Life Satisfaction

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General

The general dataset about self-reported life satisfaction was found on *Our World in Data*, under 'Happiness and Life Satisfaction' and then 'Happiness across the world today'.
https://ourworldindata.org/happiness-and-life-satisfaction

Education

In the first graph of education the relation between the years the population has been in school and life satisfaction is compared. The data was published by Lee-Lee (2016); Barro-Lee (2018) and UNDP HDR (2018). The data is found on Our World In Data under the title: *mean years of schooling.*
https://ourworldindata.org/global-education

The second graph made a comparison between the percentage of a country that followed tertiary schooling and life satisfaction. The data is published by World Bank EdStats, and can be found on the website of Our World In Data.
 https://ourworldindata.org/tertiary-education

In the last graph of education, the comparison between the percentage of children out of school and life satisfaction is visualized. The data is published by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and gives information till 2018. The data can be found on the site of Data World Bank.
https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.UNER.ZS

Violence

For the first violence visualization, dataset [4] was used. This dataset is a pdf file with the number of privately owned guns for all countries in the world. The data was collected during the small arms survey in 2017.
http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/Weapons_and_Markets/Tools/Firearms_holdings/SAS-BP-Civilian-held-firearms-annexe.pdf

For the second violence visualization, dataset [5] was used. This dataset contains information about the number of deaths due to firearm violence for different countries from 2005 until 2017. The dataset was found on *Our World in Data,* under the section 'homicides' and then 'By weapon/method'.
https://ourworldindata.org/homicides

For the third violence visualization, dataset [6] was used. This dataset contains information about the percentage of women who have experienced violence from 1990 until 2016. The dataset was found on *Our World in Data*, under the section 'Women who experienced violence by an intimate partner, 2016'.

https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/women-violence-by-an-intimate-partner?year=latest&time=latest

Money Matters
The first visualisation of this subtopic used a data set about de GDP per capita[7]. This data set comes from data worldbank. Only the data of the 6 chosen countries were used and only 2018 was used.
https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ny.gdp.pcap.cd?most_recent_value_desc=true

The second visualisation used data about the pension wealth data from oecd[8], again only countries were chosen and only for the year 2018. The used measure was the ratio of 1 average working male.
http://www.oecd.org/daf/fin/private-pensions/globalpensionstatistics.htm

The third visualisation used the unemployment rate data from data worldbank[9]. Only the data from the year 2018 was used and only for the 6 chosen countries.
https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?most_recent_value_desc=false

Healthcare
The first visualization is based on the dataset that was collected from The World Bank Data [10]. Data from 2004 to 2016 was collected and compared to the general dataset. This dataset is based on World Health Organization's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.
https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.MED.PHYS.ZS?end=2015&start=1960&view=chart

For the second Healthcare visualization, data from Trading Economics is used. On the Health Expenditure page of each country, the Health expenditure as a percentage of the total of GDP is used. This data is summarized in dataset [11].
https://tradingeconomics.com/argentina/health-expenditure-total-percent-of-gdp-wb-data.html
https://tradingeconomics.com/australia/health-expenditure-total-percent-of-gdp-wb-data.html
https://tradingeconomics.com/china/health-expenditure-total-percent-of-gdp-wb-data.html
https://tradingeconomics.com/netherlands/health-expenditure-total-percent-of-gdp-wb-data.html
https://tradingeconomics.com/south-africa/health-expenditure-total-percent-of-gdp-wb-data.html
https://tradingeconomics.com/united-states/health-expenditure-total-percent-of-gdp-wb-data.html

For the final Healthcare visualization, dataset [12] is used. The dataset shows the deaths by cause, World, 1990 to 2017. The data for the year 2016 were used to compare to the data from the general dataset for the year 2016.
https://ourworldindata.org/causes-of-death#all-charts-preview

Environment

The first visualization shows a graph with the CO2 emissions per country. The dataset[13] that is used gives the amount of CO2 emission per capita. This was normalized by the citizens of the capital. This eventually led to the KG CO2 emission per 10000 citizens.
https://ourworldindata.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions

The second visualization shows the world map and a thought cloud. A thought cloud shows two bars. The green represents the life satisfaction score. The blue graph represents the perceived water quality. The data[14] I used actually tells something about the perceived water pollution. By doing 10-the score that came out of this the length of the bar is determined. I did it like this to make comparing the life satisfaction rate and the perceived pollution easier.
https://www.nationmaster.com/country-info/stats/Environment/Pollution-perceptions/Water-pollution

The last visualization is an interactive visualization. You can click on two countries and the first you click on will be represented at the top and the second you press will appear on the bottom. The number of particles in the box represents the micrograms per cubic meter pm10 particles. I filtered the dataset[15] so I had the information I needed.
https://aqicn.org/data-platform/covid19/verify/76f3cef8-7c53-4543-ac94-eb627c9ac110