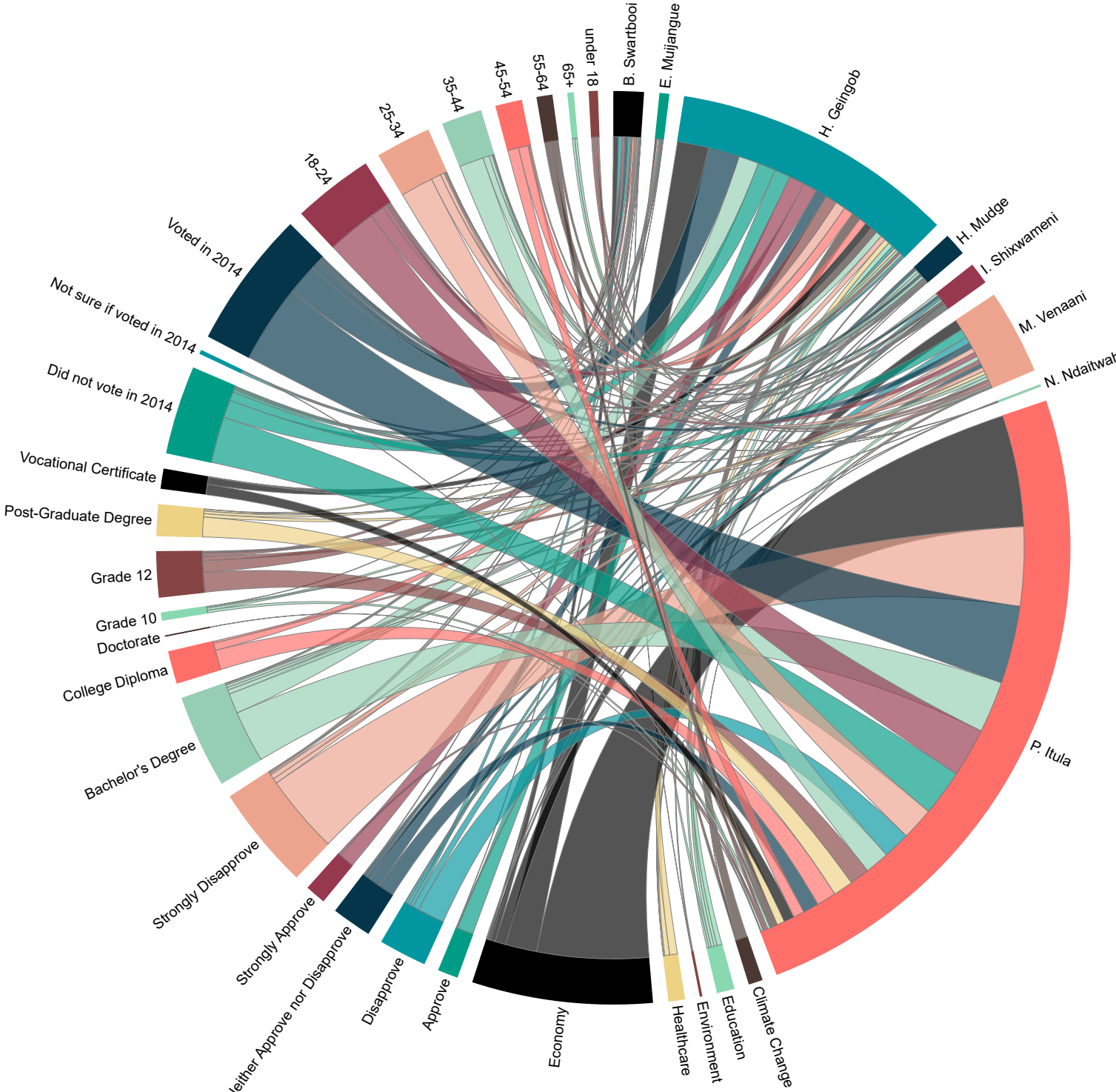


State Of The Nation

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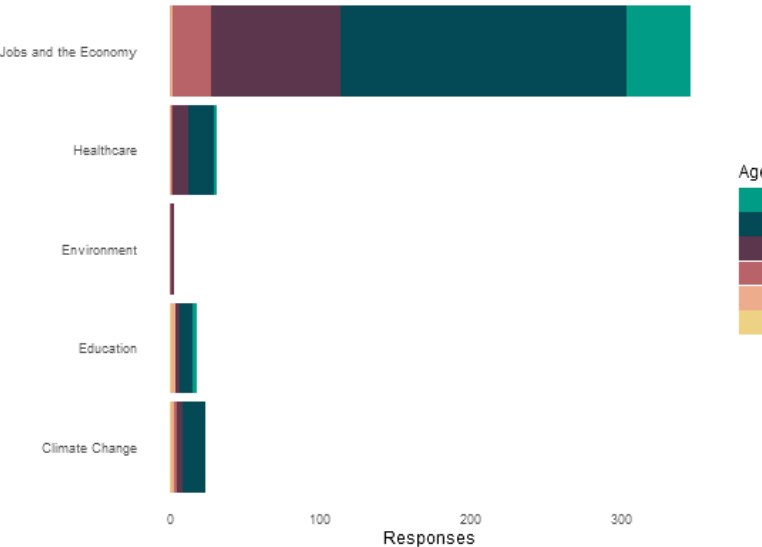
Recent years have seen significant declines in economic well-being and growing levels of political mistrust. Anecdotally, more people are growing disillusioned due to what they perceive as unkept promises and rampant corruption. With the 2019 Namibian National elections approaching and hoping to quantify this sentiment, we developed a national survey designed to better understand public opinion on national politics and related issues.

The diagram below connects respondents' choice of candidates to their characteristics (Age, Education, Issues they care most about etc.). Thickness of the chords represents the strength of connection. The Approve/Disapprove characteristic was derived from answers to the survey question: Do you approve or disapprove of the way Hage Geingob is handling his job as president?



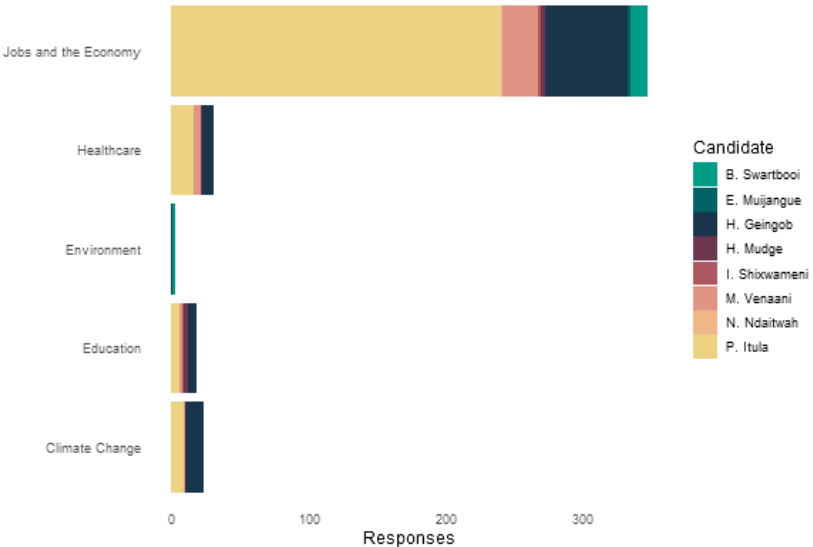
Issues By Age

Topics that matter most to respondents by age



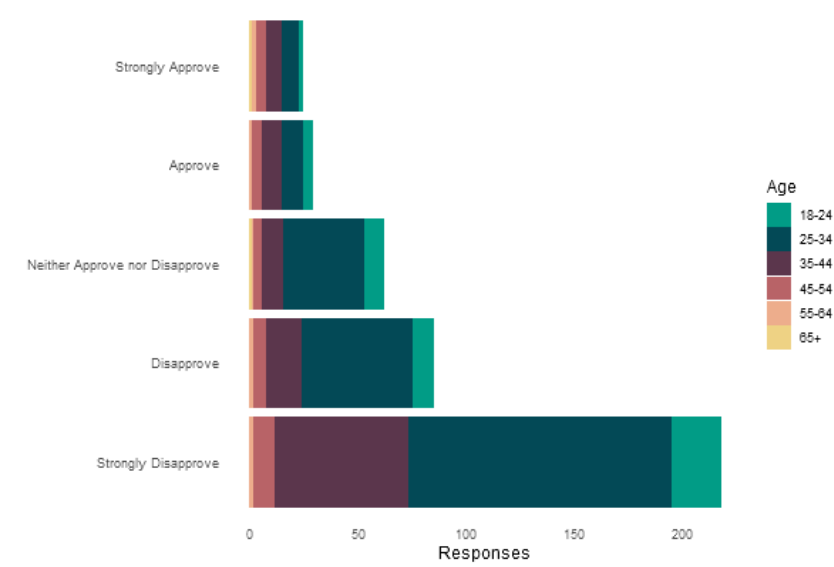
Issues By Candidate

Topics that matter most to respondents by candidate



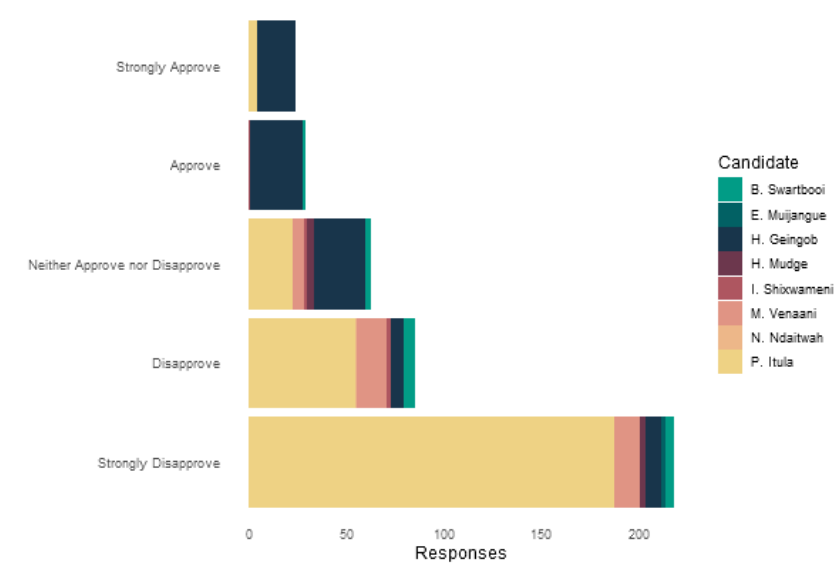
Approval Rate By Age

President Geingob's approval rate by age



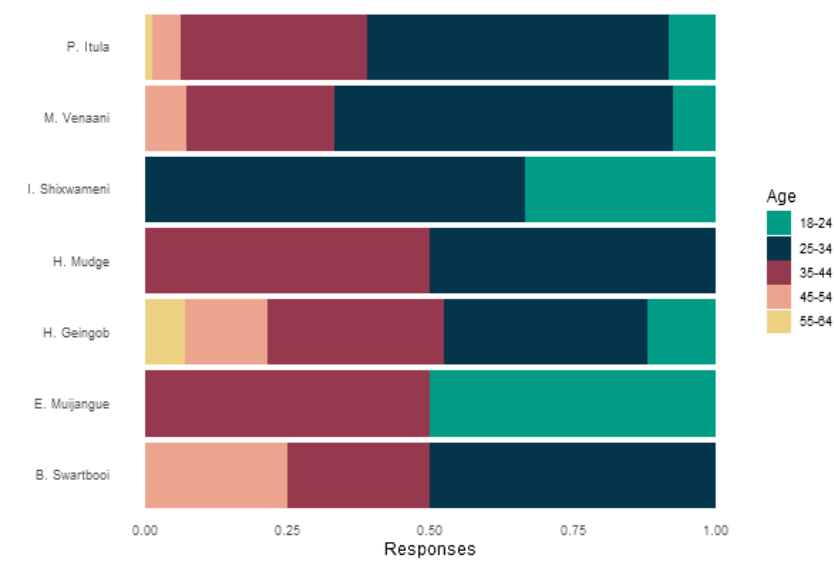
Approval Rate By Candidate

President Geingob's approval rate by candidate



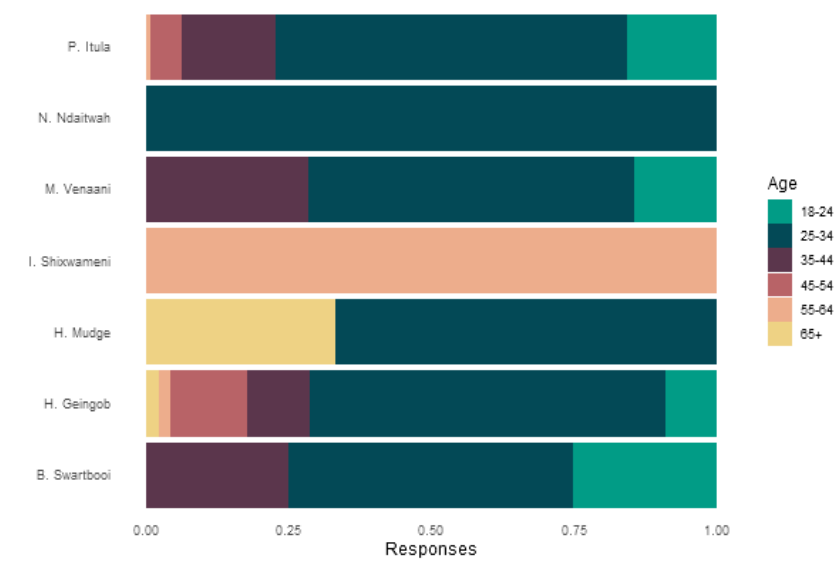
Candidate Preference By Age

Proportion of candidate preference by age (male)



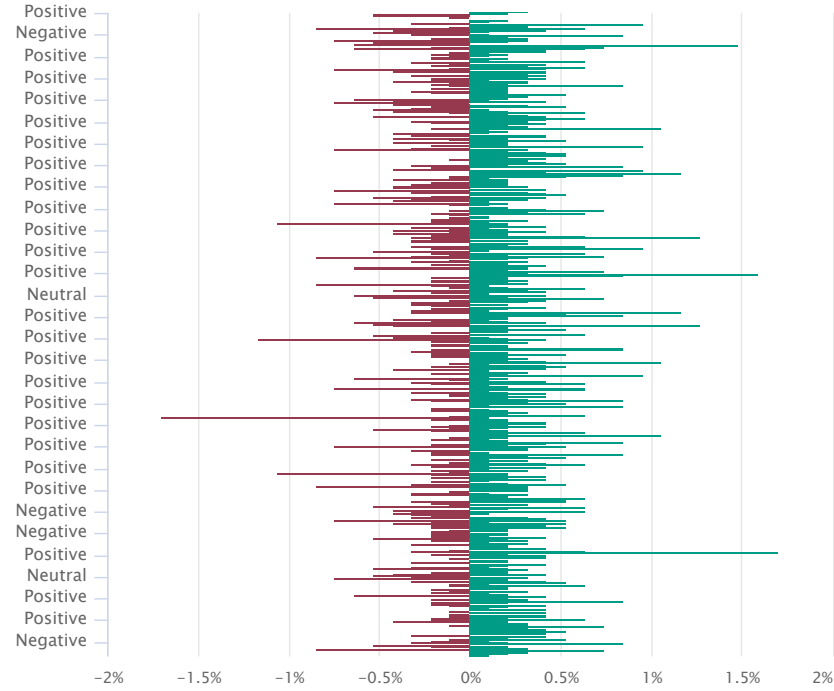
Candidate Preference By Age

Proportion of candidate preference by age (female)



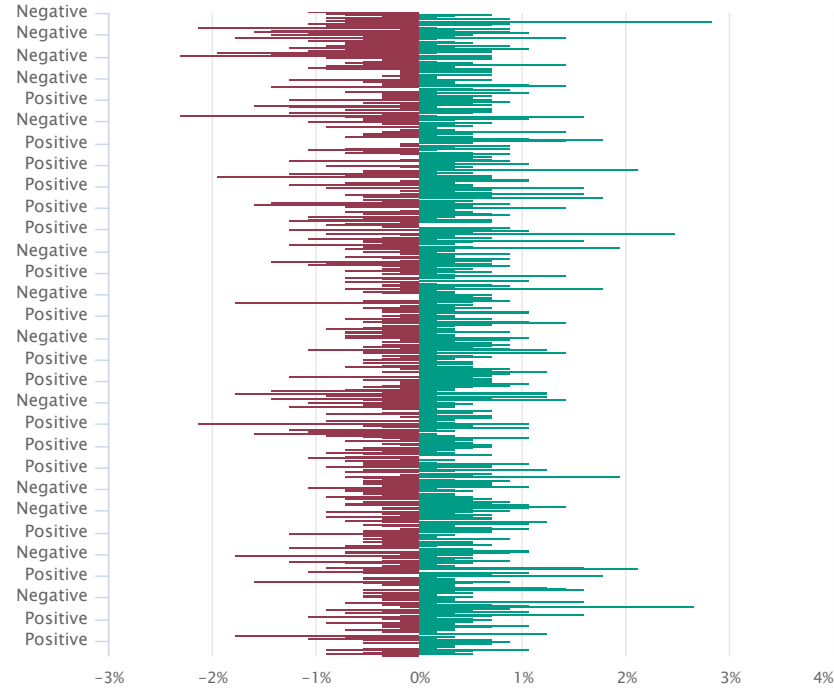
Twitter Sentiment Analysis

General sentiment of tweets about Dr. Itula



Twitter Sentiment Analysis

General sentiment of tweets about SWAPO and President Geingob



State Of The Nation

by Ergo Analytics

The Internet provides an alternative way to reach people and survey their opinions. It, however, requires a difficult technique if one is to get an accurate gauge of public opinion.

Online, there is no way to randomly reach people. Instead, what we tried to do was get as big a sample size as possible (we got 421), and then winnow the sample to match known demographic measures, such as age, gender and region. Moreover, online polling can also under-sample groups of people who have less access to the Internet or who simply do not want to take surveys online. A significant population either cannot or will not take a survey online. They tend to be older, less educated and more likely to be rurally located than people who do take an online survey or are otherwise simply just not trustful of online surveys. We tried to adjust for that.

However, while demographic data was available and we could adjust for that and it was much harder to find the proportion of likely responders in Namibia. Therefore, what we have here is responses of people most likely to answer a survey randomly sent to them (i.e. it is likely biased towards people with the strongest opinion on politics), adjusted to known national demographics through Raking. The last section of diagrams visualises twitter sentiment of the top two candidates. We downloaded seven days worth of tweets that had each of their keywords and analysed their general sentiment.

