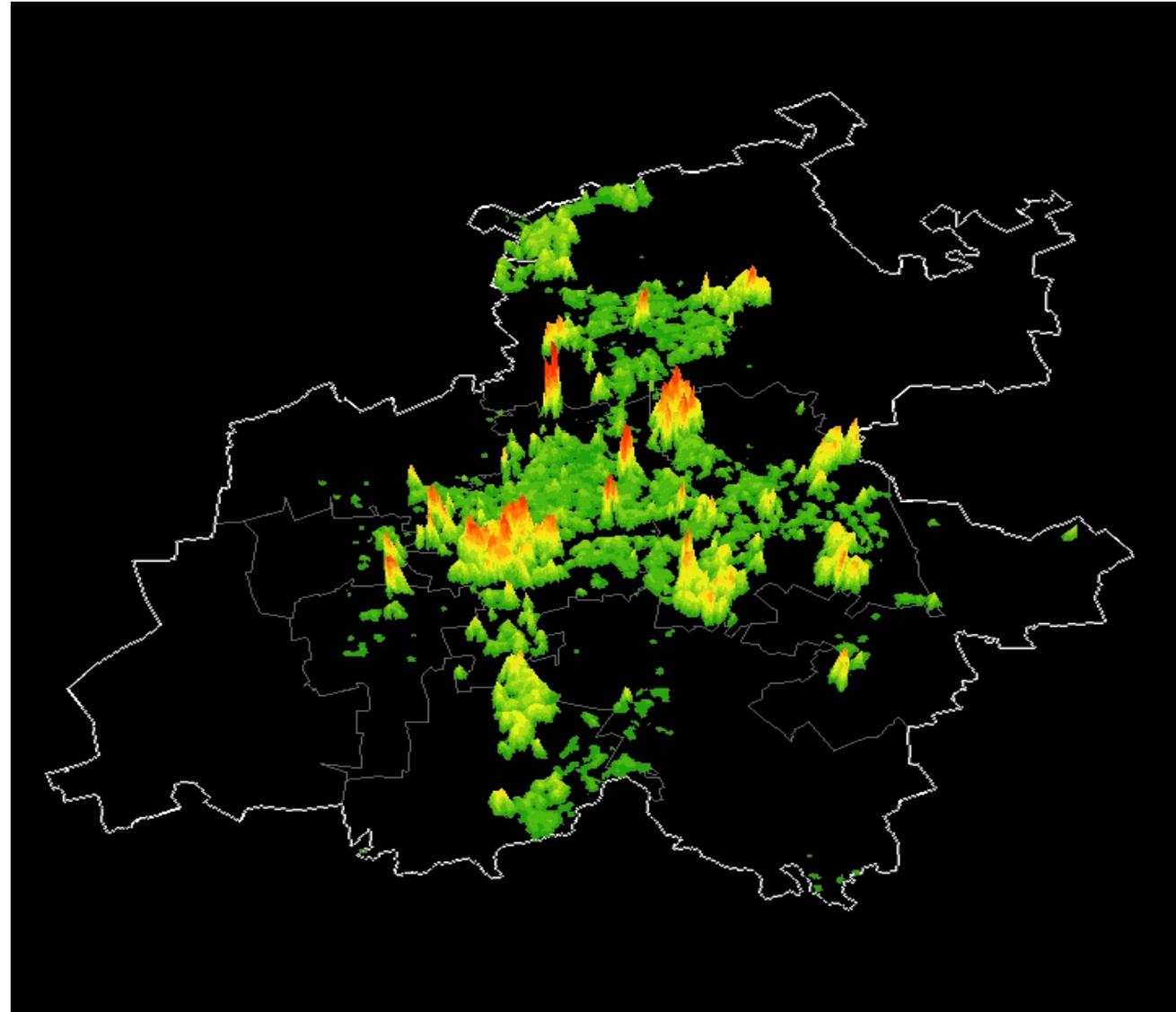


Quality of Life in the Gauteng City-Region: 2011 findings

*Slides prepared by GCRO
team unless otherwise
stated*

*Results from the 'Quality of Life' sample survey of
residents of the Gauteng city-region*



GCRO
Gauteng City-Region Observatory



Quick introduction to the GCRO

*“Behind the motivation for setting up the GCRO is a vision for a **fast growing and dynamic Gauteng City-Region (GCR)** that through **better planning and management**, and in particular improved **co-operative government relations between all spheres of government**, will become more functionally integrated, spatially coherent, globally competitive, economically productive, environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive..”*

- GCRO is an institutional collaboration between the: University of Johannesburg (**UJ**), University of the Witwatersrand (**Wits**), Gauteng Provincial Government (**GPG**)
- Funded with a core grant from the Gauteng **Premier’s Office** and in-kind support from the universities
- GCRO Board comprises academics from each university, and reps from provincial **and local government**
- Launched **September 2008**
- Fully staffed **July 2009**

The screenshot shows the GCRO website homepage. At the top, the GCRO logo is displayed with the text 'Gauteng City-Region Observatory'. To the right of the logo are the logos of the University of Johannesburg, the University of the Witwatersrand, and the Gauteng Provincial Government. Below the logos is a navigation menu with links: HOME, ABOUT GCR, ABOUT GCRO, GOVERNANCE, PROJECTS/EVENTS, MAPS/GIS, REPORTS/DATA, and CONTACT US. The main content area features a large aerial photograph of a city. To the right of the photo is a text block explaining the GCRO's establishment in 2008 as a partnership between the University of Johannesburg (UJ), the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg (Wits), and the Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG). Below the photo and text are several sections: 'VIGNETTES' with a thumbnail image, 'PERSON PROFILE' for Alexis Schaffler, 'SEARCH THIS SITE' with a search box, and 'NEWS BYTES / EVENTS' with a list of news items. At the bottom right, there are six icons representing different content types: Newsletters, Map of the month, Reports, Graph of the month, Data, and Interactive GIS. The footer of the page contains the copyright notice '© copyright GCRO'.

Quick Introduction to the GCRO

Some illustrative projects

- Some of our recent projects include:
 1. Facilitating the OECD Territorial Review of the GCR
 2. A 'survey of surveys' conducted by all governments in the GCR
 3. A project on non-racialism with the Ahmed Kathrada Foundation (now published in *Politikon*, foreword by Kathy)
 4. A 3-survey 2-year tracking study of the impact of FIFA 2010 on micro-traders, results presented at the 'Sport and the City' conference
 5. An interactive mapping tool allowing users to manipulate the '50 priority Ward' data and generate their own maps
 6. The first of three books analysing Johannesburg (others to look at other areas in GCR) from spatial perspectives
 7. On-going work on: risk and vulnerability; ecosystem costing and valuation; metabolic flows; poverty & inequality; conceptualising the GCR (including early history from 1920s onwards); trade flows within and beyond the GCR; a study of 'peripheral' towns in the GCR; visualisation of the GCR through photographs; the urban space economy; regular Data Briefs, Vignettes, newsletters and other outputs, as well as books, journal articles, and so on
 8. Commissioned work from academic partners at UJ, UP and elsewhere

Quality of life – sampling methodology and verification

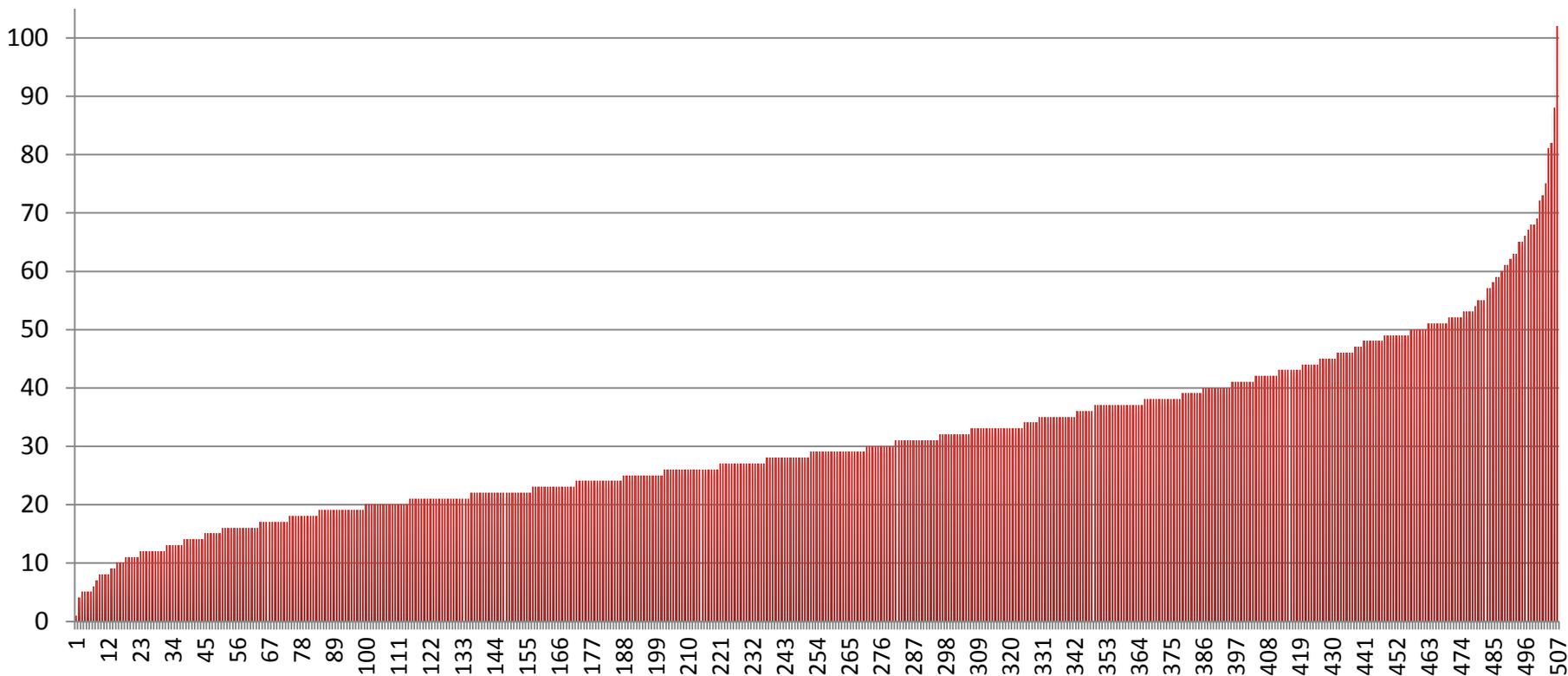
- External sampling experts used to ensure robust sample; multi-stage PPS sampling approach used, based on combination of up-to-date data sources - Lightstone 2010 DemprokeyX data (so different sample frame because Census 2001 simply not possible any longer). Fieldwork by DataWorld, Field Focus and Concept Evaluations.
- 2011 wards used as primary sampling unit – 507 (out of a possible 508) wards sampled in Gauteng (access in one Midvaal ward completely impossible)
- Stratification was by local municipality with a minimum of 600 interviews targeted in each municipality; priority townships were oversampled with a minimum of 100 interviews in each township; thereafter PPS used to allocate remaining interviews
- 16729 successful interviews conducted between 15 August and 15 December 2011 – 25000 site visits required to realise this sample
- Random starting point ID within ward, every 5th stand selected for interview, birthday rule for ID respondent 18+, dice roll for multiple households per stand



- Surveys conducted with digital pen tech and GPS point captured for each interview
- Quality control:
 - *Field managers – quality check on every questionnaire*
 - *External agency personnel – surprise field visits & call backs on +/-5% of questionnaires*
 - *GIS verification – 15271 surveys in the correct ward, 1008 within the correct municipality*
- Final dataset weighting: 15271 surveys weighted at ward level and 1008 at municipal level; total sample size 16 729
- Error bar: 0.7%

Overview of QoL 2011 survey

- Graph below shows number of respondents per ward. We want to get to a ward-representative QoL survey over time. In general, representivity requires at least 20 to 30 respondents per ward.
- In 2011, 47% of wards (237 of 507 wards), had 30 respondents or more. 80% (408 of 507) had 20 respondents or more. **Only 14 wards had fewer than 10 respondents**
- **Very close, but full representivity at ward level will depend on municipalities co-investing in an even larger sample in 2013**

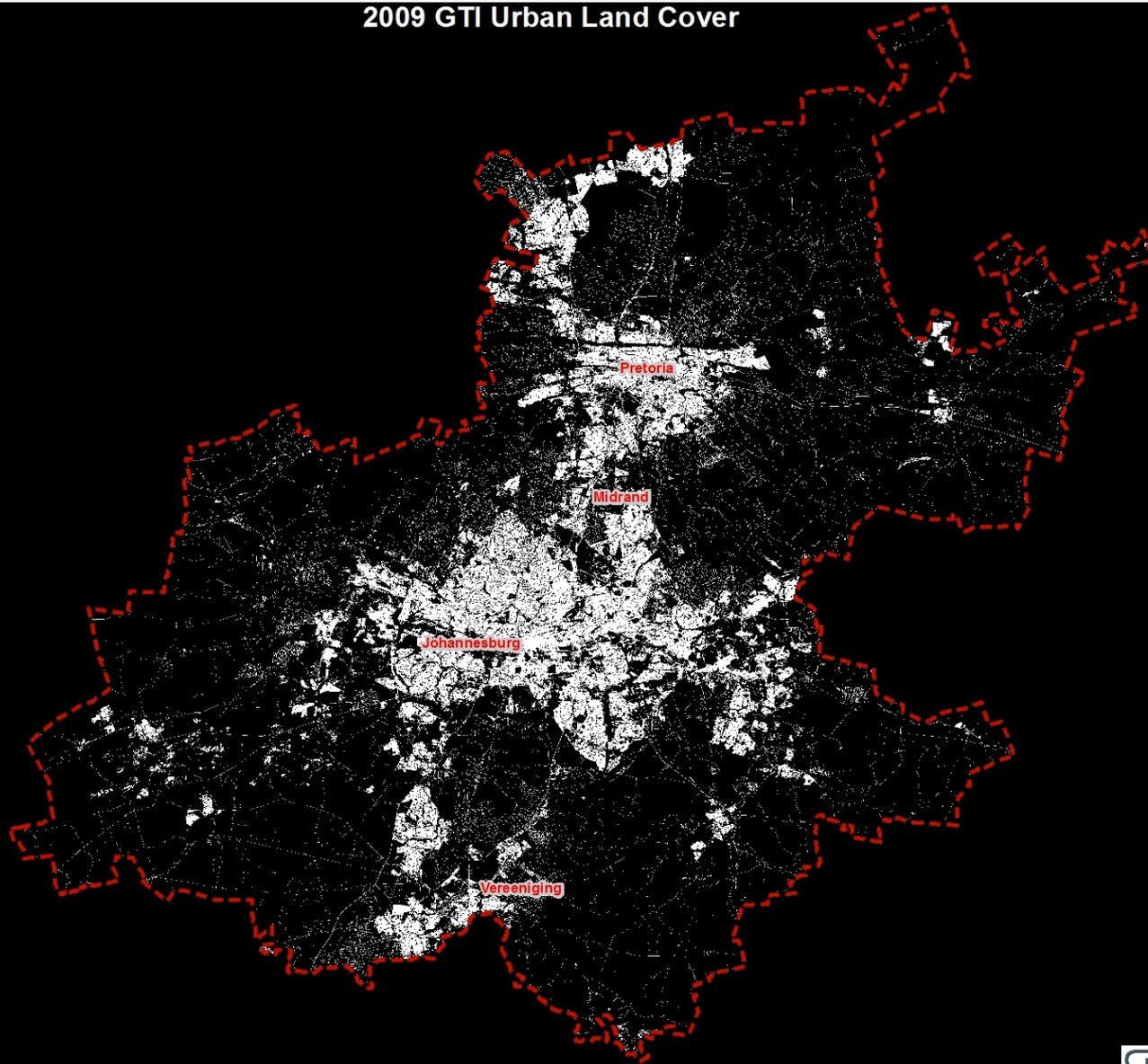


Fieldwork

- Many parts of Gauteng are ‘no go’ zones to researchers
- Gated communities in particular demand a wide range of ID/letters/etc., all fieldworkers had badges and bibs and official signage (on cars etc.), but in many instances were refused entry
- This was worst in Midvaal – at one location on the Vaal, (white) fieldworkers were escorted out of a gated community at gun-point – this after over 40 attempts to negotiate access
- Mines and similar compound areas also refused entry
- Research cannot proceed where local individuals or structures or security companies decide to make their own laws and regulate entry as they see fit – this is why we have a democratic constitution. This behaviour is reprehensible in every way.

Land cover in Gauteng (GTI data)

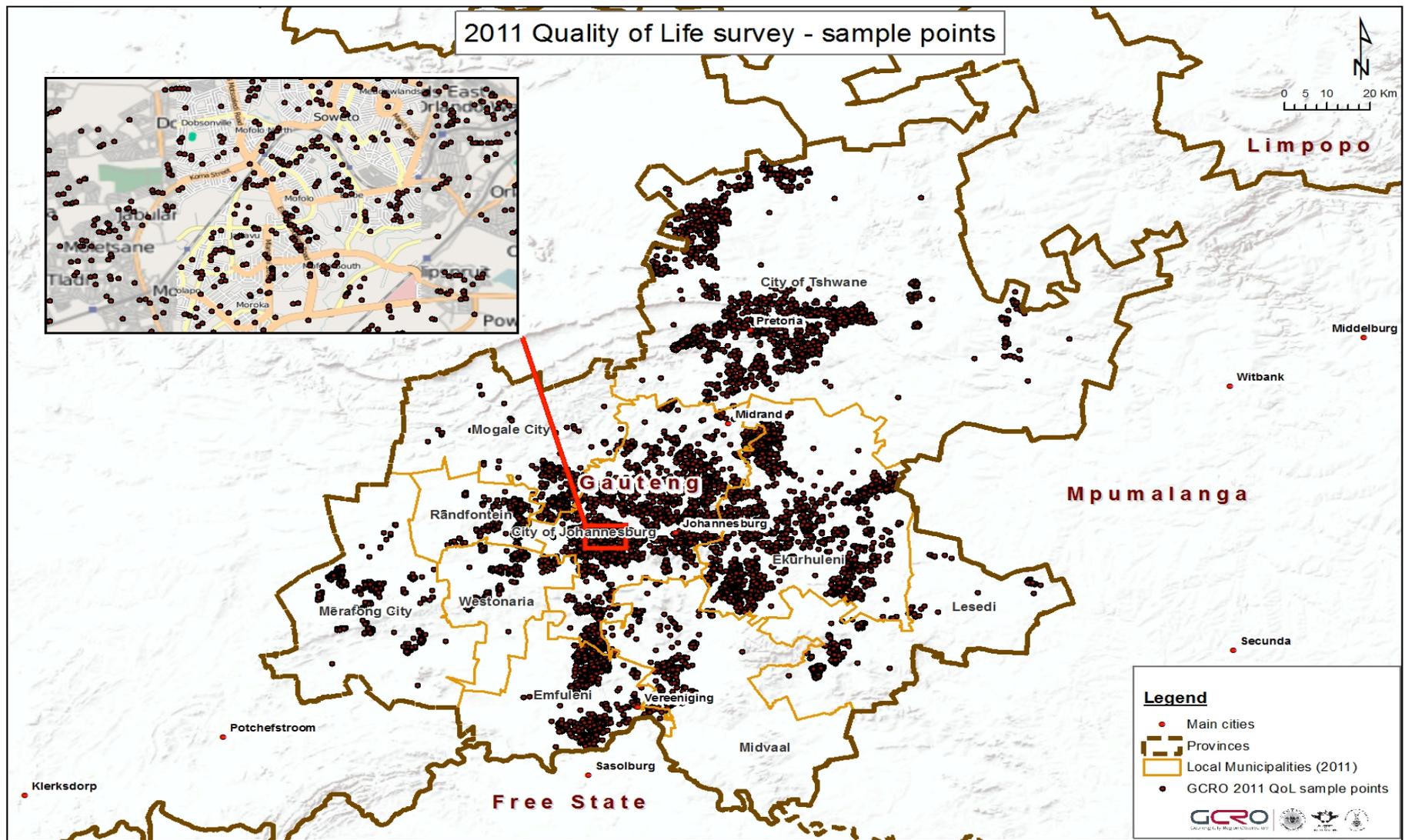
2009 GTI Urban Land Cover



42

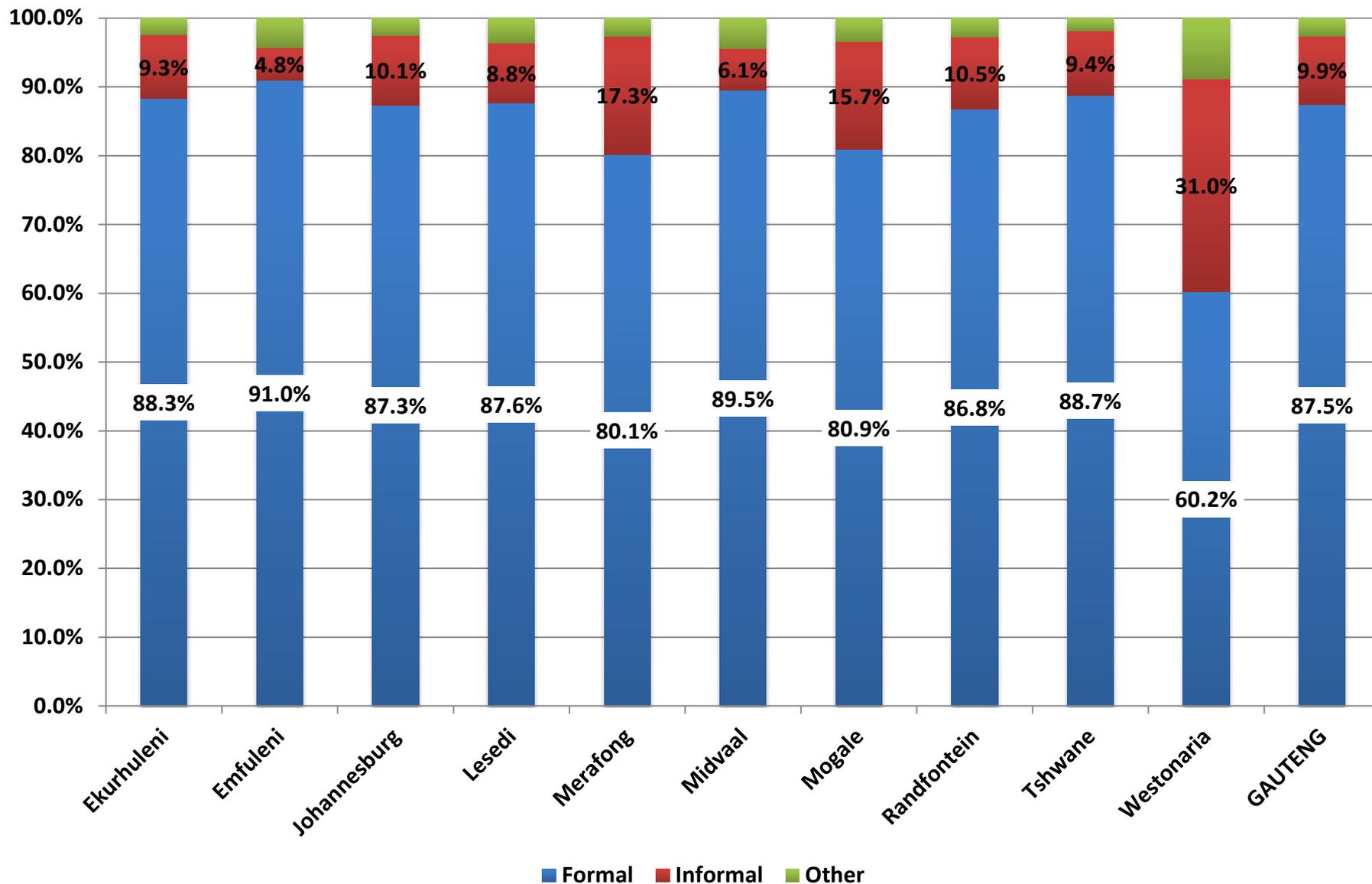
Sample: 16 729 respondents, error bar: 0,7%

For 2011, sample was restricted to Gauteng only (Soweto inset shows distribution)



Some of the main development challenges

% of households in type of dwelling



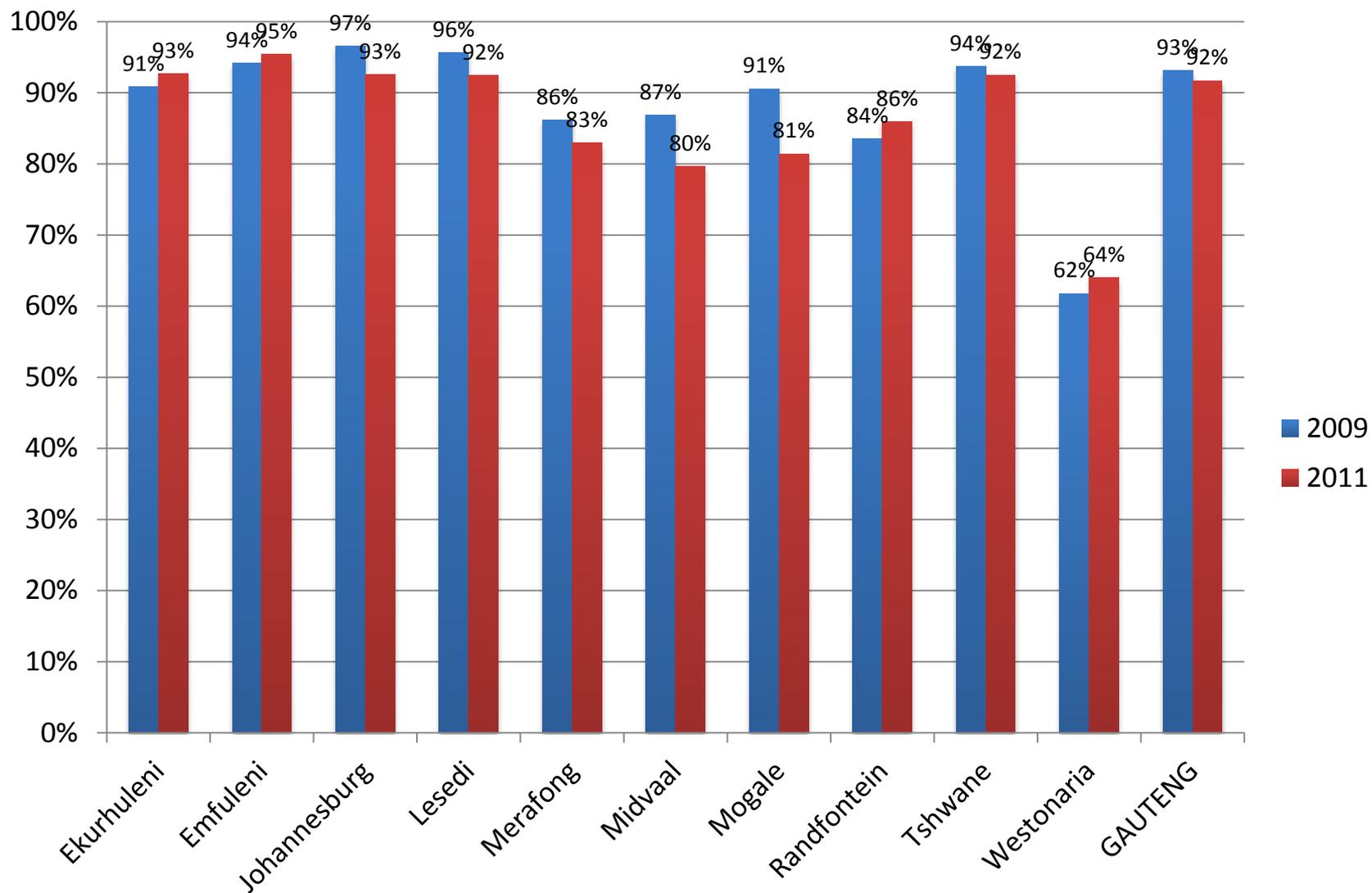
Biggest problems facing the community: 2009 vs 2011

Housing as the single biggest perceived problem **decreased** from 2009 to 2011 among the sample respondents:

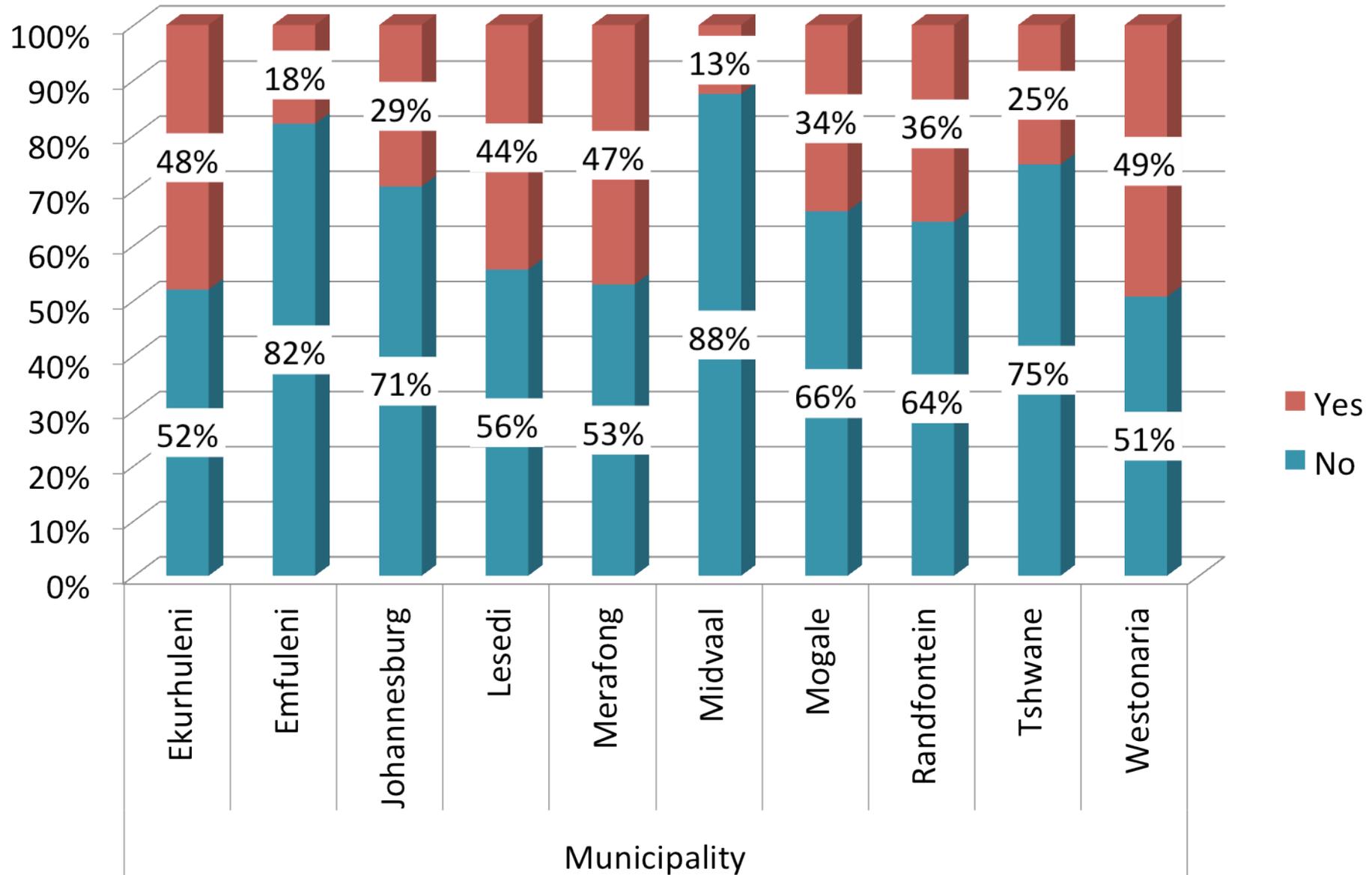


* For evaluation purposes the 2011 municipal boundaries are used (2009 data for Kungwini and Nokeng is thus combined with that of Tshwane); ●: '0 percent position'

Percentage with piped water in dwelling or on site, 2009 vs 2011

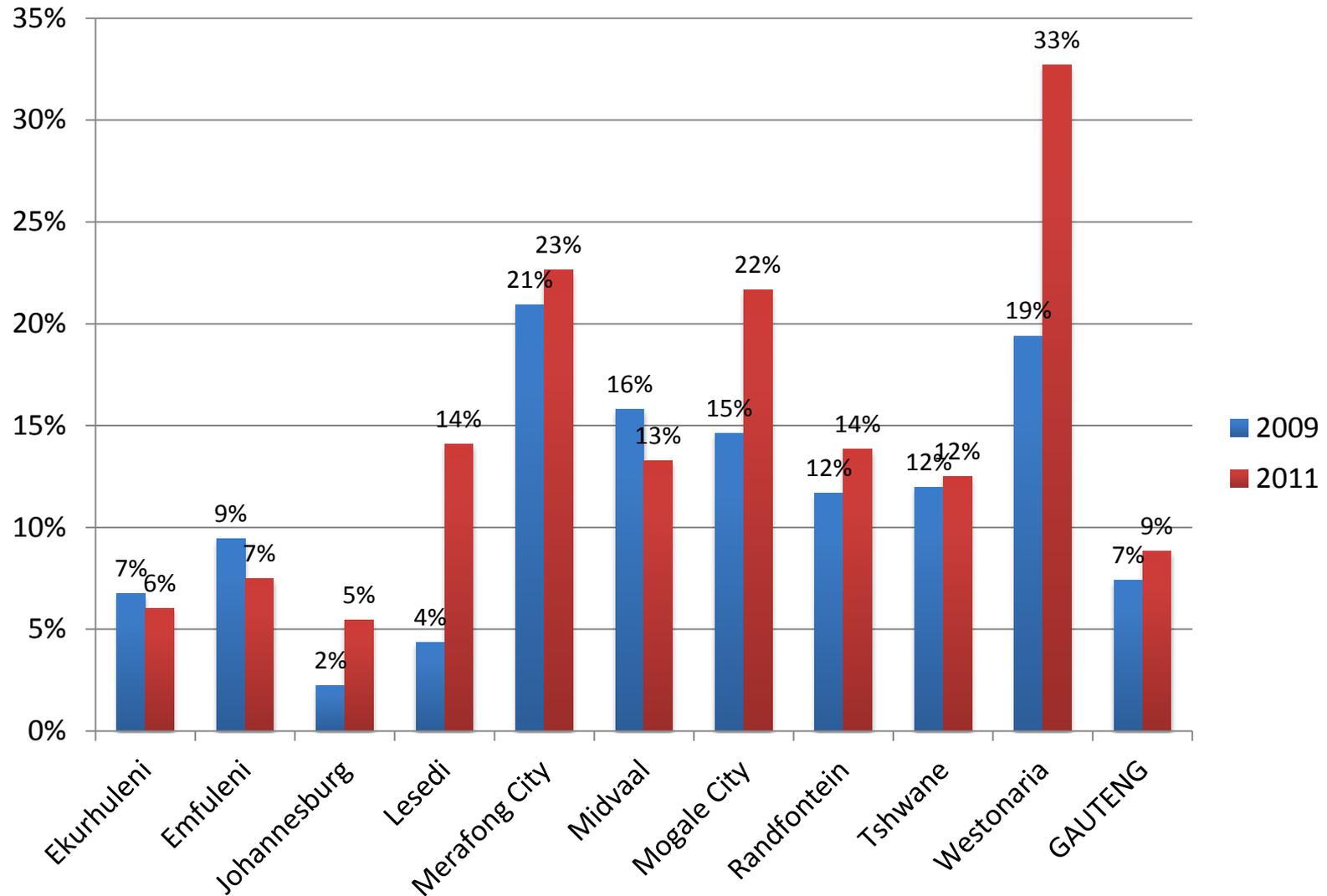


For those without piped water on site or in dwelling, is water source more than 200m away?

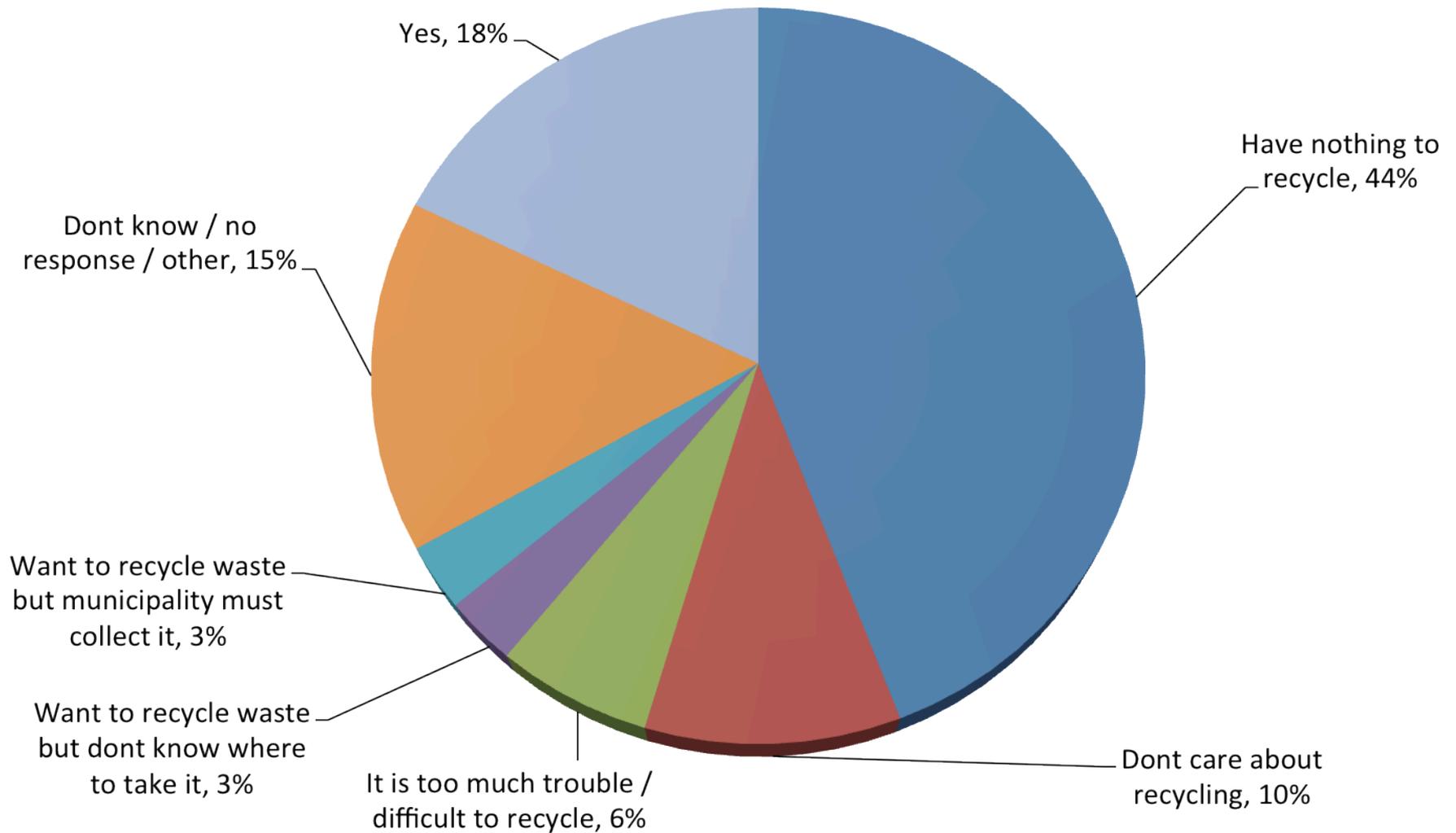


Proportion of respondents with refuse NOT collected by municipality, 2009 vs 2011

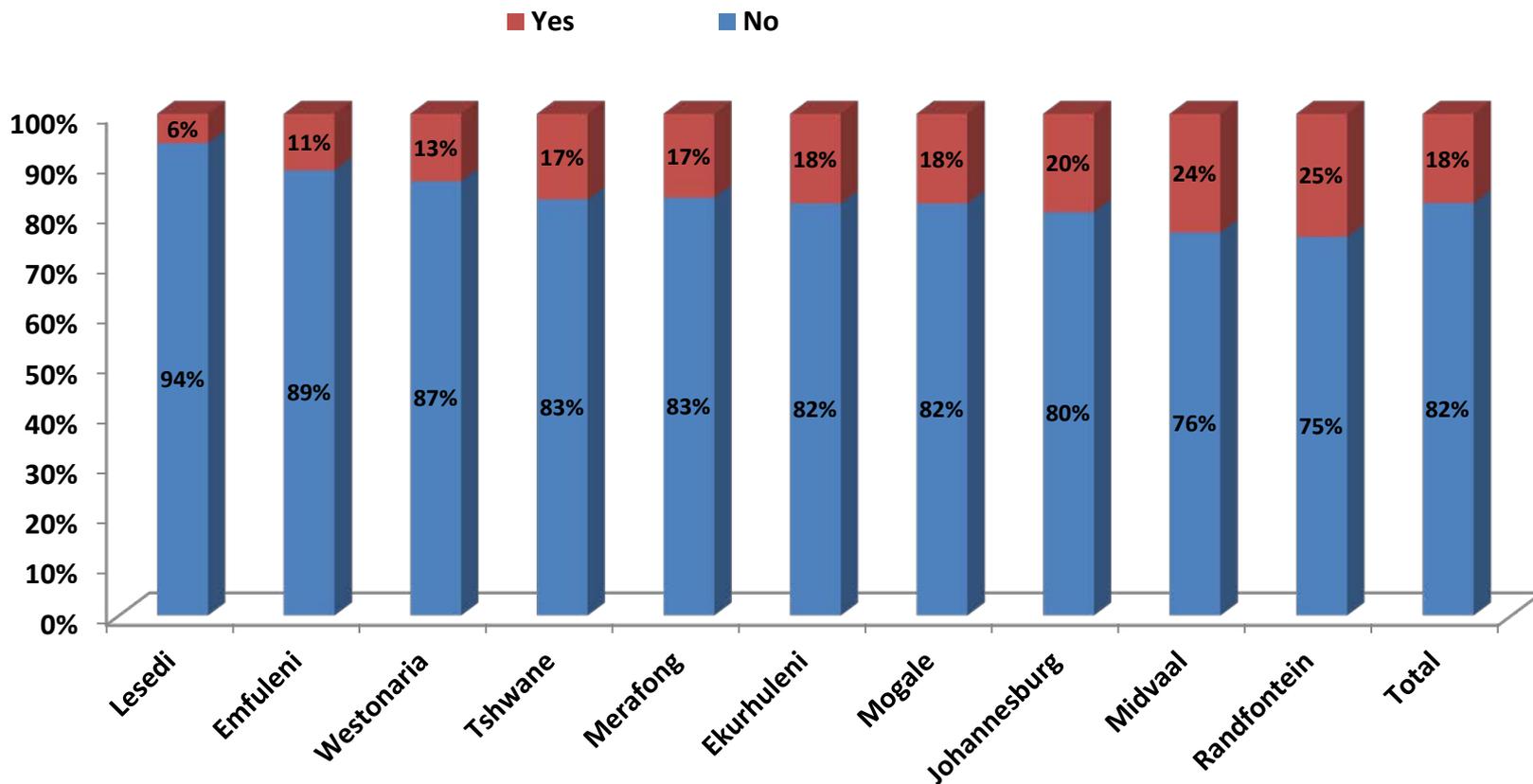
E.g. Placed on communal refuse dump, own refuse dump, burnt in pit, buried



Do people recycle? And if not, why not?



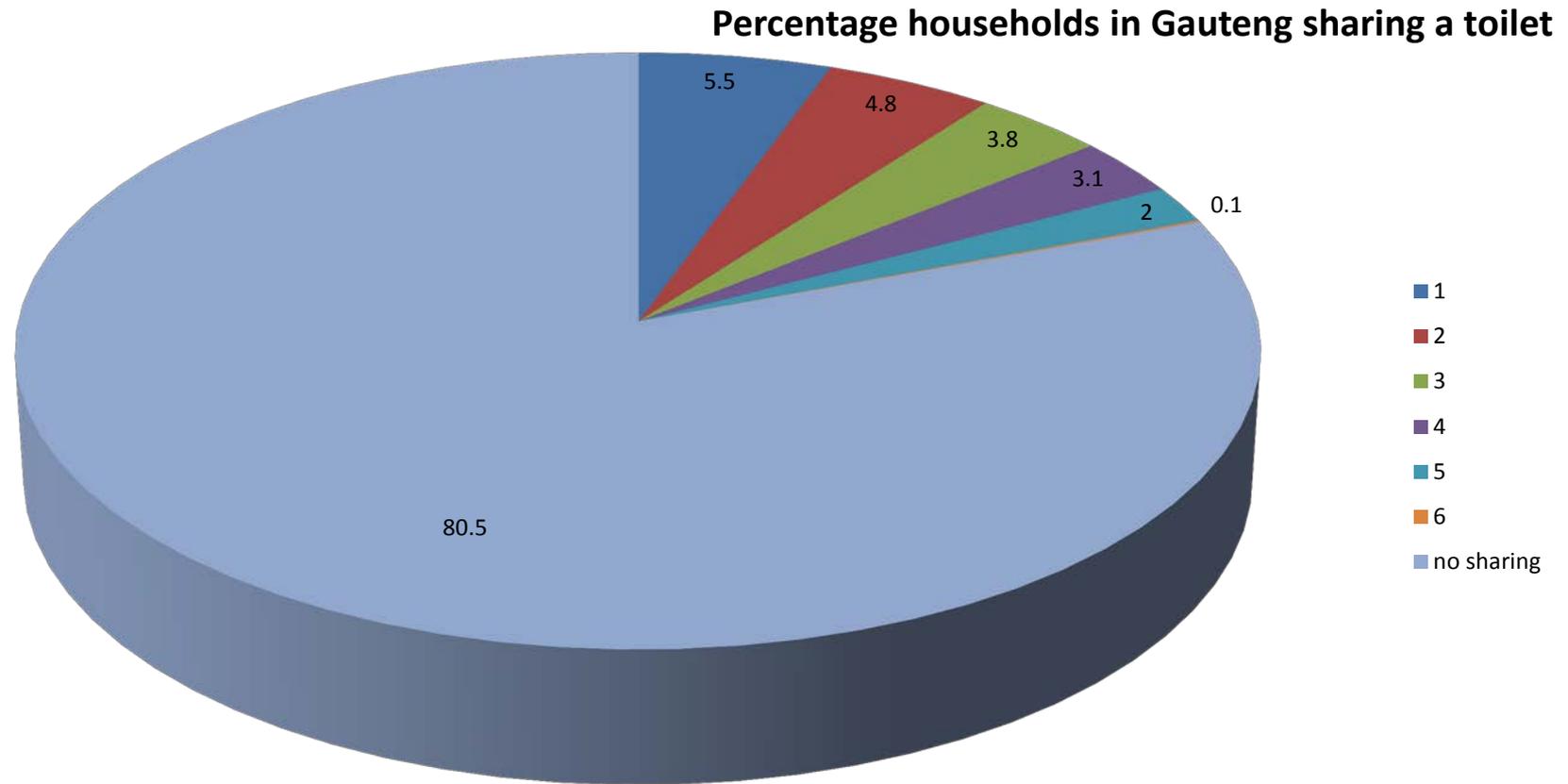
Proportion of households recycling by municipality



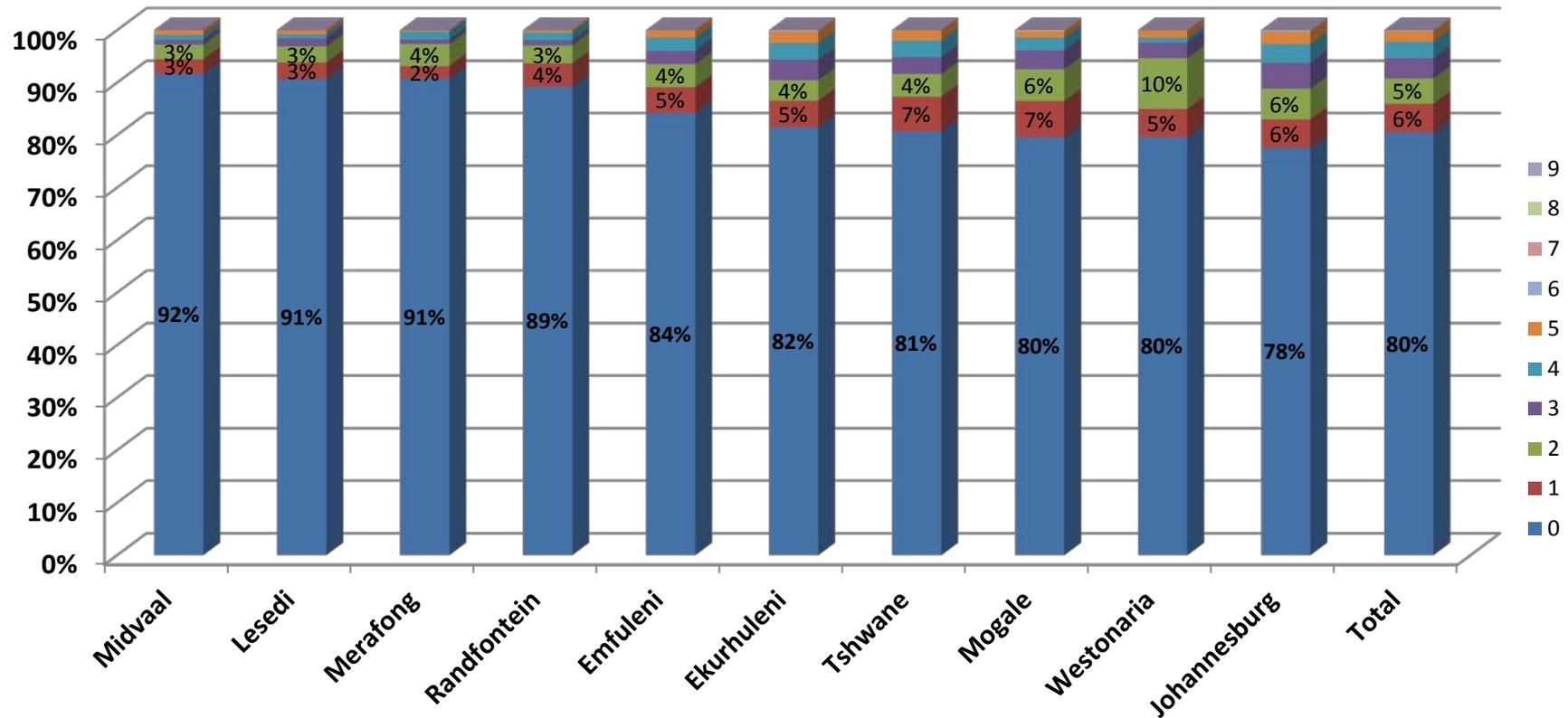
- Overall, majority of the respondents in all municipalities do not recycle

Numbers of households sharing a toilet, 2011

Of the sample, **19%** of households still **share a toilet** with at least one other household, which highlights concerns for not only privacy, but also health and safety though concentrated in apartments, hostels and backyard shacks

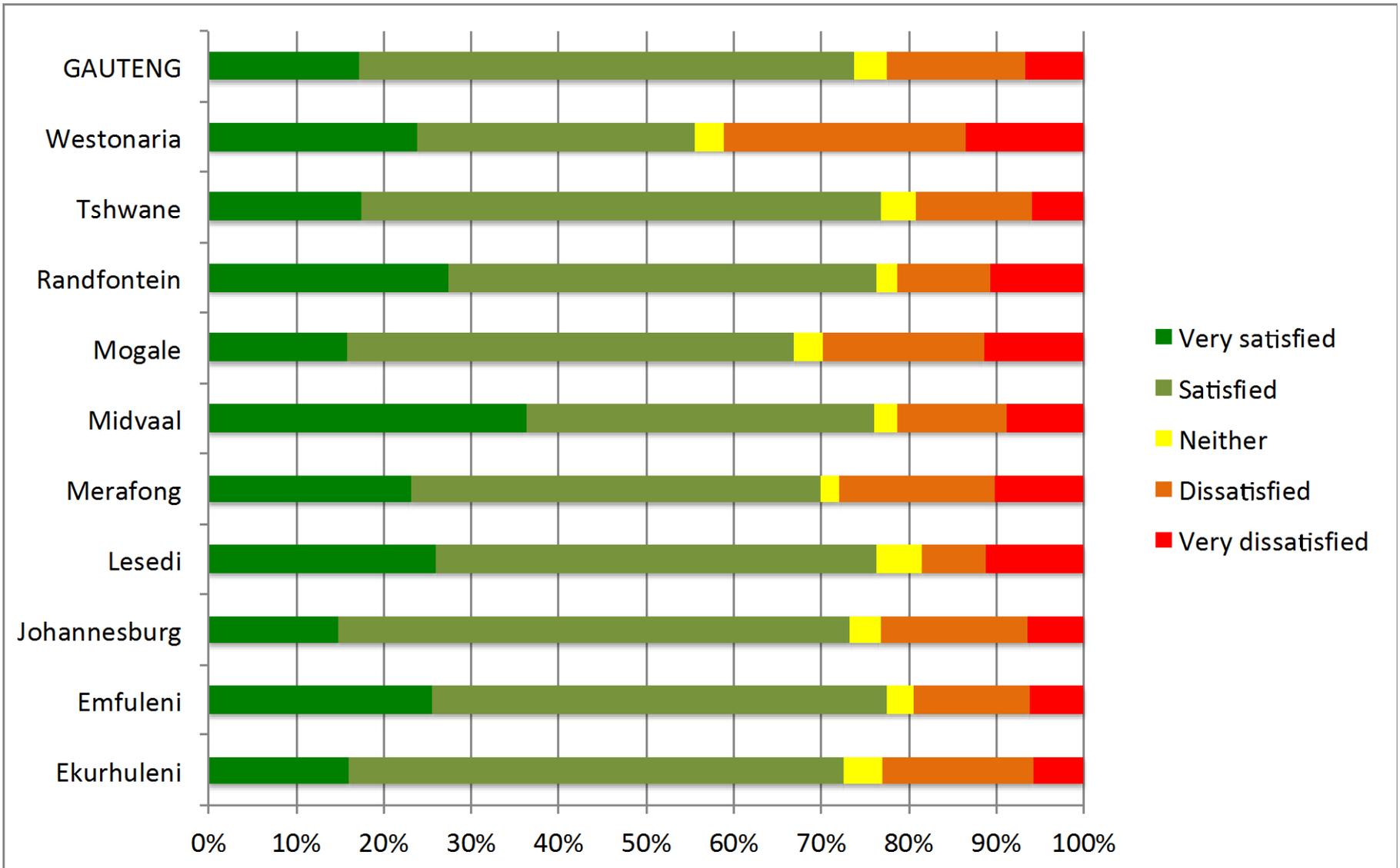


Numbers of households sharing a toilet, by municipality

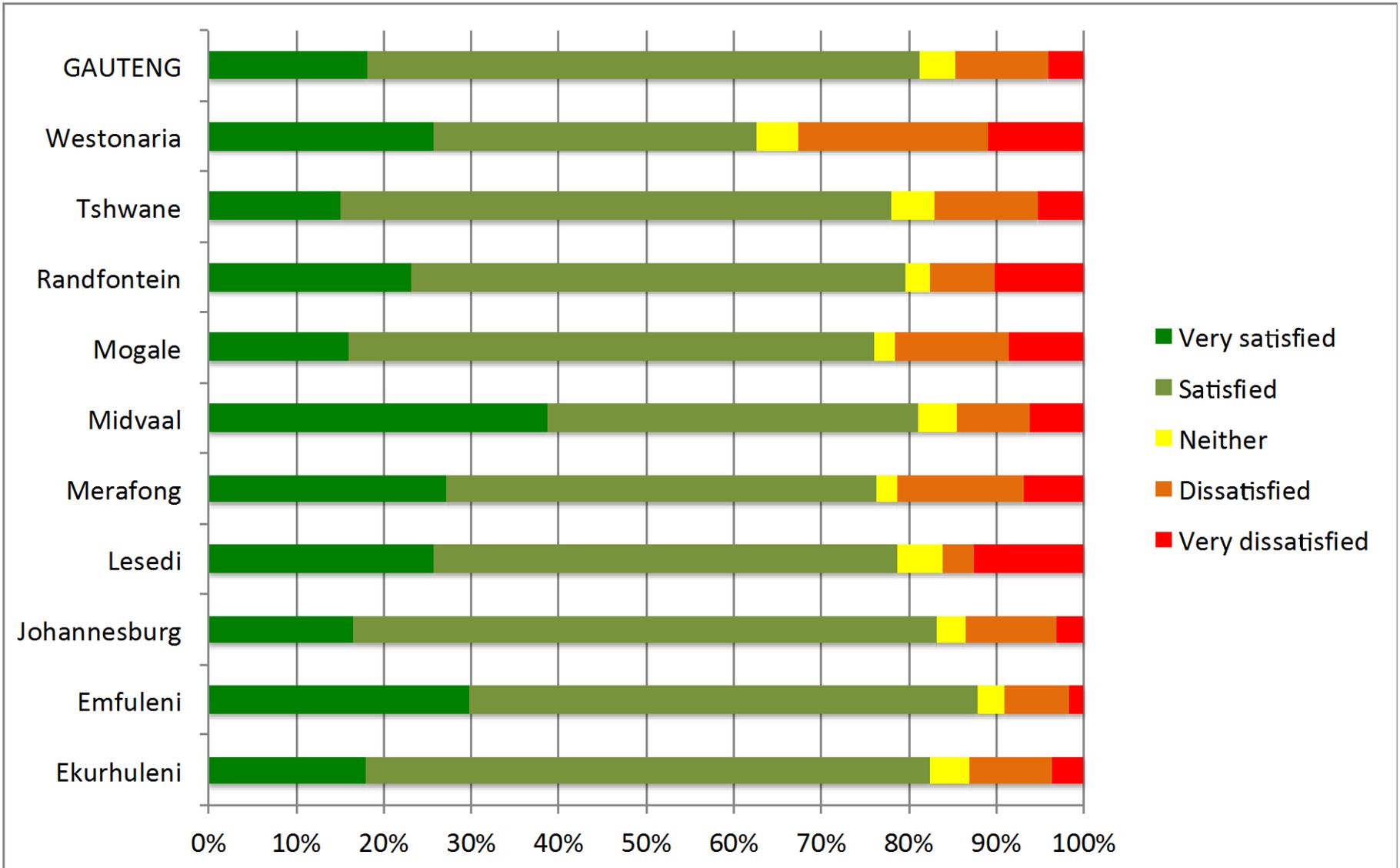


- 22% of the respondents in Johannesburg are sharing toilet with more than one other households
- Midvaal and Merafong has the least proportion of respondents sharing toilet with more than one person (8% and 9% respectively)
- Occurs primarily in inner-city apartments and hostels

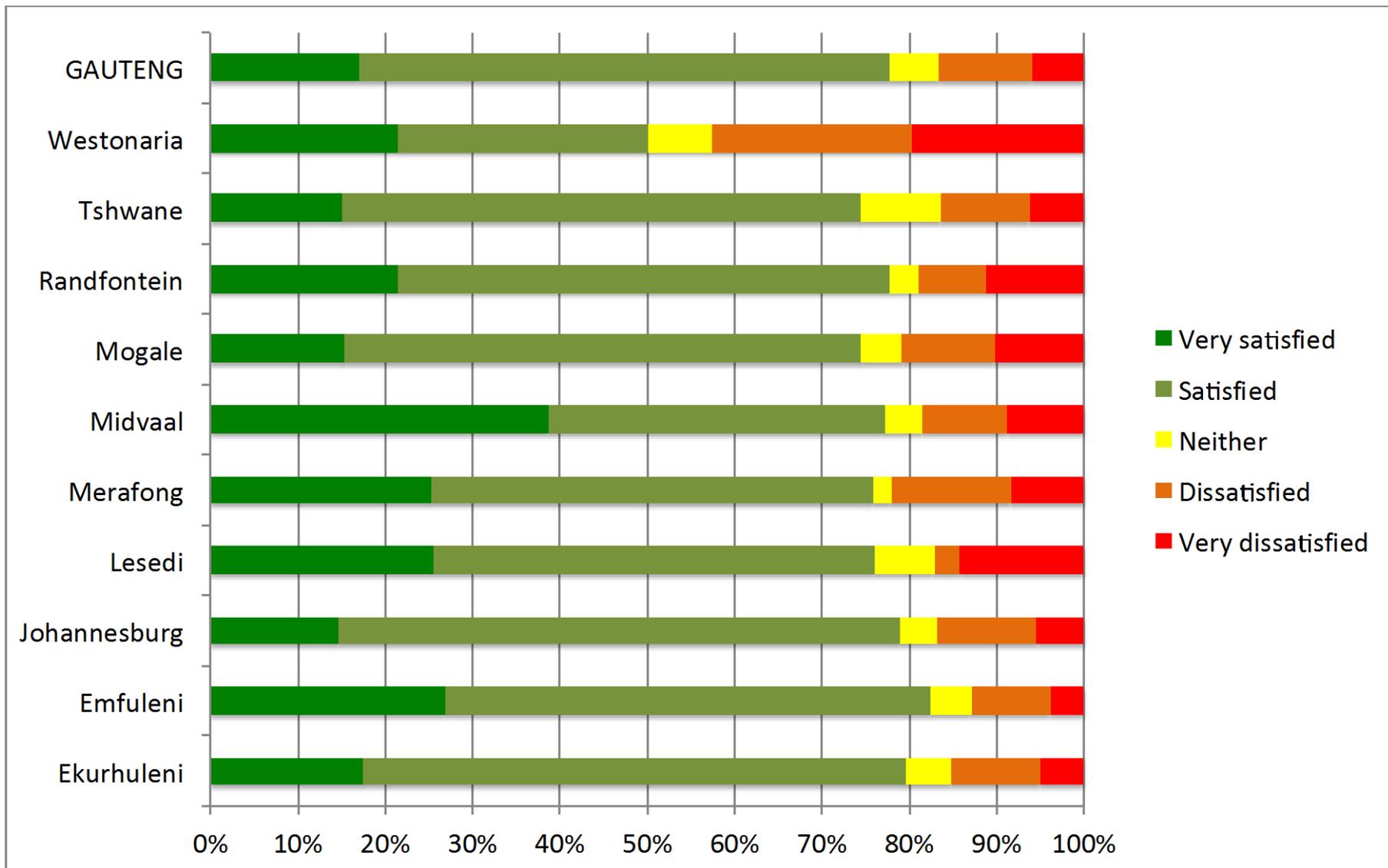
Satisfaction with dwelling



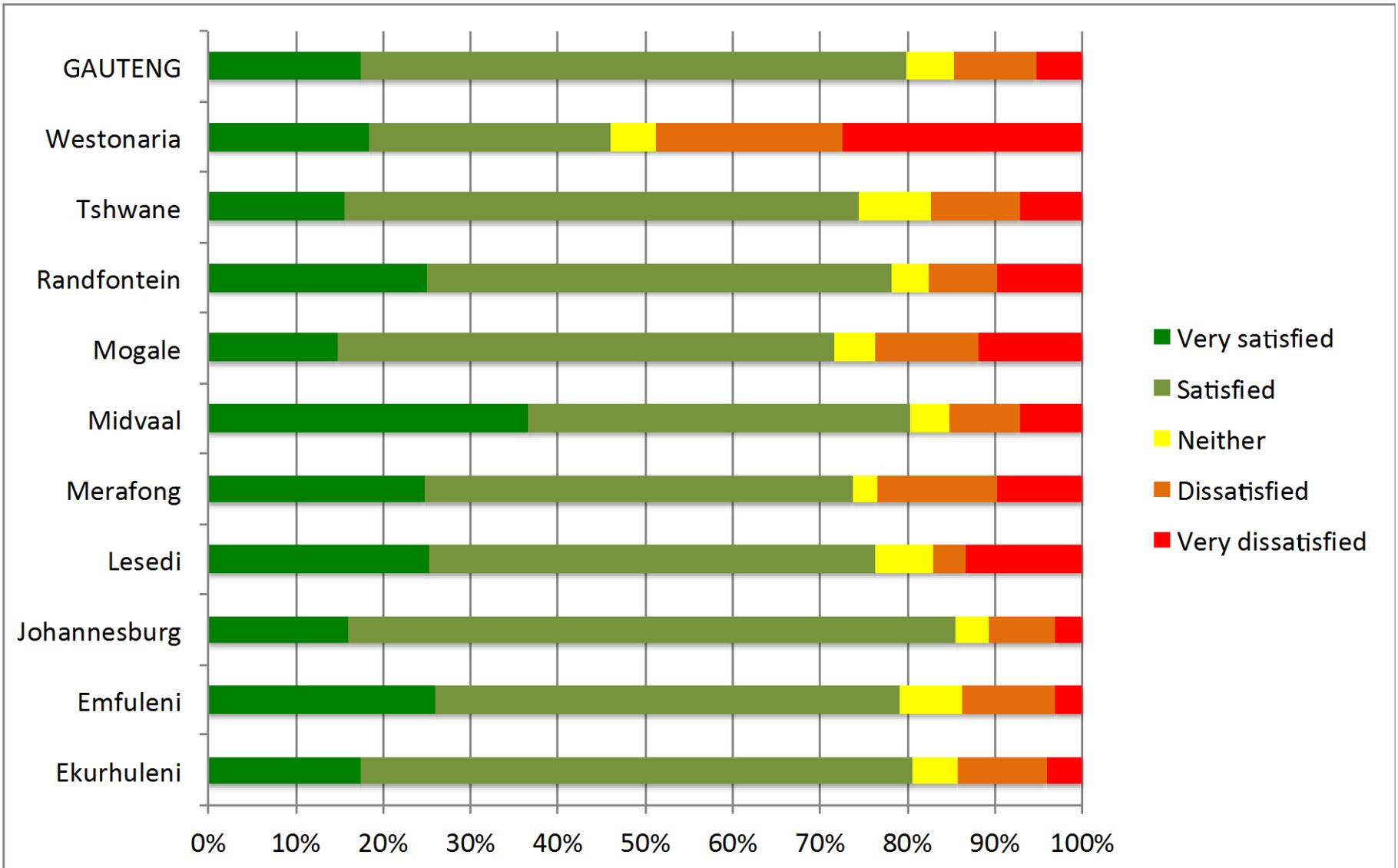
Satisfaction with water



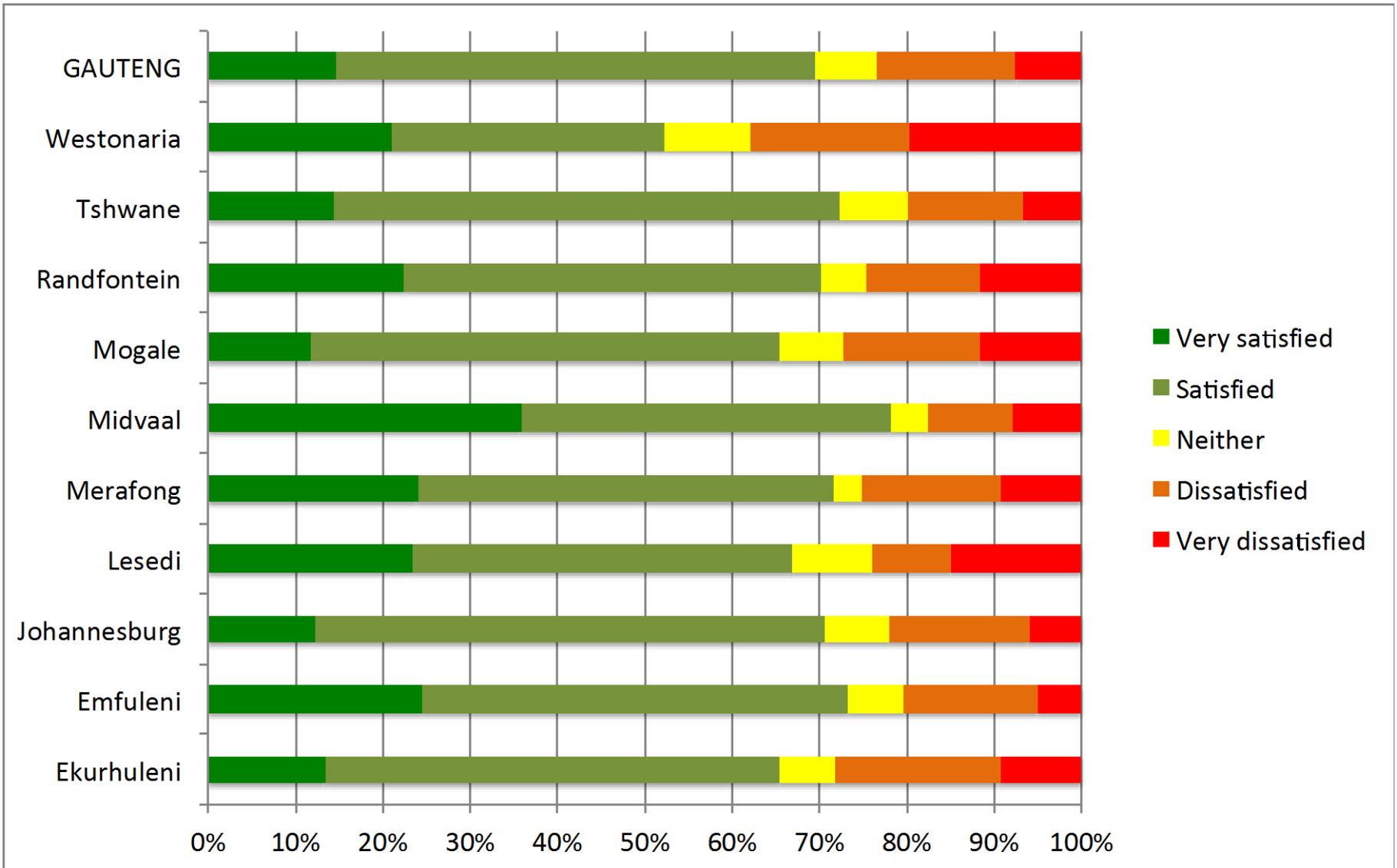
Satisfaction with sanitation



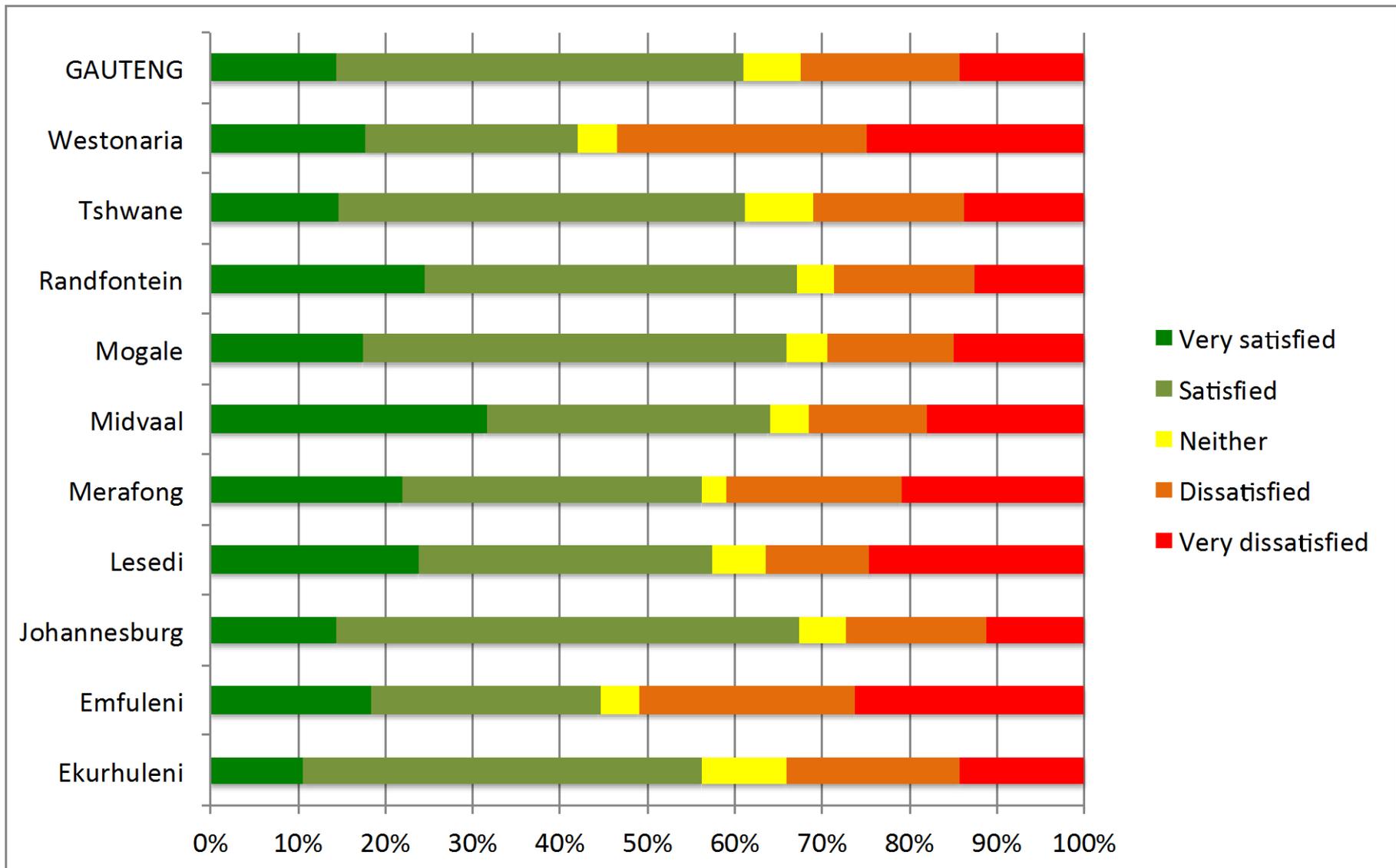
Satisfaction with waste removal



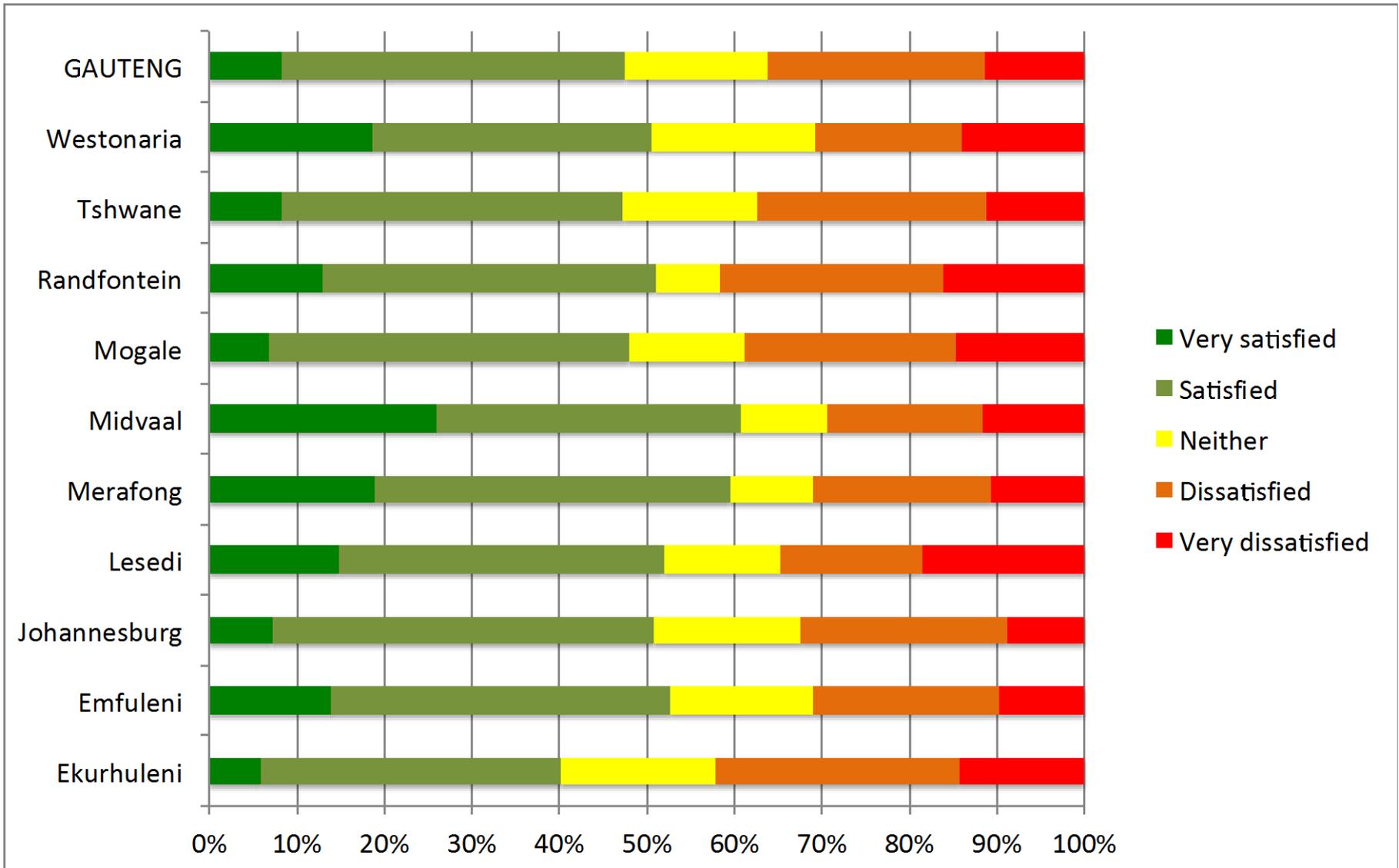
Satisfaction with energy sources



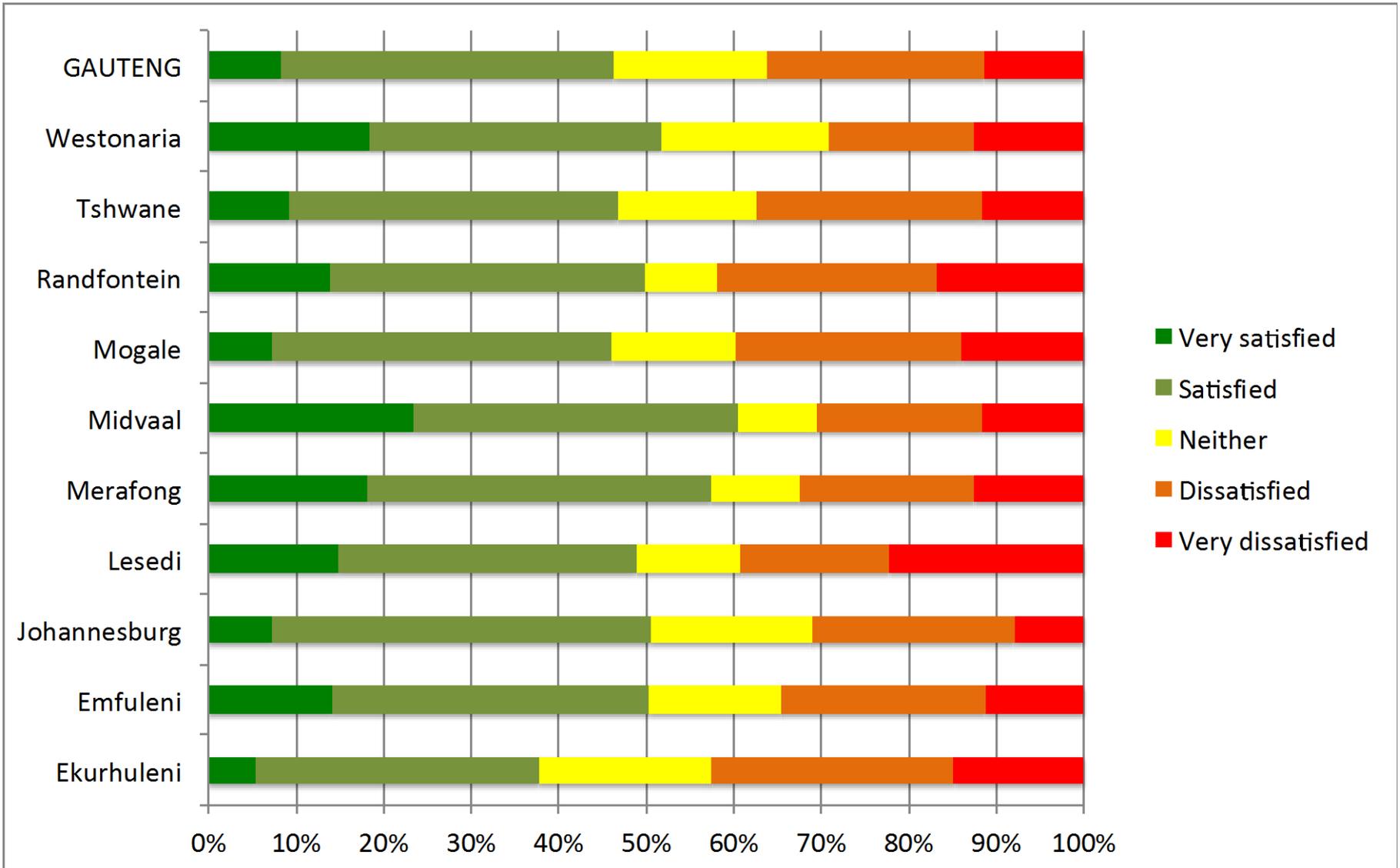
Satisfaction with roads



Satisfaction with cost of municipal services

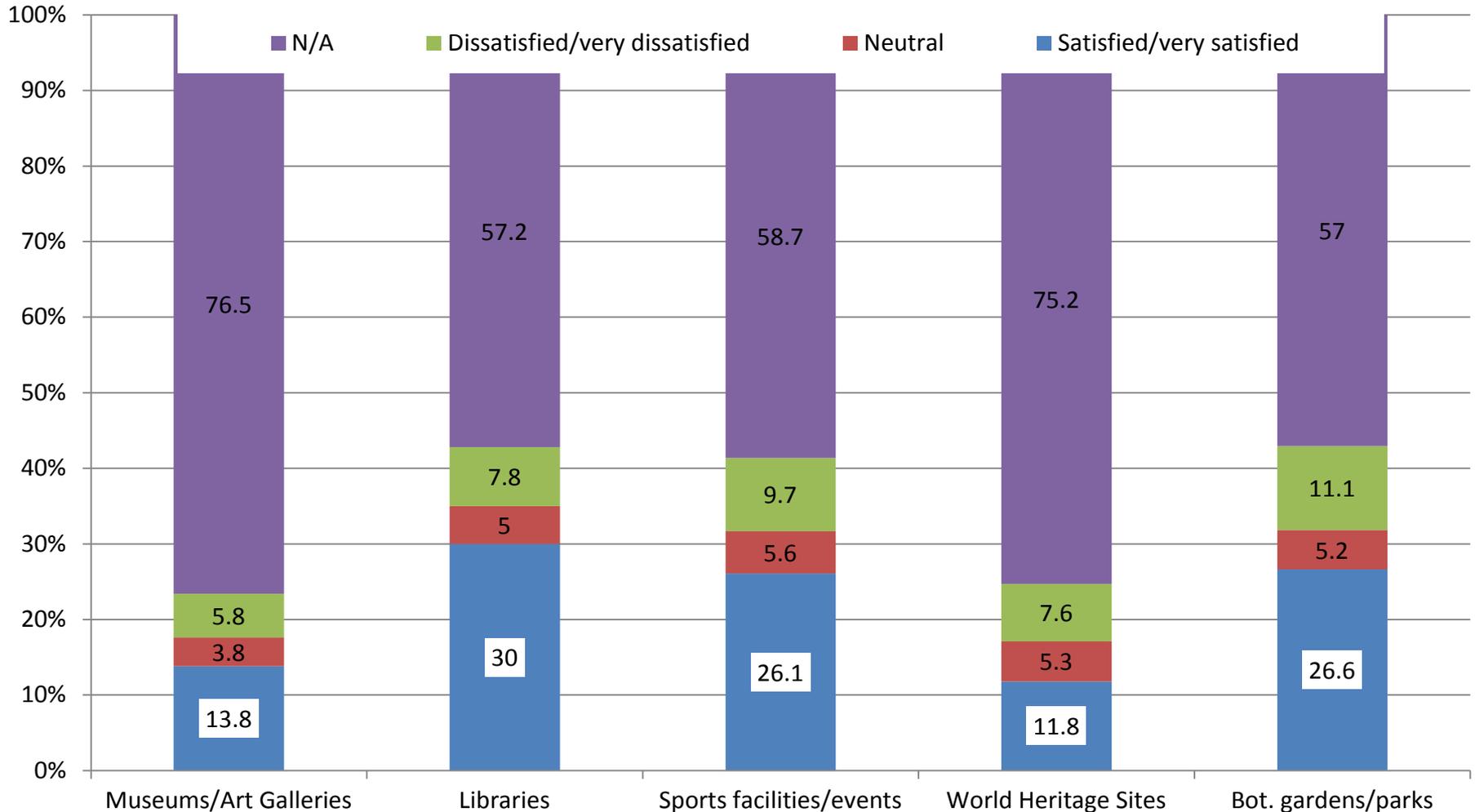


Satisfaction with billing of services



Satisfaction with amenities: results from the 2011 QoL survey by race

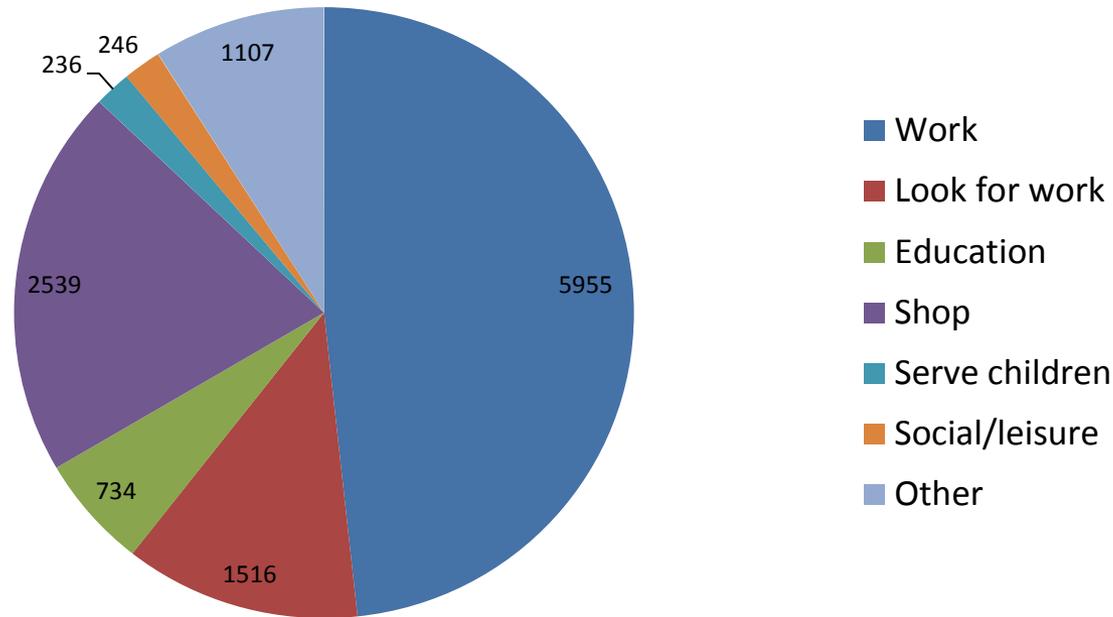
There remains under-utilisation of key assets, reflecting 2009 finding that main recreation areas were malls (80%) and restaurants/clubs (45%)



Transport and mobility questions

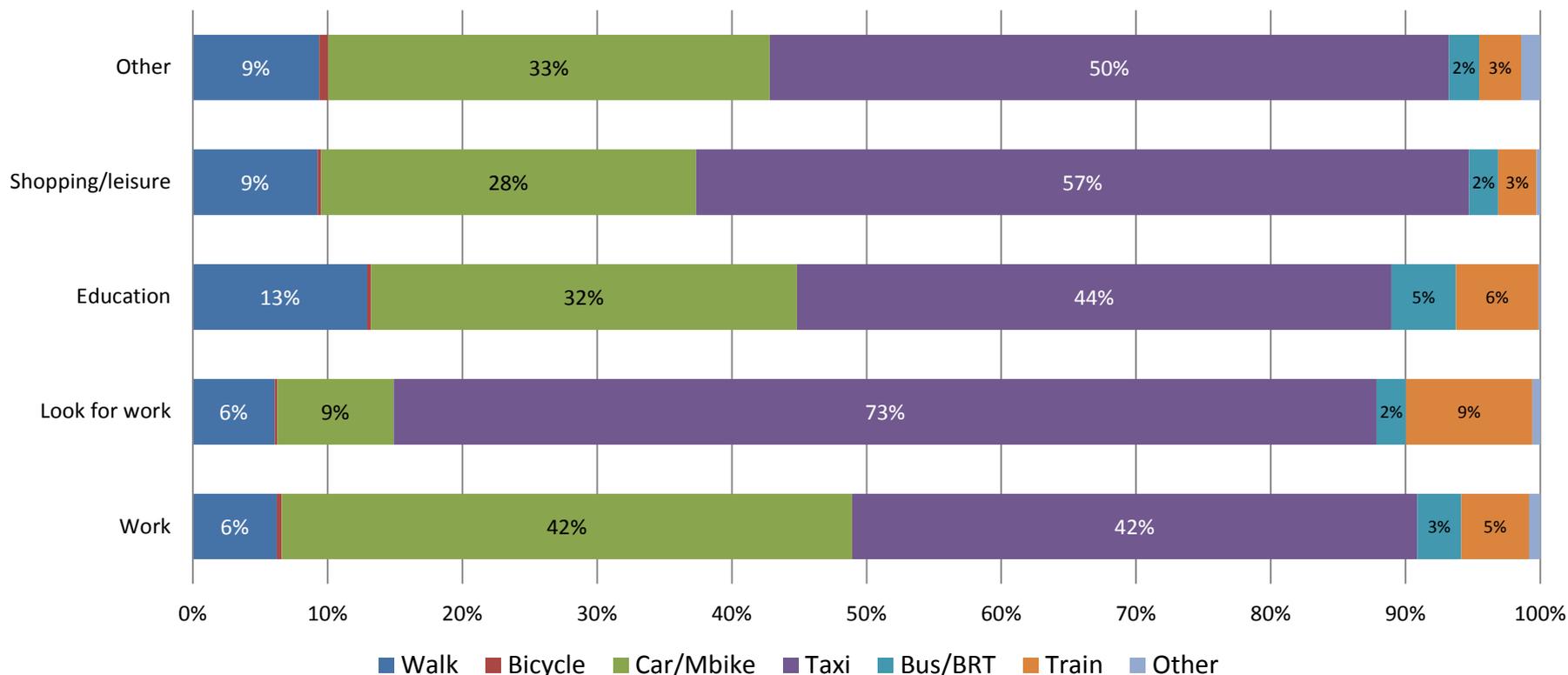
Christo Venter, University of Pretoria
and GCRO

Main trip purpose



Only about half of the trips people regard as their *most frequent* trips are to work. Many other trips, including for shopping, school, and looking for work, are also important (yet frequently undervalued by transport providers and planners) – the second largest category comprises people looking for work.

Mode used for main trip purpose

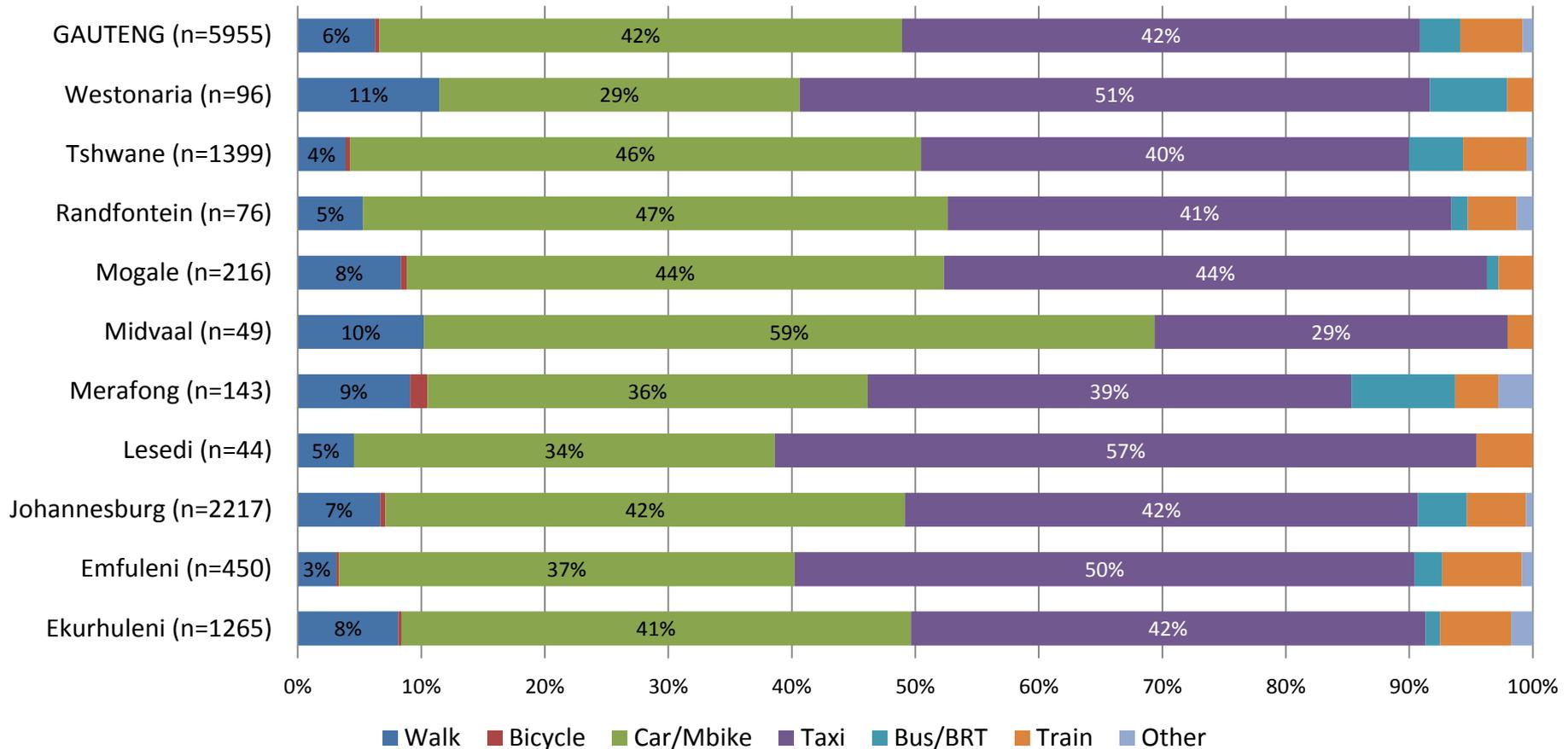


Most work trips are made by car and taxi. Taxi is a very important mode for work-seekers. Taxis are also used for a variety of other purposes such as going to education and shopping/leisure activities.

Notes: This refers to main mode, i.e. mode used for the longest distance of each trip. It does not necessarily correlate to the overall percentage of people using a particular mode.

It is likely walk trips are undercounted, as many people don't think of it as 'transport', or use it for more infrequent trips.

Mode to work, by municipality

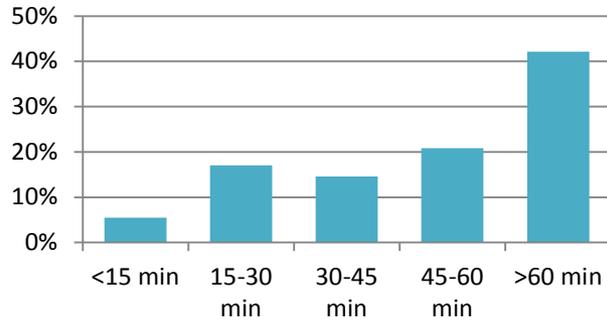


Overall, cars and taxis carry equal numbers of people to work in Gauteng. However, mode use varies across municipalities: cars dominate in the higher-income municipalities of Midvaal, Tshwane, Johannesburg and Mogale City, while taxis dominate elsewhere.

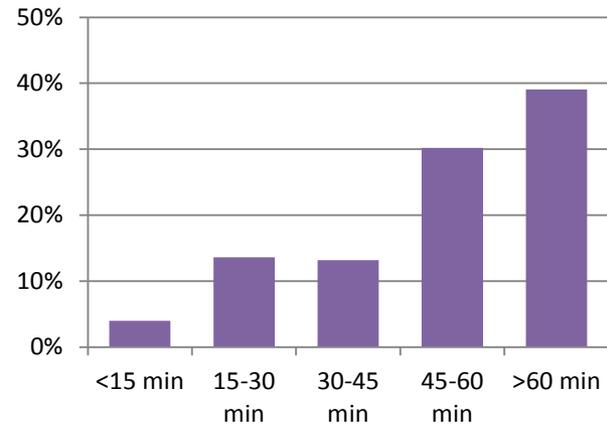
Notes: This refers to main mode, i.e. mode used for the longest distance of each trip. Caution is needed when interpreting data from small sample sizes.

School travel

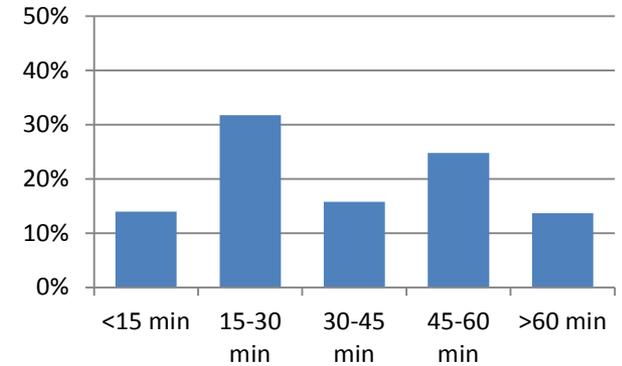
Bus time to school bell



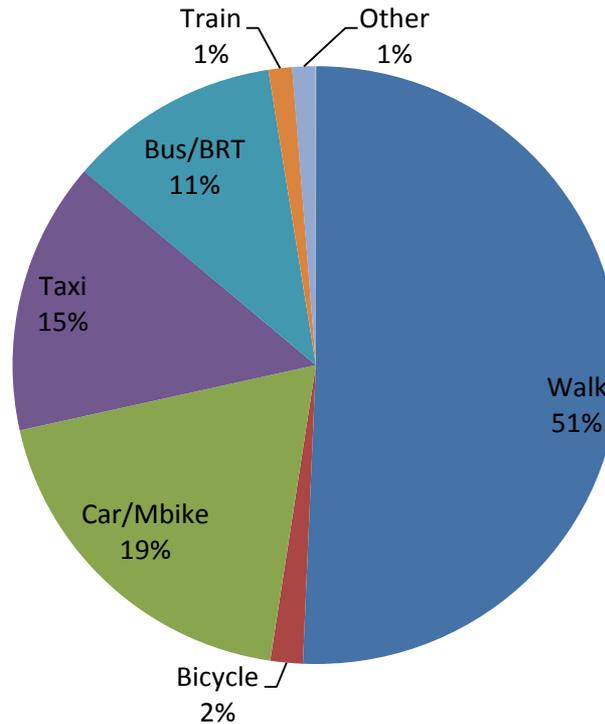
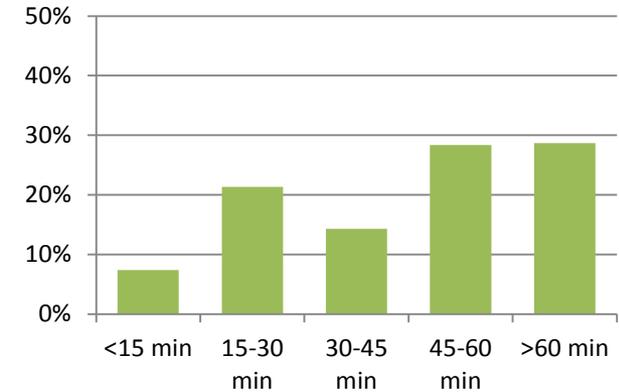
Taxi time to school bell



Walk time to school bell



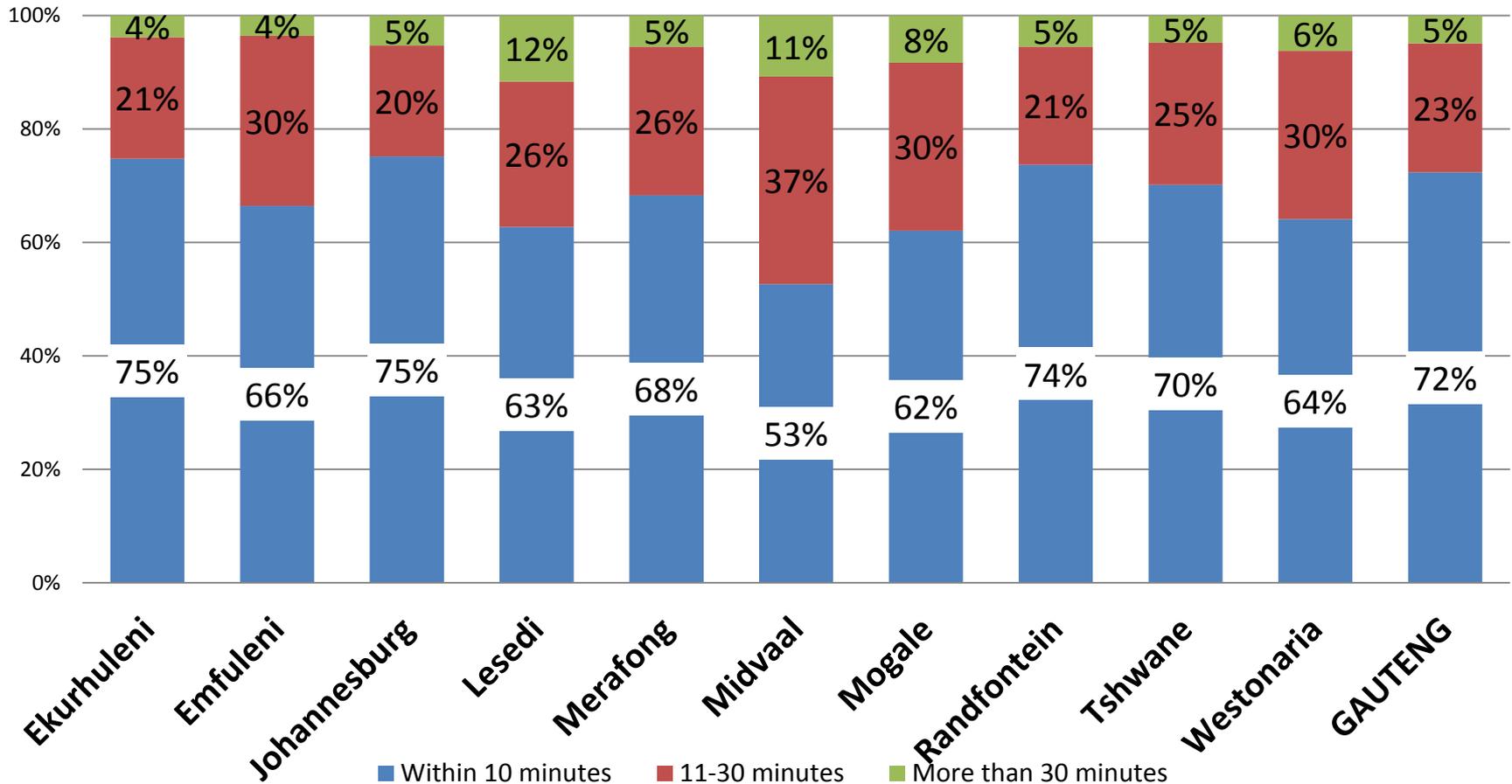
Car time to school bell



About half of trips to school are made on foot, with car, taxi and bus/BRT of decreasing importance. Transport conditions require many children to leave home very early: more than 40% of children using taxis and buses leave home more than an hour before the bell.

Notes: The question captures the time between when children leave the home and when school starts, so reflects not only travel time but some additional time spent at the school.

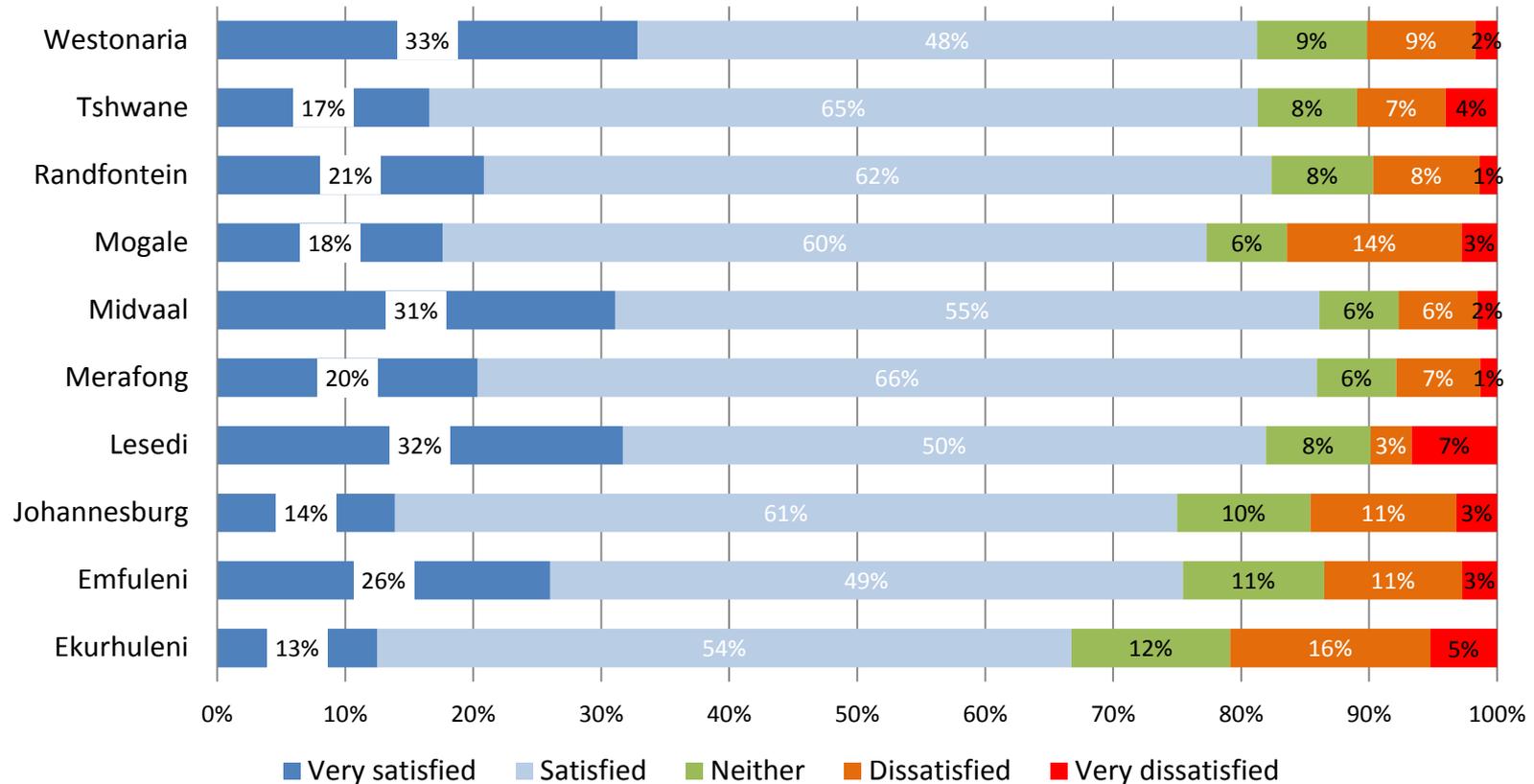
Access to public transport



Public transport (PT) access in Gauteng is reasonably good: overall, almost three-quarters of households live within 10 minutes' walk of a public transport service, and 95% live within a 30-minute walk (about 2 kilometers). PT access is worst in Lesedi, Midvaal and Mogale City.

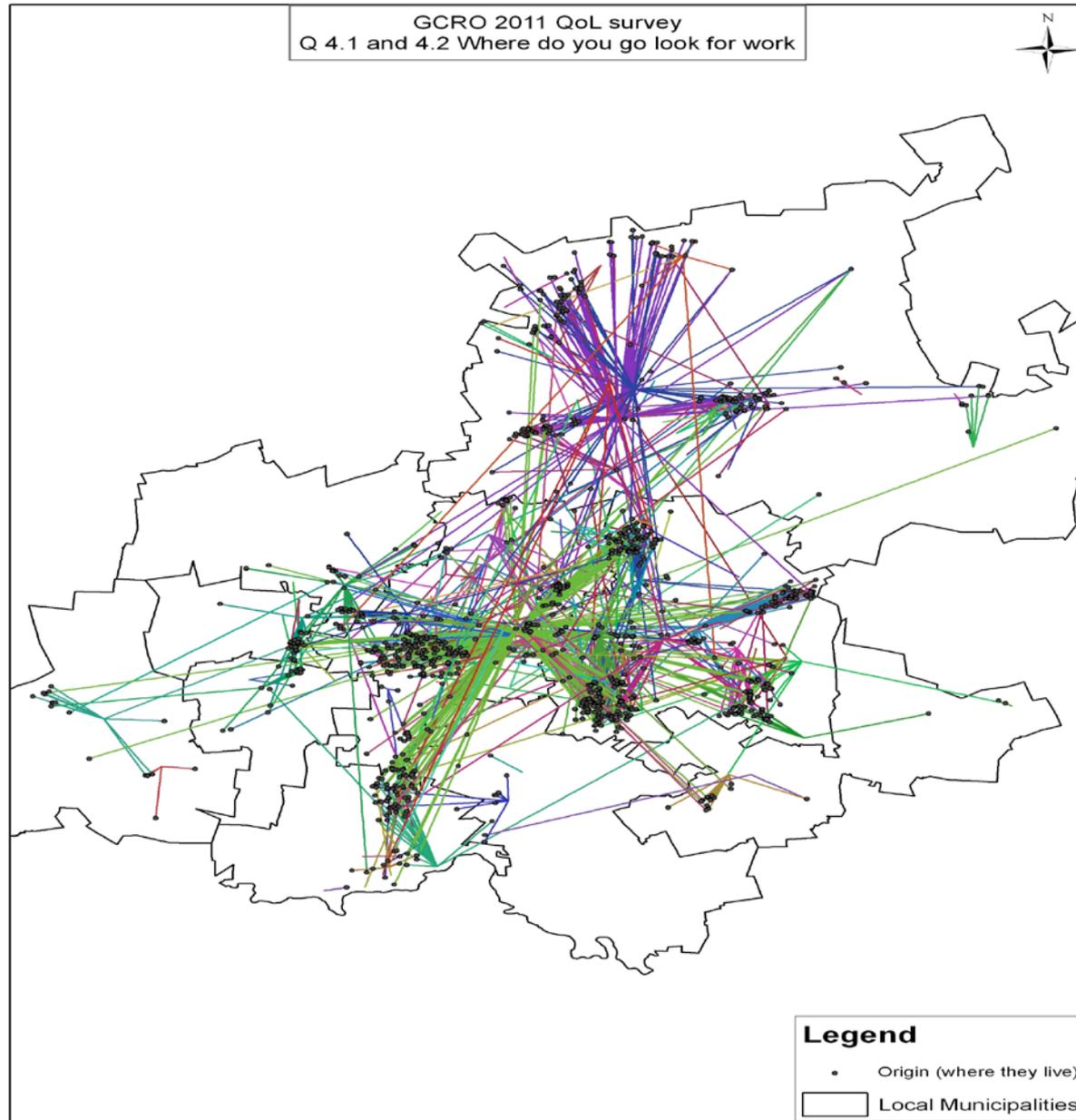
Notes: These are based on walk times to the nearest taxi, bus or train, estimated by the respondent and not verified.

Satisfaction with transport

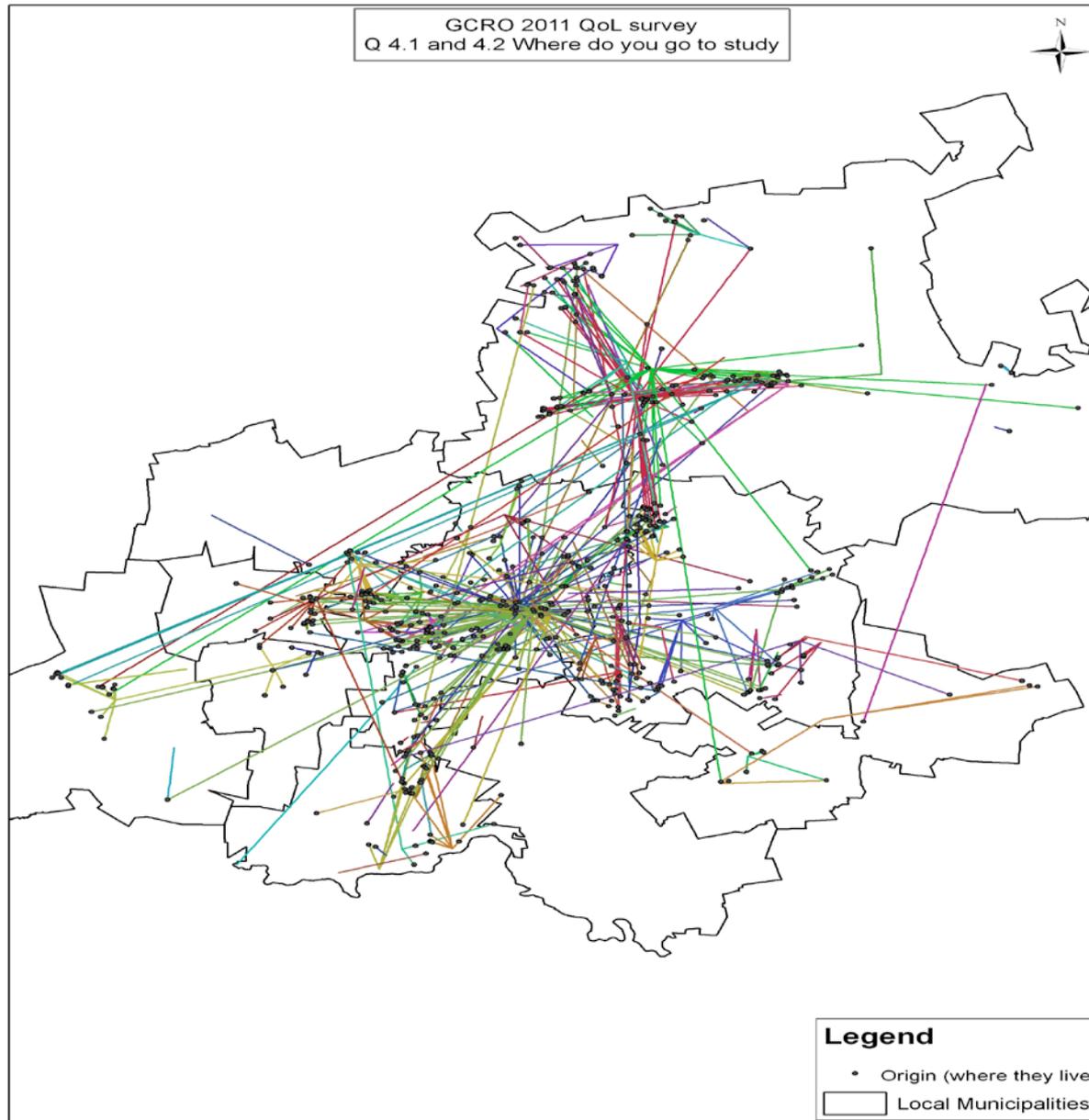


Satisfaction with transport, in general, is highest in Midvaal, Merafong, Lesedi, and Randfontein municipalities, despite having below average public transport coverage and travel times. Satisfaction is lowest in Ekurhuleni, Johannesburg, and Mogale City. Expectations might be different in metro and non-metro areas.

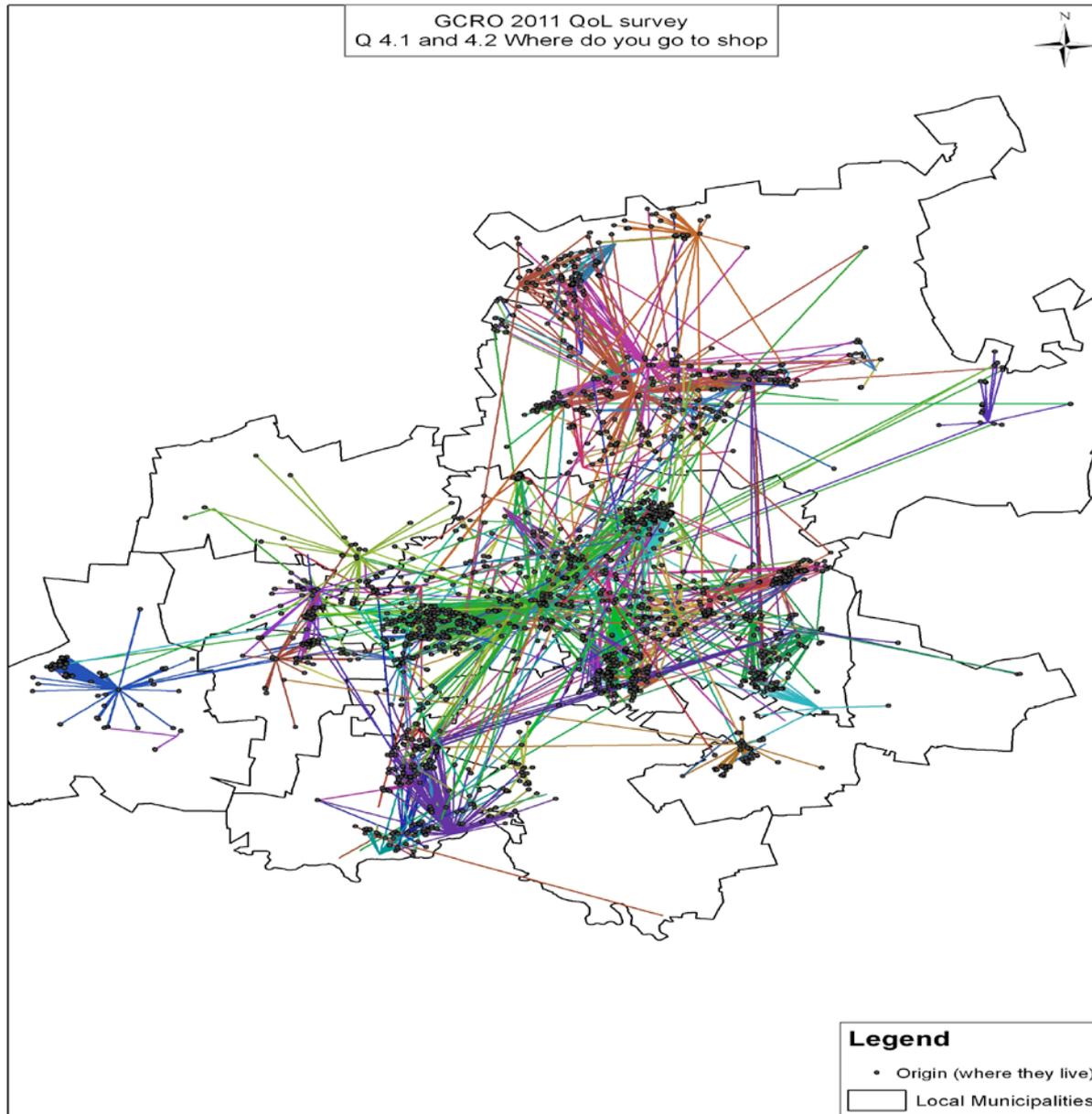
All trips to look for work in GP



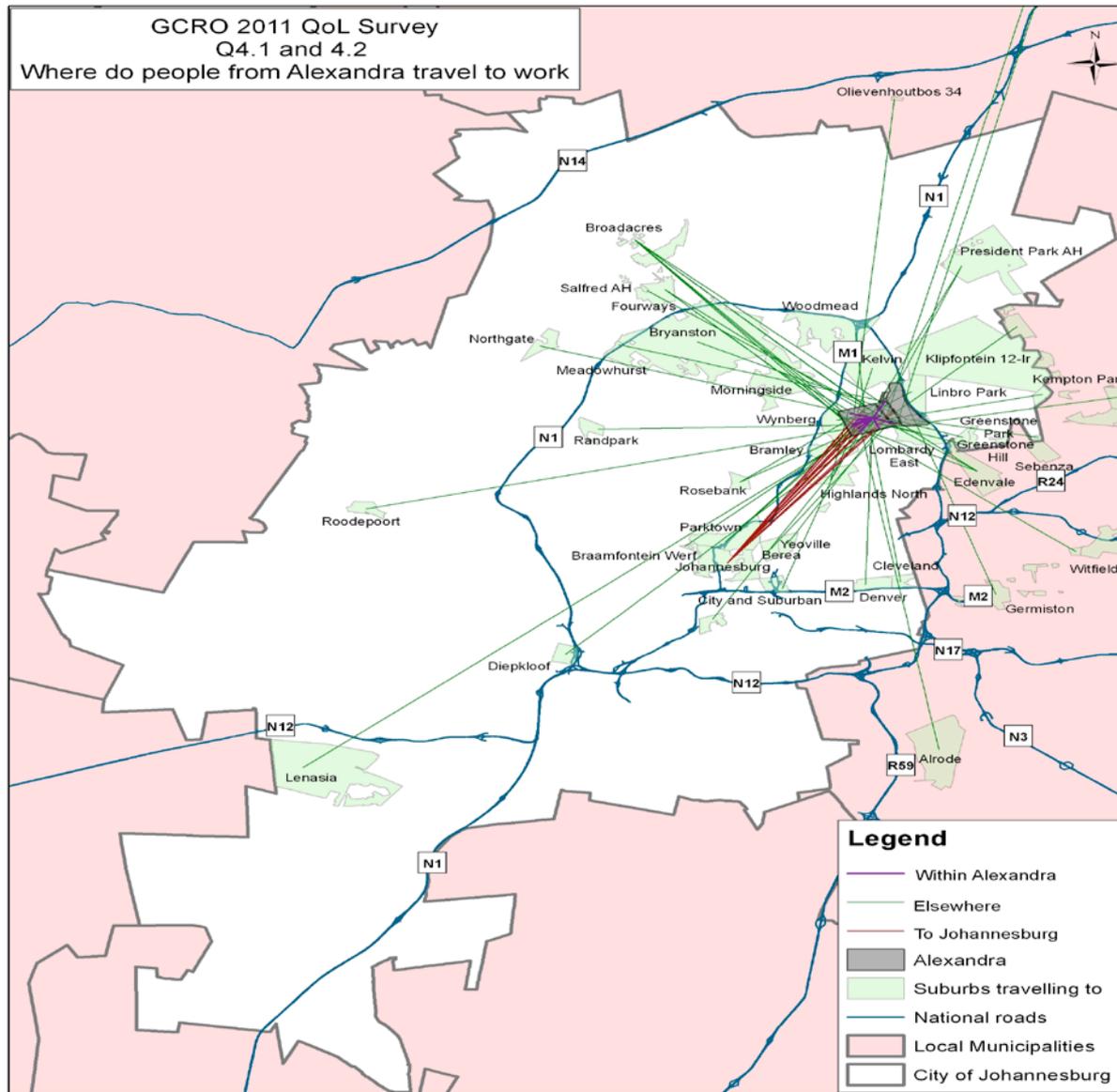
All trips to study in GP (scholars and students)



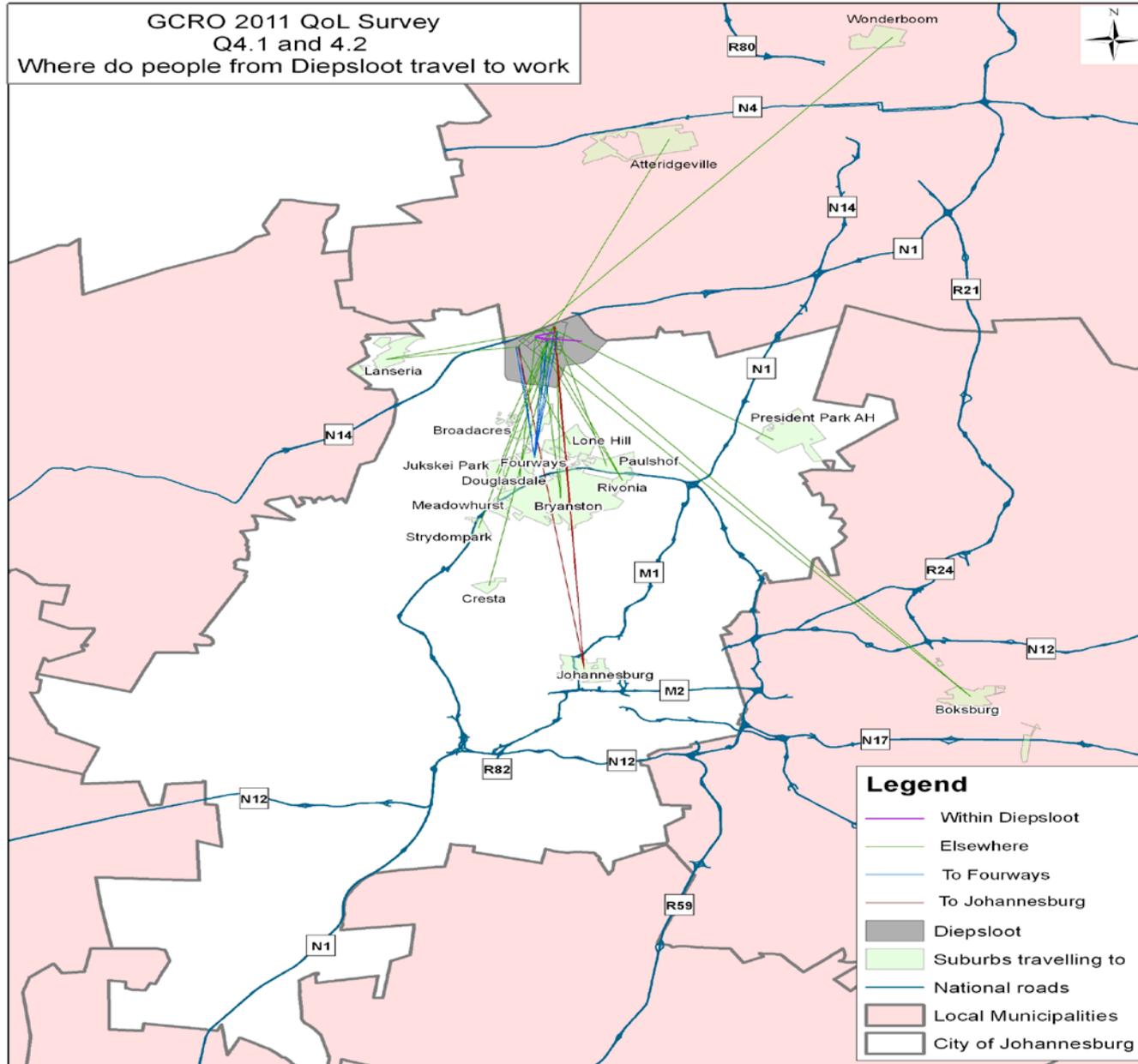
All shopping trips in GP



From Alex to work...



Going to work from Diepsloot



Main problems with public transport

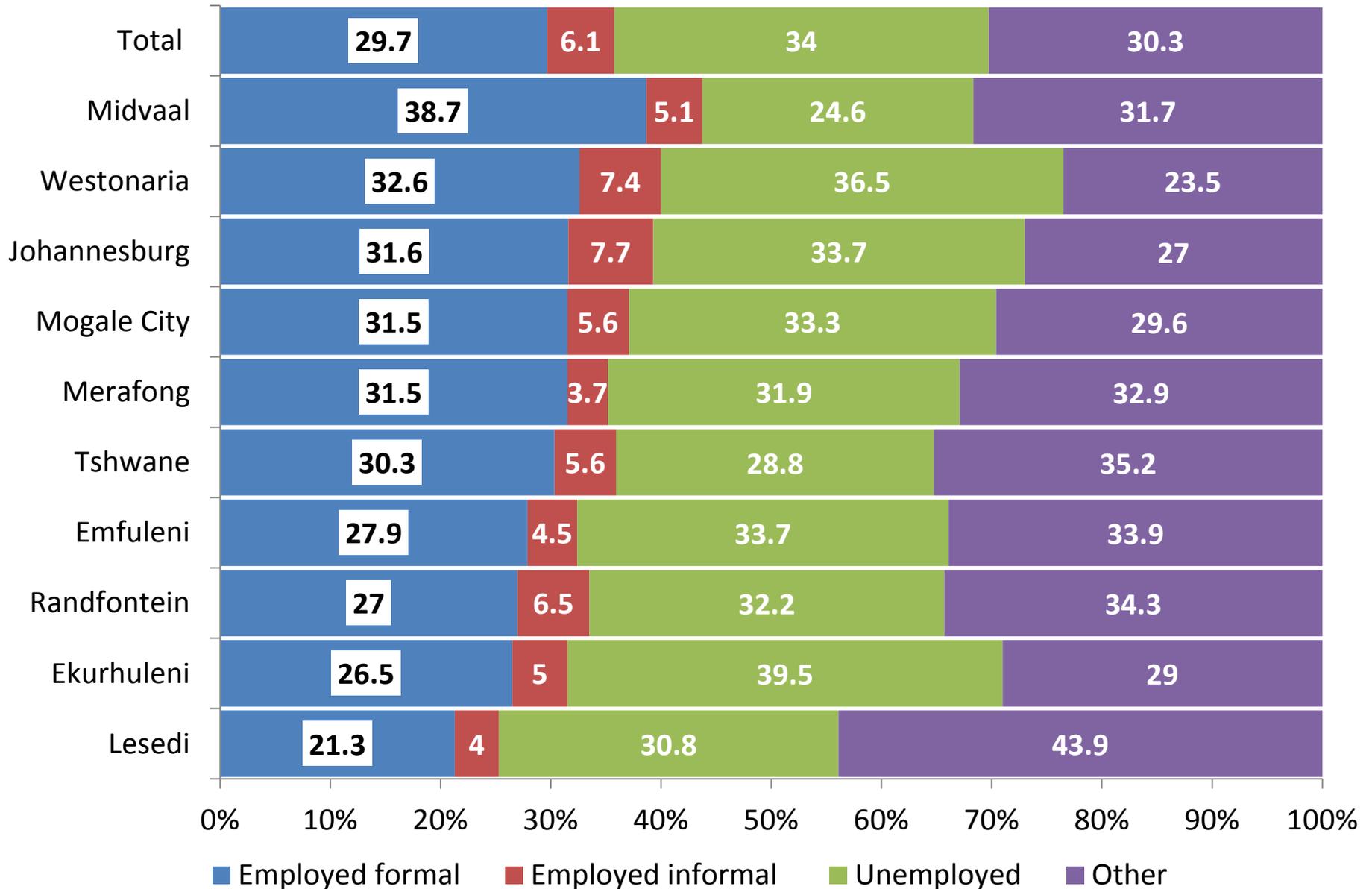
% of public transport users reporting problem

| | | Unreliability | Unroadworthy vehicles | Crime / security | Reckless driving | Rude drivers and / or passengers | Lack of comfort | Expensive | Insufficient service at night | Insufficient service on weekend | Long walk to nearest stop / station | Long wait at stop / station |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| METRO | Ekurhuleni | 13% | 14% | 3% | 12% | 11% | 6% | 15% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 4% |
| | Johannesburg | 13% | 11% | 3% | 12% | 14% | 9% | 14% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 4% |
| | Tshwane | 16% | 9% | 3% | 14% | 12% | 9% | 16% | 2% | 1% | 3% | 4% |
| NON-METRO | Emfuleni | 12% | 14% | 3% | 15% | 15% | 9% | 13% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 5% |
| | Lesedi | 10% | 5% | 3% | 18% | 12% | 14% | 14% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 8% |
| | Merafong | 13% | 22% | 3% | 9% | 6% | 7% | 12% | 3% | 0% | 5% | 7% |
| | Midvaal | 9% | 13% | 0% | 11% | 4% | 4% | 12% | 3% | 3% | 5% | 21% |
| | Mogale | 11% | 11% | 3% | 11% | 12% | 8% | 9% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 10% |
| | Randfontein | 12% | 14% | 3% | 12% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 3% | 1% | 3% | 9% |
| | Westonaria | 13% | 11% | 3% | 13% | 13% | 7% | 10% | 6% | 1% | 3% | 8% |

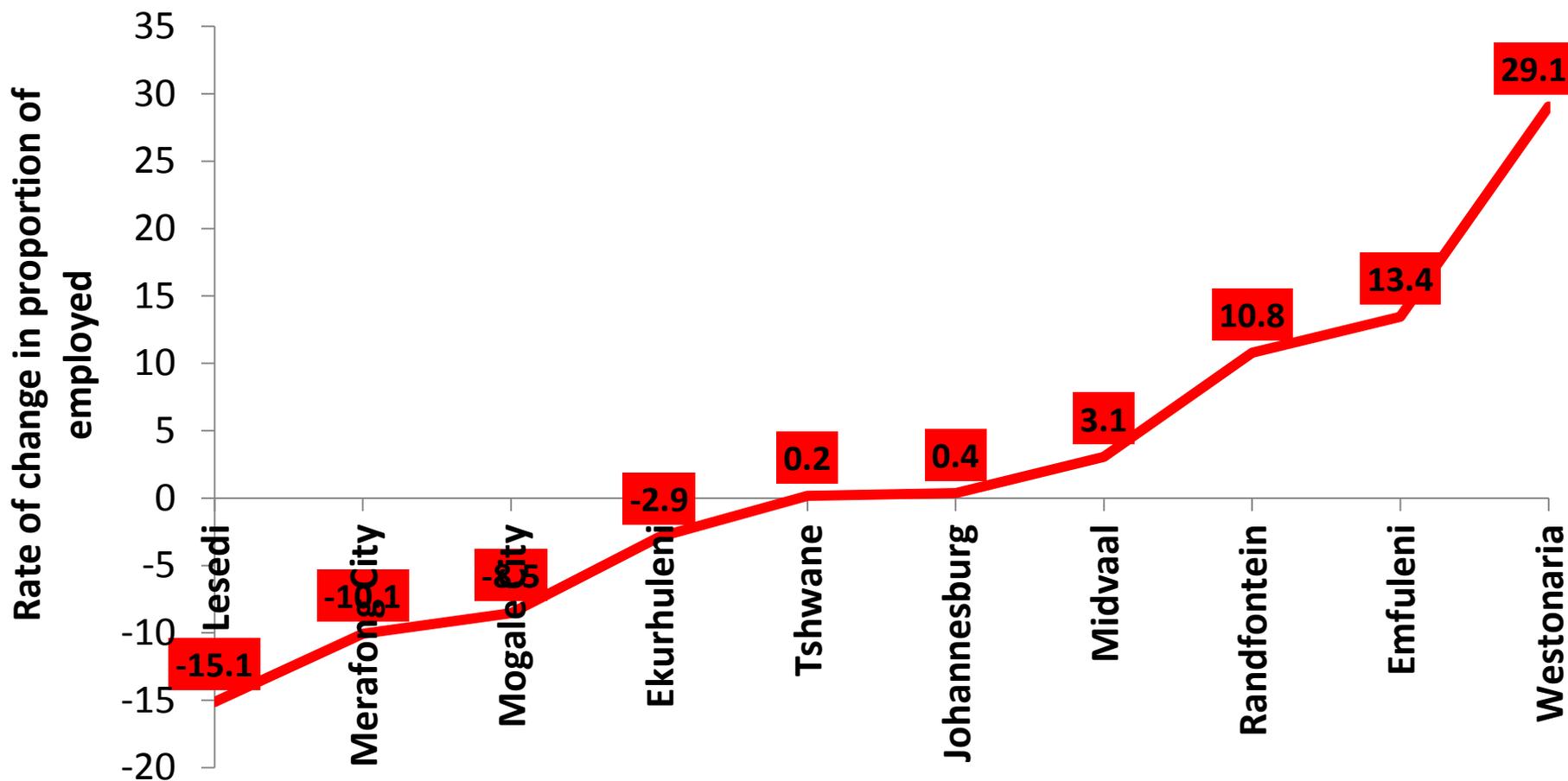
When public transport users were asked for the main problems they experience, people in the metros were more concerned with the **high cost of transport, rude drivers/passengers, and unreliable service**. In non-metro areas, problems with **unroadworthy vehicles, reckless driving, and rudeness dominate**, consistent with high taxi use. Most people do not consider crime and security as a major problem.

Economy

Employment status by municipality

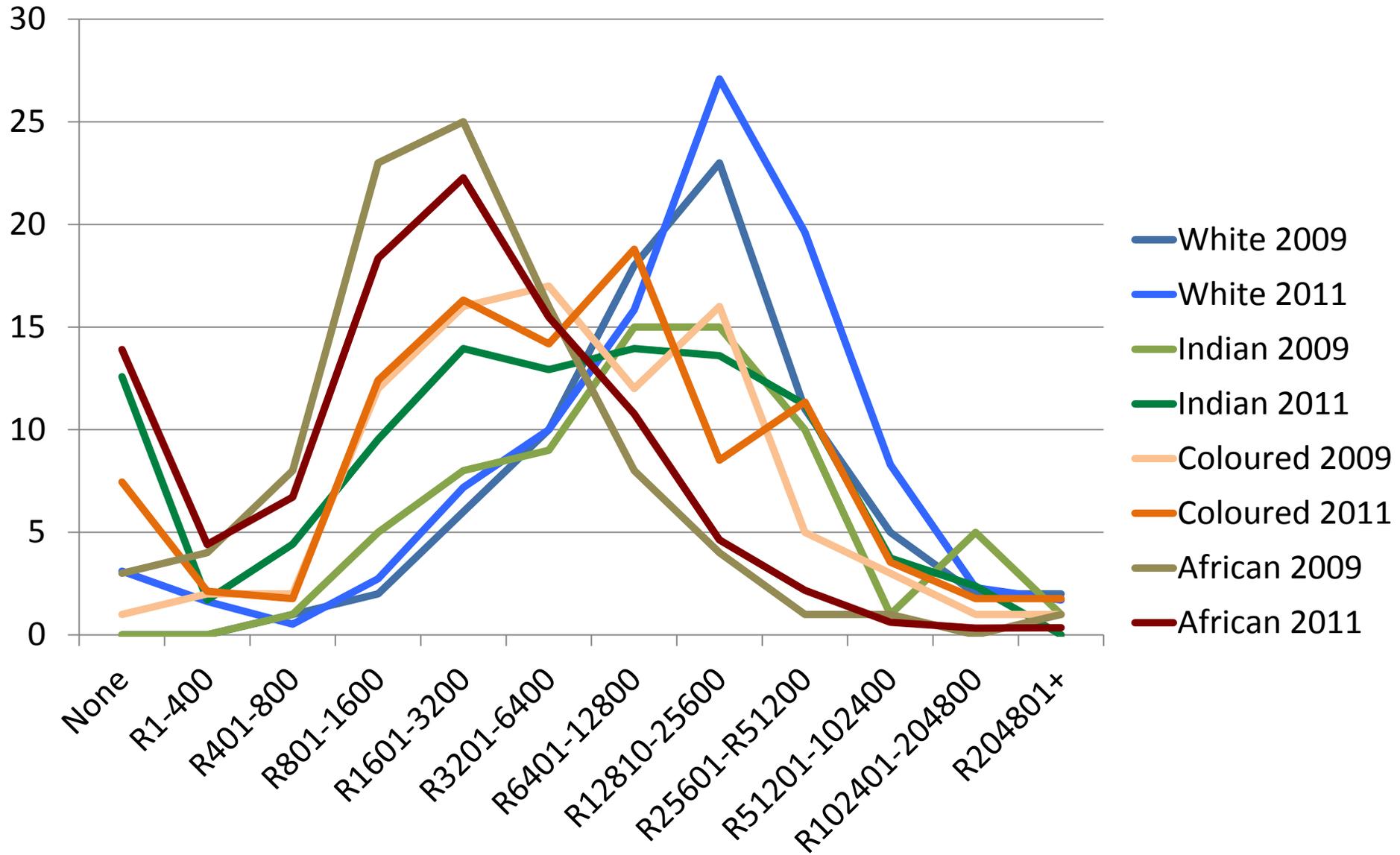


Rates of change in the proportion of employed 2009-2011

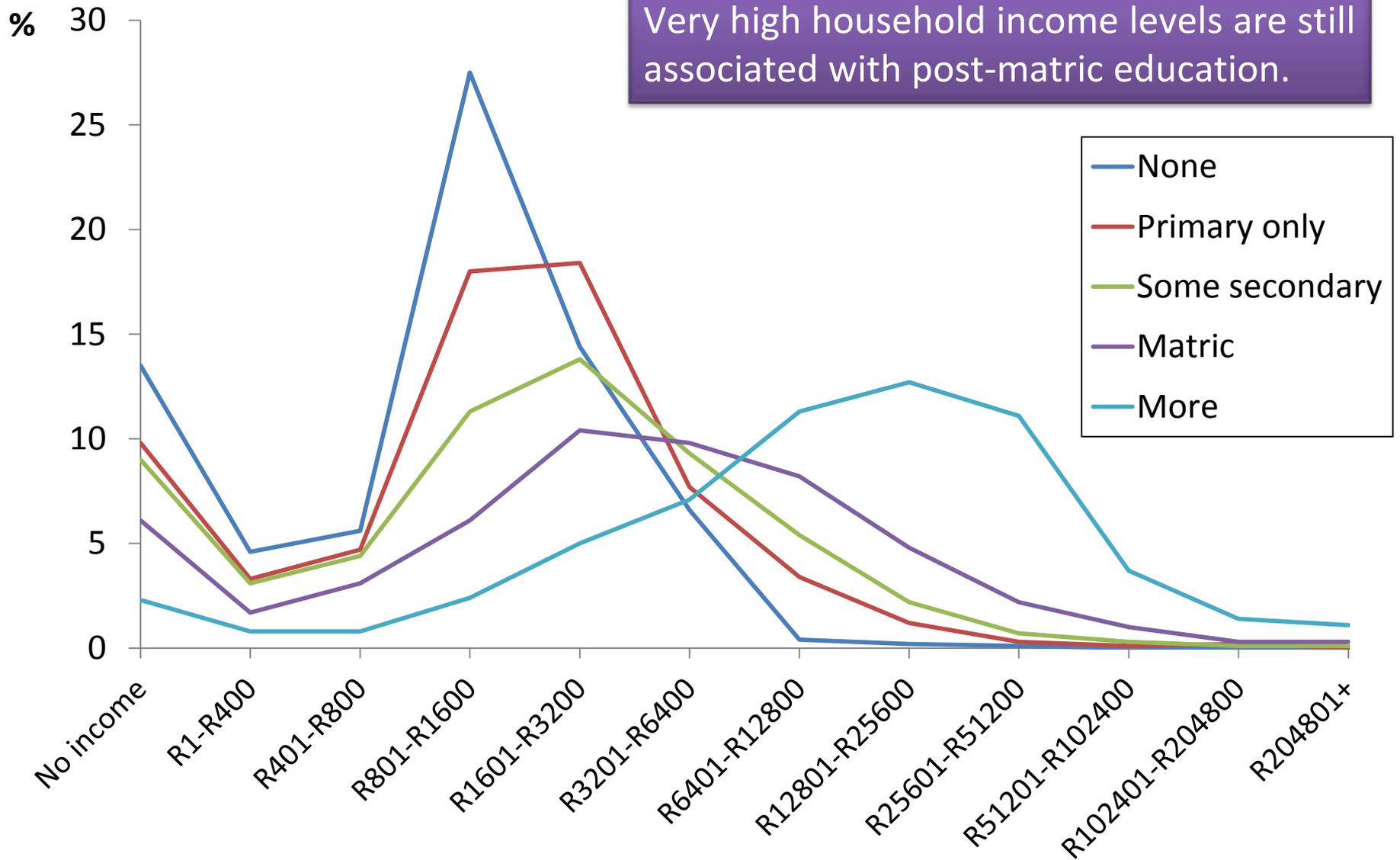


- Minimal change in proportion of employed in Johannesburg and Tshwane 2009-11, change in proportion of employed increased was highest in Westonaria (but from low base)
- For all municipalities with a negative rate, the proportion of the employed has actually fallen and magnitude of the fall was greatest in Lesedi

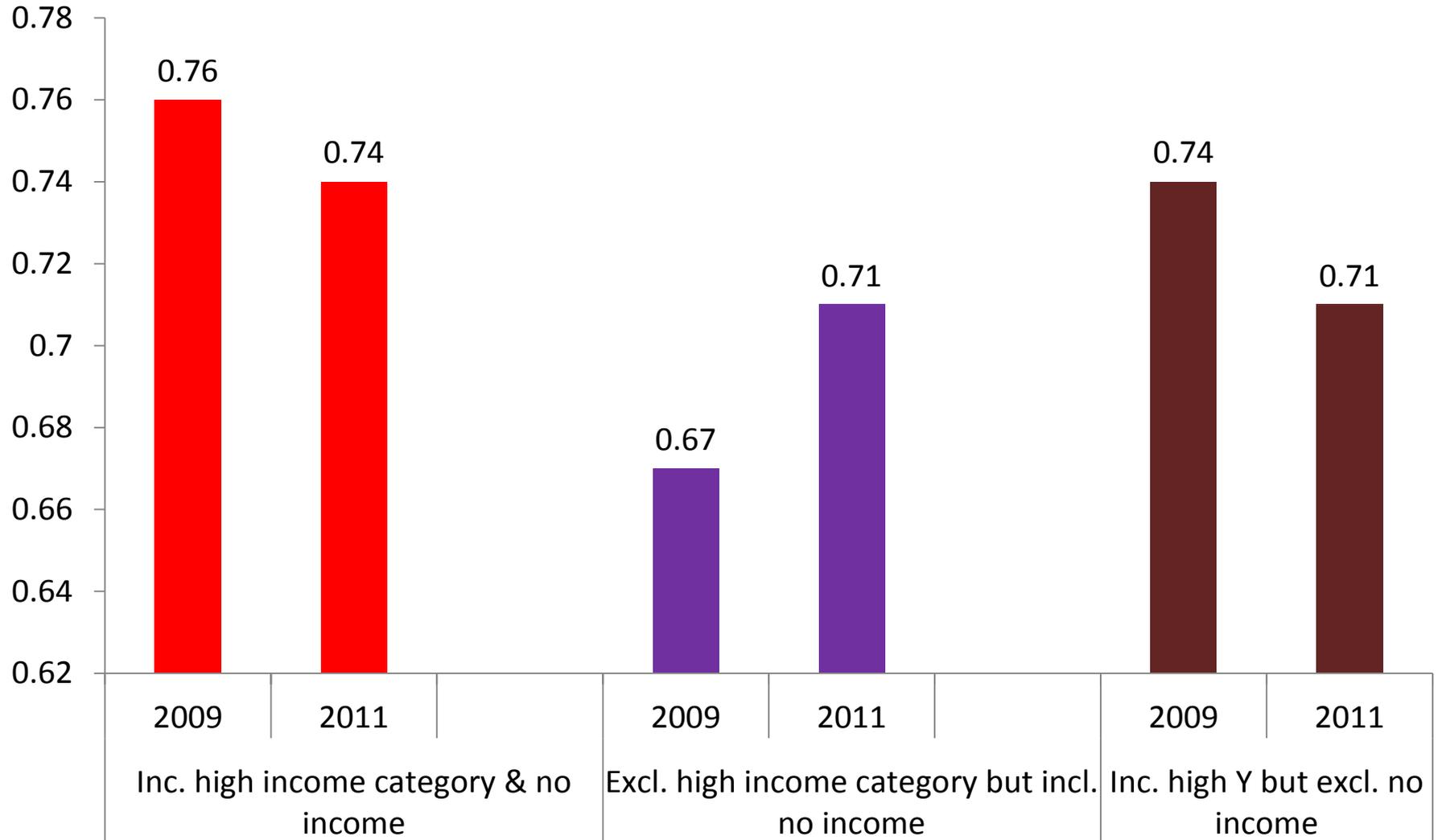
Income by race 2009/2011



Monthly household income and level of education



Inequality scenarios: GCR

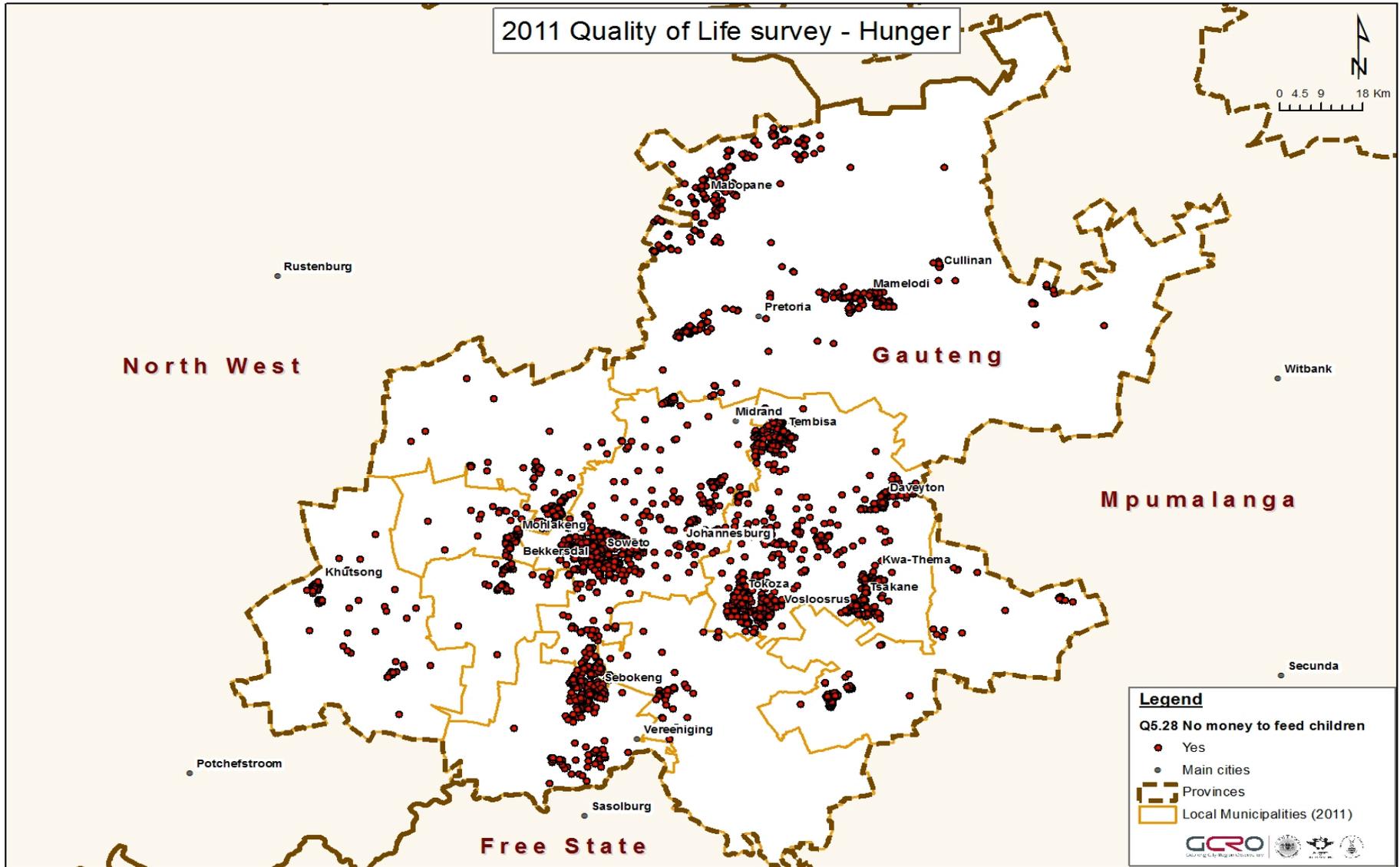


Hunger/poverty

Total sample comparing 2009/2011

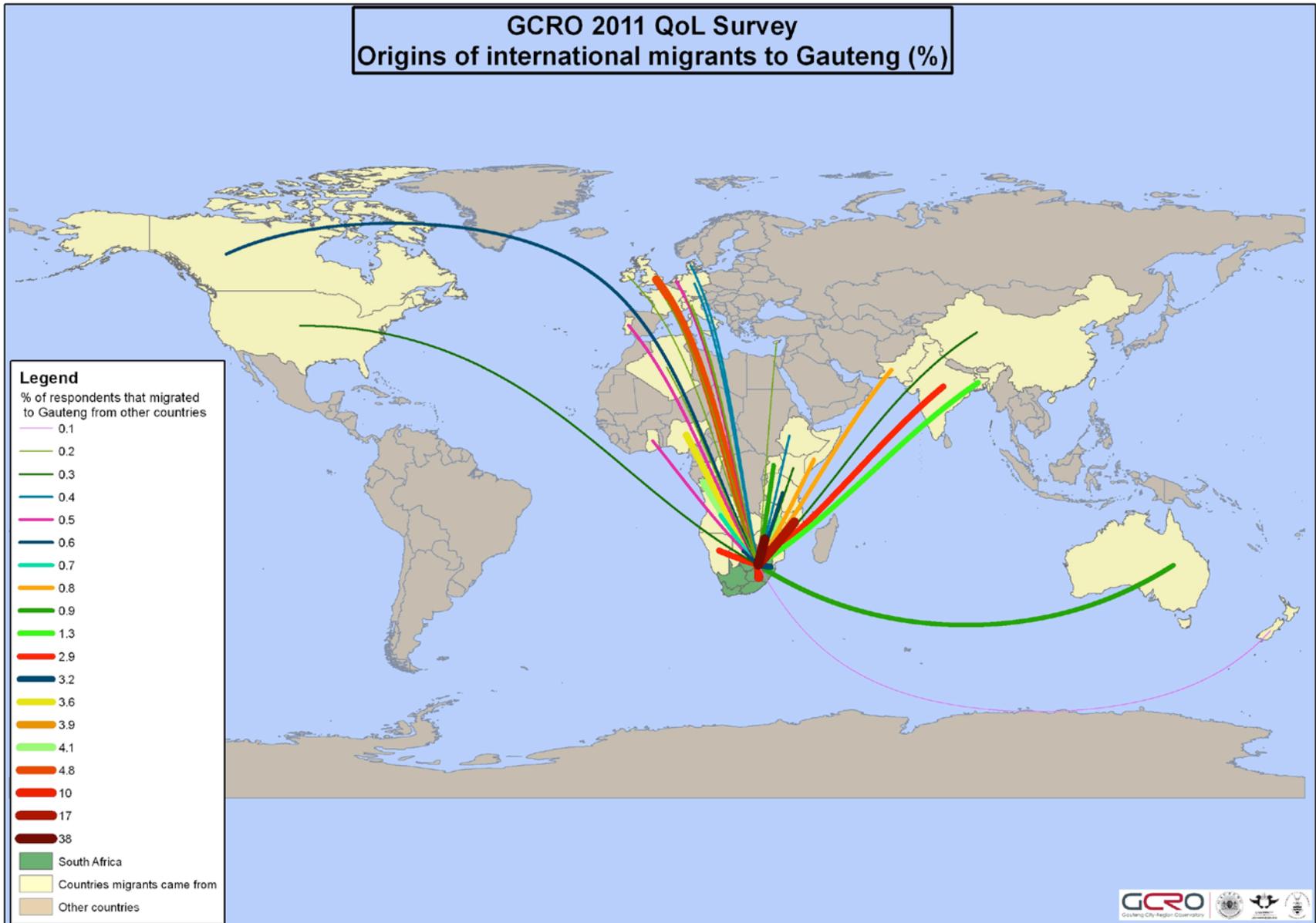
- 17% of respondents in 2009 and 20% in 2011 had to skip a meal in past 12 months due to lack of money to buy food
- 13% of respondents in 2009 and 18% in 2011 had no money to feed the children in the household (in 12 months prior to interview)
- 5%(2009) or 6% (2011) of respondents eat 1 meal per day; 26% (now 31%) eat two meals, 62% (now down to 55%) eat three meals a day.

Unable to feed children in 12 months prior to interview

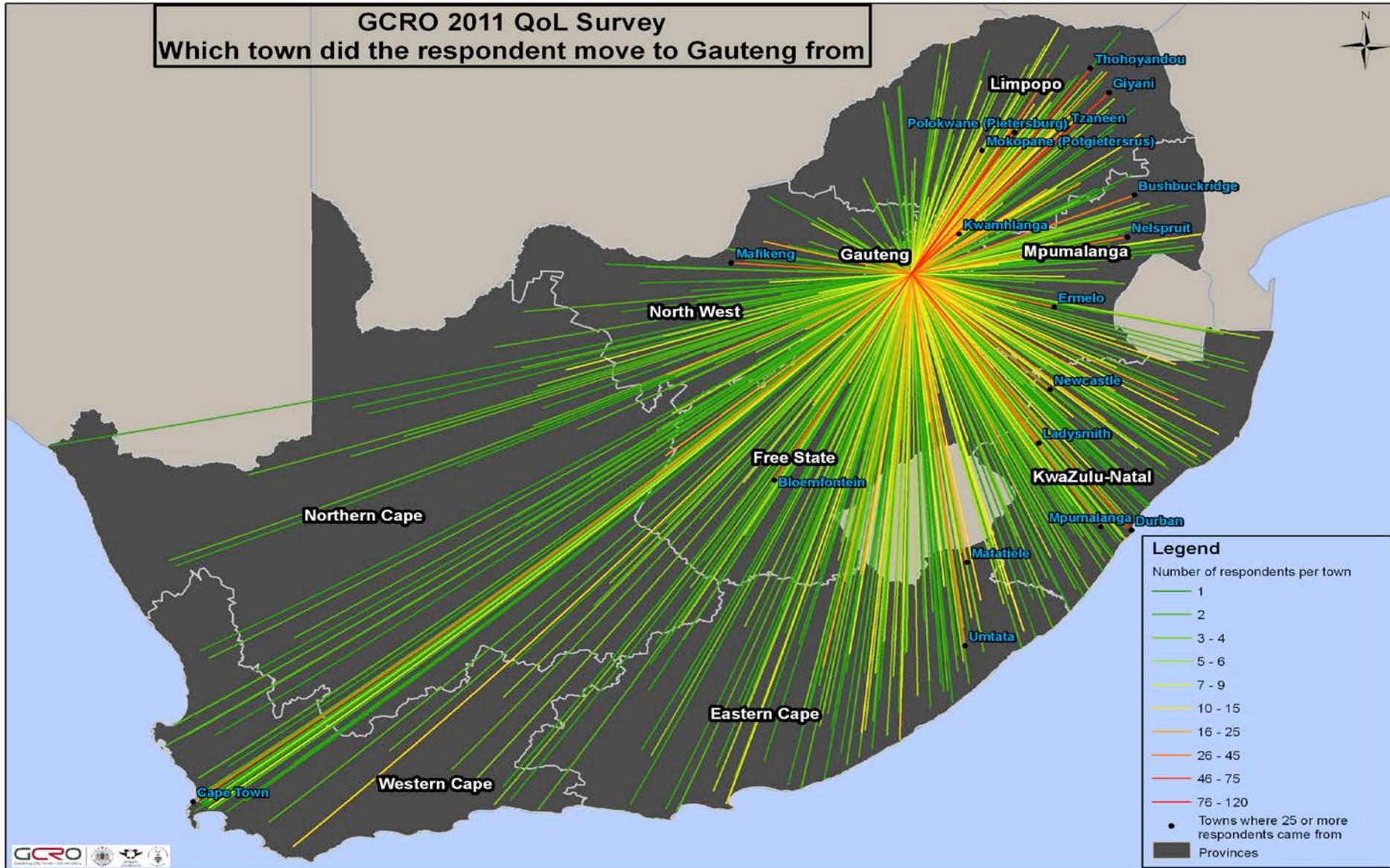


Migration & migrants

Migration to Gauteng

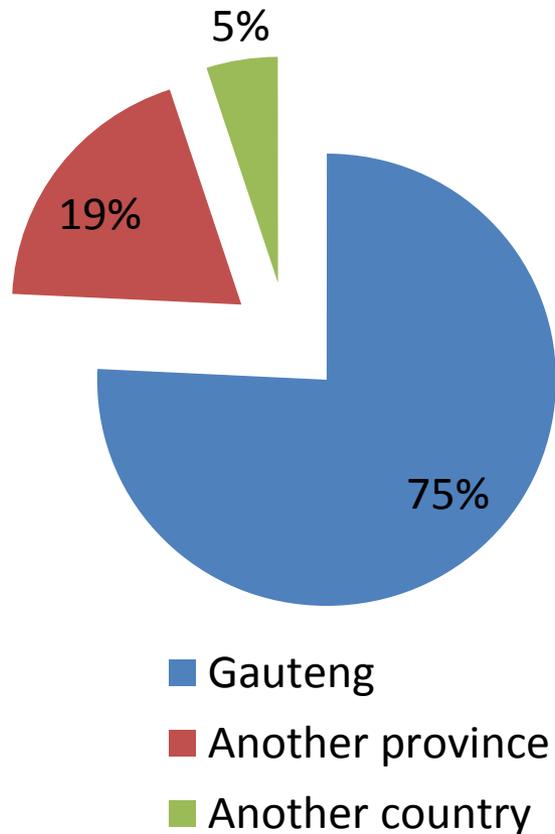


Origins of internal migrants to GP (all origin points)



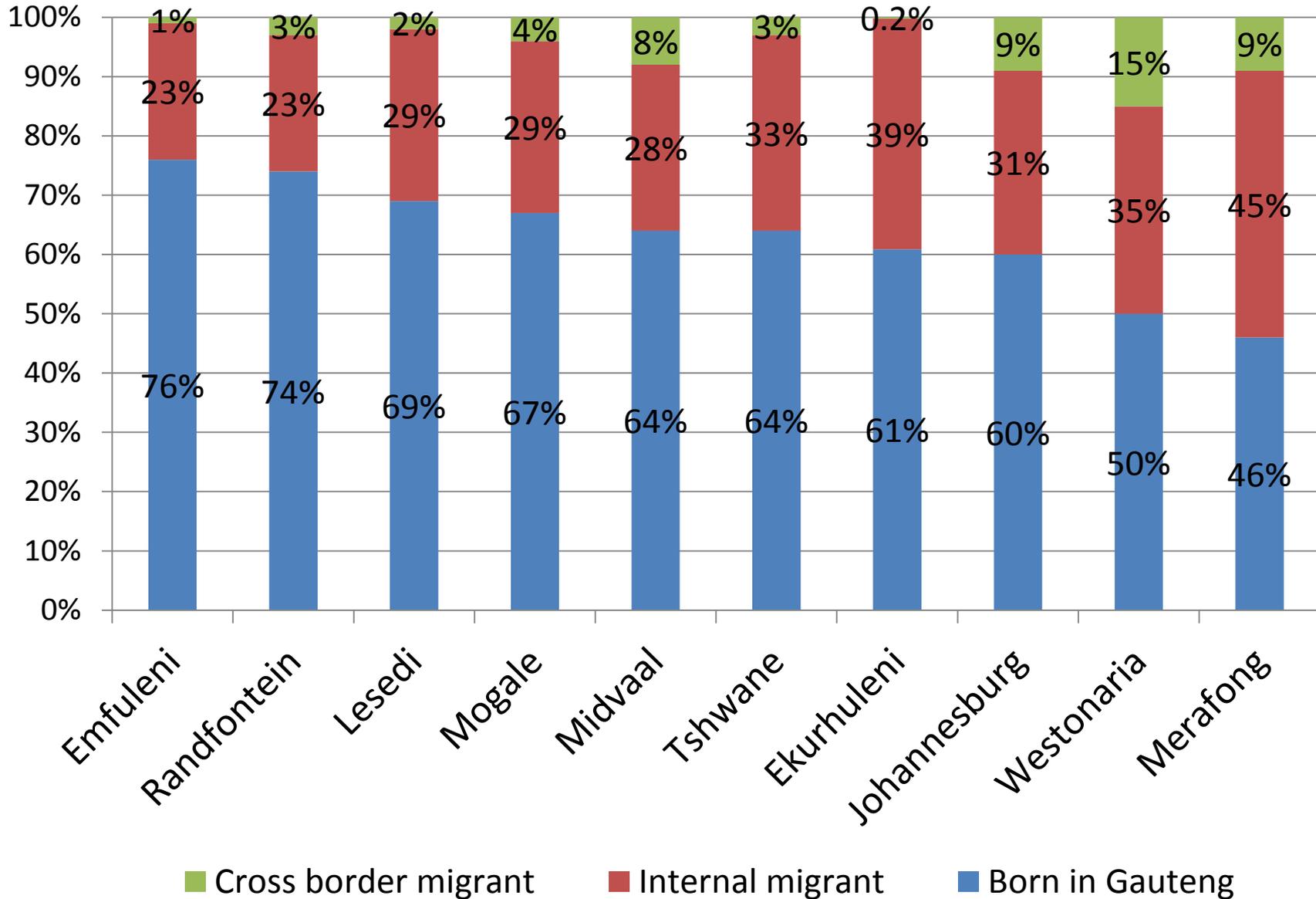
Migration and belonging

Where do you consider to be 'home'



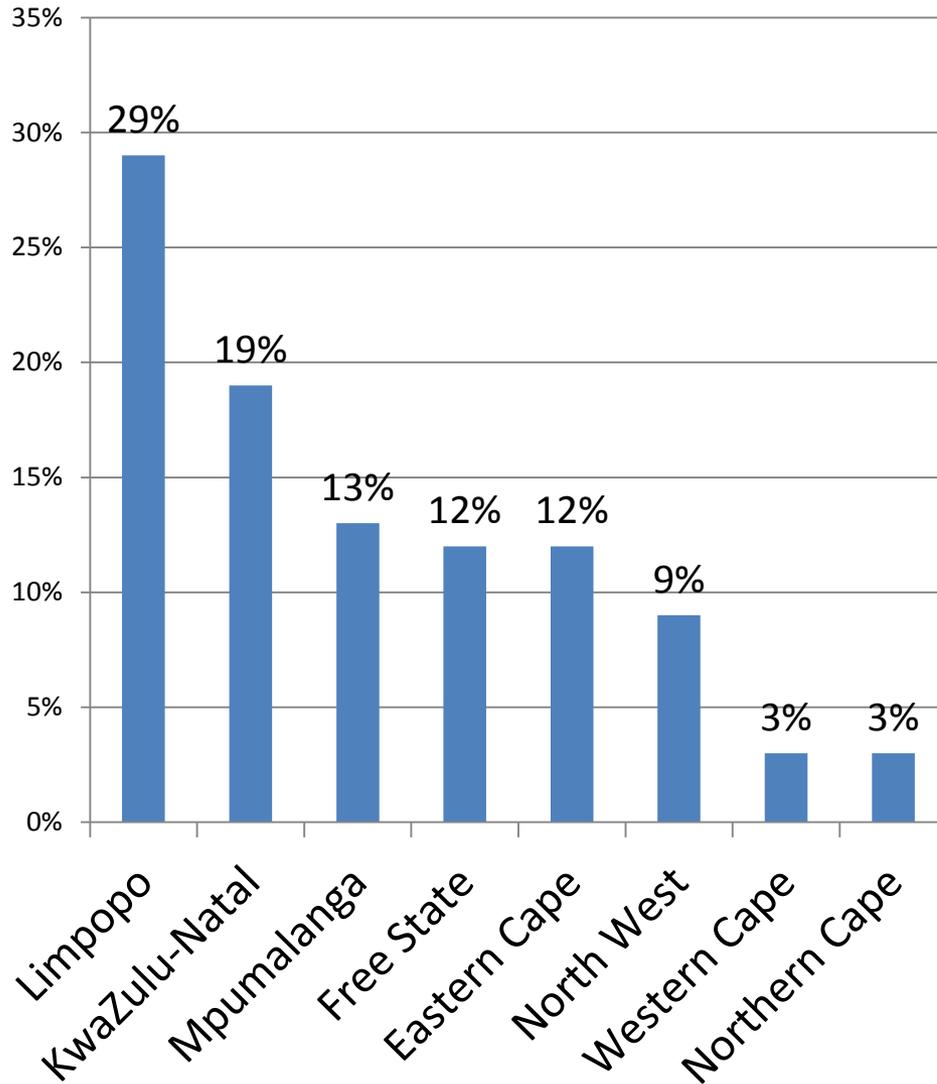
- 62% of respondents had been born in Gauteng, 38% were migrants. The 38% include 26% who came from another province; 6% from another country; the remainder did not answer.
- Evidence of impact of apartheid restrictions on movement into & within SA: significant cross border movement into GP since 1994:
 - 10% in or before 1984
 - 11% 1984-1995
 - 33% 1995-2004
 - 46% 2005-2011
- Almost half of all migrants consider Gauteng to be home (43% another province & 11% another country)

A province of migrants?

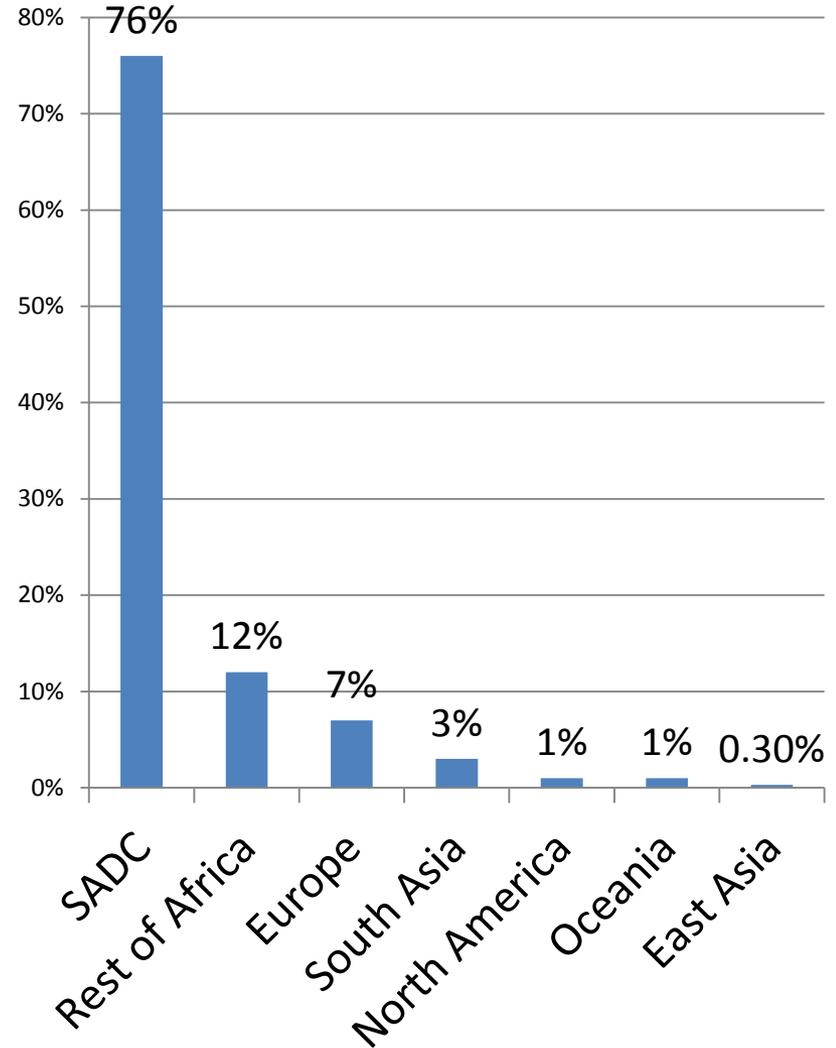


Origins of internal & cross border migrants

Provinces of origin of internal migrants (%)

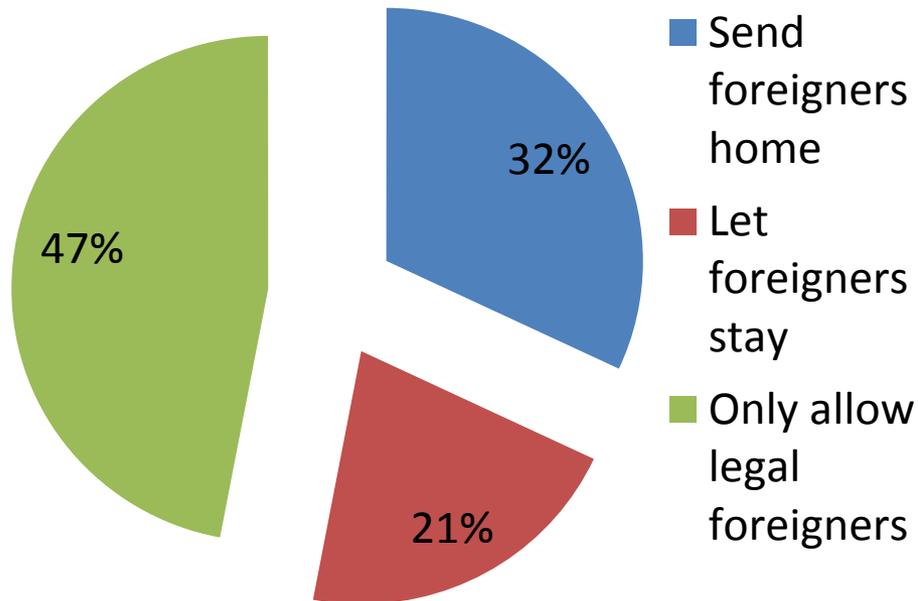


Region of origin of cross border migrants (%)



Attitudes to cross border migrants & migration

Attitudes to migration policy

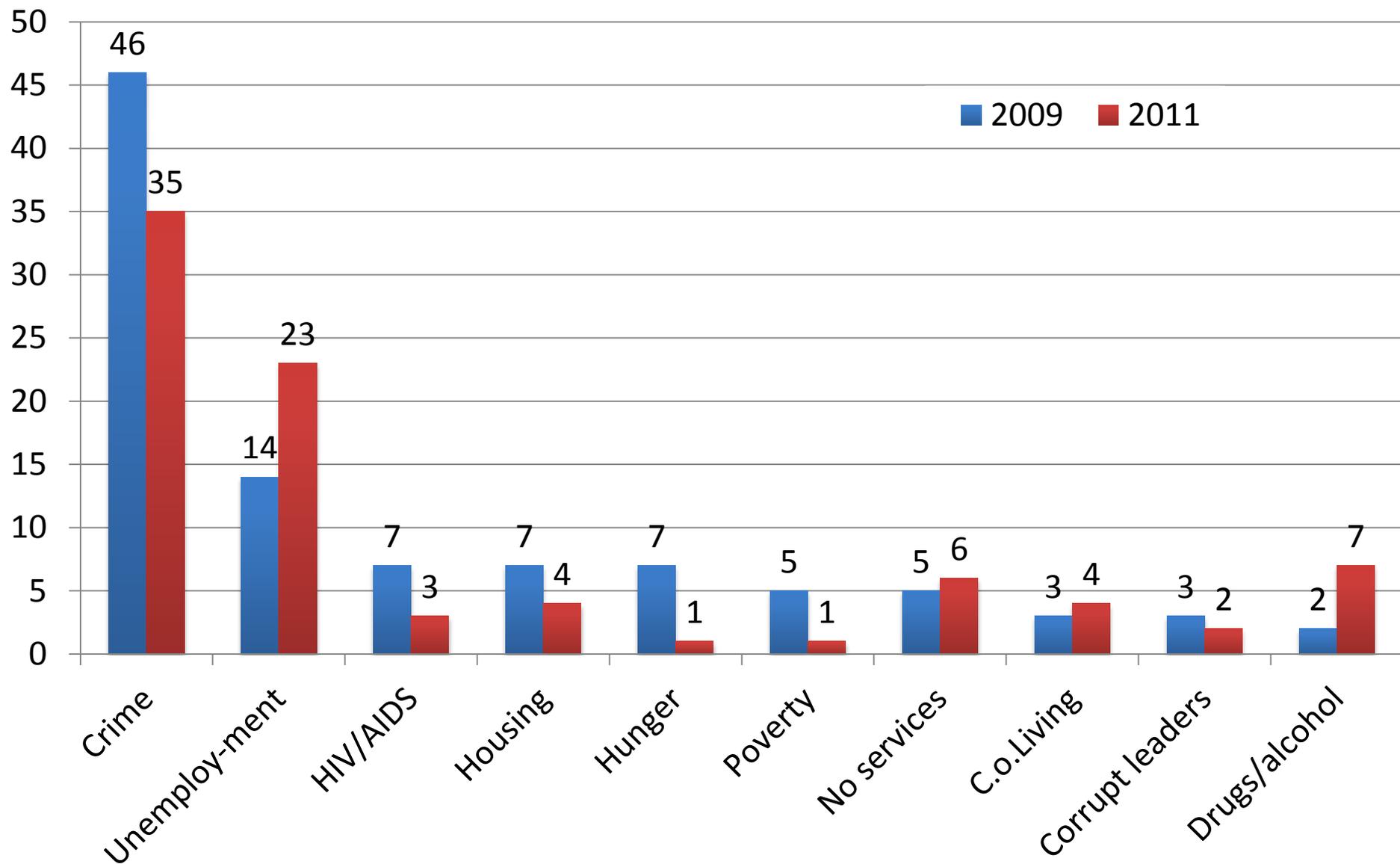


Attitudes to migrants

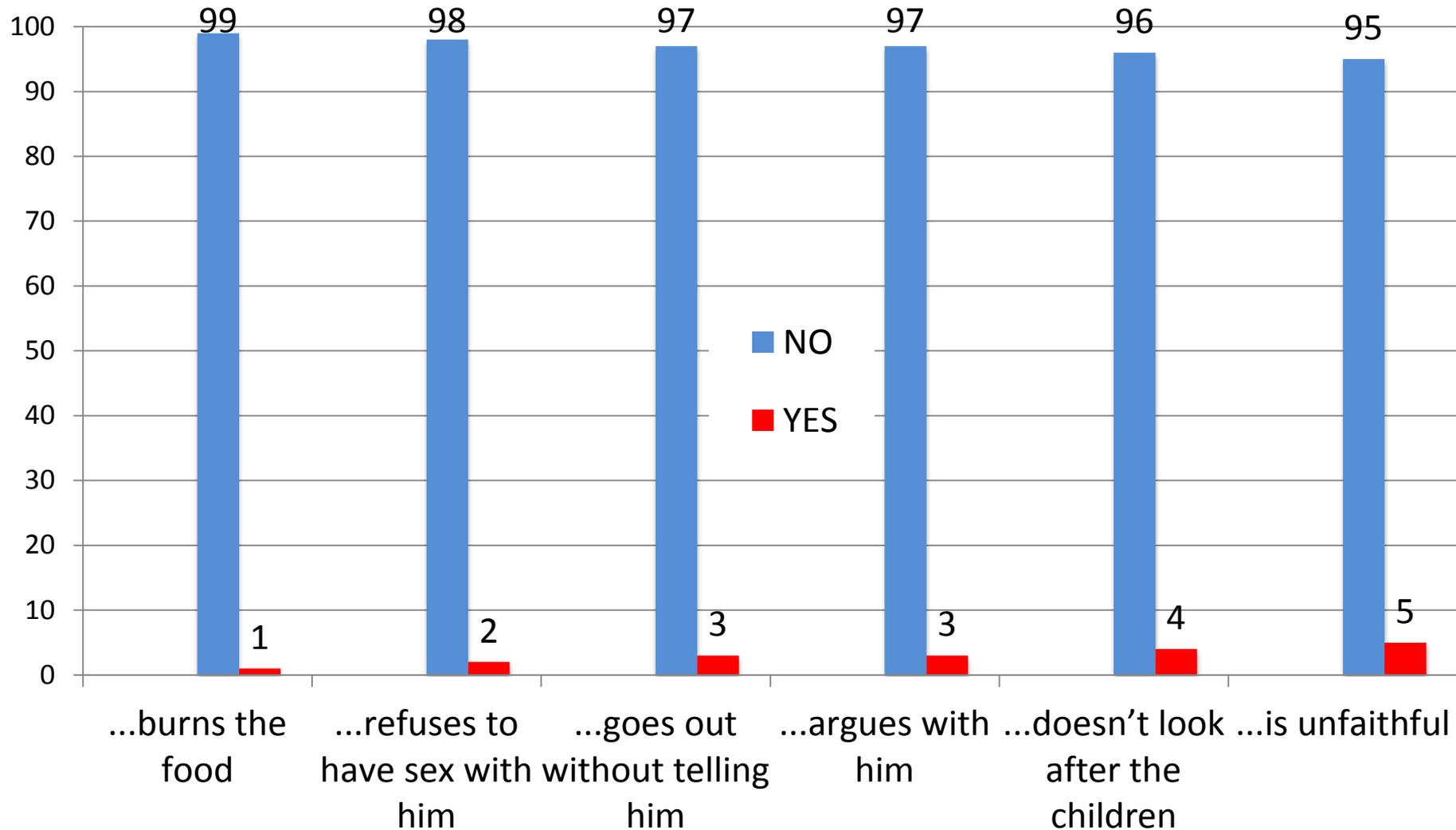
- 2.3 % identified 'foreigners' as the biggest/second biggest problem facing their community (0.5% 1st mention, 1.8% 2nd mention)
 - Compares to 2.7% in 2009
 - 18th in importance for 1st mention and 14th in importance for 2nd mention
- Attitudes to policy consistent across all groups
 - BUT when asked to name biggest problem in community the most educated, whites, Indians, and those living in informal housing were most likely to name 'foreigners'

Community

'What is the main problem facing your community?' 09/11



'In your opinion, can a man beat a woman if she...'

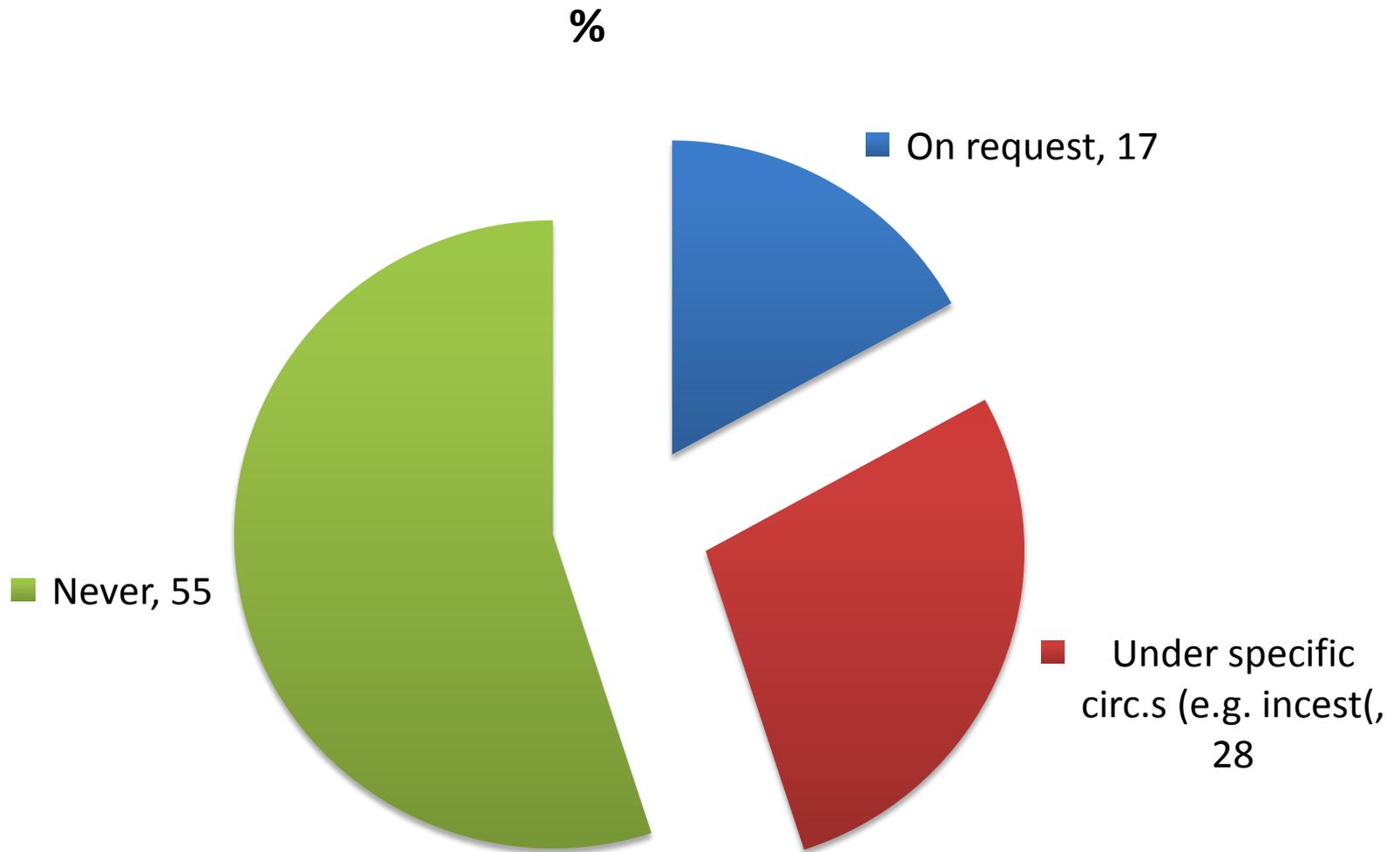


5% extrapolated to the Gauteng population is some half a million people.... It is worth noting that of the 21 GBV shelters which exist for women in Gauteng, 19 are managed by civil society...

Attitudes to GBV at local level

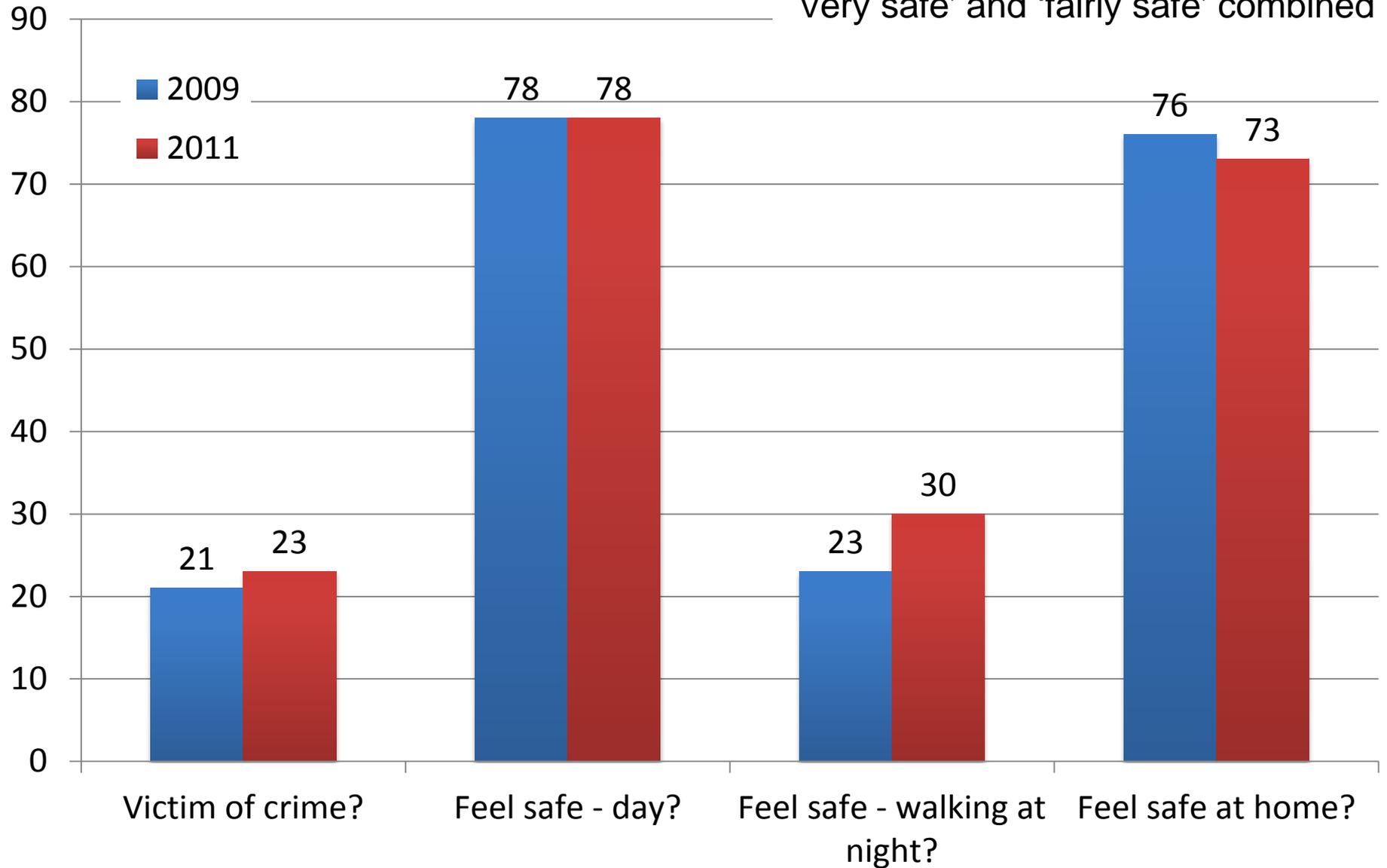
| | Ekurhuleni | Emfuleni | CoJ | Lesedi | Merafong | Midvaal | Mogale | Randfontein | Tshwane | Westonaria | Total |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------|-----|--------|----------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|------------|-------|
| ...goes out without telling him | 1.5 | 15.0 | 2.2 | 9.8 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 3.1 |
| ...not look after kids | 2.8 | 17.0 | 2.4 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 15.2 | 3.9 |
| ...argues with him | 1.3 | 15.9 | 2.0 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 12.3 | 3.1 |
| ...refuses sex | 1.1 | 8.2 | .8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 12.8 | 1.8 |
| ...burns the food | .7 | 5.8 | .5 | .7 | 1.5 | .9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 10.8 | 1.3 |
| ...is unfaithful | 3.6 | 20.5 | 3.6 | 11.8 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 17.0 | 5.4 |

Attitudes to abortion

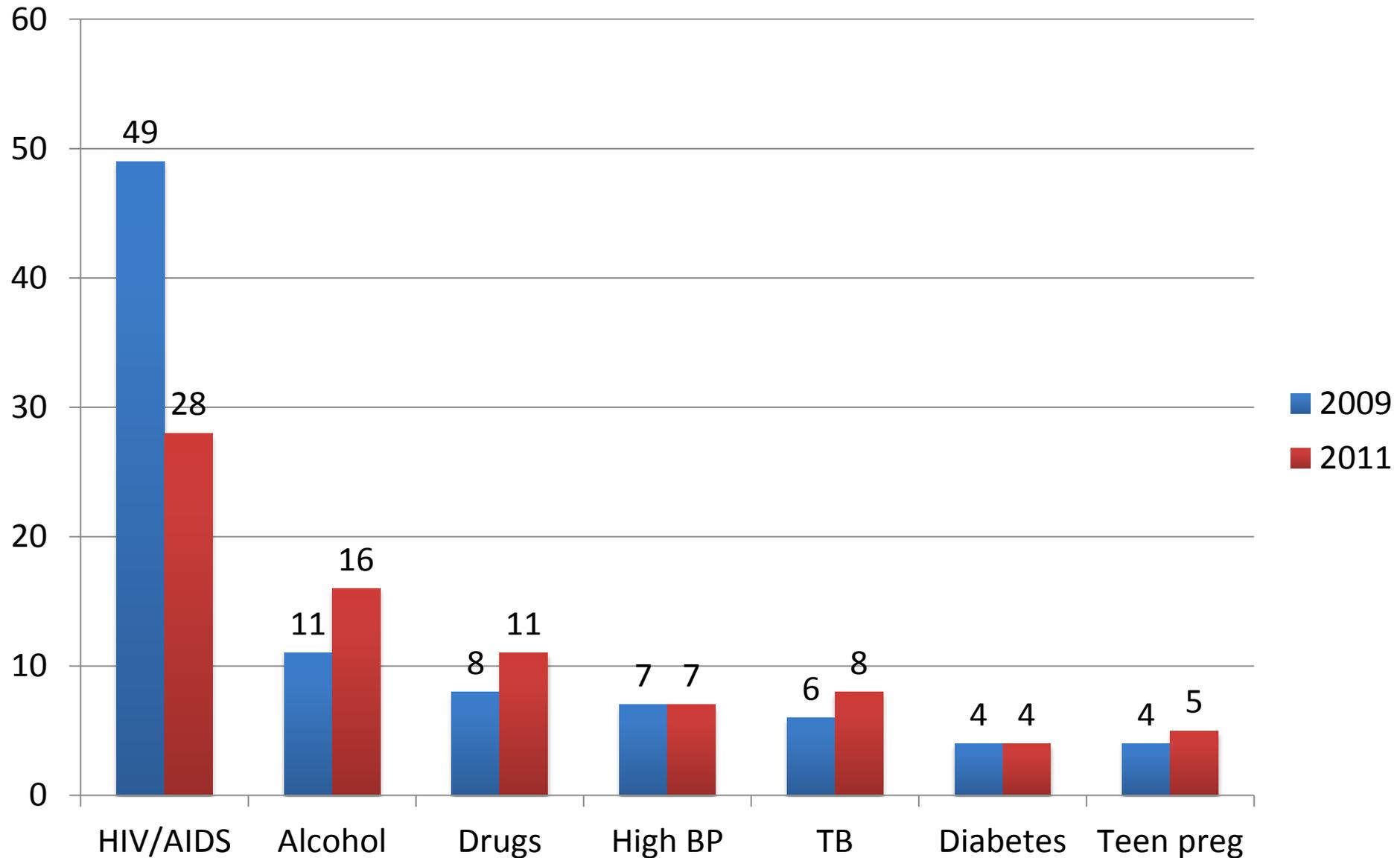


Sense of safety

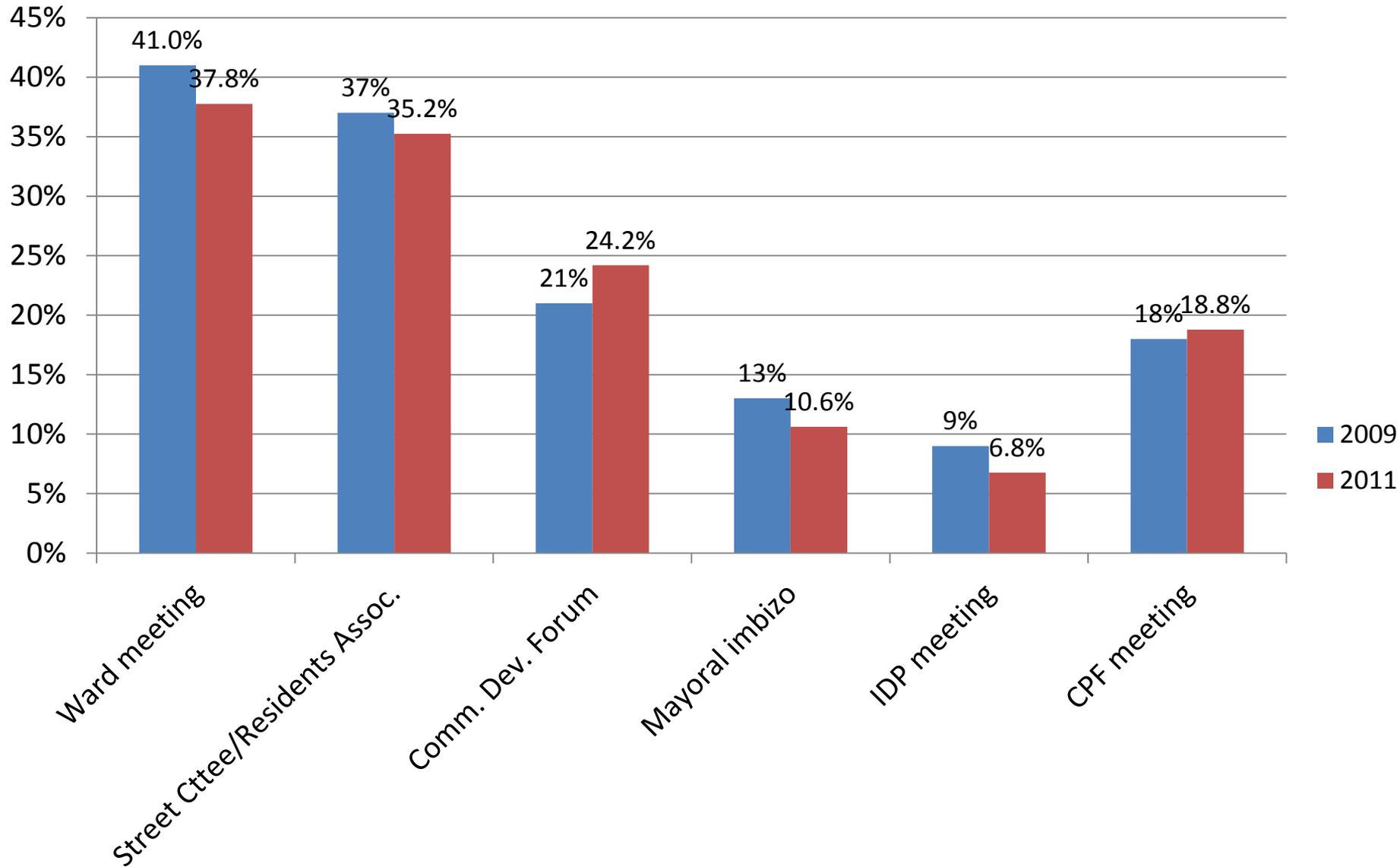
'Very safe' and 'fairly safe' combined



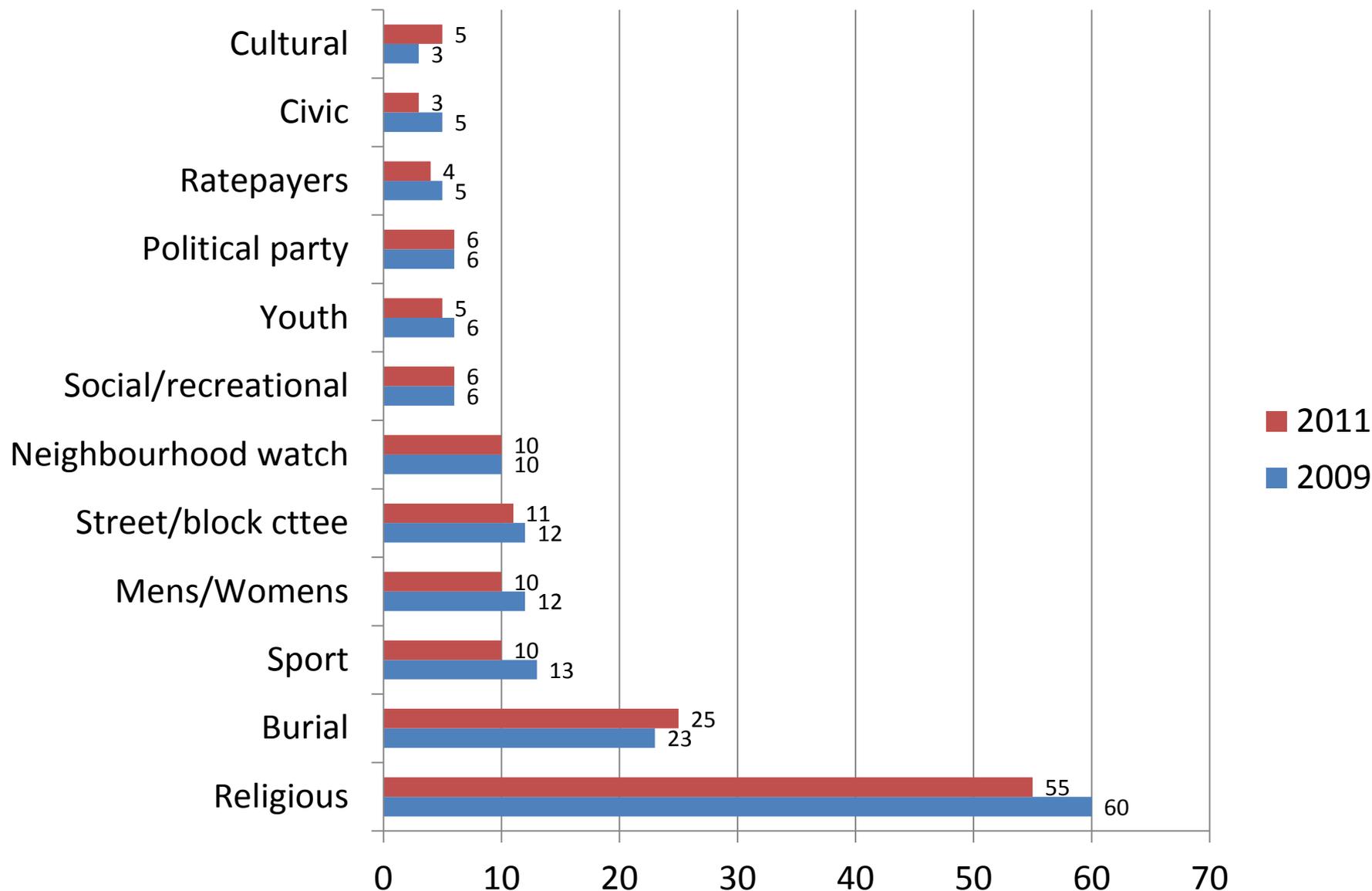
'What is the main health problem facing your community?'



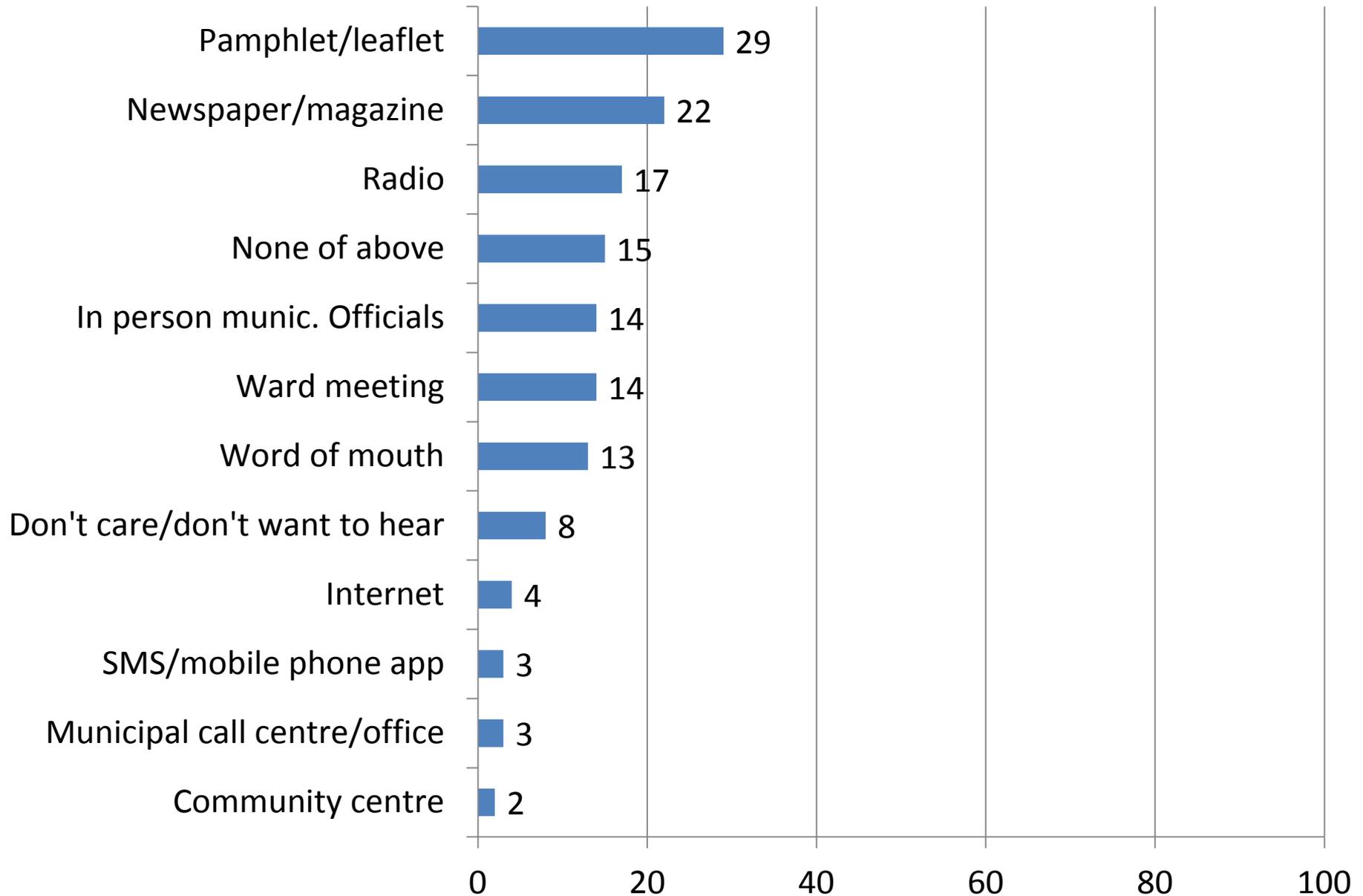
Participation in various fora (2009 & 2011)



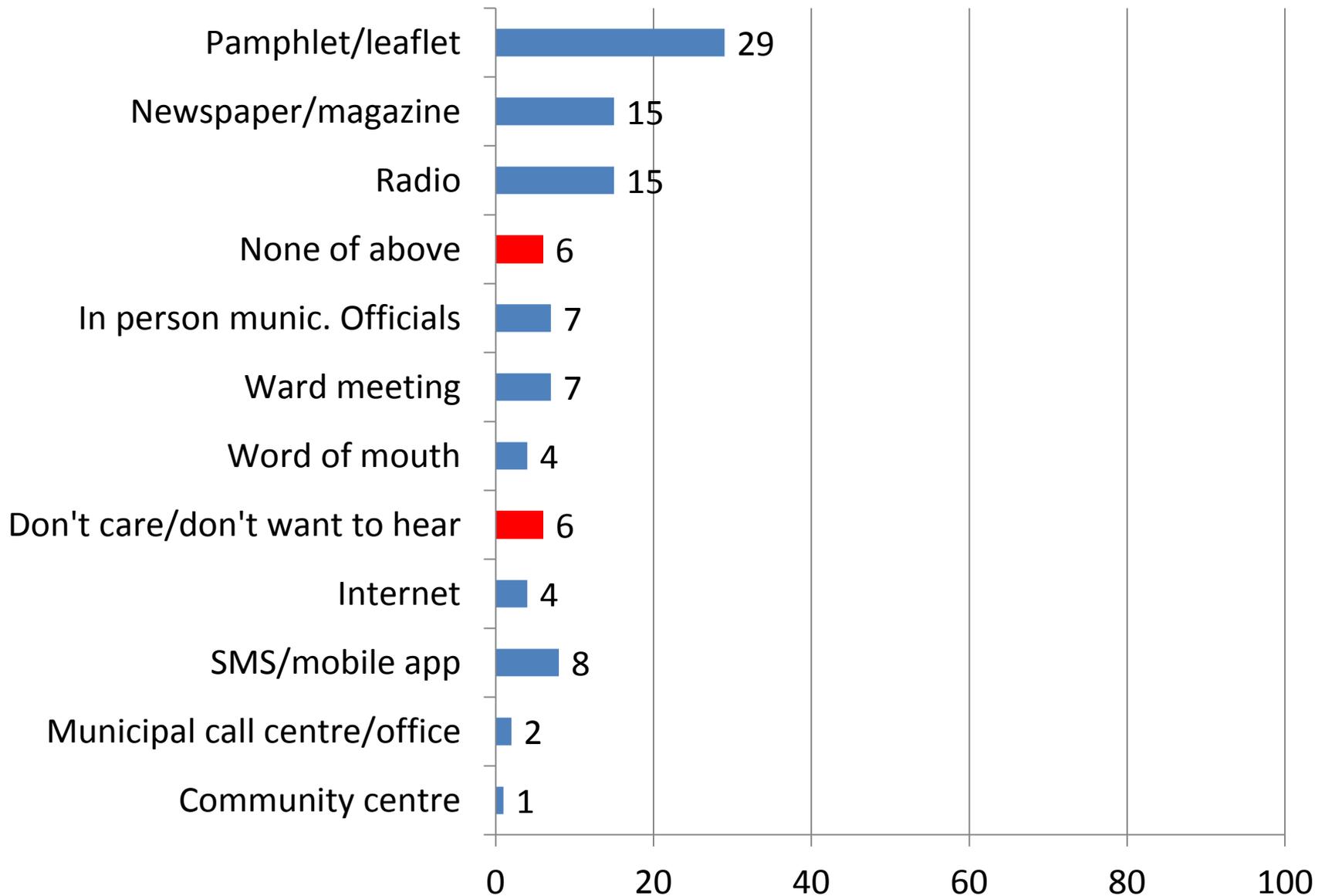
Participation in the past year in CSOs 2009 & 2011



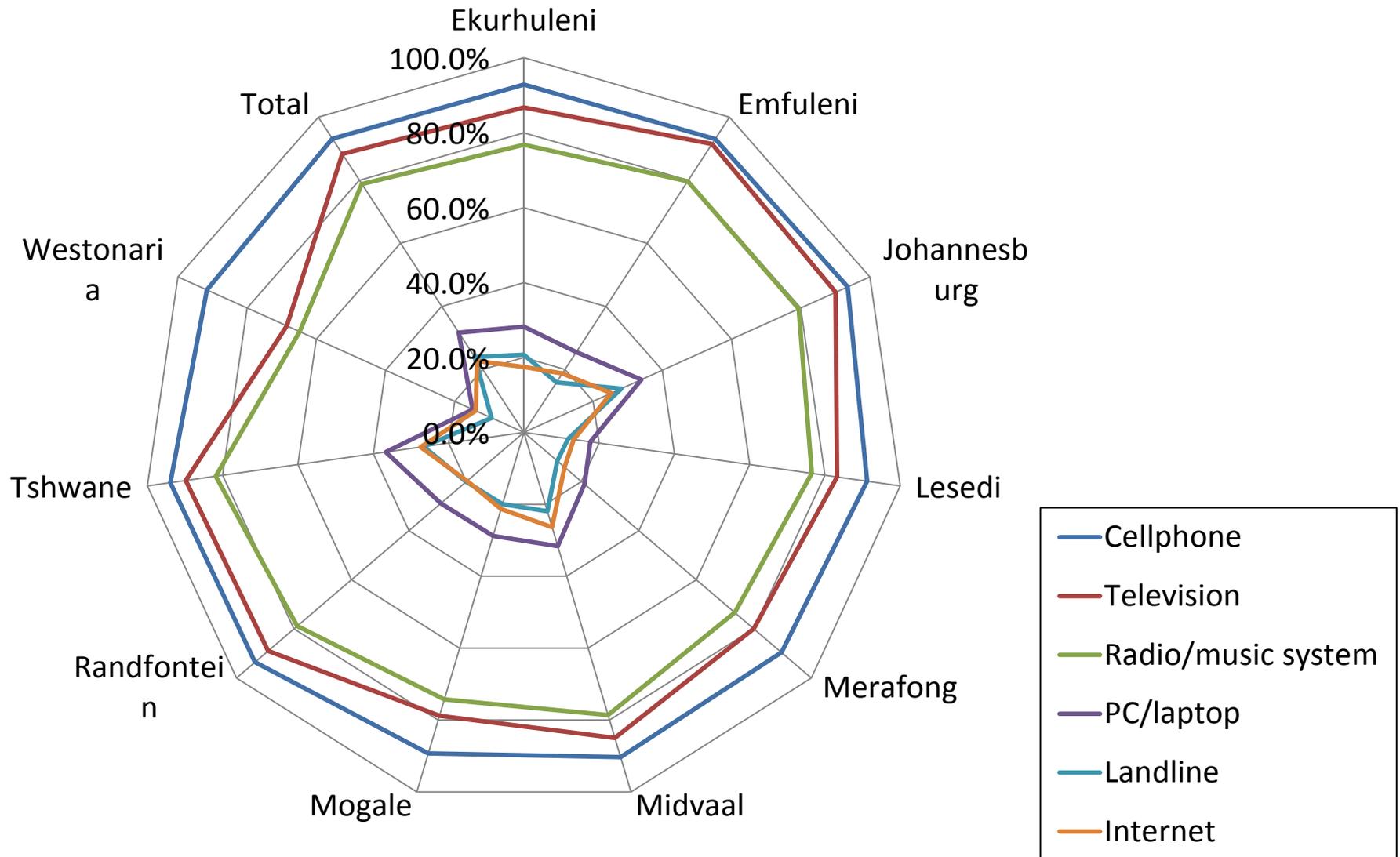
How residents normally find out what municipality is doing (multi-mention)



How residents would prefer to hear what municipality is doing (%)

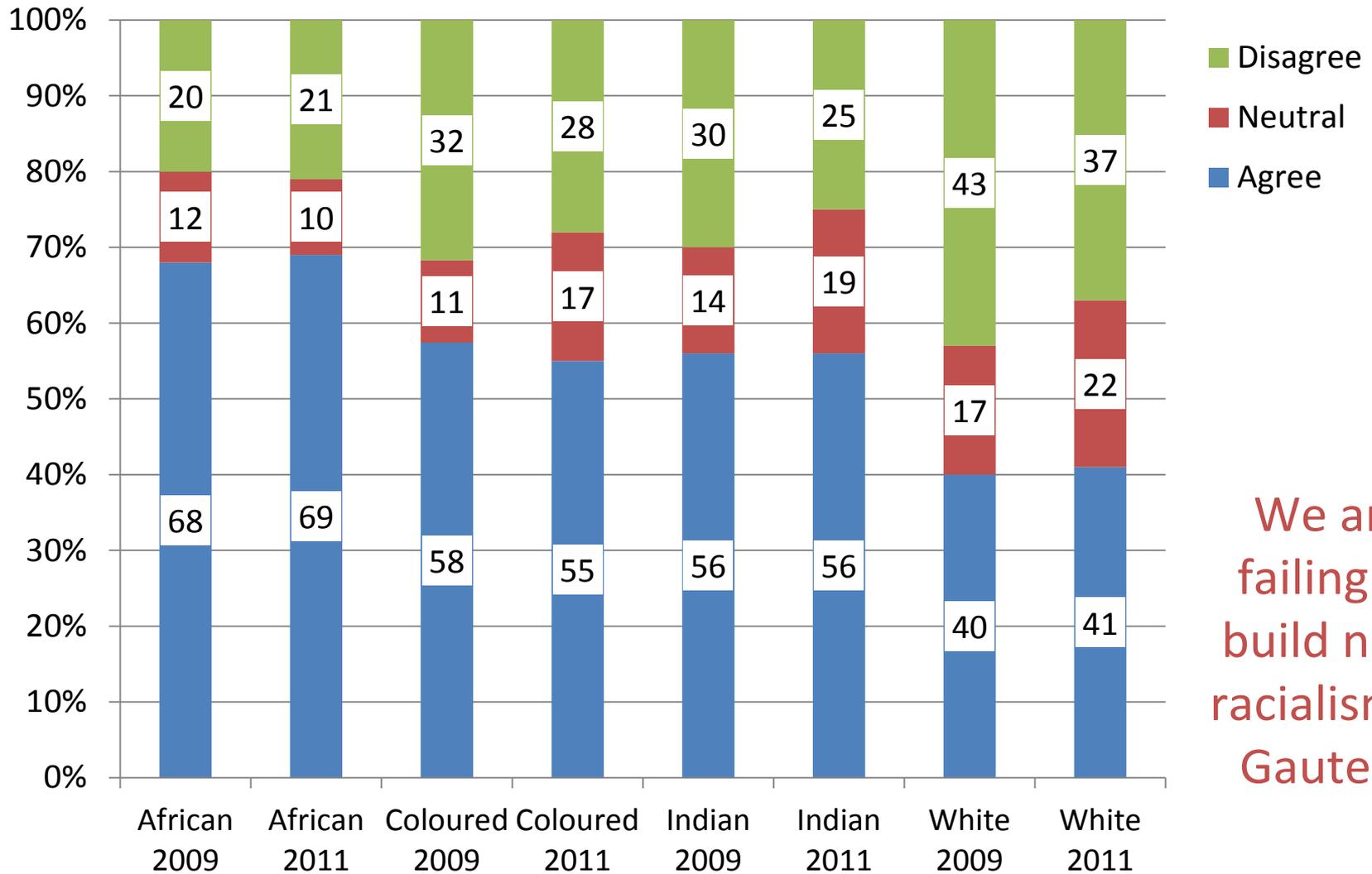


Household access to communications



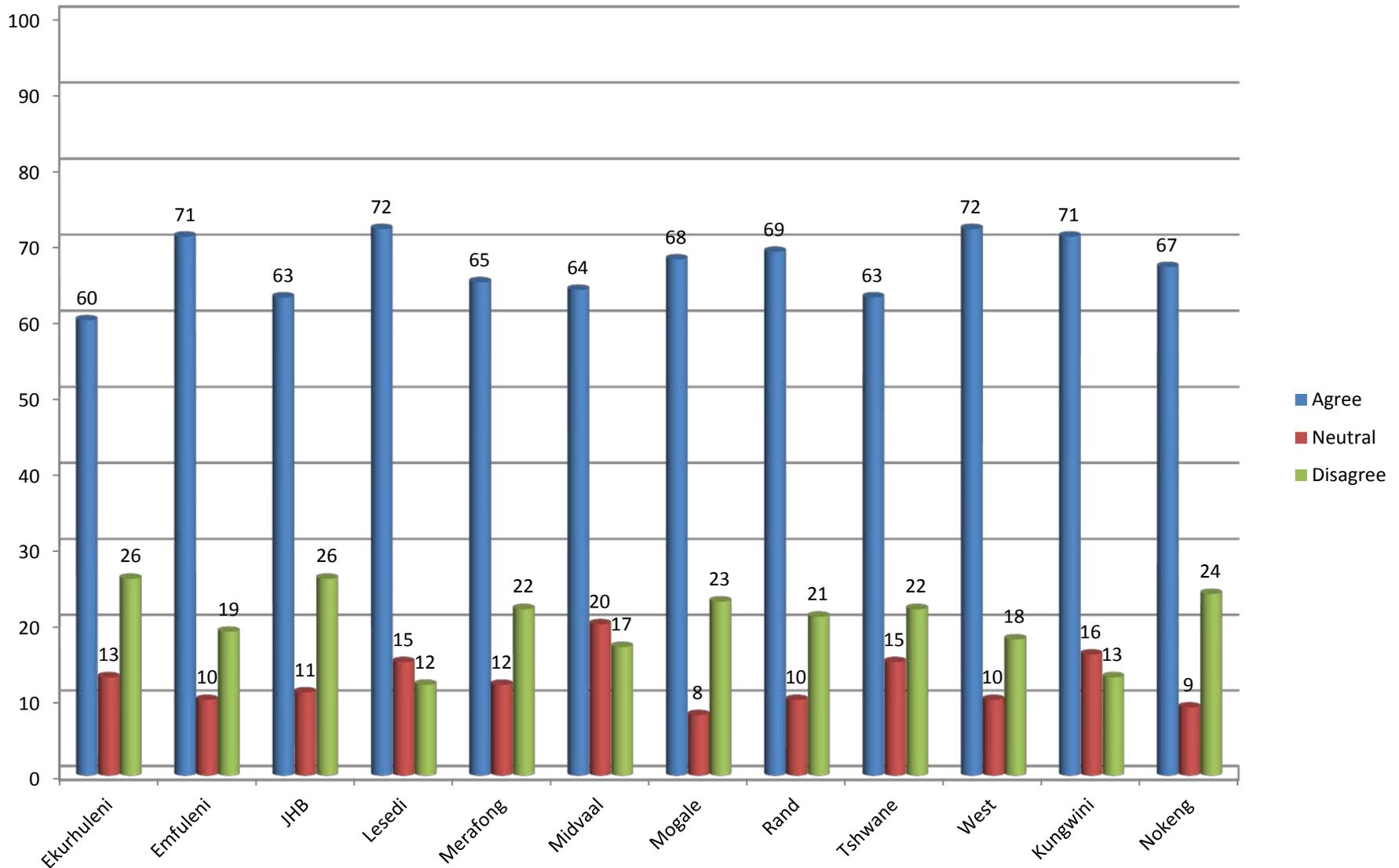
Values & attitudes

Blacks and whites will never really trust each other

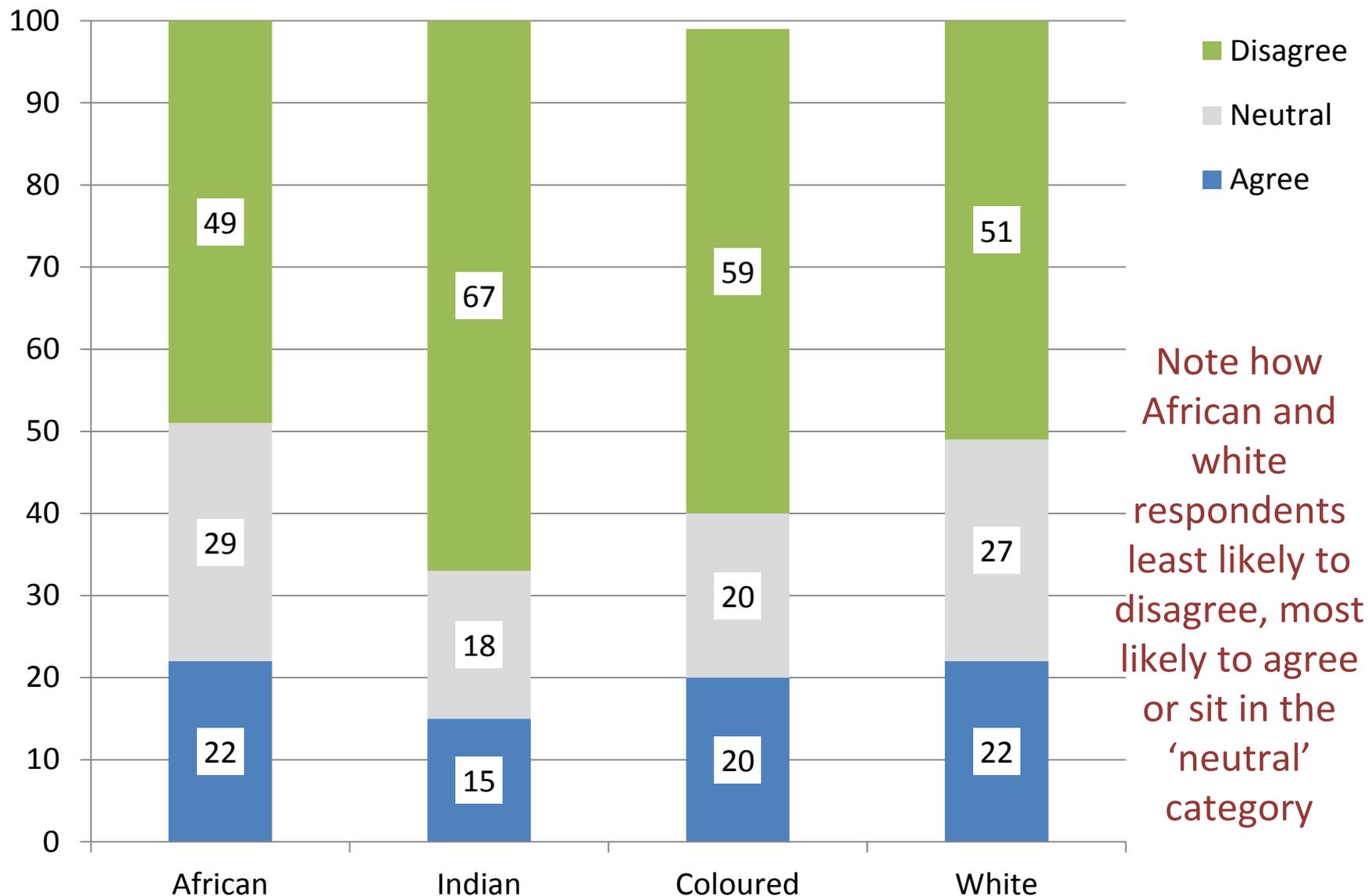


We are failing to build non-racialism in Gauteng

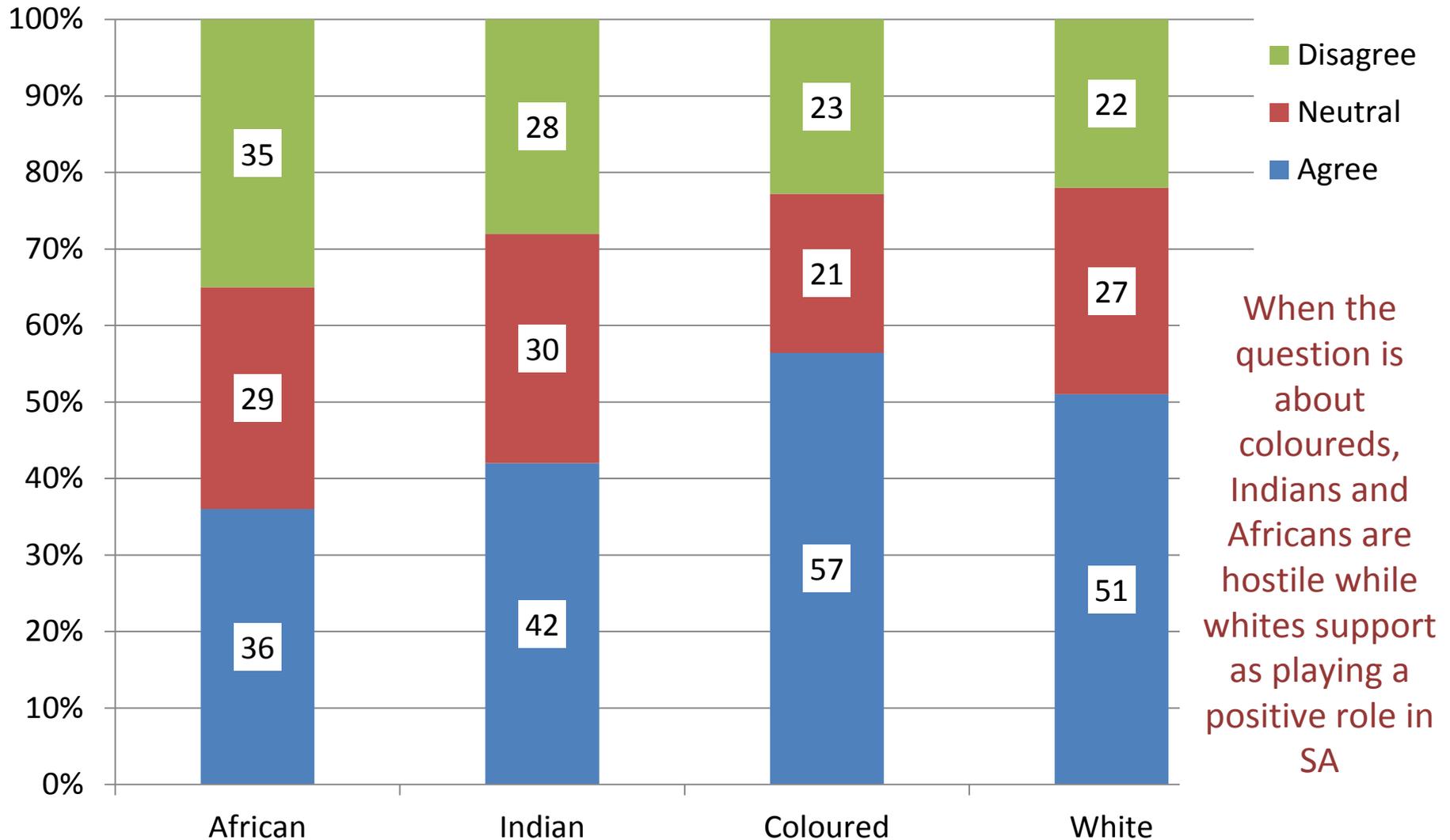
Blacks and whites will never really trust each other



Indians do not deserve to benefit from affirmative action

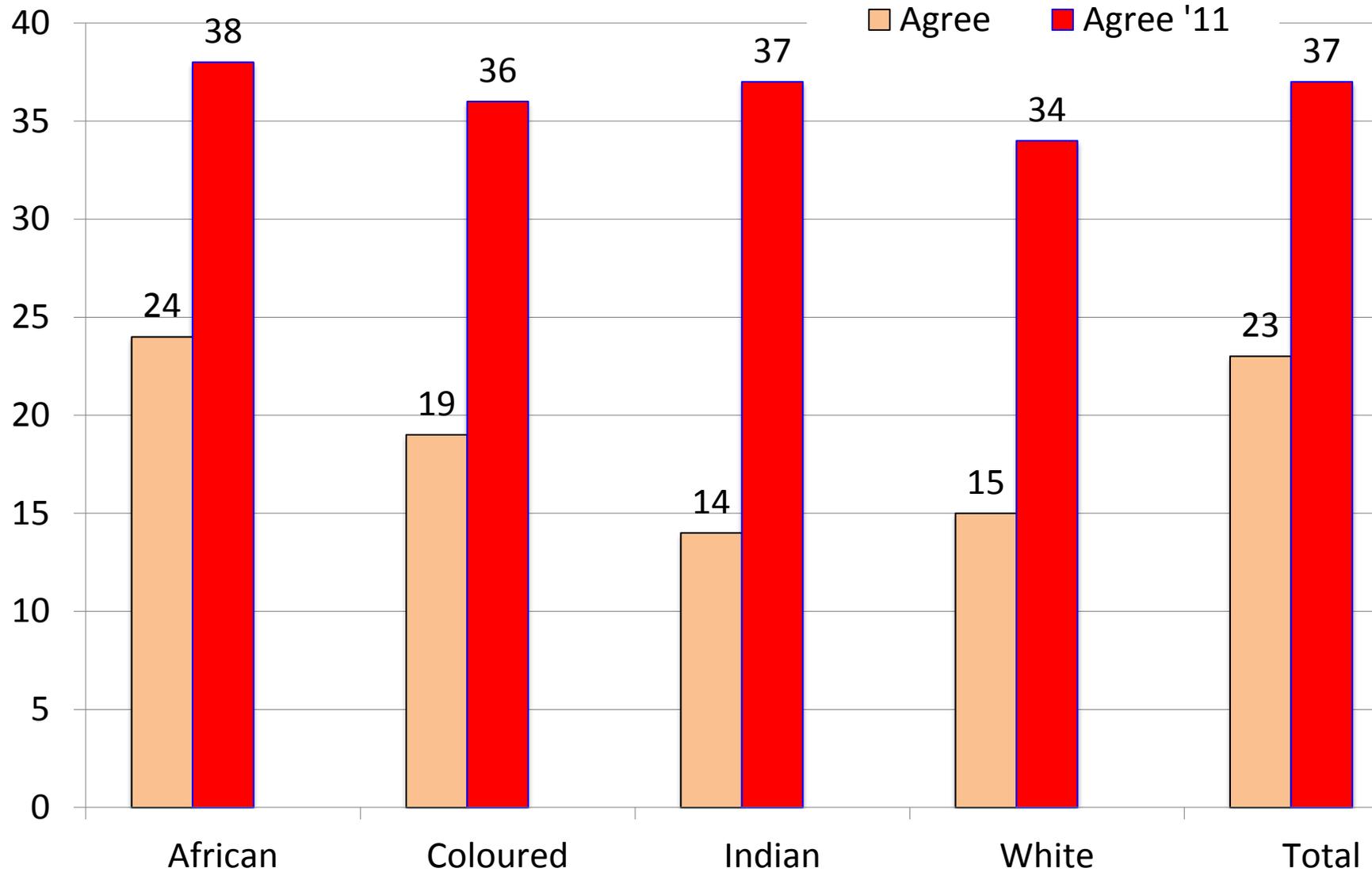


Coloureds are helping to build the new South Africa

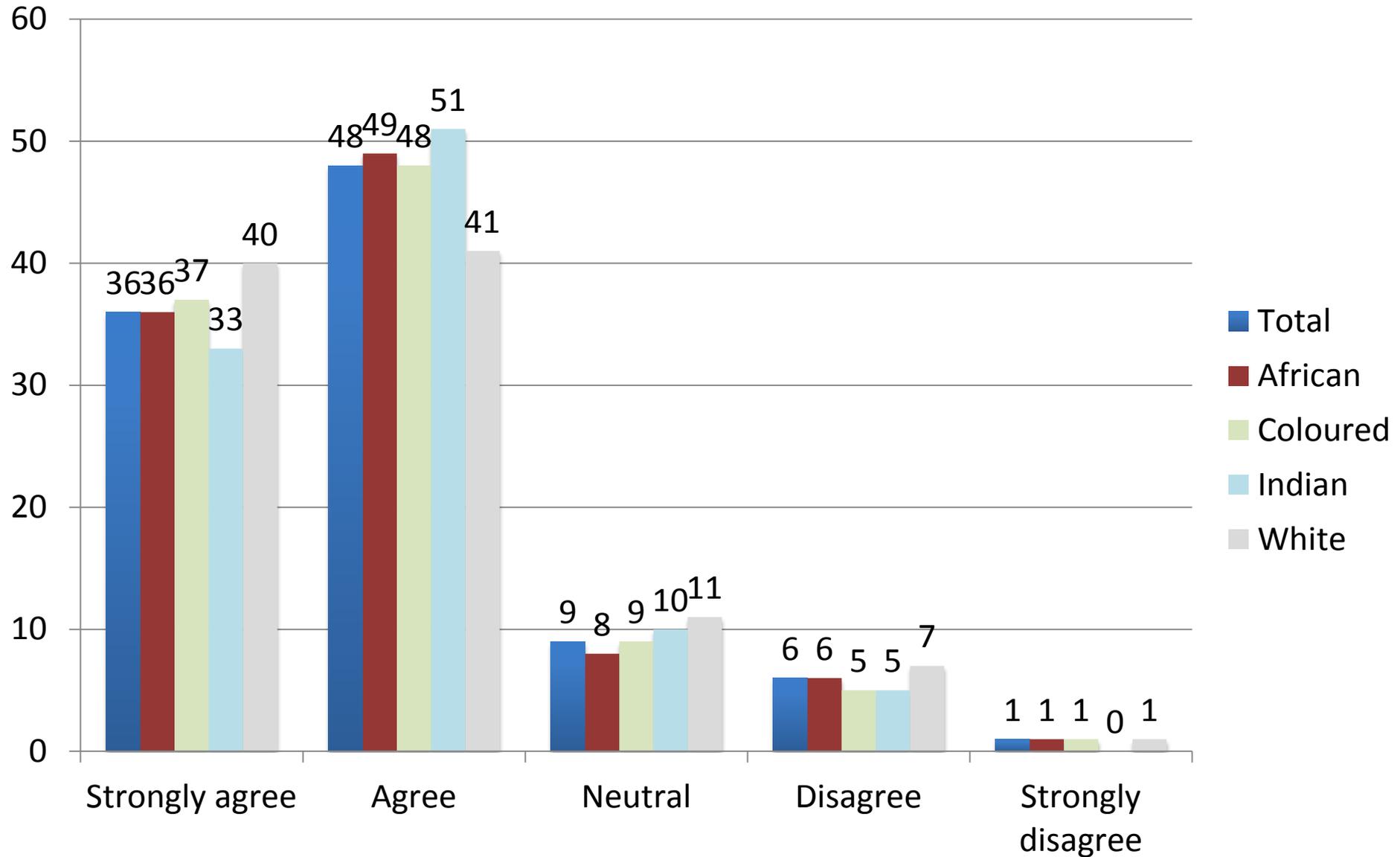


'No-one cares about people like me'

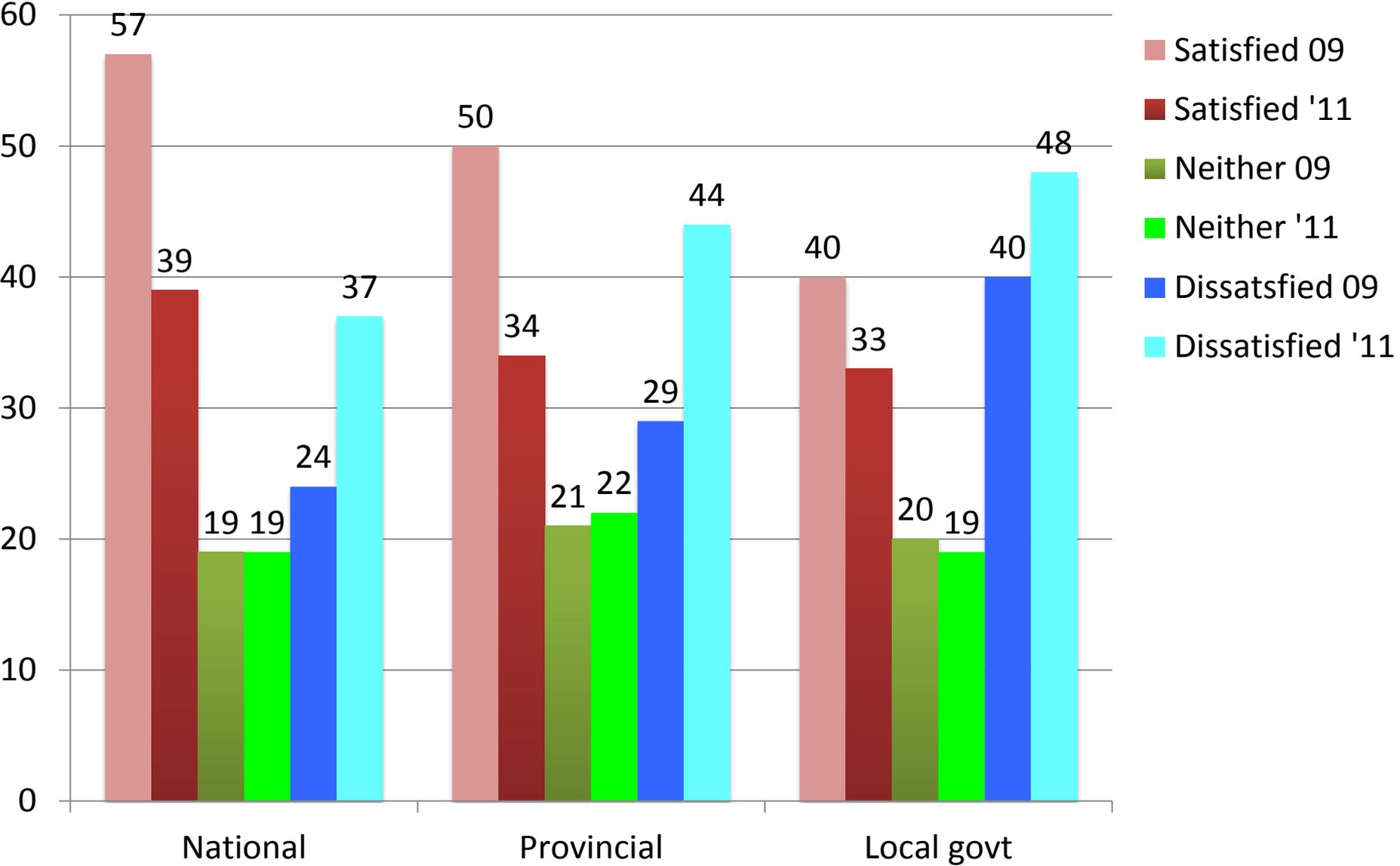
(Alienation by race, 'don't know'/neutral not shown, 'strongly agree' only)



'Corruption is main threat to our democracy'



Satisfaction (or not!) with government 09/11



Batho Pele & Corruption

Batho Pele

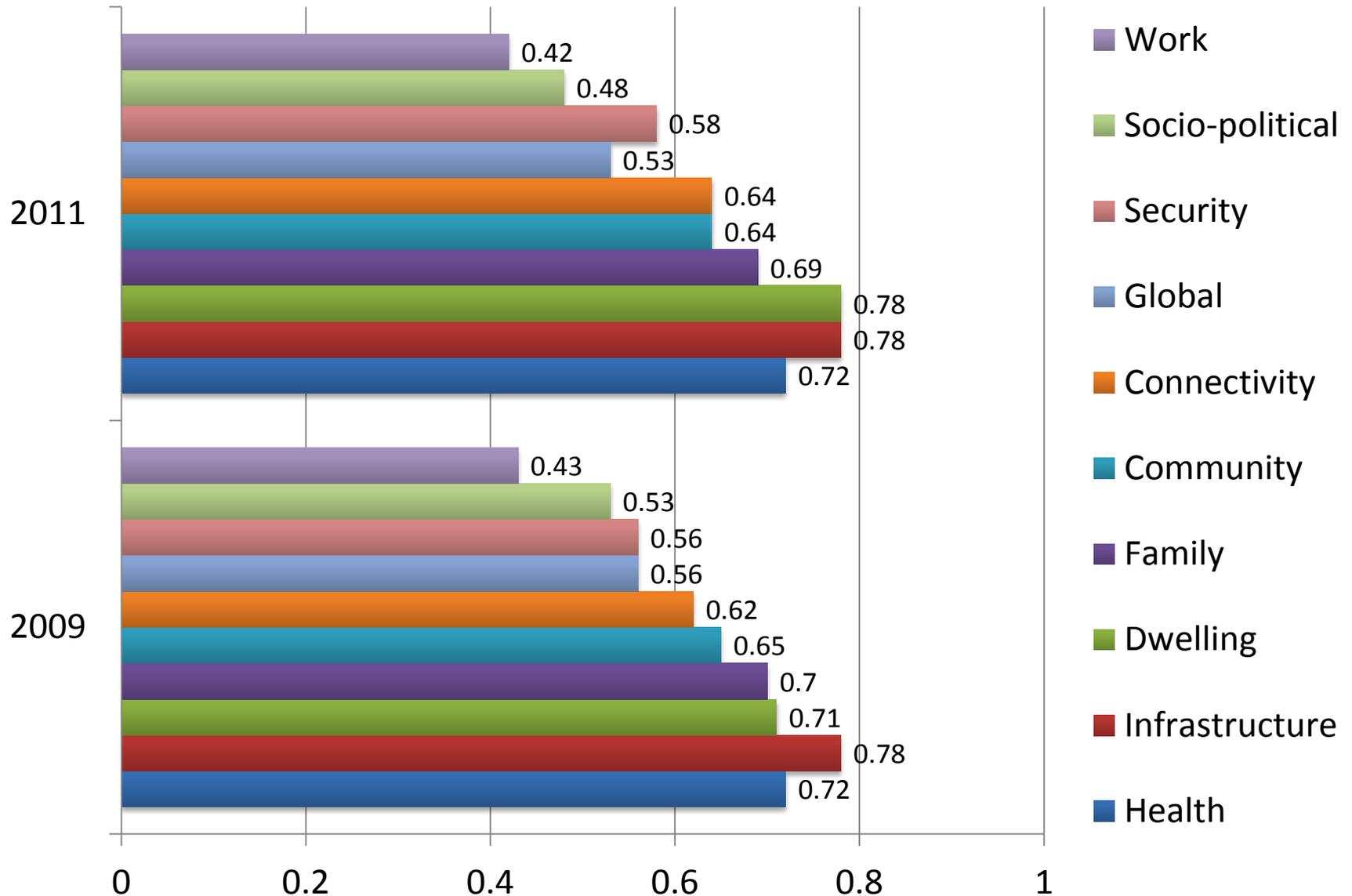
- Only 19% believe public servants act according to Batho Pele principles (explained to respondent) down from 27% in 2009
- Only 16% of residents in informal settlements & Asian/Indian respondents believe public servants act according to Batho Pele principles
- 51% do not think public servants act according to Batho Pele (57% in 2009) – remainder do not interact

Corruption

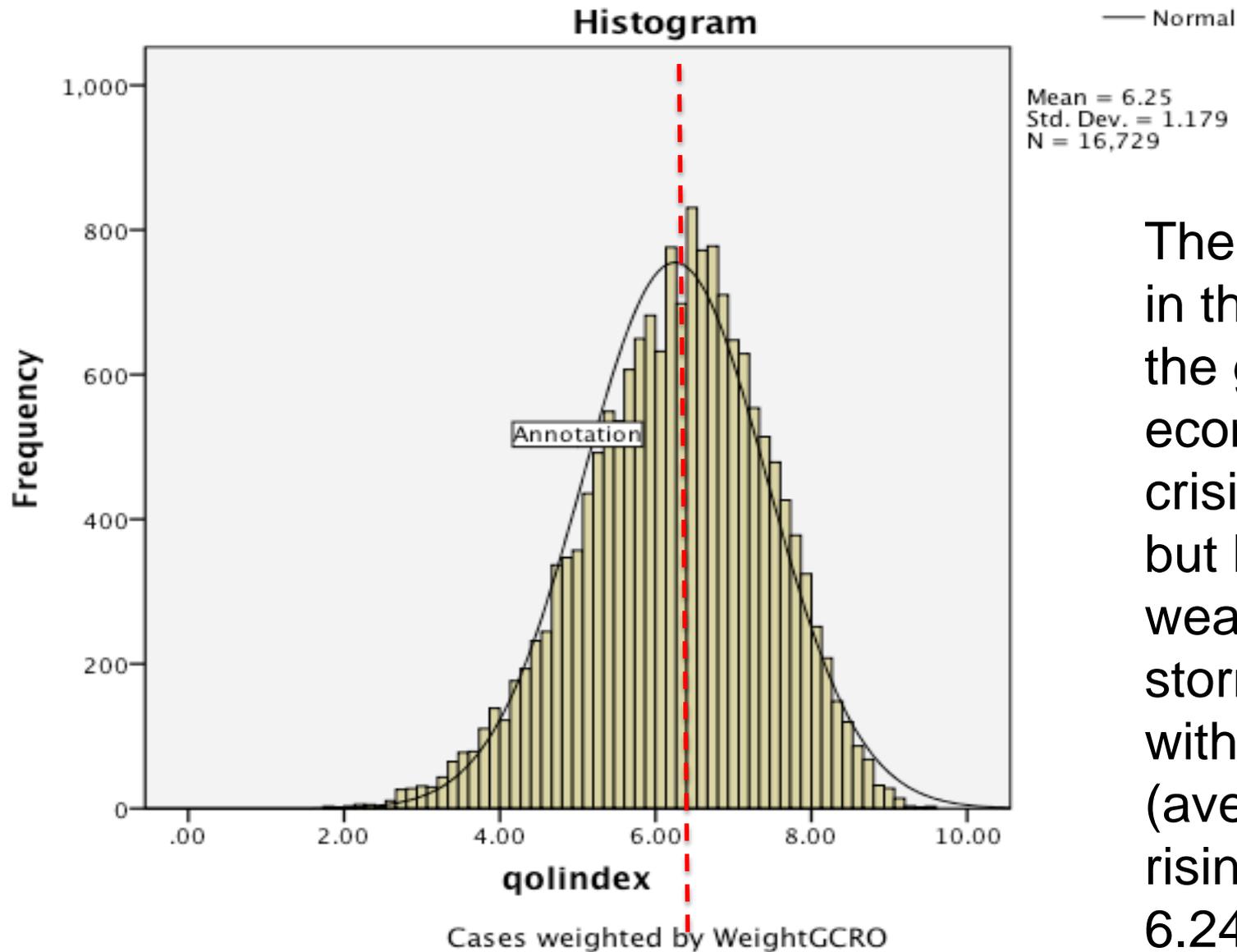
- 10% had ever been asked to pay a bribe by a public servant
- 8% of Africans, 16% of Asian/Indians and 18% of whites had been asked for a bribe
- Women were least likely to have been asked for a bribe (7%) compared to 13% of men
- Migrants were not more likely to have been asked to pay a bribe than non-migrants

Quality of Life

QoL dimensions – means (2009/2011)



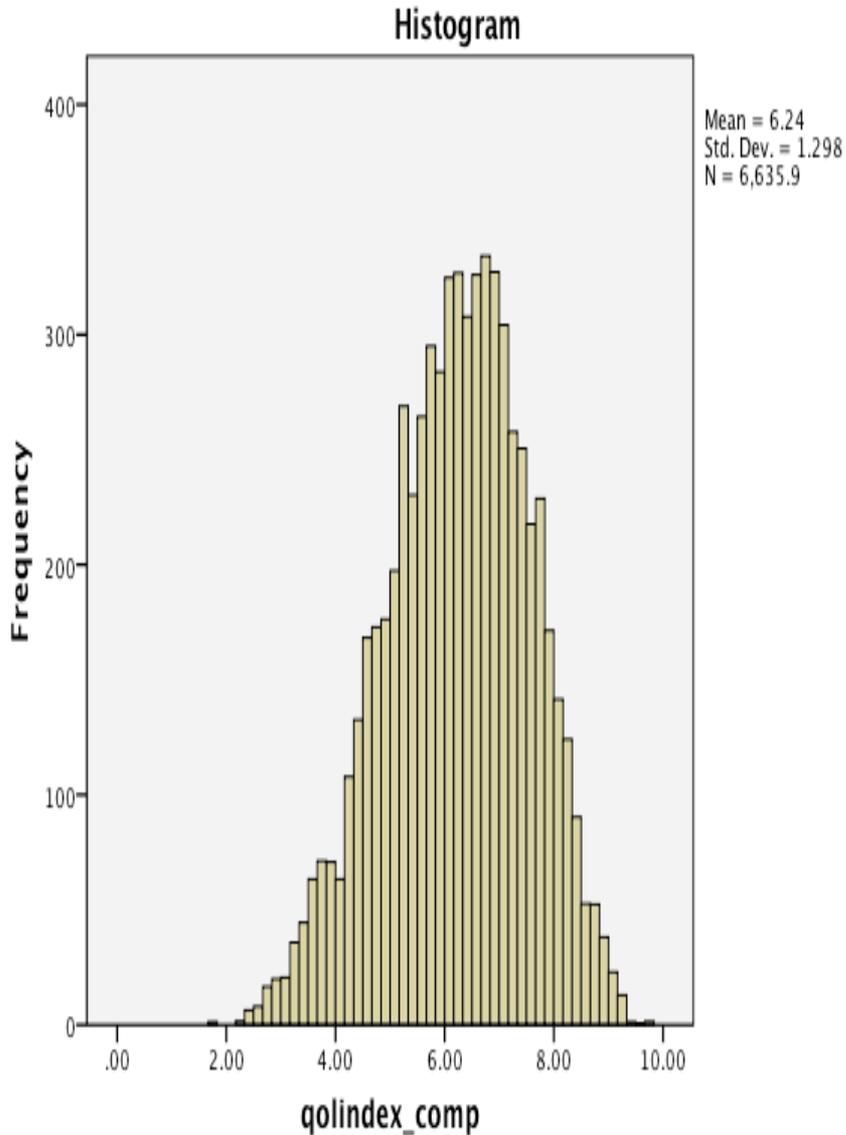
Overall Quality of Life index



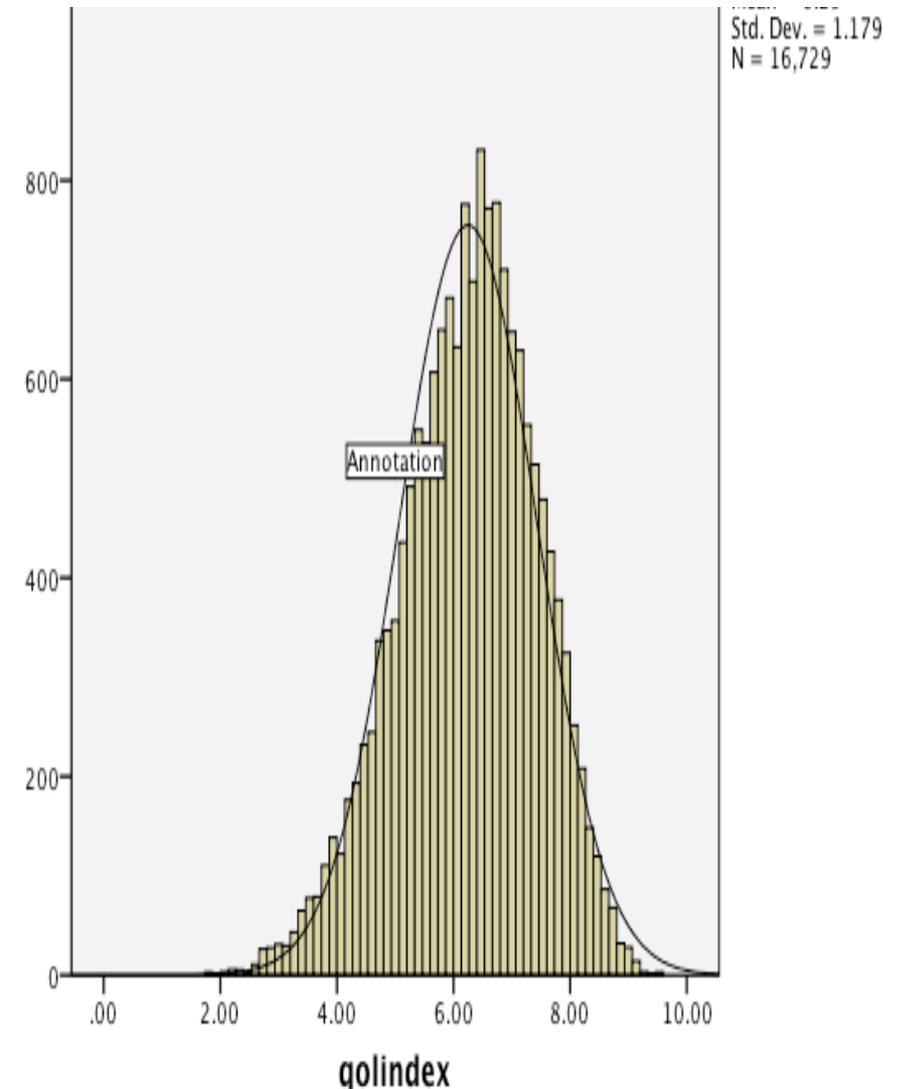
The GCR was in the midst of the global economic crisis in 2009 but has weathered the storm well, with overall (average) QoL rising from 6.24 to 6.25

2009 mean: 6.24

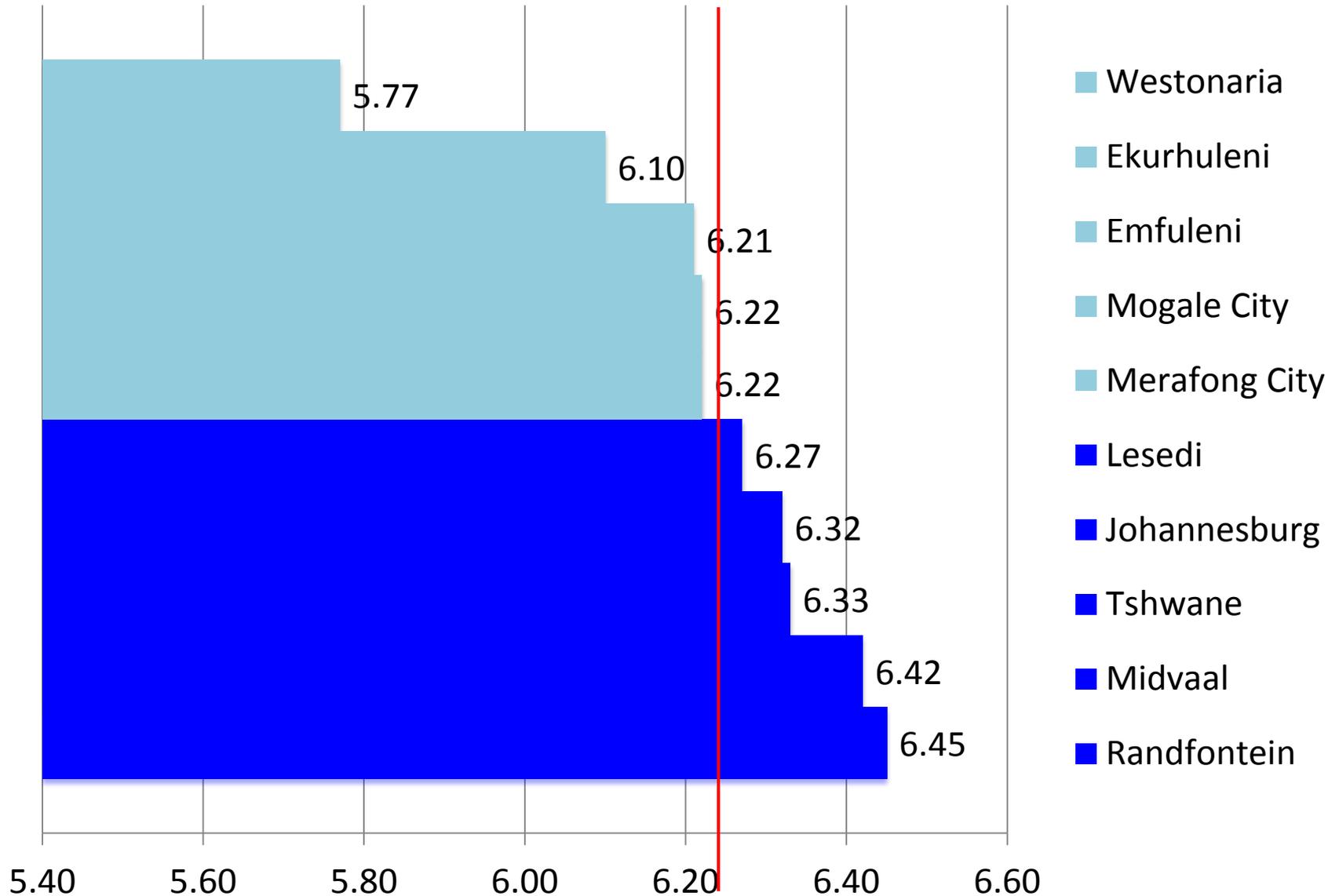
2011 mean: 6.25



Cases weighted by Revised weight (municipal level)



QoL means by municipality



Tentative conclusions

- This is a first analysis of the data, and far deeper analysis is required – and will be forthcoming
- **Mood** is very low. This is natural between elections, as part of national (and provincial and local) mood cycles, but equally clearly, there is a substantial loss of faith in politicians and a belief that **corruption** is the biggest threat facing democracy in Gauteng
- **Delivery** looks very positive, if **uneven** across municipalities. Delivery of services can always be improved; but – despite the rash of protests – does not seem to be a major problem for GPG.
- What we seem to be missing is ‘the ghost in the machine’, **the energy or spirit or vision** that holds together our varied and cosmopolitan population behind and in support of GPG. The domains pulling down quality of life are work (or lack of...), family, socio-political sense and ‘global’ – that all-round sense that the world is well, *my world* is well, and things will get better – that hope and optimism is what the survey has battled to find, and in its place we find deep hostility to politics, dissatisfaction with government (all spheres), and a replacement of faith in the judiciary (which took a hit in 2009)
- Clearly, we face challenges – but they are of the more intangible, less easy to resolve, type. Delivery alone may not be the answer.

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- Thank you