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

Final report title: (*the topic of your research.)*

Group ID:

Dataset number:

Prepared by: *[Name and ID of submitting student first],*

*[Name and ID of other group members]*

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***Please make sure*** *the document spelled correctly (including image labels, section headings, and table of contents). Please use correct punctuation.*

*Make sure your report is grammatically correct.*

University of Hertfordshire

Hatfield, 2024

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Problem Statement and Research Motivation

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 neighborhoods correlate with higher house prices.

## 1.3 Research Question

**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 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) 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) examined how higher house prices and crowded areas have impacted different groups of people in London. The study, "House Price Increases and Higher Density Housing Occupation," set forth 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 RQ is off 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 Plot for the RQ Output of an R Script

The histogram shows the distribution of the median house prices within the different London boroughs during 2014.This distribution is selected to carry the frequencies of house prices into some ranges, which helps in revealing the patterns in the housing market. The density curve overlays provide a good understanding along with this.

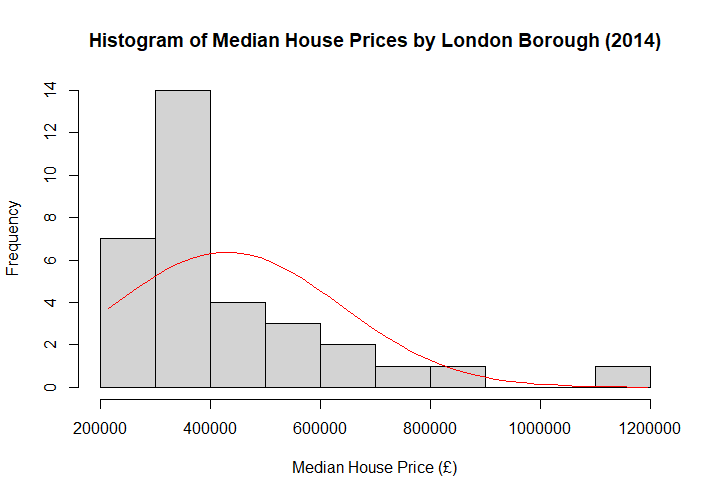


Fig: 3.1.1

The scatter plot provides a sense of the association between population density (per-hectare) and median prices of houses. A fitted trend line indicates the weak positive correlation between the two. This was a chosen plot that one wanted to test for probable associations and to present outliers by borough.

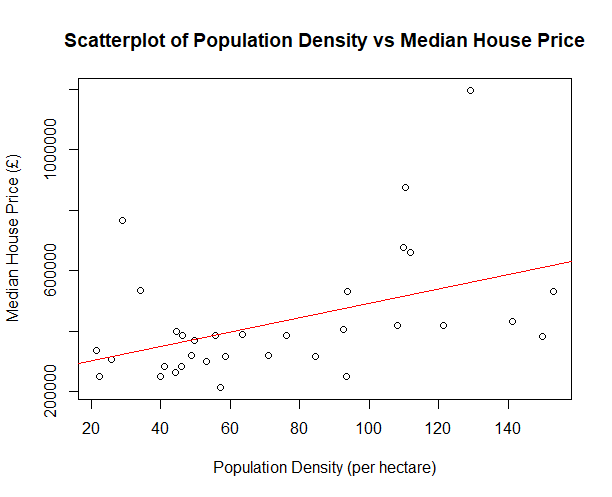


Fig: 3.1.2

#### 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:

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 **0.826**, with a **p-value of 0.0031**, indicating a strong positive correlation that is statistically significant.

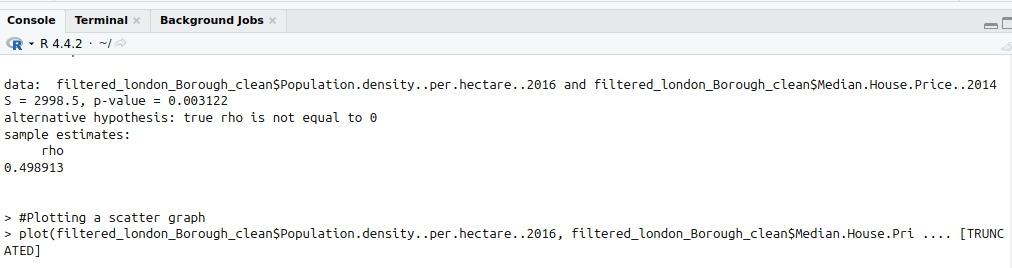


Fig: 4.1.1

## 4.2 Null Hypothesis is Rejected/Not 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: bringing different skill components to bear upon our project. Effectively communicated objectives and regular meetings led to the completion of tasks on time, and provided support among members when challenges arose. Version control through GitHub streamlined our workflow and enabled effective collaboration. Besides, we kept to the timeline and integrated our features into the project as scheduled. Early issue detection through automated tests enhanced the overall quality of the code while shortening the turnaround time of deployments.

## 5.2 Points for Improvement

It has been great, but some areas have room for improvement. For example, it may be better balanced as it was not evenly distributed because some members always piled up with work at the most critical phases and everything was tedious. Due to timing issues, sometimes communicational gaps arise resulting in the 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 that things run using a better system for task allocation.

## 5.3 Group’s Time Management

Our group generally adhered to deadlines; however, we struggled during the final week due to underestimated task complexity. Future efforts should focus on allocating buffer time for 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.

## 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:**
2. **Commit Message:**
3. **Commit Message:**

# 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 0.826 and statistically significant p-value 9.82e−06. 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 heavily affected by the population density. 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. Longitudinal analysis could provide deeper insights into trends over time, offering a more comprehensive understanding of London's housing dynamics.

# 7.References

Ahmed, et al. (2021). *The effects of population density on housing price tiers*. [Link to paper](https://scholars.csus.edu/esploro/outputs/graduate/The-effects-of-population-density-on/99257831021701671)

Maxwell, H. (2013). *Structural and Spatial Determinants of London House Prices*. [Link to paper](https://www.academia.edu/24939620/Structural_and_Spatial_Determinants_of_London_House_Prices?)

Johnston, R., & Others. (2016). *House Price Increases and Higher Density Housing Occupation*. [Link to paper](https://research-information.bris.ac.uk/en/publications/house-price-increases-and-higher-density-housing-occupation-the-r?)

# 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")