2年です

住めば都という言葉がありますが

この夏・・・

＊oecd.statより2016年度better life indexのデータから（４０カ国）
　どの国が住みやすいのかを調べました。

～indicater（２４）～

- dowellings without basic facilities
- housing expenditure
- rooms per person
- houseold net abjusted disposable income
- household net financial wealth
- labour market insecurity
- employment rate
- long-term unemployment rate
- personal earnings

- self reported health
- life satisfaction

- homicide rate

- water quallity

- voter turmout

- life expectancy

- quality of support network
- educational attainment
- Student skills
- years in education
- air pollution
- employees working very long hours
- stakeholder engagement for developimg regulations
- time devoted to leisure and personal care
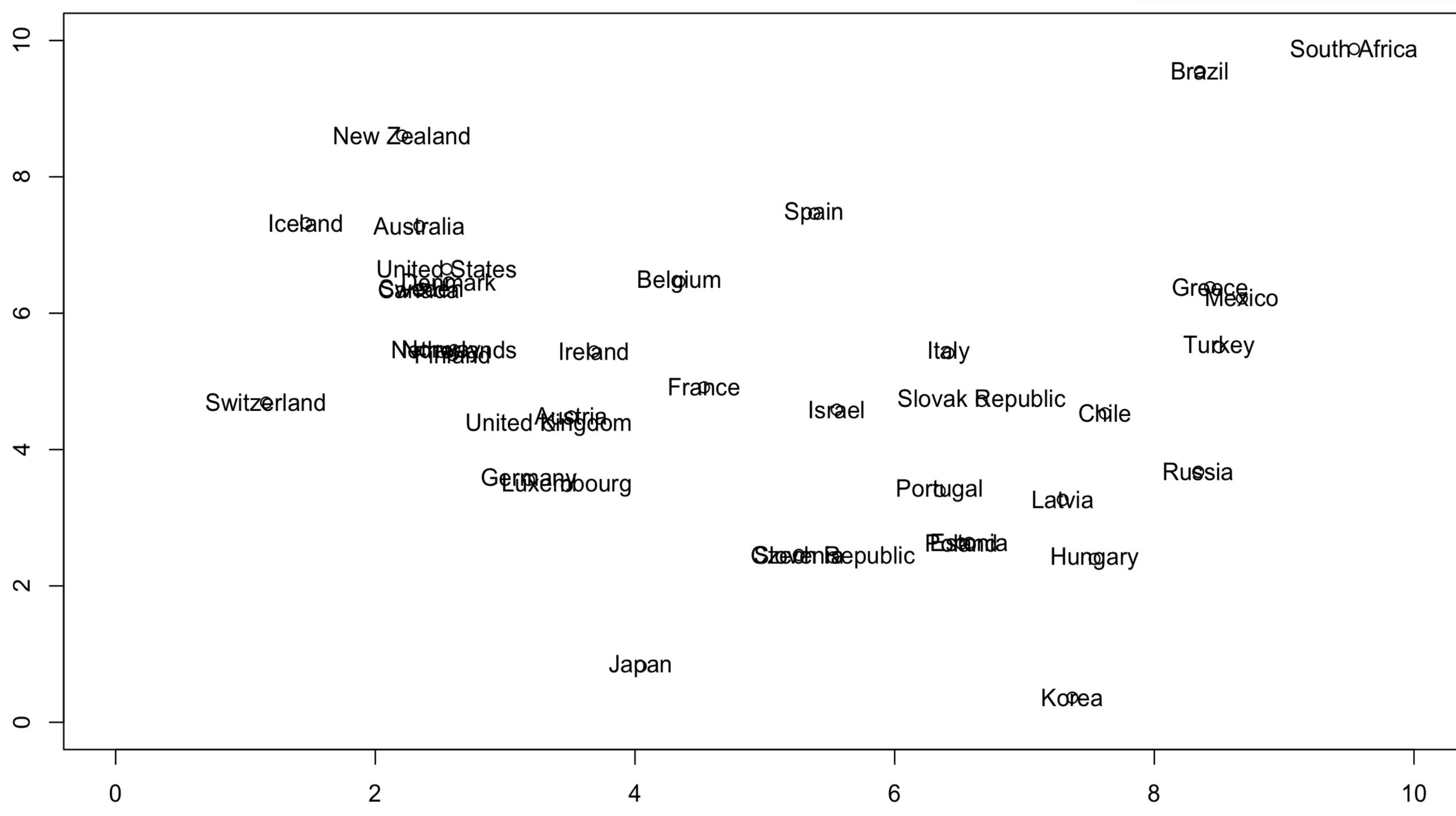- feeling safe walking alone atanight

スケーリングしてソートした結果（上位5位）
1 Switzerland
2 Denmark
3 Australia
4 United States
5 Canada

```
> tapply(names(datacluster$cluster),datacluster$cluster,unique)
$`1`
[1] "Greece"          "Slovak Republic" "Poland"          "Hungary"         "Estonia"         "Latvia"          "South Africa"

$`2`
[1] "Mexico" "Turkey" "Brazil" "Russia"

$`3`
[1] "Netherlands"    "Sweden"         "Canada"         "United Kingdom" "Belgium"        "Japan"

$`4`
[1] "Germany"   "France"    "Austria"   "Australia"

$`5`
[1] "Switzerland"   "United States"

$`6`
[1] "Norway"

$`7`
[1] "New Zealand" "Italy"       "Israel"

$`8`
[1] "Ireland" "Spain"   "Finland"

$`9`
[1] "Slovenia"       "Czech Republic" "Portugal"       "Korea"          "Chile"

$`10`
[1] "Iceland"    "Luxembourg" "Denmark"
```
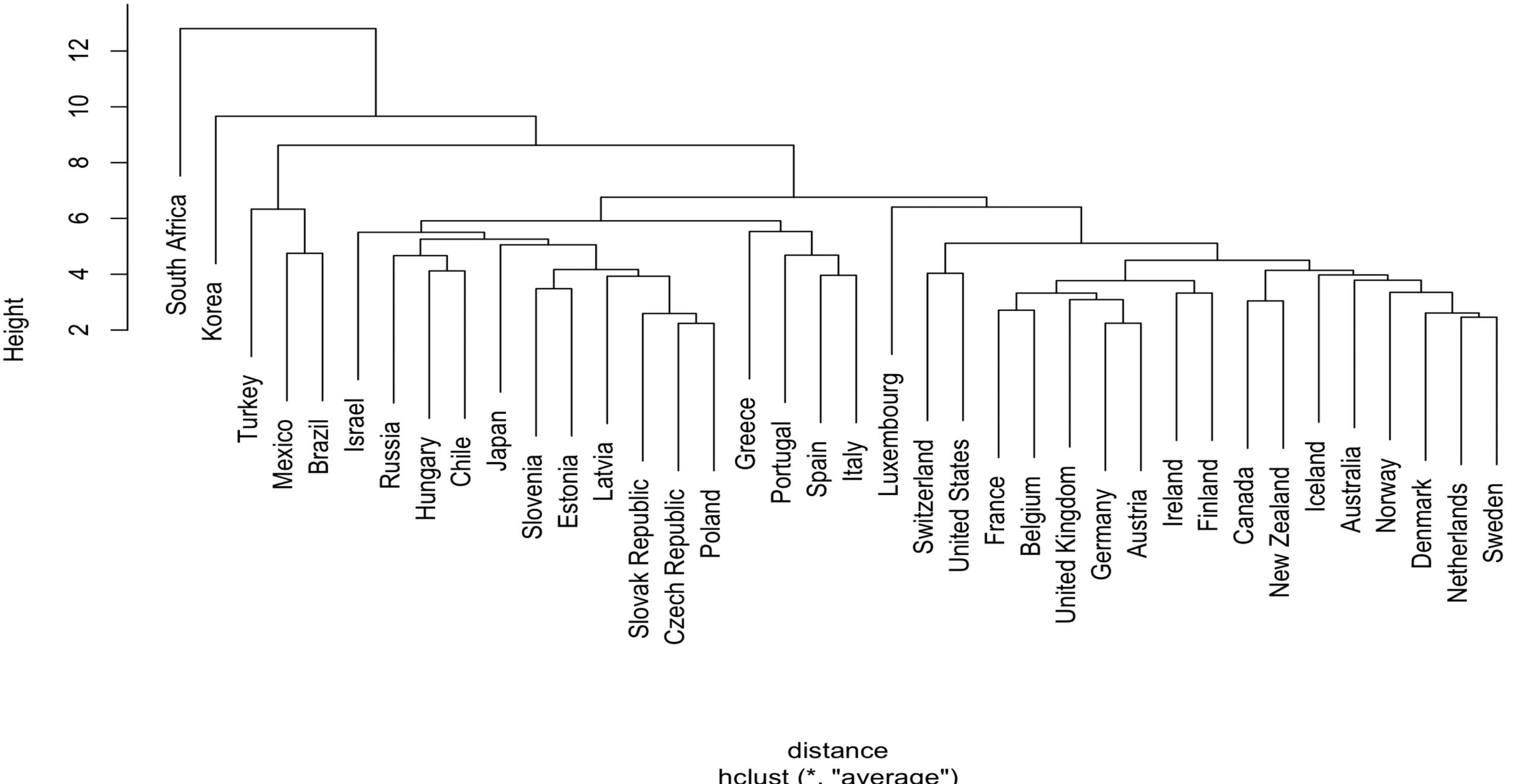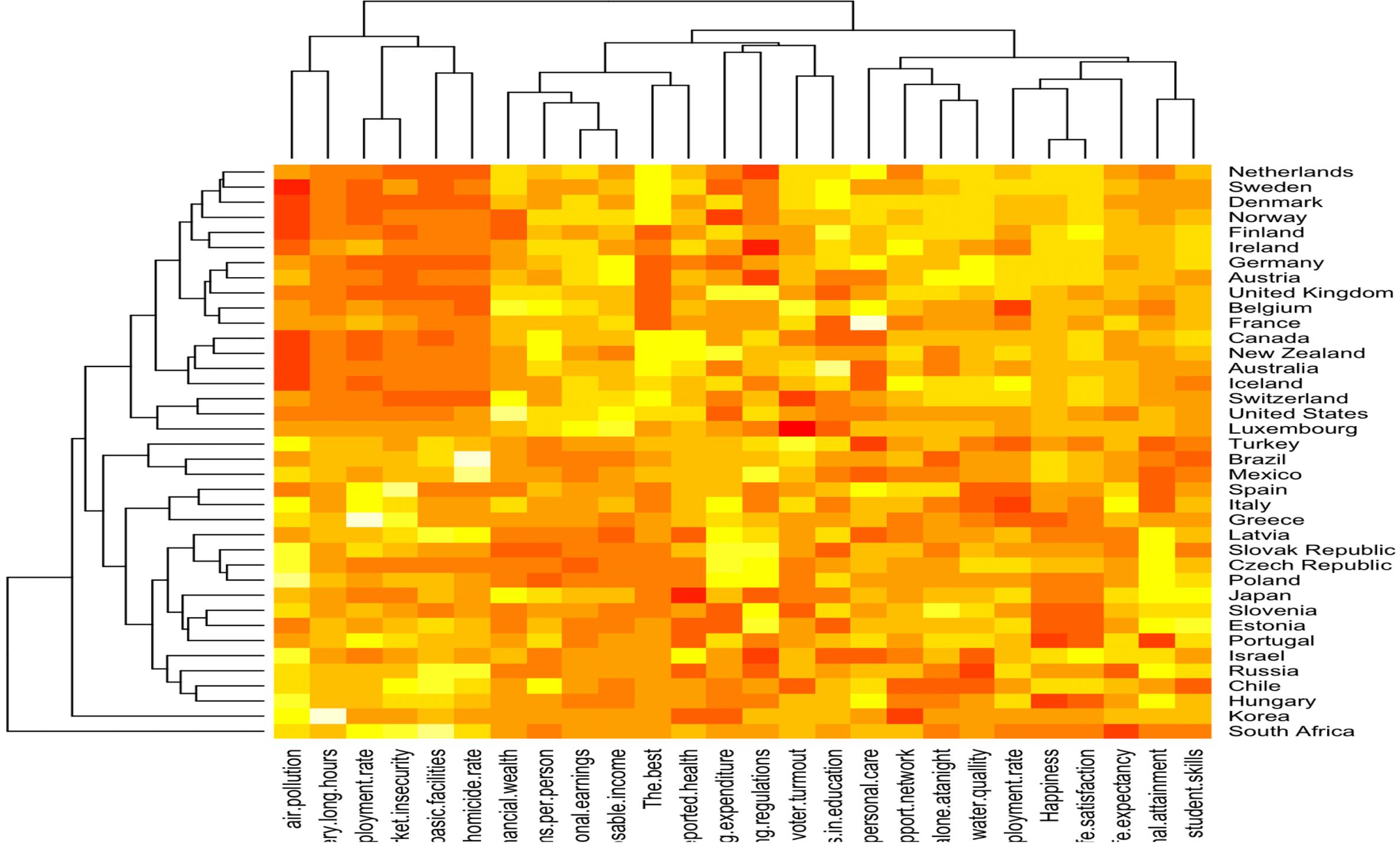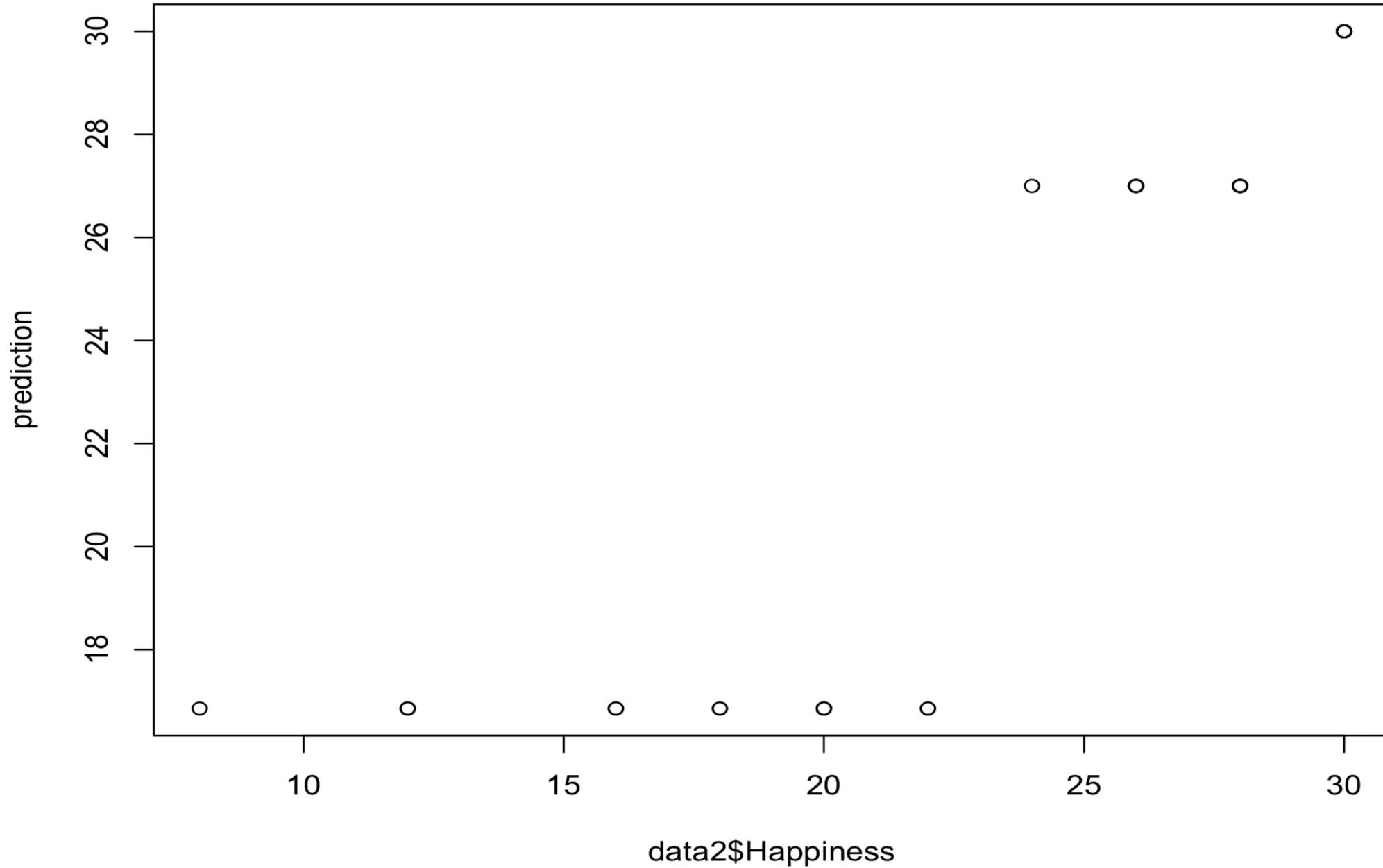
country cluster

distance
hclust (*, "average")

- 0.7217698(魅力度との相関)
- 0.4226528(GDPとの相関)
- 0.748023(日本人がよく行く旅行先との相関)

〜感想〜

・婚姻率や気候など他の条件を入れて調べるとまた変わってくるのかもしれいと思いました。

・都市に絞って分析するともっと面白い結果が出てくると思う

・かなり忘れていたのでRをもっと勉強して行きたいです