

REPORT

ON

THE ANALYSIS MADE ON

THE 2023 NIGERIA PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

DATA

INTRODUCTION

The dataset cleaned, analysed and visualized was the Nigeria presidential election results as declared by the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC). The 2023 Nigerian presidential election was held on 25 February 2023 to elect the president and vice president of Nigeria. A total of 18 political parties submitted their presidential and vice-presidential nominees to INEC.

The 2015 and 2019 elections were perceived to be a two-horse race between two major political parties in the country which are the All Progressive Congress (APC) and the People's Democratic Party (PDP), but the emergence of a candidate from Labour Party (LP) with vast popularity amongst young voters disrupted this notion. Another candidate from the New Nigeria People's Party (NNPP) with a strong-hold in Kano, a state in the North West geopolitical zone of the country was perceived as a contender in the Northern region which has the highest voting strength in the country, hence the 2023 race was perceived to be a four-horse race.

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is divided into thirty six states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). It is also divided into six geopolitical zones, commonly just called zones. They are a type of administrative division grouping the country's states, created during the regime of president General Sani Abacha. Nigerian economic, political, and educational resources are often shared across the zones (Wikipedia).

The six zones were not entirely carved out based on geographic location, but rather states with similar ethnic groups, and/or common political history were classified in the same zone. Nigeria is made up of approximately 400 ethnic groups and 450 languages. There was a need for the government to merge similar groups for effective allocation of resources (Wikipedia).

Collection and cleaning of the dataset was done in this project howbeit this report presents the results from all analysis and visualizations done. This analysis focuses on the four major parties in the election.

DATA COLLECTION/DESCRIPTION

The data used in this project was gotten from Vanguard Nigeria and Wikipedia websites and was copy pasted into Microsoft Excel sheet. The dataset was made up of 37 rows and 6 columns. The rows consist of records for each state and the columns are attributes namely: STATE, APC, PDP, LP, NNPP, and OTHERS. The STATE column consists of the 36 distinct states and the FCT, the APC, PDP, LP, NNPP and OTHERS column consists of the results of each parties by state.

DATA CLEANING

The dataset consisted of extra spaces embedded within the data. The spaces were removed by using the "Find & Replace" dialog box in Microsoft Excel.

ANALYSIS AND VISUALISATION

Questions asked in this project includes; What major party has the highest and lowest number of votes in each state and the FCT?, What major party has the highest and lowest vote percentage?, The total number of valid votes, States with small and large margin of victory, Votes by geopolitical zone, Geopolitical zone with the highest and lowest number of votes. The results of the questions asked were addressed in this report.

1. Analysis and Visualization of total votes

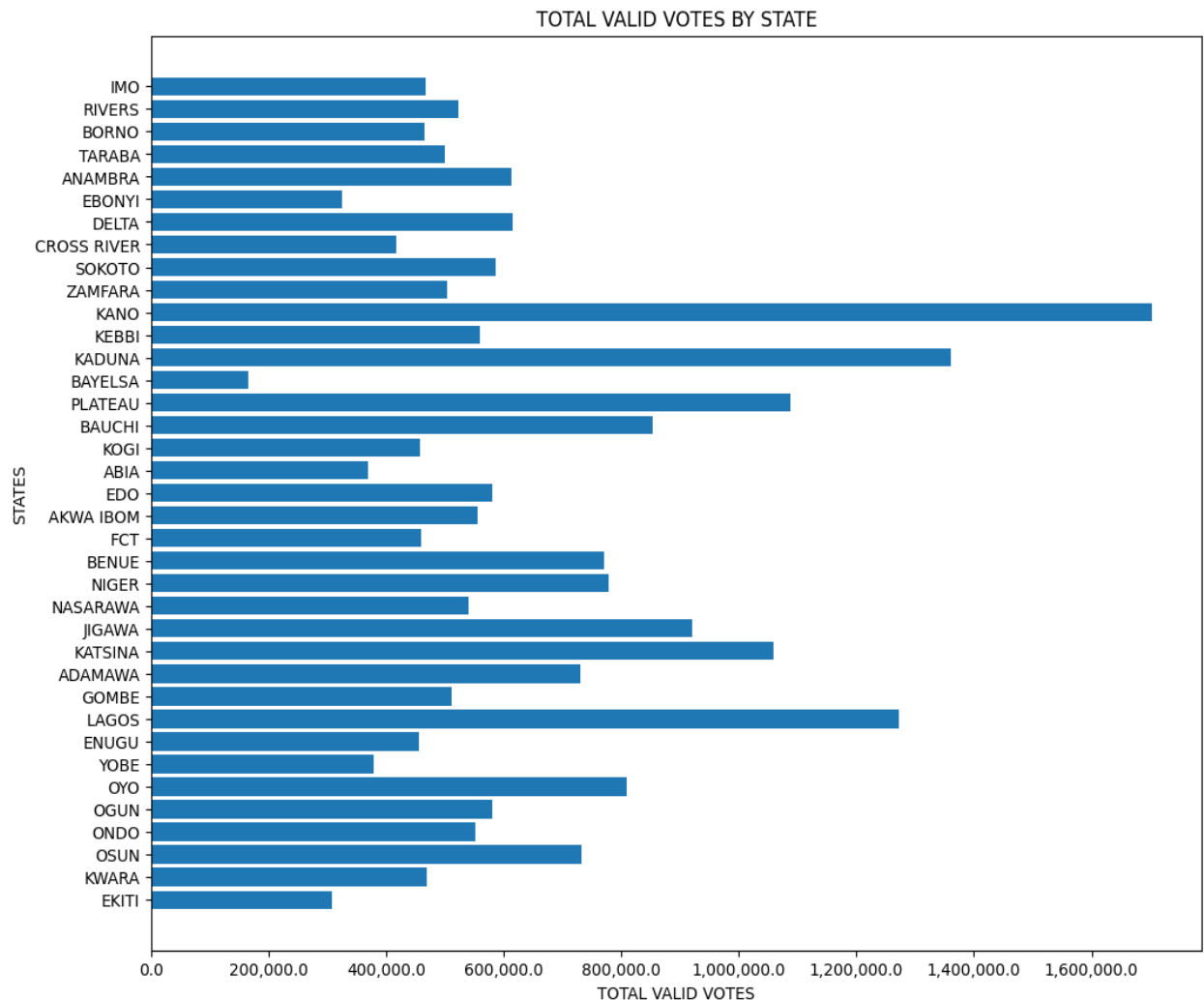


Figure 1.0: *Chart of the total valid votes by state*

As it can be seen from the graph (Figure 1.0), Kano and Bayelsa States has the highest and lowest number of total valid votes respectively.

Table 1.0: Total votes of parties in all states and the FCT

Party	Number of votes
APC	8,805,655
PDP	6,984,520
LP	6,098,588
NNPP	1,496,688
OTHERS	653,332
Total	24,038,783

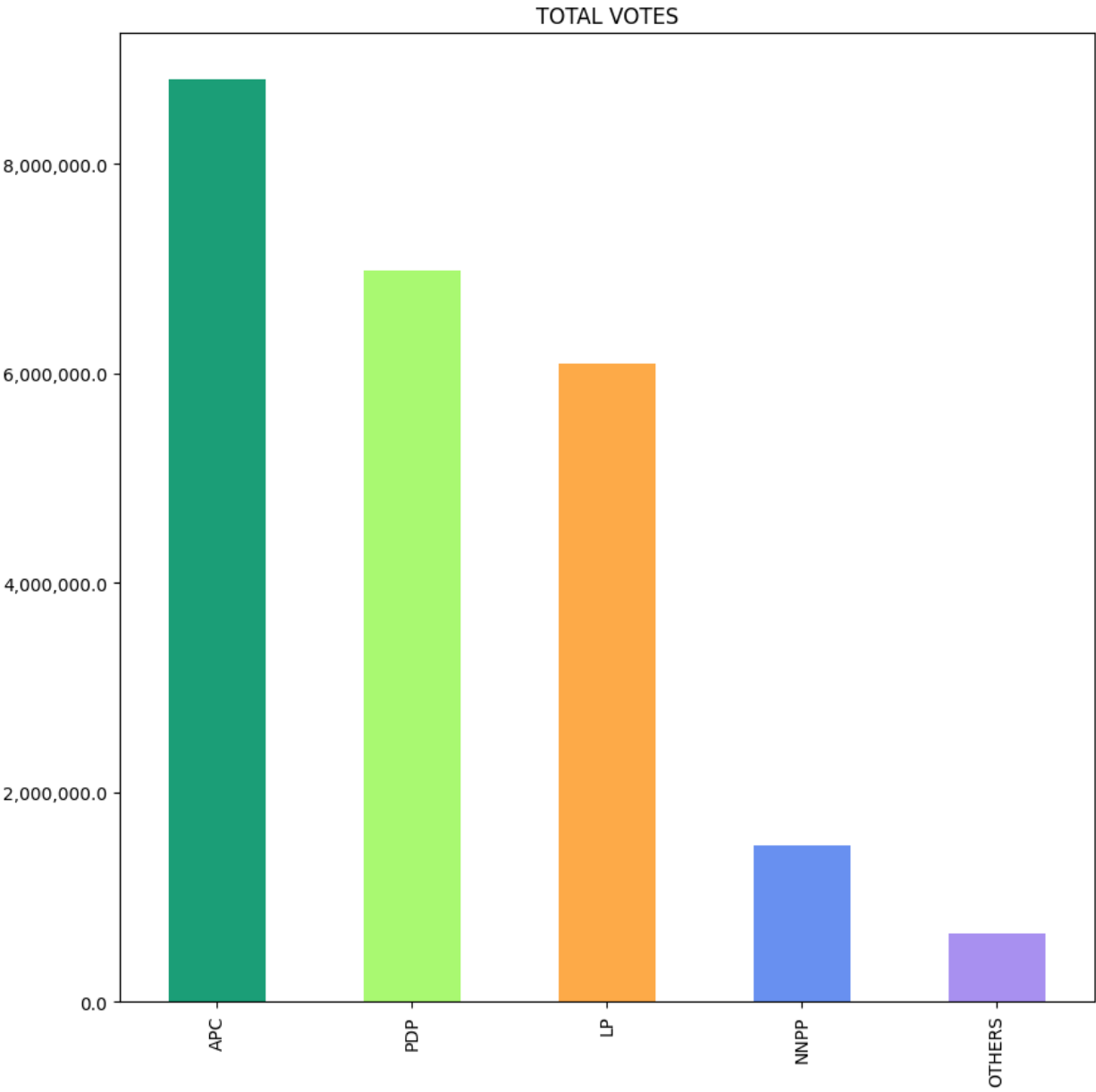


Figure 1.1: *Chart of total votes won by parties*

APC had the highest total number of votes and Other parties had the lowest total number of votes. Among the big 4 parties, APC had the highest total number of votes (majority) and NNPP had the lowest(minority) (Table 1.0 & Figure 1.1)

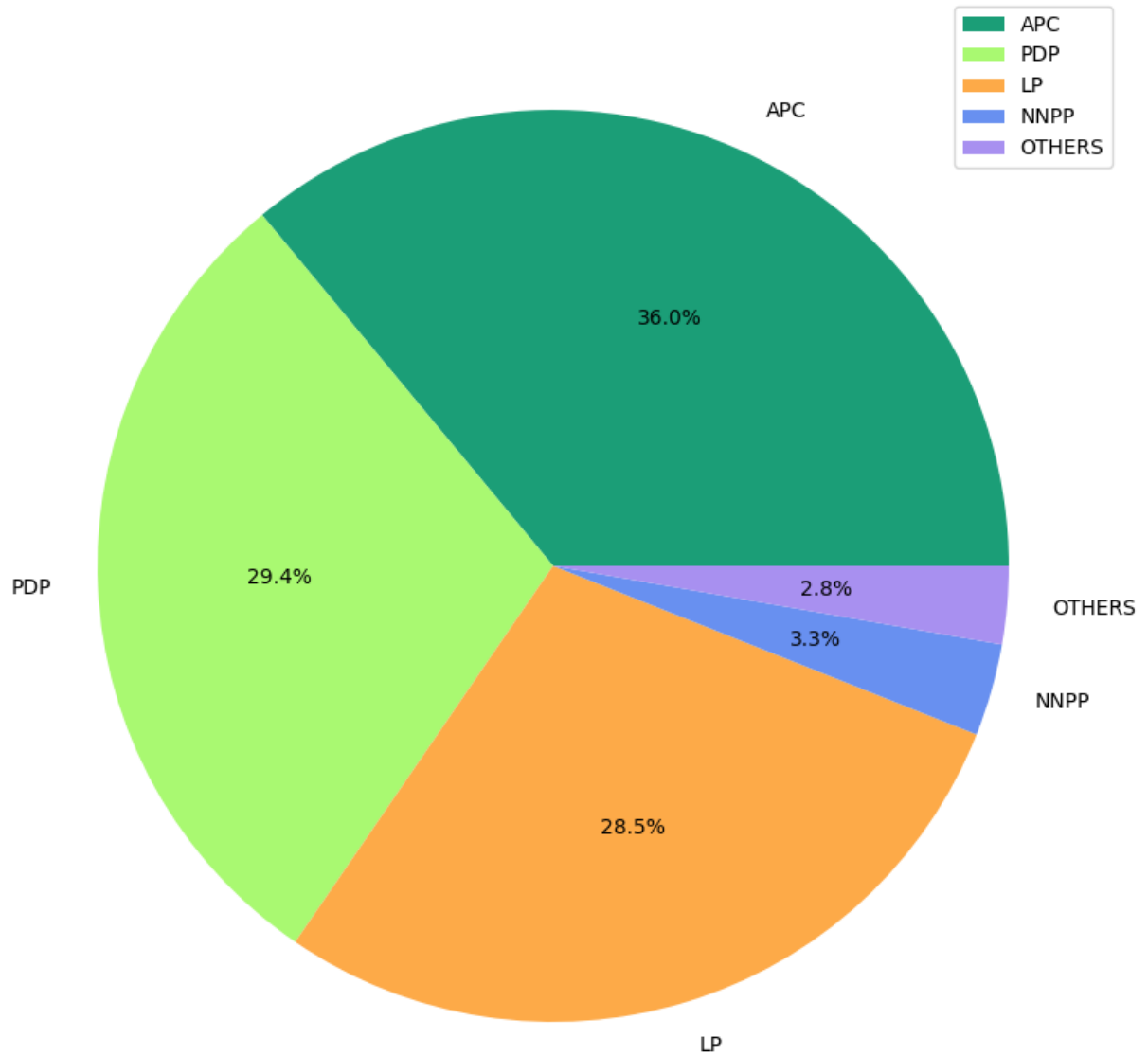


Figure 1.2: *Chart showing the total votes percentage of parties*

APC had the highest vote percentage followed by PDP, LP, and NNPP in the election as shown in Figure 1.2.

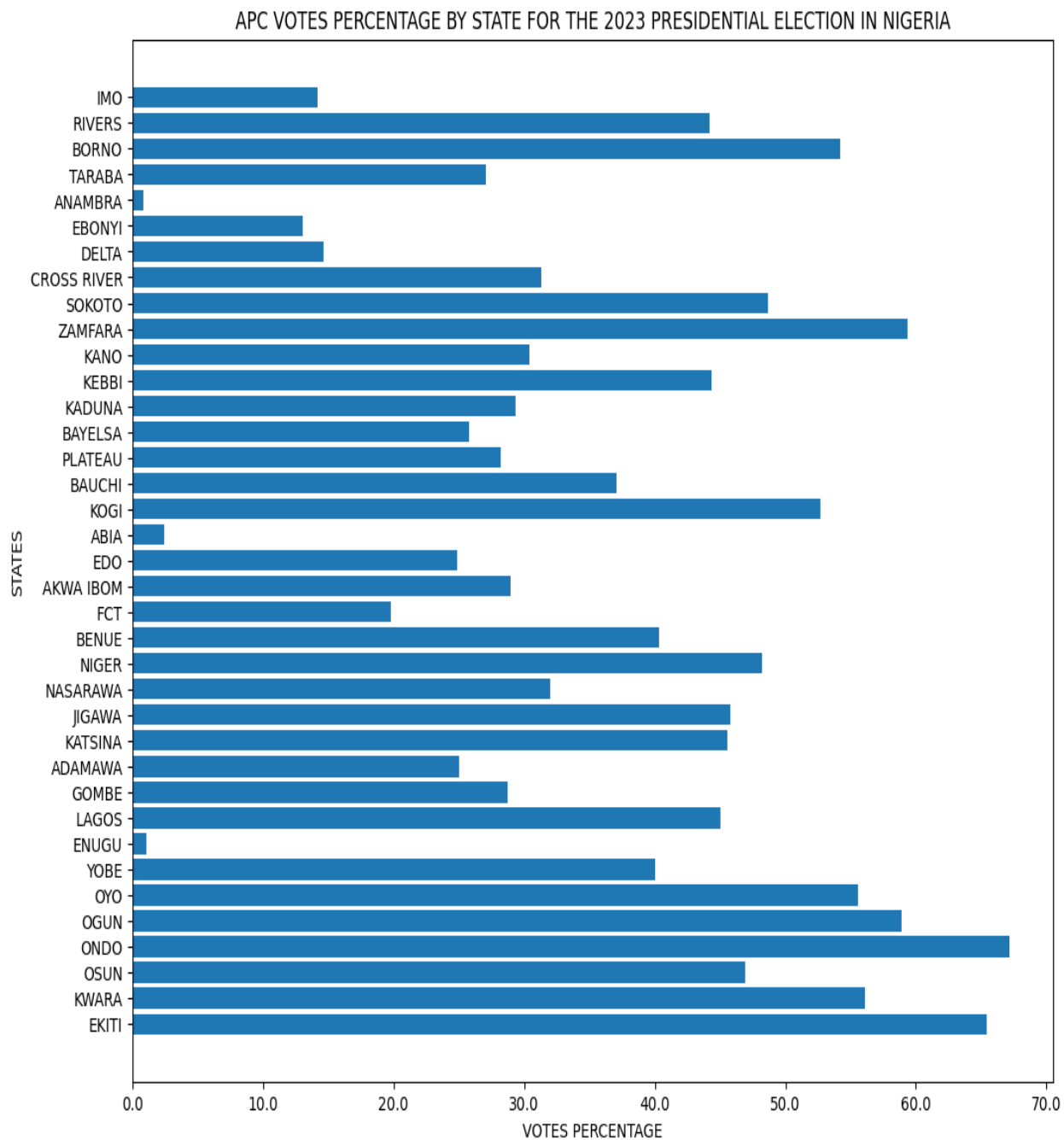


Figure 1.3: *Chart showing percentage of votes for APC by state*

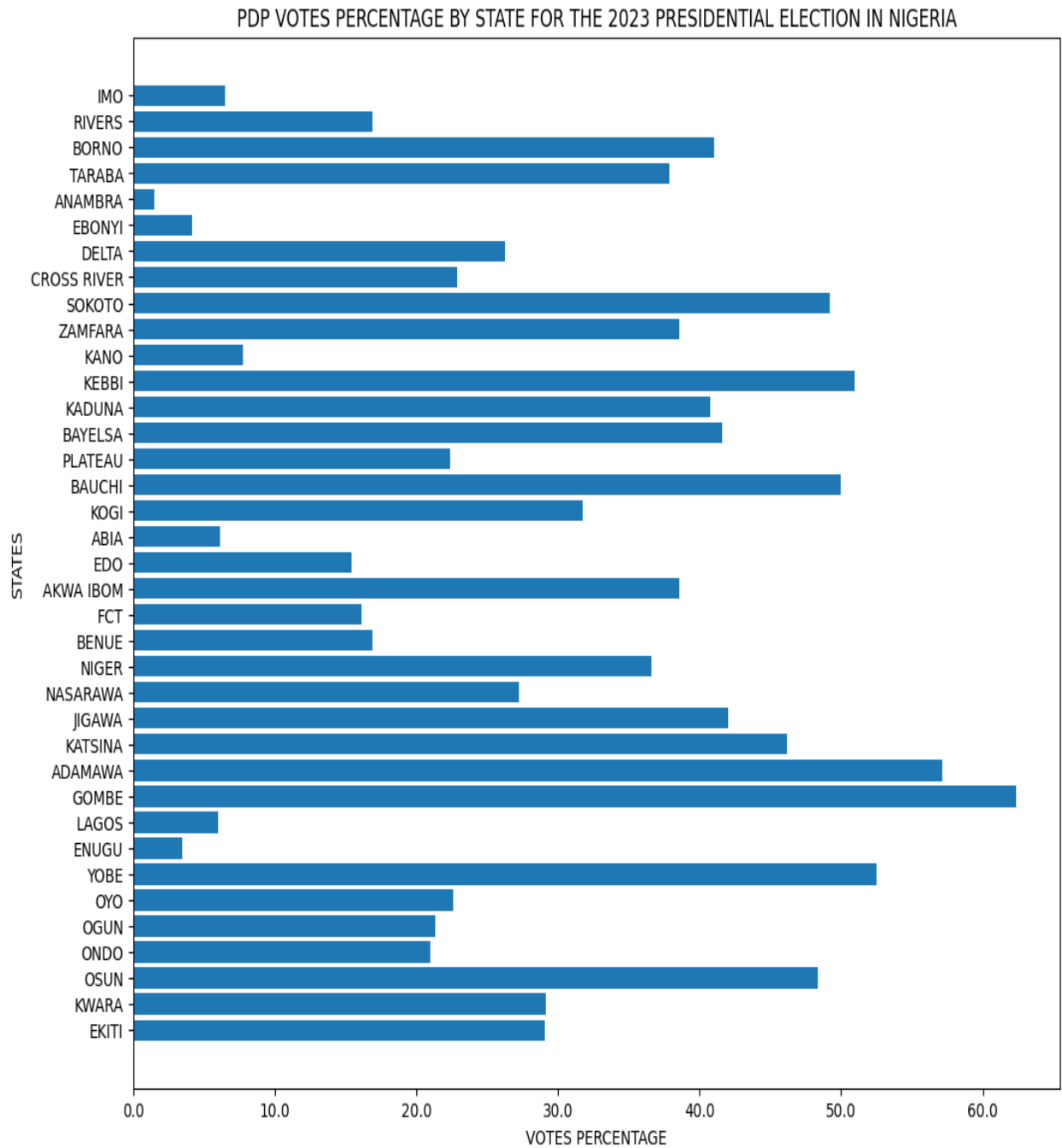


Figure 1.4: *Chart showing percentage of votes for PDP by state*

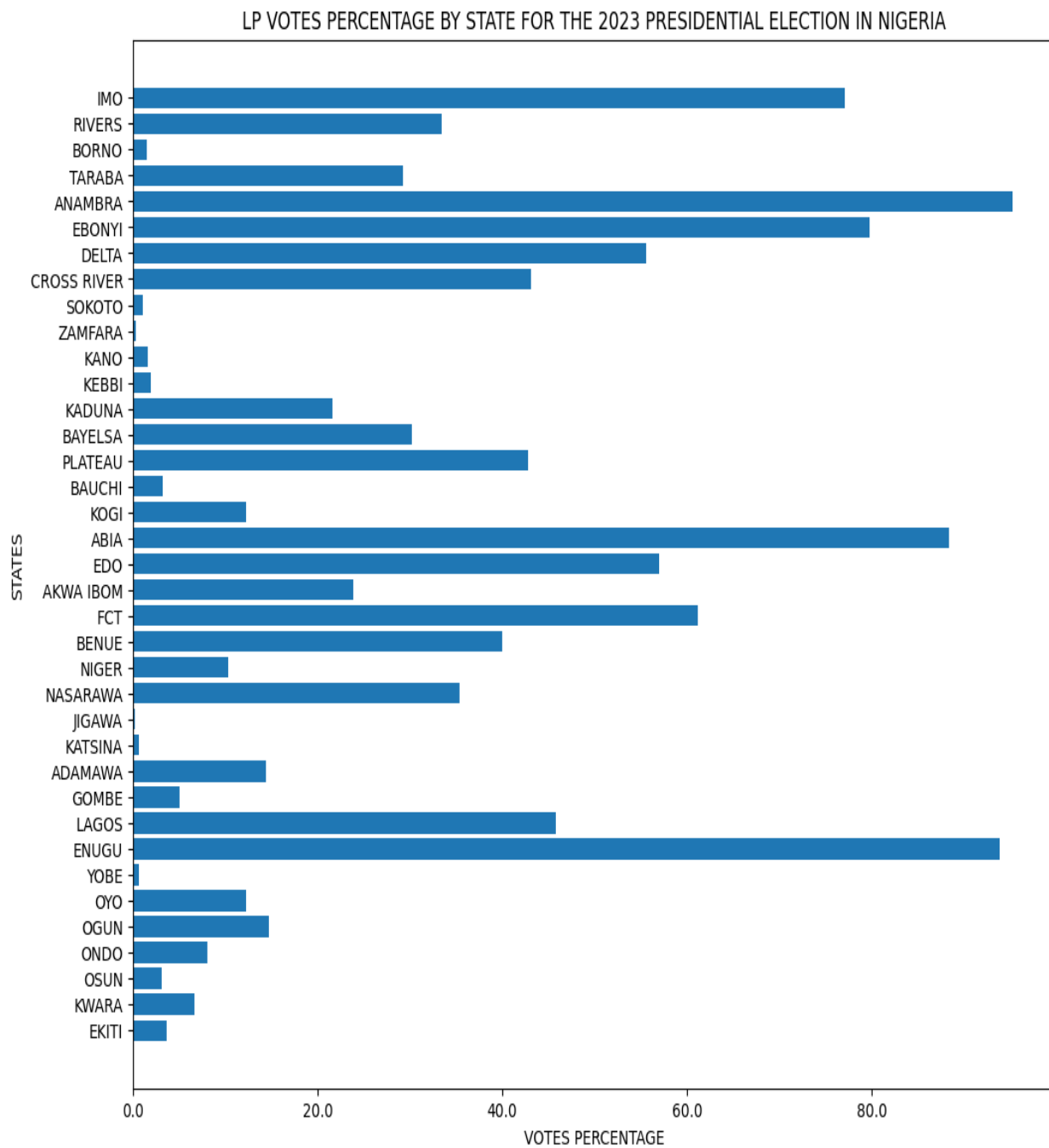


Figure 1.5: Chart showing percentage of votes for LP by state

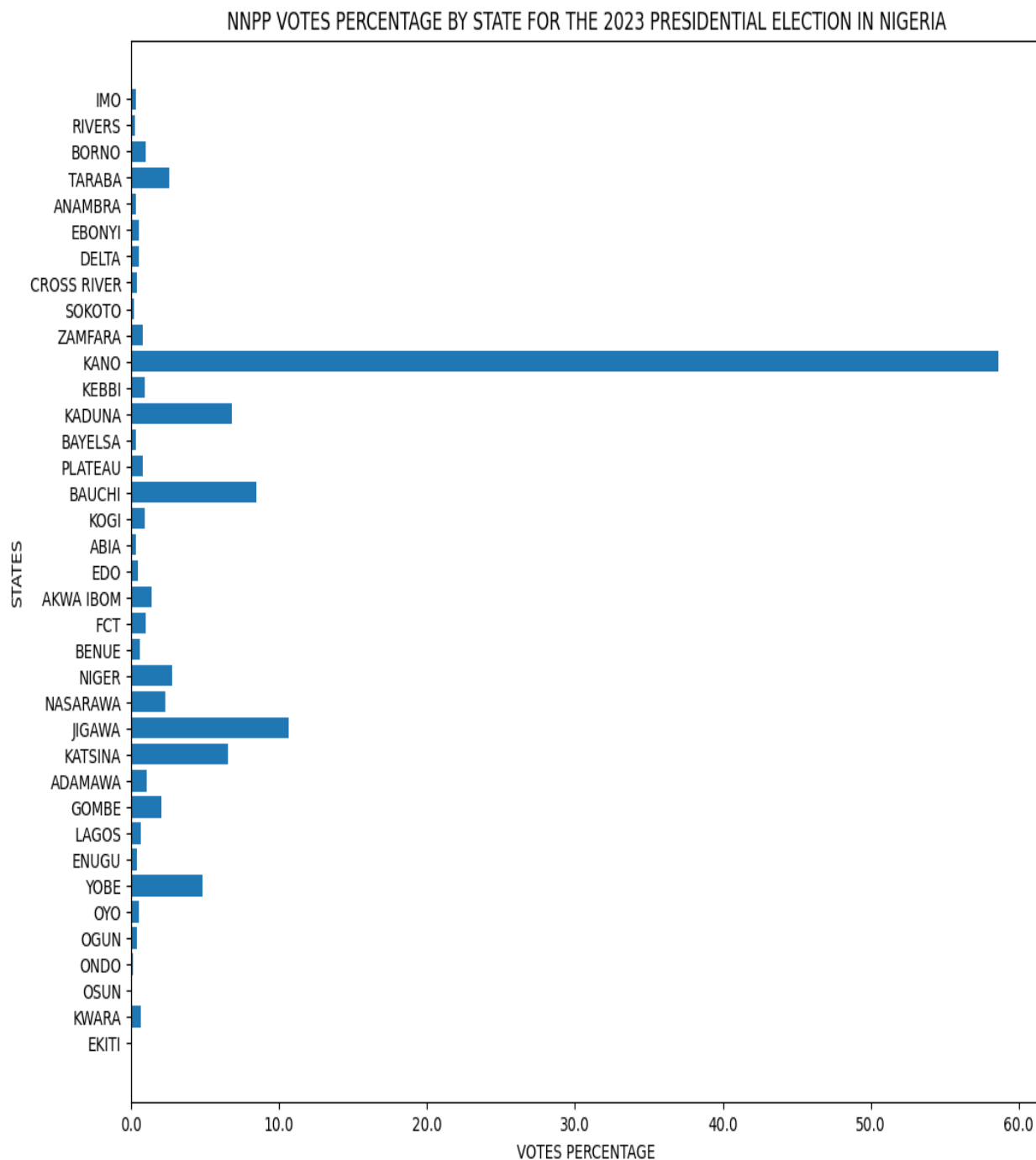


Figure 1.6: Chart showing percentage of votes for NNPP by state

APC had its highest and lowest vote percentage in Ondo (67.13%) and Anambra (0.83%) states respectively (Figure 1.2), PDP had their highest and lowest vote percentage in Gombe (62.32%) and Anambra states (1.47%) respectively (Figure 1.2), LP had their highest and lowest vote percentage in Anambra (95.24%) and Jigawa (0.20%) states respectively (Figure 1.4), while NNPP had their highest and lowest vote percentage in Kano (58.59%) and Ekiti (0.09%) respectively. It's noteworthy that Kano state is the only stronghold of NNPP and its candidate. Other parties (13) combined had their highest and lowest vote percentage in Oyo (9.07%) and Sokoto (0.822%) respectively.

2. Analysis of Margin of Victory

An electoral margin-of-victory (MOV) is the difference between the share of votes cast for the winning candidate and the second-place candidate in an election (Ballotpedia). Ballotpedia calculates MOV as the percentage of total votes that separated the winner and the second-place finisher. The MOV results are shown below:

States where margin of victory was less than 1%:

- Benue (0.27%), for APC
- Sokoto (0.55%), for PDP
- Katsina (0.64%), for PDP
- Lagos (0.77%), for LP

States where margin of victory was between 1% and 5%:

- Osun (1.42%), for PDP
- Nasarawa (3.41%), for LP
- Jigawa (3.78%), for APC

States where margin of victory was between 5% and 10%:

- Kebbi (6.62%), for PDP
- Taraba (8.55%), for PDP
- Akwa Ibom (9.62%), for PDP

States where margin of victory was above 90%:

- Anambra (93.1%), for LP
- Enugu (90.46%), for LP

3. Analysis of votes by Geopolitical Zone

There are 6 geopolitical zones in Nigeria namely; North-Central, North-East, North-West, South-East, South-South, and South-West. The analysis results for the geopolitical zones are shown below:

Table 3.0: Total votes for parties in the North-Central Geopolitical Zone

Party	Number of votes
APC	1,760,993
PDP	1,162,087
LP	1,415,557
NNPP	60,057
OTHERS	165,638
Total	4,564,332

Table 3.1: Total votes for parties in the North-East Geopolitical Zone

Party	Number of votes
APC	1,185,458
PDP	1,741,846
LP	315,107
NNPP	126,343
OTHERS	70,987
Total	3,439,741

Table 3.2: Total votes for parties in the North-West Geopolitical Zone

Party	Number of votes
APC	2,353,839
PDP	2,135,562
LP	348,522
NNPP	1,264,206
OTHERS	85,570
Total	6,187,699

Table 3.3: Total votes for parties in the South-East Geopolitical Zone

Party	Number of votes
APC	127,605
PDP	91,198
LP	1,960,589
NNPP	8,227
OTHERS	45,387
Total	2,233,006

Table 3.4: Total votes for parties in the South-South Geopolitical Zone

Party	Number of votes
APC	799,957
PDP	717,908
LP	1,210,675
NNPP	17,167
OTHERS	111,933
Total	2,857,640

Table 3.5: Total votes for parties in the South-West Geopolitical Zone

Party	Number of votes
APC	2,279,407
PDP	941,941
LP	846,478
NNPP	16,644
OTHERS	168,972
Total	4,253,442

Table 3.6: Geopolitical zone total valid votes

Party	Number of votes
APC	8,507,259
PDP	6,790,542
LP	6,096,928
NNPP	1,492,644
OTHERS	648,487
Total	23,535,860

The North-West geopolitical zone which consists of Jigawa, Katsina, Kaduna, Kano, Kebbi and Sokoto states had the highest votes (Table 3.3) while the Souths-South which consists of Delta, Edo, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River and Rivers had the lowest votes (Table 3.5). APC, PDP and NNPP all had their highest votes in the North-West (Table 3.2) while LP had its highest votes in the South-East (Table 3.3). APC, PDP and NNPP recorder their lowest votes in the South-East (Table 3.3) while LP had its lowest votes in the North-East (Table 3.1). APC had the highest votes in the 6 geopolitical zones followed by PDP, LP and NNPP (Table 3.6).

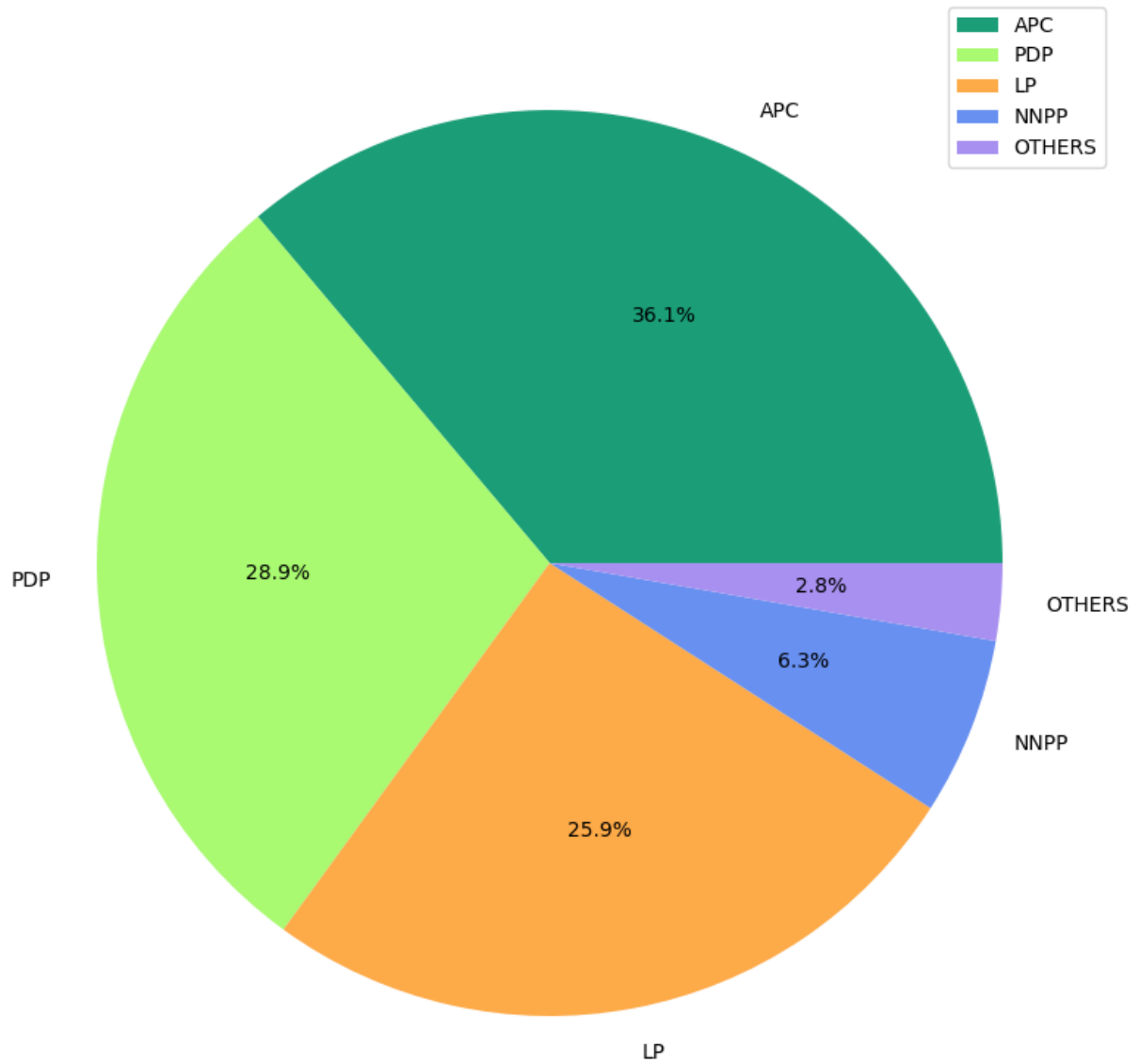


Fig 3.0: *Chart showing the percentage votes of parties in the six geopolitical zones*

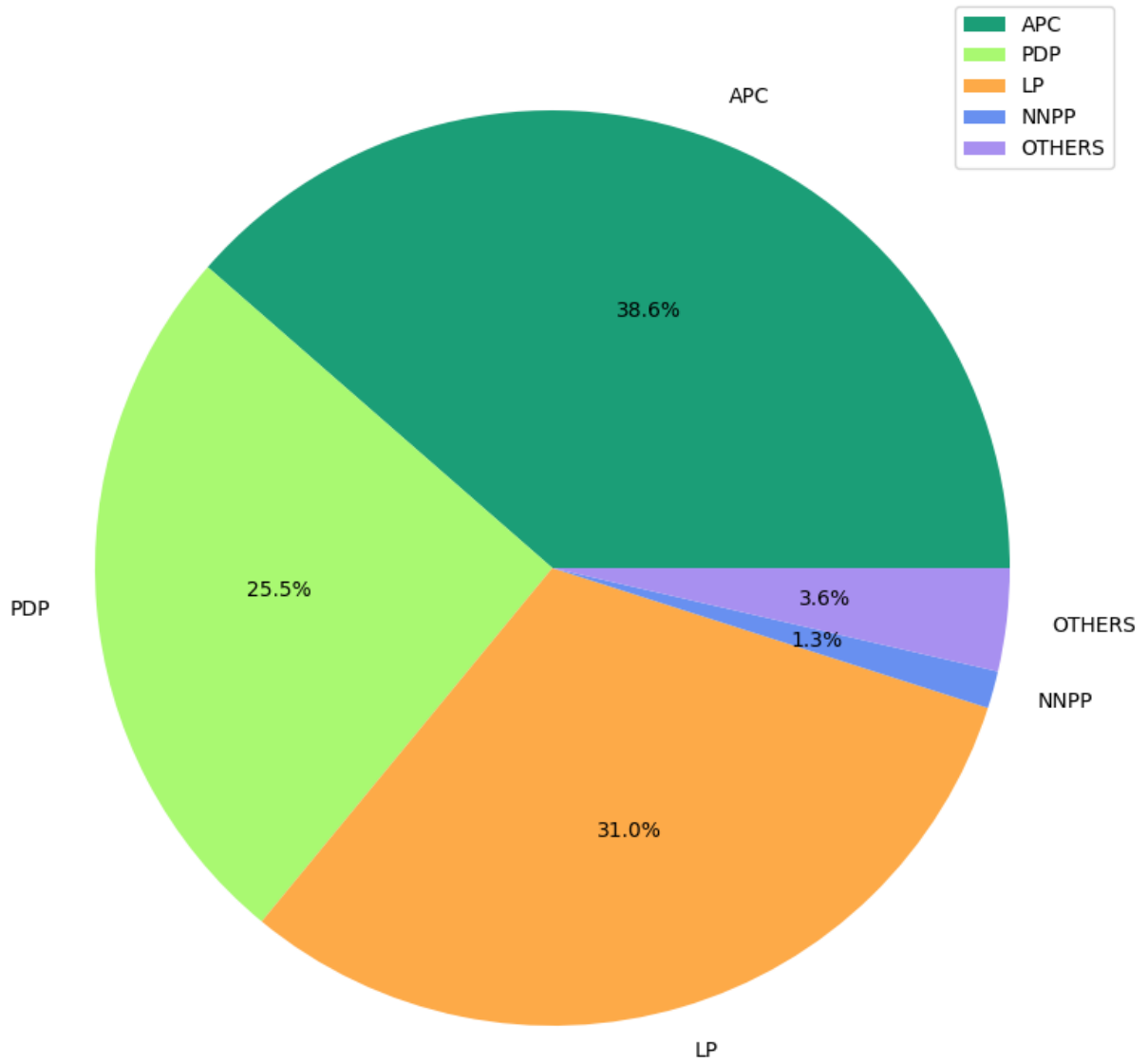


Fig 3.1: *Chart showing the percentage votes of parties in the North-Central*

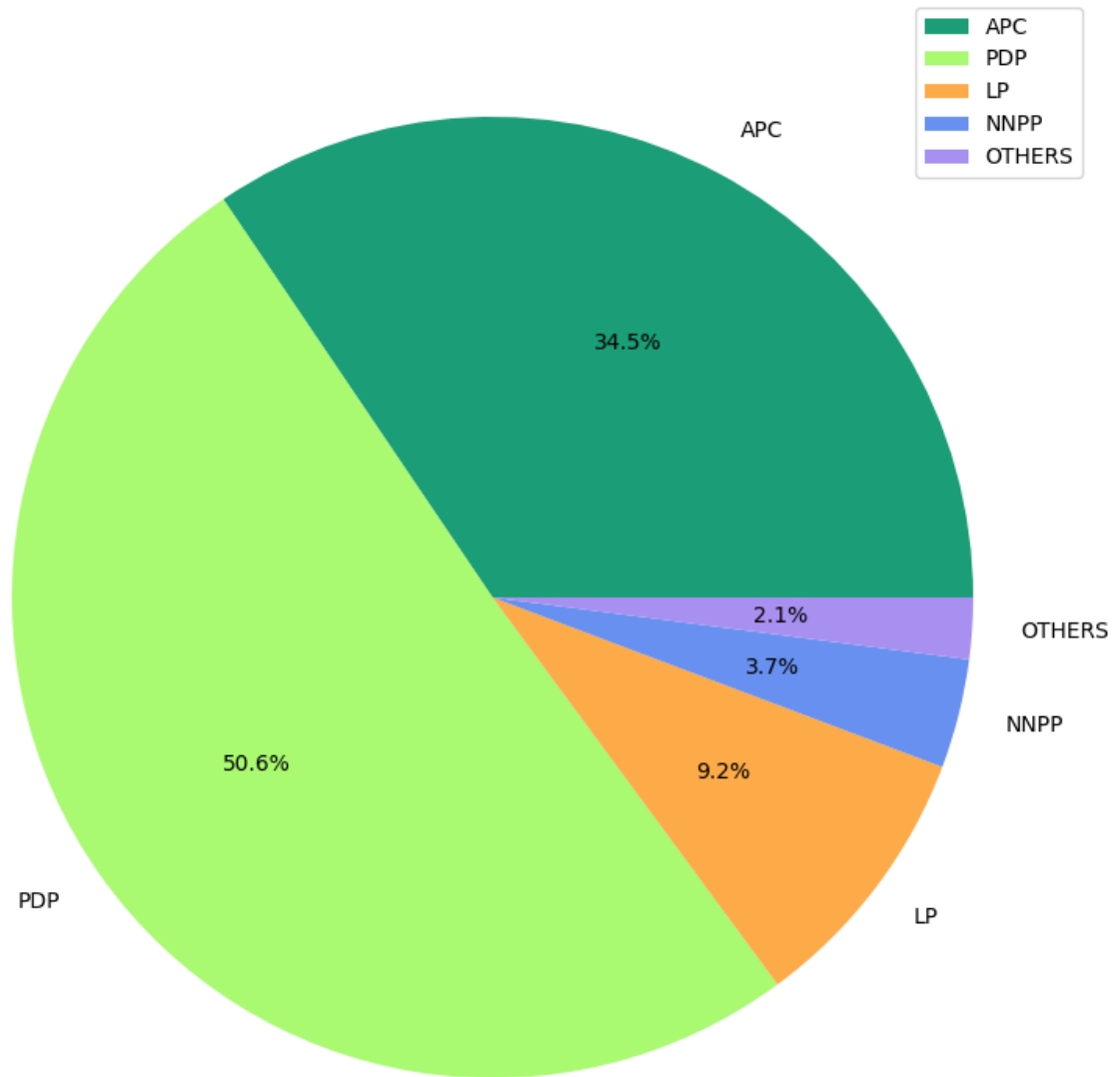


Fig 3.2: *Chart showing the percentage votes of parties in the North-East*

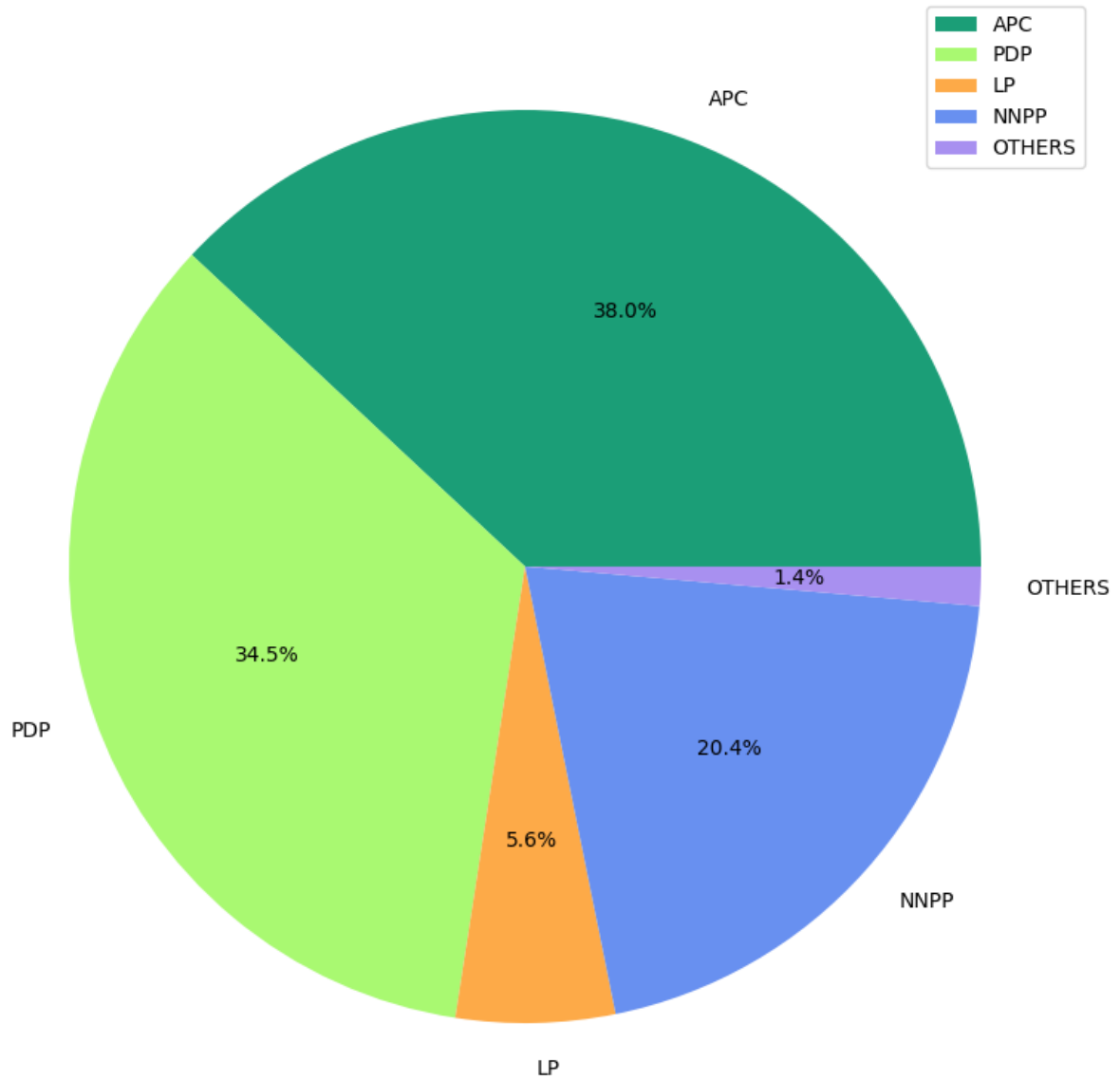


Fig 3.3: *Chart showing the percentage votes of parties in the North-West*

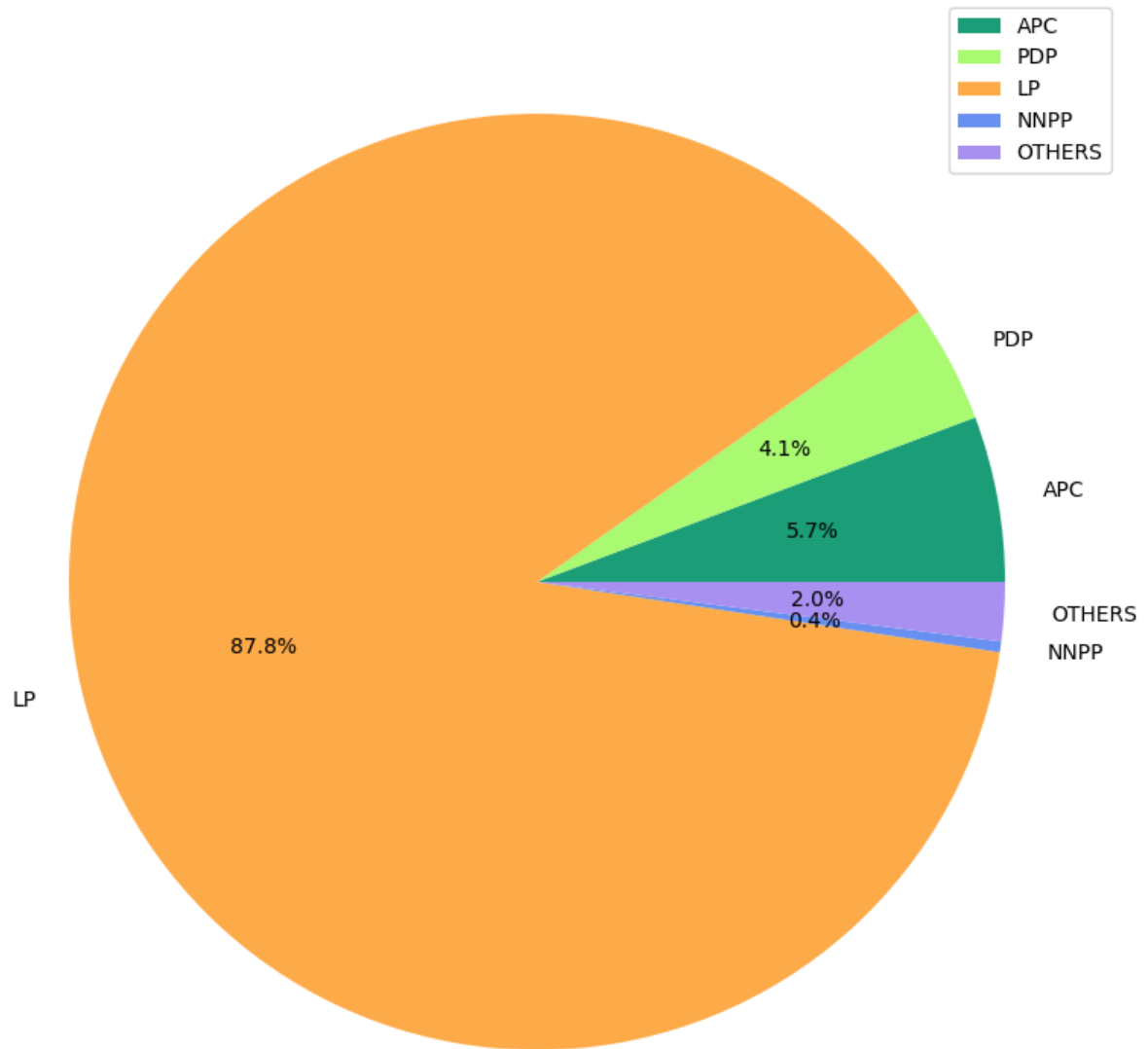


Fig 3.4: *Chart showing the percentage votes of parties in the South-East*

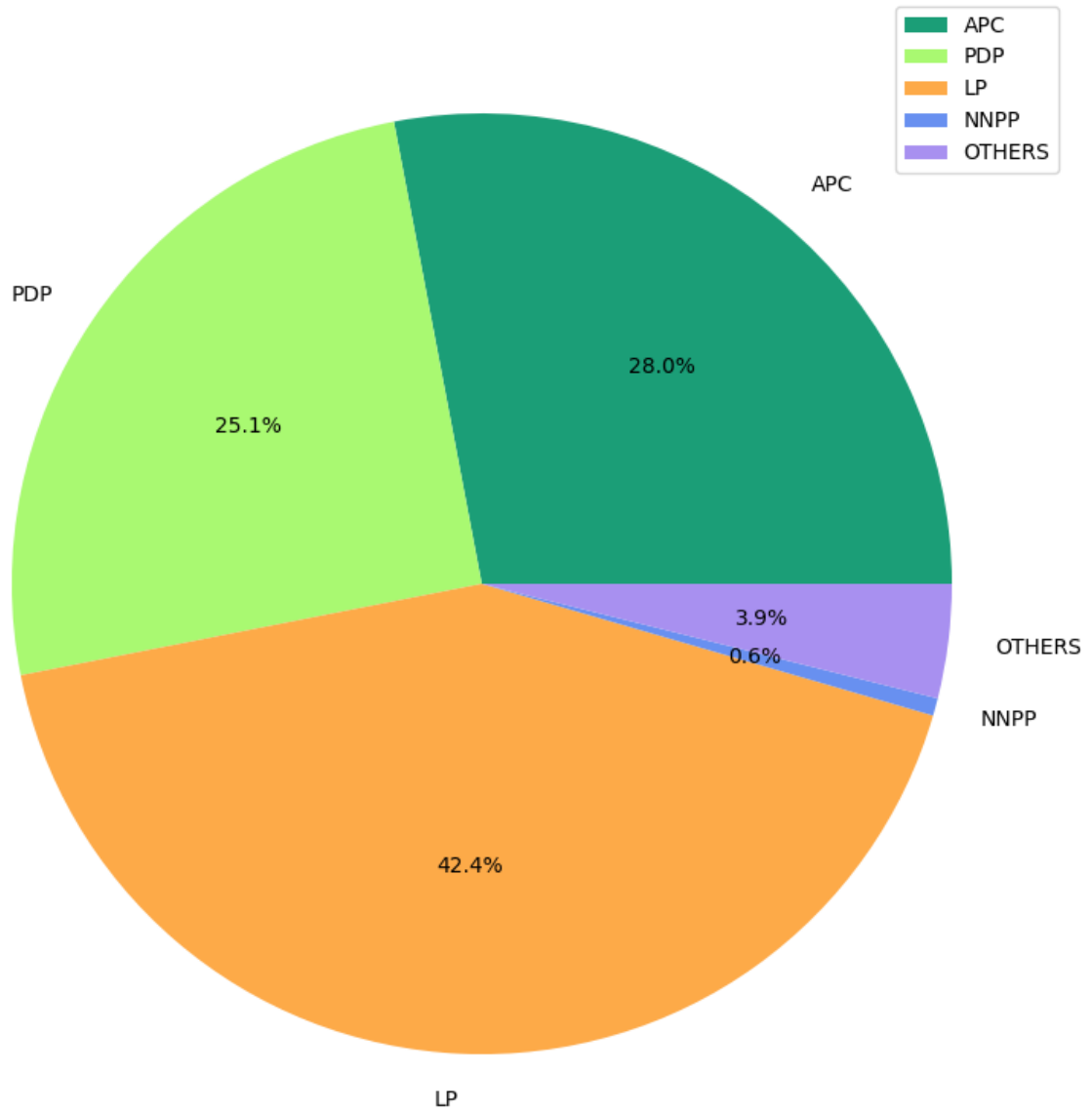


Fig 3.5: *Chart showing the percentage votes of parties in the South-South*

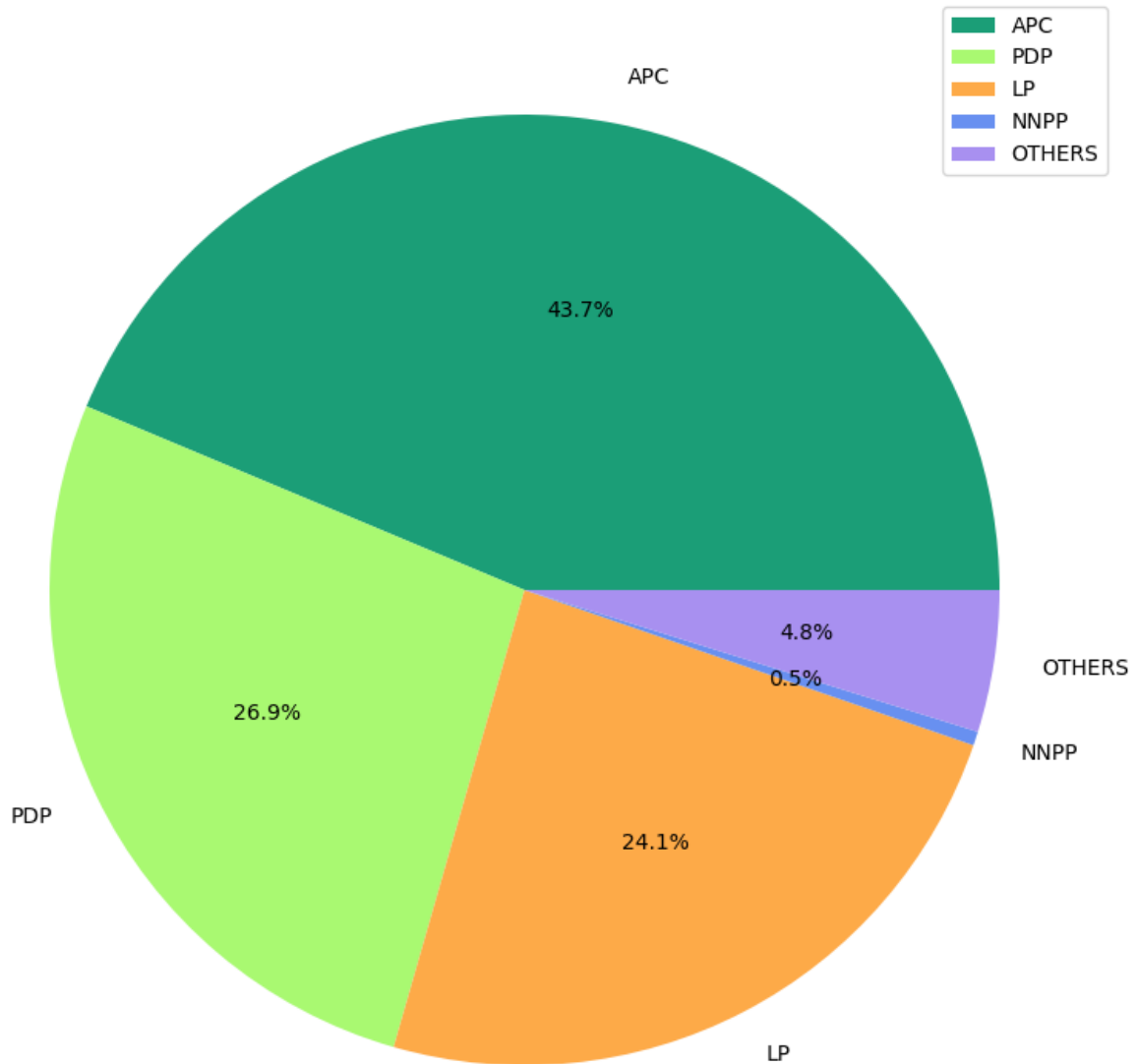


Fig 3.6: Chart showing the percentage votes of parties in the South-West

APC had the highest votes percentage (36.15%) in the six geopolitical zones, followed by PDP (28.9%), LP (25.9%), NNPP (6.3%) and other parties (2.8%). APC had the highest votes percentage in three of the six geopolitical zones; North-Central, North-West and South-West⁹(Fig 3.1, 3.3 and 3.6). PDP had the highest votes percentage in the North-East (Fig 3.2), while LP had the highest votes percentage in the South-East and South-South (Fig 3.4 and 3.5). NNPP had its highest votes percentage (20.4%) in the North-West (Fig 3.3).

CONCLUSION

The analysis and visualization of the 2023 Nigeria Presidential election results was done in this work. The candidate of the APC emerged the winner of the election after satisfying the electoral act, Section 134, subsection 2, of the 199 Constitution which states: “A candidate for an election to the office of President shall be deemed to have been duly elected where, there being more than two candidates for the election-he has the highest number of votes cast at the election; and he has not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election each of at least two-thirds of all the States in the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.”

APC, PDP, LP and NNPP had 25% or more of the votes in 29, 21, 16 and 1 state(s) respectively. The first, second and third runner-up were PDP, LP and NNPP respectively.