

YENA NOS ENCUESTA

**BO OPINION
TA CONTA**

**DEBATE
NACIONAL**

19 NOVEMBER 2024

PARLAMENTO
DI
ARUBA

Survey Insights: Tailoring E Debate Nacional for the 2024 Election Cycle
A Data-Driven Analysis of Audience Preferences and Engagement

Prepared by
Zenith Advisory & Consulting Services

October 2024

Introduction

In preparation for the upcoming elections in Aruba, it was essential to gather comprehensive insights into the issues concerning voters the most for **E Debate Nacional**, a national debate focused on providing voters with a high-quality production to inform. The goal for this survey aimed to better understand the **interests and preferences** of viewers and to explore how political debates, particularly **E Debate Nacional**, can influence **voter decision-making**.

To achieve this, a survey was conducted from **October 14 to 22, 2024**, targeting social media followers across various social media platforms. The survey aimed to capture the opinions and behaviors of a **representative sample** of E Debate Nacional's audience, with a particular focus on understanding their preferred debate formats and key political issues that resonate with them. The data collected from this survey will be used to tailor the debate to align with viewer interests and enhance its role in influencing the political discourse during the 2024 election cycle.

All survey graphs can be found at the end of the report.

Social Media Demographics

E Debate Nacional primarily uses the social media platform used for their sister program Vota Pa Ken. The page has an estimated following of around **6,000**, comprising **35% male** and **65% female**. Notably, about **60%** of these followers fall within the **25 to 44 age group**, which provides an essential snapshot of the program's core demographic.

Survey Response Analysis

Sample Size

The survey received **687 responses**, representing approximately **11%** of the estimated **6,000 followers** across various social media platforms and having a **95%** confidence level with **2.38%** margin of error.

The survey was distributed through the platforms used to interact with the audience to maximize reach and ensure the responses reflect the opinions of the viewers. The survey was distributed on Facebook and Instagram and targeted ads were used to promote the survey. Direct messaging through WhatsApp was also used to target key viewers to participate in the survey.

Survey Respondent Demographic

When analyzing the responses from the survey, which had **687 participants**, several key trends emerged that correlate closely with the general follower base.

Age Distribution

The largest proportion of respondents, about **41%**, were between the ages of **28 and 43**, followed by **33%** aged between **44 and 59**. These two groups together constitute 74% of the respondents, closely reflecting the **72%** of the page's followers who are aged between **25 and 54**. This suggests that the survey reached its intended audience effectively, providing feedback that is likely representative of the majority demographic.

Only **9.3%** of the respondents are between the ages of 18 and 27, a demographic that could include many first-time voters.

First-time voters may still be learning how to navigate the political landscape, and it is important to consider that they prefer interactive, digital forms of engagement on platforms such as TikTok, YouTube and Instagram.

Gender Representation

In terms of gender, **64% of respondents were female**, which aligns closely with the overall female-majority audience (**65% female followers**). This indicates that the survey results are representative of the follower base's gender composition, with women forming a significant part of the engaged audience.

Employment and Education Levels

A notable **77% of respondents** reported being employed full-time, reflecting a high level of economic activity within the audience. This could suggest a key insight: politically engaged followers may have a vested interest in policies affecting the cost of living and economic policies.

A significant **81%** of respondents have achieved education above the high school level, indicating that the majority possess post-secondary qualifications. This demographic suggests that the sample is highly educated, which often correlates with increased civic engagement, such as political participation and awareness of social issues.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics in Aruba, only 22.3% of the population has attained tertiary education. This contrasts sharply with the survey sample, where 81% of respondents have post-secondary education. This discrepancy suggests that the survey

respondents are significantly more educated than the general population of Aruba, potentially influencing the survey's results.

Such a highly educated sample could skew the findings towards viewpoints and preferences typically associated with higher education, including increased political awareness, civic participation, and access to better socioeconomic opportunities. Therefore, this difference should be noted when interpreting the survey data and its broader applicability to the general population.

Voter Intention

In the survey, **96%** of respondents indicated they are **eligible to vote** in the upcoming election, and **90%** stated that they **plan to vote** during this election cycle. This is a strong indicator of high voter engagement and intent among the respondents, suggesting a committed and politically active sample. This may indicate that this group has strong motivations or interests in the political process.

Debate Related Preferences

In the survey, **94%** of respondents expressed interest in a political debate during this election. This overwhelming interest suggests a highly engaged and politically aware group, indicating that debates are seen as valuable platforms for understanding candidates' positions and policies. Given that 90% of respondents also indicated they plan to vote, this interest in debates aligns with a strong voter intention and a desire to be well-informed before making electoral decisions.

Preferred Method of Watching or Following Debates

Respondents indicated various preferences for how they engage with political debates. **66% prefer watching on TV**, which remains a dominant medium for political discourse. **44% prefer online streaming**, reflecting a growing trend of digital consumption, especially among younger audiences who favor flexibility and on-demand viewing. **49% prefer following debates via social media**, highlighting the increasing role of platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube for real-time commentary, interaction, and sharing of political content. **15% prefer attending debates in person**, representing a smaller but highly engaged group who value the experience of direct participation.

These preferences illustrate the diverse ways people consume political content, with a clear shift towards digital platforms, though traditional television still holds a strong

presence. This suggests that to reach the widest audience, political debate organizers should consider a multi-platform strategy.

Topics of Interest

Respondents were asked to identify the top five topics they most want to hear discussed in political debates, and the results showed a strong focus on issues that affect daily life. **59% selected healthcare and public health**, indicating a priority on access to medical care, the state of healthcare systems, and public health initiatives. **57% chose housing and the cost of living**, reflecting concerns over affordability, housing shortages, and rising living expenses. **54% highlighted economic policies**, which likely includes discussions on job creation, inflation, and overall economic stability. **53% prioritized education**, signaling interest in topics like education reform, access to quality education, and funding for schools. **31% focused on tax policies and fiscal policies**, showing a significant concern with taxation, government spending, and fiscal responsibility.

These preferences suggest that respondents are highly focused on both immediate concerns, such as healthcare and housing, and broader economic and fiscal issues, signaling the need for comprehensive discussions on how policies will address these critical areas in the upcoming election.

This is reflected in the responses given in the open question about topics that respondents felt were not being discussed enough. Cost of living, housing, healthcare and education were all mentioned numerous times.

Rhetoric to be Avoided During Political Debates

Respondents were asked to select the topics or types of rhetoric they believe should be avoided in political debates, and the results emphasize a strong preference for civil and factual discussions. **92% oppose personal attacks and insults**, showing a clear distaste for hostile or disrespectful behavior that detracts from substantive debate. **79% want to avoid misinformation or unverified claims**, reflecting a concern for truthfulness and the integrity of information presented to the public. **73% disapprove of offensive or discriminatory language**, indicating a strong desire for inclusive and respectful rhetoric. **56% criticize avoiding direct answers to questions**, emphasizing the need for transparency and accountability in responses. **54% are against manipulative rhetoric**, such as gaslighting or strawman arguments, showing an aversion to tactics that distort facts or undermine honest debate. **52% dislike a lack of adherence to debate rules**, like going over the allotted time, demonstrating a respect for structure and fairness in the debate format.

These responses highlight the importance of maintaining professionalism, accuracy, and respect in political discourse, as voters are looking for meaningful discussions on issues rather than inflammatory or manipulative tactics.

Debate Format

Respondents were asked to select their preferred formats for political debates, and the top choices were the following. **Traditional format (51%)**, this format involves presenting arguments with set time limits, offering structure and ensuring that all participants have equal speaking opportunities. It remains the most familiar and widely used format in formal debates. **Cross-examination style (49%)**, in this interactive format, after a participant presents their position, other participants can ask critical questions. This allows for direct engagement and deeper examination of each argument. **Panel format (38%)** (tied), this is a more conversational format where participants discuss topics without strict time limits, and a moderator facilitates the discussion. It allows for more nuanced and in-depth dialogue on complex issues. **Rapid-fire format (38%)** (tied), participants in this format must provide short, direct answers for or against a motion. It's fast-paced and engaging, challenging candidates to think quickly and concisely.

The preferences reflect a desire for both structured and interactive formats, with a balance between formal presentations, critical questioning, and conversational exchanges.

It could be beneficial to incorporate **multiple debate formats** into one for E Debate Nacional where different segments could be included allowing for varied types of engagement and interaction. The debate could start with a **traditional segment**, where each candidate or participant presents their opening statements within a set time limit. After the opening statements, introduce a **cross-examination segment**, where candidates can ask each other critical questions based on what was presented. And conclude the debate with a **rapid-fire round** where candidates have to respond to quick, direct questions with short, concise answers.

Considering the number of political parties participating in the 2024 election it might not be ideal to incorporate a panel format, but rather consider this preference as part of the Vota Pa Ken programming.

Debate Duration

When asked how long the “E Debate Nacional” should last, respondents showed a preference for a variety of lengths. **35% preferred 2-3 hours**, indicating that this is the most common preference for the debate's duration. **29% favored 1-2 hours**, showing a significant portion prefer shorter, more concise debates. **22% were open to a longer**

format, suggesting the debate could last **3+ hours** if necessary to cover all topics in depth. **14% suggested breaking the debate into segments**, with each part no longer than 2 hours, allowing for a more flexible, multi-part structure.

The ideal choice for the duration of “E Debate Nacional” would likely be a **2-3 hour format**. This was the most popular preference among respondents, with **35%** choosing it as the optimal length. It strikes a balance between covering enough topics in depth while not being too lengthy to lose audience engagement.

Additionally, for those seeking more flexibility, incorporating **different segments** within this timeframe (as preferred by **14%**) could enhance the experience by offering breaks or different thematic discussions, ensuring the debate remains dynamic and engaging.

This approach caters to a wide range of preferences while keeping the debate efficient and focused.

Interaction Preferences

When respondents were asked how important it is for them to interact with the debate, the results can help assess how much emphasis should be placed on audience engagement features. Interaction can range from submitting questions, voting on topics, participating in live polling, or commenting on social media.

When asked how important it is for respondents to interact with the debate, the results show a clear preference for interaction, but with varying levels of importance. **33% rated interaction as "Hopi importante" (very important)**, indicating a strong desire for engagement and interaction during the debate. **21% rated it a 4**, showing that while not the top priority, a significant number still value being able to participate. **22% gave it a 3**, suggesting a moderate level of importance, where interaction is seen as beneficial but not essential. **10% rated it a 2**, implying that some respondents see interaction as less important. **13% rated it a 1 (not important)**, reflecting a small segment of respondents who do not prioritize interaction.

Overall, with **54%** rating interaction as either a 4 or 5, it's evident that over half of the respondents consider it important. Incorporating interactive elements such as live audience questions, polls, or social media engagement would enhance the debate experience for the majority of viewers. However, with a sizeable group less focused on interaction, ensuring the core debate remains structured and informative is still essential.

Method of interaction

Respondents were also asked about their preferred methods of interaction during the debate, the results highlight a strong desire for active participation. **67%** voted for **submitting questions to participants**, showing that a majority want to have a direct

influence on the topics being discussed by the candidates. This suggests that a live Q&A segment where audience questions are addressed would be highly popular. **52%** expressed interest in **participating in live polls**, indicating that they want to engage with the debate by voting on issues or gauging real-time reactions to the candidates' responses. Including live polls can keep the audience engaged throughout the event. **41%** showed interest in **voting on debate winners**, which suggests that a competitive element, where viewers can decide who performed best, would appeal to a significant portion of the audience.

Incorporating these interactive features would not only align with the preferences of the majority but also enhance engagement by making the debate more participatory and dynamic.

Suggested Format for “E Debate”

To design a political debate that incorporates the concerns expressed by respondents, the following practices can be implemented:

Set Clear Debate Rules: Establish clear guidelines prohibiting **personal attacks, insults,** and **offensive language**. Moderators should strictly enforce these rules to maintain a respectful environment. Additionally, provide consequences (e.g., time penalties or warnings) for violations.

Fact-Checking in Real Time: To address concerns about **misinformation or unverified claims**, consider incorporating **real-time fact-checking** by independent experts. This could be displayed on screen or clarified by moderators to ensure the debate remains truthful and based on verified information.

Moderator Enforcement of Answering Questions: Ensure that candidates are held accountable for **answering questions directly**. Moderators should be empowered to press candidates when they dodge questions or give evasive answers, ensuring clarity and transparency in their responses.

Focus on Respectful, Inclusive Language: Prioritize **inclusive rhetoric** by banning any form of **discriminatory or offensive language**. The moderator should step in if any candidate uses inappropriate language, fostering a debate atmosphere that respects all audience demographics.

Limit the Use of Manipulative Rhetoric: Encourage the use of clear, straightforward arguments by discouraging **manipulative tactics** like gaslighting or strawman arguments. Moderators can call out these tactics or penalize their use to keep the debate honest and focused on issues, not distortions.

Strict Time Management: Ensure that all candidates adhere to **time limits** for responses to prevent any individual from dominating the debate unfairly. This will help maintain structure and fairness, as well as respect for the debate rules.

Host Preferences

When respondents were asked to select the qualities they value in a host for a political debate, the top four qualities were **Knowledgeable on political issues (86%)**, the host should have a strong grasp of the topics being discussed to ask insightful questions and steer the conversation meaningfully. **Neutral and unbiased (74%)**, a crucial quality, as the host must maintain impartiality to ensure fairness and credibility throughout the debate. **Capable of maintaining order (72%)**, respondents value a host who can enforce the rules, manage time, and keep participants focused to ensure a productive debate. **Well-prepared and researched (70%)**, being thoroughly prepared allows the host to challenge the participants with well-informed questions and provide context to complex issues.

The **least valued quality**, with only **13%** selecting it, was being **humorous and entertaining**, indicating that respondents prioritize professionalism and knowledge over entertainment in a political debate host.

Debate Participants

Overall, there is strong support for having party leaders participate, but a significant portion of the audience is also comfortable with other party representatives taking part in the debate.

When asked if party leaders should participate in “E Debate Nacional,” **51% said Yes**, indicating that just over half of the audience prefers to see party leaders directly engaging in the debate. **42% said Yes, but it can also be another candidate of the party**, suggesting flexibility, with many respondents open to seeing other prominent candidates representing the party if the leader is unavailable. **7% said No**, preferring to see someone who is **not the party leader**, perhaps indicating a desire for fresh faces or different perspectives within the party.

Elements of Entertainment during E Debate Nacional

Notably, **57% agree or fully agree** that **engaging visuals (e.g. animations, graphics)** should be incorporated, showing strong support for using visuals to make the debate more dynamic and appealing. **57% agree or fully agree** on featuring **behind-the-scenes content or interviews**, which ties with visuals as one of the most favored elements to

include, offering an additional layer of engagement and insight into the event. Interestingly, only **25% agree or fully agree** that **humor** should be included, indicating that while some find it beneficial, it's not essential for most. **23% agree or fully agree** on having **special guest appearances** (e.g., celebrities, influencers), which suggests limited interest in this form of entertainment. Only **10% agree or fully agree** that **musical or artistic performances during breaks** should be included, making it the least popular option for enhancing the debate with entertainment.

This feedback suggests that the audience prefers engaging and informative elements like visuals and behind-the-scenes content, while entertainment features like humor, special guests, and musical performances should be incorporated sparingly, if at all, to keep the focus on the debate itself.

Pre- and Post- Debate Analysis Show

A strong majority, **81%**, of respondents expressed interest in having a **pre or post-"E Debate Nacional" show** to discuss predictions, reactions, and analysis. This suggests a desire for extended engagement with the event, both before and after the debate itself. A pre-show could focus on providing context, outlining the key issues to be discussed, and predicting the candidates' strategies. Meanwhile, a post-show could offer expert analysis, audience reactions, and a breakdown of the debate's most important moments.

Retrospective View of Previous Debates

Feedback on Debates During the 2017 and 2021 Election Cycles

Among the 687 respondents, **88%** said they watched "E Debate" during the 2021 election cycle, indicating a high level of engagement with the event. **78% watched it online**, showing the popularity of digital platforms for following the debate, which is consistent with trends of younger and tech-savvy audiences preferring online access for flexibility and convenience. **10% attended the debate in person**, representing a smaller, but still engaged, group of participants who value the live experience of attending political events.

For respondents who did not watch "E Debate" in 2021 or "Debate Pa Millenials" in 2017, the reasons given were **31% said they did not know of the debates**, suggesting a lack of awareness about these events, indicating potential gaps in promotion or outreach. **26% said they were not interested**, showing that a quarter of respondents did not find the debates appealing or relevant to them. **19% stated they were already certain of their vote**, meaning they felt they did not need additional information from the debates to make their decision. **7% said they could not vote**, reflecting respondents who may not have been eligible to vote at the time of the debates, such as those under the voting age.

These findings suggest that increasing awareness and making debates more engaging could help broaden participation in future debates, especially for those who were either unaware or disinterested in previous events.

Some respondents who expressed disinterest in watching the debates explained that their lack of interest stemmed from a **loss of trust in politicians** and **disillusionment with traditional parties and political figures**. This sentiment reflects a broader trend seen in many democracies where citizens, particularly younger generations, feel disconnected from mainstream political actors due to perceived dishonesty, unfulfilled promises, or a lack of meaningful change.

Such respondents may view debates as ineffective platforms for real political engagement, seeing them more as performances rather than spaces for honest dialogue. Addressing this issue could involve incorporating new voices, reforming debate formats to focus on transparency and accountability, and making an effort to rebuild public trust through more substantive and less performative political discussions.

This insight highlights the need to explore ways to reconnect disillusioned voters with the political process and make debates more relevant to their concerns.

Influence on Voting Decision in 2021

When asked if “E Debate” during the 2021 election cycle contributed to their voting decision, the respondents provided the following insights. **33% said Yes, it helped them find a political party they align with**, indicating that for a third of the audience, the debate played a critical role in shaping their political choices by introducing them to a party they could support. **42% said Yes, it reassured them of a political party they were considering**, suggesting that for many, the debate reinforced their pre-existing leanings, providing confidence in their decision to support a particular party. **18% said No**, they just watched it for entertainment, suggesting that a portion of the audience viewed the debate as more of an engaging event rather than a decision-making tool. **7% said No**, it made them more confused, highlighting that for some viewers, the debate may have introduced more uncertainty rather than clarity in their political decision-making.

This data suggests that the debate had a significant impact on the voting decisions of the majority, whether by helping undecided voters find alignment or reinforcing existing preferences. However, a minority either watched for entertainment or felt more uncertain after the event.

Memorable Moments from the debates in 2021 and 2017

Respondents were asked about their opinions on the "**Comodin**" feature (wild card) used during the 2021 debate, which allowed participants to gain an extra 15 seconds once during the debate. The feedback was mixed **55% liked the Comodin feature**, suggesting that a majority found the extra time feature to be a positive addition, possibly because it provided more opportunity for candidates to elaborate on their points. **32% did not remember the feature**, indicating that while it was a part of the debate, it may not have been memorable or impactful for nearly a third of the respondents. **14% did not like it**, showing that a smaller group found it either unnecessary or unhelpful to the debate format.

Additionally, when asked what stood out to them during "**E Debate**" (2021) or "**Debate Pa Millenials**" (2017), the responses highlighted several key elements **47% noted the debate format**, suggesting that the structure of the debates resonated well with viewers. **47% also felt the topics were relevant**, indicating that the debate content aligned with the concerns of the audience. **36% said the questions stood out**, showing that the framing and quality of the questions were a significant factor. **25% highlighted the party representatives**, meaning the candidates themselves left an impression on a quarter of the respondents. **25% noted the stage set-up**, and **23% mentioned the video production**, indicating that the aesthetics and production quality were also noticed by a portion of the audience.

These responses underline the importance of both content and presentation in making debates engaging and memorable for viewers. While most appreciated the "Comodin" feature and found the format and topics relevant, the design and production elements also played a role in shaping the overall experience.

Considerations

The analysis of responses from the surveys conducted for "**Vota Pa Ken**" and "**E Debate Nacional**" reveals a clear interest from **educated, working-class voters** in participating in and engaging with meaningful political content. This demographic actively seeks out information that influences their voting decisions, and they recognize the importance of both past debates, such as "**E Debate**" and "**Debate Pa Millenials**", in shaping their choices.

Key considerations for future debates and shows like **Vota Pa Ken** and **E Debate Nacional** include **incorporating respondent preferences**, since the majority of respondents highlighted their interest in well-structured debate formats, relevant topics, and interactive elements (e.g., submitting questions, engaging visuals), these preferences should be integrated into the planning and production to meet their expectations. **Targeting**

information seekers, although this survey may not perfectly reflect the entire Aruban population, it does capture a critical group of voters who are actively engaged in political discussions and decision-making processes. Ensuring that the content is informative, transparent, and engaging will cater to this segment.

Measuring Post-Election Impact

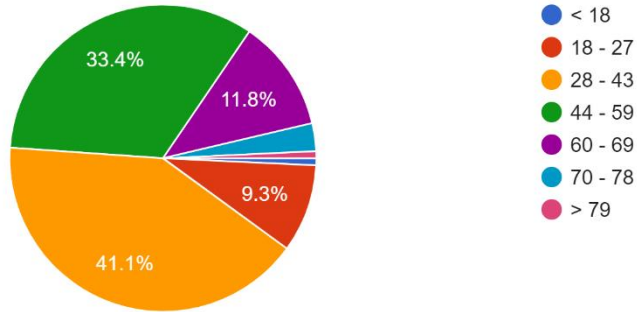
Conducting a short survey after the elections on **December 6th** will provide valuable feedback on how this election cycle's "Vota Pa Ken" show and "E Debate" productions influenced voters, allowing for continuous improvement in future productions.

This insight emphasizes the importance of aligning the debate content with voter interests and suggests an opportunity for further engagement through post-election analysis.

Survey Graphs and Results

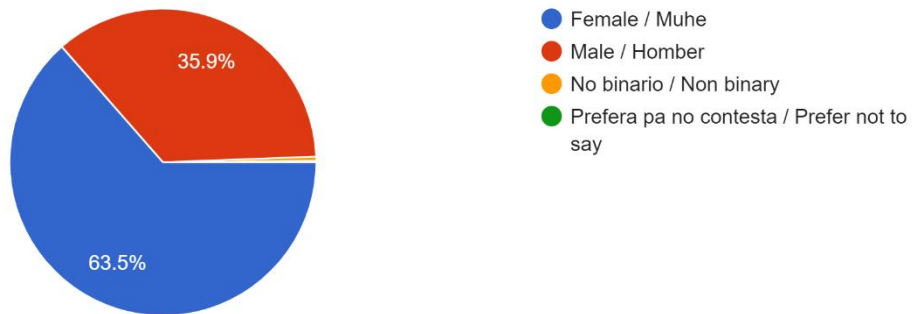
Kico ta bo edad? / What is your age?

679 responses



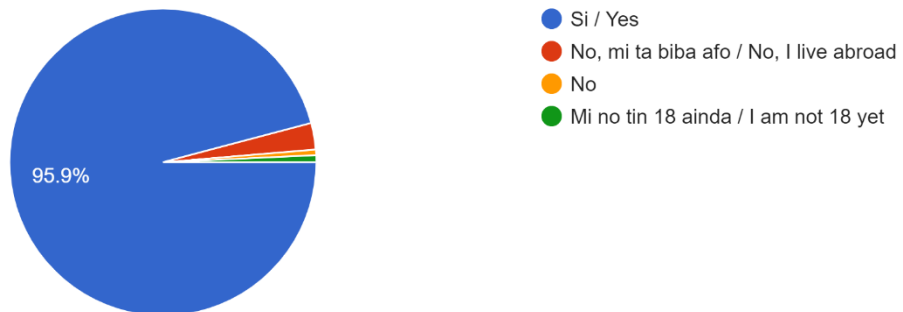
Kico ta bo genero? / What is your gender?

683 responses



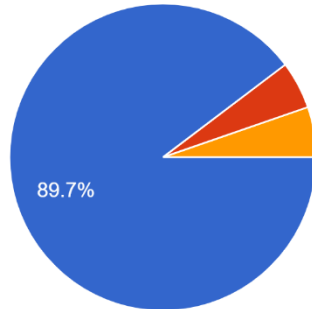
Bo por vota e eleccion binidero 2024? / Are you eligible to vote this election cycle of 2024?

681 responses



Bo ta planea pa vota e eleccion binidero 2024? / Are you planning to vote this election cycle of 2024?

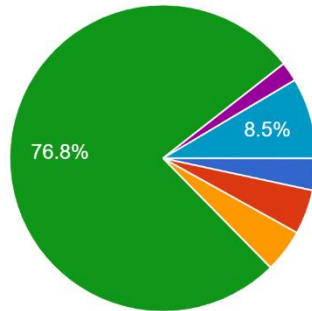
680 responses



- Si / Yes
- No
- Mi no sa ainda / Not sure yet

Estado di empleo / Employment status

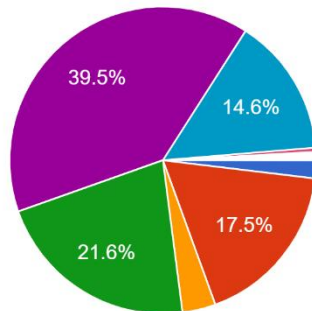
682 responses



- Estudiante / Student
- Estudiante y traha / Student and employed
- Traha part-time / Employed part-time
- Traha full-time / Employed full-time
- No ta traha / unemployed
- Pensionado / Retired

Educacion completa di mas halto / Highest level of education completed

684 responses

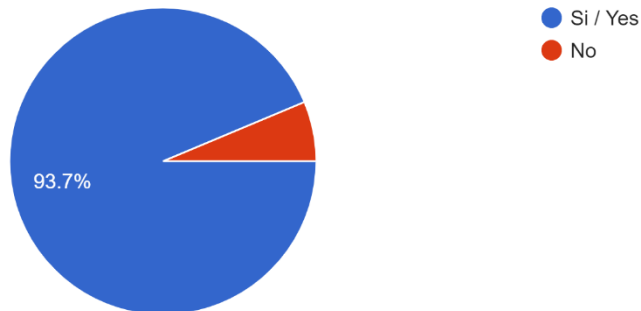


- Scol basico / Elementary school
- Scol secundario / Highschool
- Scol vocacional, tecnico / Trade, tech...
- Scol avansa (MBO) / Associate's degree
- Bachelors (HBO/WO)
- Masters (Drs)
- Doctoral (PhD)
- EPB ORANJESTAD A

▲ 1/2 ▼

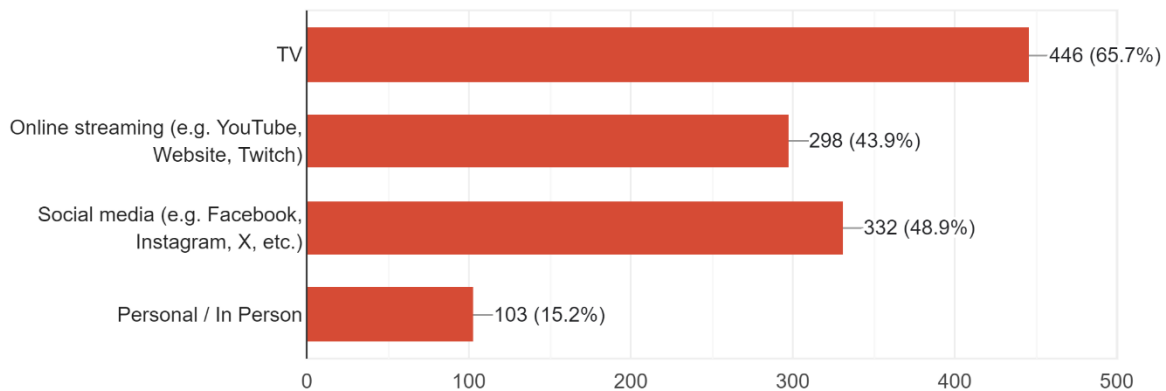
Bo ta interesa den debatenan politico durante e eleccion di 2024? Are you interested in political debates for the 2024 election cycle?

683 responses



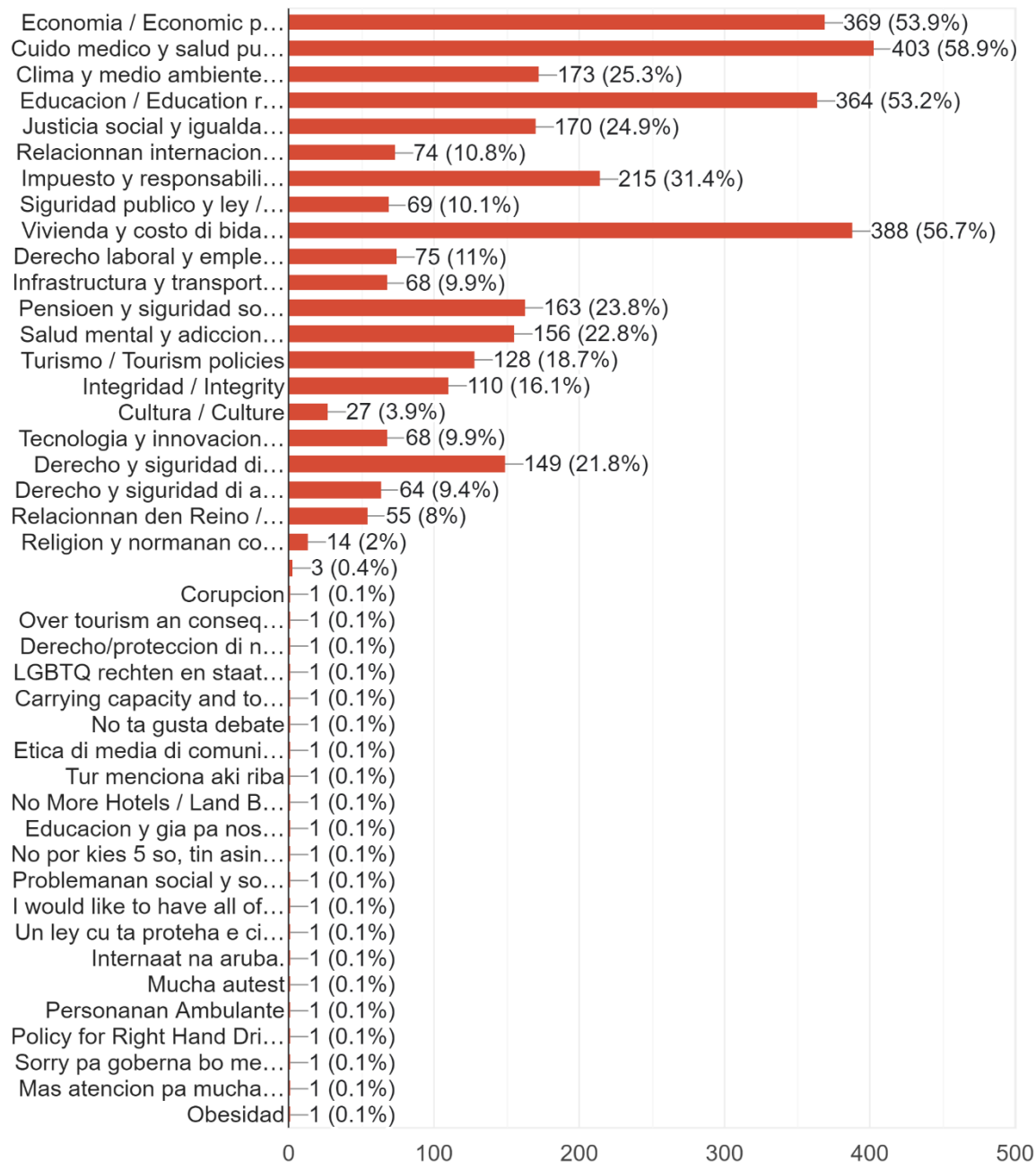
Kico ta bo metodo preferi pa wak of sigui un debate? / What is your preferred method of watching or following debates?

679 responses



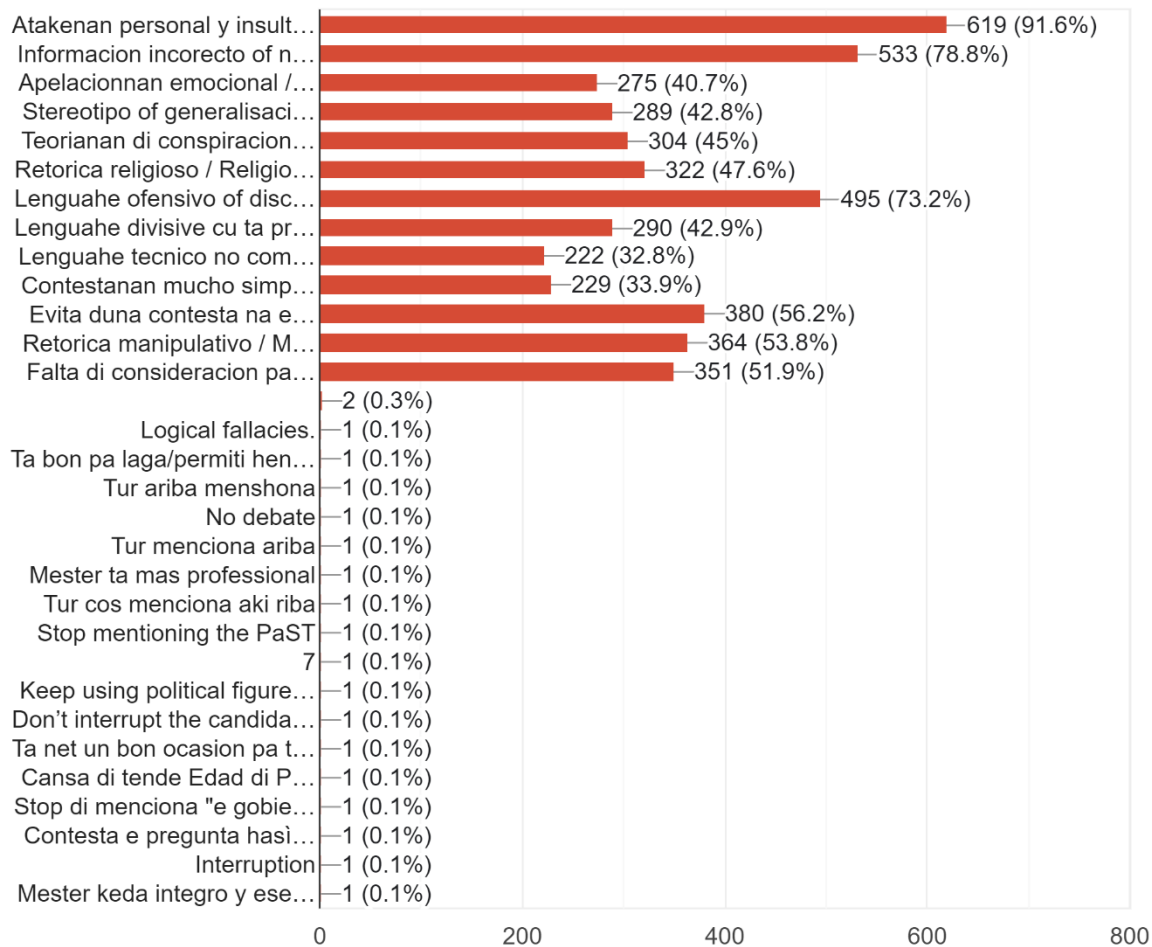
Kies 5 topico cu bo ta haya no por keda afo den un debate pa e eleccion di 2024 / Pick 5 topics you believe cannot be left out of a debate for the 2024 elections

684 responses



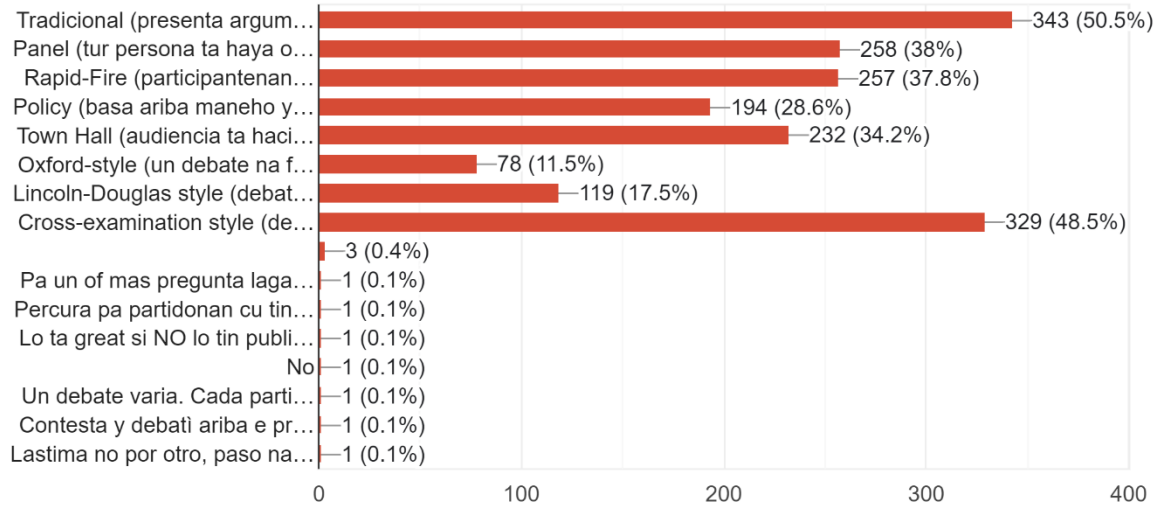
Kies tur tema of tipo di retorica cu bo ta kere mester wordo evita durante un debate politico /
 Choose all the topics or types of rhetoric you believe should be avoided in political debates

676 responses



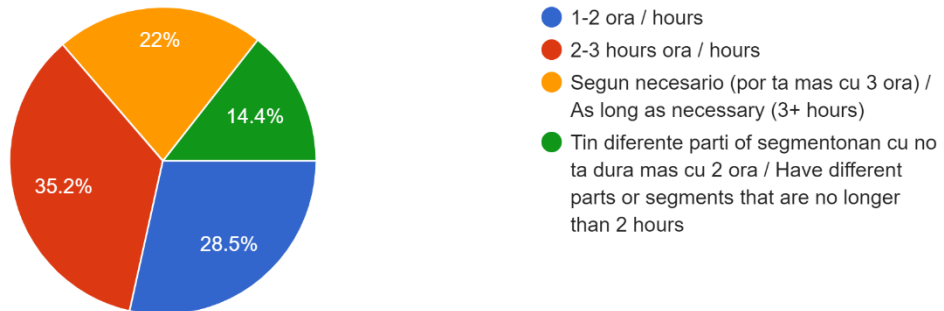
Kies maximo 3 formato di debate cu bo ta prefera pa un debate politico / Choose max 3 debate formats that you prefer for a political debate

679 responses



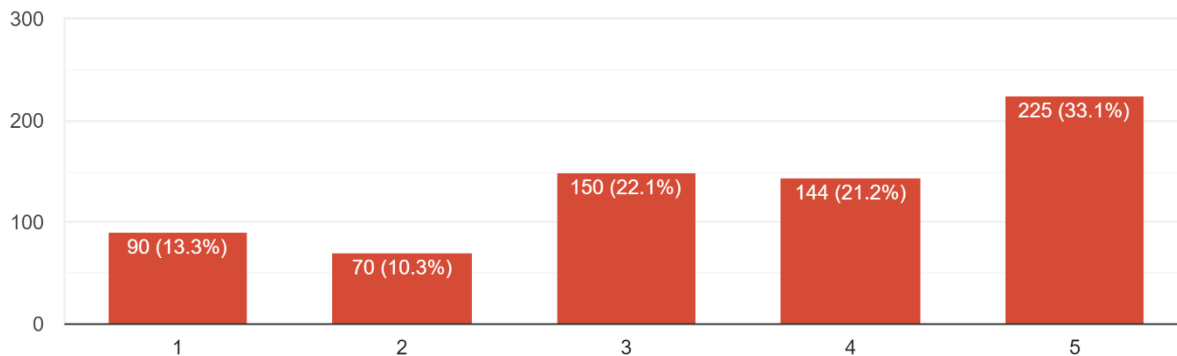
Con largo bo ta pensa E Debate Nacional mester ta? / How long do you think "E Debate Nacional" should last?

674 responses



Con importante e ta pa bo por interactua cu e debate? How important is it for you to be able to interact with a debate?

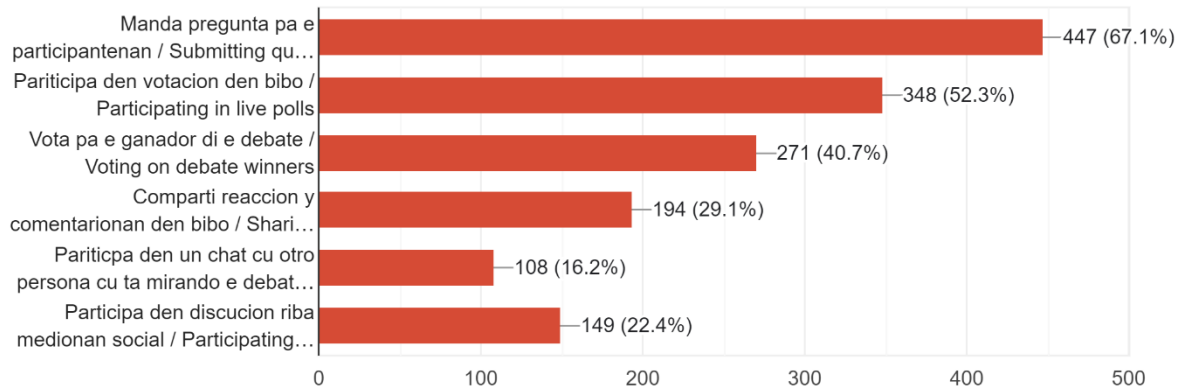
679 responses



1 No importante / Not Important – 5 Hopi importante / Very Important

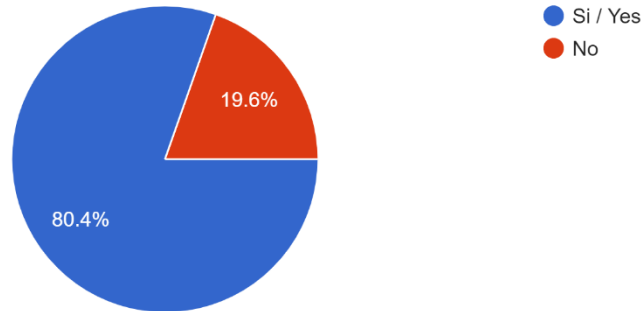
Kies e formanan cu bo ta prefera pa interactua cu un debate politico / Choose the ways that you would prefer to engage or interact with a political debate

666 responses

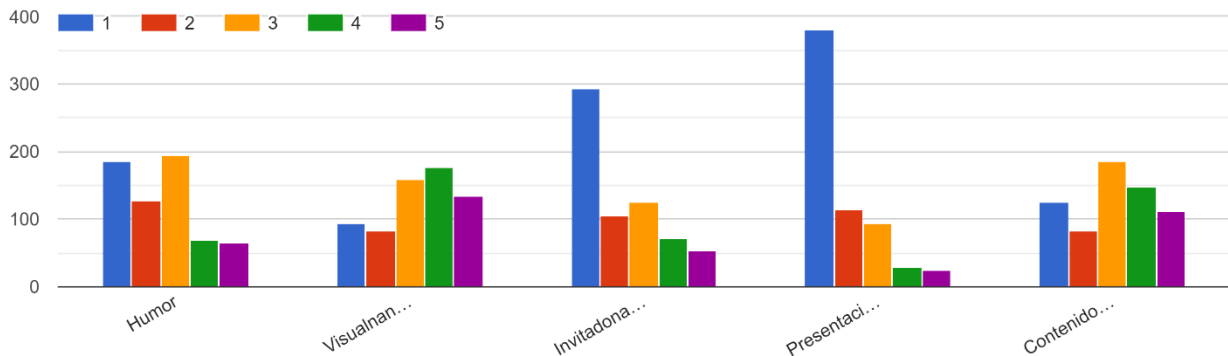


Bo ta interesa den un programa prome y despues di E Debate Nacional pa discuti e evento, comparti datos, reaccionnan y analisis? / Would you be inter...hat discusses predictions, reactions, and analysis?

678 responses



Bo ta di acuerdo cu E Debate Nacional mester inclui e siguiente elementonan? / Do you agree that “E Debate Nacional” should include the following elements of entertainment



1 No di acuerdo / 1 Do not agree - 5 Ful di acuerdo / 5 Fully agree

Humor

Visualnan atractivo (e.g. animacionnan y grafico) / Engaging visuals (e.g. animations, graphics)

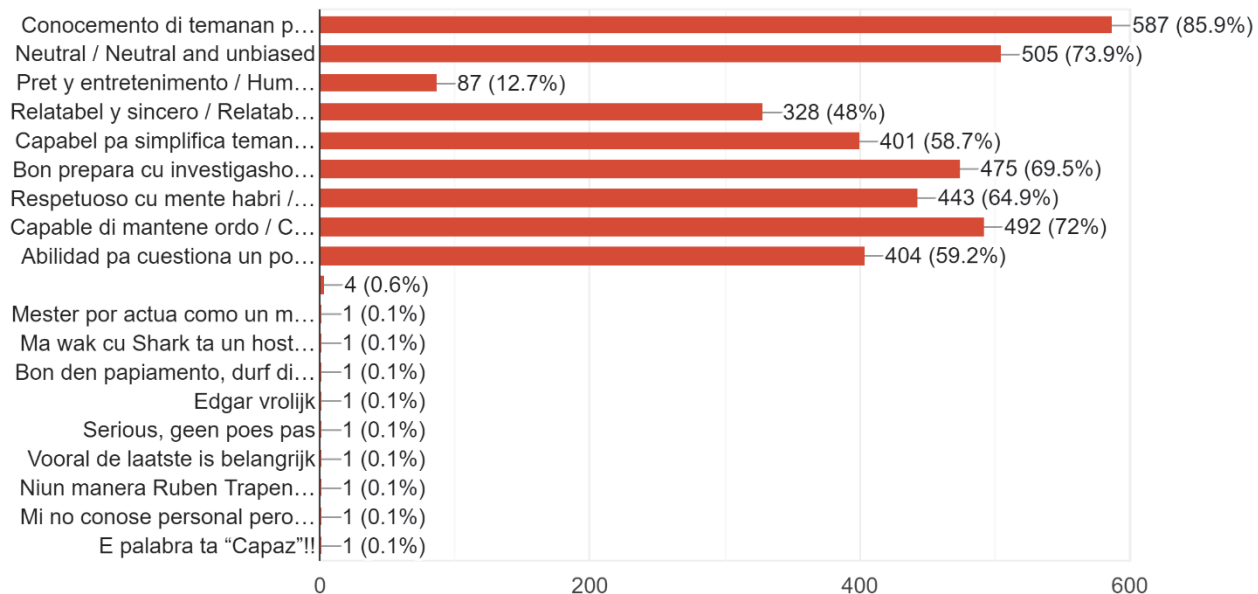
Invitadonan special / special guest appearances (e.g. celebrities, influencers)

Presentacion musical of artistico durante e pausa / Musical or artistic performances during breaks

Contenido of entrevistanan “behind-the-scenes” / Behind-the-scenes content or interviews

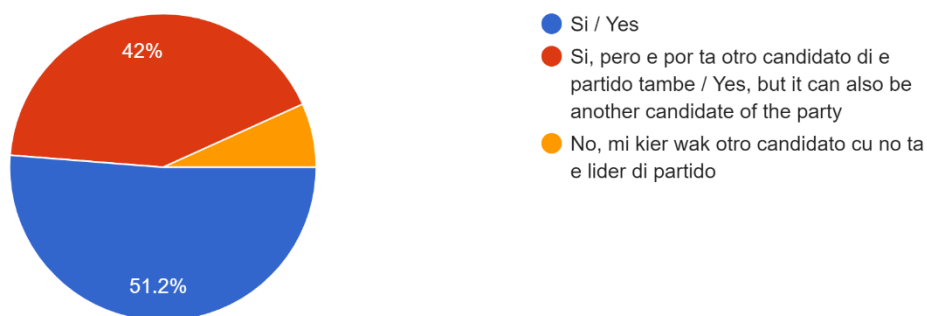
Kies kico tur bo ta busca den un presentado pa un debate politico / Check all the qualities that you look for in a host for a political debate

683 responses



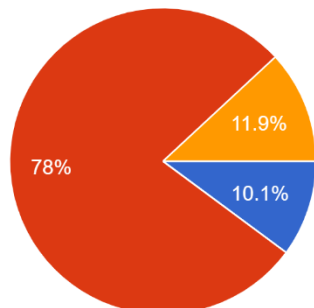
Bo kier wak lidernan di partido participa na E Debate Nacional? Do you want to see party leaders participate at "E Debate Nacional"?

681 responses



Bo a wak E Debate den e periodo di eleccion 2021? / Did you watch "E Debate" in the last election cycle of 2021?

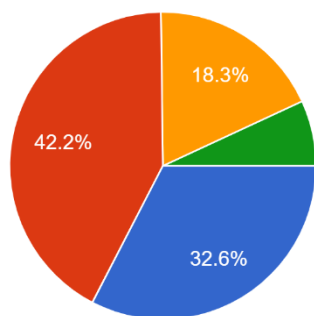
681 responses



- Si, mi a bai e evento persona / Yes, I went to the event in-person
- Si, mi a wak e online / Yes, I watched it online
- No

E Debate a contribui na bo desicion di voto na 2021? / Did "E Debate" contribute to your voter decision in the election cycle of 2021?

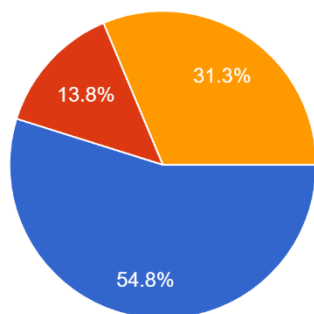
595 responses



- Si, e a yudami haya un partido cu mi ta identifica cu ne / Yes, it helped me find a political party I align with
- Si, e a sigurami di e partido cu mi tabata considera / Yes, it reassured me of a political party I was considering
- No, mi a wak e pa entretenimento solamente / No, I just watched it for entertainment
- No, e a trece mas duda den mi decision / No, it made me more confused

Durante e eleccion di 2021, bo a gusta e comodin? / Did you like the "comodin" feature in "E Debate" during the 2021 election?

600 responses

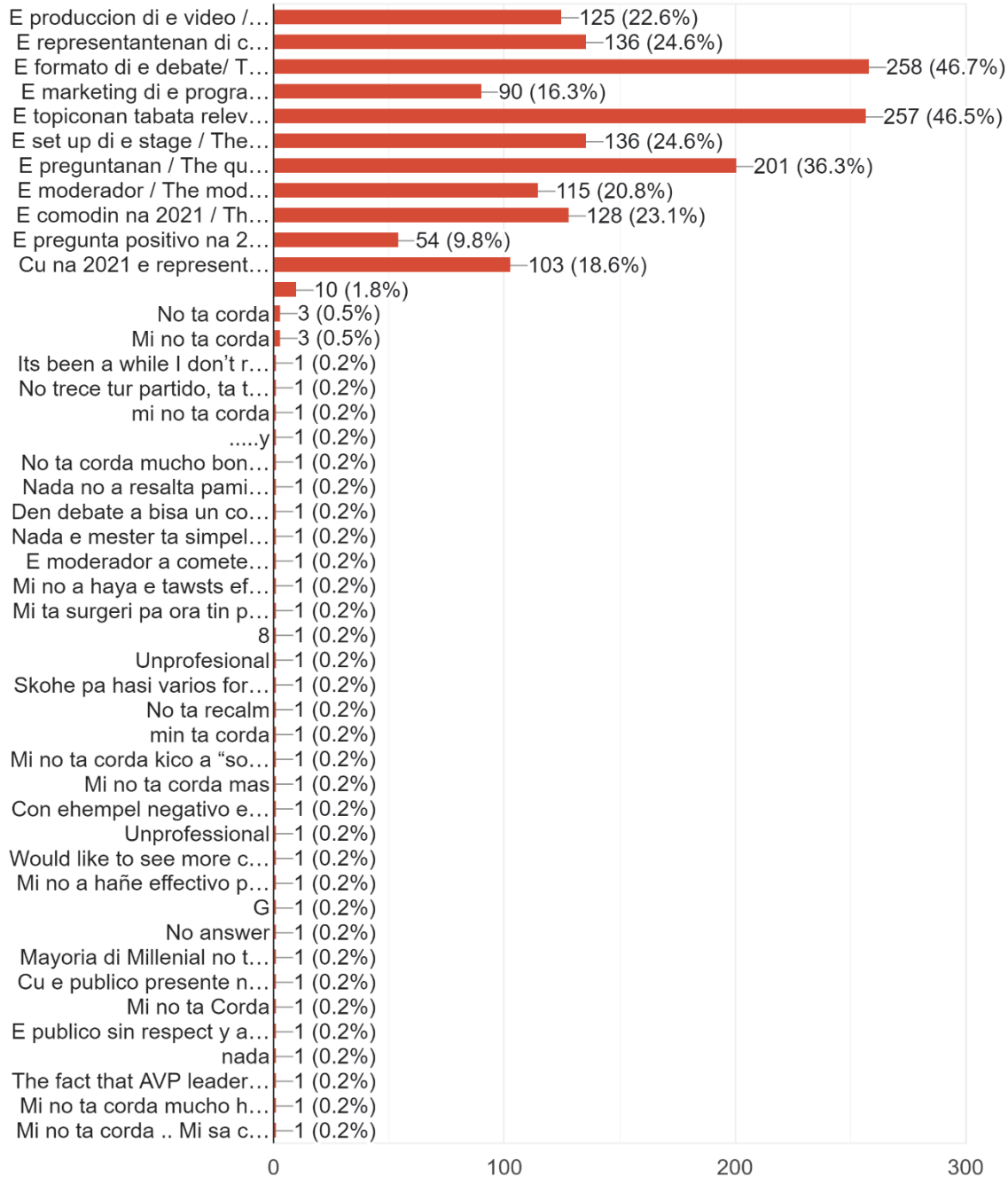


- Si / Yes
- No
- Mi no ta corda / Can't remember

Tin algo cu a sobresali pa bo tocante e produccion di E Debate na 2021 of Debate Pa

Millennials 2017? Por scohe mas cu un: / Is there ..."Debate Pa Millennials" 2017? Check all that apply:

553 responses



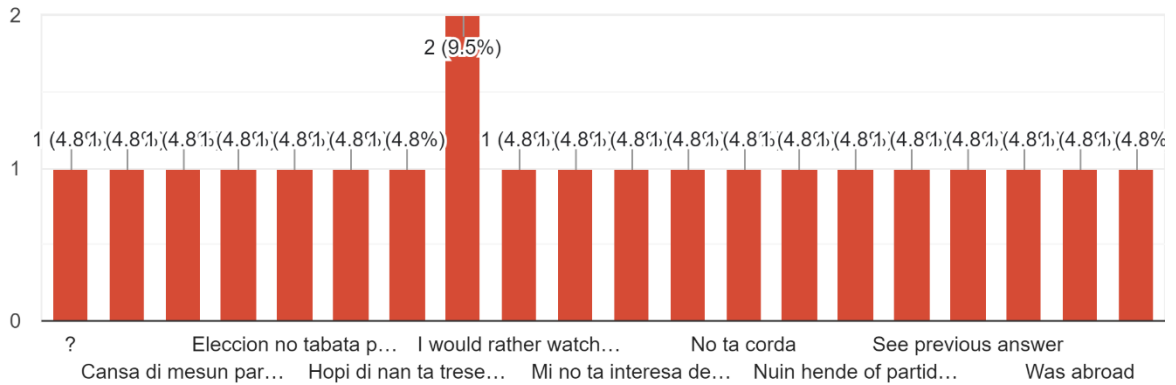
Bo por corda e motibo cu bo no a wak E Debate of Debate Pa Millennials durante e eleccionnan anterior? / Can you remember the reason that you did not watch "E Debate Pa Millennials" in previous election cycles?

81 responses



Si bo a contesta cu bo no tabata interesa, bo por corda of splica dicon? / If you answered that you were not interested can you explain or remember why?

21 responses



For More Information or Inquiries

If you have any questions or would like to discuss the insights in this report further, please feel free to contact us:

Zenith Advisory & Consulting Services

Email: zenith.advisory.consulting@gmail.com

Phone: +297 6618963