QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY IV:
SOCIAL COHESION

GCRO | Gauteng City-Region Observatory

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PREFACE

The Quality of Life (QoL) survey, run every two years, has become GCRO's flagship project. The QoL survey is designed to provide a regular understanding of the quality of life, socio-economic circumstances, satisfaction with service delivery, psycho-social attitudes, value-base and other characteristics of residents in Gauteng. It serves as a tracking and diagnostic tool, affording a rich information resource for policy makers, business, civil society and the public wanting to see where progress is being made, and where concerns remain.

QoL is a household-based survey with randomly selected adults (18+ years old) as respondents. The GCRO has conducted four QoL surveys and there has been growth in the number of respondents included in each successive sample:

- QoL I (2009) with 5 836 respondents in Gauteng and a total of 6 636 across the wider Gauteng City-Region
- QoL II (2011) with 16 729 respondents
- QoL III (2013/14) with 27 490 respondents
- QoL IV (2015/16) with 30 002 respondents.

The QoL sample is designed to be representative of the Gauteng population and each municipality within the province. Census 2011 was used as a benchmark for the sample frame, and the final dataset was weighted back to these figures. This large sample enables GCRO to analyse, map and model the data through a range of innovative methods with a high degree of confidence and precision.

The QoL sample is also designed to include respondents from every ward in Gauteng. The QoL IV (2015/16) survey drew a minimum of 30 respondents per ward in non-metro wards, and 60 in metro wards, with increased numbers reflecting higher population density. The survey therefore provides critical, local-level data for analysis and assessment to guide targeted government interventions.

This *QoL IV Data Brief* is one of a series that takes a deeper look into the QoL IV (2015/16) dataset, and explores patterns, trends and dynamics in a range of focus areas such as social cohesion, crime, health, quality of life, poverty and inequality, economy, and governance.

Additional information on the Quality of Life survey can be found on the GCRO website: **www.gcro.ac.za**

*Due to rounding of individual values, figure labels in graphs may not add up to 100%.

HEADLINE FINDINGS

- In general, this brief shows: that social disharmony and intolerance are not generalised problems across the whole Gauteng population, but that they are sometimes significant minority views; that expressions of intolerance are not distributed evenly across space and are sometimes concentrated in specific wards; and that one kind of intolerance is not always co-present with another kind of intolerance (either in space and for individuals).

- The extent of diversity in different parts of Gauteng depends on how we define diversity. If we define diversity in terms of race, then former white, Indian/Asian and coloured suburbs are now the most diverse (Figure 1). If we define diversity in terms of language, then inner city areas, townships and rural wards are the most diverse (Figure 2).

- Around three quarters (77%) of respondents in the 2015/16 QoL survey said that 'you need to be very careful when dealing with people in your community'.

- 58% of respondents agreed with the statement 'Blacks and whites will never really trust each other', an improvement from previous Quality of Life surveys (Figure 4).

- Respondents were very likely to disagree with the statements 'South Africa belongs more to black people than coloureds, Indians or whites' (49% disagreed) (Figure 5) and 'There is no place for white people in South Africa' (61% disagreed) (Figure 6).

- Almost a quarter of all respondents (23%) agreed with the statement 'Gauteng should be for South Africans only. They must send the foreigners back to their countries' (Figure 10). The equivalent of around 300 000 residents in Gauteng (3%) think 'It is OK to physically attack foreigners to make them leave' (this is mapped at a ward level in Figure 14).

- Given South Africa's history, it is remarkable that 43% of respondents agreed with the statement 'There are too many people coming to Gauteng, we should bring back influx control' (Figure 15), compared to 38% who disagreed with the statement.

- Respondents were more likely to agree (56%) than disagree (29%) with the statement: 'Gay and lesbian people deserve equal rights with all other South Africans' (Figure 17). However, 14% of the respondents agreed with the statement 'It is acceptable to be violent to gay and lesbian people' (Figure 18 and Figure 19).

INTRODUCTION

Both the South African national government and Gauteng provincial government have emphasised the importance of fostering greater social cohesion. Municipalities in Gauteng have also begun to look seriously at social cohesion strategies[i]. The goal of social cohesion stands for transformation away from the country's racist past, and also the reduction of other enduring structures of disharmony and intolerance such as xenophobia and homophobia. The Department of Arts and Culture's national strategy for social cohesion defines social cohesion as "the degree of social integration and inclusion in communities and society at large and the extent to which mutual solidarity finds expression of itself among individuals and communities" (DAC 2012). The strategy further describes a socially cohesive society as one where inequalities, exclusions, distrust and conflict are actively reduced or eliminated in order to improve living conditions for all.

The Gauteng City-Region Observatory's (GCRO) Quality of Life (QoL) IV (2015/16) survey included a range of questions on aspects of social cohesion in Gauteng. Social cohesion is not something which can be quantified as a whole, but the QoL IV survey does provide several important indications of societal attitudes and behaviours which threaten social cohesion. The purpose of this Data Brief is to unpack the findings from the QoL IV survey on key social cohesion concerns, specifically by providing answers to the following questions:

- To what extent has racial mixing and diversity in residential areas been achieved in Gauteng?
- Do respondents trust others in their community, and do they feel that there is trust between different race groups?
- What attitudes do respondents hold towards minority race groups in Gauteng?
- What attitudes do respondents hold towards foreigners and gay and lesbian people?

Based on our analysis, we can make the following overall arguments about social cohesion in Gauteng. First, respondents have quite divergent views for each measure. Some respondents believe there is social tolerance and trust, while others believe there is not. Some provide responses which indicate intolerant attitudes, while others are accepting of difference. It is important to recognise, in other words, that mistrust and intolerance are not generalised across the whole population, but that they are prevalent in a significant minority.

Second, there are different trends over time for the various questions that we analyse. For a number of the questions the percentage of respondents with neutral opinions has increased substantially,

"There are some notable positive trends regarding improved tolerance between different race groups and towards cross border migrants. Although attitudes towards cross border migrants are improving over time, there are still worrying levels of xenophobia amongst communities in Gauteng."

indicating a significant amount of undecidedness or, possibly, disinterest in key social issues. There are some notable positive trends regarding improved tolerance between different race groups and towards cross border migrants. Although attitudes towards cross border migrants are improving over time, there are still worrying levels of xenophobia amongst communities in Gauteng. Particularly alarming is the increase in homophobia and attitudes which regard the use of violence against gay and lesbian people as acceptable. Whilst these are minority views, they still hold potential to cause or legitimate harm to people, as has been the case in the recent past.

Third, those who are intolerant are not distributed evenly across the geography of the province. For example, some wards contain higher proportions of people who are supportive of violence than others. In many cases these wards are located on the periphery, encompass large townships and have relatively low levels of racial diversity.

Finally, forms of intolerance do not always overlap spatially with one another. For example, some wards have higher proportions of respondents who believe that homophobic violence is acceptable but the same wards do not necessarily endorse xenophobic violence to the same extent.

SPATIAL DIVERSITY ACROSS GAUTENG

In order to provide some context for the Data Brief, this section examines which parts of Gauteng are most diverse at a local scale. The data shows that the location of diversity changes depending on what demographic characteristic one considers denoting diversity. Given South Africa's history of segregation, it seems intuitive to calculate 'mixing'[ii] according to population groups. However diversity can also be assessed with other demographic characteristics.

In our calculations, using a measure known as an entropy score, diversity is high when all the demographic groups in the society are equally represented in a ward. Conversely, diversity is low when one demographic group dominates the ward. An example, using three wards, is shown in Table 1. Figure 1 confirms, as many previous studies have shown (Christopher 2001; Hamann and Horn 2015), that areas once reserved for white, Indian/Asian and coloured residents are now much more integrated than areas once designated for African residents. In part this reflects the fact that neighbourhoods with better quality housing stock have diversified as populations that were previously discriminated against become more mobile and are able to afford housing in these areas. Of course, mixing does not necessarily mean social integration. According to Horn and Ngcobo (2003), population groups living in desegregated areas often mainly still forge relationships with residents from their own population group. Furthermore, relocating previously disadvantaged people into previously inaccessible neighbourhoods does not imply that they become integrated into these areas and that they acquire all the socio-economic benefits of the area that they occupy (Mabin 2005). Therefore, racial diversity on its own is not a suitable measure for integration or social cohesion. It needs to be considered along with a variety of other variables.

TABLE 1: Calculating the entropy score per ward
*Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)*

	Population distribution per ward					
	African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total	Entropy score
Ward 79800054	47	12	23	24	106	1.28
	44%	11%	22%	23%	100%	
Ward 79900005	18	1	1	53	73	0.70
	25%	1%	1%	73%	100%	
Ward 79900040	151	1	0	0	152	0.00
	99%	1%	0%	0%	100%	

PHOTOGRAPH BY **HANNAH BUSING**

FIGURE 1: Racial diversity per ward in Gauteng in 2015/16. Wards with lighter shading indicate lower levels of racial diversity. In other words, in these lighter shaded wards one population group is much more dominant than other population groups

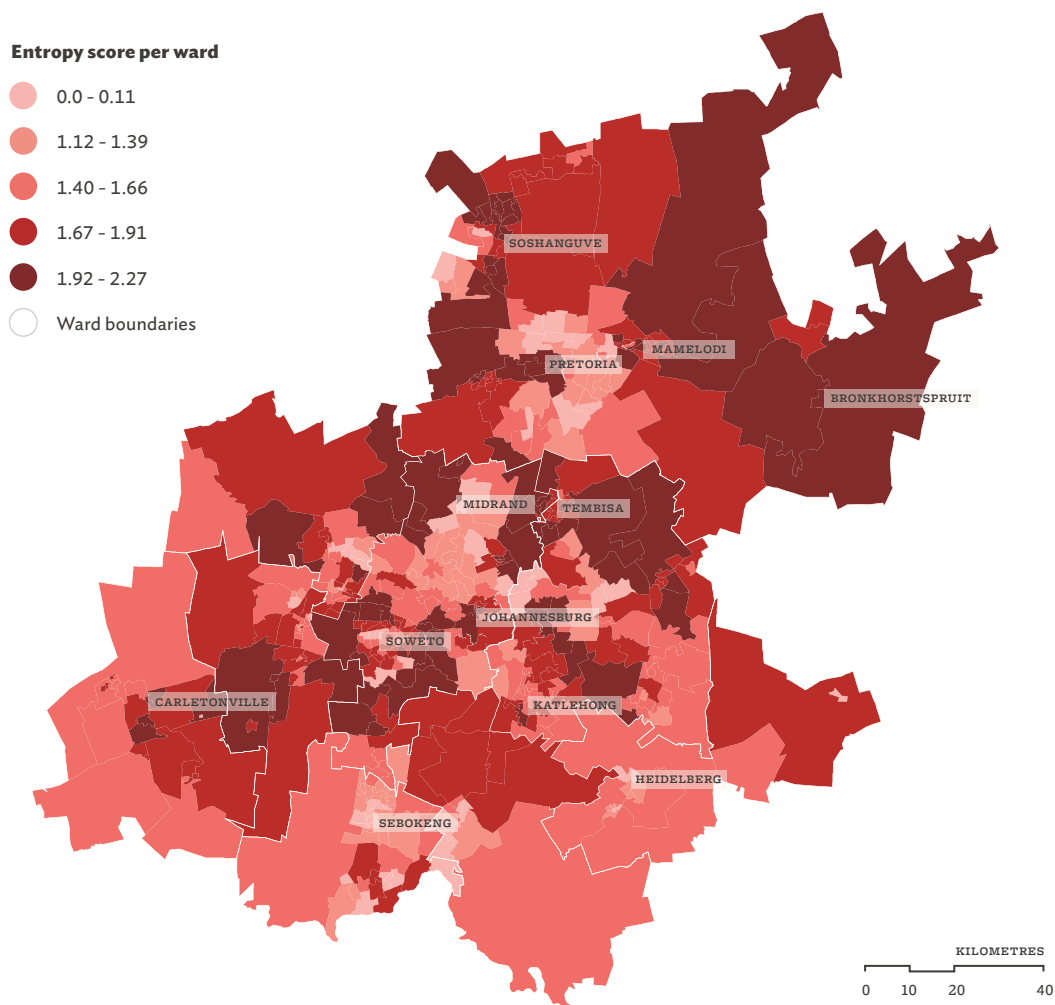*Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)*
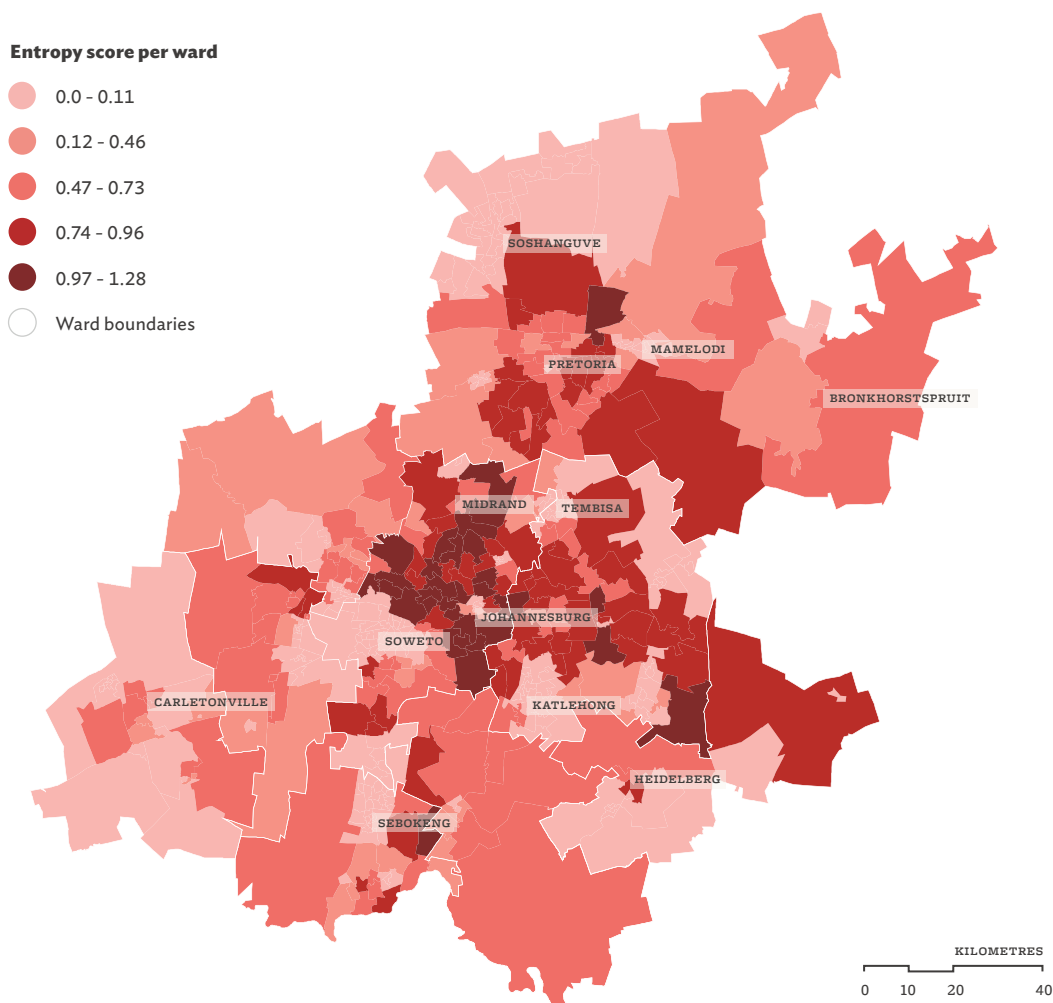
When language diversity is calculated for each ward and mapped (Figure 2), a very different picture emerges from that shown in Figure 1. Areas, such as the northern suburbs of Johannesburg, which are more racially diverse, are much more homogenous in terms of languages spoken[iii] in the household. On the other hand, racially homogenous townships exhibit high levels of diversity in terms of spoken language. Therefore, apartheid's racial categories oversimplify diversity, when in fact each 'population group' is itself diverse, not least in terms of language.

FIGURE 2: Language diversity per ward in Gauteng in 2011. Wards with lighter shading indicate lower levels of language diversity. In other words, in these lighter shaded wards one language group is much more dominant than other language groups

Data source: StatsSA (2011b)

Entropy score per ward

- 0.0 - 0.11
- 1.12 - 1.39
- 1.40 - 1.66
- 1.67 - 1.91
- 1.92 - 2.27
- Ward boundaries

SOSHANGUVE
PRETORIA
MAMELODI
BRONKHORSTSPRUIT
MIDRAND
TEMBISA
JOHANNESBURG
SOWETO
CARLETONVILLE
KATLEHONG
HEIDELBERG
SEBOKENG

KILOMETRES
0   10   20   40

TRUST AND BELONGING

Trust among people is an important component of social cohesion. It is important for various reasons, including the fact that higher levels of trust (which are difficult to foster in diverse societies) generally provide a better sense of community (Hooghe, Reeskens, and Stolle 2007) and because trust is noted as an important part of interracial reconciliation (Wale 2013). Literature on social capital also suggests that trust is an important basis for social, economic and political functioning (Putman 1993). Trust within communities and among population groups in Gauteng remains relatively low. In the 2015/16 QoL survey, 77% of respondents felt they needed to be very careful when dealing with people in their community, a very similar result to earlier QoL surveys (76% in the 2013/14 survey and 74% in the 2011 survey). In no ward in the 2015/16 QoL survey were there less than 39% of respondents who stated that they needed to be very careful when dealing with other members of their community. There were 7 wards (all located in the West Rand district municipality)

where all the respondents felt that they needed to be very careful when dealing with people in their community. Areas with very low levels of trust were scattered throughout the province, but there were clusters of very low levels of community trust on the periphery of the province and in township areas (Figure 3). There were higher levels of trust amongst those respondents living in cluster houses in complexes, with 67% saying they needed to be careful compared with the average of 77%.
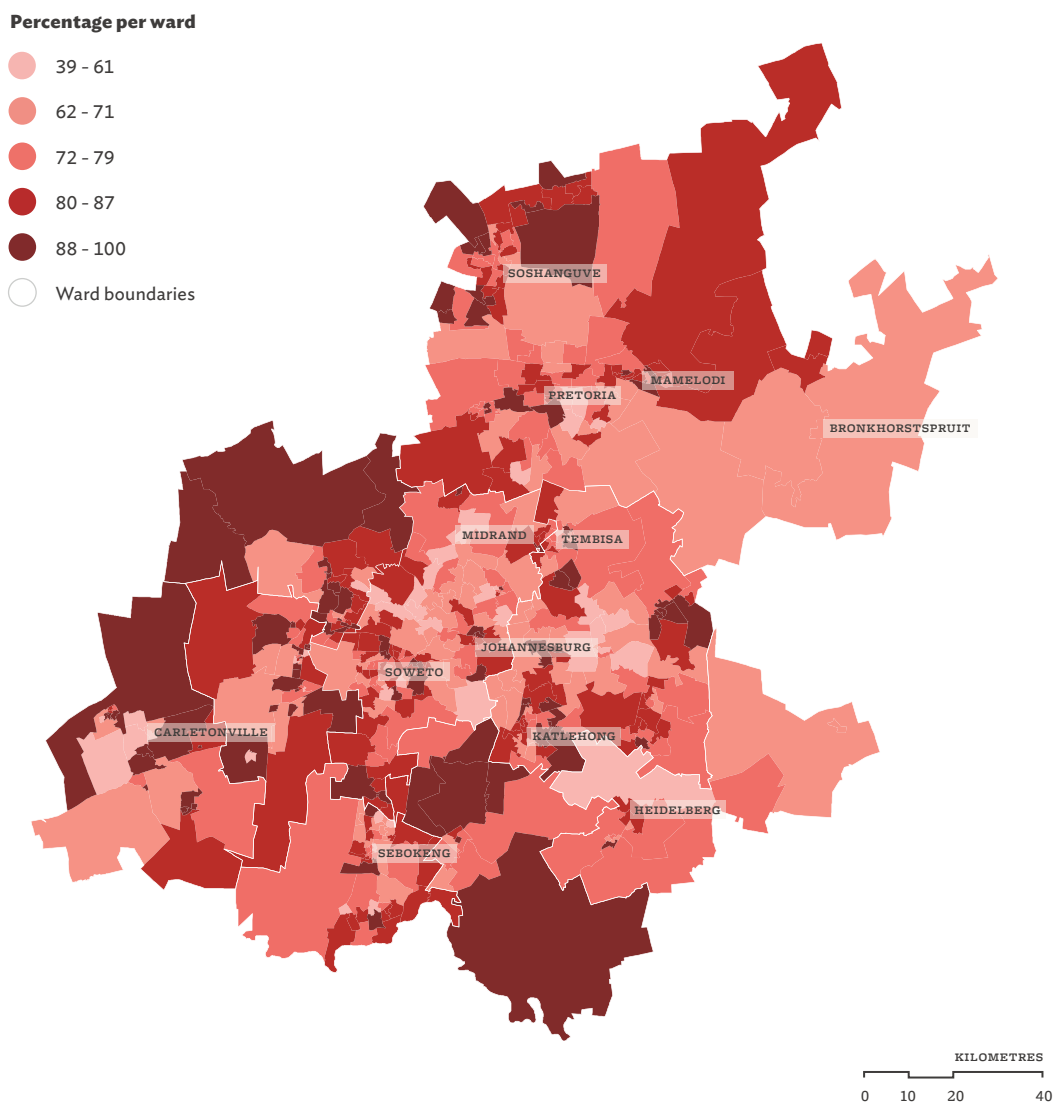
> "Trust within communities and among population groups in Gauteng remains relatively low."

FIGURE 3: Percentage of respondents per ward who agreed with the statement 'you need to be very careful when dealing with people in your community'

Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)

Percentage per ward

- 39 – 61
- 62 – 71
- 72 – 79
- 80 – 87
- 88 – 100
- Ward boundaries

KILOMETRES

0   10   20   40

The QoL IV (2015/16) survey asked respondents to say whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement 'blacks and whites will never really trust each other'. This is a very basic indicator and simply reflects a perception held by respondents about general levels of trust.

In the 2015/16 QoL survey, 58% of respondents agreed that blacks and whites will never trust each other, an improvement since 2013/14 (66%) and 2011 (63%). Although white respondents were more likely to disagree with the statement than African, coloured and Indian/Asian respondents, they were the only group who showed an increase in the proportion of respondents who agreed (strongly agree and agree) with the statement since 2013/14 (Figure 4). All population groups showed increases in the proportion of respondents who held neutral positions on this statement. This suggests that respondents might have been unsure of race relations and how these might look in future.

FIGURE 4: **Responses to the statement 'blacks and whites will never really trust each other' by population group between the 2011 and 2015/16 QoL surveys**

*Data source: GCRO QoL II (2011), QoL III (2013/14), QoL IV (2015/16)*
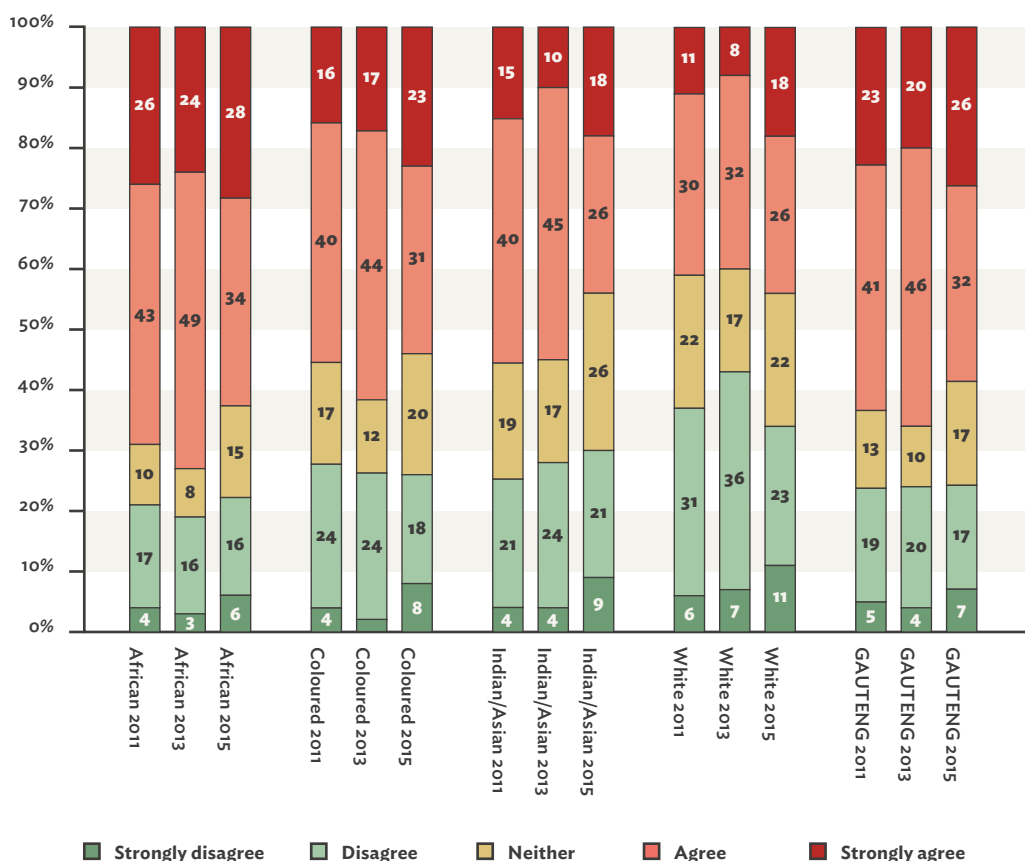
The questionnaire also asked respondents to say whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement 'South Africa belongs more to black people than coloureds, Indians or whites'. In the 2015/16 survey, 34% of respondents agreed with this statement (including those who said they strongly agreed).

Half of respondents (49%) disagreed with this statement (Figure 5). Africans (46%) were least likely to disagree with the statement while the proportion of coloured, Indian/Asian and white respondents who disagreed with the statement varied between 54% and 60%.

FIGURE 5: Responses to the statement 'South Africa belongs more to black people than coloureds, Indians or whites' by population group from the 2015/16 QoL survey

Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)
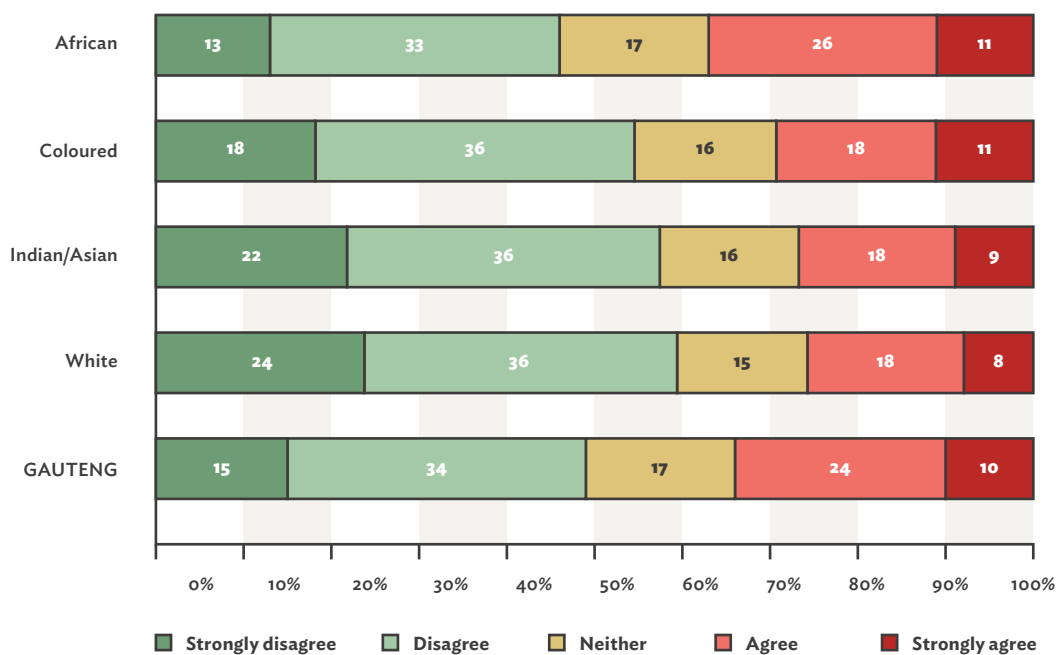
The QoL survey also posed questions specifically related to opinions of the other major population groups in Gauteng. In the 2015/16 survey, just 22% of all respondents agreed with the statement 'there is no place for white people in South Africa today', while the majority (62%) disagreed with the statement (Figure 6). Indian/Asian respondents were the most likely to disagree with the statement (67%).

FIGURE 6: Responses to the statement 'There is no place for white people in South Africa' by population group from the 2015/16 QoL survey

Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)
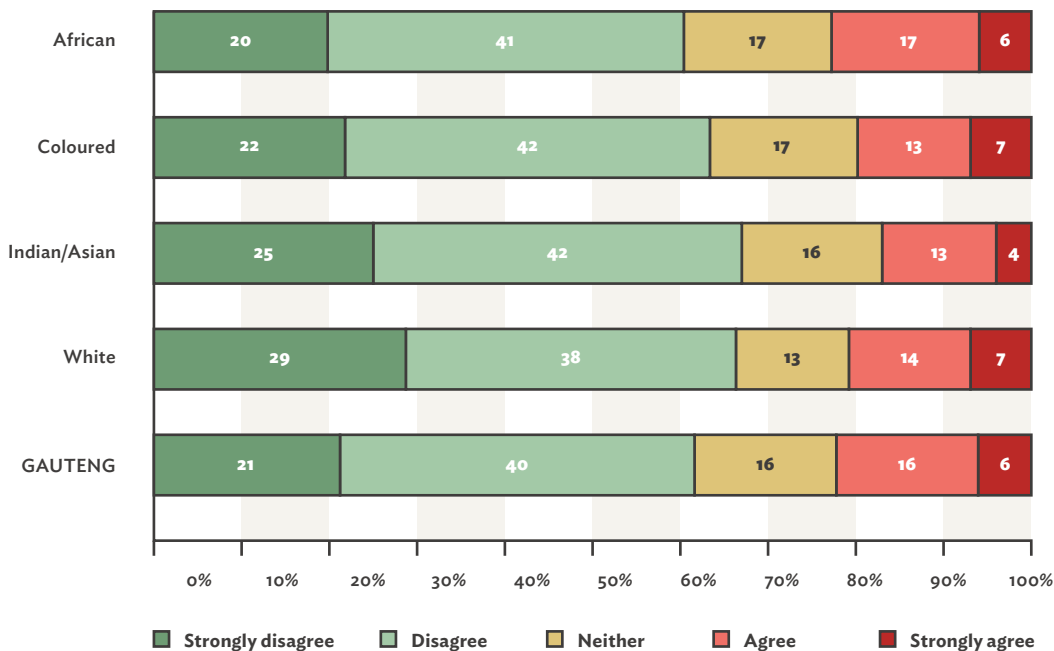
In the 2015/16 survey, 32% of respondents agreed with the statement that 'Coloureds are playing an important role in helping to build the new South Africa', while 41% of respondents disagreed with the statement (Figure 7). African respondents were the least likely to agree (28%) with the statement while, understandably, coloured respondents were the most likely to agree (59%) with the statement.

FIGURE 7: Responses to the statement 'Coloureds are playing an important role in helping to build the new South Africa' by population group between the 2011 and 2015/16 QoL surveys

*Data source: GCRO QoL II (2011), QoL III (2013/14), QoL IV (2015/16)*
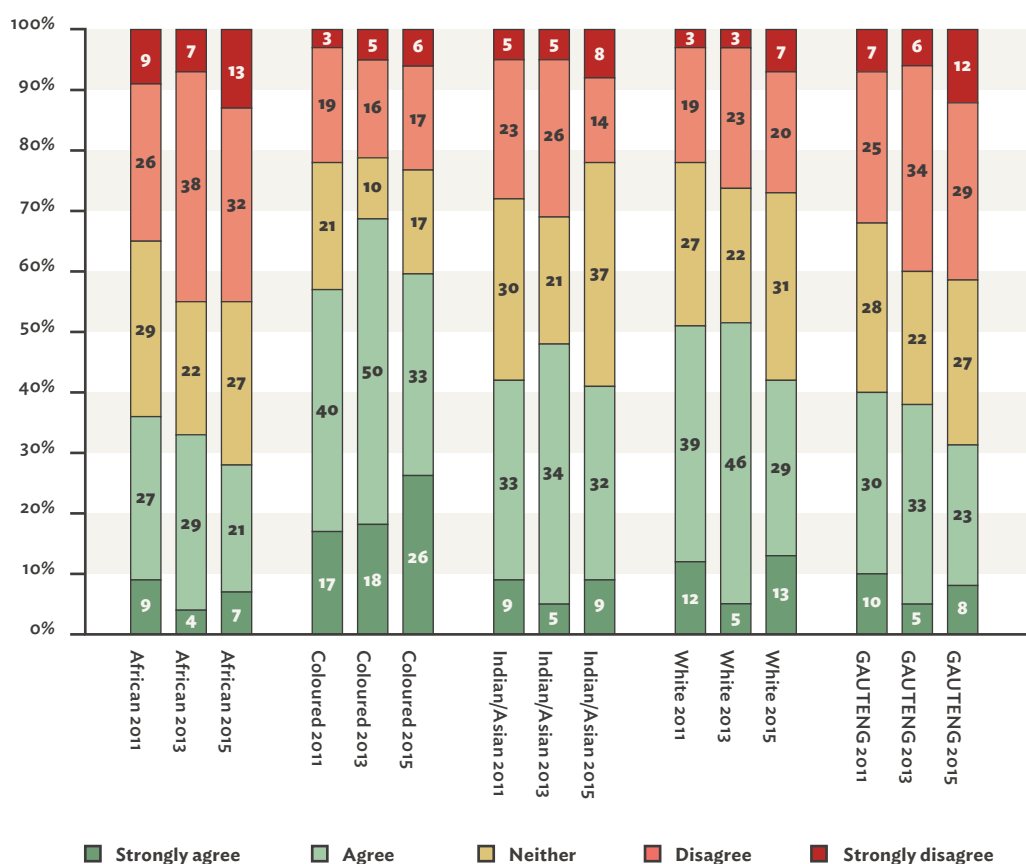
In the 2015/16 survey, 29% of respondents agreed
with the statement that 'Indians do not deserve
to benefit from affirmative action' while 46% of
respondents disagreed with the statement. This data
is broken down by race in Figure 8. The statement
was most contested by Indian/Asian respondents,
although 15% of this segment nevertheless agreed.
The data suggest that, over time, an increasing

proportion of African and coloured respondents
dislike the inclusion of Indian/Asians in employment
equity policies. The proportion of African
respondents who disagreed with the statement
declined by 5% since 2011 while the proportion
of coloured respondents who disagreed with the
statement declined by 7% since 2011.

FIGURE 8: Responses to the statement 'Indians do not deserve to benefit from affirmative action' by population group between the 2011 and 2015/16 QoL surveys

Data source: GCRO QoL II (2011), QoL III (2013/14), QoL IV (2015/16)
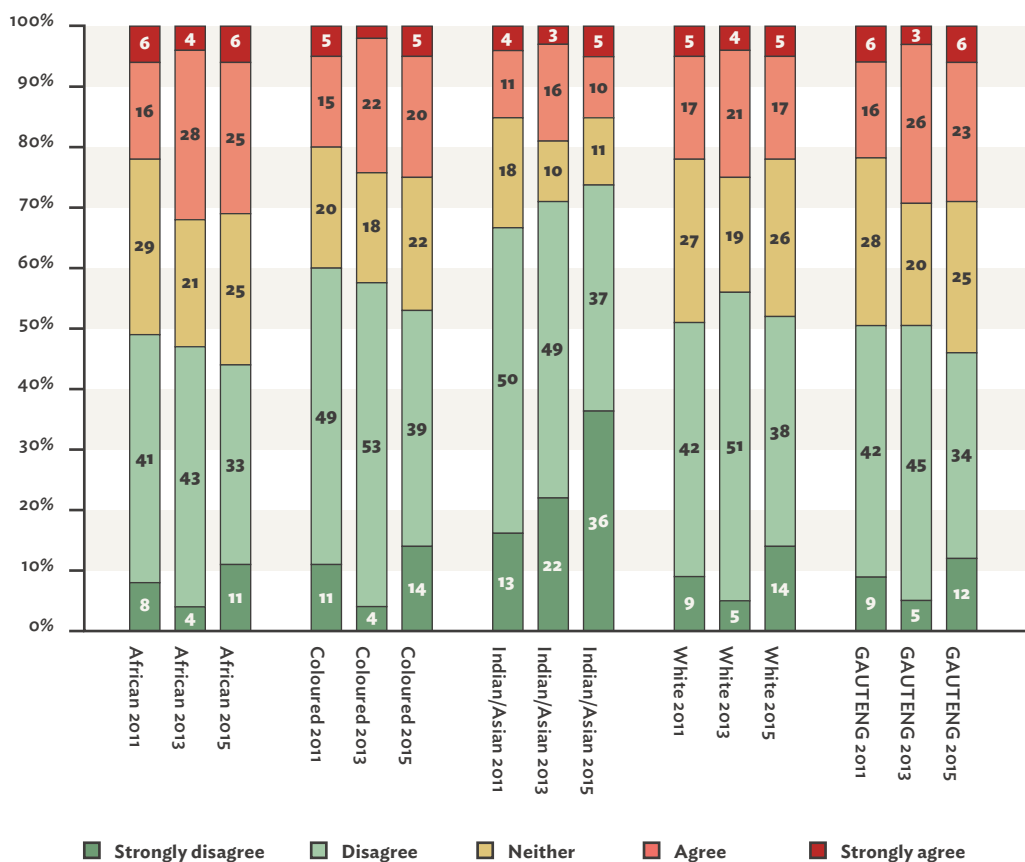
ATTITUDES TOWARDS MIGRANTS IN GAUTENG

Incidents of xenophobia are a concerning reality in Gauteng. Contrary to perceptions, South Africa is a relatively minor destination for migrants. According to the United Nations (2015) 6% of the total South African population are international migrants, meaning South Africa is ranked 13th on the African continent and 113th in the world according to the proportion of international migrants living in the country. According to the QoL surveys the percentage of Gauteng respondents born in another country rose from 6% in 2011 to 10% in 2013/14 and then fell to 7% in 2015/16 (Table 2). This trend seems counter intuitive but is corroborated by Statistics South Africa's (StatsSA's) Community survey 2016, which reports that the provincial population born outside the country was 9% in 2011 and fell to 6% in 2016 (StatsSA 2016). Explanations for this decline remain unclear and speculations range from an instilled fear of disclosure to a real slowing of in-migration because of xenophobic violence.

TABLE 1: The proportion of foreigners in Gauteng between the 2011 and 2015/16 QoL surveys
*Data source: GCRO QoL II (2011), QoL III (2013/14), QoL IV (2015/16), StatsSA (2011b), StatsSA (2016)*

Survey	Born in Gauteng	Migrated from another province	Migrated from another country
QoL 2011	66%	28%	6%
QoL 2013/14	57%	33%	10%
QoL 2015/16	65%	28%	7%
StatsSA 2011	54%	34%	9%
StatsSA 2016	65%	29%	6%

Of the 7% of respondents in the QoL IV survey (2015/16) who migrated to Gauteng from another country, 22% arrived in the province since 2010 (Figure 9). 23% of foreigners lived in informal settlement arrangements, compared to 22% of internal migrants and 8% of respondents who were born in Gauteng. Although most respondents still lived in formal housing, these results do highlight the accommodation challenges that migrants face in Gauteng. Foreigners make an important contribution to the regional economy. According to QoL IV (2015/16) 16% of cross border migrants owned a business, compared to 7% of Gauteng-born residents and 8% of internal migrants.

FIGURE 9: Periods when current migrants living in Gauteng arrived in the province. Note that this shows the percentage of migrants, not the percentage of the total population

Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)
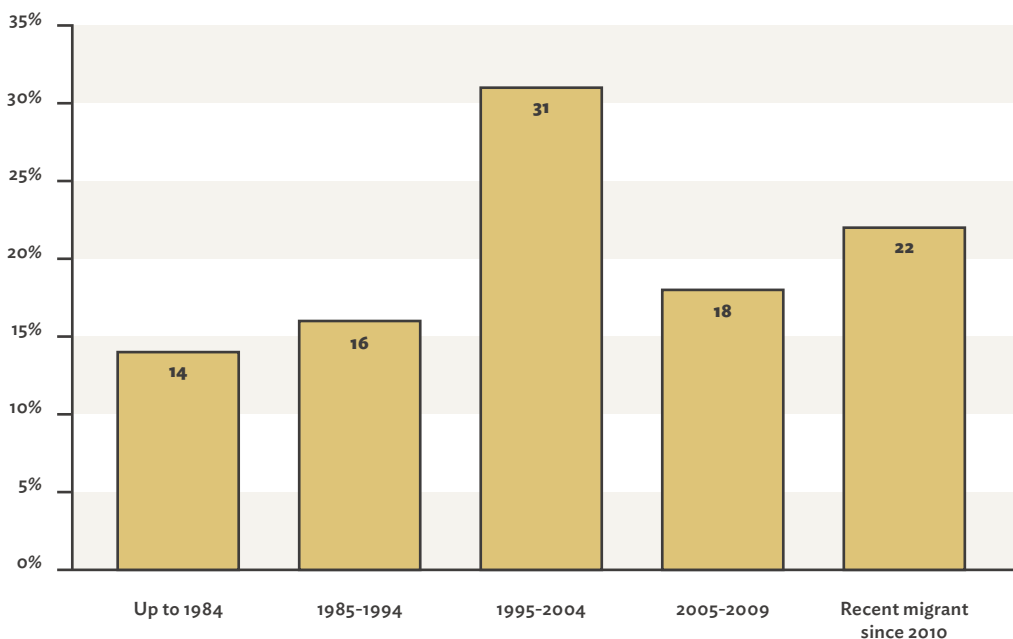
Despite the apparently declining proportions of international migrants, many South African-born respondents in the QoL 2015/16 survey still exhibited negative attitudes towards people considered to be foreigners. Of the South African-born respondents in Gauteng, 4% agreed that it is acceptable to physically attack foreigners in order to make them leave. Although this was a small minority, it nevertheless equates to almost 300 000 adult residents of Gauteng.

According to the results from the 2015/16 QoL survey, 23% of all respondents agreed with the statement 'Gauteng should be for South Africans only. They must send the foreigners back to their countries'. A further 19% agreed with the statement 'A lot of foreigners came to work in South Africa for poor wages under apartheid. We all suffered under the same system. They should be allowed to stay', and 58% agreed with the statement 'Foreigners living in Gauteng are alright, but only if they have legal permission from the government'. These represented a softening of attitudes since 2013,

but the attitudes of South Africa-born residents have remained consistently harsher than the average for all respondents (Figure 10). Remarkably 7% of the respondents in our sample who were not born in South Africa nevertheless agreed that 'Gauteng should be for South Africans only. They must send the foreigners back to their countries'. 51% of these had been living in Gauteng for more than a decade. It is possible that some migrants have been long settled in Gauteng and therefore hold this exclusionary approach to newer migrants.

FIGURE 10: Respondents who agreed that 'Gauteng should be for South Africans only. They must send the foreigners back to their countries' between the 2011 and the 2015/16 QoL surveys

Data source: GCRO QoL II (2011), QoL III (2013/14), QoL IV (2015/16)
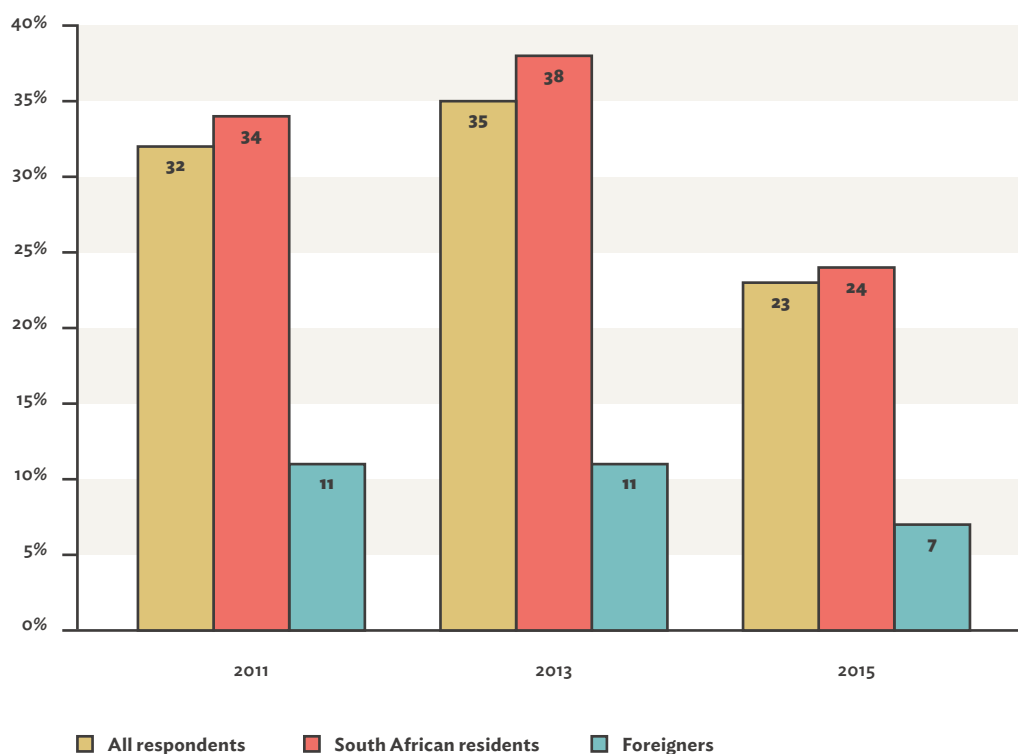
The proportions of South African-born respondents who felt that foreigners should be sent home varied slightly by race, age, income, employment status and education (Figure 11). The Indian/Asian population had the lowest proportion of respondents who felt that foreigners must be sent home (15%) while there was little variation between Africans (25%), coloureds (25%) and whites (24%). Older respondents were slightly more likely to feel that foreigners must be sent home while respondents from households with higher incomes were less likely to hold this view.

FIGURE 11: The proportion of South African born respondents who felt that foreigners must be sent home by race, age, income, employment status and education
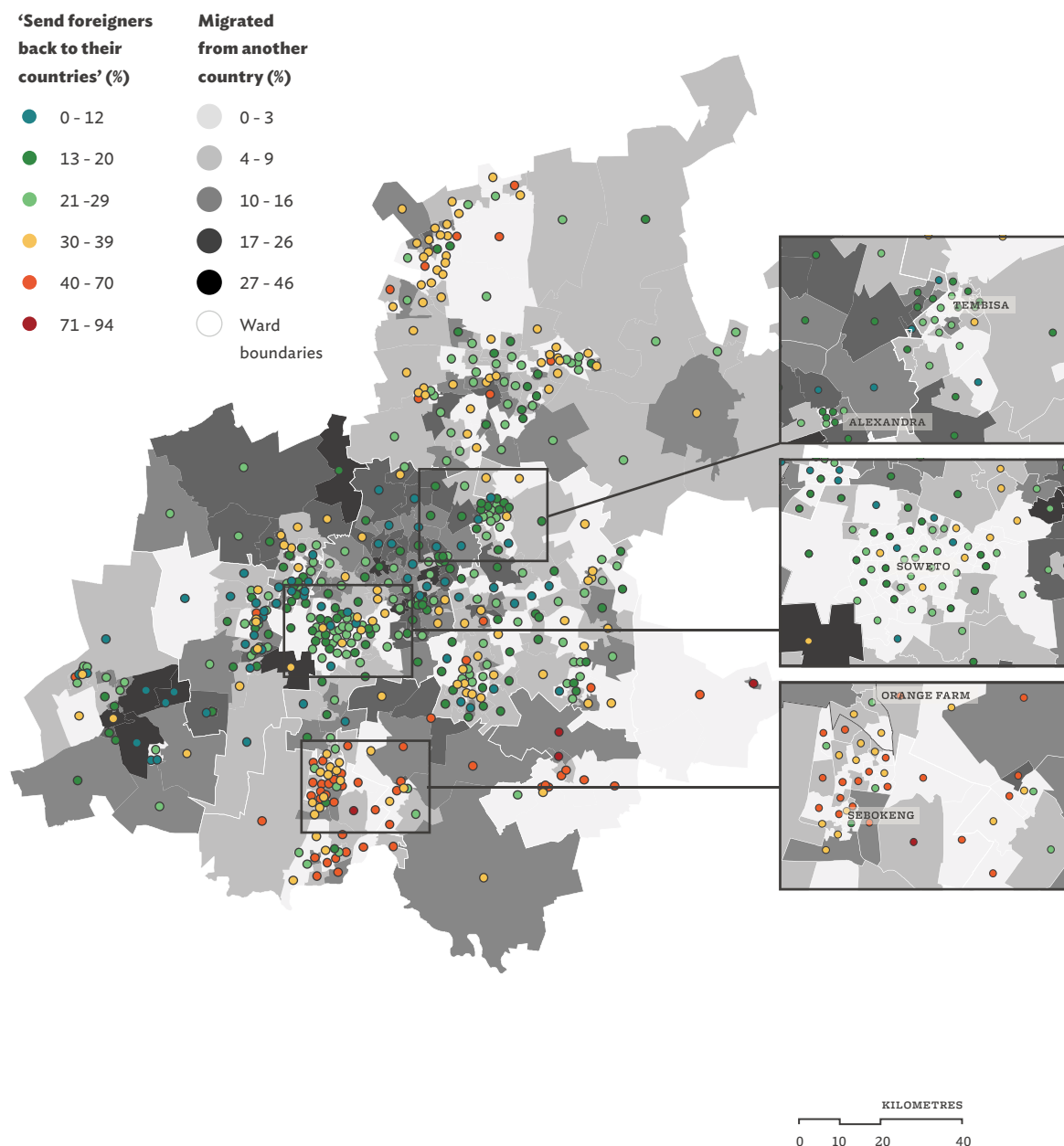
Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)
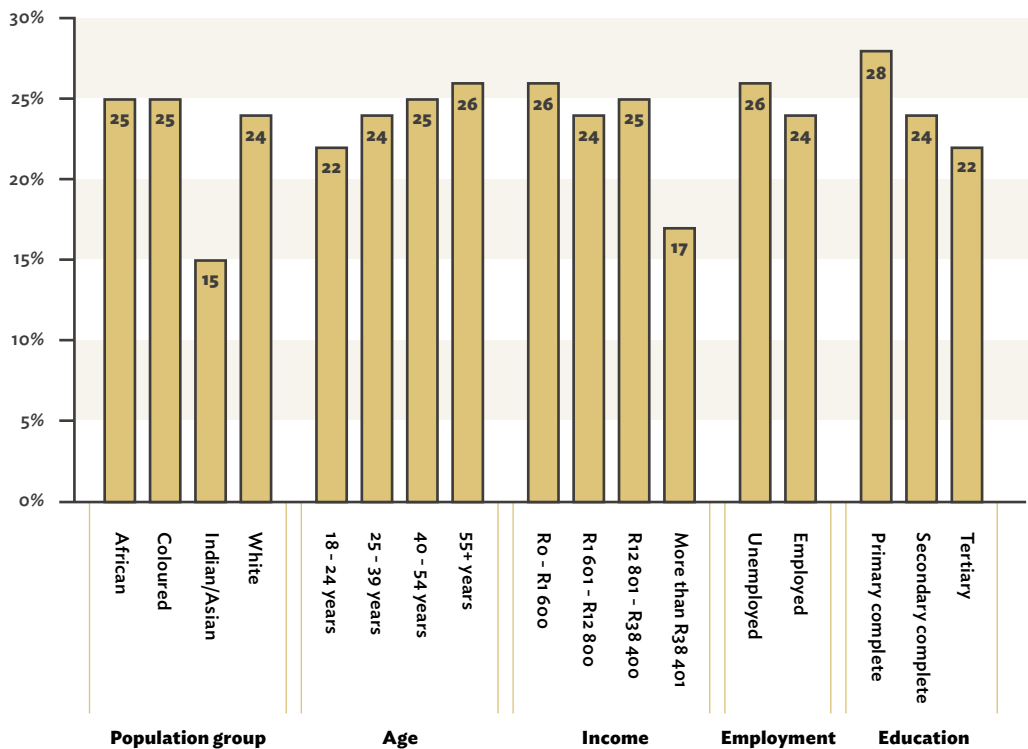
These attitudes are not evenly distributed in the province (Figure 12). More than 40% of respondents in wards with an orange dot and more than 71% of respondents in wards with a red dot say that foreigners should be sent home. There are concentrations of such wards around, for example, Heidelberg, Soshanguve and Sebokeng. Concentrations of negative attitudes towards foreigners do not necessarily occur in wards where there are large concentrations of foreigners (as indicated by the grey shading). Soweto and Sebokeng, for example, have similar concentrations of foreigners in their respective communities but vastly different attitudes towards the issue of foreigners' legitimacy in South Africa.

FIGURE 12: Percentage of South African-born respondents per ward who agreed that foreigners should be sent back to their countries compared to the percentage of foreigners per ward

Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)

'Send foreigners back to their countries' (%)

- 0 – 12
- 13 – 20
- 21 – 29
- 30 – 39
- 40 – 70
- 71 – 94

Migrated from another country (%)

- 0 – 3
- 4 – 9
- 10 – 16
- 17 – 26
- 27 – 46
- Ward boundaries

TEMBISA

ALEXANDRA

SOWETO

ORANGE FARM

SEBOKENG

KILOMETRES

0   10   20   40

That various groupings felt that foreign-born residents did not belong in Gauteng raises the concern over potential xenophobic violence. In Gauteng, 4% of South African-born respondents felt that it is OK to physically attack foreigner in order to make them leave (Figure 13). The proportions of respondents who condoned violence against foreigners varied somewhat by municipality, rising from 1% in Merafong and Randfontein to 7% in Lesedi. The spatial pattern of these harsh attitudes was also irregular (Figure 14). Wards where more than 10% of the residents agreed that violence is acceptable are spread throughout the province, with only small clusters appearing. Some of these wards encompass townships or peripheral communities (like Ratanda, Sebokeng and Tembisa) while other wards encompass more centrally located formal residential areas (like Edenvale and Roodepoort).
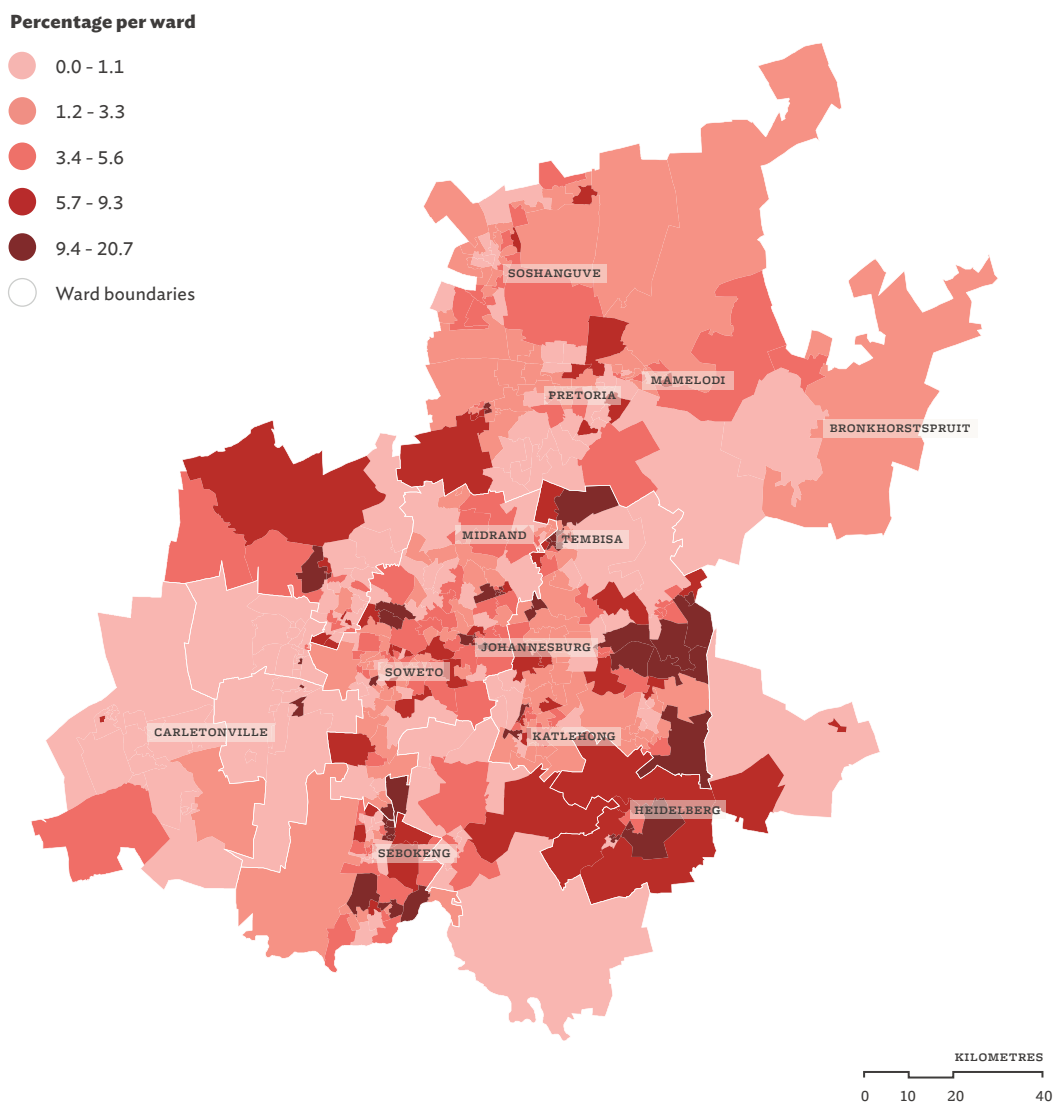
FIGURE 13: South African-born respondents who agreed that it is OK to physically attack foreigners in order to make them leave, per municipality

Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)
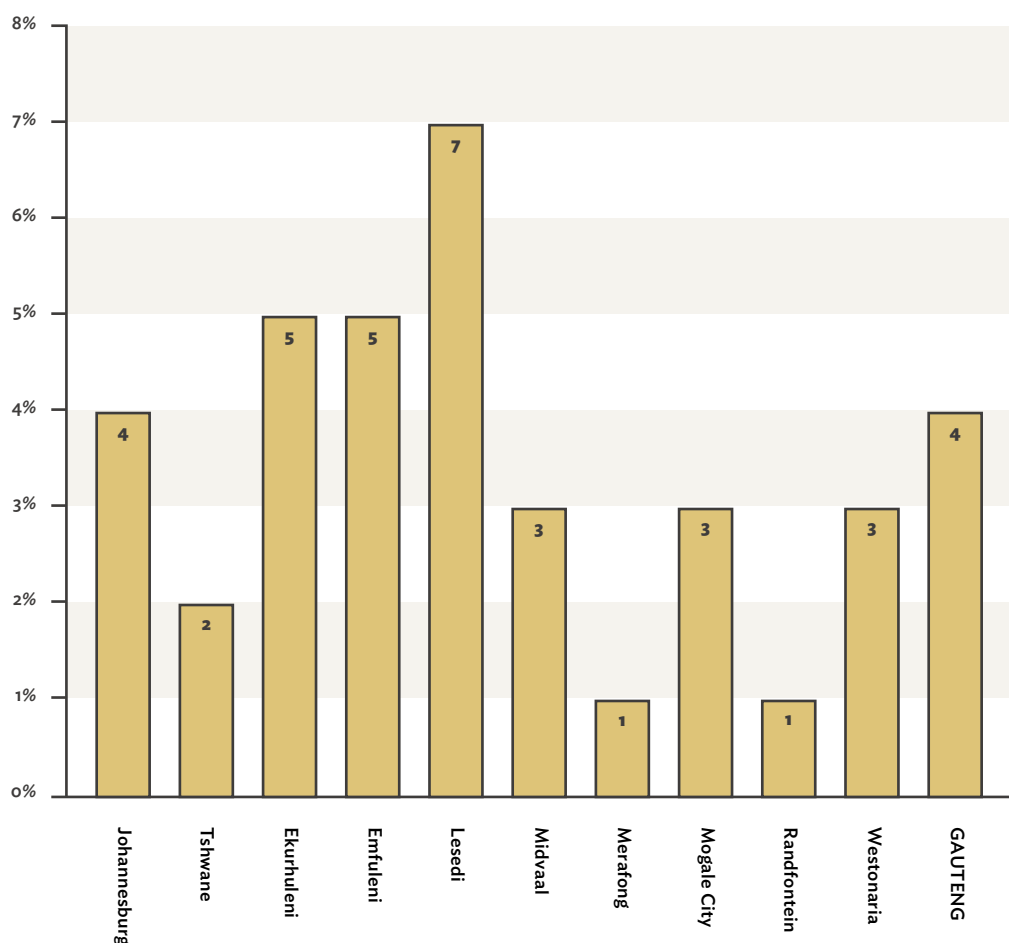
FIGURE 14: Percentage of South African-born respondents per ward who agreed with the statement 'It is OK to physically attack foreigners in order to make them leave'
Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)

Percentage per ward

- 0.0 - 1.1
- 1.2 - 3.3
- 3.4 - 5.6
- 5.7 - 9.3
- 9.4 - 20.7
- Ward boundaries

SOSHANGUVE

MAMELODI

PRETORIA

BRONKHORSTSPRUIT

MIDRAND   TEMBISA

JOHANNESBURG

SOWETO

CARLETONVILLE

KATLEHONG

HEIDELBERG

SEBOKENG

KILOMETRES

0   10   20   40

The 2015/16 survey also gauged attitudes towards migrants from other provinces of South Africa. 43% of respondents agreed that 'there are too many people coming to Gauteng, we should bring back influx control' while only 38% of respondents disagreed with the statement. This is a striking finding, given that influx control was a key element of colonial and apartheid policies. Differences between population groups on this were slight, although it is noteworthy that African and coloured respondents seemed to favour influx control marginally more than other groups (Figure 15). Groups born in Gauteng were most likely to favour influx control while international migrants were most likely to oppose it.

FIGURE 15: Responses to the statement 'there are too many people coming to Gauteng, we should bring back influx control' by population group and migration status

Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)
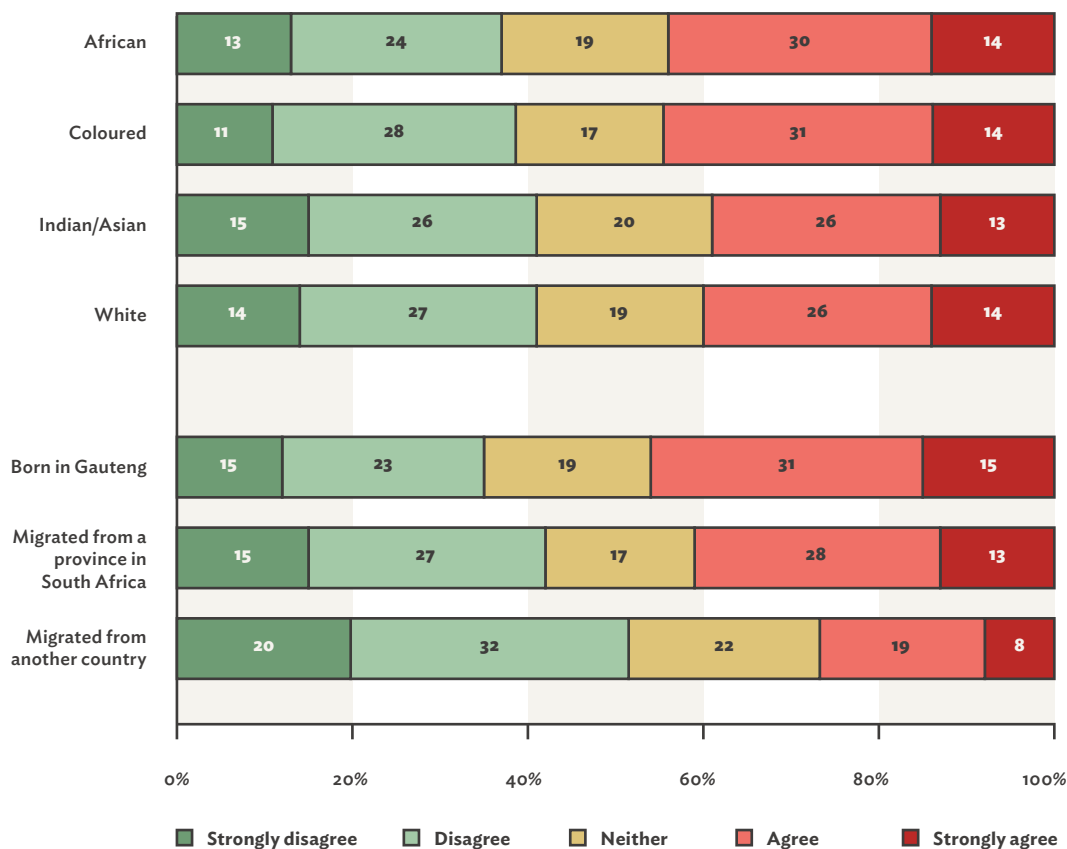
Respondents who would like to reinstate influx control were concentrated in a few areas (Figure 16). Remarkably, many wards in Soweto had higher proportions of respondents who feel the need to reinstate influx control.

FIGURE 16: Percentage of respondents per ward who agreed with the statement 'there are too many people coming to Gauteng, we should bring back influx control'

Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)
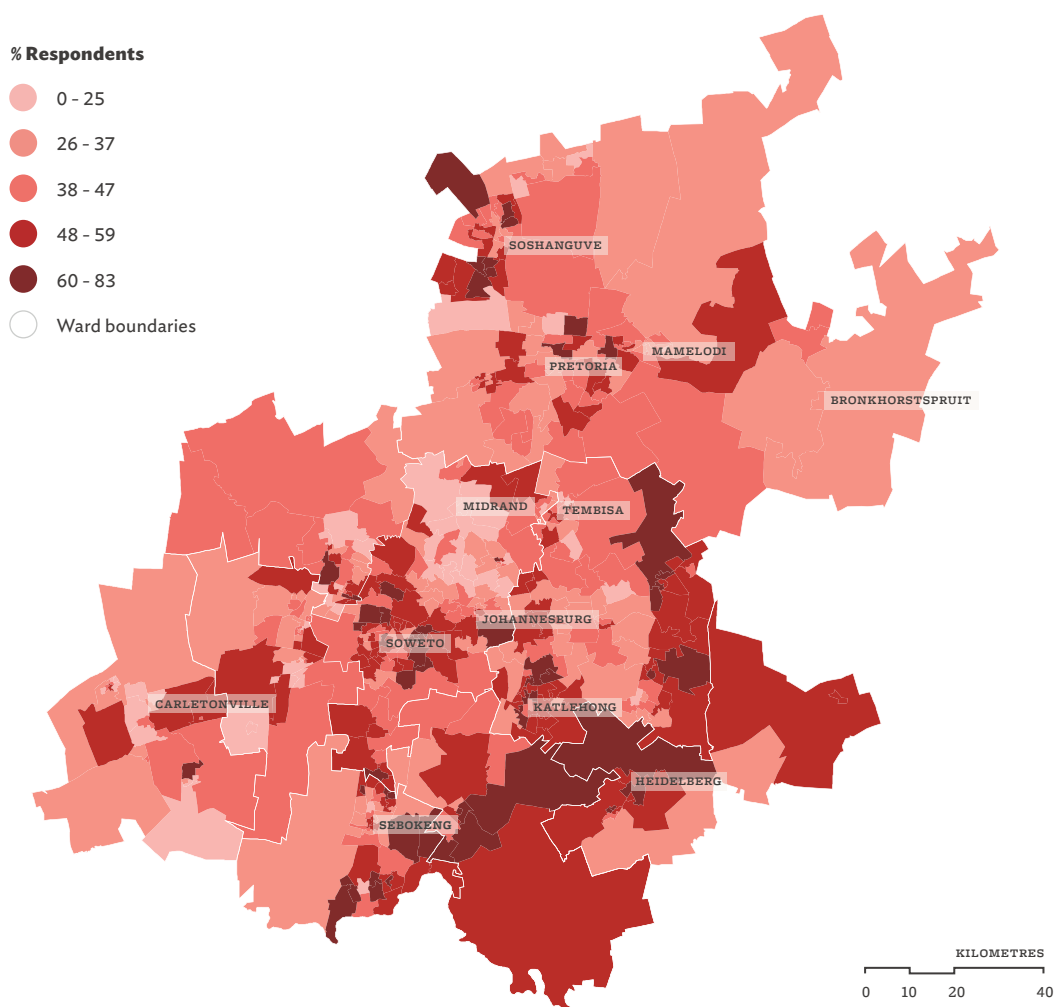
ATTITUDES TOWARDS GAY AND LESBIAN PEOPLE

Attitudes towards gay and lesbian people varied. According to the results from the 2015/16 survey, only 56% of respondents agreed that gay and lesbian people deserve equal rights with all other South Africans (Figure 17). This figure was significantly lower than the percentage reported in 2013 (71%). There were not significant differences between population groups, apart from white respondents being more accepting of gay and lesbian people.

Disturbingly, 14% of respondents agreed with the statement 'It is acceptable to be violent to gay and lesbian people' (Figure 18). In Gauteng (and for African respondents), the proportion of respondents who felt that it is acceptable to be violent towards gay and lesbian people increased between 2013 and 2015/16. The percentage of coloured, Indian/Asian and white respondents who agreed with the statement all decreased slightly between the last two QoL surveys. However, the proportion of respondents who disagreed with violence against gay and lesbian people has decreased (despite the fact that the percentage of respondents who strongly disagreed increased). These changes point to more respondents holding neutral opinions on the issue, in Gauteng as a whole and in each of the population groups.

Once again, those who believed violence towards gay and lesbian people is acceptable were concentrated in certain wards, for example in parts of Heidelberg, Tembisa, Sebokeng and Soshanguve (Figure 19). Respondents' opinions about violence being acceptable are somewhat related to their opinions regarding gay and lesbian people's entitlement to equal rights. However, this relationship is not consistent across the province and again points to the diversity of social attitudes. It also indicates that simply awarding equal rights and Constitutional protections does not translate into social acceptance, underlining the fact that social cohesion and intolerant attitudes cannot only be tackled through legislation.

FIGURE 17: Responses to the statement 'Gay and lesbian people deserve equal rights with all other South Africans' by population group between the 2013/14 and 2015/16 QoL surveys

Data source: GCRO QoL III (2013/14), QoL IV (2015/16)

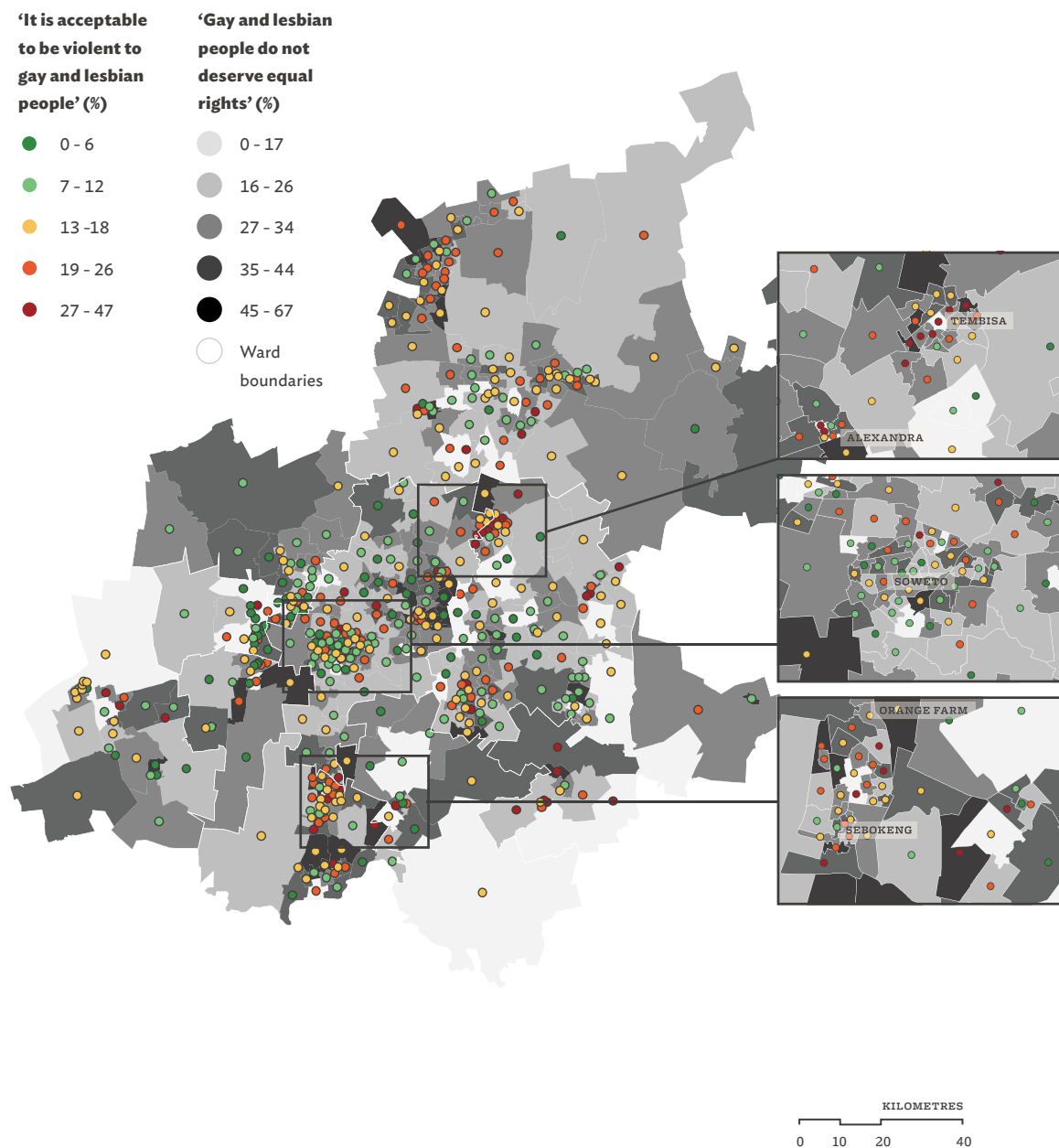Legend: Strongly agree · Agree · Neither · Disagree · Strongly disagree
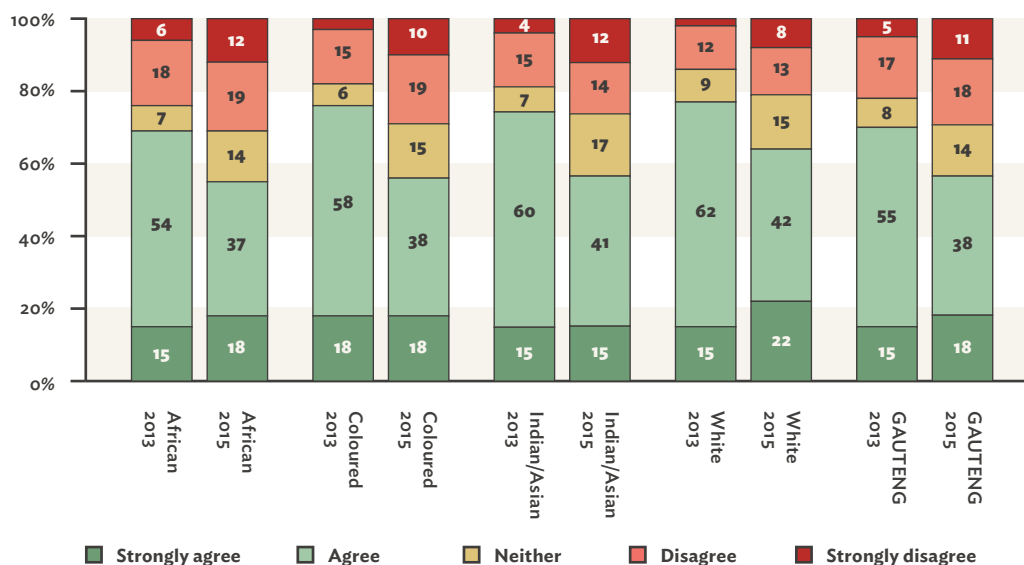
FIGURE 18: Responses to the statement 'It is acceptable to be violent to gay and lesbian people' by population group between the 2013/14 and 2015/16 QoL surveys

Data source: GCRO QoL III (2013/14), QoL IV (2015/16)

Legend: Strongly disagree · Disagree · Neither · Agree · Strongly agree
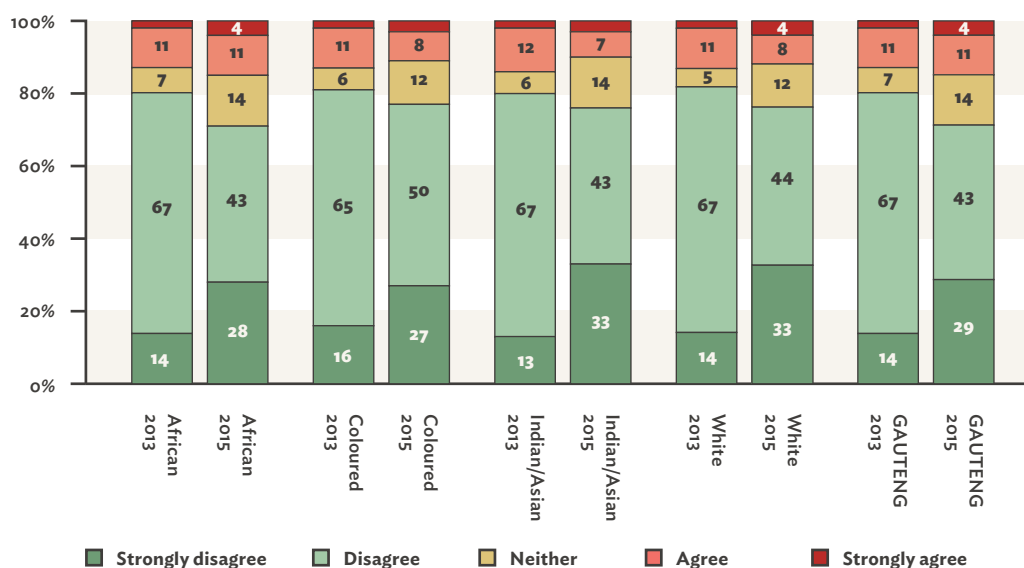
FIGURE 19: Percentage of respondents per ward who agreed that it is acceptable to be violent to gay and lesbian people compared to the percentage of respondents who agree that gay and lesbian people do not deserve equal rights

Data source: GCRO QoL IV (2015/16)

'It is acceptable to be violent to gay and lesbian people' (%)

- 🟢 0 - 6
- 🟩 7 - 12
- 🟡 13 -18
- 🟠 19 - 26
- 🔴 27 - 47

'Gay and lesbian people do not deserve equal rights' (%)

- ⬜ 0 - 17
- 16 - 26
- 27 - 34
- 35 - 44
- ⬛ 45 - 67
- ⚪ Ward boundaries

TEMBISA

ALEXANDRA

SOWETO

ORANGE FARM

SEBOKENG

KILOMETRES

0   10   20   40

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8. ENDNOTES

i. For example, GCRO has supported the City of Johannesburg to develop a social cohesion strategy over the course of 2017.

ii. This section of the Data Brief uses a combination of 2011 census data and QoL IV data to analyse the diversity of the population (in terms of race and spoken language) in the province's wards. Diversity is calculated using Theil's entropy index (Parry and van Eeden 2015) and the index allows for an investigation into various dimensions of diversity, most commonly applied to population group data. Racial diversity is calculated at ward level in this data brief (Figure 2) using four main population groups captured in the 2015/16 QoL survey (African, coloured, Indian/Asian and white). The Other population group was not considered in the analysis, mainly due to the small proportion that the Other population group made up in the province (0.2% in 2015/16). The entropy score (where n is the number of race groups in a subunit, p_r is the proportion of the subunit's total population belonging to race group r) is calculated as follows:

$$E = \sum_{(r=1)}^{n} p_r ln \left(\frac{1}{p_r} \right)$$

The entropy score (E) is a measure of racial diversity and provides a value for each subunit in the analysis which can be mapped (Figure 2). In an area where n represents the number of population groups in a subunit, E will vary between 0 and its maximum value of ln(n). When using the aforementioned four population groups this translates to a variation between 0 (indicating no diversity) and 1.386 (indicating perfect diversity).

iii. The 2011 national census records language as "the language most often used by the individuals at home, whether or not they consider it their mother tongue" (StatsSA, 2011a: 14).