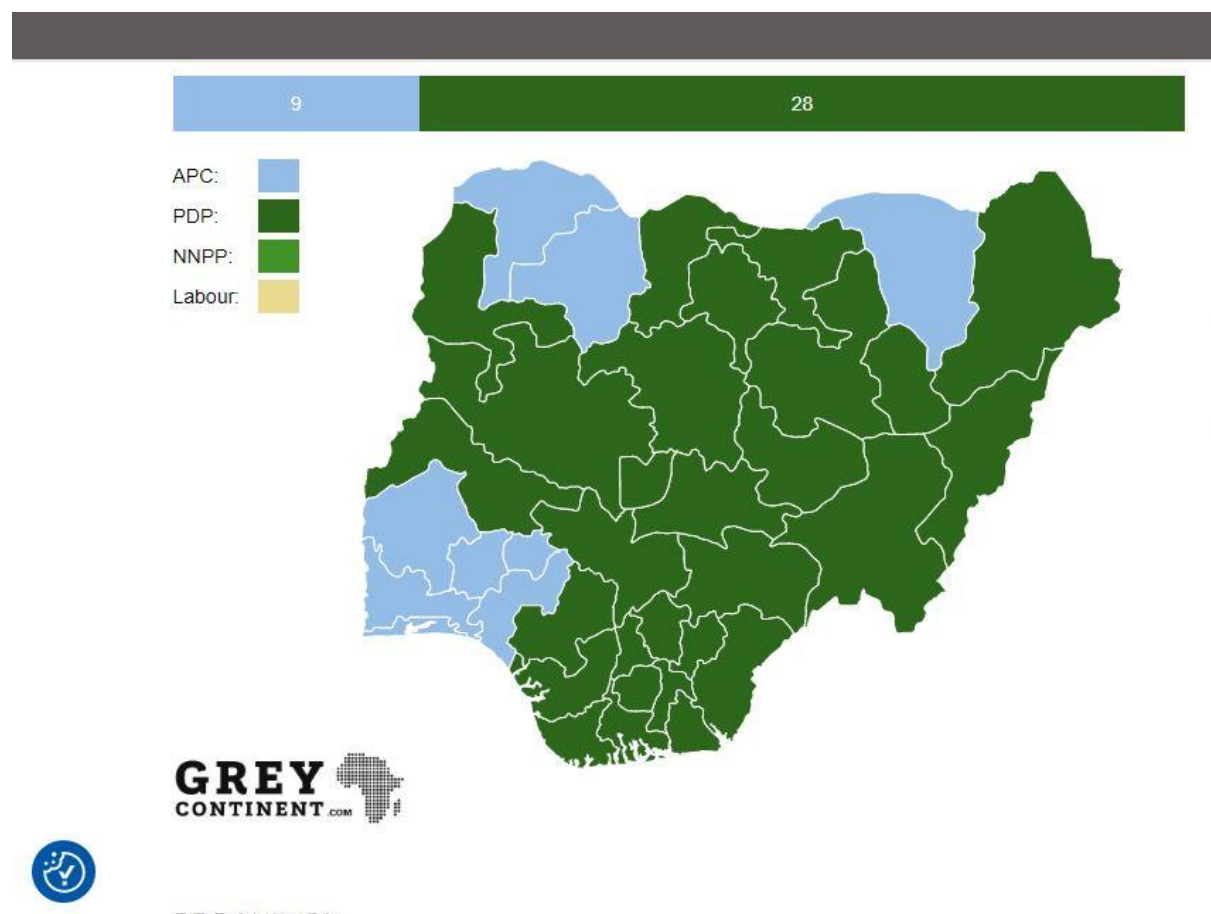


The Nigerian election of 1999 marked a significant turning point in the country's history, as it was the first democratic election held in Nigeria after a long period of military rule that lasted for over a decade. The election was held on February 27, 1999, and it marked the end of General Sani Abacha's military rule, which had begun in 1993. This report will show the states voting pattern from the 1999 election to 2019 election year, and analysis of possible bellwether states.

1999

The 1999 Nigerian election was a hotly contested one, with a total of 21 political parties participating. However, the two main parties were the People's Democratic Party (PDP) and the All People's Party (APP). The PDP was led by Olusegun Obasanjo, a former military head of state, while the APP was led by Olu Falae, a former finance minister.

In the end, the PDP emerged victorious, with Olusegun Obasanjo winning the presidential election with over 60% of the vote, with the PDP winning 28 out of 37 states. This result was a significant moment for the country as it marked the beginning of a new democratic era.

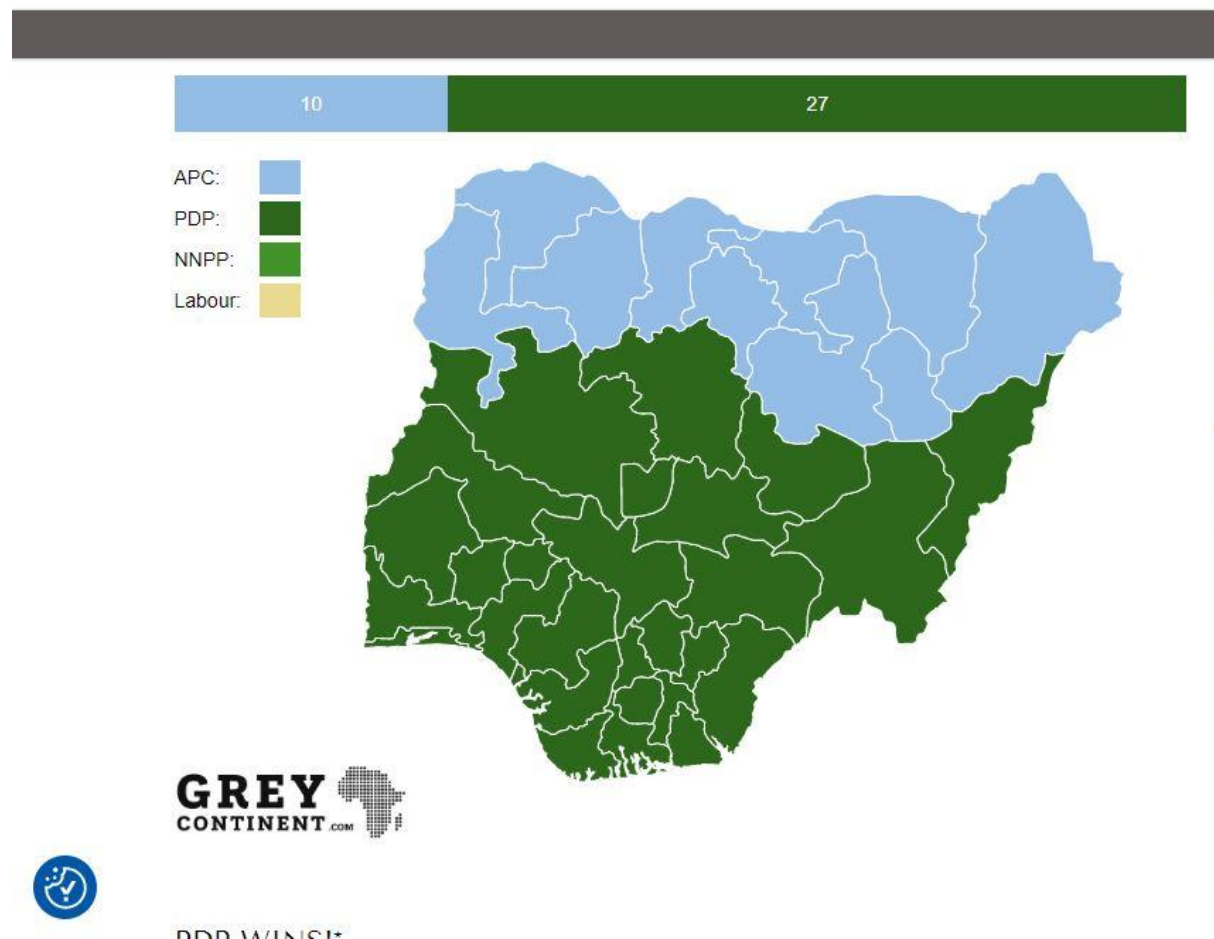


* The APC was APP in 1999

2003

The Nigerian presidential election in 2003 was a significant moment in the country's history. It marked the first time that a sitting president in Nigeria, Olusegun Obasanjo, was re-elected for a second term. The election was held on April 19, 2003, and was closely contested between the two major political parties, PDP and ANPP.

The Nigerian presidential election of 2003 was a significant moment in the country's political history. Despite the controversy and allegations of irregularities, the election marked the re-election of President Obasanjo and paved the way for further democratic developments in Nigeria. The country's experience with the election highlighted the need for improved electoral processes and the need for greater transparency and accountability in Nigerian politics.



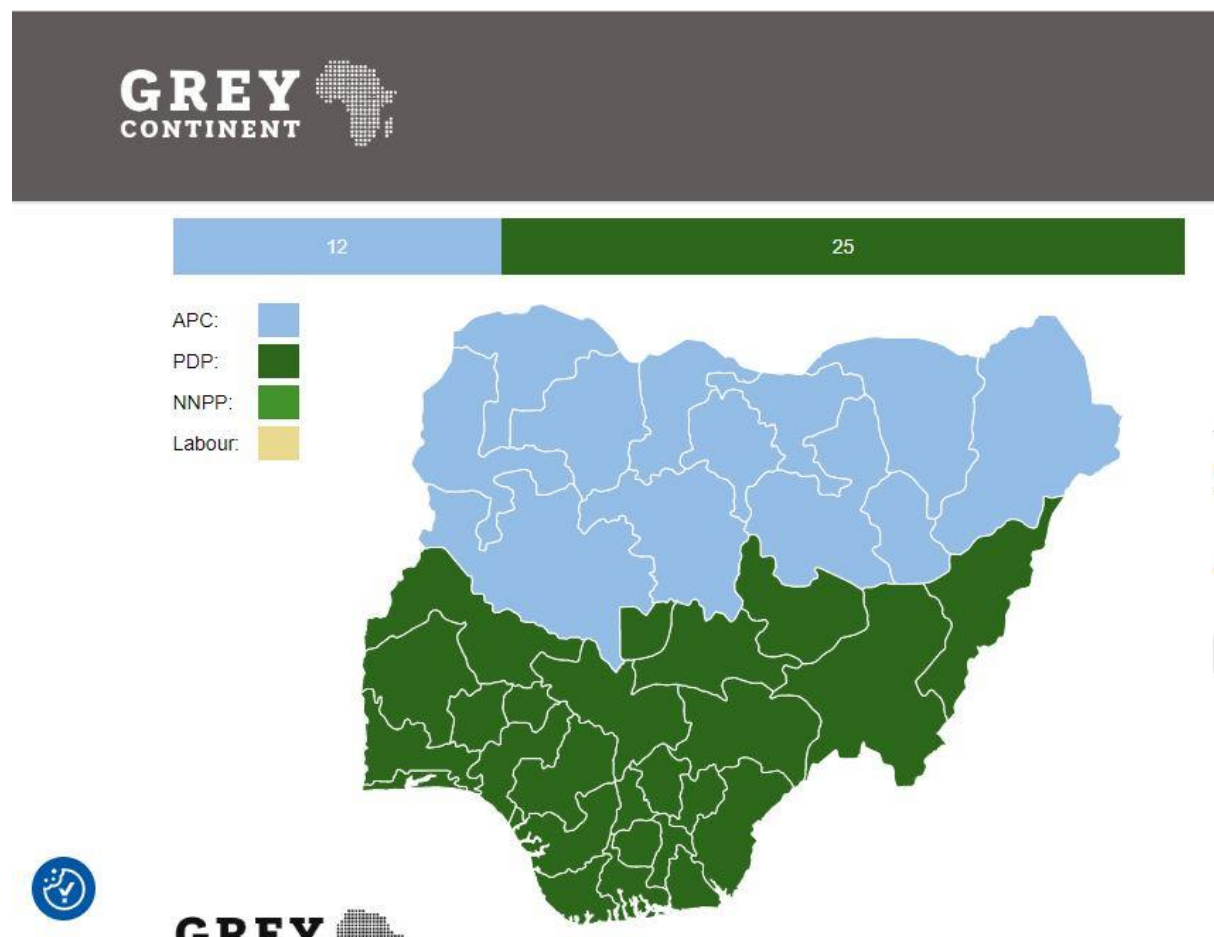
*The APC was ANPP in 2003

2007

The 2007 Nigerian presidential election was another important moment in the country's democratic journey, but it was marred by significant irregularities and controversies. The election was held on April 21, 2007, and it was contested by several political parties, PDP, ANPP, AC, APGA, PPA and DPP.

Despite the controversy and allegations of irregularities, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) declared Umaru Musa Yar'Adua as the winner of the election with over 24 million votes.

The 2007 elections in Nigeria marked another step in Nigeria's journey towards democratic governance, despite being marred by significant irregularities and controversies, and it also highlighted the need for improved electoral processes and the need for greater transparency and accountability in Nigerian politics.



* From this demographic, it can be noted that the southern part of Nigeria preferred the PDP presidential candidate while the North favored the ANPP presidential candidate.

* The APC was the ANPP in 2007

2011

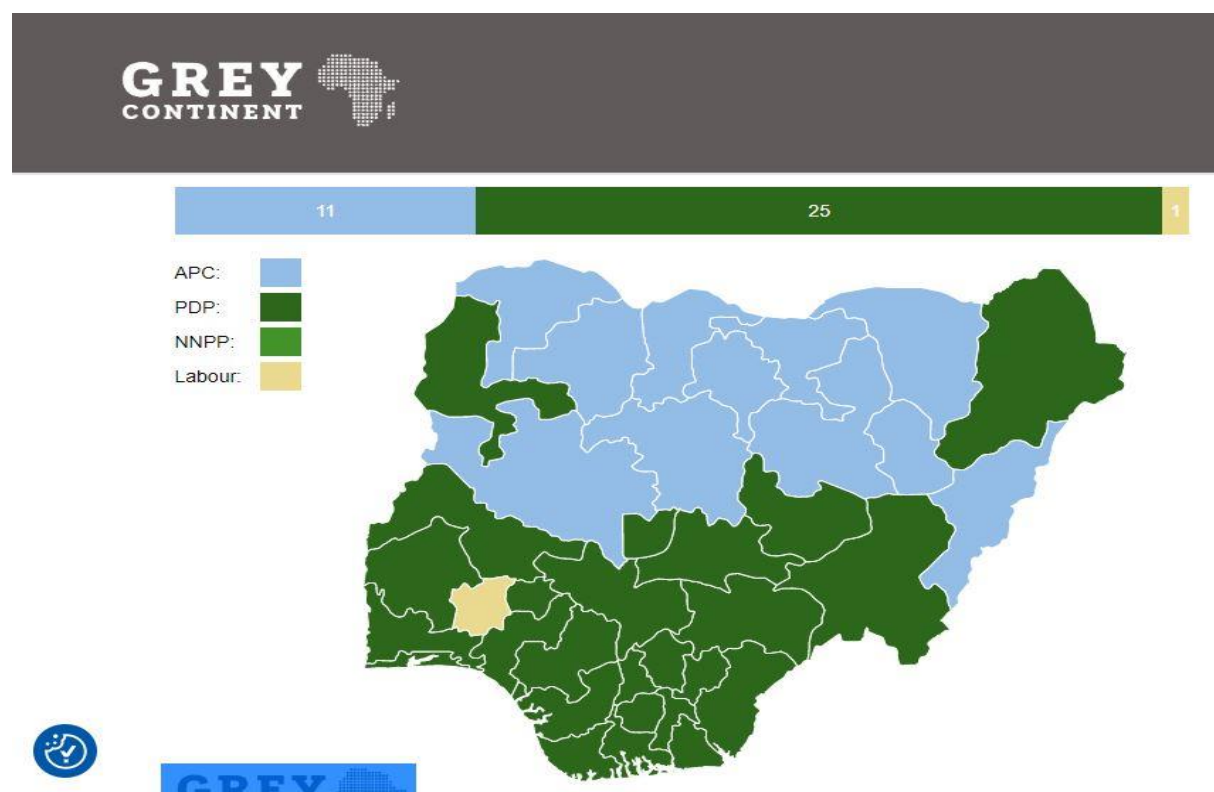
The 2011 Nigerian presidential election marked another significant milestone in Nigeria's democratic journey. The election was held on April 16, 2011, and it was contested by several political parties and candidates.

The two leading candidates in the election were the incumbent president, Goodluck Jonathan of the People's Democratic Party (PDP), and Muhammadu Buhari of the Congress for Progressive Change (CPC).

The election was generally peaceful and transparent, with international observers describing it as an improvement over previous elections. The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) also received commendation for the successful conduct of the election.

Goodluck Jonathan of the PDP was declared the winner of the election with over 22 million votes, representing 58.89% of the total votes cast.

The 2011 Nigerian presidential election was a significant moment in the country's democratic history, as it marked an improvement over previous elections and demonstrated Nigeria's commitment to democratic governance.



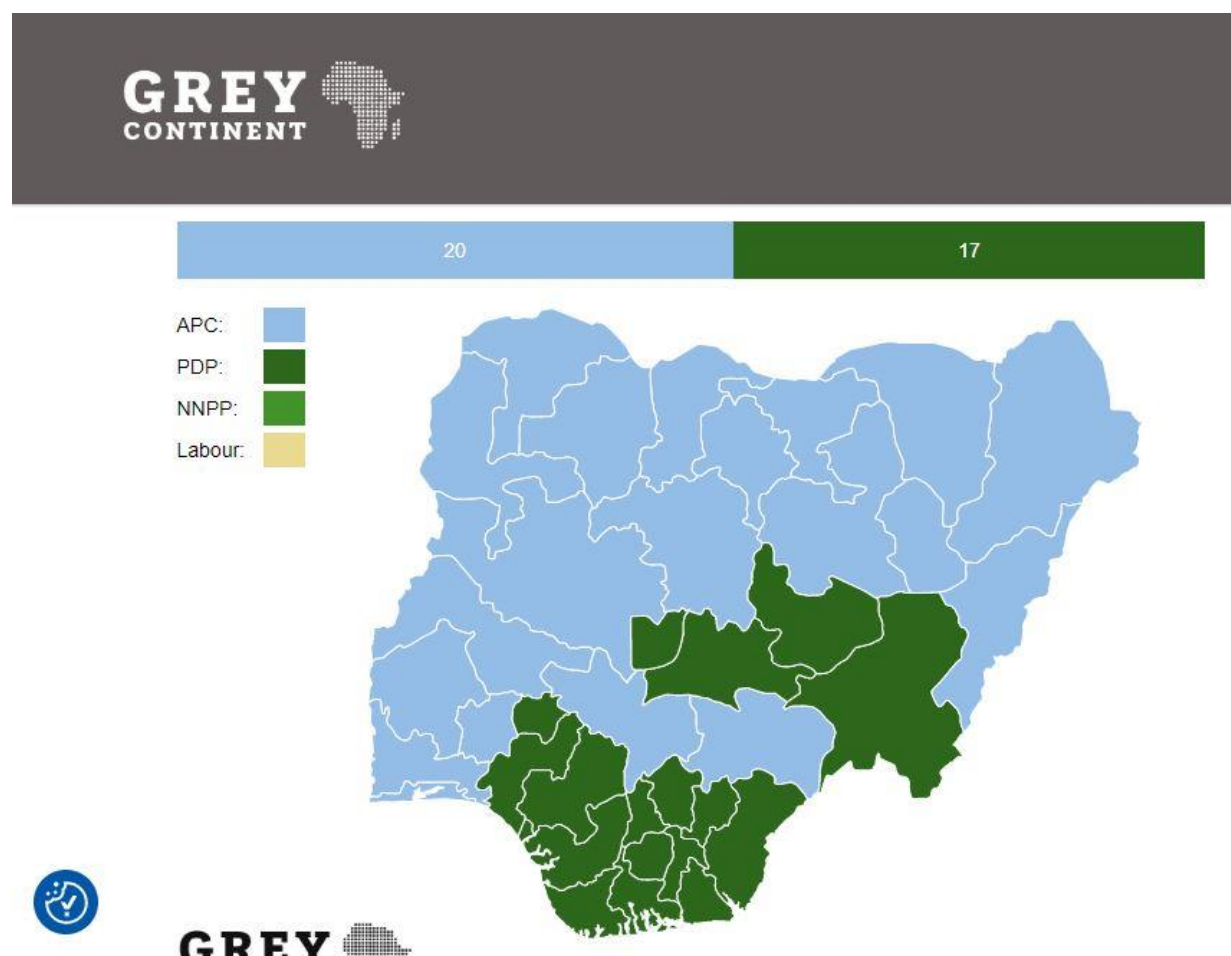
* The APC was CPC in 2011 and one state was won by a candidate with the ACN

2015

The Nigerian presidential election of 2015 was a significant event in the country's history. It was the first time that an opposition candidate, Muhammadu Buhari, defeated an incumbent president, Goodluck Jonathan, in a democratic election. Buhari's victory was seen as a turning point in Nigeria's democratic journey, and it signaled a new era of political stability and progress in the country and was met with a lot of optimism.

The election was held on March 28, 2015, and was the fifth presidential election since the end of military rule in 1999. The election was marked by high voter turnout and intense competition between the two main candidates, Buhari and Jonathan. The election was also notable for being largely peaceful, despite concerns about possible violence due to the tensions and polarized political climate.

When the results were announced on March 31, 2015, Buhari was declared the winner, having received 15,424,921 votes, or 53.96% of the total vote. Jonathan received 12,853,162 votes, or 44.96%. Buhari's victory was historic, as it marked the first time that an opposition candidate had defeated an incumbent president in a democratic election in Nigeria.



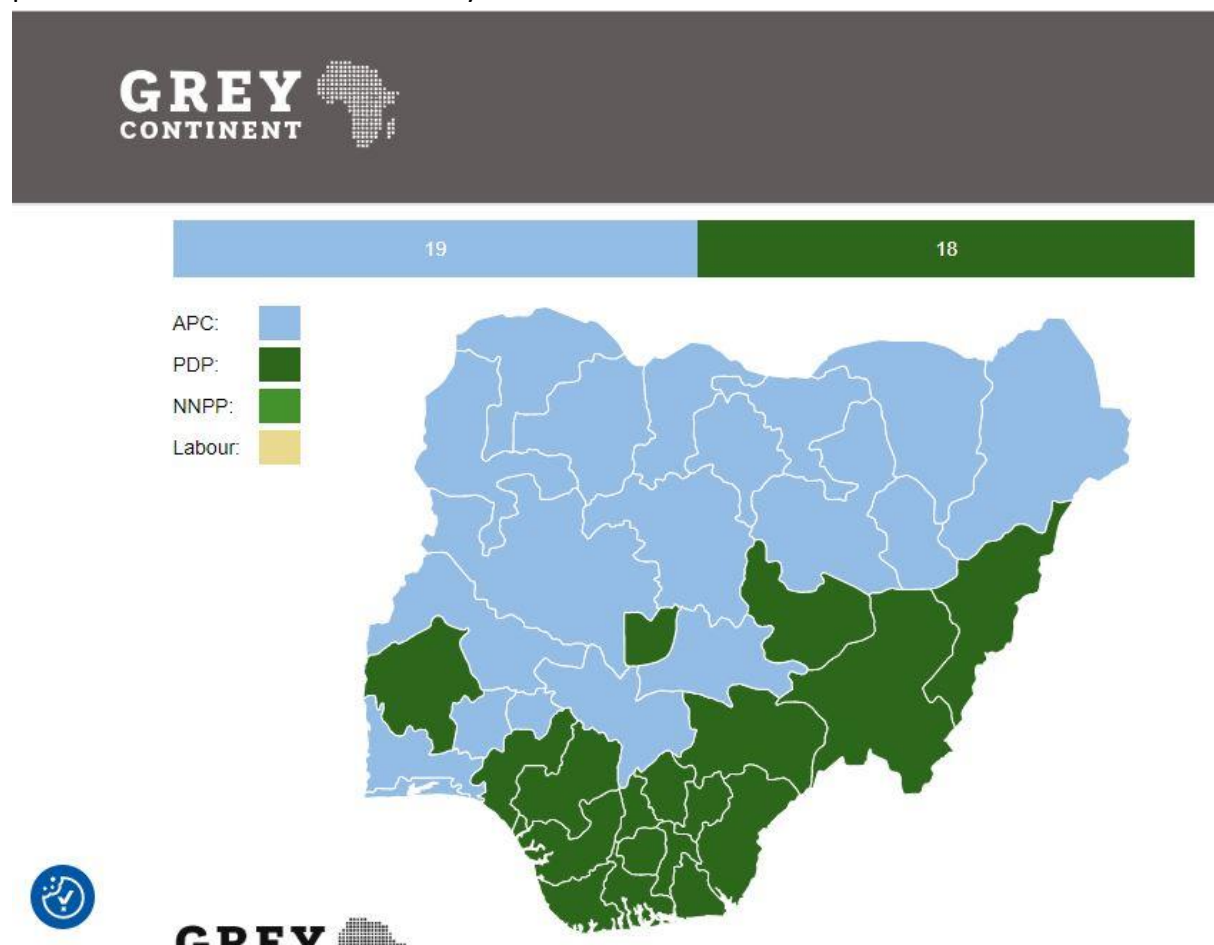
2019

The Nigerian presidential election of 2019 was a significant event in the country's history, with over 84 million registered voters casting their ballots to choose between two main candidates: incumbent President Muhammadu Buhari and his main challenger, Atiku Abubakar.

The election was held on February 23, 2019, after a week-long delay due to logistical and security challenges. The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) faced criticism over the delay and the logistical issues that marred the polls, but the election itself was generally peaceful.

When the results were announced on February 27, Buhari was declared the winner, having received 15,191,847 votes, or 55.6% of the total vote. It was a closely contested elections with the APC winning 19 out of 37 states.

While the election was largely peaceful, the controversy surrounding the results started a conversation for the need for continued efforts to strengthen the country's electoral processes and ensure the credibility of future elections.



Following the analysis of the different states voting pattern from 1999 till the 2019 elections, it was observed that two states always voted in favor of the eventual winner at the polls. The states are **Kogi state** and **Kwara state** and at the point of writing this should be considered the bellwether states in Nigeria.