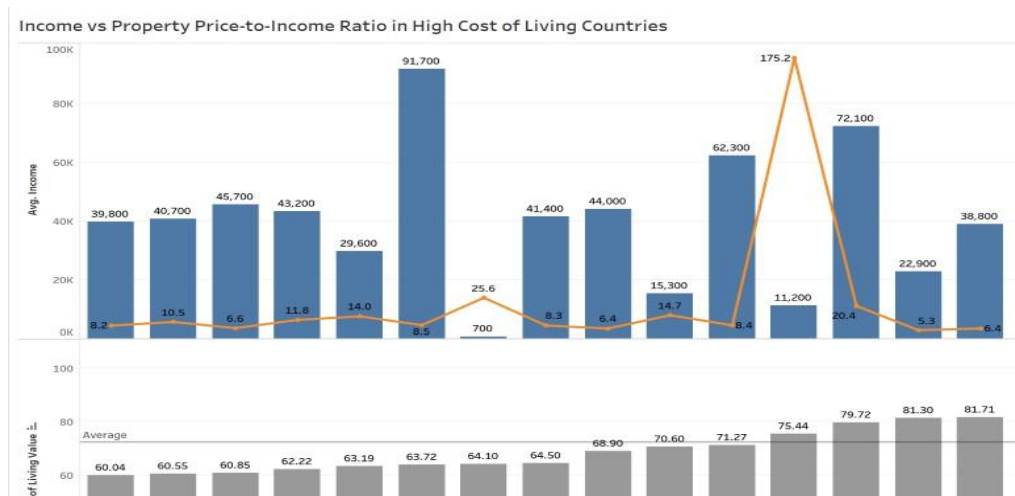


# Investigating Quality of Life in High Cost of Living Countries

## Income vs Property Price-to-Income Ratio



- This chart explores the relationship between **average income** and **property price-to-income ratio** in high-cost-of-living countries.
- While some countries have **high income levels**, they also experience **high property price-to-income ratios** making homeownership less affordable.
- **Switzerland, Iceland, and Solomon Islands** are among the most expensive countries, yet property affordability varies significantly across them.
- Countries with lower incomes often have **disproportionately high property prices**, making it difficult for residents to own homes.

**The goal of this analysis is to understand whether higher income translates to better housing affordability.**

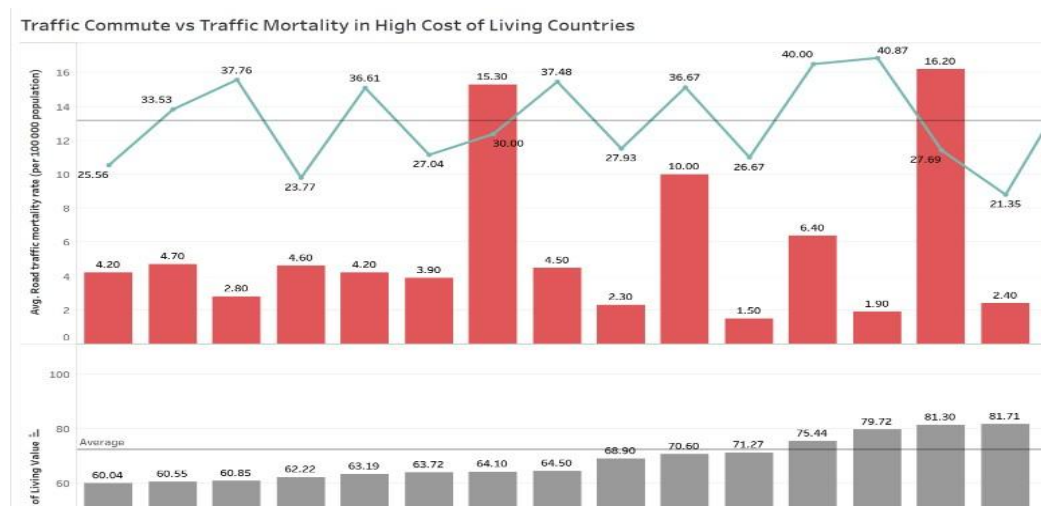
While countries like Switzerland have high average incomes, their property price-to-income ratio still remains high, indicating that homeownership is challenging.

Some countries, despite lower incomes, have extremely high property price-to-income ratios, making housing unaffordable regardless of income levels.

This suggests that income alone is not a sufficient measure of affordability—housing market dynamics, demand, and economic policies play a crucial role.

The findings emphasize the need for better housing policies in high-cost-of-living countries to improve overall quality of life and economic stability.

## Traffic Commute vs Traffic Mortality



- This chart examines the relationship between **average traffic commute time and road traffic mortality** in high-cost-of-living countries.
- Longer commute times do not always correlate with higher traffic mortality rates.
- Some countries with **shorter commute times** still experience high road mortality, suggesting other contributing factors like road conditions, safety regulations, or vehicle infrastructure.
- Countries with well-developed **public transport and road safety** policies tend to have lower traffic-related deaths despite longer commute times.

**The goal of this analysis is to assess whether long commute times impact road safety and mortality rates.**

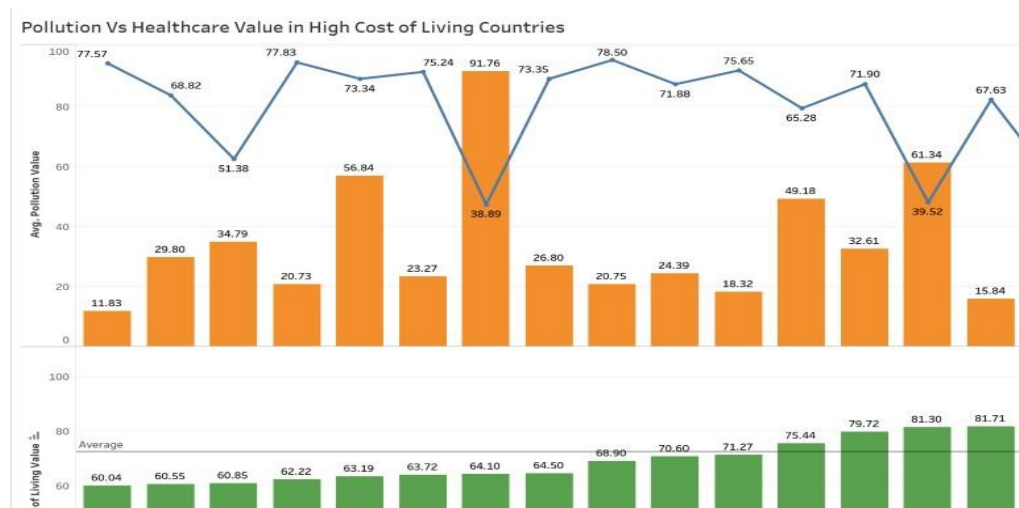
While some countries have relatively low commute times, they still experience significant traffic-related deaths, indicating that other factors influence road safety.

Countries with efficient transport systems and strict road safety measures tend to mitigate the risks of long commutes.

This highlights the need for better urban planning, improved public transportation, and stronger road safety policies to enhance both mobility and safety in high-cost countries.

In conclusion, while commute times impact daily life and productivity, road mortality depends on multiple factors beyond just traffic congestion.

## Pollution vs Healthcare Value in High Cost of Living Countries



- This chart compares **pollution levels** and **healthcare value** in high-cost-of-living countries.
- Higher cost of living does not always correlate with **lower pollution levels** as some countries experience significant pollution despite high living costs.
- **Healthcare value remains relatively high** in most expensive countries, indicating strong healthcare systems despite pollution concerns.
- Some countries, such as **Switzerland and Iceland**, balance good healthcare with lower pollution, while others face higher pollution despite a strong healthcare system.

**This analysis explores whether living in an expensive country guarantees cleaner air and better healthcare.**

While healthcare value remains high across most high-cost countries, pollution levels vary significantly.

Some countries invest in strong healthcare systems to counteract the effects of pollution, while others maintain low pollution and high healthcare standards.

The findings suggest that cost of living alone does not determine environmental quality—factors such as urban policies, industry regulations, and sustainability efforts play a significant role.

In conclusion, while high-cost countries generally ensure good healthcare, reducing pollution should be a priority to improve overall quality of life.

## Quality of Life in High Cost of Living Countries

### Major Findings:

- Healthcare is generally strong in high-cost countries, even when pollution levels vary.
- Traffic conditions and road safety do not always align with high living costs — some expensive countries still face significant commute challenges
- Income vs Property Affordability: Earning more does not always mean better affordability, as property price-to-income ratios remain high.



## Conclusion

- Researching new climate policies and enhancing green initiatives to reduce pollution(putting caps on industries)
- Looking at the causes of high inflation (analyzing govt spending & unemployment rate)
- Reducing injury-related deaths isn't just about survival—it's about creating safer, healthier communities and improving overall Quality of Life
- Investing in safety, mental health, and infrastructure leads to a better Quality of Life for all.
- High cost of living does not always equate to better quality of life
- Some factors, like strong healthcare systems and high income levels, contribute positively.
- Other challenges, like housing affordability and traffic safety, can reduce overall well-being.

