

Human Sciences Research Council

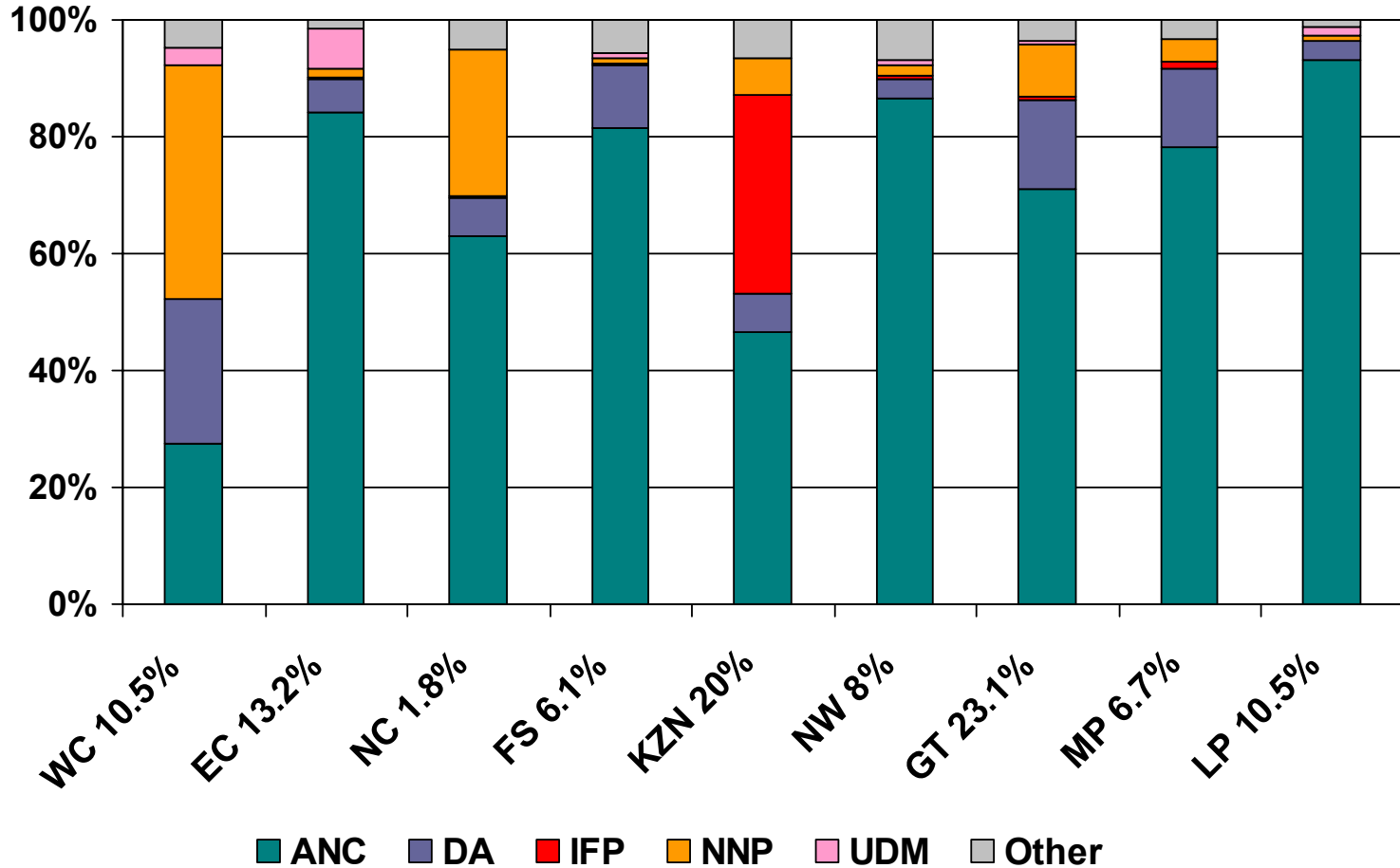
South African Social Attitudes Survey 2003 - Limpopo

Voting intentions for the 2004 election

Provincial results

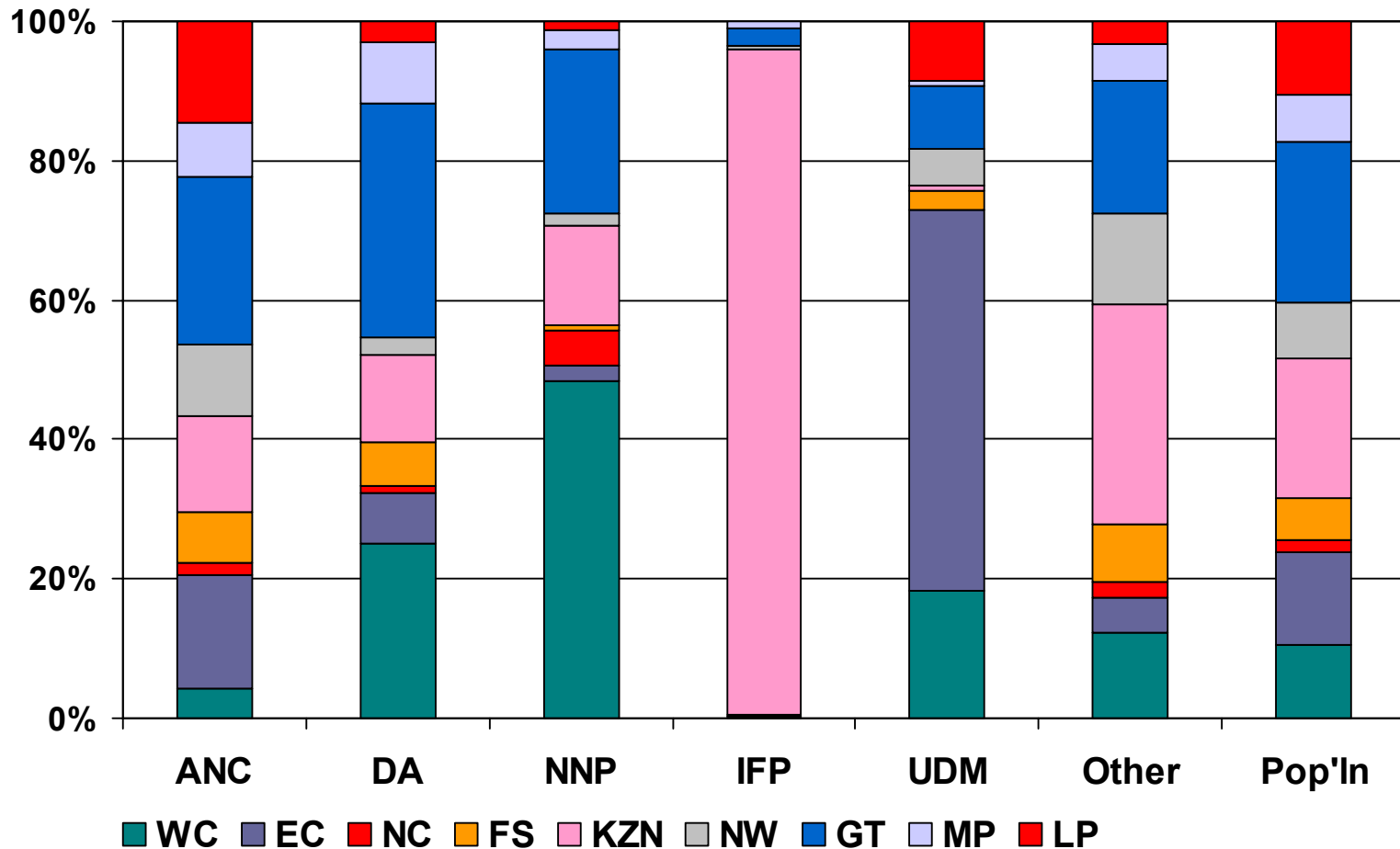
SASAS 2003 by Province (n = 26 million)

Predicted election results analysed by province



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

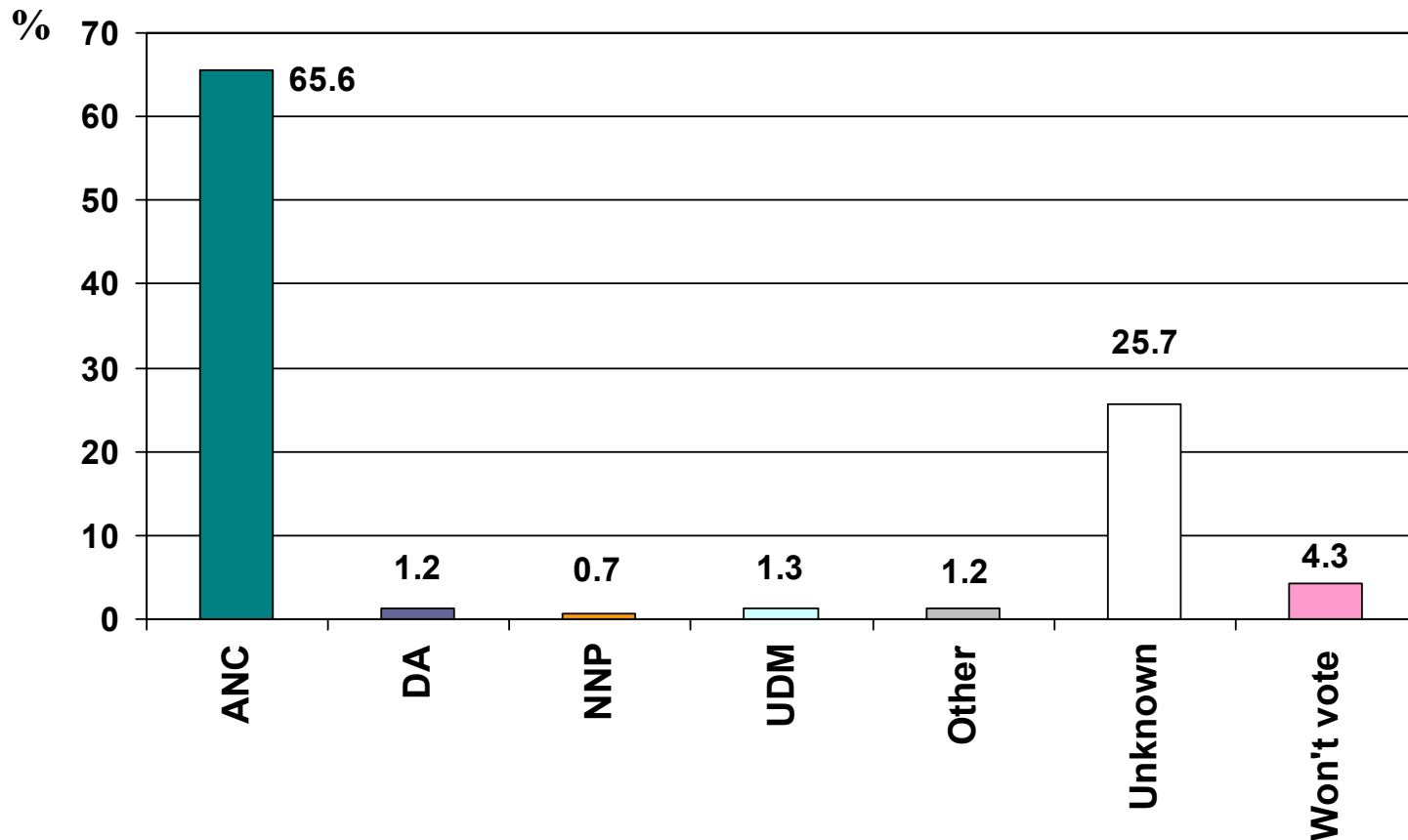
SASAS 2003 by Province (n = 26 million)
Predicted election result distribution across provinces



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

SASAS 2003: Limpopo n= 2,9 million adults

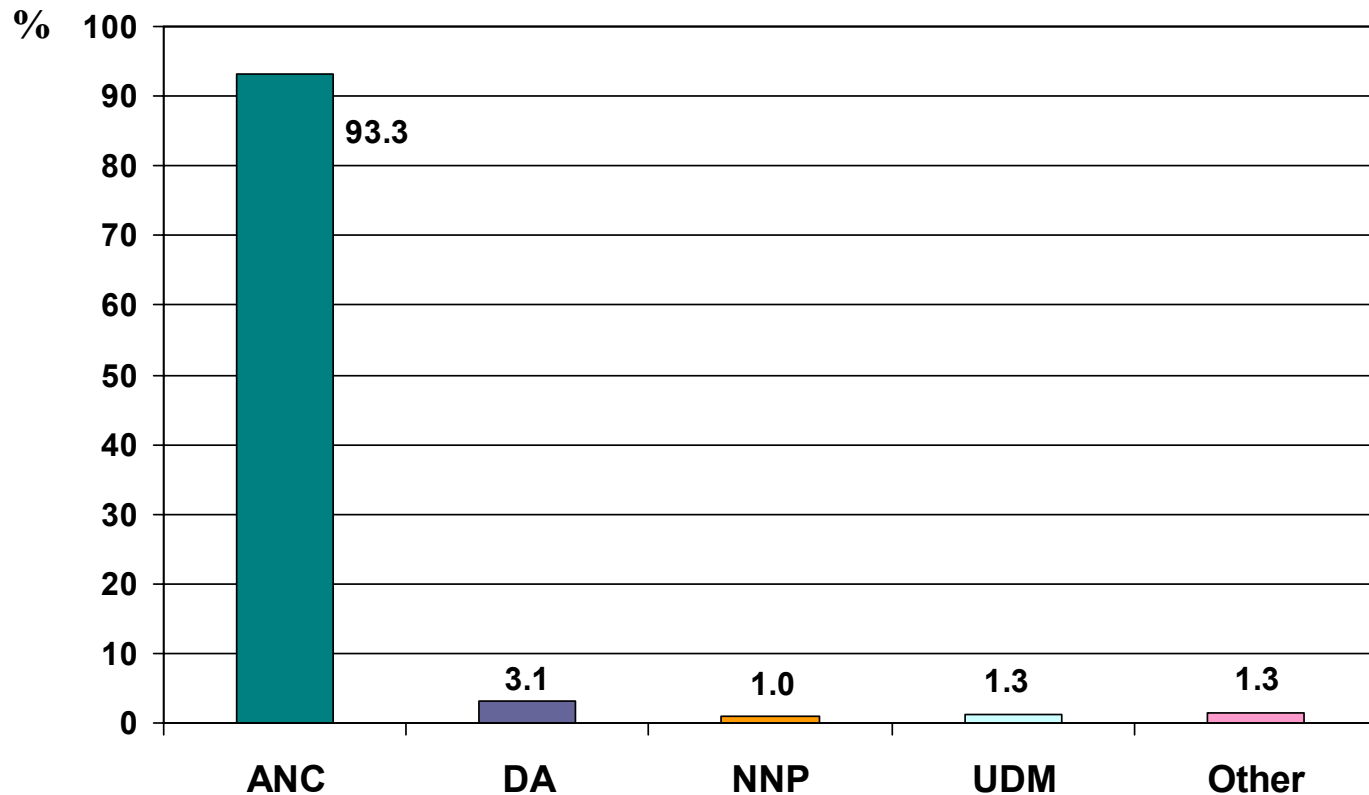
"For which party do you plan to vote in the next election?"



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= 2,7 million adults (excluding "won't vote")

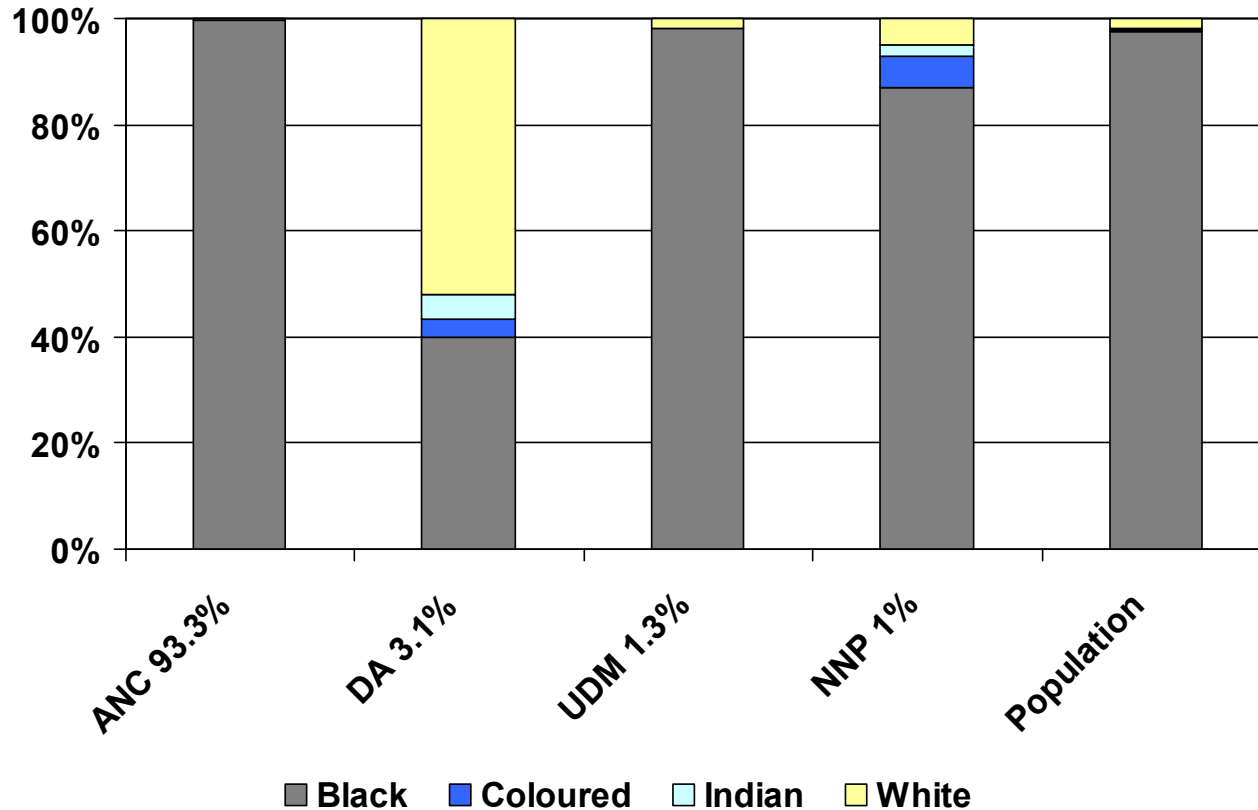
***Predicted provincial election results
with imputed unknown preferences***



Read: the HSRC survey predicts that the ANC will win 93.3% of the vote; the DA 3.1%; the UDM 1.3%; etc.

SASAS 2003 by Race

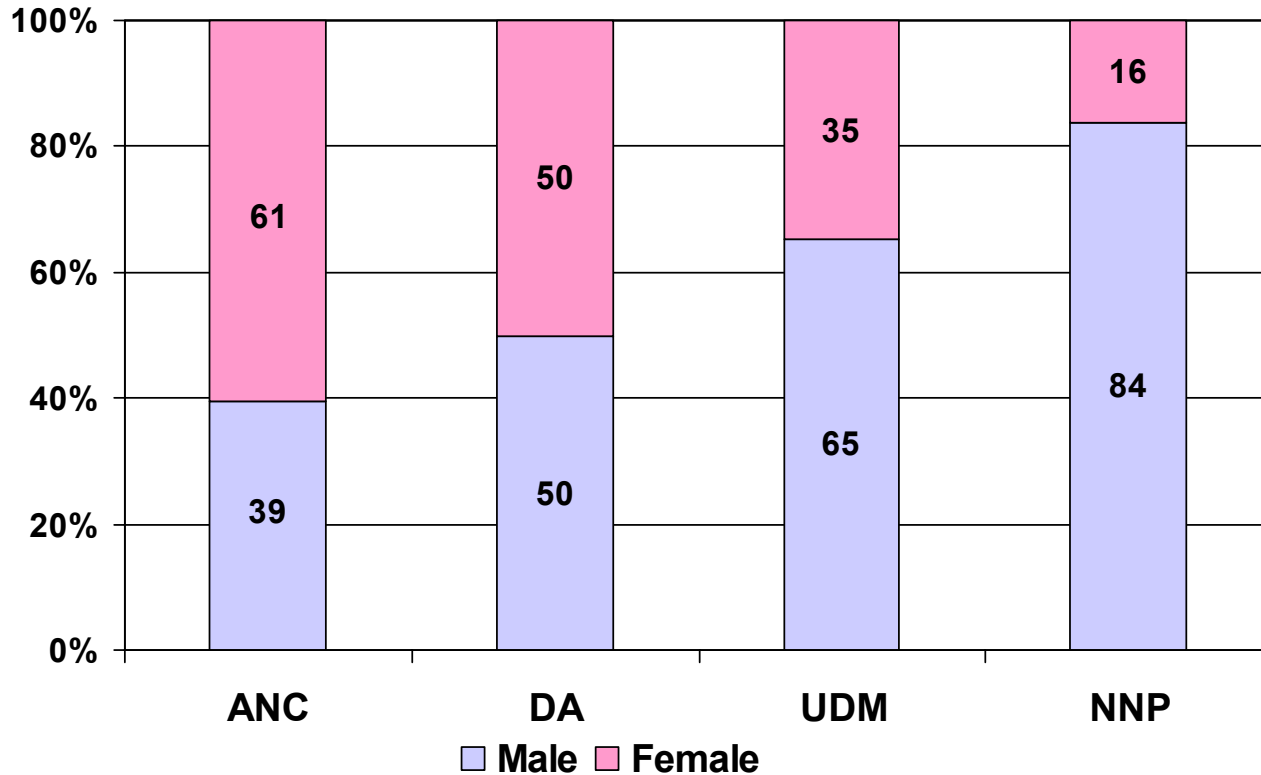
Predicted Limpopo election results: analysis by race



Read, for example: In the ANC (which is expected to get 93.3% of the vote) 99.7% of voters are Black.

SASAS 2003 by Gender

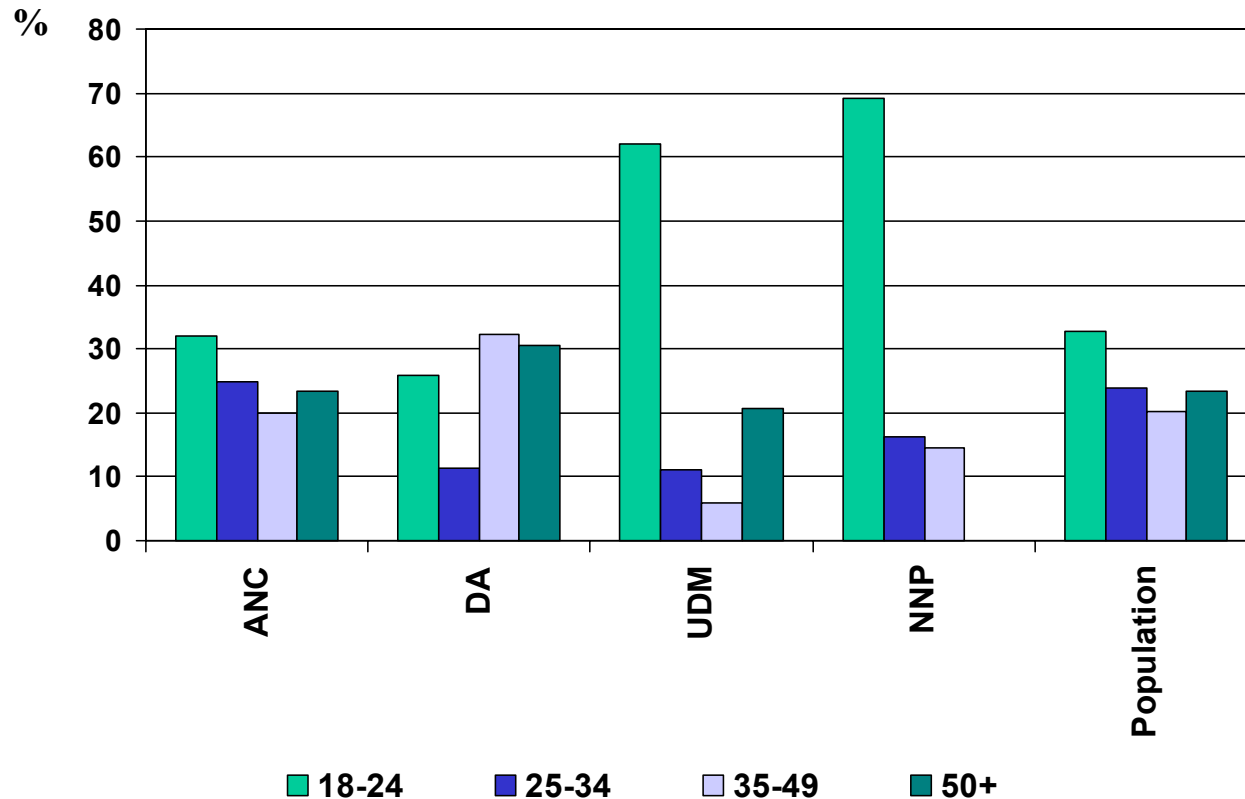
Predicted Limpopo election results: analysed by gender



Read, for example: Amongst ANC voters 39% are male and 61% are female

SASAS 2003 by Age

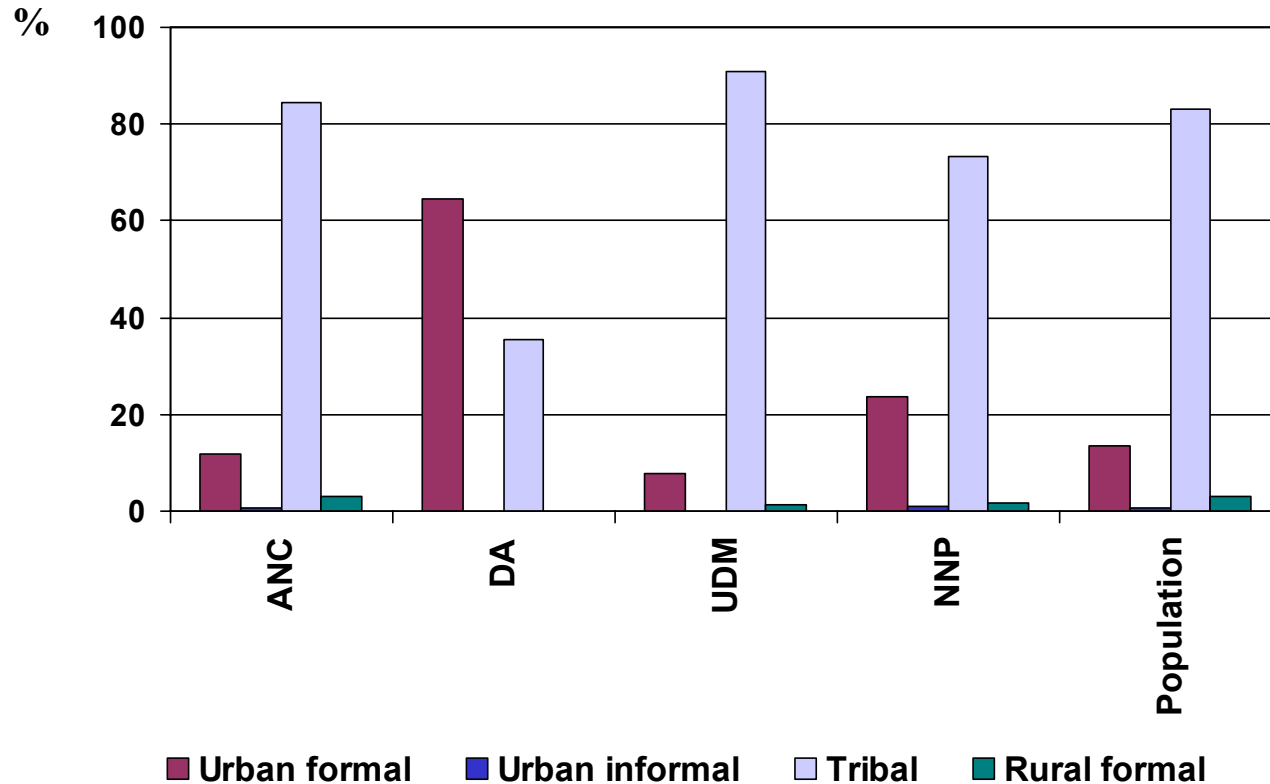
Predicted Limpopo election results: analysed by age group



Read, for example: amongst ANC voters 32% are aged 18-24; 25% are 25-34; 20% are 35-49 and 23% are over 50.

SASAS 2003 by Milieu

Predicted Limpopo election results: analysed by milieu



Read, for example: amongst the adult population 13.4% live in urban formal areas; 0.6% urban informal; 83% "tribal" and 3% rural formal.

Profiling the undeclared votes: LIMPOPO

Profiling the undeclared

	"Will not vote"	No preference revealed
Sample total	7 (SA)	33 (SA)
	5 (Limpopo)	26 (Limpopo)
Among ...	Limpopo:	
Males	5	28
Females	6	25
Black	5	25
Coloured	42	24
Indian	1	91
White	9	65

Read for example: among Black respondents 5% said they will not vote and 25% did not declare a party preference.

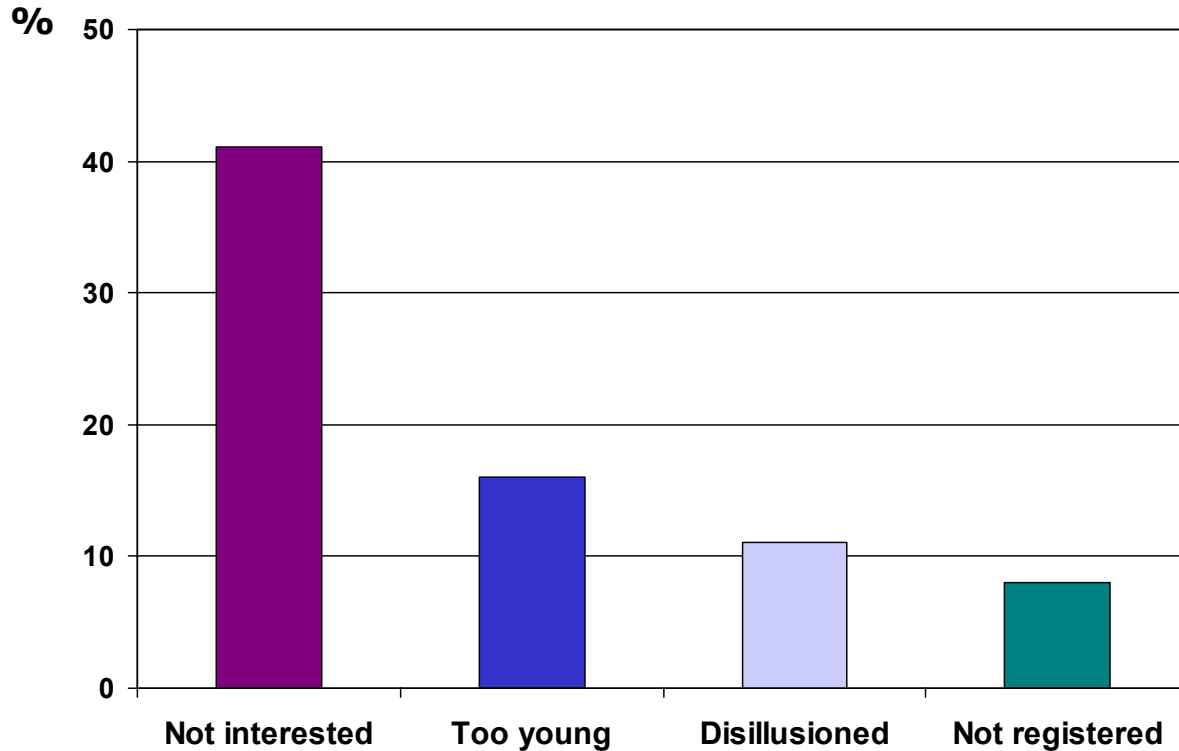
Profiling the undeclared

	"Will not vote"	No preference revealed
Limpopo sample total	5	26
Among ...		
Urban formal	4	35
Urban informal	6	27
Tribal	6	25
Rural formal	9	16
18-24	5	24
25-34	2	21
35-49	5	32
50+	6	34

Read for example: among respondents of 18-24 years 5% said they will not vote and 24% 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 the 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.

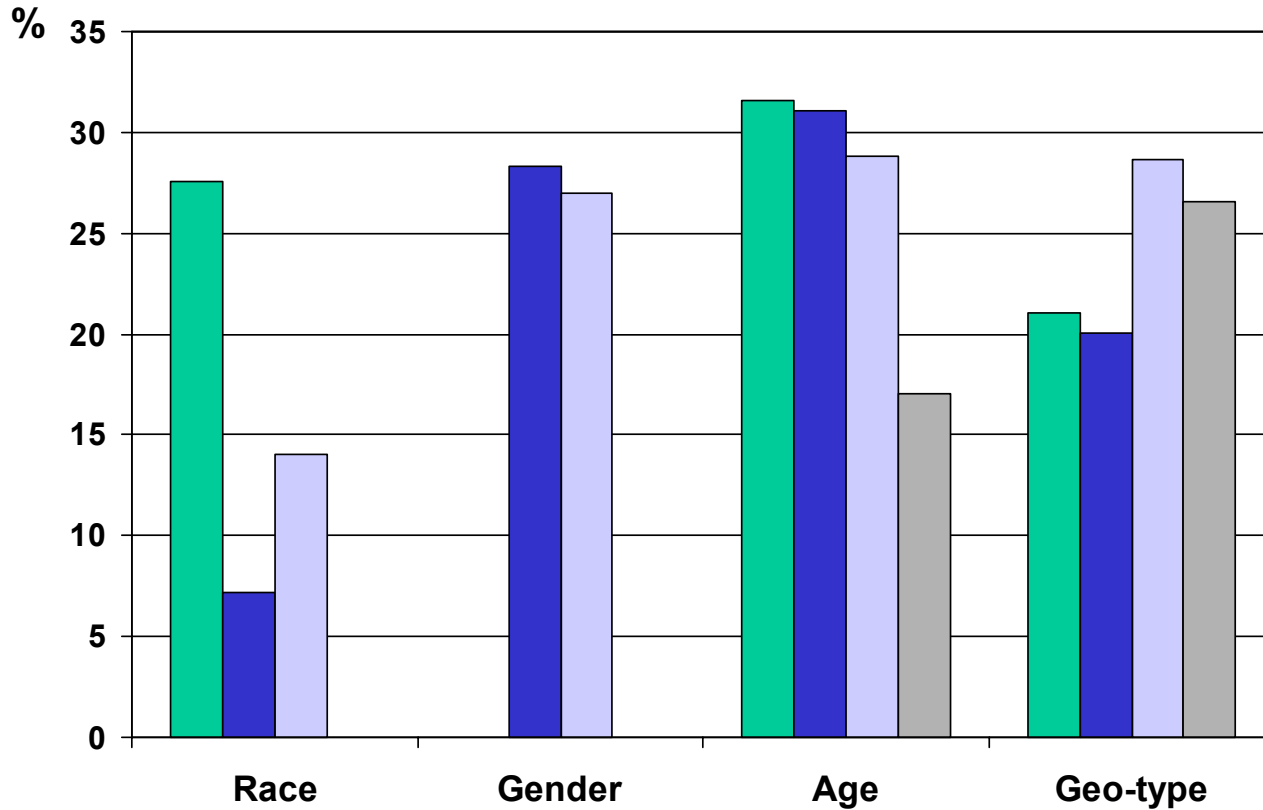
Cautionary Remarks

- **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?"

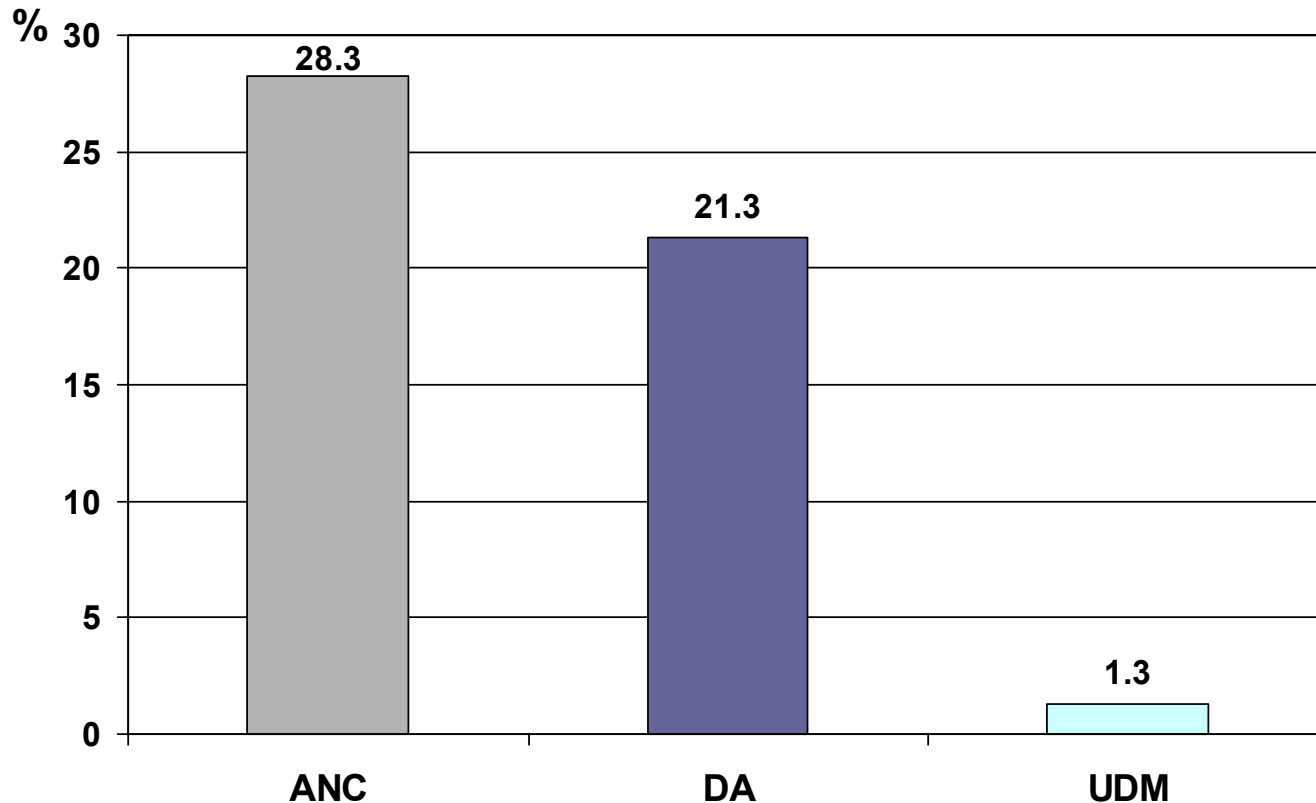
% Agree, analysed by race, gender, age and milieu



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

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

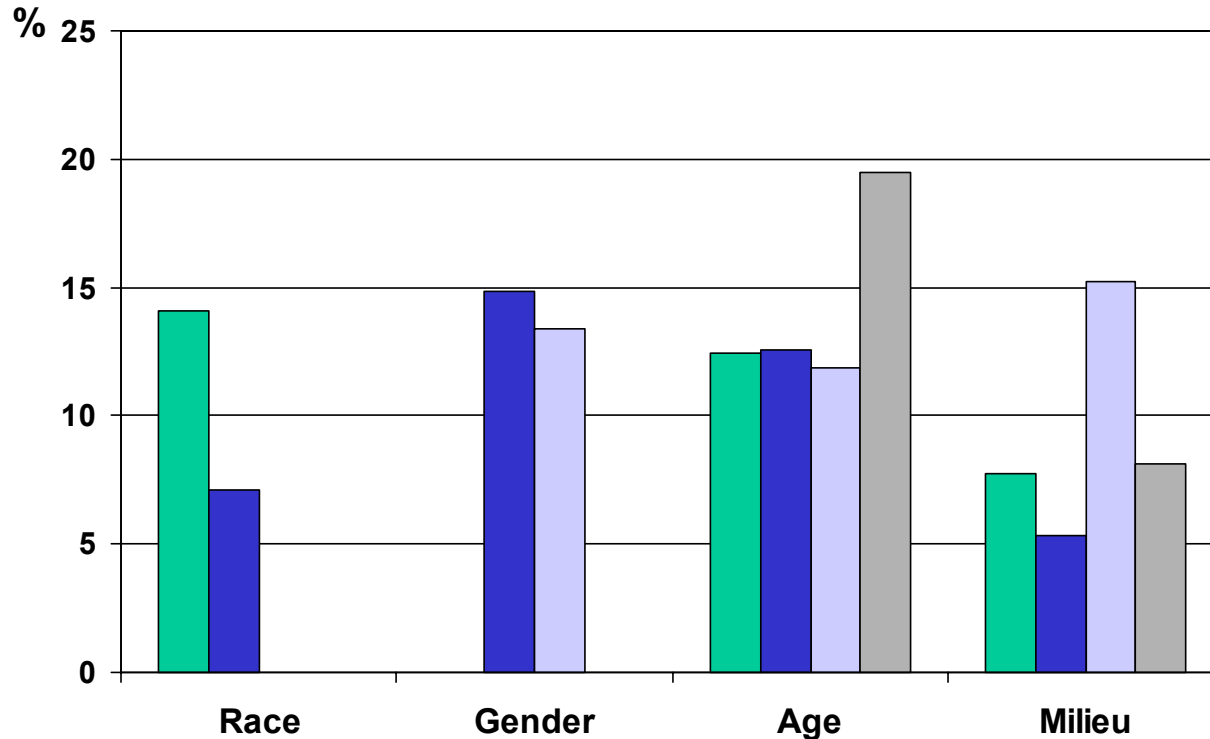
% Agree, analysed by political party preference



Read for example: 28.3% of ANC voters agree that life has improved for people like them since the 1999 elections.

Political alienation index

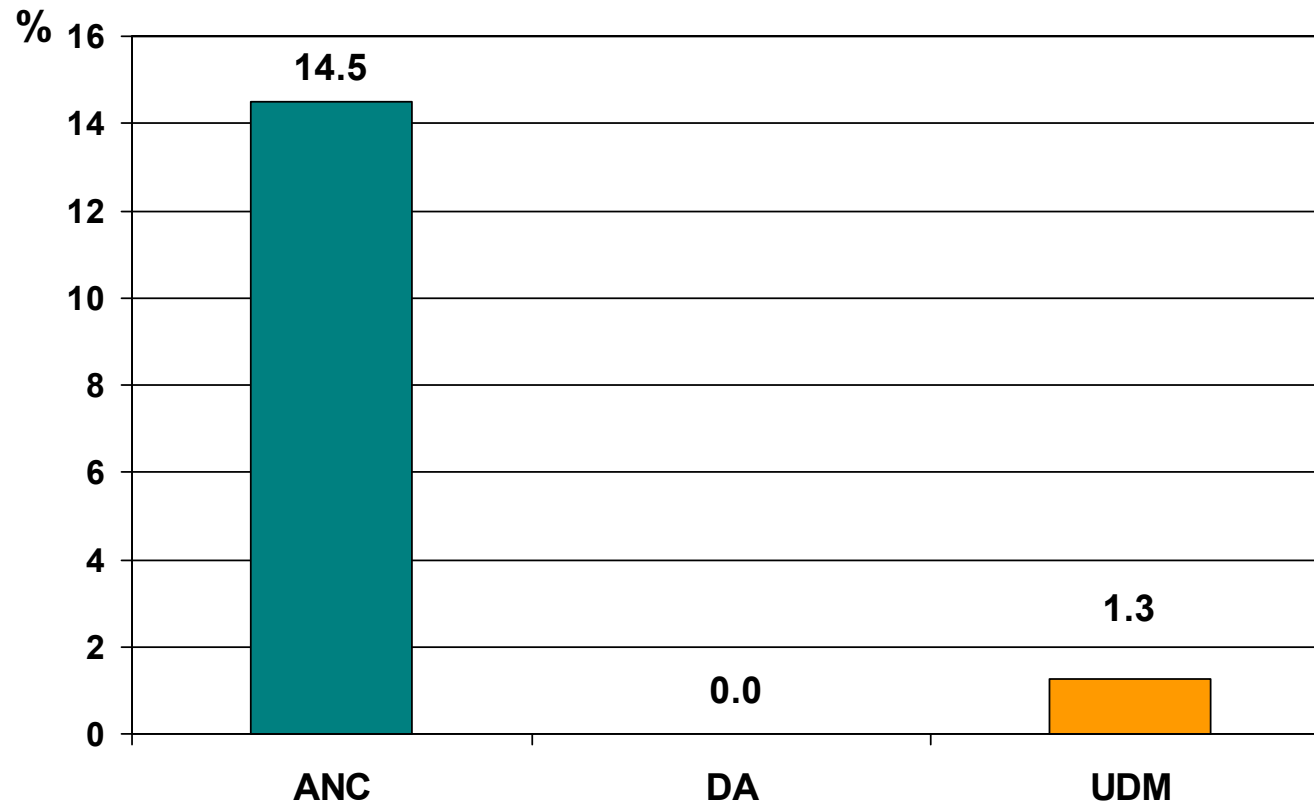
Analysed by race, gender, age and milieu
% Agree



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: 14.5% 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**