

POPS (10) - IPS Post-Election Survey 2020

**Survey by the
Institute of Policy Studies, Singapore
(Updated on 24 June 2024)**

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Research Background and Objectives

Research Background & Objectives

General introduction to **POPS or *Perception Of Policies in Singapore Survey***

- IPS survey series for snap-shots of how stakeholders' response to changes in policy or political environment.
- Questions and analysis by IPS research team, fieldwork by survey firm commissioned by IPS, research protocol approved by NUS ethics board.

Research Background & Objectives

POPS (10) – IPS Post-Election Survey, 2020

- Fourth wave of the IPS Post-Election Survey.
- Conducted from **11 July to 21 August 2020**.
- Collection of views by firm, Degree Census, for IPS.
- On voter attitudes related to **10 July 2020 GE**.

2006	Interlocking quota sample (average monthly household income and age) of 985 citizens using landline.
2011	Random sample of 2084 citizens using landline.
2015	Random sample of 2015 citizens using landline.
2020	Random sample of 2001 citizens using landline . 1002 citizens on mobile phone via Degree Census panel. 1024 citizens on internet survey via Degree Census panel.

Research Objectives & Background

The Burning Questions of the Survey on GE2020

- Did the management of COVID-19 matter?
- Did support for political pluralism revert to upward trend after a dip in 2015? Is it still related to social class?
- Which segments might have affected overall change in support for the PAP and WP?
- How important was online campaigning compared to other forms of communication?
- Is there difference in views among those who responded to survey on landline, mobile or online?

Methodology

Methodology

- Response rate
 - Landlines: 23.6% (industry standard)
 - Mobile phone from Degree Census panel: 76.6%
 - Online from Degree Census panel: 72.2%
- Weights for shortfalls and oversampling:
 - Checked against *Population in Brief 2019* on **age, gender and race in citizen population.**
 - Adjusted for these three variables only.
- Margin of error at 95% confidence interval
 - Landline (n=2001): +/- 2.2%
 - Total mixed mode (n=4027): +/- 1.5%

Methodology

Sample Profile - Comparison with National Statistics, DOS

Age	DOS, Annual 2019	Landline	Mixed Mode
21 - 29	16%	16%	16%
30 - 39	17%	17%	17%
40 - 54	27%	27%	27%
55 - 64	20%	20%	20%
65 and above	21%	21%	21%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Gender	DOS, Annual 2019	Landline	Mixed Mode
Male	49%	49%	49%
Female	51%	51%	51%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Race	DOS, Annual 2019	Landline	Mixed Mode
Chinese	78%	78%	78%
Malay	14%	14%	14%
Indian	7%	7%	7%
Others	1%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: M810671 - Singapore Citizens By Age Group, Ethnic Group And Sex, End June, Annual 2019

Methodology

Sample Profile - Comparison with National Statistics, DOS

Housing Type	DOS, Annual 2019	Landline	Mixed Mode
HDB 1-3 room	20%	19%	19%
HDB 4 room	34%	34%	34%
HDB 5-6 room/Executive	26%	27%	27%
Private	20%	20%	20%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Note: Data for Singapore citizens only not available. Source: M810381 - Residents By Age Group & Type Of Dwelling, Annual 2019

Education	DOS, Annual 2019	Landline	Mixed Mode
Below Secondary	26%	7%	6%
Secondary	17%	26%	25%
Post Secondary (JC/ITE only)	9%	9%	9%
Diploma & Professional Qualification*	16%	20%	21%
University	32%	38%	38%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Note: Data for Singapore citizens only not available. Source: M850581 - Singapore Residents Aged 25 Years & Over By Highest Qualification Attained, Sex And Age Group, Annual 2019. *Also. IPS categorises professional qualifications with university degree.

Methodology

Sample Profile – Comparison with National Statistics, DOS

Monthly Household Income	DOS, Annual 2019	Landline	Mixed Mode
Low (None - \$1,999)	20%	19%	20%
Low-Middle (S\$2,000 - \$4,999)	16%	30%	31%
Middle-Middle (S\$5,000 - \$6,999)	10%	15%	15%
Upper-Middle (S\$7,000 and above)	54%	36%	35%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Note: No data for Singapore citizens only. Source: Table 8. Resident Households by Monthly Household Income from Work (Including Employer CPF Contributions), 2019

Occupation	DOS, Annual 2019	Landline	Mixed Mode
Service (PMET) Class	59%	64%	64%
Intermediate (Clerical workers, service workers) Class	22%	24%	26%
Working Class	19%	12%	11%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Note: No data for Singapore citizens only. Source: M182171-Employed Residents Aged 15 Years And Over By Occupation And Age Group, (June), Annual 2019

Findings on Key Topics

Issues

Issues

Respondents were taken through a list of 15 issues to indicate how important each was in shaping voting decision.

Scale 1 to 5

1: Not important at all

2: Not so important

3: Neutral (not read)

4: Important

5: Very important

Issues

Efficient government most important, COVID-19 also very important.

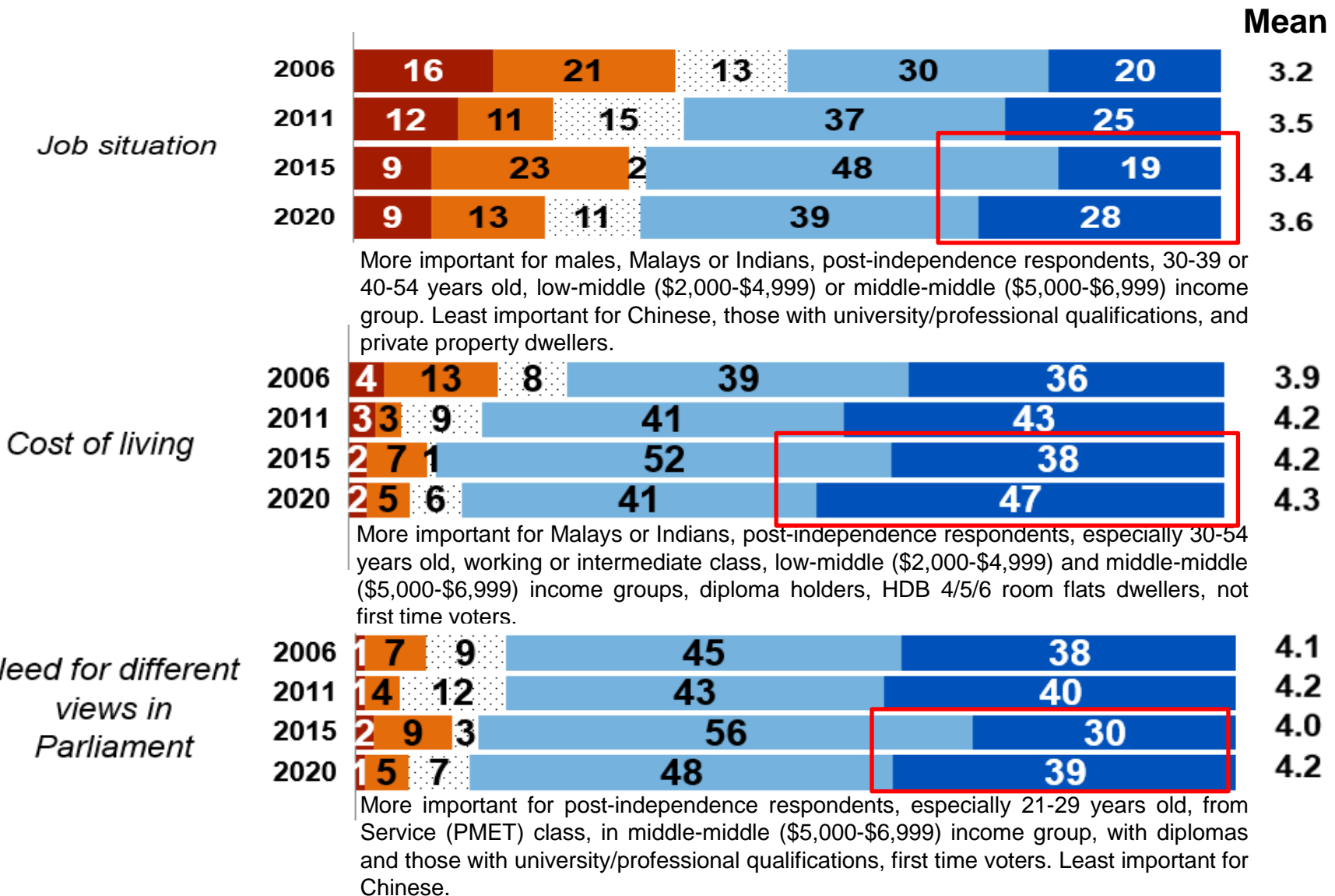
Issue	Landline Mean Score	Rank	Mixed Mean Score	Rank
Need for efficient government	4.5	1	4.6	1
Fairness of government policy	4.3	2	4.4	2
Government help for the needy	4.3	2	4.3	3
Government's handling of COVID-19	4.3	2	4.3	3
Need for checks and balances in Parliament	4.2	3	4.3	3
Cost of living	4.2	3	4.3	3
Need for different views in Parliament	4.2	3	4.2	4

Issues

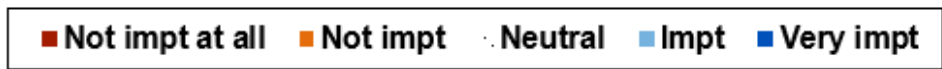
- “Efficient government” top concern since 2006, especially for
 - Service (PMET) class
 - Diploma and University education

- ‘Government’s handling of COVID-19 situation’ was ‘important’ and ‘very important’ to 89% of respondents, and especially for
 - Pre-independence, 55 years and above
 - Low (None-\$1,999) and low-middle (\$2,000-\$4,999) income groups
 - Secondary or below education

Influence of Issues (Mixed Mode)



BASE: All respondents (4027)



Issues

- **Three issues with the largest increases in ‘very important’ rating of 9%** compared to 2015, were:

‘Cost of living’, and especially for

- 30-54 years old age band
- Working and Intermediate class
- Low-middle (\$2,000 to \$4,999) and middle-middle income groups (\$5,000-\$6,999)
- Diploma holders

‘Job situation’, and especially for

- 30-54 years old age band
- Low-middle (\$2,000 to \$4,999) and middle-middle income groups (\$5,000-\$6,999)
- Malays and Indians
- Males

Issues

‘Need for different views in Parliament’, and especially for

- 21-29 years old age band
- Service (PMET) class
- Middle-middle income group (\$5,000-\$6,999)
- Diploma and university education

See Appendix for the full set of results on “Influence of Issues”

Candidates' Traits

Candidates' Traits

Respondents were taken through a list of 10 character traits to indicate how important each was in shaping voting decision.

Scale 1 to 5

- 1: Not important at all
- 2: Not so important
- 3: Neutral (Not read)
- 4: Important
- 5: Very important

Candidates' Traits

Honesty still the top trait, but 9% increase in rating of 'fair person' as very important.

Trait	Landline Mean Score	Rank	Mixed Mean Score	Rank
Honesty	4.6	1	4.6	1
Fair person	4.5	2	4.5	2
Hardworking and Committed	4.4	3	4.4	3
Efficient	4.3	4	4.4	3
Can understand people	4.3	4	4.3	4

Candidates' Traits

- Top trait, 'honesty', especially to
 - Service (PMET) class
 - Upper-middle income bracket (\$7,000 and above)
 - Diploma and university education
 - Private housing dwellers
- Being a 'fair person' mattered, with the largest increase of 9% in 'very important' rating compared to 2015, among all traits, and especially to
 - 21-29 years old age band
 - Diploma holders
- Being 'hardworking/committed' especially important to
 - Malays and Indians
 - Secondary to Diploma holders

Communication Channels

Communication Channels

Respondents were taken through 11 communication platforms to indicate importance in provision of material responsible for shaping voting decision.

If a respondent said 'Internet' was 'important' or 'very important', he or she was asked to name up to three specific internet-based platforms that were important in shaping views.

Scale 1 to 5

1: Not important at all

2: Not so important

3: Neutral (Not read)

4: Important

5: Very important

Communication Channels

Internet moved to top channel compared to 2015, with 12% increase in 'very important' rating, and 6% in 'important' rating.

Channel	Landline Mean Score	Rank	Mixed Mean Score	Rank
Internet	3.9	1	3.9	1
Local TV Coverage	3.6	2	3.7	2
Newspapers	3.5	3	3.5	3
Election e-Rallies	3.4	4	3.5	3
Friends/Family/Colleagues	3.1	5	3.2	4

Communication Channels

Specific platforms cited by respondents who said ‘Internet’ was cited as an ‘important’ or ‘very important’ channel (named up to three):

	Landlines		Mixed
	2015 (%)	2020 (%)	2020 (%)
Facebook	68.5	69.4	74.1
CNA platforms (website, Facebook etc)	22.4	33.3	29.7
YouTube	29.5	29.9	29.8
Instagram	7.0	22.3	25.3
Straits Times website	12.1	18.9	16.9
Total number of respondents who answered this question	1335	1409	2821

Note: In 2015, Twitter (12.9%) was ranked fourth. However, Twitter dropped out of top 5 in 2020. Instead, Instagram was ranked fourth in 2020.

Communication Channels

- Internet especially important to the same group as 2011 and 2015
 - Post-independence voters
 - Service (PMET) class
 - The lower the age, the more influential
 - The higher the occupational class, the more influential
- TV and print newspapers were especially important for
 - Pre-independence voters
 - Less-educated
 - Lower income groups

Communication Channels

- Election e-rallies especially important for
 - Post-independence voters, especially 21-29 years old age band
 - Intermediate and Service (PMET) class
 - Middle-middle income group (\$5,000-\$6,999)
 - Post-Secondary (JC/ITE only) or above education level

Credibility of Parties

Credibility of Parties

Respondents indicated level of agreement to statements on the credibility of political parties.

These statements cited six parties with highest numerical votes received in GE2020 which were:

- People's Action Party
- Workers' Party
- Progress Singapore Party
- Singapore Democratic Party
- National Solidarity Party
- People's Voice

Statement: The [] is a credible party.

Scale 1 to 5, for 'strongly disagree' to 'strongly agree'.

Credibility of Parties

Results, same as the ranking based on actual number of votes received in GE2020.

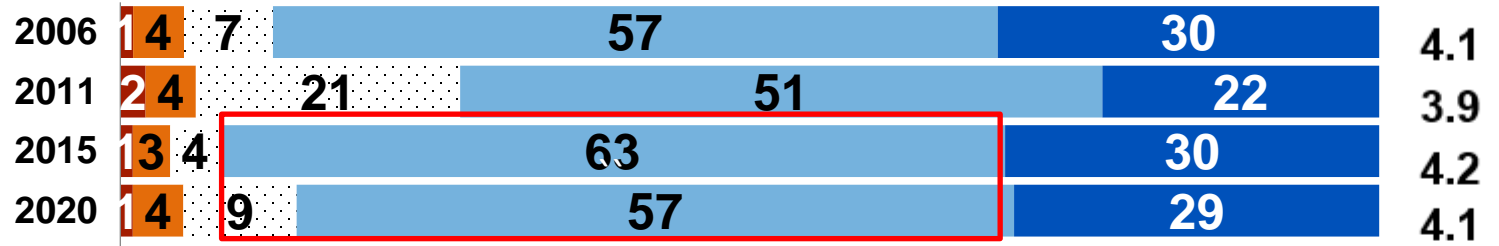
Party	Landline Mean Score	Rank	Mixed Mean Score	Rank
People's Action Party	4.1	1	4.1	1
Workers' Party	3.9	2	3.9	2
Progress Singapore Party	3.5	3	3.5	3
Singapore Democratic Party	3.1	4	3.2	4
National Solidarity Party	2.8	5	2.8	5
People's Voice	2.7	6	2.7	6

Credibility of Political Parties (Mixed Mode)

Mean

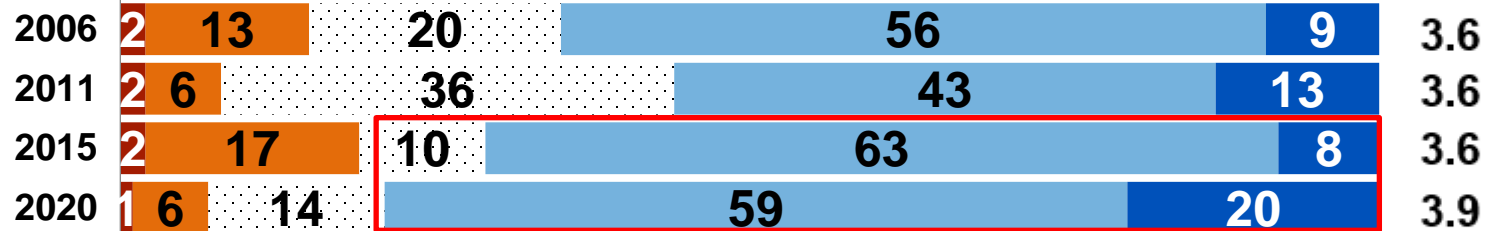
Agree or disagree that

PAP is a credible party



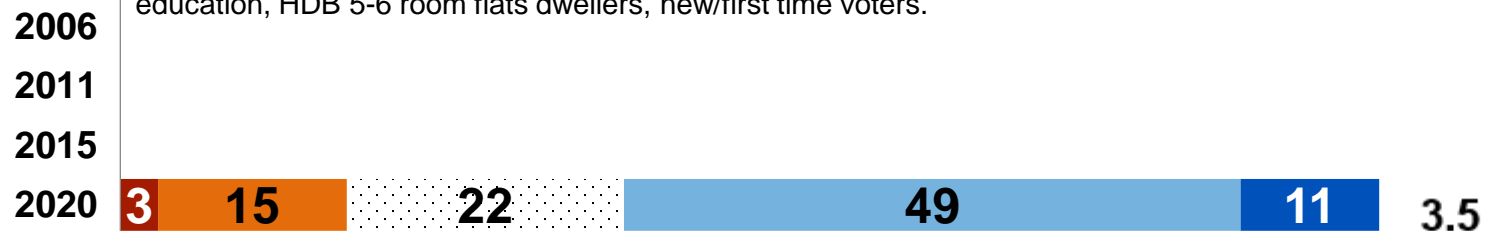
More important for females, Indians, pre-independence respondents, especially aged 55 and above, upper-middle income group (\$7,000 and above), those with PSLE or below education, and private property dwellers.

WP is a credible party



More important for males, Malays, Indians or Others, post-independence respondents, especially aged 21-39, Service (PMET) class, middle-middle (\$5,000-\$6,999) or upper middle-income (\$7,000 and above) groups, post-Secondary (JC/ITE only) or above education, HDB 5-6 room flats dwellers, new/first time voters.

**PSP is a credible party*



More important for males, Malays, Indians or Others, post-independence respondents, especially 21-39 years old, Service (PMET) class, middle-middle (\$5,000-\$6,999) income group, post-Secondary (JC/ITE only) or above education level, new/first time voters.

BASE: All respondents (4027)

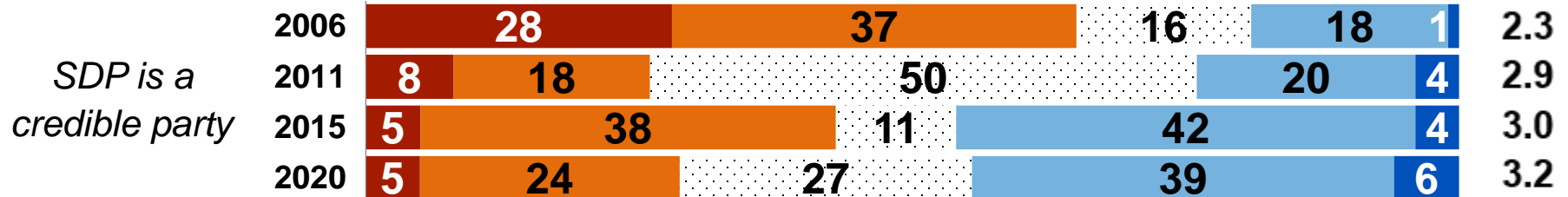
Note: * refer to new question in 2020



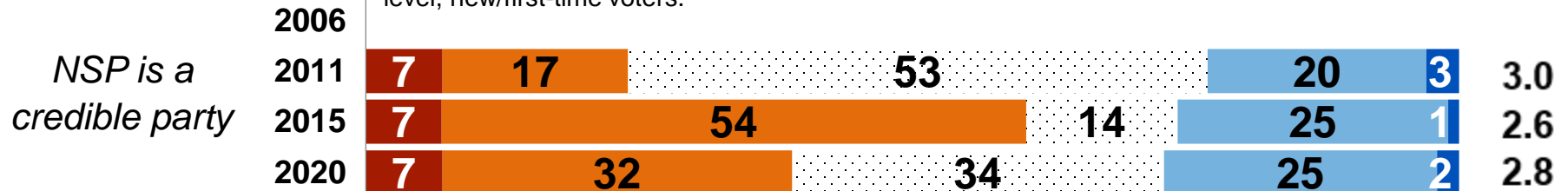
Credibility of Political Parties (Mixed Mode)

Mean

Agree or disagree that



More important for Malays, Indians or Others, post-independence respondents, especially 21-39 years old, Service (PMET) class, low-middle (\$2,000-\$4,999) or middle-middle (\$5,000-\$6,999) income groups, had post-Secondary (JC/ITE only) or above education level, new/first-time voters.



More important for females, Malays, Indians or Others, post-independence respondents, especially 21-29 years old, low-middle (\$2,000-\$4,999) or middle-middle (\$5,000-\$6,999) income groups, had post-Secondary (JC/ITE only) or Diploma education level, HDB 4 room flat dwellers, new/first-time.



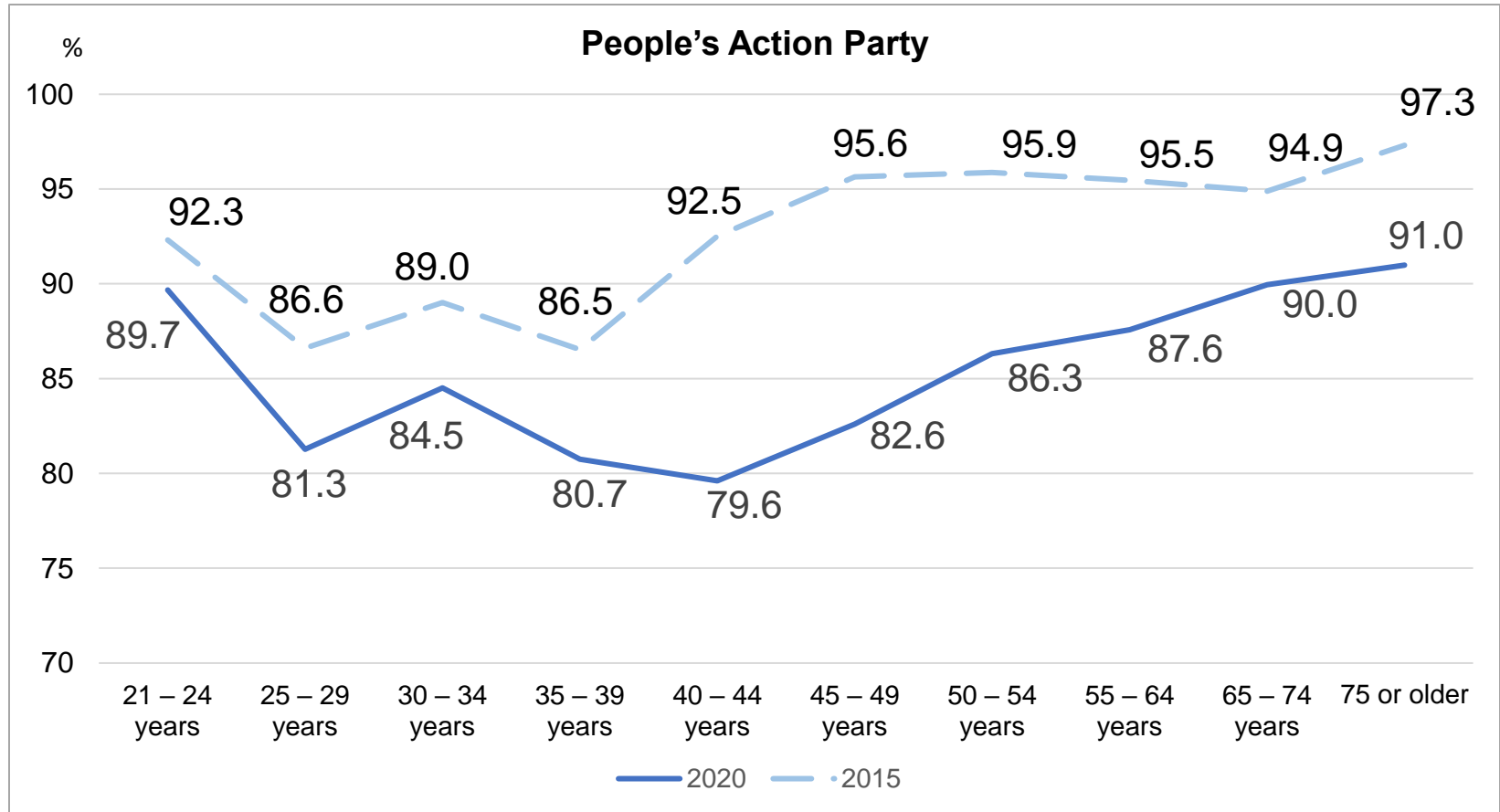
More important for females, Malays or Indians, aged 40-54 years old, working or intermediate class, low (None-\$1,999) or low-middle (\$2,000-\$4,999) income group, had Diploma or below education level, HDB 1-3/4 room flat dwellers..

■ Strongly Disagree
 ■ Disagree
 ■ Neutral
 ■ Agree
 ■ Strongly Agree

BASE: All respondents (4027)
 Note: * refer to new question in 2020

Credibility of Parties (Mixed Mode, Age, PAP)

13% fall in 'strongly agree/agree' rating among those in the 45-49 years old band and 12.9% among 40-44 years old band compared to 2015.



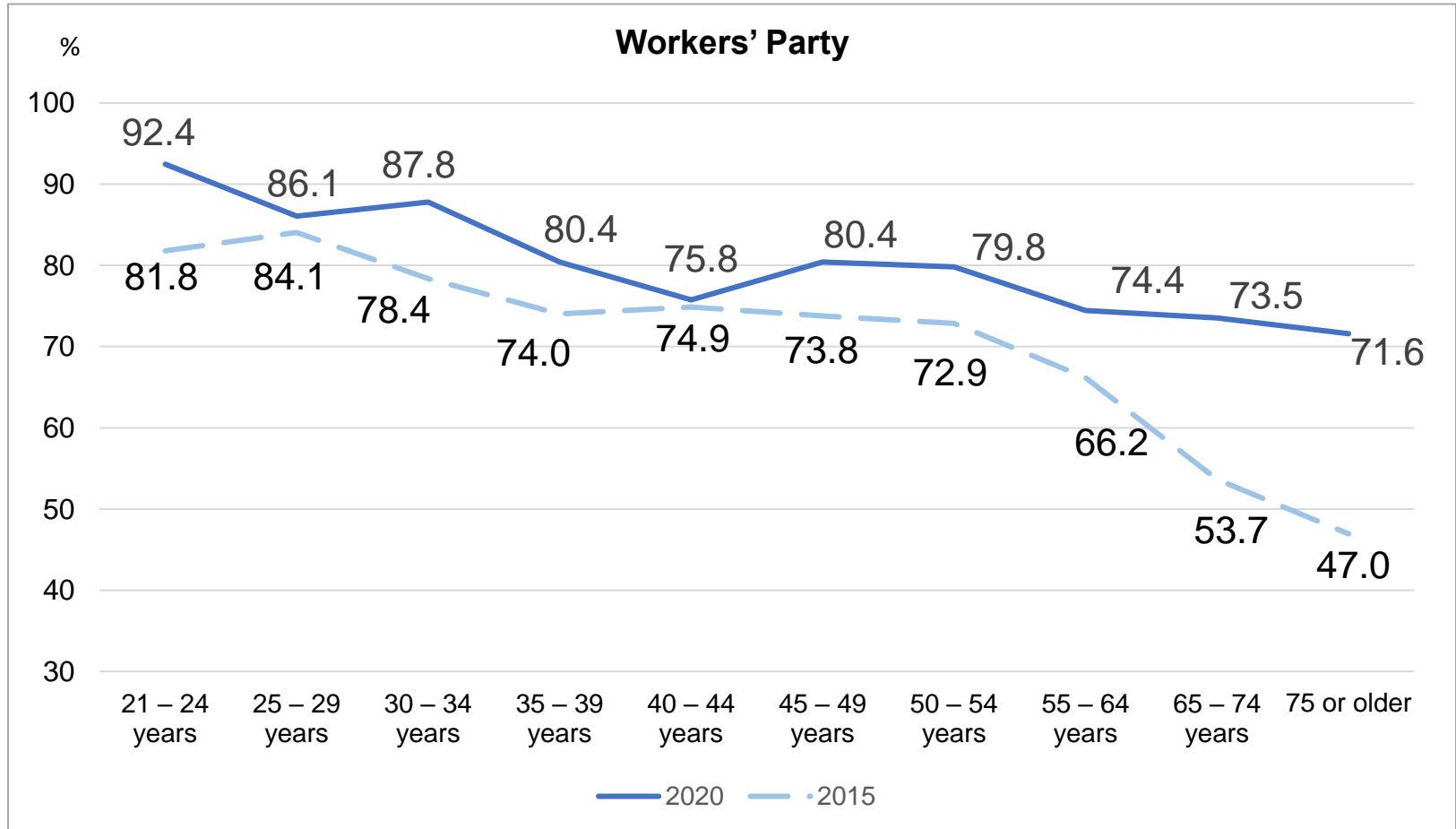
Note: Percentages based on strongly agreed or agreed of "The PAP is a credible party".

2015: n=1979, Chi-square=38.516, df=9, p=.000 sig.

2020: n=3866, Chi-square=43.730, df=9, p=.000 sig.

Credibility of Parties (Mixed Mode, Age, WP)

Larger increases in 'strongly agree/agree' rating among seniors compared to 2015.

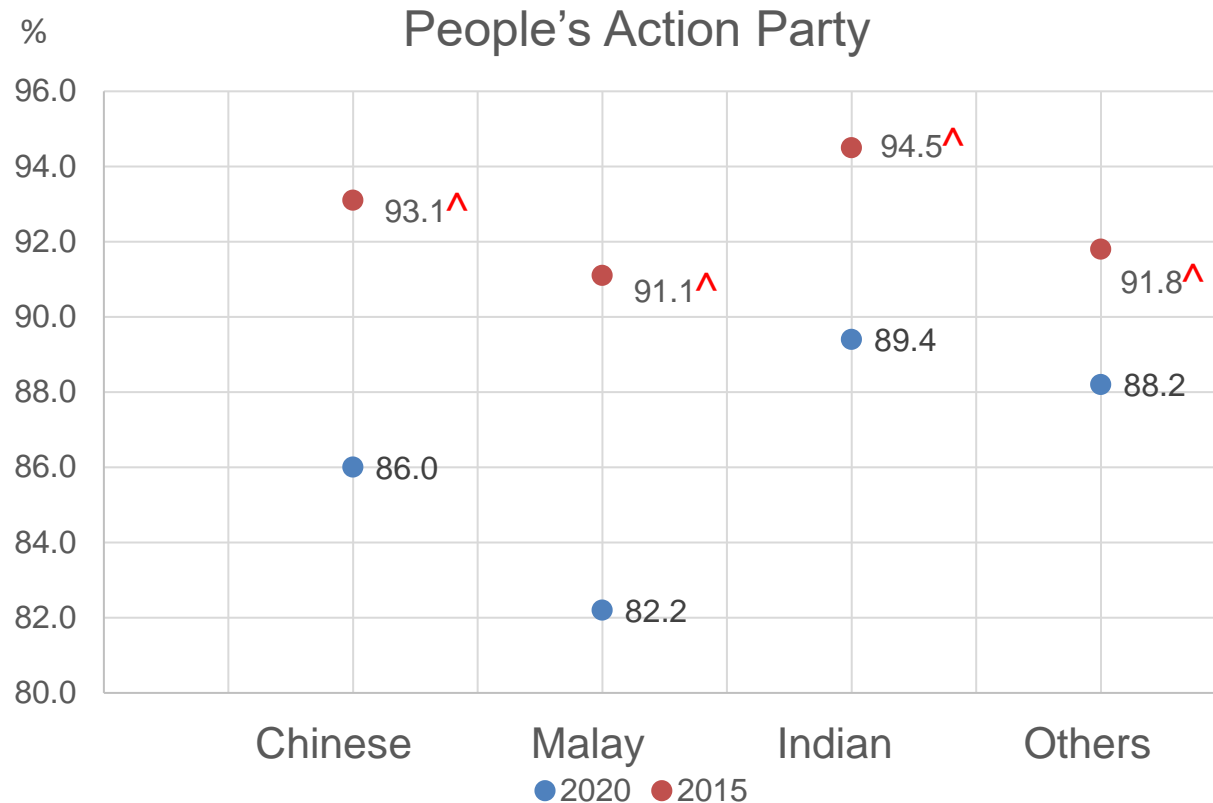


Note: Percentages based on strongly agreed or agreed of "The WP is a credible party".

2015: n=1875, Chi-square=89.559, df=9, p=.000 sig.

2020: n=3705, Chi-square=85.758, df=9, p=.000 sig.

Credibility of Parties (Mixed Mode, Ethnicity, PAP, No Statistically Significant Difference)



Note: Percentages based on strongly agreed or agreed of "The PAP is a credible party".

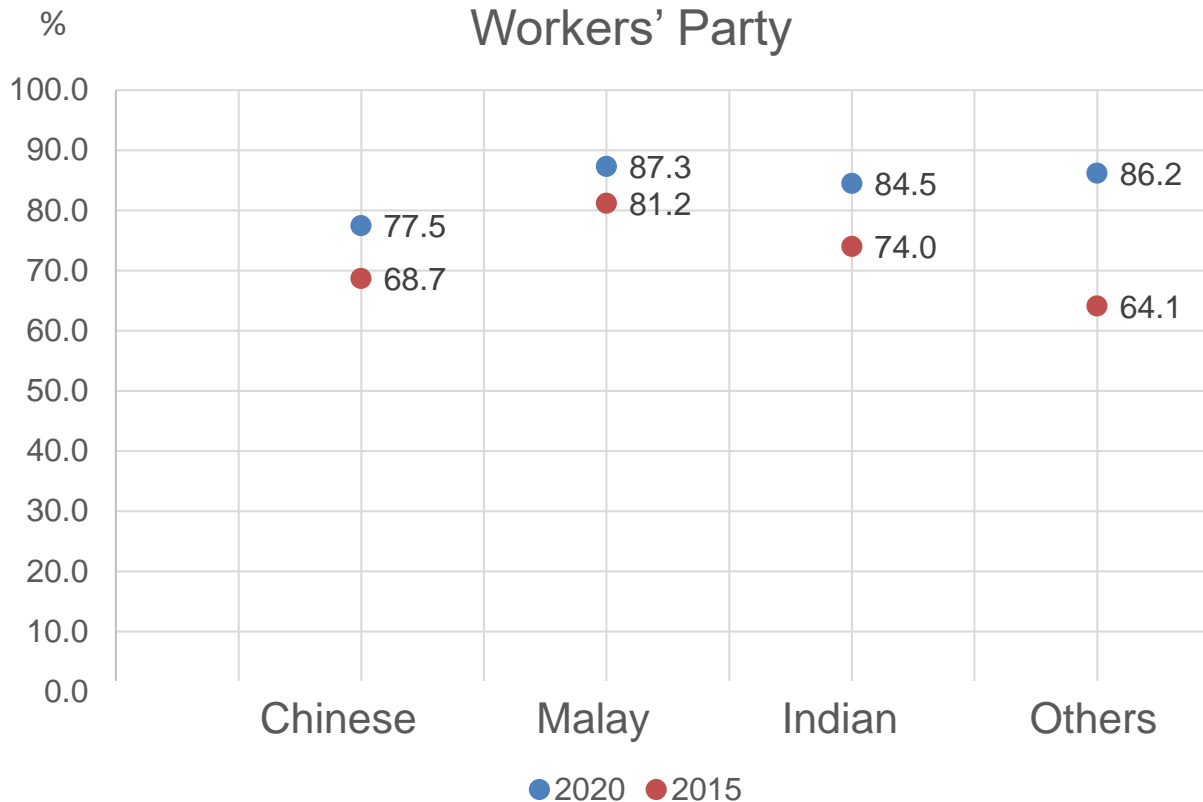
2015: n=1979, Chi-square=2.132, df=3, p=.545 ns.

2020: n=3866, Chi-square=9.011, df=3, p=.029 sig.

^ percentages are not significantly different at 0.05 level

Credibility of Parties (Mixed Mode, Ethnicity, WP)

Increases in 'strongly agree/agree' rating among those in the smaller minority groups compared to 2015.



Note: Percentages based on strongly agreed or agreed of "The WP is a credible party".

2015: n=1875, Chi-square=17.479, df=3, p=.001 sig.

2020: n=3705, Chi-square=31.477, df=3, p=.000 sig.

Credibility of Parties

Overall, for 2020

The PAP was credible especially with

- Pre-Independence, 55 years old and above
- PSLE and below education
- Females

Both WP and PSP were credible especially with

- Post-independence, 39 years old and below
- Service (PMET) Class
- Secondary or above education
- New/First time voters
- Males

Credibility of Parties

Comparing change in mean scores between 2020 and 2015.

PAP:

Drop in scores across the board.

The segments in the categories other than age and ethnicity where there were drops:

- Secondary, Diploma education
- Low (None-\$1,999) and low-middle (\$2,000-\$4,999) income groups
- HDB 1-3 room flat dwellers
- Males

Credibility of Parties

WP:

Increase of mean scores across all categories.

Segments in categories other than age and ethnicity where there were increases:

- Service (PMET) classes
- post-Secondary (JC/ITE only) education
- Those who were not first time voters
- HDB 1-3 room flat dwellers
- Females

Cluster Analysis

Cluster Analysis

Cluster analysis groups respondents into three categories based on their answers to five statements:

1. Need for checks and balances in Parliament.
2. Need for different views in Parliament.
3. It is always important to have elected opposition party members in Parliament.
4. The whole election system is fair to all political parties.
5. There is no need to change the election system because it has served well.

Cluster Analysis

The three “clusters” are:

Conservative – disagree that there is need for change in the electoral system; checks and balances and different voices in Parliament.

Pluralist – agree there is need for change in the electoral system; checks and balances and different voices in Parliament.

Swing – responses are an eclectic mix of views.

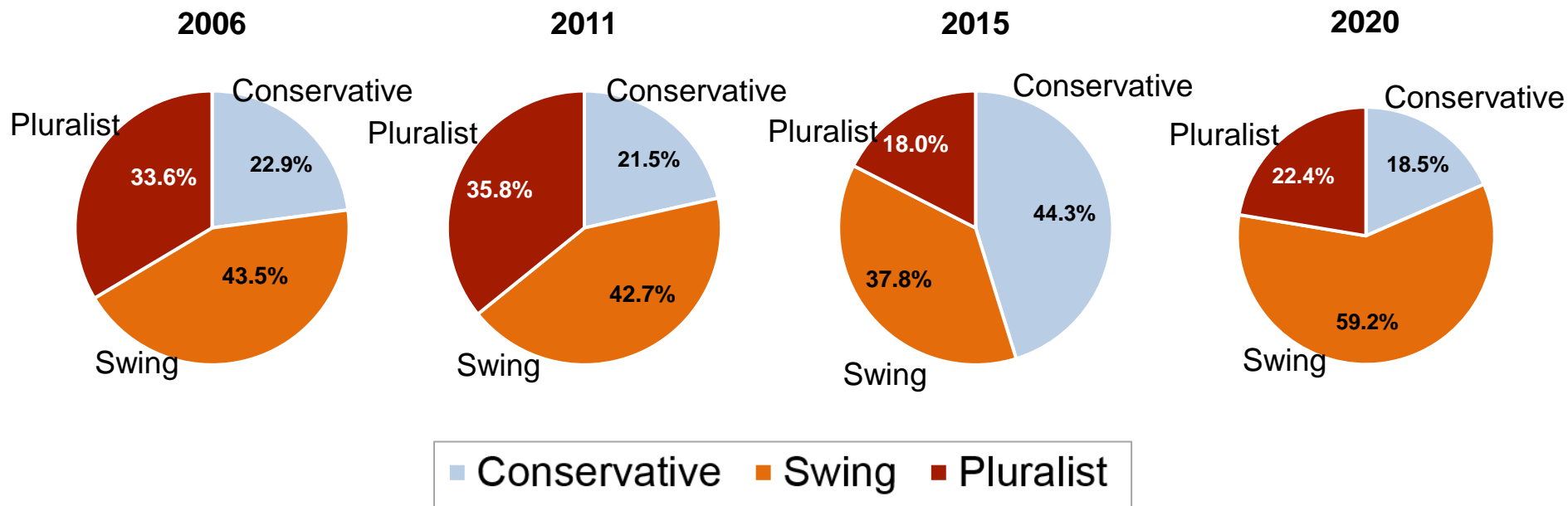
All past data analysed on responses to same five items. Cluster analysis for landline and mixed mode indicated same trends. **Findings here are for landline mode only.**

Cluster Analysis

Conservative (light blue) : Sharp increase in 2015, sharp dip in 2020

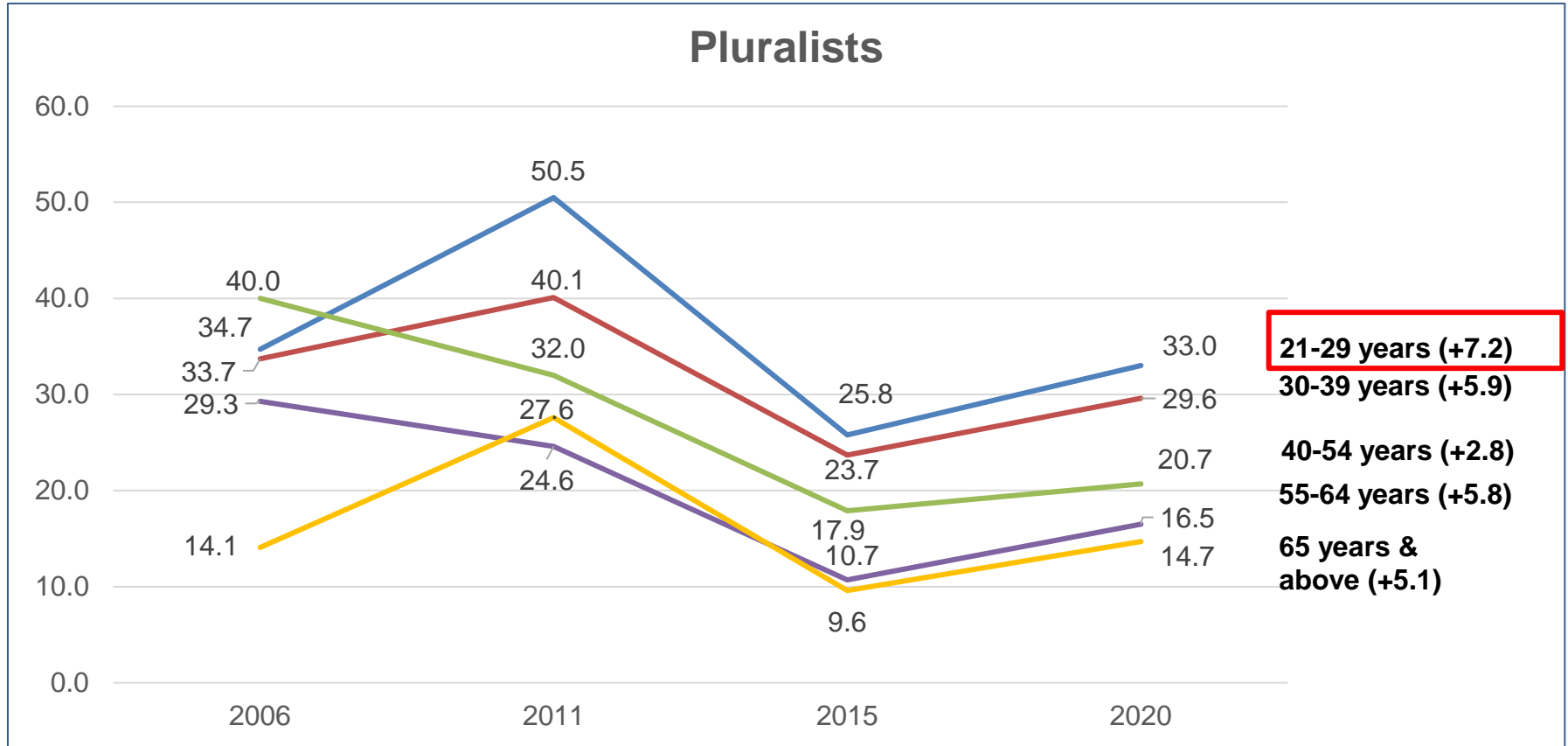
Swing (orange) : Drop in 2015, sharp increase in 2020

Pluralist (red) : Sharp drop in 2015, small increase in 2020



Cluster Analysis (Age with Sig Diff)

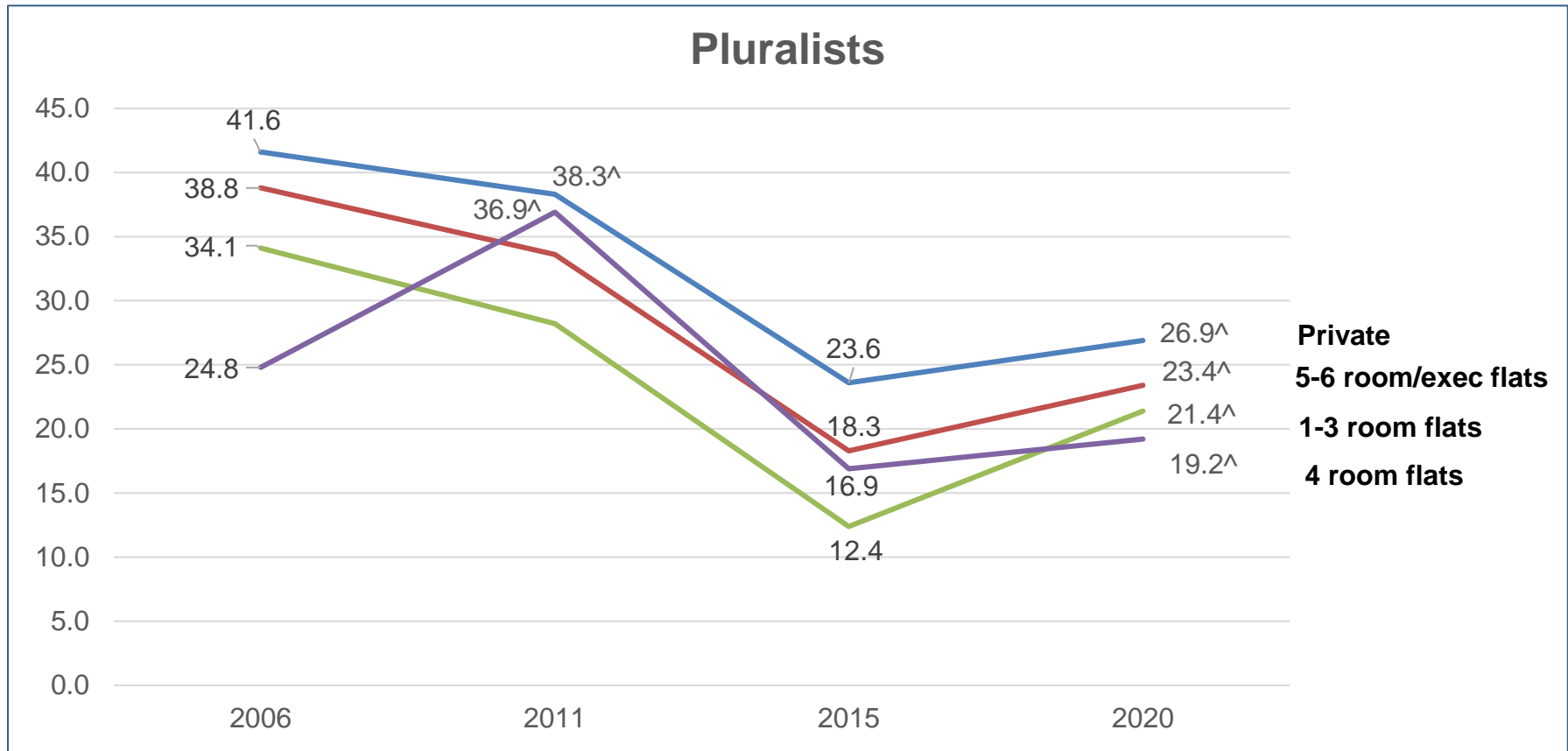
Always largest proportion of pluralists are found in the 21-29 years old age band.
Largest increase in 2020 among them also.



2006: n=956, Chi-square=28.362, df=8, p=.000 sig.
2011: n=1867, Chi-square=71.552, df=8, p=.000 sig.

2015: n=1899, Chi-square=82.892, df=8, p=.000 sig.
2020: n=1859, Chi-square=58.237, df=8, p=.000 sig.

Cluster Analysis (Housing Type, No Statistically Significant Difference)

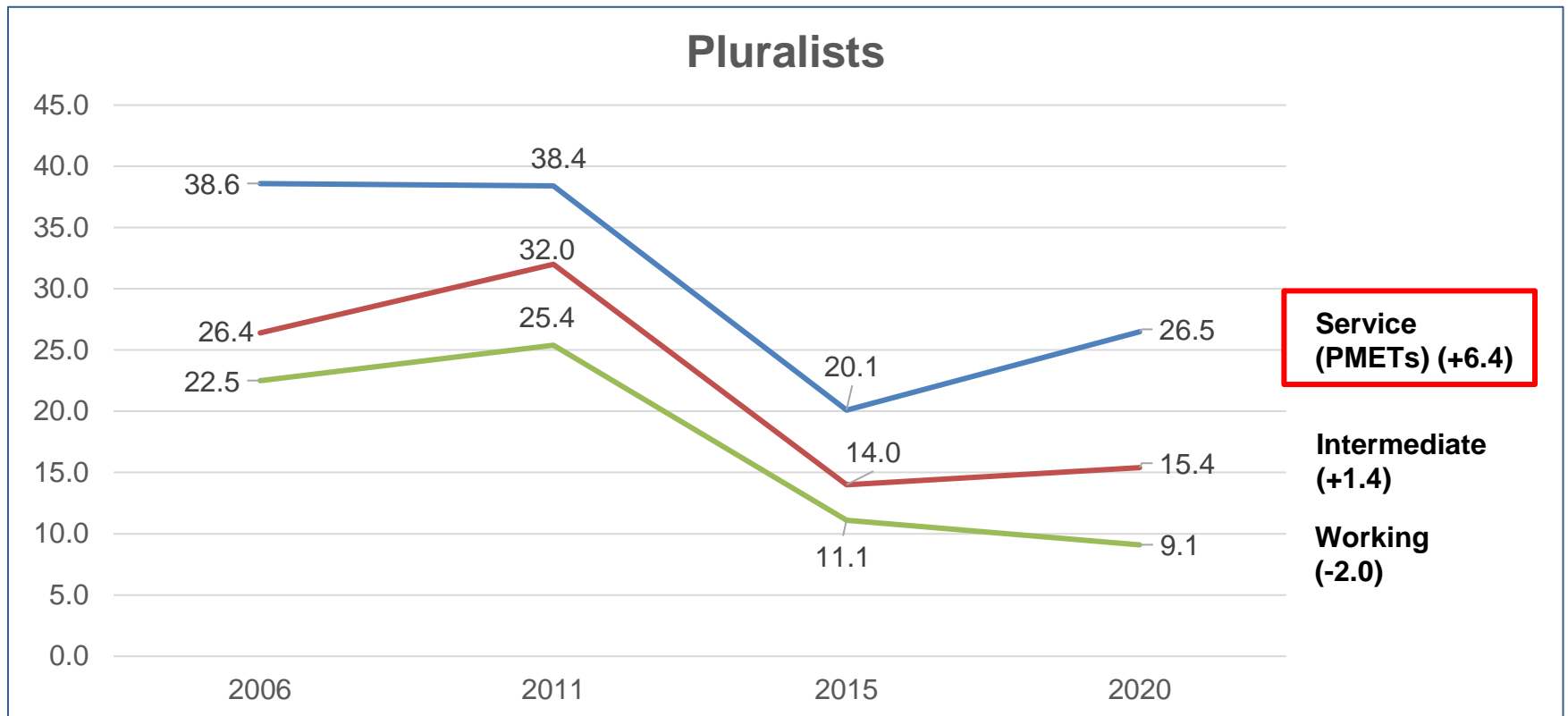


2006: n=955, Chi-square=23.532, df=6, p=.001 sig.
 2011: n=1820, Chi-square=10.196, df=6, p=.117 ns.
 2015: n=1896, Chi-square=16.357, df=6, p=.012 sig.
 2020: n=1859, Chi-square=10.790, df=6, p=.095 ns.

^ percentages are not significantly different at 0.05 level

Cluster Analysis (Occupation, with Sig Diff)

The largest proportion of pluralists always found in the highest occupational class. The largest increase in proportion in 2020 also in the same class, the Service (PMET) class.



2006: n=715, Chi-square=30.322, df=4, p=.000 sig.

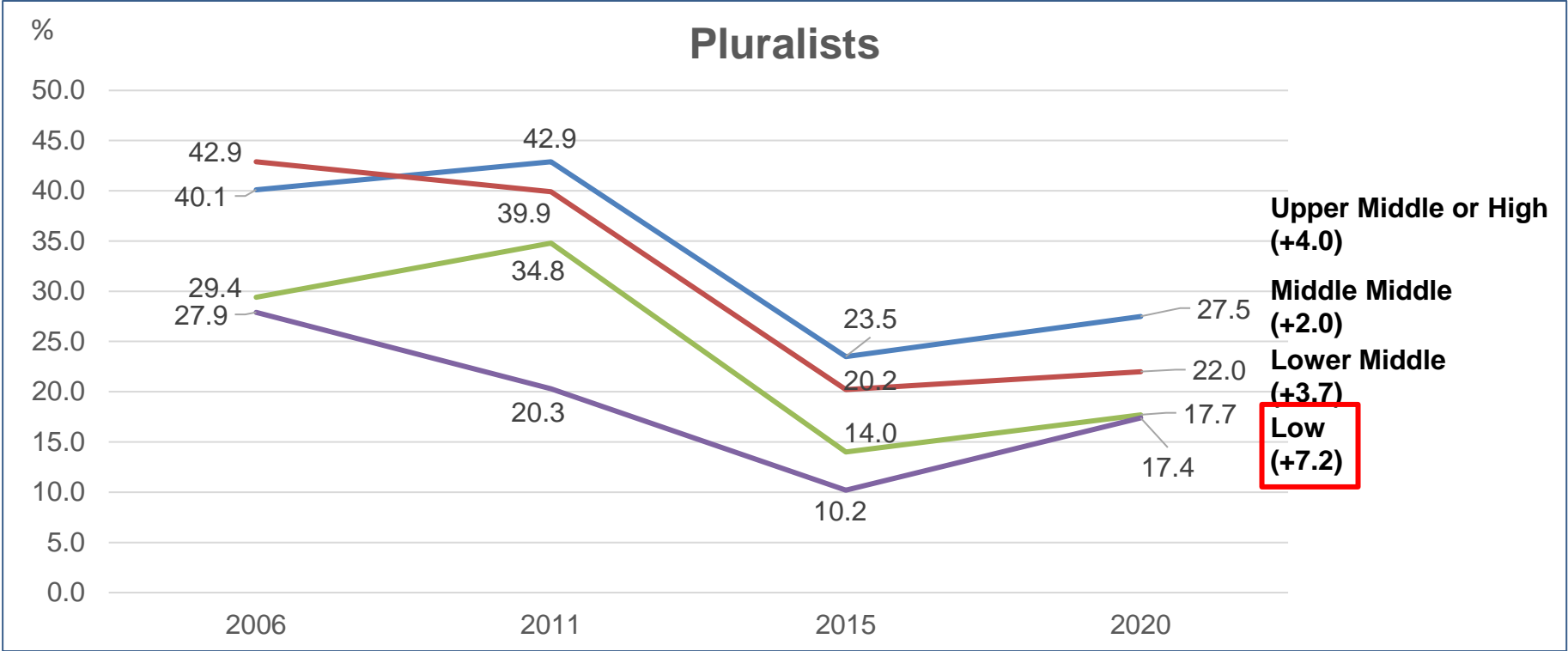
2011: n=1503, Chi-square=11.642, df=4, p=.020 sig.

2015: n=1746, Chi-square=24.360, df=4, p=.000 sig.

2020: n=1719, Chi-square=41.309, df=4, p=.000 sig.

Cluster Analysis (Household Income, with Sig Diff)

Since 2011, the highest proportion of pluralists are found in Upper Middle or High Income group. Largest increase in proportion of pluralists in 2020 was among the Low income group.

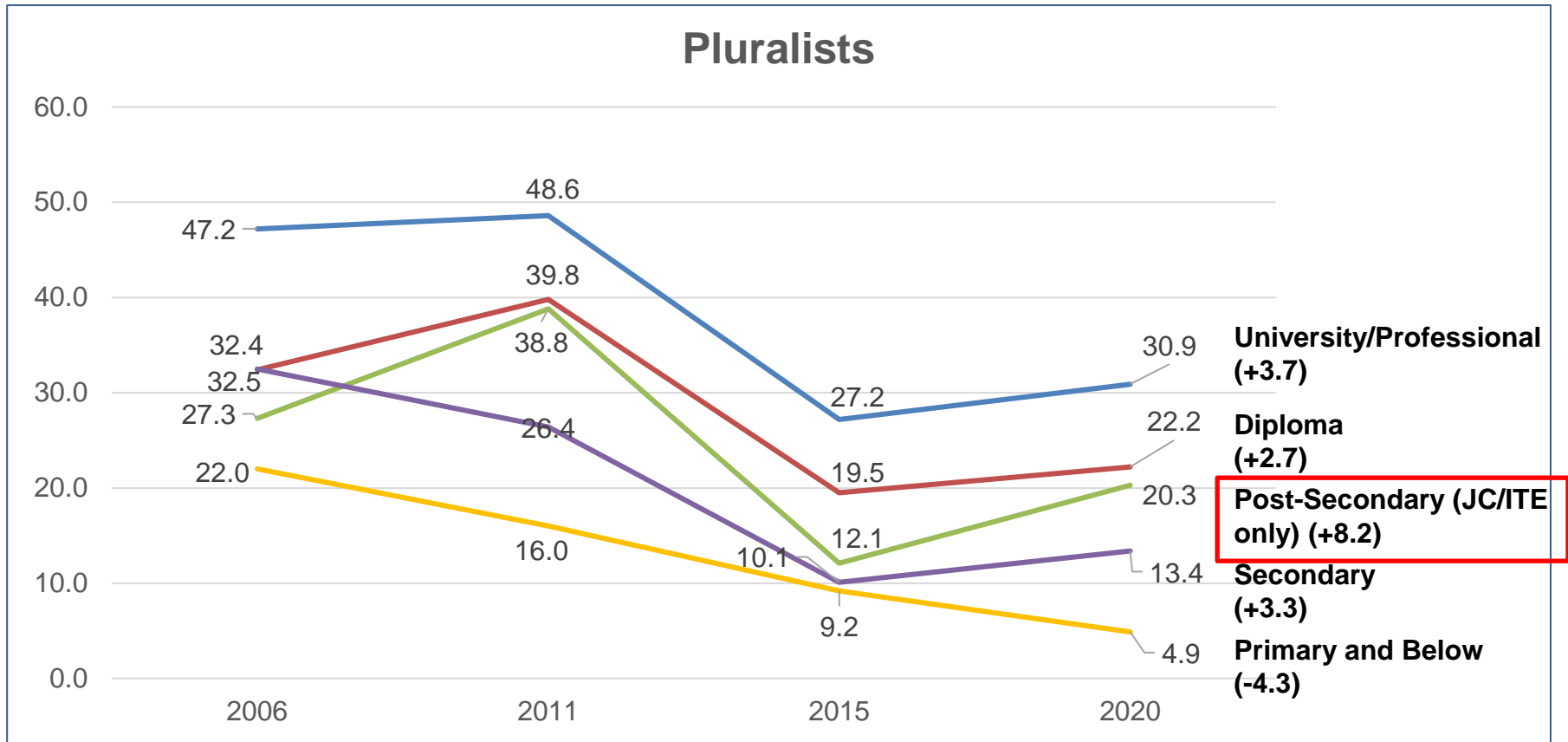


2006: n=956, Chi-square=27.586, df=6, p=.000 sig.
 2011: n=1604, Chi-square=47.377, df=6, p=.000 sig.
 2015: n=1842, Chi-square=60.850, df=6, p=.000 sig.
 2020: n=1768, Chi-square=23.739, df=6, p=.001 sig.

Legend:
 Upper-Middle: \$7,000 and above
 Middle-Middle: \$5,000-\$6,999
 Lower middle: \$2,000-\$4,999
 Low: None-\$1,999

Cluster Analysis (Education, with Sig Diff)

The largest proportion of pluralists always in the University/Professional group. The largest increase in proportion in 2020 was among the Post-Secondary group.



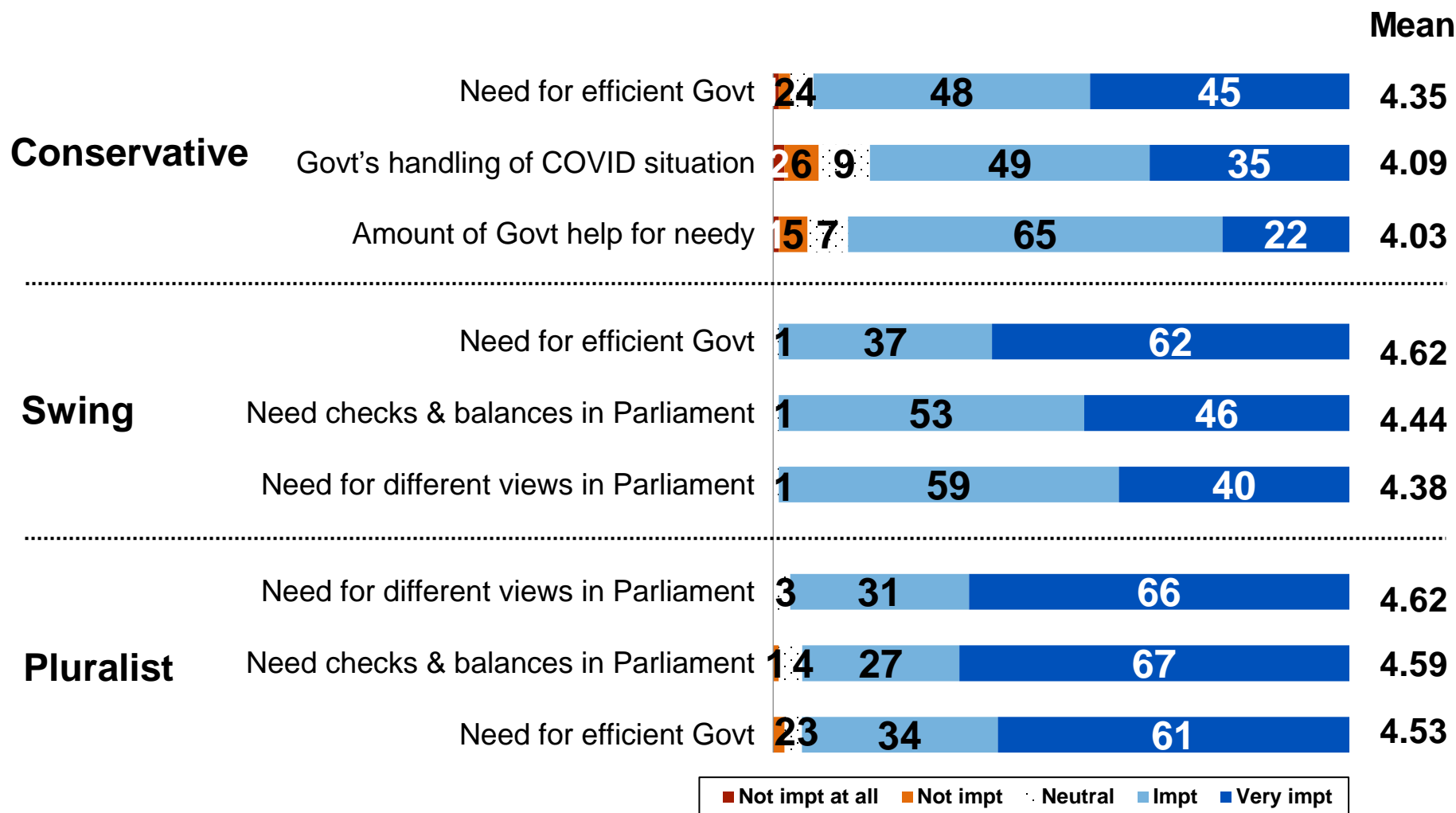
2006: n = 956, Chi-square=38.255, df=8, p=.000 sig.
 2011: n = 1836, Chi-square=94.868, df=8, p=.000 sig.

2015: n = 1896, Chi-square=95.621, df=8, p=.000 sig.
 2020: n= 1859, Chi-square=78.768, df=8, p=.000 sig.

Cluster Analysis

- Trend of higher proportion of Pluralists in the higher socio-economic and youngest age segments, holds.
- The segments with largest statistically significant shifts towards pluralism from 2015 were:
 - 21-29 years old age band
 - Service (PMET) class
 - Low Household Income
 - Post-secondary (JC/ITE etc only) education

Top 3 Influence of Issues (Landline Mode – By Cluster)



BASE: All respondents (2001)

Modality Differences

Modality Differences

Compared to the other respondents, online survey respondents

- likely to have higher mean scores for most issues, candidates' characteristics and communication channels compared to respondents on landline or mobile phones.
- likely to be pluralists.
- less likely to say that the PAP government had governed the country well and that their lives had improved since GE2015.

No differences on the credibility of parties rating especially in three top-ranked ones (PAP, WP, PSP).

Modality Differences (Items with Sig Diff, those in red box with > +/- 0.1 diff in mean score)

Item	Landline	Mobile	Online	Significance
Need for good and efficient government	4.54 ^a (0.612)	4.54 ^a (0.609)	4.64 ^b (0.544)	a<b, p<0.05
Fairness of government policy	4.31 ^a (0.722)	4.32 ^a (0.748)	4.47 ^b (0.664)	
Honesty in candidates	4.57 ^a (0.626)	4.56 ^a (0.565)	4.65 ^b (0.530)	
Hardworking/committed candidates	4.39 ^a (0.675)	4.40 ^a (0.623)	4.57 ^b (0.587)	
Internet as key communications channel	3.90 ^a (1.136)	3.97 ^a (1.105)	3.98 ^b (1.006)	
Television as key communications channel	3.63 ^a (1.134)	3.60 ^a (1.132)	3.80 ^b (1.009)	
eRallies as key communications channel	3.44 ^a (1.146)	3.64 ^a (1.117)	3.72 ^b (1.014)	
Singapore well-governed since GE2015	3.76 ^a (0.904)	3.80 ^a (0.853)	3.65 ^b (1.012)	a>b, p<0.05
Life has improved since GE2015	3.52 ^a (0.934)	3.56 ^a (0.922)	3.45 ^b (1.027)	
Material on the Internet most important for shaping views	3.30 ^a (1.188)	3.35 ^a (1.167)	3.56 ^b (1.043)	a<b, p<0.05
Conservative Cluster	1.53 ^a (2.252)	1.39 ^a (2.399)	2.01 ^b (2.251)	
Pluralist Cluster	9.98 ^a (1.868)	9.63 ^b (1.693)	10.31 ^c (1.729)	a>b, b<c, a<c, p<0.05

Conclusion

Conclusion

Issues

- Political ideals important but so was ‘government’s handling of COVID situation’.
- Job situation and cost of living saw largest increase in salience in GE2020 compared to GE2015 especially those in the 30-54 years old age band, those in the low-middle (\$2,000 to \$4,999) and middle-middle income (\$5,000-\$6,999) groups. Livelihood issues, critical.
- “Need for different views in Parliament” deemed more important in GE2020 compared to GE2015 especially for the Service (PMET) Class and voters aged 21-29.

Conclusion

Party credibility

- PAP had highest mean score and highest percentage of those who strongly agreed it was a credible party.
- For PAP, in comparison to 2015, the larger drops in ‘strongly agree/agree’ rating were found for those aged 40-49 – around 13%. Also, drops in overall credibility rating among those with secondary/diploma education, low to low-middle income groups, HDB 1-3 room dwellers, males.
- WP saw increase in mean score; second highest.
- For WP, in comparison to 2015, larger rises in ‘strongly agree/agree’ rating among seniors. Overall rise in credibility rating among PMET segment, post-sec education and above, HDB 1-3 room dwellers, females.

Conclusion

Cluster analysis

- Cluster analysis, a staple of the survey series. The higher the socio-economic status, the greater the likelihood of being pluralist; the younger, the greater the likelihood of being pluralist. The general trend holds.
- Sharpest shifts towards pluralism in 2020 were among those in the following segments
 - 21-29 years old age band
 - Service (PMET) class
 - Low monthly household income
 - Post-Secondary (JC/ITE only) education

Conclusion

Communication channels

- The Internet become the most influential communications channel in GE2020, with e-rallies also becoming one of the top modes of communication. The most important internet-based platform if used, was Facebook and next was CNA. Twitter, lost its place to Instagram. Not surprising given the COVID-19 conditions.

Conclusion

Modality differences

- Those who responded through the online survey tended to be (where difference from landline and mobile were at the level of statistical difference)
 - Pluralists.
 - Less likely to agree that Singapore has been well-governed since GE2015.
 - Feel strongly that fairness in government policy is a priority.
 - Tuned to the Internet and eRallies as a key source of information but relied on television too.

Thank you

Appendix

Methodology

Landline Methodology (Response Rate)

Total calls: 19,748

Completed surveys: 2,001

Calls found ineligible (non-citizens): 2,063

Refusals : 588

The rest: 15,096

were

- unanswerd calls
- answered but interviewers asked to ring again
- (i.e. eligible residents not home)
- survey was terminated before completion (n=2)

The response rate is 23.6% (calculated based on calls ineligible, refusals, completed and incomplete out of total calls).

Mobile Line Methodology (Response Rate)

Total calls: 1,310

Completed surveys: 1,002

Refusals : 2

The rest: 306

were

- unanswered calls
- answered but interviewers asked to ring again
- (i.e. eligible residents not home)
- survey was terminated before completion (n=0)

The response rate is 76.6% (calculated based on refusals, completed and incomplete out of total calls).

Online Methodology (Response Rate)

Total calls: 1,466

Completed surveys: 1,024

Refusals : 35

The rest: 407

were

- Did not respond
- survey was not completed

The response rate is 72.2% (calculated based on calls ineligible, refusals, completed and incomplete out of total calls).

Methodology – Weighting (Landline Mode)

- Weighted sample size is n=2,001 adults aged 21 and above. Weight factors used were based on the proportions of the gender, race and age groups in the Singapore Citizen (Population, Annual 2019) and are as follows:

Males	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Others
21 - 29	0.97	0.94	1.03	0.89
30 - 39	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.04
40 - 54	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.06
55 - 64	1.00	0.99	0.91	0.96
65 and above	1.00	0.89	0.97	0.85

Females	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Others
21 - 29	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.14
30 - 39	1.04	1.00	0.98	1.34
40 - 54	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.97
55 - 64	1.00	1.00	1.02	0.71
65 and above	1.02	1.00	1.05	0.99

Methodology – Weighting (Mobile Mode)

- Weighted sample size is n=1,002 adults aged 21 and above. Weight factors used were based on the proportions of the gender, race and age groups in the Singapore Citizen (Population, Annual 2019) and are as follows:

Males	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Others
21 - 29	0.96	1.00	0.96	0.67
30 - 39	0.96	1.19	0.93	1.04
40 - 54	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.60
55 - 64	1.01	1.03	0.81	0.96
65 and above	0.99	1.20	1.06	0.85

Females	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Others
21 - 29	0.93	1.00	0.92	1.14
30 - 39	1.01	0.90	1.07	1.35
40 - 54	1.01	1.09	0.99	0.98
55 - 64	1.00	1.04	1.02	1.06
65 and above	0.98	1.01	0.90	0.99

Methodology – Weighting (Online Mode)

- Weighted sample size is n=1,024 adults aged 21 and above. Weight factors used were based on the proportions of the gender, race and age groups in the Singapore Citizen (Population, Annual 2019) and are as follows:

Males	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Others
21 - 29	0.98	1.25	1.71	1.36
30 - 39	1.01	2.08	1.11	1.06
40 - 54	1.03	1.03	1.81	0.54
55 - 64	1.02	0.91	0.83	0.98
65 and above	1.03	0.54	0.91	0.87

Females	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Others
21 - 29	0.91	1.09	1.10	1.17
30 - 39	0.90	0.92	1.09	1.38
40 - 54	0.93	1.77	1.27	0.66
55 - 64	0.95	0.87	1.04	1.09
65 and above	1.04	0.93	0.92	0.51

Methodology – Weighted Sample Profile (Landline Mode)

➤ *Voted in Jul 10 election* (n=2,001)
 Yes 98%
 No 2%

➤ *Gender* (n=2,001)
 Male 49%
 Female 51%

➤ *Employment status...* (n=2,001)
 Employer 2%
 Own account worker 5%
 Employee 58%
 Unpaid family worker 0%
 Full-time homemaker 8%
 Full-time student 5%
 Retiree 14%
 Unemployed 7%
 Others 0%

➤ *Occupation of employee...* (n=1,849)
 Senior executives
 Professionals
 Technicians, supervisors
 S 64%

 Clerical workers
 Service workers
 I 24%

 Operators, semiskilled
 Unskilled workers
 W 12%

S- Service (PMET) Class I- Intermediate Class
 W- Working Class

Housing type... (n=2001)
 HDB 1-3 room 19%
 HDB 4 room 34%
 HDB 5-6 room/Executive 27%
 Private 20%

Methodology – Weighted Sample Profile (Landline Mode)

➤ *Ethnic group...* (n=2,001)

Chinese	78%
Malay	14%
Indian	7%
Others	1%

➤ *Age group...* (n=2,001)

21-29	16%
30-39	17%
40-54	27%
55-64	20%
65 & above	21%

➤ *Household income...* (n=1,893)

None - \$1,999	19%
----------------	-----

Post-independence (21-49)	59%
Pre-independence (Above 49)	41%

S\$2,000 - \$4,999	30%	L
--------------------	-----	---

L

S\$5,000 - \$6,999	15%	LM
--------------------	-----	----

LM

S\$7,000 and above	36%	MM
--------------------	-----	----

MM

L Low
LM Low-Middle
MM Middle-Middle
UM Upper-Middle

➤ *Education level...* (n=2,001)

PSLE or below	7%
Secondary	26%
Post secondary (JC/ITE only)	9%
Diploma	20%
University/ Professional	38%

UM

Methodology – Weighted Sample Profile (Mixed-Modes)

➤ <i>Voted in Jul 10 election</i>	(n=4,019)	➤ <i>Occupation of employee...</i>	(n=3,754)
Yes	98%	Senior executives	} S 64%
No	2%	Professionals	
		Technicians, supervisors	

➤ <i>Gender</i>	(n=4,027)	Clerical workers	} I 26%
Male	49%	Service workers	
Female	51%		

➤ <i>Employment status...</i>	(n=4,027)	Operators, semiskilled	} W 11%
Employer	2%	Unskilled workers	
Own account worker	6%		
Employee	59%		
Unpaid family worker	0%		
Full-time homemaker	7%		
Full-time student	4%		
Retiree	15%		
Unemployed	7%		
Others	1%		
		<i>Housing type...</i>	(n=4,027)
		HDB 1-3 room	19%
		HDB 4 room	34%
		HDB 5-6 room/Executive	27%
		Private	20%

S- Service (PMET) Class I- Intermediate Class
W- Working Class

Methodology – Weighted Sample Profile (Mixed-Modes)

➤ *Ethnic group...* (n=4,027)

Chinese	78%
Malay	14%
Indian	7%
Others	1%

➤ *Age group...* (n=4,027)

21-29	16%
30-39	17%
40-54	27%
55-64	20%
65 & above	21%

➤ *Household income...* (n=3,805)

None - \$1,999	20%
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S\$2,000 - \$4,999	31%
--------------------	-----

S\$5,000 - \$6,999	15%
--------------------	-----

S\$7,000 and above	35%
--------------------	-----

L

LM

MM

UM

Post-independence (21-49)	59%
Pre-independence (Above 49)	41%

➤ *Education level...* (n=4,027)

PSLE or below	6%
Secondary	25%
Post secondary (JC/ITE only)	9%
Diploma	21%
University/ Professional	38%

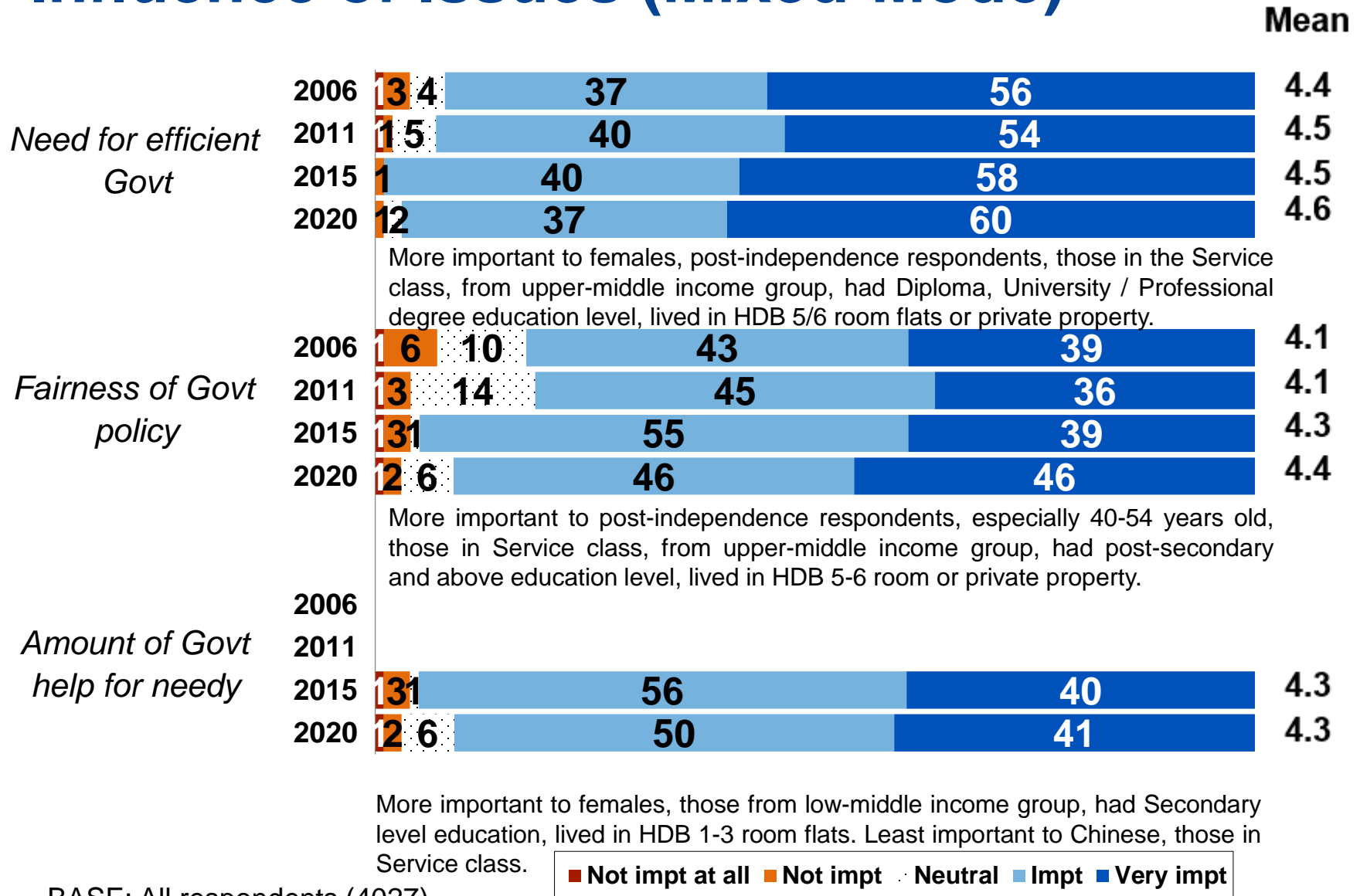
L Low
 LM Low-Middle
 MM Middle-Middle
 UM Upper-Middle

List of Issues

- Your job situation
- Cost of living
- Upgrading
- Facilities in the neighbourhood
- Personality of candidates
- The work of the former MP
- Fairness of government policy
- Need for a good and efficient government
- Need for checks and balances in Parliament
- Need for different views in Parliament
- Issues in party manifestos
- Wealth and income inequality in Singapore
- Amount of government help for the needy
- Foreigners and immigration policy
- Legal status of homosexuality
- (NEW) Government's handling of COVID situation

Issues

Influence of Issues (Mixed-Mode)

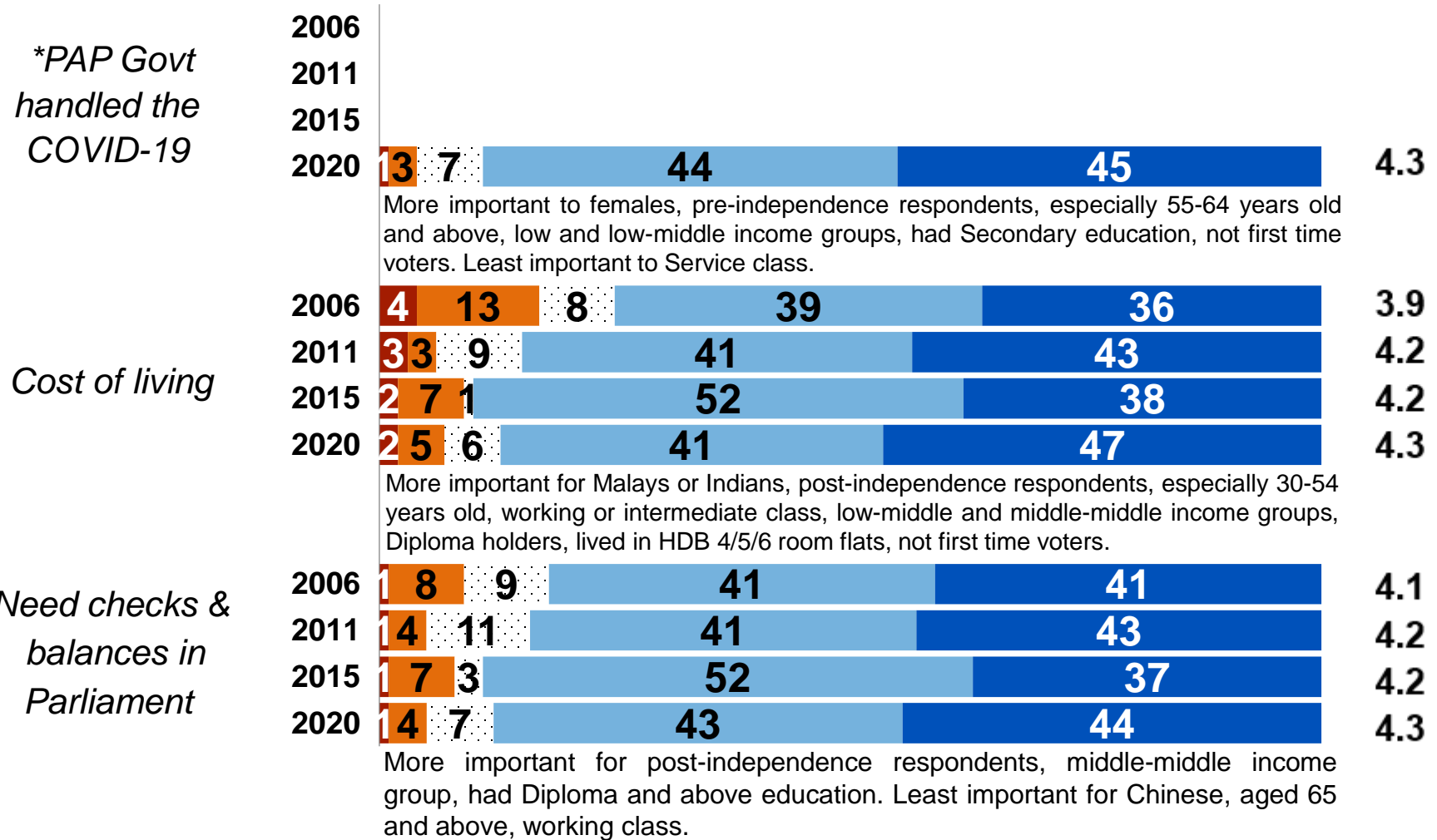


■ Not impt at all
 ■ Not impt
 ■ Neutral
 ■ Impt
 ■ Very impt

BASE: All respondents (4027)

Influence of Issues (Mixed-Mode)

Mean

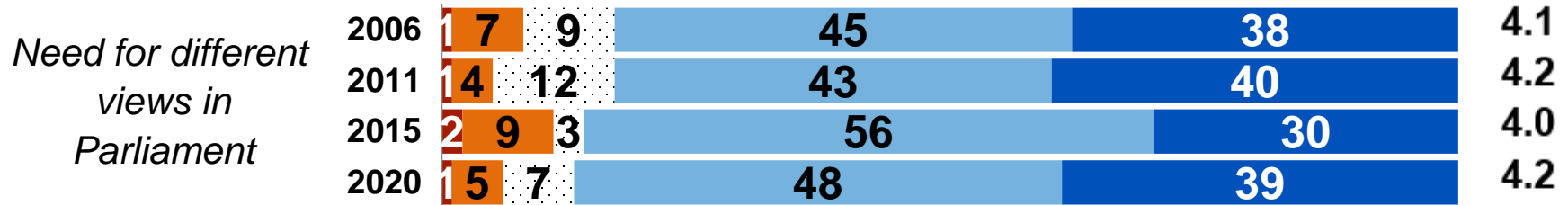


BASE: All respondents (4027)

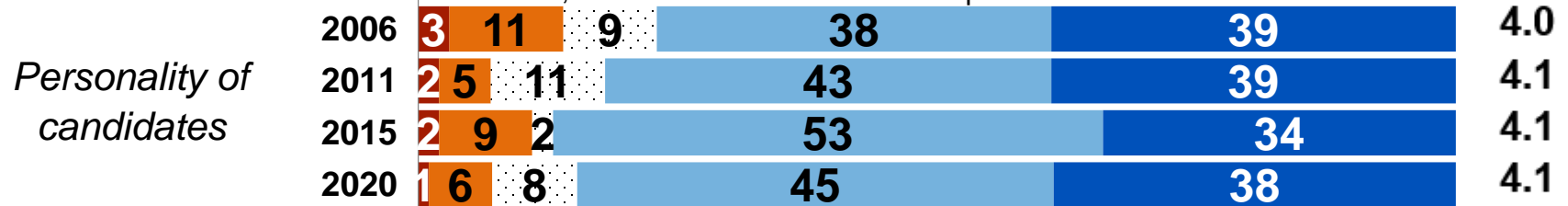
Note: * refer to new question in 2020

Influence of Issues (Mixed-Mode)

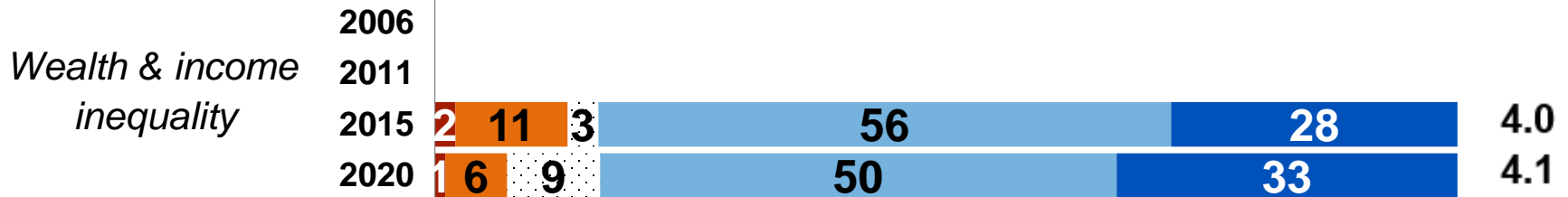
Mean



More important for post-independence respondents, especially 21-29 years old, from Service class, in middle-middle income group, with Diploma or Degree education, new/first time voters. Least important for Chinese.



More important for females, pre-independence respondents, 40 years old and above, old voters. Least important for those with PSLE or below education.



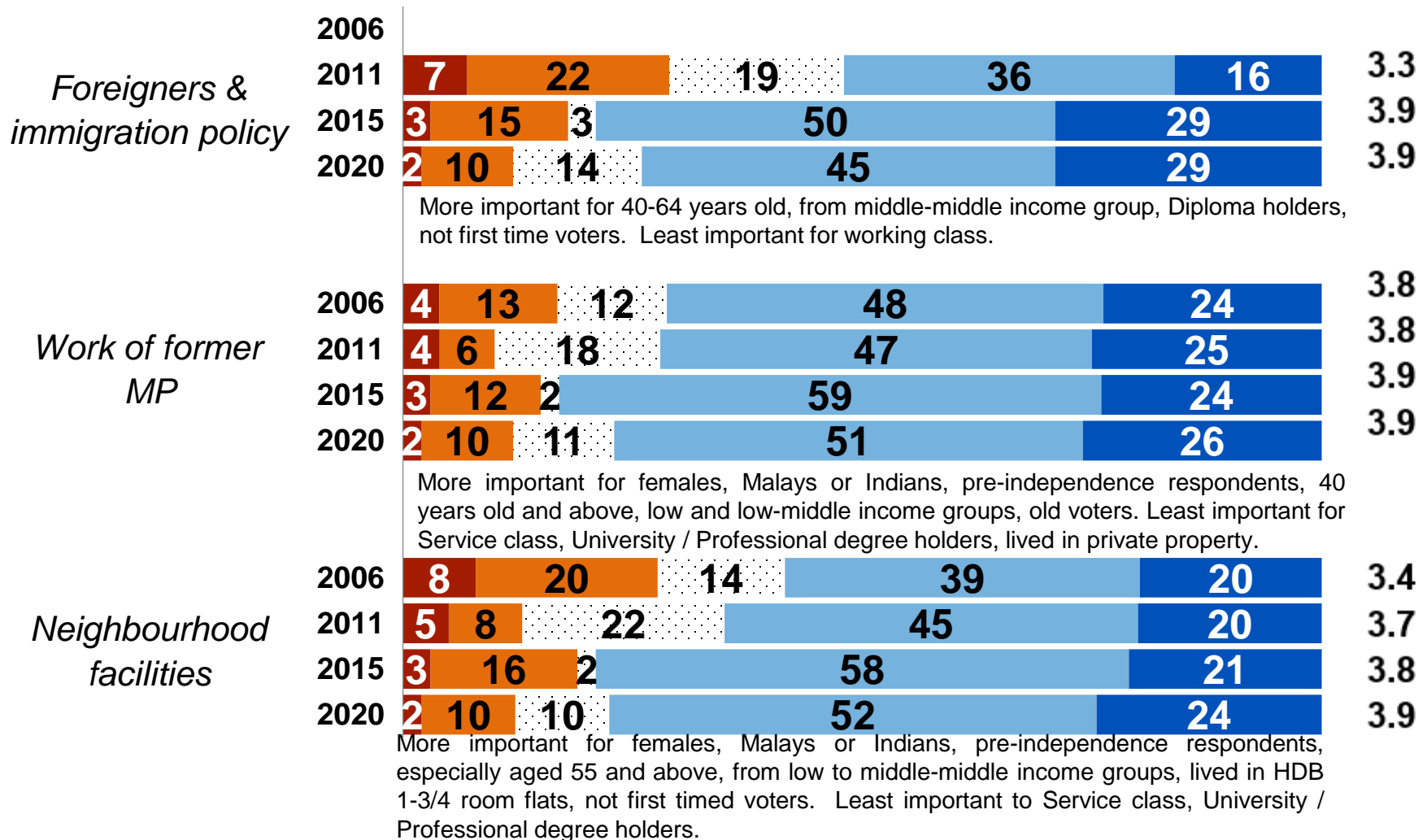
More important for post-independence respondents, especially 21-29 years old, lower-middle income group, had Diploma education. Least important for Chinese, lived in private properties.

■ Not impt at all ■ Not impt ■ Neutral ■ Impt ■ Very impt

BASE: All respondents (4027)

Influence of Issues (Mixed-Mode)

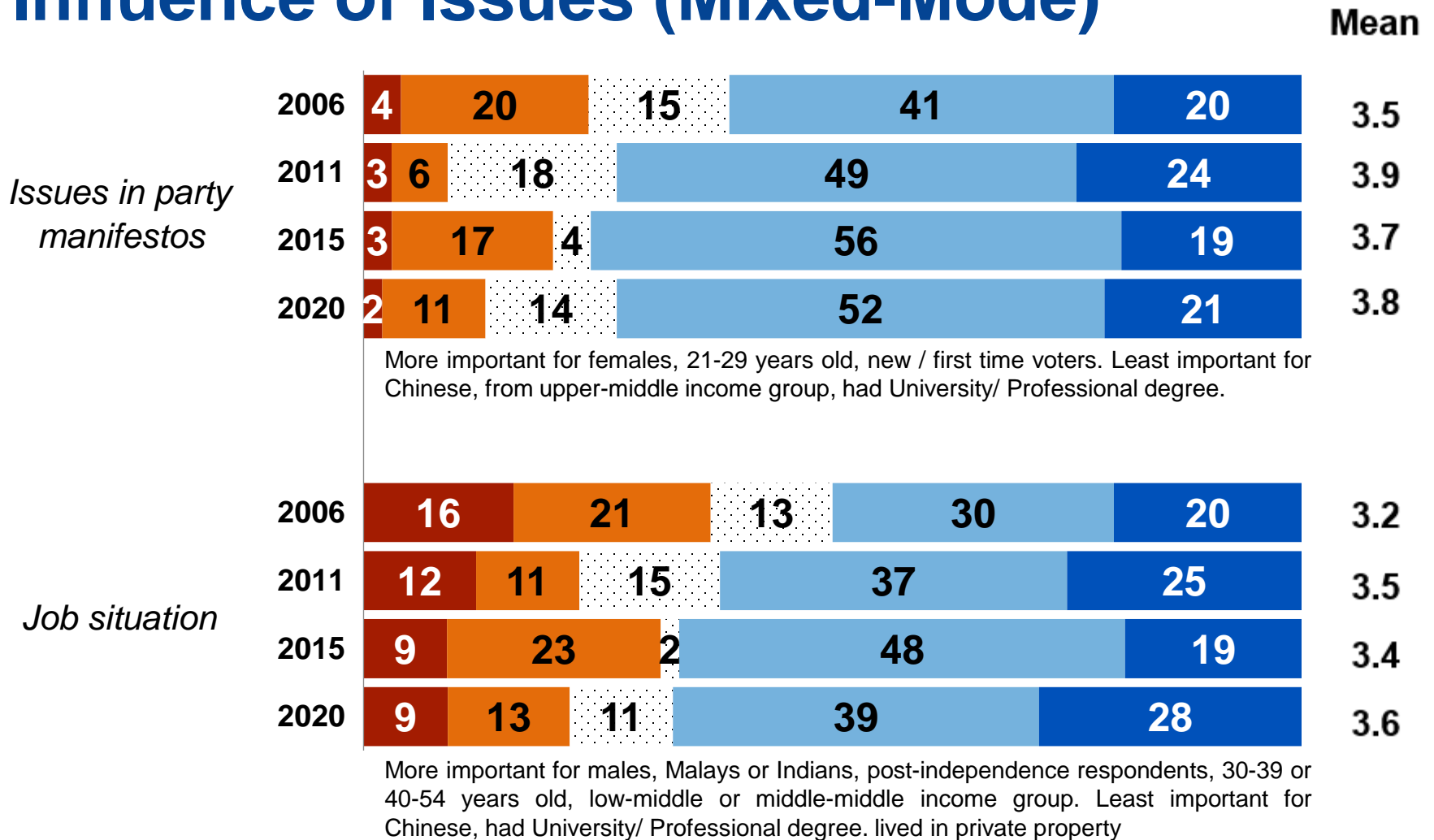
Mean



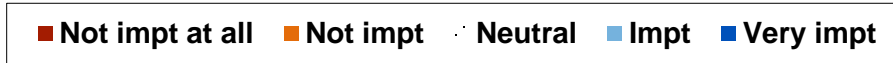
■ Not impt at all
 ■ Not impt
 ■ Neutral
 ■ Impt
 ■ Very impt

BASE: All respondents (4027)

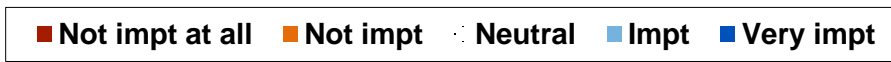
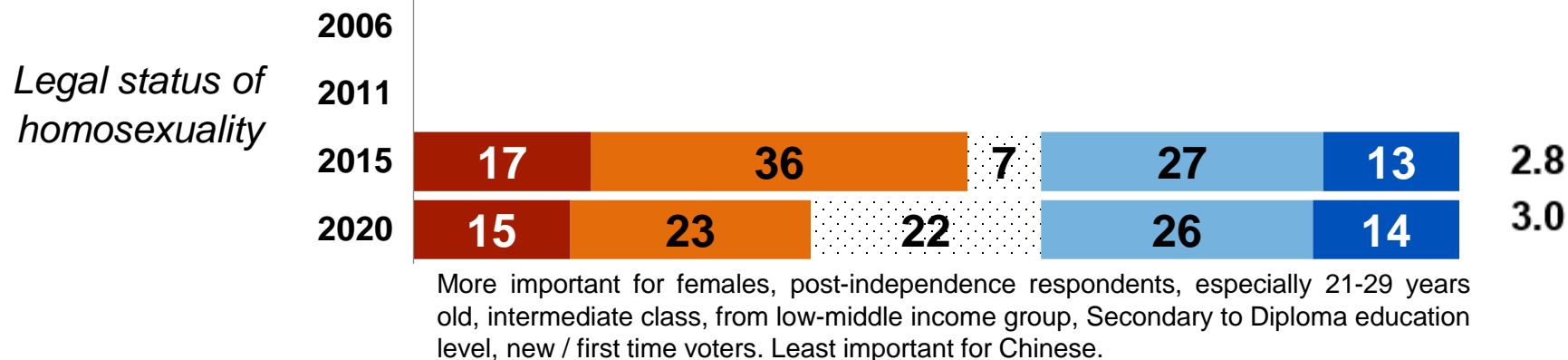
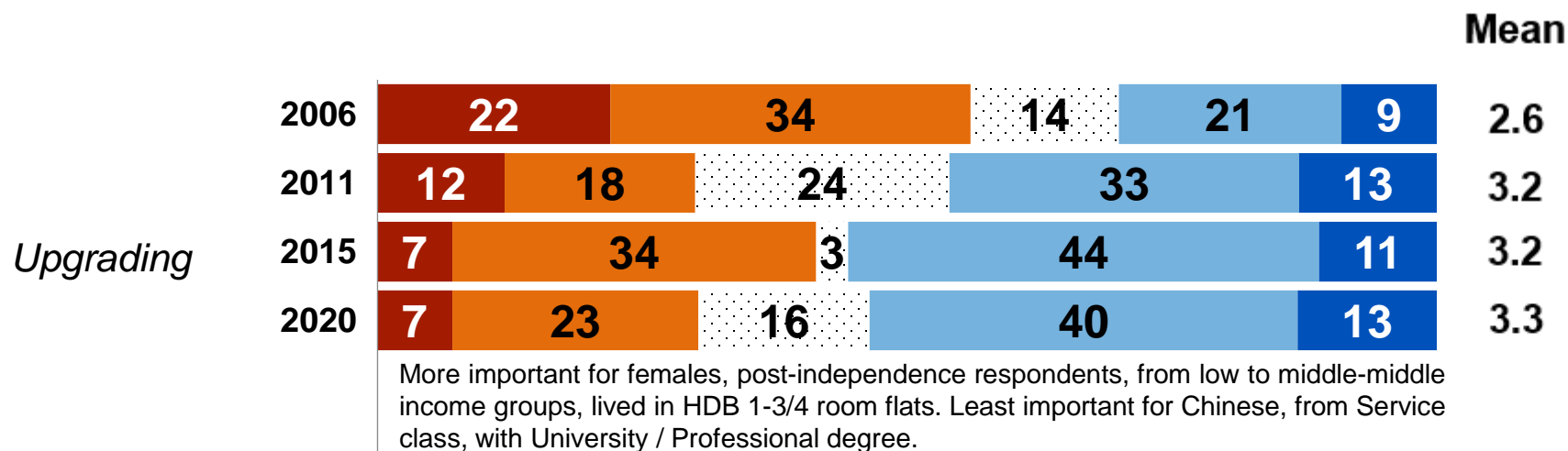
Influence of Issues (Mixed-Mode)



BASE: All respondents (4027)



Influence of Issues (Mixed-Mode)



BASE: All respondents (4027)

Candidates' Traits

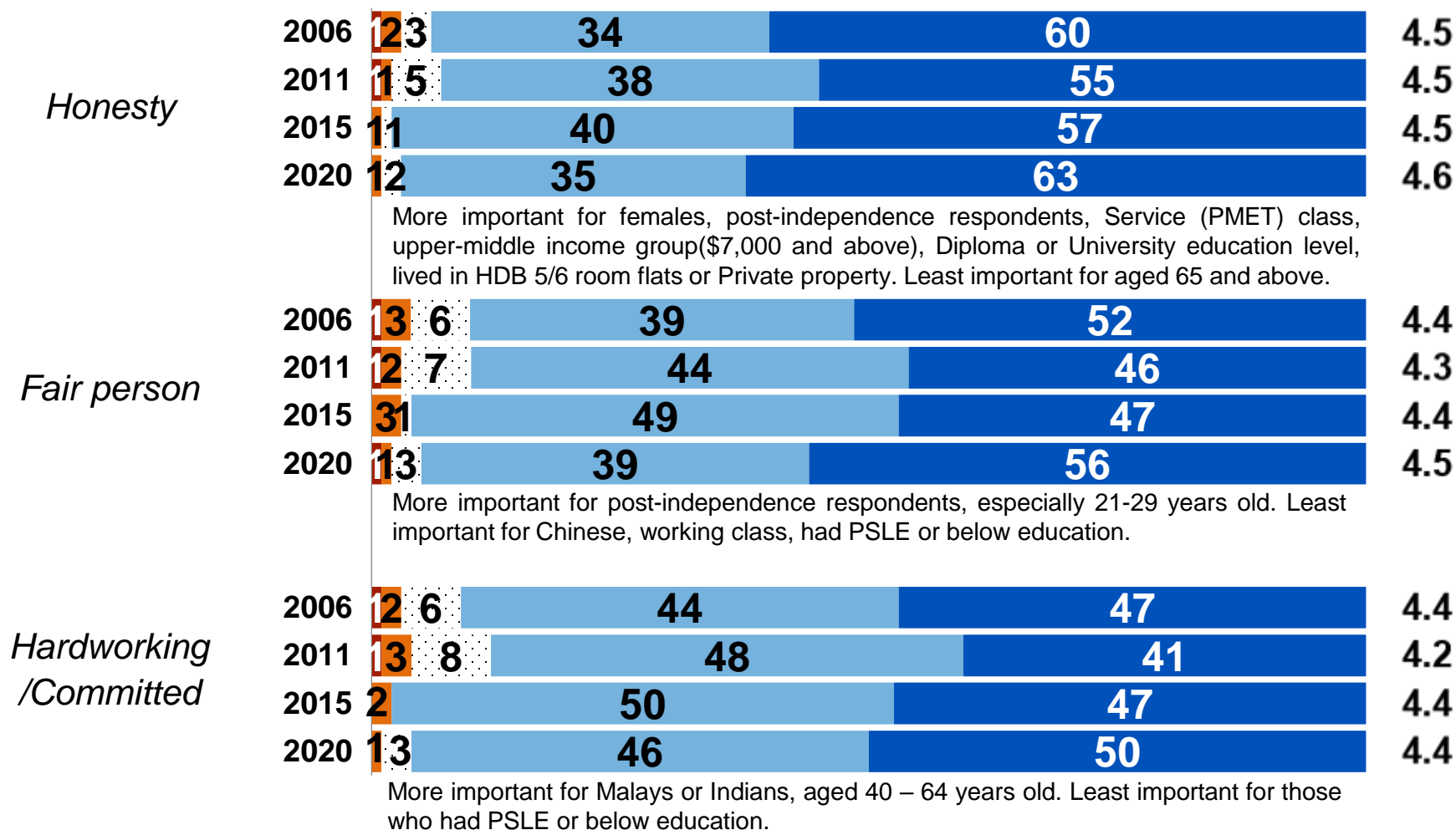
List of Candidate Traits

- Honesty
- Someone who can understand people like you
- Someone who can reflect your views
- Efficient
- Hardworking/committed
- The party the candidate belongs to
- Fair person
- Credentials
- Experience in grassroots and community work
- Eloquent speaker

Candidates' Characteristics (Mixed Mode)

How important....

Mean



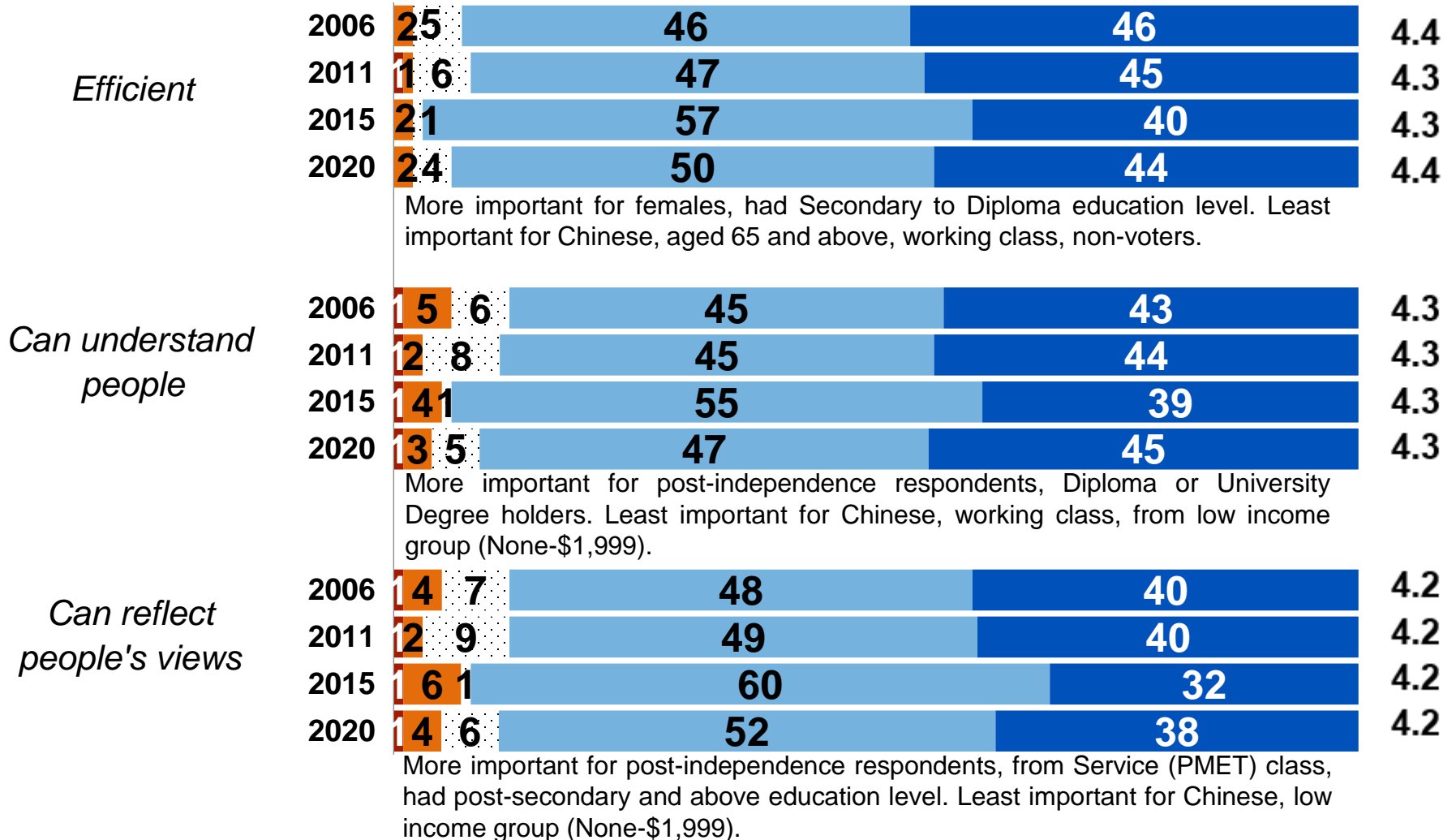
BASE: All respondents (4027)



Candidates' Characteristics (Mixed Mode)

How important....

Mean



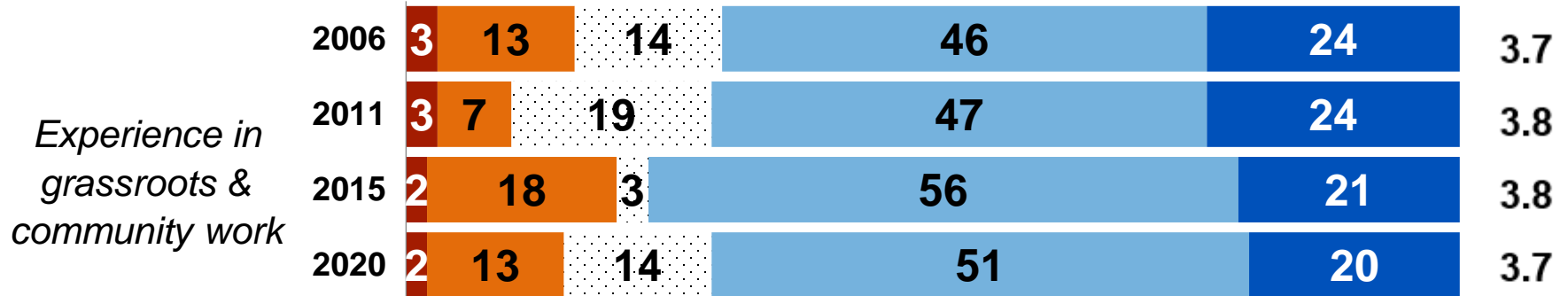
BASE: All respondents (4027)



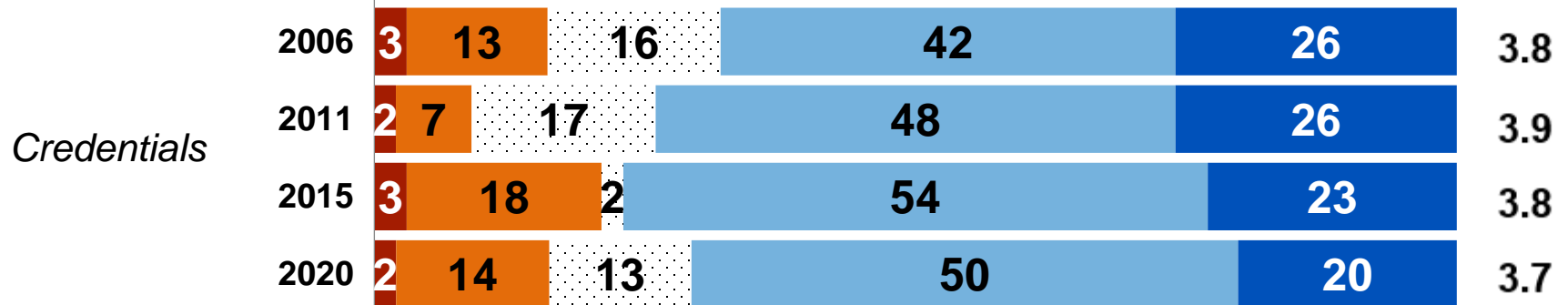
Candidates' Characteristics (Mixed Mode)

How important....

Mean



More important for females, pre-independence respondents, especially 55 years old and above, low income group (None-\$1,999), had Secondary or below education, HDB 1-3/4 room dwellers. Least important for Chinese, Service (PMET) class



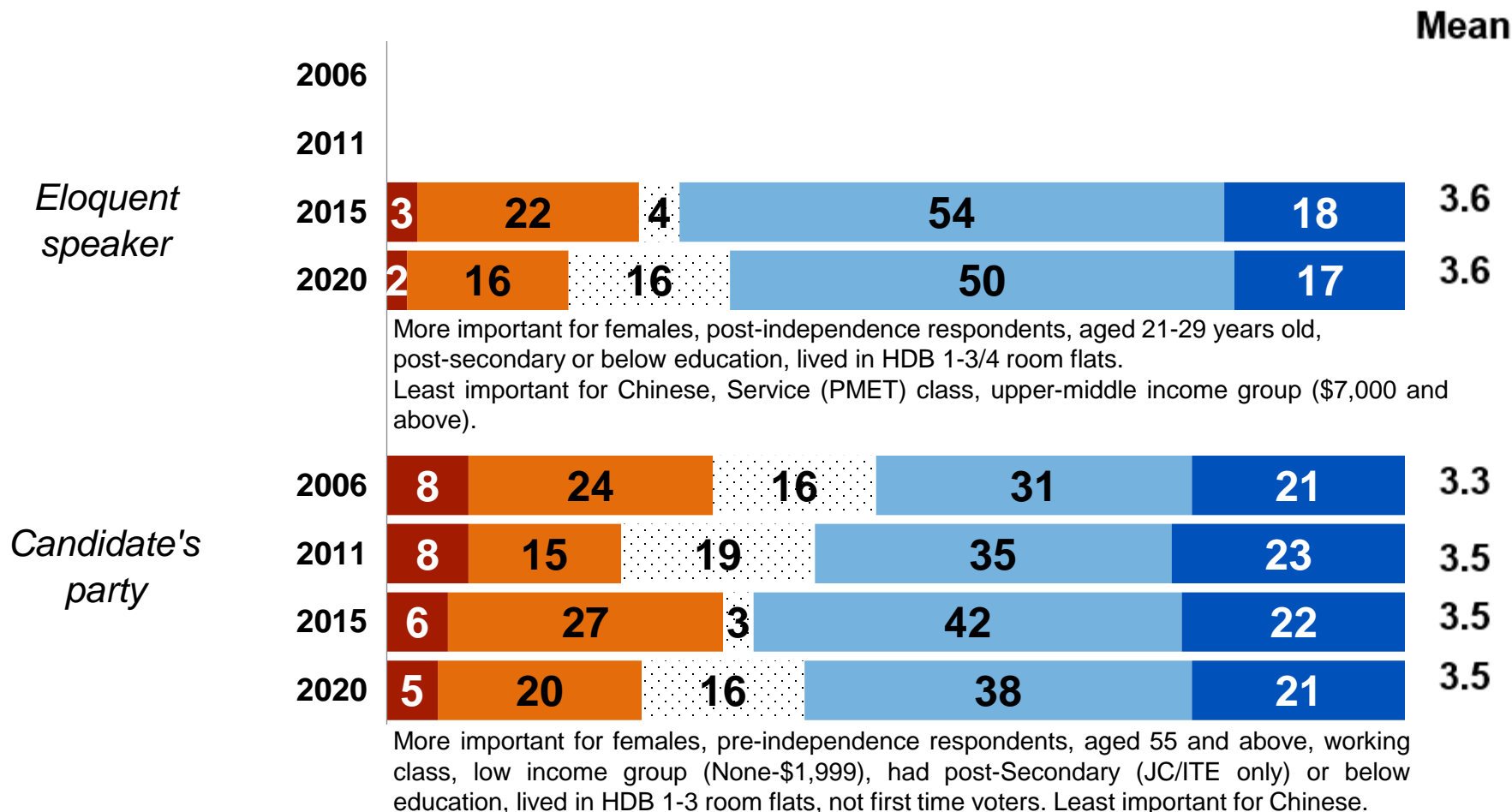
More important for females, pre-independence respondents, especially 55 years old and above, low income group (None-\$1,999), had Secondary or below education, lived in HDB 1-3/4 room flats, not first time voters. Least important for Chinese, Service (PMET) class

BASE: All respondents (4027)

■ Not impt at all ■ Not impt ■ Neutral ■ Impt ■ Very impt

Candidates' Characteristics (Mixed Mode)

How important....



BASE: All respondents (4027)



Communication Channels

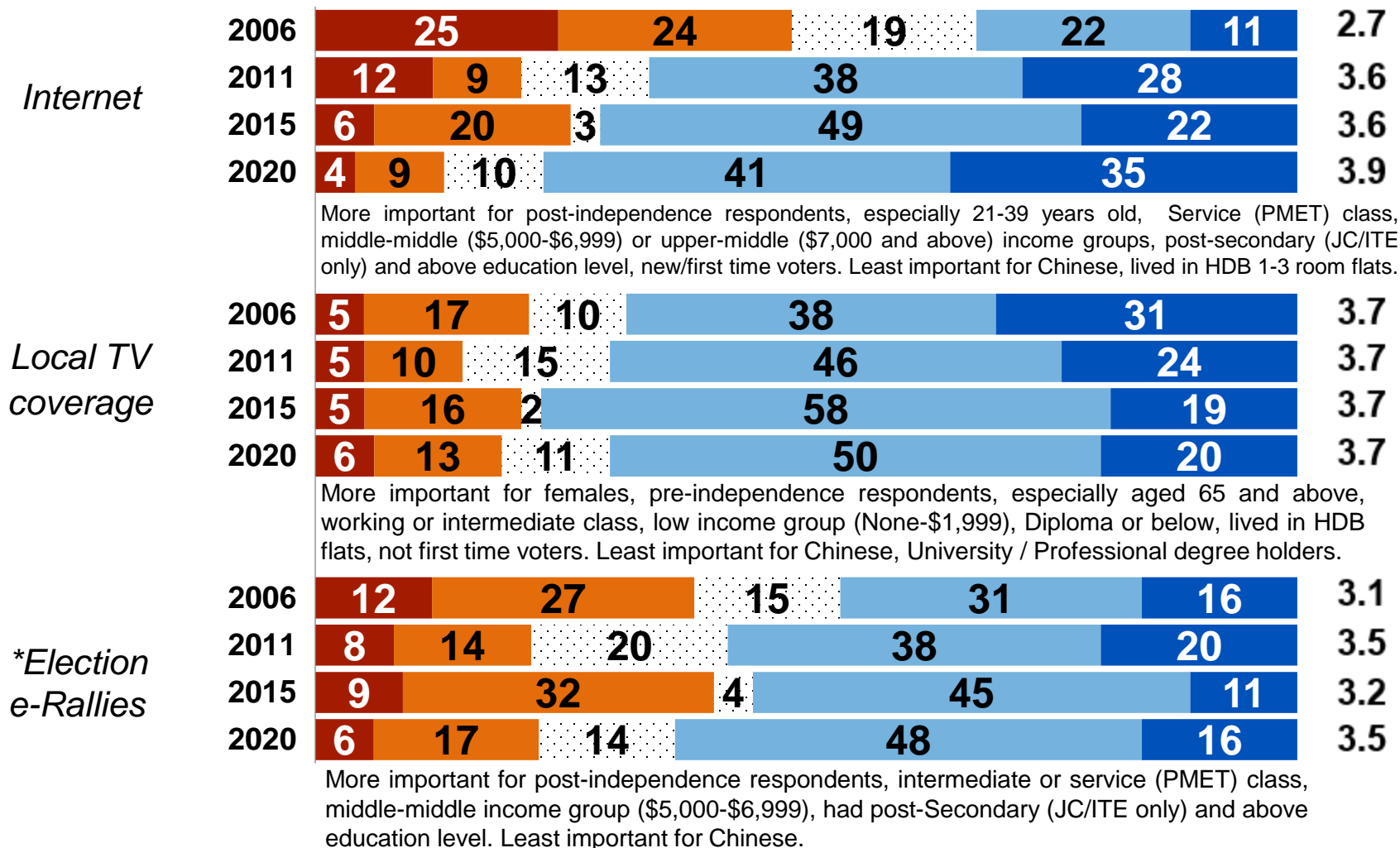
List of Communication Channels

- Radio
- Local TV
- Internet (asked to list up to 3 internet-based platforms if respondents chose “very important” or “important”)
- Other social networking platforms
- Instant messaging platforms
- Singapore newspapers
- Party literature
- Door-to-door visit of candidates
- Grassroots workers
- Friends/family/colleagues
- Election e-Rallies

Communication Channel (Mixed Mode)

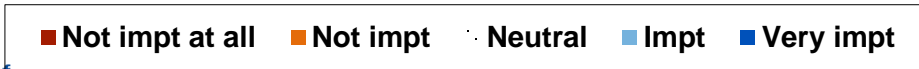
In shaping voting decision....

Mean



BASE: All respondents (4027)

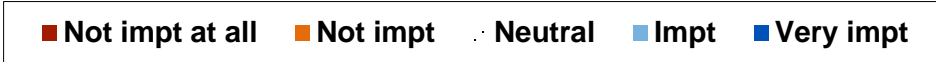
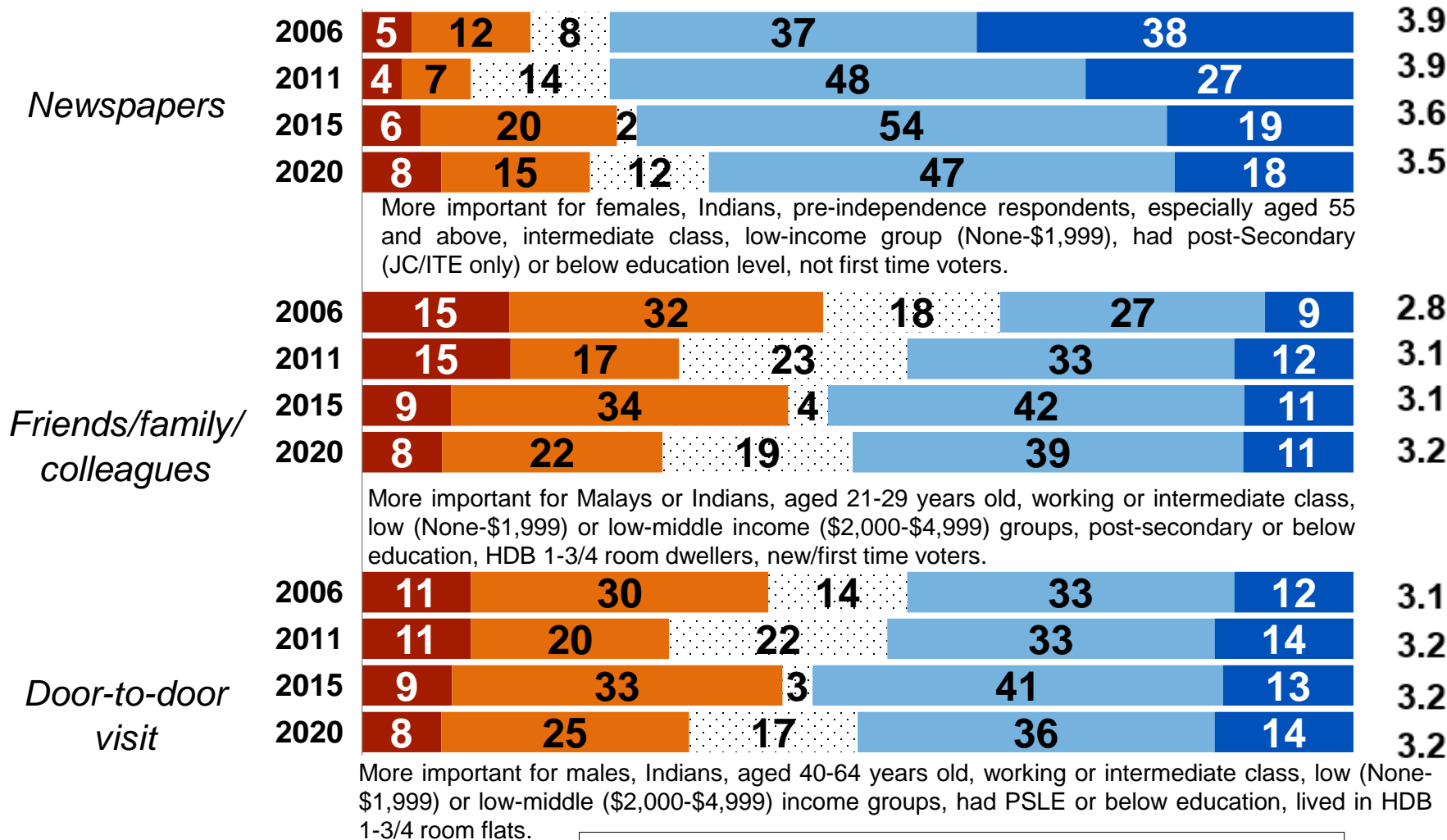
Note: *Election e-rallies was asked in 2020.



Communication Channel (Mixed Mode)

Mean

In shaping voting decision....



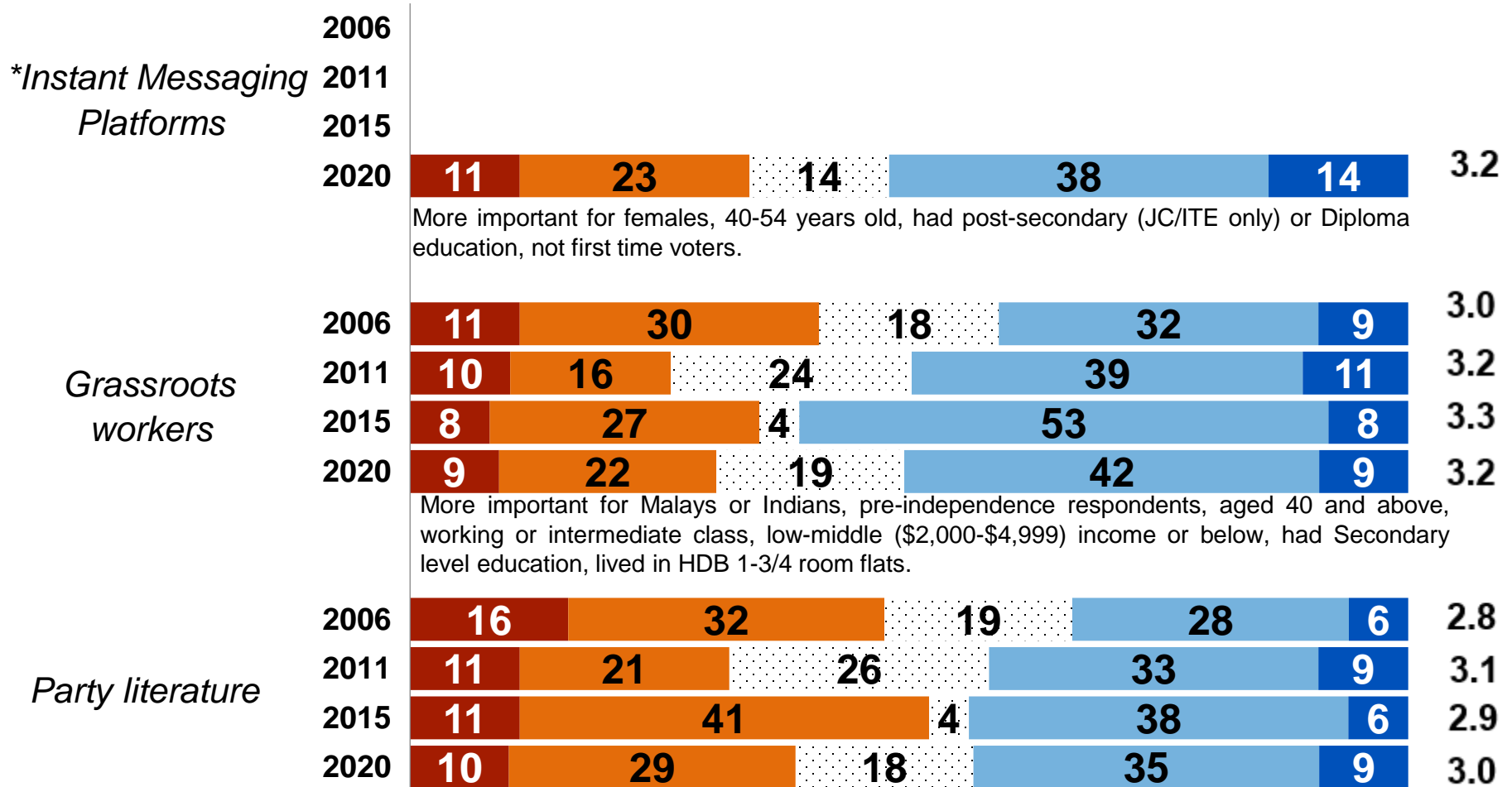
BASE: All respondents (4027)

Note: * refer to new question in 2020

Communication Channel (Mixed Mode)

In shaping voting decision....

Mean



More important for females, 40-54 years old, had post-secondary (JC/ITE only) or Diploma education, not first time voters.

More important for Malays or Indians, pre-independence respondents, aged 40 and above, working or intermediate class, low-middle (\$2,000-\$4,999) income or below, had Secondary level education, lived in HDB 1-3/4 room flats.

More important for females, Malays or Indians, post-independence respondents, especially 21-29 years old, low-middle income group (\$2,000-\$4,999), post-secondary education level, lived in HDB 4-room flats, new/first time voters.

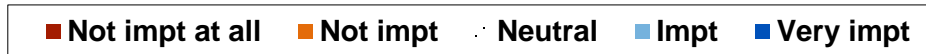
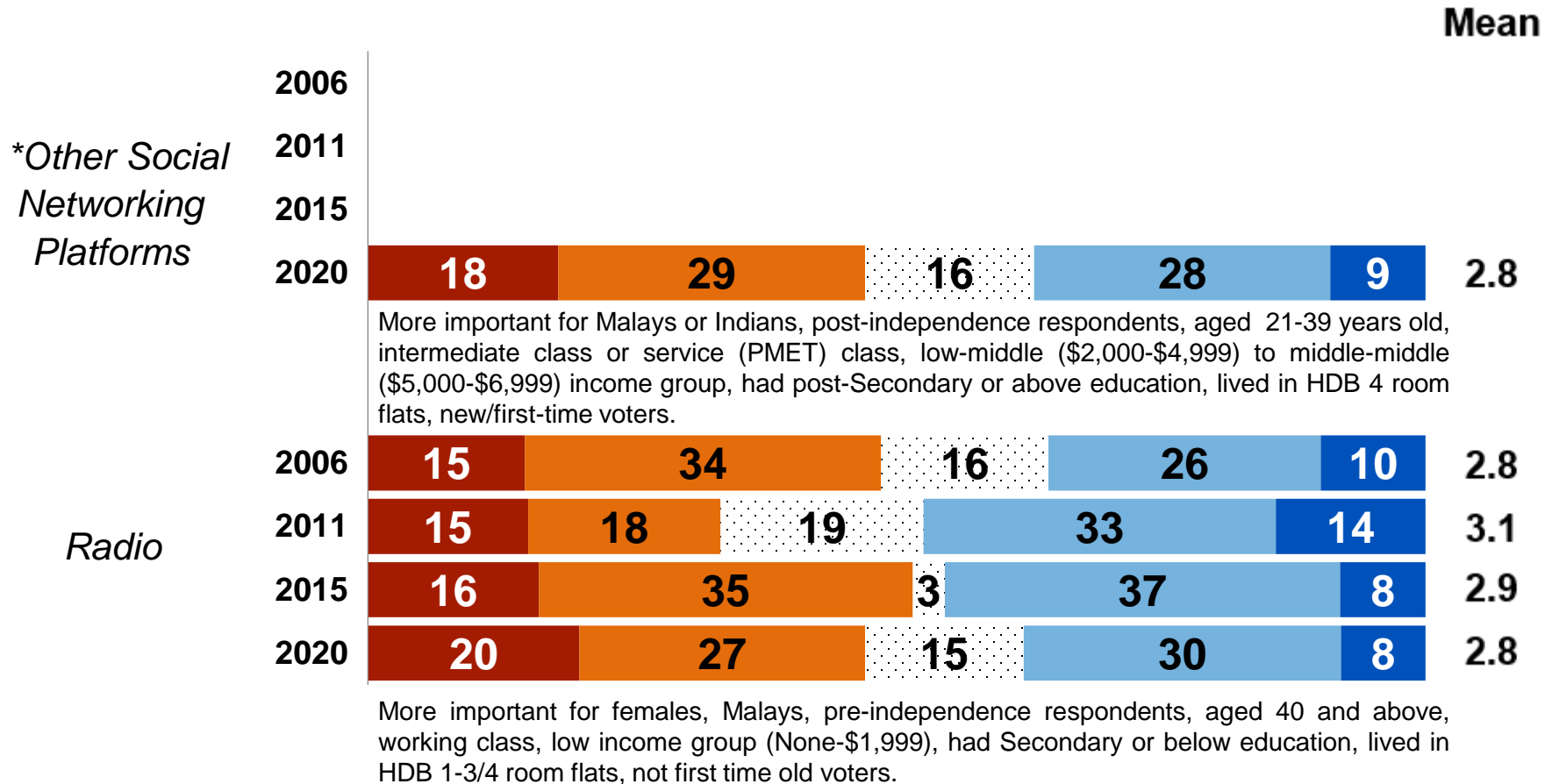
BASE: All respondents (4027)

Note: * refer to new question in 2020



Communication Channel (Mixed Mode)

In shaping voting decision....



BASE: All respondents (4027)

Note: * refer to new question in 2020

Cluster Analysis

Cluster Analysis (Landline)

The trend of increasingly agree that “the election system is fair to all parties” reversed in 2020 among those in Conservative and Swing clusters.

The Pluralists cluster continued to have the lowest agreement on the statement.

		Conservative	Swing	Pluralist
Whole election system is fair to all political parties (Mean scores)	2006	3.79	4.14	2.46
	2011	3.70	4.16	2.60
	2015	4.06	4.20	1.93
	2020	4.03	3.96	1.95

Cluster Analysis (Landline)

From 2006 to 2015, Conservative cluster increasingly agreed that there is “no need to change the electoral system” but this agreement dipped in 2020. Similar trend observed for Swing cluster.

The Pluralist agreed the least with this statement.

		Conservative	Swing	Pluralist
No need to change election system (Mean scores)	2006	3.67	4.09	2.32
	2011	3.68	4.04	2.12
	2015	4.02	3.63	2.23
	2020	3.79	3.68	1.81

Cluster Analysis (Landline)

From 2006 to 2020, Pluralist cluster was more likely to agree that it is “important to have elected opposition members in Parliament”.

Both Conservative and Swing saw drops in agreement. It was the lowest agreement Conservative had since 2006.

		Conservative	Swing	Pluralist
Important to have elected opposition party members in Parliament (Mean scores)	2006	3.23	4.31	4.39
	2011	3.29	4.24	4.22
	2015	3.50	4.31	4.32
	2020	3.17	4.28	4.50

Cluster Analysis (Landline)

From 2006 to 2020, the Pluralist cluster increasingly agreed with the statement on the “need for checks and balances in Parliament”. The increase from 2015 was the largest.

The Conservative had the least agreement among the clusters and it was a large dip from 2015.

		Conservative	Swing	Pluralist
Need checks and balances in Parliament (Mean scores)	2006	3.05	4.43	4.52
	2011	3.17	4.50	4.55
	2015	3.62	4.67	4.55
	2020	3.15	4.48	4.63

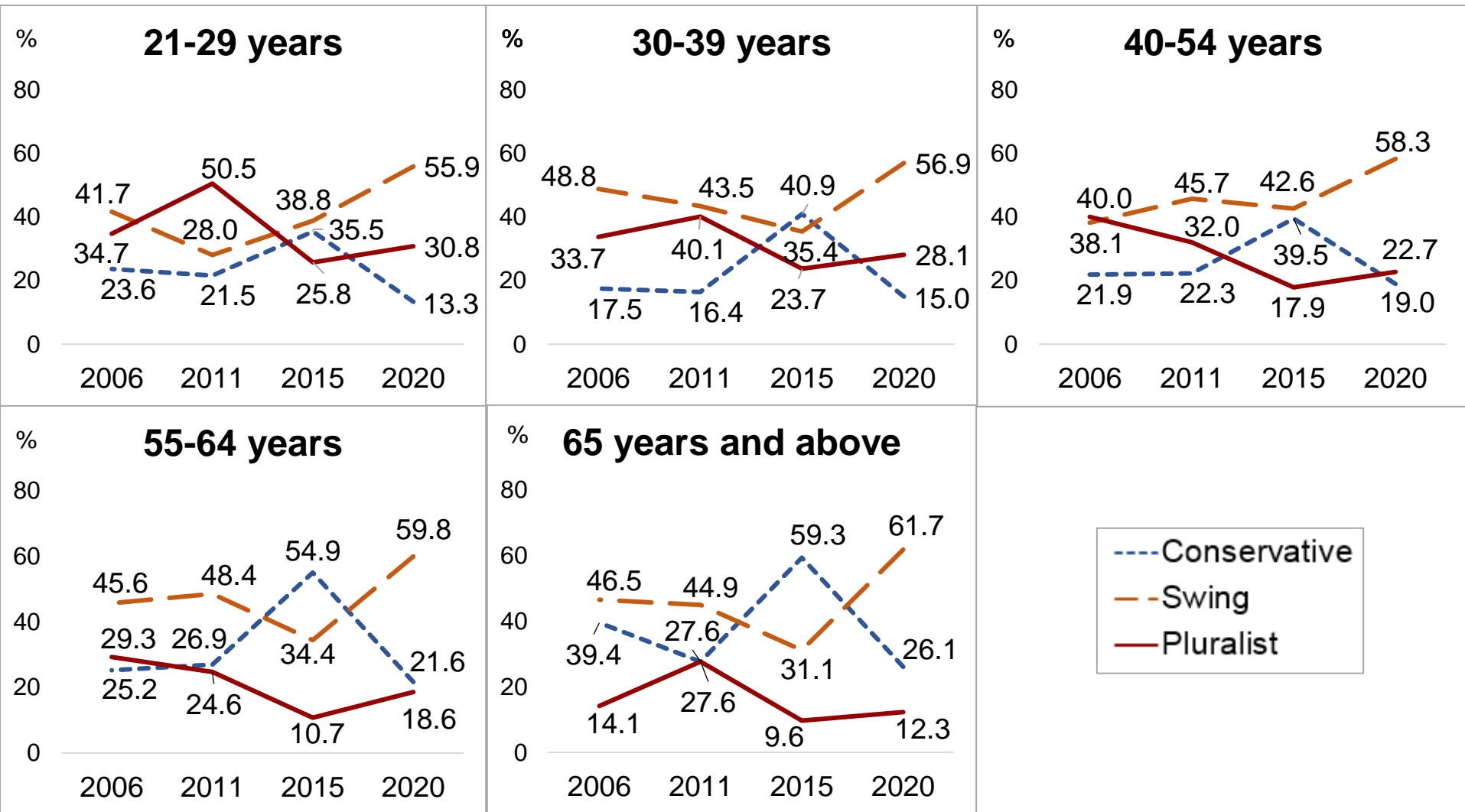
Cluster Analysis (Landline)

The Conservative had the lowest agreement with “need for different views in Parliament” since 2006 and it was lower than the other two clusters.

		Conservative	Swing	Pluralist
Need for different views in Parliament (Mean scores)	2006	3.08	4.37	4.57
	2011	3.16	4.45	4.52
	2015	3.51	4.55	4.47
	2020	3.10	4.40	4.62

The gap between Conservative and Pluralist clusters increasingly widen. The Conservative had the lowest agreement for the need for accountability, for diverse views and elected opposition members in Parliament since 2006 while Pluralist moved in opposite direction.

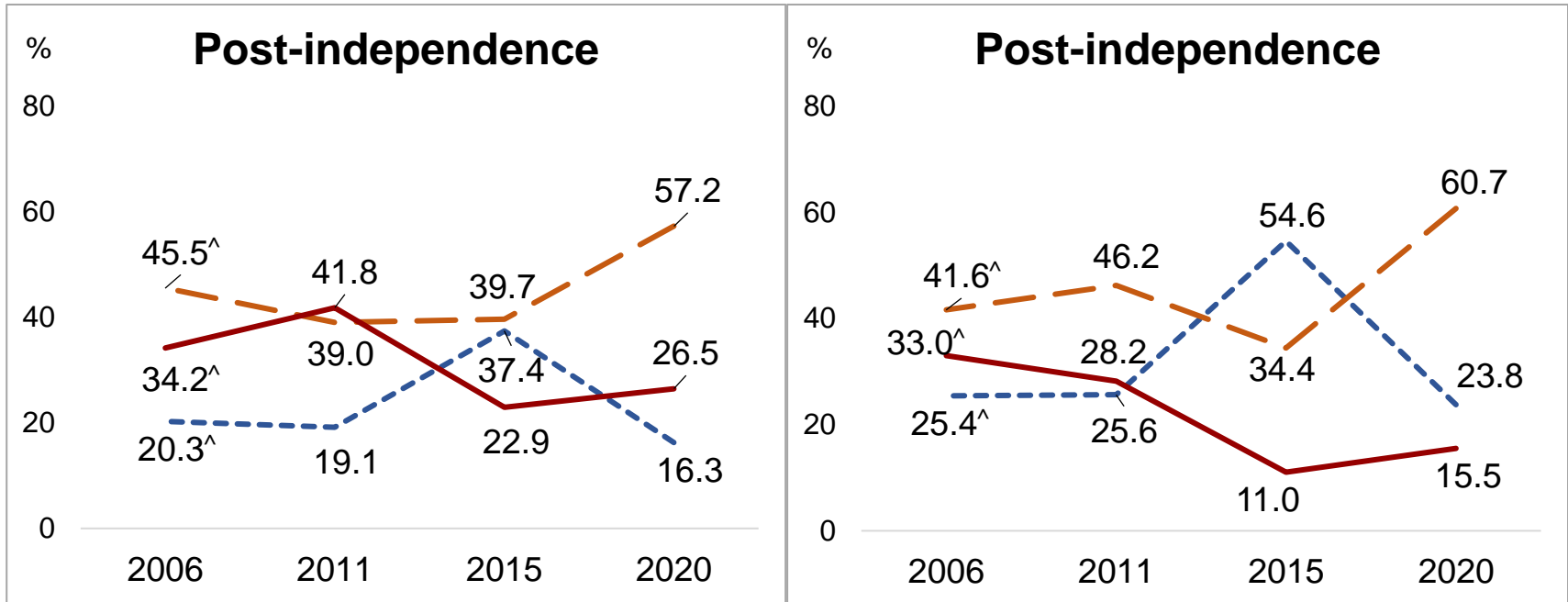
Cluster Analysis (Age)



2006: n=956, Chi-square=28.362, df=8, p=.000 sig.
 2011: n=1867, Chi-square=71.552, df=8, p=.000 sig.

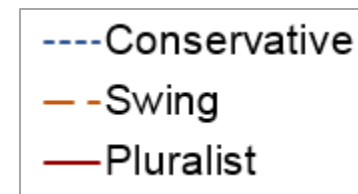
2015: n=1899, Chi-square=82.892, df=8, p=.000 sig.
 2020: n=3733, Chi-square=106.276, df=8, p=.000 sig.

Cluster Analysis (Pre- and Post-independence)

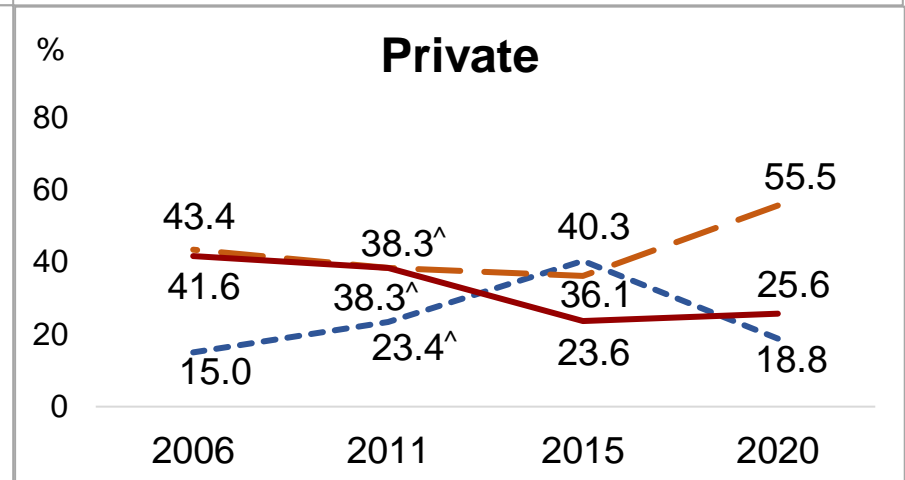
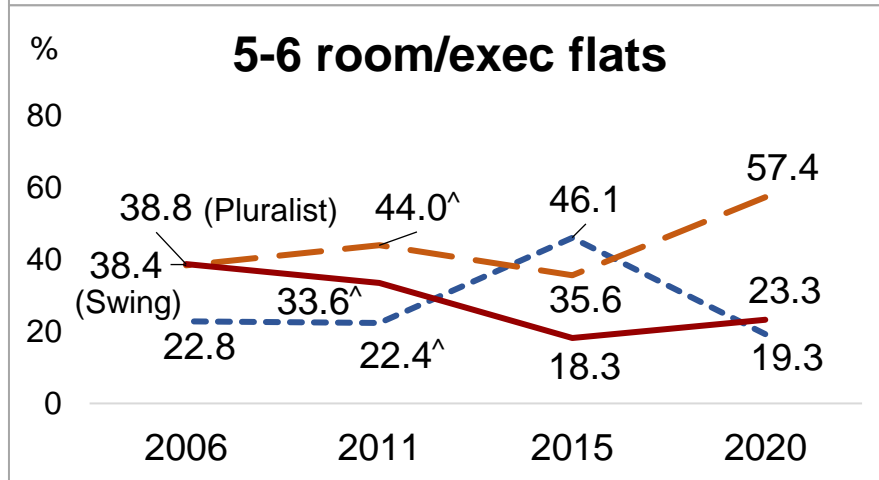
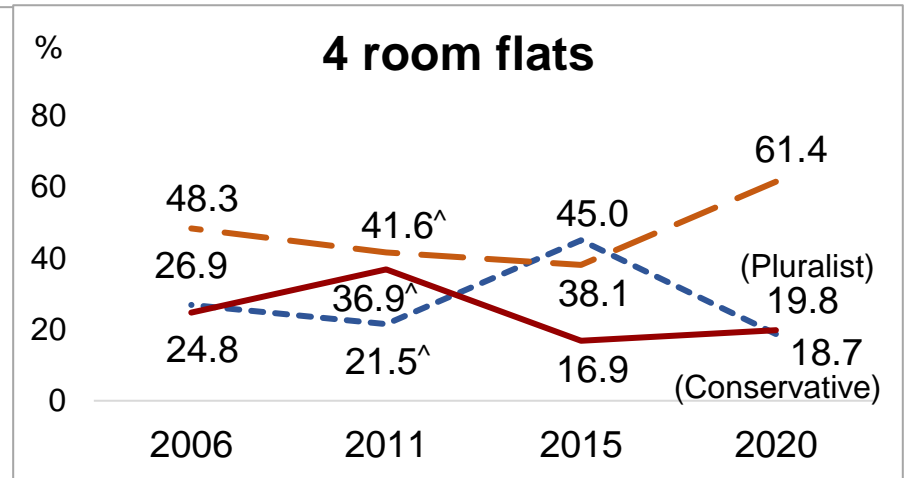
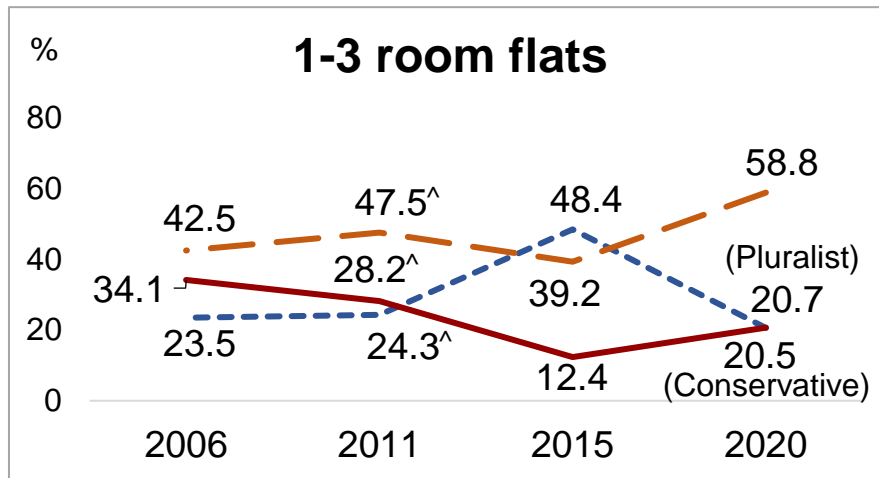


[^] percentages are not significantly different at 0.05 level

2006: n=956, Chi-square=3.667, df=2, p=.160 ns.
 2011: n=1868, Chi-square=39.135, df=2, p=.000 sig.
 2015: n=1897, Chi-square=72.192, df=2, p=.000 sig.
 2020: n=3733, Chi-square=75.714, df=2, p=.000 sig.



Cluster Analysis (Class: Housing Type)

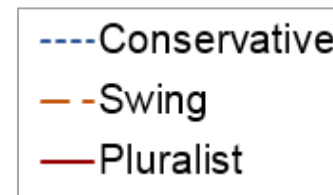
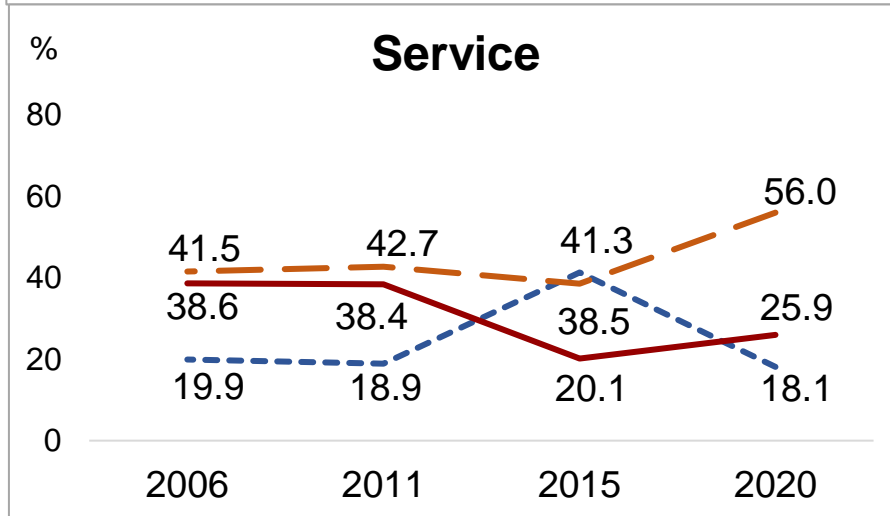
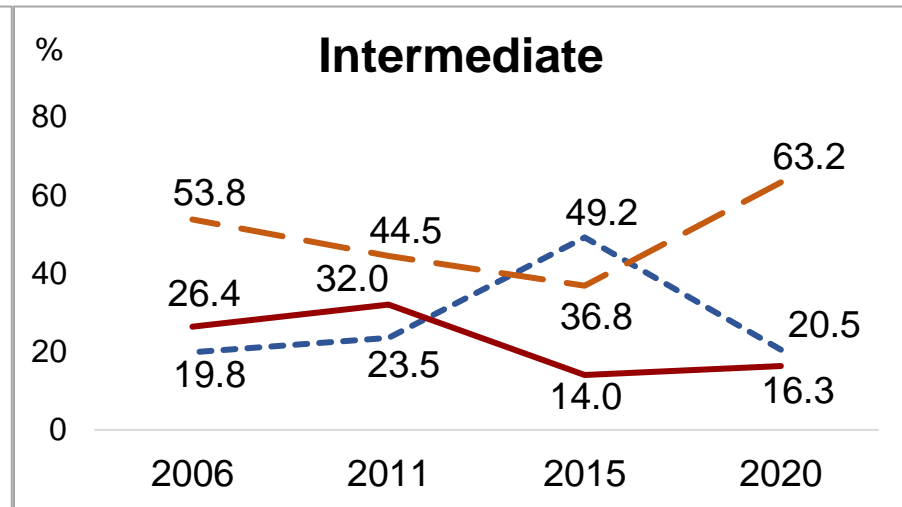
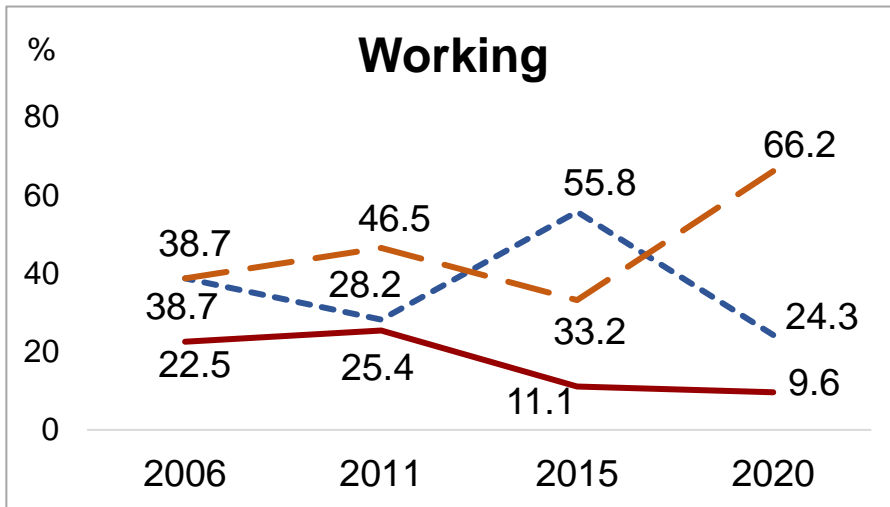


2006: n=955, Chi-square=23.532, df=6, p=.001 sig.
 2011: n=1820, Chi-square=10.196, df=6, p=.117 ns.
 2015: n=1896, Chi-square=16.357, df=6, p=.012 sig.
 2020: n=3733, Chi-square=12.661, df=6, p=.049 sig.

[^] percentages are not significantly different at 0.05 level

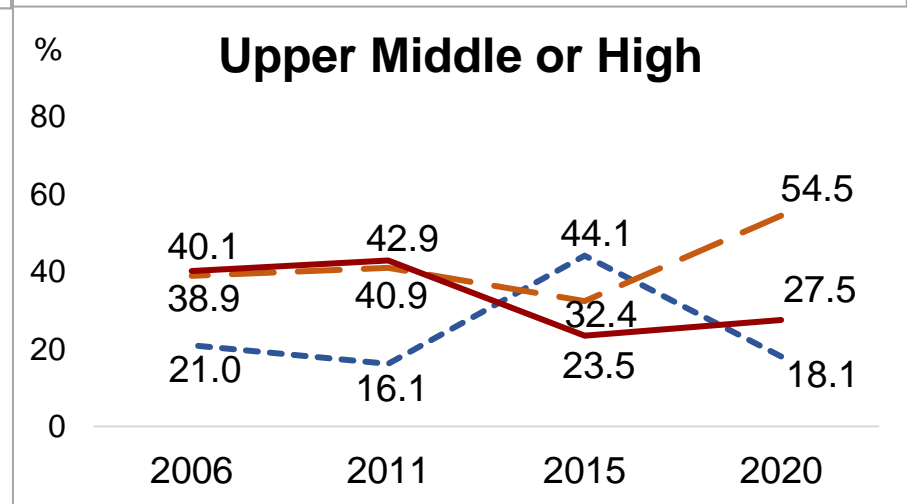
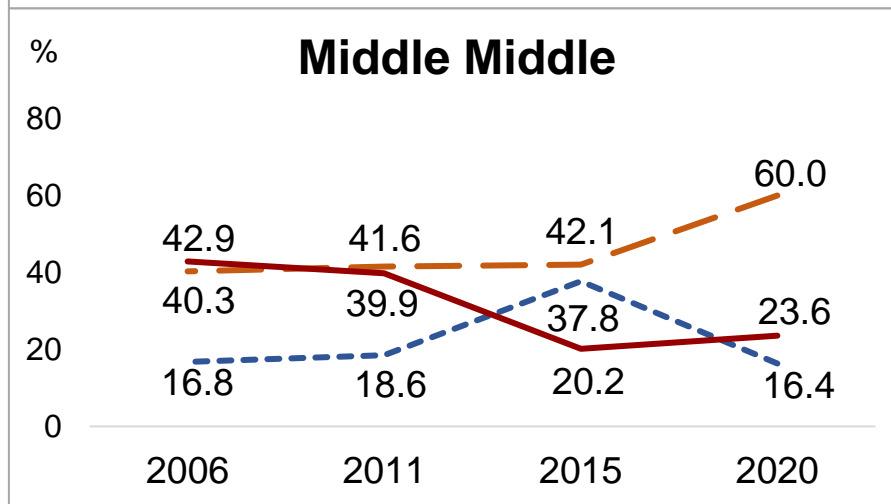
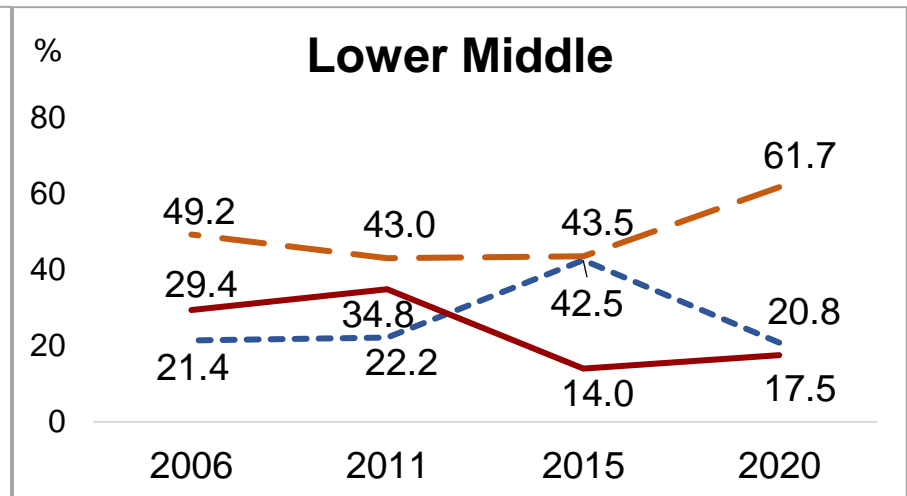
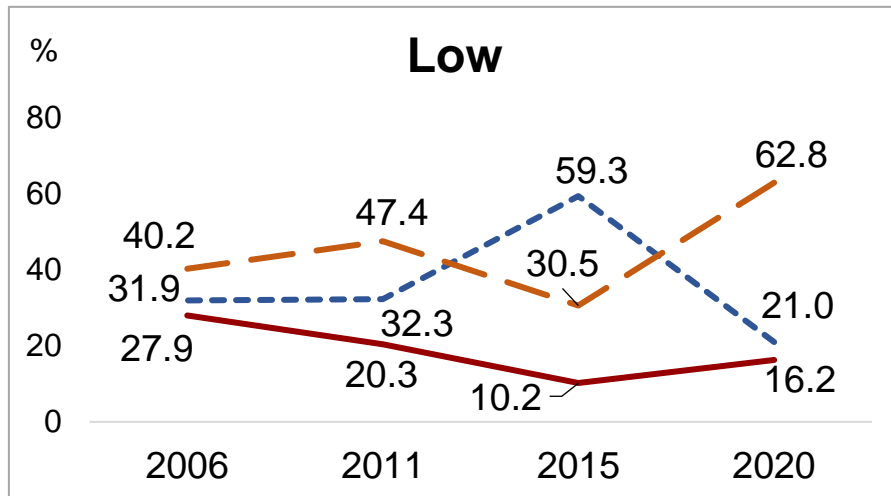
--- Conservative - - Swing — Pluralist

Cluster Analysis (Class: Occupation)



2006: n=715, Chi-square=30.322, df=4, p=.000 sig.
 2011: n=1503, Chi-square=11.642, df=4, p=.020 sig.
 2015: n=1746, Chi-square=24.360, df=4, p=.000 sig.
 2020: n=3484, Chi-square=68.487, df=4, p=.000 sig.

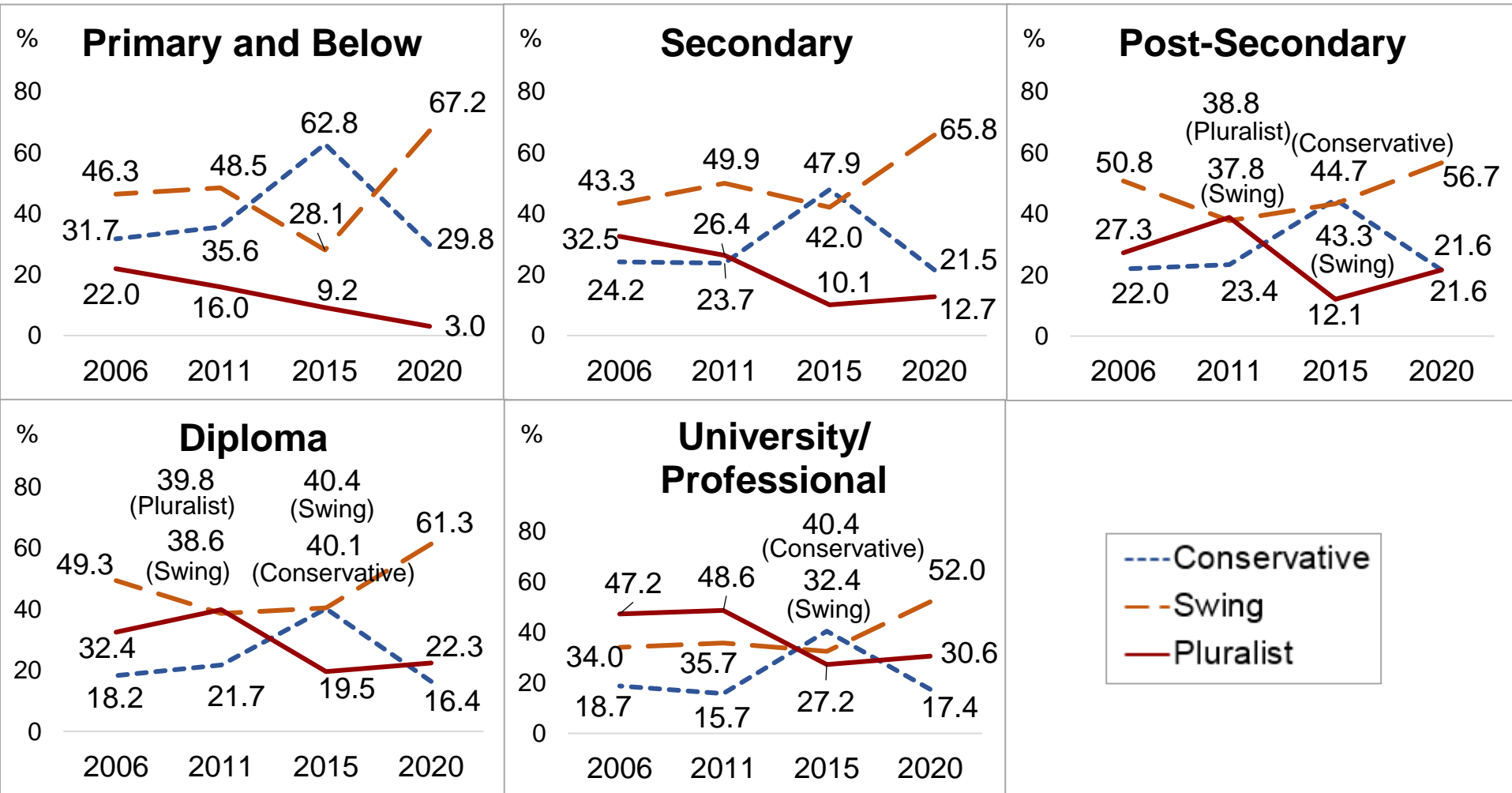
Cluster Analysis (Class: Household Income)



2006: n=956, Chi-square=27.586, df=6, p=.000 sig.
 2011: n=1604, Chi-square=47.377, df=6, p=.000 sig.
 2015: n=1842, Chi-square=60.850, df=6, p=.000 sig.
 2020: n=3540, Chi-square=51.353, df=6, p=.001 sig.



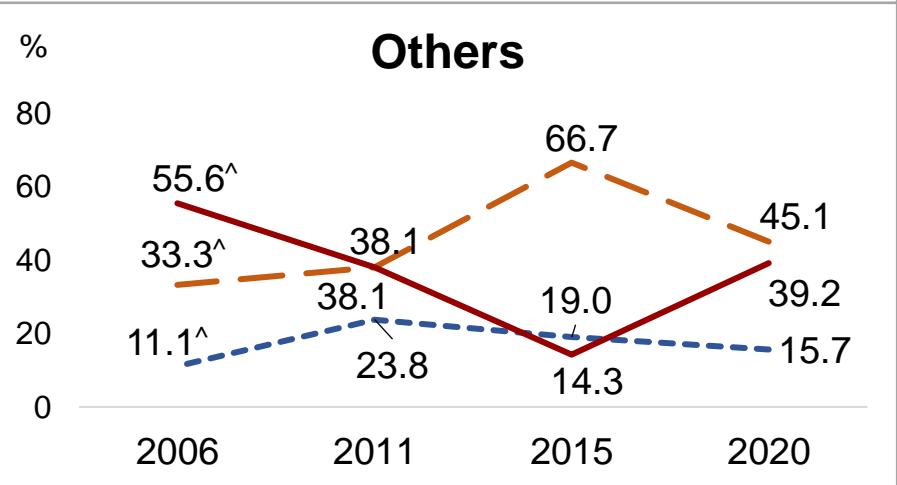
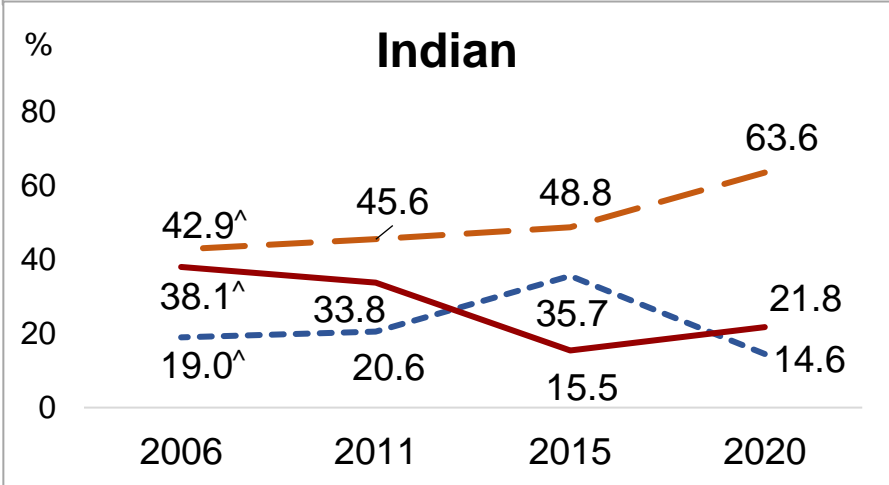
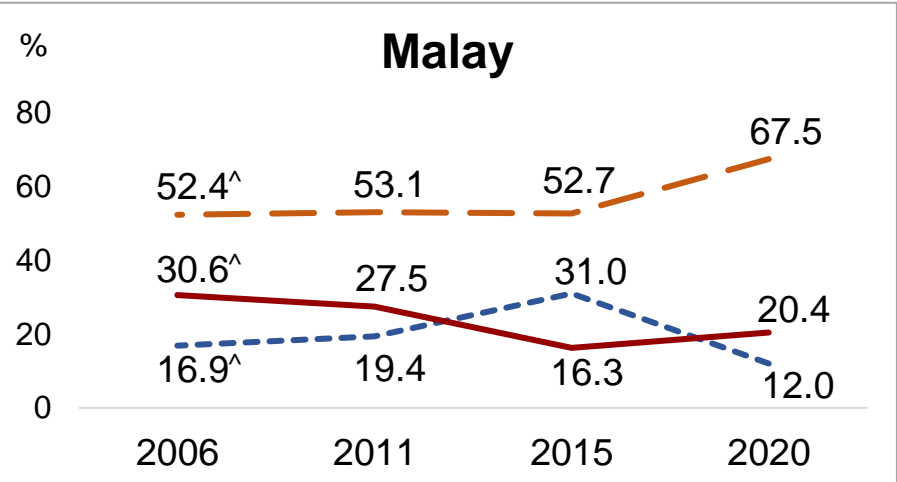
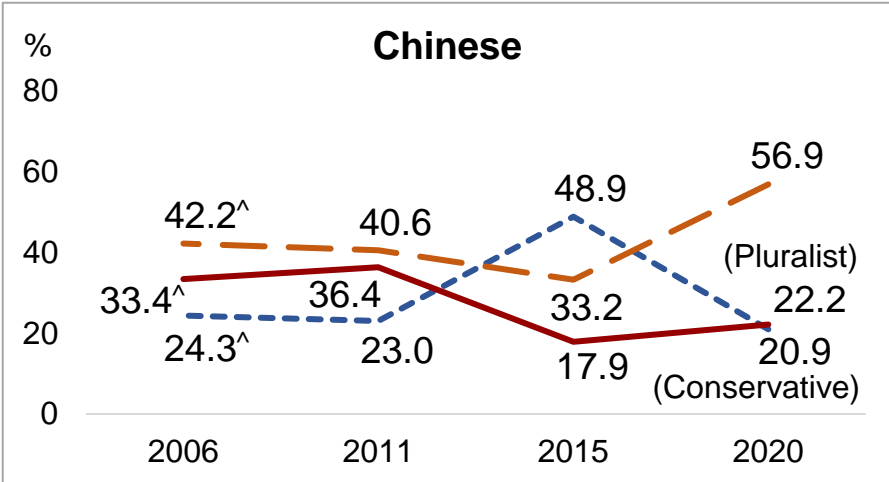
Cluster Analysis (Class: Education)



2006: n = 956, Chi-square=38.255, df=8, p=.000 sig.
 2011: n = 1836, Chi-square=94.868, df=8, p=.000 sig.

2015: n = 1896, Chi-square=95.621, df=8, p=.000 sig.
 2020: n= 3733, Chi-square=160.683, df=8, p=.000 sig.

Cluster Analysis (Ethnicity)



2006: n=956, Chi-square=8.336, df=6, p=.215 ns.
 2011: n=1869, Chi-square=15.017, df=6, p=.020 sig.
 2015: n=1897, Chi-square=54.937, df=6, p=.000 sig.
 2020: n=3733, Chi-square=39.579, df=6, p=.000 sig.

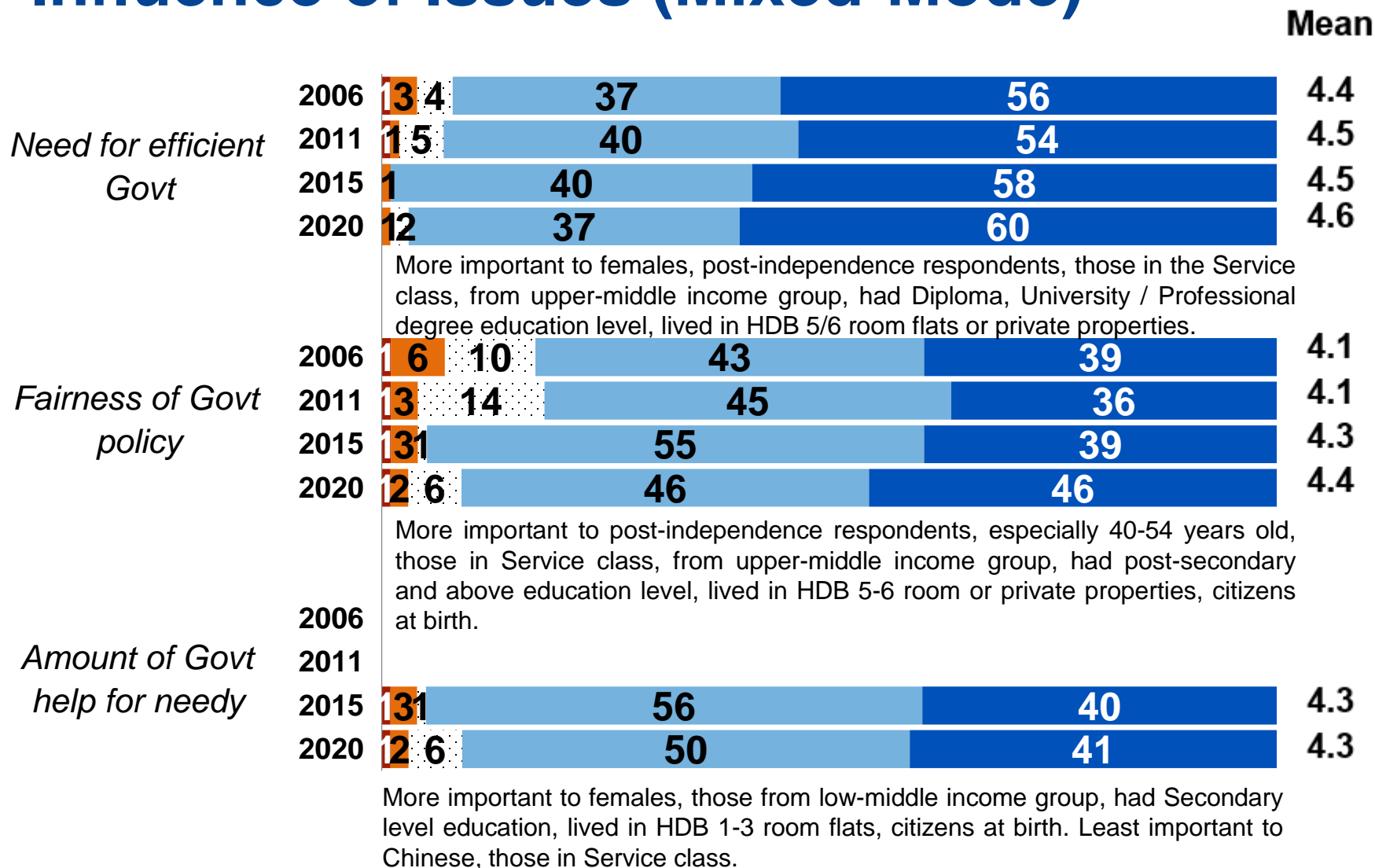
[^] percentages are not significantly different at 0.05 level

--- Conservative - - - Swing — Pluralist

Appendix

Influence of Issues – Full Set (Mixed Mode in 2020)

Influence of Issues (Mixed-Mode)

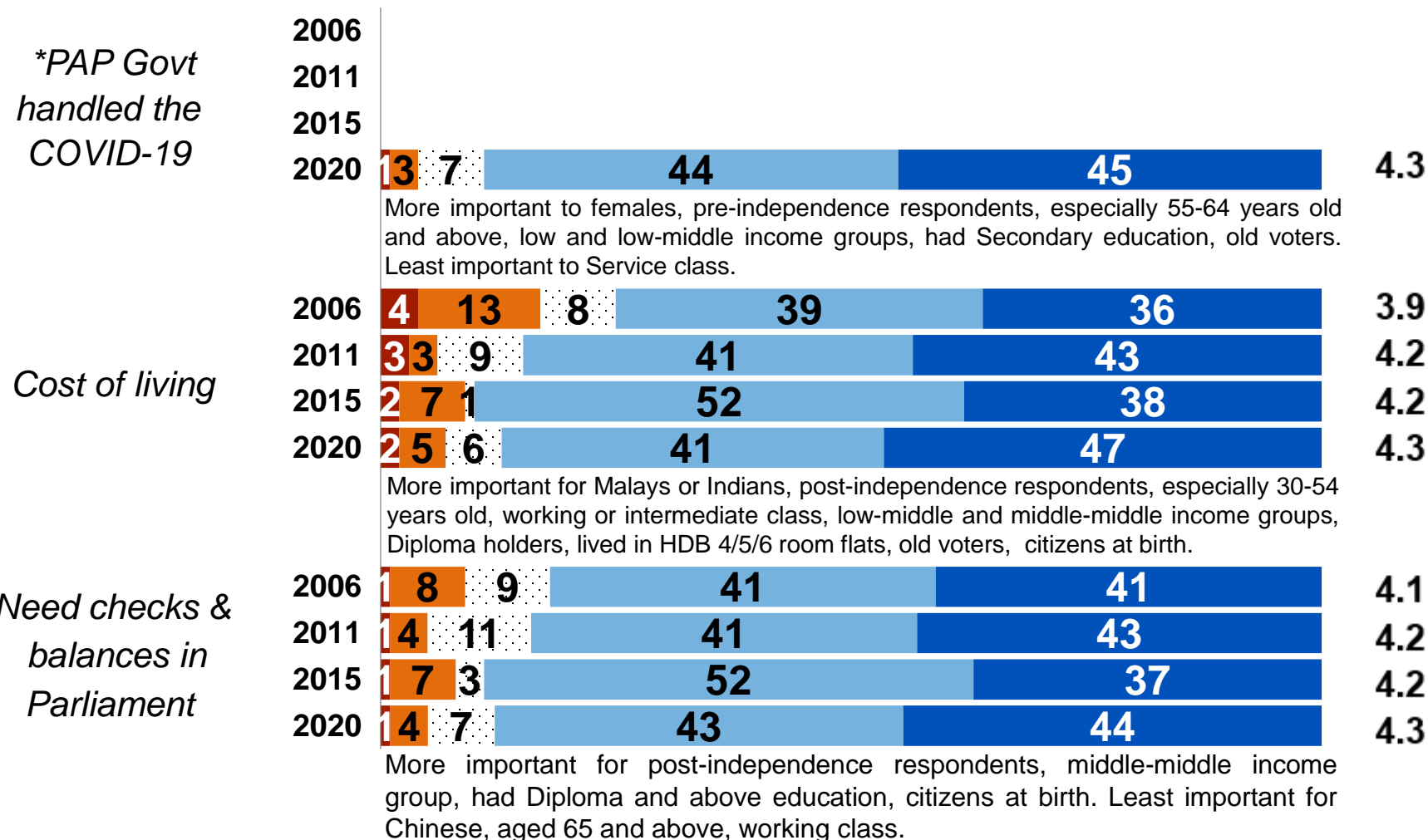


■ Not impt at all ■ Not impt ■ Neutral ■ Impt ■ Very impt

BASE: All respondents (4027)

Influence of Issues (Mixed-Mode)

Mean



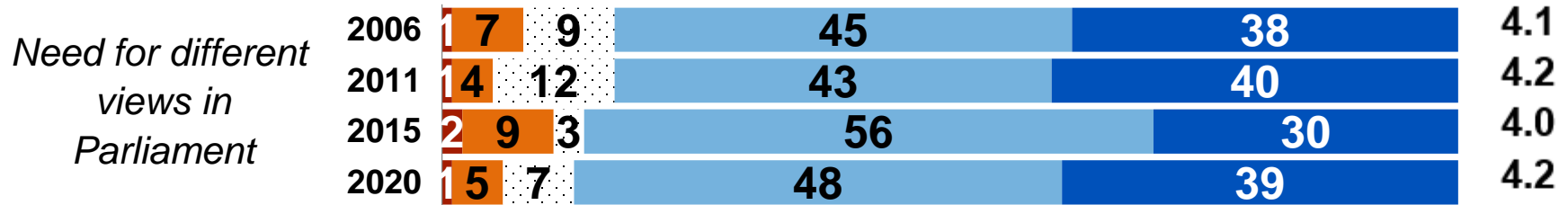
BASE: All respondents (4027)

Note: * refer to new question in 2020

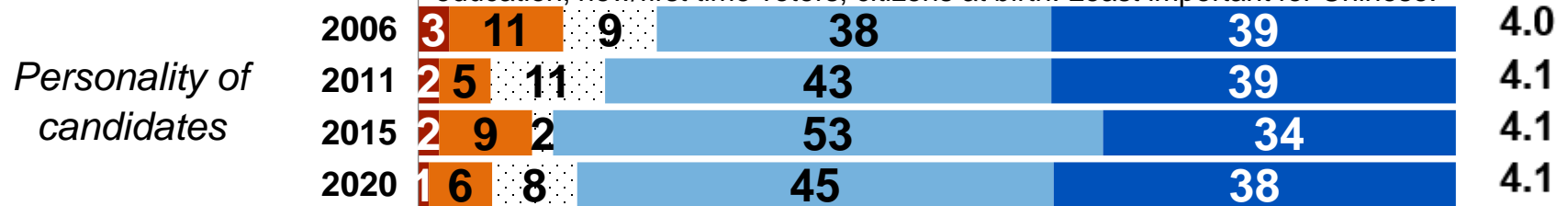


Influence of Issues (Mixed-Mode)

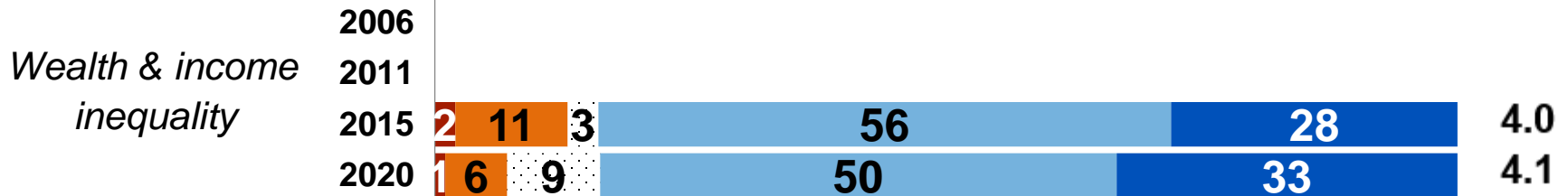
Mean



More important for post-independence respondents, especially 21-29 years old, from Service class, in middle-middle income group, with Diploma or Degree education, new/first time voters, citizens at birth. Least important for Chinese.



More important for females, pre-independence respondents, 40 years old and above, old voters. Least important for those with PSLE or below education.



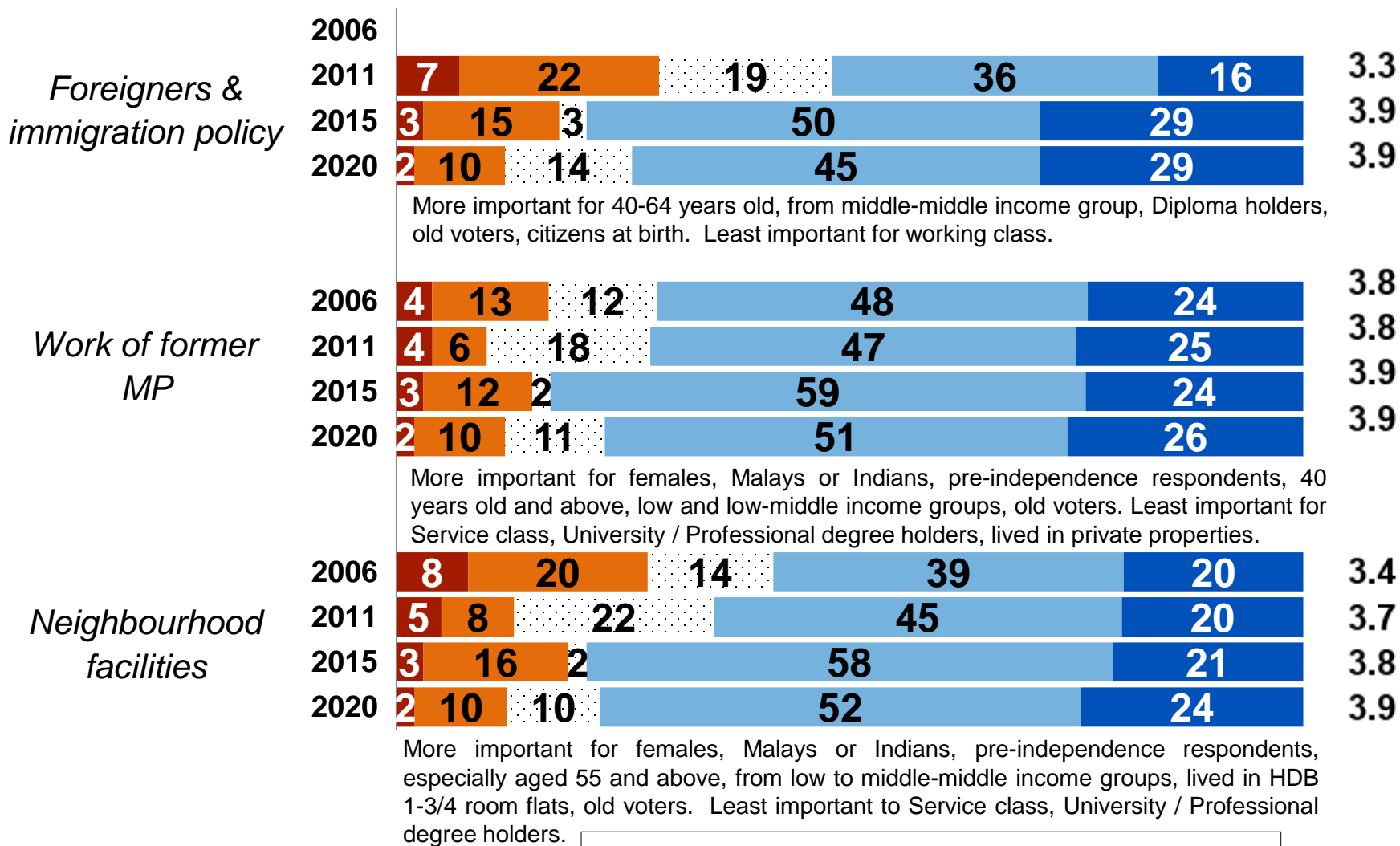
More important for post-independence respondents, especially 21-29 years old, lower-middle income group, had Diploma education, citizens at birth. Least important for Chinese, lived in private properties.

■ Not impt at all ■ Not impt ■ Neutral ■ Impt ■ Very impt

BASE: All respondents (4027)

Influence of Issues (Mixed-Mode)

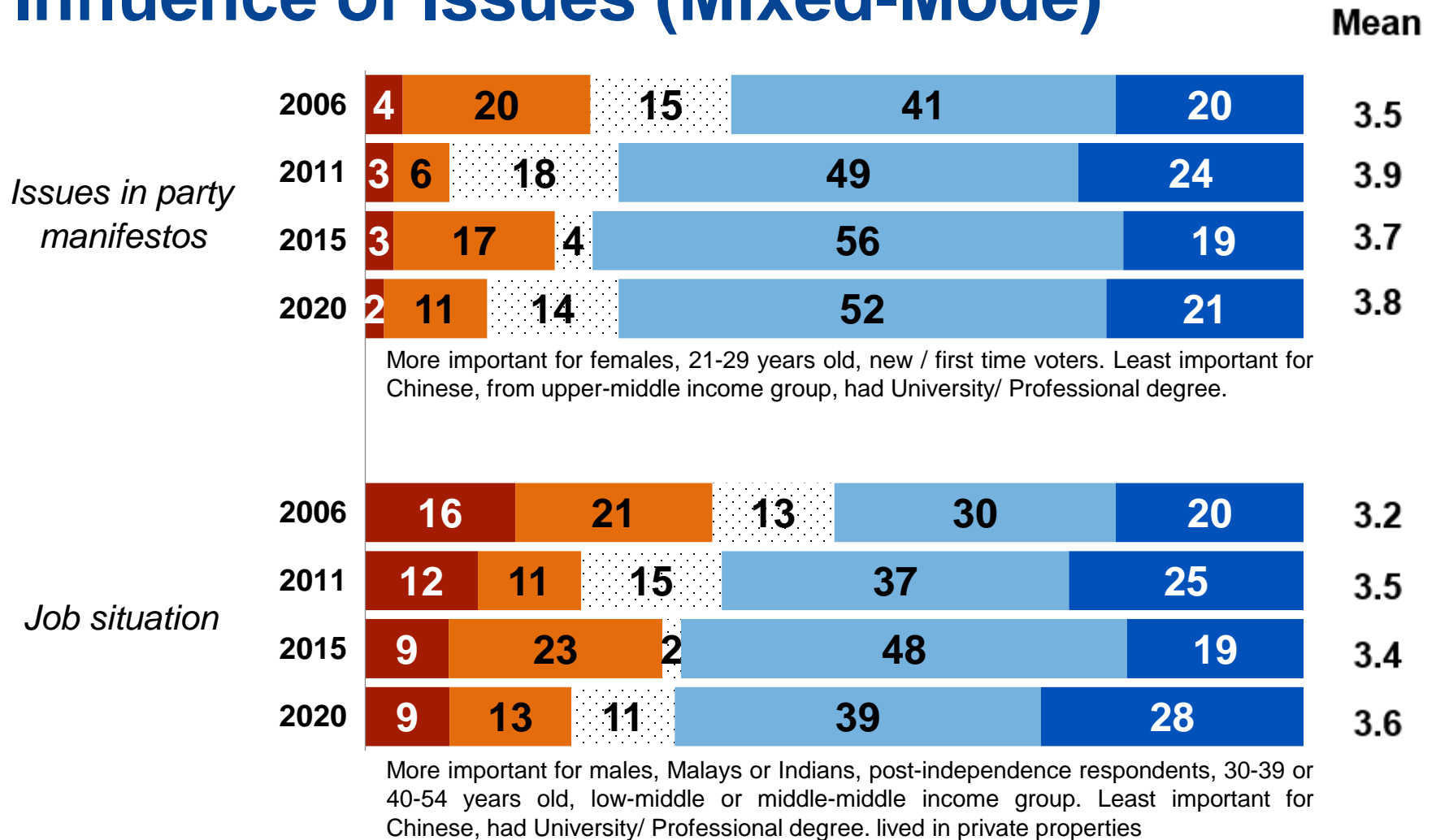
Mean



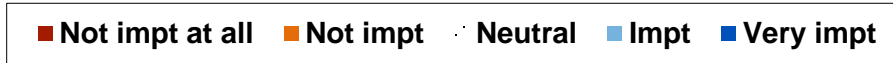
■ Not impt at all
 ■ Not impt
 ■ Neutral
 ■ Impt
 ■ Very impt

BASE: All respondents (4027)

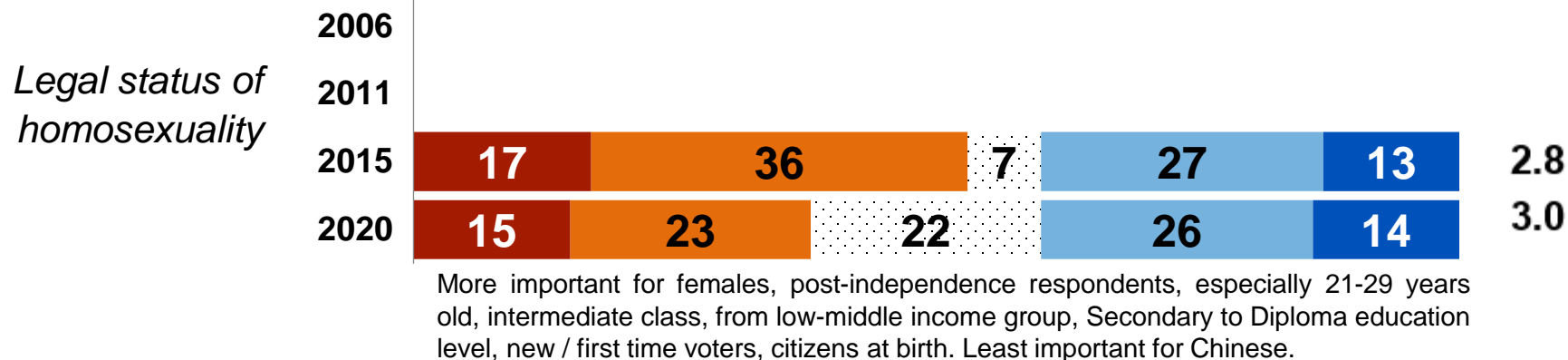
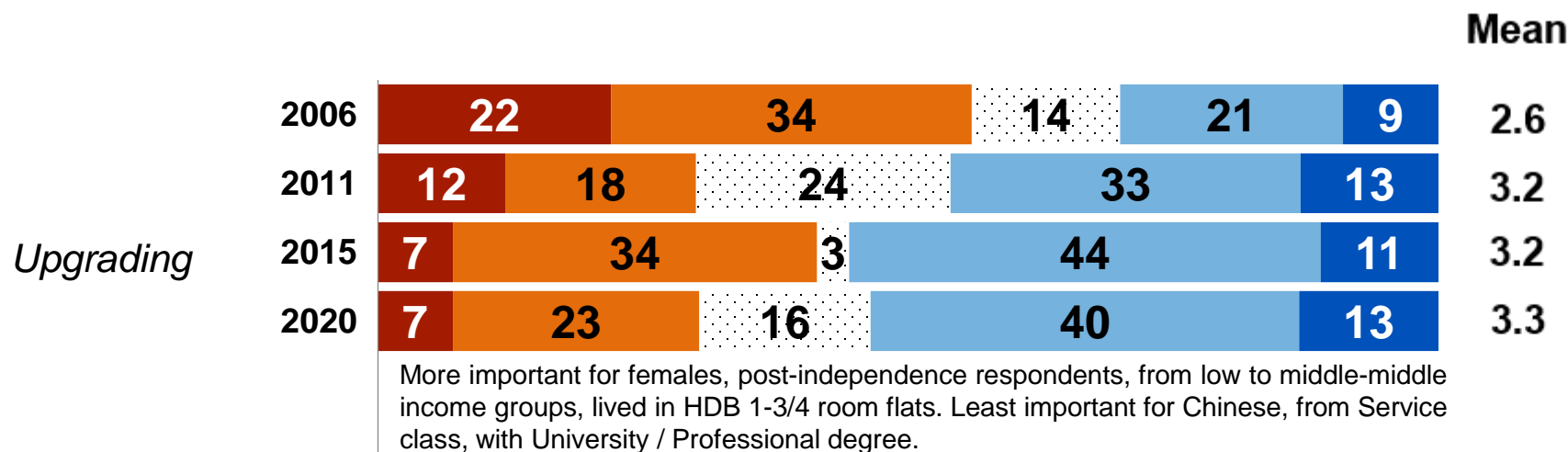
Influence of Issues (Mixed-Mode)



BASE: All respondents (4027)



Influence of Issues (Mixed-Mode)



■ Not impt at all ■ Not impt ■ Neutral ■ Impt ■ Very impt

BASE: All respondents (4027)