--:: VARIABLE DEFINATION ::--

* **Happiness score:** It is the national average response to the question of life evaluations. The English wording of the question is “Please imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time?”
* **Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE):** The time series of healthy life expectancy at birth are calculated by the authors based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Development Indicators (WDI), and statistics published in journal articles.
* **Social support:** It is the national average of the binary responses (either 0 or 1) to the GWP 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?”
* **Generosity:** It is the residual of regressing national average of response to the GWP question “Have you donated money to a charity in the past month?” on GDP per capita.
* **Freedom:** It is the national average of responses to the GWP question “Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your freedom to choose what you do with your life?”
* **Corruption Perception:** The measure is the national average of the survey responses to two questions in the GWP: “Is corruption widespread throughout the government or not” and “Is corruption widespread within businesses or not?” The overall perception is just the average of the two 0-or-1 responses.
* **GDP per Capita:** The extent to which GDP contributes to the calculation of the Happiness Score.

--:: OBJECTIVES::--

In this project my main objectives are--------

* To investigate the effect of different variables (GDP, social state, generosity, etc.) on the happiness score of people of particularly 92 countries from 2007 to 2019 in an interval of two years.
* To show which factor is mostly determining the happiness & which factor is less important for governing happiness.
* To quantify the happiness of different countries' happiness (which country is happier / less happy) with the help of a bar diagram.

--:: DATA DESCRIPTION ::--

I have collected the data from the following website -------------------

https://worldhappiness.report/

As the data were very vast, I have reconstructed and arranged the data in such a way so that particularly 92 countries are taken to analyze the happiness scour of citizens depending upon several variables. I have taken 7 variables for 2007,2010, 2013, 2016, 2019.

The sample of data is given in appendix ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟

--:: METHODOLOGY ::--

* To find out which variable is significant, we have to go for **linear regression**.

Linear regression is a common Statistical Data Analysis technique. It is used to determine the extent to which there is a linear relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.

There are two types of linear regression ─────── i) simple linear regression

ii) multiple linear regression.

In **simple linear regression**, a single independent variable is used to predict the value of a dependent variable.

**Model :: Y = a + bx**

In **multiple linear regression**, two or more independent variables are used to predict the value of a dependent variable.

**Model :: Y = a + b1x1 + b2x2 + ……… + bpxp**

where, x is independent variable and y is dependent variable.

The difference between the two is the number of independent variables. In both cases, there is only a single dependent variable.

**Use Of Linear regression⮚⮚** The ***linear regression is used*** to predict the variables called predictors, for example, sales of products, price, performance, risk, etc. The independent variables explain the changes that influence the dependent variables that will be calculated with the help of the determination of coefficients or R-squared.

Linear Regression is a very powerful statistical technique and can be used to generate insights on consumer behavior, understanding business, and factors influencing profitability. Linear regressions can be used in business to evaluate trends and make estimates or forecasts.

***Simple linear regression can't be applied here because more than one variable is there. So, I can analyze a multiple linear regression taking happiness score as the dependent variable and other variables as independent variables with the help of R programming.***

* I have plotted a **bar diagram** for 92 countries.

A bar graph is a chart that uses bars to show comparisons between categories of data. The bars can be either horizontal or vertical. Bar graphs with vertical bars are sometimes called vertical bar graphs. A bar graph will have two axes. One axis will describe the types of categories being compared, and the other will have numerical values that represent the values of the data. It does not matter which axis is which, but it will determine what bar graph is shown. If the descriptions are on the horizontal axis, the bars will be oriented vertically, and if the values are along the horizontal axis, the bars will be oriented horizontally.

There are many different types of bar graphs. They are not always interchangeable. Each type will work best with a different type of comparison. The comparison you want to make will help determine which type of bar graph to use. First, we'll discuss some simple bar graphs.

A simple **vertical bar graph** is best when you have to compare between two or more independent variables. Each variable will relate to a fixed value. The values are positive and therefore, can be fixed to the horizontal value.

If data are negative and positive values but is still a comparison between two or more fixed independent variables, it is best suited for a **horizontal bar graph**. The vertical axis can be oriented in the middle of the horizontal axis, allowing for negative and positive values to be represented.

A **range bar graph** represents a range of data for each independent variable. Temperature ranges or price ranges are common sets of data for range graphs. Unlike the above graphs, the data do not start from a common zero point but begin at a low number for that particular point's range of data. A range bar graph can be either horizontal or vertical.

***Here I used a vertical bar graph, which is best when I have to compare between two or more independent variables. Each variable will relate to a fixed and positive value.***

--:: DATA ANALYSIS ::--

**2007 ANALYSIS 🡺**

***Bar diagram of Happiness Score,***

A chart with different colored lines

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

From 2007, it can be viewed that ***Denmark*** is the happiest country as their happiness score is 7.834233284 and ***Zimbabwe*** is an unhappy country as their happiness score is 3.280246735. This year, the rank of India among 92 countries is **57** and the happiness score of India is 5.02679348.

***Highest four & lowest four countries bar diagram, A graph of different colored bars

AI-generated content may be incorrect.***

***For multiple linear regression,***

**INPUT ::**

a<-read.csv(file="C://Users//User//Desktop//happiness2007.csv")

str(a)

x<-a$Country

y<-a$Happiness.Score

model1<-lm(a$ Happiness.Score~a$ Log.GDP.per.capita+a$ Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth+a$ Social.Support+a$ Freedom+a$ Generosity+a$ Corruption)

summary(model1)

**OUTPUT ::**

**Call:**

**lm(formula = a$Happiness.Score ~ a$Log.GDP.per.capita + a$Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth + a$Social.Support + a$Freedom + a$Generosity + a$Corruption)**

**Residuals: Min 1Q Median 3Q Max**

**-1.57158 -0.30467 0.00558 0.32018 1.39172**

**Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)**

**(Intercept) -1.469e+00 5.078e-01 -2.893 0.004842 \*\***

**a$Log.GDP.per.capita 6.555e-01 9.062e-02 7.234 1.92e-10 \*\*\***

**a$Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth 1.044e-02 1.176e-02 0.888 0.377016**

**a$Social.Support 9.207e-05 1.908e-04 0.483 0.630669**

**a$Freedom 9.815e-04 2.730e-04 3.595 0.000543 \*\*\***

**a$Generosity 1.046e-03 3.389e-04 3.087 0.002728 \*\***

**a$Corruption -5.805e-04 1.884e-04 -3.081 0.002776 \*\***

**---Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1**

**Residual standard error: 0.5238 on 85 degrees of freedom**

**Multiple R-squared: 0.7803, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7648**

**F-statistic: 50.31 on 6 and 85 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16**

The **multiple linear regression** of happiness on the variables is --------------

[ -1.469 + (0.6555\*Log.GDP.per.capita) + (0.01044\*Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth) +(0.00009207\*Social.Support) + (0.0009815\*Freedom) + (0.001046\*Generosity) + (-0.0005805\*Corruption)]

The outcome is statistically significant because ,

F-statistic = F(6.85)

= 50.31

p-value = 2.2\*10^-16 ; p-value is lessthan 0.05

R-squared = 0.7803 ; which means that the above model is significant. R-square value interpret that how mach variables used in the above model.In short from R-square value we interpret that how much the independent variables have influence on our dependent variable.

After multiple linear regression, it is found that the happiness score is pretty much dependent on Log.GDP.per.capita, Freedom, Generosity, Corruption. Between these four independent variables, two of them have 99.999% influence on the dependent variable(predictor variable), which we have come to know by the result and the two variables -------

1. Log.GDP.per.capita
2. Freedom

It can be seen that, ***Log.GDP.per.capita*** & ***Freedom*** are very much significant in determining happiness scores.

**2010 ANALYSIS 🡺**

***Bar diagram of Happiness Score,***

A chart with different colored lines

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

From 2010, it can be viewed that ***Denmark*** is the happiest country as their happiness score is 7.770515442 and ***Tanzania*** is an unhappy country as their happiness score is 3.229129076. In this year, the rank of India among 92 countries is **56,** and the happiness score is 4.989277363.

***Highest four & lowest four countries bar diagram,***

A graph with different colored bars

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

***For multiple linear regression,***

**INPUT ::**

a<-read.csv(file="C://Users//User//Desktop//happiness2010.csv")

str(a)

x<-a$Country

y<-a$Happiness.Score

model1<-lm(a$ Happiness.Score~a$ Log.GDP.per.capita+a$ Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth+a$ Social.Support+a$ Freedom+a$ Generosity+a$ Corruption)

summary(model1)

**OUTPUT ::**

**Call:**

**lm(formula = a$Happiness.Score ~ a$Log.GDP.per.capita + a$Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth + a$Social.Support + a$Freedom + a$Generosity + a$Corruption)**

**Residuals: Min 1Q Median 3Q Max**

**-1.89310 -0.31095 -0.00728 0.34443 1.48746**

**Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|) (Intercept) -1.395e+00 6.604e-01 -2.112 0.037607 \* a$Log.GDP.per.capita 5.522e-01 1.223e-01 4.515 2.02e-05 \*\*\***

**a$Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth 2.858e-02 1.642e-02 1.740 0.085436 . a$Social.Support 2.011e-04 4.551e-04 0.442 0.659666 a$Freedom 8.832e-05 3.808e-04 0.232 0.817163 a$Generosity 1.467e-03 4.100e-04 3.578 0.000576 \*\*\***

**a$Corruption -2.453e-04 1.520e-04 -1.614 0.110197**

**---Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1**

**Residual standard error: 0.6754 on 85 degrees of freedom**

**Multiple R-squared: 0.6388, Adjusted R-squared: 0.6133**

**F-statistic: 25.05 on 6 and 85 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16**

The **multiple linear regression** of happiness on the variables is ---------------

[ -1.395 + (0.5522\*Log.GDP.per.capita) + (0.02858\*Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth) + (0.0002011\*Social.Support) + (0.00008832\*Freedom) + (0.001467\*Generosity) + (-0.0002453\*Corruption)]

The outcome is statistically significant because ,

F-statistic = F(6.85)

= 25.05

p-value = 2.2\*10^-16 ; p-value is less than 0.05.

R-squared = 0.6388; which means that the above model is significant.R-square value interprets that how much variables are used in the above model. In short from the R-square value we interpret that how much the independent variables influence our dependent variable.

After multiple linear regression, it is found that the happiness score is pretty much dependent on

Log.GDP.per.capita, Freedom, Generosity, Corruption. Between these four independent variables, two of them have 99.999% influence on the dependent variable(predictor variable), which we have come to know by the result and the two variables -------

1. Log.GDP.per.capita
2. Generosity.

It can be seen that, ***Log.GDP.per.capita*** & ***Generosity*** are very much significant for determining happiness scores.

**2013 ANALYSIS 🡺**

***Bar diagram of Happiness Score,***

A chart with different colored lines

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

From 2013, it can be viewed that ***Canada*** is the happiest country as their happiness score is 7.593793869 and ***Burkina Faso*** is an unhappy country as their happiness score is 3.325949669. In this year, the rank of India among 92 countries is **75** and the happiness score is 4.427788734.

***Highest four & lowest four countries bar diagram,***

A graph with different colored bars

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

***For multiple linear regression,***

**INPUT ::**

a<-read.csv(file="C://Users//User//Desktop//happiness2013.csv")

str(a)

**x<-a$Country**

**y<-a$Happiness.Score**

**model1<-lm(a$ Happiness.Score~a$ Log.GDP.per.capita+a$ Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth+a$ Social.Support+a$ Freedom+a$ Generosity+a$ Corruption)**

**summary(model1)**

**OUTPUT ::**

**Call:**

**lm(formula = a$Happiness.Score ~ a$Log.GDP.per.capita + a$Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth + a$Social.Support + a$Freedom + a$Generosity + a$Corruption)**

**Residuals: Min 1Q Median 3Q Max**

**-1.50370 -0.46346 -0.02476 0.42953 1.75118**

**Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|) (Intercept) -2.0838809 0.7639365 -2.728 0.00776 \*\* a$Log.GDP.per.capita 0.5918501 0.1342097 4.410 3.04e-05 \*\*\***

**a$Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth 0.0355944 0.0178952 1.989 0.04995 \* a$Social.Support -0.0001638 0.0006388 -0.256 0.79825 a$Freedom 0.0004445 0.0005240 0.848 0.39871 a$Generosity 0.0012389 0.0004510 2.747 0.00736 \*\* a$Corruption -0.0004556 0.0001853 -2.458 0.01601 \***

**---Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1**

**Residual standard error: 0.705 on 84 degrees of freedom(1 observation deleted due to missingness)**

**Multiple R-squared: 0.6507, Adjusted R-squared: 0.6258**

**F-statistic: 26.08 on 6 and 84 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16**

The **multiple linear regression** of happiness on the variables is ---------------

[ -2.0838809 + (0.5918501\*Log.GDP.per.capita) + (0.0355944\*Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth) + (-0.0001638\*Social.Support) + (0.0004445\*Freedom) + (0.0012389\*Generosity) + (-0.0004556\*Corruption)]

The outcome is statistically significant because ,

F-statistic = F(6.84)

= 26.08

p-value = 2.2\*10^-16 ; p-value is less than 0.05.

R-squared = 0.6507; which means that the above model is significant.R-square value interprets that how much variables are used in the above model. In short from the R-square value we interpret that how much the independent variables influence our dependent variable.

After multiple linear regression, it is found that the happiness score is pretty much dependent on

Log.GDP.per.capita, Freedom, Generosity, Corruption. Between these four independent variables, two of them have 99.999% influence on the dependent variable(predictor variable), which we have come to know by the result and the one variable ------- Log.GDP.per.capita

It can be seen that, ***Log.GDP.per.capita*** is very much significant for determining happiness scores.

**2016 ANALYSIS 🡺**

***Bar diagram of Happiness Score,***

A chart with different colors

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

From 2016, it can be viewed that ***Finland*** is the happiest country as their happiness score is 7.659843445 and ***Tanzania*** is an unhappy country as their happiness score is 2.90273428. In this year, the rank of India among 92 countries is **85**, and the happiness score is 4.179177284.

***Highest four & lowest four countries bar diagram,***

A graph of different colored bars

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

***For multiple linear regression,***

**INPUT ::**

a<-read.csv(file="C://Users//User//Desktop//happiness2016.csv")

str(a)

x<-a$Country

y<-a$Happiness.Score

model1<-lm(a$ Happiness.Score~a$ Log.GDP.per.capita+a$ Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth+a$ Social.Support+a$ Freedom+a$ Generosity+a$ Corruption)

summary(model1)

**OUTPUT ::**

**Call:**

**lm(formula = a$Happiness.Score ~ a$Log.GDP.per.capita + a$Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth + a$Social.Support + a$Freedom + a$Generosity + a$Corruption)**

**Residuals: Min 1Q Median 3Q Max**

**-1.7677 -0.3964 0.0716 0.4323 1.2624**

**Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|) (Intercept) -1.124e+00 6.812e-01 -1.650 0.10271 a$Log.GDP.per.capita 5.863e-01 1.111e-01 5.279 1.02e-06 \*\*\***

**a$Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth 1.995e-02 1.599e-02 1.248 0.21542 a$Social.Support 8.289e-05 2.612e-04 0.317 0.75176 a$Freedom 5.324e-04 3.495e-04 1.523 0.13149 a$Generosity 6.220e-04 4.697e-04 1.324 0.18900 a$Corruption -7.009e-04 2.576e-04 -2.721 0.00792 \*\***

**---Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1**

**Residual standard error: 0.5995 on 83 degrees of freedom**

**(2 observations deleted due to missingness)**

**Multiple R-squared: 0.6979, Adjusted R-squared: 0.676**

**F-statistic: 31.95 on 6 and 83 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16**

The **multiple linear regression** of happiness on the variables is ---------------

[-1.12 + (0.5863\*Log.GDP.per.capita) + (0.01995\*Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth) + (0.00008289\*Social.Support) + (0.0005324\*Freedom) + (0.000622\*Generosity) + (-0.0007009\*Corruption)]

The outcome is statistically significant because ,

F-statistic = F(6.83)

= 31.95

p-value = 2.2\*10^-16 ; p-value is lessthan 0.05.

R-squared = 0.6979; which means that the above model is significant.R-square value interprets that how much variables are used in the above model. In short from the R-square value we interpret that how much the independent variables influence our dependent variable.

After multiple linear regression, it is found that the happiness score is pretty much dependent on

Log.GDP.per.capita, Freedom, Generosity, Corruption. Between these four independent variables, two of them have 99.999% influence on the dependent variable(predictor variable), which we have come to know by the result and the one variable ------- Log.GDP.per.capita

It can be seen that, ***Log.GDP.per.capita*** is very much significant for determining happiness scores.

**2019 ANALYSIS 🡺**

***Bar diagram of Happiness Score,***

A chart with different colored lines

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

From 2019, it can be viewed that ***Finland*** is the happiest country as their happiness score is 7.780347824 and ***Zimbabwe*** is an unhappy country as their happiness score is 2.693523169. This year, the rank of India among 92 countries is **91**, and the happiness score is 3.24876976.

***Highest four & lowest four countries bar diagram,***

A graph with different colored bars

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

***For multiple linear regression,***

**INPUT ::**

a<-read.csv(file="C:\\Users\\user\\Desktop\\happiness2019.csv")

**str(a)**

**x<-a$Country**

**y<-a$Happiness.Score**

**model1<-lm(a$ Happiness.Score~a$ Log.GDP.per.capita+a$ Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth+a$ Social.Support+a$ Freedom+a$ Generosity+a$ Corruption)**

**summary(model1)**

**OUTPUT ::**

**Call:**

**lm(formula = a$Happiness.Score ~ a$Log.GDP.per.capita + a$Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth + a$Social.Support + a$Freedom + a$Generosity + a$Corruption)**

**Residuals: Min 1Q Median 3Q Max**

**-1.7575 -0.4032 0.1373 0.4678 1.1383**

**Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|) (Intercept) -1.7154458 0.9084001 -1.888 0.062594 . a$Log.GDP.per.capita 0.3073699 0.1072870 2.865 0.005326 \*\* a$Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth 0.0686826 0.0196777 3.490 0.000788 \*\*\***

**a$Social.Support 0.0008186 0.0003585 2.283 0.025060 \* a$Freedom -0.0003631 0.0002906 -1.250 0.215100 a$Generosity 0.0005541 0.0003884 1.427 0.157609 a$Corruption -0.0005576 0.0002476 -2.252 0.027037 \***

**---Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1**

**Residual standard error: 0.6608 on 80 degrees of freedom**

**(5 observations deleted due to missingness)**

**Multiple R-squared: 0.6223, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5939**

**F-statistic: 21.97 on 6 and 80 DF, p-value: 4.196e-15**

The **multiple linear regression** of happiness on the variables is ---------------

[-1.7154458 + (0.3073699\*Log.GDP.per.capita) + (0.0686826\*Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth) + (0.0008186\*Social.Support) + (-0.0003631\*Freedom) + (0.0005541\*Generosity) + (-0.0005576\*Corruption)]

The outcome is statistically significant because ,

F-statistic = F(6.80)

= 21.97

p-value = 4.19\*10^-15 ; p-value is lessthan 0.05.

R-squared = 0.6223; which means that the above model is significant.R-square value interprets that how much variables are used in the above model. In short from R-square value we interpret that how much the independent variables influence our dependent variable.

After multiple linear regression, it is found that the happiness score is pretty much dependent on

Log.GDP.per.capita, Freedom, Generosity, Corruption. Between these four independent variables, two of them have 99.999% influence on the dependent variable(predictor variable), which we have come to know by the result, and the one variable ------- Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth

It can be seen that, ***Healthy.Life.Expectancy.at.Birth*** is very much significant for determining happiness scores.

--:: CONCLUSION ::--

The rankings of country happiness are based this year on the pooled results from Gallup World Poll surveys from 2007-2019 and continue to show both change and stability. Finland, which headed the table last year, came top again, followed by Denmark, Canada. The Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, United States, Mexico joined them in the top five.

The US only made it to number 13 last year. The UK was placed 9th and India 91 out of 92 countries. It's easy to see how unhealthy life, social support, and corruption can bring misery to people, but what really makes a happy nation? The report’s authors insist it's not just about money, even though the top 10 are all affluent countries.

* **The reason behind Finland’s no.1 rank**

The survey, conducted by Gallup, uses a three-year rolling average of survey responses around six factors: GDP per capita; social support; healthy life expectancy; freedom to make life choices; generosity, and corruption levels. Finland scores well on all factors but particularly strongly on generosity.

The authors say that helping others makes you feel better, but only if you choose to do it. Almost half of Finns donate regularly to charity and almost a third said they had given up time to volunteer for a charity in the previous month.

* **Money can’t buy you happiness**

As if to prove that you cannot buy happiness, the US sits at number 13, one place down from last year. Although it has the world’s highest GDP, economist [Jeffrey Sachs](http://jeffsachs.org/), one of the report’s authors, said worsening health conditions and declines in social trust and trust in government were making Americans less happy.

Any well being benefits from rising incomes in the US were being offset by growing addictions to gambling, social media use, video gaming, shopping, and consuming unhealthy foods which were causing unhappiness and even depression.

**India** is one of five countries with the largest decline in happiness in the last decade; the reason is a combination of social, political, and economic stresses. The graph illustrating the reasons for this rank shows GDP and social support as the main reasons for Indians' unhappiness. Another reason for India's unhappiness may be banknote demonetization.

☟☟☟☟☟☟☟☟☟☟☟☟☟☟

A graph with a line going up

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

* **Governments can make you happy**

The World Happiness Report says countries that improve civic engagement by making their government more representative will be happier. Happier populations have higher voter turnout, while political division and declining social trust reduce happiness.

If we want the change we have to create the change by choosing positivity & happiness. Just imagine the possibilities if there are more happy and positive people in this world. A world with more peace, optimism, compassion is possible. Like a pebble thrown into a pond, it only takes one to create the ripple of happiness. Happiness is so contagious that one positive person can spread happiness to more than 1000 people. That means all it takes to create change on a local, regional, state, country, the global scale is 1 person & research shows that just by spreading happiness actually become happier you can choose happiness to share, you can be the catalyst to spread it. Are u that one? It starts with u. Happiness is BOLD, it is courageous, audacious & challenging. U have the power to choose happiness & to spread it. Join the movement, be the one who makes the difference & LIVE HAPPY.

***And in the end, I would like to say that make your happiness affordable.***

--:: REFERANCE ::--

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4. Helliwell, J., Layard, R., & Sachs, J. (Eds.). (2013). World happiness report 2013. New York: UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

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--:: APPENDIX ::--

A table of numbers and letters

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.