**Slide 1)**

Thank you for being here. This is a presentation about the benefits of generosity within a country.

**Slide 2)**

When I was, one of my favorite books was, “The Giving Tree”, by Shel Silverstein, and honestly it still is to this day. “The Giving Tree” taught us the value of generosity, especially selfless generosity. It seems so easily applicable when you’re a kid – share your toys, help your friends when they need it. However, generosity as a society is not as easy as taking turns with your favorite Barbie. But what if we could work towards society being this way at the highest level. Generosity at societal level, while not always observable, has benefits that are.

**Slide 3)**

I analyzed the World Happiness Report 2019 dataset to discover what attributes generous countries have. Countries are ranked within each variable based on individual’s assessments of their own lives. I added a health care variable to the data, where countries are labeled with universal

or not universal health care. I believe universal health care is an extremely generous societal level attribute, and I wanted to see if that proved true.

**Slide 3)**

We’ll take a look at the following additional variables throughout this presentation: happiness, social support, freedom, life expectancy, and GDP. My samples for each variable (except health care) were split into the top 50% and the bottom 50% for ranking within that variable.

**Slide 4)**

Something I’d like to note before going over my analysis is that rankings within each variable start at 1 (which is the best), so the lower the mean, the better the ranking for generosity.

**Slide 5)**

The first variable I tested was the health care variable I added myself. Universal health care is defined as all people and communities can use the promotive, preventative, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health services they need, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship.

When divided into two samples, countries with universal health care and countries without universal health care, countries with universal health care were significantly more generous than countries without.

**Slide 6)**

Here you can see the average generosity ranking for countries with universal health care, and then here you can see countries without. Just a reminder of my previous note, the lower the mean the better the actual ranking.

**Slide 7)**

The next variable tested was happiness. Happiness was ranked on the Cantril Ladder, where respondents are asked to picture a ladder where the best life is a 10 and the worst is a 0. I found that countries in the top 50% for happiness are significantly more generous than countries in the bottom 50%.

**Slide 8)**

Here we have the average generosity ranking for countries in the top 50% of happiness ranking and then here we have the average generosity ranking for countries in the bottom 50% of happiness ranking.

**Slide 9)**

Social support was ranked based on the binary responses to the question, “If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not?”. The analysis showed that countries in the top 50% are significantly more generous than countries in the bottom 50%.

**Slide 10)**

You can see the average generosity ranking for the top 50% here, the bottom 50% here.

**Slide 11)**

Freedom to make life choices, is the national average of binary responses to the question, “Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?”. Again, the top 50% are significantly more generous.

**Slide 12)**

Here’s the comparison of the two samples’ average generosity rankings.

**Slide 13)**

The next two variables are not based on responses from participants. The first one here is life expectancy, or how long a person can expect to live. The samples were divided into the same two categories as above and I found that countries in the top 50% for life expectancy were significantly more generous than countries in the lower 50%.

**Slide 14)**

Here’s the average generosity ratings for the two samples.

**Slide 15)**

The last variable is GDP, or the value of economic activity in a country. The analysis showed countries in the top 50% for GDP are significantly more generous.

**Slide 16)**

And here’s those average generosity ratings for the two samples.

**Slide 17)**

As we all know, correlation is not necessarily causation, but overall you can see from this data that generous countries have the following attributes.

* They have universal health care
* They’re happier
* They have better social support
* They have a higher sense of freedom to make their own life choices
* They live longer
* And they have a better economy

We tend to help when we’re able to see the outcome, but being a generous society, in which you likely will never know or see the people that have benefitted, has benefits for everyone as we just saw. The more a country is able to come together to benefit all people, the higher the return in benefit for the country itself.

**Slide 18)**

If you have any questions, I’d love to answer them for you.