

# HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CITIES REPORT 2021



# Background

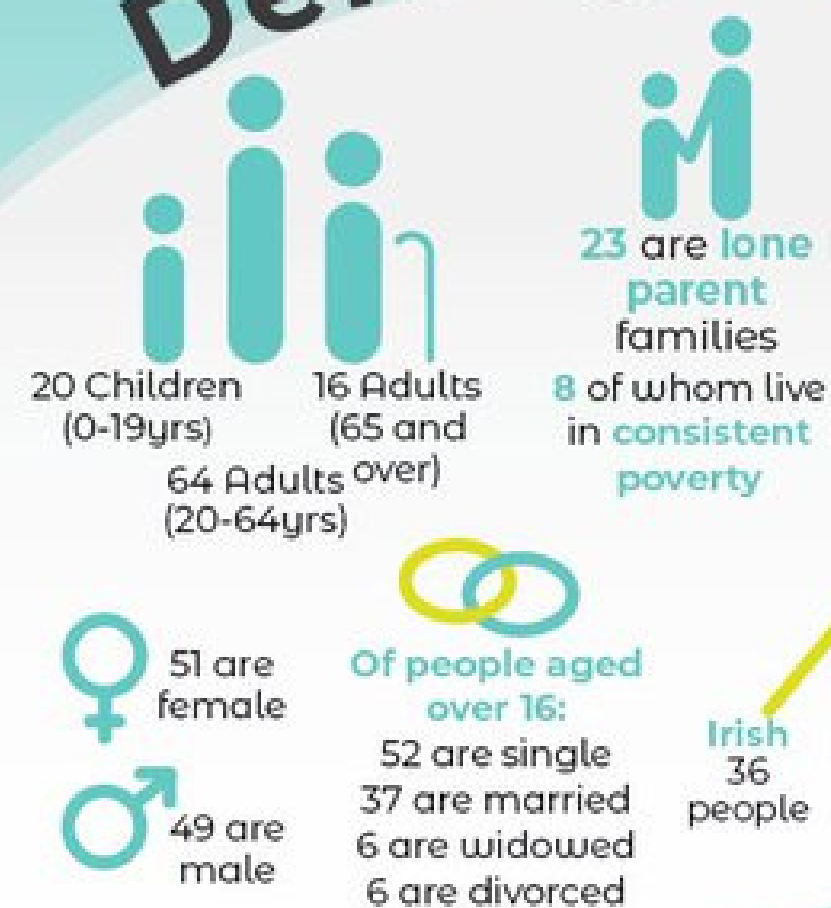


- Due to pandemic covid-19, most people think more about healthy lifestyle. Nowadays keep healthy become most important, most people bought vitamin to keep their stamina  
To prevent from sick or got a virus, we need have high immunity . We can get that from many vitamin, vegetables, fruits, etc.
- Due to many technology innovation, some of it have impact pollution. This pollution impact to people who life around the place.

# Problems

- we try to analyze about what factors determine the healthy of people in each city we research
- 
- Correlation between life expectancy and healthy people
- 
- Why the healthiest country we can see as benchmark become healthiest country in the world

# Demographics



## Who Speaks what Languages



51 own and live in their own home  
26 rent their home from the private sector  
17 rent their home from Cork City Council

# Caring



# Diversity



# Lifestyle

18 electoral divisions (EDs) are classified as 'Disadvantaged'  
5 EDs are classified as 'Very Disadvantaged'



23 adults are obese  
39 adults are overweight

37 eat at least 5 portions of Fruit & Veg daily

# Disease

7 people have suffered from Depression in the

2,637 Bus Eireann buses travel through Cork city daily

# Work & Learning



# Data sources

•Data sources: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/prasertk/healthy-lifestyle-cities-report-2021>

•Content of data source

1.City

2.Rank

3.Sunshine hours(City)

4. Cost of a bottle of water(City)

5. Obesity levels(Country)

6.Life expectancy(years) (Country)

7.Pollution(Index score) (City)

8. Annual avg. hours worked

9. Happiness levels(Country)

10. Outdoor activities(City)

11. Number of take out places(City)

12. Cost of a monthly gym membership(City)

# TABEL HEALTHY LIFESTYLLE REPORT 2021

```
healthy=pd.read_csv('healthy_lifestyle_city_2021.csv')
healthy.head()
```

	City	Rank	Sunshine hours(City)	Cost of a bottle of water(City)	Obesity levels(Country)	Life expectancy(years) (Country)	Pollution(Index score) (City)	Annual avg. hours worked	Happiness levels(Country)	Outdoor activities(City)	Number of take out places(City)	member
0	Amsterdam	1	1858	£1.92	20.40%	81.2	30.93	1434	7.44	422	1048	
1	Sydney	2	2636	£1.48	29.00%	82.1	26.86	1712	7.22	406	1103	
2	Vienna	3	1884	£1.94	20.10%	81.0	17.33	1501	7.29	132	1008	
3	Stockholm	4	1821	£1.72	20.60%	81.8	19.63	1452	7.35	129	598	
4	Copenhagen	5	1630	£2.19	19.70%	79.8	21.24	1380	7.64	154	523	

This table show many fvariable about the city like sunshhine hours, obesity level, poluution index, hapiness level, outdoor activity



```

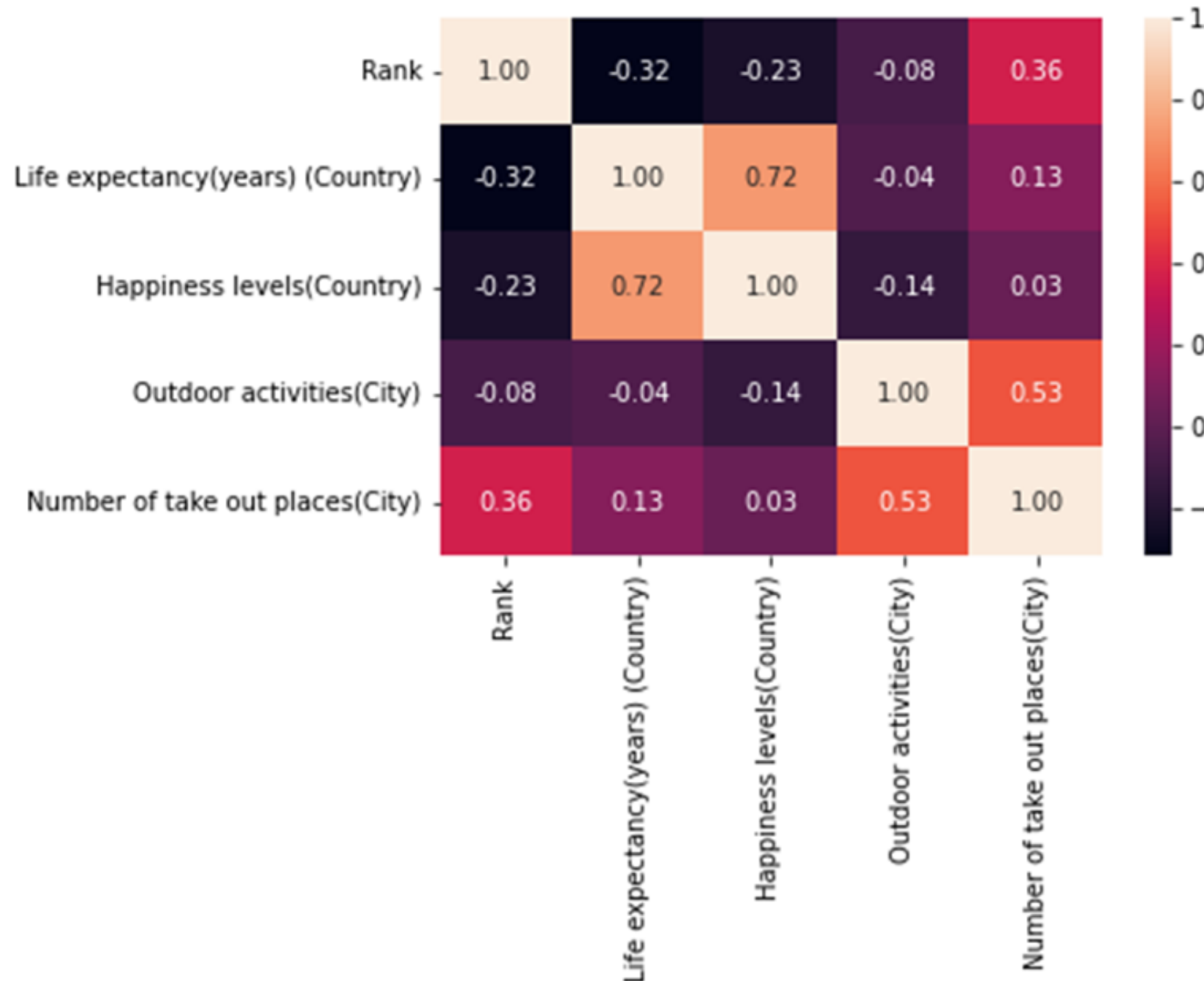
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 44 entries, 0 to 43
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#      Column                                     Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0     City                                           44 non-null    object
1     Rank                                           44 non-null    int64
2     Sunshine hours(City)                         44 non-null    object
3     Cost of a bottle of water(City)              44 non-null    object
4     Obesity levels(Country)                      44 non-null    object
5     Life expectancy(years) (Country)             44 non-null    float64
6     Pollution(Index score) (City)                44 non-null    object
7     Annual avg. hours worked                     44 non-null    object
8     Happiness levels(Country)                   44 non-null    float64
9     Outdoor activities(City)                    44 non-null    int64
10    Number of take out places(City)             44 non-null    int64
11    Cost of a monthly gym membership(City)      44 non-null    object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(3), object(7)
memory usage: 4.2+ KB

```

This table contain 12 column and 44 row

```
sns.heatmap(correlation, annot=True, fmt='.2f')
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f47b958cf50>
```



we measure correlation between each variable using heatmap.

- From this correlation map we can see the most highest correlation between life expectancy(years) and happiness level. This 2 features have positive correlation, that means higher happiness level, higher life expectancy(years).

- The lowest negative correlation is life expectancy and ranks city. That means No matter where you stayed that have negative correlation with life expectancy.



after we see the high correlation between happiness level and life expectancy

```
[ ] healthy.groupby(['City']).agg(  
    happy_level=('Happiness levels(Country)', 'median')  
) .reset_index().sort_values('happy_level', ascending=False)
```

	City	happy_level
15	Helsinki	7.80
10	Copenhagen	7.64
43	Zurich	7.56
14	Geneva	7.56
0	Amsterdam	7.44
34	Stockholm	7.35
41	Vienna	7.29
39	Toronto	7.23
40	Vancouver	7.23
35	Sydney	7.22
23	Melbourne	7.22

**The Three top happiest level is  
Helsinki.  
Copenhagen  
Zurich**

```
▶ healthy.groupby(['City']).agg(  
    life_expect=('Life expectancy(years) (Country)', 'median')  
).reset_index().sort_values('life_expect', ascending=False)
```



	City	life_expect
13	Fukuoka	83.2
38	Tokyo	83.2
25	Milan	82.7
43	Zurich	82.6
14	Geneva	82.6
22	Madrid	82.2
2	Barcelona	82.2
23	Melbourne	82.1
35	Sydney	82.1
37	Tel Aviv	81.9

The three top city have highest life expect is Fukuoka, Tokyo, Milan

# Conclusion

- When we grouping happiness level and life expectancy , these 2 tabel show different country.
- We note that happiness have effect on life expectancy and many factors influence the life expectancy.