Final Project (Group 2)

Group 2

2024-05-20

 $\label{eq:health} $$ \text{``KAD-Research Question/Hypothesis: What variable in the world happiness report (family, health, trust, generosity, and economics) has the greatest effect on a nation's happiness score? $$ $------$

- 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"
```

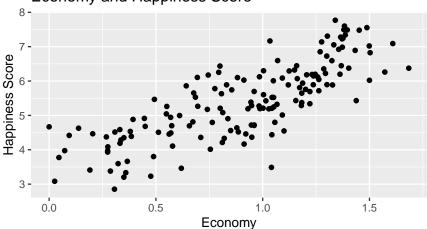
```
data <- data %>%
 rename(
    Economy = `GDP per capita`,
    Social = 'Social support',
   Health = `Healthy life expectancy`,
    Freedom = `Freedom to make life choices`,
    Corruption = 'Perceptions of corruption',
   Happiness_Score = `Score`
print(colnames(data))
## [1] "Overall rank"
   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

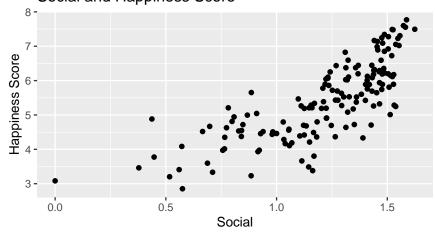
[Module 2: Junhyung Kim, Jiho Lee]

^{*}Scatter Plot

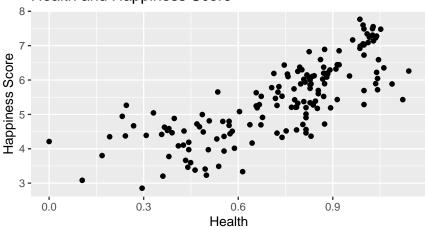
Scatter Plot of Relationship Between Economy and Happiness Score



Scatter Plot of Relationship Between Social and Happiness Score

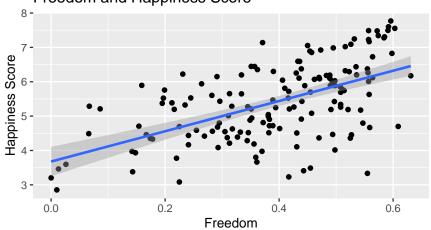


Scatter Plot of Relationship Between Health and Happiness Score



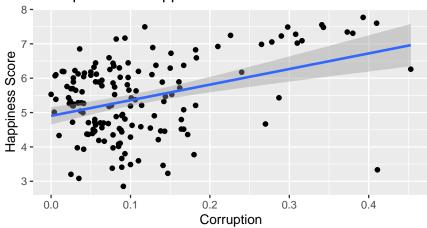
'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'

Scatter Plot of Relationship Between Freedom and Happiness Score



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

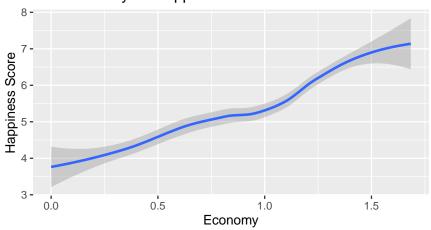
Scatter Plot of Relationship Between Corruption and Happiness Score



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

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

Trend line relationship between Economy vs Happiness Score

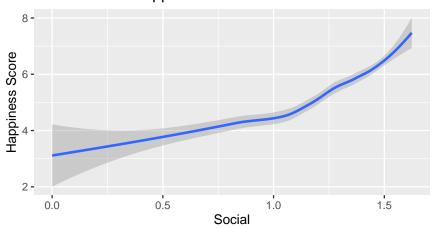


```
data %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = Social, y = Happiness_Score)) +
```

```
labs(x = "Social", y = "Happiness Score",
    title="Trend line relationship between
    Social vs Happiness Score")
```

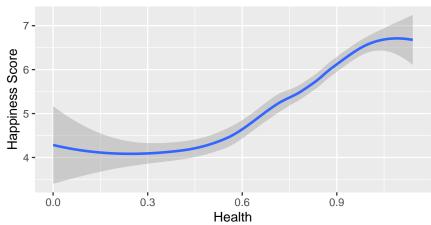
'geom_smooth()' using method = 'loess' and formula = 'y ~ x'

Trend line relationship between Social vs Happiness Score



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

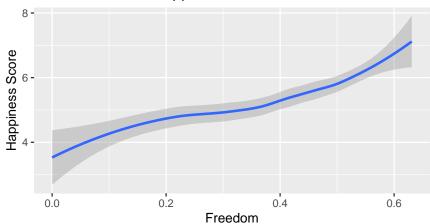
Trend line relationship between Health vs Happiness Score



```
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'

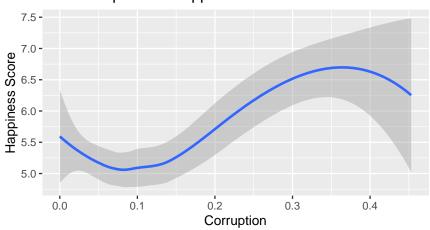
Trend line relationship between Freedom vs Happiness Score



```
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")
```

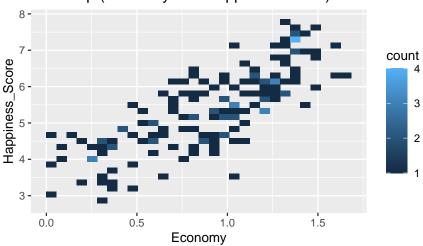
'geom_smooth()' using method = 'loess' and formula = 'y ~ x'

Trend line relationship between Corruption vs Happiness Score



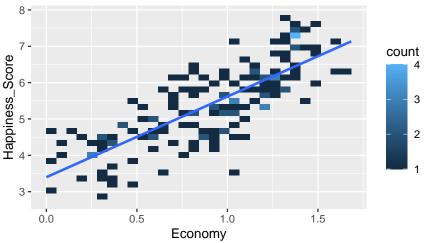
*HeatMap

HeatMap (Economy and Happiness Score)

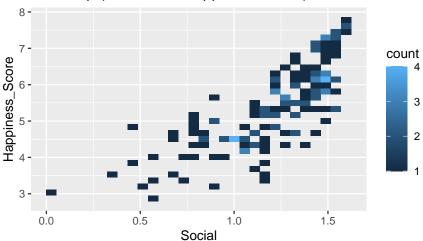


```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```



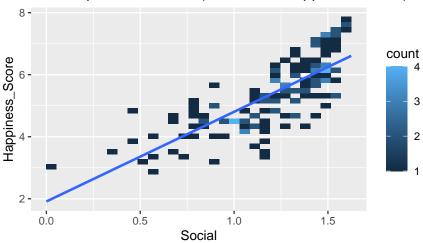


HeatMap (Social and Happiness Score)

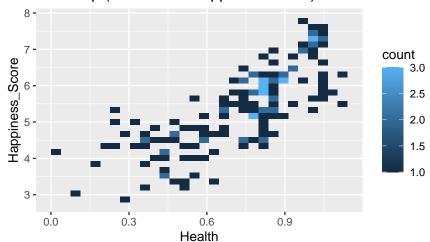


```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```



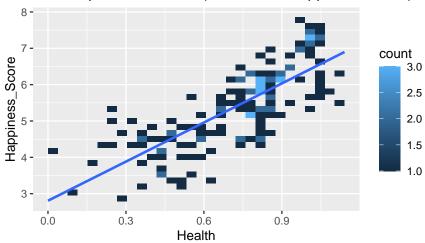


HeatMap (Health and Happiness Score)

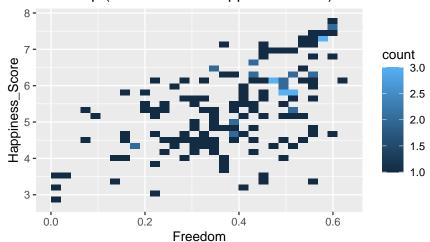


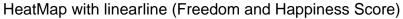
```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

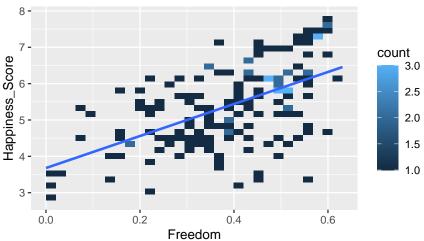




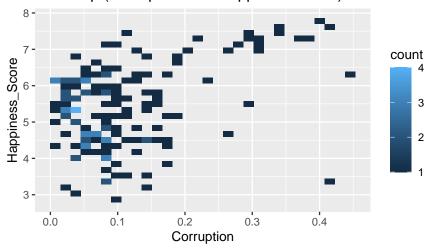
HeatMap (Freedom and Happiness Score)



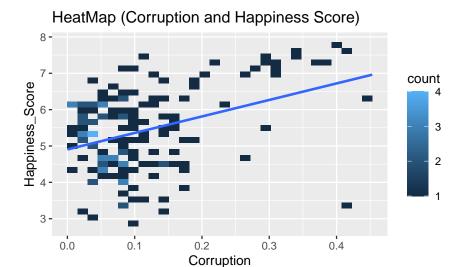




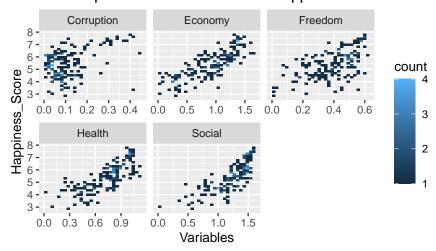
HeatMap (Corruption and Happiness Score)



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



HeatMap between Variables and Happiness Score



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

```
## 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	${\bf Happiness_Score}$
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

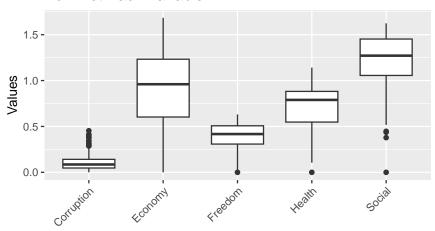
Economy	Social	Health	Freedom	Corruption	Happiness_Score
0.287	1.163	0.463	0.143	0.077	3.380
0.359	0.711	0.614	0.555	0.411	3.334
0.476	0.885	0.499	0.417	0.147	3.231
0.350	0.517	0.361	0.000	0.025	3.203
0.026	0.000	0.105	0.225	0.035	3.083
0.306	0.575	0.295	0.010	0.091	2.853

^{*}Summary statistics

str(data, vec.len = 2)

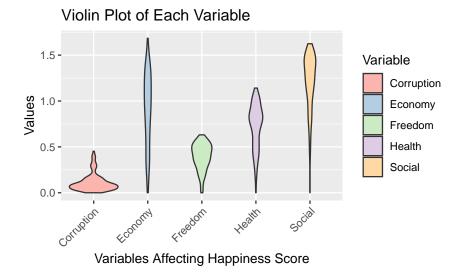
^{*}Box Plot

Box Plot Each Variable



Variables Affecting Happiness Score

*Violin Plot



*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)
)
```

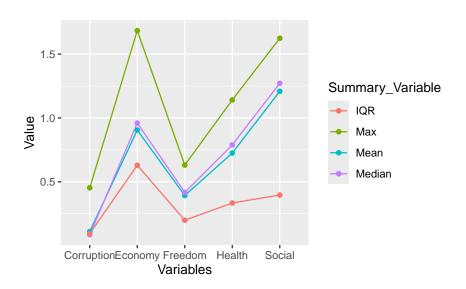
mean	median	sd	iqr	min	max
0.3925705	0.417	0.1432895	0.19925	0	0.631

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

```
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>
group_data2 <- combined_data %>%
pivot_longer(cols = Mean:IQR, names_to = "Summary_Variable" , values_to = "Value")
```

```
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

Health

```
model <- lm(Happiness_Score ~ Economy + Social + Health + Freedom + Generosity + Corruption, delication)
summary(model)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Happiness_Score ~ Economy + Social + Health + Freedom +
       Generosity + Corruption, data = data)
##
##
## Residuals:
                  1Q
                       Median
                                     30
                                              Max
## -1.75304 -0.35306 0.05703 0.36695 1.19059
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                             0.2111
## (Intercept)
                 1.7952
                                      8.505 1.77e-14 ***
## Economy
                 0.7754
                             0.2182
                                      3.553 0.000510 ***
## Social
                 1.1242
                             0.2369
                                      4.745 4.83e-06 ***
```

3.223 0.001560 **

0.3345

1.0781

```
## Freedom
                1.4548
                           0.3753
                                    3.876 0.000159 ***
                0.4898
                           0.4977
                                    0.984 0.326709
## Generosity
## 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
                   <dbl>
##
    <chr>
                            <dbl>
                                      <dbl>
                                               <dbl>
                                      8.51 1.77e-14
## 1 (Intercept)
                   1.80
                            0.211
## 2 Economy
                   0.775
                            0.218
                                      3.55 5.10e- 4
## 3 Social
                            0.237
                                      4.75 4.83e- 6
                   1.12
## 4 Health
                  1.08
                            0.335
                                      3.22 1.56e- 3
## 5 Freedom
                  1.45
                            0.375
                                      3.88 1.59e- 4
## 6 Generosity
                  0.490
                            0.498
                                      0.984 3.27e- 1
## 7 Corruption
                   0.972
                            0.542
                                      1.79 7.51e- 2
```

glance to get the model's performance metrics

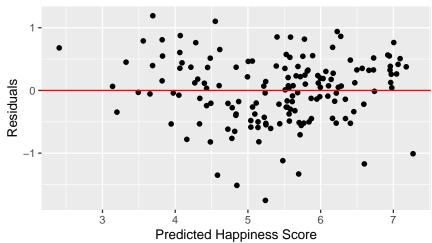
```
performance <- glance(model)</pre>
print(performance)
## # A tibble: 1 x 12
     r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value
                                                          df logLik
                                                                       AIC
                        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

Observed vs Predicted plot

Observed vs Predicted Happiness Score 89-000 89-000 9-0000 9-000 9-000 9-000 9-000 9-000 9-000 9-000 9-000 9-000 9-000 9-

Residuals vs Predicted plot

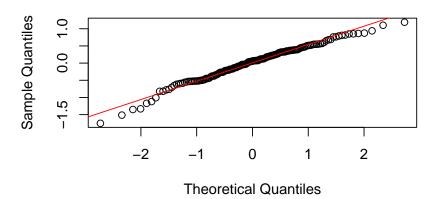




Q-Q plot

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

Normal Q-Q Plot



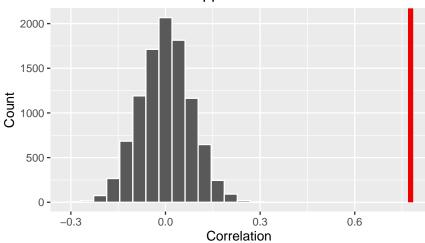
$\ \ \, \text{````} < \text{HEAD}$

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

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

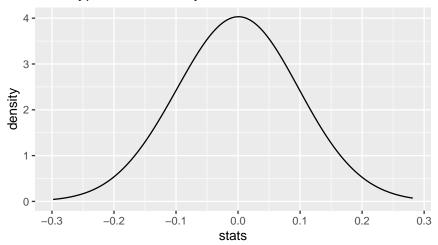
```
hypothesize(null = "independence") %>%
  generate(reps = 10000, type = "permute") %>%
  calculate(stat = "correlation")
happiness_obs_stat <- data %>%
  specify(Happiness_Score ~ Social) %>%
  calculate(stat = "correlation")
p_value <- null_distribution_correlation %>%
  get_p_value(obs_stat = happiness_obs_stat, 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>
##
## 1
           0
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



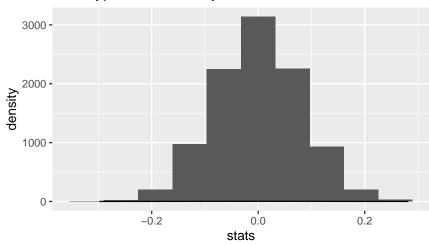
```
null_distribution_correlation %>%
   ggplot +
   geom_density(mapping = aes(x = stat), adjust = 5) +
   labs(title = "Null Hypothesis Density Plot", x = "stats", y = "density")
```

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

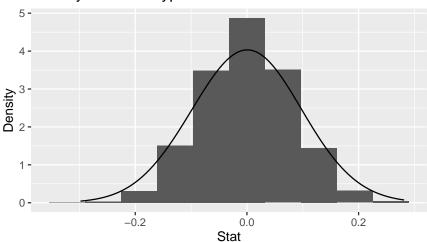


```
null_distribution_correlation %>%
ggplot()+
geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = stat, y = ..density..), bins = 10) +
geom_density(mapping = aes(x = stat), adjust = 5) +
labs(title = "Density and Null Hypothesis PMF Plot",
x = "Stat", y = "Density")
```

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()
```

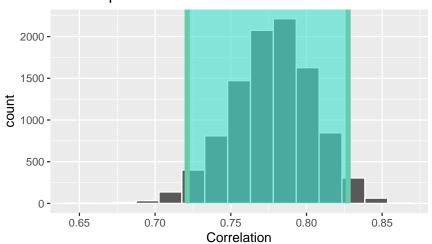
Using 'level = 0.95' to compute confidence interval.

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 :
            Percentile
## Level
## 95%
       (-0.2207, 0.2228)
## 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.
```

