Refurbishment of empty buildings into cultural, entrepreneurial and education hubs in Madrid

Applied Data Science Capstone by IBM/Coursera

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INTRODUCTION: BUSINESS PROBLEM

The city council of Madrid (Spain) counts with 57 empty buildings of its property. As part of the social development strategy, these buildings will be converted into cultural, entrepreneurial and education hubs over the next four years. In order to know which venues should be reconverted sooner, or what type of use should be given to each building, the council has decided to gather data on the areas where each is located.



Once the characterisation of the areas is done, two variables will be added to help with the prioritisation of buildings:

- > Household income
- > Total population

With this data-based approach, the council will count with reliable information about the buildings and their surroundings. This project thus aims at creating visualization tools that will support the design of an implementation plan.

DATA

NAME	FORMAT	SOURCE				
Location of empty buildings	.json	Open Data Portal of Madrid City Council				
Venues around buildings	.json	Foursquare API				
Census sections of the city of Madrid	.shp	Regional Government of Madrid				
Household rent per census section 2016	.xlsx	Spanish Statistic Institute				
Total population per census section 2016	.xlsx	Spanish Statistic Institute				

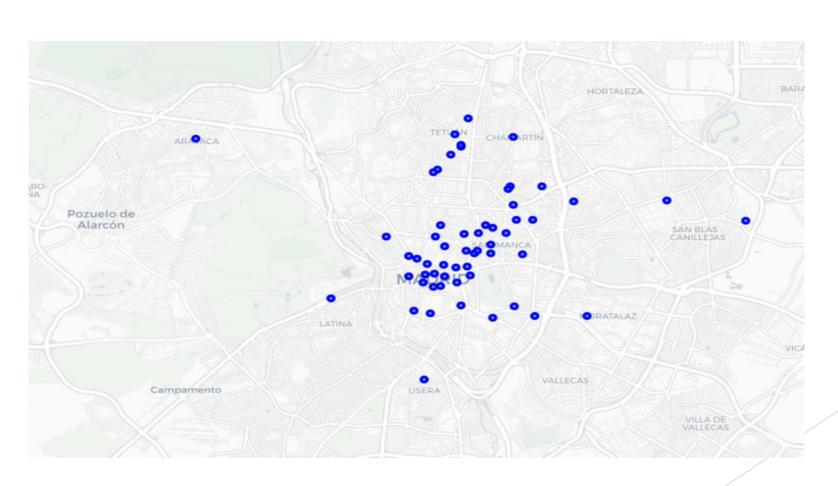
The census section and the population data have been previously merged with ArcGIS Pro, generating a file in .json format.

All contents are stored in a GitHub account and can be retrieved from there.

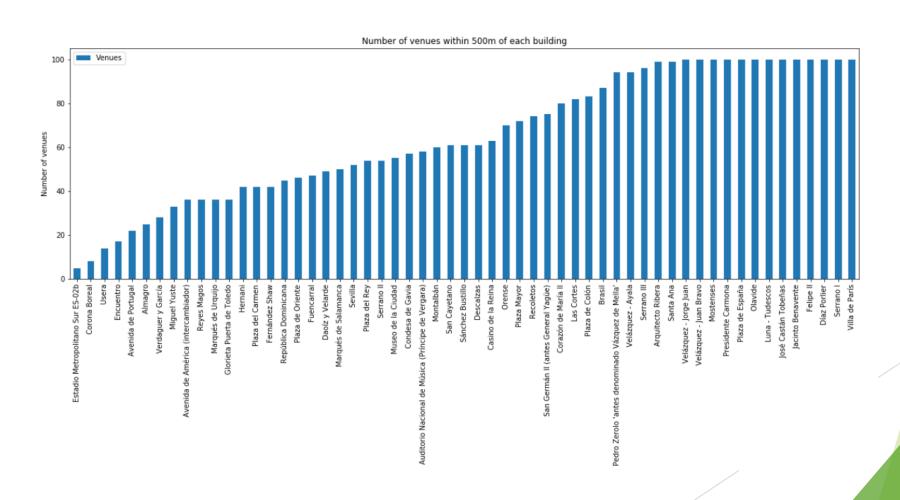
METHODOLOGY

- 1. Download the data on empty buildings from Madrid's Open Data Portal with their coordinates and process it until a suitable data frame is obtained for the analysis.
- 2. Location of each building on a map.
- 3. Gathering of every venue around each building with a **radius of 500m** and a number of venues **limited to 100** with the Foursquare API. Name, coordinates and type will be retrieved for each venue.
- 4. Analysis of each of the areas where the buildings are located and collection of the **ten most common venues** in each of them.
- 5. Application of the **K-means** algorithm to cluster the areas. Create a new data frame that includes the cluster as well as the **top 10 venues** for each area.
- 6. Examination of each cluster and assign a **type to each cluster**. Depending on the type of cluster the buildings are in, they will be converted into **cultural**, **entrepreneurial or education hubs**.
- 7. **Production of visualization tools** that can help the city council decide which buildings should be refurbished first. Two variables will be added: **household income and population data per census section.**

Location of the empty buildings with Folium



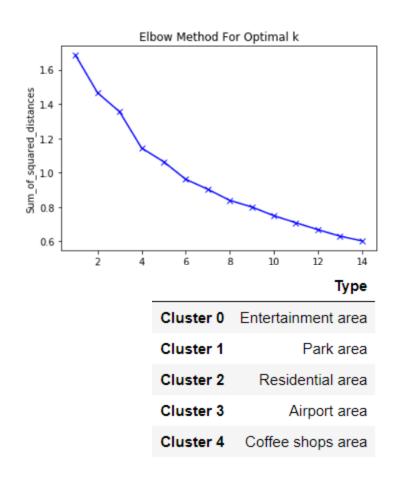
Data retrieval on the venues around the buildings with the Foursquare API

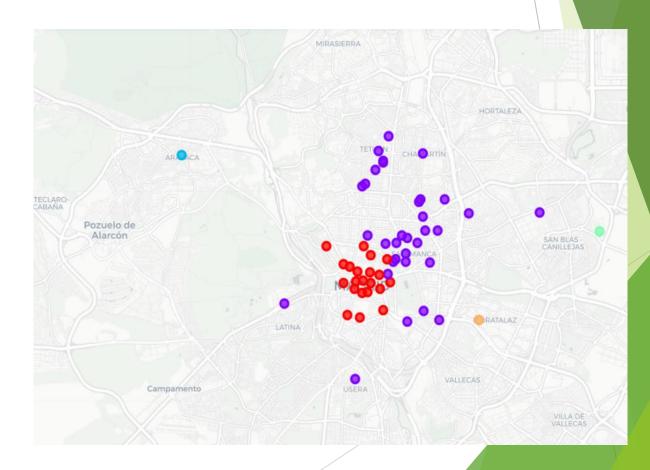


Data wrangling to obtain the ten most popular venues around each buildings

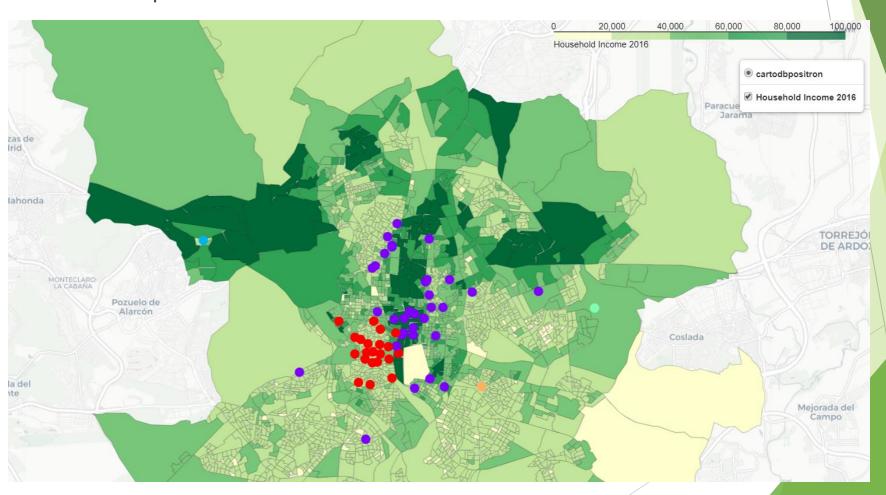
	Name	1st Most Common Venue	2nd Most Common Venue	3rd Most Common Venue	4th Most Common Venue	5th Most Common Venue	6th Most Common Venue	7th Most Common Venue	8th Most Common Venue	9th Most Common Venue	10th Most Common Venue
0	Almagro	Spanish Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Plaza	Mediterranean Restaurant	Hotel	Café	French Restaurant	Bistro	Restaurant	Wine Shop
1	Arquitecto Ribera	Restaurant	Bar	Spanish Restaurant	Plaza	Hotel	Vegetarian / Vegan Restaurant	Tapas Restaurant	Italian Restaurant	Bookstore	Ice Cream Shop
2	Auditorio Nacional de Música (Príncipe de Ver	Spanish Restaurant	Restaurant	Bar	Grocery Store	Plaza	Nightclub	Tapas Restaurant	Japanese Restaurant	Café	Supermarket
3	Avenida de América (intercambiador)	Spanish Restaurant	Indian Restaurant	Café	Hotel	Seafood Restaurant	Supermarket	Mediterranean Restaurant	Metro Station	Gastropub	Sushi Restaurant
4	Avenida de Portugal	Spanish Restaurant	Grocery Store	Athletics & Sports	Stadium	Restaurant	Pizza Place	Supermarket	Farmers Market	Tapas Restaurant	Bar

Application of K-Means to generate 5 clusters and classification of each one

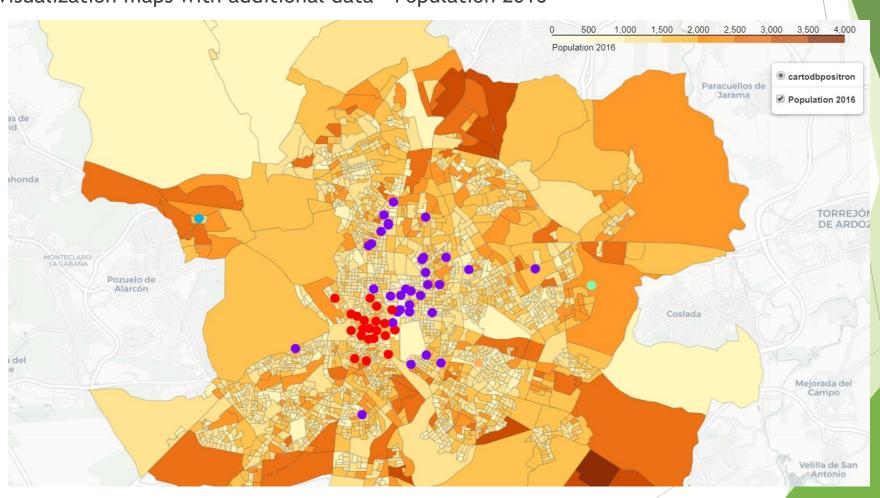




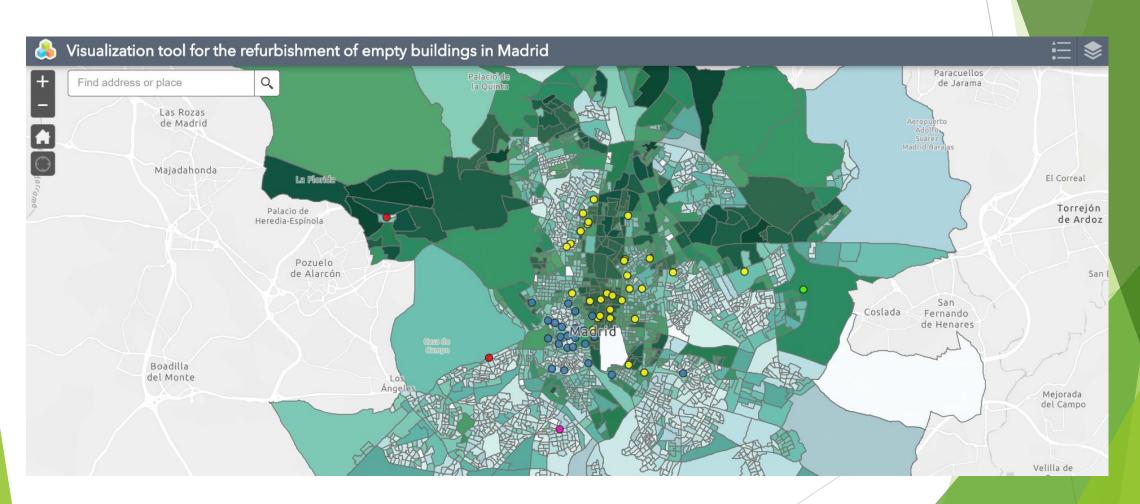
Production of visualization maps with additional data - Household income 2016



Production of visualization maps with additional data - Population 2016



Elaboration of a user-friendly application with ArcGIS Online



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 1. Regarding the **clustering** process, the information contained in the Foursquare API is limited for Spain. Although the clustering results are not entirely wrong, a more accurate picture of each area could have been obtained with comprehensive data. This obviously affects the decision-making process, as buildings may fall into a cluster type that does not represent them.
- 2. On the other hand, the production of the variable regarding **household income** is based on very accurate data. The use of this type of data is extremely useful for public investment policies. In the present project, it serves a basis for the prioritization of buildings to be refurbished. A total of 23 buildings fall into lower-income census sections and will be the first ones to be remodeled.
- 3. Further decisions can be taken with these visualization tools. Thanks to the display of **population data**, it is possible to predict which venues will have a larger number of users. Thus, this variable could also be used for the prioritization of buildings.
- 4. In general, the folium library is very acceptable for the visualization of data. However, its functionalities are limited. For this reason, I decided to create a simple app with ArcGIS Online to produce a more user-friendly product.

CONCLUSIONS

We have built different visualizations that will be used by Madrid's council to design the implementation strategy for their project "Refurbishment of empty buildings into cultural, entrepreneurial and innovation hubs".

