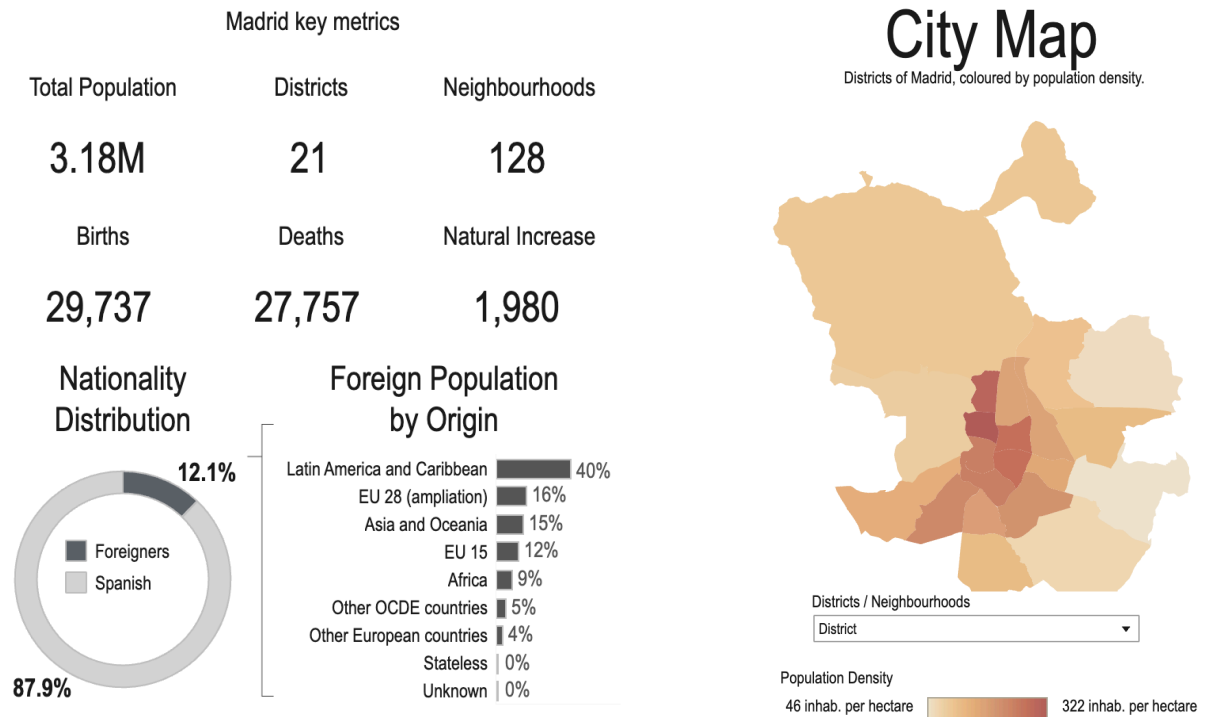


Working with Data

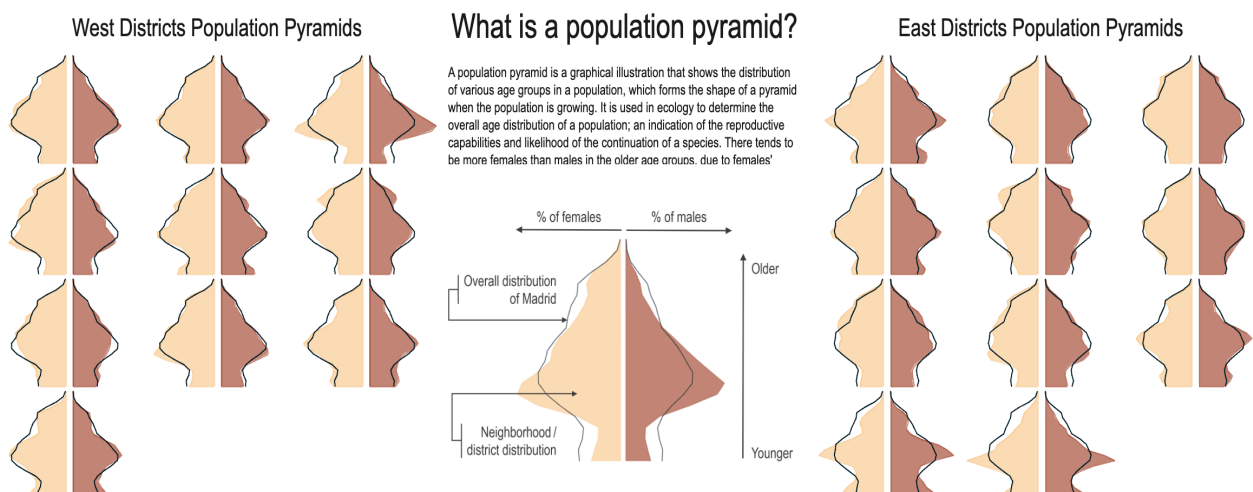
The inferences obtained and the insights explained were made with the graphics taken from the 'Madrid in Detail' dashboard.

1. Inference



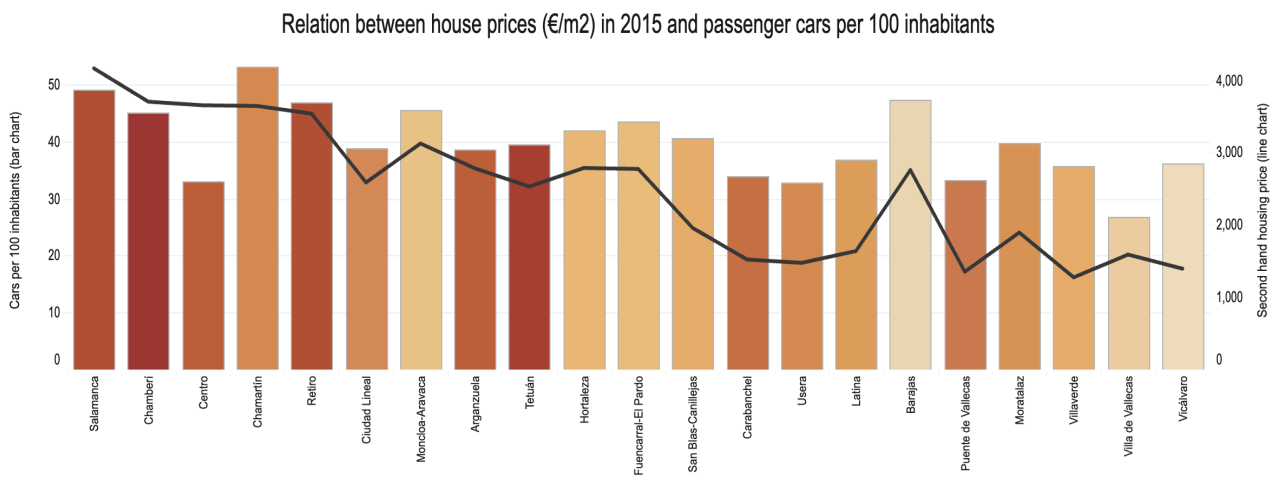
Madrid's total population of 3.18 million, of which 12.1% is foreigners people by Origin, mostly lives in the south-central region of the city, which can be seen with dark-red areas on the city map graph. Champerí is the most densely populated district with 322 inhabitants per hectare. The districts named Tetuan, Salamanca, Retiro, Centro, Arganzuela, Carabanchel and Puente de Vallecas are also the other most dense districts with more than 200 inhabitants per hectare. In the remaining districts, the population density decreases when move away from the center, especially to the north, and the average number of inhabitants per hectare of these remaining districts is 119.

2. Inference



When we look at the vertically, it can be seen that generally in all districts, it can be said that the majority of the population consists of middle-aged people (35-45 years old), just like the general distribution of Madrid as we can see when we look at the line graph instead of the colored area. Although the general average of Madrid and districts in terms of both age and gender are close in projection, there are some differences between general Madrid values and districts values, we can understand that when the coloured areas are on the line graph. For instance in Centro, which is a western district, the population of both males and females at the age of 35 is generally above the average of Madrid. In this region, the 30-39 age range for men constitutes 6.3% of the entire population, while the 30-34 age range for women constitutes 5.4% of the population. Two other similar examples can be seen in the eastern districts of Vicalvaro and Villa de Vallecas. However here, it can also be seen that the child population is above the average Madrid child population and the elderly population is less than the average Madrid general elderly population.

3. Inference



At first view, when we look at both the barchart and the linechart it can easily be said that the number of cars per 100 inhabitants is high in regions where second-hand house prices per square meter are high. On the one hand, when we consider the colors of the barcharts, these regions are generally the districts with a high population density. The district with the highest number of cars (53.15) per 100 inhabitants is Chamartin, it is also the 4th place with the highest second-hand house price at €3.643 per square meter, it also has the highest population density. The lowest number of cars per 100 people with 26.72 is in Villa de Vallecas, which is one of the least populated districts. At the same time, the average price of a cultivated house per square meter here is €1.590.

The highest used house price per square meter is seen in Salamanca with an average of €4.163, while the lowest price is in Villaverde with 1.275.