The London Olympics and Public Health

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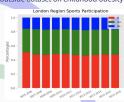
Background

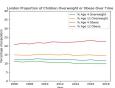
The UK Government and London originally included in its bid for the 2012 Summer Olympics the desire for the games to better the health of its residents, yet many studies have shown the health impacts of the Olympics to be negligible overall.

In our investigation, we focus on the effects of the Olympics on public health in specific regions and at specific income levels, using childhood obesity and adult sports participation as proxies for public health.

Data Exploration Datasets

We analyzed the London Sports Participation dataset, the London Taxpayer Income dataset, and an outside dataset on childhood obesity in London.





Figures 1 & 3 - Sports participation rate of all of London over time.
Proportion of children categorized as overweight or obese in London.

Sports Participation Analysis

Developing a weighted index called Sports Participation Index (SPI) to capture sports activity, we concluded London in aggregate had negligible changes in SPI before and after the Olympics.



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Figure 2 - Sports Participation Index for London over time

Overweight & Obesity Analysis

We looked at the proportion of overweight and obese children in London. Some mild trends can possibly be inferred, but a holistic trend is ambiguous. We developed a weighted index called the Unhealthy weight Index (UWI) that combines the overweight and obese data for further analysis.

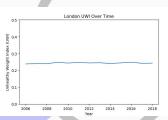


Figure 4 - Calculated value of the Unhealthy Weight Index (UWI) over time

Key Takeaways

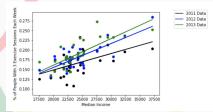
- Public health benefits occur predominantly for wealthier residents of the host city, along with those situated nearest to major stadiums.
- There exist significant changes in sports participation rates and obesity levels in certain boroughs due to the Olympics.
- These changes exacerbated differences in health outcomes between richer and poorer areas of London
- A moderate time lagged dependence between obesity and sports suggests at least mild causation in certain boroughs.

Understanding Relationship to Income

2011-2012 Median Individual Income, (£) Income (£) Kensington and Chelsea 37200 Westminster 34200 Richmond upon Thames 31500 15000 Brent 20200 10000 Barking and Dagenham 19600 - 5000 Newham 17600 Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park TABLE 1 Median individual incomes for London boroughs

Wealth is not equally concentrated among London's 32 boroughs. After finding that obesity and sports participation overall didn't change in London, we wanted to look at specific boroughs and see whether regional income inequality played a role

"Accounting for the proximity factor of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, three out of five of the boroughs that experienced a statistically significant increase in SPI were in the top income quartile"



The relationship between income and participation in 3+ sports per week seemed to become stronger and more unequal as the Olympics came and went. Each point is data from a specific borough, where color indicates the year.

Understanding Relationship to Income

"Aside from Lewisham, all of the boroughs which experienced a statistically significant decline in the UWI were in the top quarter of boroughs by income ranking"

An Analysis Across Boroughs and Income