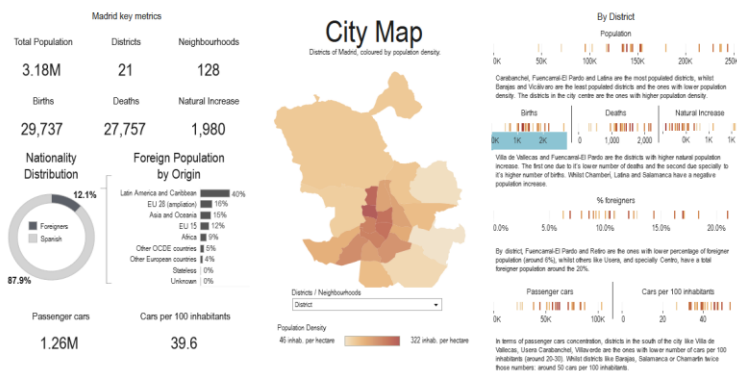


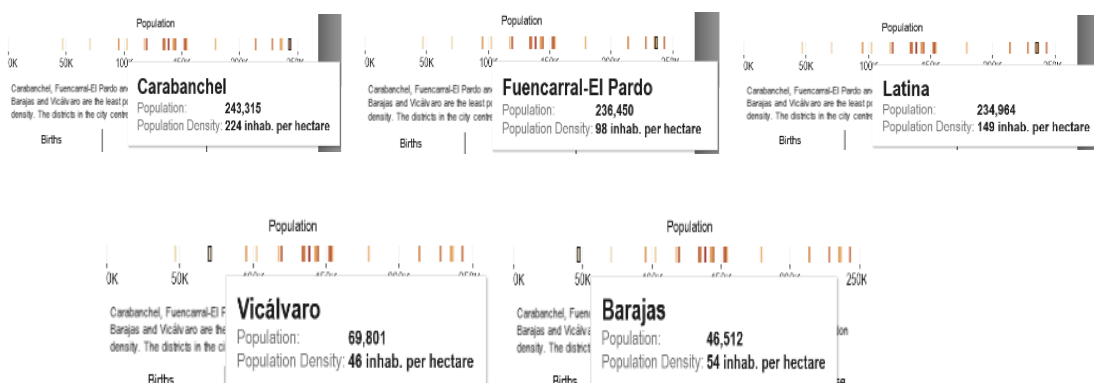
In the following lines we extract insights from the [public tableau view](#) regarding Madrid.

## Insight 1: Population by District

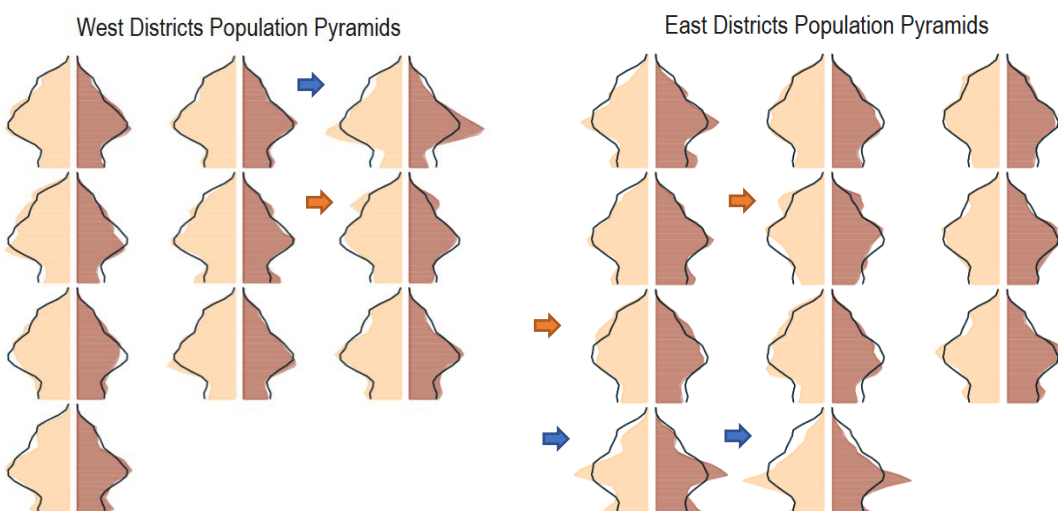


Examining the above city map, we observe that the **highest population density is in the city center.**

More specifically, **Carabanchel, Fuencarral – El Pardo and Latina** are the most populated districts, while **Barajas and Vicalvaro** are the least populated districts and the ones with lower population density.



## Insight 2: Age distribution between districts



Between districts we observe that there exist areas that are populated mostly by younger people whereas there are other that elderly people tend to live.

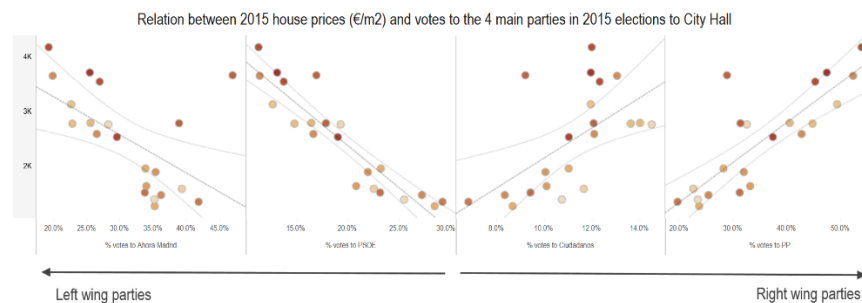
In the above diagram, we may see districts with **blue** and **red arrows**. Those in blue are mostly inhabited by younger people and those in red are mostly inhabited by elderly.

Those in blue arrows are: **Centro, Vicalvaro, Villa de Vallecas**

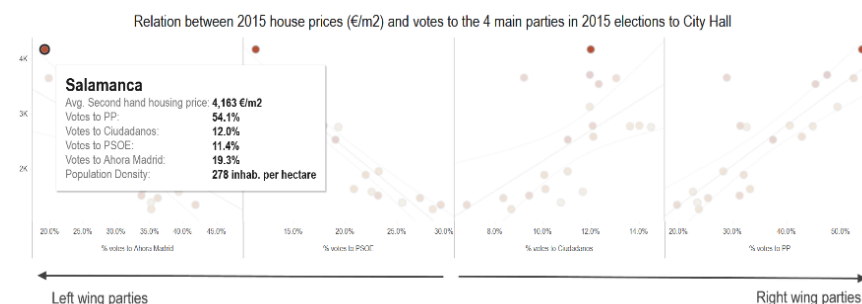
Those in red arrows are: **Latina, Retiro, Moratalaz**

## Insight 3: House prices (€/m2) and votes to 4 main parties in 2015 City Hall elections

The following scatterplots show that the two variables have a negative relationship on left wing parties, and a positive relationship on the right-wing parties.



This means that civilians that have houses with higher prices (€/m2) tend to vote for right wing parties. For example:



In contrary, civilians that have house with lower prices (€/m2) tend to vote for left wing parties. For example:

