Money Matters?

Analysis of election spending of the 2019 senatorial candidates

TEAM SNOWBALL

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Background

"Campaign finance raises fundamental ethical questions - freedom of expression and prevention of corruption"



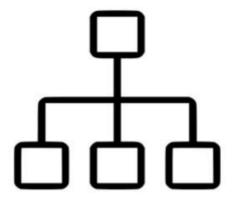


Does <u>Money Matter</u> in determining the winnability of election candidates?

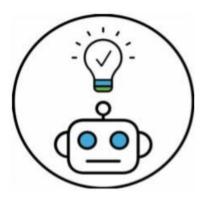
Objective



Determine spending trends during campaign season that would raise voter awareness and education



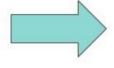
Understand how successful candidates source and spend their funds



Build machine learning models to gain more insights on the impact of campaign finance in relation to election results

Data Sources and Features





2019 Senatorial Votes Dataset

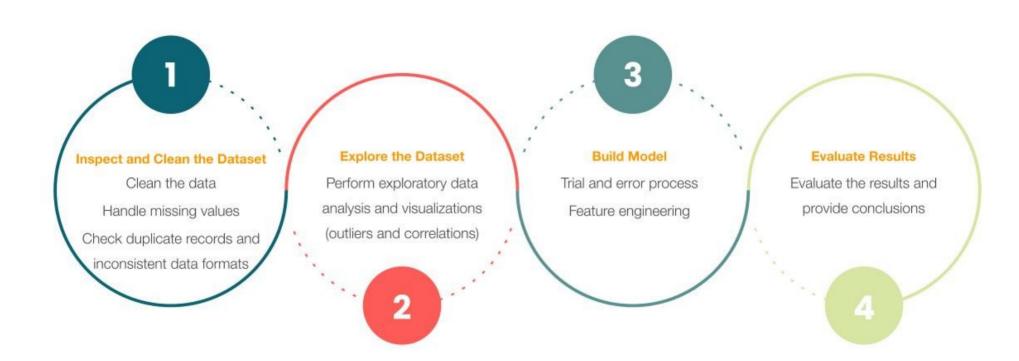
2019 Candidate Campaigns Dataset

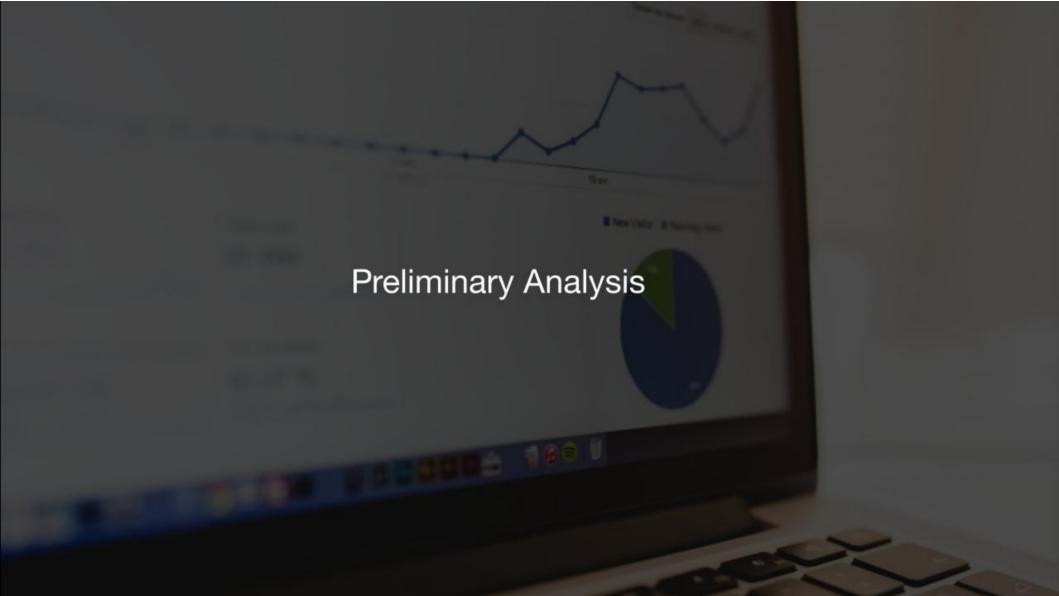
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#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Candidate Number	62 non-null	int64
1	Candidate	62 non-null	object
2	Coalition	49 non-null	object
3	Party	62 non-null	object
4	Political Party	43 non-null	object
5	Win	43 non-null	float64
6	Cash Contributions Received from Other Sources	43 non-null	float64
7	In-Kind Contributions Received from Other Sources	43 non-null	float64
8	Cash Contributions Received from Political Party	43 non-null	float64
9	In-Kind Contributions Received from Political Party	43 non-null	float64
10	Total Contributions Received	43 non-null	float64
11	Expenditures Paid Out of Personal Funds	43 non-null	float64
12	Expenditures Paid Out of Cash Contributions	43 non-null	float64
13	Exp_Cash_Cont.	43 non-null	float64
14	Total Expenditures Incurred	43 non-null	float64
15	Difference (Contribution less Expenditure)	43 non-null	float64
16	Unpaid Obligation / Balance	43 non-null	float64
17	Travel Expenses	43 non-null	float64
18	Compensation of campaigners, etc.	43 non-null	float64
19	Communications	43 non-null	float64
20	Stationery, Printing, and Distribution	43 non-null	float64
21	Employment of Poll Watchers	43 non-null	float64
22	Rent, Maintenance, etc.	43 non-null	float64
23	Political Meetings and Rallies	43 non-null	float64
24	Pol Ads	43 non-null	float64
25	Total SLE	43 non-null	float64
26	Employment of Counsel	43 non-null	float64
27	Copying and Classifying List of Voters	43 non-null	float64
28	Printing of Sample Ballots	43 non-null	float64
29	Total Expenditures	43 non-null	float64
30	Difference Total in SCE minus Total SLE	43 non-null	float64
31	Votes	62 non-null	int64
dtyp	es: float64(26), int64(2), object(4)		

Methodology

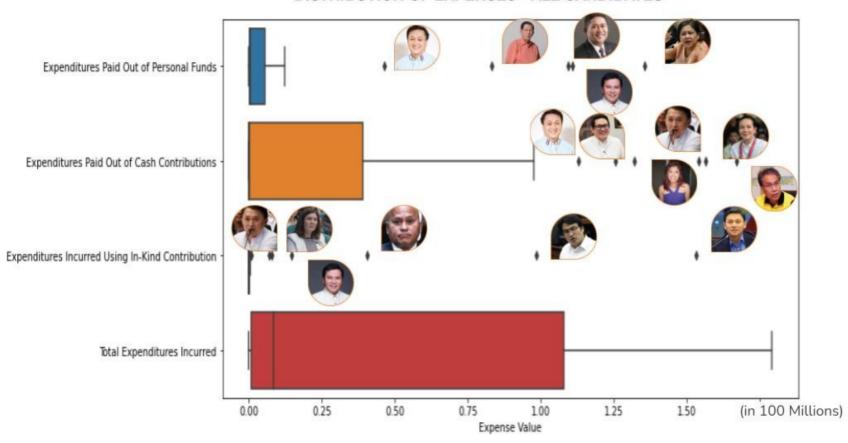
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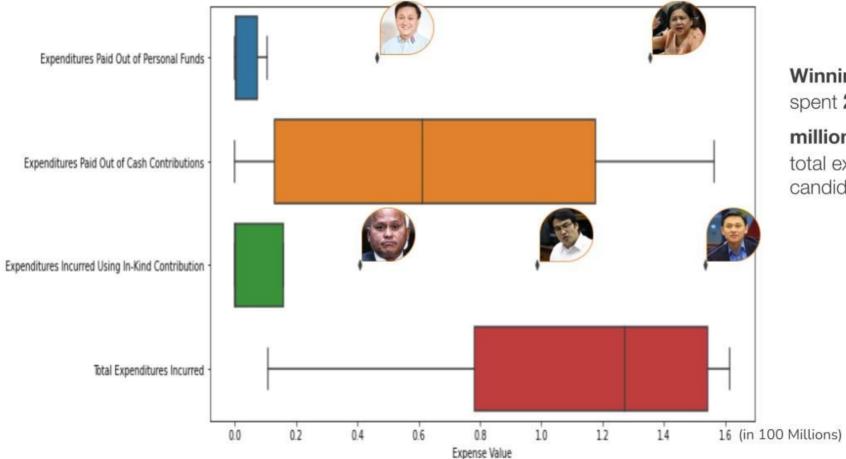
DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSES - ALL CANDIDATES



Average Total Expenditures incurred per candidate is around **Php 50** million.

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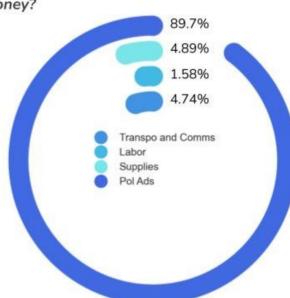




Winning candidates spent 2x (Php 98 million) the average total expenditures of all candidates.

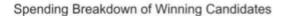
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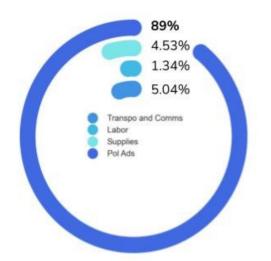
How do senatorial candidates spend their money?



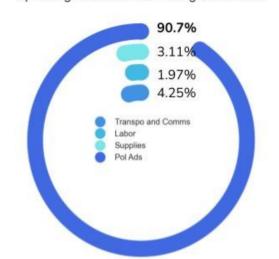
90% of total spending were from Political Ads.



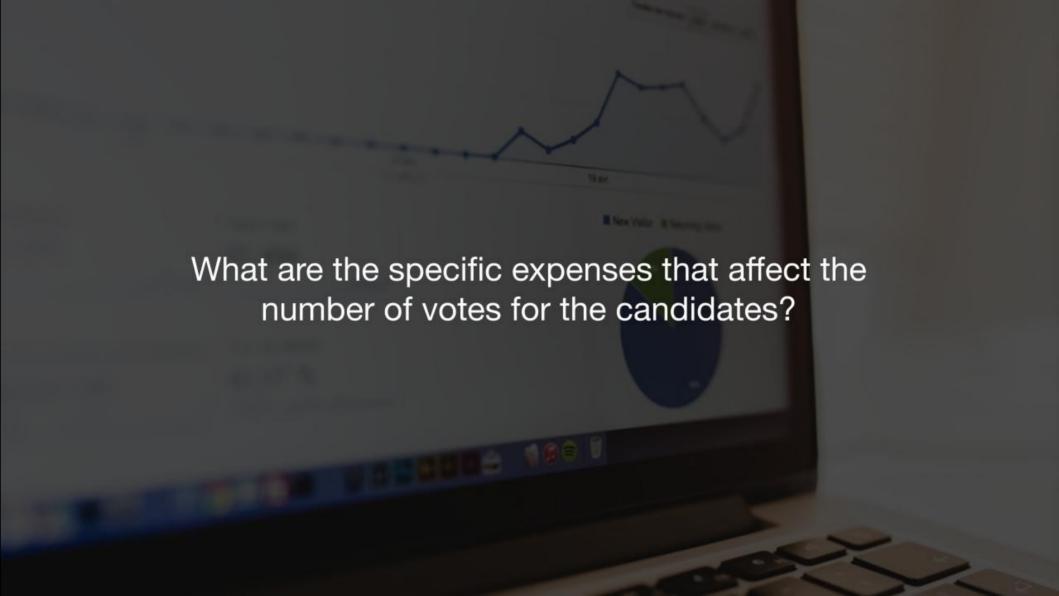




Spending Breakdown of Losing Candidates



Spending allocations among the candidates are almost consistent regardless of whether they won or not.



Pearson Correlation

Correlation vs Votes

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Correlation Coefficient
0.781
0.631
0.631
0.624
0.52
0.429
0.428
0.409
0.382

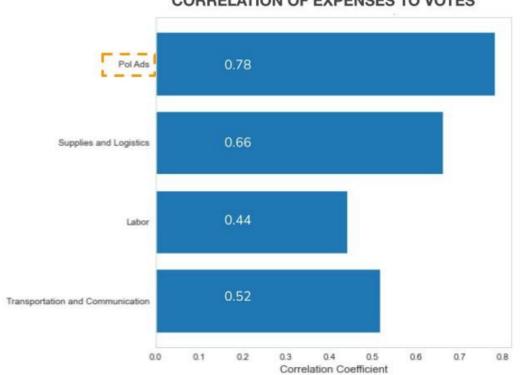
Pearson

Expenditures Incurred Using In-Kind Contribution	0.355
In-Kind Contributions Received from Other Sources	0.345
Expenditures Paid Out of Personal Funds	0.338
In-Kind Contributions Received from Political Party	0.298
Cash Contributions Received from Political Party	0.155
Rent Maintenance, etc	0.126
Employment of Poll Watchers	0.063
Printing of Sample Ballots	0.056
Copying and Classifying List of Voters	-0.100

Pearson Correlation indicates how much one variable increases when the other increases and visa versa.

Interestingly, **Copying and Classifying List of Voters** is negatively correlated with the Number of Votes.

CORRELATION OF EXPENSES TO VOTES

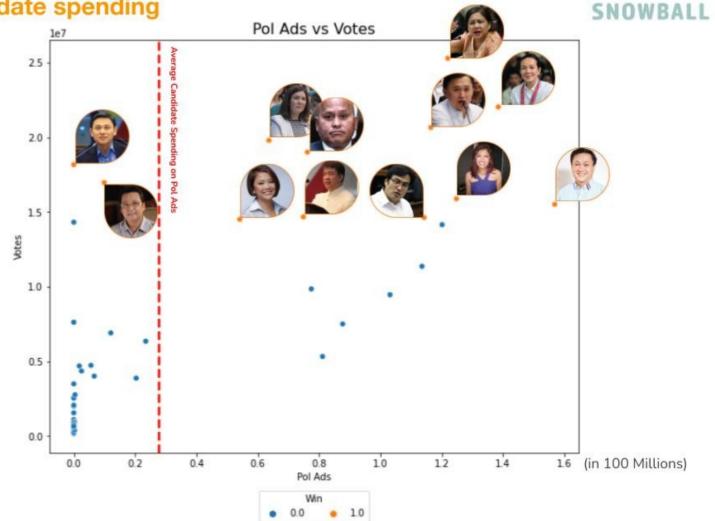


Which type of activity did senatorial candidates spent money to increase votes?

Political advertisements have a strong positive correlation with votes.

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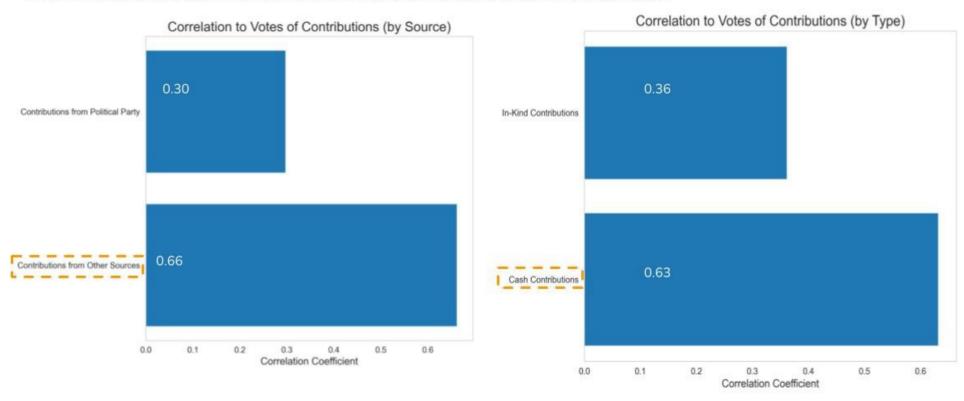
10 out of 16 (63%) candidates who spent at least 27.7 Million won the senatorial election.



Contributions received

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What is the source and type of contribution received by senatorial candidates with high votes?

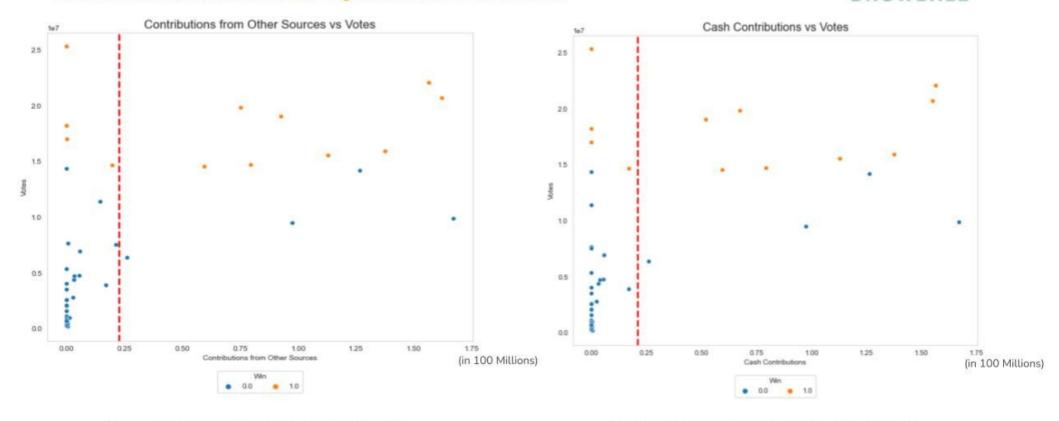


Contributions from other sources have a higher correlation to votes than contributions from political party.

Correlation between **Cash contributions and votes** is stronger than that of In-Kind contributions and votes.

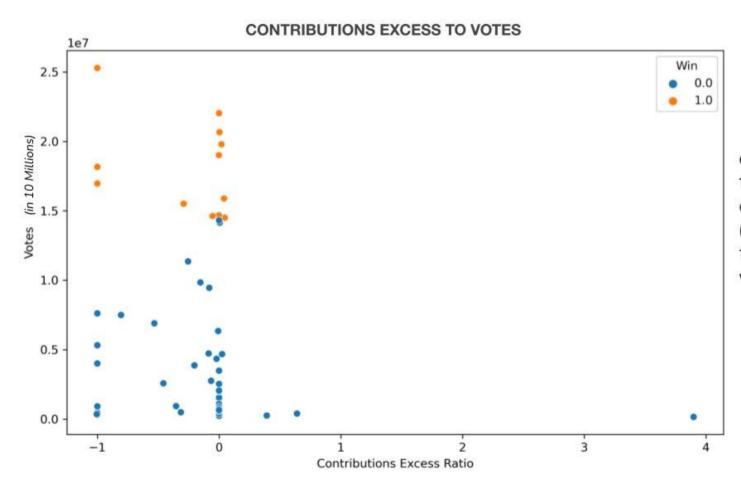
Contributions received by Source and Votes

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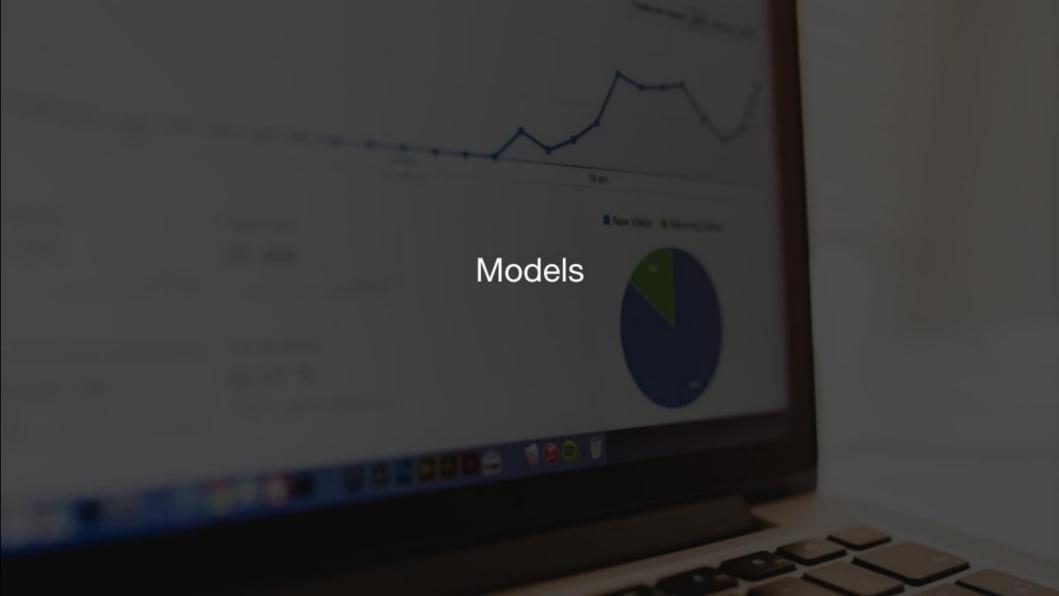


8 out of 12 (66.7%) Candidates who received at least 22.4M Contributions for Other Sources won the election.

8 out of 12 (66.7%) of the candidates who received at least 20.8M Cash Contributions won the election.



The candidates have either gathered together towards spending more out of their personal pockets (-1) or effectively managing their budgets (0) to garner votes.



Regression Model

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B Coefficient	P-Value	
2,252,381.29		
18.96	0.01	
10.26	0.08	
5.73	0.04	
0.24	0.01	
0.11	0.00	
0.09	0.00	
-0.02	0.41	
-0.30	0.39	
-2.50	0.12	
-5.64	0.66	
-15.73	0.00	
	2,252,381.29 18.96 10.26 5.73 0.24 0.11 0.09 -0.02 -0.30 -2.50 -5.64	

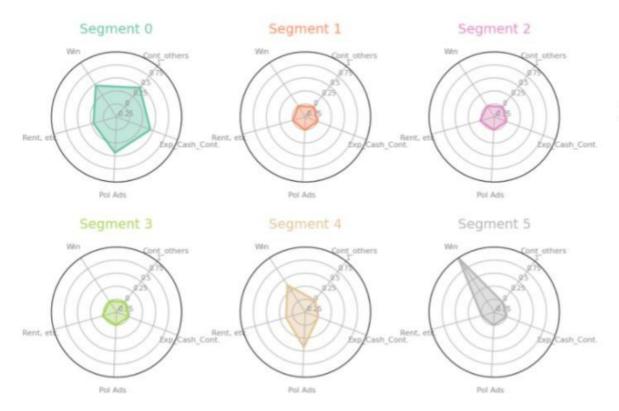
For example, a 100 peso increase in **"Employment of Poll Watchers"** spending would lead to a 1,896 increase in the number of votes for the candidate.

The model produced has an Adjusted R-Square of .712. This means that **71.2%** of the observed variation in the number of Votes can be explained by the model.

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.874	.764	.712	3,787,883.04

Clustering - Spider Chart

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Features columns selected:

Cont_Others (Cash and In-Kind contributions received from other sources)

Exp_Cash_Cont. (Expenditures paid out of cash contributions

Pol Ads

Rent, etc. (Rent & Maint., Stationery, printing, meetings & rallies, copying of sample ballots, etc)

Win

BEST SPENDERS Group

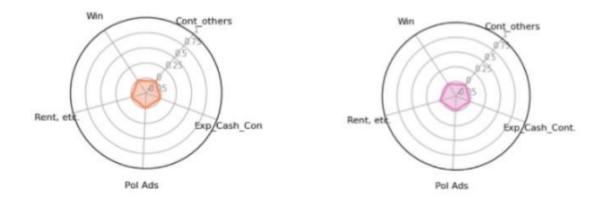


"Best Spenders" Group

- **22** candidates clustered in this group
- **88%** belong to a political party
- 99.96% of their funds were from "Other sources" (P1.3B)
- 90% of spending were for Pol Ads (P1.2B)
- 8 candidates won (36%)

Clustering - Spider Chart

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"Walang Himala" Group

- **31** candidates clustered in this group
- **59%** belong to a political party
- Most of the expenses were paid out of personal funds
 Had very little spending activities
- Very minor spending for Pol Ads
- All candidates lost

YAYAMANIN Group



"Yayamanin" Group

- 8 candidates clustered in this group
- 59% belong to a political party
- 78% expenses were paid out of personal funds (P465M or P58M ave); other funds came from political party (P172M) and "Other sources" (P56M)
- **90%** of spending were for **Pol Ads** (P535M)
- **3** candidates won (37.5%)



"Sana All" Group

- 1 candidate clustered in this group
- 100% belong to a political party
- 99.8% expenses were from political party contributions (P153M)
- 100% of spending were for Travel & Communications
- The candidate won



Summary & Recommendations

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- ☐ Candidates spend on different kinds of mediums to reach voters but there is more to budget and expenditures. Not all expenses have equal vote value.
- ☐ There is a need for better auditing accountability of the candidates.
- Explore the significance of candidates' spending on social media ads.
- As a registered voter we need to be more vigilant in choosing our candidates and not just rely on these mediums being laid out to us.

Sources

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https://www.bworldonline.com/how-much-economic-boost-does-election-spending-deliver/https://www.rappler.com/newsbreak/iq/number-registered-voters-elections-2019 R.A. 7166 (lawphil.net)