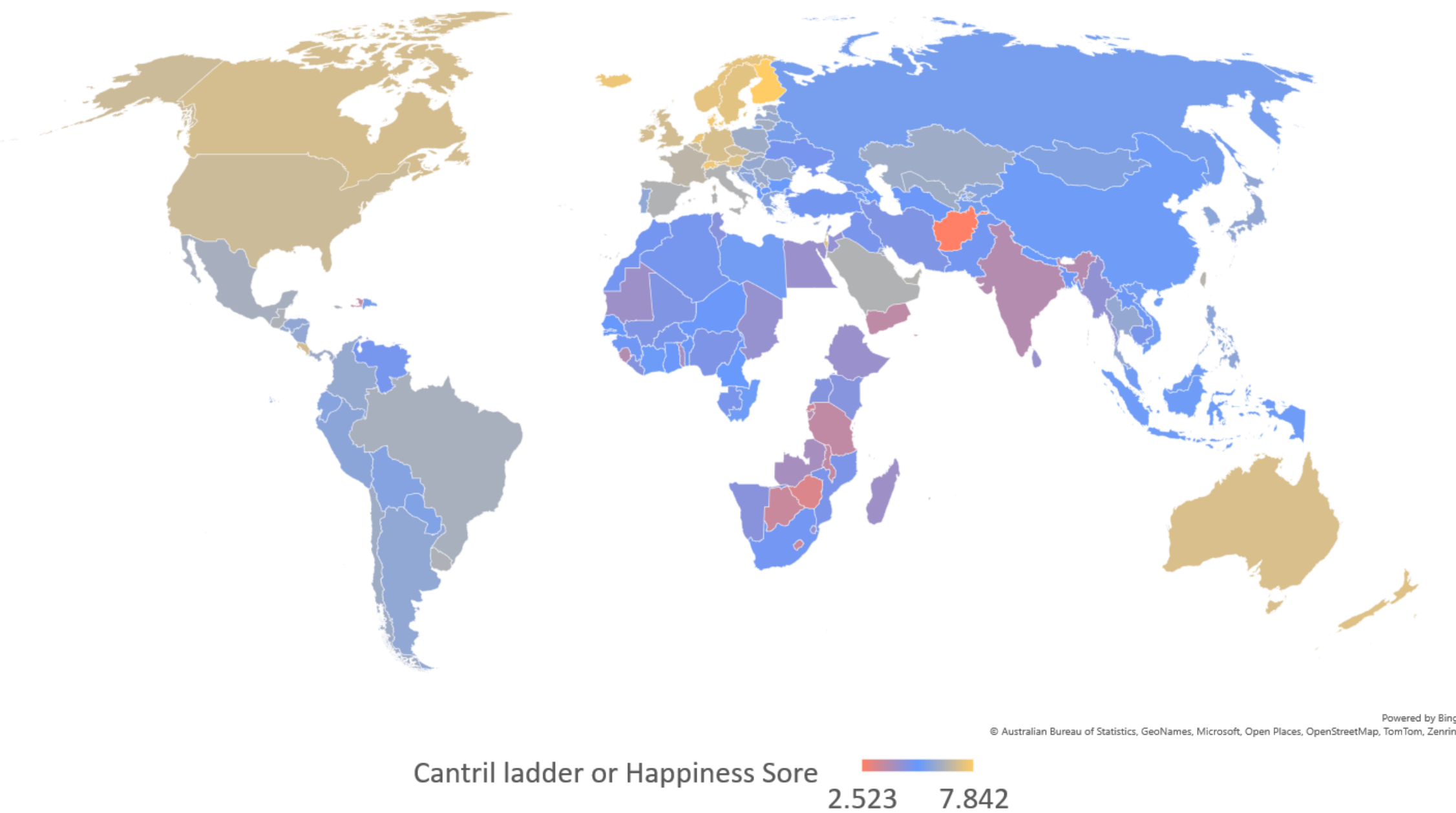


## About Dataset

The World Happiness Report serves as a testament to the global call for prioritizing happiness and well-being in governmental policies.

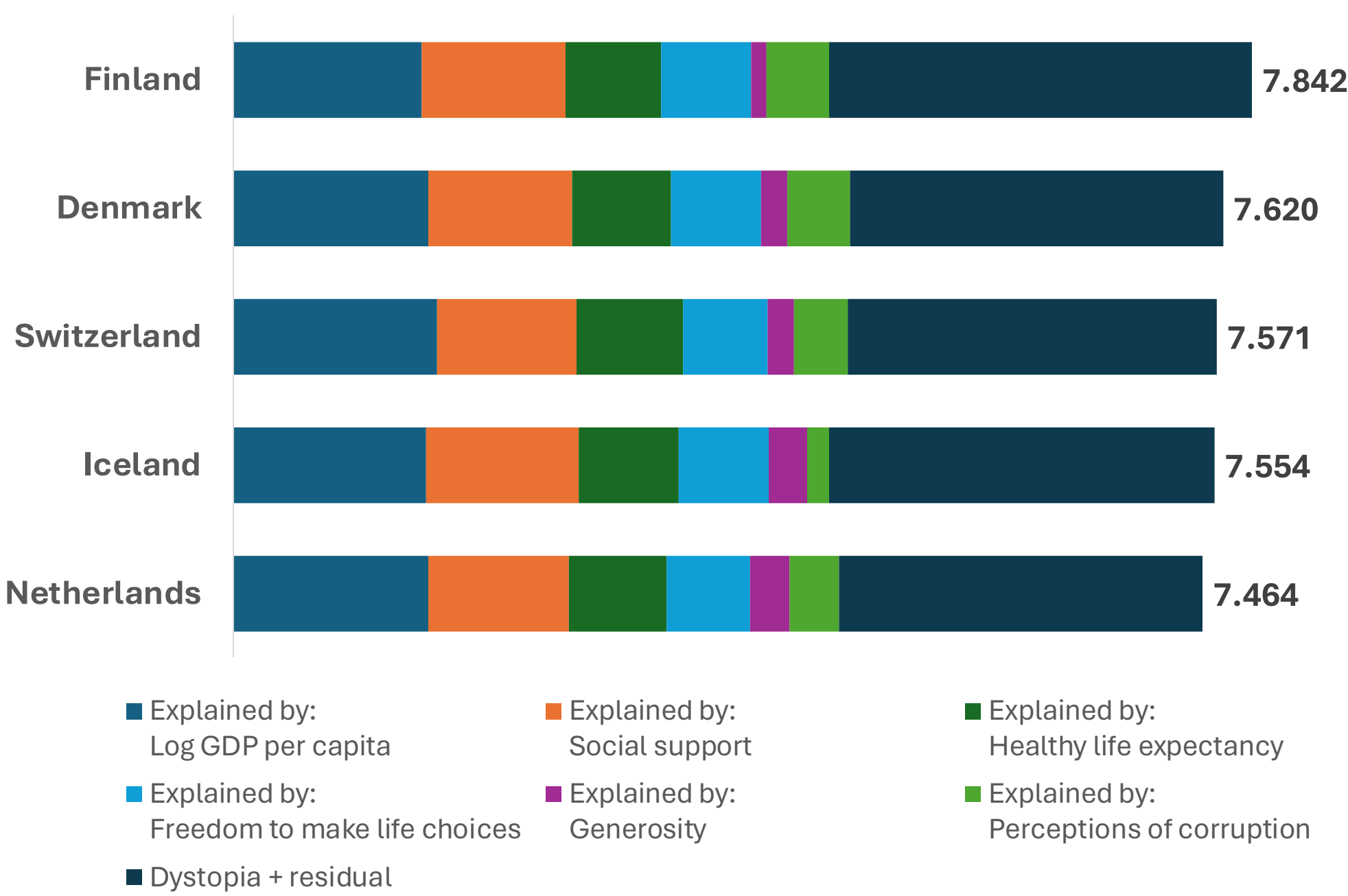
The happiness scores and rankings use data from the Gallup World Poll. The scores are based on answers to the main life evaluation question asked in the poll. This question, known as the ***Cantril ladder***, asks respondents to think of a ladder with the best possible life for them being a 10 and the worst possible life being a 0 and to rate their own current lives on that scale. <sup>(1)</sup>



The dataset estimates the extent to which each of six factors – **economic production, social support, life expectancy, freedom, absence of corruption, and generosity** – contribute to making life evaluations higher in each country than they are in **Dystopia**, a hypothetical country that has values equal to the world’s lowest national averages for each of the six factors. <sup>(2)</sup>

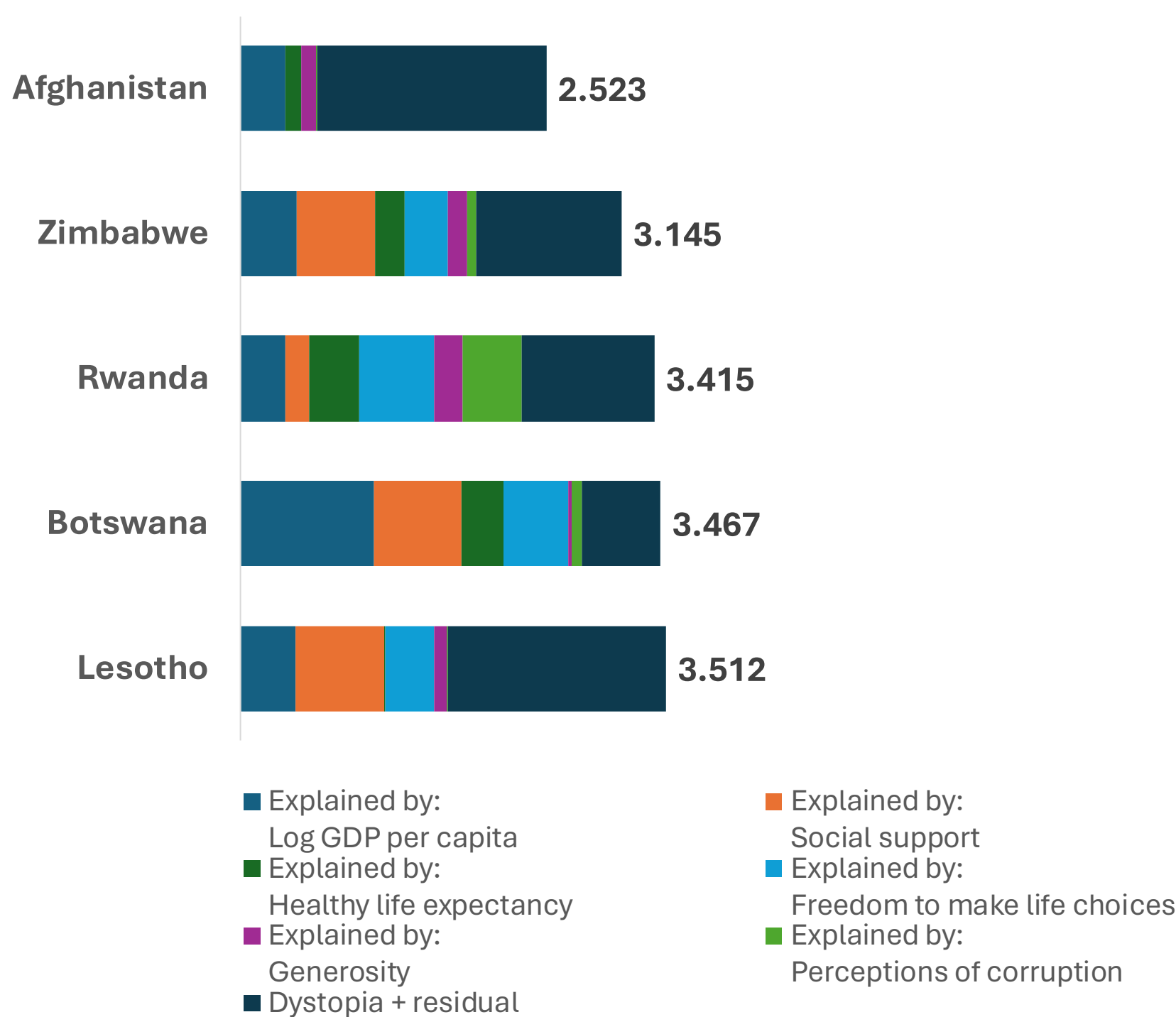
## Top and Bottom by Ladder Score

## Top 5 Happiest Countries



This chart ranks the top 5 countries in the world based on a measure of overall happiness and well-being which is known as the ladder score and other factors. The ladder score is a measure of overall happiness in the nation. From the dataset, **Finland** is the happiest with a **7.842** ladder score followed by **Switzerland** being the second happiest with a **7.620** ladder score, but . **Switzerland** and **Iceland** are not far apart but Switzerland is higher with a score of **7.571**. We can see that ladder score is main factor here.

## Bottom 5 Happiest Countries



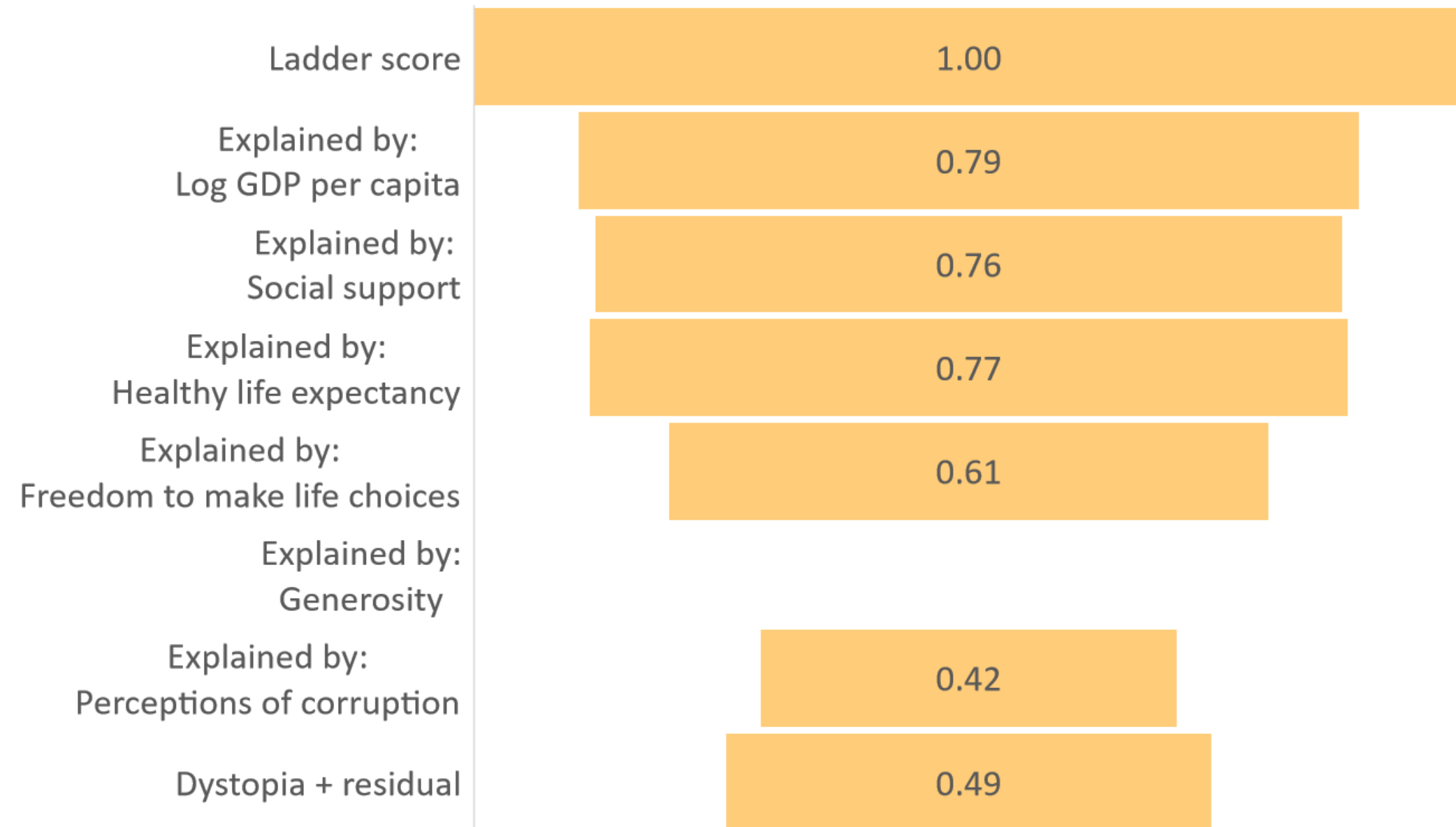
This chart analyzes the least 5 unhappiest countries because it's important to recognize the characteristics and conditions of the least-happiest countries. Doing so, this chart reveals that **Rwanda** which is in Sub-Saharan has the lowest **GDP per capita**, but slightly a higher **healthy life expectancy** which is odd. We can also see that **Botswana** has a high GDP and higher **social support**.

## Correlation of six factors to happiness score

	Ladder score	Explained by: Log GDP per capita	Explained by: Social support	Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	Explained by: Generosity	Explained by: Perceptions of corruption	Dystopia + residual
Ladder score	1.00	0.79	0.76	0.77	0.61	-0.02	0.42	0.49
Explained by: Log GDP per capita	0.79	1.00	0.79	0.86	0.43	-0.20	0.34	-0.04
Explained by: Social support	0.76	0.79	1.00	0.72	0.48	-0.11	0.20	0.01
Explained by: Healthy life expectancy	0.77	0.86	0.72	1.00	0.46	-0.16	0.36	-0.02
Explained by: Freedom to make life choices	0.61	0.43	0.48	0.46	1.00	0.17	0.40	0.10
Explained by: Generosity	-0.02	-0.20	-0.11	-0.16	0.17	1.00	0.16	-0.03
Explained by: Perceptions of corruption	0.42	0.34	0.20	0.36	0.40	0.16	1.00	0.00
Dystopia + residual	0.49	-0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.10	-0.03	0.00	1.00

The correlation matrix, coupled with conditional formatting, unveils key insights into the determinants of happiness. Notably, factors like **GDP per capita, social support, and healthy life expectancy** exhibit robust **positive correlations with overall happiness**. Conversely, generosity and perceptions of corruption show weaker associations. Particularly, **GDP per capita** emerges as the **most influential factor**, underscoring the significance of economic prosperity in shaping well-being. A funnel chart below visually represents these findings, showcasing the relative importance of each factor in descending order.

## Factors strongly associated with happiness in descending order



**Key Finding:** *In conclusion, when it comes to measuring world happiness, factors such as ladder scores, life expectancy, GDP per Capita, and social support all play a big role. These factors not only reflect economic prosperity but also overall well-being of these citizens. By prioritizing policies that display economic stability ensuring that everyone feels supported socially and economically this can promote health and combat corruption. Ultimately, creating a happier world requires a strategic approach that addresses both fairness and trust.*