

HUMAN SCIENCES
RESEARCH COUNCIL

*South African
Social Attitudes Survey
2003 - Eastern Cape*

South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS)

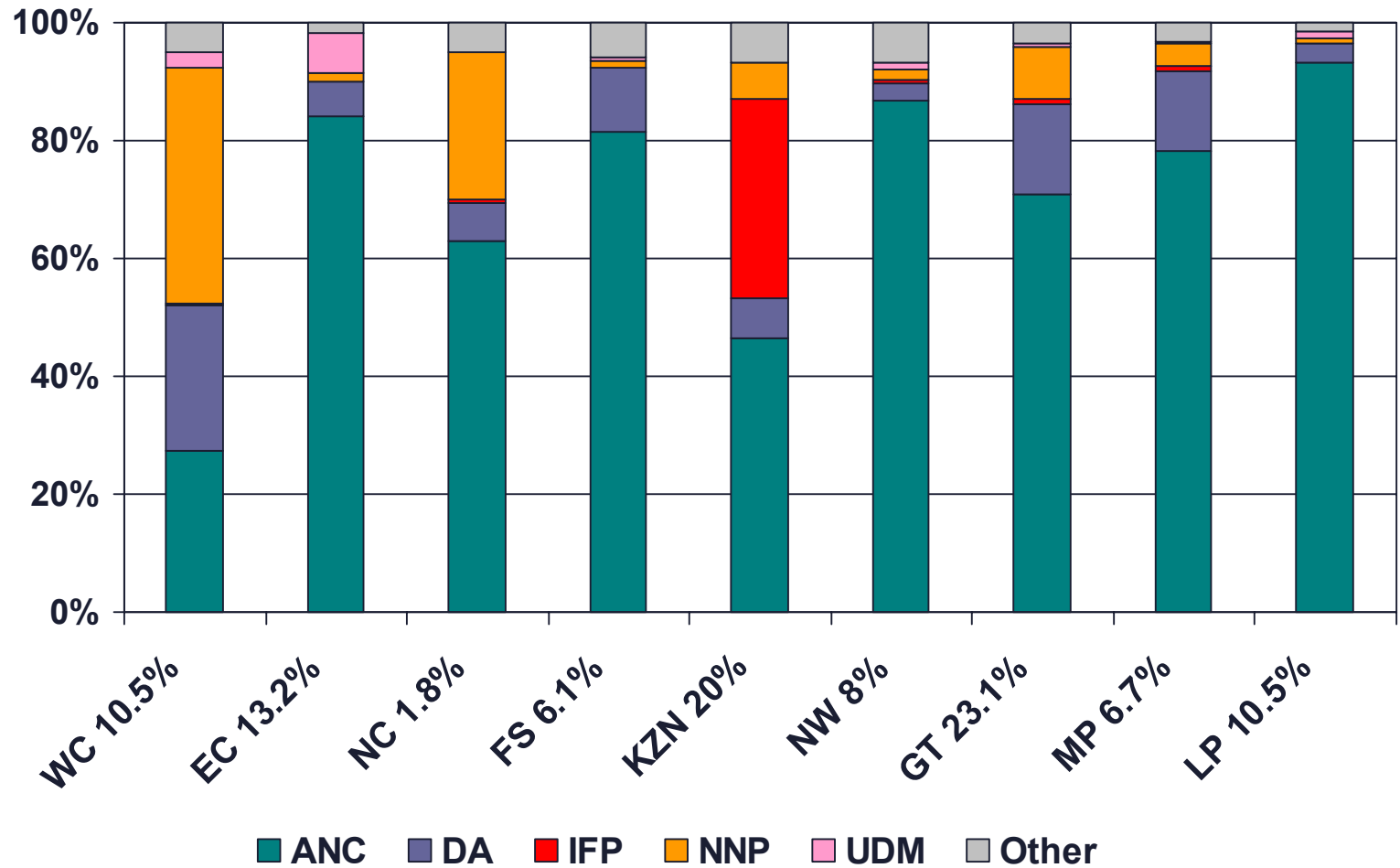
- Master Sample of 1000 enumerator areas from which 10015 households were drawn randomly.
- Households were reached using aerial photos and satellite geographical positioning system (GPS).
- A respondent aged 16 or older was selected randomly in each household.
- 7835 adults gave permission to be interviewed; 869 of these were in the Eastern Cape.
- Fieldwork took place from August to October 2003.
- Results being released between November 2003 and March 2004.
- Publication to be released in mid-2004.

Voting intentions for the 2004 election - provinces

from SASAS 2003

SASAS 2003 by Province (n = 26 million)

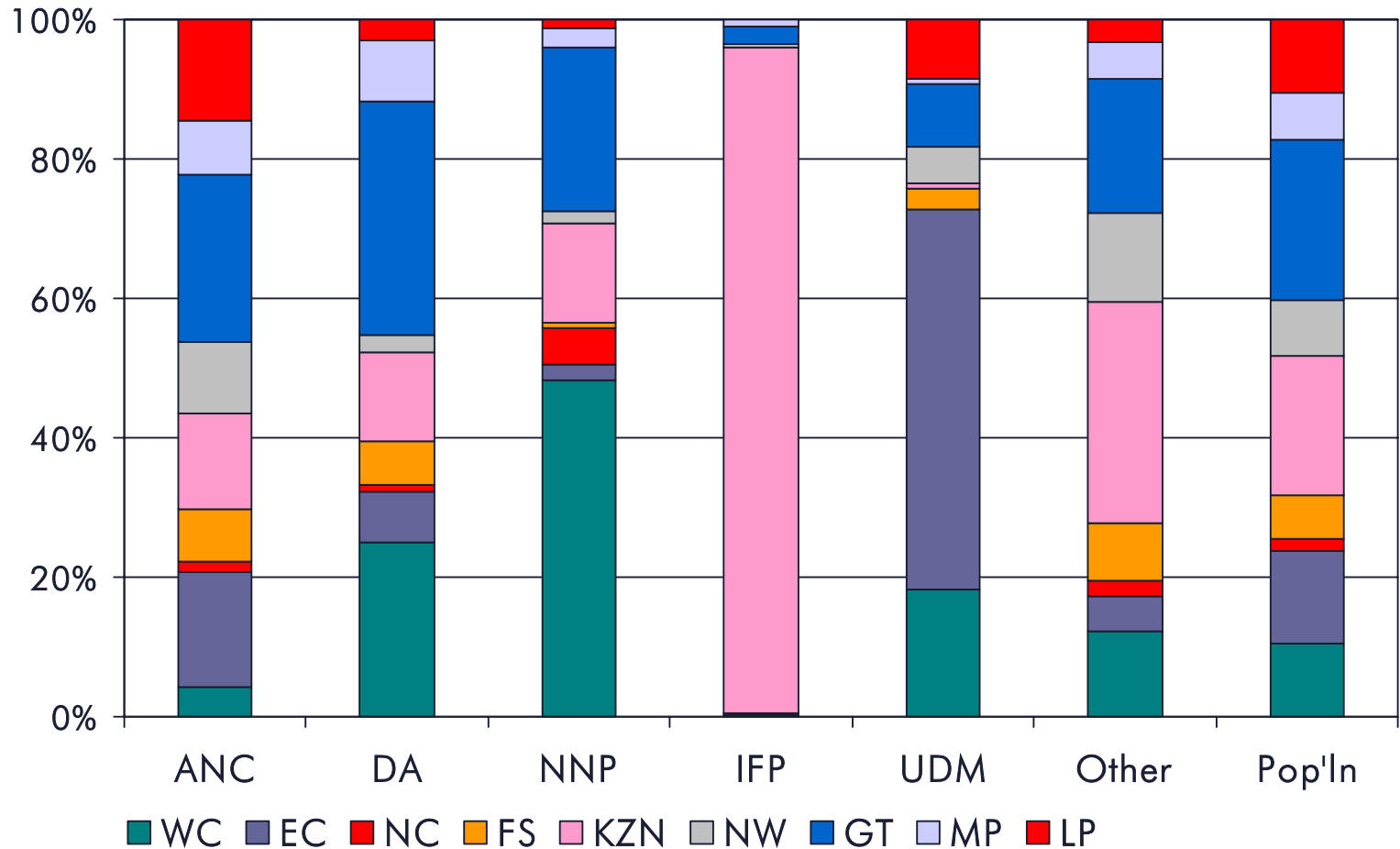
Predicted election results analysed by province



Read, for example: 70.9% of Gauteng voters vote ANC; 15.3% DA; 0.7% IFP; 8.9% NNP.

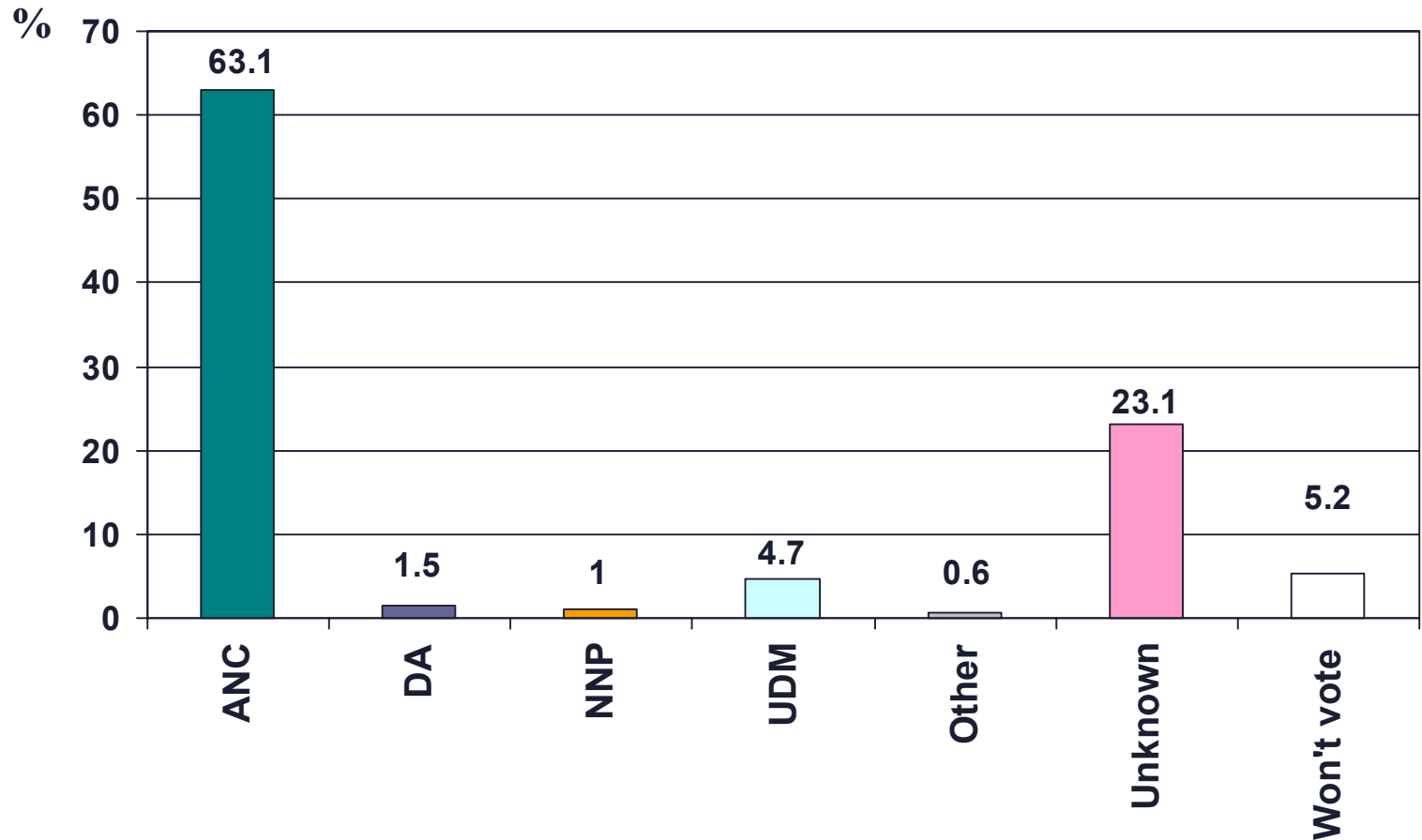
SASAS 2003 by Province (n = 26 million)

Predicted election result distribution across provinces



Read, for example: within the IFP 96% of votes come from KZN; 2% from Gauteng; and 1% from Mpumalanga.

“For which party do you plan to vote in the next election?”

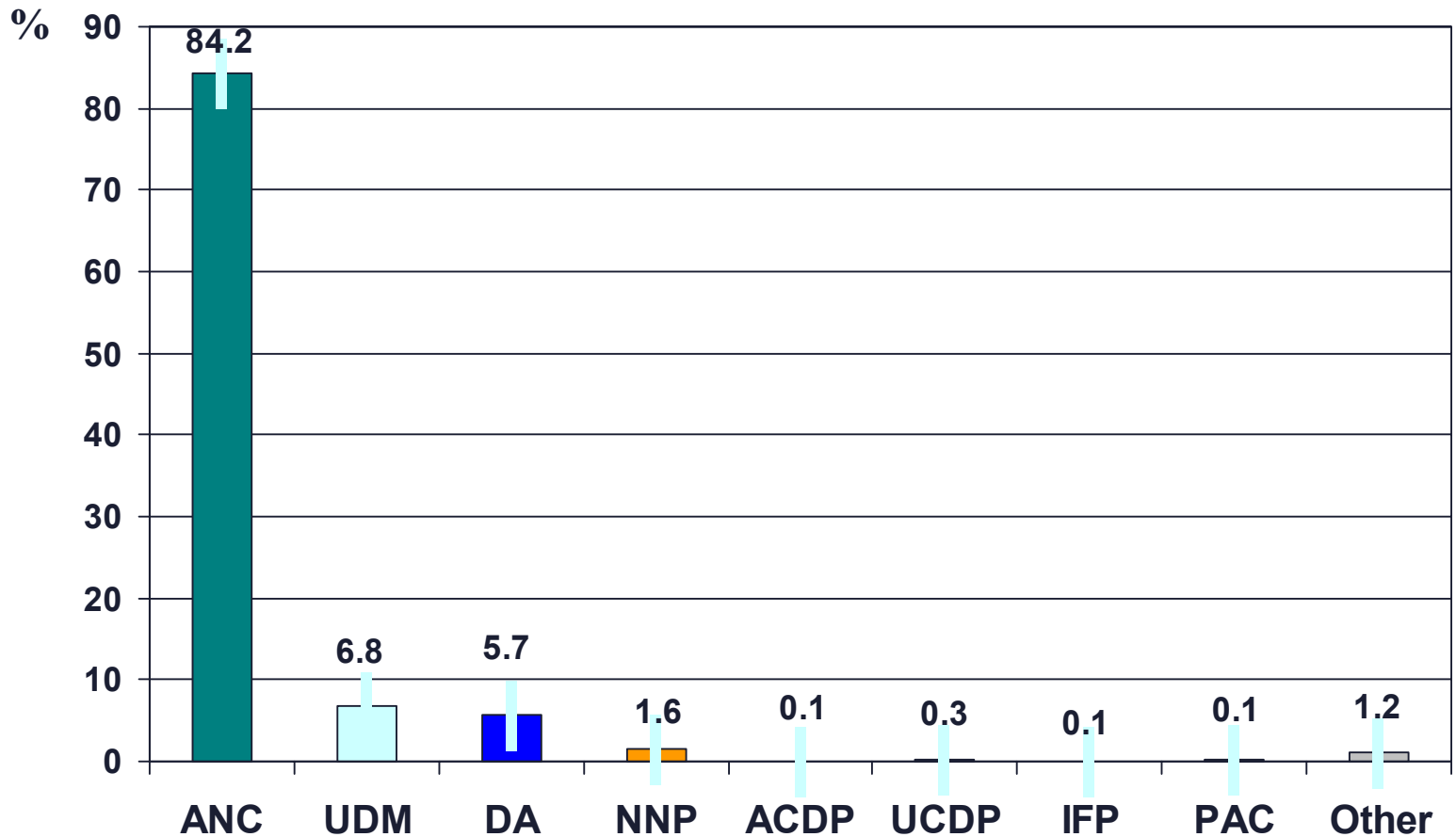


In the election results there is no "unknown preference" category. So to compare our results with the 1999 election, we need to predict the likely choice of these respondents. (We set aside the "won't vote" respondents)

SASAS 2003: n= 3,3 million adults (excluding "won't vote")

Predicted provincial election results

with imputed unknown preferences



Read: the HSRC survey predicts that the ANC will win 84.2% of the vote; the UDM 6.8%; DA 5.7%; etc.

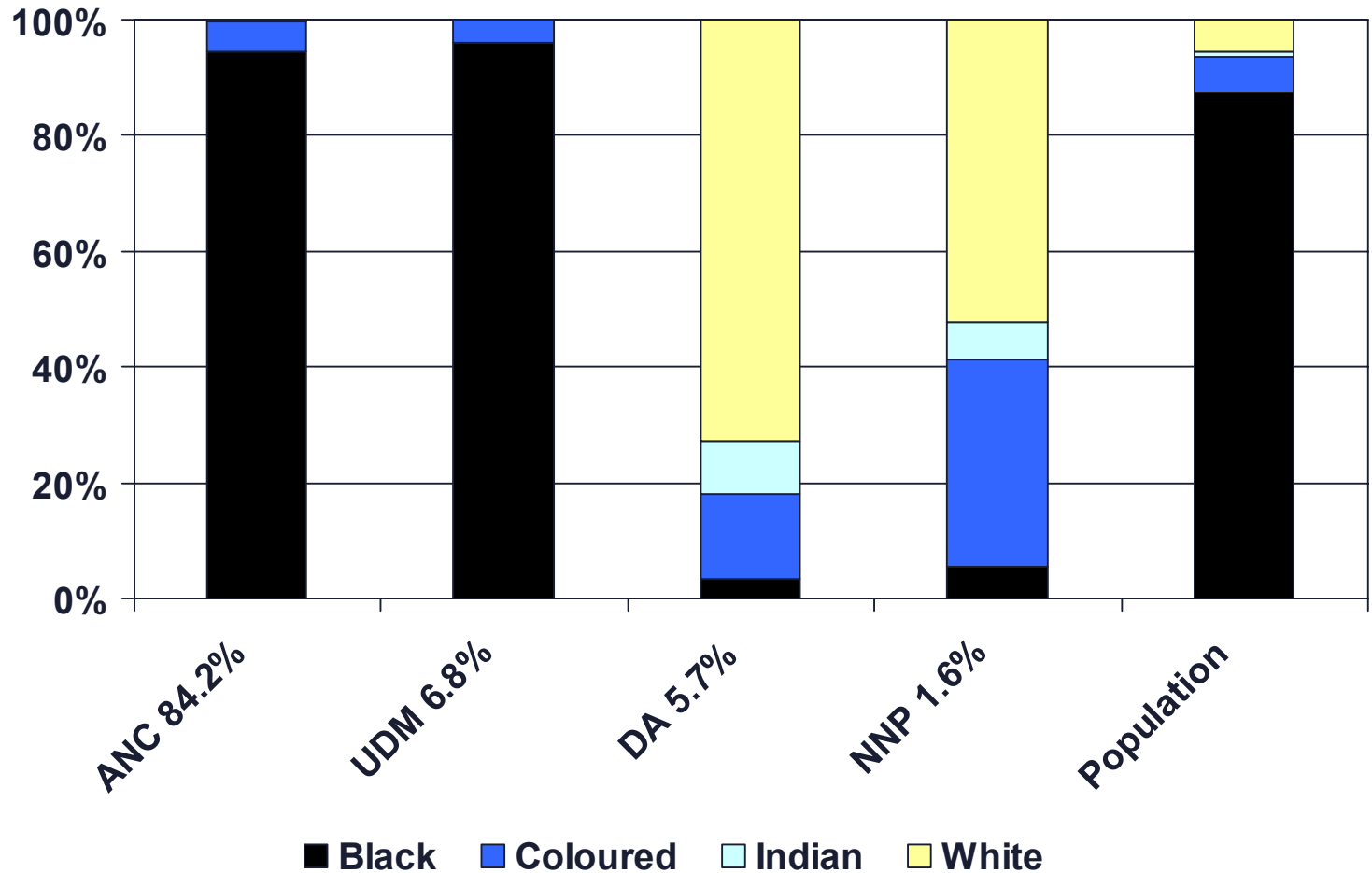
Predicted changes: Provincial Assembly seats

	1999	2004
ANC	47	53
UDM	9	4
DA	4	4
NNP	2	1
PAC	1	0
Other	0	1

Read, for example: UDM won 9 seats in 1999 and expected to win 4 seats in 2004, etc.

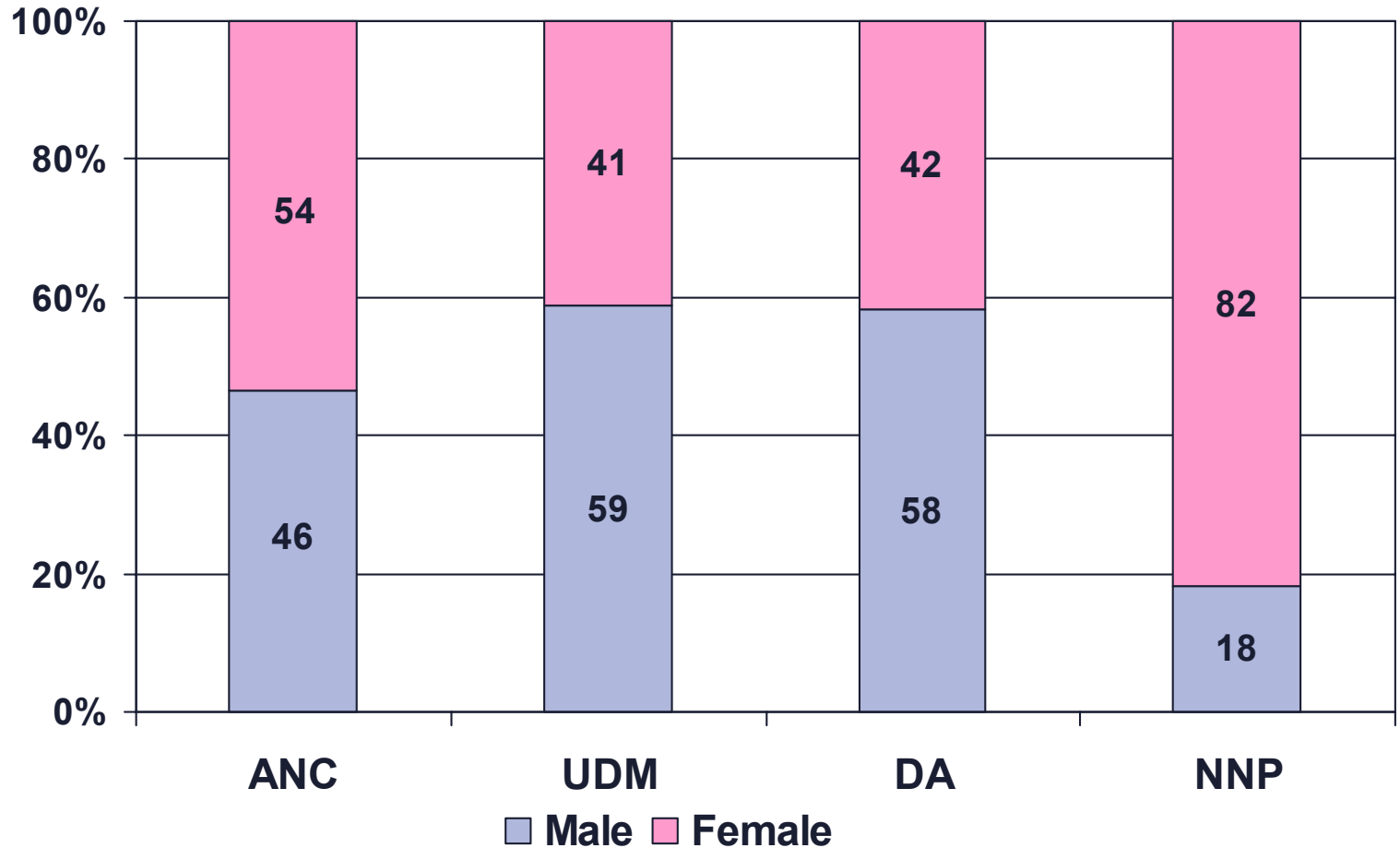
SASAS 2003 by Race

Predicted Eastern Cape election results: analysis by race



Read, for example: In the ANC (which is expected to get 84.2% of the vote) 94.2% of voters are Black; 5.2% Coloured; etc.

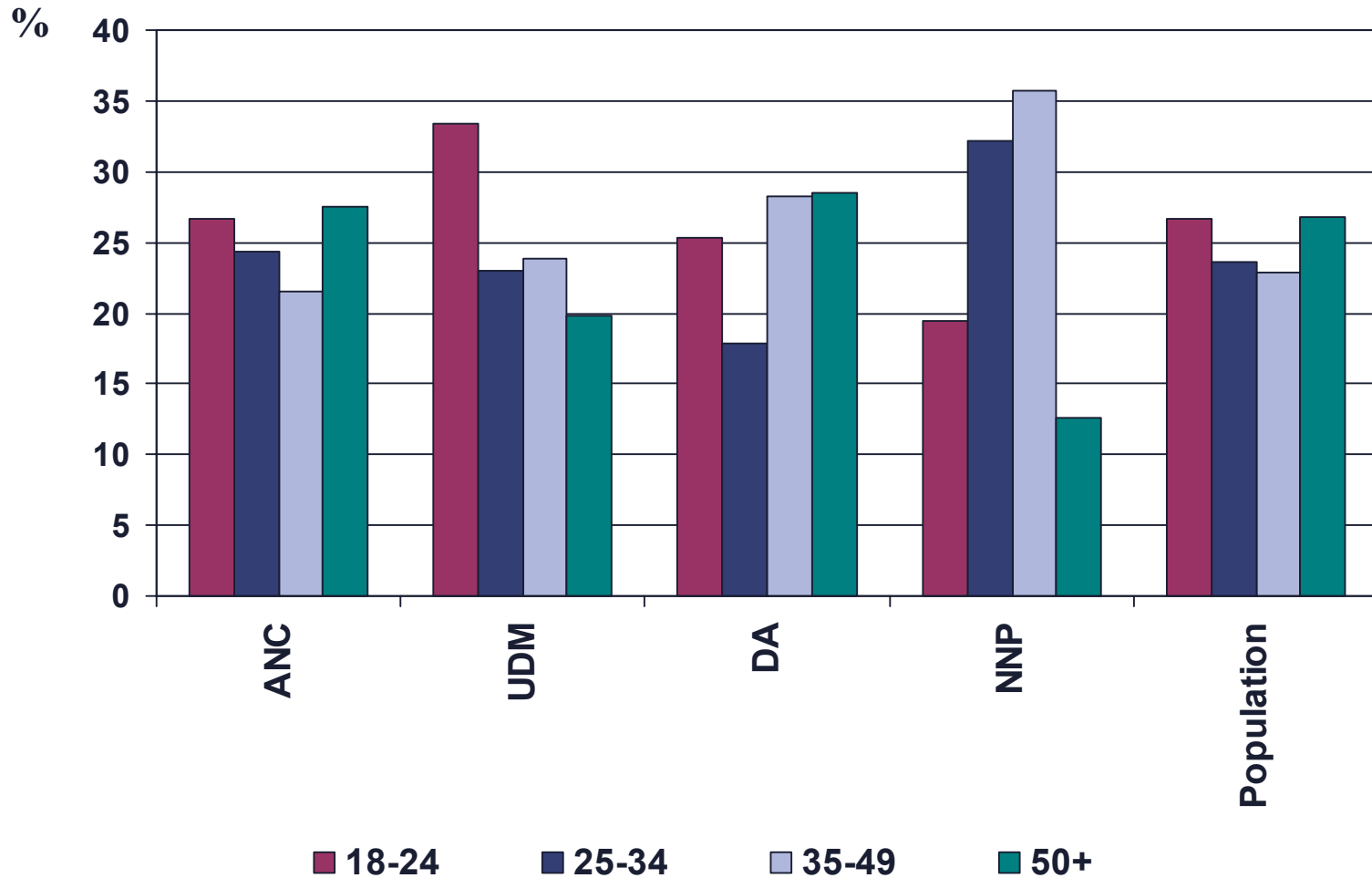
Predicted Eastern Cape election results: analysed by gender



Read, for example: Amongst UDM voters 59% are male and 41% are female

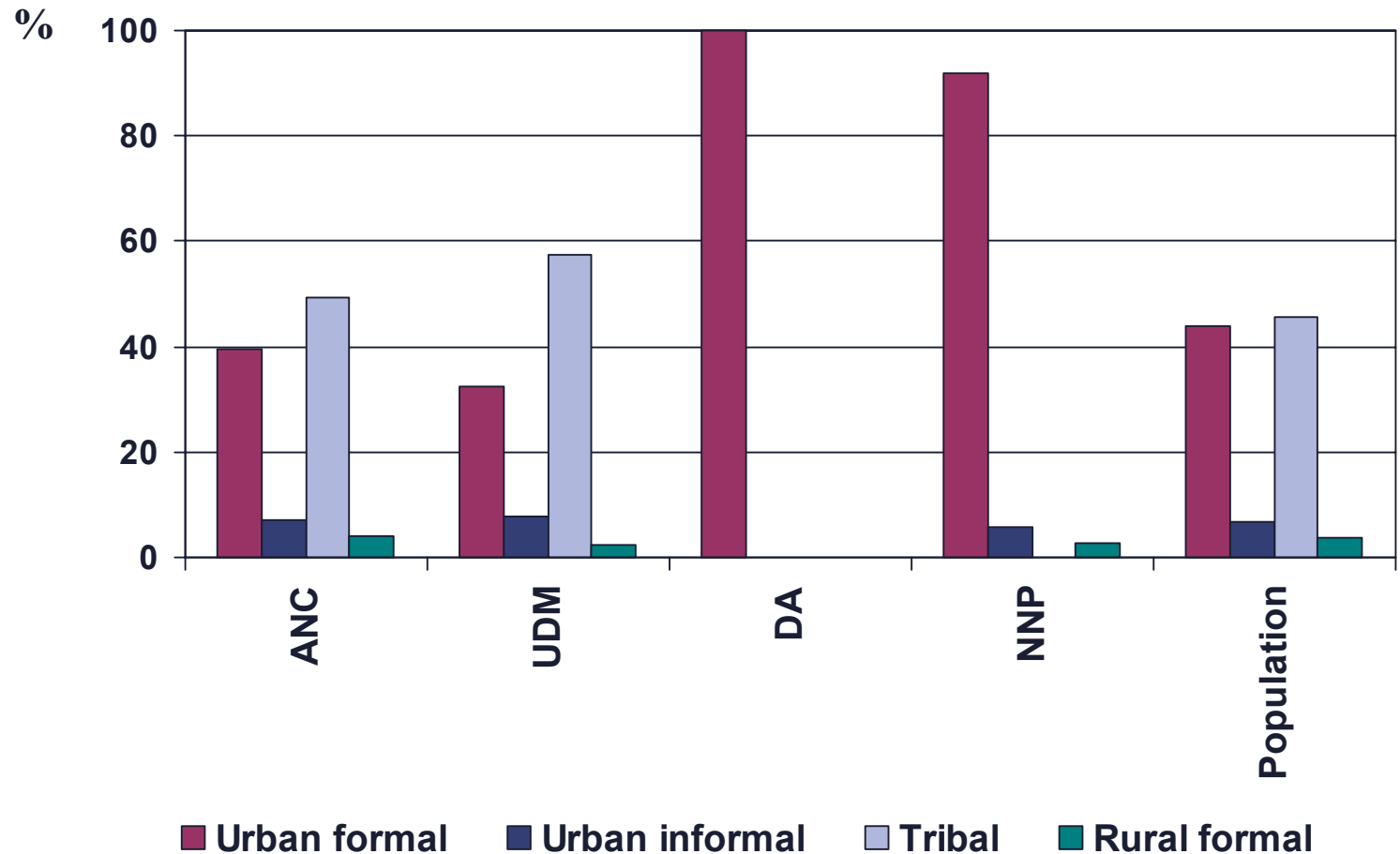
SASAS 2003 by Age

Predicted Eastern Cape election results: analysed by age group



Read, for example: amongst NNP voters 19% are aged 18-24; 32% are 25-34; 36% are 35-49 and 13% are over 50.

Predicted Eastern Cape election results: analysed by milieu



Read, for example: amongst the adult population 44% live in urban formal areas; 7% urban informal; 46% "tribal" and 3% rural formal.

Profiling the undeclared voters (Eastern Cape)

Profiling the undeclared

	"Will not vote"	No preference revealed
Sample total	7 (SA)	33 (SA)
	6 (E Cape)	24 (E Cape)
Among ...	EASTERN CAPE:	
Males	7	23
Females	4	24
Black	5	20
Coloured	9	37
Indian	2	52
White	17	56

Read for example: among Coloured respondents 9% said they will not vote and 37% did not declare a party preference.

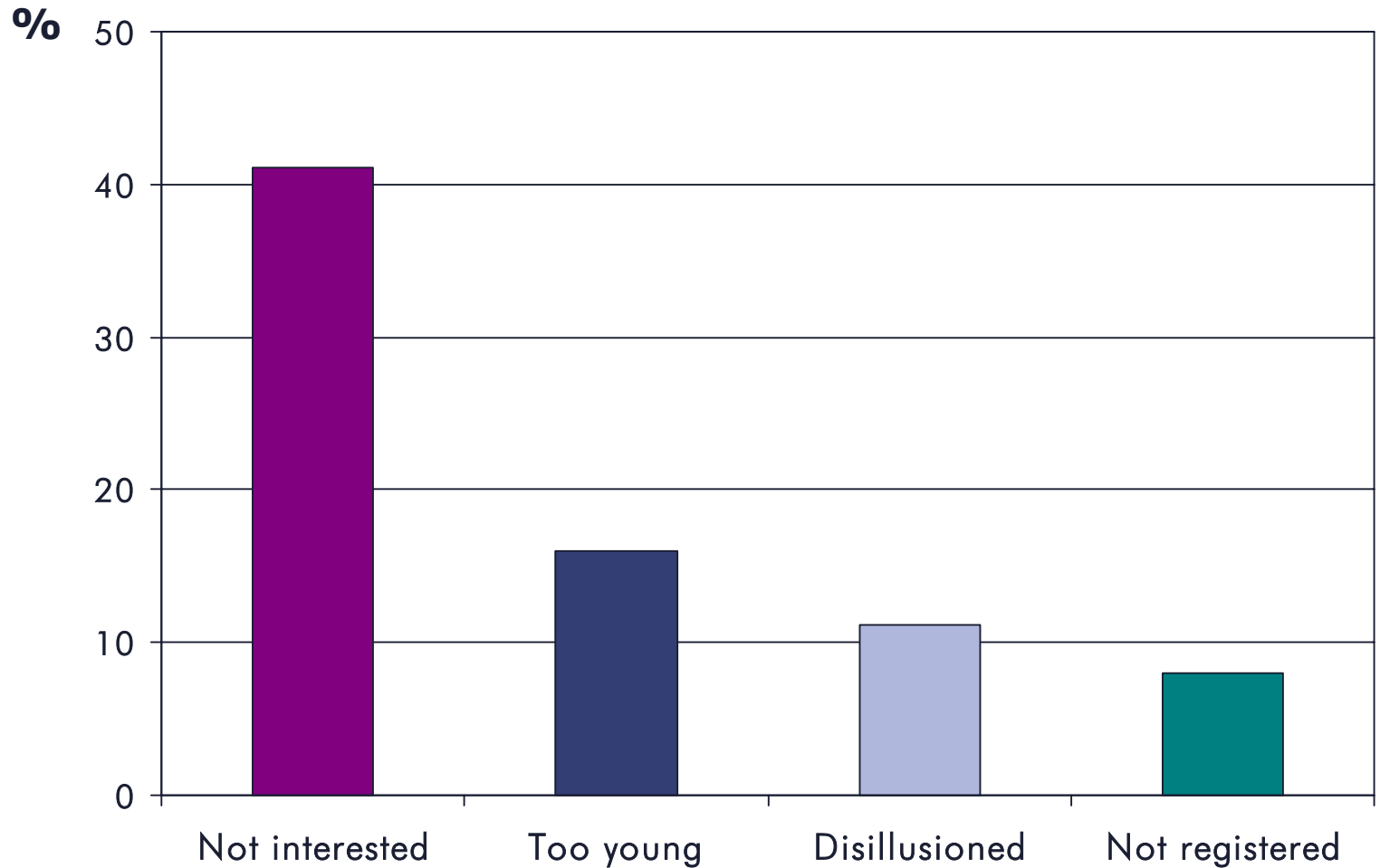
Profiling the undeclared

	"Will not vote"	No preference revealed
Eastern Cape total	6	24
Among ...		
Urban formal	9	32
Urban informal	6	11
Tribal	3	17
Rural formal	11	19
18-24	9	20
25-34	3	28
35-49	2	22
50+	5	28

Read for example: among respondents of 18-24 years, 9% said they will not vote and 20% did not declare a party preference

SASAS 2003: Amongst the 7,8% who say they will not vote (n = 2,2 m)

„What is your main reason for thinking that you will not vote in the 2004 election?“



Dissecting 33% "undeclared" voters

- In the "realised" sample of 7835 respondents of 16+ years, 334 were set aside as too young to vote and 494 were set aside as declaring they would not vote.
- 4567 of the remaining 7007 respondents declared their preferred party.
- Undeclared voters were dissected using a statistical technique called discriminant analysis.
- We first used the respondents who declared their party preference to formulate a predictive rule using the 6 most salient available variables (race, gender, language, province, age, milieu).
- We then applied the predictive rule to the undeclared voters, added them to those who had declared, and examined the demographic breakdowns of the overall party preference variable-by-variable, as detailed above.
- Finally, we focused on the demographic breakdown of the undeclared voters.

Cautionary Remarks

Answering a survey about party preference is different from actually voting.

- You have to be registered to vote:
 - The IEC registration weekend showed that millions remain unregistered.
 - The better-off may be likelier to register (because they have ID documents, more easily check by Internet etc.). If so, parties with a better-off profile may lose fewer potential voters through registration problems than the majority-Black parties. Conversely, the better-off may be more apathetic.
 - It may be that the youngest age category is most careless about registering. If so, parties whose approval is high among the young will be hit harder by registration problems.

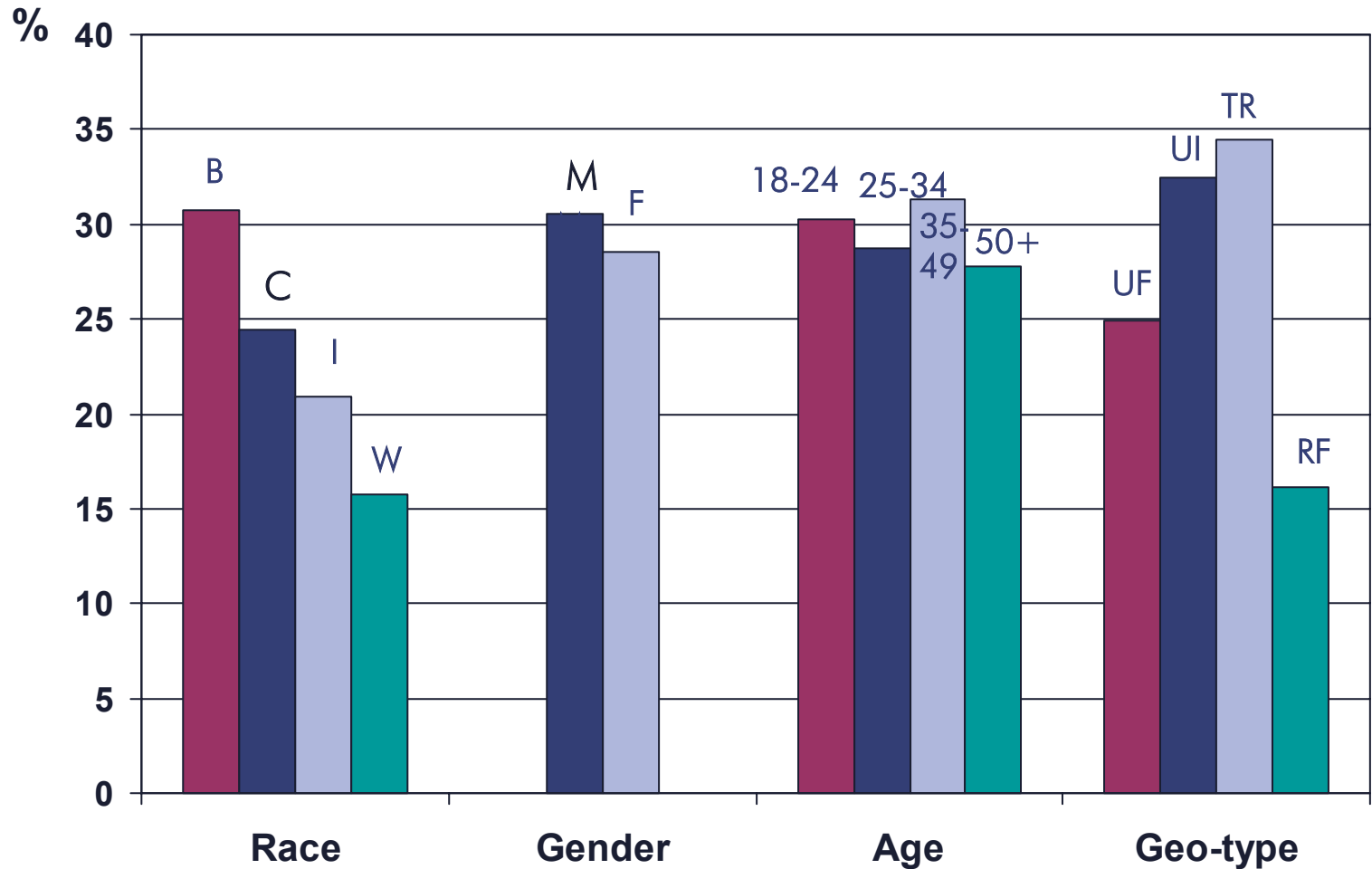
Cautionary Remarks

- Even registered potential voters have to go to the voting station on the day:
 - More people say they will vote than actually *do* so. This difference may vary across parties, age groups etc.
 - There are various factors at work. People with cars may find it easier to vote, especially on a rainy day. People in rural areas tend to travel further to the nearest voting station, and have lower incomes for taxi fares.
 - Turn-out may differ by age or other variables, which apply differently to the parties.
- The HSRC uses a very large sample, compared to the commercial polls. Even so, for the smaller parties the actual number of respondents may be less than fifty. In such cases, there is a relatively large margin of error.

The political climate

"Since the 1999 elections, has life improved for people like you?"

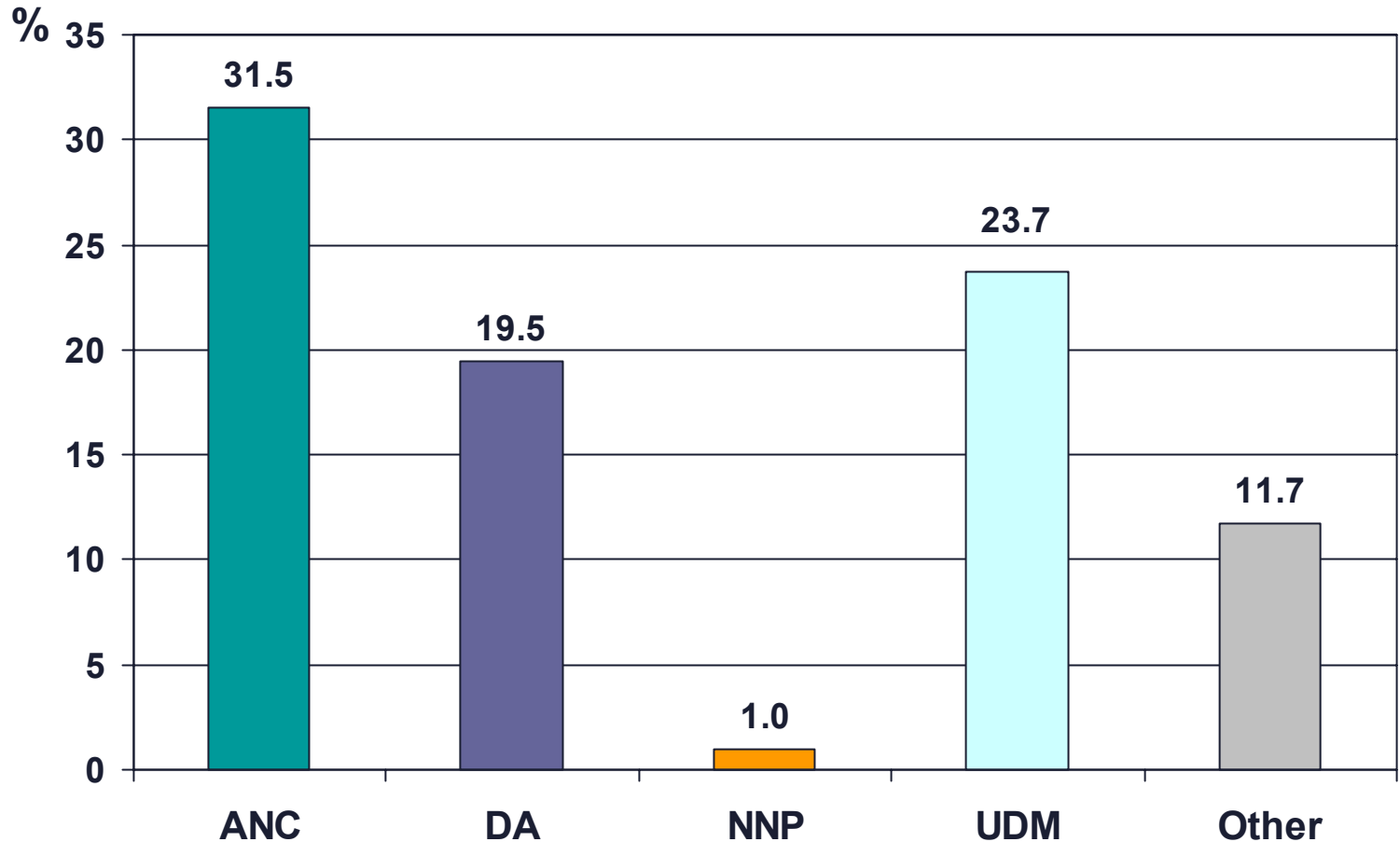
% Agree, analysed by race, gender, age and milieu



Milieu: urban formal, urban informal, "tribal", rural formal.

"Since the 1999 elections, has life improved for people like you?"

% Agree, analysed by political party preference

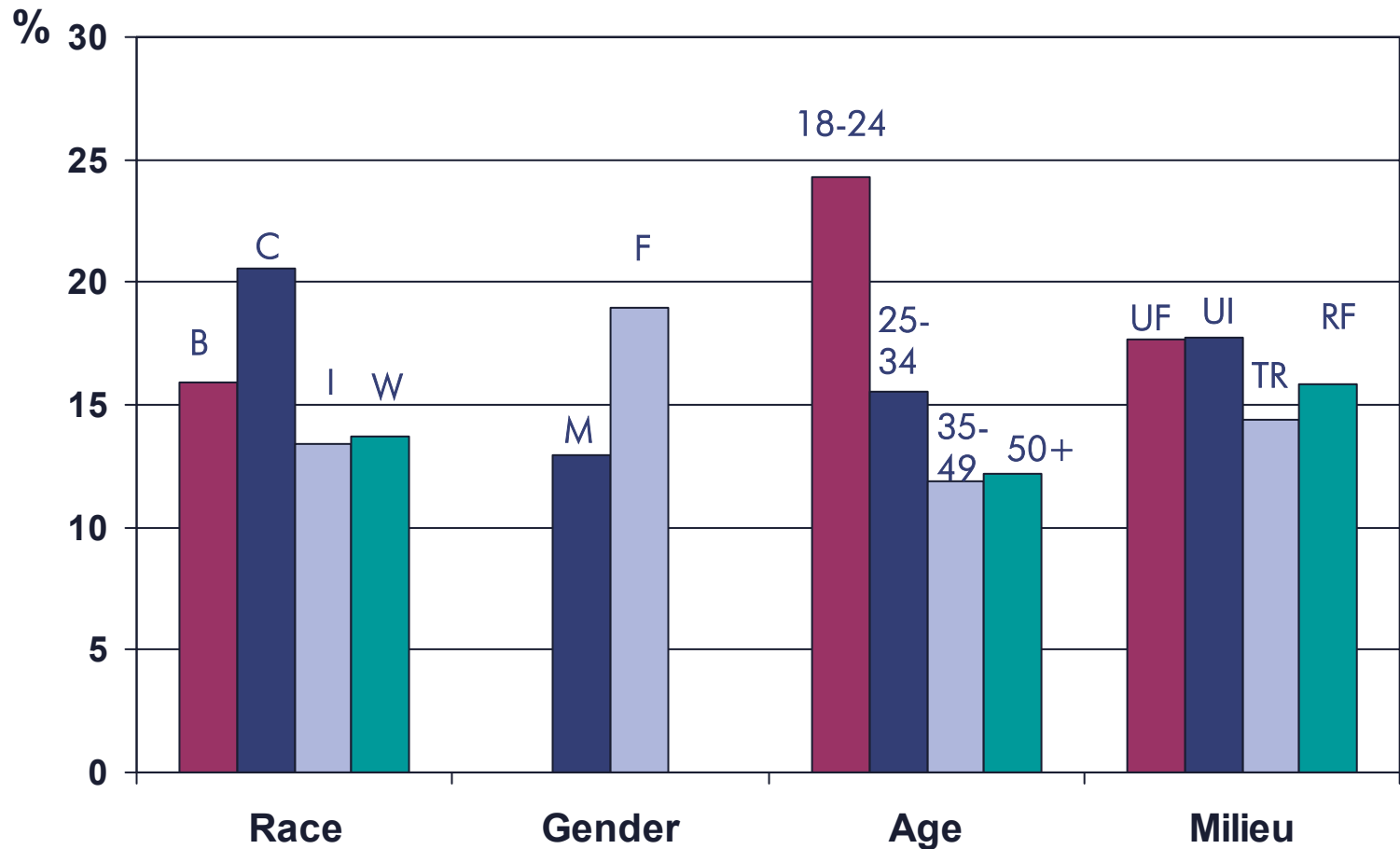


Read for example: 23.7% of UDM voters agree that life has improved for people like them since the 1999 elections.

Political alienation index

Analysed by race, gender, age and milieu

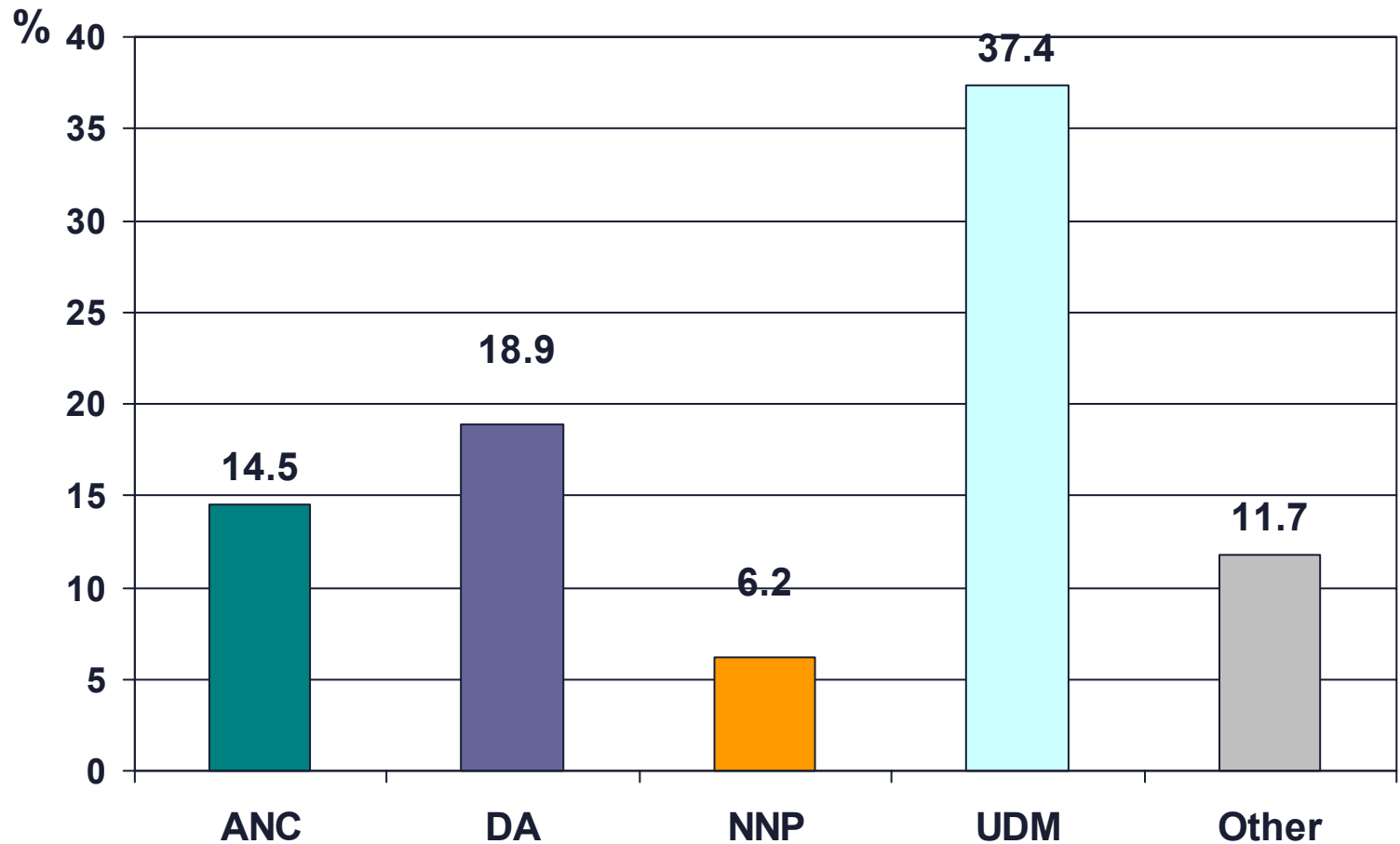
% Agree



Read for example: Respondents are "politically alienated" if they agree that "whether I vote or not makes no difference" and "politics is too complicated these days for people like me to understand."

Political alienation index

Analysed by political party preference



Read for example: 18.9% of DA voters are "politically alienated."

South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS)

- Modules of questions to monitor changes of attitude, behaviour and knowledge annually on a range of issues
- All results will be analysed by province, gender, race, age group and other demographic variables
- Questionnaire covers
 - National priorities
 - Voting preferences
 - Democratic participation
 - Satisfaction with governance
 - Public service delivery
 - Educational issues
 - Health issues
 - HIV/AIDS

SASAS topics 2003

- Household poverty
- Communications (radio & TV, internet, cell phones)
- National identities and patriotism
- Racism and xenophobia
- Moral issues (abortion, capital punishment)
- Crime
- Gender issues
- Interpersonal violence
- Inter-generational attitudes