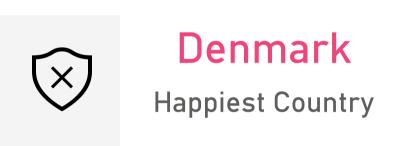
10
Total Region

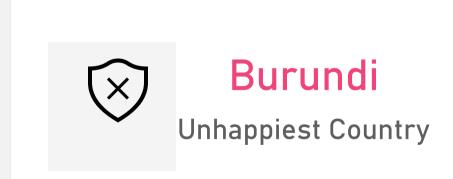
Total Country

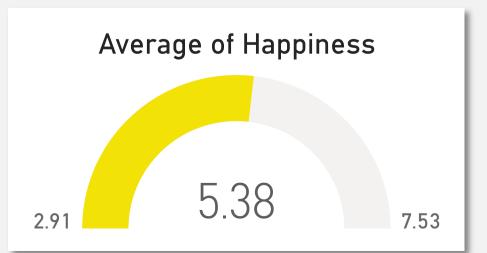
Happiness Score

2.91

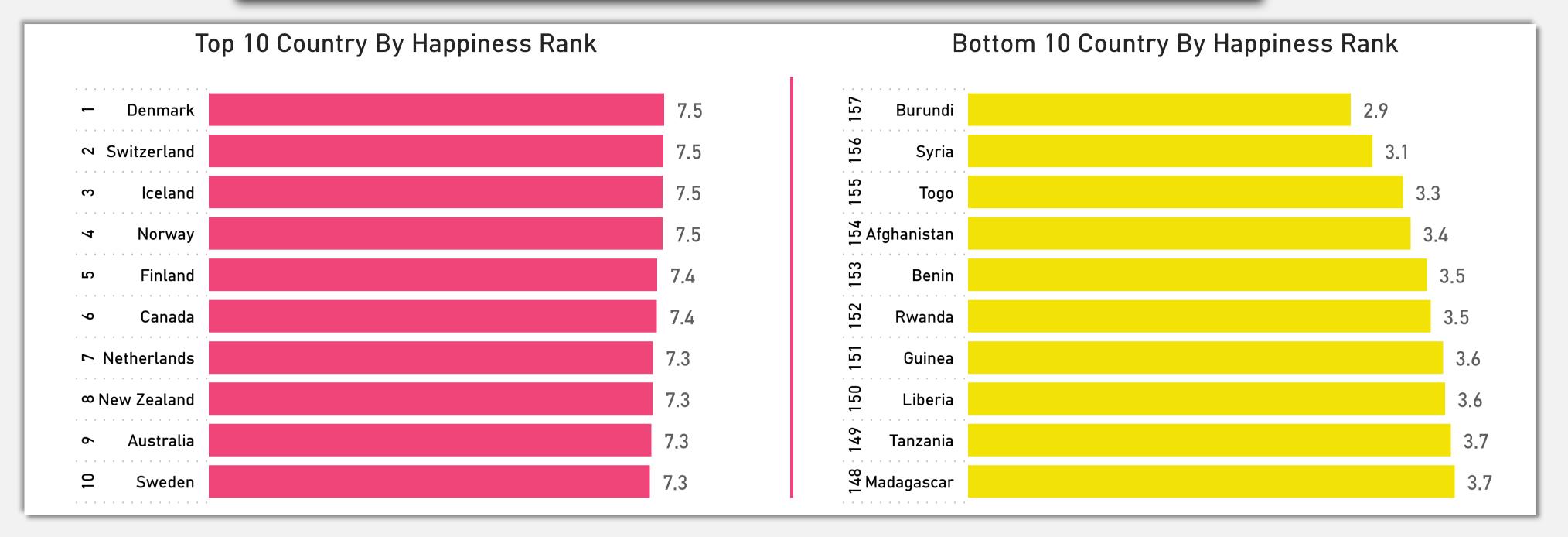
7.53

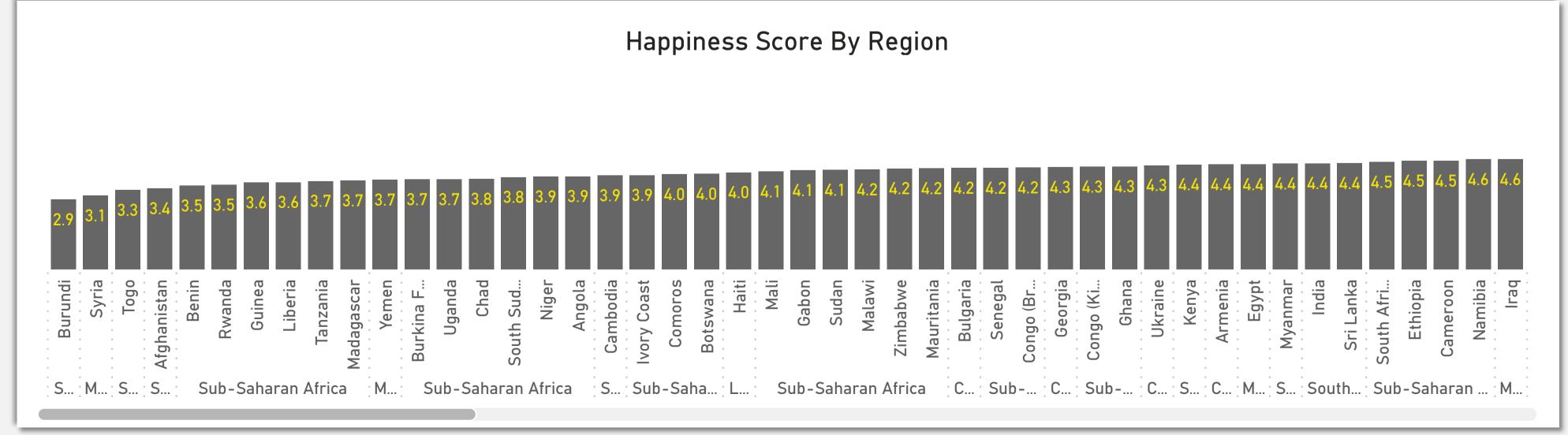


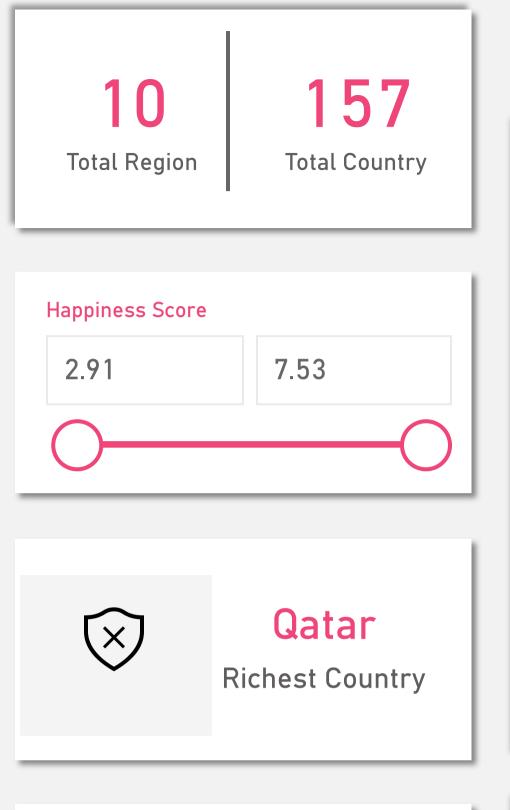




WORLD HAPPINESS 2016 ANALYSIS 😀

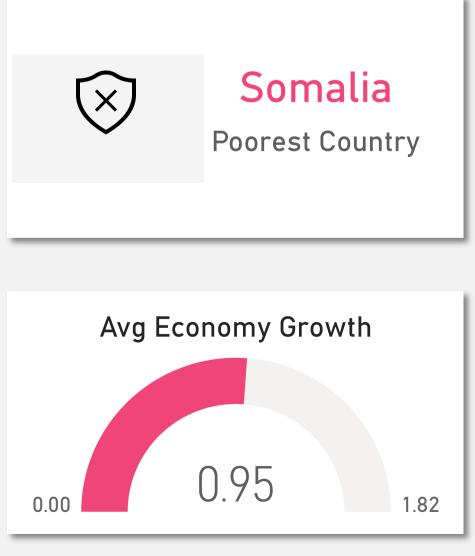


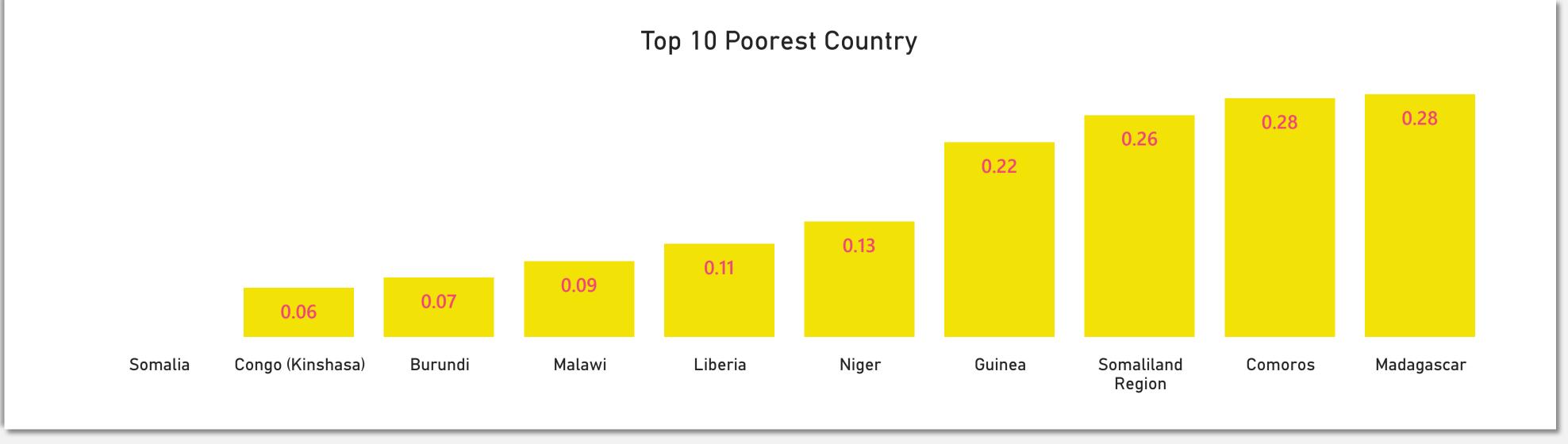




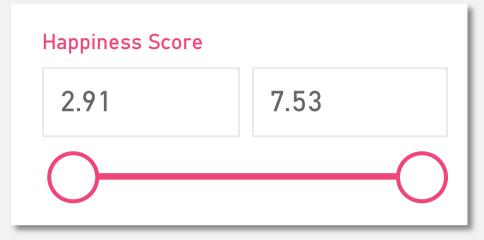




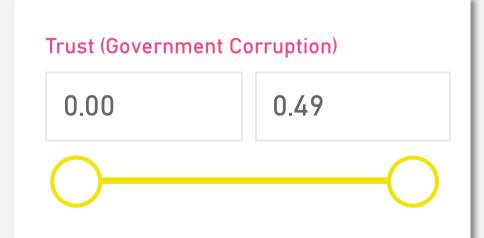




Total Region Total Country









HAPPINESS ANALYSIS BY ECONOMY (2)



Country	Average of Happiness Rank	Average of Happiness Score	Average of Economy
Austria	12.00	7.12	1.45
Belgium	18.00	6.93	1.43
Cyprus	69.00	5.55	1.32
Denmark	1.00	7.53	1.44
Finland	5.00	7.41	1.41
France	32.00	6.48	1.39
Germany	16.00	6.99	1.45
Greece	99.00	5.03	1.25
Iceland	3.00	7.50	1.43
Ireland	19.00	6.91	1.48
Italy	50.00	5.98	1.35
Luxembourg	20.00	6.87	1.70
Malta	30.00	6.49	1.31
Netherlands	7.00	7.34	1.46
North Cyprus	62.00	5.77	1.31
Norway	4.00	7.50	1.58
Portugal	94.00	5.12	1.28
Spain	37.00	6.36	1.34
Sweden	10.00	7.29	1.45
Switzerland	2.00	7.51	1.53
United Kingdom	23.00	6 .73	1.40

REGIONS

Australia and New Zealand

Central and Eastern Europe

Eastern Asia

Latin America and Caribbean

Middle East and Northern Africa

North America

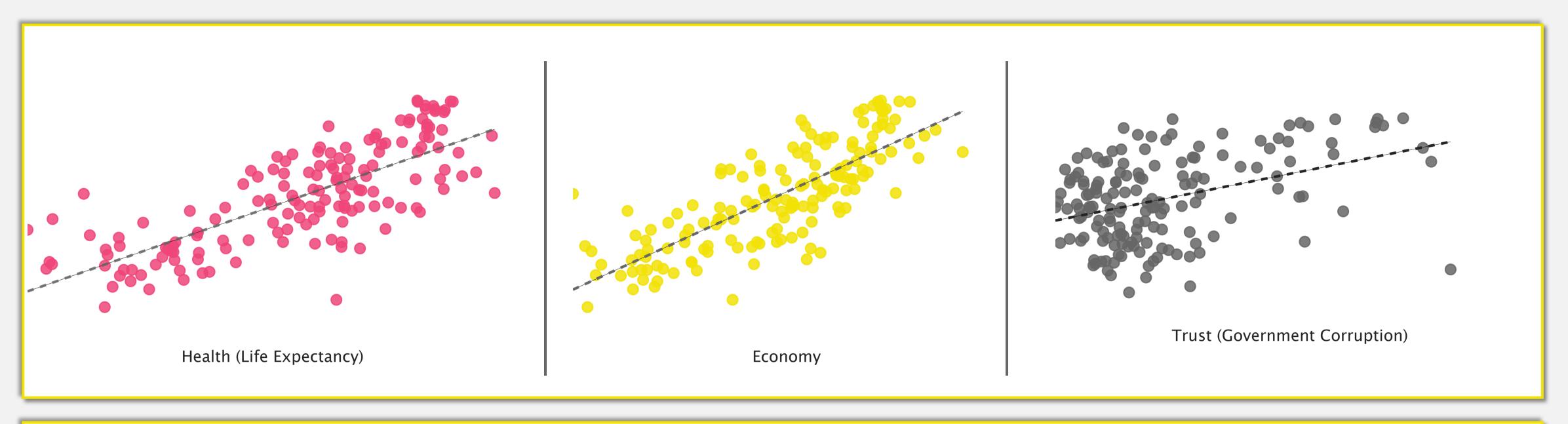
Southeastern Asia

Southern Asia

Sub-Saharan Africa

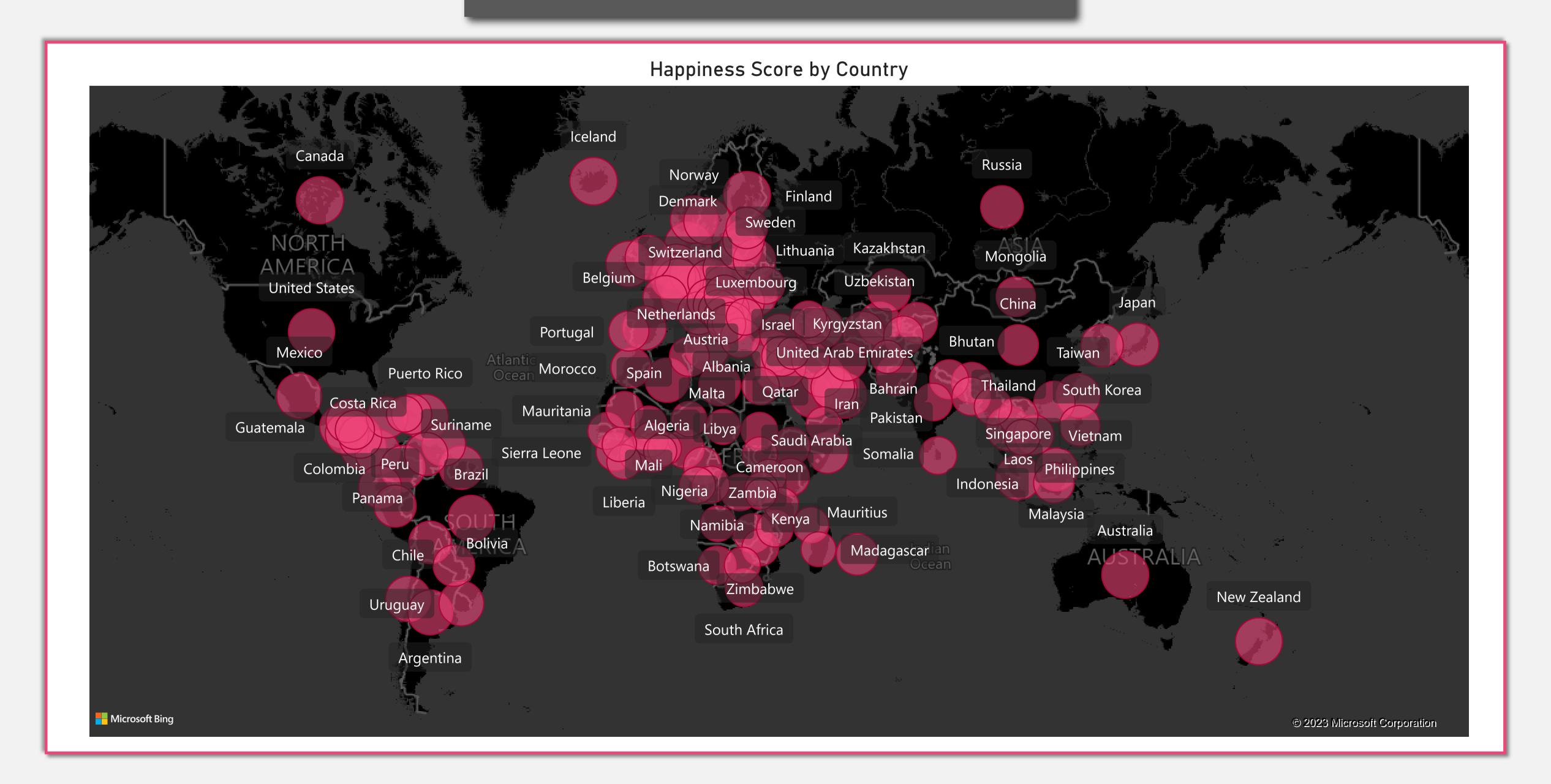
Western Europe

HAPPINESS SCORE | VARIABLES





HAPPINESS SCORE BY COUNTRY



INSIGHTS

- The top 10 happiest nations, including Denmark, Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, Finland, Canada, Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, and Sweden, consistently achieve remarkable happiness scores ranging from 7.3 to 7.5. On the other hand, the 10 least happy countries, such as Burundi, Syria, Togo, Afghanistan, Benin, Rwanda, Guinea, Liberia, Tanzania, and Madagascar, struggle with considerably lower happiness scores, falling between 2.9 and 3.7 on the happiness scale.
- → Across the globe, the happiest regions, notably Western Europe, North America, Australia, and New Zealand, maintain consistently high happiness rankings within the 7.3 to 7.5 range. The average global happiness ranking stands at 5.38, offering a comprehensive overview of well-being worldwide.
- Among the world's top 10 wealthiest nations—Qatar, Luxembourg, Singapore, Kuwait, Norway, United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, Hong Kong, the United States, and Saudi Arabia—GDPs thrive impressively, ranging from 1.49 to 1.82. Conversely, the 10 economically challenged countries, including Somalia, Congo (Kinshasa), Burundi, Malawi, Liberia, Niger, Guinea, Somalia & region, Comoros, and Madagascar, grapple with significantly lower GDPs, ranging from 0.0 to 0.28. These disparities underscore the global economic landscape's stark inequalities.
- It is evident that health, a robust economy, and strong family support exhibit a discernible correlation with happiness, emphasizing their substantial influence. In contrast, factors such as generosity, freedom, and trust may not exert as pronounced an impact when evaluating overall well-being.

SUGGESSIONS

- Invest in Healthcare: Given the strong correlation between health and happiness, countries should prioritize investments in healthcare systems, ensuring access to quality healthcare services for their citizens.
- **Economic Development:** Fostering economic growth and stability should be a priority for governments. This can help improve overall well-being, as seen in the higher GDPs of wealthier nations.
- Social Support: Strengthening social support systems, such as family support and community networks, can contribute significantly to happiness. Governments and communities should focus on building strong social safety nets.
- Addressing Economic Disparities: Efforts should be made to reduce economic disparities both within and between countries. This can help narrow the happiness gap seen between wealthy and economically challenged nations.
- Promote Mental Health: In addition to physical health, mental health should be a priority. Providing access to mental health services and reducing the stigma around mental health issues can improve overall happiness.
- Evaluate Generosity, Freedom, and Trust: While these factors may not have as strong a correlation with overall happiness, they still play important roles in societal well-being. Governments and organizations can explore policies and initiatives to foster these qualities within their populations.
- **Data-Driven Decision-Making:** Continuously monitoring and analyzing happiness data can guide policymakers in making informed decisions to improve the well-being of their citizens.
- **Crisis Support:** Special attention should be given to the unhappiest countries, particularly those facing ongoing conflicts and crises. International organizations and governments can provide humanitarian aid and support to improve the living conditions and happiness of their populations.