



Quality of Life Survey Launch
14 August 2014

Quality of Life III The Gauteng City-Region survey 2013

Photograph by: Papama Tungeli

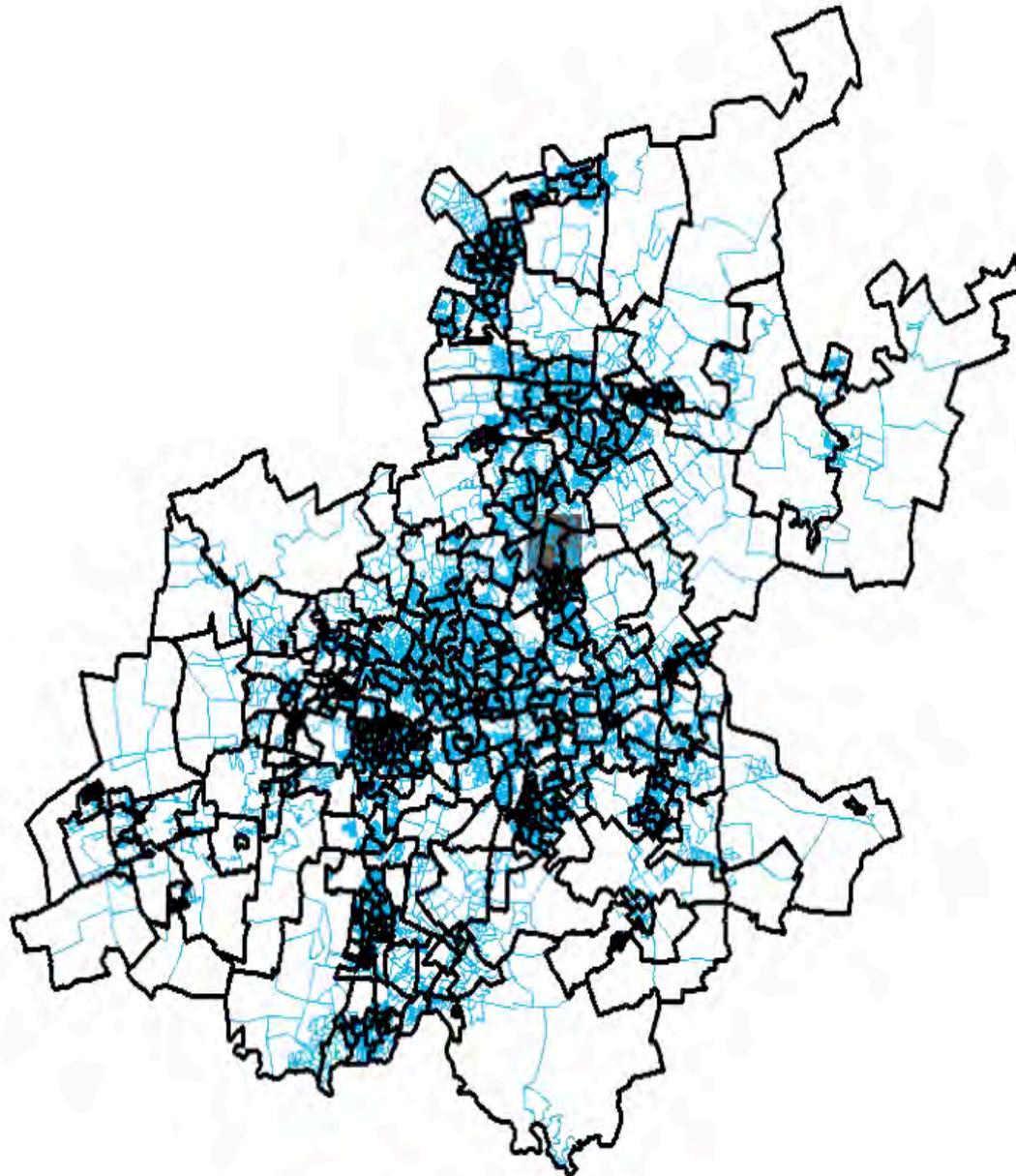


- GCRO and Prof Paul Fatti (Emeritus Professor of Statistics, University of Witwatersrand) drew and checked the sample; GeoSpace devised the sampling strategy (see below). The goal was to provide a ward-representative sample of the entire province, using Census 2011 as the sample frame
- In addition to GCRO funds, the three metropolitan municipalities each contributed significant finances to the survey, allowing us to realise a sample of 27 490 respondents, representative to ward level across Gauteng – a first
- 2011 wards (508) were broken into Small Area Layers (SALs), in order to ensure that each ward was well covered (i.e. wards were the PSU but SALs permitted an even distribution across each ward: PPS was used to determine distribution of population within each SAL). 507 out of a possible 508 wards sampled with minimum threshold of 30 respondents - 1 ward only realised 4 interviews, as a mining house refused to allow access, even after GPC intervened
- Fieldwork by GeoSpace, back-checked externally by GCRO and internally
- Every 5th stand selected for interview, dice roll for multiple dwellings per stand, and for multiple households per dwelling, then birthday rule applied to identify respondent from all those over 18 years

Overview of QoL 2013 survey

- If everyone in household younger than 18, oldest child chosen as respondent
- Surveys conducted with CAPI, as well as some 18 000 photographs taken
- Too many no-go areas, but also deep suspicion (NIA agent) and angry communities who drove out fieldworkers when the word 'government' was used
- Quality control:
 1. Field managers – quality check on every questionnaire
 2. External agency personnel – surprise field visits & call backs, internal review of 25% of questionnaires
 3. GIS verification by GCRO and service provider
- Final dataset weighting: unweighted data was low on whites (access issues), and low on males/high on females, and so entire data-set weighted by race and sex at ward and municipal level, rotated until data very closely approximated census.
- Error bar: 0.6%





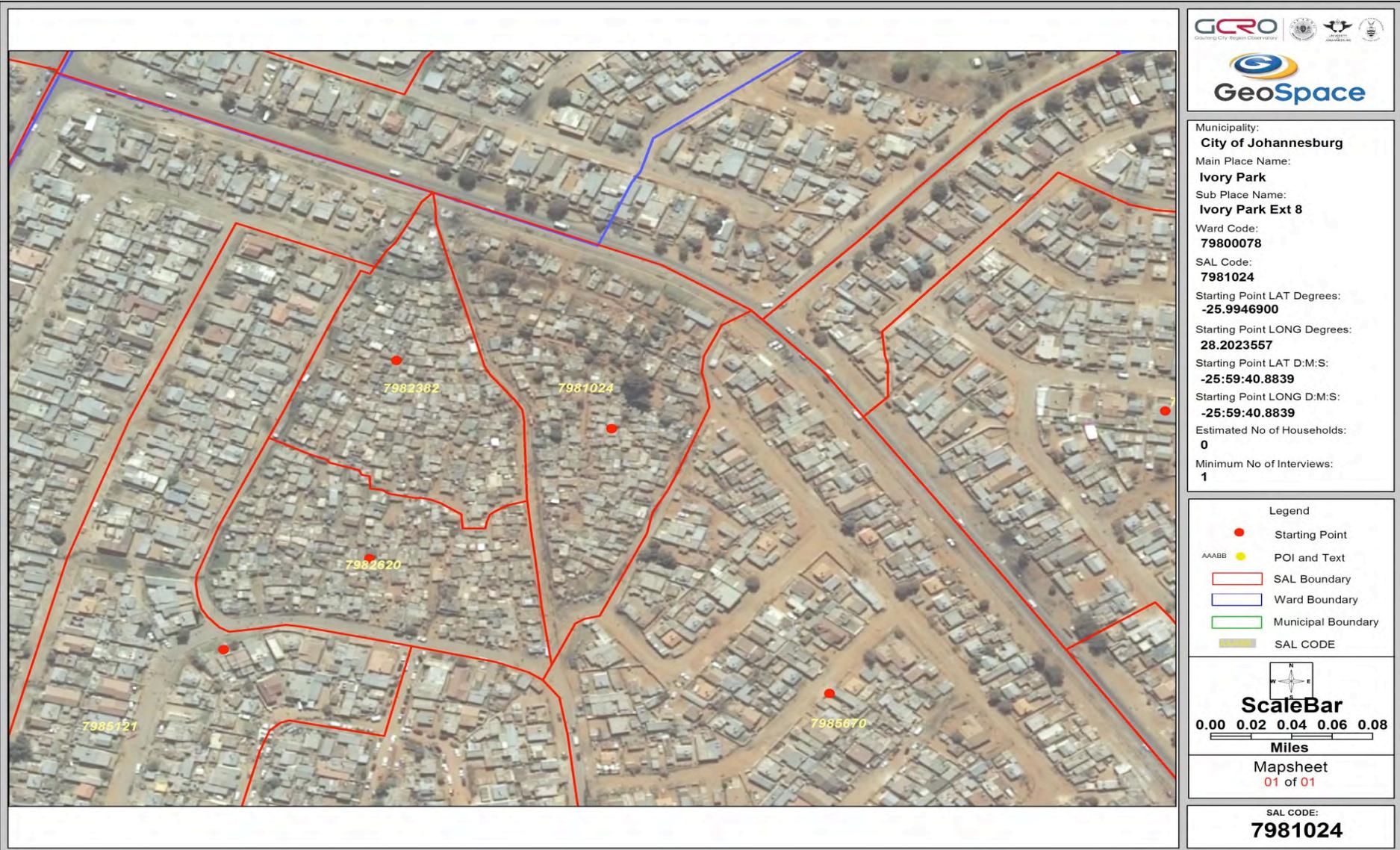
Overview of QoL 2013 survey

Centroid per SAL



Overview of QoL 2013 survey

Centroid per SAL (informal area)



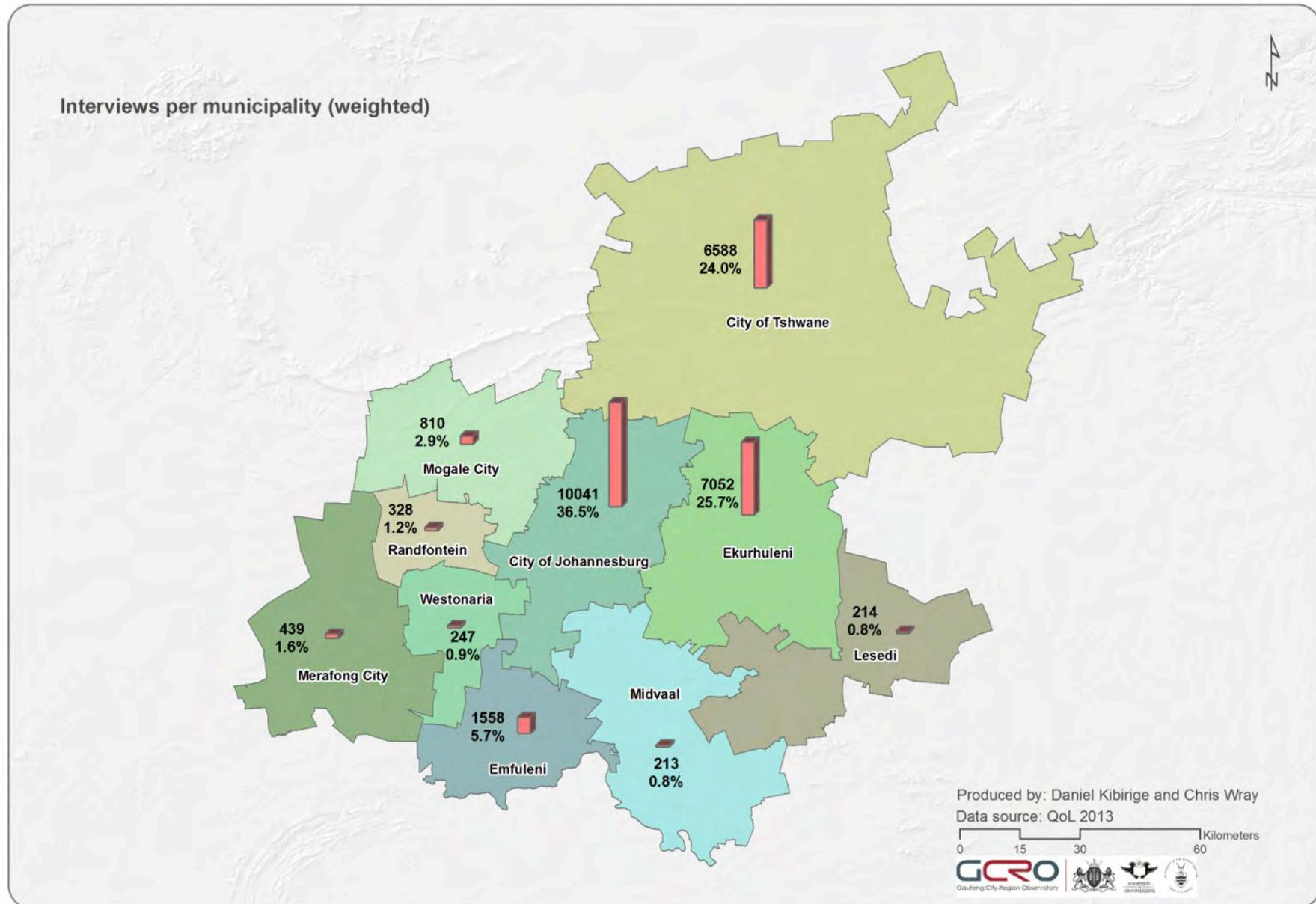
Overview of QoL 2013 survey

Centroid per SAL (informal area)



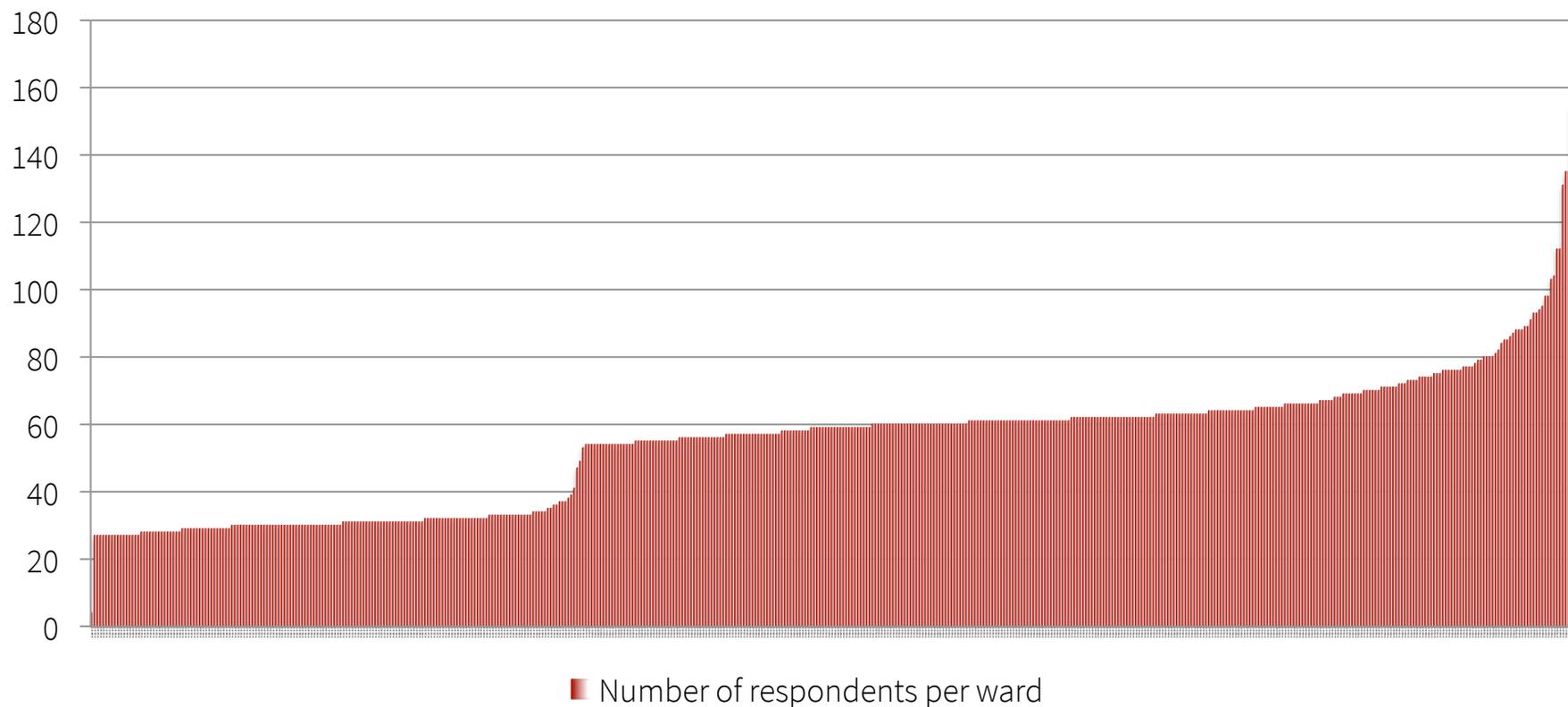
Overview of QoL 2013 survey

Distribution of interviews after weighting



Number of respondents per ward

- Aim was to have at least 30 respondents per ward in non-metro wards, and 60 in metro wards, with no ceiling (determined by PPS)
- Apart from one ward where only 4 (mine hostels where we just could not get in even in spite of GPC assistance), lowest was 27, highest 171.



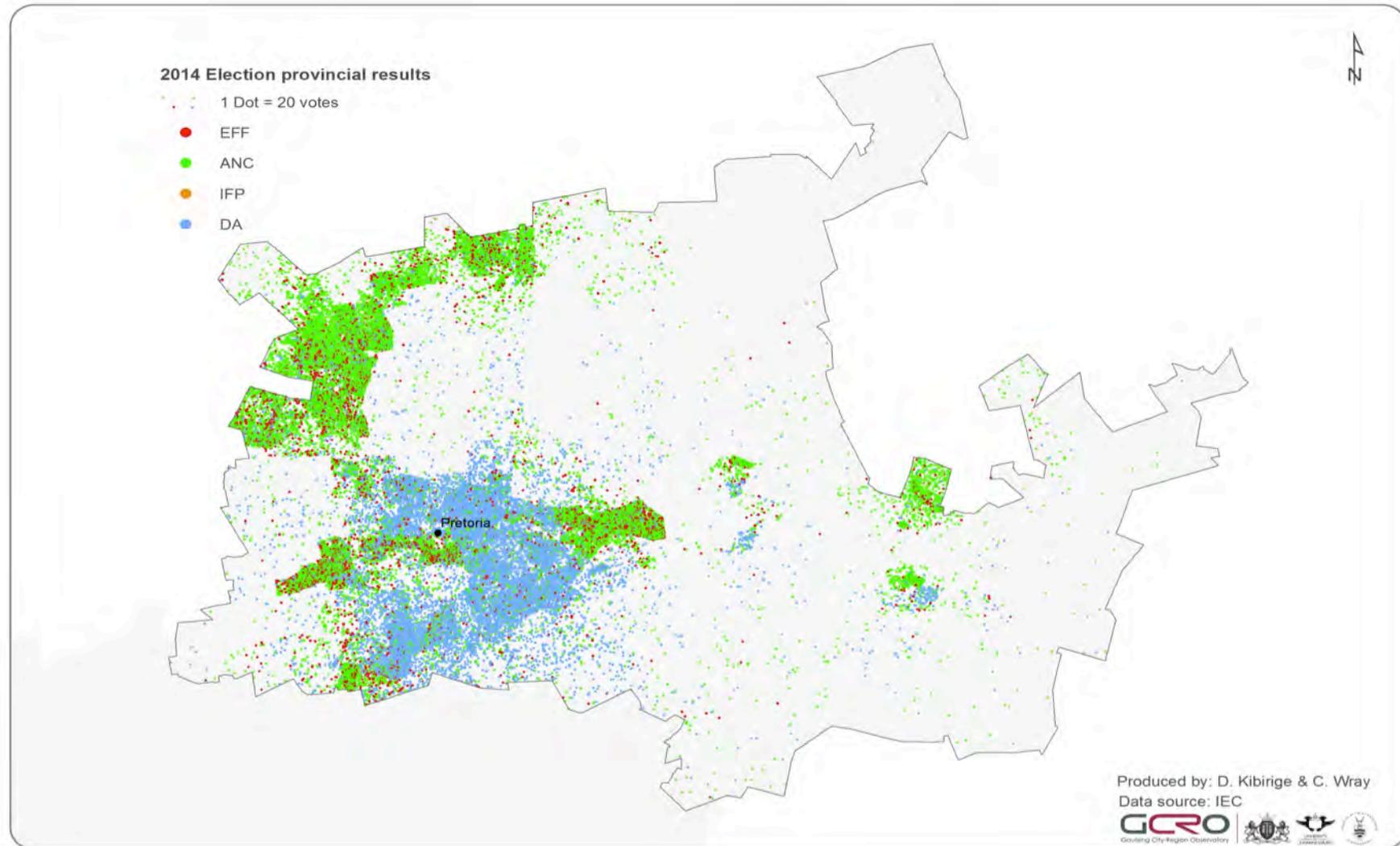


Bifurcated mood, contested terrains

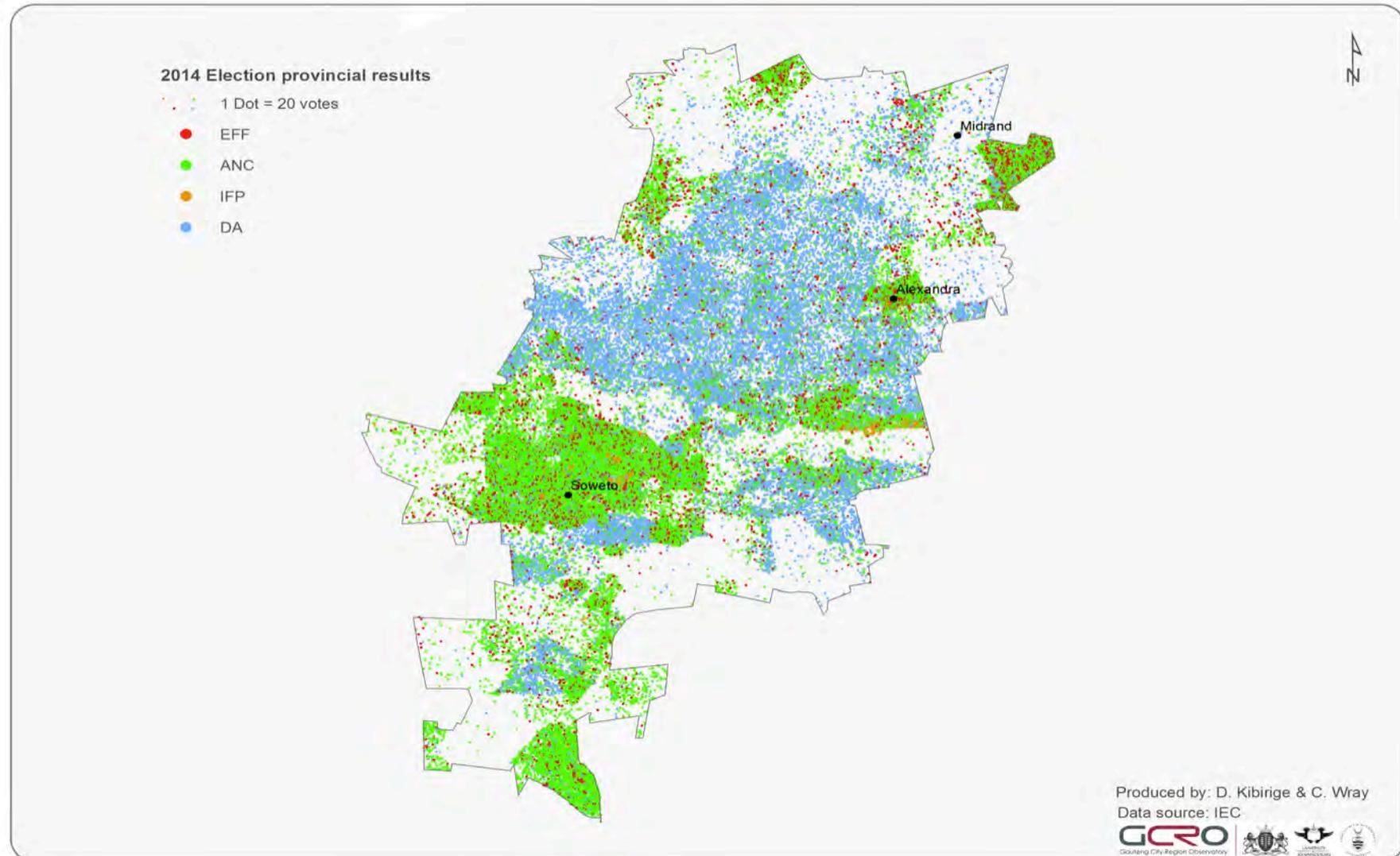
Photograph by: Nkululeko Nkosi



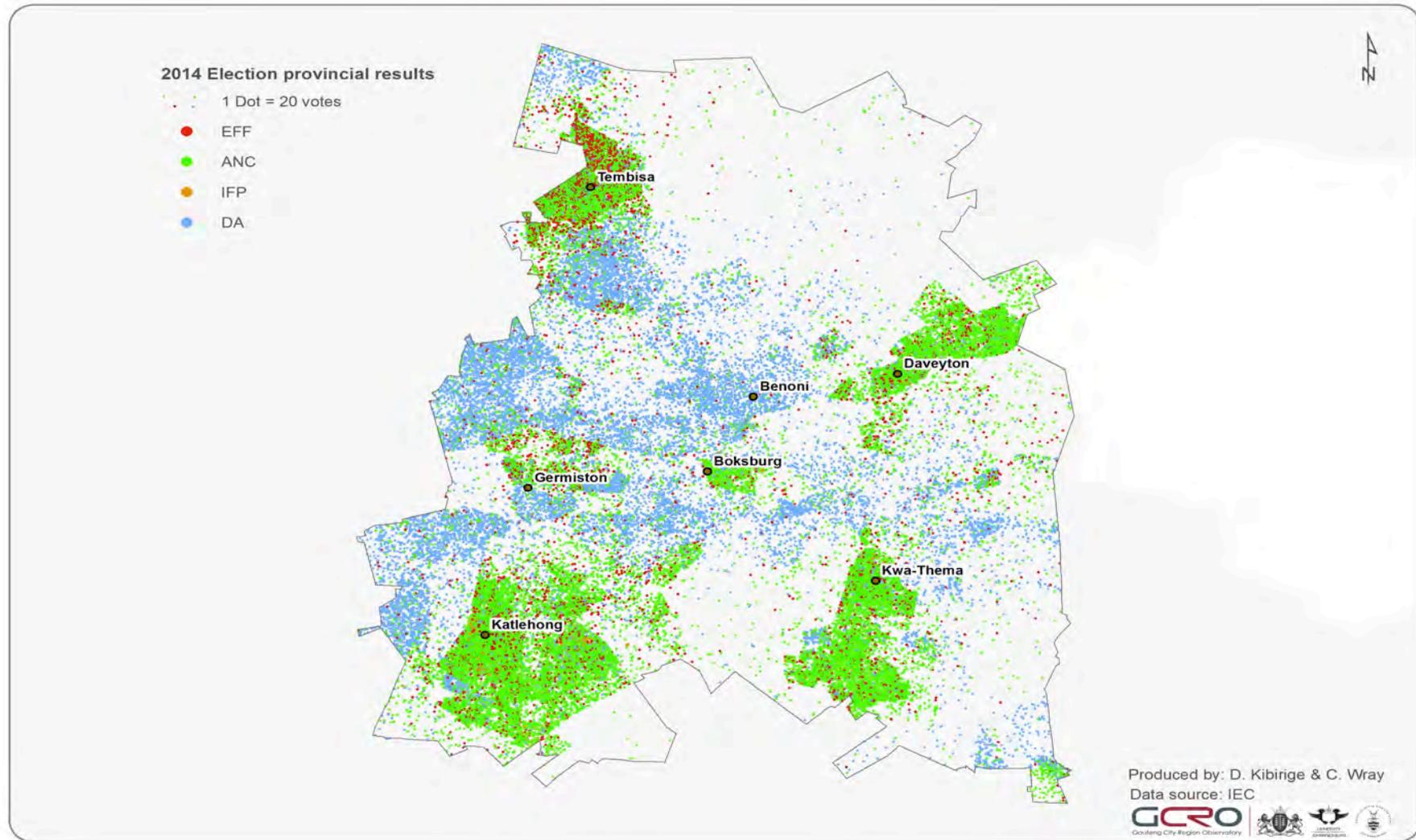
Election 2014: Tshwane



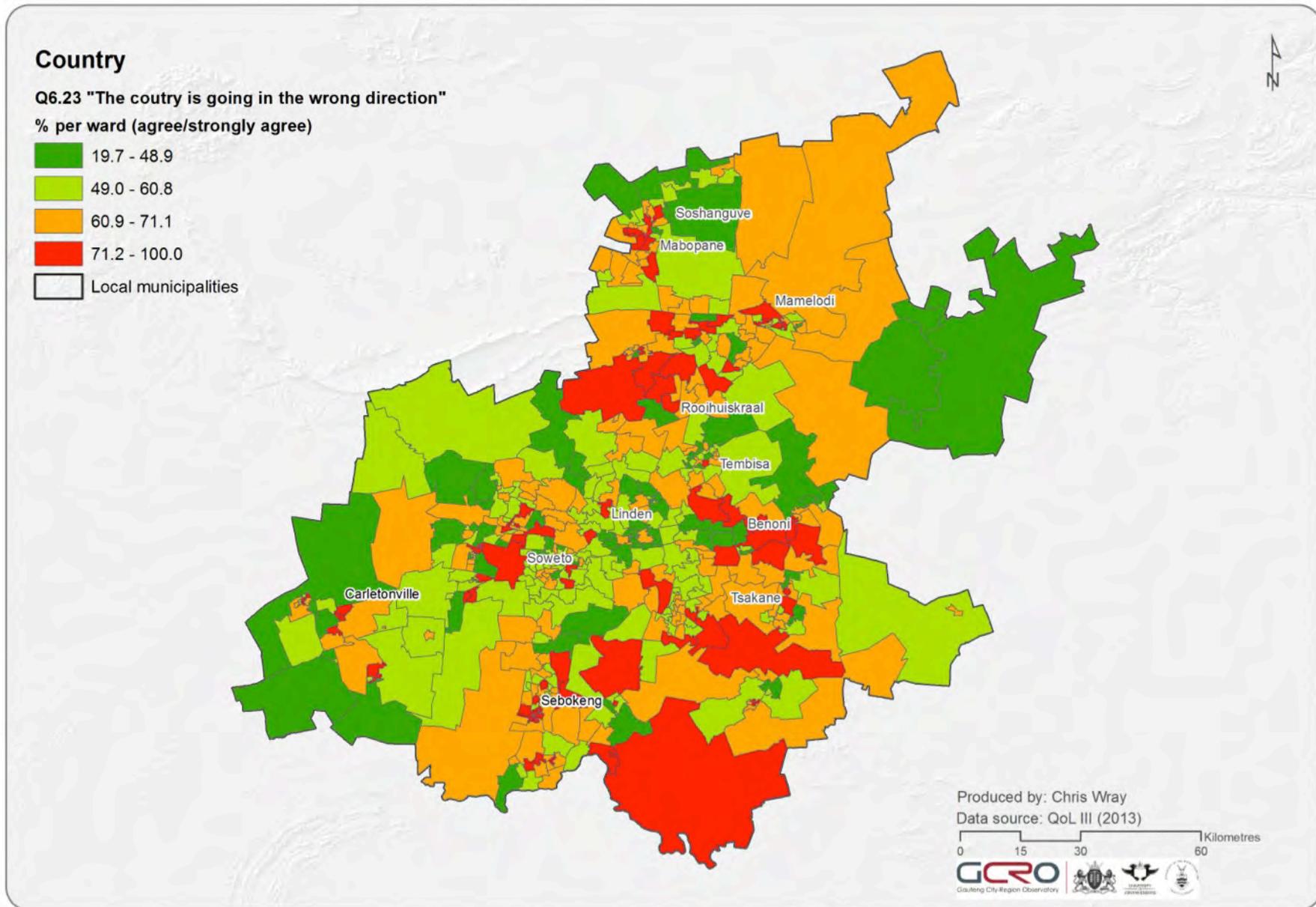
Election 2014: Johannesburg



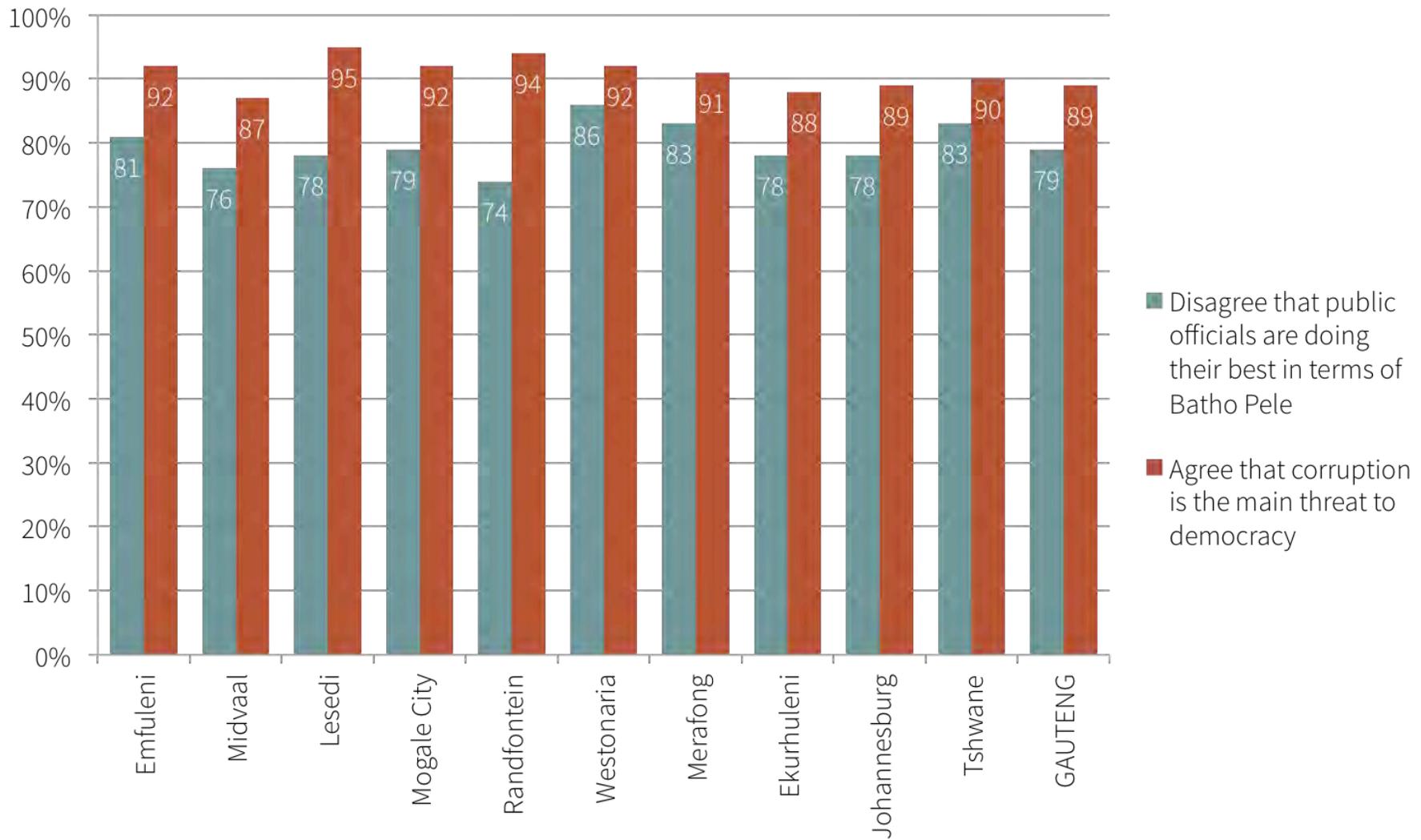
Election 2014: Ekurhuleni



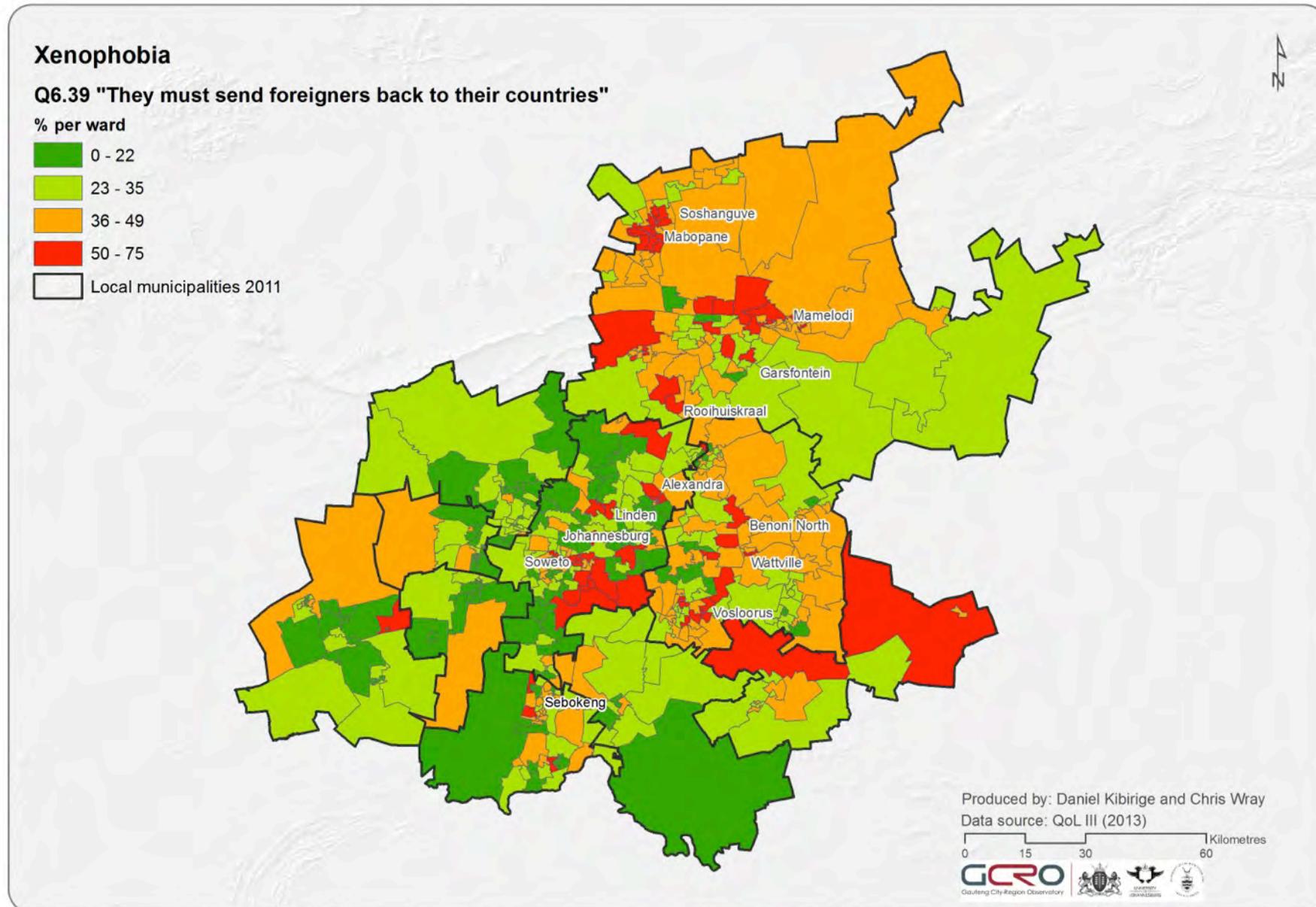
'The country is going in the wrong direction' (by ward)



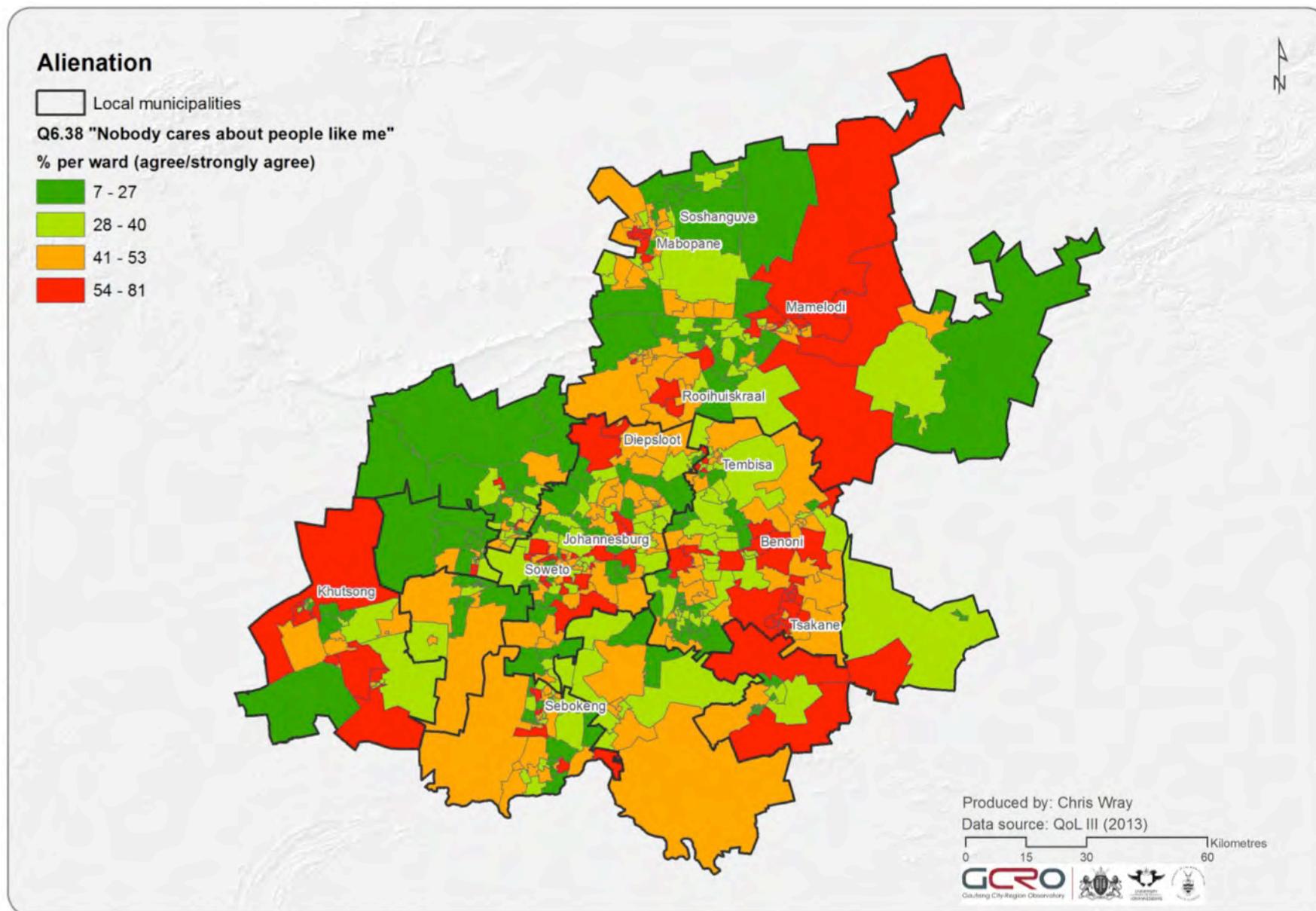
15. Drivers of low satisfaction with government (%)



'Send all foreigners home' (by ward)



'Nobody cares about people like me' by ward

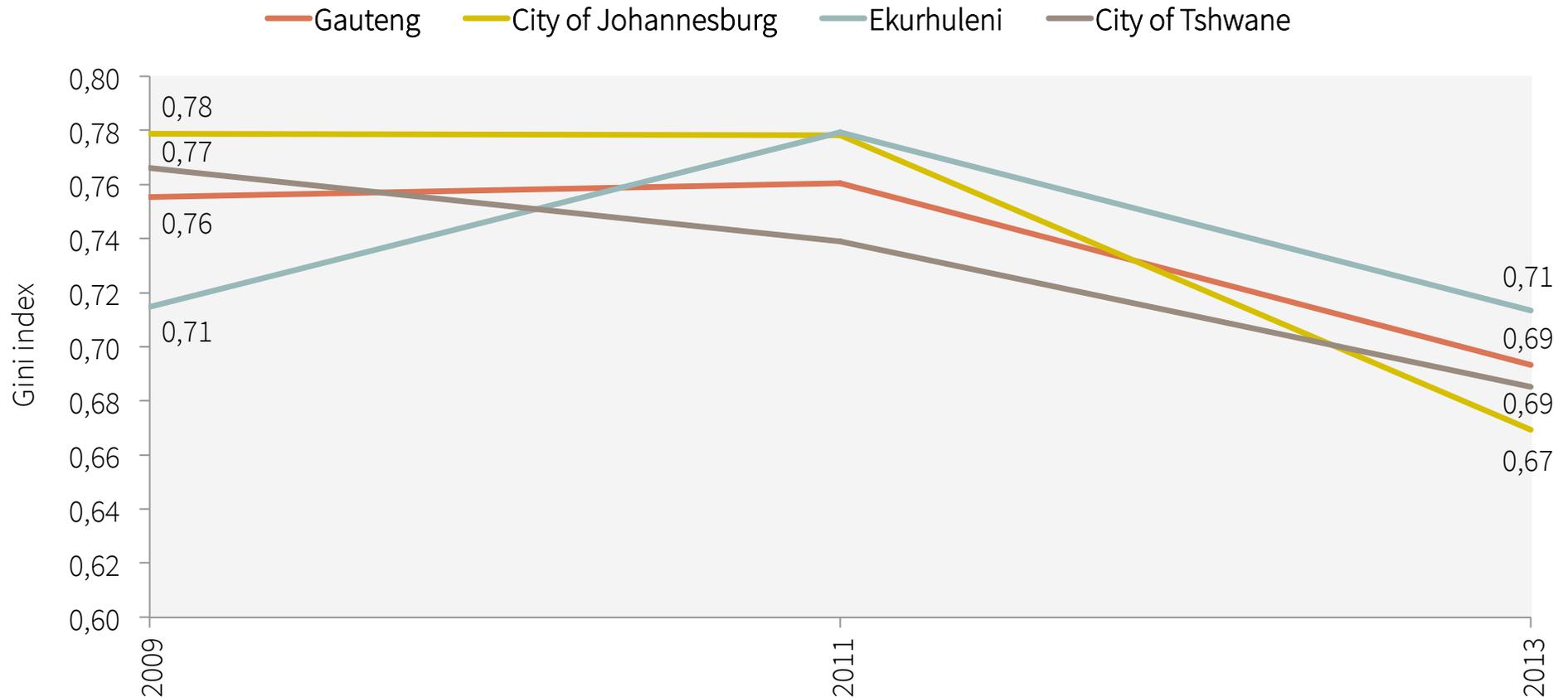




BUT...

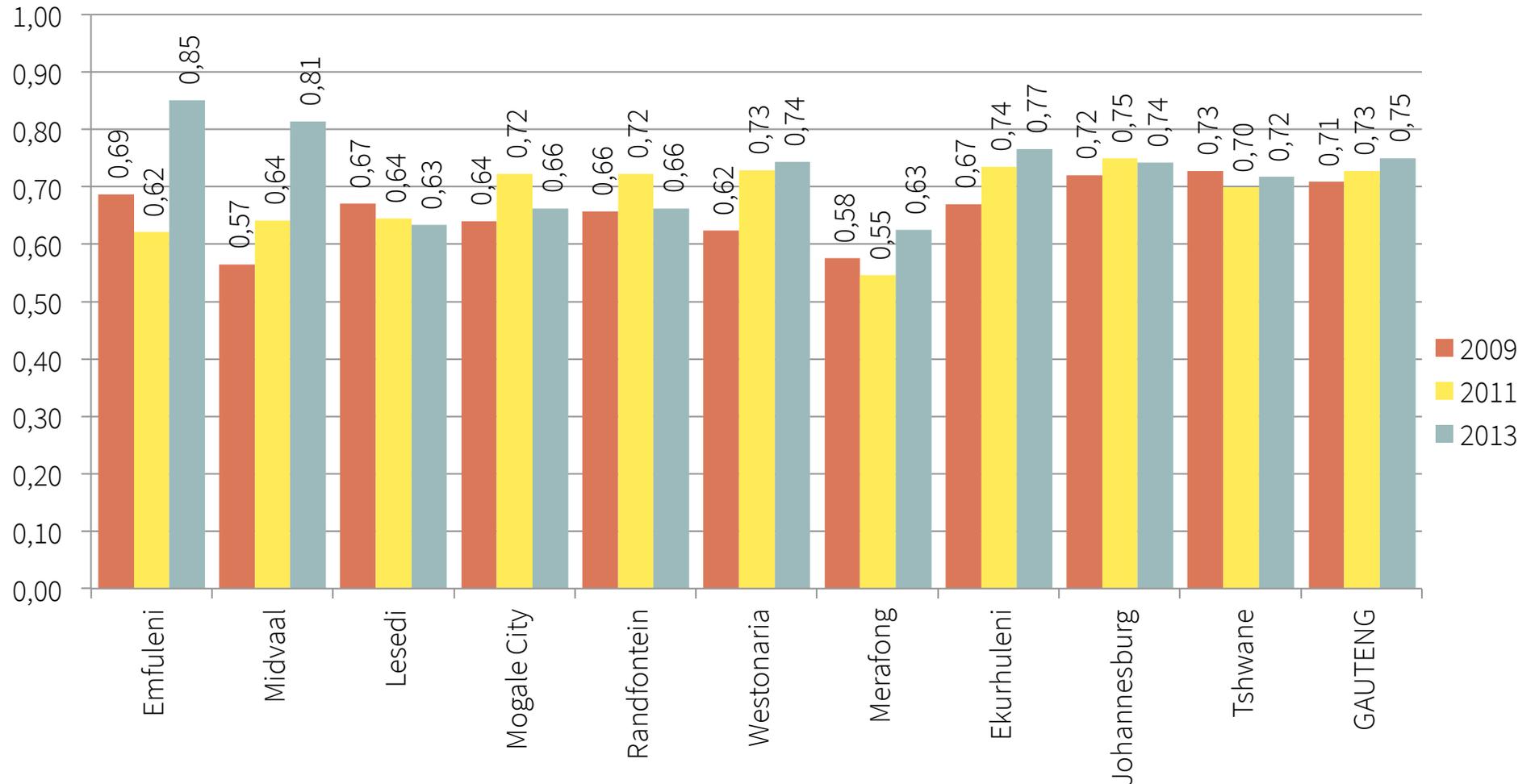
Photograph by: Solomon Legodi

Possibly declining income inequality in Gauteng and metro areas: 2009-2013



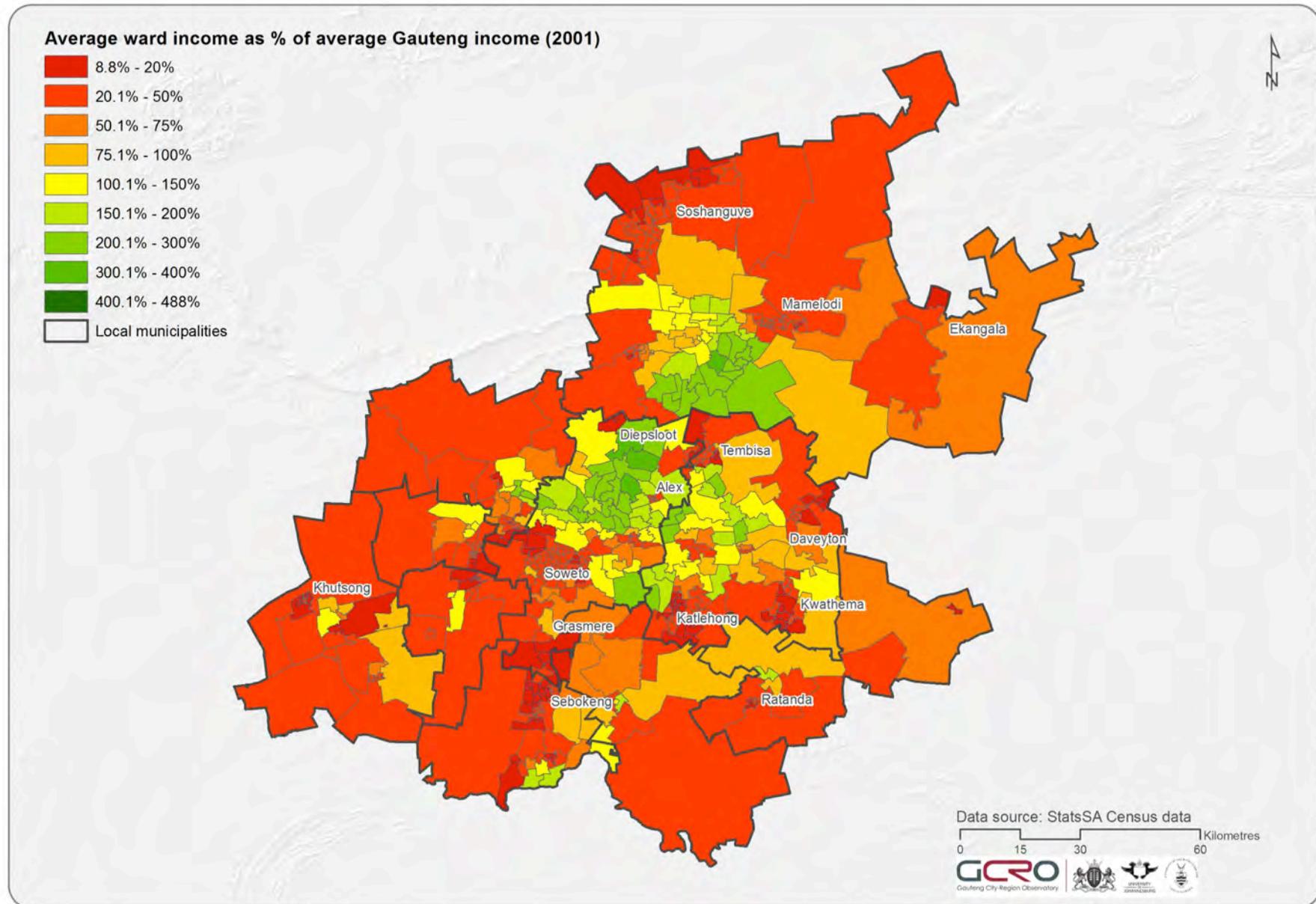
- Gauteng income inequality still **very high** by international standards (0.69 in 2013)
- A significant drop (**8.4%**) between 2009 (0.76) and 2013 (0.69)
- Income inequality also declining in metro areas (in particular Johannesburg, **14.3%**)

3. Inequality: Gini coefficients (2009, 2011 & 2013)

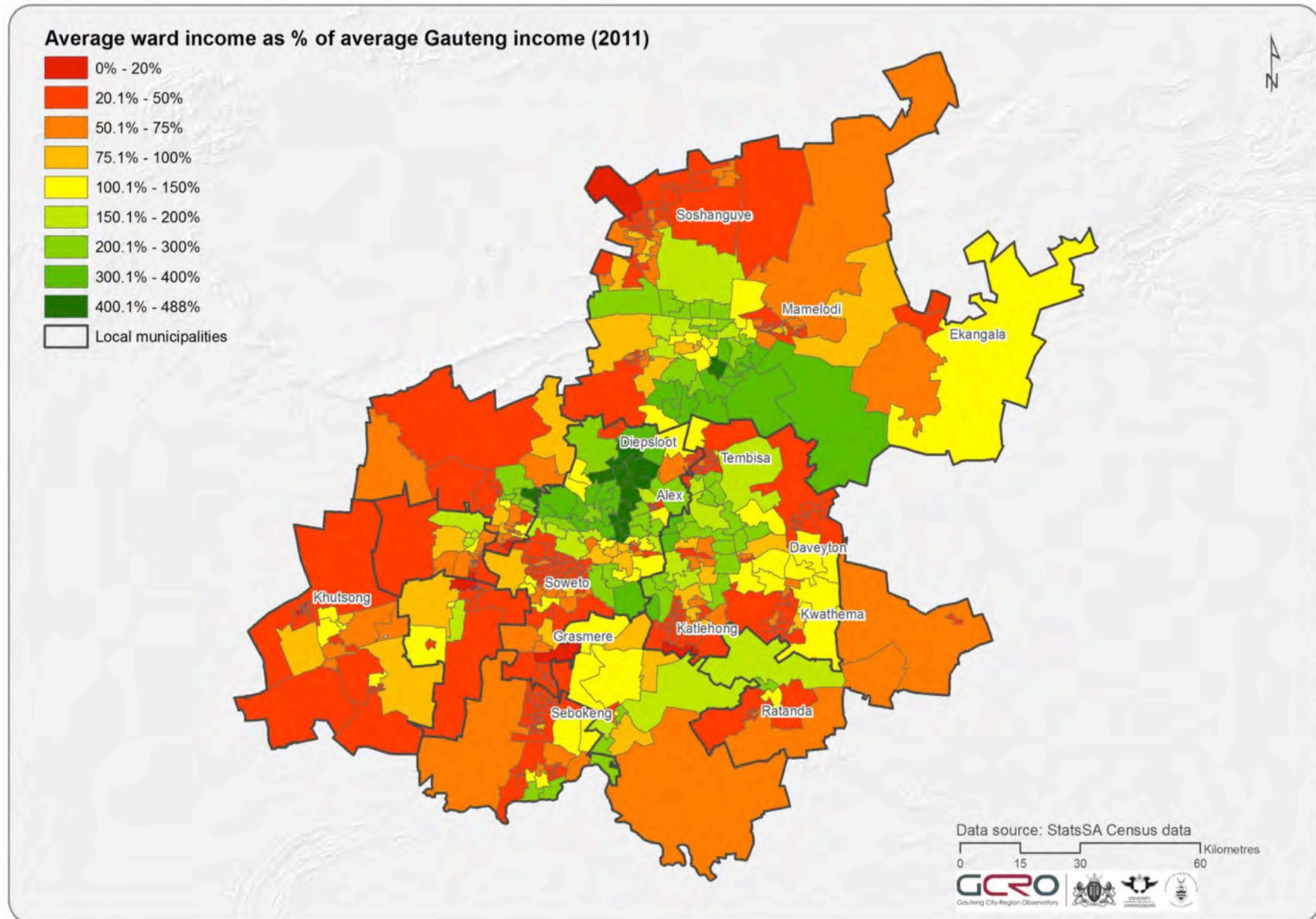


BUT: if we include respondents who said they had no income of any type whatsoever (7%), inequality rises...

Average ward income as % of GP income 2001 (Census 2001)



Average ward income as % of GP income 2011 (Census 2011)



Summary

- Already apparent that the survey is going to show wide disparities: the economy is picking up post-recession, service delivery is doing well, but the social fabric is under massive strain and personal alienation as well as mistrust of government are exceptionally high
- Socio-political issues are very prominent as challenging issues – declining social capital, rising xenophobia, mistrust of officials and elected representatives, fear of corruption...
- The challenge will be: re-engaging with people and winning back their trust; and helping them reach each other, and rebuild social capital
- Let's look at population shifts and service delivery...



Access to basic services: Raising the RDP bar

Photograph by: Keitumetse Segoati

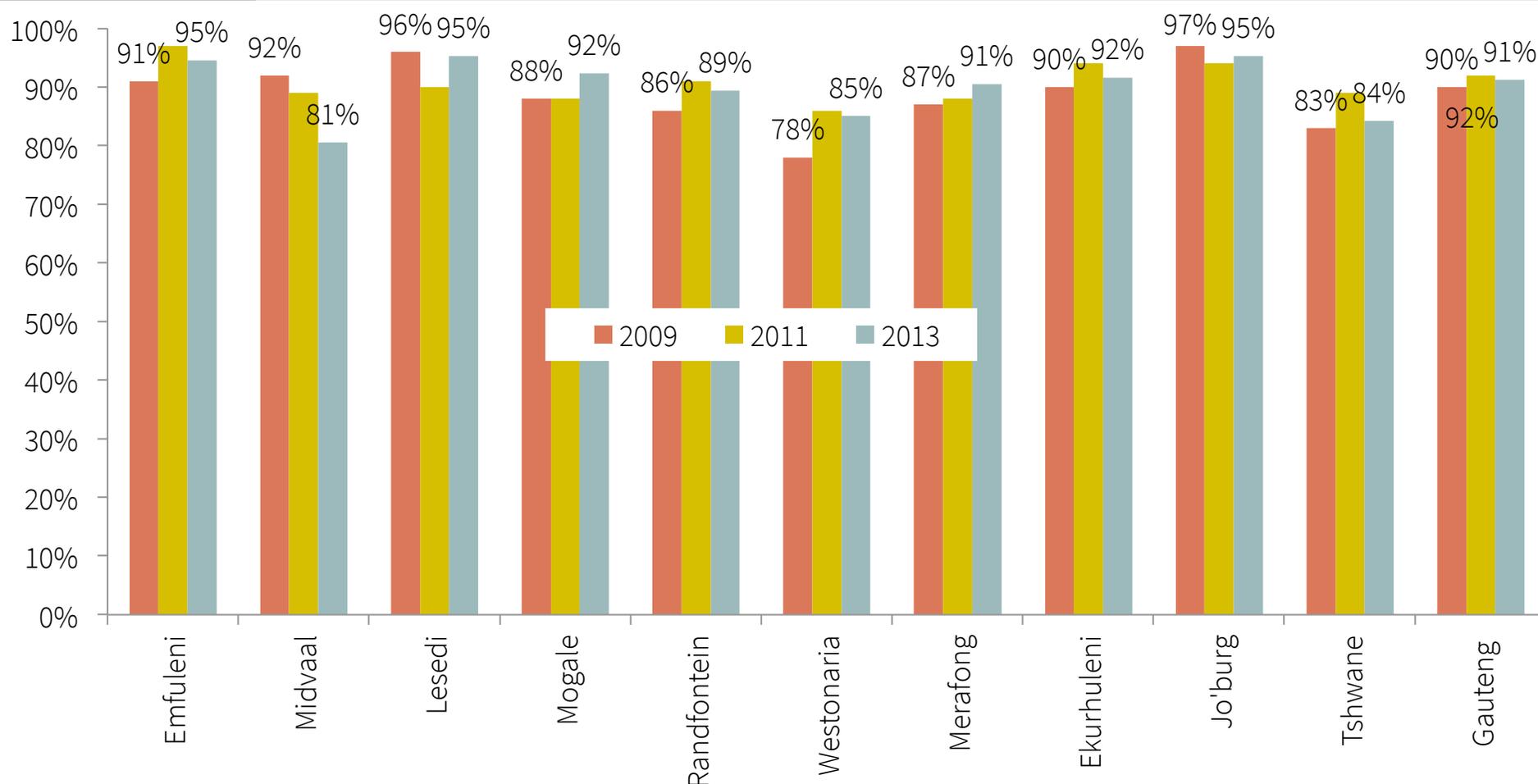


Percentage with piped water in dwelling or in yard: 2009 – 2013 – raising the RDP bar



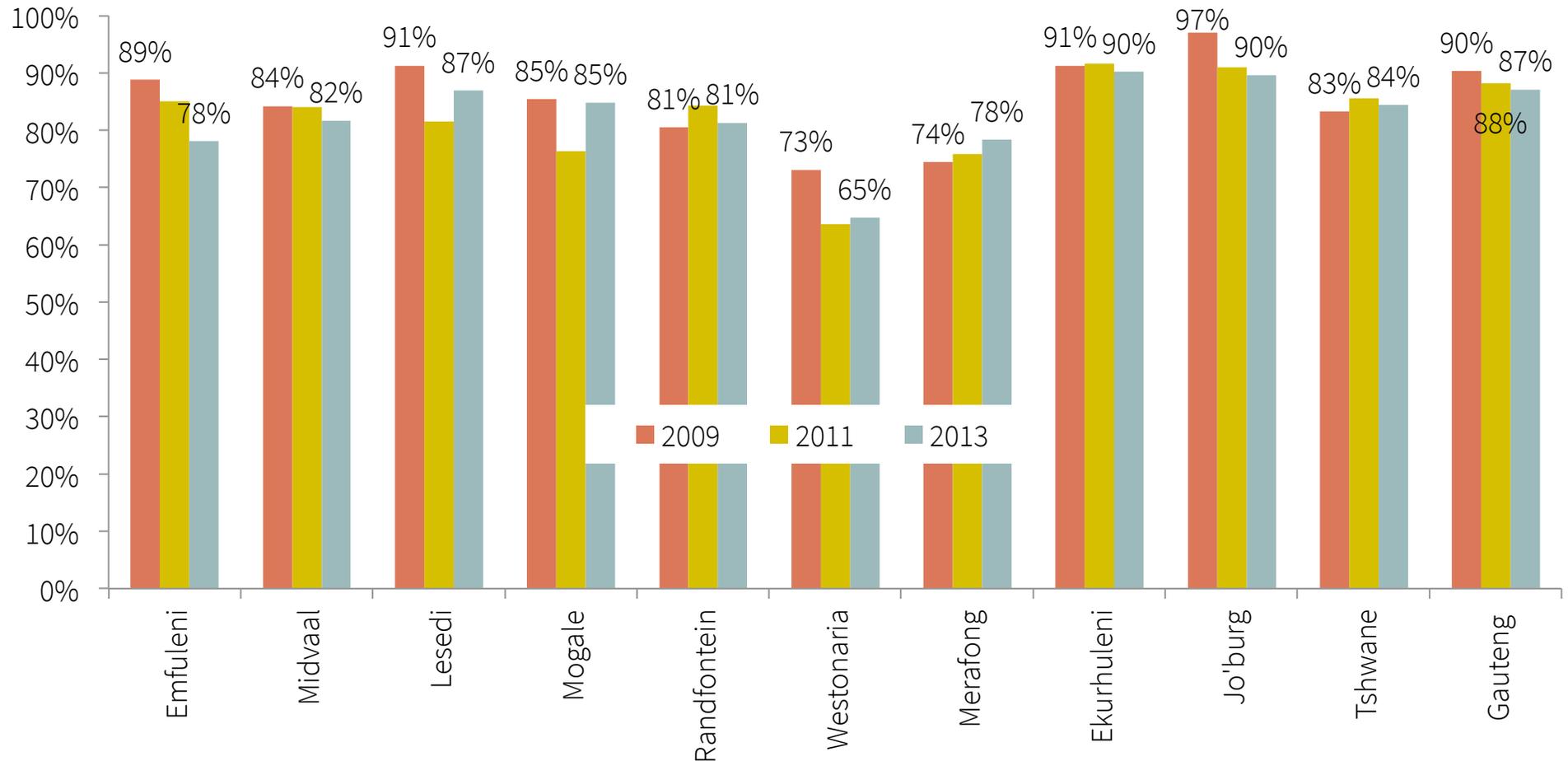
- Access generally high but a slight decline over the last 5 years - 91% in 2013 vs 93% in 2009
- Access worsened in most municipalities save for Mogale City, Merafong City and Westonaria (latter experienced the greatest increase – 62% in 2009 to 72% in 2013 but low base)

Access to adequate sanitation – Flush, chemical and VIP: 2009 – 2013



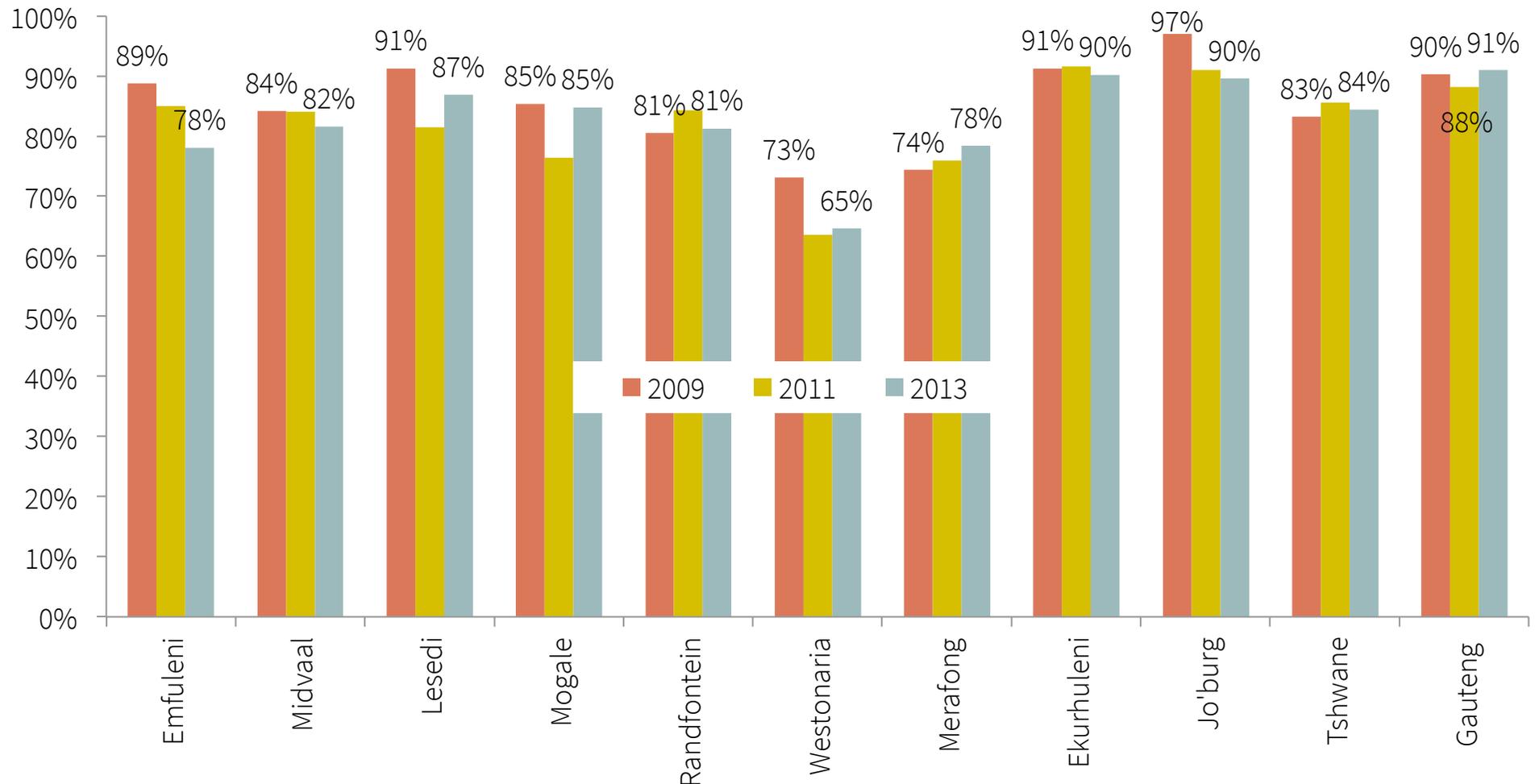
- Average access fairly high across all municipalities, significant decline in Midvaal – 92% in 2009 down to 81% in 2013 – possibly because of population growth?
- 1% are still using bucket system in Gauteng

Refuse collection once a week



- A general decline - 90% 2009 vs 87% in 2013 for Gauteng
- Significant decline in Johannesburg, Emfuleni and Westonaria
- Major area for improvement – 71% said their suburb had stayed same or deteriorated last 5 years...

Use of electricity for lighting



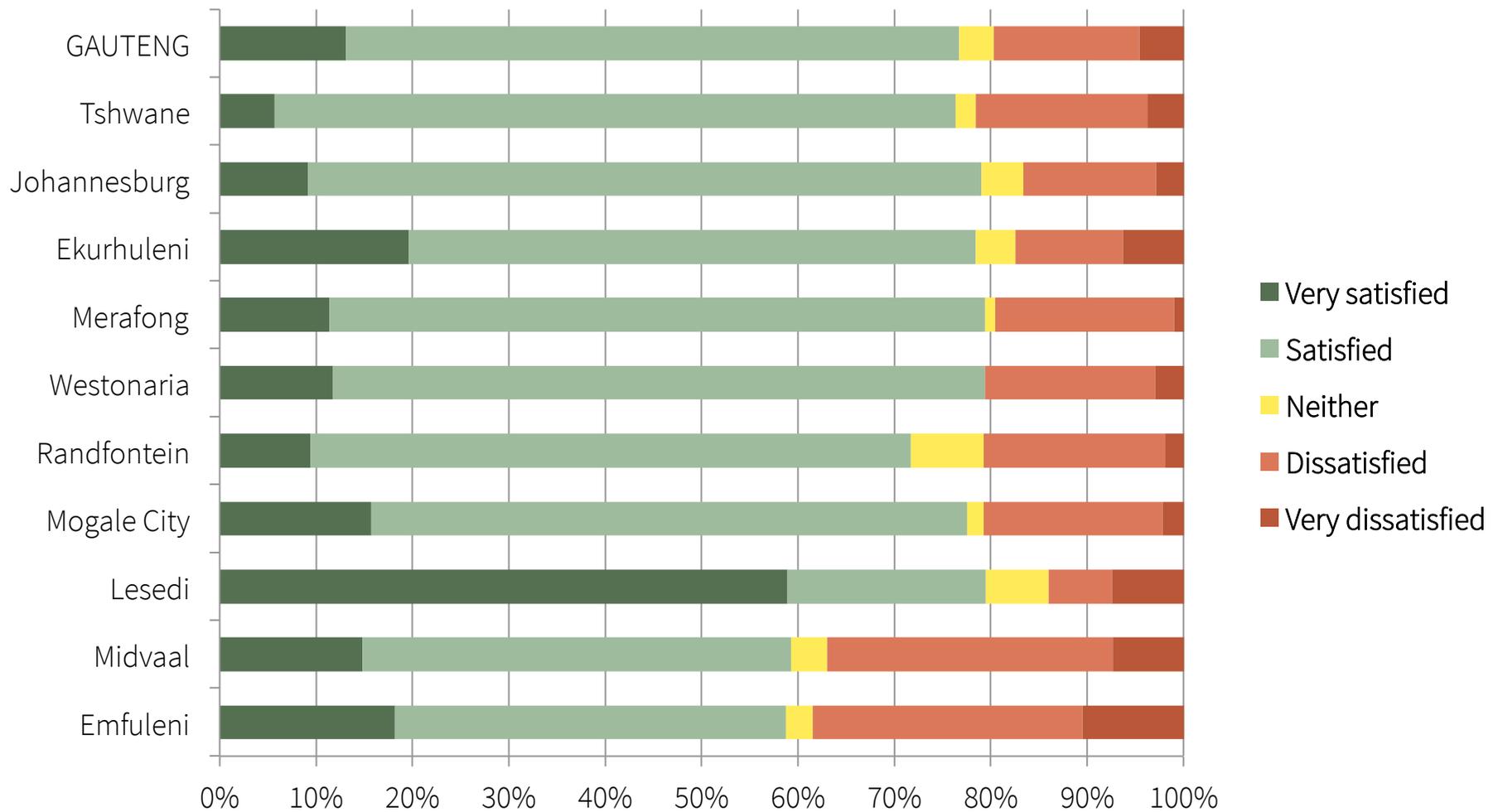
- Access fairly high for Gauteng (91% in 2013), access declined in Johannesburg, Tshwane, Midvaal
- Big improvements in Westonaria and Merafong



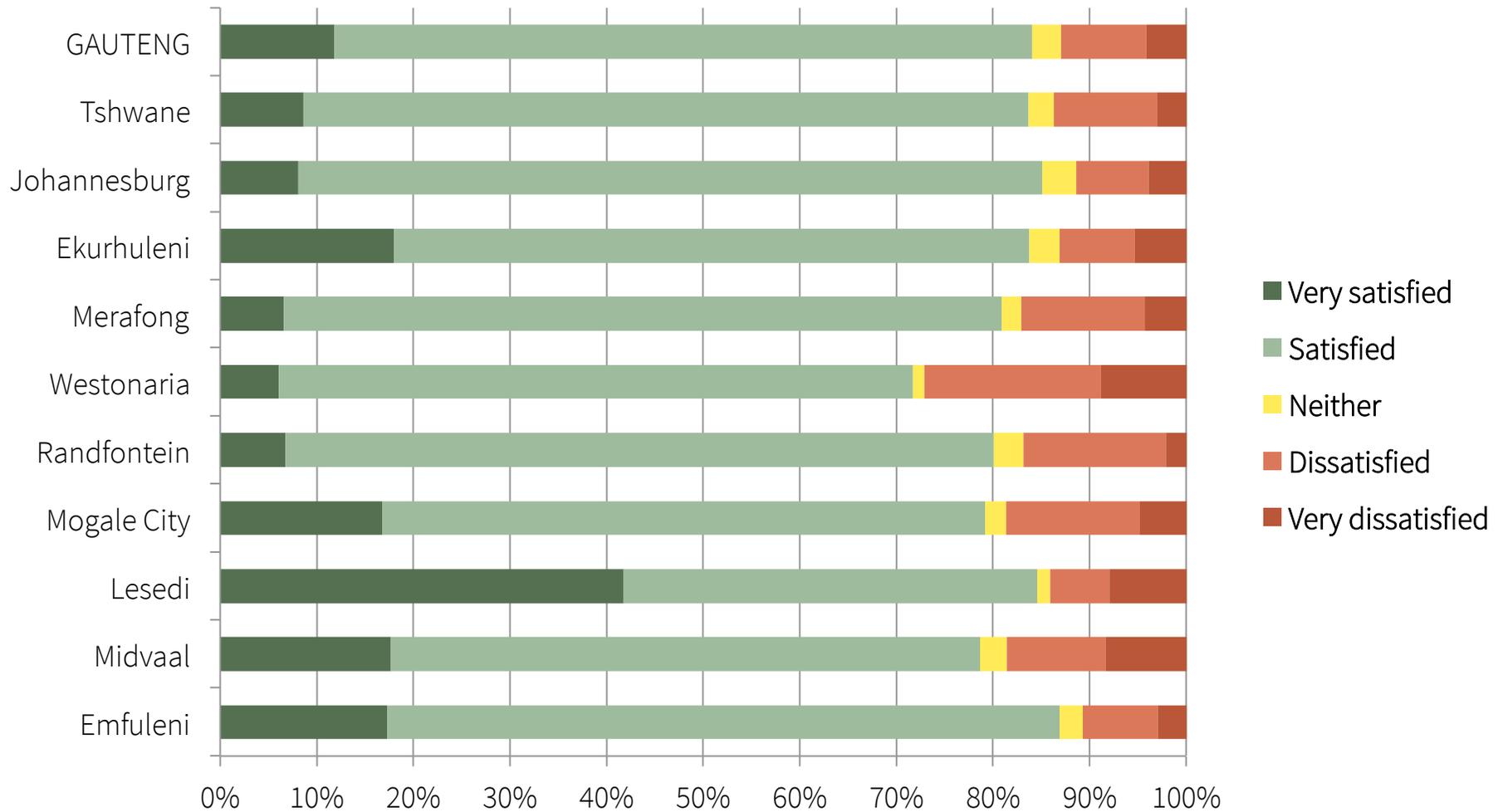
Satisfaction with services and government:
watch the pattern (no %s)

Photograph by: Keitumetse Segoti

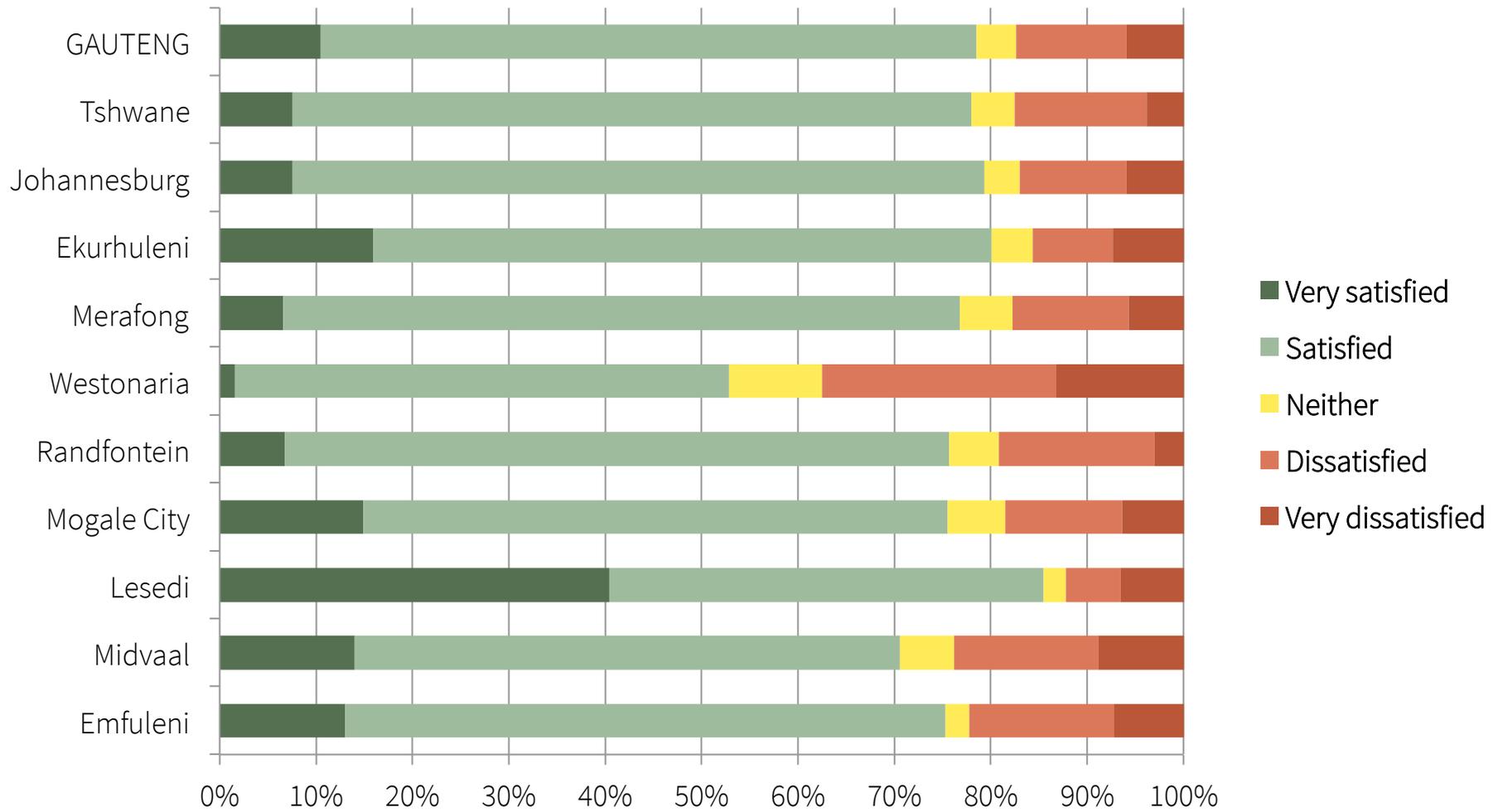
Satisfaction with government provided dwelling



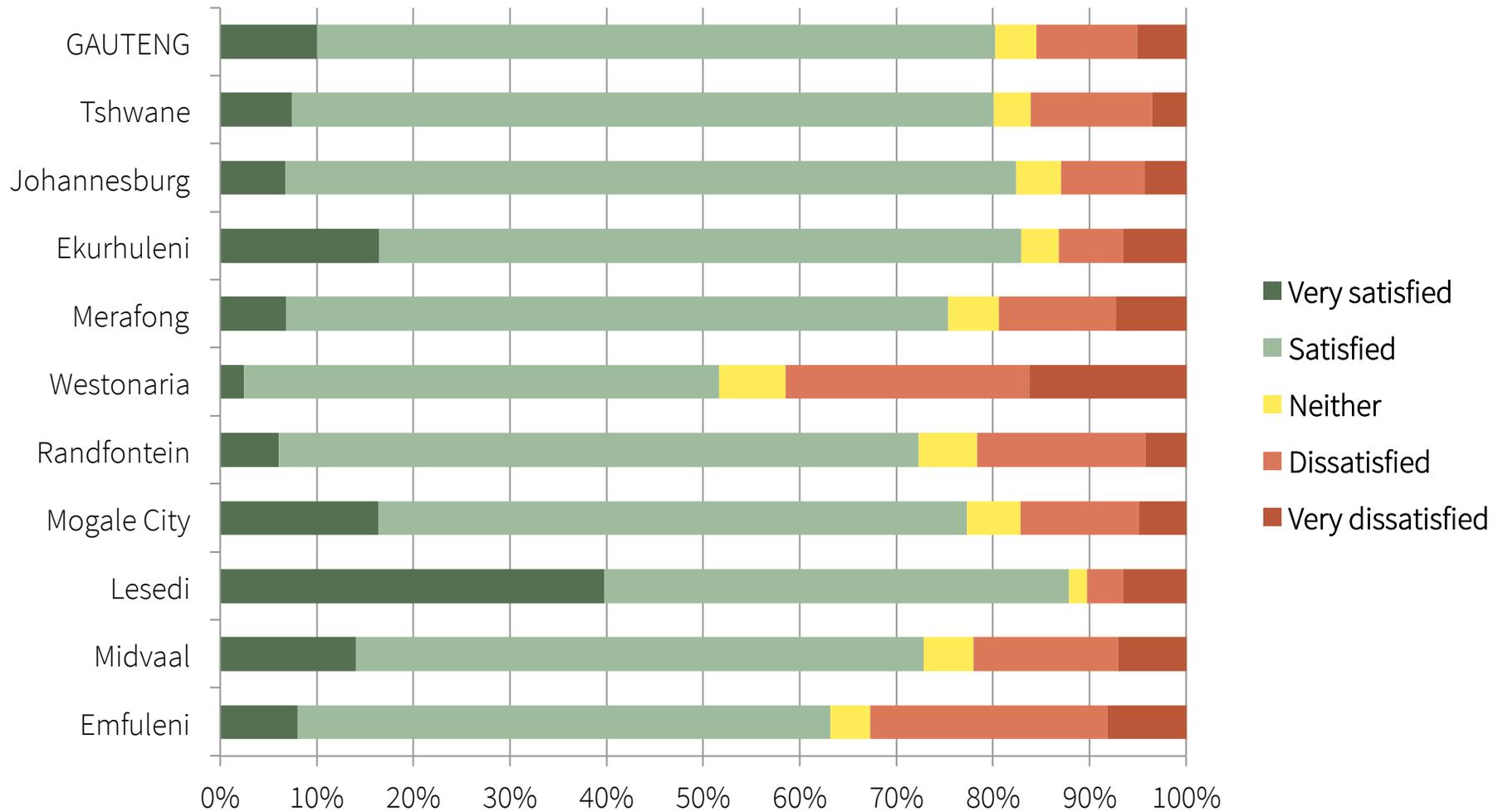
Satisfaction with water services



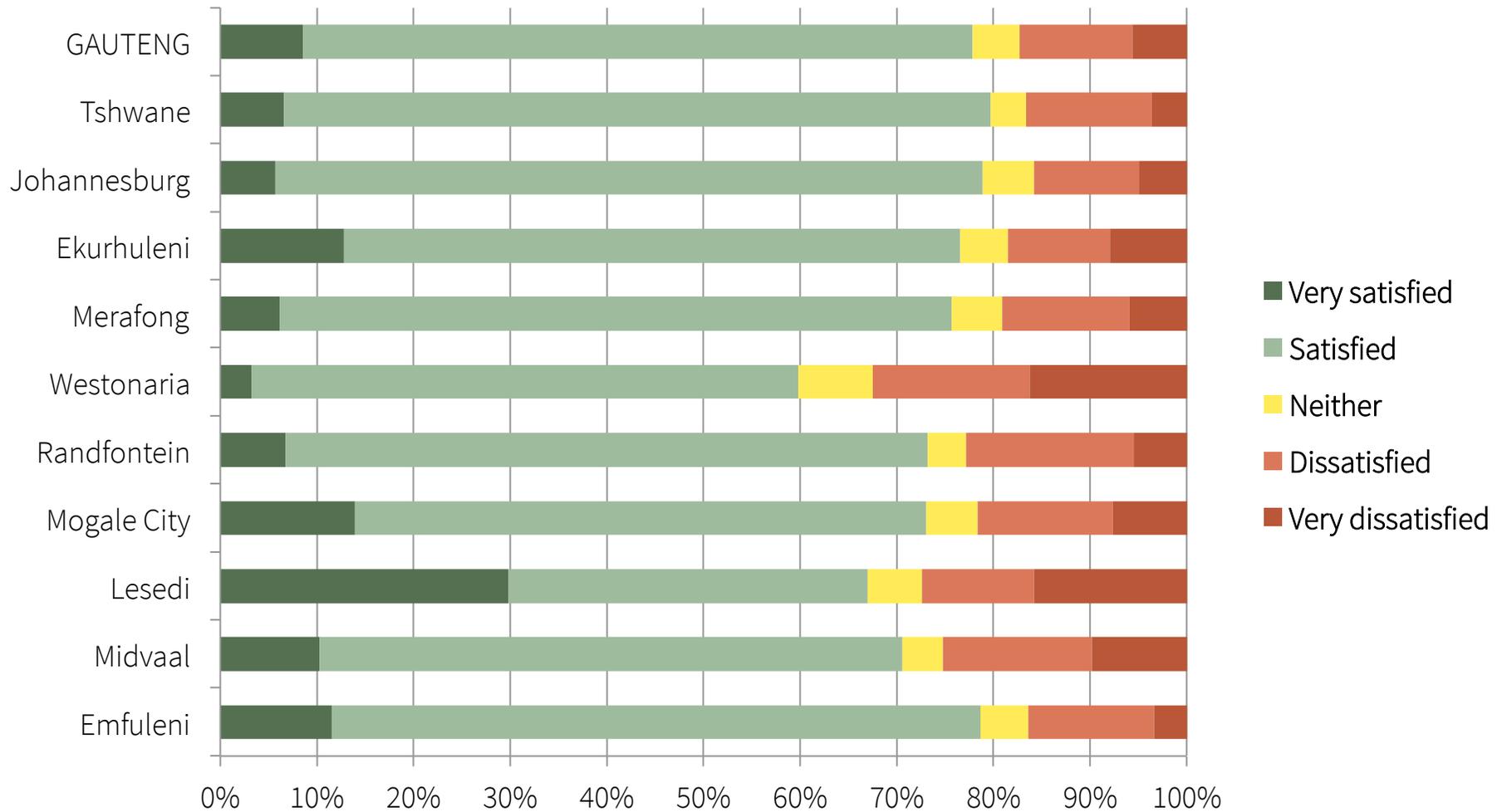
Satisfaction with sanitation



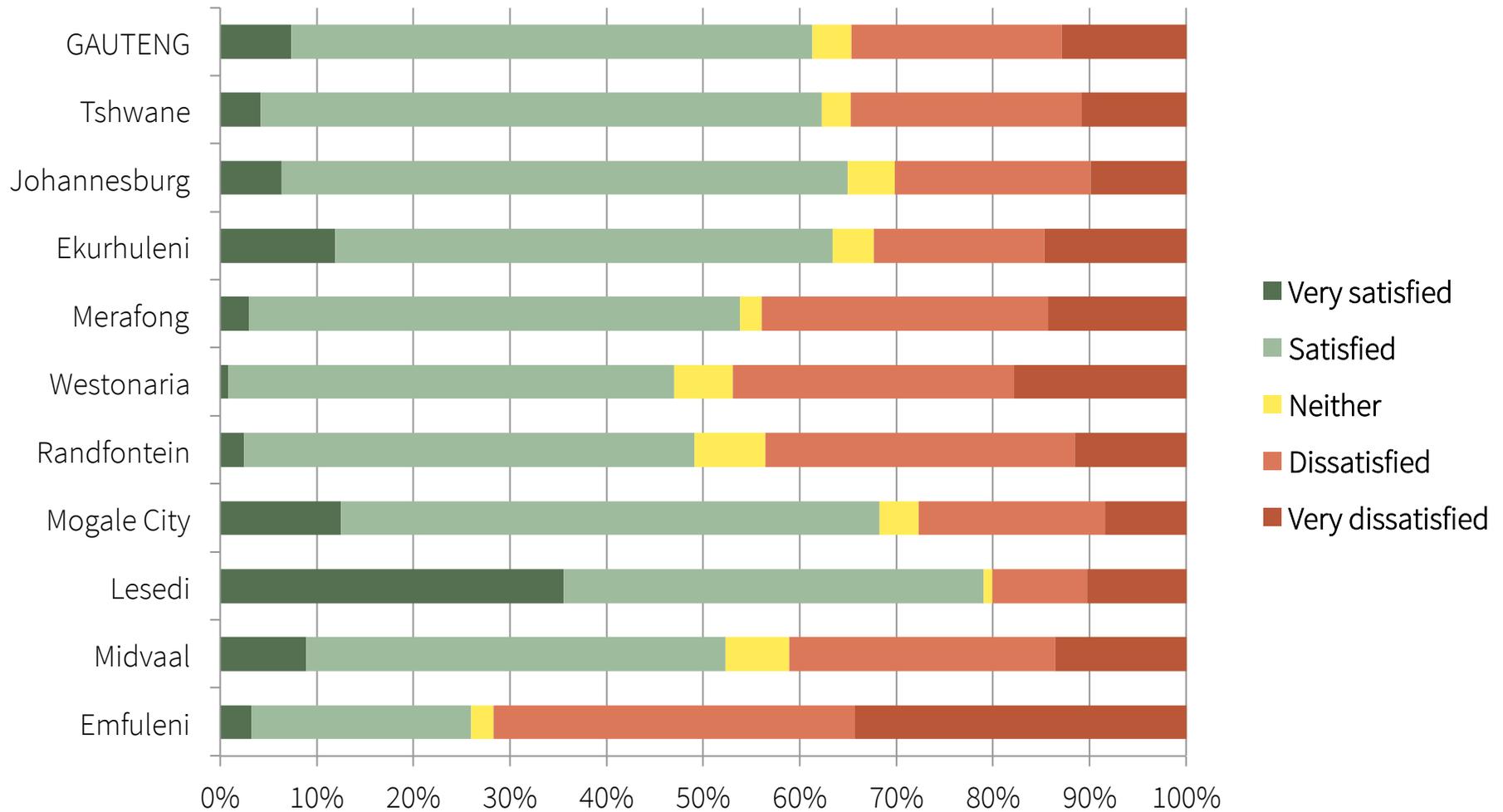
Satisfaction with waste removal



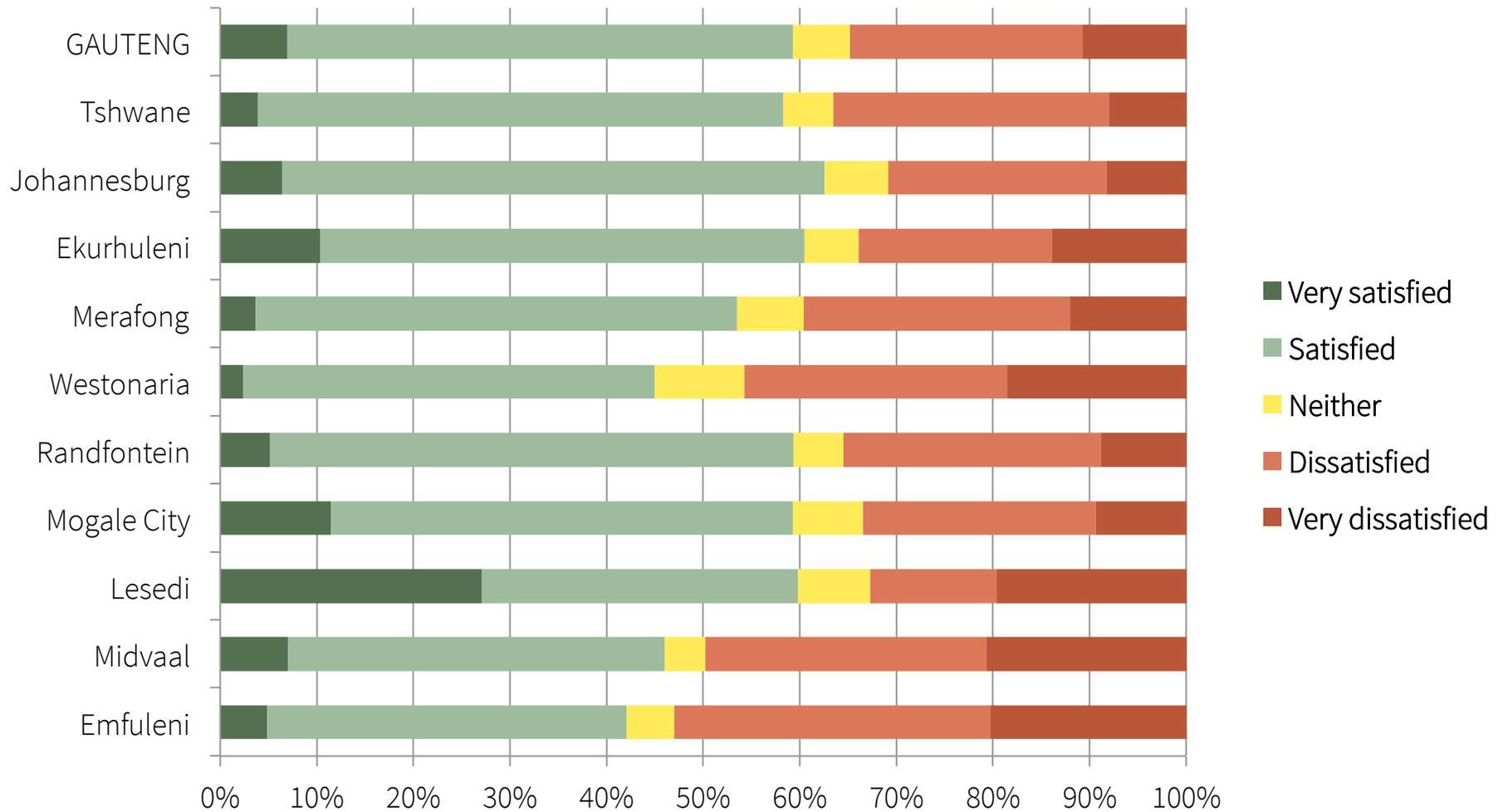
Satisfaction with energy



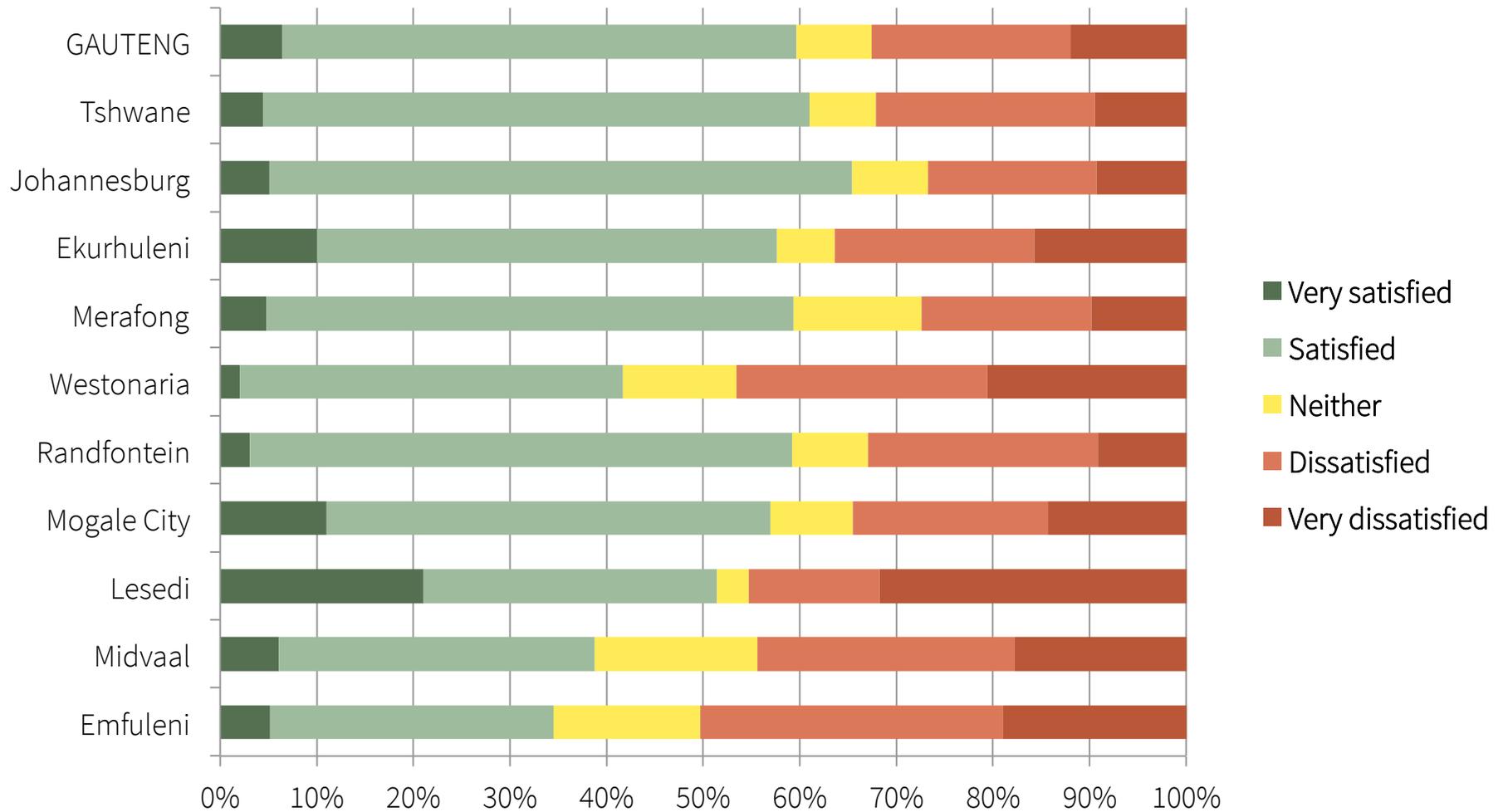
Satisfaction with roads



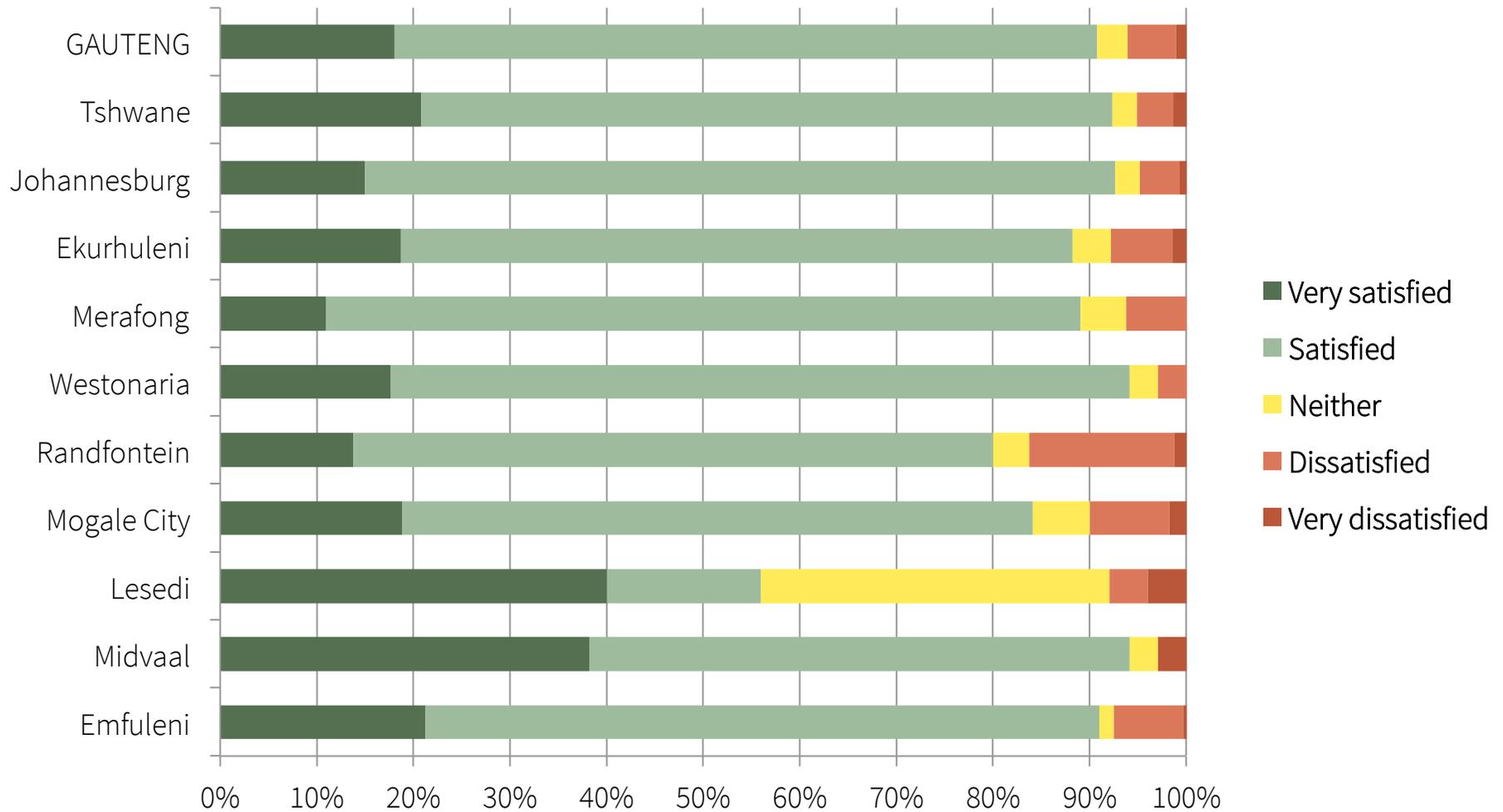
Satisfaction with street lighting



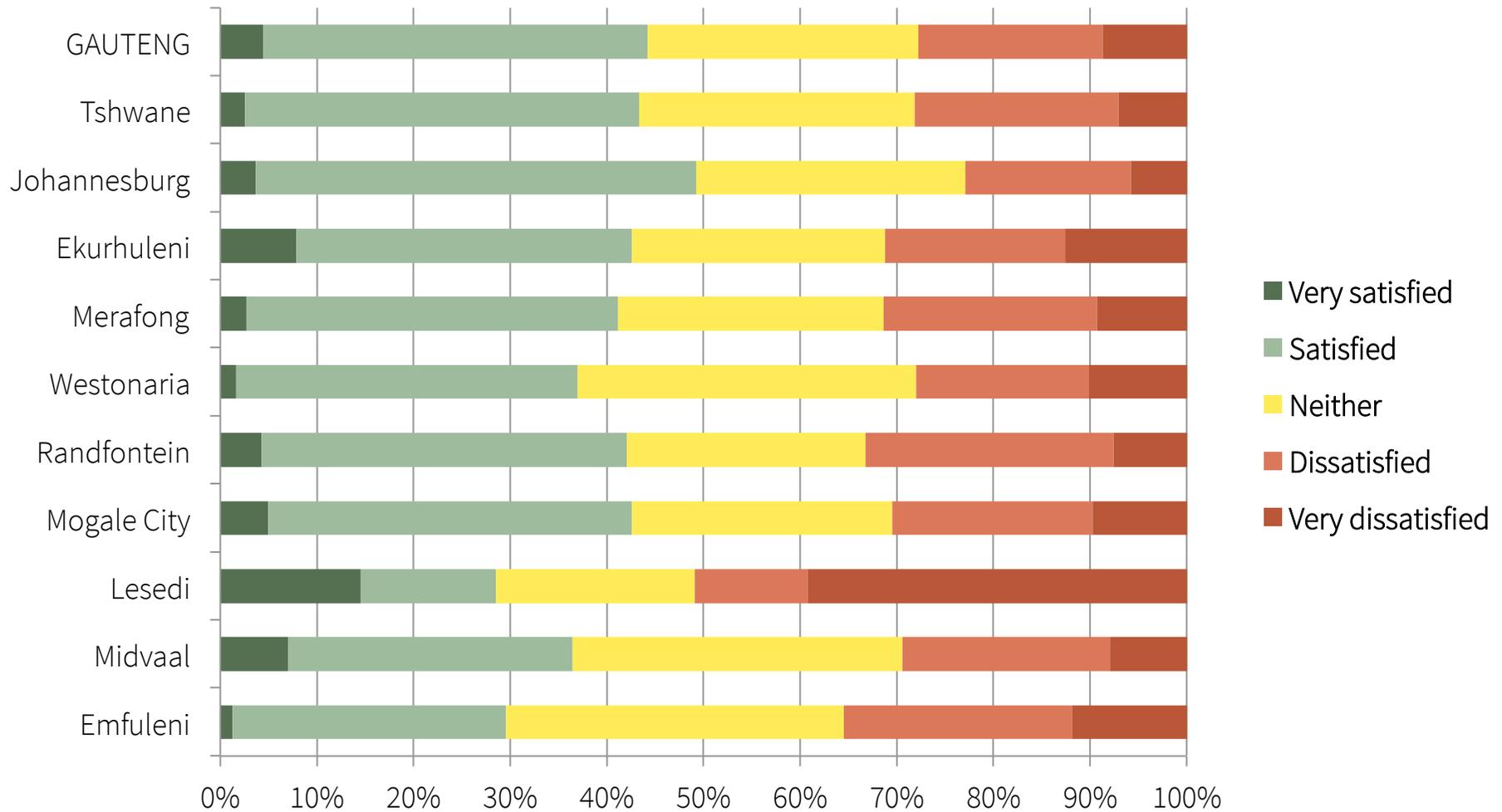
Satisfaction with storm water



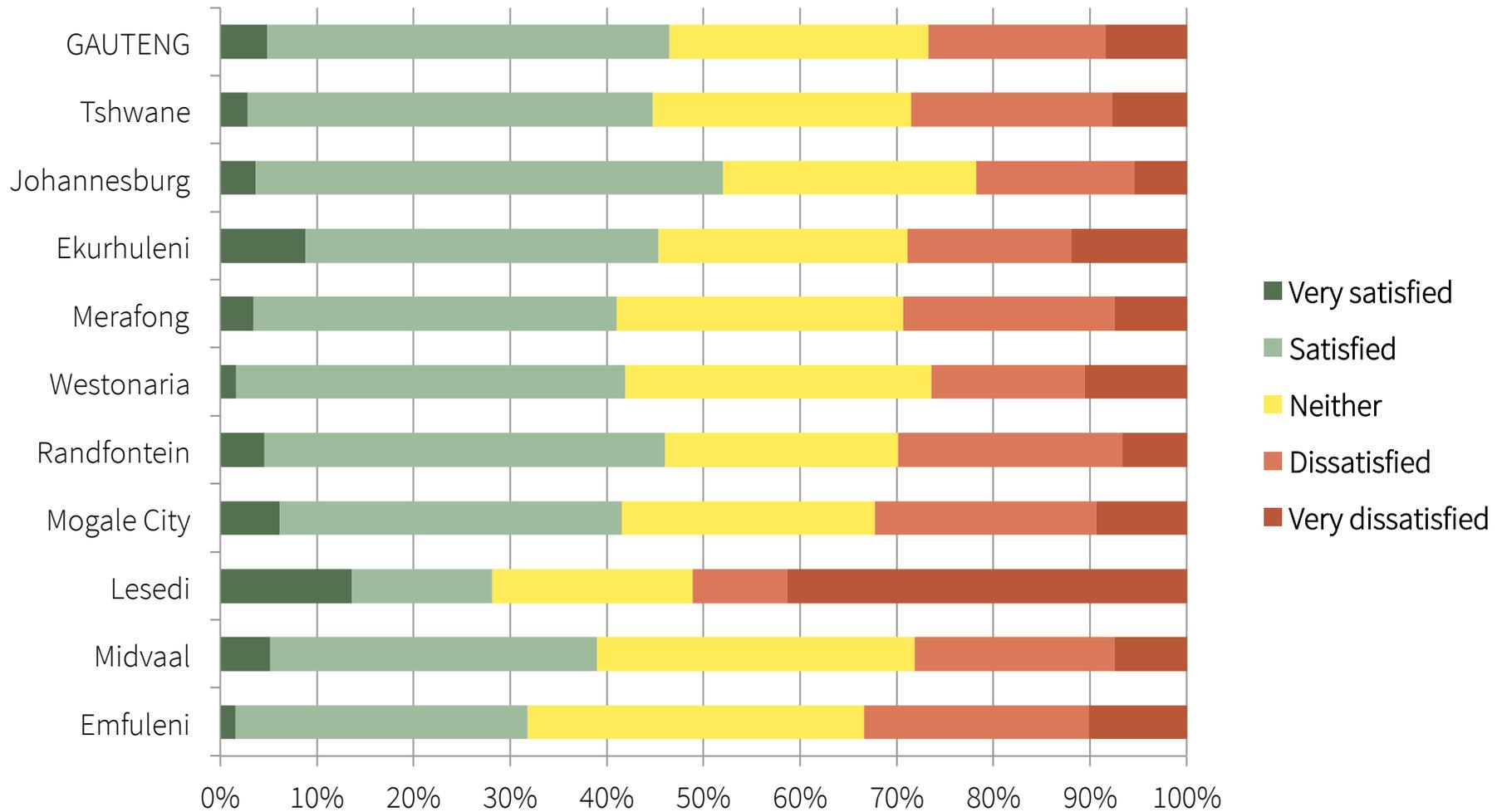
Satisfaction with libraries



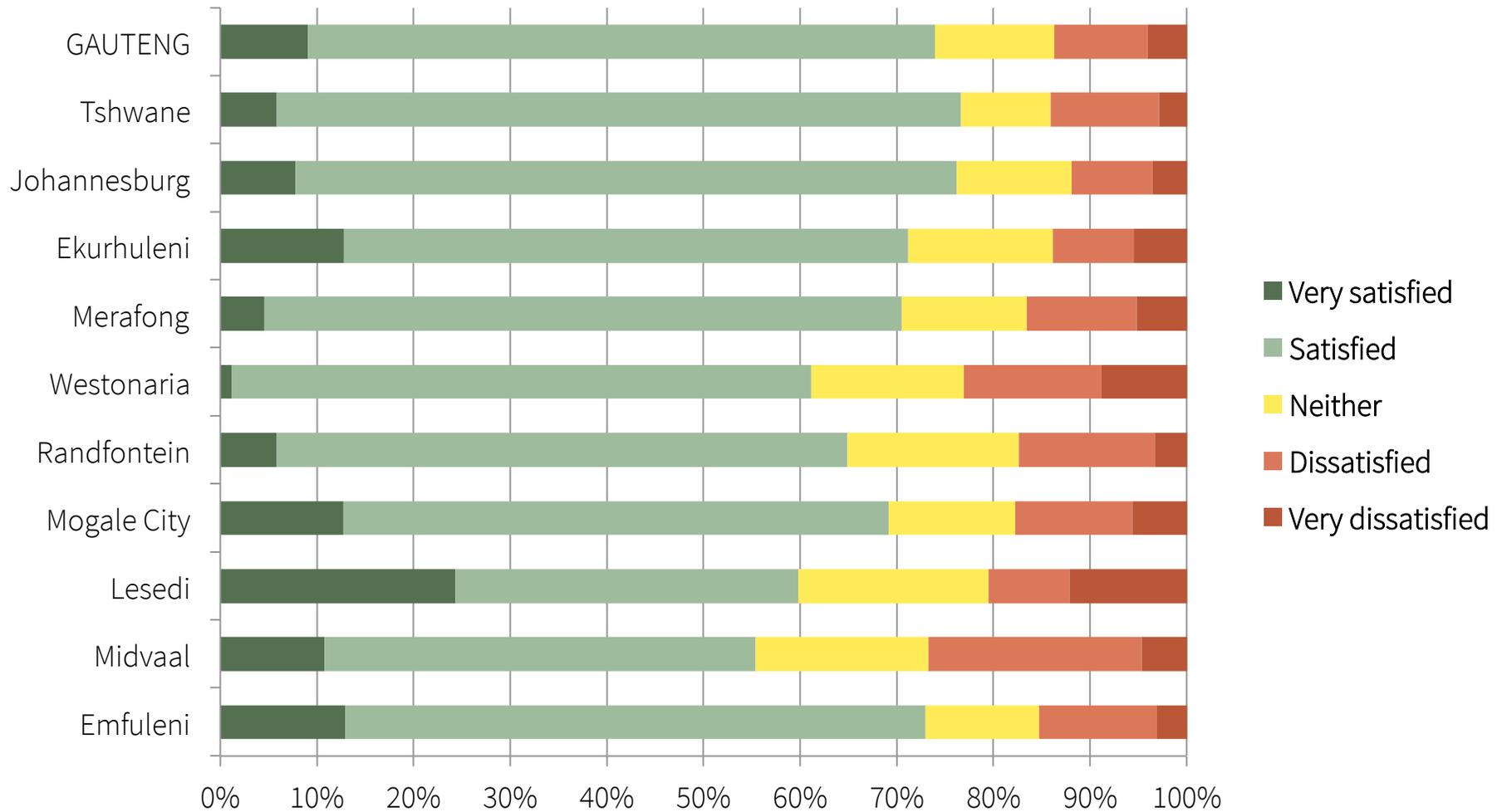
Satisfaction with municipal billing



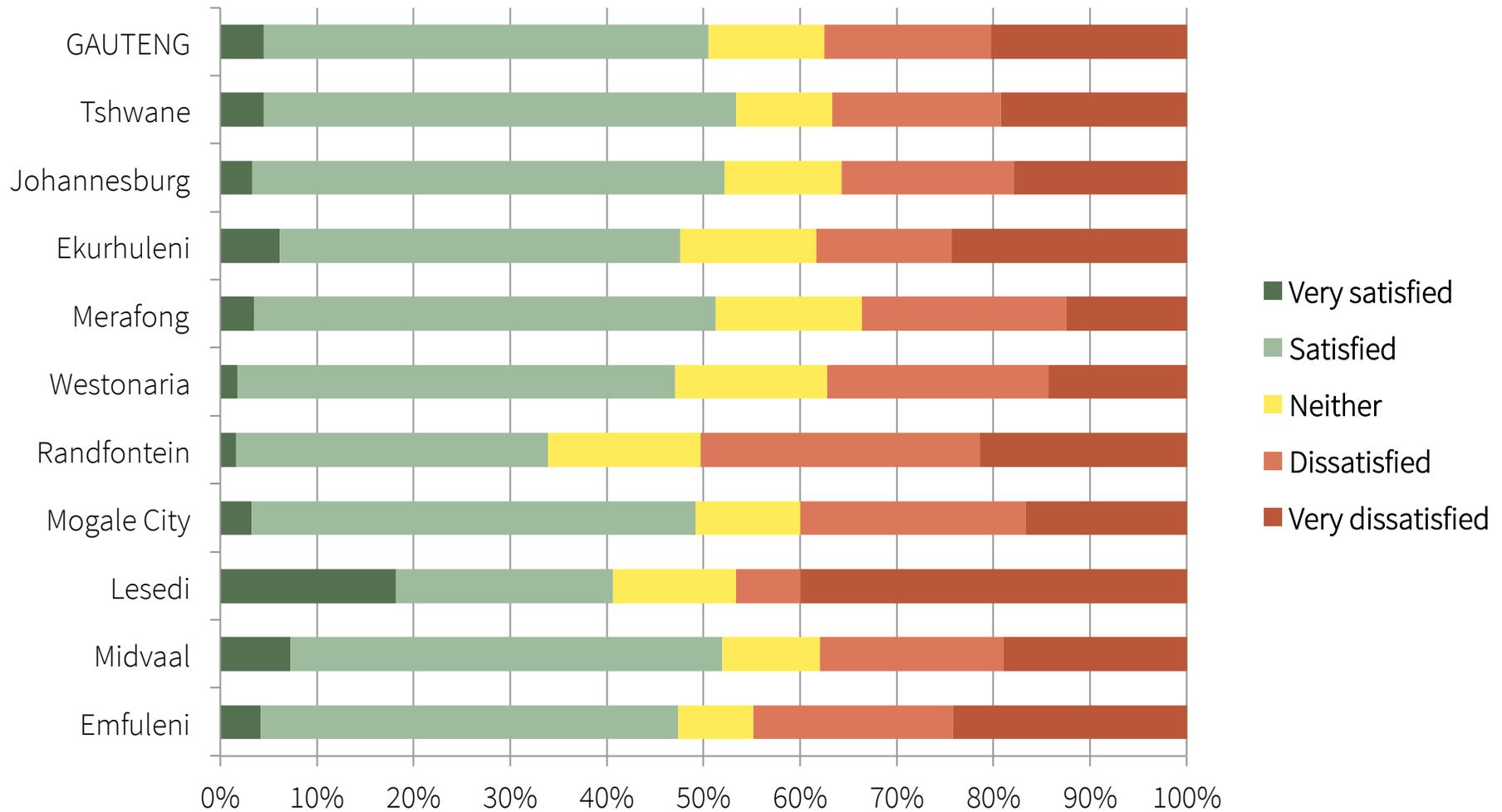
Satisfaction with cost of municipal services



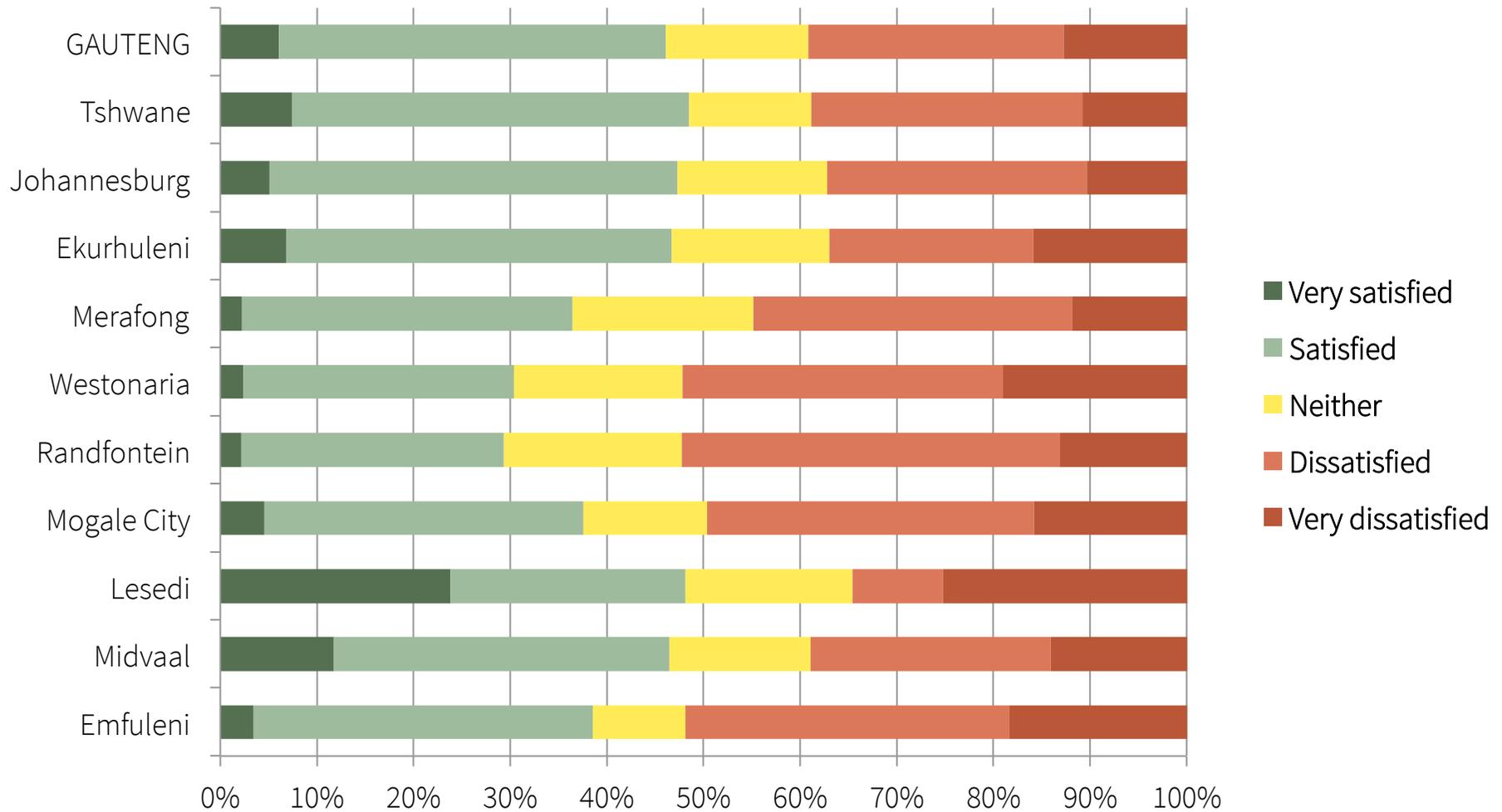
Satisfaction with educational services in area



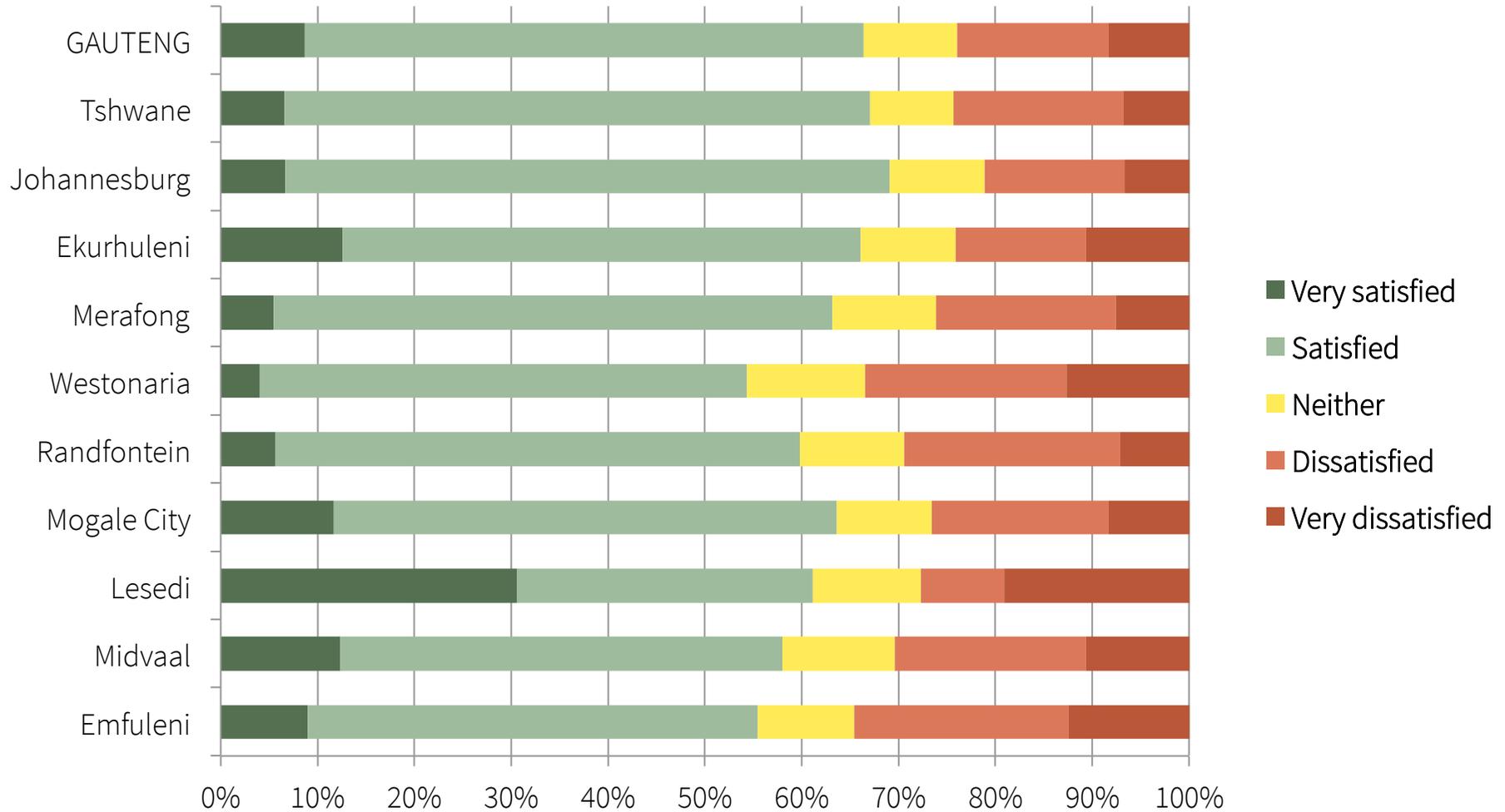
Satisfaction with public health services



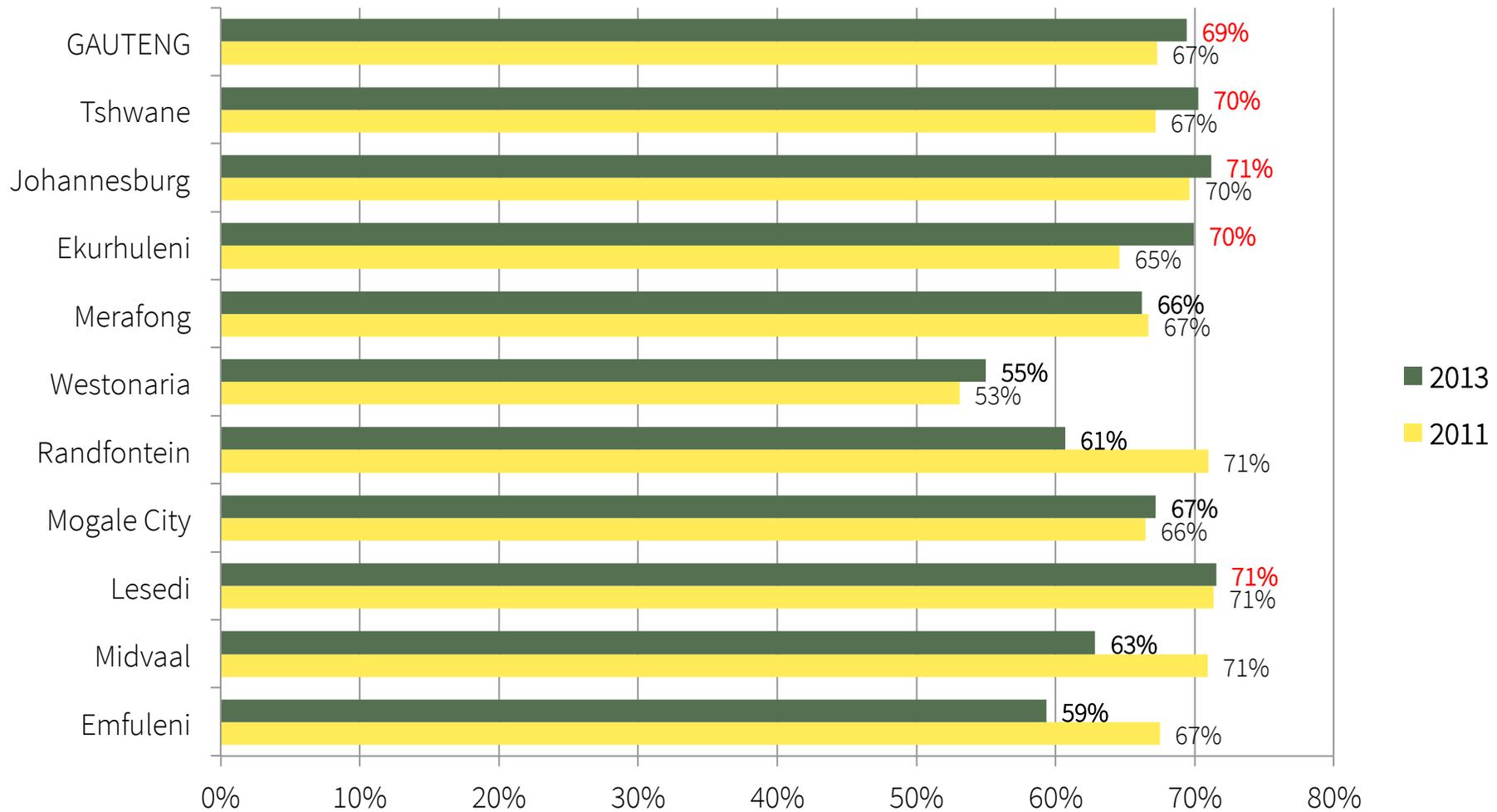
Satisfaction with safety & security services



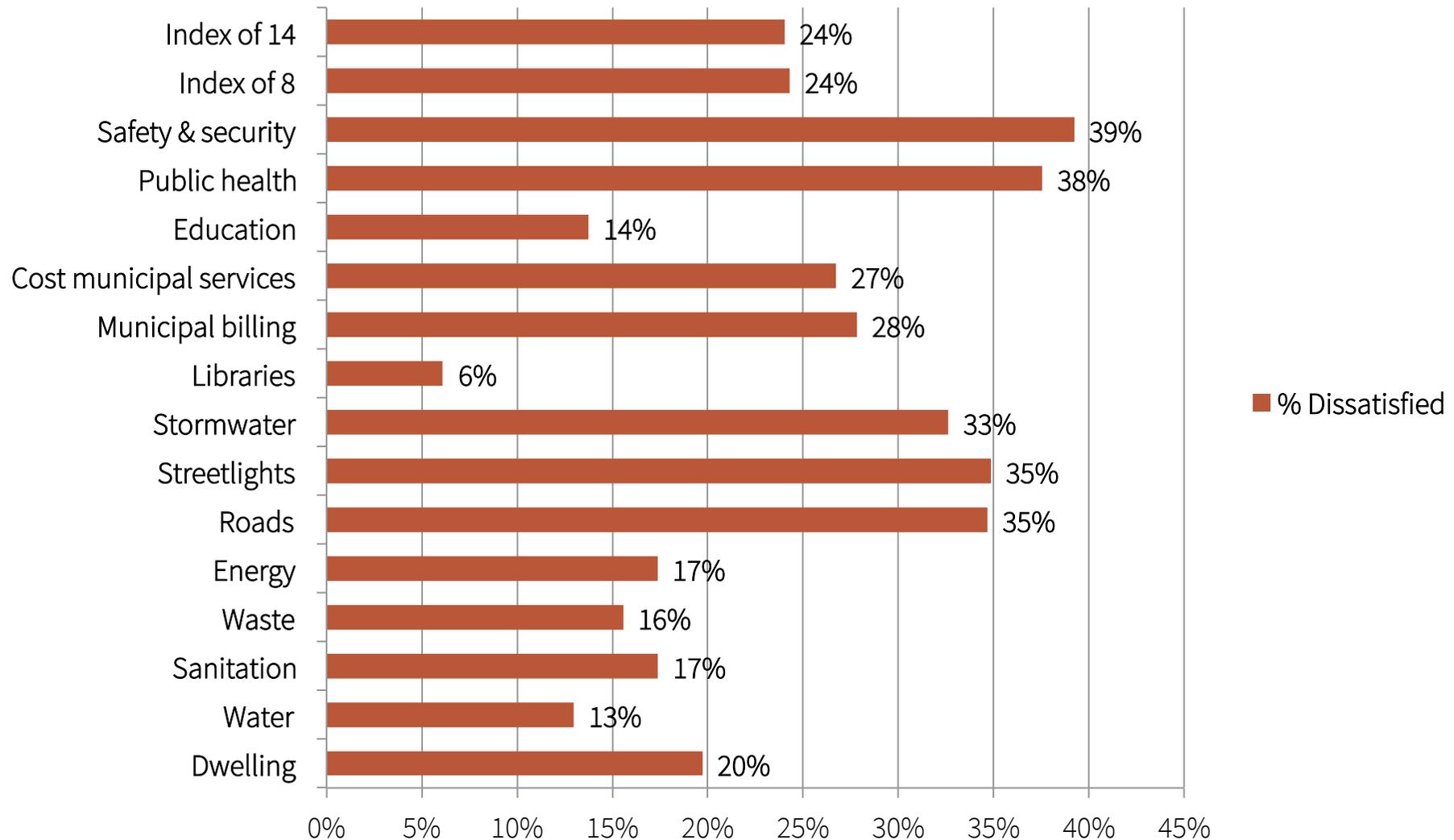
% satisfied: index of 14 services

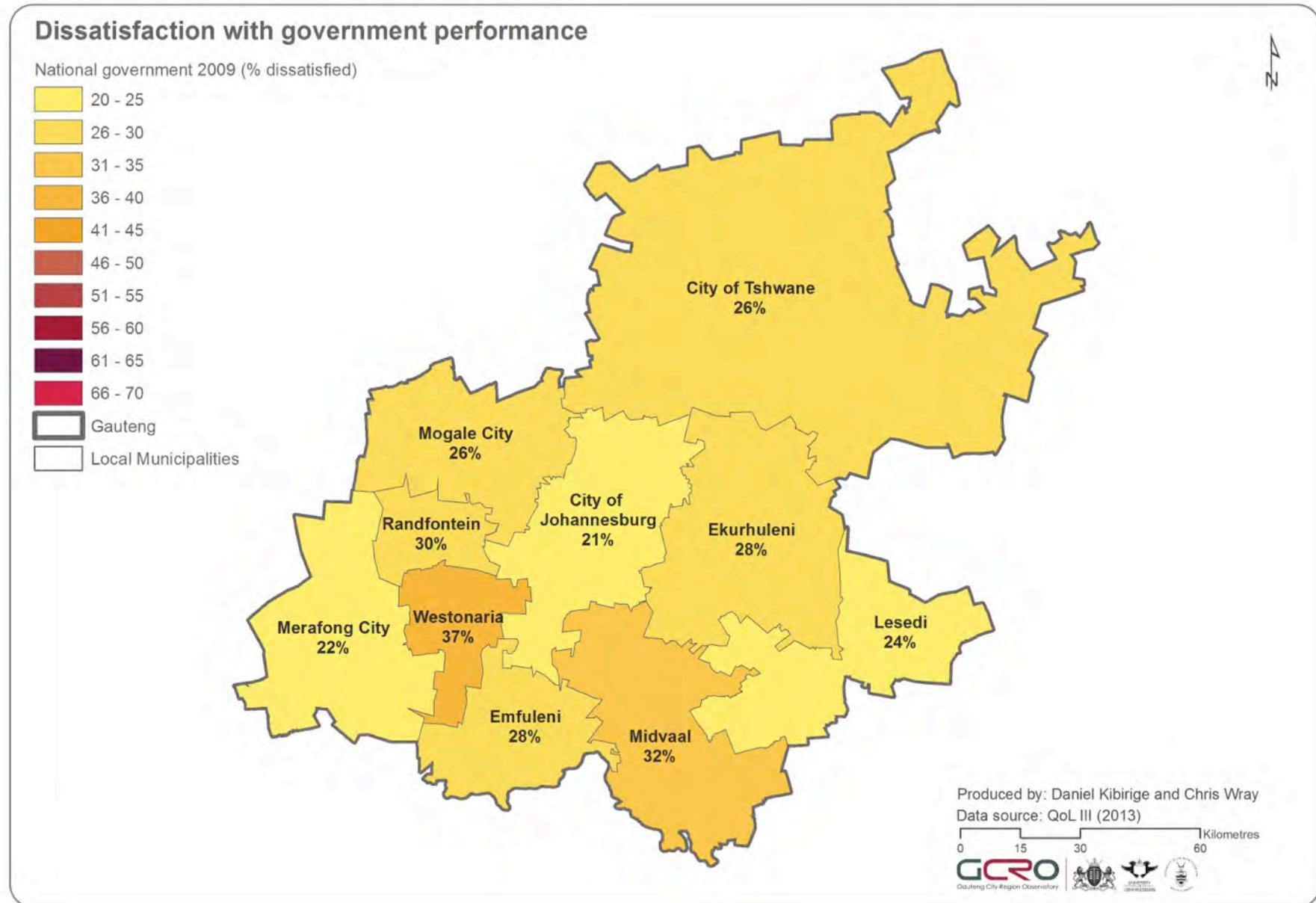


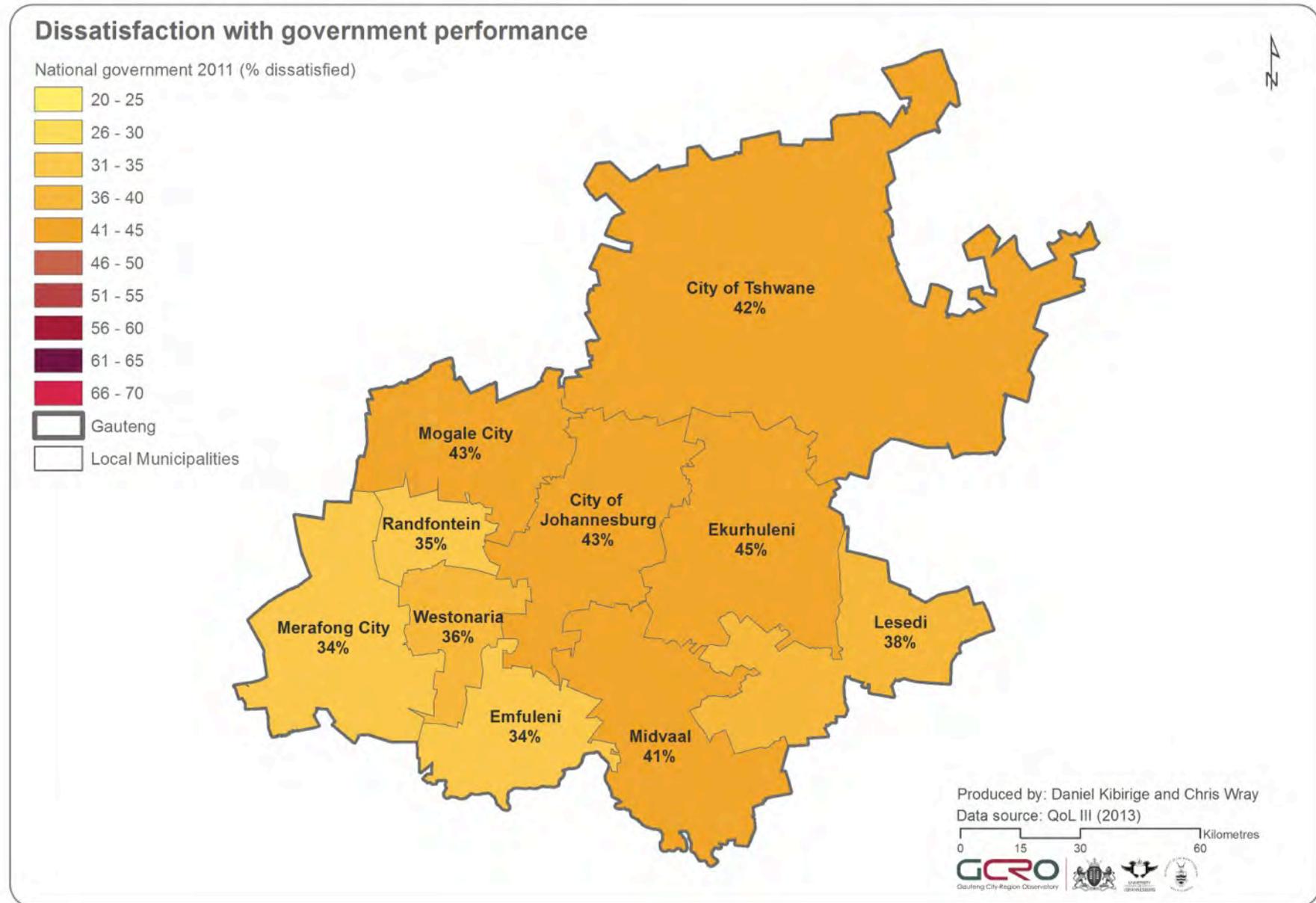
% satisfied 2011 vs 2013: index of 8 services: dwelling, water, sanitation, energy, waste, roads, safety, health

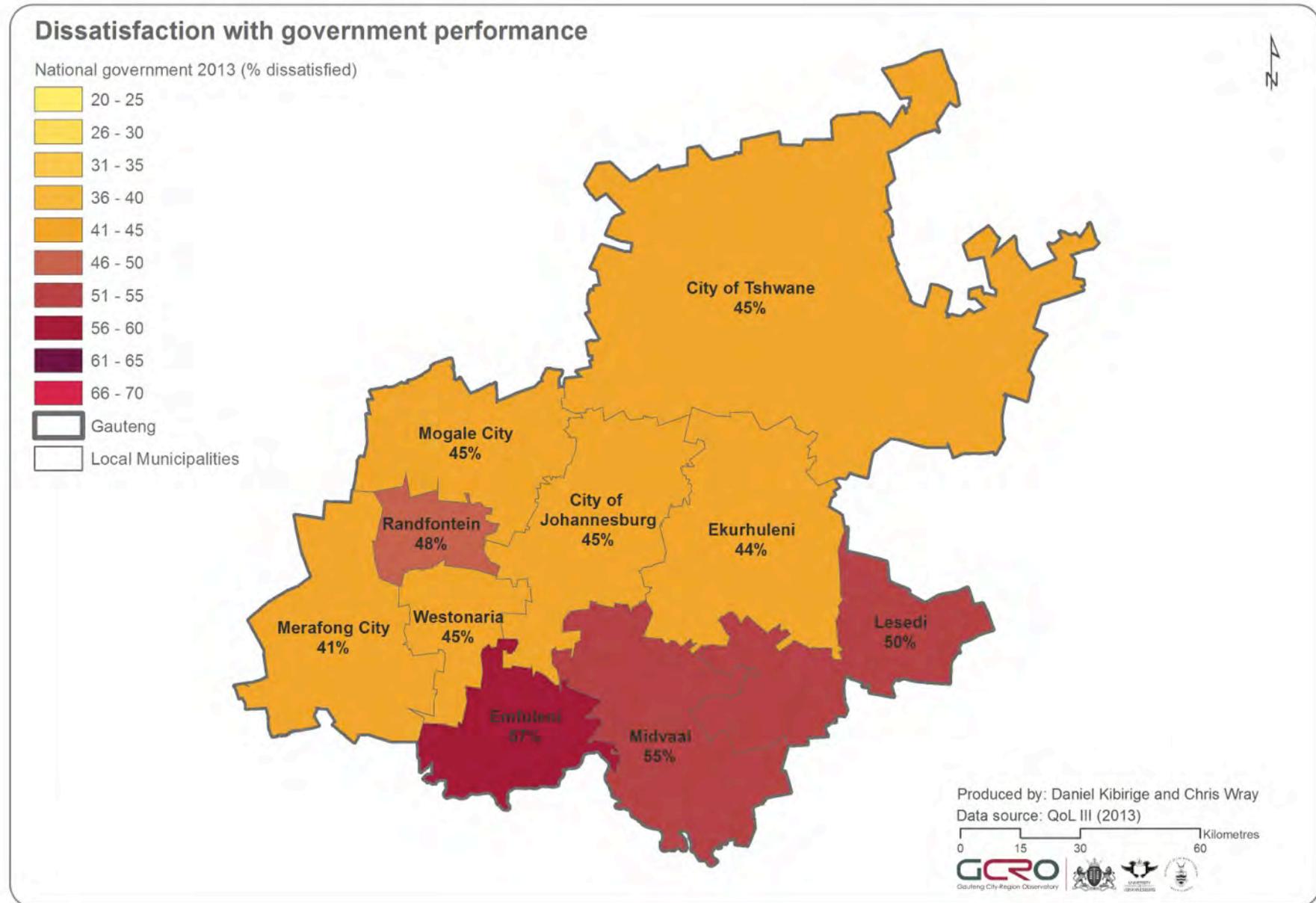


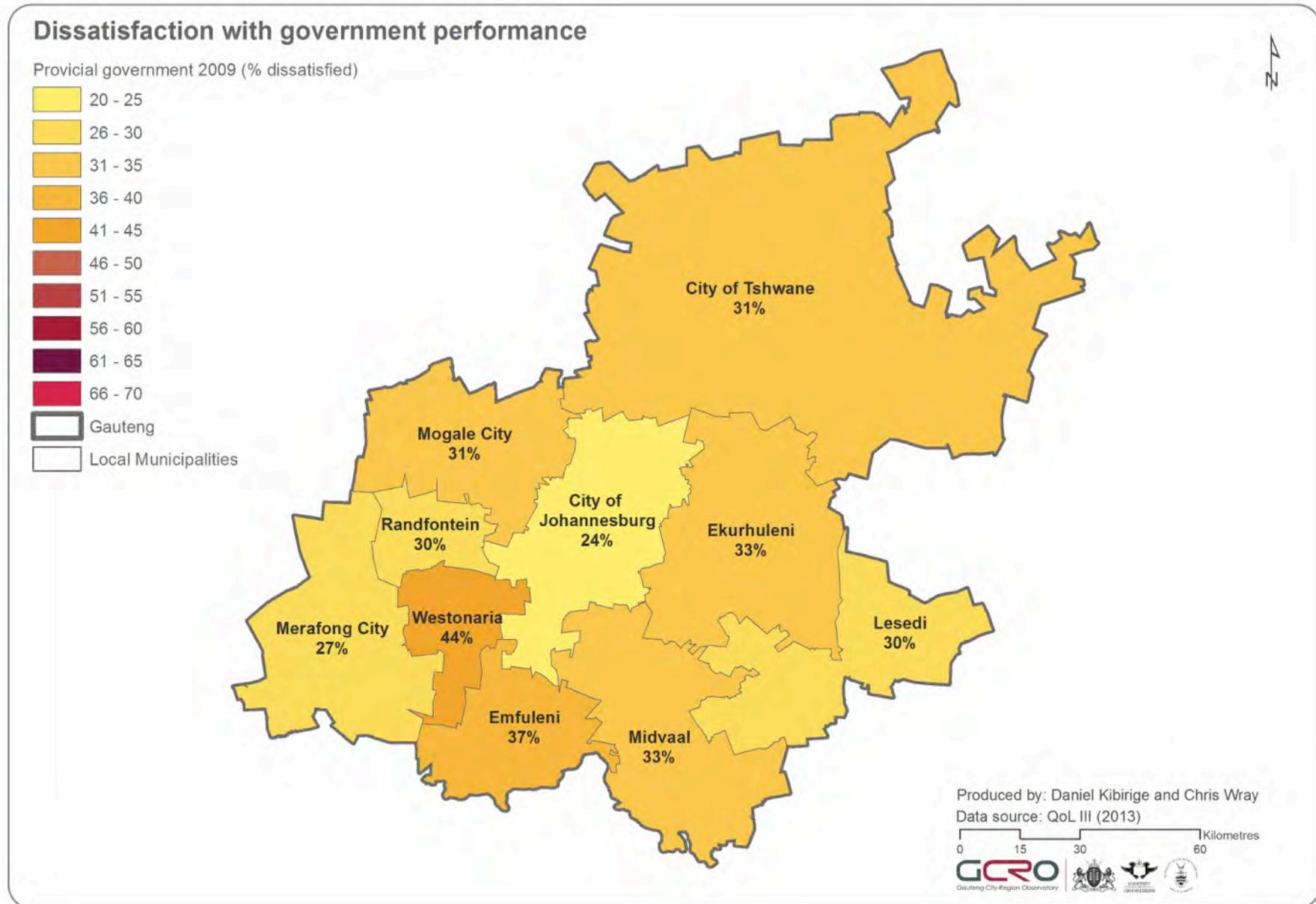
% dissatisfied or very dissatisfied across all service areas

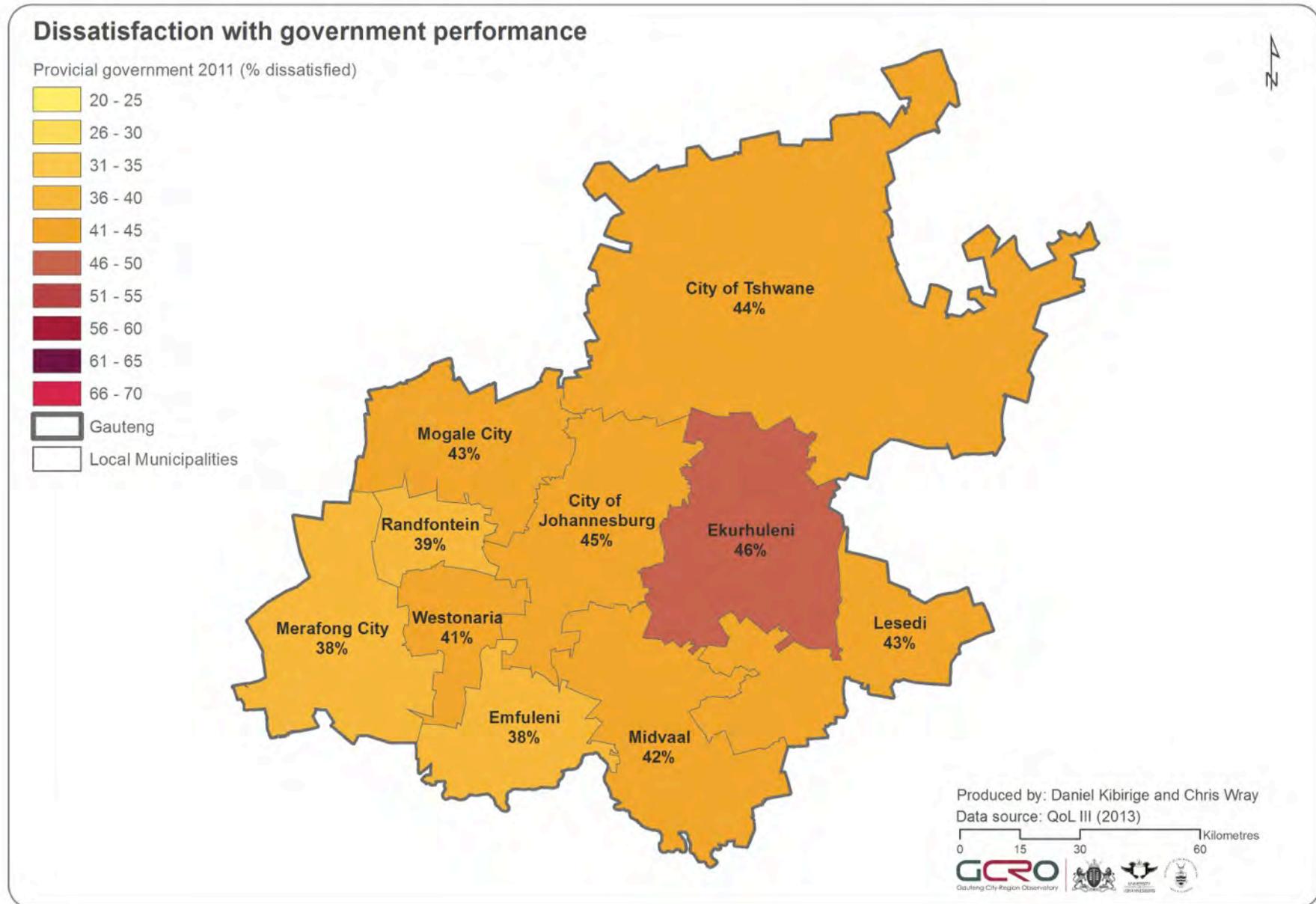


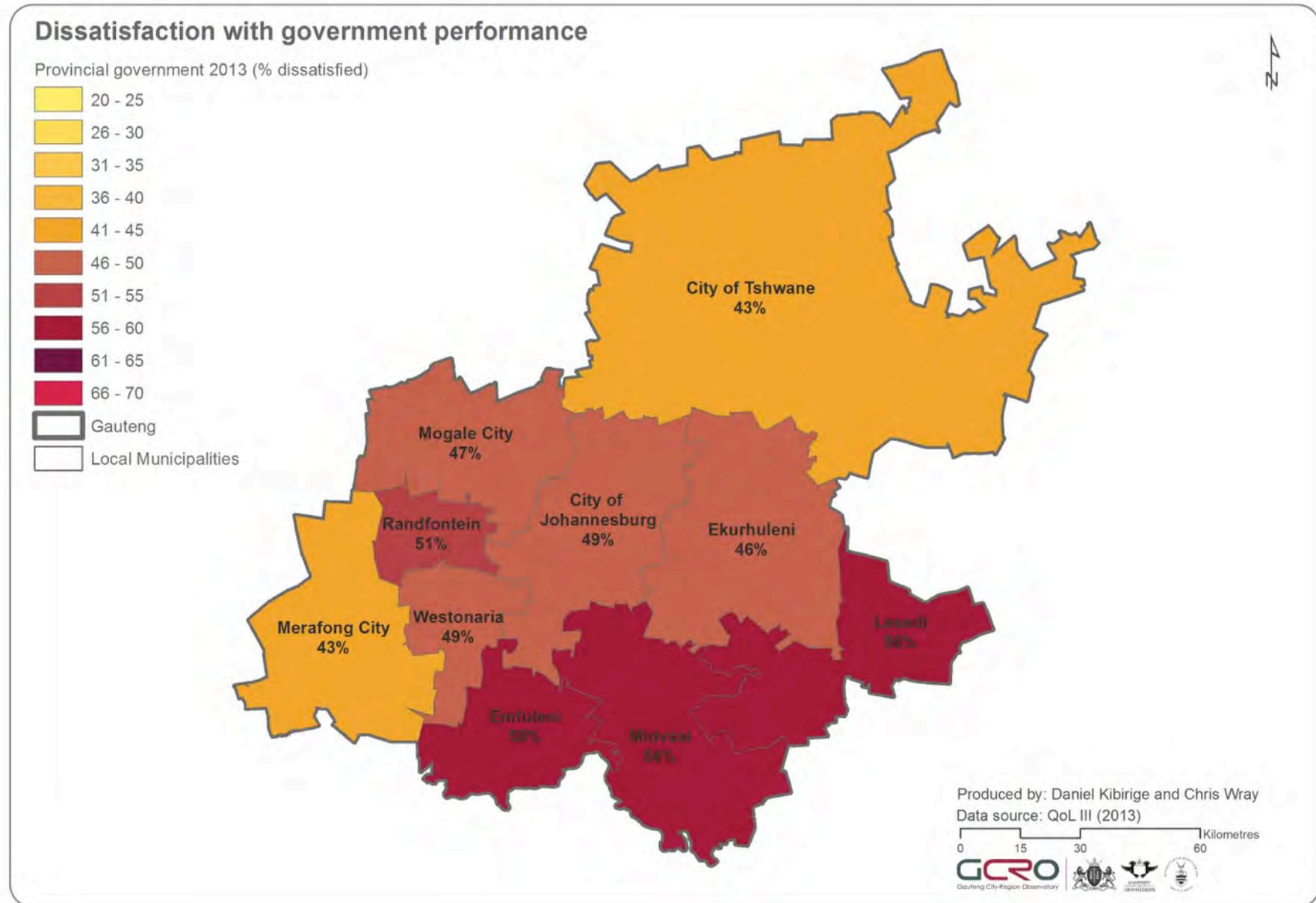


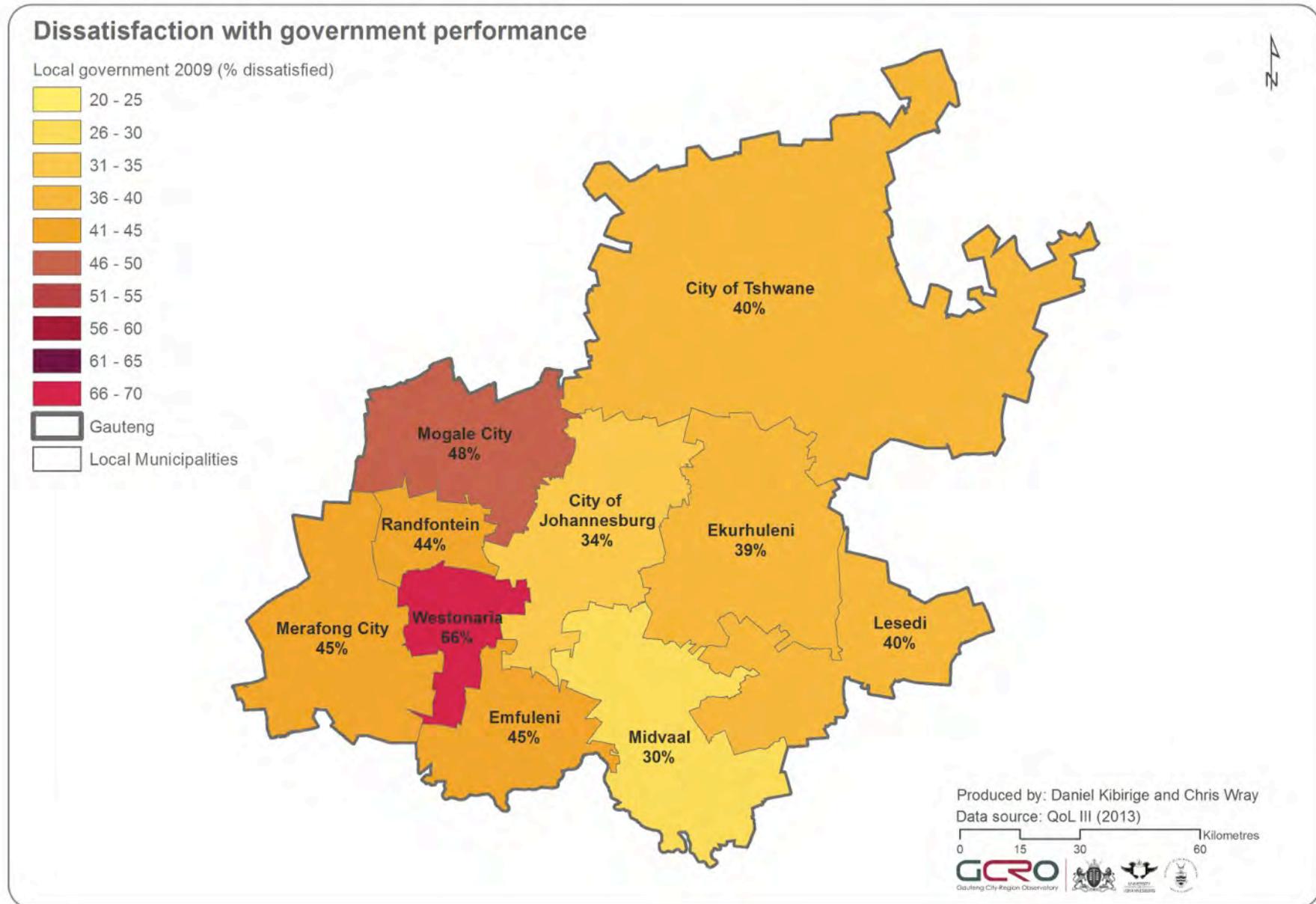


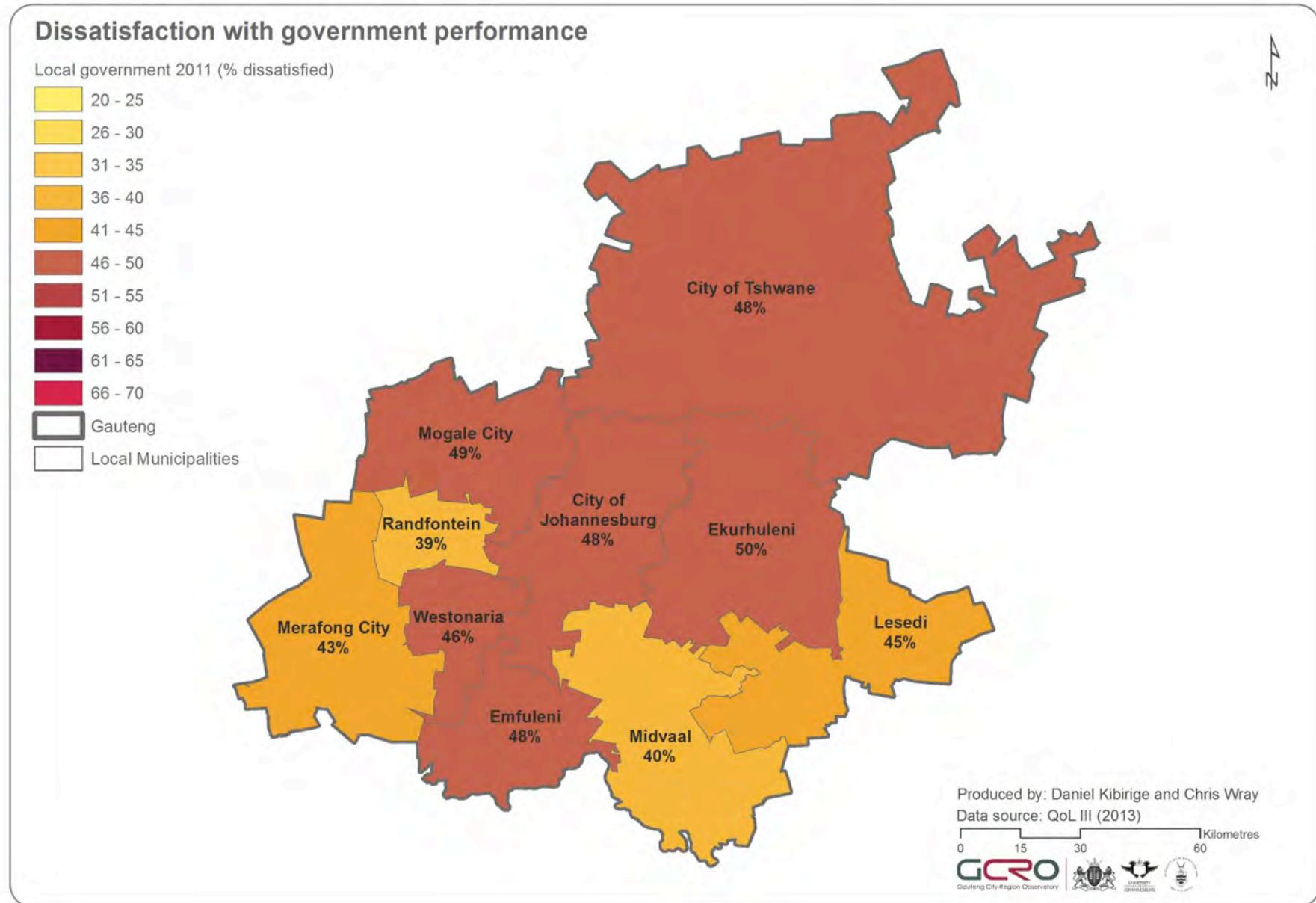


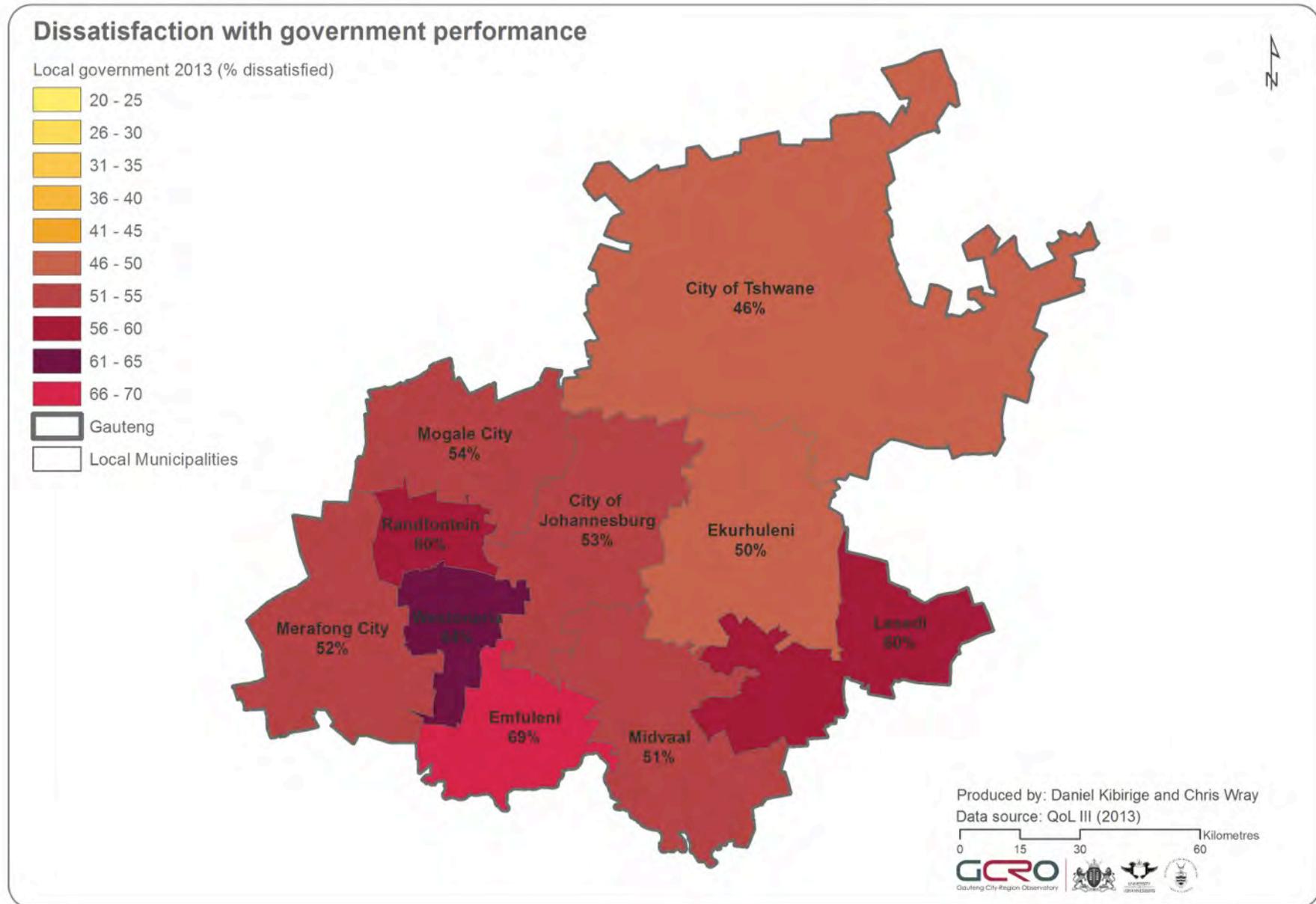










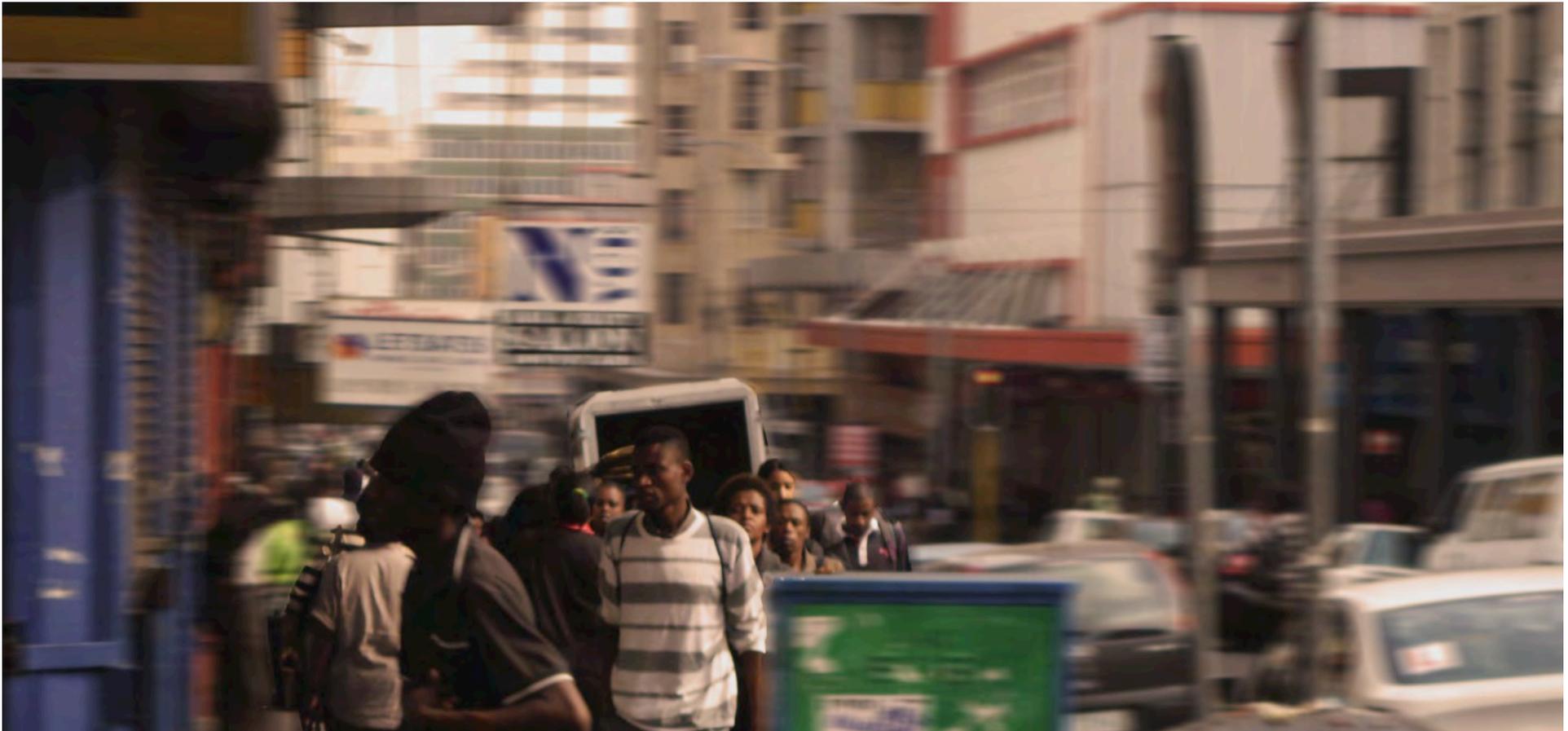


Big disjuncture between satisfaction with services and satisfaction with government

- In general satisfaction with services is high. Very high for dwelling and household infrastructure services
- On an index of 8 services, satisfaction has also increased between 2011 and 2013
- By comparison, satisfaction with government generally is low, and declining
- Compare 65% satisfaction across an index of 14 services, with 40% satisfied with provincial government, and 24%-42% for municipalities.

Why is there a huge difference?

- Is it that people just don't know what government gives them? (they're happy with the water that comes out of their tap, but they don't know they have government to thank).
- Or is it that Gauteng residents can now take for granted a high level of government service delivery, but want more / something else from government - Economic stability and jobs? Better treatment on the frontline of government/citizen interactions? Less corruption?
- *Either way, the answer to improved satisfaction with government is not just more RDP housing and more basic service connections*

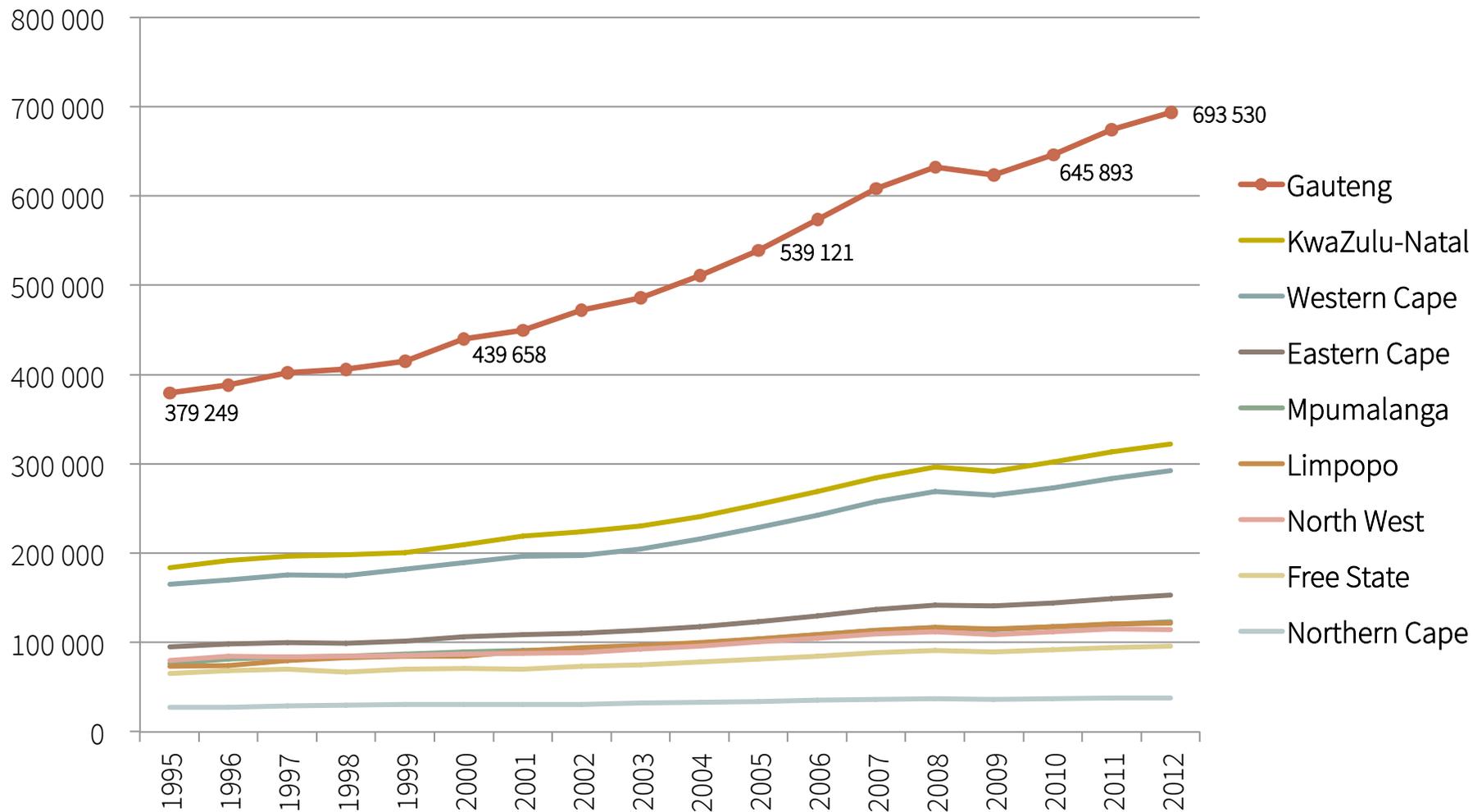


The formal economy and employment

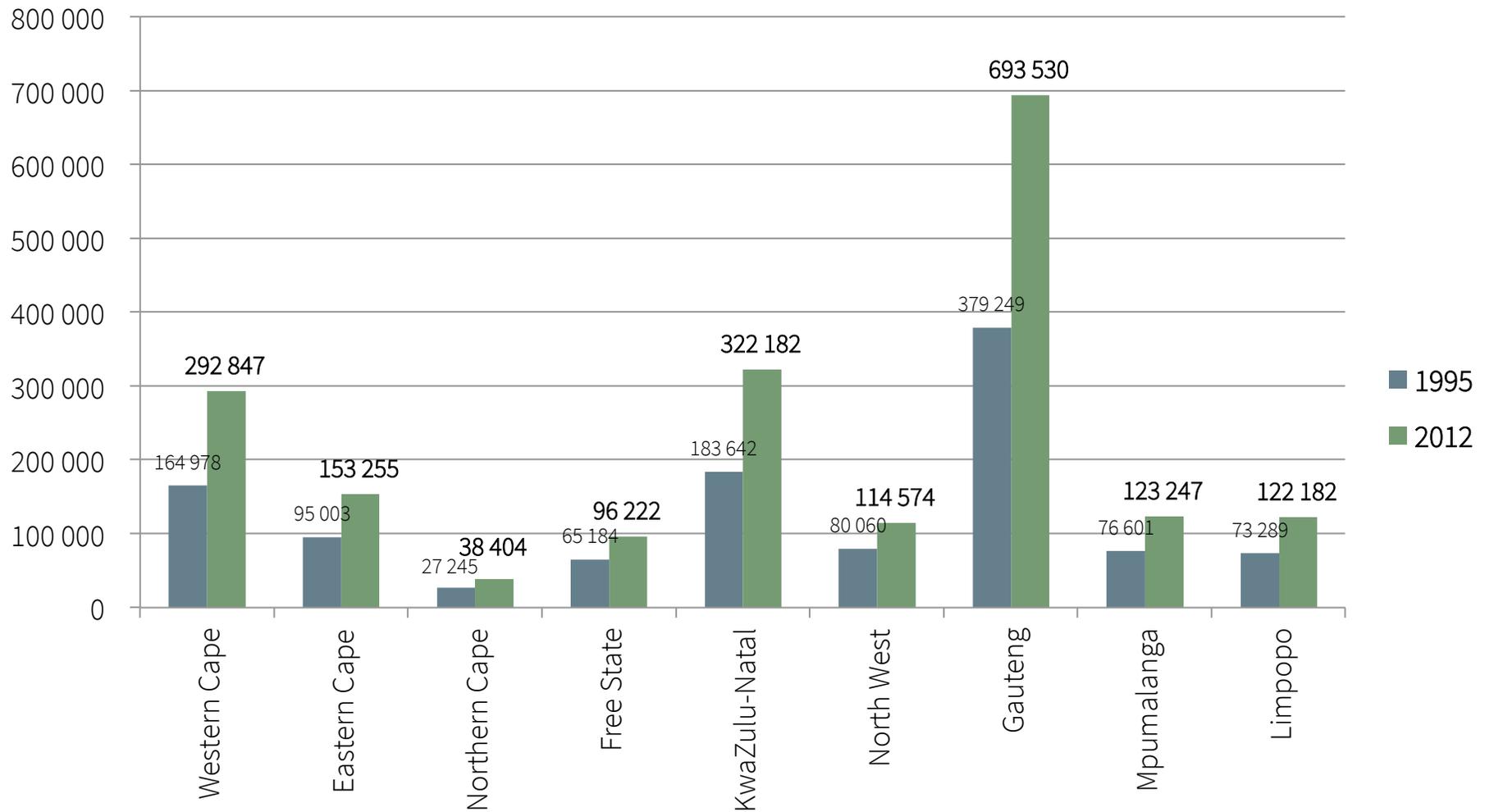
Photograph by: Papama Tungeli



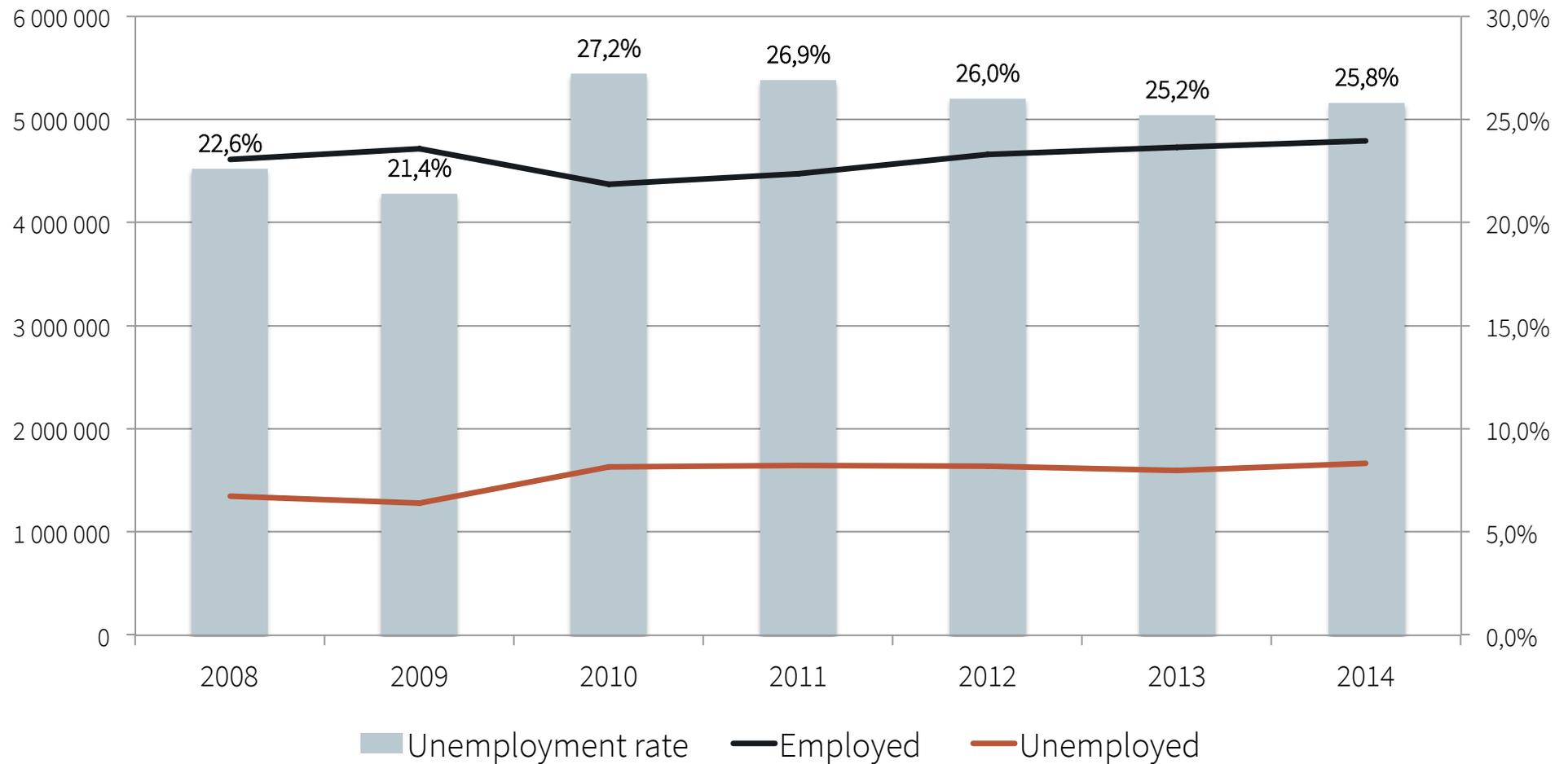
GP = 34,7% of SA economy (2012) – R1 trillion in current prices



GP economy basically doubled 1995-2012 with average growth at 3,6% (but 2,4% 2008-2012)

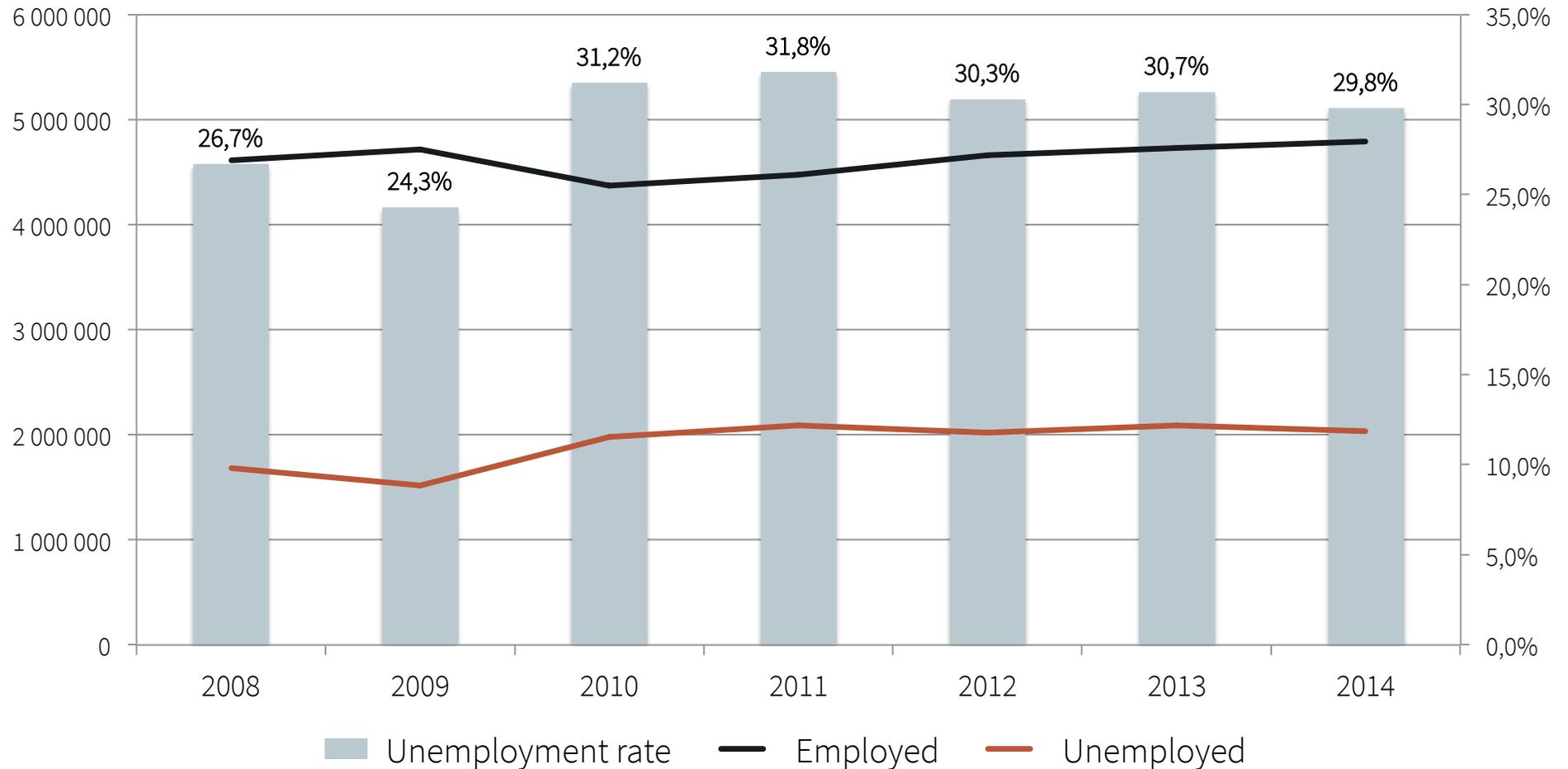


Gauteng employment & unemployment 2008-2014 (Q1 LFS): strict unemployment



- Unemployment rose dramatically over recession, then declined. Though has risen again slightly in 1st quarter of 2014, consistent with news of a shrinking economy

Gauteng employment & unemployment 2008-2014 (Q1 LFS): expanded unemployment



- Expanded unemployment (including discouraged) now at 2 034 575.
- Decline in rate and number due to participation rate dropping from 75,6% in 2013 to 73,8% in 2014. Means more people giving up entirely and exiting labour market

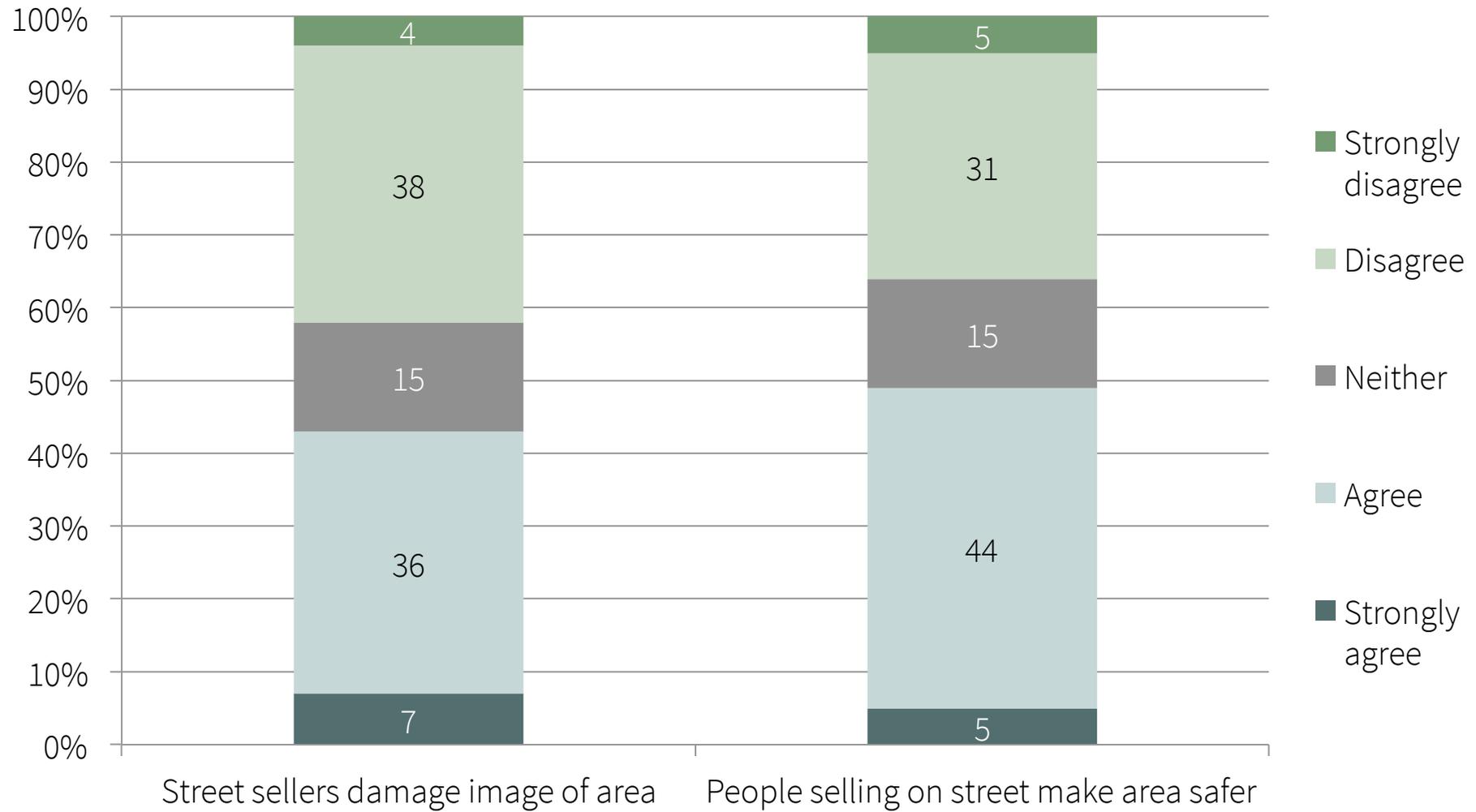


Informal sector entrepreneurship, employment & use

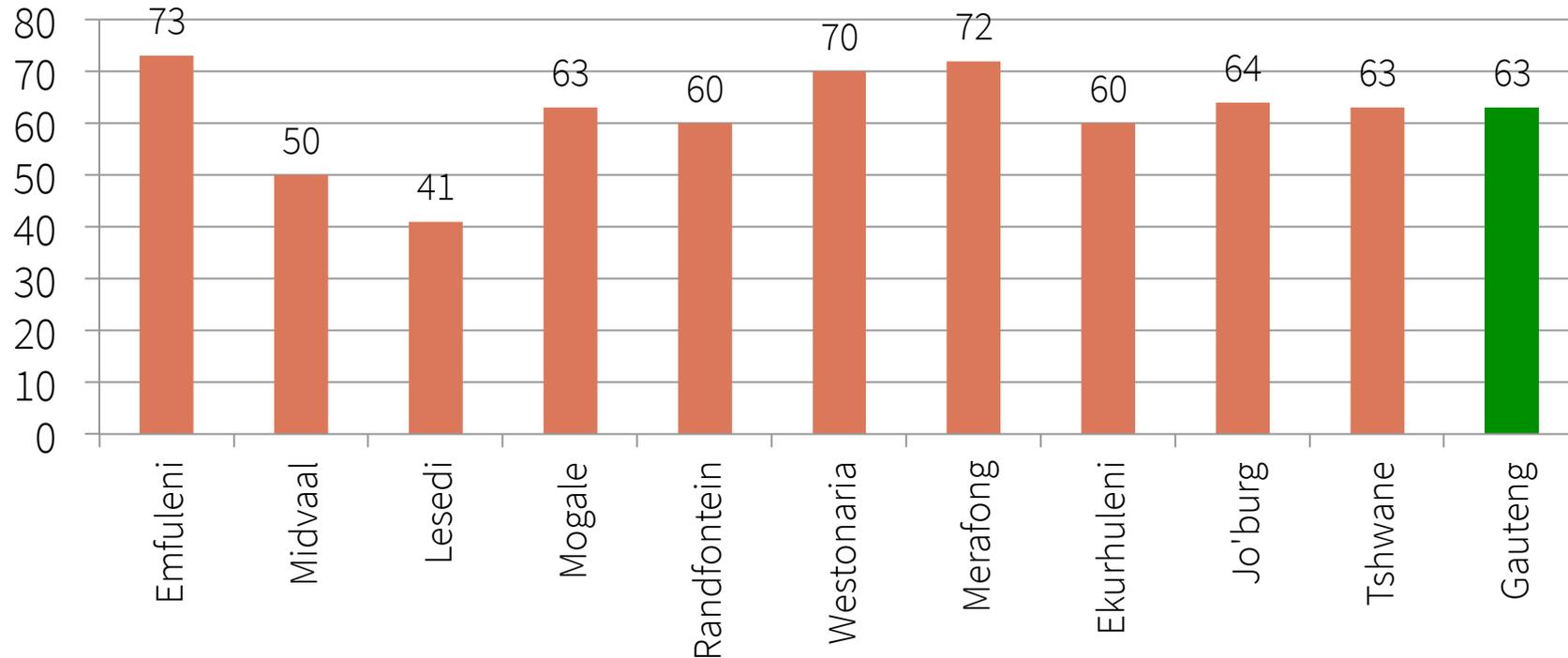
Photograph by: Papama Tungeli



Perceptions of street trading (GP)

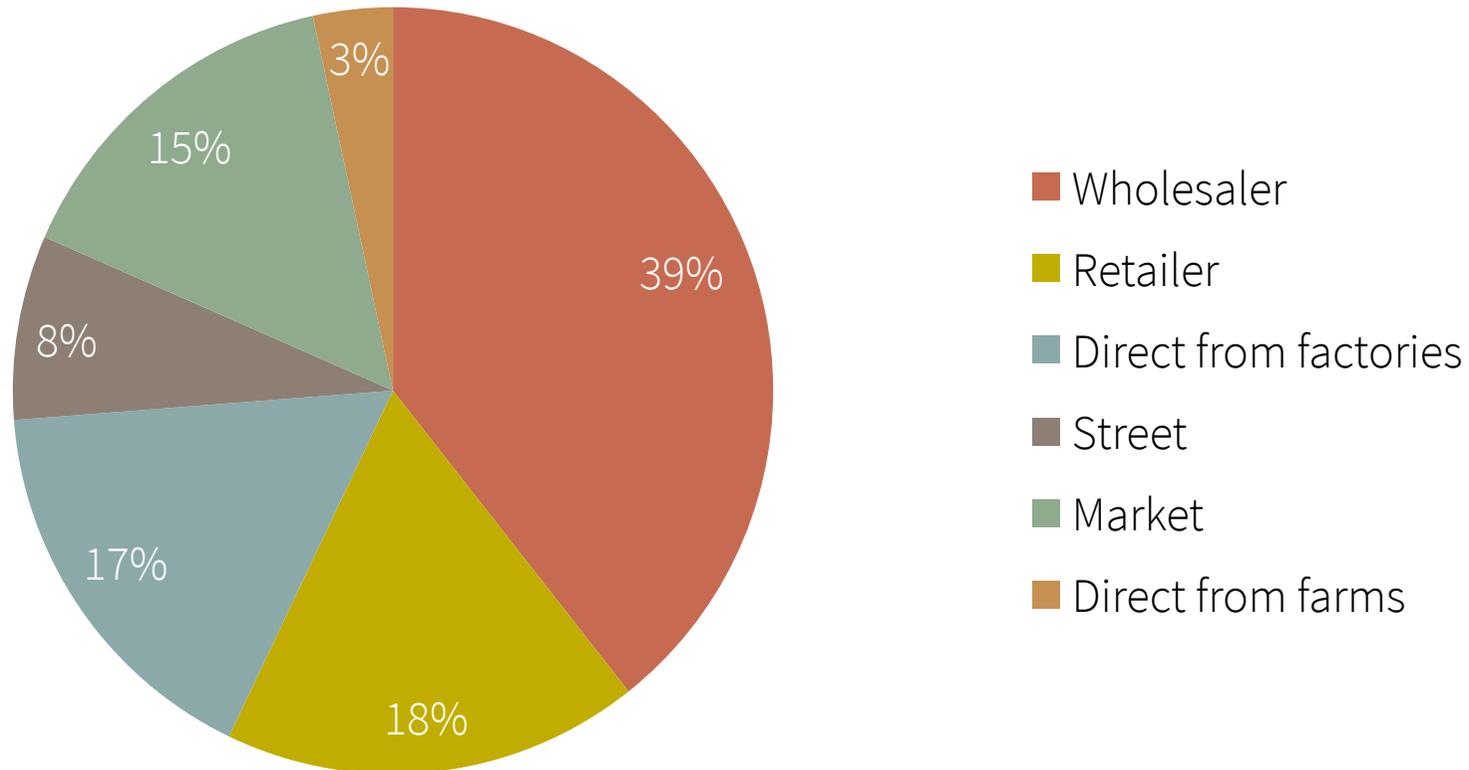


Use of the informal sector



- Of those who used the informal sector 67% did so because it is affordable and 25% because it is convenient
- Those who did not use the informal sector said it was because it is unsafe (33%), inconvenient (17%) & dirty & unhygienic (15%)
- 93% of respondents who used the informal sector bought food

Where owners of informal businesses said they bought goods & supplies, Gauteng (%)



- Almost three-quarters of informal business owners said they sourced their goods in the formal sector

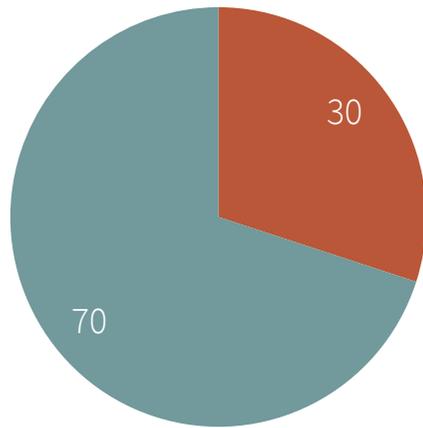


Poverty and inequality

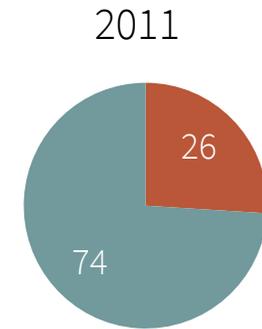
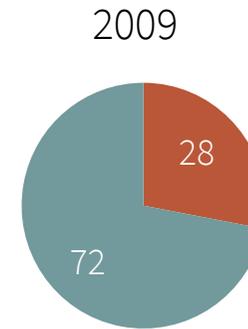
Photograph by: Papama Tungeli

Levels of debt in Gauteng (%)

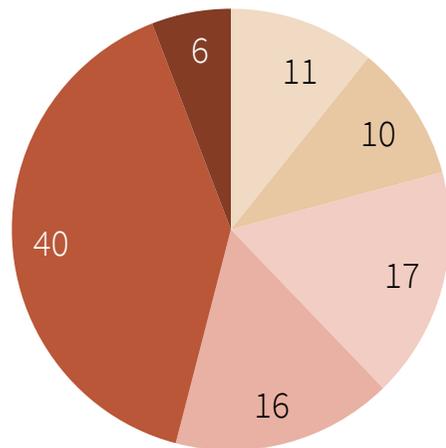
Do you owe money to anyone including a bank or a shop or a money lender?



- Yes
- No



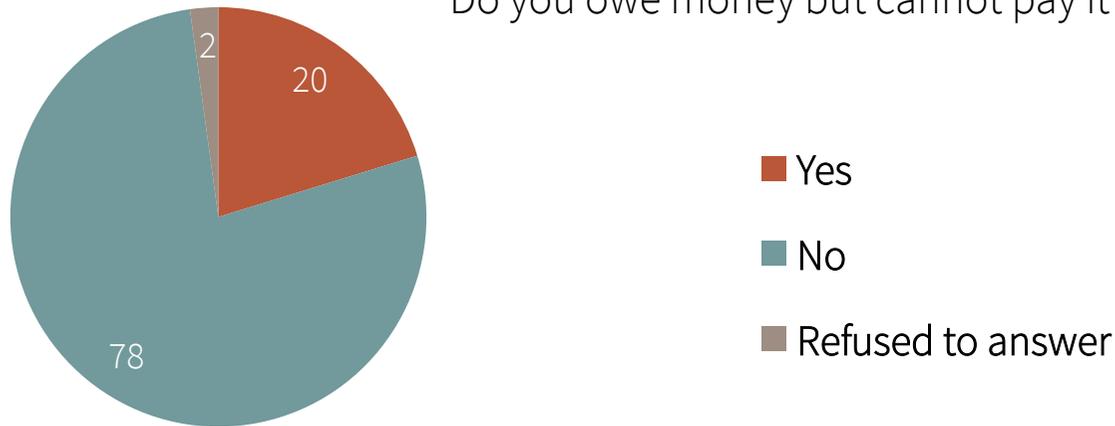
Debt type breakdown of all debts owed



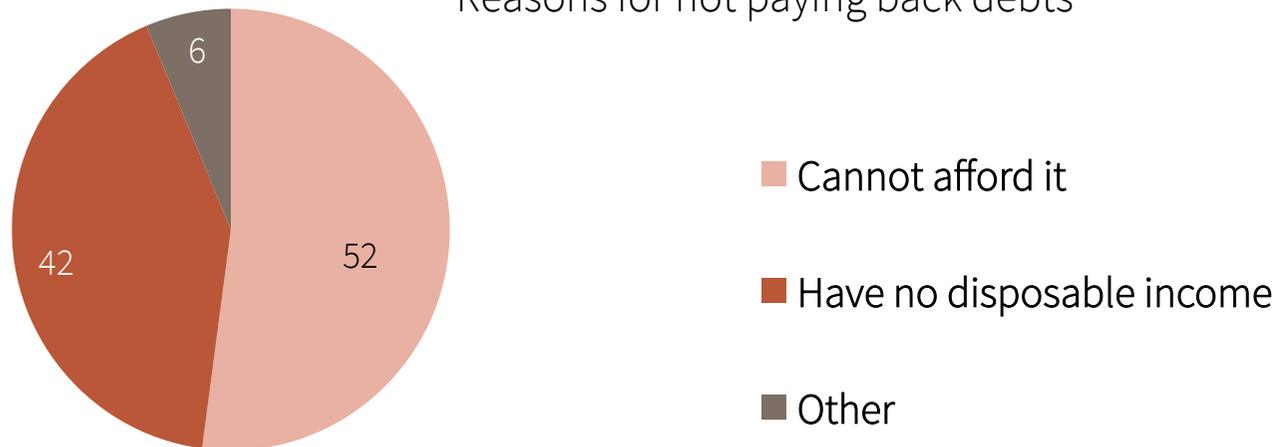
- Mortgage loan or bond
- Car loan
- Credit card
- Personal loan from bank
- Loan: other person or insitution
- Loan: friends, family, relatives or a stokvel

Inability to pay back debt in Gauteng (%)

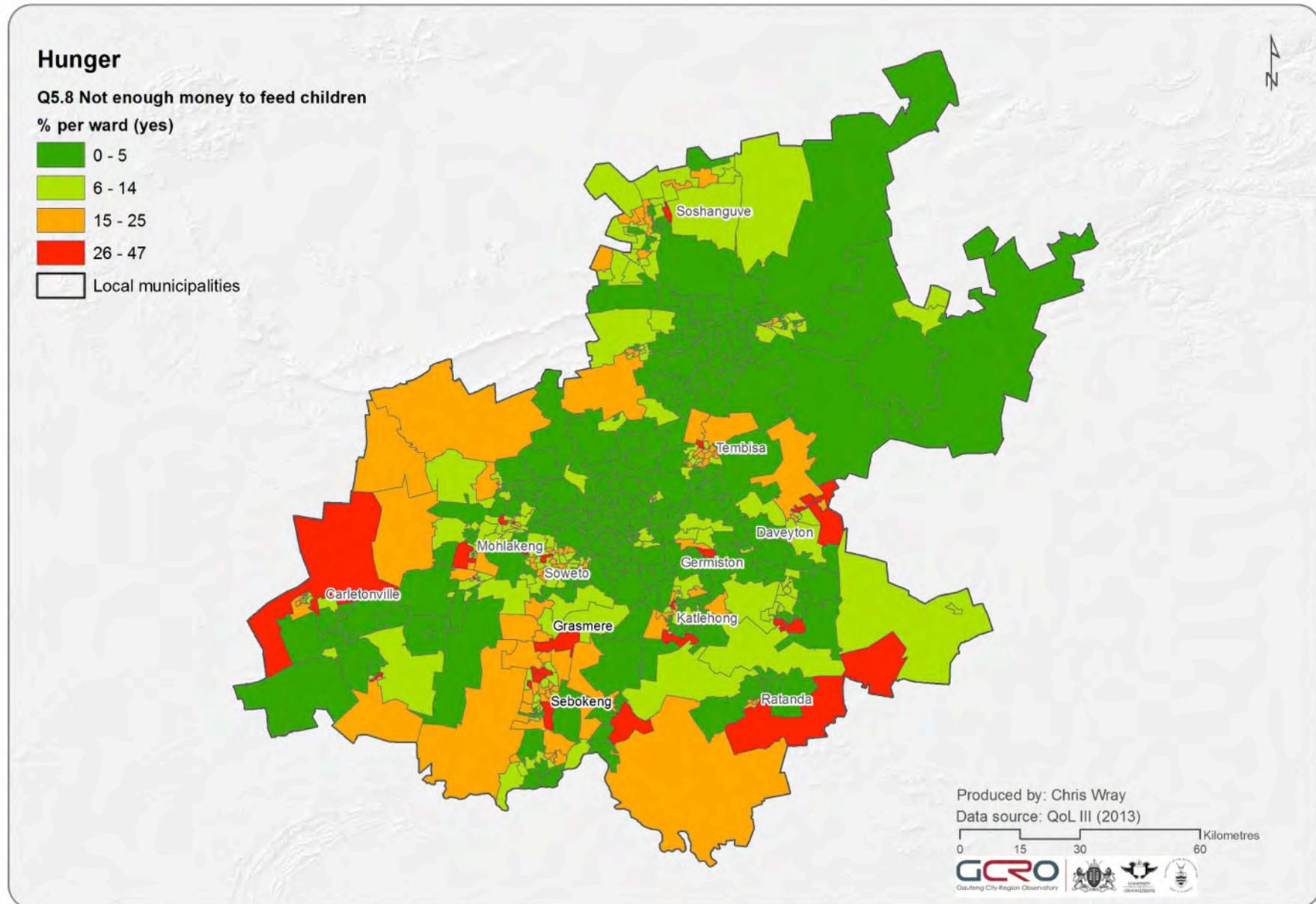
Do you owe money but cannot pay it back?



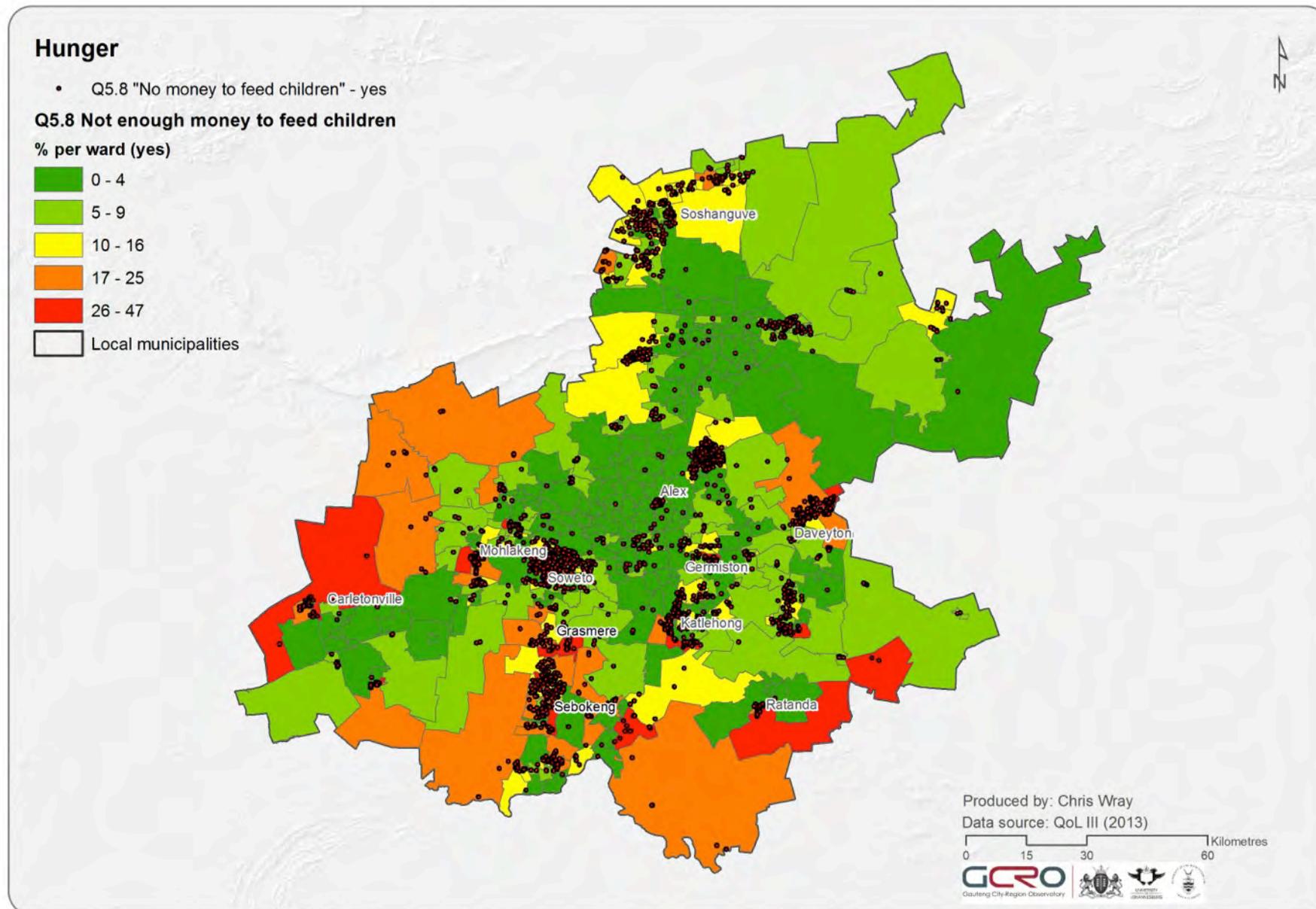
Reasons for not paying back debts



'Not enough money to feed children' by ward



'Not enough money to feed children' by ward



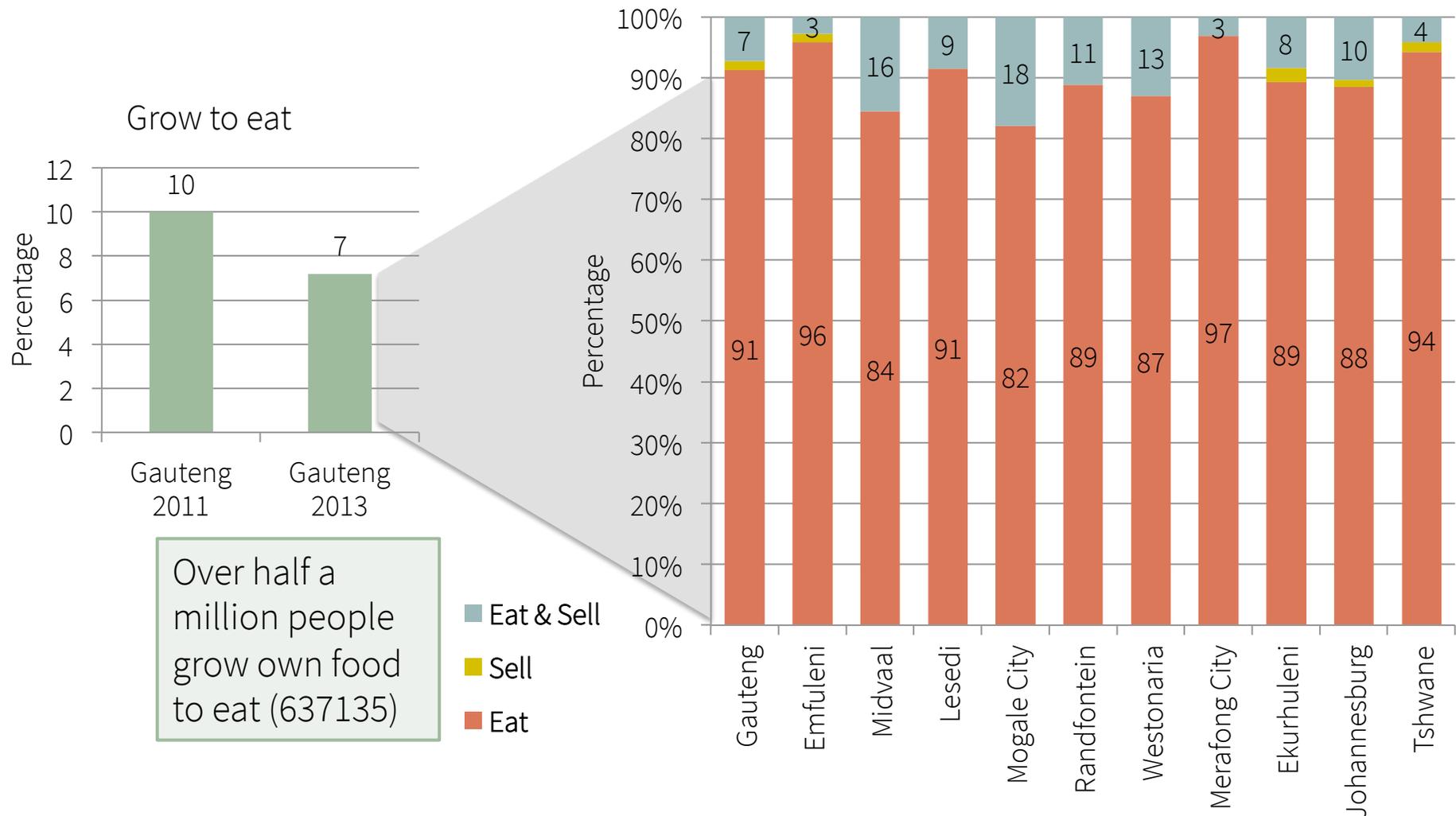


GREEN BEHAVIOUR

Photograph by: Kyle Brand



Percentage of people who grow vegetables/ fruit & for what purpose

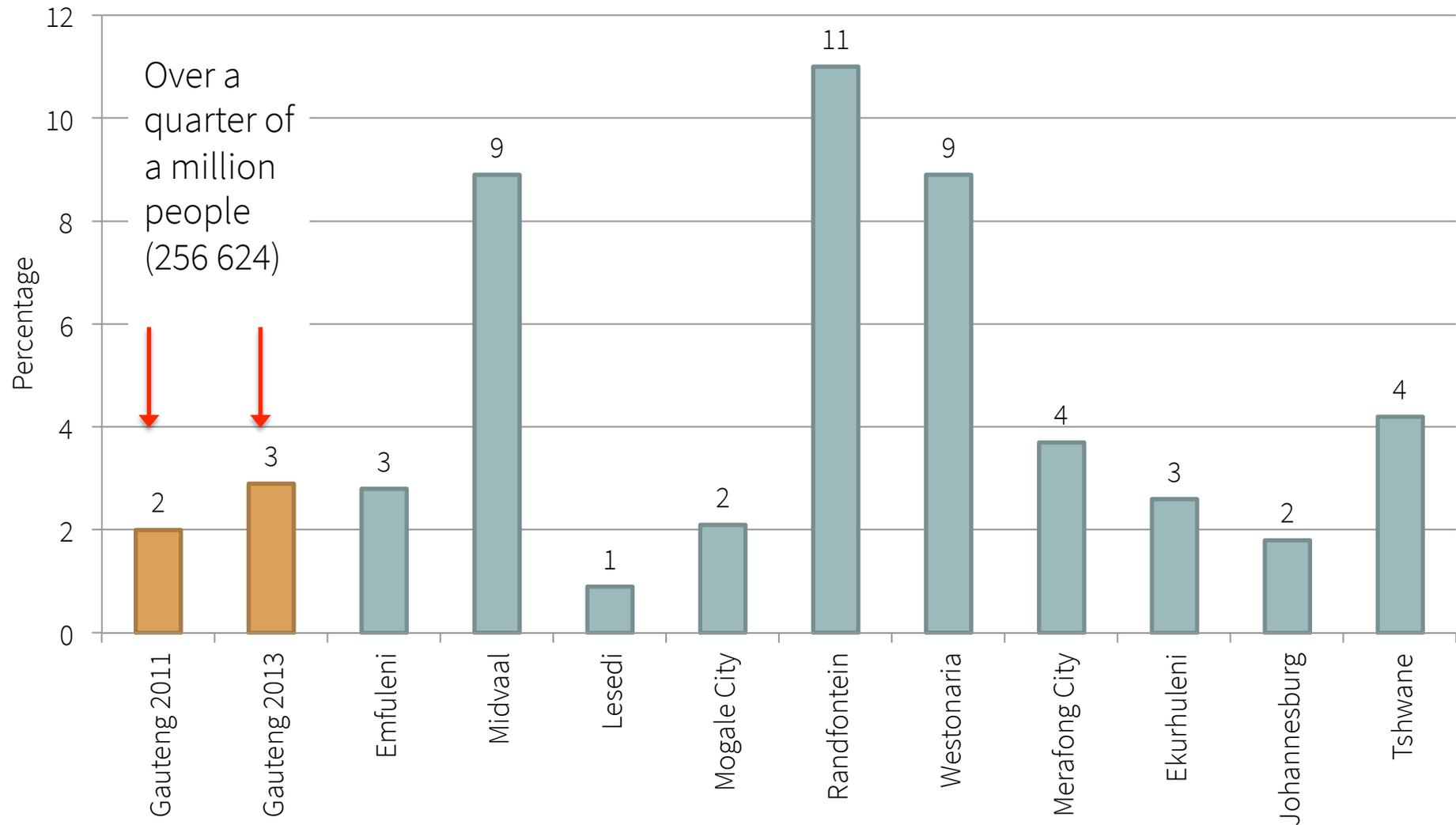


Over half a million people grow own food to eat (637135)

■ Eat & Sell
■ Sell
■ Eat

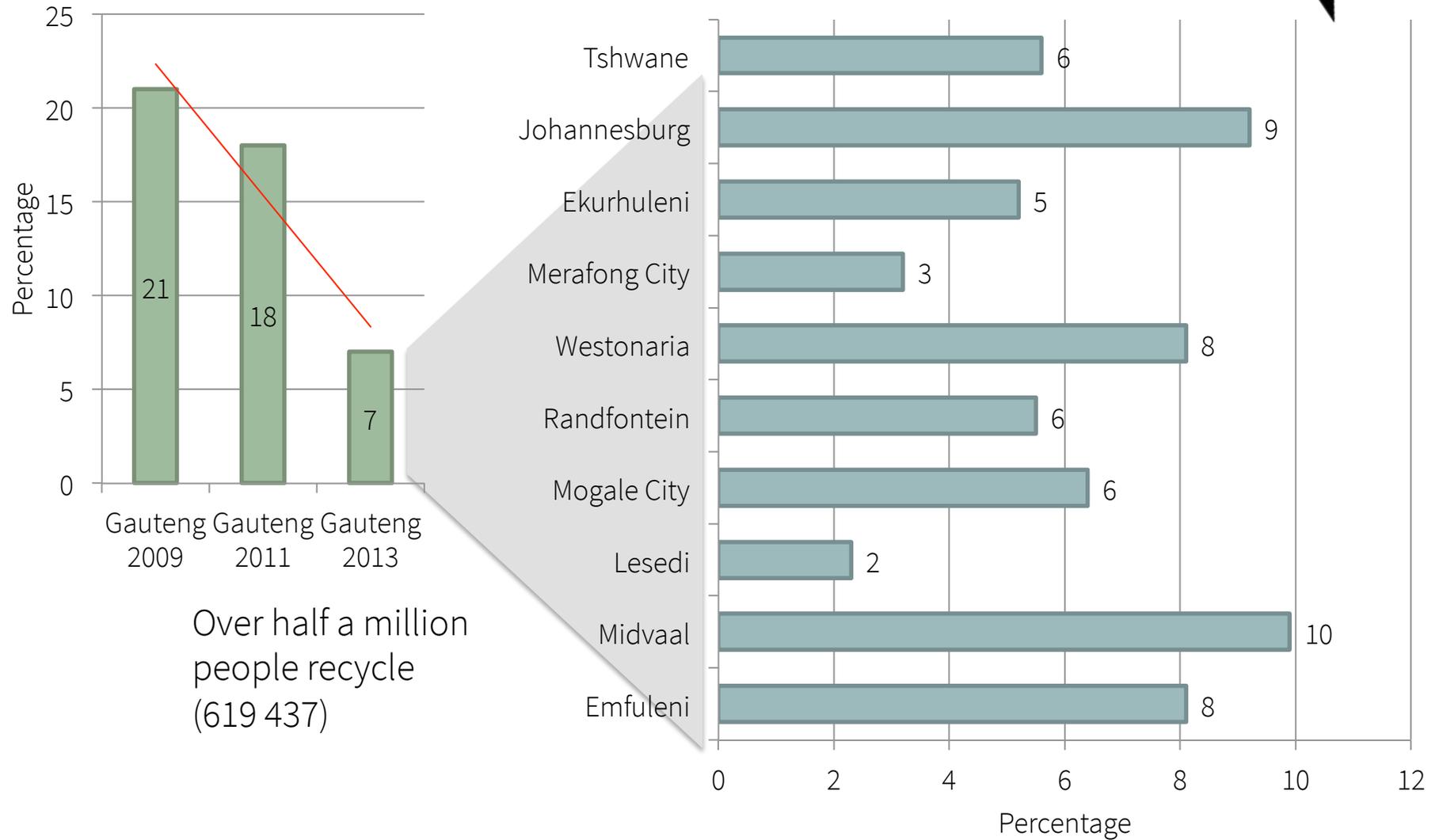
- Despite food insecurity in the GCR, only a small proportion of all people grow food to eat and even fewer grow food to sell.

Percentage of people who use water from a rainwater tank



- Midvaal, Randfontein and Westonaria lead the way in using rainwater.

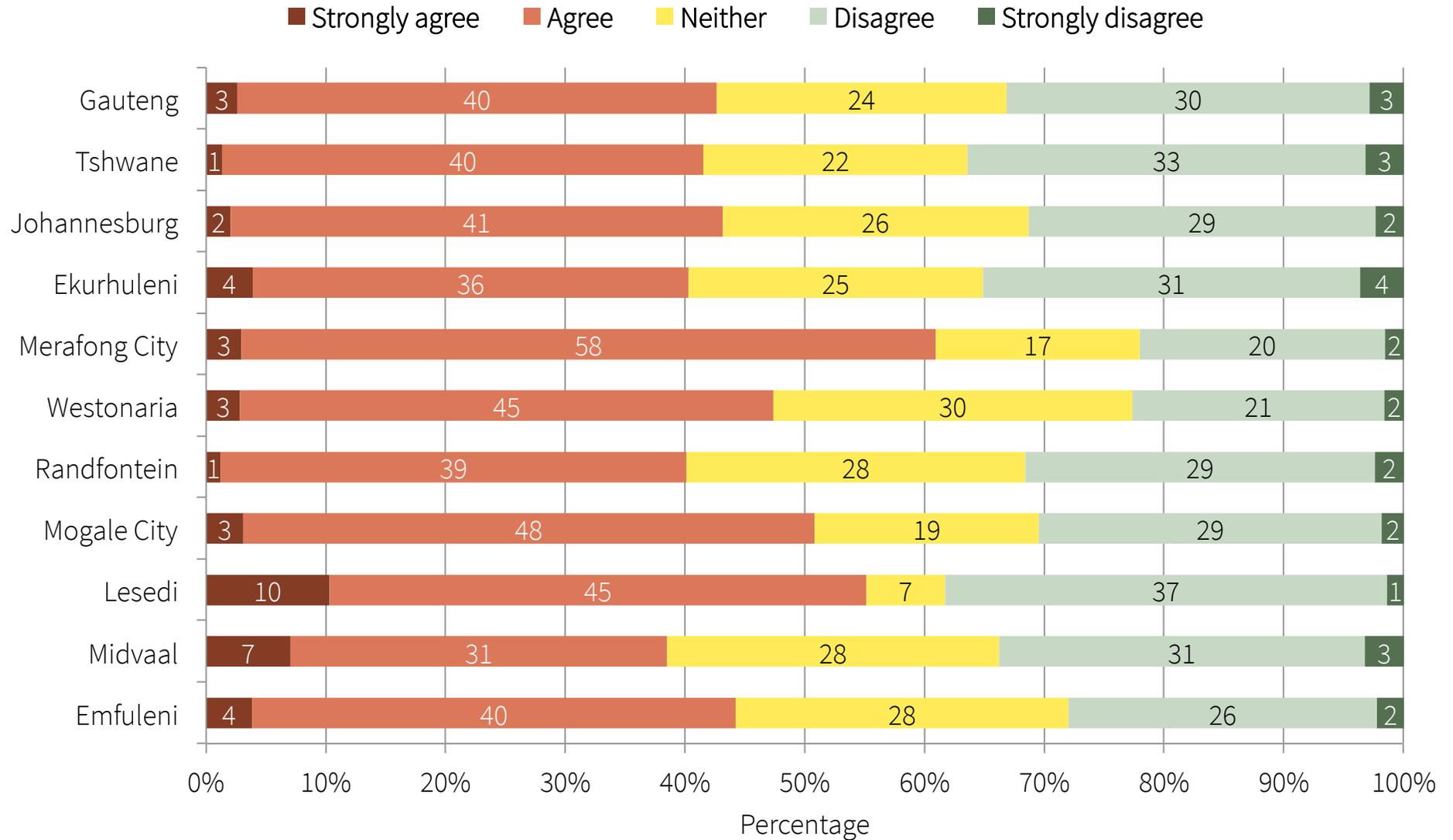
Percentage of people who recycle



Over half a million people recycle (619 437)

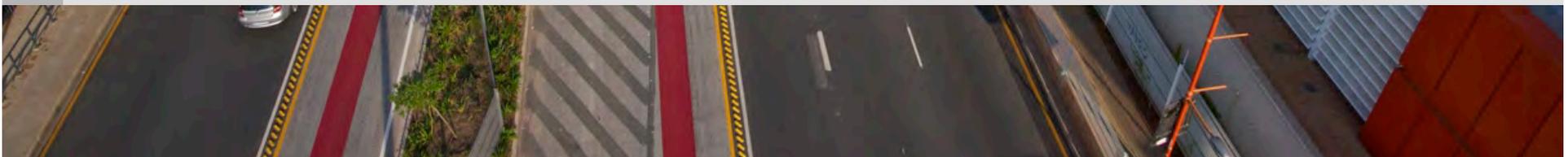
- We have failed in getting people to recycle.

'Economic growth will inevitably damage the environment'

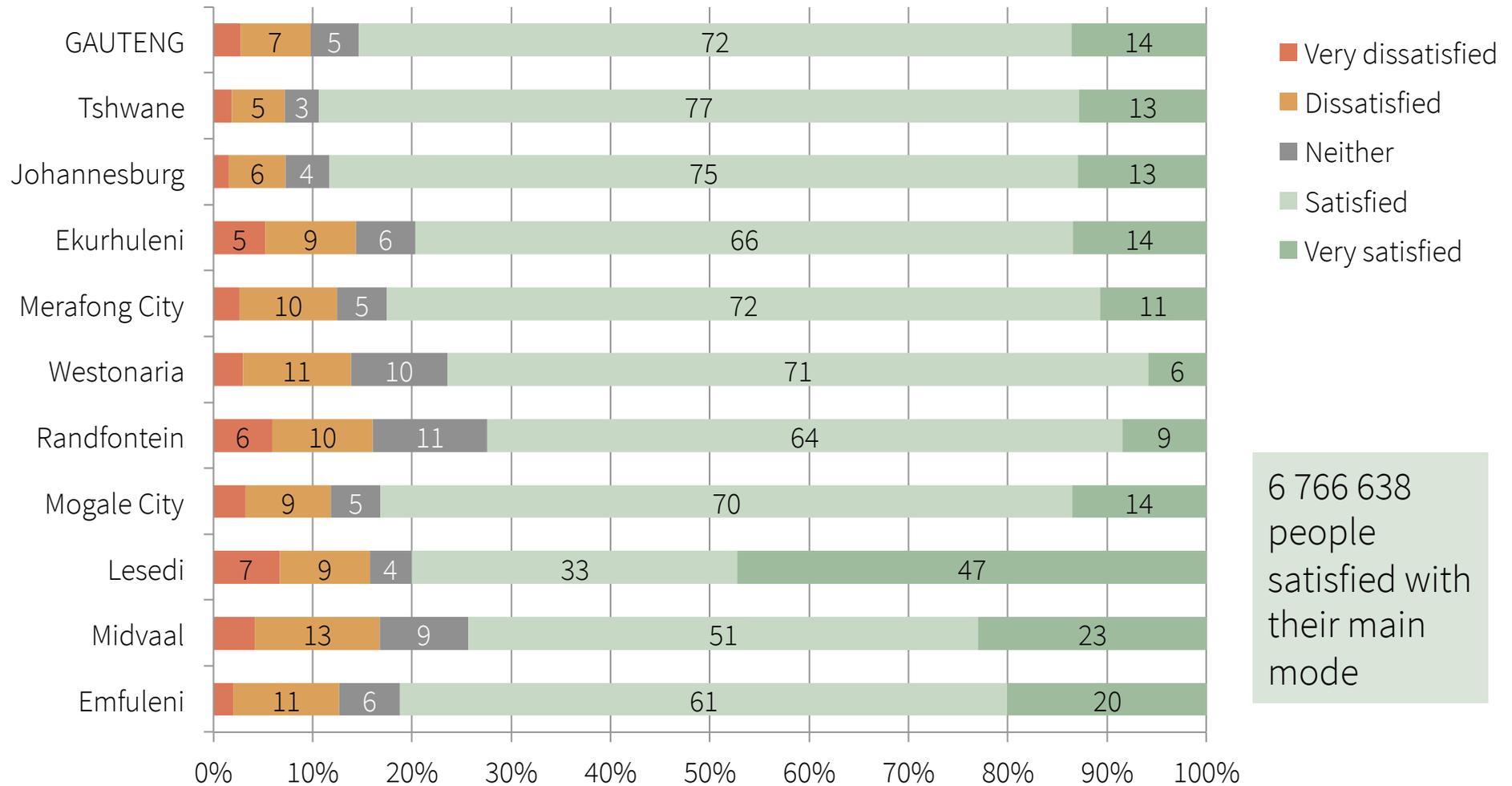




Transport

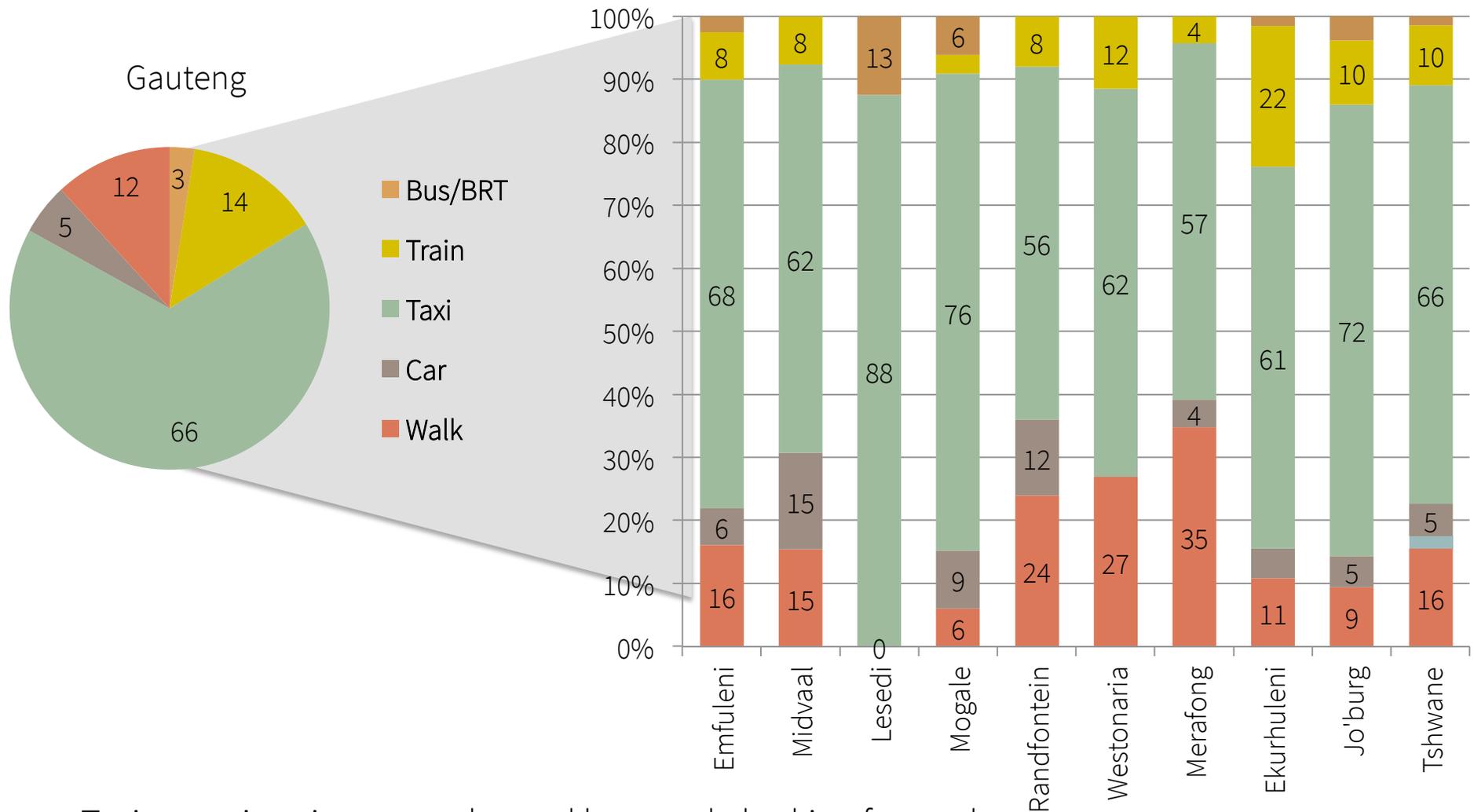


Satisfaction with main mode



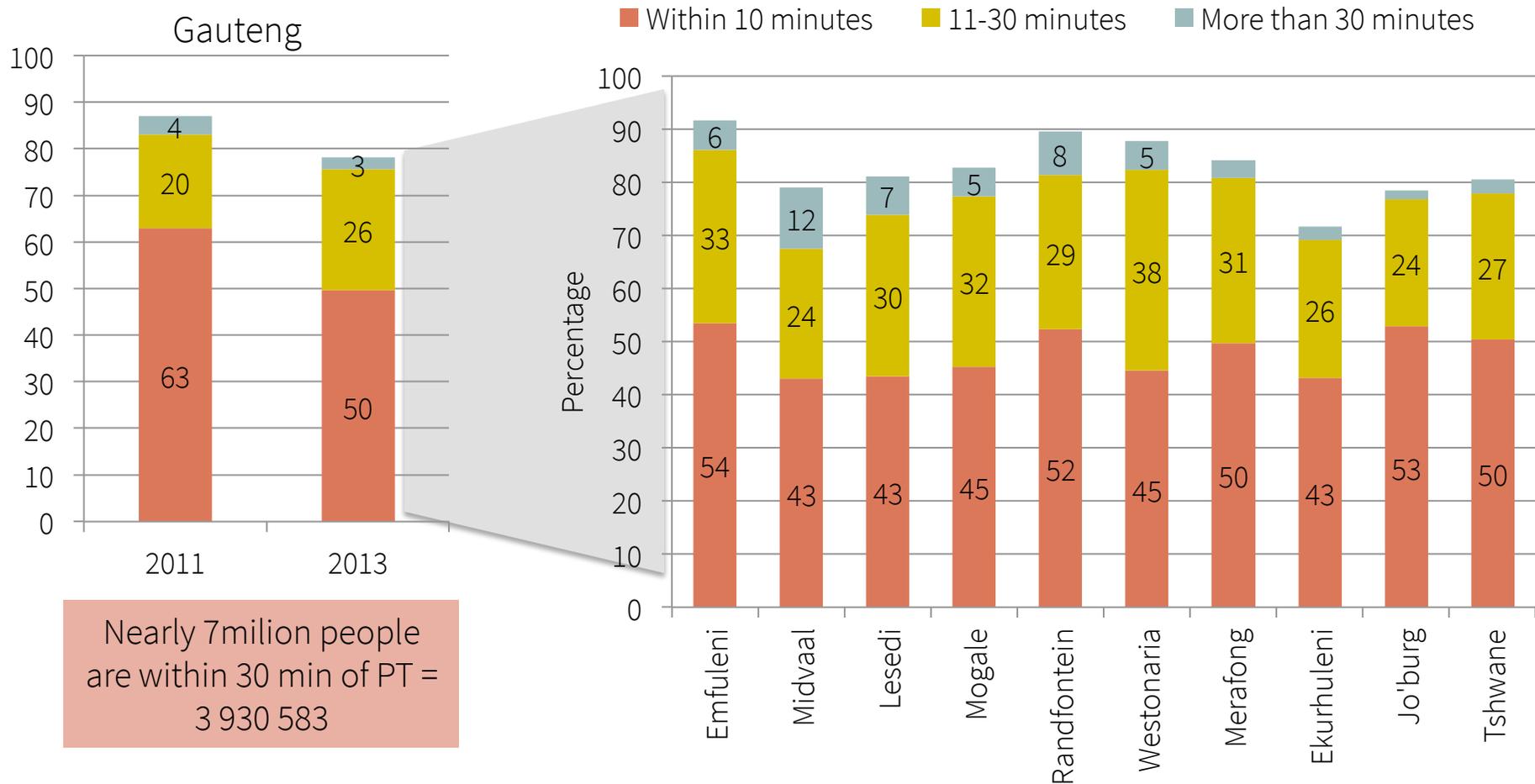
- Johannesburg and Tshwane have highest levels of satisfaction with transport
- Midvaal, Randfontein and Lesedi show lowest levels of satisfaction

Main mode used by people looking for work



- Taxis remain primary mode used by people looking for work.
- NMT is most affordable mode but only used by a small percentage of job seekers

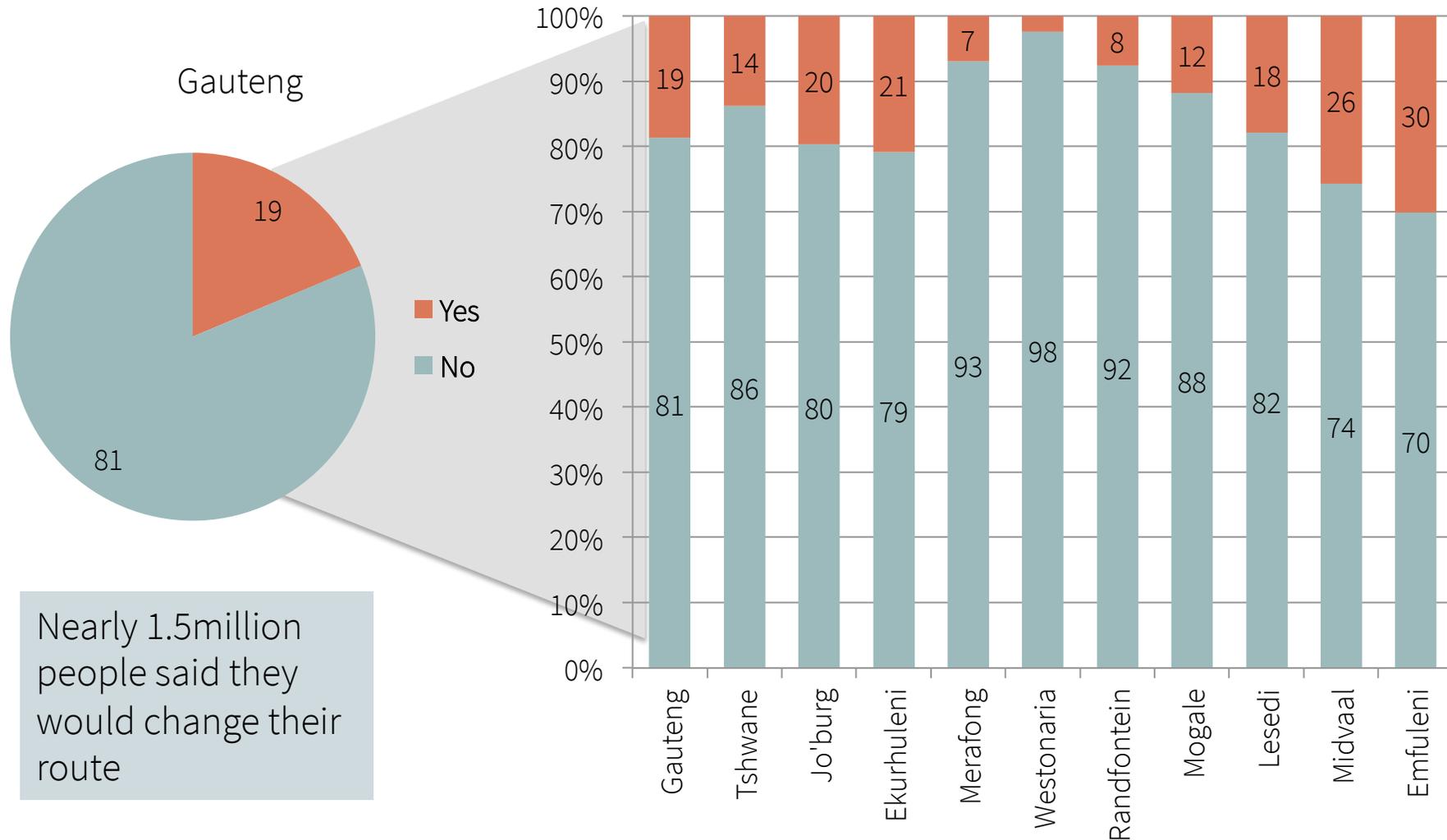
Access to public transport*



- Access to public transport across the GCR is relatively good with half of households within 10 minutes walk of public transport & more than 95% within a 30 minutes walk (about 2km).

*Results from 13215 survey respondents

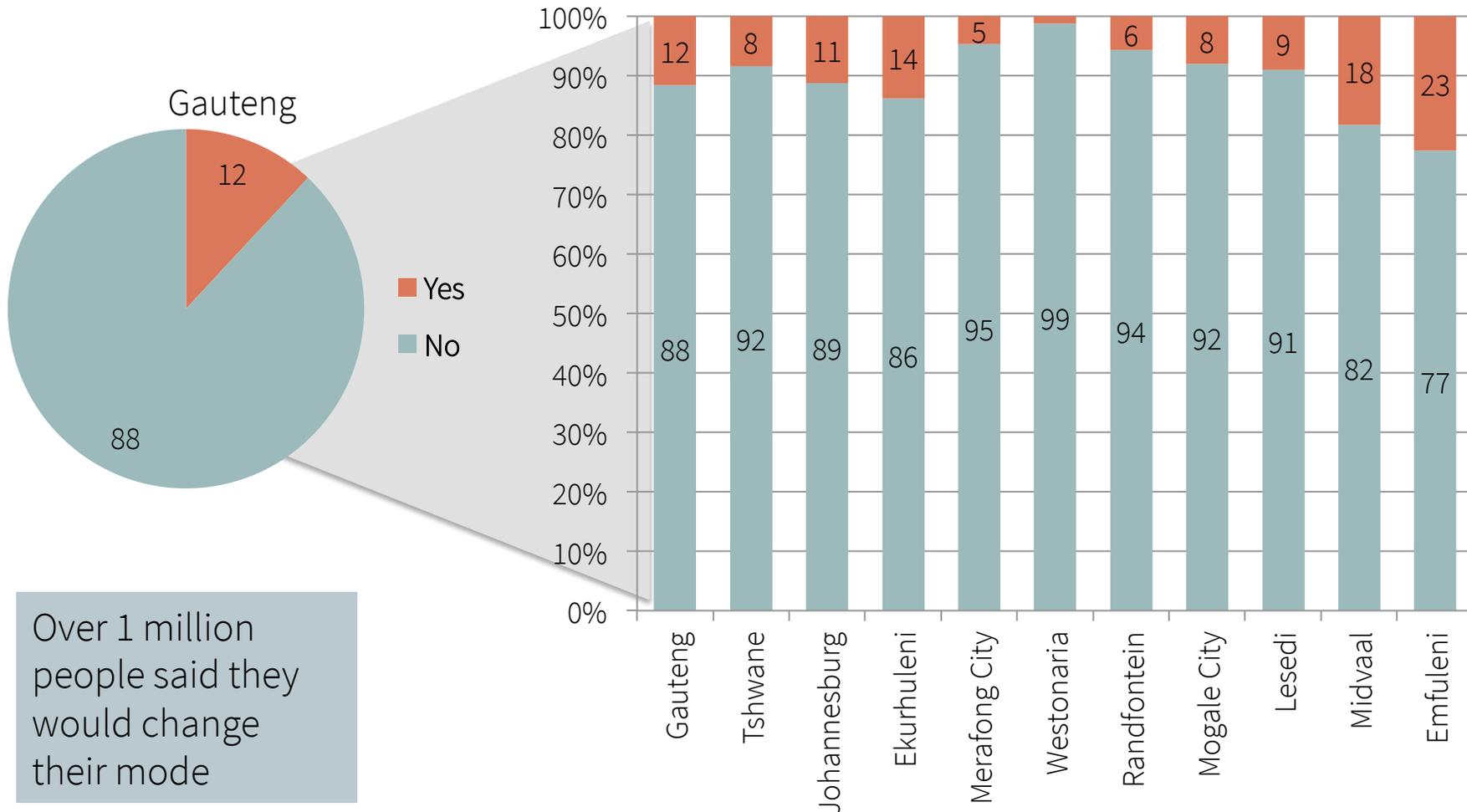
Will e-tolls make you change the route you travel?



Nearly 1.5million people said they would change their route

Nearly a fifth of people in GCR indicated would change route to avoid e-tolls (nearly a third of people in Emfuleni), which may contribute to reducing congestion on highways.

Will e-tolls make you change the mode you travel?



Over 1 million people said they would change their mode

- The introduction of e-tolls will have a smaller impact on modal choice, indicating that public transport is still not considered a viable alternative.

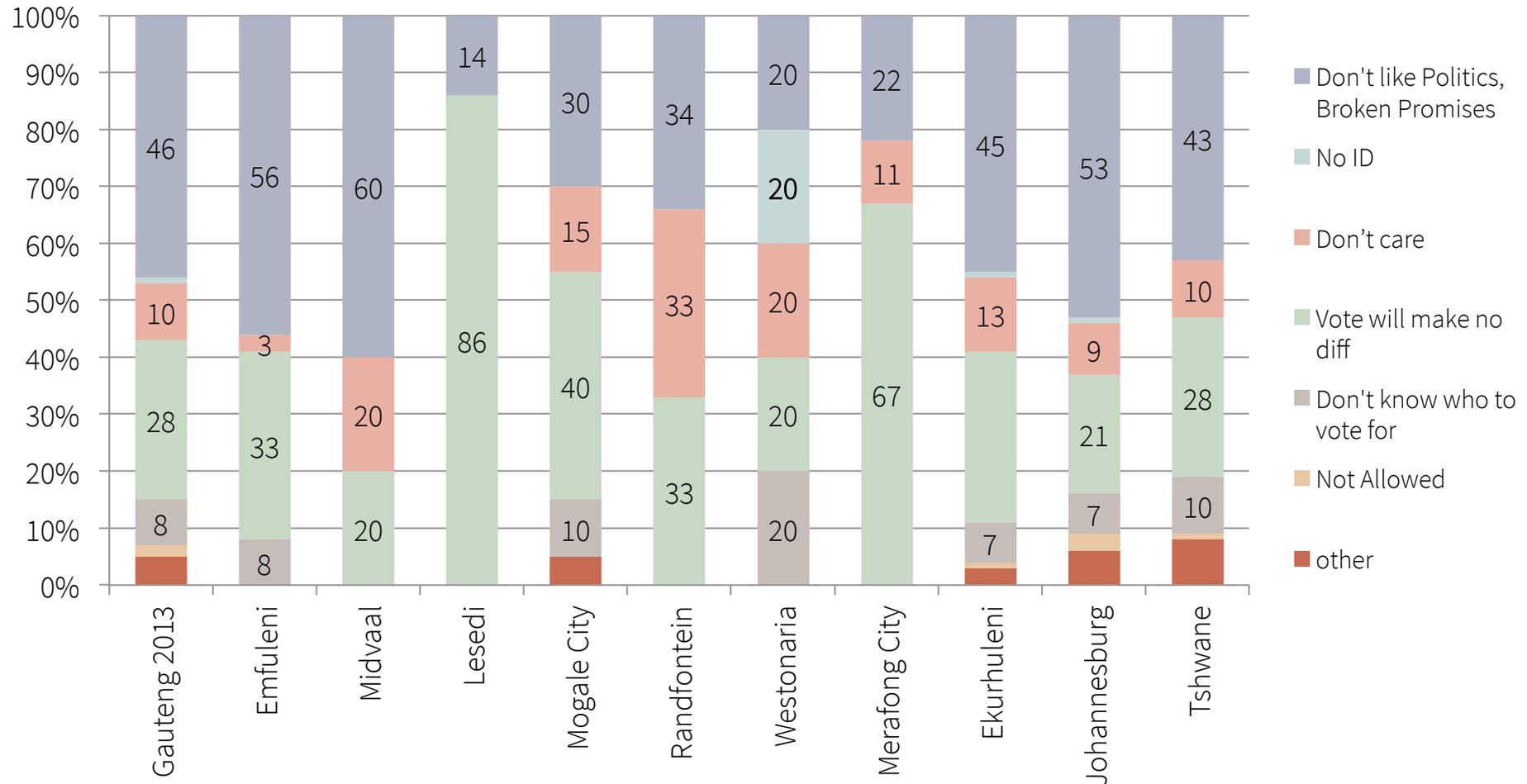


Social cohesion

Photograph by: Mark Momberg

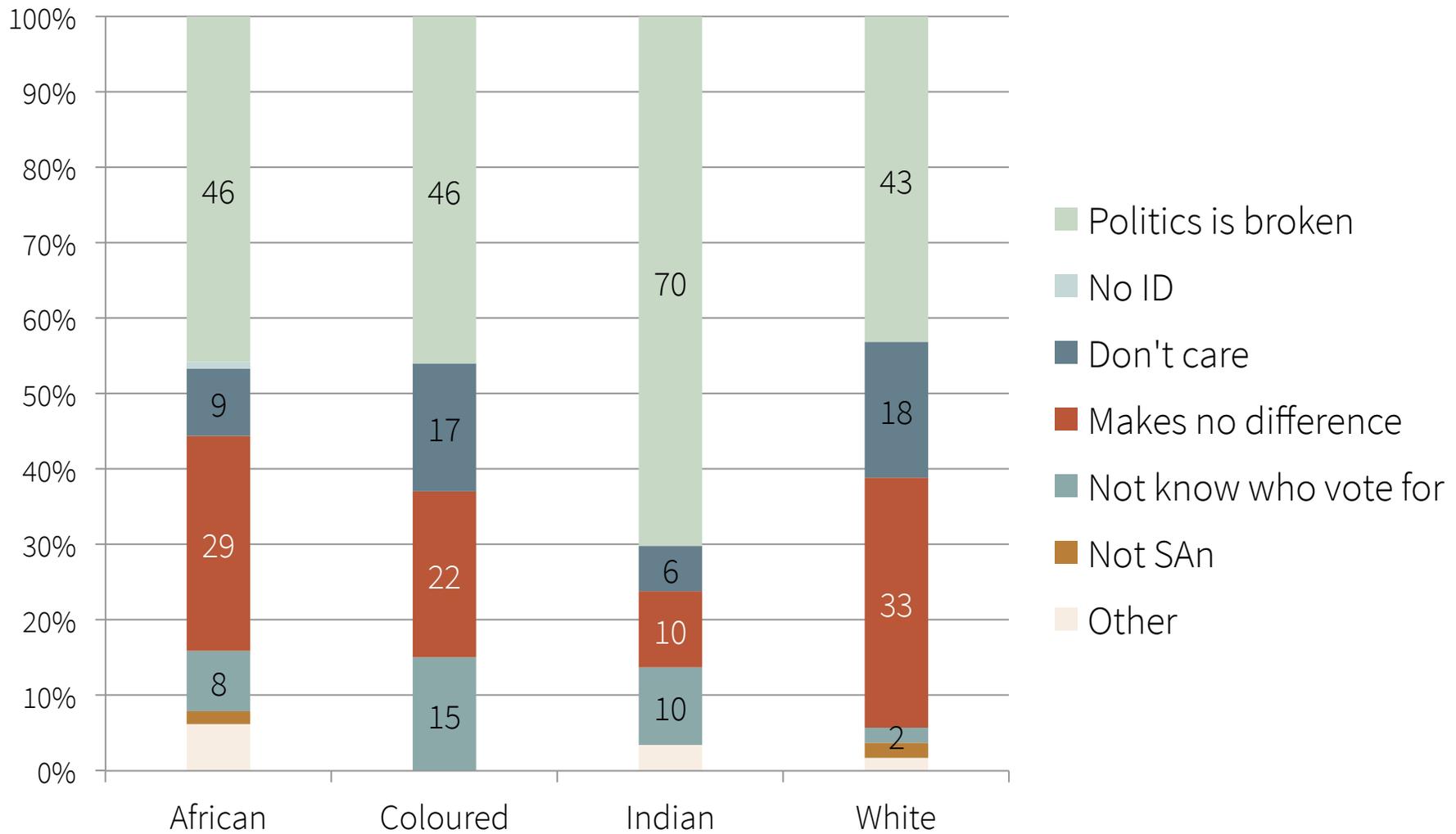


Reasons registered voters did not intend to vote in 2014 (by municipality)

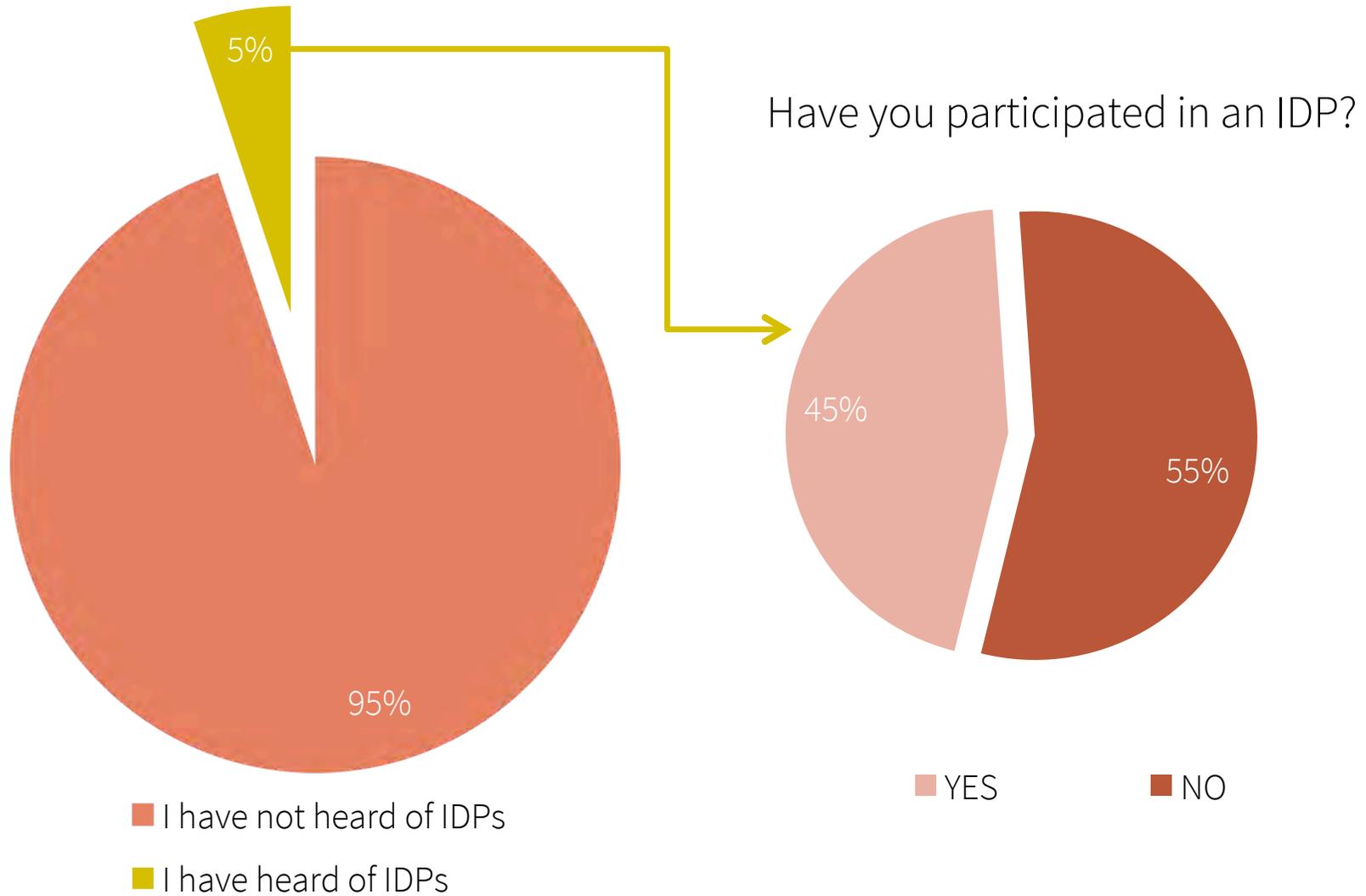


- 6m registered voters (IEC), 6.3% (382 000) of them not intending to vote in GP

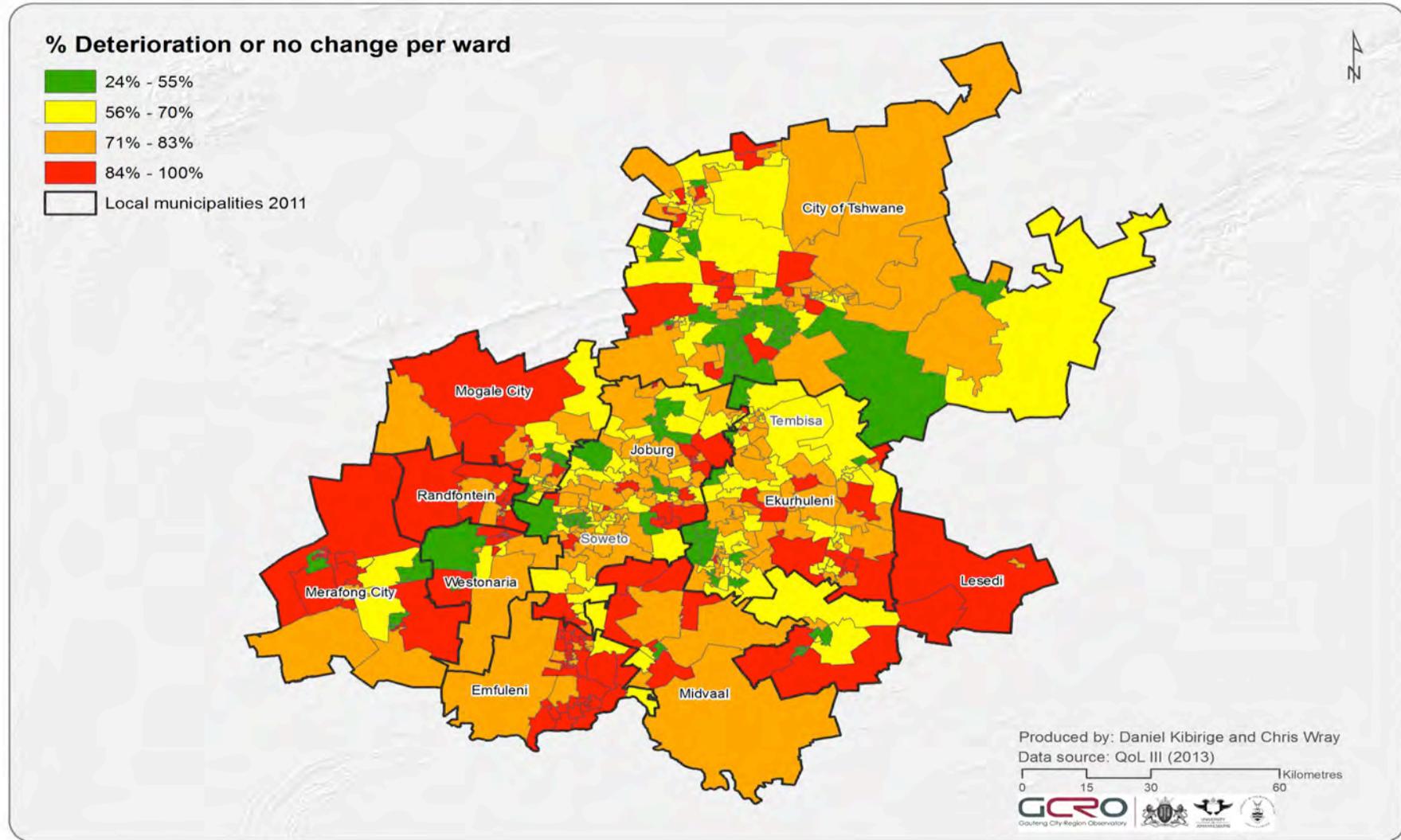
Reasons registered voters did not intend to vote in 2014 (by race)



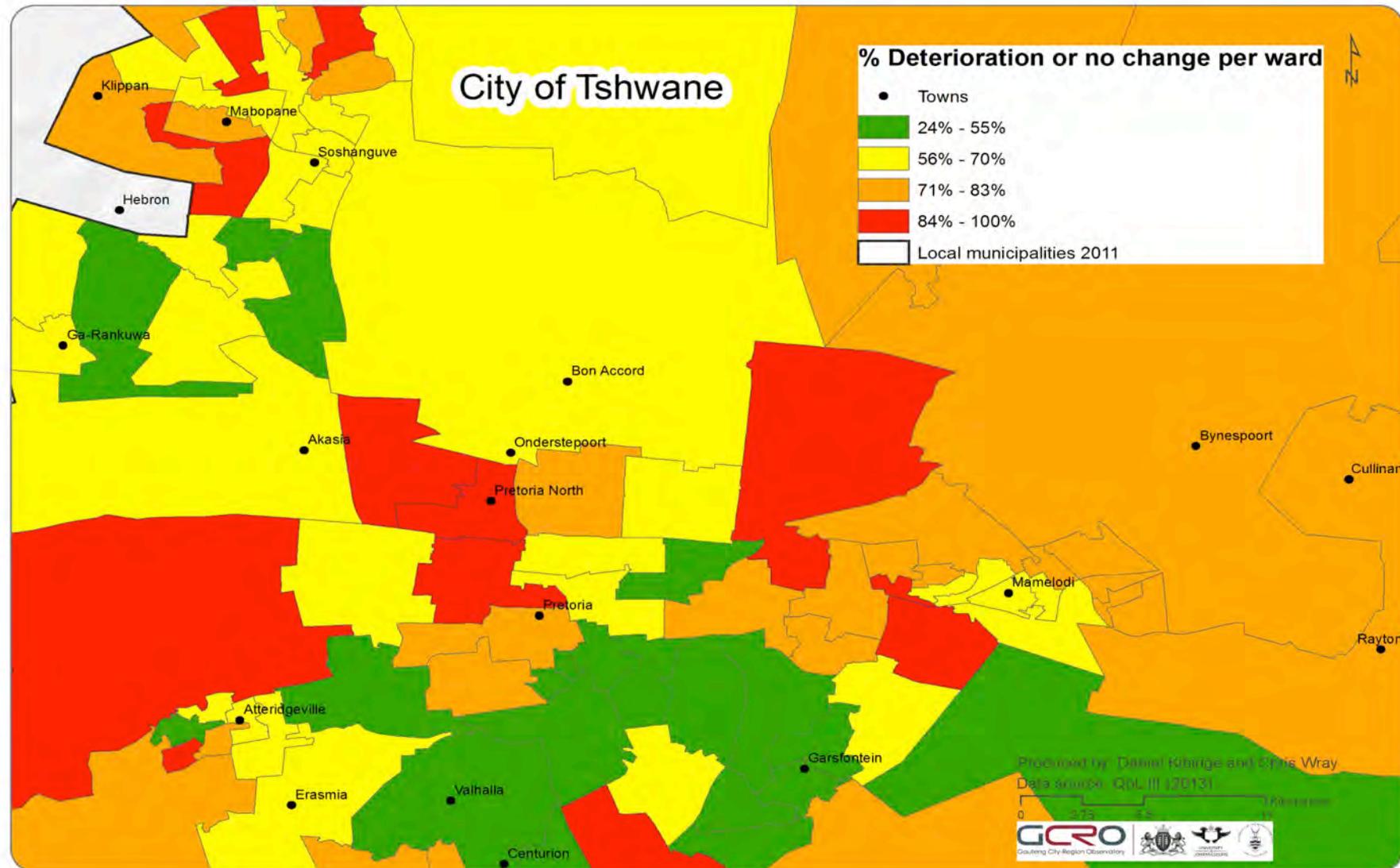
IDPs & Participation 2013



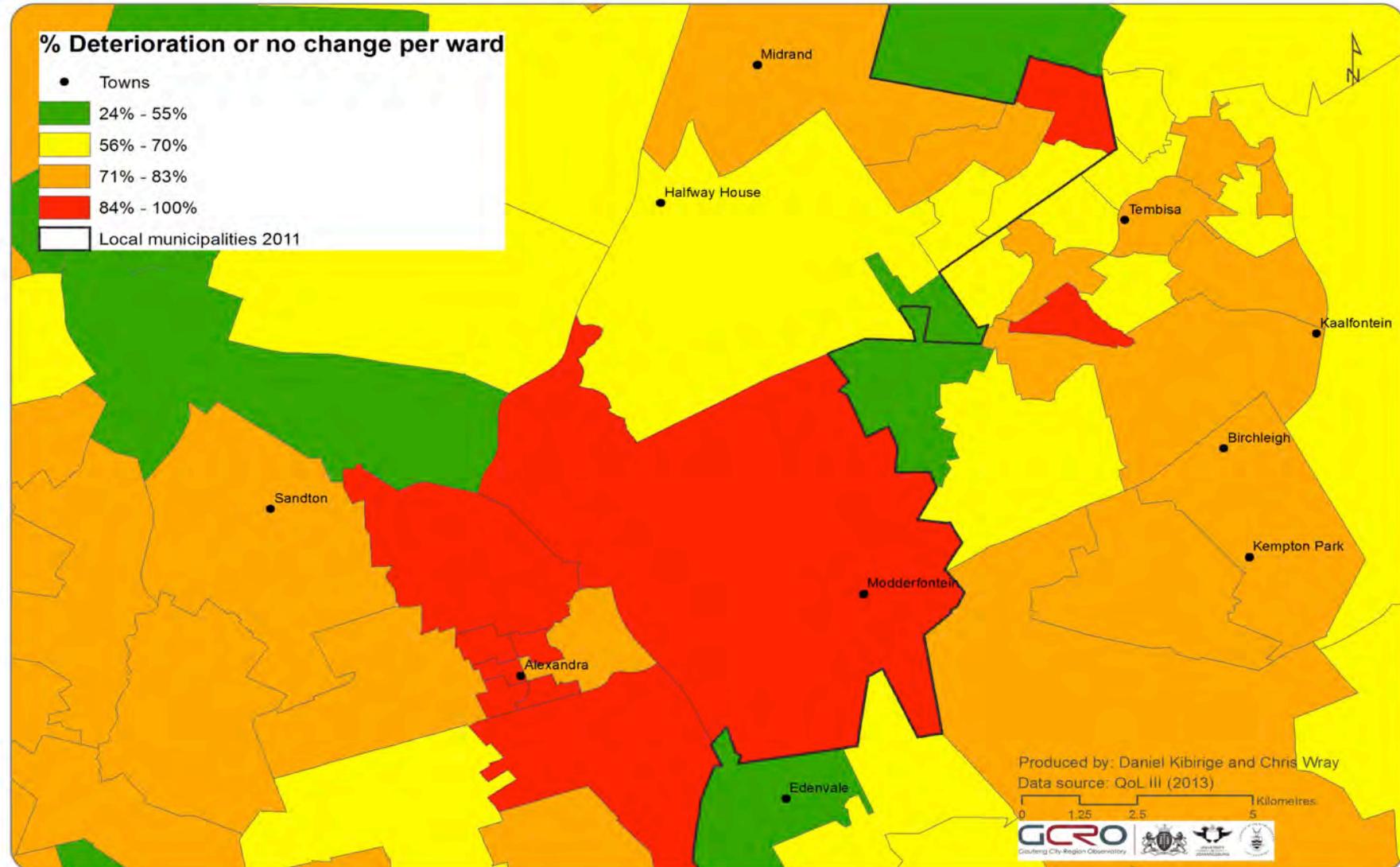
The majority - 71% - of respondents say their suburb has stayed the same or deteriorated in the last 5 years



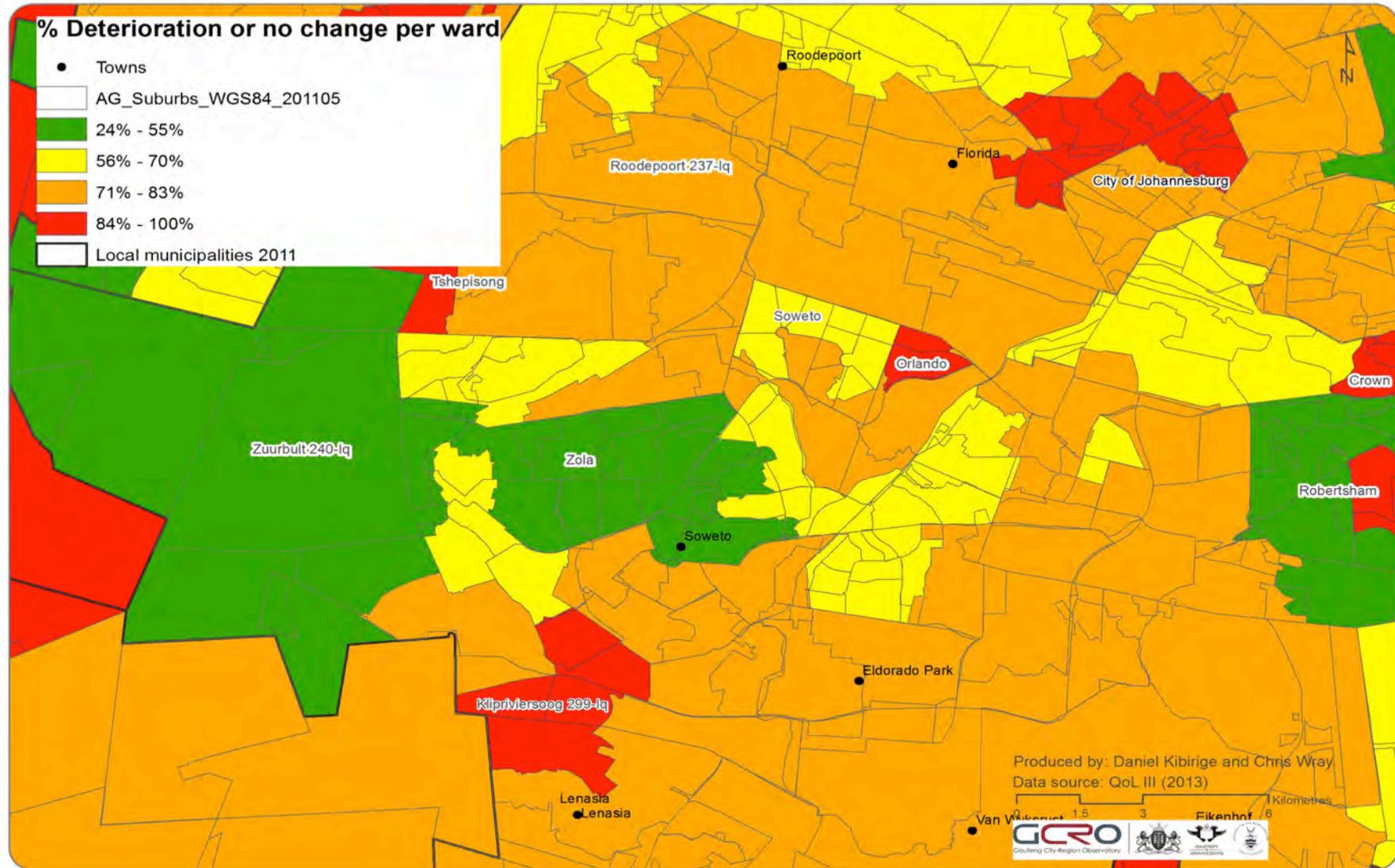
No change/deterioration: Tshwane



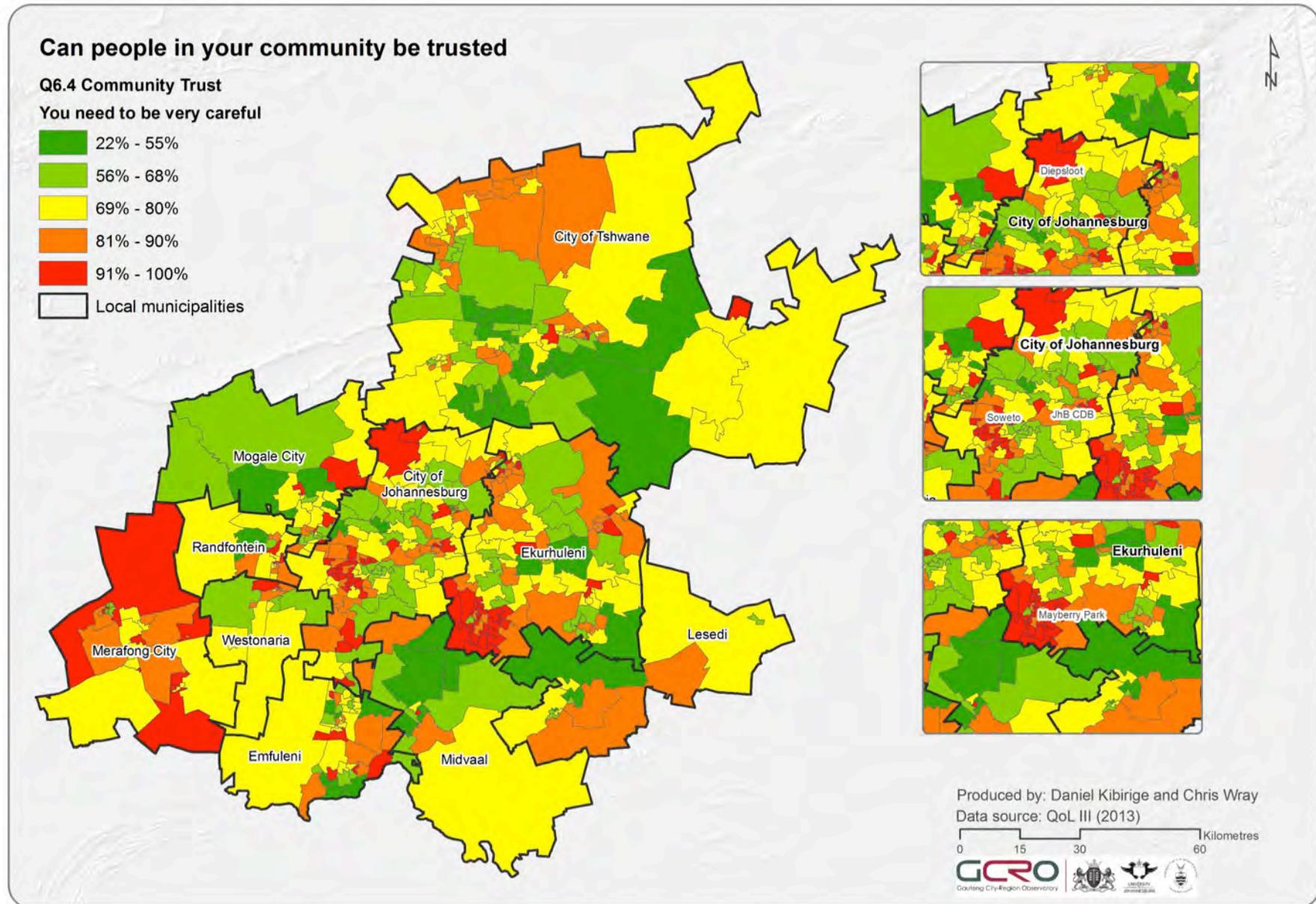
No change/deterioration: Alex/Sandton



No change/deterioration: Soweto



'Can people in your community be trusted?'



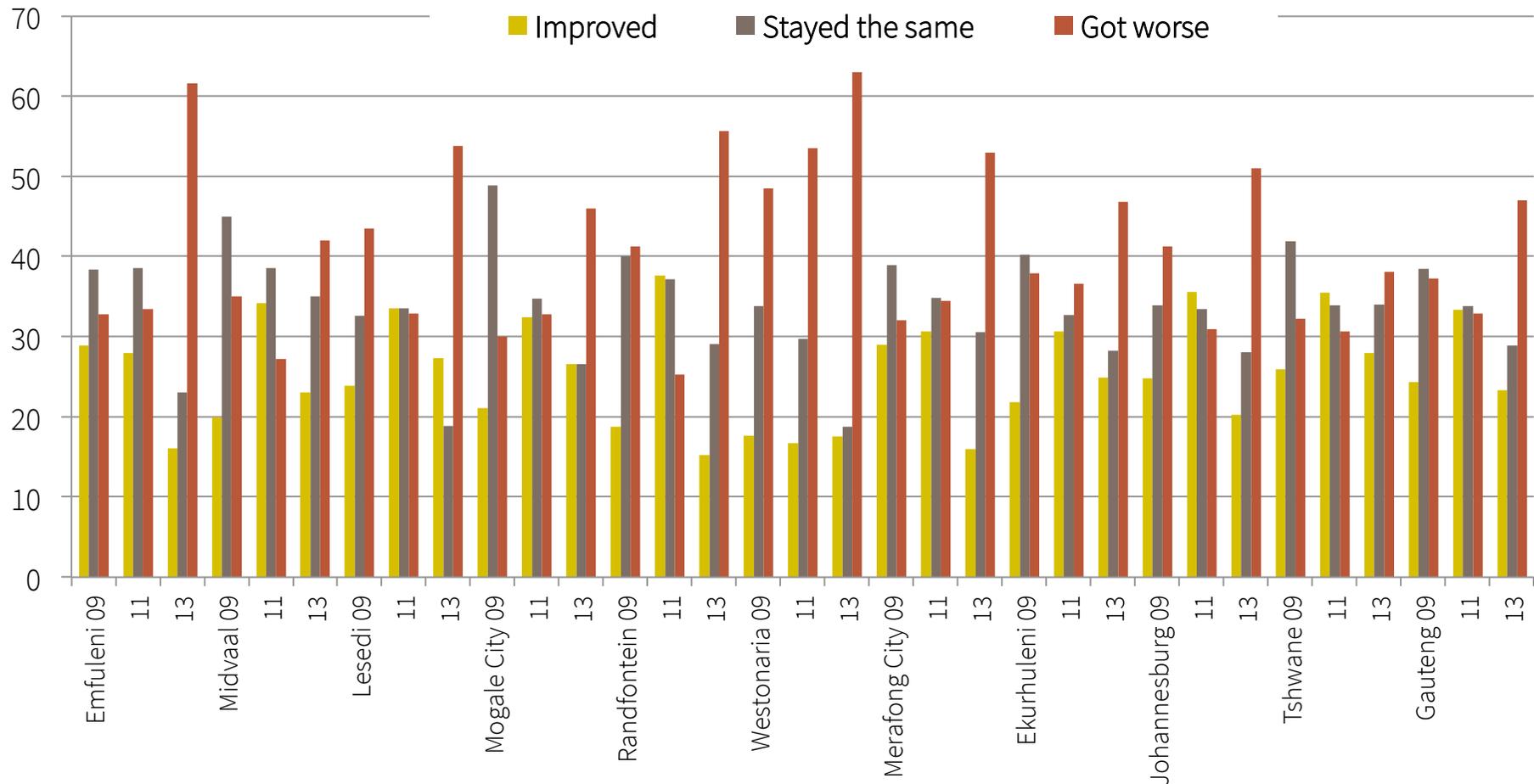


Safety and security

Photograph by: Solomon Legodi

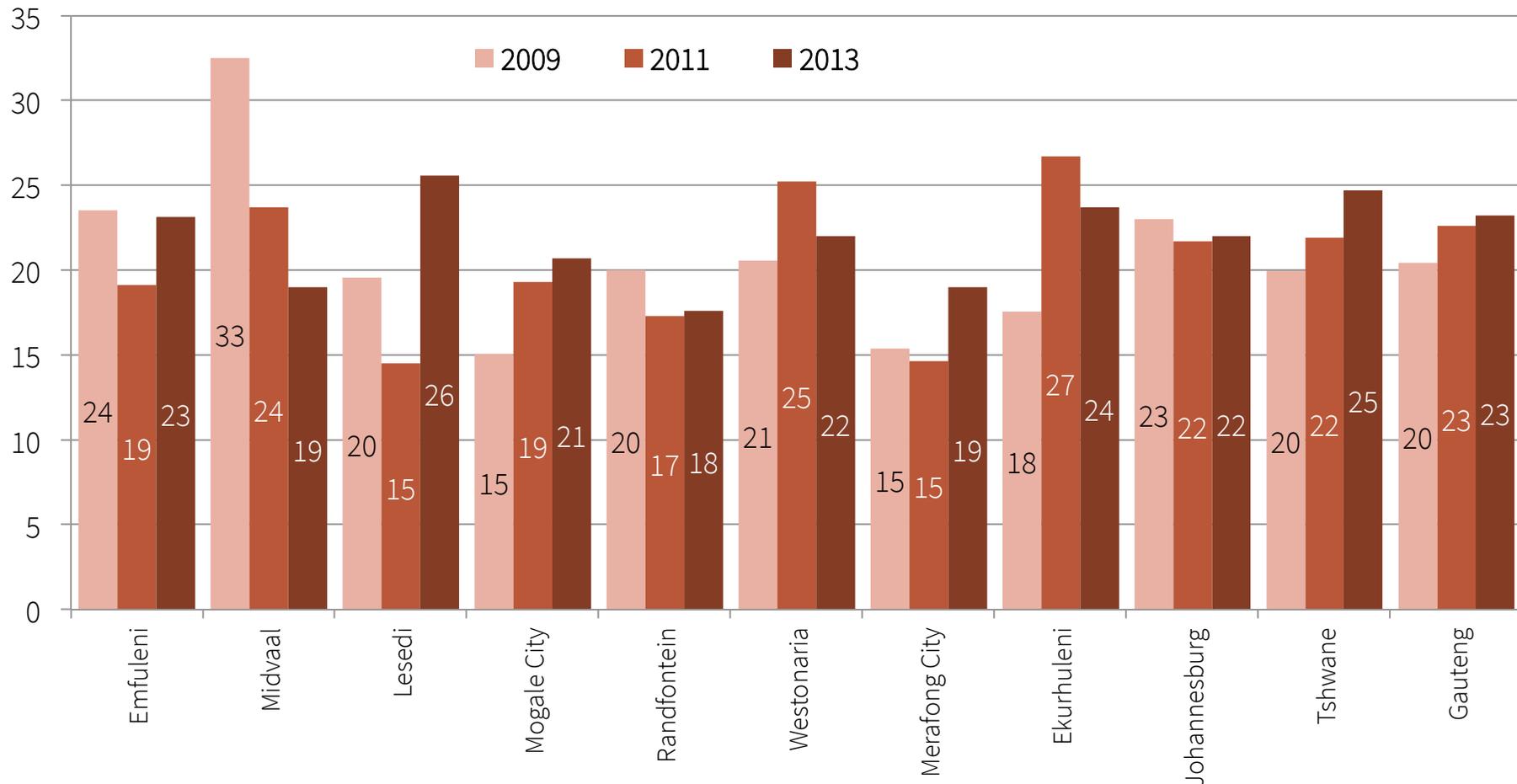


Respondents' crime perceptions over the past year, by municipality for 2009, 2011, and 2013 (%)



- Westonaria, (63%), Emfuleni (62%), Randfontein (56%), Lesedi (54%), Merafong (53%), and Johannesburg (51%) have the highest perceptions that crime has worsened. All municipalities show an increased perception that crime has worsened in 2013.

Respondents who said they had been a victim of crime in the past year for 2009, 2011 and 2013 (%)



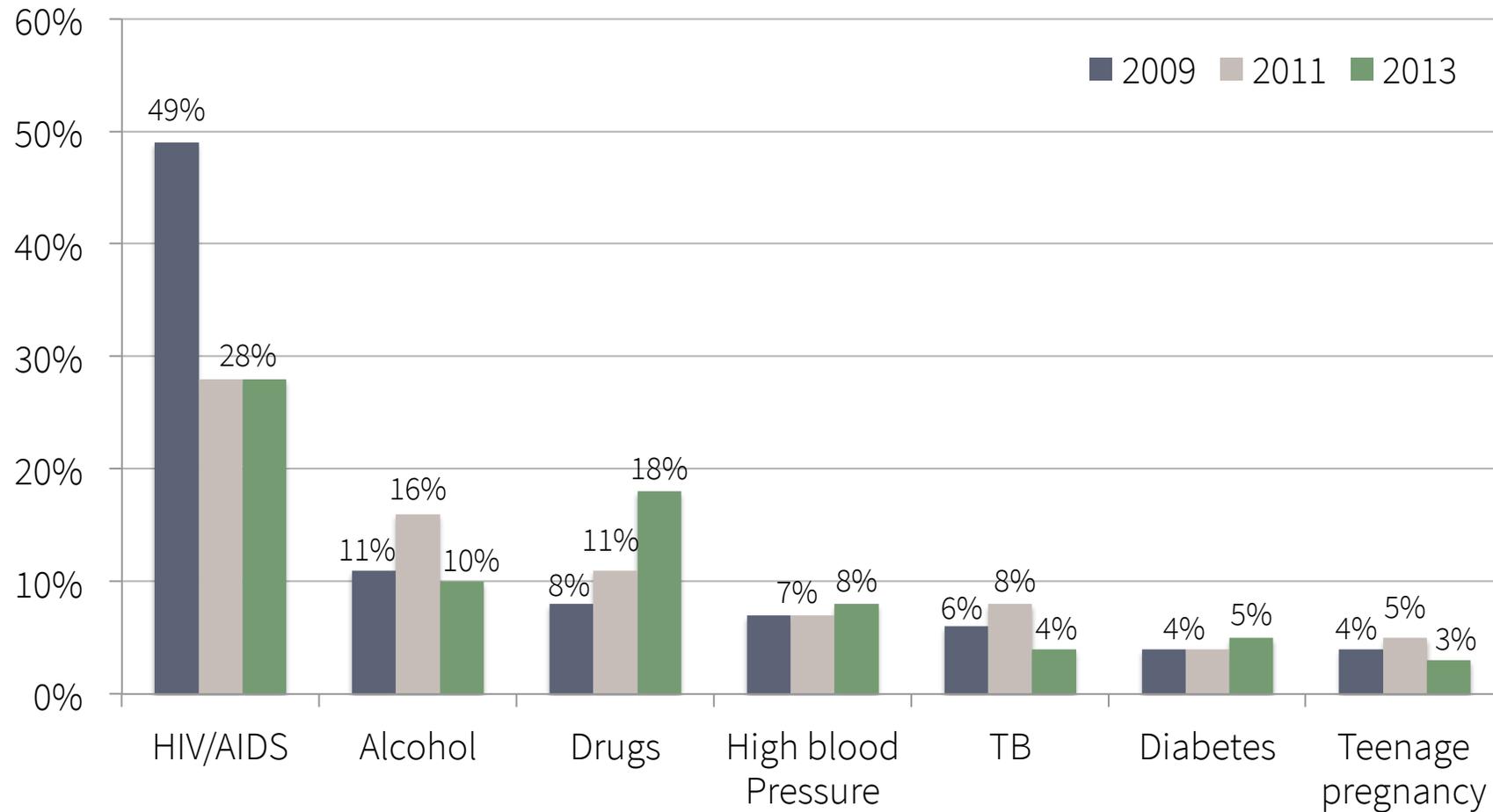
- Lesedi, Mogale City, Merafong City, Tshwane and Gauteng show an upwards trend.
- Johannesburg and Randfontein show minimal change.
- Midvaal has seen a decline of 14% since 2009.



Health

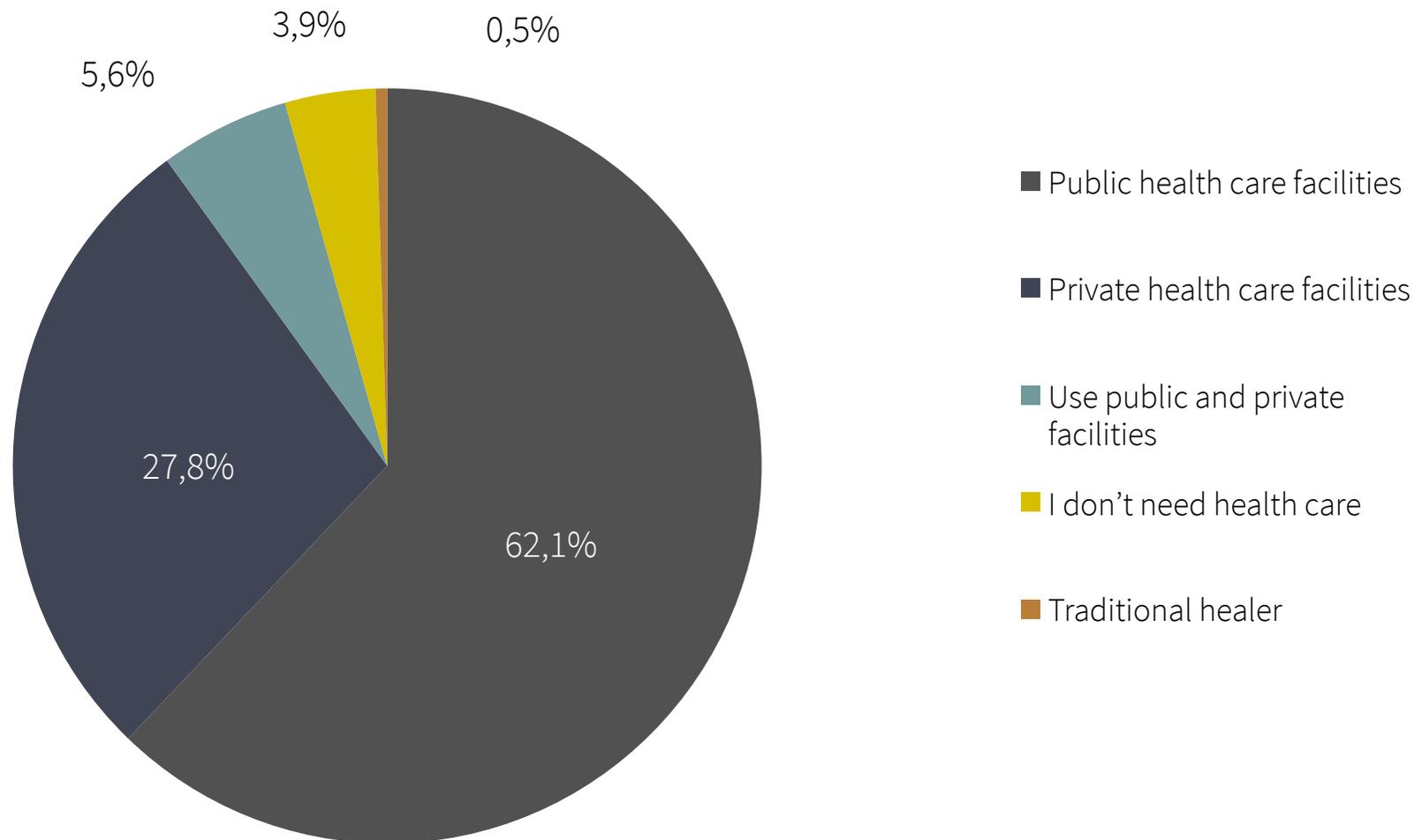
Photograph by: Wonke Lepheana

‘What is the main health problem facing your community?’



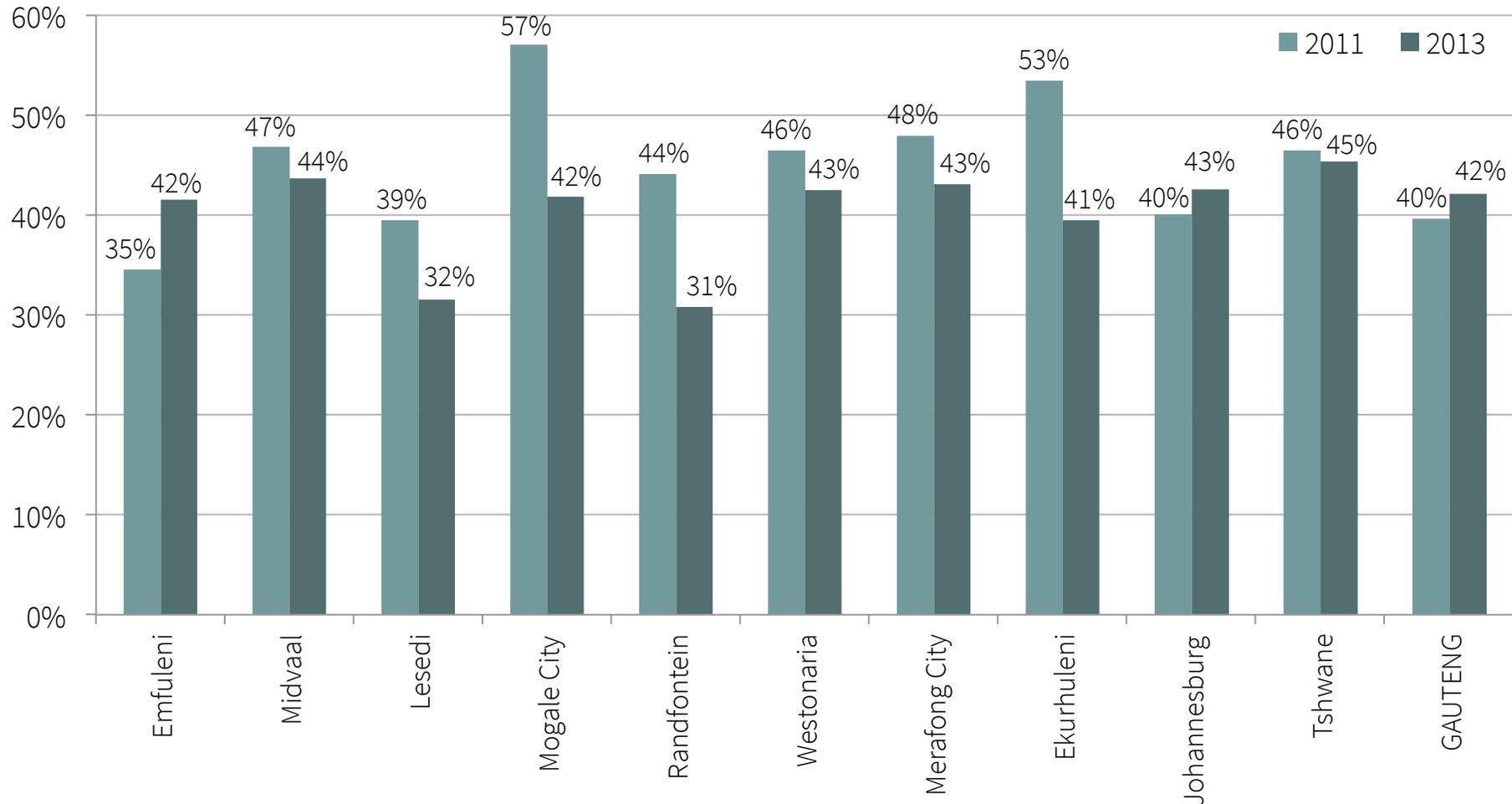
- Biggest health problem is HIV/ Aids, followed by drug and alcohol abuse

Where do you go for medical care?



- More than half of all respondents indicated that they use public health care facilities

Satisfaction with government health services

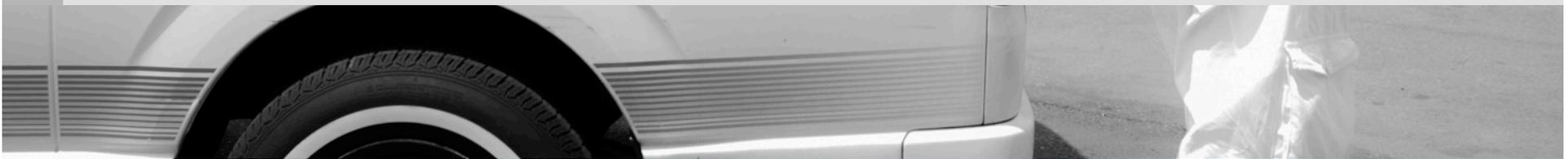


- Mogale and Ekurhuleni showed a marked decrease in satisfaction with government health services

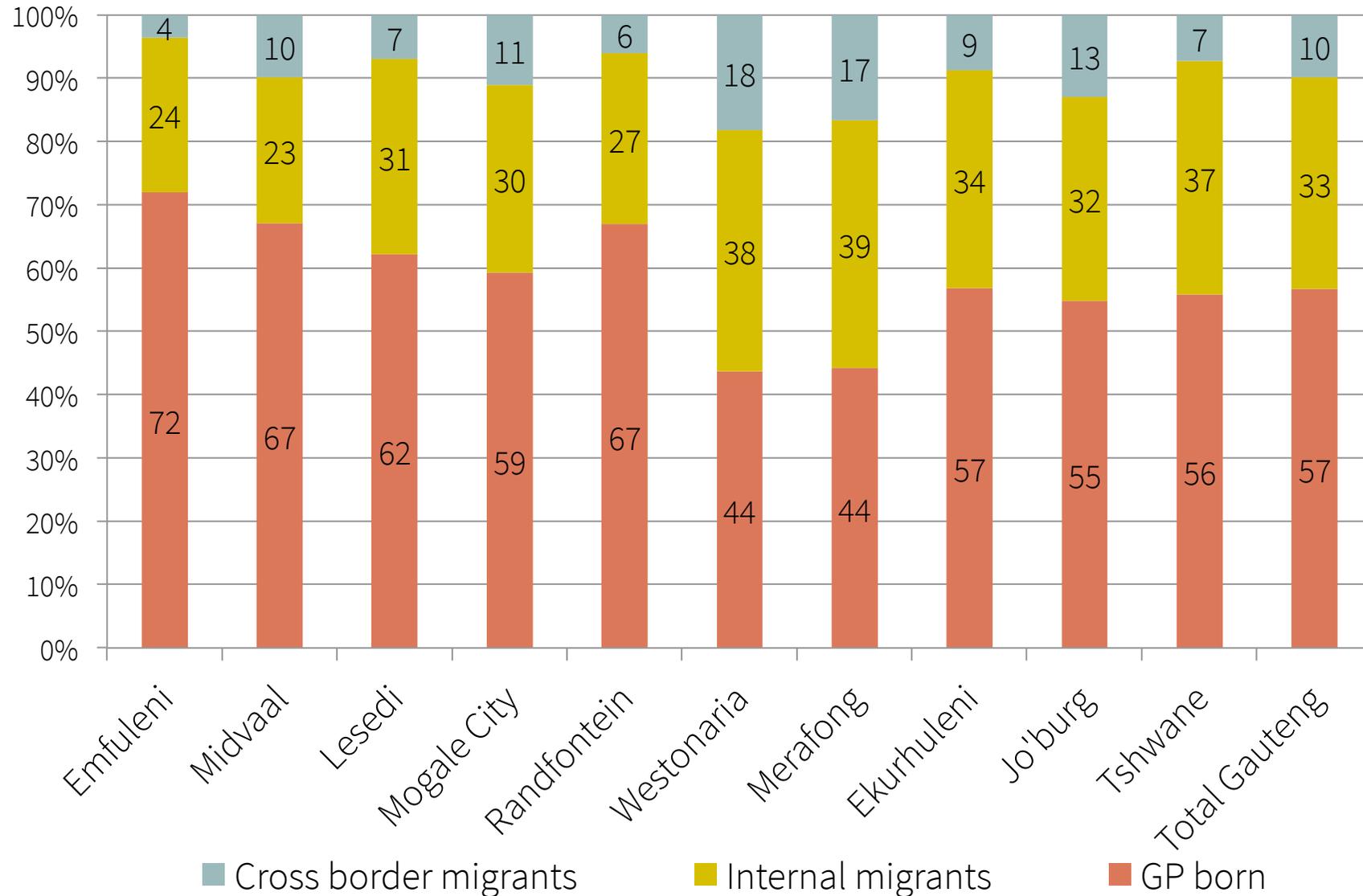


Migration and the GCR

Photograph by: Levi O'Regan

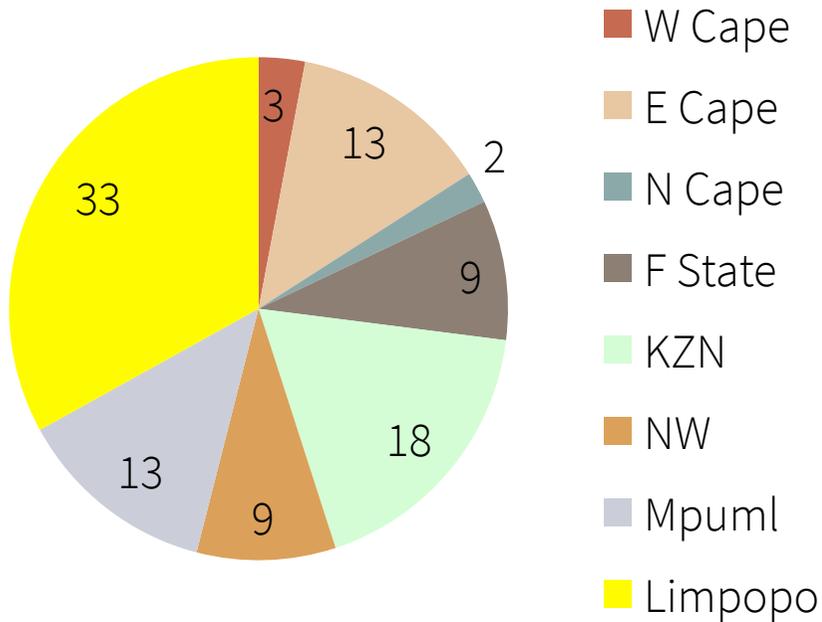


Internal & cross border migrants as proportion of population by municipality (%)

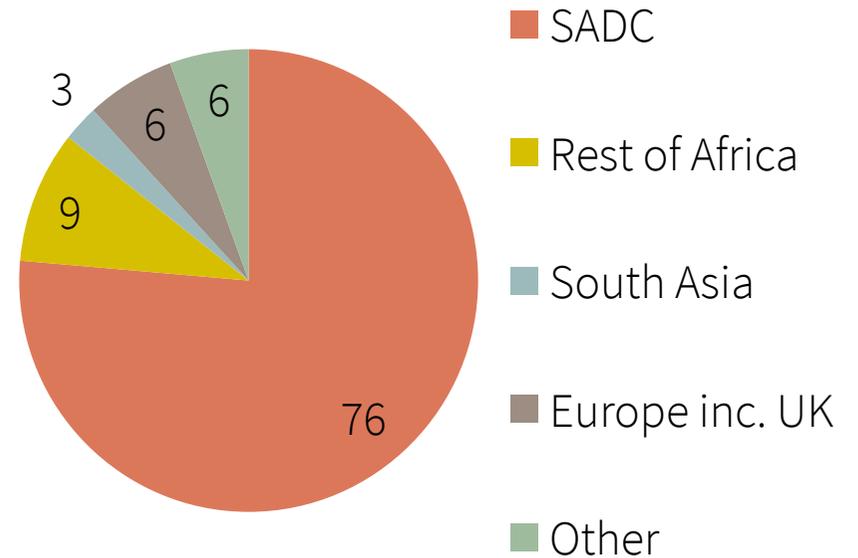


Origin of internal & cross border migrants in GP

Internal migrants (%)

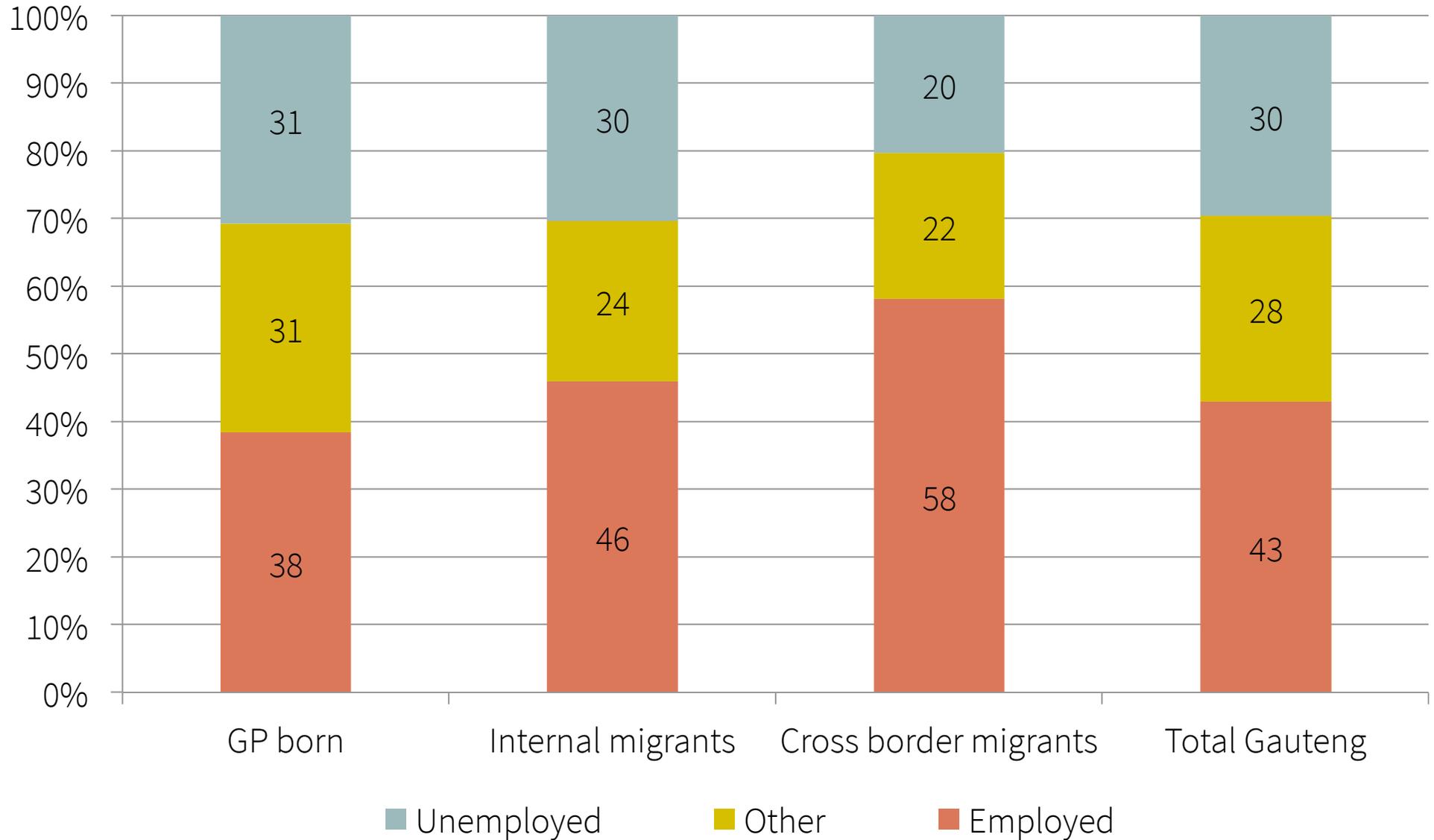


Cross border migrants (%)



- 43% of SADC migrants are Zimbabweans

Employment status by migrant status (%)



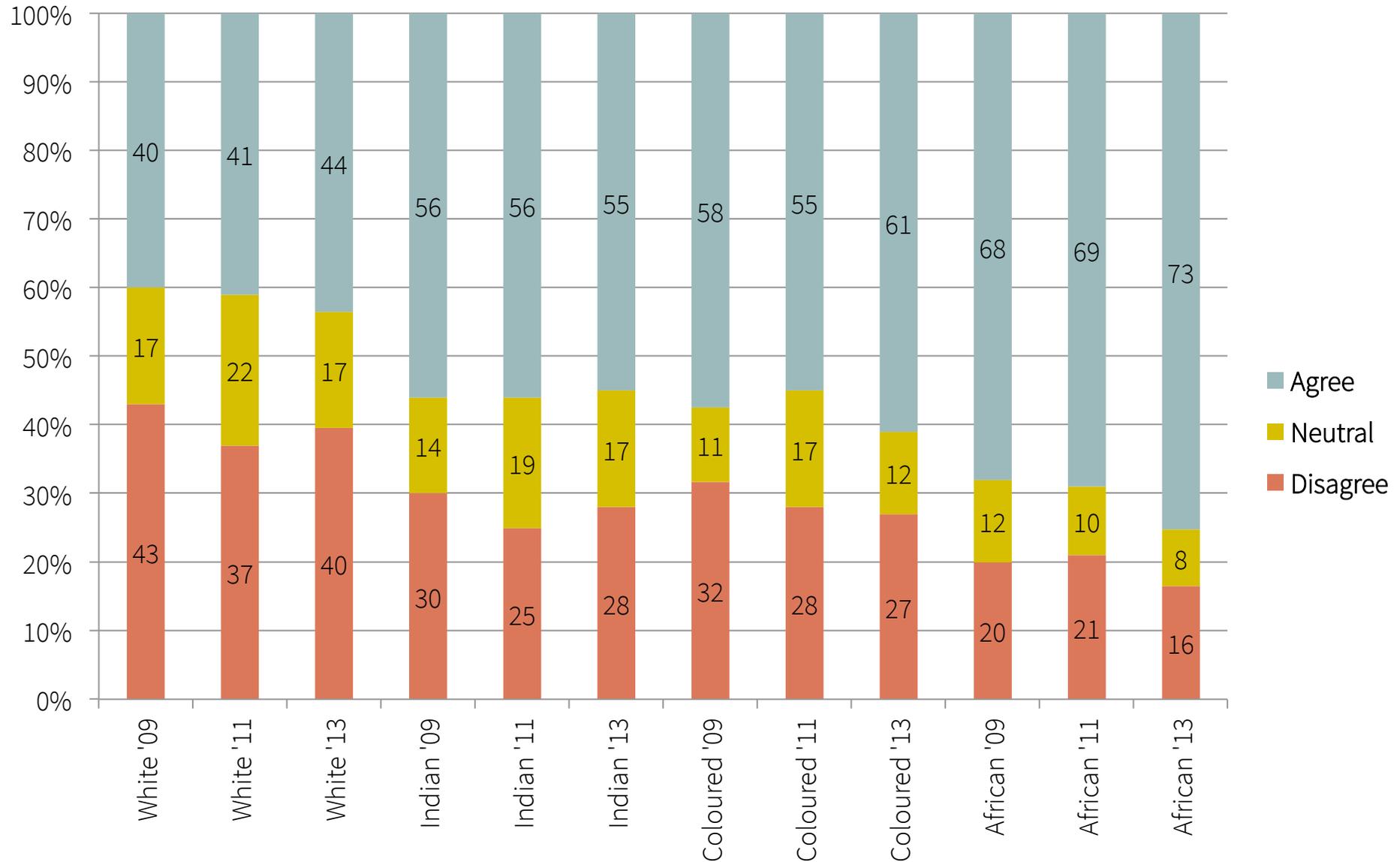


Social attitudes / 'headspace'

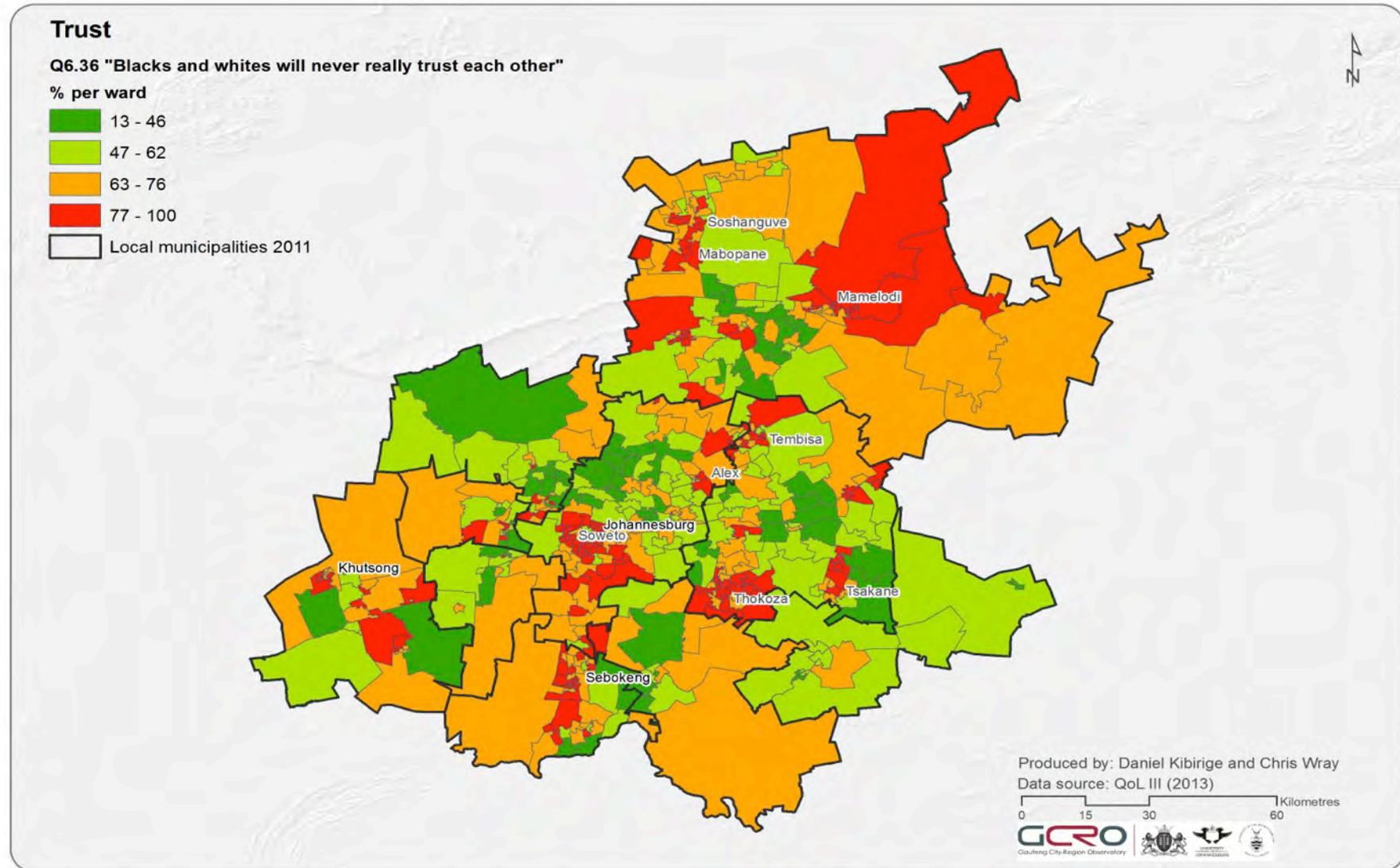
Photograph by: Imraan Hendricks



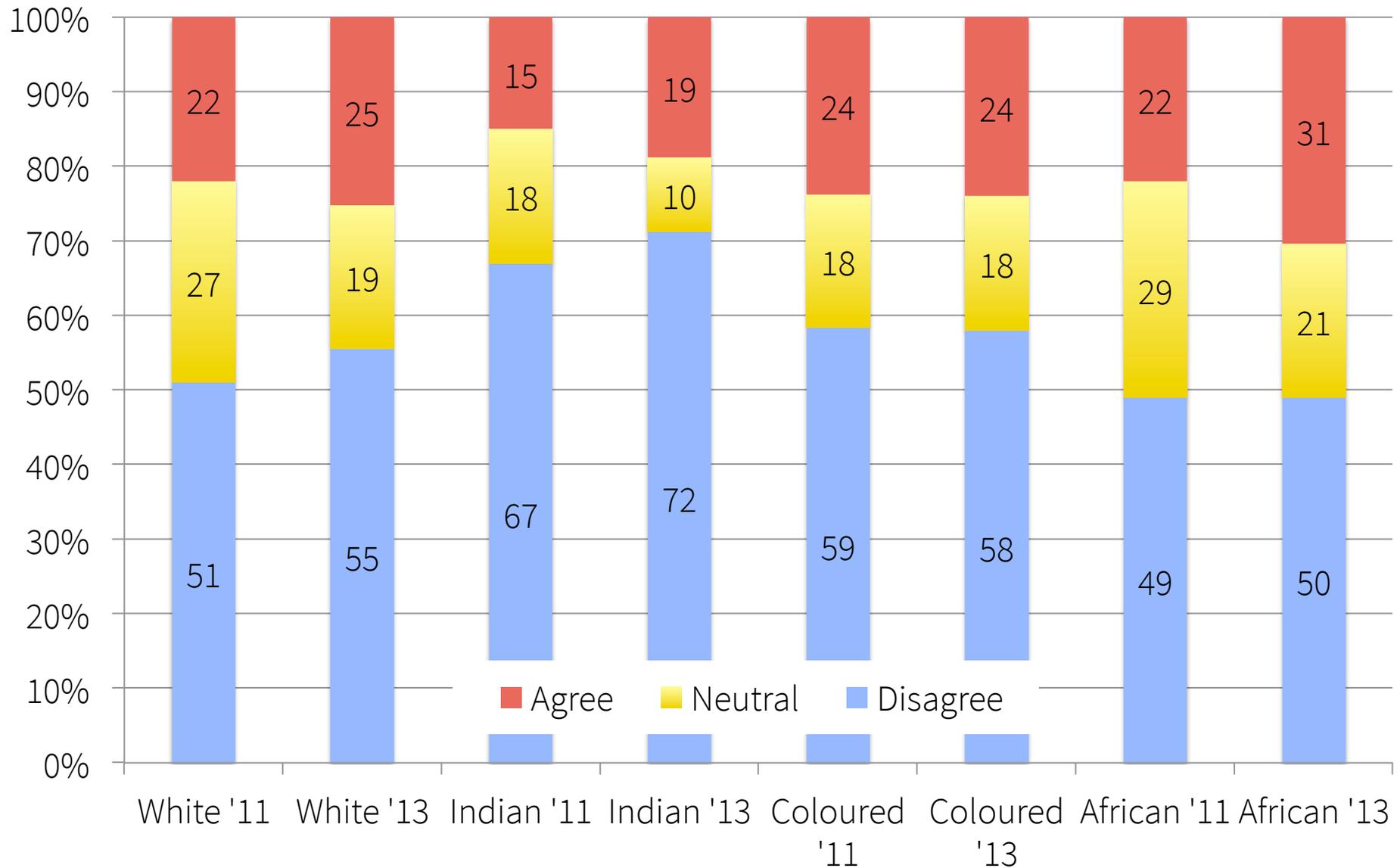
'Blacks and whites will never trust each other' (2009,2011, 2013)



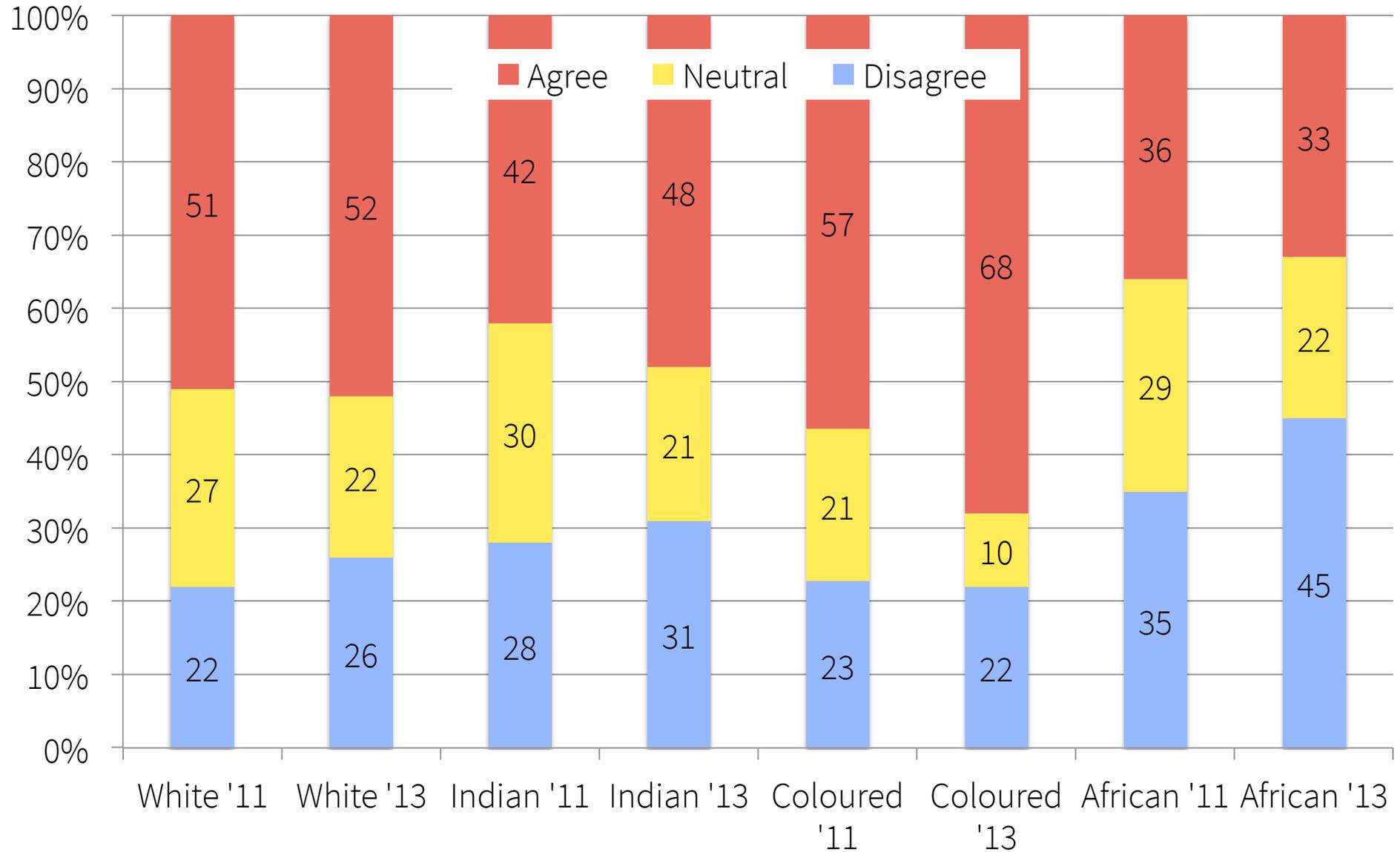
'Blacks & whites will never trust each other' by ward



'Indians do not deserve to benefit from affirmative action' (2011, 2013)



'Coloureds are helping to build the new South Africa' (2011, 2013)

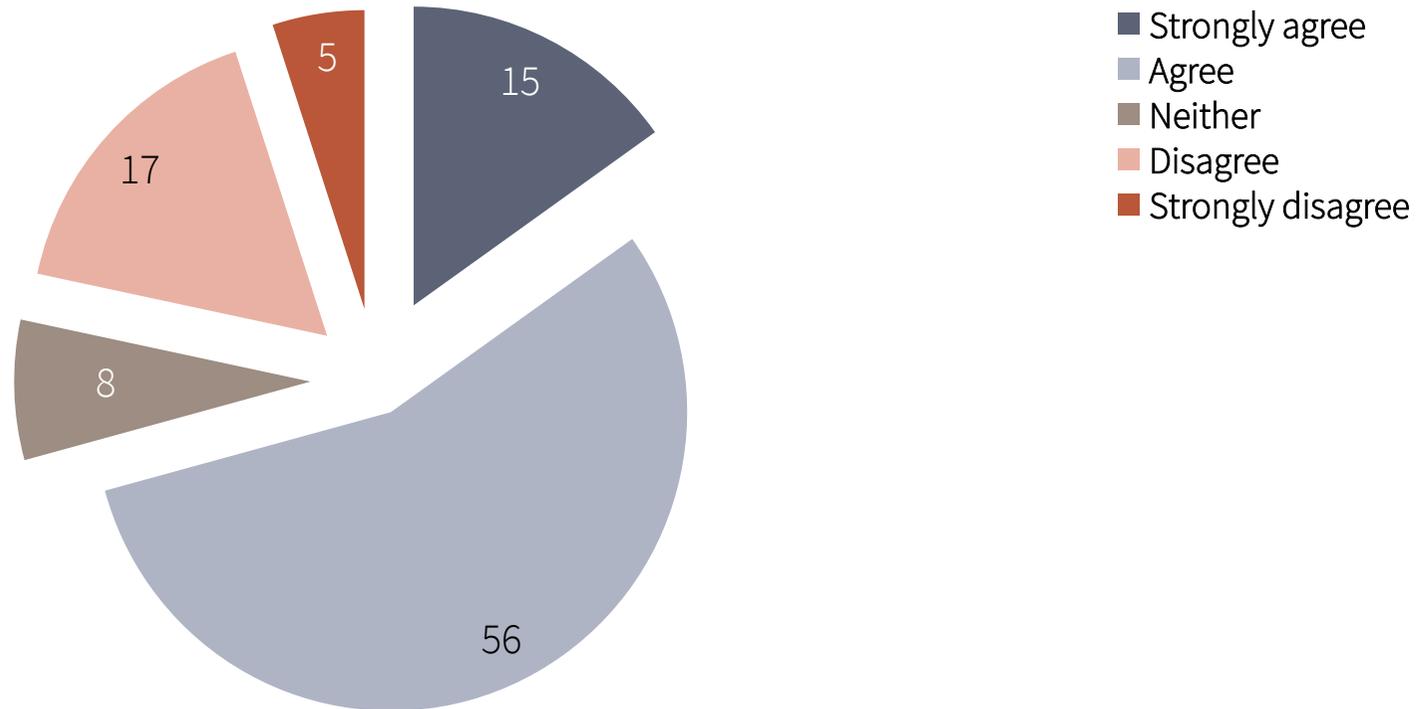


Respondents who said a man is justified in hitting or beating his partner in these situations(%)

- Note that 1% of the adult population of Gauteng is the equivalent of nearly 90,000 adults

	If she goes out without telling him	If she doesn't look after the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses to have sex with him	If she burns the food	If she is unfaithful
Emfuleni	1	2	1	1	1	2
Midvaal	4	5	4	2	2	5
Lesedi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mogale	2	2	2	2	1	4
Randfontein	3	5	4	4	2	6
Westonaria	4	6	6	4	2	7
Merafong	2	2	2	2	0	3
Ekurhuleni	4	5	4	4	4	6
Jo'burg	4	5	4	2	2	5
Tshwane	1	3	1	1	1	3
Gauteng	3	4	3	2	2	4

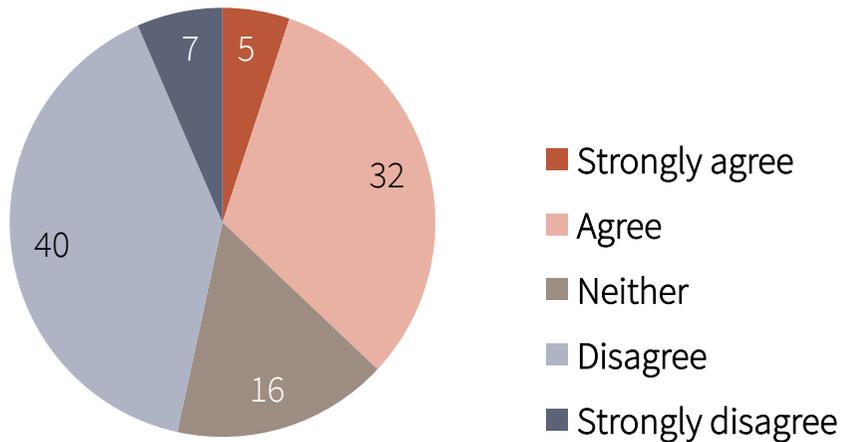
Gay and lesbian people deserve equal rights with other South Africans for Gauteng (%)



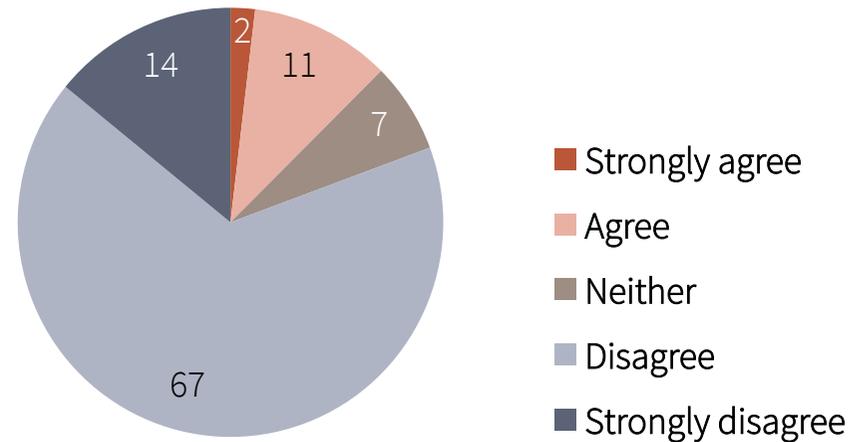
- 71% of respondents believe that gay and lesbian people deserve equal rights, the figures almost exactly reflect those for the African population only, refuting the sentiment that gays and lesbians are seen by Africans as being 'un-African.'

Negative attitudes towards gay and lesbian people for Gauteng (%)

Homosexuality is against values of my community



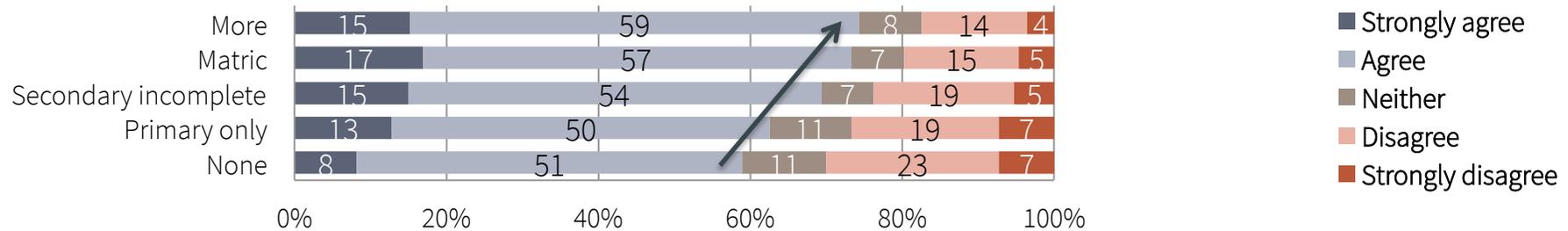
Acceptable to be violent towards gays and lesbians



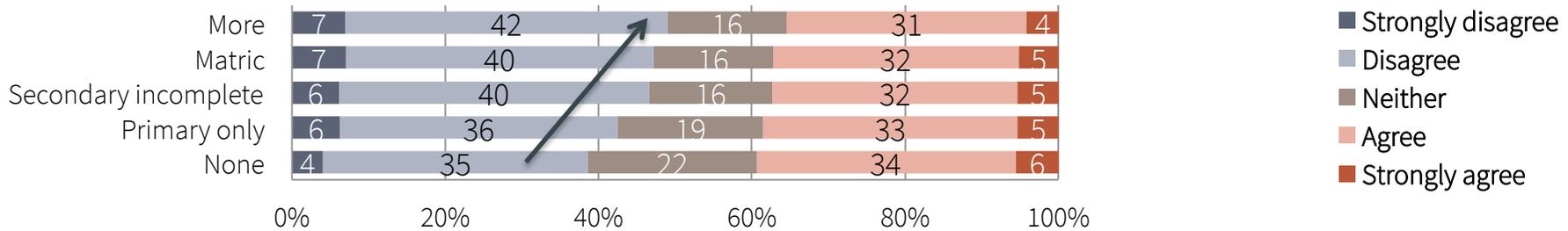
- 37% of respondents understood homosexuality as against the values of their community.
- 13% or the equivalent of 1,15 million people believe that it is acceptable to be violent towards gay and lesbian people.

Attitudes towards gay and lesbian people by highest education level of respondent (%)

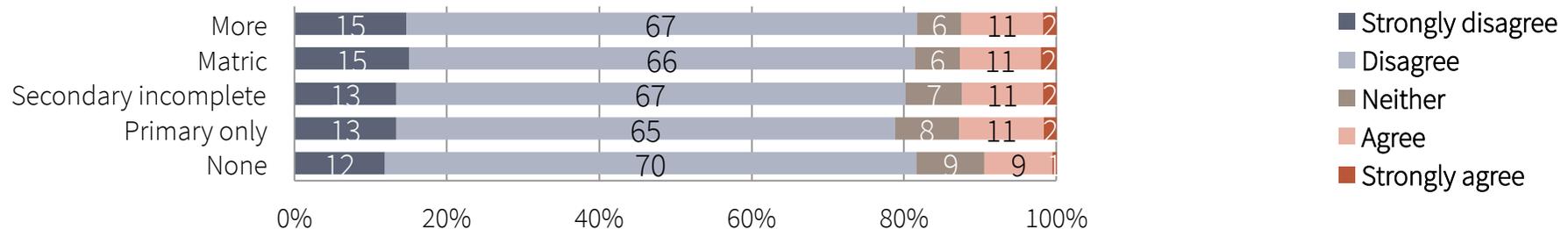
Gays and lesbians deserve equal rights



Homosexuality is against the values of my community

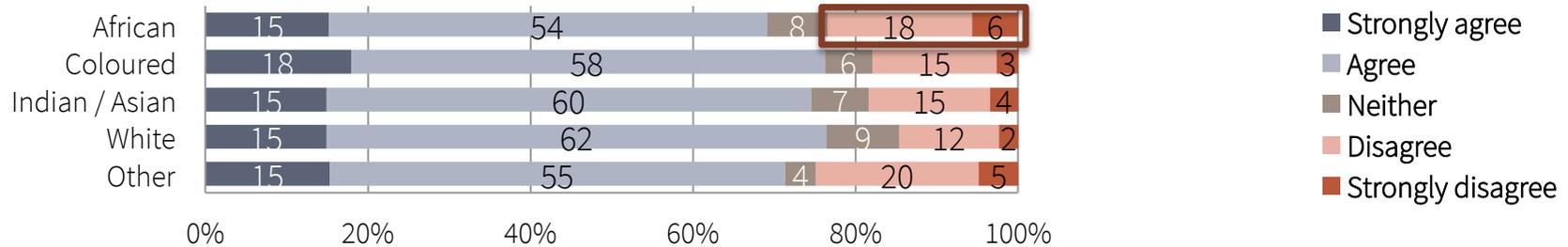


It is acceptable to be violent towards gays and lesbians

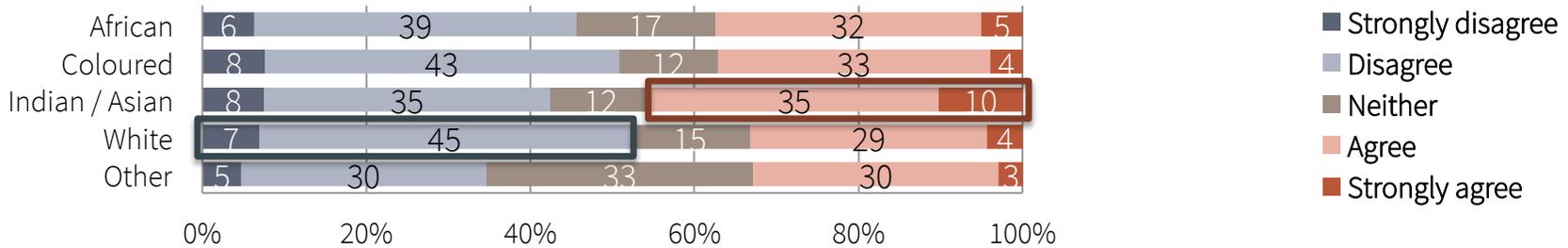


Attitudes towards gay and lesbian people by race of respondent (%)

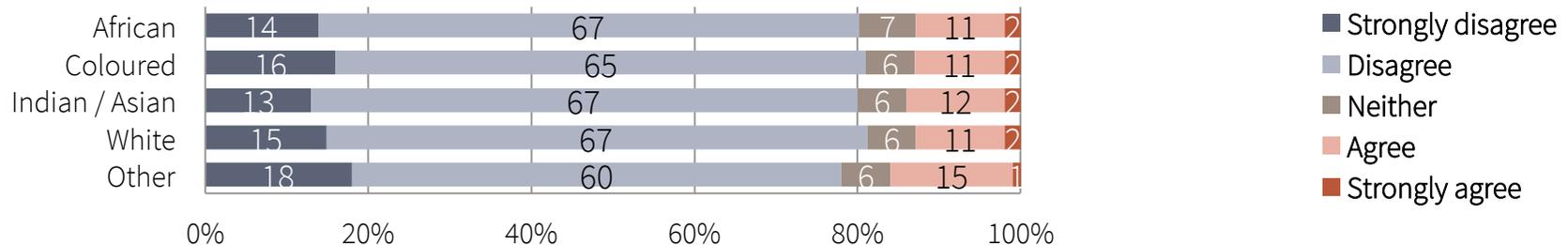
Gays and lesbians deserve equal rights



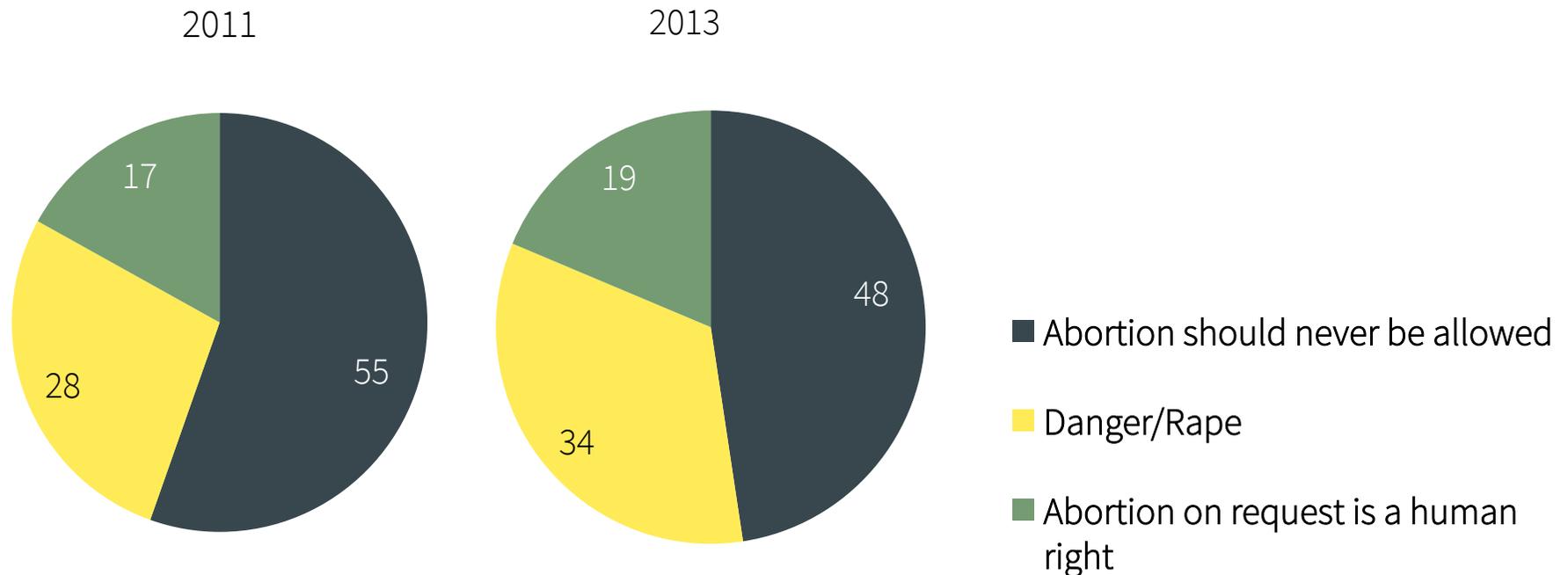
Homosexuality is against the values of my community



It is acceptable to be violent towards gays and lesbians



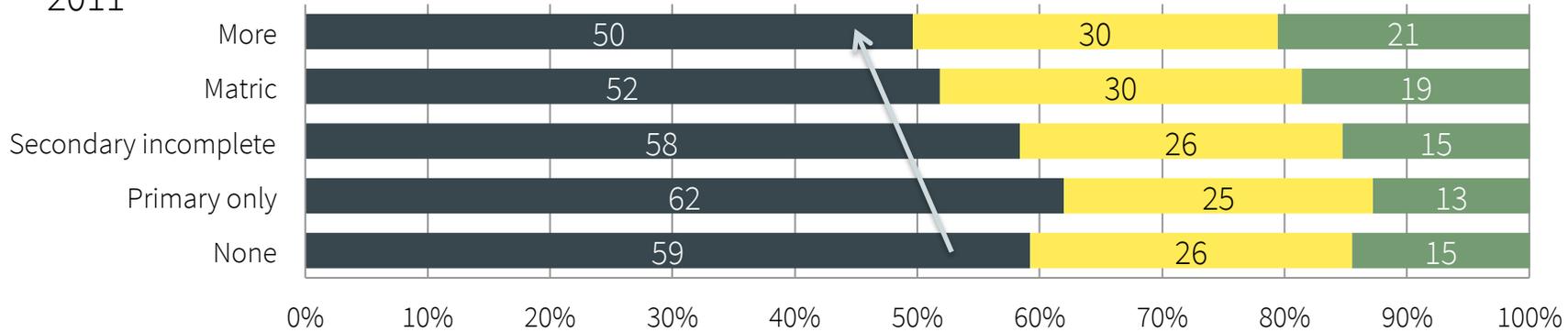
Attitudes to abortion 2011 and 2013 change (%)



- 17 years after the introduction of the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act, less than a fifth of Gauteng residents believe that access to abortion on request is a human right.
- The number of people who believe abortion should never be allowed has decreased from 55% to 48%.
- Most of those whose attitudes have liberalised would still only allow termination of pregnancy under limited circumstances.

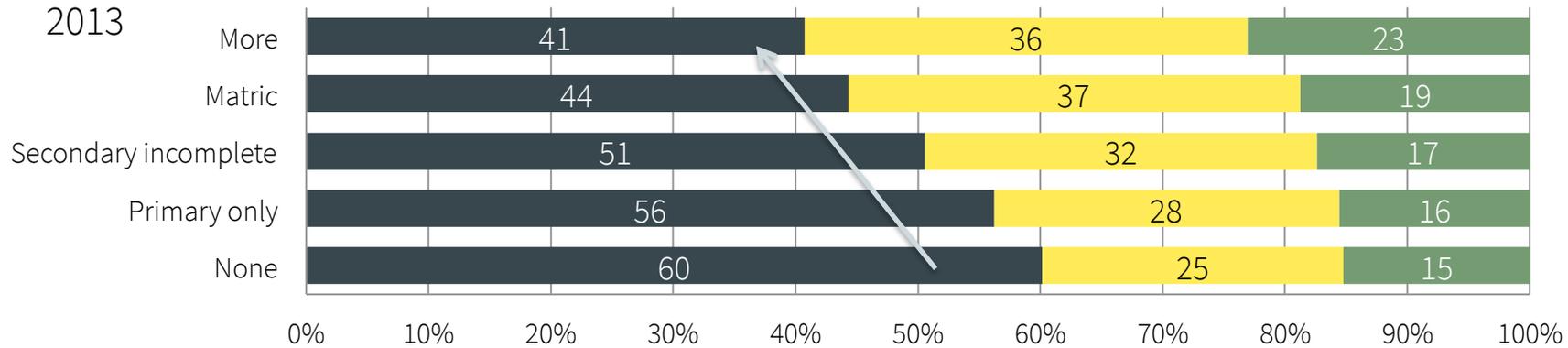
Attitudes towards abortion by education(%)

2011



Abortion should never be allowed
 Danger/Rape
 Abortion on request is a human right

2013



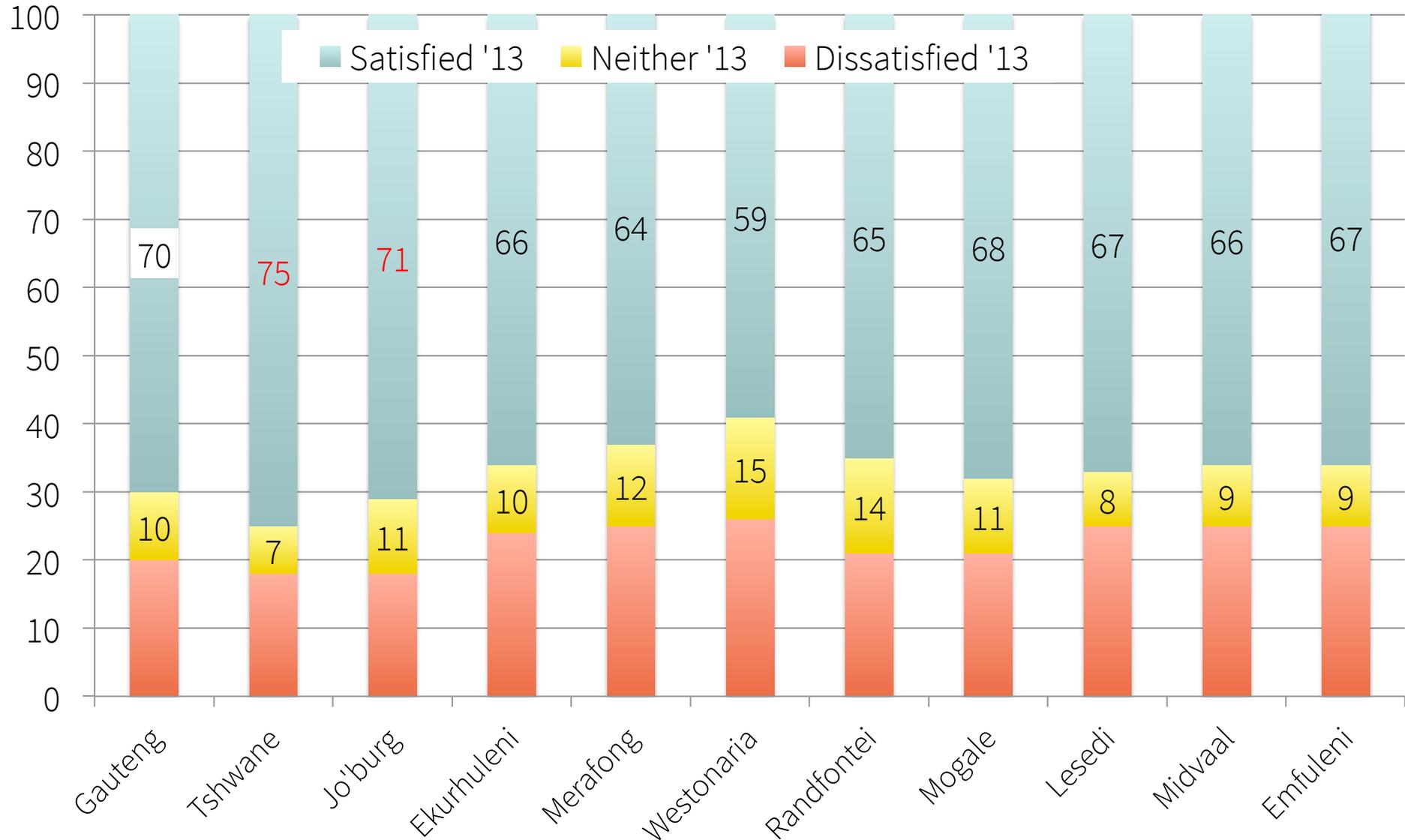


Quality of life

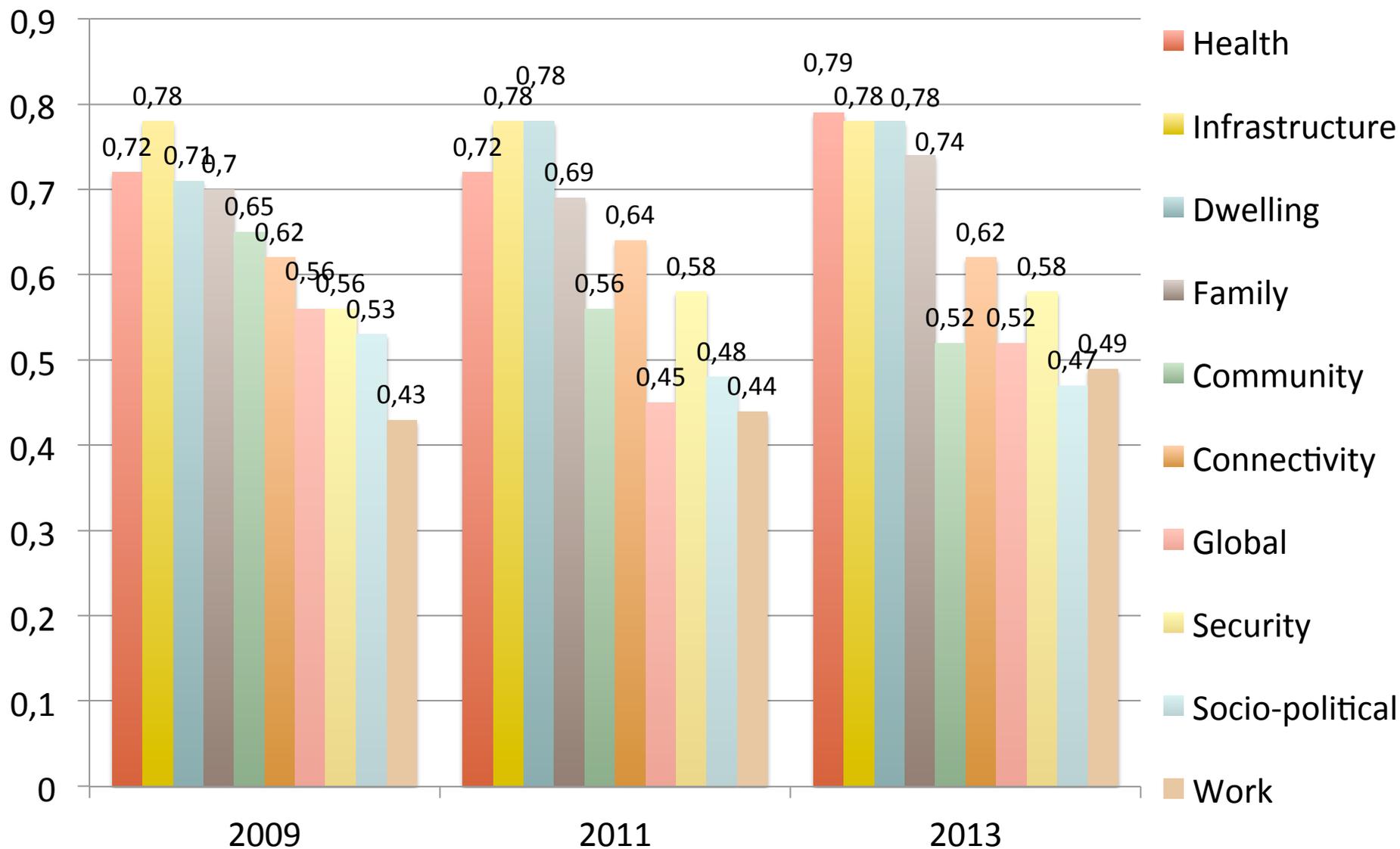
Photograph by: Genevieve Woodley

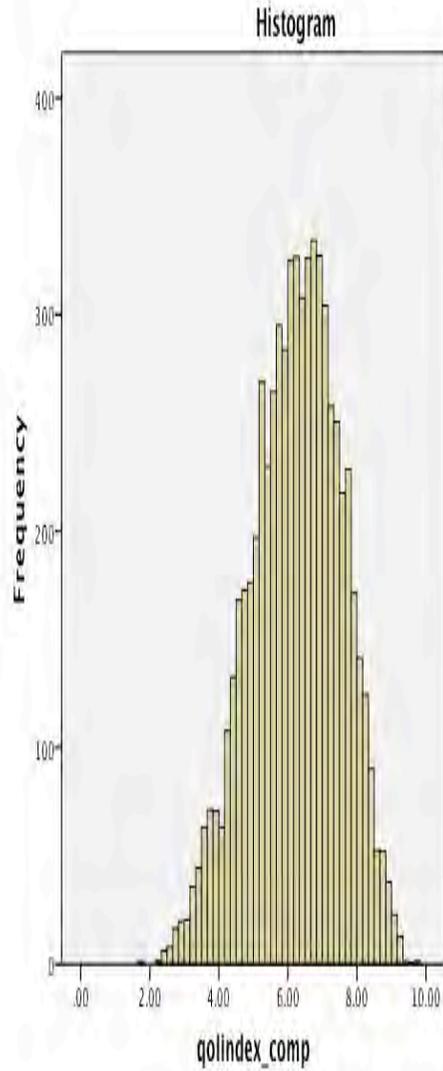


'How satisfied are you with your life as a whole?'

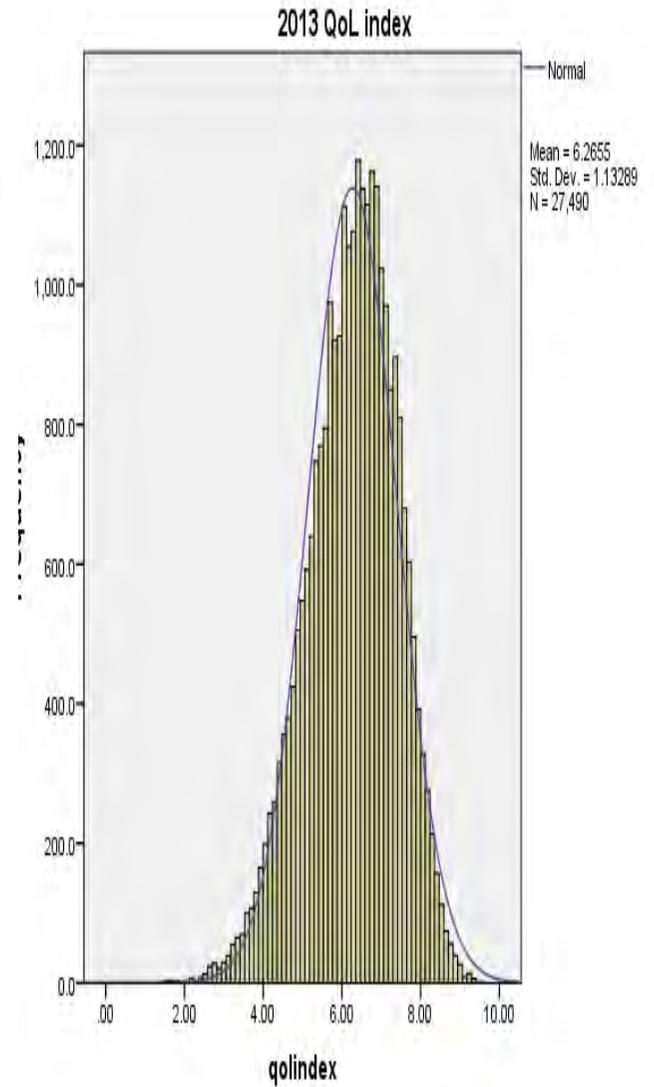
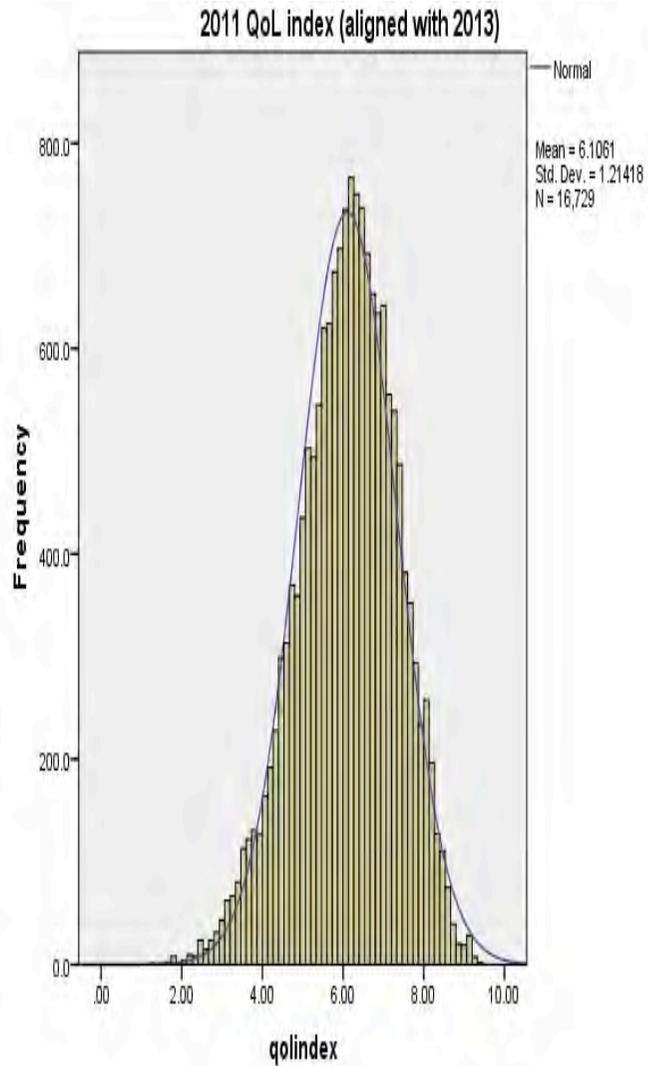


QoL dimensions – means (2009/2011/2013)

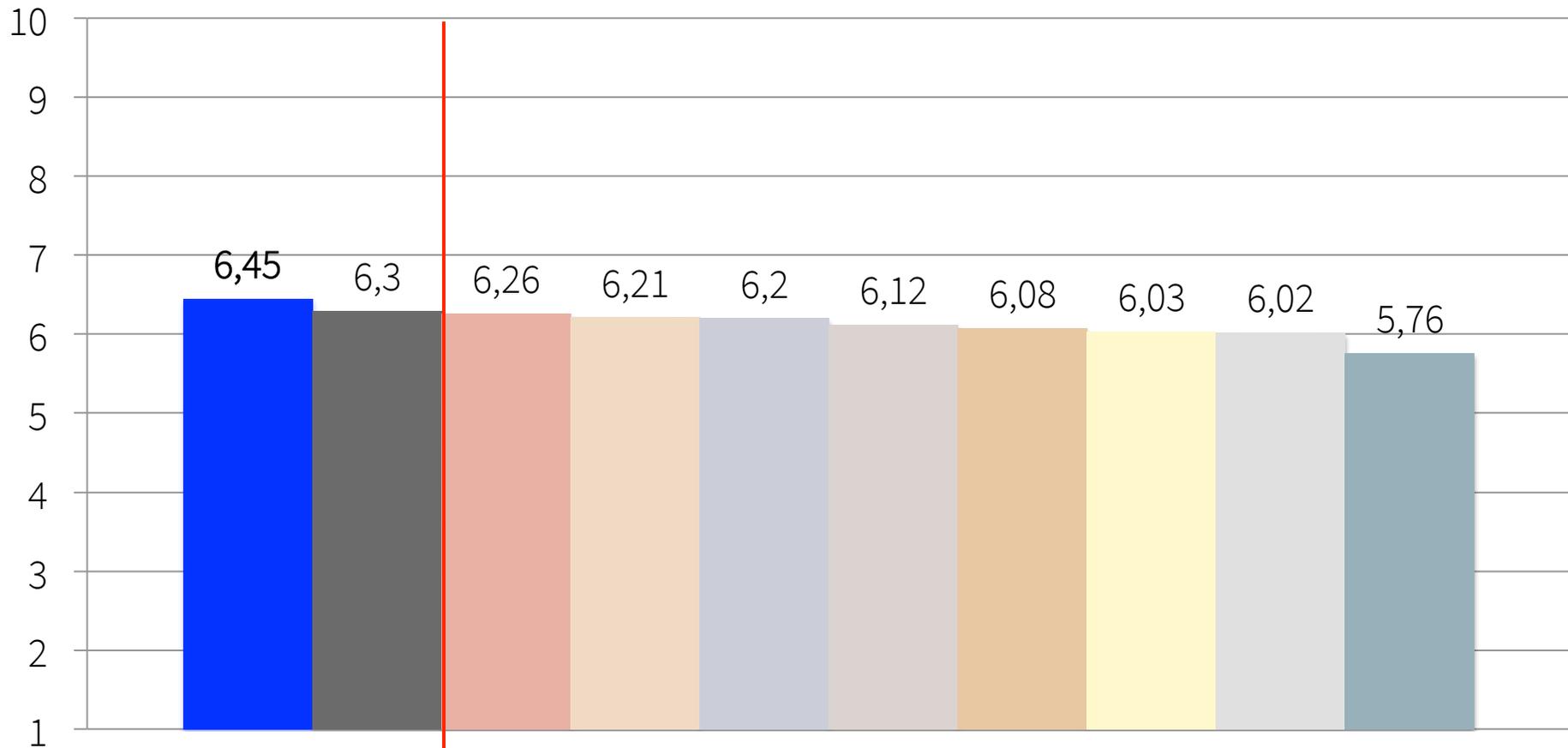




Cases weighted by Revised weight (municipal level)



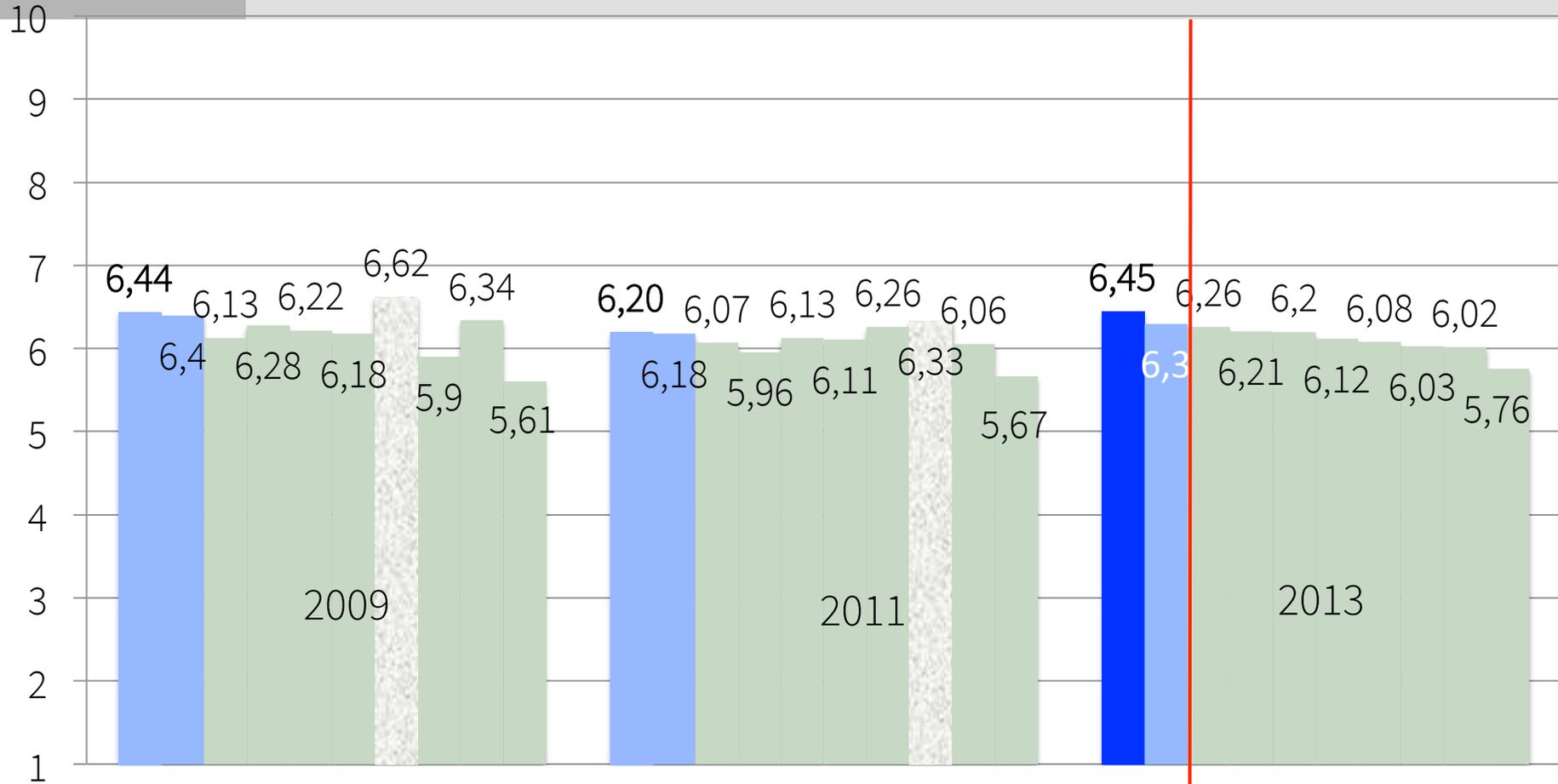
QoL means by municipality 2013 (mean = 6,28)



- Tshwane
- Johannesburg
- Mogale City
- Ekurhuleni
- Lesedi
- Merafong City
- Midvaal
- Randfontein
- Emfuleni
- Westonaria

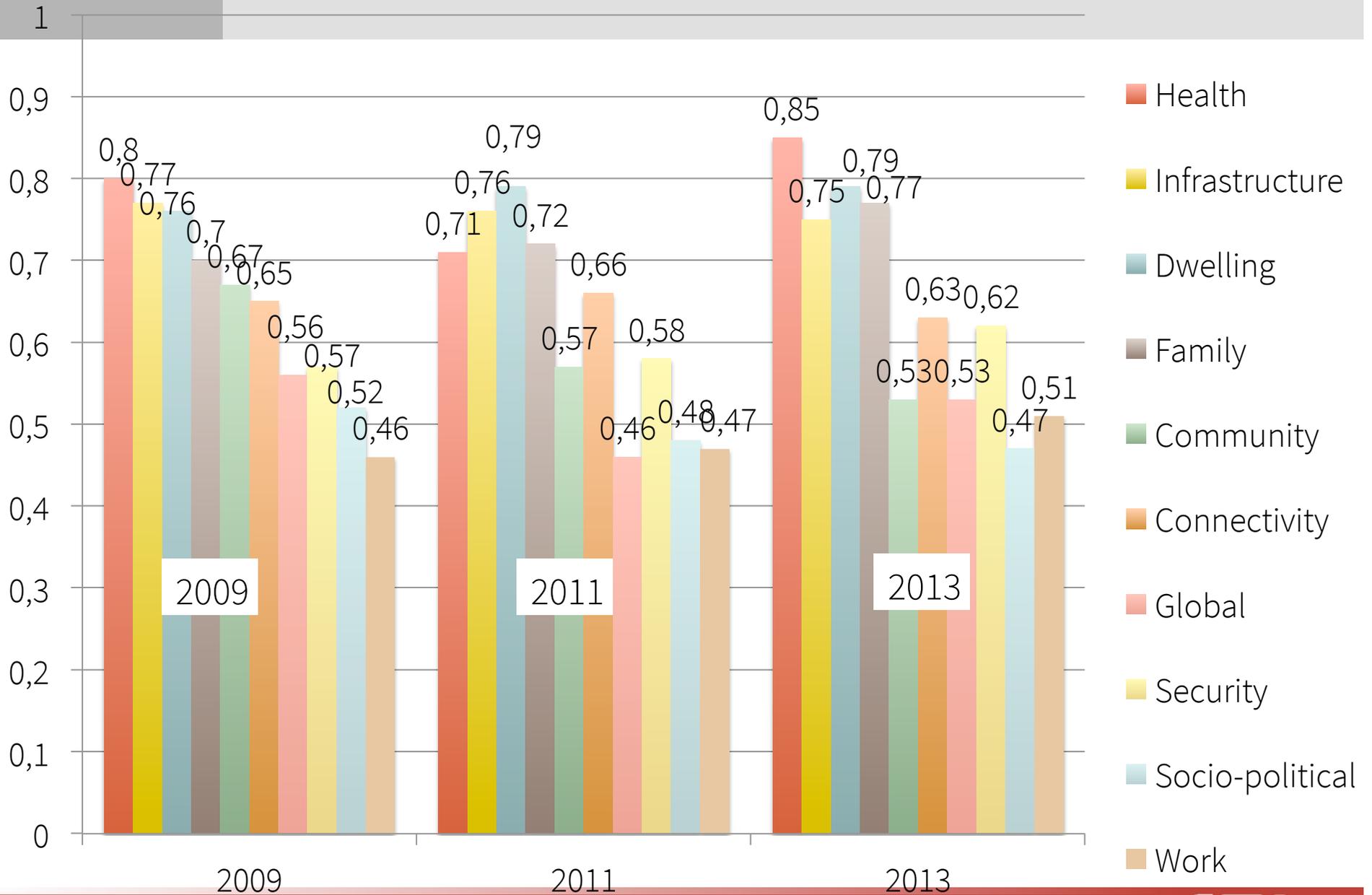
QoL means by municipality:

means = 6,24 (2009); 6,1 (2011); 6,28 (2013)

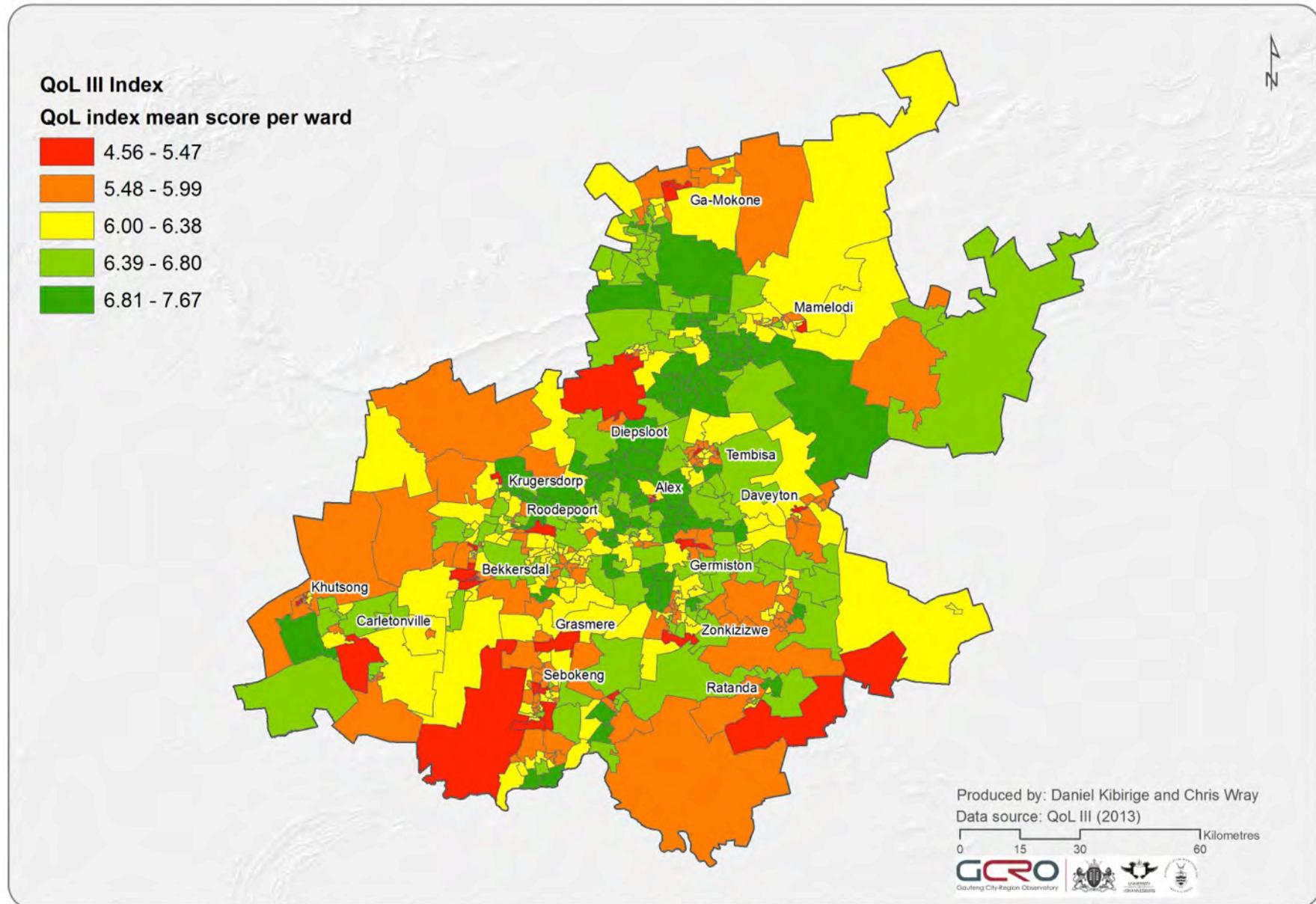


- Tshwane
- Johannesburg
- Mogale City
- Ekurhuleni
- Lesedi
- Merafong City
- Midvaal
- Randfontein
- Emfuleni
- Westonaria

QoL dimensions – Tshwane means (2009/2011/2013)



Quality of Life by ward



Conclusion

- The citizens of Gauteng, on the whole, enjoy, and appreciate high quality service delivery; satisfaction with services, and with their own quality of life, is at an all-time high.

...but

- Dissatisfaction with all spheres of government is at an all-time low; the social fabric is under enormous strain; the gap between state and citizen is a matter of real concern for the developmental project as a whole.
- There are still key gaps, which must be targeted – spatially, and by sector – but also some challenging policy issues about serving the poor and the middle class simultaneously.
- Above all, it is time to focus on the people and the social fabric – it is near breaking point. Alienation, distance from government, ‘phobias’ – all are reaching very scary levels, and partnerships with CSOs and FBOs are key.
- Efficient government is not enough. People want clean and transparent government.

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