

Github Issue

Somehow, the notebook for this project can't be read on Github. Thus, I will also upload a pdf for this project. You can also find the notebook in the folder.

Purpose

In this notebook, we will investigate how Covid-19 affect the happiness of the world. Three datasets will be used: The first two are datasets from the world happiness report from 2019 to 2021 respectively. The last dataset is the worldwide Covid-19 data.

Questions we care about:

- 1/ What are the happiness scores across countries before Covid?
- 2/ What are the happiness scores across countries after Covid?
- 3/ How many people die due to Covid?
- 4/ How did Covid affect happiness score?

To answer these questions, we will take a look at the happiness scores of the countries before and after Covid.

Loading Necessary Modules and Data

```
In [237...]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import scale
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
In [238...]: # the supplied CSV data file is the raw_data directory
world_happiness_2019 = pd.read_csv('2019.csv')
world_happiness_2021 = pd.read_csv('2021.csv')
covidtill2021 = pd.read_csv('worldwide covid data.csv')
```

Data Wrangling

Before doing any analysis, let's take a look at the data and check if there is any null or duplicate.

```
In [239...]: world_happiness_2019.head()
```

Out[239...]

	Overall rank	Country or region	Score	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices	Generosity	Perceptions of corruption
0	1	Finland	7.769	1.340	1.587	0.986	0.596	0.153	0.393
1	2	Denmark	7.600	1.383	1.573	0.996	0.592	0.252	0.410
2	3	Norway	7.554	1.488	1.582	1.028	0.603	0.271	0.341
3	4	Iceland	7.494	1.380	1.624	1.026	0.591	0.354	0.118
4	5	Netherlands	7.488	1.396	1.522	0.999	0.557	0.322	0.298

In [240...]

world_happiness_2019.describe(include = 'all')

Out[240...]

	Overall rank	Country or region	Score	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices	Generosity
count	156.000000	156	156.000000	156.000000	156.000000	156.000000	156.000000	156.000000
unique	Nan	156	Nan	Nan	Nan	Nan	Nan	Nan
top	Nan	Iran	Nan	Nan	Nan	Nan	Nan	Nan
freq	Nan	1	Nan	Nan	Nan	Nan	Nan	Nan
mean	78.500000	Nan	5.407096	0.905147	1.208814	0.725244	0.392571	0.184846
std	45.177428	Nan	1.113120	0.398389	0.299191	0.242124	0.143289	0.095254
min	1.000000	Nan	2.853000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	39.750000	Nan	4.544500	0.602750	1.055750	0.547750	0.308000	0.108750
50%	78.500000	Nan	5.379500	0.960000	1.271500	0.789000	0.417000	0.177500
75%	117.250000	Nan	6.184500	1.232500	1.452500	0.881750	0.507250	0.248250
max	156.000000	Nan	7.769000	1.684000	1.624000	1.141000	0.631000	0.566000

Glancing from the description of the dataset, it seems there is no null value. Now, let's check 2021 world happiness dataset.

In [241...]

world_happiness_2021.head()

Out[241...]

	Country name	Regional indicator	Ladder score	Standard error of ladder score	upperwhisker		lowerwhisker		Logged GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy
					upperwhisker	lowerwhisker	upperwhisker	lowerwhisker			
0	Finland	Western Europe	7.842	0.032	7.904	7.780	10.775	0.954	72.0		
1	Denmark	Western Europe	7.620	0.035	7.687	7.552	10.933	0.954	72.7		

	Country name	Regional indicator	Ladder score	Standard error of ladder score	upperwhisker	lowerwhisker	Logged GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy
2	Switzerland	Western Europe	7.571	0.036	7.643	7.500	11.117	0.942	74.4
3	Iceland	Western Europe	7.554	0.059	7.670	7.438	10.878	0.983	73.0
4	Netherlands	Western Europe	7.464	0.027	7.518	7.410	10.932	0.942	72.4

In [242...]: `world_happiness_2021.describe(include = 'all')`

Out[242...]:

	Country name	Regional indicator	Ladder score	Standard error of ladder score	upperwhisker	lowerwhisker	Logged GDP per capita	Social support
count	149	149	149.000000	149.000000	149.000000	149.000000	149.000000	149.000000
unique	149	10	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
top	Iran	Sub-Saharan Africa	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
freq	1	36	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
mean	NaN	NaN	5.532839	0.058752	5.648007	5.417631	9.432208	0.814745
std	NaN	NaN	1.073924	0.022001	1.054330	1.094879	1.158601	0.114885
min	NaN	NaN	2.523000	0.026000	2.596000	2.449000	6.635000	0.463000
25%	NaN	NaN	4.852000	0.043000	4.991000	4.706000	8.541000	0.750000
50%	NaN	NaN	5.534000	0.054000	5.625000	5.413000	9.569000	0.832000
75%	NaN	NaN	6.255000	0.070000	6.344000	6.128000	10.421000	0.905000
max	NaN	NaN	7.842000	0.173000	7.904000	7.780000	11.647000	0.983000

It seems there is no null value in the 2021. However, many columns in the 2021 dataset are not in the 2019 dataset. Some columns are also named differently. In addition, the number of countries of the 2019 dataset is smaller than the 2021 dataset. We need to take a closer look at this.

Since we want to directly compare the two datasets, we will drop the columns in the 2021 dataset that are not in the 2019 dataset.

In [243...]: `columnstodrop=['Standard error of ladder score','upperwhisker','lowerwhisker','Ladder score','Explained by: Social support','Explained by: Healthy life expectancy','`

, 'Explained by: Perceptions of corruption', 'Dystopia + residual', 'Explained by: Generosity'

In [244]: `world_happiness_2021.drop(columns=columnstodrop,inplace=True)`

In [245]: `world_happiness_2019.drop(columns=['Overall rank'],inplace=True)`

Now, let's rename some of the columns so they are consistent across the datasets.

In [246]: `world_happiness_2021.rename(columns={"Country name": "Country or region", "Ladder score": "Score", "GDP per capita": "Logged GDP per capita", "Social support": "Social support", "Healthy life expectancy": "Healthy life expectancy", "Freedom to make life choices": "Freedom to make life choices", "Generosity": "Generosity", "Perceptions of corruption": "Perceptions of corruption"}, inplace=True)`

In [247]: `world_happiness_2021.head()`

Out[247]:

	Country or region	Regional indicator	Score	Logged GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices	Generosity	Perceptions of corruption
0	Finland	Western Europe	7.842	10.775	0.954	72.0	0.949	-0.098	0.186
1	Denmark	Western Europe	7.620	10.933	0.954	72.7	0.946	0.030	0.179
2	Switzerland	Western Europe	7.571	11.117	0.942	74.4	0.919	0.025	0.292
3	Iceland	Western Europe	7.554	10.878	0.983	73.0	0.955	0.160	0.673
4	Netherlands	Western Europe	7.464	10.932	0.942	72.4	0.913	0.175	0.338

In [248]: `world_happiness_2019.head()`

Out[248]:

	Country or region	Score	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices	Generosity	Perceptions of corruption
0	Finland	7.769	1.340	1.587	0.986	0.596	0.153	0.393
1	Denmark	7.600	1.383	1.573	0.996	0.592	0.252	0.410
2	Norway	7.554	1.488	1.582	1.028	0.603	0.271	0.341
3	Iceland	7.494	1.380	1.624	1.026	0.591	0.354	0.118
4	Netherlands	7.488	1.396	1.522	0.999	0.557	0.322	0.298

In [249]: `country_2019=set(world_happiness_2019['Country or region'].to_list())`

In [250]: `country_2021=set(world_happiness_2021['Country or region'].to_list())`

Now, let's check which countries are in the 2021 dataset and not the 2019 dataset.

In [251]: `country_2021.difference(country_2019)`

Out[251]: `{'Hong Kong S.A.R. of China',`

```
'Maldives',
'North Cyprus',
'Taiwan Province of China'}
```

Now, let's check which countries are in the 2019 dataset and not the 2021 dataset.

```
In [252... country_2019.difference(country_2021)
```

```
Out[252... {'Bhutan',
'Central African Republic',
'Congo (Kinshasa)',
'Hong Kong',
'Northern Cyprus',
'Qatar',
'Somalia',
'South Sudan',
'Syria',
'Taiwan',
'Trinidad & Tobago'}
```

It seems some of the names of some countries are inconsistent across the datasets. Some countries in one dataset are not listed in the other. We will rename the countries with inconsistency and drop the rest.

```
In [253... world_happiness_2021.loc[world_happiness_2021['Country or region']=='Hong Kong S.A.R. o
world_happiness_2021.loc[world_happiness_2021['Country or region']=='Taiwan Province of
world_happiness_2021.loc[world_happiness_2021['Country or region']=='North Cyprus', 'Co
```

```
In [254... world_happiness_2021.drop(world_happiness_2021.index[world_happiness_2021['Country or r
```

```
In [255... country_2021=set(world_happiness_2021['Country or region'].to_list())
country_2019=set(world_happiness_2019['Country or region'].to_list())
```

```
In [256... countrytодrop=list(country_2019.difference(country_2021))
```

```
In [257... for i in countrytодrop:
    world_happiness_2019.drop(world_happiness_2019.index[world_happiness_2019['Country
```

```
In [258... country_2019=set(world_happiness_2019['Country or region'].to_list())
```

```
In [259... country_2021=set(world_happiness_2021['Country or region'].to_list())
```

```
In [260... country_2021.difference(country_2019)
```

```
Out[260... set()
```

```
In [261... country_2019.difference(country_2021)
```

```
Out[261... set()
```

Let's also add a column in 2019 on the region of the country using the 2021 dataset.

```
In [262... world_happiness_2019=world_happiness_2019.merge(world_happiness_2021[['Country or regio
```

Next, let's check the dataset that contains information about Covid.

```
In [263... covidtill2021.head()
```

Out[263...]

	Country	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Total Recovered	Active Cases	Total Cases/1M population	Deaths/1M population	Total Tests	Tests/1M population	Po
0	Afghanistan	157508	7317	140911.0	9280.0	3920	182	798660.0	19878.0	4
1	Albania	201902	3115	192428.0	6359.0	70268	1084	1406517.0	489512.0	4
2	Algeria	211662	6111	145350.0	60201.0	4706	136	230861.0	5132.0	4
3	Andorra	18631	133	16446.0	2052.0	240580	1717	204343.0	2638659.0	3
4	Angola	65259	1735	63325.0	199.0	1901	51	1192540.0	34745.0	3

◀ ▶

In [264...]

covidtill2021.describe(include = 'all')

Out[264...]

	Country	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Total Recovered	Active Cases	Total Cases/1M population	Deaths/1M population
count	204	2.040000e+02	204.000000	1.990000e+02	1.990000e+02	204.000000	204.000000
unique	204		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
top	Honduras		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
freq	1		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
mean	NaN	1.308025e+06	25887.112745	1.199551e+06	1.041282e+05	64192.931373	978.94607
std	NaN	4.734884e+06	86707.427718	4.190527e+06	6.982522e+05	59164.206984	1024.58511
min	NaN	2.641000e+03	3.000000	1.040000e+02	2.000000e+00	69.000000	3.00000
25%	NaN	2.087050e+04	282.500000	1.627050e+04	6.180000e+02	8026.750000	128.50000
50%	NaN	1.547540e+05	2294.000000	1.293260e+05	4.791000e+03	53216.500000	663.00000
75%	NaN	6.861152e+05	12544.500000	6.207585e+05	3.213100e+04	103404.250000	1617.50000
max	NaN	5.014932e+07	810254.000000	3.967274e+07	9.666336e+06	252512.000000	5990.00000

◀ ▶

In [265...]

countrycovid_2021=set(covidtill2021['Country'].to_list())

In [266...]

countrycovid_2021.difference(country_2021)

Out[266...]

```
{'Andorra',
 'Angola',
 'Antigua and Barbuda',
 'Aruba',
 'Bahamas',
 'Barbados',
 'Belize',
 'Bermuda',
 'Bhutan',
 'British Virgin Islands',
 'Brunei',
 'CAR',
 'Cabo Verde',
 'Caribbean Netherlands',
```

```
'Cayman Islands',
'Channel Islands',
'Congo',
'Cuba',
'Curaçao',
'Czechia',
'DRC',
'Djibouti',
'Dominica',
'Equatorial Guinea',
'Eritrea',
'Eswatini',
'Faeroe Islands',
'Fiji',
'French Guiana',
'French Polynesia',
'Gibraltar',
'Grenada',
'Guadeloupe',
'Guinea-Bissau',
'Guyana',
'Isle of Man',
'Liechtenstein',
'Maldives',
'Martinique',
'Mayotte',
'Monaco',
'New Caledonia',
'Oman',
'Palestine',
'Papua New Guinea',
'Qatar',
'Réunion',
'S. Korea',
'Saint Kitts and Nevis',
'Saint Lucia',
'Saint Martin',
'San Marino',
'Sao Tome and Principe',
'Seychelles',
'Sint Maarten',
'Somalia',
'South Sudan',
'St. Vincent Grenadines',
'Sudan',
'Suriname',
'Syria',
'Timor-Leste',
'Trinidad and Tobago',
'Turks and Caicos',
'UAE',
'UK',
'USA'}
```

```
In [267]: country_2021.difference(countrycovid_2021)
```

```
Out[267]: {'Congo (Brazzaville)',
'Czech Republic',
'Kosovo',
'Northern Cyprus',
'Palestinian Territories',
'South Korea',
'Swaziland',
'Turkmenistan',
'United Arab Emirates',
```

```
'United Kingdom',
'United States'}
```

Similar to the world_happiness_2021 and the world_happiness_2019 datasets, the covidtill2021 dataset has many names that are not consistent with the world_happiness_2021 dataset. We will rename what we can and drop the rest.

```
In [268... covidtill2021.loc[covidtill2021['Country']=='Congo', 'Country']='Congo (Brazzaville)'
covidtill2021.loc[covidtill2021['Country']=='Czechia', 'Country']='Czech Republic'
covidtill2021.loc[covidtill2021['Country']=='Palestine', 'Country']='Palestinian Territo
covidtill2021.loc[covidtill2021['Country']=='S. Korea', 'Country']='South Korea'
covidtill2021.loc[covidtill2021['Country']=='UAE', 'Country']='United Arab Emirates'
covidtill2021.loc[covidtill2021['Country']=='UK', 'Country']='United Kingdom'
covidtill2021.loc[covidtill2021['Country']=='USA', 'Country']='United States'
```

```
In [269... countrycovid_2021=set(covidtill2021['Country'].to_list())
```

```
In [270... for i in list(country_2021.difference(countrycovid_2021)):
    world_happiness_2021.drop(world_happiness_2021.index[world_happiness_2021['Country']])
```

```
In [271... for i in list(country_2021.difference(countrycovid_2021)):
    world_happiness_2019.drop(world_happiness_2019.index[world_happiness_2019['Country']])
```

```
In [272... country_2021=set(world_happiness_2021['Country or region'].to_list())
country_2019=set(world_happiness_2019['Country or region'].to_list())
```

```
In [273... for i in list(countrycovid_2021.difference(country_2021)):
    covidtill2021.drop(covidtill2021.index[covidtill2021['Country']==i], inplace=True)
```

```
In [274... countrycovid_2021=set(covidtill2021['Country'].to_list())
```

```
In [275... countrycovid_2021.difference(country_2021)
```

```
Out[275... set()
```

```
In [276... covidtill2021.head()
```

	Country	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Total Recovered	Active Cases	Total Cases/1M population	Deaths/1M population	Total Tests	Tests/1M population
0	Afghanistan	157508	7317	140911.0	9280.0	3920	182	798660.0	19878.0
1	Albania	201902	3115	192428.0	6359.0	70268	1084	1406517.0	489512.0
2	Algeria	211662	6111	145350.0	60201.0	4706	136	230861.0	5132.0
6	Argentina	5343153	116680	5203809.0	22664.0	116693	2548	26452899.0	577723.0
7	Armenia	341058	7718	322406.0	10934.0	114790	2598	2411285.0	811564.0

Let's also add a column to indicate the region of the country in the Covid dataset.

```
In [277... covidtill2021.rename(columns={"Country":"Country or region"}, inplace=True)
```

```
In [278... covidtill2021=covidtill2021.merge(world_happiness_2021[['Country or region','Regional i
```

```
In [279... covidtill2021.head()
```

Out[279...]

	Country or region	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Total Recovered	Active Cases	Total Cases/1M population	Deaths/1M population	Total Tests	Tests/1M population
0	Afghanistan	157508	7317	140911.0	9280.0	3920	182	798660.0	19878.0
1	Albania	201902	3115	192428.0	6359.0	70268	1084	1406517.0	489512.0
2	Algeria	211662	6111	145350.0	60201.0	4706	136	230861.0	5132.0
3	Argentina	5343153	116680	5203809.0	22664.0	116693	2548	26452899.0	577723.0
4	Armenia	341058	7718	322406.0	10934.0	114790	2598	2411285.0	811564.0



EDA

So with this, let's answer the first question we have: What are the happiness scores across countries before Covid?

```
In [280... world_happiness_2019[['Country or region','Score']].sort_values(by=['Score'],ascending=
```

Out[280...]

	Country or region	Score
0	Finland	7.769
1	Denmark	7.600
2	Norway	7.554
3	Iceland	7.494
4	Netherlands	7.488

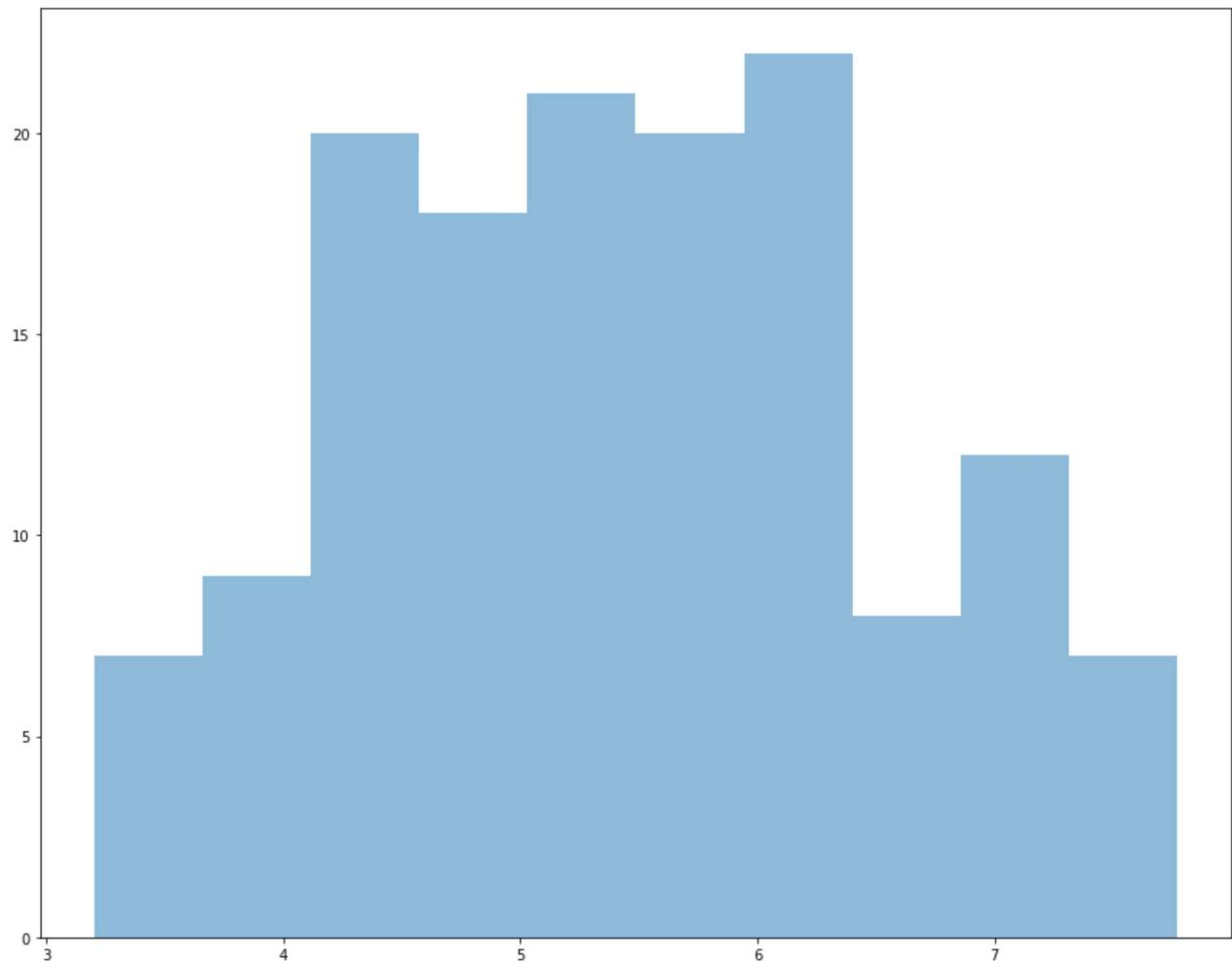
```
In [281... world_happiness_2019[['Country or region','Score']].sort_values(by=['Score'],ascending=
```

Out[281...]

	Country or region	Score
147	Afghanistan	3.203
146	Tanzania	3.231
145	Rwanda	3.334
144	Yemen	3.380
143	Malawi	3.410

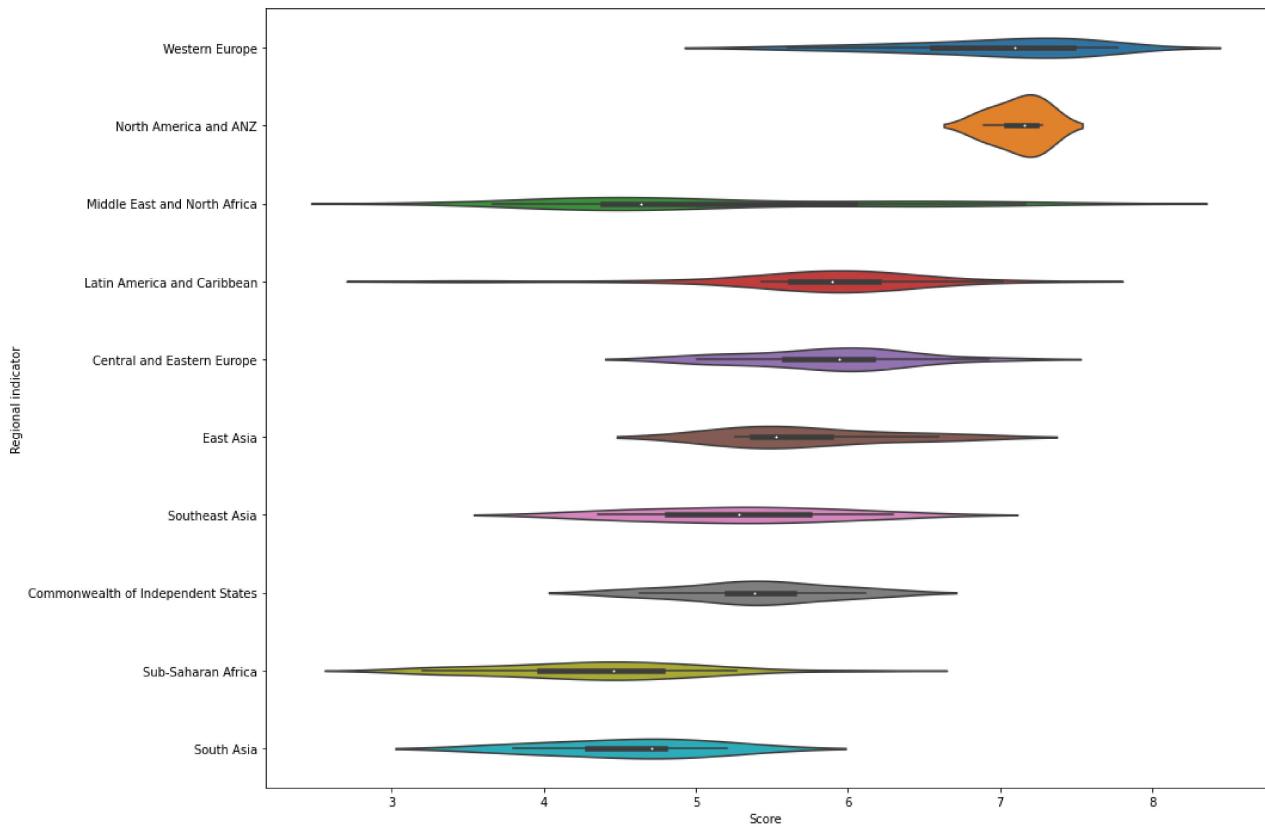
It seems that Finland is the happiest country in the world while Afghanistan is the least. Let's see how the happiness score distribute.

```
In [282...]: plt.hist(world_happiness_2019['Score'], alpha=0.5, label='2019')
plt.show()
```



Next, let's see how this score spread across different regions.

```
In [283...]: plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (15, 12)
sns.violinplot(world_happiness_2019['Score'], world_happiness_2021['Regional indicator']
plt.show()
```



It seems the most happy regions are from Western Europe and North America.

Now, let's answer the second question we have: What are the happiness scores across countries after Covid?

```
In [284...]: world_happiness_2021[['Country or region', 'Score']].sort_values(by=['Score'], ascending=
```

```
Out[284...]:
```

	Country or region	Score
0	Finland	7.842
1	Denmark	7.620
2	Switzerland	7.571
3	Iceland	7.554
4	Netherlands	7.464

```
In [285...]: world_happiness_2021[['Country or region', 'Score']].sort_values(by=['Score'], ascending=
```

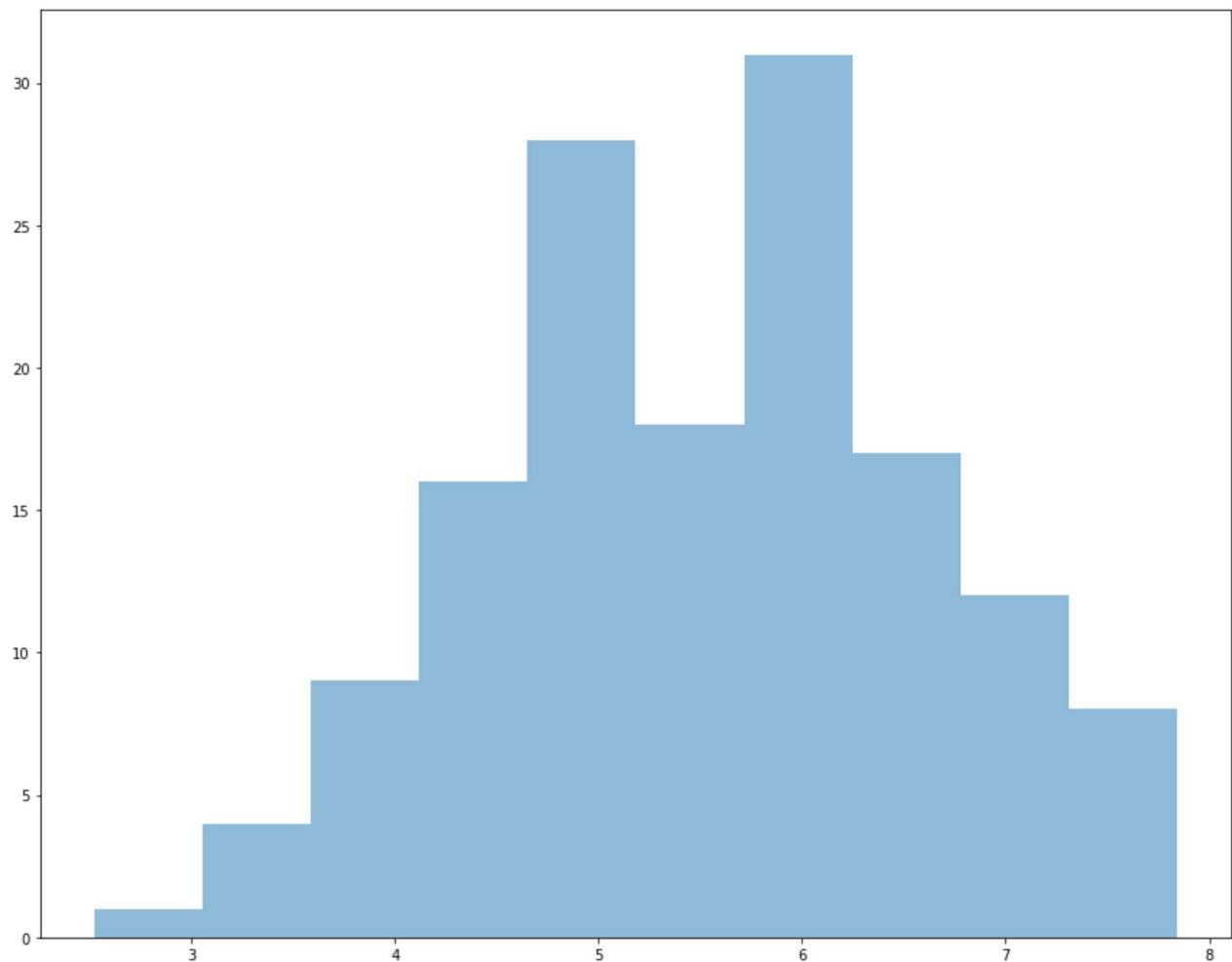
```
Out[285...]:
```

	Country or region	Score
148	Afghanistan	2.523
147	Zimbabwe	3.145
146	Rwanda	3.415
145	Botswana	3.467
144	Lesotho	3.512

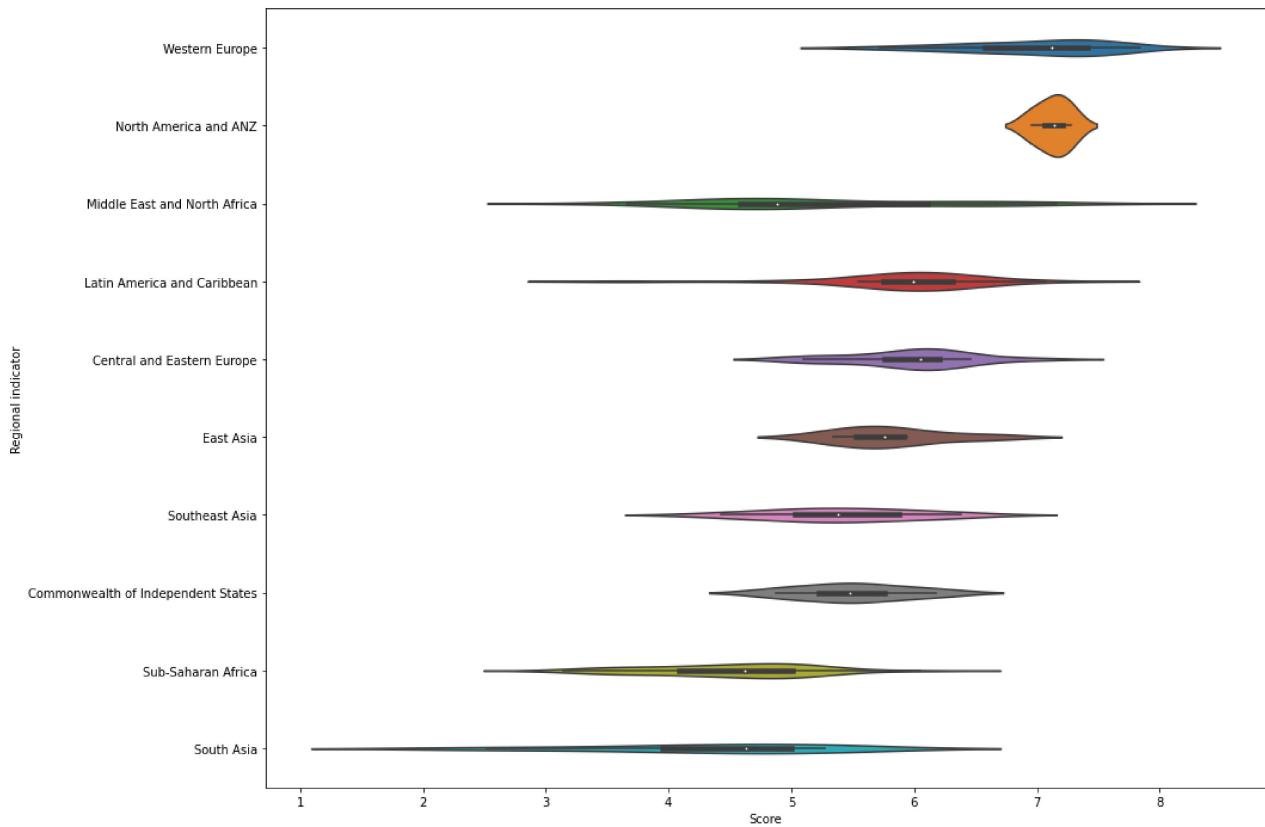
So even after Covid, Finland is the happiest country in the world while Afghanistan is the least. Let's

see how the happiness score distribute.

```
In [286... plt.hist(world_happiness_2021['Score'], alpha=0.5, label='2021')  
plt.show()
```

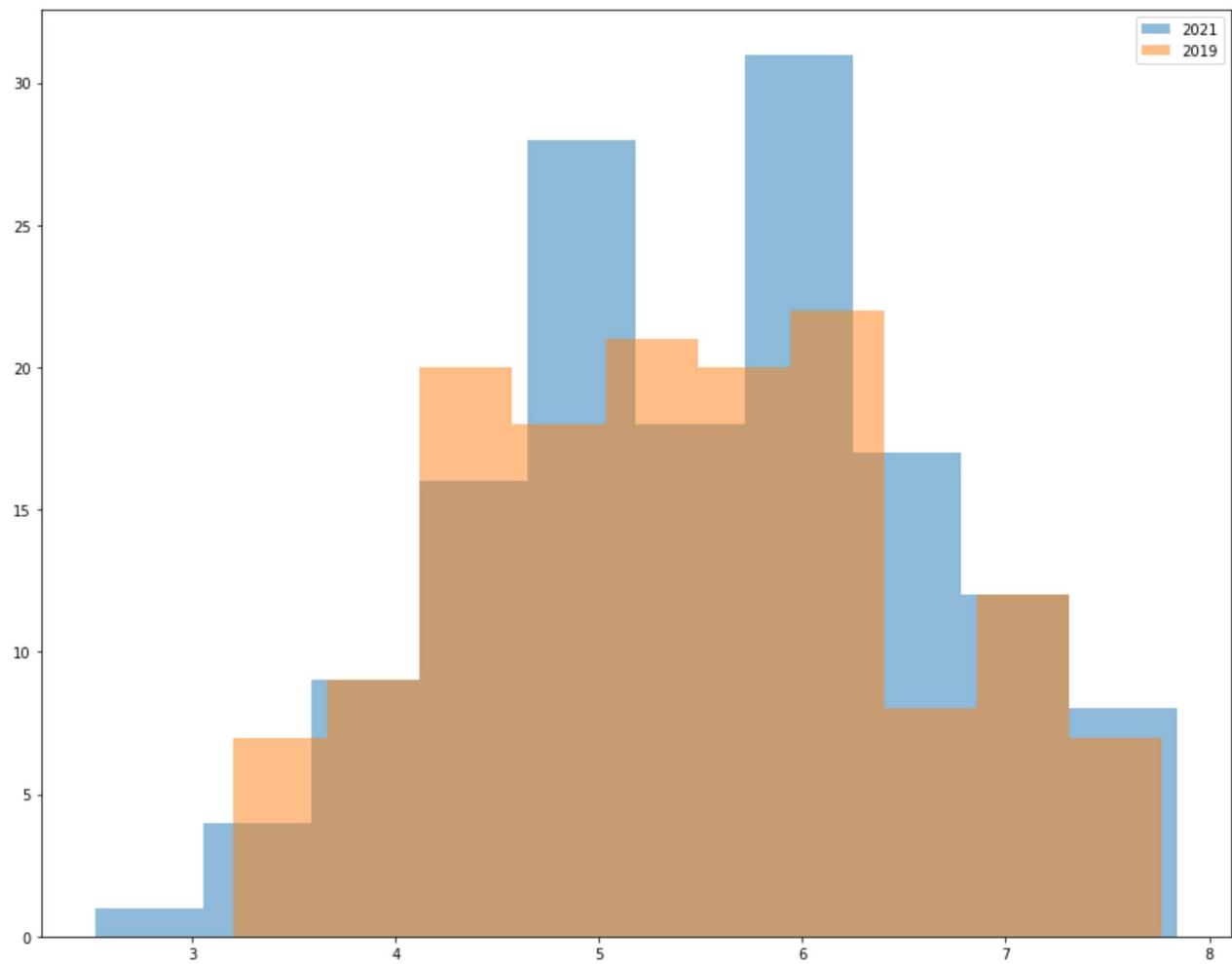


```
In [287... plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (15, 12)  
sns.violinplot(world_happiness_2021['Score'], world_happiness_2021['Regional indicator'])  
plt.show()
```



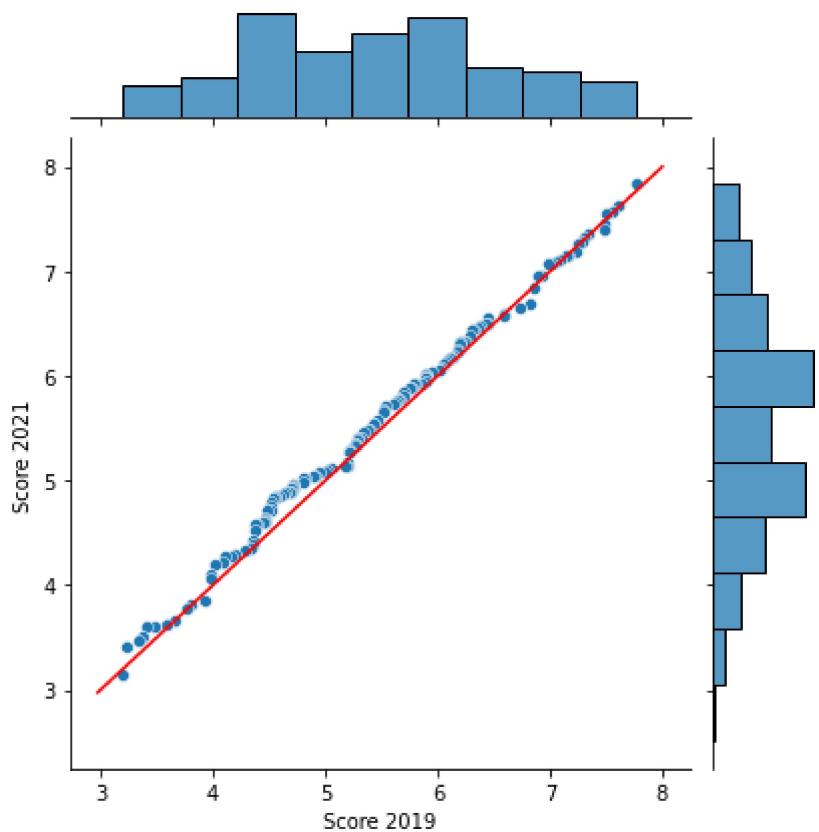
Now, let's compare the distribution of the happiness score directly before and after Covid.

```
In [288...]: plt.hist(world_happiness_2021['Score'], alpha=0.5, label='2021')
plt.hist(world_happiness_2019['Score'], alpha=0.5, label='2019')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.show()
```



We see that Covid did not seem to change the happiness score of many countries much. But it does widen the distribution, making some happy countries more happy and some distressed countries more distressed.

```
In [289...]: g=sns.jointplot(y=world_happiness_2021['Score'], x=world_happiness_2019['Score'])
x0, x1 = g.ax_joint.get_xlim()
y0, y1 = g.ax_joint.get_ylim()
lims = [max(x0, y0), min(x1, y1)]
g.ax_joint.plot(lims, lims, '-r')
g.set_axis_labels('Score 2019', 'Score 2021')
plt.show()
```



Since the dots follow the diagoline quite closely, it seems Covid does not seem to affect the happiness score of the world much. Next, let's directly compare how the score shift.

```
In [290...]: worldhappinesdiff=world_happiness_2019[['Country or region','Regional indicator','Score_x']]
worldhappinesdiff=worldhappinesdiff.merge(world_happiness_2021[['Country or region','Score_y']])
```

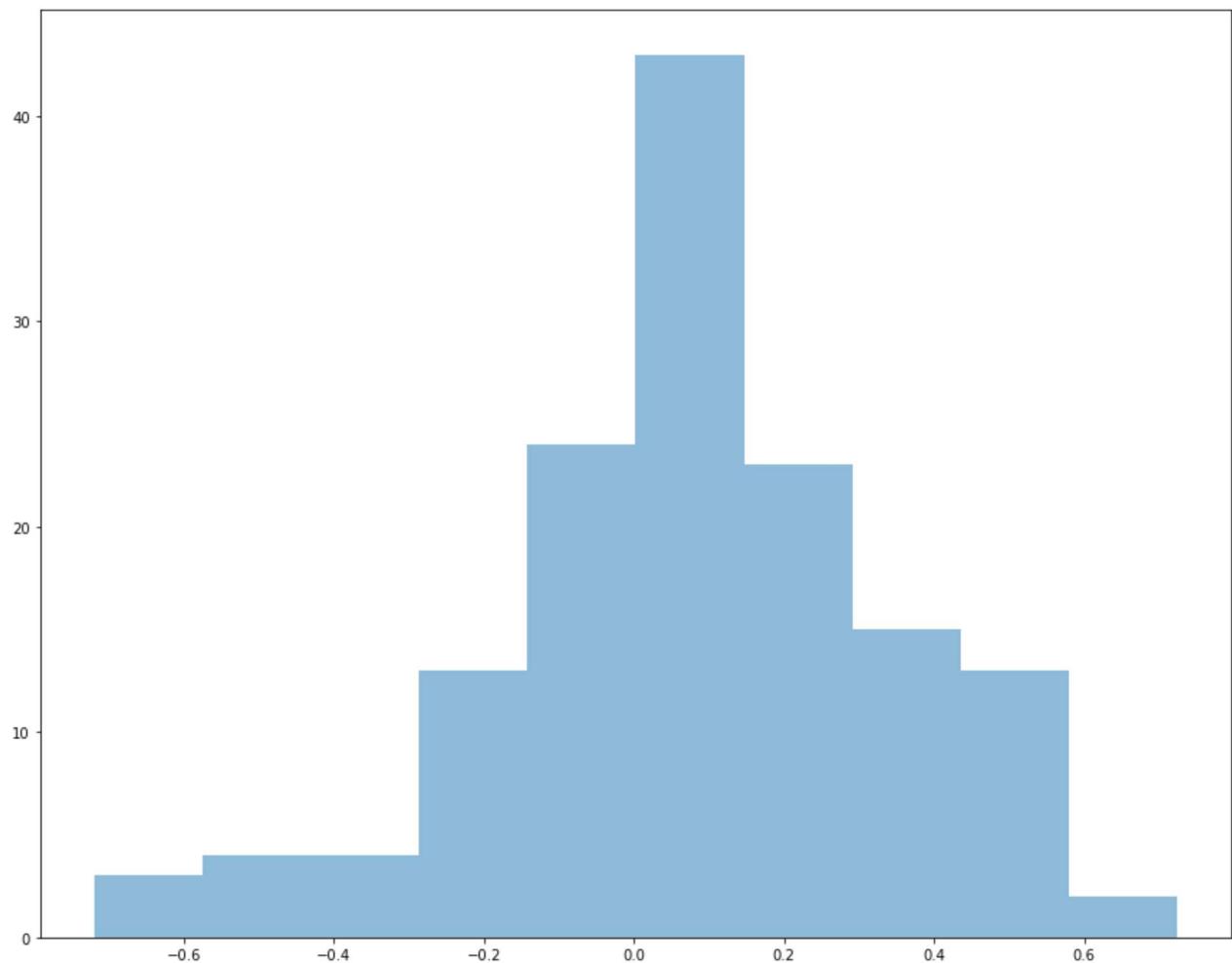
```
In [291...]: worldhappinesdiff.head()
```

	Country or region	Regional indicator	Score_x	Score_y
0	Finland	Western Europe	7.769	7.842
1	Denmark	Western Europe	7.600	7.620
2	Norway	Western Europe	7.554	7.392
3	Iceland	Western Europe	7.494	7.554
4	Netherlands	Western Europe	7.488	7.464

```
In [292...]: worldhappinesdiff.rename(columns={"Score_x":"Score_2019","Score_y":"Score_2021"}, inplace=True)
```

```
In [293...]: worldhappinesdiff['score diff']=worldhappinesdiff['Score_2021']-worldhappinesdiff['Score_2019']
```

```
In [294...]: plt.hist(worldhappinesdiff['score diff'],alpha=0.5)
plt.show()
```



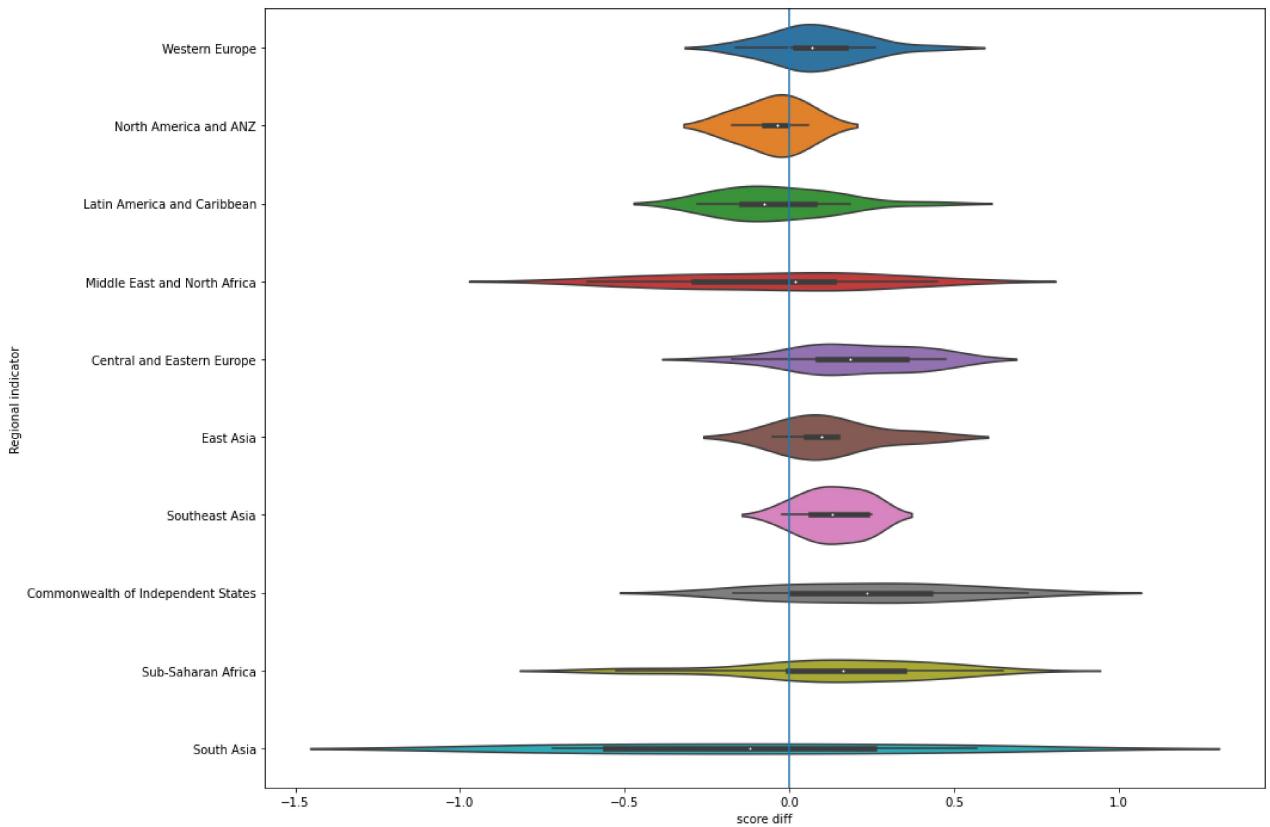
```
In [295...]: worldhappinesdiff['score diff'].mean()
```

```
Out[295...]: 0.0820486111111112
```

The happiness score mean actually increases by a small amount. It seems that by 2021 most countries happiness scores have stabilized back to pre-Covid era. Let's take a look at how this score change distribute in different regions.

```
In [296...]: sns.violinplot(worldhappinesdiff['score diff'], worldhappinesdiff['Regional indicator'])
plt.axvline(0, 0, 2)
plt.show()
```

Covid-19 Influence on World Happiness



It seems that most country in North America, Latin America, South Asia, Middle East have their happiness scores down. While the other regions have their score up.

Now, let's use the Covid dataset to answer the question: how many people die due to Covid?

```
In [297...]: covidtill2021[['Country or region','Regional indicator','Total Cases/1M population']].s
```

	Country or region	Regional indicator	Total Cases/1M population
88	Montenegro	Central and Eastern Europe	252512
44	Georgia	Commonwealth of Independent States	219088
32	Czech Republic	Central and Eastern Europe	210728
119	Slovenia	Central and Eastern Europe	207199
76	Lithuania	Central and Eastern Europe	180834

```
In [298...]: covidtill2021[['Country or region','Regional indicator','Total Cases/1M population']].s
```

	Country or region	Regional indicator	Total Cases/1M population
25	China	East Asia	69
97	Niger	Sub-Saharan Africa	279
141	Yemen	Middle East and North Africa	326
23	Chad	Sub-Saharan Africa	333
127	Tanzania	Sub-Saharan Africa	423

Hmm, in term of cases per 1M population, Montenegro has the biggest cases while China has the

smallest.

```
In [299... covidtill2021[['Country or region','Regional indicator','Deaths/1M population']].sort_v
```

	Country or region	Regional indicator	Deaths/1M population
105	Peru	Latin America and Caribbean	5990
17	Bulgaria	Central and Eastern Europe	4228
14	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Central and Eastern Europe	3930
53	Hungary	Central and Eastern Europe	3723
88	Montenegro	Central and Eastern Europe	3711

```
In [300... covidtill2021[['Country or region','Regional indicator','Deaths/1M population']].sort_v
```

	Country or region	Regional indicator	Deaths/1M population
25	China	East Asia	3
19	Burundi	Sub-Saharan Africa	3
95	New Zealand	North America and ANZ	9
97	Niger	Sub-Saharan Africa	10
23	Chad	Sub-Saharan Africa	11

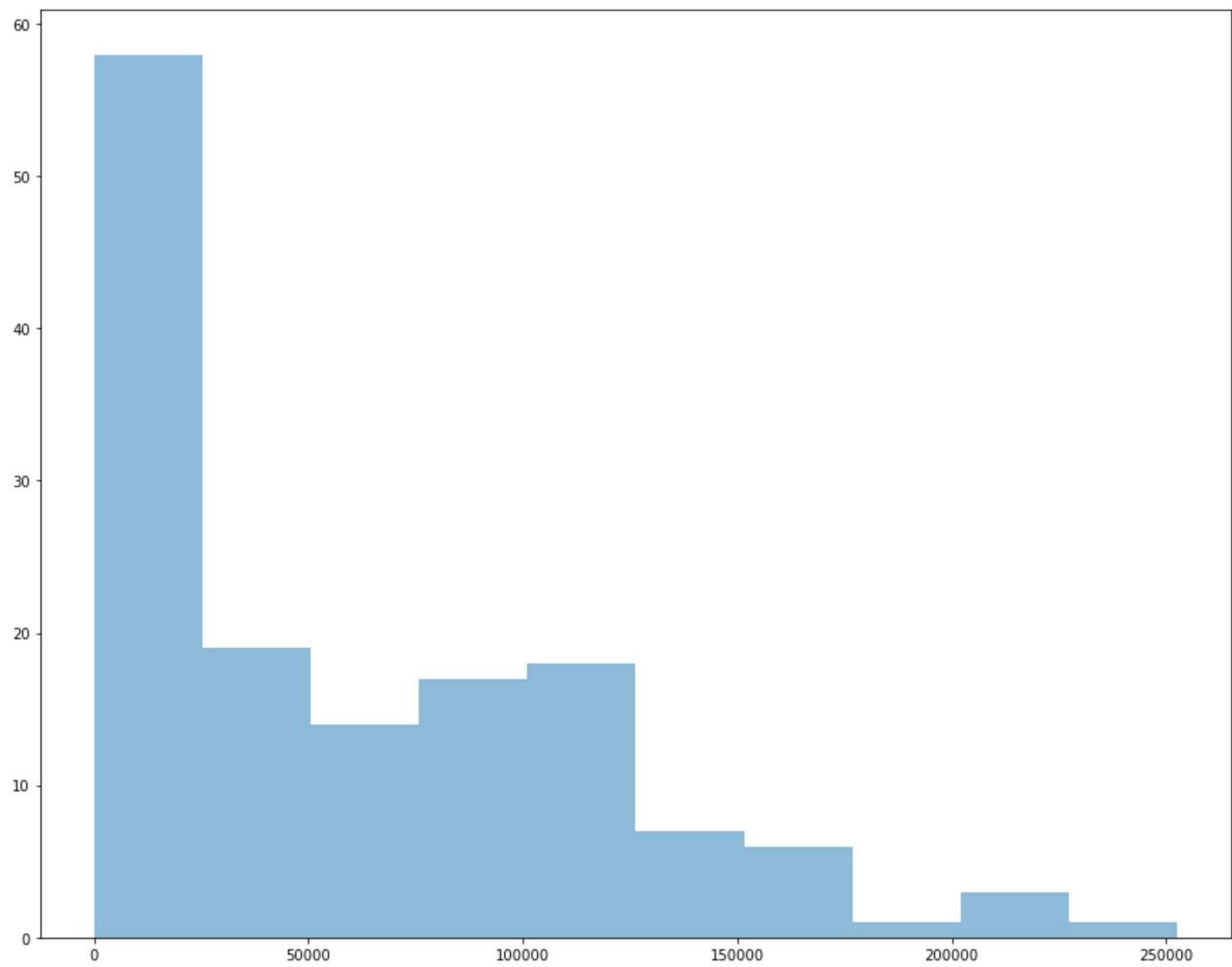
In term of deaths per 1M population, Peru is the highest while China is the least again.

```
In [301... covidtill2021.head()
```

	Country or region	Total Cases	Total Deaths	Total Recovered	Active Cases	Total Cases/1M population	Deaths/1M population	Total Tests	Tests/1M population
0	Afghanistan	157508	7317	140911.0	9280.0	3920	182	798660.0	19878.0
1	Albania	201902	3115	192428.0	6359.0	70268	1084	1406517.0	489512.0
2	Algeria	211662	6111	145350.0	60201.0	4706	136	230861.0	5132.0
3	Argentina	5343153	116680	5203809.0	22664.0	116693	2548	26452899.0	577723.0
4	Armenia	341058	7718	322406.0	10934.0	114790	2598	2411285.0	811564.0

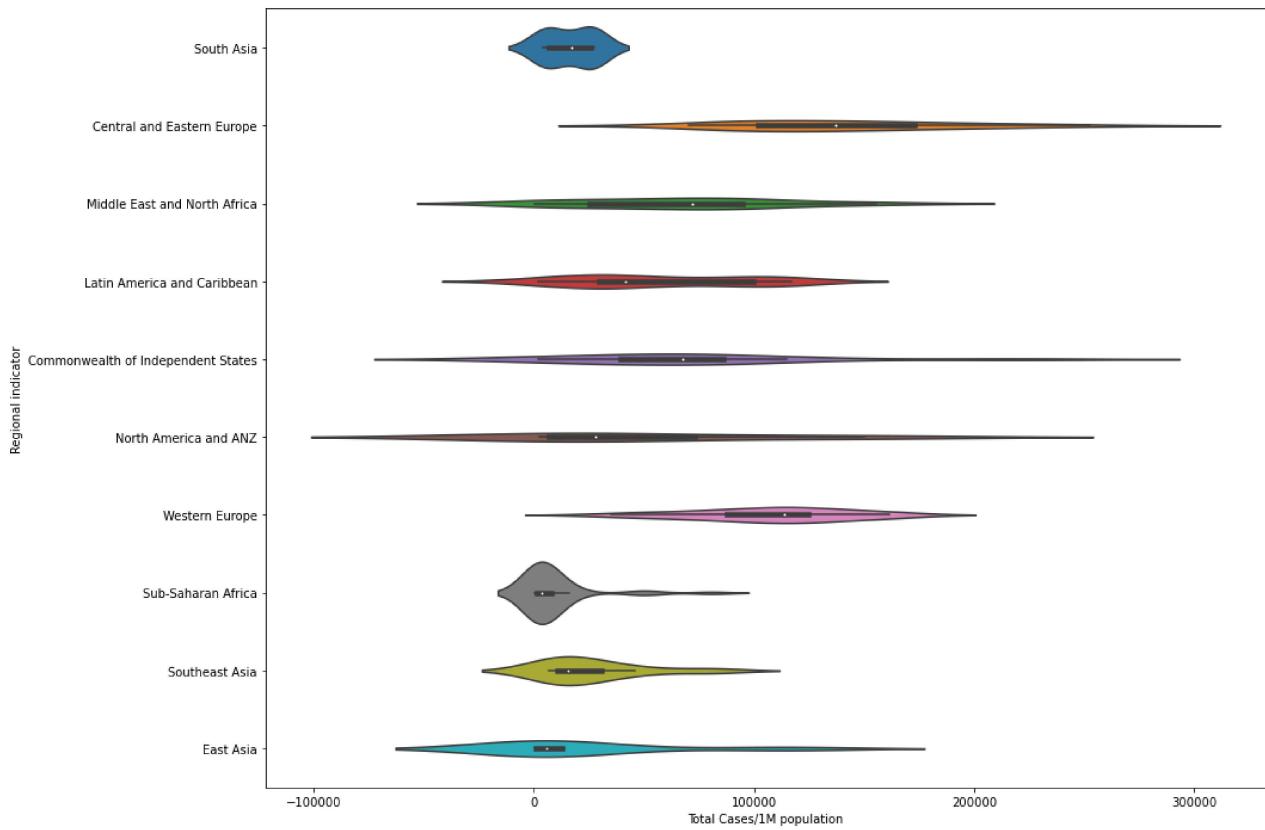


```
In [302... plt.hist(covidtill2021['Total Cases/1M population'],alpha=0.5)
plt.show()
```

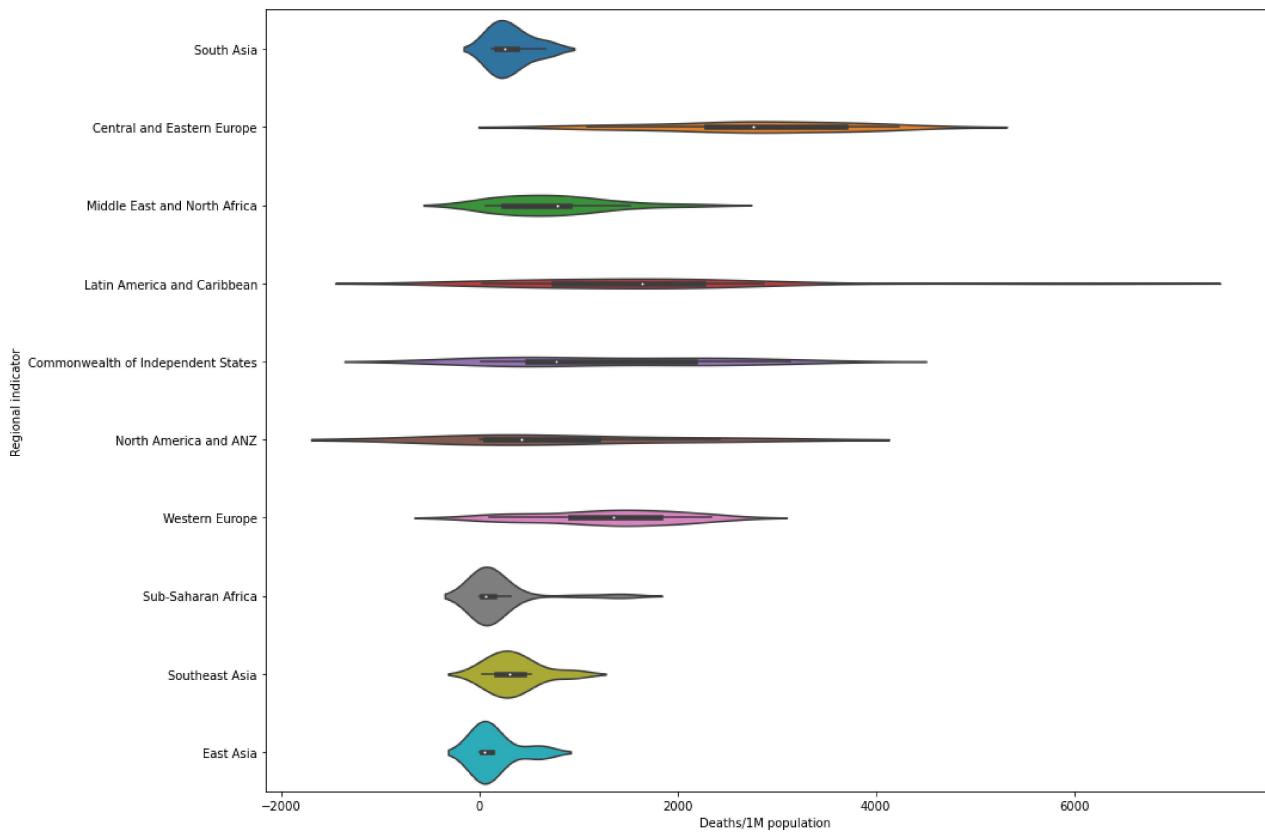


```
In [303]: sns.violinplot(covidtill2021['Total Cases/1M population'], covidtill2021['Regionalindi  
plt.show()
```

Covid-19 Influence on World Happiness



```
In [304]: sns.violinplot(covidtill2021['Deaths/1M population'], covidtill2021['Regional indicator']
plt.show()
```

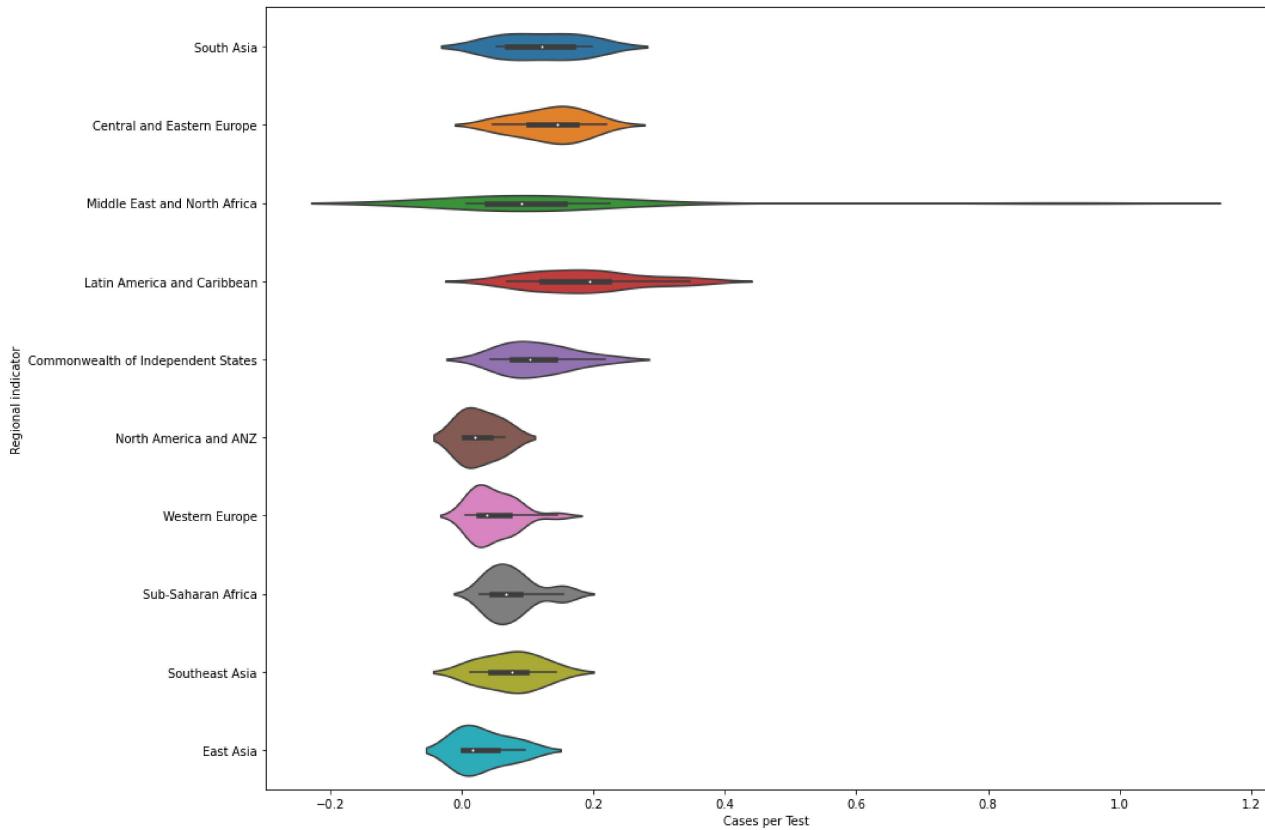


According to these graphs, the regions that are most devastated by Covid are Central, Eastern Europe and Latin America. It's rather strange that even though Covid originated from Asia, Asia's death tolls are rather small compared to other regions.

Perhaps a better indicator of Covid is the number of cases per test.

```
In [305...]: covidtill2021['Cases per Test']=covidtill2021['Total Cases']/covidtill2021['Total Tests']
```

```
In [306...]: sns.violinplot(covidtill2021['Cases per Test'], covidtill2021['Regional indicator'])
plt.show()
```

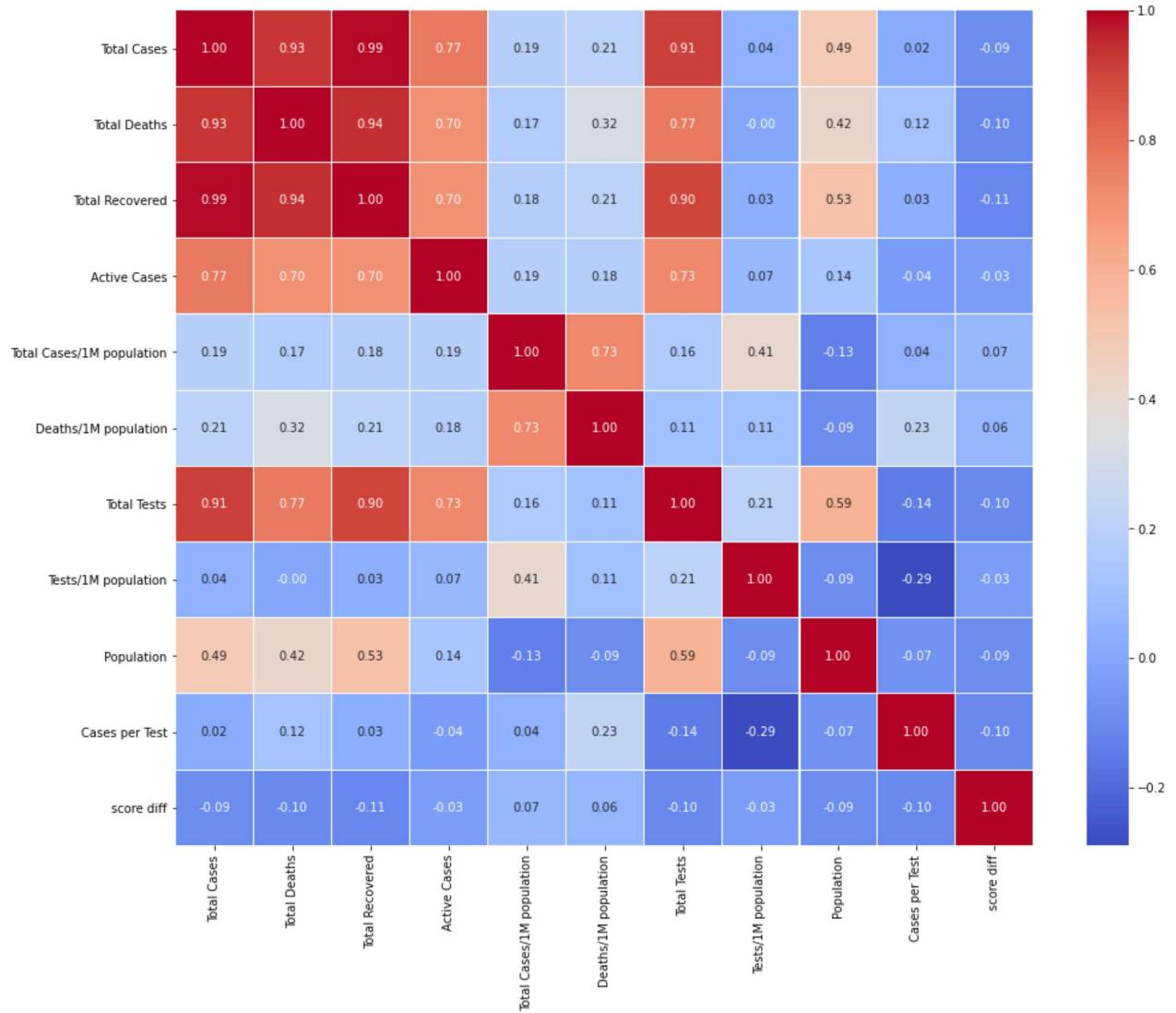


Using the number of cases per test, we see that most the regions fall in line much better. The values of Asia regions are now comparable to regions in America.

Now, let's check how Covid affect the happiness scores by using a correlation heat map.

```
In [307...]: covidtill2021=covidtill2021.merge(worldhappinesdiff[['Country or region','score diff']])
```

```
In [308...]: corrmat = covidtill2021.corr()
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(16, 12))
hm = sns.heatmap(round(corrmat,2), annot=True, ax=ax, cmap="coolwarm", fmt=".2f",
                  linewidths=.05)
f.subplots_adjust(top=0.93)
plt.savefig("Feature_correlation.png", bbox_inches="tight")
```



From this, we see that the Total Cases is negatively correlated to the happiness score change. This shows that countries with more covid cases tend to have their happiness score lower but not much.

Conclusion

In this project, we have explored the happiness score of the world before and after Covid. Finland remains the happiest country before and after Covid, and Afghanistan remains the most distressed country before and after Covid. In general, Covid does make the happiness score lower for a country but not by much. In addition, Covid also widens the distribution of the happiness score. In other words, it makes happy countries happier and distressed countries more distressed. Finally, just looking at the number of deaths, cases per population by Covid is not enough to gauge Covid's severity in a country. Another essential factor that should be considered is the number of patients per number of tests.