Effect of International Tourism on London Economy

(COMP3125 Individual Project)

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*Abstract*—This electronic document is a “live” template and already defines the components of your paper [title, text, heads, etc.] in its style sheet. *\*CRITICAL: Do Not Use Symbols, Special Characters, Footnotes, or Math in Paper Title or Abstract*. (*provide a short abstract*)

Keywords—example1, example2, example3, example 4, example 5 (provide 3-5 keywords)

# Introduction (*Heading 1*)

In this report we will analyze the effect of tourism on the economy of London. We will do so by observing several key factors of London’s economy, including number of travelers, the housing and rental market, and how many tourists are attracted to the major monuments of the city. Key findings will cover the differences between modes of traveling and the correlation (if one exists) between modes of travel and overall spending while in London. The data, pulled primarily from Statista and DataPress, represents the tourism information of the last 20 years.

# Datasets

## Source of dataset (Heading 2)

The datasets come from three sources: Statista, the London Datastore, and Kaggle. Statista’s international tourist expenditure dataset covers global spending trends in London from 2019 to 2023, breaking expenses down by travel purpose. This data is gathered from tourism and economic reports. The other Statista dataset tracks the number of overseas visitors to London from 2011 to 2023, using official travel and tourism statistics. They also provide a ranking of London’s most-visited attractions, compiled from records and surveys by the local tourism board. Meanwhile, the London Datastore offers a detailed dataset on international visitor numbers, collected from government and statistical authorities— both sets being collected by the Office of National Statistics (UK). The Kaggle dataset collects information about Airbnb statistics from the open database on the Airbnb website.

## Character of the datasets

The datasets being used were all made by separate parties, and as such, all had different formatting that needed to be cleaned. The sets from Statista do not focus on raw data and instead only show conclusive answer columns, as a physical representation of a graph. This data can still be used however, when combined with the other datasets in the project. Before the Statista sets can be used however, the other datasets must be cleaned and uniform. To accomplish this, the data dictating tourism information was scaled 1 : 1000, to keep this information uniform across all datasets. In addition, the dataset from London Datastore had to be sorted in accordance with country of origin, so as to match with the rest of the data. Once this cleaning is complete, we can merge our data based on year visited and region traveling from, something all datasets have in common.

Example: XXXX

# Methodology

In this part, you should give an introduction of the methods/model. First, what’s the method/model. What’s the assumption of this method/model. What’s the advantage/disadvantage of this method/model. Why did you choose it. What Python module or function do you apply to apply this method/model. Any optional input/extra work did you adjust to make the results better. If you have multiple methods, feel free to use subsection A., B. to separate them.

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## Method A

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*a**b* 

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

## Method B

* Bulletin 1
* Bulletin 2.
* Bulletin 3

Identify applicable funding agency here. If none, delete this text box.

## Method C

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*a**b* 

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An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

# Results

In this section, present your findings using an appropriate method, such as equations, numerical summaries, or visualizations like charts and graphs. Clearly explain all results and provide guidance on how to interpret them. If any unexpected results arise, discuss possible reasons or contributing factors. To improve clarity and organization, consider using subsections (e.g., A, B) to separate different aspects of your results.

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## Result A

Example: XXX

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### For papers with less than six authors: To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

#### Selection: Highlight all author and affiliation lines.

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#### Deletion: Delete the author and affiliation lines for the extra authors.

## Results B

Example: Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

## Results C

#### Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. (*Table footnote*)
2. Example of a figure caption. (*figure caption*)

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

# Discussion

Every method/project has its shortage or weakness. Please discuss the unsatisfied results in your project. And discuss the feasible suggestions of future work to revise/improve your result.

Example: xxx

# Conclusion

In this part, you should summarize your project. What important results did you find for your topic and what’s the effect of this result on the real-world?

Example: xxx

##### Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

##### References

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