Team Anaconda

02/17/2021

Project 1 Summary and Analyses:

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# Happiness Data Report

# What factors play a role in the happiness score of a country?

## Unemployment Analysis

This analysis served to study the correlation between the overall unemployment rate in each country and its happiness score. The analysis was based primarily on two different datasets – one measuring happiness and the other unemployment. Both datasets contained data over the same time frame, 2015 to 2019. The hypothesis being that there is an inverse correlation between unemployment rate and the happiness score.

The datasets came from two different sources and did not contain the same countries. Specifically, the happiness dataset from Kaggle contained information for 141 countries. The unemployment dataset, on the other hand, came from the World Economic Outlook (WEO) database (International Monetary Fund) and included over 200 records. After cleaning and merging these datasets, the final dataset only included 85 records. The merge was conducted using the names of the countries and it is very likely that differences in the ways in which they were spelled in each dataset affected the result.

Nevertheless, analysis showed a moderate correlation between unemployment rates and happiness scores. The r-value of -0.36 demonstrated that there is a negative moderate correlation, in other words, a higher unemployment rate is likely to result in a lower happiness score. The overall correlation calculation is affected by the sample size. Of the 85 records, about six were potential outliers and were excluded from the above calculation. When included, these outliers bump the overall r-value to -0.40.

Another factor that could potentially impact these values is the access of information. Was it easier for happier countries to present information? Were countries with higher employment rates more likely to share information? There is no way to definitively answer this question, however, it is likely that these factors are important. For example, there was no available data on the countries with the lowest happiness scores. Most of these countries had suffered from political turmoil during the timeframe covered in the dataset and it is likely that information was not easily available.

## Government health spend vs. Happiness

This aspect of our project serves to evaluate countries expenditures for Healthcare and their relationship to Happiness scores. To begin this part of the project, data was gathered about I located data on how much each country spends on healthcare, as well as data about populations.

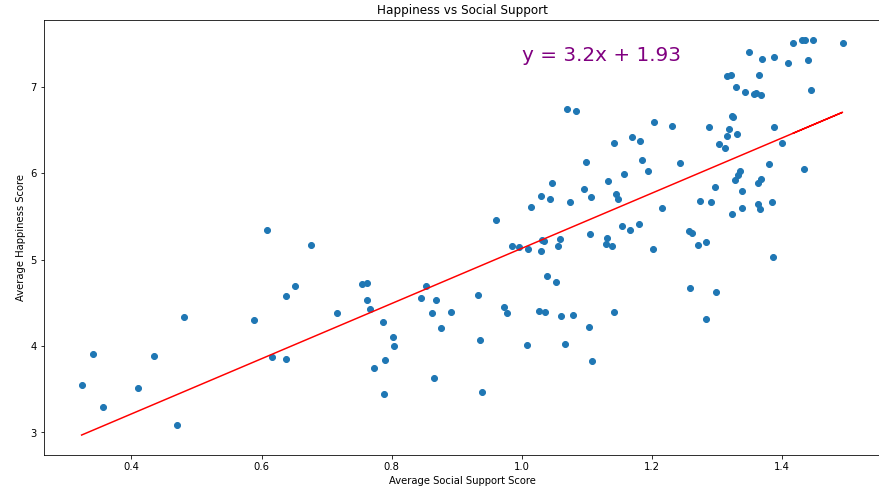
I then divided a countries total spending by population to determine an expenditure per person. I converted this into a csv file. I combined this information with the World Happiness Report Data Index csv file into 1 dataframe. I then cleaned the merged data and renamed any columns to make the dataframe fields more readable. I ran a regression analysis to determine correlation between healthcare spending per person and happiness score.

I found a strong correlation between the two. It made me curious if only highly populated areas spent the most on healthcare so I did an analysis just between population and happiness.

What I found was there was no correlation between happiness and population, so my first finding, spend on health per person, told the real picture.

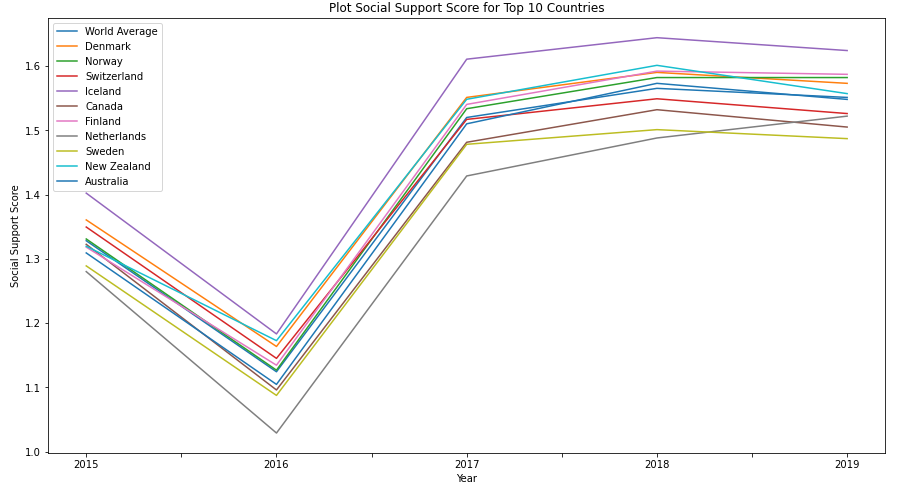
## Social Support vs Happiness

This analysis was to evaluate the impact of the strength of social support on the average happiness score of a country. The hypothesis being that there is a correlation between social support score and the happiness index. To begin this project, I combined the World Happiness Report Data Index csv files, and cleaned and renamed the combined file. I ran a regression analysis to determine correlation between average scores for social support and happiness. I found a strong positive relationship between the two with a r-square 0.78.

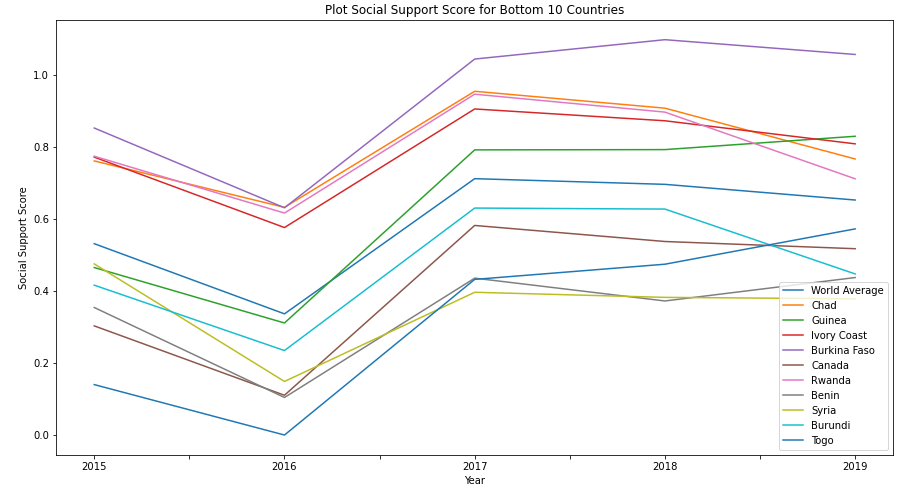


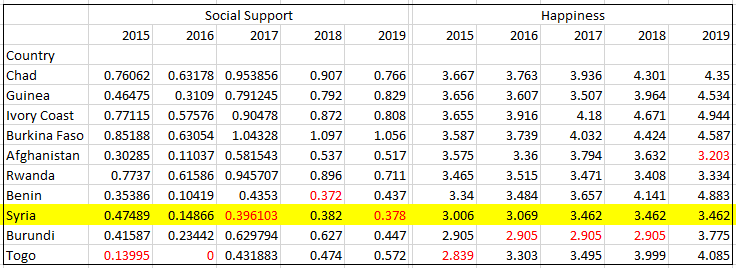
I analyzed the data from 2015 to 2019 and noticed that there was a big depression happened in terms of social support in 2016. It was the year the Syrian refugee crisis happened, and the spread of Zika virus and the Zika fever epidemic caused worldwide alarm. I guess these significant events had an impact on people and a fear did spread all over the world; as a result, people had lost their confidence level about they do have someone to count on if they were in trouble. But after that period there was a huge improvement in their confidence level about the social support.

Development of a country’s happiness index and social support score over time was evaluated among the top 10 countries and among the bottom 10 countries. Iceland is always on the top position in terms of social support scores. In the happiness score ranking it was in the second position in 2015, but there is a gradual decrease in happiness index and in 2019 it was placed down in the fourth position. In case of Finland, the happiness score is gradually increasing, and it became the top one country in 2019; in terms of social support score it was in the sixth position in 2015 but it improved the score and became the second highest country in the list of social support score.



The bottom 10 countries based on the happiness score was analyzed. As shown in the graph, Syria has a lower score in social support, especially after 2016, but its happiness index is not the lowest. This is easily explained by the conflict the country has been.





Based on the overall evaluation, I want to say that lack of social support seems to affect the happiness index up to a certain level. This analysis suggests that there is a strong correlation between social support and average happiness score of a country, but it is not as I suspected as a linear relationship. Further analysis needed to find what kind of effect social support score has on happiness index, and to see family size and social support has any correlation.

Because of my curiosity, I added generosity score into my analysis to see any effect it has both generosity and social support together on happiness. The analysis shows that generous countries were not automatically happy until social support was added into the picture. Surprisingly, Myanmar has the highest level of generosity score, but its happiness score is below 4.5. It means, people want to make others happy, even if they are not happy themselves.

## Government Analysis

To find the types of governments on the top and bottom ten countries, I used the Database on Political Institutions (DPI) from the World Bank Data Catalogue to extract the types of political systems with in each country during 2015 to 2017. Merged this information with the average happiness per country taken from the "world Happiness Report"

I was interested in looking at what types of governments were the top ten and bottom ten average happiness countries to further understand if this was a contributing factor to the happiness ranking/ score.

I used the bar plot to have a visual of the 3 types of government used in the in the DPI form the world bank database. Described below:

* “0”: Direct Presidential are Countries with presidents who are elected directly or by an

electoral college

* “1”: Assembly Elected President are Countries where the selection of the effective executive

is done by an elected assembly or by an elected but uncommitted electoral college

* “2”: Parliamentary are Countries in which the legislature elects the chief executive

Findings:

There is a positive relation between the quality of government and the average happiness.

When sorting through the data on the top ten countries ranked by highest average happiness, these countries are all under Parliamentary form of Government. While on the bottom 10 countries 8 out of 10 are Direct Presidential.

## Weather Analysis

To determine the weather impact of a country on their happiness score the happiness data served as the first input. In the jupyter notebook “weather.ipvnb” countries were combined with a list of the nations’ capitals and for each capital, a current weather report was pulled. The question to be answered with this aspect of our project is not what weather influences happiness, but what weather can be expected were we to visit one of the ten on average happiest countries from the World Happiness Report.

The capital locations with their respective countries were processed in preparation to be merged. The city names were then sent out with a request for current weather conditions from an API. The returned data was converted into a new dataframe for further evaluation and exported as a .csv file. Further cleaning of data was completed to prepare for a merge with the happiness data report. Cities lacking weather data (“NaN” in city field) were removed, as were any empty data rows, of which there were none. City weather data was merged back into countries and capitals list, to allow further processing by country instead of by city. Here also, any row that had no value or had an “Nan” fields were removed from the dataset. This dataframe was then again merged with the Average Happiness data file from section 1, which provides average happiness over the four years 2015 – 2019 in one score. This score was used to slice the weather data into a dataframe showing weather for the top 10 happiest countries worldwide. The resulting dataset “happiness\_weather\_top10” was exported as a .csv file for the following visualizations.

Visualizations were prepared to depict any corresponding trend for current weather metrics. It is, of course, winter in most of our regions to temperatures were very low, except for in Oceania, where it is currently Fall.

* **Outline the goals (scope) and purpose of your project**

*Our goal is to understand on a data-driven level the factors contributing to and correlating with World Happiness. We will examine the relationships between several metrics of individual countries or regions and their happiness scores or ranks to determine their influences and effects.*

* **Create a brief summary of your interests and intent:**
  + What kind of data would you like to work with, or what field are you interested in?

*We will utilize the World Happiness Report dataset at Kaggle.com to perform an analysis of different factors contributing to, detracting from or correlating with world happiness.*

* + **What kind of questions could you ask of that data?**

*We will be asking ourselves how a country’s economy, life expectancy, unemployment, weather, type of government, access to healthcare, family size and access to technology interact with that country or region’s happiness score.*

*We will be looking for factors showing the greatest or least amount influence on a country or region’s happiness score.*

*We will be evaluating correlations between the different data sets described above and the world happiness report.*

*Some questions we will be asking:*

1. *What factors play a role in the happiness score of a country?*
2. *What is the correlation between each factor and the happiness score?*
3. *What is the development of a country or region’s happiness over time?*
4. *What is different between the highest ranked countries and the lowest?*
5. *What differences can be found between regions of the world?*
   * **What sources might you find this data?**
     + [*https://www.kaggle.com/unsdsn/world-happiness*](https://www.kaggle.com/unsdsn/world-happiness)
     + *Other data sources as available to answer the above questions.*

Results: TODO each group member summarizes their findings and hypotheses

What did we find for each factor? How did we go about coming to our conclusions?

1. Healthcare Spending
   1. The more governments spend, the happier they are
      1. Explain outliers, process of coming to above hypothesis.
2. Unemployment
3. Government Type
4. Social Support
5. Weather
   1. Weather data is retrieved in real-time, differentiating it from the other factors, which are of a historical nature.

# What is the development of a country or region’s happiness over time?

# What differences can be found between regions of the world?