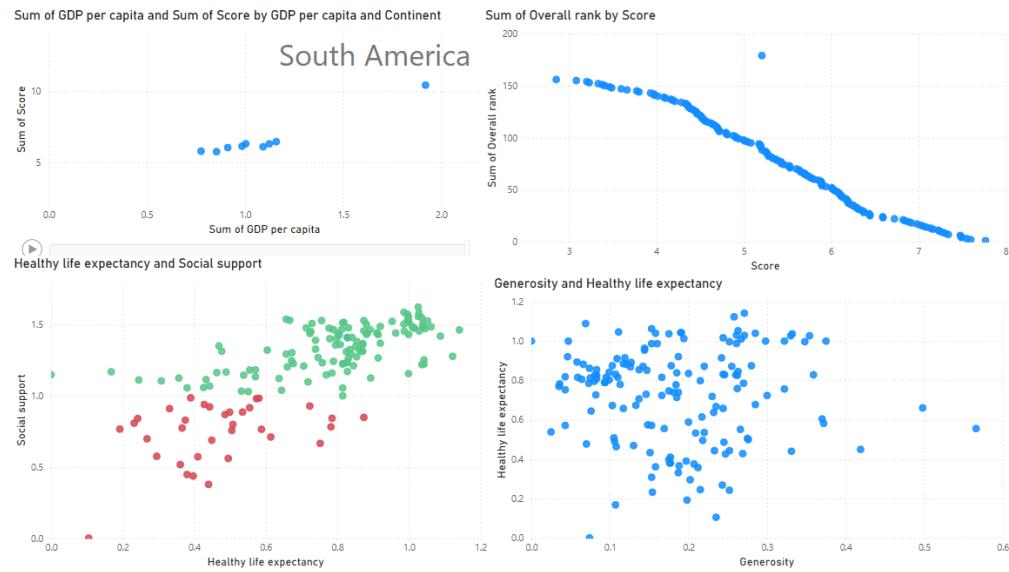


Date:10-11-2025



## Insights

### 1) GDP per Capita vs Happiness Score (Top-Left Chart)

- There is a **positive correlation**: Countries with **higher GDP per capita** tend to have **higher happiness scores**.
- However, the **increase is not steep**—beyond a certain GDP level, happiness improves only slightly, showing **diminishing returns**.
- This suggests that **economic wealth contributes to happiness, but only up to a point**.

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### 2) Happiness Score vs Overall Rank (Top-Right Chart)

- A **strong negative correlation** exists: As **happiness score increases, the overall rank number decreases**, meaning **better score → better rank**.
- The relationship is **almost linear**, indicating that **score is the main driver of ranking**.
- Countries with lower scores fall sharply in rank, showing **happiness score has high weight in ranking index**.

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### 3) Healthy Life Expectancy vs Social Support (Bottom-Left Chart)

- There is a **clear positive correlation**: Countries with **higher life expectancy also show higher social support levels**.

- **Green dots cluster higher**, implying some countries benefit from both **strong health systems and supportive social networks**.
  - Countries in red likely represent **economically weaker or socially fragmented nations** where **both health and support systems are limited**.
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#### 4) Generosity vs Healthy Life Expectancy (Bottom-Right Chart)

- **Weak correlation** or almost **no direct relationship** is observed.
- Countries with high life expectancy do **not necessarily show high generosity**.
- This suggests that **generosity is culturally influenced**, not directly tied to health systems or lifespan.

#### Steps to Create a Scatterplot

1. **Select the Chart Type**
  - Go to **Visualizations** pane → choose **Scatter Chart**.
2. **Assign Data Fields**
  - Drag the **numeric variable** you want on the **X-axis** → drop into *X-Axis*.
  - Drag the **other numeric variable** you want to compare → drop into *Y-Axis*.
3. **Add Category / Grouping (Optional)**
  - If you want to differentiate by **continent / region / category**, drag that field into **Legend**.
  - This will color-code the points for easier comparison.
4. **Adjust Bubble Size (Optional)**
  - If you have a measure like **Population, Score or Count**, drag to **Size**.
  - This gives **additional dimension** to the chart.
5. **Apply Filters**
  - Use **Filters pane** to focus on **specific continents, years, or country selections**.
6. **Format for Clarity**
  - Rename **Axis titles** for better understanding.
  - Add **Chart Title** representing the relationship.
  - Increase **data labels** only if necessary to avoid crowding.
  - Use **consistent colors** for clear interpretation.
7. **Analyze Correlation**
  - Look for the **trend pattern**:  
**Upward trend → Positive correlation**  
**Downward trend → Negative correlation**  
**No clear line → Weak or No correlation**