1.5)

In examining the correlation between intelligence and brain size, measured through FS IQ, V IQ, and P IQ, our findings from MRI scans reveal relatively low correlations. The correlation coefficients for FS IQ, V IQ, and P IQ with MRI account for 0.3, 0.3, and 0.37, respectively. These results suggest a discernible but weak correlation, falling short of the strength seen in a strong correlation of -1 or 1. Moving on to factors like weight, height, and gender, the correlation remains minimal. Weight shows a near-zero correlation with FS IQ, V IQ, and P IQ. Similarly, height exhibits negligible correlation with intelligence values. Exploring gender, the correlation between gender and brain size indicates only a slight connection. In summary, the overall findings emphasize a consistently low correlation between intelligence measures and external factors such as weight, height, and gender.
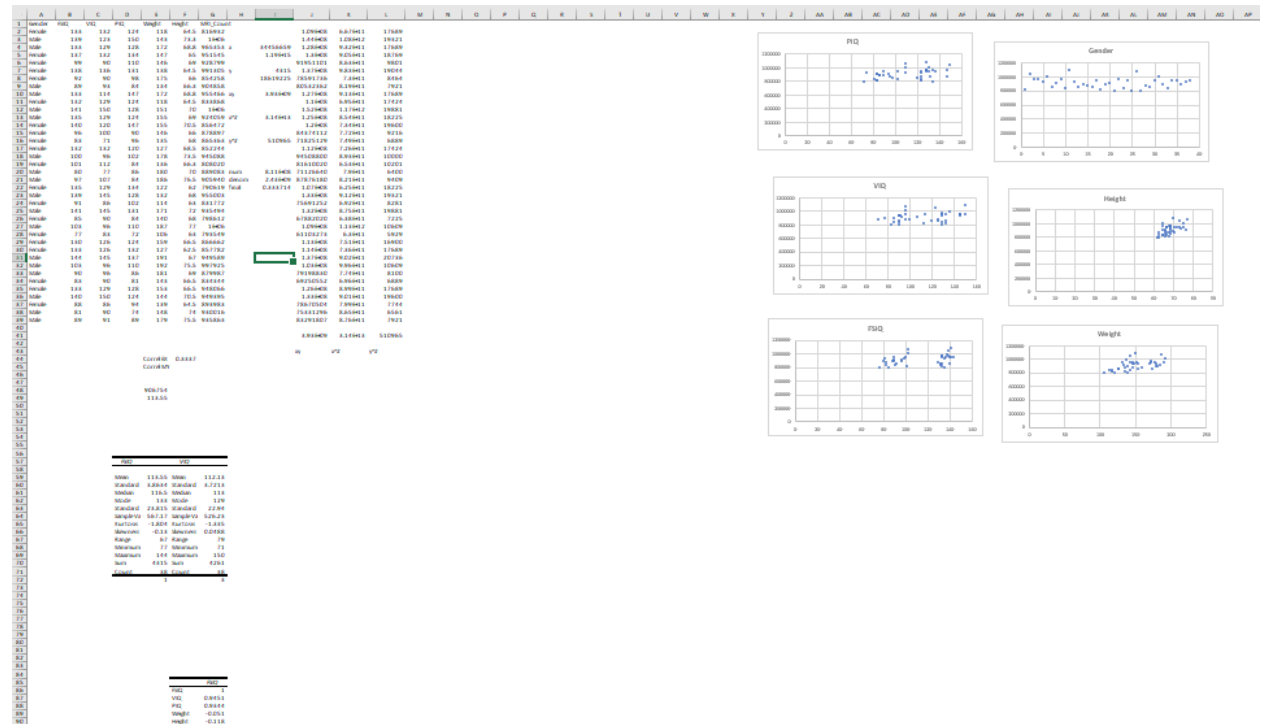
Note to TA: This is how the saved file should look like, there is an issue with my PC's excel, that whenever I save these files, all plots are removed. So this is what I worked with IN CASE during demo it disappears again.

	Country	Score	GDP	Social support	Healthy life	Freedom	Generosity	Perceptions
76	Hong Kon	5.43	1.438	1.277	1.122	0.44	0.258	0.287
77	Dominica	5.425	1.015	1.401	0.779	0.497	0.113	0.101
78	Bosnia a	5.386	0.945	1.212	0.845	0.212	0.263	0.006
79	Turkey	5.373	1.183	1.36	0.808	0.195	0.083	0.106
80	Malaysia	5.339	1.221	1.171	0.528	0.508	0.26	0.024
81	Belarus	5.323	1.067	1.465	0.789	0.235	0.094	0.142
82	Greece	5.287	1.181	1.156	0.999	0.067	0	0.034
83	Mongolia	5.285	0.948	1.531	0.667	0.317	0.235	0.038
84	North Ma	5.274	0.983	1.294	0.838	0.345	0.185	0.034
85	Nigeria	5.265	0.696	1.111	0.245	0.426	0.215	0.041
86	Kyrgyzst	5.261	0.551	1.438	0.723	0.508	0.3	0.023
87	Turkmeni	5.247	1.052	1.538	0.657	0.394	0.244	0.028
88	Algeria	5.211	1.002	1.16	0.785	0.086	0.073	0.114
89	Morocco	5.208	0.801	0.782	0.782	0.418	0.036	0.076
90	Azerbaija	5.208	1.043	1.147	0.769	0.351	0.035	0.182
91	Lebanon	5.197	0.987	1.224	0.815	0.216	0.166	0.027
92	Indonesia	5.192	0.931	1.203	0.66	0.491	0.498	0.028
93	China	5.191	1.029	1.125	0.893	0.521	0.058	0.1
94	Vietnam	5.175	0.741	1.346	0.851	0.543	0.147	0.073
95	Bhutan	5.082	0.813	1.321	0.604	0.457	0.37	0.167
96	Cameroo	5.044	0.549	0.91	0.331	0.381	0.187	0.037
97	Bulgaria	5.011	1.092	1.513	0.815	0.311	0.081	0.004
98	Ghana	4.996	0.611	0.868	0.486	0.381	0.245	0.04
99	Ivory Coa	4.944	0.569	0.808	0.232	0.352	0.154	0.09
100	Nepal	4.913	0.446	1.226	0.677	0.439	0.285	0.089
101	Jordan	4.906	0.837	1.225	0.815	0.383	0.11	0.13
102	Benin	4.883	0.393	0.437	0.397	0.349	0.175	0.082
103	Congo (B	4.812	0.673	0.799	0.508	0.372	0.105	0.093
104	Gabon	4.799	1.057	1.183	0.571	0.295	0.043	0.055
105	Laos	4.796	0.764	1.03	0.551	0.547	0.266	0.164
106	South Afr	4.722	0.96	1.351	0.469	0.389	0.13	0.055
107	Albania	4.719	0.947	0.848	0.874	0.383	0.178	0.027
108	Venezuel	4.707	0.96	1.427	0.805	0.154	0.064	0.047
109	Cambodi	4.7	0.574	1.122	0.637	0.609	0.232	0.062
110	Palestini	4.696	0.657	1.247	0.672	0.225	0.103	0.066
111	Senegal	4.681	0.45	1.134	0.571	0.292	0.153	0.072
112	Somalia	4.668	0	0.698	0.268	0.559	0.243	0.27
113	Namibia	4.639	0.879	1.313	0.477	0.401	0.07	0.056
114	Niger	4.628	0.138	0.774	0.366	0.318	0.188	0.102
115	Burkina F	4.587	0.331	1.056	0.38	0.255	0.177	0.113
116	Armenia	4.559	0.85	1.055	0.815	0.283	0.095	0.064
117	Iran	4.548	1.1	0.842	0.785	0.305	0.27	0.125
118	Guinea	4.534	0.38	0.829	0.375	0.332	0.207	0.086
119	Georgia	4.519	0.886	0.666	0.752	0.346	0.043	0.164
120	Gambia	4.516	0.308	0.939	0.428	0.382	0.269	0.167
121	Kenya	4.509	0.512	0.983	0.581	0.431	0.372	0.053
122	Mauritan	4.49	0.57	1.167	0.489	0.066	0.106	0.088
123	Mozamb	4.466	0.204	0.986	0.39	0.434	0.197	0.138
124	Tunisia	4.461	0.321	1	0.815	0.167	0.053	0.055

Descriptive statistics

Statistic	Score	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expect	Freedom to make life choices	Generosity	Perceptions of corruption
Mean	5.4071	0.9051	1.2088	0.7252	0.3926	0.1848	0.1106
Standard Error	0.0891	0.0319	0.024	0.0194	0.0115	0.0076	0.0076
Median	5.3795	0.96	1.2715	0.789	0.417	0.1775	0.0855
Mode	5.208	0.36	1.465	0.939	0.557	0.153	0.078
Standard Deviation	1.1131	0.3984	0.2992	0.2421	0.1433	0.0953	0.0945
Sample Variance	1.239	0.1587	0.0895	0.0586	0.0205	0.0091	0.0089
Kurtosis	-0.608	-0.77	1.229	-0.303	-0.063	1.1752	2.4168
Skewness	0.0114	-0.385	-1.135	-0.614	-0.686	0.7459	1.6504
Range	4.316	1.684	1.624	1.141	0.631	0.566	0.453
Minimum	2.853	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	7.169	1.684	1.624	1.141	0.631	0.566	0.453
Sum	843.51	141.2	188.58	113.14	61.241	28.836	17.254
Count	156	156	156	156	156	156	156

Correlation matrix

	Score	GDP per capital	Social suppo	Healthy life expe	Freedom to make lif	Generosity	Perceptions of corruption
Score	1						
GDP per	0.7909	1					
Social su	0.7711	0.7549	1				
Healthy li	0.7799	0.8355	0.719	1			
Freedom	0.5667	0.3731	0.4473	0.3304	1		
Generosi	0.0758	-0.08	-0.048	-0.03	0.2637	1	
Percepti	0.3856	0.2989	0.1819	0.2953	0.4388	0.3265	1

HAPPINESS BRIEF REPORT:

By analyzing the relationship between the Happiness Score and other attributes, a correlation matrix revealed significant insights. Notably, the highest positive correlation (0.79) exists between the Happiness Score and GDP per capita. Social support and healthy life closely follow, both showing positive correlations of 0.7.

Freedom to travel, with a correlation of 0.5, contributes positively but to a lesser extent. Generosity and perceptions of corruption exhibit lower correlations at 0.07 and even less, respectively.

The findings suggest that countries with stable income, robust social support, and a healthy lifestyle tend to score higher on the Happiness Index. Notably, nations like Finland and Norway, exemplifying these factors, consistently secure top happiness scores. While generosity and perceptions of corruption play roles, they bear less weight in determining overall happiness.

In conclusion, understanding the core factors driving happiness scores, such as economic stability and social support, provides valuable insights for policymakers and individuals alike.

SUGAR REPORT VS HAPPINESS REPORT:

Examining the relationship between sugar consumption and happiness across various countries reveals intriguing insights. Contrary to expectations, high sugar consumption does not consistently correlate with higher happiness scores.

For instance, India, with the highest sugar consumption at 26,736 units in 2020, ranks considerably lower on the Happiness Report Index at 140. Similarly, the United States, ranking fourth in sugar consumption at 10,979 units, holds the 19th position on the happiness scale.

Contrastingly, countries with significantly lower sugar consumption, such as Finland (179 units) and Denmark (234 units), outperform their sugar-consuming counterparts in happiness rankings.

This analysis unveils a surprising finding: there appears to be no discernible correlation (zero correlation) between sugar consumption and happiness. This challenges assumptions about the impact of sugar intake on overall well-being.