



## **Identity documents and registration to vote**

**Prepared for**

**The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)**

**Prepared by**

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# **Executive Summary**

## **Introduction**

Ten years into democratic government, South Africa has laid the foundations for the design and implementation of policies to ensure democratic consolidation, competitive multi-party engagement, and citizen participation. The framework created for political representation is laid out in the founding provisions of the Constitution (Chapter 1) which states that South Africa is one sovereign democratic state founded on:

- 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; and
- Universal adult suffrage, a national voters' roll, regular elections and a multiparty system of democratic government, to ensure accountability, responsiveness and openness.

On the basis of these founding provisions, South Africa has run three general national and provincial elections, and two nation-wide local government elections, all of which were declared to be free and fair. The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) is responsible for organising and managing elections. In order to give legitimacy to elections the Constitution guarantees the institutional independence of the IEC, and restrains other government bodies from interfering with its functions. In addition, no person or organ of state may interfere with the functioning of the IEC. The IEC is also constitutionally accountable to the National Assembly, and must report on its activities and the performance of its functions to the Assembly at least once a year. The IEC is one of six institutions established in terms of Chapter 9 of the Constitution to strengthen our constitutional democracy. The other five institutions are: the Public Protector; the Human Rights Commission; the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities; the Auditor-General; and the Commission for Gender Equality.

## **Purpose of the Study**

### **Research context**

In response to the request by the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC ) to conduct a survey prior to the final registration date for the 2006 local government elections, the Surveys Unit of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) conducted a nationally representative survey during the month of October 2006. The intention was to determine the state of political culture with respect to voting behaviour in South Africa. Such an assessment would, *inter alia*, allow for the identification of interventions that would foster an ethos of political participation. The survey would also determine the extent to which the IEC's primary objective is being achieved, namely to strengthen constitutional democracy through the delivery of free and fair elections in which every voter is able to record his or her informed choice.

### **Objectives**

The main objectives of the survey were thus to evaluate voting behaviour in South Africa and to determine public perceptions of the IEC as the institution responsible for elections in South Africa.

Subsidiary aims were:

- To determine the extent and location of people without identity (ID) documents in South Africa;
- To determine the extent and location of unregistered voters in South Africa;
- To assess reasons for the registration gap;
- To better understand the reasons for voting apathy;
- To assess voting apathy;
- To obtain information regarding people's perceptions of general governance issues that might impact on voting behaviour;
- To determine awareness and knowledge of forthcoming elections and subsequent procedures; and
- Determine knowledge and perceptions of, and trust in, the IEC

## **Overall assessments of the last 5 democratic elections**

A comparison of overall results of the last five democratic elections clearly reveals that the ANC has enjoyed overwhelming support from the electorate and that if this trend continues the party will dominate other political parties for years to come. This does not pose a major problem for democracy since many established democracies such as the United States, United Kingdom, Germany and India have all endured extended periods of one-party dominance in executive and/or legislative elections<sup>1</sup>. It is however of concern when dominant governing parties see less and less need to respond to public opinion because they are assured of re-election in the face of weak opposition. Moreover, there is always the danger that governing parties with huge majorities in legislatures might become arrogant and less accountable to the electorate, especially in countries with a proportional representation system such as South Africa.

Voter turnout since 1994 has been extremely high for the national and provincial elections but much lower for the municipal elections. Voter turnout in the last two municipal elections was 48.07% and 48.5% for 2000 and 1995/6 respectively. The voter turnout for the national and provincial elections was 76.73% (2004), 87.9% (1999) and 85.80% (1994). These results are consistent with many other democratic countries where the electorate seems to favour national and provincial elections over municipal or local elections.

As a further demonstration of factors influencing political party support, we compare voting intention in all 9 provinces in South Africa. A series of surveys conducted by Markinor and IDASA since 1994 indicates that the ANC is the majority preferred party in 5 of the 9 provinces. The majority of respondents declared their intention to vote for the ANC in Limpopo (previously call the Northern Province), North West, Free State, Northern Cape and Mpumalanga. However, the UDM received substantial support in the Eastern Cape (7%) and the IFP has a strong support base in KwaZulu-Natal (10%)<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Trends in Political party Support in South Africa - Afrobarometer Briefing Paper No.6: July 2003

<sup>2</sup> Trends in Political party Support in South Africa - Afrobarometer Briefing Paper No.6: July 2003

## **Methodology**

### **Population and Sampling**

The target population of the study was all South African citizens ages 18 and above. This includes people living in households/ structures/ hostels/ but excludes those living in special institutions, hospitals, and prisons.

The HSRC Master Sample, which was developed using the Census 2001 and with the Enumerator Area (EA) as the primary sampling unit, was used as the sampling frame. Explicit and implicit stratification was applied to ensure that the geographic profiles of the targeted population such as province, environment milieu, age category, sex, race, education level, Living Standard Measurement (LSM) and current employment status are represented in the sample. The 2001 census database contains descriptive statistics (e.g. total number of people and total number of households) for all EAs in South Africa. The value of using the HSRC Master Sample was that a national representative sample can be drawn and the results of the survey can be correctly weighted to the 2001 census population figures.

To ensure that the nine provinces, urban/ rural population and people living in different types of areas (e.g. informal settlements, traditional areas, formal urban, farmlands) were well-represented, these variables were used as explicit stratification variables. To ensure that the sample was also representative in terms of the ethnic and cultural diversity of South Africa, the HSRC's geo-demographic categories were used as the implicit stratification variables. These geo-demographic categories reflect the diversity of the South African population based on rural/urban, income, education, ethnicity and geographic characteristics. Such stratification was also used to ensure that the metropolitan, semi-urban and rural populations of South Africa were covered well in the sample.

A sample of 5000 (4930 was realised) individuals of ages 18 and above was selected from households in 500 of the Master Sample EAs. Maps for the 500 EAs were developed by the HSRC's GIS Centre and were used by the team to navigate into the correct areas.

## **Identity Documents**

### **Possession of green bar-coded ID**

We asked people to indicate whether they have a green bar-coded identity document. Almost all (96.3%) of the people said they do, while only 3.7% said they do not. These results are consistent for all the provinces with not one scoring lower than 90%. It is interesting to note that in the least wealthy provinces, Limpopo and Eastern Cape, more than 5% indicated that they do not possess a green bar-coded identity document. In relation to age, the results clearly showed that a large proportion (10.6%) of the youth (18-24 years) is not in possession of a green bar-coded identity document. Although differences were very small, black Africans (4.0%), males (4.3%) and people with low Living Standard Measure (LSM) (4.4%) were slightly more likely not to be in possession of a green bar-coded ID book than were people of other races, females and high LSM people.

### **Possession of other old South African ID**

Relatively few people possess an identity document other than the green bar-coded variety. Peak levels occur in the Northern Cape (15.8%), Western Cape (12.2%) and Gauteng (10.5%), where the proportions are one in six or fewer. In urban formal areas more than 10% indicated that they have an identity document other than the green bar-coded, far more than in other environmental milieu. The possession of identity document other than the green bar-coded is more common among the older population, females (8%), whites (33.3%) and Indians (23.9%). Similarly, people with a high LSM (11.8%) are more likely to be in possession of an identity document other than the green bar-coded document than are those with a low LSM.

### **Intention to apply for a green bar-coded ID**

We asked those people not in possession of a green bar-coded identity document to indicate whether they would apply for one. Most (91.7%) said that they would and 6.9% said “no”. The proportions of people who said “no” were highest in North West (24.2%) and Limpopo (18.2%) and in tribal areas (11.8%) and urban formal areas (6.9%). Males (10.7%) appeared more reluctant than females (2%) to apply for the green bar-coded identity document, as did Indians (19.1%) and whites (7.9%) in comparison with other races. It was also found that the older generation was less likely to see the need to apply for the green bar-coded identity document; with 27.1% of those aged 65 years or older saying they do not intend to apply.

### **Reasons for not applying for a green bar-coded ID**

Only 12 respondents gave reasons for not applying for a green bar-coded ID. The most frequent reason provided for not intending to apply for a green bar-coded identity was affordability (26.7%). Others said that the Home Affairs Office is too inaccessible (10.5%) or that they do not know where or how to apply (3%). A few respondents also cited the following reasons why they did not apply for a green bar-coded identity document: some said they “don’t have time” (<1%); others indicated that they were “going to apply in a months time” (<1%); another reason was “that they needed their father’s surname” (<1%); and some said “they were still waiting for the past three months people” (<1%).

### **Registration as a voter**

Most of the respondents (82%) indicated that they have registered as voters in South Africa.

With respect to voter registration, there is a general positive trend in people’s perceptions of registering as a voter; the convenience of registering and the technical aspects involved including time taken to register, obtaining proof of registration and knowledge about registering in own districts; as well as intention to vote after registering. There was a general increase in the percentage of respondents who were registered as South African voters irrespective of demographic characteristics such as province, environment milieu, age category, sex, race, education level, or Living Standard Measure (LSM).

Most of the registration happened before 1998 or in the inter-election period of 2002 – 2003 with a high percentage of recent registration in Eastern Cape (48%) and Northern Cape (40%). Rural informal (21%) and tribal areas (25%) accounted for most of the registration in 2004 – 2005. Overall, registration since 1998 has been more likely in tribal areas, amongst people aged 65+, females, Africans and whites, people with little or no schooling and people in the medium LSM category.

Almost all the registered respondents in the nine provinces indicated that they have registered in the district in which they were currently residing (91%). Most (89%) respondents indicated that they have not moved home in the last 18 months.

Throughout the nine provinces, four environmental milieu, and across all age, sex, race, educational level and LSM categories, the vast majority (96%+) of respondents seemed to be fairly satisfied with the ease or convenience of the registration process. The time taken to register was not a problem either as the majority of the respondents indicated that it took them approximately 5 – 10 minutes to register as voters. Another piece of evidence showing the ease of going through the registration process is that almost everyone received proof of registration (ranging from 99% in North West to 94% in Free State). Among the few who stated that they did not receive proof of registration, 68% said that they were not given any reason for not receiving proof.

A very high proportion of unregistered residents in Limpopo (91.5%) indicated that they intend registering to vote soon. The equivalent proportion for Western Cape and Free State, at the other extreme was 51%. Overall, 70% intended to register soon. Across the age groups, young people aged 18-24 were most likely (75%) to be of the intention to register soon. The question here is whether the reported intention of the young people to vote will turn into actual registration to vote. The main reason given for being uncertain or not intending to register is that they were not interested in voting (64%). This ranged from 80% in the Western Cape to 27% in the Free State. In the latter province the main reason provided was that facilities to register were not available (28%). The lack of interest in voting emerged as the main reason for non-registration across all age groups. Only amongst 55-64 year olds was “have not yet got around to it” a more frequently stated reason.



# Detailed report

## Identity Documents

### Possession of green-bar coded ID

Before the June 1999 elections the announcement was made that only people with green-bar coded identity documents would be allowed to register and vote. The exclusive use of the green-bar coded identity document for the 1999 elections caused major contention among the various political parties. The New National Party (NNP) and Democratic Party (DP) challenged the law (Chapter 2 of the Electoral Act No.73 of 1998) in the Pretoria High Court, saying that it was unconstitutional because it made it impossible for many to exercise their votes. They argued that the people needed much more time to obtain green-bar coded identity documents since the Department of Home Affairs was incapable of servicing so many people in such a short time. Both parties lost the case and the NNP took the case to the Constitutional but also lost it. Although the bar coded identity document has now been used as a means of identifying voters in the 1999 national, 2000 municipal, and 2004 national elections, people are still debating the issue. The current survey therefore assessed some issues around the use of the green-bar coded identity document.

We asked people to indicate whether they have a green-bar coded identity document. Almost all (96.3%) of the people said they have one, while only 3.7% said they do not. These results are consistent for all the provinces with not one scoring lower than 90%. It is interesting to note that in the least wealthy provinces, Limpopo and Eastern Cape, more than 5% indicated that they do not possess a green-bar coded identity document.

**Table 1: Possession of green-bar coded ID, by Province**

	<b>WC</b> <b>%</b>	<b>EC</b> <b>%</b>	<b>NC</b> <b>%</b>	<b>FS</b> <b>%</b>	<b>KZN</b> <b>%</b>	<b>NW</b> <b>%</b>	<b>GT</b> <b>%</b>	<b>MP</b> <b>%</b>	<b>LP</b> <b>%</b>	<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>
Yes	97.8	95.0	97.8	96.2	97.4	95.9	96.4	96.2	94.6	96.3
No	2.2	5.0	2.2	3.8	2.6	4.1	3.6	3.8	5.4	3.7

N=4 912\*

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\* Some totals do not add up to 100 because of rounding.

There was very little variation between environmental milieu since most people indicated that they have an identity document. The proportion without such identity documents peaked at 6.3% in urban informal areas.

**Table 2: Possession of green-bar coded ID, by Environmental milieu**

	Urban Formal	Urban informal	Tribal	Rural	Total
Yes	97.1%	93.7%	95.9%	95.2%	96.3%
No	2.9%	6.3%	4.1%	4.8%	3.7%

N=4 912

In relation to age, the results clearly showed that a large proportion (10.6%) of the youth is not in possession of a green-bar coded identity document. Although differences were very small, black Africans (4.0%), males (4.3%) and people with low LSMs (4.4%) were slightly more likely not to be in possession of a green-bar coded ID book than were people of other races, females and high LSM people.

**Table 2: Possession of green-bar coded ID, by Age**

	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65 yrs and over	Total
Yes	89.4%	97.7%	98.4%	98.6%	99.7%	98.6%	96.3%
No	10.6%	2.3%	1.6%	1.4%	.3%	1.4%	3.7%

N=4 912

**Table 4: Possession of green-bar coded ID, by Sex**

	Male	Female	Total
Yes	95.7%	96.8%	96.3%
No	4.3%	3.2%	3.7%

N=4 912

**Table 5: Possession of green-bar coded ID, by Race**

	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Total
Yes	96.0%	96.7%	96.9%	97.9%	96.3%
No	4.0%	3.3%	3.1%	2.1%	3.7%

N=4 912

**Table 6: Possession of green-bar coded ID, by LSM**

	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	95.6%	96.3%	97.1%	96.3%
No	4.4%	3.7%	2.9%	3.7%

N=4 912

**Possession of other old South African ID**

Relatively few people possess an identity document other than the green-bar coded variety. Peak levels occur in the Northern Cape (15.8%), Western Cape (12.2%) and Gauteng (10.5%), where the proportions are one in six or fewer. In urban formal areas more than 10% indicated that they have an identity document other than the green-bar coded, far more than in other environmental milieu. The possession of identity document other than the green-bar coded is more common among the older population since 50.4% in the 45 – 54 age category indicated that they have such a document.

**Table 7: Possession of other old South African ID, by Province**

	<b>WC %</b>	<b>EC %</b>	<b>NC %</b>	<b>FS %</b>	<b>KZN %</b>	<b>NW %</b>	<b>GT %</b>	<b>MP %</b>	<b>LP %</b>	<b>Total %</b>
Yes	12.2	7.9	15.8	4.8	2.1	7.5	10.5	3.1	1.3	6.3
No	87.8	92.1	84.2	95.2	97.9	92.5	89.5	96.9	98.7	93.7

N=169

**Table 8: Possession of other old South African ID, by Environmental milieu**

	<b>Urban Formal</b>	<b>Urban informal</b>	<b>Tribal</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	10.3%	6.5%	1.1%	7.6%	6.3%
No	89.7%	93.5%	98.9%	92.4%	93.7%

N=169

**Table 9: Possession of other old South African ID, by Age**

	<b>18-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-34 yrs</b>	<b>35-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-54 yrs</b>	<b>55-64 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs and over</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	2.5%	1.7%	9.4%	50.4%		25.9%	6.3%
No	97.5%	98.3%	90.6%	49.6%	100.0%	74.1%	93.7%

N=169

Females emerged as more likely to have older forms of ID than did males. In terms of race, greater proportions of whites (33.3%) and Indians (23.9%) said that they are in possession of an identity document other than the green-bar coded document than was the case amongst the other races. Similarly, people with a high LSM (11.8%) are more likely to be in possession of an identity document other than the green-bar coded document than are those with a low LSM.

**Table 10: Possession of other old South African ID, by Sex**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	4.8%	8.0%	6.3%
No	95.2%	92.0%	93.7%

N=169

**Table 11: Possession of other old South African ID, by Race**

	<b>African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	3.7%	6.8%	23.9%	33.3%	6.3%
No	96.3%	93.2%	76.1%	66.7%	93.7%

N=169

**Table 12: Possession of other old South African ID, by LSM**

	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	4.7%	4.8%	11.8%	6.3%
No	95.3%	95.2%	88.2%	93.7%

N=169

### **Intend to apply for a green bar-coded ID**

We asked those people not in possession of a green-bar coded identity document to indicate whether they would apply for one. Most (91.7%) said that they would and 6.9% said “no”. The proportions of people who said “no” were highest in North West and Limpopo and in tribal areas (11.8%) and urban informal areas (6.9%).

**Table 13: Intend to apply for a green bar-coded ID, by Province**

	<b>WC %</b>	<b>EC %</b>	<b>NC %</b>	<b>FS %</b>	<b>KZN %</b>	<b>NW %</b>	<b>GT %</b>	<b>MP %</b>	<b>LP %</b>	<b>Total %</b>
Yes	98.5	92.3	99.2	96.5	98.4	75.8	100.0	89.5	80.2	91.7
No		2.3		3.5	1.6	24.2		10.5	18.2	6.9
Do not know	1.5	5.4	.8						1.6	1.4

N=173

**Table 4: Intend to apply for a green bar-coded ID, by Environmental milieu**

	<b>Urban Formal</b>	<b>Urban informal</b>	<b>Tribal</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	92.5%	100.0%	86.1%	95.0%	91.7%
No	6.9%		11.8%		6.9%
Do not know	.6%		2.1%	5.0%	1.4%

N=173

Males (10.7%) appeared more reluctant than females to apply for the green-bar coded identity document. Greater proportions of Indians (19.1%) and whites (7.9%) than other races indicated that they will not apply for the green-bar coded identity document. It was also found that the older generation was less likely to see the need to apply for the green-bar coded identity document, with 27.1% of those aged 65 years or older saying they do not intend to apply.

**Table 15: Intend to apply for a green bar-coded ID, by Sex**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	88.7%	95.6%	91.7%
No	10.7%	2.0%	6.9%
Do not know	.6%	2.4%	1.4%

N=173

**Table 16: Intend to apply for a green bar-coded ID, by Race**

	<b>African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	91.7%	94.2%	80.9%	92.1%	91.7%
No	6.7%	4.8%	19.1%	7.9%	6.9%
Do not know	1.5%	1.0%			1.4%

N=173

**Table 17: Intend to apply for a green bar-coded ID, by Age**

	<b>18-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-34 yrs</b>	<b>35-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-54 yrs</b>	<b>55-64 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs and over</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	91.8%	95.1%	100.0%	87.5%	100.0%	59.6%	91.7%
No	7.1%	3.5%		12.5%		27.1%	6.9%
Do not know	1.0%	1.4%				13.2%	1.4%

N=173

**Reasons for not applying for a green bar-coded ID**

The most frequent reason provided for not intending to apply for a green-bar coded identity was affordability (26.7%). Others said that the Home Affairs Office is too inaccessible (10.5%) and they do not know where or how to apply (3%).

**Table 18: Reasons for not applying for a green bar-coded ID**

Cannot afford to pay	26.7%
Home Affairs Office inaccessible	10.5%
Do not no where / how to apply	3.0%
Other	56.3%
Do not know	3.5%

N=12

**Registration as a voter**

This section presents the results on the issues of voter registration by focusing on registration, intent to register, reasons for registering and against registering as voter. For the analysis cross tabulations were run with the respondents' demographics: province, environment milieu, age category, sex, race, education level, and LSM.

**Table 5: Registration by Province**

	<b>WC</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	81.9	85.1	88.0	87.5	83.3	85.5	79.3	82.0	73.3	81.9
No	17.8	14.8	11.1	12.5	16.7	13.6	20.6	18.0	26.6	17.9
Don't know	0.3	0.1	0.8	-	-	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 926

Most of the respondents indicated that they have registered as voters of South Africa with the greatest proportions voters having registered in Northern Cape (88.0%), Free State (87.3%), North West (85.5%), and Eastern Cape (85.1%). Lagging somewhat are voters in KwaZulu-Natal (83.3%), Mpumalanga (82.0%), Western Cape (81.9%), Gauteng (79.3%) and Limpopo (73.3%).

**Table 20: Percentage distribution of registration by Environmental milieu**

	<b>Urban formal</b>	<b>Urban informal</b>	<b>Tribal</b>	<b>Rural informal</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	81.3	82.0	83.3	81.0	81.9
No	18.5	17.5	16.6	17.9	17.9
Don't know	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 926

Differences in registration levels do not vary significantly by environmental milieu.

**Table 21: Percentage distribution of registration by Age category**

	<b>18 – 24 yrs</b>	<b>25 – 34 yrs</b>	<b>35 – 44 yrs</b>	<b>45 – 54 yrs</b>	<b>55 – 64 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs +</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	48.8	86.2	93.8	94.7	95.4	96.6	81.9
No	50.9	13.7	5.9	5.2	4.6	3.2	17.9
Don't know	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 926

Age is a critical factor in the proportion of people that is registered as voters. Whereas over 90% of people aged 35 or older are registered, this is the case with only 86% in the 25-34 year category. Most noticeable is the 49% level amongst the youngest adult age group. More than half of the 18-24s are thus not registered as voters.

**Table 22: Percentage distribution of registration by Sex**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	80.2	83.6	81.9
No	19.7	16.2	17.9
Don't Know	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100	100.0

N=4 926

Table shows the percentage of people who are registered by gender. A slightly greater proportion of females than males is registered as voters.

**Table 23: Percentage distribution of registration by Race**

	<b>African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian/Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	82.1	81.1	77.6	82.2	81.9
No	17.8	18.6	22.4	17.1	17.9
Don't Know	0.1	0.3	-	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 926

Racial differences in level of voter registration are small, ranging from 78% amongst Indian South Africans to 82% of black Africans and whites.



**Table 24: Percentage distribution of registration by Education**

	No schooling or Gr0	Gr 1 to Gr3	Gr4 to Gr6	Gr7 to Gr9	Gr10/NTCI to Gr12/NTCIII	Post- matric	Other	Don't know	Total
Yes	94.0%	87.9%	92.9%	81.9%	77.1%	84.4%	96.6	100.0	81.9
No	5.7%	12.0	7.0	17.9	22.8	15.0	3.4	-	17.9
Don't Know	0.3%	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	-	-	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 926

In terms of level of education, the voter registration level emerges as lowest in the Grade 10 to 12 (NTC1 to NTC3). It is likely that many of these are in the 18-24 age group and currently learners at schools.

**Table 25: Percentage distribution of registration by LSM**

	Low	Medium	High	Total
Yes	82.4	82.8	79.8	81.9
No	17.5	17.0	19.9	17.9
Don't Know	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 926

From an LSM perspective, it is interesting that the top LSM group is slightly less likely (80%) to have registered than the low (82%) or medium (83%) LSM groups.

### **Summary – Are you registered as a voter of South Africa?**

The results on the question on registration as a South African voter show a general increase in the percentage of voters. The pattern seems to be consistent throughout irrespective of the respondents' demographic characteristics such as province, environmental milieu, age, sex, race, education level and LSM. The most conspicuous finding for this question is that people aged 65 years or more are almost twice as likely (97%) to be registered as voters than those in the age category 18 - 24 (48%). The gap is decreasing, however, with evidence from the IEC registration statistics as at 9/11/2005 showing that the total percentage of registered voters in the age category 18 – 19 and 20 – 29 exceeded 60%.

### **If you are registered when did you register?**

Respondents were asked when they had registered as voters and given a selection of key years when this might have happened. The following table shows big surges of registration in the years 1998 (21%) and 2004 (22%), in anticipation of the national elections. Almost a third (32%) had registered in years not specified in the questionnaire, namely before 1998 or in the inter-election period of 2001-3 ('other'). Recent registration, i.e. in the last two years was highest in the Eastern Cape (48%) and Northern Cape (40%).

**Table 26: Percentage distribution of Year of registration by Province**

	<b>WC</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LP</b>	<b>Total</b>
1998	14.7	9.5	25.1	18.4	6.4	15.9	36.2	38.4	37.2	21.2
1999	5.1	10.9	7.2	16.5	10.0	14.7	11.0	16.6	24.3	12.4
2000	4.9	2.2	5.6	6.0	4.8	2.3	8.4	6.3	6.0	5.3
2004	15.2	24.9	29.8	24.8	21.9	20.5	21.9	20.7	22.5	21.8
2005	6.0	23.0	10.3	2.1	3.2	2.6	6.4	8.0	5.0	7.4
Other	54.1	29.5	21.9	32.2	53.6	44.0	16.1	10.1	5.0	31.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 055

The data in the next table show that the surge registration year of 1998 was most marked in urban formal areas (23%). This was also the case in 2004 for urban formal areas (23%) as well for rural informal areas. The biggest voting registration surge in urban informal areas was in 1999 (26%), whereas in tribal areas the 2004-5 period accounts for 31% of registrations.

**Table 27: Percentage distribution of Year of registration by Environmental milieu**

	<b>Urban formal</b>	<b>Urban informal</b>	<b>Tribal</b>	<b>Rural informal</b>	<b>Total</b>
1998	23.4	20.3	17.6	20.7	21.2
1999	11.1	26.1	14.0	10.8	12.4
2000	6.4	5.7	3.0	7.0	5.3
2004	22.7	17.6	20.7	25.0	21.8
2005	6.2	4.8	10.7	6.0	7.4
Other	30.2	35.6	34.0	30.5	31.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 055

**Table 28: Percentage distribution of Year of registration by Age category**

	<b>18-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-34 yrs</b>	<b>35-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-54 yrs</b>	<b>55-64 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs+</b>	<b>Total</b>
1998	4.8	25.2	25.1	25.0	18.9	21.1	21.2
1999	7.0	20.5	12.9	8.5	6.1	7.9	12.4
2000	10.8	7.0	3.8	2.6	3.4	2.2	5.3
2004	56.1	18.4	14.6	15.1	17.1	12.8	21.8
2005	17.6	6.3	4.7	4.6	6.0	7.4	7.4
Other	3.7	22.7	38.9	44.2	48.5	31.9	31.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 055

New registrations amongst the 18-24 year category were concentrated in the last two years (74%), understandably, as people entered into the voting age population. Nevertheless, even in the oldest age group (65+), 7% of registrations took place during 2005.

**Table 29: Percentage distribution of Year of registration by Sex**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
1998	21.8	20.7	21.2
1999	12.6	12.2	12.4
2000	5.9	4.9	5.3
2004	22.1	21.5	21.8
2005	6.8	7.9	7.4
Other	30.8	32.8	31.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 055

Differences in year of registration in terms of sex were not significant.

**Table 30: Percentage distribution of Year of registration by Race**

	<b>African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian/Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
1998	22.9	5.8	18.1	23.4	21.2
1999	14.5	6.1	9.4	4.4	12.4
2000	3.7	7.6	13.3	12.3	5.3
2004	21.4	21.9	27.7	23.6	21.8
2005	8.1	5.2	5.5	5.3	7.4
Other	29.4	53.5	29.0	31.0	31.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 055

More than one-fifth of people of all race groups registered to vote in 2004, this proportion being as high as 28% amongst Indian South Africans.

**Table 31: Percentage distribution of Year of registration by Education Level**

	No schooling/ Gr0	Gr1-3	Gr4-6	Gr7-9	Gr10/NTC1 – Gr12/NTC3	Post-matric	Other	Don't know	Total
1998	19.2	22.5	17.2	25.2	19.3	28.9	14.0	21.7	21.2
1999	6.1	9.7	8.0	13.4	14.0	12.6	35.3	-	12.4
2000	1.2	3.3	1.8	3.2	7.3	8.9	-	-	5.4
2004	17.9	15.7	15.4	18.0	26.4	20.4	14.7	40.5	21.8
2005	10.0	4.9	10.7	5.3	8.1	2.8	10.7	-	7.4
Other	45.5	43.5	46.9	34.9	24.9	26.4	25.2	37.8	31.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 055

Patterns of registration appear not to be related to level of education.

**Table 32: Percentage distribution of Year of registration by LSM**

	Low	Medium	High	Total
1998	21.1	20.8	22.1	21.2
1999	12.3	14.8	8.2	12.4
2000	3.7	4.5	8.4	5.3
2004	16.9	22.6	25.0	21.8
2005	10.4	7.2	4.9	7.4
Other	35.6	30.2	31.4	31.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 055

In terms of LSM, registrations during 2005 have been proportionately highest amongst low LSM people and in 2004, amongst the highest LSM category.

### **Did you find it easy/ convenient to register as a voter?**

Most of the respondents throughout the nine South African provinces (96.8%) indicated that they found it easy or convenient to register as voters compared to only 2.9% who said it was not easy for them to register as voters. Where they did occur, difficulties were most prevalent in Gauteng, Free State, Northern Cape and Eastern Cape.

**Table 33: Easy/ convenient to register as a voter by Province**

	<b>WC</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	97.4	95.2	96.2	95.1	97.8	98.2	95.2	98.8	98.4	96.8
No	2.0	3.2	3.5	4.6	2.0	1.8	4.8	1.2	1.6	2.9
Don't know	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 163

The next table shows the ease/ convenience of registering by environmental milieu. Although high in all milieu, people in urban informal areas were slightly more likely (4.5%) than others to indicate that it was not easy or convenient to register.

**Table 6: Easy/ convenient to register as a voter by Environmental milieu**

	<b>Urban formal</b>	<b>Urban informal</b>	<b>Tribal</b>	<b>Rural informal</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	96.6	94.3	97.6	97.3	96.8
No	3.0	4.5	2.2	2.3	2.9
Don't know	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 163

A cross-tabulation of the distribution of whether or not people found it easy to register by age category shows the small range as being from 96% amongst the 35-44 and 55-64 year olds to 98% amongst the 45-54 year old category.

**Table 35: Easy/ convenient to register as voter by Age**

	<b>18-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-34 yrs</b>	<b>35-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-54 yrs</b>	<b>55-64 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	96.9	96.7	95.8	98.3	95.8	97.1	96.8
No	1.9	2.9	4.0	1.7	4.1	2.5	2.9
Don't know	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 163

**Table 36: Easy/ convenient to register as voter by sex**

	Male	Female	Total
Yes	96.7	96.8	96.8
No	2.9	2.9	2.9
Don't know	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 163

There were no differences between males and females with respect to ease or convenience experienced in the voter registration process.

**Table 37: Easy/ convenient to register as voter by Race**

	African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Yes	96.7	98.2	94.8	96.2	96.8
No	2.9	1.7	3.7	3.7	2.9
Don't know	0.4	0.1	1.6	1.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 163

Likewise, race was not really a factor, the two “extremes” being 95% of Indians versus 98% of coloured South Africans reporting ease or convenience in registering as voters.

**Table 38: Easy/ convenient to register as a voter by education level**

	No School/ Gr 0	Gr 1 – 3	Gr 4 - 6	Gr 7 – 9	Gr 10/ NTC1 – 12/ NTCIII	Post- matric	Other	Don't know	Total
Yes	93.5	96.7	99.0	96.9	97.0	96.3	95.1	76.6	96.8
No	6.5	1.3	0.9	2.8	2.7	3.3	2.8	-	2.8
Don't know	-	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.1	24.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 163

Ease or convenience was almost universal amongst people with Grade 4 to 6 passes and not far behind amongst those without any formal schooling or Grade R (94%).

**Table 39: Easy/ convenient to register as a voter by LSM**

	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	95.8	97.2	96.8	96.8
No	3.6	2.5	2.9	2.9
Don't know	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 163

Whether in the low, medium or high LSM category, there is consistency in the percentage of respondents indicating that it was easy/ convenient for them to register as voters.

Overall thus, respondents found the process of registering as a voter to be easy and/or convenient.

### **Are you registered in the district in which you currently reside?**

Just over nine out of ten (90.5%) respondents throughout the nine provinces stated that they were registered in the district where they currently reside. This proportion was highest in the Western Cape (94.3%). Those not registered in the districts in which they lived at the time of the survey numbered more than ten percent in five of the nine provinces, the highest levels being in the Free State (13%) and Northern Cape (12%).

**Table 40: Registration in district where currently residing by Province**

	<b>WC</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	94.3	91.0	87.9	86.4	91.1	89.6	89.7	91.0	89.5	90.5
No	5.6	8.4	12.0	13.2	8.8	10.4	10.1	9.0	10.5	9.4
Don't know	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	-	0.2	-	-	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 165



**Table 41: Registration in district where currently residing by Environmental milieu**

	Urban formal	Urban informal	Tribal	Rural informal	Total
Yes	89.6	86.3	93.4	90.2	90.5
No	10.2	13.1	6.6	9.5	9.4
Don't know	0.2	0.6	-	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 165

Registration within district of residence was highest in tribal areas (93.4%) and lowest in urban informal settlements (86.3%).

**Table 42: Registration in district currently residing by Age**

	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65 yrs+	Total
Yes	87.5	87.8	91.0	92.3	93.7	95.2	90.5
No	12.3	12.0	8.9	7.7	6.3	4.0	9.4
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.8	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 165

Younger adults in the age group from 18 to 34 were most likely (12%) not to be registered in their districts of residence, in comparison with their more chronologically mature counterparts. There was in fact a linear correlation between age and registration within district of residence.

**Table 43: Registration in district currently residing by Sex**

	Male	Female	Total
Yes	88.9	91.9	90.5
No	11.0	7.8	9.4
Don't know	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 165

Females were marginally more likely to be registered in their districts of residence than was the case with males.

**Table 44: Registration in district currently residing by Race**

	<b>African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian/Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	89.8	95.3	90.3	91.3	90.5
No	10.1	4.5	9.4	8.2	9.4
Don't know	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 165

Coloured people were somewhat more likely to be registered in their districts of residence than people in any of the other race groups.

**Table 45: Registration in district currently residing by Education level**

	<b>No School/ Gr 0</b>	<b>Gr 1 - 3</b>	<b>Gr 4 - 6</b>	<b>Gr 7 - 9</b>	<b>Gr 10/ NTC1 – 12/ NTCIII</b>	<b>Post- matric</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Don't know</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	96.2	94.3	92.7	90.8	90.2	81.6	86.4	100.0	90.5
No	3.7	5.3	7.2	9.0	9.6	18.4	13.6	-	9.4
Don't know	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 165

In relation to level of education, the pattern reflects a gradually declining level of registration in district of residence with increasing education (which probably correlates with greater mobility and inter-district migration). People with a post-matric level of education thus had a significantly lower level (82%) of residential district registration than did those with no schooling or Grade R only (96%).

**Table 46: Registration in district currently residing by LSM**

	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	91.8	89.7	90.6	90.5
No	8.1	10.1	9.1	9.4
Don't know	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 165

Differences in registration in district of residence were marginal when dis-aggregated by LSM groupings.

There is thus consistency in the results about whether respondents were registered in the districts in which they were residing across all the demographics.

### **Were you issued with proof that you applied for registration (e.g. sticker or manual pink/ white/ blue receipt?)**

Almost all respondents (ranging from 99.2% in NW to 93.8% in FS) who registered to vote indicated that they were issued with proof of registration.

**Table 47: Proof of registration by Province**

	<b>WC</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	97.5	94.0	98.2	93.8	96.0	99.2	94.0	96.5	98.4	95.9
No	2.5	4.4	1.1	5.1	3.7	0.7	4.7	2.8	1.6	3.4
Don't know	0.0	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 141

Environmental milieu made minimal difference to whether people had obtained proof of registration.

**Table 7: Proof of registration by Environmental milieu**

	<b>Urban formal</b>	<b>Urban informal</b>	<b>Tribal</b>	<b>Rural informal</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	96.0	94.9	96.1	94.7	95.9
No	3.1	4.6	3.5	4.1	3.4
Don't know	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 141

Although high amongst all age groups, the most senior category were most likely (7%) to report not having been given proof of their registration as voters.

**Table 49: Issued with proof of registration by Age**

	<b>18-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-34 yrs</b>	<b>35-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-54 yrs</b>	<b>55-64 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	94.7	98.0	97.2	94.8	94.5	91.7	95.9
No	5.0	1.6	2.7	3.6	3.7	7.3	3.4
Don't know	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 141

The sex of the voter appeared to be immaterial when it came to being issued with proof of registration as voters.

**Table 50: Issued with proof of registration by Sex**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	95.7	96.0	95.9
No	3.6	3.3	3.4
Don't know	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 141

By race, the proportions reporting receipt of proof of their registration as voters ranged from 93% amongst whites to 97% amongst coloured voters. There is consistency across the demographic variables in terms of receipt of proof of registration.

**Table 51: Issued with proof of registration by Race**

	<b>African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian/Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	96.2	97.3	95.1	92.7	95.9
No	3.4	2.6	2.8	4.0	3.4
Don't know	0.4	0.0	2.2	3.4	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 141

**If you did not receive any proof that you applied, what were the main reasons given?**

**Table 52: Reason for not receiving proof of registration by Province**

	<b>WC</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Scanner was faulty	-	-	5.7	-	5.1	-	-	11.3	1.5	2.0
There was no scanner	-	4.4	-	38.7	23.7	51.4	-	22.6	5.5	13.1
No electricity at the time	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
No reason was given	81.1	58.9	70.1	21.5	68.4	48.6	89.9	66.1	91.1	67.7
Other	18.9	36.6	24.2	23.4	2.8	-	10.1	-	1.9	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 141

Amongst the few who reported not having received proof of their registration as voters, the most common reason given was that there was not a scanner available (13%); that the scanner was faulty (2%); or that there was no electricity at the time of registration (2%). Most (68%) could not provide a reason for the lack of receipt of proof of registration, however. Scanner problems emerged as being prevalent in North West, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Limpopo.

**Table 53: Reason for not receiving proof of registration by Environmental milieu**

	Urban formal	Urban informal	Tribal	Rural informal	Total
Scanner was faulty	0.1	10.3	-	8.0	2.0
There was no scanner	0.6	7.8	31.8	19.1	13.1
No electricity at the time	1.0	0.7	-	15.4	1.8
No reason was given	75.7	52.6	67.5	44.3	67.7
Other	22.5	28.5	0.7	13.1	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=134

Scanner problems similarly were most prevalent in tribal or rural informal areas. In the latter, a lack of electricity was also most frequently reported.

**Table 54: Main reason for not receiving proof of registration by Age**

	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-64 yrs	65 yrs+	Total
Scanner was faulty	3.7	-	-	0.5	0.9	4.4	2.0
There was no scanner	7.3	21.8	2.1	23.0	15.9	11.3	13.1
No electricity at the time	-	-	1.7	4.2	4.5	2.1	1.8
No reason was given	50.9	56.7	90.7	61.5	74.1	74.2	67.7
Other	38.2	21.5	5.6	10.8	4.6	8.0	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=134

The vast majority (91%) in the 35-44 year old category said that they were given no reasons for not getting proof of registration. Young voters aged 18-24 were least likely (51%) to have given this response, although even amongst them more than half claimed not to have been provided with a reason for not getting proof of registration.

**Table 55: Main reason for not receiving proof of registration by Sex**

	Male	Female	Total
Scanner was faulty	1.6	2.3	2.0
There was no scanner	15.1	11.4	13.1
No electricity at the time		3.4	1.8
No reason was given	64.7	70.3	67.7
Other	18.6	12.6	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=134

Females were more likely (70%) not to have been given a reason for the lack of proof of their registration than was the case amongst males (65%).

**Table 56: Main reason for not receiving proof of registration by Race**

	African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Scanner was faulty	2.9				2.0
There was no scanner	18.6		20.6		13.1
No electricity at the time	2.6				1.8
No reason was given	66.4	87.5	33.0	66.6	67.7
Other	9.5	12.5	46.4	33.4	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=134

Coloured respondents emerged as most likely (88%) to have been given no reasons for their non-receipt of proof of registration, with whites (67%) and black Africans (66%) not far behind.

### How long did it take to register?

**Table 57: Time taken to register by Province**

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	Total
< 5 minutes	24.9	20.6	16.7	15.1	6.3	19.4	8.1	15.2	12.3	13.9
5 – 10 minutes	43.7	37.4	43.4	31.5	39.2	32.1	16.5	26.6	38.8	32.7
11 – 15 minutes	13.4	12.8	13.7	20.2	18.3	13.0	14.5	22.4	17.6	15.9
16 – 20 minutes	6.0	7.0	5.5	10.1	14.5	10.0	11.1	15.0	4.4	10.0
21 – 30 minutes	3.2	7.2	4.9	9.9	8.8	7.3	18.0	8.1	9.4	9.8
> 30 minutes	5.3	13.2	10.1	12.1	12.5	16.0	28.6	10.4	17.4	15.8
Do not know	3.4	1.8	5.6	1.1	0.4	2.2	3.2	2.3	0.2	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 141

Almost two-thirds (63%) reported having taken 15 minutes or less to register. Only one in eight (16%) took more than 30 minutes to register.

**Table 58: Time taken to register by Environmental milieu**

	Urban formal	Urban informal	Tribal	Rural informal	Total
< 5 minutes	15.9	10.3	11.3	13.9	13.9
5 – 10 minutes	30.3	27.4	39.2	30.8	32.7
11 – 15 minutes	15.1	13.9	17.6	18.5	15.9
16 – 20 minutes	8.6	16.2	10.3	10.8	10.0
21 – 30 minutes	10.7	8.5	8.2	10.8	9.8
> 30 minutes	16.7	21.0	13.0	13.6	15.8
Do not know	2.7	2.7	0.5	1.7	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 141



Across the four environmental milieu 32.7% of respondents indicated that it took them 5 – 10 minutes to register.

**Table 59: Time taken for registration by Age**

	<b>18-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-34 yrs</b>	<b>35-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-54 yrs</b>	<b>55-64 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Less than 5 minutes	13.9	11.8	11.8	16.5	19.8	14.2	13.9
5 – 10 minutes	39.1	28.4	31.4	33.9	35.2	34.8	32.7
11 – 15 minutes	12.3	19.6	15.5	13.9	16.3	14.1	15.9
16 – 20 minutes	9.0	9.8	11.3	9.7	8.8	10.2	10.0
21 – 30 minutes	6.9	10.1	12.0	10.9	7.6	8.3	9.8
Over 30 minutes	16.9	17.0	17.1	12.7	11.5	16.9	15.8
Do not know	1.9	3.2	0.8	2.3	0.7	1.4	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 141

Under 50% of the respondents from ages 18 to 65 years and over indicated that it took them 5 – 10 minutes to register.

**Table 60: Time taken for registration by Sex**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Less than 5 minutes	13.7	14.1	13.9
5 – 10 minutes	31.3	34.0	32.7
11 – 15 minutes	16.2	15.7	15.9
16 – 20 minutes	10.7	9.3	10.0
21 – 30 minutes	10.4	9.2	9.8
Over 30 minutes	15.6	16.0	15.8
Do not know	2.1	1.8	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 141

The most time taken for registering as a voter by both male and females was 5 to 10 minutes

**Table 61: Time taken for registration by Race**

	<b>African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian/Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Less than 5 minutes	11.8	26.1	19.9	16.1	13.9
5 – 10 minutes	31.1	44.7	29.7	34.0	32.7
11 – 15 minutes	15.3	13.3	15.8	22.0	15.9
16 – 20 minutes	10.3	6.9	9.8	10.2	10.0
21 – 30 minutes	11.6	1.6	11.1	4.5	9.8
Over 30 minutes	18.3	5.0	10.7	9.1	15.8
Do not know	1.5	2.4	3.1	4.1	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

N=4 141

The most time taken for registering as a voter by respondents from all race groups was 5 to 10 minutes

### **Do you intend registering soon?**

A very high proportion of residents in Limpopo (91.5%) indicated that they intend registering to vote soon. The equivalent proportion for Western Cape and Free State, at the other extreme was 51%. Overall, 70% intended to register soon.

**Table 62: Intention to register soon by Province**

	<b>WC</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	51.9	71.4	59.1	51.6	70.8	66.2	71.2	63.3	91.5	70.4
No	32.1	26.2	28.6	40.2	27.4	30.6	21.0	29.3	6.3	23.8
Don't know	16.0	2.4	12.3	8.2	1.8	3.2	7.8	7.3	2.2	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

N=772

**Table 63: Intention to register soon by Environmental milieu**

	<b>Urban formal</b>	<b>Urban informal</b>	<b>Tribal</b>	<b>Rural informal</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	61.9	69.5	86.0	80.1	70.4
No	30.3	27.2	11.3	14.5	23.8
Don't know	7.8	3.4	2.7	5.4	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=772

Intention to register soon was highest in tribal areas (86%) and lowest in urban formal areas (62%).

**Table 64: Intention to register soon by Age**

	<b>18-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-34 yrs</b>	<b>35-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-54 yrs</b>	<b>55-64 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	75.2	68.2	61.0	59.7	22.7	25.5	70.4
No	20.3	24.4	31.6	30.5	56.9	64.8	23.8
Uncertain	4.4	7.5	7.4	9.8	20.4	9.8	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=772

Young people aged 18-24 were most likely (75%) to be of the intention to register soon, in contrast to their older counterparts, for whom there would be the least need to do so.

**Table 65: Intention for registering by Race**

	<b>African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian/Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	76.6	59.5	50.8	46.0	70.4
No	19.6	31.4	45.4	37.5	23.8
Don't know	3.8	9.2	3.7	16.5	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=772

Black Africans were far more likely (77%) to intend to register soon than were potential voters of other races.

**If you do not intend registering soon or you are uncertain about registering, please give the main reason**

**Table 66: Main reason for uncertainty/ no intent to register by Province**

	<b>WC</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Not interested in voting	80.2	57.7	42.5	26.6	73.1	58.4	69.5	49.8	60.3	64.3
Have not yet got round to it	8.3	11.0	6.3	15.1	2.2	1.8	16.5	6.0	25.3	10.1
Do not know where to register	-	3.2	-	11.2	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	-	1.6
Do not know how to register	0.7	-	3.8	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.3
Facilities to register inaccessible	-	-	1.3	28.1	-	3.4	-	3.6	9.9	3.1
Religious reasons	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	3.2	-	0.7
Do not know	8.0	-	2.3	3.0	-	8.7	7.5	14.8	4.4	5.5
Other	2.7	28.1	43.7	15.9	23.3	26.6	4.5	21.2	-	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=267

The main reason for being uncertain or not intending to register is that they were not interested in voting (64%). This ranged from as high as 80% in the Western Cape to a low of 27% in the Free State. In the latter province the main reason provided was that facilities to register were not available (28%).

**Table 67: Main reason for uncertainty/ no intent to register by environmental milieu**

	<b>Urban formal</b>	<b>Urban informal</b>	<b>Tribal</b>	<b>Rural informal</b>	<b>Total</b>
Not interested in voting	71.0	38.7	55.2	33.1	64.3
Have not yet got round to it	10.5	7.1	10.2	8.2	10.1
Do not know where to register	1.0	0.6	-	17.5	1.6
Do not know how to register	0.3	-	-	-	0.3
Facilities to register inaccessible	2.7	1.4	6.0	5.5	3.1
Religious reasons	0.4	4.8	-	-	0.7
Do not know	4.5	8.1	4.9	18.3	5.5
Other	9.5	39.4	23.6	17.4	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=267

Lack of interest in voting as a reason for non-registration was highest in urban formal areas.

**Table 68: Main reason for uncertainty/ no intent to register soon by Age**

	<b>18-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-34 yrs</b>	<b>35-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-54 yrs</b>	<b>55-64 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs +</b>	<b>Total</b>
Not interested in voting	63.6	72.5	66.2	68.3	28.8	71.7	64.3
Have not yet got round to it	10.8	1.8	17.4	6.8	32.2	0.8	10.1
Do not know where to register	-	4.2	1.2	7.2	2.3	1.4	1.6
Do not know how to register	0.2	-	-	2.2	-	-	0.3
Facilities to register inaccessible	1.4	9.6	3.0	0.4	2.2	-	3.1
Religious reasons	0.8	-	3.0	-	0.4	-	0.7
Don't know	3.9	8.4	2.4	-	17.0	11.0	5.5
Other	19.2	3.5	6.7	15.2	17.1	15.0	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=267

The lack of interest in voting emerged as the main reason for non-registration across all age groups. Only amongst 55-64 year olds was “have not yet got around to it” a more frequently stated reason.

**Table 69: Main reason for uncertainty/ no intent to register soon by Sex**

	Male	Female	Total
Do not know where to register	1.8	1.3	1.6
Do not know how to register	0.1	0.4	0.3
Facilities to register inaccessible	5.0	1.4	3.1
Religious reasons	1.4	0.0	0.7
Not interested in voting	54.2	73.6	64.3
Have not yet got round to it	13.5	7.0	10.1
Other	17.1	11.9	14.4
Do no know	6.7	4.4	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=267

Females were far more likely (74%) to express a lack of interest in voting than males (54%) as the reason for not having registered to vote.

**Table 70: Main reason for uncertainty/ no intent to register soon by Race**

	African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Not interested in voting	56.0	91.3	76.7	66.9	64.3
Have not yet got round to it	11.5	2.4	8.1	11.5	10.1
Do not know where to register	1.4		3.6	2.4	1.6
Do not know how to register		1.4	1.2	-	0.3
Facilities to register inaccessible	5.3	0.2	-	-	3.1
Religious reasons	1.2	-	0.4	-	0.7
Do no know	6.0	0.3	0.2	8.8	5.5
Other	18.6	4.5	9.8	10.3	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=267

Lack of interest in voting emerged as a far more frequent reason for not registering amongst coloured people (91%) than amongst the other three races.

### **Have you moved home in the last 18 months?**

One in nine (11%) of South Africans indicated that they had moved home in the last eighteen months. This proportion was by far the highest in the Eastern Cape (29%) and proportionately low in Gauteng (8%), Limpopo (7%) and KwaZulu-Natal (6%).

**Table 71: Moved home in last 18 months by Province**

	<b>WC</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	12.4	29.2	16.1	9.5	6.3	10.0	7.7	10.8	6.9	11.5
No	87.6	70.8	83.9	90.5	93.7	90.0	92.3	89.2	93.1	88.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 927

**Table 72: Moved home in last 18 months by Environmental milieu**

	<b>Urban formal</b>	<b>Urban informal</b>	<b>Tribal</b>	<b>Rural informal</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	11.8	9.1	12.4	8.2	11.5
No	88.2	90.9	87.6	91.8	88.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 927

Differences in mobility by environmental milieu were minimal, highest in tribal areas (12%) and lowest in rural informal areas (8%).

**Table 73: Moved home by Age**

	<b>18-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-34 yrs</b>	<b>35-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-54 yrs</b>	<b>55-64 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	14.2	14.2	9.6	7.6	7.2	10.5	11.5
No	85.8	85.8	90.4	92.4	92.8	89.5	88.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 927

Younger people aged below 34 years were twice as likely (14%) to have moved in the last 18 months as those aged 45 to 64 years (7-8%). Mobility was slightly higher again (11%) amongst the over 64s.

**Table 74: Moved home by Sex**

	Male	Female	Total
Yes	11.6	11.5	11.5
No	88.4	88.5	88.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 927

Differences by sex were insignificant.

**Table 75: Moved home by Race**

	African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
Yes	11.3	9.3	6.9	15.7	11.5
No	88.7	90.7	93.1	84.3	88.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=4 927

White and black African South Africans were more likely to have moved home in the last 18 months (16% and 11% respectively) than was the case with coloured (9%) or Indian South Africans (7%).

### **Do you realise that you have to re-register in your current district to be able to vote in the forthcoming municipality elections?**

The vast majority of participants (83%) indicated that they were aware that they have to re-register in the districts where they were currently residing to be able to vote in the forthcoming municipality elections. Exceptions occurred in Mpumalanga (55%), Gauteng (77%) and Limpopo (76%).



**Table 76: Re-registration in district by Province**

	<b>WC</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>NC</b>	<b>FS</b>	<b>KZN</b>	<b>NW</b>	<b>GP</b>	<b>MP</b>	<b>LP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	91.4	86.6	90.4	83.8	88.2	83.4	77.3	54.6	75.8	82.9
No	5.1	11.6	7.7	16.2	11.4	10.2	17.3	41.0	24.2	14.4
Don't know	3.5	1.8	1.9	-	0.3	6.4	5.4	4.3	-	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=540

**Table 77: Re-registration in district by Environmental milieu**

	<b>Urban formal</b>	<b>Urban informal</b>	<b>Tribal</b>	<b>Rural informal</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	81.2	89.5	84.7	81.1	82.9
No	15.8	9.1	14.1	7.8	14.4
Don't know	3.0	1.3	1.2	11.1	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=540

Awareness of the need to re-register in current districts of residence was highest in urban informal areas (90%) and lowest in urban formal and rural informal areas (both 81%).

**Table 78: Re-registration in district by Age**

	<b>18-24 yrs</b>	<b>25-34 yrs</b>	<b>35-44 yrs</b>	<b>45-54 yrs</b>	<b>55-64 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs+</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	81.2	82.8	84.5	69.9	93.4	94.2	82.9
No	15.7	15.2	14.9	24.3	3.9	1.7	14.4
Don't know	3.0	2.1	0.6	5.8	2.7	4.1	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=540

Lack of awareness of the need to re-register was highest amongst people aged 45 to 54 years (24%).

**Table 79: Re-registration in district by Sex**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	85.2	80.8	82.9
No	13.4	15.4	14.4
Don't know	1.4	3.8	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=540

Females emerged as slightly less aware (81%) of the need to re-register in district of residence than was the case with males (85%).

**Table 80: Re-registration in district by Race**

	<b>African</b>	<b>Coloured</b>	<b>Indian/Asian</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	83.7	81.7	74.5	80.5	82.9
No	14.5	13.3	23.5	13.7	14.4
Don't know	1.8	5.1	2.0	5.8	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=540

Black Africans were significantly more aware (83.7%) than Indians (75%) of the need for re-registration in district of residence in order to be able to vote in the forthcoming local government elections. Coloured and white South Africans fell between the two extremes.