

The background features a stylized city skyline with various grey buildings. In the foreground, there are two prominent orange smokestacks. The one on the left is part of a larger orange industrial building with two arched windows. Both smokestacks are emitting thick, dark grey smoke. Three fluffy, yellow clouds are scattered across the light blue sky. The entire scene is set against a light blue background with a green ground line at the bottom.

Pollution and Prosperity

Studying the link between economics and air quality

By Gabriella Weis and Mason Polier

Background

- **Two datasets:**

- **GDP** - World Development Indicators (World Bank)
- **Air Quality** - Global Air Pollution (Kaggle)

- **Variables of interest:**

- AQI Category, AQI Value
- Country GDP (billions USD)
- Agriculture, Industry, Manufacturing, Services (% of GDP allocated)

Gross domestic product		Agriculture		Industry		Manufacturing		Services	
\$ billions		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP		% of GDP	
2015	2023	2015	2023	2015	2023	2015	2023	2015	2023
19.1	14.5	20.6	33.7	22.1	16.1	11.4	10.2	53.2	45.0
11.4	23.0	19.8	18.3	21.8	21.2	5.7	5.9	46.3	48.0
187.5	239.9	10.5	13.2	32.8	38.0	7.1	7.8	52.1	45.1
0.7	0.9	14.0	8.7
2.8	3.7	0.5	0.5	10.0	11.4	3.7	3.6	78.7	78.6
90.5	84.7	9.1	14.9	41.9	45.3	5.7	8.0	48.7	39.7
1.4	2.0	1.4	1.9	15.9	19.4	2.8	2.5	73.1	67.8
594.7	640.6	5.2	6.1	23.2	25.1	14.2	16.3	55.8	52.8

*Snapshot from
World Bank
Dataset*

Process

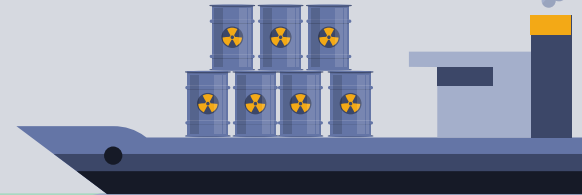
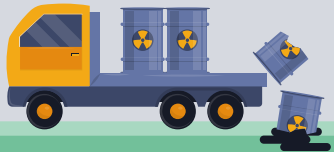
	Country	GDP	Agriculture	Industry	Manufacturing	Services	City
1	Afghanistan	14.5	33.7	16.1	10.2	45.0	Kuhestan
2	Afghanistan	14.5	33.7	16.1	10.2	45.0	Qunduz
3	Afghanistan	14.5	33.7	16.1	10.2	45.0	Rostaq
4	Afghanistan	14.5	33.7	16.1	10.2	45.0	Tokzar
5	Afghanistan	14.5	33.7	16.1	10.2	45.0	Carikar
6	Afghanistan	14.5	33.7	16.1	10.2	45.0	Uruzgan
7	Afghanistan	14.5	33.7	16.1	10.2	45.0	Herat
8	Afghanistan	14.5	33.7	16.1	10.2	45.0	Baglan
9	Afghanistan	14.5	33.7	16.1	10.2	45.0	Andarab
10	Afghanistan	14.5	33.7	16.1	10.2	45.0	Nahrin

Snapshot of joined data in R

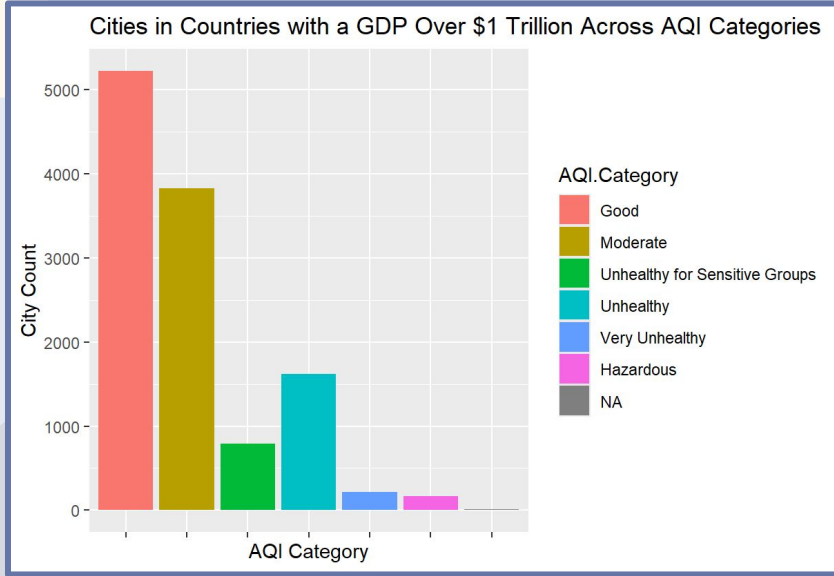
- **Difficulties with the data**
 - GDP dataset = based around countries
 - Air Quality dataset = based around cities
 - Result = many observations per country and other issues
 - USA had no Air Quality data
- **Questions and exploration**
 - First - identified what we wanted to know and selected data accordingly
 - Second - created questions
 - Third - eliminated any questions that were unfeasible

Research Questions:

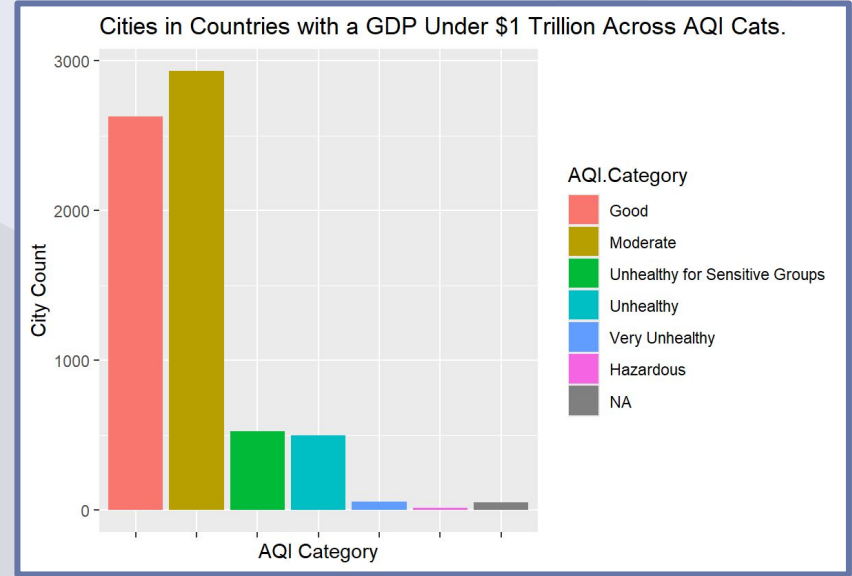
- What is the distribution of cities across AQI categories in countries with a GDP over \$1 trillion? How does this compare with countries with a GDP under \$1 trillion?
- How does the average AQI category vary among countries based on their primary GDP sector allocation?
- How does GDP percentage vary across sectors?
- Is there a correlation between overall GDP and a country's average AQI value?
- How do the countries with the top 5 GDPs compare in terms of air quality?
- How do average AQI values differ between countries that allocate the maximum percentage of their GDP to industry versus those that allocate the maximum to another sector?
- How does PM2.5 AQI category differ between cities in countries that allocate a higher percentage of their GDP to agriculture (over 20%) versus those that allocate a lower percentage?



Q#1 What is the distribution of cities across AQI categories in countries with a GDP over \$1 trillion? How does this compare with countries with a GDP under \$1 trillion?



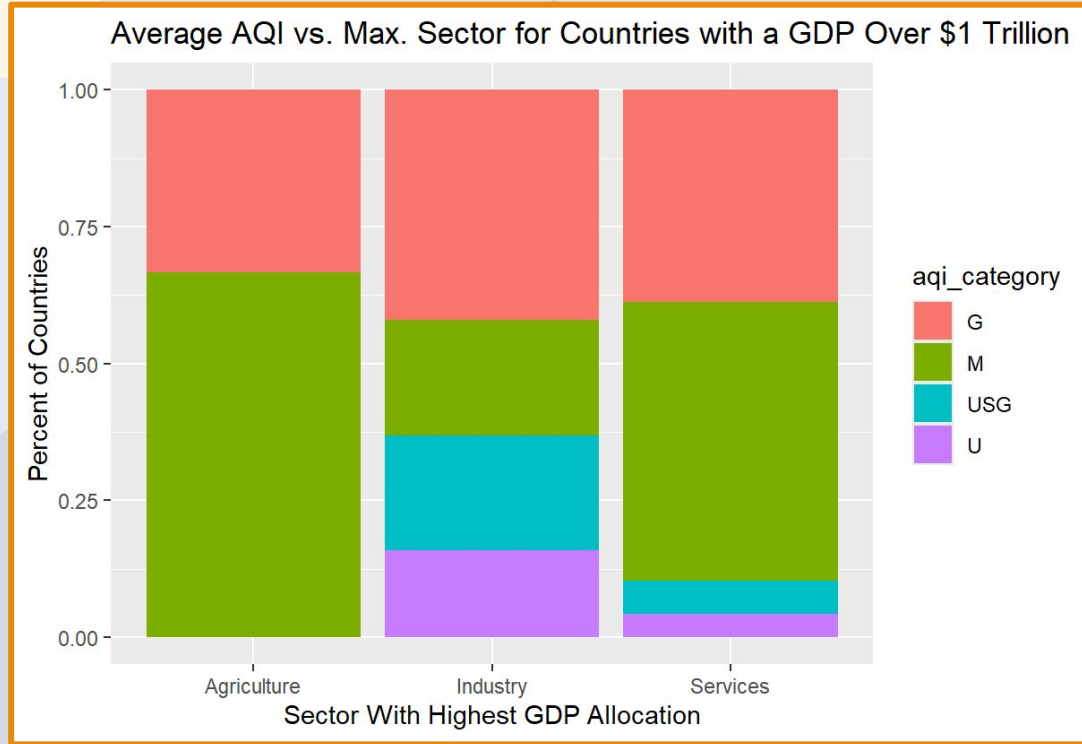
Majority of cities = Good
Higher counts of Unhealthy than for USG



Majority of cities = Moderate
Higher counts of USG than for Unhealthy

The percentages of cities with Hazardous and Unhealthy ratings appear to be lower in countries with a GDP under \$1 trillion than those in countries with a GDP over \$1 trillion.

Q#2 How does the average AQI category vary among countries based on their primary GDP sector allocation?



Creation:

- New variables
 - Max Sector (categorical)
 - Average AQI Category (categorical)
- Remove NAs

Analysis:

- Over 50% of countries with a Max Sector of agriculture have an average AQI rating of Moderate
- Compared to other countries, those that allocate most of their GDP to Industry have more Unhealthy ratings

Q#3

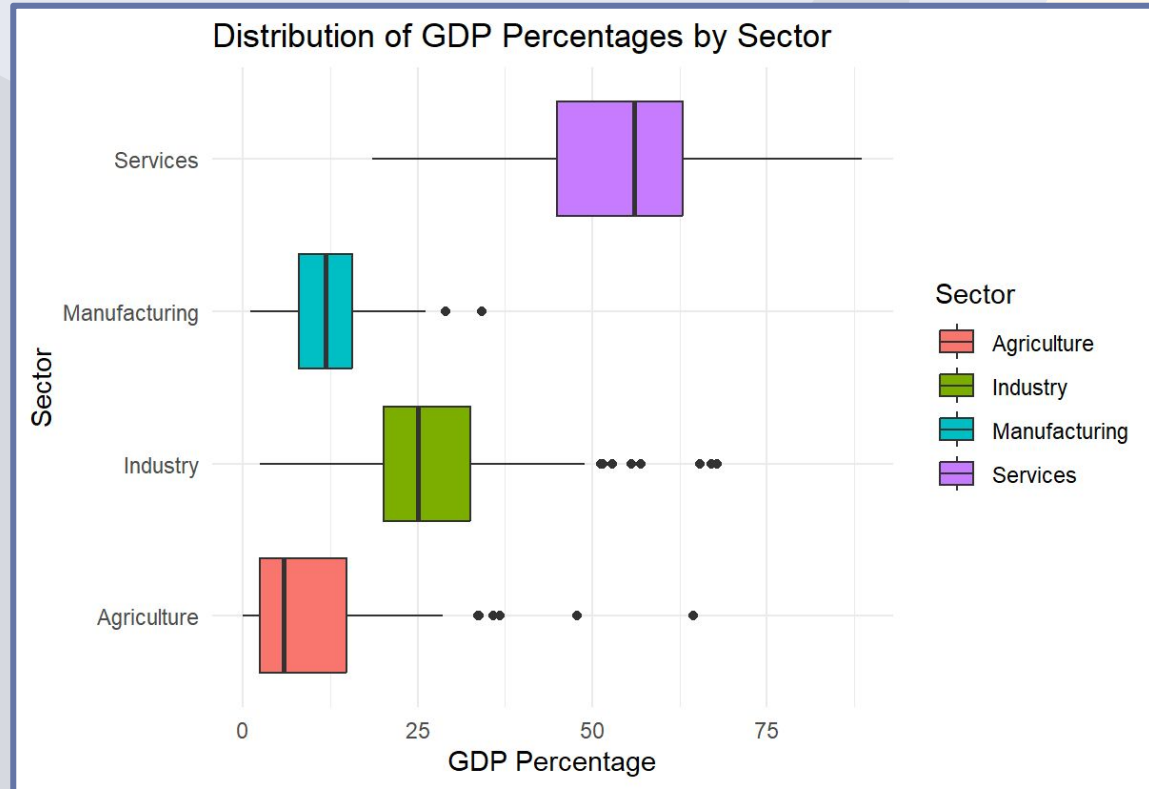
How does GDP percentage vary across sectors?

Creation:

- Grouped by sector
- GDP Percentage = percentage of country GDP allocated to the sector

Analysis:

- Largest IQR and median = Services
- Smallest IQR = Manufacturing
- Smallest median = Agriculture
- Services = greatest % of GDP allocation among countries



Q#4

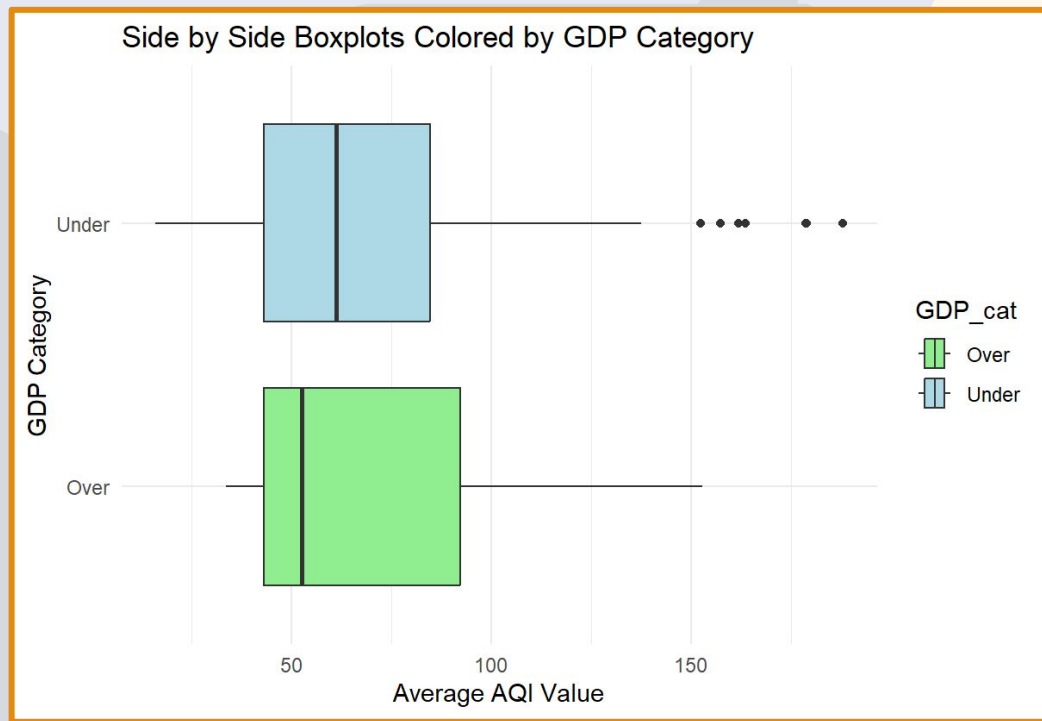
Is there a correlation between overall GDP and a country's average AQI value?

Creation:

- New variable
 - GDP_cat (categorical)
 - Average AQI Value (numeric)
- Remove NAs

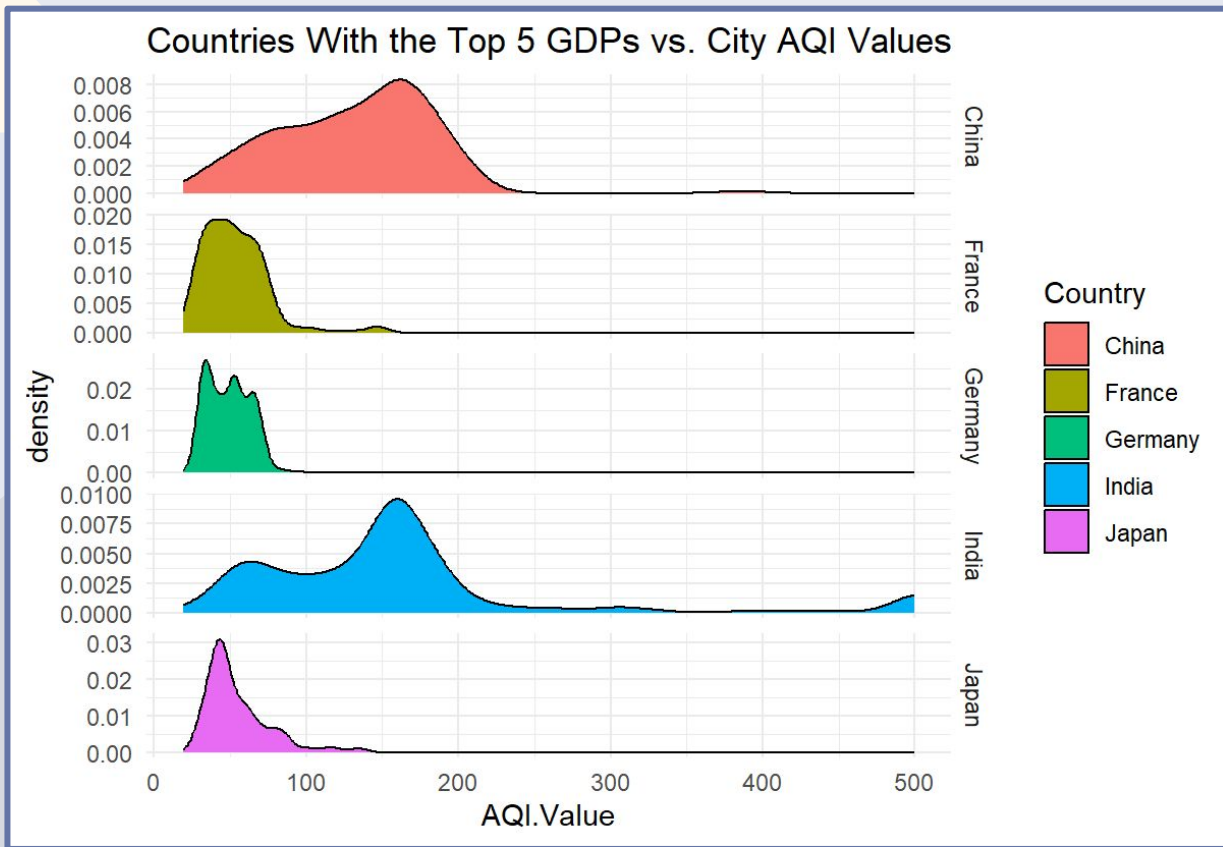
Analysis:

- Over:
 - Median = 52.53
 - Larger IQR range (49.14)
 - Outliers? - no
- Under:
 - Median = 61.20
 - Smaller IQR range (41.57)
 - Outliers? - yes, multiple



Q#5

How do the countries with the top 5 GDPs compare in terms of air quality?



Creation:

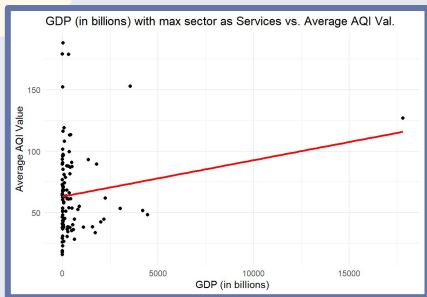
- Filter out countries with the top 5 GDPs (notice the absence of USA)
- Facet grid plots = distributions of cities' AQI values across countries

Analysis:

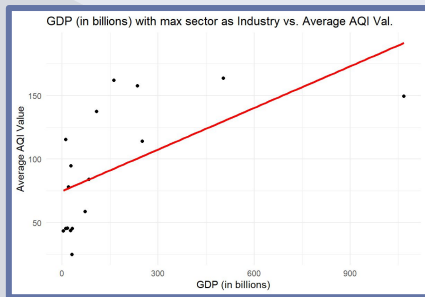
- India = largest median and IQR
- Japan = smallest median and IQR
- Allows us to see the variety between countries

Q#6

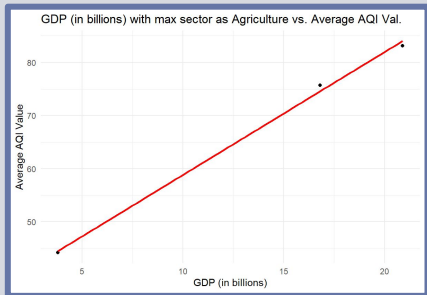
How do average AQI values differ between countries that allocate the maximum percentage of their GDP to industry versus those that allocate the maximum to another sector?



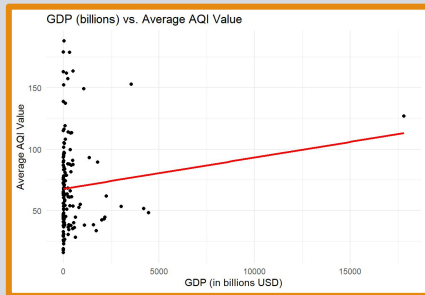
$R = 0.1617831$



$R = 0.601604$



$R = 0.9987477$



$R = 0.1123833$

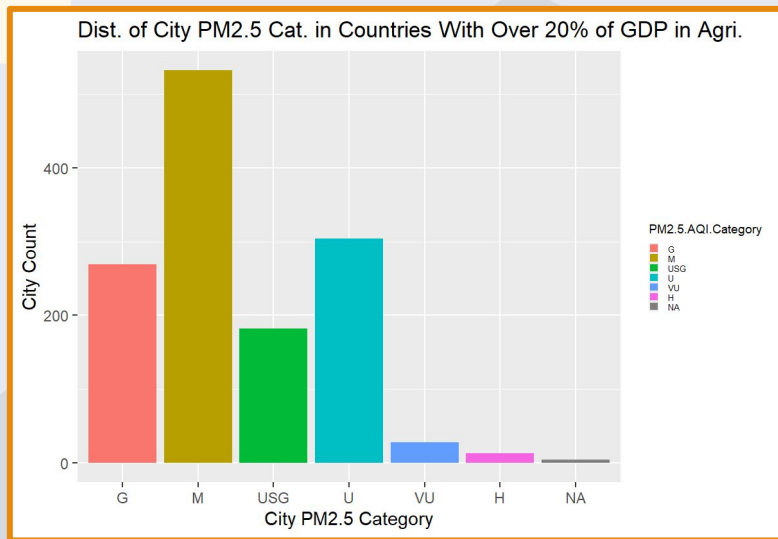
Creation:

- Filtered by Max Sector
- Set Average AQI Value against each sector

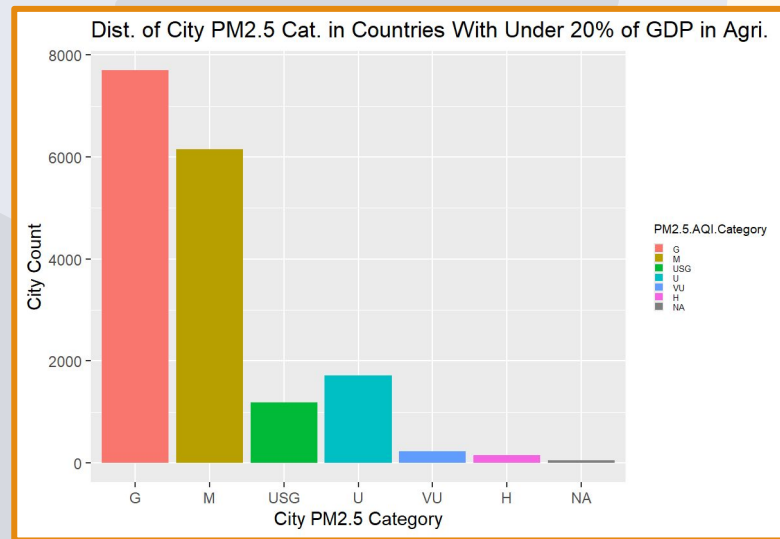
Analysis:

- Industry:
 - moderately strong, positive, linear correlation
- Services:
 - very weak, positive, linear correlation
- Agriculture:
 - very strong, positive, linear correlation

Q#7 How does PM2.5 AQI category differ between cities in countries that allocate a higher percentage of their GDP to agriculture (over 20%) versus those that allocate a lower percentage?



Good = 20.2% of cities
Moderate = 39.94% of cities
Lower number of cities than the other graph



Good = 44.85% of cities
Moderate = 35.82% of cities
Higher number of cities than the other graph

While cities with over 20% of their country's GDP allocated to Agriculture tend to have a higher chance of being in the Moderate AQI category and a lower chance of being in the Good AQI category, cities with under 20% of their country's GDP allocated to Agriculture tend to have the opposite chances.

Conclusions & Future Work

- **Major conclusions:**
 - Hazardous and Unhealthy ratings vs. GDP
 - Services = greatest % of allocation
 - Industry vs. Average Country AQI Value
 - Possible Simpson's Paradox
 - Agricultural allocation vs. AQI categorization
- **Future:**
 - Working with increasing GDP vs. AQI
 - Data that includes countries that might have a large impact on our conclusions

The background features a stylized industrial scene. On the left, an orange factory with two windows and a tall chimney emitting grey smoke stands on a green ground line. To its right is a grey cylindrical tank. In the center, a large grey mountain peak is visible. On the right, a blue ship with a stack of six blue barrels (each with a yellow radiation symbol) on its deck is shown. A grey airplane flies in the upper right sky area. The sky is light blue with three yellow clouds. The text 'Thank You! Questions?' is centered in a large, dark blue font.

Thank You!
Questions?