ATLAS

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

OF RESULTS 2014

Celebrating 20 Years of Democracy

Welcome

VISION

To be a pre-eminent leader
in electoral democracy.

MISSION

The Electoral Commission is an independent constitutional body which manages free and fair elections of legislative bodies and institutions through the participation of citizens, political parties and civil society in deepening electoral democracy.

PROCEED TO MENU

Photo: Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)

Over 18.6 million voters cast their ballots in the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. This marked the 20-year anniversary of South Africa's electoral democracy.

Vision and Mission

Electoral Commission of South Africa

SOUTH AFRICA

VISION

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VALUES

To enable the Electoral Commission to serve the needs of stakeholders, including the electorate, political parties, the media and permanent and temporary staff, the organisation subscribes to the following organisational values:

- Impartiality
- Integrity
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Participation
- Responsiveness
- Respect

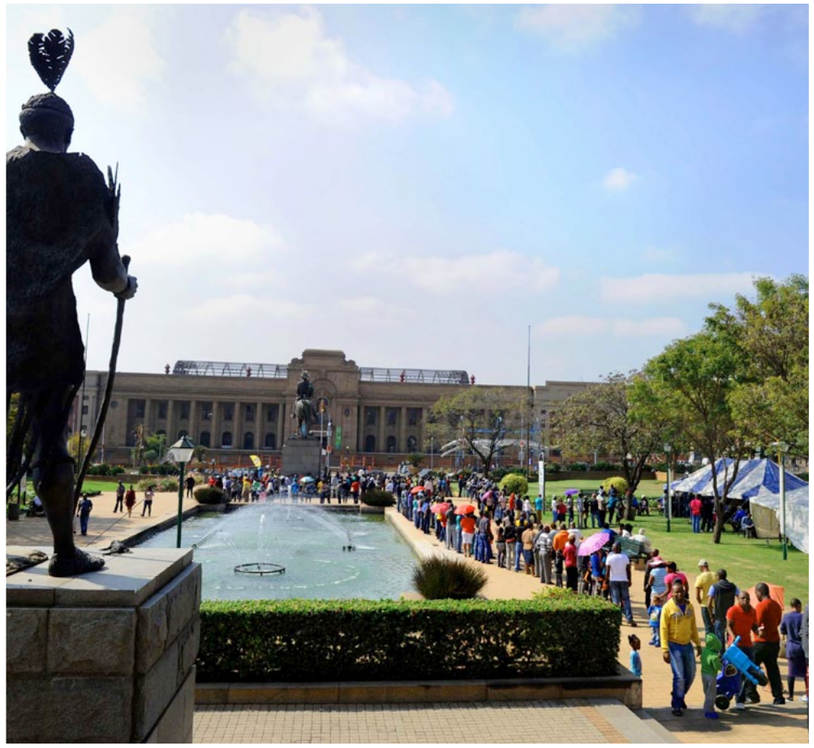
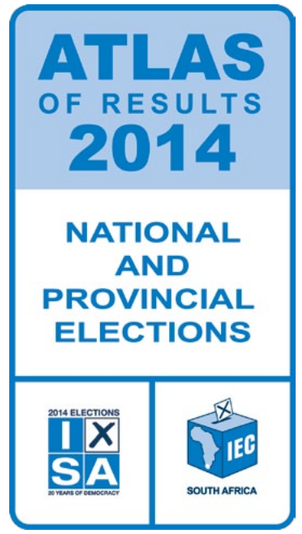


Photo: Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)

Voters queue to vote on 7 May 2014 at the temporary voting station on the doorstep of Pretoria City Hall, just one of 22 263 voting stations established for the 2014 National and Provincial Elections.

Preface



Celebrating 20 Years of Electoral Democracy

South Africa has undertaken a remarkable journey since its first democratic elections in 1994. Two decades ago we affirmed our dedication to respecting and upholding core democratic values including the right of citizens to choose their representatives through regular, free and fair elections; to equal protection under the law; and to freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, and freedom of thought and conscience.

As we celebrated this anniversary, South Africans once again went to the polls for our fifth democratic National and Provincial Elections and affirmed to one another and to the world that democracy is alive and well and thriving in our land.

On 7 May 2014, South Africans of all races, genders, languages, cultures and religious beliefs stood together as a united nation as they had in 2009, 2004, 1999 and most famously in 1994.

There is no more tangible symbol of nationhood and of inclusivity than participation in an election. Even as we make our individual choices, it is a powerful reminder of what binds us together as a nation and as a people. We as the Electoral Commission of South Africa are proud to have served as the conduit through which the people have made their voices heard yet again.

Each election is different and presents different opportunities and challenges to us. The major challenge in 1994 was that of uniting a divided society through an inclusive and democratic election, and to consolidate the statistics of racially segregated voters whose details were scattered in many official databases in the land. Similarly, the infrastructure for conducting elections was not geared to service the needs of a united nation with common policies and legislation governing elections. The Electoral Commission took these challenges as an opportunity for continuous learning and innovation.

The fifth National and Provincial Elections held in May 2014 were like none before them. Never has an election been the subject of such scrutiny by political parties, candidates, observers, the media and ordinary voters.

Since 1999 the Commission has exercised its commitment to transparency in the sharing of information and entrenching constitutional democracy through its information management, utilising the latest Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology.

In the execution of the constitutional directive to compile one national common voters' roll, the registration of voters is key. Two general registration weekends were held in November 2013 and February 2014 during which 5.44 million voters participated. Of these, more than 2.35 million were new registration applications. The final voters' roll used for the 2014 National and Provincial Elections yielded 25.39 million voters, an increase of 39.72% on the first voters' roll used in 1999.

A gender analysis shows that women outnumbered men by 13.94 million (54.9%) to 11.45 million (45.1%) on the final voters' roll. The voters' roll also shows that South Africa is still a relatively young population with 49.57% of the registered voters under 40 years old. The biggest segment of voters is those aged 30 – 39 (6.18 million), followed by 20 – 29 year olds (5.76 million) and 40 – 49 year olds (5 million).

In South Africa, the electorate, as embodied in the voters' roll, constitutes the principal participants in the elections, but political parties and their candidates constitute another equally important section. Political parties are to be commended not only for the way in which they vigorously participated in the elections, but also agreed to and abided by the Electoral Code of Conduct.

A total of 45 parties participated in the 2014 National and Provincial Elections, with a record number of 29 appearing on the national ballot. Between the 45 parties, a total number of 8 651 candidates found their way onto the various party lists.

With the scene thus set, 18.6 million South Africans were able to cast their votes at the 22 263 voting stations across the country on 7 May 2014, with a voter turnout of 73.48%.

The Electoral Commission of South Africa proudly presents this Atlas of Results for the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. First published to mark the 1999 elections, this is the fourth publication of an Atlas of Results.

The strength of this Atlas of Results 2014 lies in the fact that by adding a spatial component, voluminous amounts of elections data is transformed into illustrative and easy-to-understand maps. The data contained herein includes information from the 1999, 2004 and 2009 National Elections.

With this Atlas, the Commission also contributes to research and knowledge management as the users will discover new trends in the voting patterns of South Africans. The reader will also be able to make useful comparative analyses on the levels of citizen participation in our elections in every corner of South Africa. It is hoped that this will also serve as a planning tool, not only for electoral administrators, but also for political parties and election observers.

May you and electoral democracy in South Africa be enriched by its use!

Mr Terry Tselane
Vice-chairperson
Electoral Commission of South Africa

***Mr Terry Tselane**, Vice-chairperson*

Photo: Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)

To vote in South Africa a citizen must be registered on the voters' roll, be at least 18 years of age, and must be in possession of green barcoded identity document (pictured), valid temporary identity certificate or the new smart identity card.

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The Atlas of Results 2014 represents a particularly special milestone in marking 20 years of constitutional democracy in South Africa. As a constitutional institution, the Electoral Commission of South Africa is proud to have played a role in building and strengthening constitutional democracy since the 1999 National and Provincial Elections.

The Electoral Commission has produced an Atlas of Results since the 1999 elections, which is in many ways the flagship publication of the organisation.

The principal objective of the Atlas of Results is to illustrate the geography of election results. This allows interested parties to better understand the performance of key electoral stakeholders – the political parties that contest elections for political office. Importantly, the analyses in the Atlas shows not only the 2014 election results, but also a comparison across National and Provincial Elections since 1999, including elections 2009, 2004 and 1999.

This Atlas of Results also illustrates the geography of voter registration across elections since 1999, thus demonstrating the evolution of South Africa's national common voters' roll – a critical ingredient to credible, free and fair elections. Furthermore, this publication includes an analysis of the demographics of voters who participated in the 2014 elections, as well as a comparison with the 2009 elections.

The publication is the result of many months of preparation and hard work by electoral officials who administered the 2014 elections, as well as the effort and performance of the political parties that contested the elections, and the choice of voters who participated in the electoral process.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all staff who contributed to this beautiful Atlas of Results.

Mr Mosotho Moepya
Chief Electoral Officer
Electoral Commission of South Africa

***Mr Mosotho Moepya**, Chief Electoral Officer*

IXSA, or I Vote South Africa, was the theme of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections communications campaign. Celebrity endorsements were used to bridge the gap between politics and the youth.

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INTRODUCTION

The founding values of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, drawn up by the Parliament elected in 1994 in the first democratic elections, require the Electoral Commission to promote enfranchisement and participation in the electoral process.

The Right to Vote

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Electoral rights are entrenched in our Constitution. This Constitution is the culmination of the negotiation process that brought apartheid to an end, and it represents the desire of the South African people to live in a democratic society without racism or prejudice. It is a symbol of the process of negotiation and consensus that created a new South Africa.

Every citizen has the right to free, fair and regular elections for any legislative body established in terms of the Constitution.

Every adult citizen has the right –

- to vote in elections for any legislative body established in terms of the Constitution, and to do so in secret; and
- to stand for public office and, if elected, to hold office.

The Bill of Rights, which is part of the Constitution, guarantees the political rights of South African citizens:

Every citizen is free to make political choices, which includes the right –

- to form a political party;
- to participate in the activities of, or recruit members for, a political party; and
- to campaign for a political party or cause.

The importance of democratic elections is evident in the very first founding provision of the Constitution

"The Republic of South Africa is one sovereign, democratic state founded on the following values:

- Human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms.
- Non-racialism and non-sexism.
- Supremacy of the constitution and the rule of law.
- Universal adult suffrage, a national common voters' roll, regular elections and a multi-party system of democratic government, to ensure accountability, responsiveness and openness."

Universal adult suffrage

The right to vote is based on adulthood. In South Africa the voting age is 18.

Regular elections

Elections for national, provincial and municipal governments in South Africa take place at five-year intervals.

A national common voters' roll

Elections are held in terms of a national common voters' roll.

Multi-party system of democratic government

Political parties may be formed and may contest elections. If a party obtains a large enough number of votes, it will be represented in the National Assembly or a provincial legislature.

Electoral system

The electoral system, agreed upon by the parties to South Africa's negotiated settlement and adopted by the Constituent Assembly, was the proportional representation model. The Constitution prescribes this model for all three spheres of government. This was chosen as the most inclusive way of ensuring that the wide variety of political beliefs and cultures in South Africa would be represented in Parliament.

Specifically, South Africa uses a multi-member, two-tier compensatory, closed list, proportional system.

The National Assembly comprises 400 seats:

- 200 regional list seats divided between the provinces based on the number of registered voters in each province; and
- 200 national list proportional seats.

The Right to Vote

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Parliament

The South African Parliament has two chambers, the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces, with the responsibility to pass legislation. Laws introduced in the National Council of Provinces must be considered by the National Assembly, and laws passed by the National Assembly and that relate to the provinces have to be passed by the National Council of Provinces.

The National Assembly

The National Assembly must consist of 400 members who represent those parties that receive sufficient votes in a national election. Members serve a five-year term until the next election. The National Assembly elects the President of the country from among its members and passes laws that relate to national issues, such as the economy, defence, health and justice.

The National Council of Provinces

Each of the nine provincial legislatures chooses a ten-member delegation to represent the respective province in the National Council of Provinces. The provincial delegations are made up of four special delegates, one of whom is the Premier of the province, and the remaining six are permanent delegates.

Provincial legislatures

Each of the nine provincial legislatures has between 30 and 80 members, elected according to proportional representation. The number of seats in each legislature is derived from the population of the province. Provincial legislatures deal with some matters concurrently with the National Assembly (e.g. education, housing and nature conservation) and have some areas of exclusive competence (e.g. provincial cultural affairs and provincial roads).

Municipal councils

There are different categories of municipal councils in South Africa, namely metropolitan councils, local councils, and district councils. Metropolitan councils, or metros, are large centres of economic activity in the country with a high population density. Local councils are smaller in nature, and make up the vast majority of councils. District councils, in turn, cover a geographic area comprising a number of local councils with which it shares service delivery functions. At the time of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections, there were eight metro councils, 226 local councils, and 44 district councils. The general election of all municipal councils does not, however, take place at the same time as the National and Provincial Elections, but during Local Government Elections.

Political parties and candidates

The law requires the Electoral Commission to “compile and maintain a register of parties”. A political party must be registered with the Electoral Commission to contest an election.

The law also requires the Electoral Commission to “establish and maintain liaison and co-operation with parties”. The Commission therefore keeps in close touch with all parties and fosters mutual cooperation through party liaison committees formed at national, provincial, and municipal levels. The involvement of political parties in the electoral process enhances transparency and credibility.

Resolving disputes

The Electoral Commission, in cooperation with civil society structures, has created mediation teams to resolve potential electoral conflict. When disputes arise that cannot be resolved by the local party liaison committee, mediating teams travel to the area and attempt to address the concerns of the disputants. Most disputes are resolved and finalised in this manner.

Legal Framework

Chapter 1 - Introduction

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa is the supreme law of the country. It enshrines the rights of voters, establishes the Electoral Commission as one of the pillars of democracy, requires the establishment of a national common voters' roll, prescribes the use of an electoral system based on proportional representation in all spheres of government, and provides the foundation for the elections of members of the National Assembly, provincial legislatures and municipal councils.

Electoral Commission Act

The Electoral Commission Act, 51 of 1996, expands on the establishment of an Electoral Commission to manage National, Provincial and Municipal Elections. It details the composition of the Electoral Commission, the creation of an administrative structure, and the powers, duties and functions of the Commission. It also prescribes the rules for the registration of parties, as well as providing for the establishment of an Electoral Court.

Electoral Act

The Electoral Act, 73 of 1998, can be described as an instruction manual for elections. It deals inter alia with the requirements for registration as a voter (including creation and maintenance of voting districts and voting stations). It provides for the administration of elections, election timetables, procedures for voting, counting and determining results, the accreditation of observers, and voter education. A host of regulations have been published in terms of the Electoral Act. In 2013, the Electoral Amendment Act made provision for voter registration for South Africans living outside of the Republic. The Amendment Act also revised provisions relating to the casting of special votes for National and Provincial Elections.

Code of Conduct

The purpose of the Electoral Code of Conduct is to promote conditions that are conducive to free and fair elections during an election period. These conditions include tolerance of democratic political activity, free political campaigning and open public debate.

Every registered political party, together with those who hold office in the party, its representatives, candidates, members and supporters, has to comply with the Electoral Code of Conduct and the applicable electoral laws during an election period.

Every registered party and every candidate must publicly state that all citizens have the right to:

- freely express their political beliefs and opinions
- challenge and debate the political beliefs and opinions of others
- publish and distribute election and campaign materials, including notices and advertisements
- lawfully erect banners, billboards and posters
- canvass support for a party or a candidate
- recruit members for a party
- hold public meetings
- travel to and attend public meetings.

The Constitution

The Constitution, No. 108 of 1996, stipulates that all elections in the country - National, Provincial and Municipal - must be based on a national common voters' roll. The Electoral Act, 73 of 1998, provides that a person's name must appear on only one segment of the voters' roll. To achieve this, citizens must apply for registration where they are ordinarily resident and identified geographically to determine the appropriate segment of the voters' roll. The Act therefore provides for the creation of voting districts where one voting district has one voting station and represents one segment of the national common voters' roll. Voting districts are designed to be administrative, rather than political representative units.

Building intelligent maps with Geographic Information Systems

To delimit voting districts and thereby effectively assist in geographically referencing voters, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology was deemed to be the appropriate tool.

A GIS is a computer-based tool for creating, mapping and analysing data with geographic or geospatial reference. In other words, when building an intelligent map with the help of GIS technology, although the map may resemble a mere picture when printed, its underlying geospatial data is in fact mapped to the exact co-ordinates on Earth. GIS technology is ideally suited for the creation and visual display of areas such as voting districts.

A successful GIS implementation requires high-end hardware, application software and, most importantly, geospatial data. Geospatial data is created and stored in different layers. Each layer has a specific data type, such as points, lines or polygons, and will generally be homogeneous, i.e. contain the same data features. Different features, streets, erven, rivers, contours, railway lines, dams and so forth, will be on different layers in a GIS. To build a map, relevant layers suited to the purpose of the map are activated and displayed simultaneously to form the final, combined image.

The Electoral Commission's geospatial data is sourced from various government institutions, including the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, the Department of Basic Education and Training, and Statistics South Africa, municipalities as well as commercial vendors.

While the decision to use GIS at the Electoral Commission was primarily influenced by the need for the delimitation and the maintenance of voting districts and stations in support of the voters' roll, it has also enabled the implementation of geospatial management reporting, also known as geospatial business intelligence. Voting districts are used as the reporting unit throughout the organisation's electoral systems, and linking this information to geospatial information was the next logical step.

Voting District Delimitation

In 1998, the first voting districts were created in each of the then 807 municipalities (excluding district councils) using a rules-based automated delimitation GIS software application. Enumerator areas created by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) for census, with estimates of the voting age population were grouped to determine the initial 14 650 voting districts.

The business rules used for the delimitation of voting districts were designed around the optimum number of voters who can be accommodated at a voting station during a single day of voting and include the following:

a) In urban areas, approximately 3 000 voting age persons are grouped within a 7.5 km travel distance from a voting station.

b) In rural areas, approximately 1 200 voting age persons are grouped within a 12 km travel distance from a voting station.

Section 61 of the Electoral Act, 73 of 1998, describes the factors to be taken into consideration with respect to potential voting district boundaries. With respect to voting stations, section 64 of the Electoral Act, 73 of 1998, outlines the factors to be considered in selecting suitable voting stations which are accessible and have appropriate infrastructure.

Since 1998, the voting districts and voting stations network has been maintained through regular delimitation review processes which strive to continually improve access to voting stations by the ever increasing number of registered voters in consultation with political parties.

During a delimitation review process, working maps are produced with the current voting districts and stations and sent to the municipal offices. Delimitation requests are sent back to national office and, once approved, are included in the geospatial dataset. Voting station details with Global Positioning System (GPS) locations are then captured and confirmed on the Voting Stations Operations (VSO) system. Delimitation confirmation maps are subsequently sent to the municipal offices for consultation with their Municipal Party Liaison Committees (MPLCs) on the geographic configuration of voting districts and the choice of voting station venues.

It is worth noting that the number of voting districts has increased from 14 650 in 1999, to 16 966 in 2004, to 19 726 in 2009, and to the current 22 263 used during the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. The number of municipalities decreased from 843 to 284 in 2000, to 283 in 2006, and to 278 municipalities in the 2011 and 2014 Elections.

Since 2011 the concept of voting centres was introduced. A voting centre is a voting venue that has substations in the venue and this concept is used where a high number of voters are registered to ensure that the Commission services voters efficiently. In 2014 there were 1 255 voting centres and 3 292 substations.

The final result of a delimitation cycle is a Voting District map which includes a unique barcode representing the voting district number. The use of the barcode on the map is an important element in the voter registration process, as each voter's identity document number is linked to a Voting District barcode on the national voters' roll.

Voter Registration

In order to vote a South African citizen must be registered as a voter on the voters' roll in the voting district where he or she is ordinarily resident. To register to vote, the applicant must be a South African citizen, be at least 16 years or older (although the person can only vote when 18 or older), and be in possession of green barcoded identity document, smart card ID, or valid temporary identity certificate (TIC).

Citizens must apply in person to a registration official of the Electoral Commission. The Electoral Commission provides facilities for ongoing registration during office hours at the various municipal offices. The Commission has also embarked on registration projects where certain areas or institutions, such as tertiary institutions, are visited. However, ahead of National, Provincial and Municipal Elections, voters are given the opportunity to inspect the voters' roll, as well as to apply for registration or amend registration details at all voting stations during special registration weekends.

At a voting station, a scanning device, known as a Zip-Zip, is used in conjunction with the voting district map to enable registration in an efficient and effective manner. The Zip-Zip device is first used to scan the operator's identity document barcode followed by the voting district barcode. By then scanning an applicant's identity number from the barcoded identity document, the person is automatically linked to the correct voting district. A receipt is printed from the device as proof of application and then pasted in the applicant's ID document. After the registration event, the devices are linked to workstations at the municipal offices and the data transmitted to head office. Once processed, the name, surname and status of the person is retrieved from the National Population Register (NPR). If the person qualifies as a voter (i.e. valid SA citizen, 18 years or older), details will appear on the appropriate segment of the voters' roll. This process enables an efficient and speedy registration process, an accurate voters' roll (capturing errors are eliminated), and the ability to provide the same level of service to all citizens whether in urban or rural areas.

The voters' roll to be used in an election is the one that exists on the day of proclamation of the election. Thereafter, no further registration applications for that election are included on that voters' roll. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections were proclaimed in the Government and Provincial Gazettes on 25 February 2014 and the voters' roll was certified on 5 March 2014.

The voters' roll used during the 2014 National and Provincial Elections contained 25,390,150 registered voters divided into the 22,263 voting district segments. A gender analysis showed that women outnumbered men by 13,94 million (54.9%) to 11,45 million (45.1%) on the voters' roll. The voters' roll also showed that South Africa is still a relatively young population with 49.57% of the registered voters under 40 years old. The biggest segment of voters is those aged 30 – 39 (6,18 million) followed by 20 – 29 year olds (5,7 million), and 40 – 49 year olds (5 million).

The voters' roll for the 2014 National and Provincial Elections contained 25 390 150 voters
Source: GCIS

Political Parties and Candidates

Political Parties

In terms of the Electoral Commission Act, 51 of 1996, a party that intends to contest an election for a legislative body must be registered with the Electoral Commission. A party may choose to register at the national level, which will allow it to contest all elections for national, provincial and municipal legislative bodies. Alternatively, the party may register at municipal level in which case it can only contest elections for that particular municipality. Registration at municipal level qualifies a party to contest elections only in the municipality in which it is registered. A party that is not represented in any legislature is required to renew its registration every year. A party may also de-register with the Electoral Commission of its own volition.

At the time of the proclamation of the 2014 Elections there were 200 political parties that were registered with the Electoral Commission – 152 of them registered at a national level. Of these, 45 contested the 2014 National and Provincial Elections (40 in 2009), of which 29 parties contested the election for the National Assembly. The number of parties that contested the provincial legislatures was as follows: Eastern Cape – 18, Free State – 16, Gauteng – 22, KwaZulu-Natal – 18, Limpopo – 20, Mpumalanga – 16, Northern Cape – 16, North West – 16, and Western Cape – 26.

One of the functions of the Electoral Commission is to establish and maintain liaison and co-operation with political parties. To this end, the Commission has established Party Liaison Committees (PLCs). PLCs exist at national, provincial and municipal levels. PLCs are permanent structures that convene at regular intervals and more frequently during election periods, and serve as vehicles for consultation and co-operation between the Electoral Commission and political parties, and among the parties themselves.

Candidate Nomination

The election timetable published by the Electoral Commission sets deadlines for the various processes involved in the candidate nomination process, among other election milestones.

For the National Assembly a party must submit either a national list together with a regional list for each region, or only a regional list for each region. For provincial legislatures, a party must submit only one list per province that the party is contesting.

Once all prescribed documentation have been submitted by the cut-off date stipulated on the election timetable, any objections raised in terms of section 30 of the Electoral Act, 73 0f 1998, will be considered and decided by the Commission. Parties or individuals may lodge an appeal with the Electoral Court against a decision of the Electoral Commission regarding an objection to a candidate.

After the objection period and once any appeals to the Electoral Court have been decided or the period for appeals to the Court has passed, the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of the Electoral Commission will make available the final list of parties contesting the elections, and the final list of candidates of all contesting parties. Once the final lists are published no changes to the list and no re-ordering of candidate lists are allowed.

A total of 8 651 candidates (59.8% men compared to 40.2% women) appeared on the lists of the 45 parties contesting the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. Although more parties contested, this was fewer than the 9 117 candidates who appeared on the final lists for the 2009 election.

Objectives & Methodology

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Objective

The objective of this Atlas of Results is to provide a comprehensive geospatial analysis of the 2014 National Election, starting with voting district delimitation and registration processes and concluding with various aspects of the election results. Where appropriate, data from the 1999, 2004 and 2009 National Elections is also included for comparative purposes. The visual format of the publication facilitates a view of election data which is unparalleled in its simplicity and power.

The Atlas of Results 2014 is similar in nature to the previous three atlases of 1999, 2004 and 2009. Readers should note that the primary focus of the Atlas is on National Elections. However, for ease of reference, the results and seat allocation data is included in tabular format for the nine Provincial Elections.

Methodology

Techniques

Geospatial reports in the Atlas are created by first aggregating the data to the desired reporting level (e.g. voting district or municipality level) in the database or data warehouse structures. Using a common field or key, a link is created between this data and the geospatial entities comprising the reporting level in the GIS. Once the link has been established successfully, maps are created at the required display level. The display level (e.g. national, provincial or municipal) determines the view of the data at the selected reporting level. For example, while the leading party maps are all reported at voting district level, the display levels are national and provincial. The reporting level of each map is displayed in the legend, while the display level is stated in the heading of the map.

Data sources

Business data is linked with geospatial data to create the maps in the Atlas. Business data includes, among others, voting district and registration figures, voters' roll analyses, various views of election data and voter participation data (as uploaded from the Zip-Zip units used to scan voter identity documents on election day). Geospatial data includes national, provincial, municipal and voting district boundaries, the locations of voting stations as well as relevant infrastructure data, such as roads.

Scope

This Atlas of Results provides information pertaining to the 2014 National Election, with data for the 2009, 2004 and 1999 National Elections included for comparative purposes as and when applicable. For ease of reference, results and seat allocation data is included (in tabular format) for the nine Provincial Elections.

The criteria for determining the number of maps included for the 29 parties contesting the National Election is outlined at the start of each chapter and varies between the different map series.

The National Results Operations centre in Pretoria serves as the central hub of activity over the week of elections, and enhances the transparency of the election process.

In this section the national ballot paper is displayed, as utilised in the 2014 National and Provincial Elections, in all of the nine provinces of South Africa.

2014 National and Provincial Elections | Provincial Ballot Papers

Eastern Cape

Free State

Gauteng

KwaZulu-Natal

Limpopo

Mpumalanga

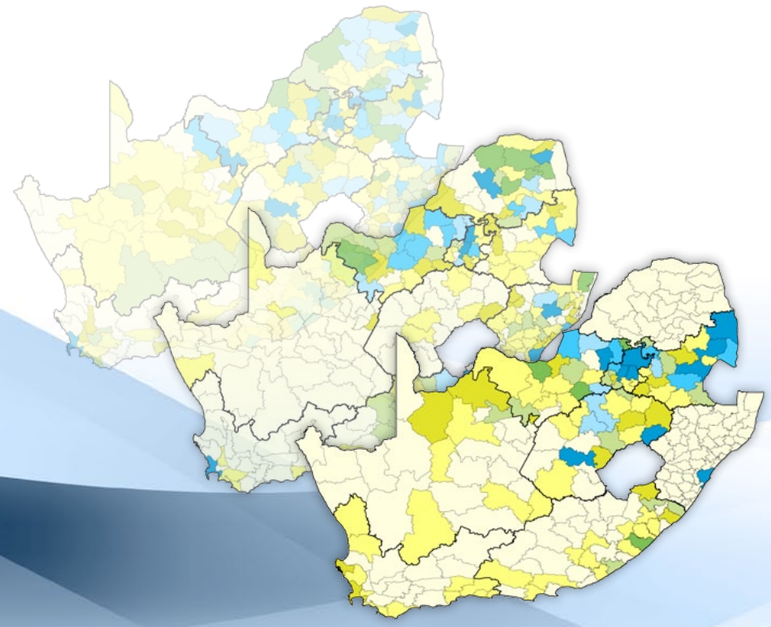
Northern Cape

North West

Western Cape

In this section the nine provincial ballot papers are displayed, as utilised in the 2014 National and Provincial Elections, in each province.

VOTING DISTRICT DELIMITATION

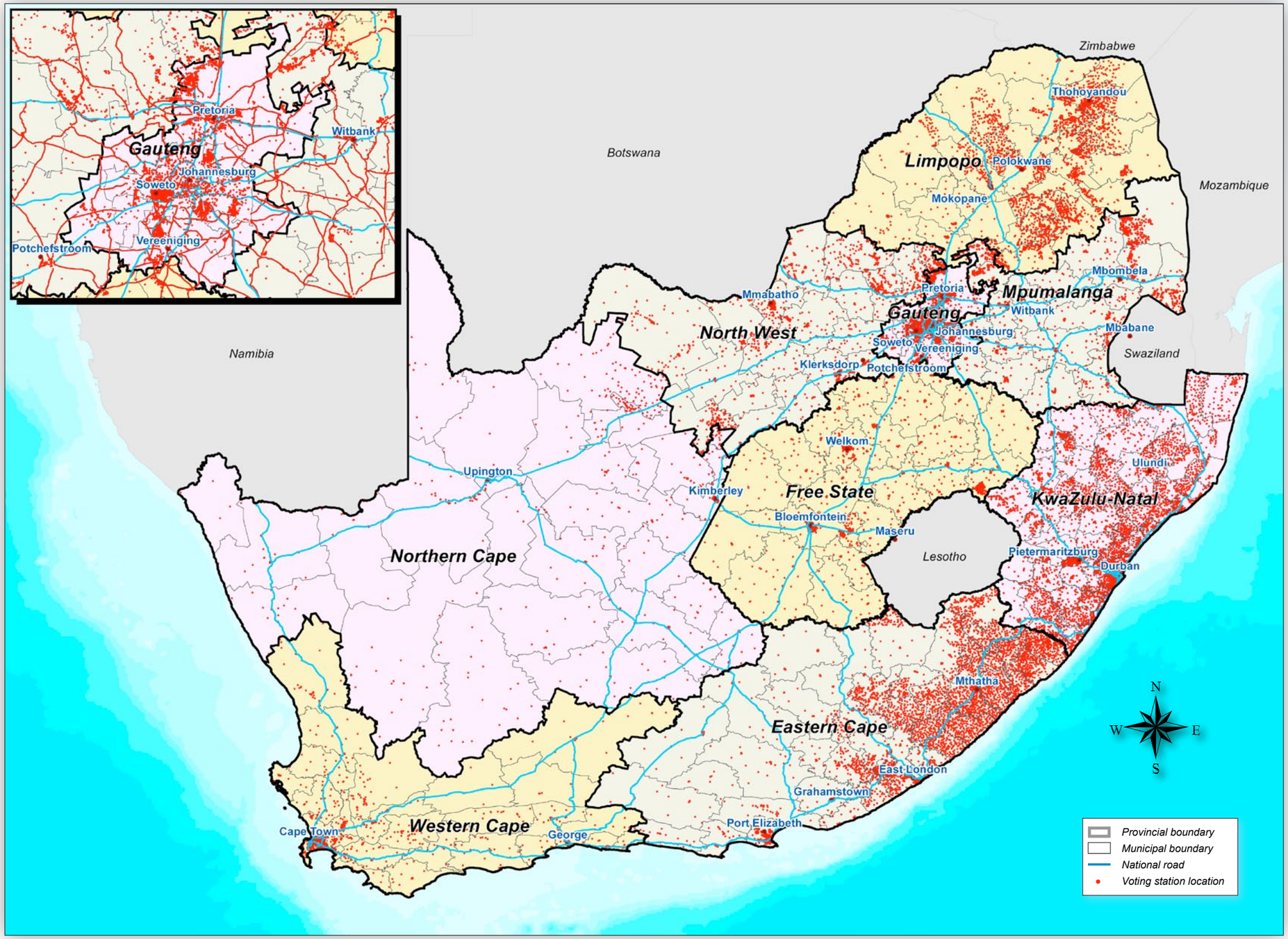


The maps in this chapter illustrate the distribution of voting stations throughout South Africa, as well as the geography of new voting districts and the delimitation structures implemented throughout South Africa. The number of voting districts has grown from 14,650 in 1999, to 16,966 in 2004, to 19,726 in 2009, to 22,263 in the 2014 National and Provincial Elections.

The increase represents endeavours by the Electoral Commission to ensure that the voting stations in each of the voting districts are accessible and sufficient for the number of registered voters. Since 1999, the voters' roll has increased by nearly eight million voters.

Voting Station Distribution

Chapter 2 - Voting District Delimitation

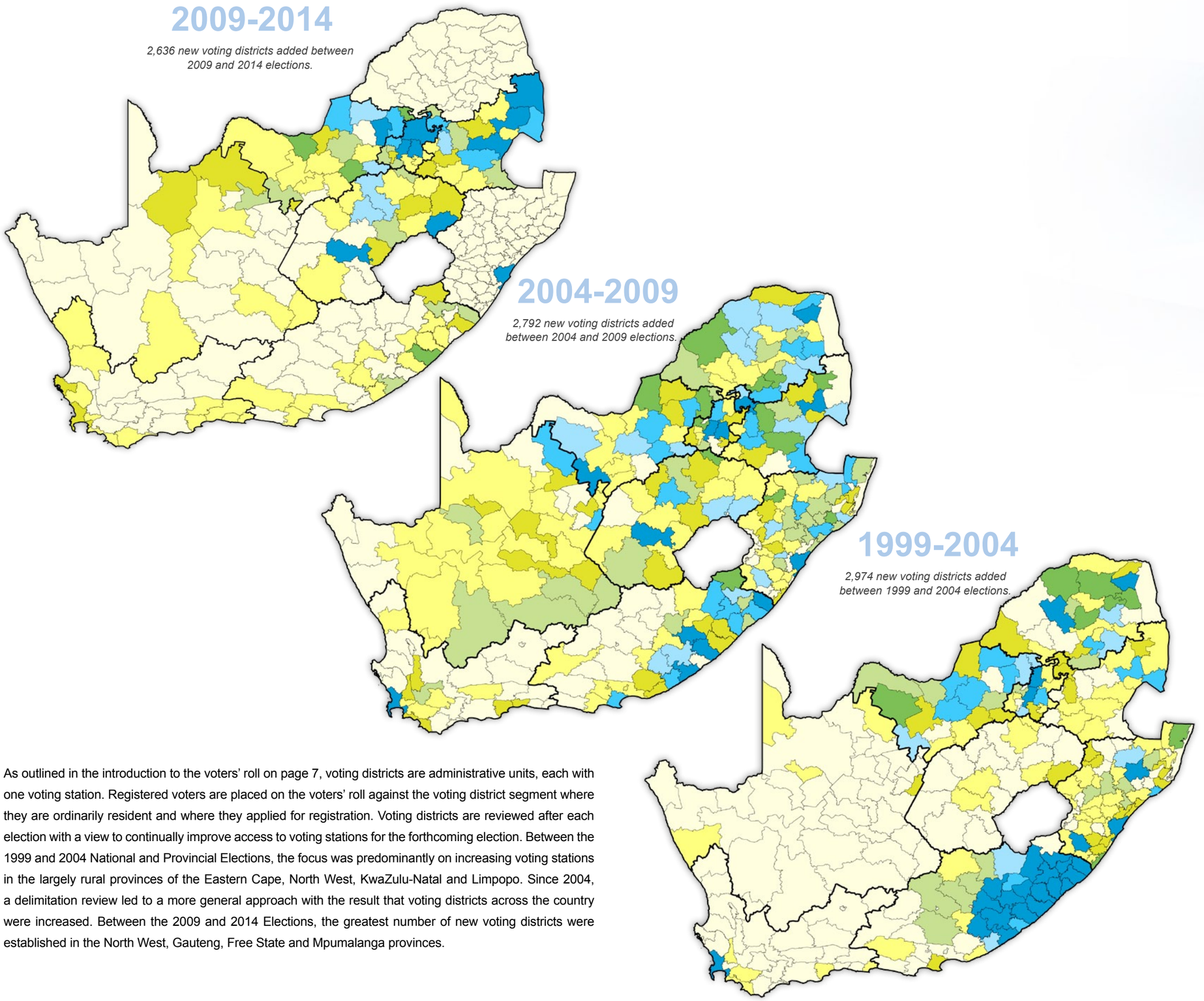


The dots on the map indicate the geographic locations of all voting stations in South Africa and closely parallels the country's human settlement patterns. The highest density of voting stations is to be found in Gauteng, as well as the eastern coastal regions of the country.

A high density of voting stations may indicate higher voter registration activity or areas in which difficult topographic conditions or relief (e.g. mountains, valleys, rivers or sparsely populated areas) necessitate more voting stations to ensure ready access for voters.

Geography of New Voting Districts

Chapter 2 - Voting District Delimitation



BREAKDOWN OF 2014 VOTING DISTRICTS	
Province	Voting district count
Eastern Cape	4,615
Free State	1,523
Gauteng	2,647
KwaZulu-Natal	4,746
Mpumalanga	1,678
Northern Cape	694
Limpopo	3,066
North West	1,716
Western Cape	1,578
Total	**22,263**

As outlined in the introduction to the voters' roll on page 7, voting districts are administrative units, each with one voting station. Registered voters are placed on the voters' roll against the voting district segment where they are ordinarily resident and where they applied for registration. Voting districts are reviewed after each election with a view to continually improve access to voting stations for the forthcoming election. Between the 1999 and 2004 National and Provincial Elections, the focus was predominantly on increasing voting stations in the largely rural provinces of the Eastern Cape, North West, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo. Since 2004, a delimitation review led to a more general approach with the result that voting districts across the country were increased. Between the 2009 and 2014 Elections, the greatest number of new voting districts were established in the North West, Gauteng, Free State and Mpumalanga provinces.

National Delimitation Structure | Election Boundaries

Chapter 2 - Voting District Delimitation

MUNICIPALITIES	
	Name
1	Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality (BUF)
2	Camdeboo Local Municipality (EC101)
3	Blue Crane Route Local Municipality (EC102)
4	Ikwezi Local Municipality (EC103)
5	Makana Local Municipality (EC104)
6	Ndlambe Local Municipality (EC105)
7	Sundays River Valley Local Municipality (EC106)
8	Baviaans Local Municipality (EC107)
9	Kouga Local Municipality (EC108)
10	Kou-Kamma Local Municipality (EC109)
11	Mbhashe Local Municipality (EC121)
12	Mnquma Local Municipality (EC122)
13	Great Kei Local Municipality (EC123)
14	Amahlathi Local Municipality (EC124)
15	Ngqushwa Local Municipality (EC126)
16	Nkonkobe Local Municipality (EC127)
17	Nxuba Local Municipality (EC128)
18	Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality (EC131)
19	Tsolwana Local Municipality (EC132)
20	Inkwanca Local Municipality (EC133)
21	Lukanji Local Municipality (EC134)
22	Intsika Yethu Local Municipality (EC135)
23	Emalahleni Local Municipality (EC136)
24	Engcobo Local Municipality (EC137)
25	Sakhisizwe Local Municipality (EC138)
26	Elundini Local Municipality (EC141)
27	Senqu Local Municipality (EC142)
28	Maletswai Local Municipality (EC143)
29	Gariep Local Municipality (EC144)
30	Ngquza Hill Local Municipality (EC153)
31	Port St Johns Local Municipality (EC154)
32	Nyandeni Local Municipality (EC155)
33	Mhlontlo Local Municipality (EC156)
34	King Sabata Dalindyebo Local Municipality (EC157)
35	Matatiele Local Municipality (EC441)
36	Umzimvubu Local Municipality (EC442)
37	Mbizana Local Municipality (EC443)
38	Ntabankulu Local Municipality (EC152)
39	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality (NMA)
40	Ethekwini Metropolitan Municipality (ETH)
41	Vulamehlo Local Municipality (KZN211)
42	Umdoni Local Municipality (KZN212)
43	Umzumbe Local Municipality (KZN213)
44	UMuziwabantu Local Municipality (KZN214)
45	Ezingoleni Local Municipality (KZN215)
46	Hibiscus Coast Local Municipality (KZN216)
47	uMshwathi Local Municipality (KZN221)
48	uMngeni Local Municipality (KZN222)
49	Mpofana Local Municipality (KZN223)
50	Impendle Local Municipality (KZN224)

MUNICIPALITIES	
	Name
51	Mkhambathini Local Municipality (KZN226)
52	Richmond Local Municipality (KZN227)
53	Emnambithi/Ladysmith Local Municipality (KZN232)
54	Indaka Local Municipality (KZN233)
55	Umtshezi Local Municipality (KZN234)
56	Okhahlamba Local Municipality (KZN235)
57	Imbabazane Local Municipality (KZN236)
58	Endumeni Local Municipality (KZN241)
59	Nqutu Local Municipality (KZN242)
60	Msinga Local Municipality (KZN244)
61	Umvoti Local Municipality (KZN245)
62	Newcastle Local Municipality (KZN252)
63	Emadlangeni Local Municipality (KZN253)
64	Dannhauser Local Municipality (KZN254)
65	eDumbe Local Municipality (KZN261)
66	UPhongolo Local Municipality (KZN262)
67	Abaqulusi Local Municipality (KZN263)
68	Nongoma Local Municipality (KZN265)
69	Ulundi Local Municipality (KZN266)
70	Umhlabuyalingana Local Municipality (KZN271)
71	Jozini Local Municipality (KZN272)
72	The Big 5 False Bay Local Municipality (KZN273)
73	Hlabisa Local Municipality (KZN274)
74	Mtubatuba Local Municipality (KZN275)
75	Mbonambi Local Municipality (KZN281)
76	uMhlathuze Local Municipality (KZN282)
77	Ntambanana Local Municipality (KZN283)
78	uMlalazi Local Municipality (KZN284)
79	Mthonjaneni Local Municipality (KZN285)
80	Nkandla Local Municipality (KZN286)
81	Mandeni Local Municipality (KZN291)
82	KwaDukuza Local Municipality (KZN292)
83	Ndwedwe Local Municipality (KZN293)
84	Maphumulo Local Municipality (KZN294)
85	Ingwe Local Municipality (KZN431)
86	Kwa Sani Local Municipality (KZN432)
87	Greater Kokstad Local Municipality (KZN433)
88	Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality (KZN434)
89	Umzimkhulu Local Municipality (KZN435)
90	The Msunduzi Local Municipality (KZN225)
91	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EKU)
92	Emfuleni Local Municipality (GT421)
93	Midvaal Local Municipality (GT422)
94	Lesedi Local Municipality (GT423)
95	Mogale City Local Municipality (GT481)
96	Randfontein Local Municipality (GT482)
97	Westonaria Local Municipality (GT483)
98	Merafong City Local Municipality (GT484)
99	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (JHB)
100	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (TSH)

MUNICIPALITIES	
	Name
101	Letsemeng Local Municipality (FS161)
102	Kopanong Local Municipality (FS162)
103	Mohokare Local Municipality (FS163)
104	Naledi Local Municipality (FS164)
105	Masilonyana Local Municipality (FS181)
106	Tokologo Local Municipality (FS182)
107	Tswelopele Local Municipality (FS183)
108	Matjhabeng Local Municipality (FS184)
109	Nala Local Municipality (FS185)
110	Setsoto Local Municipality (FS191)
111	Dihlabeng Local Municipality (FS192)
112	Nketoana Local Municipality (FS193)
113	Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality (FS194)
114	Phumelela Local Municipality (FS195)
115	Mantsopa Local Municipality (FS196)
116	Moqhaka Local Municipality (FS201)
117	Ngwathe Local Municipality (FS203)
118	Metsimaholo Local Municipality (FS204)
119	Mafube Local Municipality (FS205)
120	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality (MAN)
121	Albert Luthuli Local Municipality (MP301)
122	Msukaligwa Local Municipality (MP302)
123	Mkhondo Local Municipality (MP303)
124	Pixley ka Seme Local Municipality (MP304)
125	Lekwa Local Municipality (MP305)
126	Dipaleseng Local Municipality (MP306)
127	Govan Mbeki Local Municipality (MP307)
128	Delmas Local Municipality (MP311)
129	Emalahleni Local Municipality (MP312)
130	Steve Tshwete Local Municipality (MP313)
131	Emakhazeni Local Municipality (MP314)
132	Thembisile Local Municipality (MP315)
133	Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality (MP316)
134	Thaba Chweu Local Municipality (MP321)
135	Mbombela Local Municipality (MP322)
136	Umjindi Local Municipality (MP323)
137	Nkomazi Local Municipality (MP324)
138	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality (MP325)
139	Moretele Local Municipality (NW371)
140	Local Municipality of Madibeng (NW372)
141	Rustenburg Local Municipality (NW373)
142	Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality (NW374)
143	Moses Kotane Local Municipality (NW375)
144	Ratlou Local Municipality (NW381)
145	Tswaing Local Municipality (NW382)
146	Mafikeng Local Municipality (NW383)
147	Ditsobotla Local Municipality (NW384)
148	Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality (NW385)
149	Naledi Local Municipality (NW392)
150	Mamusa Local Municipality (NW393)

MUNICIPALITIES	
	Name
151	Greater Taung Local Municipality (NW394)
152	Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality (NW396)
153	NW397 Local Municipality (NW397)
154	Ventersdorp Local Municipality (NW401)
155	Tlokwe City Council Local Municipality (NW402)
156	City of Matlosana Local Municipality (NW403)
157	Maquassi Hills Local Municipality (NW404)
158	Greater Giyani Local Municipality (LIM331)
159	Greater Letaba Local Municipality (LIM332)
160	Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality (LIM333)
161	Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality (LIM334)
162	Maruleng Local Municipality (LIM335)
163	Musina Local Municipality (LIM341)
164	Mutale Local Municipality (LIM342)
165	Thulamela Local Municipality (LIM343)
166	Makhado Local Municipality (LIM344)
167	Blouberg Local Municipality (LIM351)
168	Aganang Local Municipality (LIM352)
169	Molemole Local Municipality (LIM353)
170	Polokwane Local Municipality (LIM354)
171	Lepele-Nkumpi Local Municipality (LIM355)
172	Thabazimbi Local Municipality (LIM361)
173	Lephalale Local Municipality (LIM362)
174	Mookgopong Local Municipality (LIM364)
175	Modimolle Local Municipality (LIM365)
176	Bela-Bela Local Municipality (LIM366)
177	Mogalakwena Local Municipality (LIM367)
178	Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality (LIM471)
179	Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality (LIM472)
180	Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality (LIM473)
181	Fetakgomo Local Municipality (LIM474)
182	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality (LIM475)
183	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality (CPT)
184	Matzikama Local Municipality (WC011)
185	Cederberg Local Municipality (WC012)
186	Bergrivier Local Municipality (WC013)
187	Saldanha Bay Local Municipality (WC014)
188	Swartland Local Municipality (WC015)
189	Witzenberg Local Municipality (WC022)
190	Drakenstein Local Municipality (WC023)
191	Stellenbosch Local Municipality (WC024)
192	Breede Valley Local Municipality (WC025)
193	Langeberg Local Municipality (WC026)
194	Theewaterskloof Local Municipality (WC031)
195	Overstrand Local Municipality (WC032)
196	Cape Agulhas Local Municipality (WC033)
197	Swellendam Local Municipality (WC034)
198	Kannaland Local Municipality (WC041)
199	Hessequa Local Municipality (WC042)
200	Mossel Bay Local Municipality (WC043)

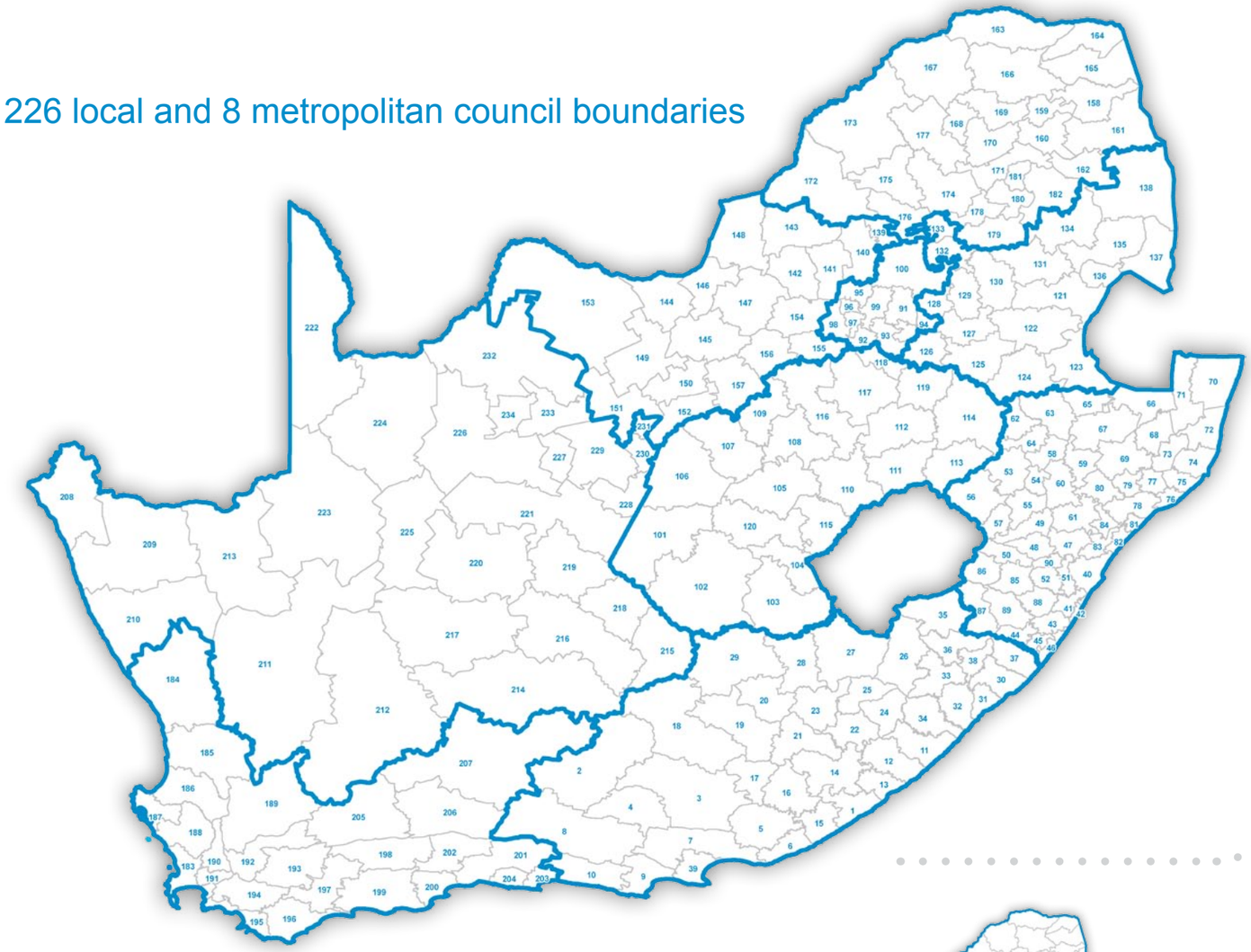
MUNICIPALITIES	
	Name
201	George Local Municipality (WC044)
202	Oudtshoorn Local Municipality (WC045)
203	Bitou Local Municipality (WC047)
204	Knysna Local Municipality (WC048)
205	Laingsburg Local Municipality (WC051)
206	Prince Albert Local Municipality (WC052)
207	Beaufort West Local Municipality (WC053)
208	Richtersveld Local Municipality (NC061)
209	Nama Khoi Local Municipality (NC062)
210	Kamiesberg Local Municipality (NC064)
211	Hantam Local Municipality (NC065)
212	Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality (NC066)
213	KhÎi-Ma Local Municipality (NC067)
214	Ubuntu Local Municipality (NC071)
215	Umsobomvu Local Municipality (NC072)
216	Emthanjeni Local Municipality (NC073)
217	Kareeberg Local Municipality (NC074)
218	Renosterberg Local Municipality (NC075)
219	Thembelihle Local Municipality (NC076)
220	Siyathemba Local Municipality (NC077)
221	Siyancuma Local Municipality (NC078)
222	Mier Local Municipality (NC081)
223	Kai !Garib Local Municipality (NC082)
224	Khara Hais Local Municipality (NC083)
225	!Kheis Local Municipality (NC084)
226	Tsantsabane Local Municipality (NC085)
227	Kgatelopele Local Municipality (NC086)
228	Sol Plaatje Local Municipality (NC091)
229	Dikgatlong Local Municipality (NC092)
230	Magareng Local Municipality (NC093)
231	Phokwane Local Municipality (NC094)
232	Moshaweng Local Municipality (NC451)
233	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality (NC452)
234	Gamagara Local Municipality (NC453)

Note: The index numbers relate to the adjacent map.

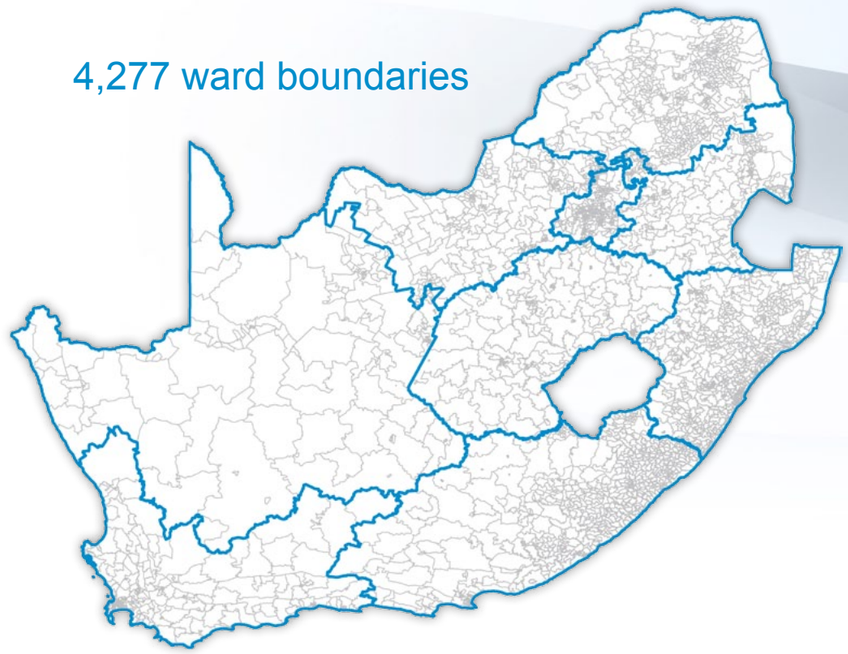
National Delimitation Structure | Election Boundaries

Chapter 2 - Voting District Delimitation

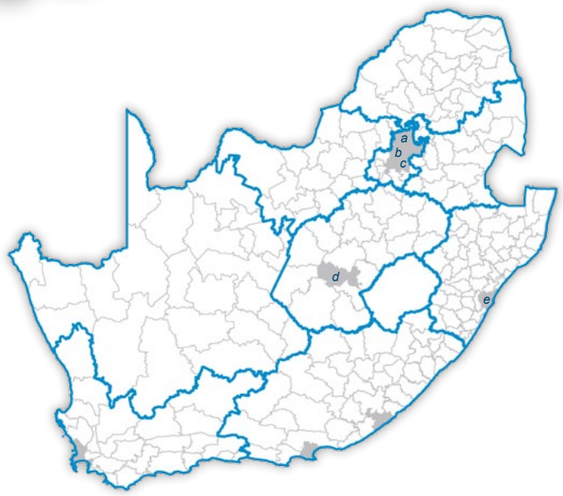
226 local and 8 metropolitan council boundaries



4,277 ward boundaries

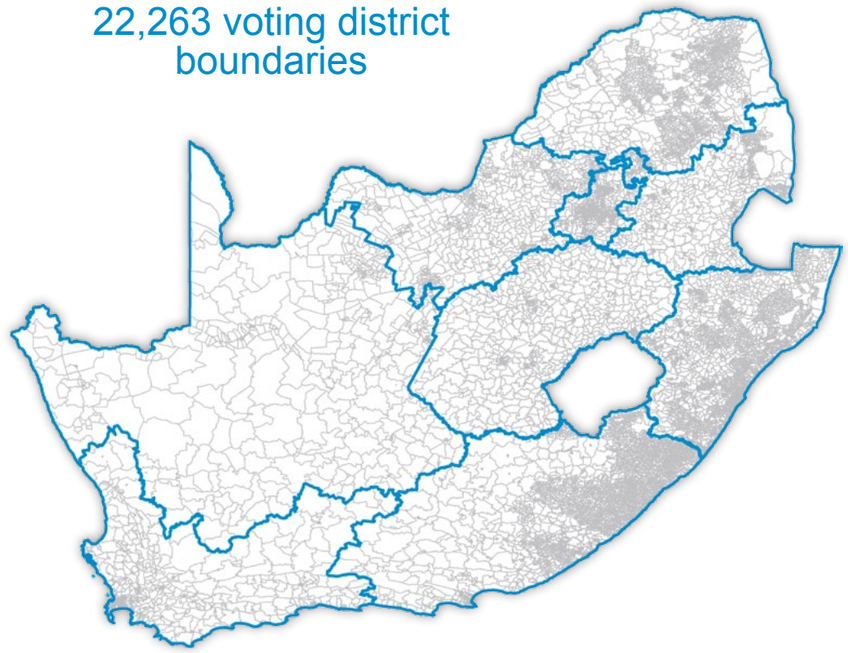


8 metropolitan council areas

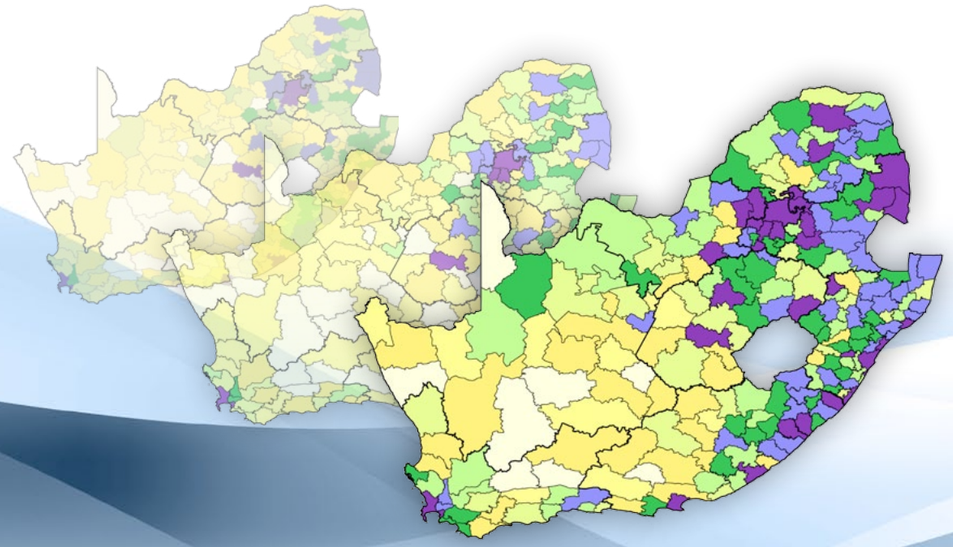


a) Tshwane
b) City of Johannesburg
c) Ekurhuleni
d) Mangaung
e) eThekwini
f) Buffalo City
g) Nelson Mandela
h) City of Cape Town

22,263 voting district boundaries



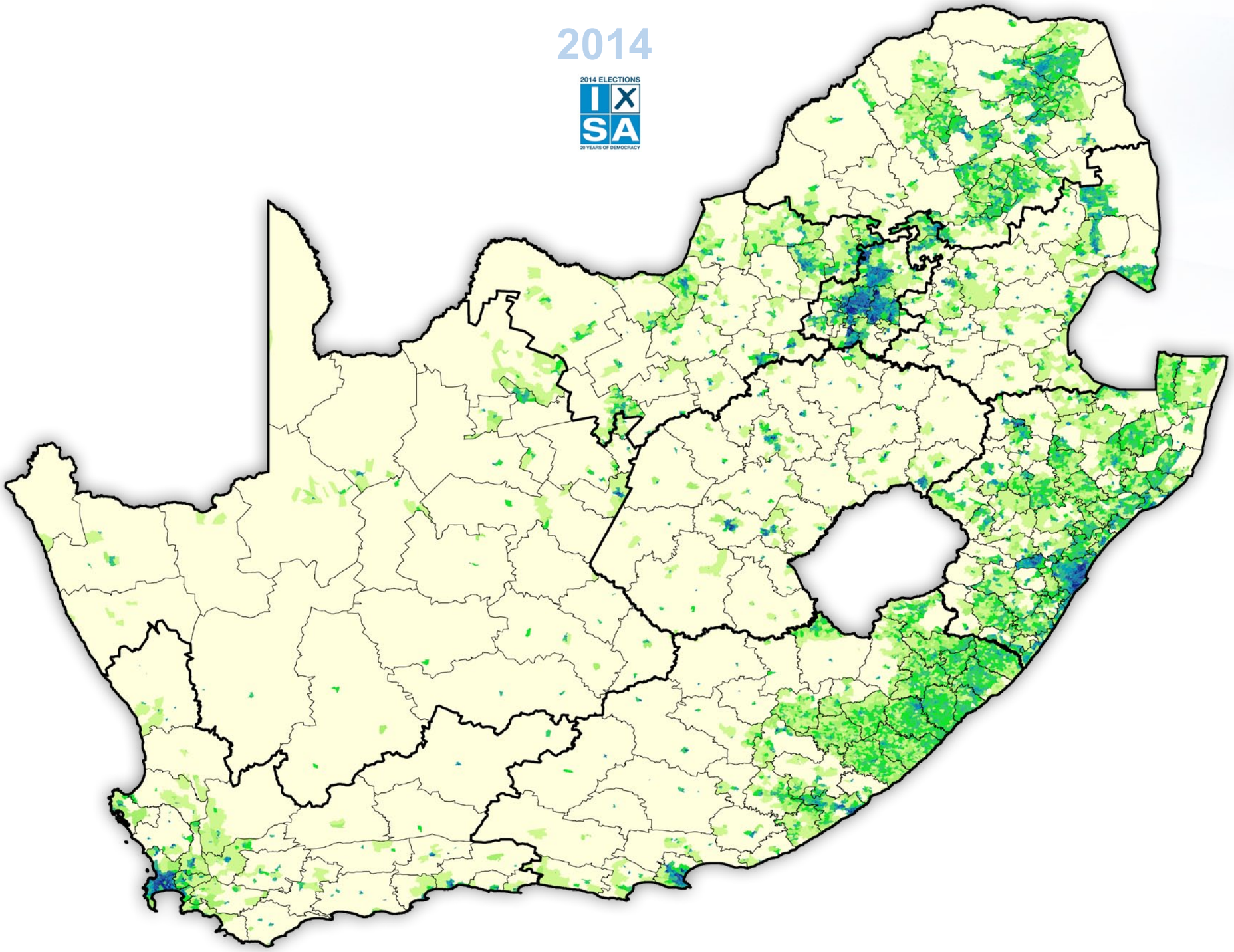
VOTER REGISTRATION



The maps in this chapter display the voter registration density across the country, as well as the registration activity recorded during the two general registration weekends that took place on 9 and 10 November 2013, and 8 and 9 February 2014.

Some 2,3 million new voters were added onto the voters' roll for the first time over the course of the two registration weekends, about 17% more voters than the target of two million that the Electoral Commission had set for itself.

Voter registration density | South Africa, National and Provincial Elections as at 7 May 2014



The map reflects the voter registration density of each voting district and will correspond to areas of higher density on the voting station distribution map on page 15. The voter registration density was calculated by using the 2014 registration figures for each voting district, and dividing the value by the area size, measured in square kilometres, of that particular district.

In preparation for the 2014 National and Provincial Elections, the Electoral Commission held two national voter registration weekends, in November 2013 and February 2014. Over the course of those four days, some 2,3 million new voter registrations were recorded.

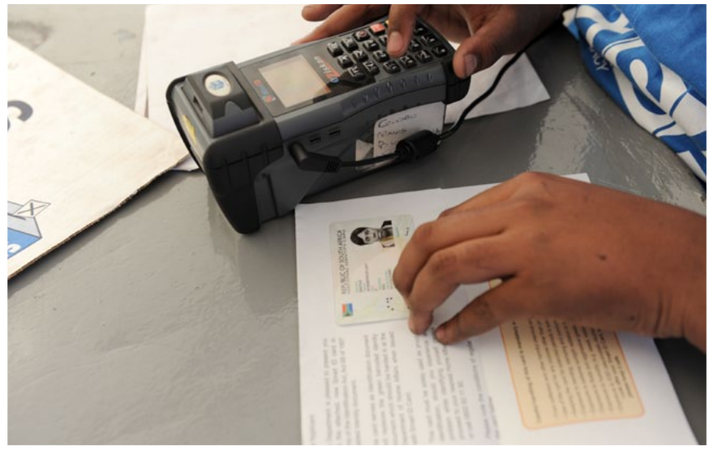
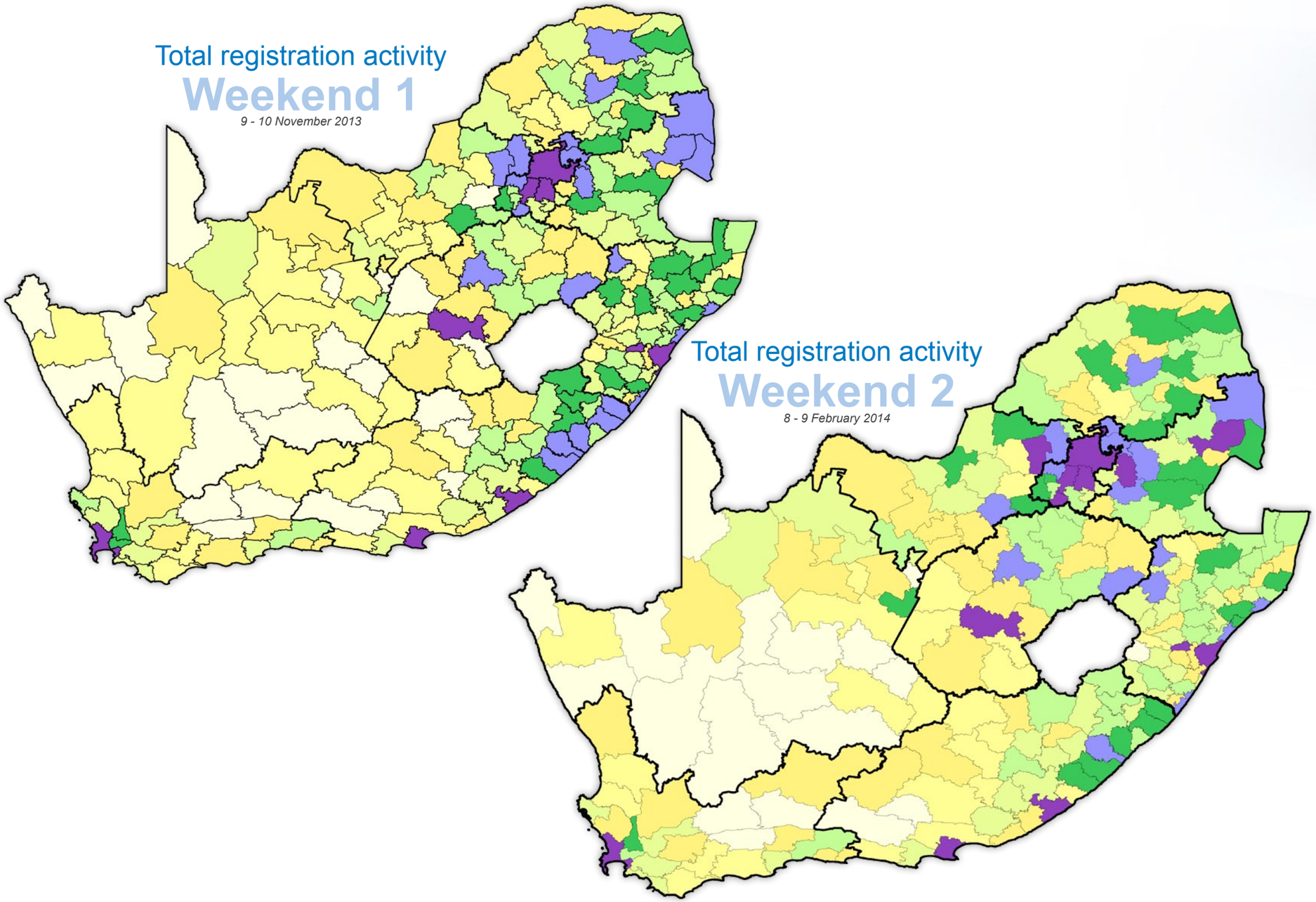


Photo: Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)

Voters could register to vote with the new smart card identity documents for the first time in the 2014 National and Provincial Elections.

Total Registration Activity | New and re-registration applications



In preparation for the 2014 National and Provincial Elections, two registration weekends were held – the first on 9 and 10 November 2013, and the second on 8 and 9 February 2014. The maps indicate the total registration activity by municipality separately for each of the weekends, as well as a combined total for both. Total activity comprises new registrations, re-registrations in different voting districts, as well as re-registrations in the same voting districts.

The accompanying table indicates the actual number of registrations in each category.

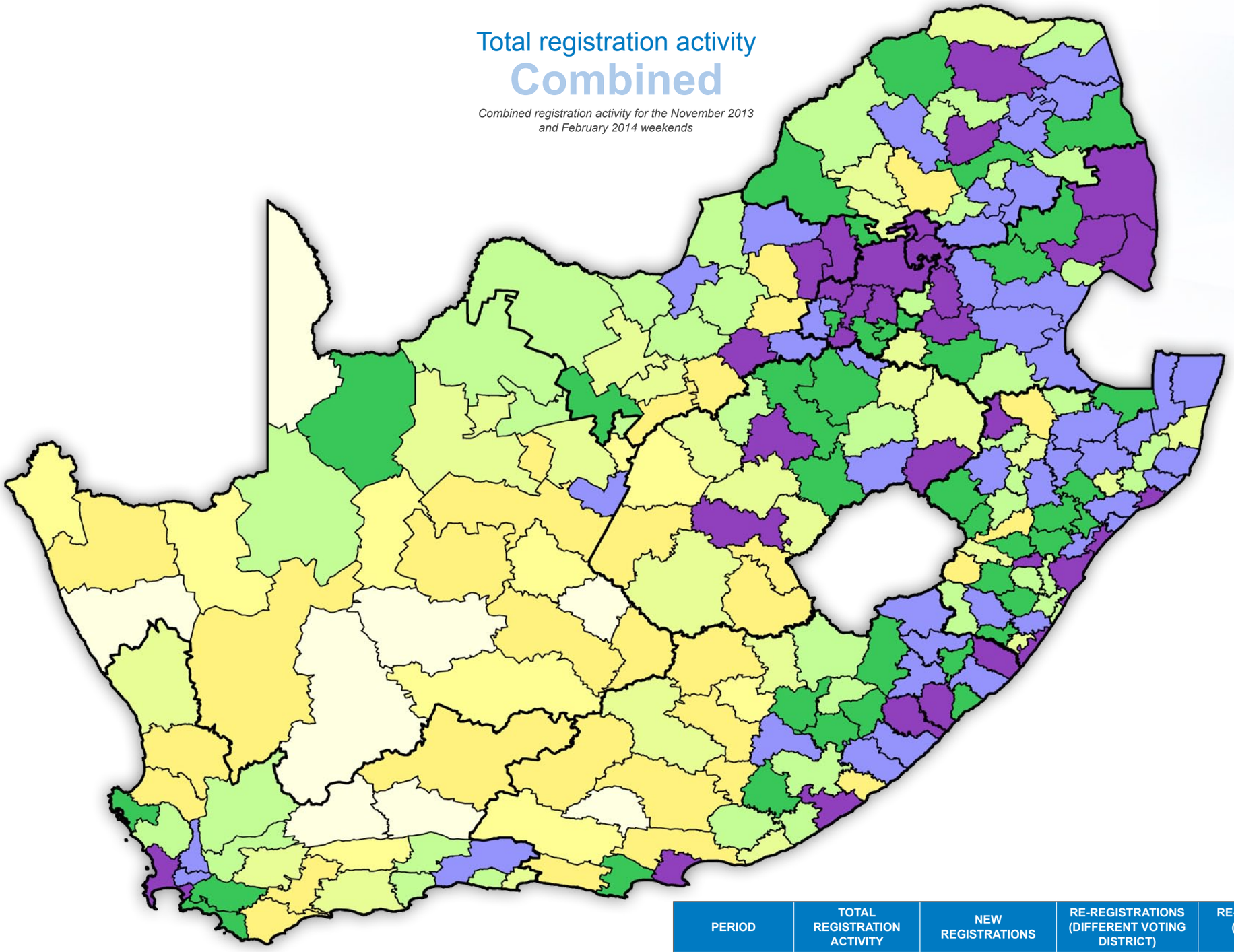
The highest activity is evident in the eastern regions of South Africa in accordance with the general population spread of the country.

PERIOD	TOTAL REGISTRATION ACTIVITY	NEW REGISTRATIONS	RE-REGISTRATIONS (DIFFERENT VOTING DISTRICT)	RE-REGISTRATIONS (SAME VOTING DISTRICT)
November 2013	2,512,219	1,088,015	1,171,106	253,098
February 2014	2,923,133	1,259,560	1,480,196	183,377
TOTAL	**5,435,352**	**2,347,575**	**2,651,302**	**436,475**

Total registration activity

Combined

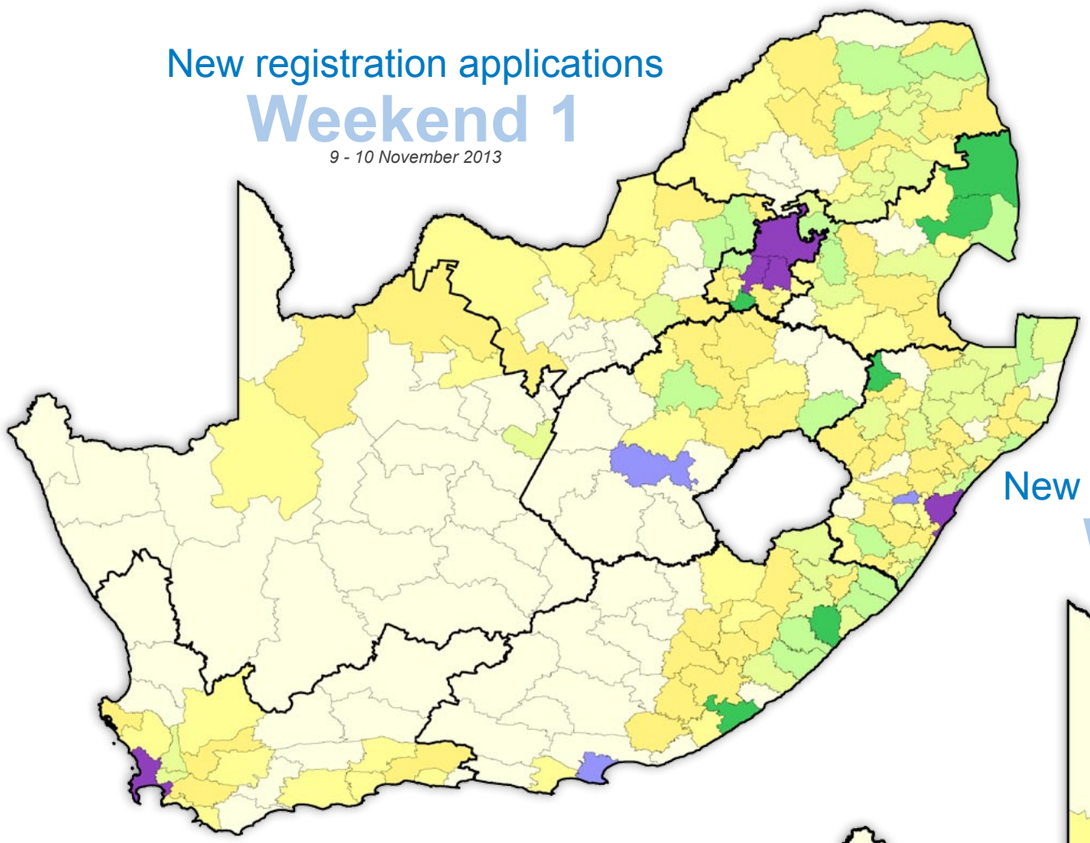
Combined registration activity for the November 2013 and February 2014 weekends



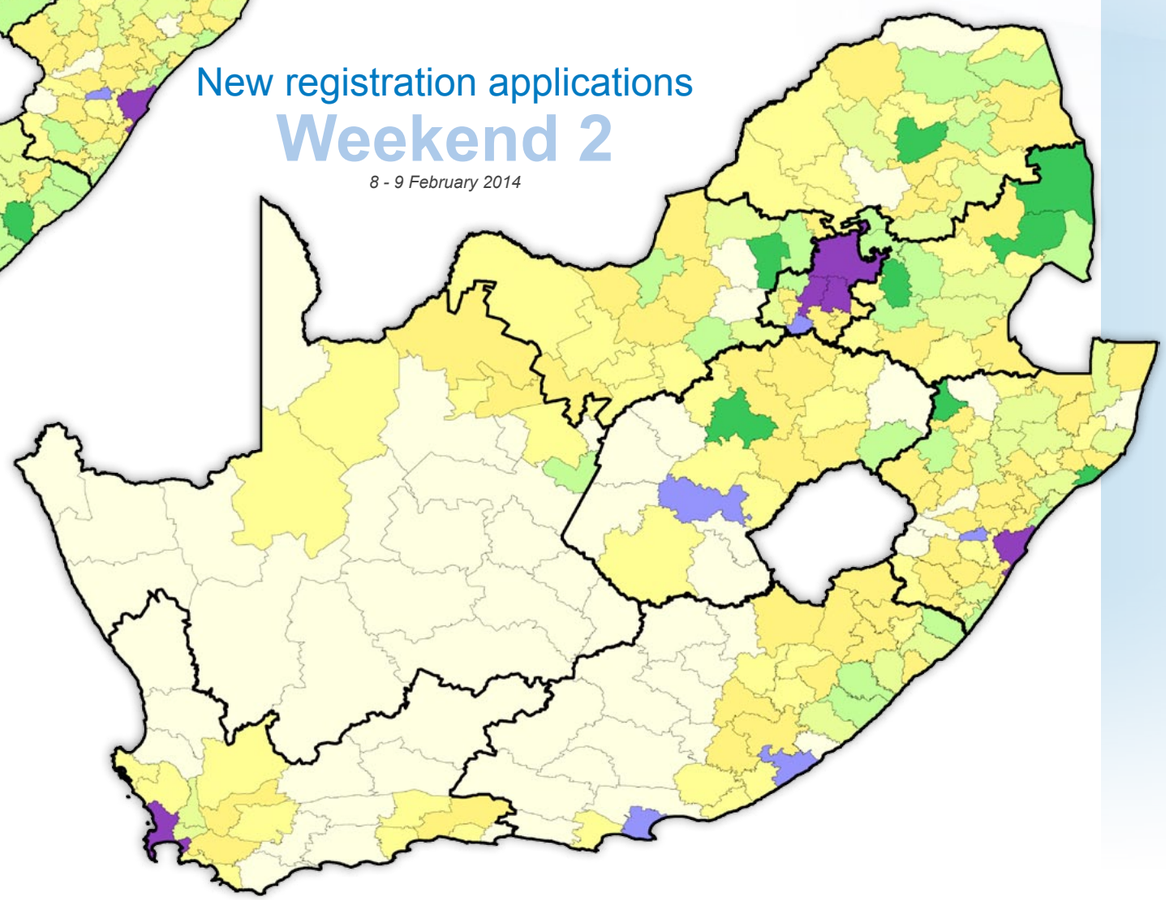
PERIOD	TOTAL REGISTRATION ACTIVITY	NEW REGISTRATIONS	RE-REGISTRATIONS (DIFFERENT VOTING DISTRICT)	RE-REGISTRATIONS (SAME VOTING DISTRICT)
November 2013	2,512,219	1,088,015	1,171,106	253,098
February 2014	2,923,133	1,259,560	1,480,196	183,377
TOTAL	**5,435,352**	**2,347,575**	**2,651,302**	**436,475**

New Registration Applications

New registration applications
Weekend 1
9 - 10 November 2013



New registration applications
Weekend 2
8 - 9 February 2014



The maps reflect the distribution of new voter registrations by municipality with actual figures in the accompanying table. New voter registration refers to voters that made registration applications for the first time since the establishment of the voters' roll. The geography of new voter registrations shows a spatial concentration in the larger urban areas of South Africa.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Number of new registrations
0
>0 - 1,000
>1,000 - 2,000
>2,000 - 4,000
>4,000 - 6,000
>6,000 - 10,000
>10,000 - 15,000
>15,000 - 30,000
>30,000

Report displayed at municipal level

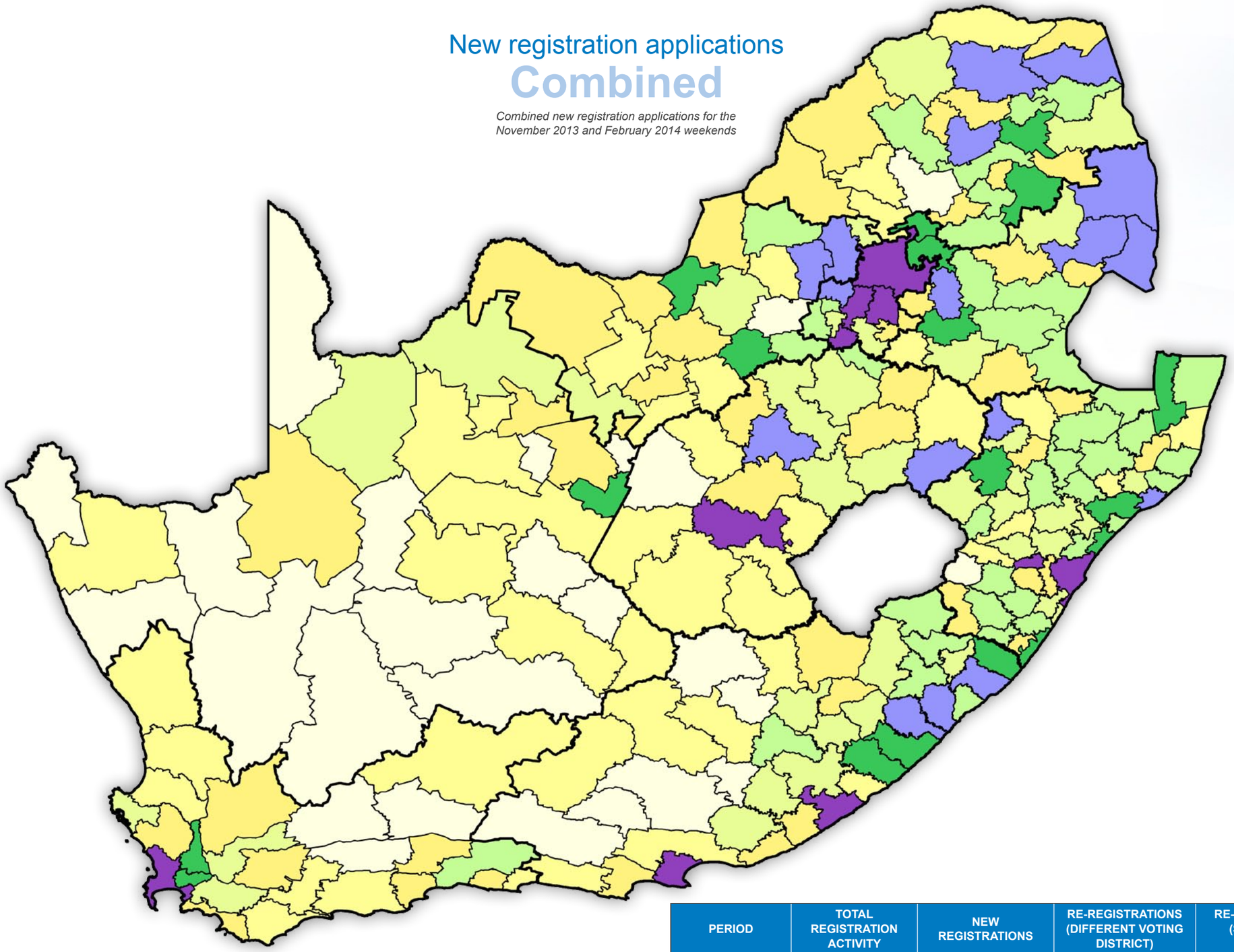
PERIOD	TOTAL REGISTRATION ACTIVITY	NEW REGISTRATIONS	RE-REGISTRATIONS (DIFFERENT VOTING DISTRICT)	RE-REGISTRATIONS (SAME VOTING DISTRICT)
November 2013	2,512,219	1,088,015	1,171,106	253,098
February 2014	2,923,133	1,259,560	1,480,196	183,377
TOTAL	**5,435,352**	**2,347,575**	**2,651,302**	**436,475**

New Registration Applications

New registration applications

Combined

Combined new registration applications for the November 2013 and February 2014 weekends



PERIOD	NEW REGISTRATIONS
November 2013	1,088,015
February 2014	1,259,560
TOTAL	2,347,575

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

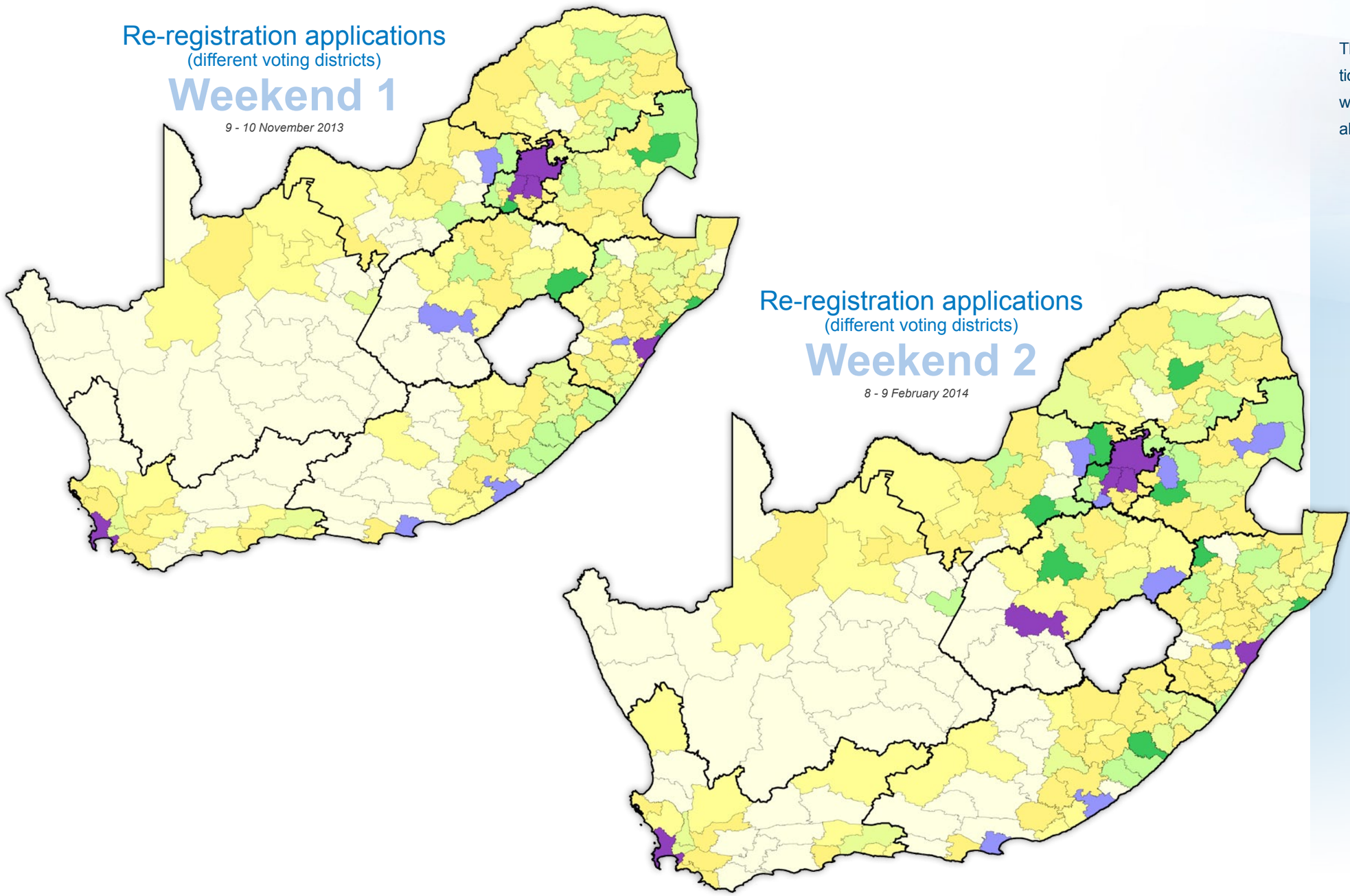
Number of new registrations

0
>0 - 1,000
>1,000 - 2,000
>2,000 - 4,000
>4,000 - 6,000
>6,000 - 10,000
>10,000 - 15,000
>15,000 - 30,000
>30,000

Report displayed at municipal level

PERIOD	TOTAL REGISTRATION ACTIVITY	NEW REGISTRATIONS	RE-REGISTRATIONS (DIFFERENT VOTING DISTRICT)	RE-REGISTRATIONS (SAME VOTING DISTRICT)
November 2013	2,512,219	1,088,015	1,171,106	253,098
February 2014	2,923,133	1,259,560	1,480,196	183,377
TOTAL	5,435,352	2,347,575	2,651,302	436,475

Re-registration Applications



The maps reflect the distribution of re-registrations in different voting districts by municipality with actual figures in the accompanying table ahead of the 2014 Elections.

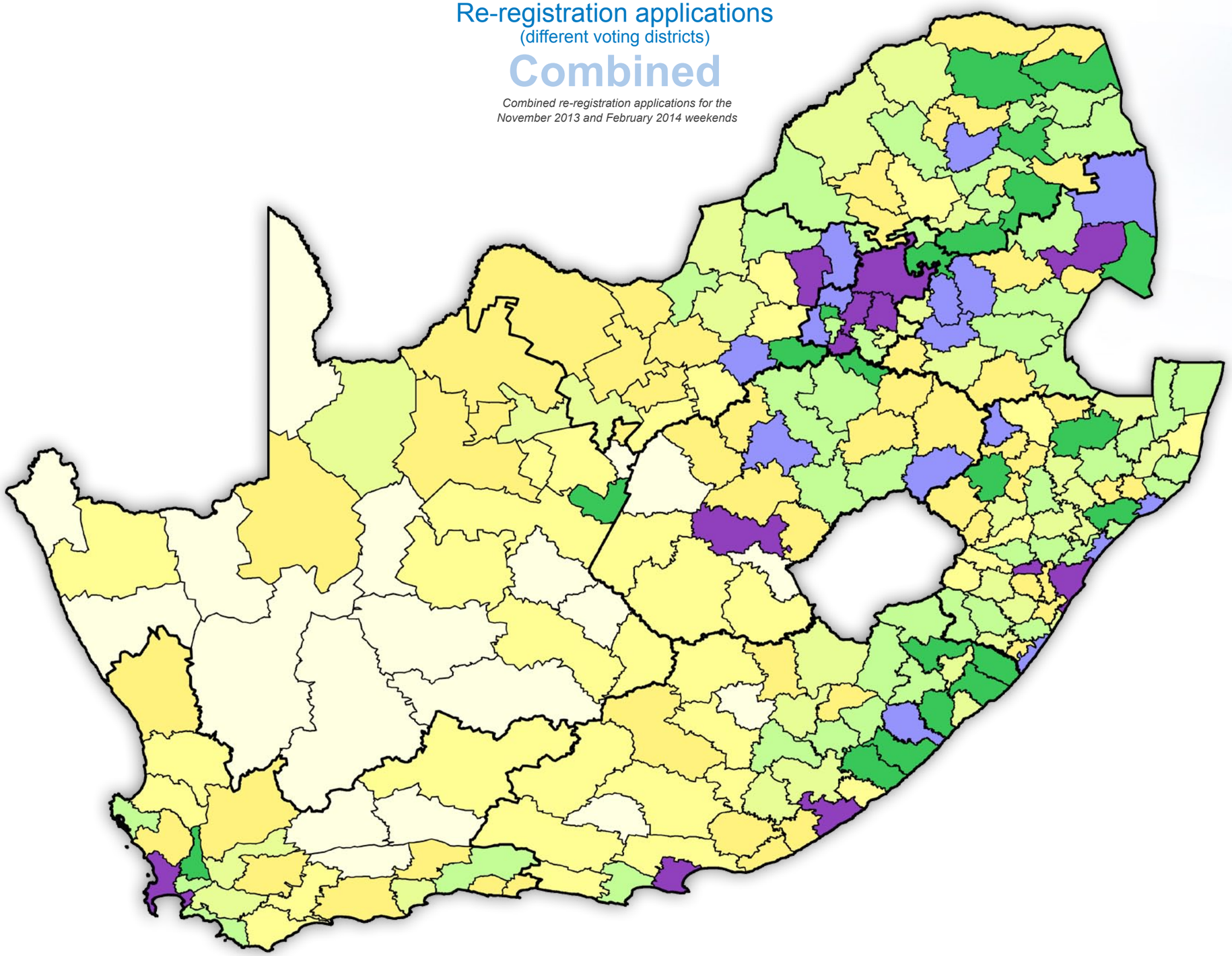
PERIOD	TOTAL REGISTRATION ACTIVITY	NEW REGISTRATIONS	RE-REGISTRATIONS (DIFFERENT VOTING DISTRICT)	RE-REGISTRATIONS (SAME VOTING DISTRICT)
November 2013	2,512,219	1,088,015	1,171,106	253,098
February 2014	2,923,133	1,259,560	1,480,196	183,377
TOTAL	**5,435,352**	**2,347,575**	**2,651,302**	**436,475**

Re-registration Applications

Re-registration applications
(different voting districts)

Combined

Combined re-registration applications for the November 2013 and February 2014 weekends



The maps reflect the distribution of re-registrations in different voting districts by municipality with actual figures in the accompanying table ahead of the 2014 Elections.

PERIOD	RE-REGISTRATIONS (DIFFERENT VOTING DISTRICT)
November 2013	1,171,106
February 2014	1,480,196
TOTAL	**2,651,302**

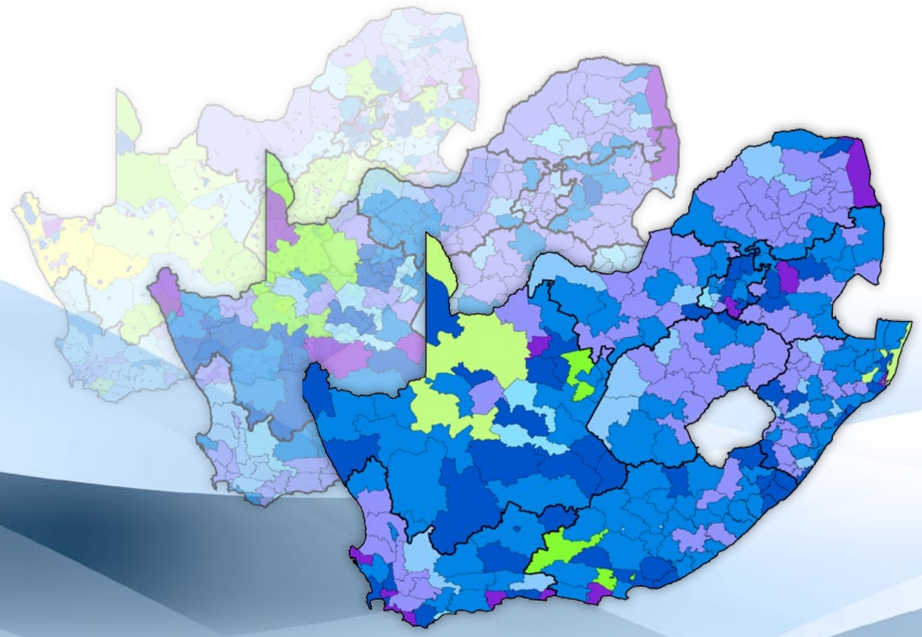
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Number of re-registrations

0
>0 - 1,000
>1,000 - 2,000
>2,000 - 4,000
>4,000 - 6,000
>6,000 - 10,000
>10,000 - 15,000
>15,000 - 30,000
>30,000

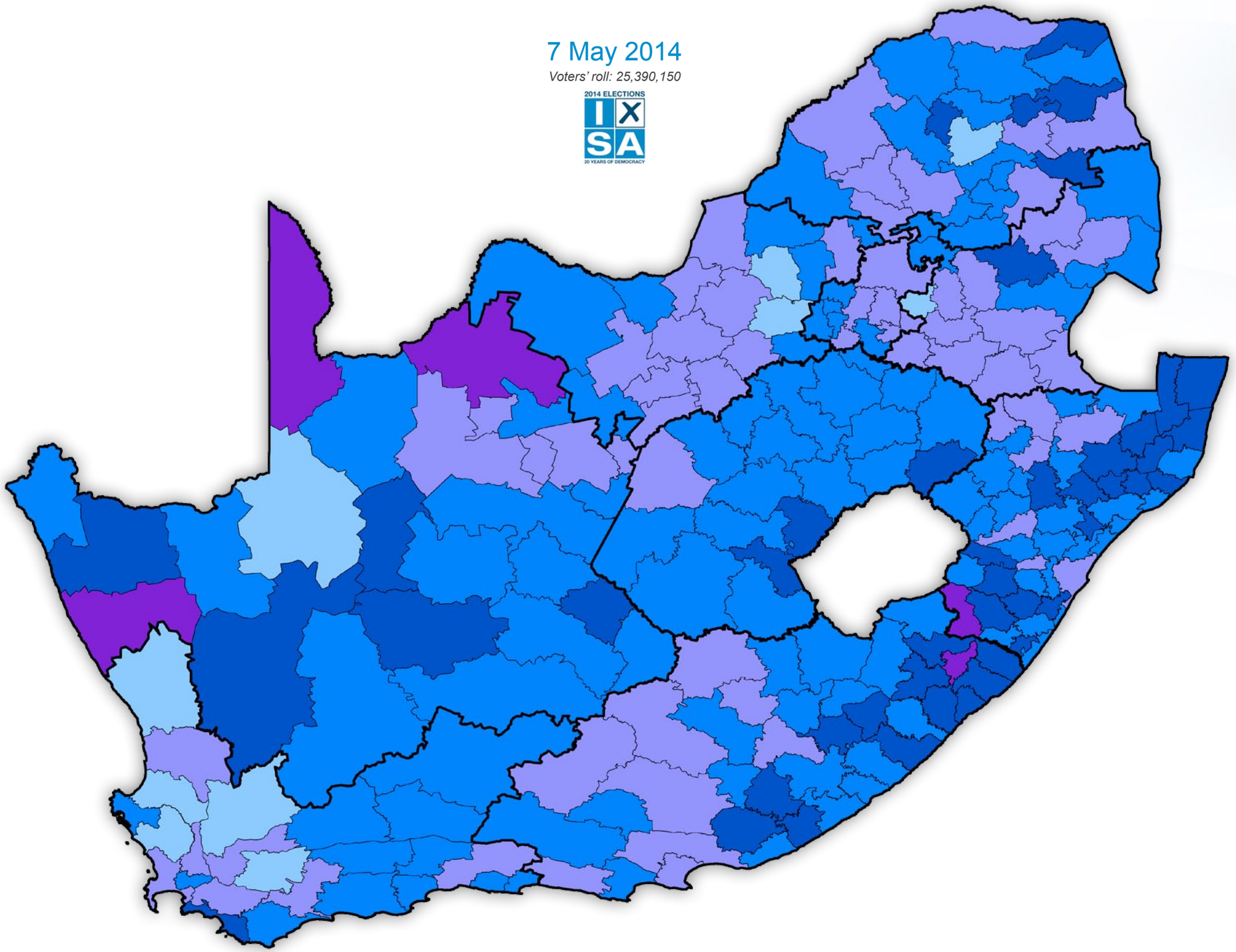
Report displayed at municipal level

VOTERS' ROLL



The voters' rolls for the 1999, 2004, 2009, and 2014 National and Provincial Elections are displayed by municipality with supporting information in tabular format. Maps displaying the gender and age breakdown of the 2014 voters' roll are also provided in this chapter. The voters' roll increased from 18,172 751 in 1999, to 20,674 926 in 2004, to 23,181 997 in 2009, to 25,390 150 in the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. The increase of some 7,2 million since 1999 represents a 39,7% growth of the voters' roll. The gender split on the voters' roll has remained fairly constant at 55% female and 45% male throughout the last four National and Provincial Elections. Note that there was no national voters' roll for the 1994 Elections.

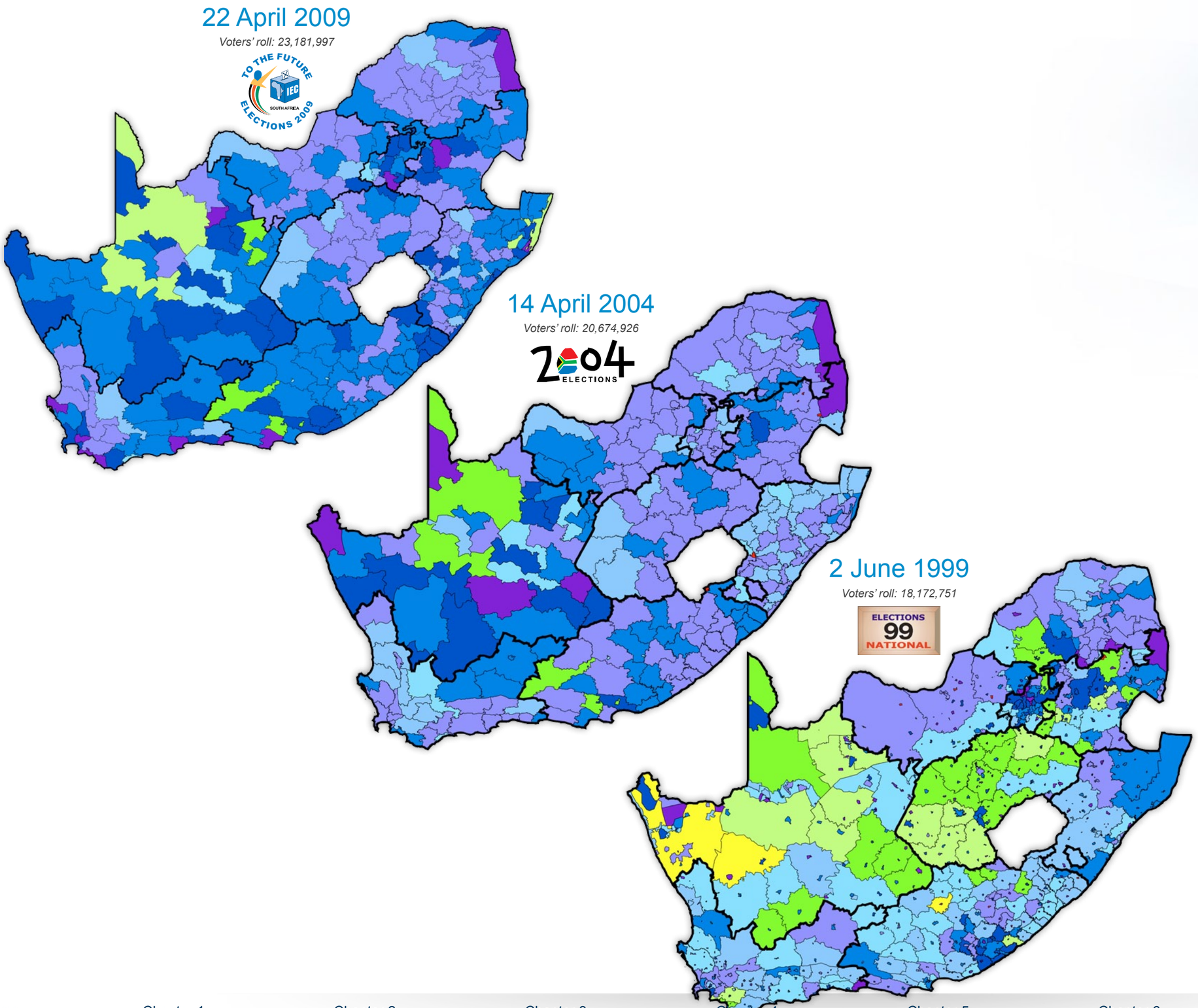
Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - South Africa



Note: The number of municipalities was reduced from 843 to the current 283 (8 metropolitan councils, 226 local municipalities and 44 district councils) after the 1999 National and Provincial Elections.

The maps indicate the voter registration percentage by municipality for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 voters' roll. The voters' roll to be used for an election is the one that exists on the day of proclamation of the election and no further registrations are permitted. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections were proclaimed on 25 February 2014 and the voters' roll was certified on 5 March 2014. The maps visually depict the percentage of registered voters in relation to the estimated voting age population in a municipality. Voting age population figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data and adjusted, where applicable, with data from other population or voter surveys. A steadily increasing number of eligible voters have registered across most areas of South Africa between Elections 1999 and 2014. An international segment to the voters' roll was introduced for the first time ahead of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. This segment recorded 6,789 voters.

Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - South Africa



The maps indicate the voter registration percentage by municipality for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 voters' roll. The voters' roll to be used for an election is the one that exists on the day of proclamation of the election and no further registrations are permitted. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections were proclaimed on 25 February 2014 and the voters' roll was certified on 5 March 2014. The maps visually depict the percentage of registered voters in relation to the estimated voting age population in a municipality. Voting age population figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data and adjusted, where applicable, with data from other population or voter surveys. A steadily increasing number of eligible voters have registered across most areas of South Africa between elections 1999 and 2014. An international segment to the voters' roll was introduced for the first time ahead of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. This segment recorded 6,789 voters.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Percentage of registered voters

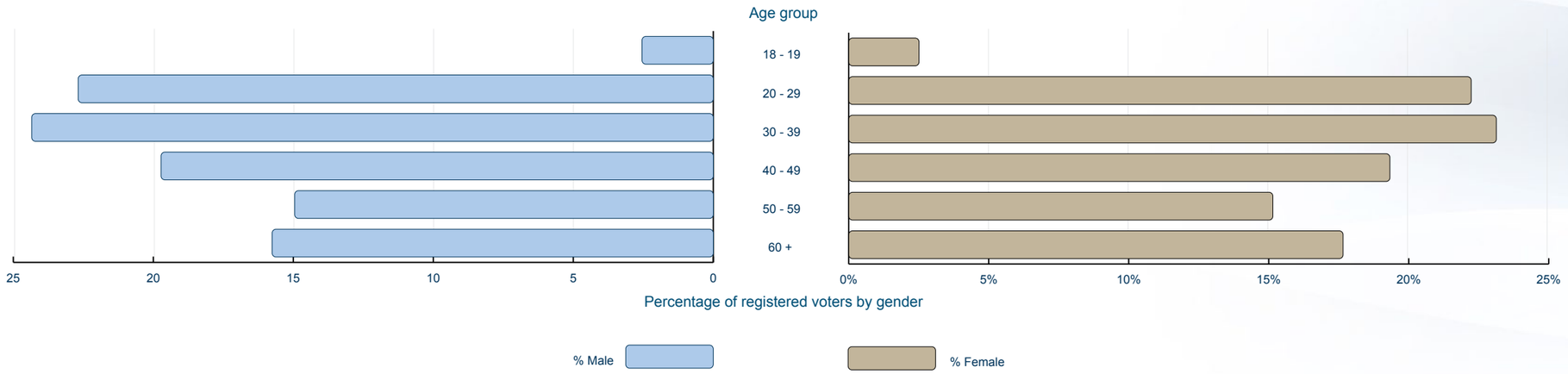
0%	*- 10%*
>10%	*- 20%*
>20%	*- 30%*
>30%	*- 40%*
>40%	*- 50%*
>50%	*- 60%*
>60%	*- 70%*
>70%	*- 80%*
>80%	*- 90%*
>90%	*- 100%*
>100%	*- 200%*
>200%	

Report displayed at municipal level

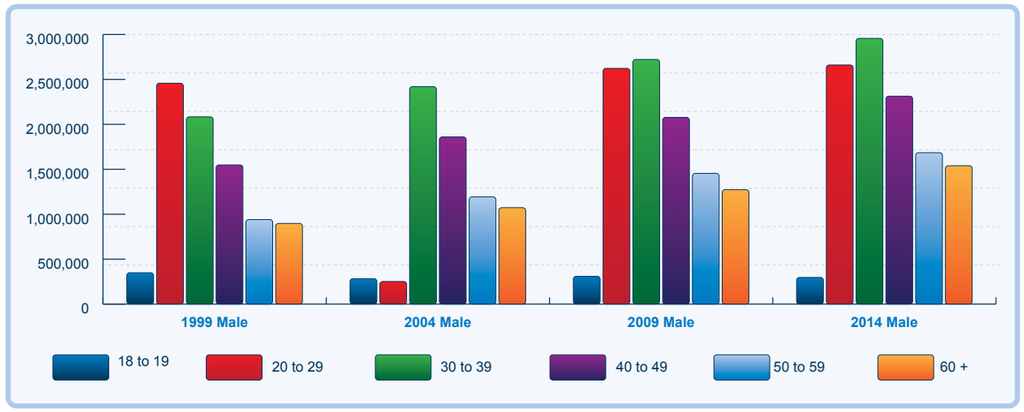
Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - South Africa

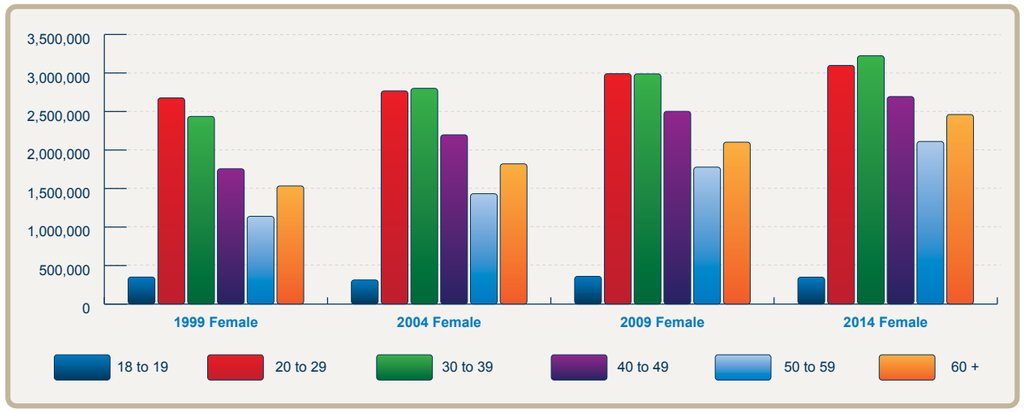
Chapter 4 - Voters' Roll

VOTERS' ROLL 2014: GENDER BREAKDOWN



1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN





1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER FIGURES

Age Group	1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
18 to 19	351,063	348,977	**700,040**	314,006	283,184	**597,190**	360,430	308,991	**669,421**	349,957	296,356	**646,313**
20 to 29	2,677,108	2,457,770	**5,134,878**	2,767,394	2,512,547	**5,279,941**	2,991,092	2,623,117	**5,614,209**	3,098,577	2,660,659	**5,759,236**
30 to 39	2,436,347	2,083,500	**4,519,847**	2,800,844	2,419,411	**5,220,255**	2,988,526	2,722,443	**5,710,969**	3,223,740	2,956,794	**6,180,534**
40 to 49	1,756,741	1,548,616	**3,305,357**	2,197,401	1,860,107	**4,057,508**	2,502,101	2,077,487	**4,579,588**	2,693,943	2,313,558	**5,007,501**
50 to 59	1,139,756	940,739	**2,080,495**	1,433,349	1,192,775	**2,626,124**	1,778,051	1,454,381	**3,232,432**	2,111,311	1,684,820	**3,796,131**
60 +	1,534,354	897,780	**2,432,134**	1,821,034	1,072,874	**2,893,908**	2,102,422	1,272,956	**3,375,378**	2,460,775	1,539,660	**4,000,435**
Total	**9,895,369**	**8,277,382**	**18,172,751**	**11,334,028**	**9,340,898**	**20,674,926**	**12,722,622**	**10,459,375**	**23,181,997**	**13,938,303**	**11,451,847**	**25,390,150**

Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - South Africa

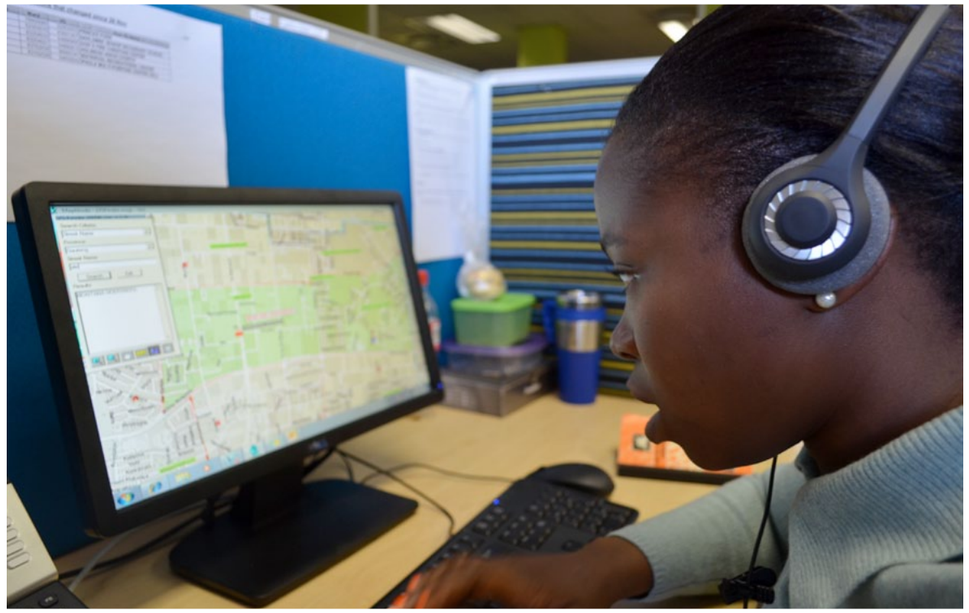


Photo: James Aphane

With the launch of each election campaign, the Electoral Commission establishes a toll-free call centre to assist citizens with their voter registration and voting queries. In the 2014 National and Provincial Elections, the call centre handled up to 19,000 calls per day.

Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Eastern Cape

The maps indicate the voter registration percentage by municipality for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 voters' roll. The voters' roll to be used for an election is the one that exists on the day of proclamation of the election and no further registrations are permitted. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections were proclaimed on 25 February 2014 and the voters' roll was certified on 5 March 2014. The maps visually depict the percentage of registered voters in relation to the estimated voting age population in a municipality. Voting age population figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data and adjusted, where applicable, with data from other population or voter surveys. A steadily increasing number of eligible voters have registered across most areas of South Africa between elections 1999 and 2014. An international segment to the voters' roll was introduced for the first time ahead of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. This segment recorded 6,789 voters.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

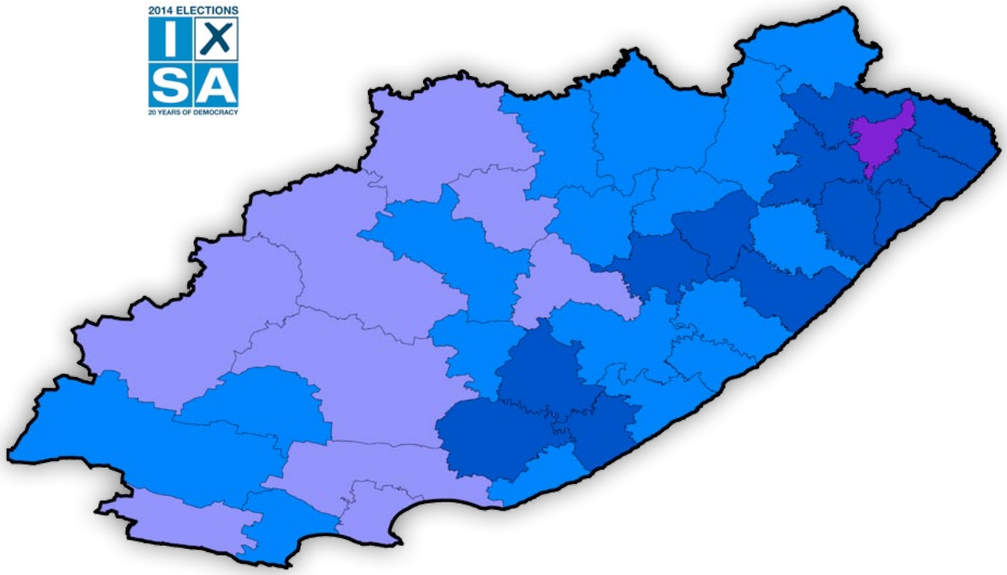
Percentage of registered voters

0% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 30%
>30% - 40%
>40% - 50%
>50% - 60%
>60% - 70%
>70% - 80%
>80% - 90%
>90% - 100%
>100% - 200%
>200%

Report displayed at municipal level

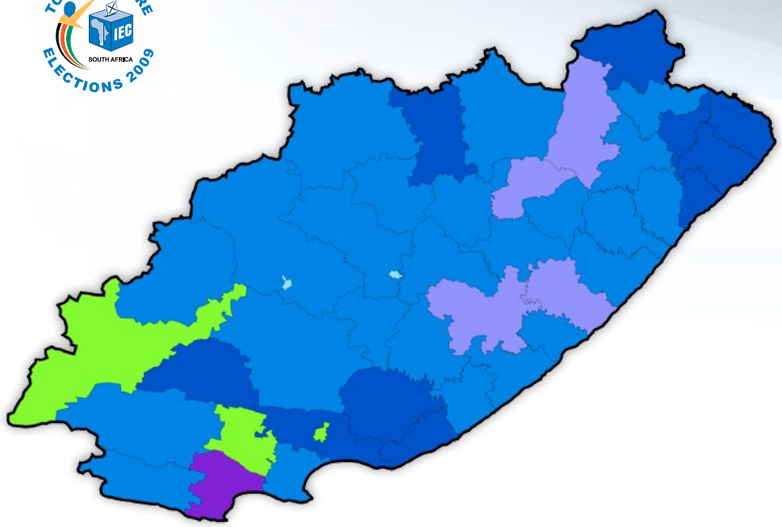
7 May 2014

Voters' roll: 3,240,059
(Eastern Cape segment)



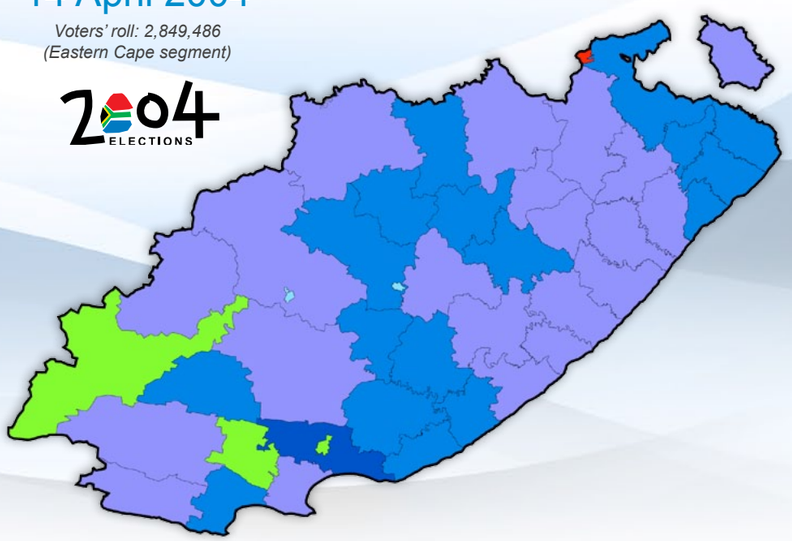
22 April 2009

Voters' roll: 3,056,559
(Eastern Cape segment)



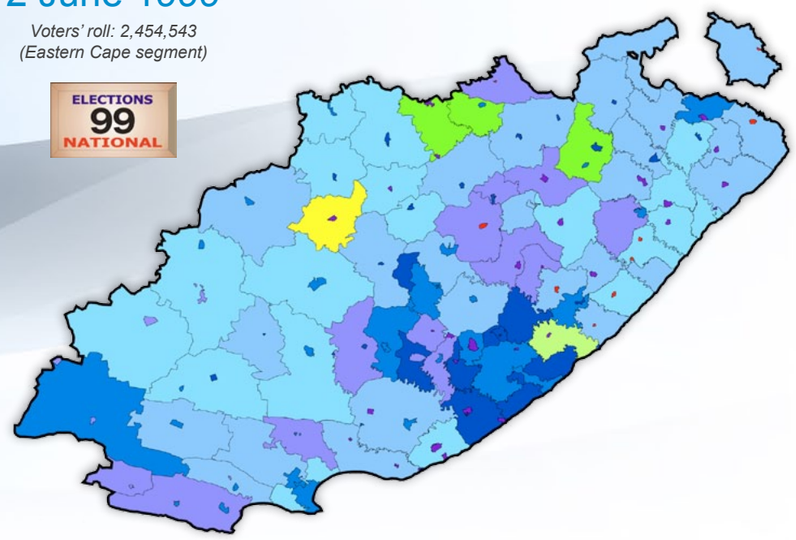
14 April 2004

Voters' roll: 2,849,486
(Eastern Cape segment)



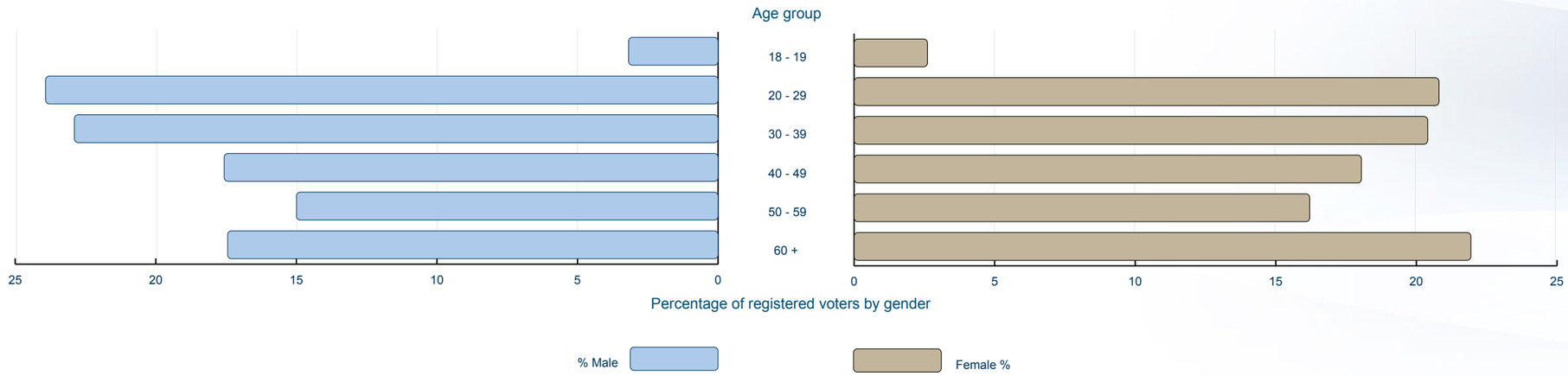
2 June 1999

Voters' roll: 2,454,543
(Eastern Cape segment)

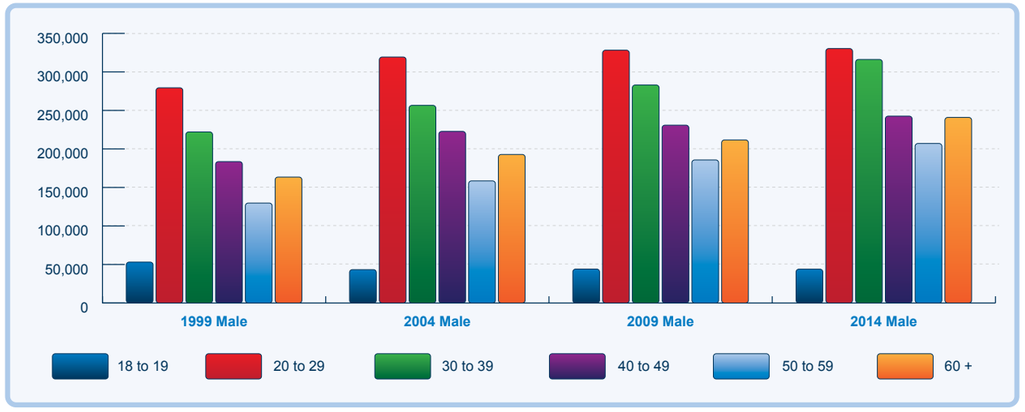


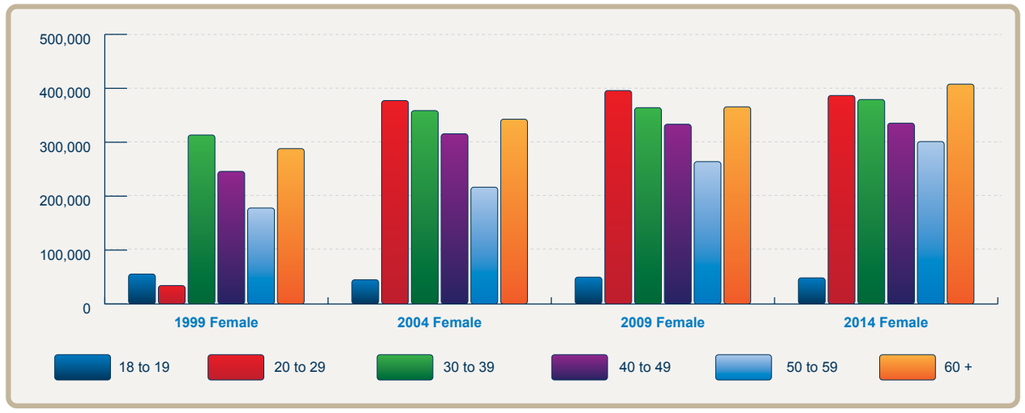
Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Eastern Cape

VOTERS' ROLL 2014: GENDER BREAKDOWN



1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN





1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER FIGURES

Age Group	1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
18 to 19	55,596	53,122	**108,718**	45,003	43,345	**88,348**	49,849	44,052	**93,901**	48,499	43,949	**92,448**
20 to 29	341,870	279,394	**621,264**	377,339	319,353	**696,692**	395,894	328,197	**724,091**	386,720	330,313	**717,033**
30 to 39	313,444	222,092	**535,536**	358,696	256,568	**615,264**	364,138	283,002	**647,140**	379,239	316,160	**695,399**
40 to 49	245,916	183,575	**429,491**	315,673	222,762	**538,435**	333,404	230,888	**564,292**	335,457	242,618	**578,075**
50 to 59	178,102	129,757	**307,859**	216,661	158,519	**375,180**	264,017	185,724	**449,741**	301,265	207,096	**508,361**
60 +	288,157	163,518	**451,675**	342,730	192,837	**535,567**	365,697	211,697	**577,394**	407,831	240,912	**648,743**
Total	**1,423,085**	**1,031,458**	**2,454,543**	**1,656,102**	**1,193,384**	**2,849,486**	**1,772,999**	**1,283,560**	**3,056,559**	**1,859,011**	**1,381,048**	**3,240,059**

Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Free State

The maps indicate the voter registration percentage by municipality for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 voters' roll. The voters' roll to be used for an election is the one that exists on the day of proclamation of the election and no further registrations are permitted. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections were proclaimed on 25 February 2014 and the voters' roll was certified on 5 March 2014. The maps visually depict the percentage of registered voters in relation to the estimated voting age population in a municipality. Voting age population figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data and adjusted, where applicable, with data from other population or voter surveys. A steadily increasing number of eligible voters have registered across most areas of South Africa between Elections 1999 and 2014. An international segment to the voters' roll was introduced for the first time ahead of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. This segment recorded 6,789 voters.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

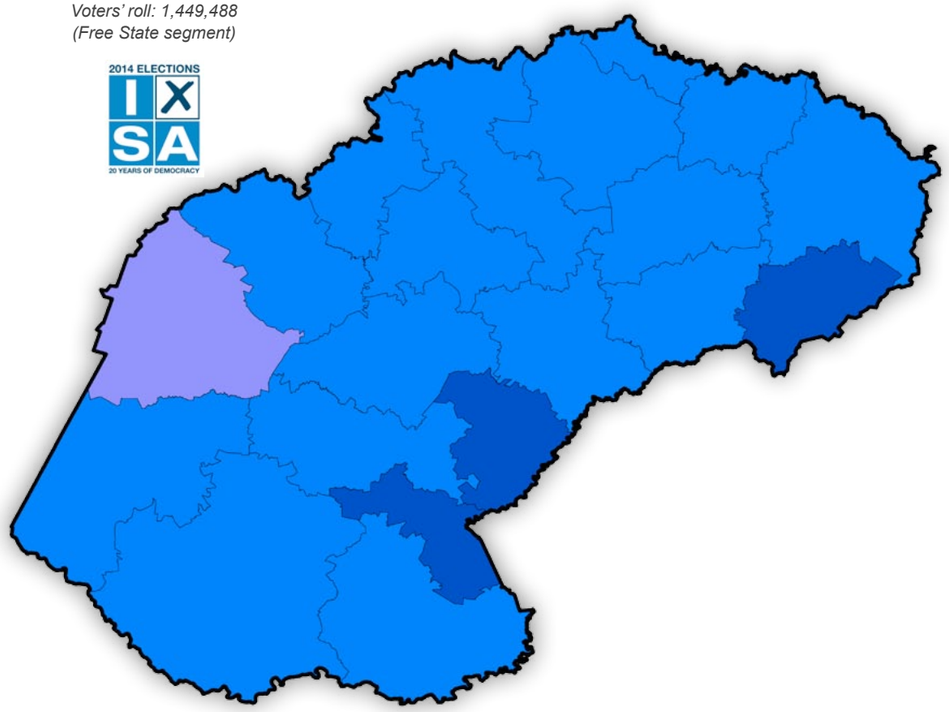
Percentage of registered voters

0% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 30%
>30% - 40%
>40% - 50%
>50% - 60%
>60% - 70%
>70% - 80%
>80% - 90%
>90% - 100%
>100% - 200%
>200%

Report displayed at municipal level

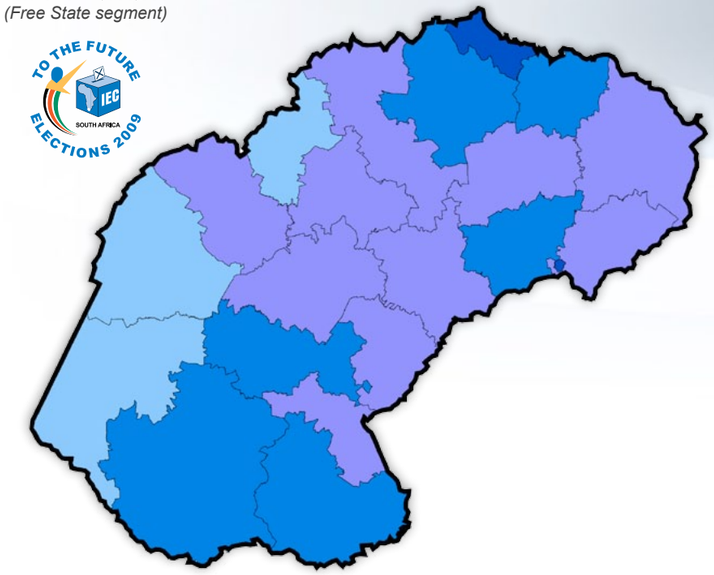
7 May 2014

Voters' roll: 1,449,488
(Free State segment)



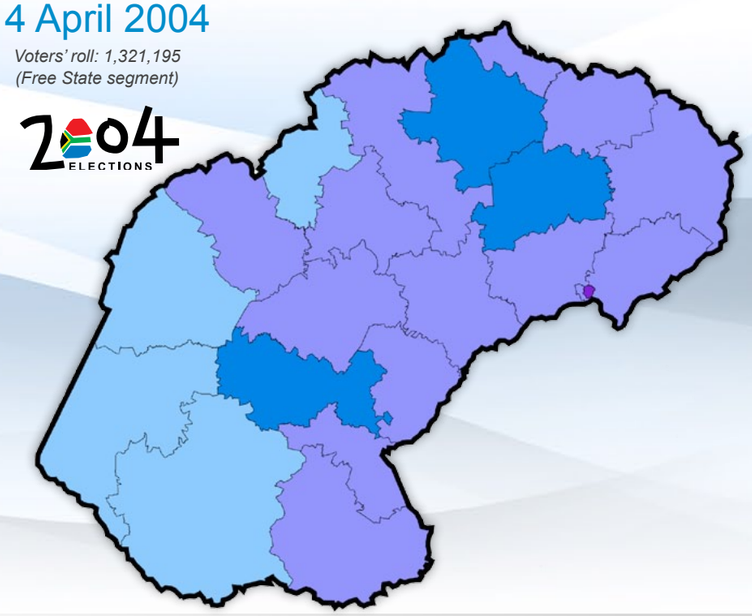
22 April 2009

Voters' roll: 1,388,588
(Free State segment)



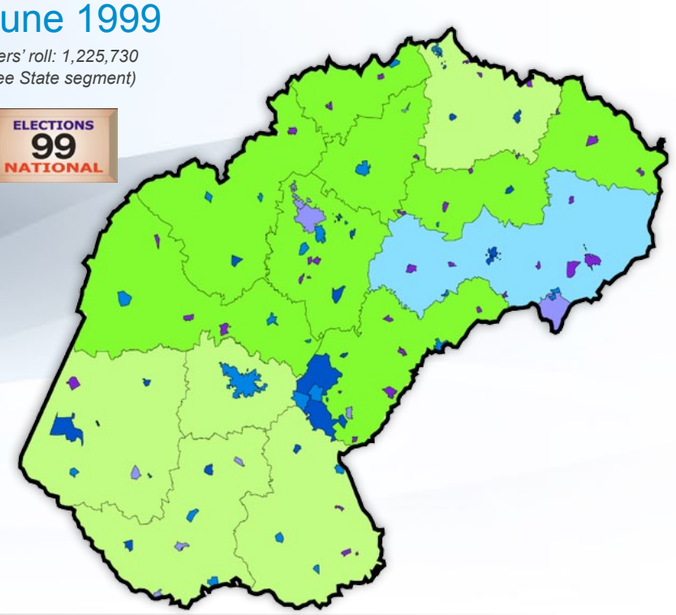
14 April 2004

Voters' roll: 1,321,195
(Free State segment)



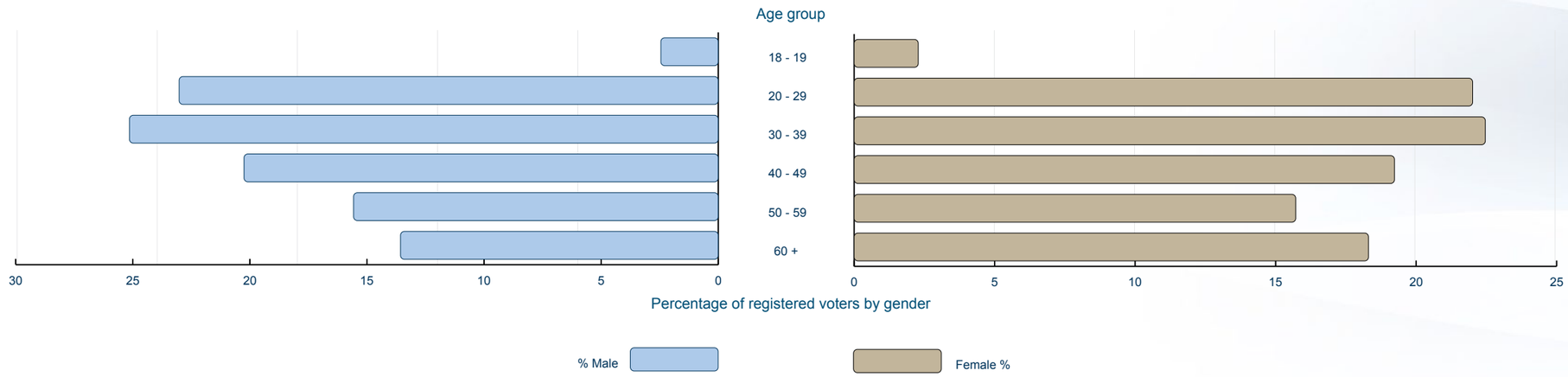
2 June 1999

Voters' roll: 1,225,730
(Free State segment)

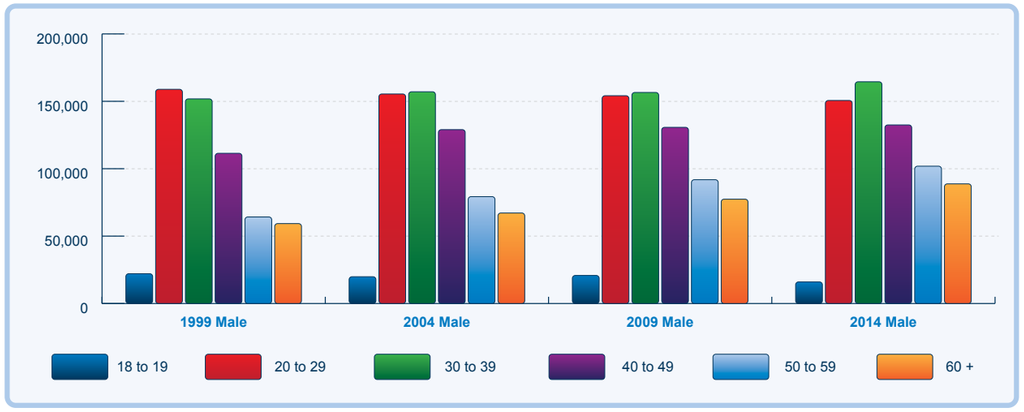


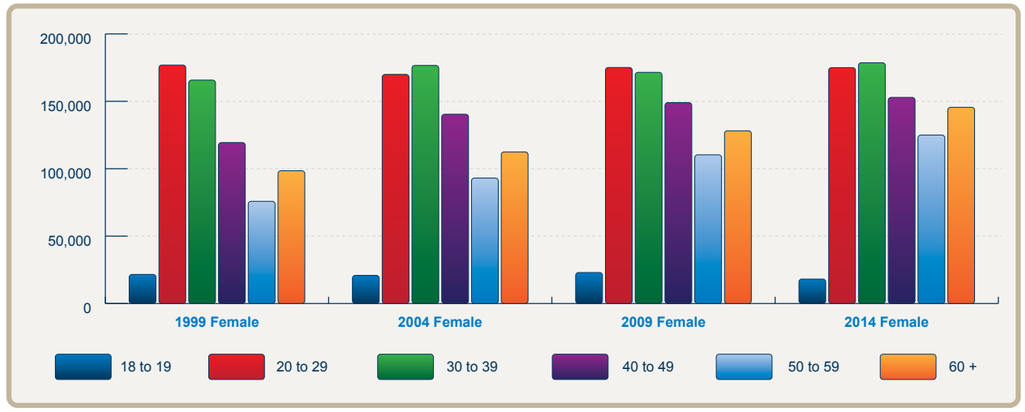
Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Free State

VOTERS' ROLL 2014: GENDER BREAKDOWN



1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN





1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER FIGURES

Age Group	1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
18 to 19	21,602	22,116	**43,718**	20,881	19,893	**40,774**	22,988	20,826	**43,814**	18,148	16,027	**34,175**
20 to 29	176,915	158,906	**335,821**	169,932	155,437	**325,369**	175,100	154,158	**329,258**	175,019	150,624	**325,643**
30 to 39	165,722	151,812	**317,534**	176,592	157,085	**333,677**	171,493	156,575	**328,068**	178,619	164,499	**343,118**
40 to 49	119,388	111,434	**230,822**	140,402	128,991	**269,393**	149,054	130,697	**279,751**	152,913	132,483	**285,396**
50 to 59	75,815	64,226	**140,041**	93,063	79,295	**172,358**	110,315	91,842	**202,157**	124,950	101,882	**226,832**
60 +	98,499	59,295	**157,794**	112,474	67,150	**179,624**	128,131	77,409	**205,540**	145,560	88,764	**234,324**
Total	**657,941**	**567,789**	**1,225,730**	**713,344**	**607,851**	**1,321,195**	**757,081**	**631,507**	**1,388,588**	**795,209**	**654,279**	**1,449,488**

Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Gauteng

The maps indicate the voter registration percentage by municipality for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 voters' roll. The voters' roll to be used for an election is the one that exists on the day of proclamation of the election and no further registrations are permitted. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections were proclaimed on 25 February 2014 and the voters' roll was certified on 5 March 2014. The maps visually depict the percentage of registered voters in relation to the estimated voting age population in a municipality. Voting age population figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data and adjusted, where applicable, with data from other population or voter surveys. A steadily increasing number of eligible voters have registered across most areas of South Africa between Elections 1999 and 2014. An international segment to the voters' roll was introduced for the first time ahead of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. This segment recorded 6,789 voters.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

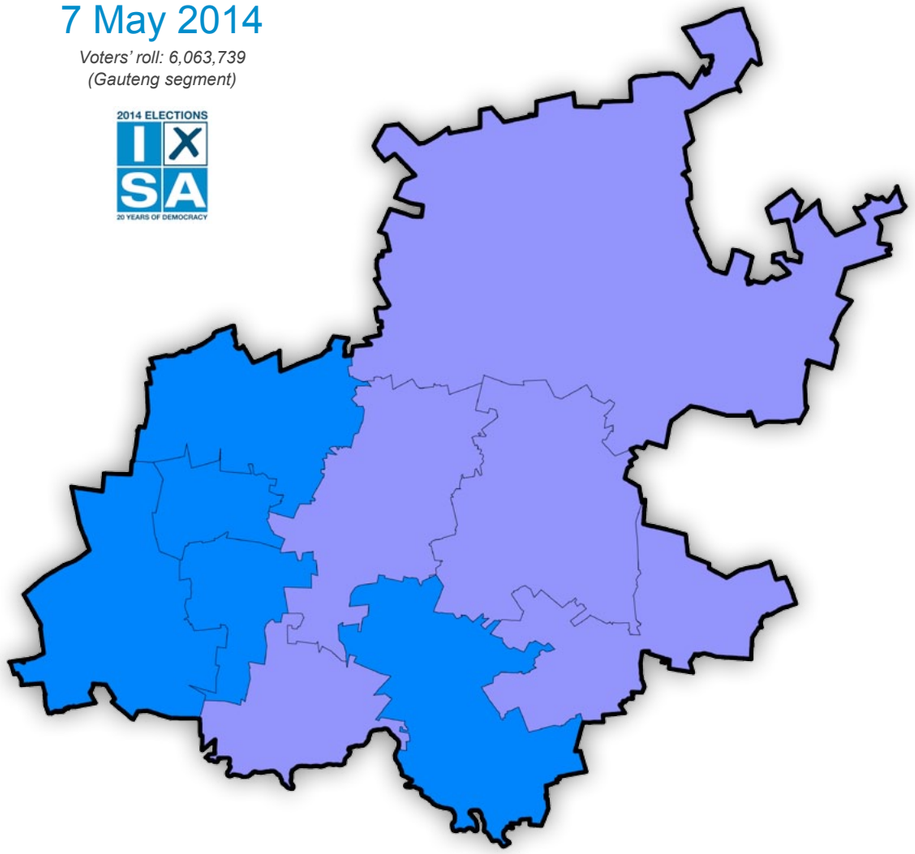
Percentage of registered voters

0% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 30%
>30% - 40%
>40% - 50%
>50% - 60%
>60% - 70%
>70% - 80%
>80% - 90%
>90% - 100%
>100% - 200%
>200%

Report displayed at municipal level

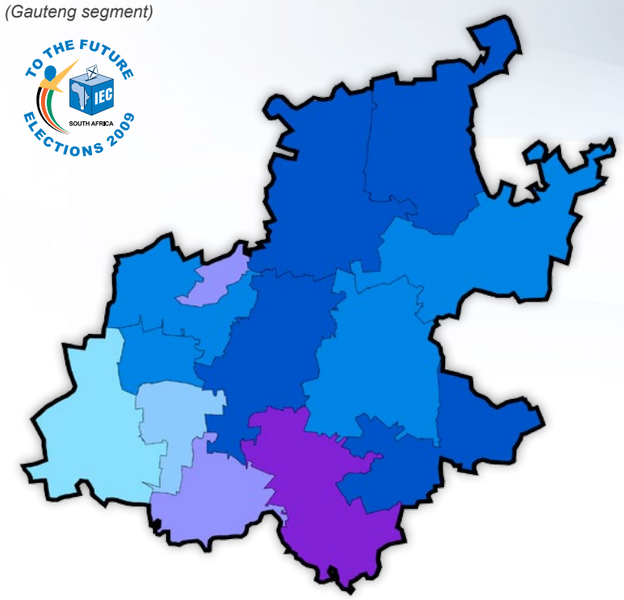
7 May 2014

Voters' roll: 6,063,739
(Gauteng segment)



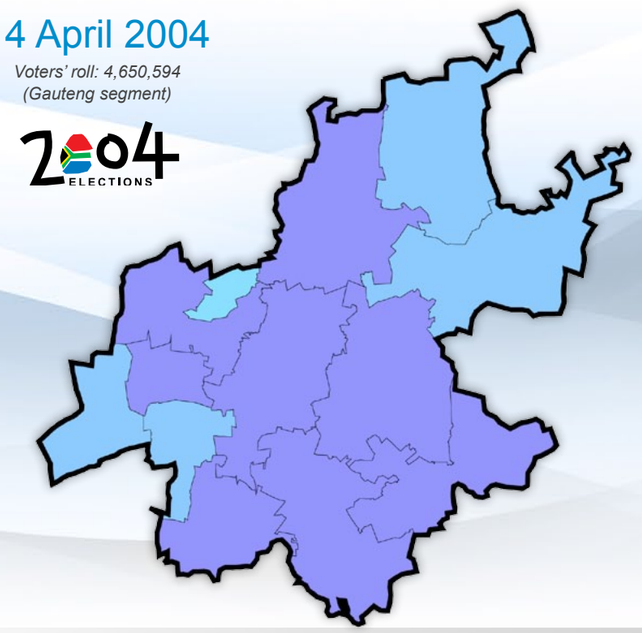
22 April 2009

Voters' roll: 5,555,159
(Gauteng segment)



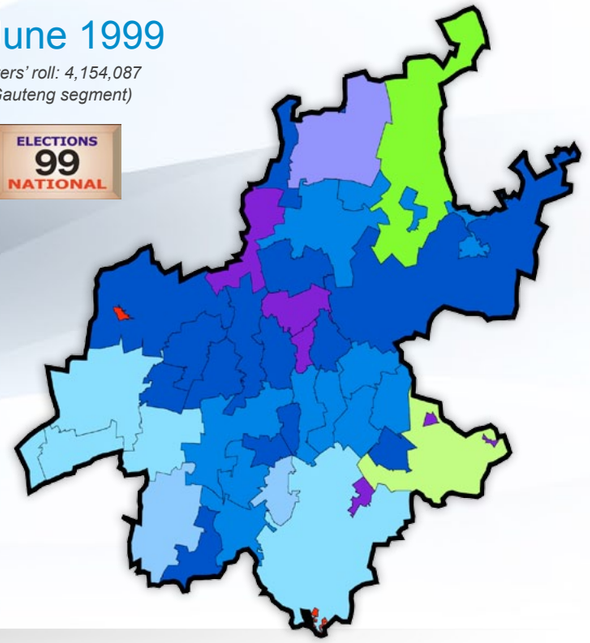
14 April 2004

Voters' roll: 4,650,594
(Gauteng segment)



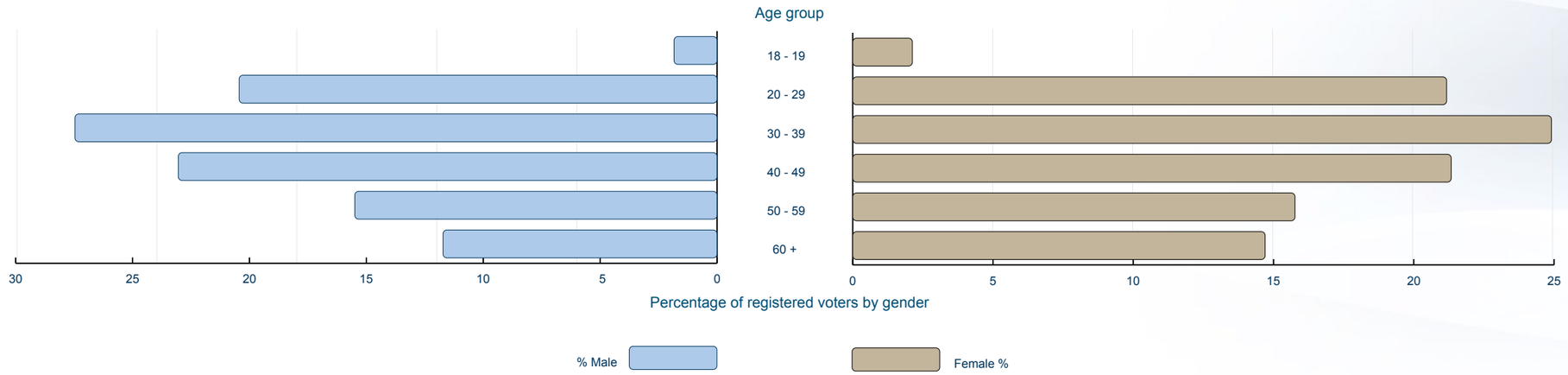
2 June 1999

Voters' roll: 4,154,087
(Gauteng segment)

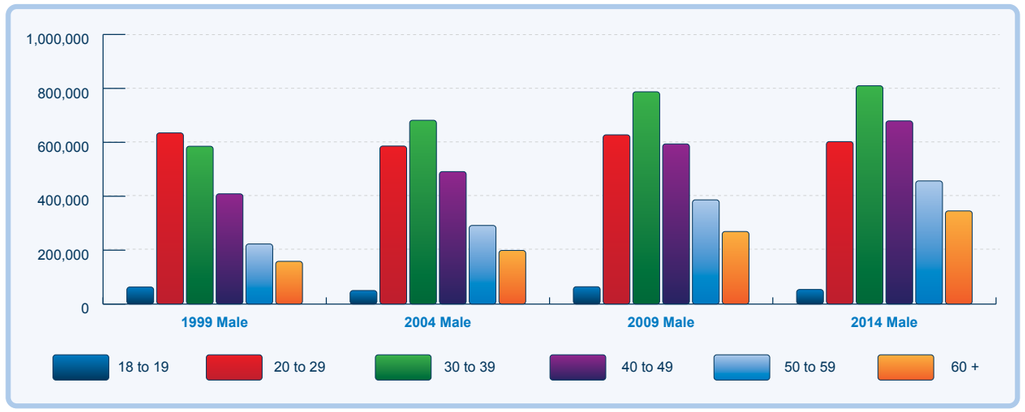


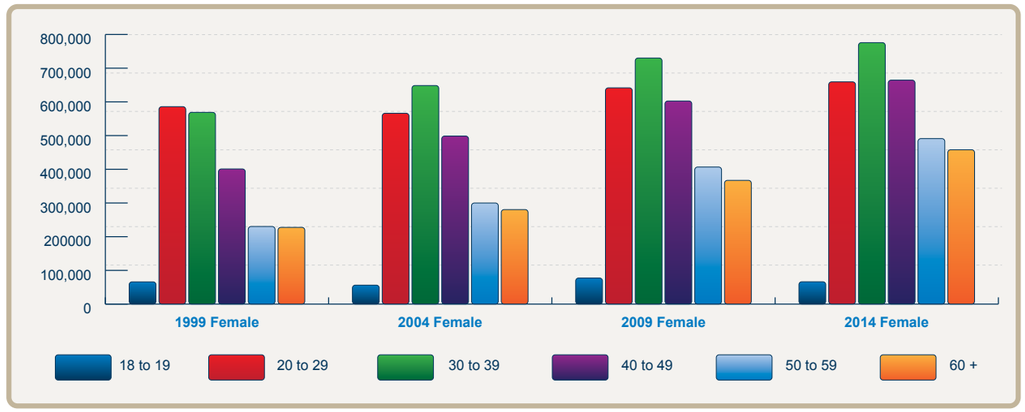
Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Gauteng

VOTERS' ROLL 2014: GENDER BREAKDOWN



1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN





1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER FIGURES

Age Group	1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
18 to 19	65,990	63,293	**129,283**	56,226	50,335	**106,561**	77,341	64,394	**141,735**	66,272	54,180	**120,452**
20 to 29	585,865	634,994	**1,220,859**	566,268	586,210	**1,152,478**	641,676	627,819	**1,269,495**	659,418	602,739	**1,262,157**
30 to 39	568,918	585,437	**1,154,355**	648,499	681,828	**1,330,327**	730,159	787,428	**1,517,587**	775,804	809,795	**1,585,599**
40 to 49	401,035	408,998	**810,033**	498,632	491,464	**990,096**	602,646	594,056	**1,196,702**	664,521	679,548	**1,344,069**
50 to 59	230,255	223,028	**453,283**	299,980	291,676	**591,656**	406,694	386,616	**793,310**	491,058	456,872	**947,930**
60 +	227,660	158,614	**386,274**	280,414	199,062	**479,476**	367,134	269,196	**636,330**	457,908	345,624	**803,532**
Total	**2,079,723**	**2,074,364**	**4,154,087**	**2,350,019**	**2,300,575**	**4,650,594**	**2,825,650**	**2,729,509**	**5,555,159**	**3,114,981**	**2,948,758**	**6,063,739**

Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - KwaZulu-Natal

The maps indicate the voter registration percentage by municipality for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 voters' roll. The voters' roll to be used for an election is the one that exists on the day of proclamation of the election and no further registrations are permitted. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections were proclaimed on 25 February 2014 and the voters' roll was certified on 5 March 2014. The maps visually depict the percentage of registered voters in relation to the estimated voting age population in a municipality. Voting age population figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data and adjusted, where applicable, with data from other population or voter surveys. A steadily increasing number of eligible voters have registered across most areas of South Africa between Elections 1999 and 2014. An international segment to the voters' roll was introduced for the first time ahead of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. This segment recorded 6,789 voters.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

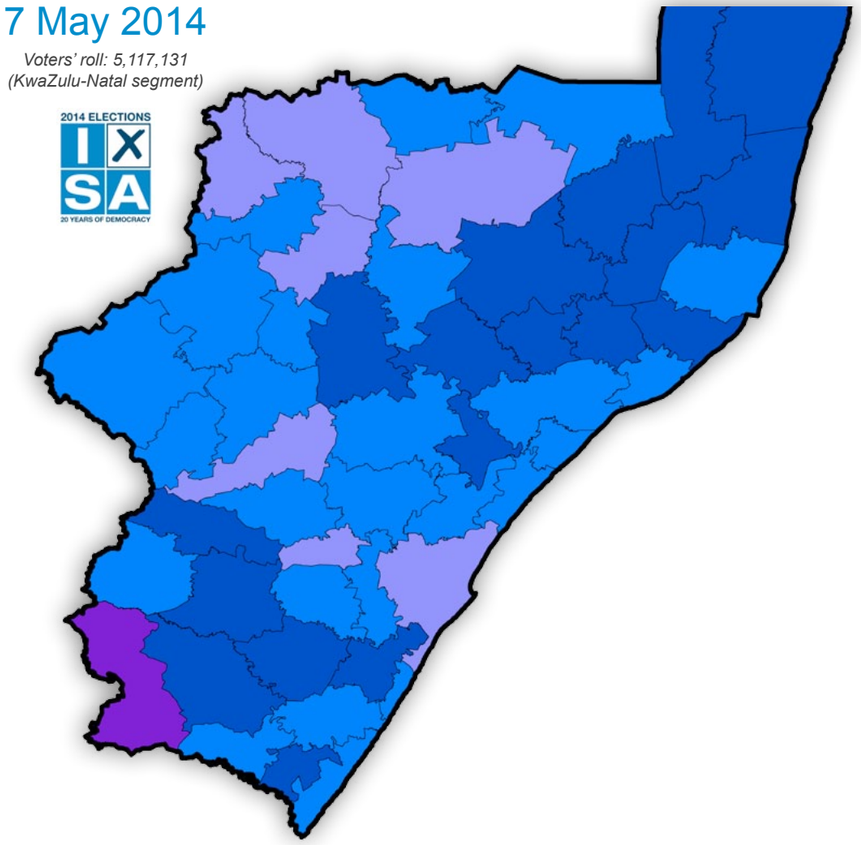
Percentage of registered voters

0%	*- 10%*
>10%	*- 20%*
>20%	*- 30%*
>30%	*- 40%*
>40%	*- 50%*
>50%	*- 60%*
>60%	*- 70%*
>70%	*- 80%*
>80%	*- 90%*
>90%	*- 100%*
>100%	*- 200%*
>200%	

Report displayed at municipal level

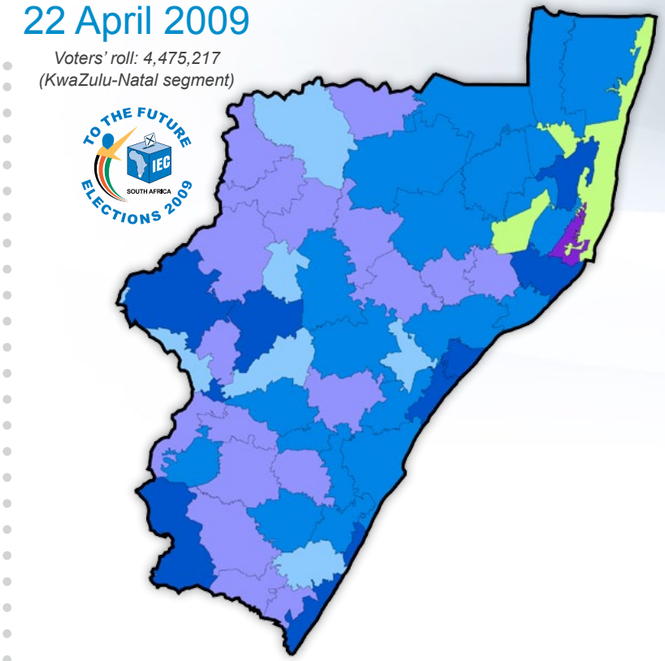
7 May 2014

Voters' roll: 5,117,131
(KwaZulu-Natal segment)



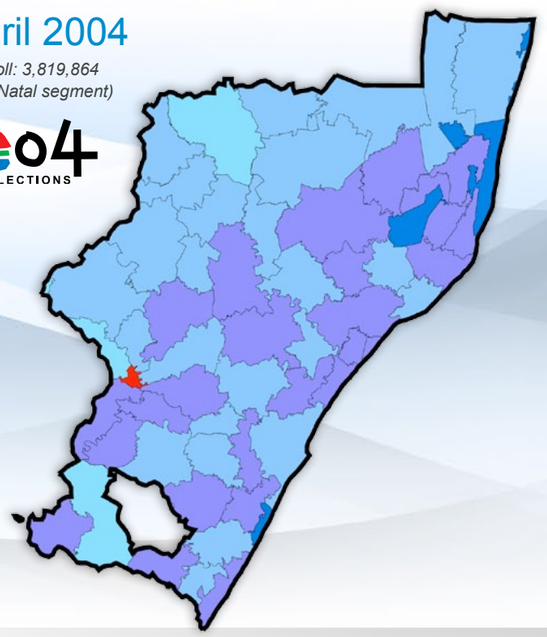
22 April 2009

Voters' roll: 4,475,217
(KwaZulu-Natal segment)



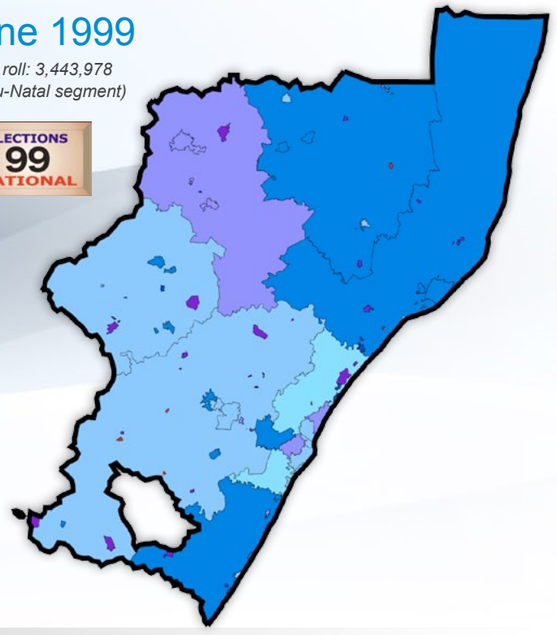
14 April 2004

Voters' roll: 3,819,864
(KwaZulu-Natal segment)



2 June 1999

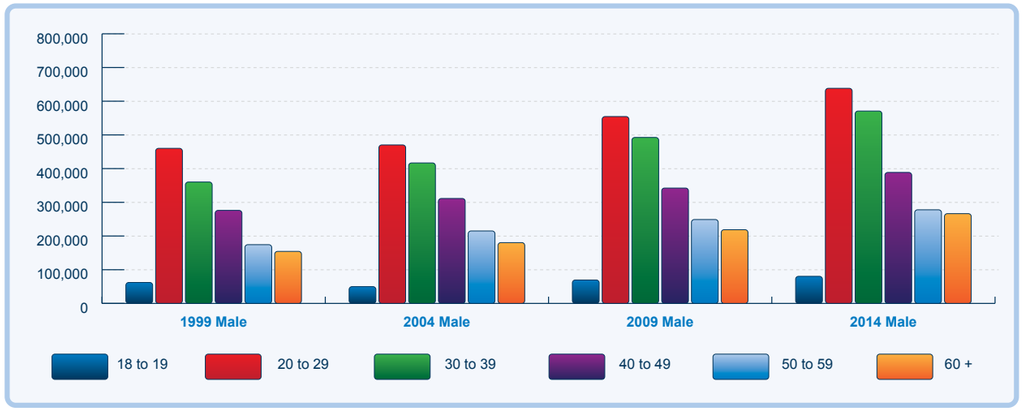
Voters' roll: 3,443,978
(KwaZulu-Natal segment)

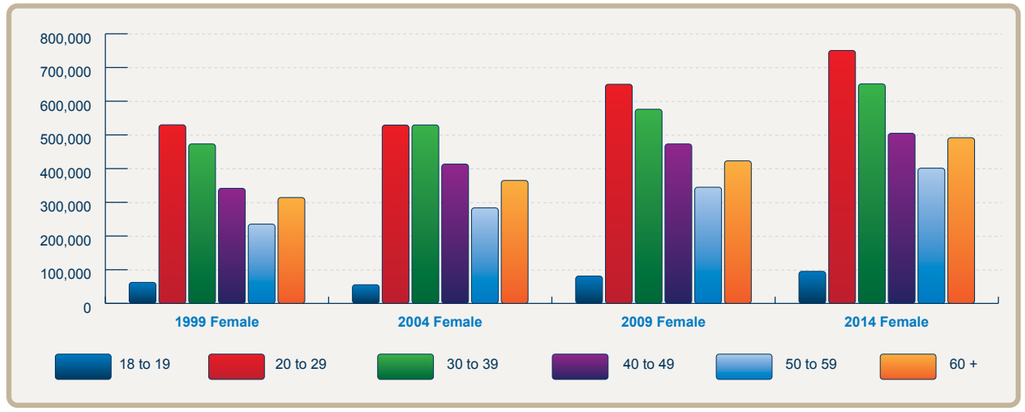


Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - KwaZulu-Natal

VOTERS' ROLL 2014: GENDER BREAKDOWN

1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN





1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER FIGURES

Age Group	1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
18 to 19	62,413	62,186	**124,599**	55,430	49,838	**105,268**	81,135	69,502	**150,637**	95,071	80,410	**175,481**
20 to 29	529,963	460,179	**990,142**	529,312	470,265	**999,577**	650,416	554,512	**1,204,928**	750,591	638,300	**1,388,891**
30 to 39	473,244	360,223	**833,467**	529,500	416,860	**946,360**	576,174	492,477	**1,068,651**	651,340	570,827	**1,222,167**
40 to 49	341,522	276,084	**617,606**	413,434	311,396	**724,830**	473,240	342,332	**815,572**	504,752	388,666	**893,418**
50 to 59	235,311	174,336	**409,647**	283,540	215,017	**498,557**	344,849	248,916	**593,765**	401,347	277,807	**679,154**
60 +	314,121	154,396	**468,517**	364,845	180,427	**545,272**	423,025	218,639	**641,664**	491,643	266,377	**758,020**
Total	**1,956,574**	**1,487,404**	**3,443,978**	**2,176,061**	**1,643,803**	**3,819,864**	**2,548,839**	**1,926,378**	**4,475,217**	**2,894,744**	**2,222,387**	**5,117,131**

Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Limpopo

The maps indicate the voter registration percentage by municipality for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 voters' roll. The voters' roll to be used for an election is the one that exists on the day of proclamation of the election and no further registrations are permitted. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections were proclaimed on 25 February 2014 and the voters' roll was certified on 5 March 2014. The maps visually depict the percentage of registered voters in relation to the estimated voting age population in a municipality. Voting age population figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data and adjusted, where applicable, with data from other population or voter surveys. A steadily increasing number of eligible voters have registered across most areas of South Africa between Elections 1999 and 2014. An international segment to the voters' roll was introduced for the first time ahead of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. This segment recorded 6,789 voters.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

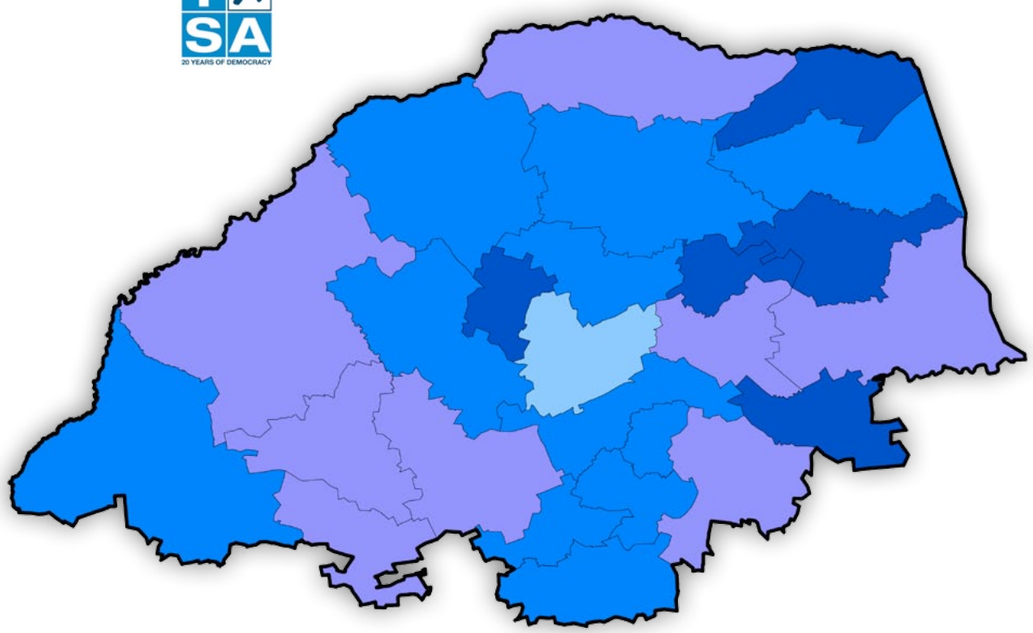
Percentage of registered voters

0% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 30%
>30% - 40%
>40% - 50%
>50% - 60%
>60% - 70%
>70% - 80%
>80% - 90%
>90% - 100%
>100% - 200%
>200%

Report displayed at municipal level

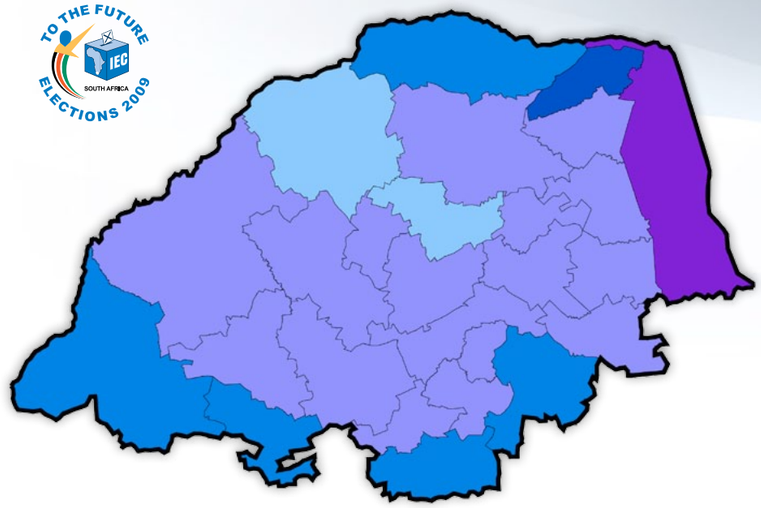
7 May 2014

Voters' roll: 2,440,348
(Limpopo segment)



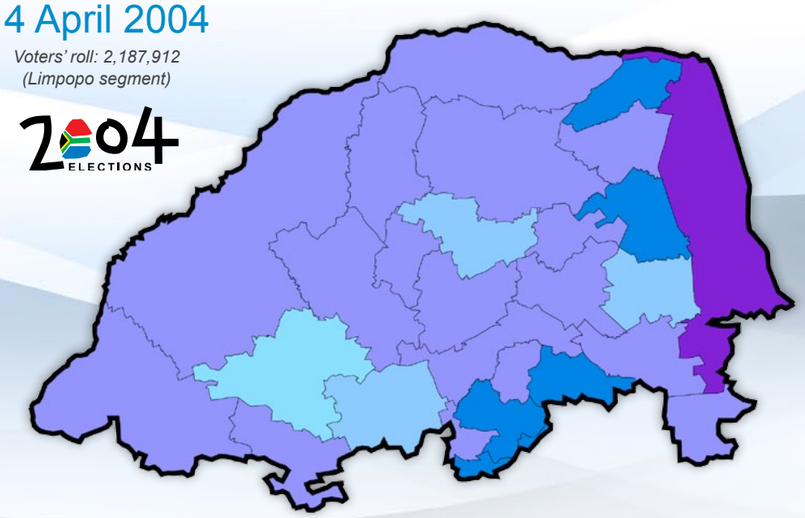
22 April 2009

Voters' roll: 2,256,073
(Limpopo segment)



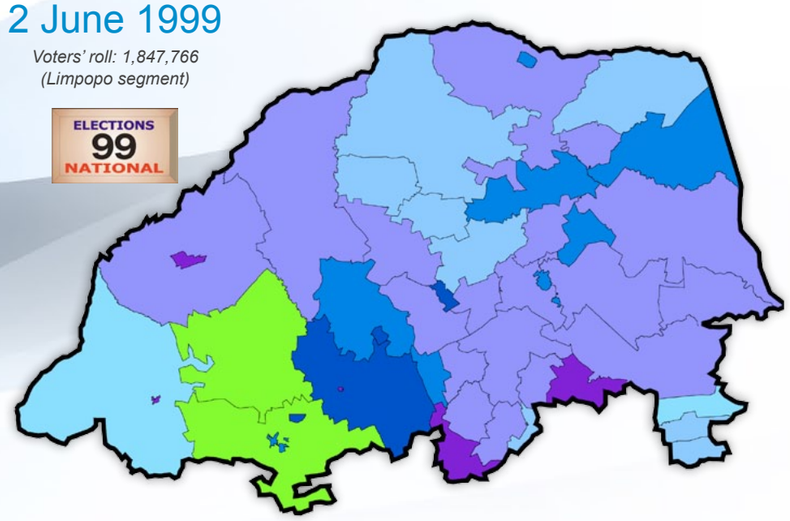
14 April 2004

Voters' roll: 2,187,912
(Limpopo segment)



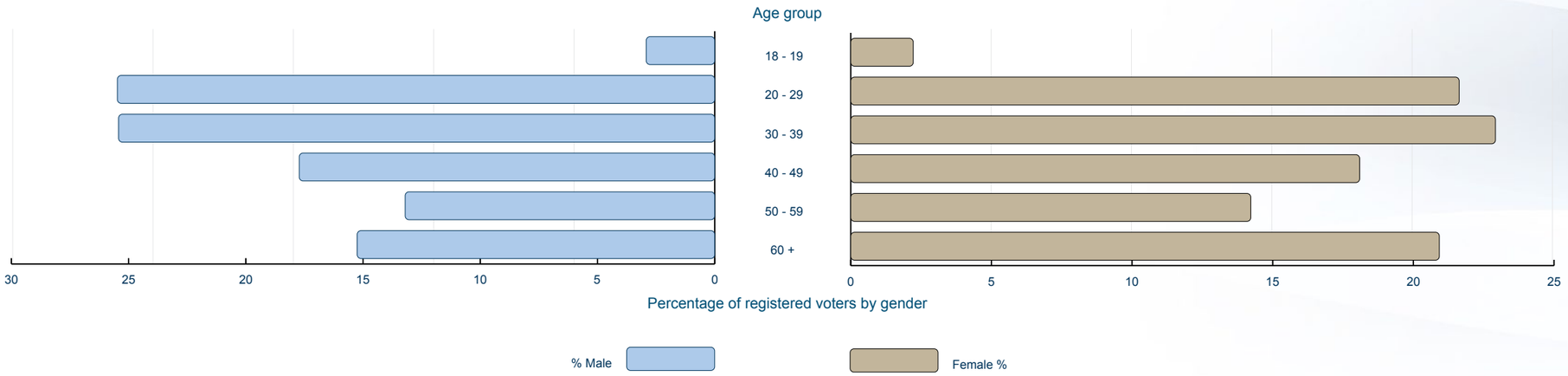
2 June 1999

Voters' roll: 1,847,766
(Limpopo segment)

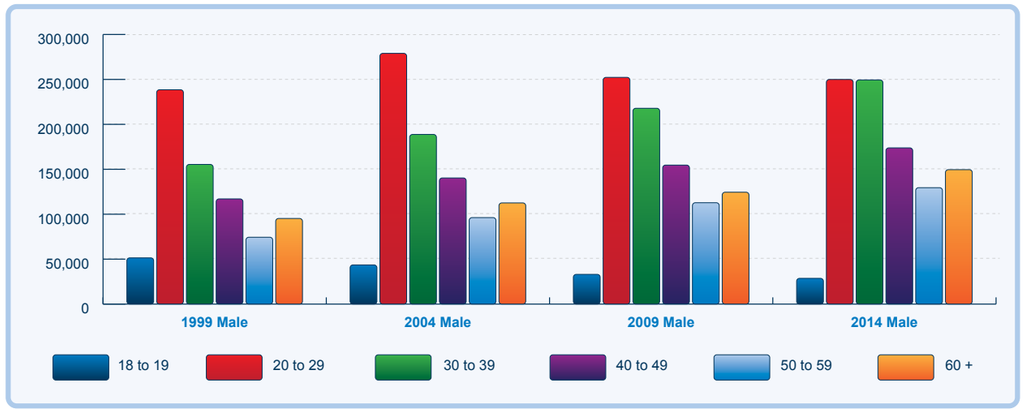


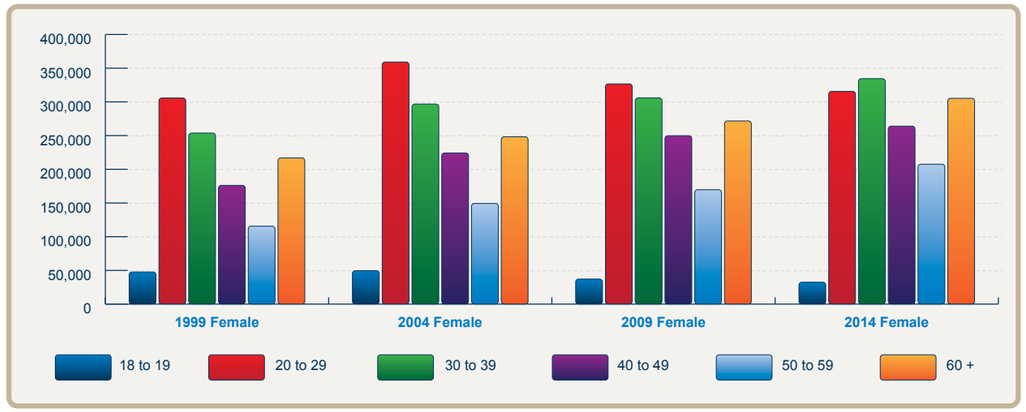
Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Limpopo

VOTERS' ROLL 2014: GENDER BREAKDOWN



1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN





1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER FIGURES

Age Group	1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
18 to 19	47,645	51,422	**99,067**	49,633	43,597	**93,230**	37,138	33,071	**70,209**	32,430	28,647	**61,077**
20 to 29	305,754	238,504	**544,258**	359,151	278,992	**638,143**	326,644	252,287	**578,931**	315,620	249,957	**565,577**
30 to 39	253,728	155,398	**409,126**	296,790	188,768	**485,558**	305,836	217,894	**523,730**	334,442	249,446	**583,888**
40 to 49	176,142	117,066	**293,208**	224,224	140,365	**364,589**	249,820	154,675	**404,495**	263,986	173,845	**437,831**
50 to 59	115,576	74,397	**189,973**	149,320	96,244	**245,564**	169,727	112,800	**282,527**	207,524	129,526	**337,050**
60 +	216,854	95,280	**312,134**	248,231	112,597	**360,828**	271,686	124,495	**396,181**	305,326	149,599	**454,925**
Total	**1,115,699**	**732,067**	**1,847,766**	**1,327,349**	**860,563**	**2,187,912**	**1,360,851**	**895,222**	**2,256,073**	**1,459,328**	**981,020**	**2,440,348**

Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparisonn - Mpumalanga

The maps indicate the voter registration percentage by municipality for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 voters' roll. The voters' roll to be used for an election is the one that exists on the day of proclamation of the election and no further registrations are permitted. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections were proclaimed on 25 February 2014 and the voters' roll was certified on 5 March 2014. The maps visually depict the percentage of registered voters in relation to the estimated voting age population in a municipality. Voting age population figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data and adjusted, where applicable, with data from other population or voter surveys. A steadily increasing number of eligible voters have registered across most areas of South Africa between Elections 1999 and 2014. An international segment to the voters' roll was introduced for the first time ahead of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. This segment recorded 6,789 voters.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

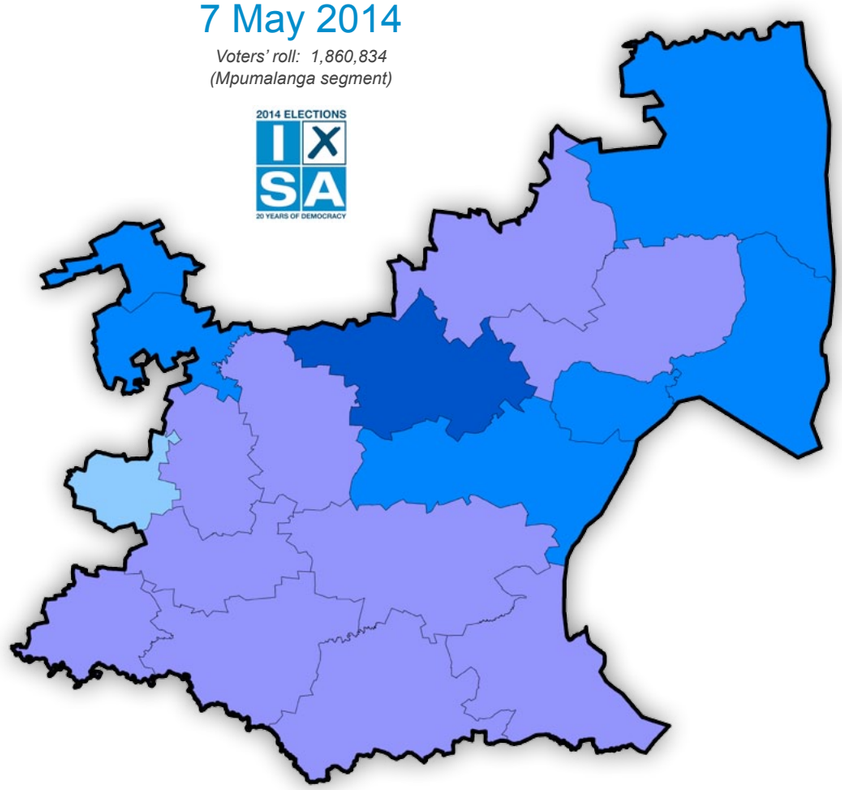
Percentage of registered voters

0% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 30%
>30% - 40%
>40% - 50%
>50% - 60%
>60% - 70%
>70% - 80%
>80% - 90%
>90% - 100%
>100% - 200%
>200%

Report displayed at municipal level

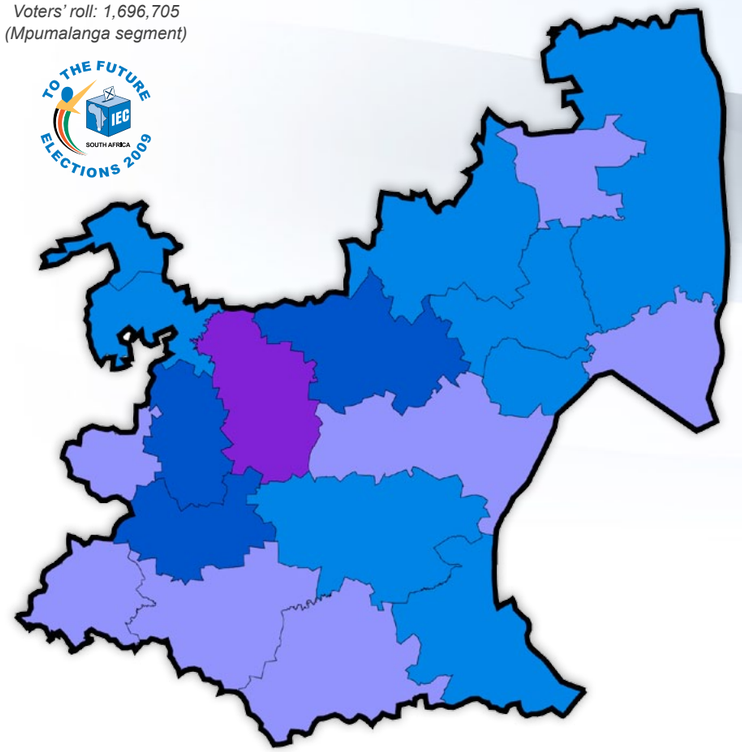
7 May 2014

Voters' roll: 1,860,834
(Mpumalanga segment)



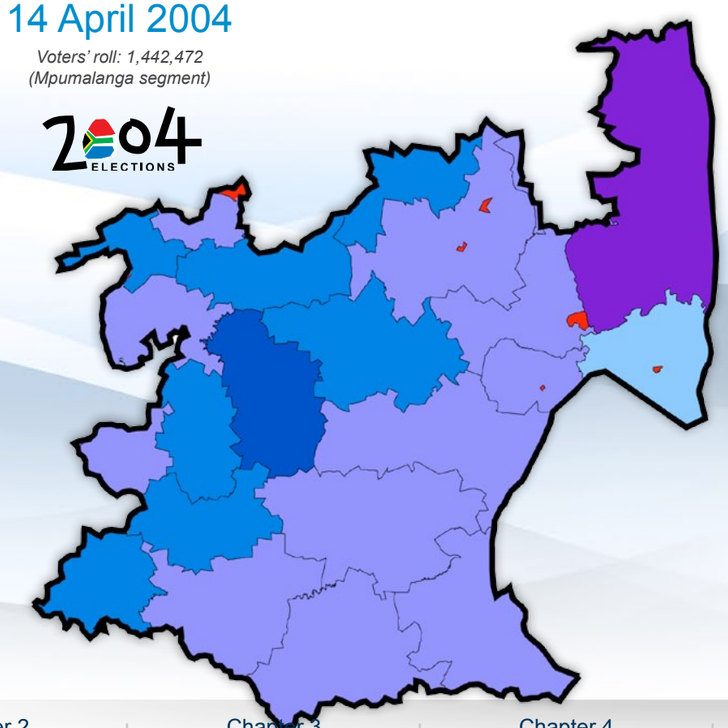
22 April 2009

Voters' roll: 1,696,705
(Mpumalanga segment)



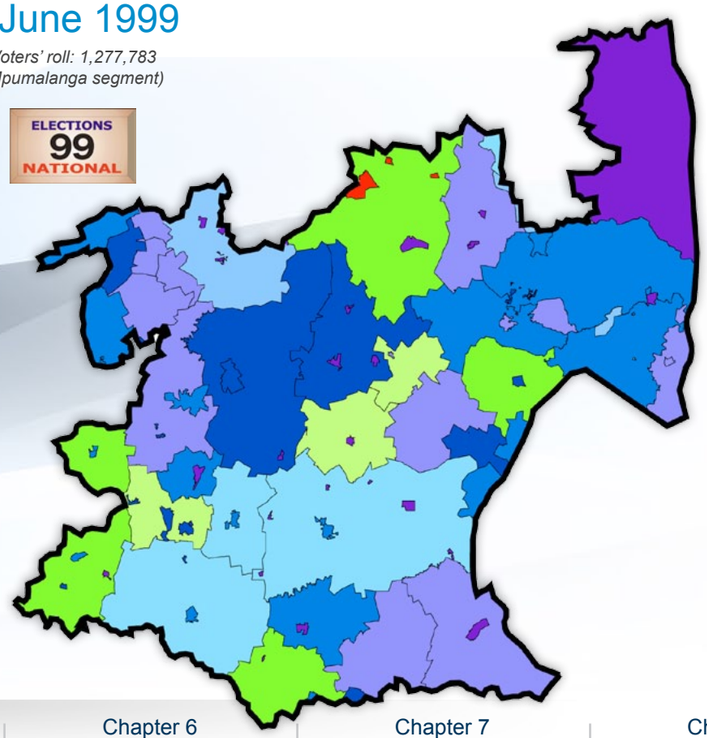
14 April 2004

Voters' roll: 1,442,472
(Mpumalanga segment)



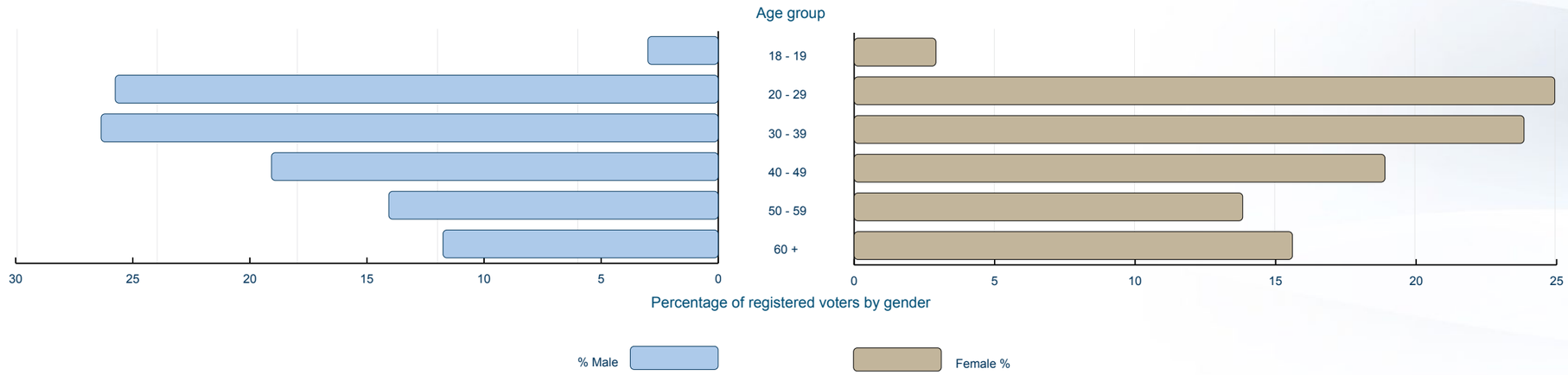
2 June 1999

Voters' roll: 1,277,783
(Mpumalanga segment)

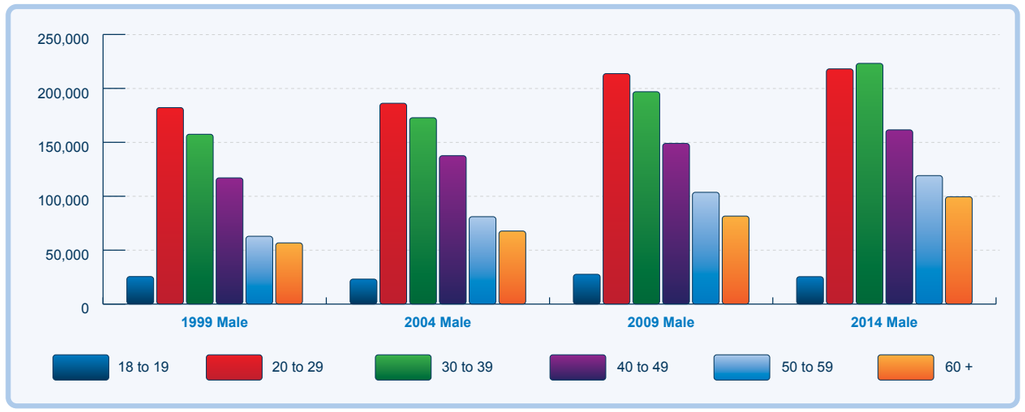


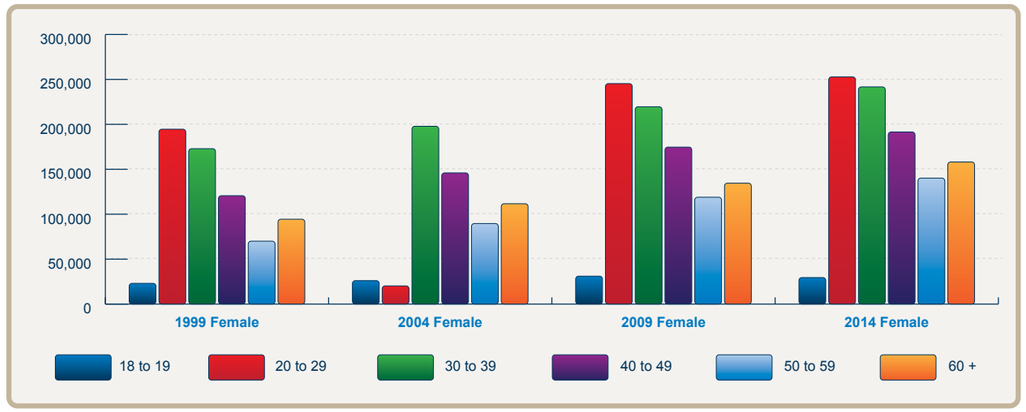
Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Mpumalanga

VOTERS' ROLL 2014: GENDER BREAKDOWN



1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN





1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER FIGURES

Age Group	1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
18 to 19	23,101	25,539	**48,640**	26,092	23,164	**49,256**	31,082	27,635	**58,717**	29,523	25,438	**54,961**
20 to 29	194,632	182,224	**376,856**	202,580	186,238	**388,818**	245,322	213,705	**459,027**	252,780	218,105	**470,885**
30 to 39	172,936	157,496	**330,432**	197,848	172,819	**370,667**	219,604	196,920	**416,524**	241,682	223,206	**464,888**
40 to 49	120,633	117,059	**237,692**	145,991	137,614	**283,605**	174,673	148,998	**323,671**	191,510	161,567	**353,077**
50 to 59	70,033	62,909	**132,942**	89,644	81,056	**170,700**	118,930	103,652	**222,582**	140,197	119,155	**259,352**
60 +	94,457	56,764	**151,221**	111,688	67,738	**179,426**	134,554	81,630	**216,184**	158,138	99,533	**257,671**
Total	**675,792**	**601,991**	**1,277,783**	**773,843**	**668,629**	**1,442,472**	**924,165**	**772,540**	**1,696,705**	**1,013,830**	**847,004**	**1,860,834**

Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - North West

The maps indicate the voter registration percentage by municipality for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 voters' roll. The voters' roll to be used for an election is the one that exists on the day of proclamation of the election and no further registrations are permitted. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections were proclaimed on 25 February 2014 and the voters' roll was certified on 5 March 2014. The maps visually depict the percentage of registered voters in relation to the estimated voting age population in a municipality. Voting age population figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data and adjusted, where applicable, with data from other population or voter surveys. A steadily increasing number of eligible voters have registered across most areas of South Africa between Elections 1999 and 2014. An international segment to the voters' roll was introduced for the first time ahead of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. This segment recorded 6,789 voters.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

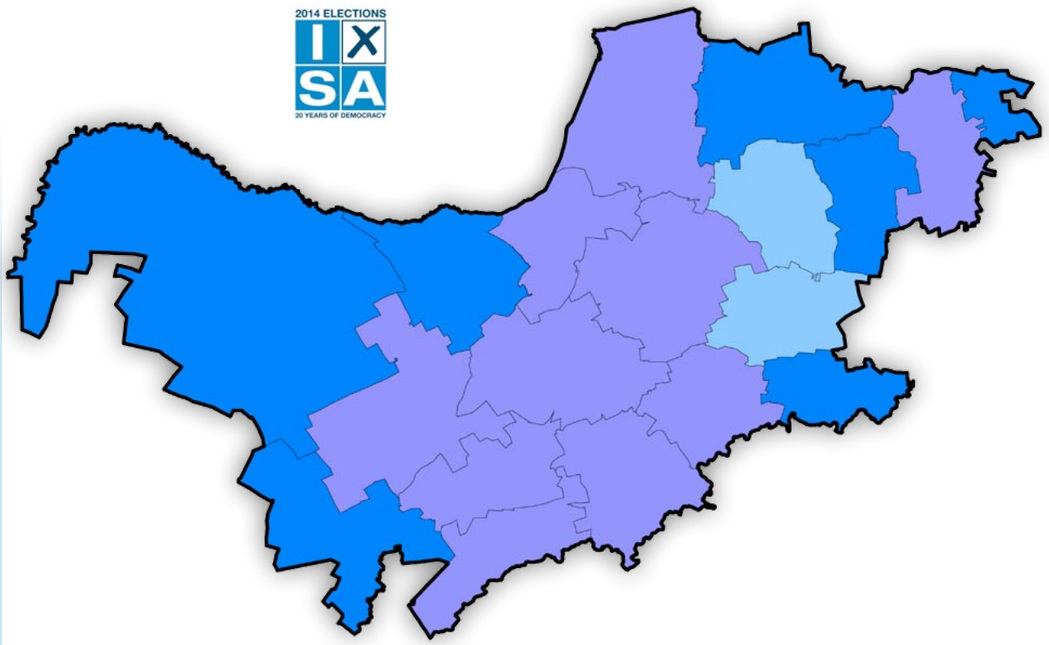
Percentage of registered voters

0%	*- 10%*
>10%	*- 20%*
>20%	*- 30%*
>30%	*- 40%*
>40%	*- 50%*
>50%	*- 60%*
>60%	*- 70%*
>70%	*- 80%*
>80%	*- 90%*
>90%	*- 100%*
>100%	*- 200%*
>200%	

Report displayed at municipal level

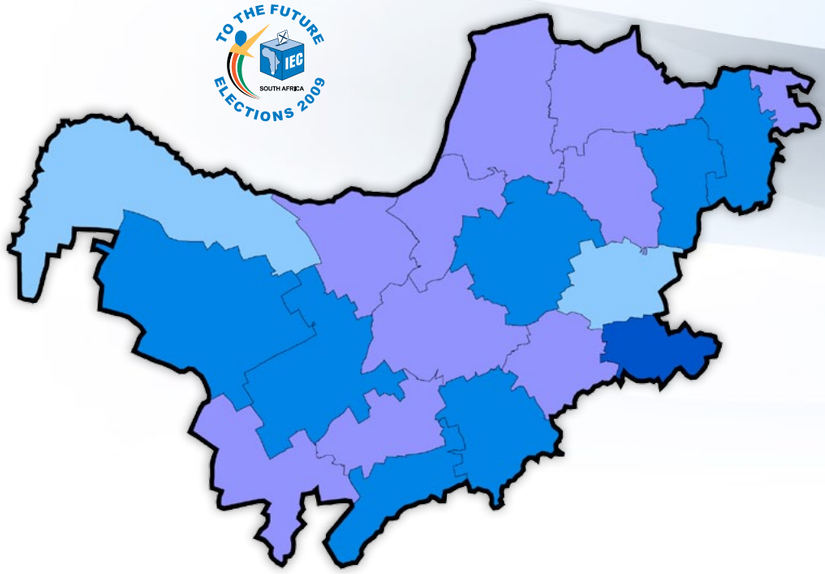
7 May 2014

Voters' roll: 1,669,349
(North West segment)



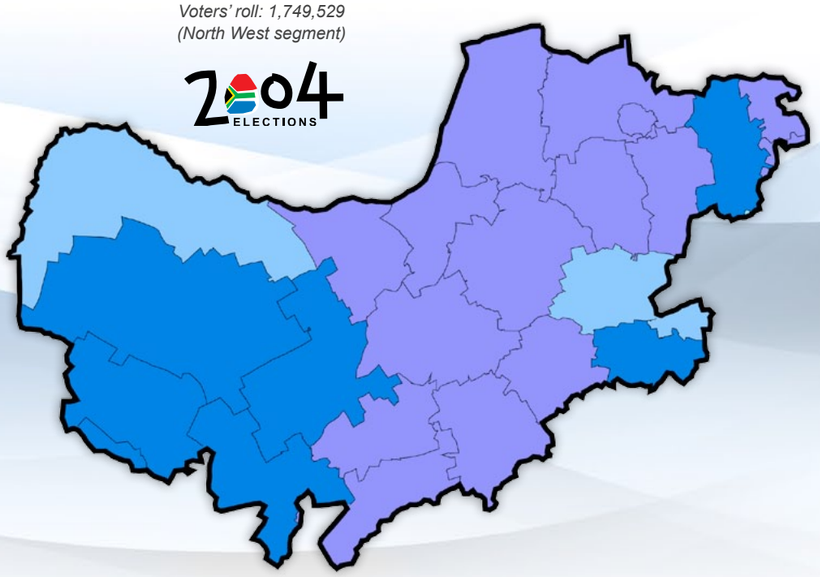
22 April 2009

Voters' roll: 1,564,357
(North West segment)



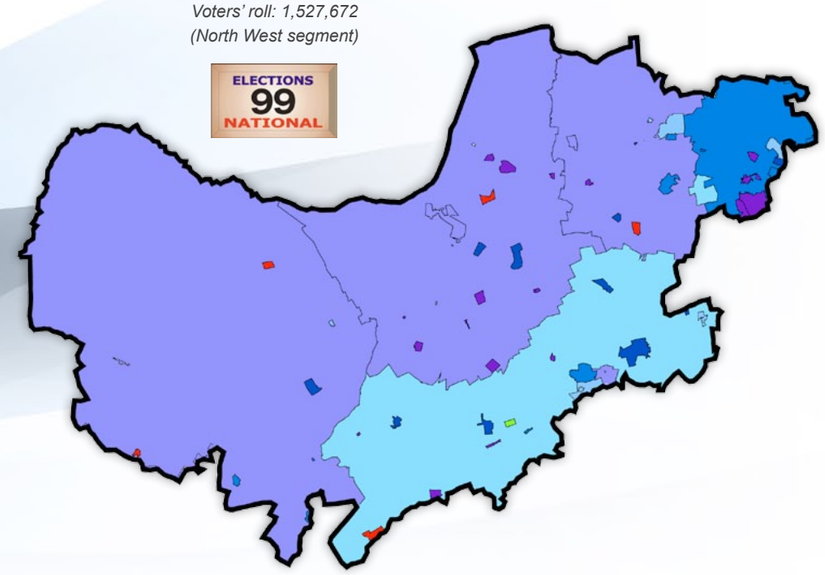
14 April 2004

Voters' roll: 1,749,529
(North West segment)



2 June 1999

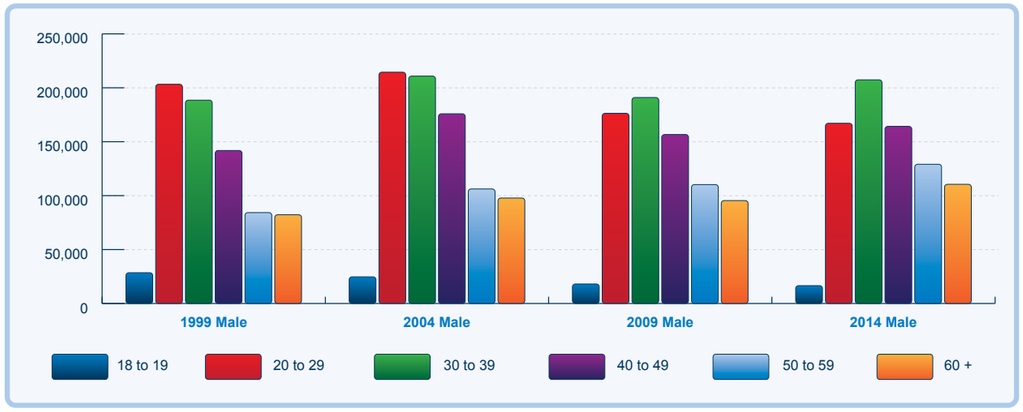
Voters' roll: 1,527,672
(North West segment)

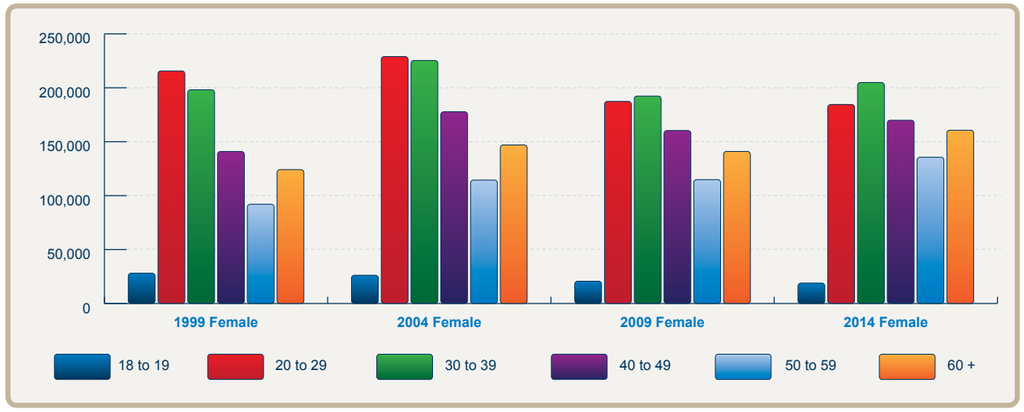


Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - North West

VOTERS' ROLL 2014: GENDER BREAKDOWN

1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN





1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER FIGURES

Age Group	1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
18 to 19	28,048	28,532	**56,580**	26,203	24,696	**50,899**	20,640	18,086	**38,726**	18,890	16,538	**35,428**
20 to 29	215,633	203,293	**418,926**	228,936	214,460	**443,396**	187,368	176,366	**363,734**	184,493	167,113	**351,606**
30 to 39	198,147	188,534	**386,681**	225,322	210,842	**436,164**	192,340	190,996	**383,336**	204,864	207,374	**412,238**
40 to 49	140,916	141,868	**282,784**	177,769	175,908	**353,677**	160,347	156,686	**317,033**	169,928	164,248	**334,176**
50 to 59	91,998	84,285	**176,283**	114,423	106,194	**220,617**	114,856	110,260	**225,116**	135,596	129,099	**264,695**
60 +	124,132	82,286	**206,418**	146,982	97,794	**244,776**	140,994	95,418	**236,412**	160,690	110,516	**271,206**
Total	**798,874**	**728,798**	**1,527,672**	**919,635**	**829,894**	**1,749,529**	**816,545**	**747,812**	**1,564,357**	**874,461**	**794,888**	**1,669,349**

Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Northern Cape

The maps indicate the voter registration percentage by municipality for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 voters' roll. The voters' roll to be used for an election is the one that exists on the day of proclamation of the election and no further registrations are permitted. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections were proclaimed on 25 February 2014 and the voters' roll was certified on 5 March 2014. The maps visually depict the percentage of registered voters in relation to the estimated voting age population in a municipality. Voting age population figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data and adjusted, where applicable, with data from other population or voter surveys. A steadily increasing number of eligible voters have registered across most areas of South Africa between Elections 1999 and 2014. An international segment to the voters' roll was introduced for the first time ahead of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. This segment recorded 6,789 voters.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

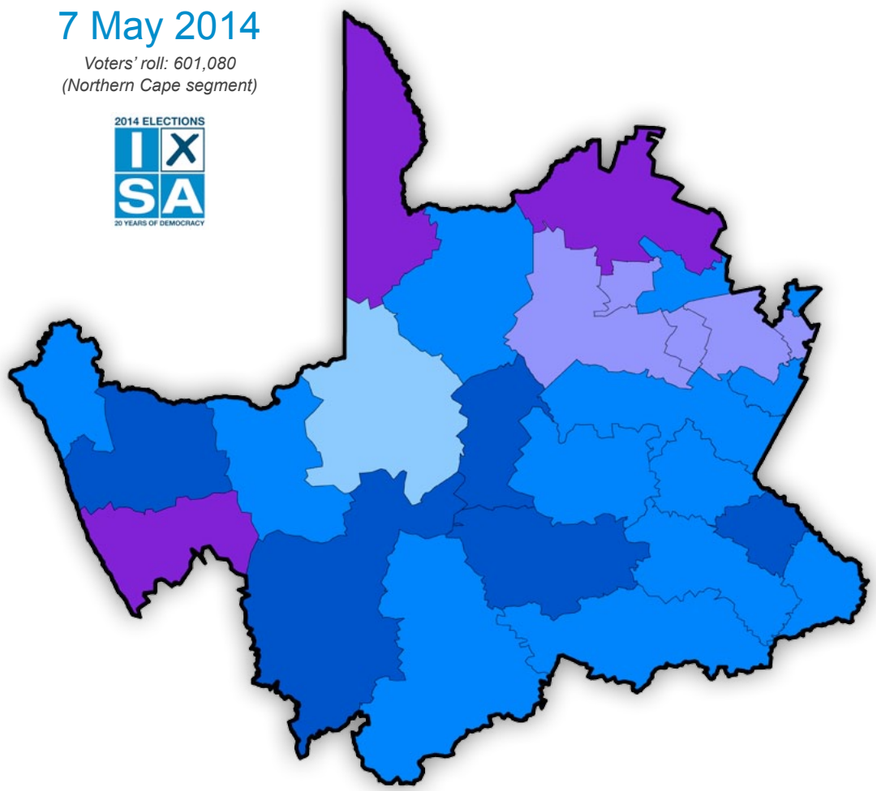
Percentage of registered voters

0%	*- 10%*
>10%	*- 20%*
>20%	*- 30%*
>30%	*- 40%*
>40%	*- 50%*
>50%	*- 60%*
>60%	*- 70%*
>70%	*- 80%*
>80%	*- 90%*
>90%	*- 100%*
>100%	*- 200%*
>200%	

Report displayed at municipal level

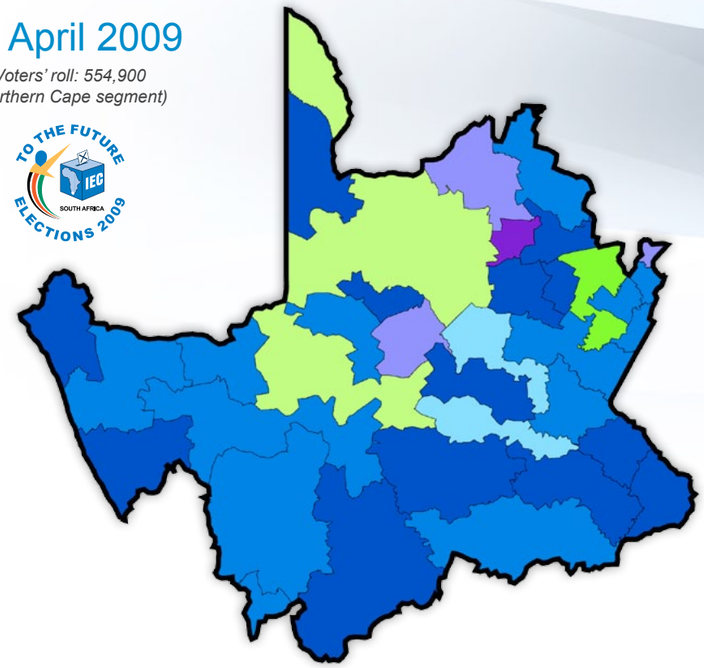
7 May 2014

Voters' roll: 601,080
(Northern Cape segment)



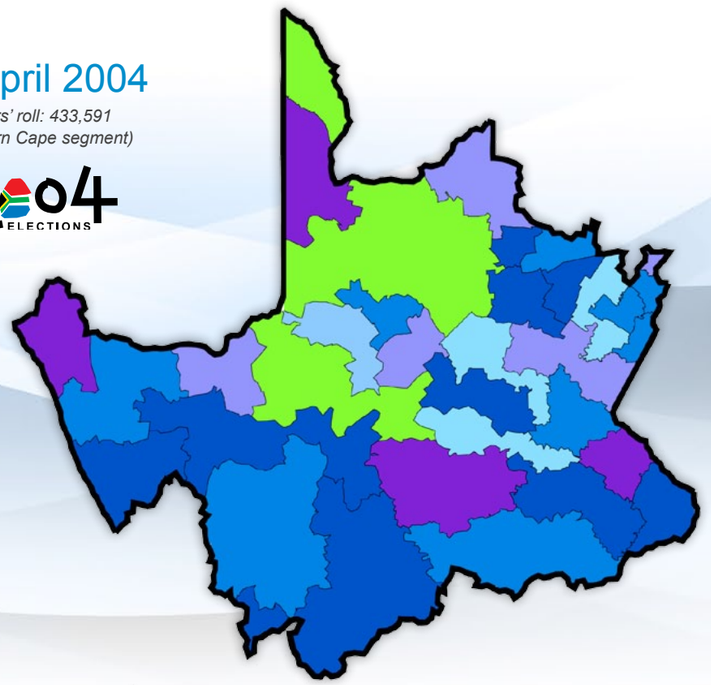
22 April 2009

Voters' roll: 554,900
(Northern Cape segment)



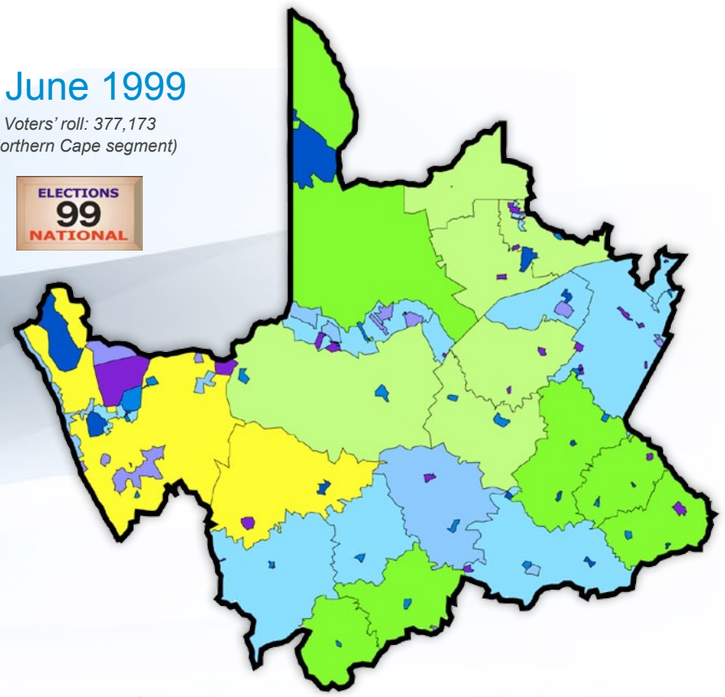
14 April 2004

Voters' roll: 433,591
(Northern Cape segment)



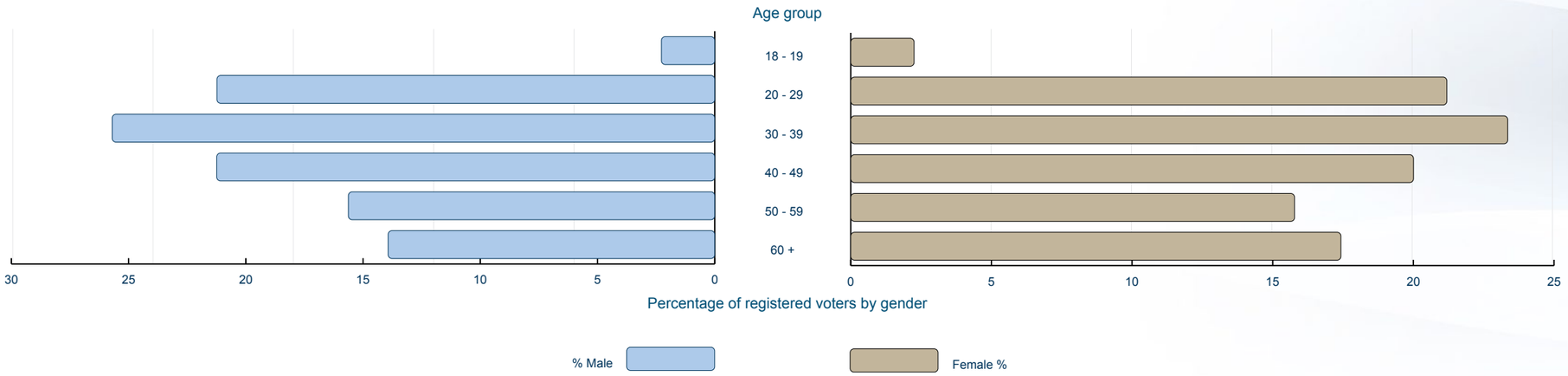
2 June 1999

Voters' roll: 377,173
(Northern Cape segment)

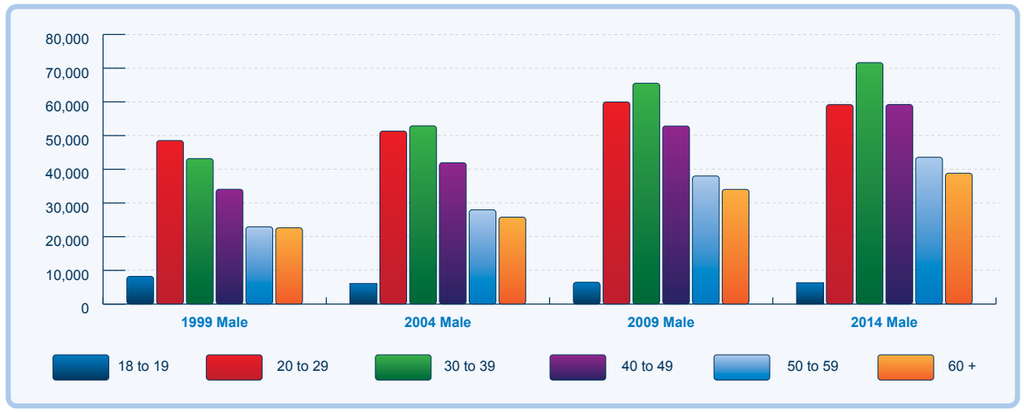


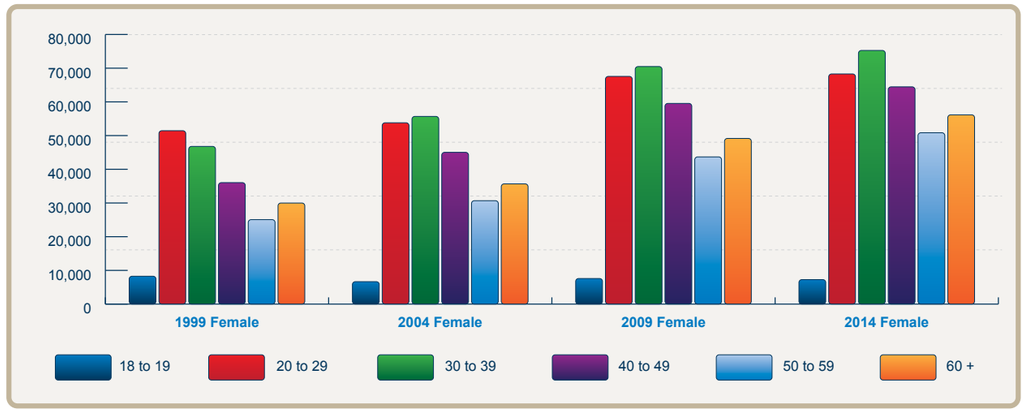
Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Northern Cape

VOTERS' ROLL 2014: GENDER BREAKDOWN



1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN





1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER FIGURES

Age Group	1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
18 to 19	8,269	8,217	**16,486**	6,655	6,112	**12,767**	7,590	6,476	**14,066**	7,260	6,338	**13,598**
20 to 29	51,446	48,537	**99,983**	53,802	51,333	**105,135**	67,563	59,966	**127,529**	68,288	59,197	**127,485**
30 to 39	46,788	43,172	**89,960**	55,686	52,893	**108,579**	70,485	65,545	**136,030**	75,258	71,655	**146,913**
40 to 49	36,042	34,070	**70,112**	45,027	41,954	**86,981**	59,546	52,837	**112,383**	64,464	59,223	**123,687**
50 to 59	25,062	22,942	**48,004**	30,681	27,974	**58,655**	43,676	38,014	**81,690**	50,840	43,568	**94,408**
60 +	29,989	22,639	**52,628**	35,673	25,801	**61,474**	49,158	34,044	**83,202**	56,153	38,836	**94,989**
Total	**197,596**	**179,577**	**377,173**	**227,524**	**206,067**	**433,591**	**298,018**	**256,882**	**554,900**	**322,263**	**278,817**	**601,080**

Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Western Cape

The maps indicate the voter registration percentage by municipality for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 voters' roll. The voters' roll to be used for an election is the one that exists on the day of proclamation of the election and no further registrations are permitted. The 2014 National and Provincial Elections were proclaimed on 25 February 2014 and the voters' roll was certified on 5 March 2014. The maps visually depict the percentage of registered voters in relation to the estimated voting age population in a municipality. Voting age population figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data and adjusted, where applicable, with data from other population or voter surveys. A steadily increasing number of eligible voters have registered across most areas of South Africa between Elections 1999 and 2014. An international segment to the voters' roll was introduced for the first time ahead of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections. This segment recorded 6,789 voters.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

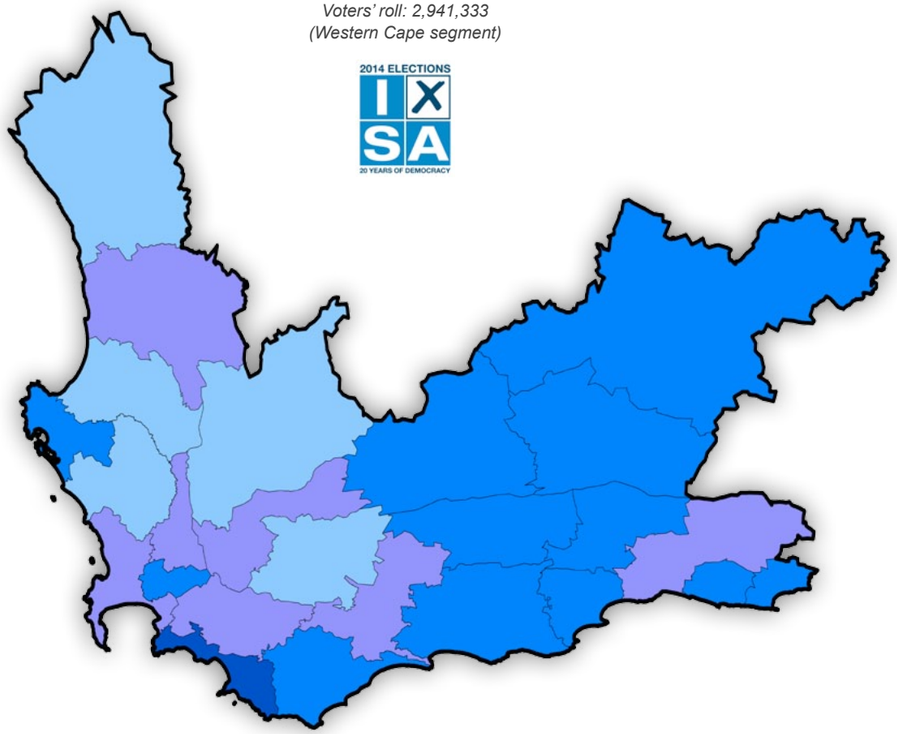
Percentage of registered voters

0%	*- 10%*
>10%	*- 20%*
>20%	*- 30%*
>30%	*- 40%*
>40%	*- 50%*
>50%	*- 60%*
>60%	*- 70%*
>70%	*- 80%*
>80%	*- 90%*
>90%	*- 100%*
>100%	*- 200%*
>200%	

Report displayed at municipal level

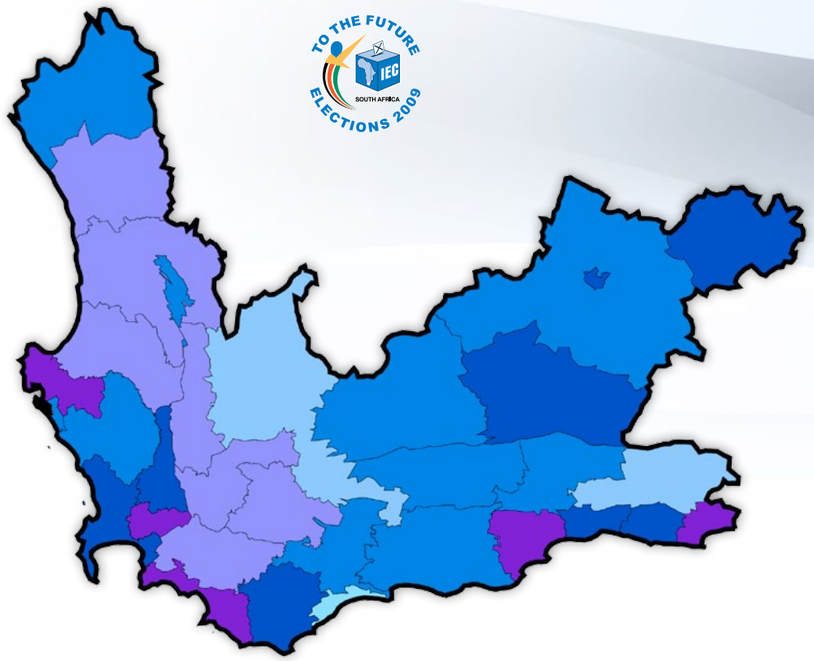
7 May 2014

Voters' roll: 2,941,333
(Western Cape segment)



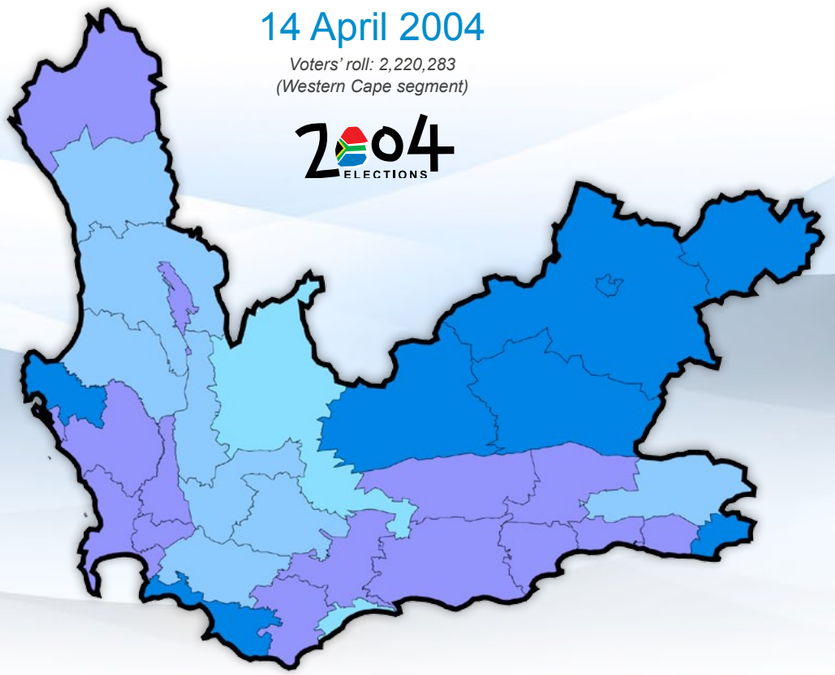
22 April 2009

Voters' roll: 2,634,439
(Western Cape segment)



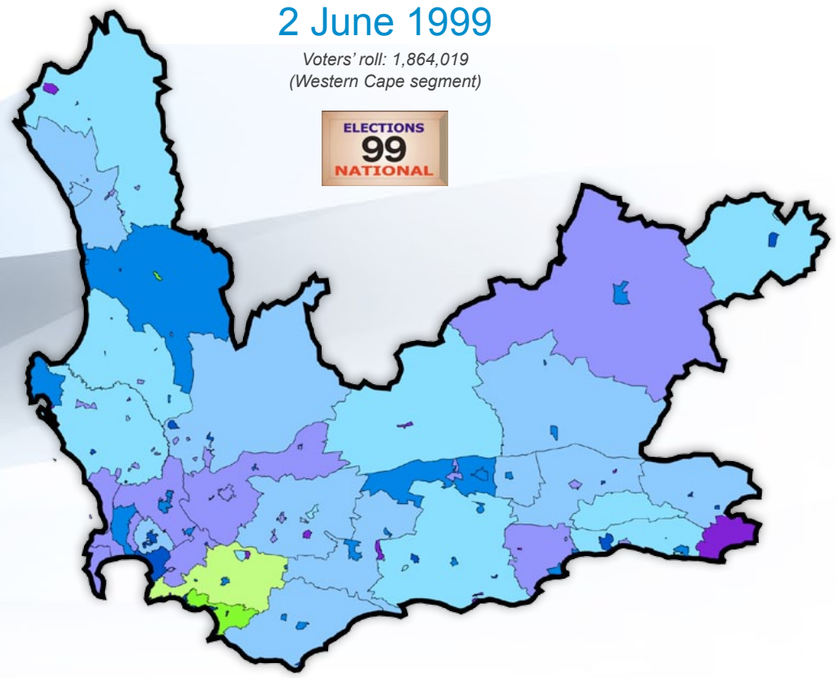
14 April 2004

Voters' roll: 2,220,283
(Western Cape segment)



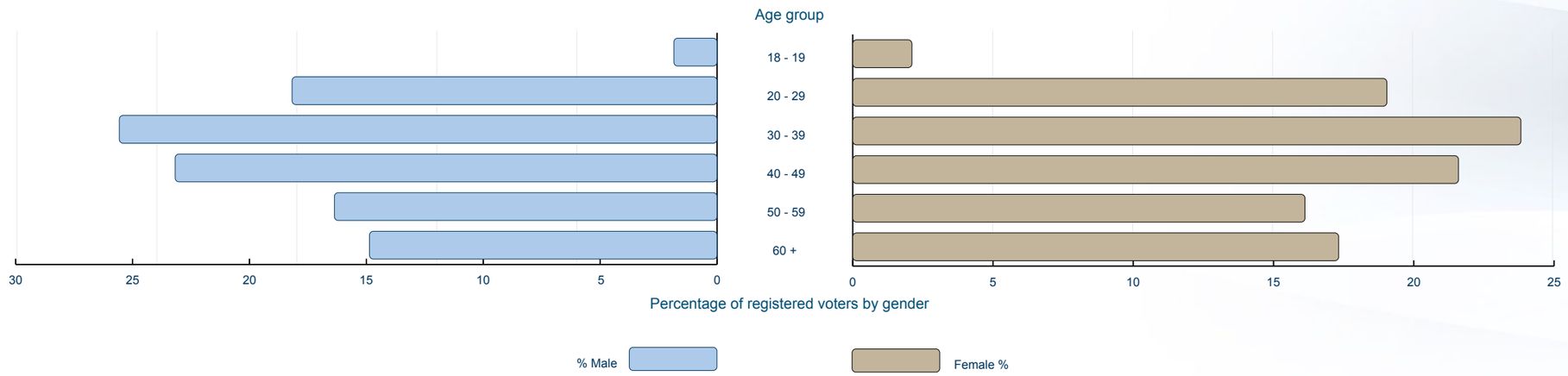
2 June 1999

Voters' roll: 1,864,019
(Western Cape segment)

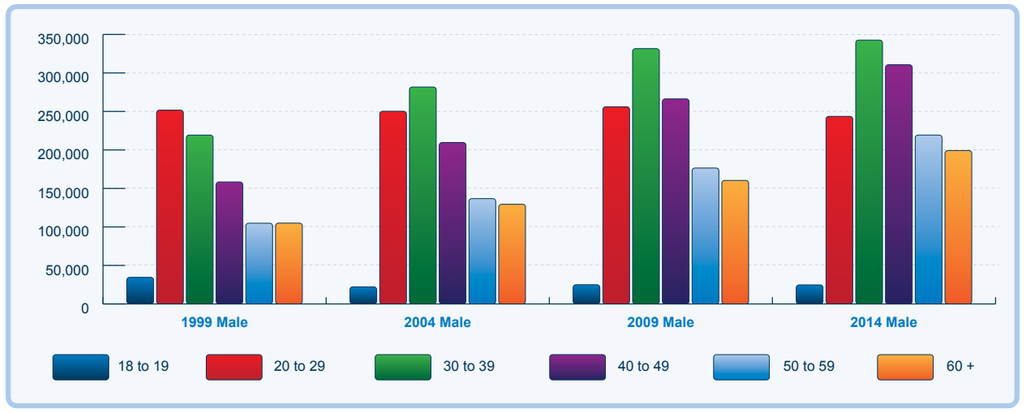


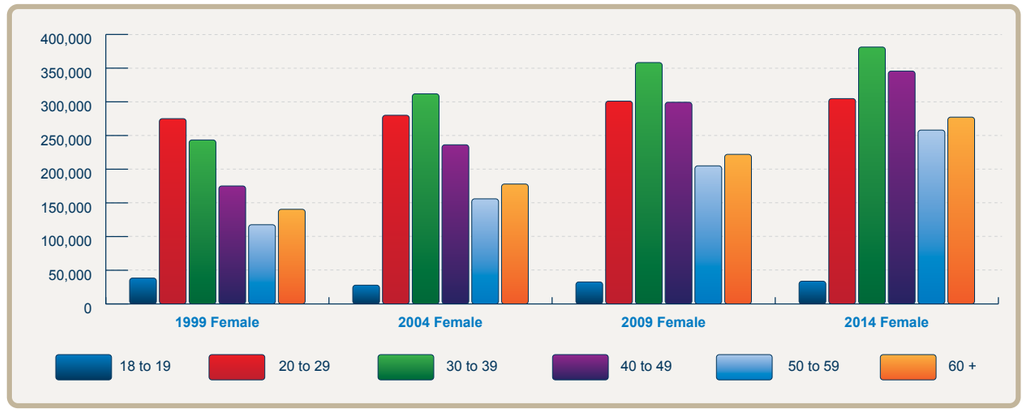
Voters' Roll Analysis and Comparison - Western Cape

VOTERS' ROLL 2014: GENDER BREAKDOWN



1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN





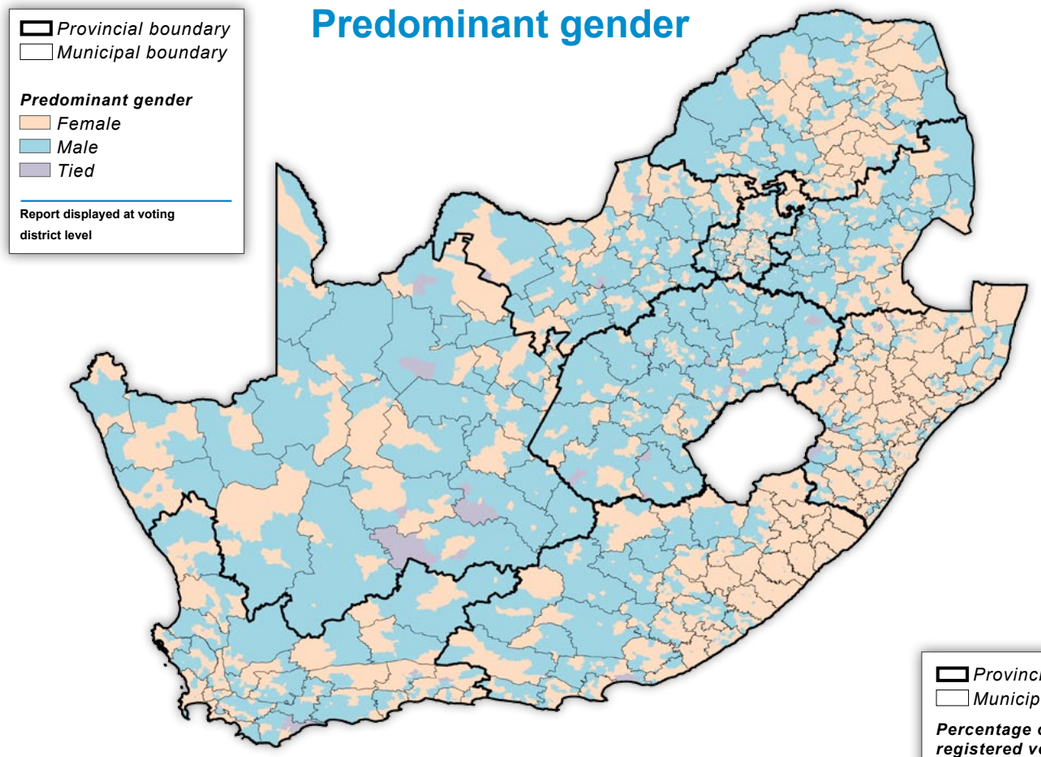
1999, 2004, 2009, 2014: AGE AND GENDER FIGURES

Age Group	1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
18 to 19	38,399	34,550	**72,949**	27,883	22,204	**50,087**	32,667	24,949	**57,616**	33,783	24,753	**58,536**
20 to 29	275,030	251,739	**526,769**	280,074	250,259	**530,333**	301,109	256,107	**557,216**	304,816	243,642	**548,458**
30 to 39	243,420	219,336	**462,756**	311,911	281,748	**593,659**	358,297	331,606	**689,903**	381,299	342,689	**723,988**
40 to 49	175,147	158,462	**333,609**	236,249	209,653	**445,902**	299,371	266,318	**565,689**	345,691	310,664	**656,355**
50 to 59	117,604	104,859	**222,463**	156,037	136,800	**292,837**	204,987	176,557	**381,544**	258,061	219,370	**477,431**
60 +	140,485	104,988	**245,473**	177,997	129,468	**307,465**	222,043	160,428	**382,471**	277,303	199,262	**476,565**
Total	**990,085**	**873,934**	**1,864,019**	**1,190,151**	**1,030,132**	**2,220,283**	**1,418,474**	**1,215,965**	**2,634,439**	**1,600,953**	**1,340,380**	**2,941,333**

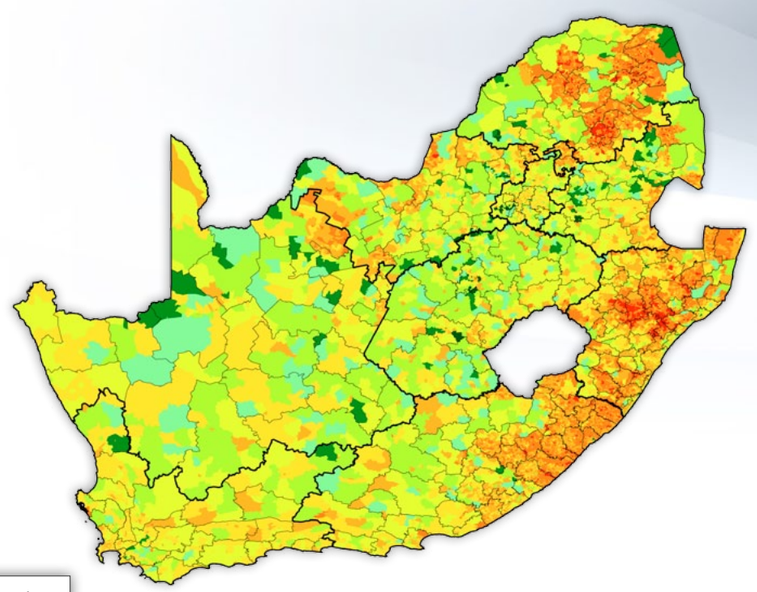
Voters' Roll by Gender - South Africa

The first map (left) indicates the predominant gender in a voting district and the trends are supported by the next two maps depicting each gender in relation to the overall total of the 2014 voters' roll.

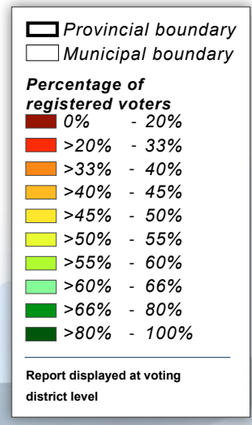
The geography of voter registration by gender shows that women comprise the majority of registered voters in the mainly rural provinces of KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and Limpopo.



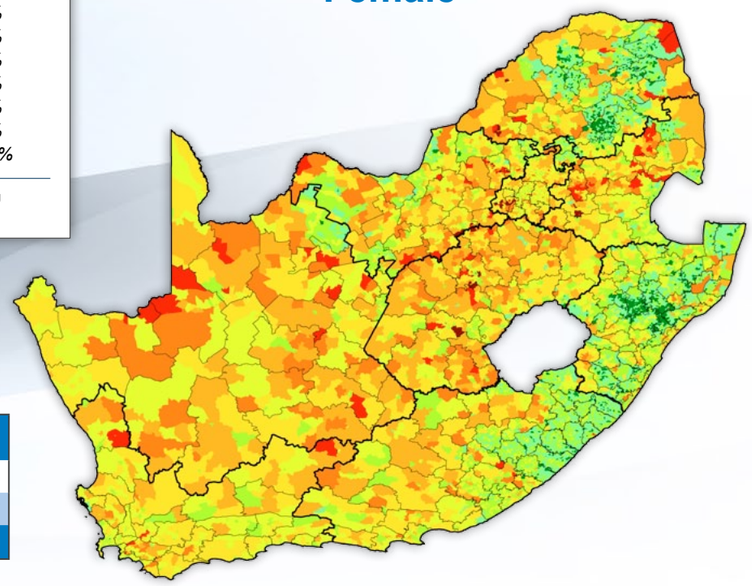
Predominant gender

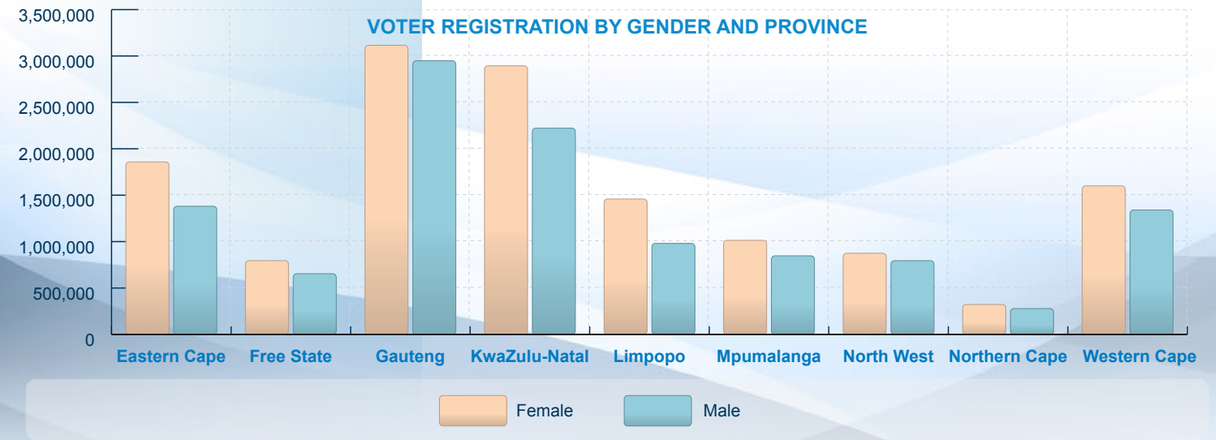


Male



Female

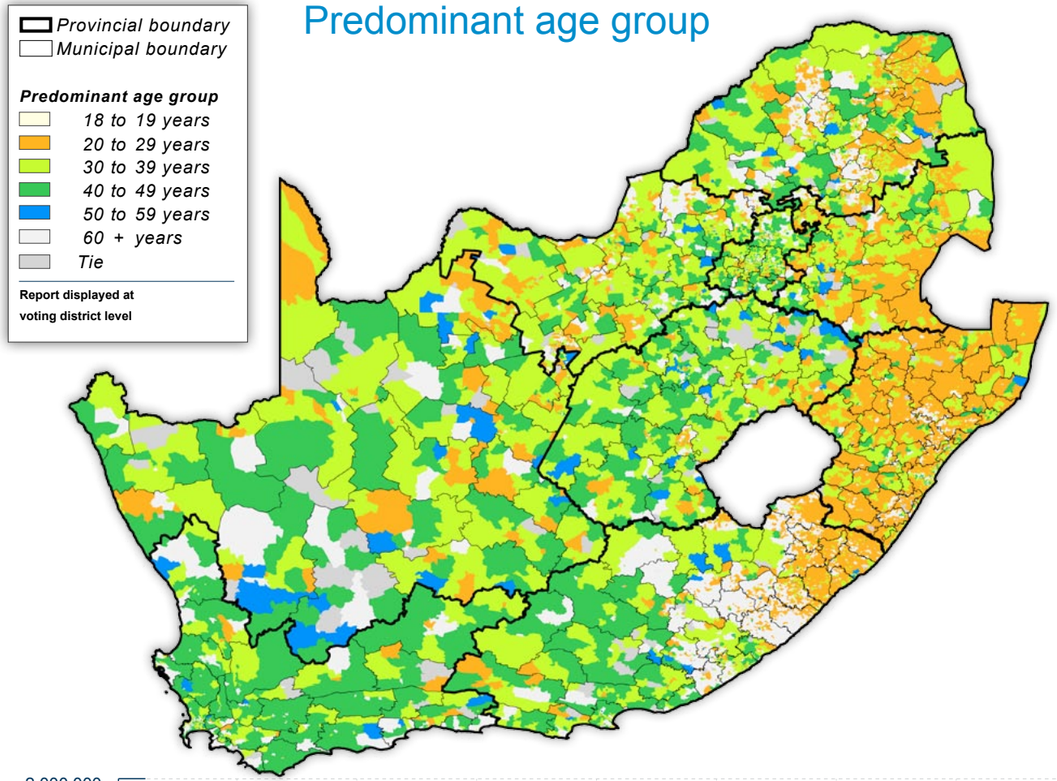


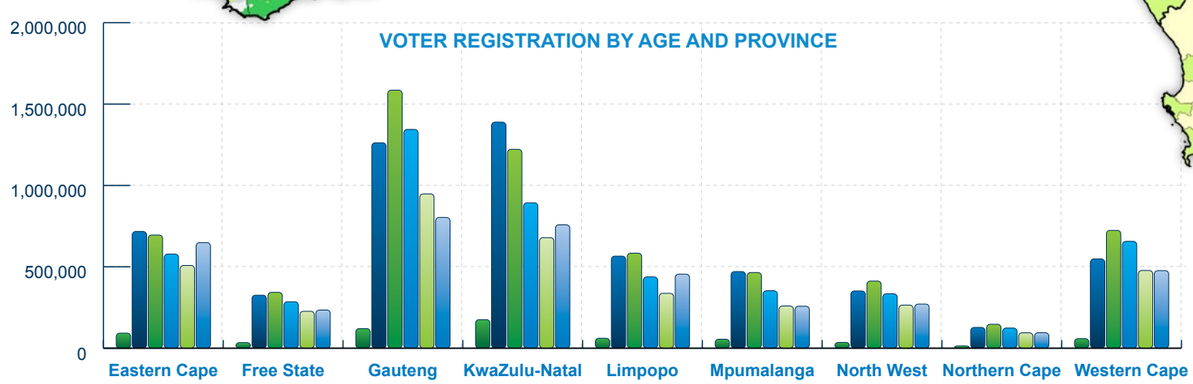


GENDER	EASTERN CAPE	FREE STATE	GAUTENG	KWAZULU-NATAL	LIMPOPO	MPUMALANGA	NORTH WEST	NORTHERN CAPE	WESTERN CAPE	OUT OF COUNTRY	TOTAL REGISTRATION
Female	1,859,011	795,209	3,114,981	2,894,744	1,459,328	1,013,830	874,461	322,236	1,600,953	3,523	13,938,303
Male	1,381,048	654,279	2,948,758	2,222,387	981,020	847,004	794,888	278,817	1,340,380	3,266	11,451,847
Total	**3,240,059**	**1,449,488**	**6,063,739**	**5,117,131**	**2,440,348**	**1,860,834**	**1,669,349**	**601,080**	**2,941,333**	**6,789**	**25,390,150**

Voters' Roll by Age - South Africa

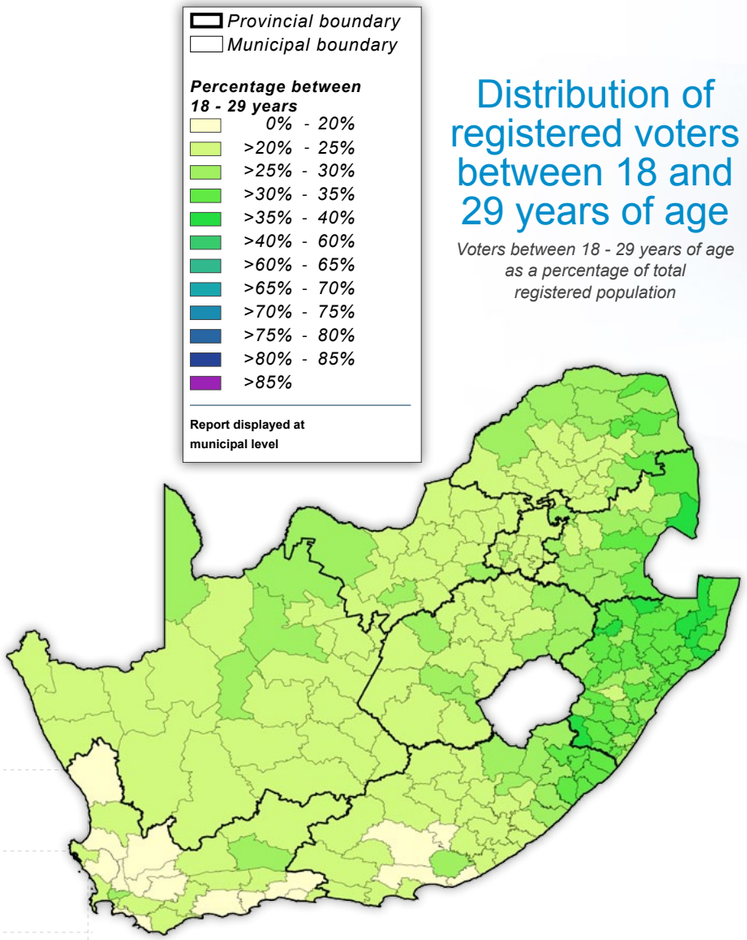
Predominant age group





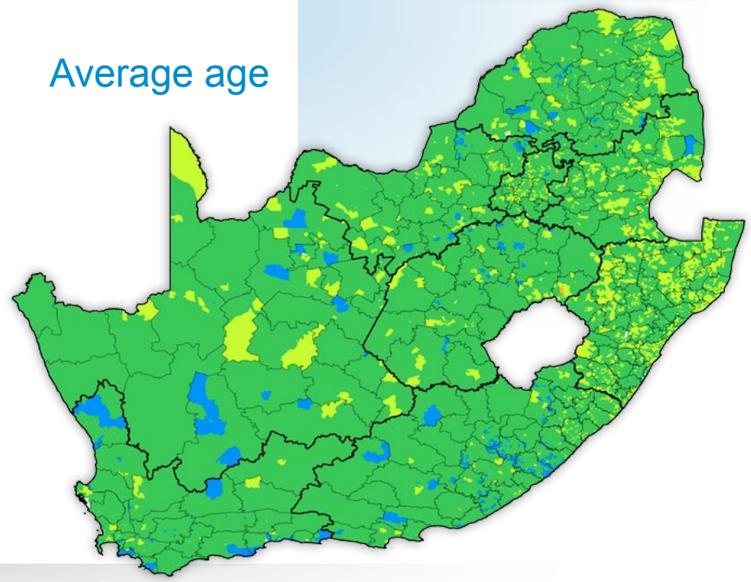
Distribution of registered voters between 18 and 29 years of age

Voters between 18 - 29 years of age as a percentage of total registered population



AGE GROUP	EASTERN CAPE	FREE STATE	GAUTENG	KWAZULU-NATAL	LIMPOPO	MPUMALANGA	NORTH WEST	NORTHERN CAPE	WESTERN CAPE	OUT OF COUNTRY	TOTAL REGISTRATION
18 to 19	92,448	34,175	120,452	175,481	61,077	54,961	35,428	13,598	58,536	157	646,313
20 to 29	717,033	325,643	1,262,157	1,388,891	565,577	470,885	351,606	127,485	548,458	1,501	5,759,236
30 to 39	695,399	343,118	1,585,599	1,222,167	583,888	464,888	412,238	146,913	723,988	2,336	6,180,534
40 to 49	578,075	285,396	1,344,069	893,418	437,831	353,077	334,176	123,687	656,355	1,417	5,007,501
50 to 59	508,361	226,832	947,930	679,154	337,050	259,352	264,695	94,408	477,431	918	3,796,131
60 +	648,743	234,324	803,532	758,020	454,925	257,671	271,206	94,989	476,565	460	4,000,435
Total	**3,240,059**	**1,449,488**	**6,063,739**	**5,117,131**	**2,440,348**	**1,860,834**	**1,669,349**	**601,080**	**2,941,333**	**6,789**	**25,390,150**

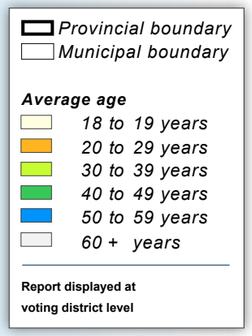
Average age



The first map (left) depicts the predominant age group by voting district and the accompanying graph and table indicates the voters' roll breakdown by province and age.

The map (top right) provides the percentage and geographic distribution of the youth component of the voters' roll (voters aged 18 to 29 years) by municipality.

The final map (bottom right) indicates the average age group on the voters' roll by voting district.



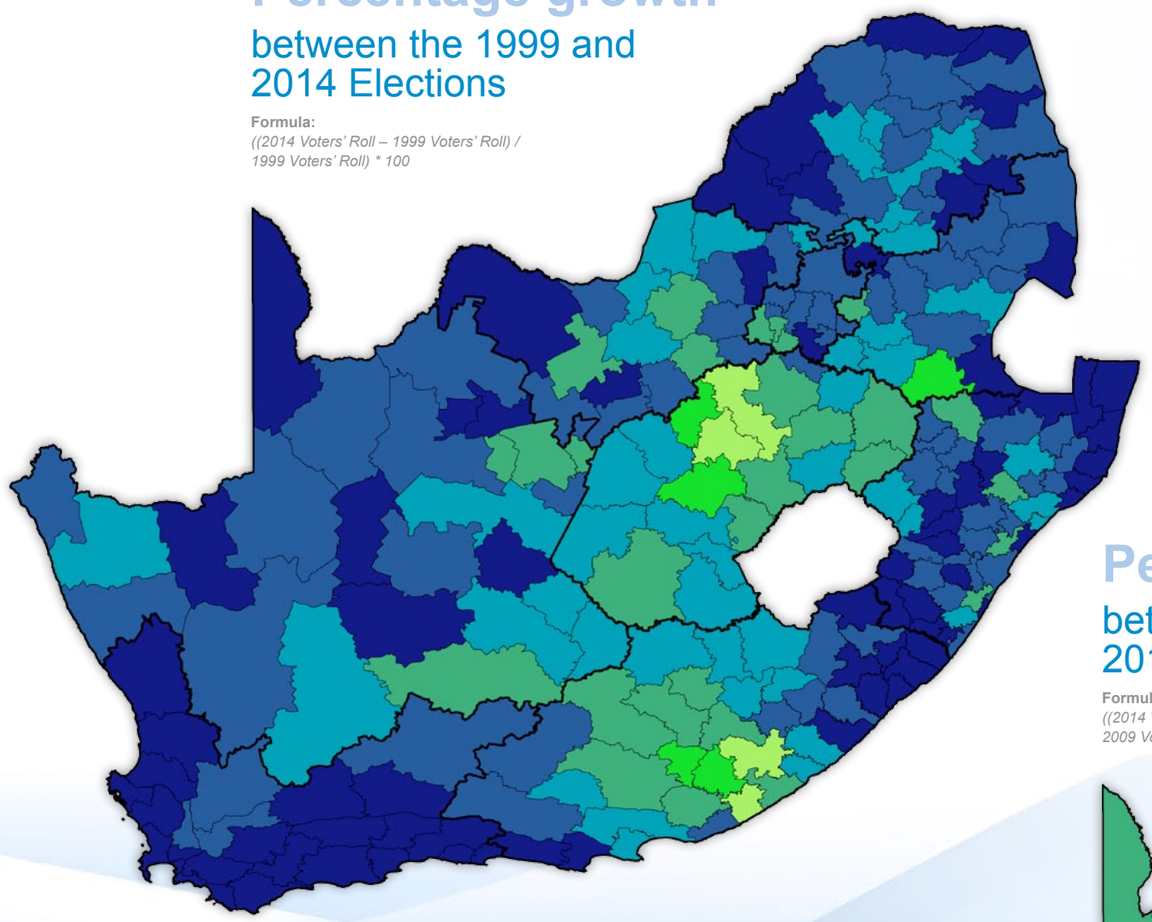
Voters' Roll Growth - South Africa

The map on the left depicts the total percentage growth on the voters' roll between the 1999 and 2014 National and Provincial Elections. The voters' roll has increased by more than 7,2 million voters since 1999.

The map on the right displays the percentage growth between the 2009 and 2014 National and Provincial Elections.

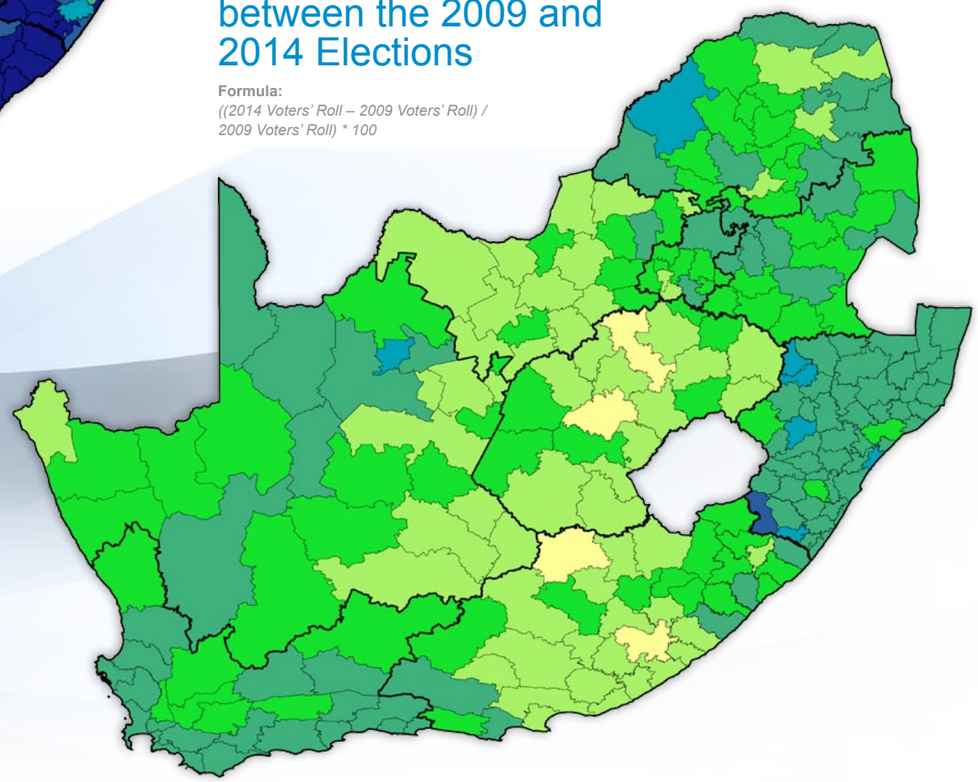
Percentage growth
between the 1999 and 2014 Elections

Formula:
*((2014 Voters' Roll – 1999 Voters' Roll) / 1999 Voters' Roll) * 100*



Percentage growth
between the 2009 and 2014 Elections

Formula:
*((2014 Voters' Roll – 2009 Voters' Roll) / 2009 Voters' Roll) * 100*

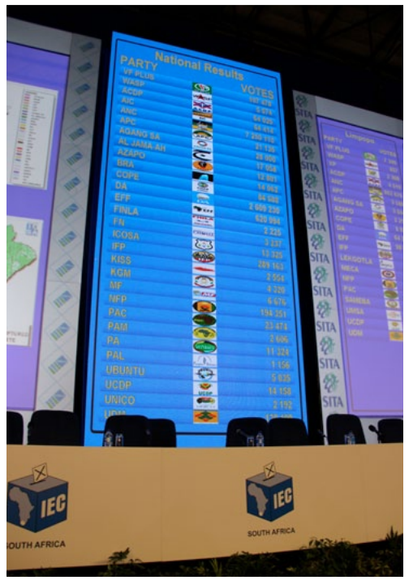


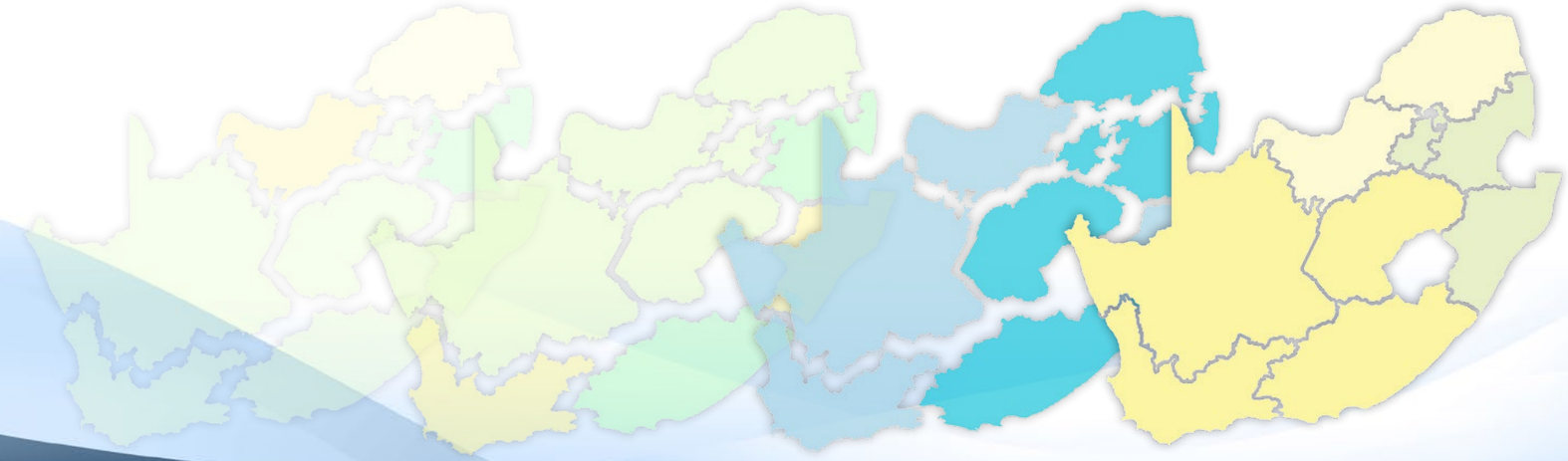
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Percentage growth
- *<=0%*
- *>0% - 5%*
- *>5% - 10%*
- *>10% - 20%*
- *>20% - 30%*
- *>30% - 50%*
- *>50%*

Report displayed at municipal level

ELECTION RESULTS





The detailed process of counting and recording the votes cast in an election begins as soon as voting has been completed. Each step of the process is carefully verified, checked and audited, from the counting and recording of votes to the scanning and capturing of results, culminating in the announcement of the final results. This chapter provides the results of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections in tabular format, as well as in map format. For the sake of continuity, comparisons are made with previous National and Provincial Elections where possible. The maps in this chapter depict voter turnout and spoilt votes. The voter turnout of 89.3% in 1999 decreased to 76.73% in 2004, increased slightly to 77.3% in 2009, and then decreased again in the 2014 elections to 73.48%. The percentage of spoilt votes increased from 1.55% in 1999 to 1.58% in 2004, decreased to 1.34% in 2009, and then increased marginally to 1.35% in 2014.

National Election Results

Chapter 5 - Election Results

	EASTERN CAPE		FREE STATE		GAUTENG		KWAZULU-NATAL		LIMPOPO		MPUMALANGA		NORTHERN CAPE		NORTH WEST		WESTERN CAPE		TOTAL			
Party	Valid Votes	Seats	Valid Votes	Seats	Valid Votes	Seats	Valid Votes	Seats	Valid Votes	Seats	Valid Votes	Seats	Valid Votes	Seats	Valid Votes	Seats	Valid Votes	Seats	TOTAL Regional Seats (A)	Valid Votes National	TOTAL National Seats (B)	National PR list (B-A)
ACDP	8,016	0	5,128	0	30,761	0	15,406	0	6,306	0	5,173	0	2,436	0	5,311	0	25,318	0	0	103,855	3	3
AIC	17,514	0	7,972	0	19,943	0	19,309	0	6,611	0	7,072	0	3,805	0	8,421	0	6,987	0	0	97,634	3	3
ANC	1,587,338	19	721,126	8	2,522,012	27	2,530,827	27	1,202,905	16	1,091,642	13	278,540	4	763,804	9	737,219	8	131	11,435,413	249	118
APC	4,538	0	2,093	0	5,844	0	4,390	0	4,044	0	4,269	0	681	0	3,321	0	1,491	0	0	30,671	1	1
AGANG SA	2,501	0	2,058	0	22,404	0	3,413	0	4,841	0	1,738	0	450	0	4,690	0	9,927	0	0	52,022	2	2
AL JAMA-AH	740	0	208	0	7,509	0	4,288	0	362	0	596	0	219	0	667	0	11,376	0	0	25,965	0	0
AZAPO	2,323	0	1,405	0	5,277	0	2,967	0	3,692	0	1,156	0	936	0	1,708	0	951	0	0	20,415	0	0
BRA	382	0	131	0	1,043	0	462	0	490	0	12,208	0	103	0	213	0	235	0	0	15,267	0	0
COPE	26,580	0	14,613	0	23,203	0	5,553	0	12,478	0	3,931	0	14,452	0	8,540	0	13,833	0	0	123,183	3	3
DA	356,050	4	167,972	2	1,309,862	14	517,461	5	100,562	1	139,158	1	101,882	1	141,902	2	1,241,424	14	44	4,076,273	89	45
EFF	84,783	1	81,559	1	471,074	5	76,384	1	156,488	2	85,203	1	22,083	0	141,150	2	50,280	1	14	1,169,004	25	11
FINLA	344	0	120	0	808	0	667	0	207	0	165	0	128	0	234	0	623	0	0	3,296	0	0
FN	355	0	353	0	1,728	0	769	0	336	0	428	0	164	0	414	0	573	0	0	5,120	0	0
ICOSA	395	0	226	0	669	0	1,082	0	175	0	144	0	431	0	224	0	11,124	0	0	14,470	0	0
IFP	1,291	0	1,177	0	37,785	1	393,949	4	844	0	4,143	0	200	0	1,326	0	1,127	0	5	441,842	10	5
KISS	384	0	203	0	1,184	0	1,404	0	201	0	201	0	65	0	226	0	421	0	0	4,289	0	0
KGM	3,576	0	111	0	699	0	922	0	193	0	125	0	51	0	206	0	524	0	0	6,407	0	0
MF	317	0	152	0	2,144	0	18,924	0	176	0	187	0	67	0	221	0	398	0	0	22,586	0	0
NFP	3,559	0	1,039	0	22,403	0	249,118	3	596	0	9,312	0	141	0	1,519	0	1,048	0	3	288,735	6	3
PAC	9,649	0	1,989	0	11,077	0	2,723	0	3,949	0	2,640	0	451	0	1,297	0	3,963	0	0	37,738	1	1
PAM	845	0	187	0	681	0	826	0	264	0	277	0	128	0	305	0	302	0	0	3,815	0	0
PA	544	0	543	0	1,482	0	1,004	0	365	0	330	0	591	0	408	0	7,996	0	0	13,263	0	0
PAL	173	0	68	0	330	0	318	0	125	0	96	0	39	0	140	0	382	0	0	1,671	0	0
UBUNTU	585	0	231	0	2,923	0	1,330	0	294	0	274	0	79	0	291	0	2,211	0	0	8,218	0	0
UCDP	1,099	0	943	0	3,623	0	1,838	0	845	0	661	0	1,461	0	10,109	0	1,153	0	0	21,732	0	0
UNICO	1,367	0	120	0	263	0	575	0	146	0	128	0	70	0	261	0	206	0	0	3,136	0	0
UDM	118,645	2	2,380	0	25,541	0	7,232	0	4,340	0	1,995	0	478	0	10,845	0	13,052	0	2	184,508	4	2
VF Plus	8,771	0	19,837	0	58,122	1	9,687	0	10,269	0	11,707	0	5,761	0	18,120	0	23,243	0	1	165,517	4	3
WASP	833	0	393	0	1,825	0	2,005	0	1,065	0	448	0	173	0	818	0	760	0	0	8,320	0	0
TOTAL	**2,243,497**	**26**	**1,034,337**	**11**	**4,592,219**	**48**	**3,874,833**	**40**	**1,523,169**	**19**	**1,385,407**	**15**	**436,065**	**5**	**1,113,411**	**13**	**2,168,147**	**23**	**200**	**18,384,365**	**400**	**200**

Logos of political parties contesting the 2014 National Elections

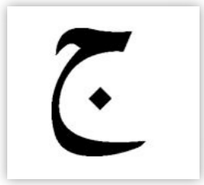
ACDP

AIC

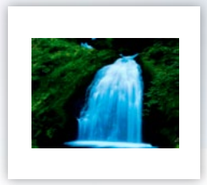
ANC

APC

AGANG SA


AL JAMA-AH

AZAPO


BRA

COPE

DA

EFF

FINLA

FN

ICOSA

IFP

KISS

KGM

MF

NFP

PAC

PAM

PA

PAL

UBUNTU

UCDP

UNICO

UDM

VF PLUS

WASP

Provincial Election Results

Chapter 5 - Election Results

EASTERN CAPE		
Party	Valid Votes	Final Allocation
ACDP	8,016	0
AIC	17,514	1
ANC	1,587,338	45
APC	4,538	0
AGANG SA	2,501	0
AL JAMA-AH	740	*
AZAPO	2,323	0
BRA	382	*
COPE	26,580	1
DA	356,050	10
EFF	84,783	2
FINLA	344	*
FN	355	0
ICOSA	395	*
IFP	1,291	0
KISS	384	
KGM	3,576	0
MF	317	*
NFP	3,559	0
PAC	9,649	0
PAM	845	
PA	544	*
PAL	173	*
UBUNTU	585	
UCDP	1,099	0
UNICO	1,367	0
UDM	118,645	4
VF PLUS	8,771	0
WASP	833	*
TOTAL	2,243,497	63

FREE STATE		
Party	Valid Votes	Final Allocation
ACDP	5,150	0
ANC	708,720	22
APC	3,198	0
AGANG SA	2,065	0
AZAPO	1,581	0
COPE	16,516	0
DA	164,672	5
EFF	82,674	2
ICOSA	459	0
IFP	1,124	0
NFP	1,115	0
PAC	2,133	0
PA	651	0
UCDP	1,139	0
UDM	2,127	0
VF PLUS	21,339	1
TOTAL	1,014,663	30

GAUTENG		
Party	Valid Votes	Final Allocation
ACDP	27,196	0
ANC	2,348,564	40
APC	7,187	0
AGANG SA	18,258	0
AZAPO	5,110	0
COPE	21,652	0
DA	1,349,001	23
EFF	451,318	8
FN	2,285	0
ICOSA	974	0
IFP	34,240	1
KGM	815	0
LEKGOTLA	695	0
MECA	295	0
MF	3,237	0
NFP	20,733	0
PAC	11,241	0
PA	1,811	0
UCDP	3,641	0
UDM	19,486	0
VF PLUS	52,436	1
WASP	1,988	0
	4,382,163	73
TOTAL	4,382,163	73

KWAZULU-NATAL		
Party	Valid Votes	Final Allocation
ACDP	16,803	0
ANC	2,475,041	52
APC	7,040	0
AZAPO	5,873	0
COPE	5,968	0
DA	489,430	10
EFF	70,823	2
IFP	416,496	9
KGM	1,903	0
KZNTA	2,796	0
MF	38,960	1
NFP	280,425	6
PAC	2,930	0
TA	4,082	0
UBUMBANO	926	0
UCDP	2,186	0
UDM	6,632	0
VF PLUS	7,695	0
TOTAL	3,836,009	80

LIMPOPO		
Party	Valid Votes	Final Allocation
ACDP	6,988	0
ANC	1,149,348	39
APC	5,085	0
AGANG SA	5,197	0
AZAPO	3,851	0
COPE	12,573	1
DA	94,724	3
EFF	156,982	6
IFP	1,219	0
LEKGOTLA	556	0
MECA	219	0
NFP	586	0
PAC	4,266	0
SAMEBA	1,105	0
UMSA	349	0
UCDP	850	0
UDM	3,920	0
VF PLUS	10,102	0
WASP	1,222	0
XP	3,044	0
TOTAL	1,462,186	49

MPUMALANGA		
Party	Valid Votes	Final Allocation
ACDP	5,324	0
ANC	1,045,409	24
APC	5,940	0
AGANG SA	1,705	0
AZAPO	1,235	0
BRA	15,368	1
COPE	4,288	0
DA	138,990	3
EFF	83,589	2
IFP	3,481	0
NFP	10,066	0
PAC	3,109	0
SPP	4,244	0
UCDP	792	0
UDM	1,701	0
VF PLUS	11,018	0
TOTAL	1,336,259	30

NORTHERN CAPE		
Party	Valid Votes	Final Allocation
ACDP	2,421	0
ANC	272,053	20
APC	1,191	0
AZAPO	1,062	0
COPE	15,214	1
DA	100,916	7
EFF	20,951	2
FINLA	194	0
ICOSA	499	0
IFP	239	0
NFP	139	0
PAC	460	0
PA	584	0
UCDP	1,542	0
UDM	366	0
VF PLUS	4,600	0
TOTAL	422,431	30

NORTH WEST		
Party	Valid Votes	Final Allocation
ACDP	5,728	0
ANC	733,490	23
APC	4,398	0
AGANG SA	4,736	0
AZAPO	1,796	0
COPE	8,692	0
DA	138,521	4
EFF	143,765	5
IFP	1,496	0
NFP	1,582	0
PAC	1,473	0
SAPP	662	0
UCDP	12,811	0
UDM	9,615	0
VF PLUS	18,746	1
WASP	939	0
TOTAL	1,088,450	33

WESTERN CAPE		
Party	Valid Votes	Final Allocation
ACDP	21,696	1
AIC	6,508	0
ANC	697,664	14
ANP	1,249	0
APC	1,291	0
AGANG SA	6,398	0
AL JAMA-AH	13,182	0
AZAPO	844	0
COPE	12,520	0
DA	1,259,645	26
EFF	44,762	1
FINLA	635	0
ICOSA	11,949	0
IPO	1,180	0
IFP	1,078	0
KGM	490	0
NFP	763	0
N.P	2,694	0
PAC	3,591	0
PA	8,510	0
PAL	440	0
SCA	478	0
SAPCO	642	0
UCDP	1,158	0
UDM	10,199	0
VF PLUS	11,587	0
TOTAL	2,121,153	42

Provincial Election Results

Logos of political parties contesting the 2014 Provincial Elections

ACDP

AIC

ANC

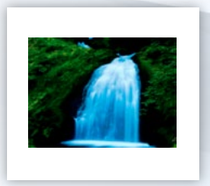
ANP

APC

AGANG SA

AL JAMA-AH

AZAPO


BRA

COPE

DA

EFF

FINLA

FN

ICOSA

IFP

IPO

KGM

KZNTA

LEKGOTLA

MECA

MF

NFP

NP

PAC

PA

PAL

SAMEBA

SAPCO

SAPP

SCA

SPP

TA

UBUMBANO

UCDP

UNICO

UMSA

UDM

VF PLUS

WASP

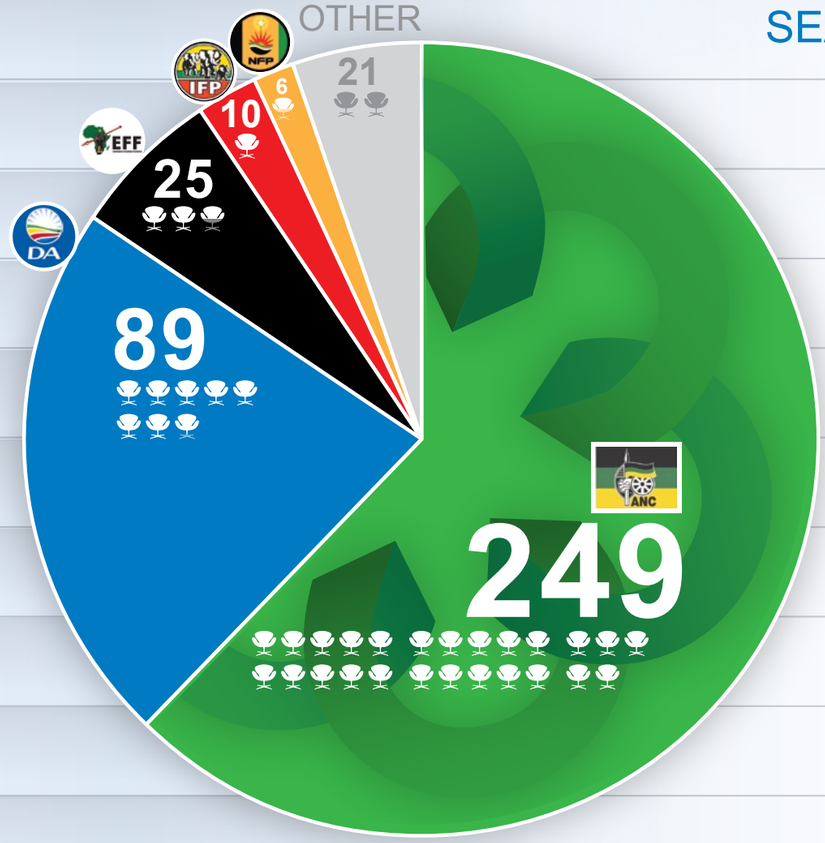
XP

National Assembly Seat Allocation

	NATIONAL SEATS
ANC	249
DA	89
EFF	25
IFP	10
NFP	6
VF PLUS	4
UDM	4
COPE	3
ACDP	3
AIC	3
AGANG SA	2
PAC	1
APC	1
TOTAL	400

400

SEATS



TOP 5 PARTIES

Note: Each chair ( ) in the graph represents 10 seats allocated in the National Assembly

Seat Allocation | National and Regional Seats Allocation

NATIONAL SEAT BREAKDOWN

	EASTERN CAPE	FREE STATE	GAUTENG	KWAZULU-NATAL	LIMPOPO	MPUMA-LANGA	NORTHERN CAPE	NORTH WEST	WESTERN CAPE	TOTAL REGIONAL SEATS (200)	TOTAL PROPORTIONAL SEATS (200)	TOTAL NATIONAL SEATS (400)
ANC	19	8	27	27	16	13	4	9	8	131	118	249
DA	4	2	14	5	1	1	1	2	14	44	45	89
EFF	1	1	5	1	2	1	0	2	1	14	11	25
IFP	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	10
NFP	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
VF PLUS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
UDM	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
COPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
ACDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
AIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
AGANG SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
PAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
APC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	26	11	48	40	19	15	5	13	23	200	200	400

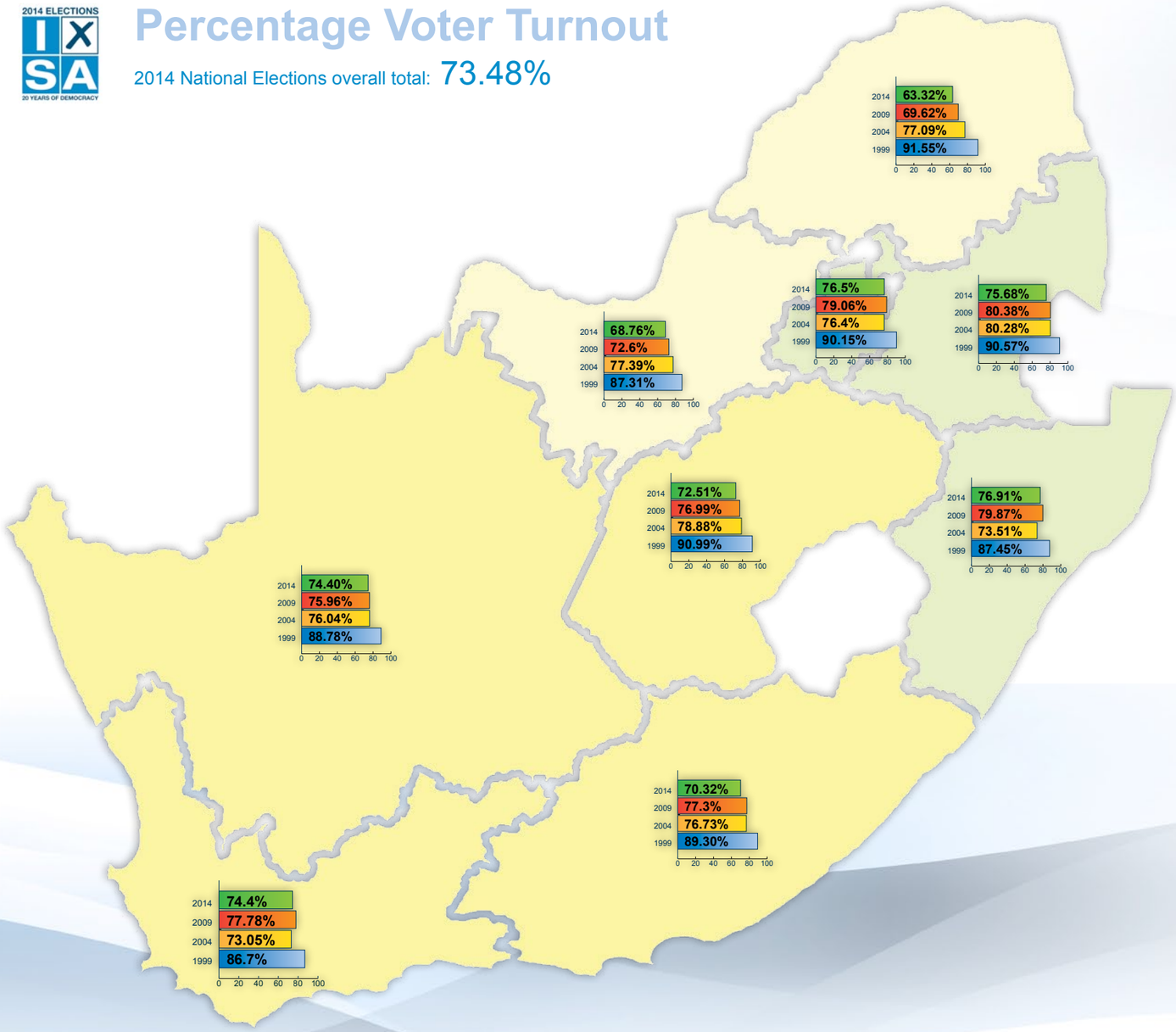
Voter Turnout

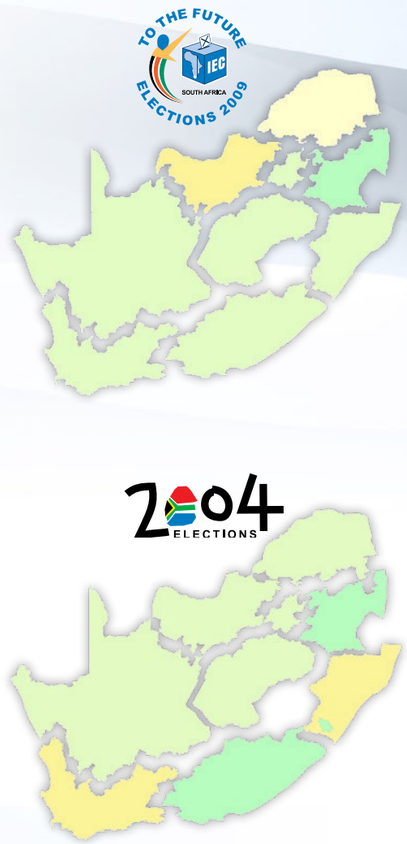
Voter turnout is defined as the number of voters who cast their votes as a proportion of the number of registered voters. Voter turnout decreased since 1999 in most provinces. There was a notable increase in voter turnout between Elections 2004 and 2009 in the provinces with the largest urban centres in Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. However, in 2014 there has been a slight decrease in voter turnout again.

The thematic base maps display the percentage turnout by province for each of the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 National Elections. The 2014 base map is further supplemented with scaled bar charts reflecting the national turnout percentages by province for each of the four Elections (1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014).

Percentage Voter Turnout

2014 National Elections overall total: 73.48%





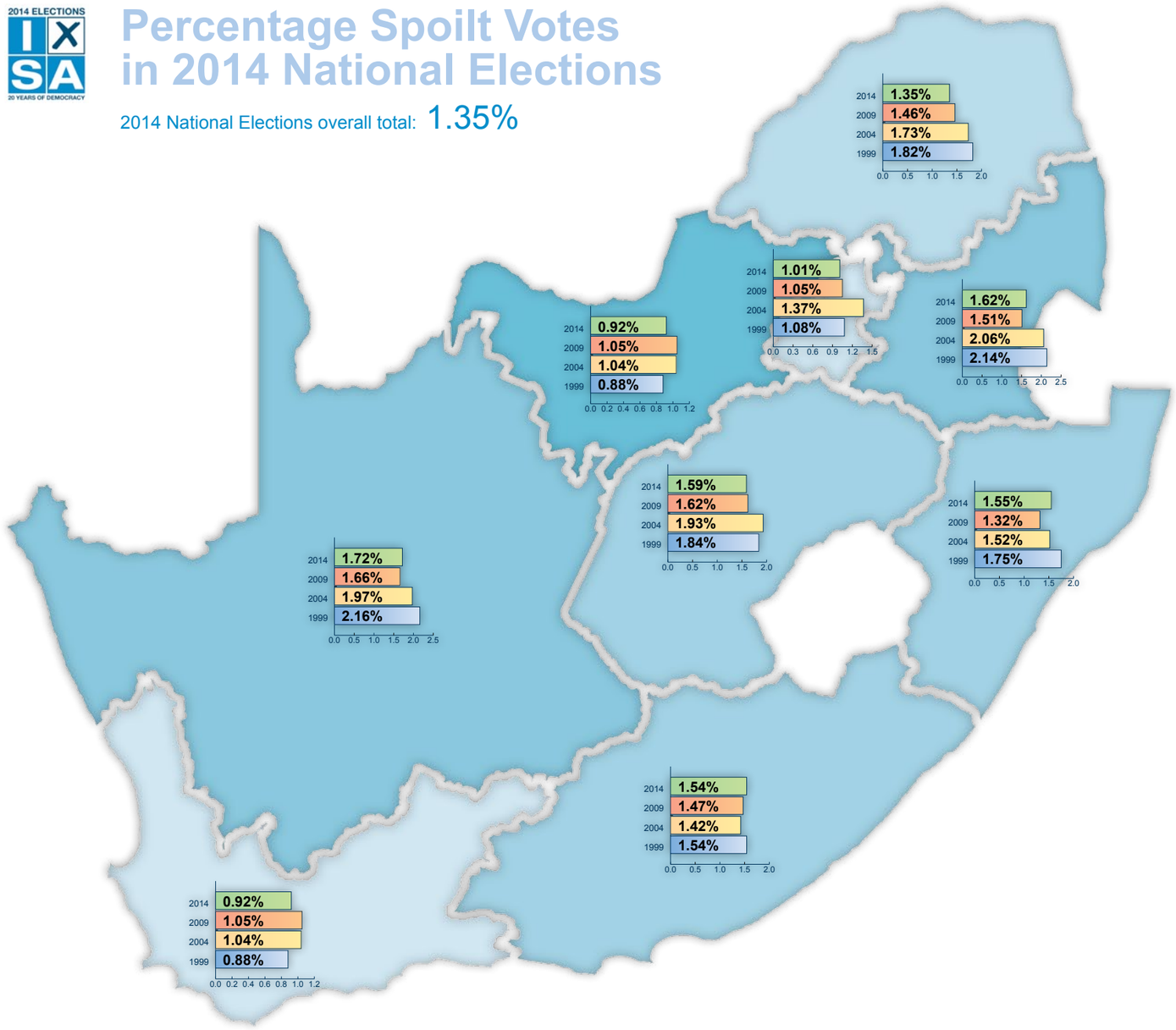
2014 % Voter turnout
2009 % Voter turnout
2004 % Voter turnout
1999 % Voter turnout

% Voter turnout

0% to 70%
>70% to 75%
>75% to 80%
>80% to 85%
>85% to 90%
>90% to 100%

Percentage Spoilt Votes in 2014 National Elections

2014 National Elections overall total: 1.35%



A vote is defined as being spoilt (or invalid) if the counting official is unable to clearly determine the intention of the voter. The number of spoilt votes has remained relatively stable and at a low level between Elections 1999 and 2014. The percentage of spoilt votes increased from 1.55% in 1999 to 1.58% in 2004, decreased to 1.34% in 2009, and then increased marginally to 252 274 votes or 1.35% in 2014.

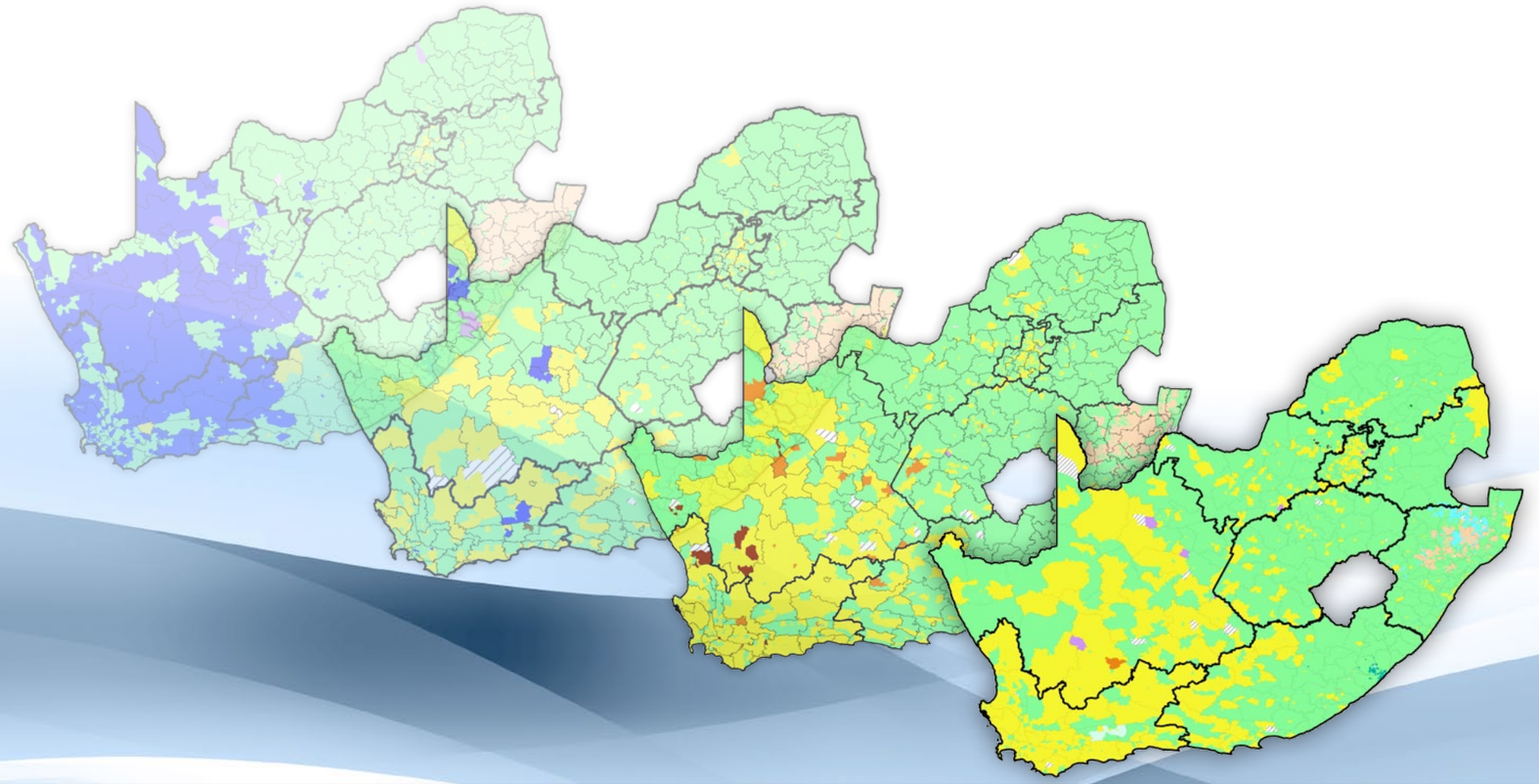
The map displays scaled bar charts reflecting the national spoilt vote percentages by province for each of the four Elections in 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014.

2014 % Spoilt votes
2009 % Spoilt votes
2004 % Spoilt votes
1999 % Spoilt votes

2014 % Spoilt votes

0% to 1%
>1% to 1.2%
>1.2% to 1.4%
>1.4% to 1.6%
>1.6% to 1.8%
>1.8%

POLITICAL PARTY RESULTS



Twenty years on since the seminal 1994 Elections, multi-party electoral democracy continues to flourish in South Africa. A record number of political parties contested the National and Provincial Elections on 7 May 2014. Of these, 29 parties contested the National Elections and a total of 45 parties contested both the National and Provincial Elections. This chapter contains a number of maps providing different views of the political party results, namely the leading party, individual party support, party support variance, and lead/lag analysis for the 2014 National Election. Lag constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated and the percentage of the vote received by the leading party in a voting district. Lead constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated, which in this case will be the leading party, and the percentage of the vote received by the party which polled the second highest number of votes in that voting district. Where available, comparison maps are also included for the 2009, 2004 and 1999 National Elections. Notes on each of the map themes further describe the analysis and where applicable, the formulas used in deriving the information are also supplied.

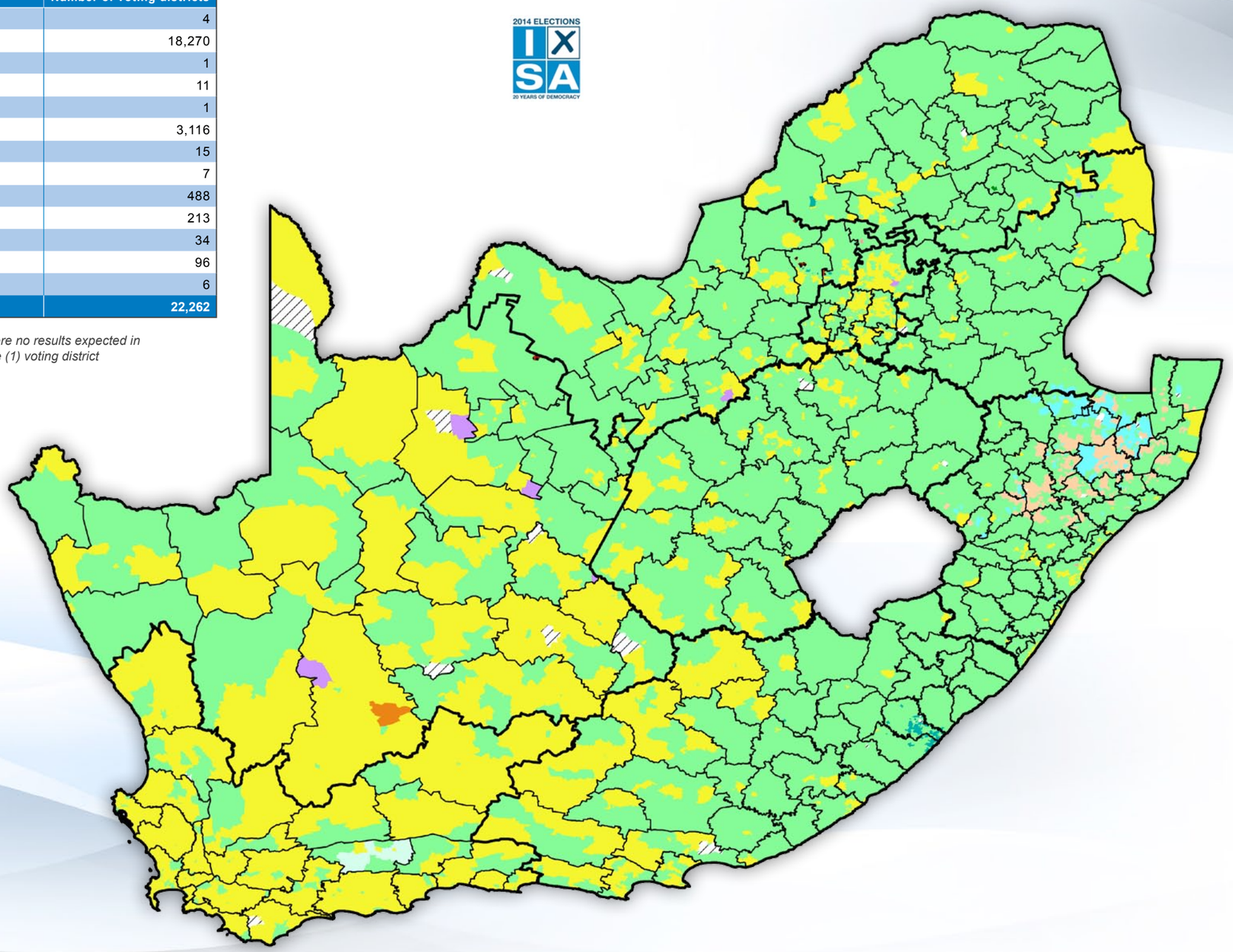
Leading Party | South Africa

Chapter 6 - Political Party Results

These maps reflect the leading party by voting district for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 National Elections. The leading party maps are constructed by indicating the party with the most votes on the national ballot in each voting district with the colour assigned to that party. The resulting maps therefore provide a view of the political landscape of the country. The provincial detail of each of the maps is shown on subsequent pages. There were 22,263 voting districts in the 2014 Elections.

2014 SOUTH AFRICA: LEADING PARTY SUMMARY	
Leading party	Number of voting districts
AIC	4
ANC	18,270
AZAPO	1
BRA	11
COPE	1
DA	3,116
EFF	15
ICOSA	7
IFP	488
NFP	213
Tie	34
UDM	96
VFPLUS	6
Total	**22,262**

** There were no results expected in one (1) voting district*



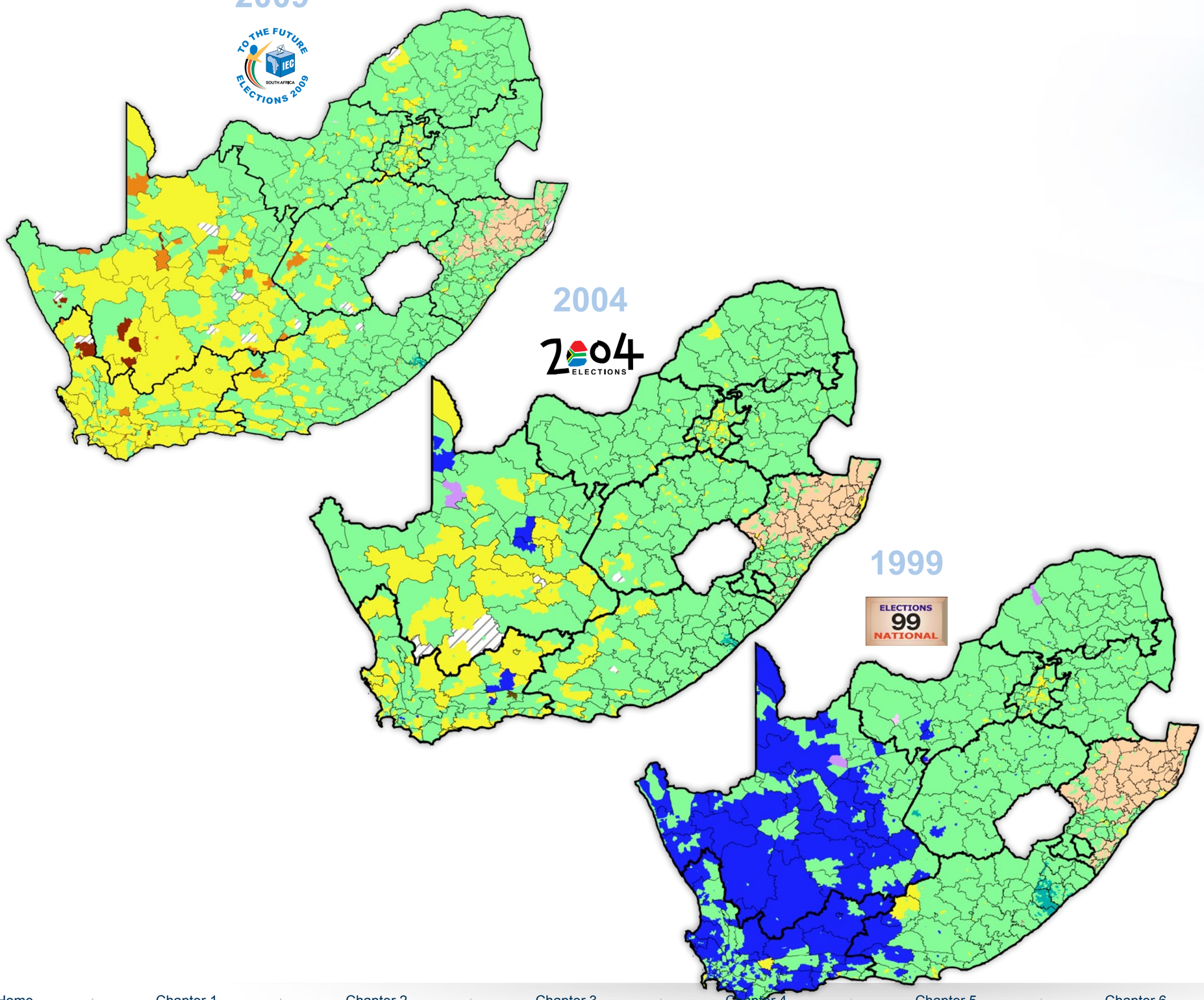
** Tied results refer to an equal number of votes for two or more parties.*

Leading Party | South Africa

2009

2004

1999



These maps reflect the leading party by voting district for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 National Elections. The leading party maps are constructed by indicating the party with the most votes on the national ballot in each voting district with the colour assigned to that party. The resulting maps therefore provide a view of the political landscape of the country. The provincial detail of each of the maps is shown on subsequent pages. There were 22,263 voting districts in the 2014 Elections.

- Provincial boundary
- Municipal boundary

Leading Party

- ACDP
- AITUP
- AIC
- ANC
- AZAPO
- BRA
- COPE
- DP/DA
- EFF
- ICOSA
- ID
- IFP
- MF
- NEW LABOUR PARTY
- NFP
- NNP
- NVP
- PAC
- P.J.C.
- UCDP
- UDM
- VF PLUS
- TIED RESULT *

Report displayed at voting district level

** Tied results refer to an equal number of votes for two or more parties.*

Leading Party | Eastern Cape

These maps reflect the leading party by voting district for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 National Elections. The leading party maps are constructed by indicating the party with the most votes on the national ballot in each voting district with the colour assigned to that party. The resulting maps therefore provide a view of the political landscape of the country. The provincial detail of each of the maps is shown on subsequent pages. There were 22,263 voting districts in the 2014 Elections.

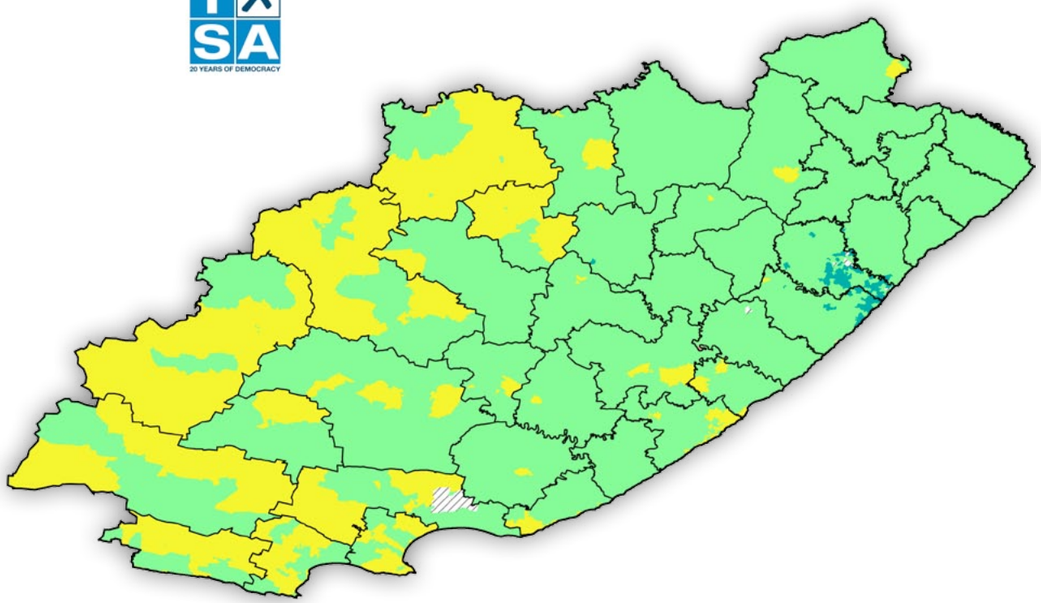
2014 EASTERN CAPE: LEADING PARTY SUMMARY	
Leading party	**Number of voting districts**
AIC	2
ANC	4 241
DA	276
IFP	1
Tie	8
UDM	87
Total	**4 615**

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Leading Party
ACDP
AITUP
AIC
ANC
AZAPO
BRA
COPE
DP/DA
EFF
ICOSA
ID
IFP
MF
NEW LABOUR PARTY
NFP
NNP
NVP
PAC
P.J.C.
UCDP
UDM
VF PLUS
*TIED RESULT **

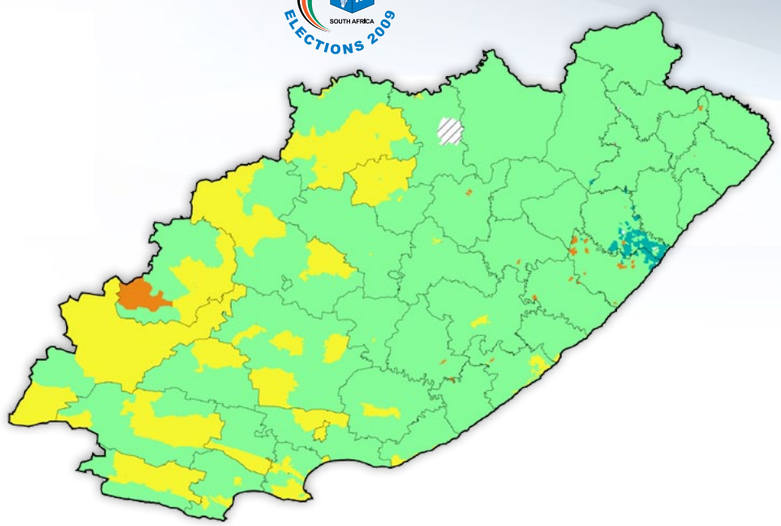
Report displayed at voting district level

** Tied results refer to an equal number of votes for two or more parties.*

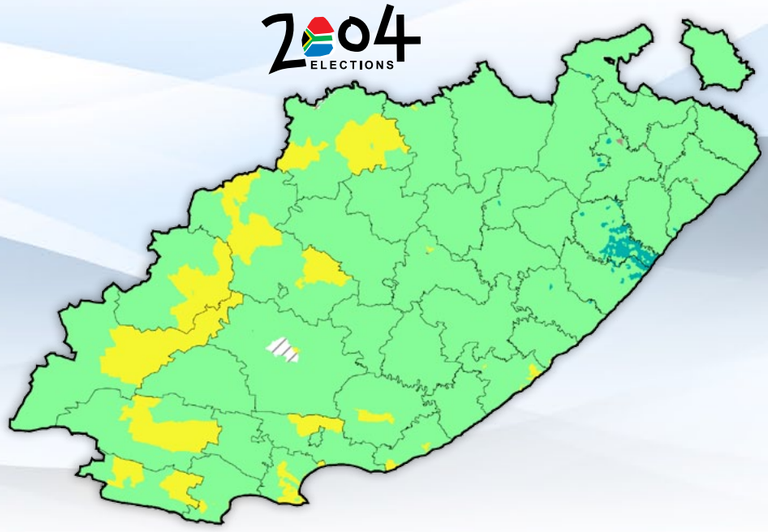
2014



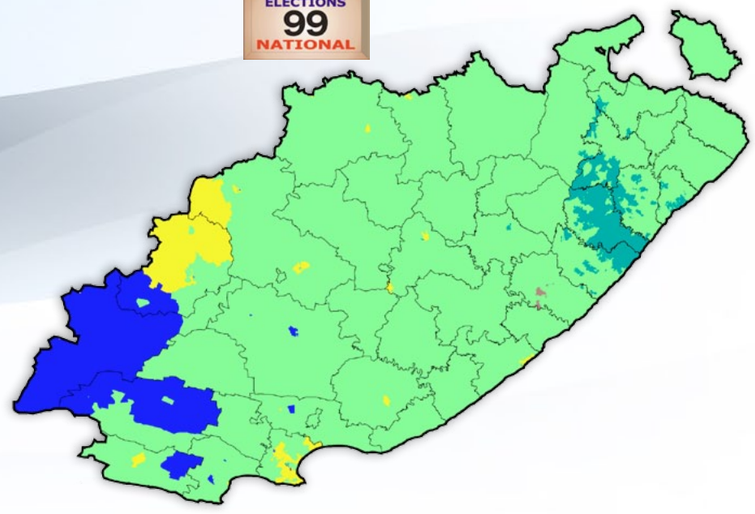
2009



2004

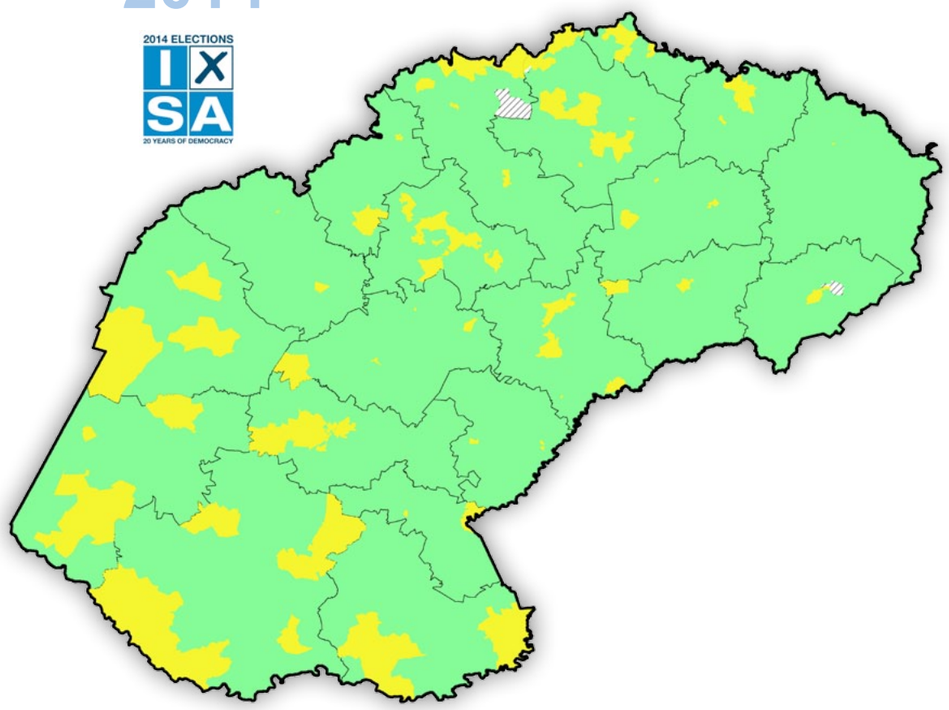


1999

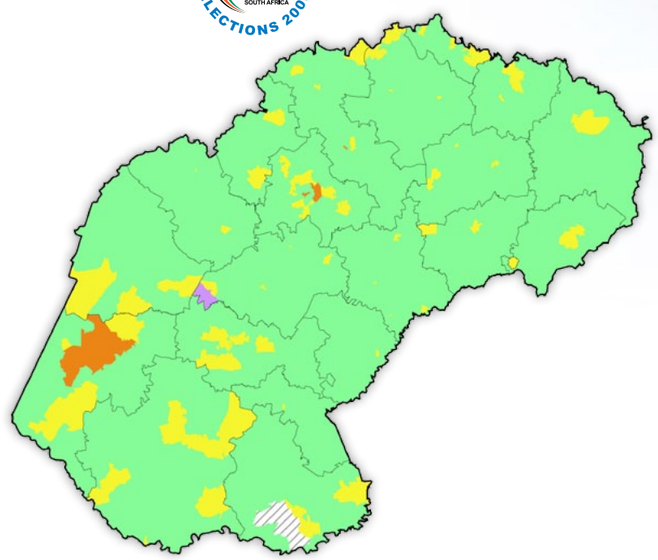


Leading Party | Free State Province

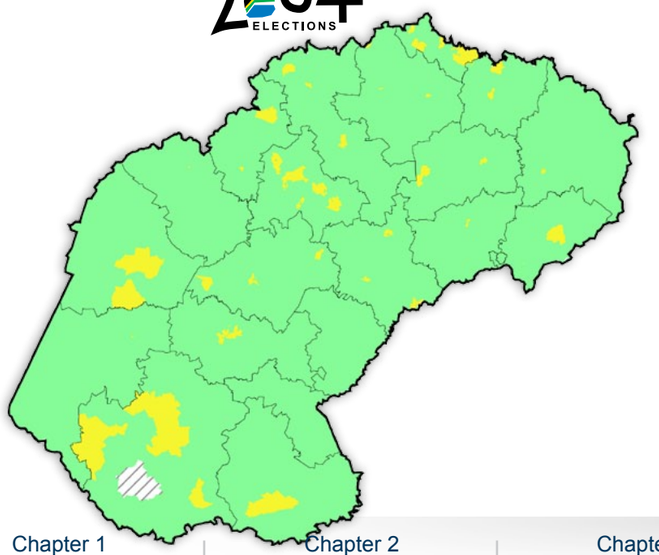
2014



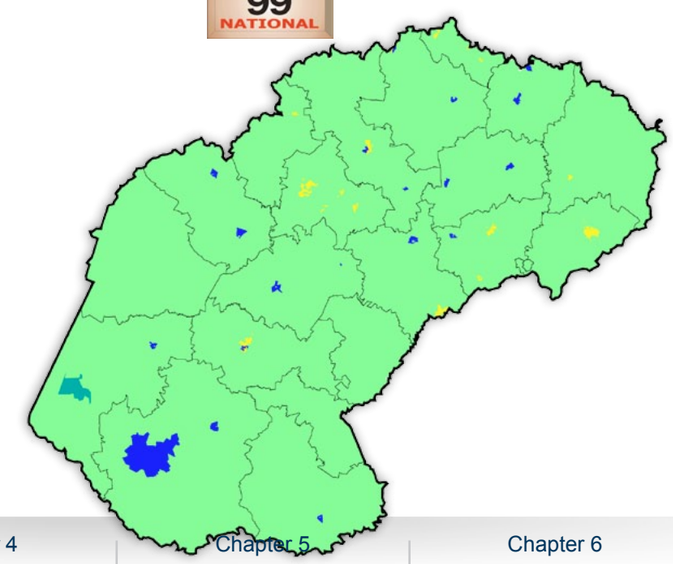
2009



2004



1999



These maps reflect the leading party by voting district for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 National Elections. The leading party maps are constructed by indicating the party with the most votes on the national ballot in each voting district with the colour assigned to that party. The resulting maps therefore provide a view of the political landscape of the country. The provincial detail of each of the maps is shown on subsequent pages. There were 22,263 voting districts in the 2014 Elections.

2014 FREE STATE: LEADING PARTY SUMMARY

Leading party	Number of voting districts
ANC	1,326
DA	194
Tie	3
Total	**1,523**

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Leading Party
ACDP
AITUP
AIC
ANC
AZAPO
BRA
COPE
DP/DA
EFF
ICOSA
ID
IFP
MF
NEW LABOUR PARTY
NFP
NNP
NVP
PAC
P.J.C.
UCDP
UDM
VF PLUS
*TIED RESULT **

Report displayed at voting district level

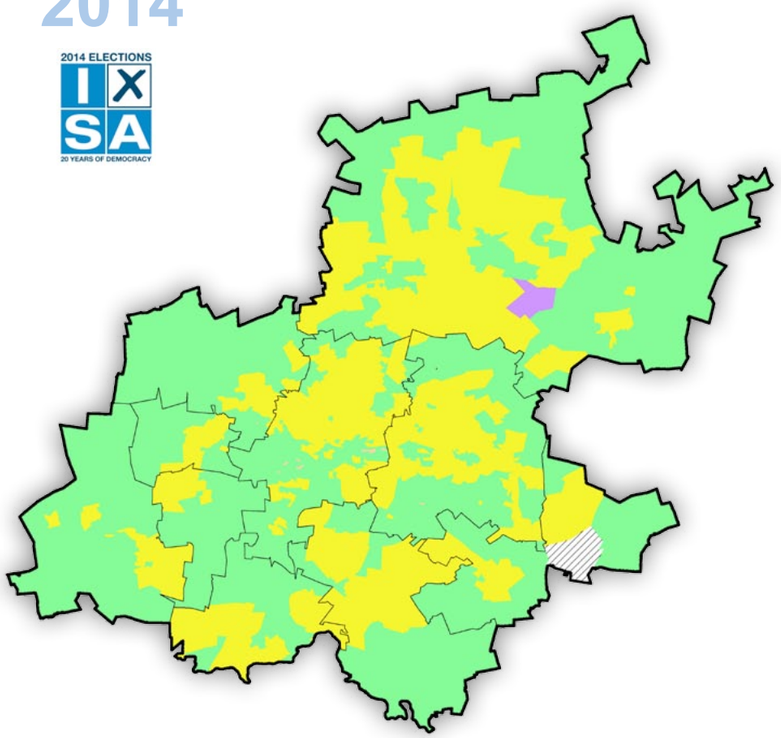
** Tied results refer to an equal number of votes for two or more parties.*

Leading Party | Gauteng

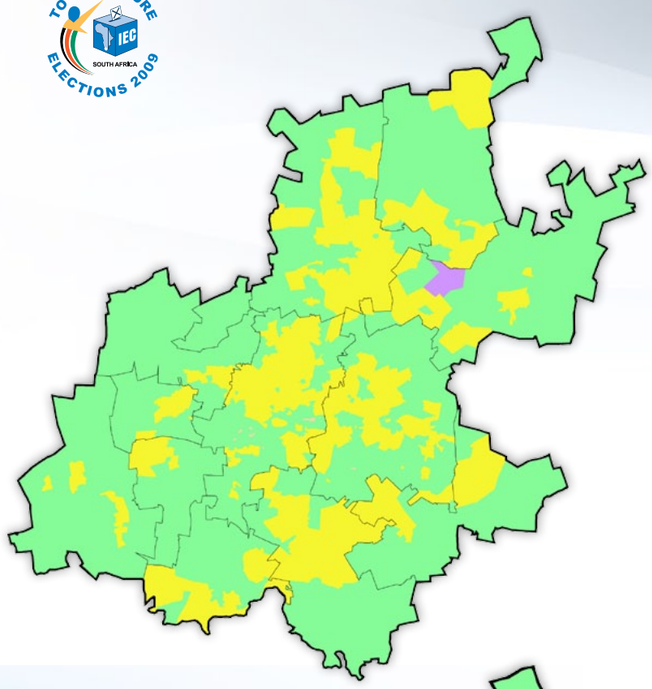
These maps reflect the leading party by voting district for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 National Elections. The leading party maps are constructed by indicating the party with the most votes on the national ballot in each voting district with the colour assigned to that party. The resulting maps therefore provide a view of the political landscape of the country. The provincial detail of each of the maps is shown on subsequent pages. There were 22,263 voting districts in the 2014 Elections.

2014 GAUTENG: LEADING PARTY SUMMARY	
Leading party	Number of voting districts
ANC	1,914
DA	719
EFF	1
IFP	11
Tie	1
VFPLUS	1
Total	**2,647**

2014



2009



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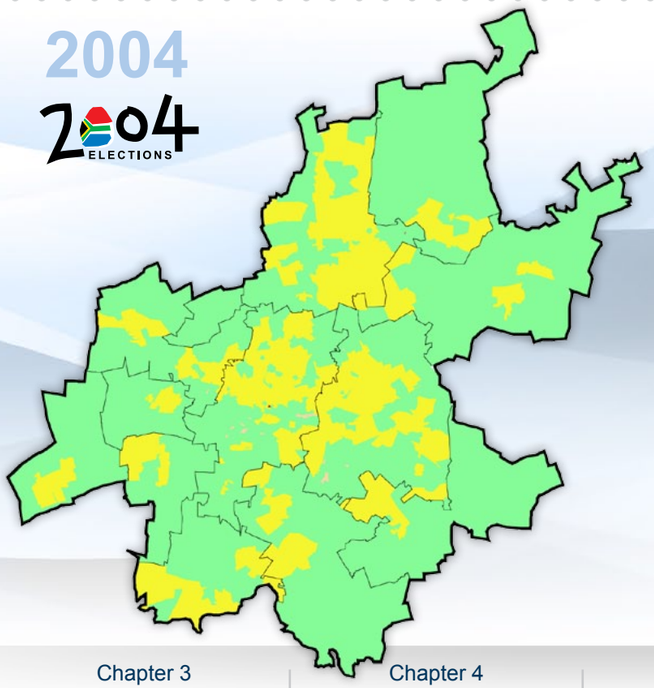

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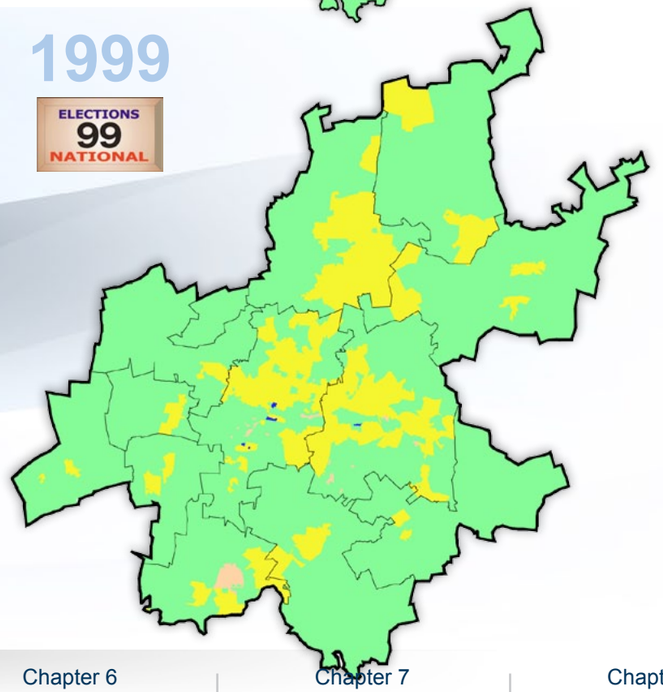


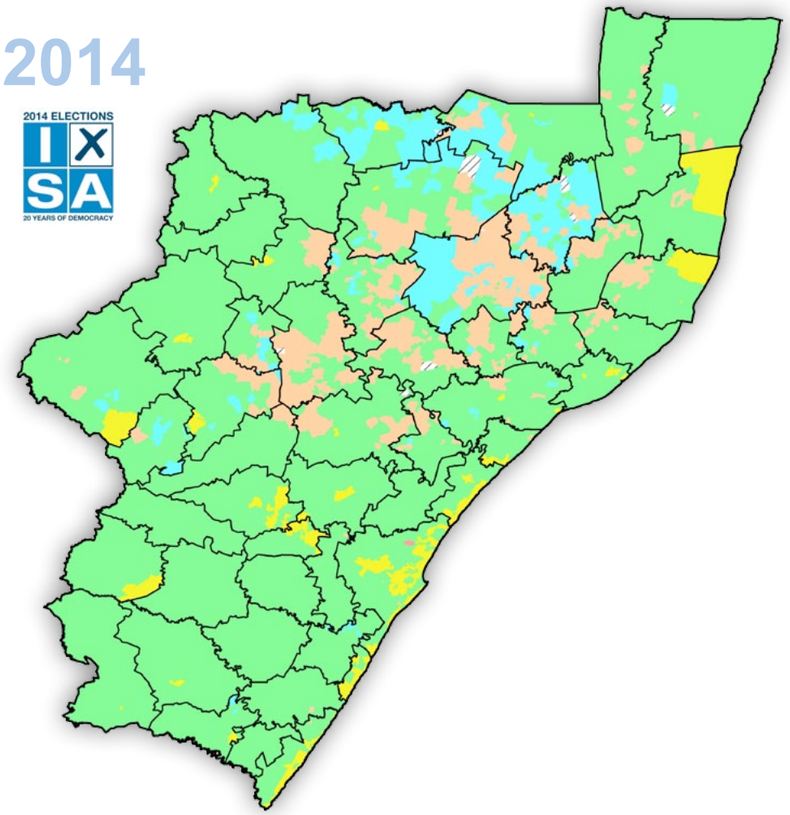
- *Provincial boundary*
- *Municipal boundary*
- ***Leading Party***
- *ACDP*
- *AITUP*
- *AIC*
- *ANC*
- *AZAPO*
- *BRA*
- *COPE*
- *DP/DA*
- *EFF*
- *ICOSA*
- *ID*
- *IFP*
- *MF*
- *NEW LABOUR PARTY*
- *NFP*
- *NNP*
- *NVP*
- *PAC*
- *P.J.C.*
- *UCDP*
- *UDM*
- *VF PLUS*
- *TIED RESULT **

Report displayed at voting district level

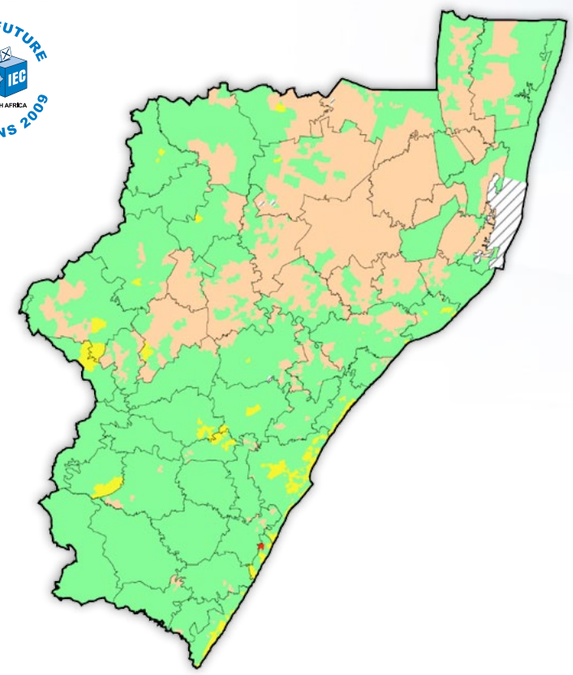
** Tied results refer to an equal number of votes for two or more parties.*

Leading Party | KwaZulu-Natal

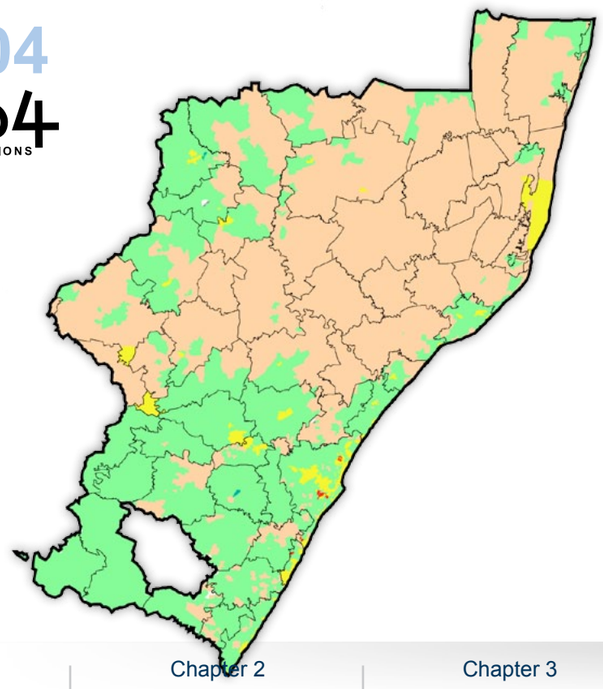
2014



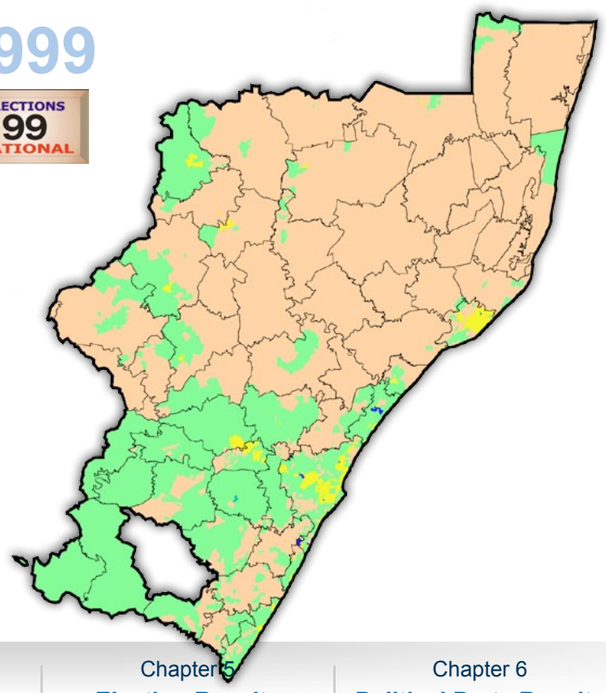
2009



2004



1999



These maps reflect the leading party by voting district for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 National Elections. The leading party maps are constructed by indicating the party with the most votes on the national ballot in each voting district with the colour assigned to that party. The resulting maps therefore provide a view of the political landscape of the country. The provincial detail of each of the maps is shown on subsequent pages. There were 22,263 voting districts in the 2014 Elections.

2014 KWAZULU-NATAL: LEADING PARTY SUMMARY	
Leading party	Number of voting districts
AIC	1
ANC	3,670
DA	378
IFP	476
NFP	210
Tie	11
Total	**4,746**

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Leading Party
ACDP
AITUP
AIC
ANC
AZAPO
BRA
COPE
DP/DA
EFF
ICOSA
ID
IFP
MF
NEW LABOUR PARTY
NFP
NNP
NVP
PAC
P.J.C.
UCDP
UDM
VF PLUS
*TIED RESULT **

Report displayed at voting district level

** Tied results refer to an equal number of votes for two or more parties.*

Leading Party | Limpopo

Chapter 6 - Political Party Results

These maps reflect the leading party by voting district for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 National Elections. The leading party maps are constructed by indicating the party with the most votes on the national ballot in each voting district with the colour assigned to that party. The resulting maps therefore provide a view of the political landscape of the country. The provincial detail of each of the maps is shown on subsequent pages. There were 22,263 voting districts in the 2014 Elections.

2014 LIMPOPO: LEADING PARTY SUMMARY	
Leading party	Number of voting districts
ANC	2,979
AZAPO	1
DA	82
EFF	1
Tie	1
UDM	1
Total	**3,065**

- *Provincial boundary*
- *Municipal boundary*

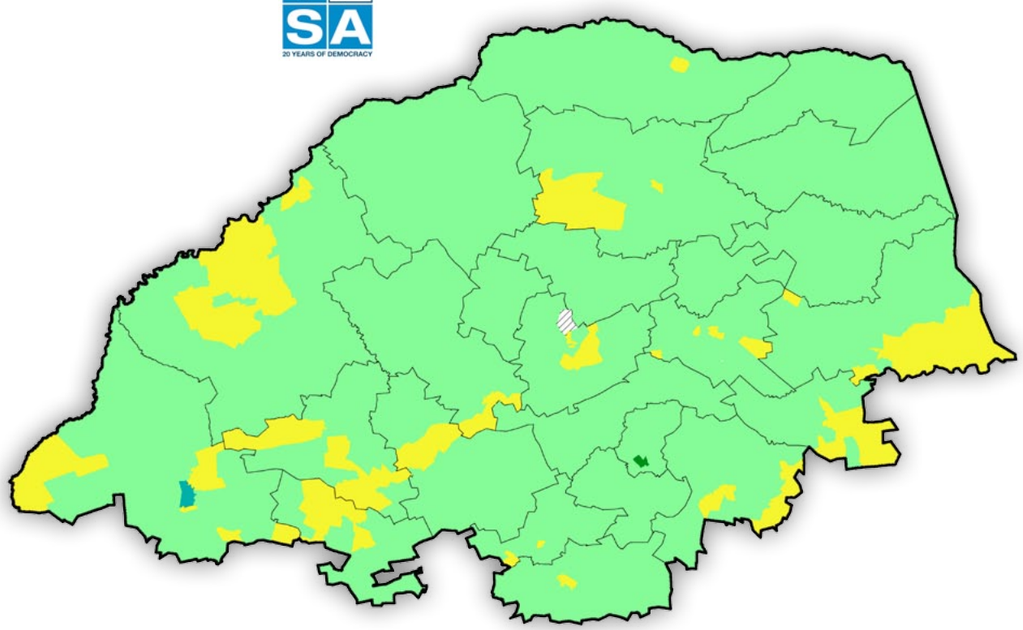
Leading Party

- *ACDP*
- *AITUP*
- *AIC*
- *ANC*
- *AZAPO*
- *BRA*
- *COPE*
- *DP/DA*
- *EFF*
- *ICOSA*
- *ID*
- *IFP*
- *MF*
- *NEW LABOUR PARTY*
- *NFP*
- *NNP*
- *NVP*
- *PAC*
- *P.J.C.*
- *UCDP*
- *UDM*
- *VF PLUS*
- *TIED RESULT **

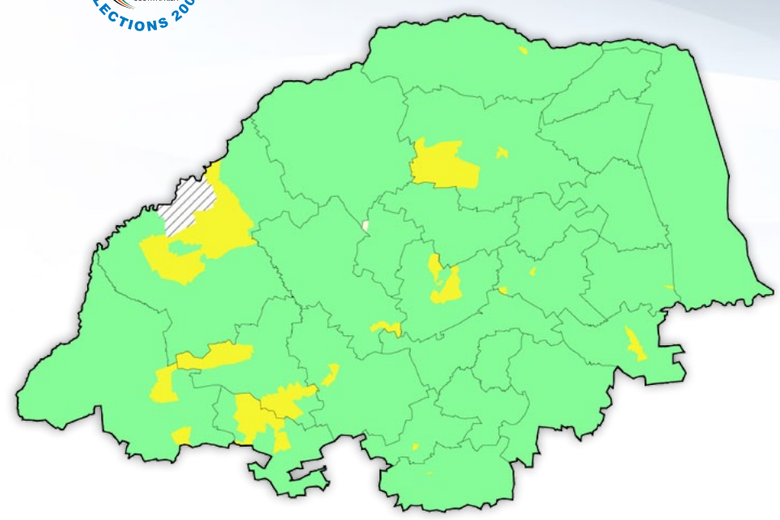
Report displayed at voting district level

** Tied results refer to an equal number of votes for two or more parties.*

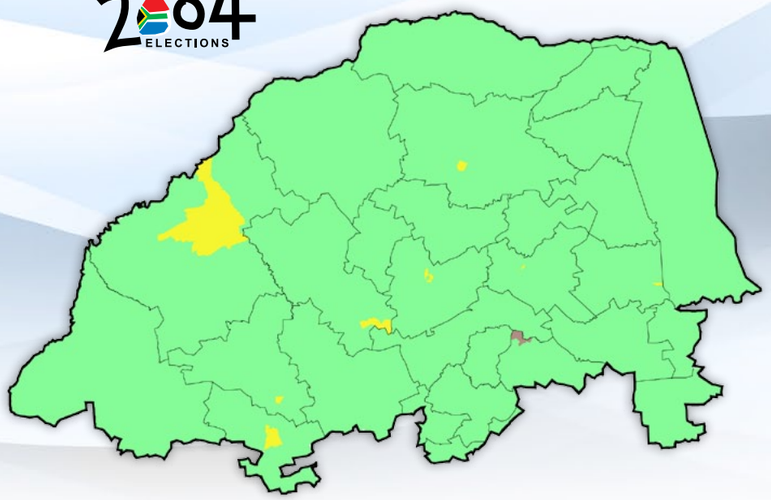
2014



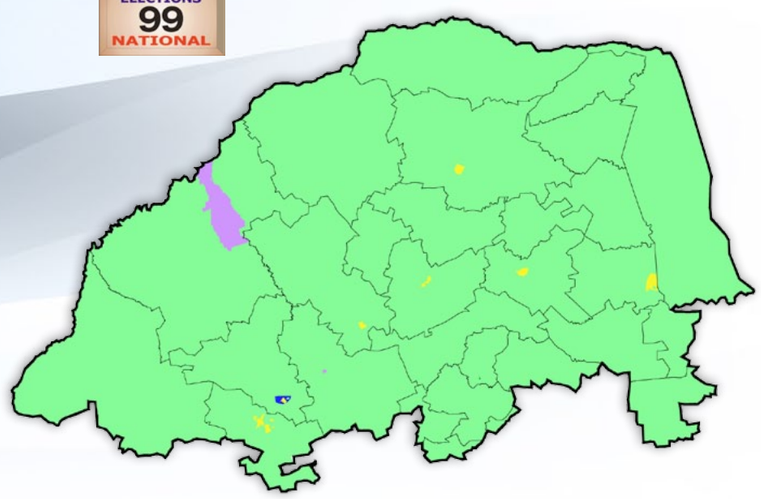
2009



2004

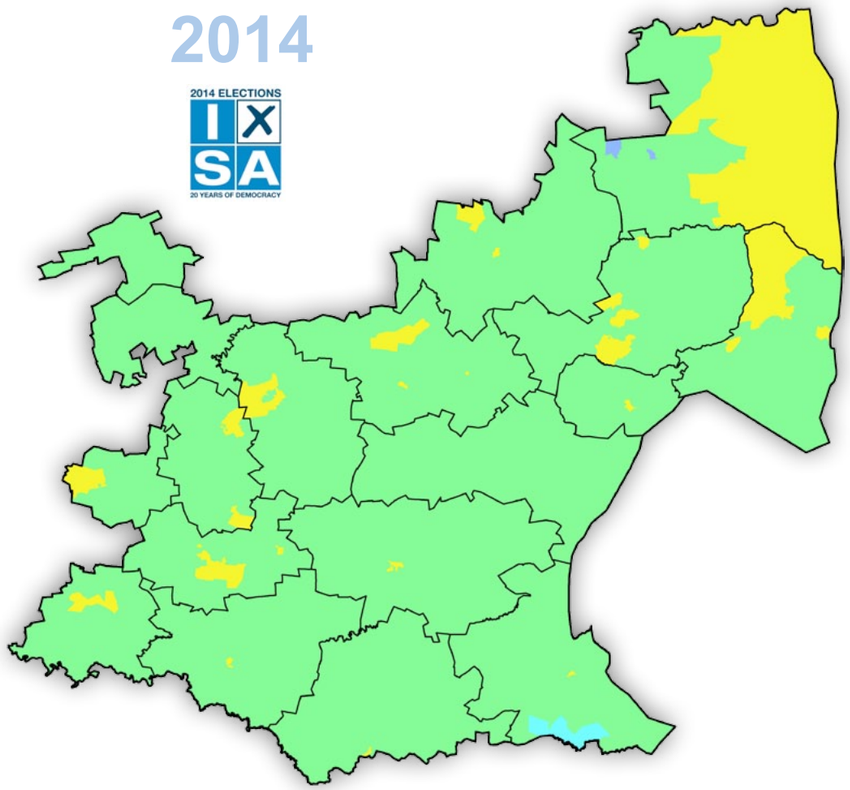


1999



Leading Party | Mpumalanga

2014



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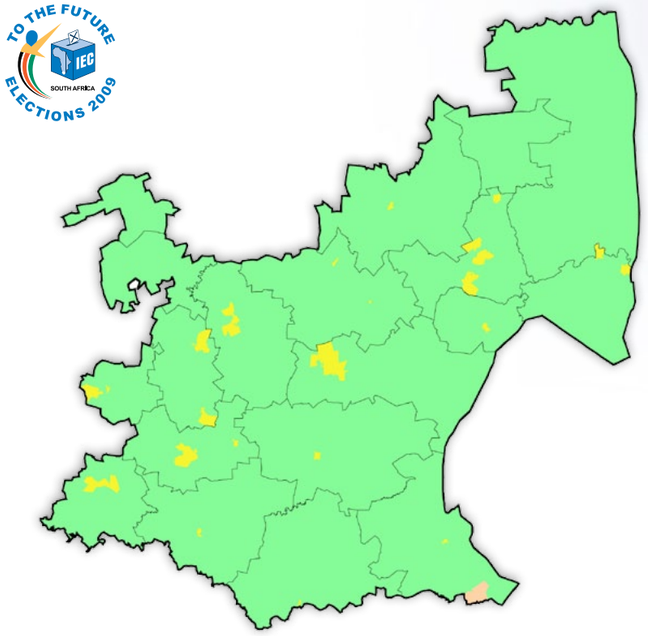
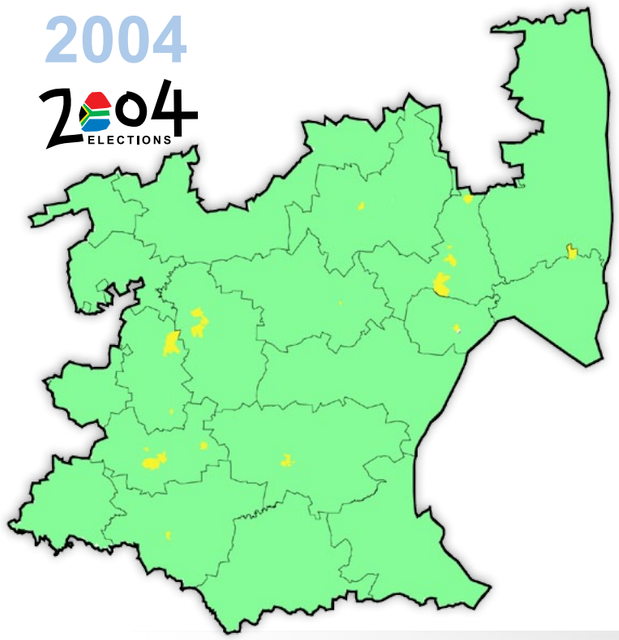
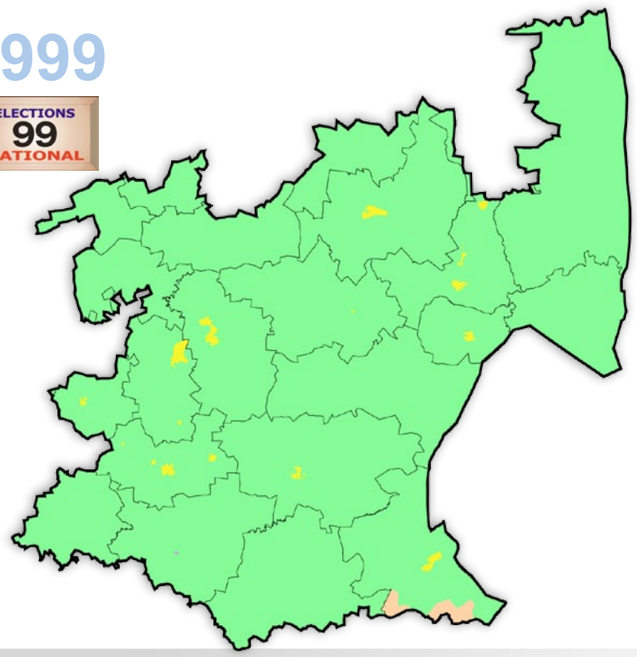


2004



1999



These maps reflect the leading party by voting district for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 National Elections. The leading party maps are constructed by indicating the party with the most votes on the national ballot in each voting district with the colour assigned to that party. The resulting maps therefore provide a view of the political landscape of the country. The provincial detail of each of the maps is shown on subsequent pages. There were 22,263 voting districts in the 2014 Elections.

2014 MPUMALANGA: LEADING PARTY SUMMARY

Leading party	Number of voting districts
ANC	1,576
BRA	11
DA	88
NFP	3
Total	**1,678**

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Leading Party
ACDP
AITUP
AIC
ANC
AZAPO
BRA
COPE
DP/DA
EFF
ICOSA
ID
IFP
MF
NEW LABOUR PARTY
NFP
NNP
NVP
PAC
P.J.C.
UCDP
UDM
VF PLUS
*TIED RESULT **

Report displayed at voting district level

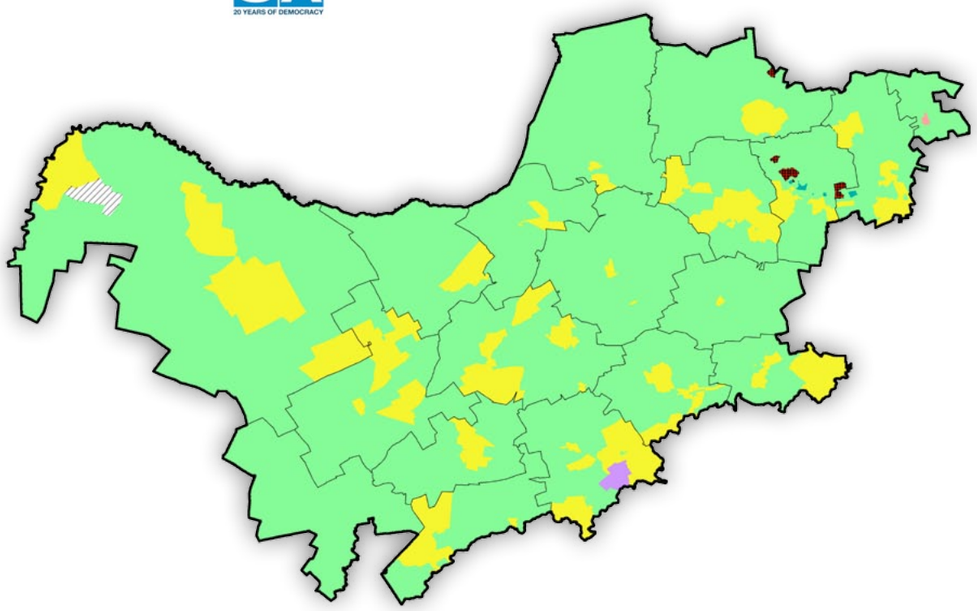
** Tied results refer to an equal number of votes for two or more parties.*

Leading Party | North West

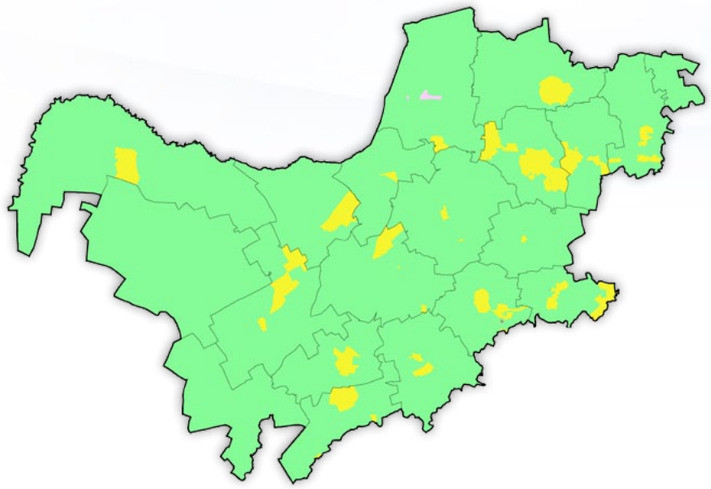
These maps reflect the leading party by voting district for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 National Elections. The leading party maps are constructed by indicating the party with the most votes on the national ballot in each voting district with the colour assigned to that party. The resulting maps therefore provide a view of the political landscape of the country. The provincial detail of each of the maps is shown on subsequent pages. There were 22,263 voting districts in the 2014 Elections.

2014 NORTH WEST: LEADING PARTY SUMMARY	
Leading party	**Number of voting districts**
AIC	1
ANC	1,558
DA	135
EFF	12
Tie	1
UDM	8
VFPLUS	1
Total	**1,716**

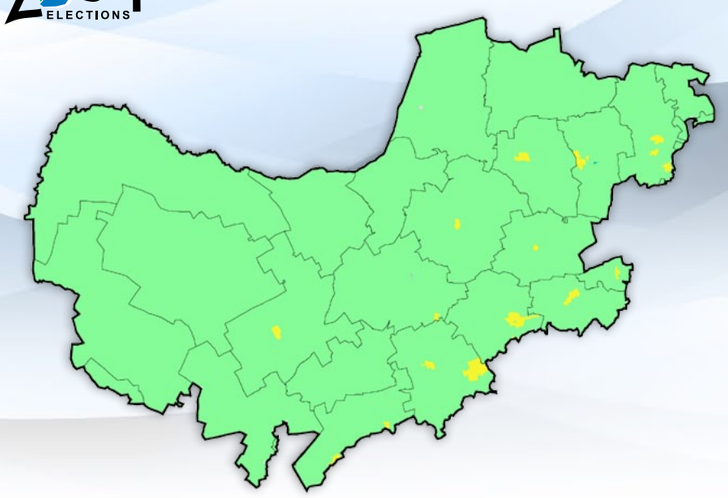
2014



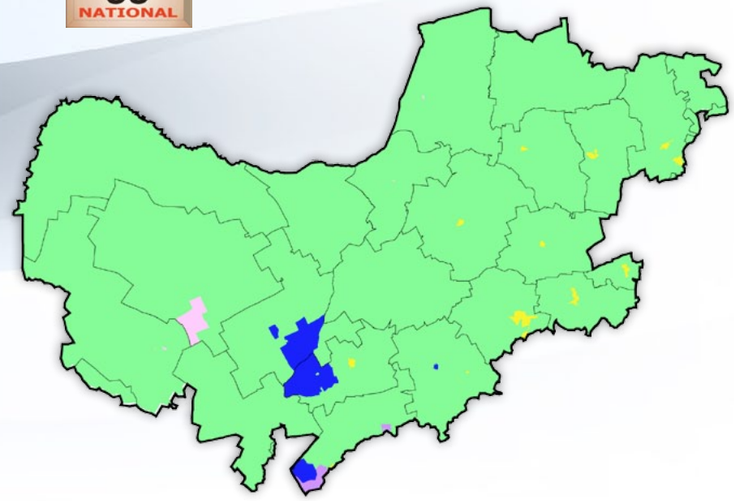
2009



2004



1999



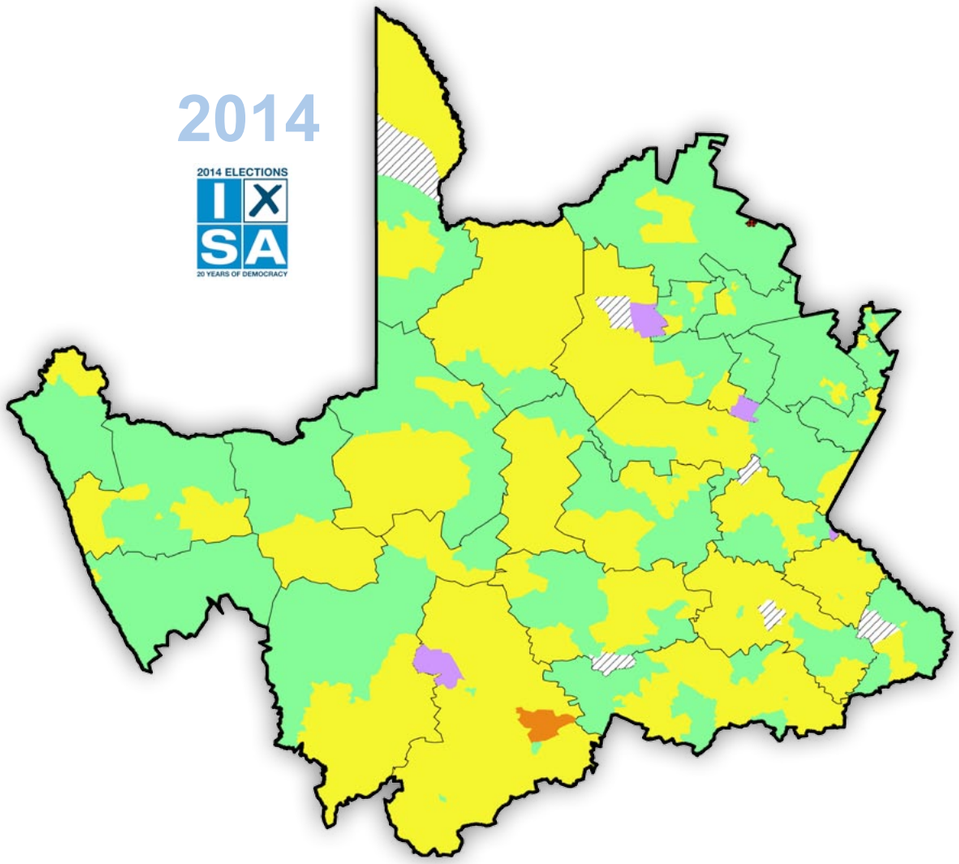
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Leading Party
ACDP
AITUP
AIC
ANC
AZAPO
BRA
COPE
DP/DA
EFF
ICOSA
ID
IFP
MF
NEW LABOUR PARTY
NFP
NNP
NVP
PAC
P.J.C.
UCDP
UDM
VF PLUS
TIED RESULT *

Report displayed at voting district level

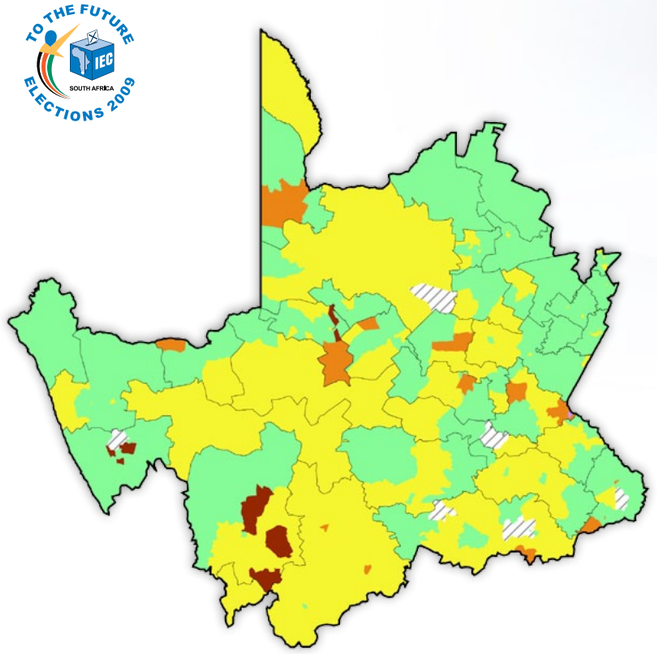
** Tied results refer to an equal number of votes for two or more parties.*

Leading Party | Northern Cape

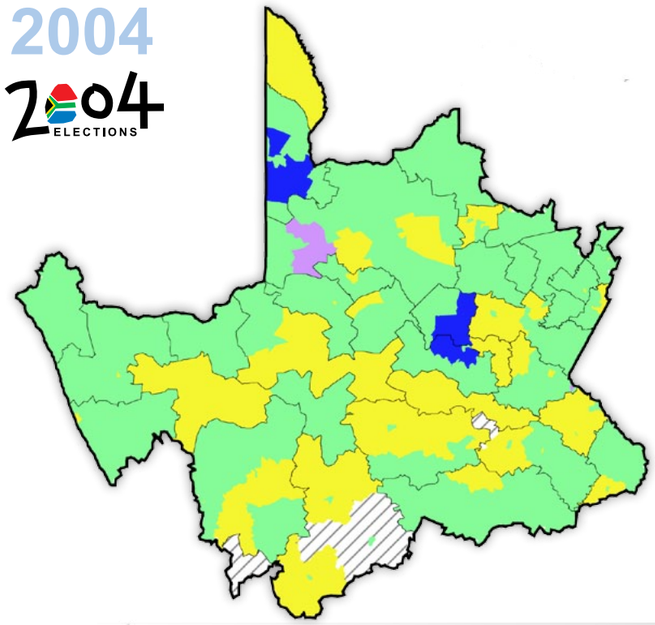
2014



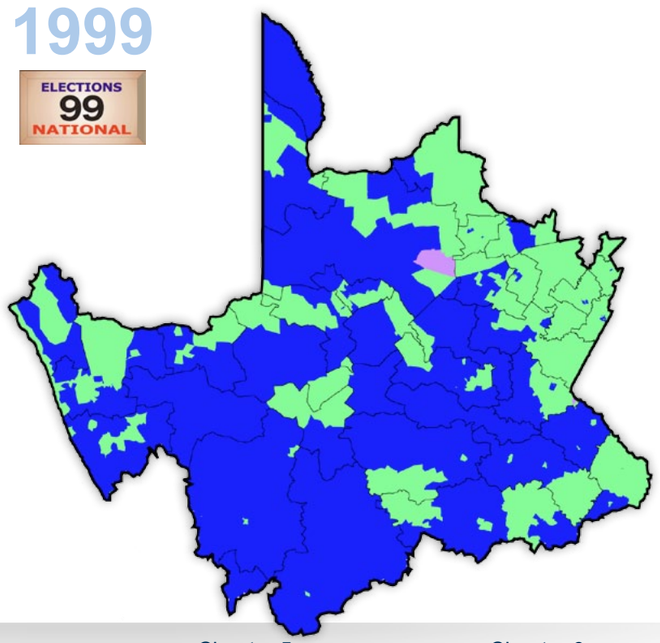
2009



2004



1999



These maps reflect the leading party by voting district for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 National Elections. The leading party maps are constructed by indicating the party with the most votes on the national ballot in each voting district with the colour assigned to that party. The resulting maps therefore provide a view of the political landscape of the country. The provincial detail of each of the maps is shown on subsequent pages. There were 22,263 voting districts in the 2014 Elections.

2014 NORTHERN CAPE: LEADING PARTY SUMMARY

Leading party	Number of voting districts
ANC	496
COPE	1
DA	186
EFF	1
Tie	6
VFPLUS	4
Total	**694**

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Leading Party
ACDP
AITUP
AIC
ANC
AZAPO
BRA
COPE
DP/DA
EFF
ICOSA
ID
IFP
MF
NEW LABOUR PARTY
NFP
NNP
NVP
PAC
P.J.C.
UCDP
UDM
VF PLUS
*TIED RESULT **
Report displayed at voting district level

** Tied results refer to an equal number of votes for two or more parties.*

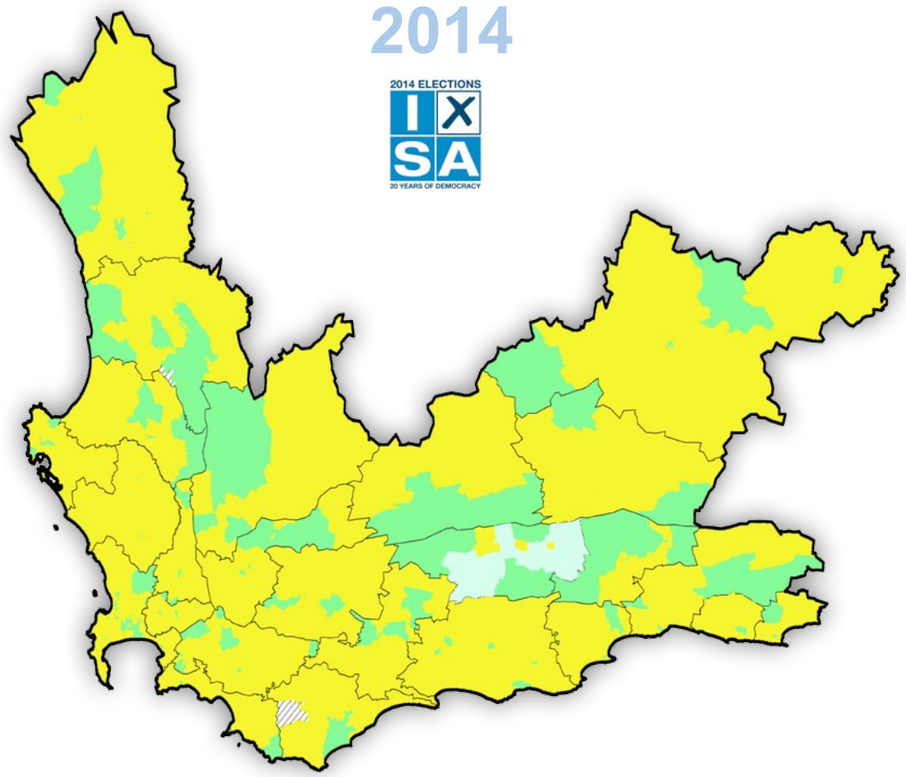
Leading Party | Western Cape

These maps reflect the leading party by voting district for the 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 National Elections. The leading party maps are constructed by indicating the party with the most votes on the national ballot in each voting district with the colour assigned to that party. The resulting maps therefore provide a view of the political landscape of the country. The provincial detail of each of the maps is shown on subsequent pages. There were 22,263 voting districts in the 2014 Elections.

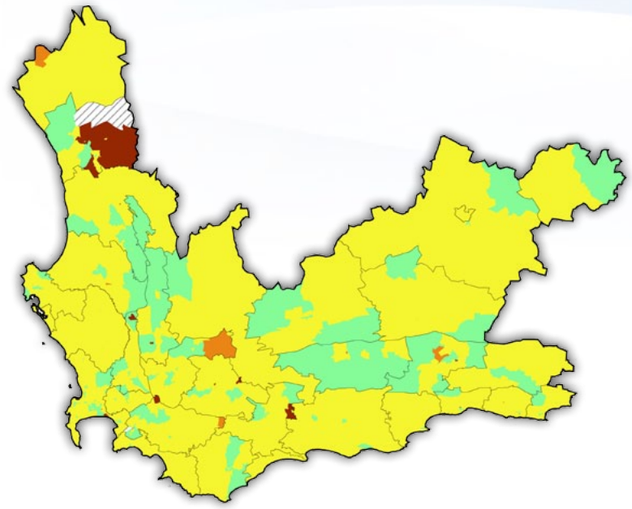
2014 WESTERN CAPE: LEADING PARTY SUMMARY

Leading party	Number of voting districts
ANC	510
DA	1,058
ICOSA	7
Tie	3
Total	**1,578**

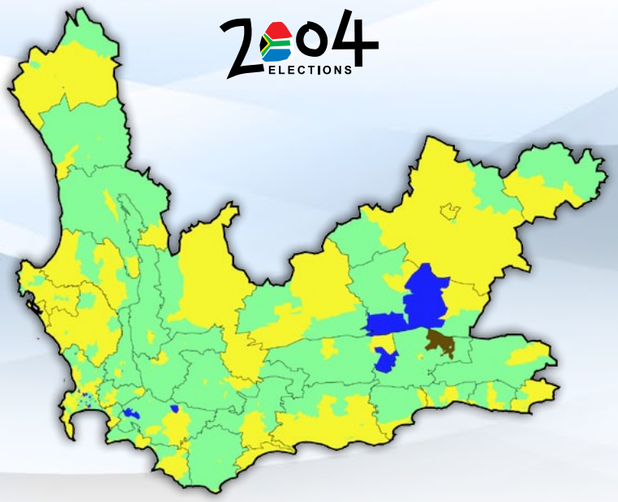
2014



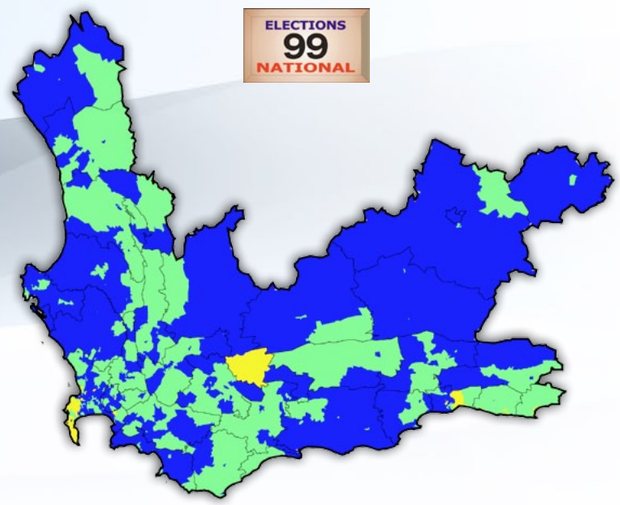
2009



2004



1999



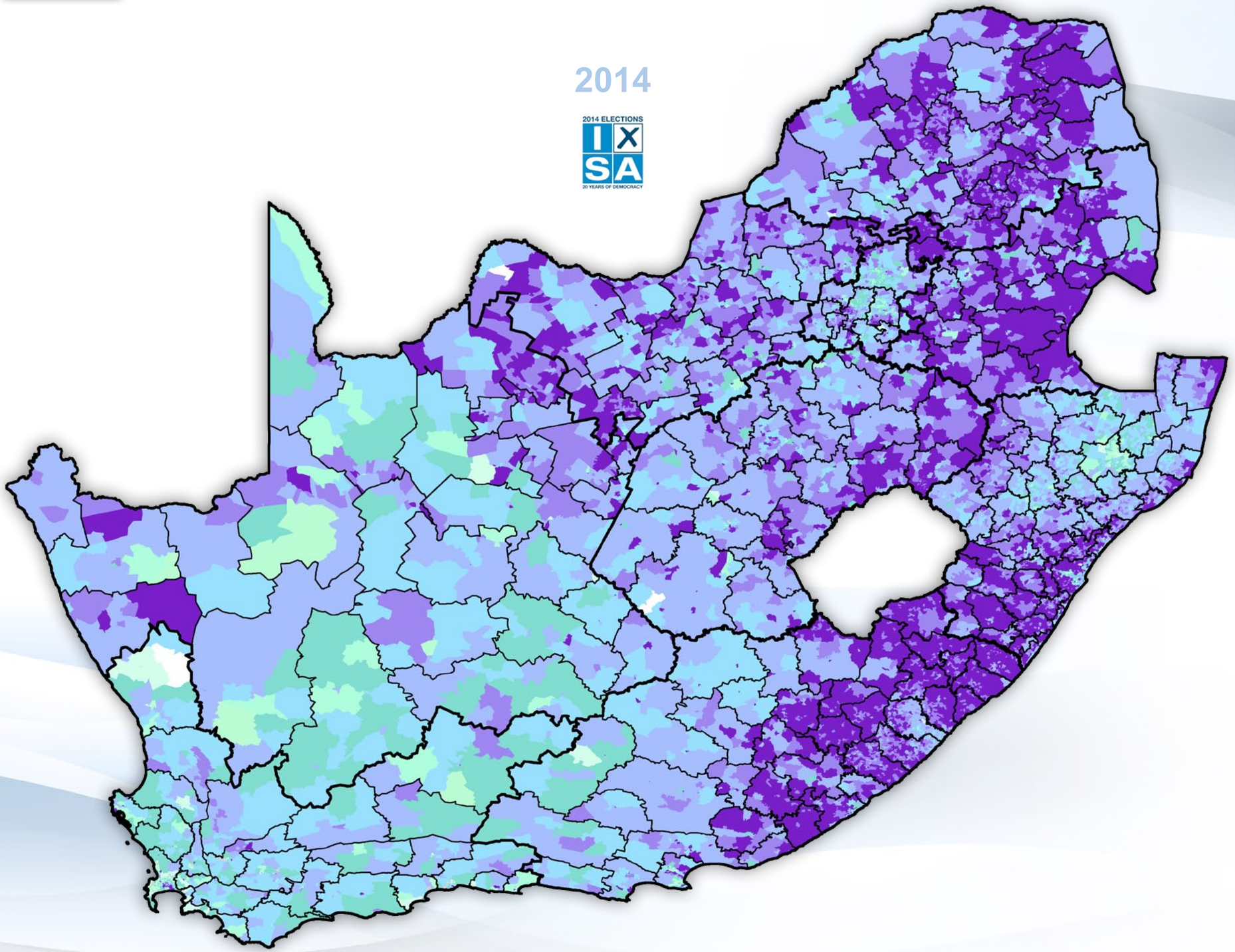
- *Provincial boundary*
- *Municipal boundary*
- ***Leading Party***
- *ACDP*
- *AITUP*
- *AIC*
- *ANC*
- *AZAPO*
- *BRA*
- *COPE*
- *DP/DA*
- *EFF*
- *ICOSA*
- *ID*
- *IFP*
- *MF*
- *NEW LABOUR PARTY*
- *NFP*
- *NNP*
- *NVP*
- *PAC*
- *P.J.C.*
- *UCDP*
- *UDM*
- *VF PLUS*
- *TIED RESULT **

Report displayed at voting district level

** Tied results refer to an equal number of votes for two or more parties.*

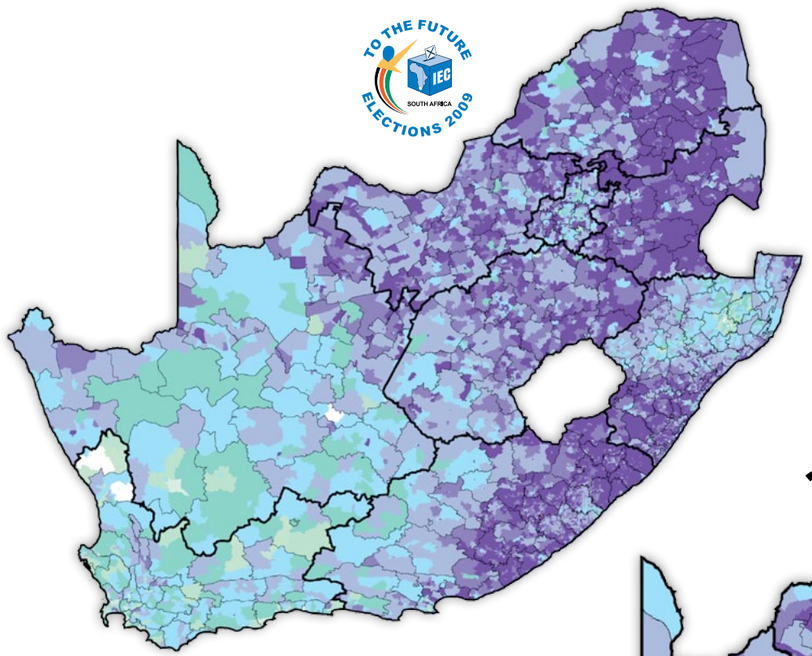
Party Support - African National Congress | South Africa

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

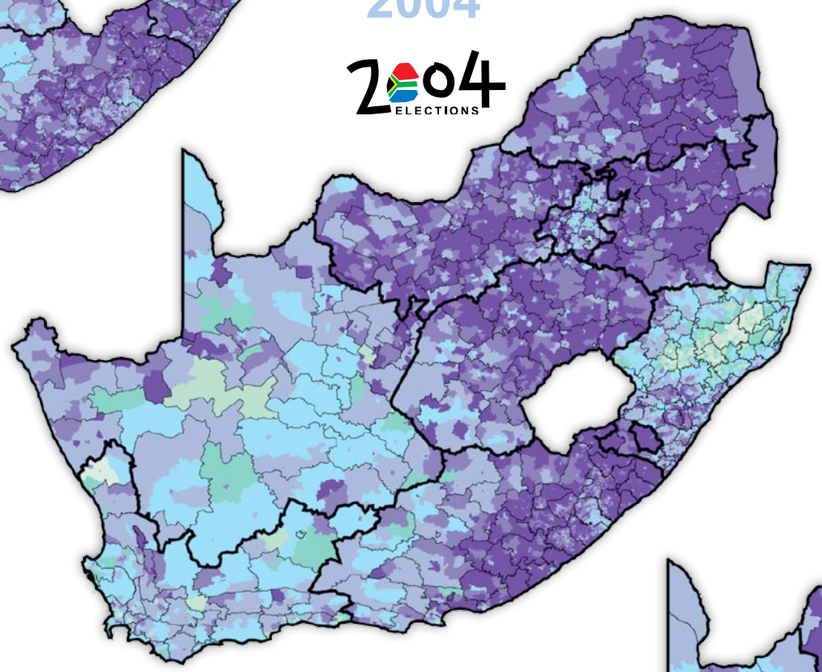


Party Support - African National Congress | South Africa

2009



2004



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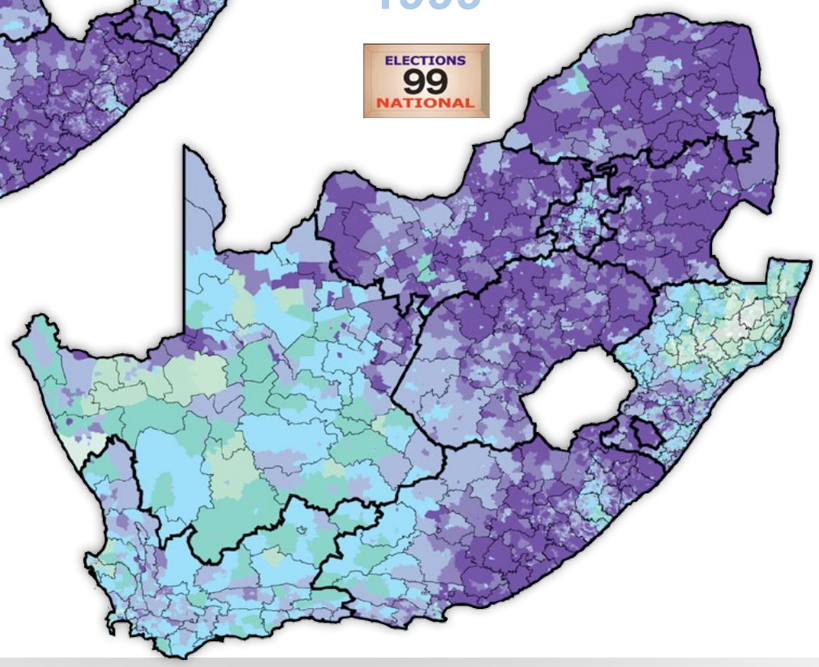


A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

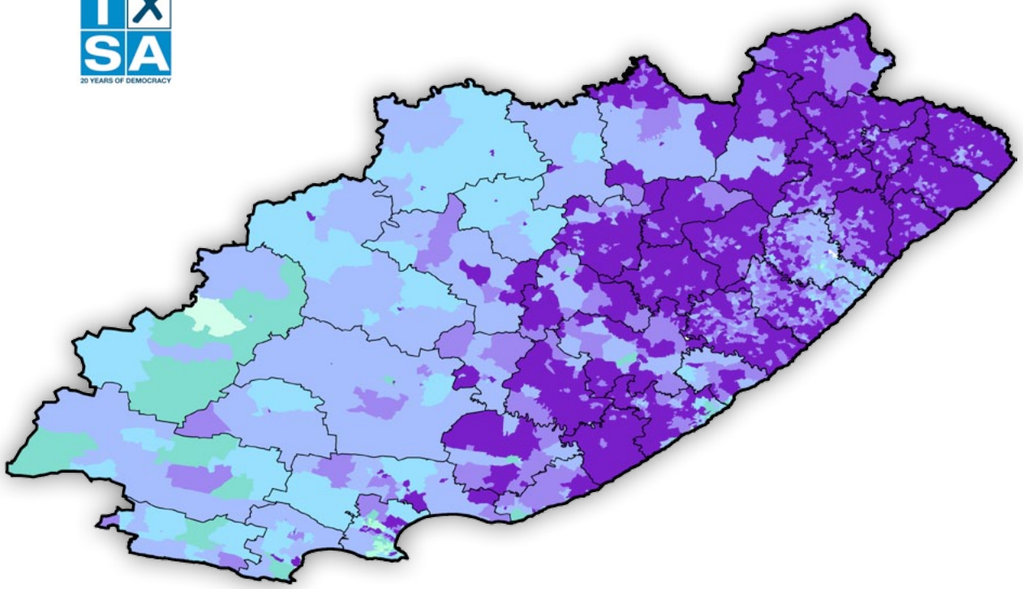
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress | Eastern Cape

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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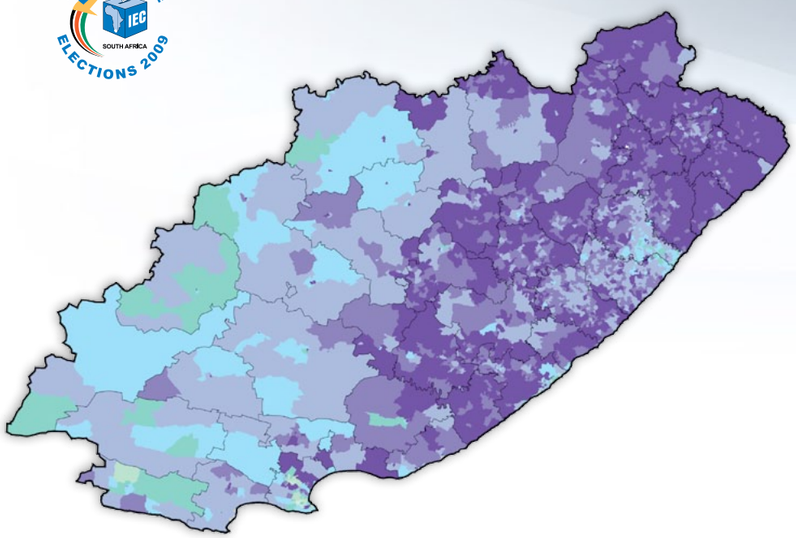

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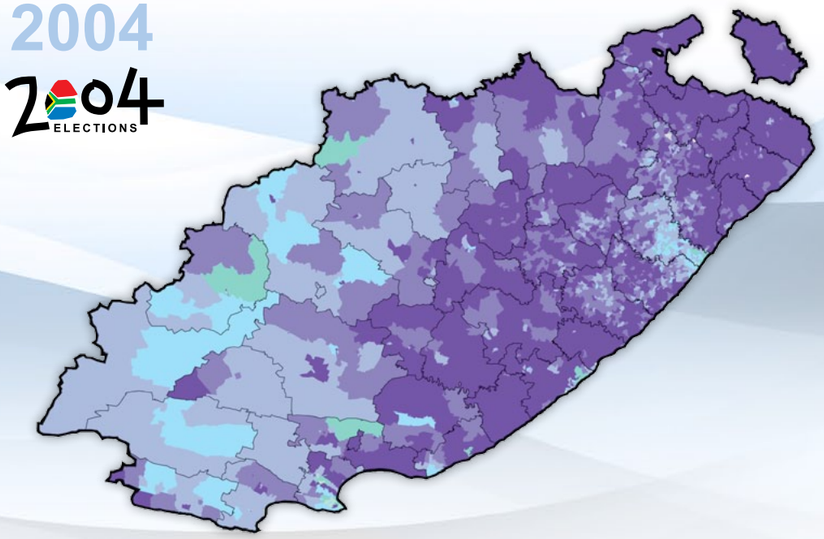

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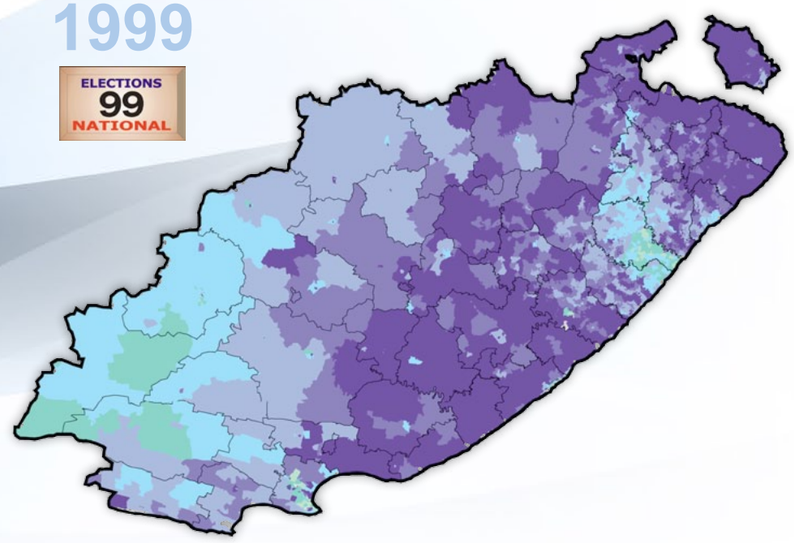
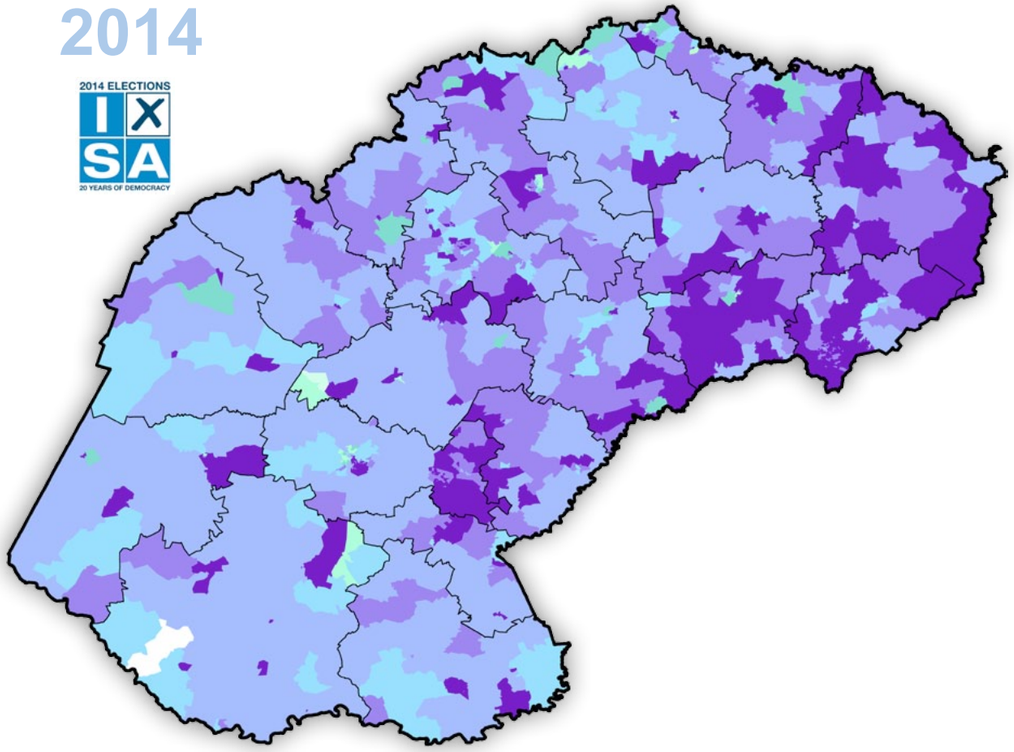


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress | Free State

2014



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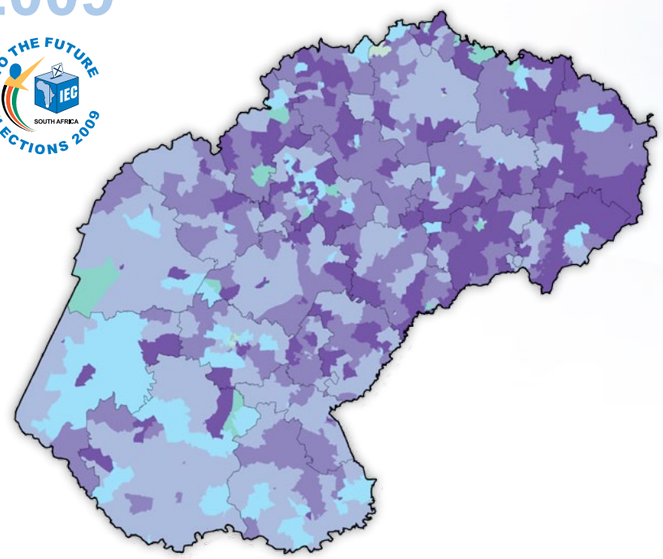

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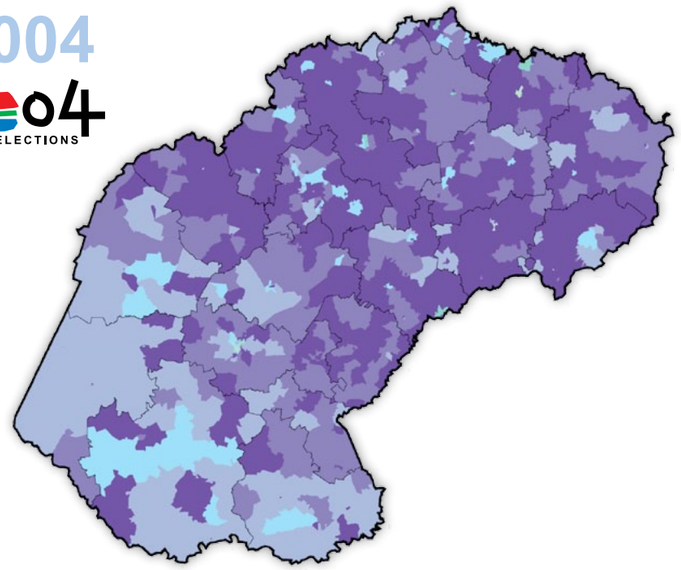

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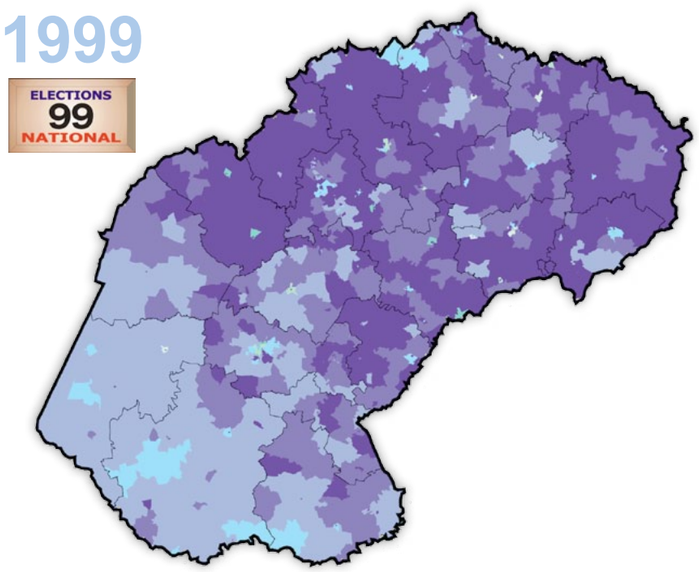


A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

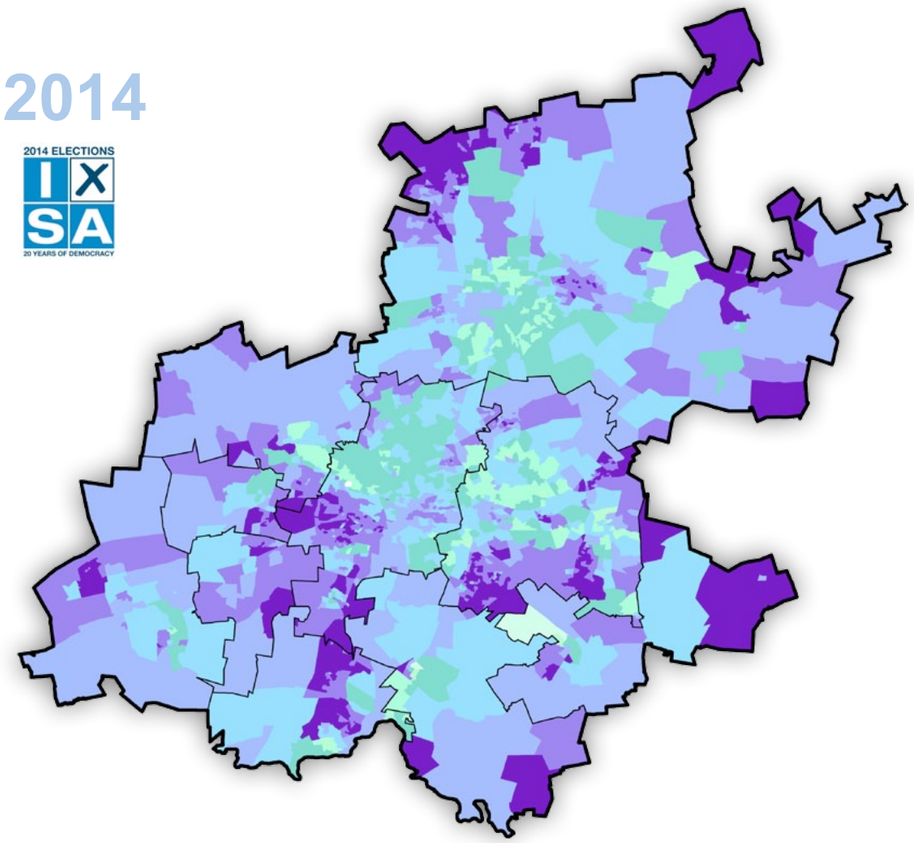
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress | Gauteng

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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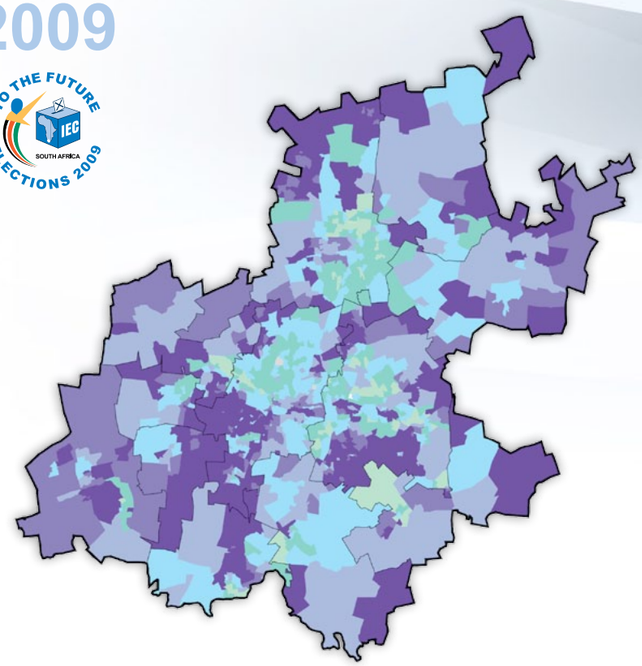

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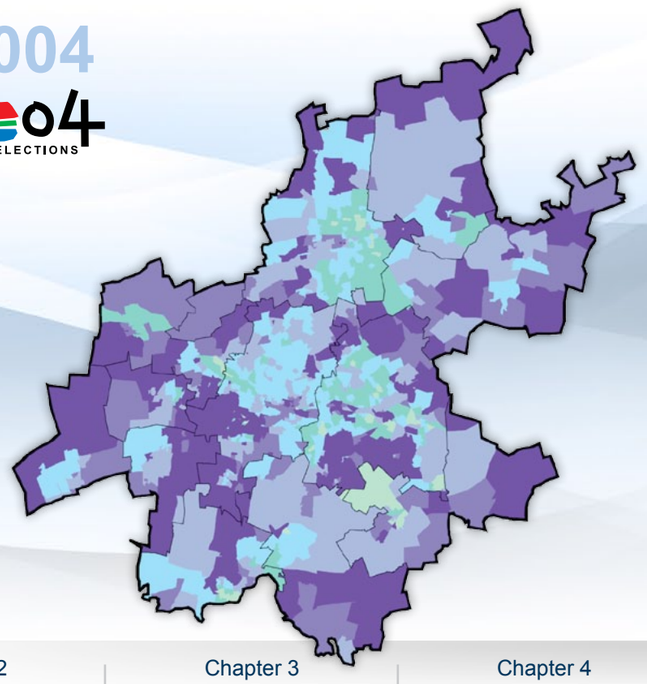

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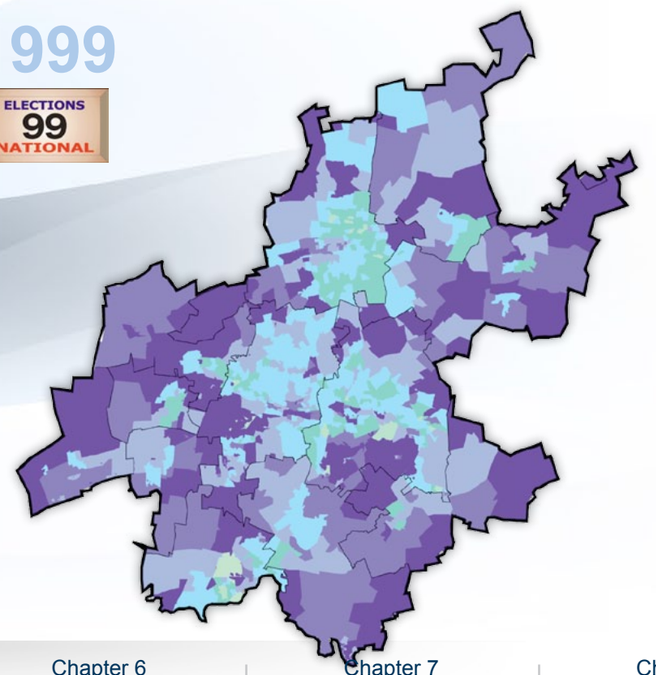
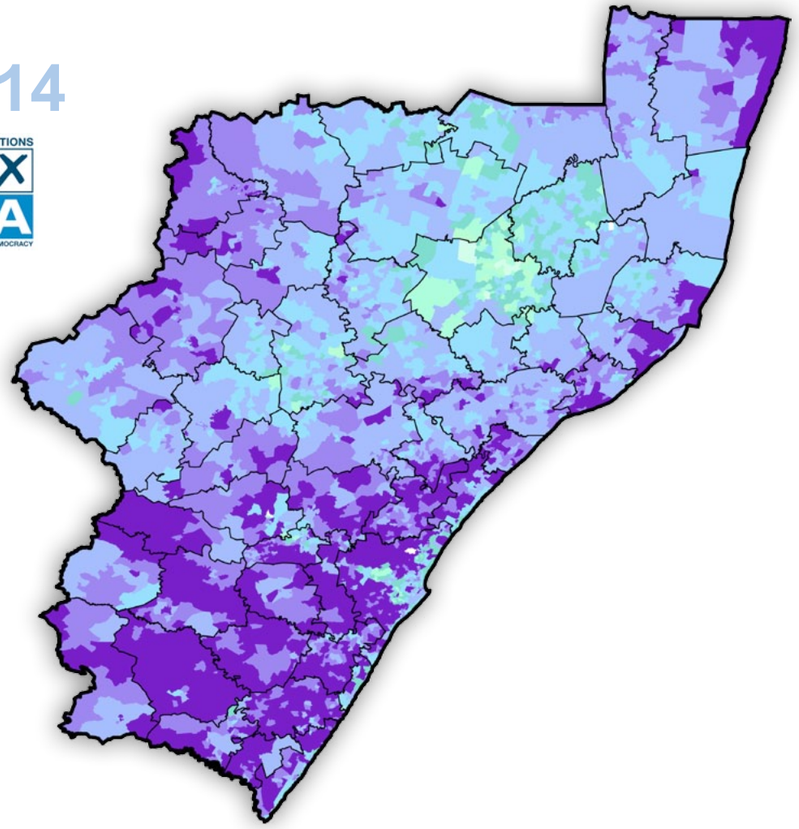


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress | KwaZulu-Natal

2014



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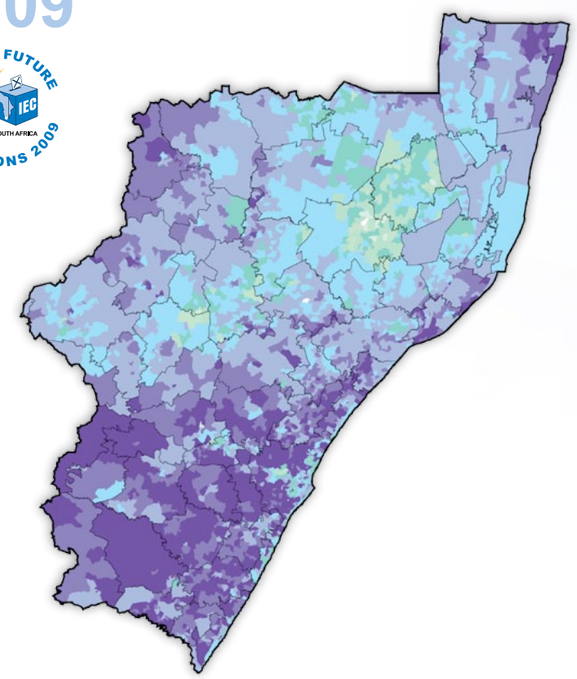

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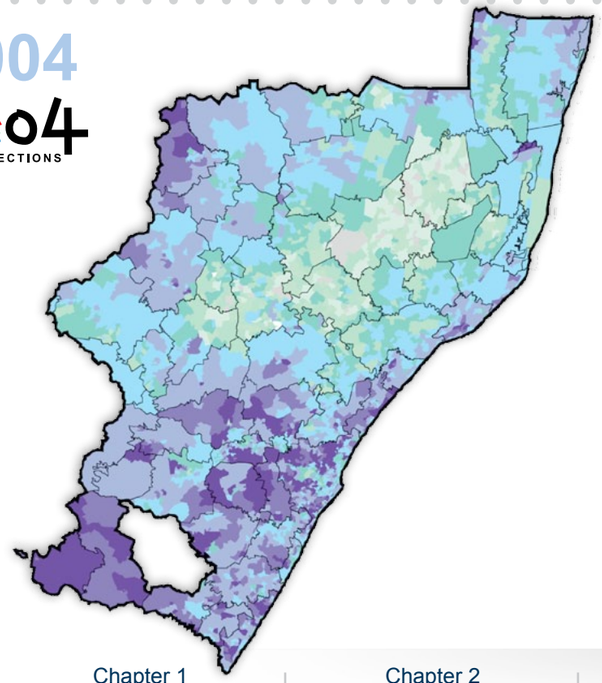

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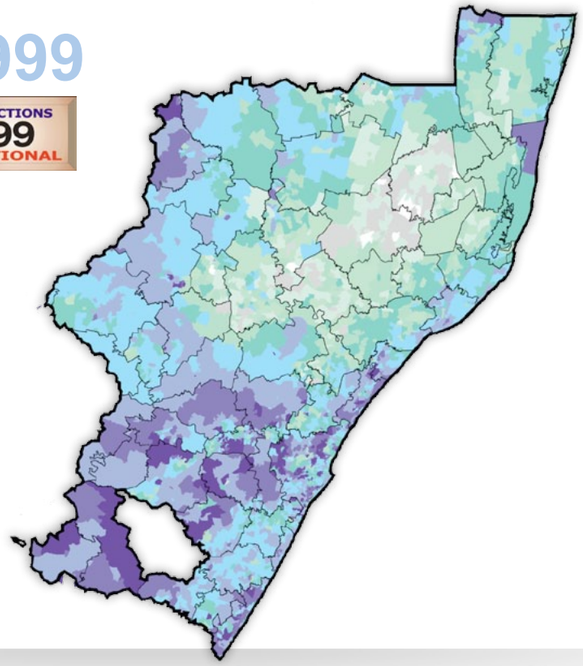


A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

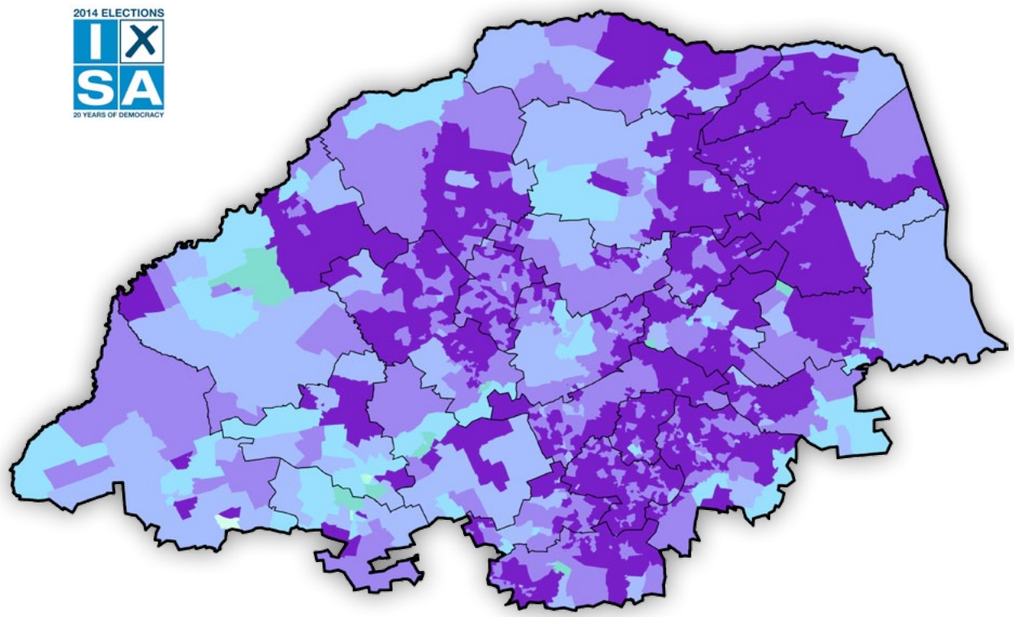
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress | Limpopo

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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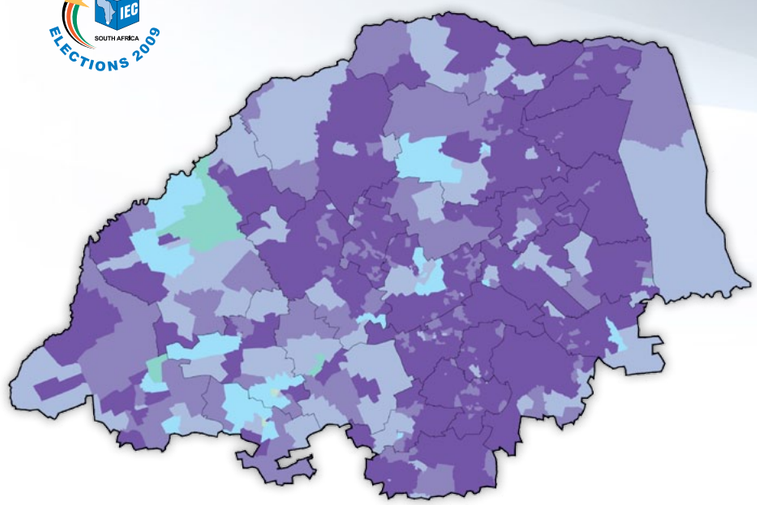

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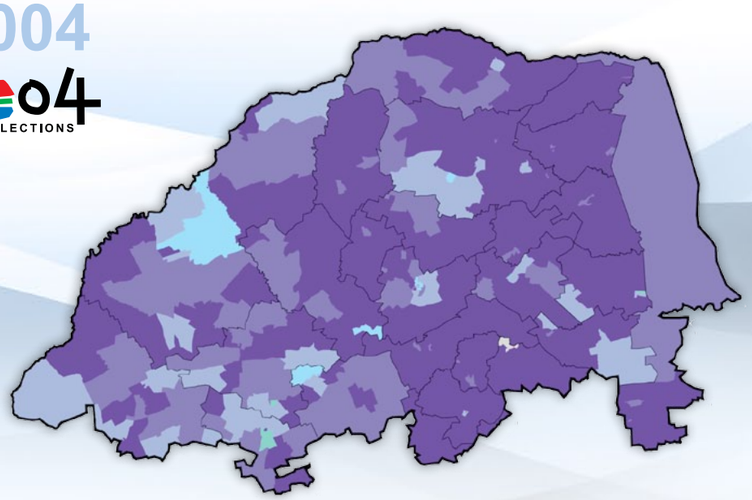

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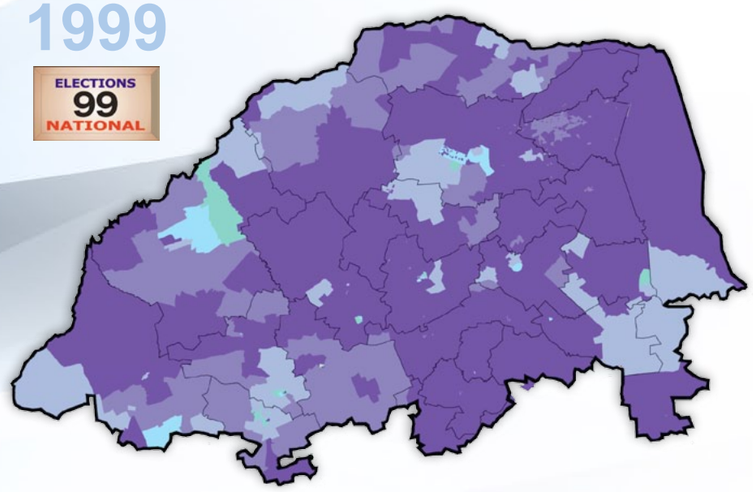
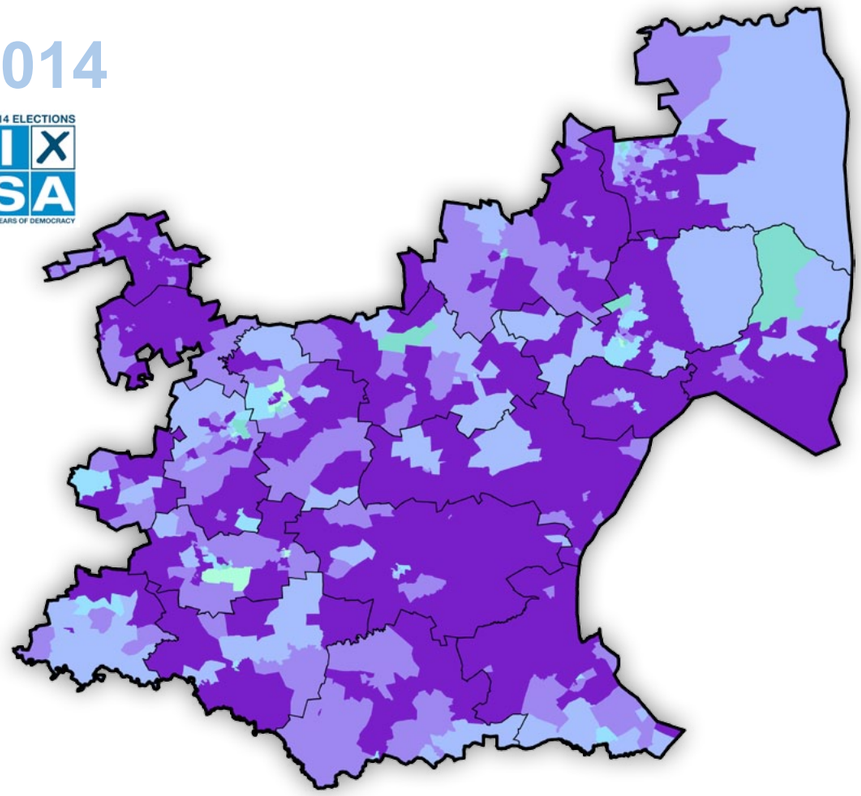


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress | Mpumalanga

2014



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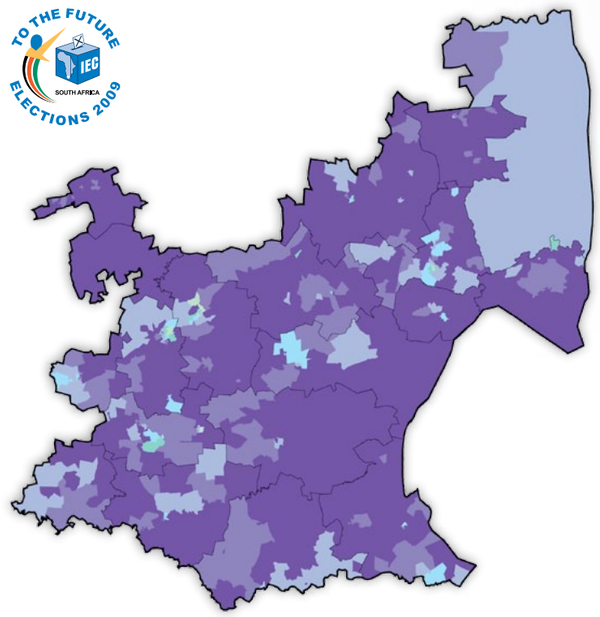

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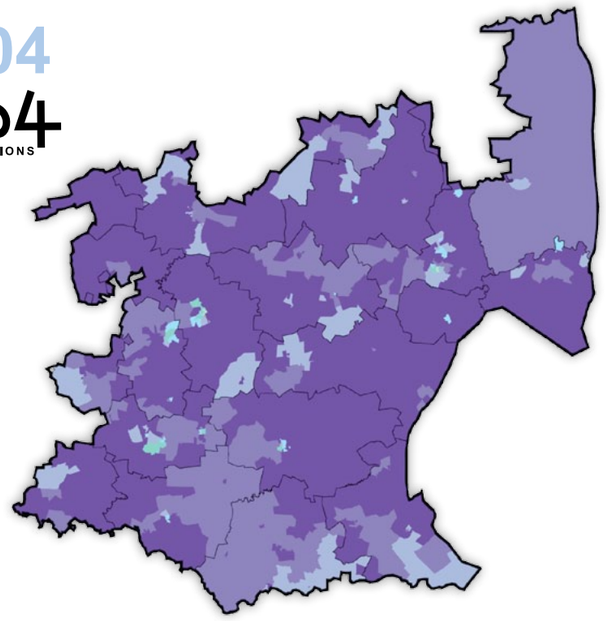

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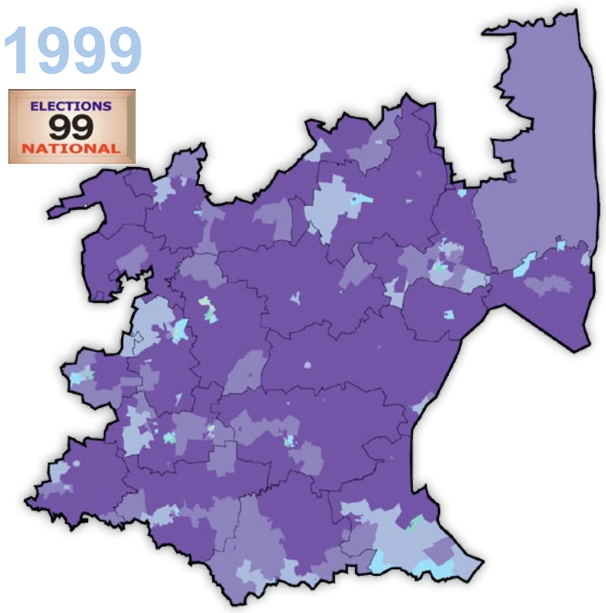


A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

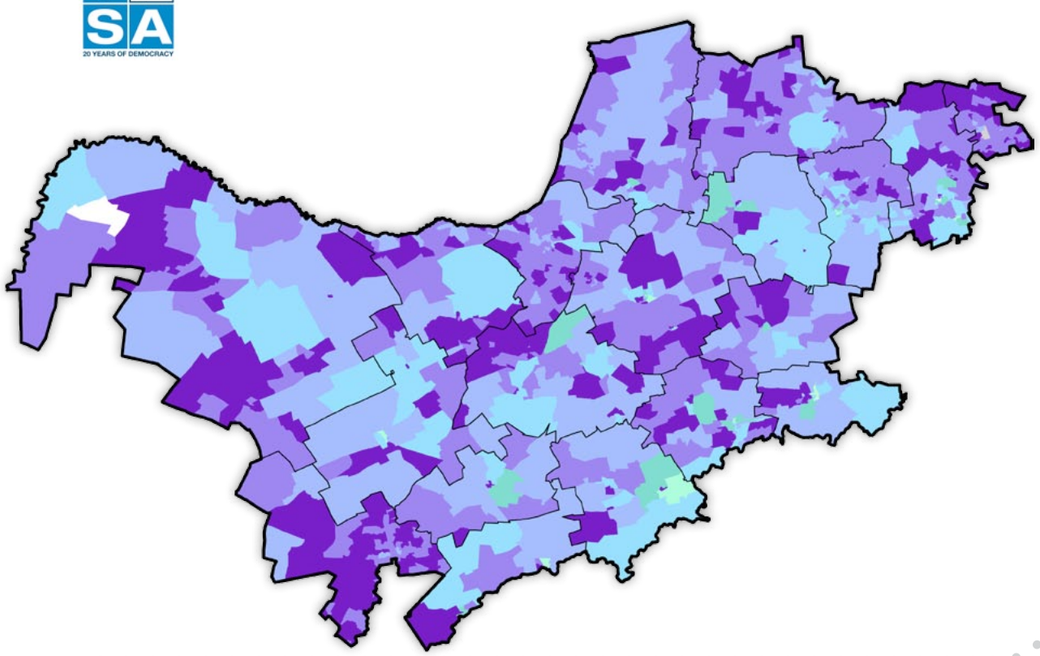
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

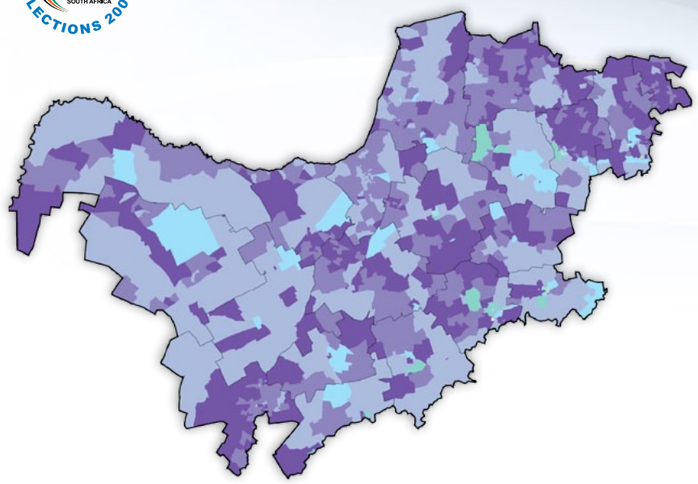
Party Support - African National Congress | North West

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



2009



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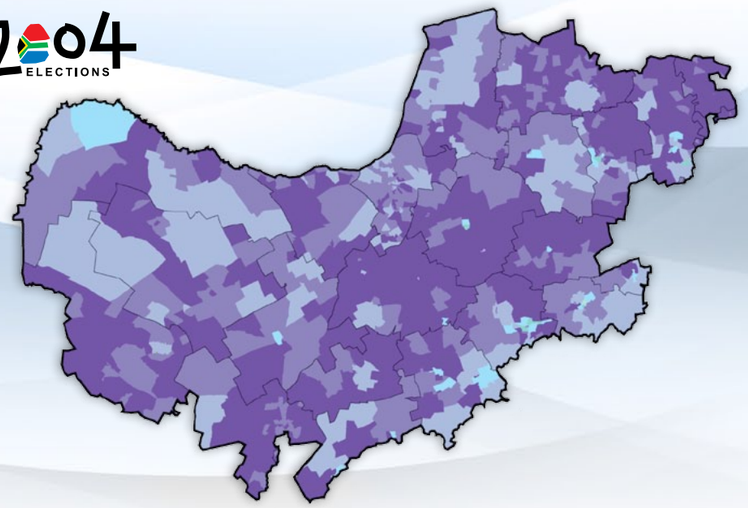
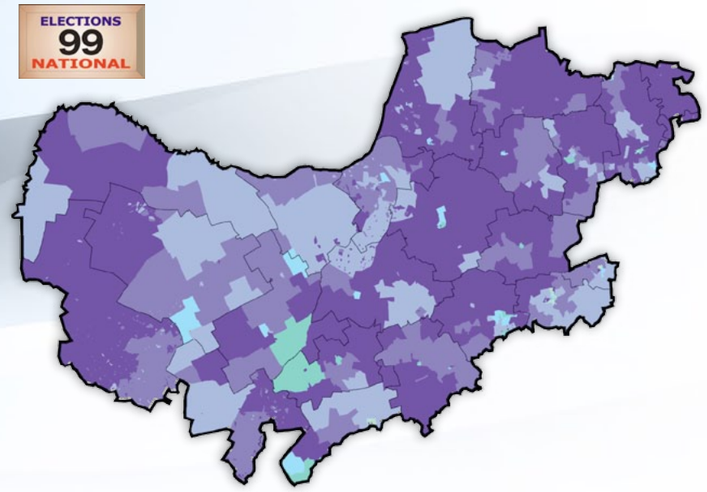


1999

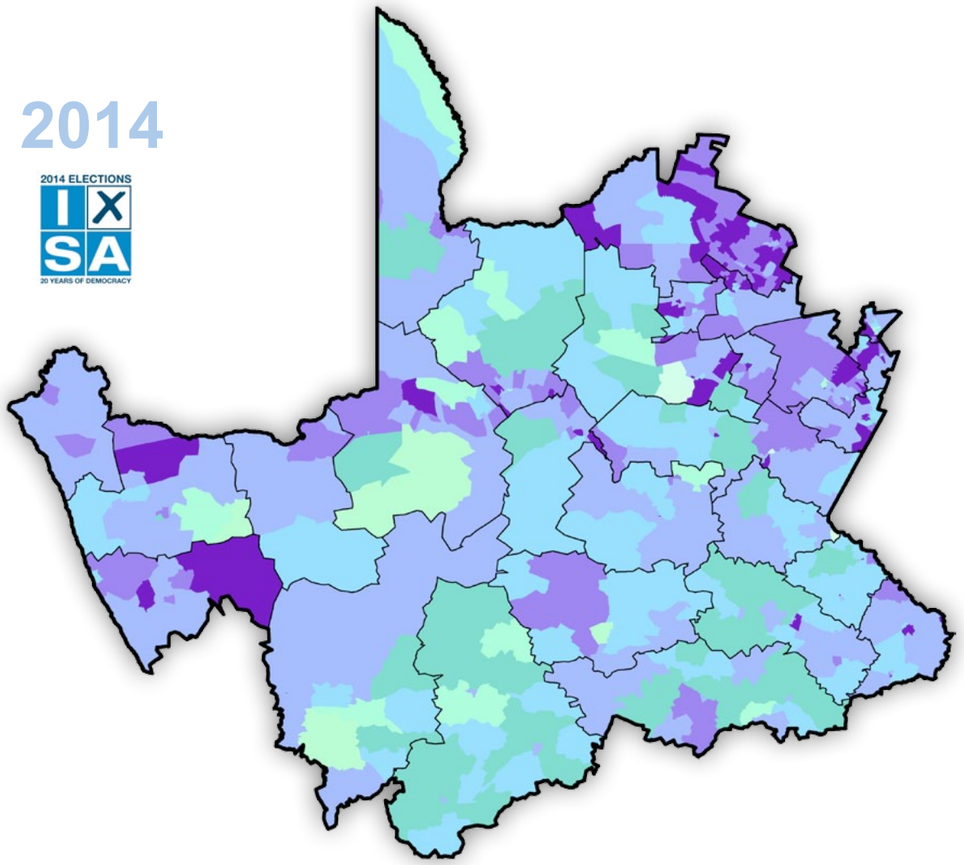


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress | Northern Cape

2014



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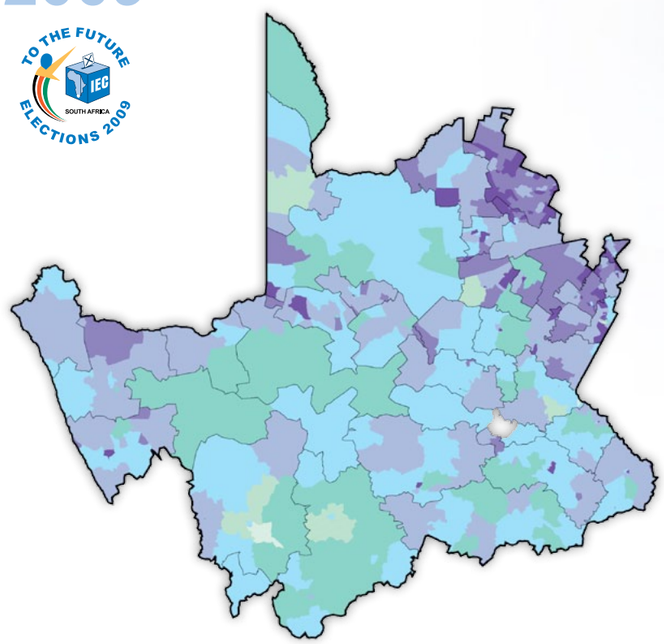

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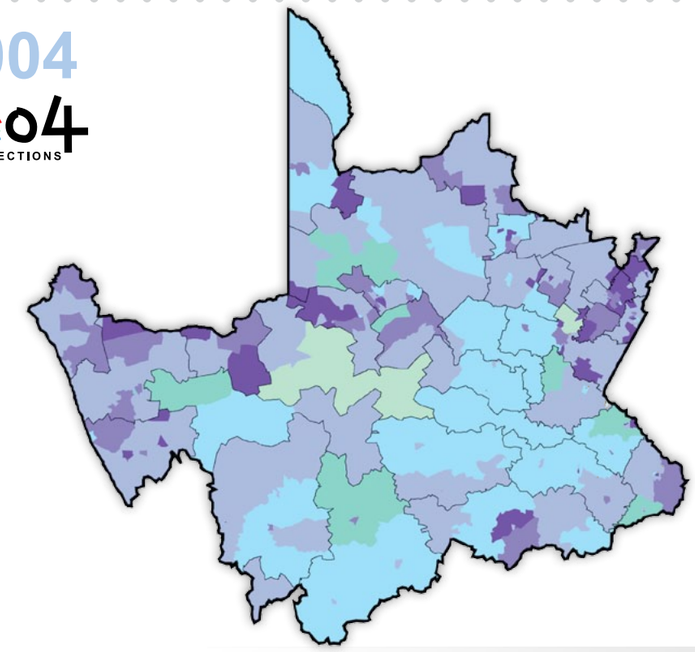

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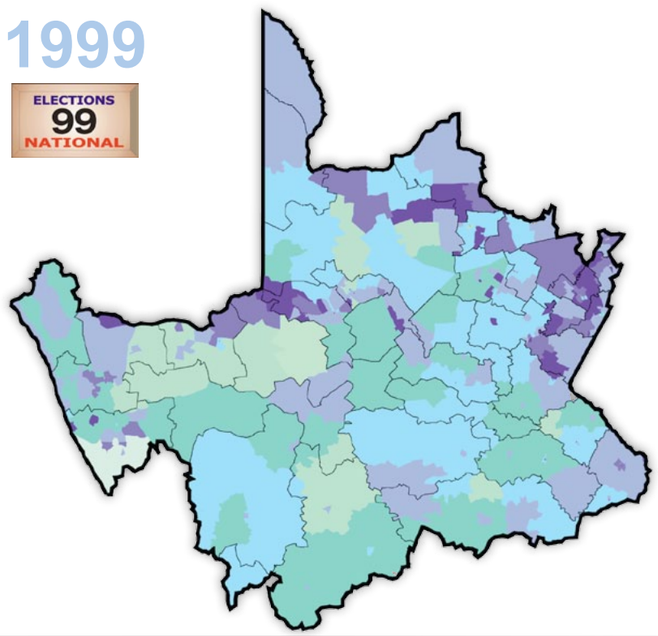


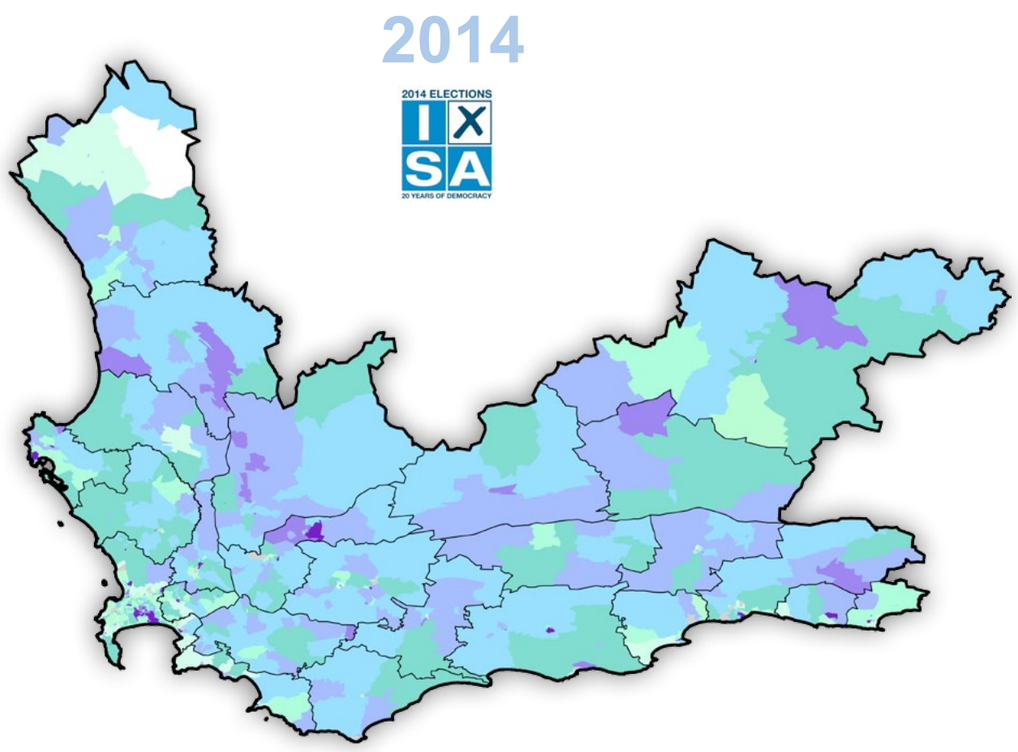
A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

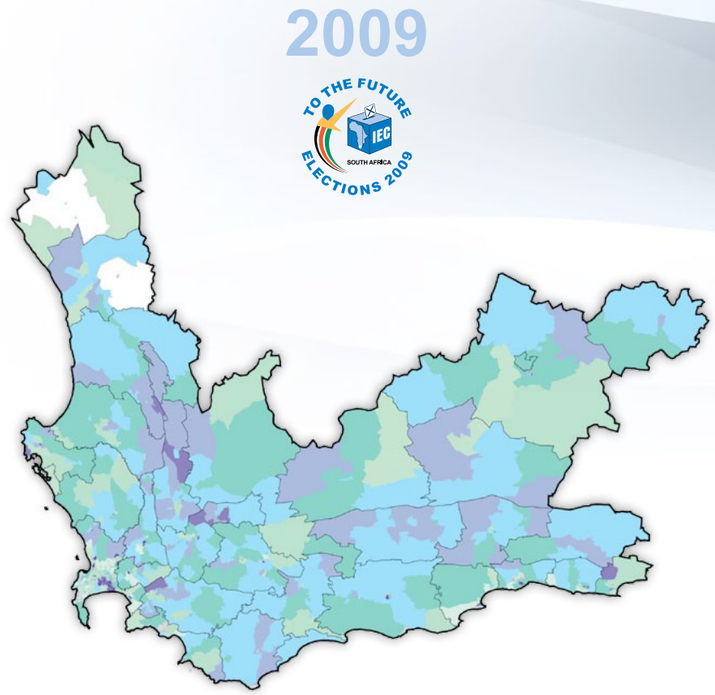
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

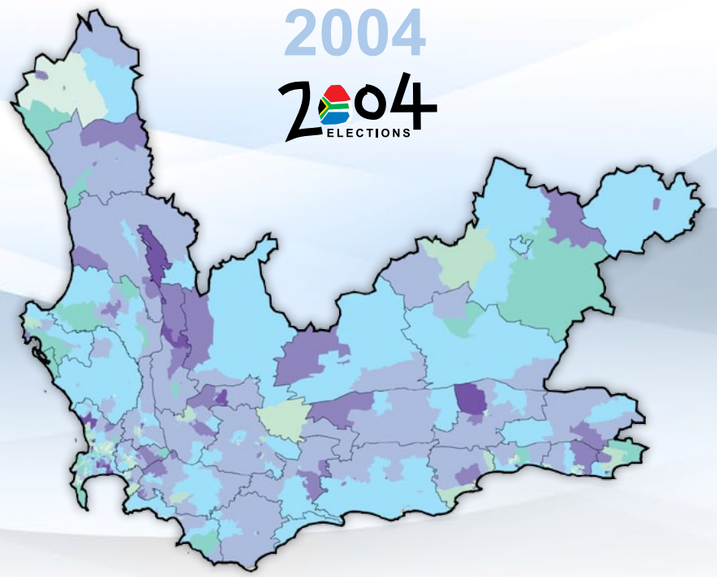
Report displayed at voting district level

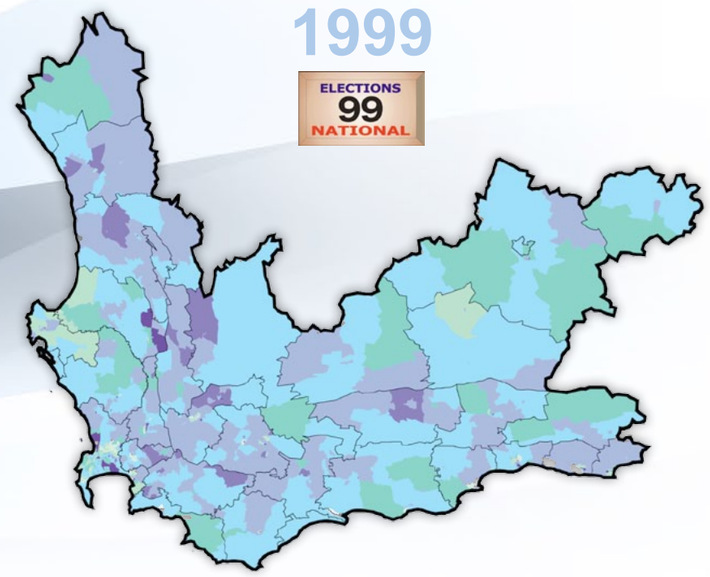
Party Support - African National Congress | Western Cape

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.









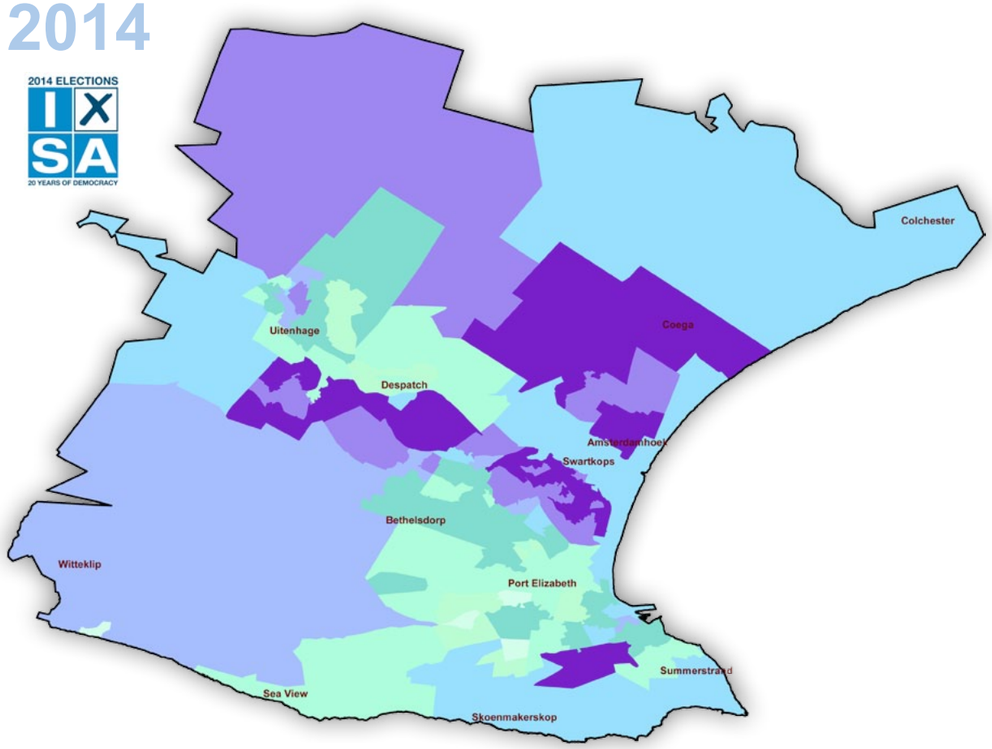
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

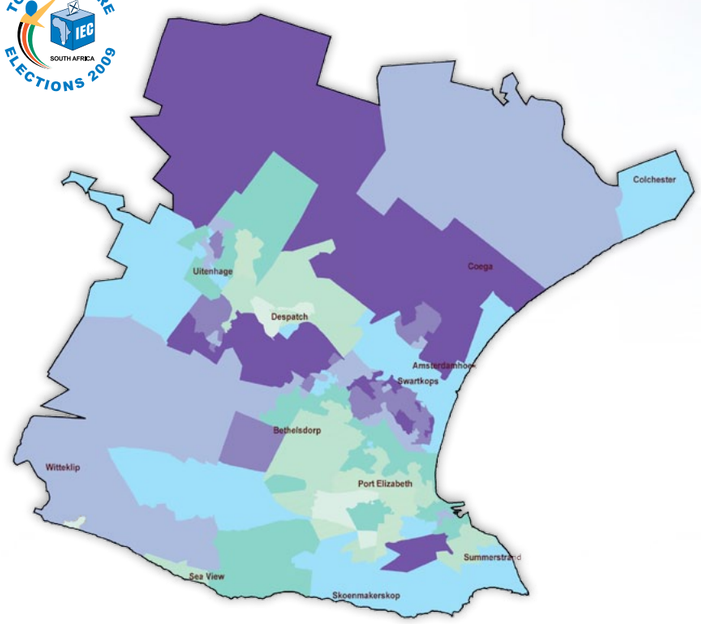
Party Support - African National Congress

NMA - Nelson Mandela Bay [Port Elizabeth]

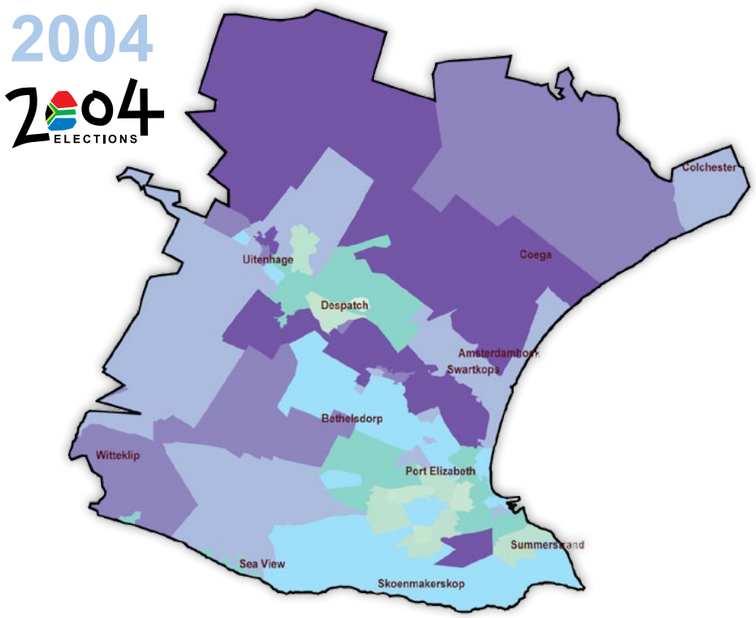
2014



2009



2004



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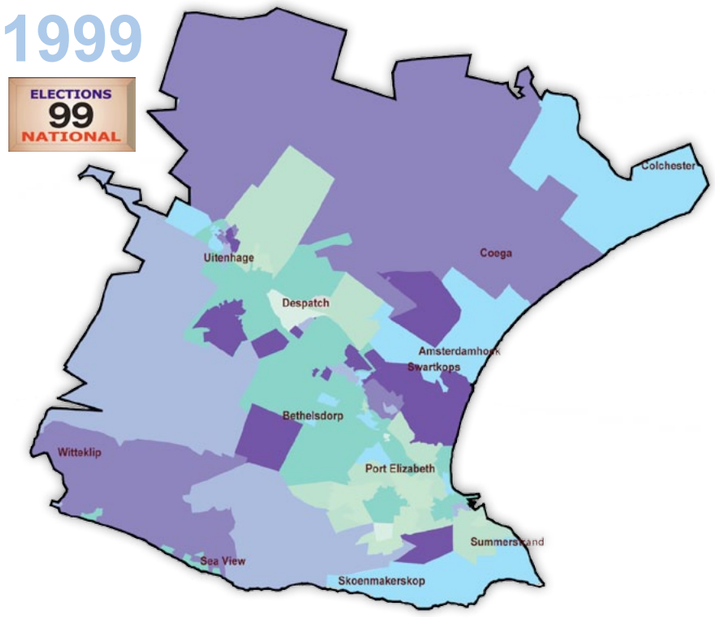

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

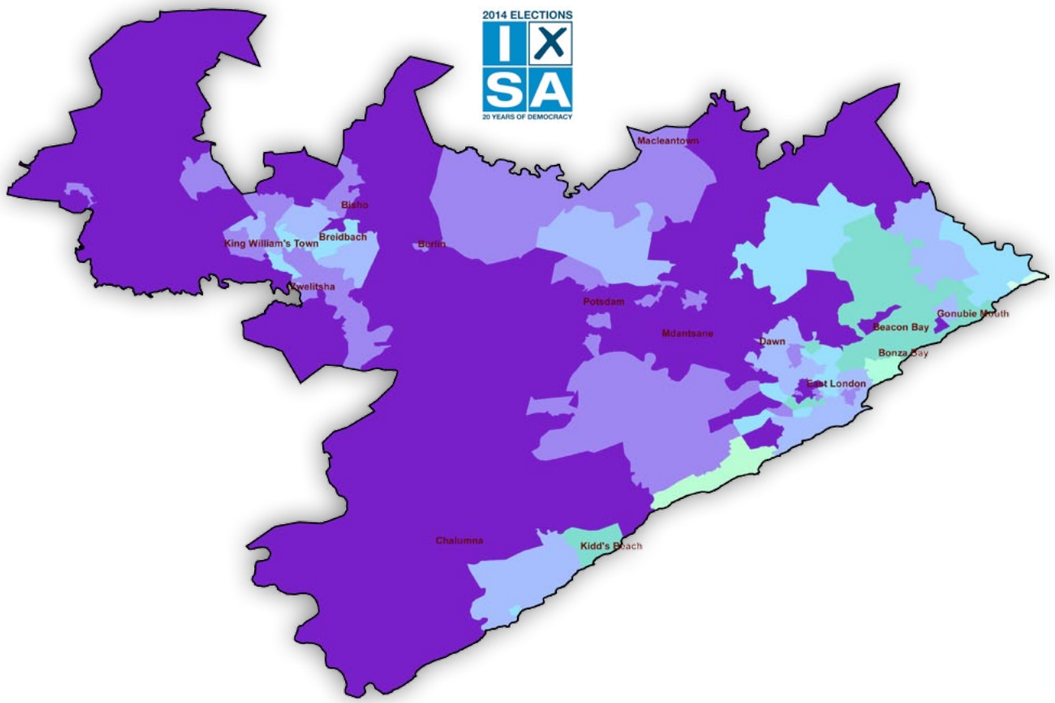
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress

EC125 - Buffalo City [East London]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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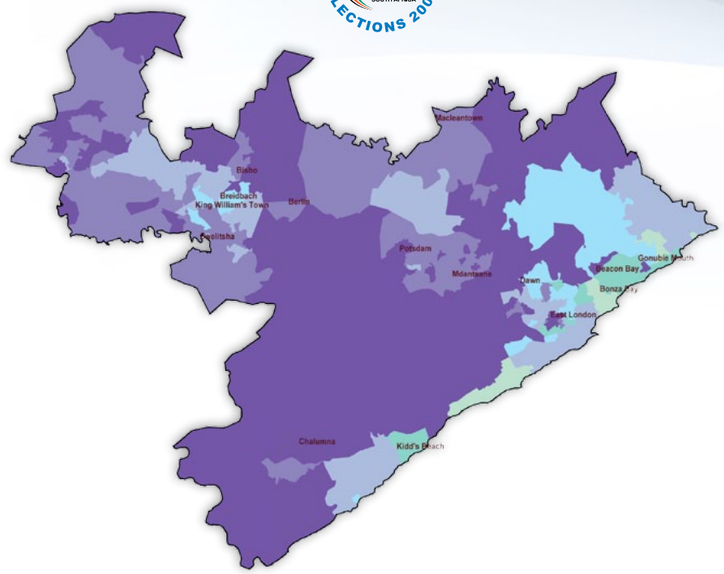

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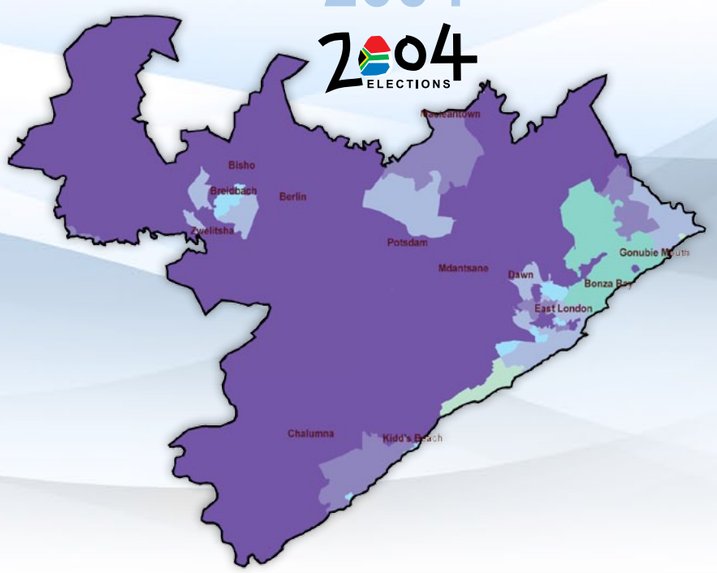

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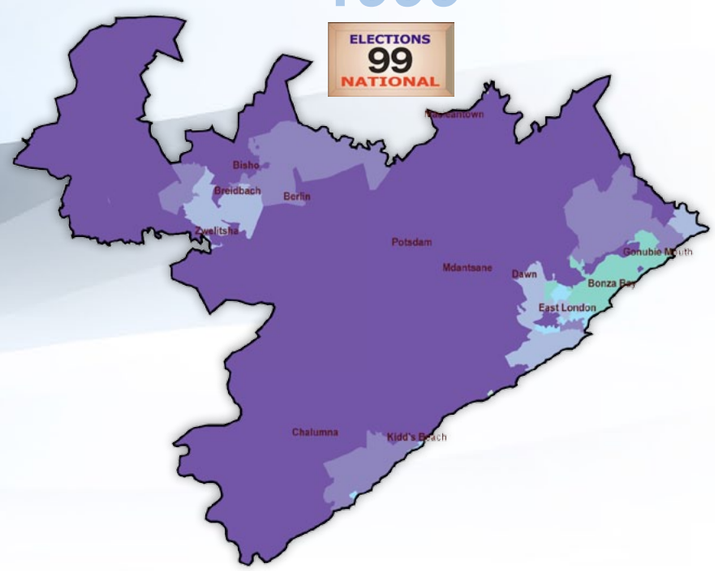


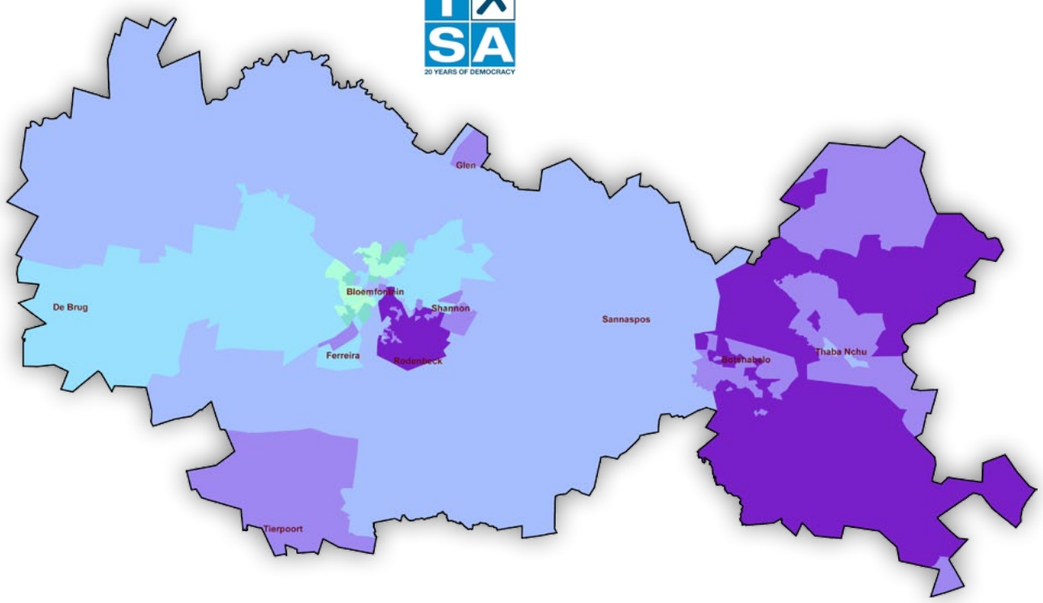
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress

FS172 - Mangaung [Bloemfontein]

2014



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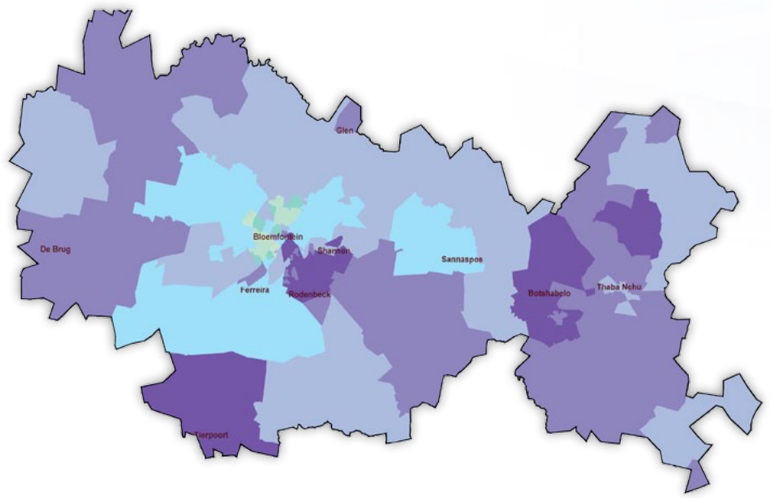

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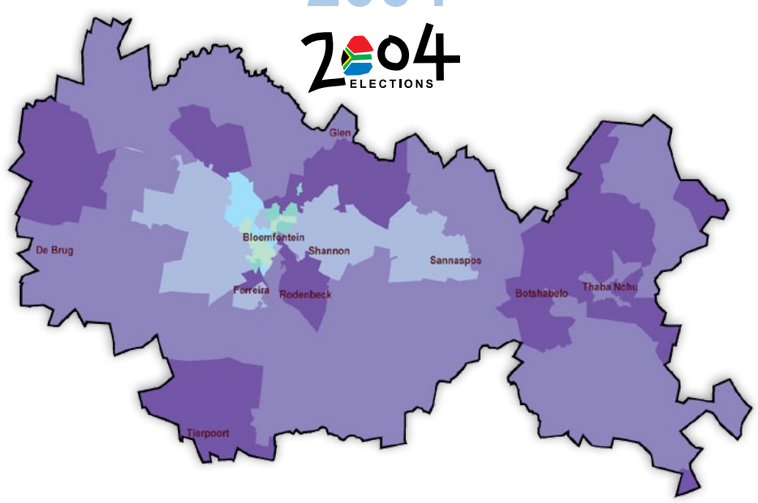

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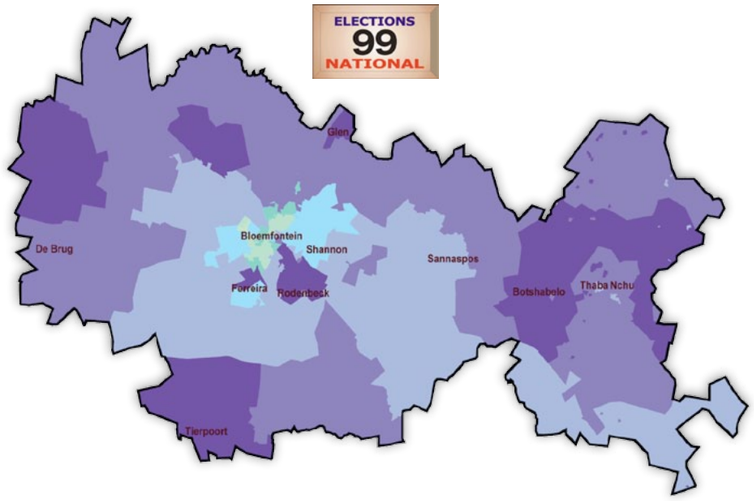

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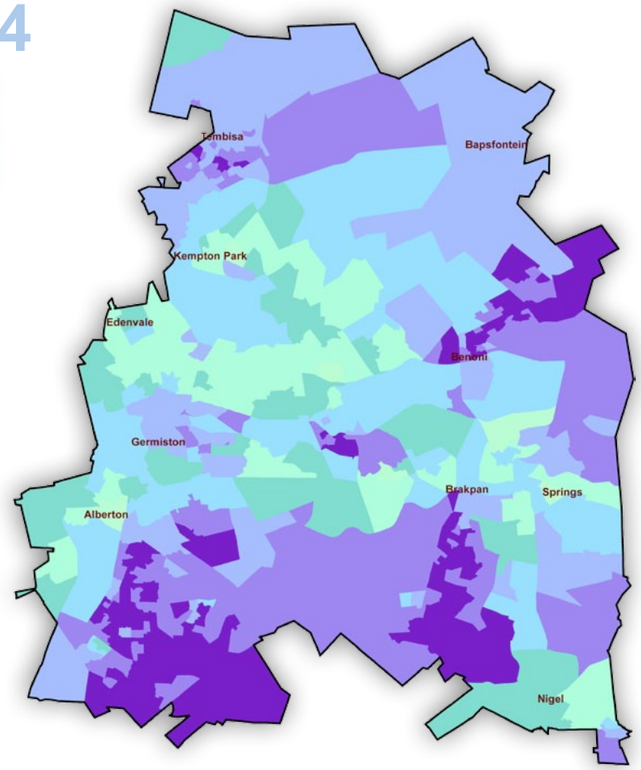
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress

EKU - Ekurhuleni [East Rand]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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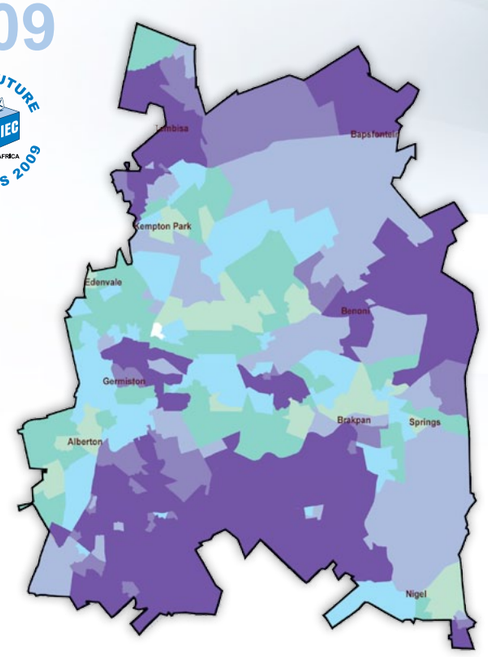

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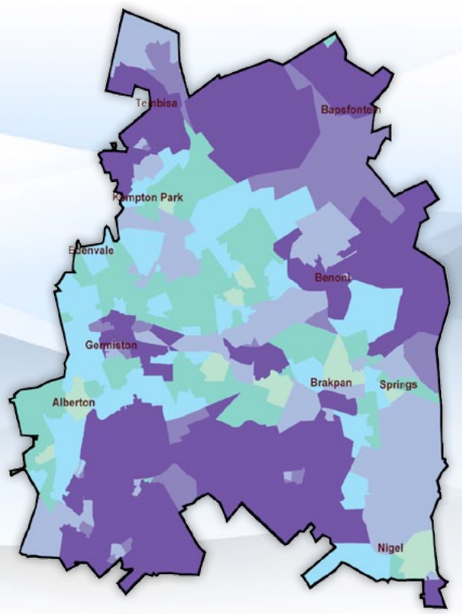

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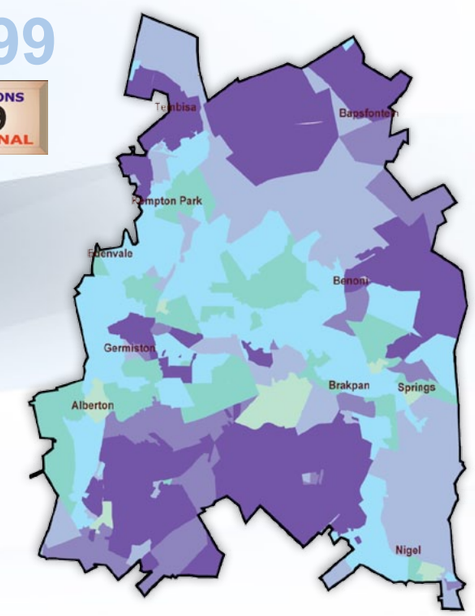

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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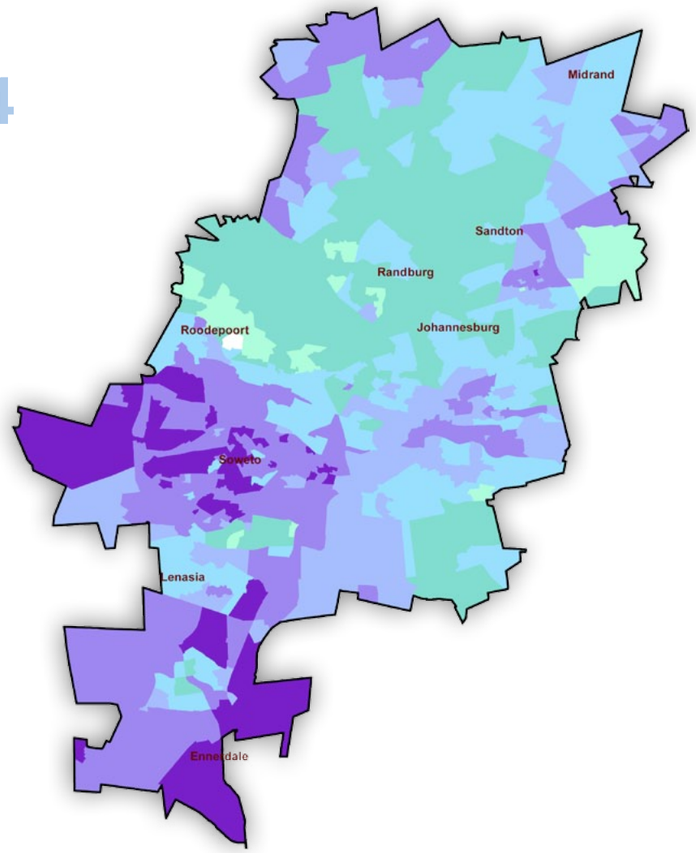
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress

JHB - City of Johannesburg

2014



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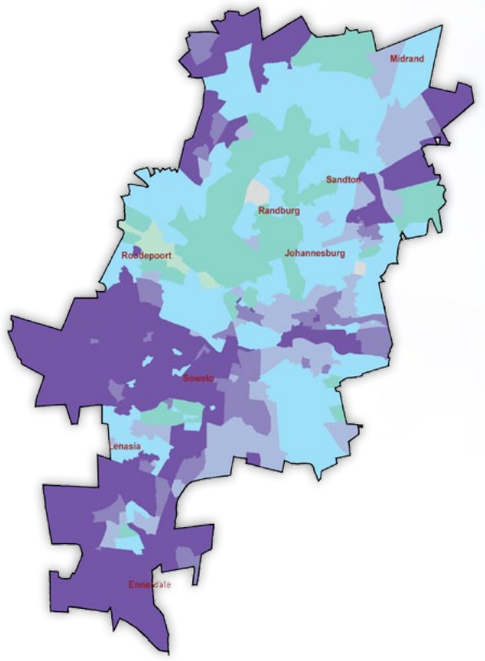

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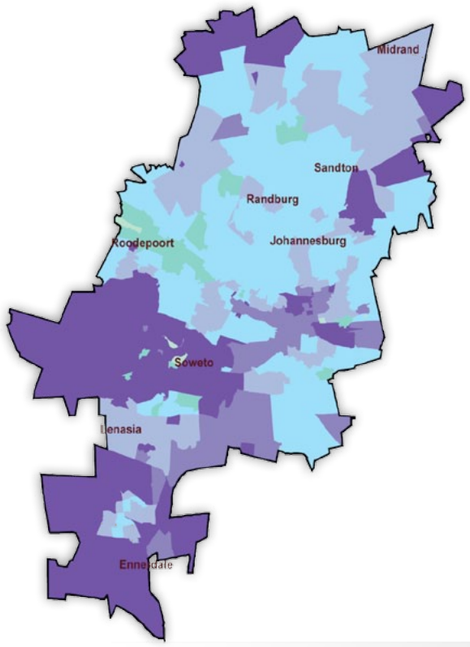

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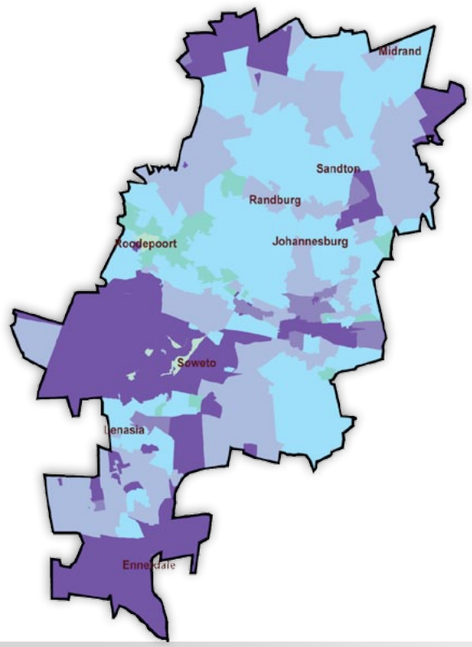

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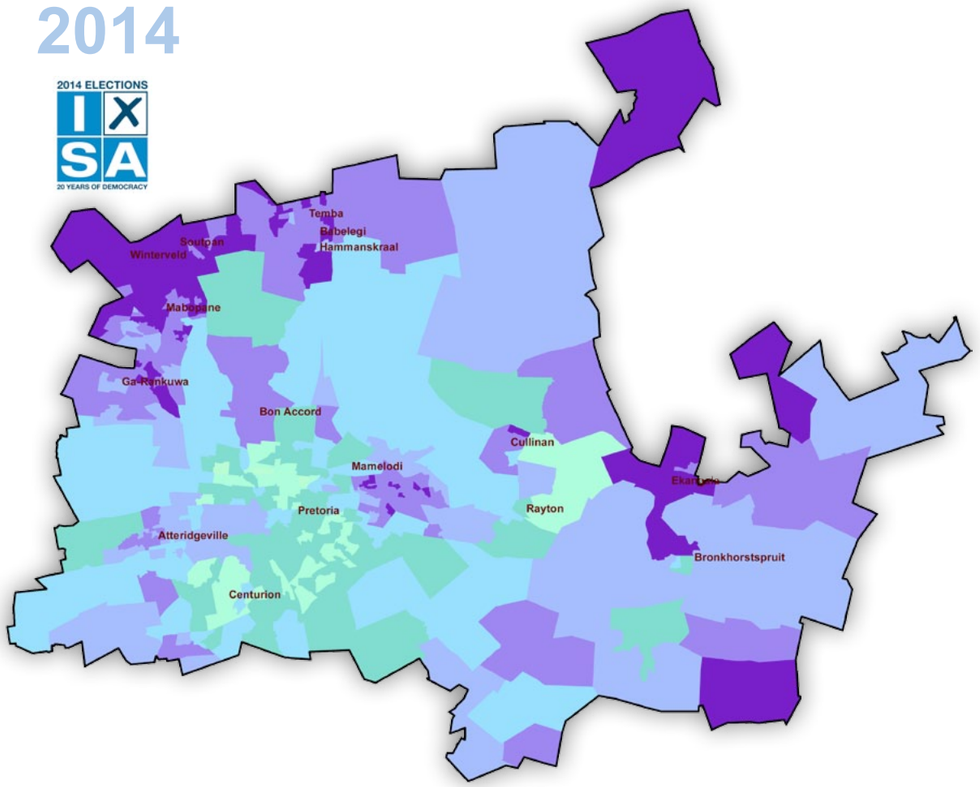
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress

TSH - Tshwane Metro [Pretoria]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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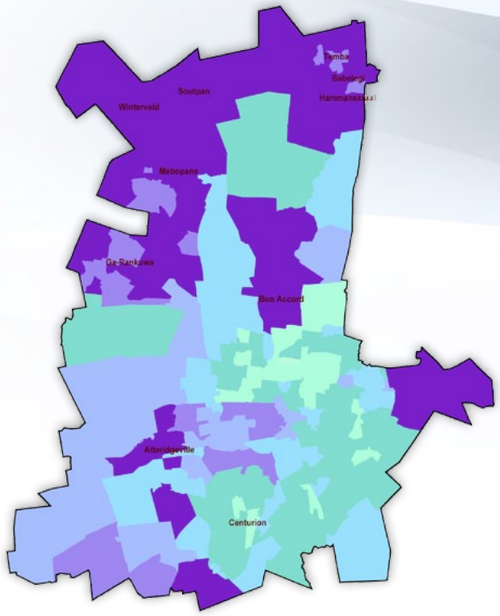

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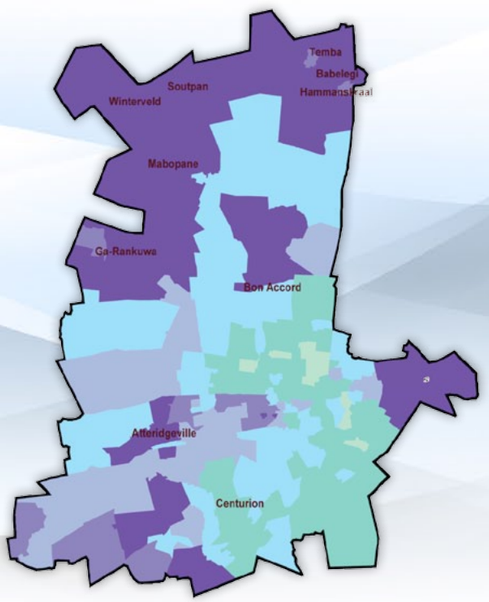

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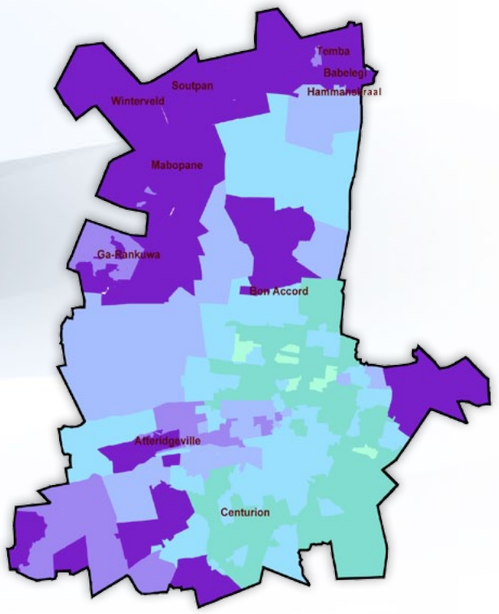

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Percentage support
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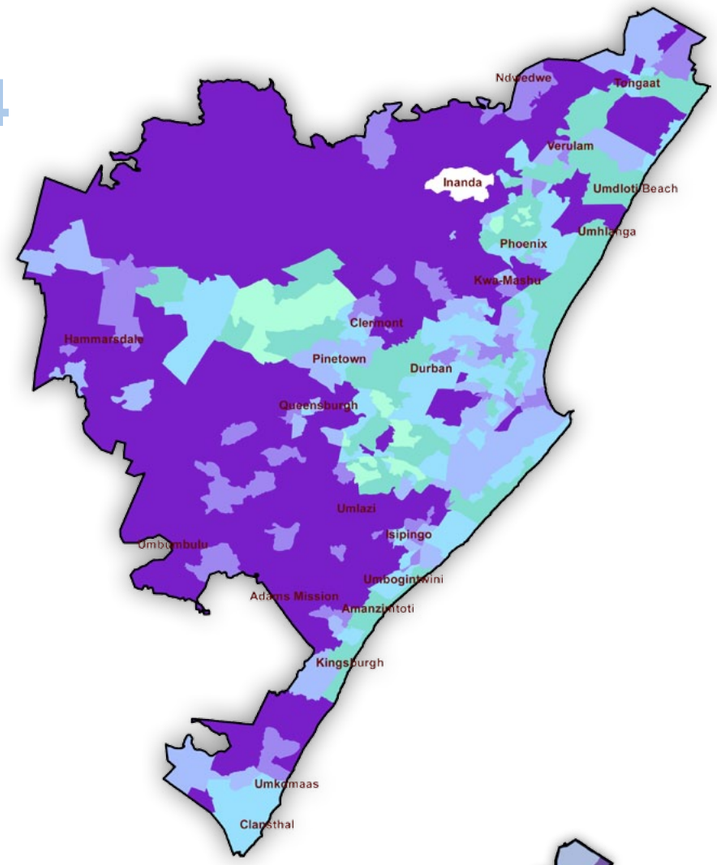
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress

ETH - eThekwini [Durban Metro]

2014



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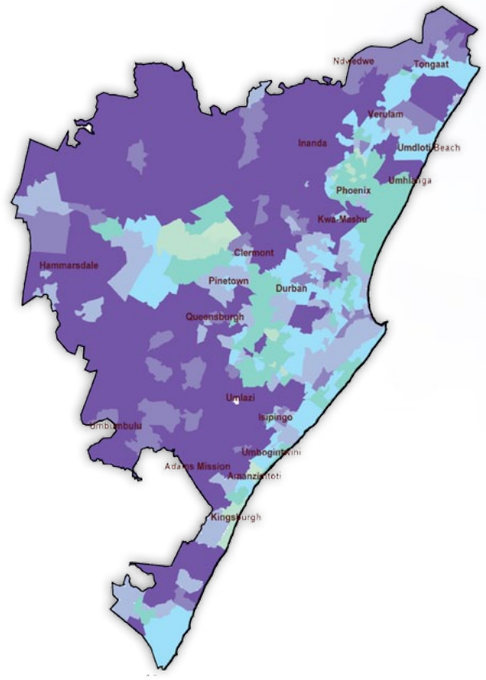

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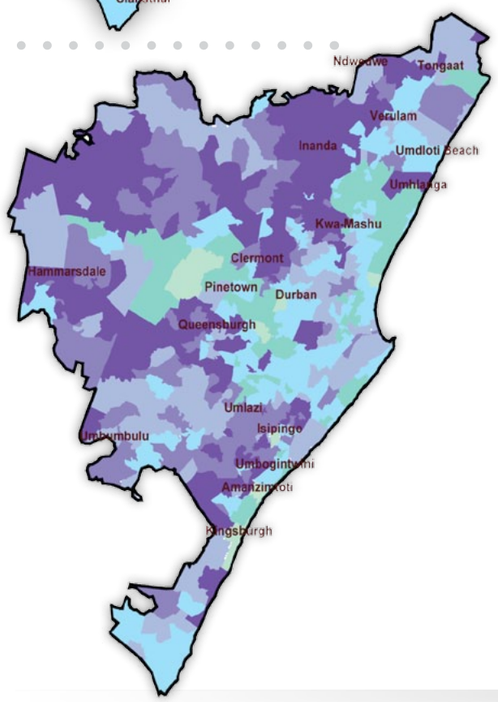

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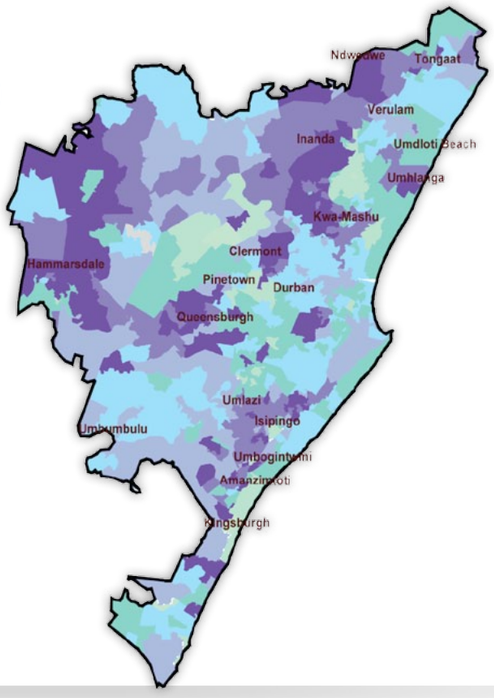

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Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress

KZN225 - Msunduzi [Pietermaritzburg]

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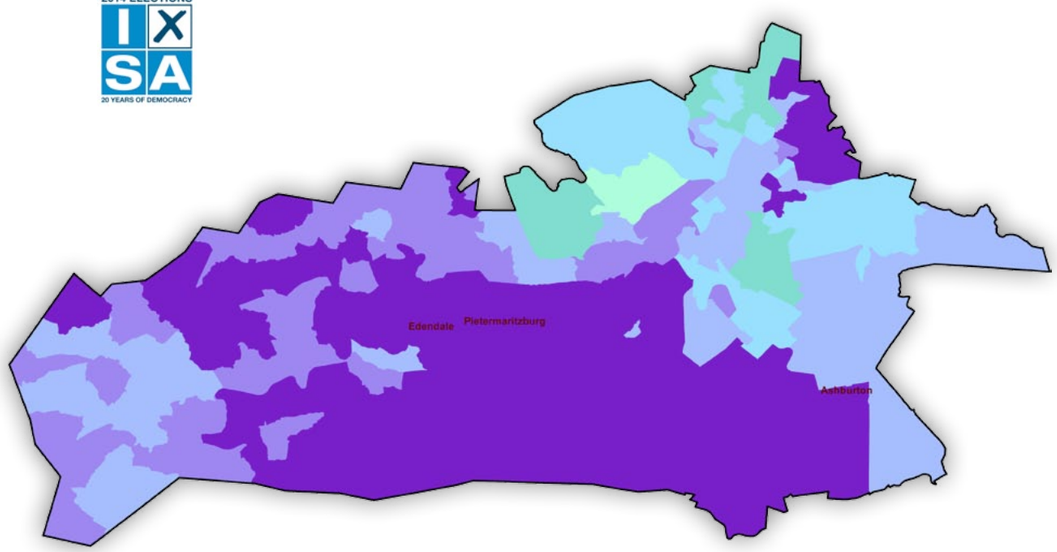
2014



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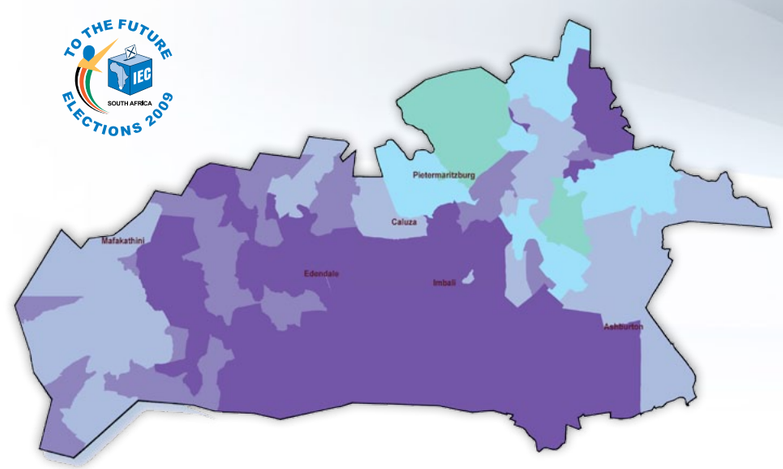

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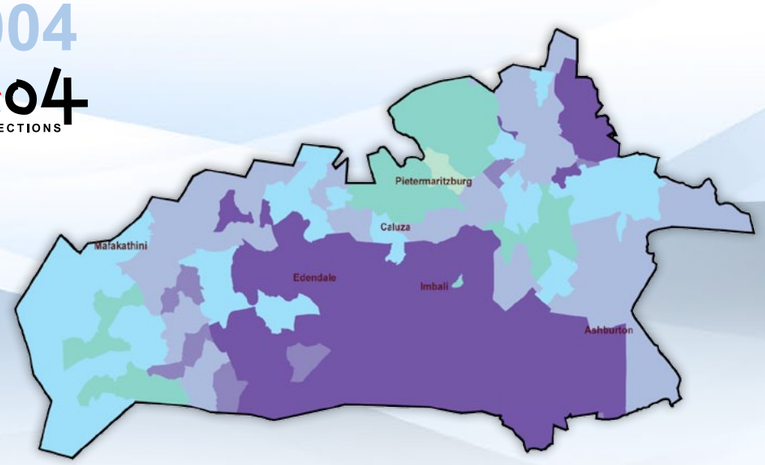

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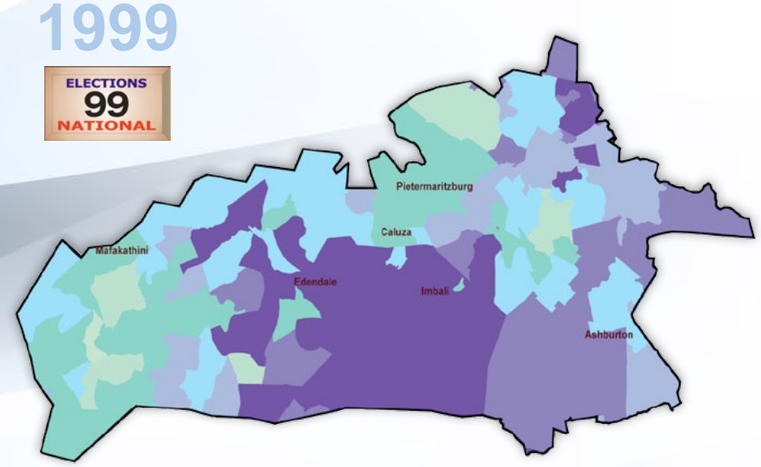

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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>66% - 80%
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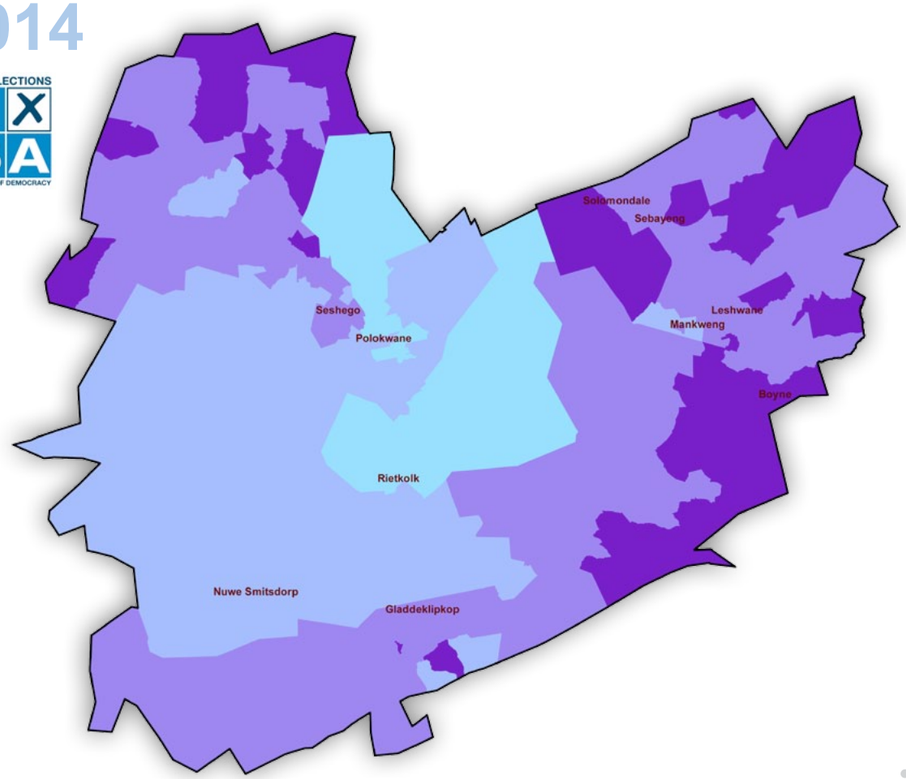
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress

LIM354 - Polokwane [Pietersburg]

2014



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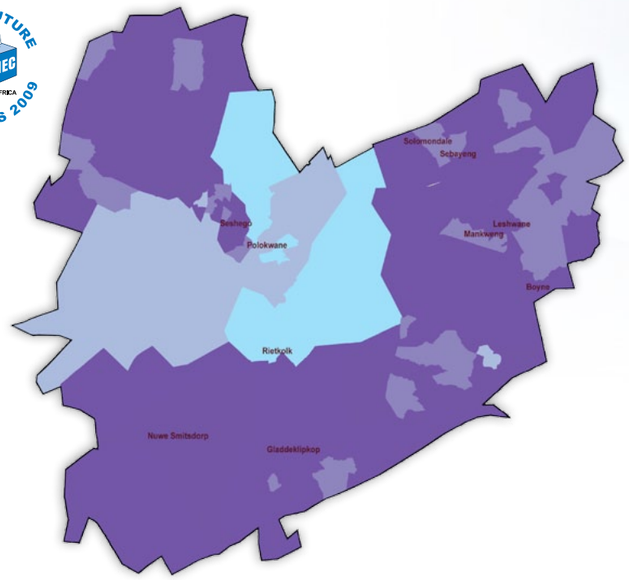

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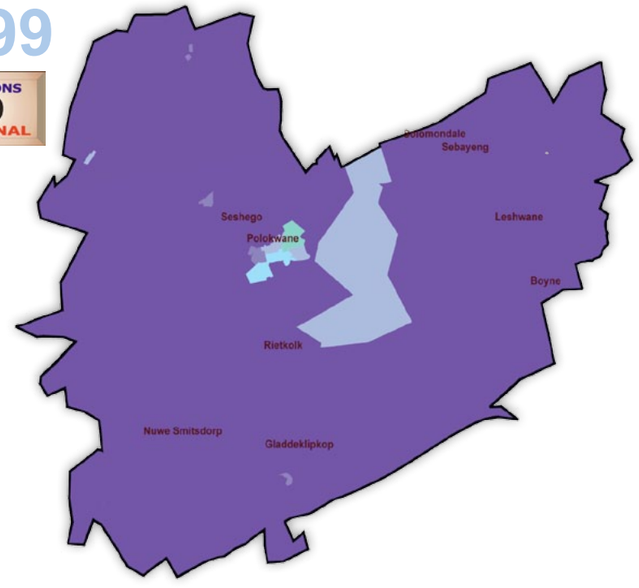

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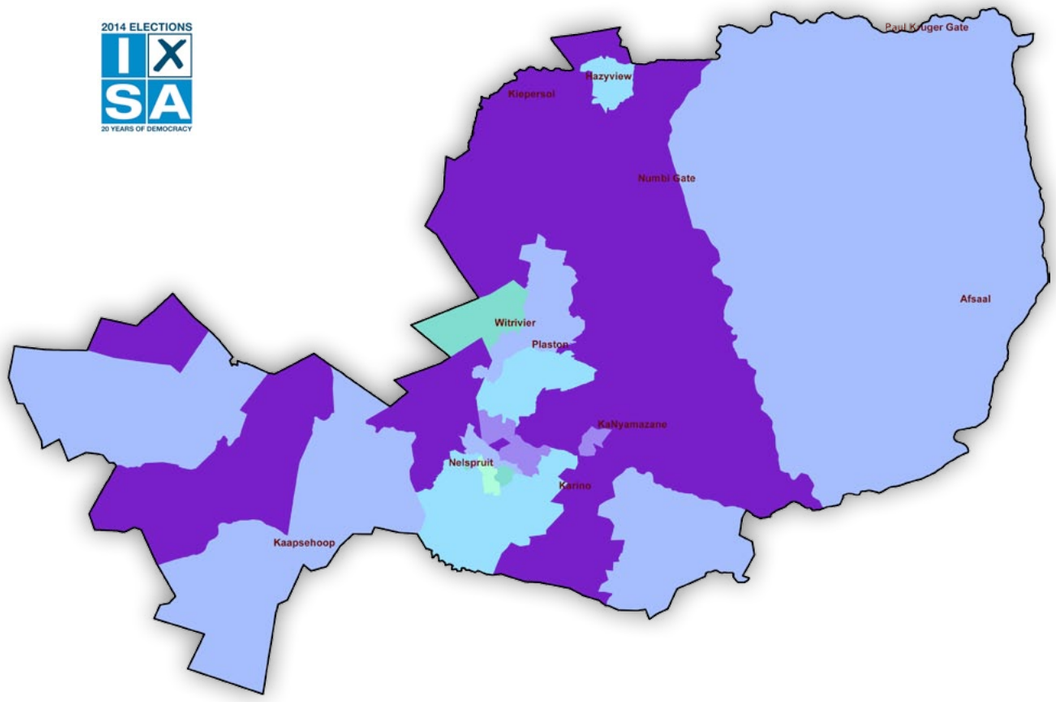
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress

MP322 - Mbombela [Nelspruit]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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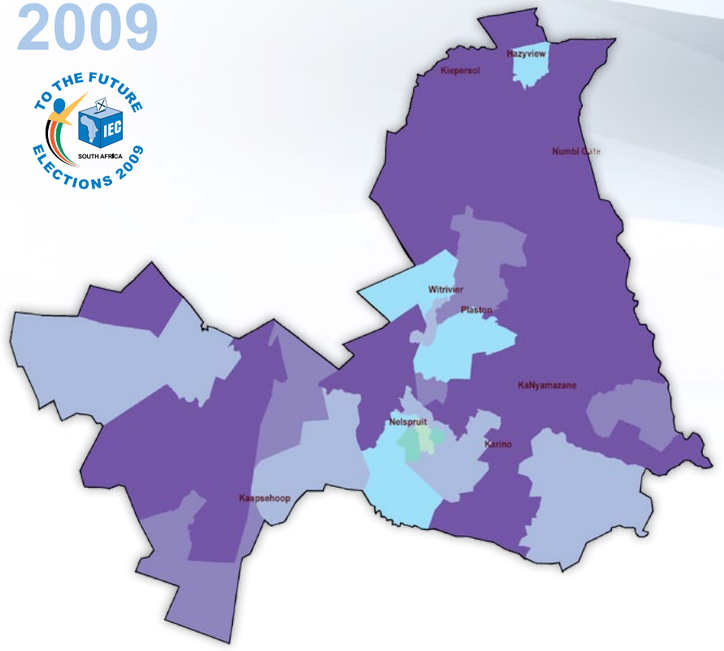

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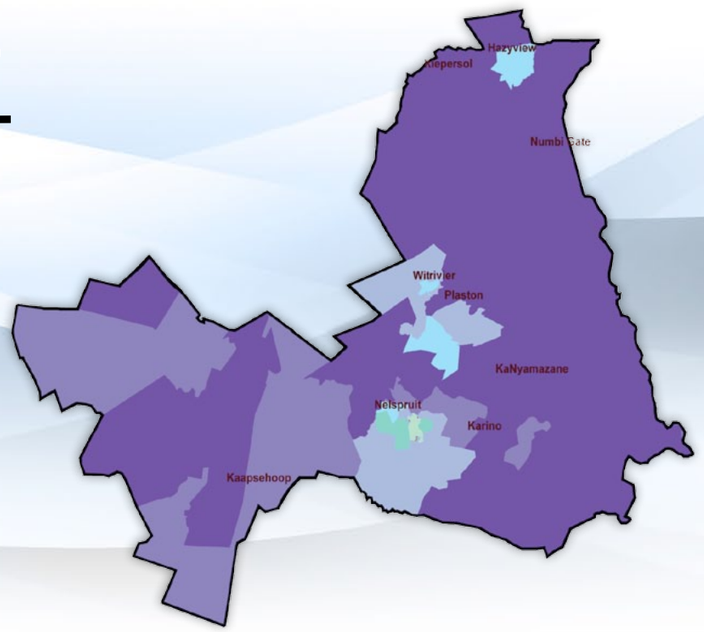

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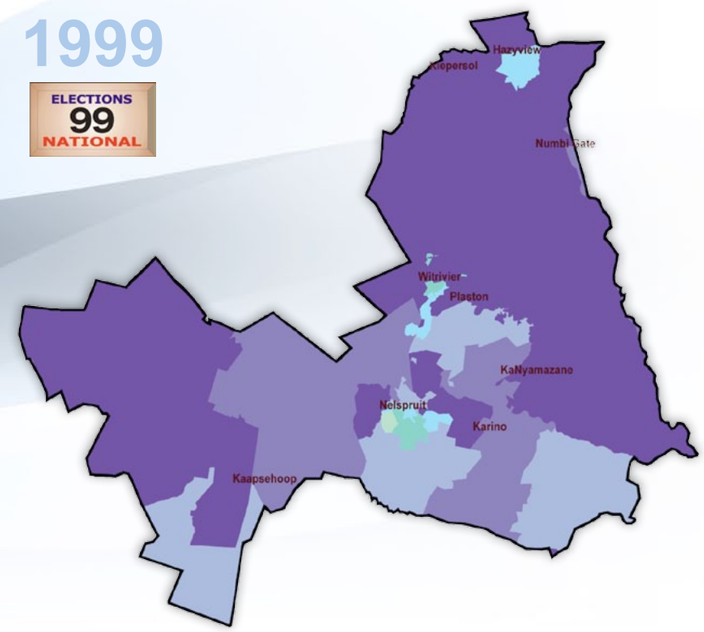

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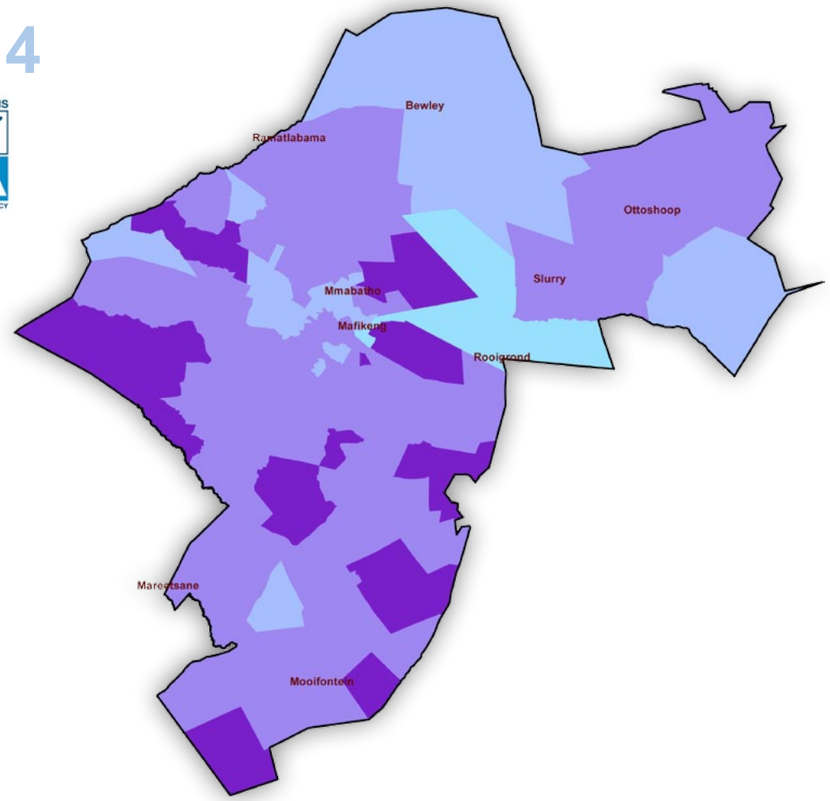
Party Support - African National Congress

NW383 - Mahikeng

2014



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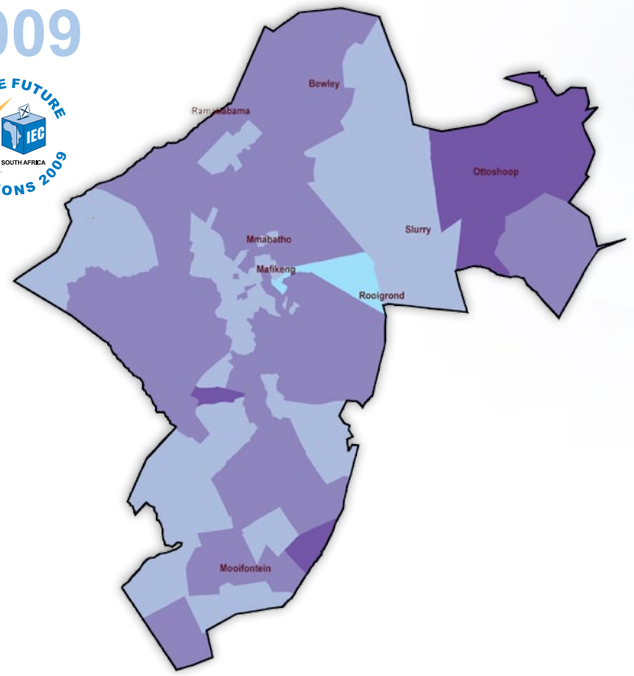

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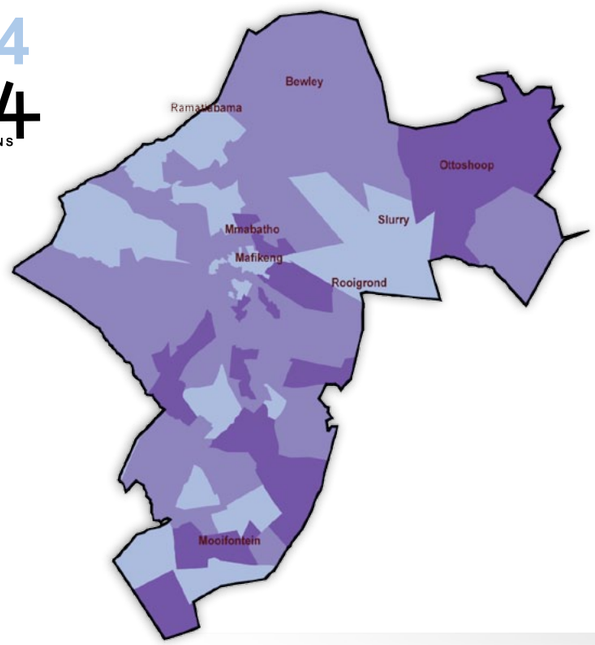

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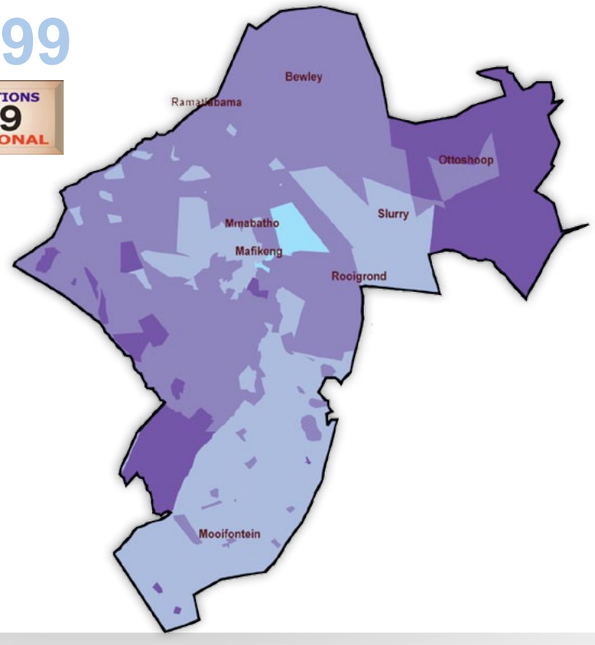

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Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress

NC091 - Sol Plaatje [Kimberley]

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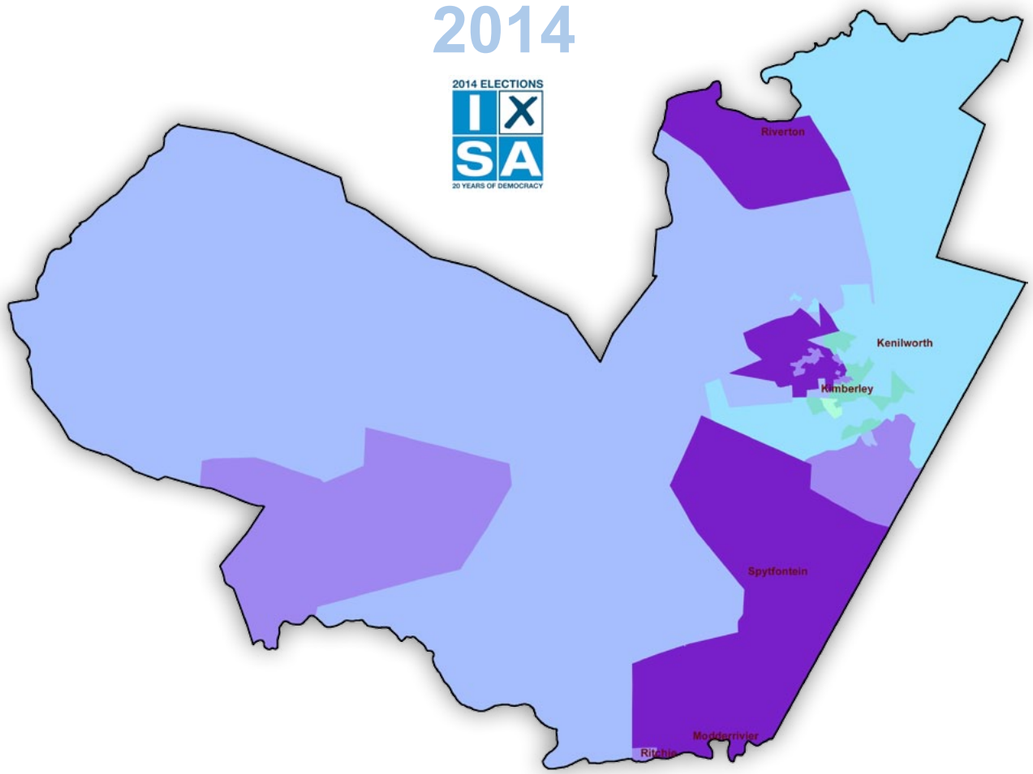
2014



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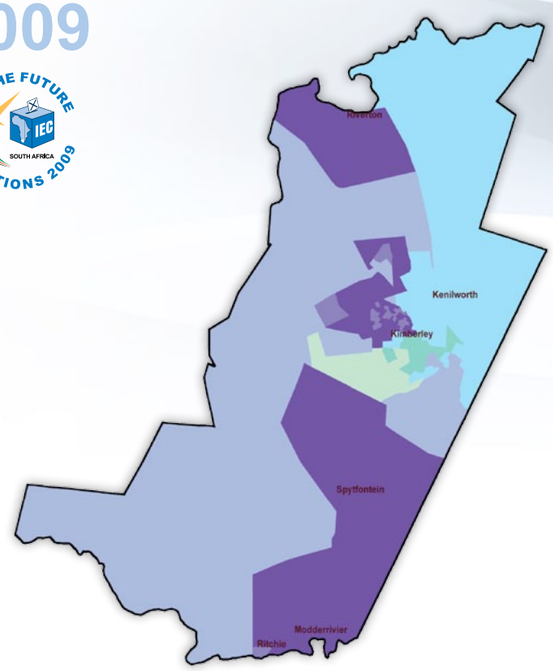

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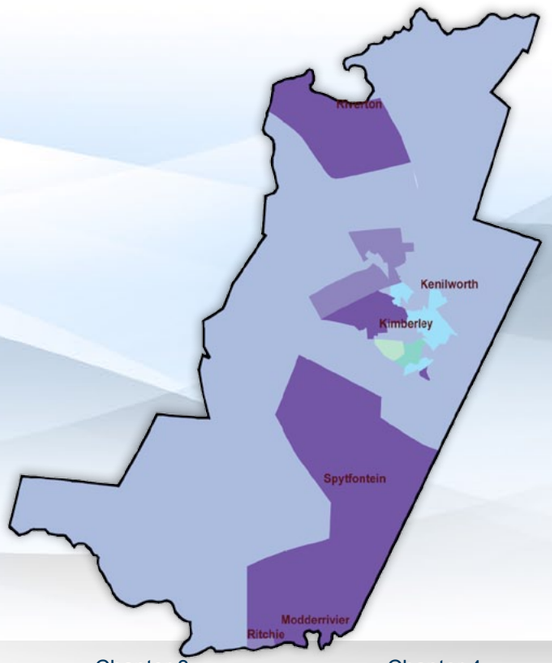

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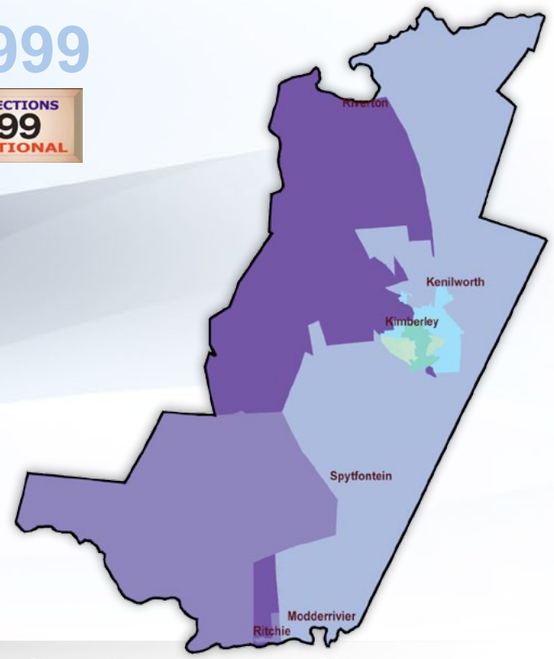

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
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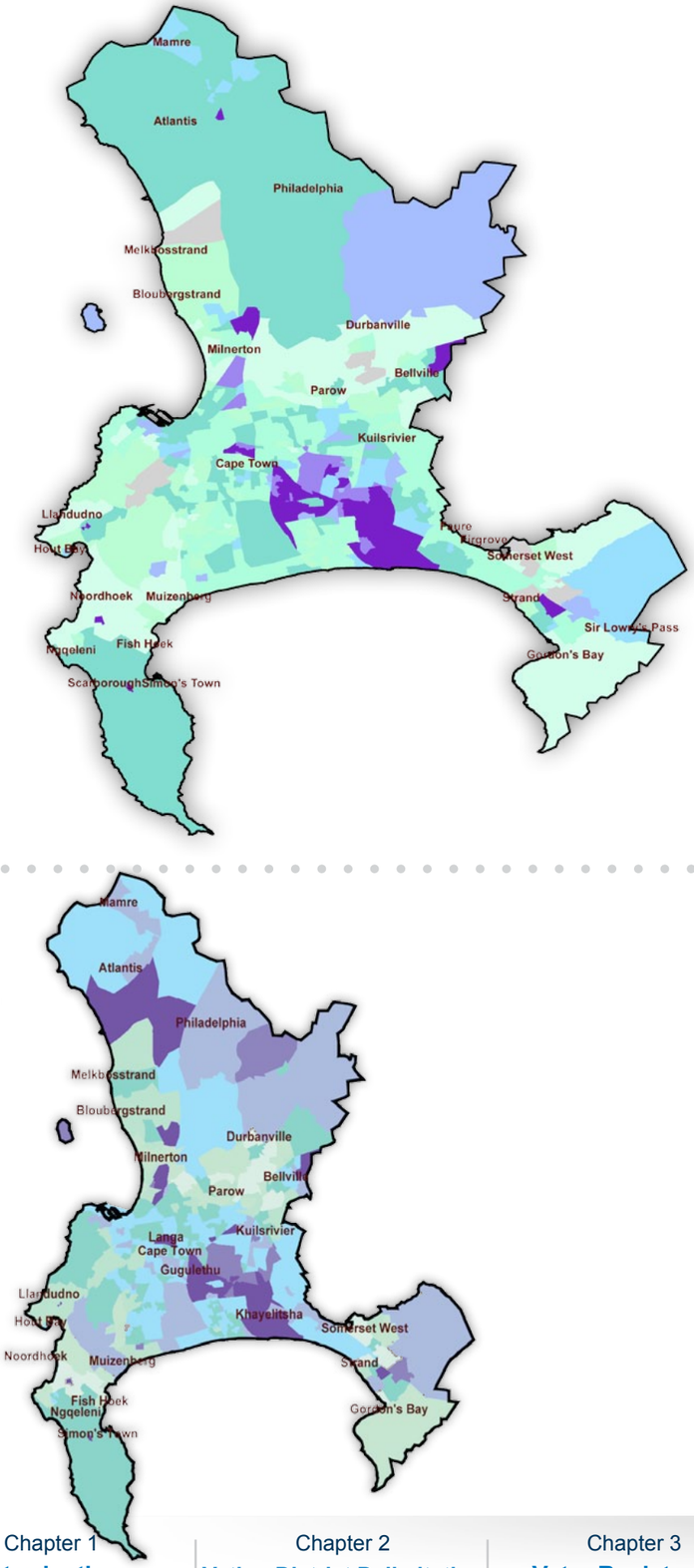
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - African National Congress

CPT - City of Cape Town

2014



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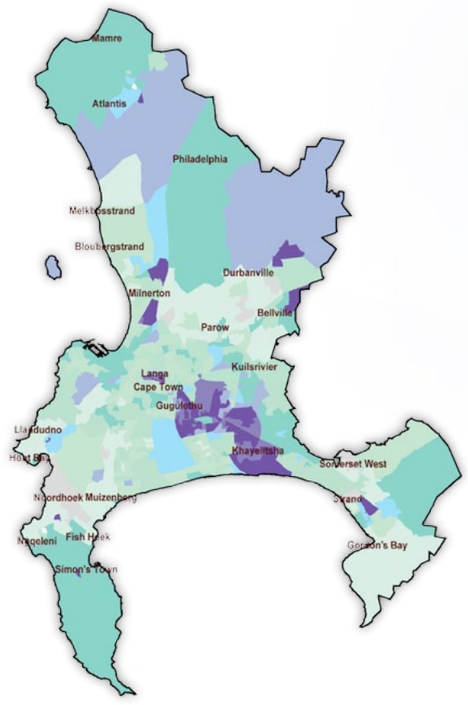

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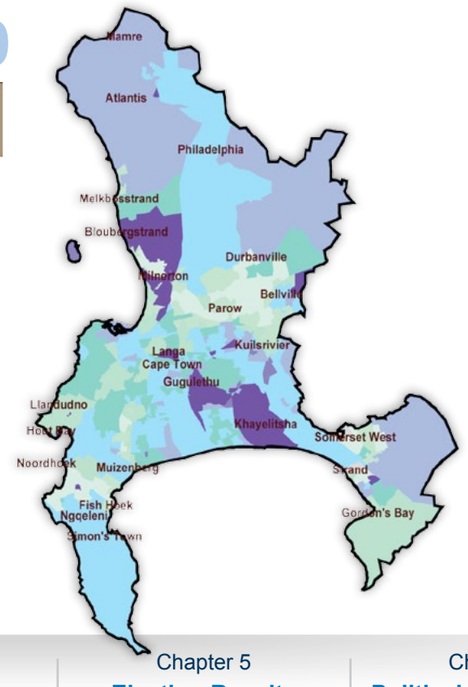

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
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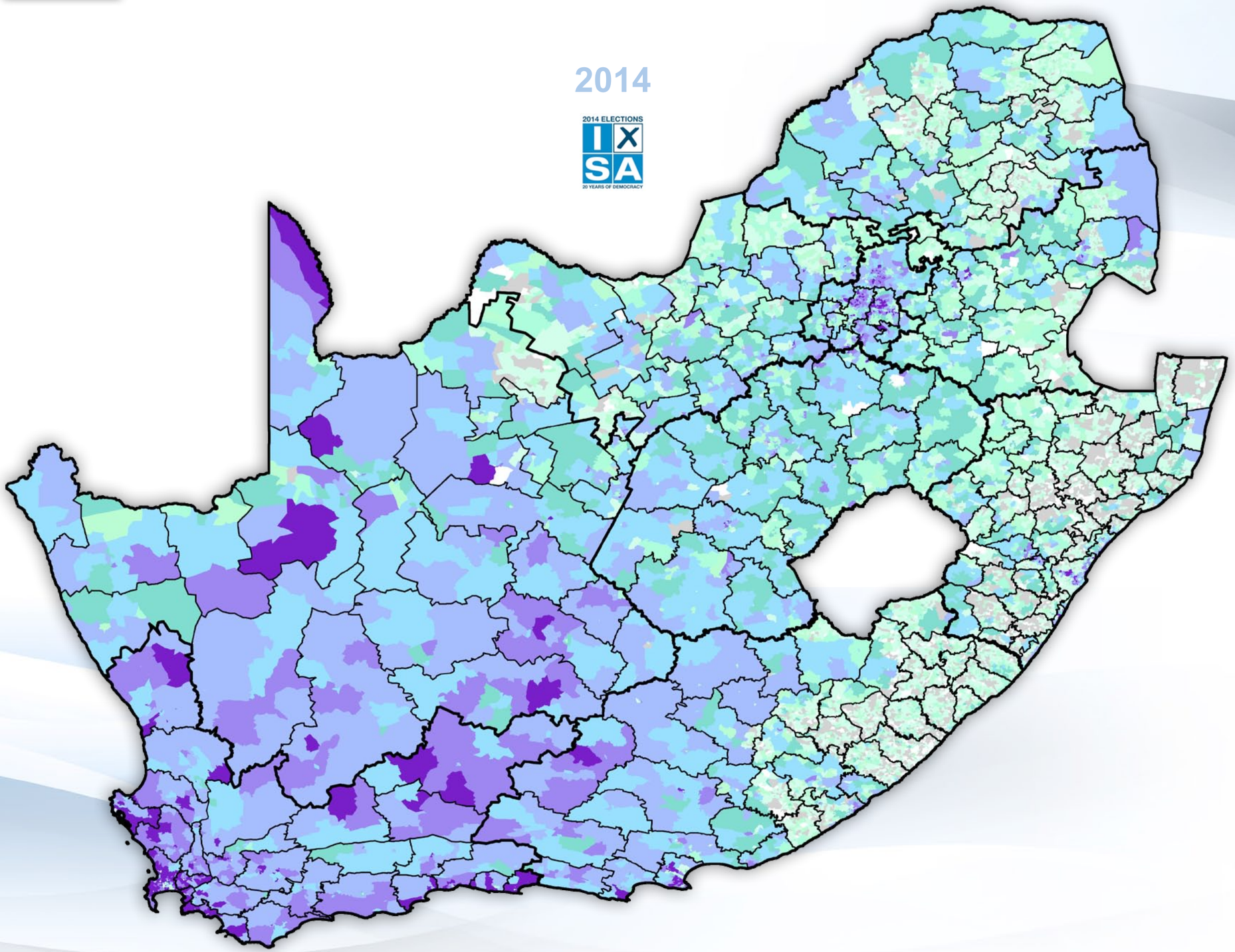
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

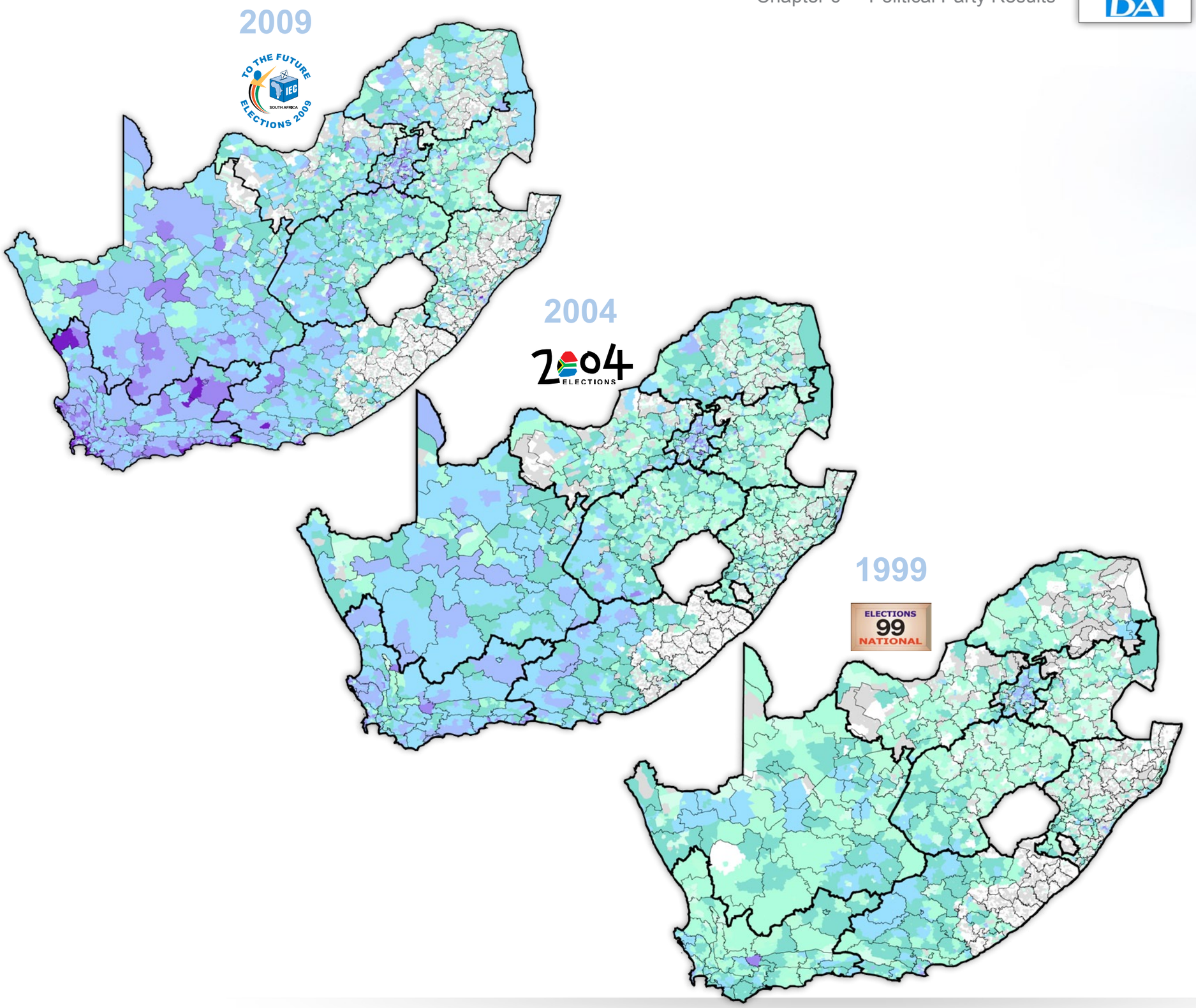
A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

Party Support - Democratic Alliance | South Africa

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.



Party Support - Democratic Alliance | South Africa

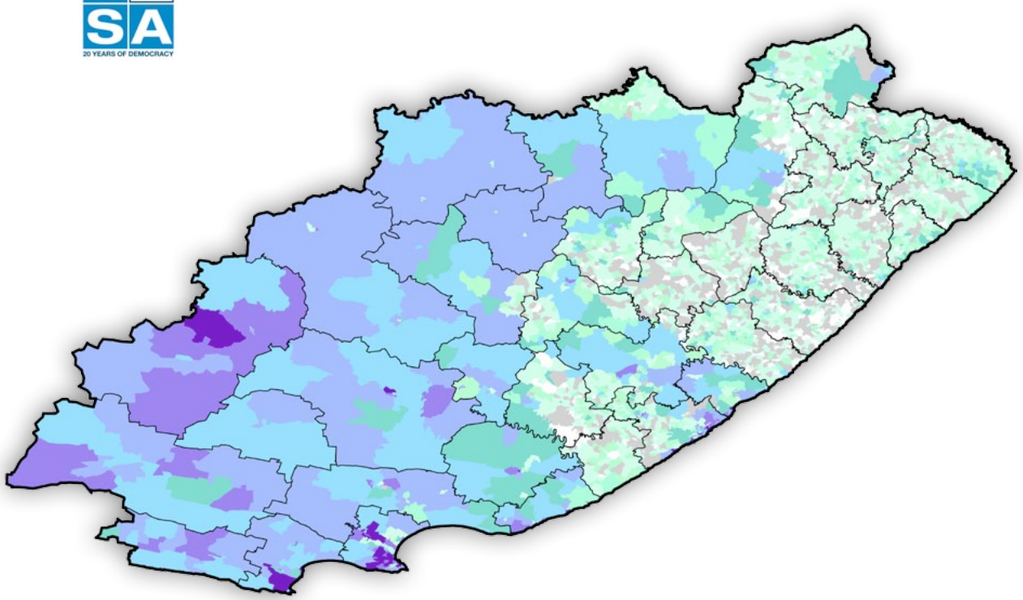


A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

Party Support - Democratic Alliance | Eastern Cape

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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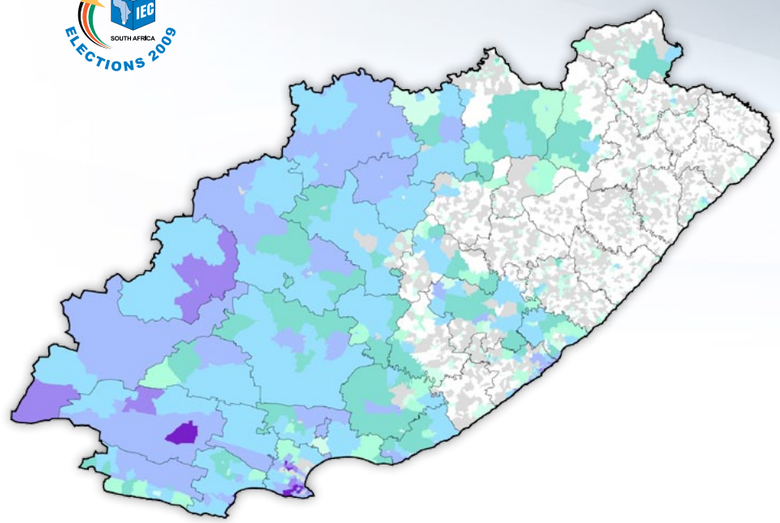

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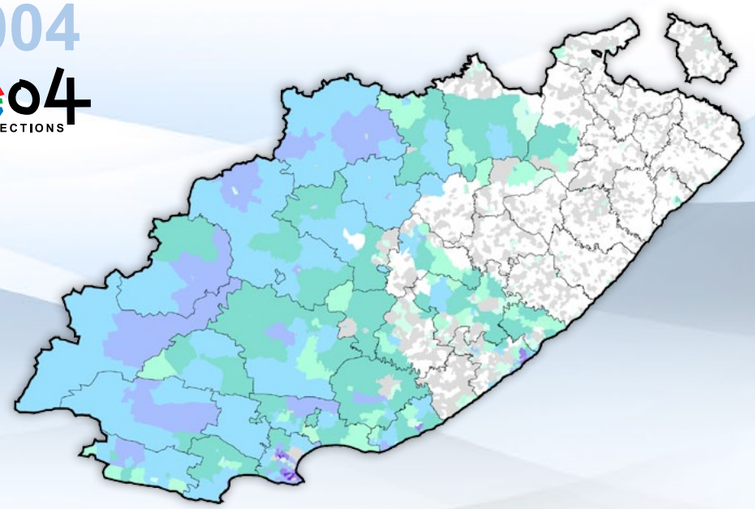

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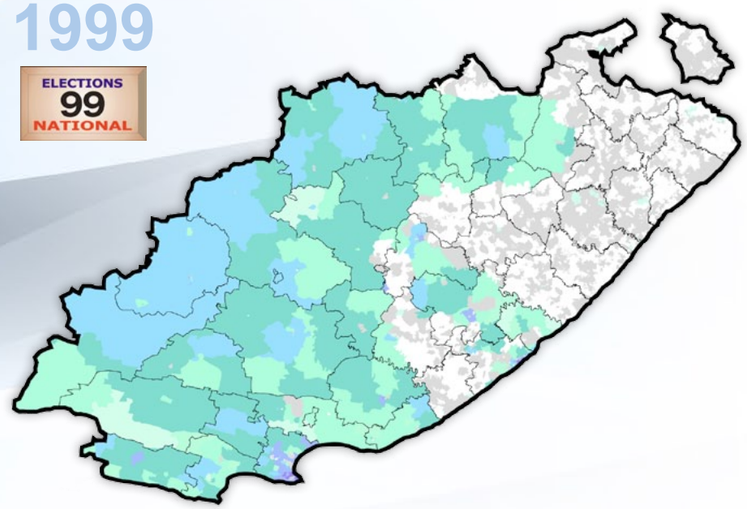

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
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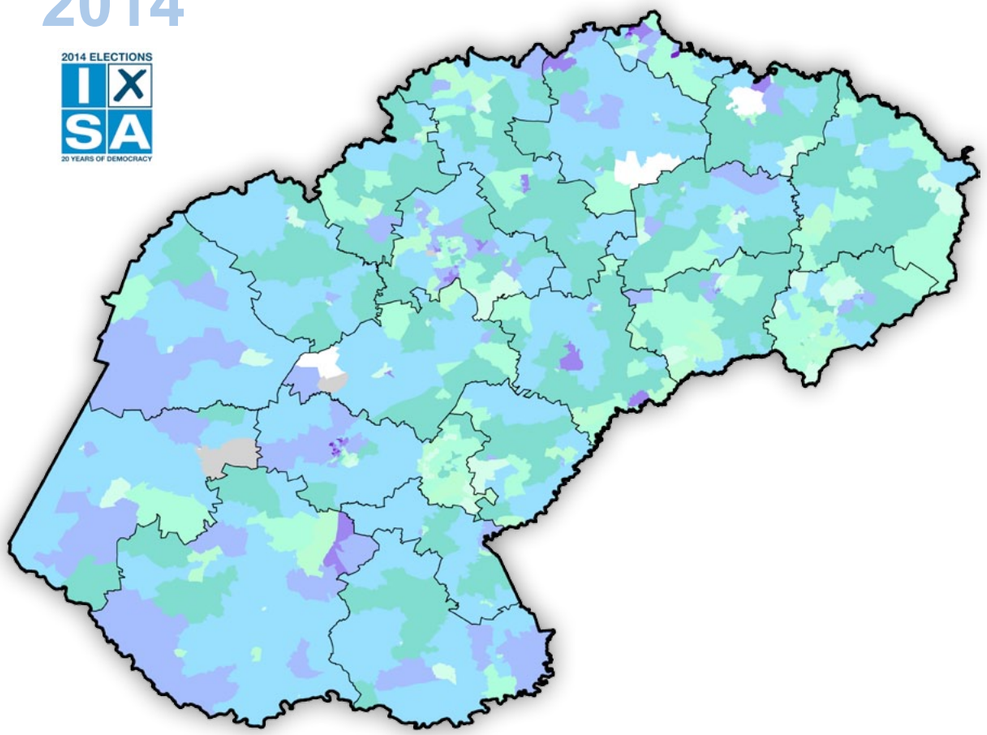
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance | Free State

2014



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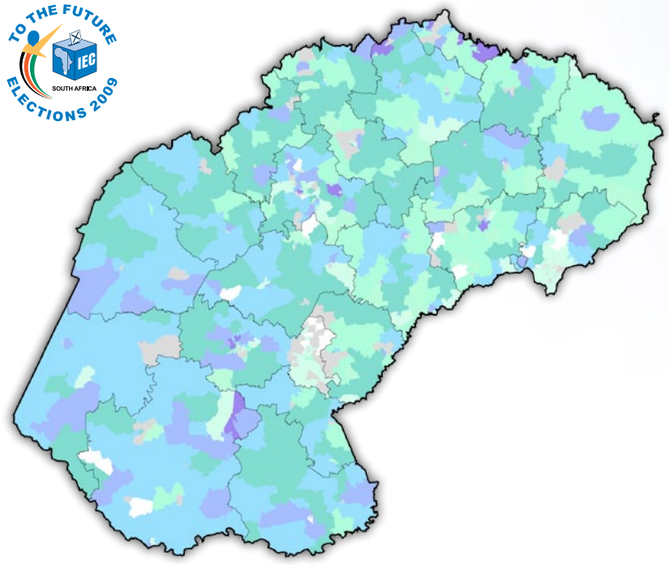

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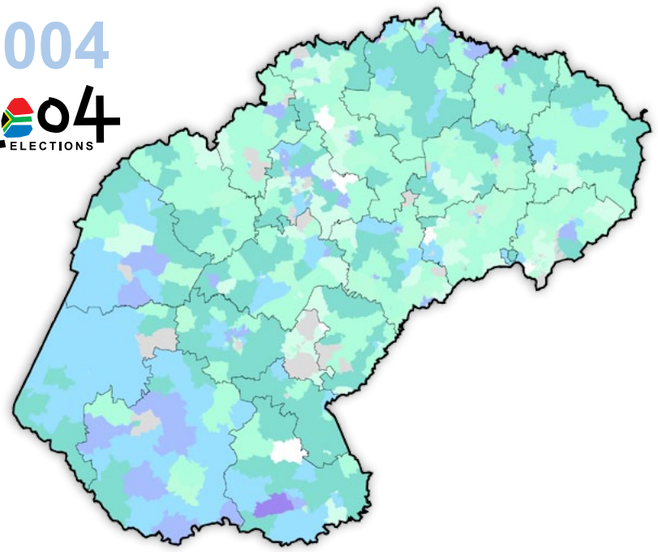

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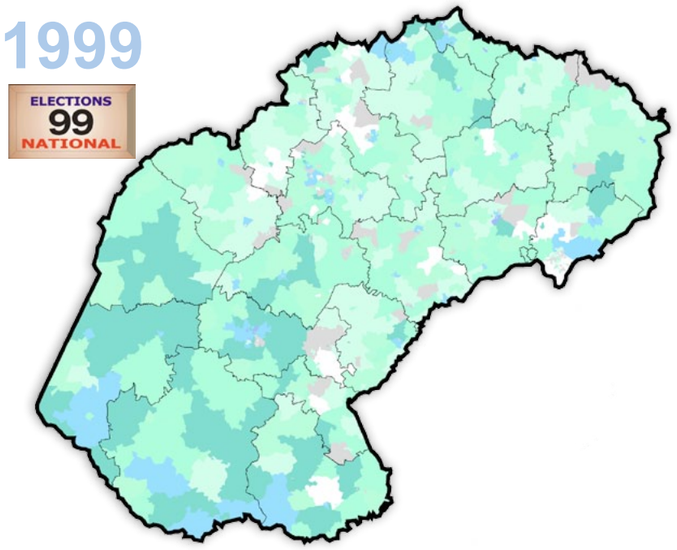


A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

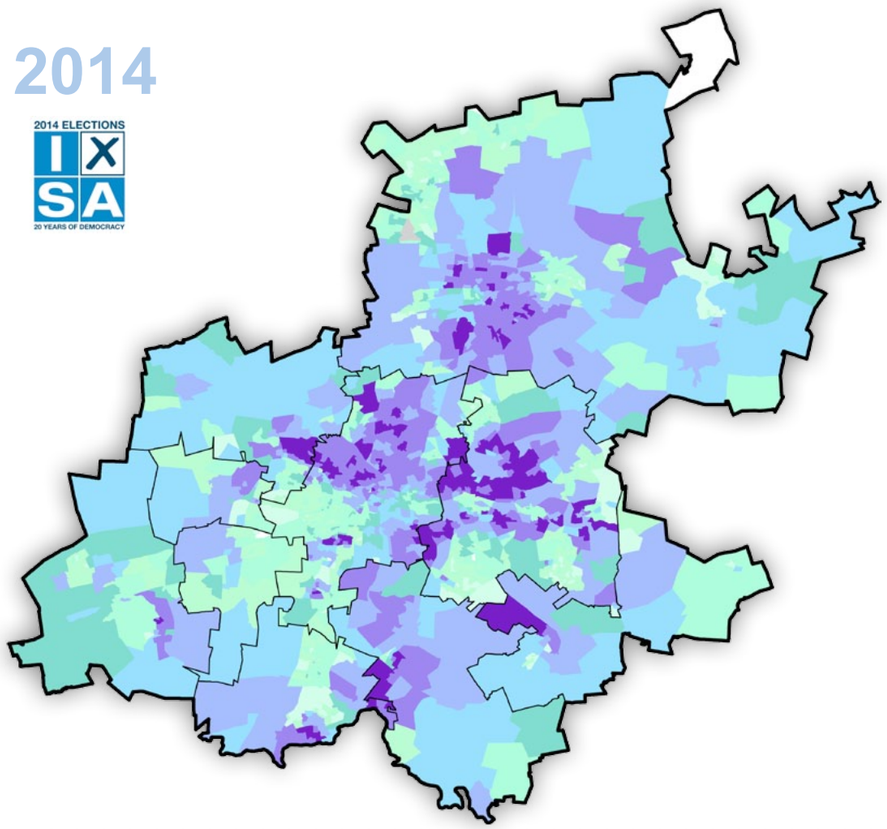
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance | Gauteng

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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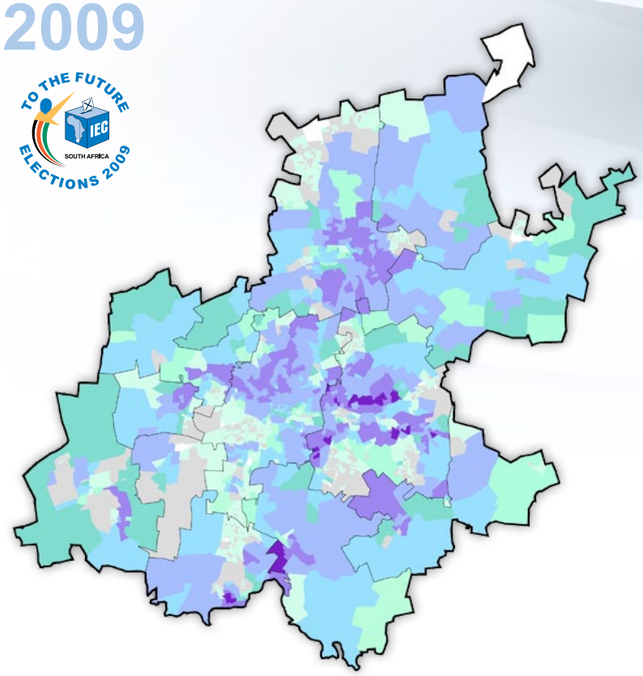

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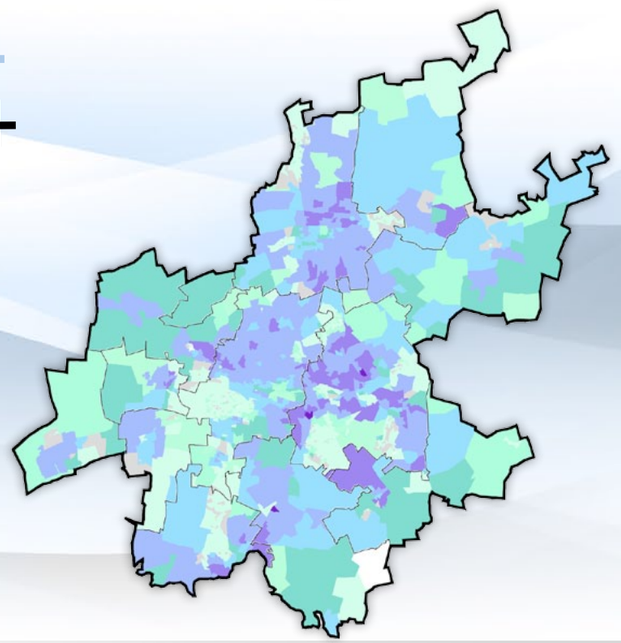

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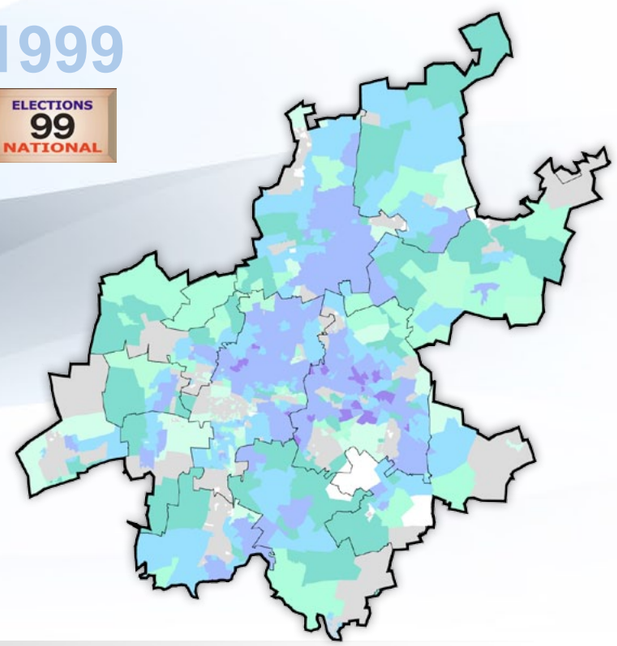

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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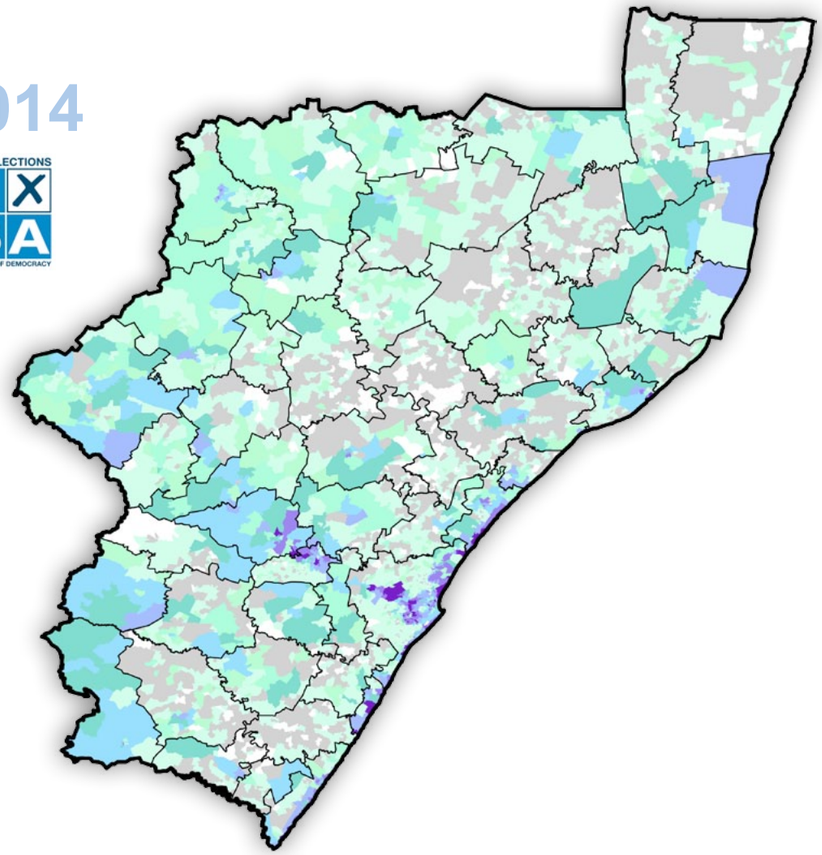
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance | KwaZulu-Natal

2014



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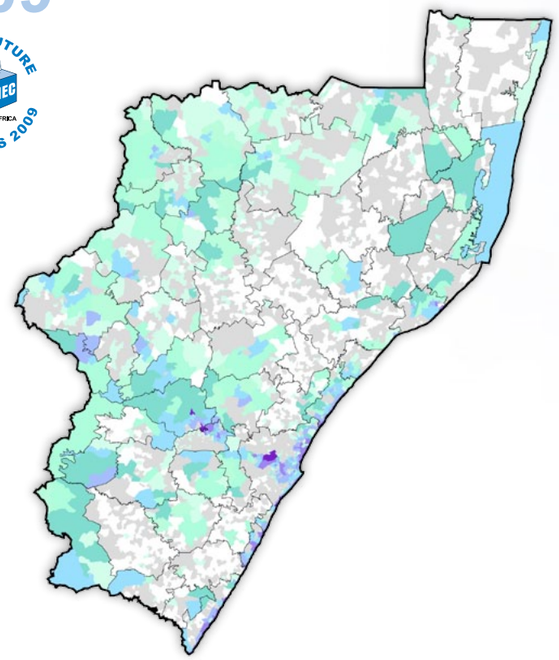

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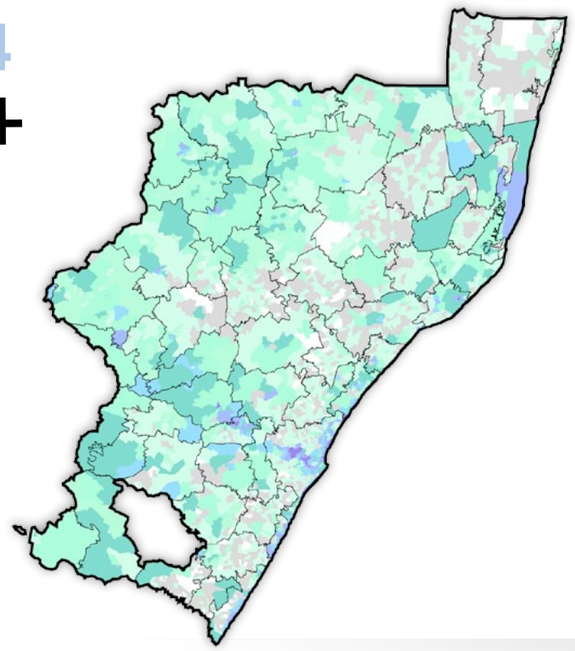

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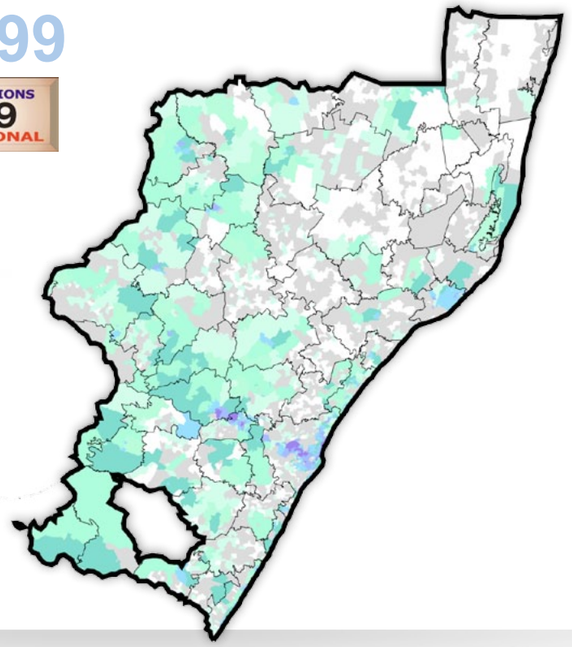


A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

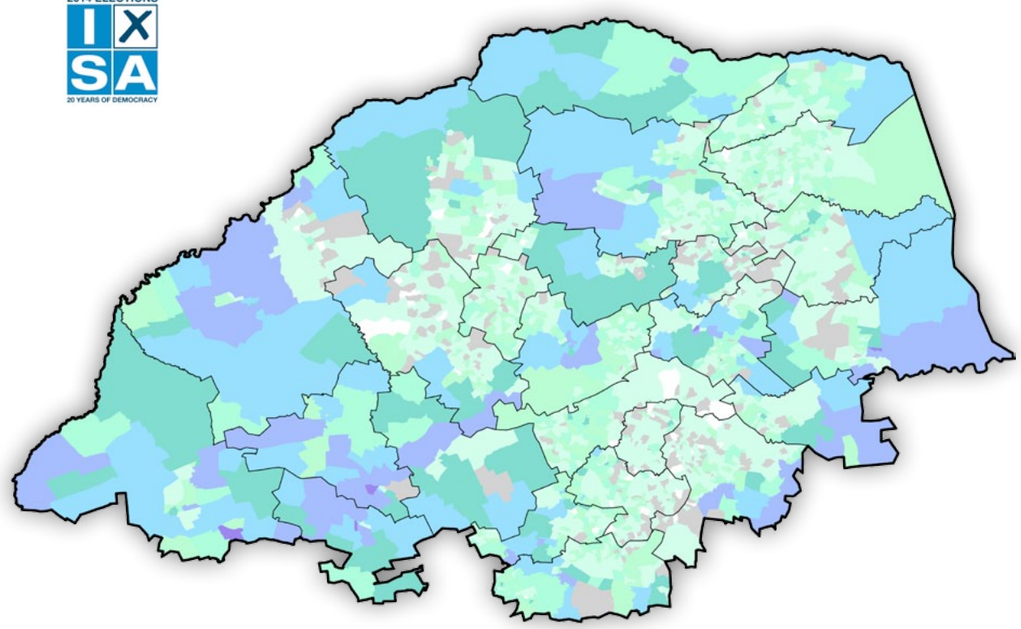
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance | Limpopo

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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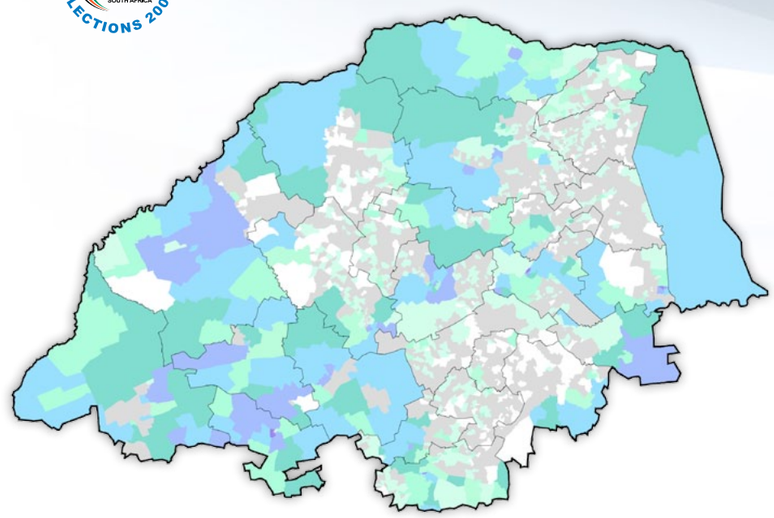

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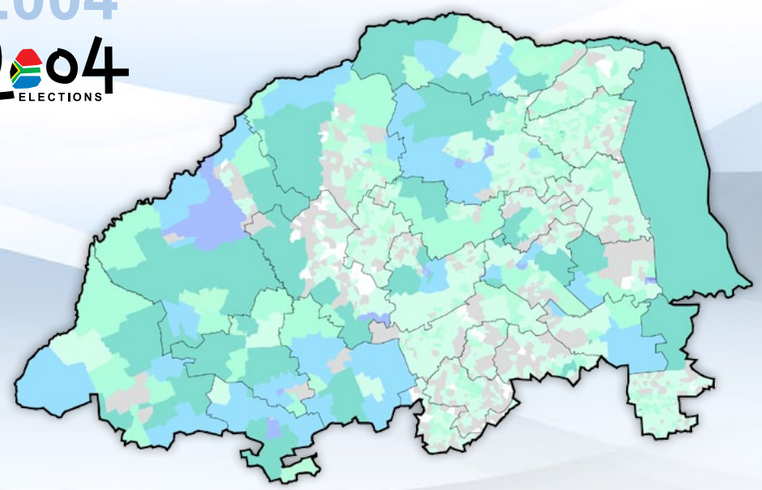

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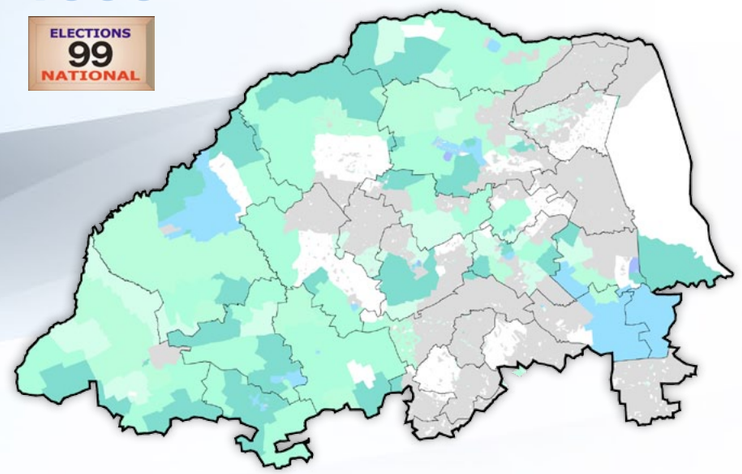

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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>40% - 66%
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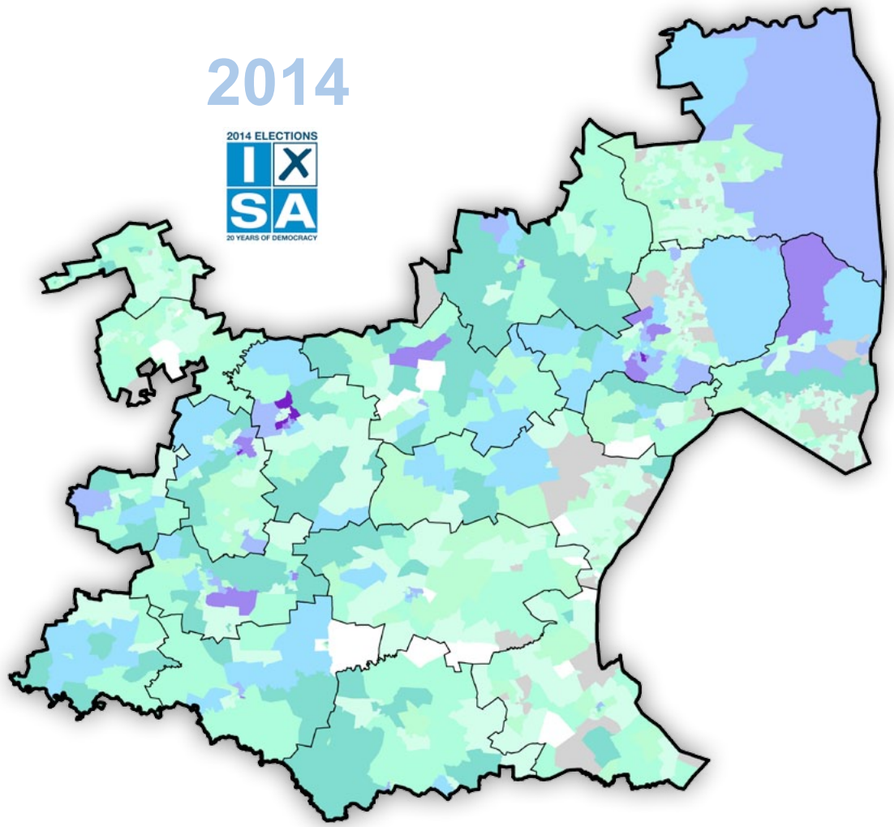
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance | Mpumalanga

2014



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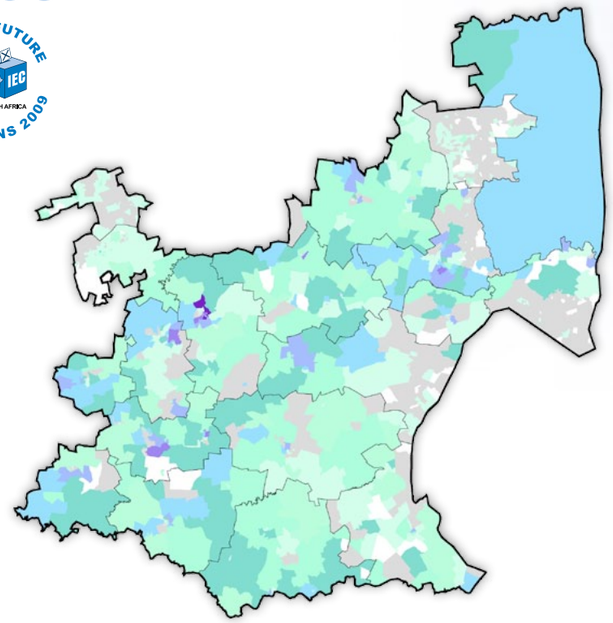

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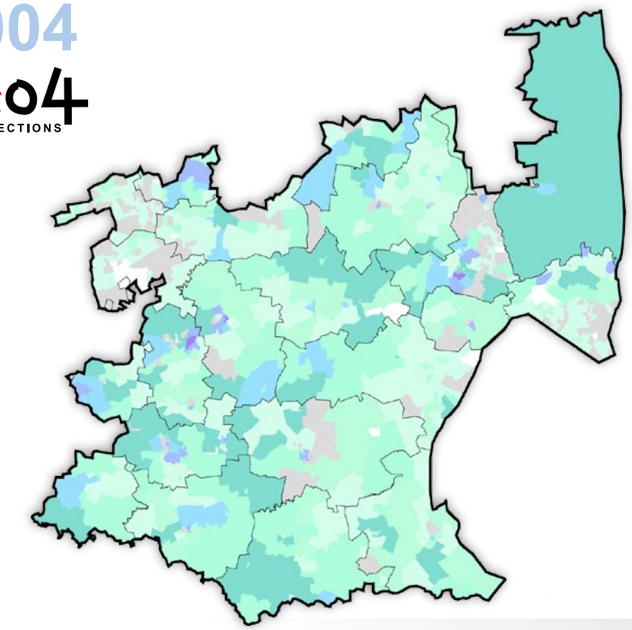

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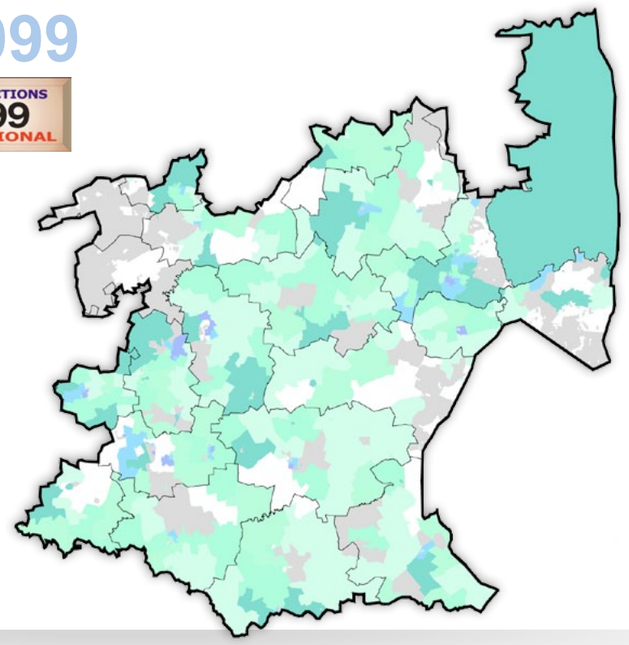

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

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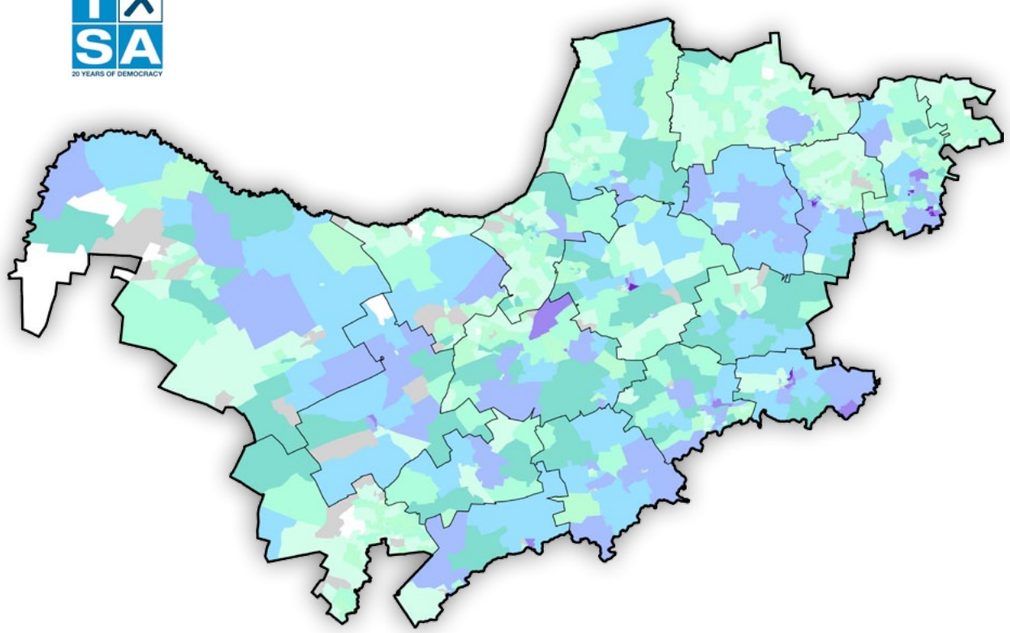
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance | North West

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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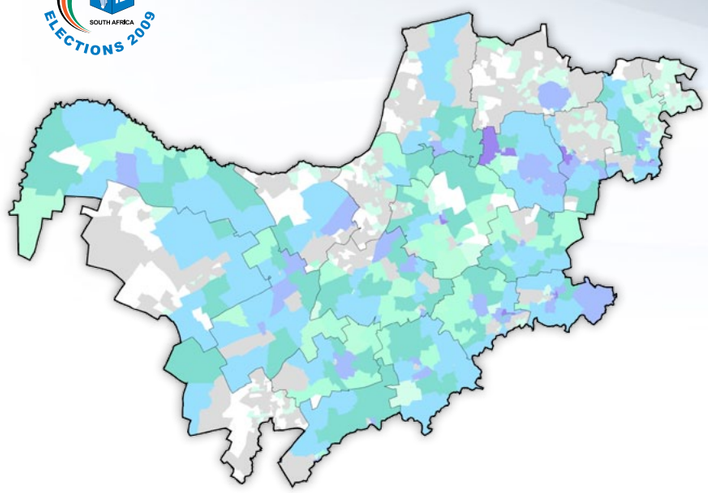

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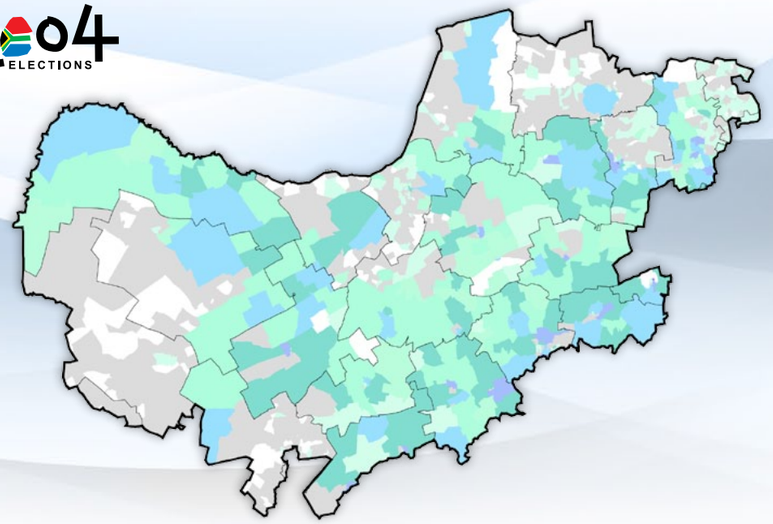

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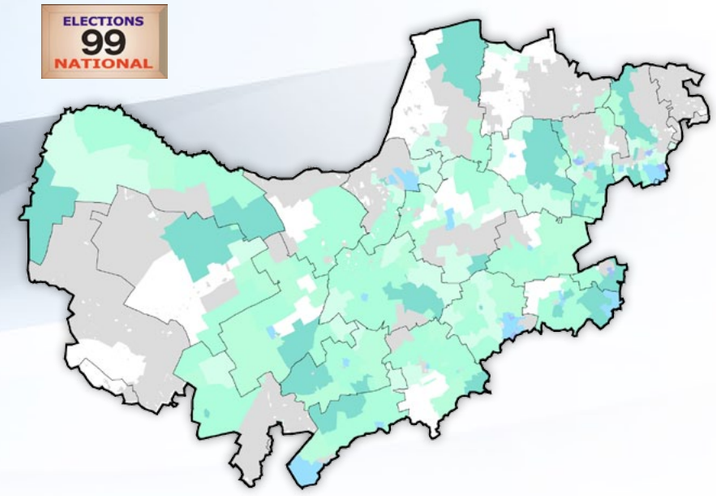

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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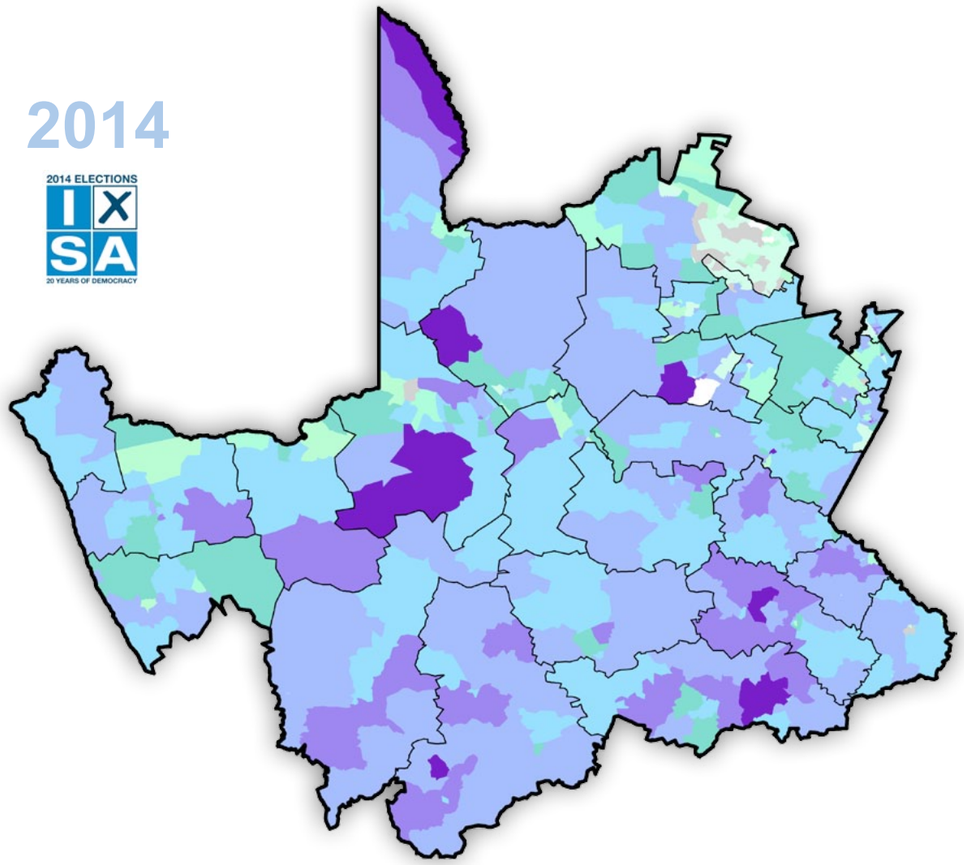
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance | Northern Cape

2014



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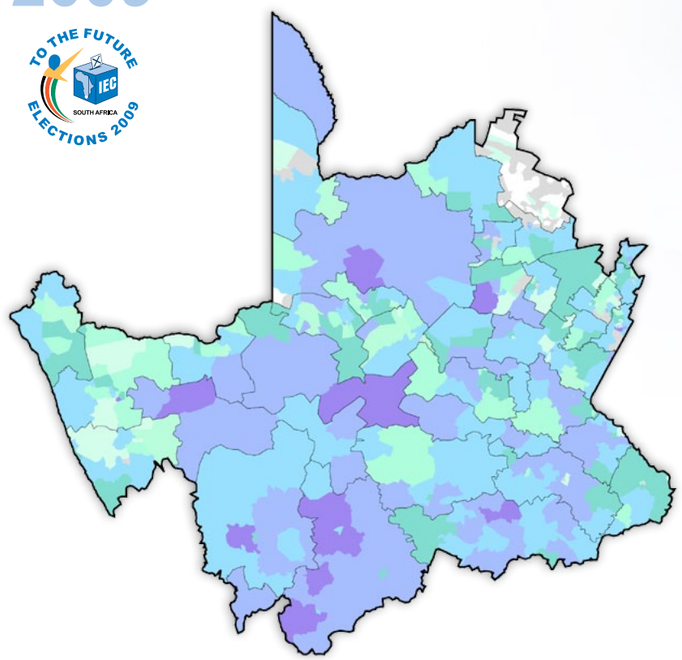

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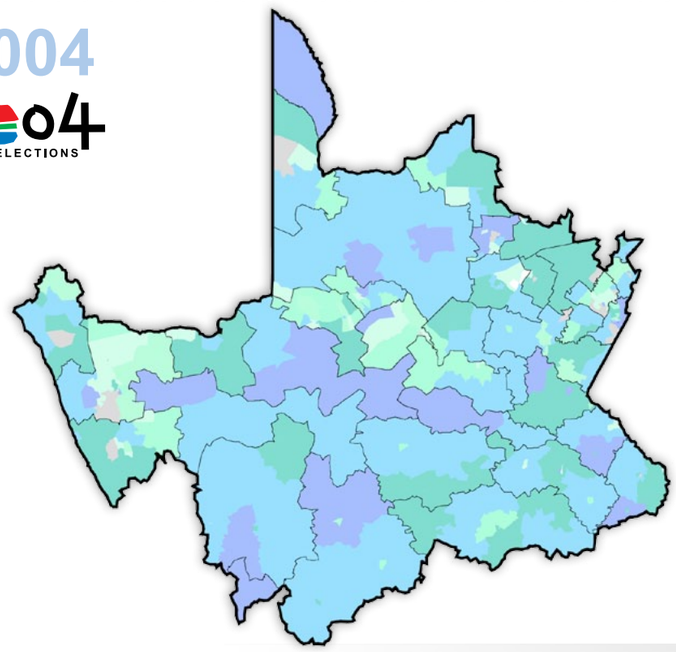

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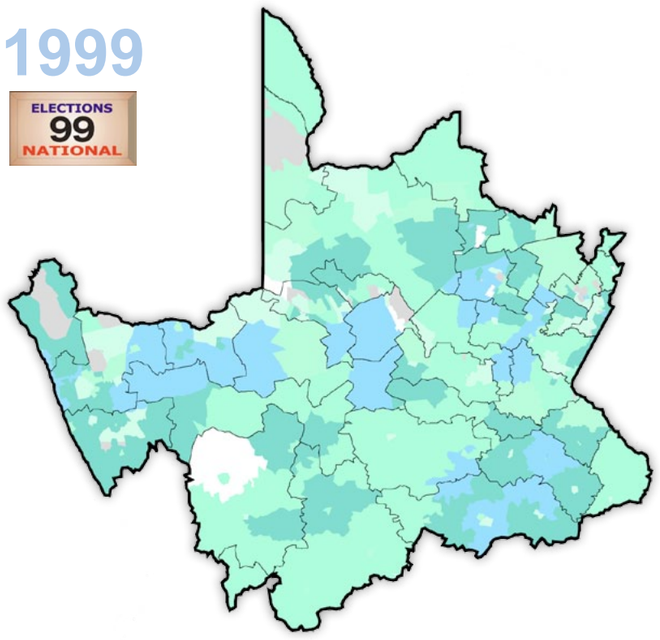

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

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Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
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>3% - 5%
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>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
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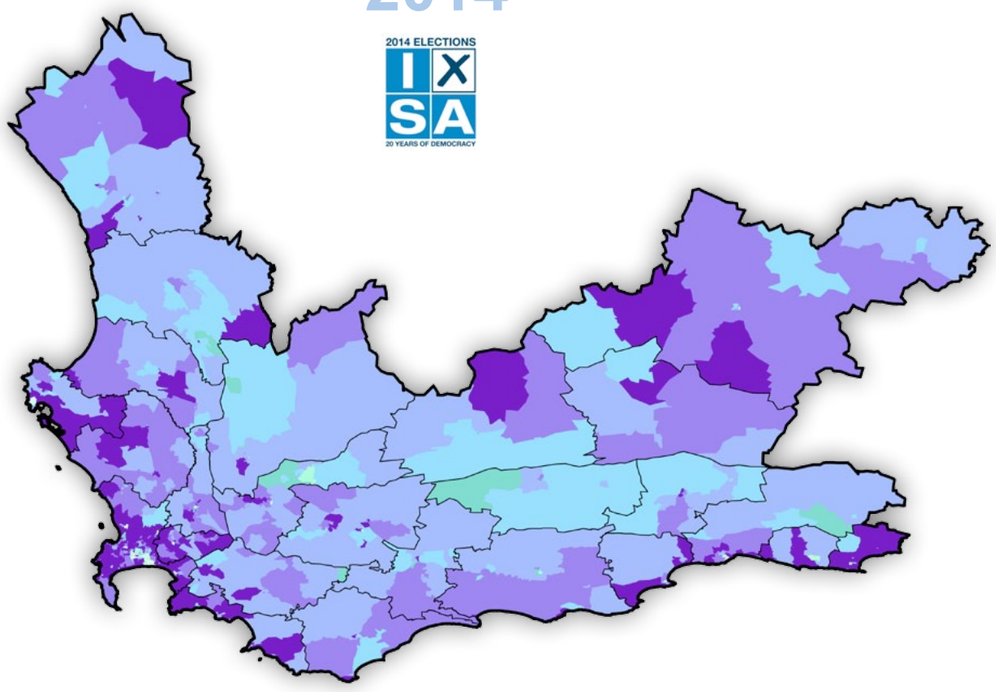
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance | Western Cape

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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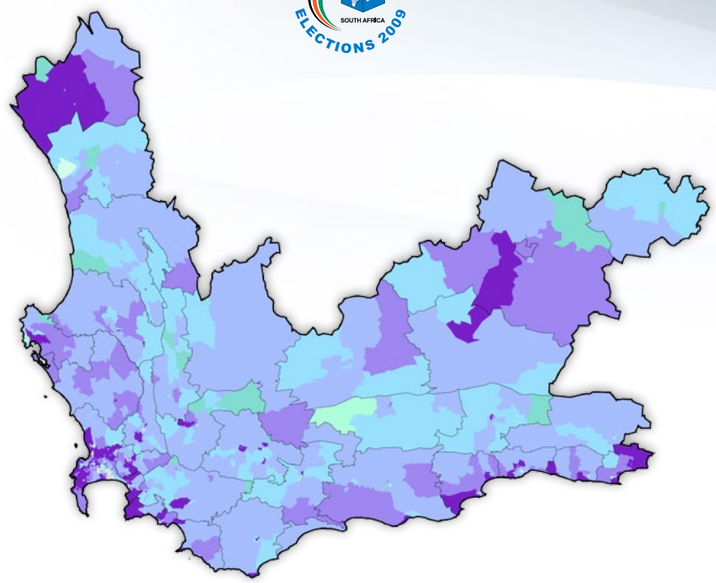

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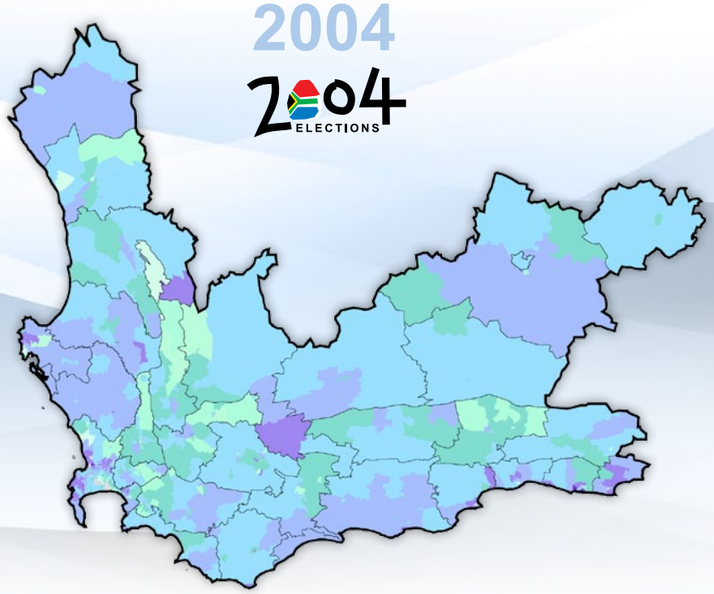

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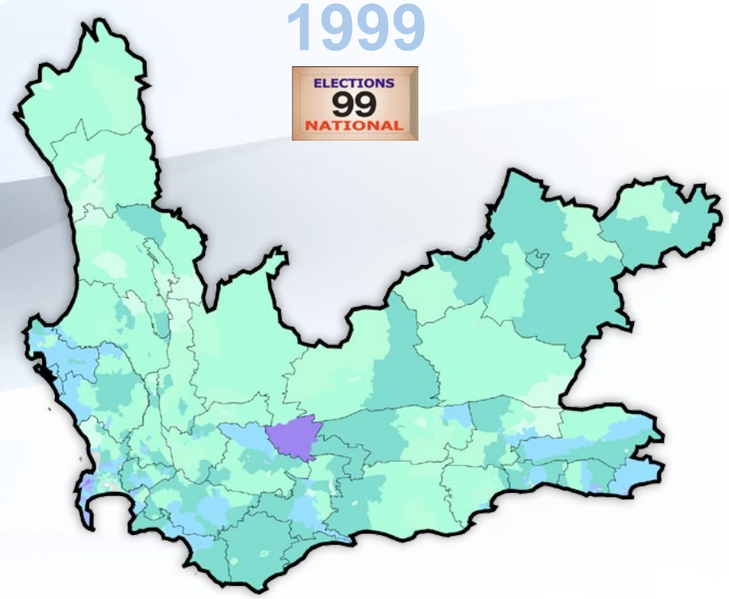


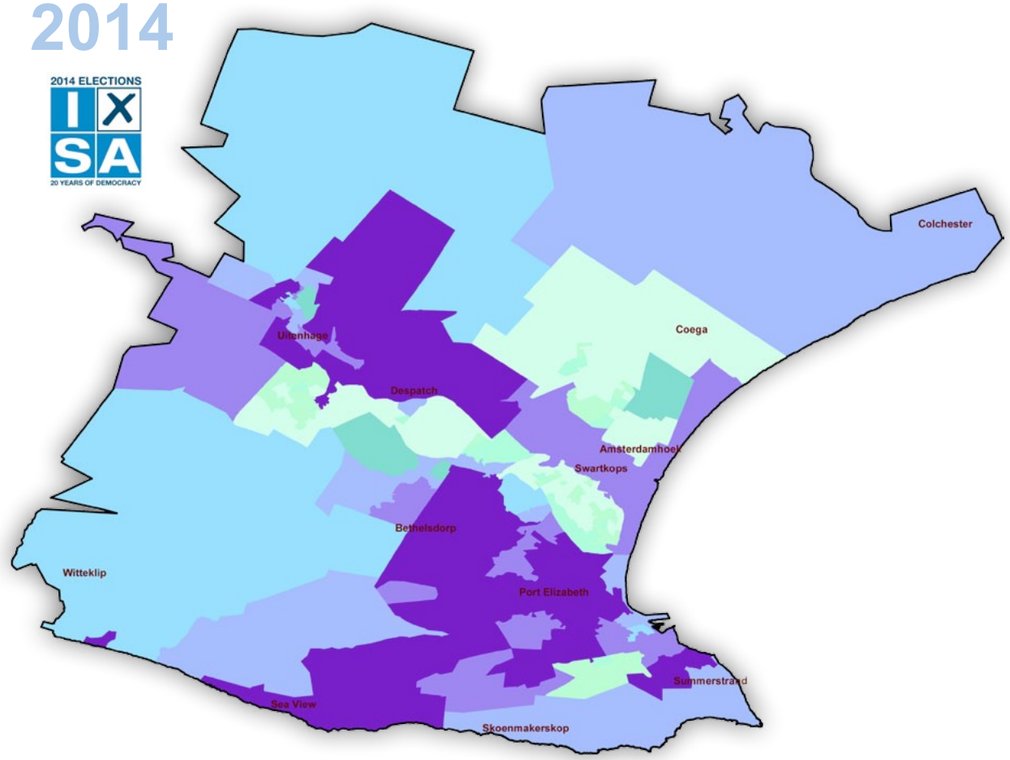
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance

NMA - Nelson Mandela Bay [Port Elizabeth]

2014



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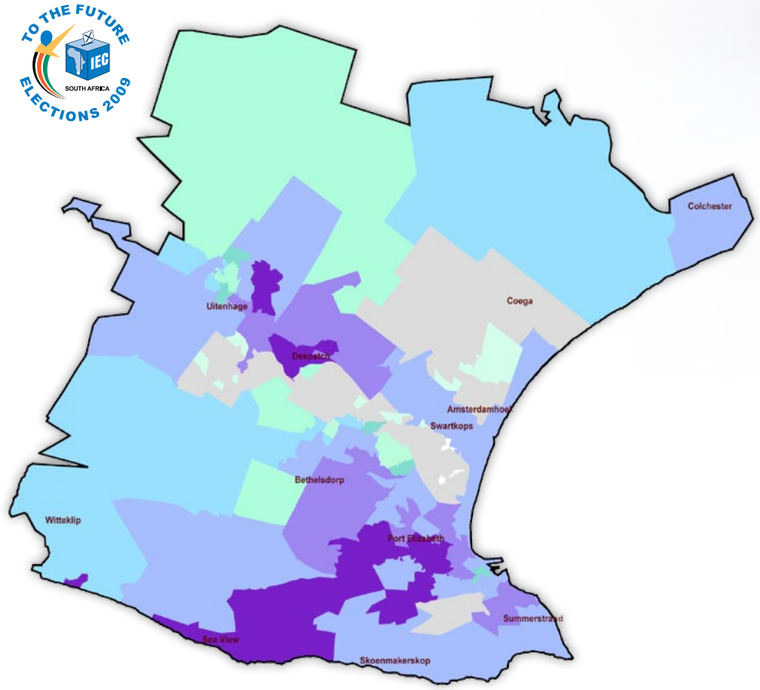

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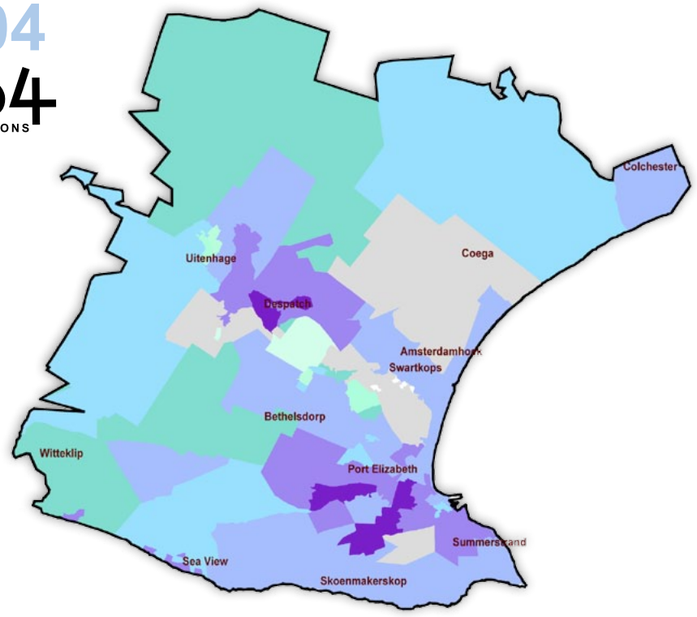

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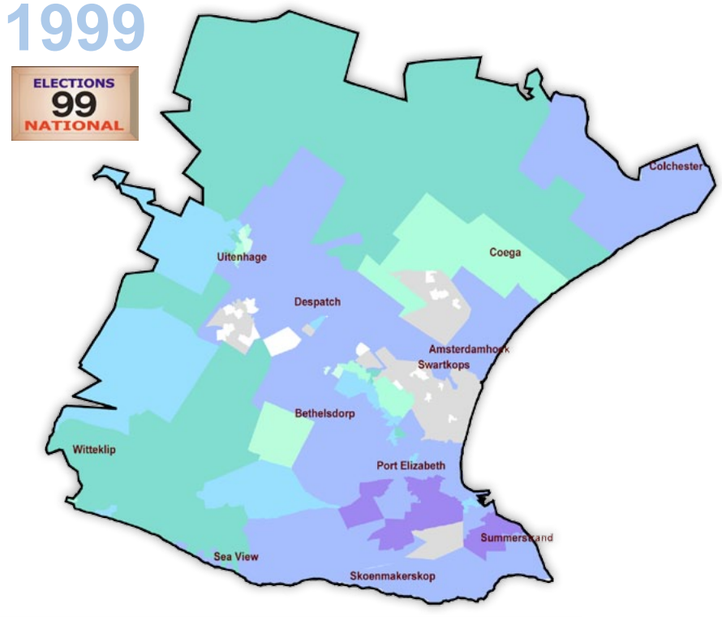

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

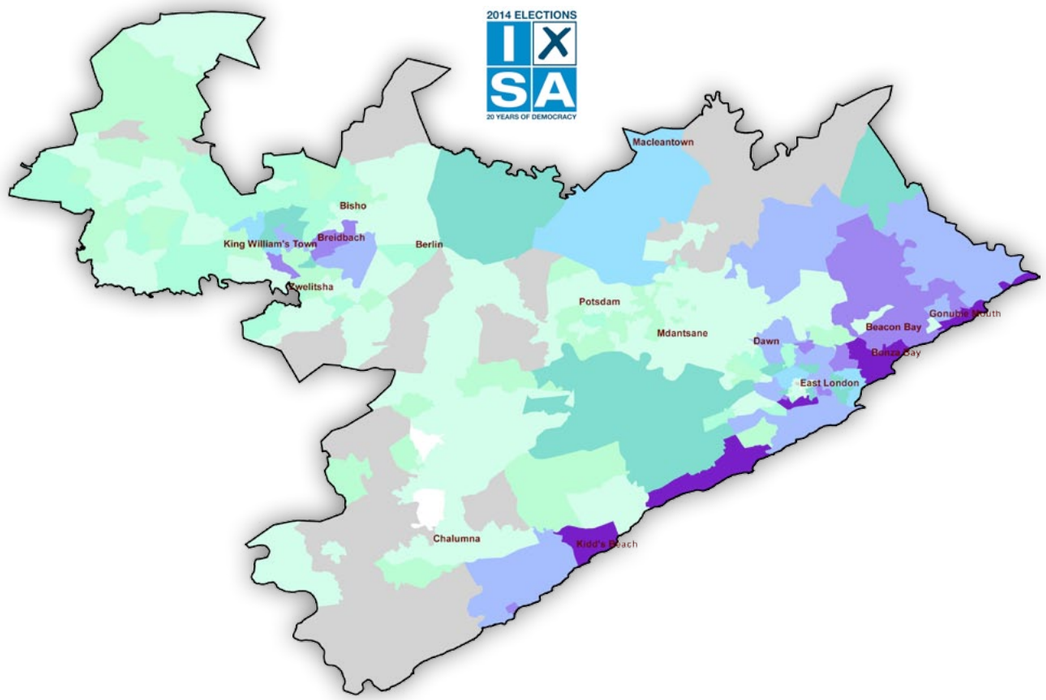
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance

EC125 - Buffalo City [East London]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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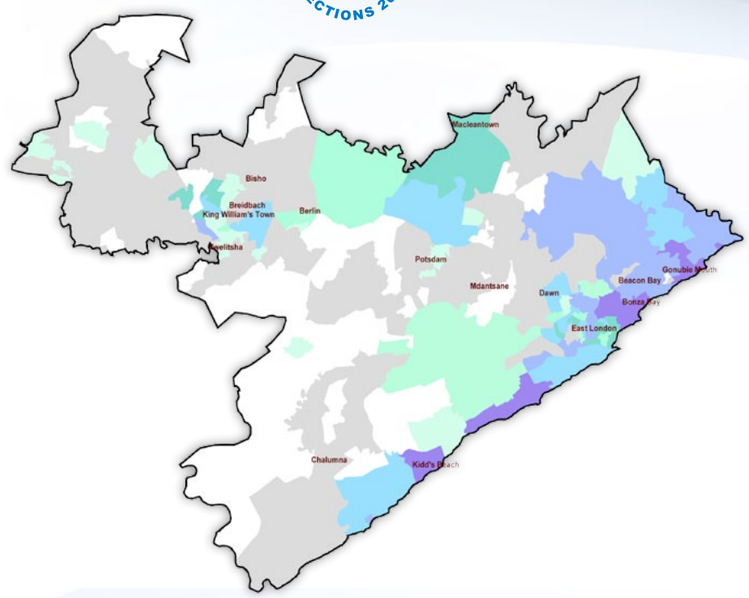

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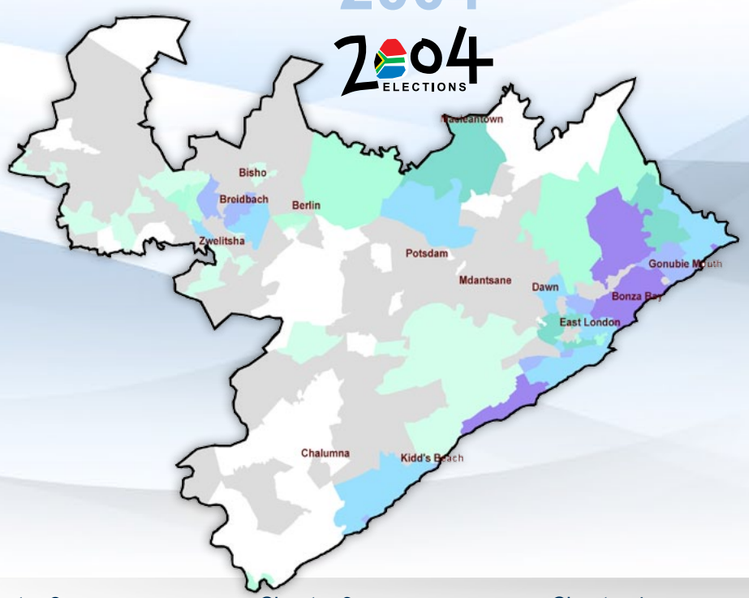

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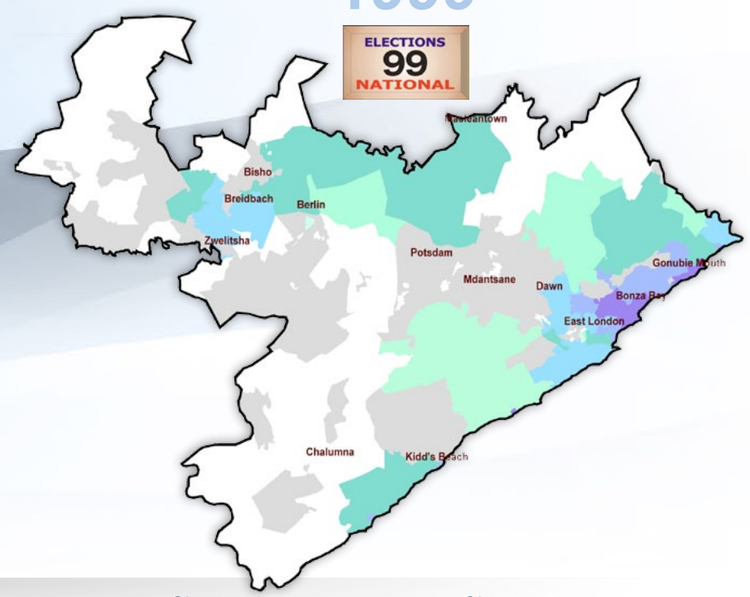

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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>0% - 1%
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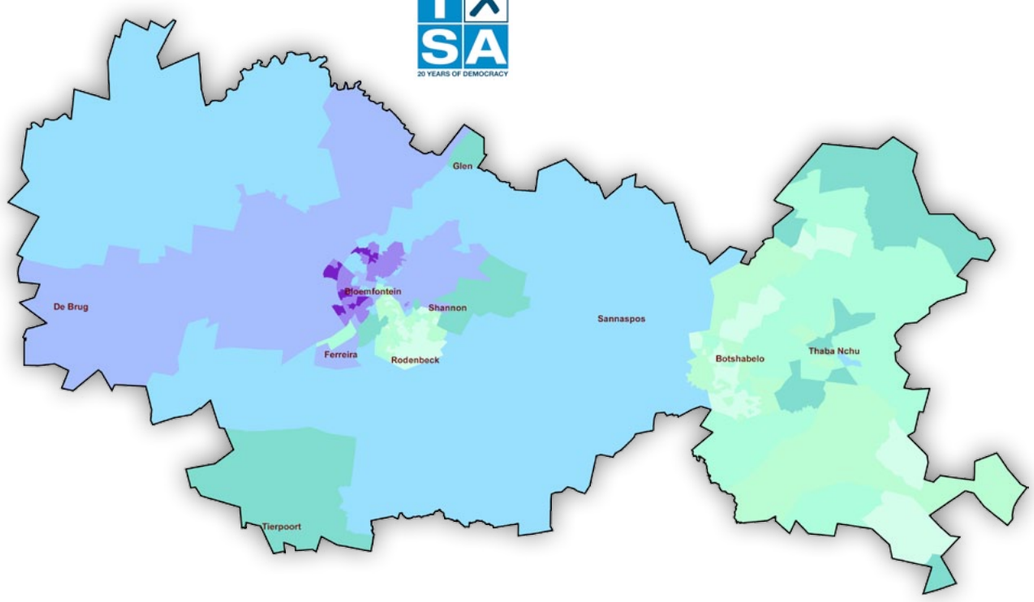
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance

FS172 - Mangaung [Bloemfontein]

2014



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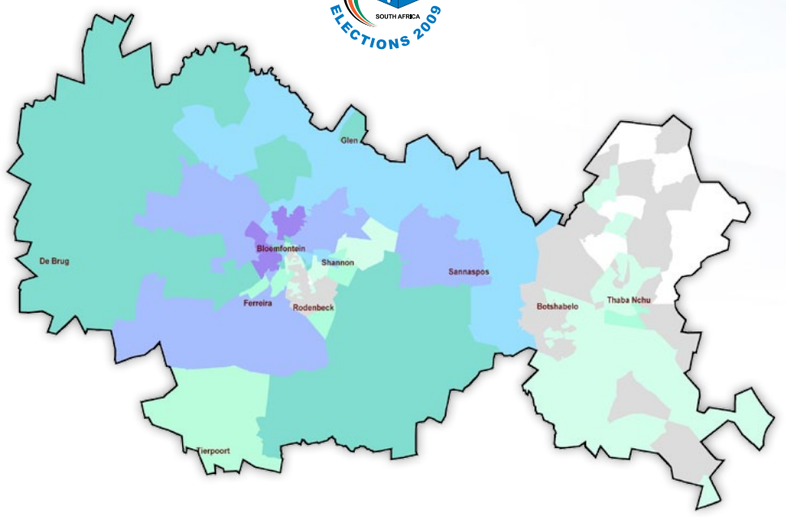

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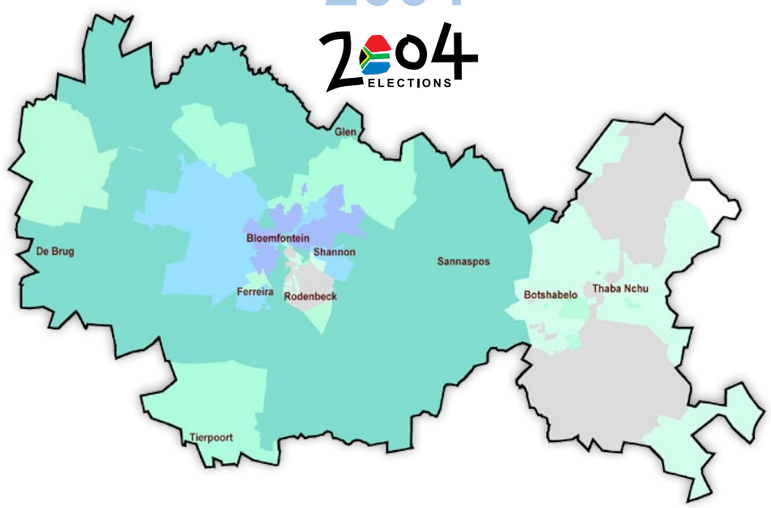

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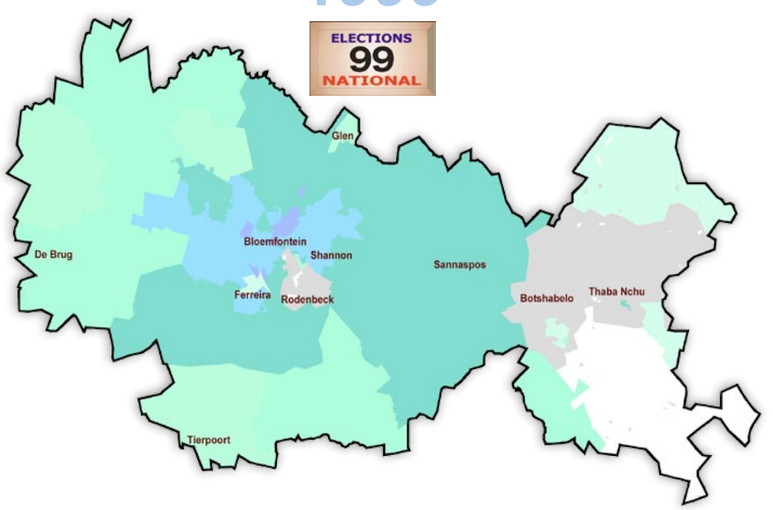

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Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

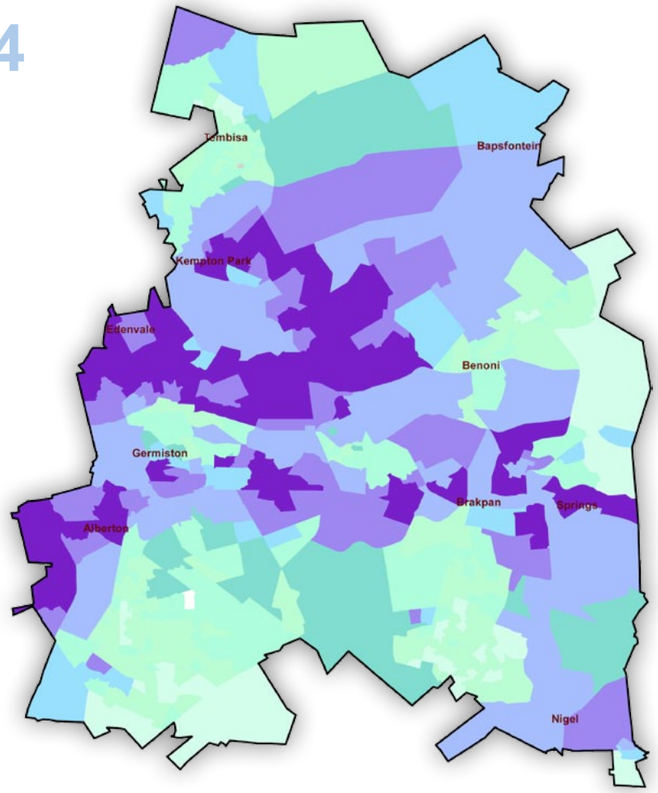
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance

EKU - Ekurhuleni [East Rand]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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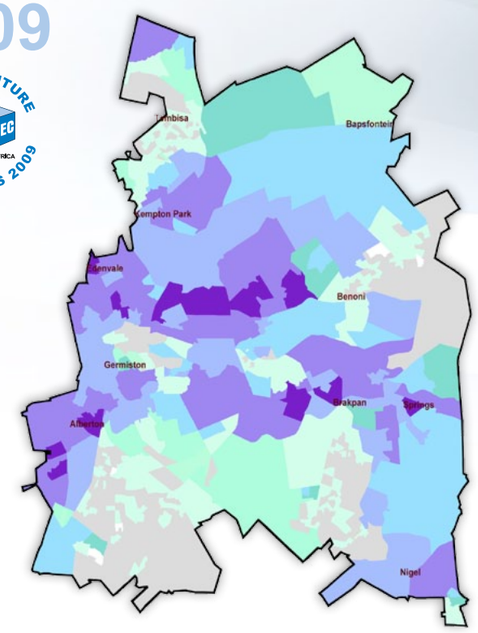

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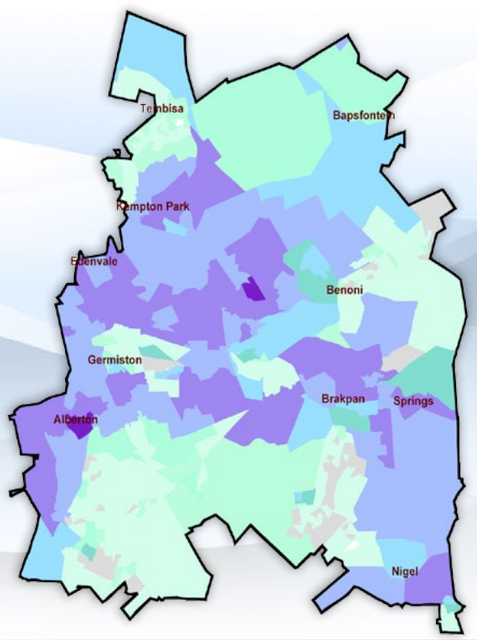

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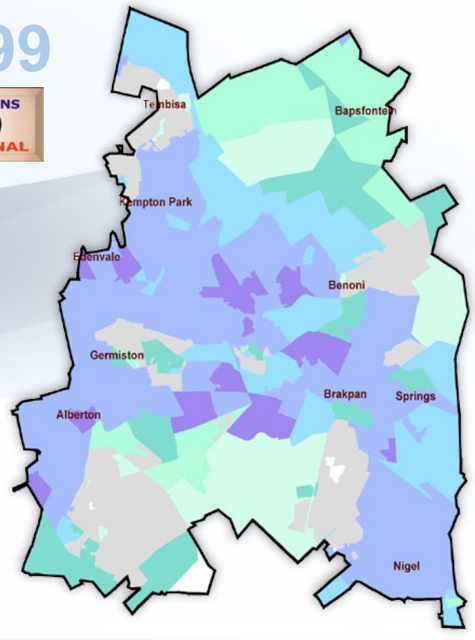

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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>5% - 10%
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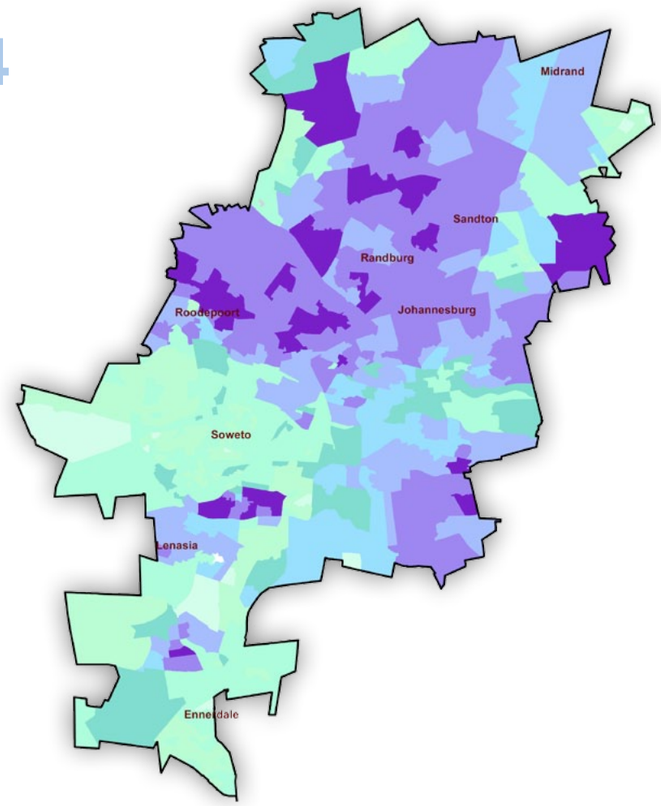
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance

JHB - City of Johannesburg

2014



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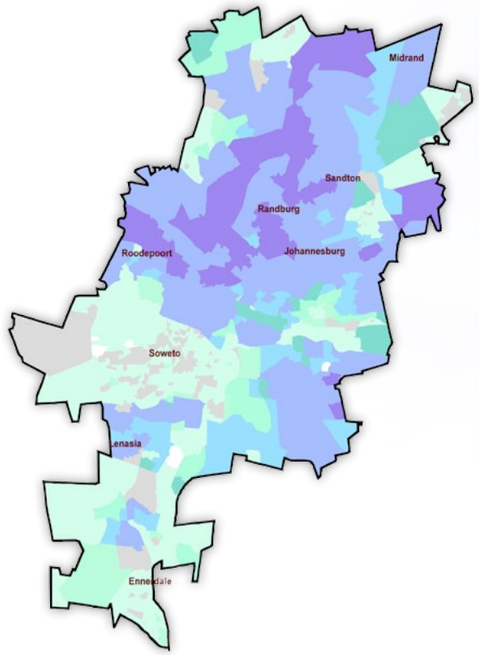

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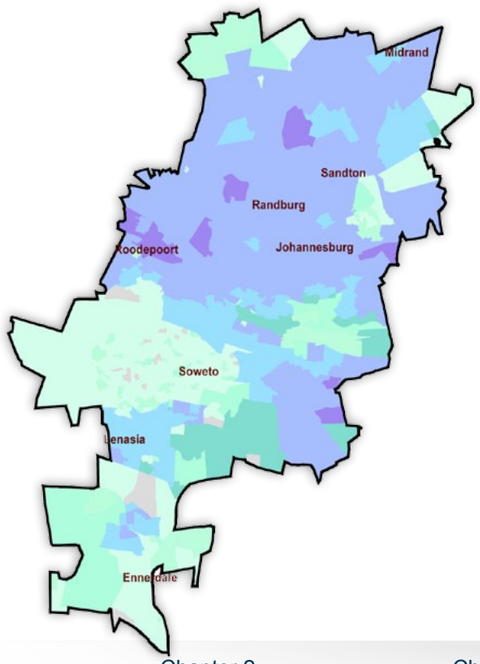

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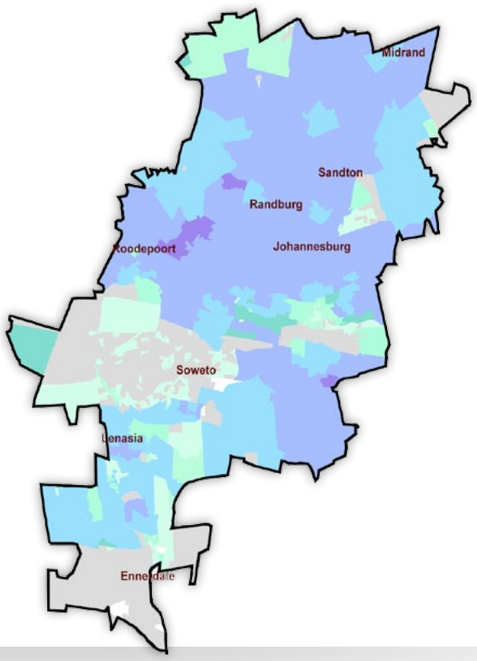

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>66% - 80%
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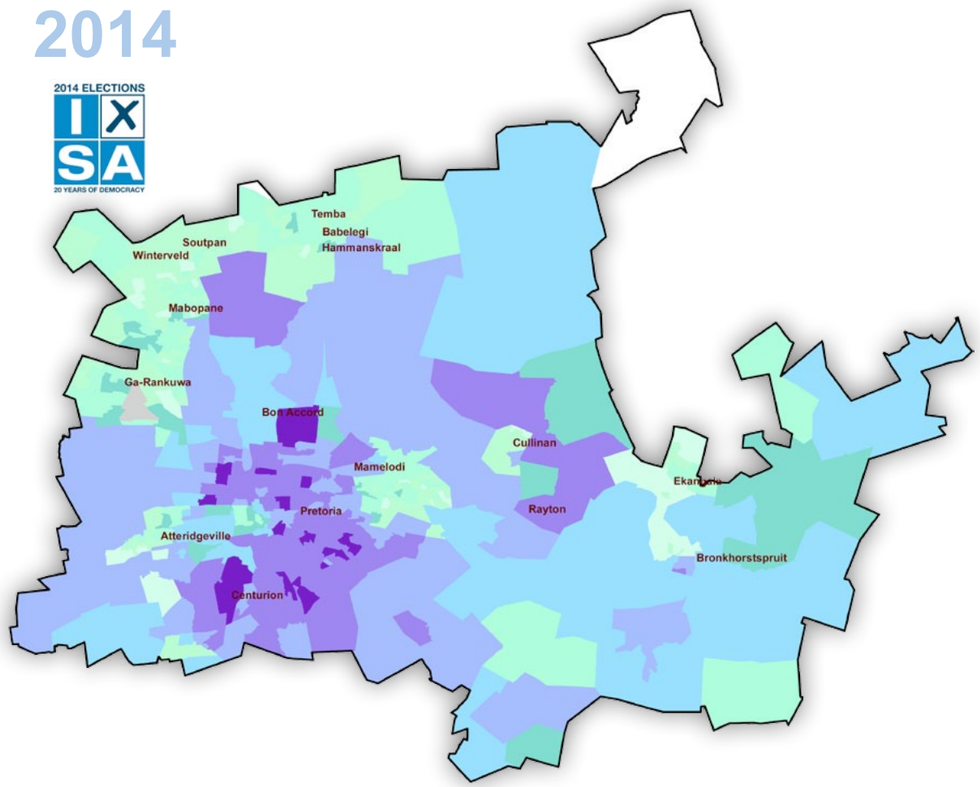
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance

TSH - Tshwane Metro [Pretoria]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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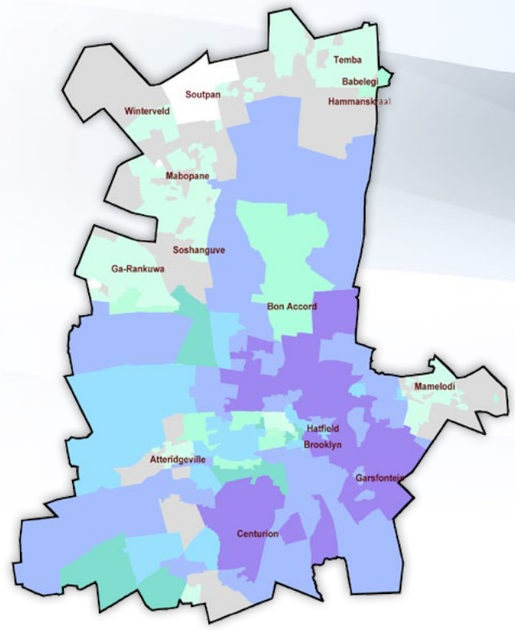

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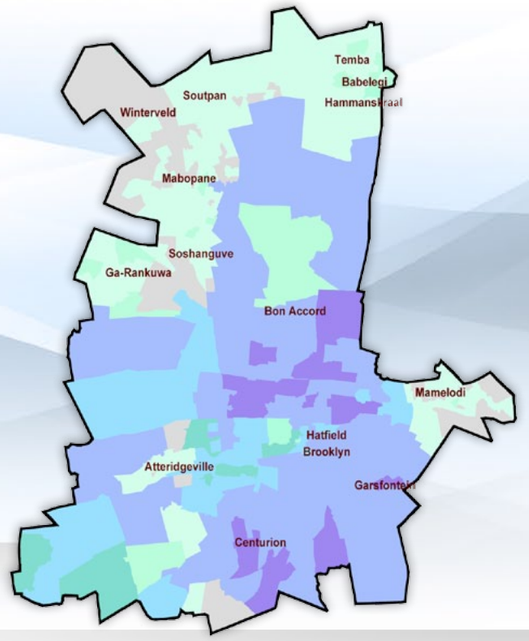

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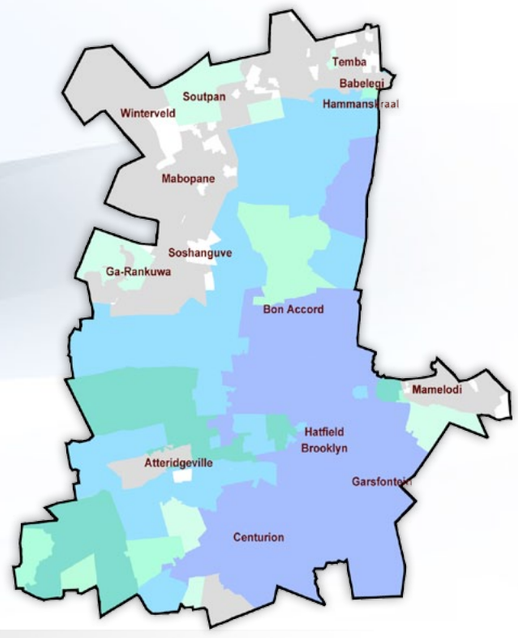

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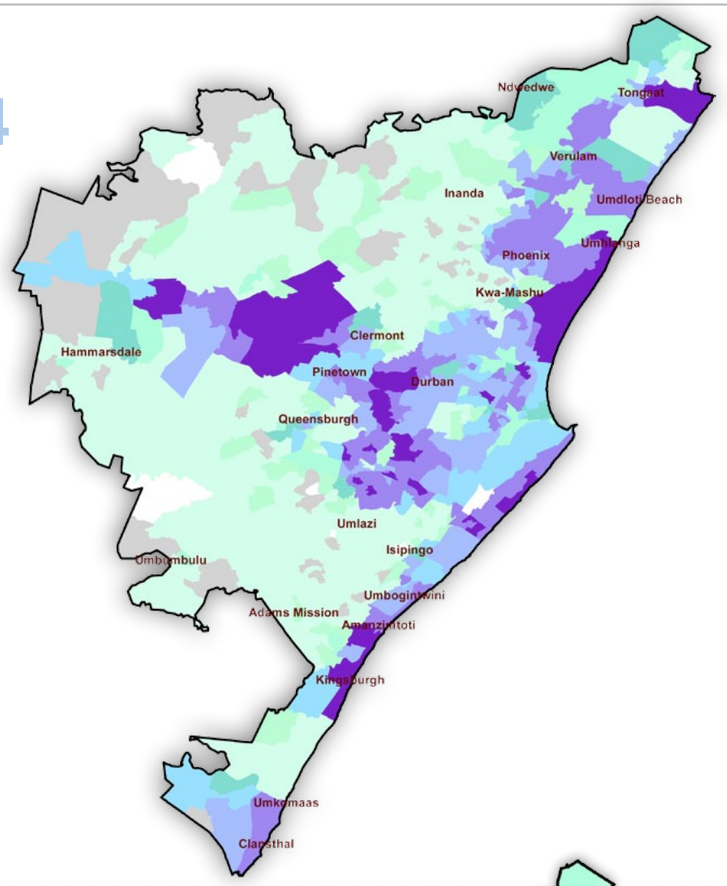
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance

ETH - eThekwini [Durban Metro]

2014



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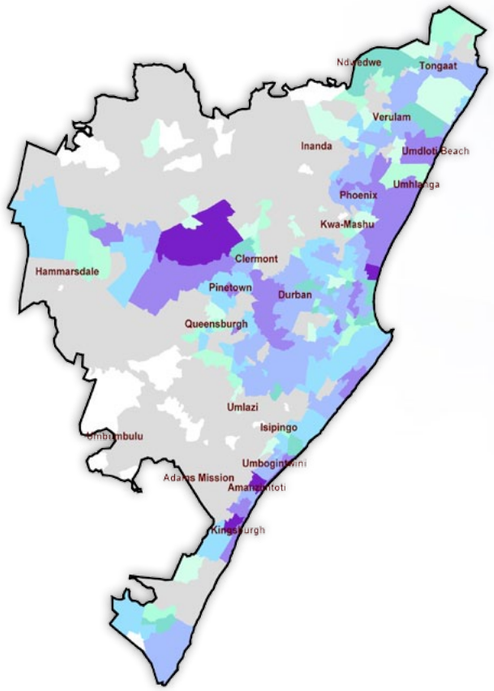

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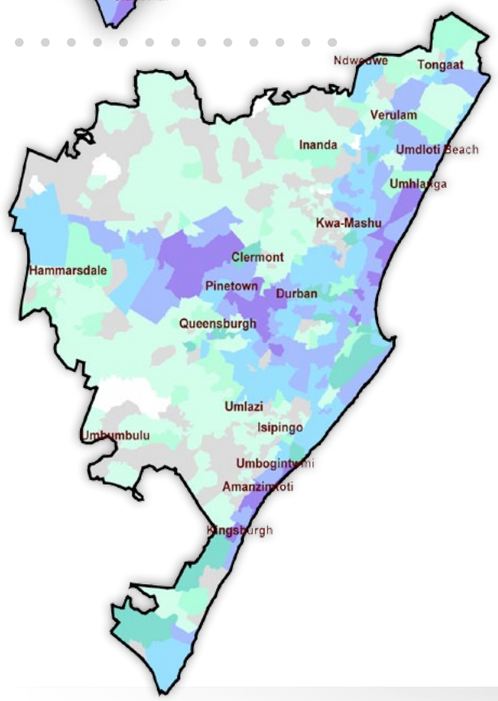

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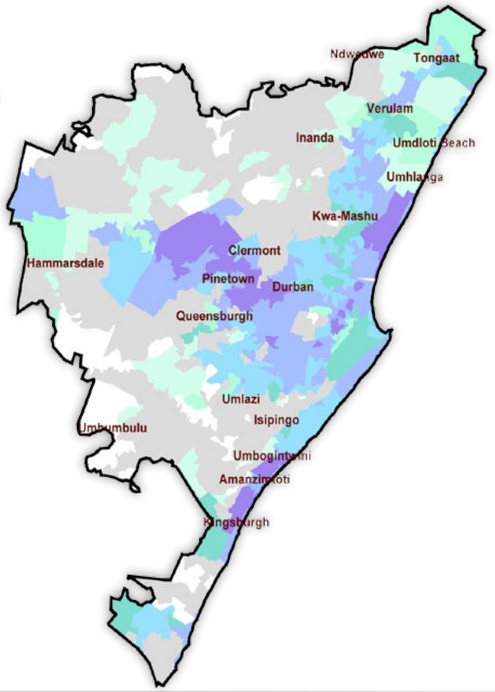

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Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance

KZN225 - Msunduzi [Pietermaritzburg]

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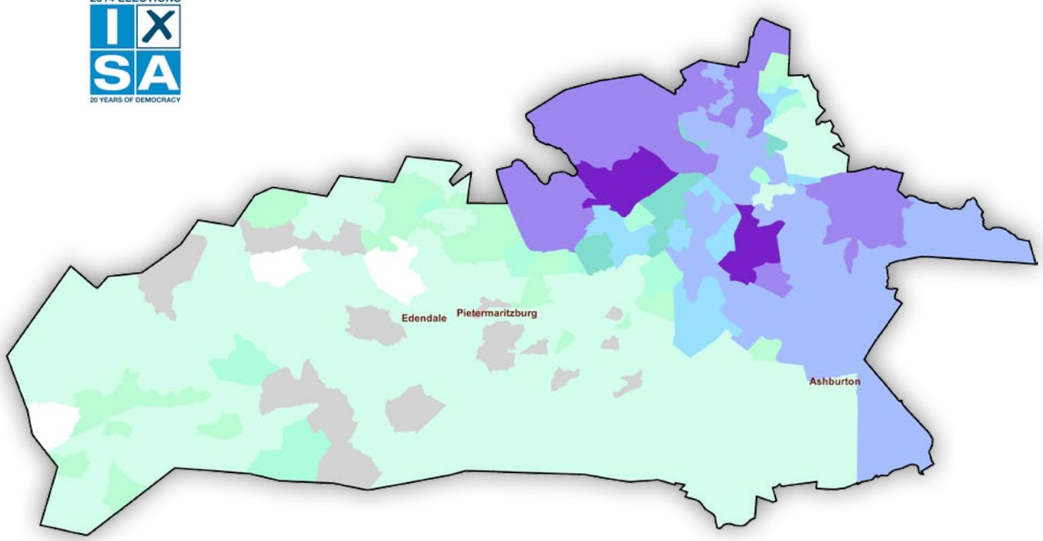
2014



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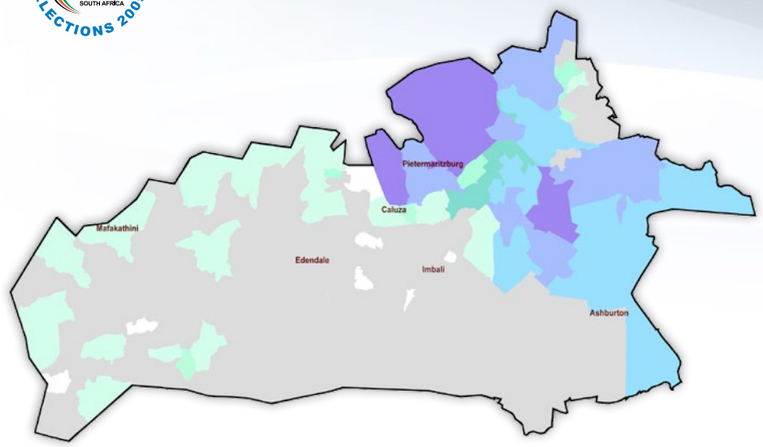

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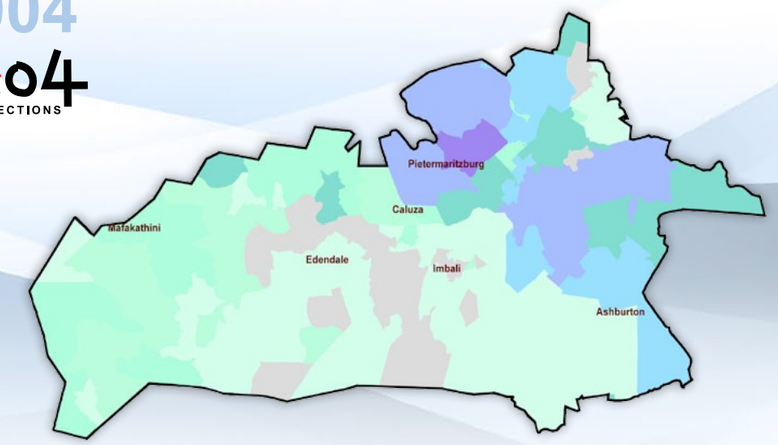

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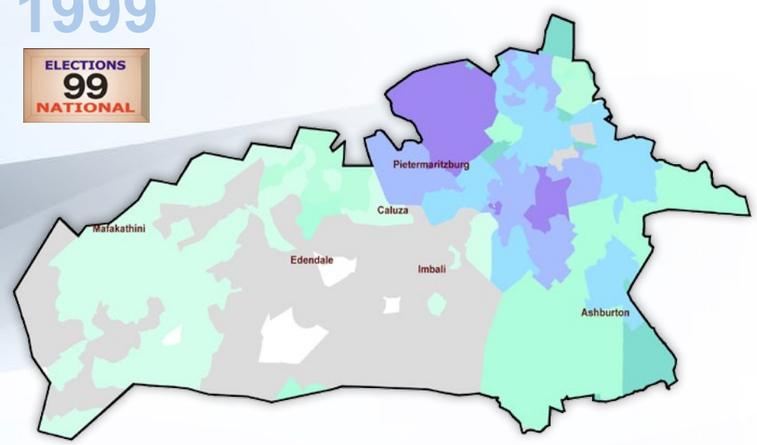

Provincial boundary
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Percentage support
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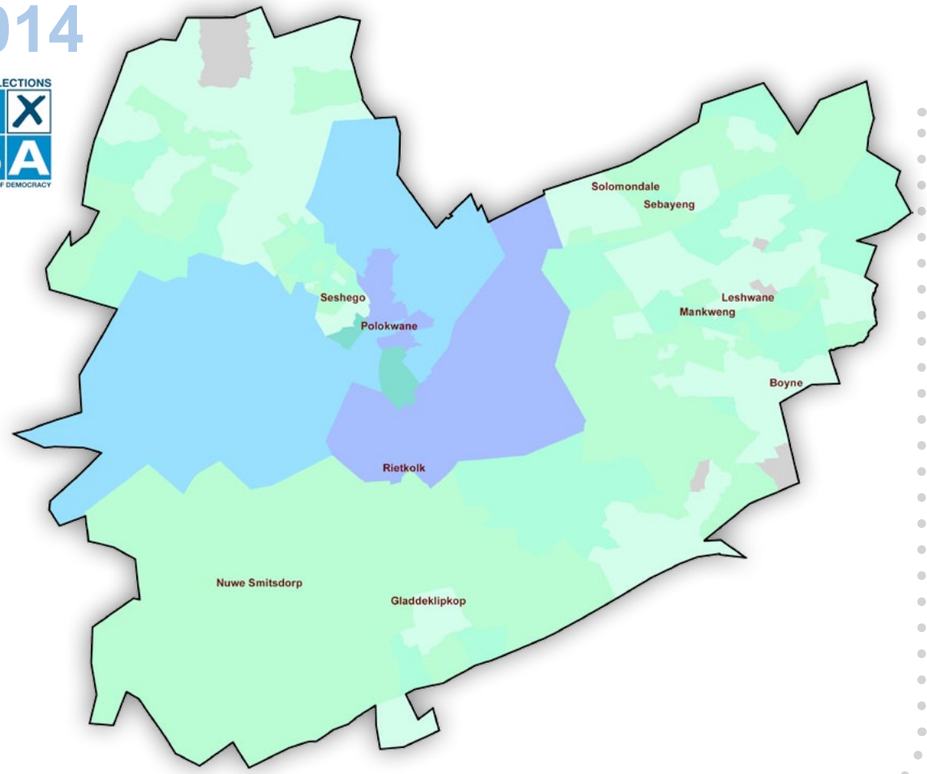
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance

LIM354 - Polokwane [Pietersburg]

2014



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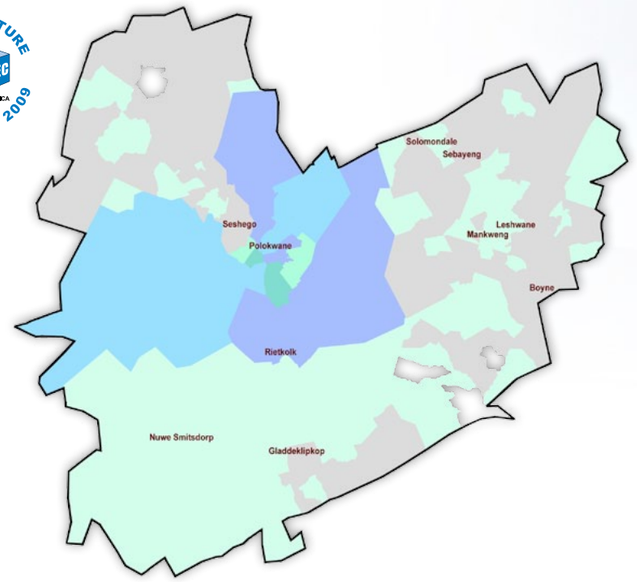

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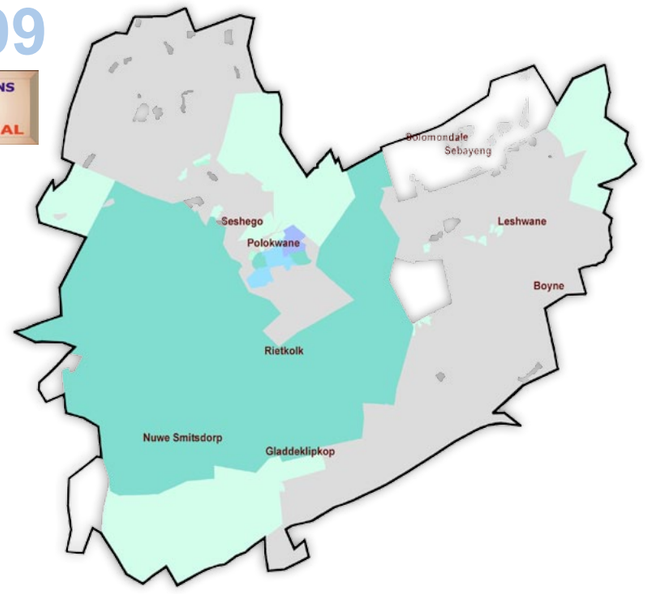

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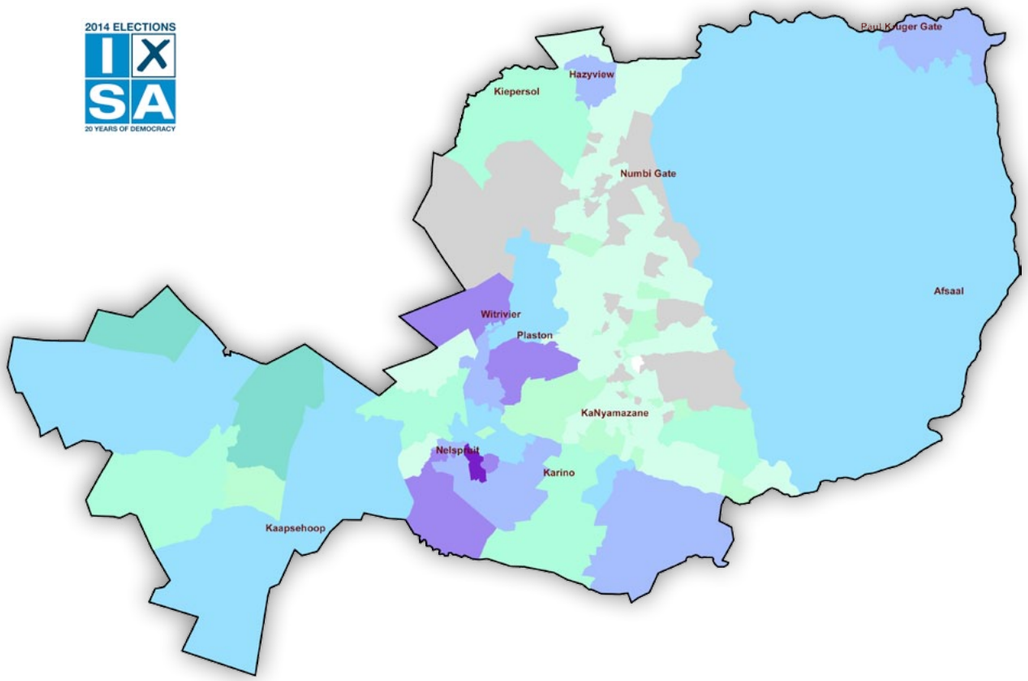
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance

MP322 - Mbombela [Nelspruit]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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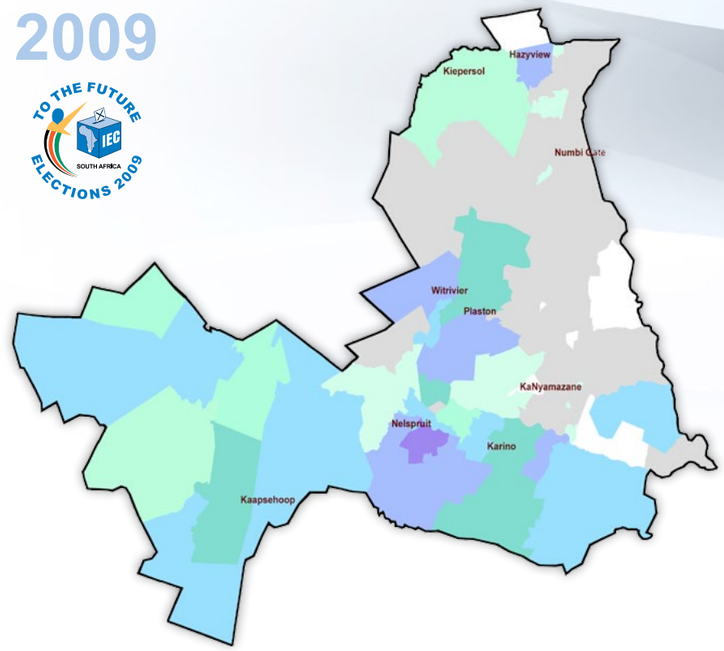

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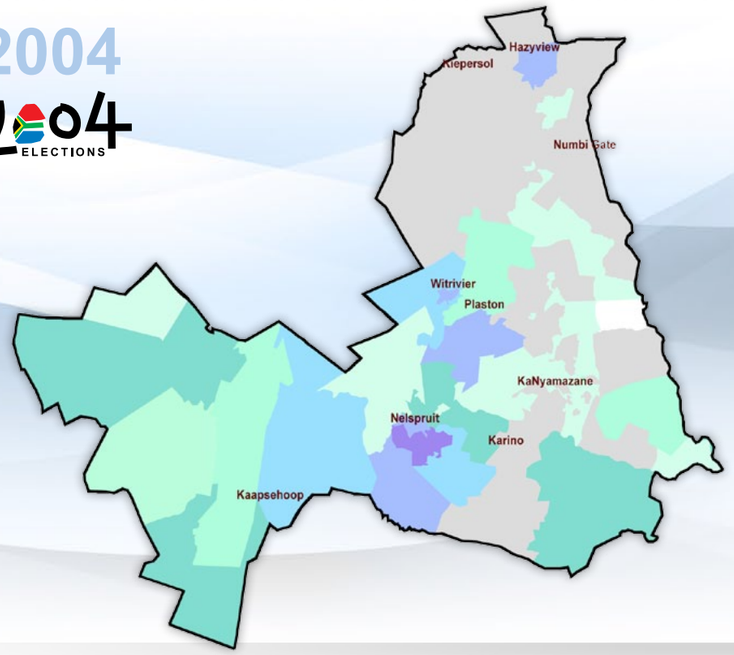

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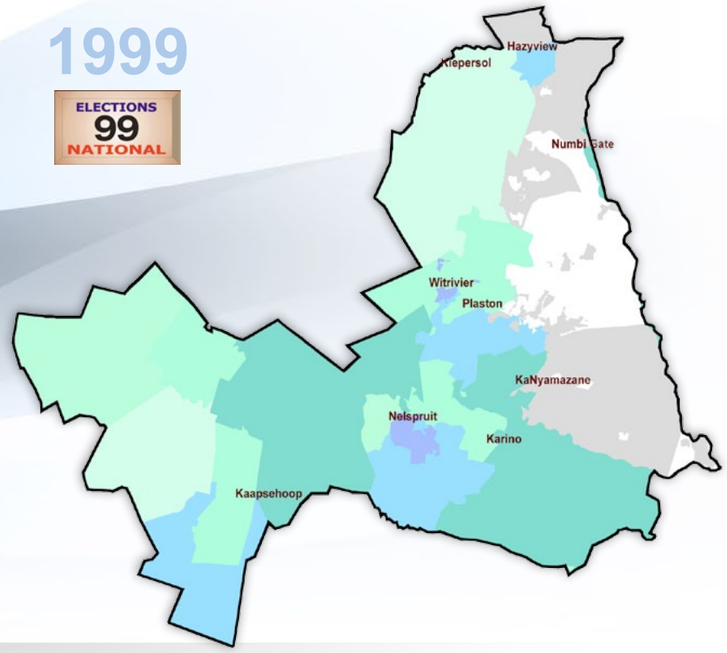

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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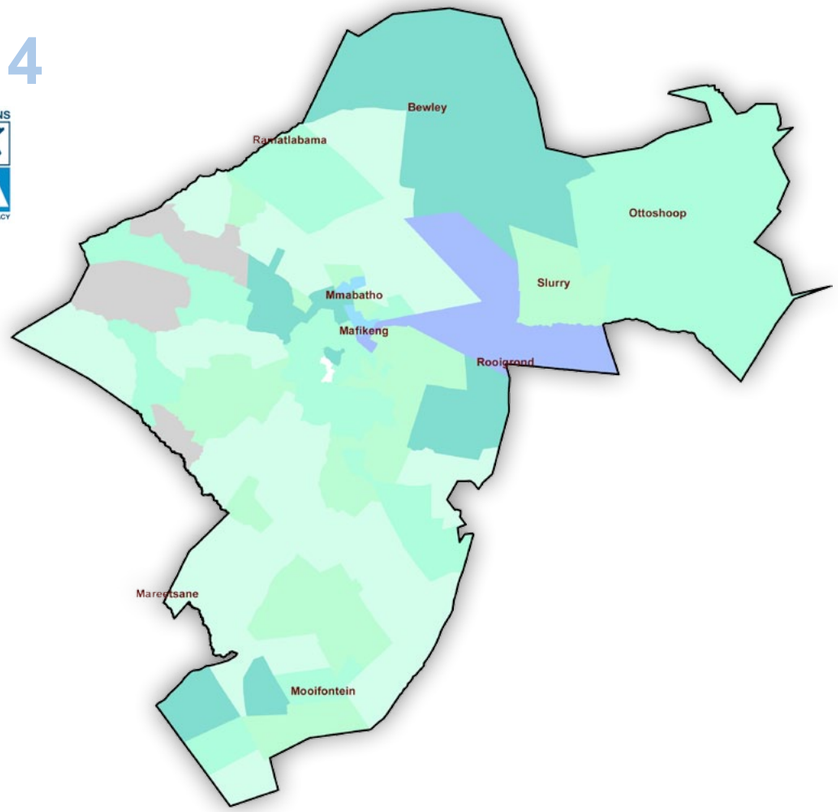
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance

NW383 - Mahikeng

2014



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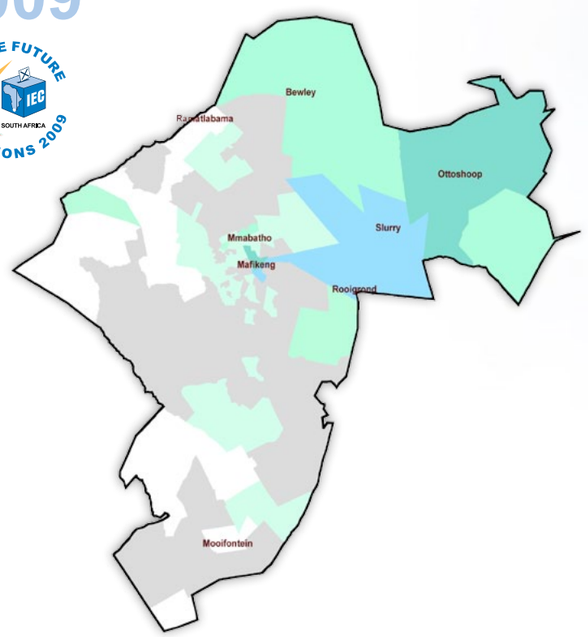

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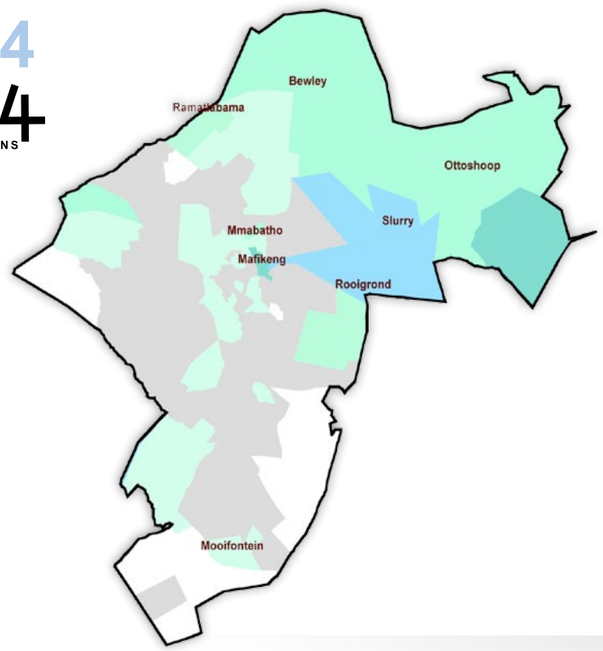

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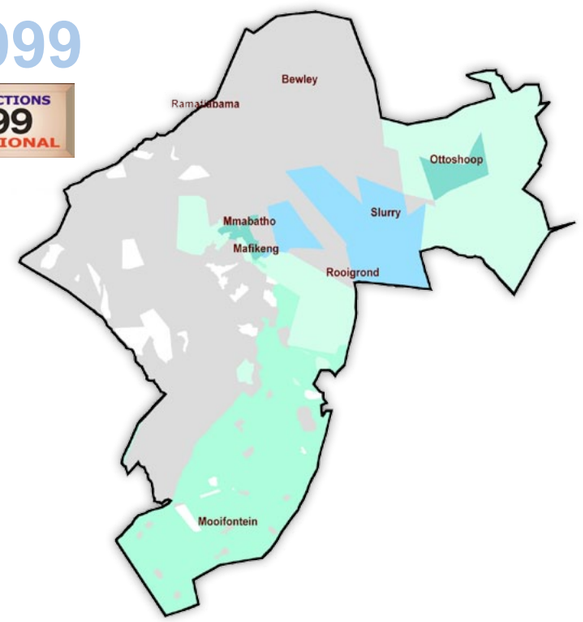


A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

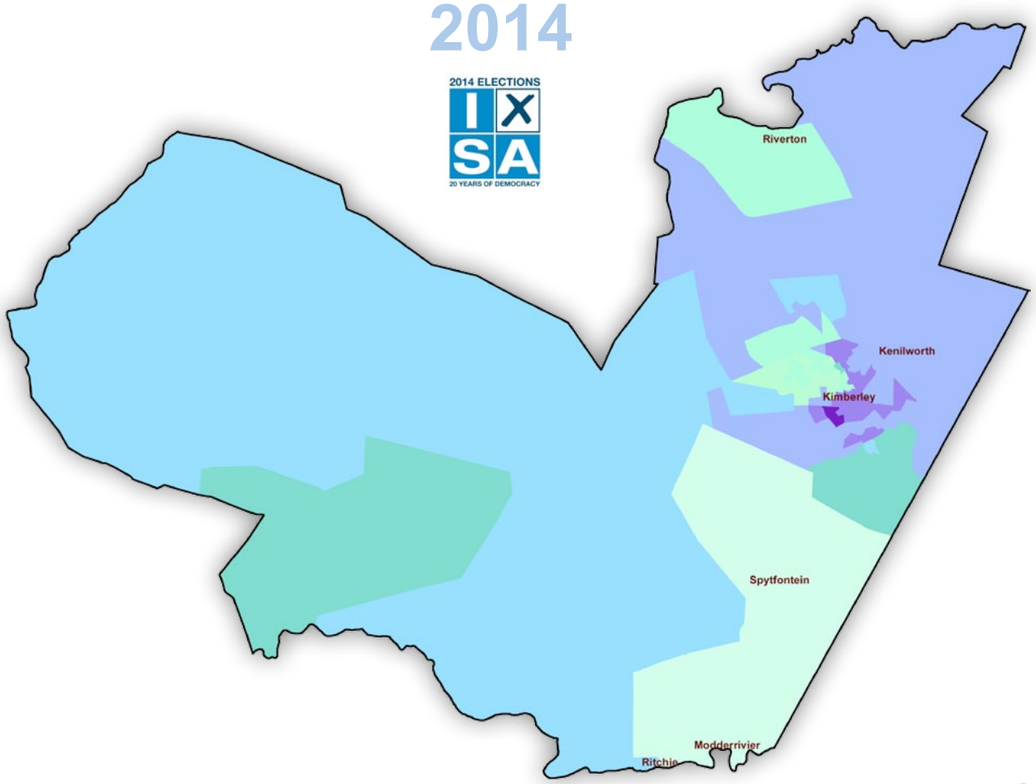
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Democratic Alliance

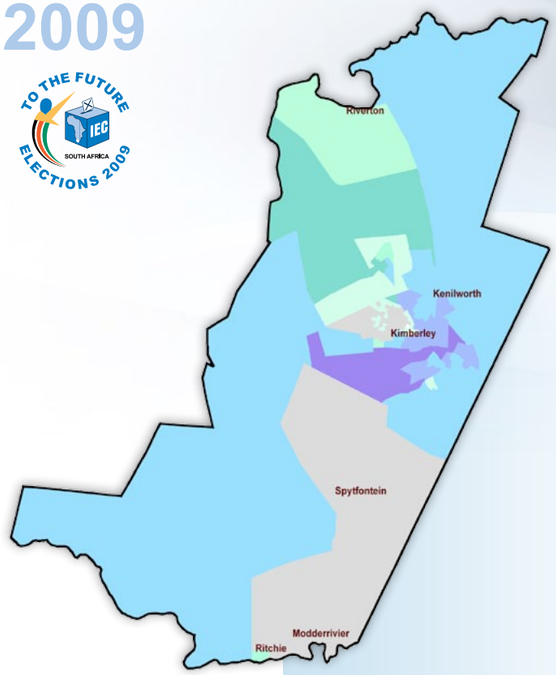
NC091 - Sol Plaatje [Kimberley]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

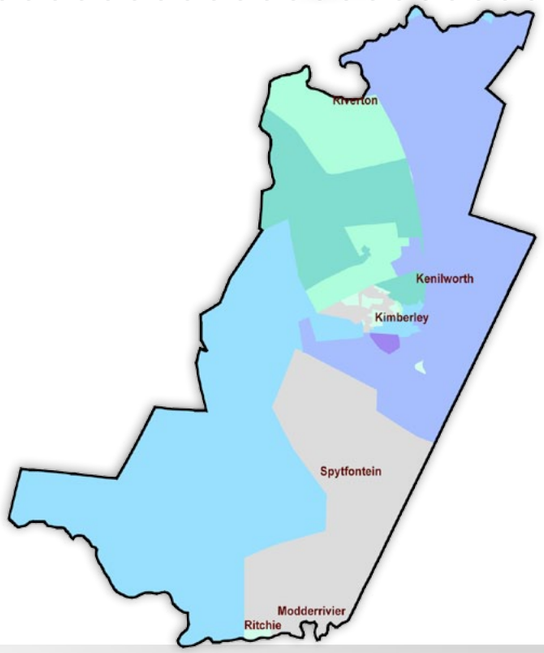
2014



2009



2004



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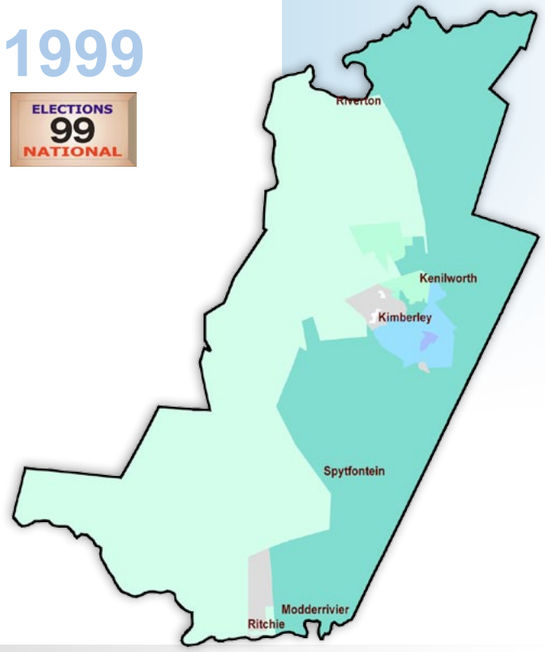

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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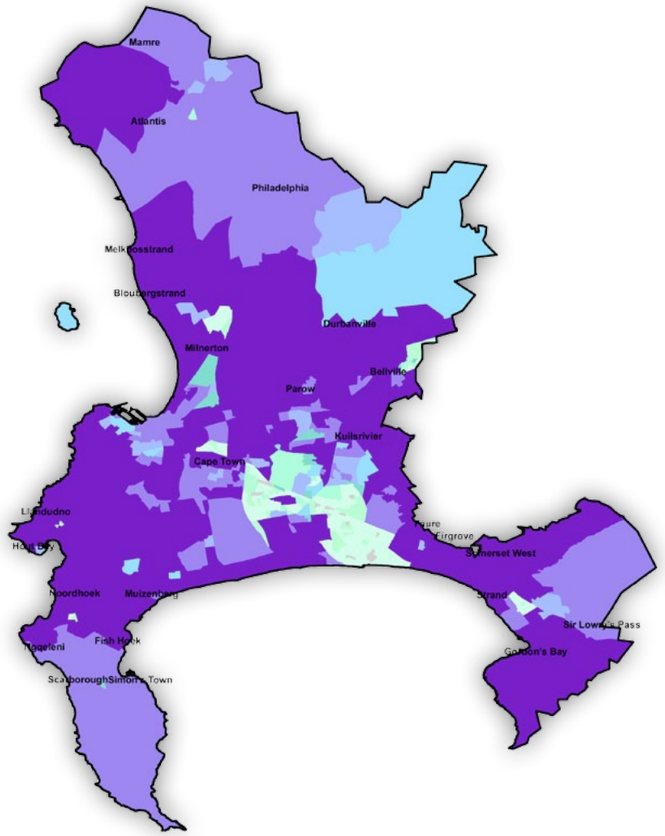
Report displayed at voting district level

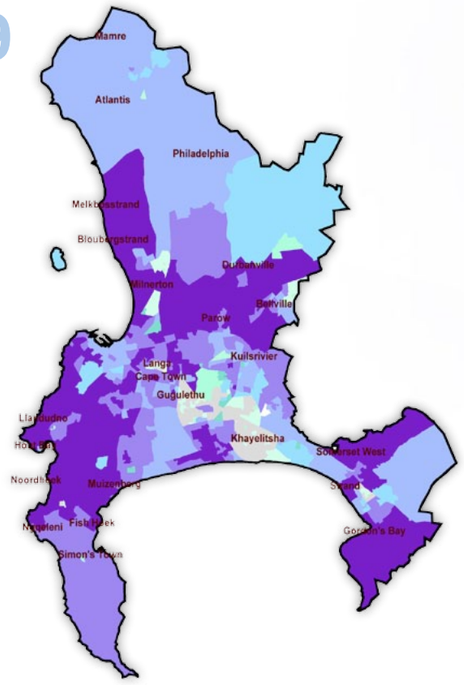
Party Support - Democratic Alliance

CPT - City of Cape Town

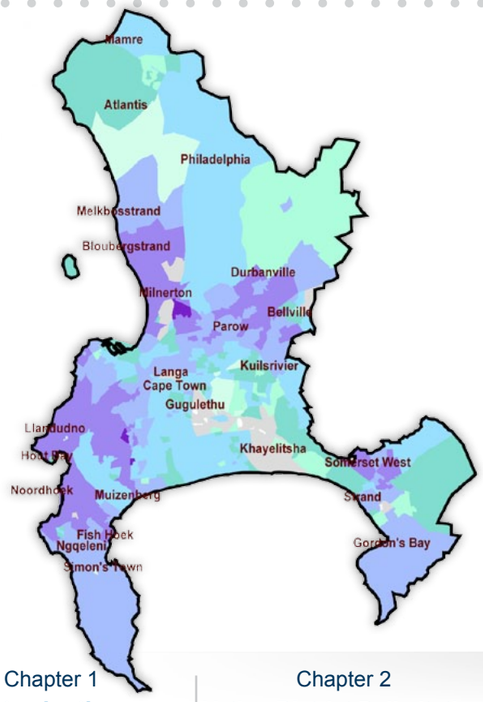
2014



2009



2004



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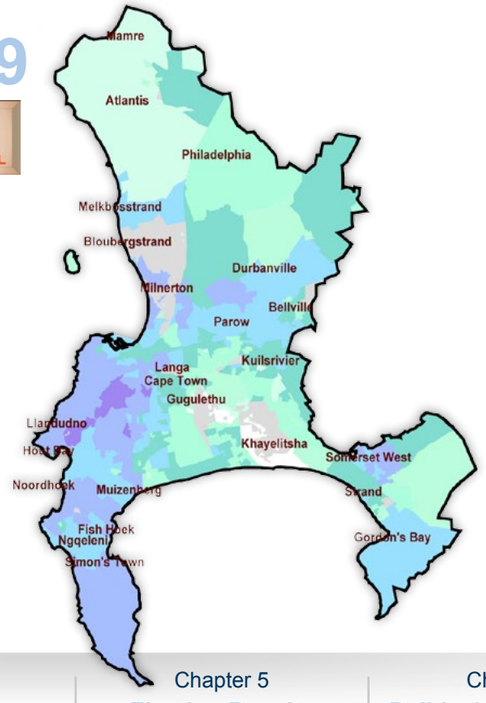

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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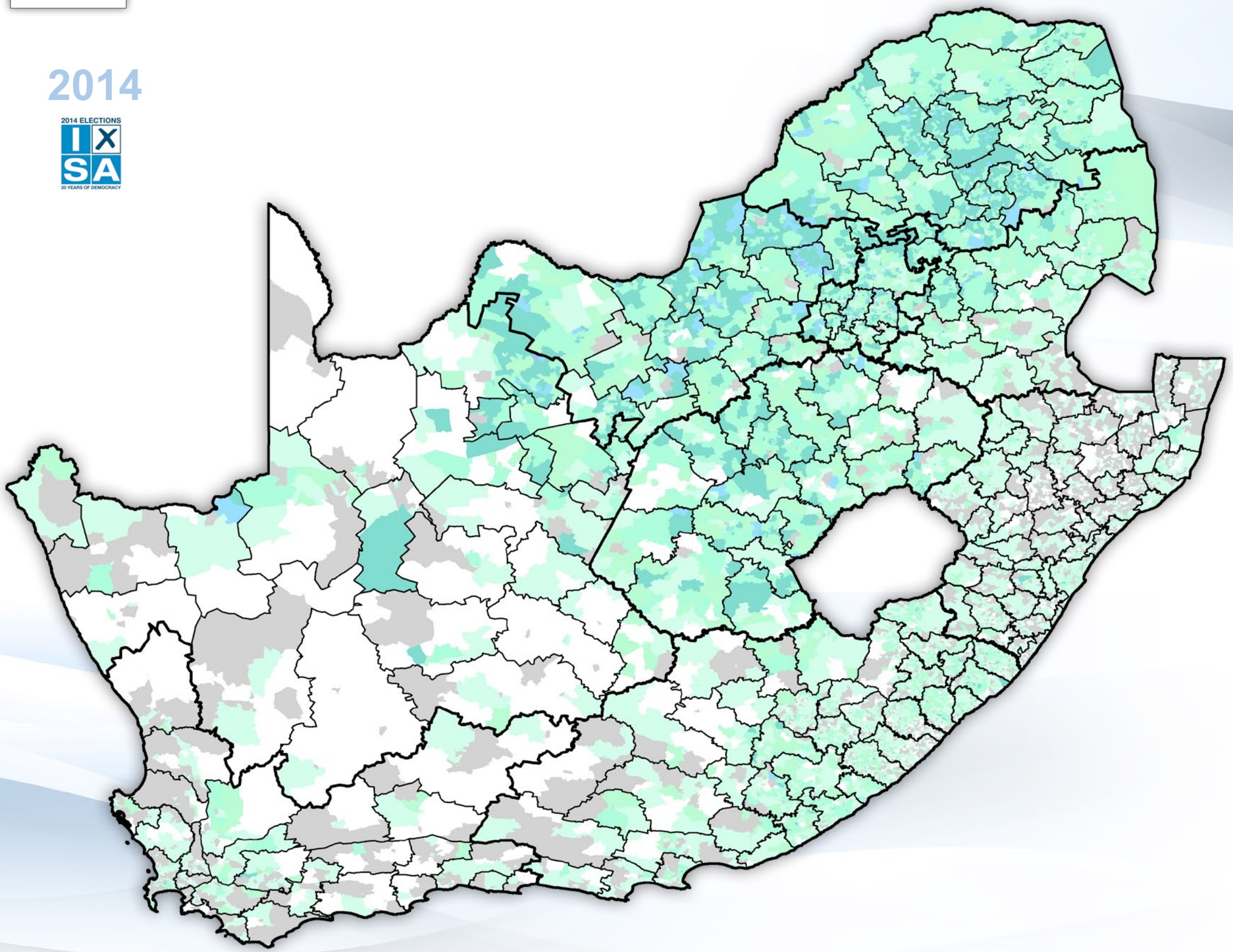
Report displayed at voting district level

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters | South Africa

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

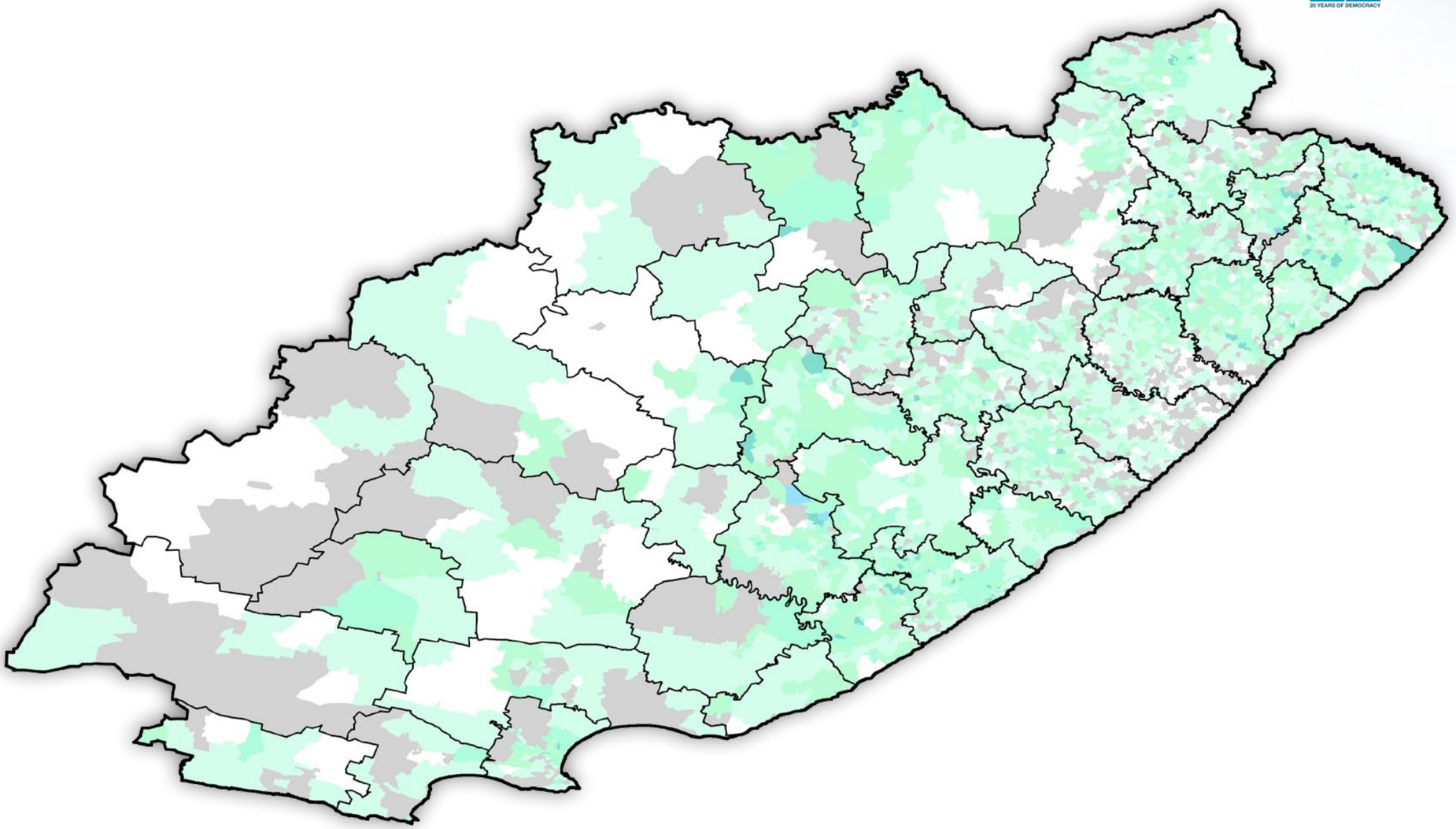
2014



Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters | Eastern Cape

2014



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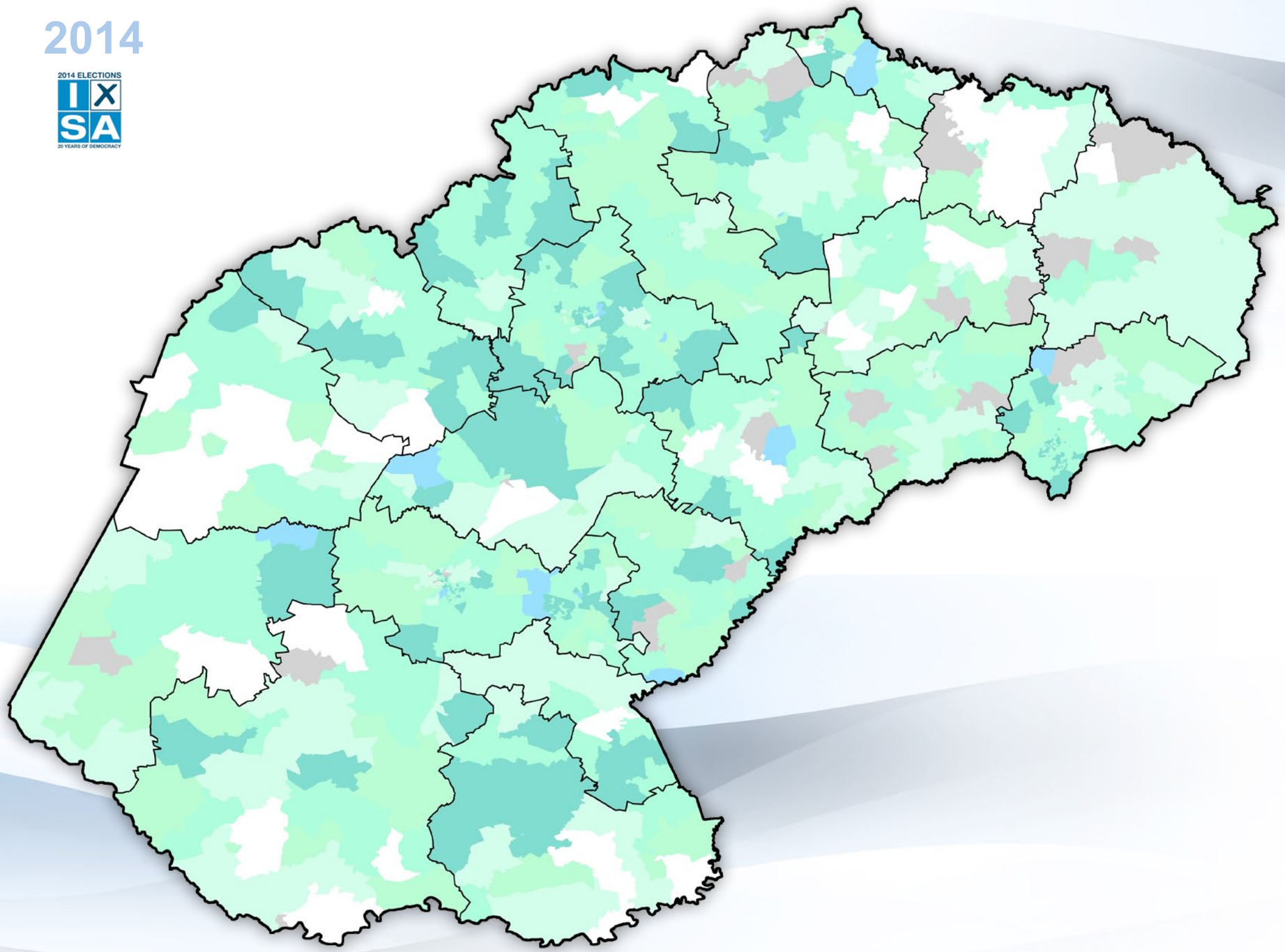
Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters | Free State

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the national election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

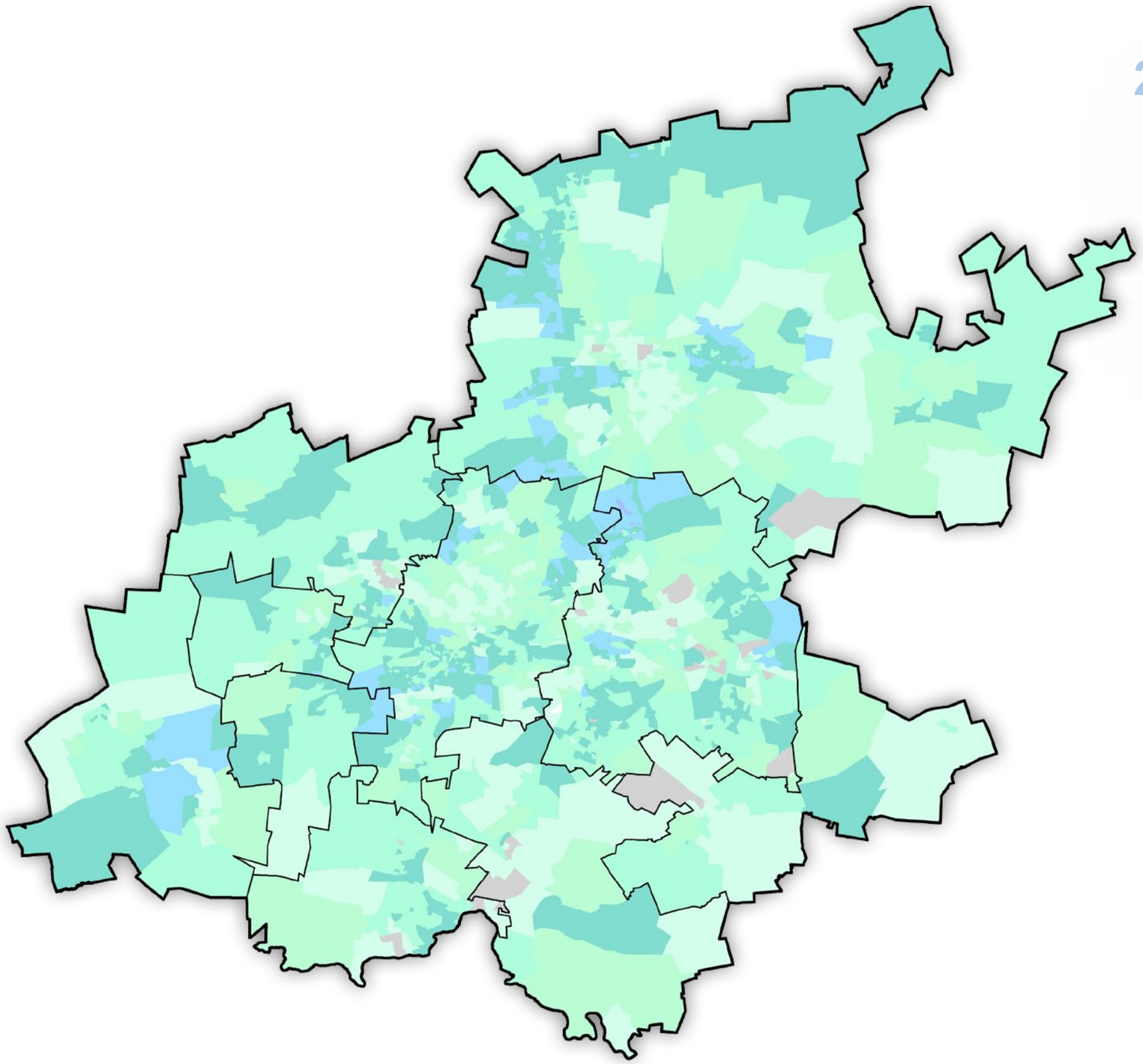
2014



Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters | Gauteng

2014



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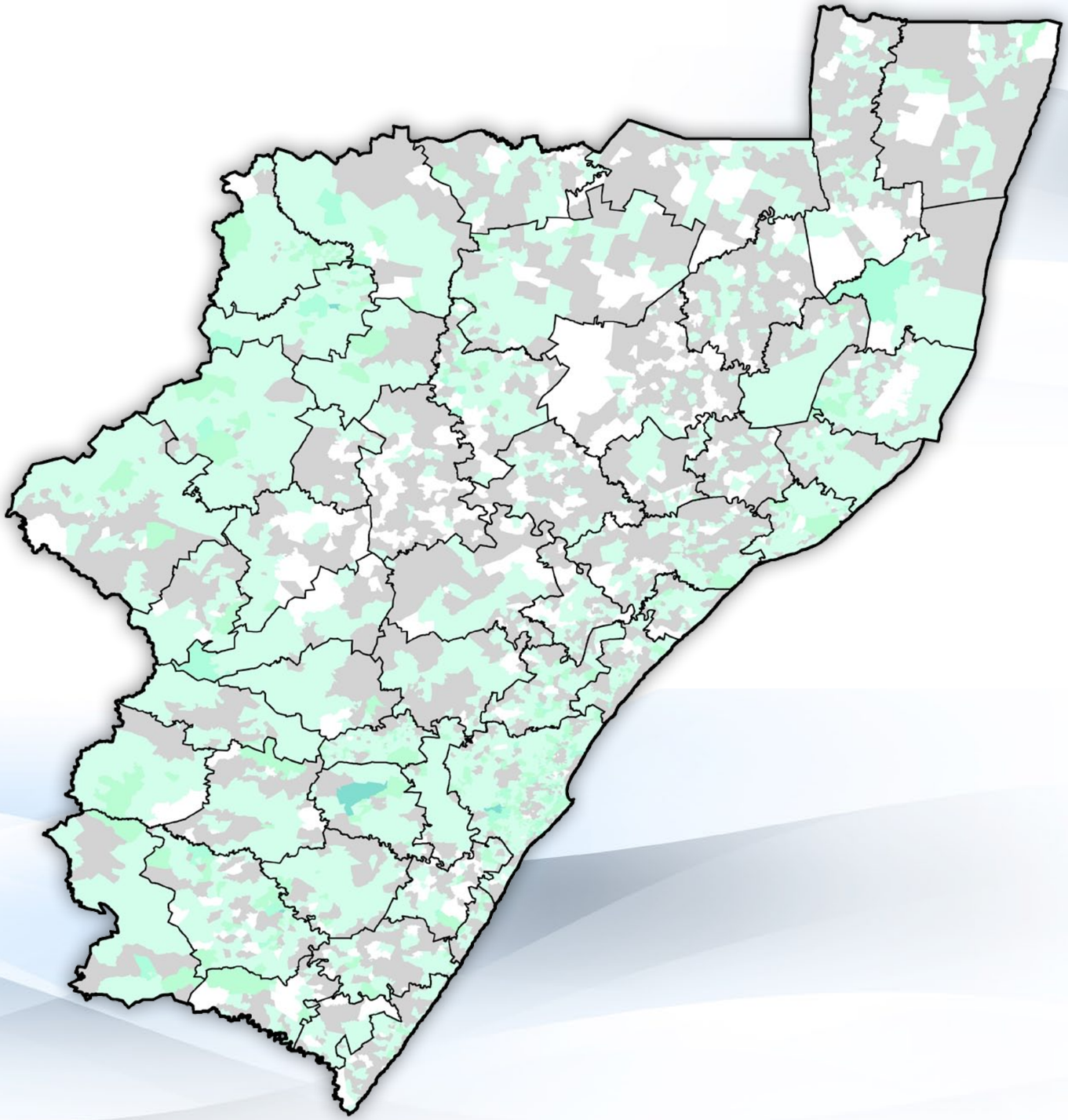
Report displayed at voting district level

Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters | KwaZulu-Natal

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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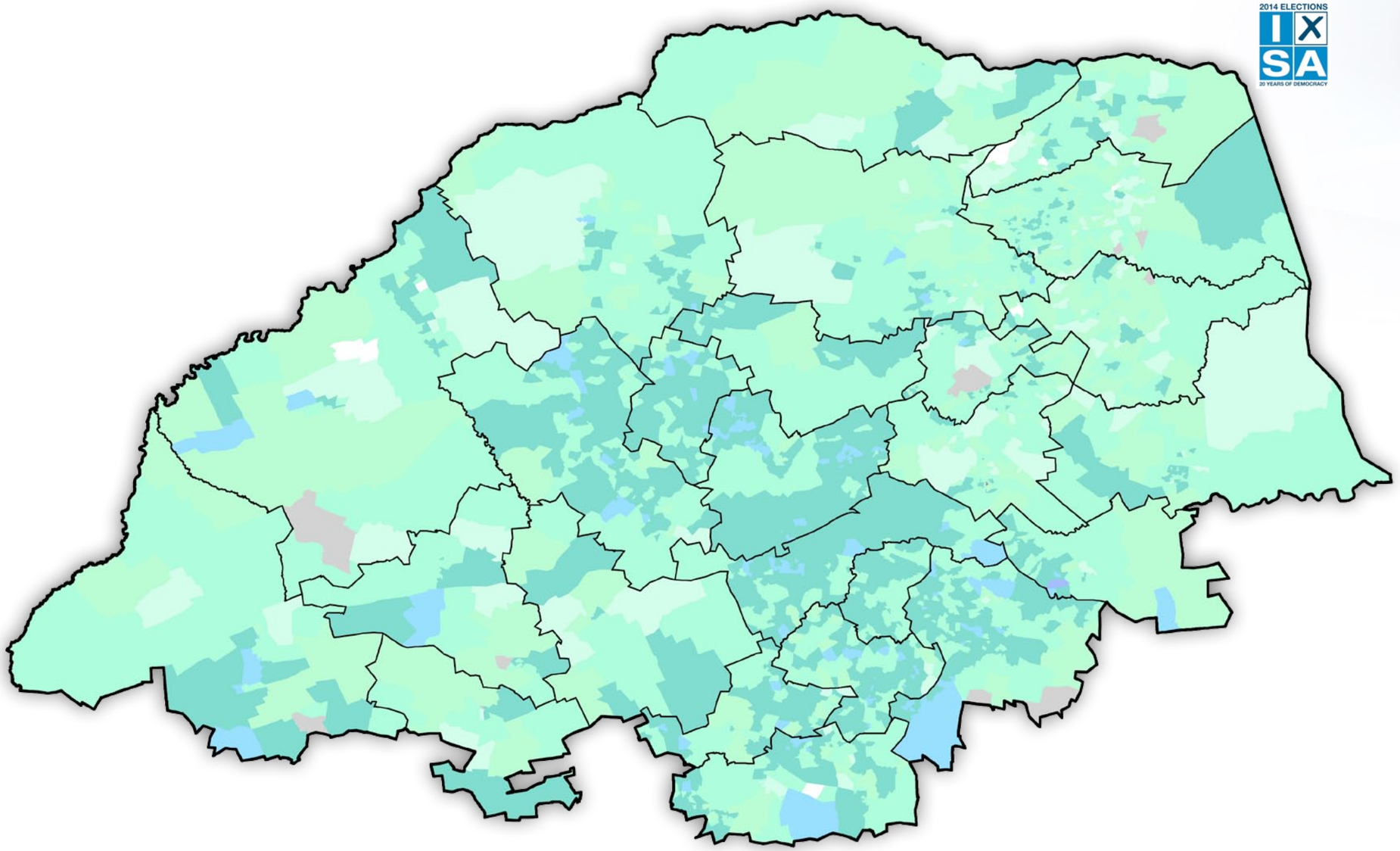
Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters | Limpopo

2014



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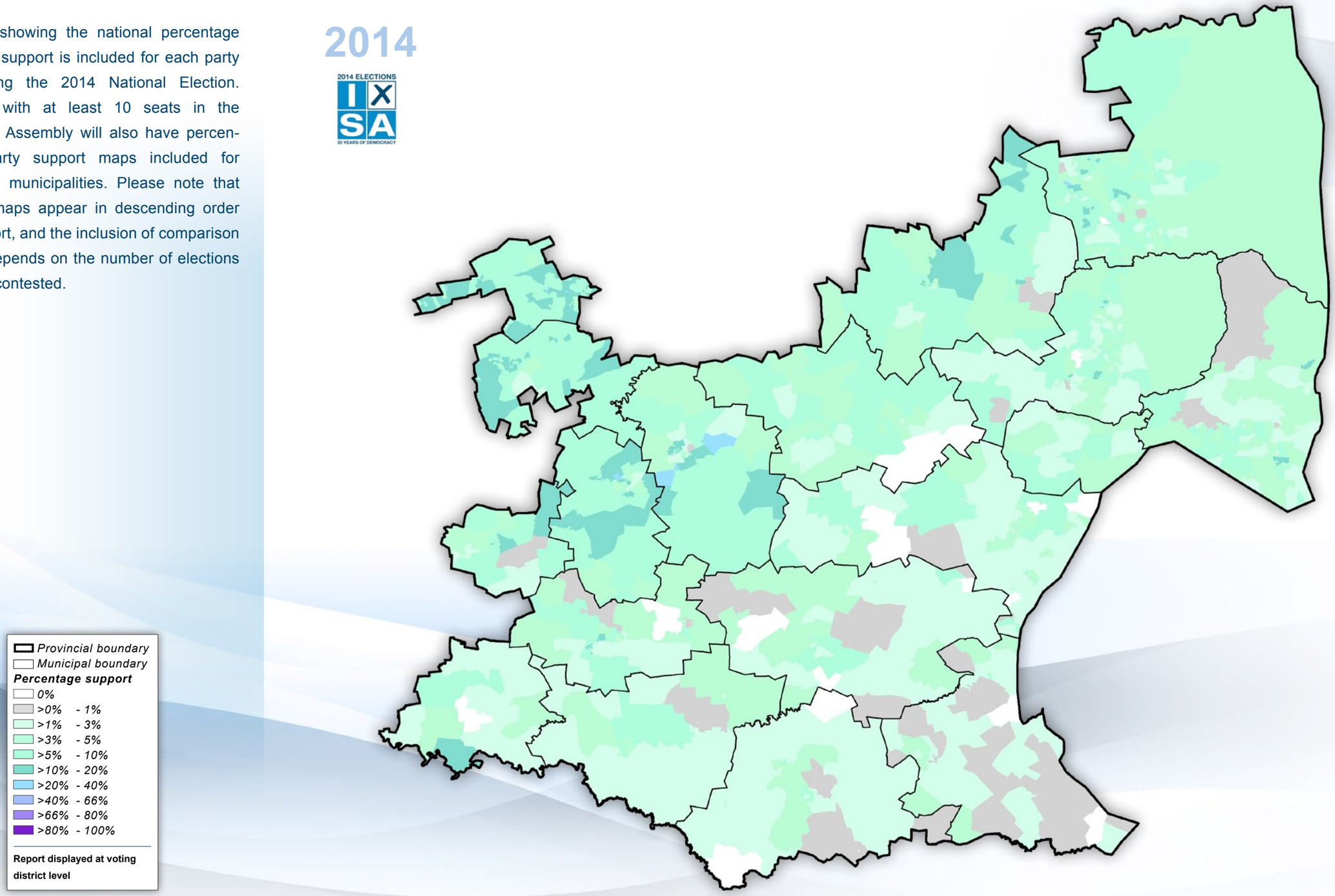
Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters | Mpumalanga

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

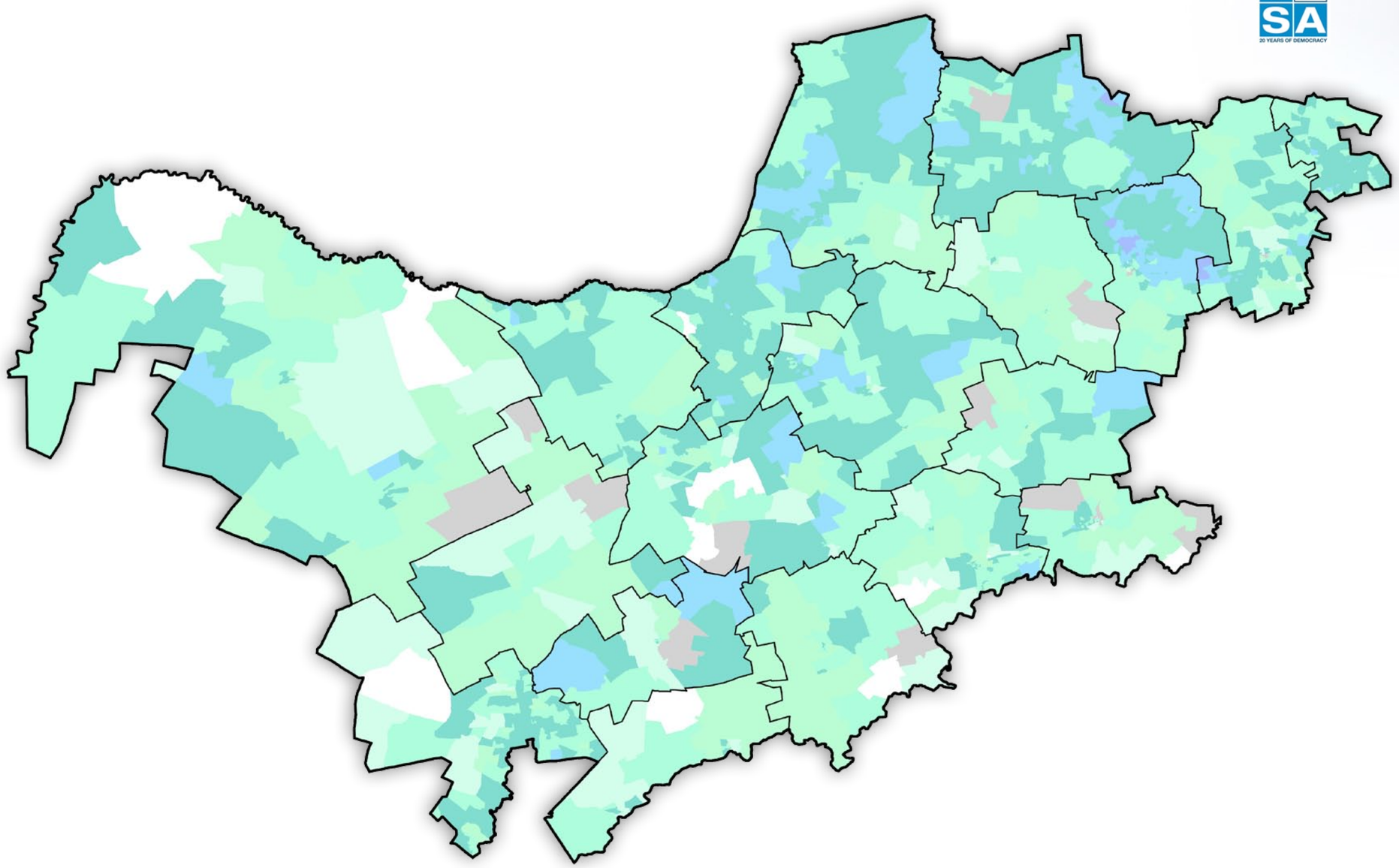
2014



Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters | North West

2014



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>1% - 3%
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>20% - 40%
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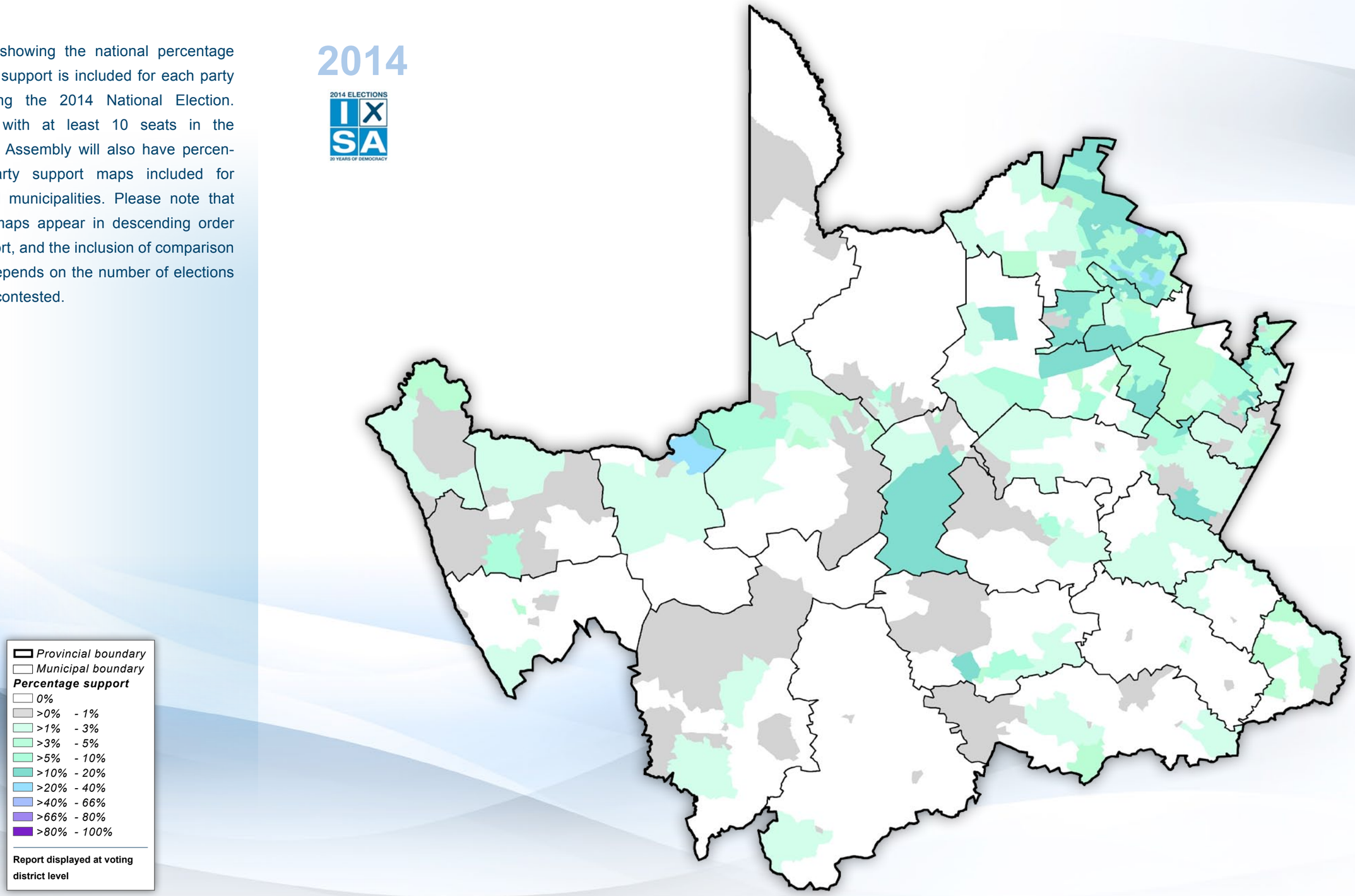
Report displayed at voting district level

Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters | Northern Cape

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

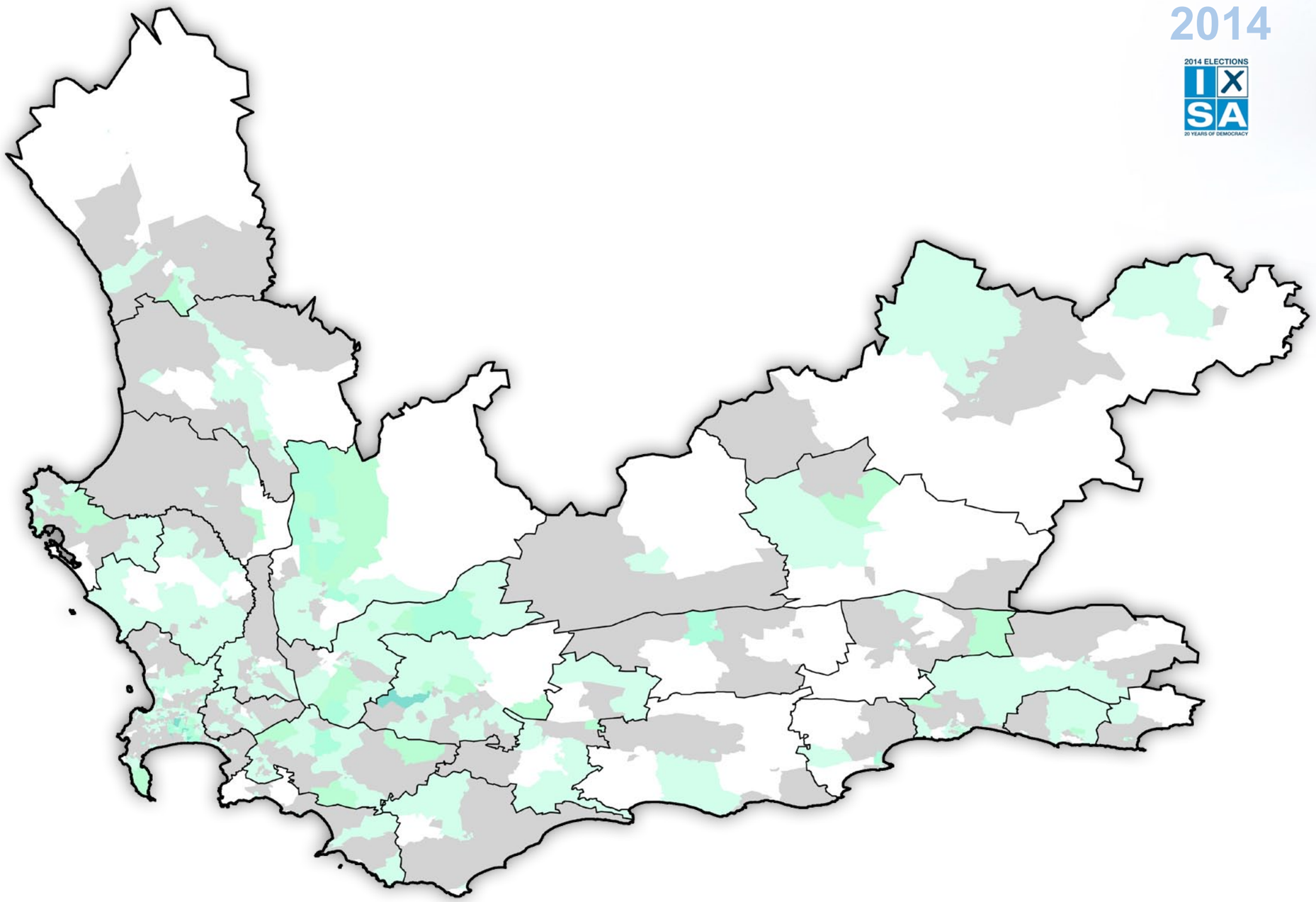
2014



Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters | Western Cape

2014



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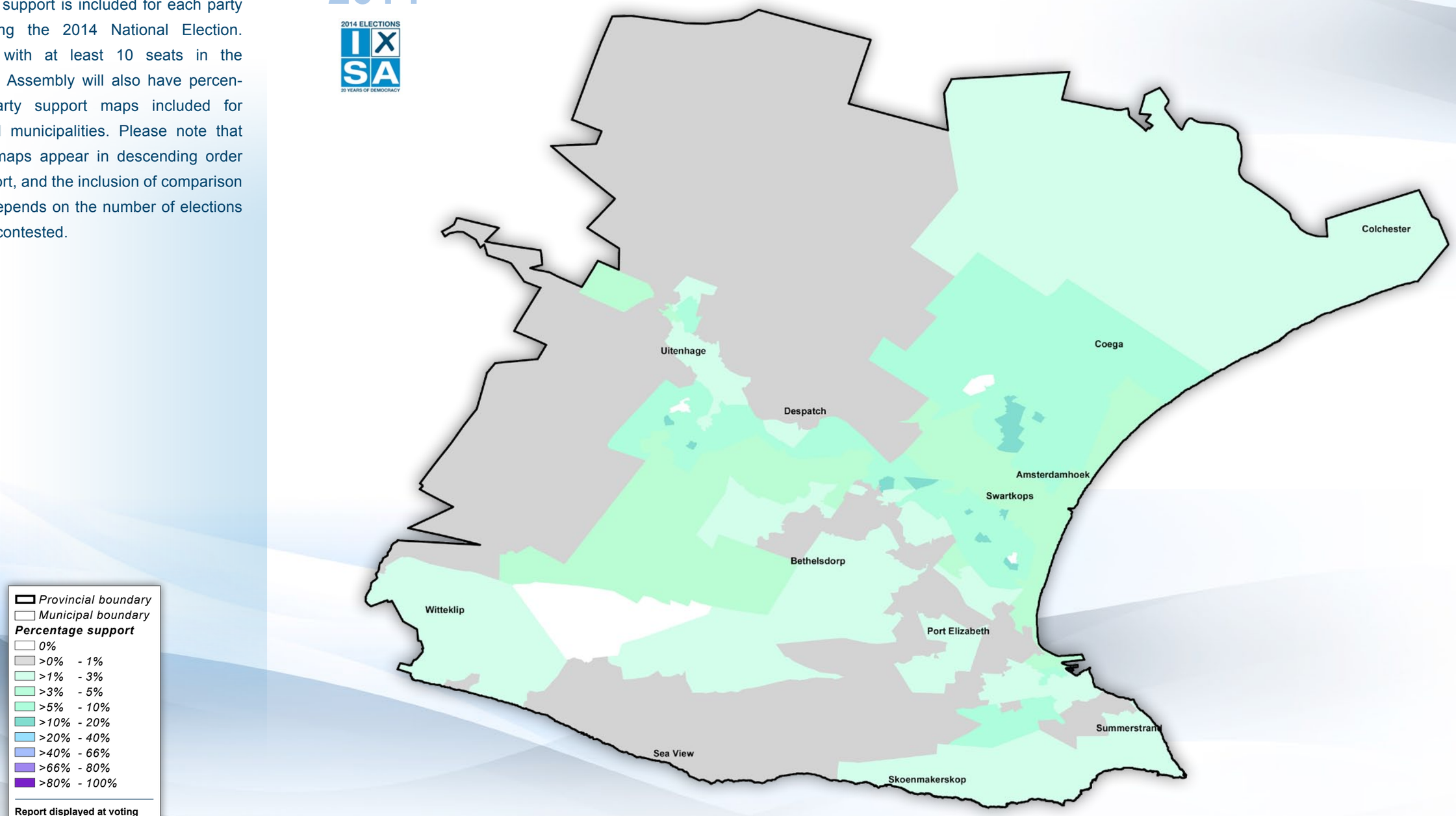
Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

NMA - Nelson Mandela Bay [Port Elizabeth]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014

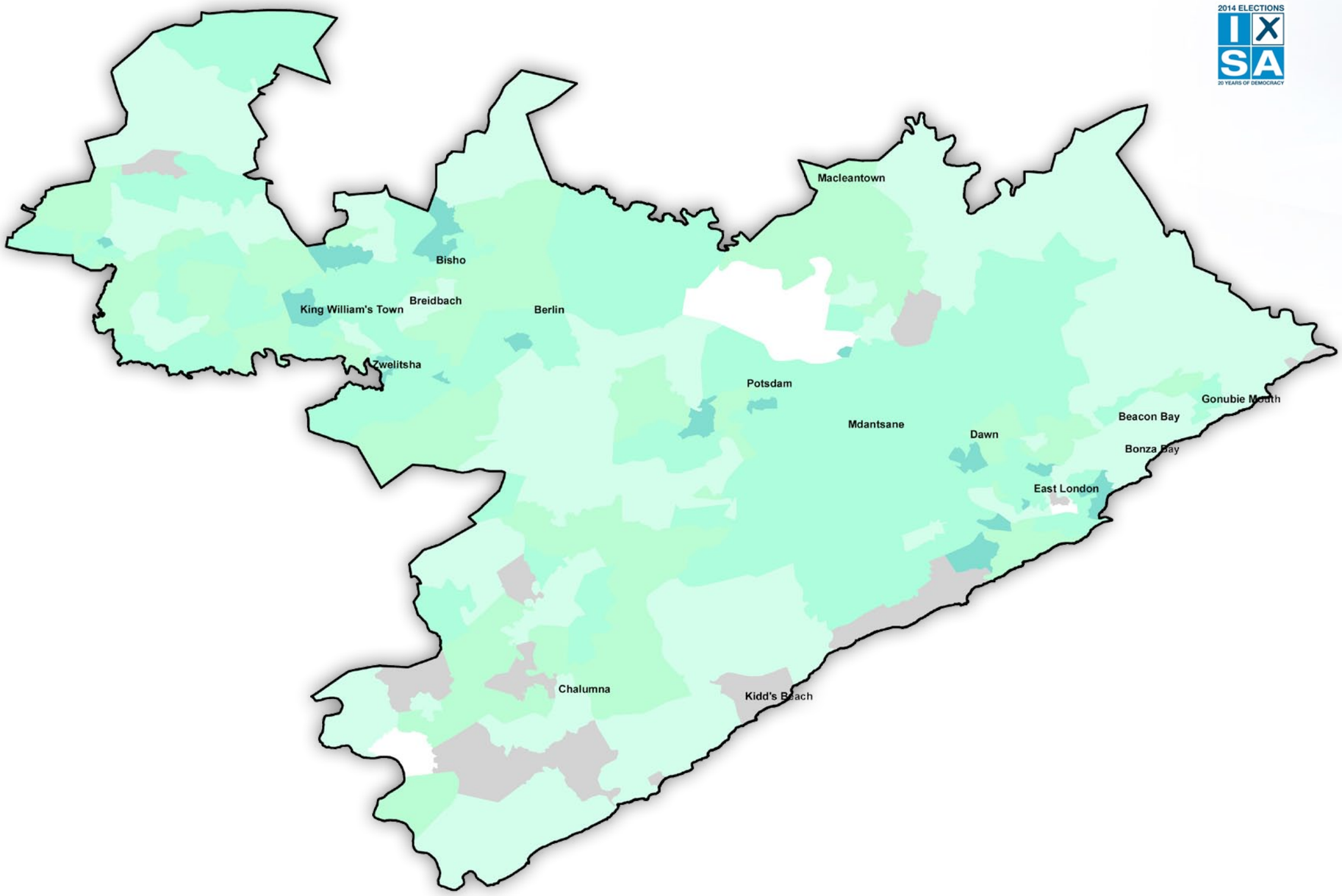


Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

EC125 - Buffalo City [East London]

2014



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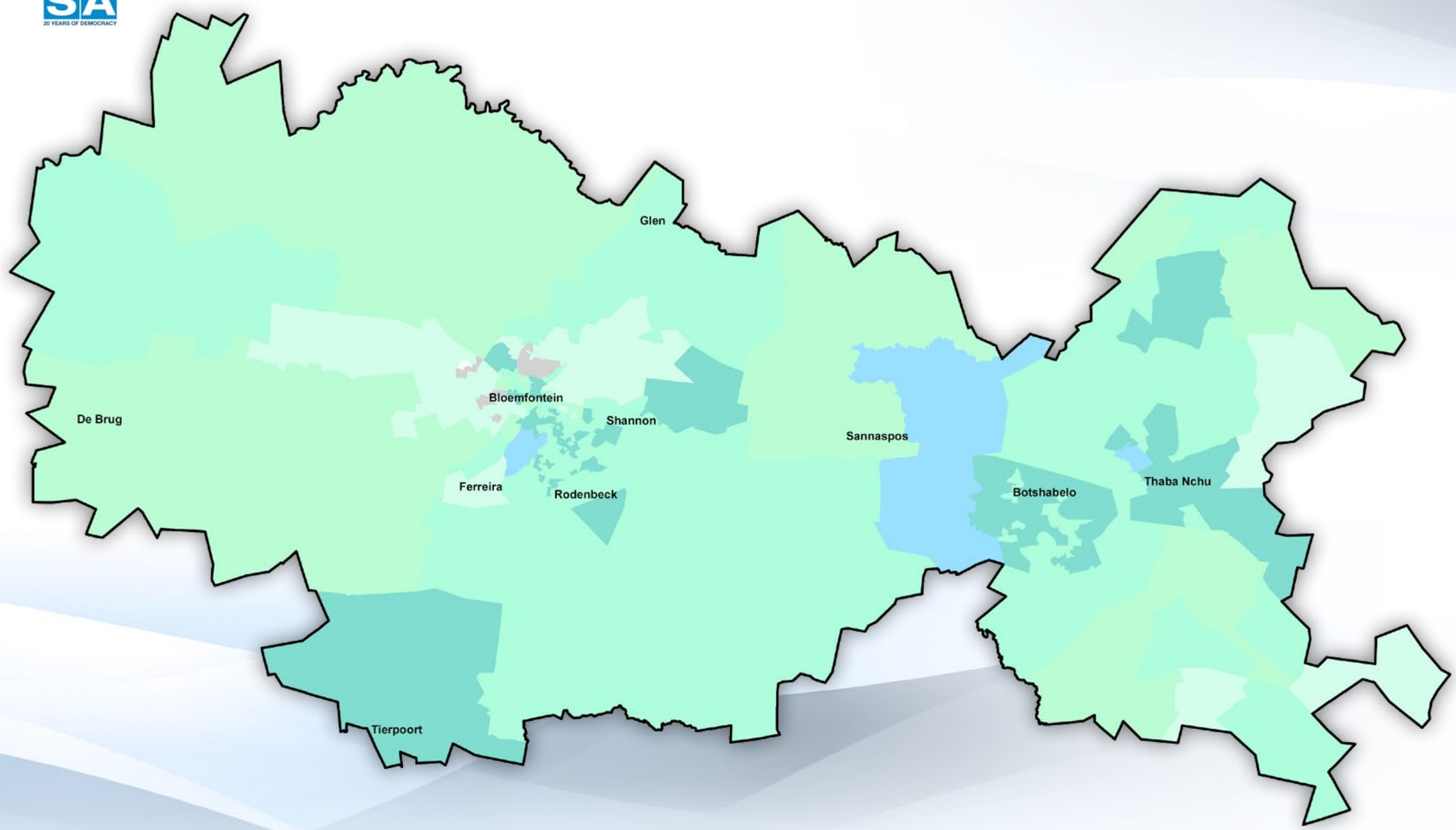
Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

FS172 - Mangaung [Bloemfontein]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
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>20% - 40%
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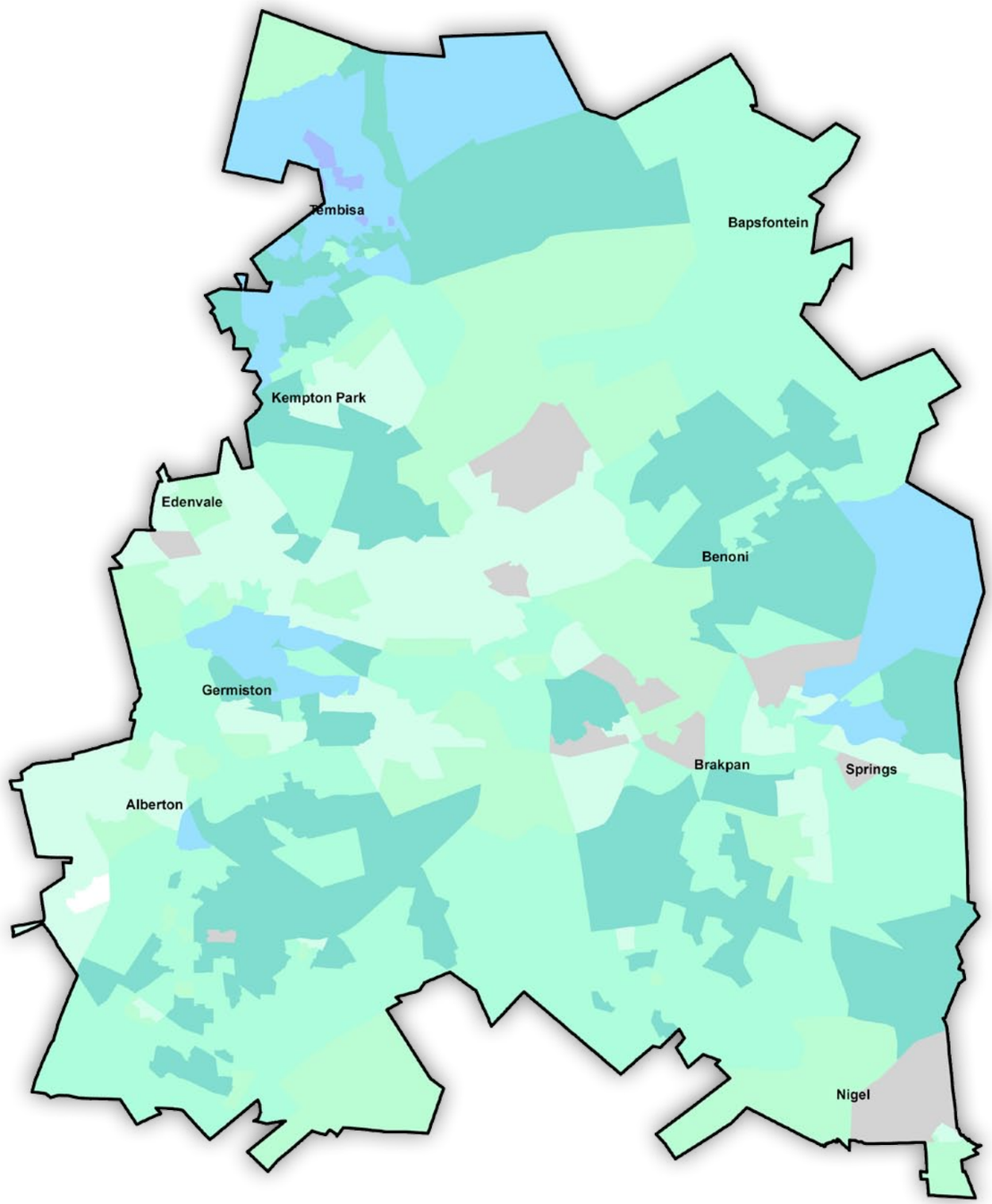
Report displayed at voting district level

Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

EKU - Ekurhuleni [East Rand]

2014



A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

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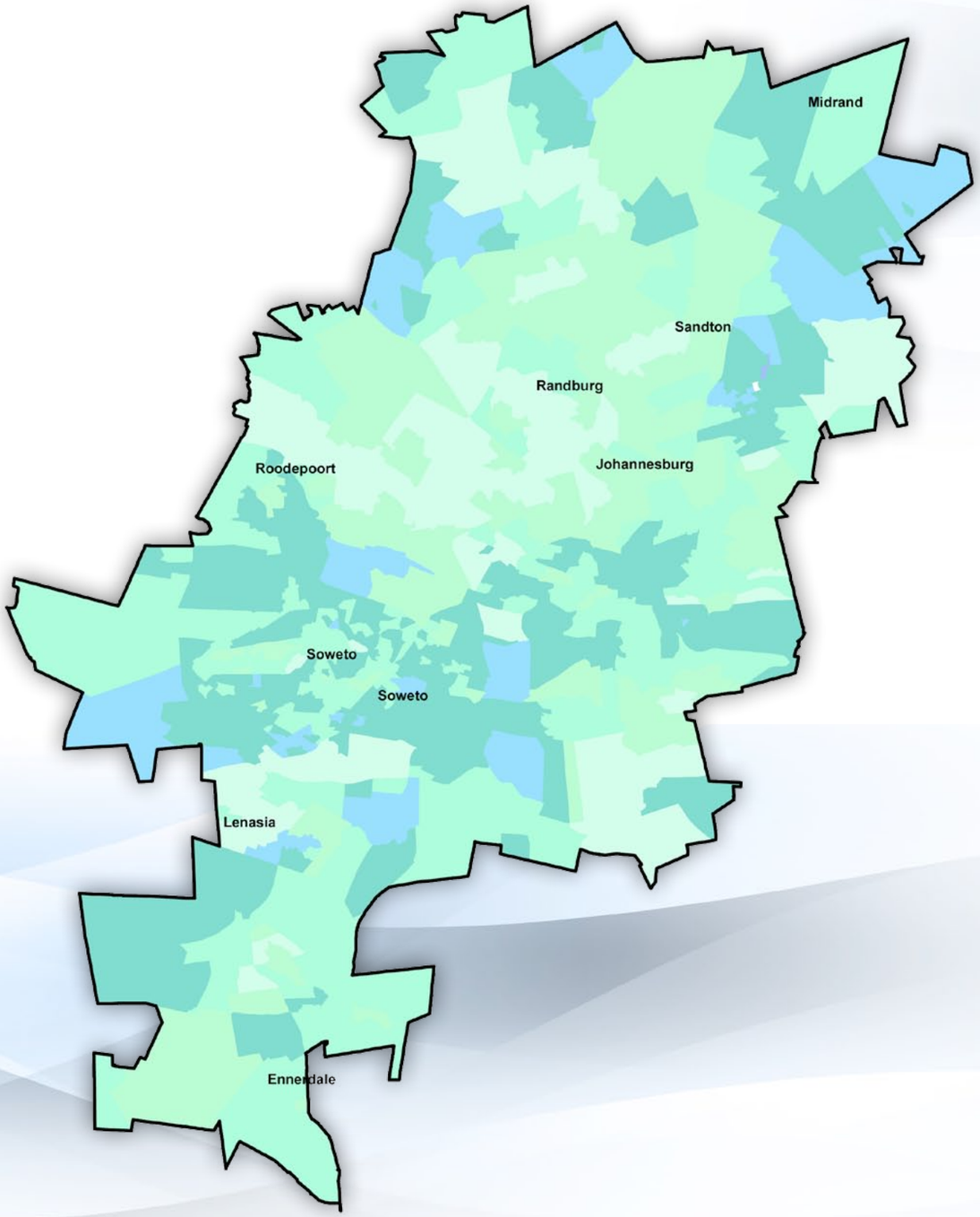
Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

JHB - City of Johannesburg

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the national election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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Report displayed at voting district level

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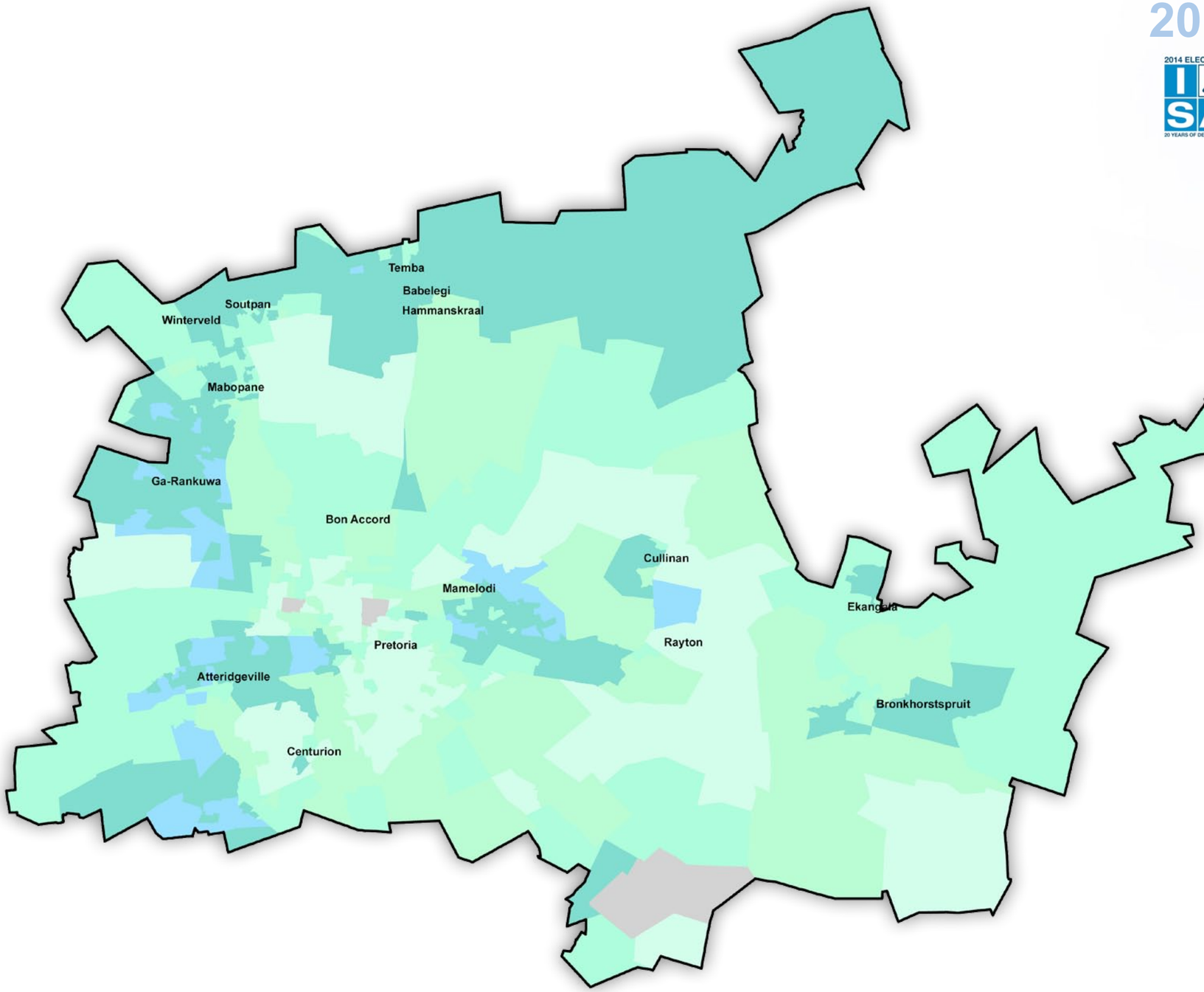
Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

TSH - Tshwane Metro [Pretoria]

2014



A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the national election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

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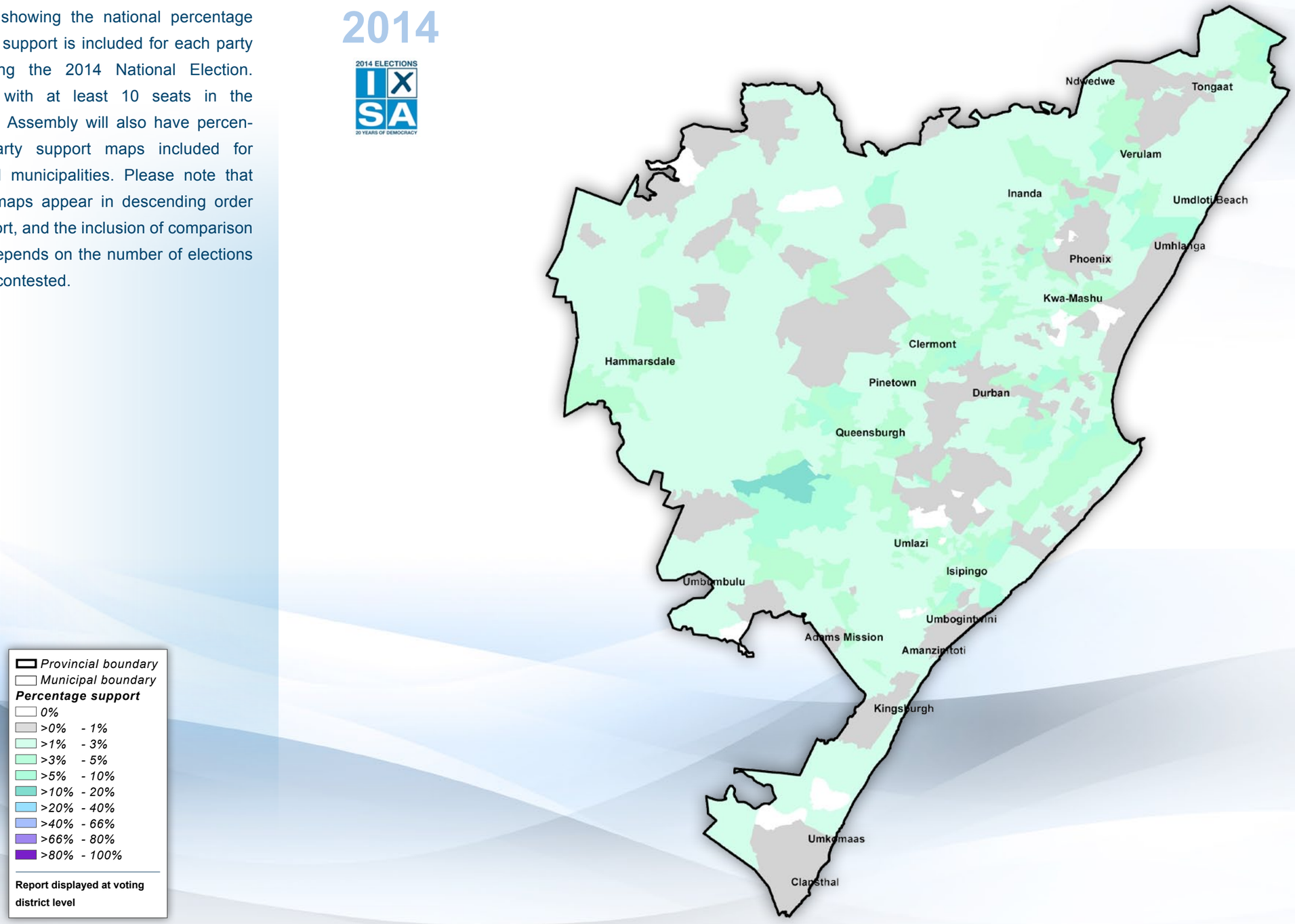
Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

ETH - eThekwini [Durban Metro]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014

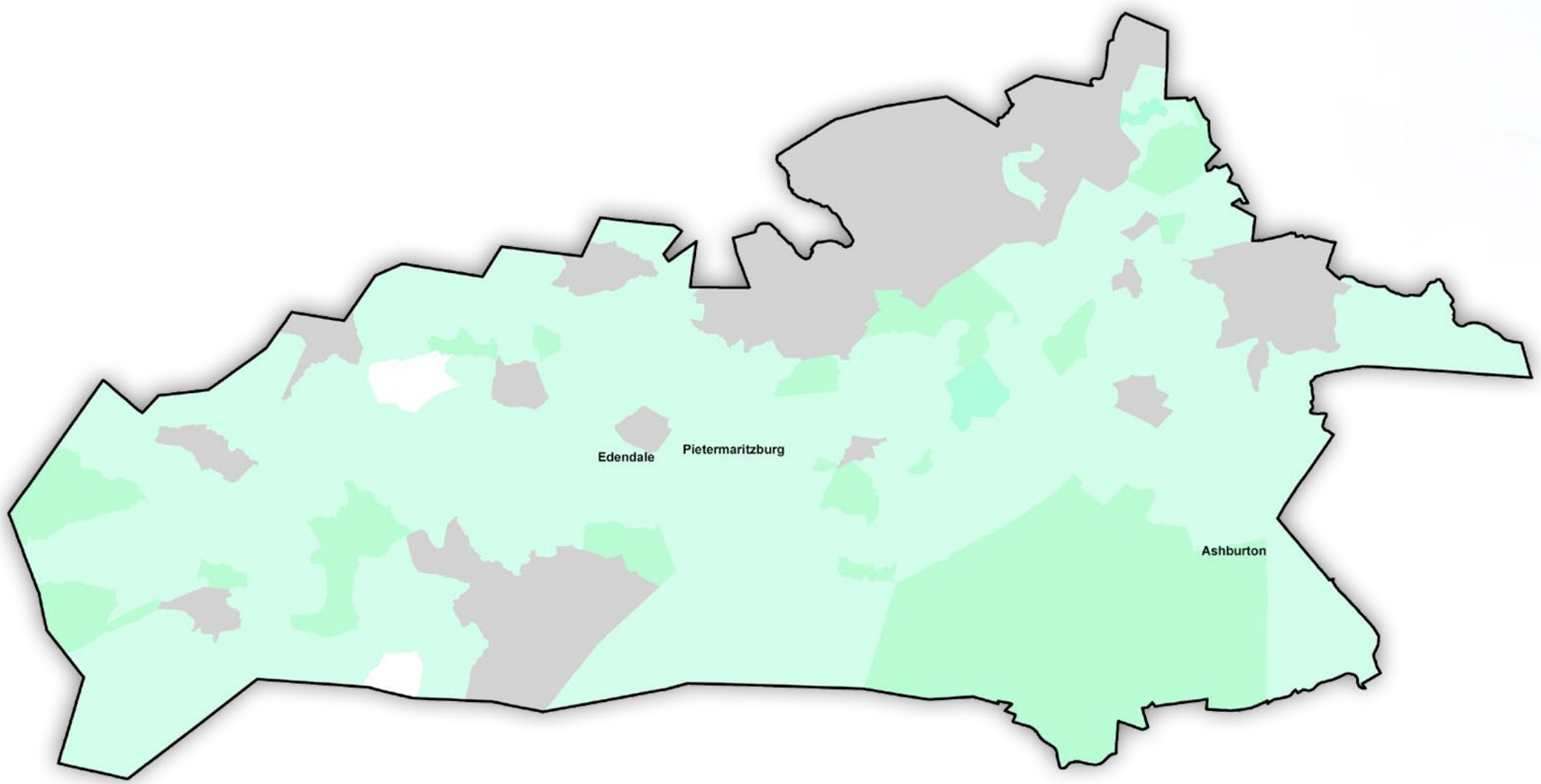


Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

KZN225 - Msunduzi [Pietermaritzburg]

2014



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Report displayed at voting district level

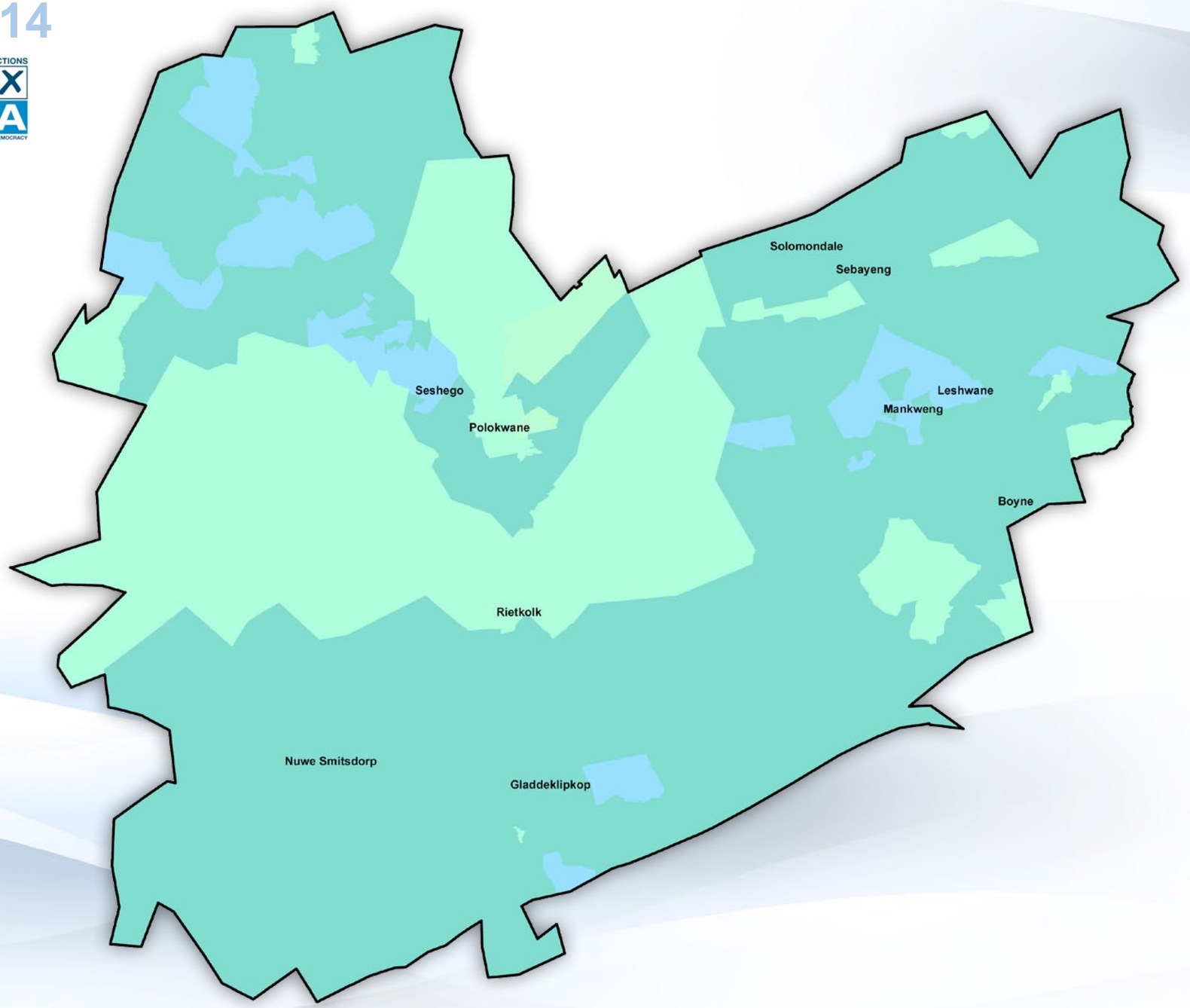
Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

LIM354 - Polokwane [Pietersburg]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014

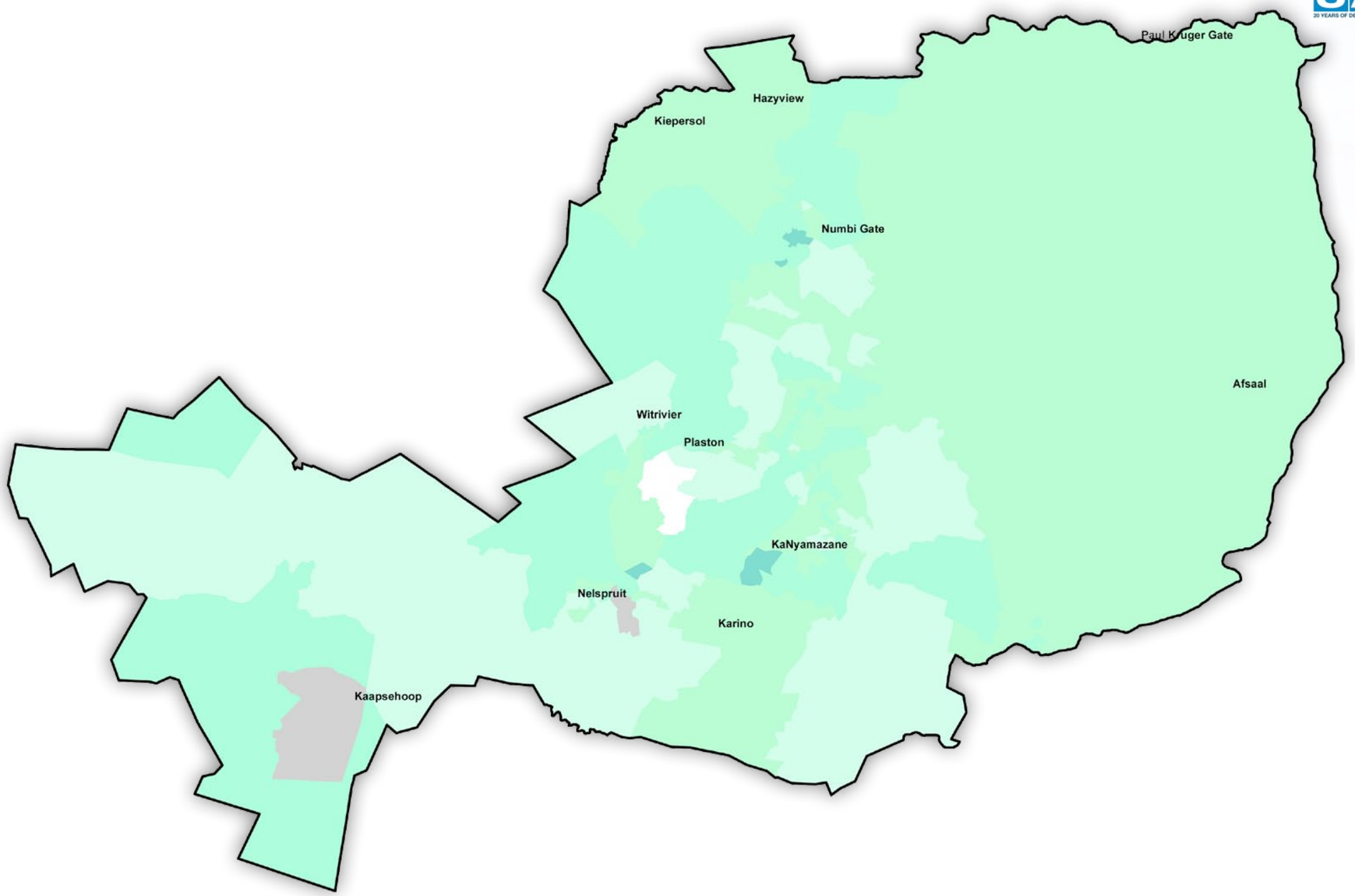


Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

MP322 - Mbombela [Nelspruit]

2014



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

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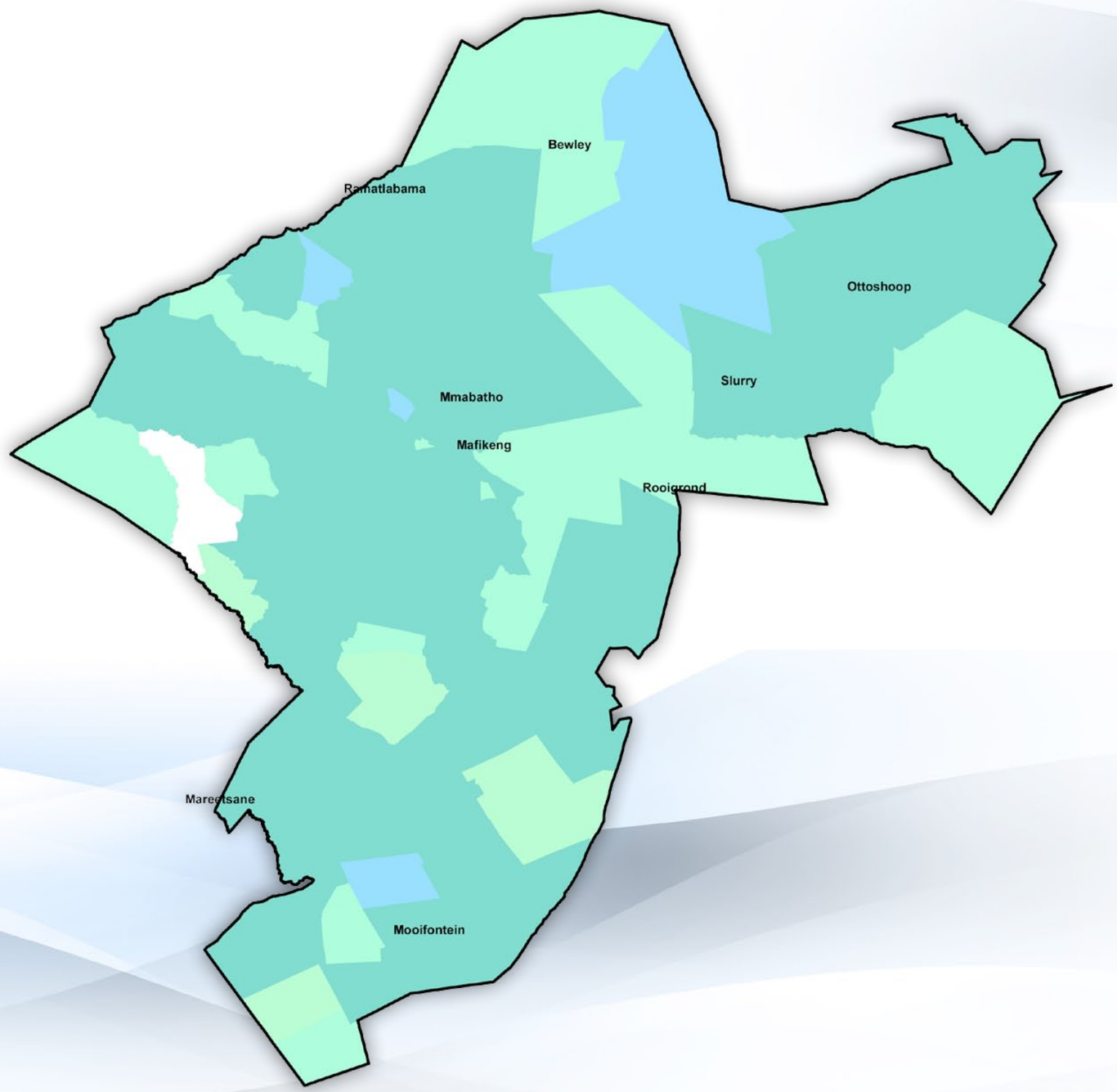
Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

NW383 - Mahikeng

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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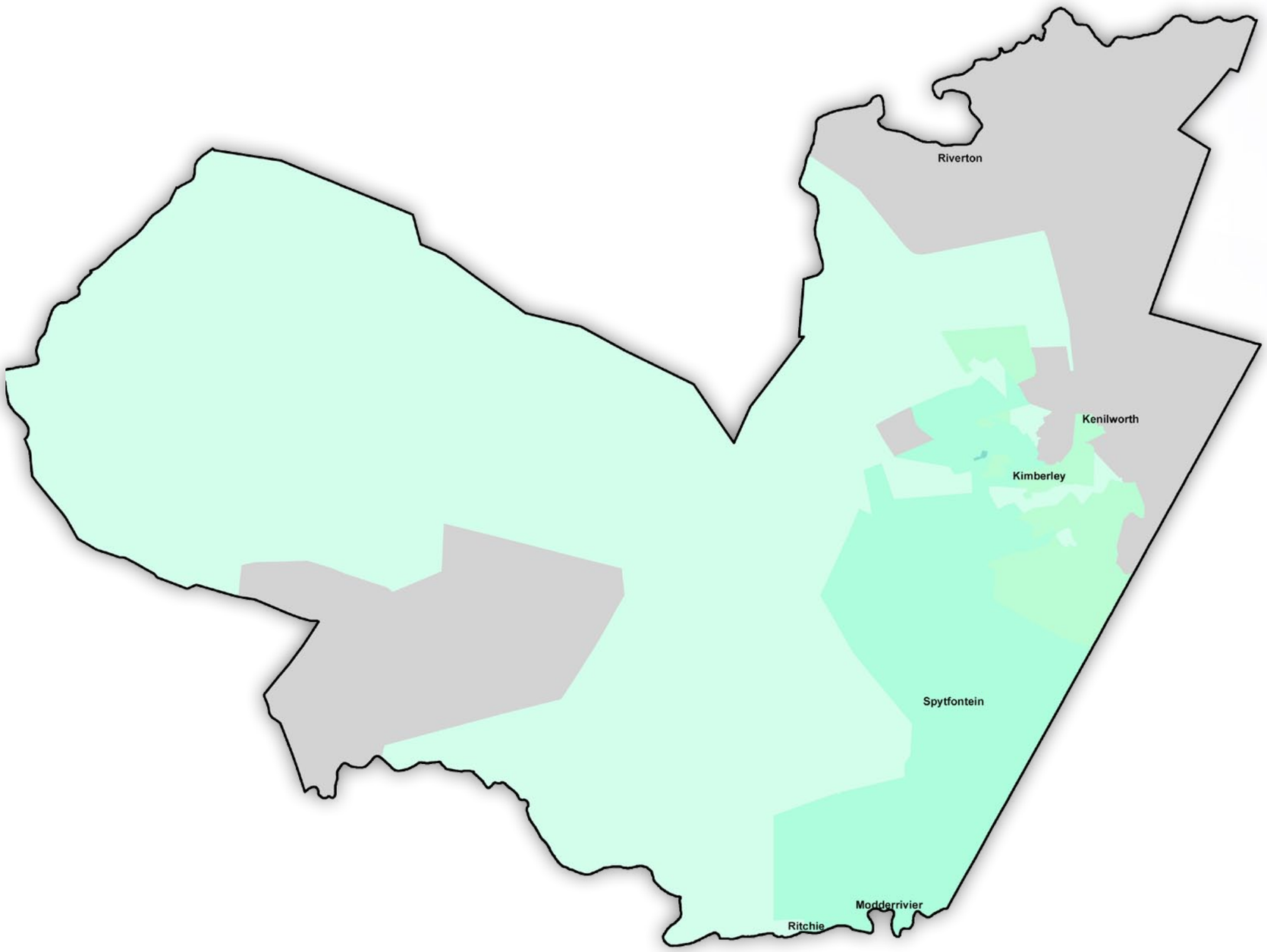
Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

NC091 - Sol Plaatje [Kimberley]

2014



A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

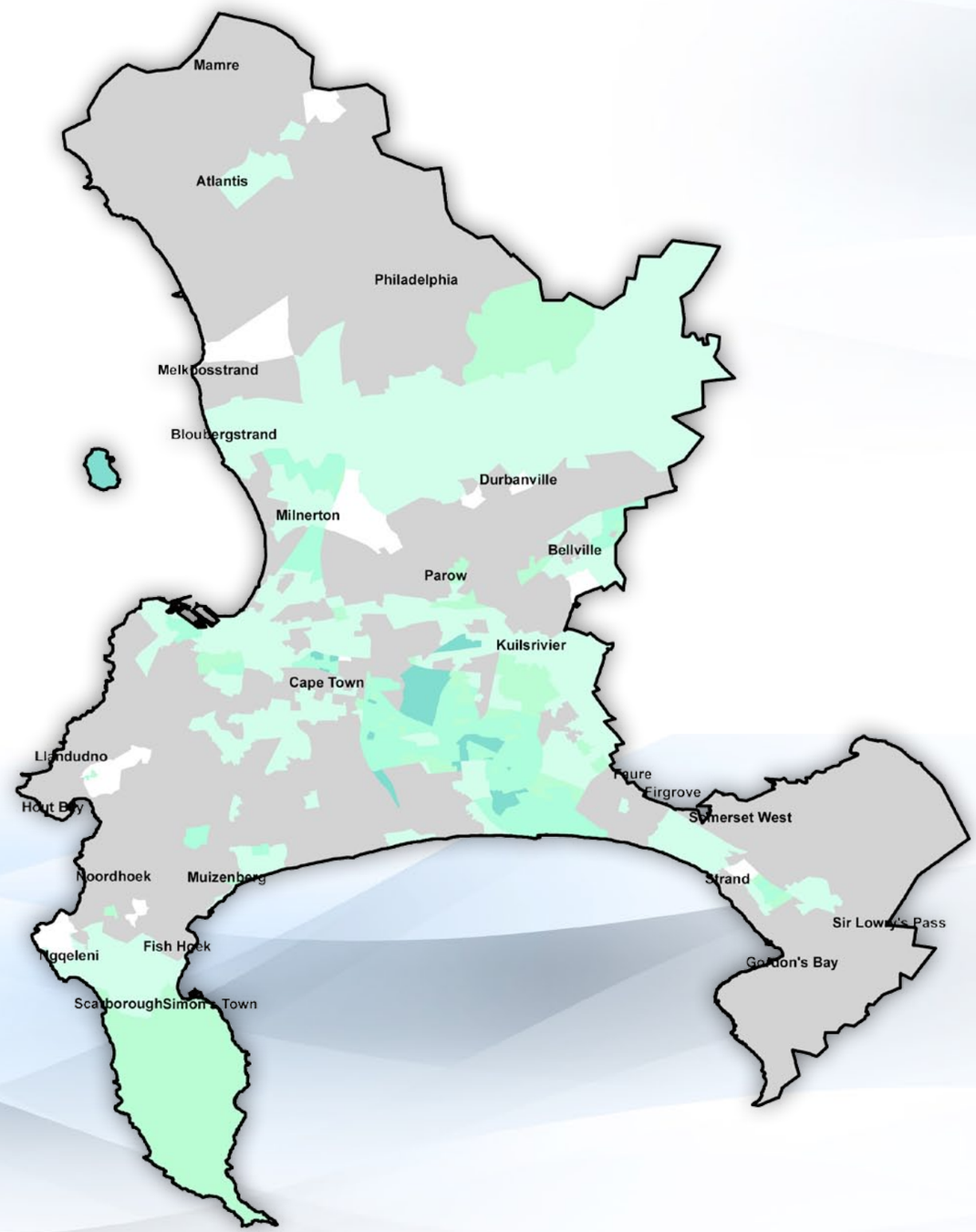
Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Economic Freedom Fighters

CPT - City of Cape Town

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
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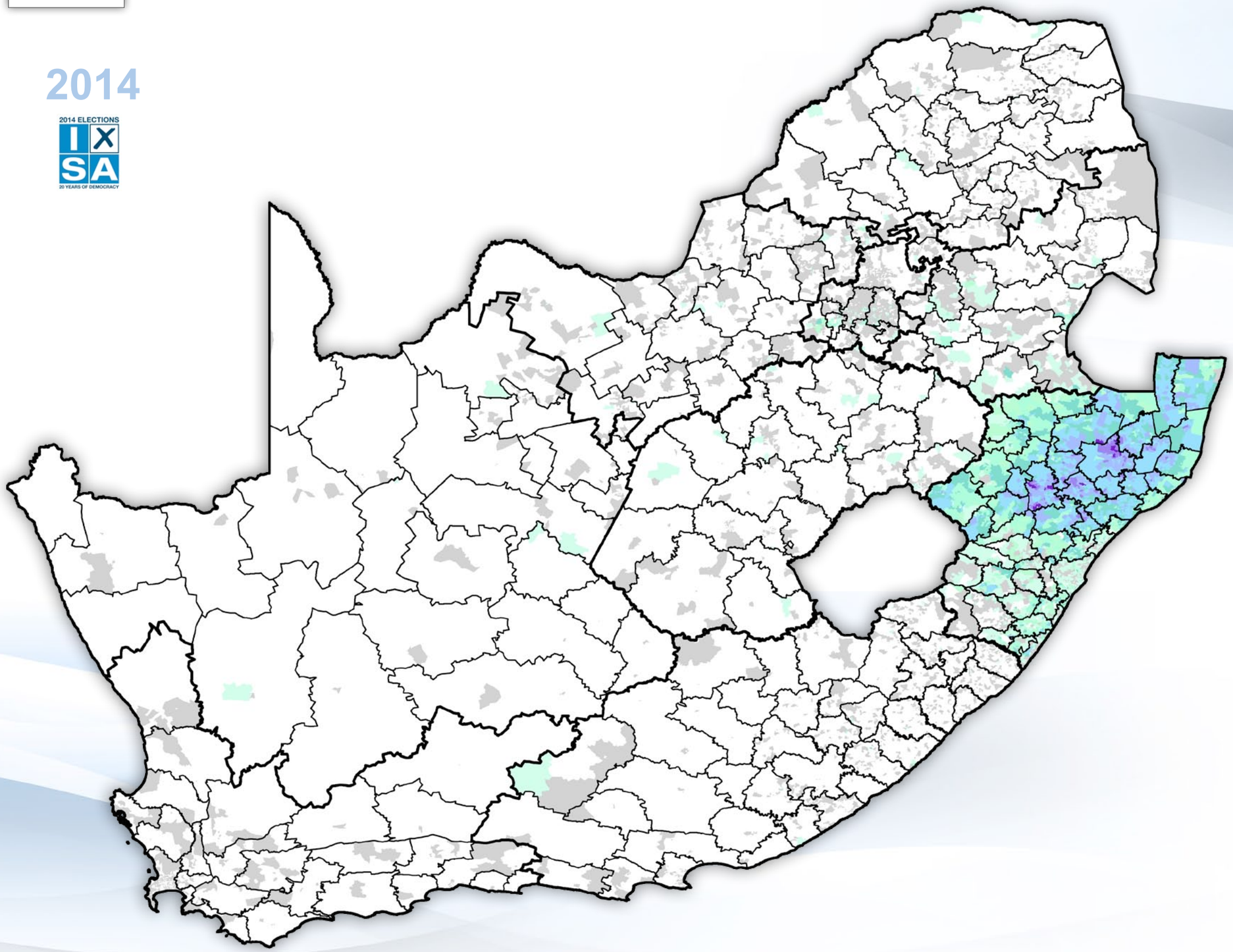
Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party | South Africa

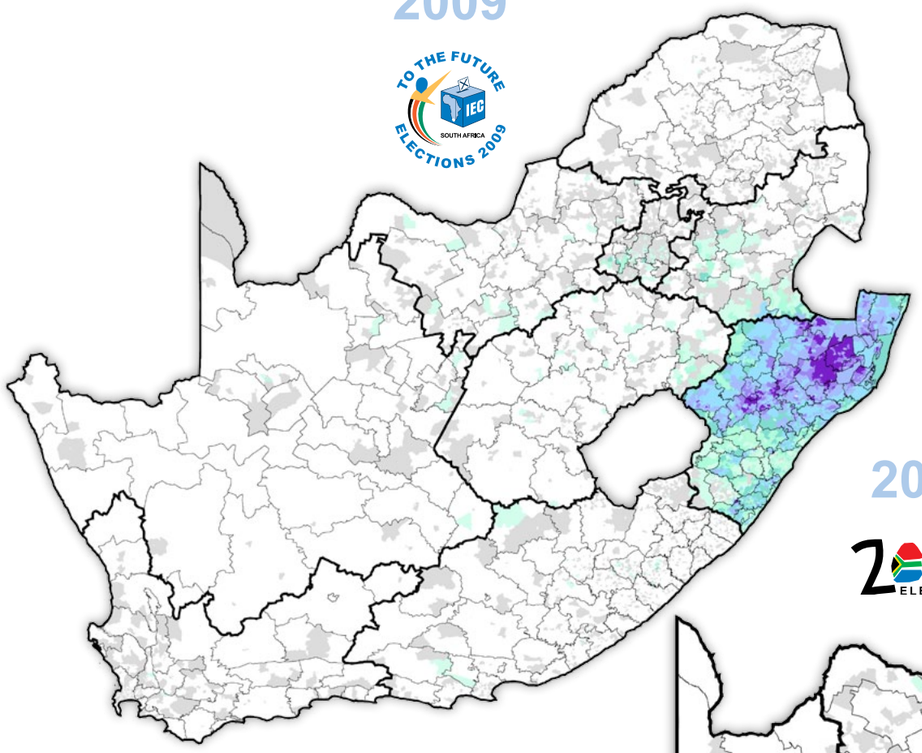
A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party | Eastern Cape

2009



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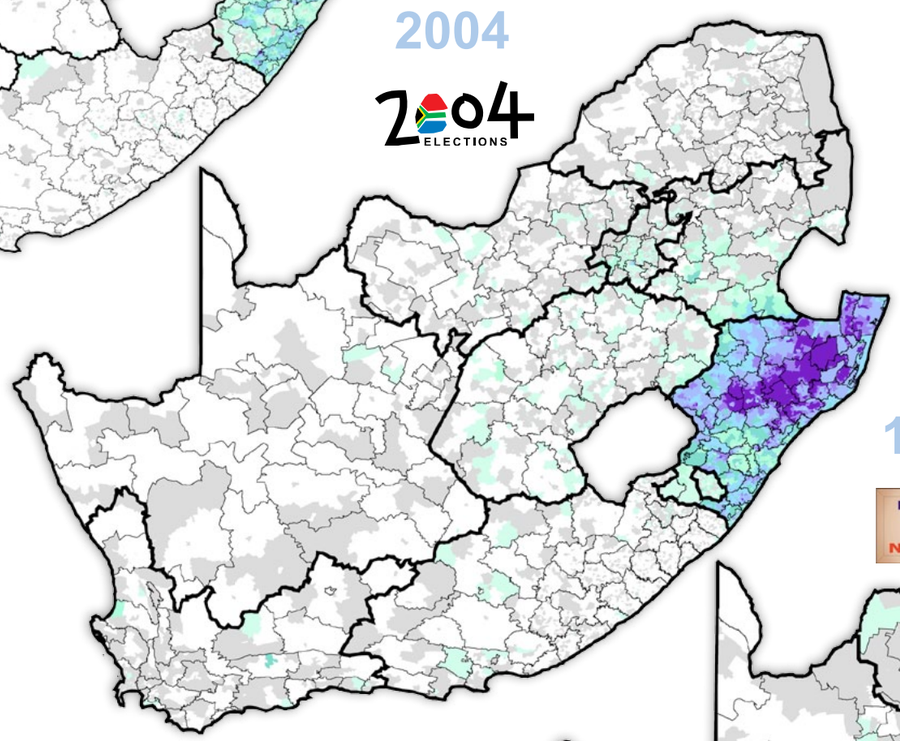

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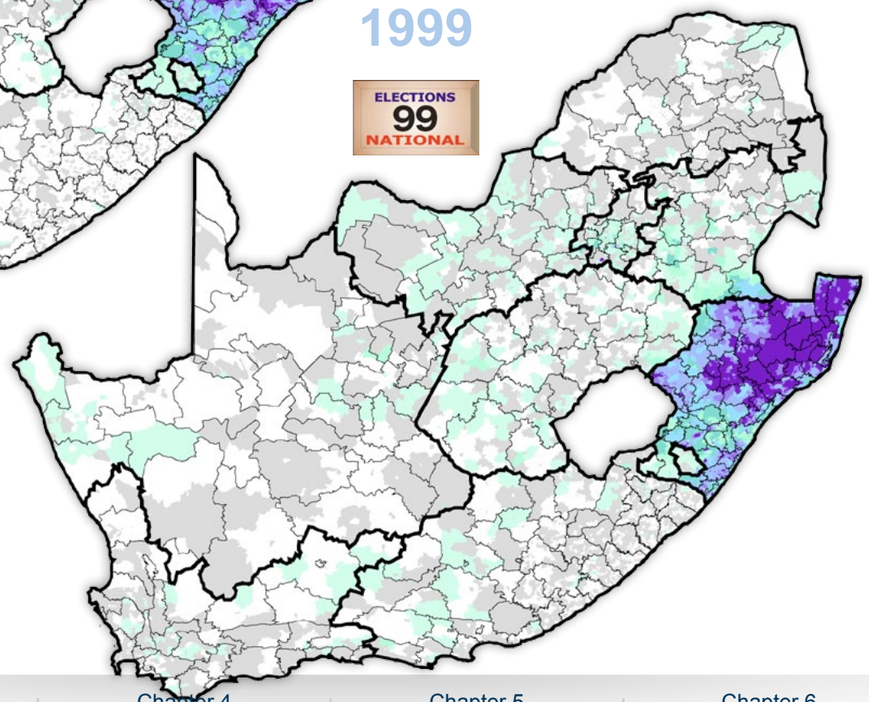

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
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>3% - 5%
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>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

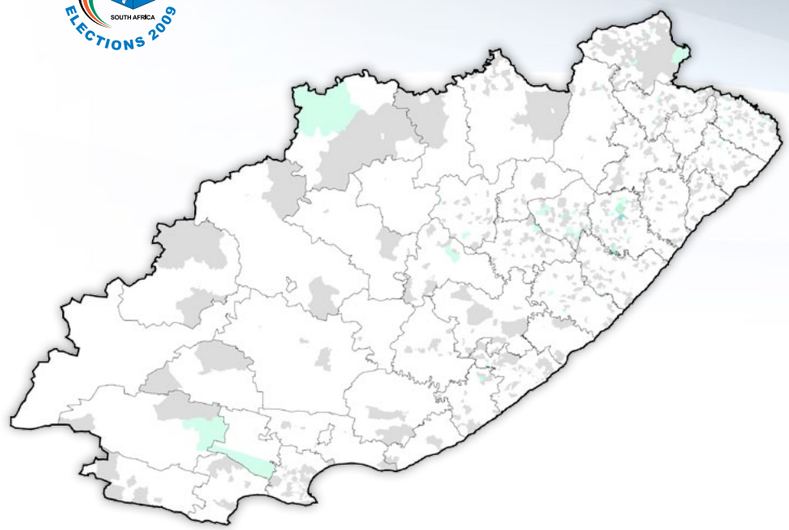
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party | Eastern Cape

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014

2009



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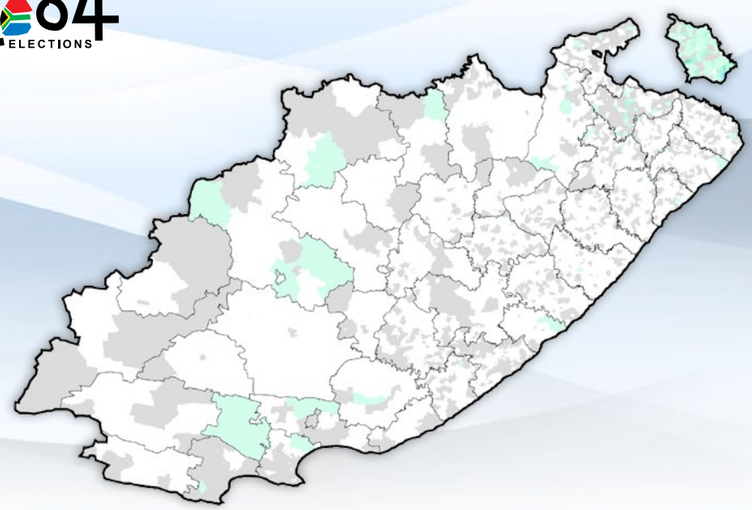

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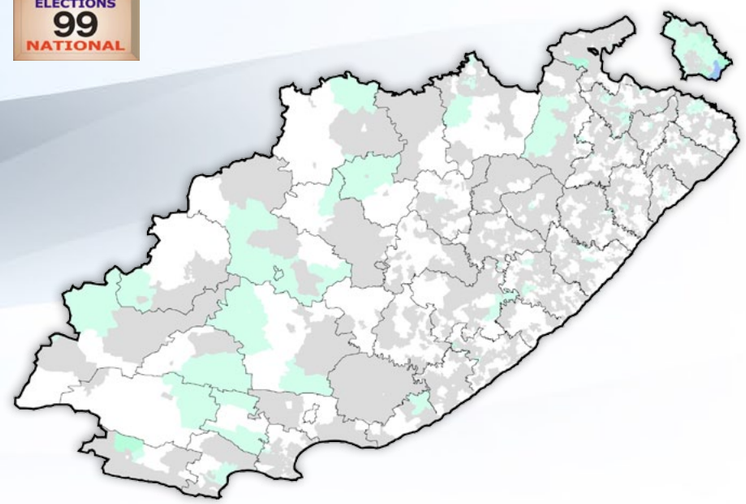
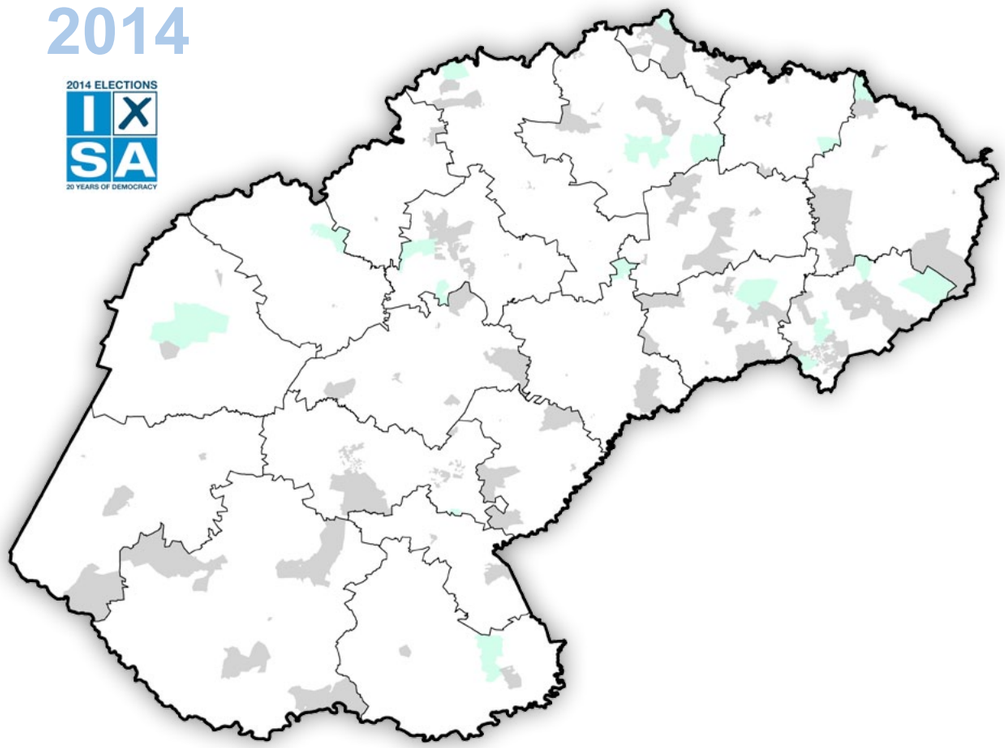


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party | Free State

2014



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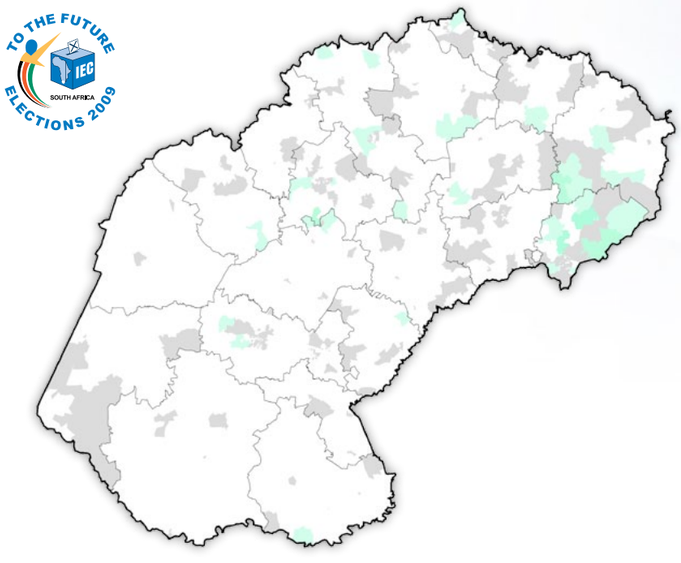

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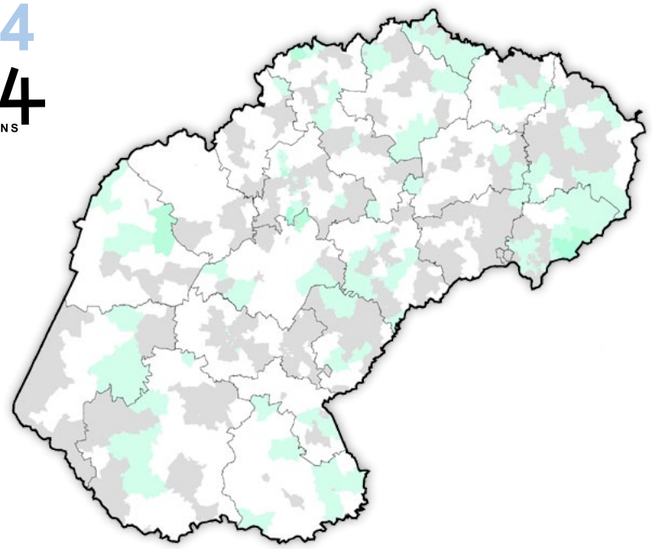

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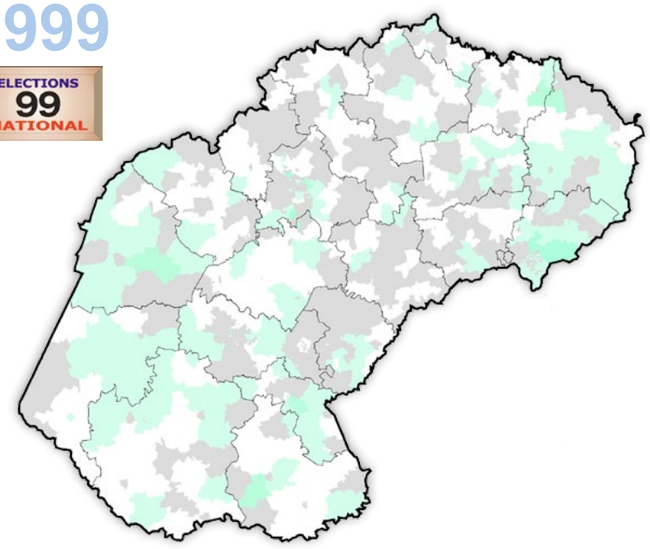

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

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Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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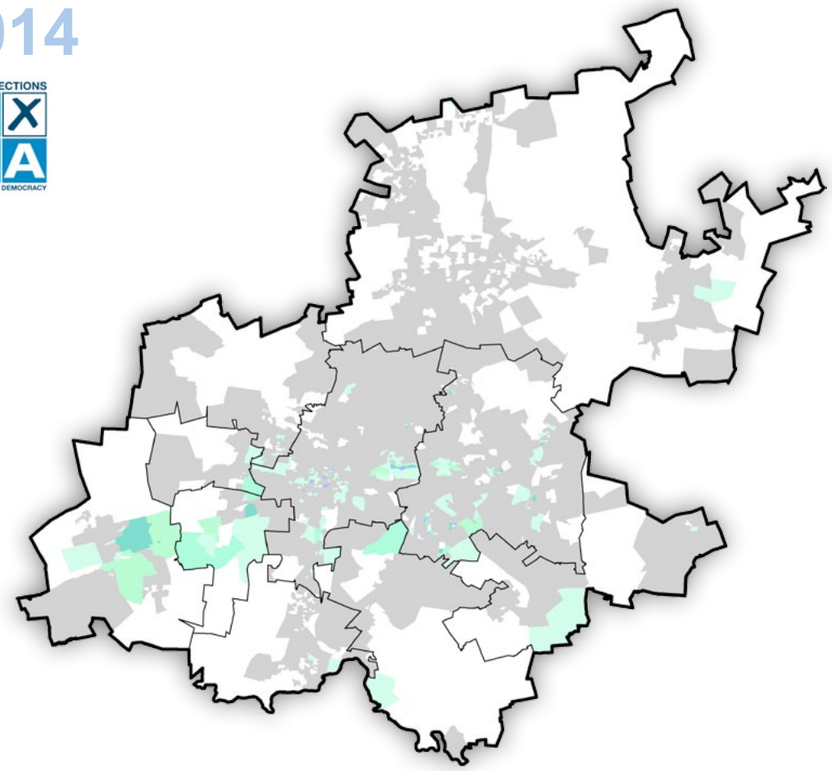
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party | Gauteng

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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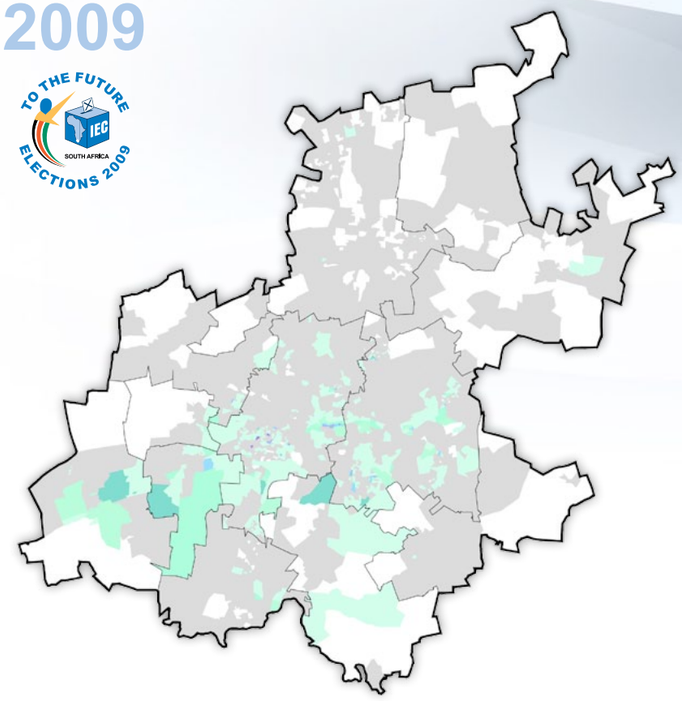

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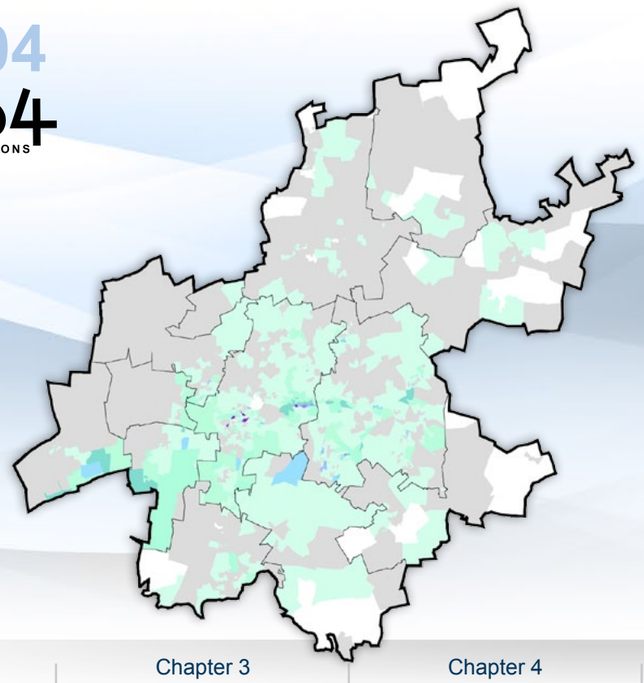

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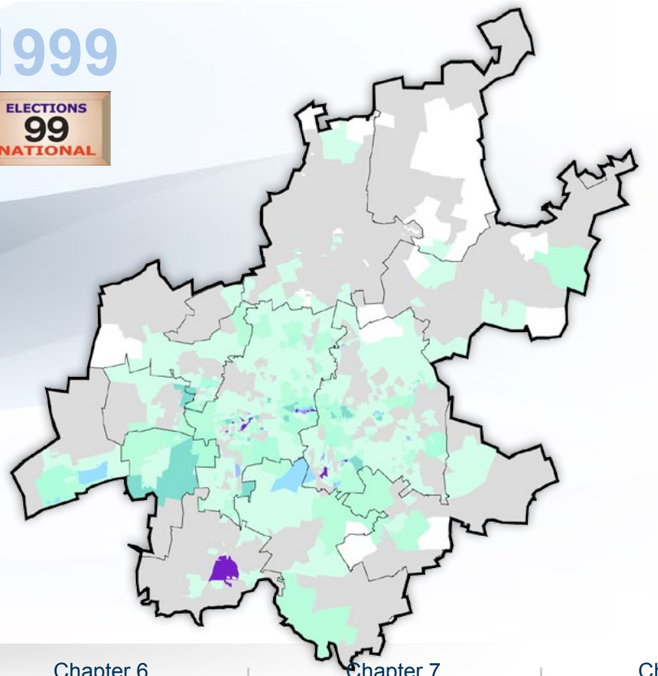
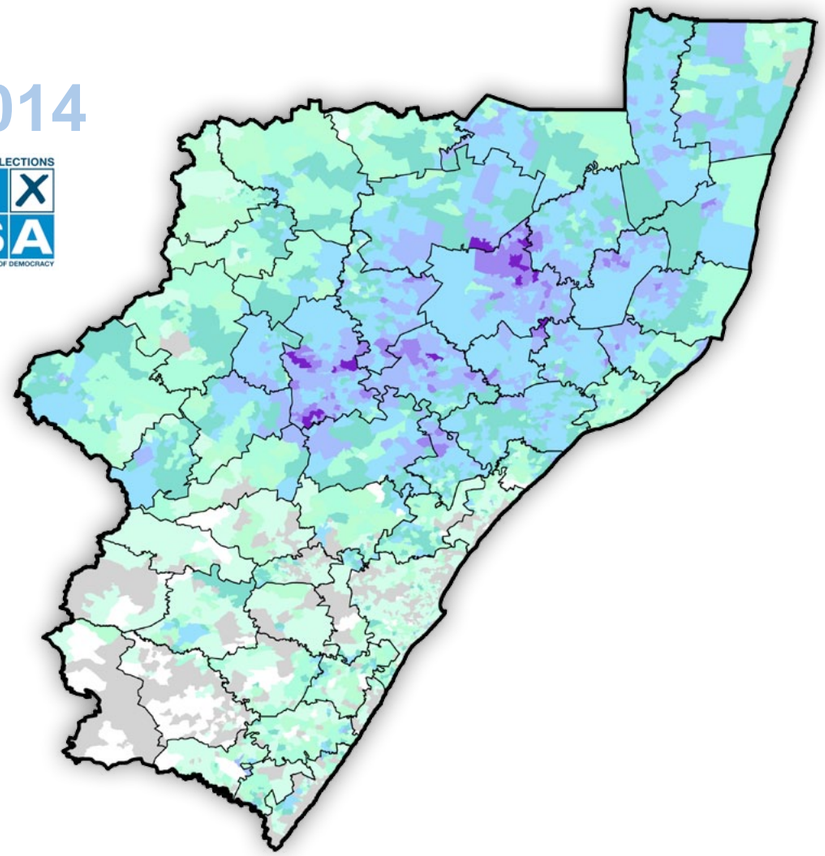


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

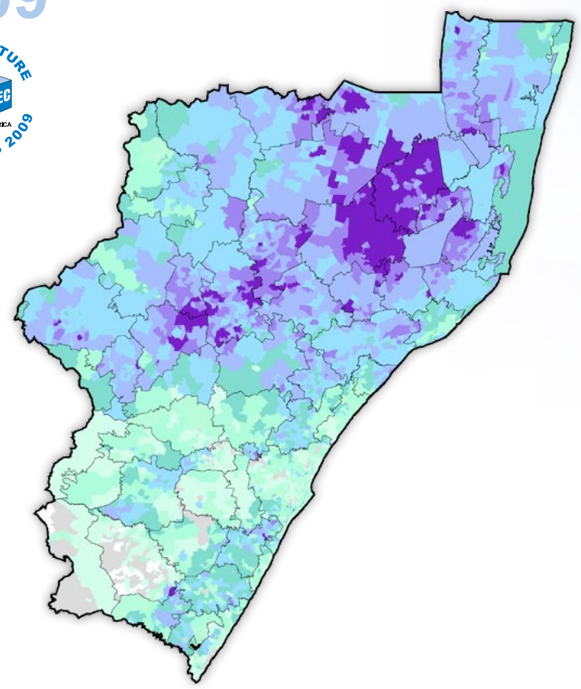
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party | KwaZulu-Natal

2014



2009



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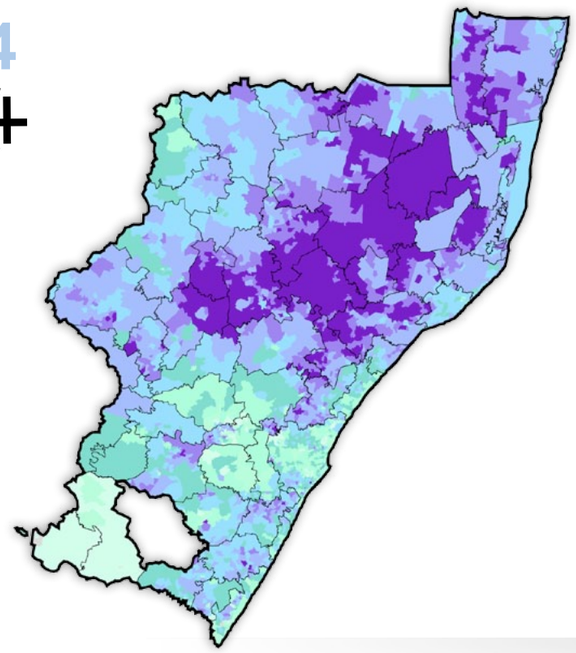

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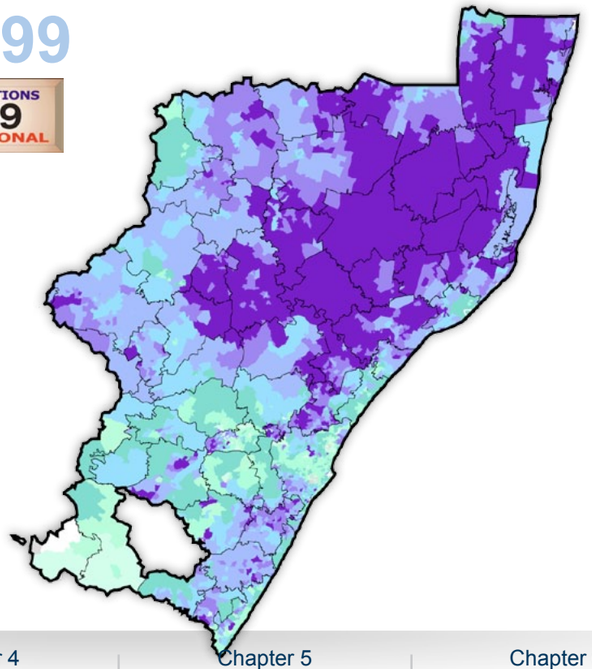

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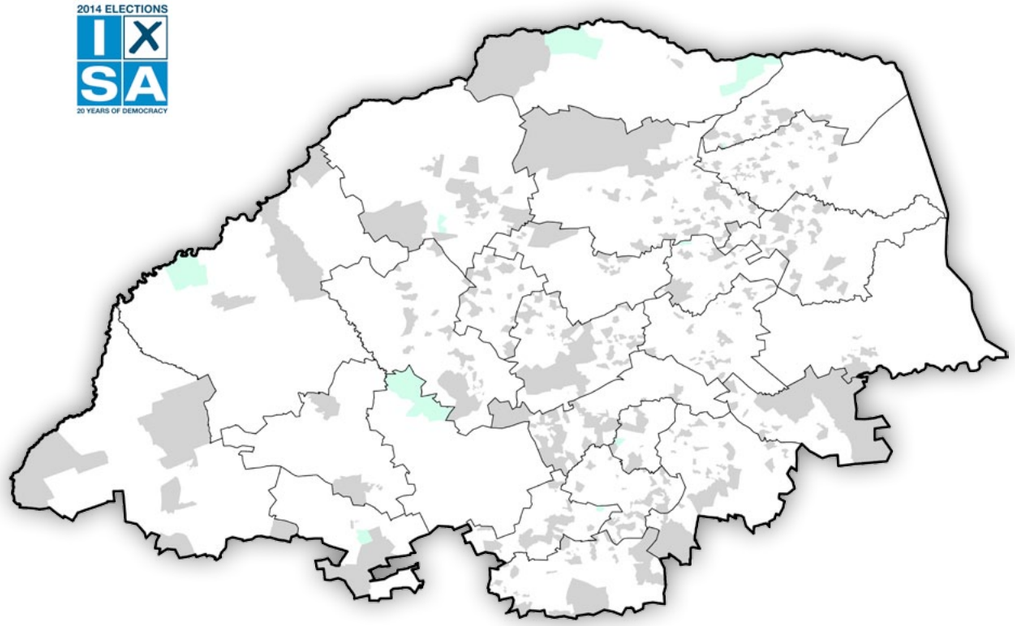
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

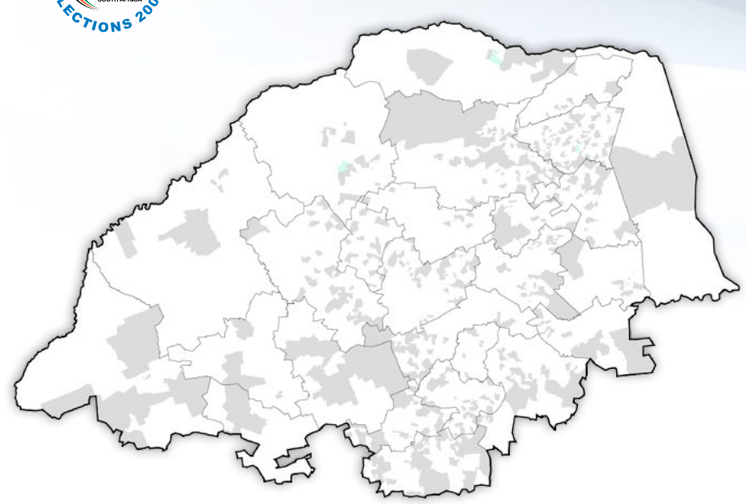
Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party | Limpopo

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

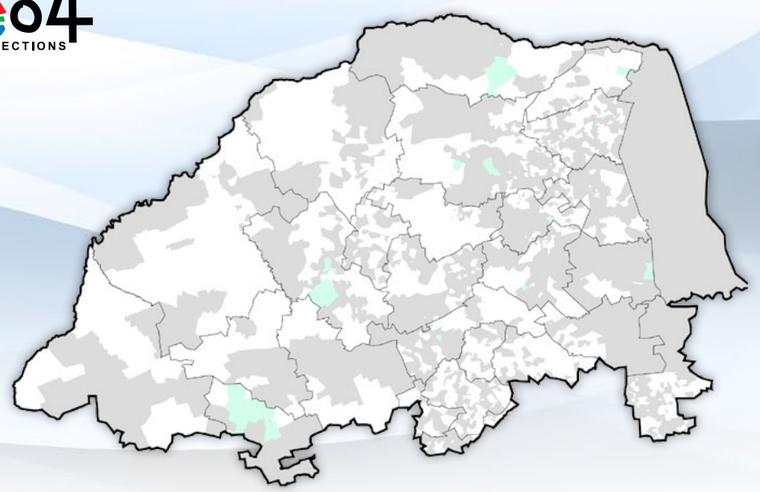
2014



2009



2004



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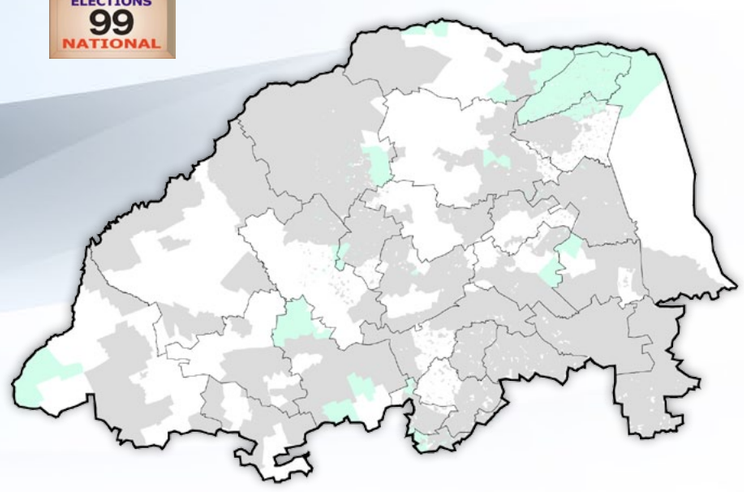

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
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>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
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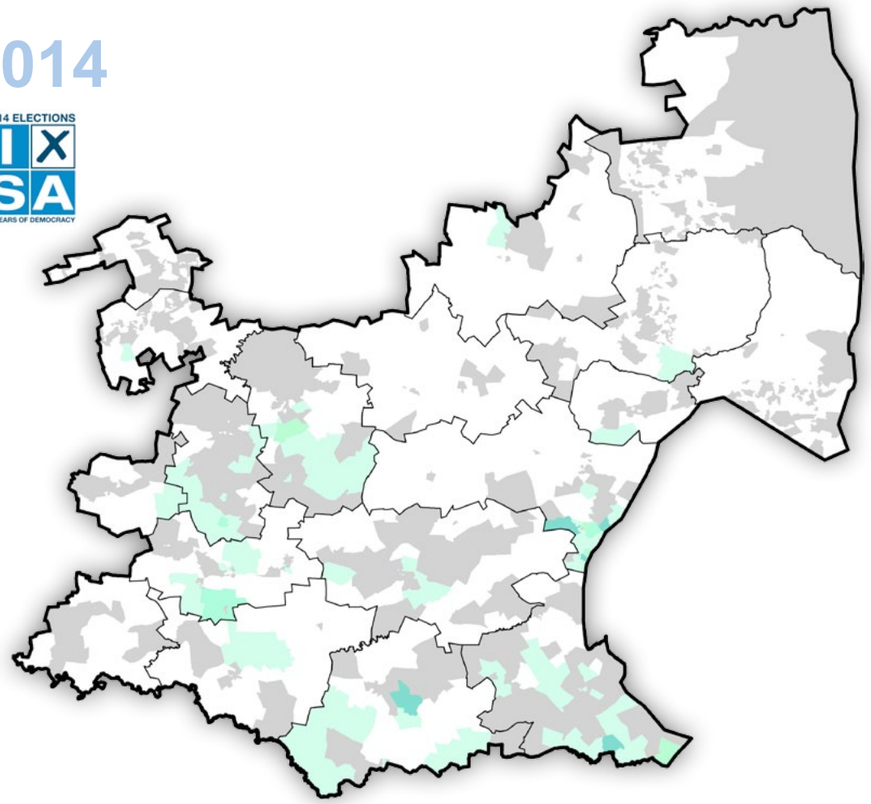
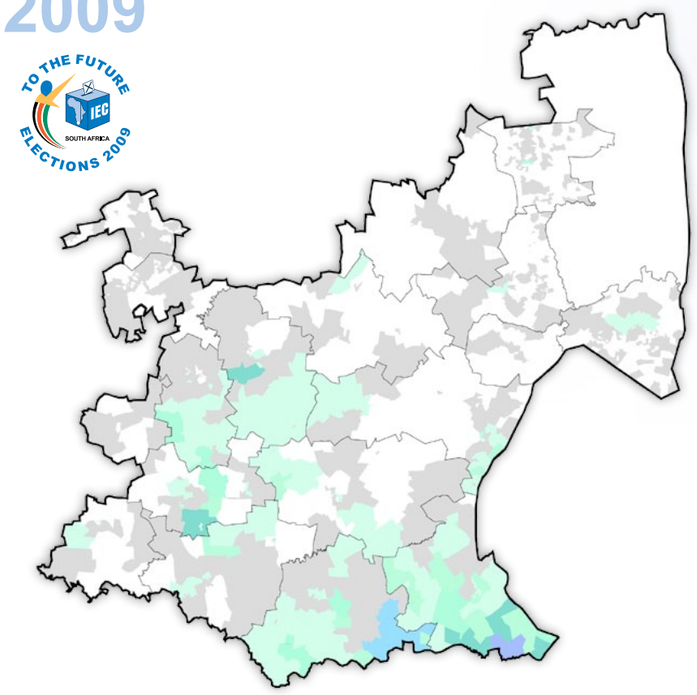
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party | Mpumalanga

2014



2009



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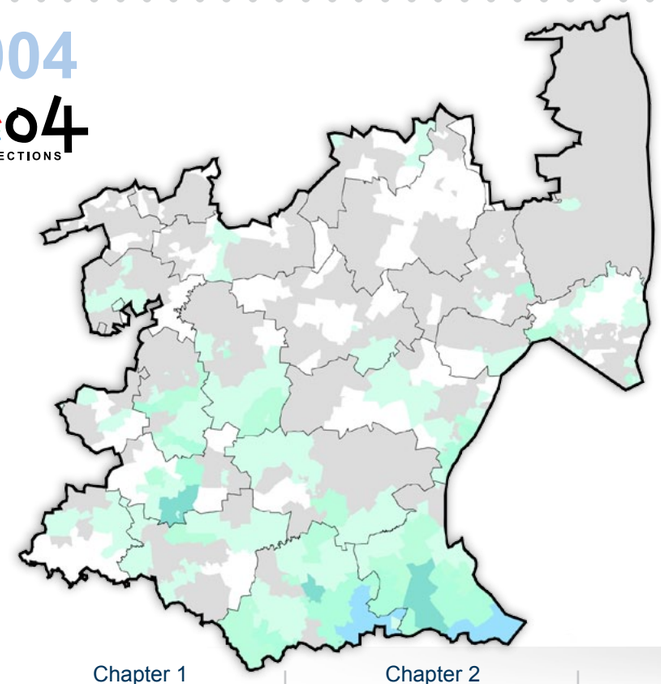

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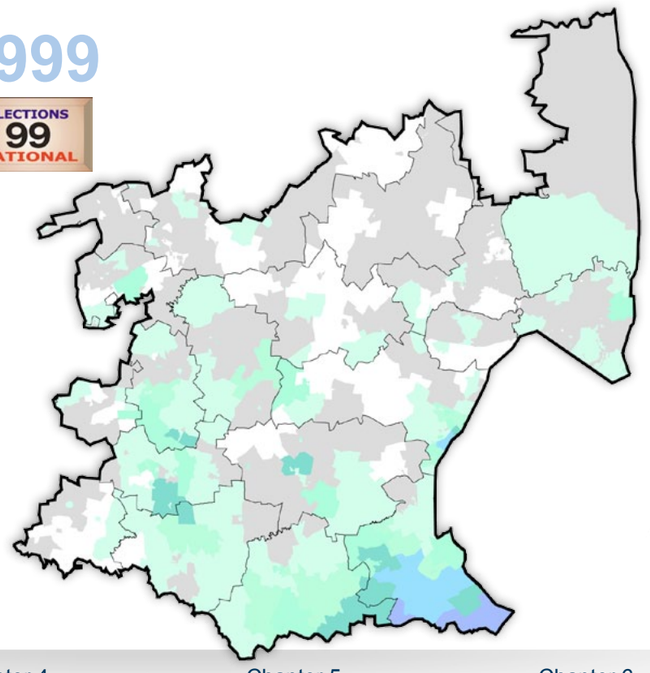

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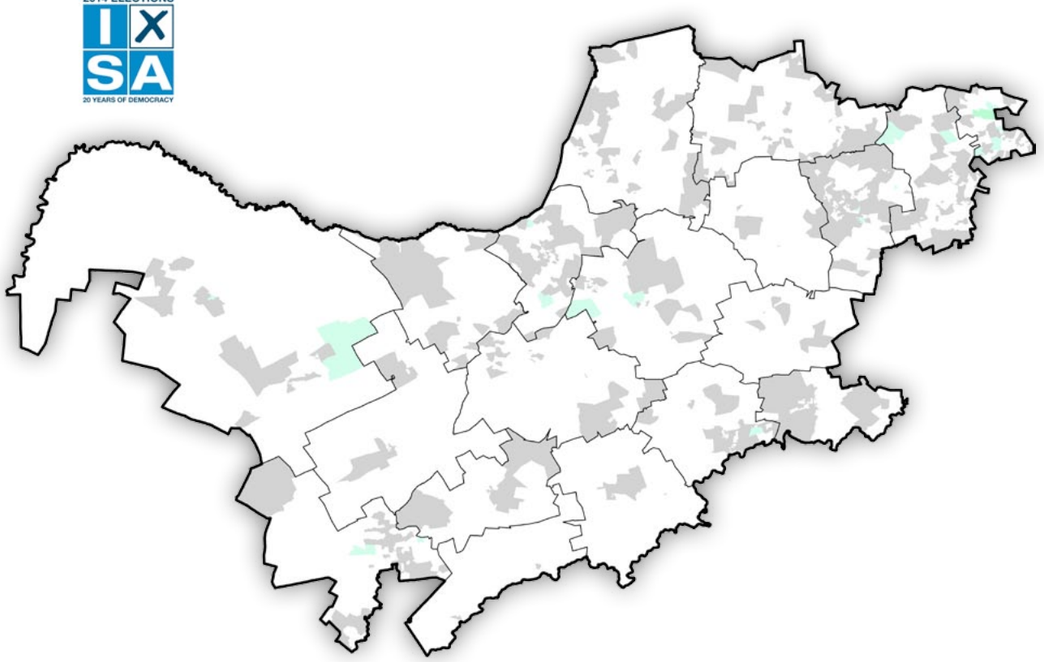
Report displayed at voting district level

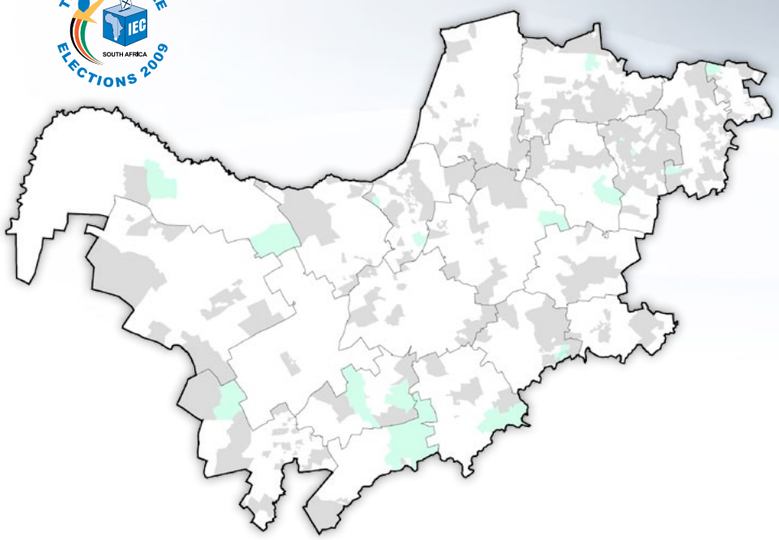
Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party | North West

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

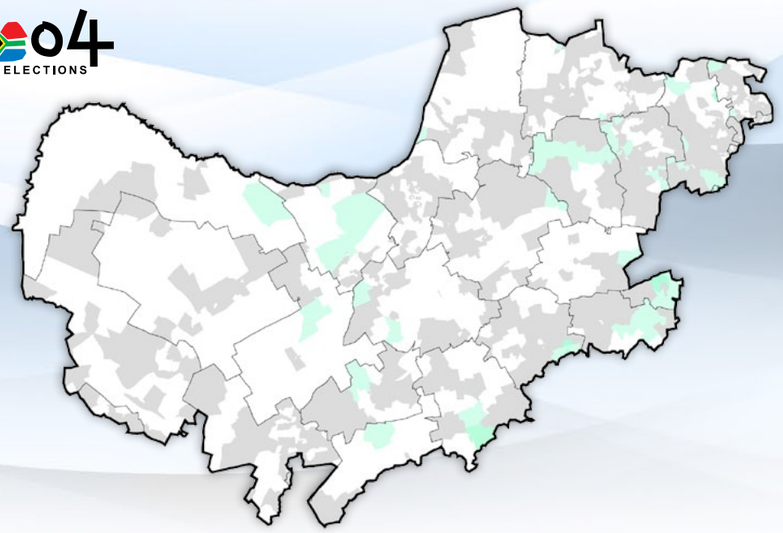
2014



2009



2004



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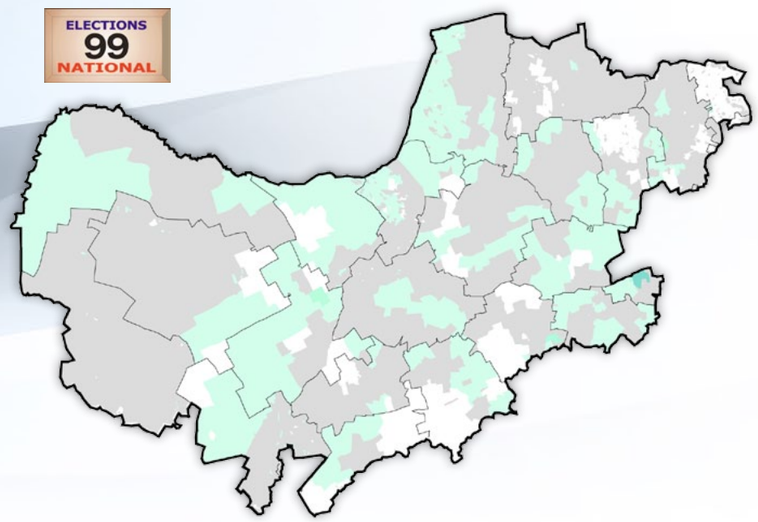

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
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>5% - 10%
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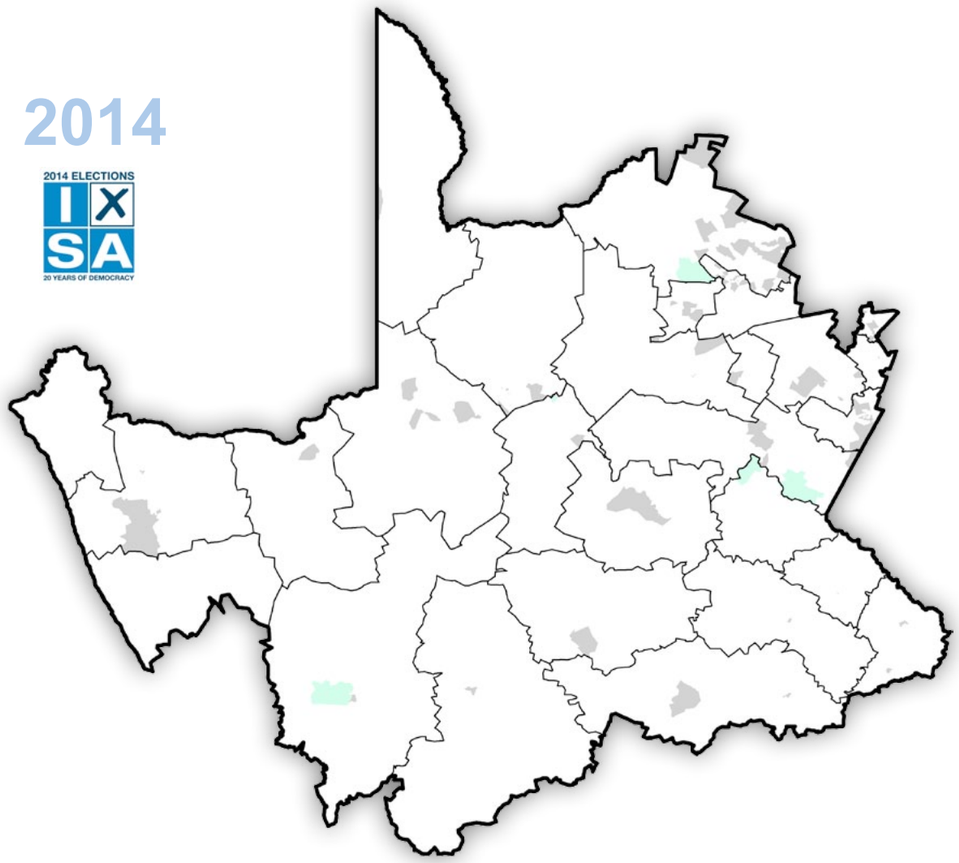
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party | Northern Cape

2014



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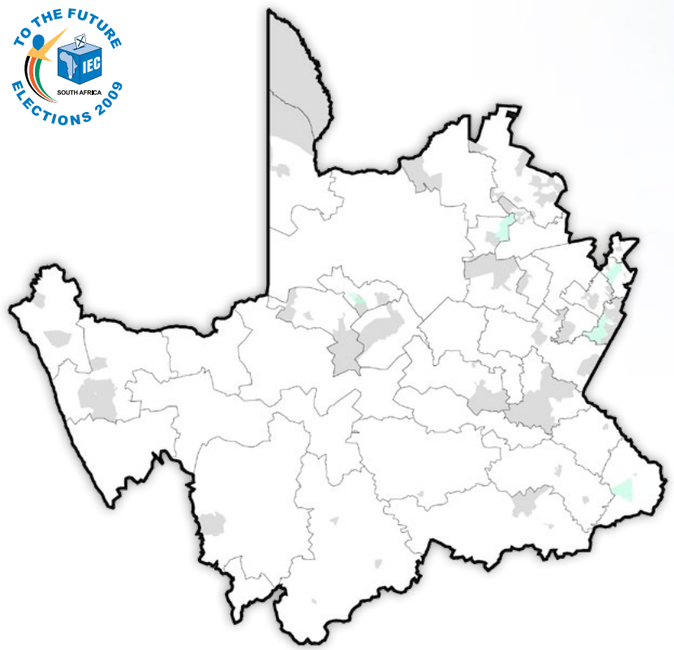
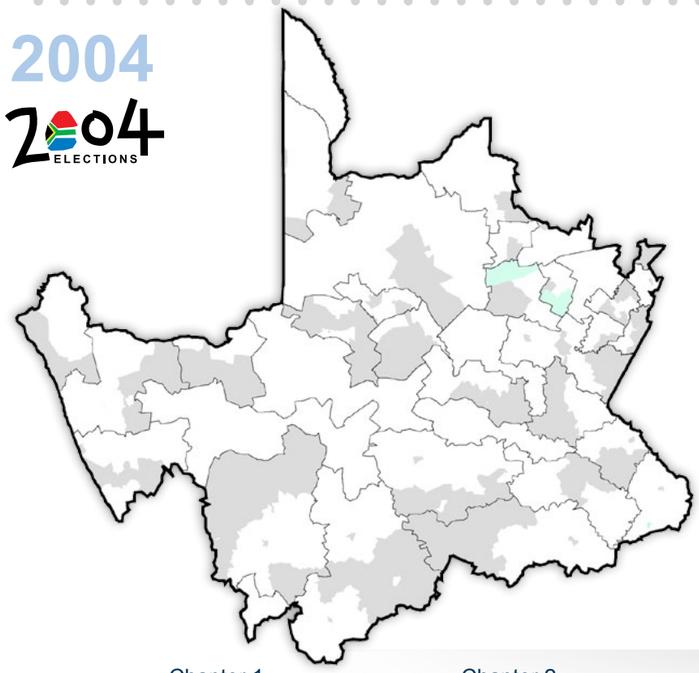


2004



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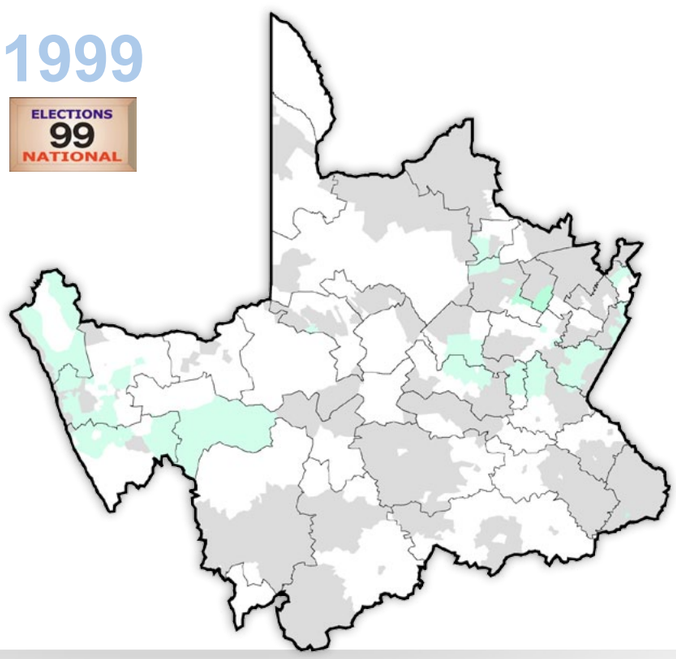

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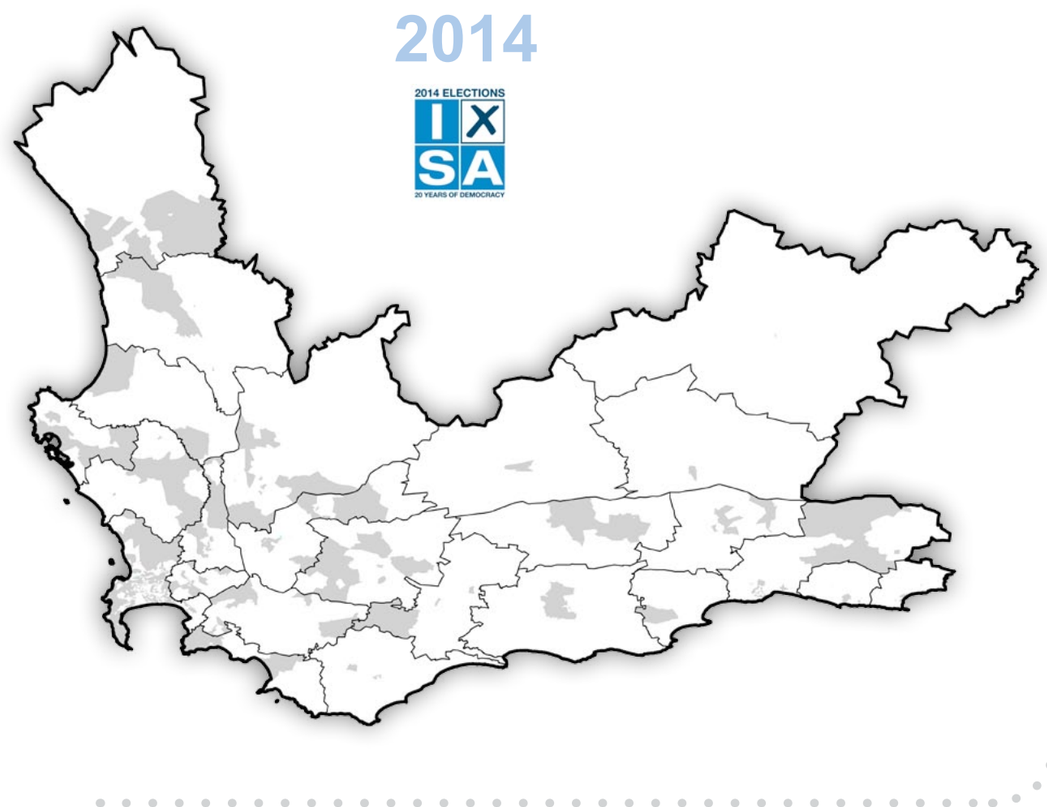
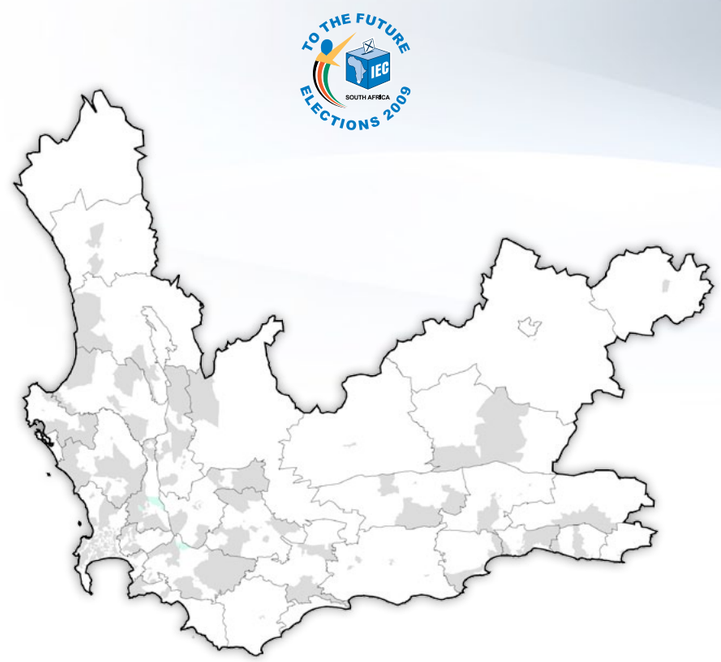
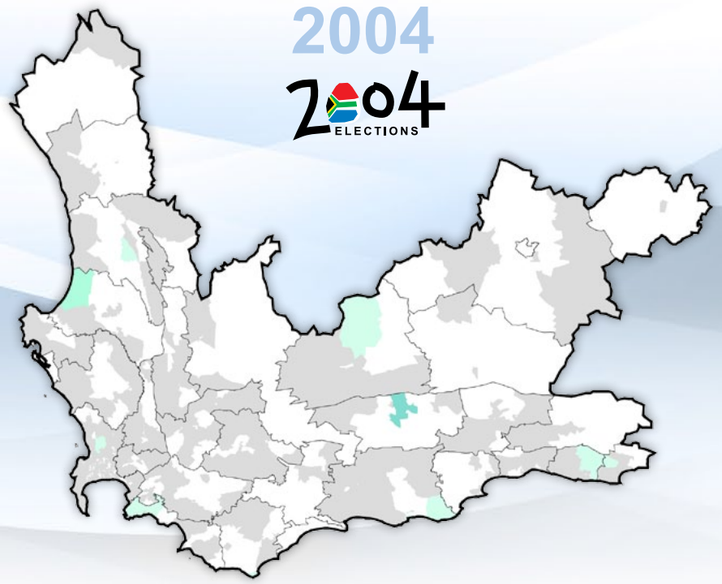
Report displayed at voting district level

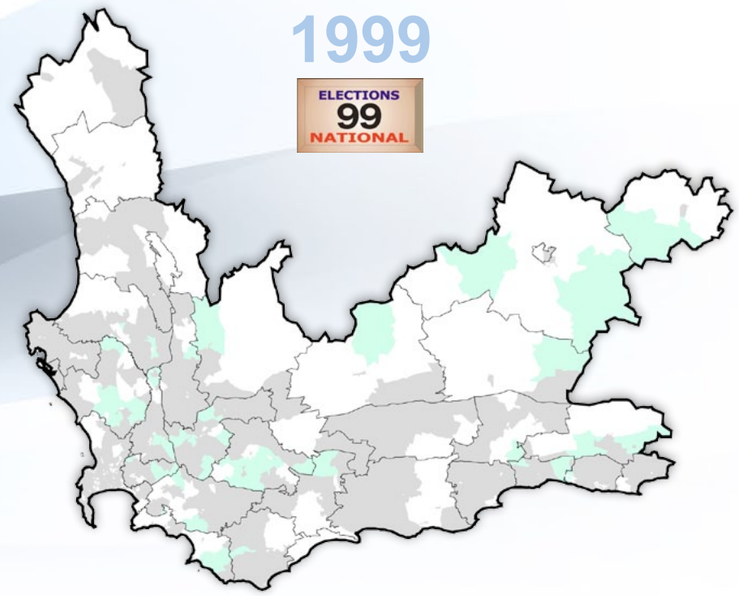
Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party | Western Cape

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.









Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
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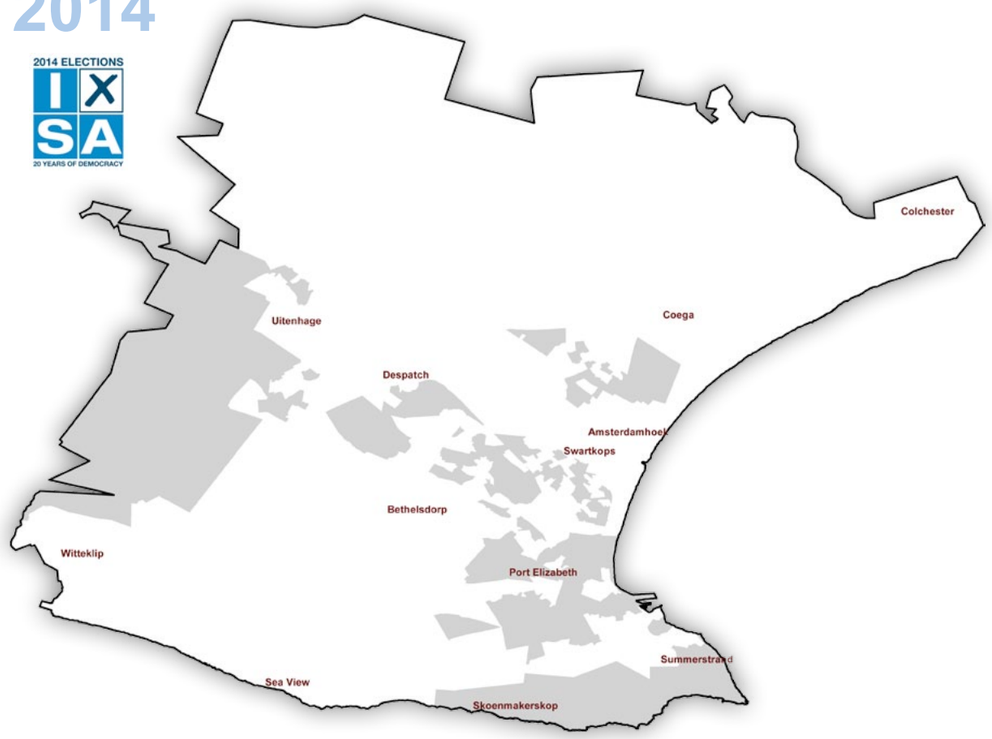
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

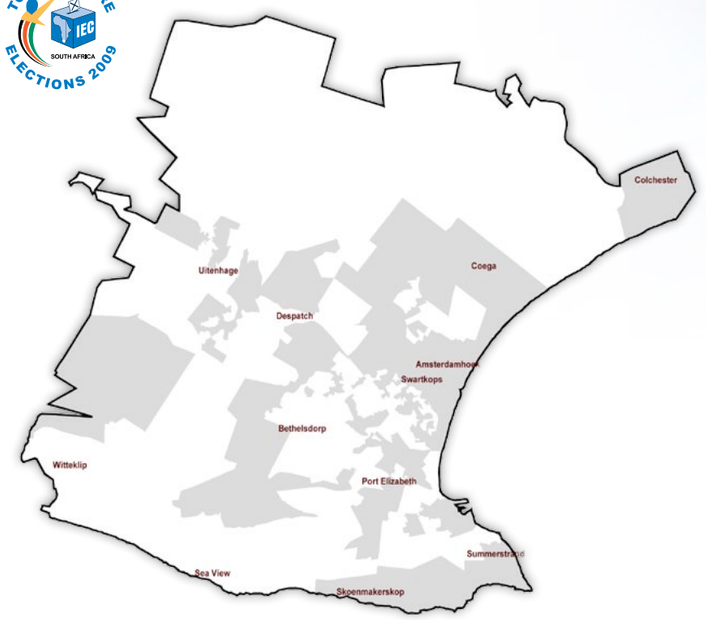
Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

NMA - Nelson Mandela Bay [Port Elizabeth]

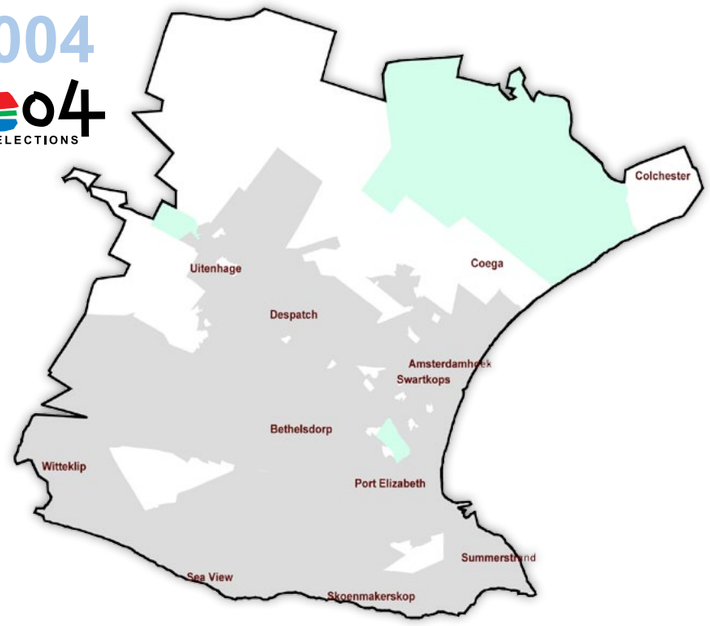
2014



2009



2004



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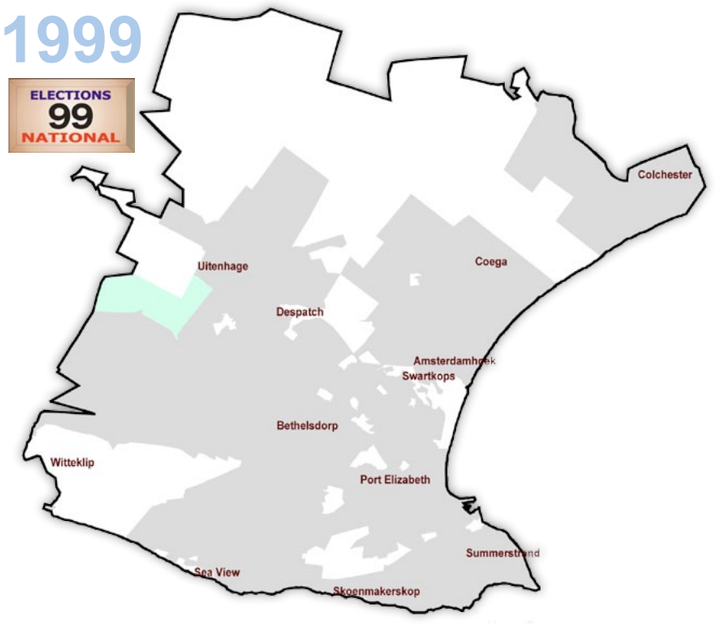


A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

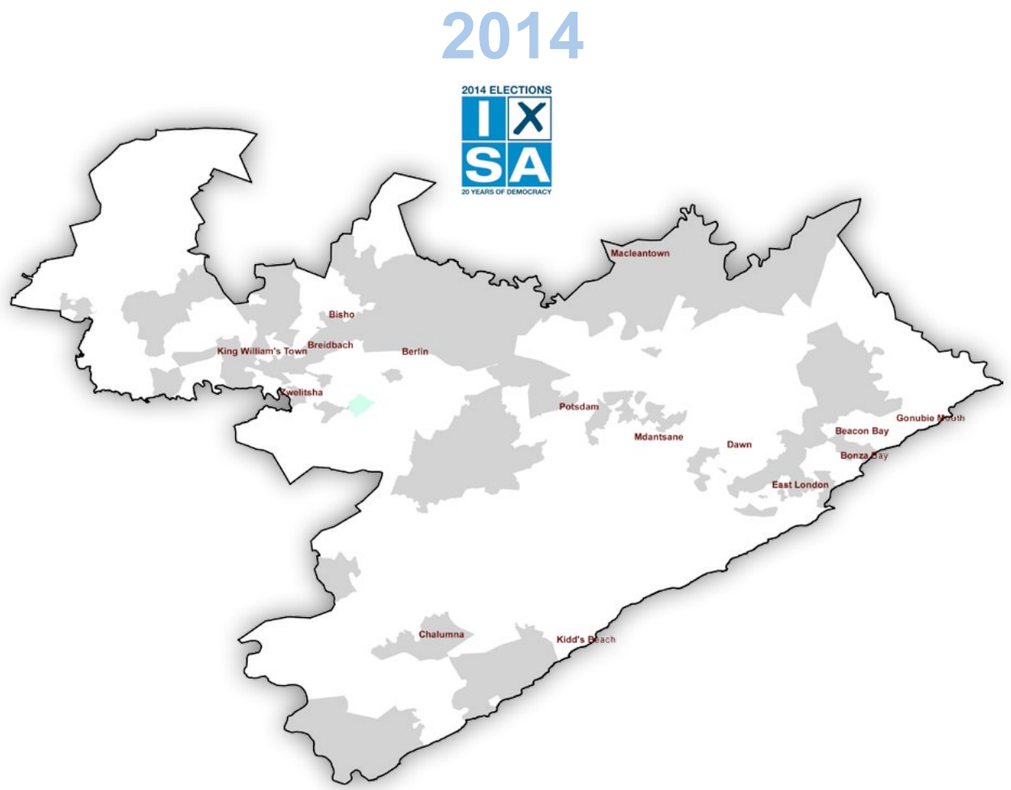
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

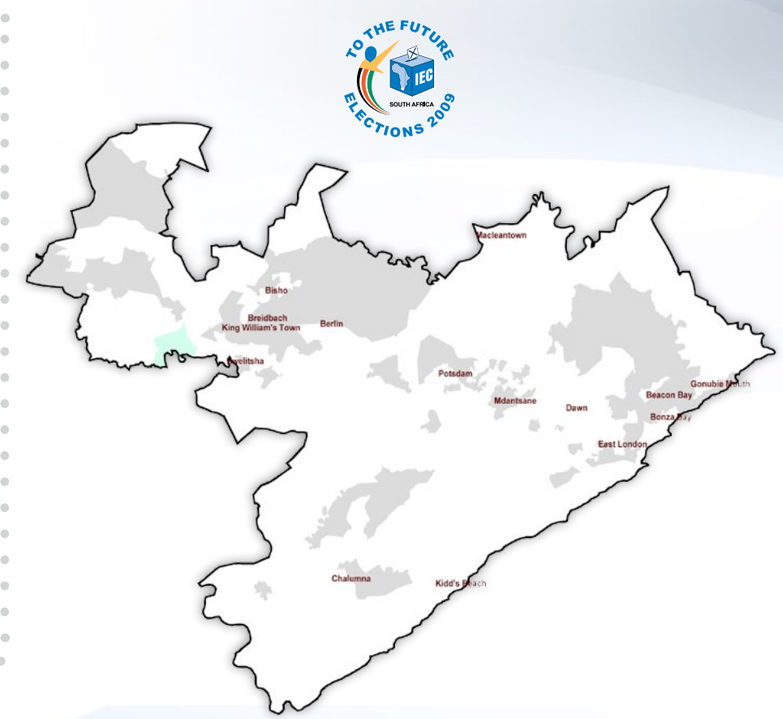
Report displayed at voting district level

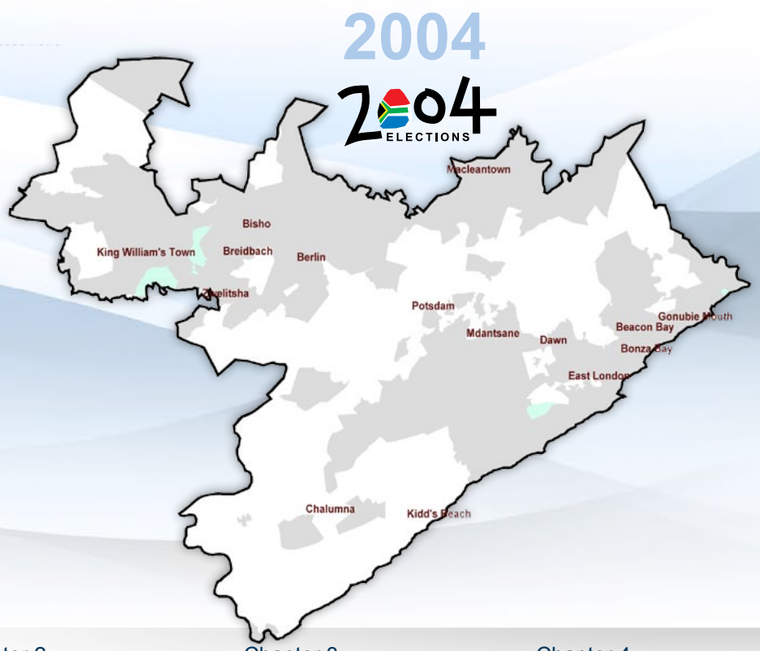
Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

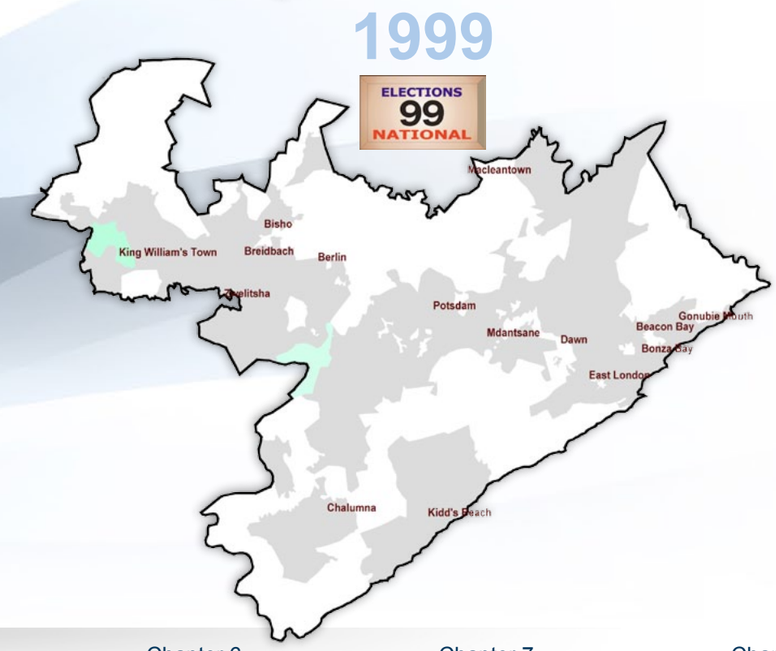
EC125 - Buffalo City [East London]

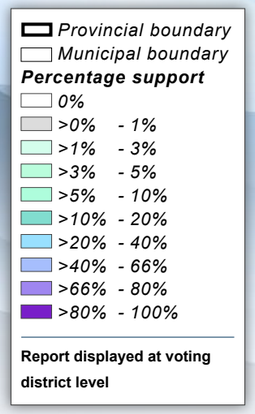
A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.









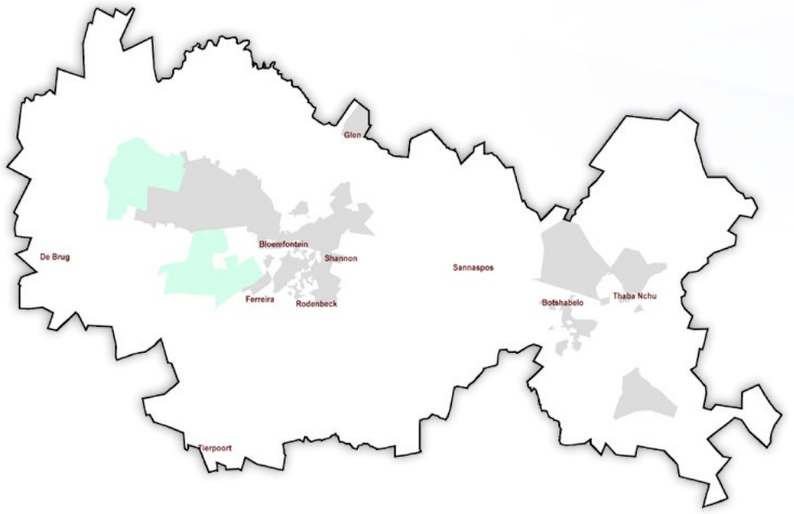


Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

FS172 - Mangaung [Bloemfontein]

2014

2009



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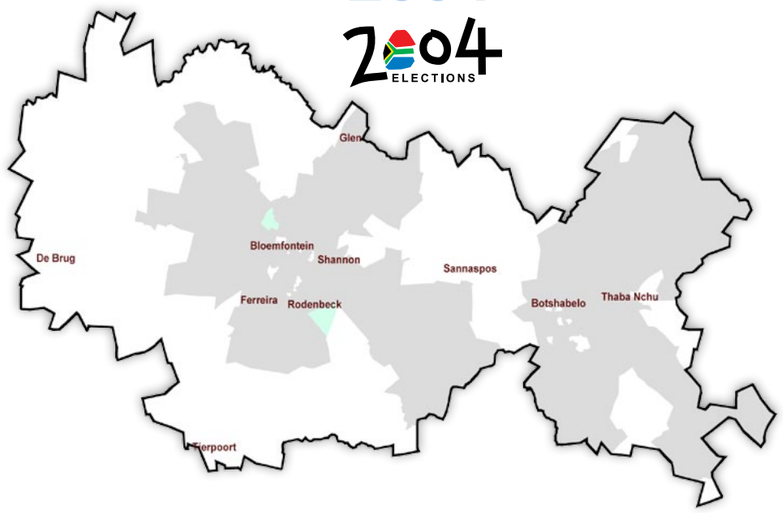

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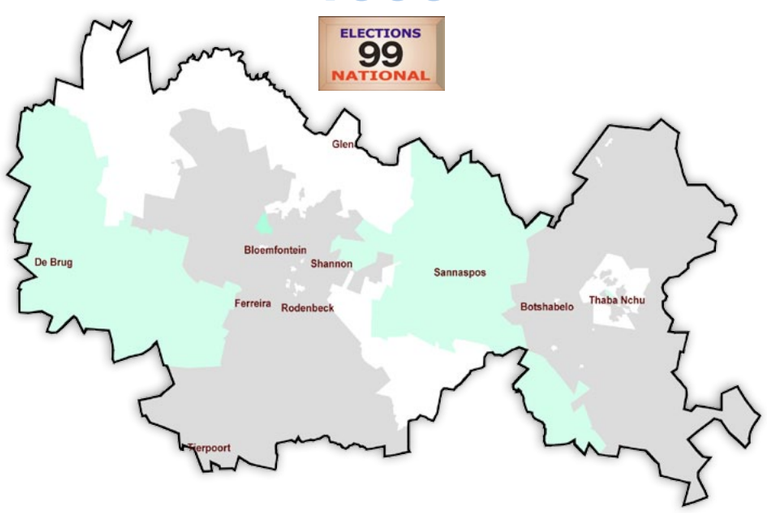

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

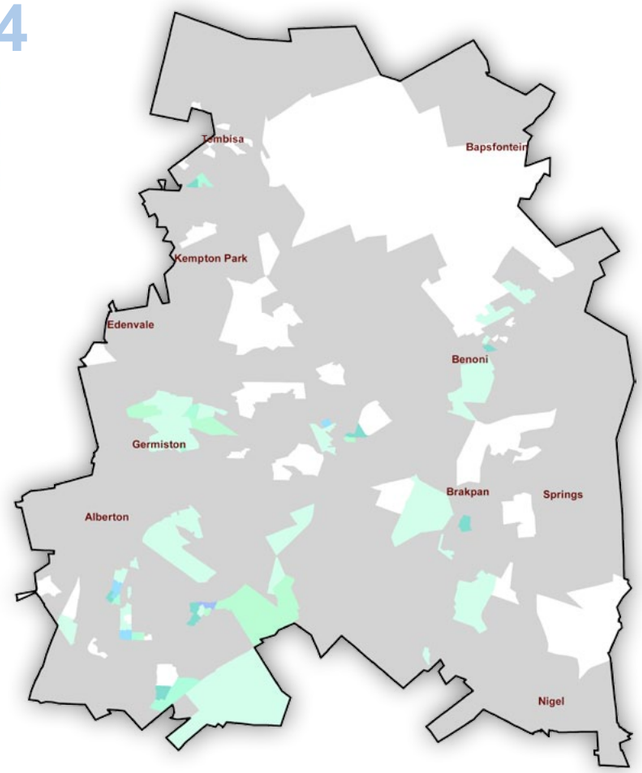
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

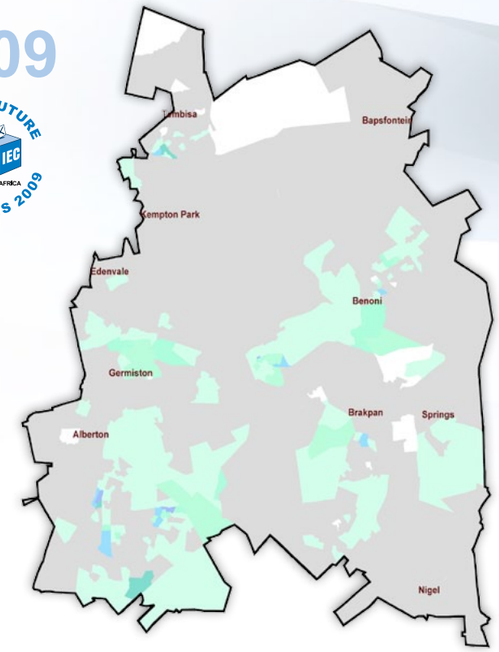
EC125 - Buffalo City [East London]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

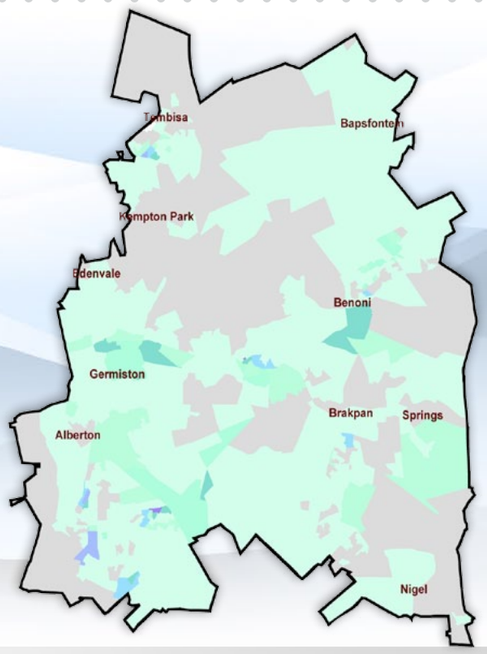
2014



2009



2004



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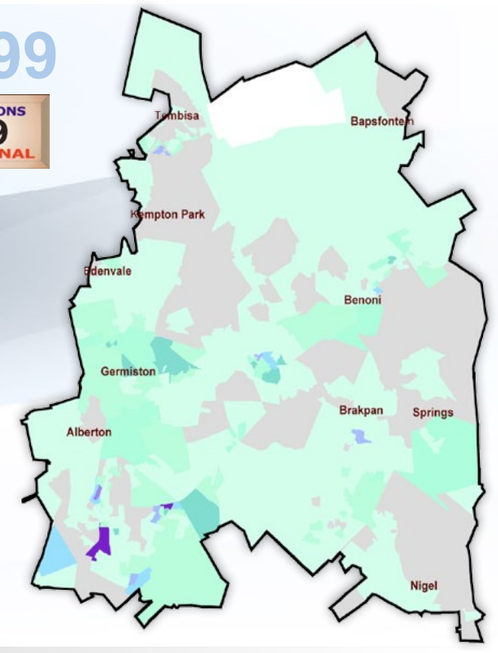


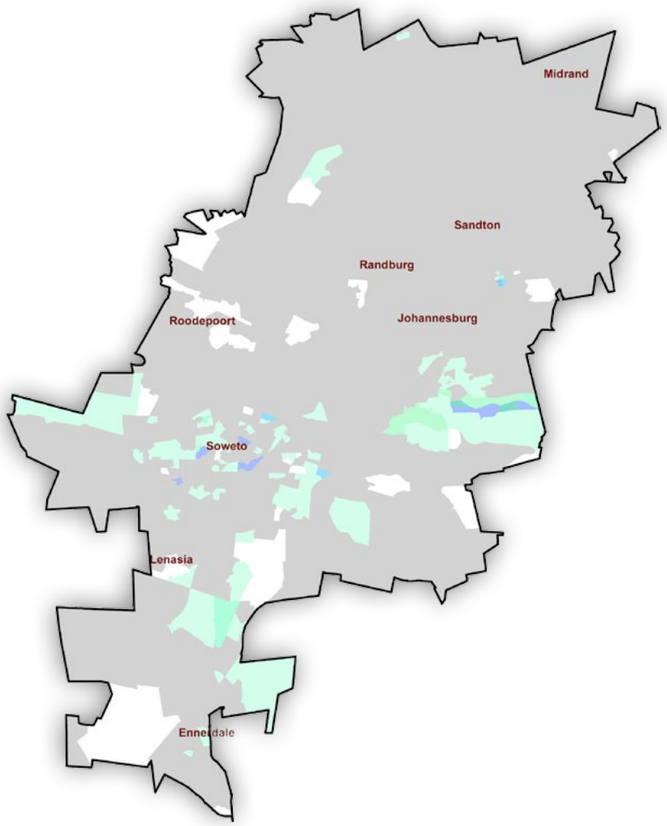
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

JHB - City of Johannesburg

2014



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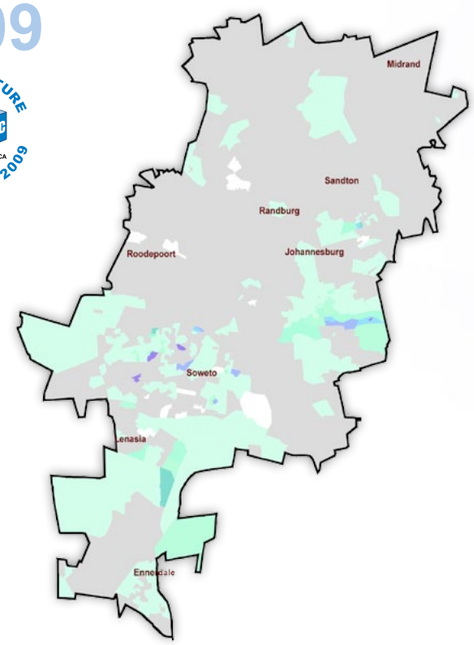

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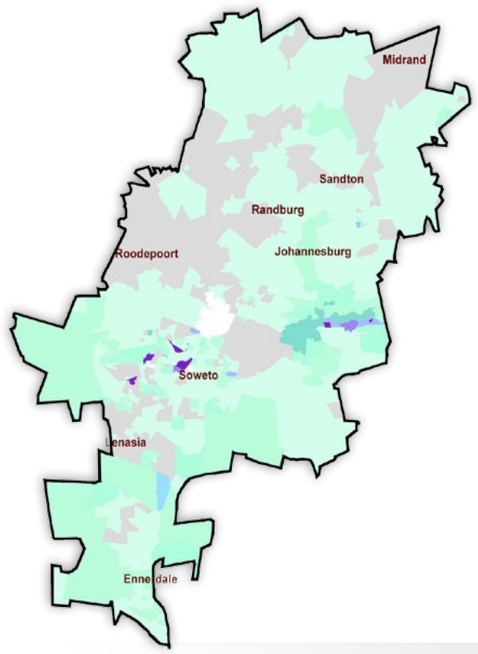

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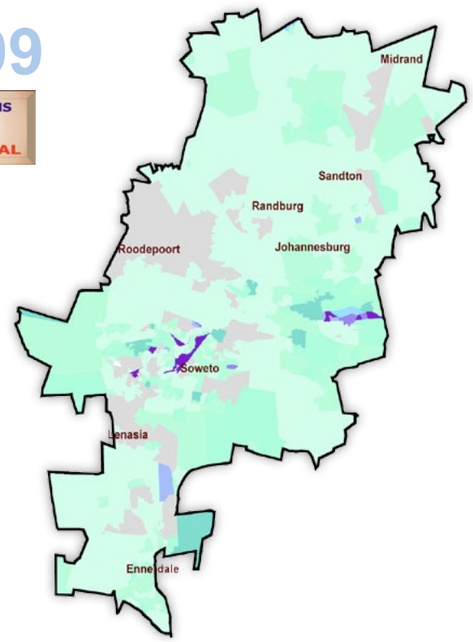

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Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

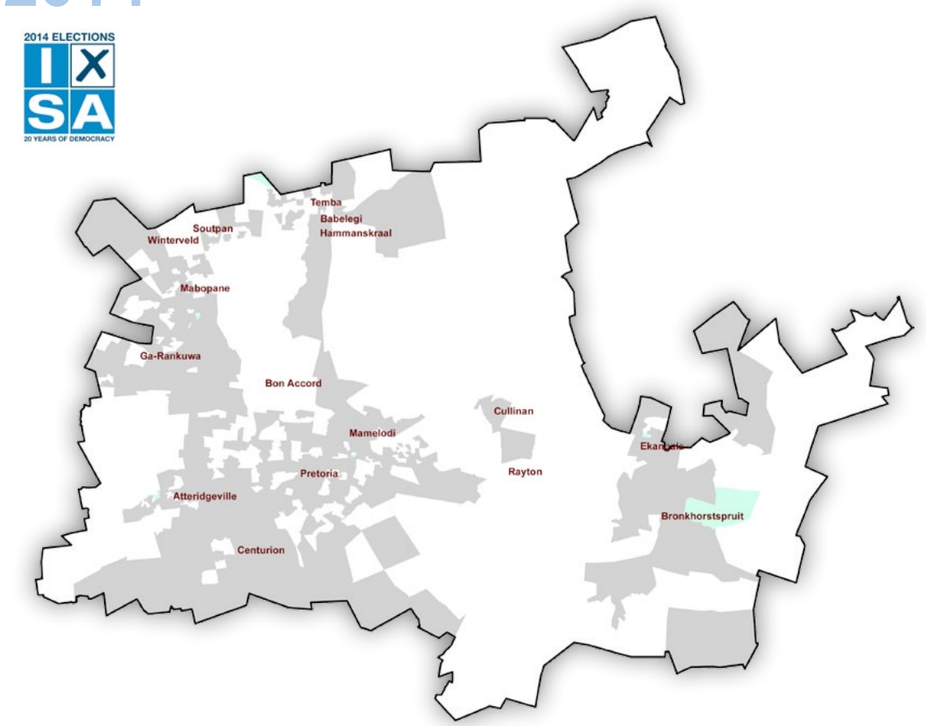
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

TSH - Tshwane Metro [Pretoria]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



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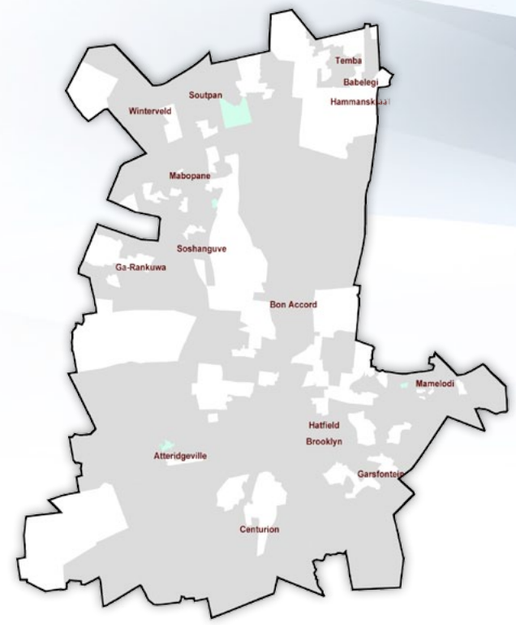

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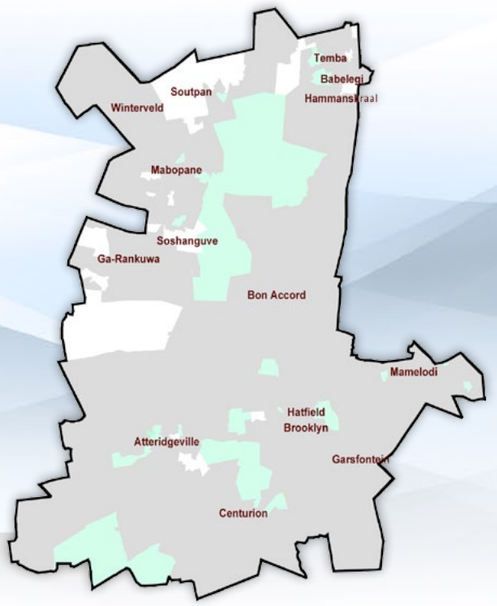

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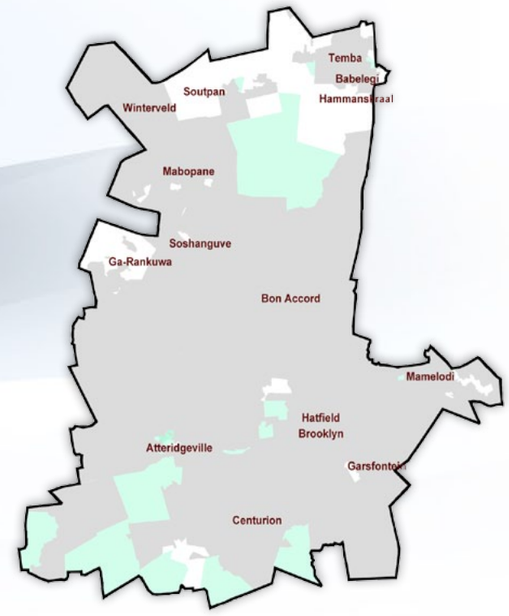


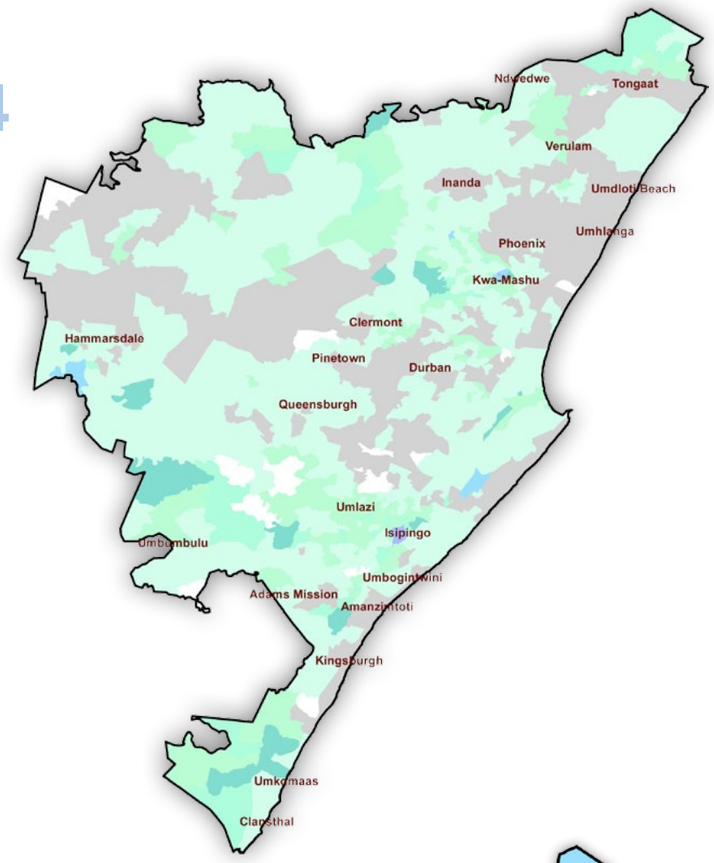
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

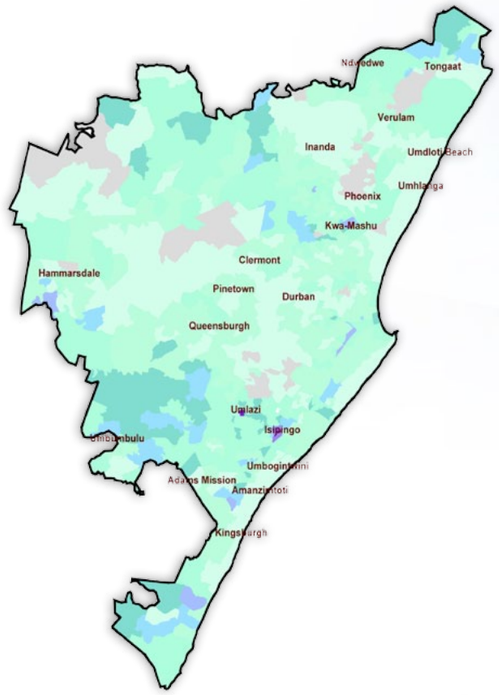
Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

ETH - eThekwini [Durban Metro]

2014



2009



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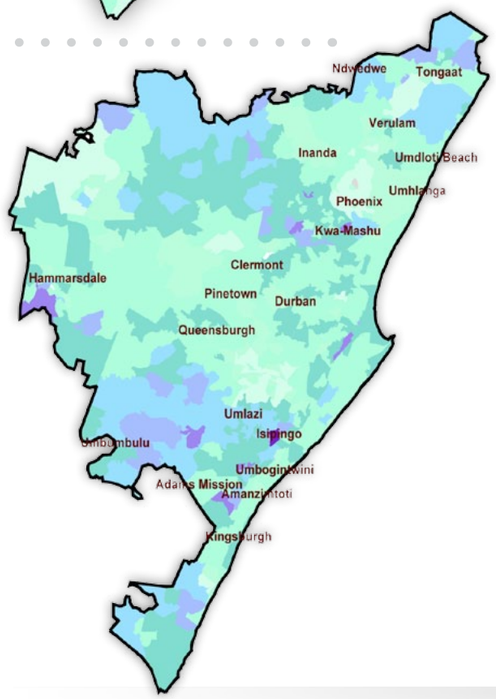

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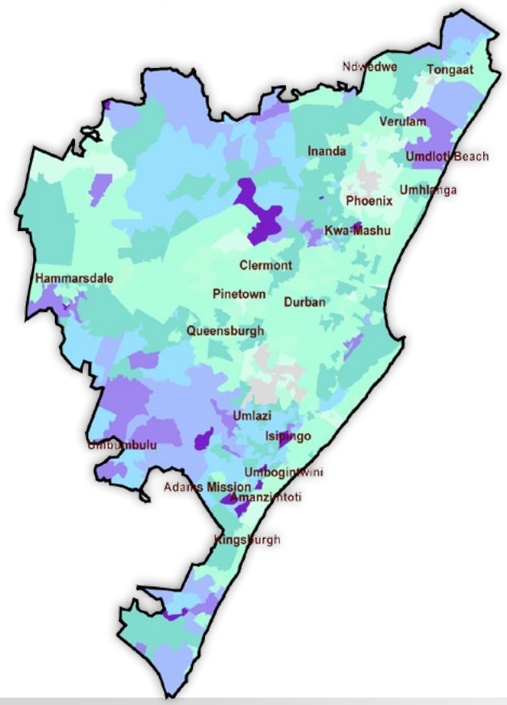

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
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>40% - 66%
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Report displayed at voting district level

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

KZN225 - Msunduzi [Pietermaritzburg]

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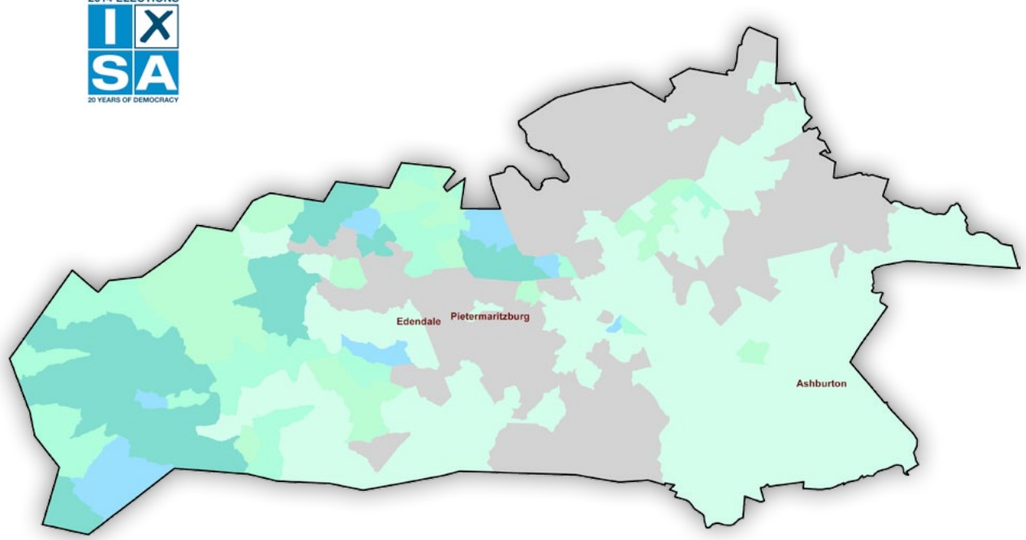
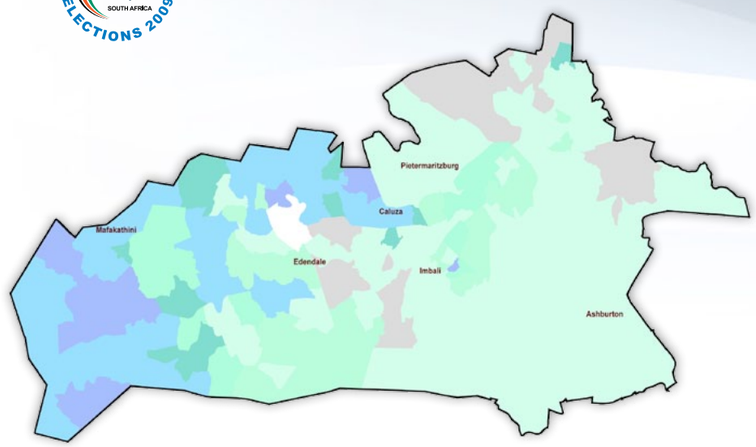
2014



2009



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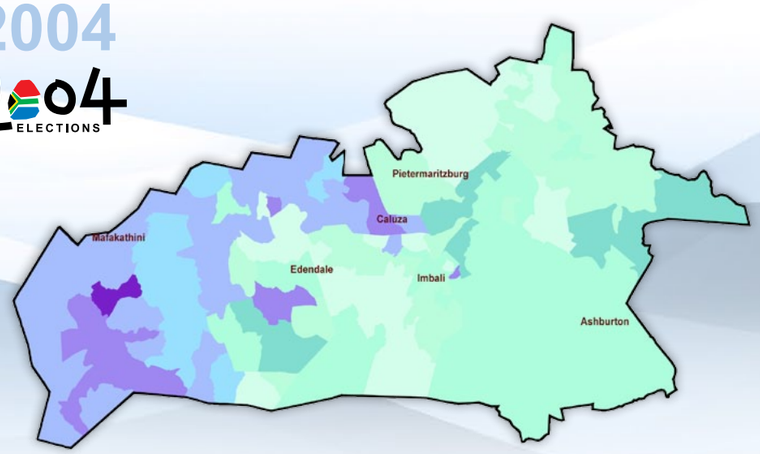

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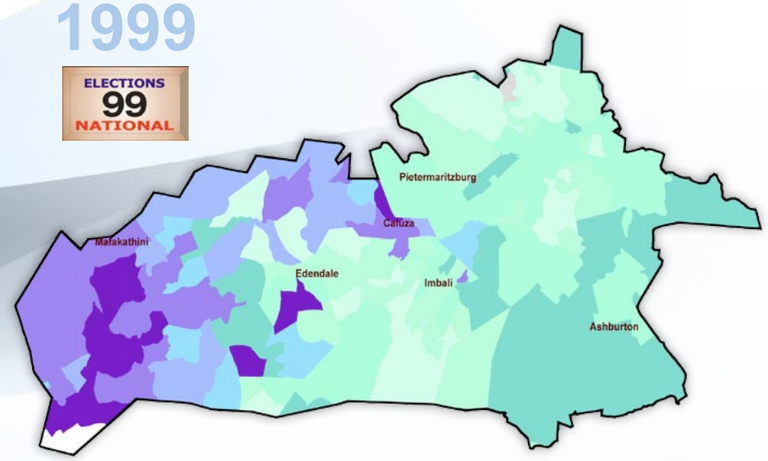


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

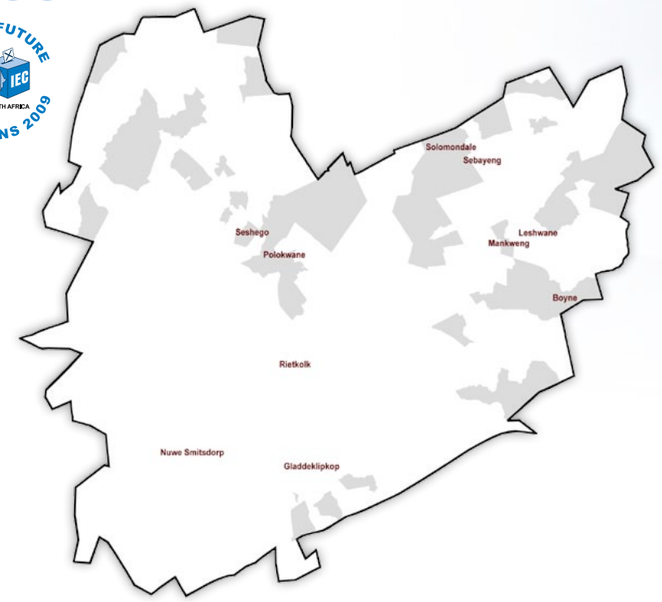
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

LIM354 - Polokwane [Pietersburg]

2014

2009



2004

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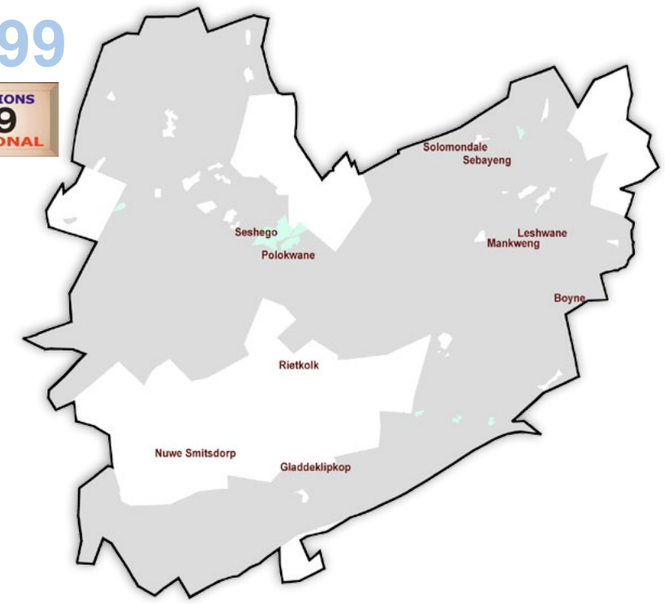

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

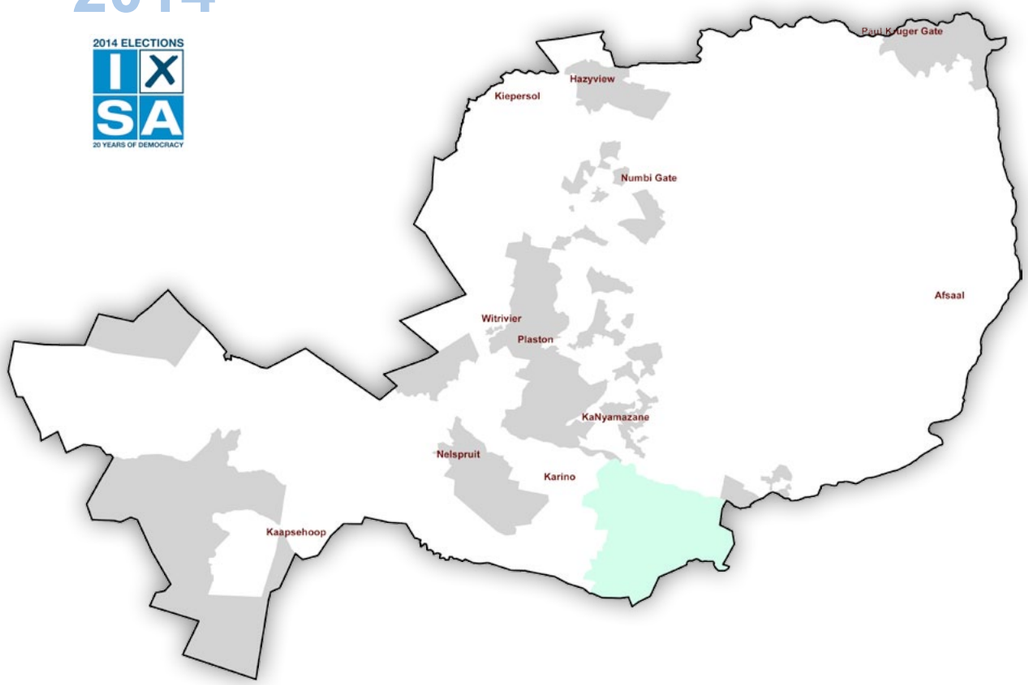
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

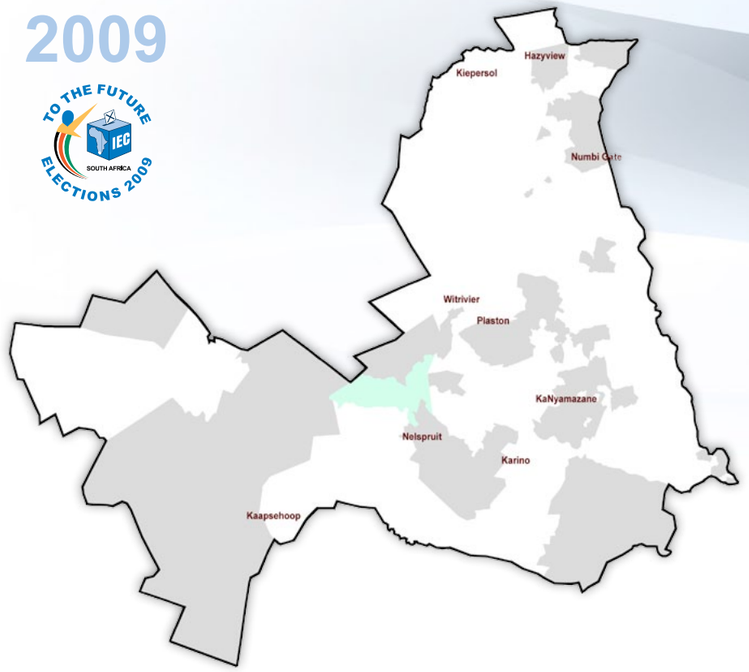
MP322 - Mbombela [Nelspruit]

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



2009



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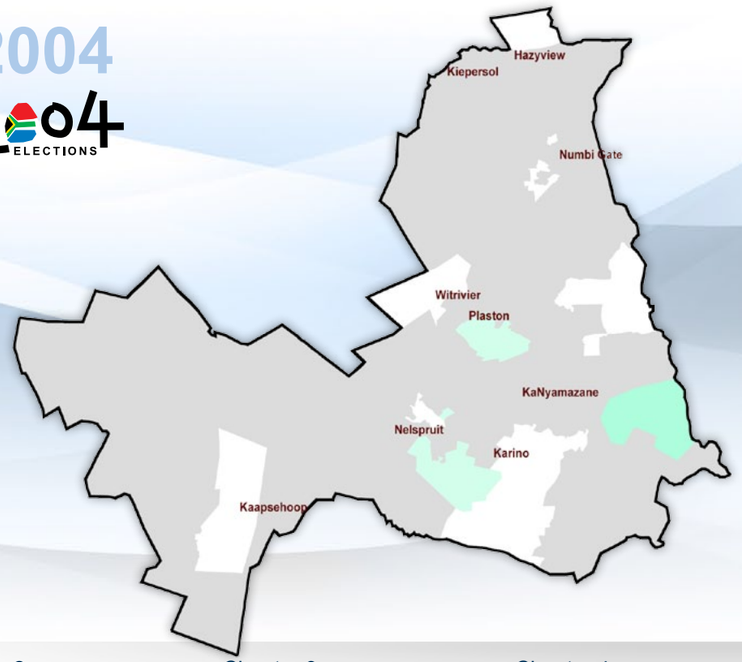
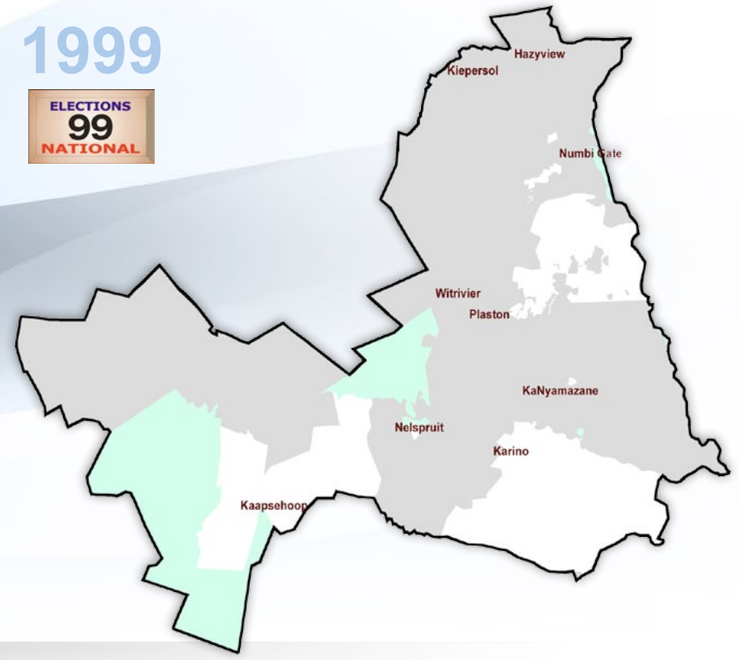


1999



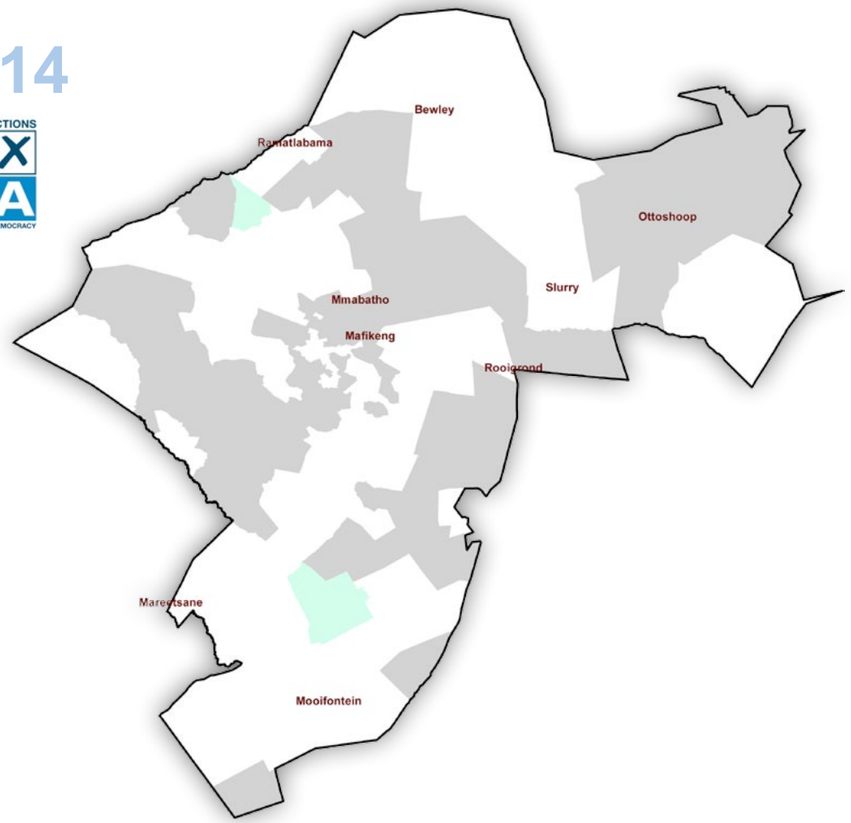
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

NW383 - Mahikeng

2014



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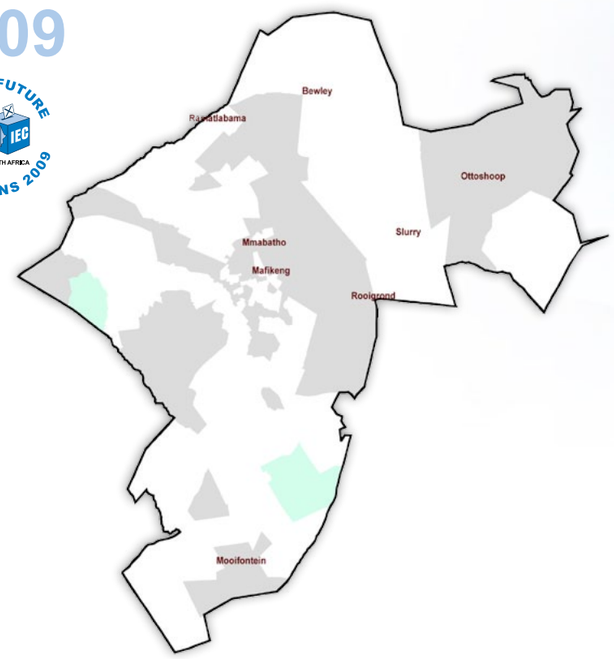
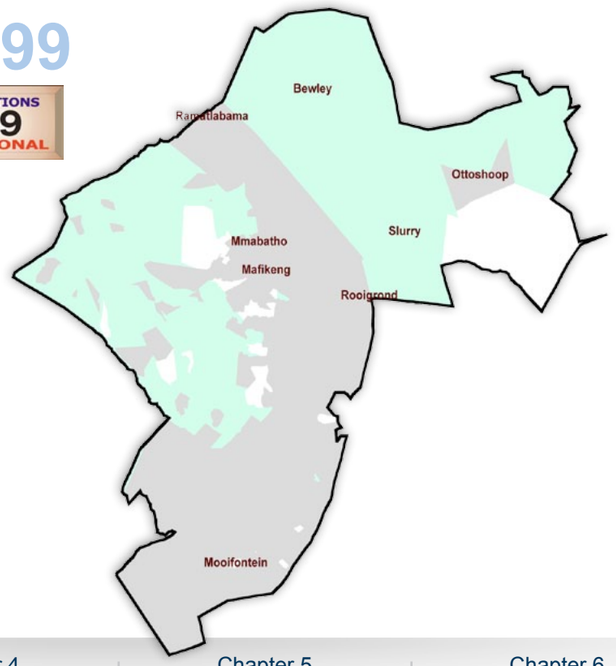


2004

1999



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
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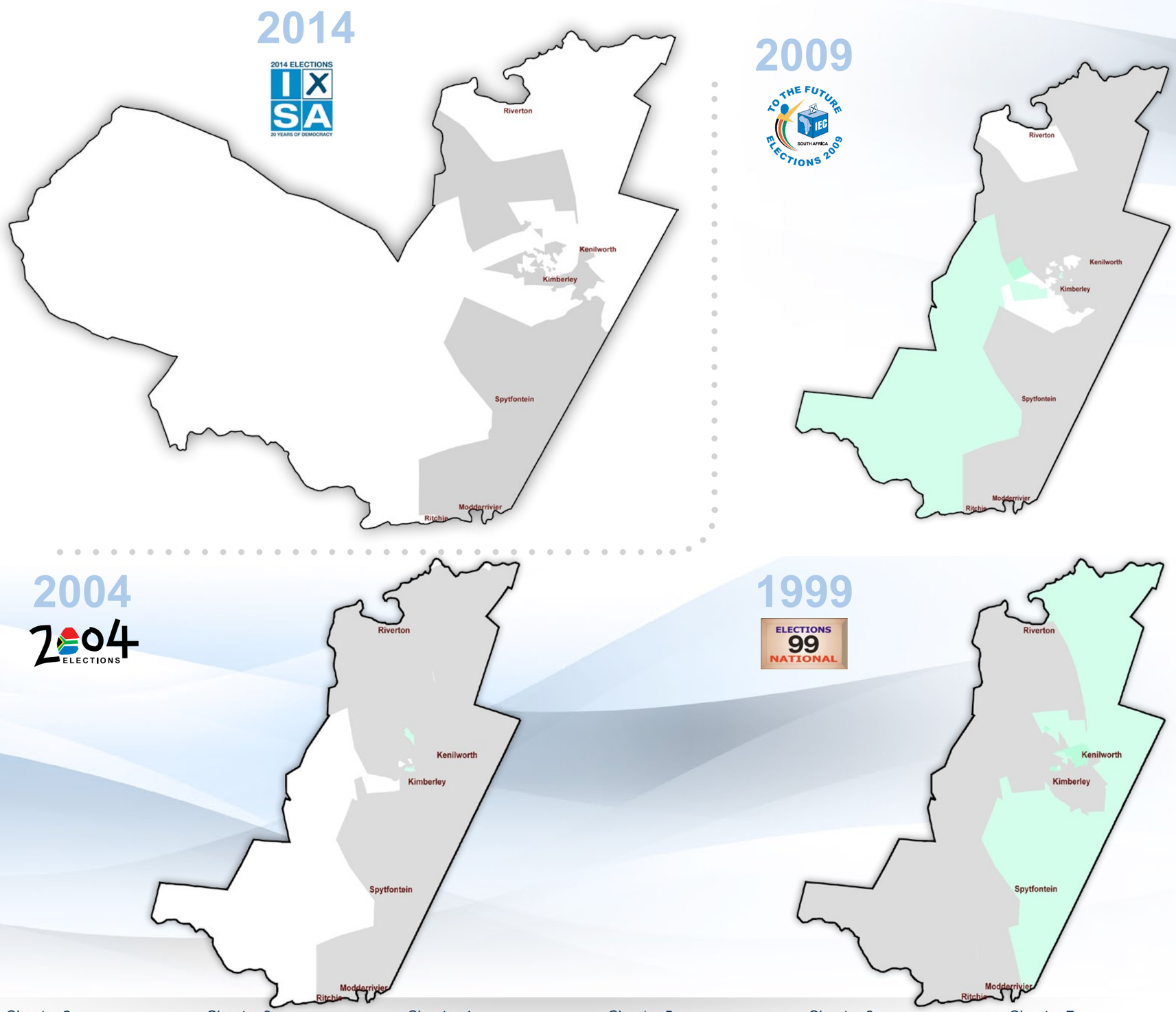
Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

NC091 - Sol Plaatje [Kimberley]

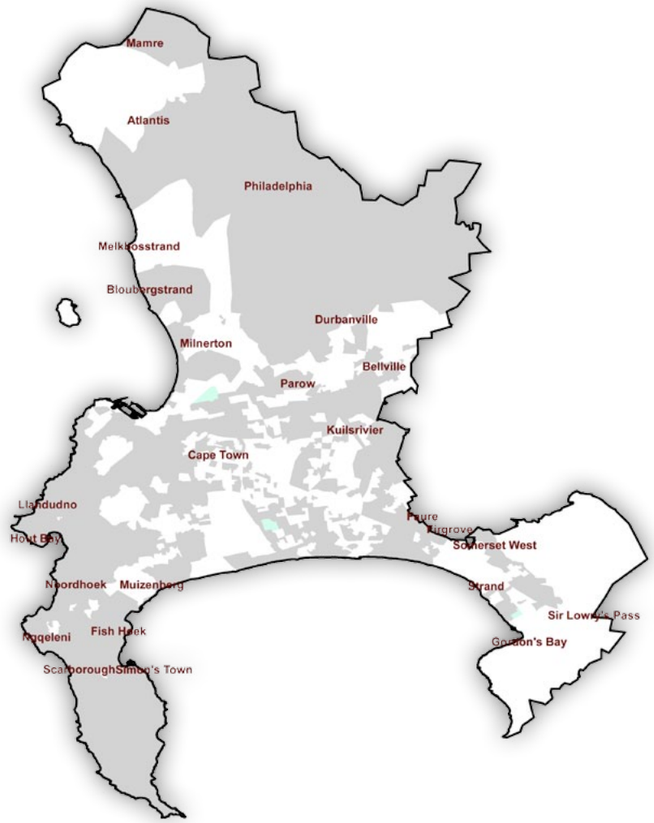
A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.



Party Support - Inkatha Freedom Party

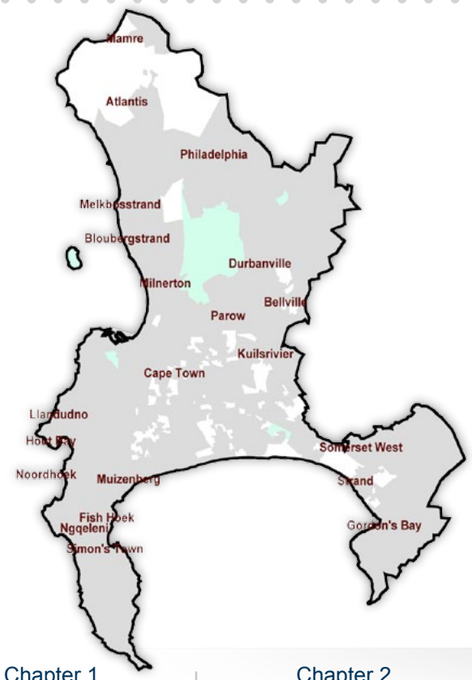
CPT - City of Cape Town

2014



2009

2004



1999

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

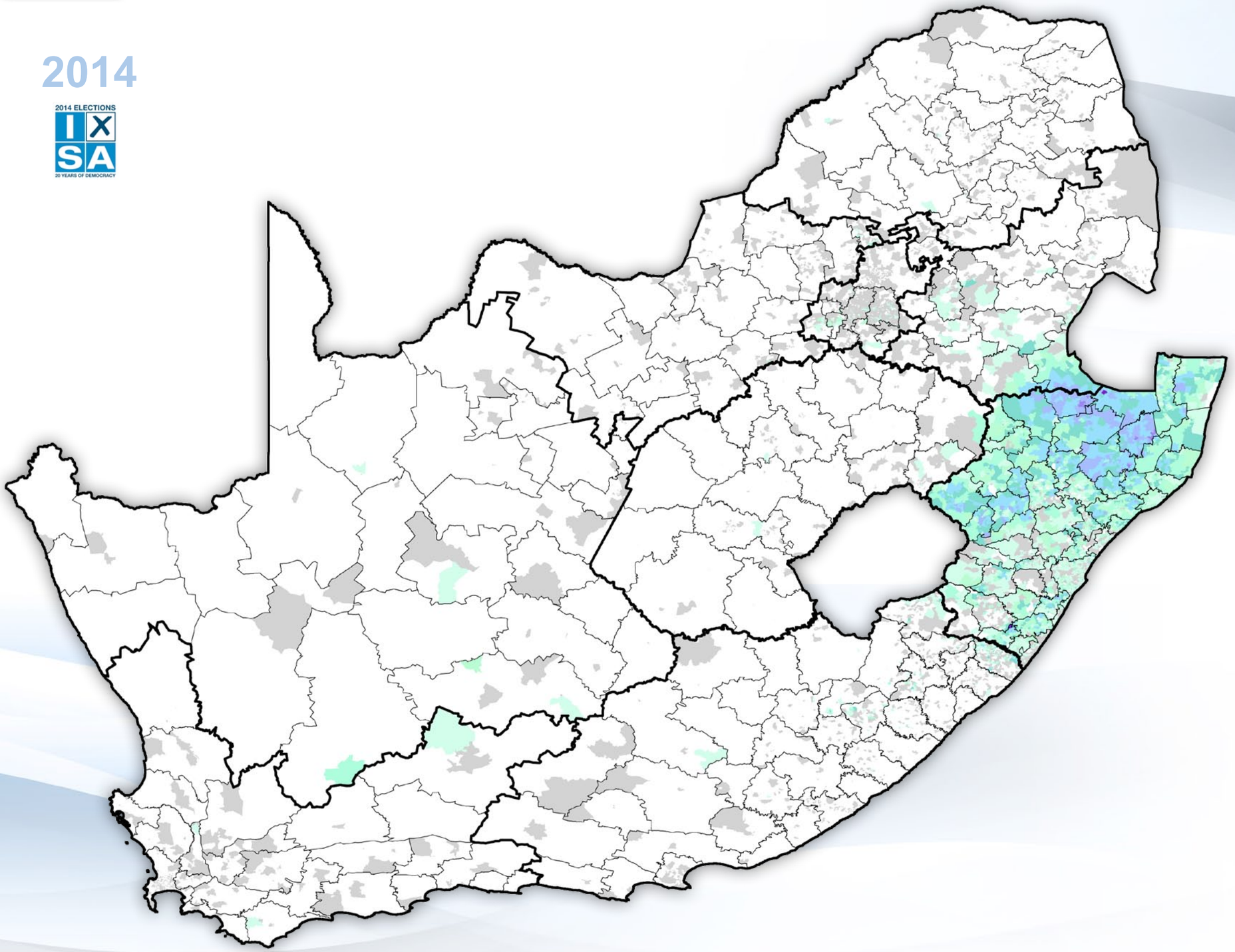
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - National Freedom Party | South Africa

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014

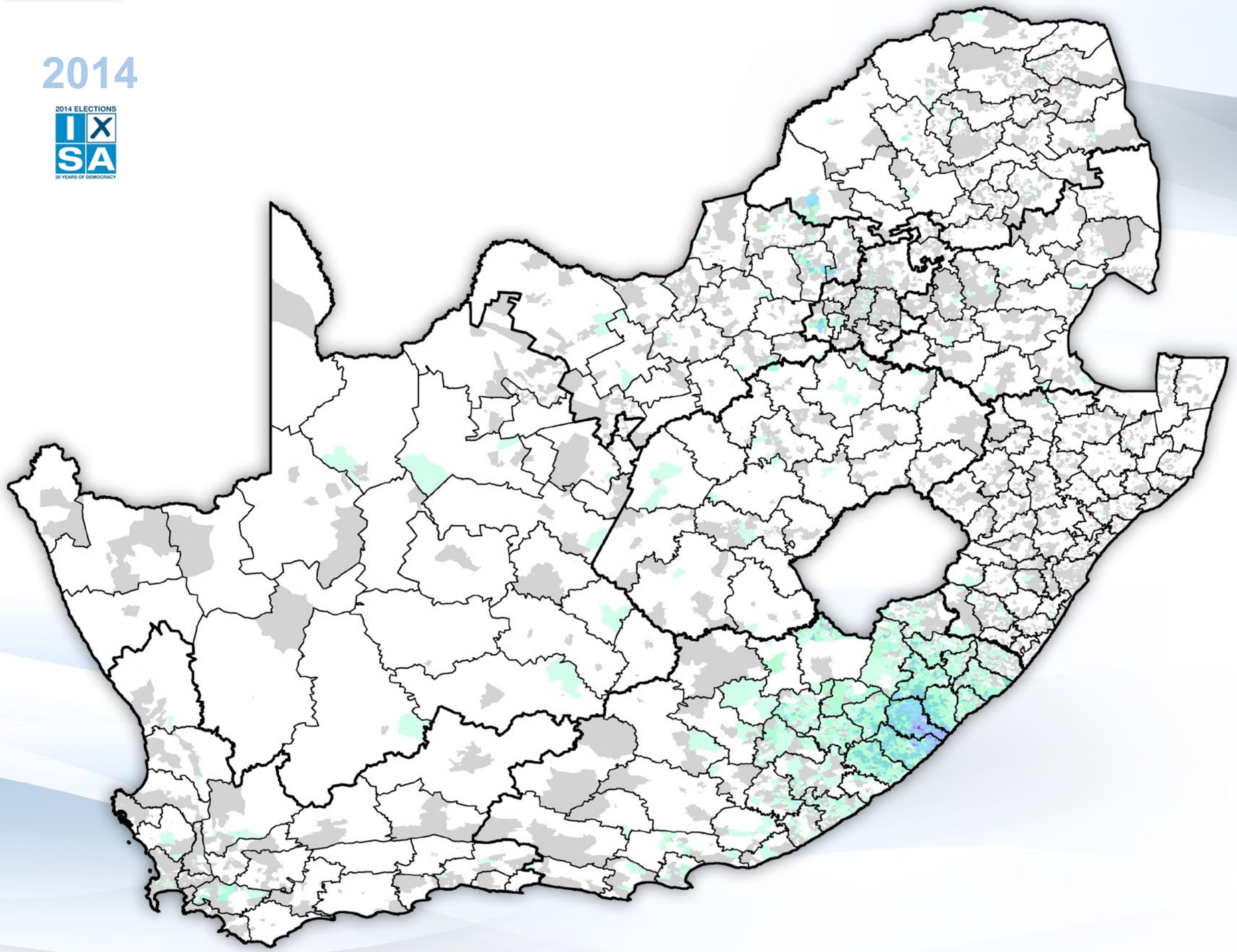


Note: The NFP contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - United Democratic Movement | South Africa

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Percentage support
0%
>0% - 1%
>1% - 3%
>3% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10% - 20%
>20% - 40%
>40% - 66%
>66% - 80%
>80% - 100%

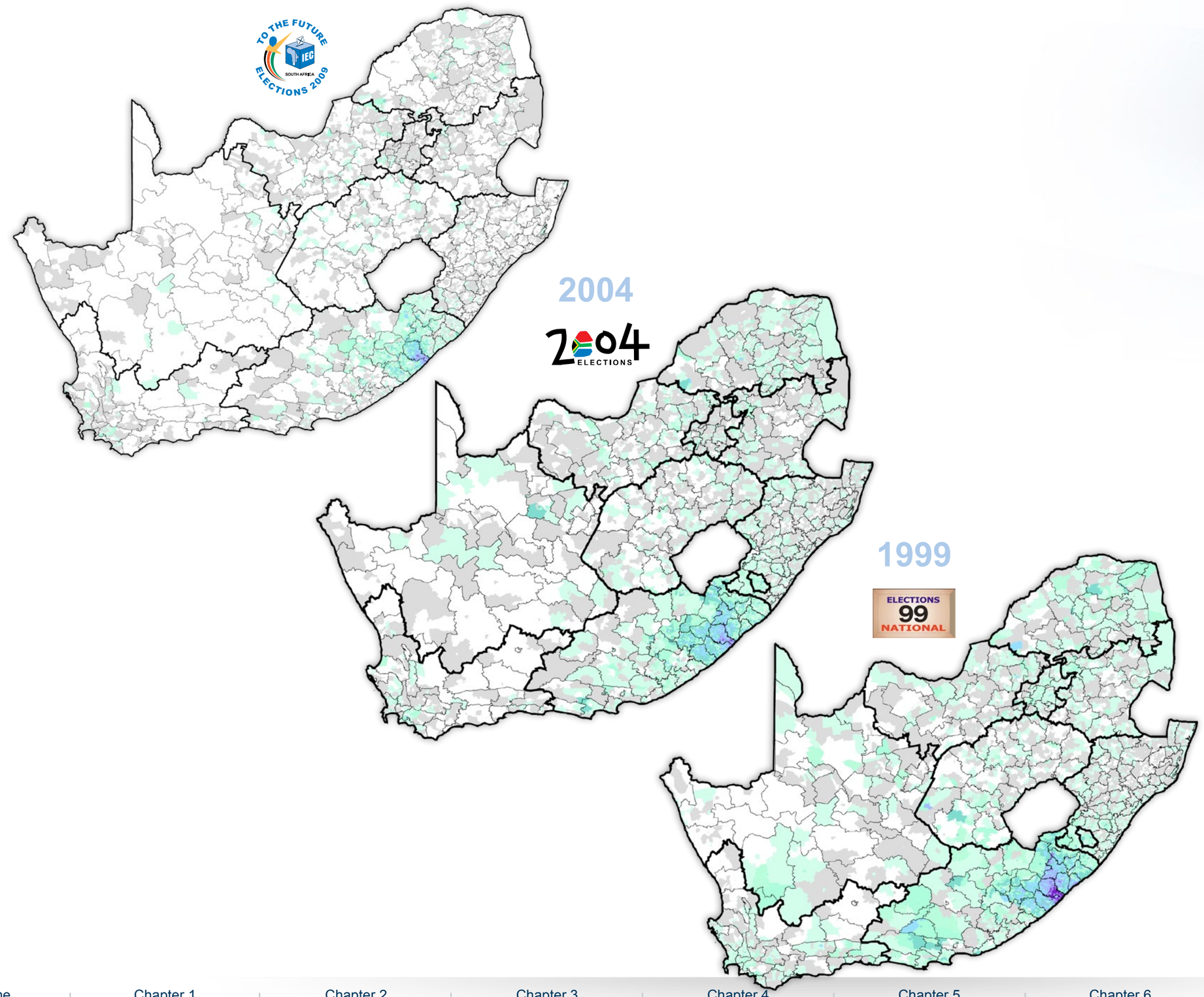
Report displayed at voting district level

Party Support - United Democratic Movement | South Africa

2009

2004

1999

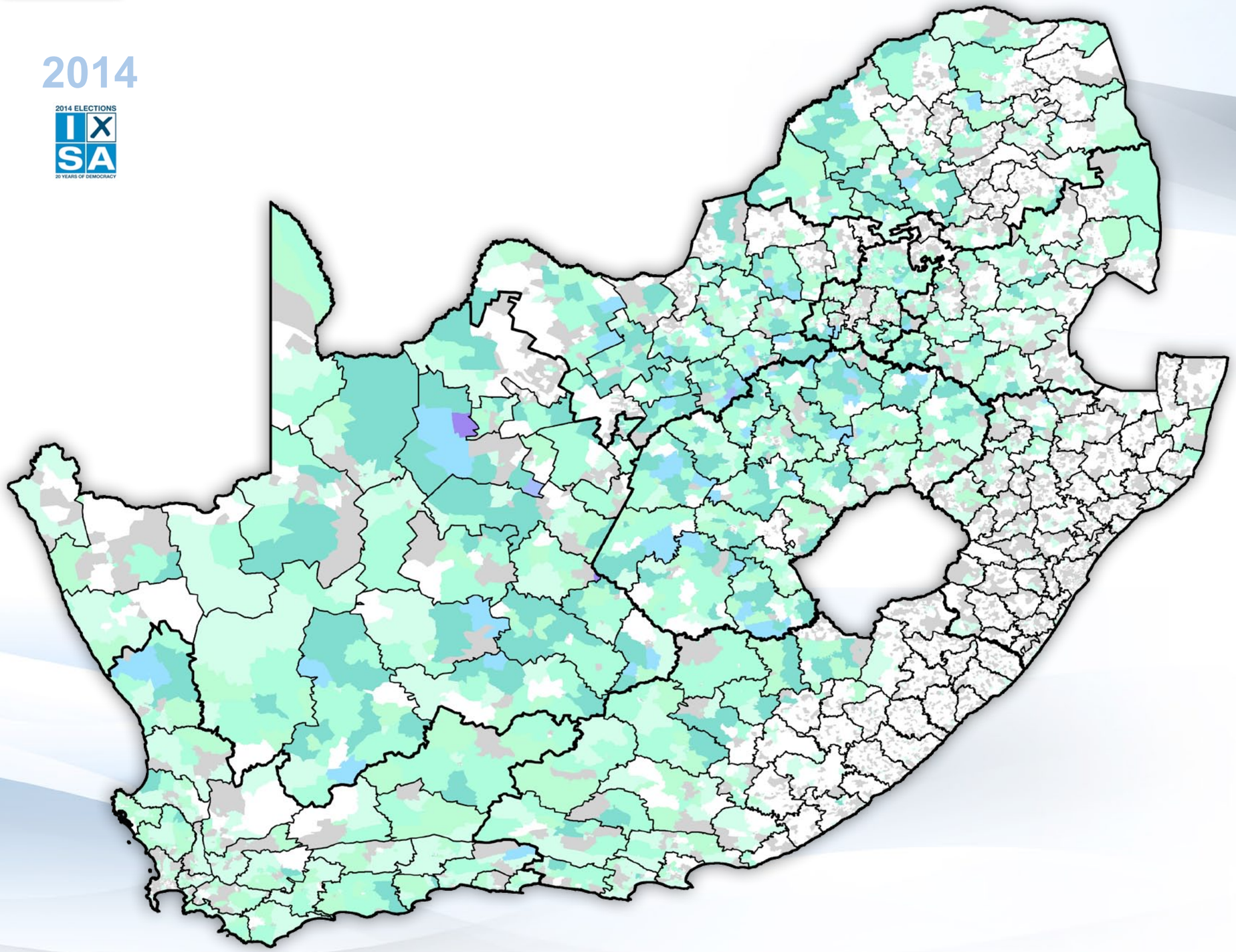


A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

Party Support - Vryheidsfront Plus | South Africa

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014

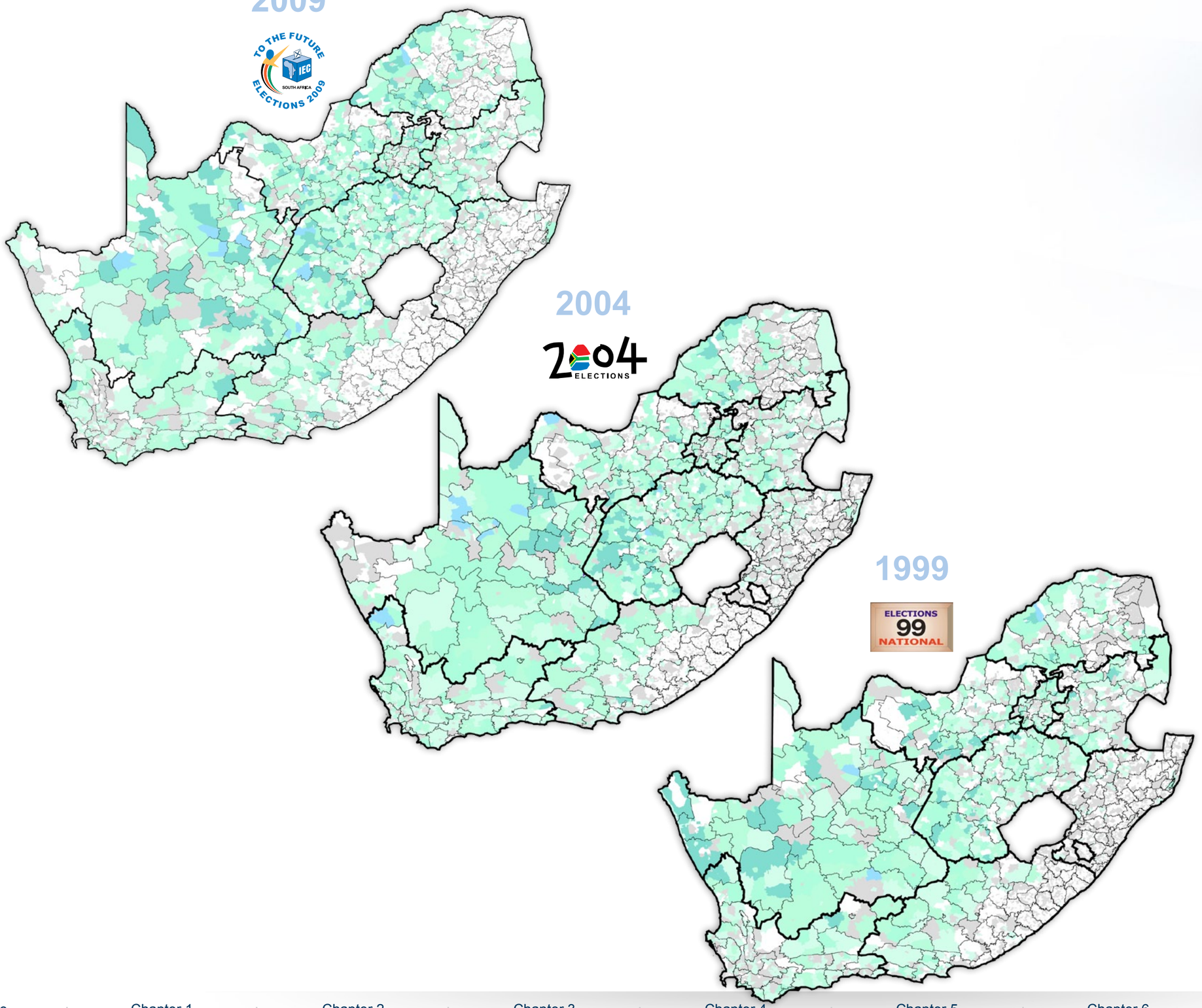


Party Support - Vryheidsfront Plus | South Africa

2009

2004

1999

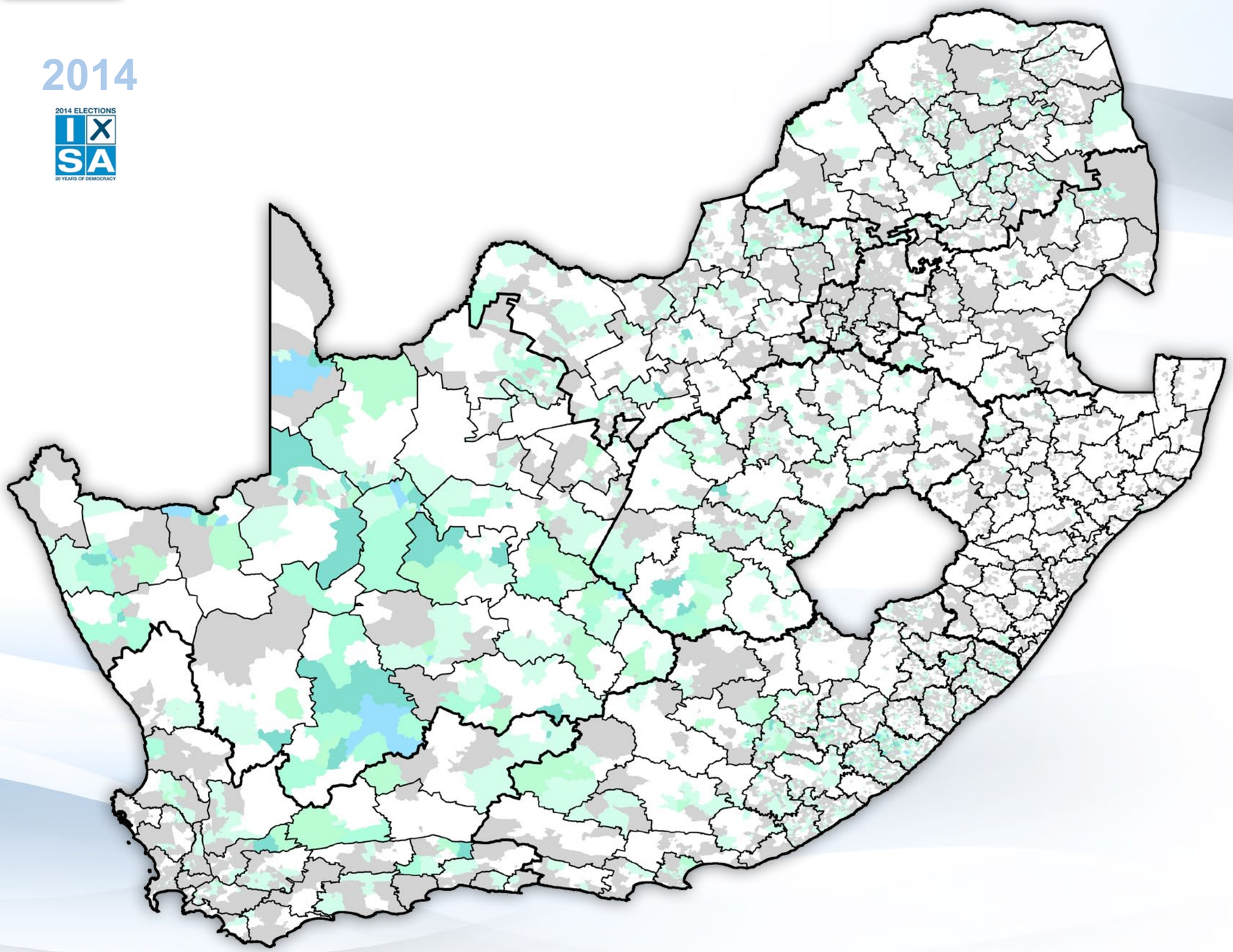


A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

Party Support - Congress of the People | South Africa

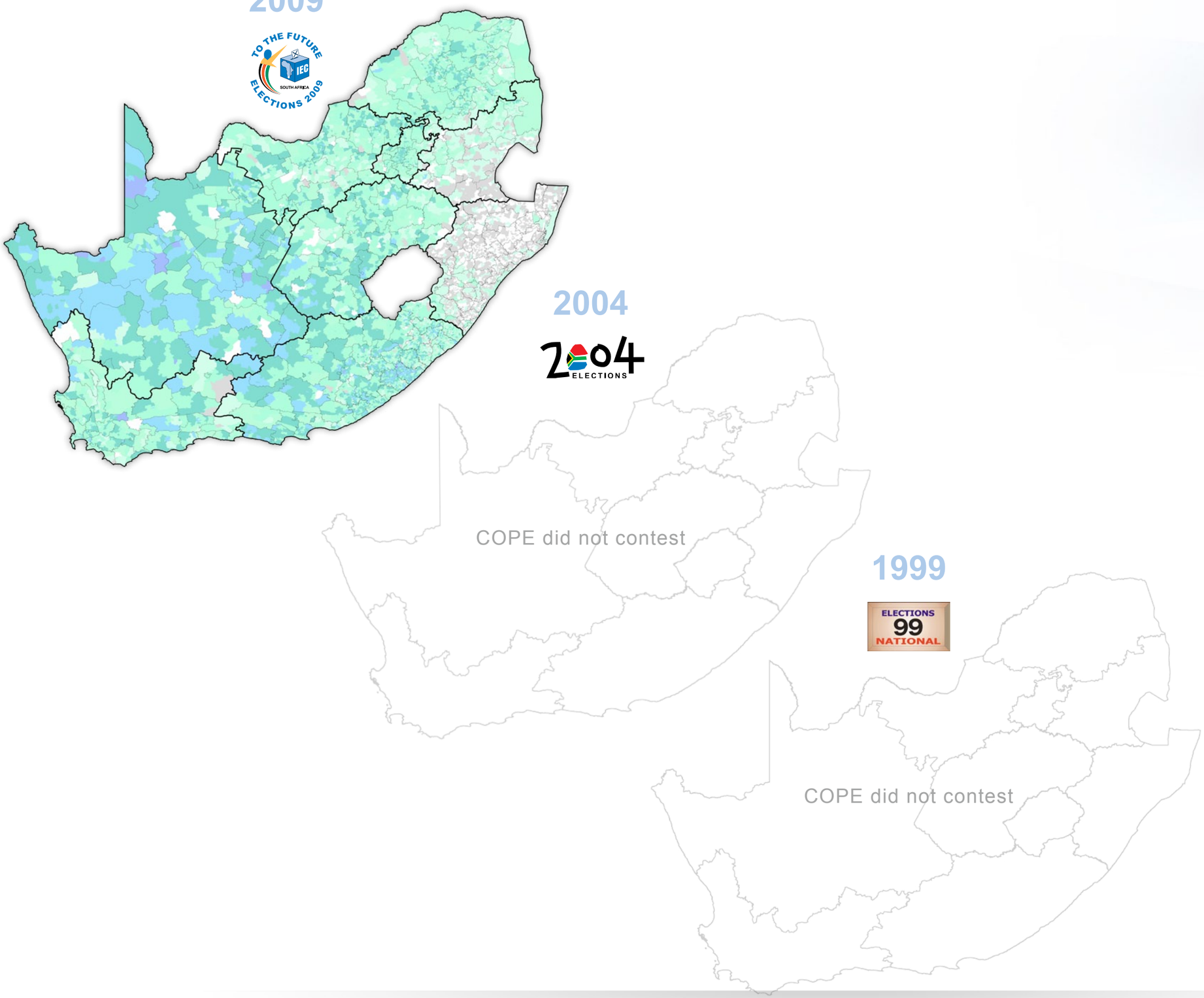
A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014



Party Support - Congress of the People | South Africa

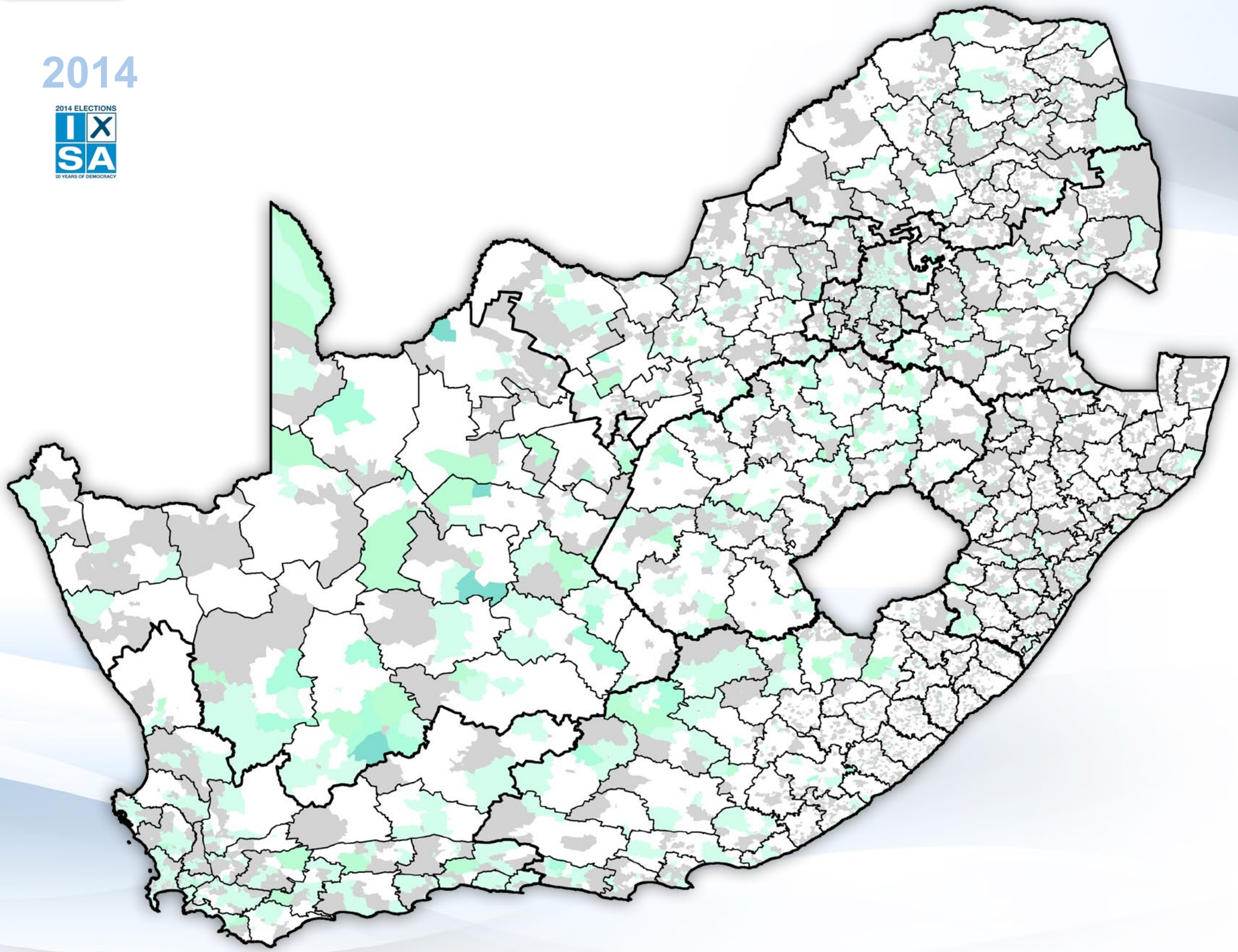
A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.



Party Support - African Christian Democratic Party | South Africa

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014

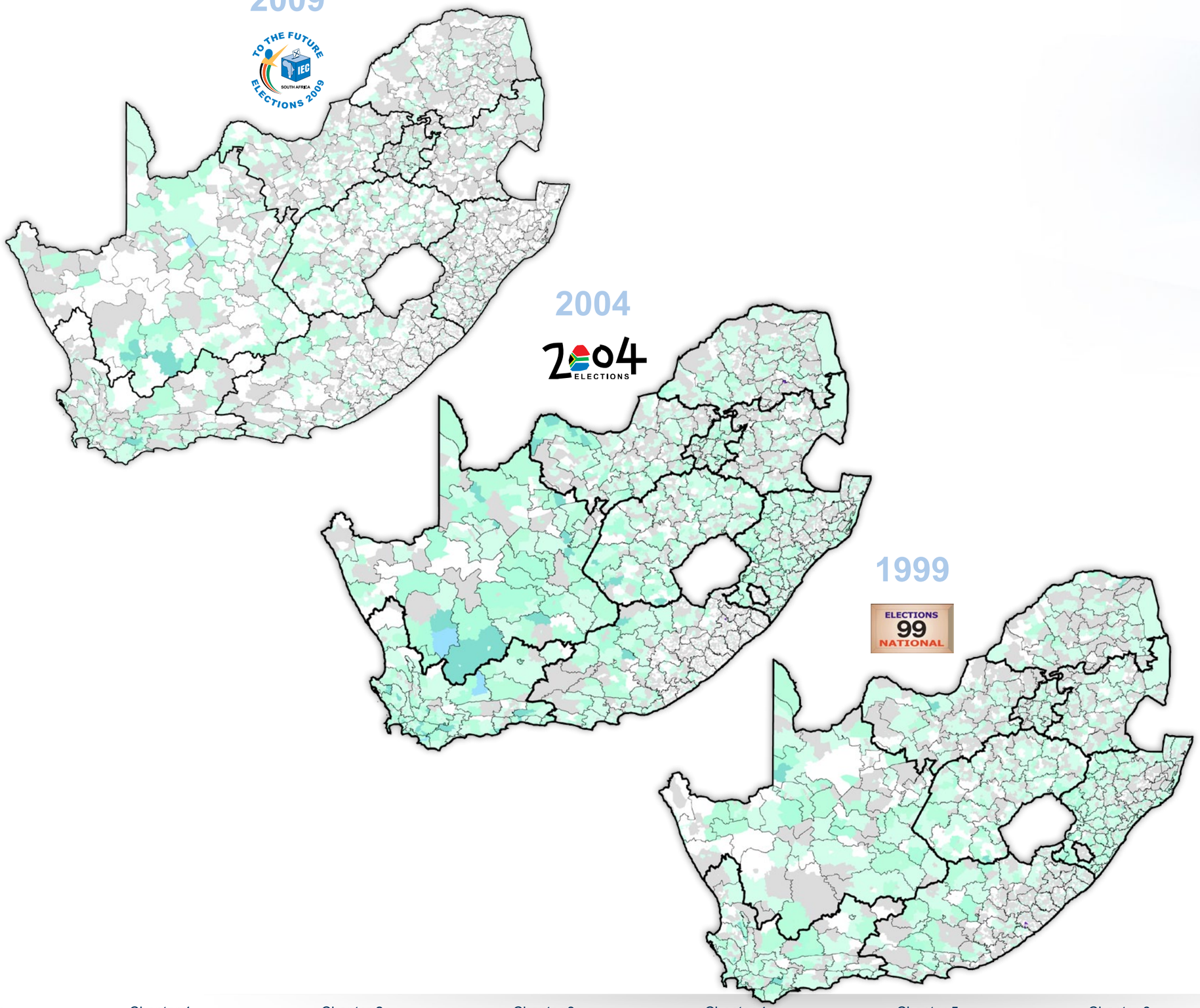


Party Support - African Christian Democratic Party | South Africa

2009

2004

1999

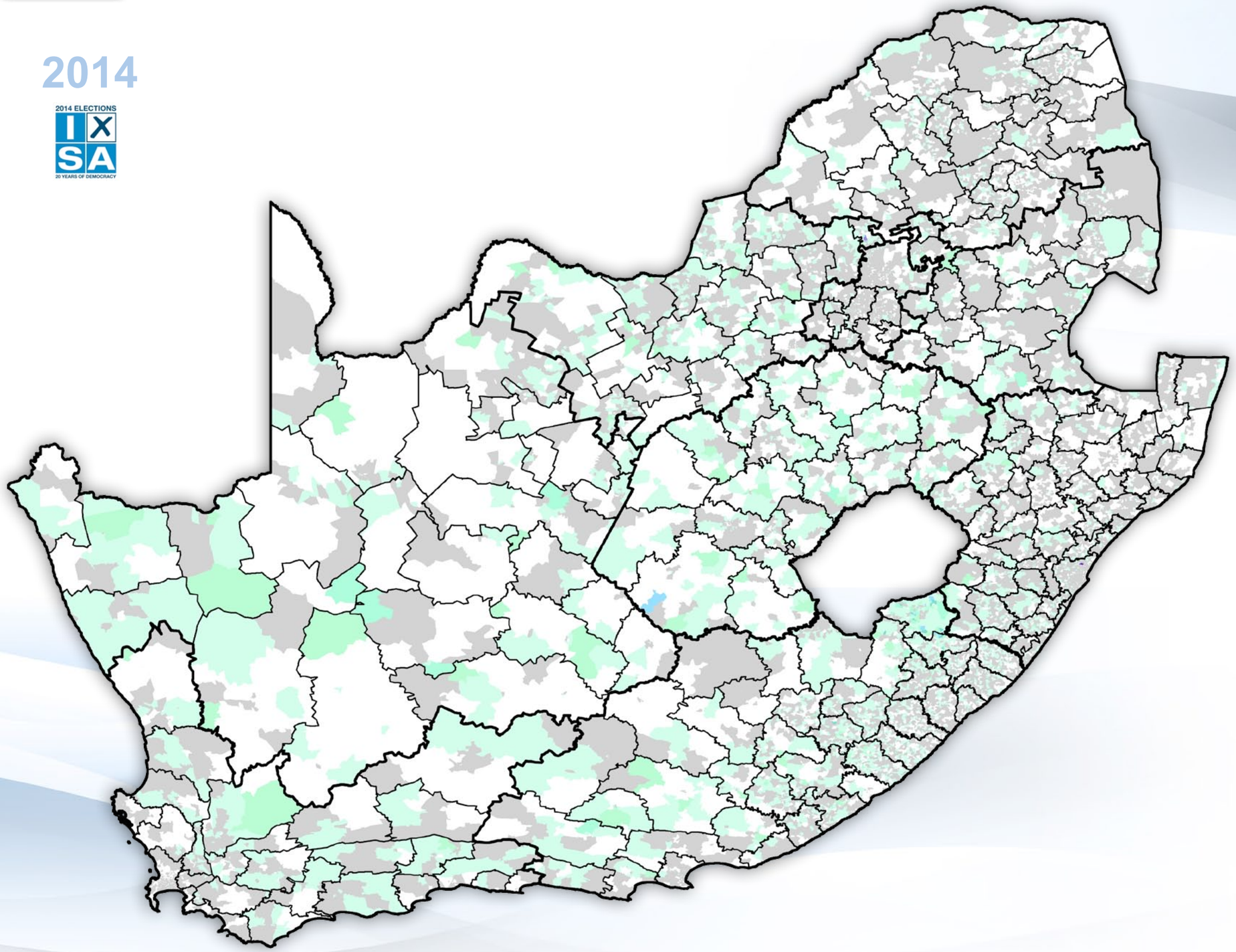


A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

Party Support - African Independent Congress | South Africa

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014

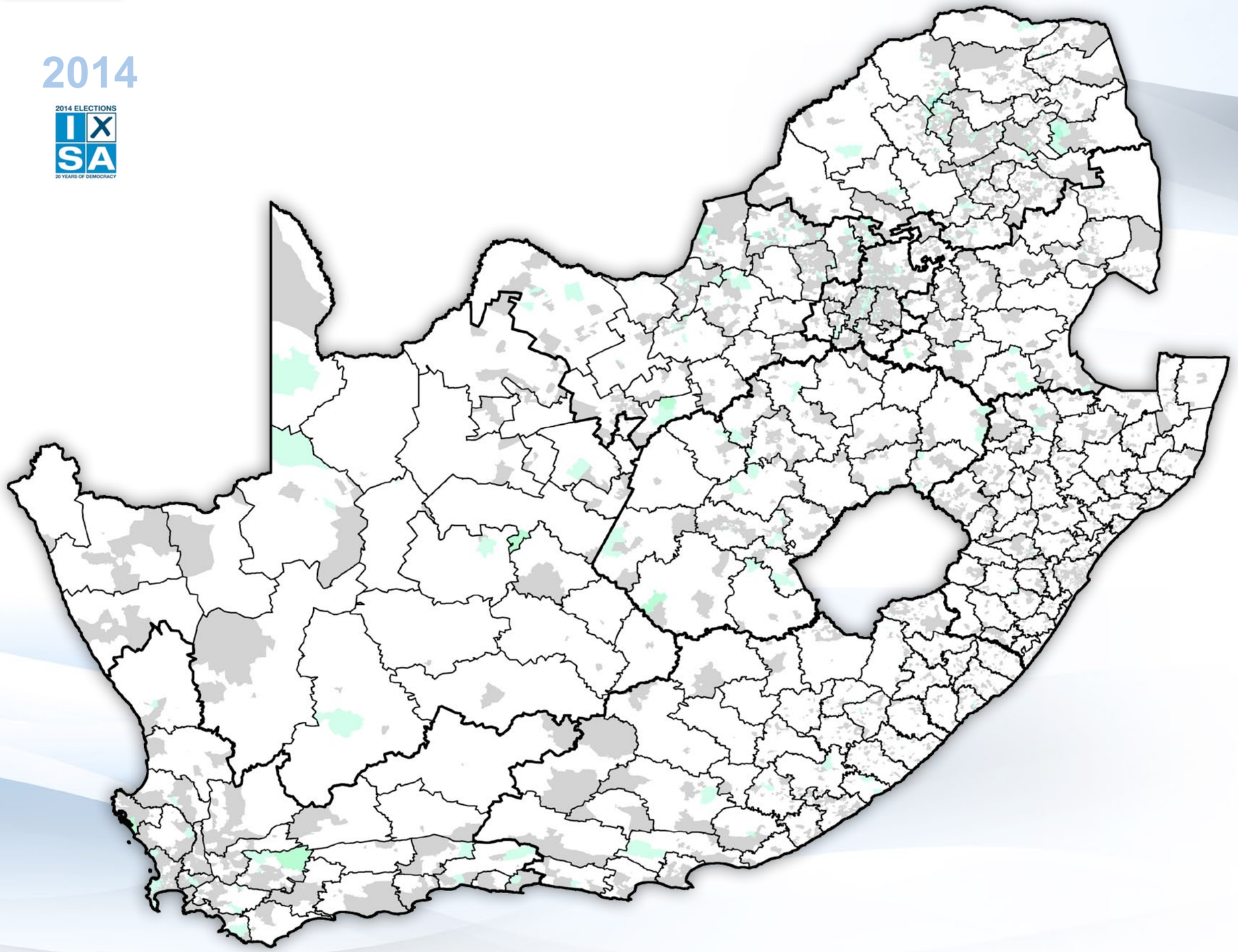


Note: The AIC contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Agang South Africa | South Africa

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014

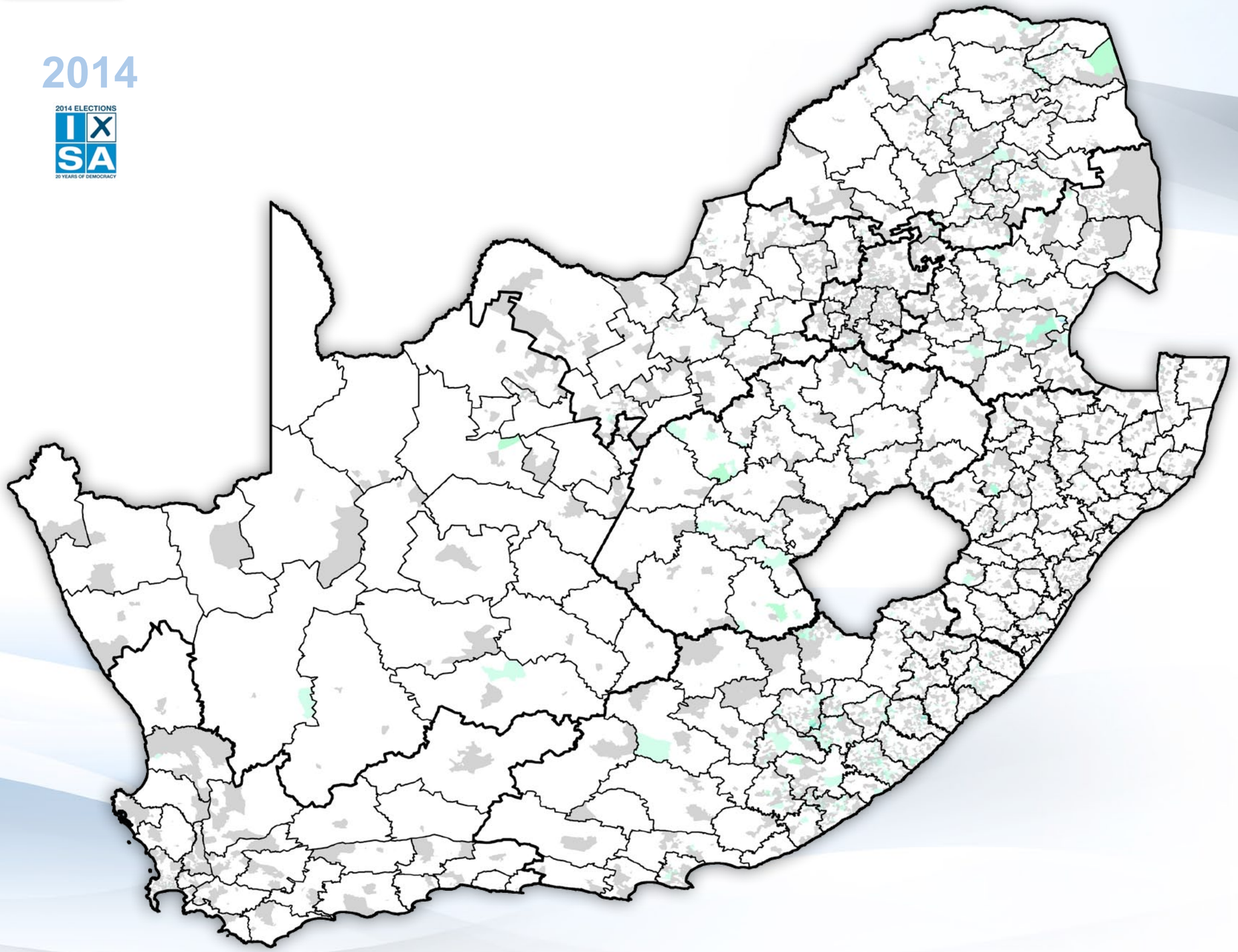


Note: Agang SA contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Party Support - Pan Africanist Congress of Azania | South Africa

A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

2014

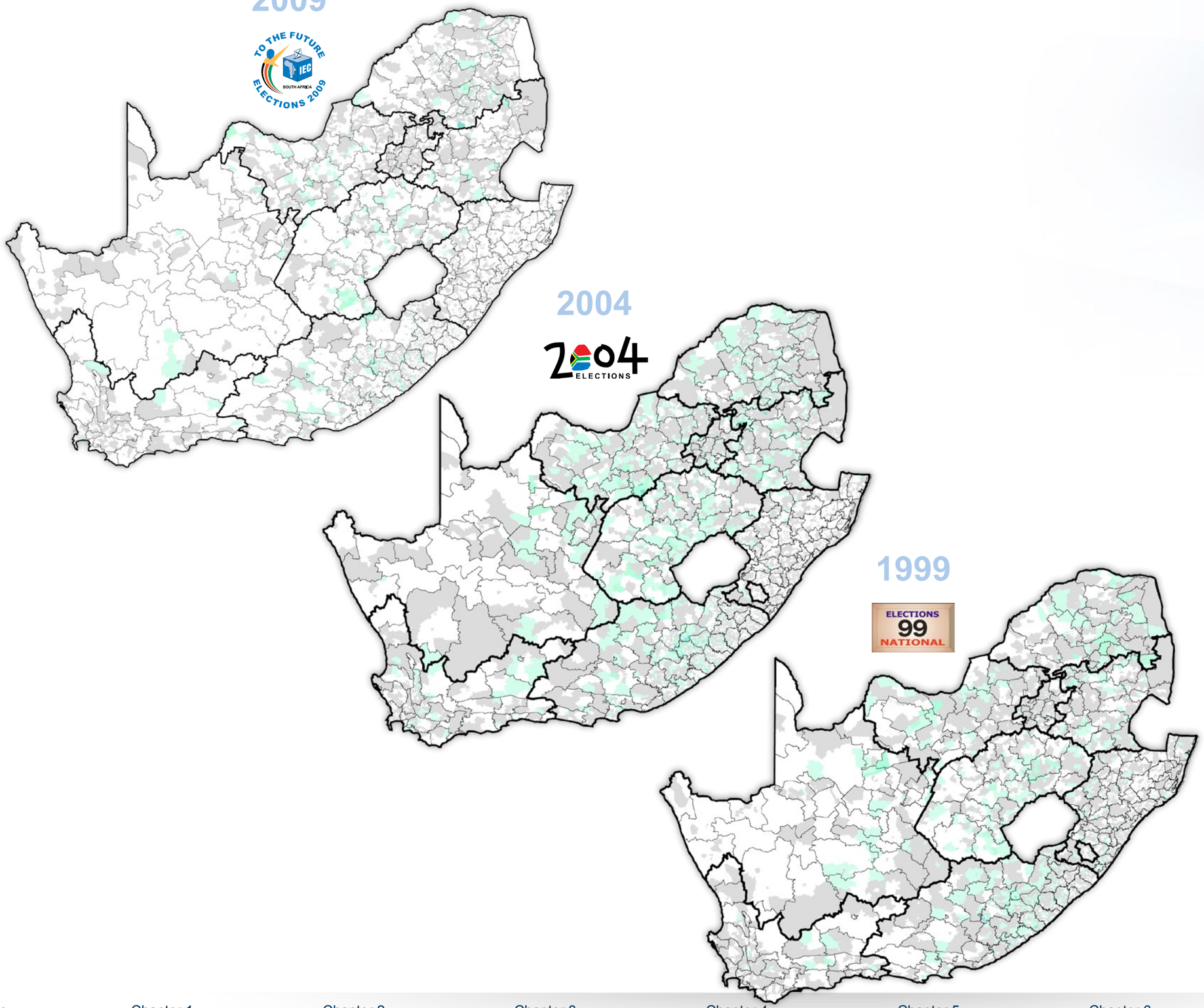


Party Support - Pan Africanist Congress of Azania | South Africa

2009

2004

1999



A map showing the national percentage of party support is included for each party contesting the 2014 National Election. Parties with at least 10 seats in the National Assembly will also have percentage party support maps included for selected municipalities. Please note that party maps appear in descending order of support, and the inclusion of comparison maps depends on the number of elections a party contested.

Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the African National Congress

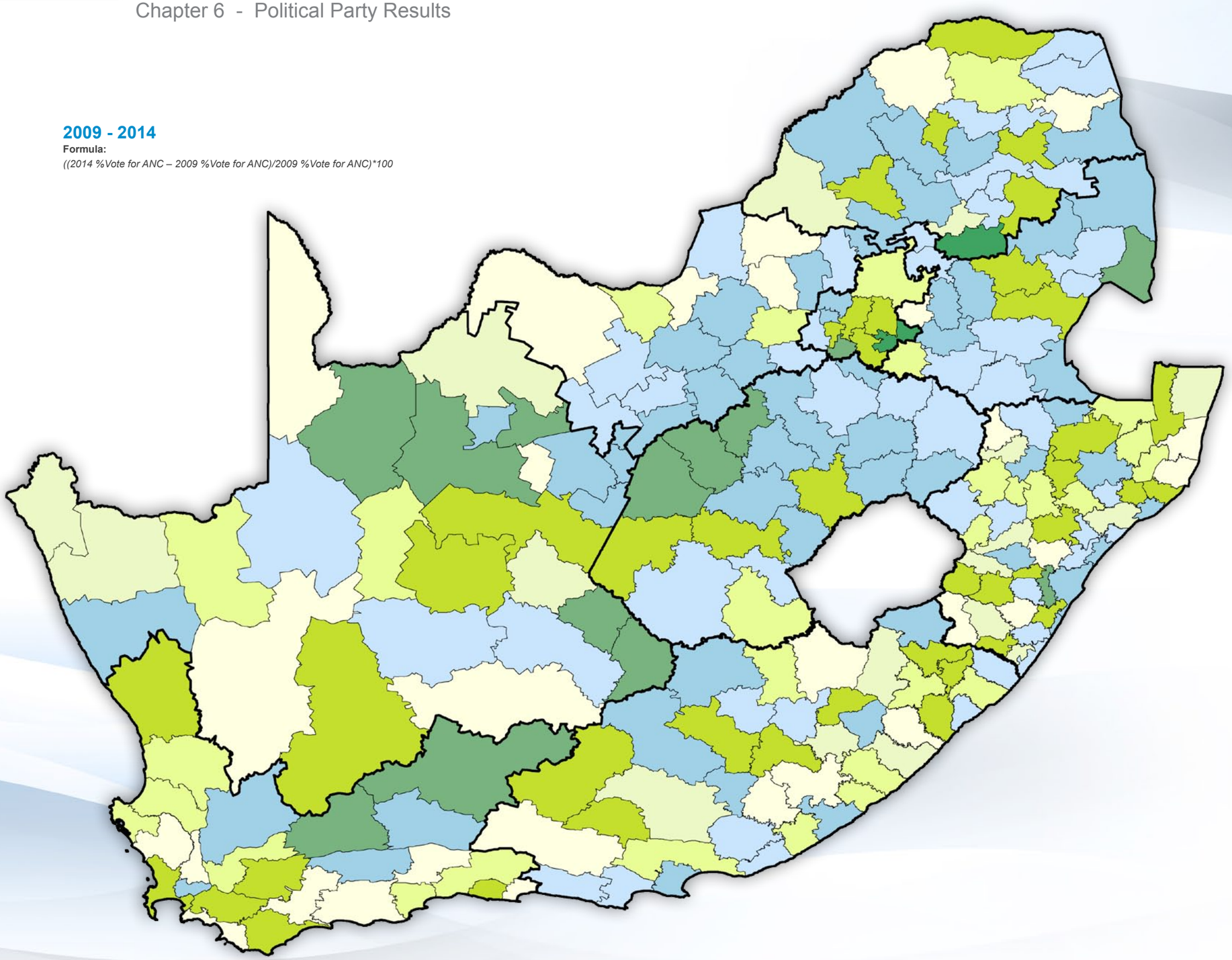
The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

Note: All party support data was geographically aggregated to the 2014 municipal boundaries to ensure comparability between the maps.

2009 - 2014

Formula:

*((2014 %Vote for ANC – 2009 %Vote for ANC)/2009 %Vote for ANC)*100*



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Decline
0% to 10%
>10%
Growth
>0% to 5%
>5% to 10%
>10% to 20%
>20% to 40%
>40% to 60%
>60%

Report displayed at municipal level

Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the African National Congress

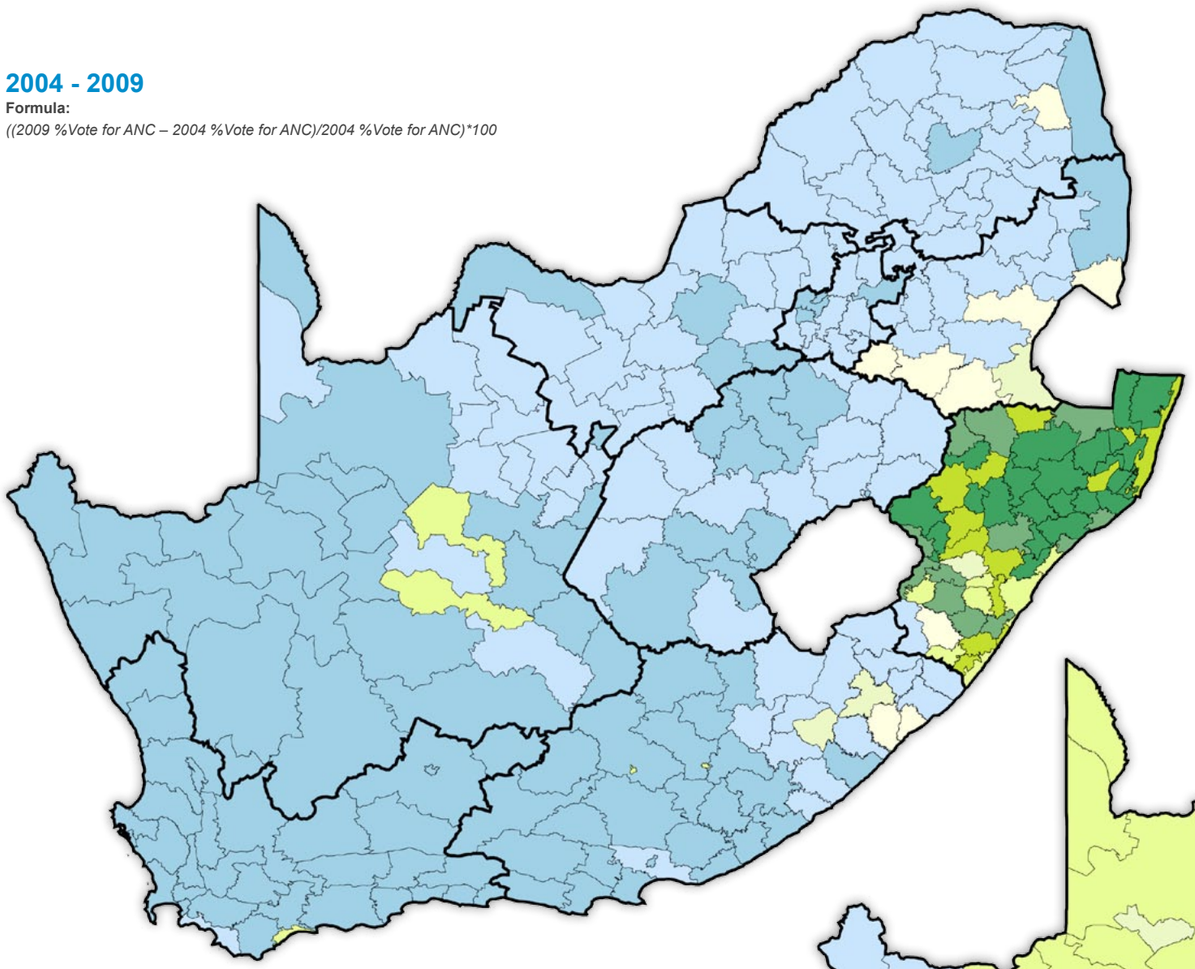
The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

Note: All party support data was geographically aggregated to the 2014 municipal boundaries to ensure comparability between the maps.

2004 - 2009

Formula:

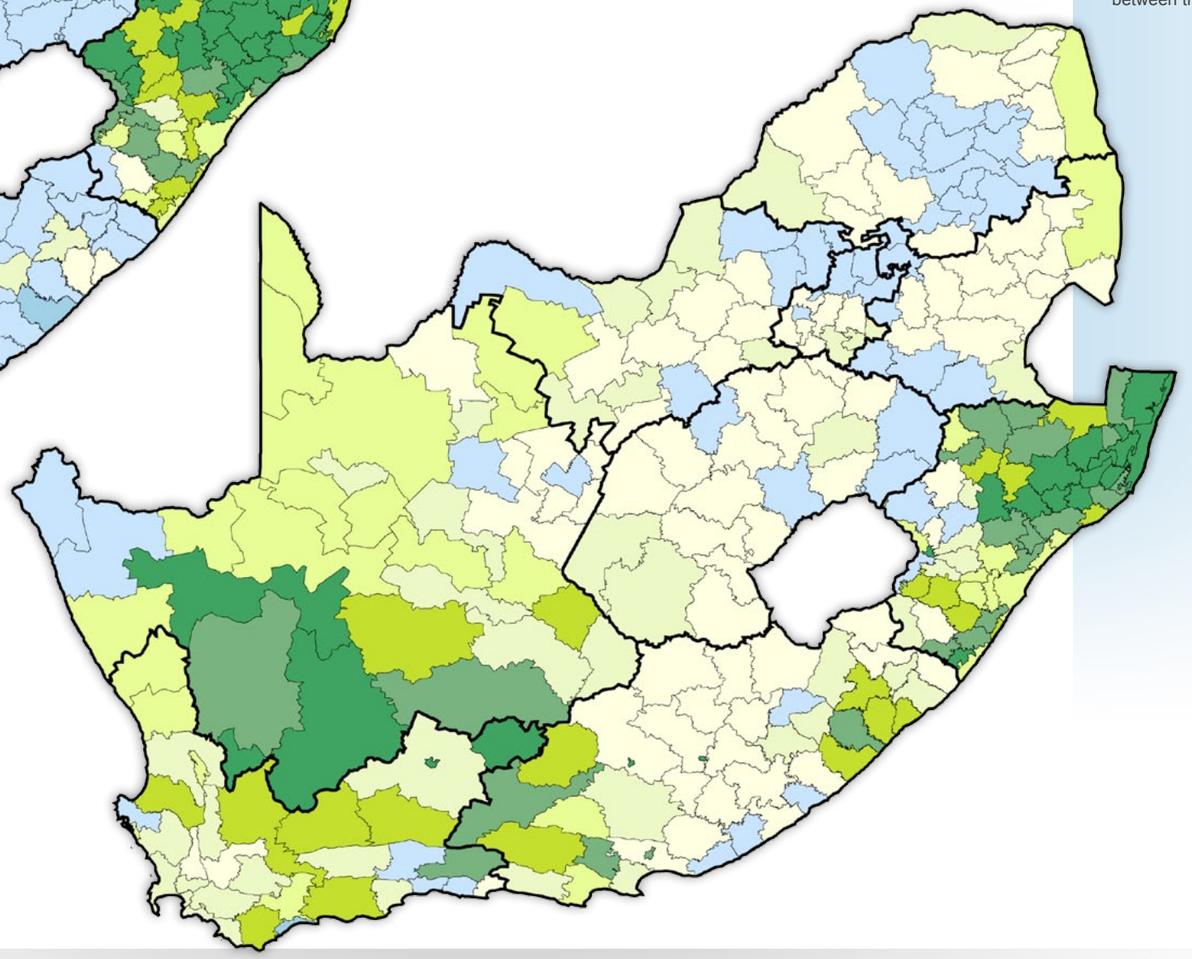
*((2009 %Vote for ANC – 2004 %Vote for ANC)/2004 %Vote for ANC)*100*



1999 - 2004

Formula:

*((2004 %Vote for ANC – 1999 %Vote for ANC)/1999 %Vote for ANC)*100*



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Decline
0% to 10%
>10%

Growth
>0% to 5%
>5% to 10%
>10% to 20%
>20% to 40%
>40% to 60%
>60%

Report displayed at municipal level

Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the Democratic Alliance

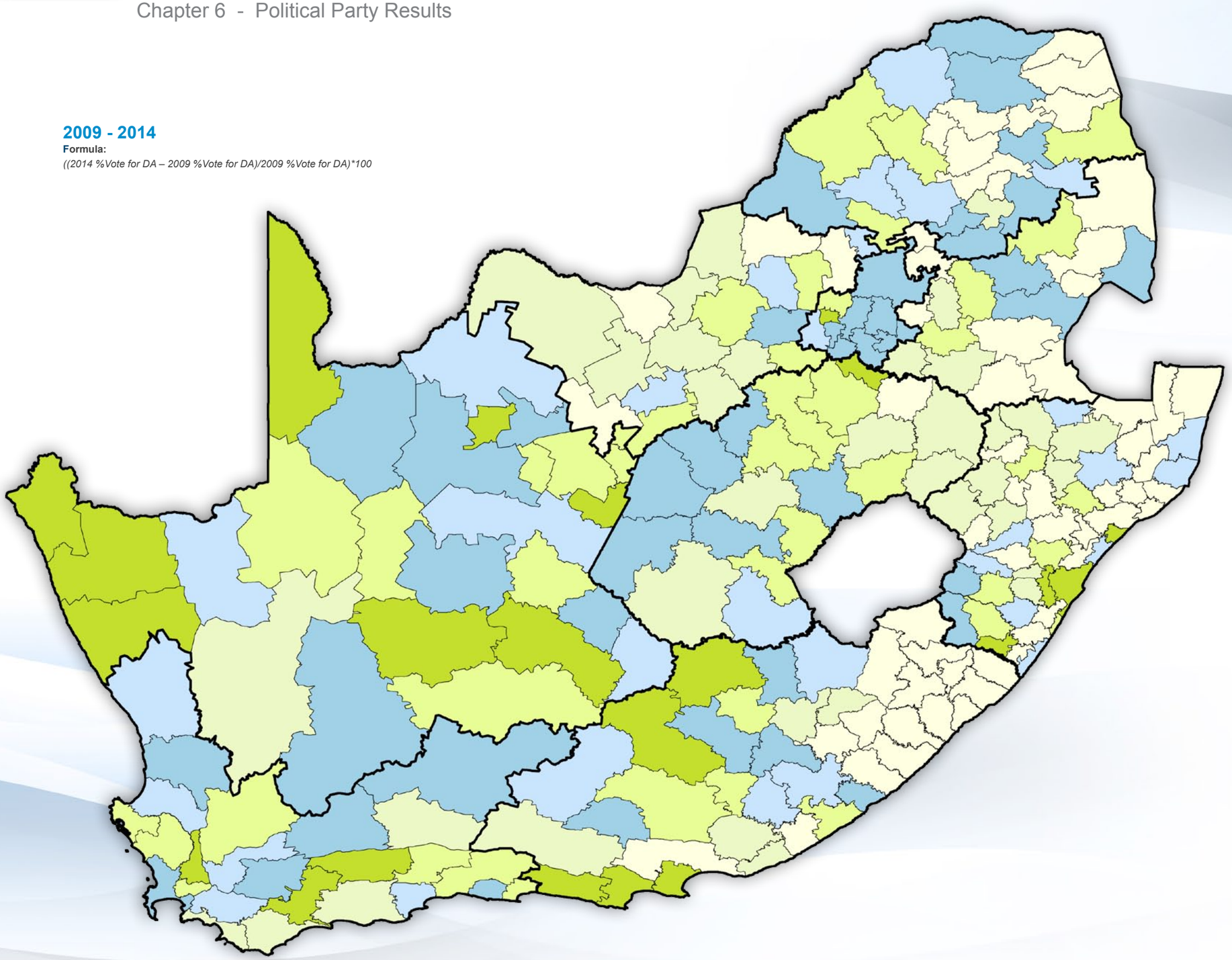
The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

Note: All party support data was geographically aggregated to the 2014 municipal boundaries to ensure comparability between the maps.

2009 - 2014

Formula:

*((2014 %Vote for DA – 2009 %Vote for DA)/2009 %Vote for DA)*100*



Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the Democratic Alliance

The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

Note: The Democratic Alliance used to be the Democratic Party in and up until the 1999 National and Provincial Elections.

2004 - 2009

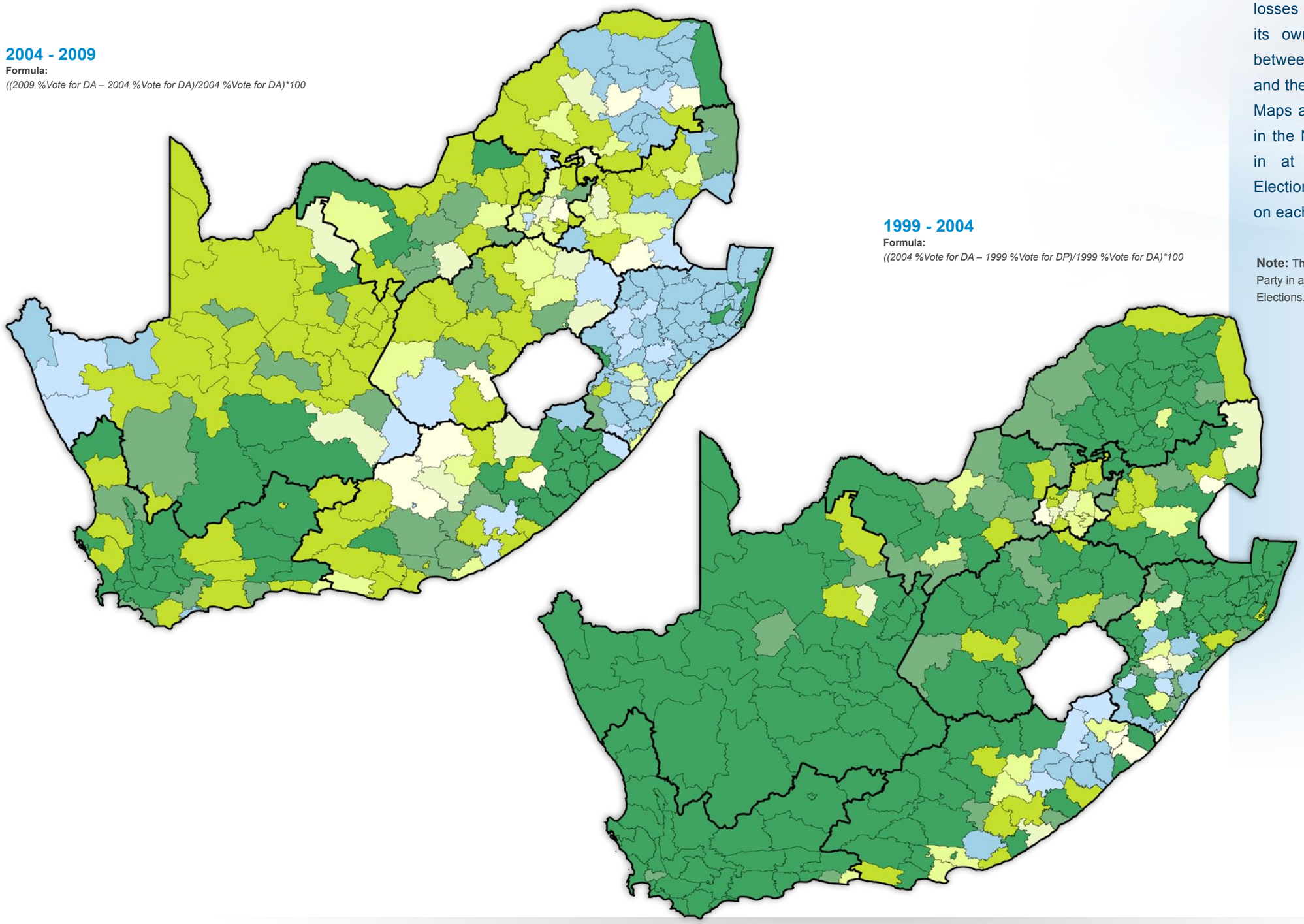
Formula:

*((2009 %Vote for DA – 2004 %Vote for DA)/2004 %Vote for DA)*100*

1999 - 2004

Formula:

*((2004 %Vote for DA – 1999 %Vote for DP)/1999 %Vote for DA)*100*



Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the Inkatha Freedom Party

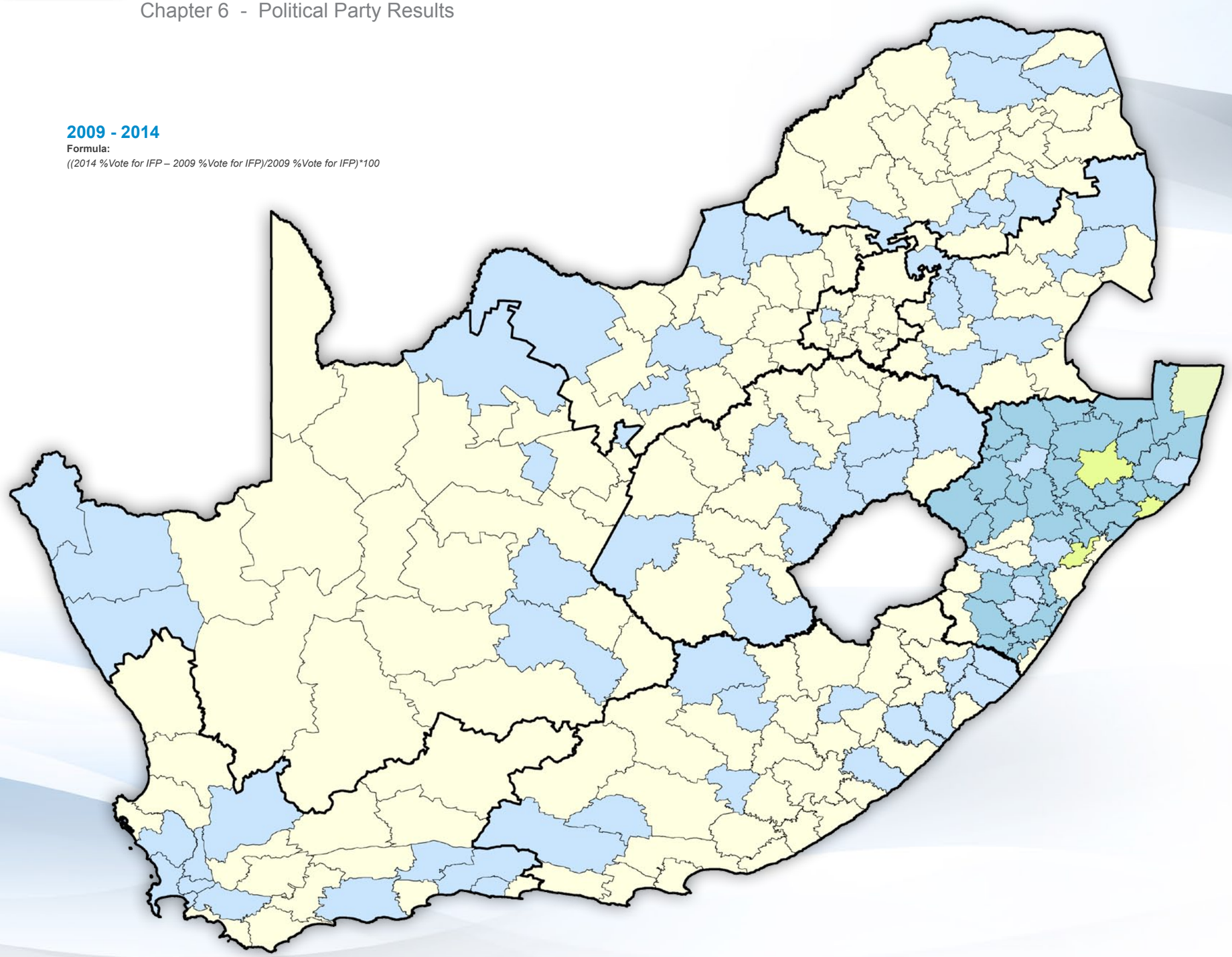
The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

Note: All party support data was geographically aggregated to the 2014 municipal boundaries to ensure comparability between the maps.

2009 - 2014

Formula:

*((2014 %Vote for IFP – 2009 %Vote for IFP)/2009 %Vote for IFP)*100*



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Decline
0% to 10%
>10%

Growth
>0% to 5%
>5% to 10%
>10% to 20%
>20% to 40%
>40% to 60%
>60%

Report displayed at municipal level

Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the Inkatha Freedom Party

The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

2004 - 2009

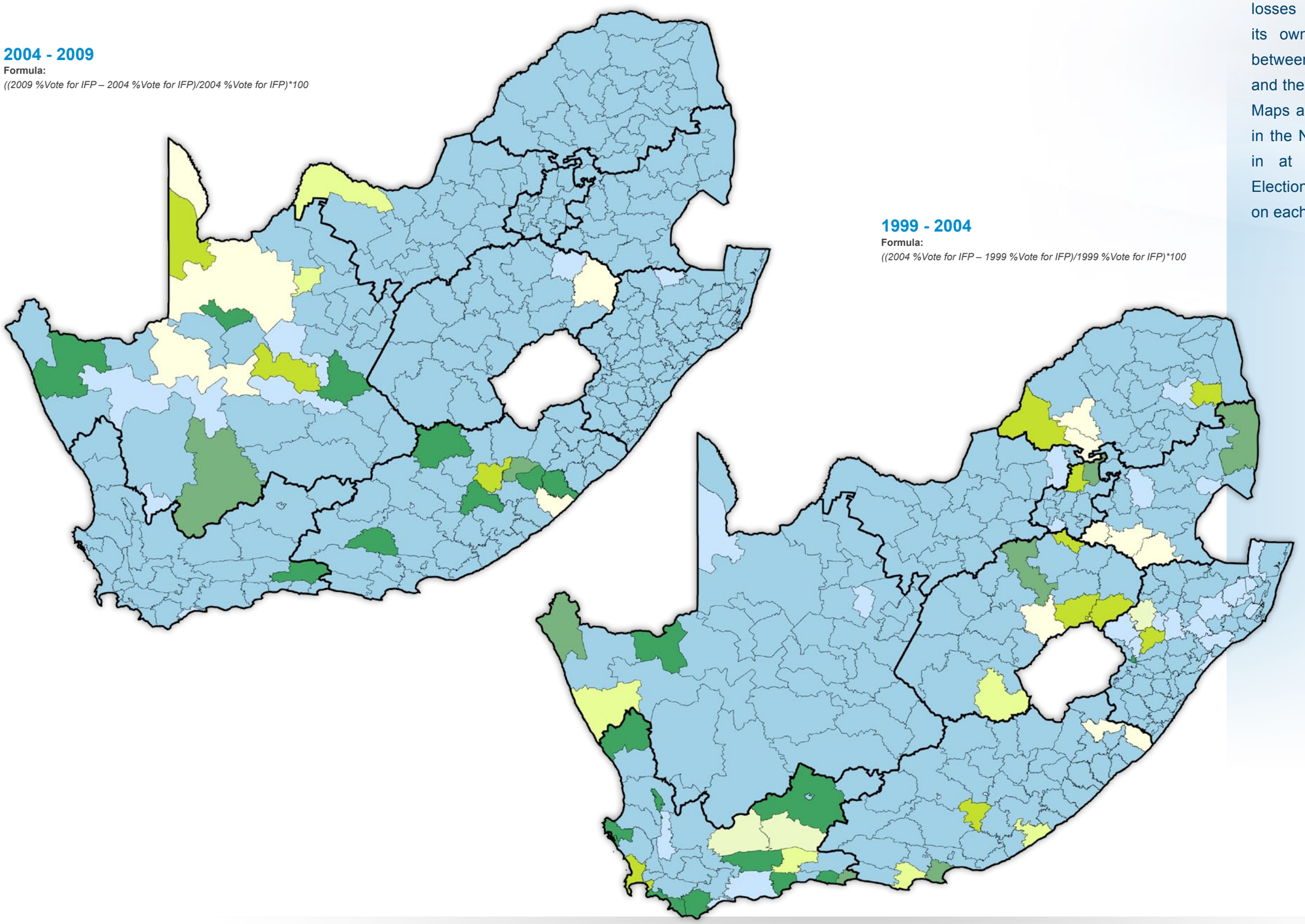
Formula:

*((2009 %Vote for IFP – 2004 %Vote for IFP)/2004 %Vote for IFP)*100*

1999 - 2004

Formula:

*((2004 %Vote for IFP – 1999 %Vote for IFP)/1999 %Vote for IFP)*100*



Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the United Democratic Movement

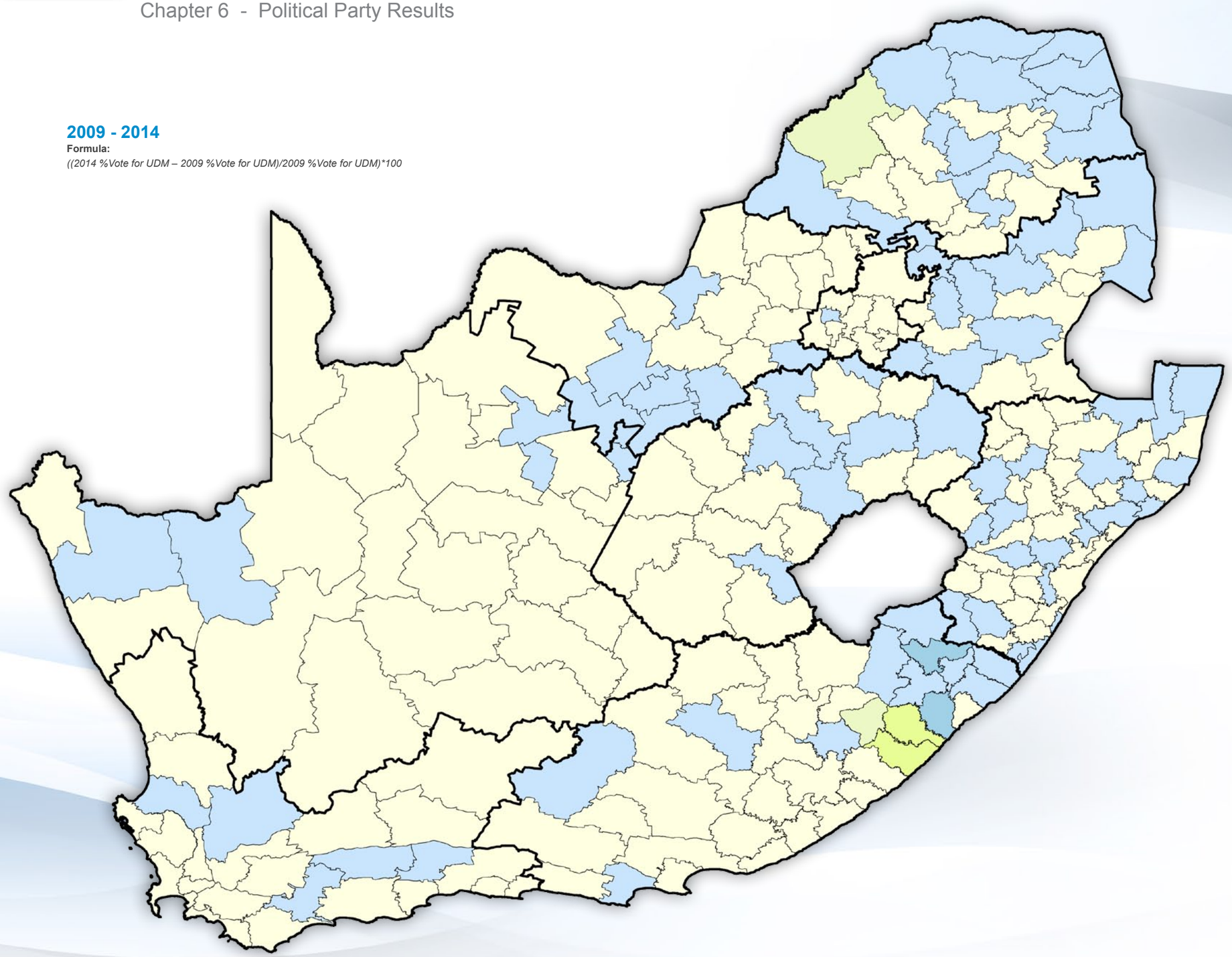
The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

Note: All party support data was geographically aggregated to the 2014 municipal boundaries to ensure comparability between the maps.

2009 - 2014

Formula:

*((2014 %Vote for UDM – 2009 %Vote for UDM)/2009 %Vote for UDM)*100*



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Decline
0% to 10%
>10%

Growth
>0% to 5%
>5% to 10%
>10% to 20%
>20% to 40%
>40% to 60%
>60%

Report displayed at municipal level

Party Support Variance

Percentage Growth or decline for the United Democratic Movement

The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

2004 - 2009

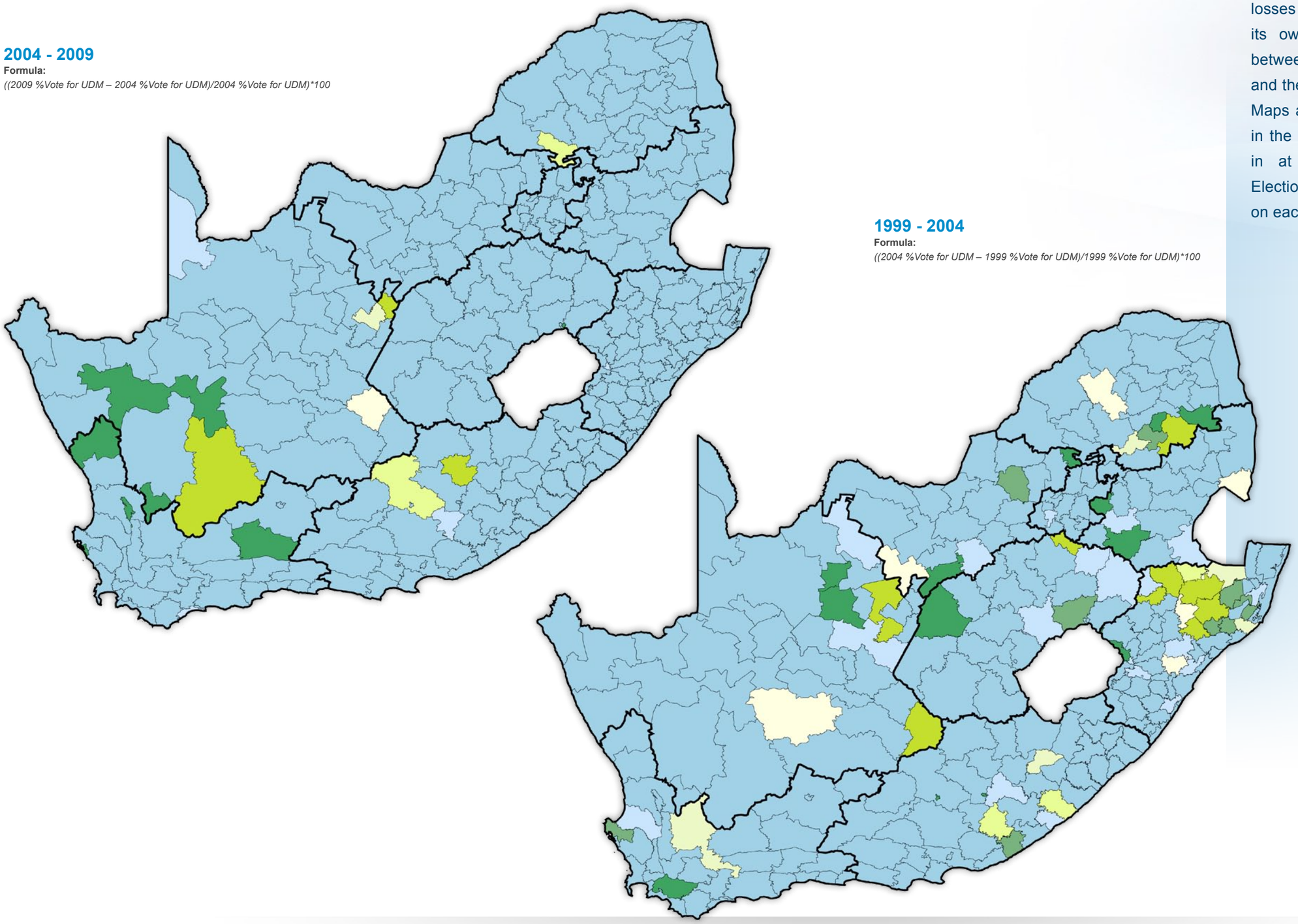
Formula:

*((2009 %Vote for UDM – 2004 %Vote for UDM)/2004 %Vote for UDM)*100*

1999 - 2004

Formula:

*((2004 %Vote for UDM – 1999 %Vote for UDM)/1999 %Vote for UDM)*100*



Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the Freedom Front

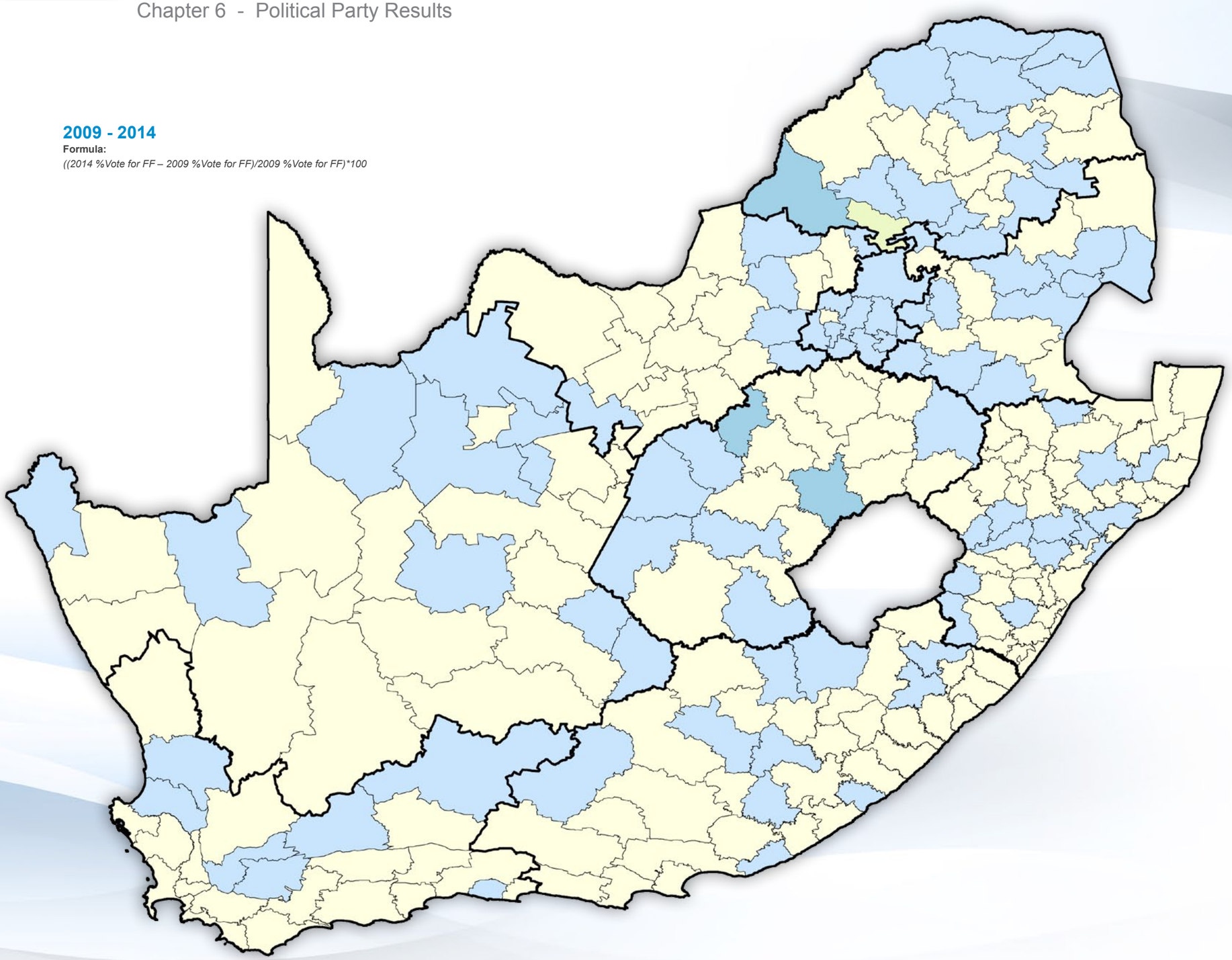
The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

Note: All party support data was geographically aggregated to the 2014 municipal boundaries to ensure comparability between the maps.

2009 - 2014

Formula:

*((2014 %Vote for FF – 2009 %Vote for FF)/2009 %Vote for FF)*100*



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Decline
0% to 10%
>10%
Growth
>0% to 5%
>5% to 10%
>10% to 20%
>20% to 40%
>40% to 60%
>60%

Report displayed at municipal level

Party Support Variance

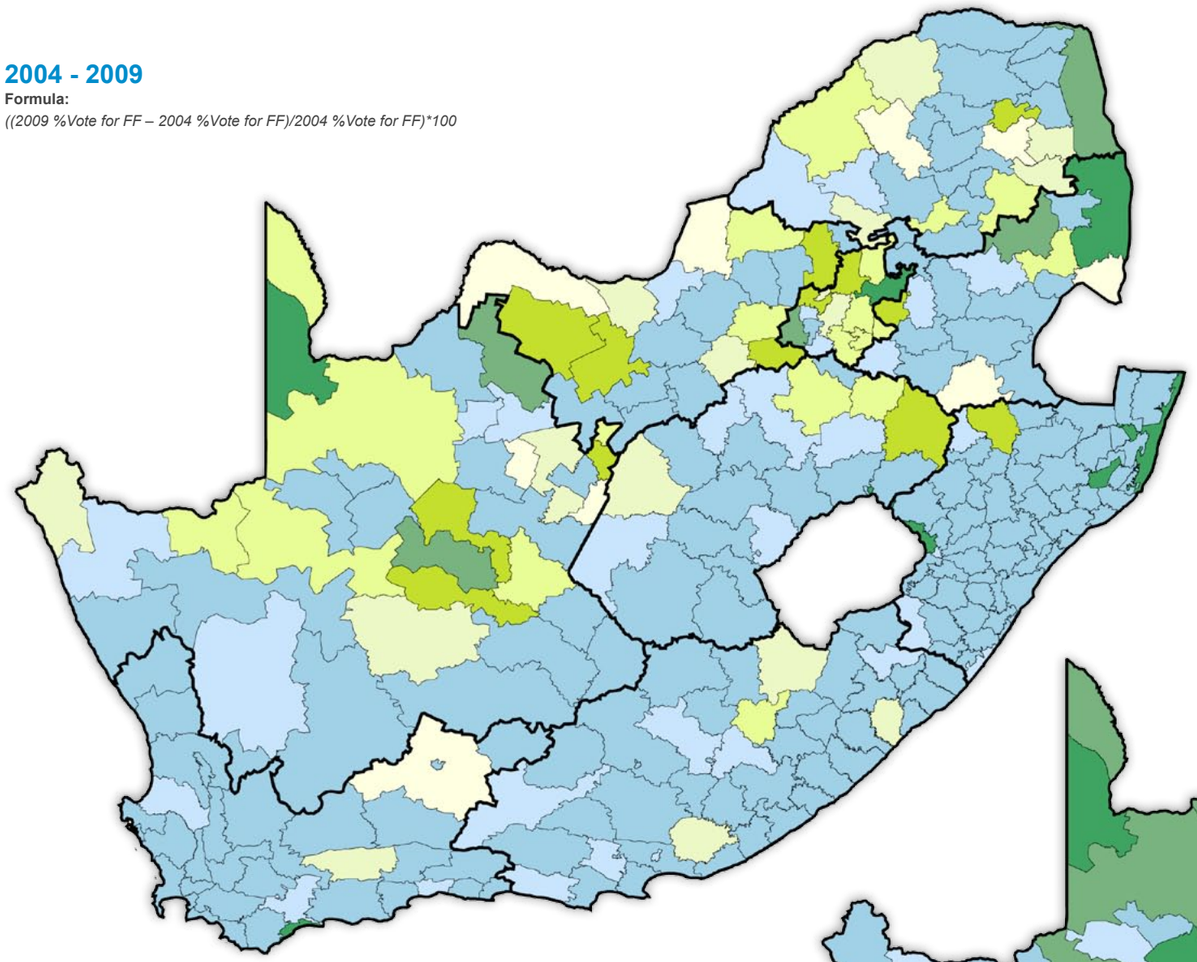
Percentage growth or decline for the Freedom Front

The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

2004 - 2009

Formula:

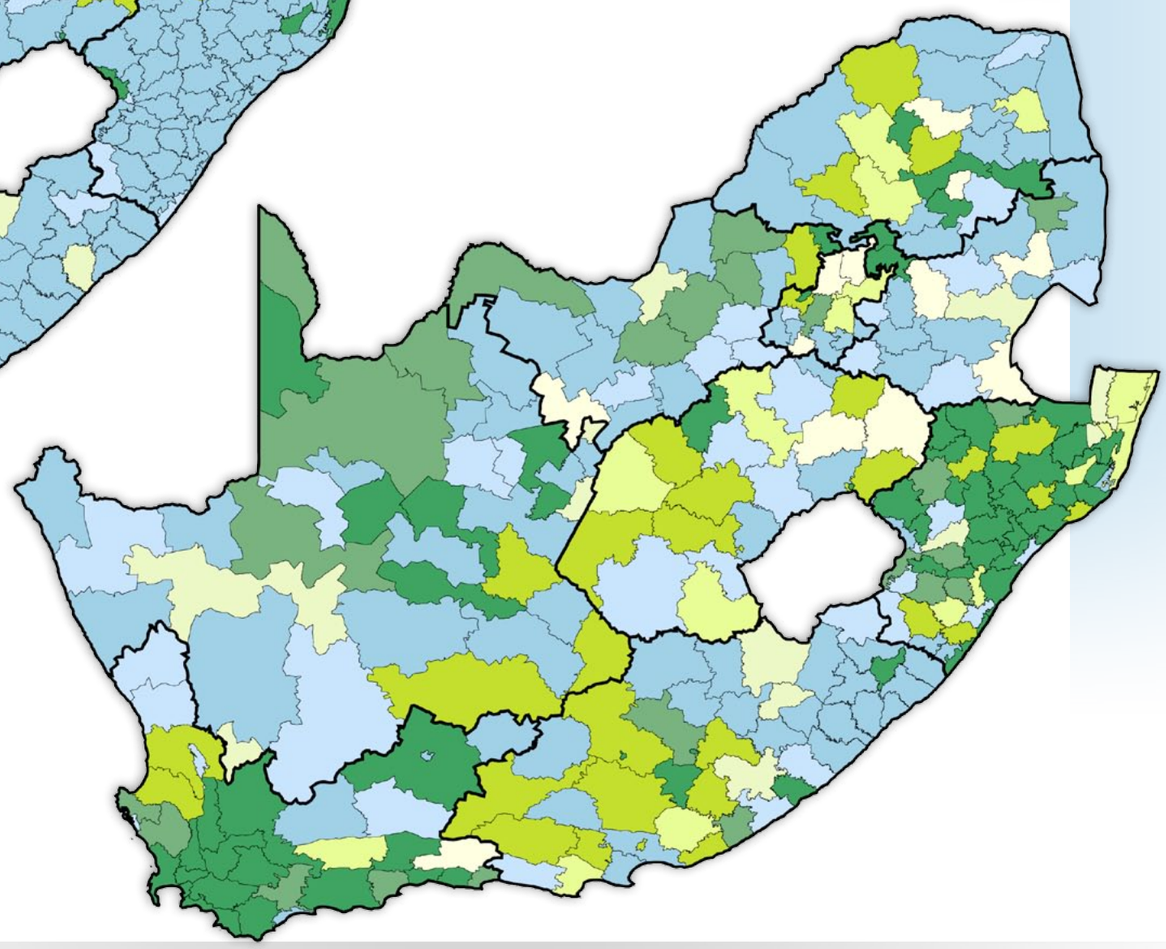
*((2009 %Vote for FF – 2004 %Vote for FF)/2004 %Vote for FF)*100*



1999 - 2004

Formula:

*((2004 %Vote for FF – 1999 %Vote for FF)/1999 %Vote for FF)*100*



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Decline
0% to 10%
>10%

Growth
>0% to 5%
>5% to 10%
>10% to 20%
>20% to 40%
>40% to 60%
>60%

Report displayed at municipal level

Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the Congress of the People

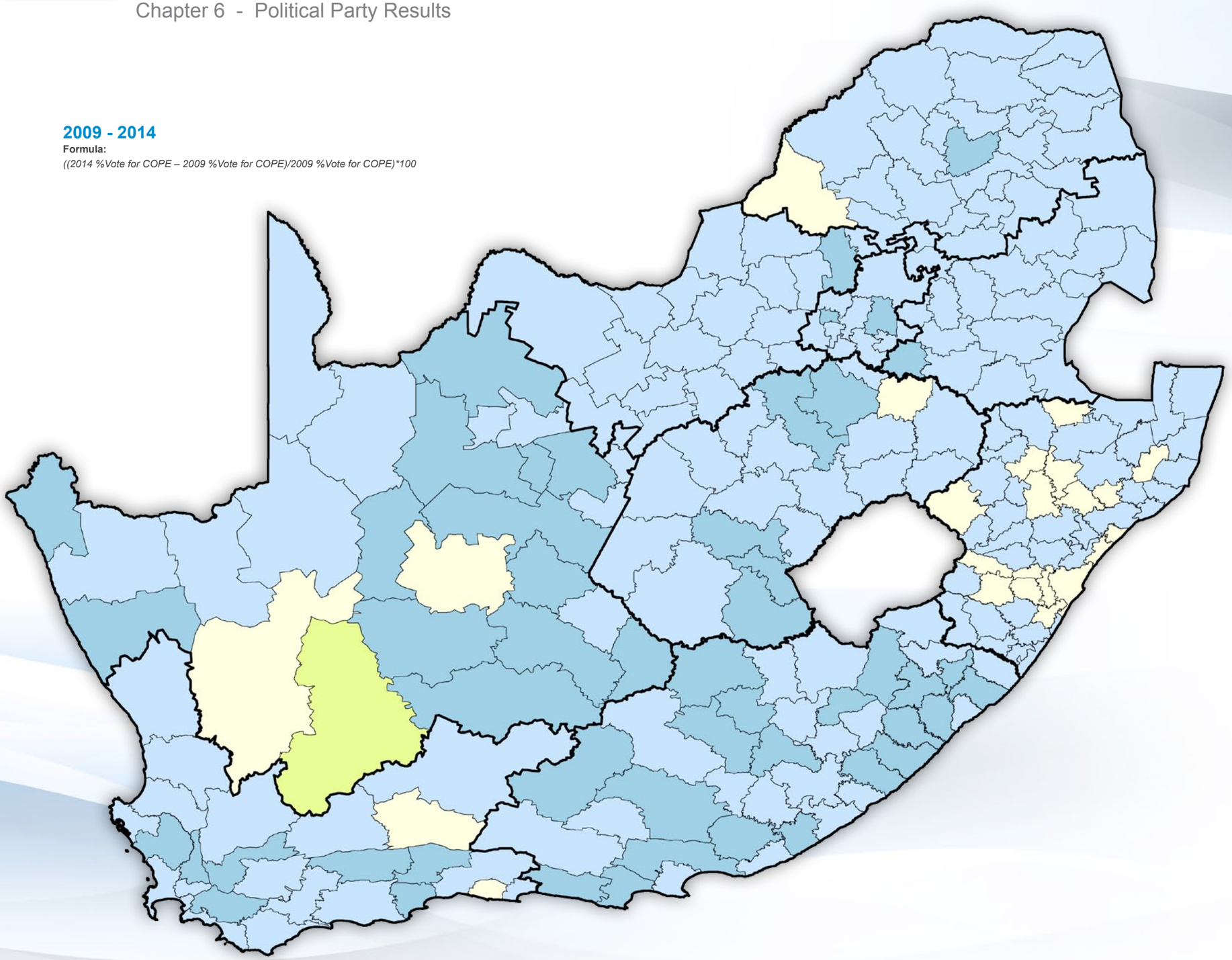
The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

Note: All party support data was geographically aggregated to the 2014 municipal boundaries to ensure comparability between the maps.

2009 - 2014

Formula:

*((2014 %Vote for COPE – 2009 %Vote for COPE)/2009 %Vote for COPE)*100*



Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the Congress of the People

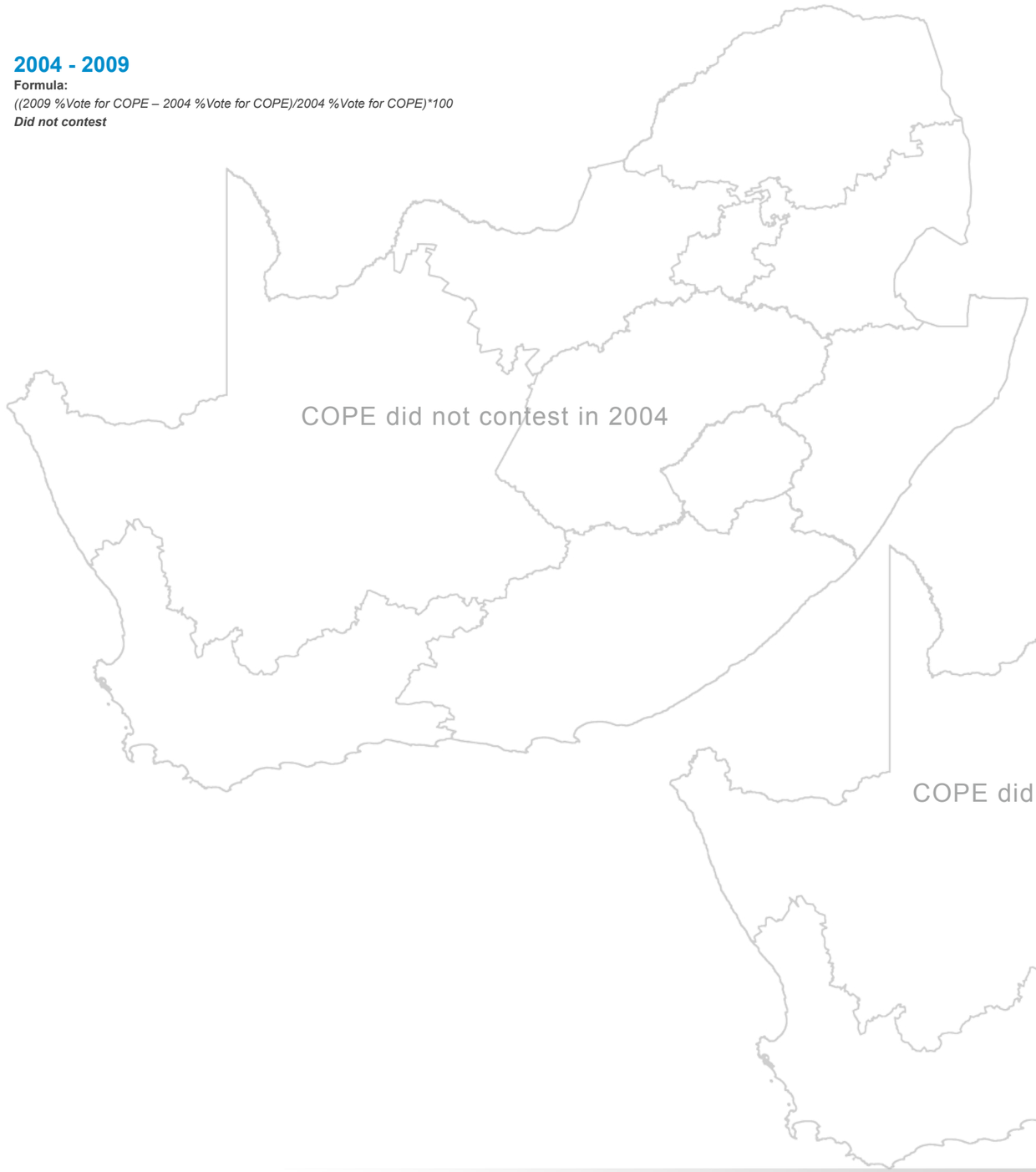
The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

2004 - 2009

Formula:

*((2009 %Vote for COPE – 2004 %Vote for COPE)/2004 %Vote for COPE)*100*

Did not contest

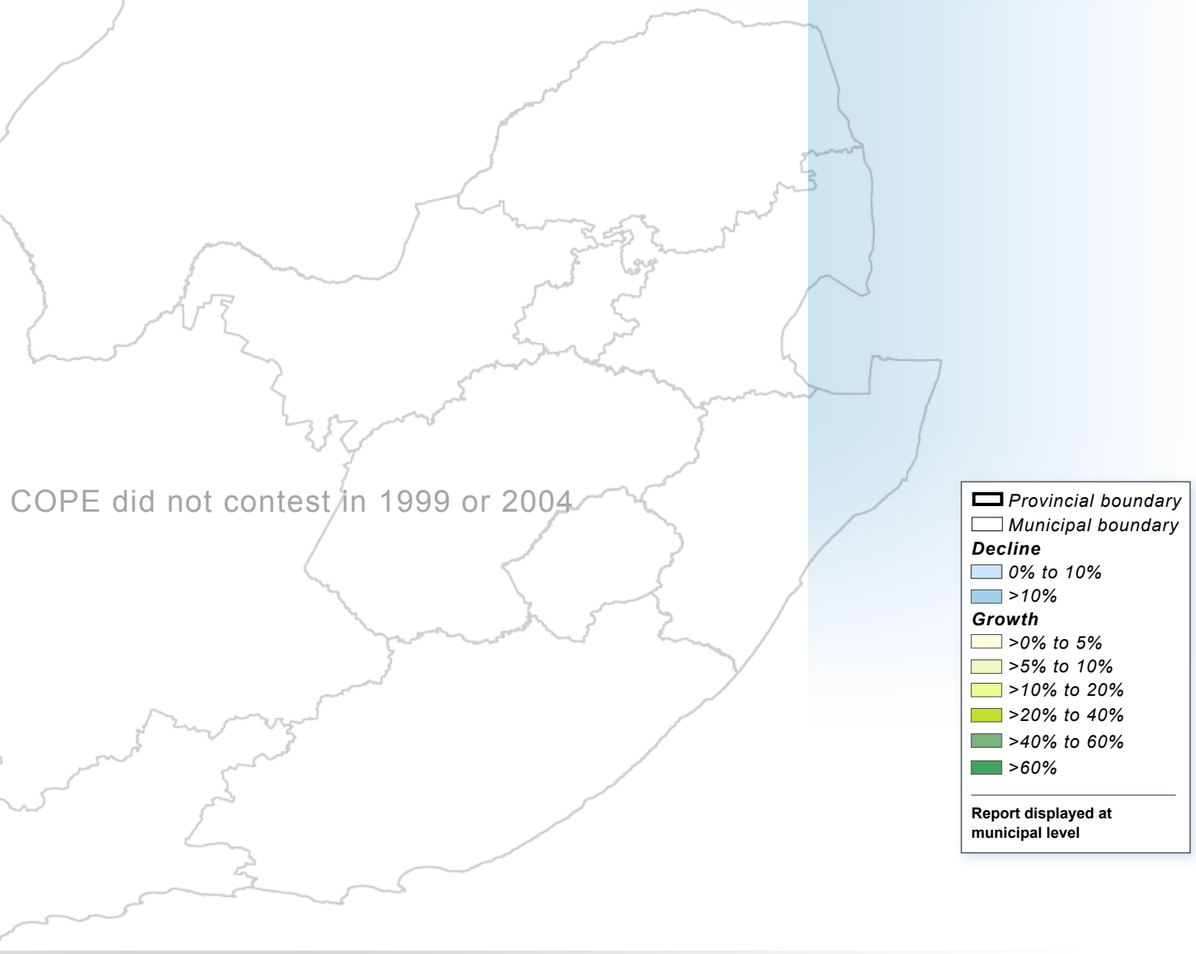


1999 - 2004

Formula:

((2004 %Vote for COPE – 1999 %Vote for COPE)/1999 %Vote for COPE)*100

Did not contest



Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the African Christian Democratic Party

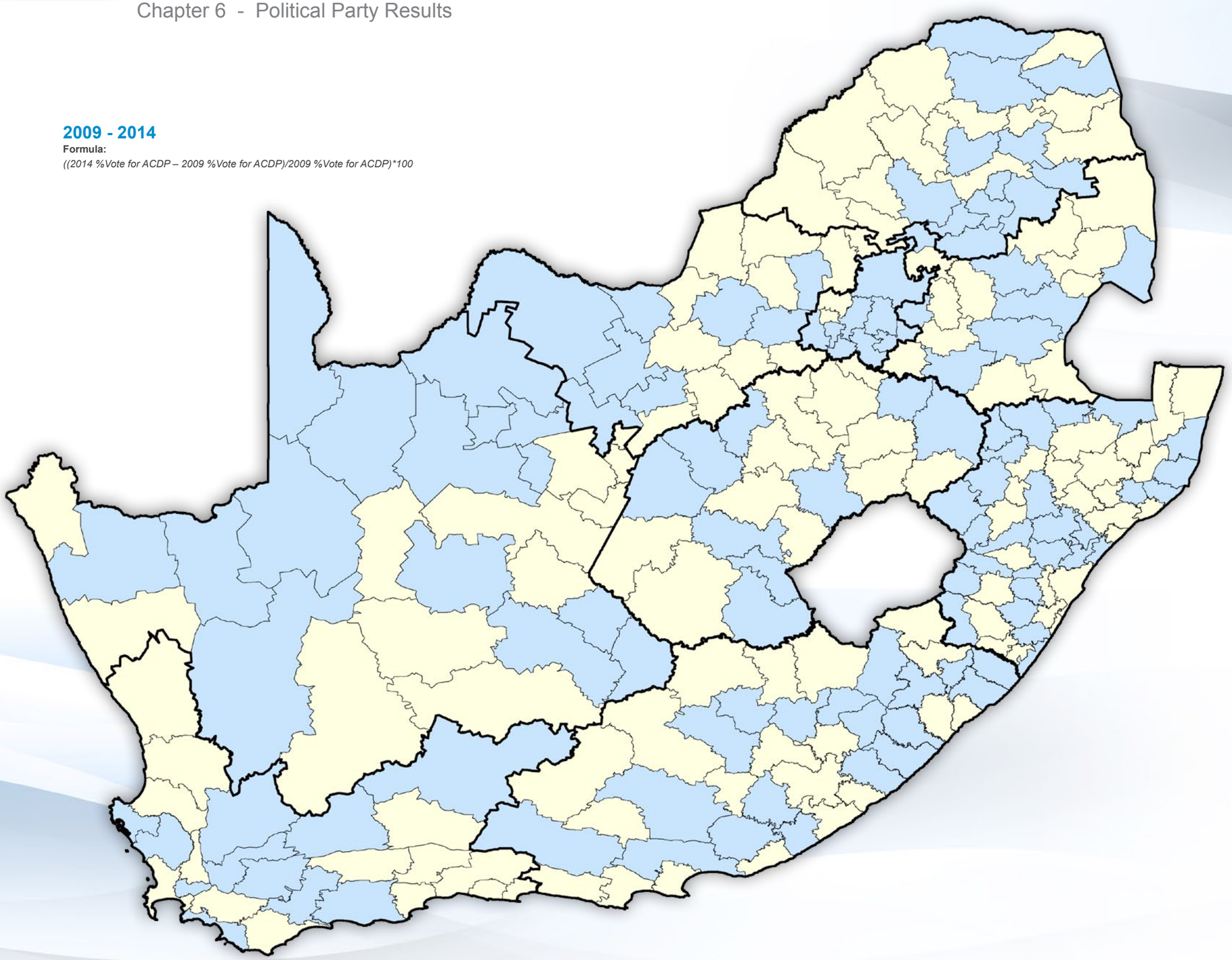
The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

Note: All party support data was geographically aggregated to the 2014 municipal boundaries to ensure comparability between the maps.

2009 - 2014

Formula:

*((2014 %Vote for ACDP – 2009 %Vote for ACDP)/2009 %Vote for ACDP)*100*



Party Support Variance

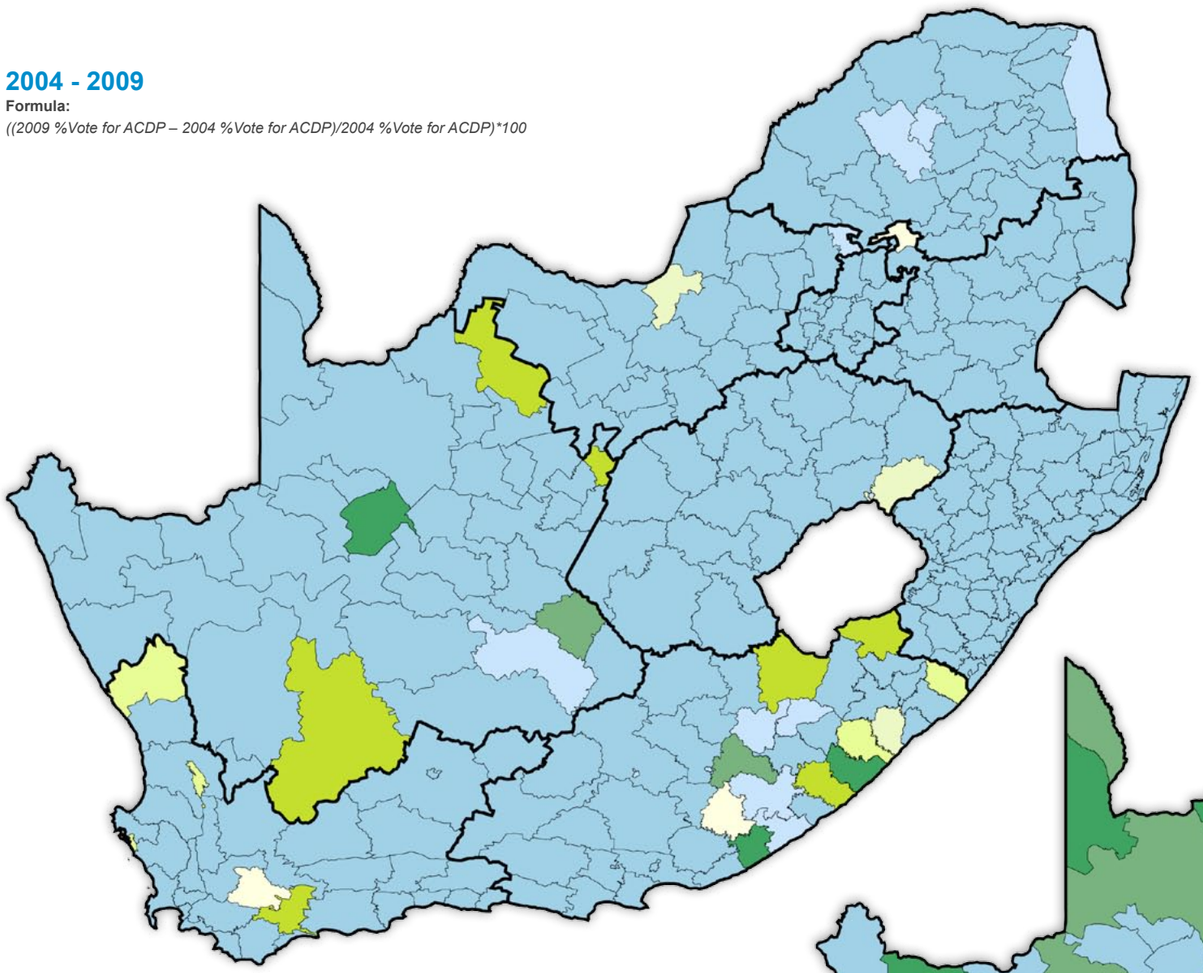
Percentage growth or decline for the African Christian Democratic Party

The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

2004 - 2009

Formula:

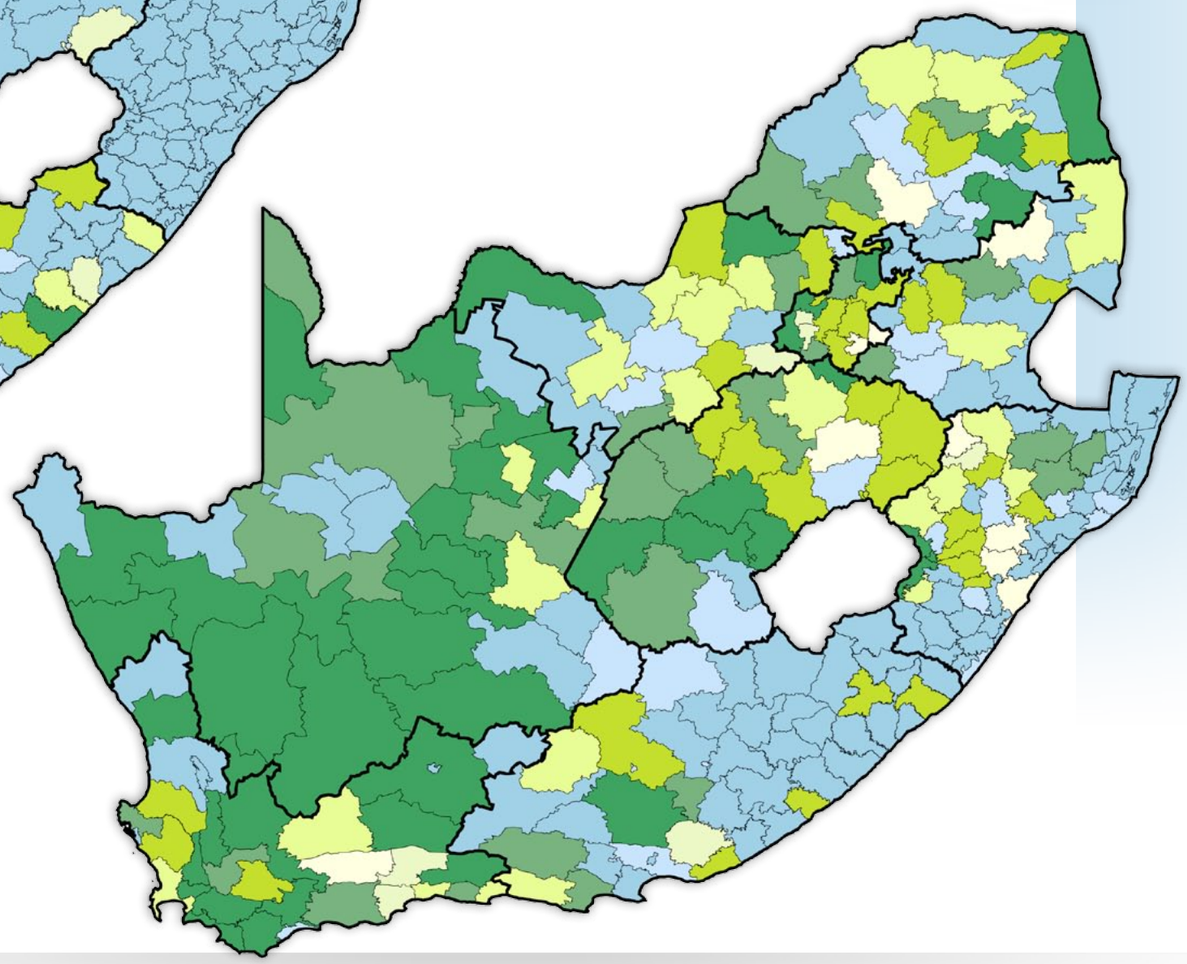
*((2009 %Vote for ACDP – 2004 %Vote for ACDP)/2004 %Vote for ACDP)*100*



1999 - 2004

Formula:

*((2004 %Vote for ACDP – 1999 %Vote for ACDP)/1999 %Vote for ACDP)*100*



Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the Pan Africanist Congress

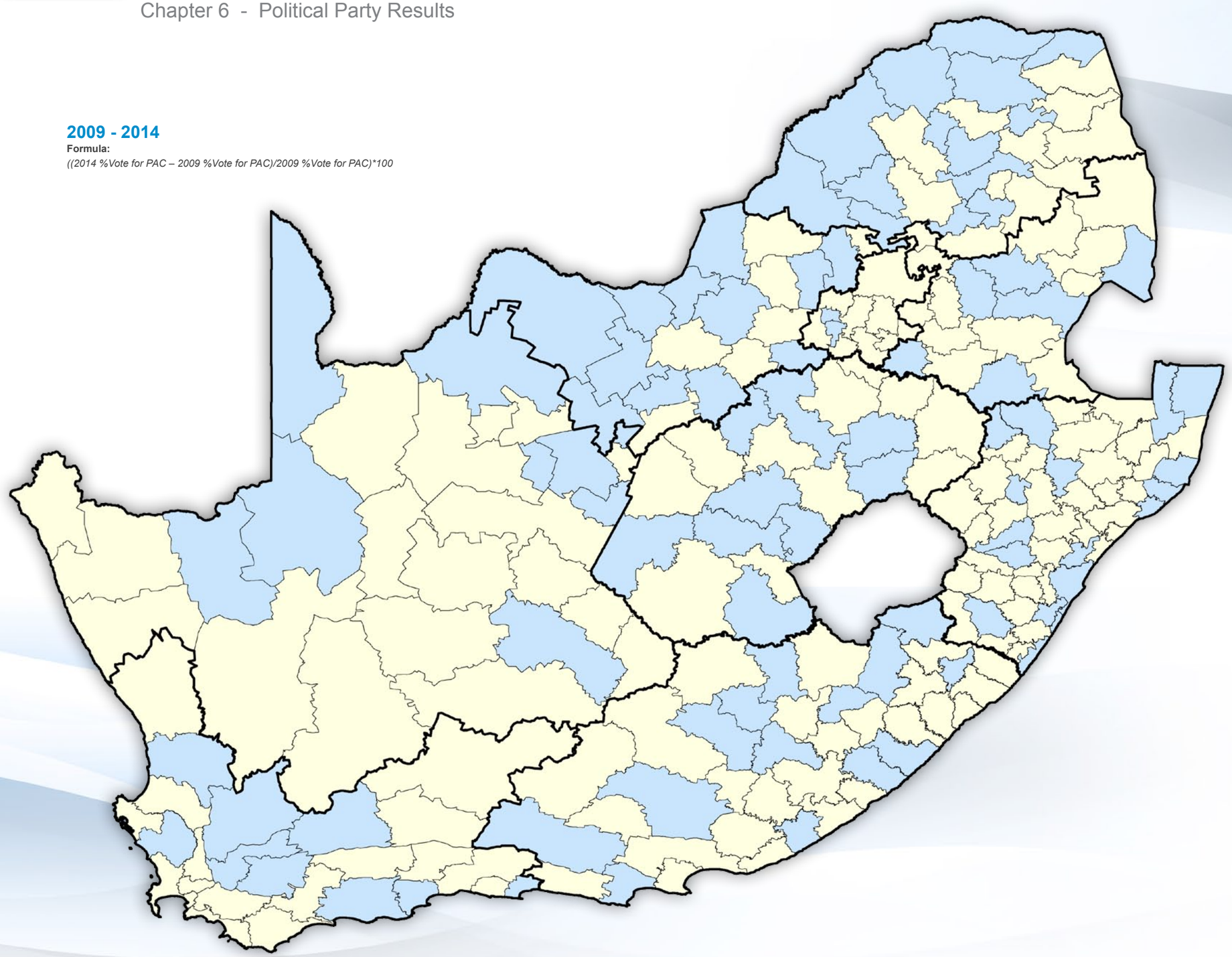
The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

Note: All party support data was geographically aggregated to the 2014 municipal boundaries to ensure comparability between the maps.

2009 - 2014

Formula:

*((2014 %Vote for PAC – 2009 %Vote for PAC)/2009 %Vote for PAC)*100*



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Decline
0% to 10%
>10%
Growth
>0% to 5%
>5% to 10%
>10% to 20%
>20% to 40%
>40% to 60%
>60%

Report displayed at municipal level

Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the Pan Africanist Congress

The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

2004 - 2009

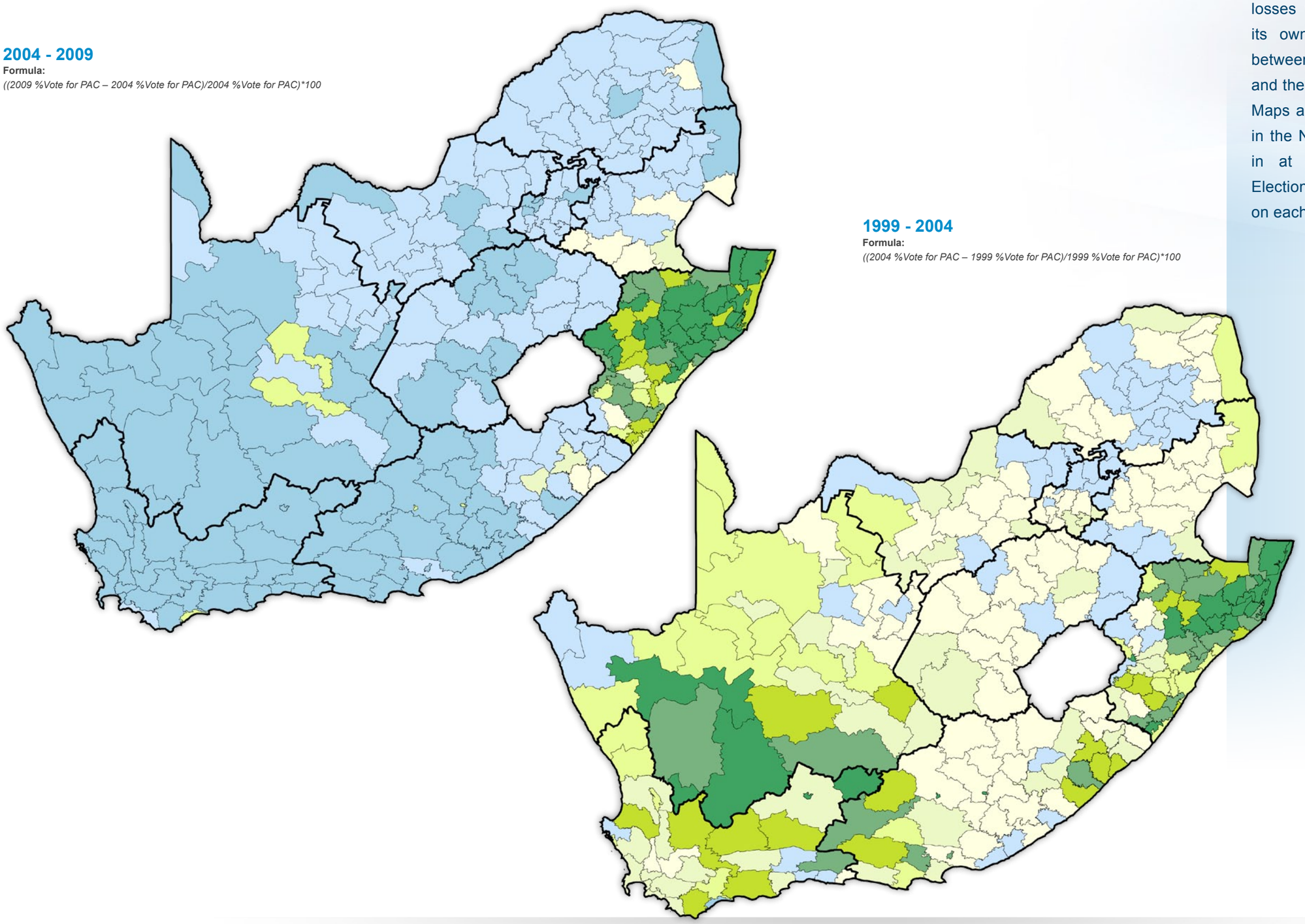
Formula:

*((2009 %Vote for PAC – 2004 %Vote for PAC)/2004 %Vote for PAC)*100*

1999 - 2004

Formula:

*((2004 %Vote for PAC – 1999 %Vote for PAC)/1999 %Vote for PAC)*100*



Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the Azanian People's Organisation

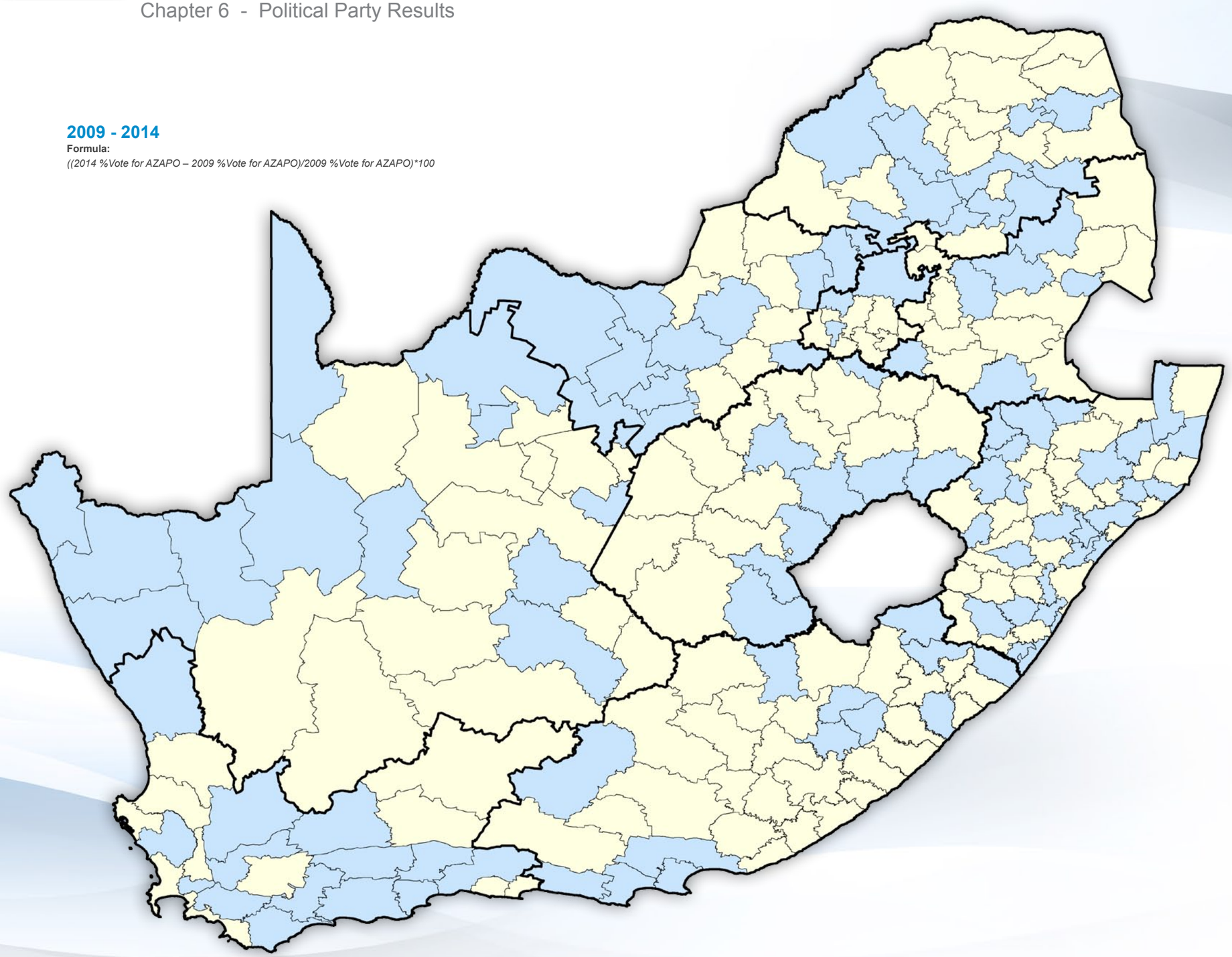
The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

Note: All party support data was geographically aggregated to the 2014 municipal boundaries to ensure comparability between the maps.

2009 - 2014

Formula:

*((2014 %Vote for AZAPO – 2009 %Vote for AZAPO)/2009 %Vote for AZAPO)*100*



Party Support Variance

Percentage growth or decline for the Azanian People's Organisation

The following maps indicate the gains or losses for a party as measured against its own previous performance, that is, between 1999 and 2004, 2004 and 2009, and the 2009 and 2014 National Elections. Maps are included for parties represented in the National Assembly which contested in at least two consecutive National Elections. The formulas used are indicated on each map.

2004 - 2009

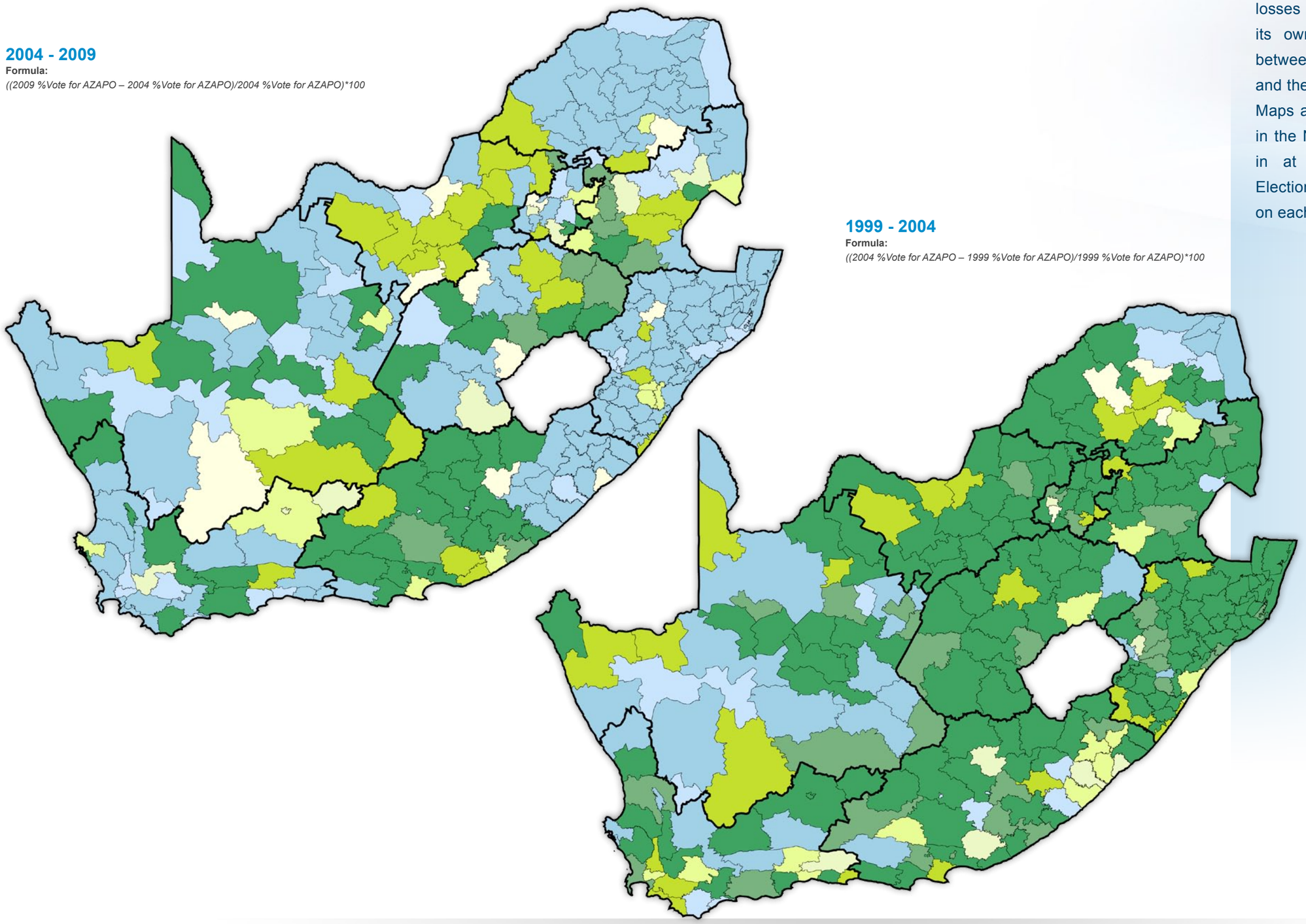
Formula:

*((2009 %Vote for AZAPO – 2004 %Vote for AZAPO)/2004 %Vote for AZAPO)*100*

1999 - 2004

Formula:

*((2004 %Vote for AZAPO – 1999 %Vote for AZAPO)/1999 %Vote for AZAPO)*100*



Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

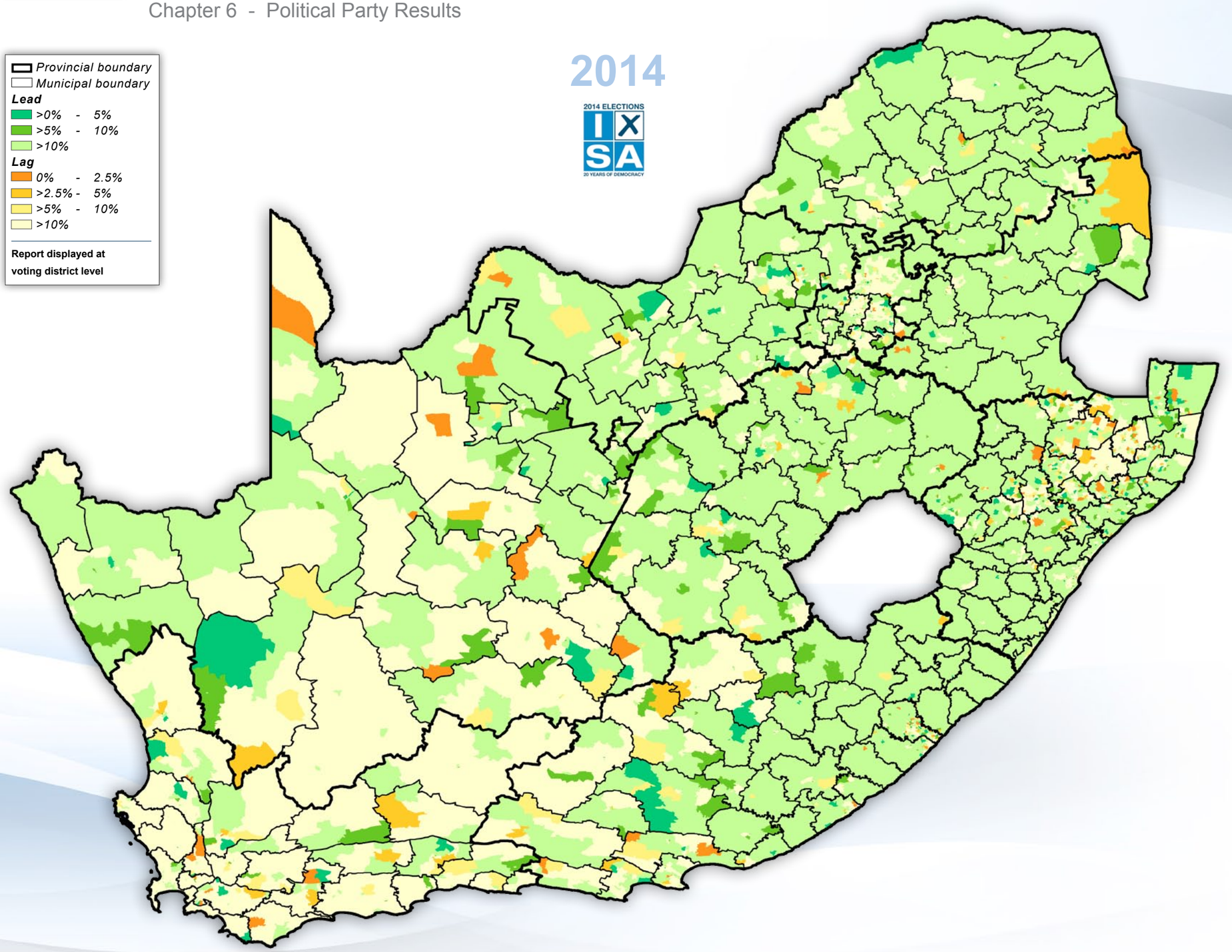
South Africa

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

Lag constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated and the percentage of the vote received by the leading party in a voting district.

Lead constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated, which in this case will be the leading party, and the percentage of the vote received by the party which polled the second highest number of votes in that voting district.

Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.



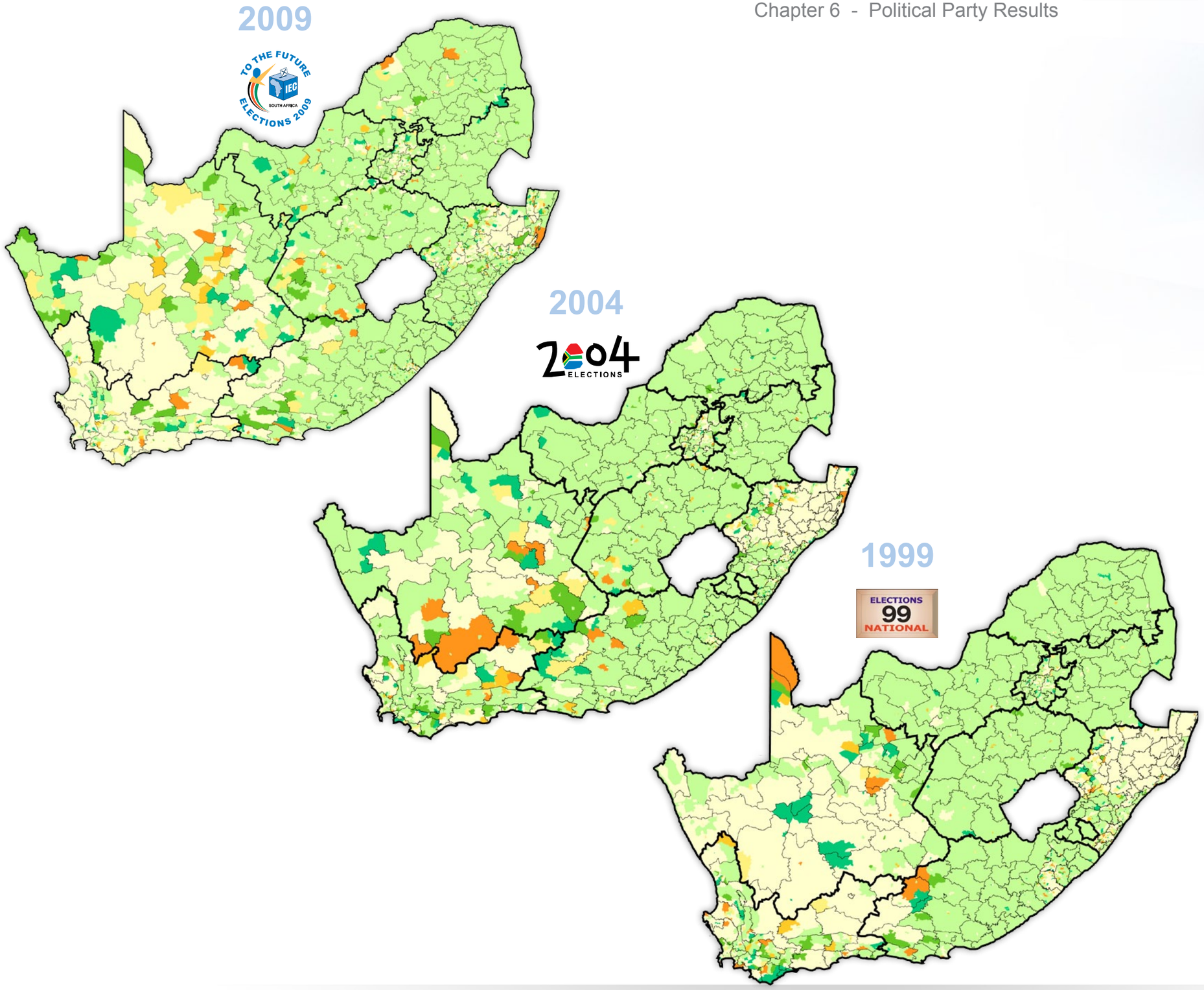
2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	223
>5% - 10%	267
>10%	17,780
Total	**18,270**

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	0
>2.5% - 5%	119
>5% - 10%	241
>10%	3,490
Total	**3,850**

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

South Africa



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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

Eastern Cape

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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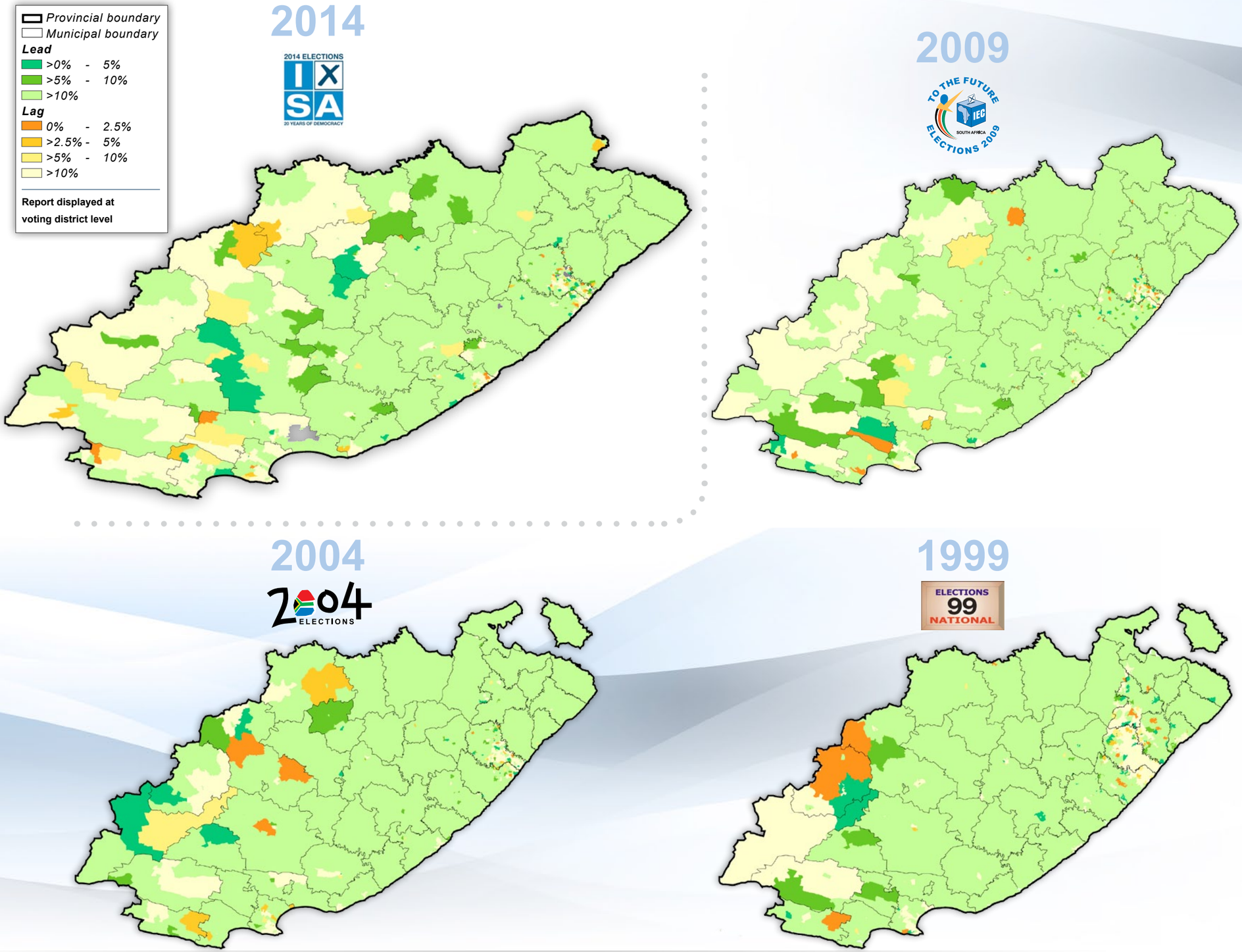
Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.



2014 ELECTIONS

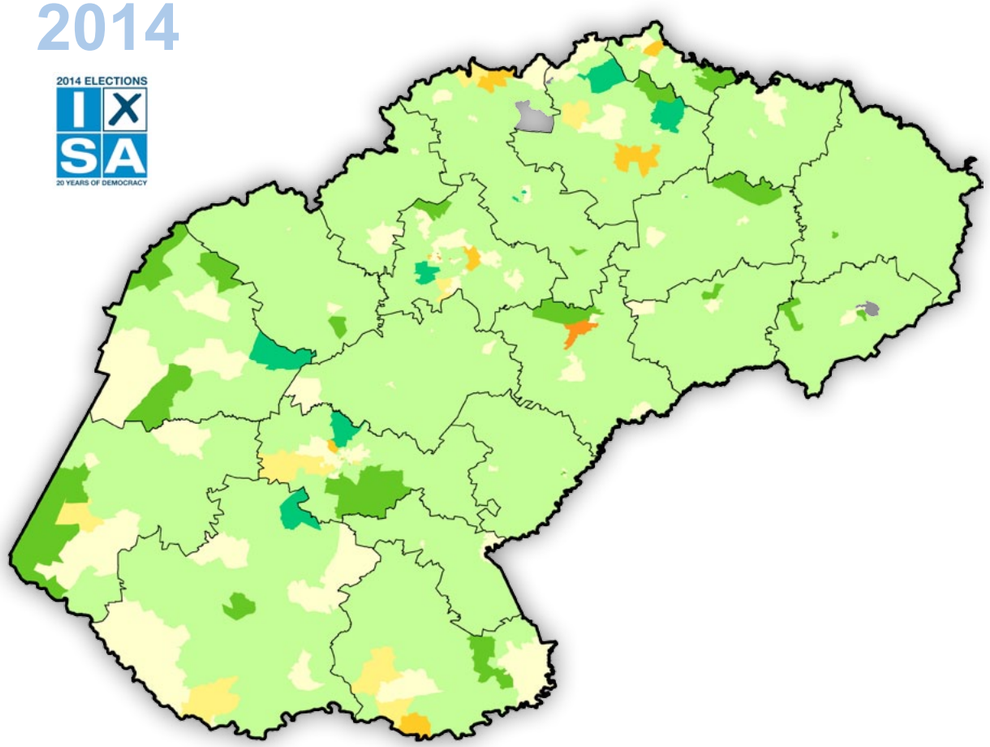
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	38
>5% - 10%	42
>10%	4,161
Total	4,241

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	27
>2.5% - 5%	20
>5% - 10%	34
>10%	293
Total	374

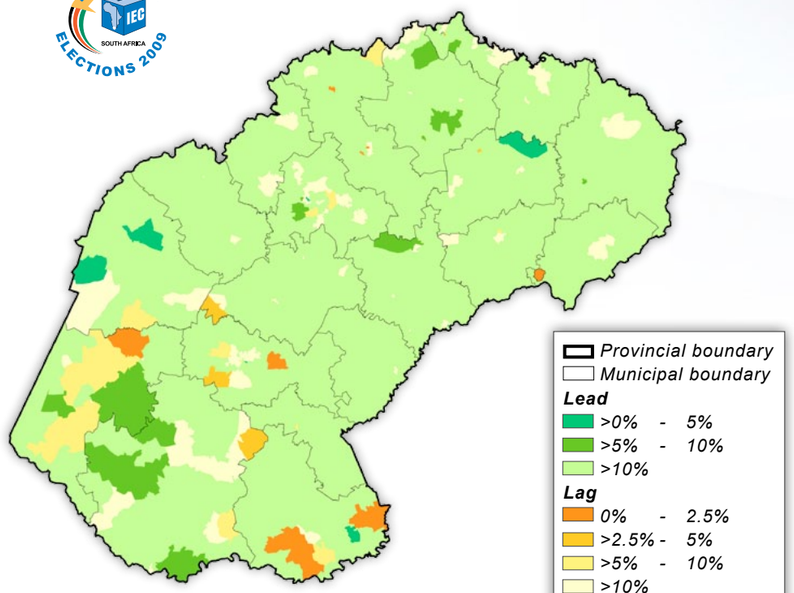
Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

Free State

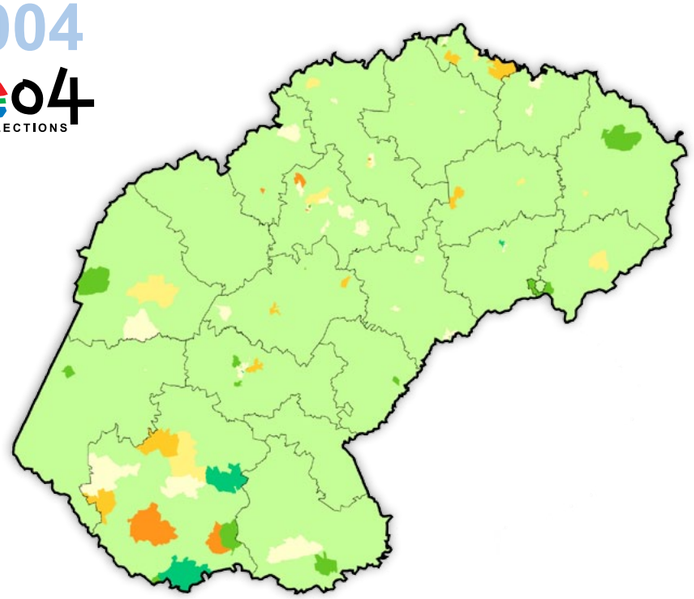
2014



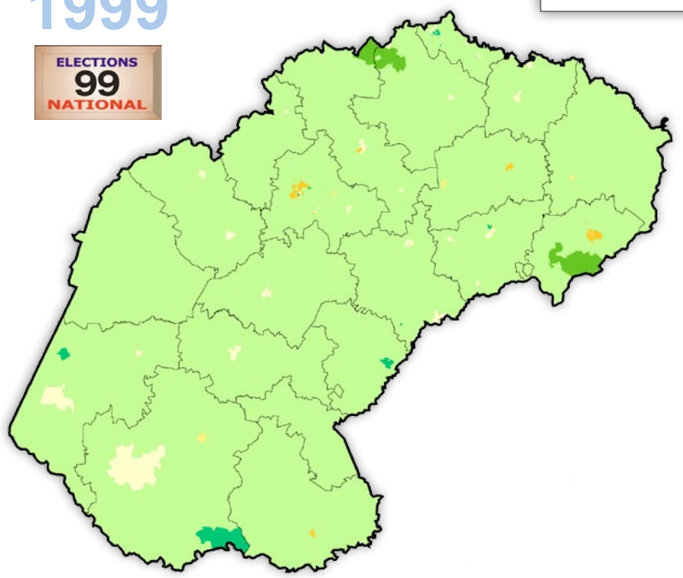
2009



2004



1999



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Lead constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated, which in this case will be the leading party, and the percentage of the vote received by the party which polled the second highest number of votes in that voting district.

Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	10
>5% - 10%	25
>10%	1,291
Total	1,326

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	7
>2.5% - 5%	10
>5% - 10%	13
>10%	167
Total	197

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

Gauteng

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

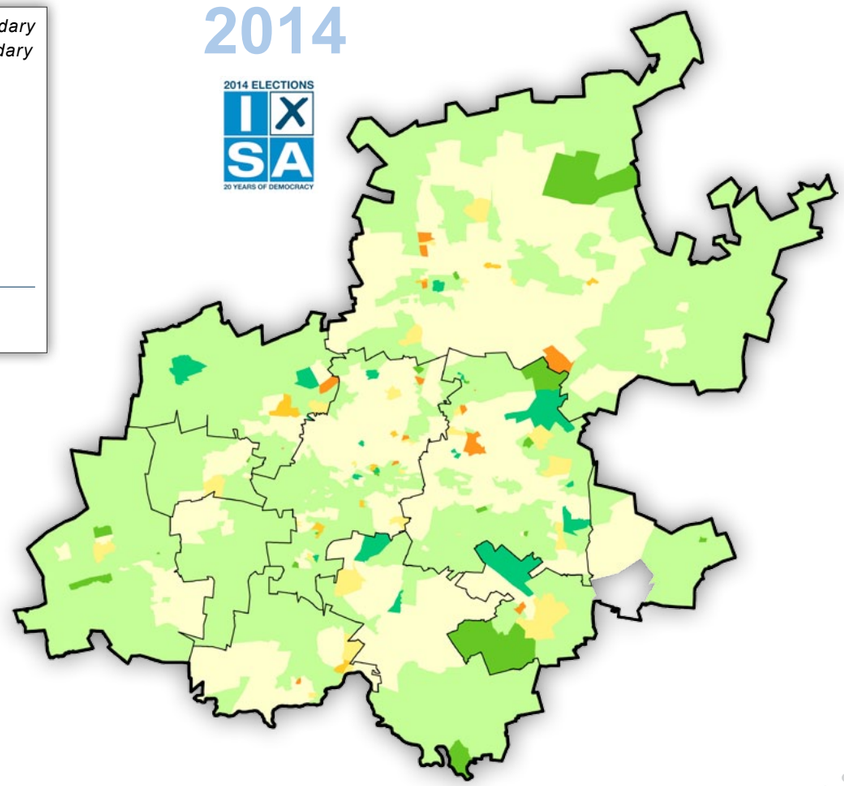
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

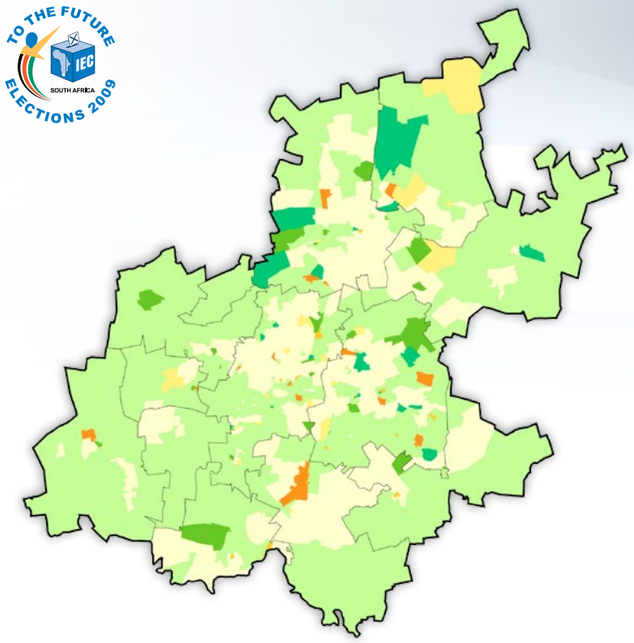
Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

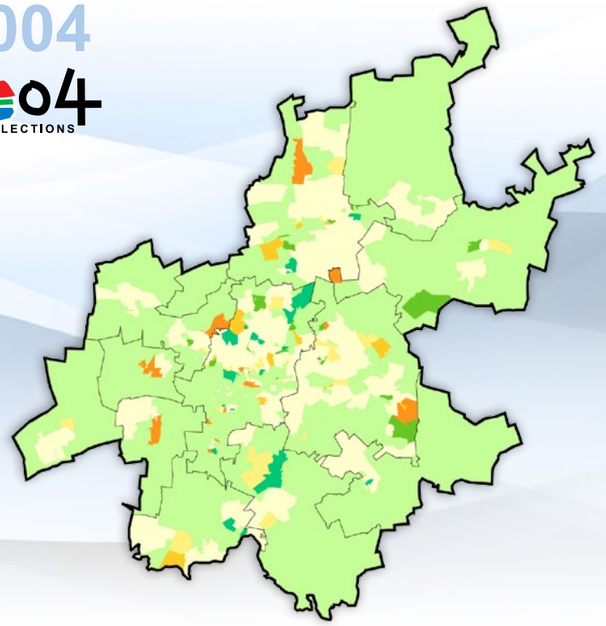
2014



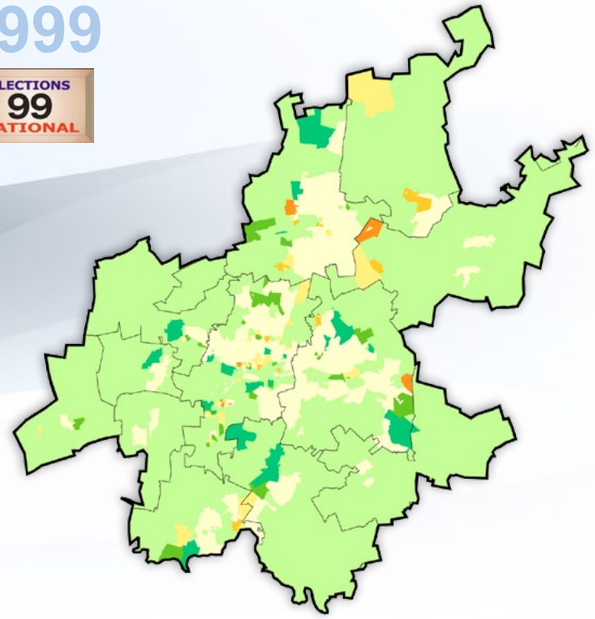
2009



2004



1999



2014 ELECTIONS

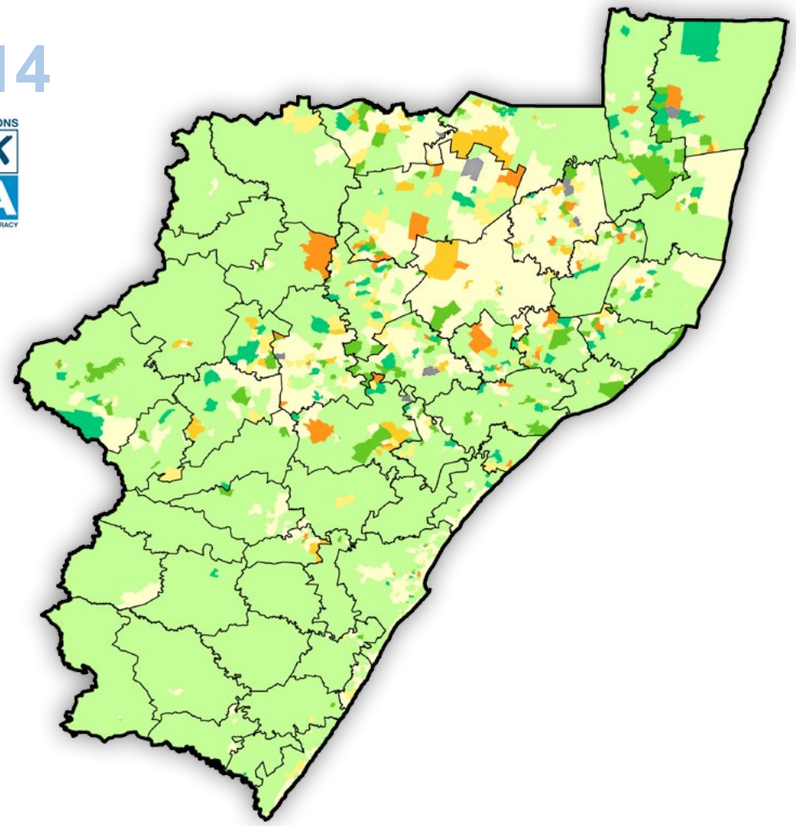
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	21
>5% - 10%	23
>10%	1,870
Total	1,914

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	15
>2.5% - 5%	10
>5% - 10%	31
>10%	677
Total	733

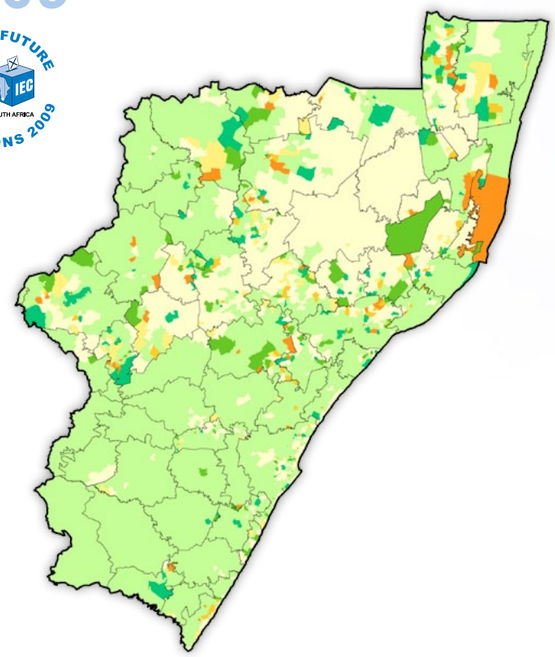
Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

KwaZulu-Natal

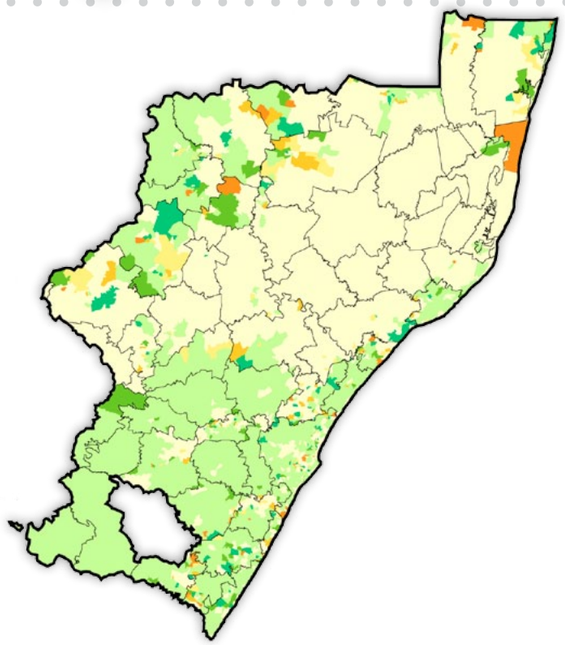
2014



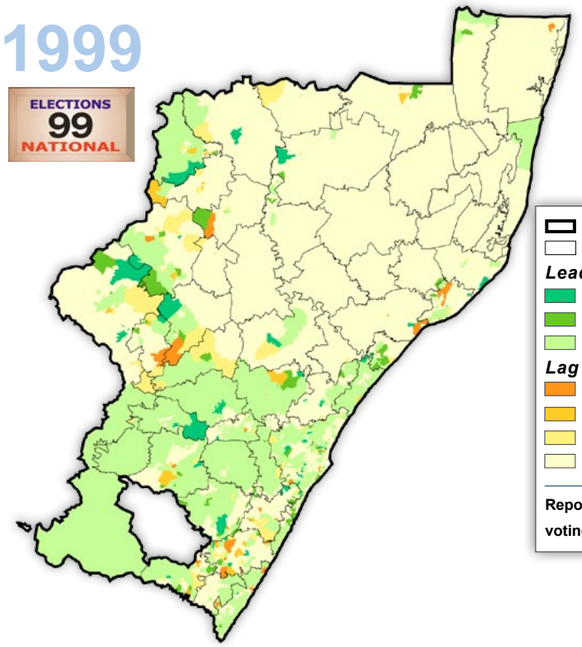
2009



2004



1999



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	94
>5% - 10%	96
>10%	3,480
Total	**3,670**

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	55
>2.5% - 5%	45
>5% - 10%	96
>10%	880
Total	**1,076**

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

Limpopo

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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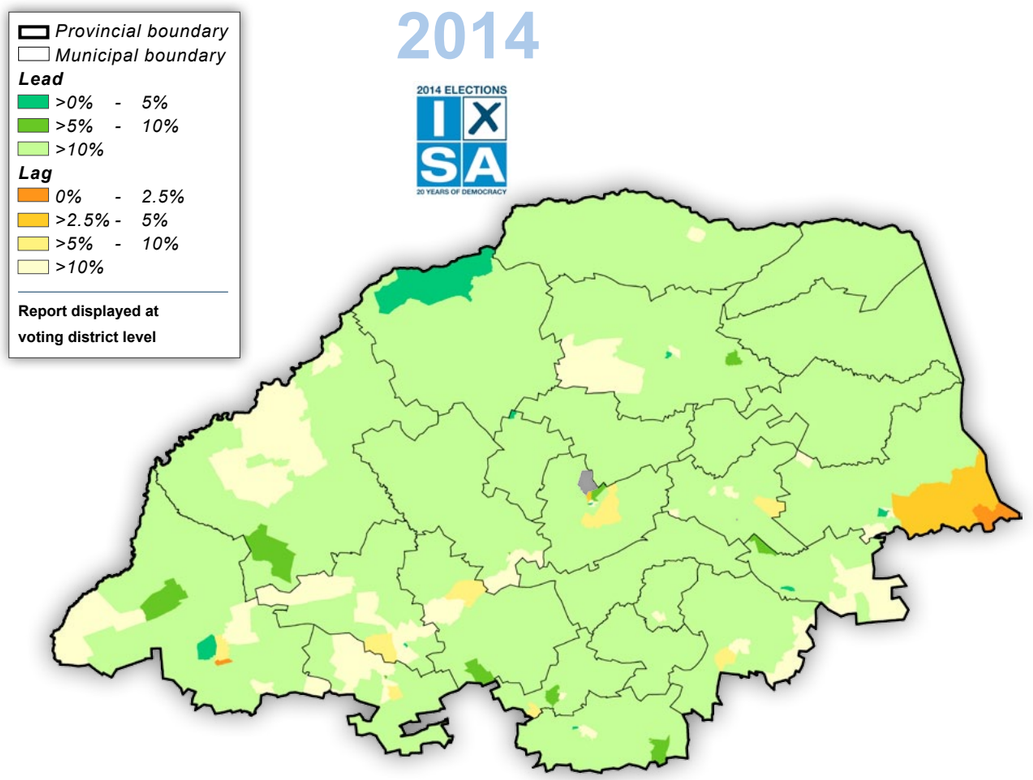
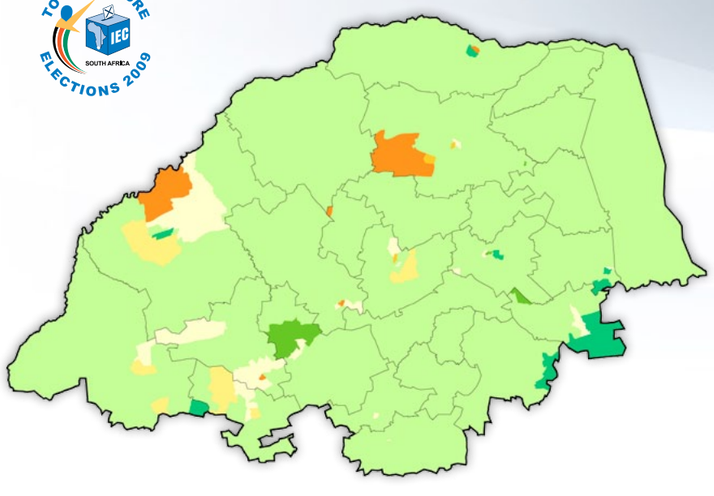
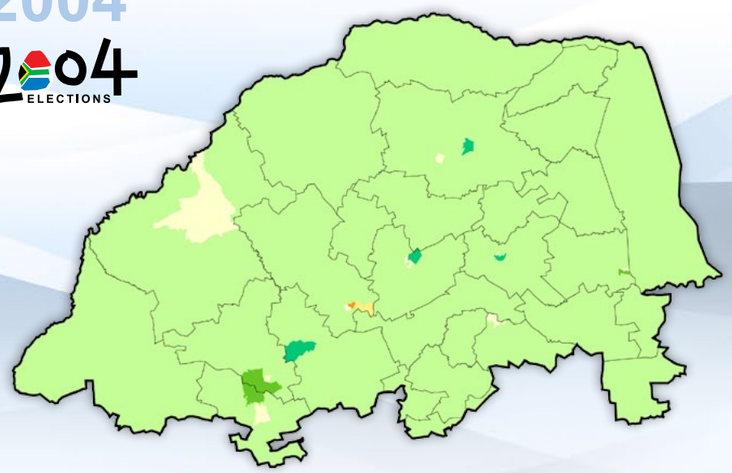


2014

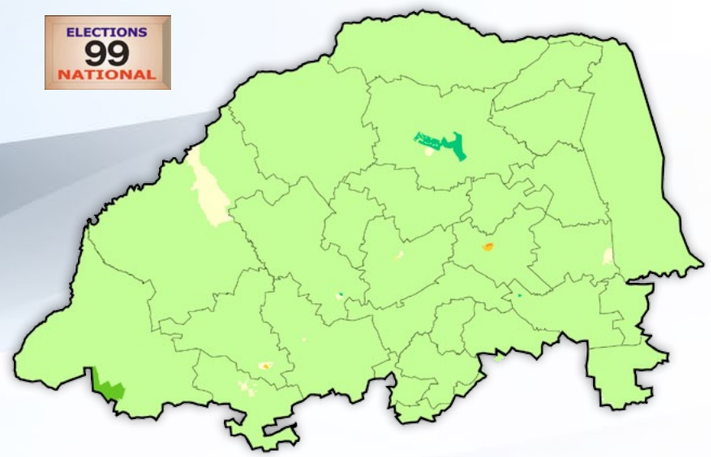
2009



2004



1999



2014 ELECTIONS

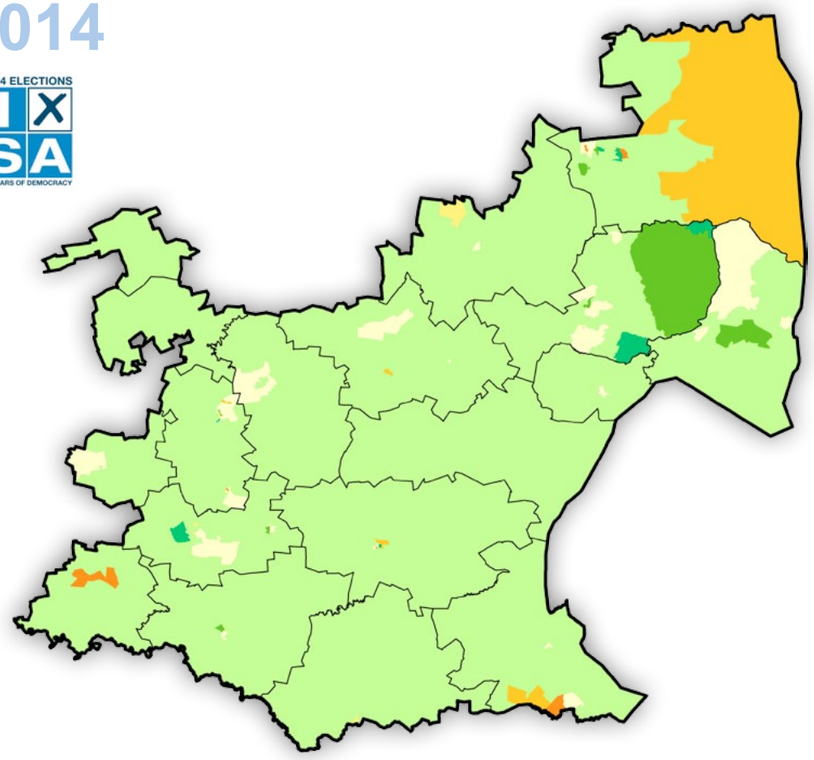
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	9
>5% - 10%	11
>10%	2,959
Total	2,979

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	3
>2.5% - 5%	4
>5% - 10%	8
>10%	71
Total	86

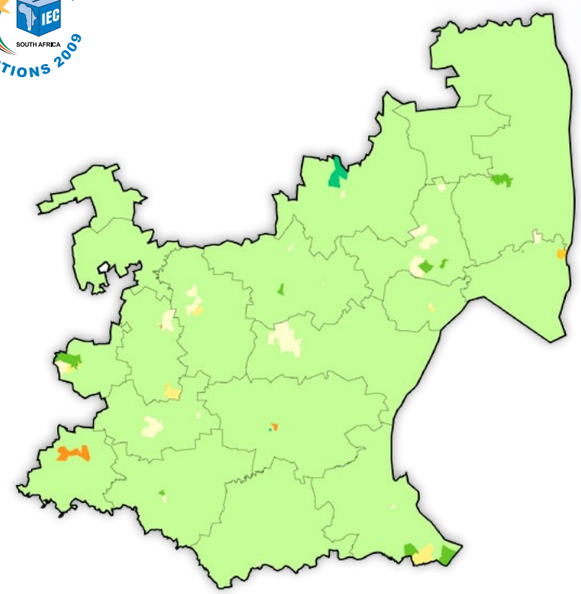
Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

Mpumalanga

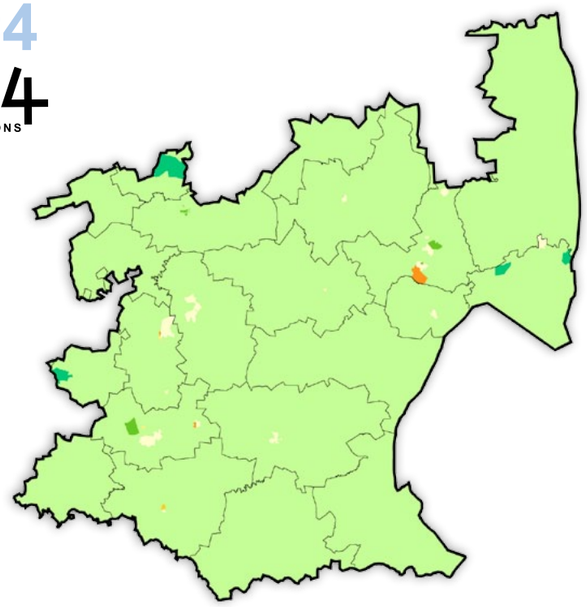
2014



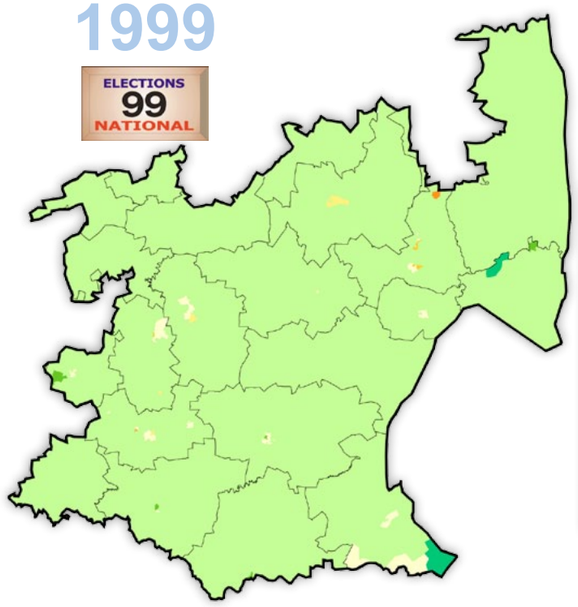
2009



2004



1999



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
- *>0% - 5%*
- *>5% - 10%*
- *>10%*

Lag
- *0% - 2.5%*
- *>2.5% - 5%*
- *>5% - 10%*
- *>10%*

Report displayed at voting district level

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	9
>5% - 10%	10
>10%	1,557
Total	1,576

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	6
>2.5% - 5%	5
>5% - 10%	6
>10%	85
Total	102

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

North West

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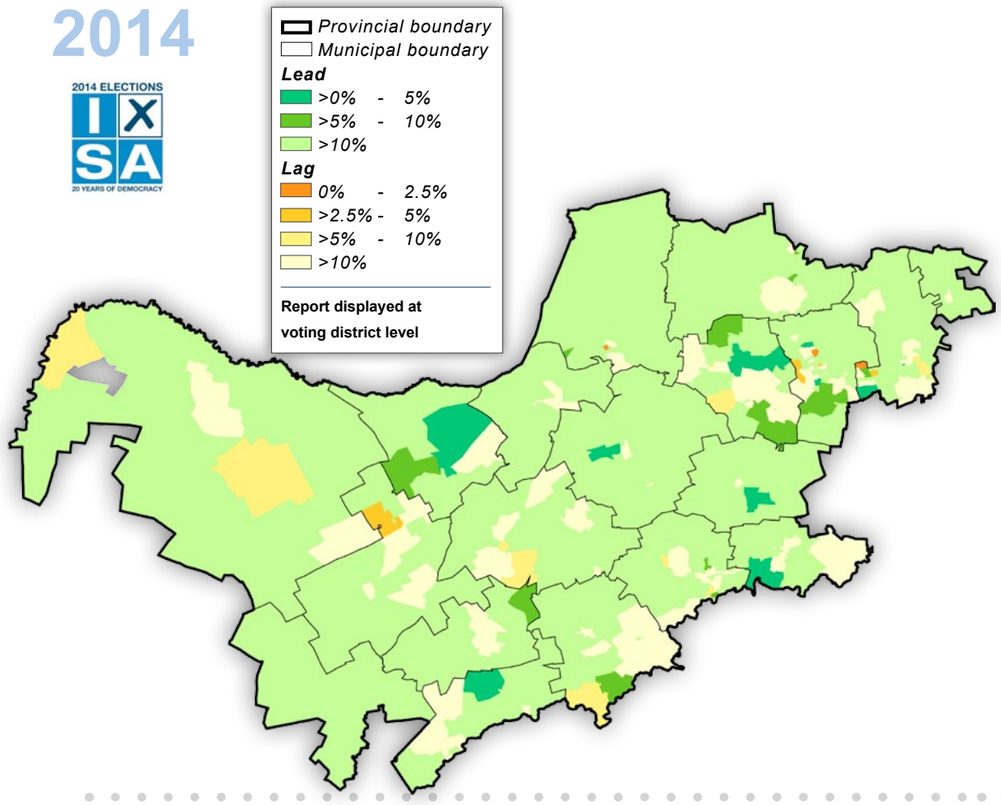
Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014



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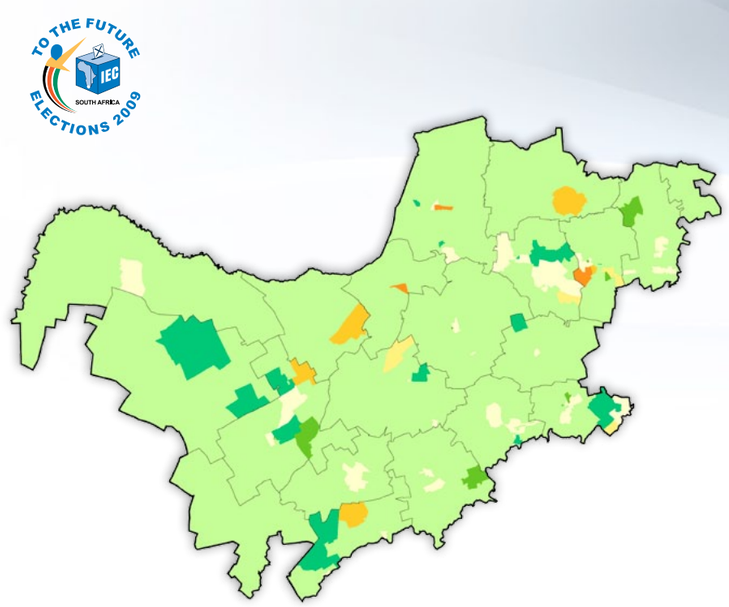

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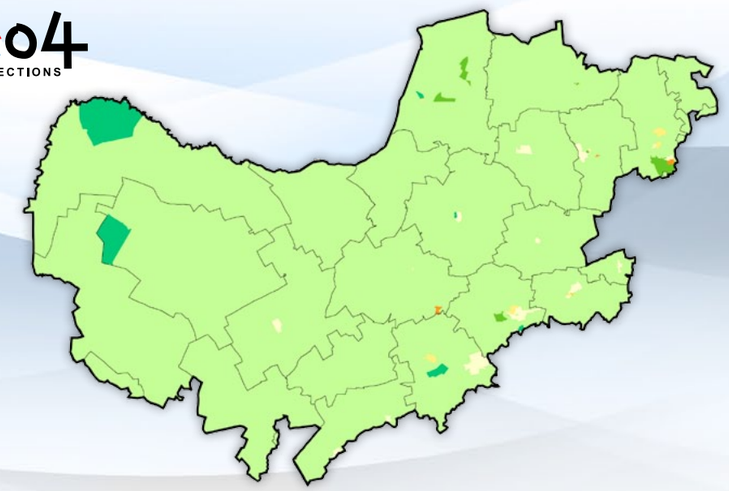

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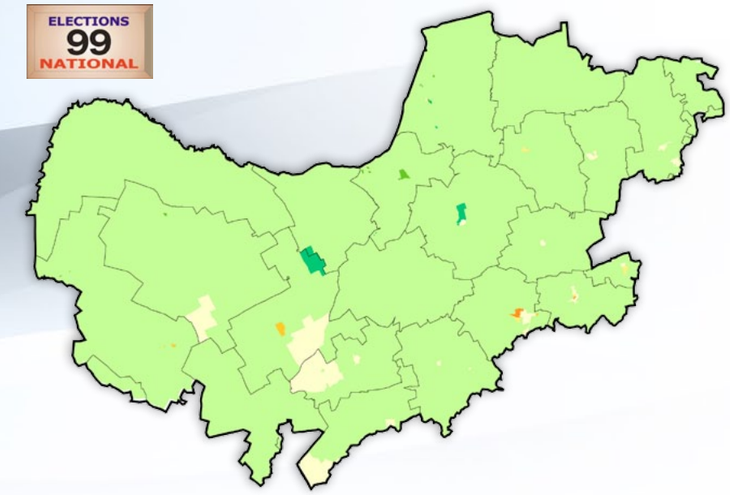


2014 ELECTIONS

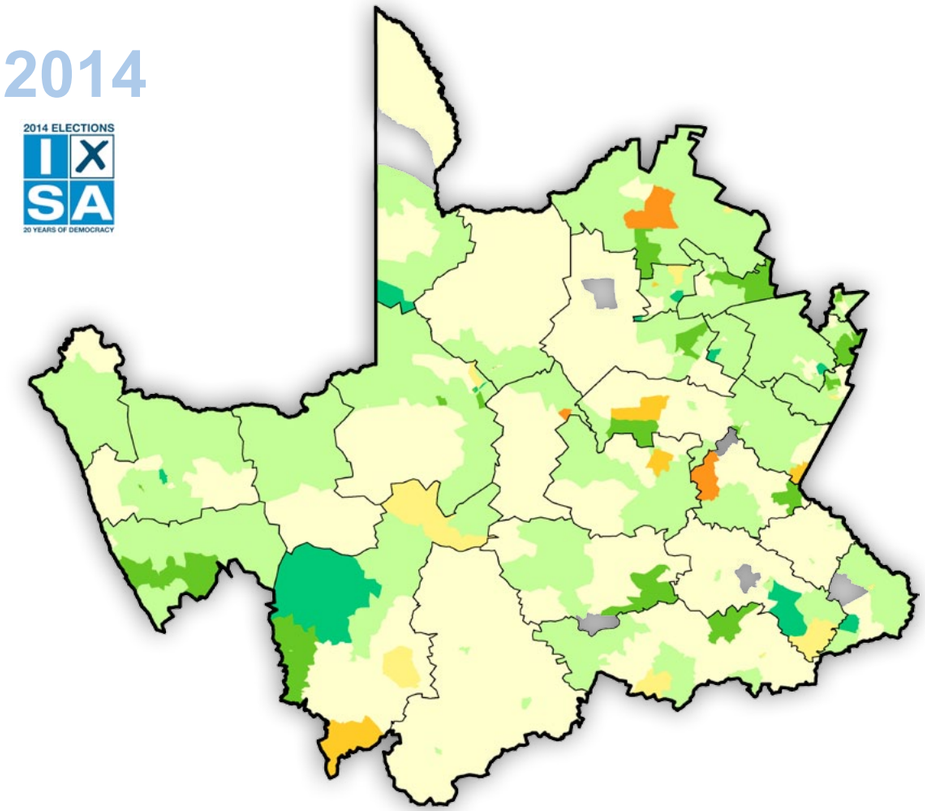
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	11
>5% - 10%	14
>10%	1,533
Total	1,558

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	4
>2.5% - 5%	4
>5% - 10%	11
>10%	139
Total	158

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

Northern Cape

2014



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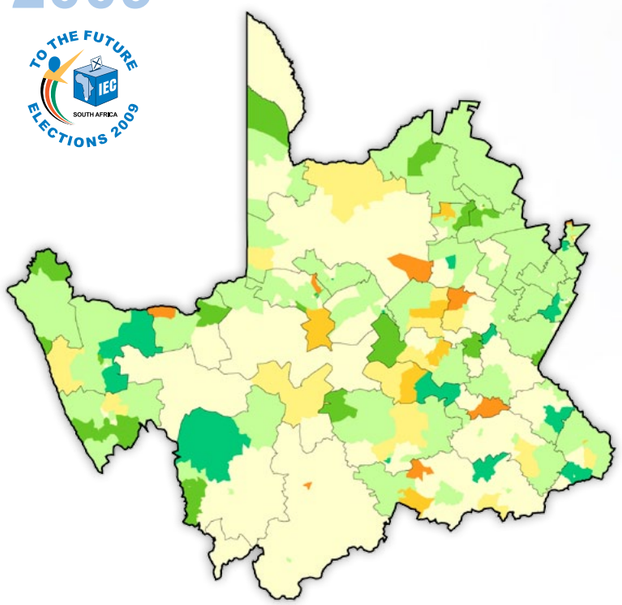

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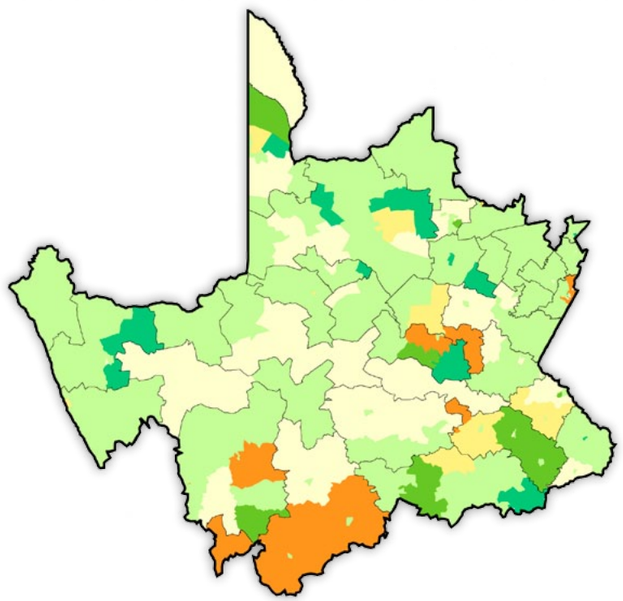


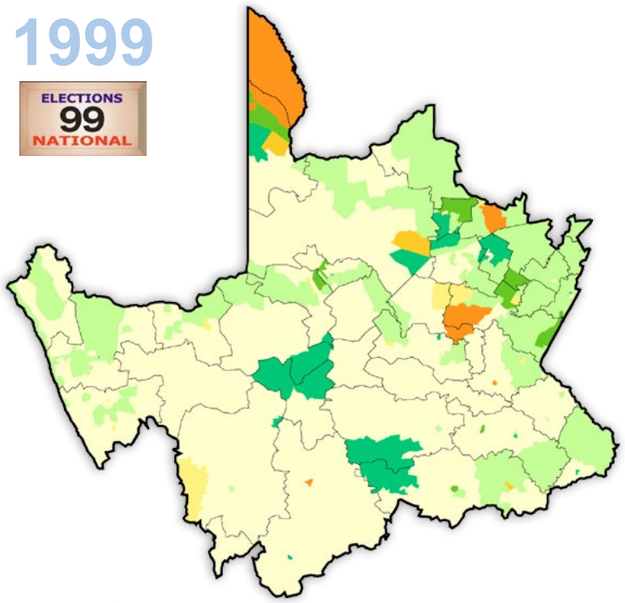
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

1999



These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

Lag constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated and the percentage of the vote received by the leading party in a voting district.

Lead constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated, which in this case will be the leading party, and the percentage of the vote received by the party which polled the second highest number of votes in that voting district.

Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	15
>5% - 10%	26
>10%	455
Total	496

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	11
>2.5% - 5%	7
>5% - 10%	15
>10%	165
Total	198

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

Western Cape

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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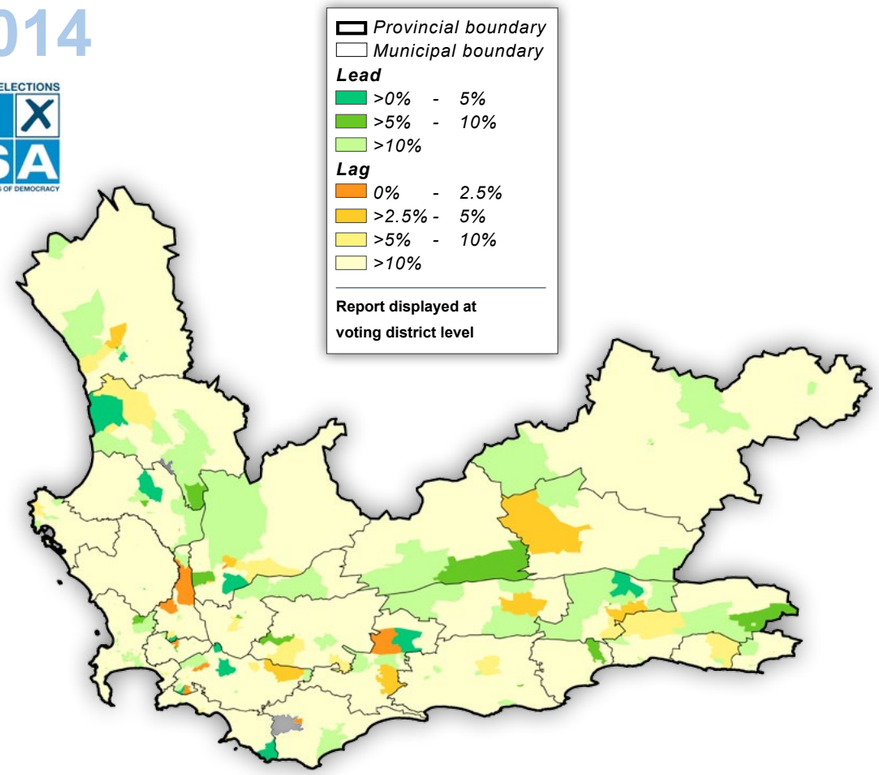
Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014



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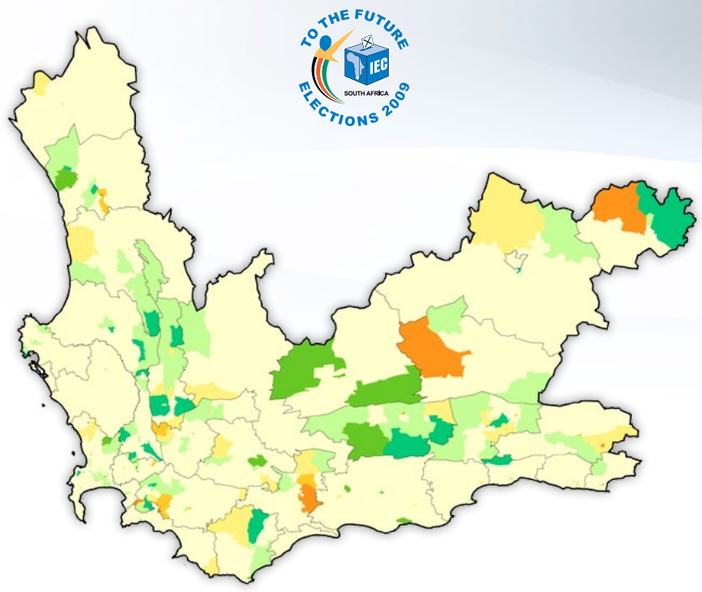

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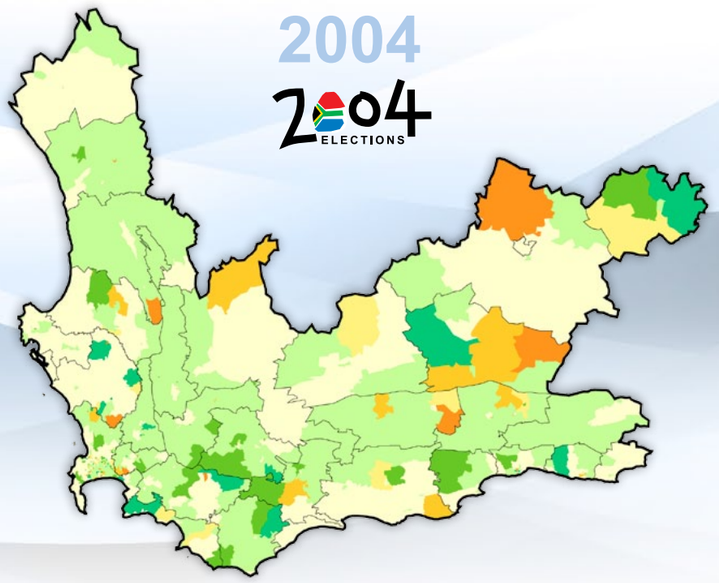

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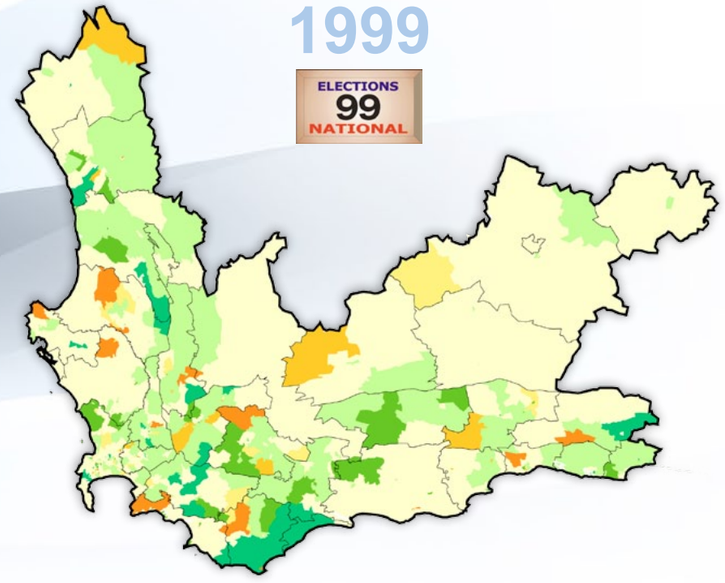


2014 ELECTIONS

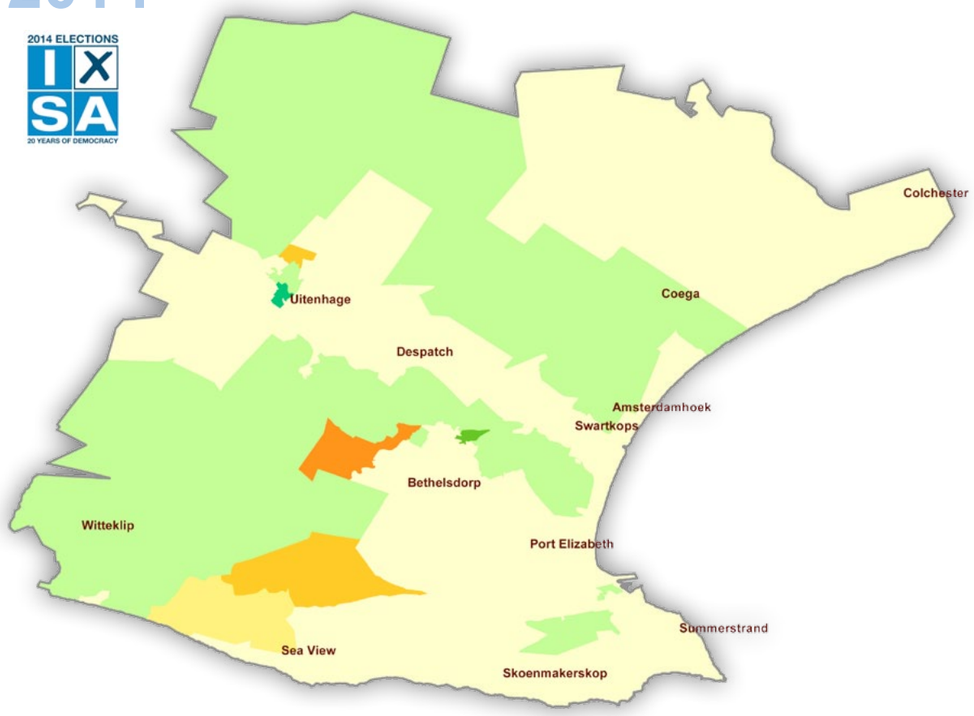
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	16
>5% - 10%	20
>10%	474
Total	510

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	14
>2.5% - 5%	14
>5% - 10%	27
>10%	1,013
Total	1,068

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

NMA - Nelson Mandela Bay [Port Elizabeth]

2014



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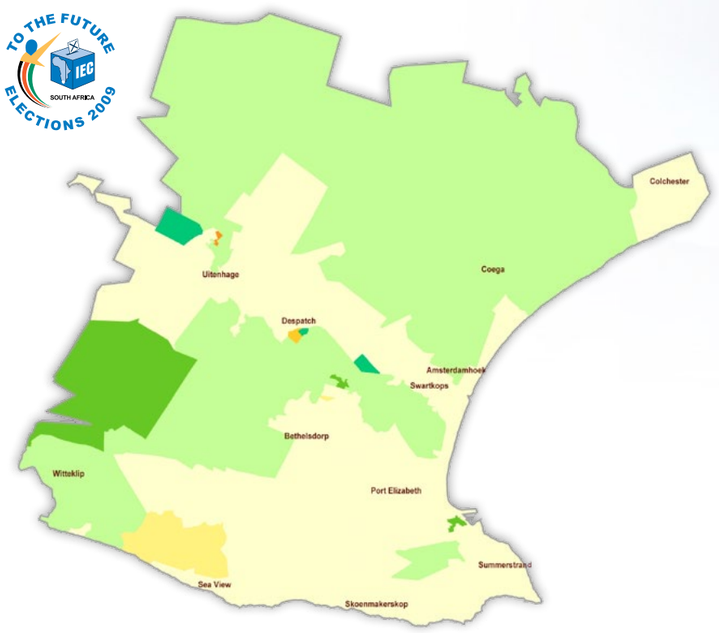

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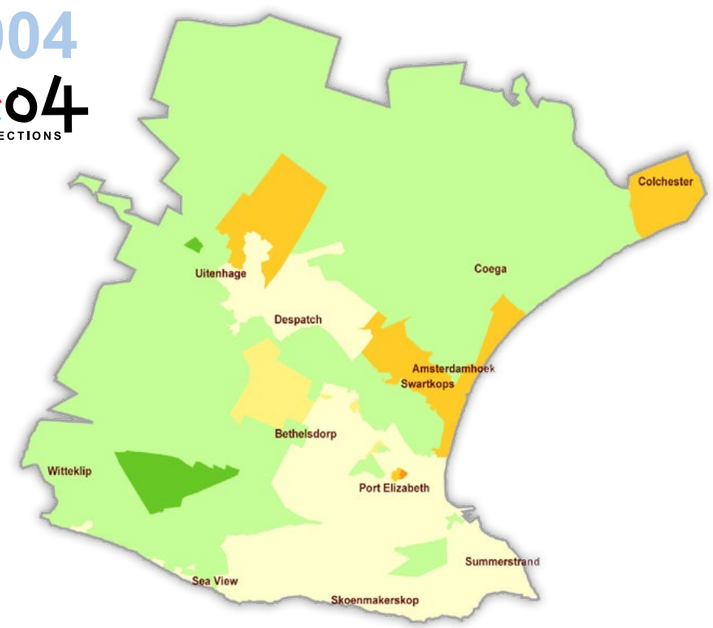

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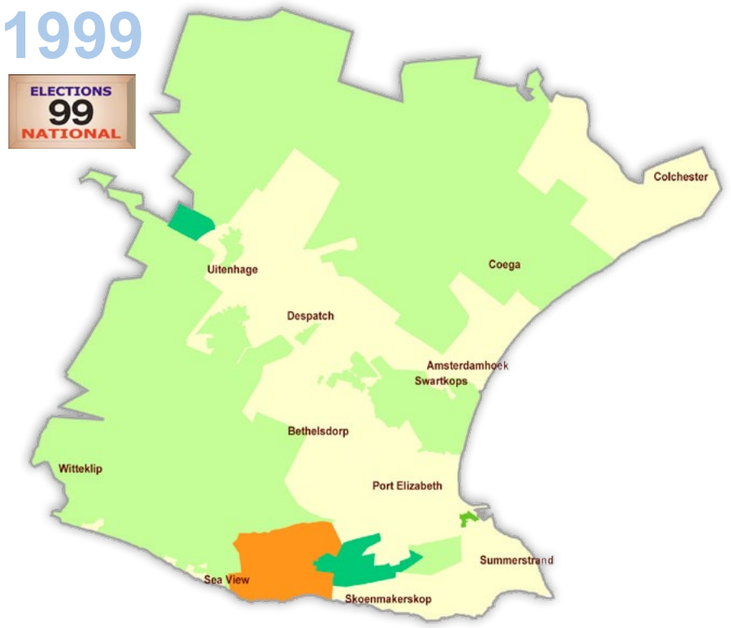

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

EC125 - Buffalo City [East London]

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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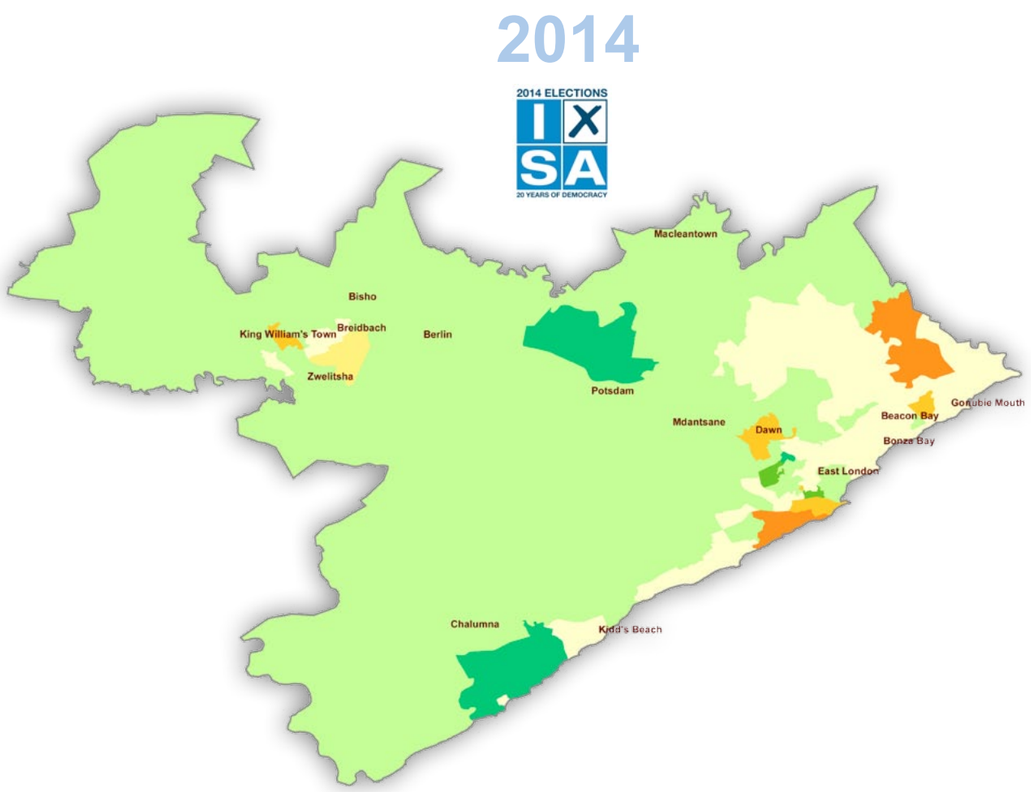
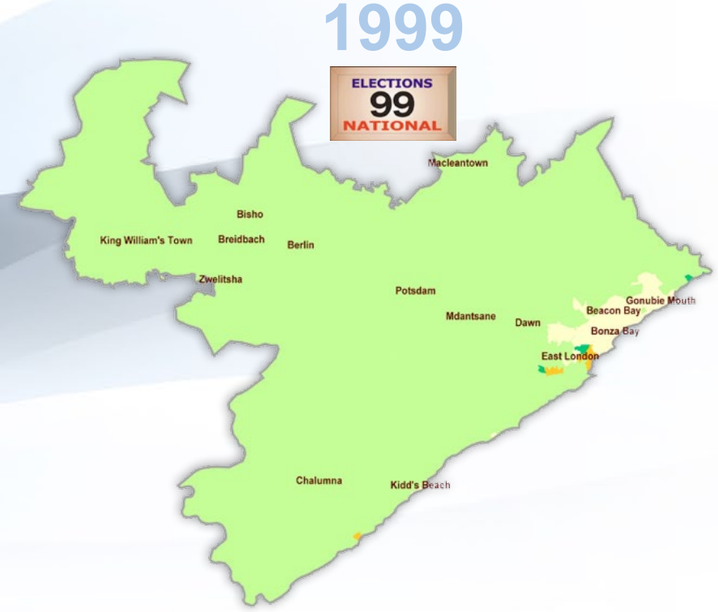




Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

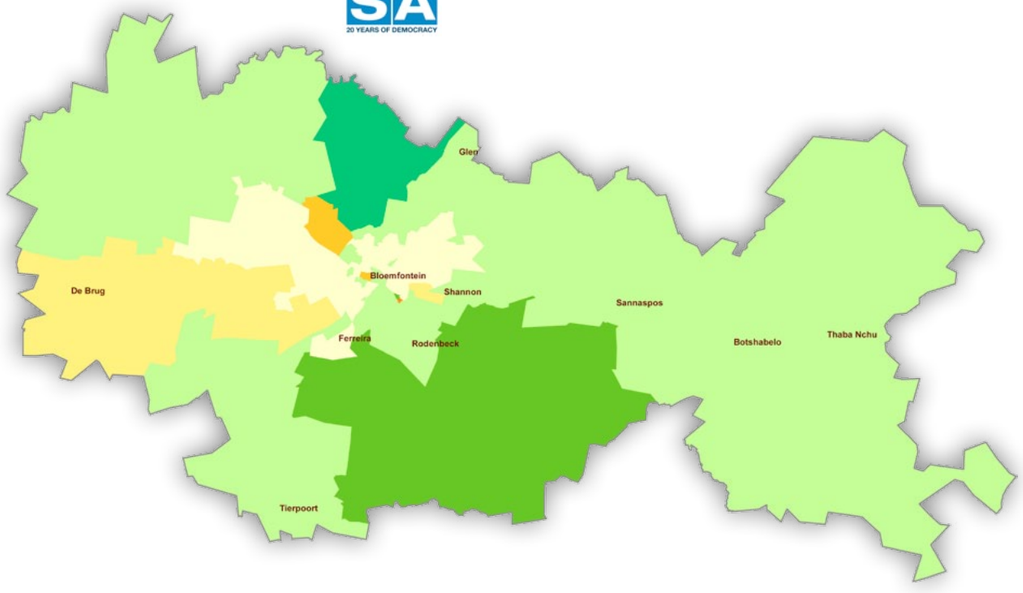
Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

FS172 - Mangaung [Bloemfontein]

2014



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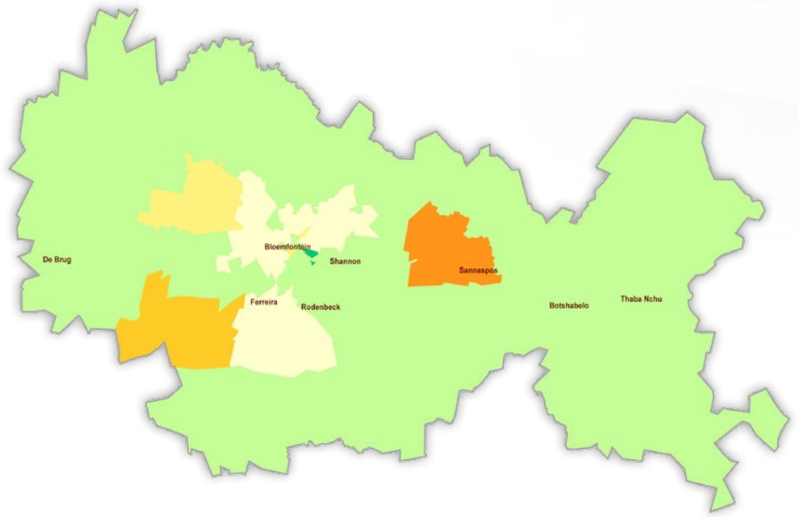

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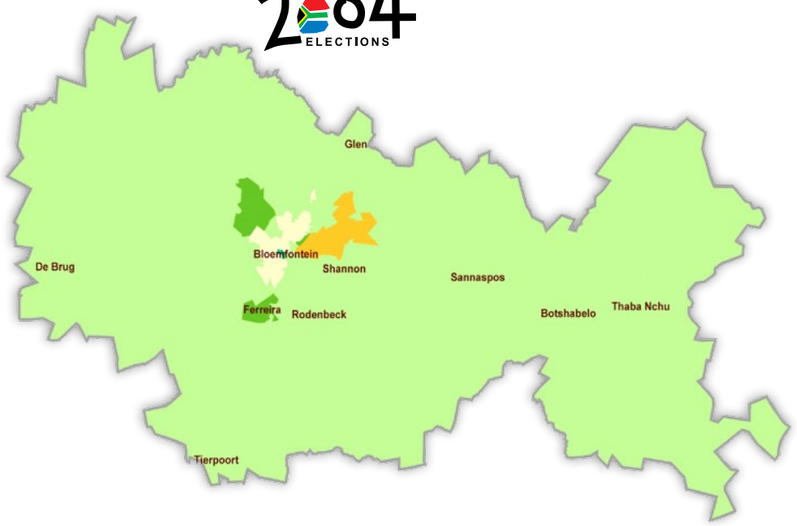

1999

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

EKU - Ekurhuleni [East Rand]

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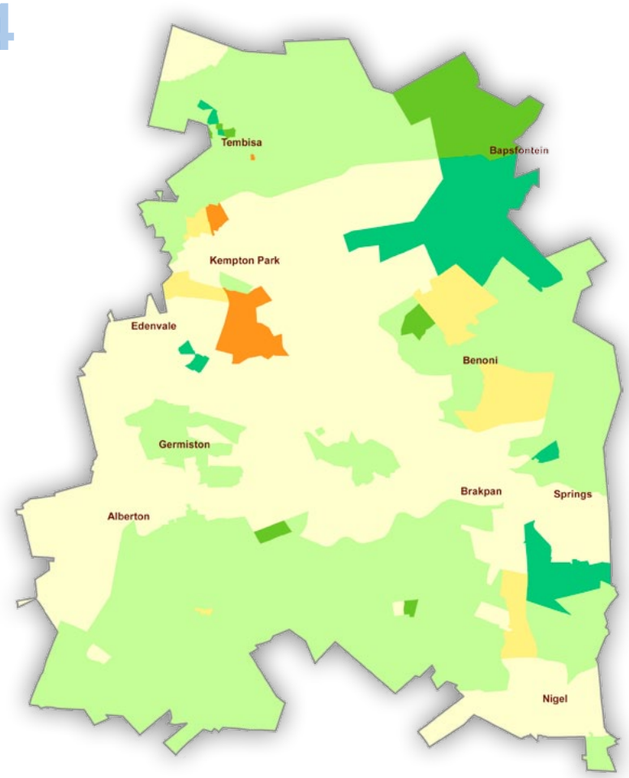
2014



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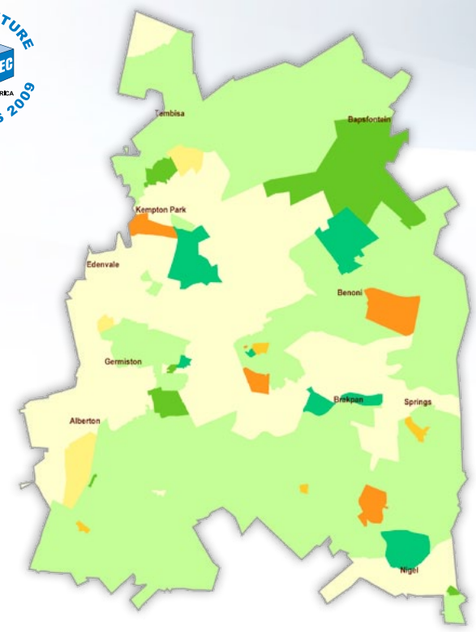

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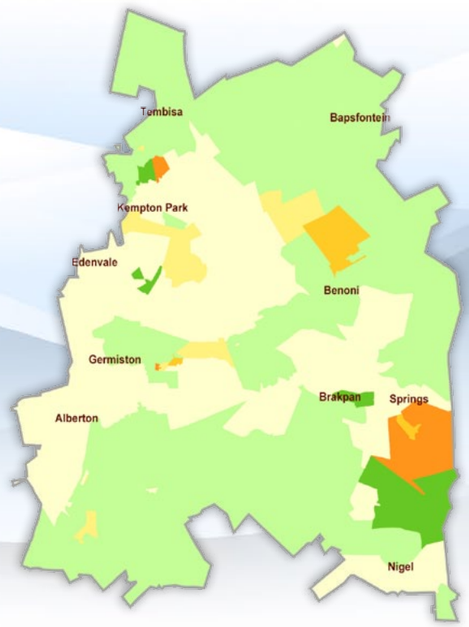

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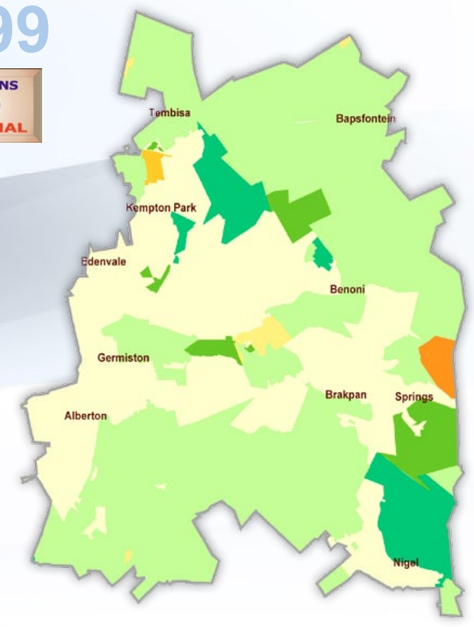


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

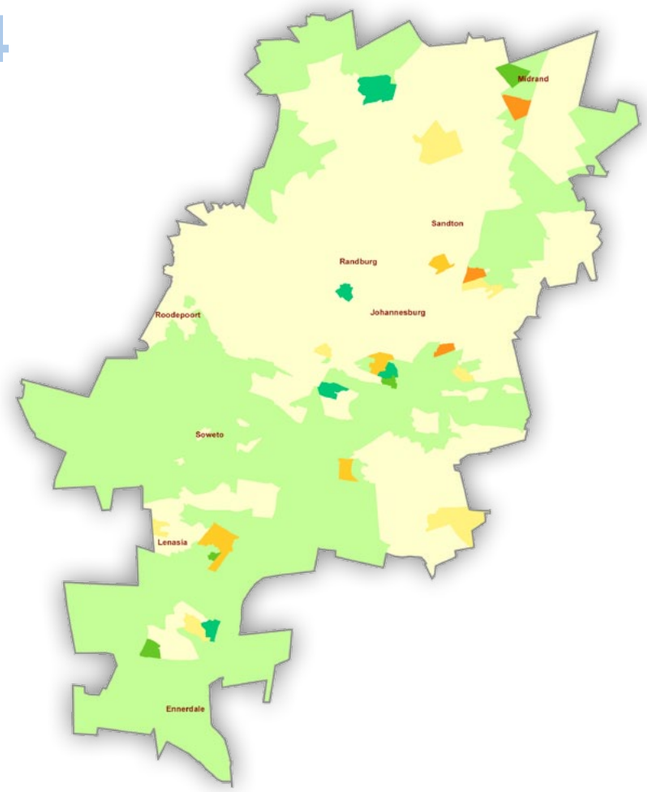
Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

JHB - City of Johannesburg

2014



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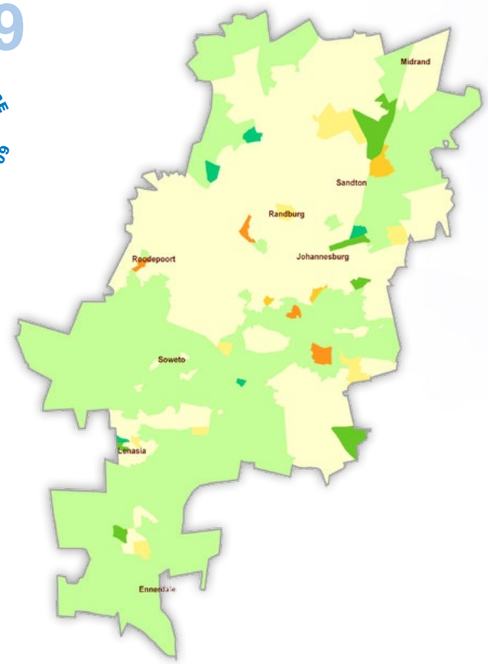

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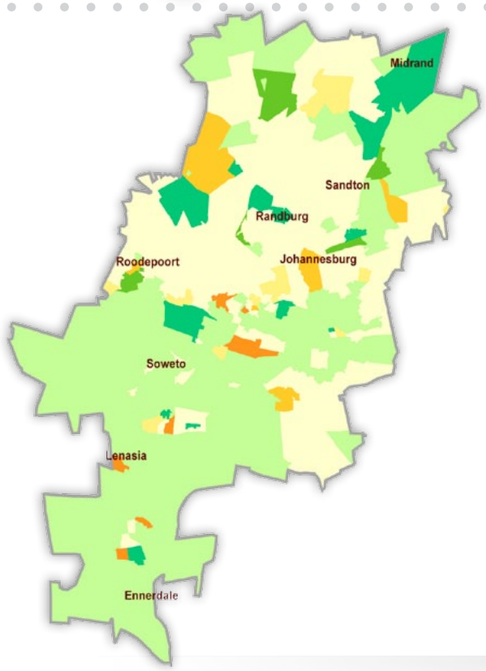

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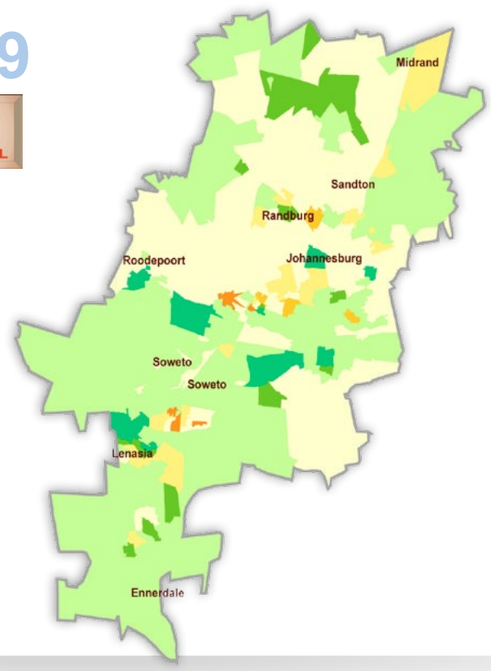

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%
Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

TSH - Tshwane Metro [Pretoria]

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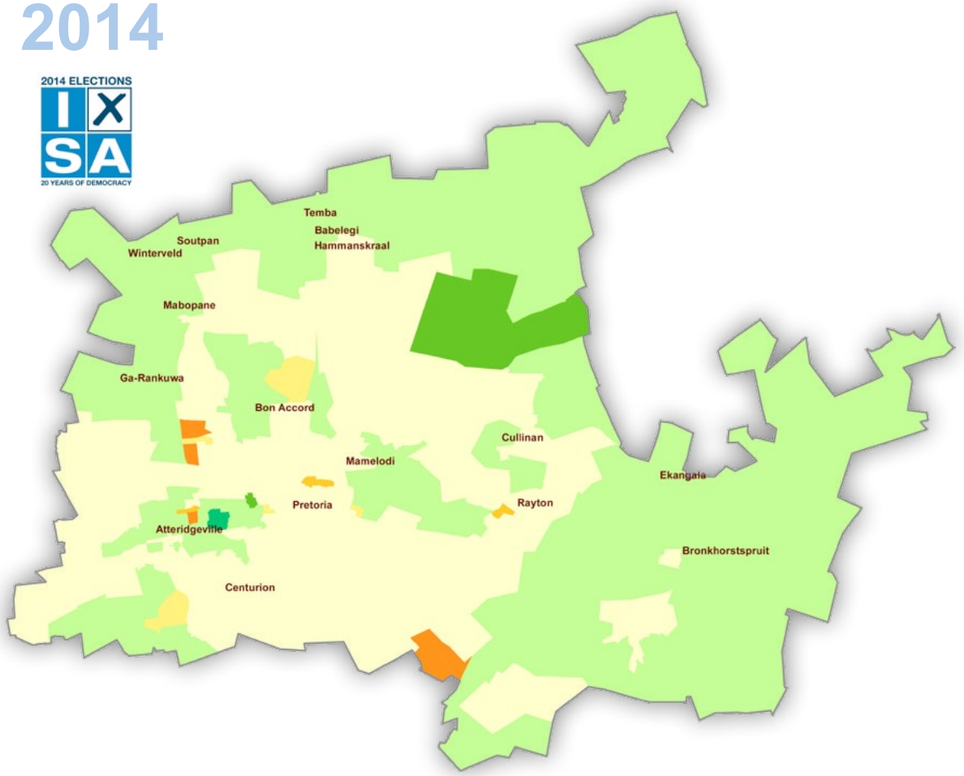
2014



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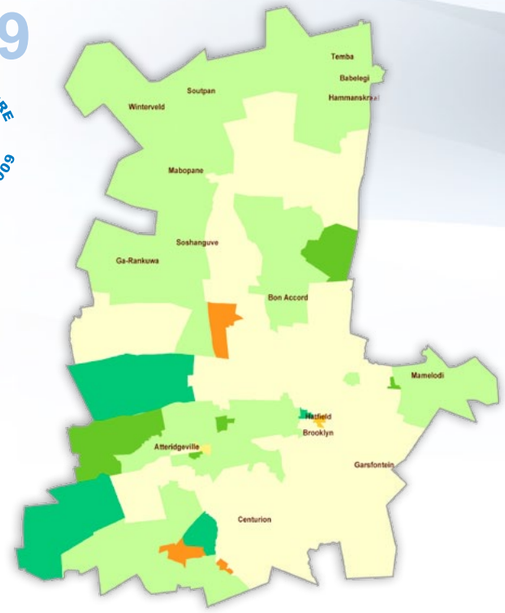

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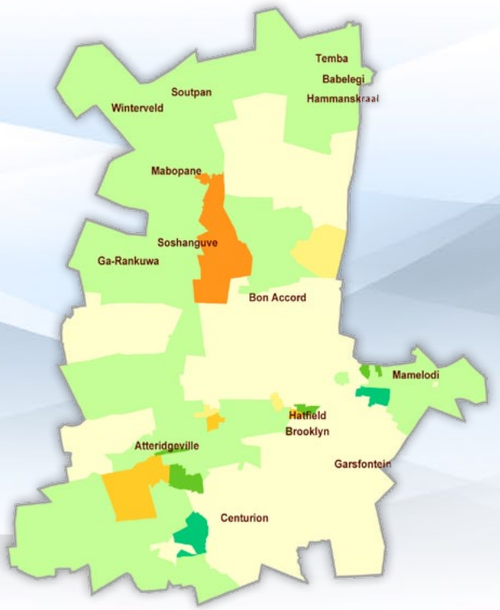

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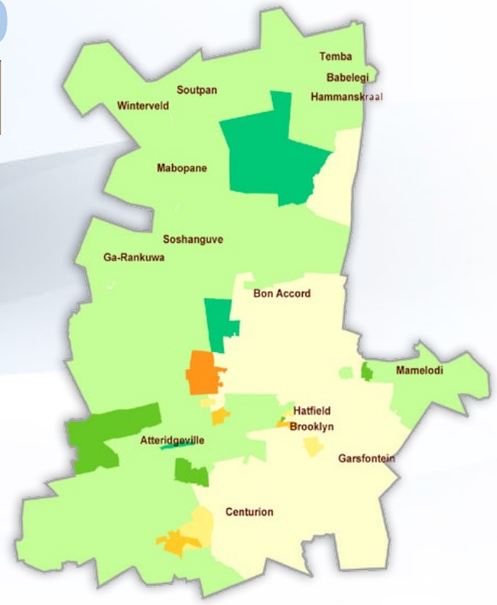


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

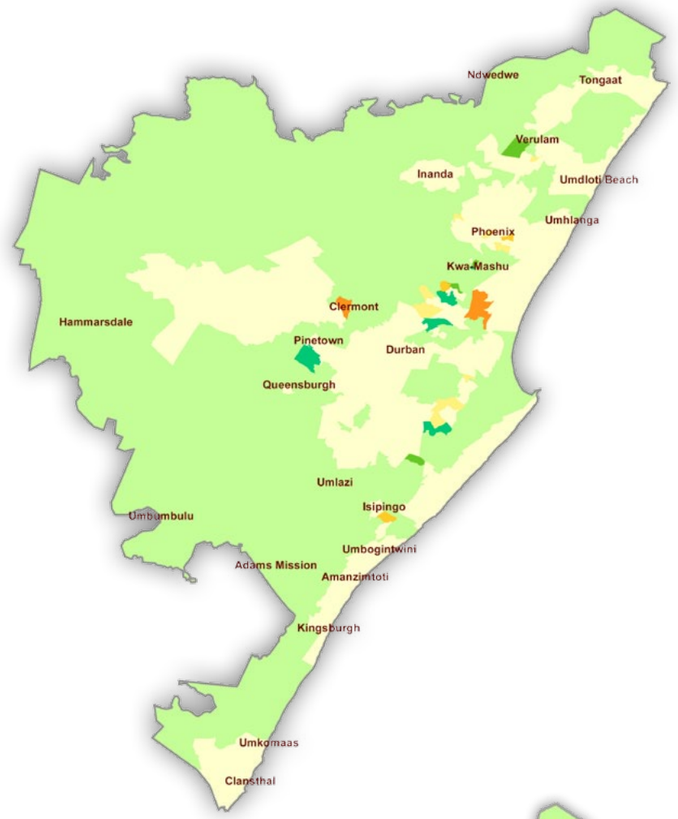
Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

ETH - eThekwini [Durban Metro]

2014



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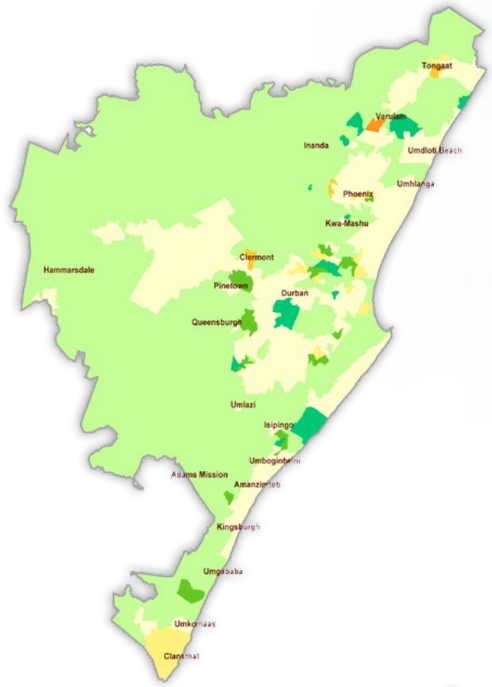

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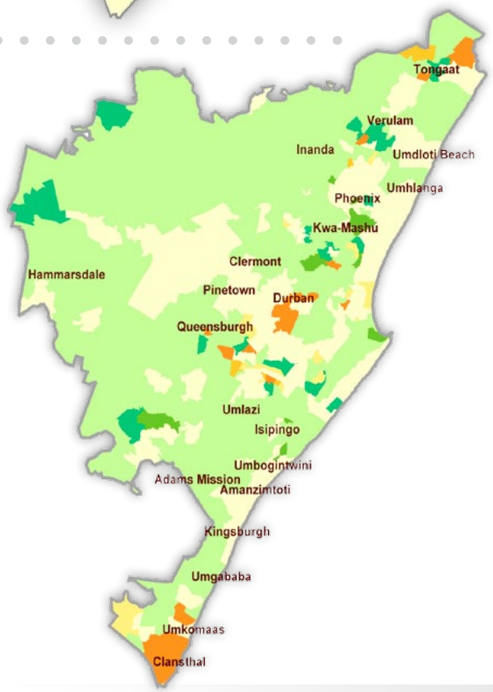

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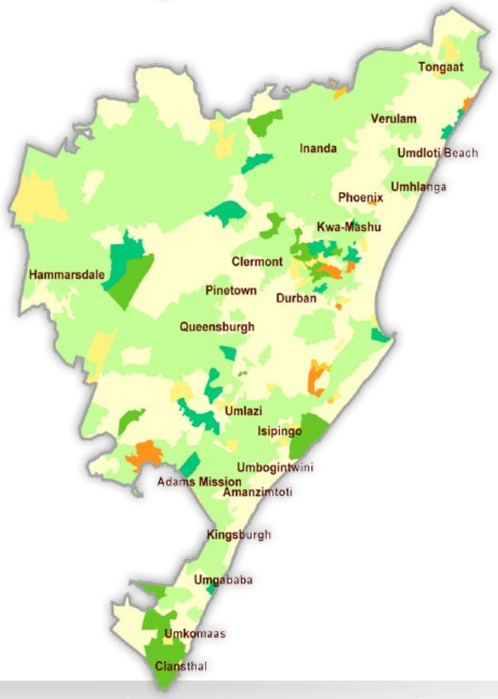

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

ETH - eThekwini [Durban Metro]

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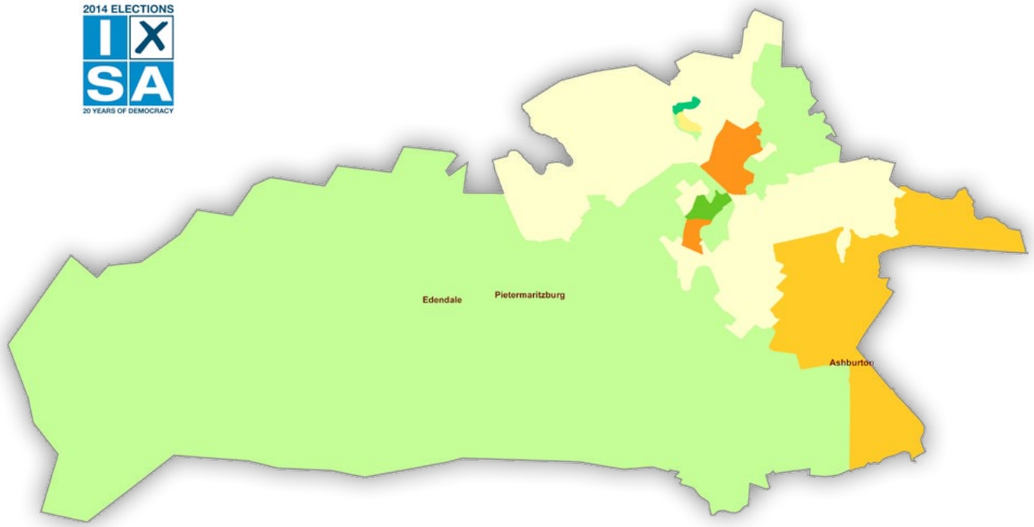
2014



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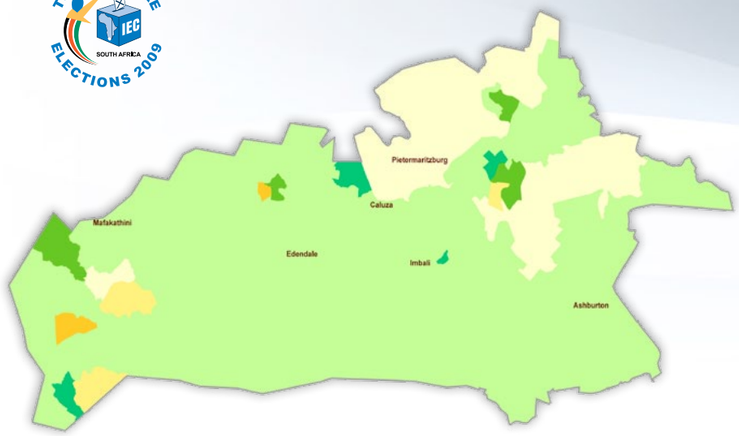
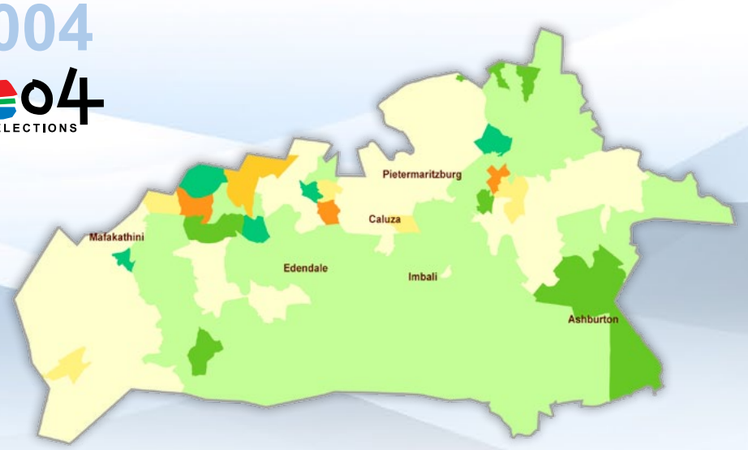


2004



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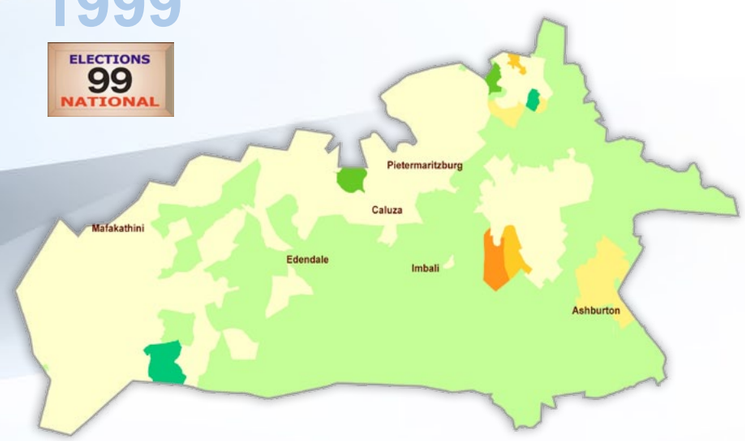


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead

>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag

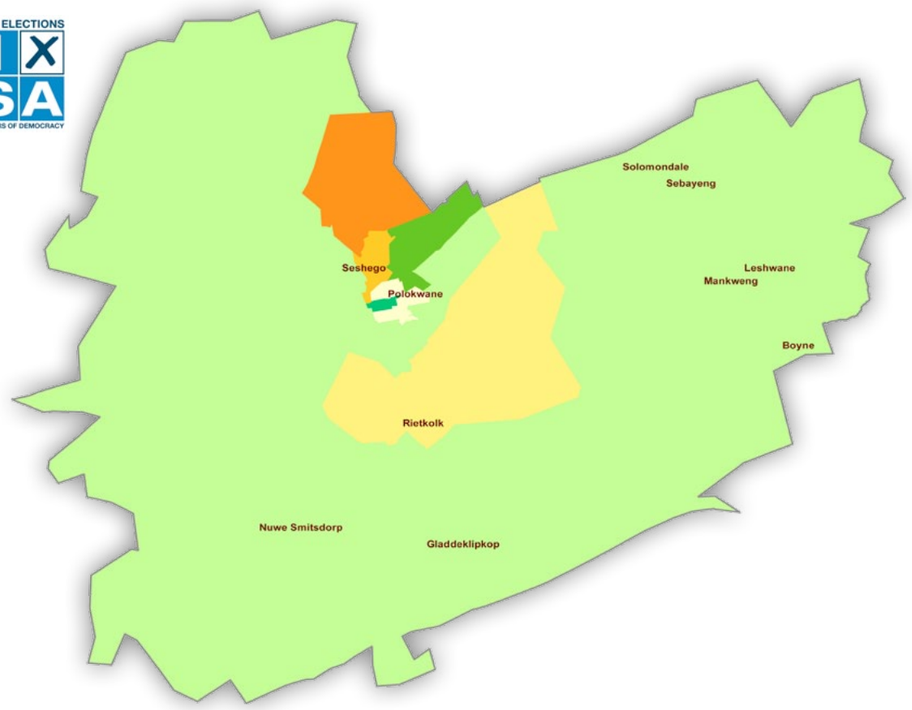
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

LIM354 - Polokwane [Pietersburg]

2014



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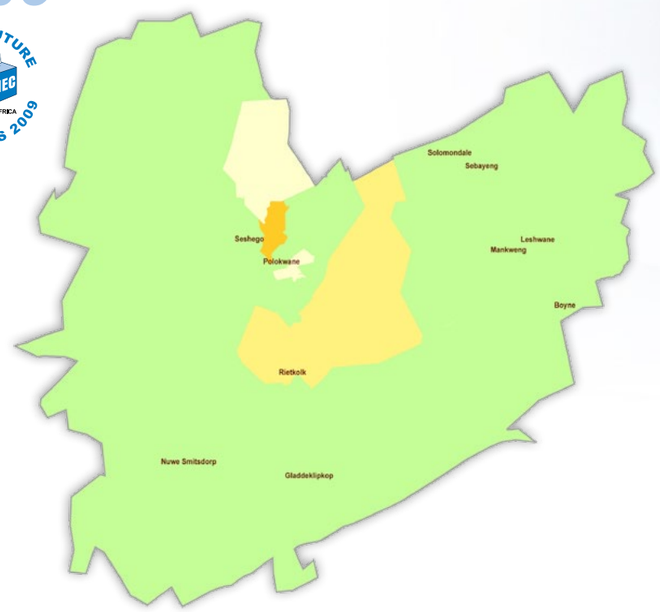

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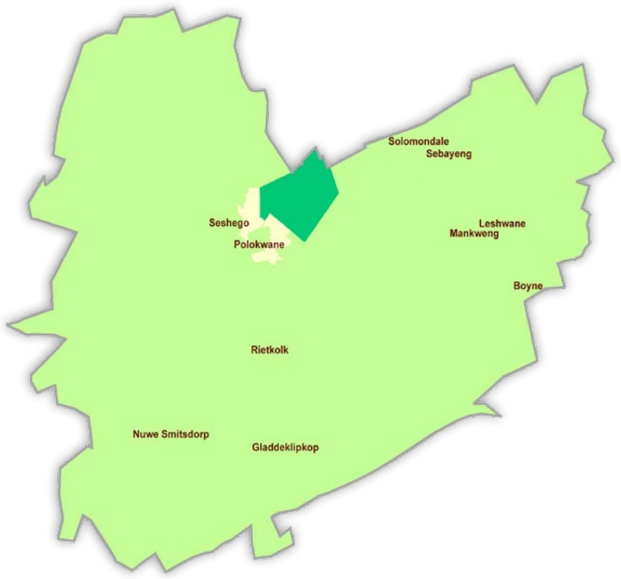

1999

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

MP322 - Mbombela [Nelspruit]

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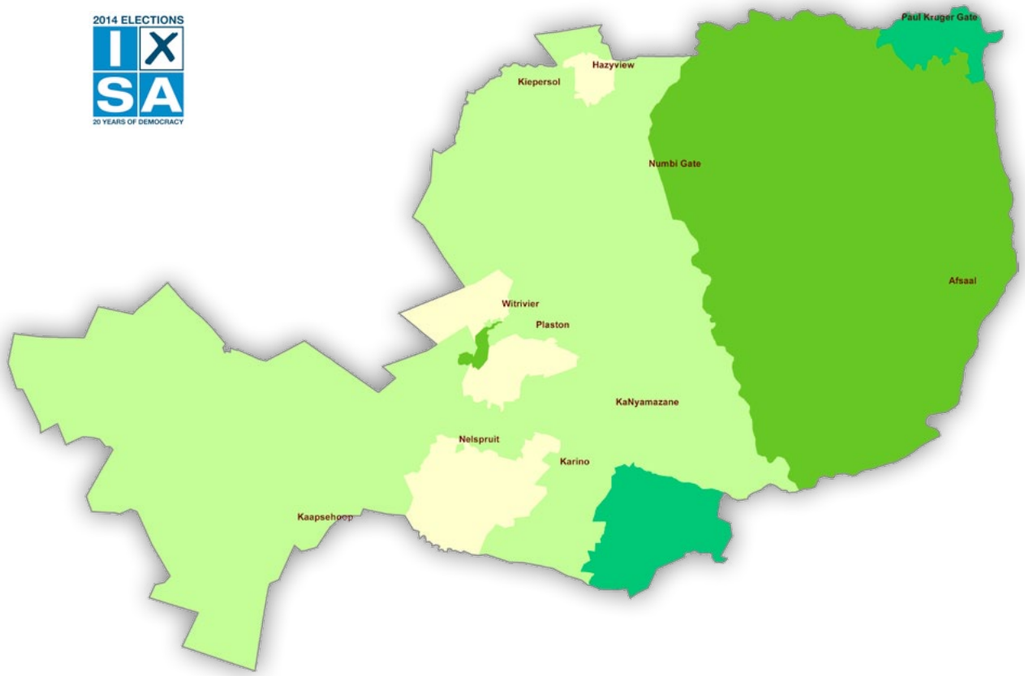
2014



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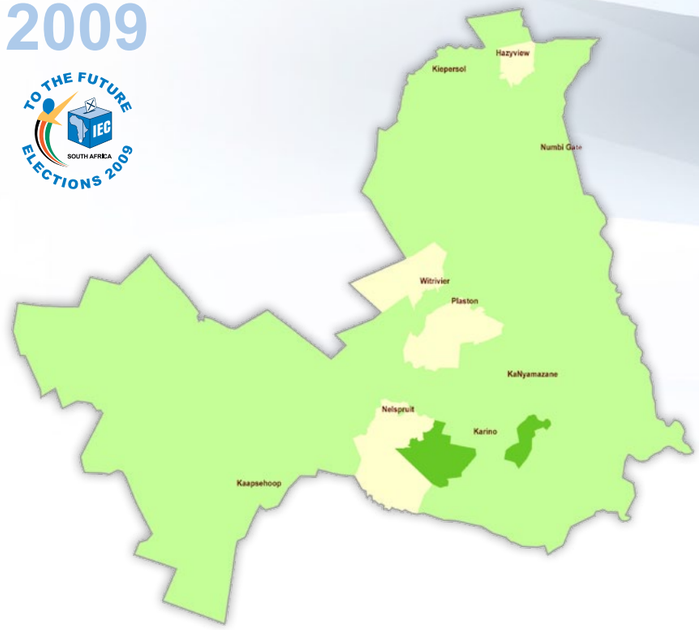

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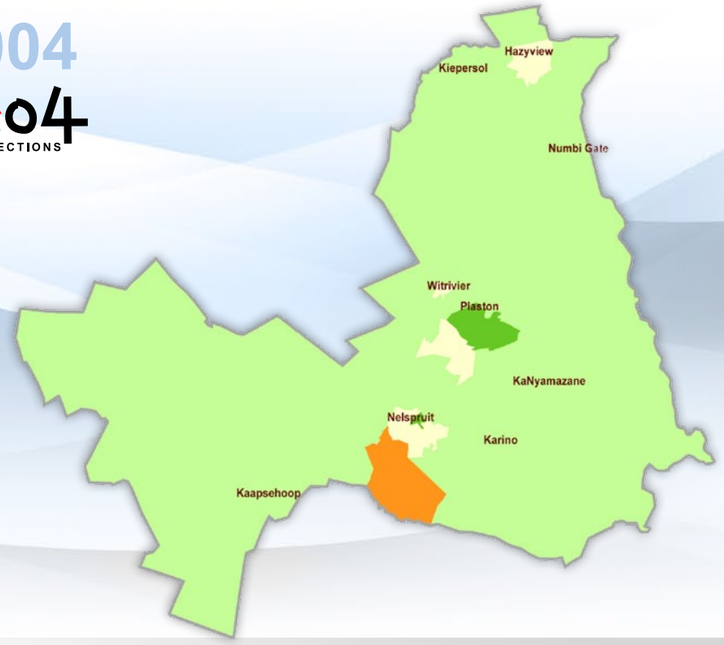

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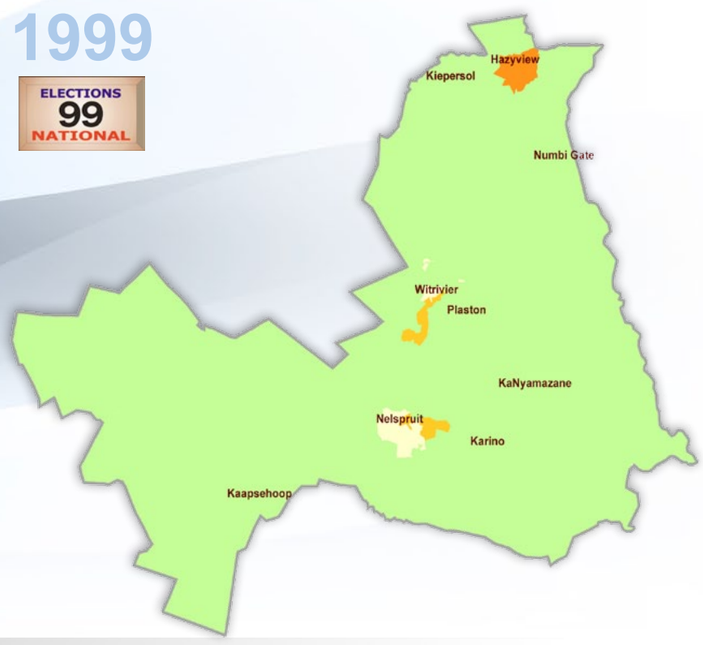


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead

>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag

0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

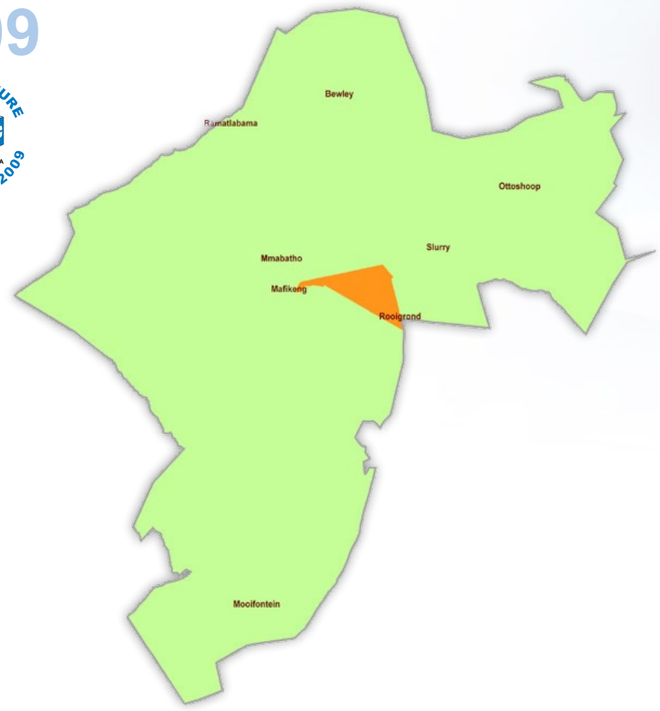
Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

NW383 - Mahikeng

2014

2009



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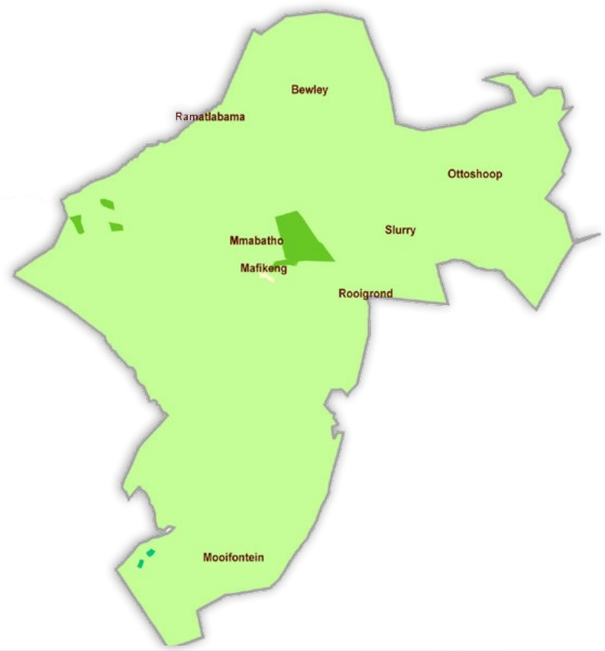
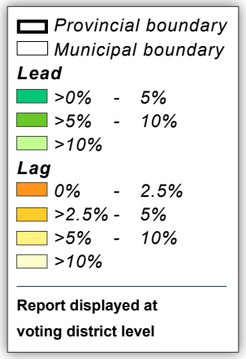
1999





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Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

NC091 - Sol Plaatje [Kimberley]

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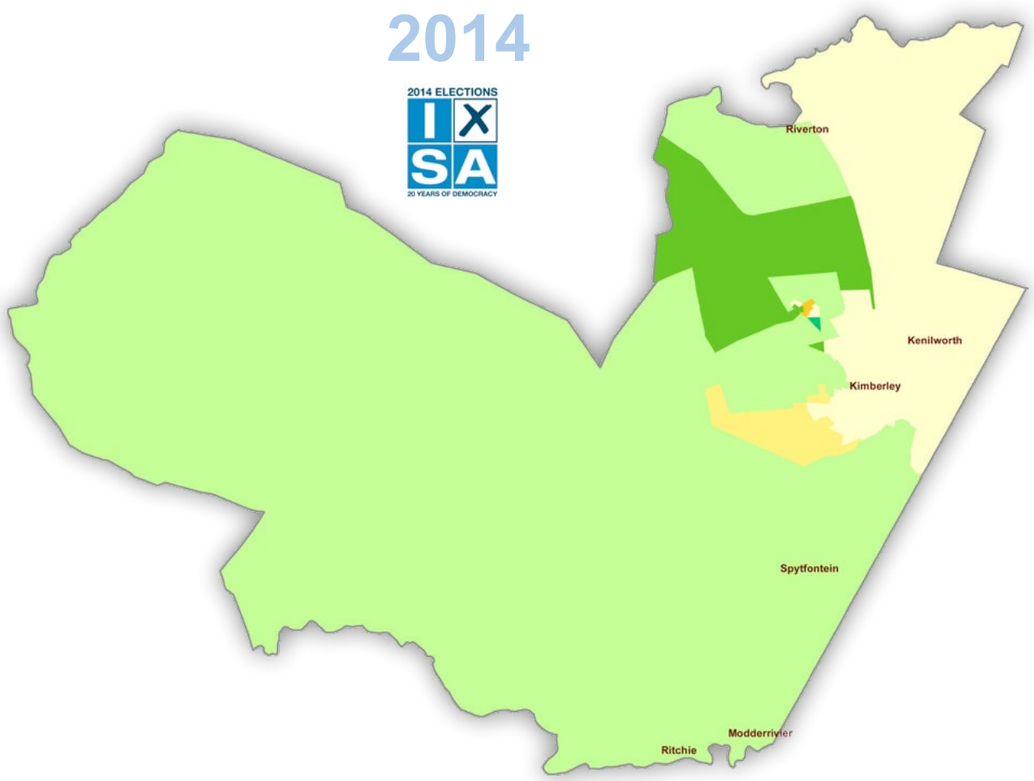
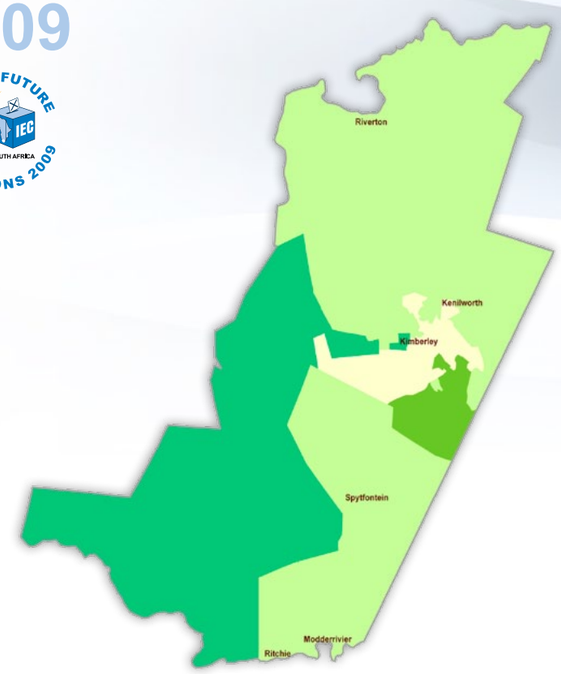
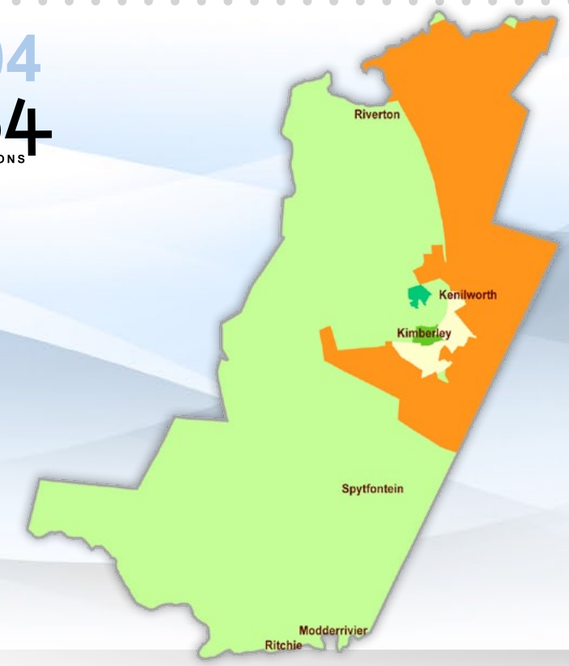
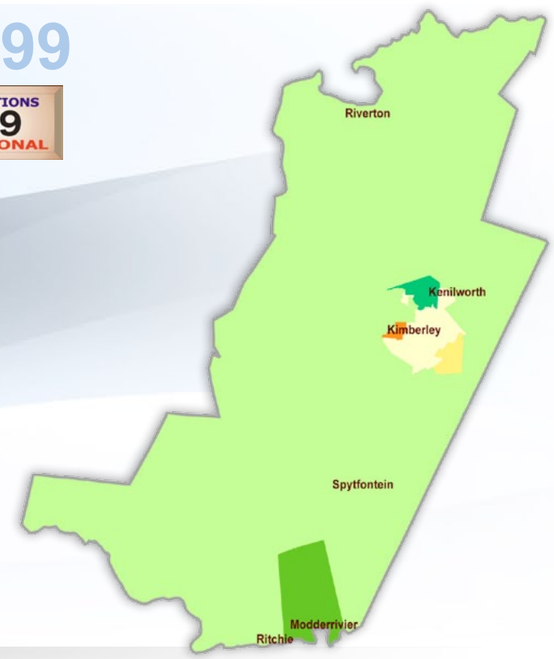








Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

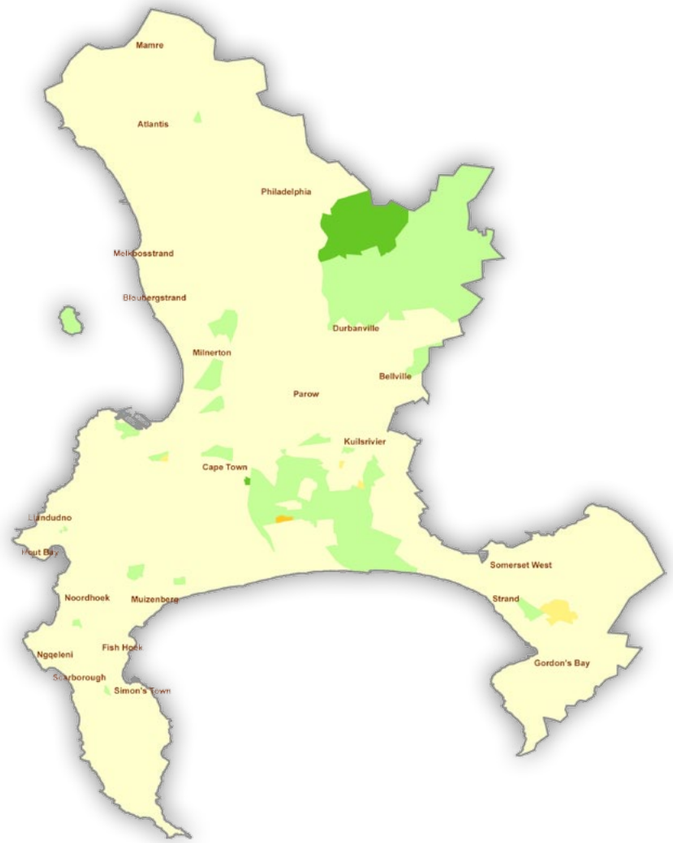
Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

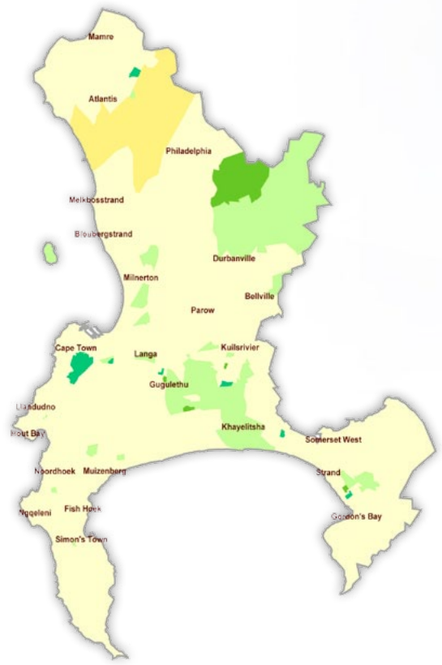
Lead or Lag Analysis - African National Congress

CPT - City of Cape Town

2014



2009



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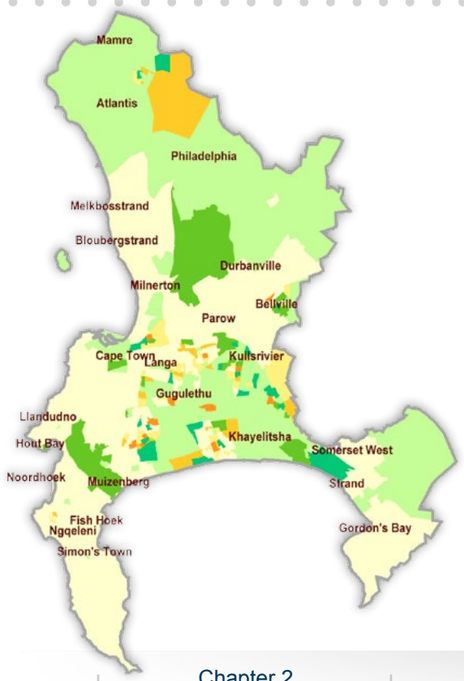

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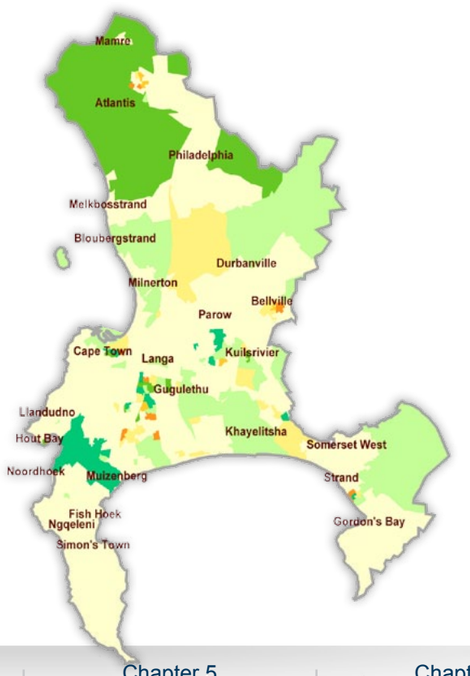

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%
Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

South Africa

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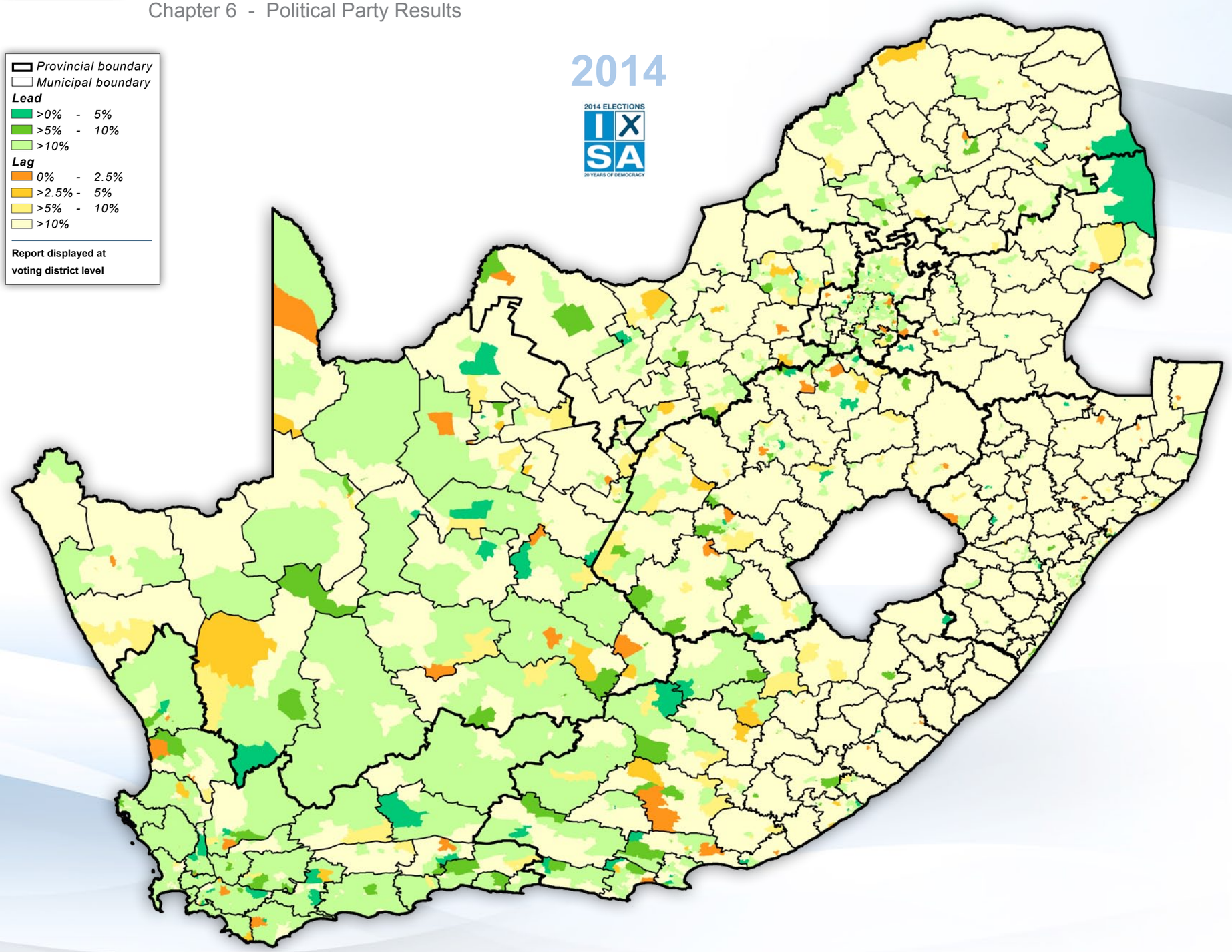


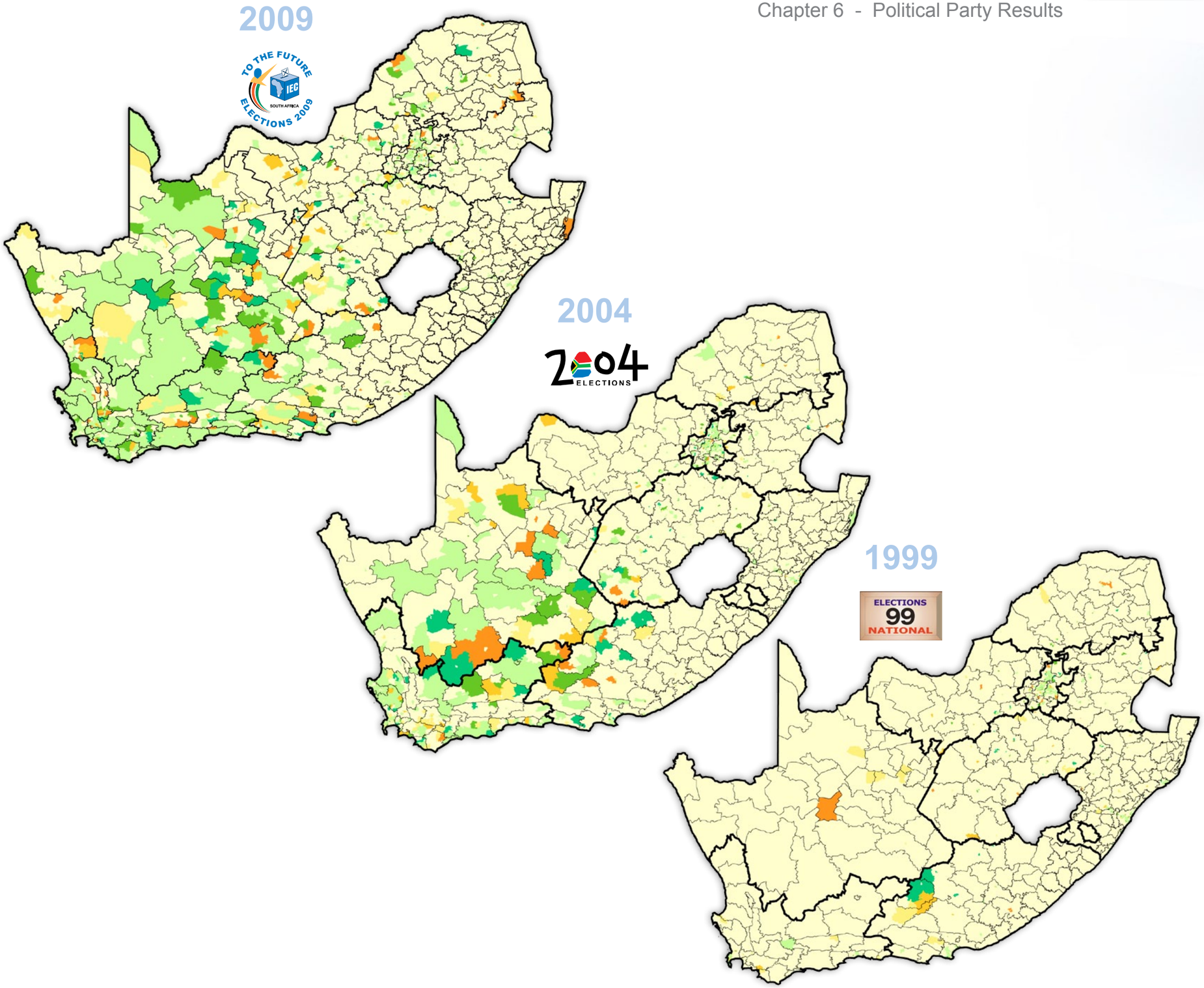
2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	130
>5% - 10%	150
>10%	2,836
Total	3,116

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	83
>2.5% - 5%	67
>5% - 10%	156
>10%	18,840
Total	19,146

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

South Africa



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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

Eastern Cape

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

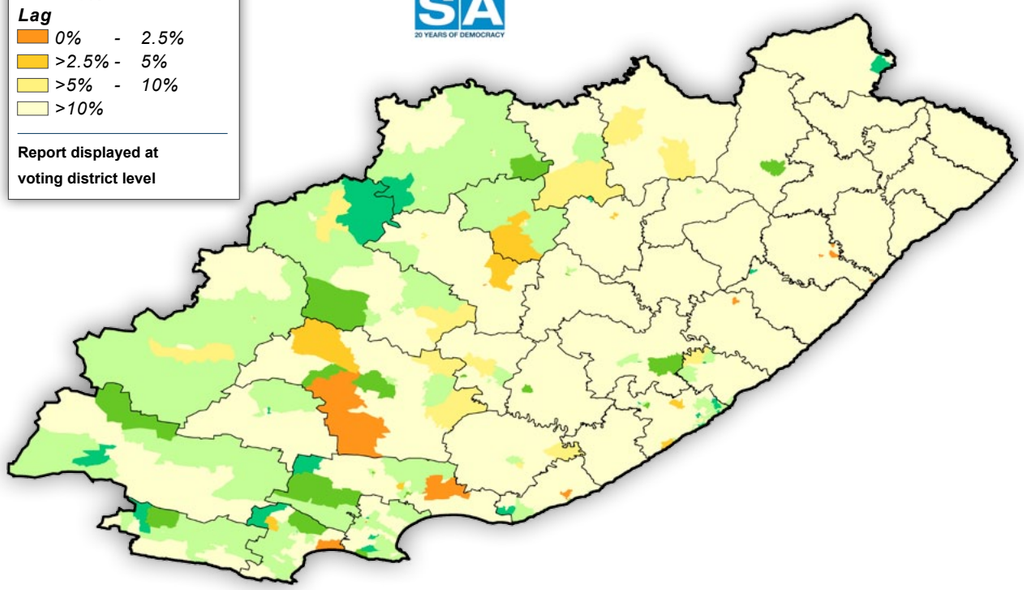
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

2014



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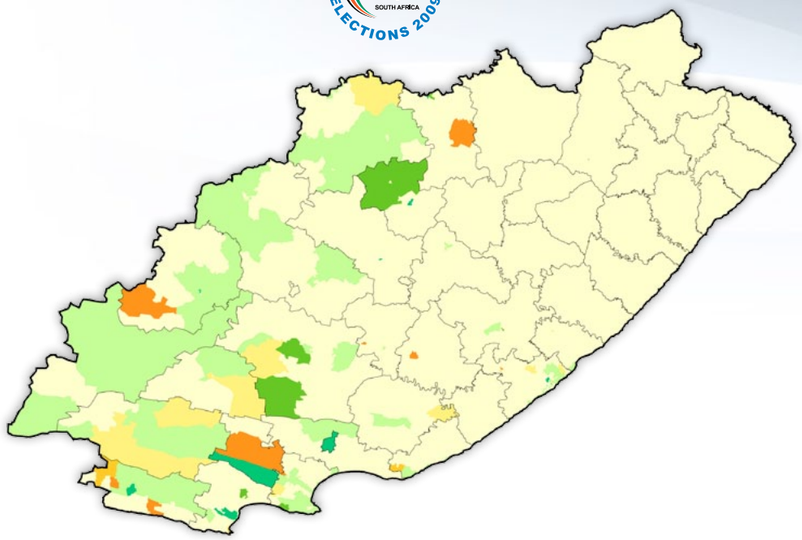

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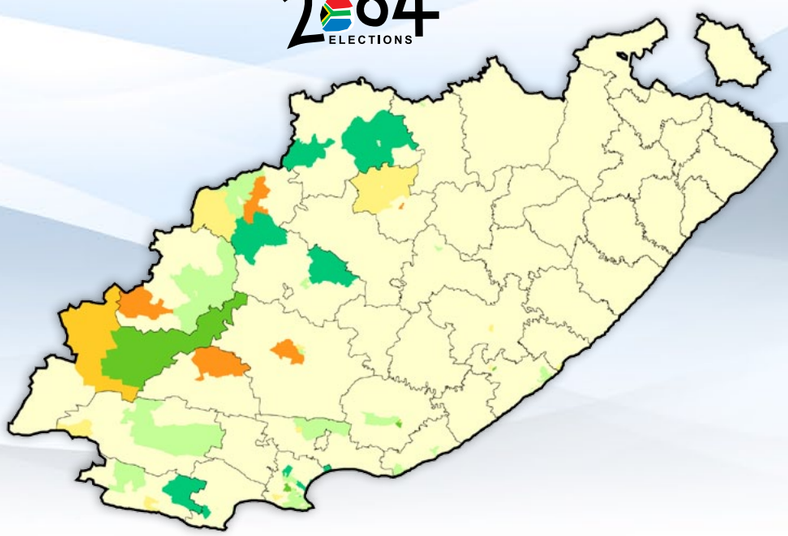

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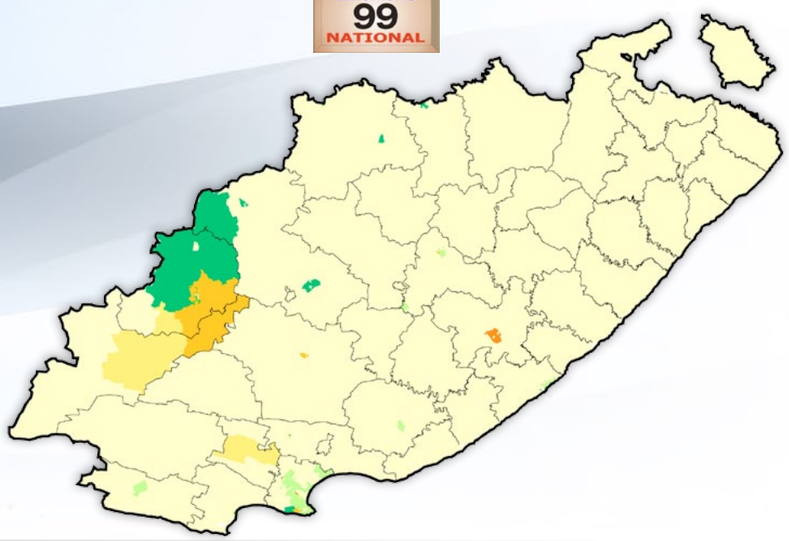


2014 ELECTIONS

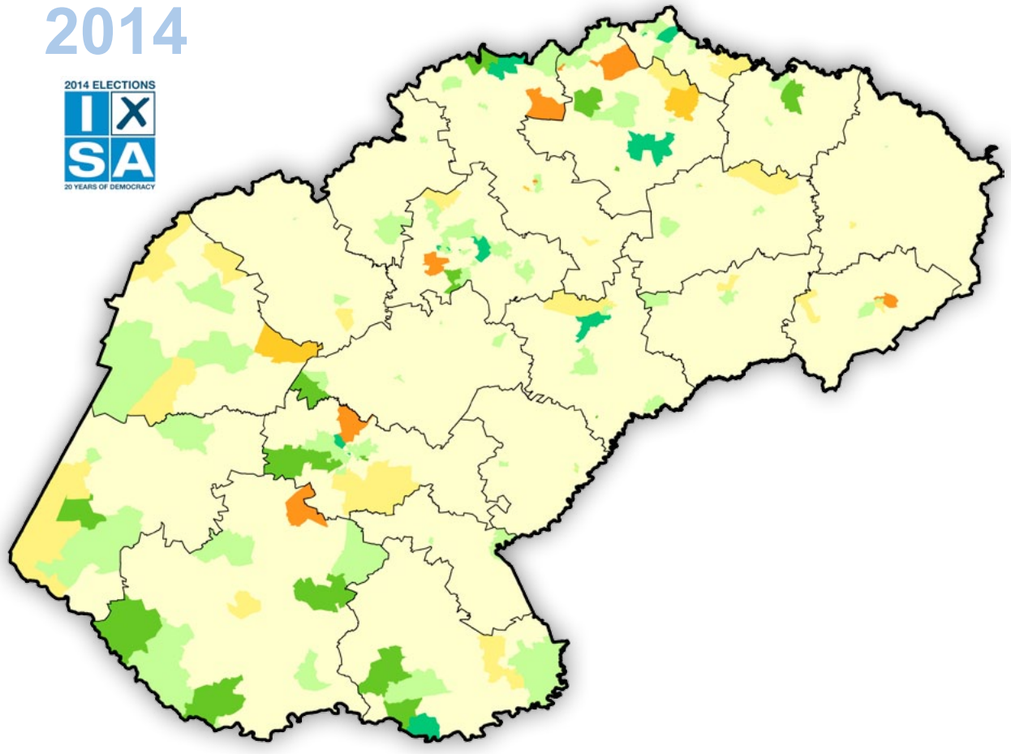
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	25
>5% - 10%	20
>10%	231
Total	276

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	17
>2.5% - 5%	11
>5% - 10%	23
>10%	4,288
Total	4,339

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

Free State

2014



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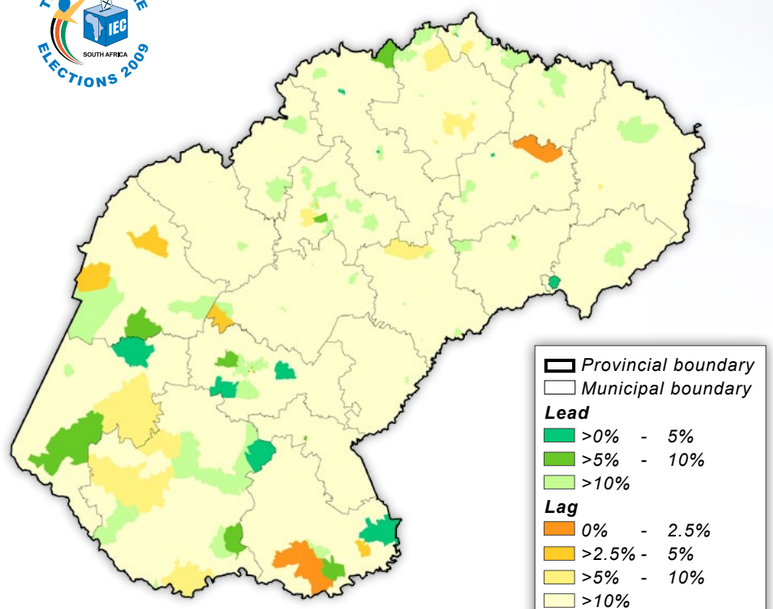

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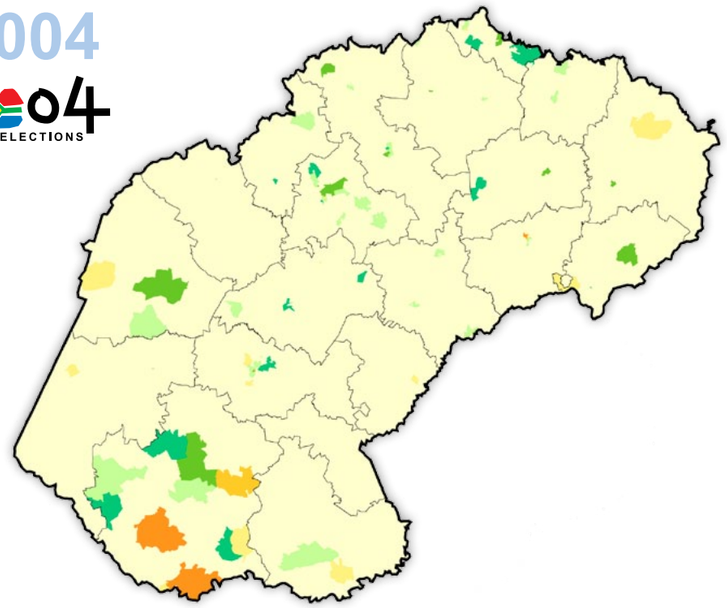
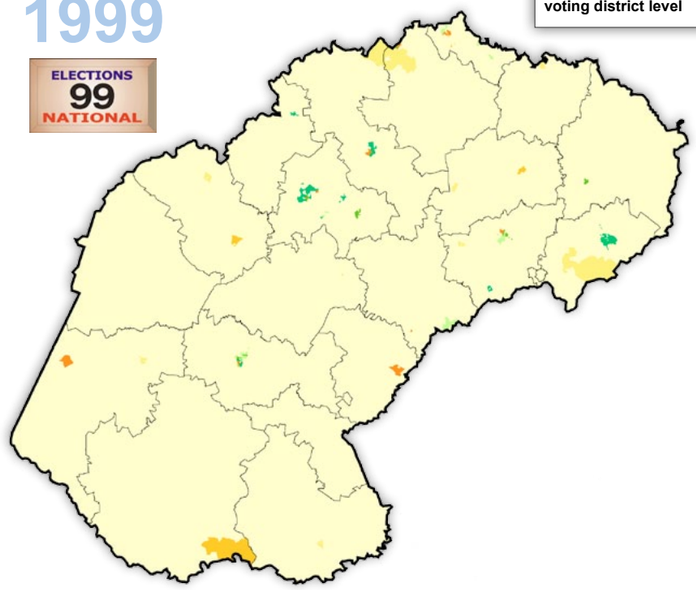


1999



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2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	14
>5% - 10%	15
>10%	165
Total	194

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	9
>2.5% - 5%	4
>5% - 10%	25
>10%	1,291
Total	1,329

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

Gauteng

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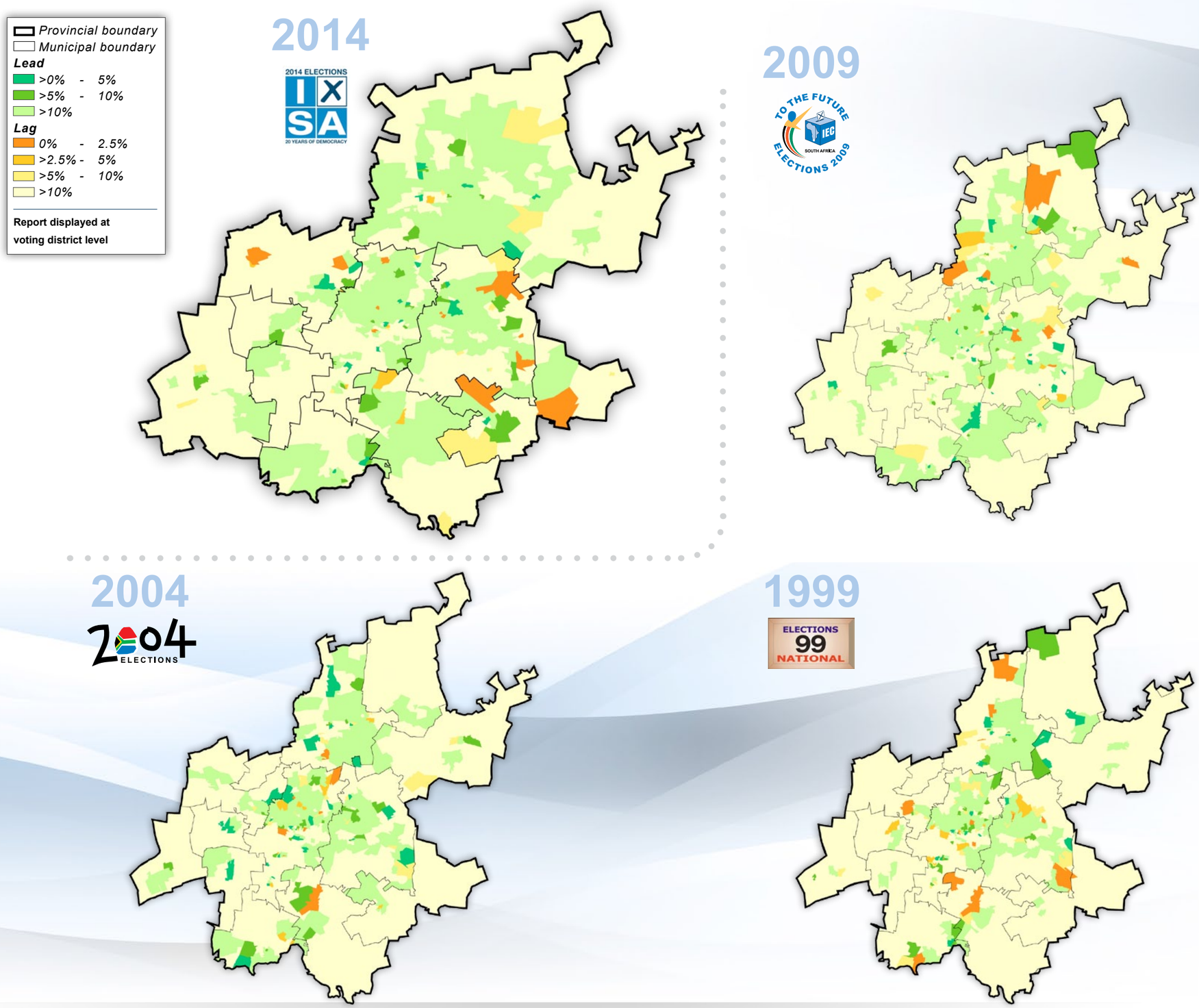


2014 ELECTIONS

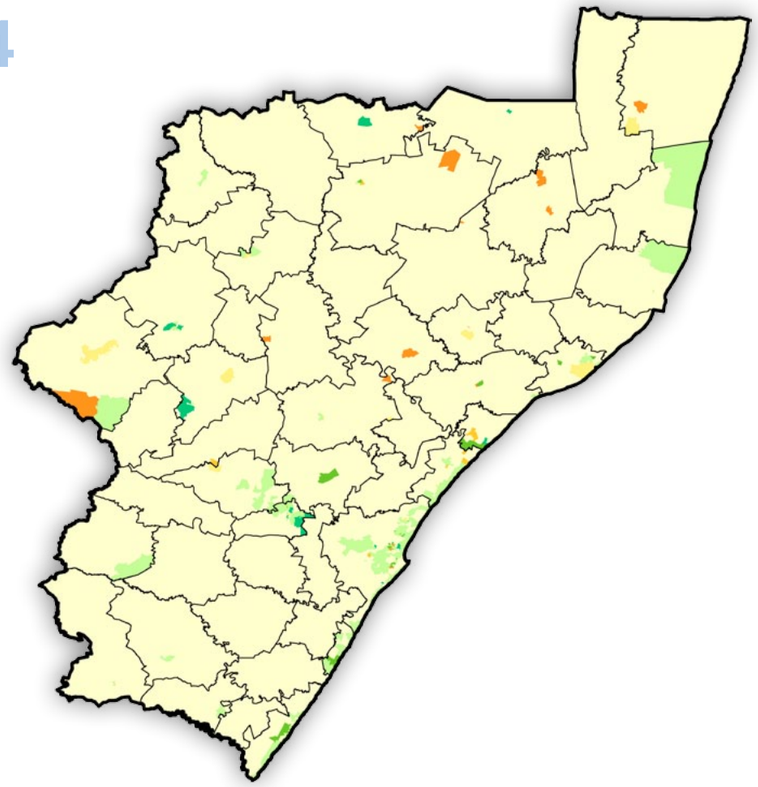
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	22
>5% - 10%	30
>10%	667
Total	719

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	12
>2.5% - 5%	8
>5% - 10%	19
>10%	1,890
Total	1,929

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

KwaZulu-Natal

2014



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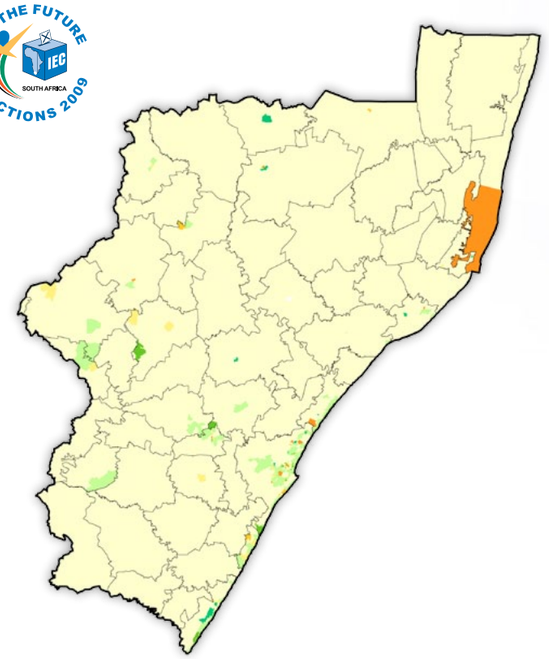

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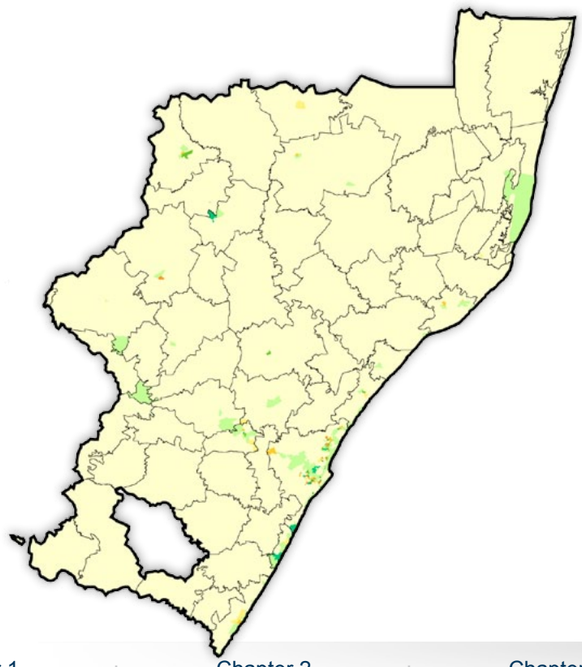

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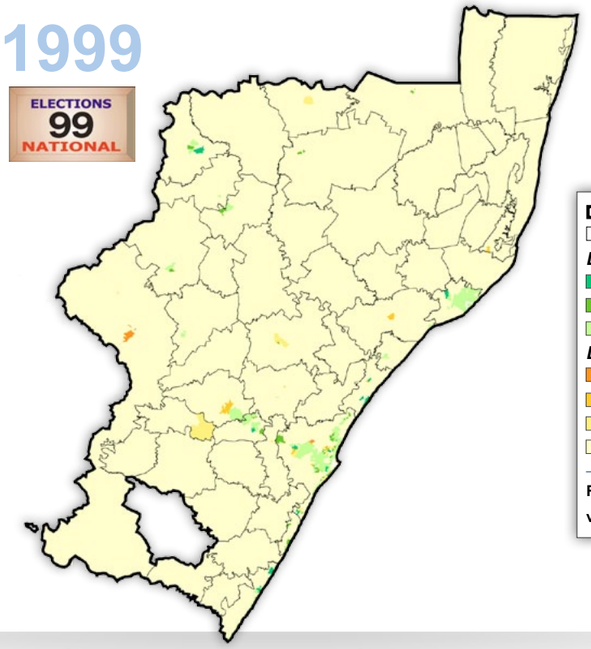

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

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2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	15
>5% - 10%	21
>10%	342
Total	378

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	16
>2.5% - 5%	11
>5% - 10%	14
>10%	4,327
Total	4,368

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

Limpopo

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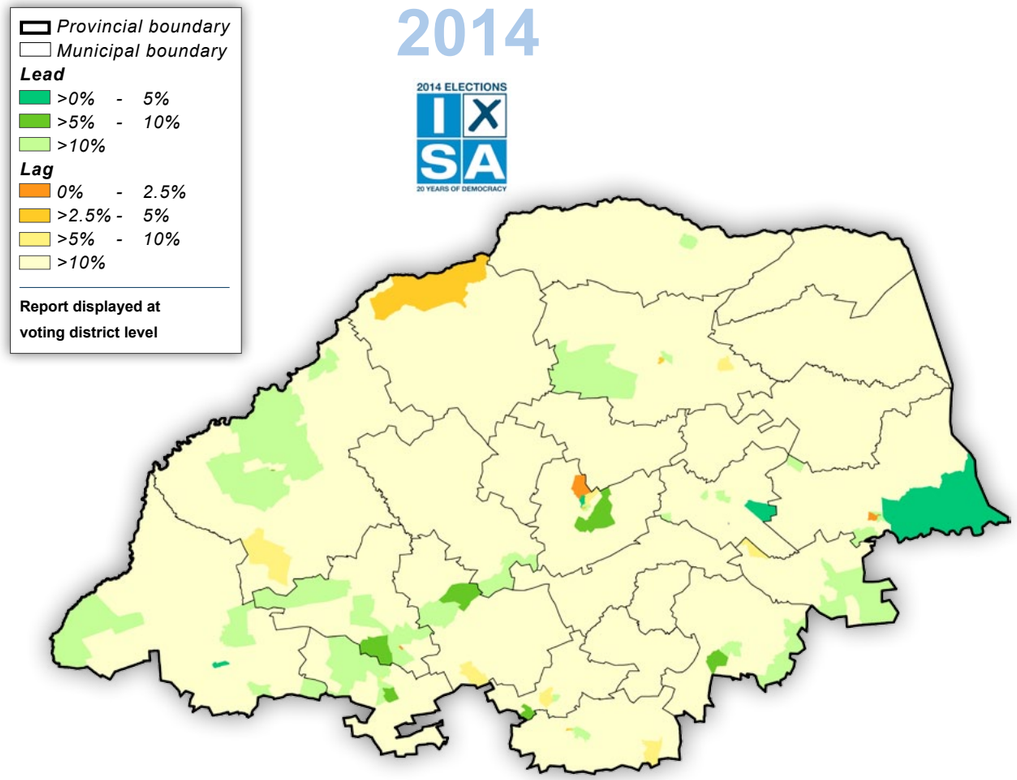
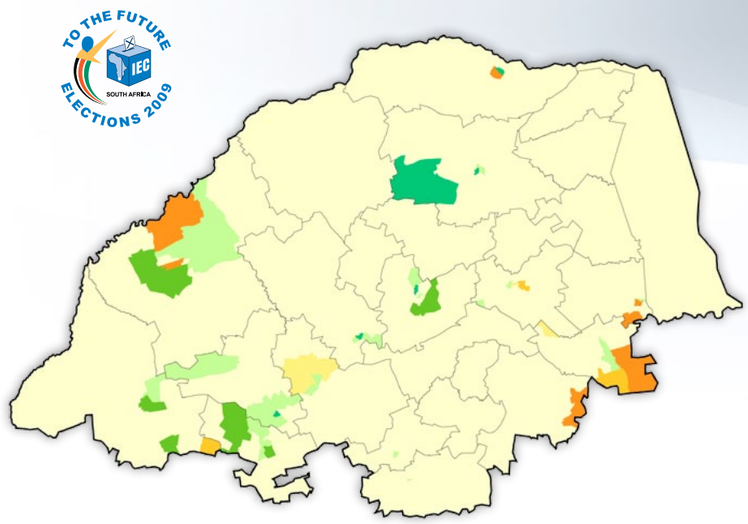


2014

2009



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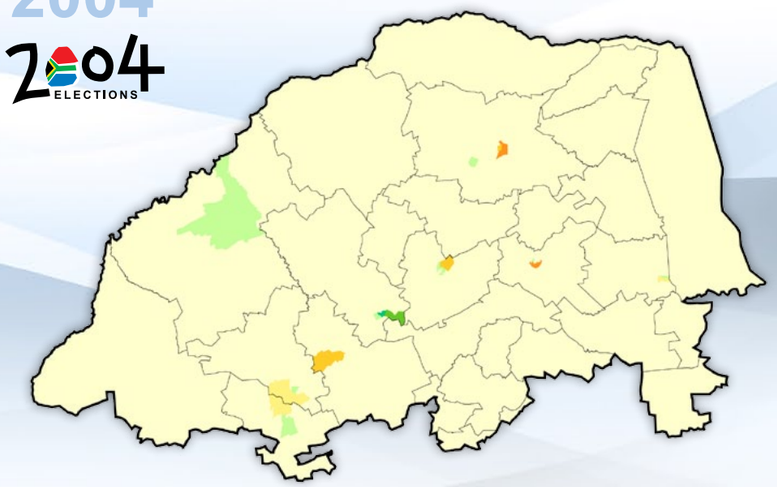

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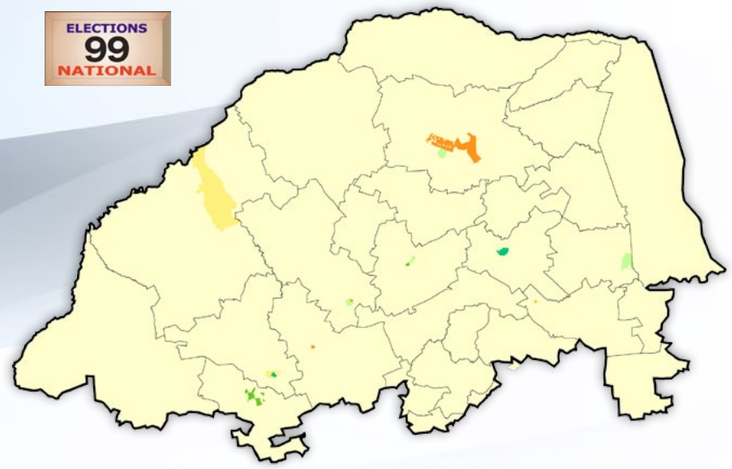


2014 ELECTIONS

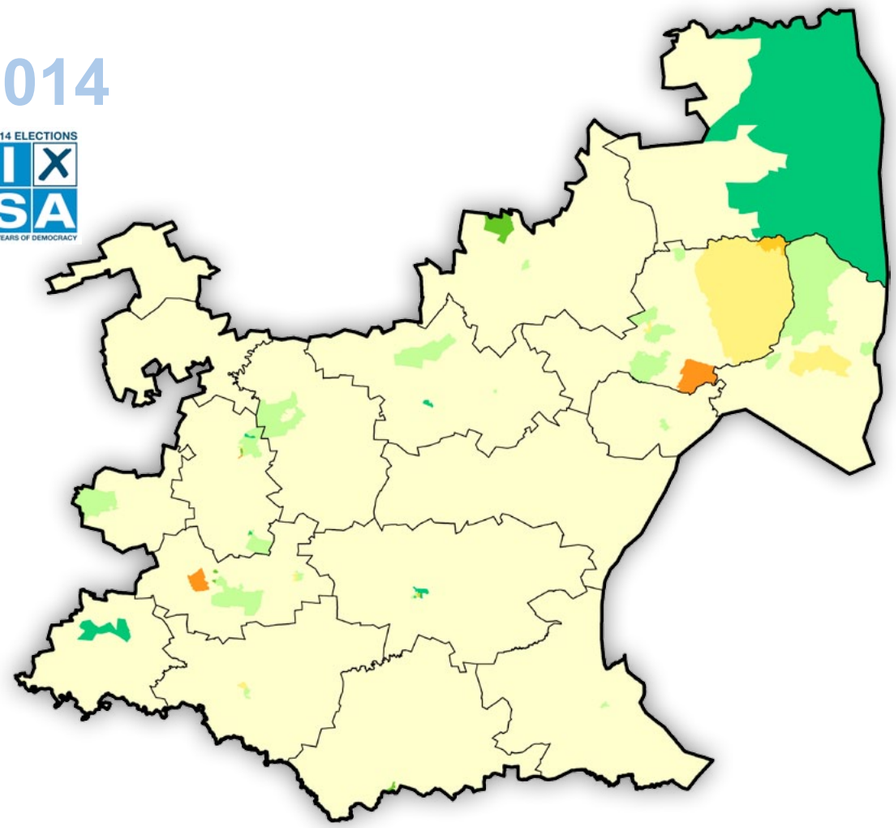
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	6
>5% - 10%	7
>10%	69
Total	82

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	3
>2.5% - 5%	4
>5% - 10%	11
>10%	2,965
Total	2,983

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

Mpumalanga

2014



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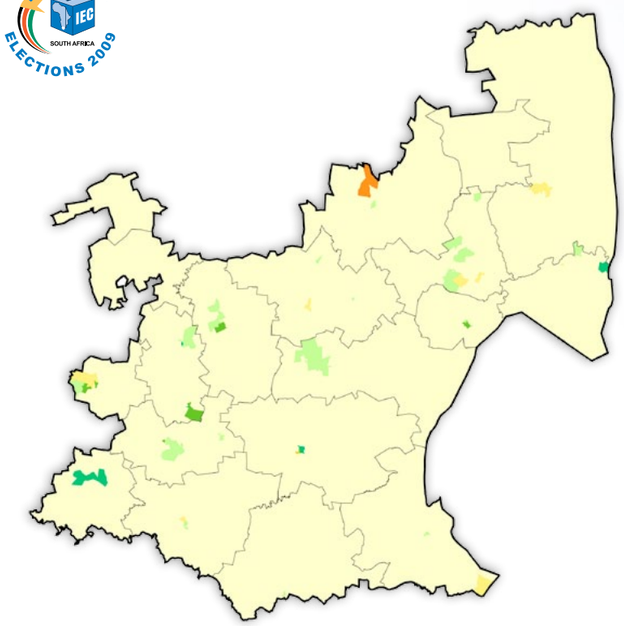

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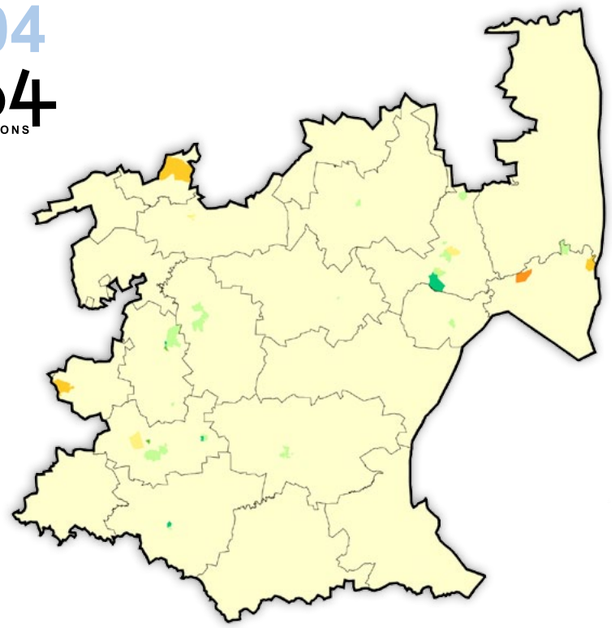

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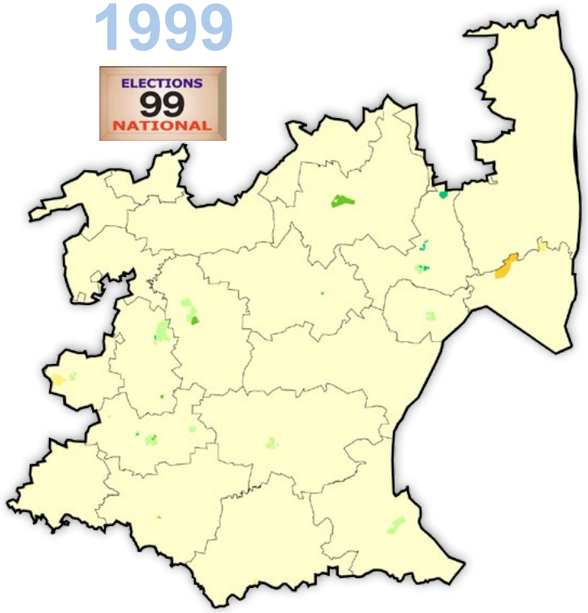

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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Lead constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated, which in this case will be the leading party, and the percentage of the vote received by the party which polled the second highest number of votes in that voting district.

Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	7
>5% - 10%	6
>10%	75
Total	88

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	3
>2.5% - 5%	2
>5% - 10%	7
>10%	1,578
Total	1,590

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

North West

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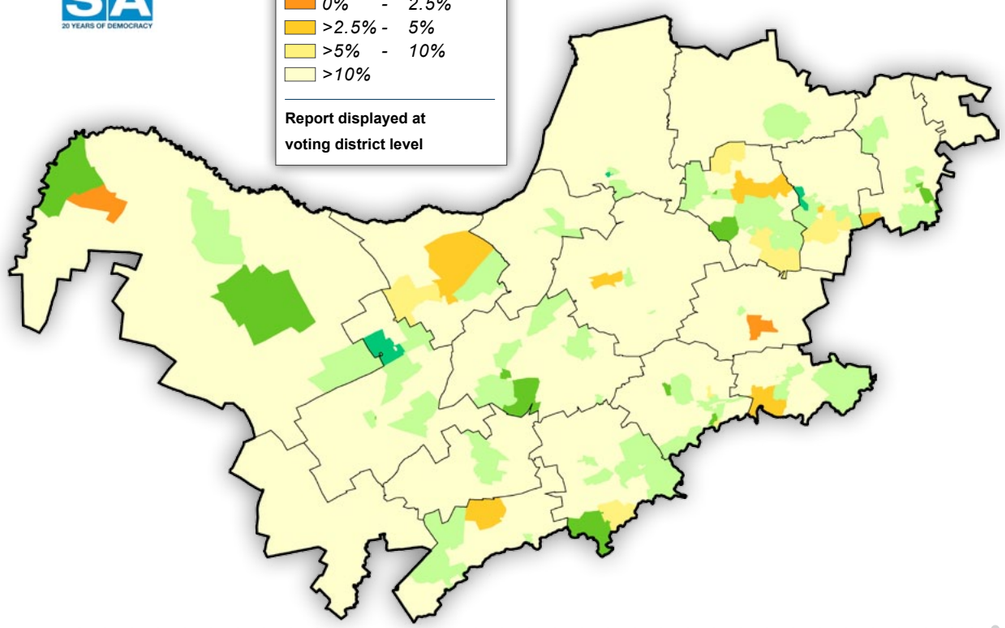
2014

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level



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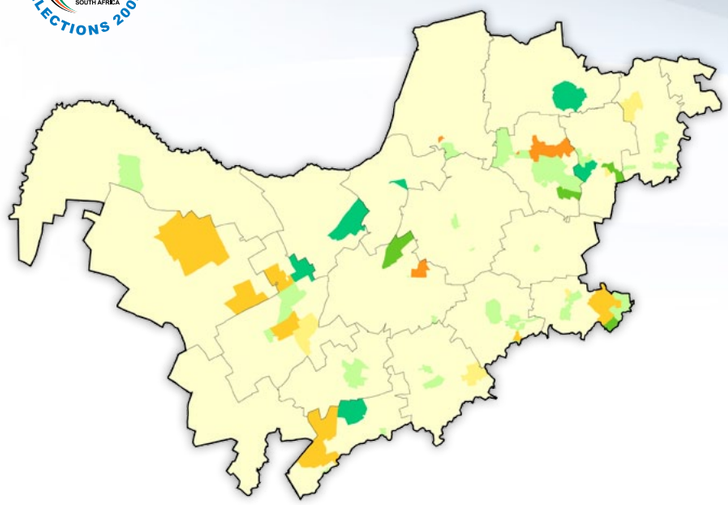

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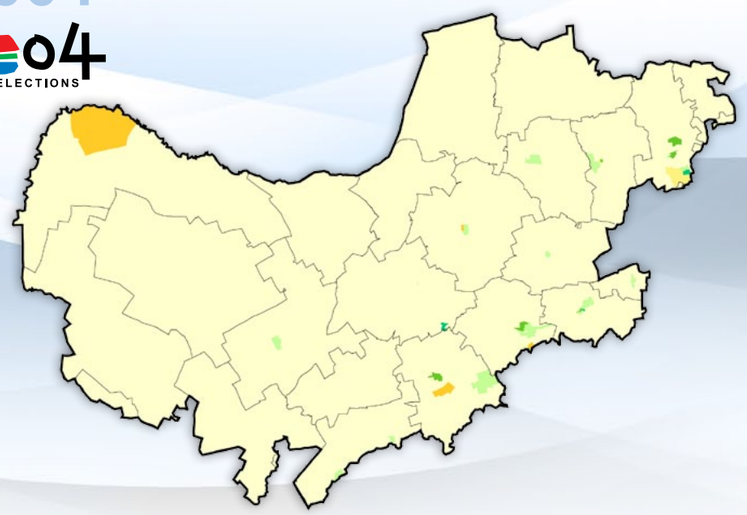

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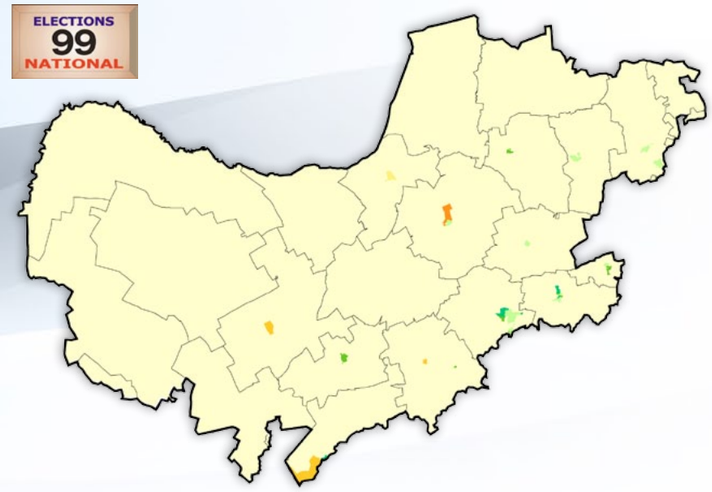


2014 ELECTIONS

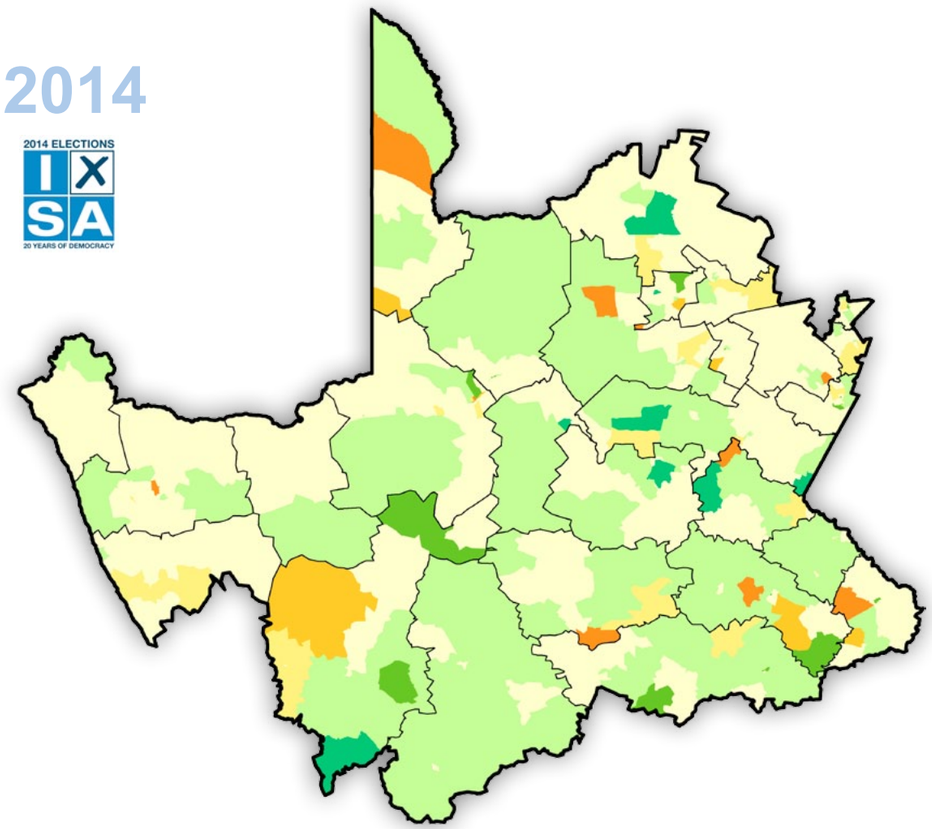
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	3
>5% - 10%	11
>10%	121
Total	135

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	2
>2.5% - 5%	9
>5% - 10%	9
>10%	1,561
Total	1,581

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

Northern Cape

2014



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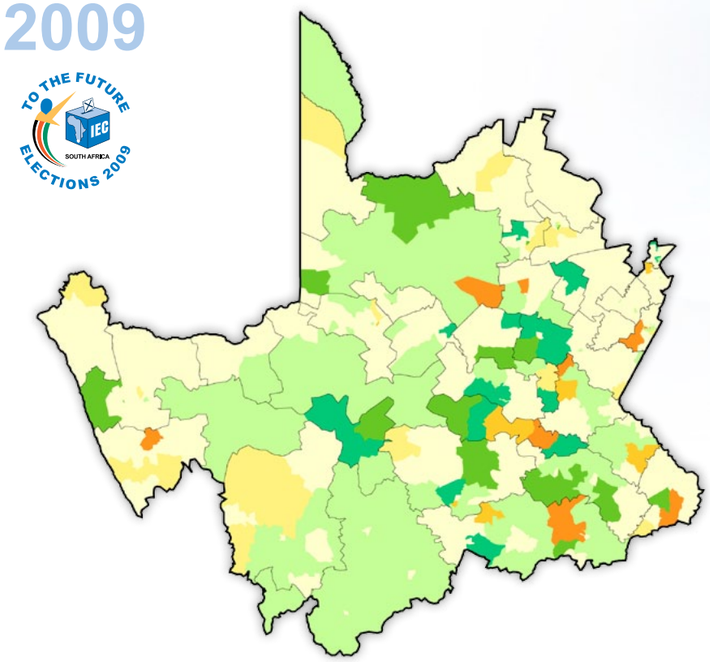

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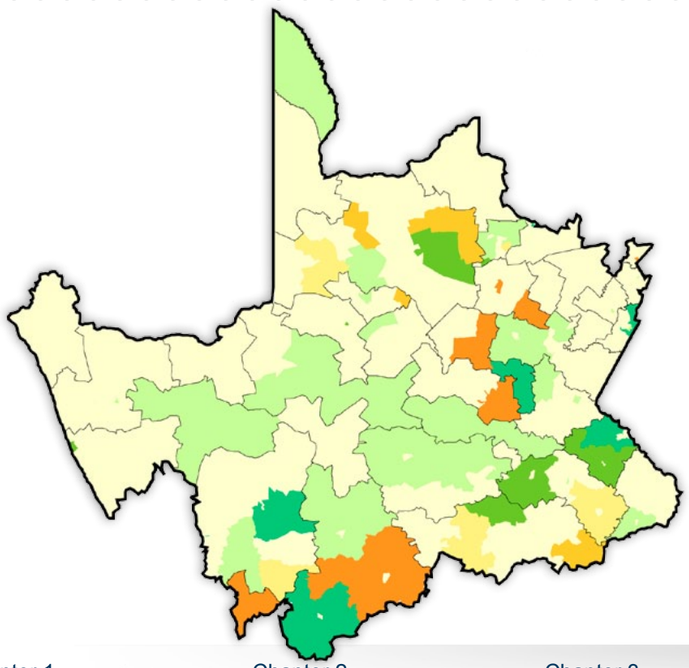


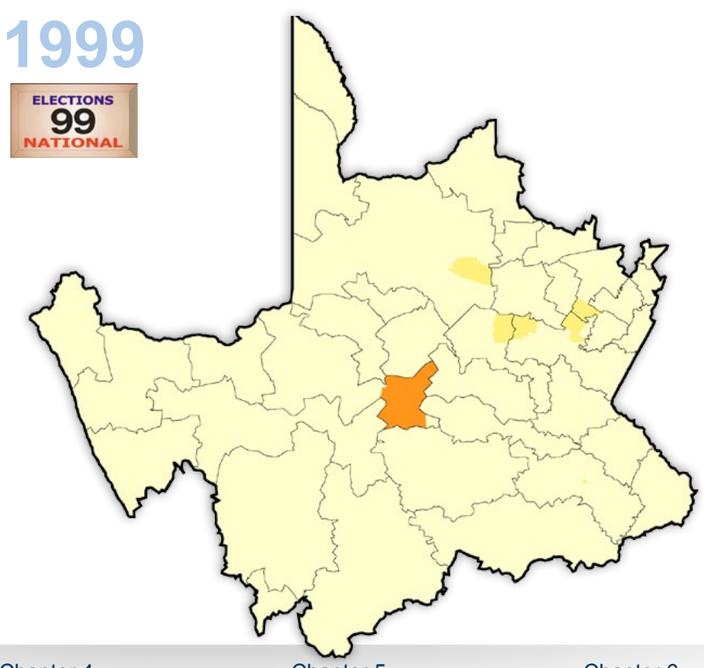
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

1999



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2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	12
>5% - 10%	14
>10%	160
Total	186

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	12
>2.5% - 5%	9
>5% - 10%	27
>10%	460
Total	508

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

Western Cape

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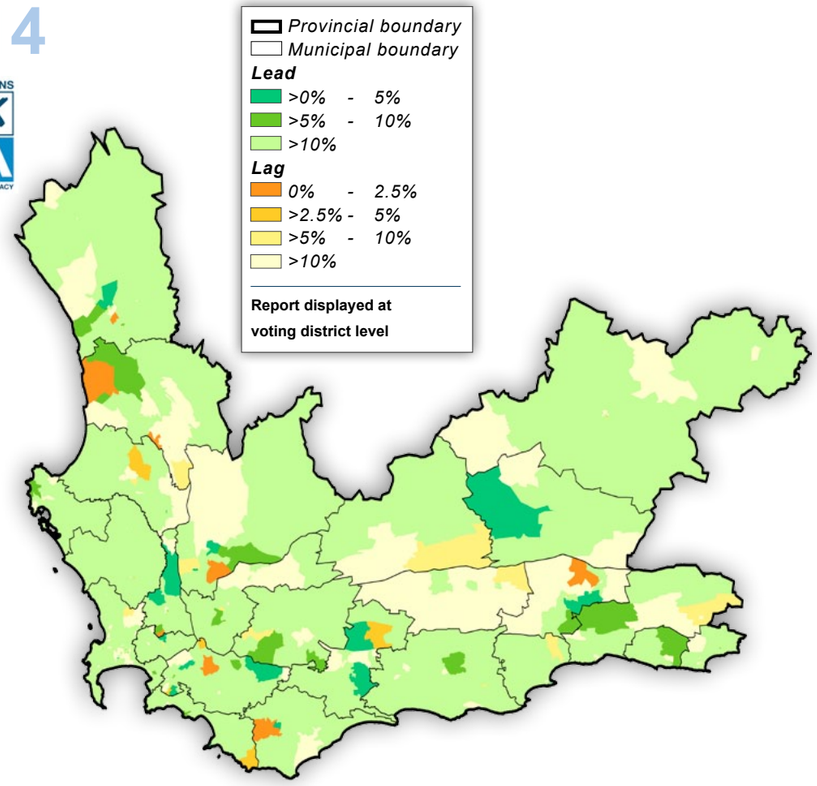
2014



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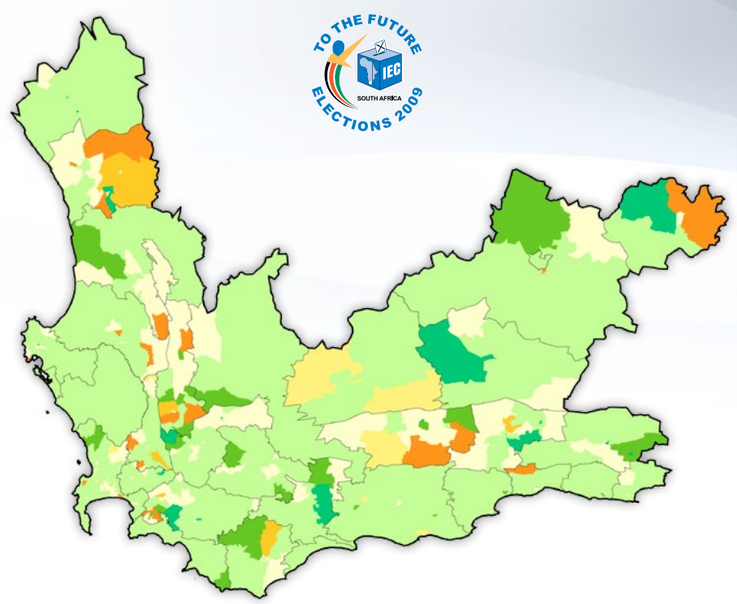

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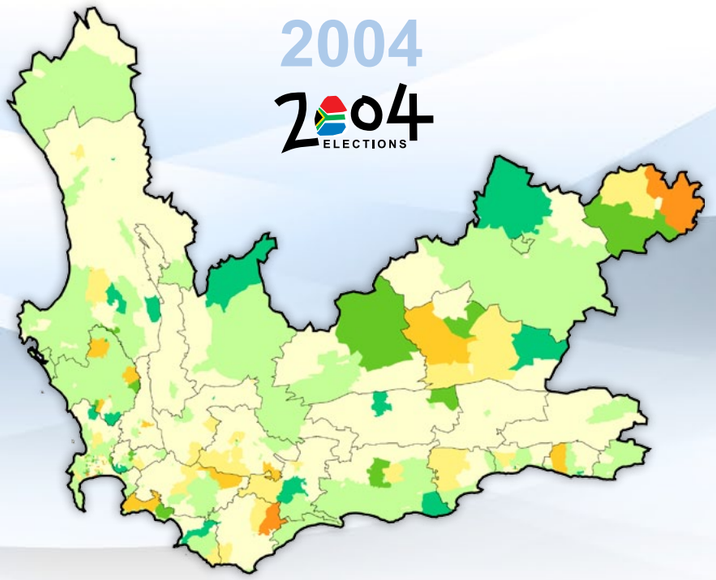

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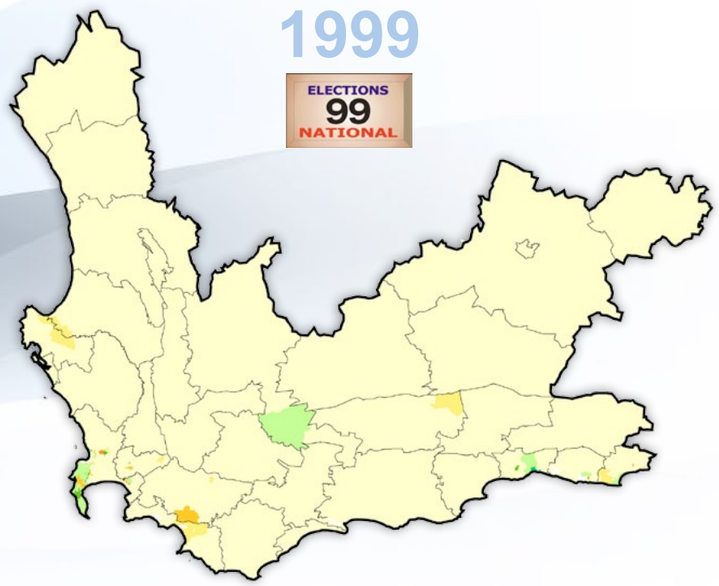


2014 ELECTIONS

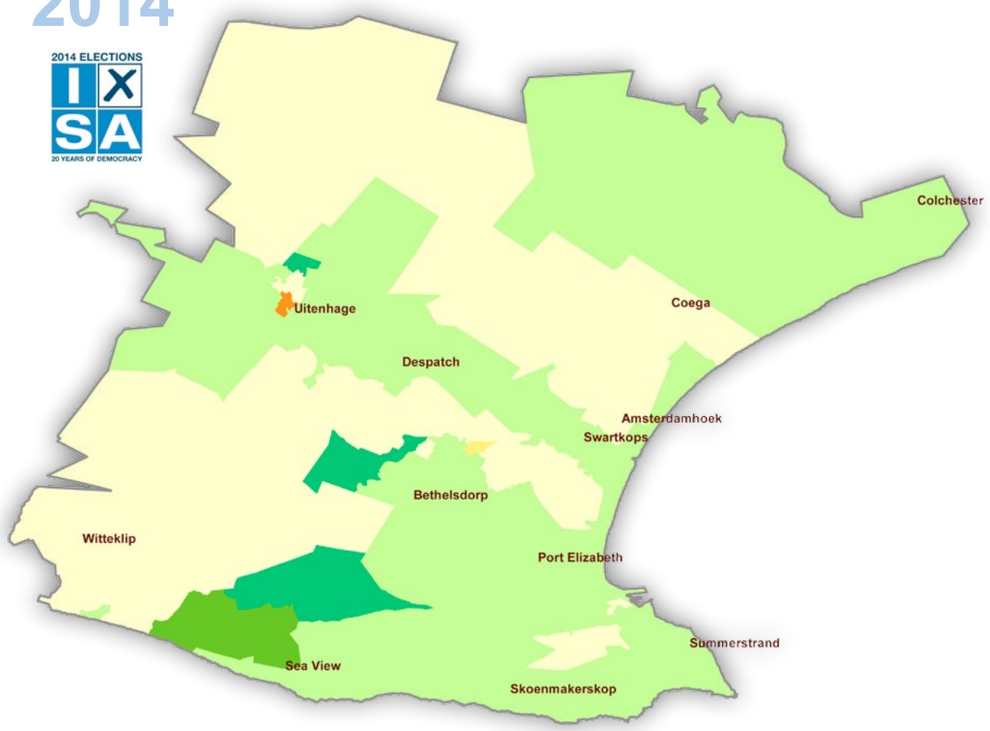
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	26
>5% - 10%	26
>10%	1,006
Total	1,058

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	10
>2.5% - 5%	9
>5% - 10%	21
>10%	480
Total	520

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

NMA - Nelson Mandela Bay [Port Elizabeth]

2014



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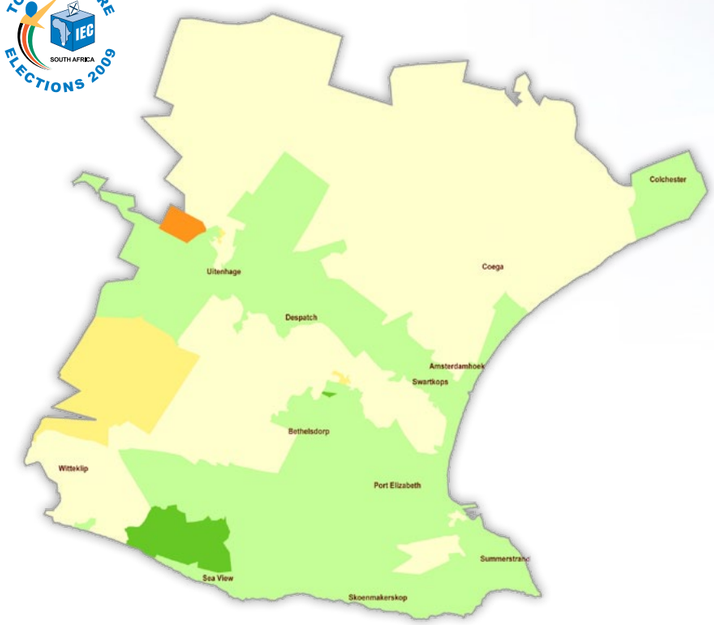

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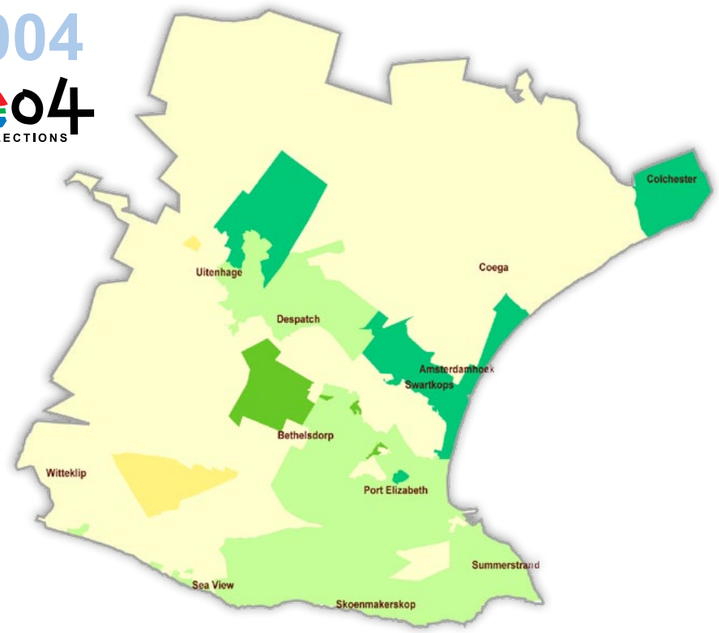

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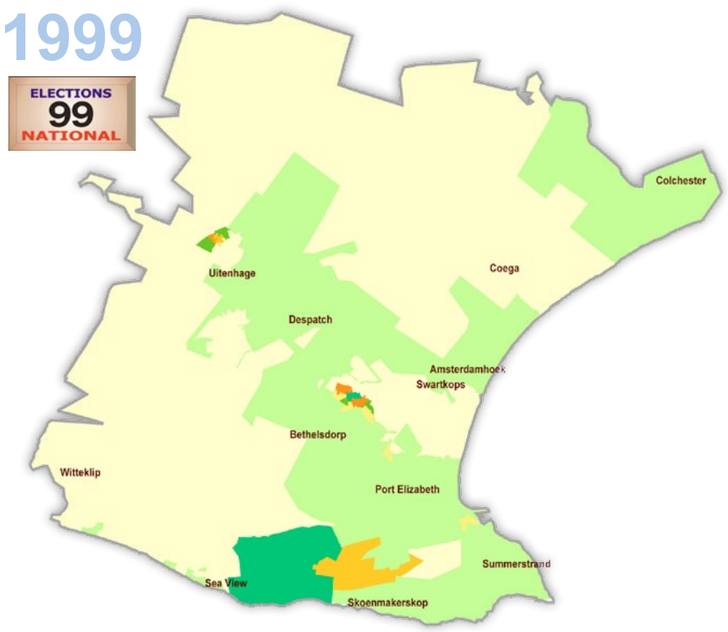

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

EC125 - Buffalo City [East London]

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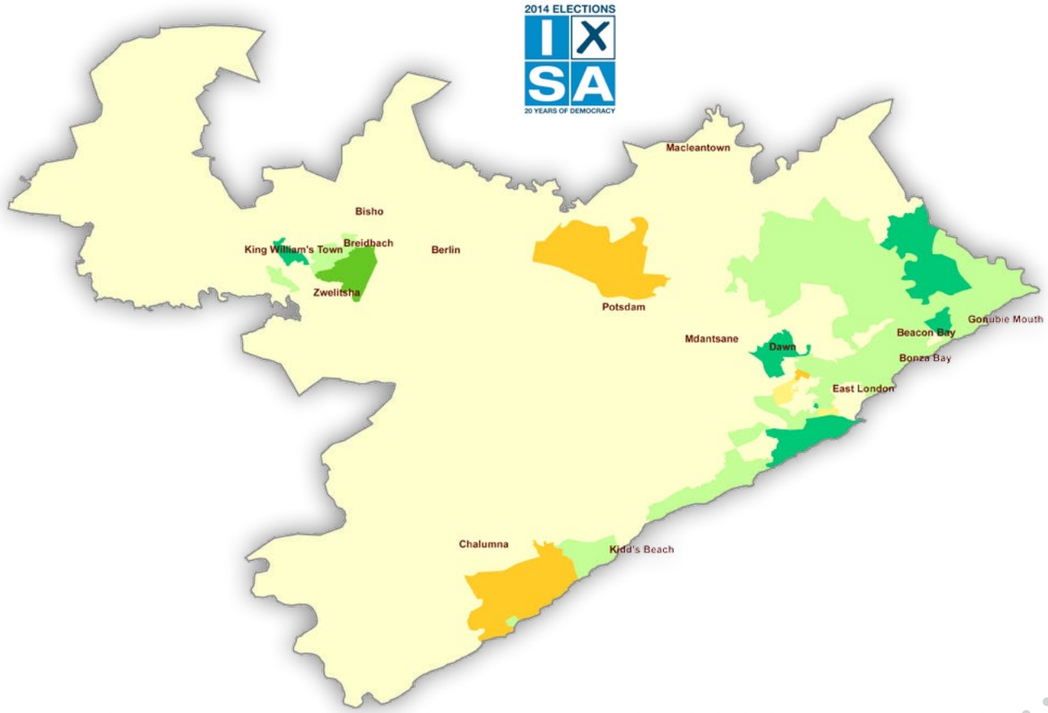
2014



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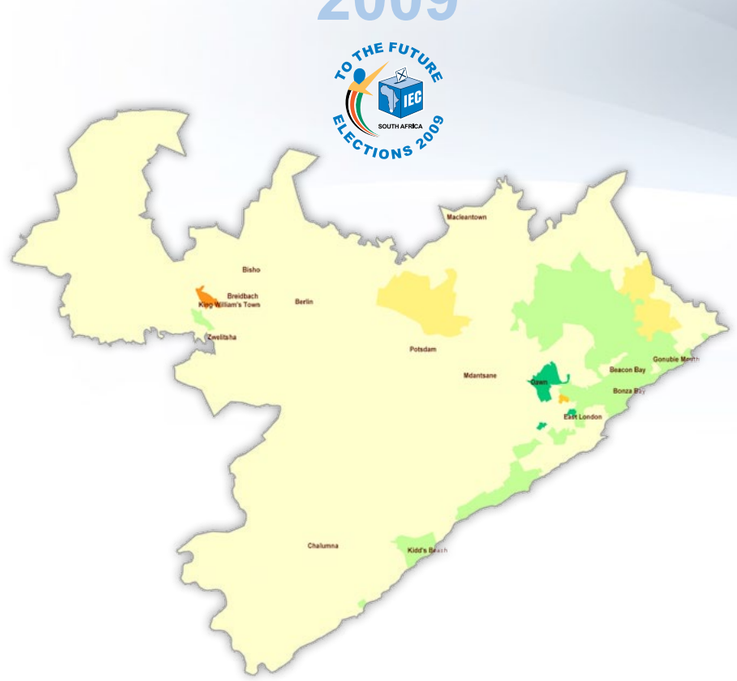


2004

1999

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead

>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag

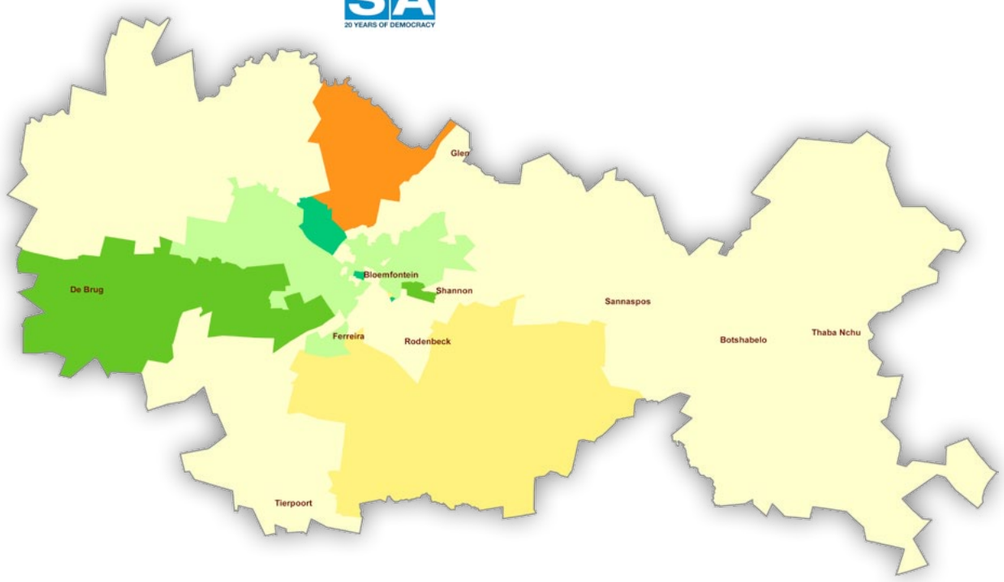
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

FS172 - Mangaung [Bloemfontein]

2014



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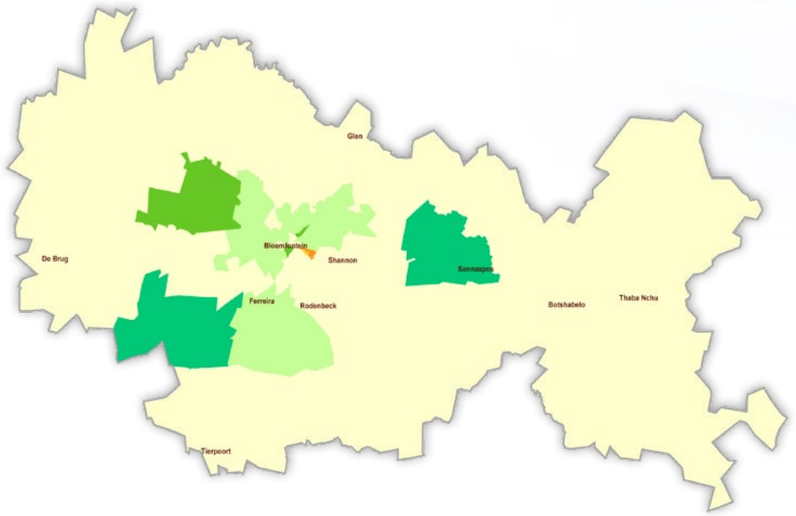

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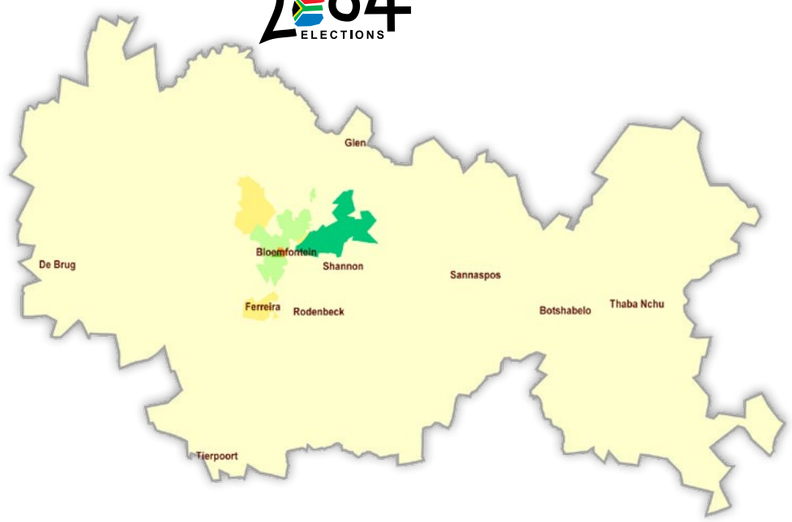

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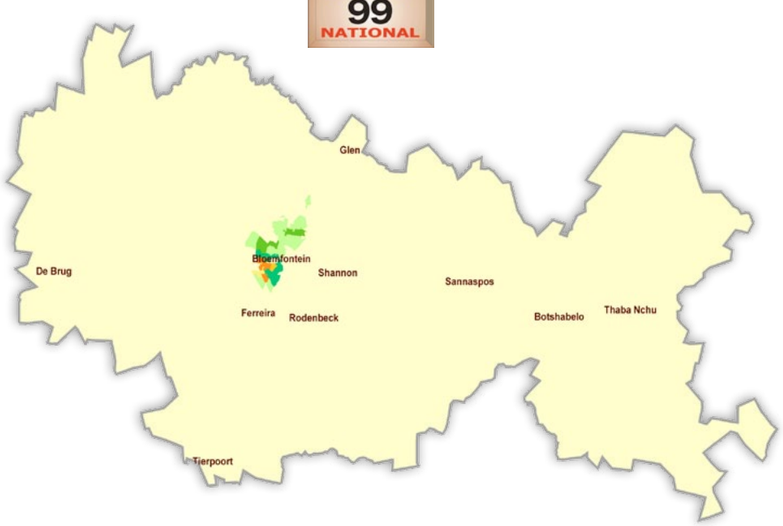

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

EKU - Ekurhuleni [East Rand]

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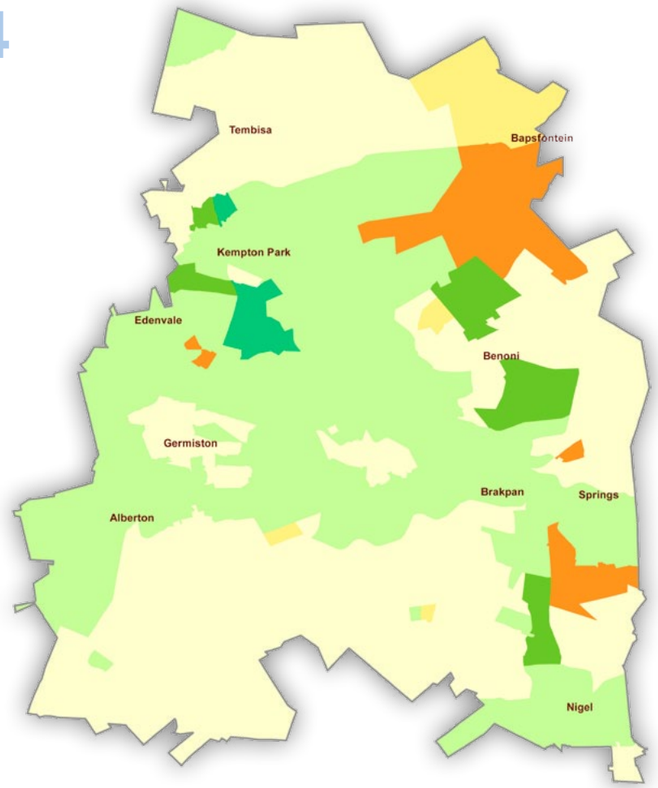
2014



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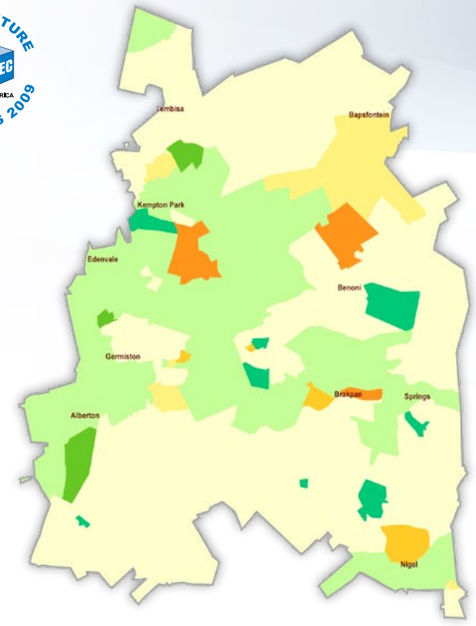

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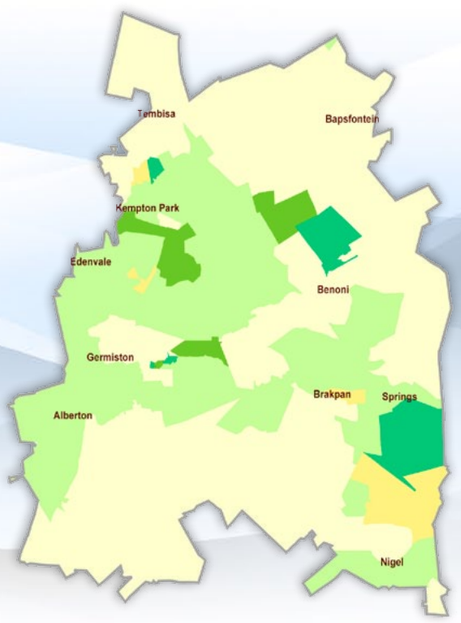

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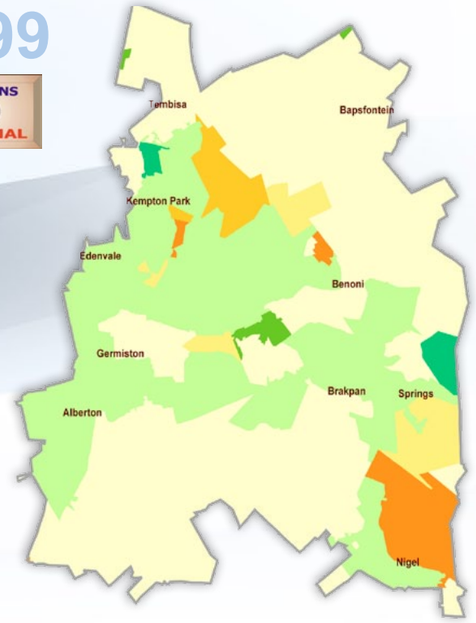


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead

>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag

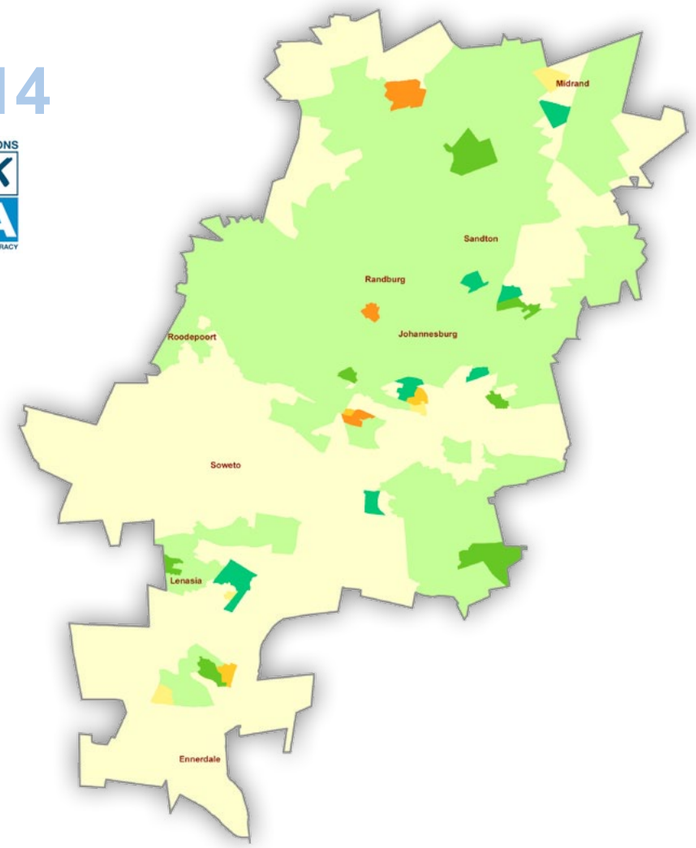
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

JHB - City of Johannesburg

2014



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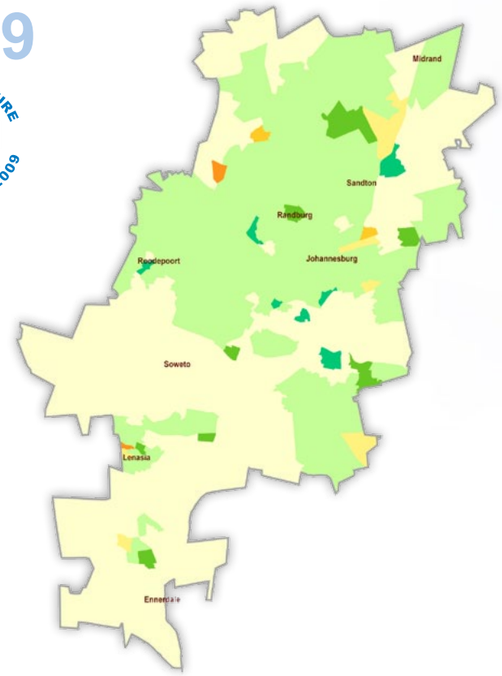

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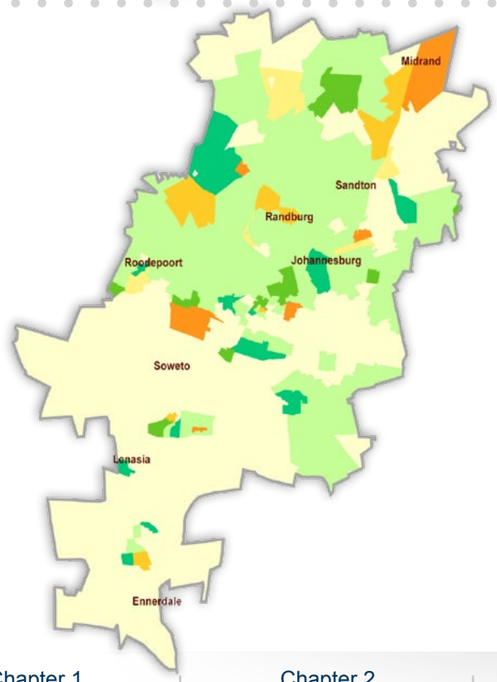

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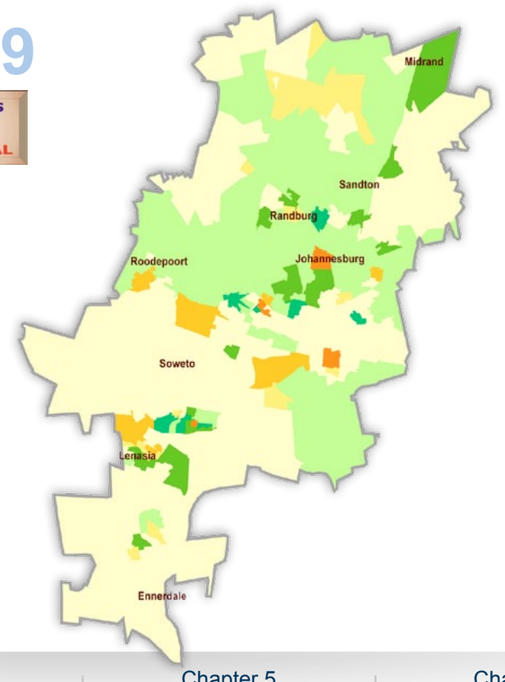

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

TSH - Tshwane Metro [Pretoria]

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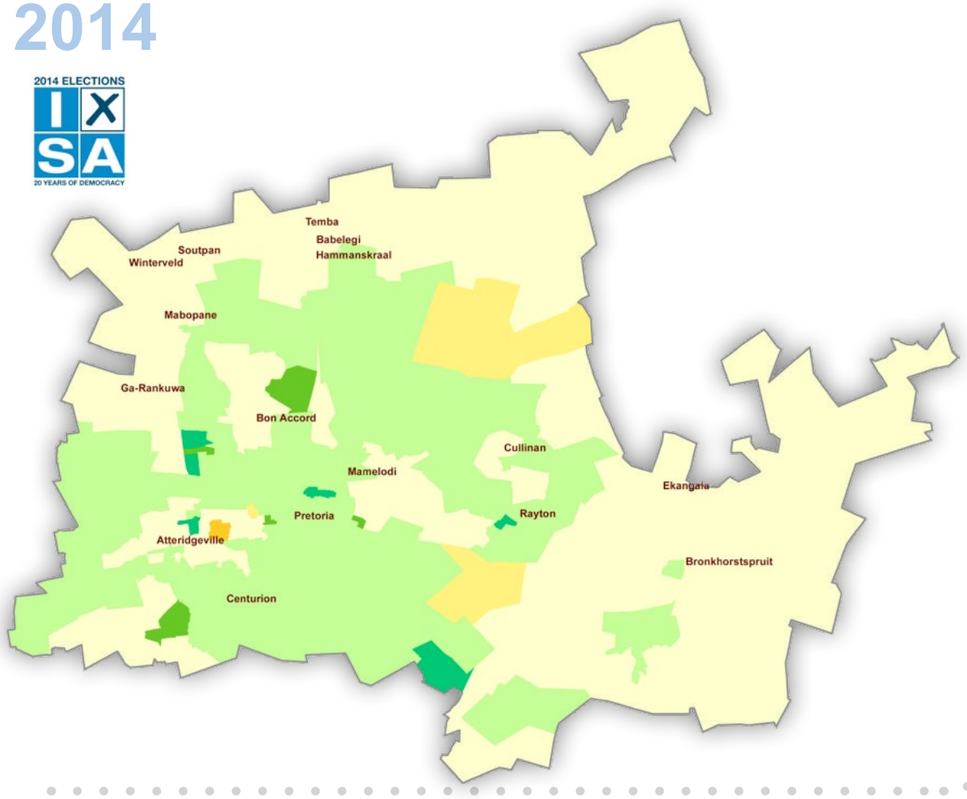
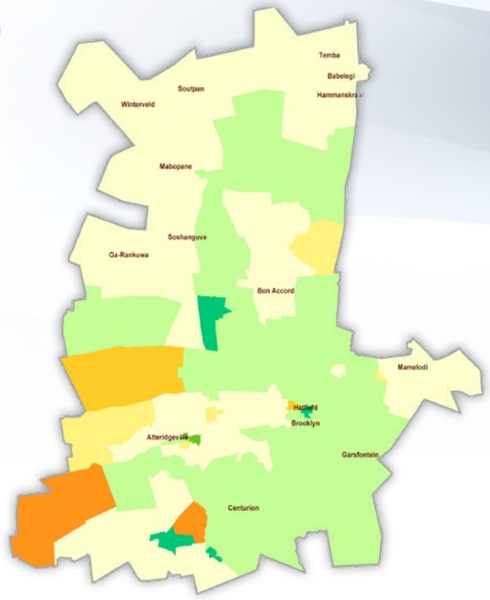
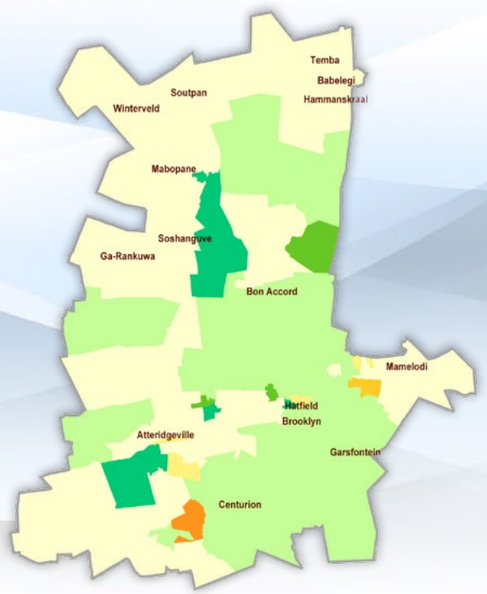
2014



2009



2004



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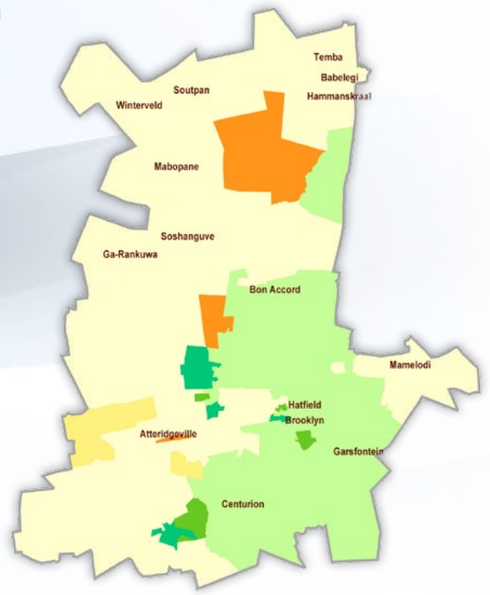


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

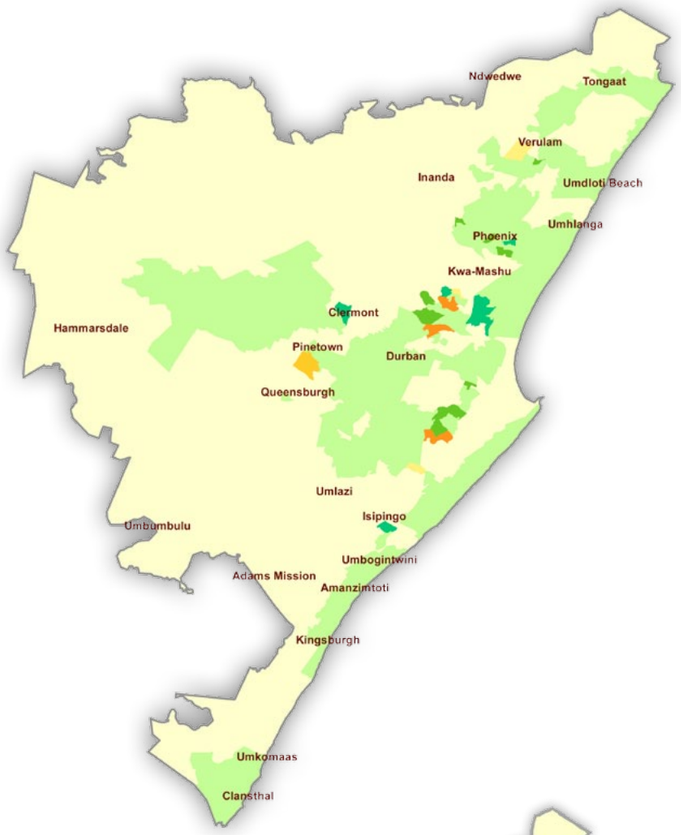
Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

ETH - eThekwini [Durban Metro]

2014



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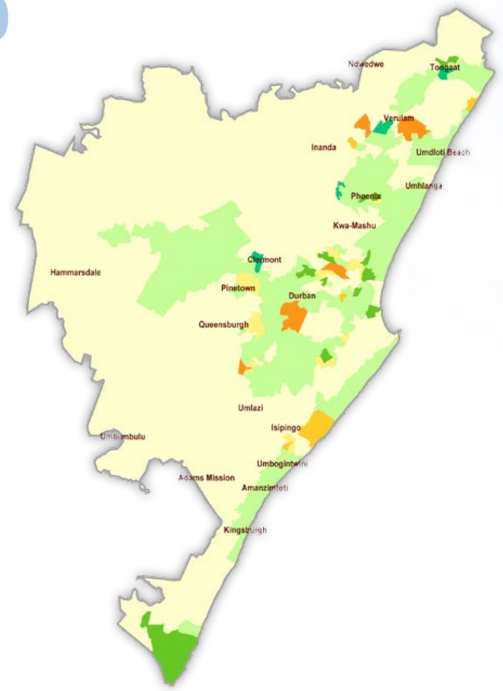

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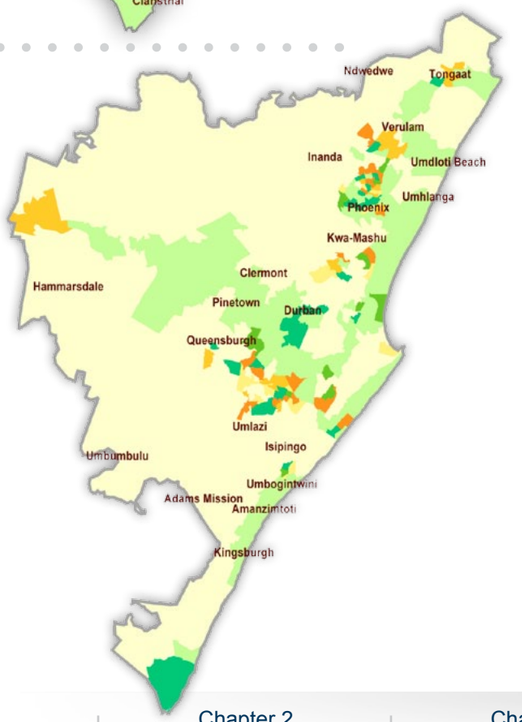

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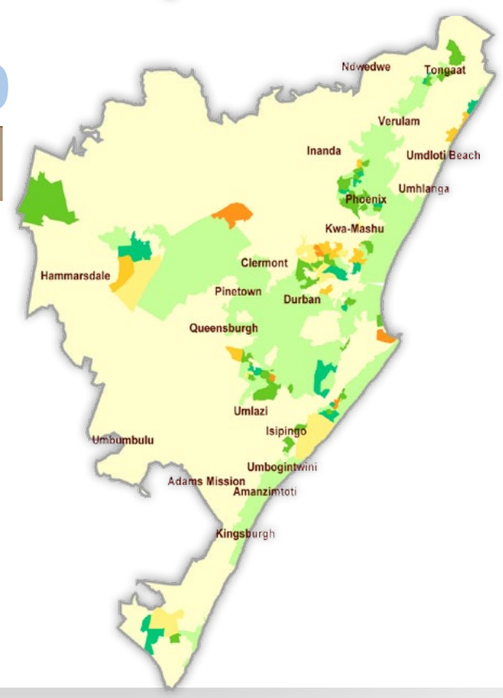

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

ETH - eThekwini [Durban Metro]

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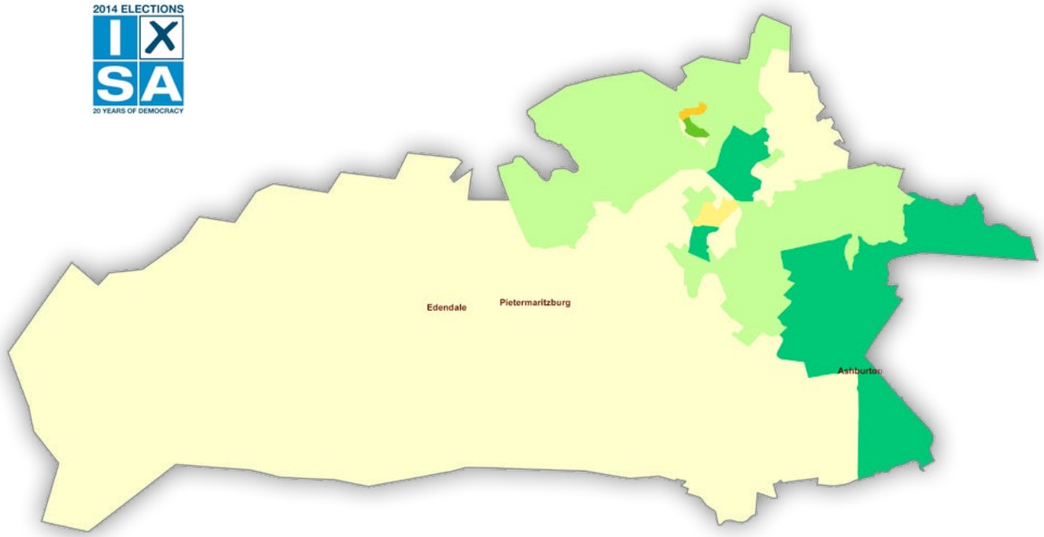
Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014



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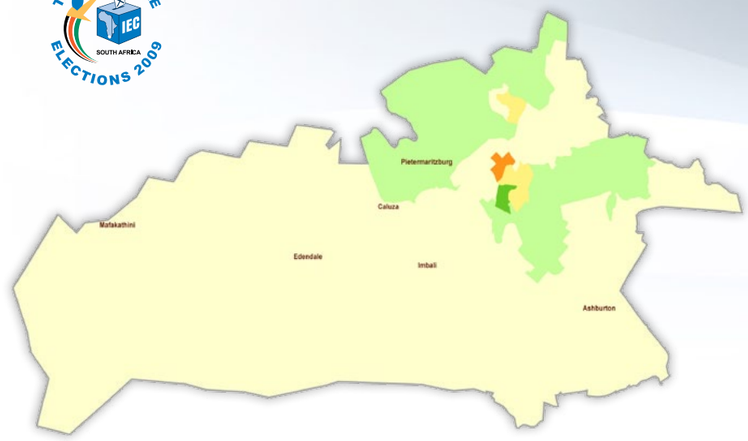

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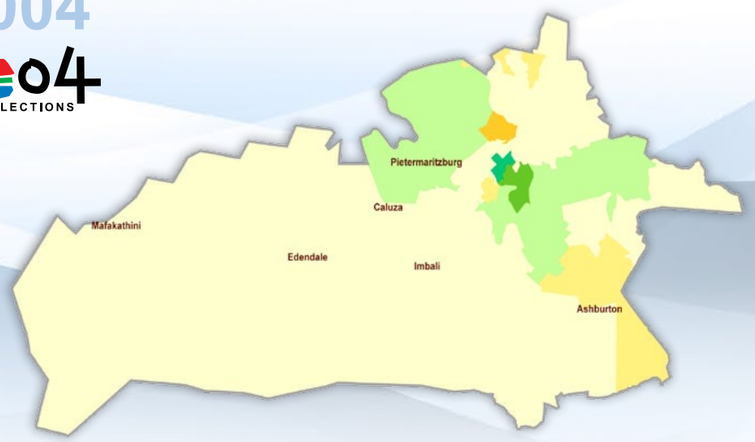

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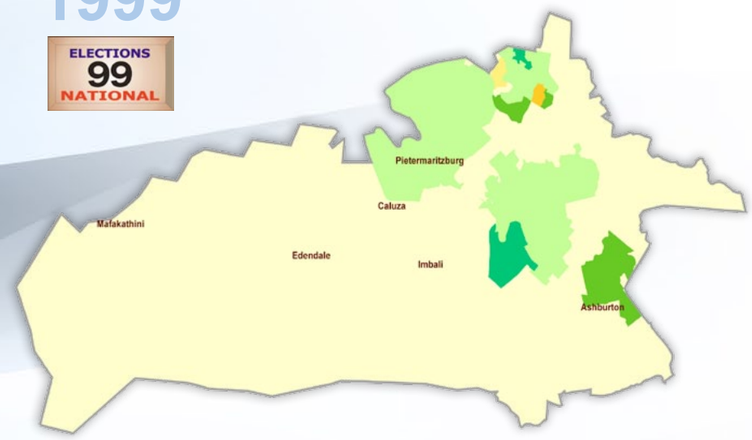


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead

>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag

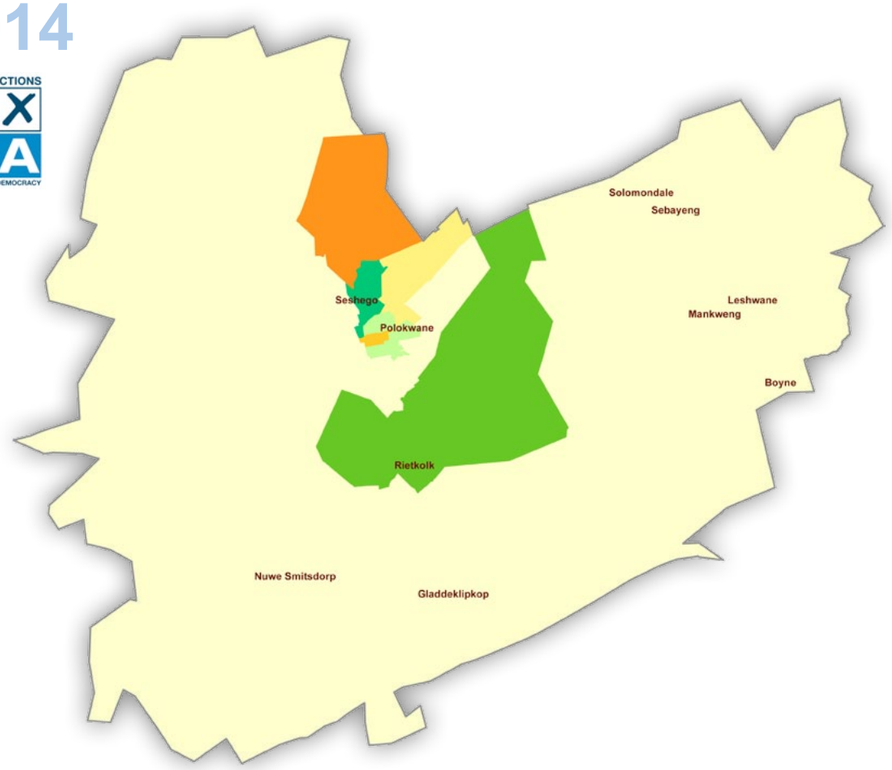
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

LIM354 - Polokwane [Pietersburg]

2014



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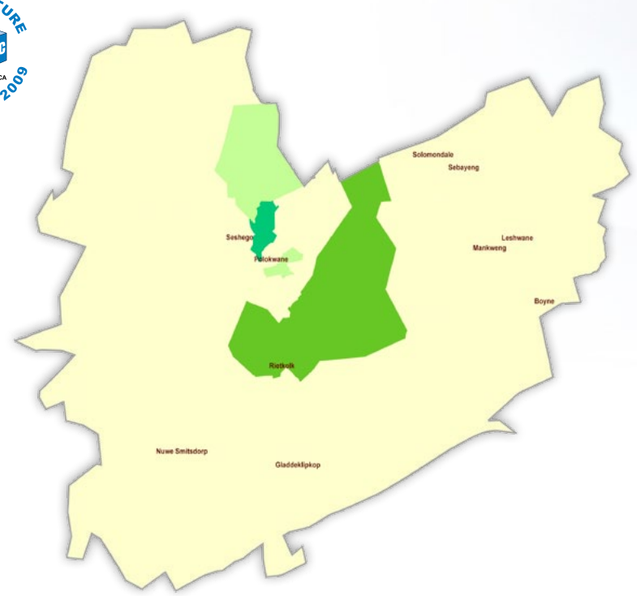

2004

1999

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead

- *>0% - 5%*
- *>5% - 10%*
- *>10%*

Lag

- *0% - 2.5%*
- *>2.5% - 5%*
- *>5% - 10%*
- *>10%*

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

MP322 - Mbombela [Nelspruit]

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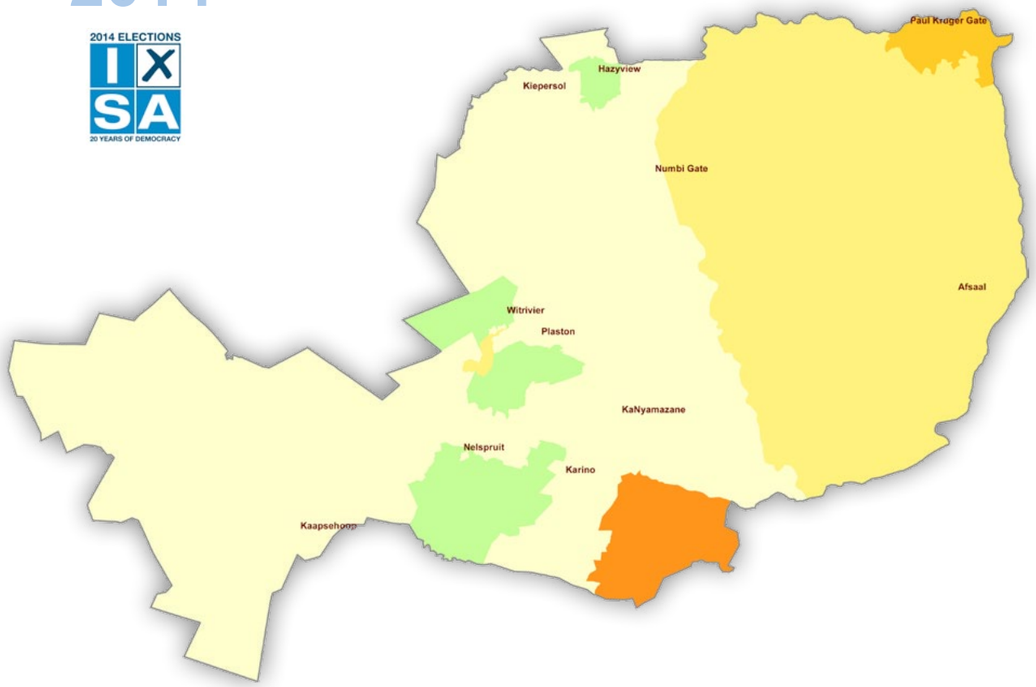
2014



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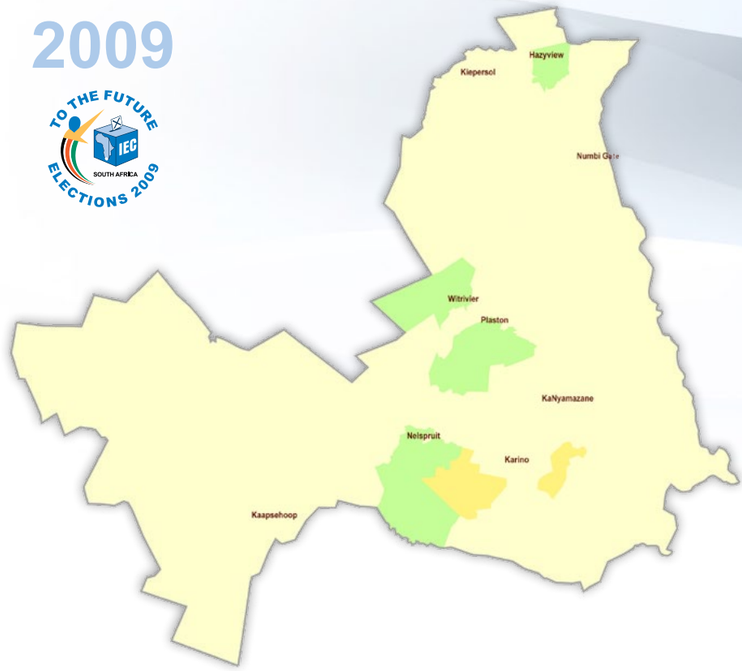

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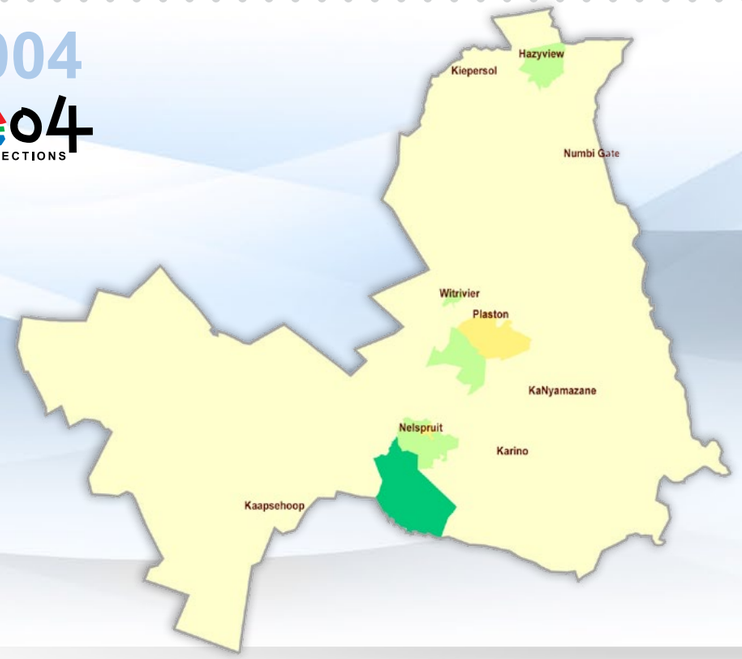

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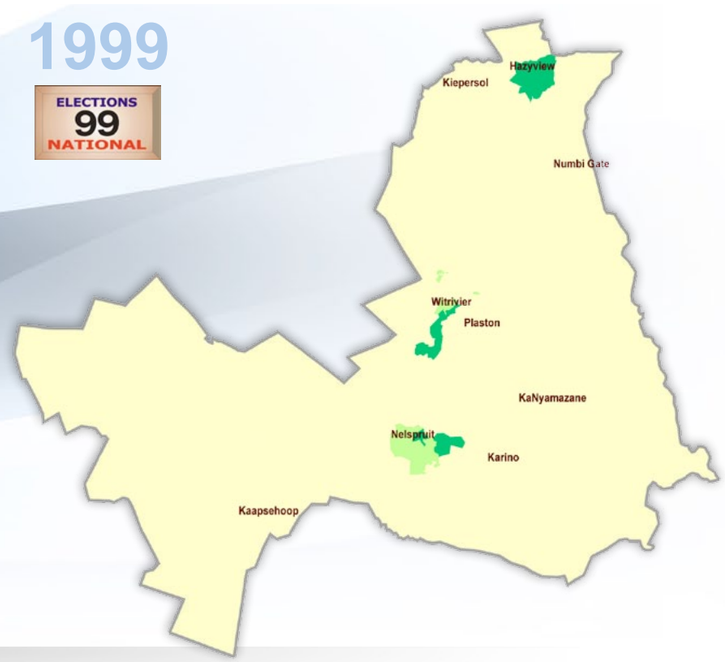


Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead

>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag

0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

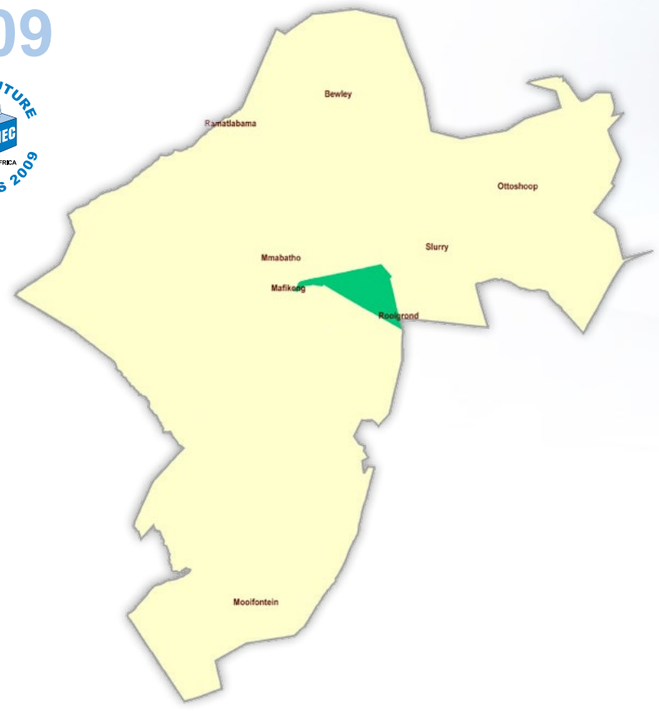
Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

NW383 - Mahikeng

2014

2009



2004

1999

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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

NC091 - Sol Plaatje [Kimberley]

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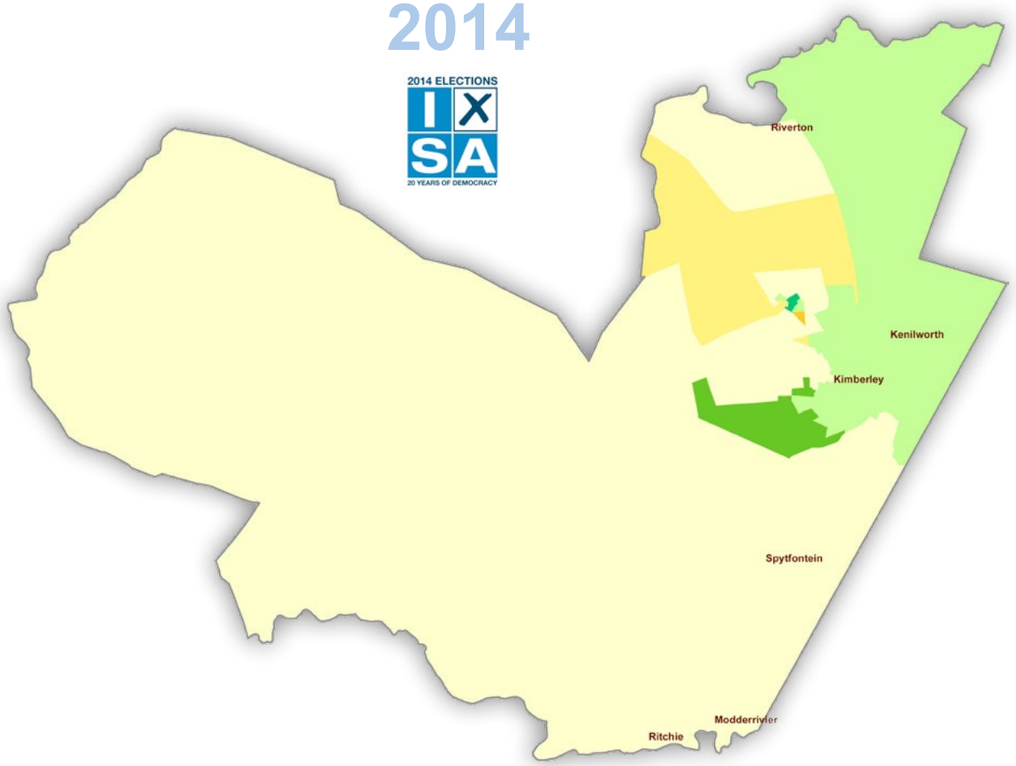
2014



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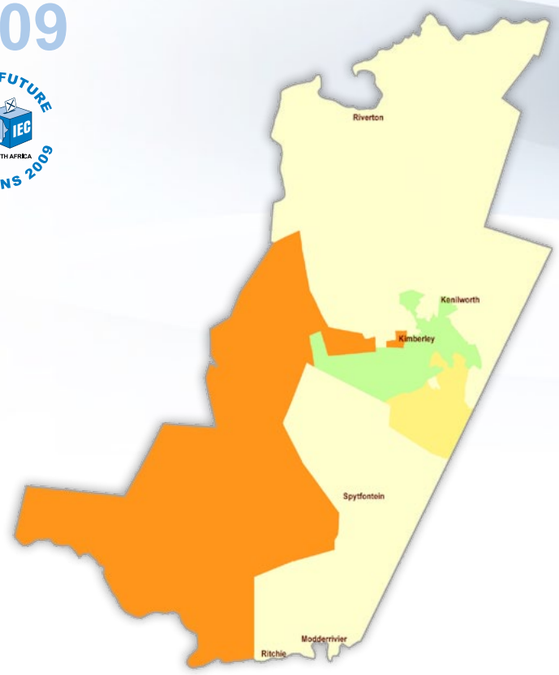
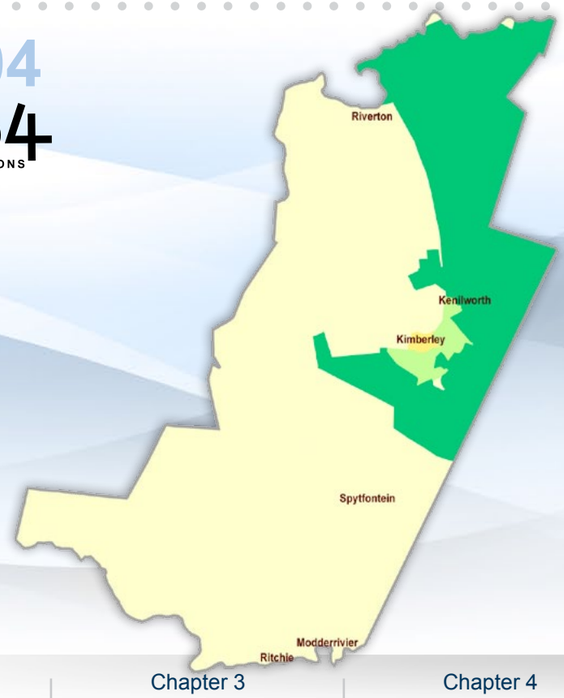


2004



1999

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead

>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag

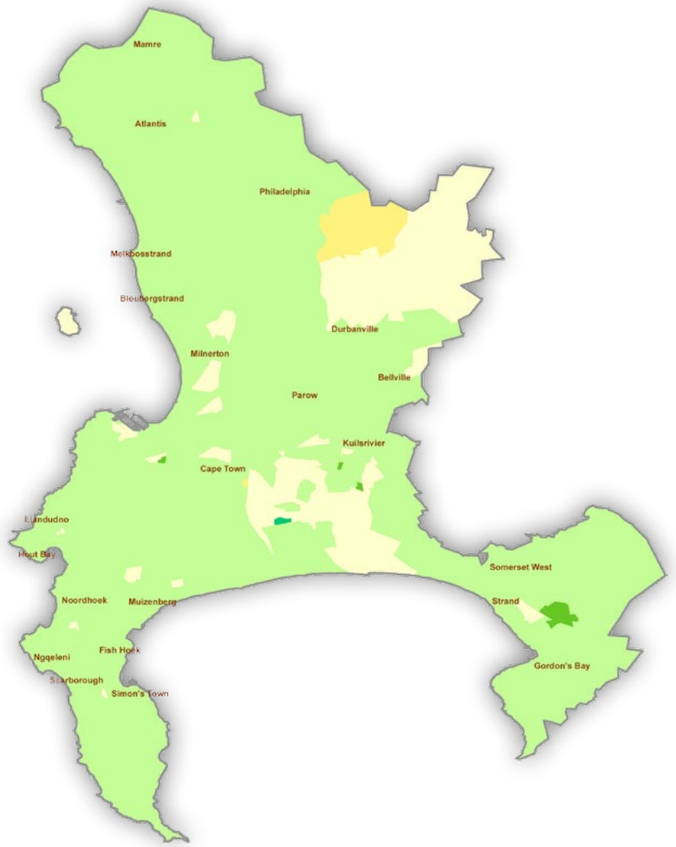
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Democratic Alliance

CPT - City of Cape Town

2014



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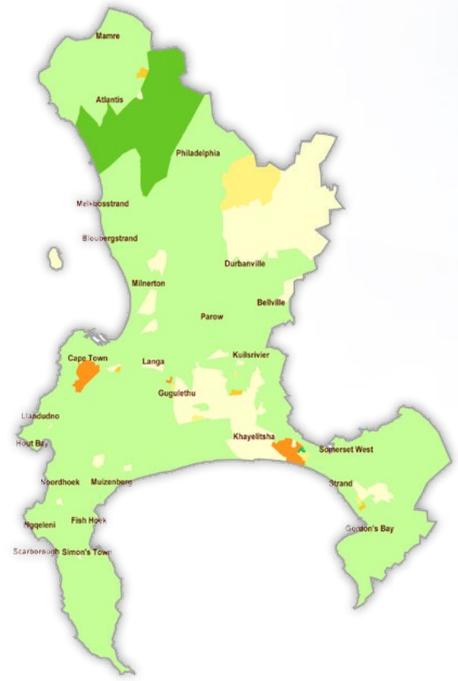
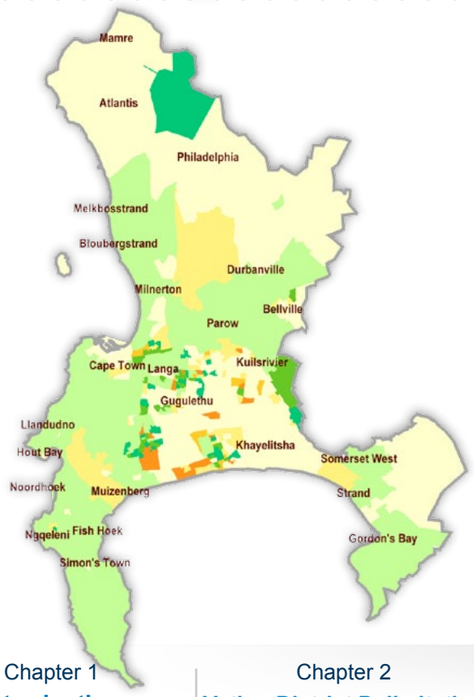
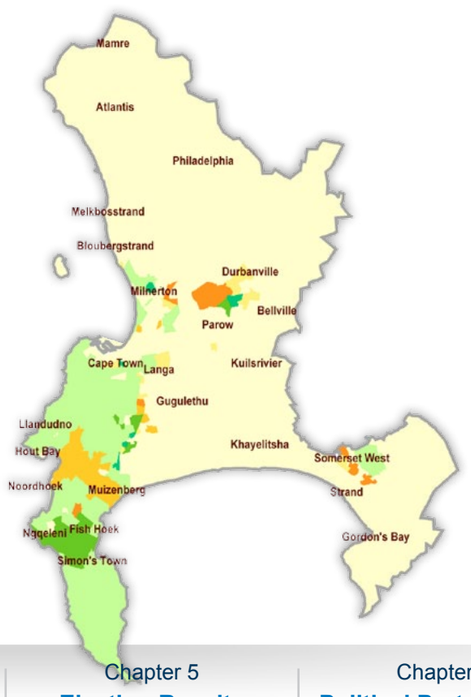


2004



1999



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Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Economic Freedom Fighters

South Africa

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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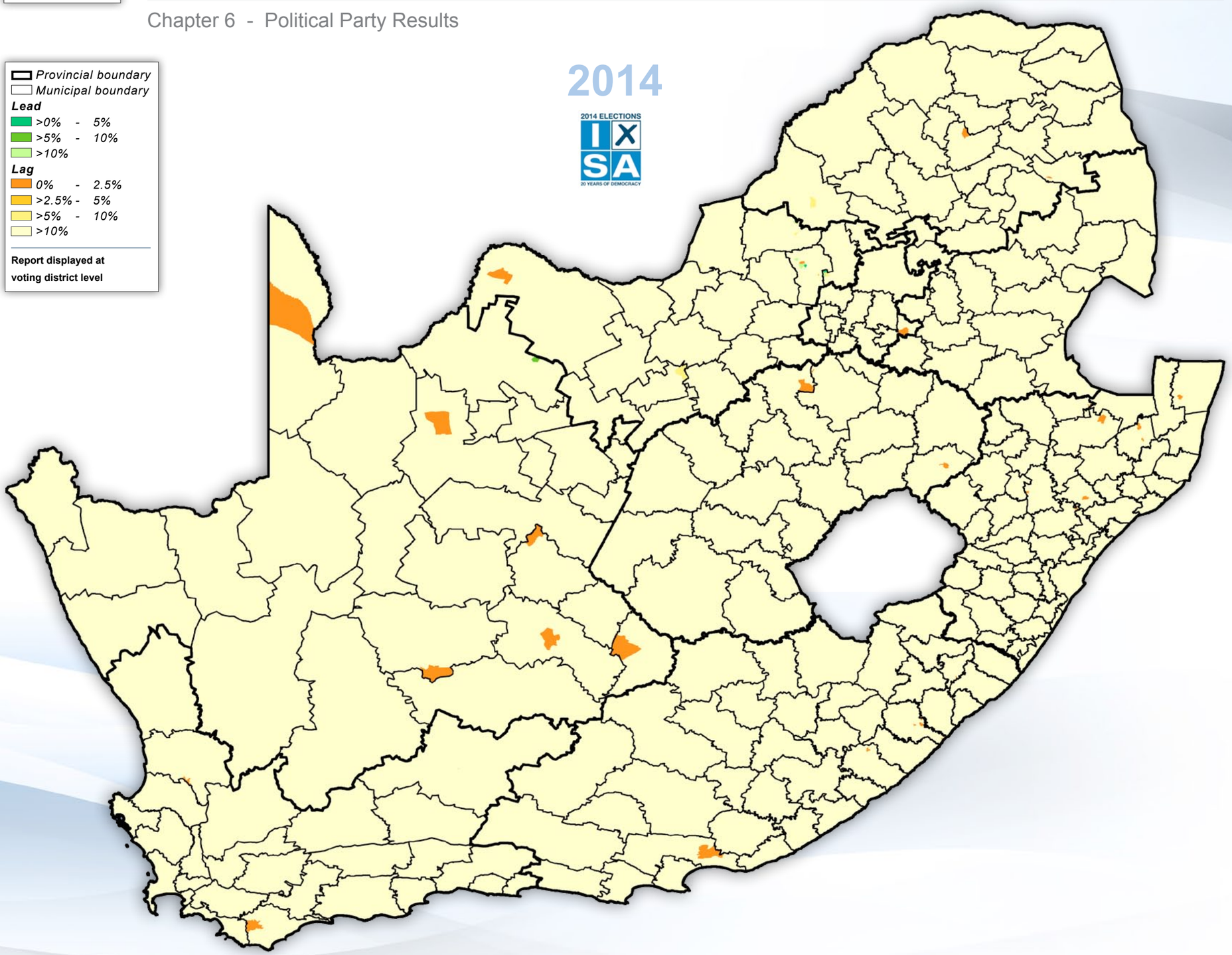

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	3
>5% - 10%	1
>10%	11
Total	15

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	39
>2.5% - 5%	2
>5% - 10%	10
>10%	22,196
Total	22,247

Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Lead or Lag Analysis - Economic Freedom Fighters

Eastern Cape

2014

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	0
Total	0

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	9
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	4,606
Total	4,615

Lead or Lag Analysis - Economic Freedom Fighters

Free State

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

2014

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	0
Total	0

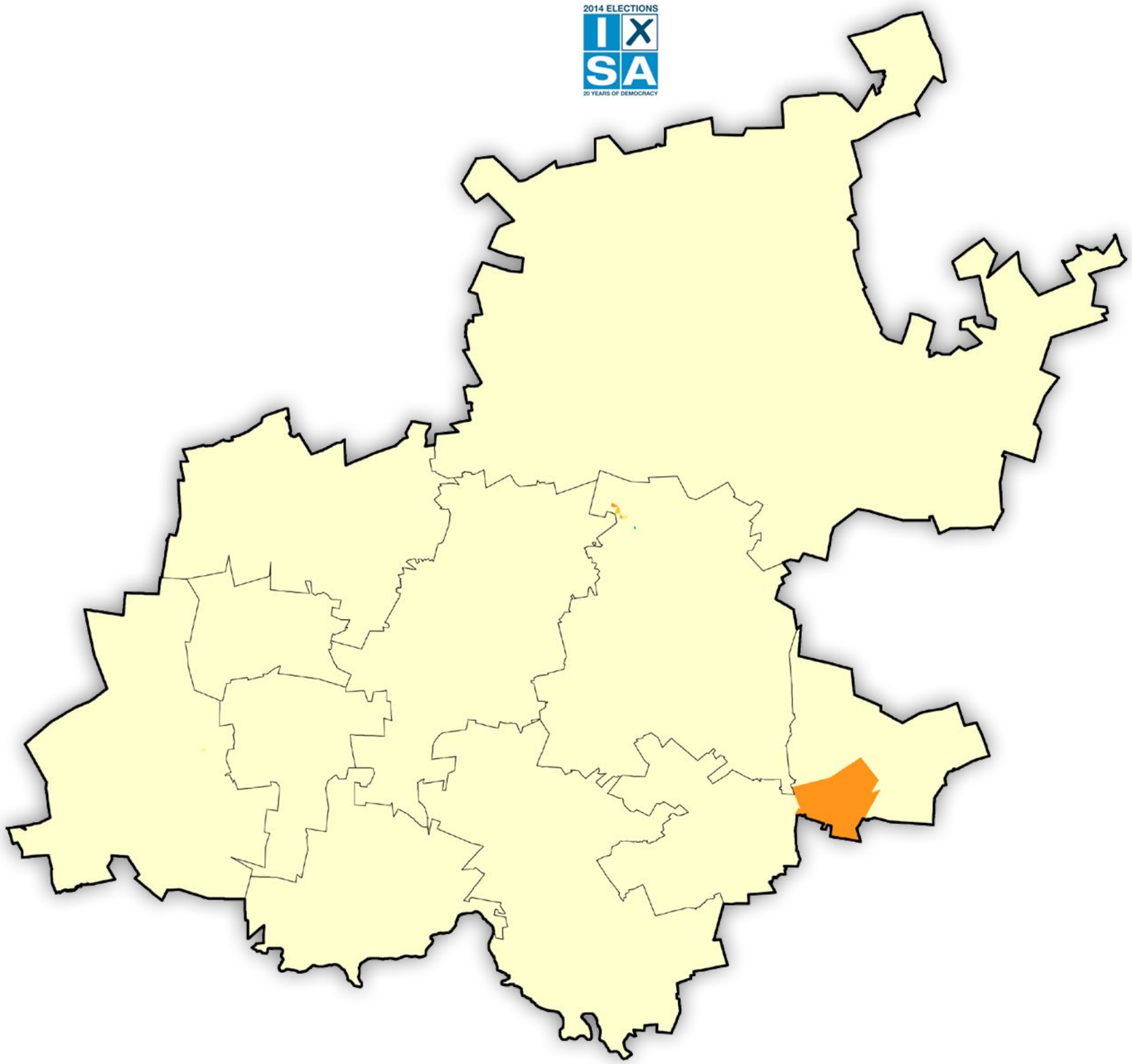
Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	3
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	1,520
Total	1,523

Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Lead or Lag Analysis - Economic Freedom Fighters

Gauteng

2014



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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	1
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	0
Total	1

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	3
>2.5% - 5%	1
>5% - 10%	4
>10%	2,638
Total	2,646

Lead or Lag Analysis - Economic Freedom Fighters

KwaZulu-Natal

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

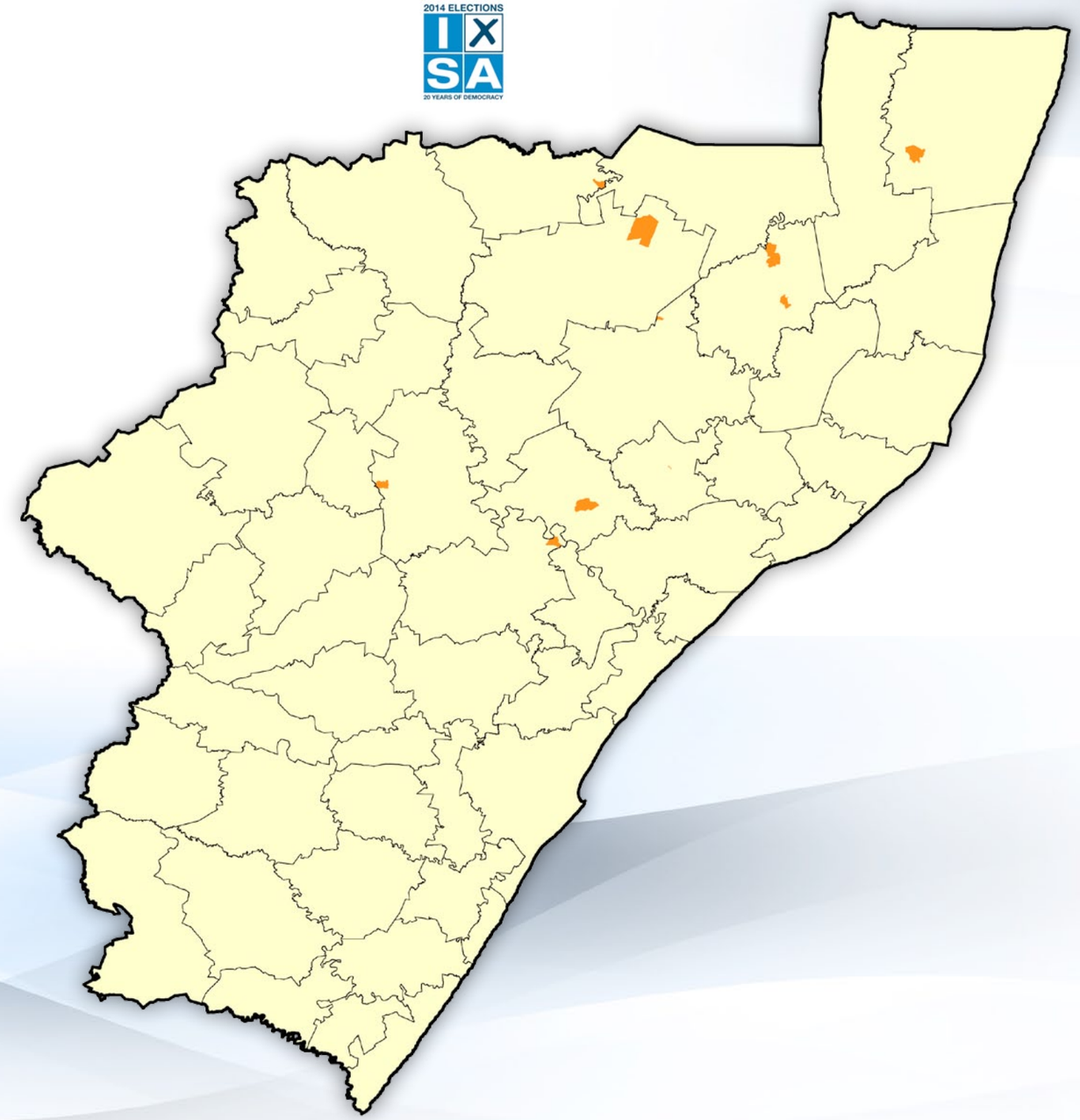
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

2014



Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

2014 ELECTIONS

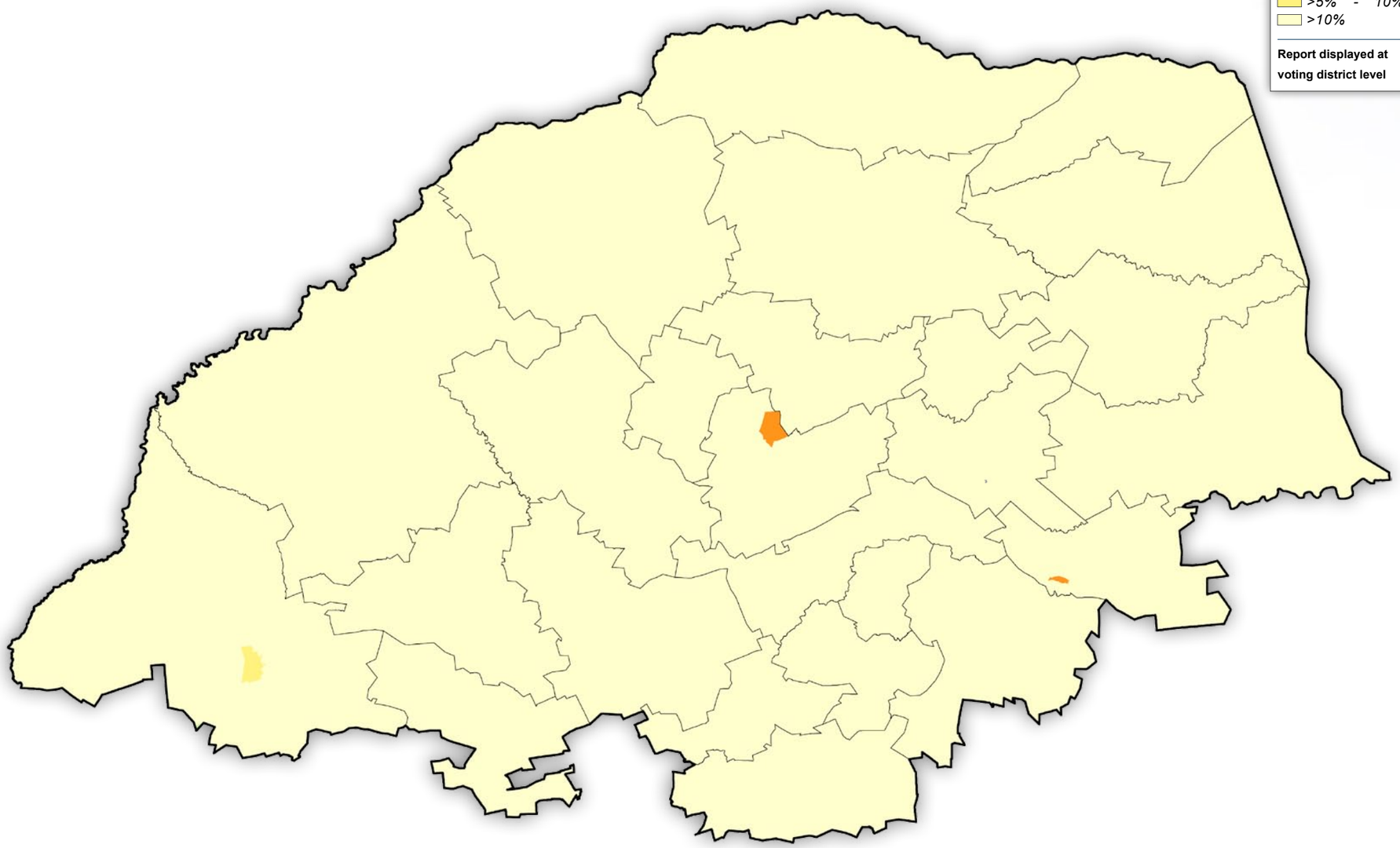
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	0
Total	0

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	11
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	4,735
Total	4,746

Lead or Lag Analysis - Economic Freedom Fighters

Limpopo

2014



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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	1
Total	1

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	2
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	1
>10%	3,061
Total	3,064

Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Lead or Lag Analysis - Economic Freedom Fighters

Northern Cape

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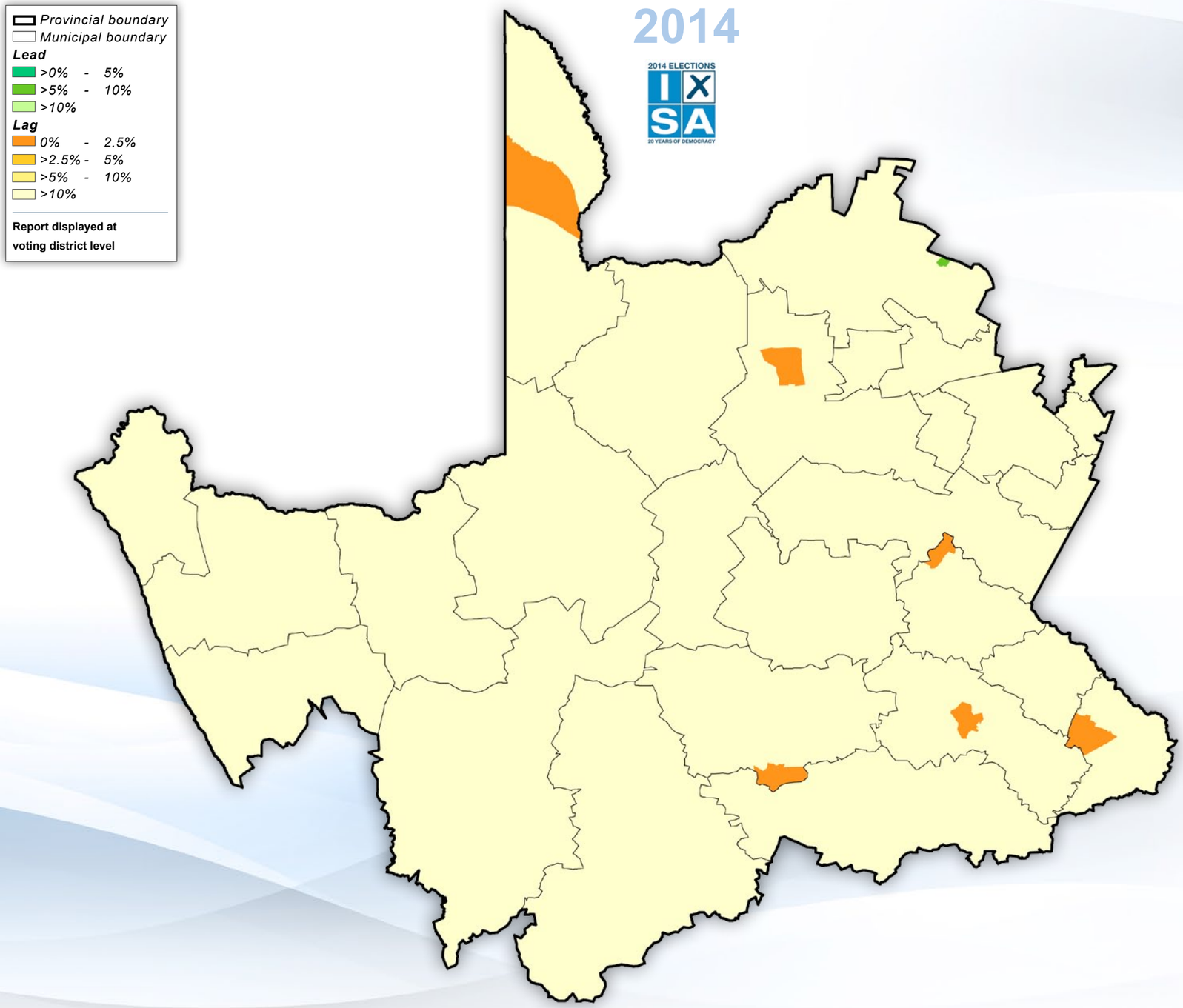


2014 ELECTIONS

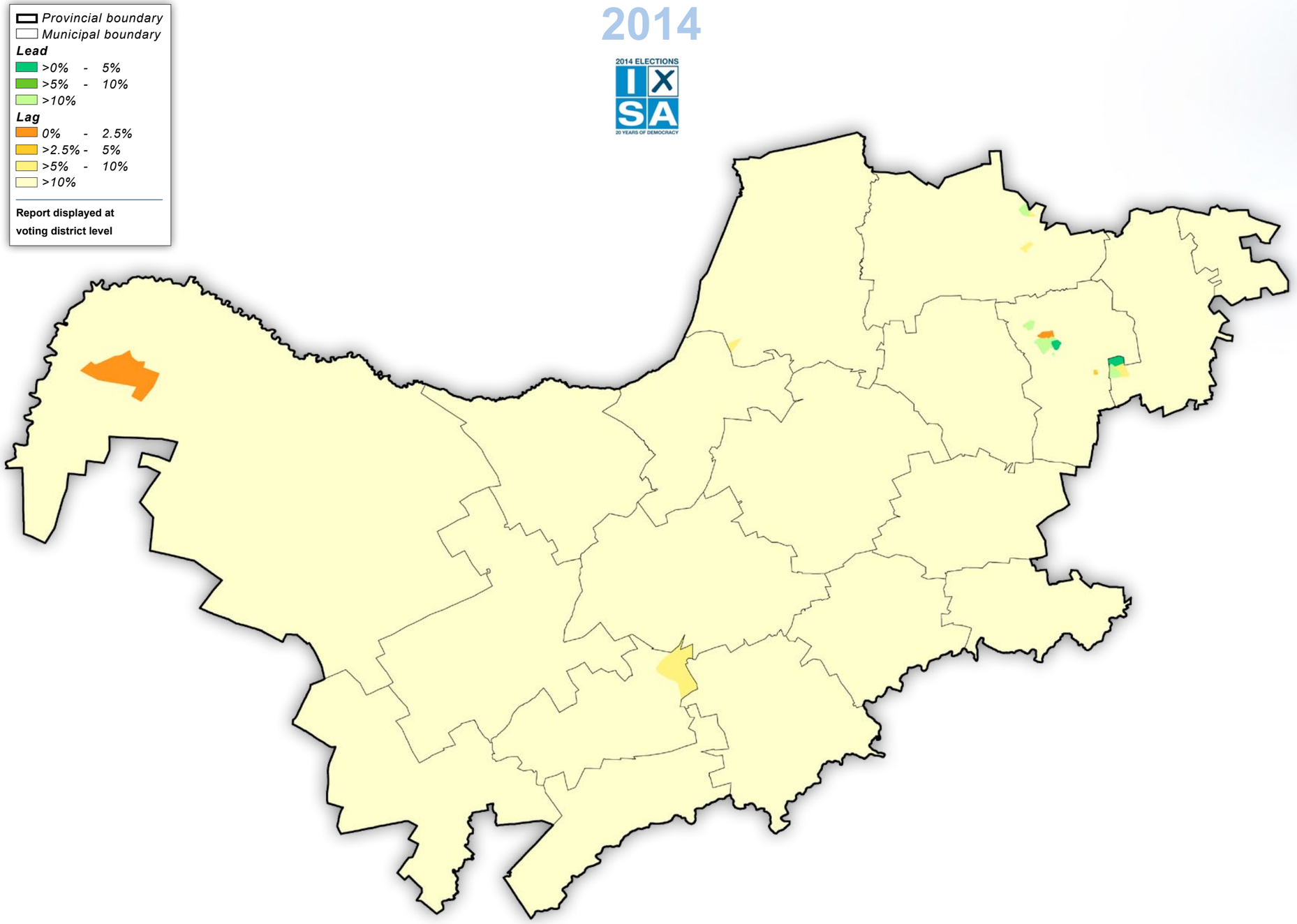
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	1
>10%	0
Total	1

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	6
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	687
Total	693

Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Lead or Lag Analysis - Economic Freedom Fighters

North West



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These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

Lag constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated and the percentage of the vote received by the leading party in a voting district.

Lead constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated, which in this case will be the leading party, and the percentage of the vote received by the party which polled the second highest number of votes in that voting district.

Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	2
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	10
Total	12

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	2
>2.5% - 5%	1
>5% - 10%	5
>10%	1,696
Total	1,704

Lead or Lag Analysis - Economic Freedom Fighters

Western Cape

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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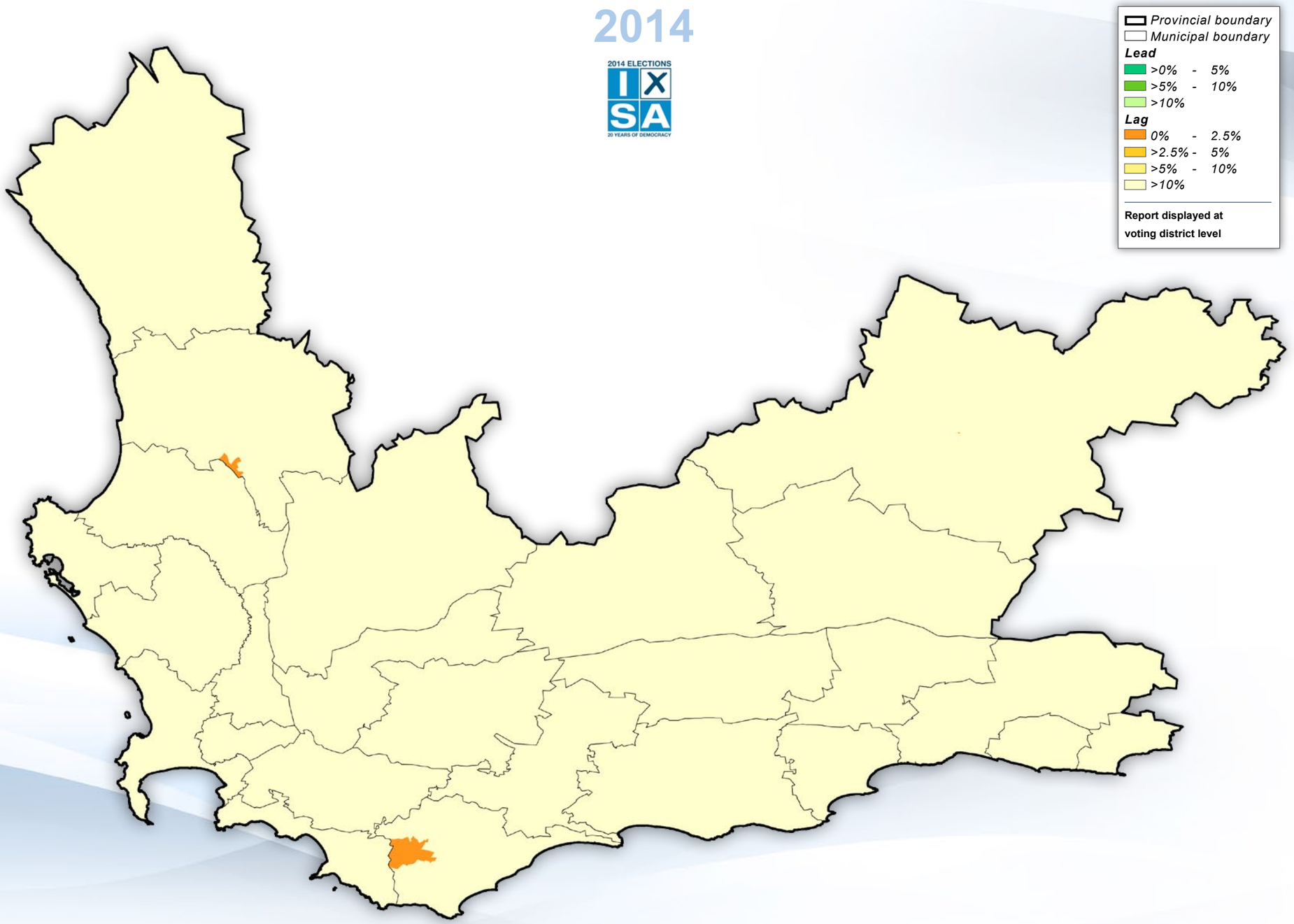
Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.



2014 ELECTIONS

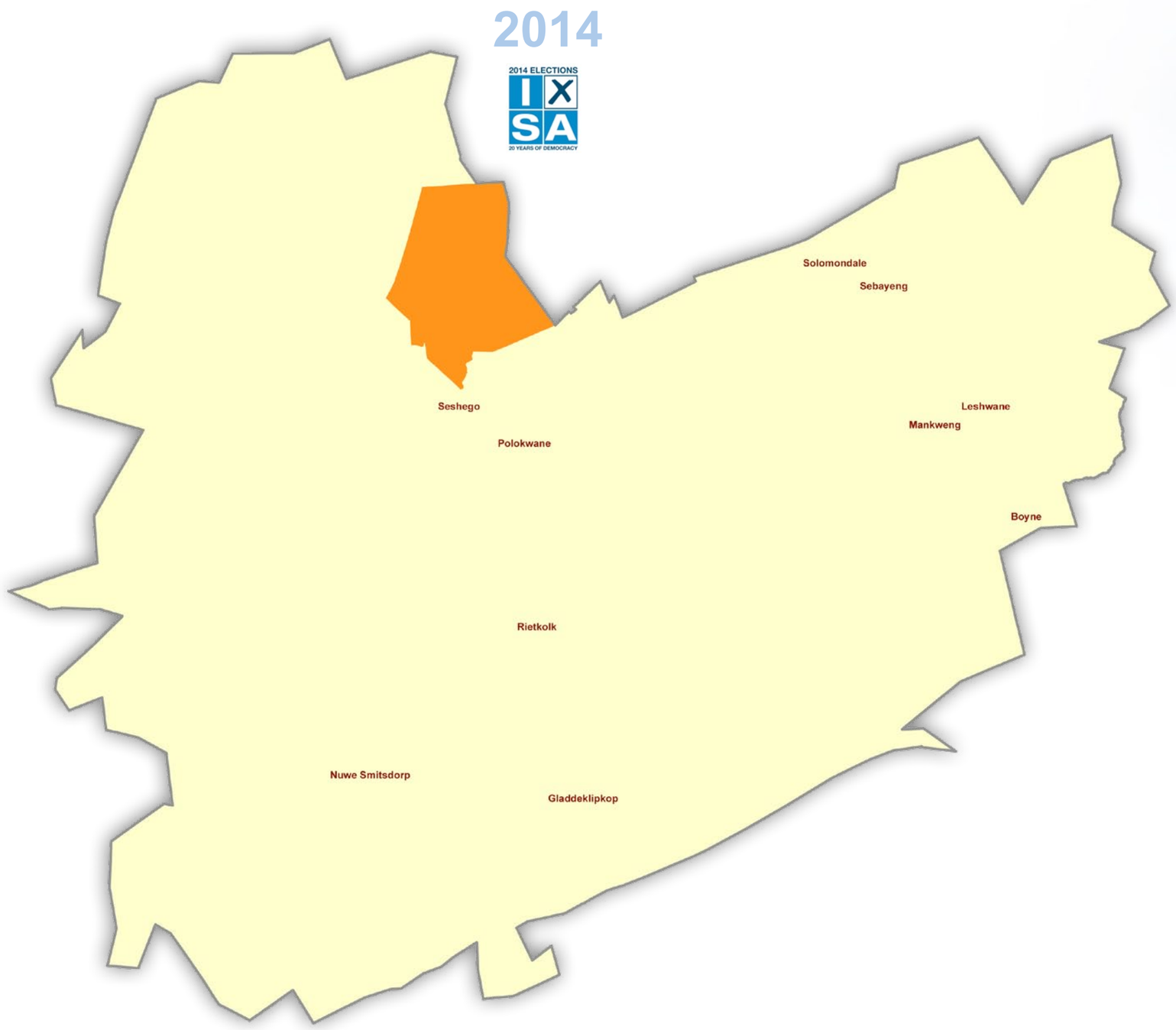
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	0
Total	0

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	3
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	1,575
Total	1,578

Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Lead or Lag Analysis - Economic Freedom Fighters

LIM354 - Polokwane [Pietersburg]



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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%
Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Lead or Lag Analysis - Economic Freedom Fighters

EKU - Ekurhuleni [East Rand]

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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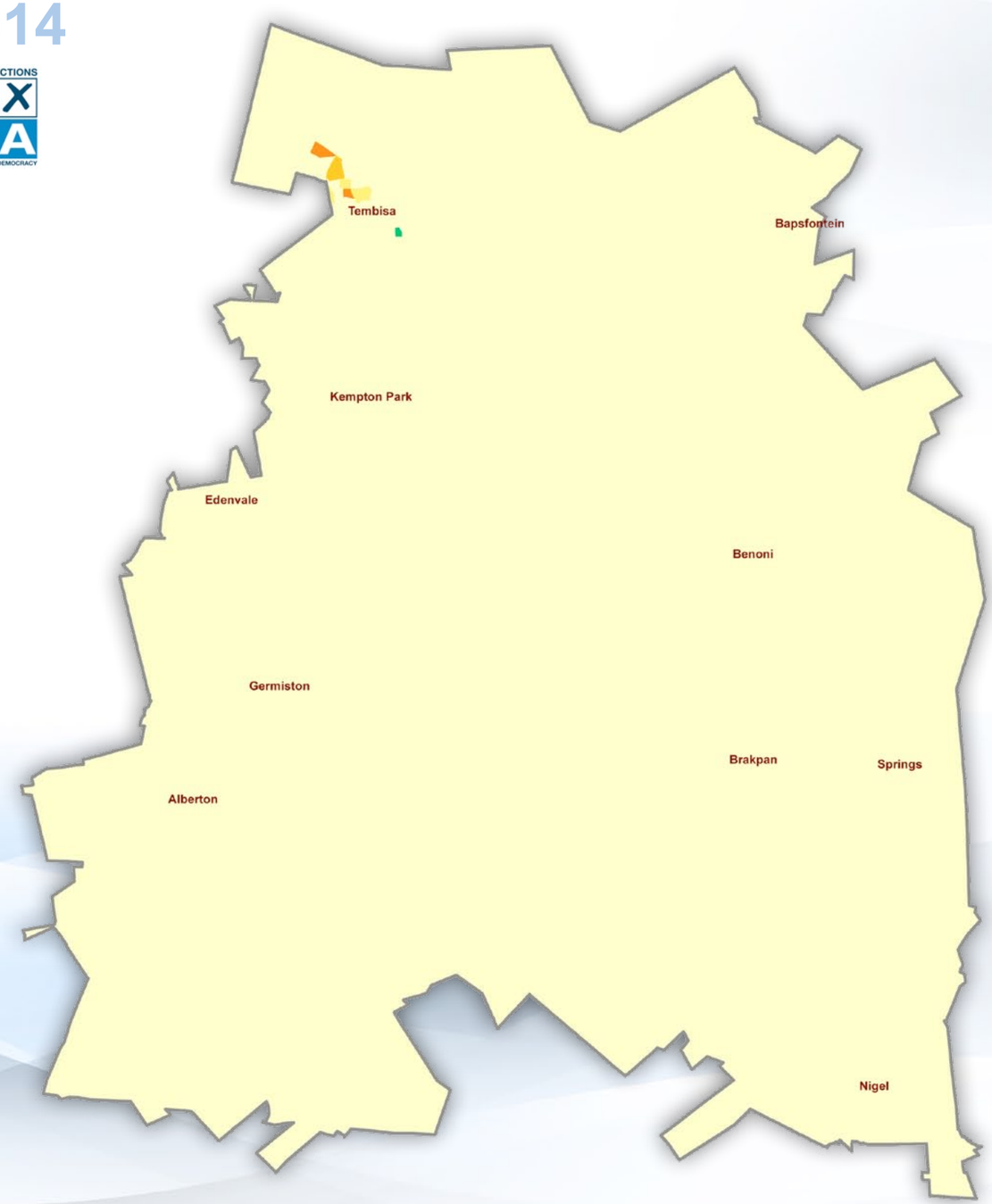
Lead constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated, which in this case will be the leading party, and the percentage of the vote received by the party which polled the second highest number of votes in that voting district.

Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary
Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%
Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Note: The EFF contested elections for the first time in 2014, hence no comparison with previous elections is possible.

Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

South Africa

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

Lag constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated and the percentage of the vote received by the leading party in a voting district.

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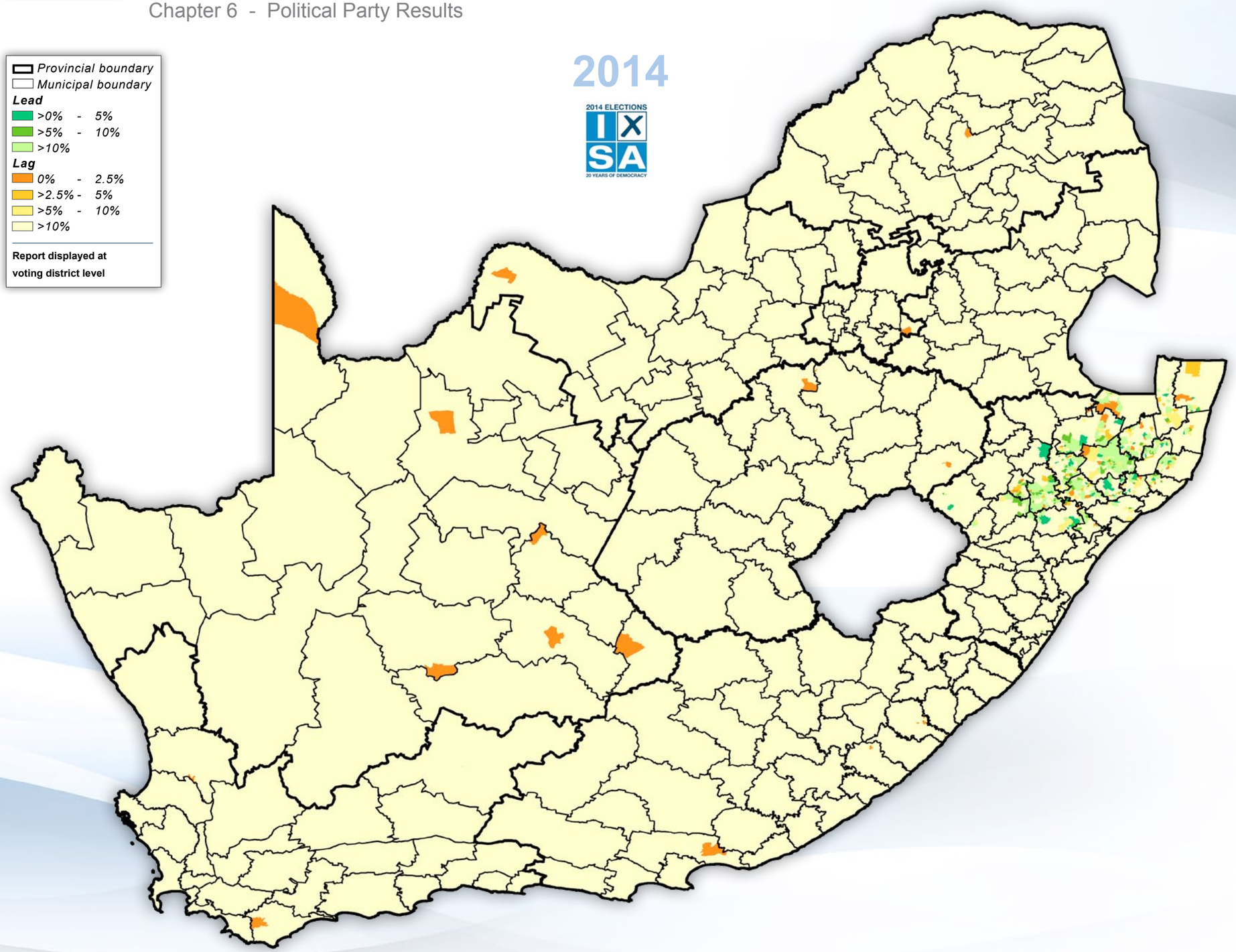


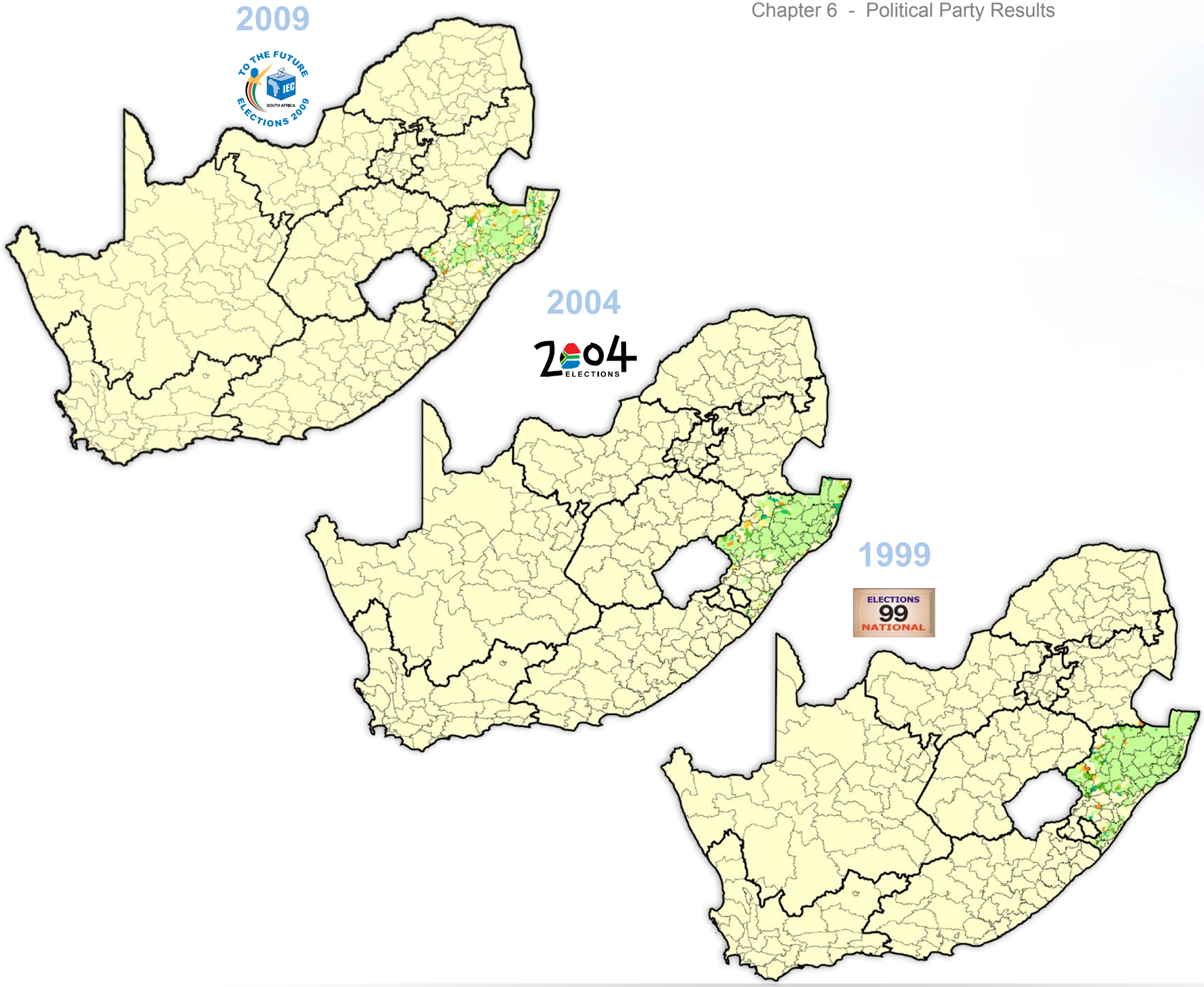
2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	56
>5% - 10%	68
>10%	364
Total	488

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	0
>2.5% - 5%	42
>5% - 10%	84
>10%	21,588
Total	21,714

Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

South Africa



These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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Lead constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated, which in this case will be the leading party, and the percentage of the vote received by the party which polled the second highest number of votes in that voting district.

Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

Eastern Cape

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

Lag constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated and the percentage of the vote received by the leading party in a voting district.

Lead constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated, which in this case will be the leading party, and the percentage of the vote received by the party which polled the second highest number of votes in that voting district.

Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

2014

2009

2004

1999

2014 ELECTIONS

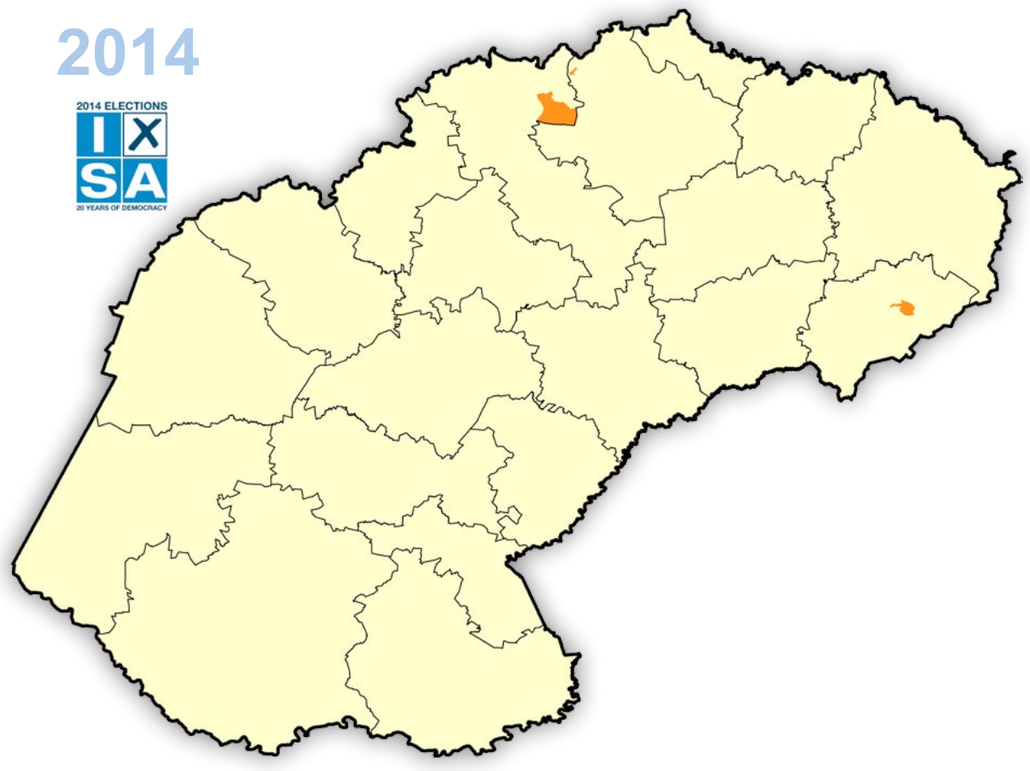
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	1
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	0
Total	1

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	8
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	4,606
Total	4,614

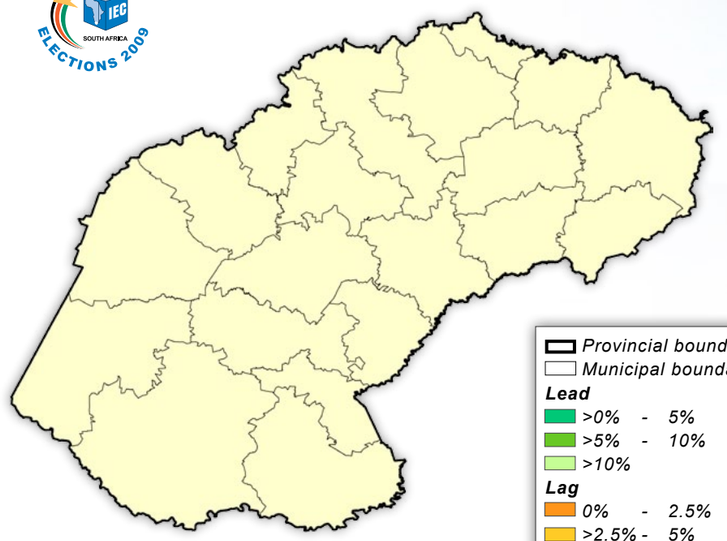
Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

Free State

2014

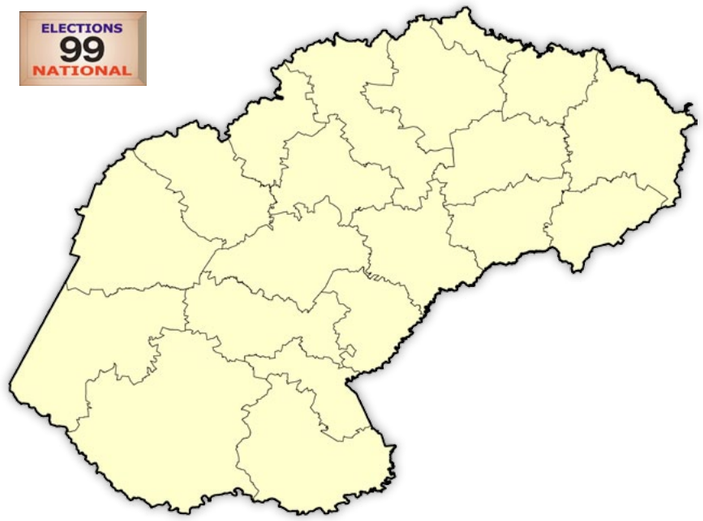


2009



2004

1999



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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	0
Total	0

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	3
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	1,520
Total	1,523

Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

Gauteng

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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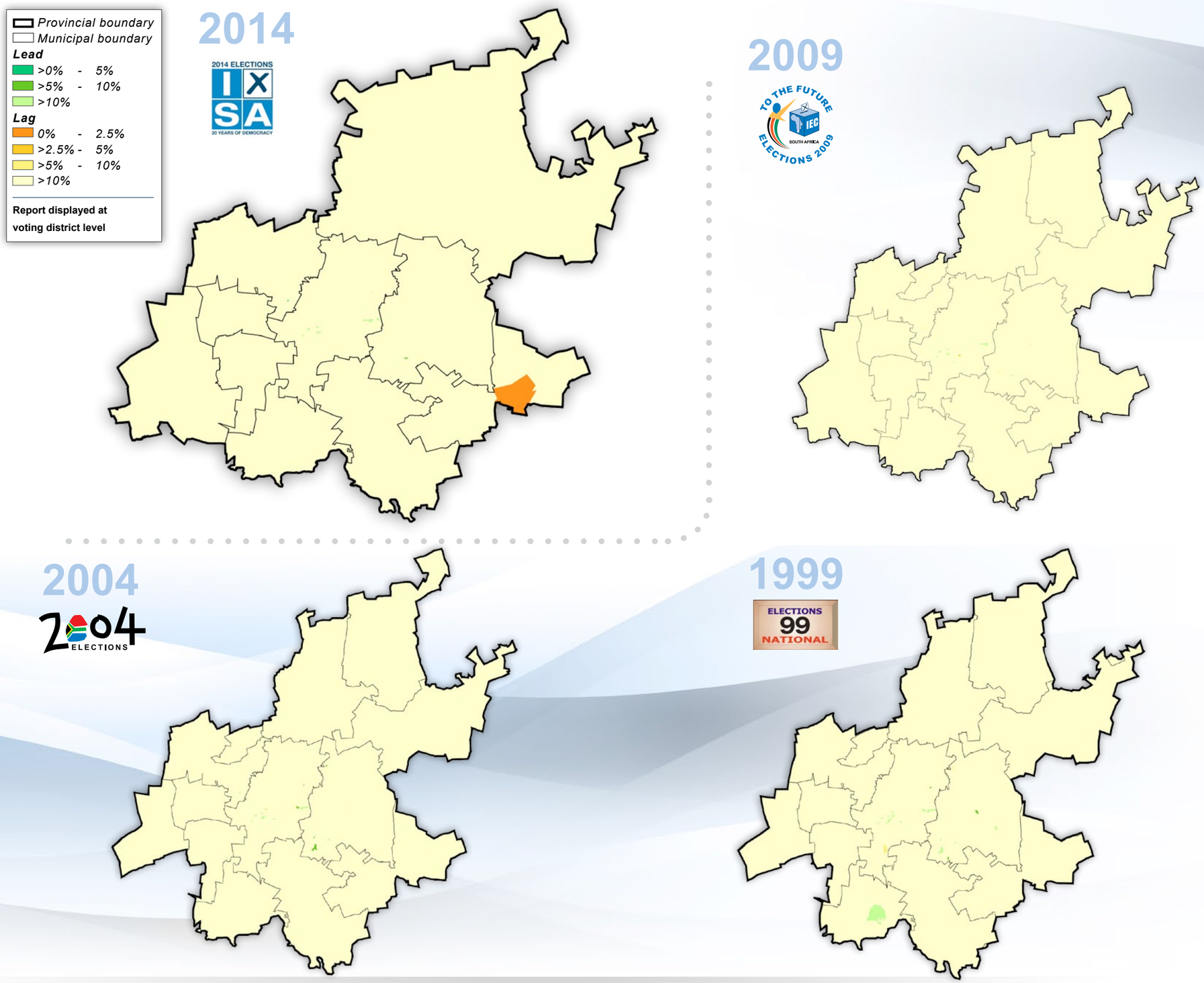
Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.



2014 ELECTIONS

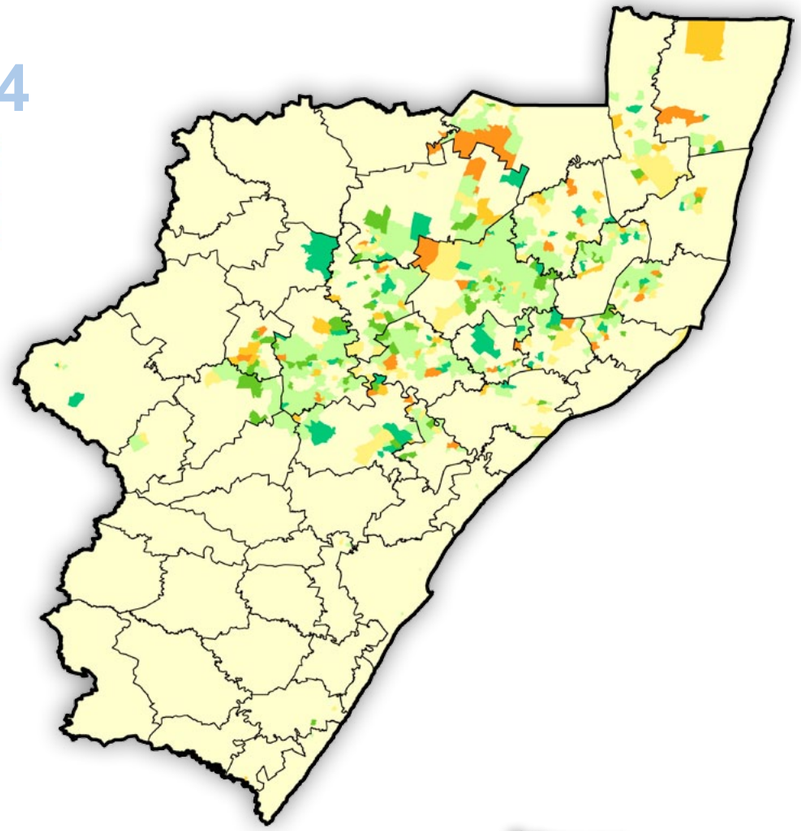
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	1
>5% - 10%	1
>10%	9
Total	11

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	1
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	2,635
Total	2,636

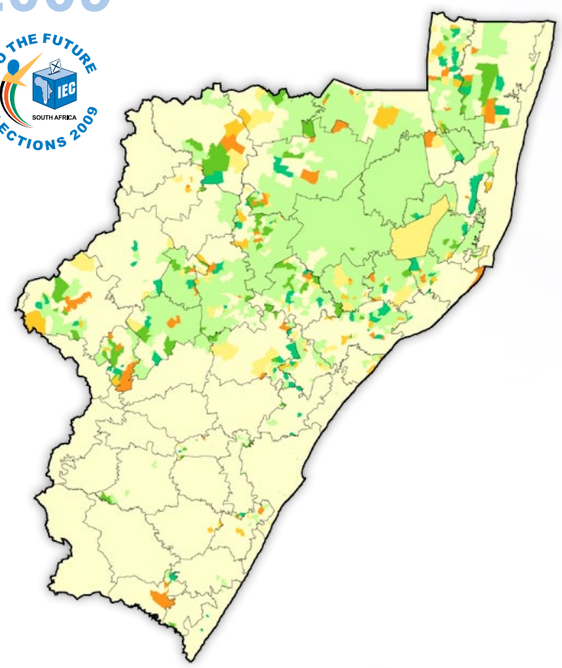
Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

KwaZulu-Natal

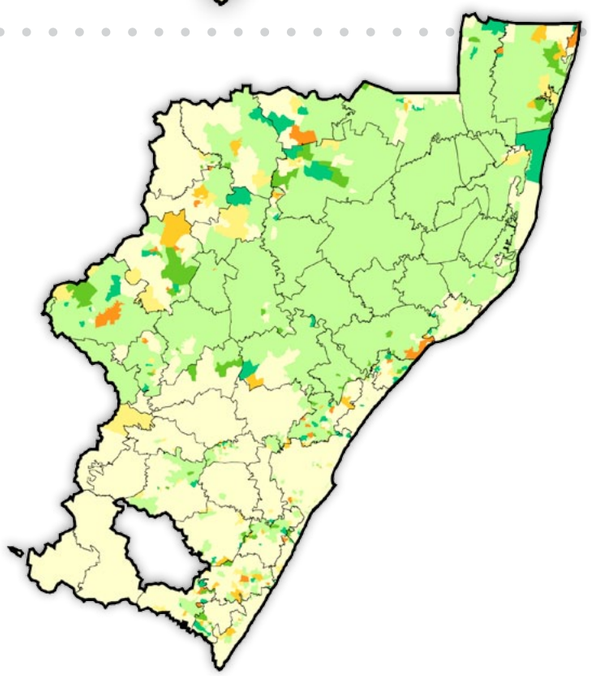
2014



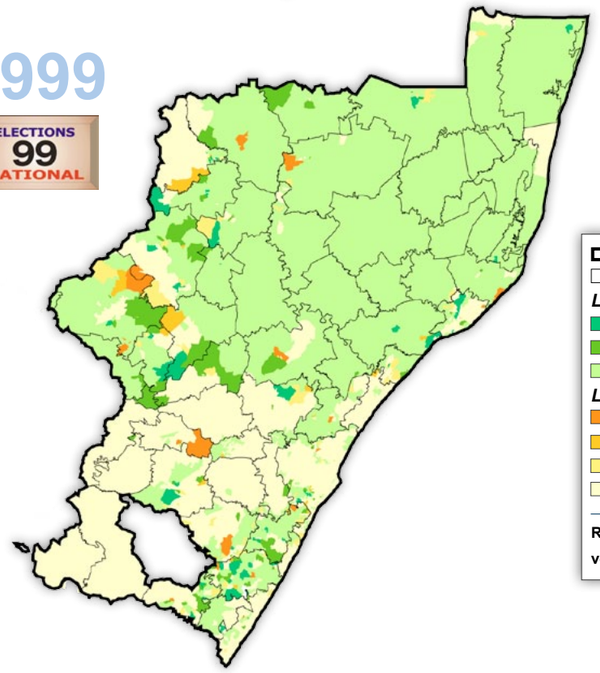
2009



2004



1999



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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	54
>5% - 10%	67
>10%	355
Total	**476**

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	37
>2.5% - 5%	42
>5% - 10%	84
>10%	4,107
Total	**4,270**

Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

Limpopo

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

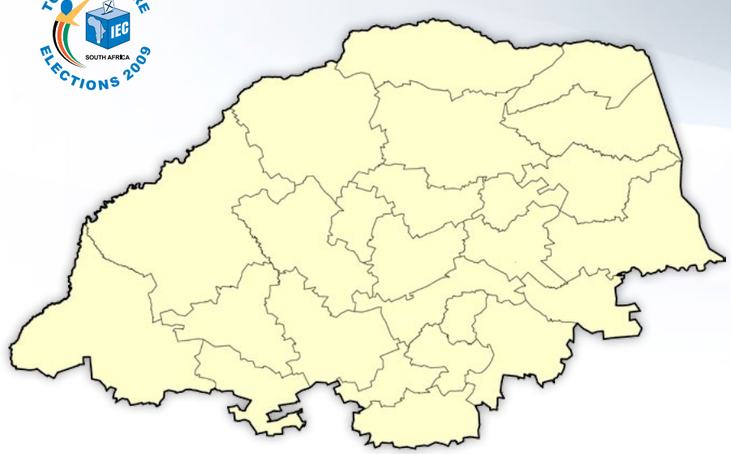
Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

2014

2009



2004

1999

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	0
Total	0

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	1
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	3,064
Total	3,065

Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

North West

2014

2009

2004

1999

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	0
Total	0

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	1
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	1,715
Total	1,716

Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

Northern Cape

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

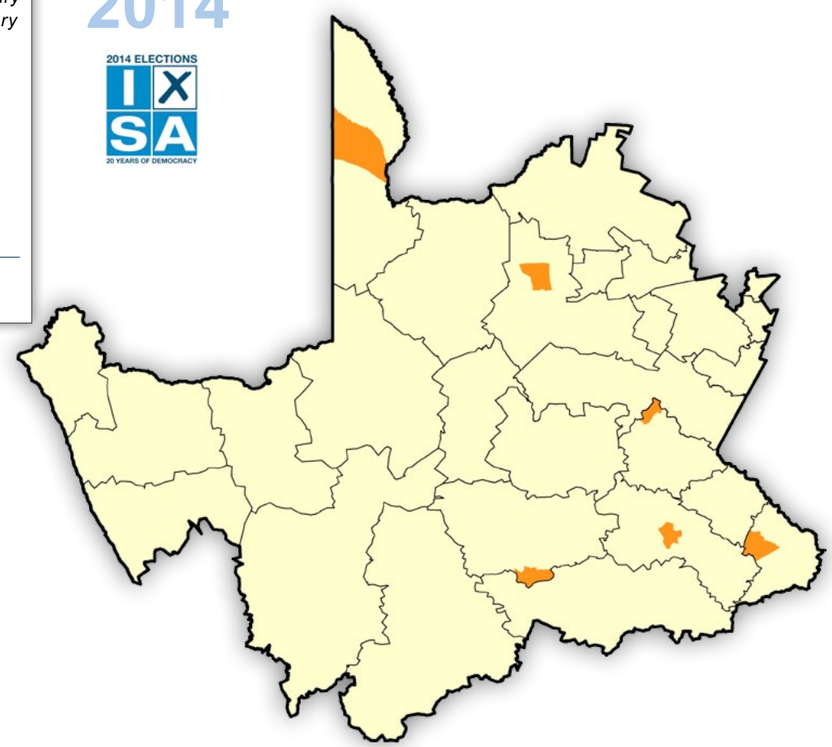
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

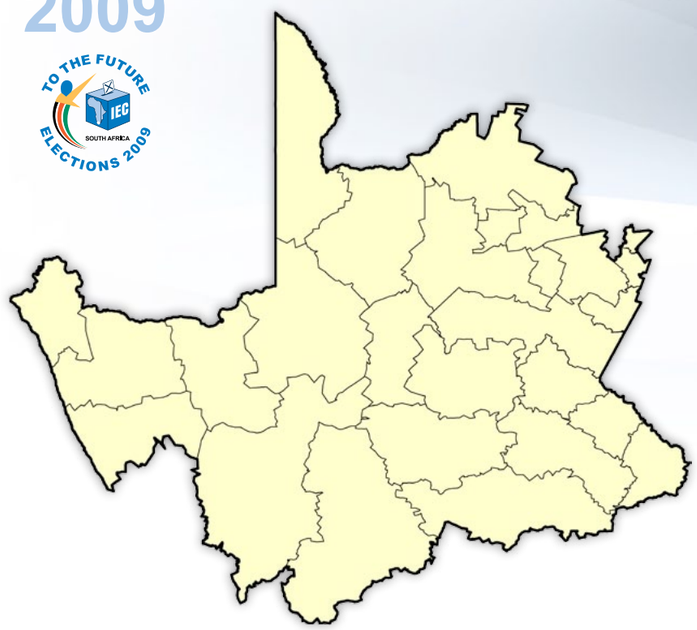
Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

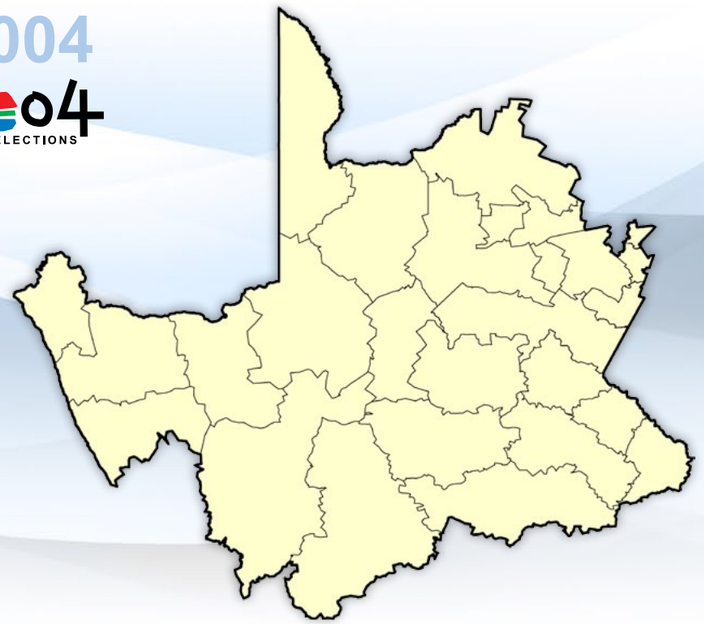
2014



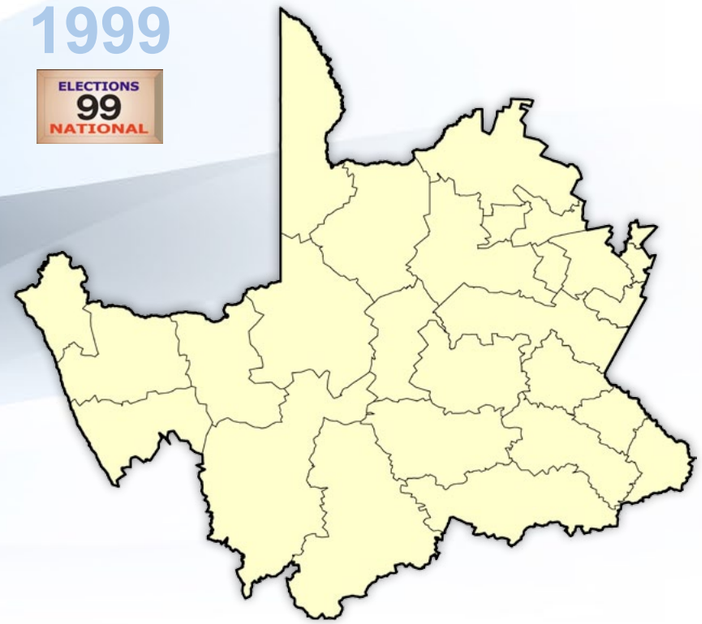
2009



2004



1999



2014 ELECTIONS

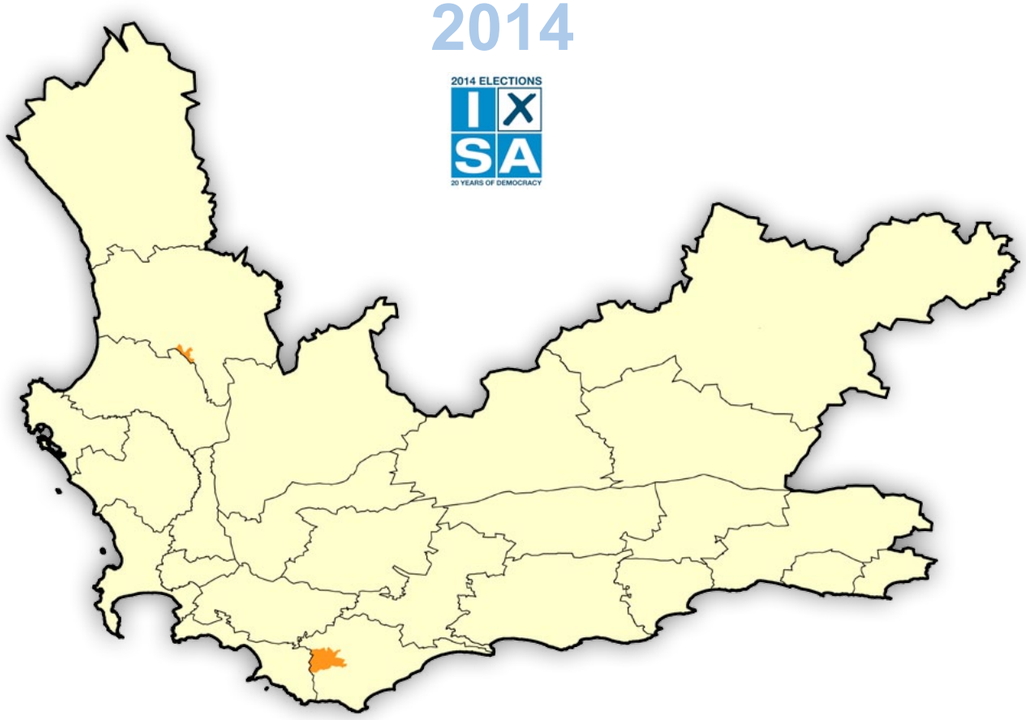
Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	0
Total	0

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	6
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	688
Total	694

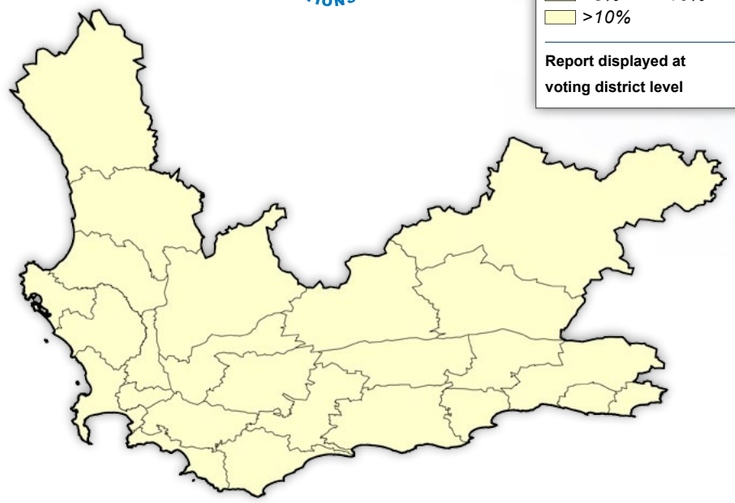
Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

Western Cape

2014



2009



Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

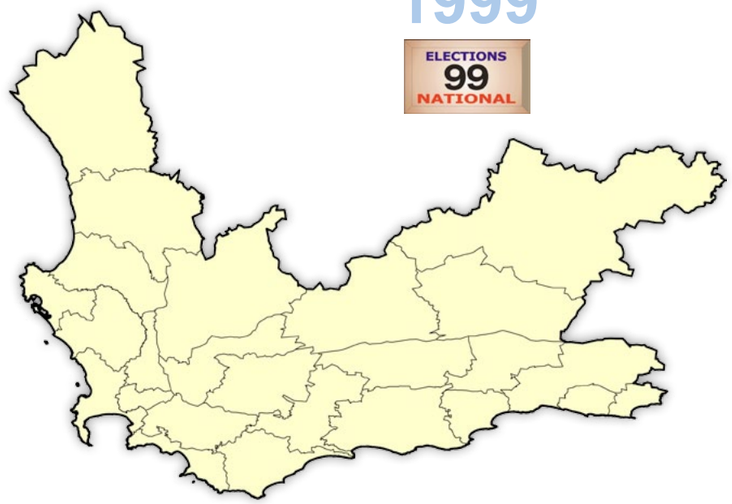
Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

2004

1999



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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014 ELECTIONS

Lead	Number of voting districts
>0% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	0
Total	0

Lag	Number of voting districts
0% - 2.5%	3
>2.5% - 5%	0
>5% - 10%	0
>10%	1,575
Total	1,578

Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

EKU - Ekurhuleni [East Rand]

These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014

2009

2004

1999

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead

>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag

0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

JHB - City of Johannesburg

2014

2009

2004

1999

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Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

ETH - eThekwini [Durban Metro]

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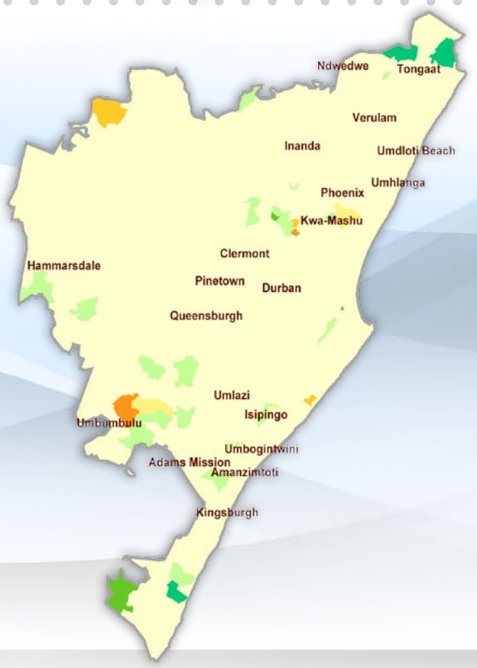
Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

2014

2009

2004



1999

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead

>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag

0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

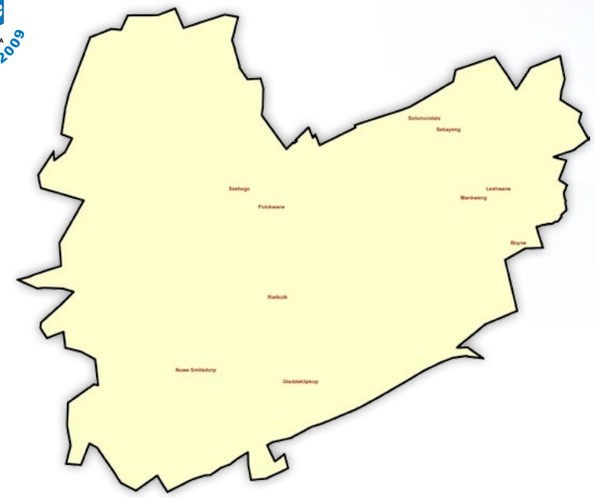
Report displayed at voting district level

Lead or Lag Analysis - Inkatha Freedom Party

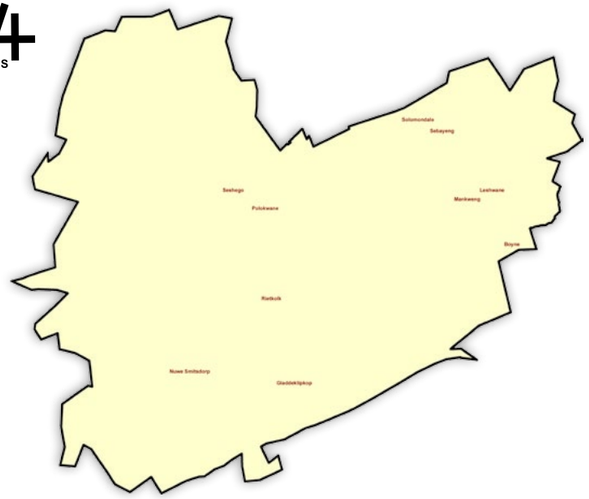
LIM354 - Polokwane [Pietersburg]

2014

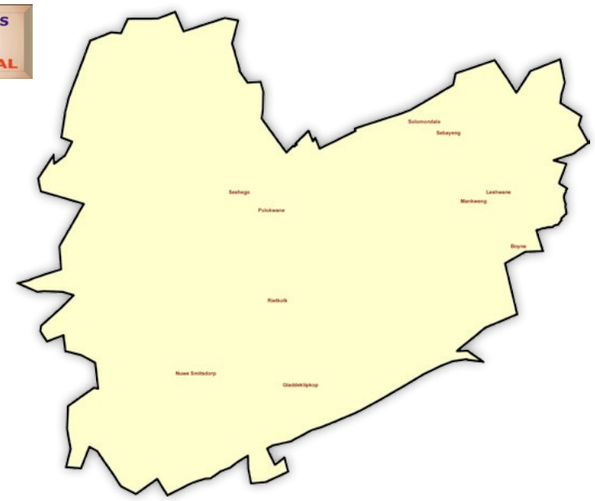
2009



2004



1999



These maps indicate the marginality, or otherwise, in each voting district of the parties contesting the National Election.

Lag constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated and the percentage of the vote received by the leading party in a voting district.

Lead constitutes the difference between a percentage of the vote received by the party indicated, which in this case will be the leading party, and the percentage of the vote received by the party which polled the second highest number of votes in that voting district.

Maps are included for parties with ten seats or more, and may include national, provincial and selected municipalities.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Lead
>0% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

Lag
0% - 2.5%
>2.5% - 5%
>5% - 10%
>10%

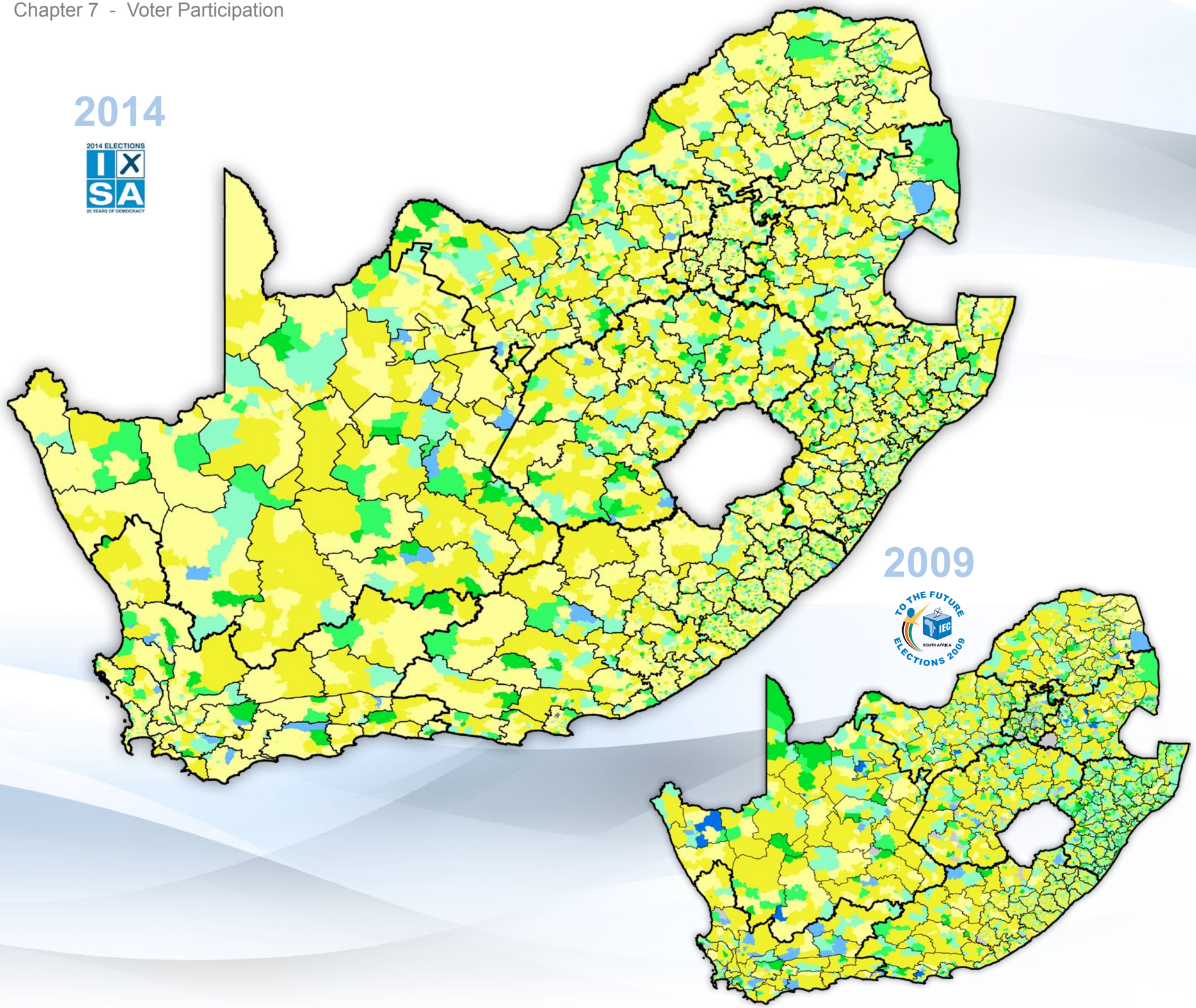
Report displayed at voting district level

VOTER PARTICIPATION

On Wednesday, 7 May 2014, more than 18 million South Africans stood together as a nation, as they did in 2009, 2004, 1999 and most famously in 1994, to cast their votes in the country's fifth democratic National and Provincial Elections. There is no more tangible symbol of nationhood and inclusivity than participation in an election. Just one of the ways in which the Electoral Commission ensures free and fair elections is the use of hand-held scanners (Zip-Zips) at voting stations to scan bar-codes on identity documents. The entire voters' roll is loaded onto each scanner, and is therefore available at every voting station. This allows for the registration status of every person who arrives at any voting station to be verified. Once the voter's bar-coded identity document is scanned, the identity number is recorded along with the date and time. The use of the Zip-Zips on voting day is not a statutory-obligated procedure and is intended as a complementary tool. The relevant segment of the voters' roll for a voting district is also available in hard copy at the voting station, and is used to mark a voter's name when the voter presents him- or herself at the voting station to vote on election day. The scanning and recording of the identity number of the voter on the Zip-Zip is not linked to the casting of a ballot by the voter and, hence, the choice of the voter remains a secret. The maps and graphs in this chapter include the peak voting times, and the distribution of voters by age and gender at each voting station.

Voter Participation by Voting Time

On Election Day a voter participation application on the Zip-Zip scanners is used to support the voters' roll and record the identity numbers of the voters scanned. When the identity document of a voter is scanned the device prints a sticker with the sequence number on the voters' roll if the person is registered at the voting district. Alternatively, if a voter is voting outside his or her voting district, then the municipality and province of the voter are indicated, and will give guidance as to the number of ballot papers to which the voter is entitled. The compilation of this data was only initiated in 2009 and therefore there are no earlier comparisons.



Voter Participation by Voting Time

GRAPH 1: VOTING TIME DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCE

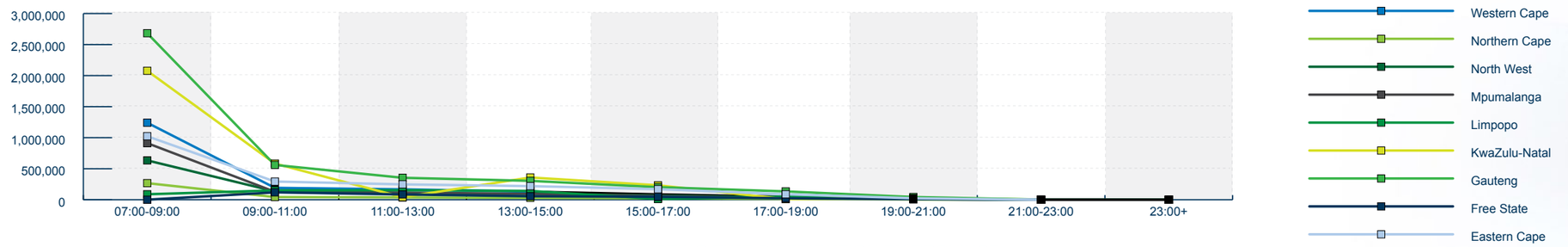


TABLE 1: VOTING TIME DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCE

PROVINCE	07:00-09:00	09:00-11:00	11:00-13:00	13:00-15:00	15:00-17:00	17:00-19:00	19:00-21:00	21:00-23:00	23:00+	Grand Total
Eastern Cape	1,023,933	293,329	248,135	219,565	170,454	88,294	23,793	575	34	2,068,112
Free State	704,000	119,159	85,527	56,761	47,133	23,601	10,303	146	49	1,046,679
Gauteng	2,683,061	560,682	354,038	304,357	202,525	134,362	44,059	2,285	162	4,285,531
KwaZulu-Natal	2,077,987	583,142	405,610	358,869	232,943	98,530	34,017	896	34	3,792,028
Limpopo	885,170	150,254	153,864	142,524	114,250	50,696	21,364	240	6	1,518,368
Mpumalanga	912,116	128,374	115,638	94,362	57,993	29,487	12,833	245	14	1,351,062
North West	634,089	134,697	102,334	95,729	68,676	37,247	15,189	475	8	1,088,444
Northern Cape	267,771	43,524	37,582	31,197	22,757	15,292	5,597	52	12	423,784
Western Cape	1,241,010	191,523	167,202	130,656	86,363	49,117	15,554	844	20	1,882,289
South Africa	**10,429,137**	**2,204,684**	**1,669,930**	**1,434,020**	**1,003,094**	**526,626**	**182,709**	**5,758**	**339**	**17,456,297**

Graph 1 tracks voting time distributed, per province, on Election Day, Wednesday 7 May 2014: for the 2014 National and Provincial Elections.

Table 1 represents turnout, by the hour, per province, on Election day across South Africa's nine provinces in the 2014 National and Provincial Elections.

GRAPH 2: VOTING TIME DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

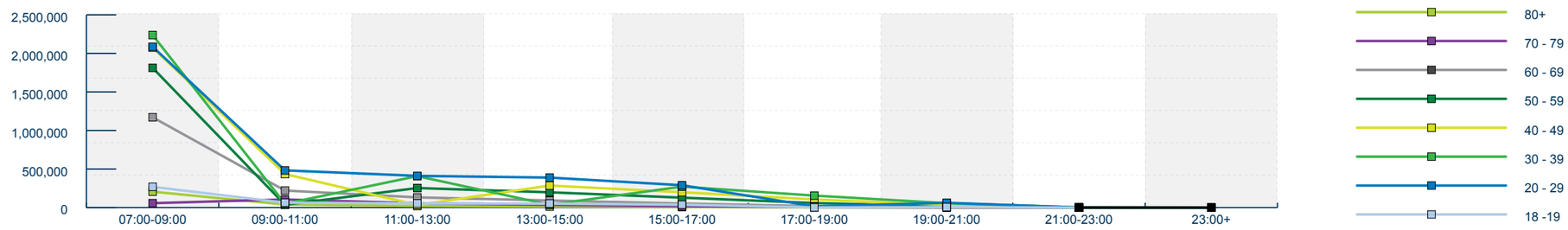


TABLE 2: VOTING TIME DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

AGE	07:00-09:00	09:00-11:00	11:00-13:00	13:00-15:00	15:00-17:00	17:00-19:00	19:00-21:00	21:00-23:00	23:00+	Grand Total
18 -19	268,877	63,343	53,798	51,652	36,977	18,68	6,205	98	2	499,632
20 - 29	2,086,044	482,347	411,222	388,753	289,695	162,99	61,882	1,601	63	3,884,597
30 - 39	2,238,359	497,47	407,831	370,87	271,628	154,983	56,829	1,885	71	3,999,926
40 - 49	2,075,591	435,221	335,35	285,268	199,145	105,103	34,755	1,358	97	3,471,888
50 - 59	1,812,592	361,64	253,353	198,028	128,499	58,656	16,721	573	51	2,830,113
60 - 69	1,171,202	220,752	132,073	91,673	52,362	18,957	4,559	164	23	1,691,765
70 - 79	570,13	104,898	55,827	35,103	18,386	5,322	1,192	54	12	790,924
80+	206,342	39,013	20,476	12,673	6,402	1,935	566	25	20	287,452
Grand Total	**10,429,137**	**2,204,684**	**1,669,930**	**1,434,020**	**1,003,094**	**526,626**	**182,709**	**5,758**	**339**	**17,456,297**

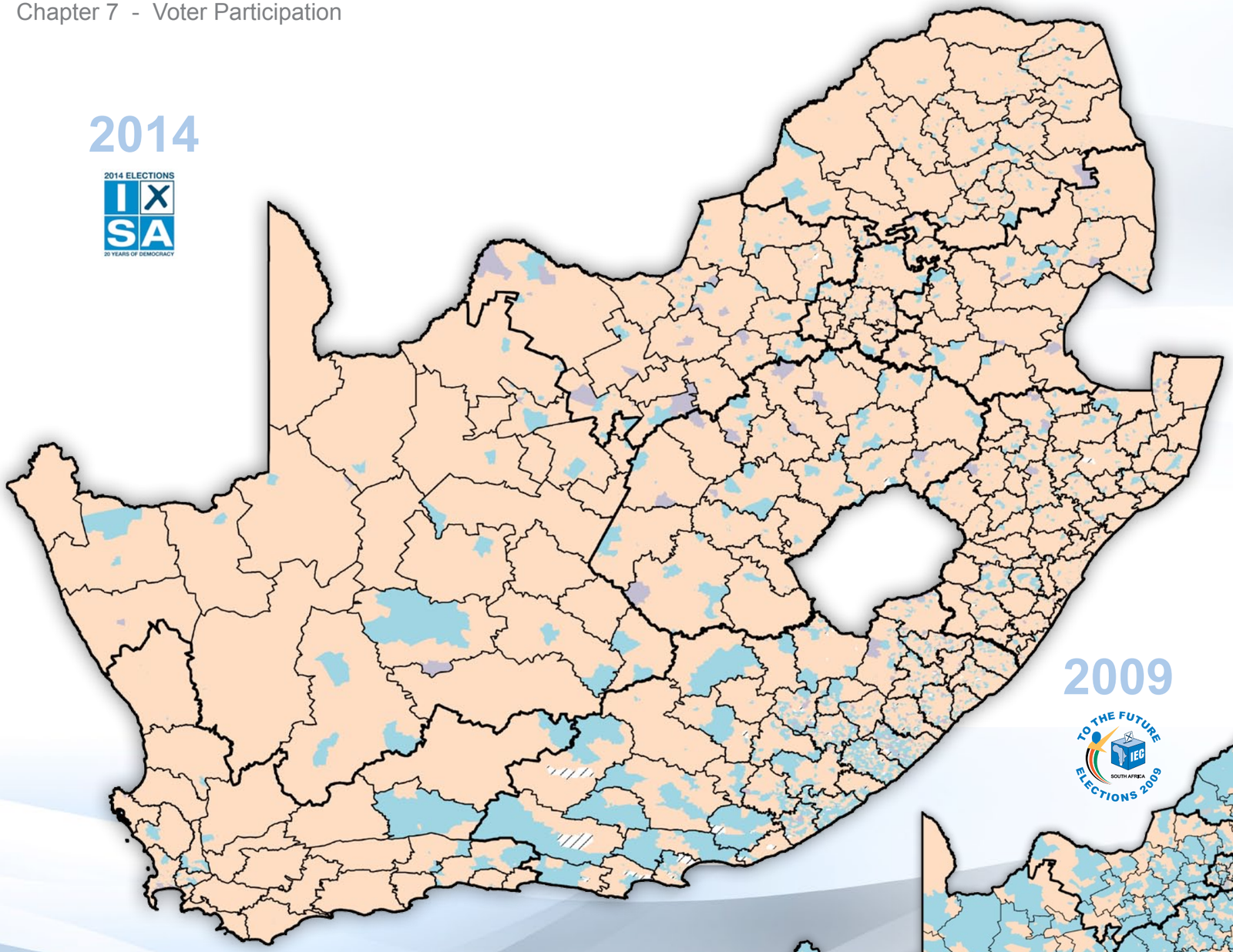
Graph 2 tracks voting time distributed, per age group, on Election day, for the 2014 National and Provincial Elections.

Table 2 represents turnout, by the hour, per age group, on Election day in the 2014 National and Provincial Elections.

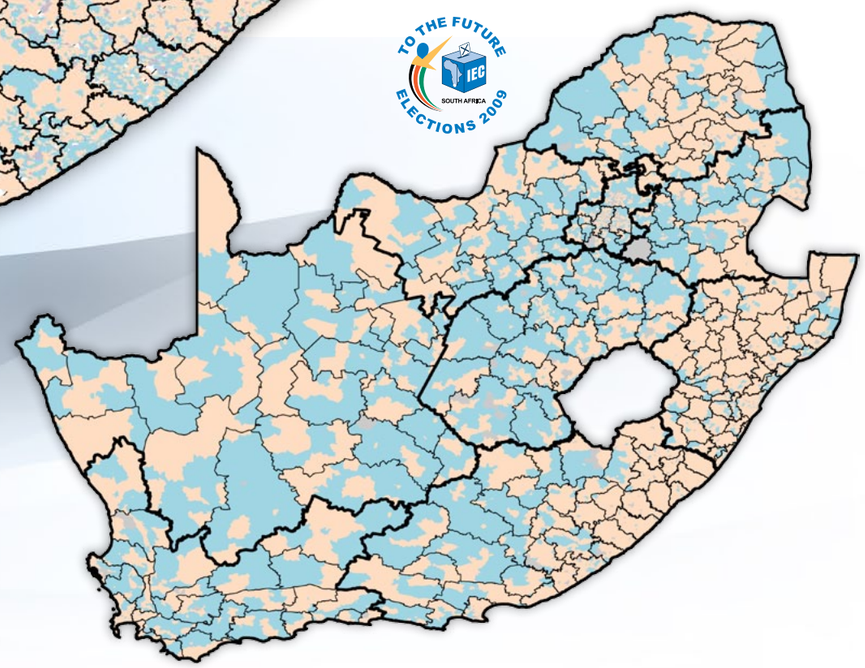
Voter Participation by Gender

These maps display the predominant gender of voters by voting district for the 2014 and 2009 National Elections. The compilation of this data was only initiated in 2009 and therefore there are no earlier comparisons.

2014



2009



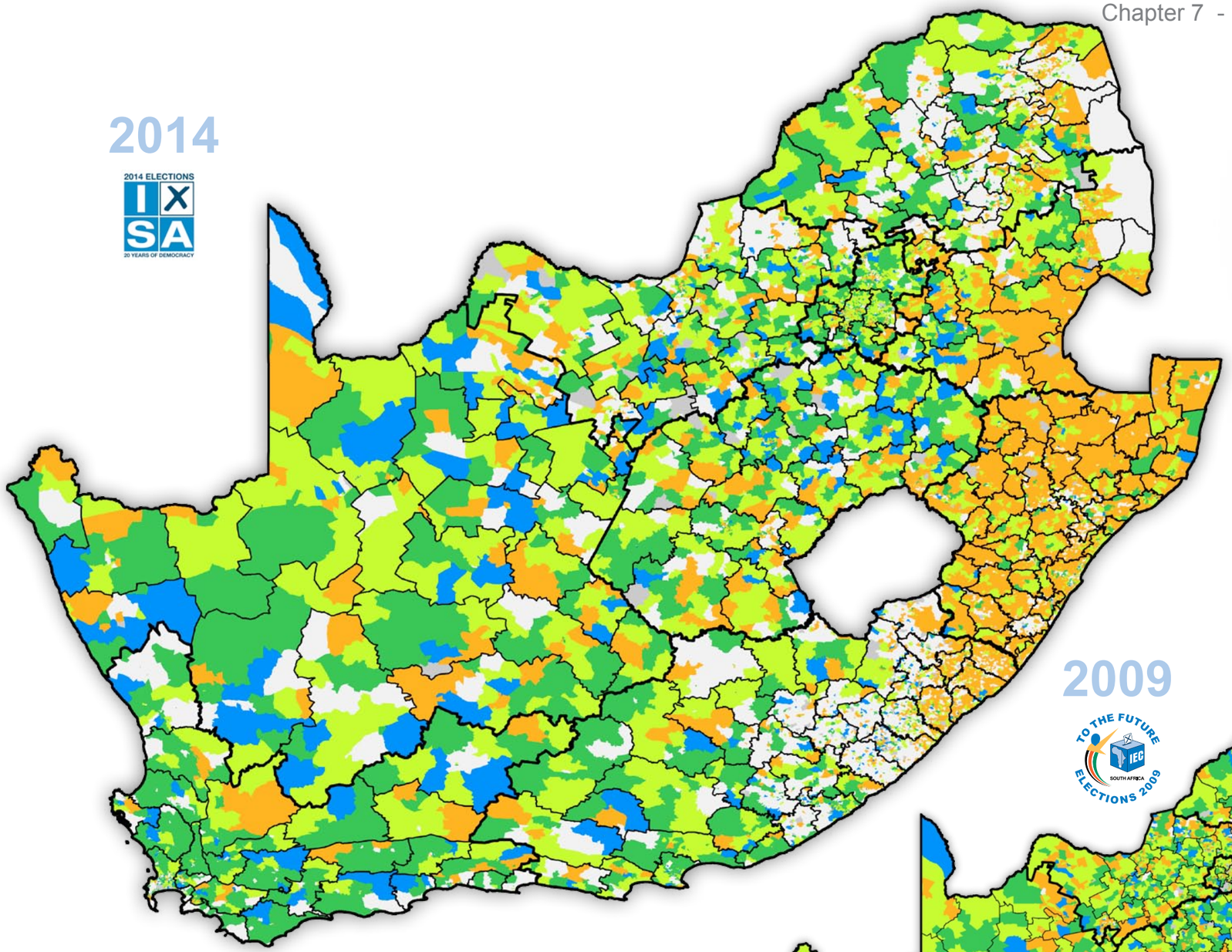
Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Predominant voters by gender
Female
Male
Equal
Data not available

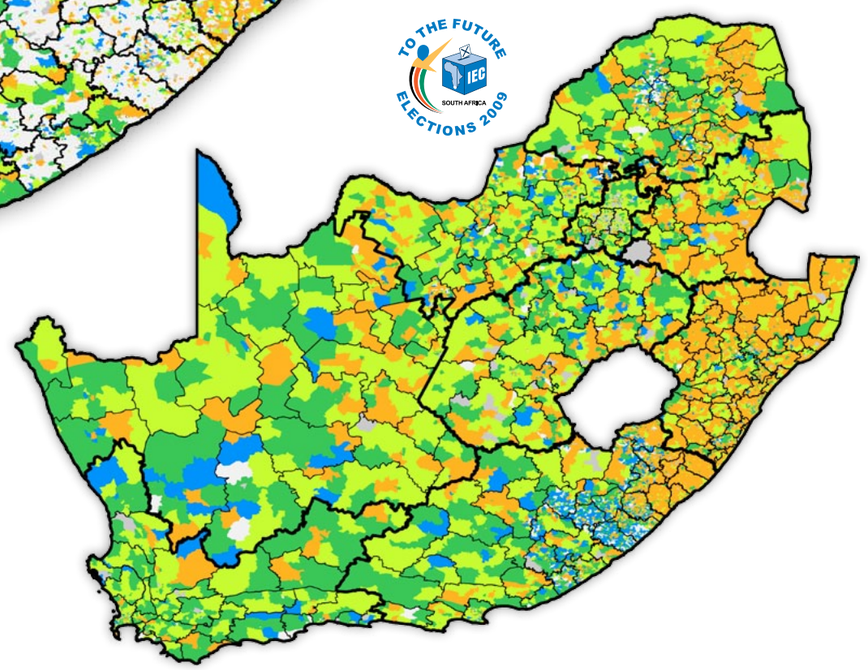
Report displayed at voting district level

Voter Participation by Age

2014



2009



These maps display the predominant age of voters by voting district for the 2014 and 2009 National Elections. The compilation of this data was only initiated in 2009 and therefore there are no earlier comparisons.

Provincial boundary
Municipal boundary

Predominant voters by age

- *18 - 19 years*
- *20 - 29 years*
- *30 - 39 years*
- *40 - 49 years*
- *50 - 59 years*
- *60 + years*
- *Data not available*

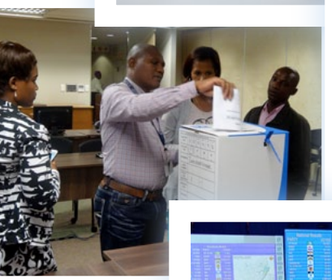
Report displayed at voting district level

CONCLUSION

Chief Electoral Officer Mosotho Moepya presiding over the announcement of the results of the 2014 National and Provincial Elections at the National Results Operations Centre, established at the Tshwane Business and Agriculture Events Centre.

Conclusion

Chapter 8 - Finally



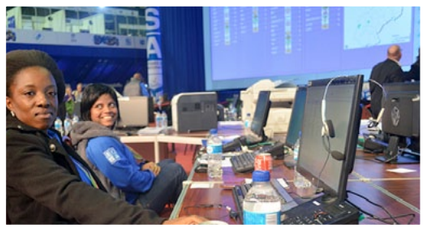


Photo: James Aphane

The Electoral Commission has managed seven National, Provincial and Municipal Elections and has developed expertise that enables it to hold its own amongst election management bodies on the African continent and globally.

As an election management body, we are mindful of the huge responsibility that rests upon us to implement election management processes that will produce an outcome that will be accepted by all. Whatever our successes in the past, we're only as good as our last election. The Commission pledges itself to the service of democracy and is constantly in pursuit of improvement.

During the 2014 Elections there were still certain voting stations with unreasonably long queues, some voting stations opened late, and there were a few incidents of scanners malfunctioning. While these glitches were common in the past elections, today they are limited and there are robust systems in place to ensure prompt redress. The organisation's electoral administration continues to be professionalised.

The Constitution stipulates that all elections must be based on a national common voters' roll. This means that citizens must apply to register in the area where they are ordinarily resident, and be placed geographically to determine their appropriate location on the voters' roll. The Electoral Act provides for the creation of administrative voting districts, which are compiled by the Electoral Commission's Geographical Information System, or GIS (an electronic mapping system).

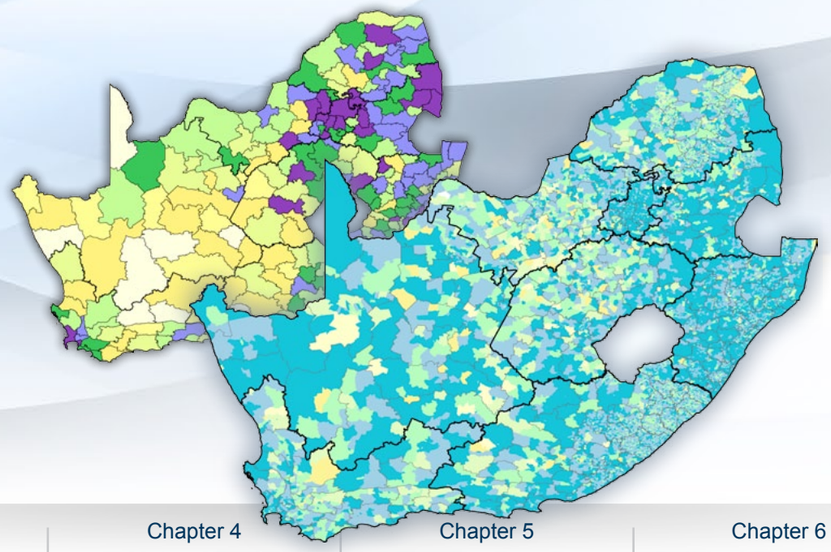
GIS plays an important role in enabling the Electoral Commission to fulfil its mandate to impartially manage free and fair elections at all levels of government. For this reason, the technology has been employed by the organisation since its founding in 1997.

The GIS Unit's primary responsibility is the delimitation and maintenance of the voting district network and its associated voting stations. This involves aligning voting districts with ward and municipal boundaries, and the provision of accurate bar-coded maps to support the registration process.

Some 200 000 maps, some of which are reproduced in this Atlas of Results, were produced by the GIS Unit in preparation for the 2014 Eections.

For the 2014 Elections, a mobile application was developed to assist voters in finding voting stations, registration details and election results. An Application Programming Interface (API) interface was also made available to media partners for the dissemenation of election results.

In pursuit of its vision of being a pre-eminent leader in electoral democracy, the Electoral Commission prides itself on its ability not only to consolidate its gains, but also to innovate in anticipation of future challenges. Over the first 20 years of South Africa's democracy the Commission has laid a solid foundation for an enduring democratic structure, and we remain firmly focused on the future.



2014

SOUTH AFRICA

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