# DATA 606 Data Project Proposal

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# Contents

### **Data Preparation**

```
# load data
drinks <- read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/letisalba/Data-606/main/Project/drinks.csv", head</pre>
```

```
glimpse(drinks)
```

```
# Rename columns
colnames(drinks) <- c("Country", "Beer_Servings", "Spirit_Servings", "Wine_Servings", "Total_Litres_Pur</pre>
```

# Research question

You should phrase your research question in a way that matches up with the scope of inference your data set allows for.

What country has the highest alcohol consumption?

## [5] "total\_litres\_of\_pure\_alcohol"

#### Cases

# What are the cases, and how many are there?

Each case represents a country around the world along with their beer, spirits and/or wine number of servings, as well as the total liters of pure alcohol. There are 193 total observations in this data set.

#### Data collection

# Describe the method of data collection.

The data was collected from FiveThirtyEight's article called "Dear Mona Followup: Where Do People Drink The Most Beer, Wine And Spirits?" This data was collected by World Health Organisation, Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH), 2010.

### Type of study

What type of study is this (observational/experiment)?

This is an observational study.

#### **Data Source**

# If you collected the data, state self-collected. If not, provide a citation/link.

World Health Organization. (n.d.). Global information system on alcohol and health. World Health Organization. Retrieved October 19, 2021, from https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/global-information-system-on-alcohol-and-health.

### Dependent Variable

# What is the response variable? Is it quantitative or qualitative?

The dependent variable is alcohol consumption and it it quantitative.

#### Independent Variable

# What is the independent variable? Is it quantitative or qualitative?

The independent variable is country and it is a qualitative.

### Relevant summary statistics

Provide summary statistics for each the variables. Also include appropriate visualizations related to your research question (e.g. scatter plot, boxplots, etc). This step requires the use of R, hence a code chunk is provided below. Insert more code chunks as needed.

```
summary(drinks$Country)

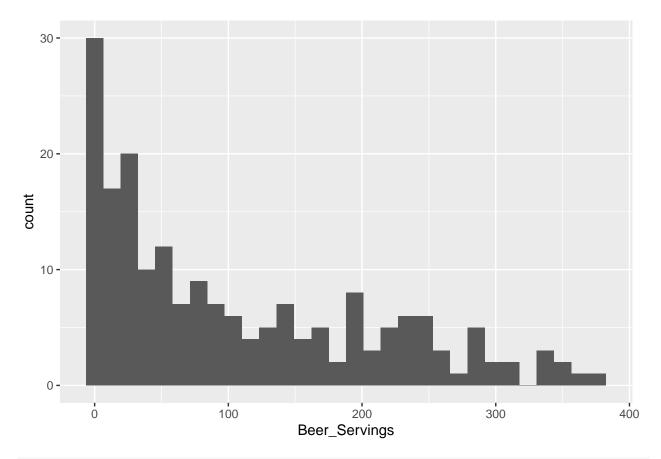
## Length Class Mode
## 193 character character
```

```
summary(drinks$Beer_Servings)
```

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 0.0 20.0 76.0 106.2 188.0 376.0
```

```
drinks %>%
ggplot(aes(x = Beer_Servings)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

```
## 'stat_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.
```

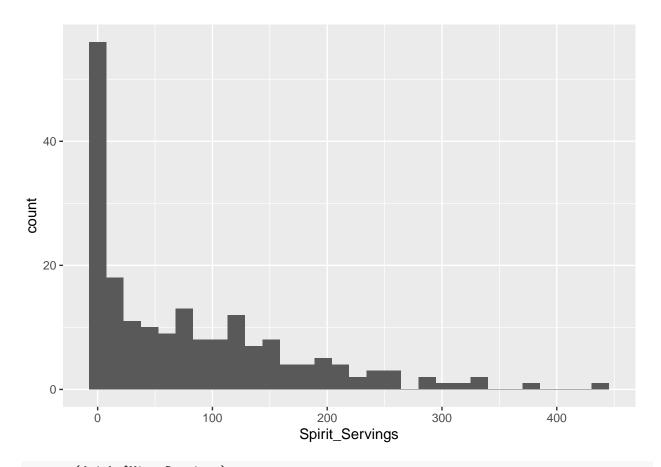


# summary(drinks\$Spirit\_Servings)

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 0.00 4.00 56.00 80.99 128.00 438.00
```

```
drinks %>%
ggplot(aes(x = Spirit_Servings)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

## 'stat\_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.

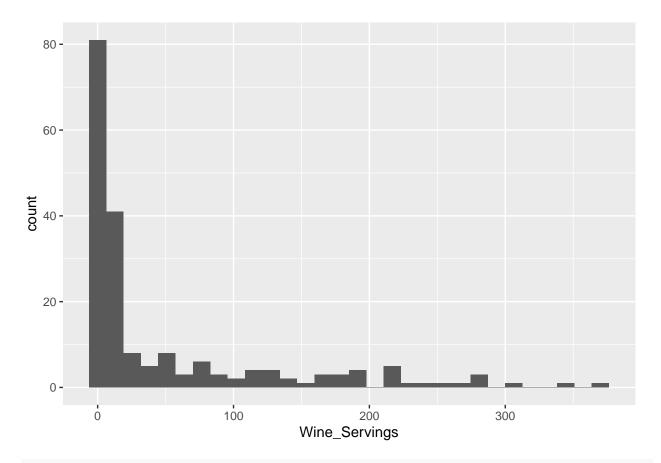


# summary(drinks\$Wine\_Servings)

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 0.00 1.00 8.00 49.45 59.00 370.00
```

```
drinks %>%
ggplot(aes(x = Wine_Servings)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

## 'stat\_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.



# summary(drinks\$Total\_Litres\_Pure\_Alcohol)

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. ## 0.000 1.300 4.200 4.717 7.200 14.400
```

```
drinks %>%
ggplot(aes(x = Total_Litres_Pure_Alcohol)) +
   geom_histogram()
```

## 'stat\_bin()' using 'bins = 30'. Pick better value with 'binwidth'.

