

World Happiness Index

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Introduction

This report contains statistical analysis on ...

1. **Life Evaluation vs Rank:** Citizens' life satisfaction correlation with their country's happiness ranking.
2. **Economic Influence:** The relationship between GDP per capita and happiness index.
3. **Governance Impact:** Corruption perception effect happiness rankings.

This analysis employs Exploratory Data Analysis techniques to find different relationships in data and provide insights into what contribute to a nation's happiness index.

Data Provenance and Ethical Considerations (??)

FAIR (?)

CARE (?)

Data Preparation

Explanation

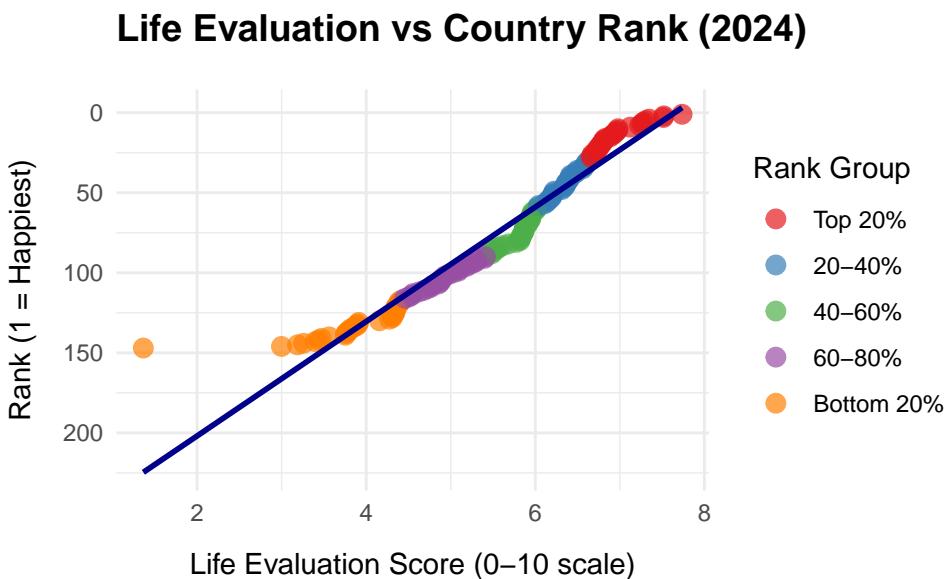
Summary Statistics (? maybe to display what we have first then go into tables and figures)

Visualization

1. Life Evaluation vs Country Rank

Rank Group	Number of Countries	Avg. Life Evaluation	Min	Max	STDEV
Top 20%	30	6.96	6.63	7.74	0.30
20-40%	29	6.34	6.03	6.61	0.17
40-60%	29	5.82	5.49	6.01	0.16
60-80%	29	4.94	4.42	5.41	0.30
Bottom 20%	30	3.85	1.36	4.39	0.63

Figure 1: Life Evaluation vs Country Rank



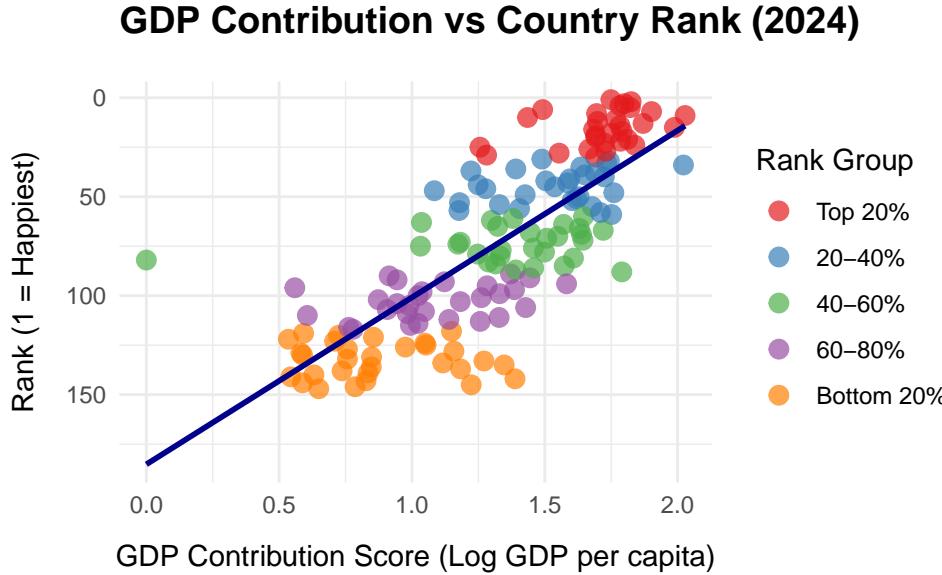
Interpretation:

2. GDP Contribution vs Country Rank

Table 2: GDP Contribution Statistics by Rank Group

Rank Group	Number of Countries	Avg. GDP Contribution	Min	Max	STDEV
Top 20%	30	1.72	1.26	2.03	0.17
20-40%	29	1.53	1.08	2.02	0.22
40-60%	29	1.38	0.00	1.79	0.33
60-80%	29	1.09	0.56	1.58	0.25
Bottom 20%	30	0.88	0.54	1.39	0.26

Figure 2: GDP Contribution vs Country Rank

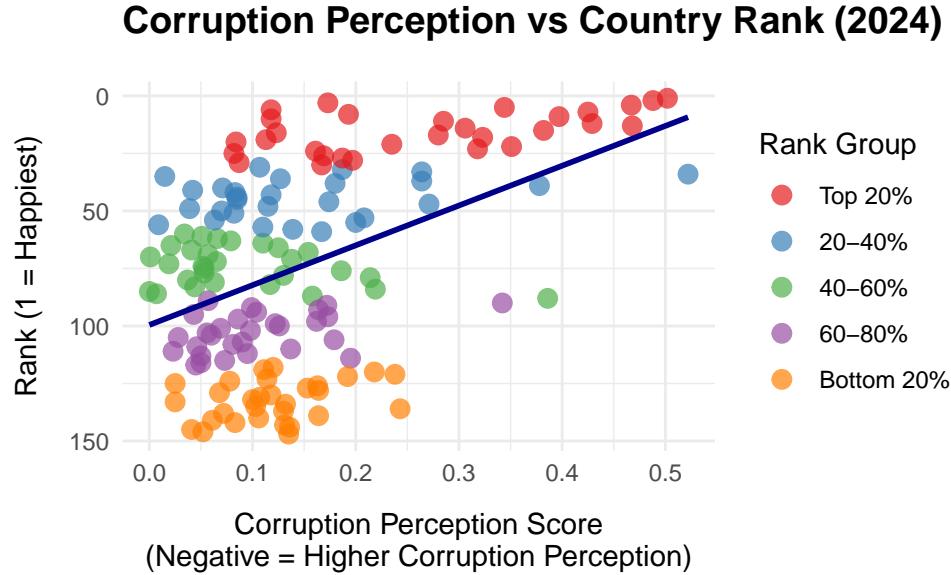


Interpretation: The table and graph show that as GDP and rank have a relatively strong, positive, linear relationship. This means that as GDP increases then so will rank. This means that countries that have higher GDP are more likely to have a higher rank and be more well off. If a country is struggling to create world wide markets, new goods, and build capital, than their government and people are going to struggle. This means the output of the country will be lower and thus rank will reflect this. You want your country to have a high GDP!

3. Corruption Perception vs Country Rank

Rank Group	Number of Countries	Avg. Corruption	Min	Max	STDEV
Top 20%	30	0.27	0.08	0.50	0.14
20-40%	29	0.15	0.01	0.52	0.11
40-60%	29	0.09	0.00	0.39	0.08
60-80%	29	0.10	0.02	0.34	0.07
Bottom 20%	30	0.12	0.03	0.24	0.06

Figure 3: Corruption Perception vs Country Rank



Interpretation: Overall, both the table and the graph for corruption perception vs country rank in the world happiness report indicates a positive relationship, as in, the higher score of corruption perception will correlate to a higher rank in the world happiness report. Specifically, it is visually apparent that countries with a lower happiness, those in the bottom 50%, almost all of them would have a lower corruption perception score, although it does seem like within these countries, a lower happiness would skew the corruption perception score higher. Among those in the top 25% of world happiness report, countries are fairly spread out in terms of their corruption perception score, however, similar to the lower 50% of the ranks, those with a higher tank are more likely to have a higher corruption perception score.

Discussion and Conclusions

Key Findings

1. Life Evaluation:
2. Economic Foundation
3. Governance Importance

Limitations and Future Research

Author Contributions

References

Code Appendix