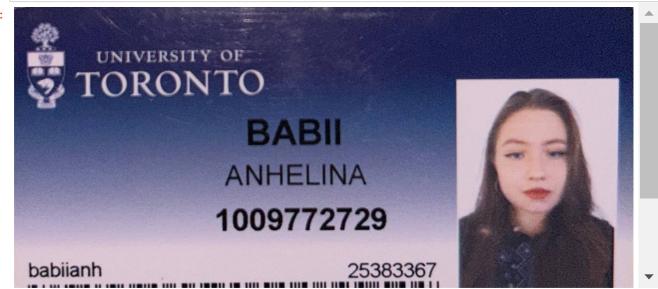
Video URL: <a href="https://play.library.utoronto.ca/watch/263924d9c4f71c67f90f4996d638c4af">https://play.library.utoronto.ca/watch/263924d9c4f71c67f90f4996d638c4af</a> (<a href="https://play.library.utoronto.ca/watch/263924d9c4f71c67f90f4996d638c4af">https://play.library.utoronto.ca/watch/263924d9c4f71c67f90f4996d638c4af</a>)

Out[10]:



How asthma percentage and mental health annual visits are connected to sociodemographic factors in the neighbourhoods of Toronto?

Name: Anhelina Babii

**Tutorial: TUT601** 

## Introduction

- organise the obtained information, vizualize it properly and analyze using the statistical instruments;
- · databases used:
  - census\_2016\_Income\_neighb\_LHIN.xlsx,
  - socdem\_2016\_LangAtHome\_Neighb\_LHIN.xlsx,
  - ChildrenAndYouth\_neighb\_2015\_LHIN.xls;
- all the information is represented as maps as the data grouped by Toronto neighbourhoods.

## **Methods**

- choosing the data needed for the research by creating new data frames that have only the necessary information;
- linking the chosen data with map data of Toronto neighbourhoods;
- representing the information in map plots for the best visualization;
- calculating p-value to statistically support the obtained plots.

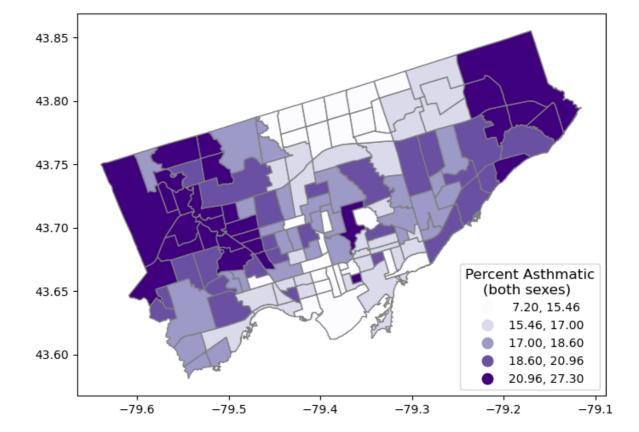
# Results

```
In [8]:

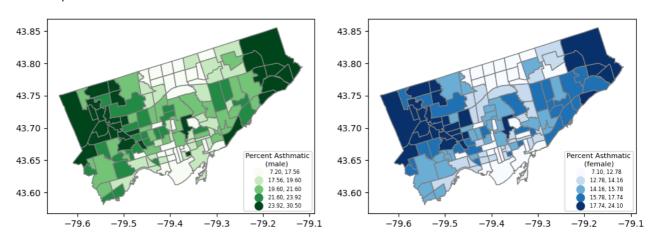
    import numpy as np

            import pandas as pd
            import geopandas as gpd
            import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
            import mapclassify
            import esda
            import splot
            import libpysal as lps
            import contextily as cx
            import xlrd
            from scipy import stats
            # MAP
            nbrhd = gpd.GeoDataFrame.from_file("Neighbourhoods - historical 140.geojson")
            important_spat_cols = nbrhd.columns[[6, 5, 11]]
            colnames_spat = {important_spat_cols[0]: 'name',
                       important_spat_cols[1] : 'nbrhd_spat_id',
                       important_spat_cols[2] : 'geometry'}
            nbrhd_simple = nbrhd.copy()
            nbrhd_simple = nbrhd_simple[important_spat_cols]
            nbrhd_simple.rename(columns = colnames_spat, inplace=True)
            nbrhd simple["Neighbid"] = nbrhd simple["nbrhd spat id"].astype(int)
            # ASTHMA
            fname = 'ChildrenAndYouth neighb 2015 LHIN.xls'
            sname = 'CAY_Asthma_2015'
            asthma_neighb = pd.read_excel(fname, sheet_name = sname, header = 13)
            important cols = asthma neighb.columns[[0, 8, 9, 10]]
            colnames = {important_cols[0]: 'Neighbid',
                        important_cols[1] : 'male_pct',
                        important_cols[2] : 'female_pct',
                        important_cols[3] : 'both_pct'}
            asthma rates = asthma neighb.copy()
            asthma_rates = asthma_rates[important_cols]
            asthma rates.rename(columns = colnames, inplace=True)
            nbrhd simple2 = nbrhd simple.merge(asthma rates, on="Neighbid")
            #both sexes
            fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize = (8,8))
            nbrhd_simple2.plot(column='both_pct', scheme='quantiles',
                              k=5, cmap='Purples', edgecolor='grey',
                              ax = axes, legend=True,
                              legend_kwds={'loc': 4, 'bbox_to_anchor': (1, 0) ,'title': 'Percent Asthmatic\n
                                            'title_fontsize': 12,'fontsize': 10})
```

Out[8]: <AxesSubplot: >

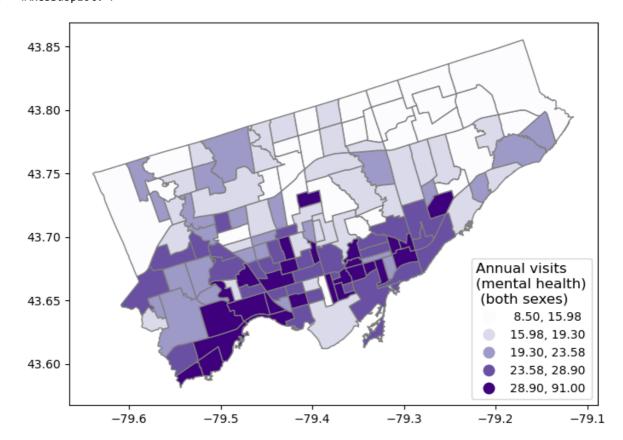


#### Out[2]: <AxesSubplot: >

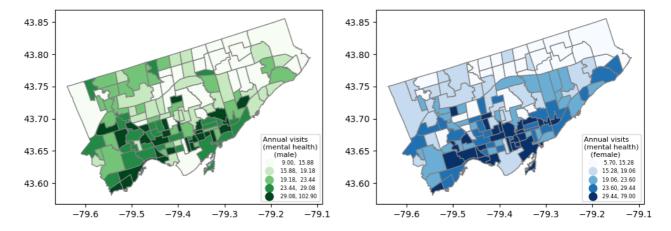


```
In [3]:
         # MENTAL HEALTH + ADDICTION
             mental_neighb = pd.read_excel(fname, sheet_name = 'CAY_MentalHealth_Addiction_EDv', header = 12)
             important_cols1 = mental_neighb.columns[[0, 8, 10, 11]]
             colnames1 = {important_cols1[0]: 'Neighbid',
                         important_cols1[1] : 'male_pct',
important_cols1[2] : 'female_pct',
                          important_cols1[3] : 'both_pct'}
             mental_rates = mental_neighb.copy()
             mental_rates = mental_rates[important_cols1]
            mental_rates.rename(columns = colnames1, inplace=True)
             nbrhd_simple3 = nbrhd_simple.merge(mental_rates, on="Neighbid")
             # both sexes
             fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize = (8,8))
             nbrhd_simple3.plot(column='both_pct', scheme='quantiles',
                                k=5, cmap='Purples', edgecolor='grey',
                                ax = axes, legend=True,
legend_kwds={'loc': 4, 'bbox_to_anchor': (1, 0) ,'title': 'Annual visits\n(mental
                                               'title_fontsize': 12,'fontsize': 10})
```

## Out[3]: <AxesSubplot: >

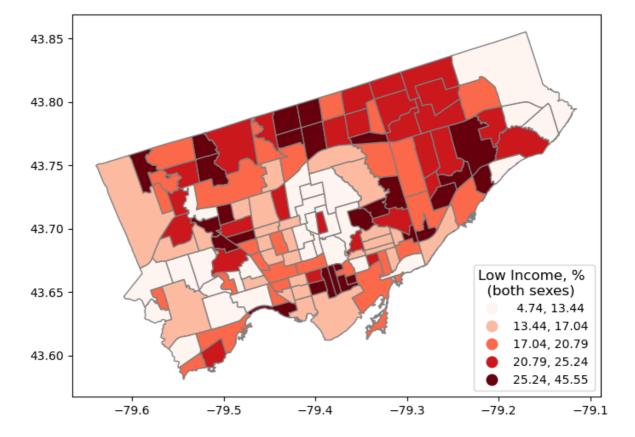


### Out[4]: <AxesSubplot: >



```
fnamee = 'census_2016_Income_neighb_LHIN.xlsx'
            lowinc_neighb = pd.read_excel(fnamee, sheet_name = 'Income - Persons', header = 13)
            important_cols2 = lowinc_neighb.columns[[0, 20]]
            colnames2 = {important_cols2[0]: 'Neighbid',
                        important_cols2[1] : 'both_pct'}
            lowinc_rates = lowinc_neighb.copy()
            lowinc_rates = lowinc_rates[important_cols2]
            lowinc_rates.rename(columns = colnames2, inplace=True)
            nbrhd_simple4 = nbrhd_simple.merge(lowinc_rates, on="Neighbid")
            # both sexes
            fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize = (8,8))
            nbrhd_simple4.plot(column='both_pct', scheme='quantiles',
                              k=5, cmap='Reds', edgecolor='grey',
                              ax = axes, legend=True,
legend_kwds={'loc': 4, 'bbox_to_anchor': (1, 0) ,'title': 'Low Income, % \n (bot
                                           'title_fontsize': 12,'fontsize': 10})
```

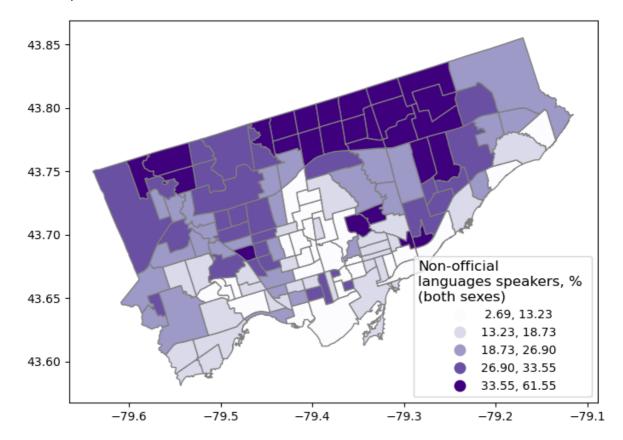
#### Out[5]: <AxesSubplot: >



```
In [6]: 

# NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
             fnamee1 = 'socdem_2016_LangAtHome_Neighb_LHIN.xlsx'
             lang_neighb = pd.read_excel(fnamee1, sheet_name = 'Neighb_Toronto_LangAtHome_RANK', header = 15)
             important_cols3 = lang_neighb.columns[[0, 2, 10]]
             colnames3 = {important_cols3[0]: 'Neighbid',
                          important_cols3[1] : 'AllPop',
                          important_cols3[2] : 'NonOffLangPop'}
             lang_rates = lang_neighb.copy()
             lang_rates = lang_rates[important_cols3]
             lang_rates.rename(columns = colnames3, inplace=True)
             lang_rates['Percent'] = round((lang_rates['NonOffLangPop']/lang_rates['AllPop'])*100, 2)
             nbrhd_simple5 = nbrhd_simple.merge(lang_rates, on="Neighbid")
             # both sexes
             fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize = (8,8))
             nbrhd_simple5.plot(column='Percent', scheme='quantiles',
                                k=5, cmap='Purples', edgecolor='grey',
                                ax = axes, legend=True,
legend_kwds={'loc': 4, 'bbox_to_anchor': (1, 0) ,'title': 'Non-official\nlanguage
    'title_fontsize': 12,'fontsize': 10})
```

#### Out[6]: <AxesSubplot: >



```
Asthma x Low Income correlation: 0.03444591697917437

Asthma x % of non-official language speakers correlation: 1.4146433970960525e-08

Mental health and addiction x Low Income correlation: 0.0005964228311205681

Mental health and addiction x % of non-official language speakers correlation: 0.4195521049648651

7
```

### Conclusion

- The main idea of this project was to find any correlation between certain health conditions (asthma and mental health + addiction) or find out that there is none.
- It was predictable just by looking at the map plots that the correlation will not be very strong, but it indeed turned out to be very low. Only in one case a decent correlation is noticed and it can be seen very well on the plots as well (mental health and non-official languages correlation).
- There was no missing values, which is always good for any project, but the main challenge was the fact that the age groups were not all the same. Which is why, in my opinion, the results might be not very representative.