

This project aims to analyze the election result from the years 2015 and 2019 and also make a predictive analysis for the upcoming 2023 elections.

There are six geopolitical regions within the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which are frequently referred to as zones. They are a form of administrative division that President General Sani Abacha's administration used to group the nation's states.

Zone	States	Ethnicity	Population
North Central	Benue, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger, and Plateau States, as well as the Federal Capital Territory.	Hausa & Fulani	29,252,408
North East	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe States.		26,263,866
North West	Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, and Zamfara States.		48,942,307
South East	Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, and Imo States.	Igbo and Niger Deltans	21,955,414
South South	Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, and Rivers States.		28,829,288
South West	Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, and Oyo States.	Yoruba	38,257,260

The dominance of the North in Nigeria's election. Northern Nigeria constitutes an estimated 60% of the entire Nigerian population and this is noteworthy for the electorates in mapping out their strategies in terms of pre-election campaigns and in their choice of Vice-Presidential candidates.

Questions for Analysis

- What is the percentage increase or decrease of political parties and candidates between the 2015 and 2019 elections?
- What is the percentage increase or decrease in the total number of Voters?
- What is the percentage of Males to Females in the 2019 election?
- How many votes did each candidate have in 2015?
- How many votes did each candidate have in 2019?
- Which region did the top two candidates have the most votes in 2015?
- Which region did the top two candidates have the most votes in 2019?

Insights

- **What is the percentage increase or decrease of political parties and candidates between the 2015 and 2019 elections?**

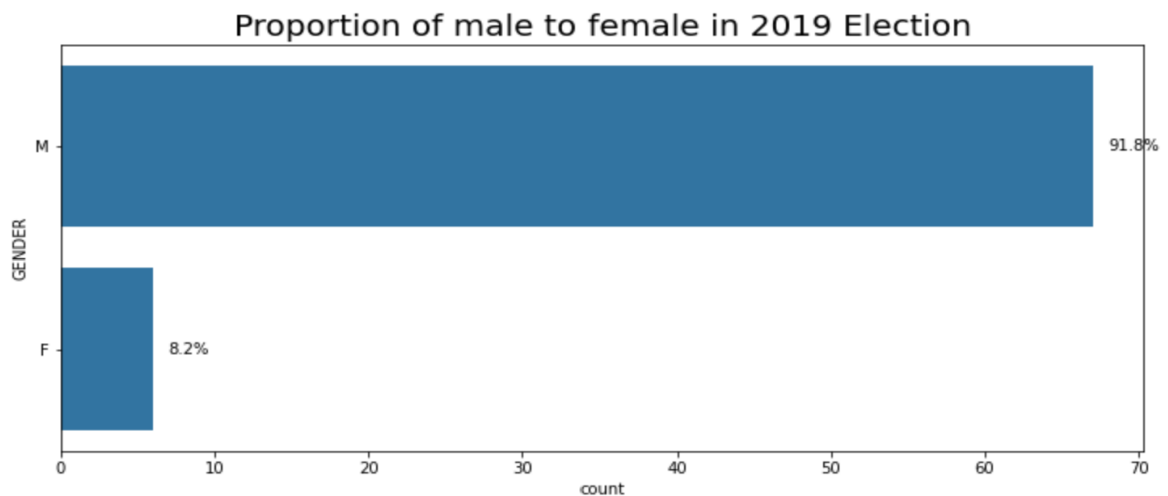
According to the data, the number of political parties and candidates was 14 in the 2015 elections and 73 in the 2019 elections. After the analysis, it was observed that there was a 421.4% increase in the number of candidates and parties.

- **What is the percentage increase or decrease in the total number of Voters?**

According to my analysis, the total number of voters dropped by 4.4% between the 2015 and 2019 elections.

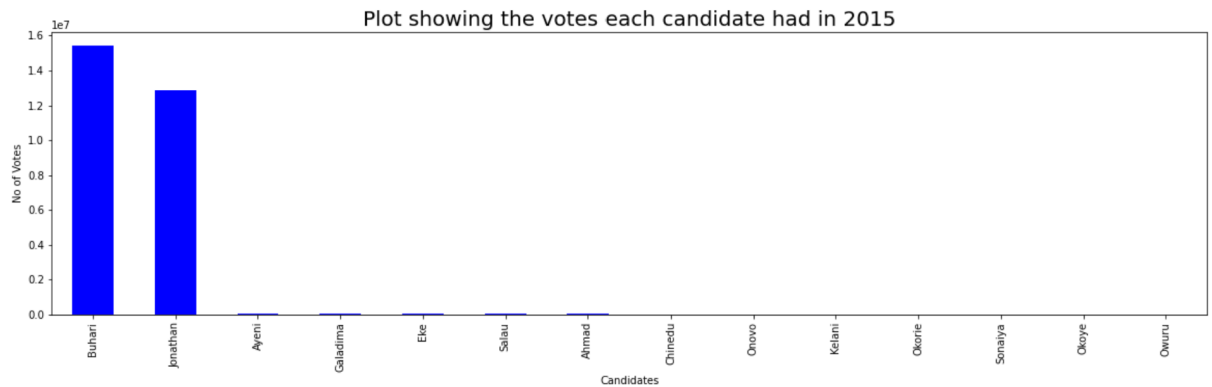
- **What is the percentage of Males to Females in the 2019 election?**

According to the analysis carried out, there were 67 males(92%) and 6 females (8%) who participated in the 2019 elections.



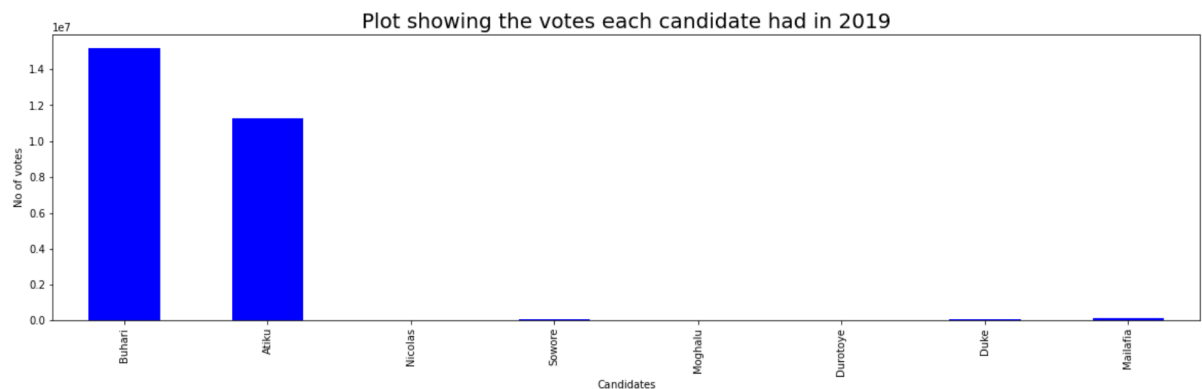
- **How many votes did each candidate have in 2015?**

After analyzing and visualizing, the visualization showed that it was a two-candidate race in 2015 as Buhari and Jonathan had the highest votes of 15424921 and 12853162 respectively.



- **How many votes did each candidate have in 2019?**

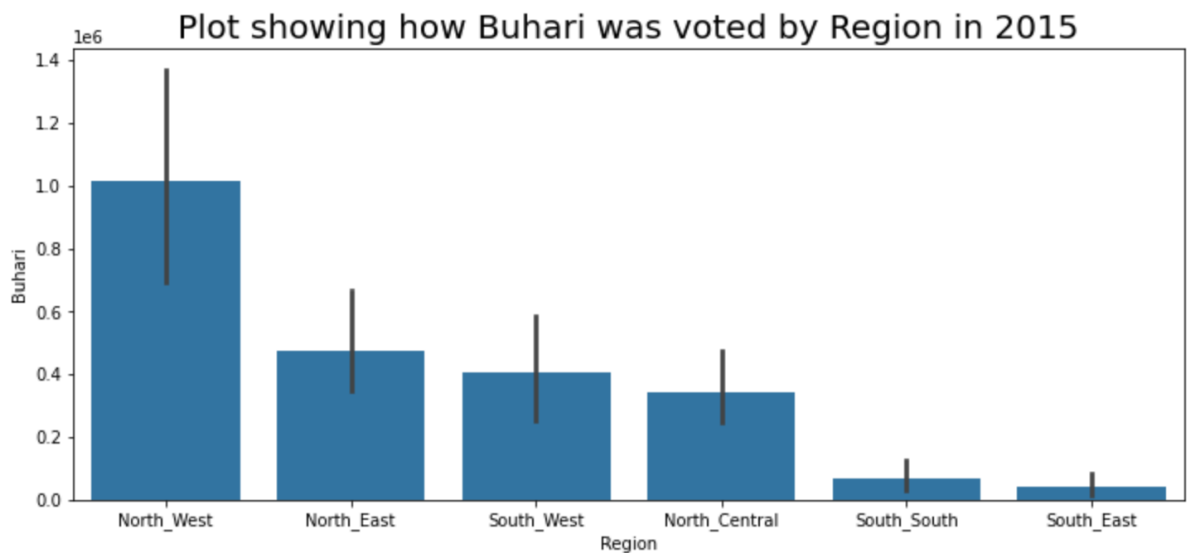
Similarly, in 2019 it was a two-candidate race between Buhari and Atiku with the highest votes of 15191847 and 11262978 respectively.



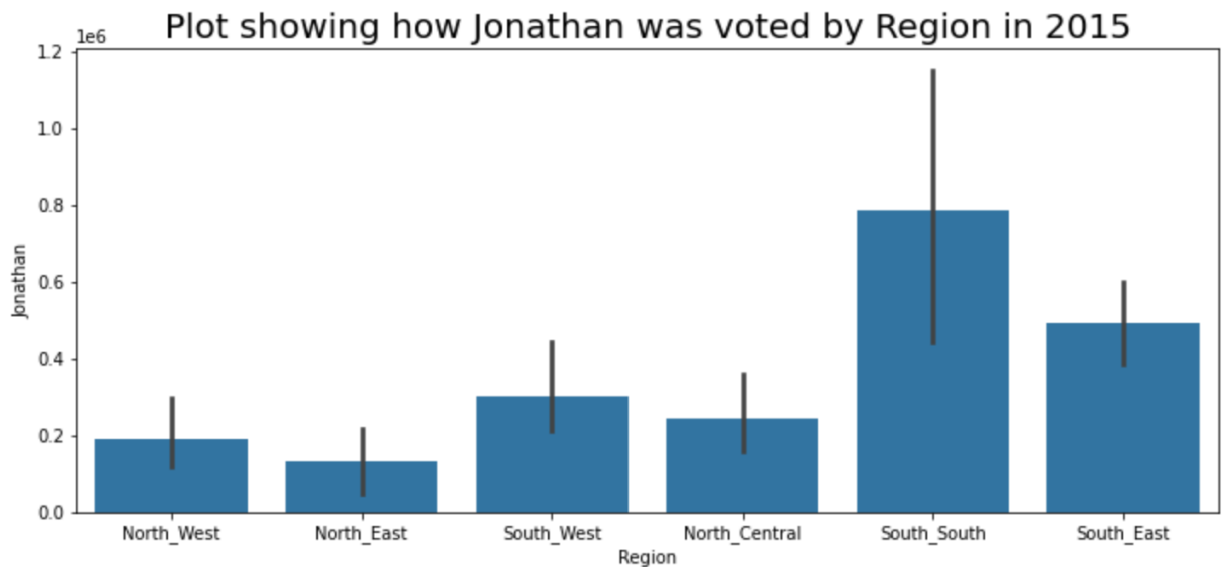
- **Which region did the top two candidates have the most votes in 2015?**

According to the data and my analysis, Buhari got his highest number of votes from the North West region(7,115,199), followed by North

East(2,848,678), South West (2,433,193), and North Central(2,411,013).

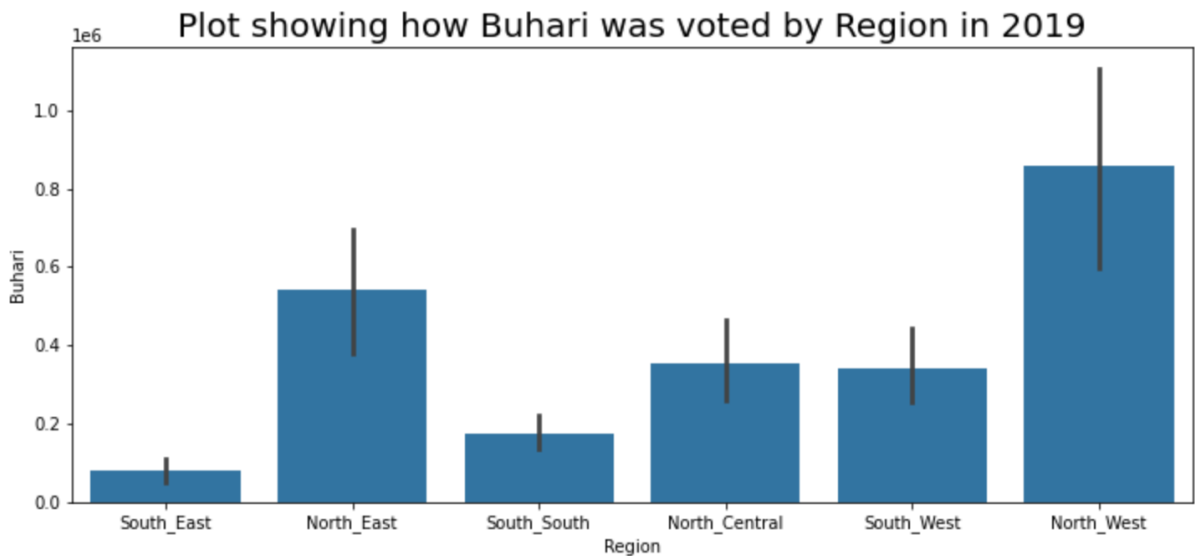


While Jonathan got his highest votes from the South-South region(4,714,725), followed by South East(2,464,906), and South West(1,821,416).

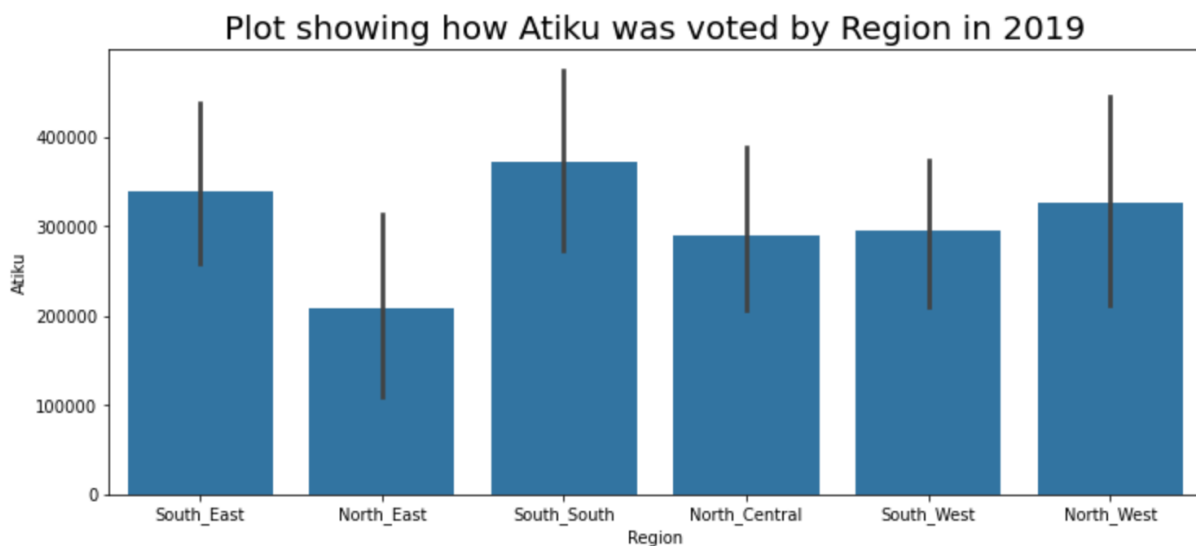


- Which region did the top two candidates have the most votes in 2019?

In the 2019 election, Buhari of APC had the highest votes from North West, North East, North Central, and South West. Similarly to the previous election, most votes for Buhari also came from the North West.



In the 2019 election, Atiku of the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) had the highest votes from South South followed by South East and North West.



CONCLUSION

From the analysis the following conclusion could be derived

- Muhammed Buhari of APC had more votes in the Northern region of Nigeria and in the south western both 2015 and 2019 election.
- Muhammed Buhari of APC won the incumbent president Goodluck Jonathan in the 2015 election, making him the president of Federal republic of Nigeria from 2015-2019.
- Atiku Abubakar (PDP) had more votes in South south and South East in the 2019 election.
- Muhammed Buhari contested for second term in the 2019 election and emerged winner despite Atiku Abubakar being a strong opponent.
- This shows how strong APC party have held down the Northern and South Western region of Nigeria and any candidate running under the party (APC) stands a high chance of emerging the next president.