#Indiref2: Twitter and the Potential for a Second Scottish Independence Referendum

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On Twitter, conversations around Scotland’s independence, dampened momentarily by a failed referendum in 2014, have been reinvigorated with advent of Brexit. This article examines how public sentiment towards Scottish independent varies across the United Kingdom’s four constituent nations (i.e. England, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland), by downloading and analyzing tweets made in January of this year in lead up to Brexit.

Perhaps not surprisingly, the majority of tweets (71.4%) on the subject were sent from mainland of Scotland. 22.2% were sent from England, and collectively, Wales and Northern Ireland account for less than 6% of the tweets (see Figure 1).

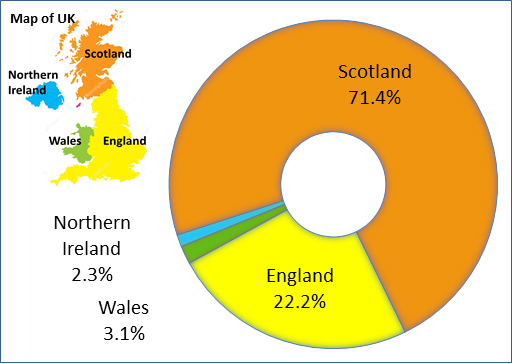


Figure 1. Percentage of tweets on Scottish Independence across the United Kingdom, between January 1st and January 30th, 2020

**Words used in tweets**

Figure 2 showcases the most commonly used words in these tweets by country. The bigger and bolder a word appears, the more often it is mentioned in posts. The most popular words, such as ‘Indiref2’, ‘Scottish’, ‘independence’, and names of countries were removed in order to enable clearer visualization.



Figure 2. Words used in tweets

There are both similarities and differences between the four countries. Names, such as ‘Boris,’ ‘Johnson,’ and ‘Sturgeon’ are amongst the most commonly used words. Interestingly, ‘Brexit’ proves highly significant in each country. This appears to support the idea that the anxieties around Brexit may be giving rise to questions about the British union, considering that Scotland, along with Northern Ireland voted to remain in the EU, whereas both Wales and England voted to exit. Consequently, the Scottish National Party (SNP) has said that Brexit will determine whether a second referendum will be reconsidered.

Some commonly used words are distinct to Scotland and Wales due to their respective independence movements. For example, the word ‘referendum’ in Scotland clearly emphasizes the discussion around the call for another referendum. In Wales, words such as ‘Indywales’ and ‘yescymru,’ can be attributed to the rising nationalist sentiments across the nation. Despite the Welsh having generally supported Brexit, it appears that the political movement for Scottish independence may have prompted their very own path to independence. For example, one of the most re-tweeted tweets in Wales is a post which expressed a very positive view of the Scottish independence, then completed the tweet with ‘yescymru’. Whilst there was no such sentiment in Northern Ireland and England, the word ‘rejects’ was found to be significant in both countries. This word was mostly used to express negative sentiments about the idea of Scottish independence.

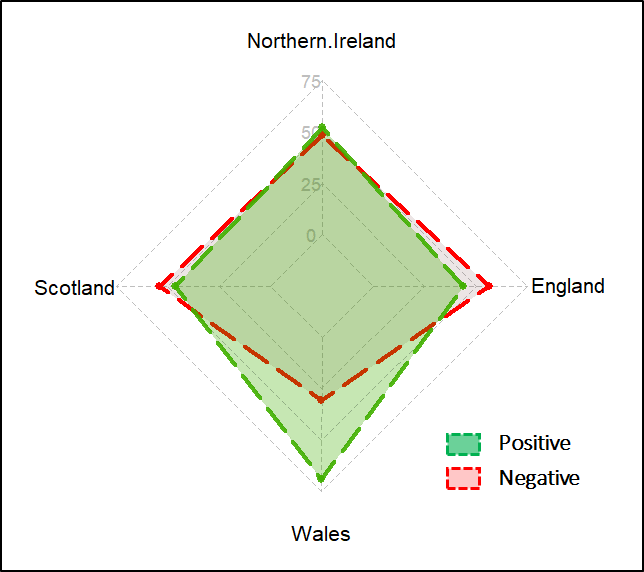


Figure 3 Binary classification of sentiment (%)

**Emotions expressed in tweets**

Further sentiment analysis is then used in order to discover the emotions expressed in these tweets. First, I performed a binary classification of the tweets in each country into positive or negative sentiment. Wales and Northern Ireland appear to have more positive sentiments (69% and 51%, respectively), compared to the negative sentiments (31% and 49%, respectively). On the other hand, both England and Scotland have more negative sentiments (58% and 53%, respectively) compared to positive (42% and 47%, respectively) (See Figure 3). The results for Scotland, in particular, appear to contrast the [YouGov poll](https://yougov.co.uk/topics/politics/articles-reports/2020/01/30/scottish-independence-yes-leads-remainers-increasi?utm_source=twitter&utm_medium=website_article&utm_campaign=scottish_independence_Jan_2020).), published on the eve of Brexit, which has Yes in the lead for the first time since 2015, by 51% to 49%.

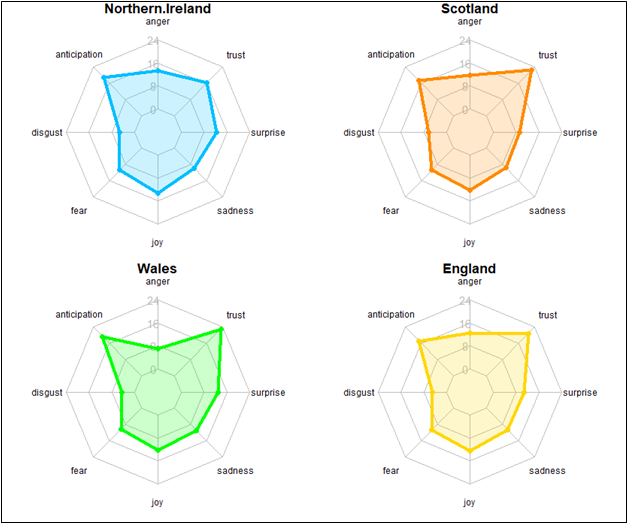


Figure 3. Sentiment analysis of tweets (%)

Figure 3 provides further insight into a range of common human sentiments, such as trust, surprise and joy. Generally speaking, the patterns across all four countries are comparable. Most notably, the figure shows similar levels of ‘fear’, ‘joy’ and ‘sadness‘ across all four countries. ‘Anticipation’ and ‘trust’ are the two most expressed emotions, with Wales showing slightly higher percentages in both categories. ‘Disgust’ is the least expressed sentiment relating to the subject.

In conclusion, this article highlights the significance of new big data sources, such as Twitter, in gaining fresh insights into discussions around key political issues, such as the Scottish Independence referendum. There are three key take away messages from the results presented: first, a second Scottish independence referendum might have energized similar political movements in other parts of UK, particularly Wales. Second, Brexit might have contributed to elevated calls for a second Scottish independence referendum. Thirdly, sentiments expressed in relation to the subject of a second Scottish referendum across the four UK nations are mixed, but many Twitter users in Wales appear to have an overwhelmingly positive view of the political issue. Further explorations are currently ongoing in order to gain more insights into the results of the analysis.