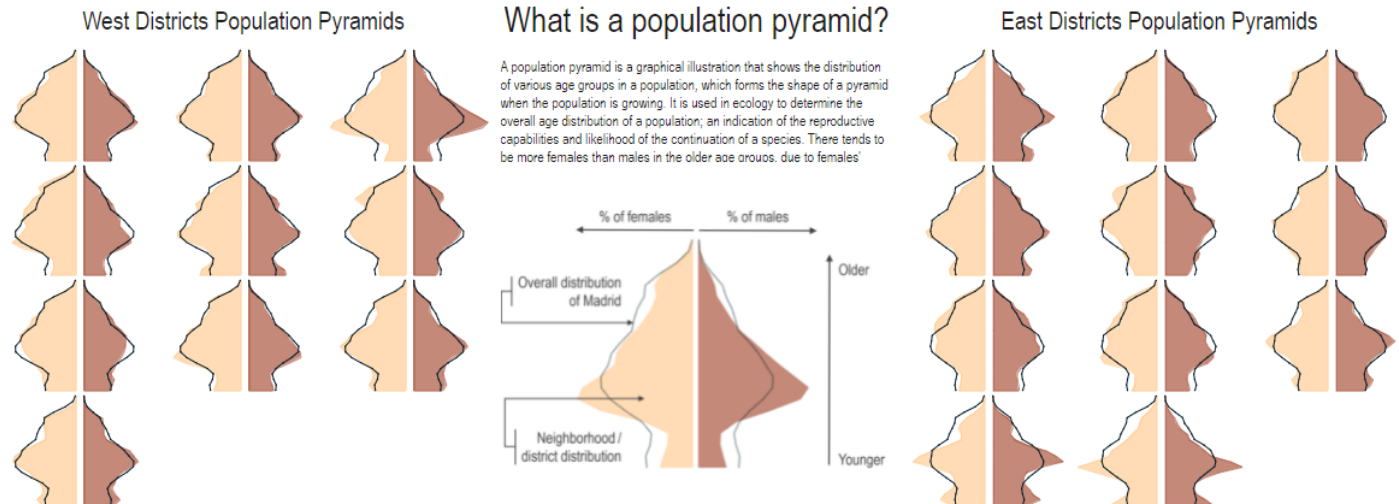
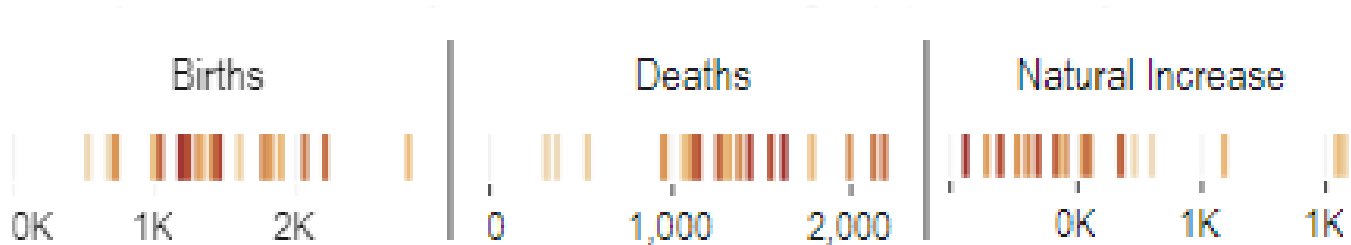


The following interpretation of Madrid in Detail will focus on three main areas: Population Pyramids, Housing prices and votes and House prices and passenger cars

## 1. Insight 1: Population Pyramids



I clicked on the **Districts/Neighbourhood settings and chose Districts**. Among 21 Population Pyramids representing 21 districts, some of them, including those of Centro, Vicalvaro and Villa de Vallecas, have outstandingly different shapes (Christmas tree-shape pyramid) from that of Madrid distribution, with Vicalvaro and Villa de Vallecas also having higher rate of children and teenagers. These shapes can be linked with high birth rates, death rates or high percentage of foreigners.



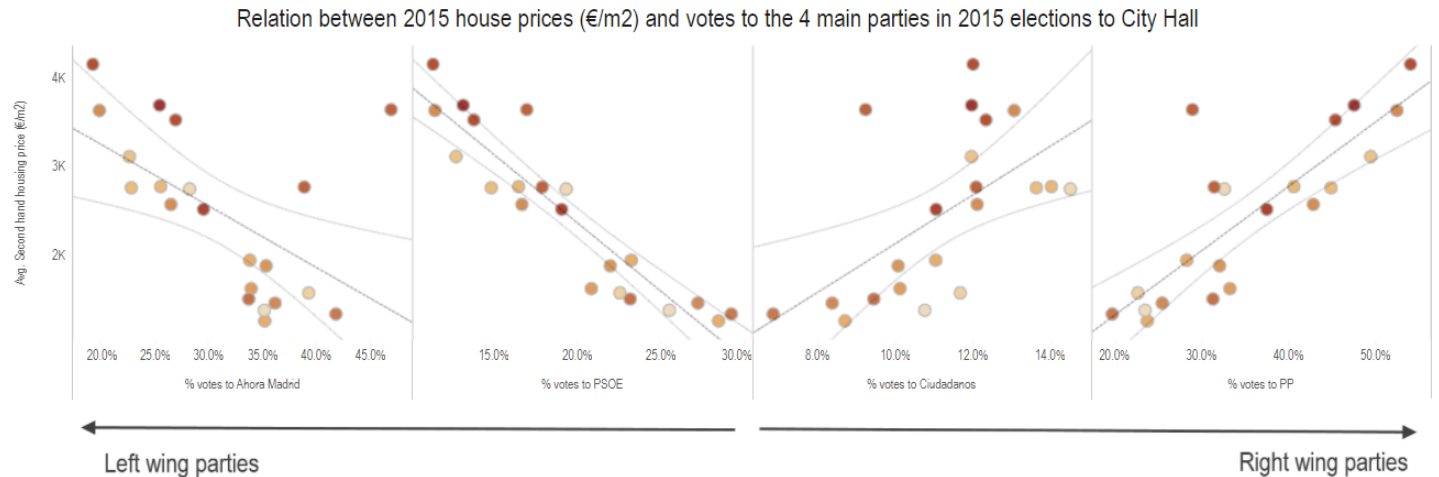
Villa de Vallecas and Fuencarral-El Pardo are the districts with higher natural population increase. The first one due to its lower number of deaths and the second due specially to its higher number of births. Whilst Chamberí, Latina and Salamanca have a negative population increase.



By district, Fuencarral-El Pardo and Retiro are the ones with lower percentage of foreigner population (around 6%), whilst others like Usera, and specially Centro, have a total foreigner population around the 20%.

To further examine, I clicked on the spectrum of Births, Deaths, Natural Increase and Foreigners to see whether these districts have noticeable rates. Centro has the highest rate of foreigners (21%), which can be accountable for the expansion of the working age group (25-50). By contrast, Vicalvaro has a slightly higher foreigners' rate than that of national distribution (12.8% compared to 12.1%) and high natural increase in population. Last but not least, Villa de Vallecas has the highest natural increase in population.

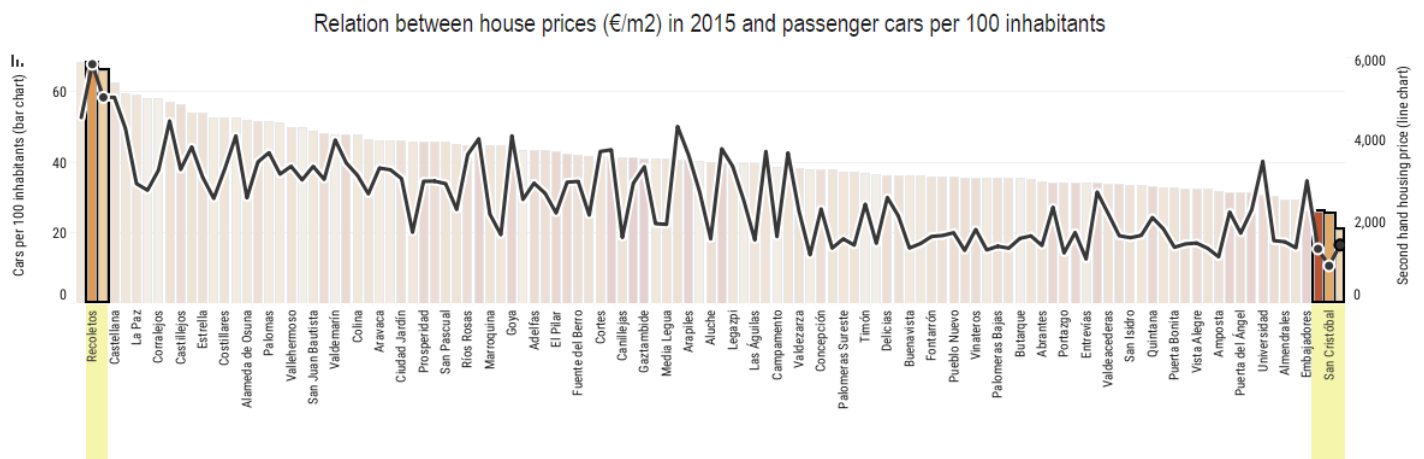
## 2. Insight 2: Housing prices and votes



I **moused over the small circles** to have an overview of voting ratios for each district. Among the two left-wing parties, Ahora Madrid is more popular than PSOE since even the top-voting districts for PSOE, including Puente de Vallecas, Villarverde, etc has a higher voting rate for Ahora Madrid. Similarly, PP is more popular than Ciudadanos among the right-wing voters. Besides, Ciudadanos is also by far the least voted party among the four, with voting rate ranging from 6.8% to only 14.5% among all districts.

Another noticeable trend is that **(1)** districts that have a significant proportion of votes for left-wing parties (at least 33% voting for Ahora Madrid or at least 20% for PSOE) tend to have secondary houses costing under € 2,000 per m<sup>2</sup>, with the exception of Centro and Arganzuela while **(2)** districts that have a significant proportion of votes for right-wing parties (at least 37% and 12% for PP and Ciudadanos respectively) all have average housing prices higher than € 2,500 per m<sup>2</sup>.

## 3. Insight 3: House prices and passenger cars



I then switched back to the **Neighbourhood settings** and looked at the Relation between house prices and passenger cars. There is **no clear positive correlation** between cars per 100 inhabitants and house prices in neighbourhoods in consideration, especially when **sorted descending by Cars per 100 inhabitants**. However, for some neighbourhoods, this

trend can still be clearly seen; for example, Recoletos and Jeronimos both have high house prices (over € 5,000 per m<sup>2</sup>) and high numbers of car owners (over 66 cars per 100 residents), while San Diego, San Cristobal and Casco Historico de Vallecas all have house prices under € 1,500 per m<sup>2</sup> and fewer than 27 cars per 100 inhabitants.

It is worth noting that Casco Historico de Vallecas, having low average house price, low population density and the lowest number of cars per 100 people is actually the most populated city in Madrid with over 78,000 inhabitants.