Happiness and Democracy Visualizations

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Hello! This project uses datasets from the World Happiness Report, for 2020, using happiness indicators from the GallUp World Poll, and the Democracy Index for 2020 from The Economist, ranking democratic practices and institutions. As these datasets were provided to me through my classwork, I do not have links to the original sources. Listed below are the variables for both datasets

World Happiness Variables:

country: country name

year: year of report

life_ladder: happiness score, or subjective well-being. Computed as national average response to the question of life evaluations

log_gdp_per_capita: GDP in purchasing power parity (PPP) at constant 2011 international dollar prices, logged for normality.

social_support: Computed as the national average of the binary responses (either 0 or 1) to the GWP question "If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not?"

healthy_life_expectancy_at_birth: Healthy life expectancies at birth are based on the data extracted from the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Health Observatory data repository

freedom_to_make_life_choices: Computed as the national average of responses to the GWP question "Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?"

generosity: The residual of regressing national average of response to the GWP question "Have you donated money to a charity in the past month?" on GDP per capita.

perceptions_of_corruption: The measure is the national average of the survey responses to two questions in the GWP: "Is corruption widespread throughout the government or not" and "Is corruption widespread within businesses or not?" The overall perception is just the average of the two 0-or-1 responses.

positive_affect: The average of three positive affect measures in GWP: happiness, laugh and enjoyment in the Gallup World Poll waves 3-7.

negative_affect: The average of three negative affect measures in GWP: worry, sadness and anger.

Democracy Index for 2020 Variables.

country: country name

overall_score: The average score of the 5 measures

rank: country's overall rank on democracy index

pluralism: a measure of pluralism

govfunc: a measure of how well or badly the government functions

poliparc: a measure of political participation

policul: a measure of political culture

civlib: a measure of civil liberty

setwd("/Users/giovanniexume/Documents/Data and Text Mining")

library(tidyverse)

```
library(ggplot2)
library(broom)
library(janitor)

library(SKTools)
library(foreign)
library(readx1)
library(DataExplorer)
library(maps)

library(plotly)

library(countrycode)
library(scales)

library(ggpubr)
```

Importing Data

```
happiness <- read_xlsx("worldhappiness.xlsx") %>% filter(year == 2020)
democracy <- read_csv("democracy_index_2020.csv")</pre>
head(happiness)
## # A tibble: 6 × 11
                     year `Life Ladder` `Log GDP per capita` `Social support`
     `Country name`
##
     <chr>>
                     <dbl>
                                   <dbl>
                                                         <dbl>
                                                                           <dbl>
## 1 Albania
                                    5.36
                                                          9.50
                     2020
                                                                          0.710
## 2 Argentina
                     2020
                                    5.90
                                                          9.85
                                                                          0.897
## 3 Australia
                     2020
                                    7.14
                                                                          0.937
                                                         10.8
## 4 Austria
                     2020
                                    7.21
                                                         10.9
                                                                          0.925
## 5 Bahrain
                     2020
                                    6.17
                                                                          0.848
                                                         10.6
## 6 Bangladesh
                     2020
                                    5.28
                                                          8.47
                                                                          0.739
## # ... with 6 more variables: `Healthy life expectancy at birth` <dbl>,
       `Freedom to make life choices` <dbl>, Generosity <dbl>,
       `Perceptions of corruption` <dbl>, `Positive affect` <dbl>,
## #
## #
       `Negative affect` <dbl>
head(democracy)
## # A tibble: 6 × 8
##
     country
                 `Overall score`
                                   rank pluralism govfunc poliparc policul civ
lib
                            <dbl> <dbl>
##
                                            <dbl>
                                                     <dbl>
                                                              <dbl>
                                                                      <dbl>
     <chr>>
                                                                              <d
bl>
                                                      9.64
                                                                               9
## 1 Norway
                             9.81
                                      1
                                            10
                                                              10
                                                                      10
.41
## 2 Iceland
                             9.37
                                      2
                                            10
                                                      8.57
                                                               8.89
                                                                      10
                                                                               9
.41
```

```
## 3 Sweden
                              9.26
                                       3
                                               9.58
                                                       9.29
                                                                 8.33
                                                                        10
                                                                                 9
.12
## 4 New Zealand
                             9.25
                                       4
                                              10
                                                       8.93
                                                                 8.89
                                                                         8.75
                                                                                 9
.71
## 5 Canada
                             9.24
                                       5
                                               9.58
                                                       8.93
                                                                 8.89
                                                                         9.38
                                                                                 9
.41
## 6 Finland
                             9.2
                                                       8.93
                                                                 8.89
                                       6
                                              10
                                                                         8.75
                                                                                 9
.41
dim(happiness)
## [1] 95 11
dim(democracy)
## [1] 167 8
```

The happiness data set, has 95 rows, 11 variables. The democracy dataset has 167 rows and 8 variables.

Data Cleaning and Manipulation

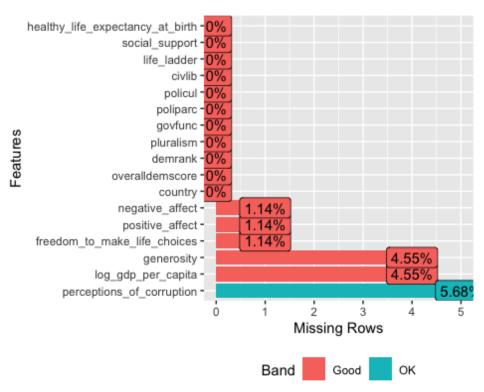
Joining Happiness and Democracy Index

```
happiness <- happiness %>% rename(country = "Country name")
nations<-inner join(democracy, happiness, by= "country") %>%
  rename(overalldemscore = "Overall score", demrank = "rank") %>% select(-yea
r)
nations <- nations %>% clean_names()
introduce(nations)
## # A tibble: 1 × 9
      rows columns discrete columns continuous columns all missing columns
##
                                                  <int>
##
     <int>
             <int>
                              <int>
        88
                17
                                                     16
## # ... with 4 more variables: total missing values <int>, complete rows <int>
      total_observations <int>, memory_usage <dbl>
## #
```

After joining, there are 88 countries left in the dataset and 17 feature variables. The output below shows some of the countries that have been excluded, as they were unavailable in the happiness dataset

```
anti_join(democracy, happiness, by= "country")
## # A tibble: 79 × 8
## country `Overall score` rank pluralism govfunc poliparc policul
civlib
```

## <chr><dbl></dbl></chr>	<dbl> <</dbl>	dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>
## 1 Taiwan 9.71	8.94	11	10	9.64	7.22	8.13
## 2 Luxembourg 9.41	8.68	13	10	8.57	6.67	8.75
## 3 Costa Rica 9.71	8.16	18	9.58	6.79	7.22	7.5
## 4 Cabo Verde 8.53	7.65	32	9.17	7	6.67	6.88
## 5 Botswana 8.53	7.62	33	9.17	6.79	6.11	7.5
## 6 Malaysia 5.59	7.19	39	9.58	7.86	6.67	6.25
## 7 Panama 7.65	7.18	40	9.58	6.43	7.22	5
## 8 Trinidad and 7.35	7.16	41	9.58	7.14	6.11	5.63
## 9 Jamaica 8.53	7.13	42	8.75	7.14	5	6.25
## 10 Leste 7.35	7.06	44	9.58	5.93	5.56	6.88
## # with 69 more rows						
<pre>plot_missing(nations)</pre>						



Most of the data is still in a good place as it comes to missing values.

Adding in Continent Variable

This data doesn't include a continent variable, but we can add that using the countrycode function

```
nations$continent <- countrycode(sourcevar = nations$country, origin = "count
ry.name", destination = "region")
```

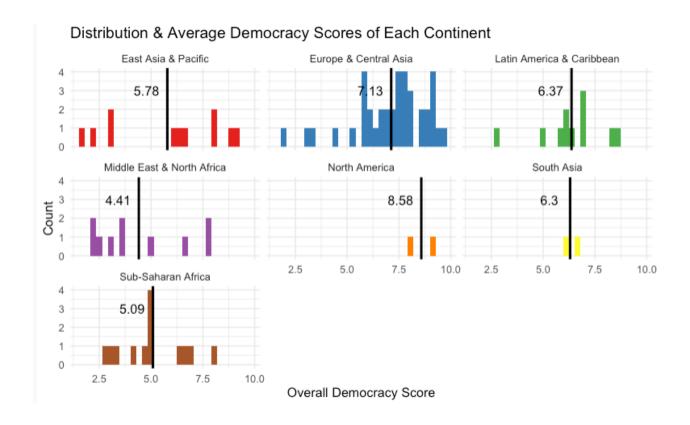
Data Visuals

Distrubtions and Average Democracy Scores of Each Continent

```
cont_dem <- nations %>%
  group_by(continent) %>%
  summarise(mean_dem = mean(overalldemscore)) %>%
  arrange(desc(mean_dem))

nations %>% ggplot(aes(x = overalldemscore, fill = continent)) +
  geom_histogram(show.legend = F) +
  geom_vline(cont_dem, mapping = aes(xintercept = mean_dem), color = "black",
linewidth = 1) +
  facet_wrap(continent~.) +
  scale_fill_discrete(type = RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(7, "Set1")) +
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(legend.position = "bottom")+
  labs(x = "Overall Democracy Score", y = "Count", title = "Distribution & Average Democracy Scores of Each Continent")

## `stat bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```



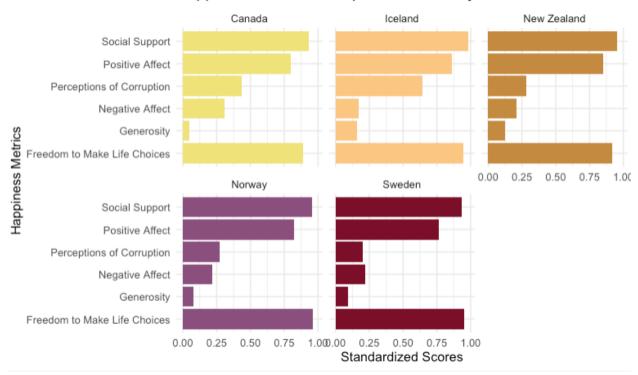
This visual shows that most of the countries in the dataset are based in Europe and Central Asia, with the fewest in North American and South America.

Happiness Metrics for Top 5 in Democracy

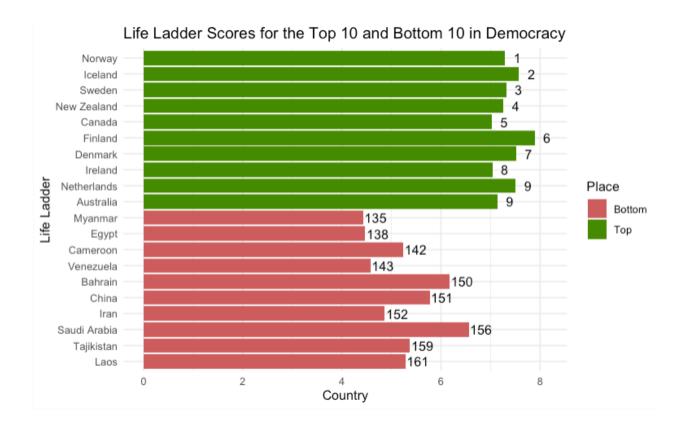
```
top5dem <- nations %>%
  head(n = 5) \%
  select(country, generosity, social_support, freedom_to_make_life_choices, p
ositive_affect, negative_affect, perceptions_of_corruption) %>%
  rename(country = country,
         "Generosity" = generosity,
         "Social Support" = social_support,
         "Freedom to Make Life Choices" = freedom to make life choices,
         "Positive Affect" = positive_affect,
         "Negative Affect" = negative affect,
         "Perceptions of Corruption" = perceptions_of_corruption) %>%
  gather(Happiness_Metric, Score, Generosity:"Perceptions of Corruption")
top5dem %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Score, y = Happiness_Metric, fill = country))+
  geom col(show.legend = FALSE)+
  facet_wrap(country~.) +
  scale_fill_discrete(type = c("#eee279", "#fac682", "#c48a3f", "#8a4f7d", "#
7b0828")) +
theme minimal() +
```

labs(x = "Standardized Scores", y = "Happiness Metrics", title = "Happiness
Metrics for Top 5 in Democracy")

Happiness Metrics for Top 5 in Democracy



Life Ladder Scores for the Top 10 and Bottom 10 in Democracy Index



Correlations

Let's see what the relationship is between civil liberty scores and perceptions of corruption

Checking for Normality

```
shapiro.test(nations$civlib)

##

## Shapiro-Wilk normality test

##

## data: nations$civlib

## W = 0.90993, p-value = 1.421e-05

shapiro.test(nations$perceptions_of_corruption)

##

## Shapiro-Wilk normality test

##

## data: nations$perceptions_of_corruption

## ## data: nations$perceptions_of_corruption

## W = 0.87378, p-value = 7.659e-07
```

Both tests are significant, so each variable is not normally distributed and a Spearman's correlation will be appropriate

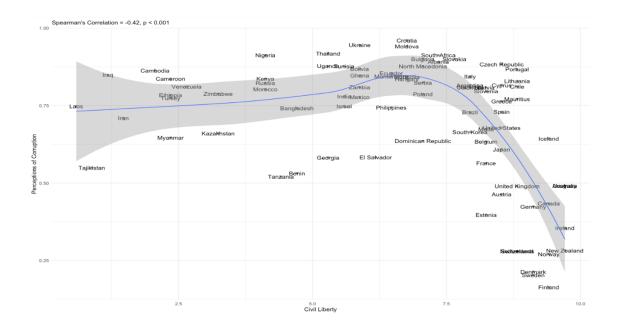
There is a moderate negative relationship between civil liberty and perceptions of corruption

```
nations %>% ggplot(aes(x= civlib, y = perceptions_of_corruption, label = coun
try)) +
   geom_text()+
   geom_point(alpha = 0.45) +
   geom_smooth(method = "loess", linewidth = 0.5) +
   theme_minimal() +
   labs(x = "Civil Liberty", y = "Perceptions of Corruption", subtitle = "Spea
rman's Correlation = -0.42, p < 0.001")

## Warning: Using `size` aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.
## i Please use `linewidth` instead.

## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'

## Warning: Removed 5 rows containing non-finite values (`stat_smooth()`).</pre>
```



This visual shows that as civil liberty increases in a country, the average perceptions of corruptions decrease, with a dropoff after 7.5 in civil liberty scores.

ANOVA Differences in Positive Affect

Are there any meaningful differences in positive affect between the Middle East/North Africa, Europe/Central Asia, and Latin America/Caribbean?

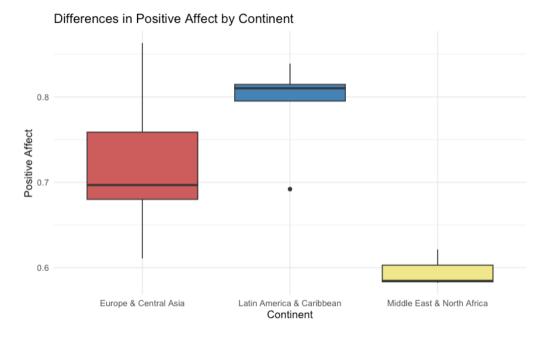
```
positiveaffect <- nations %>% filter(continent == c("Middle East & North Afri
ca", "Europe & Central Asia", "Latin America & Caribbean"))
anova(aov(positive_affect~continent, data = positiveaffect))
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: positive affect
            Df
                 Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
##
                                            Pr(>F)
## continent 2 0.070575 0.035288
                                   9.411 0.001444 **
## Residuals 19 0.071243 0.003750
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
anovaresults <- TukeyHSD(aov(positive affect~continent, data = positiveaffect
))
anovaresults
##
     Tukey multiple comparisons of means
##
       95% family-wise confidence level
##
```

```
## Fit: aov(formula = positive_affect ~ continent, data = positiveaffect)
##
## $continent
##
                                                               diff
lwr
## Latin America & Caribbean-Europe & Central Asia
                                                         0.07173706 -0.009308
## Middle East & North Africa-Europe & Central Asia
                                                        -0.12226656 -0.221236
## Middle East & North Africa-Latin America & Caribbean -0.19400361 -0.307610
061
##
                                                                 upr
                                                                         p adj
## Latin America & Caribbean-Europe & Central Asia
                                                         0.15278302 0.0883979
## Middle East & North Africa-Europe & Central Asia
                                                        -0.02329659 0.0142780
## Middle East & North Africa-Latin America & Caribbean -0.08039717 0.0009857
```

The output shows there are statistically significant differences in positive affect between the selected continents, with Europe/Central Asia and Latin America/Caribbean both having higher positive affect scores than the Middle East/North Africa, p < 0.05

```
positiveaffect %>% ggplot(aes(x = continent, y = positive_affect, fill = cont
inent))+
    geom_boxplot(show.legend = F)+
    theme_minimal()+
    scale_fill_manual(values = c("indianred", "steelblue", "khaki"))+
    labs(x = "Continent", y = "Positive Affect", title = "Differences in Posi
tive Affect by Continent")

## Warning: Removed 1 rows containing non-finite values (`stat_boxplot()`).
```



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