

Opinion 99 (1)

Coverage

All adult South Africans who will be of voting age in 1999 (i.e. currently 17+).

Sample Size

2200 interviews were conducted.

Sampling methodology

The sample for Opinion'99 was drawn using a multi-stage, area stratified probability sampling methodology. The sample was stratified by province, population group and community size (metro, city, large town, small town, village and rural). The metropolitan areas were also stratified into "Formal" and "Informal" settlements, to ensure good representation.

All qualifying members of a household were listed and one respondent selected randomly. Three attempts were made to interview this person, before substitution with another randomly selected household.

14% of originally selected respondents refused to be interviewed.

The sample was representative of the universe from which it was selected. Results can, therefore, be projected to the universe (South Africa as a whole).

Fieldwork dates

Fieldwork was conducted from 1-30 September 1998.

Methodology

In-home face-to-face interviews were conducted by trained fieldworkers, using a structured questionnaire. The interview was conducted in the language preferred by the respondent.

Margin of error

All sample surveys are subject to a statistical margin of error. This error is determined by the sample size, response rate and sampling methodology used. The margin of error for this survey is between 0.95 and 2.1%.

Opinion 99 (2)

Coverage and Sample Size

3 493 adult South Africans were interviewed.

Sampling methodology

The sample was drawn using a multi-stage, area stratified probability sampling methodology. The sample was stratified by province, population group and community size (metro, city, large town, small town, village and rural). The metropolitan areas were also stratified into "Formal" and "Informal" settlements, to ensure good representation. Sampling points were identified at random.

In black areas all qualifying members of a household were listed and one respondent selected randomly. Three attempts were made to interview this person, before substitution with another randomly selected household. In white, coloured and Indian areas age, gender and working status controls were applied.

5% of originally selected respondents refused to be interviewed.

The sample was representative of the universe from which it was selected. Results can, therefore, be projected to the population of South African adults.

Fieldwork dates

Fieldwork was conducted from 5 October to 11 November 1998.

Methodology

In-home, face-to-face interviews were conducted by trained fieldworkers, using a structured questionnaire. The interview was conducted in the language preferred by the respondent.

Margin of error

All sample surveys are subject to a statistical margin of error. This error is determined by the sample size, response rate and sampling methodology used. The margin of error for estimates based on the entire sample is plus or minus 1.65 percentage points. For estimates based on sub-samples (e.g. racial groups, or provincial sub-samples), the margin of error will obviously be larger, depending upon the number of cases in the sub-sample.

Opinion 99 (3)

Coverage and Sample Size

3,288 adult South Africans, 18 years and older, were interviewed.

Sampling methodology

The sample was drawn using a multi-stage, area stratified probability sampling methodology. The sample was stratified by province, population group and community size (metro, city, large town, small town, village and rural). The metropolitan areas were

also stratified into “Formal” and “Informal” settlements, to ensure good representation. Sampling points were identified at random.

In black areas all qualifying members of a household were listed and one respondent selected randomly. Three attempts were made to interview this person, before substitution with another randomly selected household. In white, coloured and Indian areas age, gender and working status controls were applied.

5% of originally selected respondents refused to be interviewed.

The sample was representative of the universe from which it was selected, which is all South Africans 18 years of age and over. Results can, therefore, be projected to the population of South African adults subject to sampling error, or the margin of error.

Fieldwork dates

Fieldwork was conducted from 1 February to 24 March 1999.

Methodology

In-home, face-to-face interviews were conducted by trained fieldworkers, using a structured questionnaire. The interview was conducted in the language preferred by the respondent.

Margin of error

All sample surveys are subject to a statistical margin of error. This error is determined by the sample size, response rate and sampling methodology used. The margin of error for estimates based on the entire sample is plus or minus 1.65 percentage points. For estimates based on sub-samples (e.g. racial groups, or provincial sub-samples), the margin of error will obviously be larger, depending upon the number of cases in the sub-sample.

Political Party Inclusion

In questions about party identification, people interviewed could mention any party and their response was recorded – no lists were provided. In questions about voting intention, all parties with more than 1% support in previous surveys were put on the secret ballot but respondents were free to mention any other political party, which was then recorded.