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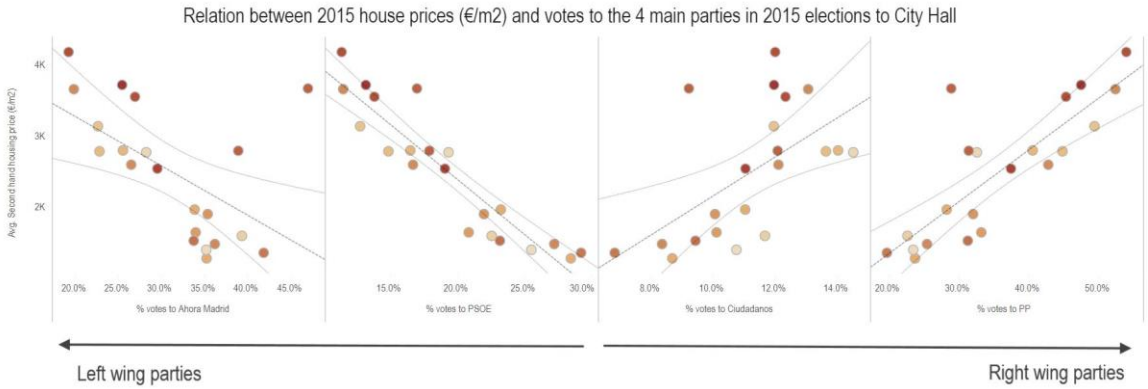
From the Madrid key metrics shown in the dashboard, there are approximately 151,429 (3.18M / 21) inhabitants per district and are around 24,844 (3.18M / 128) inhabitants per neighborhood.



From the dashboard, I clicked on the straight lines on all four scatter plots. On the first scatter plot, the equation showed that avg. second hand housing price = -6913 * avg Ahora Madrid votes + 4649.72, so there was a negative relationship (negative coefficient -6913) between the average second hand housing price and percentage of votes to the Ahora Madrid, i.e. the higher the housing price and lower percentage of votes to the Ahora Madrid and vice versa; the same relationship (negative coefficient -15428.5) applied to the PSOE. On the other hand, there was a positive relationship (positive coefficient 27309.9) between the average second hand housing price and the percentage of votes to the Ciudadanos, i.e. the higher the average second hand hosing price, the higher percentages of votes to the Ciudadanos and vice versa; the same relationship (positive coefficient 7238.37) applied to the PP.

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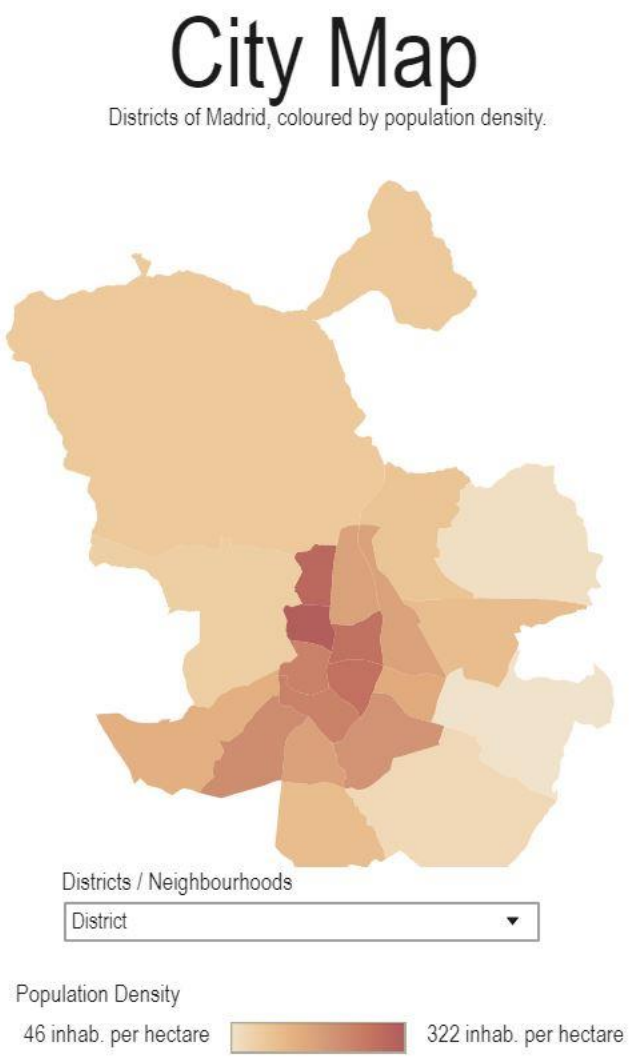

From the dashboard, I clicked on the three districts with the darkest color and three districts with the lightest color on the city map, it showed that Chamberi (322 inhab. Per hectare), Tetuan (298 inhab. Per hectare) and Salamanca (278 inhab. Per hectare) were three most populated districts; yet, Villa de Vallecas (67 inhab. Per hectare), Barajas (54 inhab. Per hectare) and Vicalvaro (46 inhab. Per hectare) were three least populated districts.