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# World Happiness Report

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# Motivation

- What does happiness mean?
- What variables influence happiness around the world?



# Motivation

World Happiness Report is an international survey report published by the United Nations to measure the sustainable development of happiness.

- Uses the data from Gallup World Poll survey for more than 150 countries
  - Surveys 1,000 people in each countries to rate their current lives on the scale 0 to 10
- Uses six factors to explain life evaluation:
  - GDP per capita, social support, life expectancy, freedom, generosity, and government corruption.

# Goal

- What is common among these countries?
  - Top most happiest nations in the world?
  - Top least happiest nations in the world?
- Take some data and build a happiness score predictor



# Data

- World happiness from [World Happiness Report](#)
  - Includes the countries, happiness score, GDP per capita, social support, life expectancy, freedom, generosity, and government corruption.
- COVID19 cases from [World Health Organization](#)
  - Includes the countries, and total number of confirmed, deaths and recovered cases.
- Crude suicide rates from [Kaggle](#)
  - Includes the countries, and the suicide rate per 100,000 people.
- Drinking water services from [Kaggle](#)
  - Includes the countries, and total number of people with access to clean drinking water per 100 people.
- Medical doctors from [Kaggle](#)
  - Includes the countries, and total number of people that is a medical doctor per 10,000 people.

# Data cleaning



## Limitations:

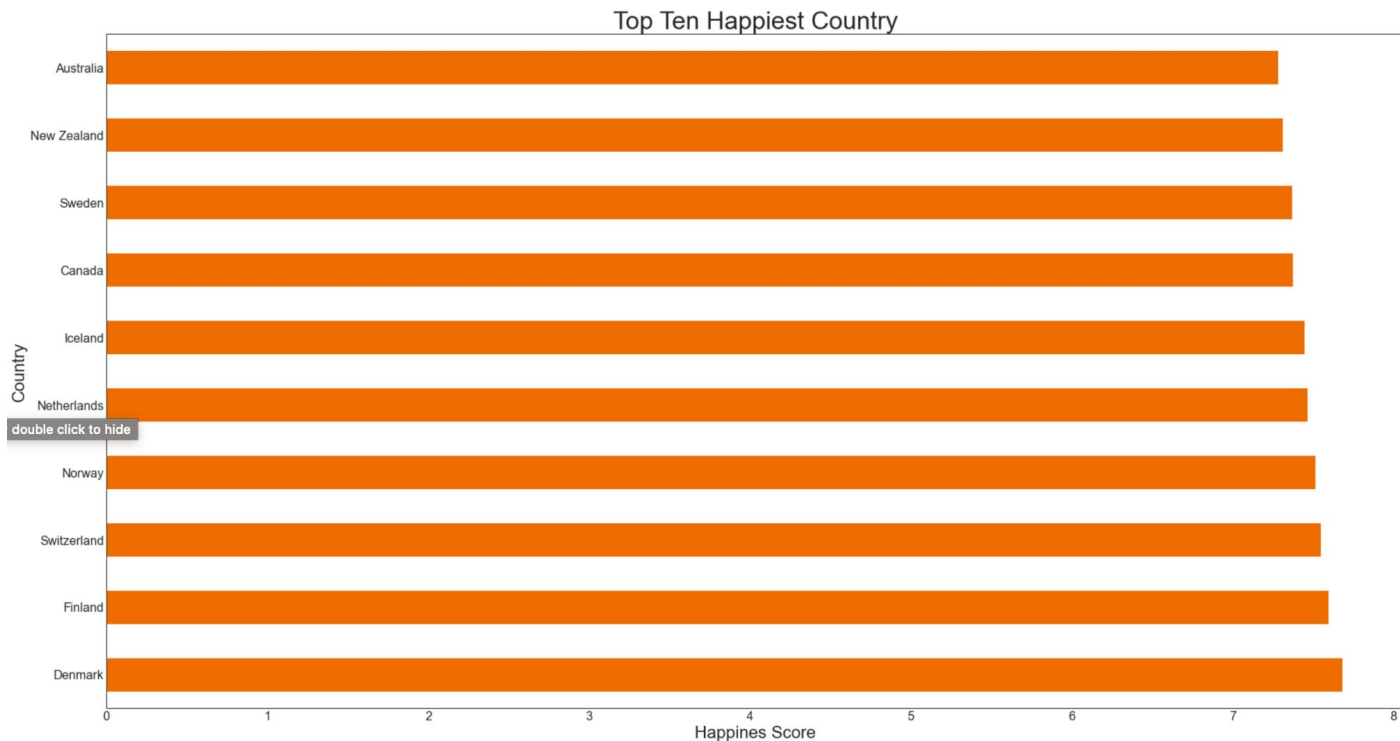
- Multiple datasets from different sources.
- Same countries named differently across datasets

## Cleaning of raw datasets:

- Wrote a python script to clean raw data & save it as csv files
- Drop all unnecessary columns and null values.
- Renamed columns
- Group all data in the world happiness dataset by 'country'
- Combined all other datasets as features into world happiness dataset.

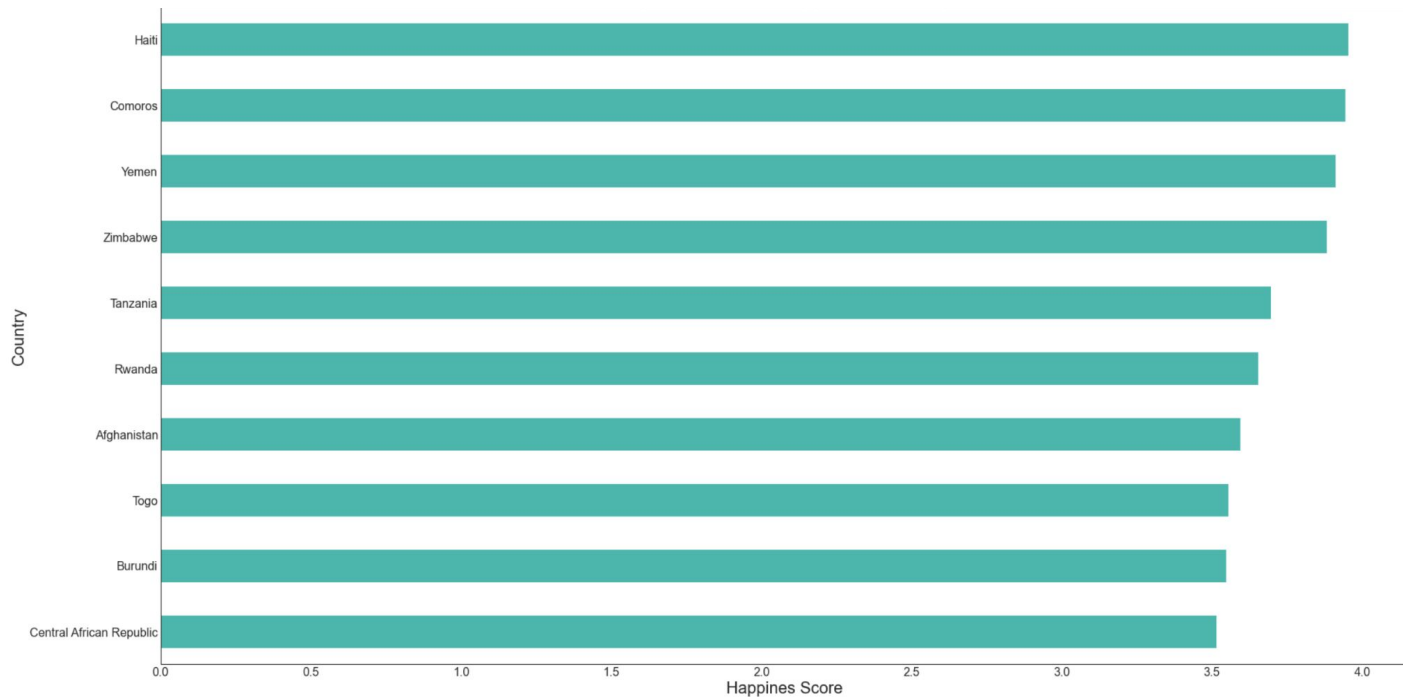
# Top Ten Happiest Countries

country	happiness_score
Denmark	7.680305
Finland	7.597216
Switzerland	7.548228
Norway	7.512566
Netherlands	7.466292
Iceland	7.446581
Canada	7.376319
Sweden	7.369527
New Zealand	7.310304
Australia	7.282024



# Top Ten Least Happiest Countries

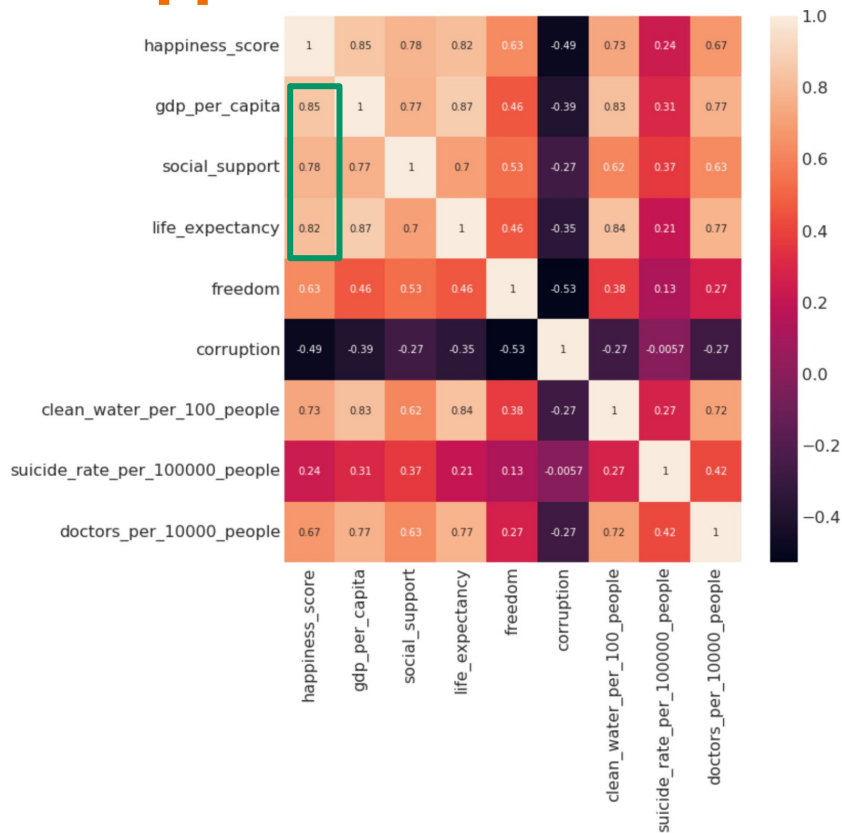
country	happiness_score
Central African Republic	3.514954
Burundi	3.548124
Togo	3.555060
Afghanistan	3.594628
Rwanda	3.654473
Tanzania	3.697284
Zimbabwe	3.882689
Yemen	3.912124
Comoros	3.943963
Haiti	3.954194





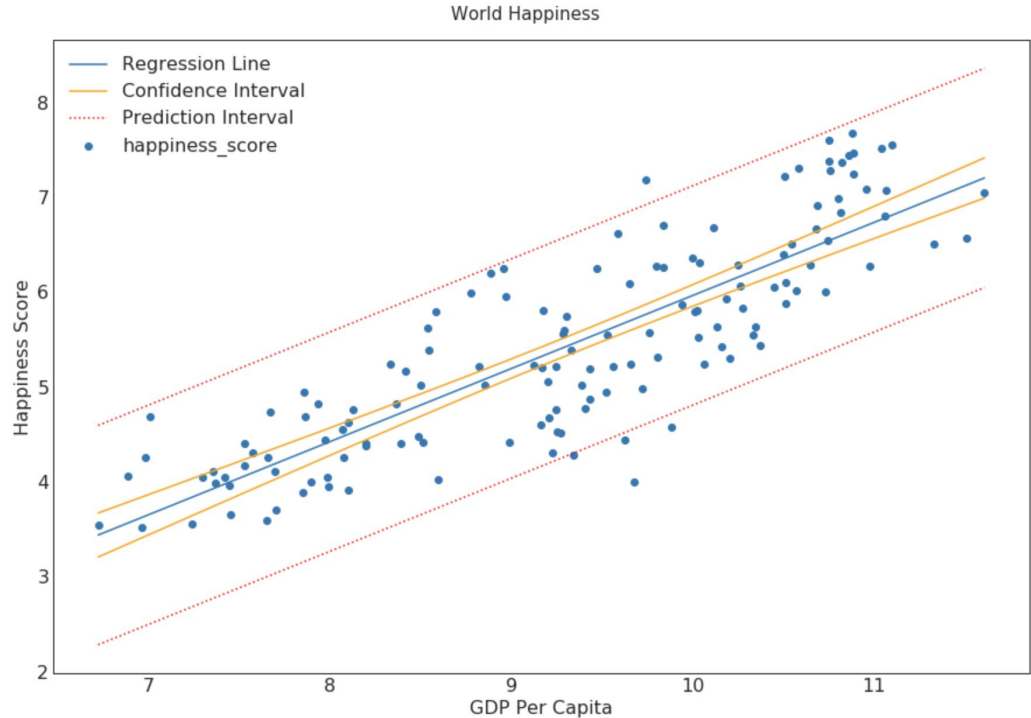
# Top Variables Contributing to Happiness

- ❖ Economy (GDP per Capita)
- ❖ Social Support
- ❖ Healthy Life Expectancy



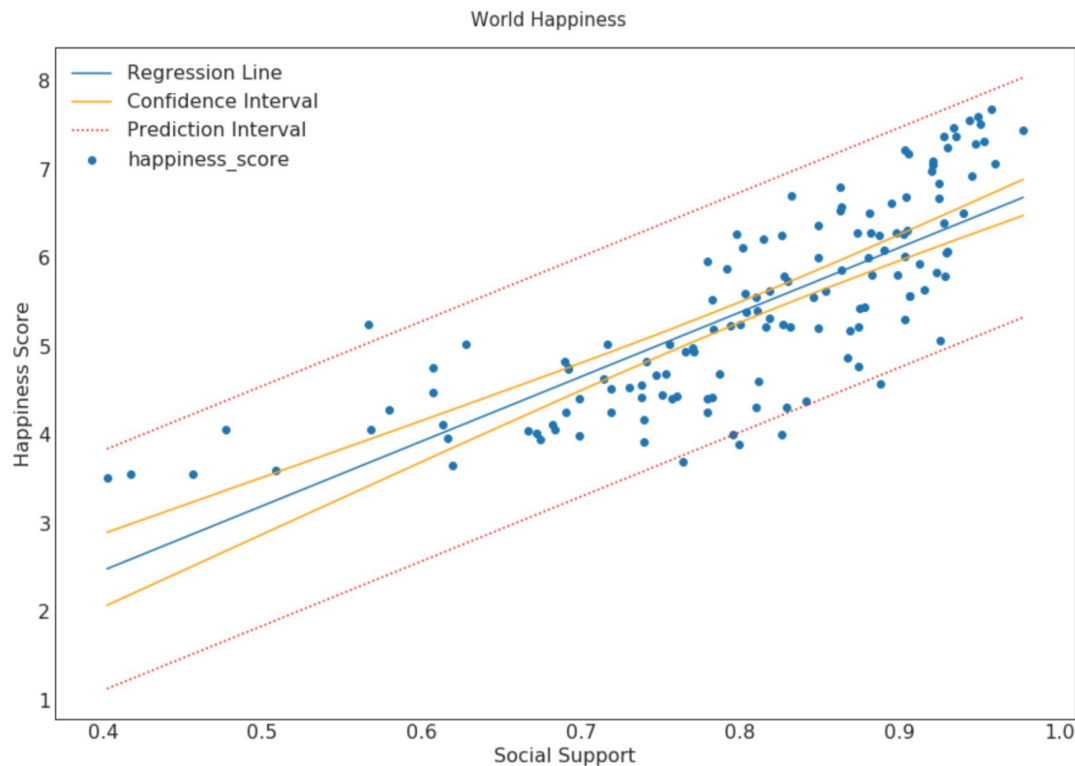
# Happiness Score & GDP Per Capita

- ❑ Slope = 0.770
- ❑ R-squared value = 59.4%



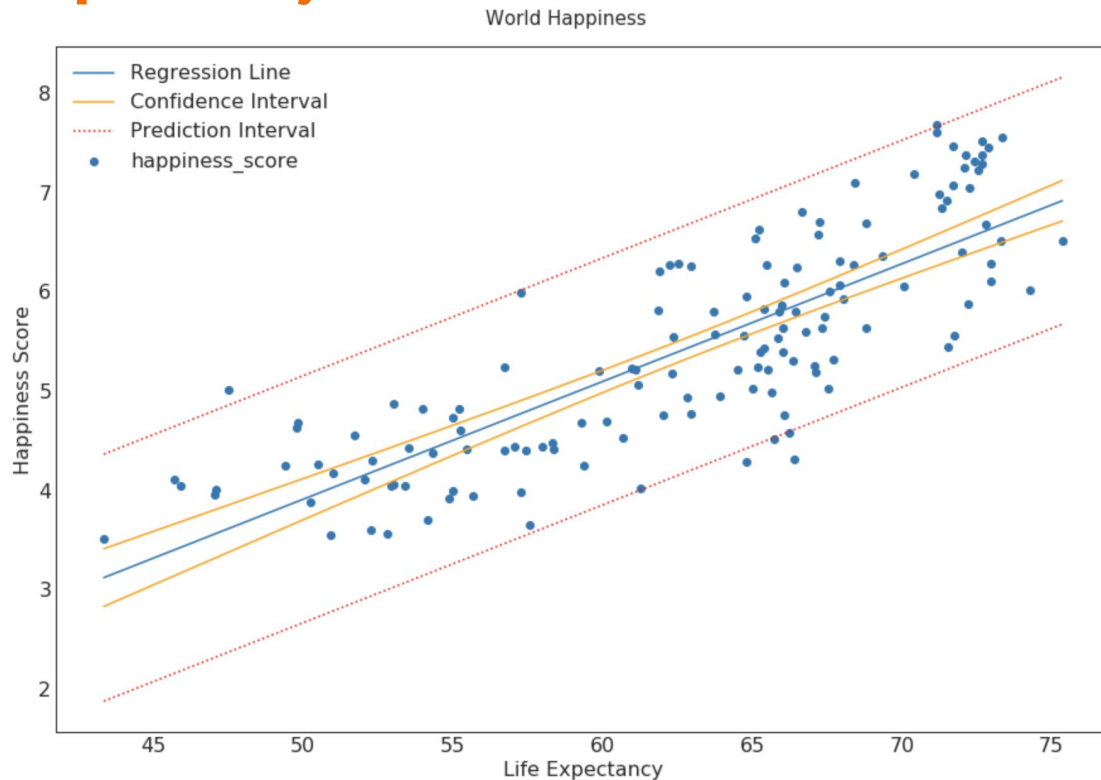
# Happiness Score & Social Support

- ❑ Slope = 7.30
- ❑ R-squared value = 53.42%



# Happiness Score & Life Expectancy

- ❑ Slope = 0.118
- ❑ R-squared value = 1.4%



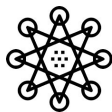
# Variables Used to Measure Happiness

After running our visualizations, we selected these to build our predictive model upon:

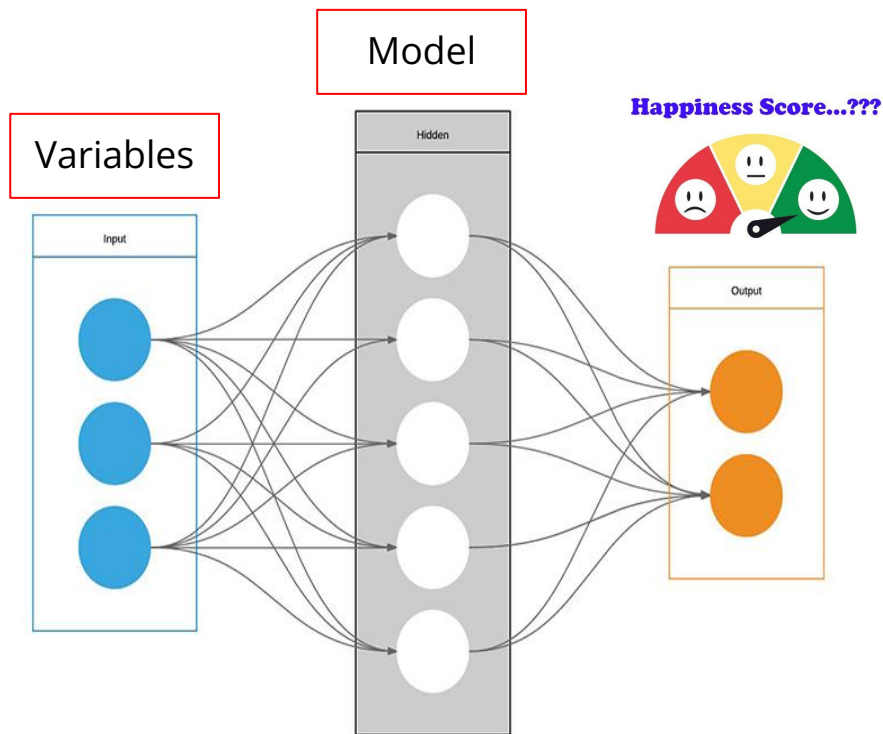
- ❖ Economy (Gdp per capita)
- ❖ Family/Social Support
- ❖ Healthy Life Expectancy
- ❖ Freedom
- ❖ Clean Water per 100 people
- ❖ Doctors per 10000 people

Avoided overfitting by using 5-6 variables instead of 10-12

# Models



- Happiness Score Predictors
- Data fits Supervised Learning Models
- Continuous Data
- Regression models
  - Linear Regression
  - ElasticNet Regression
  - Ridge Regression
  - Lasso Regression
  - Bayesian Ridge Regression



# Evaluation of Models



MODEL	Score/Accuracy (R-squared)
Linear Regression	86.1 %
Linear Regression with CV (10 folds)	69.2 %
ElasticNet Regression	86.1 %
Ridge Regression	65.9 %
Lasso Regression	61.9 %
Bayesian Ridge Regression	84.8 %

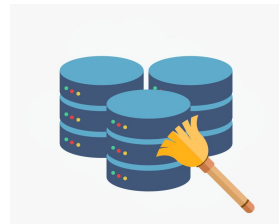
# Top 3 Most Accurate Predictor Models

Linear Regression	86.1 %	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Actual</th><th>Predicted</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>126</td><td>3.555060</td><td>3.462081</td></tr><tr><td>98</td><td>6.683717</td><td>6.202498</td></tr><tr><td>77</td><td>4.054783</td><td>3.938801</td></tr><tr><td>33</td><td>7.680305</td><td>6.928498</td></tr><tr><td>127</td><td>6.281389</td><td>6.039595</td></tr></tbody></table>		Actual	Predicted	126	3.555060	3.462081	98	6.683717	6.202498	77	4.054783	3.938801	33	7.680305	6.928498	127	6.281389	6.039595
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ElasticNet Regression	86.1 %	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Actual</th><th>Predicted</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>126</td><td>3.555060</td><td>3.462081</td></tr><tr><td>98</td><td>6.683717</td><td>6.202498</td></tr><tr><td>77</td><td>4.054783</td><td>3.938801</td></tr><tr><td>33</td><td>7.680305</td><td>6.928498</td></tr><tr><td>127</td><td>6.281389</td><td>6.039595</td></tr></tbody></table>		Actual	Predicted	126	3.555060	3.462081	98	6.683717	6.202498	77	4.054783	3.938801	33	7.680305	6.928498	127	6.281389	6.039595
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# Future Work

- Collect more data that is related to happiness
  - Collect data that can fit to classification models
- Perform even more rigorous data-cleaning
  - Make sure no rows are lost when dropping nulls
- Experiment with other Supervised Learning models
- Figure out different metrics to report happiness score
  - What considers happy vs unhappy?
  - What is the boundary line?



# THANK YOU!

Any questions?



# References

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