

Datathon 2021

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```
```r
```

```
thailand <- read_sav("data/W1 Merged Data/Wave.1_Data/Thailand/Thailand v4.2.sav")
thailand
```

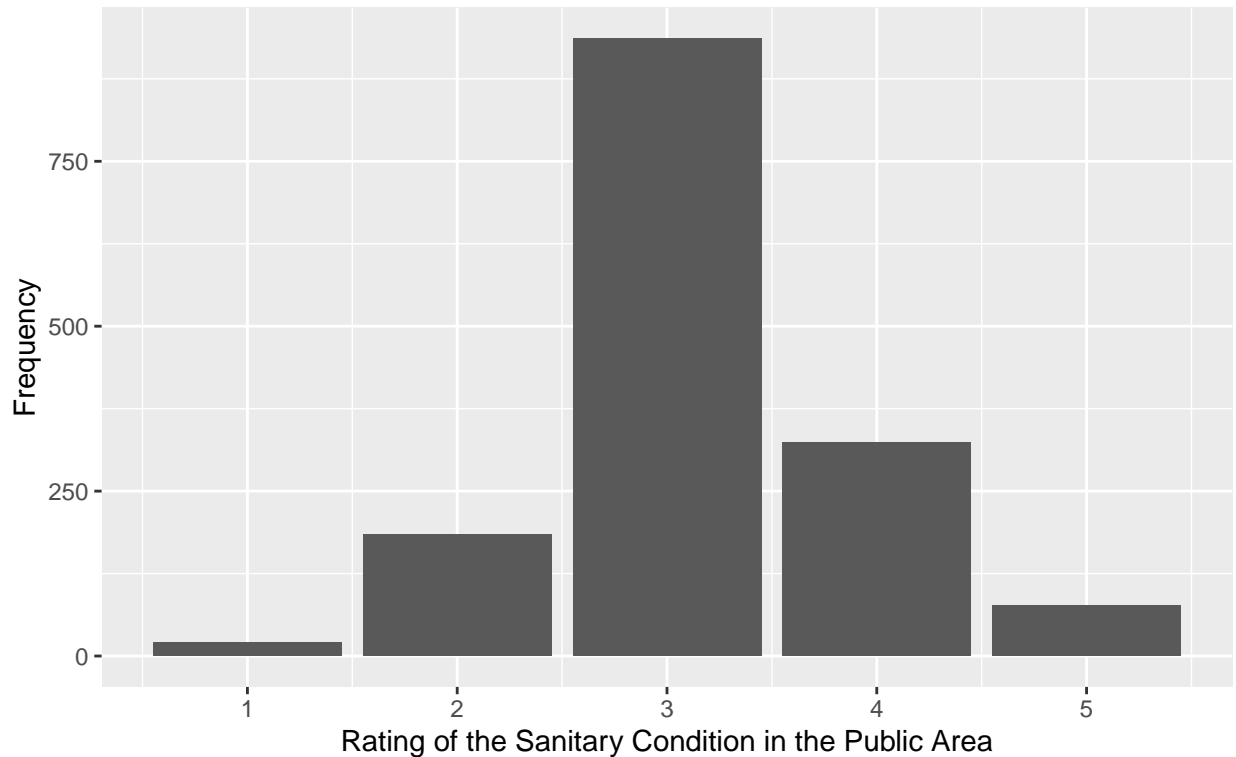
```
A tibble: 1,546 x 259
country idnumber changwat chno amper tambol muban region level1 level3
<dbl+1> <dbl> <chr> <dbl+1b> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl+1> <dbl+1> <dbl+1>
1 8 [Tha~ 1 Trang 30 [Tra~ 70 70 70 5 [Sou~ 3 [tam~ 2 [rur~
2 8 [Tha~ 2 Trang 30 [Tra~ 70 70 70 5 [Sou~ 3 [tam~ 2 [rur~
3 8 [Tha~ 3 Trang 30 [Tra~ 70 70 70 5 [Sou~ 3 [tam~ 2 [rur~
4 8 [Tha~ 4 Trang 30 [Tra~ 70 70 70 5 [Sou~ 3 [tam~ 2 [rur~
5 8 [Tha~ 5 Trang 30 [Tra~ 70 70 70 5 [Sou~ 3 [tam~ 2 [rur~
6 8 [Tha~ 6 Trang 30 [Tra~ 70 70 70 5 [Sou~ 3 [tam~ 2 [rur~
7 8 [Tha~ 7 Trang 30 [Tra~ 70 70 70 5 [Sou~ 3 [tam~ 2 [rur~
8 8 [Tha~ 8 Trang 30 [Tra~ 70 70 70 5 [Sou~ 3 [tam~ 2 [rur~
9 8 [Tha~ 9 Trang 30 [Tra~ 70 70 70 5 [Sou~ 3 [tam~ 2 [rur~
10 8 [Tha~ 10 Trang 30 [Tra~ 70 70 70 5 [Sou~ 3 [tam~ 2 [rur~
... with 1,536 more rows, and 249 more variables: level2_1 <dbl+1b1>,
level2_2 <dbl+1b1>, level2_3 <dbl+1b1>, level3_1 <dbl+1b1>,
level3_2 <dbl+1b1>, yrsurvey <dbl+1b1>, se002 <dbl+1b1>, se003 <dbl+1b1>,
se003a <dbl+1b1>, se004 <dbl+1b1>, se004a <dbl+1b1>, se005 <dbl+1b1>,
se005a <dbl+1b1>, se005b <dbl+1b1>, se006 <dbl+1b1>, se006a <dbl+1b1>,
se007 <dbl+1b1>, se008a <dbl+1b1>, se008b <dbl+1b1>, se009 <dbl+1b1>,
se009d <dbl>, se009a <dbl+1b1>, se012a <dbl+1b1>, se012bth <dbl+1b1>, ...
```

```
thailand <- thailand %>%
 drop_na(ir010b) %>%
 filter(ir010b!=99)
```

```
ggplot(thailand, mapping=aes(ir010b)) +
 geom_bar() +
 labs(
 title = "How do interviewees rate the sanitary condition in the public area
 in their nearby neighborhood?",
 x="Rating of the Sanitary Condition in the Public Area",
 y="Frequency"
)
```

```
Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type haven_labelled/vctrs_vctr/double. Defa
```

### How do interviewees rate the sanitary condition in the public area in their nearby neighborhood?



This dataset includes 1539 rows with 259 columns. This indicates that there were 1539 survey respondents and 259 pieces of information collected from these respondents. The particular data that we are interested in in this study is the sanitary conditions in the interviewees' nearby neighborhood. This data is categorical. The sanitary conditions will be compared to the availability of clean drinking water and electricity to determine the economic and public health conditions in the countries provided in the dataset. This will then be analyzed and compared against the perceived economic condition in those countries, using the respondents' rating of how they view the economic condition in their country. In summary, this will provide insight into how the economic conditions of Asian countries compare to one another and how the countries' residents perceive these economic conditions.