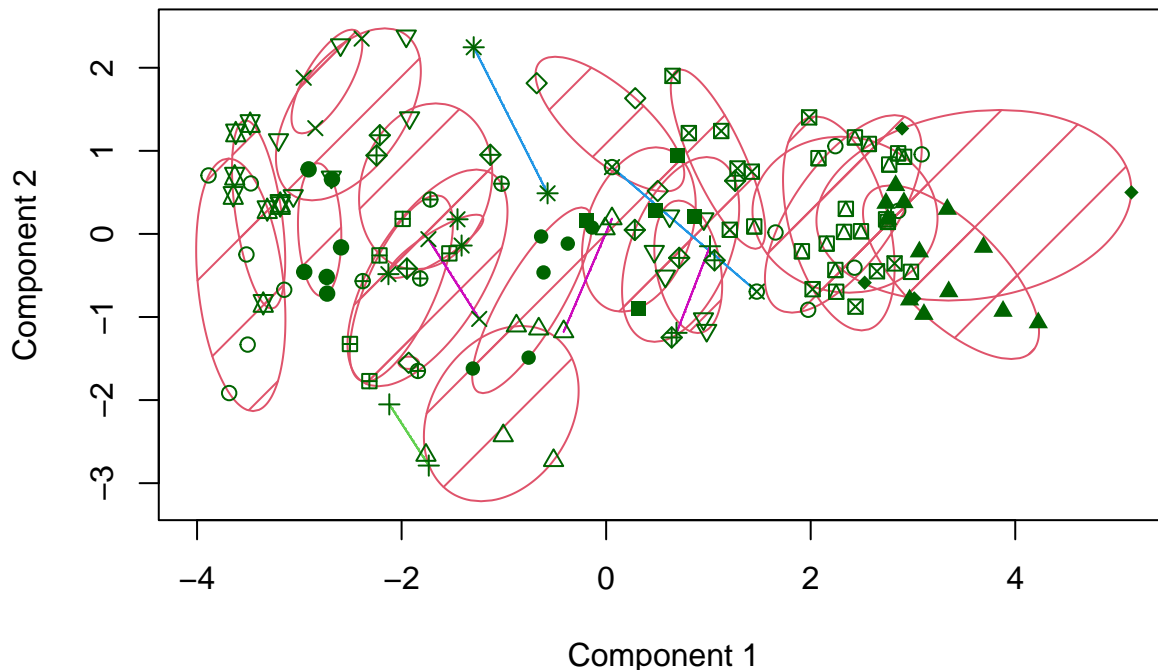
The last three indicators were sourced from Our World in Data's COVID-19 Github repository.

Visualisation of k-means clustering performed in 3(a) (cluster plot).

```
library(cluster)
clusplot(collected_clean, kfit$cluster, color = TRUE, shade = TRUE, labels = 0, lines = 0)
```



## CLUSPLOT( collected\_clean )



These two components explain 69.99 % of the point variability.

Code for correlation matrix of rem from 3(b).

```
clus_cor_plot <- ggplot(data = clus_melted) +
  geom_tile(mapping = aes(x = Var1, y = Var2, fill = value)) +
  scale_fill_gradient2(low = "#6b74ff", mid = "white", high = "#e46c6c", midpoint = 0) +
  labs(title = "Correlation between predictors for countries similar to the United States",
       x = "", y = "", fill = "correlation") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))
```

Code for summary results of clus models from 3(b).

```
fitted_clus1 <- lm(c19ProSo01 ~ .,
  data = subset(clus, select = -c(coded_country, c19ProSo02, c19ProSo03, c19ProSo04)))
fitted_clus2 <- lm(c19ProSo02 ~ .,
  data = subset(clus, select = -c(coded_country, c19ProSo01, c19ProSo03, c19ProSo04)))
fitted_clus3 <- lm(c19ProSo03 ~ .,
  data = subset(clus, select = -c(coded_country, c19ProSo01, c19ProSo02, c19ProSo04)))
fitted_clus4 <- lm(c19ProSo04 ~ .,
  data = subset(clus, select = -c(coded_country, c19ProSo01, c19ProSo02, c19ProSo03)))

cat("Summary of models for predicting pro-social attitudes in countries similar to the US\n\n")
counter <- 1
for (model in list(fitted_clus1, fitted_clus2, fitted_clus3, fitted_clus4)) {
  cat("C19ProSo0", counter, "\n", sep = "")
  res <- model_eval(model)
  cat("R-squared value:", res[[1]], "\n")
  cat("Adjusted R-squared value:", res[[2]], "\n")
  cat("Significant predictors with p-value < 0.001:\n")
  cat(res[[3]], "\n")
}
```

```

cat("Coefficients of predictors:\n")
cat(res[[4]], "\n")
cat("\n")
counter <- counter + 1
}

```

Code for summary results of clus models from 3(b), with updated model\_eval function such that significant predictors have p-value less than 0.05.

```

model_eval_2 <- function(model) {
  rsqr <- summary(model)$r.squared
  a_rsqr <- summary(model)$adj.r.squared
  sig <- which(summary(model)$coefficients[-1, 4] < 0.05) + 1
  preds <- rownames(summary(model)$coefficients[sig, , drop = FALSE])
  coefs <- summary(model)$coefficients[sig, 1]

  return(list(rsqr, a_rsqr, preds, coefs))
}

cat("Summary of models for predicting pro-social attitudes in countries similar to the US\n\n")
counter <- 1
for (model in list(fitted_clus1, fitted_clus2, fitted_clus3, fitted_clus4)) {
  cat("C19ProSo0", counter, "\n", sep = "")
  res <- model_eval_2(model)
  cat("R-squared value:", res[[1]], "\n")
  cat("Adjusted R-squared value:", res[[2]], "\n")
  cat("Significant predictors with p-value < 0.05:\n")
  cat(res[[3]], "\n")
  cat("Coefficients of predictors:\n")
  cat(res[[4]], "\n")
  cat("\n")
  for (pred in res[[3]]) {
    mdl <- c(mdl, paste0("Similar C19ProSo0", counter))
  }
  prds <- c(prds, res[[3]])
  counter <- counter + 1
}

```

Code for table of strong predictors of usa, rem and clus models from 3(b).

```

summ_table_2 <- table(predictors = prds, models = mdl)
summ_table_2 <- summ_table_2[, c("USA C19ProSo01", "USA C19ProSo02", "USA C19ProSo03",
  "USA C19ProSo04", "RoW C19ProSo01", "RoW C19ProSo02", "RoW C19ProSo03", "RoW C19ProSo04",
  "Similar C19ProSo01", "Similar C19ProSo02", "Similar C19ProSo03", "Similar C19ProSo04")]

summ_table_vis_2 <- ggplot(data = as.data.frame(summ_table_2)) +
  geom_tile(mapping = aes(x = models, y = predictors, fill = Freq, colour = "black")) +
  scale_fill_gradientn(colours = c("pink", "green")) +
  theme(legend.position = "none") +
  scale_x_discrete(position = "top") +
  scale_y_discrete(limits = rev) +
  labs(x = "Pro-social attitudes", y = "Predictors",
    title = "Table of significant predictors for each pro-social attitude") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))

```