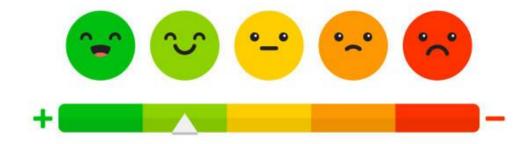


# **The World Happiness Report dataset**

**Data Science** 





MAY 11, 2023 NOUHA LAMRANI LAM21490091

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### Introduction:

One of the most common life objectives of humans all over the world is happiness. The study of happiness started to be done from a social science perspective since the 21<sup>st</sup> century, people for example who believe they have enough social support report being happier than those who don't, and they also experience less psychological issues, such as eating disorders and mental disease. Various analyses of happiness throughout the years have connected it to several factors, such as:

- 1. GPD per capita.
- 2. Social support.
- 3. Healthy life expectancy.
- 4. Freedom to make life choices.
- 5. Generosity.
- 6. Perception of corruption. [1]

The dataset that I have chosen is the "World Happiness Report dataset", which can be found on the website called "Kaggle" at the following URL:

(https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/unsdsn/world-happiness?select=2017.csv).

Collaborated by Sustainable Development Solutions Network (Owner), and last updated 3 years ago. The dataset includes data on the happiness levels of different countries around the world, in addition to various factors that contributes to it.

	Characters	Description	
Categorical Data	Country or Region	156 countries and region's names all over the world.	
Numerical Data	Overall Rank	Rank of the country based on the Happiness Score.	
	Score  A metric measured in 2017 by asking the sampled people the question: "How we rate your happiness on a scale of 0 to 10 where 10 is the happiest". [2]		
	GDP per capita	The extent to which GDP (Gross Domestic Product) contributes to the calculation of the Happiness Score.	
	Social support	Determines if family or friends would support the individual in case of facing problems.	
	Healthy life expectancy	Ithy life expectancy  Data from the World Health Organisation (WHO) are used to calculate the healthy life expectancy at birth.	
	Freedom to make life choices	The level of satisfaction of a person with having the freedom to select what to do in life.	
	Generosity	The residual after regressing the national mean of answers to the question "Have you donated money to a charity in the last month?".	
	Perceptions of corruption	an index that ranks nations based on their perceived levels of corruption in the public sector.	

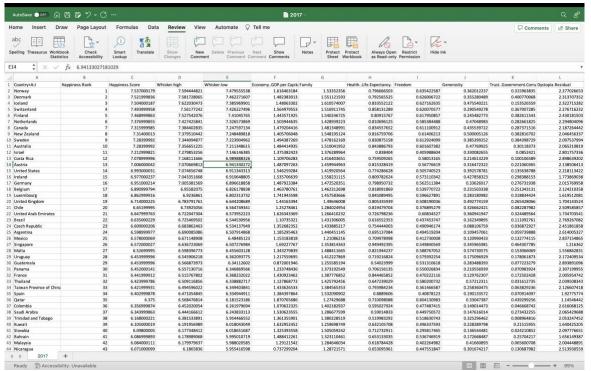
# **Preprocessing:**

### Manually:

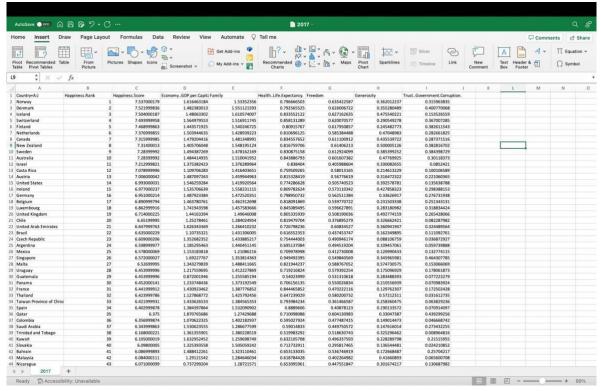
The preprocessing steps that I have applied for making the data fittingly utilisable for my purpose are as follows:

1. Removed columns that are not applicable for my analysis: I removed the columns on Whisker.high, Whisker.low, and Dystopia.Residual, as I will not be using these in my analysis.

### Before:

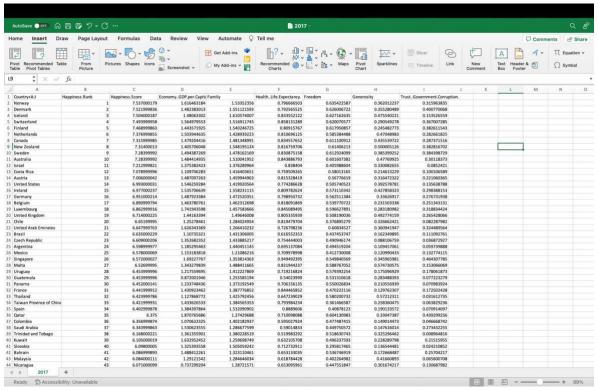


### After:

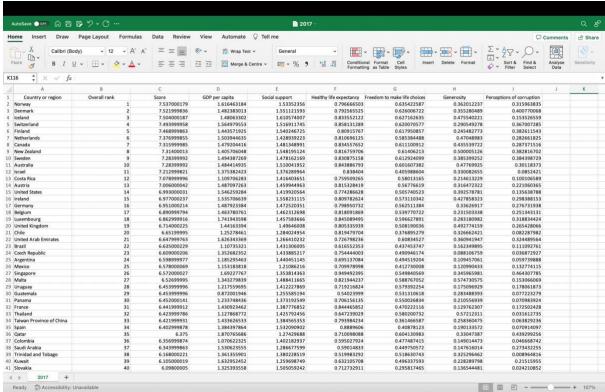


2. Renamed the columns for better legibility: I renamed the columns as some of them are difficult to understand and not very clear. This way I made them more descriptive and easier to read

#### Before:

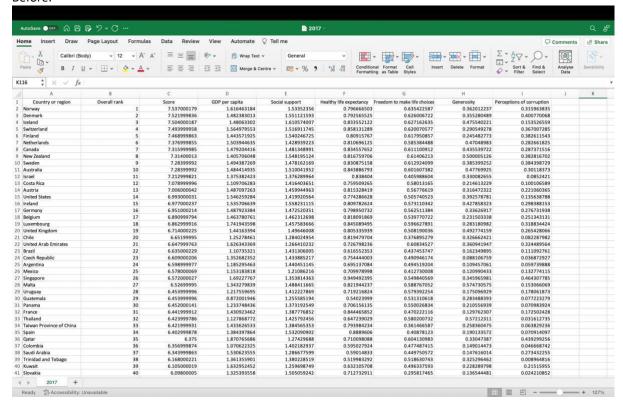


### After:

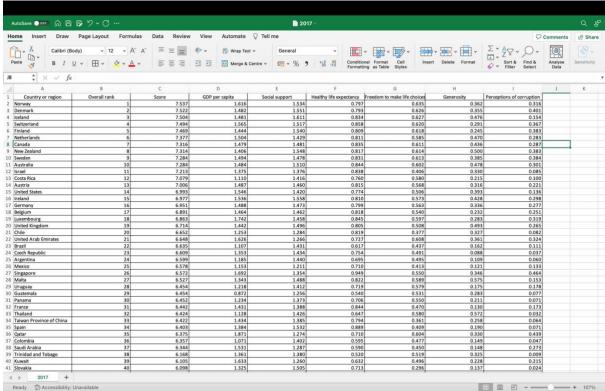


3. Change the values format and handle the missing values: I checked for any missing values and made of the values only 3 number after the dot.

### Before:

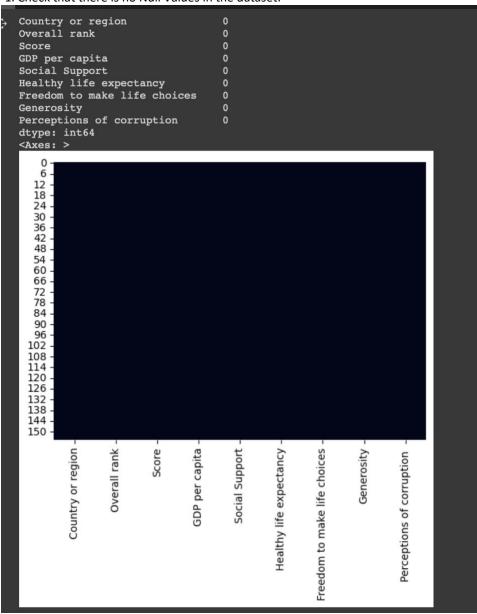


### After:



### **Using pyhton Commands:**

1. Check that there is no Null Values in the dataset:



2. Split the data into two catgories: Categorical data and numerical data:

Categorical Columns:
['Country or region'] Numerical Columns:
['Overall rank', 'Score', 'GDP per capita', 'Social Support', 'Healthy life expectancy', 'Freedom to make life choices', 'Generosity', 'Perceptions of corruption ']

# **Hypothesis:**



Grouping the countries based on their happiness score and identifying the factors that contribute to happiness levels.



Predicting the happiness score of a new country based on the happiness score and its attributes.

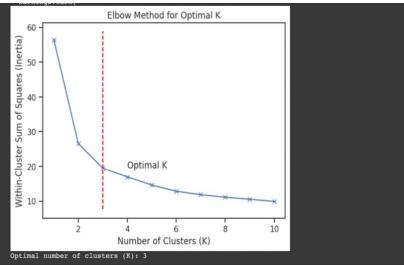


Identifying the factors that contribute to the difference in happiness levels between countries

## **Proposed solutions:**

As a solution for these problems, I picked a technique called "K-Means Clustering". Clustering is an example of unsupervised learning and a method of grouping a set of objects in a way that ensures the objects that are like each other remain in the same group.

We first need to import the dataset, according to the description, the dataset consists of samples described by 8 numeric predictor attributes (Overall rank, Score, GDP per capita, Social support, Healthy life expectancy, Freedom to make life choices, Generosity and Perceptions of corruption ) plus a label (Country or region). We will only work with the last seven attributes (Score, GDP per capita, Social support, Healthy life expectancy, Freedom to make life choices, Generosity and Perceptions of corruption). The number of clusters we wish to construct is decided before we run the K-means algorithm. Scikit-Learn's KMeans will be imported. Then, using the dataset to train the K-means model, we will determine the dispersion of the clusters for each value of K, ranging from 1 to 11. We can observe from the graphic below that as K increases, the Sum of Overall Distances between the centroids and the datapoints in the clusters decreases. However, greater values of K also result in a slower rate of decline for this number. In other words, we see the largest decrease of that quantity between K=1 and K=2 and then the second largest drop is between K=2 and K=3. The Sum of Overall Distances is thus only slightly affected by the subsequent drop in K. As a result, we decide that K=3 is the elbow point. We may also accomplish this programmatically by identifying the elbow point "k" value by installing the "Kneed" package.



In this code, you fit the K-means clustering algorithm with the selected K value after figuring out the ideal value of K using the elbow approach. The DataFrame (data['Cluster']) is then updated with the cluster labels. Using data['Cluster'], you may display the total number of data points in each cluster. To gain a general idea of how the data points are distributed within clusters, use value\_counts() .Printing the 'Country' and 'Cluster' columns from the DataFrame will allow you to view the clustered output in its final form. This will display the cluster that was given to each nation in the dataset based on the ideal K value.

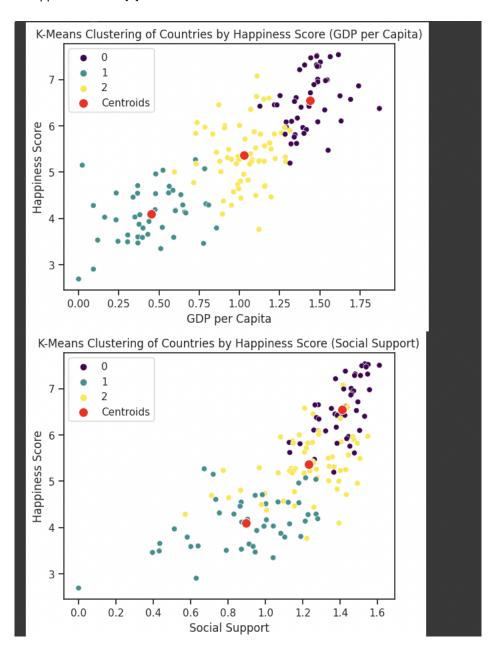
```
47
Name: Cluster, dtype: int64
              Country or region
                          Norway
1
2
3
4
                         Denmark
                         Iceland
                       itzerland
                         Finland
                          Rwanda
151
                           Syria
152
                        Tanzania
153
                         Burundi
     Central African Republic
```

### Hypothesis 1:

Grouping the countries based on their happiness score and identifying the factors that contribute to happiness levels.

### Solution:

K-Means Clustering is a useful method for grouping countries with similar happiness scores. By analysing the characteristics of each group, we can identify the factors that contribute to happiness in different regions of the world. The code that I implemented starts by importing the necessary libraries for data manipulation, K-means clustering, plotting, and visualization. It reads the dataset from the CSV file into a pandas DataFrame. The relevant columns for clustering are selected from the DataFrame. The number of desired clusters is set, and K-means clustering is performed on the selected features. The cluster labels obtained from the clustering algorithm are added as a new column in the DataFrame. The data is then grouped by the cluster column, and the mean values of each feature for each cluster are calculated. A function is defined to plot the clusters and centroids, where scatter plots are created to visualize the data points and centroids, with the specified feature as the x-axis and the 'Score' column as the y-axis. The plot includes labels, a title, and a legend. The function is called for each feature of interest. Therefore, we are able to analyse the results and identify the factors that contributes to happiness levels. [3]

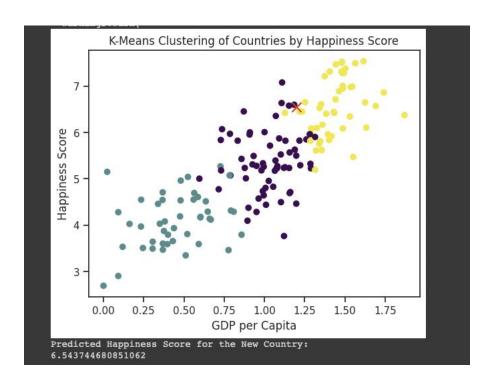


### Hypothesis 2:

Predicting the happiness score of a new country based on the happiness score and its features.

#### Solution:

K-Means Clustering can be used to predict the happiness score of a new country. We can first group the existing countries based on their happiness score and features, and then assign the new country to the most similar group. The average happiness score of that cluster can be used as a prediction for the happiness score of the new country. The code that I provided performs K-means clustering on the dataset using the features 'GDP per capita', 'Social Support', 'Healthy life expectancy', 'Freedom to make life choices', 'Generosity', and 'Perceptions of corruption'. It starts by reading the dataset into a DataFrame and selecting the relevant columns. Then, K-means clustering is performed with a specified number of clusters (k=3), and the cluster labels are added to the DataFrame. The code includes an example of predicting the cluster for a new country based on its features and calculating the average happiness score for that predicted cluster. The clusters and the new country are visualized using a scatter plot, with the data points coloured according to their cluster, and the predicted new country shown as a red 'x' marker. We received results that the predicted happiness score of the new country added is around 6.54 therefore, our hypotheses is verified.

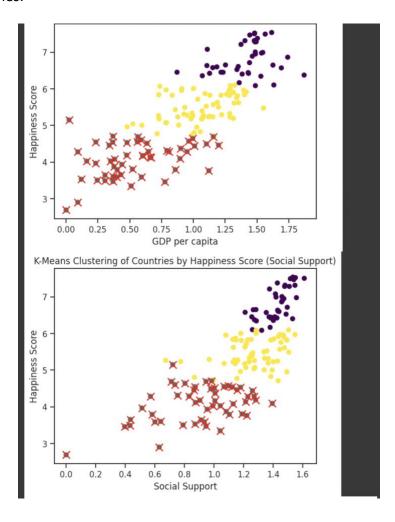


### Hypothesis 3:

Identifying the factors that contribute to the difference in happiness levels between countries.

### Solution:

K-Means Clustering can be used to identify countries that have significantly different happiness scores and attributes than the rest of the dataset. By analysing the attributes of these countries, we can identify factors that contribute to happiness or its absence in these countries. My next code performs K-means clustering, It starts by importing the necessary libraries. The dataset is read from the CSV file and stored in a pandas DataFrame. Relevant columns for clustering, including 'GDP per capita', 'Social Support', 'Healthy life expectancy', 'Freedom to make life choices', 'Generosity', 'Perceptions of corruption', and 'Score', are selected. K-means clustering is then performed with k=3 clusters. The cluster labels are obtained and added as a new column in the DataFrame. The code identifies the cluster with the lowest average happiness score. It filters the data to extract the countries belonging to that cluster. A function is defined to plot the clusters and the countries with the lowest happiness scores for each feature. The function is called for each feature, creating scatter plots. Finally, the countries with significantly different happiness scores and attributes are printed. As you can see below all the countries with low happiness score were crossed in each diagram which verifies our hypothesis in identifying the lowest happiness score between countries.



	Country or region	GDP ner canita	Social Support	\
92	Somalia	0.023	0.721	`
105	Sierra Leone	0.368	0.984	
106	Cameroon	0.564	0.946	
107	Iran	1.157	0.712	
108	Albania	0.996	0.804	
109	Bangladesh	0.587	0.735	
110	Namibia	0.964	1.098	
111	Kenya	0.560	1.068	
112	Mozambique	0.234	0.871	
113	Mozambique Myanmar	0.367	1.123	
114	Myanmar Senegal	0.479	1.123	
115	Senegai Zambia	0.479	1.003	
116	Zambia	1.103	0.979	
117	raq Gabon	1.103	1.156	
118	Gabon Ethiopia	0.339	0.865	
118				
120	Sri Lanka Armenia	1.010 0.901	1.260 1.007	
	Armenia India			
121		0.792	0.754	
122	Mauritania	0.648	1.272	
123	Congo (Brazzaville)	0.809	0.832	
124	Georgia	0.951	0.571	
125	Congo (Kinshasa)	0.092	1.229	
126	Mali	0.476	1.281	
127	Ivory Coast	0.603	0.905	
128	Cambodia	0.602	1.006	
129	Sudan	0.660	1.214	
130	Ghana	0.667	0.874	
131	Ukraine	0.895	1.395	
132	Uganda	0.381	1.130	
133	Burkina Faso	0.350	1.043	
134	Niger	0.162	0.993	
135	Malawi	0.233	0.513	
136	Chad	0.438	0.954	
137	Zimbabwe	0.376	1.083	
138	Lesotho	0.521	1.190	
139	Angola	0.858	1.104	
140	Afghanistan	0.401	0.582	
141	Botswana	1.122	1.222	
142	Benin	0.431	0.435	
143	Madagascar	0.306	0.913	
144	Haiti	0.369	0.640	
145	Yemen	0.592	0.935	
146	South Sudan	0.397	0.601	
147	Liberia	0.119	0.872	
148	Guinea	0.245	0.791	
149	Togo	0.305	0.432	
150	Rwanda	0.369	0.946	
151	Syria	0.777	0.396	
152	Tanzania	0.511	1.042	
153	Burundi	0.092	0.630	
154	Central African Republic	0.000	0.000	

### **Reflection:**

This coursework is the implementation of the previous one, we explored the application of K-means clustering to a dataset of country happiness scores. The goal was to verify hypothesis from coursework 1 to identify clusters of countries with similar attributes and analyse their happiness scores. We started by importing the necessary libraries and reading the dataset into a DataFrame. We then selected the relevant columns for clustering, which included features such as GDP per capita, social support, healthy life expectancy, freedom to make life choices, generosity, perceptions of corruption, and the happiness score itself. Next, we performed K-means clustering with a chosen number of clusters, k. We used the KMeans class from scikit-learn, fitted the model to the selected features, and obtained the cluster labels. We added the cluster labels to the original DataFrame. To analyse the characteristics of each cluster, we calculated the mean values of the features for each cluster. These mean values represented the centroids of the clusters. We plotted the clusters and centroids for each feature against the happiness score using scatter plots. The clusters were visualized with different colours, while the centroids were marked with red

dots. Additionally, we identified the cluster with the lowest average happiness score and extracted the countries belonging to that cluster. We plotted the clusters and highlighted the countries with the lowest happiness scores using red 'x' markers. Finally, we printed the countries with significantly different happiness scores and attributes, focusing on the countries in the cluster with the lowest happiness score.

Overall, this coursework helped demonstrate the use of K-means clustering to identify clusters and analyse their characteristics based on specific features. It also showcased the visualization of clusters and centroids to gain insights into the distribution of data points. The analysis provided valuable information about the countries with the lowest happiness scores, allowing for further investigation and examination of potential factors contributing to their lower happiness levels.

### **References:**

[1] *Laccei* (no date). Available at: https://laccei.org/LACCEI2021-VirtualEdition/full papers/FP303.pdf (Accessed: April 18, 2023).

[2] Network, S.D.S. (2019) *World happiness report, Kaggle*. Available at: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/unsdsn/world-happiness/code?datasetId=894&sortBy=voteCount&select=2017.csv (Accessed: April 18, 2023).

[3] "StatQuest: K-means clustering," YouTube, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4b5d3muPQmA (accessed May 11, 2023).