



# Urbanization, energy consumption, and CO2 emissions with different income level countries

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## **1 Data set introduction**

## **2 Research questions**

### **3 Exploratory data analysis**

## Per capita meat consumption

### Analysis

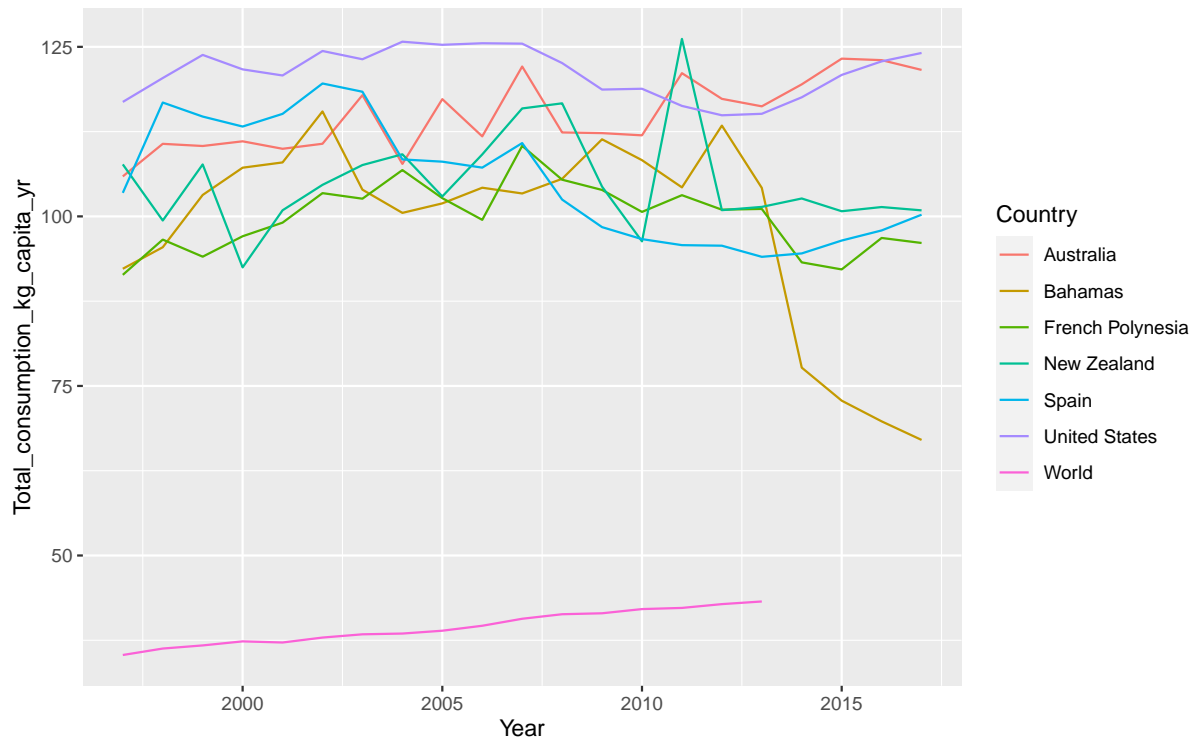
#### Which countries eat the most meat in the last 20 years?

As can be seen from the Table 1 below, the top six countries with the highest average meat consumption mean in the world over the 20-year period from 1997 to 2017 are the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Spain, French Polynesia and Bahamas. The highest per capita meat consumption mean of the United States reached about 121.2 kg/capita/year. It can be concluded that countries with high income also consume more meat.

**Table 1:** *Top 6 countries with the largest mean of meat consumption over years*

Country	Mean_consumption_kg_capita_yr
United States	121.19
Australia	114.96
New Zealand	105.19
Spain	105.14
French Polynesia	99.86
Bahamas	98.57

In terms of changing trends, figure 1 shows the meat consumption per person in these countries over the last 20 years have fluctuated considerably, with the exception of Australia and the United States, where consumption has increased, while all other countries have shown a decreasing trend, but the total value is still much higher than the world per capita meat consumption.



**Figure 1:** Consumption trend of top 6 countries

### What types of meat do people eat?

From figure 2, it illustrates that as a global average, pork has the highest per capita consumption of meat commodities; in 2013, per capita pork consumption was about 16 kg; followed by 15 kg of poultry; 9 kg of beef/buffalo meat; 2 kg of lamb and goat; and only a small percentage of other meats.

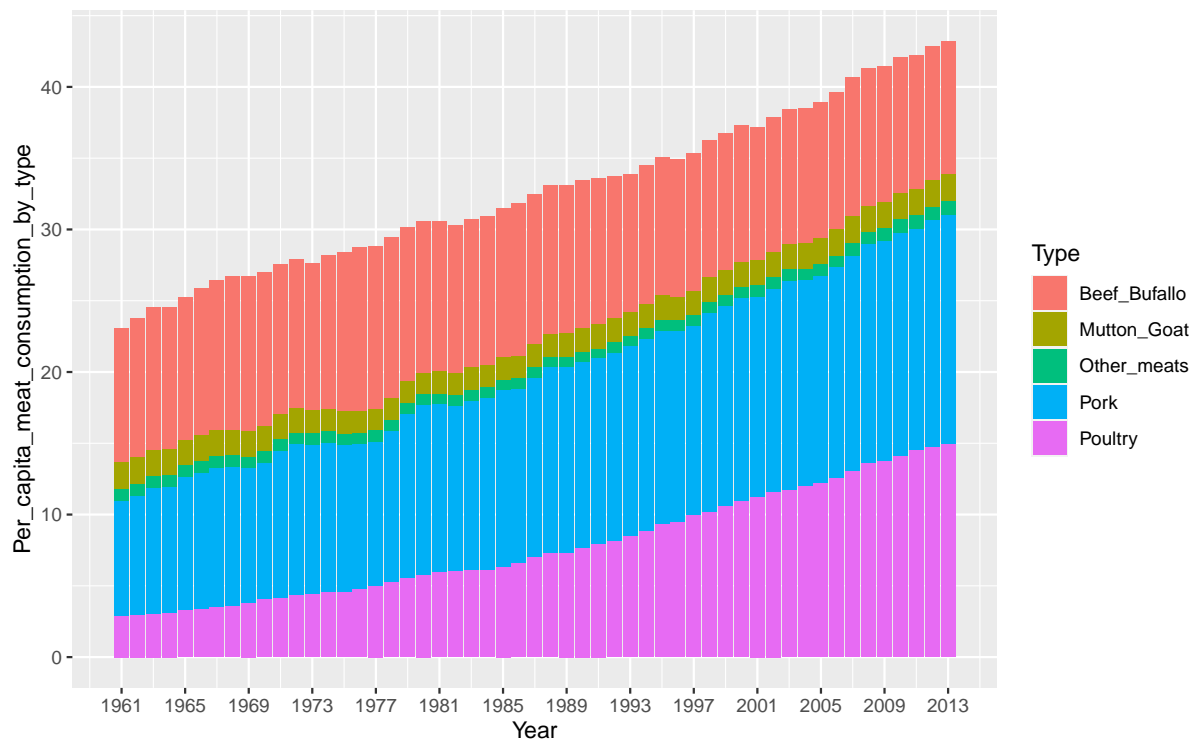


Figure 2: Meat type changes over time

## 4 Visualization of urbanization, energy consumption, and CO2 emissions with different income level countries

## 5 Conclusion

### Citation

The data set is cited from Ritchie and Roser (2017).

Analysis of the data is done using the following packages:

bookdown Xie (2022), Xie (2016),

tidyverse Wickham et al. (2019),

readr Wickham, Hester, and Bryan (2022),

kableExtra Zhu (2021).

### References

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