7COM1079-0901-2024 - Team Research and Development Project

Final report title: Exploring the Correlation Between Population Density and Median House Prices: A Case Study of London Boroughs

Group ID: A238

Dataset number: DS161

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Problem Statement and Research Motivation

In this report we will be looking at the relationship between house prices and population density in London boroughs. Affordable housing is a growing concern in urban areas, particularly in London's borough, where median house prices have skyrocketed in recent years. This poses challenges for policy-makers who strive to balance urban growth with affordable living conditions and families who live in these areas or commute to them for work.

Understanding how factors such as population density, employment rates, and greenspace percentage influence housing costs is vital. Prior research, such as Smith et al. (2020), emphasizes the importance of examining these socioeconomic and environmental variables to gain deeper insights into housing market dynamics.

## 1.2 The Dataset

The "London Borough Profiles 2016" dataset (Dataset ID: DS161) is interesting because it provides comprehensive insights into London's boroughs' socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. It allows for analysing how population density, employment rates, and greenspace influence key outcomes such as house prices, providing a deeper understanding of urban living conditions and economic trends. Our team chose this dataset to explore whether crowded neighbourhoods lead to higher house prices.

## 1.3 Research Question

The following is the research question in this study.

*Is there a correlation between the house price and population density in London boroughs?*

This question will be addressed by employing statistical analysis and visualization techniques using RStudio to explore the relationships between the independent variables (population density per hectare, 2016) and the dependent variable (median house prices, 2014).

## 1.4 Hypotheses

* **Null Hypothesis (H₀):** There is no correlation between the house price and population density in London boroughs.
* **Alternative Hypothesis (H₁):** There is a correlation between the house price and population density in London boroughs.

To test these hypotheses Spearman’s Rho, which is a non-parametric statistical method, will be utilized due to the non-normal distribution of the data. This approach ensures robust results, enabling an accurate assessment of the relationships between population density and housing costs.

# 2.Background Research

## 2.1 Research Papers

Research shows important insights about how population density and housing prices are connected, especially in London’s boroughs. Ahmed et al. (2021), in their study *"The Effects of Population Density on Housing Prices"*, looked at the differences in population density and housing price levels across London. They found that boroughs with higher housing prices tend to have more people living in each area. Their study used simple comparisons and supports the idea behind this research, which is also focused on comparing population density and housing prices.

Maxwell (2013), in *"Structural and Spatial Determinants of London House Prices"*, studied how different factors, like population density, affect housing prices in London. This study gives useful details about how the housing market works in London and fits well with the current research. Maxwell’s work highlights how space and structure influence housing prices across different boroughs.

Johnston et al. (2016), in *"House Price Increases and Higher Density Housing Occupation"*, examined how higher house prices and crowded areas have impacted different groups of people in London. The study sought to investigate social differences, especially with respect to non-white households. This research helps demonstrate the impact of population density on housing prices and social changes, thus enhancing the relevance of this research.

Together, these studies provide a strong foundation for this work, addressing a crucial gap that allows understanding how population density and housing prices are different among London’s boroughs.

## 2.2 Why this Research Question is of interest

The research question holds importance because it identifies a specific gap in the understanding of the relation of population density with housing prices within London's boroughs. There have been earlier studies that tried to evaluate housing prices and density but mostly talked about broad trends and hardly even compared the differences between the particular boroughs. The present research takes a closer look at the variations in population density across high-and low-priced boroughs. This localized analysis would provide practical insights to urban planning and housing policies. The study fills the gap in actual area-specific research as it pertains to London. Such studies are crucial for informing the policymakers on how to better address challenges relating to affordability and population density.

# 3. Visualization

## 3.1 Appropriate Plots for the RQ Output: Histogram and Scatter Plot Analysis

Our research question looks at the correction between our dependent variable house prices and our independent variable population density in London boroughs. To visualise our dependent variable we used a histogram and an overlaid density curve, this would allow us to determine if our dependent variable was normally distributed or not. Figure 3.1.1 shows the histogram created in RStudios and illustrates the distribution of median house prices across different London boroughs in 2014. It displays the frequency of house prices grouped into specific ranges, which aids in identifying patterns in the housing market. The overlaid density curve provides additional insights by highlighting the overall distribution trend of the data. Notably, the distribution is not normal and exhibits a left-skewed pattern, indicating a higher concentration of house prices in the lower range.

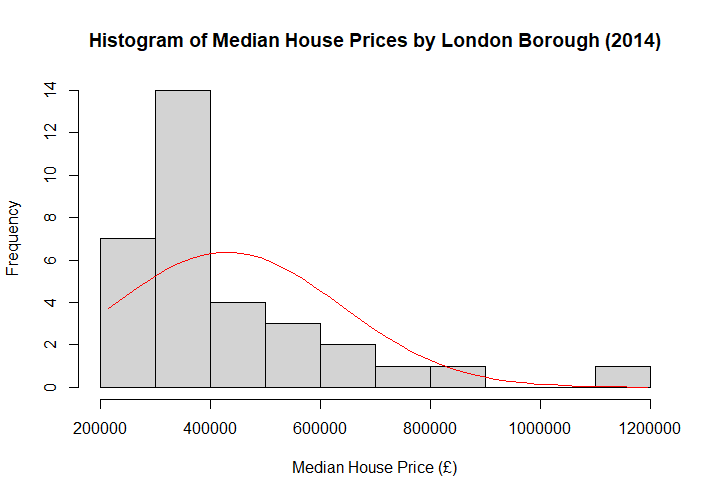


Fig: 3.1.1

Additionally, to visualise the correlation between our two variables we used a scatter plot displayed in Figure 3.1.2. The scatterplot shows the correlation between population density (per hectare) and median house prices in each borough (£). A fitted trend line illustrates the weak positive correlation between these two variables. This plot was chosen as it best represents the relationship between population density and house prices, while also highlighting any potential outliers.

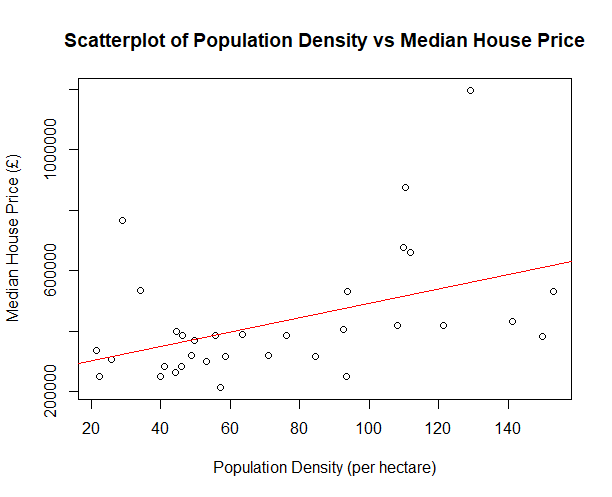


Fig: 3.1.2

## 3.2 Additional Information Relating to Understanding the Data

The histogram [Figure 3.1.1] shows that most boroughs have lower house prices, with only a few boroughs in the higher price ranges, indicating a right-skewed distribution.

The scatterplot [Figure 3.1.2] indicates that the rising house price is generally associated with increased population density. Beyond this, the outliers may point to other influencing factors.

## 3.3 Useful Information for Data Understanding

1. Figure 3.1.1 presents the histogram reflecting skewed house pricings populating the lowest price categories with a tail extending for high prices.
2. The scatterplot, demonstrated in Figure 3.1.2, however, showed a weak positive relation from many densely populated cities with high residential prices, but poorly demonstrated outliers dominating the complexity of the housing market itself.

# 4. Analysis

## 4.1 Statistical Test and Output:

As our dependent variable is not normally distributed a Spearman's Rho test was performed to assess the correlation between population density and the median house prices of London boroughs. Spearman's Rho is a non-parametric statistical method suitable for datasets that do not follow a normal distribution, ensuring robust and reliable results.

The test produced a Spearman's Rho value of **0.498913** with a **p-value of 0.0031**. As the p value was less than 0.05 it indicates that the correlation is statistically significant. This means that our observed correction is unlikely to have occurred by chance. The Spearman’s Rho value of 0.498913 indicates a moderate to strong positive correlation. Thus, the test shows a moderate to strong positive correlation that is statistically significant.

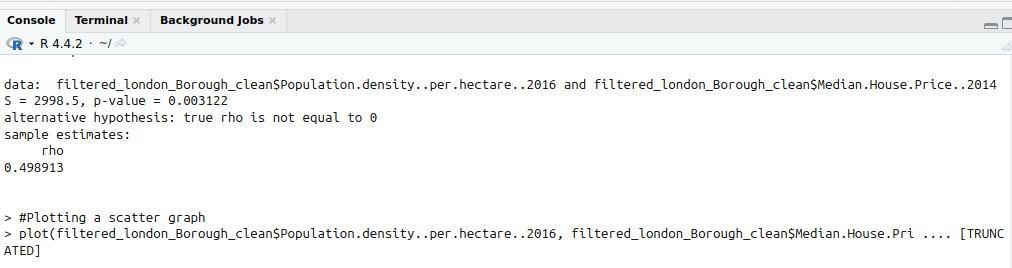


Fig: 4.1.1

## 4.2 Null Hypothesis is Rejected Based on the P-Value

The null hypothesis (H0​), which states that there is no correlation between house prices and population density in London boroughs, is **rejected**. The low p-value provides strong evidence for a significant positive correlation between these two variables.

This result implies that boroughs with higher population densities tend to have higher median house prices. It highlights the influence of urban population distribution on housing market trends, emphasizing the importance of managing population density in urban planning and housing policy.

# 5. Evaluation – Group’s Experience at 7COM1079

## 5.1 What Went Well

We worked collaboratively in our group using our different skill sets to produce a great project. As a team we effectively communicated objectives and held regular team meetings which led to the completion of tasks and delivering them on time. We prioritised providing support to team members when challenges arose. To collaborate effectively we used GitHub to version control our work which helped streamline our workflow. We kept to the deadlines and integrated our features into the project as scheduled. Issue were identified early through regular peer reviews which enhanced the overall quality of our work and shortened the turnaround time of tasks. We used collaboration tools like Trello to organize our work and communicated regularly using communication tools like slack. We were able to use our interests to work on a project that everyone enjoyed and completed a great study.

## 5.2 Points for Improvement

It has been a great project, but an area for improvement is evenly distributing work better as some members took on more work than others. Work would piled up on those who were more committed as some were reluctant to contribute. Additionally, occasionally communicational issues would arise causing late decisions. Further, features were more deeply embedded than we thought which led to last-minute changes. Future projects would benefit from more adequate time management, better communications, and earlier awareness of possible risks so we could avoid potential issues.

## 5.3 Group’s Time Management

Our group did well at time management. We used a collaboration tool called Trello to organise tasks and would set deadlines so that we could produce work consistently. During the holidays we did struggle to continue with constantly producing work but picked up on producing work as soon as it finished. Future efforts should focus on allocating buffer time for holidays and other unexpected delays.

## 5.4 Project’s Overall Judgement

The assignment proved fruitful as we managed to complete all main areas on time and met the stated needs. There were benefits from successful teamwork, effective coordination of communication, and scheduled progress checking, but required improvements are in task allocation and contingency planning. Overall, this project provided evidence of teamwork and was successful in its objectives. We enjoyed working together as a team to collaborate and produce work that we are all proud of.

## 5.5 Changes to Group

Since Assignment 1, there were no changes to the group composition or roles, and no new GitHub IDs were added or amended. The team structure and responsibilities remained the same, allowing for continuity and consistency throughout the project. This stability ensured that all members were familiar with their tasks and workflow, contributing to effective collaboration and efficient execution. The absence of changes allowed us to maintain focus on project deliverables and achieve our objectives seamlessly.

## 5.6 Comment on the GitHub Log Output

From the GitHub log, three significant commits stand out (refer to Appendix B):

1. **Commit Message:** "[Added Analysis] Group Evaluation, Conclusion, Reference, R code" – Introduced critical sections to the report, contributing significantly to the project's final structure and comprehensiveness.
2. **Commit Message:** "[Visualisation using a histogram and scatterplot]" – Enhanced the data presentation by adding key visualizations, aiding in understanding the correlation between variables.
3. **Commit Message:** "[Filtering dataset, reducing columns, and removing missing data]" – Improved dataset quality, ensuring accuracy and reliability for analysis and visualization.

# 6. Conclusions

## 6.1 Results Explained

Graphically, the analysis shows a significant positive correlation between population density and median house prices in London boroughs with a Spearman's Rho value of **0.498913** and a statistically significant p-value of **0.0031**. It means that boroughs with high population densities have higher housing costs. The scatter plot and histogram complement by showing a further relationship and distribution patterns. Such findings conform to urban economic theories postulating increasing demand and property values with population density.

## 6.2 Interpretation of the Results

So far, these findings have answered a research question: the cost of housing in London is slightly affected by a positive correlation with population density, rather than heavily. This really speaks about the urban pressures in those boroughs where they are densely populated; housing demand raises property prices. The implications go to urban planning, where the population densities could be managed to relieve some of the burdens of housing costs. On the part of policymakers and stakeholders, this study brought out the essence of equitable housing policies in order to maintain affordability in high-density settings, which would have economic and social ramifications.

## 6.3 Reasons and/or Implications for Future Work, Limitations of Our Study

Future studies could explore additional factors like income levels, infrastructure, or housing supply that may also influence property prices. The study's reliance on a single-year dataset limits its temporal scope, additionally the data for the two variables is not collected in the same year (one being from 2014 and the other from 2016). This means that there is a small chance the relationship between the two variables might be different if both were measured in the same timeframe. Longitudinal analysis could provide deeper insights into trends over time, offering a more comprehensive understanding of London's housing dynamics.

# 7. References

Ahmed, A. (2021). *The effects of population density on housing prices*. Available at: <https://scholars.csus.edu/explore/outputs/graduate/The-effects-of-population-density-on/9927583102710161> (Accessed: 26 December 2024).

Johnston, R. and Others (2016). *House price increases and higher density housing occupation*. Available at: <https://research-information.bris.ac.uk/en/publications/house-price-increases-and-higher-density-housing-occupation-the-7> (Accessed: 1 January 2025).

Maxwell, H. (2013). *Structural and spatial determinants of London house prices*. Available at: <https://www.academia.edu/24939620/Structural_and_Spatial_Determinants_of_London_House_Prices> (Accessed: 3 January 2025).

# 8. Appendices

## Appendix A: R Code for Analysis and Visualization

#installing packages

library(readr)

install.packages("tidyverse")

#importing dataset into r

dataset <- read.csv("/home/imran/Downloads/london-borough-profiles-2016-Data-set2.csv")

colnames(dataset)

#Filtering to create a new df with only the three columns we are interested in.

filtered\_london\_Borough <- dataset[c("Area.name", "Median.House.Price..2014", "Population.density..per.hectare..2016" )]

#Cleaning or data by creating a new df with no missing values

filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean <- subset(filtered\_london\_Borough, !Area.name %in% c("","Inner London", "Outer London", "London", "England", "United Kingdom", "National comparator"))

#Further clean of data by removing commas from price e.g. 750,000 -> 750000

filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014 <-

gsub(",", "", filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014)

#Change character data type to numeric data type

filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014 <- as.numeric(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014)

filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Population.density..per.hectare..2016 <- as.numeric(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Population.density..per.hectare..2016)

head(dataset,2)

head(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean,2)

###########Visualization##########

#Histogram and Box plot for dependent variable median house price

h <-hist(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014, breaks = 10, xlab = "Median House Price (£)", ylab = "Frequency", main =

"Histogram of Median House Prices by London Borough (2014)")

boxplot(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014, ylab="Median House Price (£)", main="Box Plot of Median House Prices by London Borough (2014)", horizontal = TRUE)

x <- seq(min(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014), max(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014), length= 40)

y <- dnorm(x, mean=mean(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014), sd=sd(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014))

y <- y \* diff(h$mid[1:2]) \* length(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014)

lines(x,y,col="red")

#Histogram and Box plot for independent variable population density

h <-hist(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Population.density..per.hectare..2016, breaks = 10, xlab = "Frequency", ylab = "Population Density (per hectare)", main =

"Histogram of Population Density (per hectare) in London BoroughS (2016)")

boxplot(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Population.density..per.hectare..2016)

#As our data is not normal we are going to use spearmans correlation

cor.test(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Population.density..per.hectare..2016,

filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014, method="spearman")

#Plotting a scatter graph

plot(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Population.density..per.hectare..2016, filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014, xlab="Population Density (per hectare)", ylab="Median House Price (£)", main="Scatterplot of Population Density vs Median House Price")

#Line on the scatter plot

abline(lm(filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Median.House.Price..2014 ~ filtered\_london\_Borough\_clean$Population.density..per.hectare..2016), col ="red")

## B. GitHub Log Output

On GitHub, we maintained consistent progress tracking by logging updates regularly. The log highlights our team’s workflow and incremental steps in developing the project. Key and meaningful commit messages provide a transparent overview of contributions, with detailed records available for review on the GitHub repository. You can find our github repository link here: [click here](https://github.com/er23abe/A238_Team_Research/tree/main)

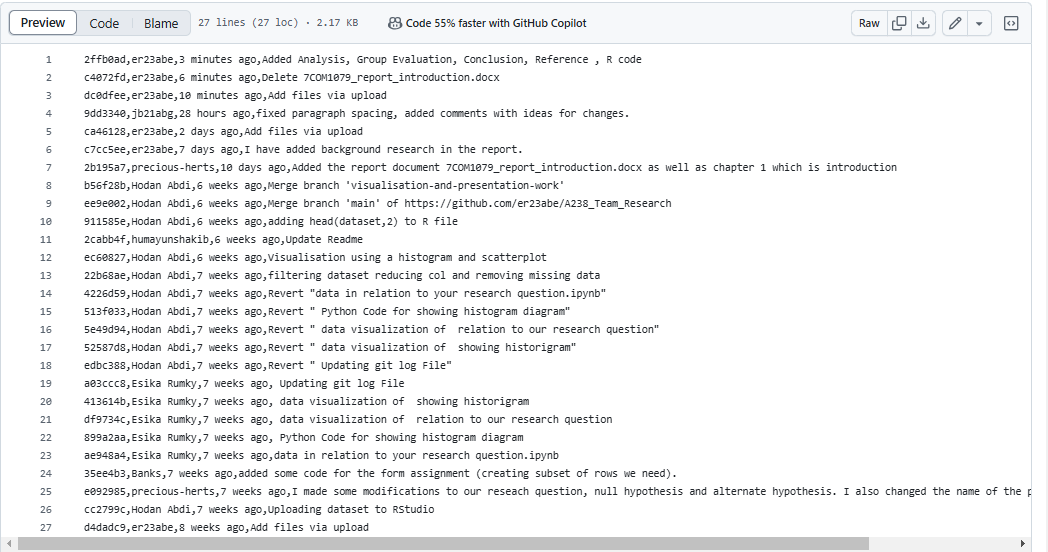


Fig: GitHub Log Output

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Commit ID** | **Author** | **Time** | **Commit Message** |
| 2ffb0ad | er23abe | 3 minutes ago | Added Analysis,Group Evaluation,Conclusion,Reference ,R code |
| c4072fd | er23abe | 6 minutes ago | Delete 7COM1079\_report\_introduction.docx |
| dc0dfee | er23abe | 10 minutes ago | Add files via upload |
| 9dd3340 | jb21abg | 28 hours ago | fixed paragraph spacing added comments with ideas for changes. |
| ca46128 | er23abe | 2 days ago | Add files via upload |
| c7cc5ee | er23abe | 7 days ago | I have added background research in the report. |
| 2b195a7 | precious-herts | 10 days ago | Added the report document 7COM1079\_report\_introduction.docx as well as chapter 1 which is introduction |
| b56f28b | Hodan Abdi | 6 weeks ago | Merge branch 'visualisation-and-presentation-work' |
| ee9e002 | Hodan Abdi | 6 weeks ago | Merge branch 'main' of https://github.com/er23abe/A238\_Team\_Research |
| 911585e | Hodan Abdi | 6 weeks ago | adding head(dataset 2) to R file |
| 2cabb4f | humayunshakib | 6 weeks ago | Update Readme |
| ec60827 | Hodan Abdi | 6 weeks ago | Visualisation using a histogram and scatterplot |
| 22b68ae | Hodan Abdi | 7 weeks ago | filtering dataset reducing col and removing missing data |
| 4226d59 | Hodan Abdi | 7 weeks ago | Revert "data in relation to your research question.ipynb" |
| 513f033 | Hodan Abdi | 7 weeks ago | Revert " Python Code for showing histogram diagram" |
| 5e49d94 | Hodan Abdi | 7 weeks ago | Revert " data visualization of relation to our research question" |
| 52587d8 | Hodan Abdi | 7 weeks ago | Revert " data visualization of showing historigram" |
| edbc388 | Hodan Abdi | 7 weeks ago | Revert " Updating git log File" |
| a03ccc8 | Esika Rumky | 7 weeks ago | Updating git log File |
| 413614b | Esika Rumky | 7 weeks ago | data visualization of showing historigram |
| df9734c | Esika Rumky | 7 weeks ago | data visualization of relation to our research question |
| 899a2aa | Esika Rumky | 7 weeks ago | Python Code for showing histogram diagram |
| ae948a4 | Esika Rumky | 7 weeks ago | data in relation to your research question.ipynb |
| 35ee4b3 | Banks | 7 weeks ago | added some code for the form assignment (creating subset of rows we need). |
| e092985 | precious-herts | 7 weeks ago | I made some modifications to our reseach questionnull hypothesis and alternate hypothesis. I also changed the name of the presenter to Azubuike Precious |
| cc2799c | Hodan Abdi | 7 weeks ago | Uploading dataset to RStudio |
| d4dadc9 | er23abe | 8 weeks ago | Add files via upload |