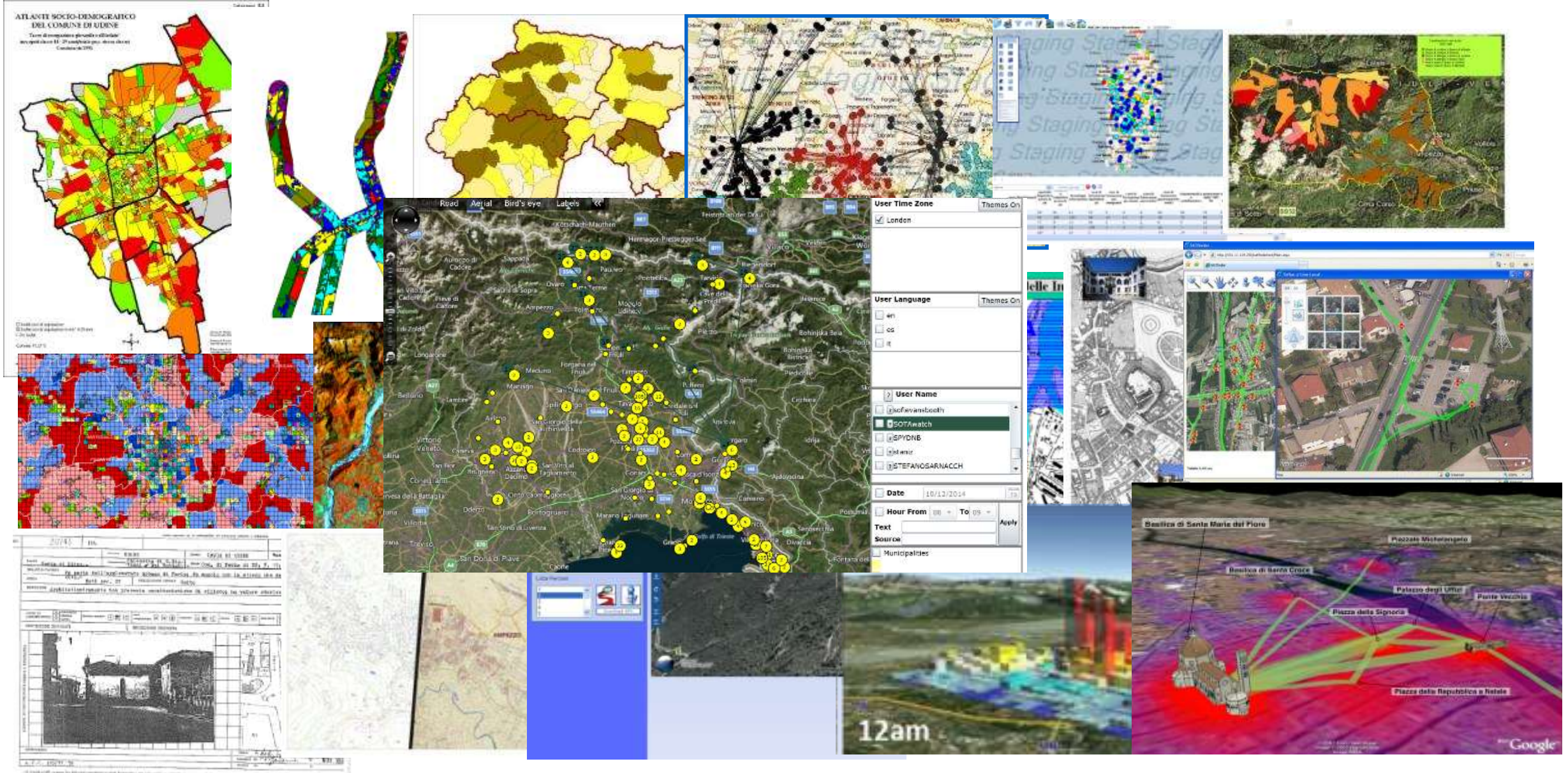


IMPLEMENTING GIS IN STRATEGICAL PLANNING OF ELECTION CAMPAIGN



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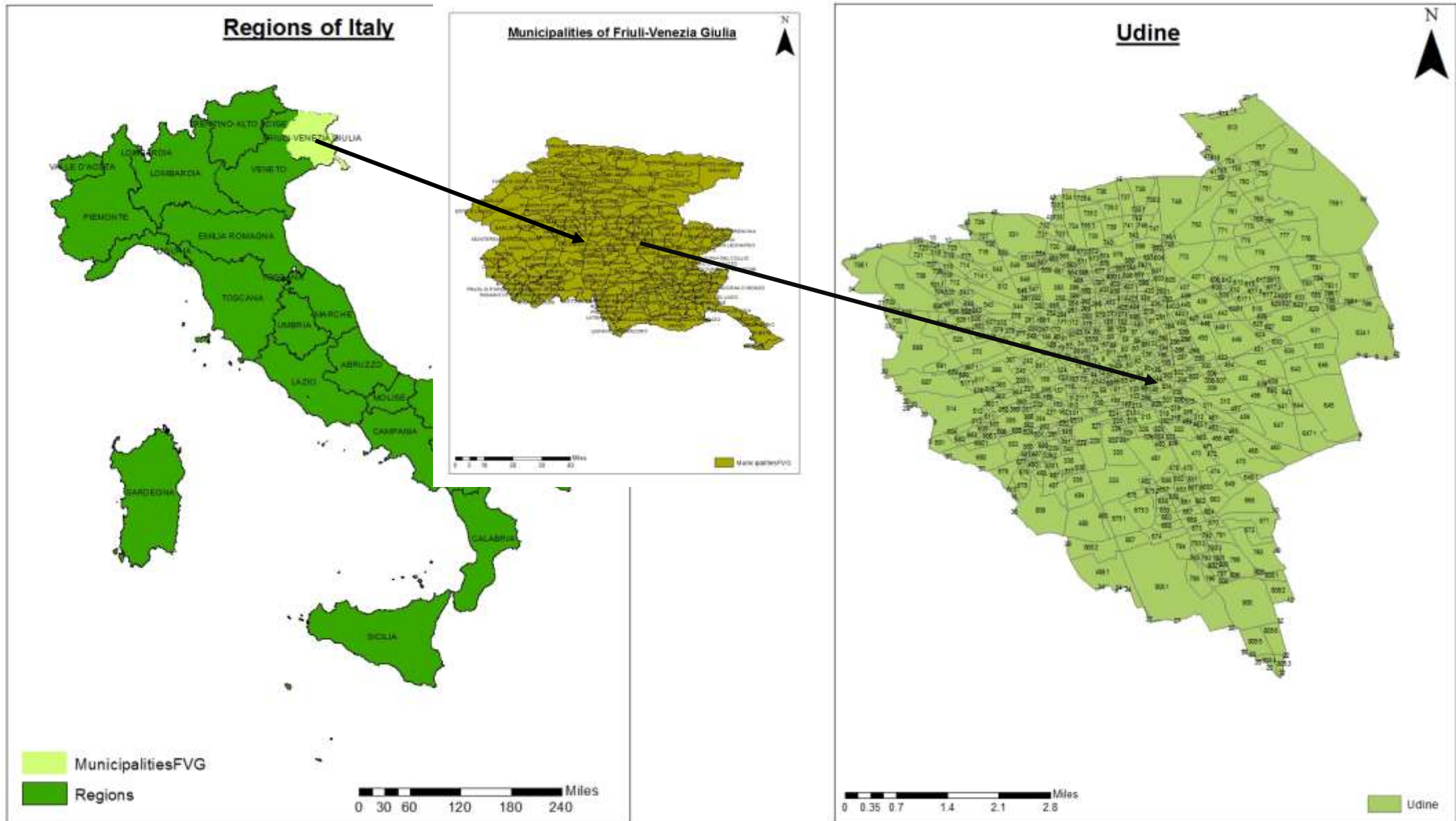
INTRODUCTION

- **ELECTIONS** are the spinal cord for congenial functioning of any democratic country.
- The traditional methods of broadcast campaigning of giving ads on TVs and Radios, printing campaign posters, going door-to-door etc. fetched votes in the past and not in recent times.
- In recent times, it becomes necessary to use **targeted approach** which uses **demographic, socio-economic and geographic data** to contact the individuals and converse with them on the things which affects them the most based on their characteristics influenced by these data.
- One such data driven technology, **Geographic Information System (GIS)**, can bring a powerful paradigm shift in political campaigning.
- This location based mapping technology help us locate the clusters of voters having certain socio-economic and geographic characteristics and their tendency to vote for particular political party on the basis of past elections' results.

FINDING ANSWERS TO

- 1. How GIS can be used to find the socioeconomic and demographic factors which spatially affect the election results of a political party ?**
- 2. Once defined the cluster of voters can GIS support the parties in contacting the right cluster to increase number of votes?**

STUDY AREA



DATA

SHAPEFILES

- Regions of Italy (Polygon)
- Municipalities of Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Polygon)
- Census Section of Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Polygon)
- Roads of Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Line)
- House Numbers of Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Point)
- Polling Stations of Udine (Point) (Projected from .csv file)
- Voters of Udine (Point) (Projected from .csv file)
- Income-Expense data of Udine (Point) (Projected from .csv file)

EXCEL FILES

- Census Data of 2011 for Friuli-Venezia Giulia at a census section level
- Election 2013 Results per Polling station

OTHER DOCUMENTS

- A write up is provided regarding the factors of census data which would play effective role in election campaign by JIM MESSINA.
- A PDF explaining Geo-segmentation of population of country into various classes based on income, education and other characteristics.

METHODOLOGY

DATA Flattening

Content Analysis

Selecting Indicators

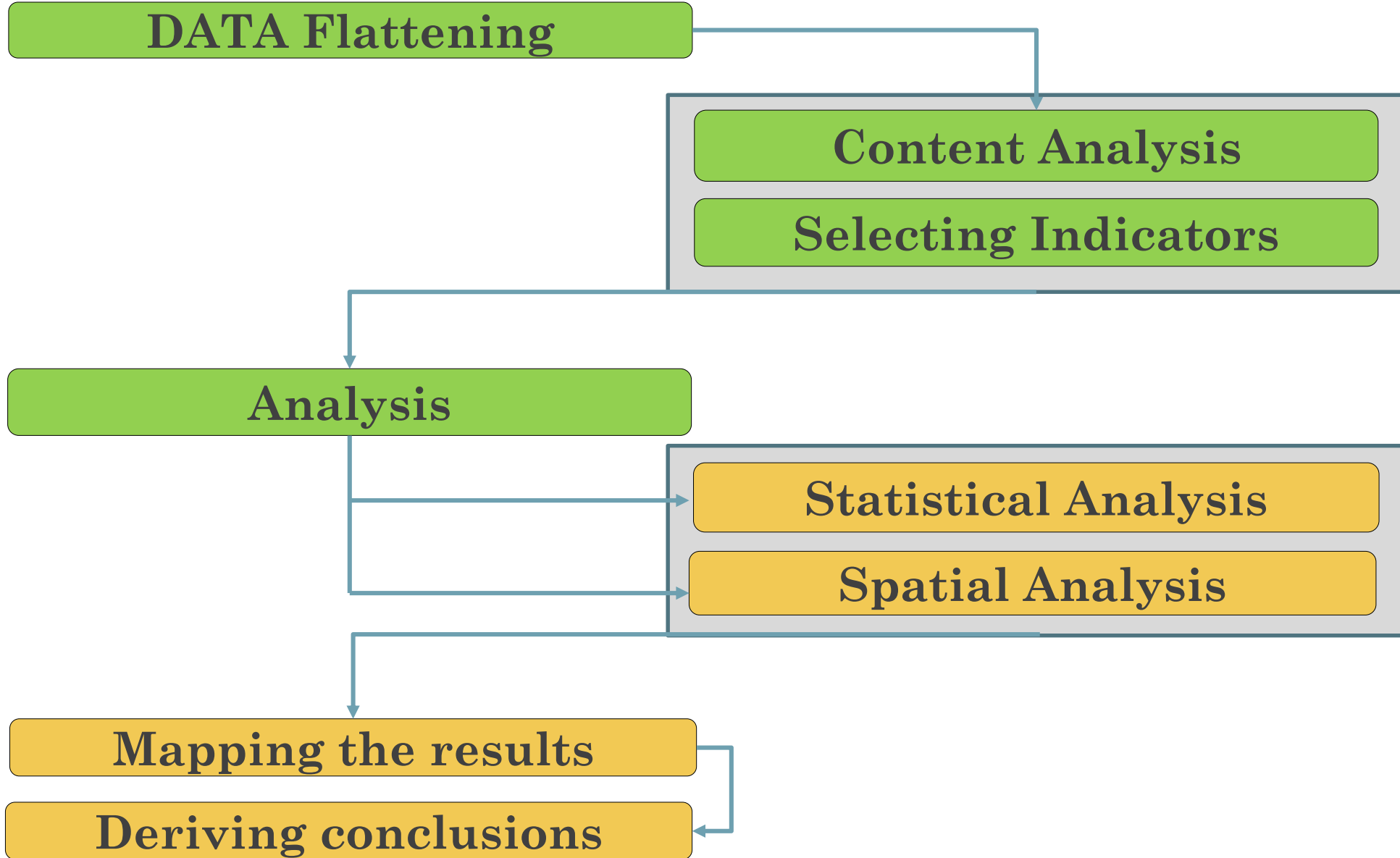
Analysis

Statistical Analysis

Spatial Analysis

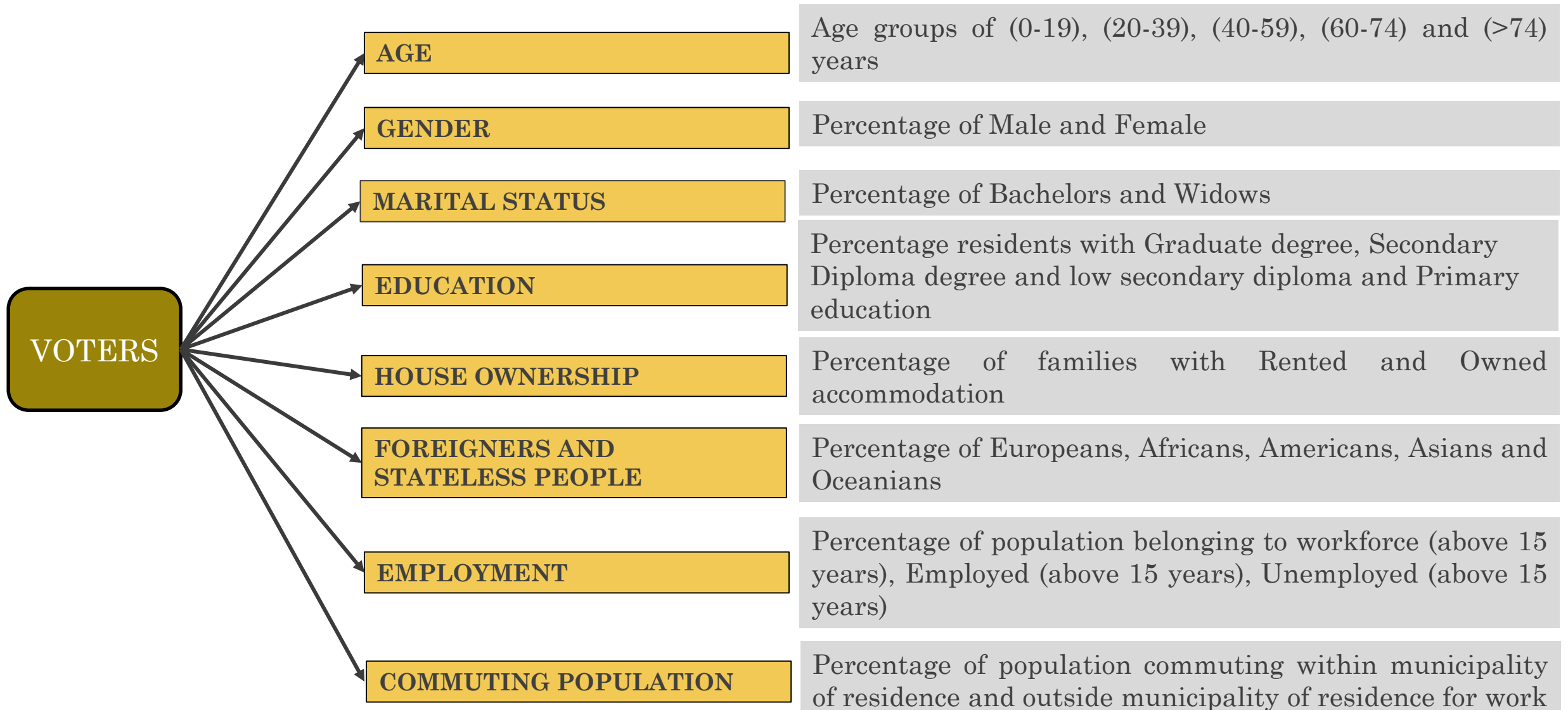
Mapping the results

Deriving conclusions



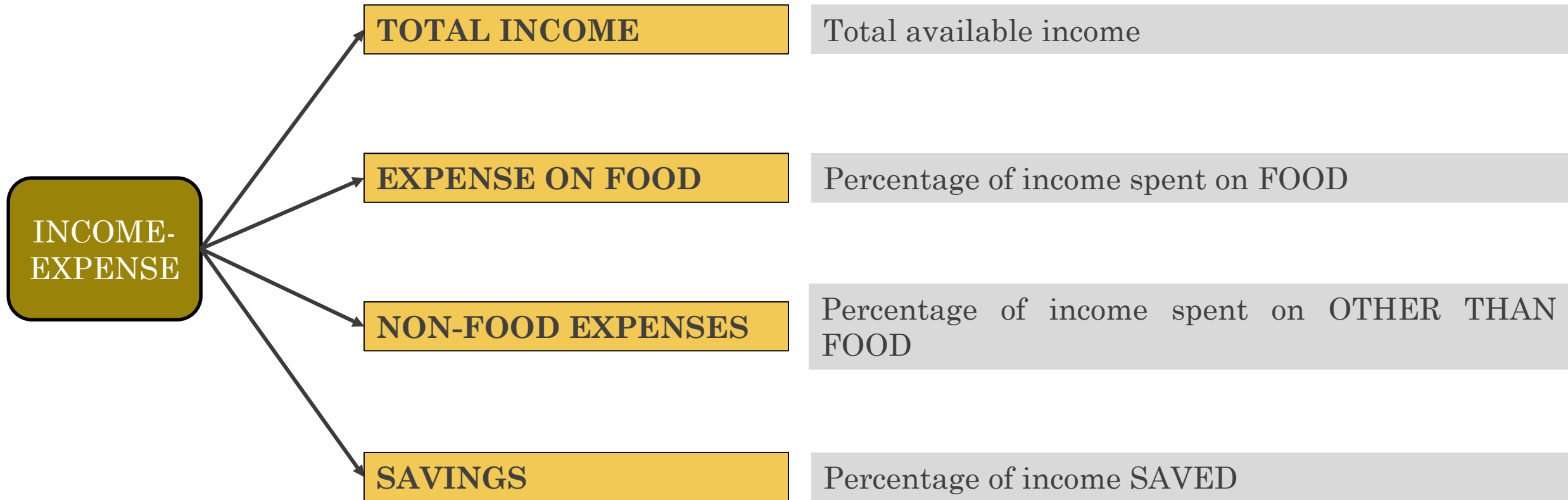
CONTENT ANALYSIS AND SELECTING INDICATORS

FACTORS taken into consideration from **VOTERS** file are



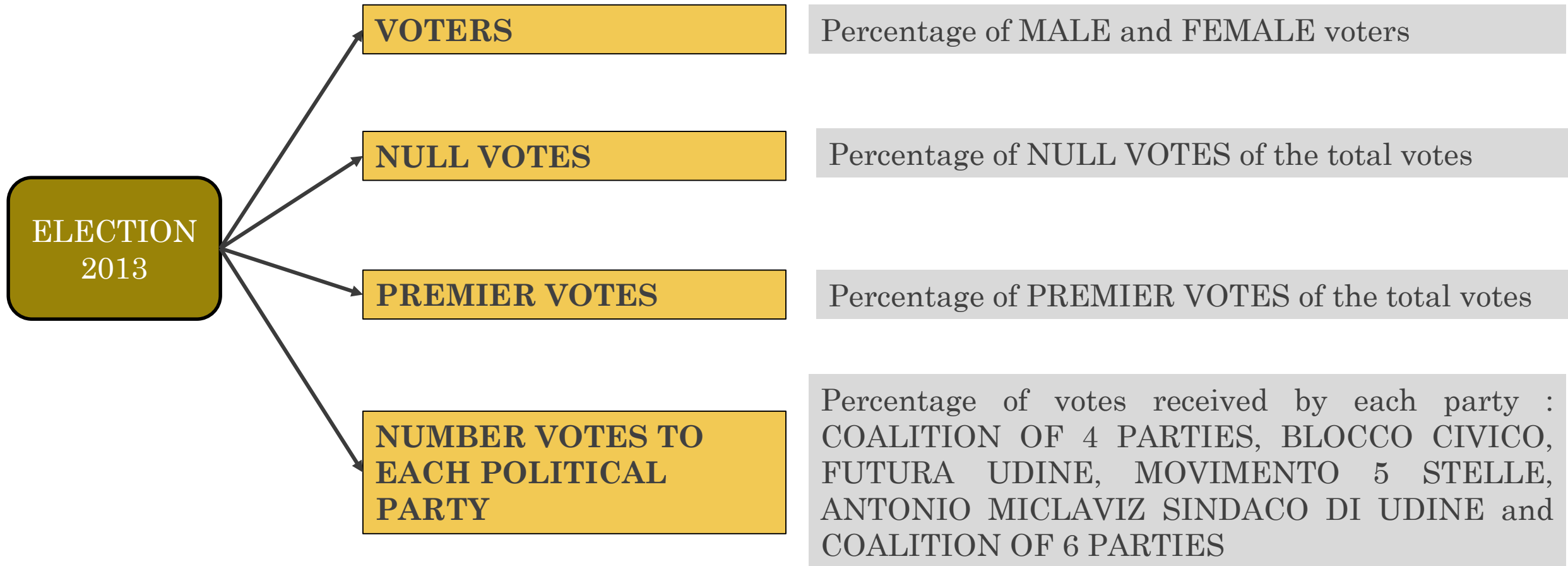
CONTENT ANALYSIS AND SELECTING FACTORS

FACTORS taken into consideration from **INCOME-EXPENSE** file are



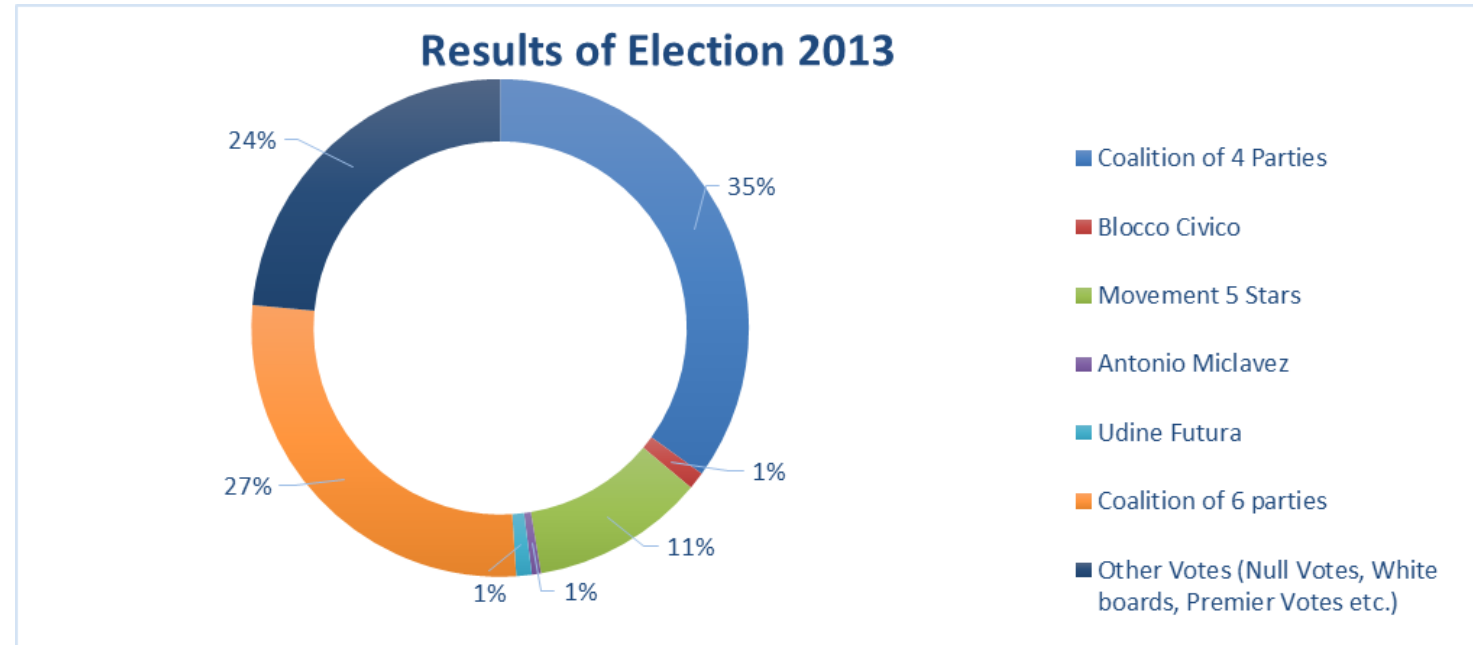
CONTENT ANALYSIS AND SELECTING FACTORS

FACTORS taken into consideration from **ELECTION 2013** file are



DATA FLATTENING

DATA FLATTENING we get is a POINT SHAPE FILE having files VOTERS, CENSUS SECTIONS, CENSUS DATA, etc. IN 2013



ANALYSIS

The analysis of data consist of two parts

- **Bivariate Correlation (Statistical Analysis)**

Correlation coefficient (Pearson's correlation, for short) is a measure of the strength and direction of association that exists between two variables measured on at least an interval scale. IBM SPSS Statistics 24 is used to find this correlation between each indicator and number of voter received by particular political party.

- **Ordinary Least Squares (Spatial Analysis)**

Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) linear regression generate predictions or models a dependent variable in terms of its relationships to a set of explanatory variables. Ordinary Least Square tool of ArcMap 10.3 is used for performing this operation.

ANALYSIS : COALITION OF 4 PARTIES

Total indicators	Coalition of 4 Parties
% MALE population	0.131
% FEMALE population	-0.131
% BACHELORS/SPINSTERS	0.018
% WIDOWER/WIDOW	-0.154
% >74 years	-0.206
% 0-19 group	0.105
% 20-39 group	0.086
% 40-59 group	0.175
% 60-74 group	-0.090
% population with GRADUATE DEGREE	-0.125
% population with SECONDARY DIPLOMA	0.103
% population living with LOWER SECONDARY DIPLOMA	0.043
% population with PRIMARY EDUCATION	0.021
% Pop belonging to workforce (15&above)	0.154
% Pop employed (15&above)	0.172
% Pop unemployed (15&above)	-0.036
%Pop commutes within municipality	0.151
%Pop commutes outside municipality	0.167
% FOREIGNERS and STATELESS population	-0.122
% EUROPIANS on total population	-0.062
% AFRICANS on total population	-0.137
% AMERICANS on total population	-0.035
% ASIANS on total population	-0.077
% families with RENTED accommodation	-0.166
% families with OWNED accommodation	0.193
Available INCOME of families	0.005
FOOD consumption of families	0.003
NON FOOD consumption of families	0.006
Savings	-0.002
% MALE voters	0.332
% FEMALE voters	-0.332

Correlation of each **GENERAL INDICATORS** of the data was calculated with the number of Votes received by Coalition of 4 Parties

The highlighted indicators have the higher value of Correlation coefficient.

ANALYSIS : COALITION OF 4 PARTIES

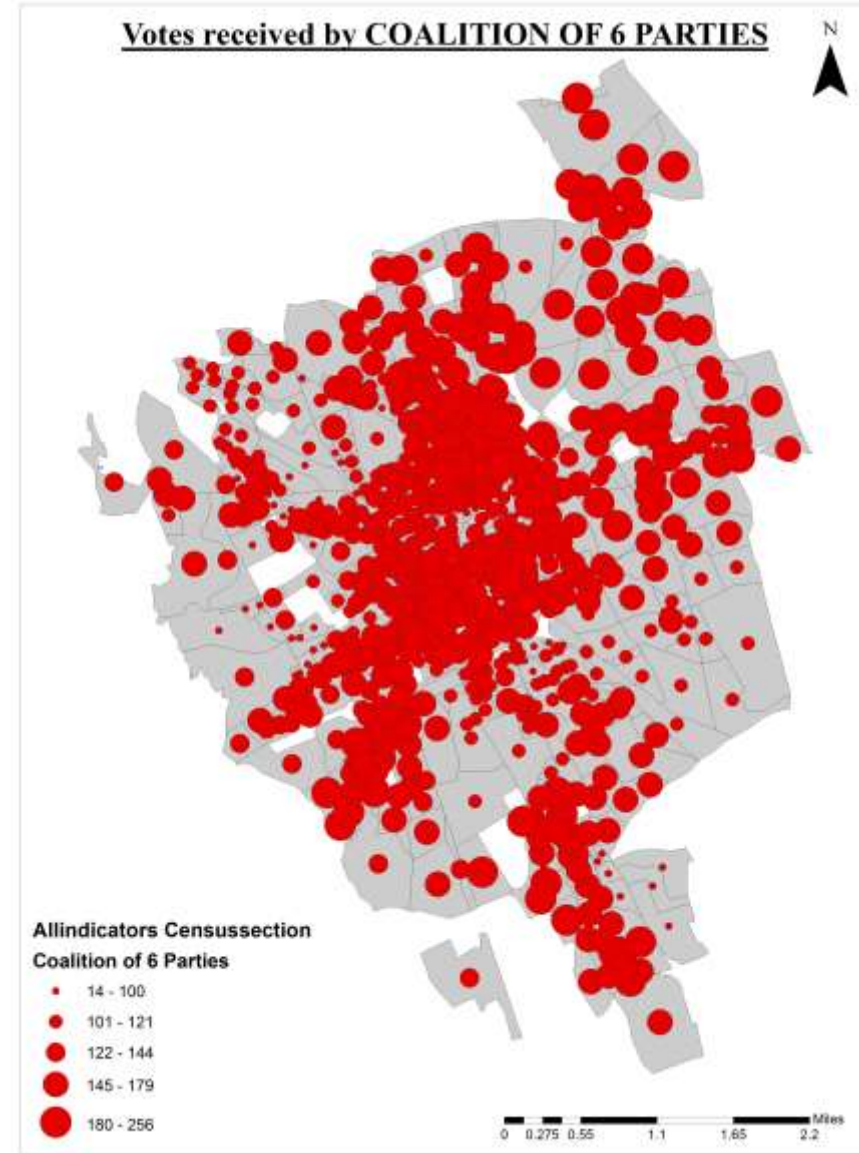
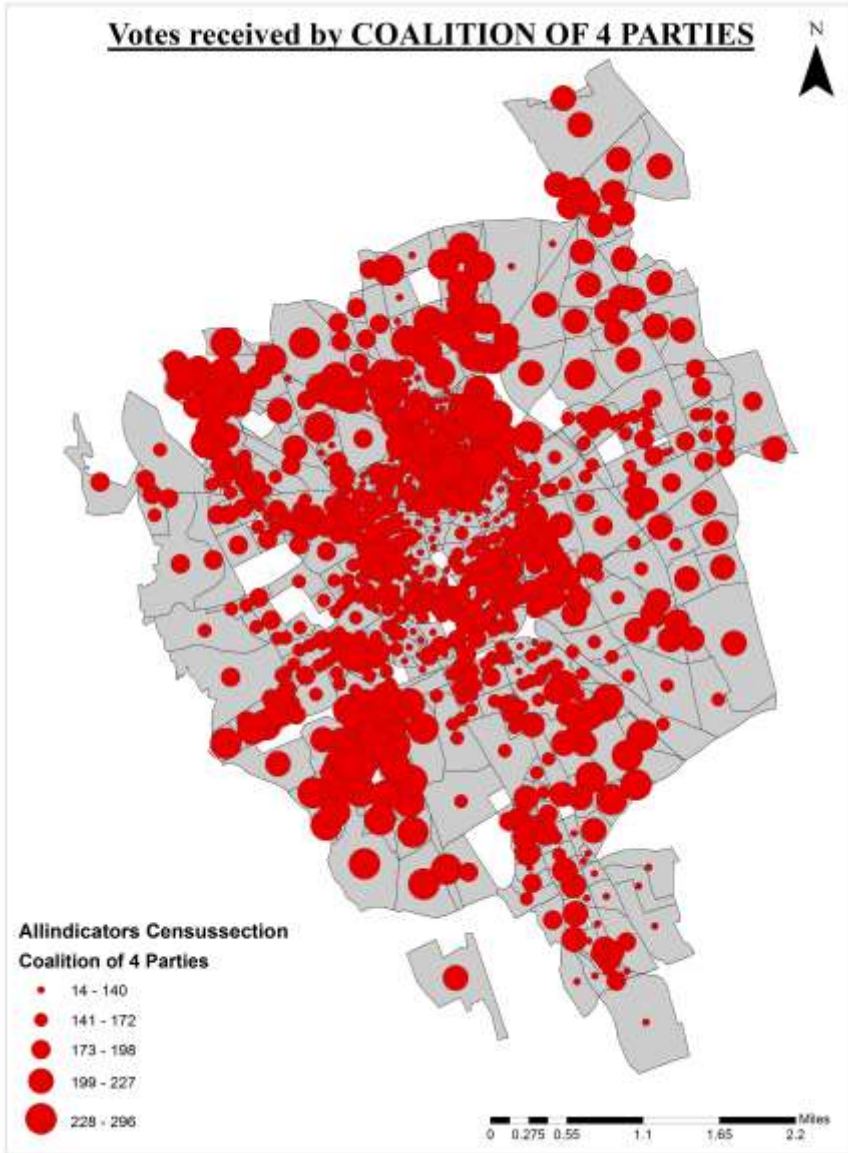
Now in order to increase the model performance, the indicators were bifurcated into **MALE** and **FEMALE**

	Total_Votes_of_4_Coalition_parties
Total_Resident_population	0.051
%_MALE_population	0.105
%_BACHELORS/SPINSTERS	0.021
%_WIDOW/WIDOWER	-0.123
%_>74_years	-0.177
%_0-19_group	0.089
%_20-39_group	0.074
%_40-59_group	0.158
%_60-74_group	-0.090
%_population_with_GRADUATE_DEGREE	-0.131
%_population_with_SECONDARY_DIPLOMA	0.088
%_population_living_with_less_than_AVERAGE	0.039
%_population_with_PRIMARY_SCHOOL	0.046
%Pop_belonging_to_workforce(15&above)	0.129
%Pop_employed(15&above)	0.150
%Pop_unemployed(15&above)	-0.041
%Pop_commuters_within_municipality	0.130
%Pop_commuters_outside_municipality	0.155
%_FOREIGNERS_and_STATELESS_population	-0.125
%_EUROPIANS_on_total_population	-0.066
%_AFRICANS_on_total_population	-0.142
%_AMERICANS_on_total_population	-0.035
%_ASIANS_on_total_population	-0.074
%_families_with_RENTED_accomodation	-0.160
%_families_with_OWNED_accomodation	0.185
Available_INCOME_of_families	0.005
FOOD_consumption_of_families	0.005
Total_SAVINGS_of_families_in_2004	-0.002
%_MALE_voters	0.321
%_PREMIER_VOTES	-0.100

	Total_Votes_of_4_Coalition_parties
Total_Resident_population	0.049
%_MALE_population	0.152
%_BACHELORS/SPINSTERS	0.015
%_WIDOW/WIDOWER	-0.178
%_>74_years	-0.228
%_0-19_group	0.117
%_20-39_group	0.095
%_40-59_group	0.188
%_60-74_group	-0.089
%_population_with_GRADUATE_DEGREE	-0.120
%_population_with_SECONDARY_DIPLOMA	0.115
%_population_living_with_less_than_AVERAGE	0.047
%_population_with_PRIMARY_SCHOOL	0.001
%Pop_belonging_to_workforce(15&above)	0.173
%Pop_employed(15&above)	0.190
%Pop_unemployed(15&above)	-0.032
%Pop_commuters_within_municipality	0.168
%Pop_commuters_outside_municipality	0.177
%_FOREIGNERS_and_STATELESS_population	-0.118
%_EUROPIANS_on_total_population	-0.059
%_AFRICANS_on_total_population	-0.133
%_AMERICANS_on_total_population	-0.035
%_ASIANS_on_total_population	-0.079
%_families_with_RENTED_accomodation	-0.171
%_families_with_OWNED_accomodation	0.199
Available_INCOME_of_families	0.005
FOOD_consumption_of_families	0.001
Total_SAVINGS_of_families_in_2004	-0.002
%_FEMALE_voters	0.340
%_PREMIER_VOTES	-0.087

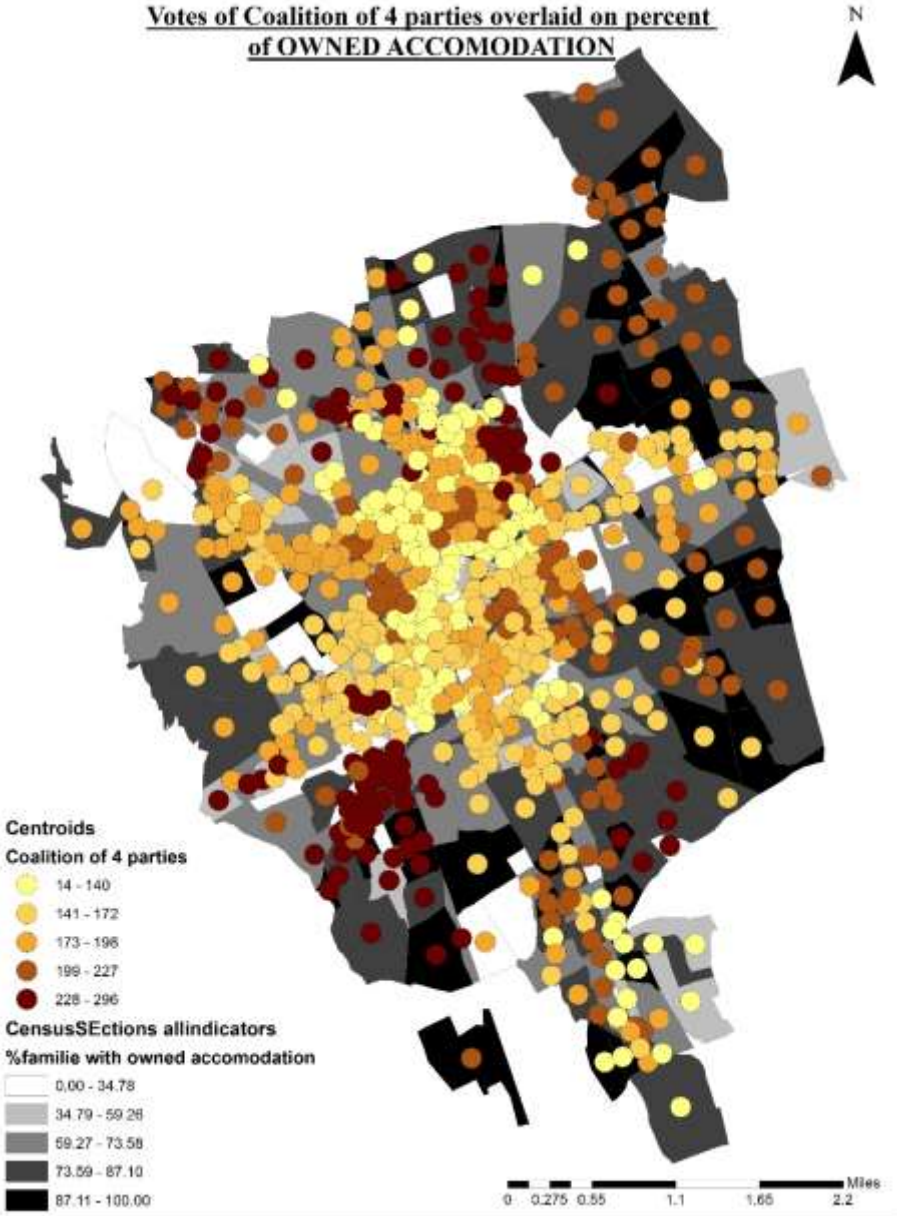
MAPPING THE RESULTS

The numbers of Votes received by each party in different census section shown with graduated symbol



MAPPING THE RESULTS

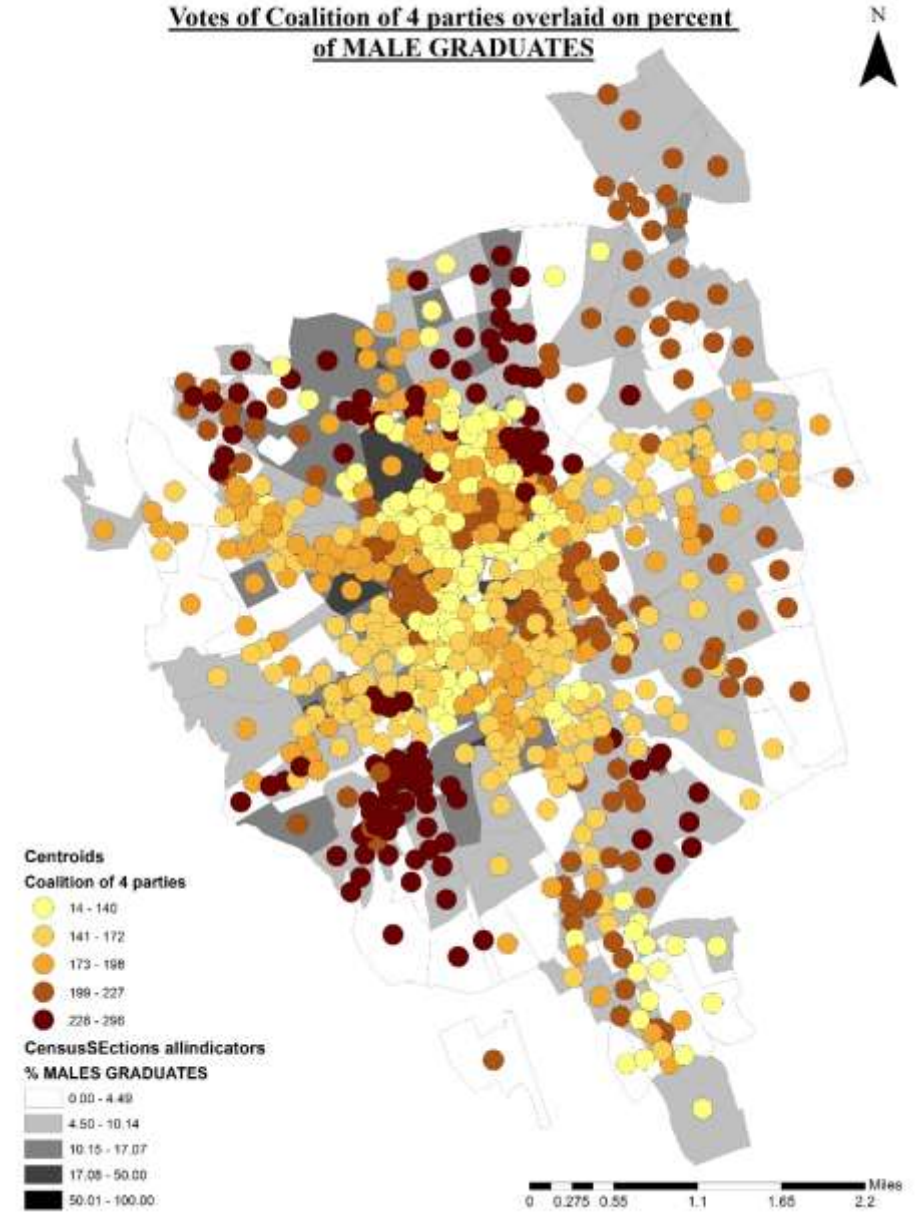
Votes of Coalition of 4 parties overlaid on percent of OWNED ACCOMODATION



The CO4P in the sections with high %FAMILIES WITH HOME OWNERSHIP receives high % of votes. Census sections where %FAMILIES WITH HOME OWNERSHIP is 40% to 60%, receives low% of votes

The CO4P in the sections with low %MALE GRADUATES receives high % of votes. Census sections where %MALE GRADUATES is 4% to 10% receives low % of votes

Votes of Coalition of 4 parties overlaid on percent of MALE GRADUATES



FUTURE SCOPE OF WORK

- Finding other socio-economic and non-socio-economic factors which can better explain variation in our dependent variable
- We have used for this study the results of the pool 2013, we will integrate with further historical elections data to improve the precision of the model.

THANK YOU