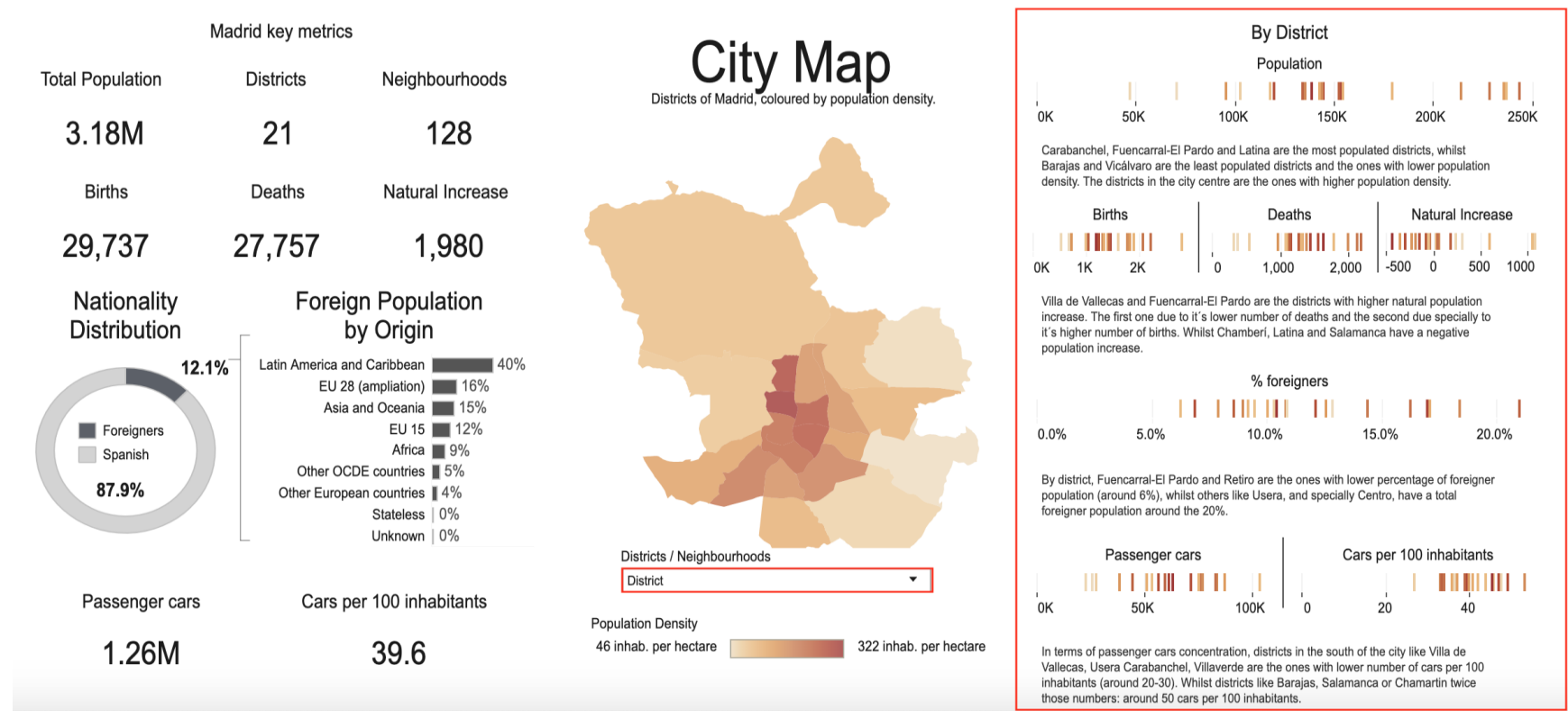
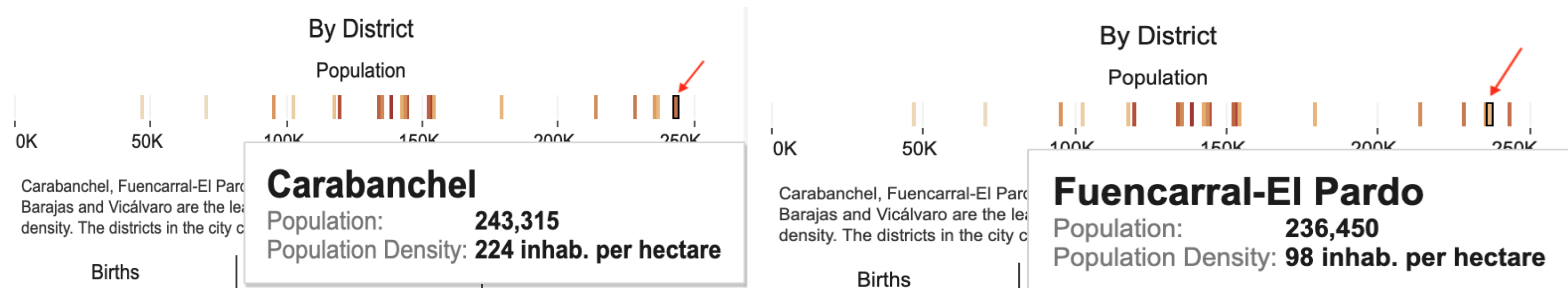
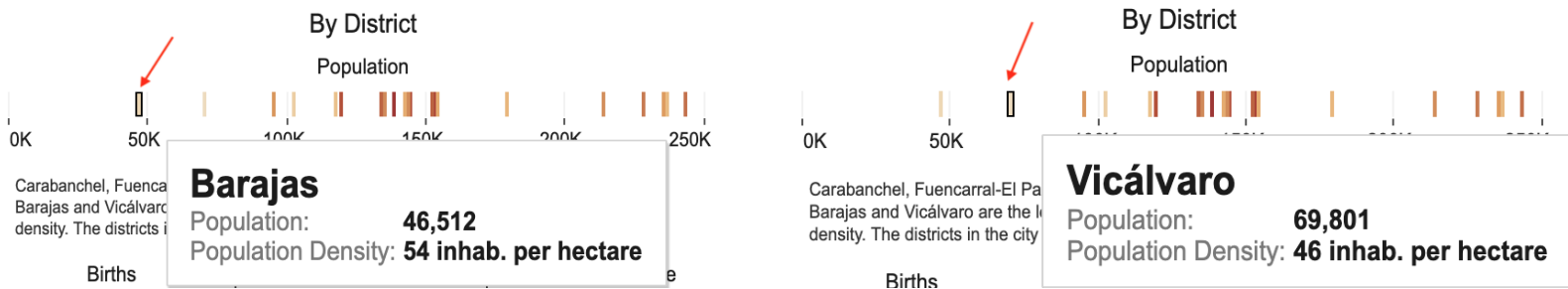


Insight 1: Population By District

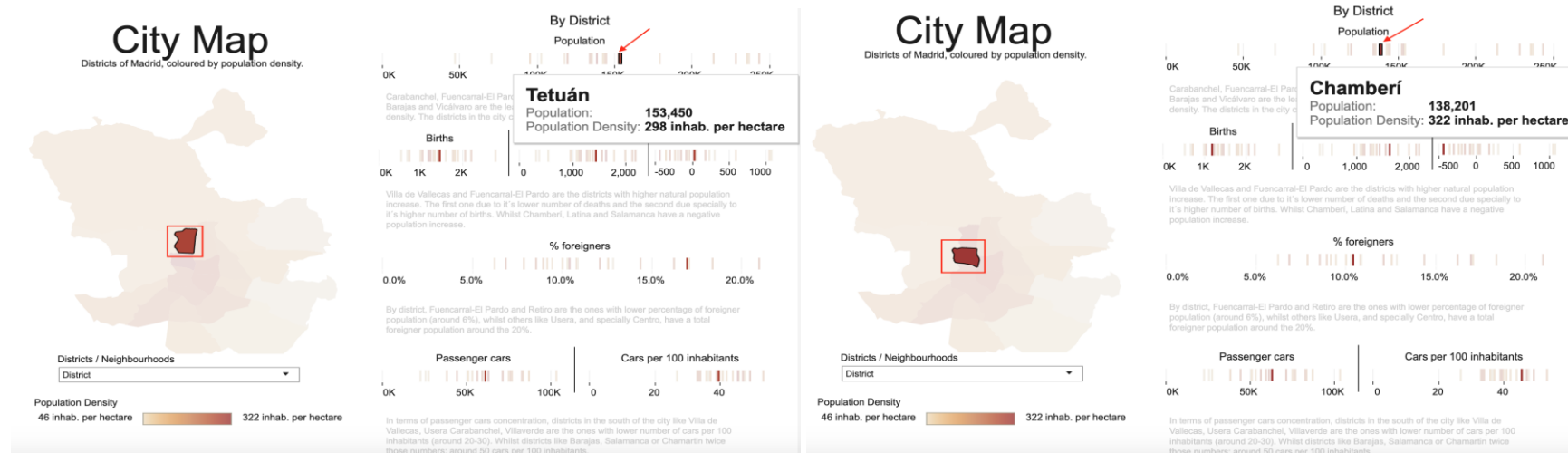




Next, I moused over the 50K tickmark, and the one after it to see details of the two least populated districts:

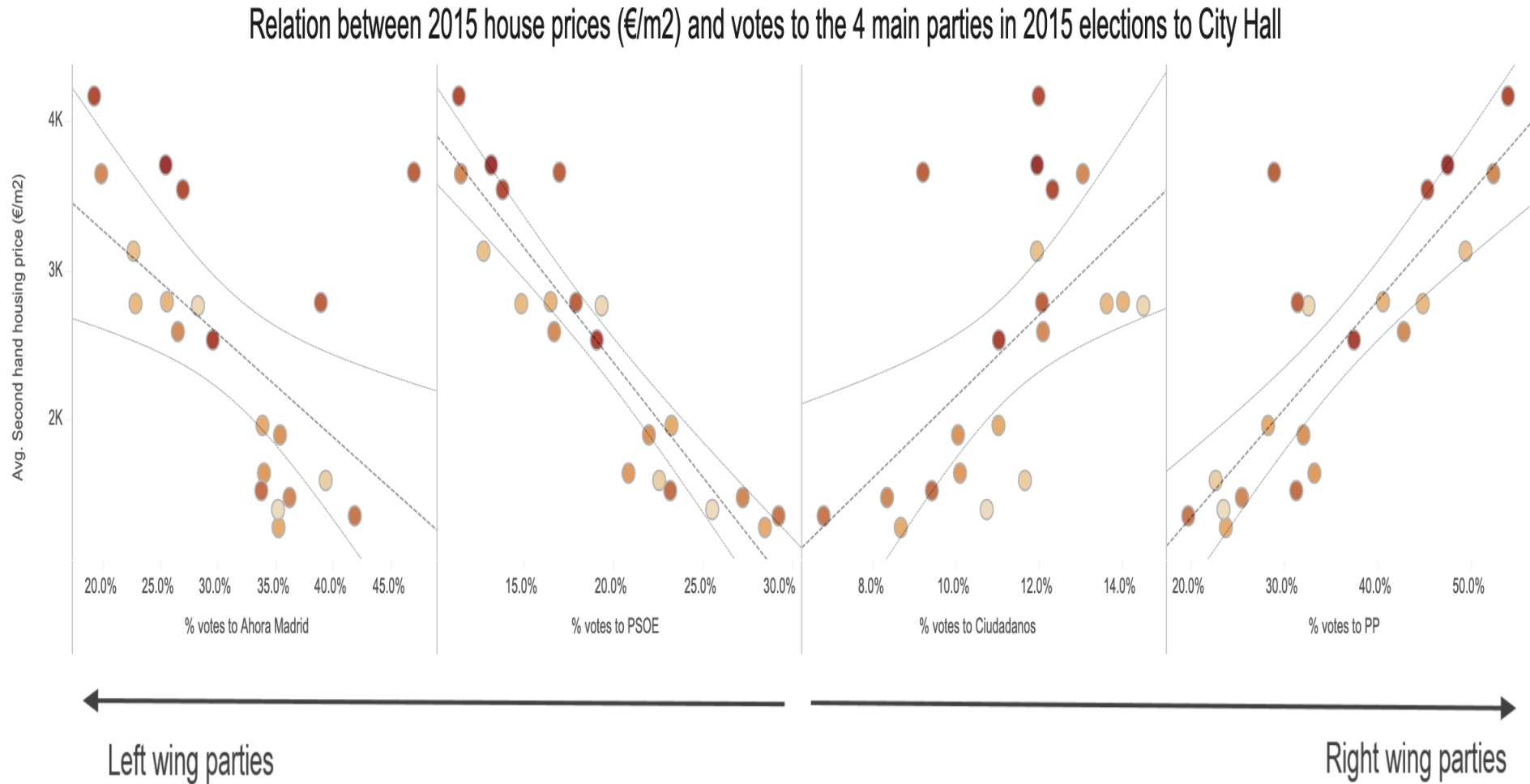


I then moused over the two darkest tickmarks near 150K. This showed the two districts with highest population density are in the city centre:



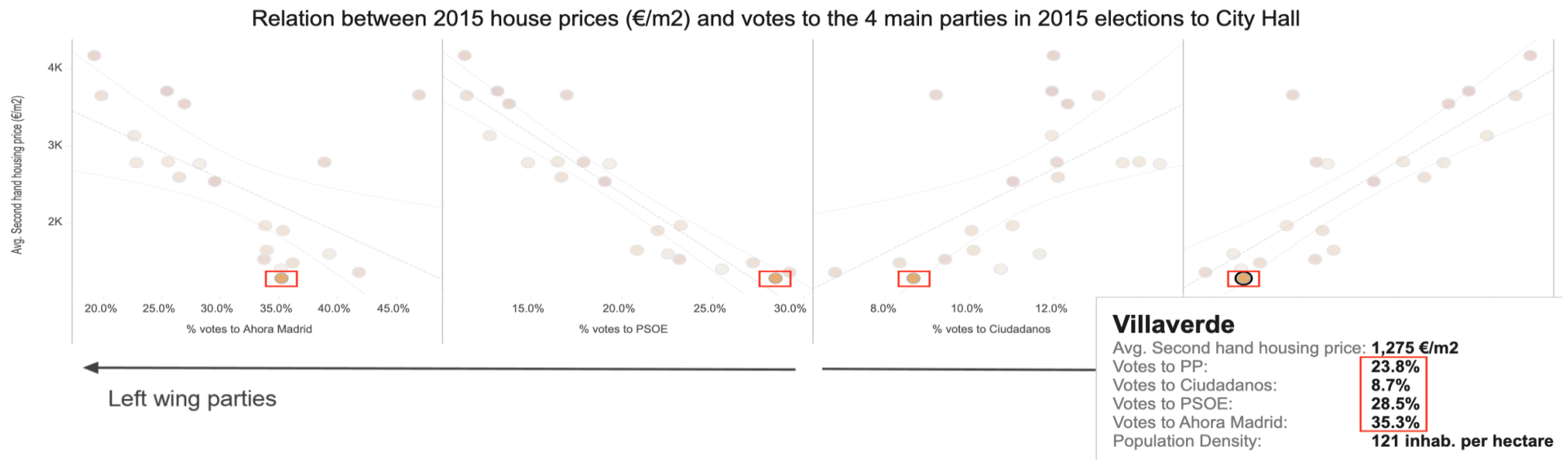
**Conclusion:** the details examined agree with Insight 1 observed.

## Insight 2: House prices (€/m2) and votes to 4 main parties in 2015 City Hall elections

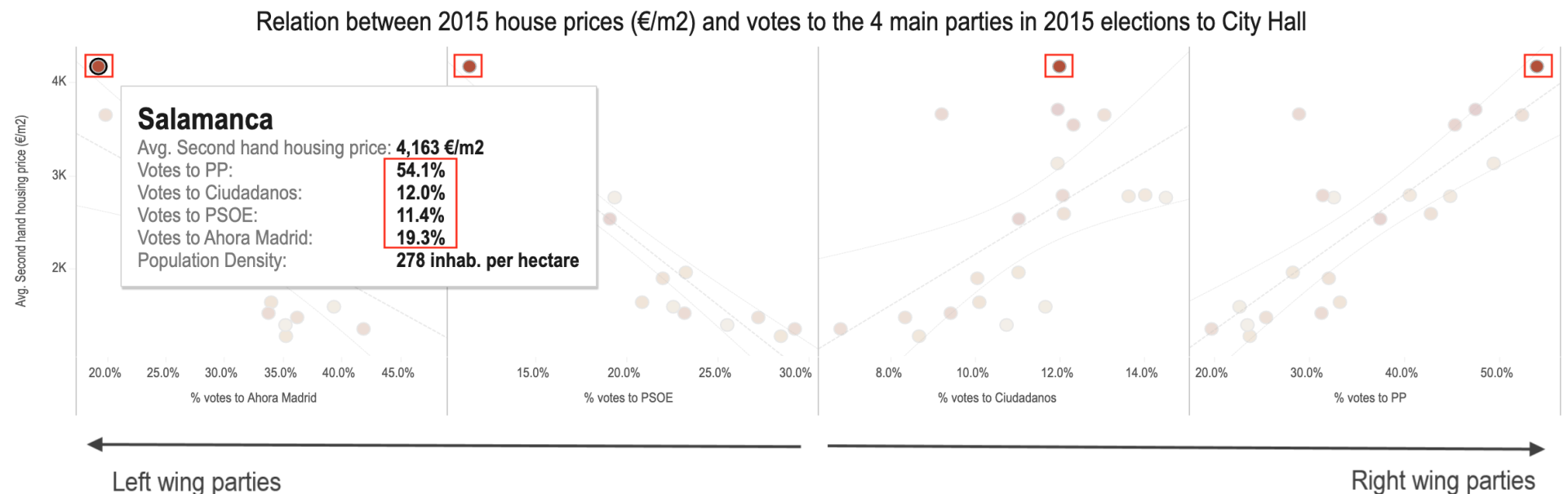


The four scatterplots show the two variables have a negative relationship on left wing parties, and a positive one on right wing parties.

To examine this insight, I clicked on the lowest house price point on the plots, the details support the observation:

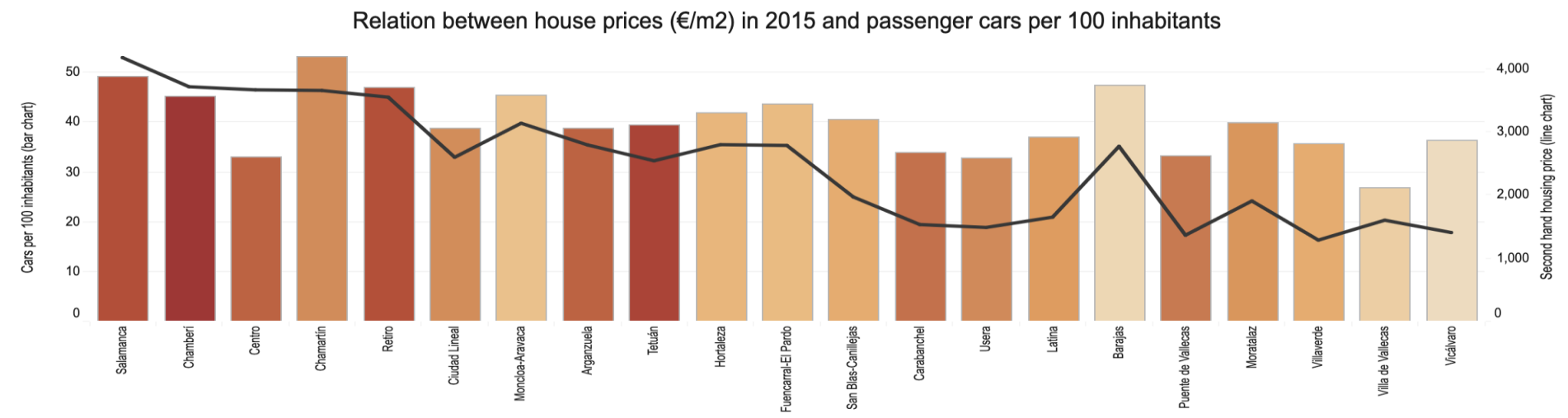


Likewise, the highest house price point on the plots show right wing parties received more votes in districts of higher house prices:



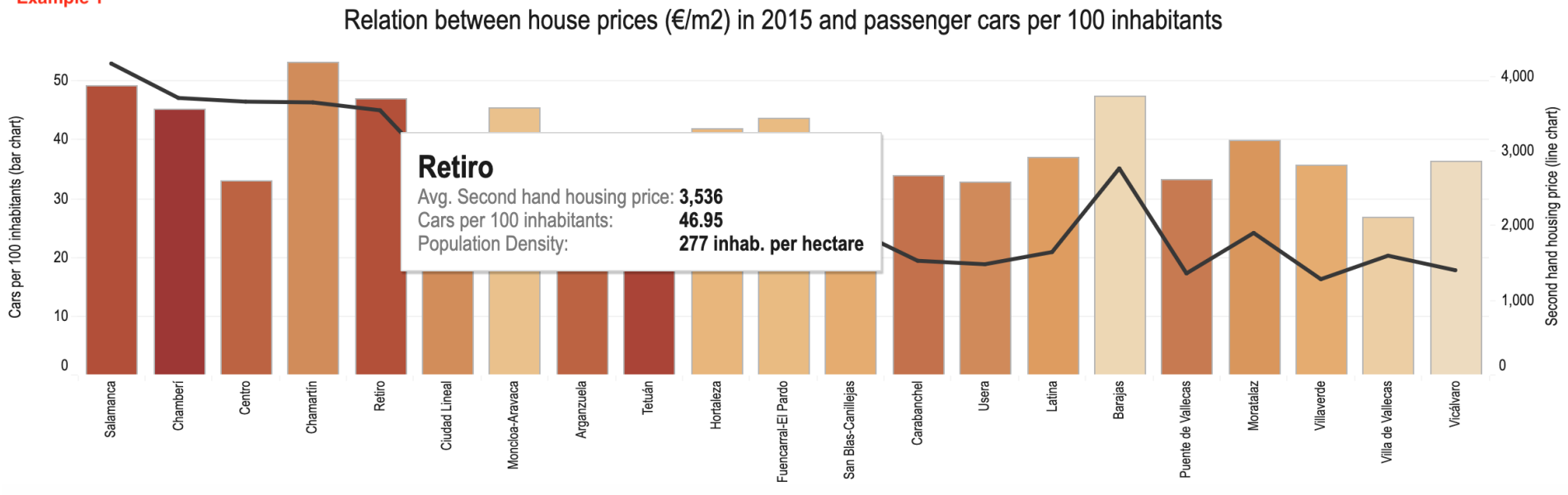
**Conclusion:** the details examined support Insight 2 observed.

Insight 3: Relation between 2015 house prices (€/m2) and passenger cars per 100 inhabitants



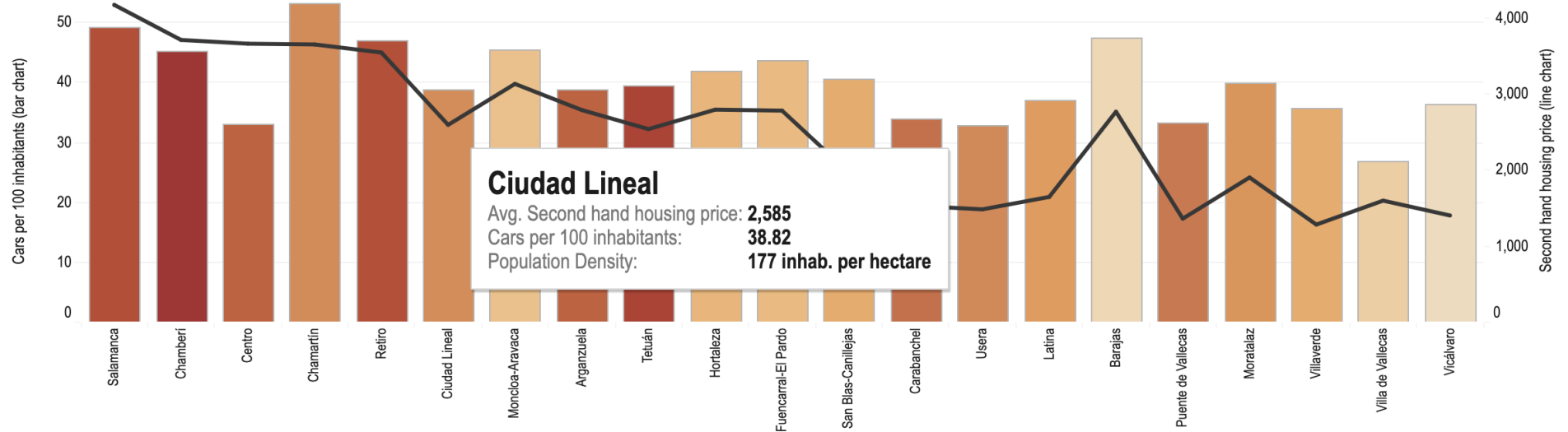
The house price line chart and car count bar chart show the two variables moved in tandem with each other: the higher the house prices, the higher the car counts per 100 inhabitants, and vice versa. This is evident by the following three examples.

Example 1



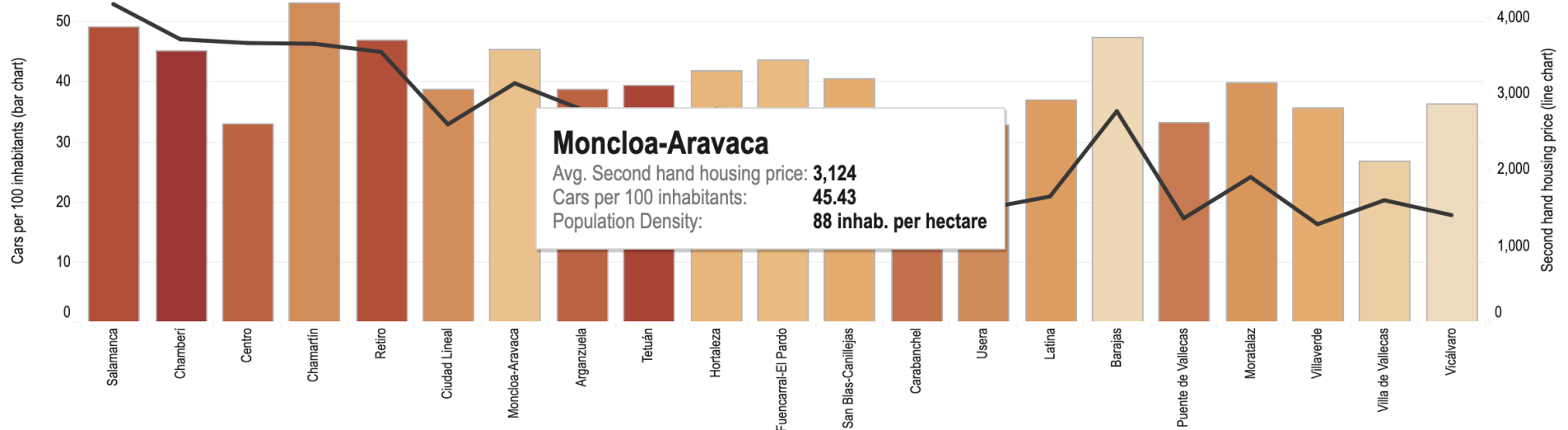
### Example 2

Relation between house prices (€/m<sup>2</sup>) in 2015 and passenger cars per 100 inhabitants



### Example 3

Relation between house prices (€/m<sup>2</sup>) in 2015 and passenger cars per 100 inhabitants



**Conclusion:** the details examined agree with Insight 3 observed.