***Team Research***

Part A

**10 points** Question which can potentially answered by statical analysis

Key Words: Happiness, Correlation, Descriptive Analysis.

**50 points** (Formate of research paper)

1. Introduction (content problem related Que. and general Questions)

According to Sonja Lyubomirsky “The experience of joy, contentment, or positive well-being, combined with a sense that one’s life is good, meaningful, and worthwhile.” [1]. A great life is that when person live their life with joyful for that there are so many factors are affected to any person.

To choose this topic

Definition of Happiness, Factors, effects on economic,

six factors – economic production, social support, life expectancy, freedom, absence of corruption, and generosity

The most common factors of this data are economic production, social support, life expectancy, freedom, absence of corruption, and generosity. For the analyses or measurement of the any country this attributes are consider to check happiness.

1. background information (Existence research studies and articles)

According to () The main factors are affecting in this dataset are

1. main Research Question
2. Approach to answer. It should identify our dataset and statical method to analyse it.

GDP stands for Gross Domestic product. The concept of GDP was first founded in 1930 for the measure of economic statics and its derived from national income / national output and national expenditure. While GDP per capita uses for measure average income for person in country and its divides the GDP by population. [2]

For example if any country has GDP raise of 4%, but the public increases in rate of 4% then the average public have the same income. In other hand, another country have no increase

The most common factor of happiness is fulfillment of the life that means sufficient or needed things on any person’s life . the human become happy or not sad if they their necessary things like food clothe and resident. So GDP is indirectly effected of human’s life style. GDP is consider as any country’s leaving standard.

In this Data South Asian Countries like India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. In these countries Happiness ratio is incres

* Another country could have zero GDP growth but, if the population is declining then the average citizen will be better off.
* The economist points out that when we use GDP per capita growth figures, Japan has actually outperformed the US economy. Because although actual GDP has increased faster in the US, this has been boosted by a growing population.
* It means that other fast-growing economies like India should also have their GDP statistics treated with caution. Although growth rates are much higher in India, it is partly boosted by a rapidly rising population.
* There are still many limitations in comparing GDP per capita statistics between different countries
  + Need to take into account purchasing power parity of local currency.
  + GDP only measures output excludes factors such as quality of the environment, level of pollution e.t.c. See: [measures of economic welfare](https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/1041/economics/economic-welfare/) such as MEW and

1. Result (Answer of the Que.)
2. interpretation of the implication of the results
3. Conclusion ( restatement of the Question but in the past tense You have answered the Question)
4. citation and References

**10 points** (peer evolution) each of your group members

1. Definitely contributed
2. Contributed somewhat
3. Did not contributed
4. Hindered progress

**Part B**

* Project planning (**5 Points**)
* Process (**5 points**)

celebrating International Day of Happiness on March 20th.

The happiness scores & ranking - based on main life evaluation, 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

six factors – economic production, social support, life expectancy, freedom, absence of corruption, and generosity

CountryName of the country.

**Region** - the country belongs to.

**Happiness Rank**- Rank of the country based on the Happiness Score.(happiness measured on a scale of 0 to 10 where 10 is the happiest.)

**Standard Error** - The standard error of the happiness score.

**Economy (GDP per Capita)-**The extent to which GDP contributes to the calculation of the Happiness Score.

**Family**-The extent to which Family contributes to the calculation of the Happiness Score

**Health (Life Expectancy)-** The extent to which Life expectancy contributed to the calculation of the Happiness Score

**Freedom** - The extent to which Freedom contributed to the calculation of the Happiness Score.

**Trust** - (Government Corruption)The extent to which Perception of Corruption contributes to Happiness Score.

**Generosity** - The extent to which Generosity contributed to the calculation of the Happiness Score.

**Dystopia Residual -** The extent to which Dystopia Residual contributed to the calculation of the Happiness Score.

**Dystopia,** a hypothetical country that has values equal to the world’s lowest national averages for each of the six factors. They have no impact on the total score reported for each country, but they do explain why some countries rank higher than others.

The residuals, extent to which the six variables either over- or under-explain average 2014-2016 life evaluations. These residuals have an average value of approximately zero over the whole set of countries. We combine these residuals with the estimate for life evaluations in Dystopia so that the combined bar will always have positive values. occasionally exceeding one point on the scale from 0 to 10, they are always much smaller than the calculated value in Dystopia, where the average life is rated at 1.85 on the 0 to 10 scale.

References

1. <https://greatergood.berkeley.edu/topic/happiness/definition>
2. <https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/343/economics/gdp-per-capita-statistics/> (2 GDP)
3. <https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/1856/economics/gdp-and-happiness/>