

Happy US



Nicholas Grove, William Jones, Fangyi Xu



Data Sources

We chose these data sources because we were interested in the relationship between state happiness and their various health measures.

1. annual_report.csv

United Health Foundation: America's Health Rankings

<https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual>

1. happiness.csv

Wallet Hub: Happiest states in America <https://wallethub.com/edu/happiest-states/6959/>

Data Transformation I

We first reduced the health measurement dataframe from the `annual_report.csv` by selecting specific columns.

TRANSFORM: Only keep columns of interest

```
In [3]: # Only keep 6 columns: state name, rank, measure name, score, source, source year
health_df = health_df[['State Name', 'Rank', 'Measure Name', 'Score', 'Source', 'Source Year']].copy()
health_df.head()
```

Out[3]:

	State Name	Rank	Measure Name	Score	Source	Source Year
0	Alaska	34.0	Adverse Childhood Experiences	0.96	U.S. HHS, HRSA, Maternal and Child Health Bure...	2016-2017
1	Alabama	46.0	Adverse Childhood Experiences	1.56	U.S. HHS, HRSA, Maternal and Child Health Bure...	2016-2017
2	United States	NaN	Adverse Childhood Experiences	NaN	U.S. HHS, HRSA, Maternal and Child Health Bure...	2016-2017
3	Arkansas	47.0	Adverse Childhood Experiences	1.76	U.S. HHS, HRSA, Maternal and Child Health Bure...	2016-2017
4	Arizona	48.0	Adverse Childhood Experiences	1.82	U.S. HHS, HRSA, Maternal and Child Health Bure...	2016-2017

Data Transformation II

Of the original 628 health measures in the health measurement dataframe, we filtered through the dataframe to select only three measurements of interest (i.e. mental illness, insufficient sleep, and air pollution).

TRANSFORM: Isolate each Health Measure Name of interest

- mental illness
- insufficient sleep
- air_pollution

```
In [4]: # Create mental illness dataframe
health_mental_df = health_df.loc[health_df['Measure Name']=='Mental illness', :]
health_mental_df.head()
```

Out[4]:

	State Name	Rank	Measure Name	Score	Source	Source Year
23598	Alaska	45.0	Mental illness	1.94	U.S. HHS, HRSA, Maternal and Child Health Bure...	2016-2017
23599	Alabama	14.0	Mental illness	0.05	U.S. HHS, HRSA, Maternal and Child Health Bure...	2016-2017
23600	United States	NaN	Mental illness	NaN	U.S. HHS, HRSA, Maternal and Child Health Bure...	2016-2017
23601	Arkansas	41.0	Mental illness	1.59	U.S. HHS, HRSA, Maternal and Child Health Bure...	2016-2017
23602	Arizona	28.0	Mental illness	0.45	U.S. HHS, HRSA, Maternal and Child Health Bure...	2016-2017



Data Transformation III

Finally, we defined a function to sort each dataframe by state and rename columns to match the column names in the SQL table.

TRANSFORM: Clean each dataframe.

Define a function to perform the following:

- Sort each dataframe by state
- Rename columns to match the SQL table column names
- Reset index for each dataframe.

```
In [7]: # Function to clean dataframe
def clean_df(df, col_append):
    df = df.sort_values(by='State Name', ascending=False)
    df = df.rename(columns={"State Name": "state", 'Measure Name': 'measure_name', 'Source Year': 'source_year', "Rank": "rank", '
    df = df.reset_index(drop=True)
    df.columns = ['{}_{}'.format(col_append, col_name) for col_name in df.columns]
    return df
```



Database Loading

Next, we loaded the dataframes to the SQL database. Data was loaded to the happy_US database in pgAdmin 4. Dataframes are loaded to tables mental_illness, insufficient_sleep, air_pollution, and happiness_score respectively.

LOAD: Load dataframes to SQL database

```
In [14]: rds_connection_string = "postgres:postgres@localhost:5432/happy_US"
engine = create_engine(f'postgres://{{rds_connection_string}}')
```

```
In [15]: engine.table_names()
```

```
Out[15]: ['mental_illness', 'insufficient_sleep', 'air_pollution', 'happiness_score']
```

```
In [16]: health_mental_df.to_sql(name='mental_illness', con=engine, if_exists='append', index=False)
health_sleep_df.to_sql(name='insufficient_sleep', con=engine, if_exists='append', index=False)
health_airpollution_df.to_sql(name='air_pollution', con=engine, if_exists='append', index=False)
happiness_df.to_sql(name='happiness_score', con=engine, if_exists='append', index=False)
```

Final Result

We joined the tables for state happiness, insufficient sleep, air pollution, and mental illness rankings to see the relationship between overall state happiness and the selected health indicators. There were some obvious outcomes, such as a visibly strong inverse relationship between state happiness and mental illness. However, insufficient sleep seems to have a somewhat weak connection considering the happiest state (Hawaii) is also the most sleep deprived state.

The screenshot displays a database management interface. On the left is a sidebar with a tree view of the database schema, including tables like 'overall_rank', 'emotphys_rank', 'state', and 'population', as well as views like 'combined_data'. The main area is divided into a 'Query Editor' and a 'Data Output' section.

Query Editor: The SQL query is as follows:

```
1 -- Create tables for raw data to be loaded into
2 CREATE VIEW combined_data AS
3 select distinct h.state, h.overall_rank, p.pollution_rank, s.sleep_rank, m.mental_rank
4 inner join mental_illness m on h.state = m.mental_state inner join insufficient_sleep s on h.state = s.sleep_state
5 order by h.state asc;
6
7
8 select * from combined_data
```

Data Output: The query results are shown in a table with the following columns: state, overall_rank, pollution_rank, sleep_rank, and mental_rank. The data is sorted by state in ascending order.

	state	overall_rank	pollution_rank	sleep_rank	mental_rank
1	Alabama	45	36	43	14
2	Alaska	47	10	20	45
3	Arizona	21	49	22	28
4	Arkansas	49	19	29	41
5	California	5	50	25	3
6	Colorado	18	14	3	28