Final Project (Group 2)

Group 2

2024-05-19

- Research Question/Hypothesis: What variable in the world happiness report (family, health, trust, generosity, and economics) has the greatest effect on a nation's happiness score? »»»> 81e6af9ac23978bbafb85c9fa12c41d73c572ee5
- Hypothesis: Economics plays the largest role in a nation's happiness score.

```
library(readxl)
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(tidyr)
data <- read_excel("2019.xls")</pre>
colnames (data)
## [1] "Overall rank"
                                        "Country or region"
## [3] "Score"
                                        "GDP per capita"
## [5] "Social support"
                                        "Healthy life expectancy"
## [7] "Freedom to make life choices" "Generosity"
## [9] "Perceptions of corruption"
library(readxl)
data <- read_excel("2019.xls")</pre>
print(colnames(data))
                                        "Country or region"
## [1] "Overall rank"
                                        "GDP per capita"
## [3] "Score"
## [5] "Social support"
                                        "Healthy life expectancy"
## [7] "Freedom to make life choices" "Generosity"
## [9] "Perceptions of corruption"
```

```
data <- data %>%
  rename(
    Economy = `GDP per capita`,
    Social = 'Social support',
   Health = `Healthy life expectancy`,
    Freedom = `Freedom to make life choices`,
    Corruption = 'Perceptions of corruption',
   Happiness_Score = `Score`
print(colnames(data))
## [1] "Overall rank"
                           "Country or region" "Happiness_Score"
## [4] "Economy"
                           "Social"
                                                "Health"
## [7] "Freedom"
                           "Generosity"
                                                "Corruption"
 head(
    select(data, Economy, Social, Health, Freedom, Corruption, Happiness_Score)
```

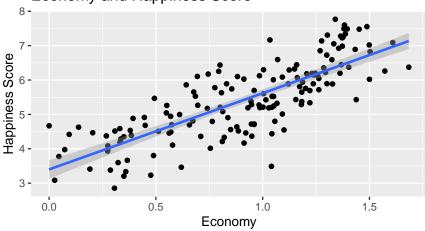
Economy	Social	Health	Freedom	Corruption	Happiness_Score
1.340	1.587	0.986	0.596	0.393	7.769
1.383	1.573	0.996	0.592	0.410	7.600
1.488	1.582	1.028	0.603	0.341	7.554
1.380	1.624	1.026	0.591	0.118	7.494
1.396	1.522	0.999	0.557	0.298	7.488
1.452	1.526	1.052	0.572	0.343	7.480

[Module 2: Junhyung Kim, Jiho Lee]

*Scatter Plot

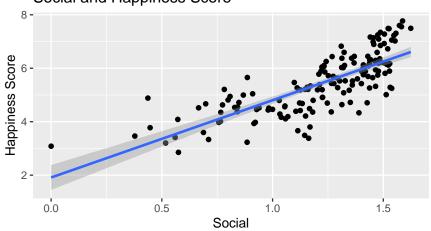
'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'

Scatter Plot of Relationship Between Economy and Happiness Score



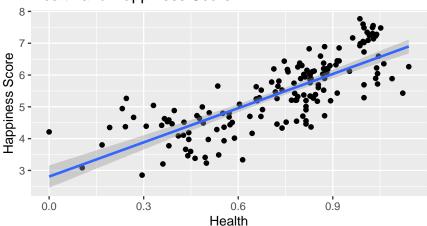
'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'

Scatter Plot of Relationship Between Social and Happiness Score



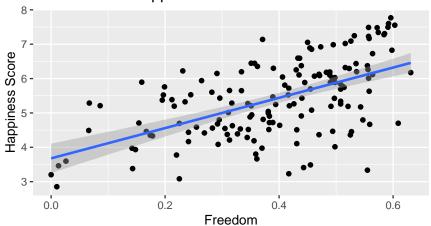
```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

Scatter Plot of Relationship Between Health and Happiness Score



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

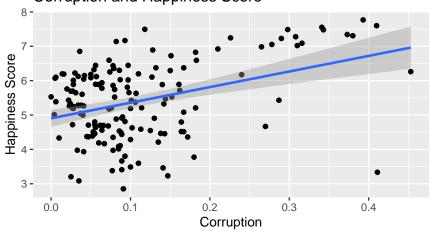
Scatter Plot of Relationship Between Freedom and Happiness Score



```
"Scatter Plot of Relationship Between
Corruption and Happiness Score",
x = "Corruption", y = "Happiness Score")
```

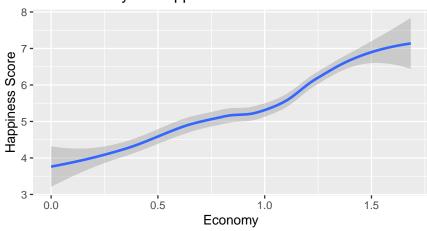
'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'

Scatter Plot of Relationship Between Corruption and Happiness Score



'geom_smooth()' using method = 'loess' and formula = 'y ~ x'

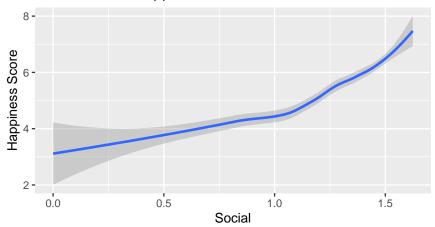
Trend line relationship between Economy vs Happiness Score



```
data %>%
   ggplot() +
   geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = Social, y = Happiness_Score)) +
   labs(x = "Social", y = "Happiness Score",
        title="Trend line relationship between
        Social vs Happiness Score")
```

'geom_smooth()' using method = 'loess' and formula = 'y ~ x'

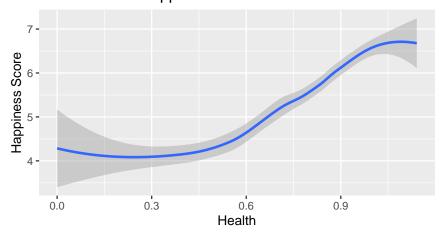
Trend line relationship between Social vs Happiness Score



```
data %>%
   ggplot() +
   geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = Health, y = Happiness_Score)) +
   labs(x = "Health", y = "Happiness Score",
        title="Trend line relationship between
        Health vs Happiness Score")
```

'geom_smooth()' using method = 'loess' and formula = 'y ~ x'

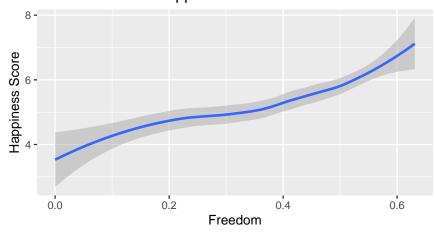
Trend line relationship between Health vs Happiness Score



```
data %>%
   ggplot() +
   geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = Freedom, y = Happiness_Score)) +
   labs(x = "Freedom", y = "Happiness Score",
        title="Trend line relationship between
        Freedom vs Happiness Score")
```

'geom_smooth()' using method = 'loess' and formula = 'y ~ x'

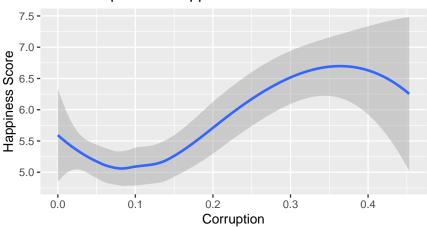
Trend line relationship between Freedom vs Happiness Score



```
data %>%
   ggplot() +
   geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = Corruption, y = Happiness_Score)) +
   labs(x = "Corruption", y = "Happiness Score",
        title="Trend line relationship between
        Corruption vs Happiness Score")
```

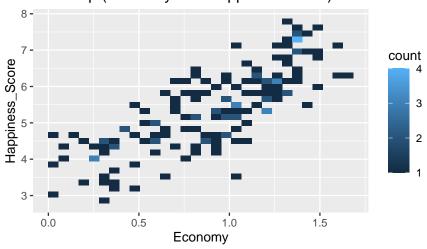
'geom_smooth()' using method = 'loess' and formula = 'y \sim x'

Trend line relationship between Corruption vs Happiness Score

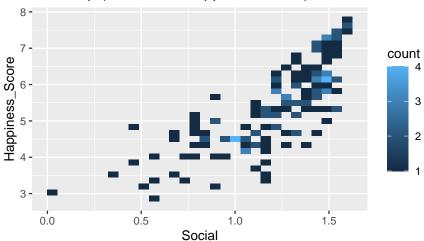


*HeatMap

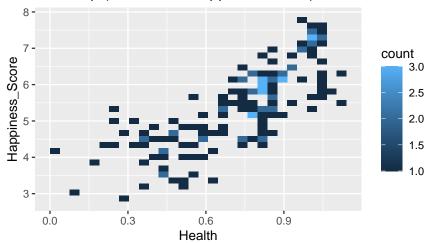
HeatMap (Economy and Happiness Score)



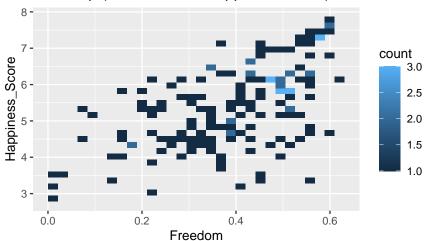
HeatMap (Social and Happiness Score)



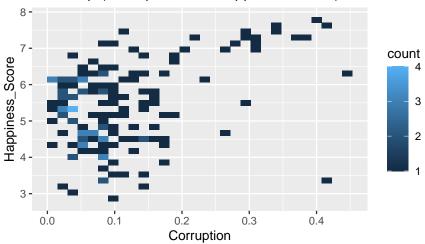
HeatMap (Health and Happiness Score)



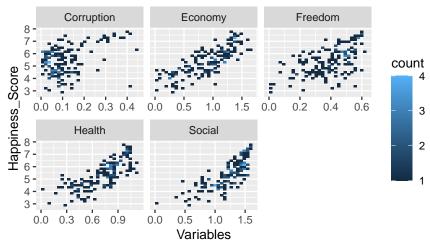
HeatMap (Freedom and Happiness Score)



HeatMap (Corruption and Happiness Score)



HeatMap between Variables and Happiness Score



====== [Module 4: Eugene Kim, Harold Lee - Explanatory Data Analysis]

```
str(data, vec.len = 2)
```

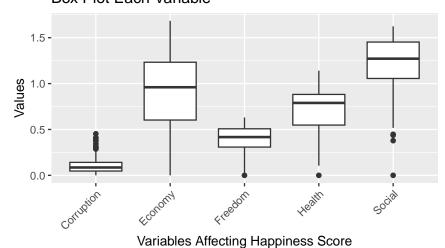
```
## tibble [156 x 9] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
   $ Overall rank
                      : num [1:156] 1 2 3 4 5 ...
   $ Country or region: chr [1:156] "Finland" "Denmark" ...
##
   $ Happiness_Score : num [1:156] 7.77 7.6 ...
##
   $ Economy
##
                       : num [1:156] 1.34 1.38 ...
   $ Social
                       : num [1:156] 1.59 1.57 ...
##
##
   $ Health
                       : num [1:156] 0.986 0.996 ...
   $ Freedom
                       : num [1:156] 0.596 0.592 0.603 0.591 0.557 ...
##
                       : num [1:156] 0.153 0.252 0.271 0.354 0.322 ...
   $ Generosity
##
   $ Corruption
                       : num [1:156] 0.393 0.41 0.341 0.118 0.298 ...
head(
    select(data, Economy, Social, Health, Freedom, Corruption,
           Happiness_Score)
```

Economy	Social	Health	Freedom	Corruption	Happiness_Score
1.340	1.587	0.986	0.596	0.393	7.769
1.383	1.573	0.996	0.592	0.410	7.600
1.488	1.582	1.028	0.603	0.341	7.554
1.380	1.624	1.026	0.591	0.118	7.494
1.396	1.522	0.999	0.557	0.298	7.488
1.452	1.526	1.052	0.572	0.343	7.480

Economy	Social	Health	Freedom	Corruption	Happiness_Score
0.287	1.163	0.463	0.143	0.077	3.380
0.359	0.711	0.614	0.555	0.411	3.334
0.476	0.885	0.499	0.417	0.147	3.231
0.350	0.517	0.361	0.000	0.025	3.203
0.026	0.000	0.105	0.225	0.035	3.083
0.306	0.575	0.295	0.010	0.091	2.853

^{*}Summary statistics

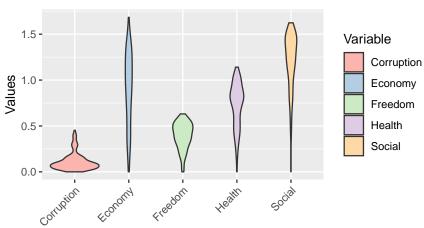
Box Plot Each Variable



*Violin Plot

^{*}Box Plot

Violin Plot of Each Variable



Variables Affecting Happiness Score

*Summary

```
data %>%
  summarize(
    mean= mean(Economy),
    median = median(Economy),
    sd = sd(Economy),
    iqr = IQR(Economy),
    min = min(Economy),
    max = max(Economy)
)
```

mean	median	sd	iqr	min	max
0.9051474	0.96	0.3983895	0.62975	0	1.684

```
data %>%
  summarize(
    mean= mean(Social),
    median = median(Social),
    sd = sd(Social),
    iqr = IQR(Social),
    min = min(Social),
```

```
max = max(Social)
)
```

mean	median	sd	iqr	min	max
1.208814	1.2715	0.2991914	0.39675	0	1.624

```
data %>%
  summarize(
    mean= mean(Health),
    median = median(Health),
    sd = sd(Health),
    iqr = IQR(Health),
    min = min(Health),
    max = max(Health))
```

mean	median	sd	iqr	min	max
0.7252436	0.789	0.242124	0.334	0	1.141

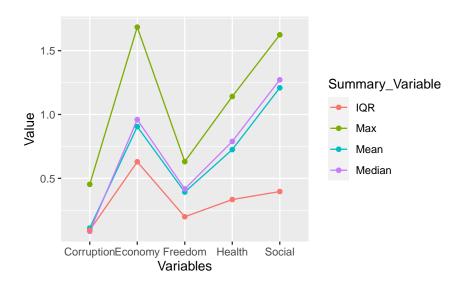
```
data %>%
  summarize(
    mean= mean(Freedom),
    median = median(Freedom),
    sd = sd(Freedom),
    iqr = IQR(Freedom),
    min = min(Freedom),
    max = max(Freedom)
)
```

```
data %>%
  summarize(
    mean= mean(Corruption),
    median = median(Corruption),
    sd = sd(Corruption),
    iqr = IQR(Corruption),
    min = min(Corruption),
    max = max(Corruption)
)
```

mean	median	sd	iqr	min	max
0.1106026	0.0855	0.0945378	0.09425	0	0.453

```
data_E <- data %>%
  summarize(
    mean= mean(Economy),
    median = median(Economy),
    \max = \max(Economy),
    iqr = IQR(Economy)
 )
data_S <- data %>%
  summarize(
    mean= mean(Social),
    median = median(Social),
    max = max(Social),
    iqr = IQR(Social)
data_H <- data %>%
  summarize(
    mean= mean(Health),
    median = median(Health),
    \max = \max(\text{Health}),
    iqr = IQR(Health)
data_F <- data %>%
  summarize(
    mean= mean(Freedom),
    median = median(Freedom),
    max = max(Freedom),
    iqr = IQR(Freedom)
 )
data C <- data %>%
  summarize(
    mean= mean(Corruption),
    median = median(Corruption),
    max = max(Corruption),
    iqr = IQR(Corruption)
 )
combined_data <- rbind(data_E, data_S, data_H, data_F, data_C)</pre>
combined_data$c <- c('Economy', 'Social', 'Health', 'Freedom', 'Corruption')</pre>
colnames(combined_data) <- c("Mean", "Median", "Max", "IQR", "Variables")</pre>
```

```
ggplot(data=group_data2, aes(x=Variables, y=Value, group=Summary_Variable)) +
  geom_line(aes(color=Summary_Variable)) +
  geom_point(aes(color=Summary_Variable))
```



[Module 5: Chun Jin Park - Modeling].

linear model using Im

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Happiness_Score ~ Economy + Social + Health + Freedom +
##
       Generosity + Corruption, data = data)
##
## Residuals:
##
        Min
                  1Q
                       Median
                                     3Q
                                             Max
## -1.75304 -0.35306 0.05703 0.36695 1.19059
##
## Coefficients:
```

```
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                           0.2111
                                    8.505 1.77e-14 ***
                1.7952
                                   3.553 0.000510 ***
## Economy
                0.7754
                           0.2182
## Social
                           0.2369 4.745 4.83e-06 ***
                1.1242
## Health
                           0.3345 3.223 0.001560 **
                1.0781
## Freedom
                           0.3753
                                    3.876 0.000159 ***
                1.4548
## Generosity
                0.4898
                           0.4977
                                   0.984 0.326709
## Corruption
                0.9723
                           0.5424
                                    1.793 0.075053 .
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.5335 on 149 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.7792, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7703
## F-statistic: 87.62 on 6 and 149 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

tidy to get the model coefficients

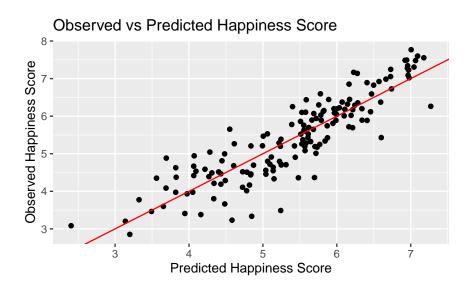
```
coefficients <- tidy(model)
print(coefficients)</pre>
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 5
##
    term
                estimate std.error statistic p.value
     <chr>
                              <dbl>
                                        <dbl>
                                                 <dbl>
                    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)
                    1.80
                              0.211
                                        8.51 1.77e-14
## 2 Economy
                    0.775
                              0.218
                                        3.55 5.10e- 4
## 3 Social
                    1.12
                              0.237
                                        4.75 4.83e- 6
## 4 Health
                    1.08
                              0.335
                                        3.22 1.56e- 3
## 5 Freedom
                    1.45
                              0.375
                                        3.88 1.59e- 4
## 6 Generosity
                              0.498
                                        0.984 3.27e- 1
                    0.490
## 7 Corruption
                    0.972
                              0.542
                                        1.79 7.51e- 2
```

glance to get the model's performance metrics

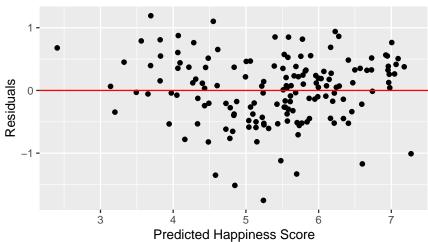
```
performance <- glance(model)</pre>
print(performance)
## # A tibble: 1 x 12
     r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value
                                                           df logLik
                                                                              BIC
##
                                                                        AIC
                        <dbl> <dbl>
##
         <dbl>
                                        <dbl>
                                                  <dbl> <dbl>
                                                               <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
                        0.770 0.534
                                         87.6 2.40e-46
## 1
         0.779
                                                            6 -120.
                                                                       256.
                                                                             280.
## # i 3 more variables: deviance <dbl>, df.residual <int>, nobs <int>
```

Observed vs Predicted plot



Residuals vs Predicted plot

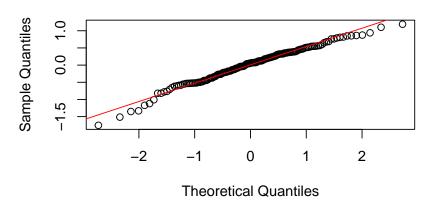




Q-Q plot

```
qqnorm(residuals(model))
qqline(residuals(model), col = "red")
```

Normal Q-Q Plot



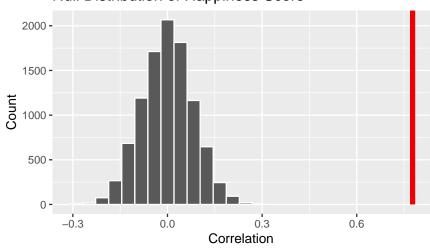
$\ \ \, \text{```} < \text{HEAD}$

===== [Module 6: SeNa Julsdorf, Hyeongseok Sim]

```
null_distribution_correlation <- data %>%
specify(Happiness_Score ~ Social) %>%
```

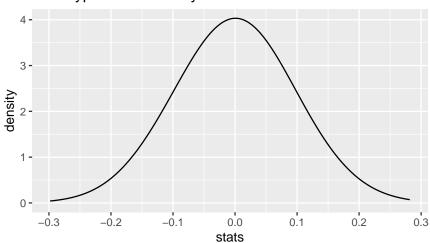
```
hypothesize(null = "independence") %>%
  generate(reps = 10000, type = "permute") %>%
  calculate(stat = "correlation")
happiness_obs_stat <- data %>%
  specify(Happiness_Score ~ Social) %>%
  calculate(stat = "correlation")
p_value <- null_distribution_correlation %>%
  get_p_value(obs_stat = happiness_obs_stat, direction = "both")
## Warning: Please be cautious in reporting a p-value of 0. This result is an approximation
## based on the number of 'reps' chosen in the 'generate()' step.
## i See 'get_p_value()' ('?infer::get_p_value()') for more information.
print(p_value)
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
     p_value
##
##
       <dbl>
           0
## 1
visualize(null_distribution_correlation) +
  shade_p_value(obs_stat = happiness_obs_stat, direction = "two_sided") +
    labs(title = "Null Distribution of Happiness Score",
         x = "Correlation", y = "Count")
```

Null Distribution of Happiness Score



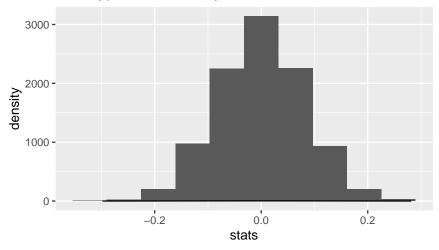
```
null_distribution_correlation %>%
   ggplot +
   geom_density(mapping = aes(x = stat), adjust = 5) +
   labs(title = "Null Hypothesis Density Plot", x = "stats", y = "density")
```

Null Hypothesis Density Plot



```
null_distribution_correlation %>%
    ggplot() +
    geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = stat), bins = 10) +
    geom_density(mapping = aes(x = stat), adjust = 10) +
    labs(title = "Null Hypothesis Density Plot", x = "stats", y = "density")
```

Null Hypothesis Density Plot

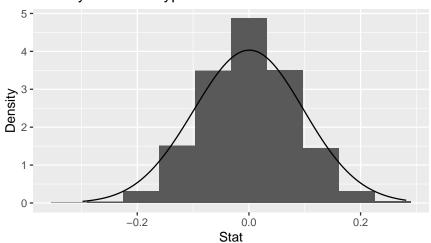


```
null_distribution_correlation %>%
ggplot()+
geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = stat, y = ..density..), bins = 10) +
```

```
geom_density(mapping = aes(x = stat), adjust = 5) +
labs(title = "Density and Null Hypothesis PMF Plot",
x = "Stat", y = "Density")
```

```
## Warning: The dot-dot notation ('..density..') was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.
## i Please use 'after_stat(density)' instead.
## This warning is displayed once every 8 hours.
## Call 'lifecycle::last_lifecycle_warnings()' to see where this warning was
## generated.
```

Density and Null Hypothesis PMF Plot



====== [Module 7: Jeonghwa Cho]

```
bootstraps_distribution_correlation <- data %>%
specify(Happiness_Score ~ Social) %>%
generate( reps = 10000, type = "bootstrap") %>%
calculate(stat = "correlation")
```

```
bootstrap_ci <- bootstraps_distribution_correlation %>%
get_confidence_interval()
```

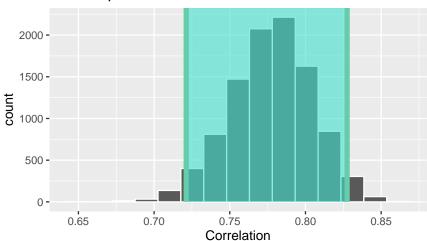
Using 'level = 0.95' to compute confidence interval.

bootstrap_ci

lower_ci	upper_ci
0.7211866	0.8275057

```
bootstraps_distribution_correlation %>%
visualize()+
shade_confidence_interval(bootstrap_ci)+
ggtitle("Bootstrap Distribution")+
xlab("Correlation")+
ylab("count")
```

Bootstrap Distribution



```
bootstrap_results <- cohens_d_bootstrap(
data = data_long,
model = Happiness_Score ~ Variable)</pre>
```

bootstrap_report(bootstrap_results)

```
## BOOTSTRAP CONFIDENCE INTERVAL CALCULATIONS
## Based on 5000 bootstrap replicates
##
## CALL :
## boot::boot.ci(boot.out = cohens_d_bootstrap_sim, type = c("perc"))
##
## Intervals :
## Level
            Percentile
       (-0.2207, 0.2228)
## 95%
## Calculations and Intervals on Original Scale
##
## Response variable
## Happiness_Score
## Explanatory variable
## Variable
##
```

```
## Explanatory category with larger mean
## Economy
##

## Explanatory category with smaller mean
## Social
##

## Cohen's d observed value
## 0
```

plot_ci(bootstrap_results)

```
## Warning: Using 'size' aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.
## i Please use 'linewidth' instead.
## This warning is displayed once every 8 hours.
## Call 'lifecycle::last_lifecycle_warnings()' to see where this warning was
## generated.
```

Bootstrap distribution: Cohen's d confidence interval (-0.2207, 0.2228)

