

# Dog breed analysis



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# HYPOTHESIS TO ACHIEVE



- Which variables should we analyze in dog breeds behaviour?
- Which dog breeds have better behaviour around children, adults and other dog?
- What is the cost of maintenance of those breeds?



# DATABASES

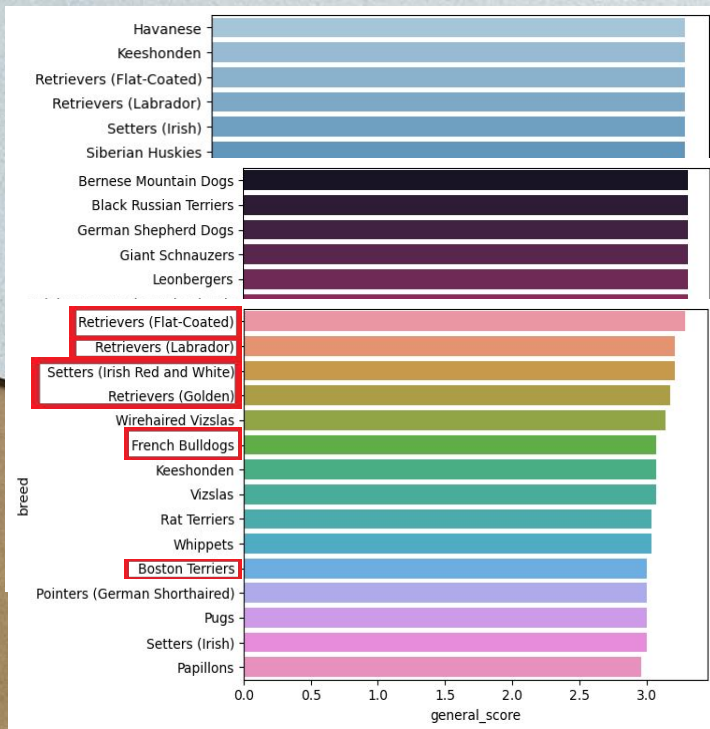


1. **Breed:** The name of the dog breed.
2. **type:** The category or group the breed belongs to, such as terrier, sporting, working, or non-sporting.
3. **score:** A subjective score assigned to the breed based on an unspecified rating system.
4. **popularity ranking:** The popularity rank of the breed.
5. **size:** The size category of the breed, typically measured on a scale (1 for small, 2 for medium, etc.).
6. **intelligence:** The intelligence level of the breed, categorized as Brightest, Above average, Excellent, Average, etc.
7. **congenital ailments:** Common genetic health issues associated with the breed.
8. **score for kids:** A rating indicating how suitable the breed is for families with children. Higher scores suggest greater suitability. Intelligence + longevity + ailments + cost scores (50% each) + 100% grooming score. highest possible score: 5
9. **\$LIFETIME COST:** The estimated lifetime cost of owning the breed, expressed in dollars.
10. **INTELLIGENCE RANK:** The intelligence rank of the breed
11. **INTELLIGENCE %:** The intelligence level of the breed, expressed as a percentage.
12. **LONGEVITY (YEARS):** The average lifespan of the breed, expressed in years.
13. **NUMBER OF GENETIC AILMENTS:** The number of common genetic health issues the breed is prone to.
14. **GENETIC AILMENTS:** The specific genetic health issues associated with the breed.
15. **PURCHASE PRICE:** The average purchase price of the breed, expressed in US dollars.
16. **FOOD COSTS PER YEAR:** The estimated annual cost of feeding the breed.
17. **GROOMING FREQUENCY:** How often the breed requires grooming, typically measured in frequency (daily, once a week, once in a few weeks).
18. **SUITABILITY FOR CHILDREN:** The suitability of the breed for families with children, typically measured on a scale (1 = high suitability, 2 = medium suitability, 3 = low suitability).

The databases used for this analysis comes rank extended list of different dog breeds in:

- Name
- Family Affect
- Playfulness Level
- Longevity Years
- Ailments
- and many more

# DATA STORYLINE



First approach:

which is our top dogs in term of sociability:

1. Analysis of “human affection variables” and “playfulness levels”
2. Dogs that need more effort in their maintenance
3. Score using all variables with its respective weights



# CONTENDERS



Flat-coated Retriever



Setters Irish



Retriever Labrador

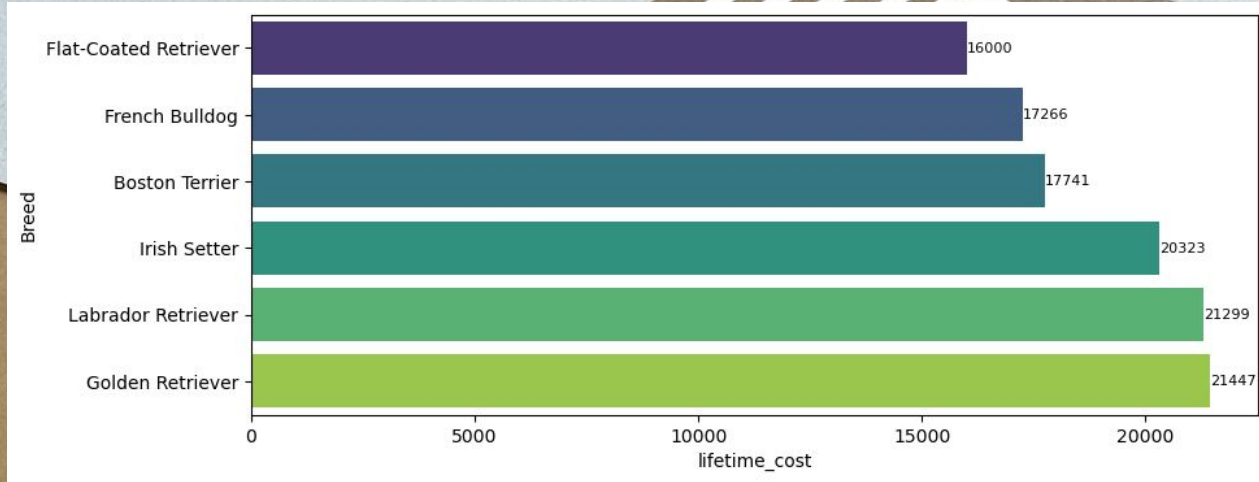


Boston Terrier



French bulldog

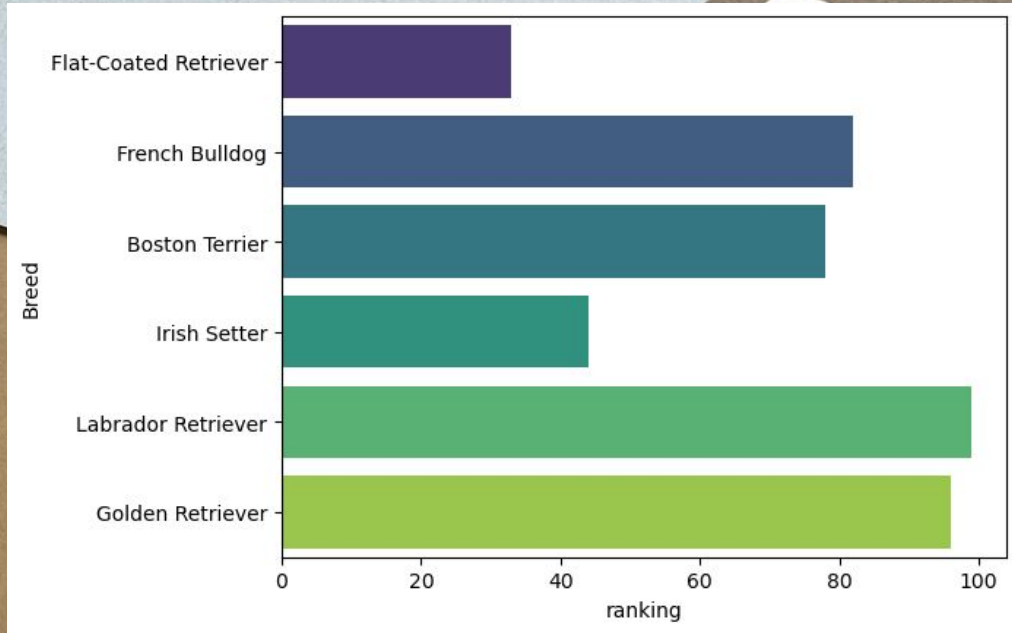
# LIFETIME COST



- Analysis of the entire life estimated cost of each one
- Most expensive one - **Golden retriever**
- Less expensive one - **Flat-Coated retriever**

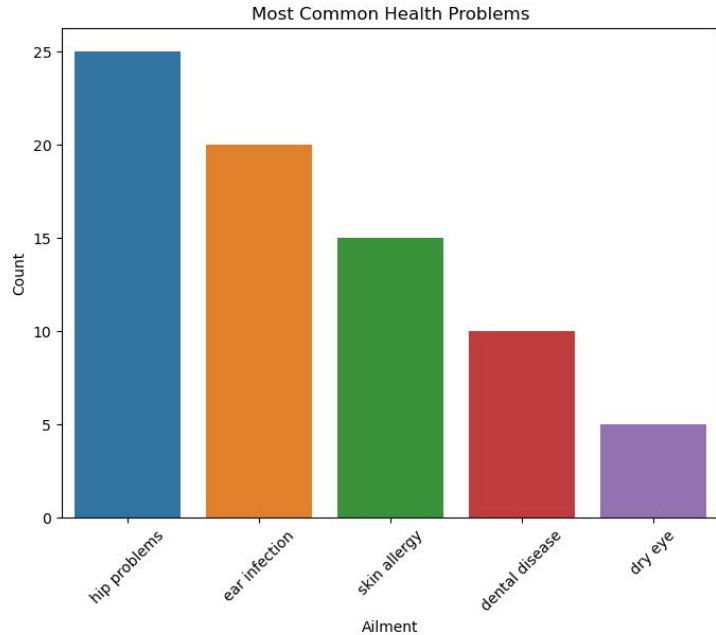


# POPULARITY



- Analysis of how popular are each of the breeds.
- 1st and 2nd **Labrador and Golden Retriever**
- Less popular **Flat-Coated Retriever**

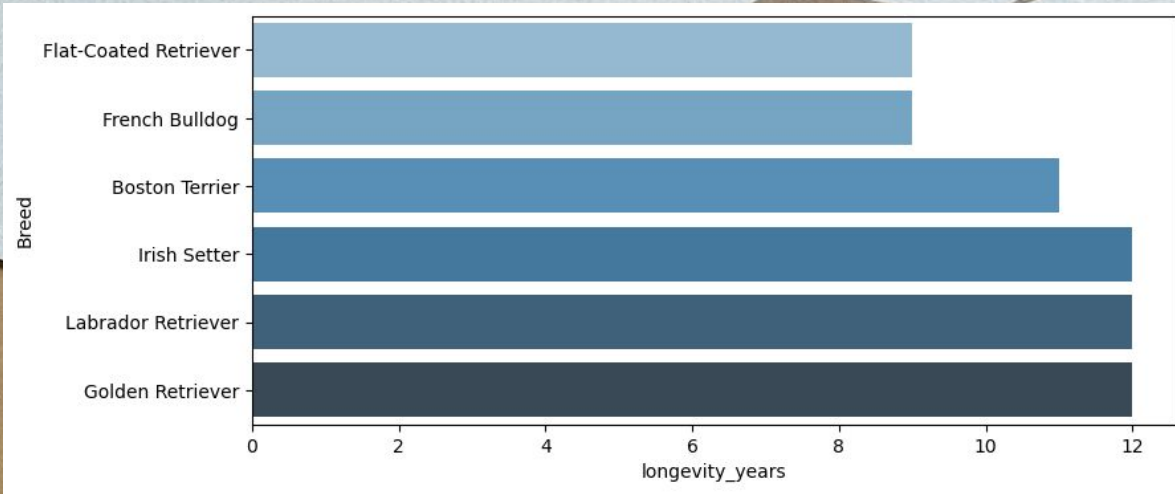
# HEALTH



- **Hip dysplasia** is a common especially in large dogs.
- **Ear infections** are common in breeds with floppy ears.
- **Skin allergies** are widespread, affecting all dog types.
- **Periodontal disease** is common in toy breeds.



# LONGEVITY



## Factors Affecting Longevity

- Genetics
- Diet and Nutrition
- Exercise

# CONCLUSIONS

1

Prioritize including highly sociable breeds such as Flat Coated Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers and Golden Retrievers in the cafe.

2

Allocate a sufficient budget for the maintenance of different breeds, Include costs for grooming, food, and medical care in the financial planning.

3

Implement regular health check-ups and preventive care for common issues such as hip dysplasia, ear infections, skin allergies, and periodontal disease.