

# What Makes You Happy?

## Evaluating Life Satisfaction on a Global Scale

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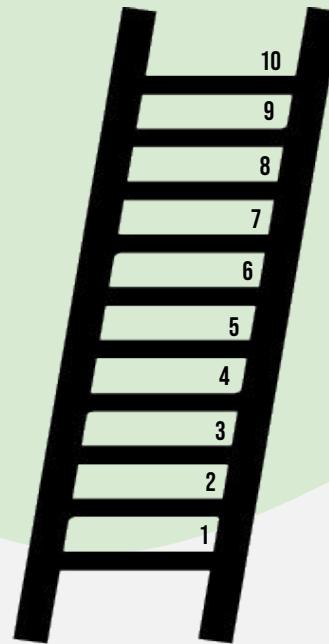
April 28th, DSL 2023

# Why is happiness important?



# Measuring Happiness

## Cantril Life Ladder Score



## Independent variables

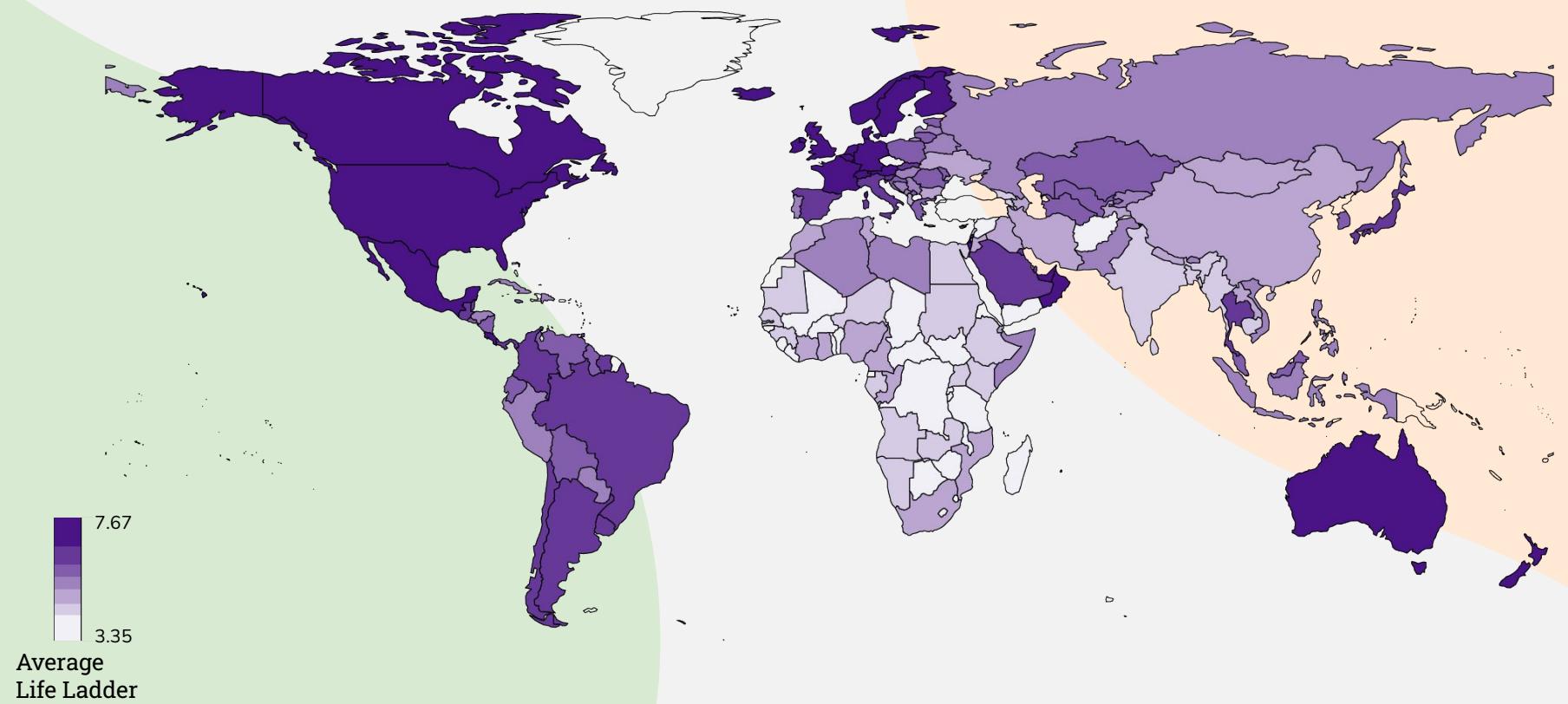
### Socioeconomic Factors

- Log GDP per capita
- Healthy life expectancy at birth
- Perceptions of Corruption
- Freedom to Make Life Choices

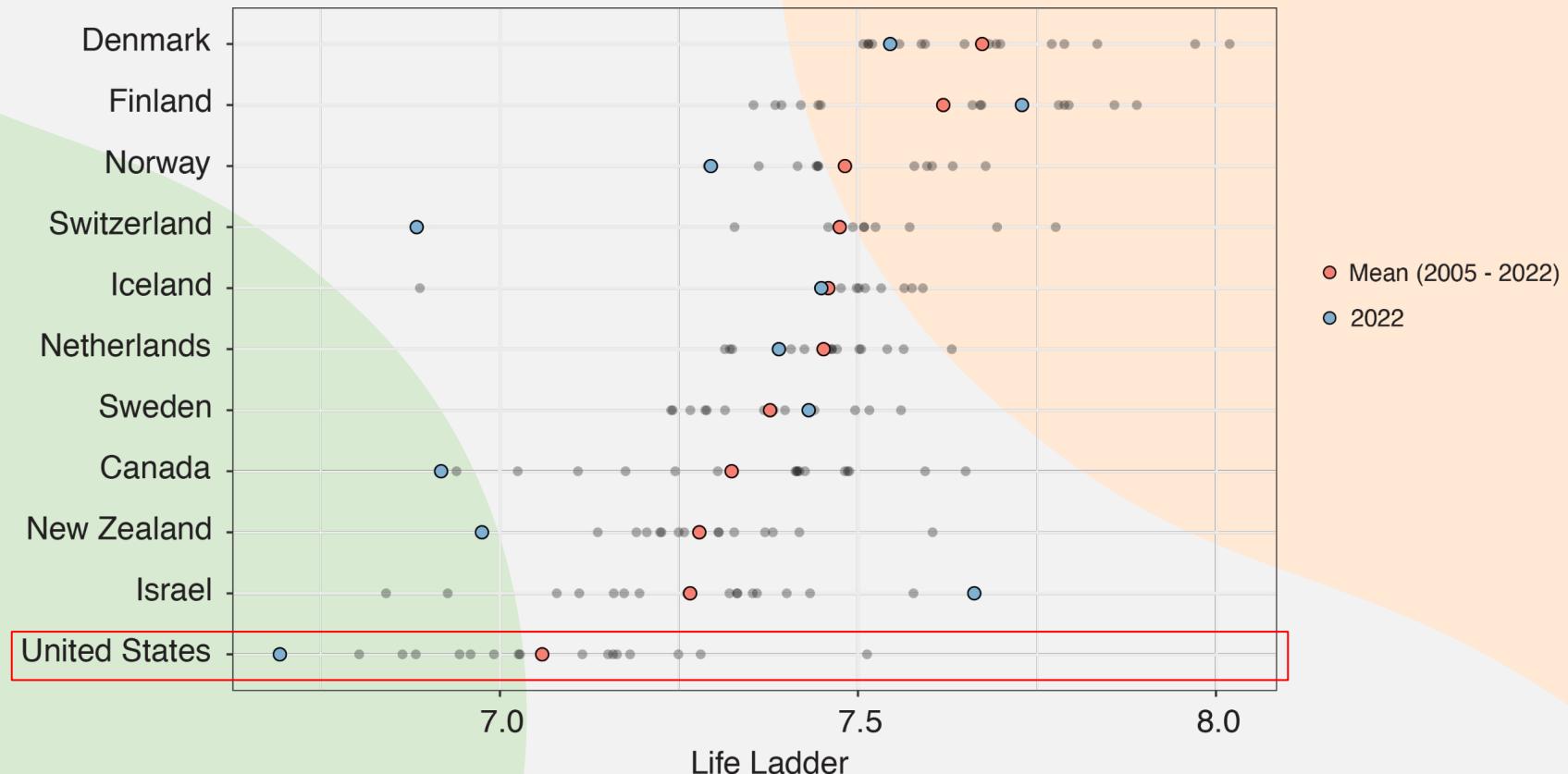
### Average Life Evaluations

- Social Support
- Positive Affect
- Negative Affect
- Generosity

# Examining Life Ladder Score on A Global Scale



# Examining Life Ladder Score on A Global Scale



# Goals of the Study

01

**Model** the relationship between happiness and other observable factors

02

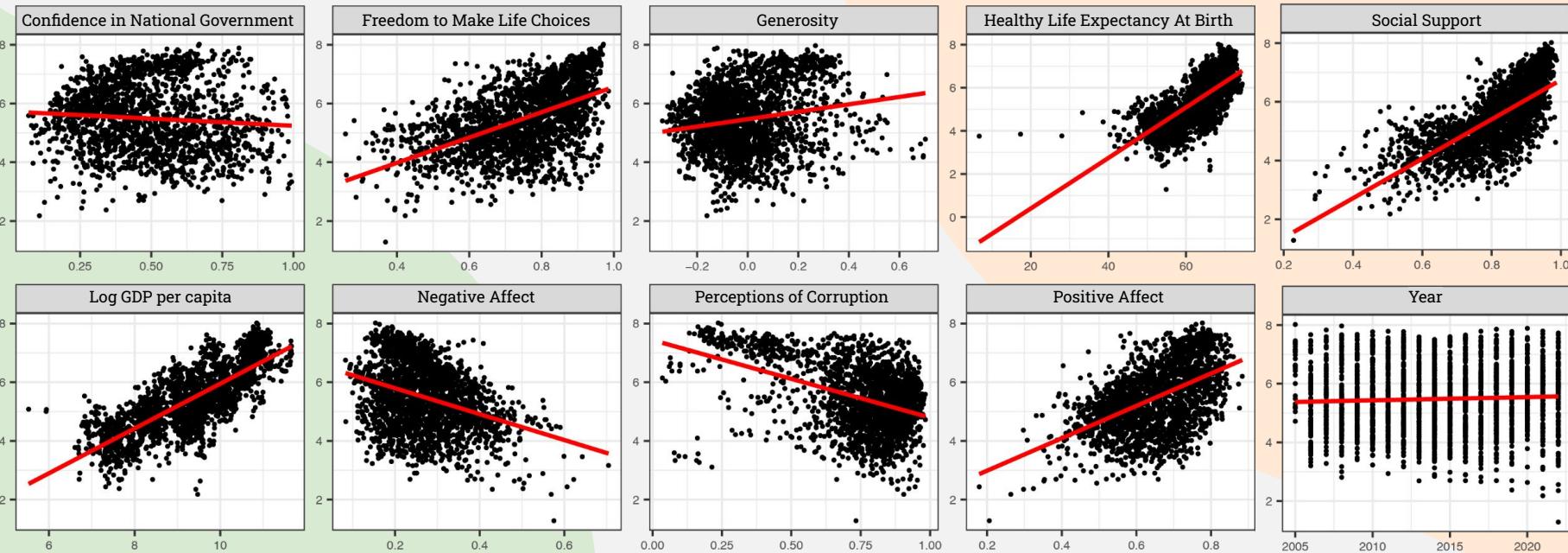
**Make policy recommendations** for the US government

03

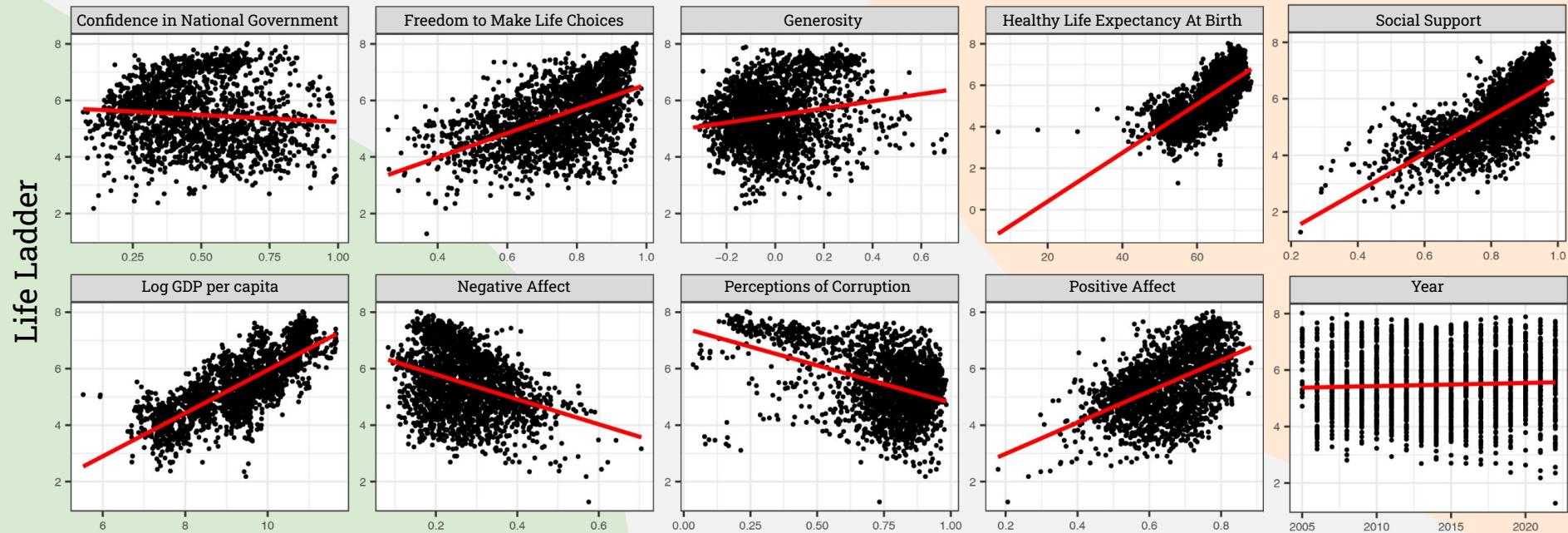
**Provide insight** into happiness on a personal level

# Examining Life Ladder Score on A Global Scale

Life Ladder



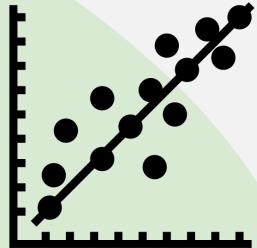
# Examining Life Ladder Score on A Global Scale



But how important are these factors in measuring a country's happiness?

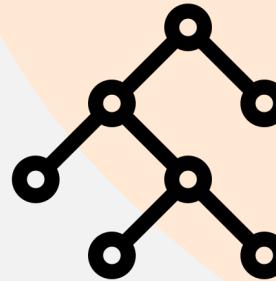
# Goal 1: Model the relationship between life ladder scores and other factors

## Multiple Linear Regression



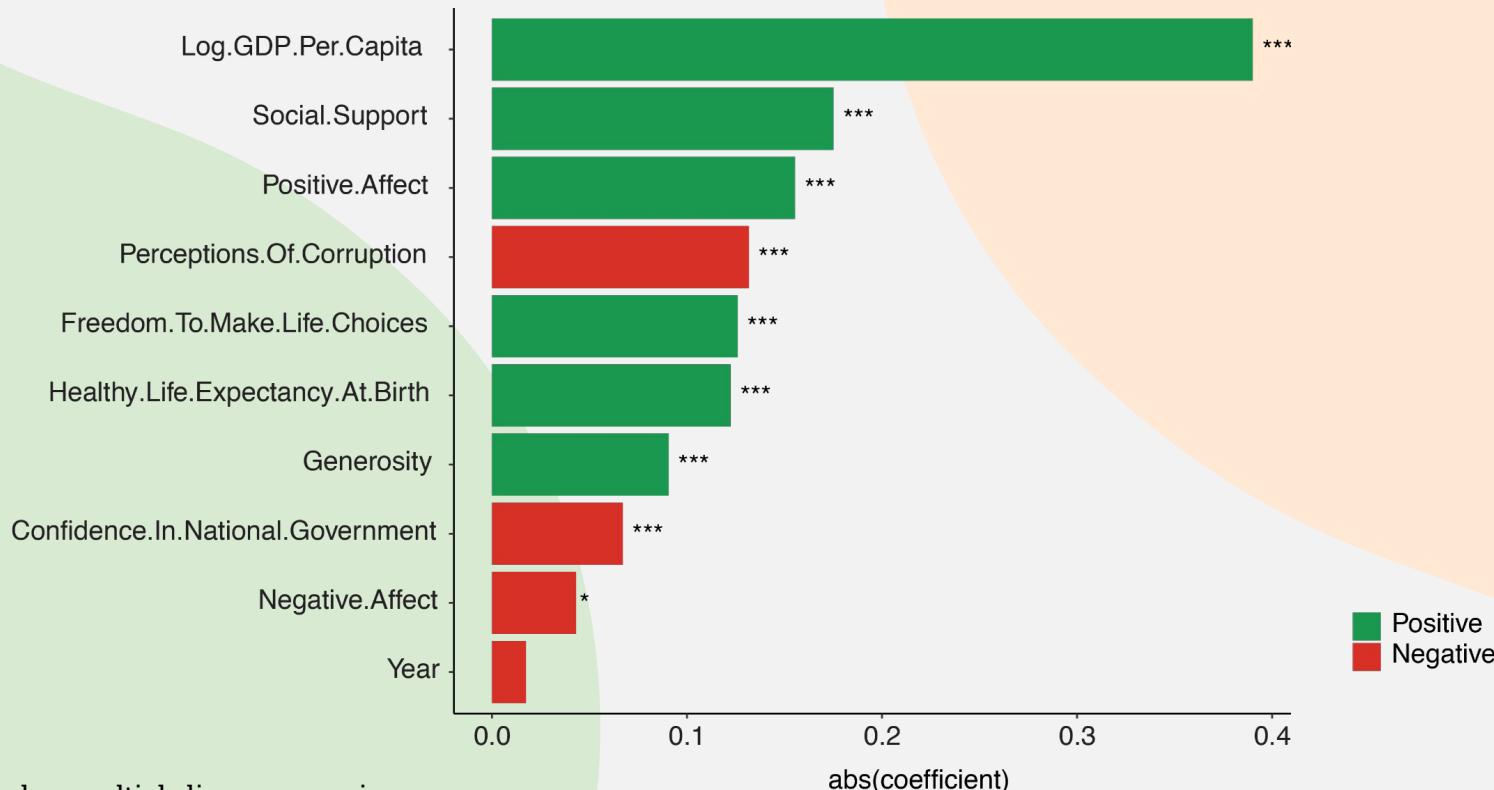
- 10 predictors
- Y = Life ladder

## Random Forest



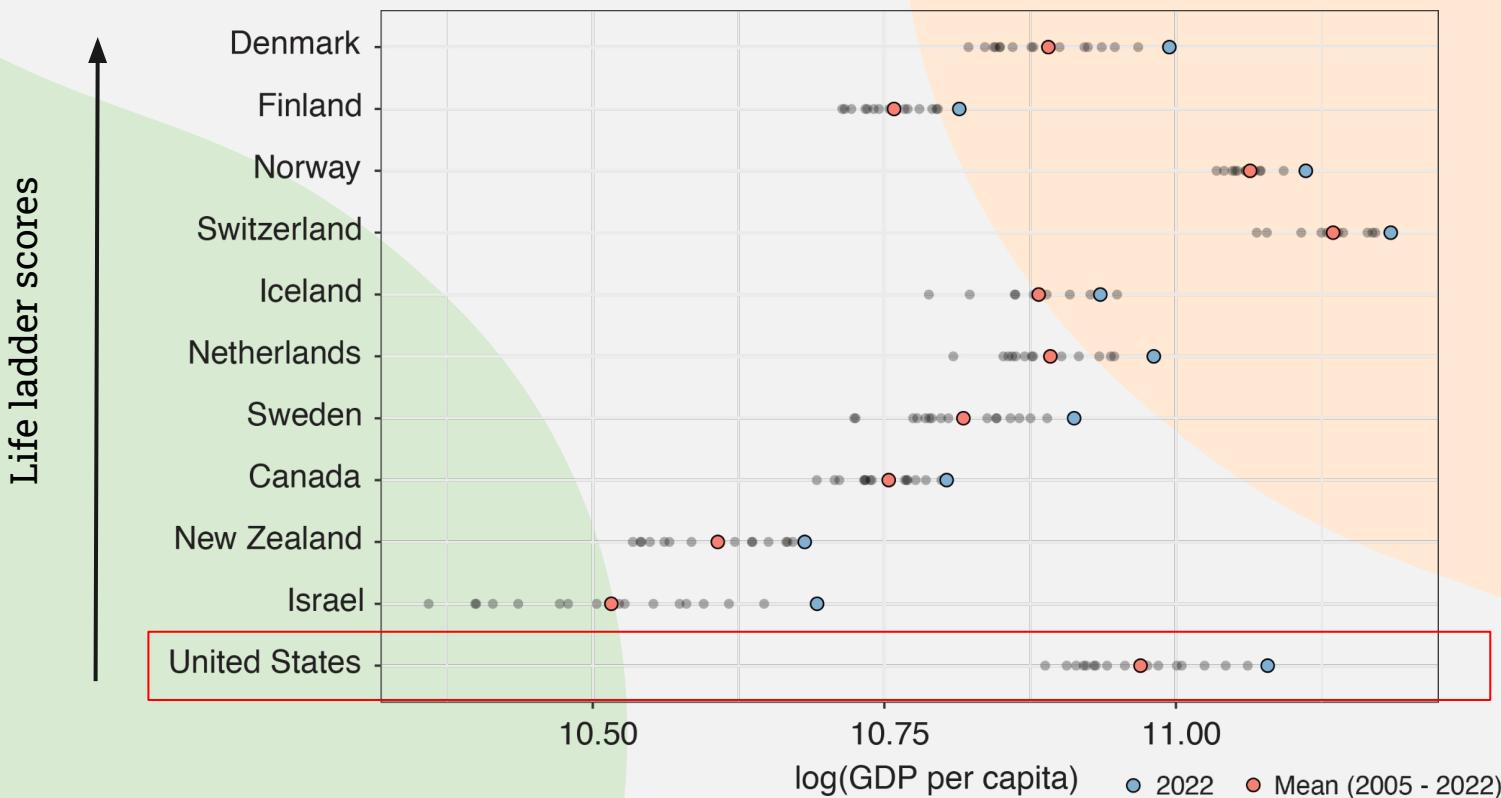
- 10 predictors
- Y = Life ladder
- mtry = 4
- ntree = 50

# Goal 1: Model the relationship between life ladder scores and other factors

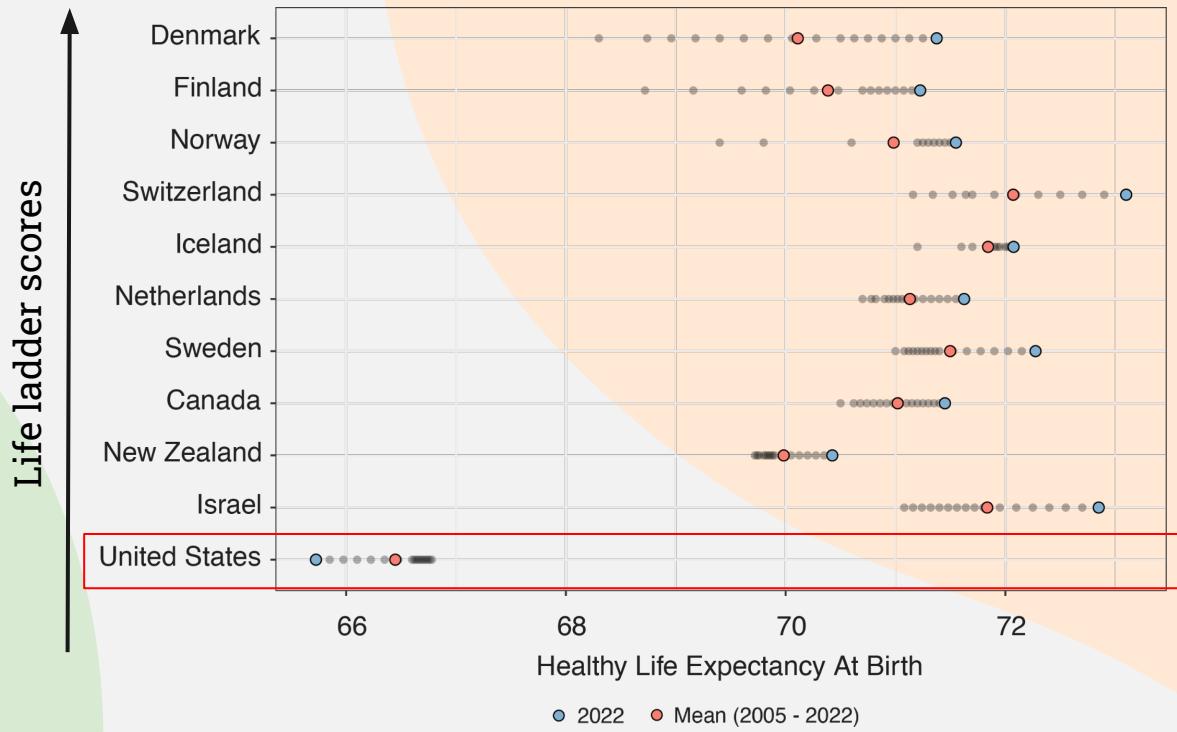


Results based on multiple linear regression

# GDP does not fully explain US's life ladder scores

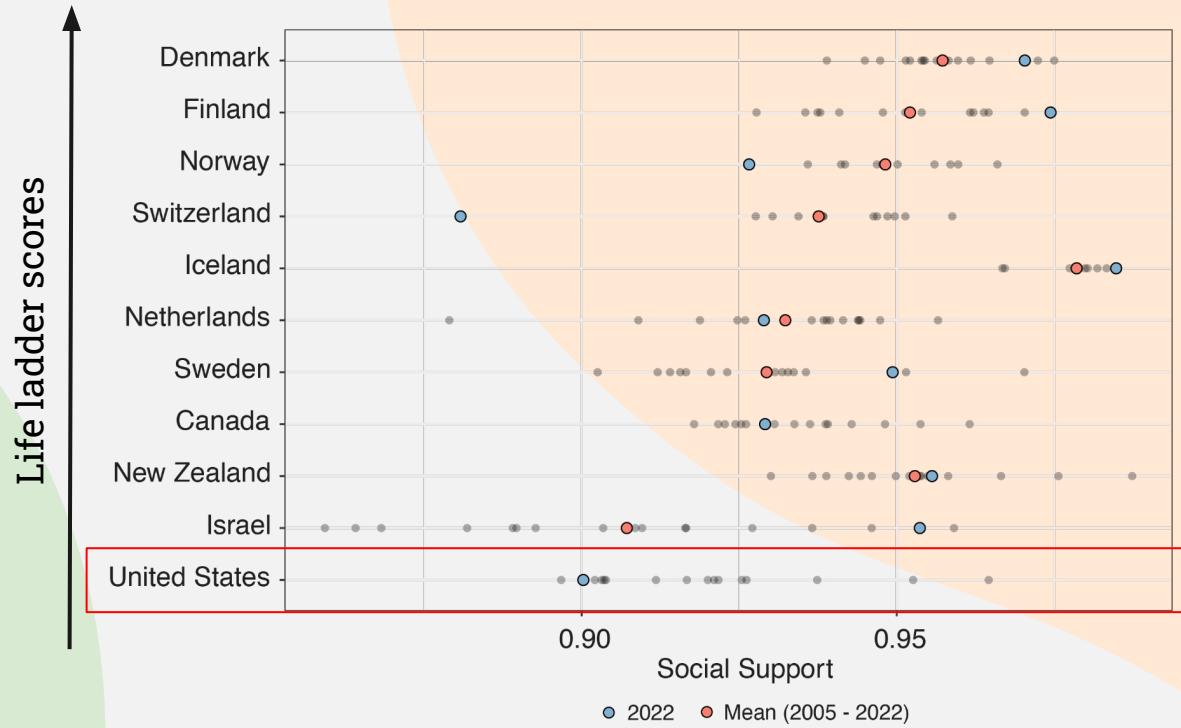


# Goal 2: Make policy recommendations



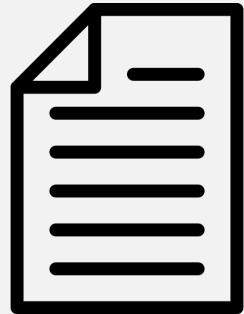
# Goal 3: Provide insight into happiness on a personal level

## Building a Strong Support System



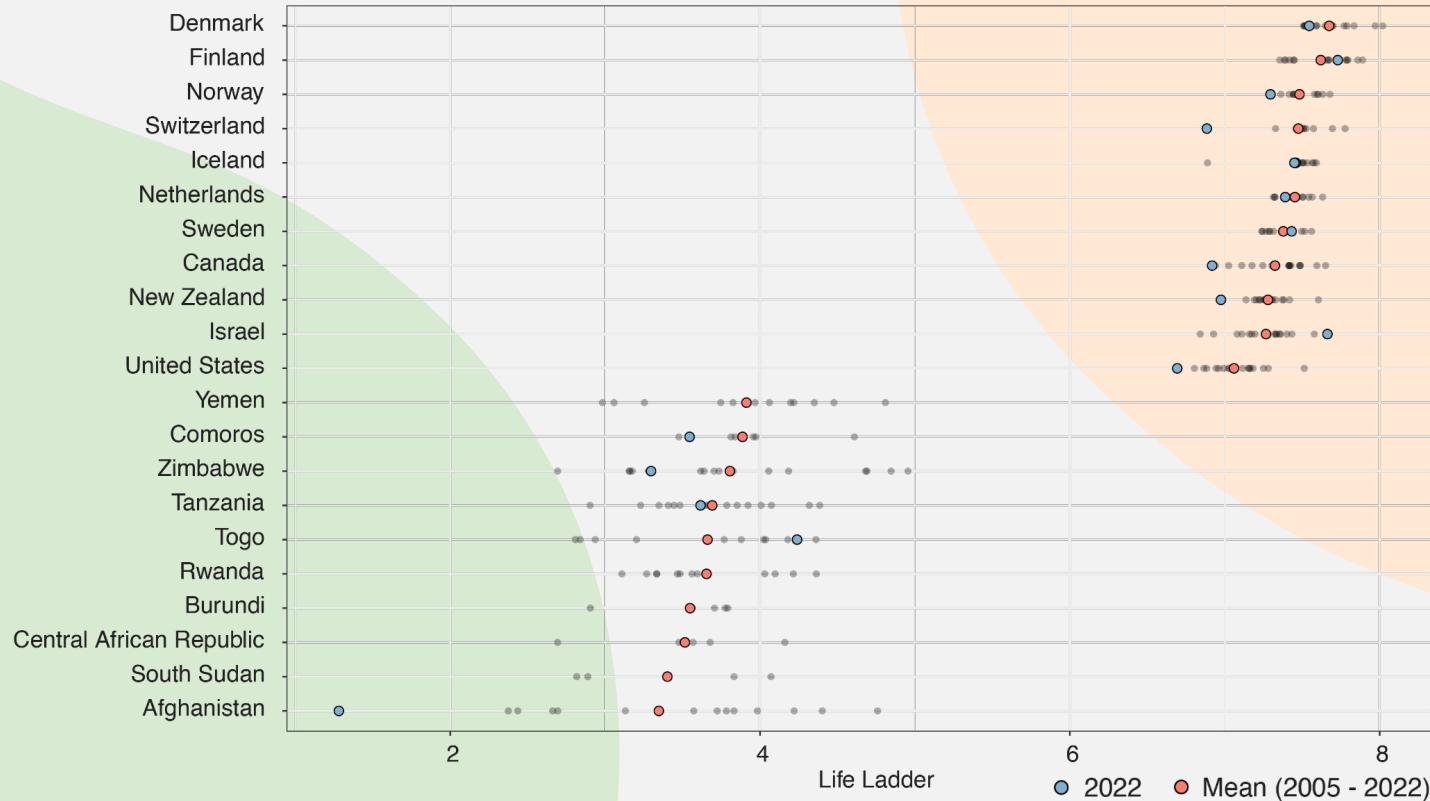
# Summary

- Happiness is an important metric to judge a country's wellbeing
- Models identified **GDP, Social Support, Positive Affect, and Life Expectancy** as key features in determining happiness
- Recommendations for the US:
  - Stronger national investment in **healthcare accessibility**
  - Developing **stronger support systems** on a personal level

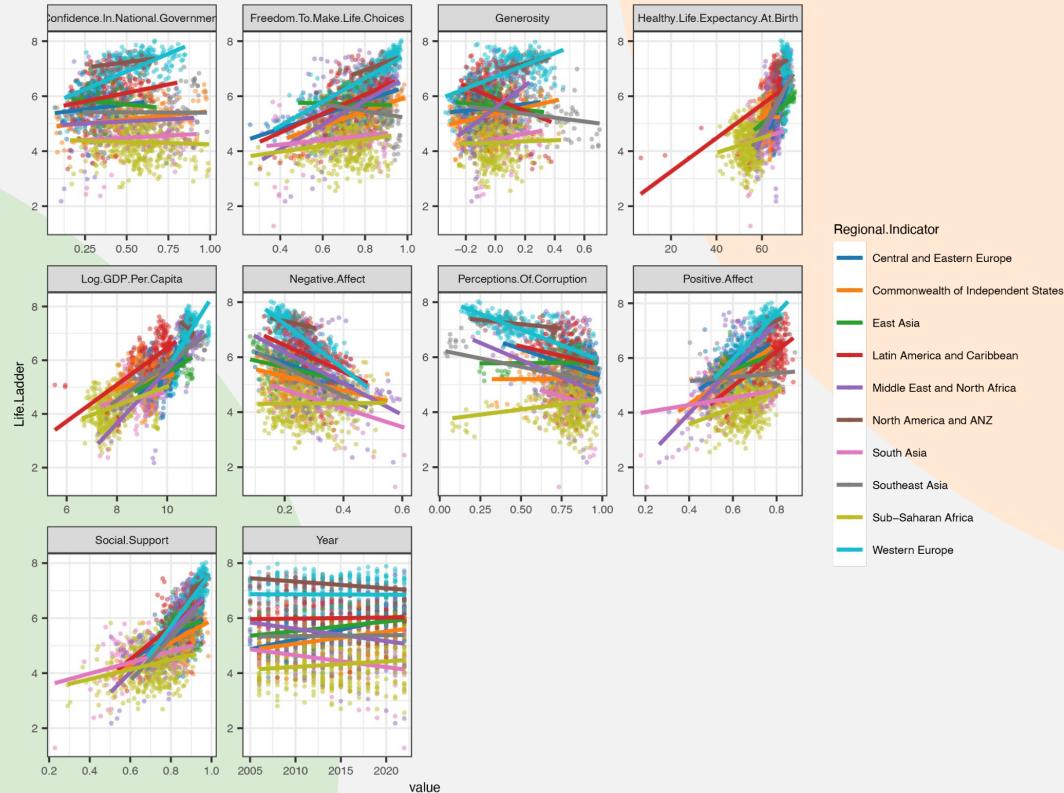


# Supplementary data

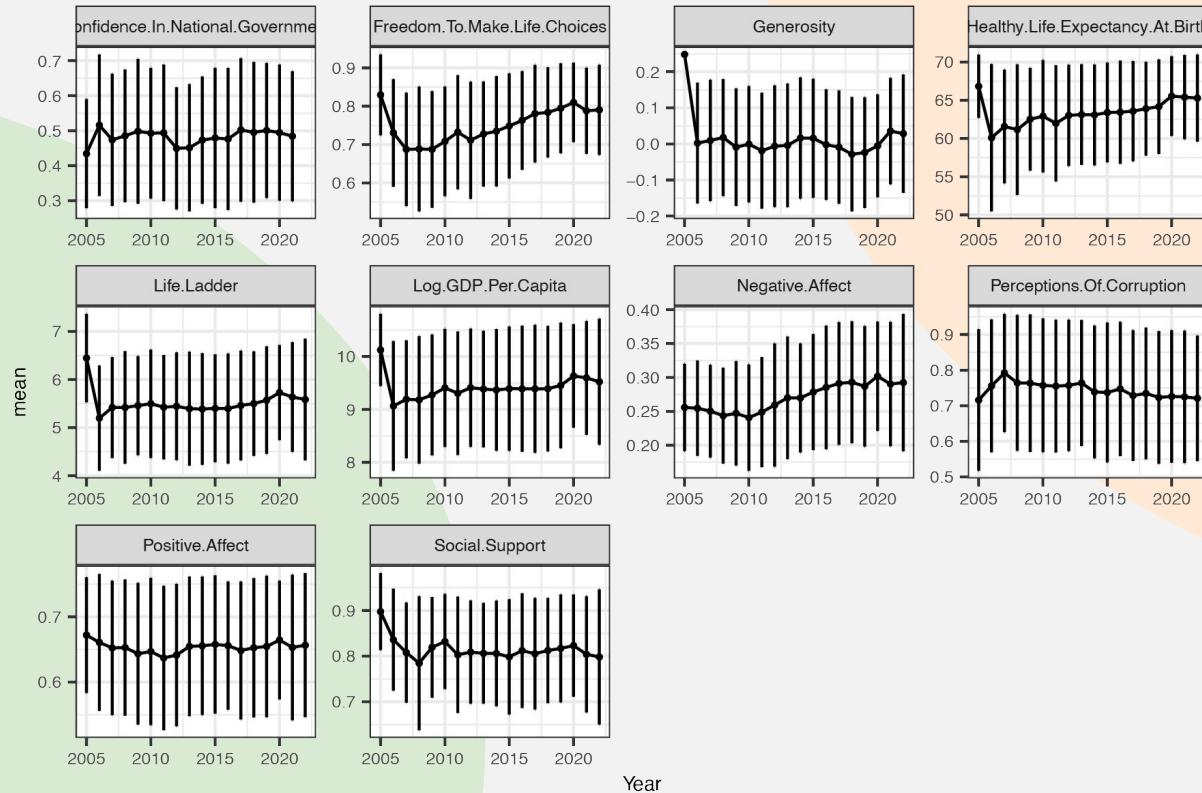
# EDA: Examining Life Ladder Score on A Global Scale



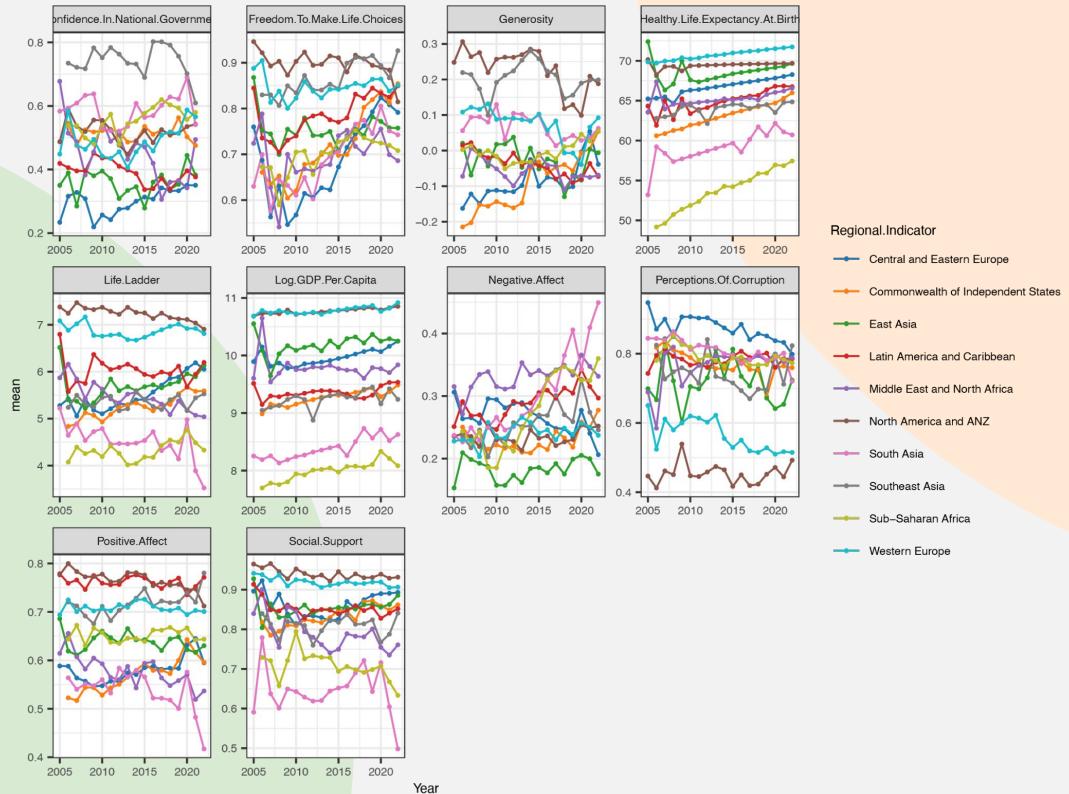
# EDA: Examining Life Ladder Score on A Global Scale



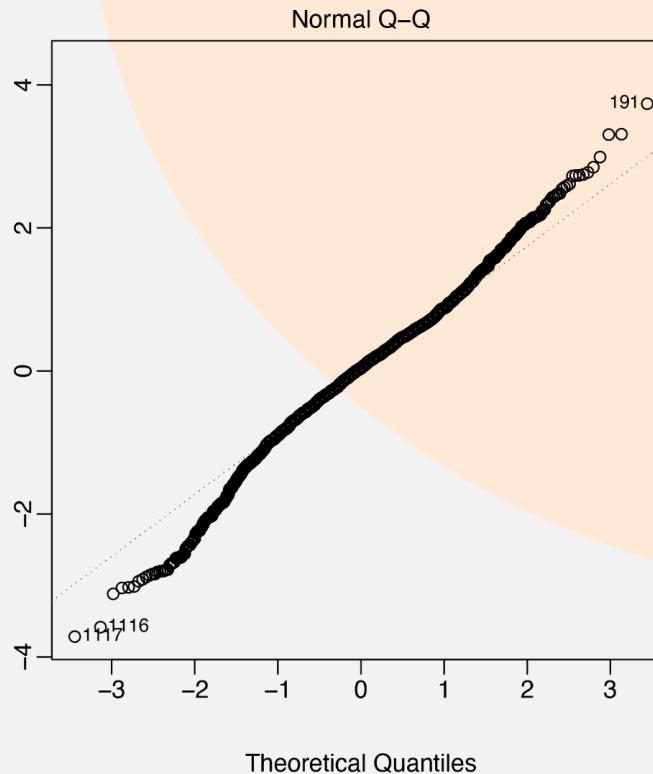
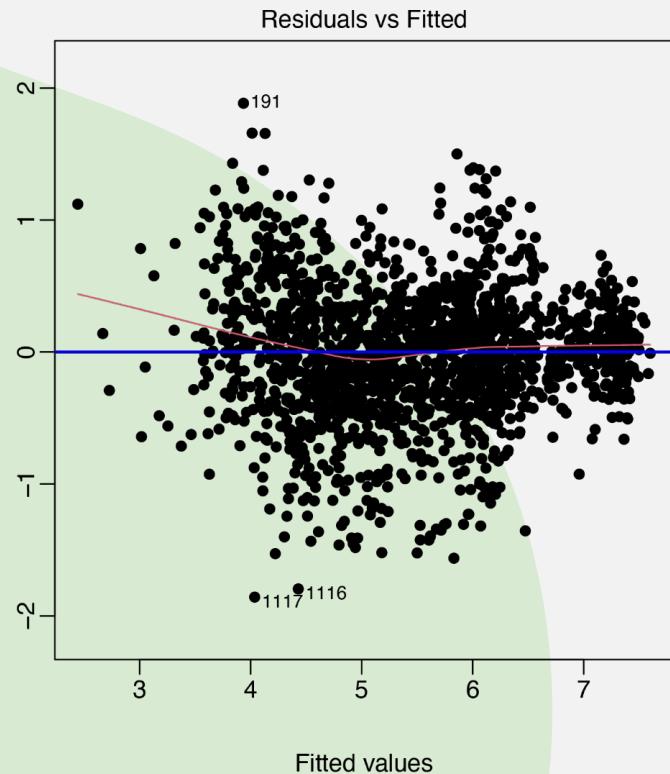
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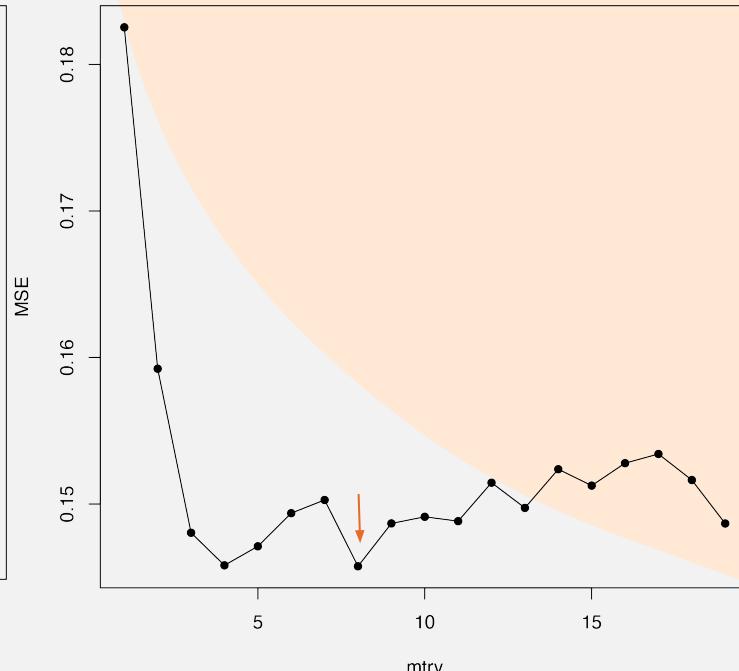
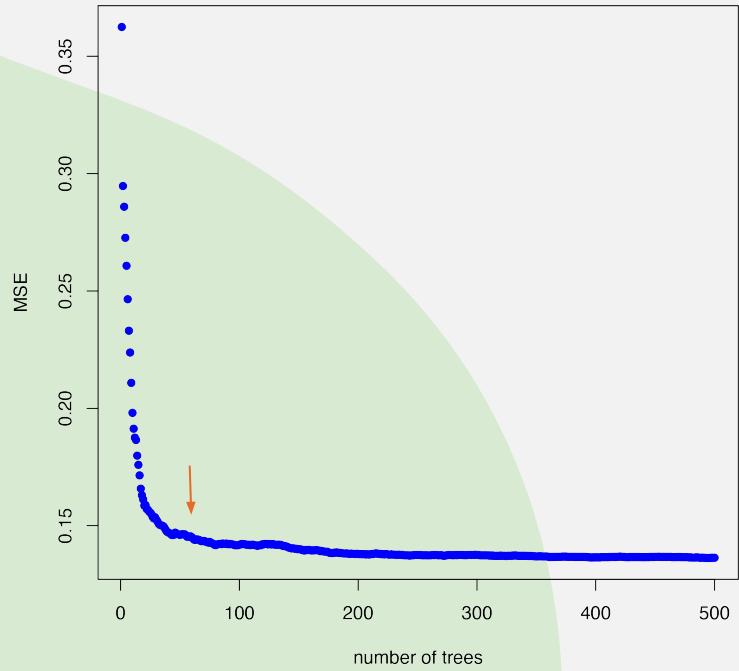
# EDA: Examining Life Ladder Score on A Global Scale



# Model 1: Our data meet the assumptions made by multiple regression model

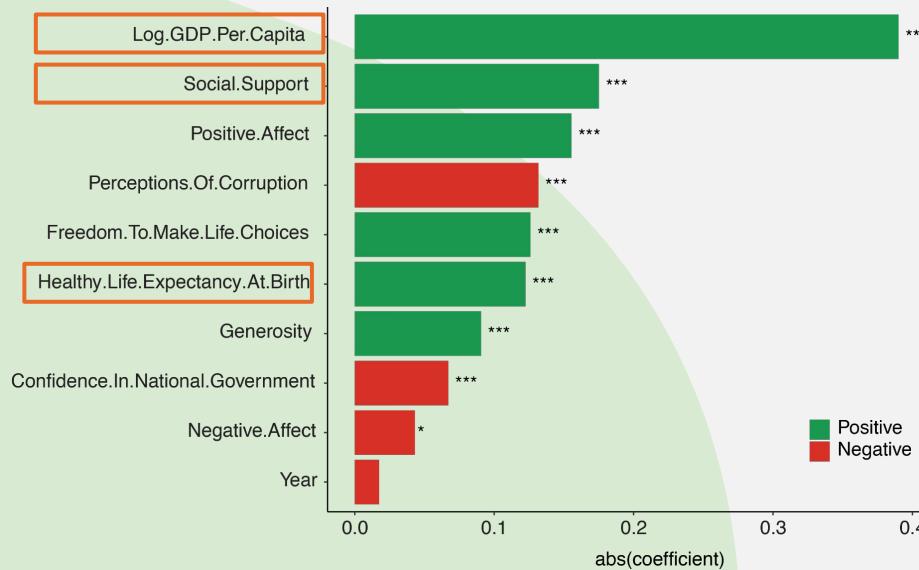


# Model 2: Parameter tuning for random forest

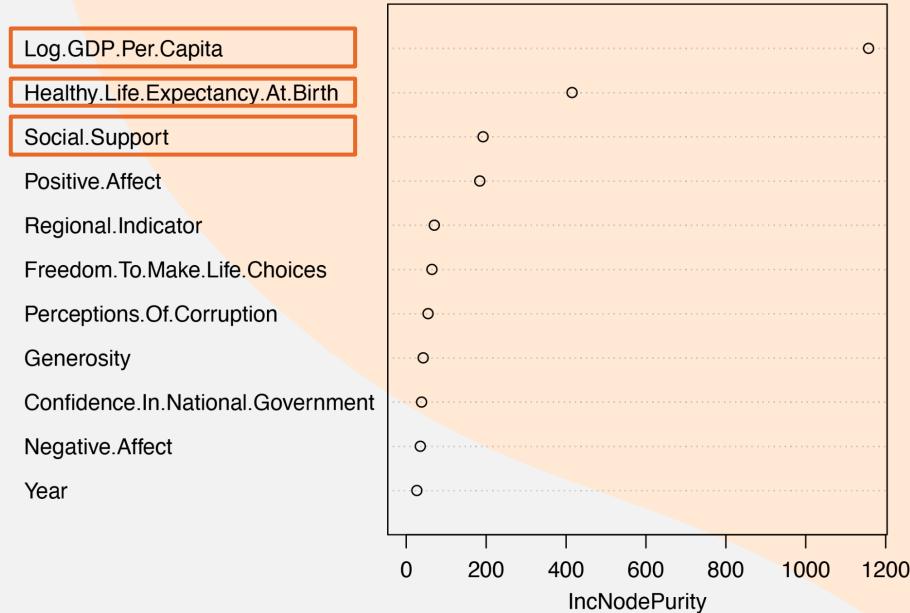


# Goal 1: Model the relationship between life ladder scores and other factors

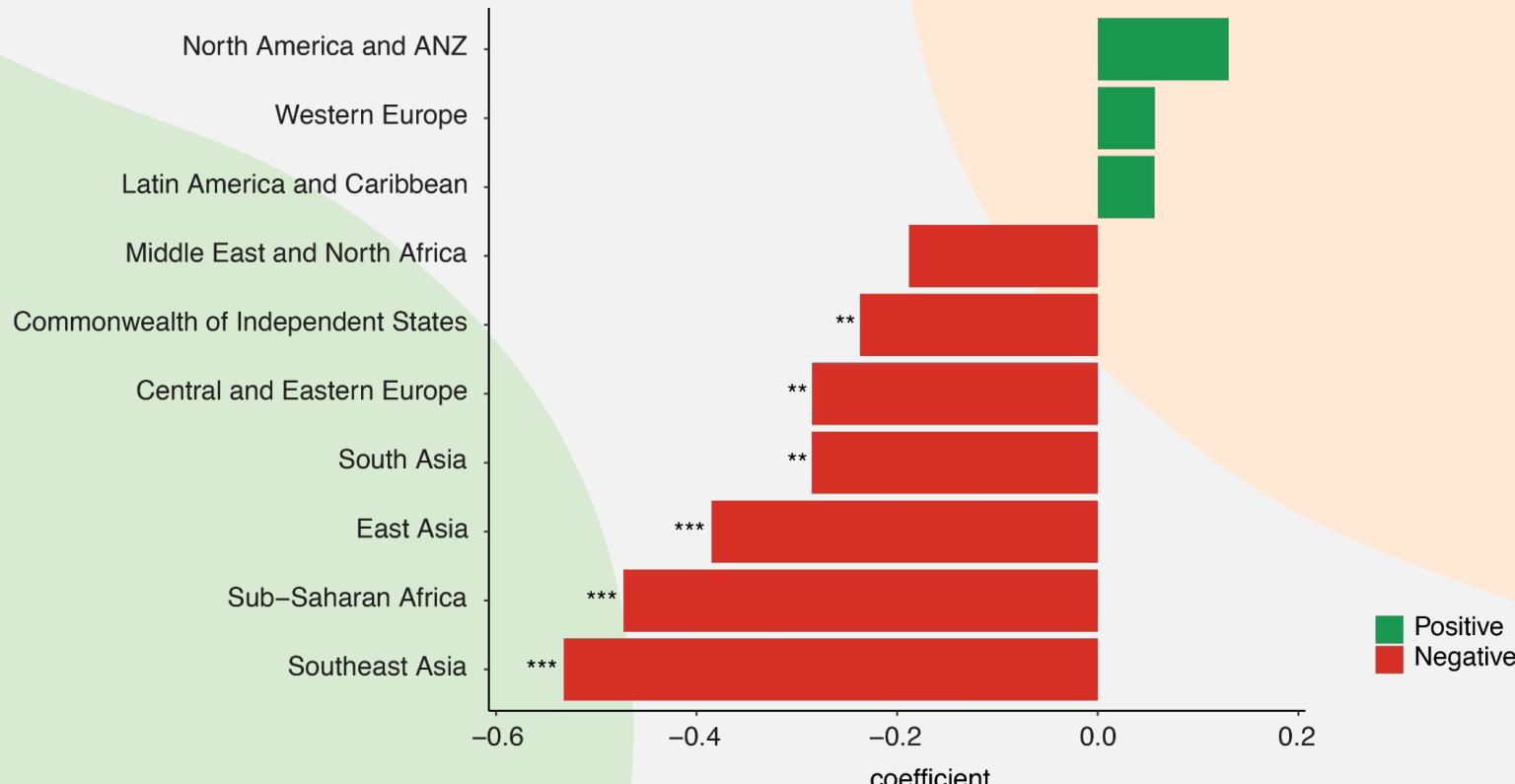
Results based on multiple linear regression



Results based on random forest

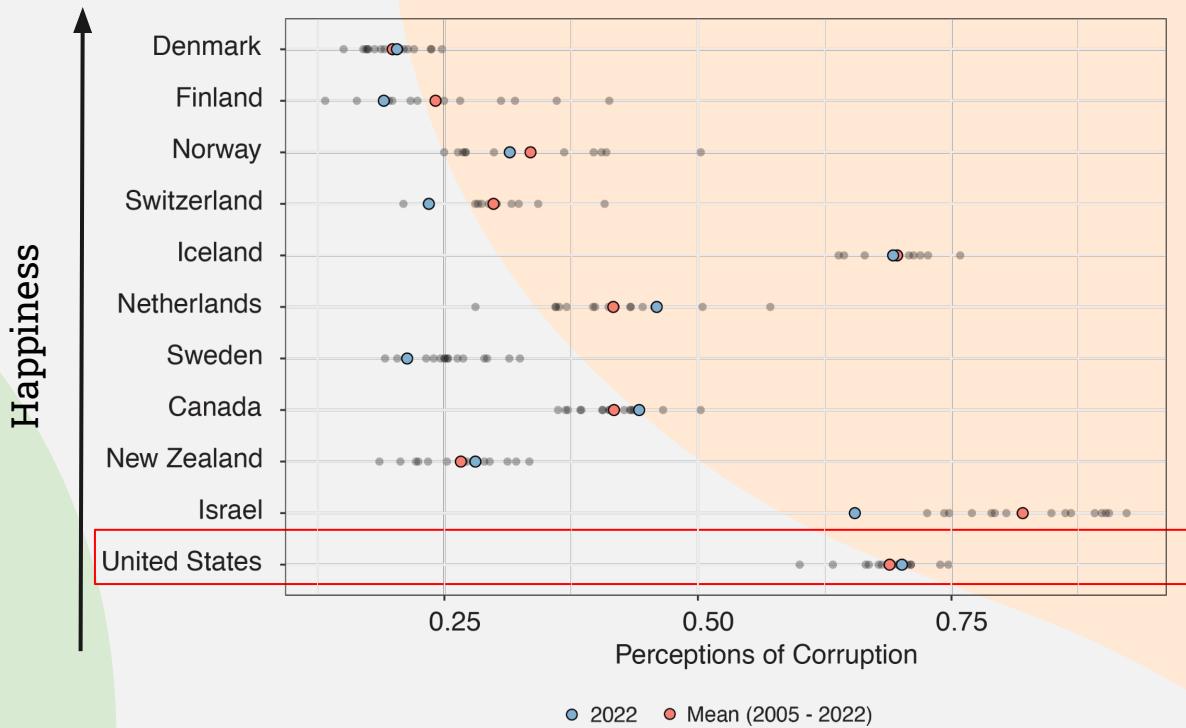


# Goal 1: Model the relationship between happiness and other observable factors

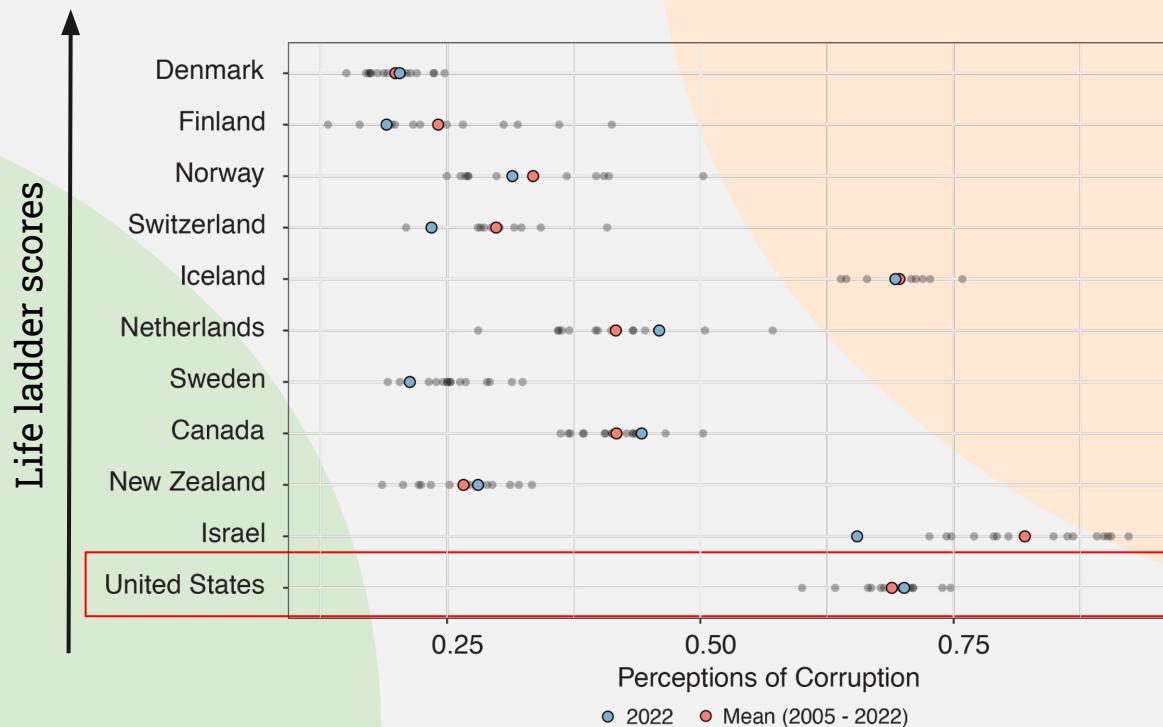


# Goal 2: Make policy recommendations

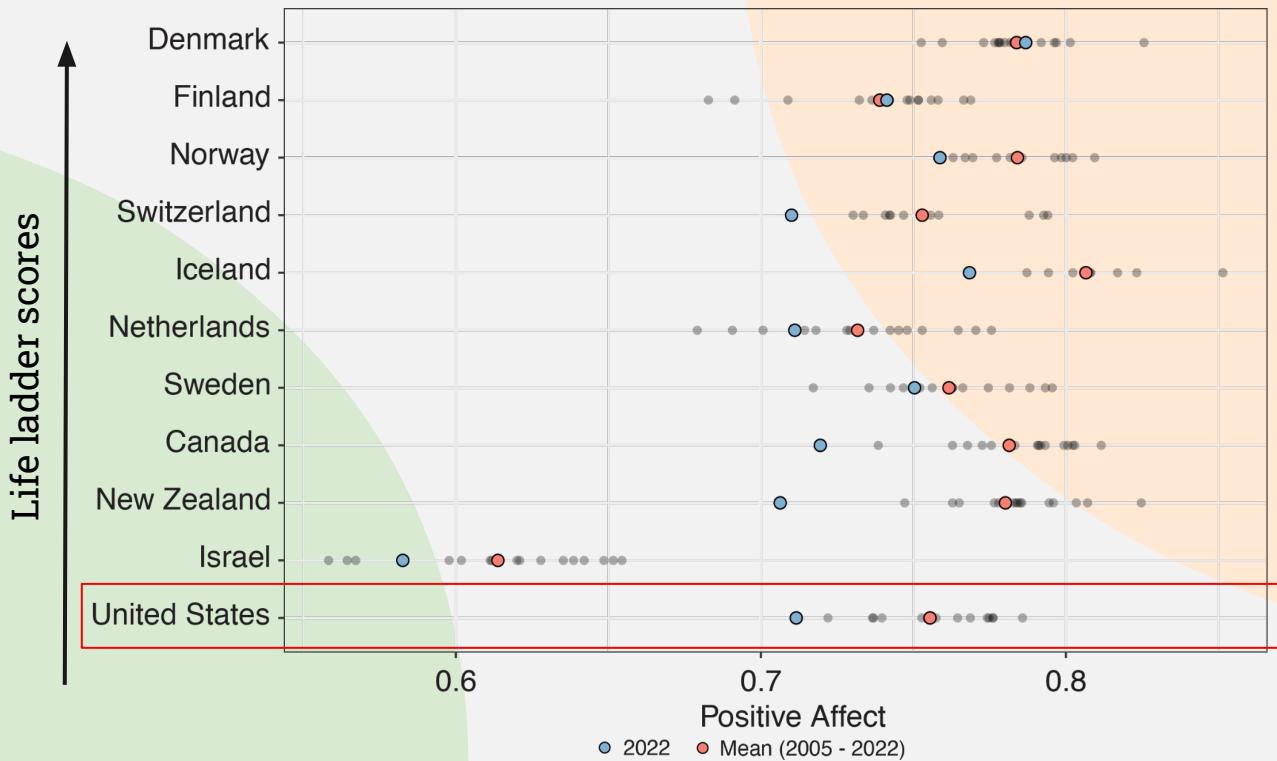
Improving government transparency



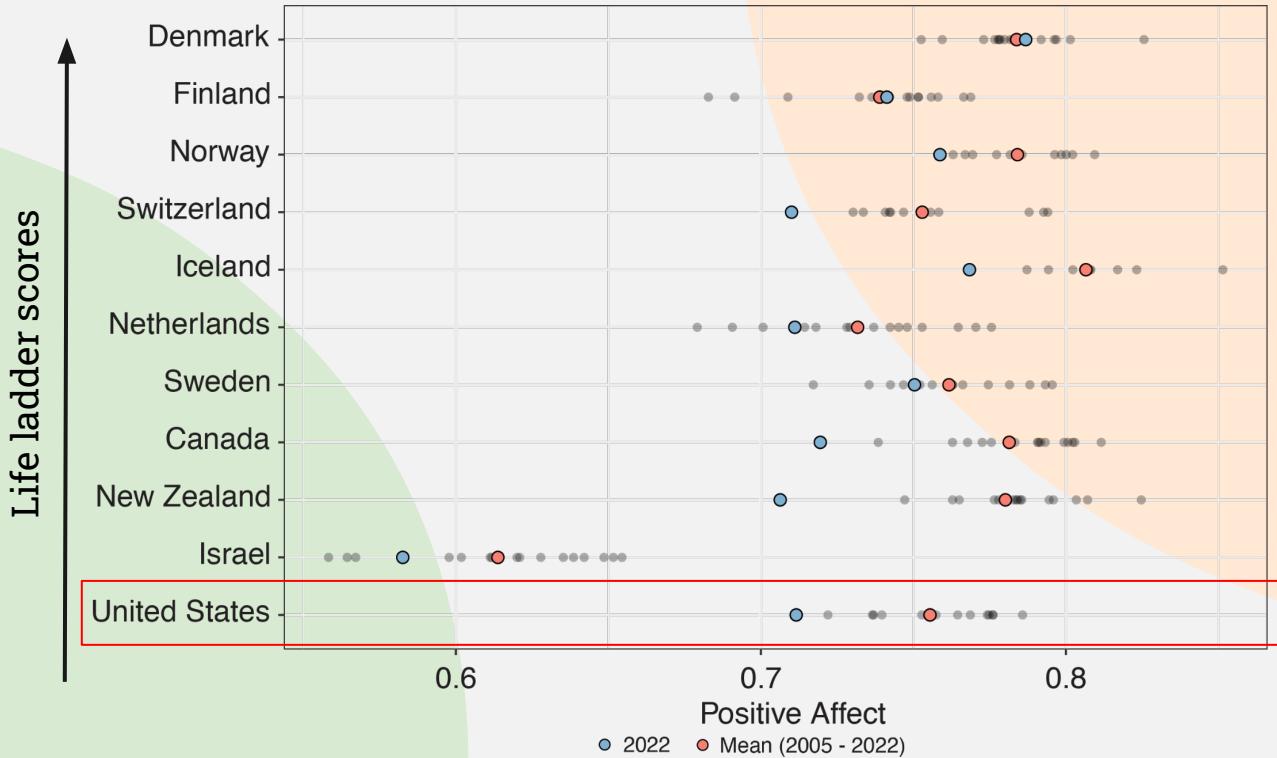
# Examining other factors that are associated with higher life ladder scores



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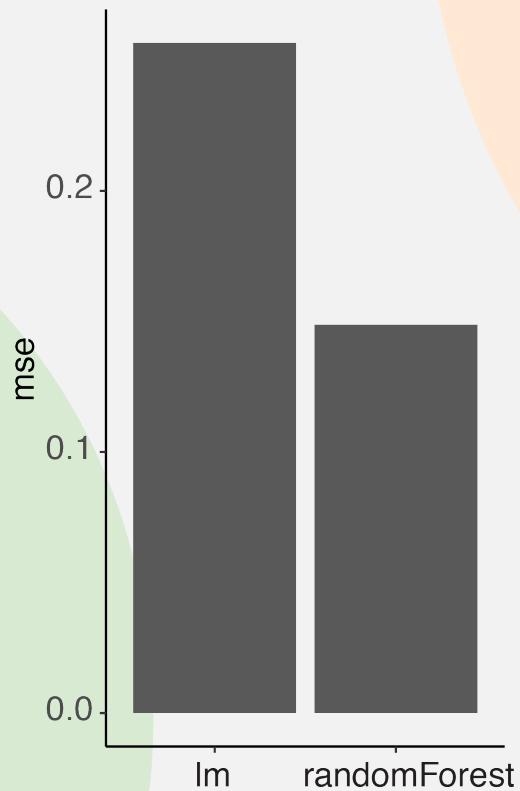
# Examining other factors that are associated with higher life ladder scores



# Examining other factors that are associated with higher life ladder scores



# Comparing random forest and linear regression RMSE



# Limitation of the study

- The data did not include the number of people they surveyed to calculate the country level life ladder score.
- Happiness is difficult to measure. The life ladder questionnaire is one approach that people have taken but it may be biased towards certain population.
- We did not examine interactions between different factors in explaining ladder scores.