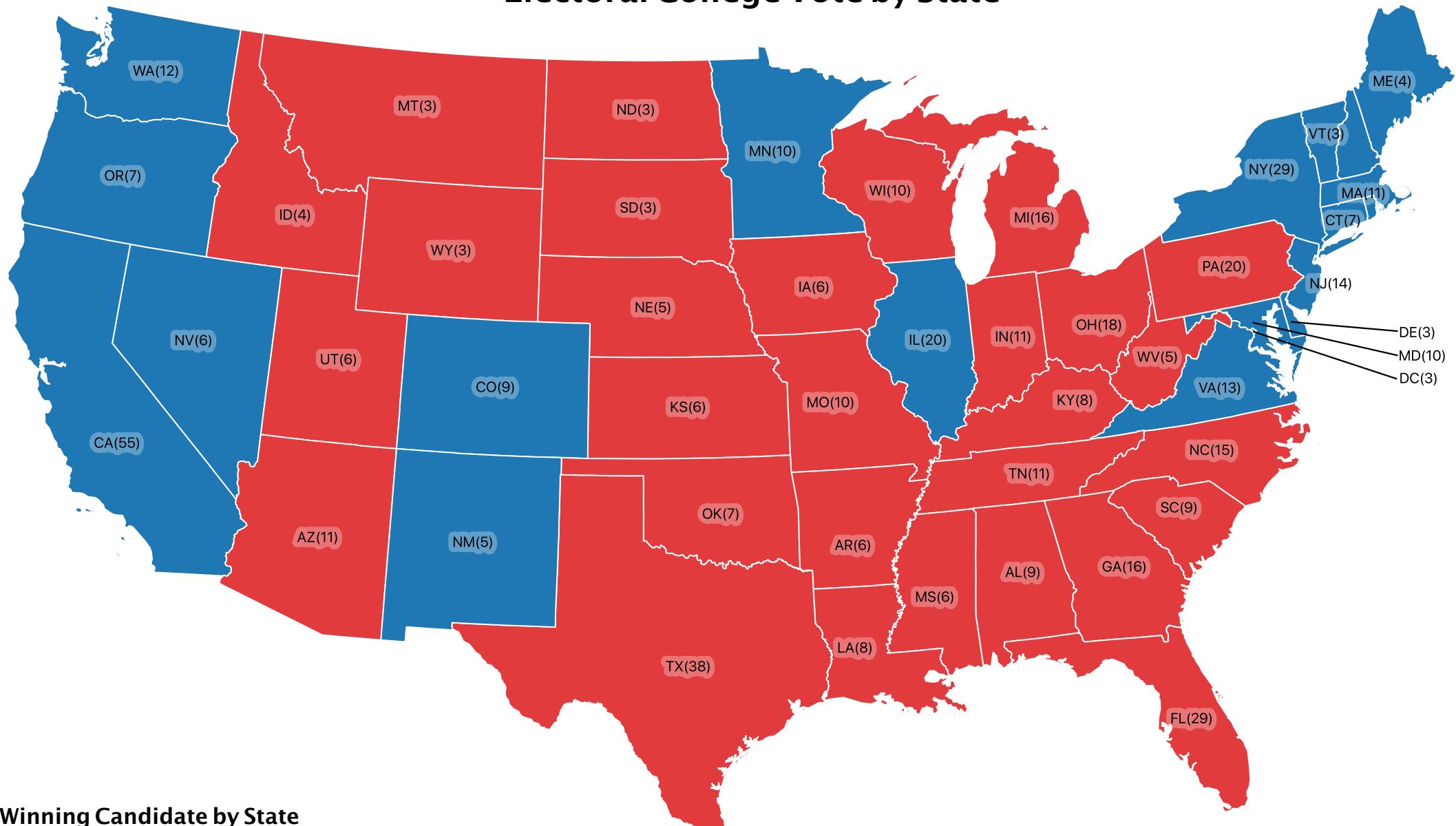
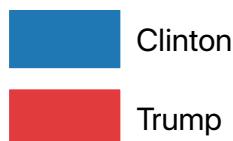


Results of the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election

Electoral College Vote by State

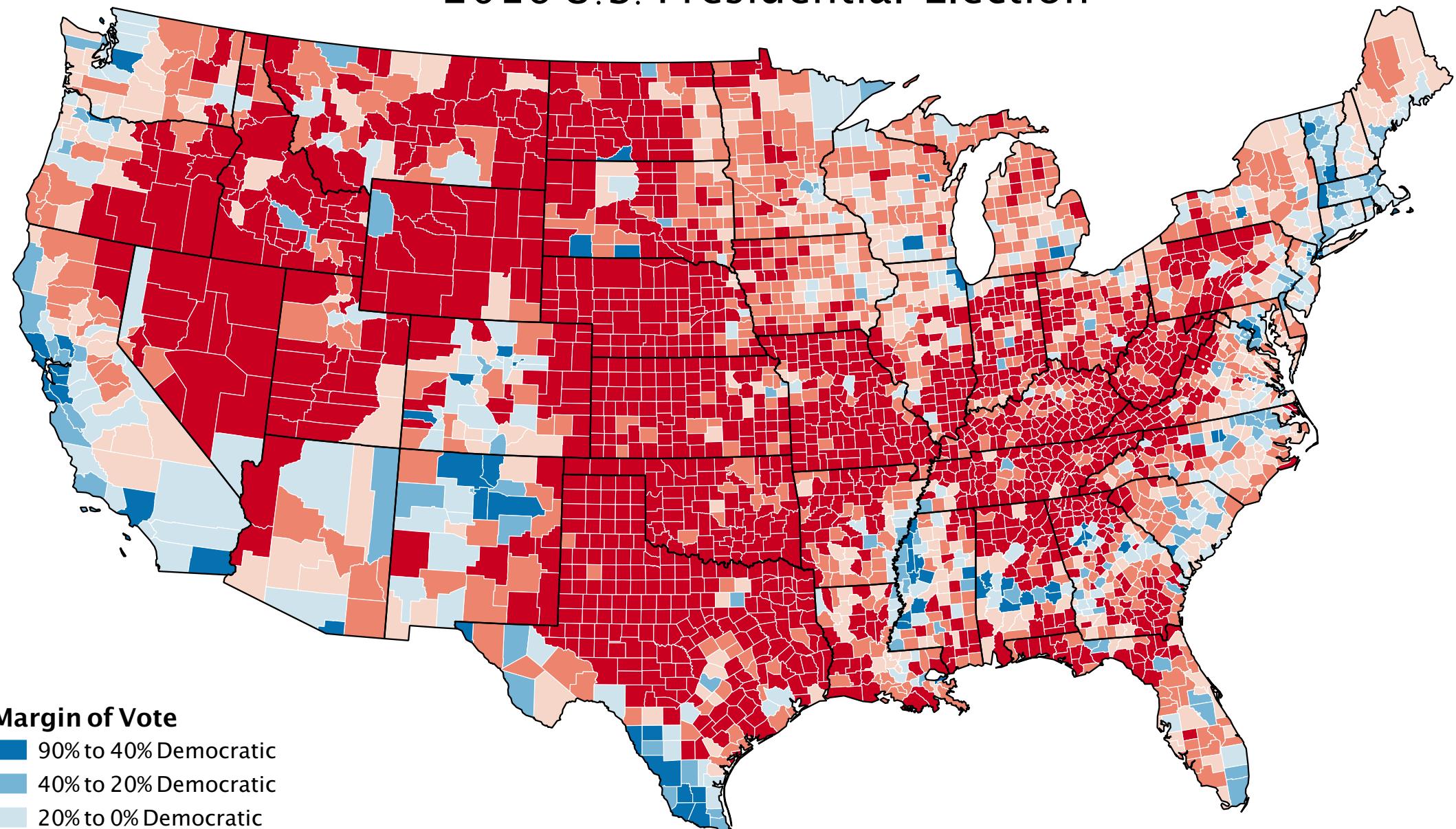


Winning Candidate by State



County-Level Vote Margins

2016 U.S. Presidential Election

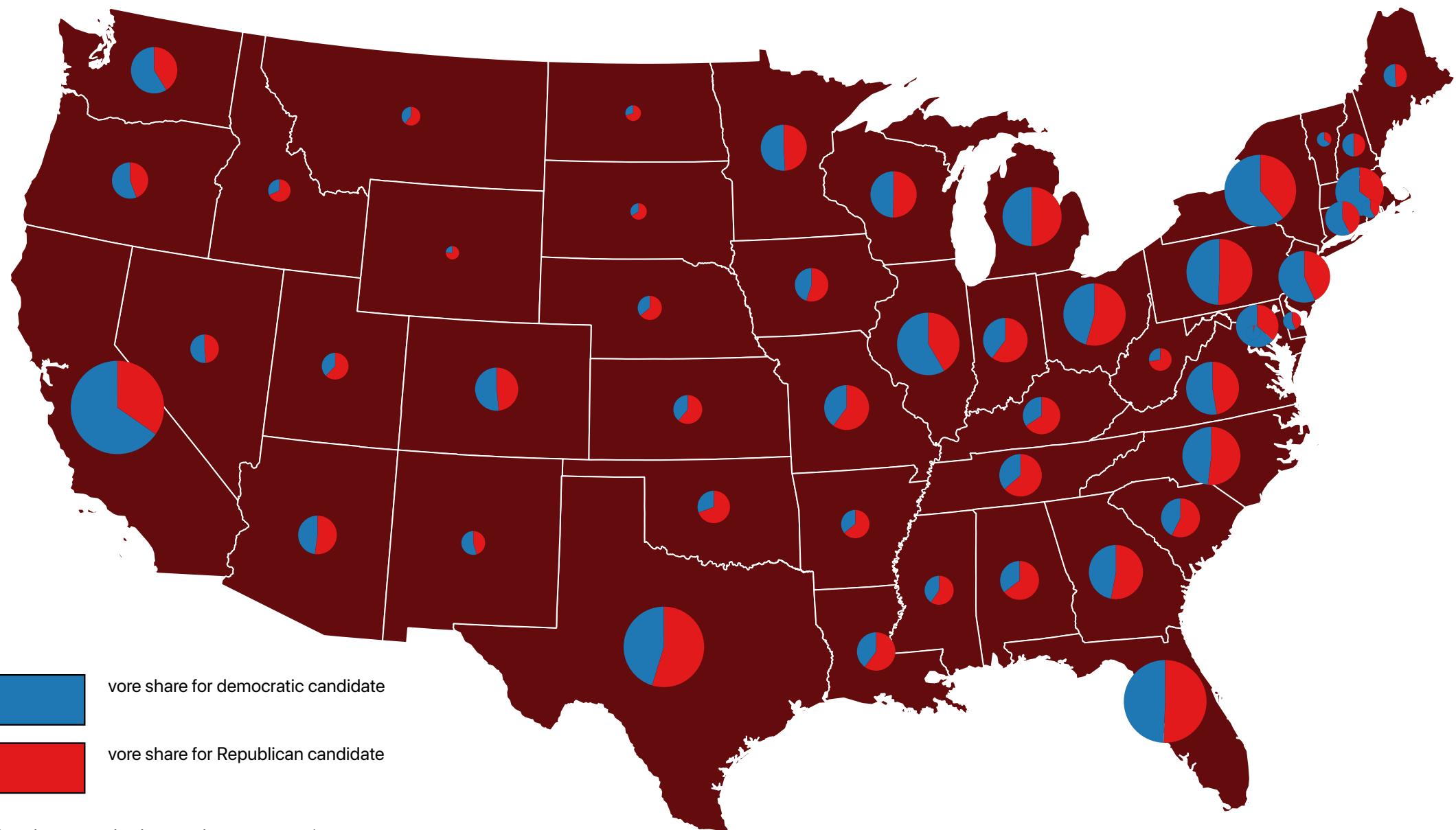


Margin of Vote

- 90% to 40% Democratic
- 40% to 20% Democratic
- 20% to 0% Democratic
- 0% to 20% Republican
- 20% to 40% Republican
- 40% to 90% Republican

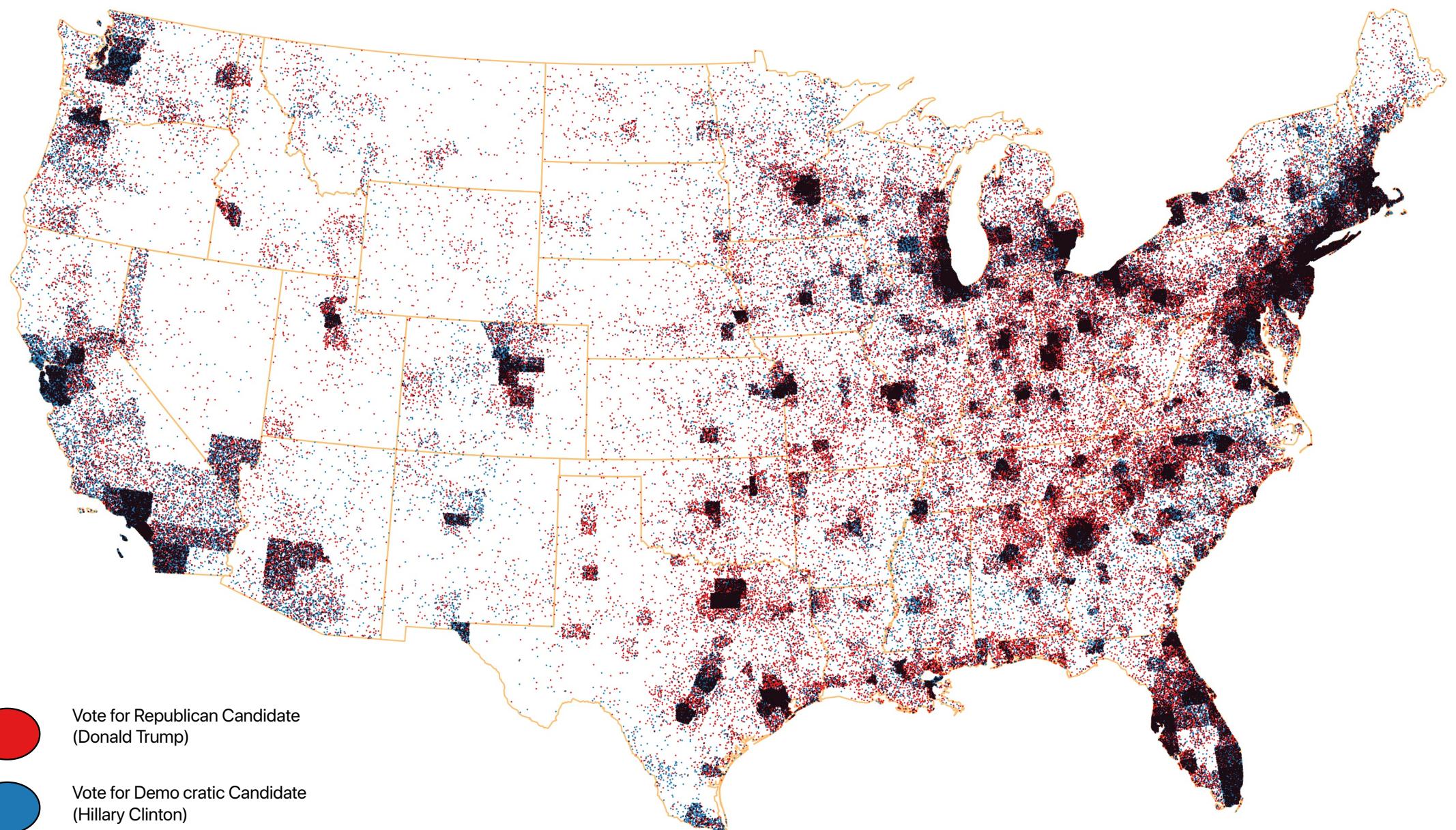
Results of the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election

Population Vote by State



Vote for Major Party Presidential Candidates by County

2016 U.S. Presidential Election



Vote for Republican Candidate
(Donald Trump)

Vote for Democratic Candidate
(Hillary Clinton)

One point represents 500 votes cast

Areas of greater vote density will appear to be darker

It could get a lot of information about the 2016 U.S. presidential election while using the GIS map. There is a lot of information on the map, especially on the map, which was analyzed as a state unit, and the Democratic Party of supporter has the most densely populated city in the U.S., while the relatively low-density population was the Republican Party. I think the high-density population side supports the Democratic Party, which has a lot of policies for immigrants because there are many immigrants. However, low-population areas are mainly factory and farming areas. People living in these places are seen as largely supportive of the Republican Party, which is committed to development in their region. Overall, Democrats had a large turnout in densely populated cities, but Republicans had a large turnout in many rural cities throughout the United States. On this map, the Republican victory was probably a foregone conclusion. Because the Republican color was dominant in relatively many regions. On the other hand, the Democratic Party is seen in relatively small amounts of color on the map. As a result, Democrats lost with 232 votes, while Republicans won with 306 votes.

It is very good to observe the 2016 U.S. presidential election with maps of various scales and units of analysis. This is because each map has very different interpretation information. The county-by-county map shows a little more detail of the information shown on the state by state map. The overall vote won, but in terms of local turnout, there are many districts that were Republicans. Oregon and Nevada, for example, were blue on the state analytical map, but slightly more red than blue on the county-analyzed map. It seems that if we just see a victory in

the polls, we would not know exactly what the overall voting propensity of voting is. The pie chart maps each state with a single view of the Democratic and Republican percentages, showing which states have a large or small difference in the number of votes cast. The dot distribution map shows the number of votes in various regions through the dots. The black-colored sections shown on this map are mainly coming from densely populated cities.

I think it makes it more easier to see the voting tendency of the United States by dividing the map of the United States into red and blue. If the party changes color continuously every year, it would confuse many people. For example, there would be a lot of confusion if Republicans used red in the 2012 presidential election and blue in 2016, and Democrats used different colors. People picked blue because they thought it was the Democratic Party, but it turns out that the color changed would cause a lot of confusion. The use of republican red and democrat blue in the United States is a long history, so people can see each political party without getting confused. I think the use of this color information can deliver people easy and fast topographical information.