Investigation into the relationship between surrounding locale on property values of suburbs in Melbourne, Australia

by

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Introduction and Business Problem

As the property values continue to fall in Australia's capital cities, many Australians are seeing it as an opportunity to take advantage of the lower prices and purchase new property. Westpac bank recently reported a 11.8 % increase in respondents who think it's a good time to buy property, led by consumers in New South Wales and Victoria [1]. For those looking to buy property be it for first time home buyers, investors or business owners; location has one of the biggest impacts on purchase price, resale value or in determining if a business will do well, However, what makes good location or a bad one is a subjective topic depending on each individual's wants and needs.

This study is aimed towards informing home buyers and property investors of selected suburbs in the state of Victoria, Australia. Buyers will be able to use this information to aid them in making decision on purchasing properties in suburbs that are within their budget and explore popular venue categories in those areas while business owners are able to better decide which areas best suit their business model.

Objective

The objective of this paper is to investigate the relationship between the type of venues in the form of categories and the property values of houses and apartment units in Melbourne, Victoria.

Data Gathering

The data used for this analysis was obtained from two sources: the first are the suburb profiles collected from the 2016 census of population and housing performed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The data set is publicly available for download on the ABS website. This is a large dataset containing many features ranging from labour force status, family composition, occupation to qualifications for every suburb in the state of Victoria. For the purpose of this analysis only the dataset label '2016Census_G02_VIC_SSC' and '2016Census_G41_VIC_SSC' will be used. The first one contains the median values of certain feature for each suburb including age, mortgage monthly repay, personal income, household income, family weekly income, average household size and number of persons per bedroom. However, emphasis will be placed on weekly household income and age. It should be noted that the

data on incomes are from those who are 15 years or older and the survey form list income in ranges rather than requesting a specific amount. While the second dataset contains the total population for each suburb. An example of the data set is shown in figure 1 below (left). Population only counts those who are 1 year or older.

The second and third data sets that was used are the ones containing the median house and unit values for every suburb in Victoria. This data set comes from the Victorian State Government of Australia and is available from their website. It is important to note that because the last census was performed in 2016 and the next one is only scheduled for 2021, the 2016 version will be used for the analysis despite being outdated as this data is the most complete that is publicly available. The 2016 median house and unit prices will be used for consistency with the rest of the data. An example is shown in figure 1 (right).

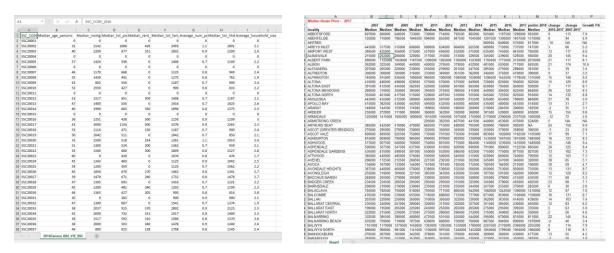


Figure 1: Preview of dataset from the 2016 census of population and housing (left) and median housing price (right).

Data Limitations

This study is limited by the data available as it relies on publicly available datasets. These datasets may not be up to date or may lack certain details. The dataset containing prices of houses and units do not include details such as number of rooms, size, age, building if it's a unit or type of house. Furthermore, a full-scale study of all suburbs in the state of Victoria is not possible due to time constraints and hardware limitations. Therefore, this study will analyse selected suburbs in and around Melbourne city and should be taken as a general overview rather than a definitive indicator.

Defining the Analysis Area

For this study the methodology involves sourcing the relevant data, cleaning the data, exploration and analysis. The selected region is Melbourne located in the state of Victoria, Australia. Melbourne is second largest and populous city behind Sydney. Owing to the large number of suburbs in the Victoria, only the ones located in Melbourne city and its surroundings will be used for this analysis. The suburbs in Victoria are grouped into regions that are under the authority of various local city councils as shown in the figure 2 below.

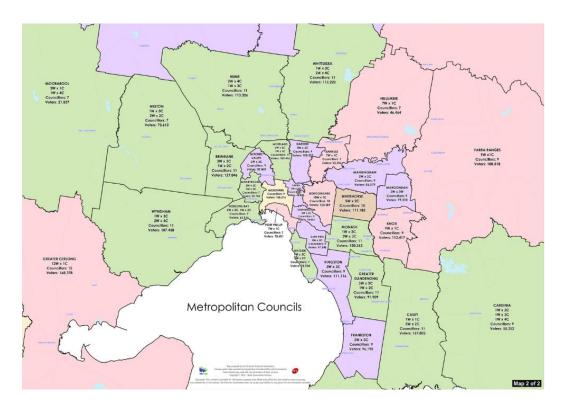


Figure 2: Map showing the city councils in Victoria [5].

The city councils chosen for this study are:

- City of Melbourne
- City of Port Phillip
- City of Yarra
- City of Boroondara
- City of Stonnington
- · City of Monash
- City of Whitehorse
- City of Moonee Valley
- City of Maribyrnong
- City of Hobsons Bay
- City of Brimbank
- City of Greater Dandenong
- City of Darebin
- City of Moreland

These councils are in and around the city of Melbourne with more being on the eastern side and southern eastern part of the city and some on the western parts. This is to not bloat the analysis area by taking large land areas such as City of Melton, Hume and Wyndham, etc whilst covering a good portion of the Melbourne area.

Leveraging on Foursquare Places API

As part of the requirement of this Capstone course as laid out by IBM, Foursquare's place API is used to obtain location data for each suburb, this will be in the form of venues categories located around the suburbs of interest. Foursquare includes a "explore" method that returns venues for a user specified location. The datasets mentioned previously containing median housing values, median unit values and suburb profile data will be combined with the location data from Foursquare. Unsupervised learning will be applied to the newly formed datasets in order to group similar suburbs together. This will enable selection of suburbs based on property value and types of venues.