PROJECT – INTERPRET A DATA VISUALIZATION

Madrid key metrics

Madrid is the capital city of Spain and has a total population of 3,18 million of people. The city is divided into 21 districts and 128 neighbourhoods. Population shows a natural increase of 1.980, with 29.737 births and 27.757 deaths.

INSIGHT 1 (about the structure of population)

Madrid shows an irregular distribution between Spanish and foreign people. Spanish people represent the 87,9% of population while foreigners are the 12,1%.
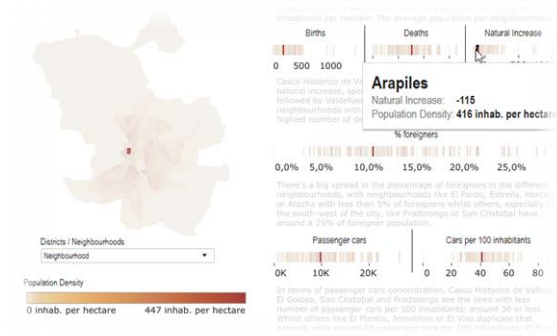
Latin America and Caribe is the most common origin for foreign citizens, with a 40%, while European citizens represents the 16% of population, followed by people from Asia and Oceania, Africa and other countries with low percentage of representation.

According to the dashboard, Casco Histórico de Vallecas is the most populated neighbourhood, with 78k inhabitants approximately, while Atocha is the less populated with 1k inhabitants, as shown in the following graphics.
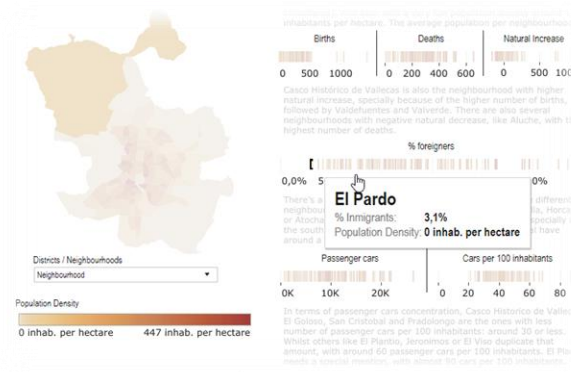

According to the map, when I clicked on it, I could check that Casco Histórico de Vallecas also shows the higher natural increase, with a high number of births, followed by Valdefuentes and Valverde. Aluche, Guindalera o Arapiles are some of the neighbourhoods with a negative natural decrease, specially because of the higher number of deaths.

In relation to population pyramid, the visualization shows there tends to be more females than males in the older age groups, while similar percentages are found for younger people.

Pradolongo, San Cristóbal or Sol have 25% or more of foreigner population, while neighbourhoods like El Pardo, Estrella or La Paz have less than 5%, as it can be seen in the following picture for El Pardo.
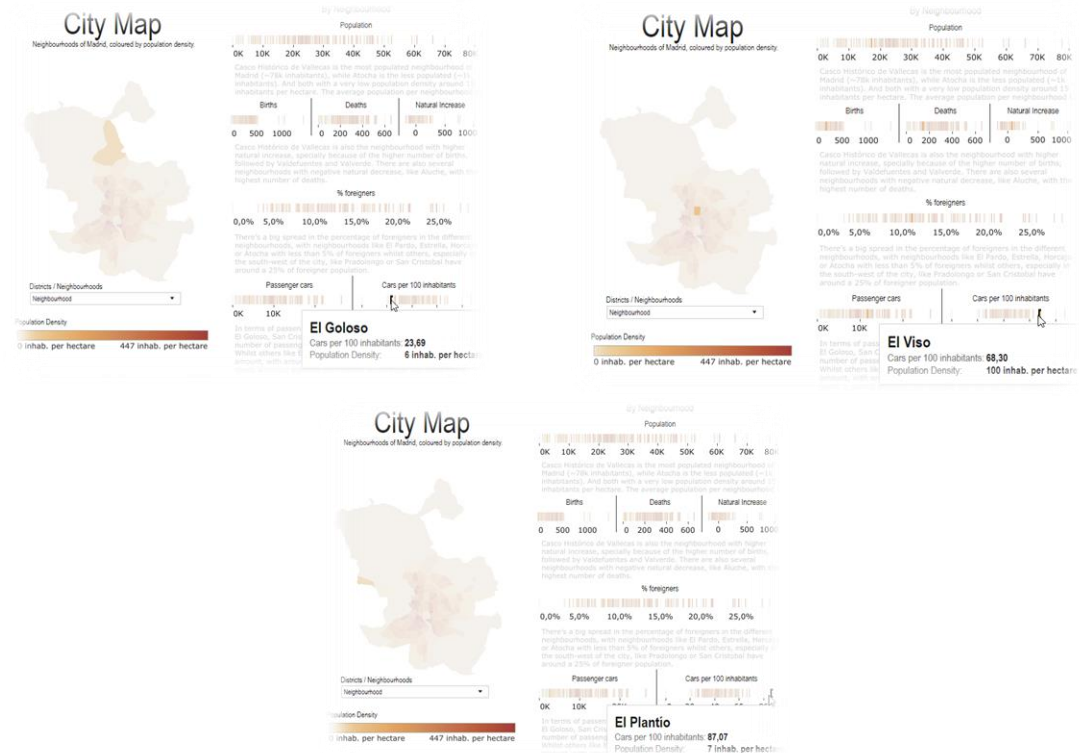

INSIGHT 2 (about cars and population)

Passenger cars are 1,26 million and the number of cars per 100 habitants is 39,6. According to the dashboard, in terms of passenger cars concentration, Casco Histórico de Vallecas, El Goloso or San Cristóbal are the ones with a smaller number of passenger cars per 100 inhabitants.

El Plantío worth a special mention with almost 90 cars per 100 habitants, whilst others like Castellana, Jerónimos or El Viso have more than 60 cars per 100 inhabitants.

When I clicked on the map, I could find the differences between El Goloso (one of the neighbourhoods with a smaller number of passenger cars), El Viso (one of the neighbourhoods with a bigger number of passenger cars) and El Plantío, which shows a very special situation with almost 90 cars per 100 inhabitants, as shown in the following pictures.

INSIGHT 3 (about house prices and its relationship with elections and car ownership)

There is a relation between house prices and passenger cars, and between house prices and votes in 2015 elections to City Hall. From the dashboard, by clicking on graphics for house prices, it can be said that the highest second-hand housing price, the bigger number of cars per 100 habitants. At the same time, graphics show a relation between house prices and votes: highest house prices neighbourhoods tend to vote more to right wing parties like PP, while left wing parties like PSOE or Ahora Madrid are more voted in neighbourhoods with lowest house prices (€/m^2).

For example, by clicking on the graphic I could see that Castellana neigbourhood has the highest second-hand house prices and it's one of the neighbourhoods with the higher number of cars per 100 habitants (only surpassed by El Viso although here the house prices is slightly lower).