**MASTER THESIS**

**1) PREDICTING POLITICAL AFFILIATION FROM THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY 2020 DATASET: A MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH (**or A Machine Learning Approach for PredictingPolitical Affiliation from the World Bank and European Social Survey 2020 Data**)**

**OR**

**PREDICTING POLITICAL AFFILIATION FROM MULTISOURCE DATA: A MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH USING WORLD BANK AND EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY 2020 DATA.**

**Variables for the dataset:**

*ESS 2020:*

1. **Socio-demographic Variables:**
   * Age
   * Gender
   * Education Level
   * Income
   * Marital Status
   * Employment Status
   * Country or Region of Residence
2. **Political Variables:**
   * Political Affiliation (Your primary dependent variable)
   * Voter Turnout
   * Political Participation
   * Trust in Government
   * Ideological Beliefs
3. **Social Attitudes and Beliefs:**
   * Attitudes Toward Government Intervention
   * Social Issue Attitudes (e.g., immigration, healthcare, environmental policies)
   * Social Trust (trust in other people or institutions)
   * Values and Beliefs Related to Politics and Society

*World Bank Data*

1. **Macroeconomic Indicators:**
   * GDP per Capita
   * Inflation Rate
   * Unemployment Rate
   * Government Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP
   * Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
   * Other relevant macroeconomic variables

**2) PREDICTIVE MODELLING OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM’S ROLE IN LIFE SATISFACION: A CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS USING ESS 2020 AND WORLD BANK DATA**

**OR**

**WHY BE (UN)SATISFIED WITH LIFE? MACHINE LEARNING EVIDENCE ON ECONOMIC FREEDOM INDEX AND OTHER MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS ?**

**WHY SO (UN)SATISFIED? MACHINE LEARNING EVIDENCE ON LIFE SATISFACTION DETERMINANTS FROM THE ESS 2020 AND WORLD BANK 2020 DATA**

**(**o\_O) hahaha

**2) DECIPHERING ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND MACROECONOMIC INFLUENCES ON LIFE SATISFACTION: A MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH**

**OR**

**MACHINE LEARNING EVIDENCE ON ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND OTHER MACROECONOMIC FACTORS SHAPING LIFE (UN)SATISFACTION**

**OR**

**BEYOND GDP: UNDERSTANDING LIFE SATISFACTION WITH ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND MACROECONOMIC FACTORS USING MACHINE LEARNING**

**OR**

**UNLOCKING THE SECRETS OF HAPPINESS: A MACHINE LEARNIN STUDY ON ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND LIFE SATISFACTION**

**OR**

**ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND MACROECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF LIFE’S (UN)SATISFACTION: INSIGHTS FROM MACHINE LEARNING**

**Variables for the Dataset:**

*ESS 2020:*

* Life Satisfaction (Criteria Variable)
* Age
* Gender
* Level of education
* Income (Per Annum)
* Marital Status
* Political Affiliation: Political party or affiliation of respondents
* Trust in Government: A measure of trust or confidence in the government # politician trust
* Ideological Beliefs: Respondents' political or ideological beliefs
* Government Intervention Attitude: Attitudes regarding government intervention in various aspects
* Other Relevant Socio-Political Variables: Any additional socio-political variables

*World Bank Data:*

* Economic Freedom Index: A measure of economic freedom within countries (numerical variable).
* GDP per Capita: Gross Domestic Product per capita (numerical variable).
* Inflation Rate: Annual inflation rate (numerical variable).
* Unemployment Rate: The percentage of the labor force that is unemployed
* Government Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP: The proportion of a country's GDP spent by the government
* Other Relevant Macroeconomic Indicators

**3) HOMO HOMINI LUPUS. MACHINE LEARNING EVIDENCE ON DETERMINANTS FOR TRUSTING PEOPLE USING EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY 2020 AND WORLD BANK DATA**

- ovo je samo zbog fora prve rečenice naslova; ak se može provesti, bilo bi odlično

**Variables for the Dataset:**

*ESS 2020*

* Life Satisfaction: A continuous measure of individuals' self-reported life satisfaction or happiness.
* Age: The age of survey respondents (numerical variable).
* Gender: Gender of respondents (categorical: Male, Female, Other).
* Education Level: The highest level of education attained by respondents (categorical: High School, Bachelor's Degree, Master's Degree, Doctorate, etc.).
* Income: Annual income of respondents (numerical variable or categorized).
* Marital Status: Marital status of respondents (categorical: Single, Married, Divorced, Widowed, etc.).
* Political Affiliation: Political party or affiliation of respondents (categorical).
* Trust in Government: A measure of trust or confidence in the government (numerical variable or categorized).
* Ideological Beliefs: Respondents' political or ideological beliefs (categorical: Liberal, Conservative, Moderate, etc.).
* Government Intervention Attitude: Attitudes regarding government intervention in various aspects (numerical variable or categorized).
* ppltrst: Trust in people, a measure of trust in others (numerical variable).
* Religiosity: A measure of religiosity or religious beliefs (numerical variable or categorical).
* Religious Affiliation: Specific religious affiliation or denomination (categorical).
* Religious Attendance: Frequency of attending religious services (categorical: Regular, Occasional, Rarely, Never, etc.).
* Other Relevant Socio-Political Variables: Any additional socio-political variables

*World Bank Data:*

* **Human Development Index (HDI):** A composite index that measures a country's overall achievement in areas like health, education, and income
* **Income Inequality (Gini Index):** A measure of income distribution within a country, which can impact social trust and satisfaction
* **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** The amount of investment flowing into a country from foreign sources, which can influence economic stability
* **Poverty Rate:** The percentage of the population living below the poverty line, which can affect social cohesion and trust
* **Access to Healthcare:** Indicators such as the availability of healthcare services and healthcare expenditure
* **Access to Education:** Indicators related to educational access and quality
* **Corruption Perceptions Index:** A measure of perceived corruption within a country, which can impact trust in government and institutions
* **Infrastructure Development:** Measures related to transportation, communication, and infrastructure development
* **Labor Force Participation Rate:** The percentage of the working-age population actively engaged in the labor force
* **Trade Openness:** Measures related to a country's international trade and economic openness
* **Socioeconomic Mobility:** Indicators related to the ability of individuals to improve their socioeconomic status over time
* **Economic Growth Rate:** The rate at which a country's economy is growing or contracting
* **Social Welfare Programs:** Measures related to the presence and effectiveness of social safety nets
* **Energy Prices:** Indicators related to the cost and availability of energy resources
* **Consumer Price Index (CPI):** A measure of inflation and changes in the cost of living
* **Government Debt-to-GDP Ratio:** A measure of a country's fiscal health
* **Rule of Law Index:** An index that measures the extent to which the rule of law is upheld within a country
* **Social Spending:** This includes government expenditures on social programs, such as healthcare, education, and welfare. It can influence the overall well-being and trust in society
* **Income Mobility:** Examining how easily individuals can move up or down the income ladder within a society
* **Globalization Measures:** Indicators related to a country's integration into the global economy, such as trade openness and foreign direct investment
* **Labor Market Flexibility:** Assessing the ease with which workers can move between jobs and the degree of labor market regulation
* **Financial Inclusion:** Examining access to financial services and the level of financial literacy in a population
* **Business Environment:** Factors that affect ease of doing business, including regulations, taxation, and entrepreneurship opportunities
* **Infrastructure Development:** Assessing the quality and availability of infrastructure, including transportation, energy, and telecommunications
* **Environmental Sustainability:** Considering indicators related to environmental health and sustainability, as these can impact overall well-being
* **Crime Rates:** Examining crime rates and perceptions of safety, which can influence trust and life satisfaction
* **Cultural Factors:** Factors related to culture and societal values, such as collectivism vs. individualism, may also play a role in trust and life satisfaction
* **Access to Information:** Assessing access to and quality of information sources, including media and the internet, which can shape perceptions and trust