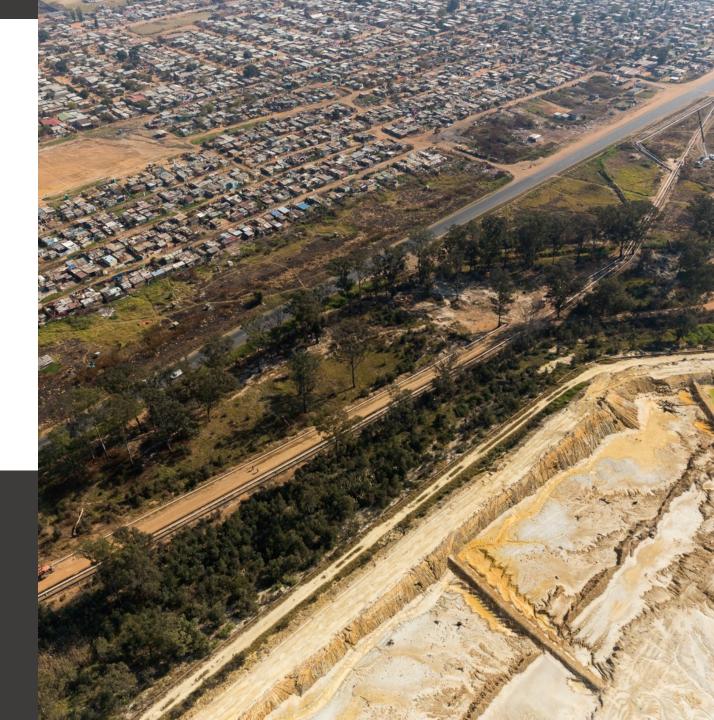
# QoL V (2017/18) survey: Preliminary results

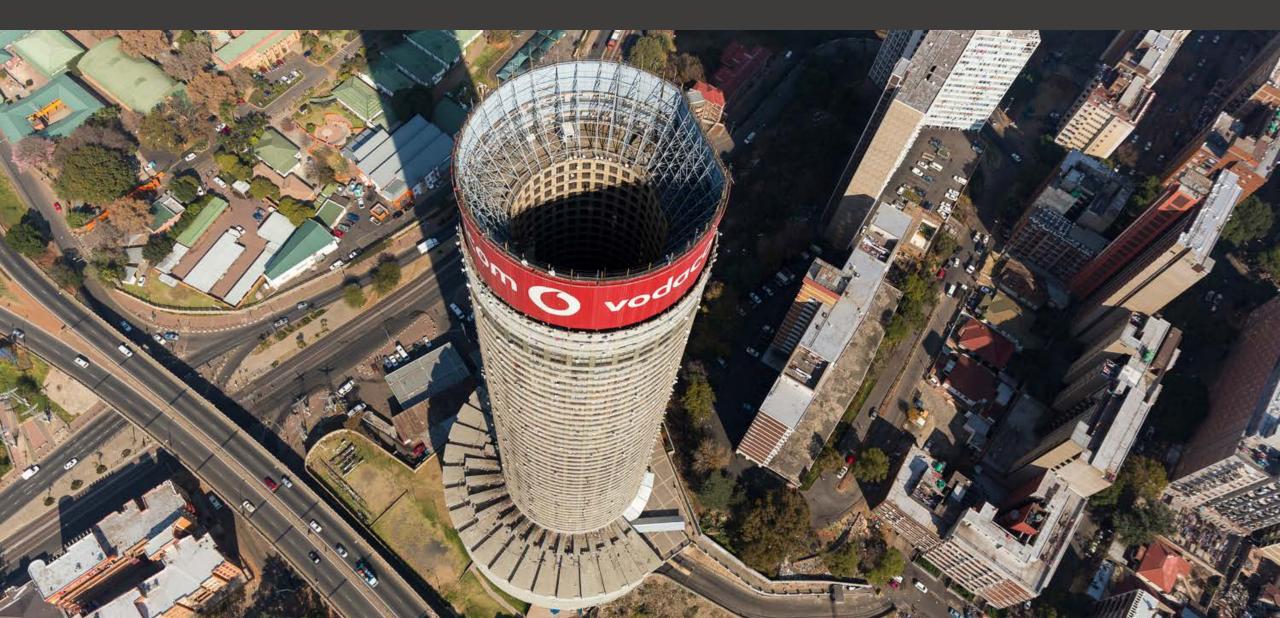
**Results Launch** 

13 November 2018, Revised 20 June 2019

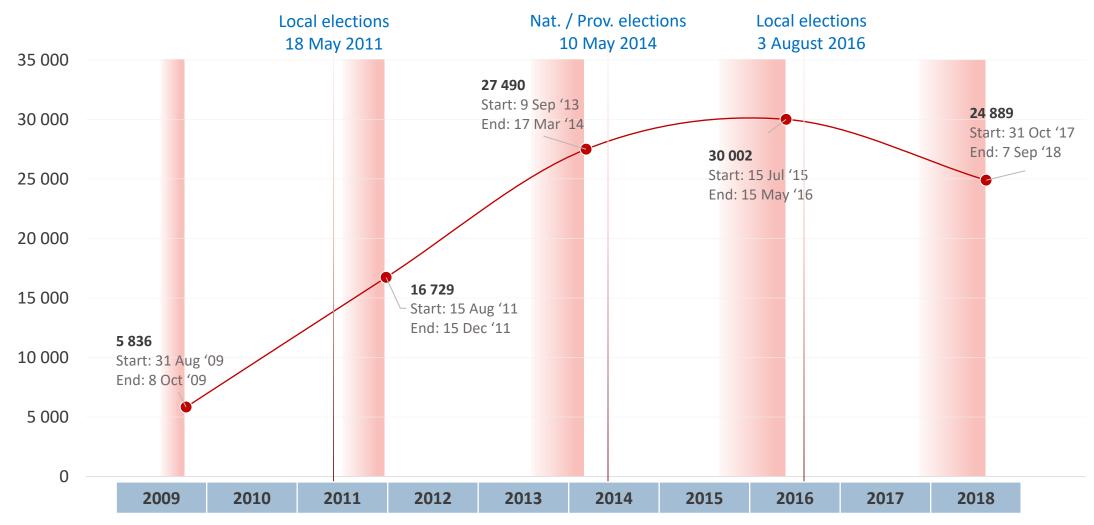
Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO)



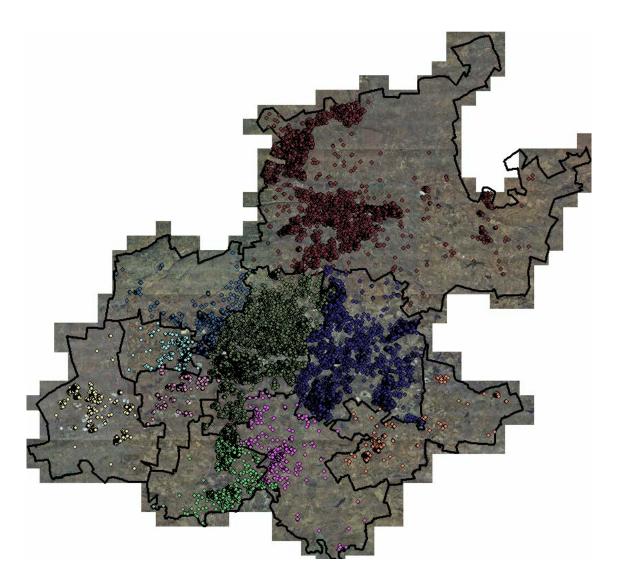




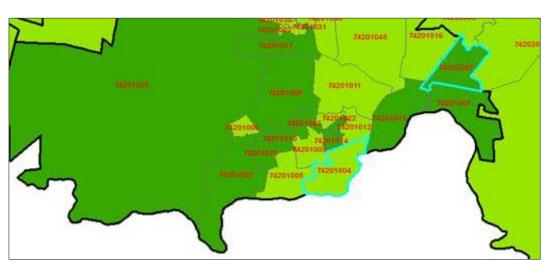
### The evolution of the QoL survey



The evolution of the QoL survey – quality issues: QoL III (2013/14)



- In QoL III our first checks suggested what seemed like a perfect distribution of interviews
- But probing interrogation of oddities in the data eventually exposed outright fraud ...
- Multiple duplicated respondents in the dataset, recorded as having happened in different locations,
- Surplus interviews done in excess in certain wards had been moved in GIS to other wards which were in deficit at the end of fieldwork



The evolution of the QoL survey – quality issues: QoL IV (2015/16)

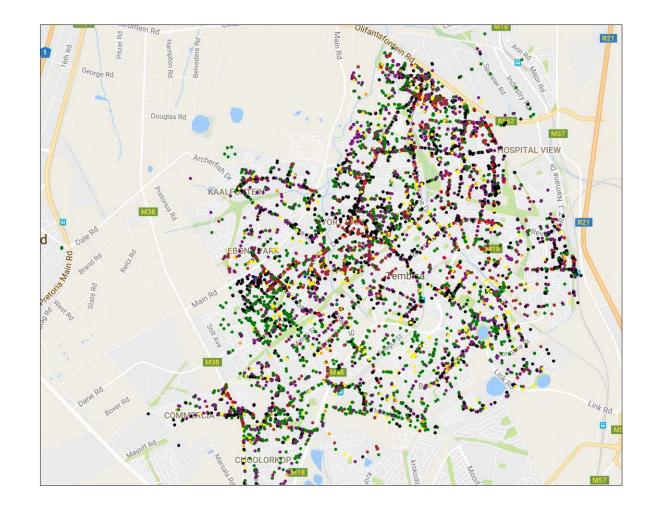


- In QoL IV, GIS checks at the end of fieldwork revealed fraudulent interviews – actually conducted in malls, taxi ranks and fast-food outlets – assigned to sample points
- Made up interviews for white respondents, etc
- Over 5 000 interviews had to be redone



The evolution of the QoL survey – quality issues: QoL V needed to be different

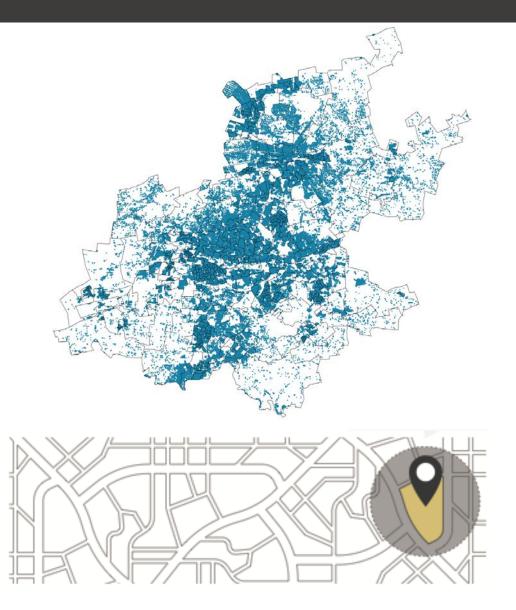
- With QoL V we were absolutely determined not to see a repeat of the quality problems *only identified at the end of fieldwork* of previous surveys
- The challenge for us was how to build much more rigorous quality checking into the process of fieldwork itself
- In early 2017, we were introduced to ResearchGO, a project in the Engineering Faculty of UJ
- ResearchGO had recent experience with very large surveys, including one of over 80 000 enterprises in 9 Gauteng townships, conducted in 2 months, with 800 fieldworkers, for Tshepo 1million
- ResearchGO had built an application for real-time monitoring of fieldwork quality
- And, it had a model of sourcing fieldworkers from unemployed youth screened & trained by Harambee
- AND, this was an investment by GCRO in one of its partners



A system of in-process quality control – preventing 'convenience sampling'

#### In field quality control

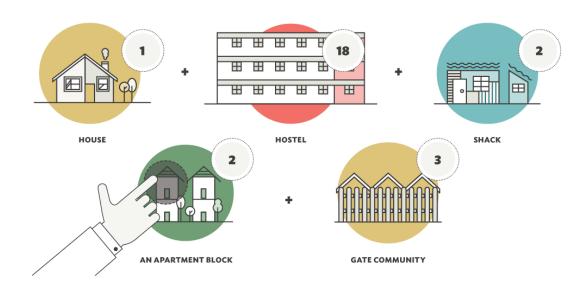
- Surveys were conducted on tablets, with GPS functionality
- A set number of sample points *per ward* was randomly selected from GeoTerraImage's 2017 Building Based Land Use (BBLU) dataset, which provides spatial location and land use categorisation for all buildings in Gauteng
- Fieldworkers navigated to these 'target' sample points
- No survey could be 'opened' unless the data collector was within 80m of the target point. This ensured that surveys could not be conducted on the basis of convenience sampling and allocated after the fact to the target
- Data collector required to take photo at target site

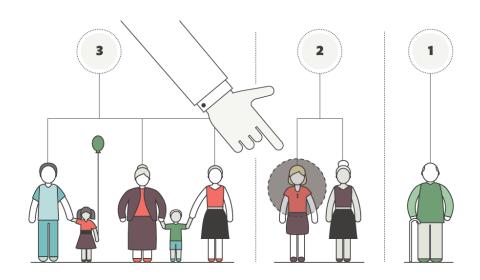


A system of in-process quality control – respondent selection

#### **Respondent selection**

- Data collectors required to do listing of dwellings at the selected target site, one of which was randomly sampled
- They then listed all resident adults at the selected dwelling.
- One adult was then randomly selected to be interviewed.
- Data collectors asked to get details, including photo of left hand and contact details, of the adult interviewed (though not compulsory)
- Address also recorded manually





A system of in-process quality control – automatic and manual checks

#### **Automatic checks**

- Once interview completed, all information uploaded to a database. Once data was uploaded, it became immediately visible on the system's online survey viewer. Available data included:
  - 1. Photo of the interview location
  - 2. Multiple GPS coordinates, captured throughout the interview
  - 3. All information collected from the survey respondent
- The back-end system was coded to ensure that all interviews subjected to a set of automatic checks, e.g.
  - 1. Distance between target site GPS co-ordinate and opening of interview GPS co-ordinate
  - 2. Length of interview (concern if under 30 minutes)
  - 3. Correspondence between name of adult randomly selected and name of person interview
  - 4. Availability of consent photo

#### More systematic checks by ResearchGO QA staff and GCRO

- Automatically generated flags signaled where additional attention to quality control may be needed
- Surveys were reviewed by dedicated quality assurance staff on a live basis, and problematic surveys were immediately disapproved
- GCRO reviewed surveys on a continuous basis, over-riding existing approval status where appropriate, and providing feedback to the service provider
- Approximately 25% of surveys were subjected to telephonic call-backs, to verify data collection.

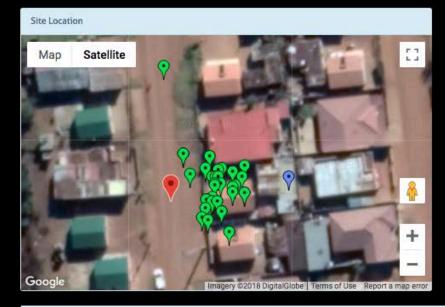
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В	Surveys
8	Events
٩	Survey Sites
≡	Logs
	App Content
1	Mail Tools
	Scrubbing Tools

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Settings

#### Site ID SID#15106 - For target ID TID#3343812, GTI ID GID#1103546

### - Approved



Issues				C
Name	Created By	Level	Status	Actions
Survey 43 Missing	Jonathan Claassens	High	open	
Survey 68 Missing	Jonathan Claassens	High	open	

Interaction	Survey Name	Submitted By	Date Submitted	Date Updated	Appointment Date and Time	Duration
☑ II#496222						
	Return to do QoL	Tlaleng	2018-02-16 20:28:58	2018-02-18 03:05:42		2m 1.926s
	Consent	Tlaleng	2018-02-17 18:02:54	2018-02-18 03:05:42		2m 8.511s
	Fieldworker observation	Tlaleng	2018-02-17 18:01:40	2018-02-18 03:05:42		46.362s
	1. Dwelling & services I	Tlaleng	2018-02-17 18:01:42	2018-02-18 03:05:42		4m 12.352s
	1. Dwelling & services II	Tlaleng	2018-02-17 18:01:45	2018-02-18 03:05:42		19.532s
	1. Dwelling & services IV	Tlaleng	2018-02-17 18:01:47	2018-02-18 03:05:42		2m 17.403s
	2. Satisfaction with services	Tlaleng	2018-02-17 18:01:50	2018-02-18 03:05:42		2m 20.724s
	3. Migration	Tlaleng	2018-02-17 18:01:53	2018-02-18 03:05:42		46.051s

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•	App Content

#### A Mail Tools

- Scrubbing Tools
- Settings

#### Site ID SID#29042 - For target ID TID#1043303, GTI ID GID#2059055

#### - Disapproved



ssues				
Name	Created By	Level	Status	Actions
Location Distance Error	Jonathan Claassens	High	open	
Permission Not Granted	Jonathan Claassens	Low	<b>closed</b>	

Interaction	Survey Name	Submitted By	Date Submitted	Date Updated	Appointment Date and Time	Duration
☑ II#307796						
	GCRO QoL	Adam	2017-12-10 15:12:08	2018-02-18 01:15:19		1m 33.695s
	Adults at dwelling unit	Adam	2017-12-10 15:12:10	2018-02-18 01:15:19		1m 6.416s
	Scheduling with	Adam	2017-12-10 15:12:12	2018-02-18 01:15:19		4.349s
	Consent	Adam	2017-12-10 15:13:24	2018-02-18 01:15:20		33.874s
	Fieldworker observation	Adam	2017-12-10 15:12:15	2018-02-18 01:15:19		20.532s
	1. Dwelling & services I	Adam	2017-12-10 15:12:18	2018-02-18 01:15:19		3m 32.096s
	1. Dwelling & services II	Adam	2017-12-10 15:12:20	2018-02-18 01:15:19		48.522s
	1. Dwelling & services IV	Adam	2017-12-10 15:12:22	2018-02-18 01:15:19		10m 30.145s

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Scrubbing Tools

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#### Site ID SID#58489 - For target ID TID#417544, GTI ID GID#1476478

### - Disapproved



Issues				0
Name	Created By	Level	Status	Actions
Duration not valid	Jonathan Claassens	High	closed	
Site Target Distance Error	Jonathan Claassens	High	<u>clos</u> ed	
Location Distance Error	Jonathan Claassens	High	closed	
Permission Granter not Selected Adult	Jonathan Claassens	Low	closed	
DC walking down the street	julia	High	open	

Interaction	Survey Name	Submitted By	Date Submitted	Date Updated	Appointment Date and Time	Duration
☑   #1118442						
	GCRO QoL	Sizwe Kheswa	2018-06-16 13:46:16	2018-06-17 00:06:49		1m 6.889s
	Adults at dwelling unit	Sizwe Kheswa	2018-06-16 13:46:24	2018-06-17 00:06:49		2m 34.541s
	Scheduling with	Sizwe Kheswa	2018-06-16 13:46:26	2018-06-17 00:06:49		39.971s
	Consent	Sizwe Kheswa	2018-06-16 13:47:15	2018-06-17 00:06:49		17.036s
	Fieldworker observation	Sizwe Kheswa	2018-06-16 13:46:27	2018-06-17 00:06:49		30.446s
	1. Dwelling & services I	Sizwe Kheswa	2018-06-16 13:46:29	2018-06-17 00:06:49		1m 51.294s
	1. Dwelling & services II	Sizwe Kheswa	2018-06-16 13:46:31	2018-06-17 00:06:49		41.341s
	1. Dwelling & services IV	Sizwe Kheswa	2018-06-16 13:46:33	2018-06-17 00:06:49		30.803s

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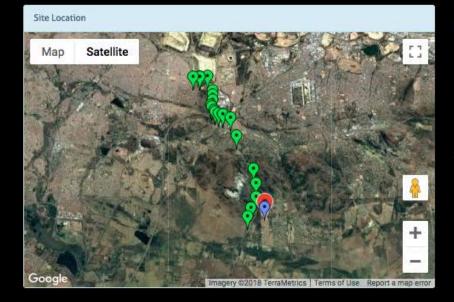
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Scrubbing Tools

Settings

#### Site ID SID#56885 - For target ID TID#1077864, GTI ID GID#2083566

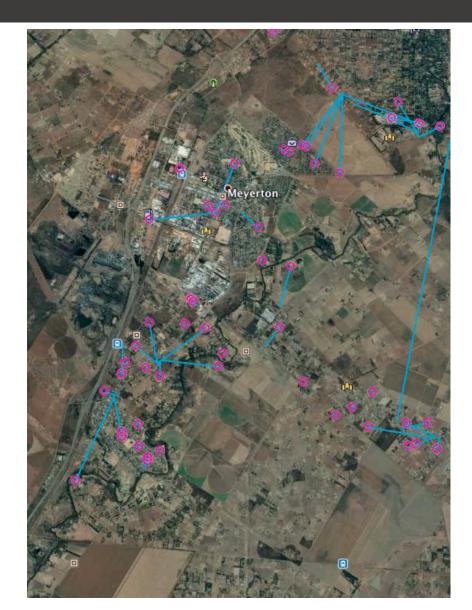
### - Disapproved



ssues				
Name	Created By	Level	Status	Actions
Permission Not Granted	Jonathan Claassens	Low	open	
Survey done while travelling	julia	High	open	

Interaction	Survey Name	Submitted By	Date Submitted	Date Updated	Appointment Date and Time	Duration
☑ II#1044212						
	GCRO QoL	Thembelihle	2018-06-12 11:08:39	2018-06-13 00:03:54		43.309s
	Adults at dwelling unit	Thembelihle	2018-06-12 11:08:44	2018-06-13 00:03:54		38.4725
	Scheduling with	Thembelihle	2018-06-12 11:08:49	2018-06-13 00:03:54		3.879s
	Consent	Thembelihle	2018-06-12 11:12:42	2018-06-13 00:03:55		3.941s
	Fieldworker observation	Thembelihle	2018-06-12 11:08:53	2018-06-13 00:03:54		5.671s
	1. Dwelling & services I	Thembelihle	2018-06-12 11:08:58	2018-06-13 00:03:54		2m 23.423s
	1. Dwelling & services II	Thembelihle	2018-06-12 11:09:02	2018-06-13 00:03:54		14.4995
	1. Dwelling & services IV	Thembelihle	2018-06-12 11:09:06	2018-06-13 00:03:54		2m 16.153s

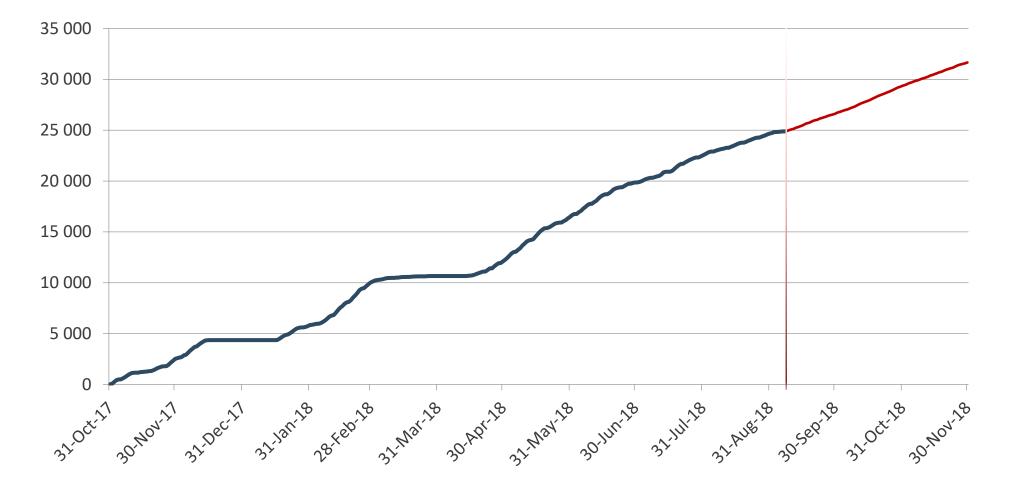
A system of in-process quality control – High data integrity, but at the cost of speed



- We are confident that QoL V delivers the highest level of data quality and integrity yet. But achieving this took longer than anticipated
- Exceptionally high levels of oversight meant many repeat visits to get the sampled respondent. 39 464 interactions to get 28 167 completed interviews
- Of 28 167 completed, 3278 surveys then rejected (11.6%)
- 526 fieldworkers contracted and trained at stages throughout the survey. Dropout high, as they confronted extremely difficult task with zero tolerance for lack of integrity. Most weeks only 80-150 fieldworkers working
- As ResearchGO was pushed to provide more in-field oversight and support, costs increased. This and various logistics challenges compounded slow pace of fieldwork

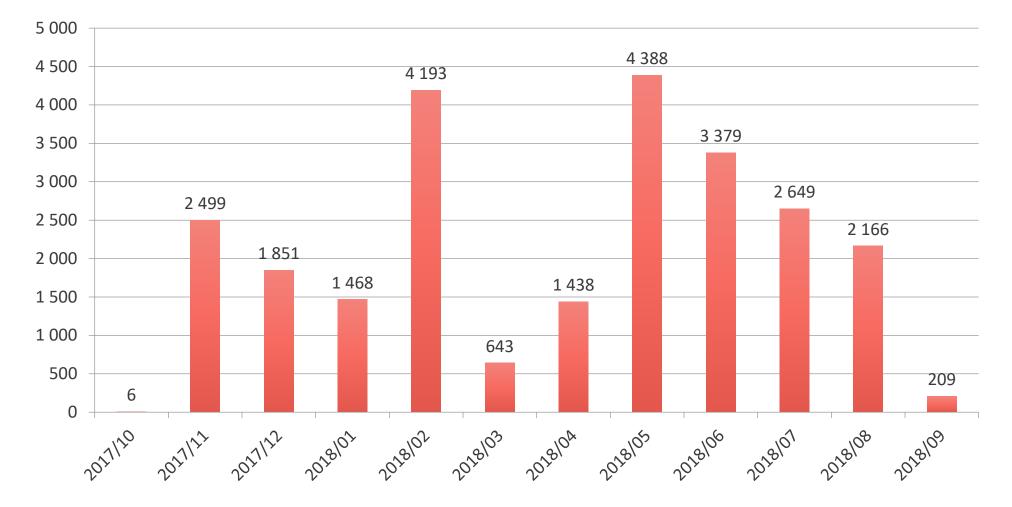
Cumulative interviews

• Fieldwork began on 31 October 2017, and was completed on 7 September 2018. Initial target was over 37 000, but took a strategic decision in May 2018 to resample down. NB, no loss of fidelity in reduced sample!



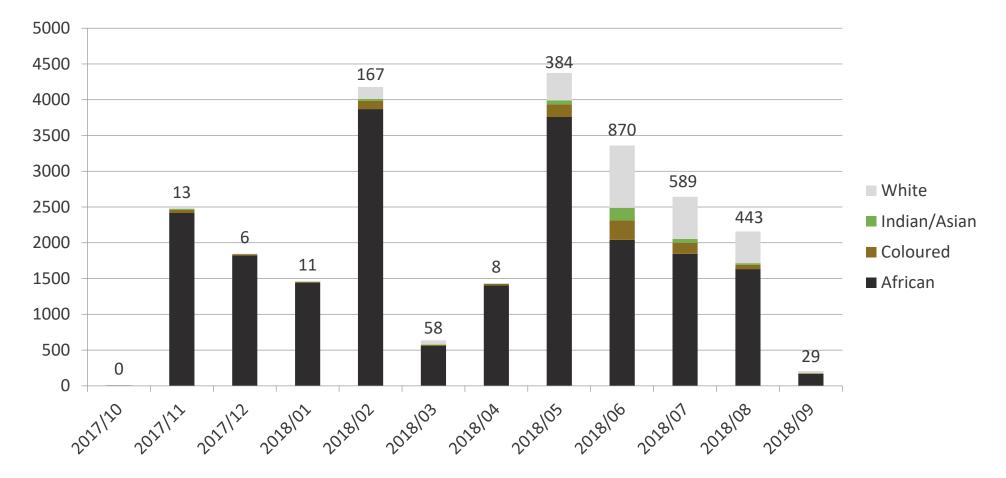
Final interviews in each month

• All but a few of the Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni interviews were done before end June 2018



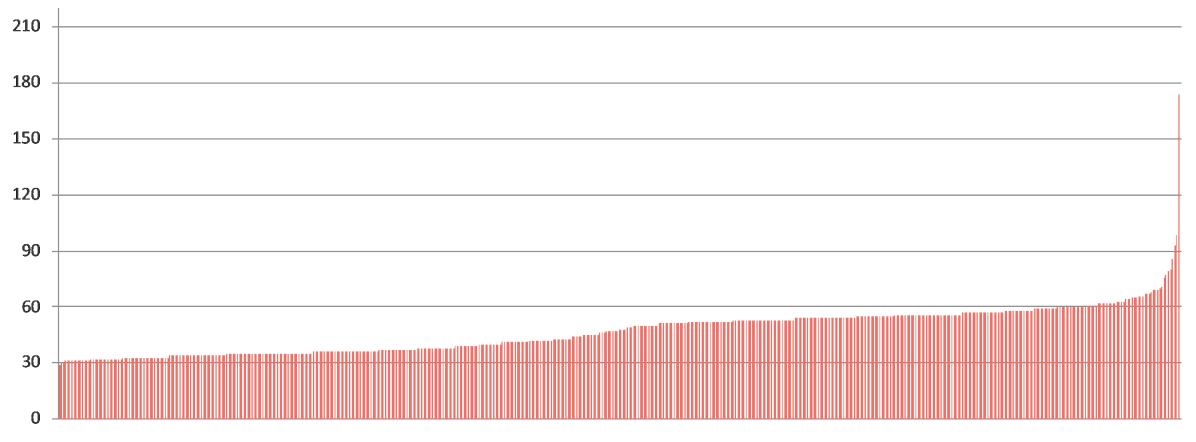
Final interviews in each month

• Note that easier areas (townships and informal areas) were tackled first. More difficult areas (suburbs and gated communities) dealt with later. So interviews with white respondents concentrated in latter part of survey

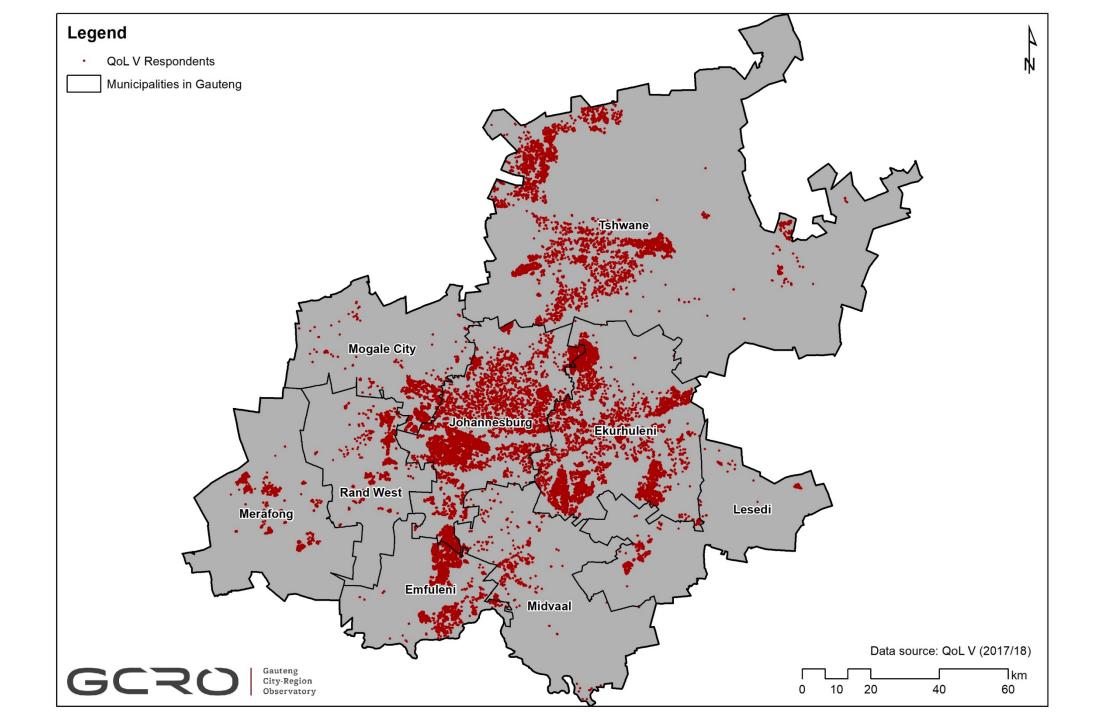


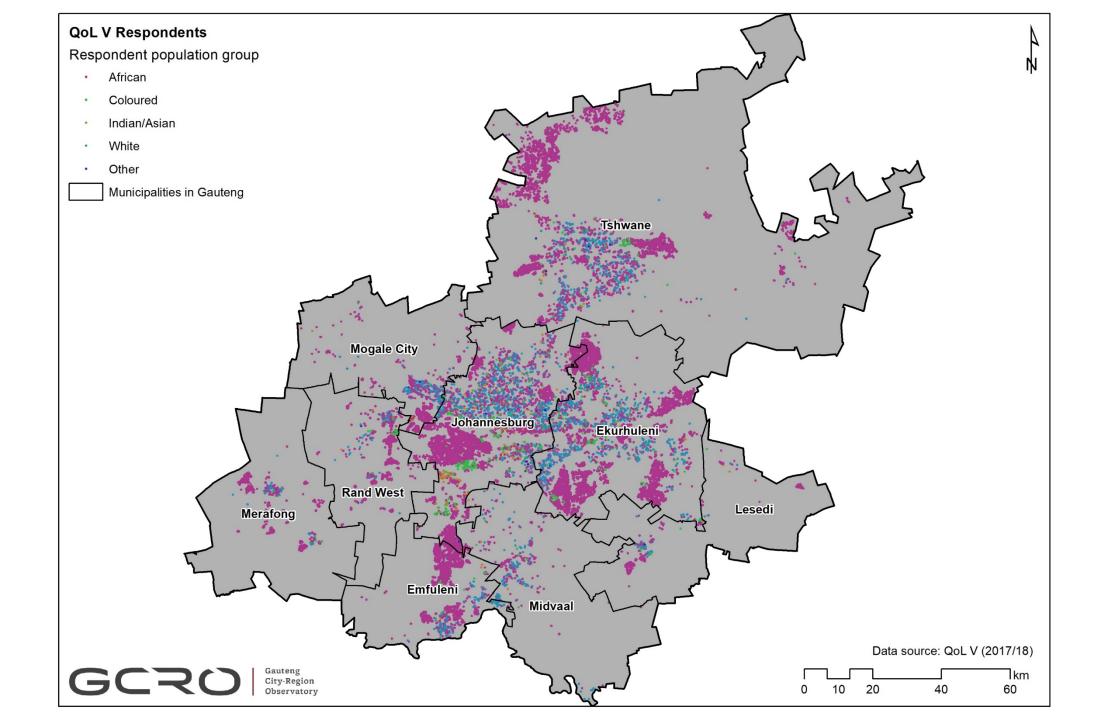
Realised sample

• Aim was to have at least 50 respondents per ward in Ekurhuleni and Johannesburg, and 35 in all other wards



Number of respondents per ward





Number of interviews per municipality

- Unweighted data was slightly low on white, coloured and Indian respondents, and low on males/high on females. Entire data-set was weighted by race and sex at ward level.
- Weights were aligned to Census 2011, updated in line with Community Survey 2016.

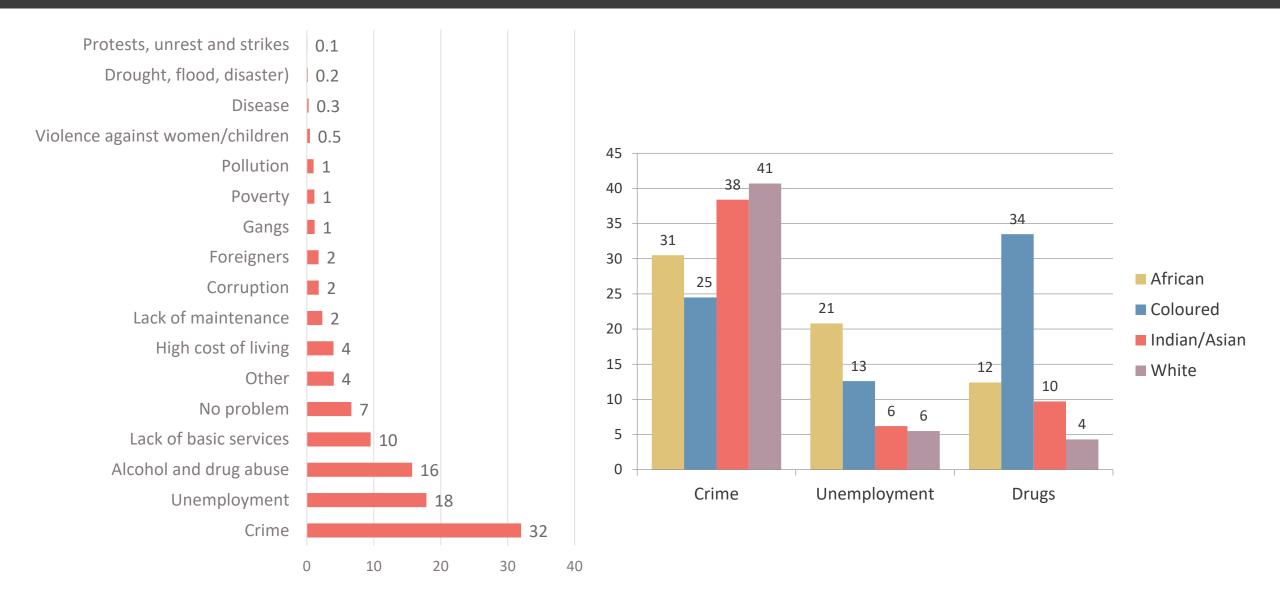
	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
Ekurhuleni	6 300	25.3%	6 456	25.9%
Johannesburg	7 869	31.6%	9 119	36.6%
Tshwane	4 326	17.4%	5 995	24.1%
Emfuleni	1 713	6.9%	1 326	5.3%
Lesedi	464	1.9%	203	0.8%
Midvaal	518	2.1%	211	0.8%
Merafong	1 024	4.1%	355	1.4%
Mogale City	1 392	5.6%	728	2.9%
Rand West	1 283	5.2%	497	2.0%
GAUTENG	24 889	100%	24 889	100%

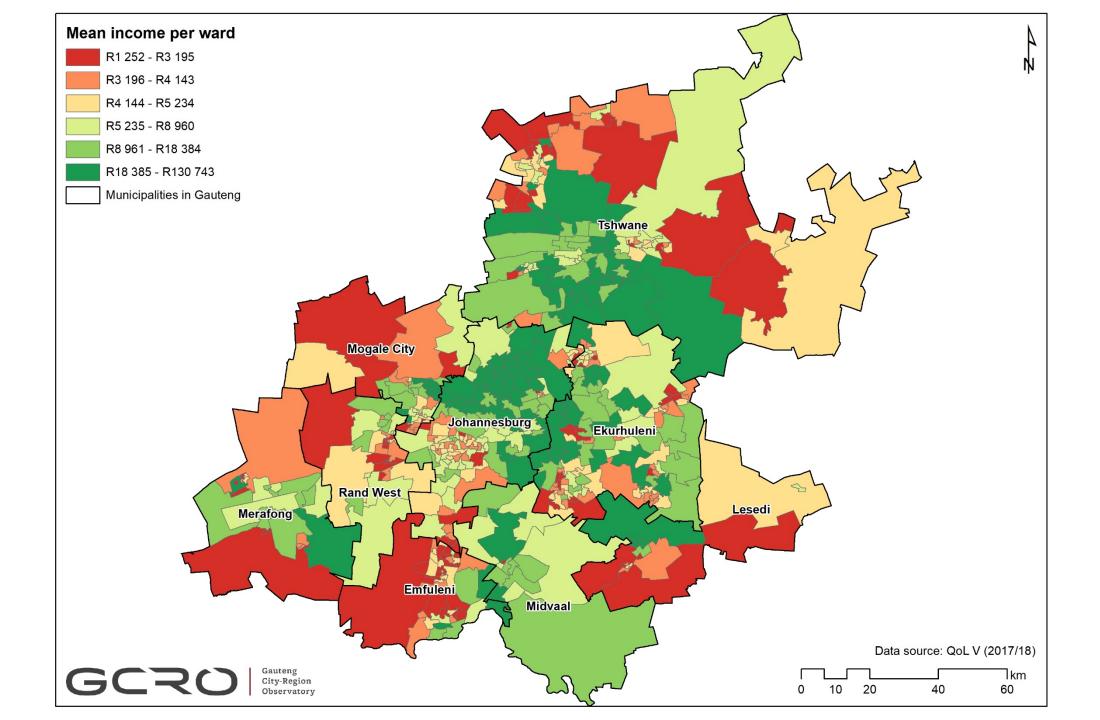
Sample demographics

	Provincial (unweighted)	Provincial (weighted)
% Female	53.2%	49.4%
% African	84.2%	78.6%
% Indian/Asian	1.5%	2.6%
% Coloured	3.6%	3.3%
% White	10.4%	14.7%

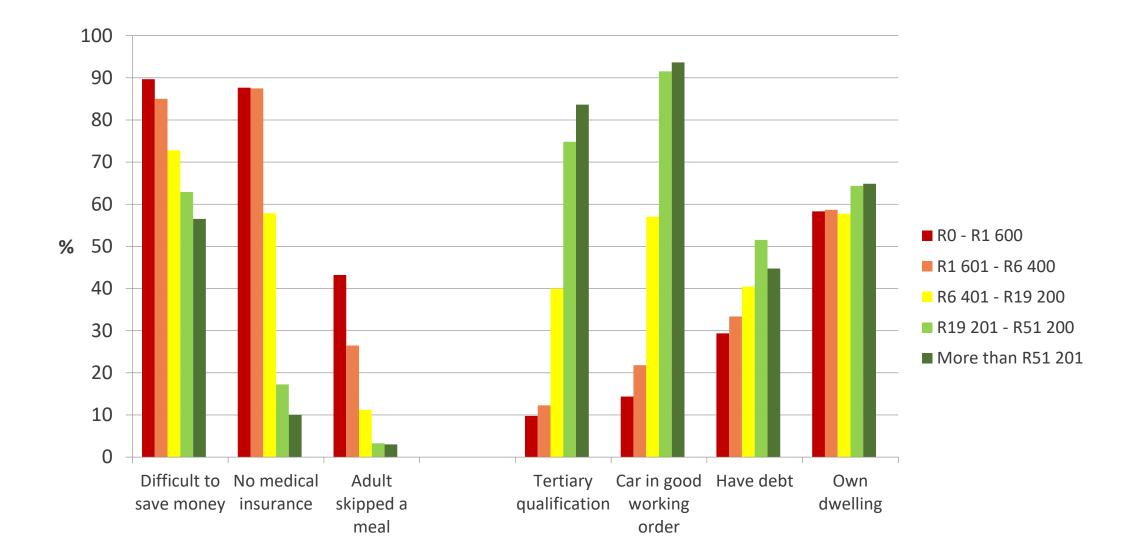


Biggest community problem by % (Gauteng)

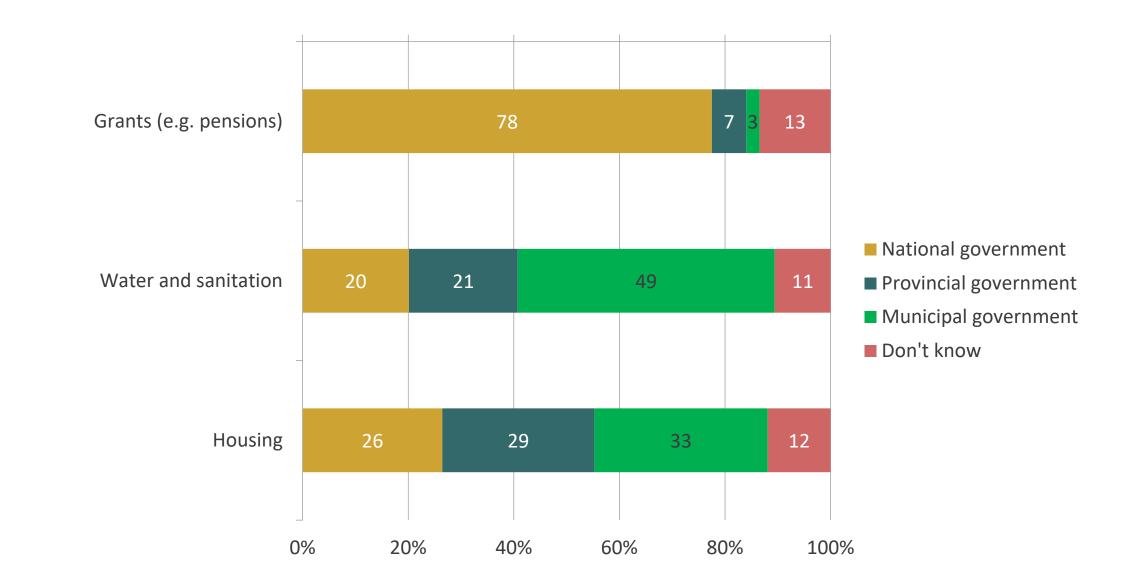




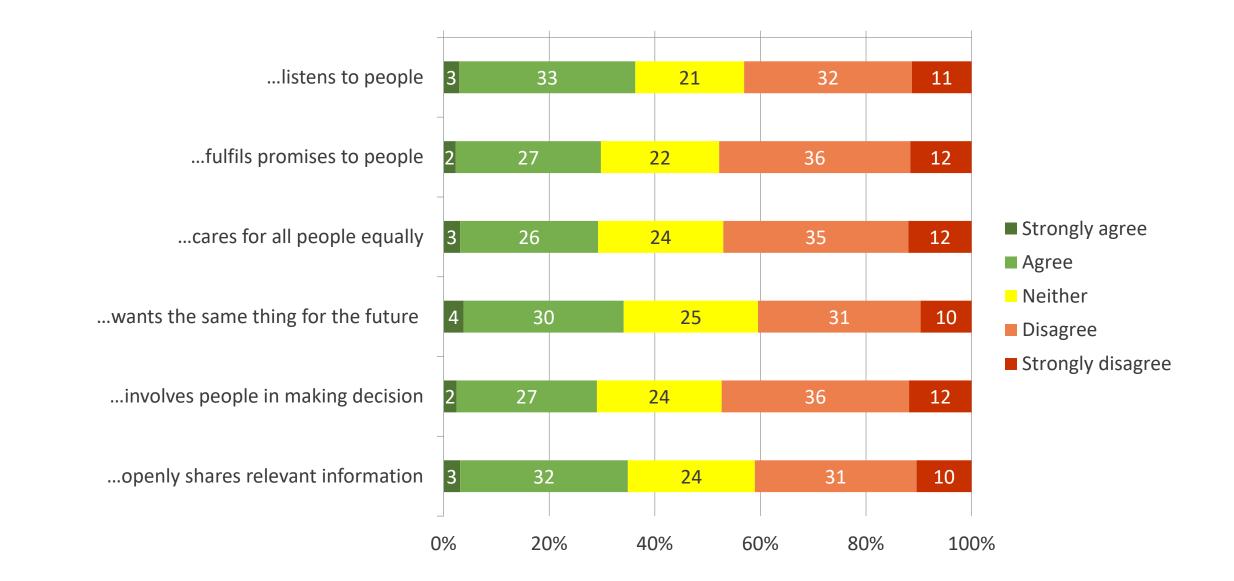
Inequality indicators

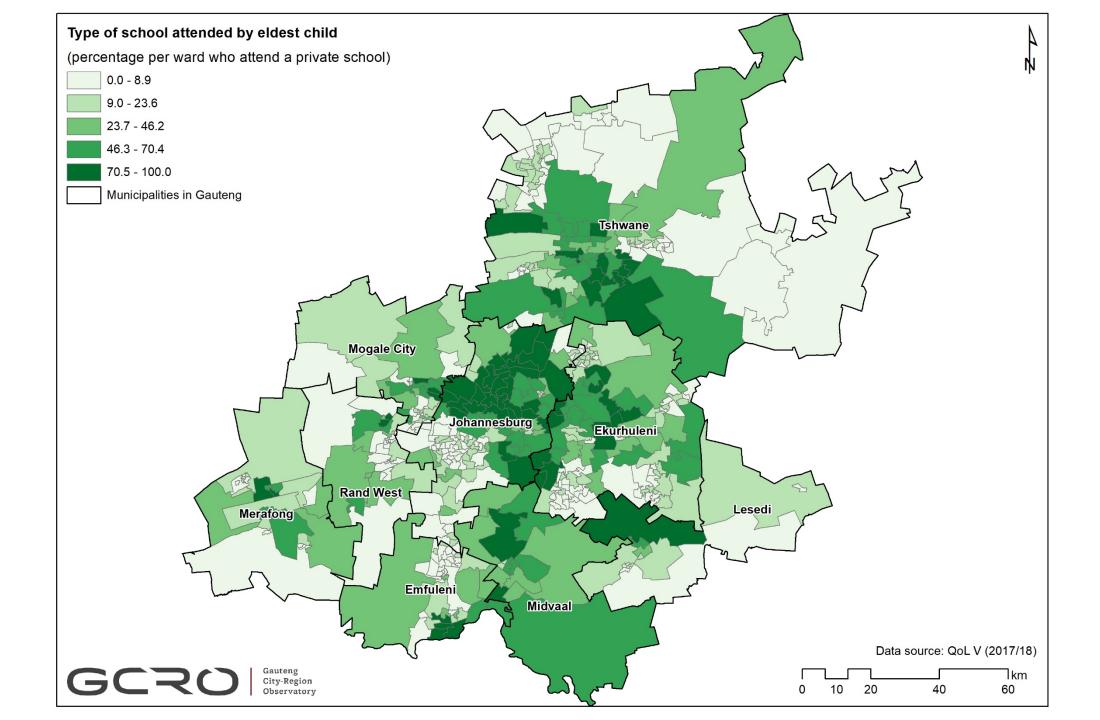


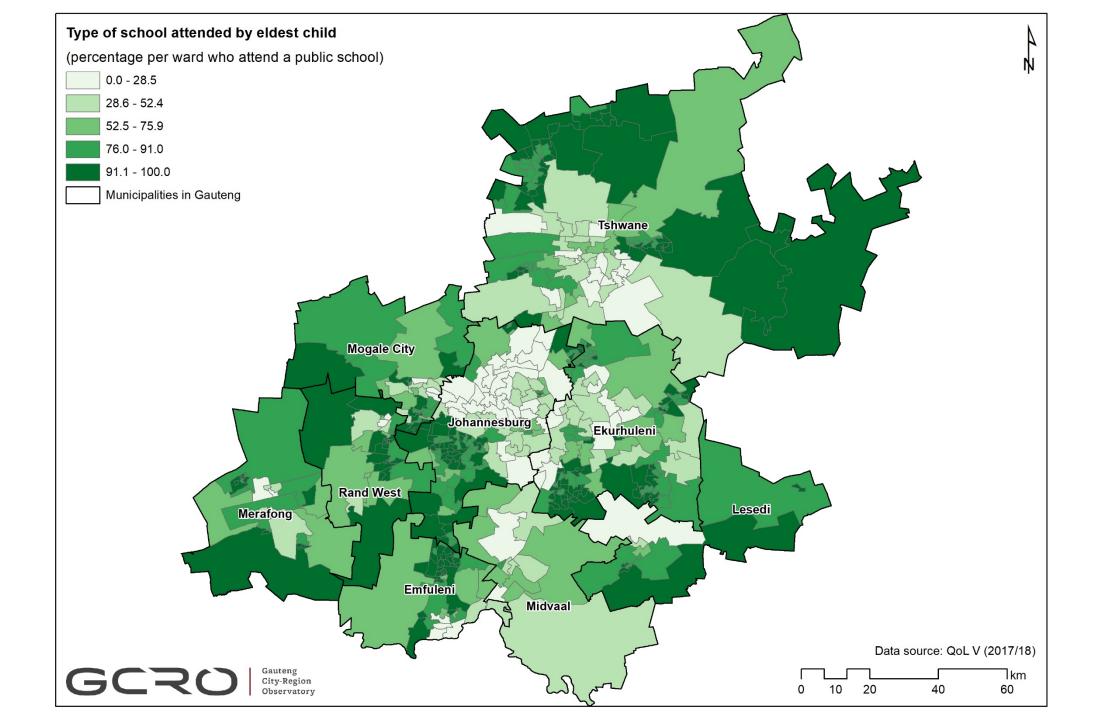
Which sphere of government do you think provides these services ...



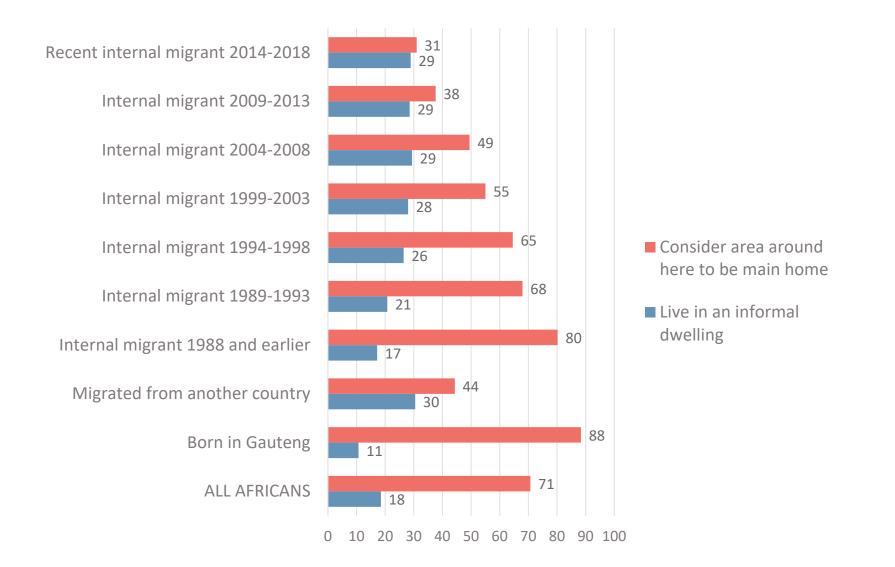
Regarding this area, the municipality... (Ekurhuleni)





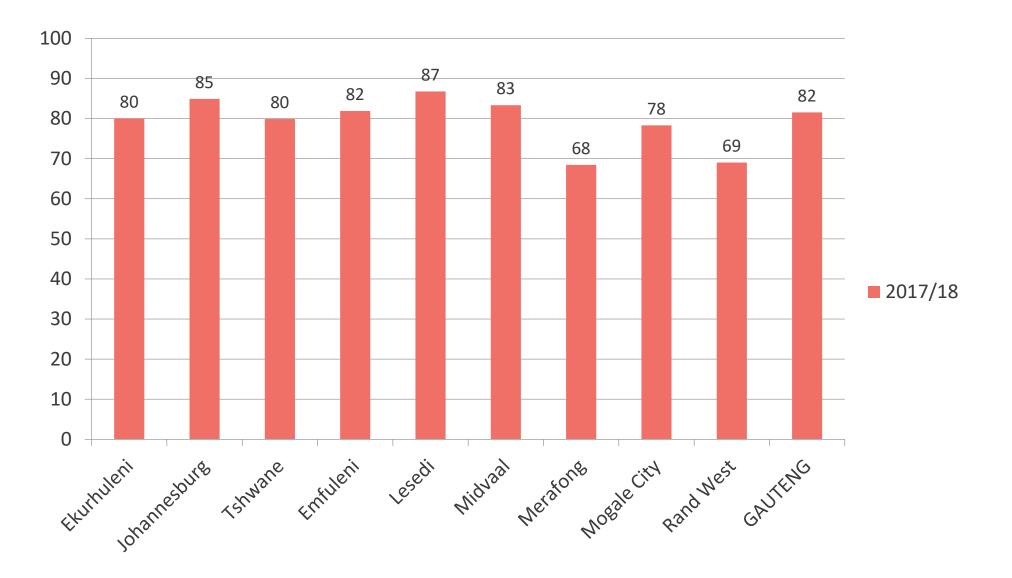


Success of African in-migrants from other provinces

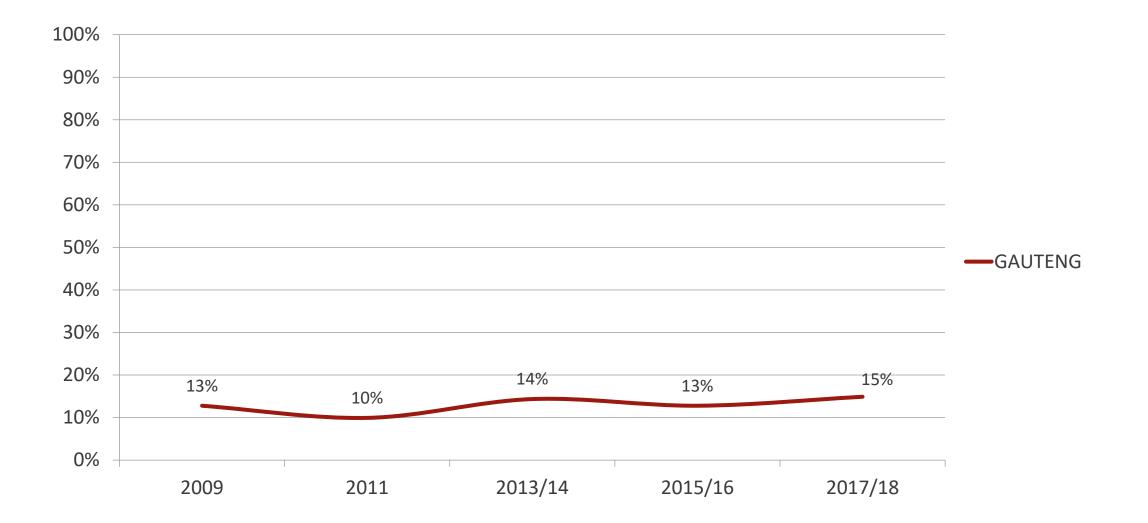




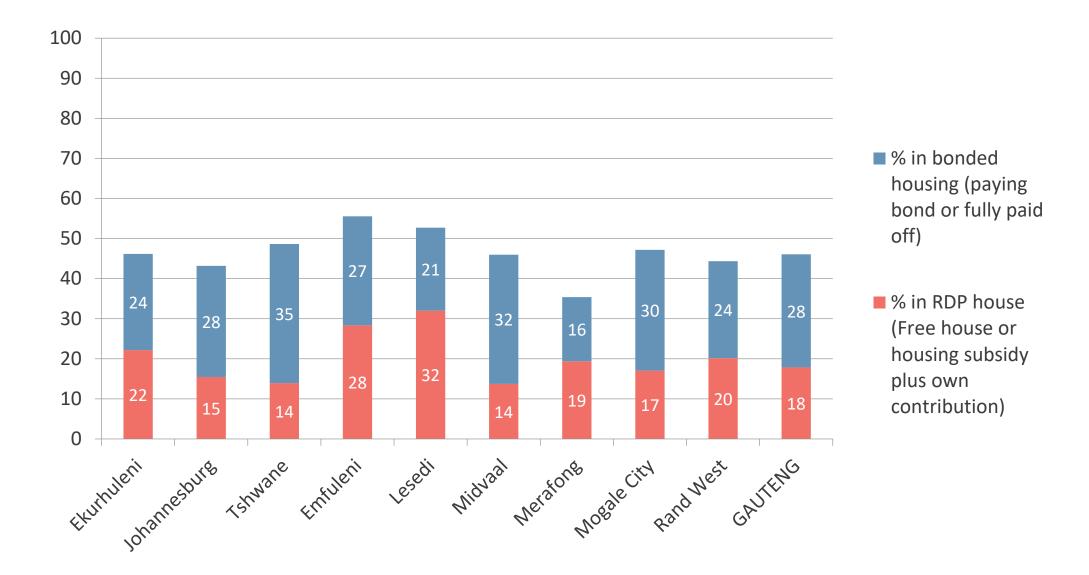
### % in formal dwelling



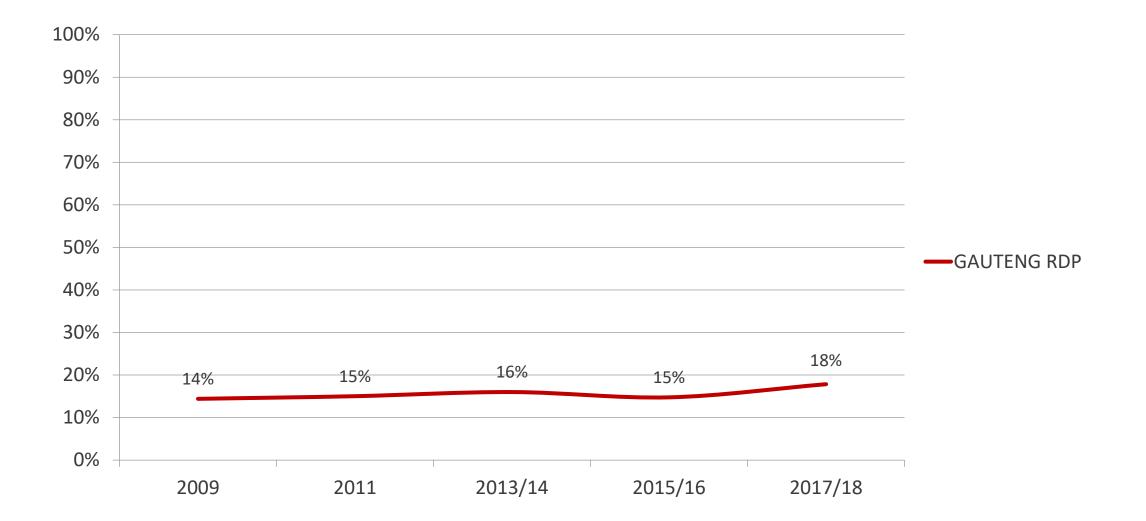
### % in informal dwelling: 2009-2017/18



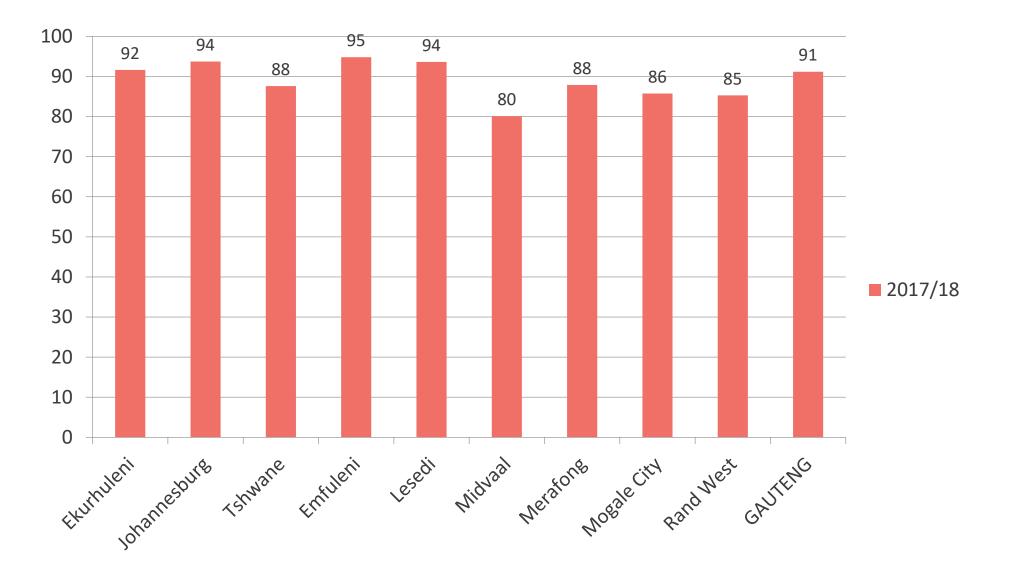
% owning own home and in RDP house



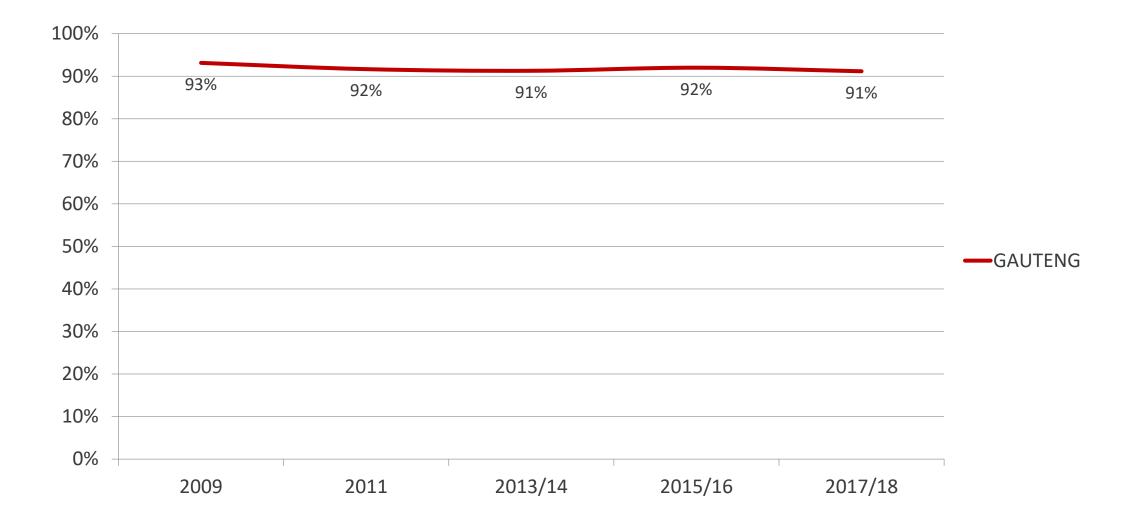
% in RDP house: 2009-2017/18



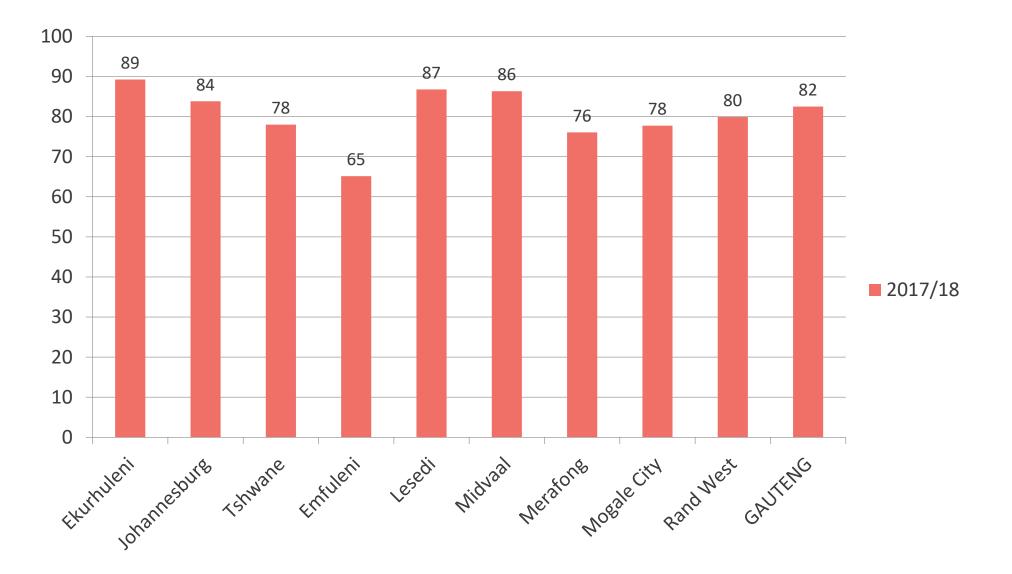
% with piped water into dwelling or yard



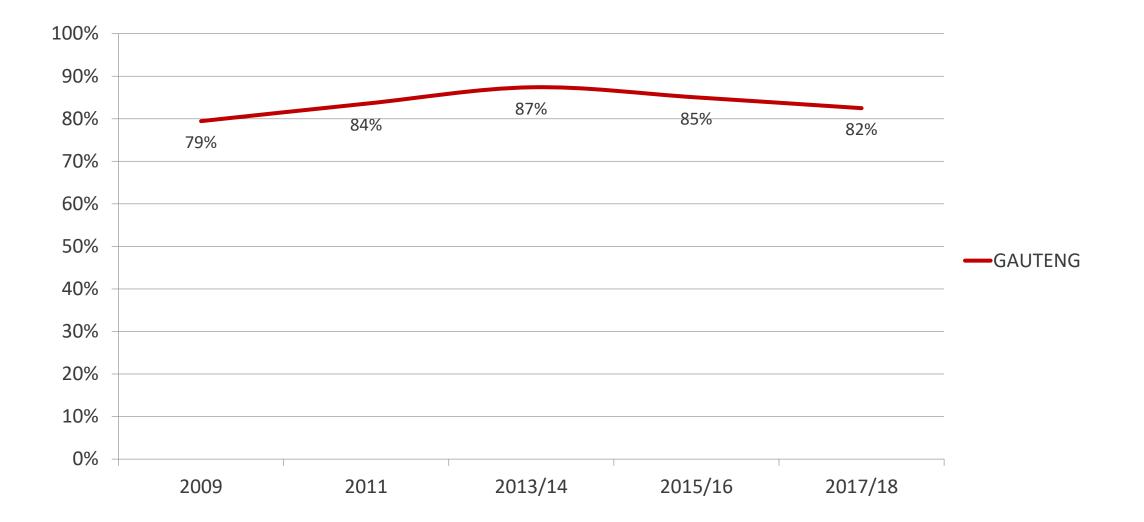
% with piped water into dwelling or yard: 2009-2017/18

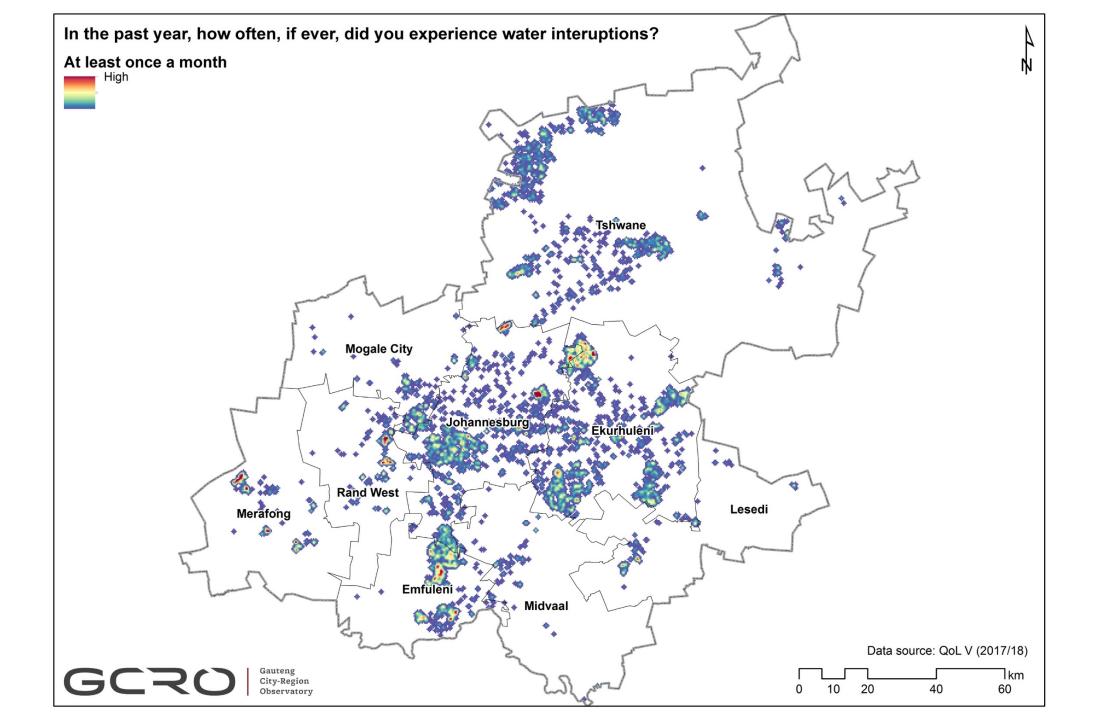


% who think water received is always clean

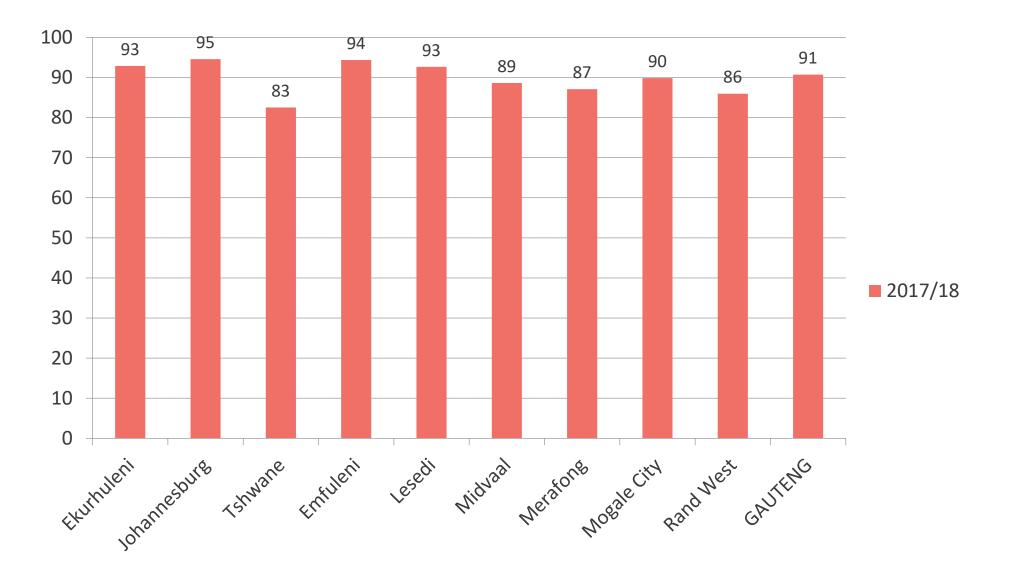


% who think water received is always clean: 2009-2017/18

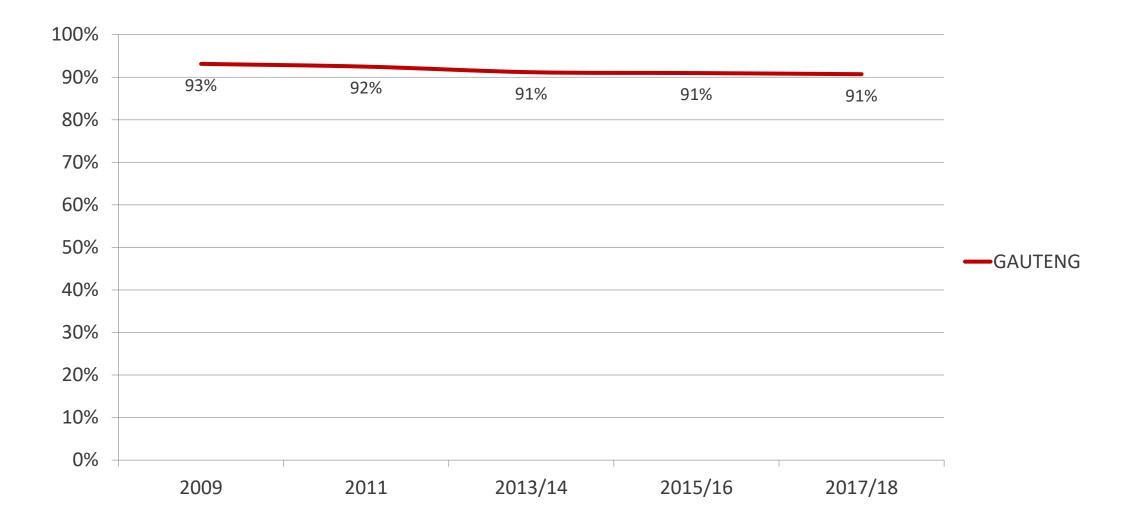




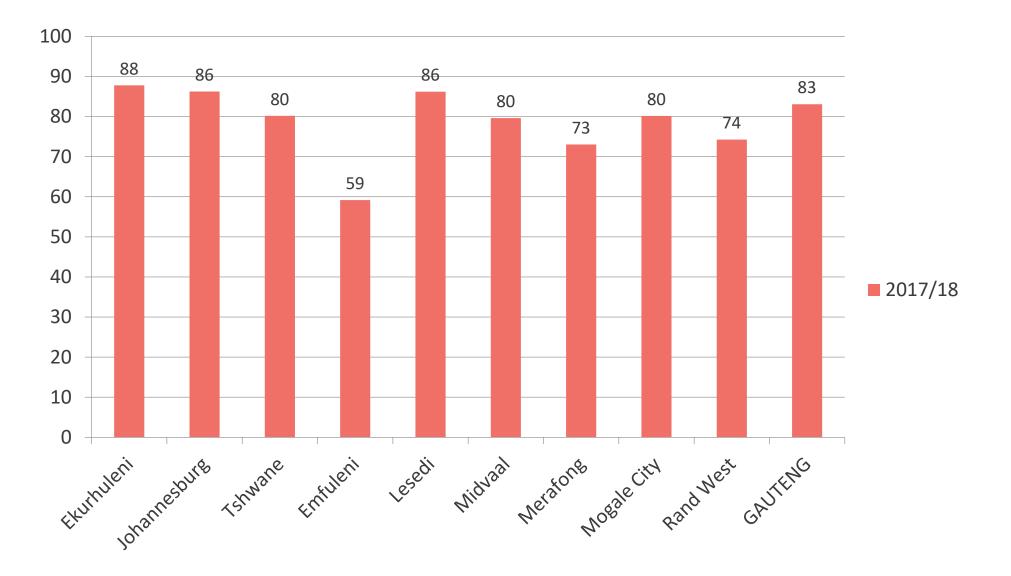
% with adequate sanitation (flush toilet connected to sewer or septic tank, chemical toilet, VIP)



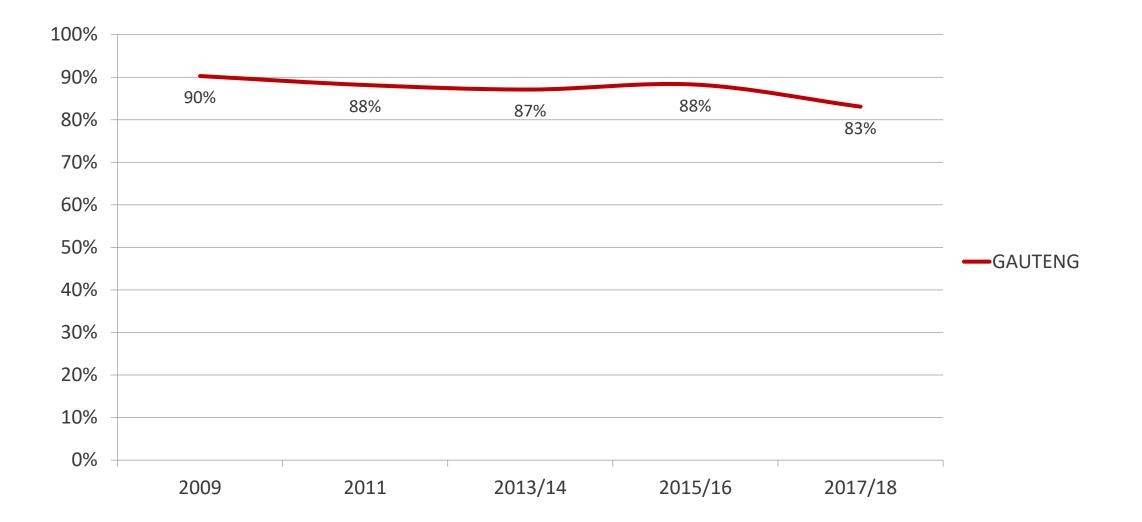
#### % with adequate sanitation: 2009-2017/18



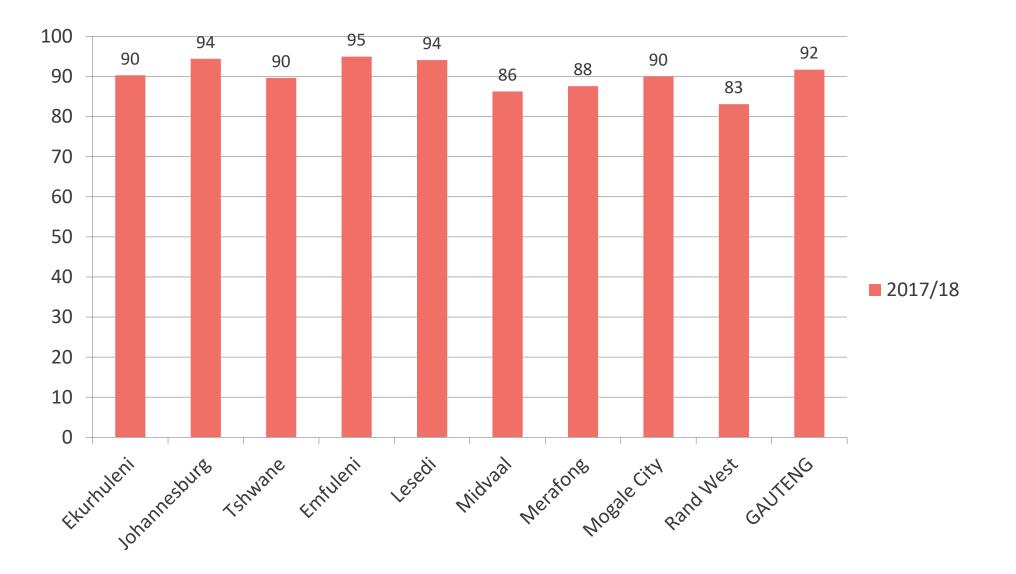
% with refuse removed by municipality at least once a week



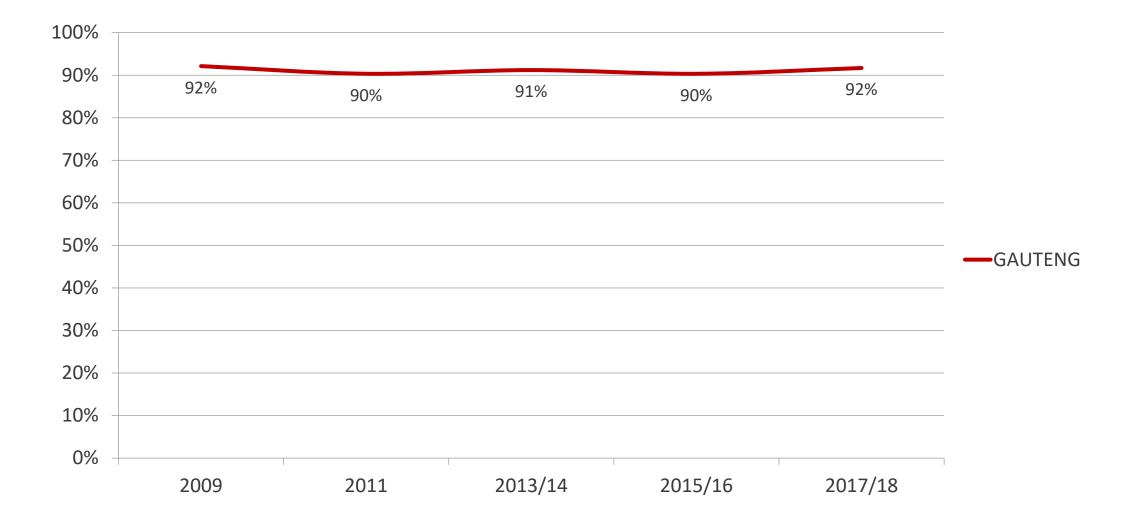
% with refuse removed by municipality at least once a week: 2009-2017/18



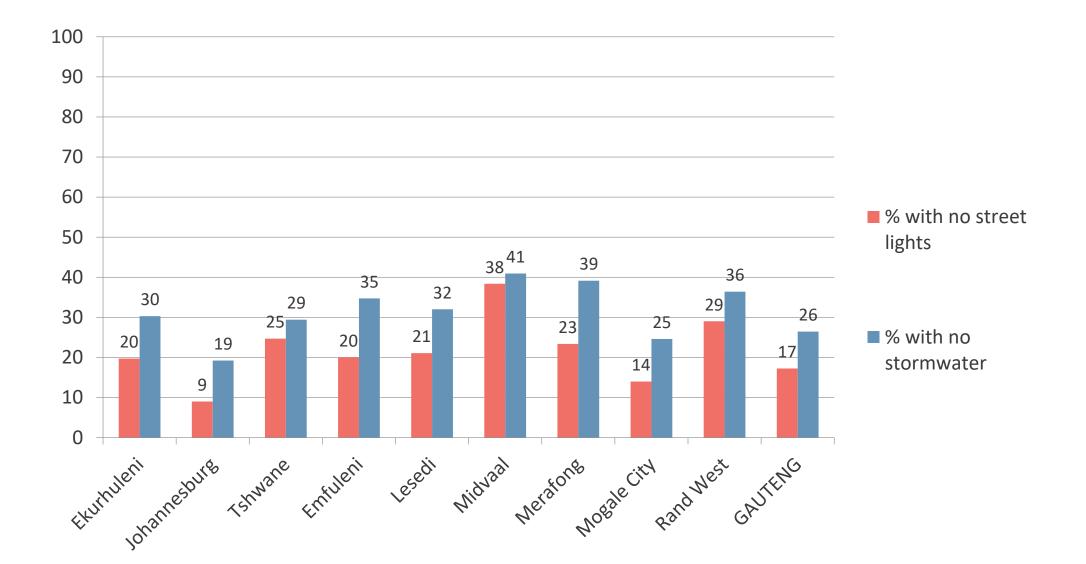
% who use electricity for lighting



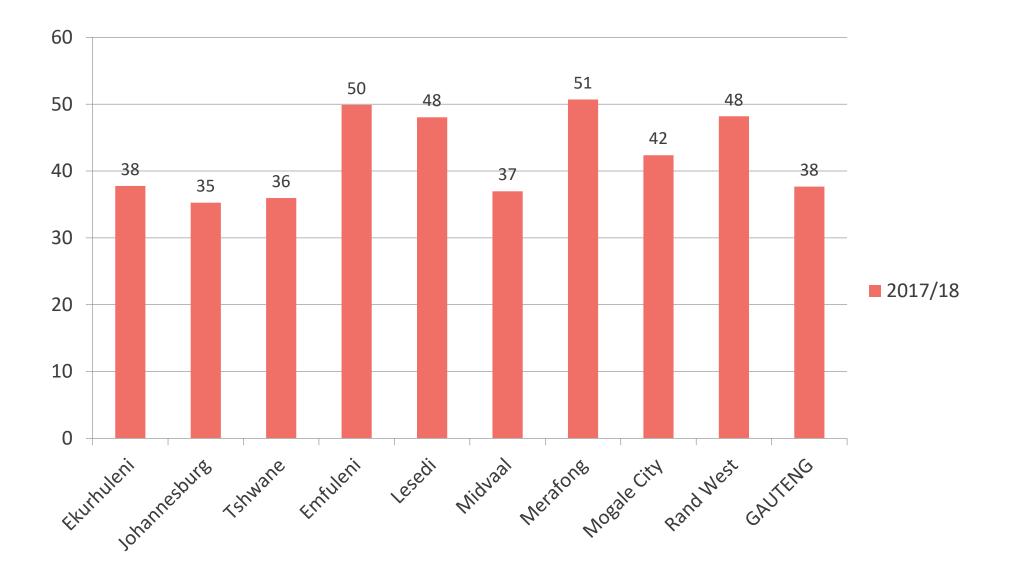
#### % who use electricity for lighting: 2009-2017/18

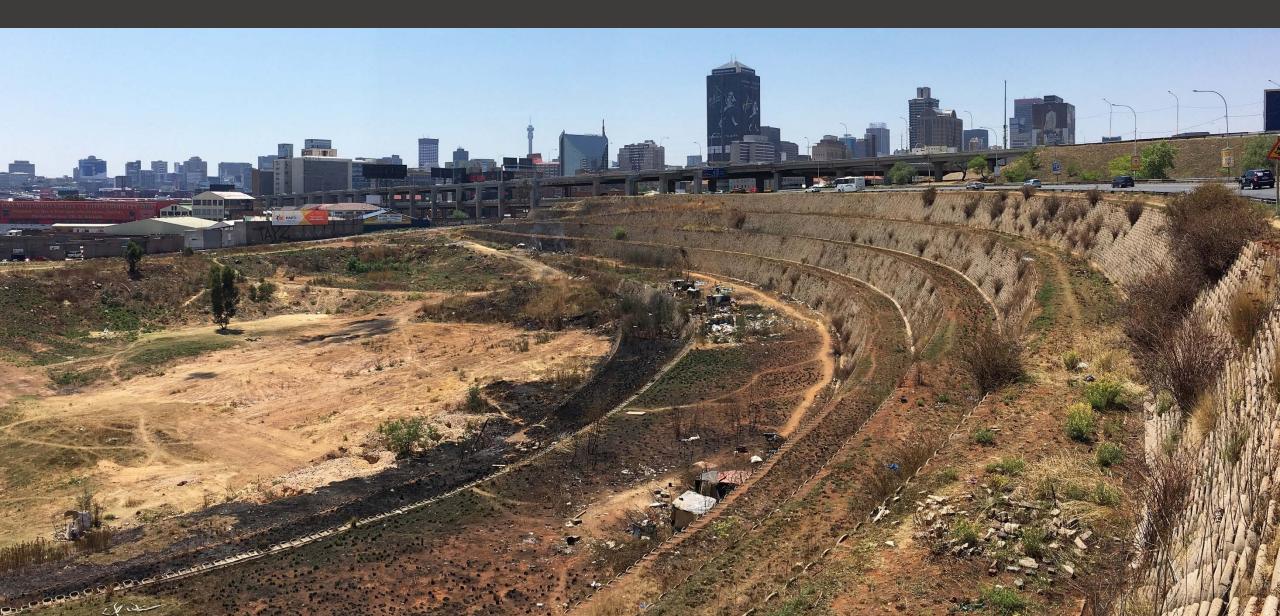


% with no street lights; % with no stormwater, 2017/18

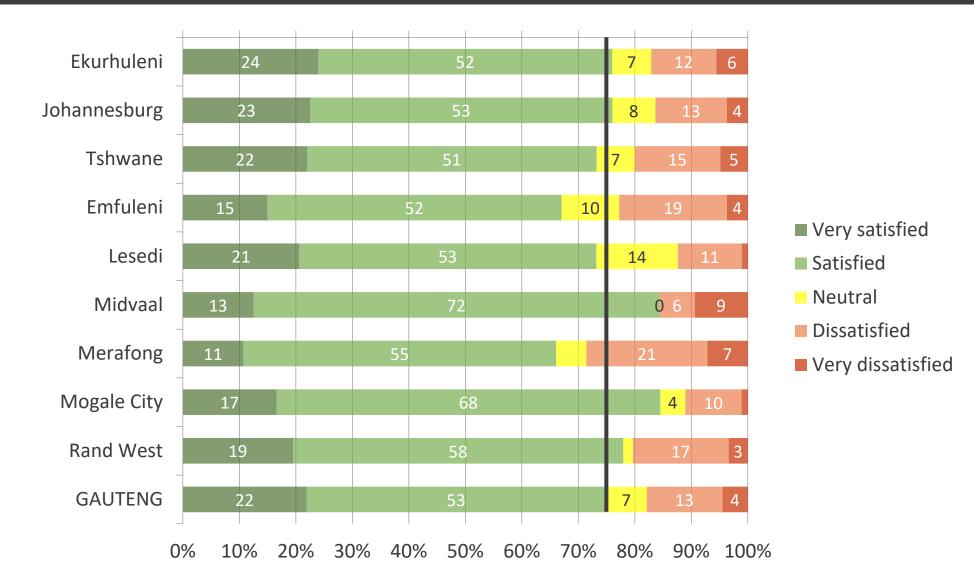


#### % with no internet access

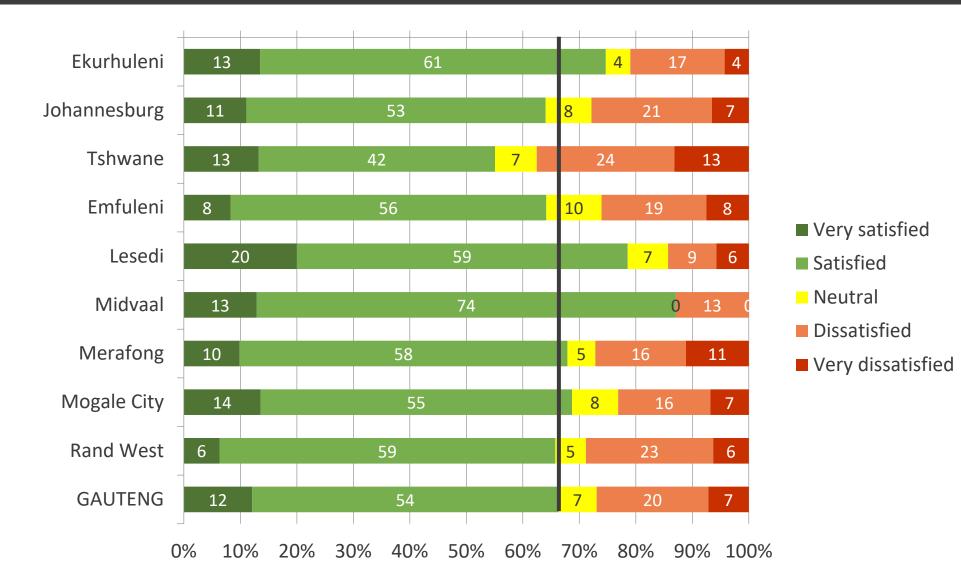




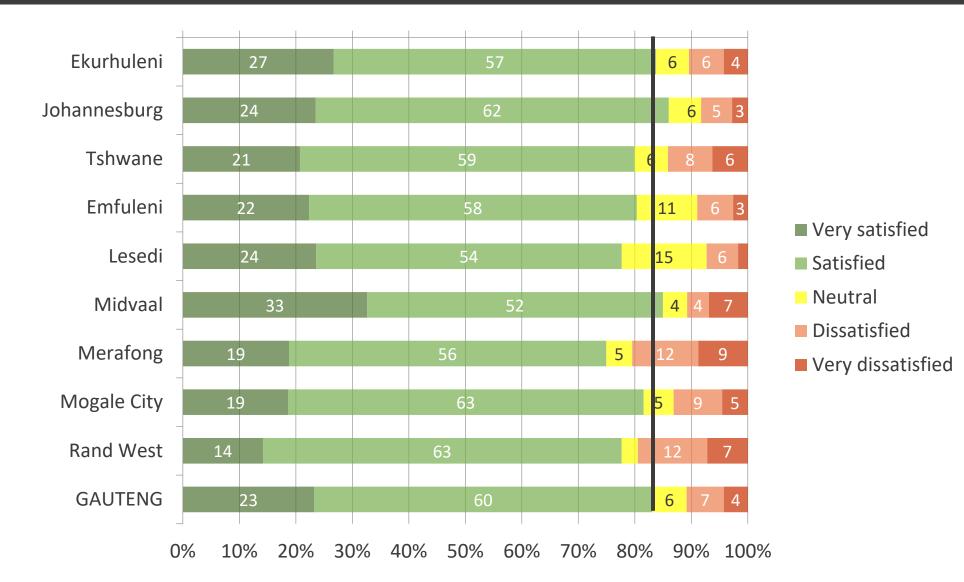
Government provided dwelling (2015/16 for reference)



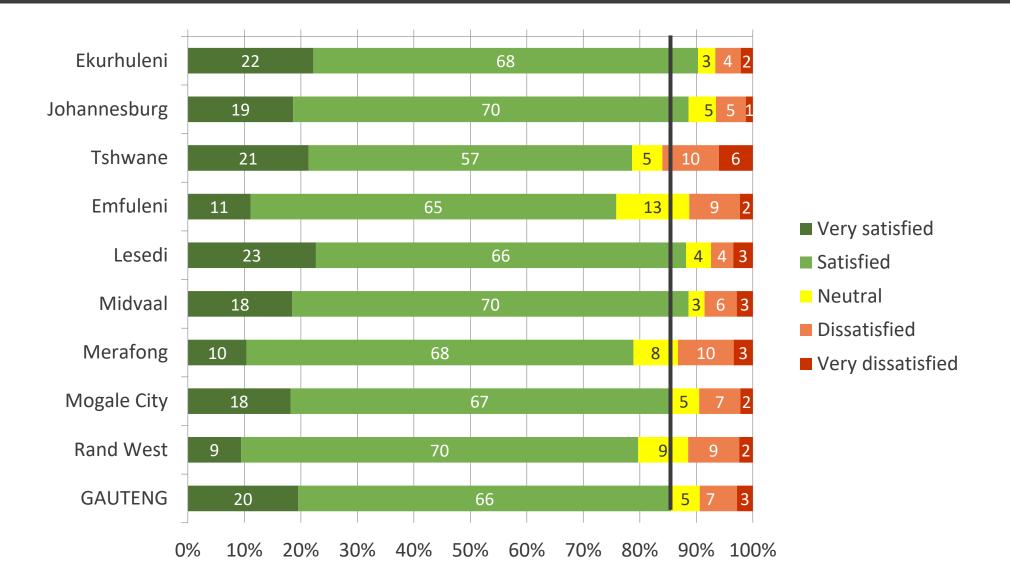
Government provided dwelling (2017/18)



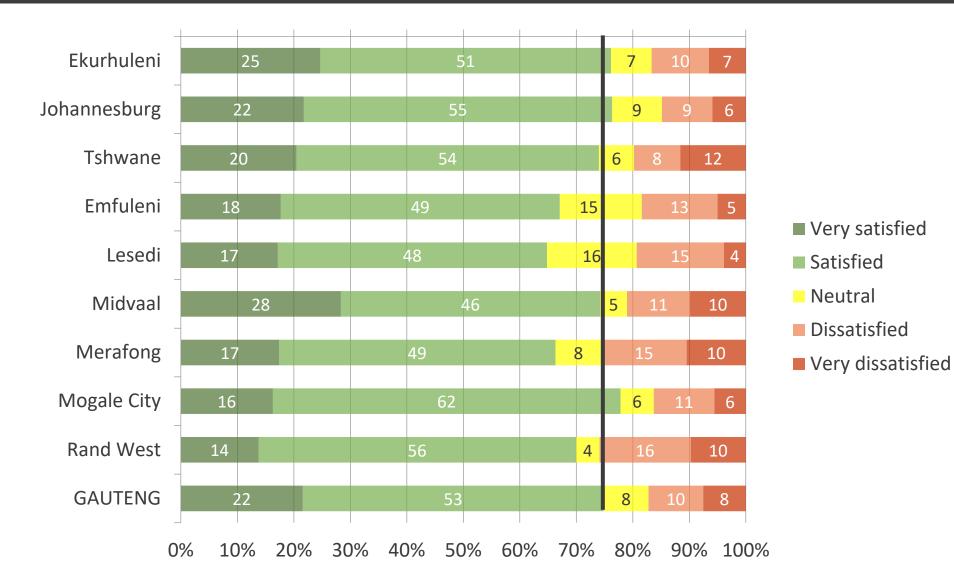
Water services (2015/16 for reference)



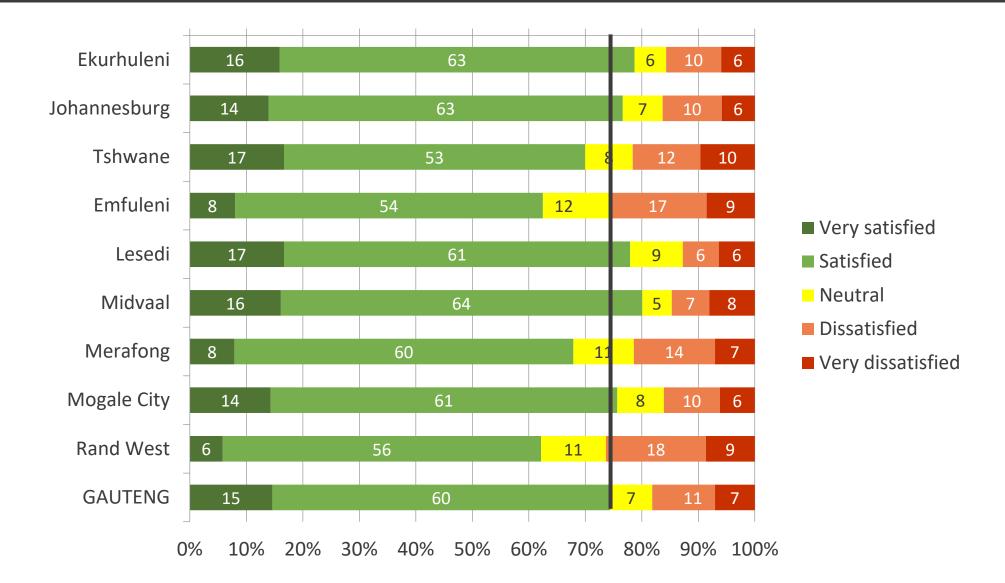
Water services (2017/18)



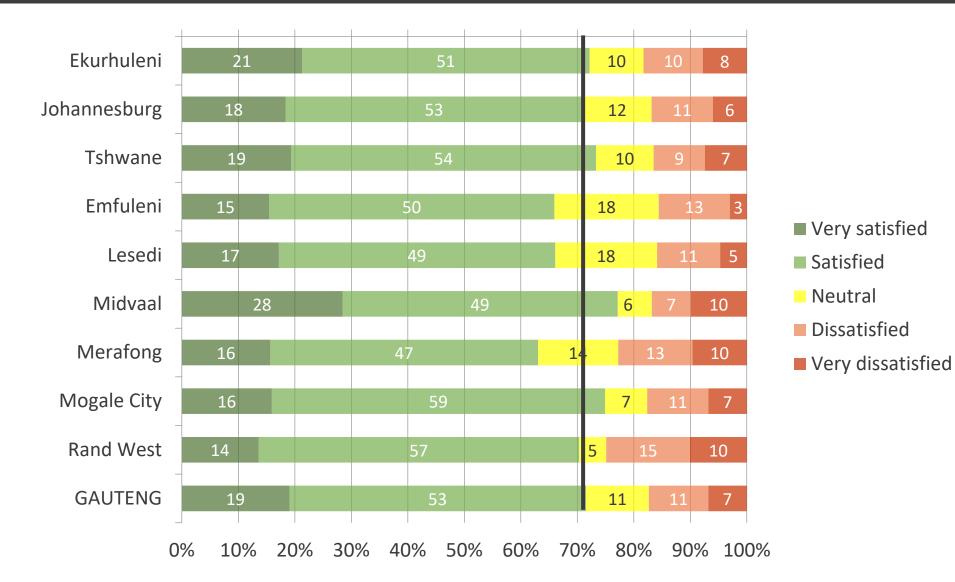
Sanitation (2015/16 for reference)



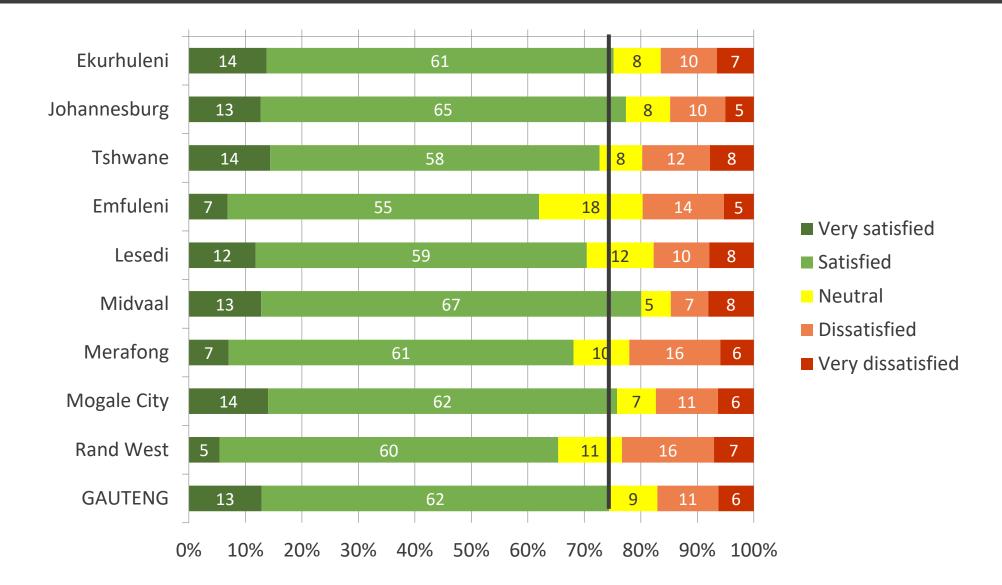
#### Sanitation (2017/18)



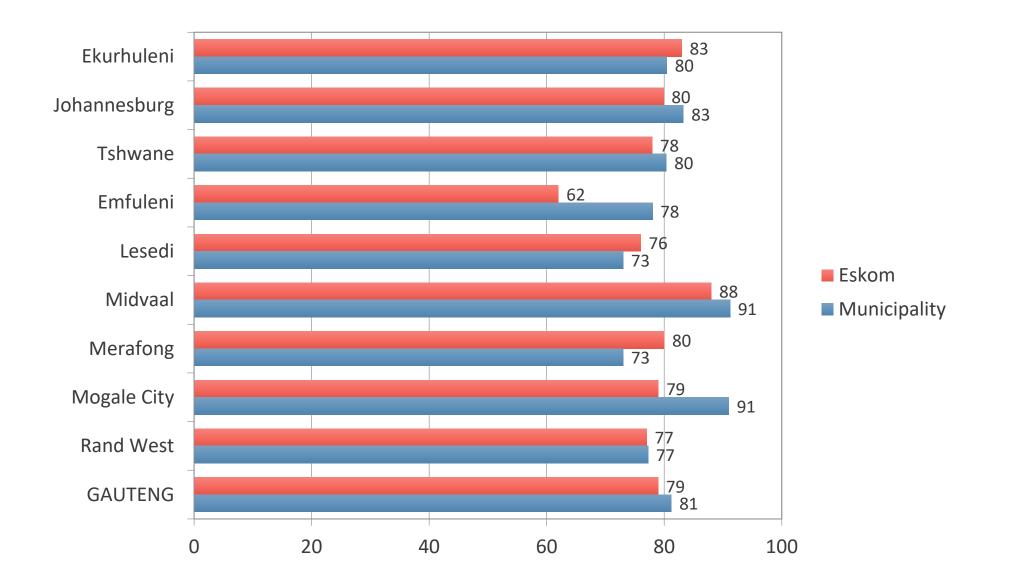
Energy (2015/16 for reference)



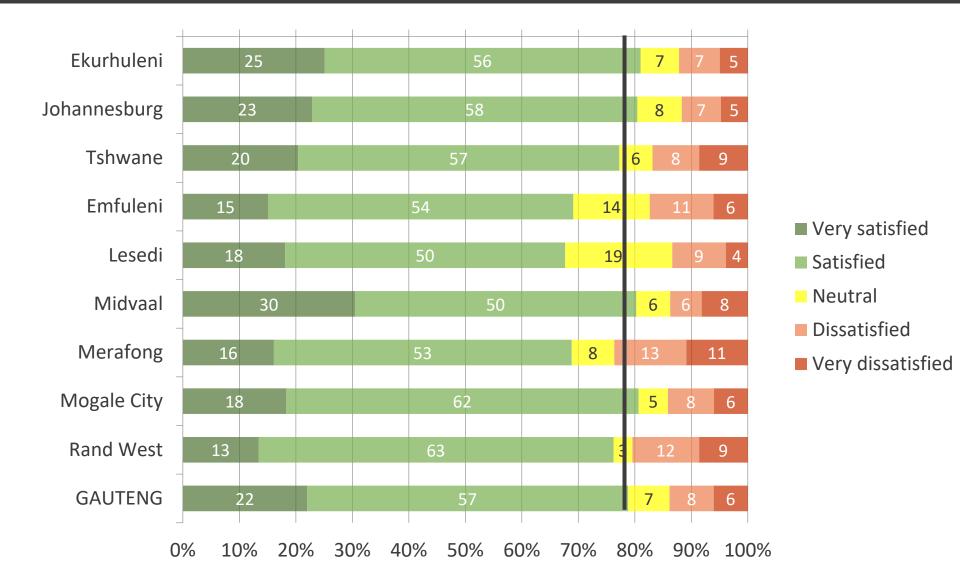
Energy (2017/18)



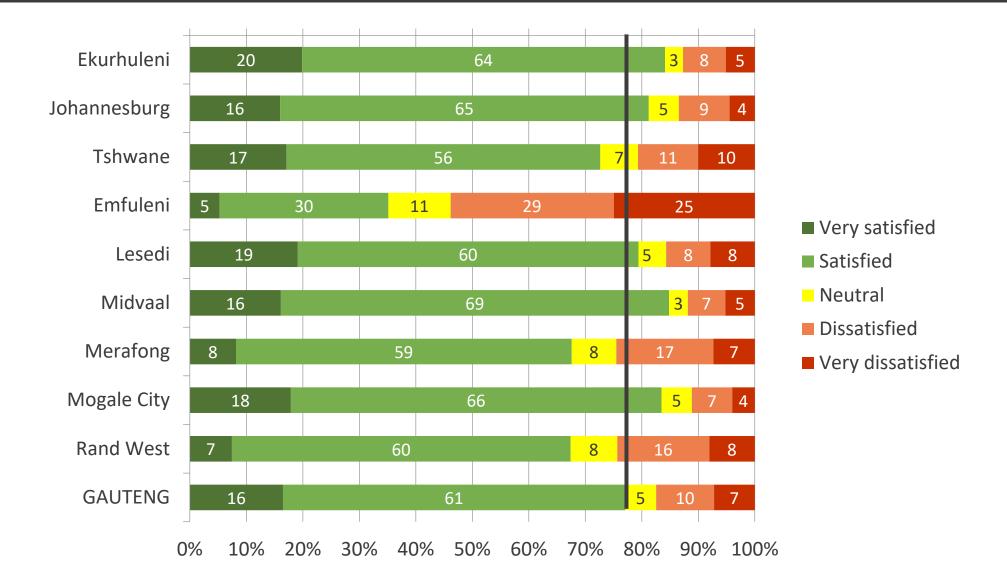
% satisfied or very satisfied with energy source by electricity supplier



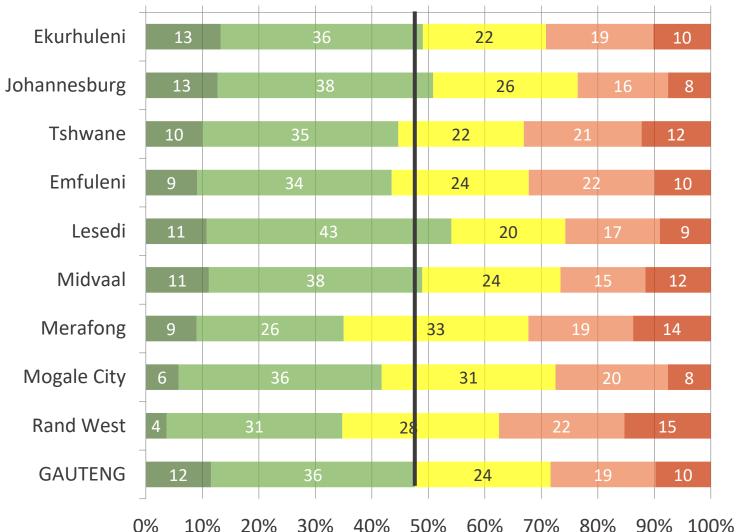
Waste removal (2015/16 for reference)



Waste removal (2017/18)

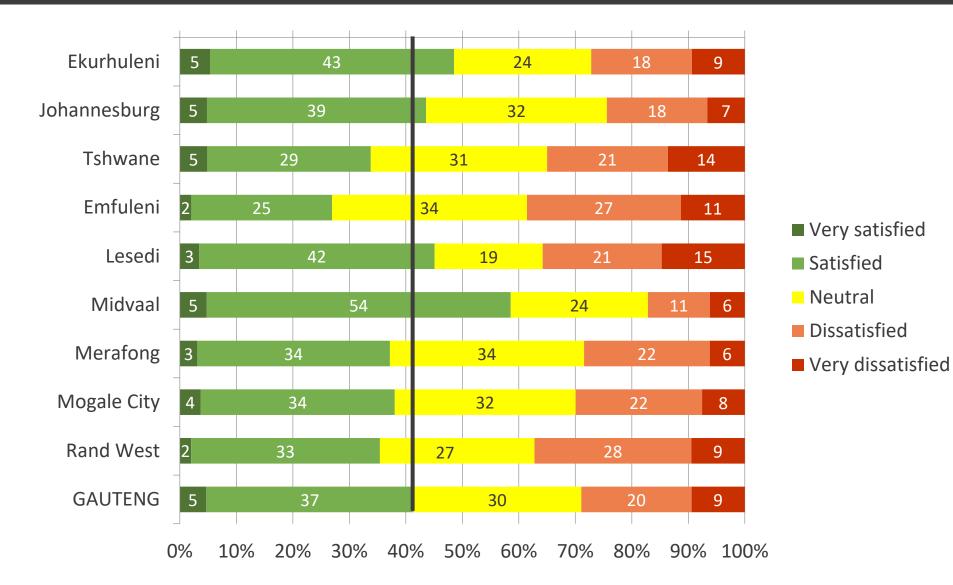


Cost of municipal services (2015/16 for reference)

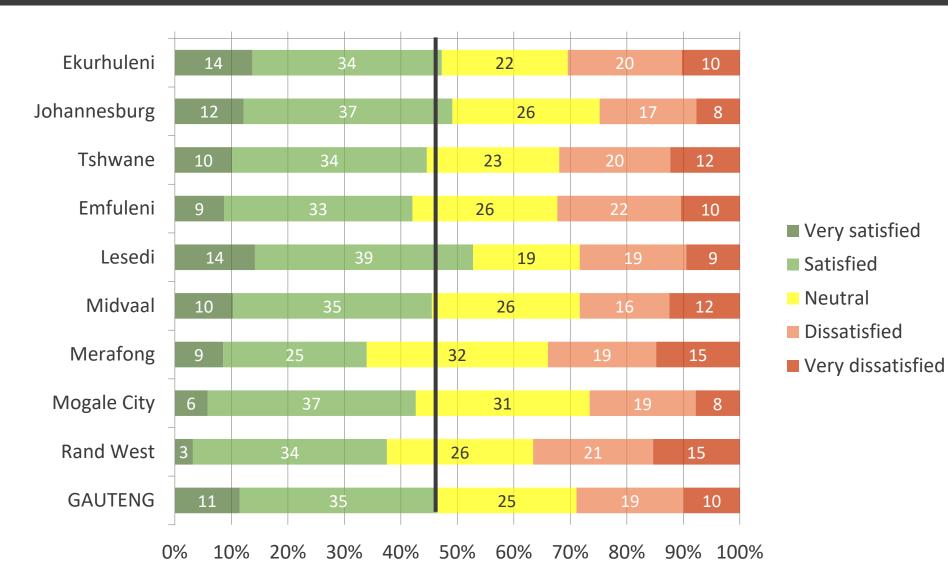


- Very satisfied
   Satisfied
   Neutral
   Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

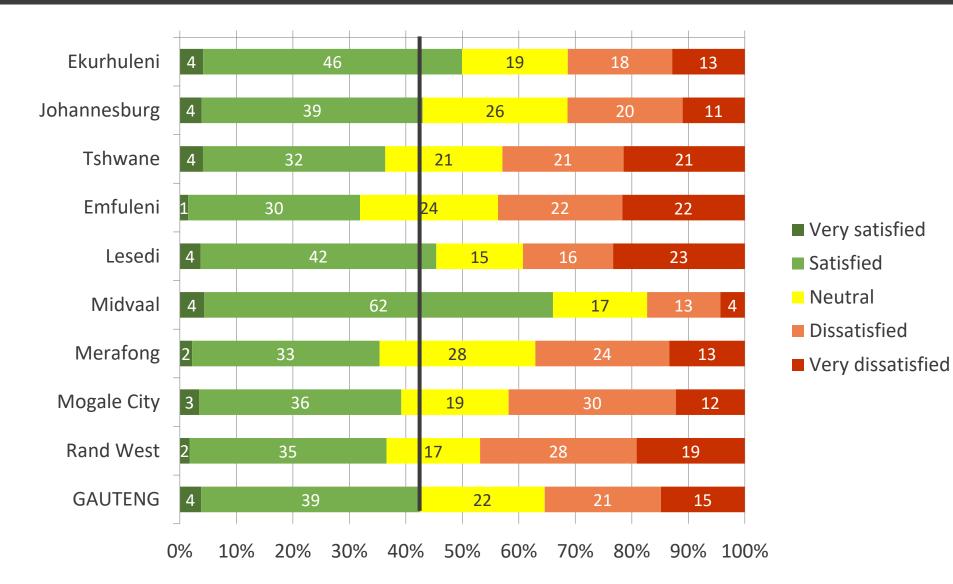
Cost of municipal services (2017/18)



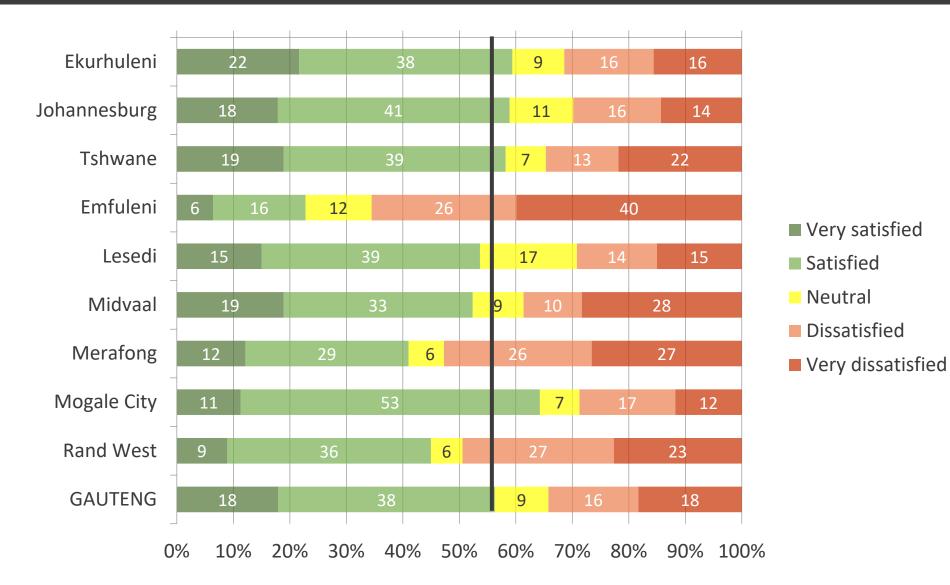
Billing for municipal services (2015/16 for reference)



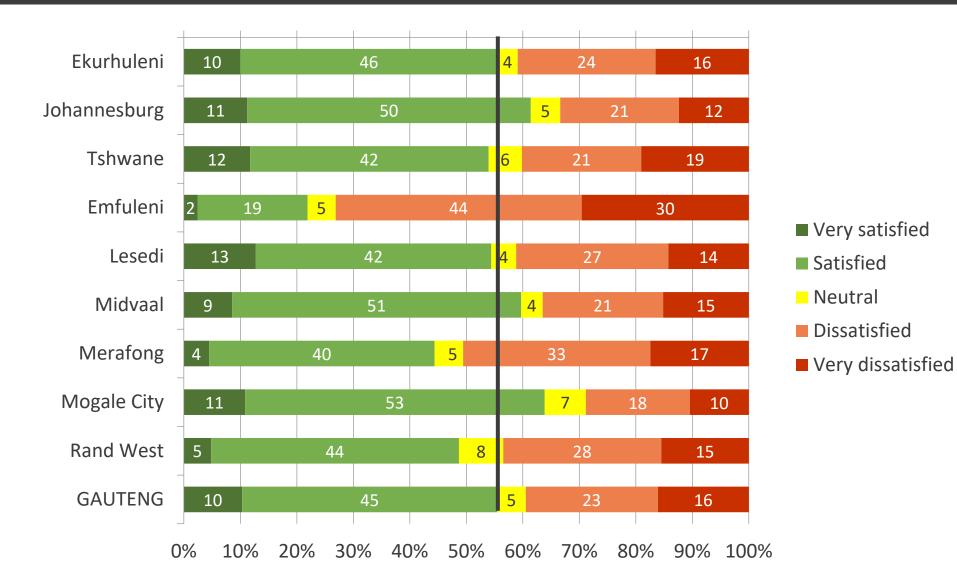
Billing for municipal services (2017/18)



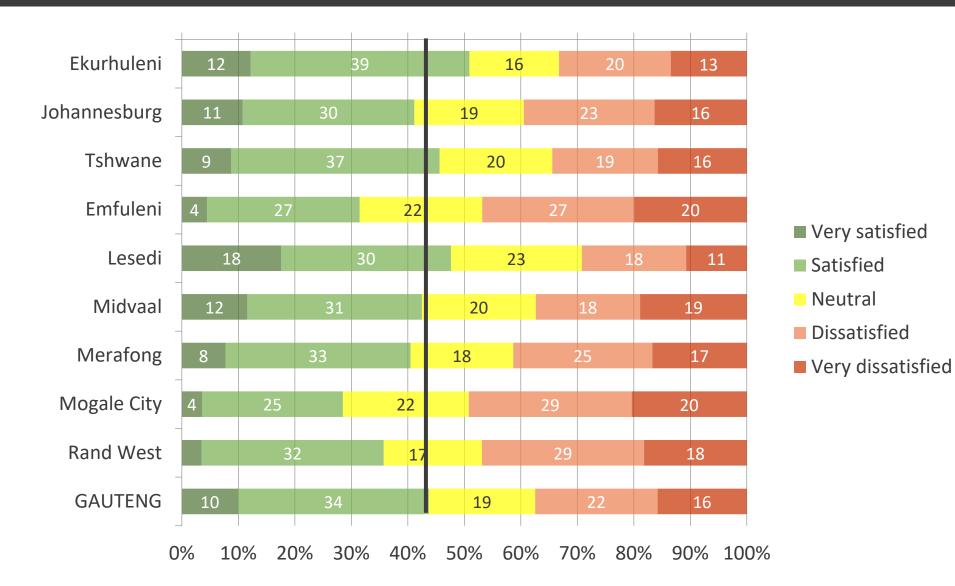
Roads (2015/16 for reference)



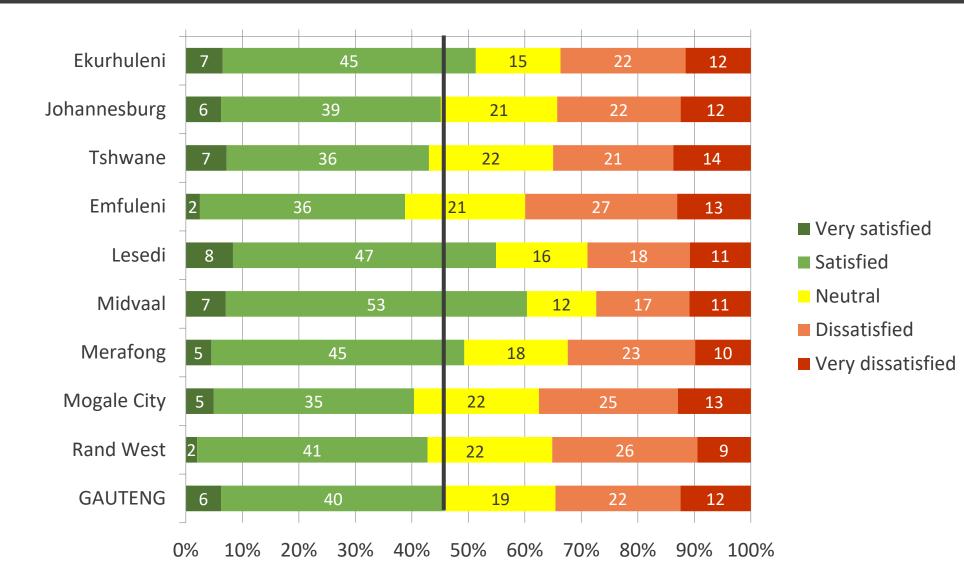
Roads (2017/18)



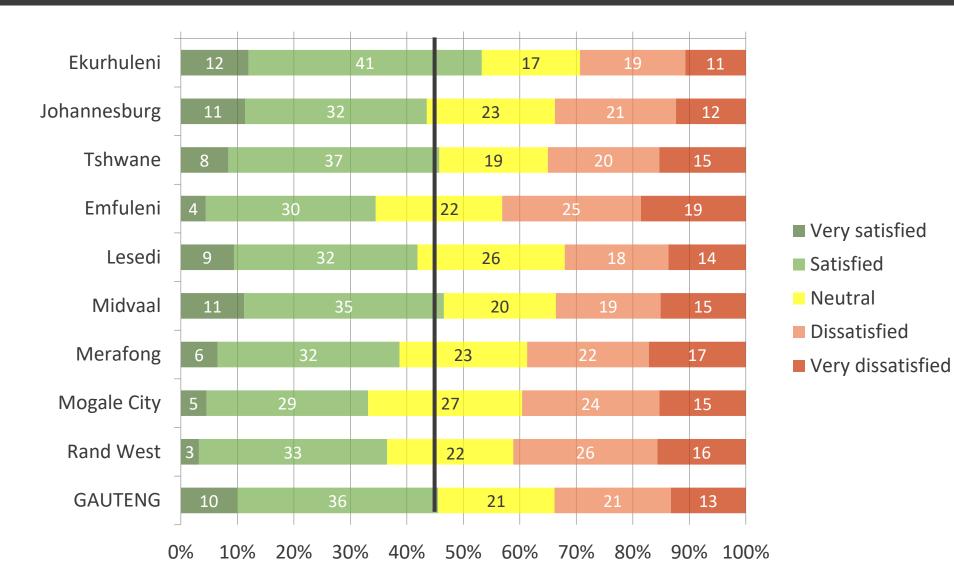
Emergency services (2015/16 for reference)



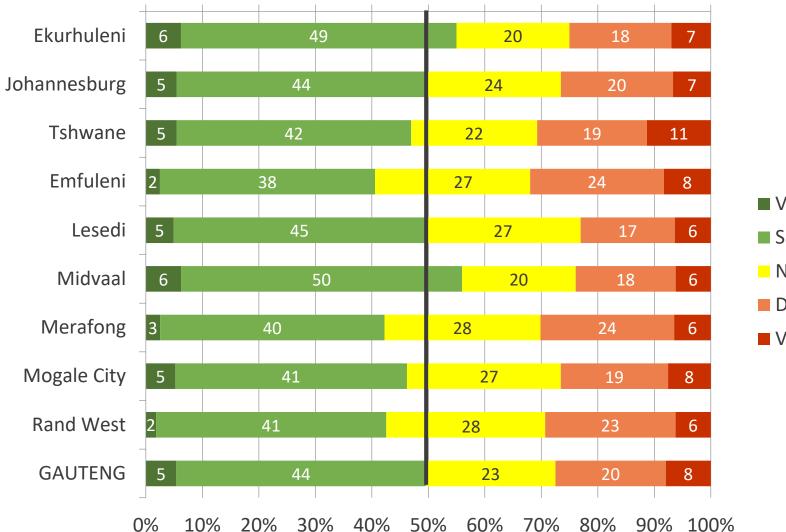
#### Emergency services (2017/18)



Metro/traffic police (2015/16 for reference)



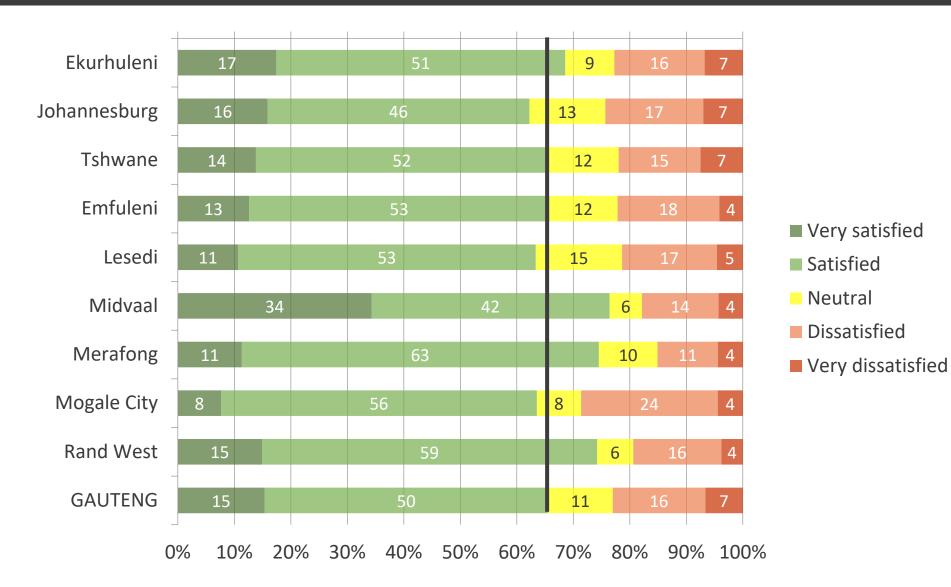
Metro/traffic police (2017/18)



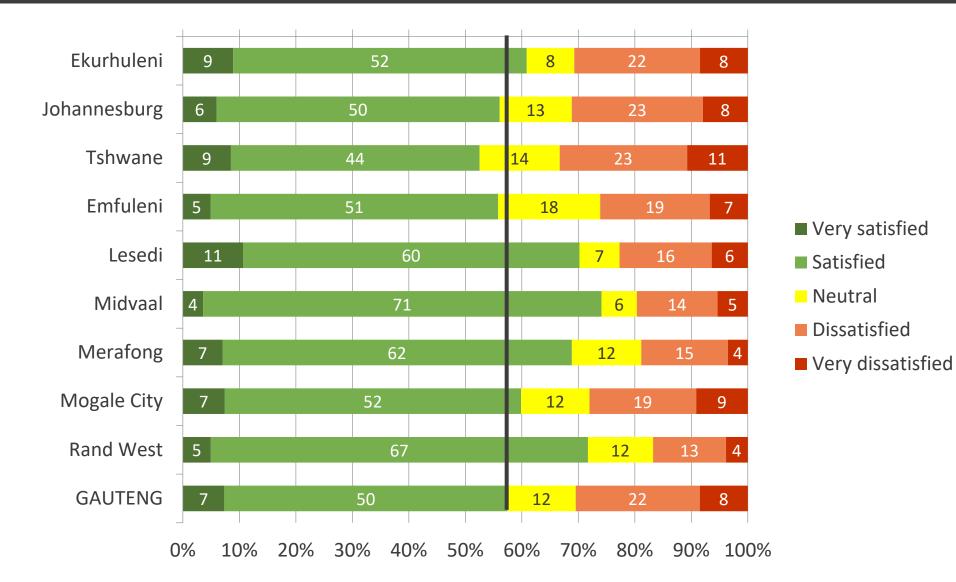
Very satisfied
Satisfied
Neutral
Dissatisfied

Very dissatisfied

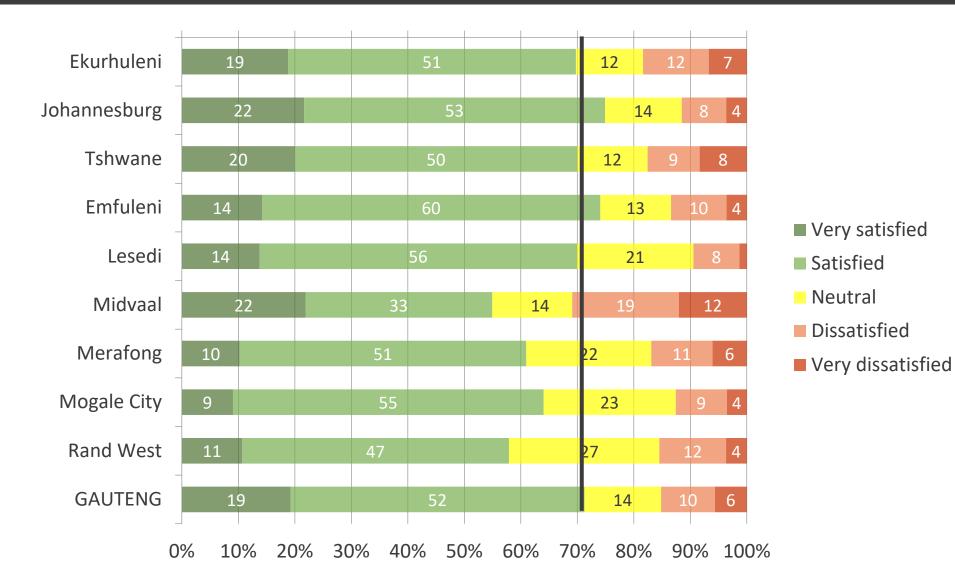
Public health care facilities (2015/16 for reference)



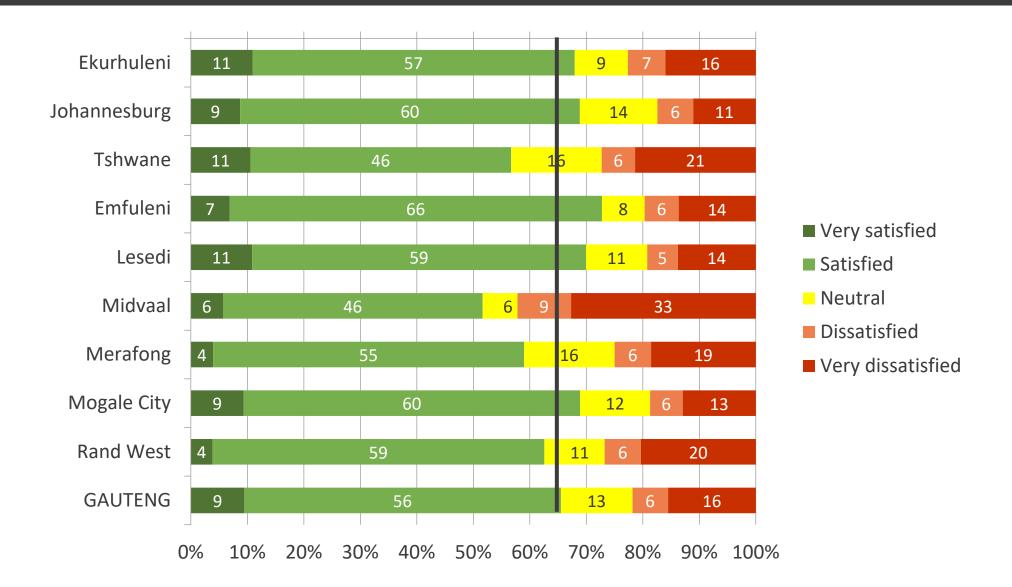
Public health care facilities (2017/18)



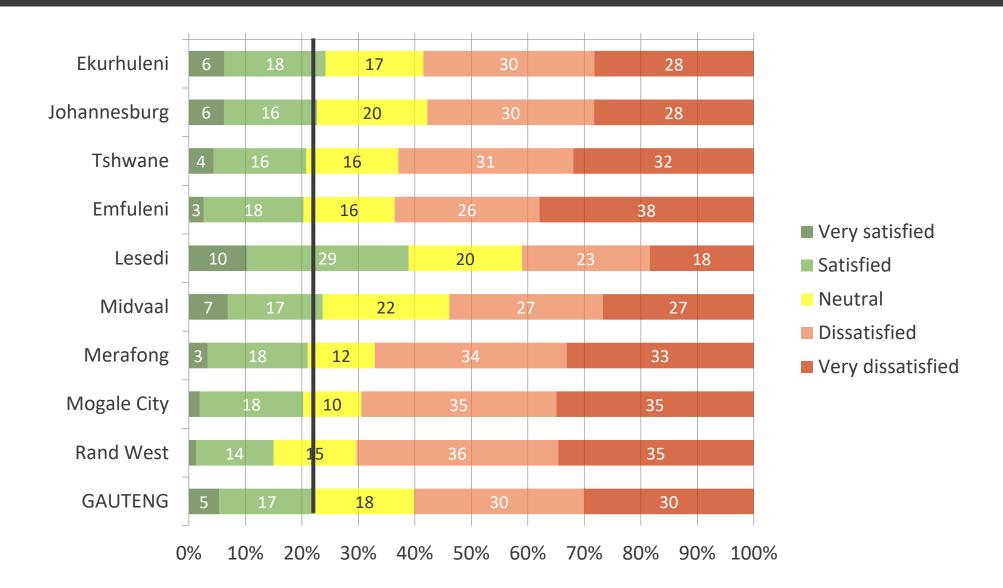
Local educational services (2015/16)



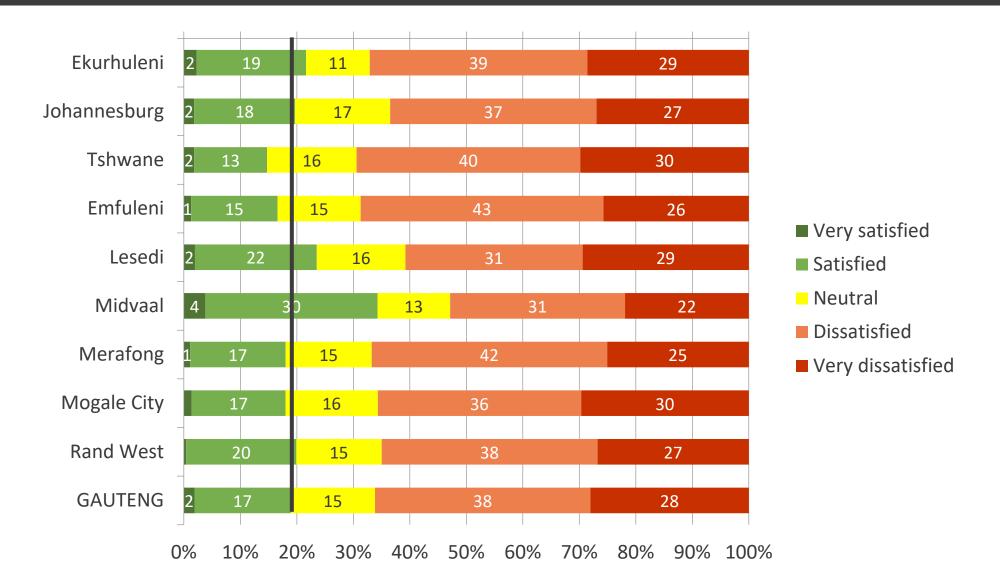
Local educational services (2017/18) (Note: 2017/18 introduced 'there are none' option, so different basis than 2015/16)



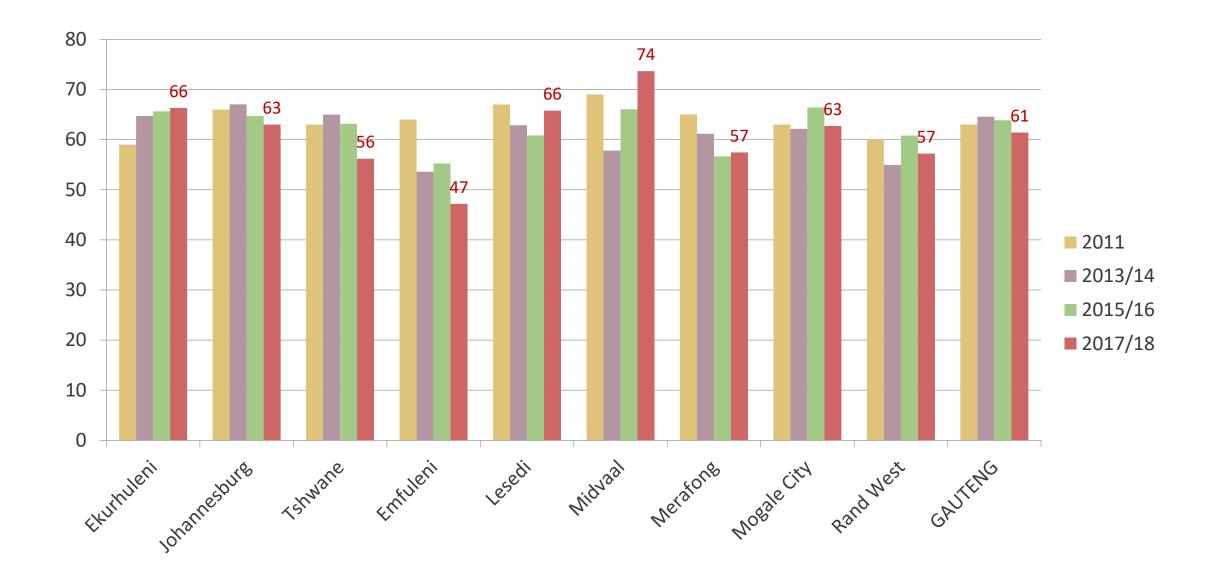
Government initiatives to grow economy (2015/16 for reference)



Government initiatives to grow economy (2017/18)

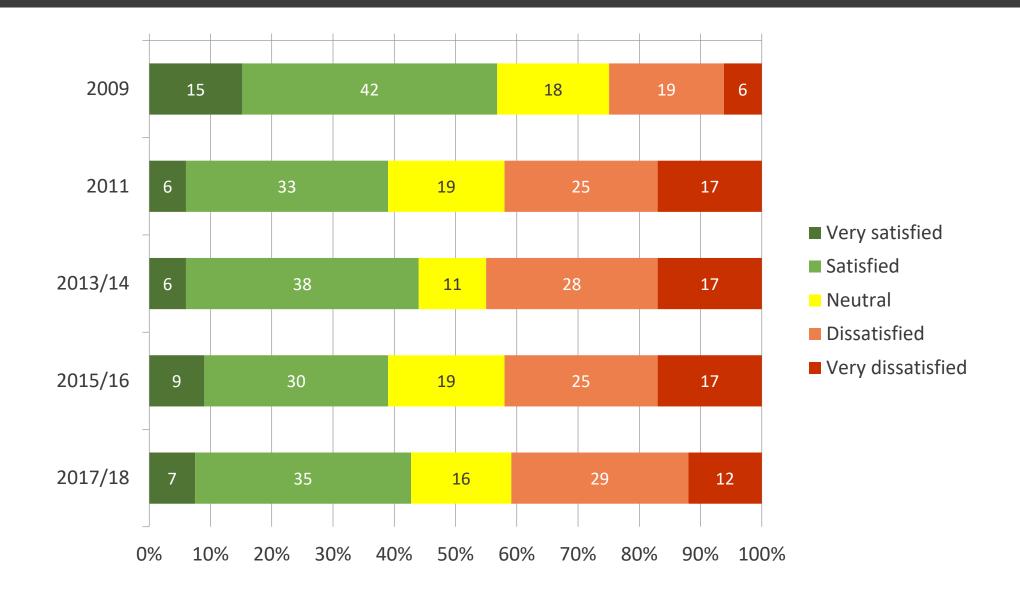


Index of 10 services - % satisfied: 2011-18 (dwelling, water, sanitation, energy, waste, roads, safety, health, cost, billing)

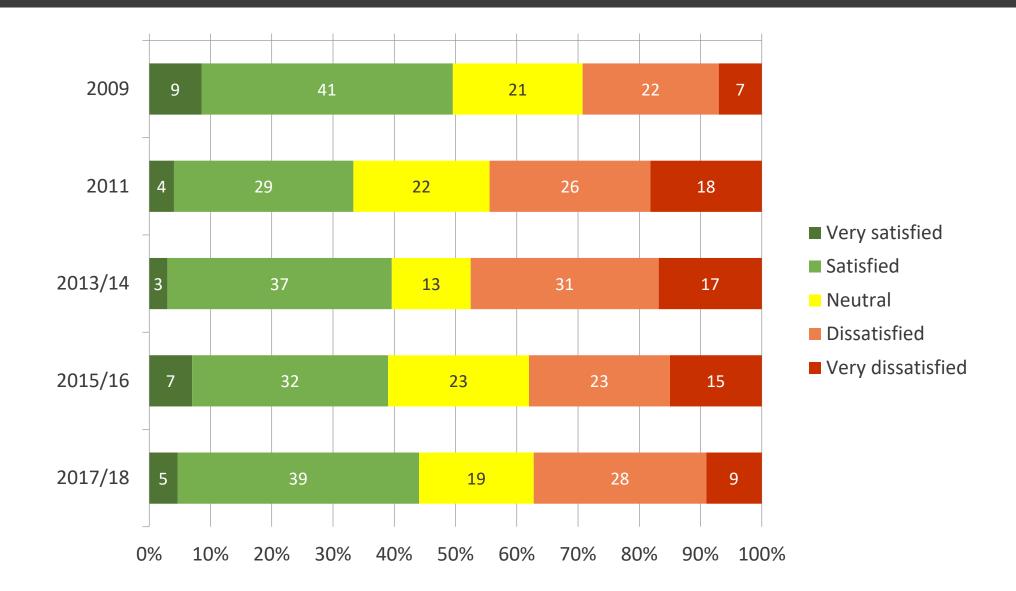




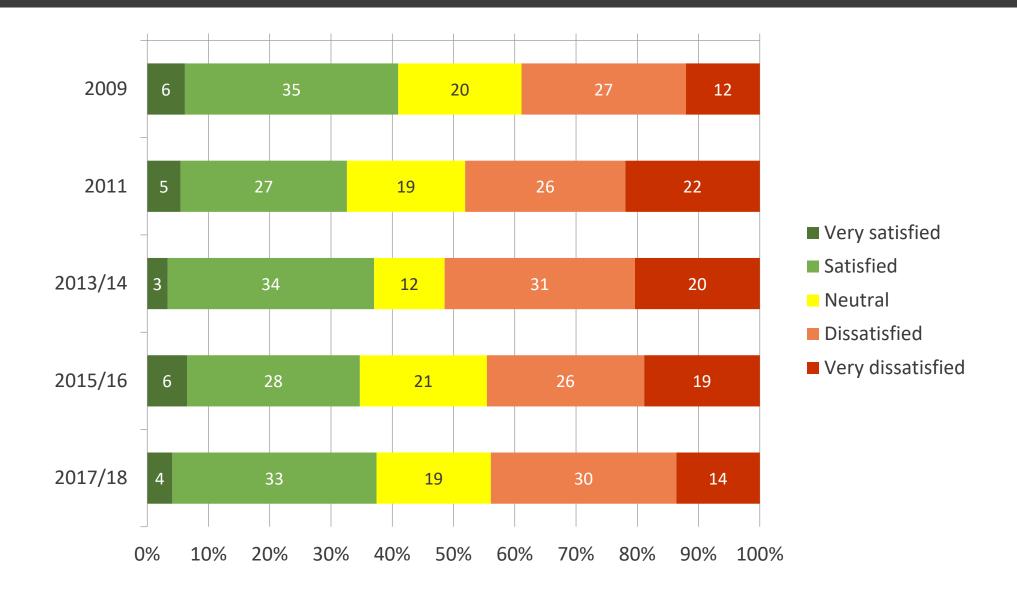
Gauteng – Satisfied with national government: 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017



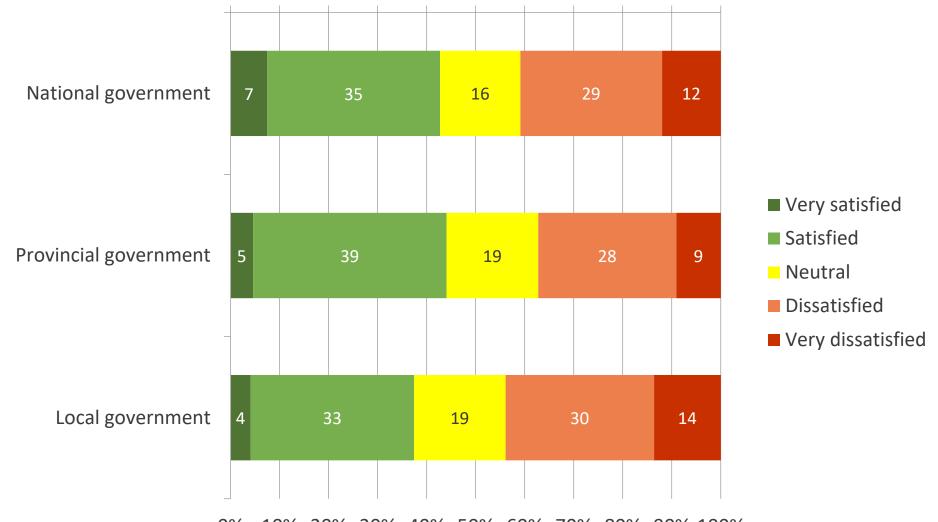
Gauteng – Satisfied with provincial government: 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017



Gauteng – Satisfied with local government: 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017

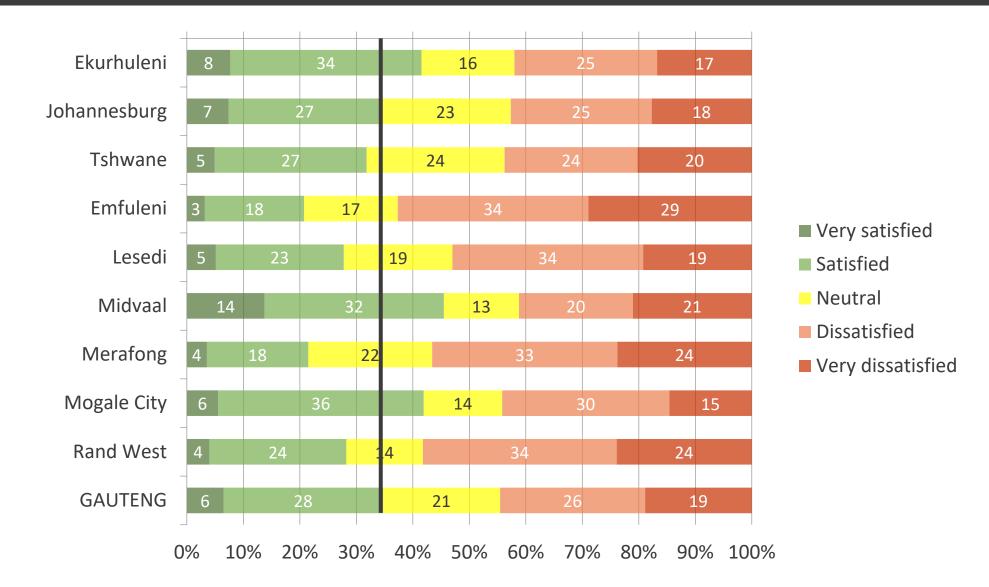


Satisfaction across spheres in 2017/18

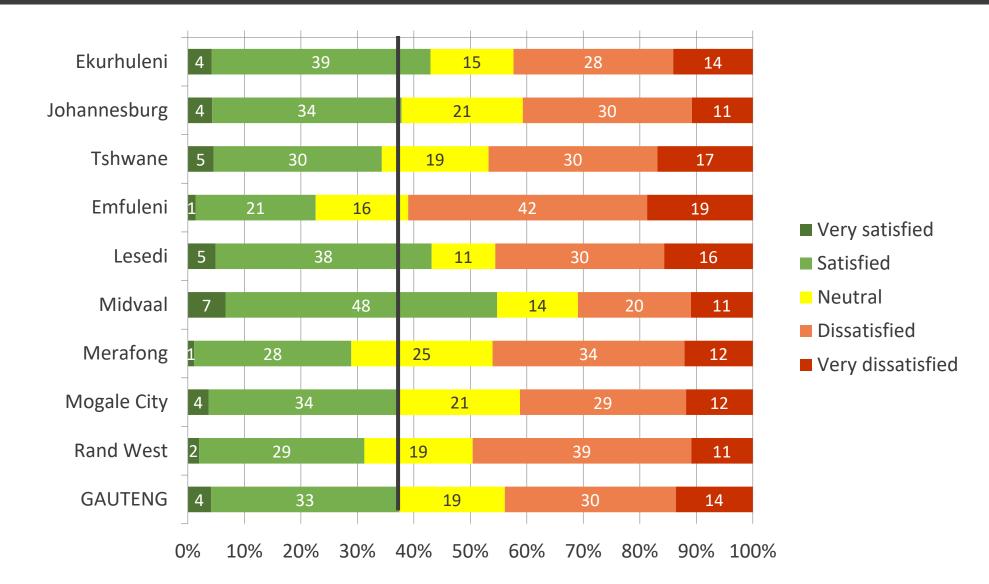


0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

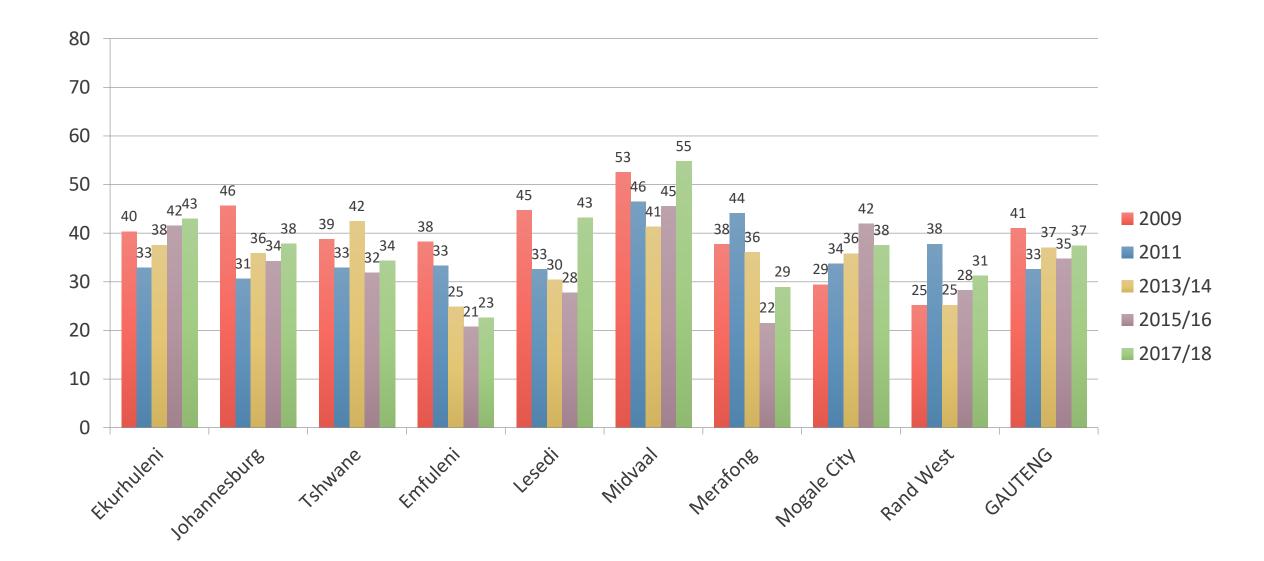
Satisfaction with local government: 2015/16 (for reference)



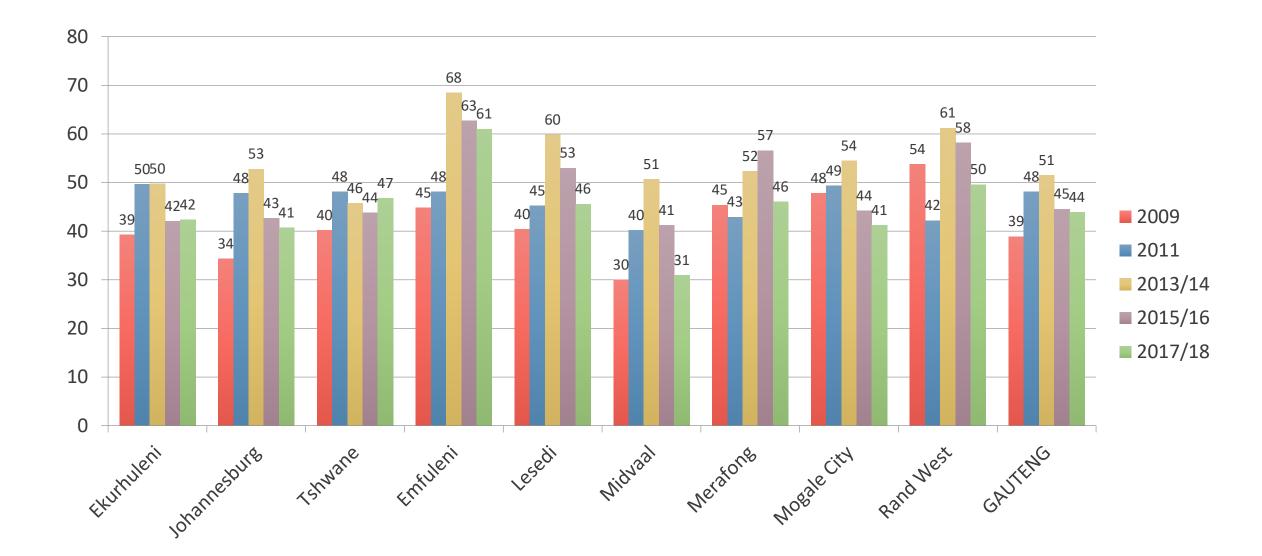
Satisfaction with local government: 2017/18



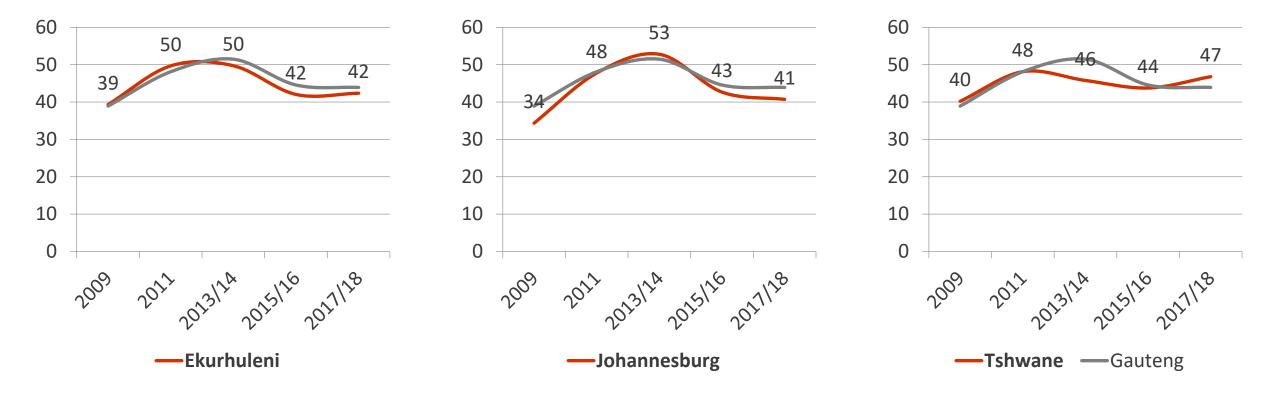
Satisfied with local government: 2009, 2011, 2013/14, 2015/16, 2017/18



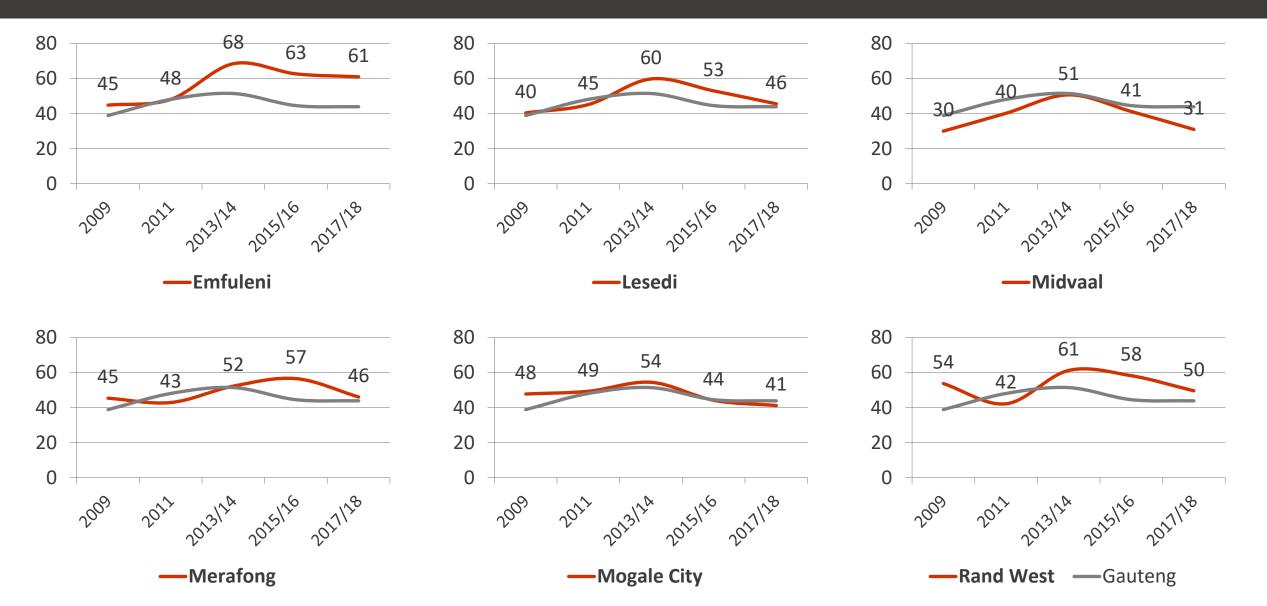
Dissatisfied with local government: 2009, 2011, 2013/14, 2015/16, 2017/18

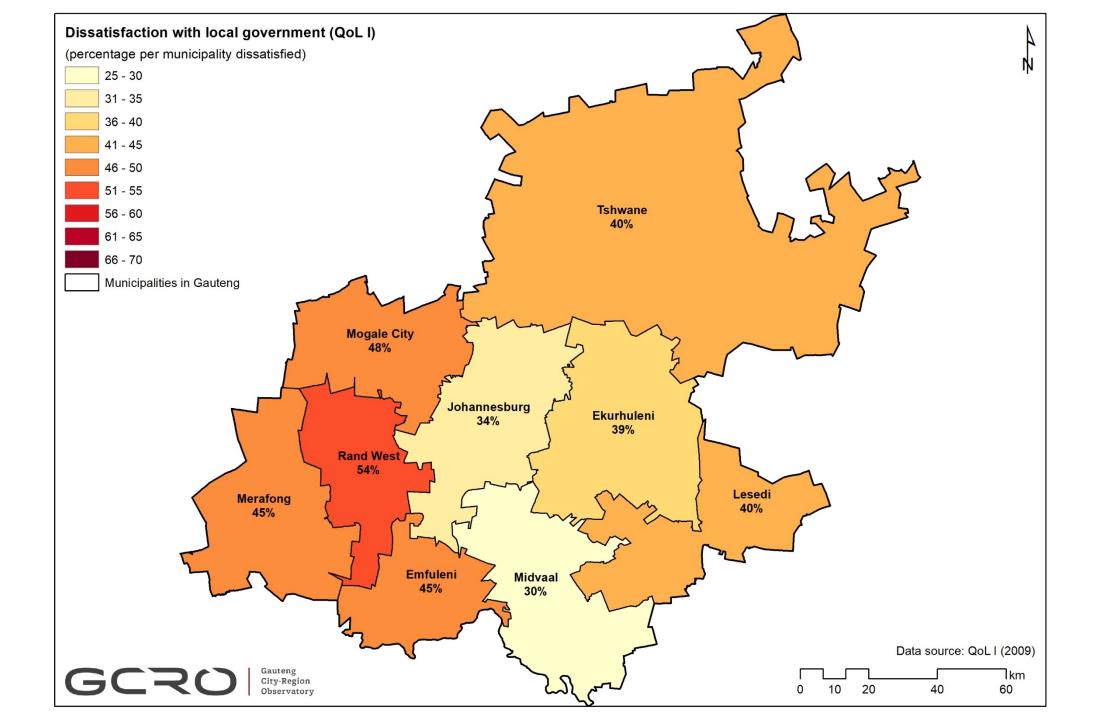


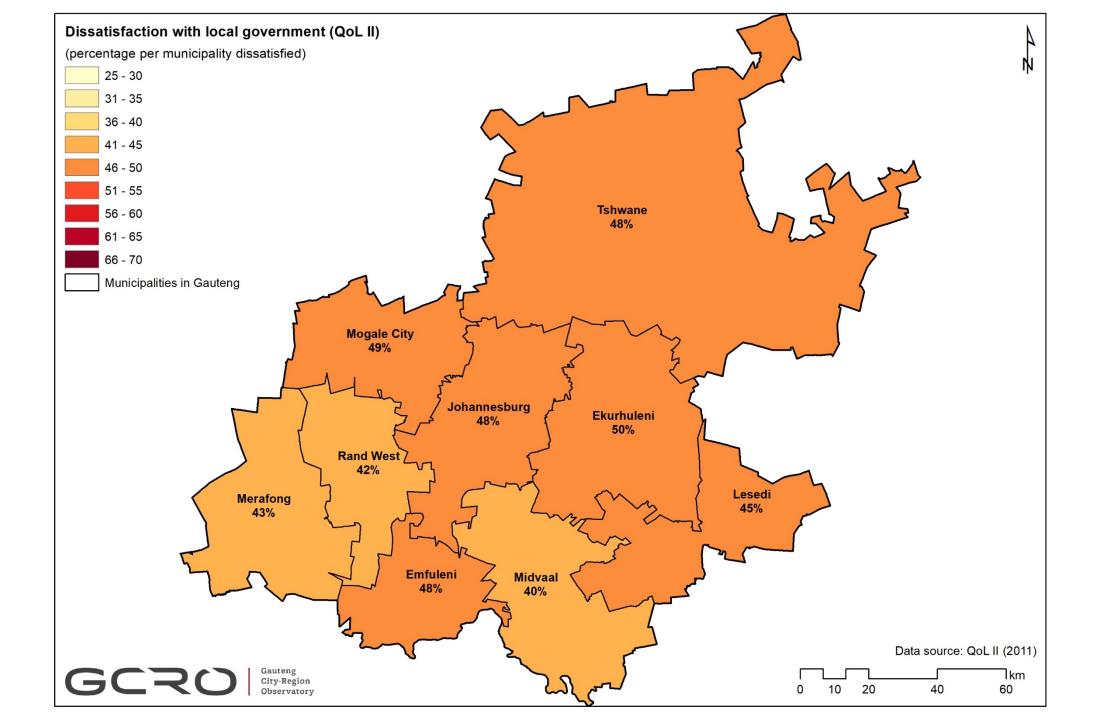
Dissatisfied with local government: 2009, 2011, 2013/14, 2015/16, 2017/18

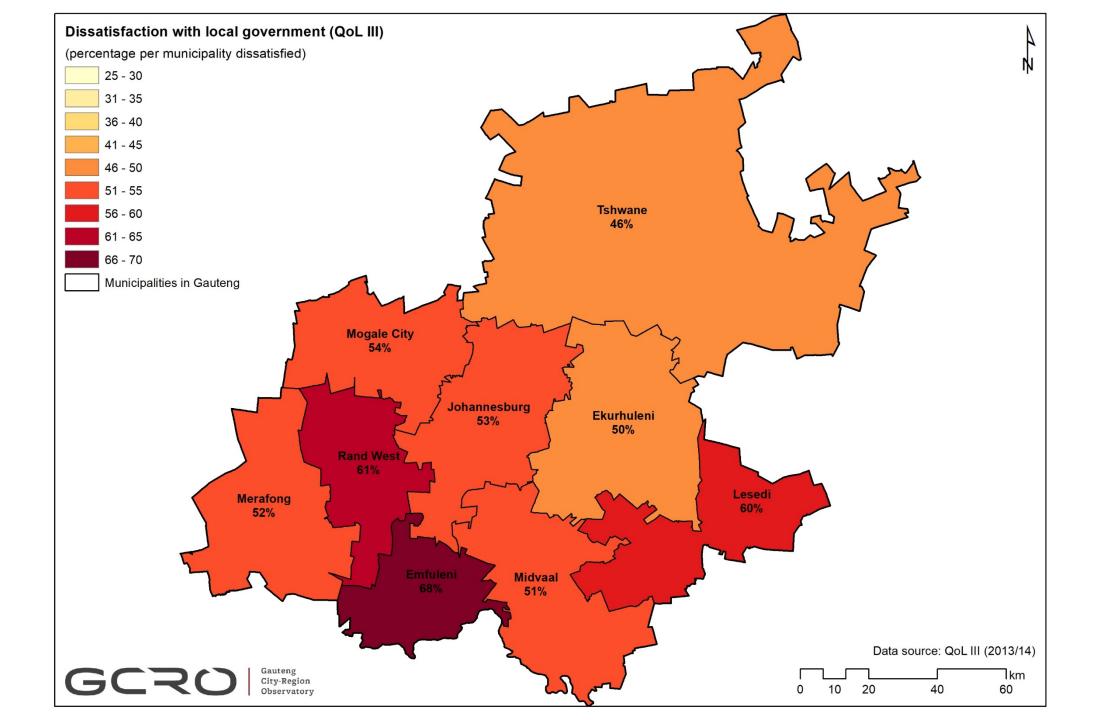


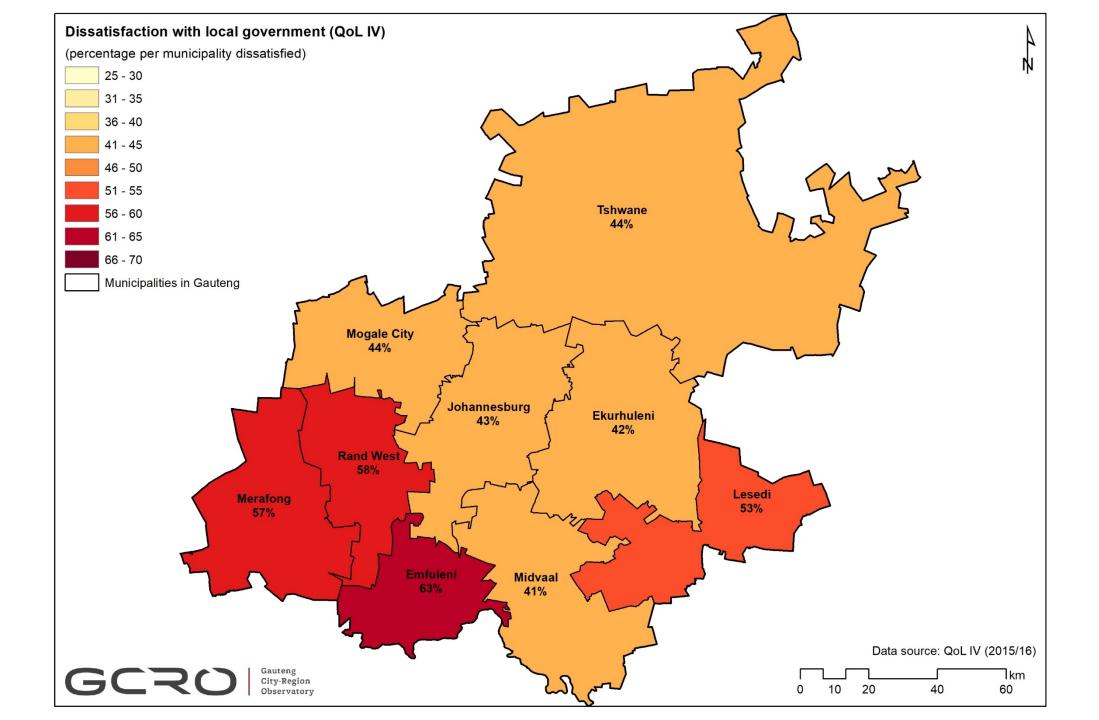
Dissatisfied with local government: 2009, 2011, 2013/14, 2015/16, 2017/18

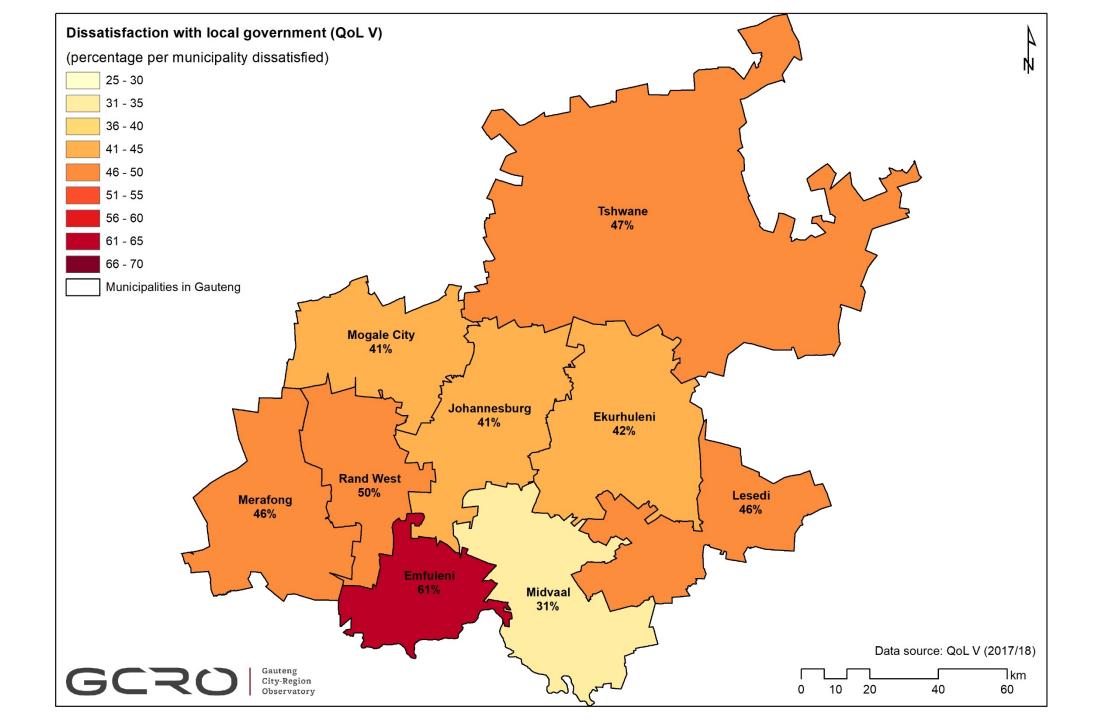


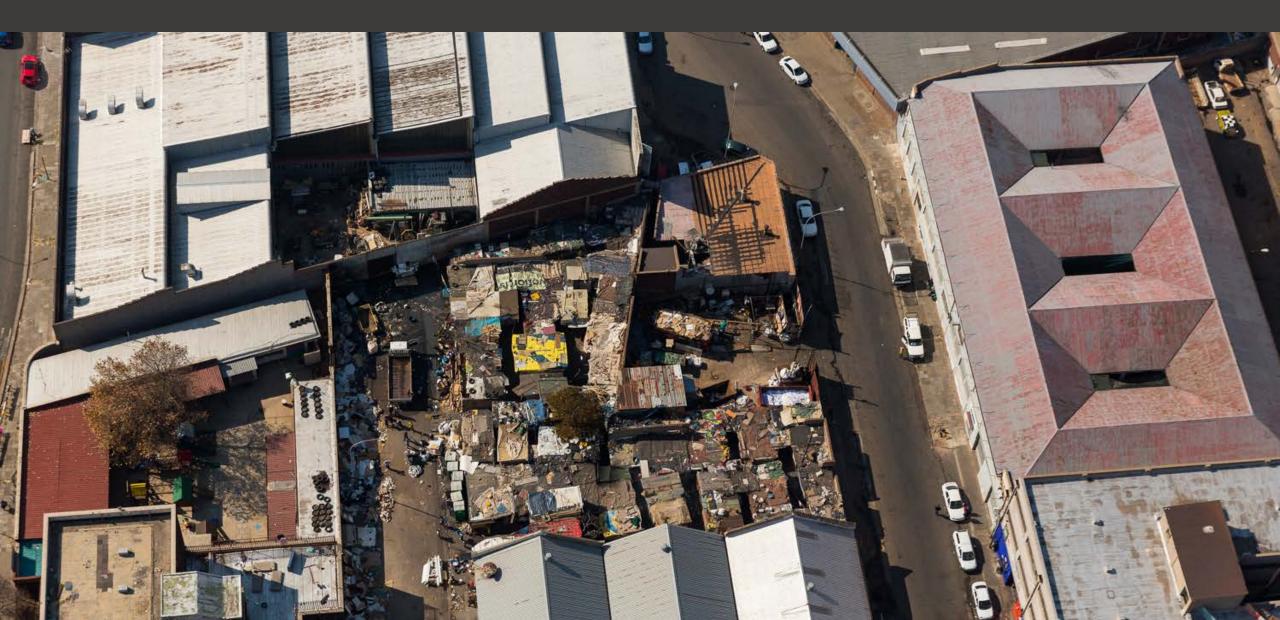




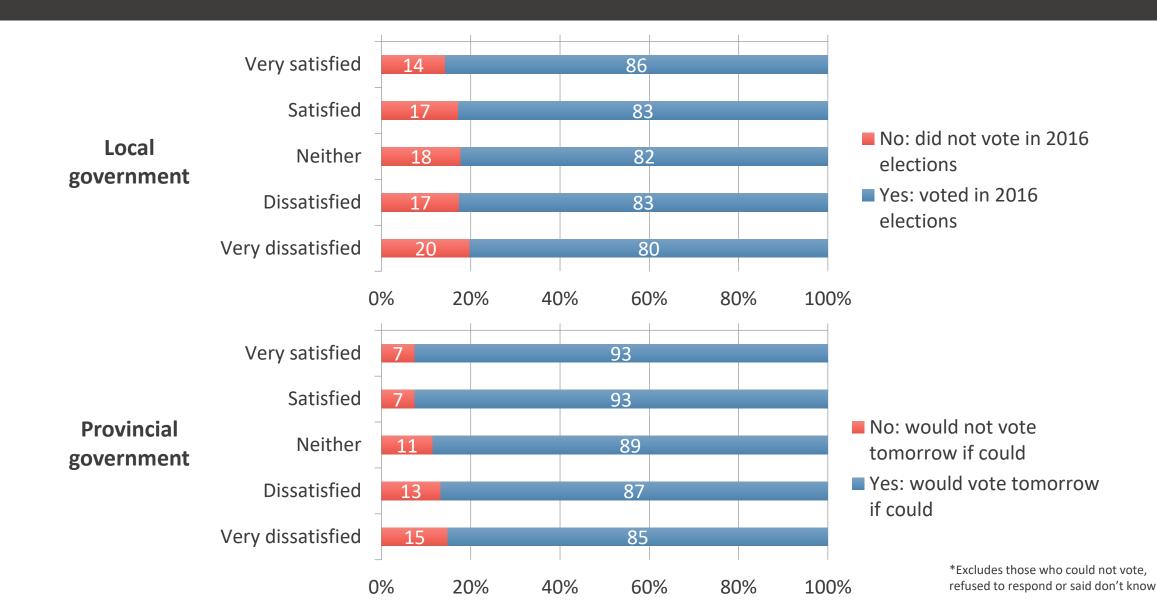


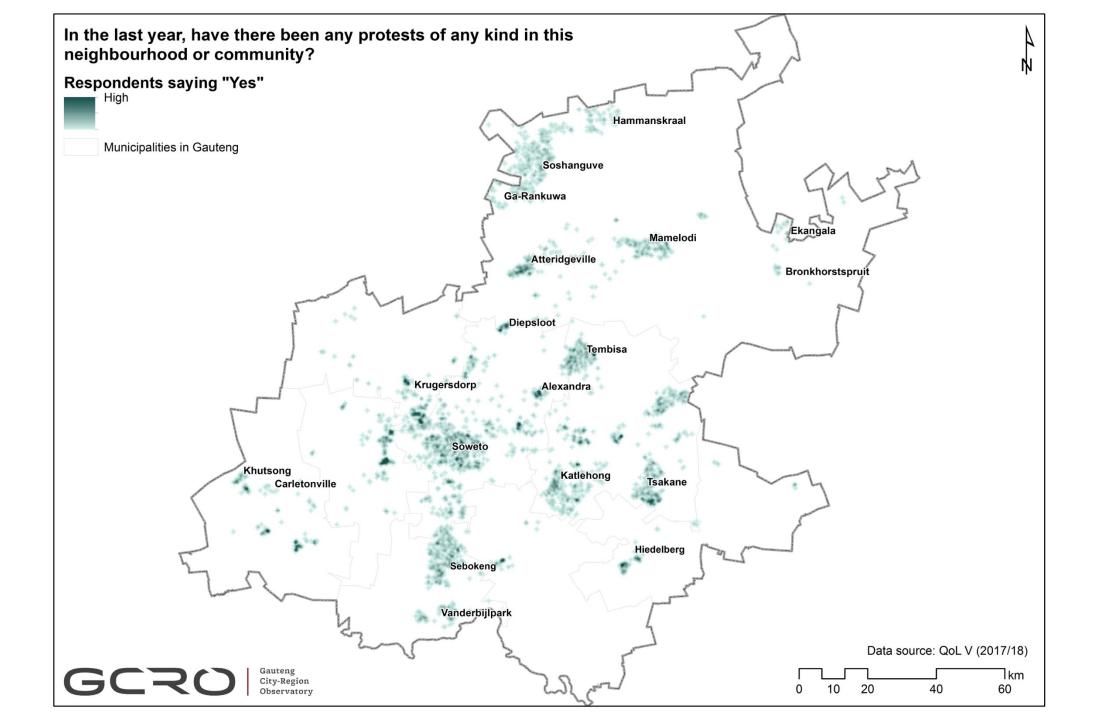




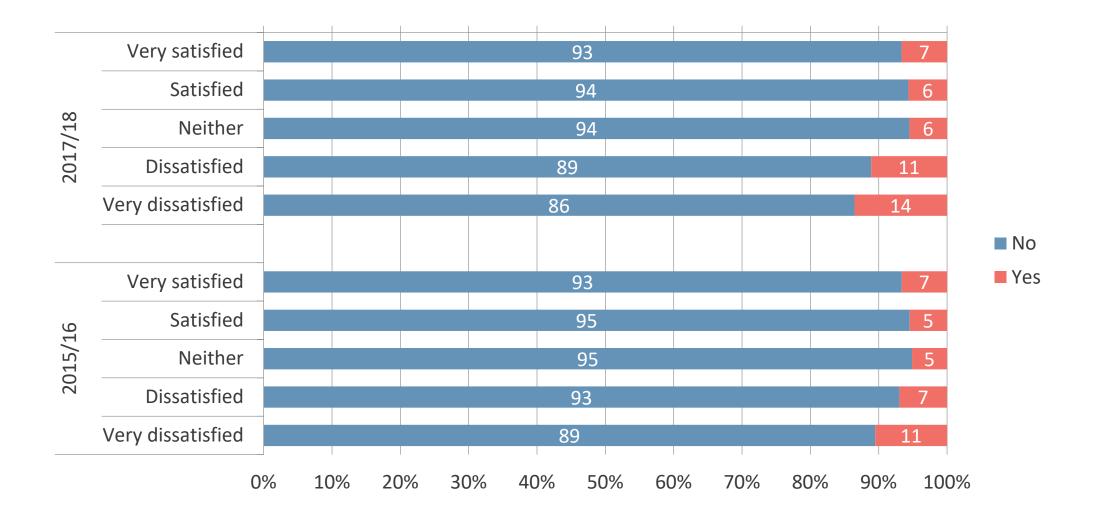


Impact of government dissatisfaction. Satisfaction with government and voting

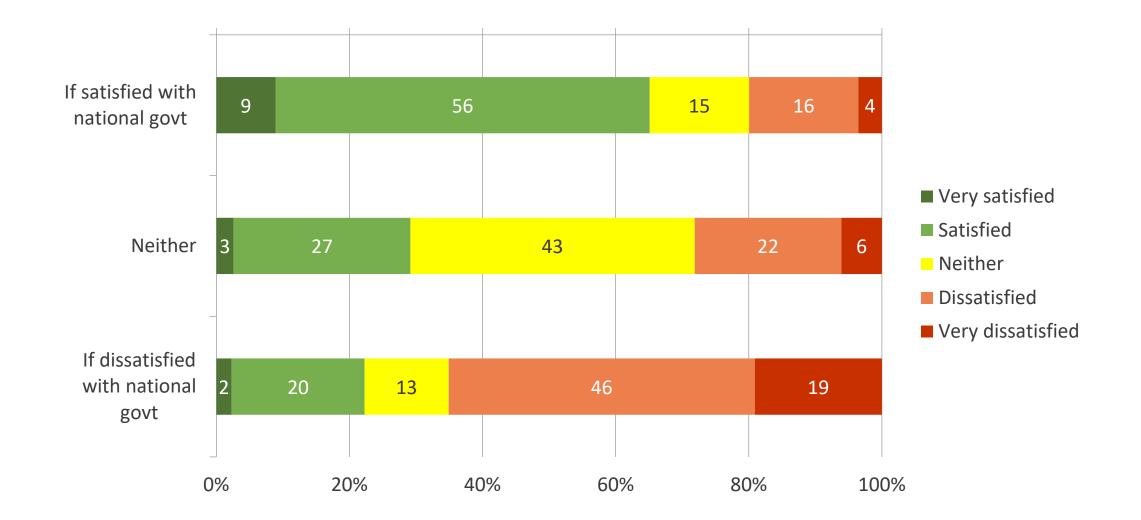




Impacts of dissatisfaction: Satisfaction with LG and participated in protest in last year



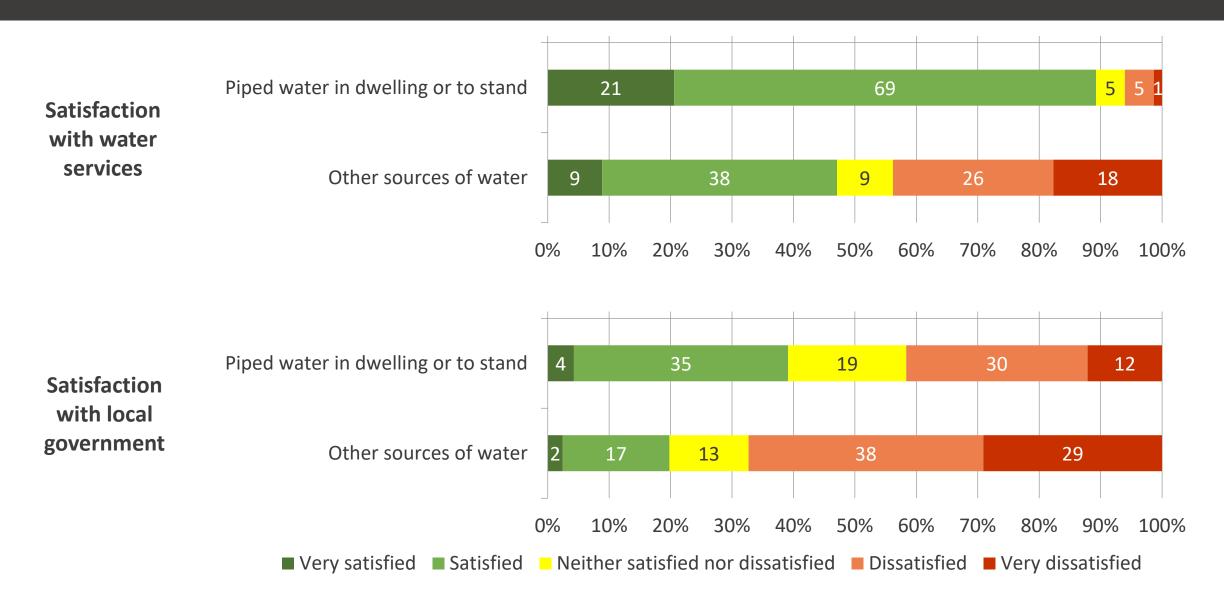
Impacts of dissatisfaction: Satisfaction with national and satisfaction with the way democracy works



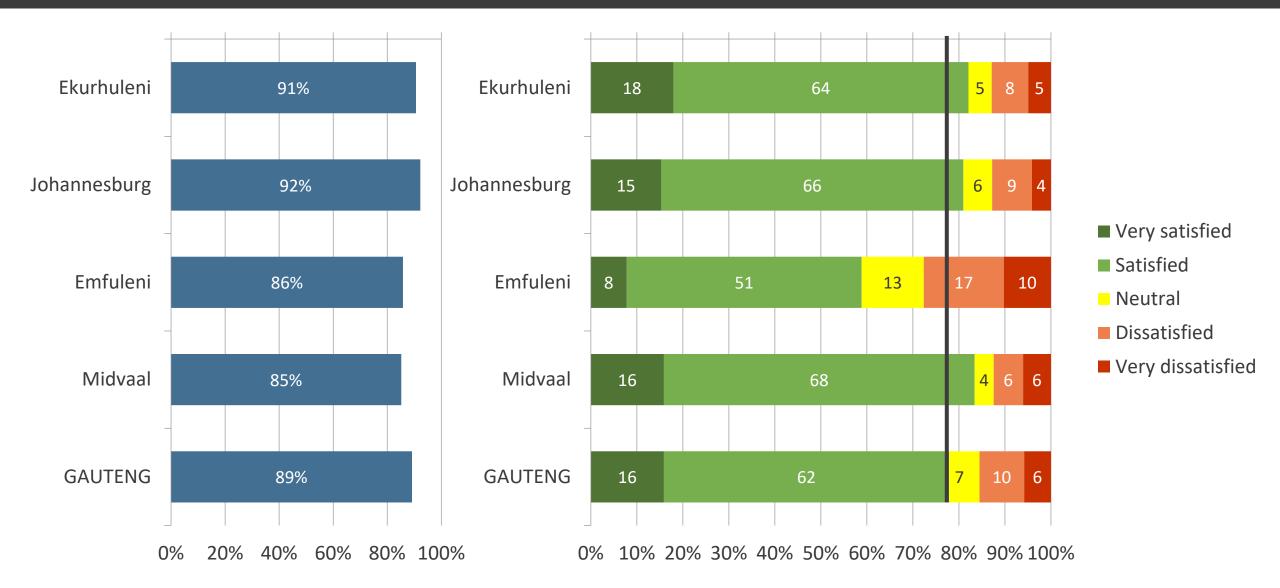
How do we think about the issue?

- We tend to think in standardised ways: improved service delivery = satisfaction with service delivery = satisfaction with government = voting for the party in power
- There are many aspects of this that are correct, BUT there are also many factors that might disrupt this logic ...
- Respondents might be very satisfied with their service delivery, even though objectively its not the best
- Respondents might be very satisfied with most forms of service delivery, but not satisfied with the government that provides these (communication gaps, concern about issues other than service delivery, post-material expectations)
- Where common sense assumptions might lead one to presume pervasive disapproval, pre-existing socio-economic circumstances might result in relatively high levels of satisfaction with government
- 'Halo' factors often have a huge effect on satisfaction with government
- High levels of government satisfaction might not lead respondents to vote for the party in power (socio-political identity issues are key here)
- A (new) affinity with a (new) party in power might sway respondents to higher levels of satisfaction with government, regardless of whether the party has performed

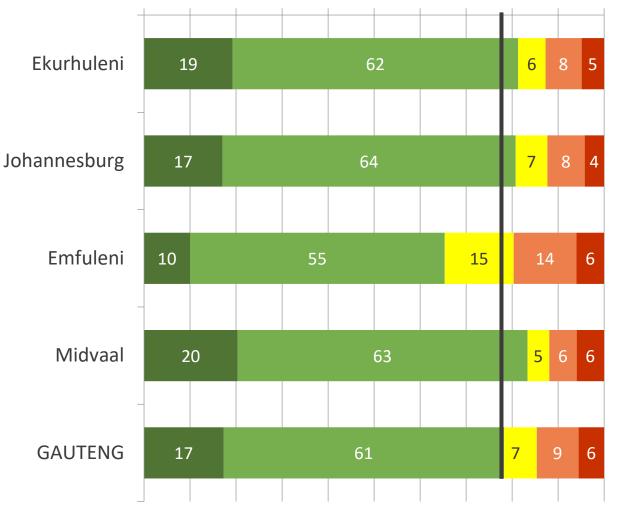
Services: Access to water in dwelling or yard and satisfaction with water services / local government



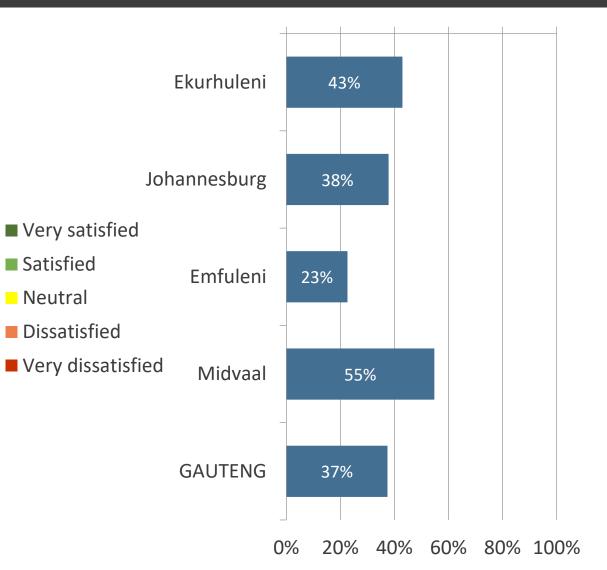
Services: Average access for, compared to satisfaction with - water, sanitation, waste, energy



Services: Satisfaction with water, sanitation, waste, energy and satisfaction with local govt

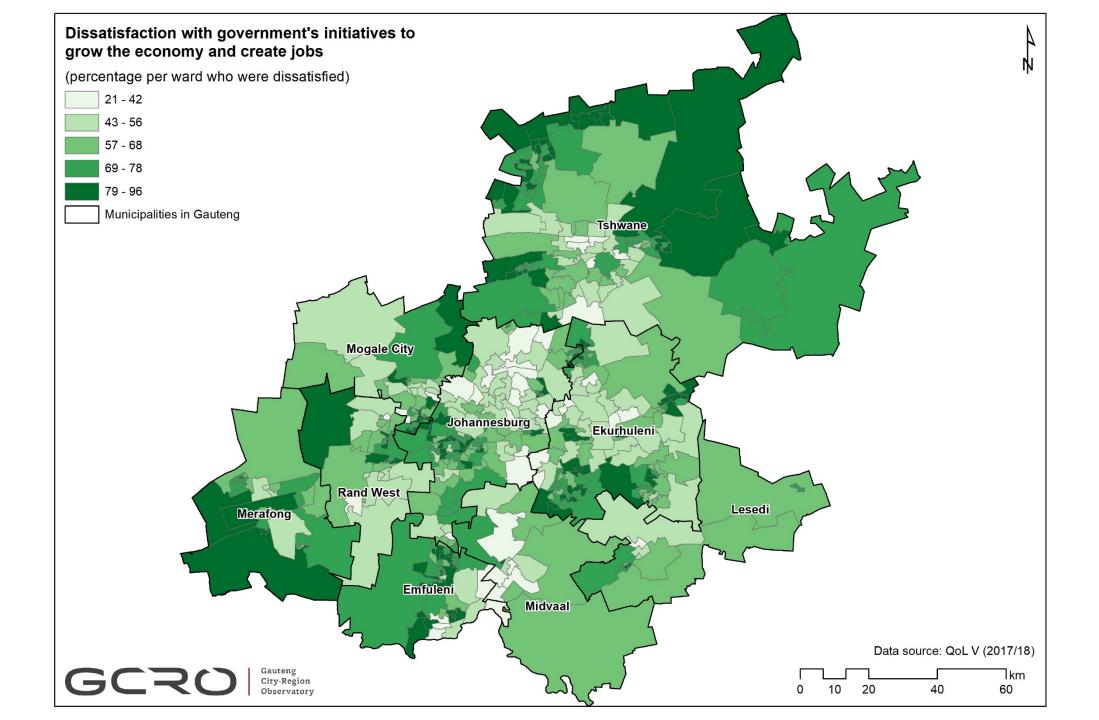


 $0\% \ 10\% \ 20\% \ 30\% \ 40\% \ 50\% \ 60\% \ 70\% \ 80\% \ 90\% \ 100\%$ 

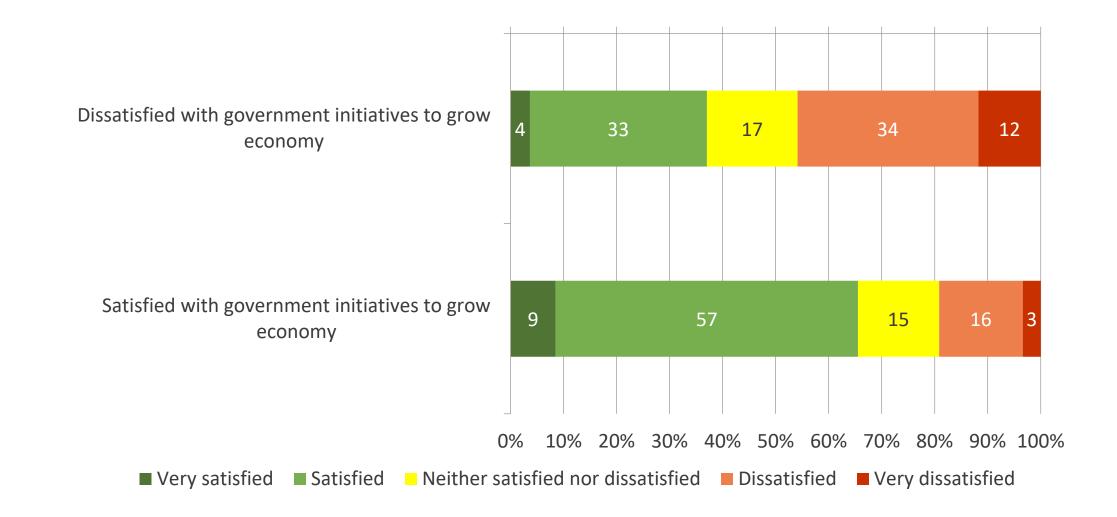


Socio-economic conditions: Dwelling type and satisfaction with local government

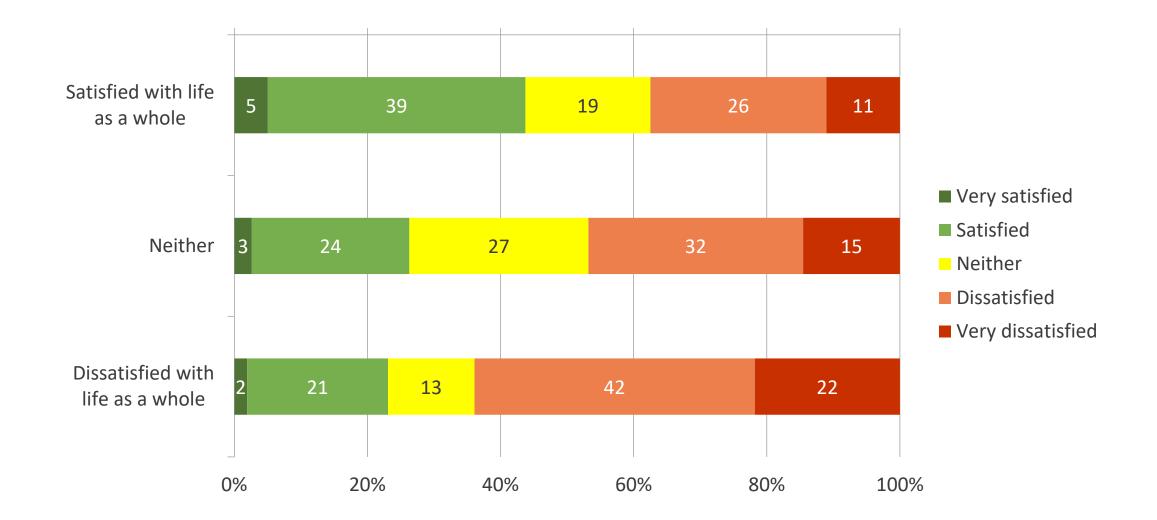




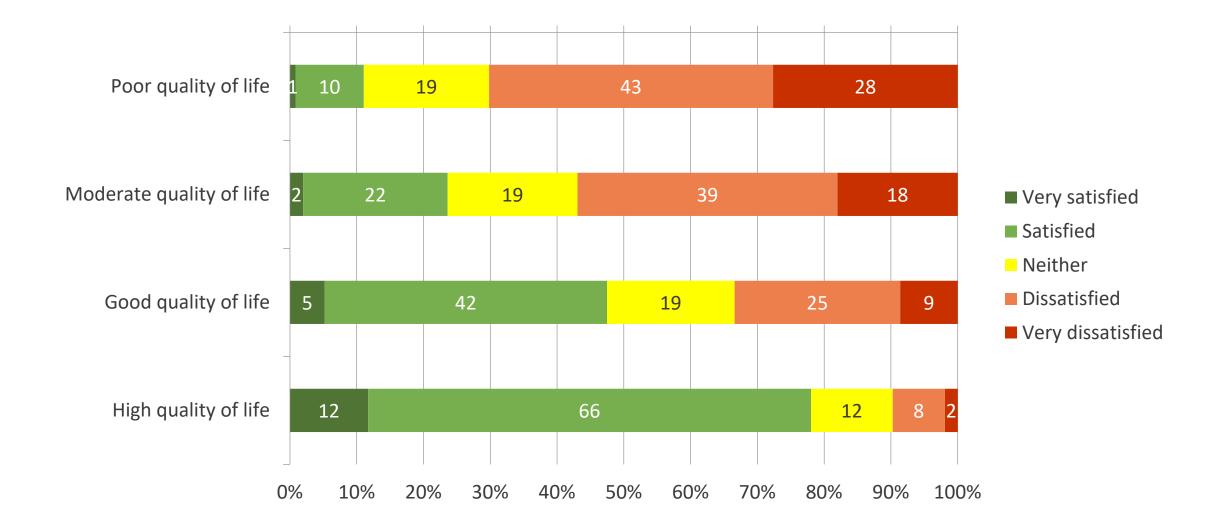
**Socio-economic conditions:** Satisfaction w initiatives to grow economy & satisfaction w prov govt



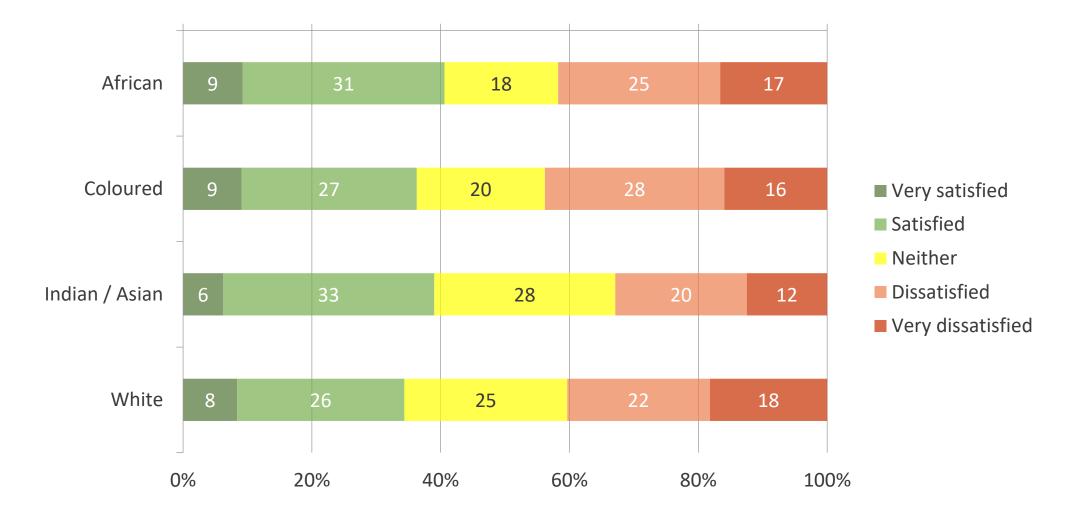
Socio-economic conditions: Satisfaction with life as a whole & satisfaction with local government



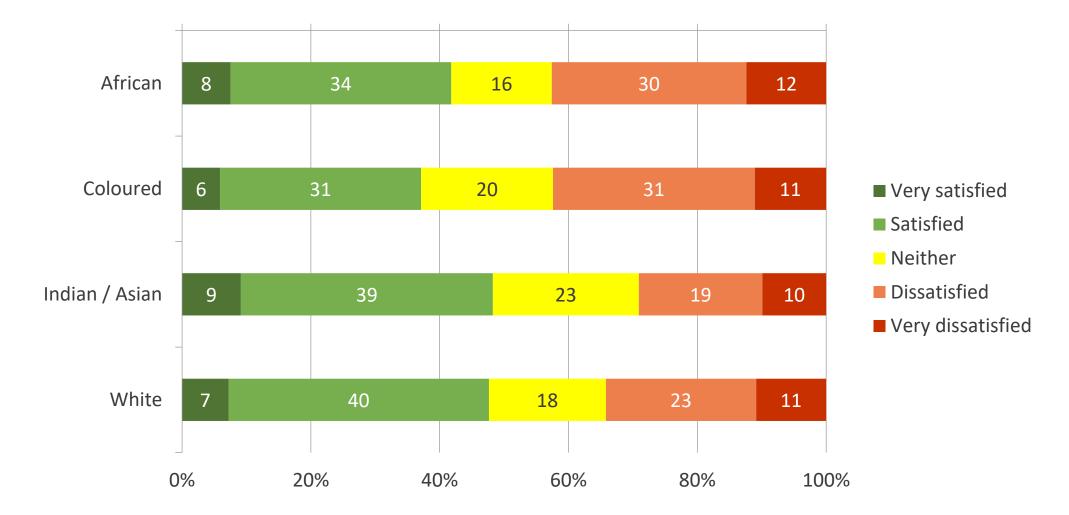
Socio-economic conditions: Overall quality of life and satisfaction with local government



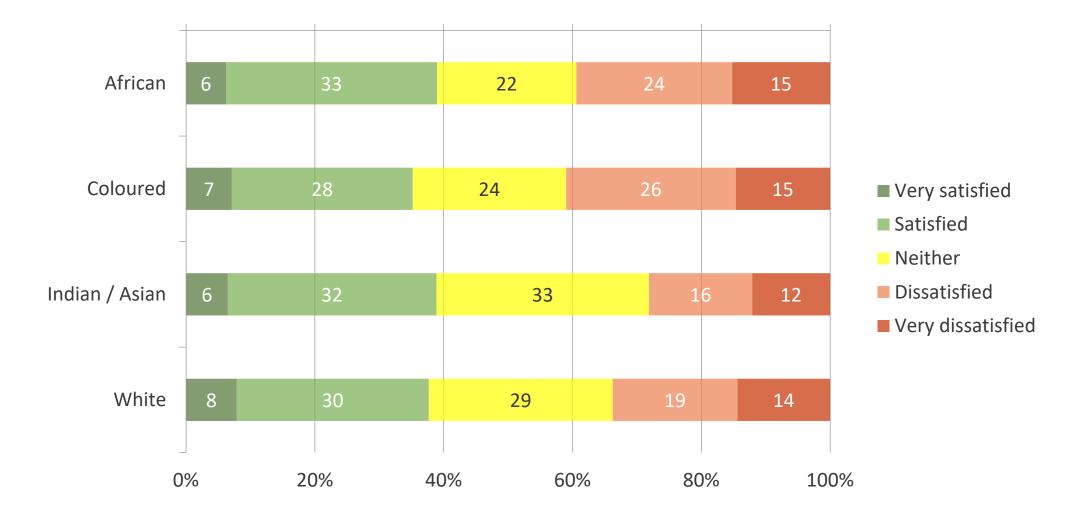
Race: Satisfaction with national government: 2015/16 (Gauteng)



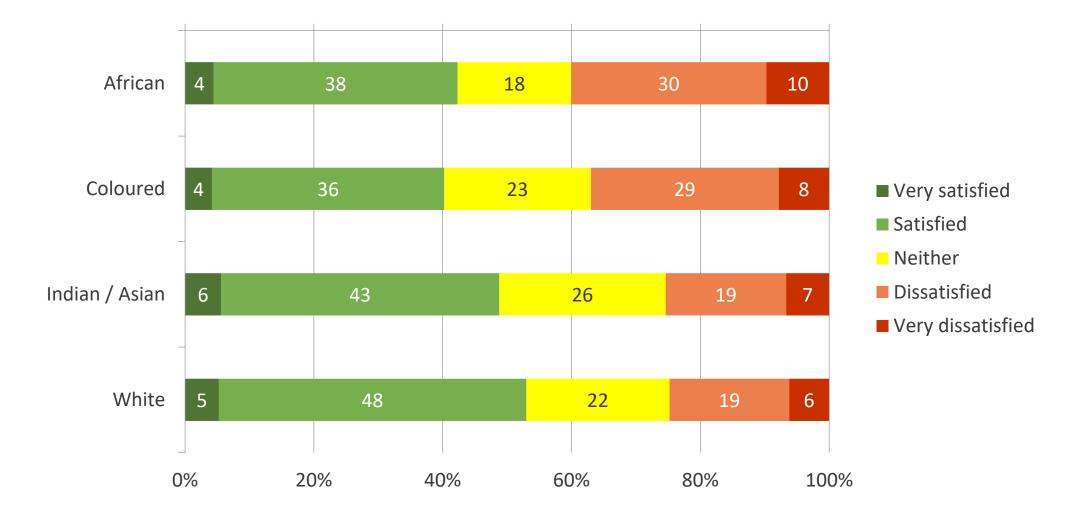
Race: Satisfaction with national government: 2017/18 (Gauteng)



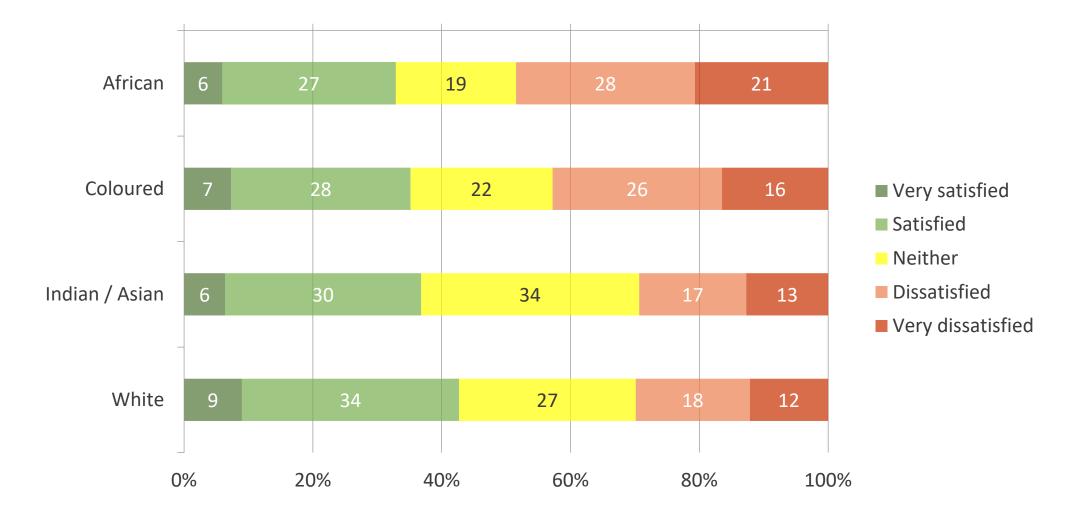
Race: Satisfaction with provincial government: 2015/16 (Gauteng)



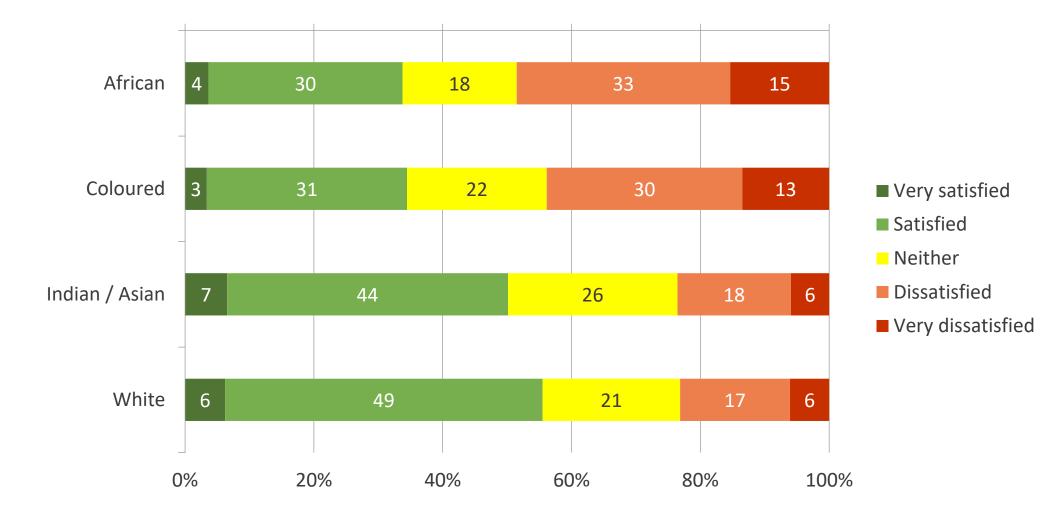
Race: Satisfaction with provincial government: 2017/18 (Gauteng)



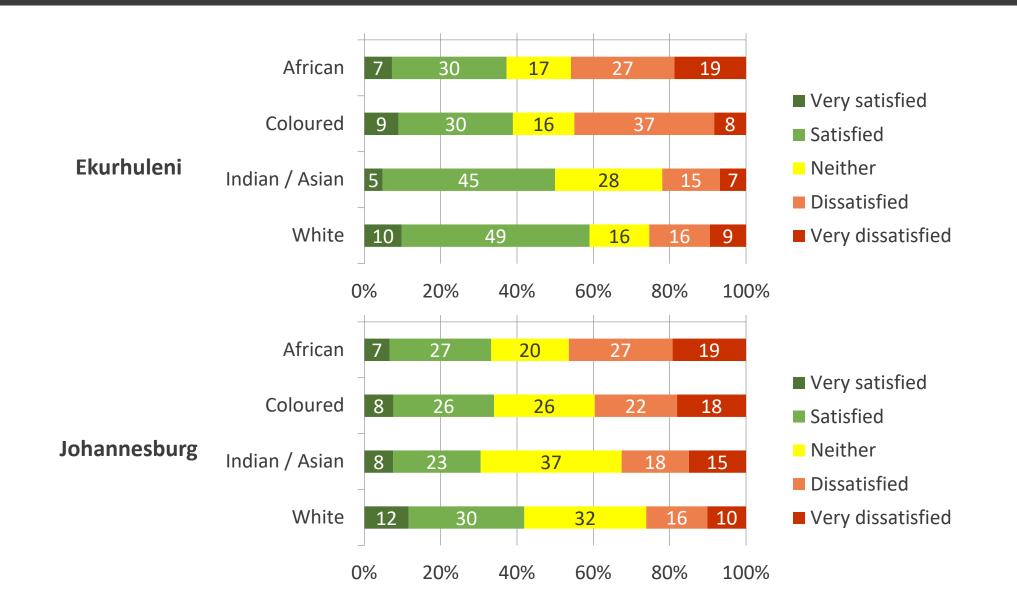
Race: Satisfaction with local government: 2015/16 (Gauteng)



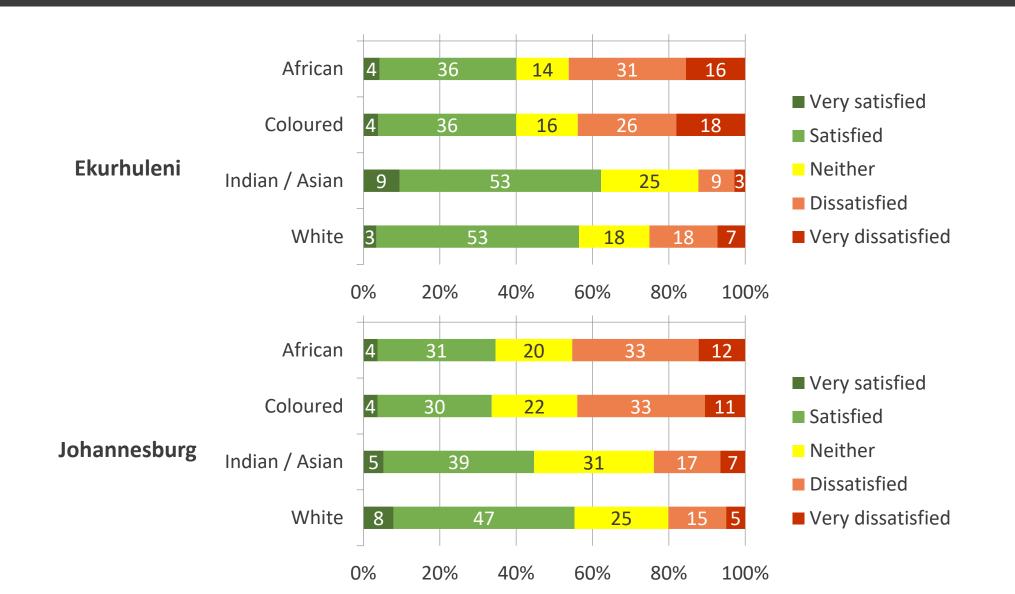
Race: Satisfaction with local government: 2017/18 (Gauteng)

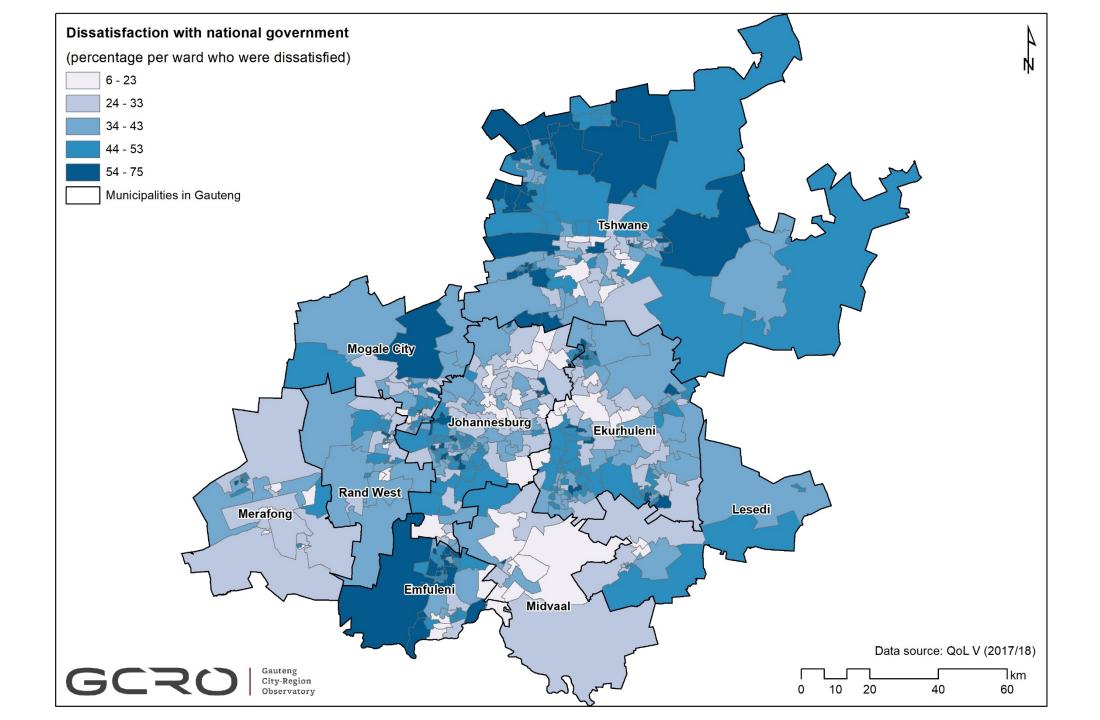


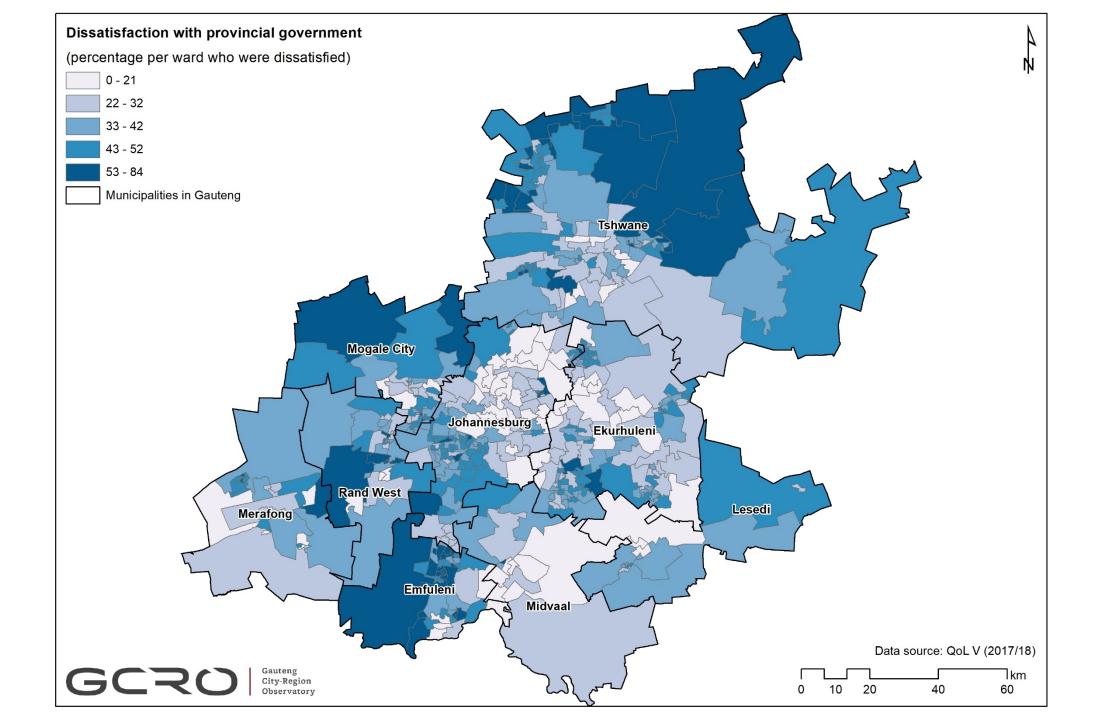
Race: Satisfaction with local government: 2015/16

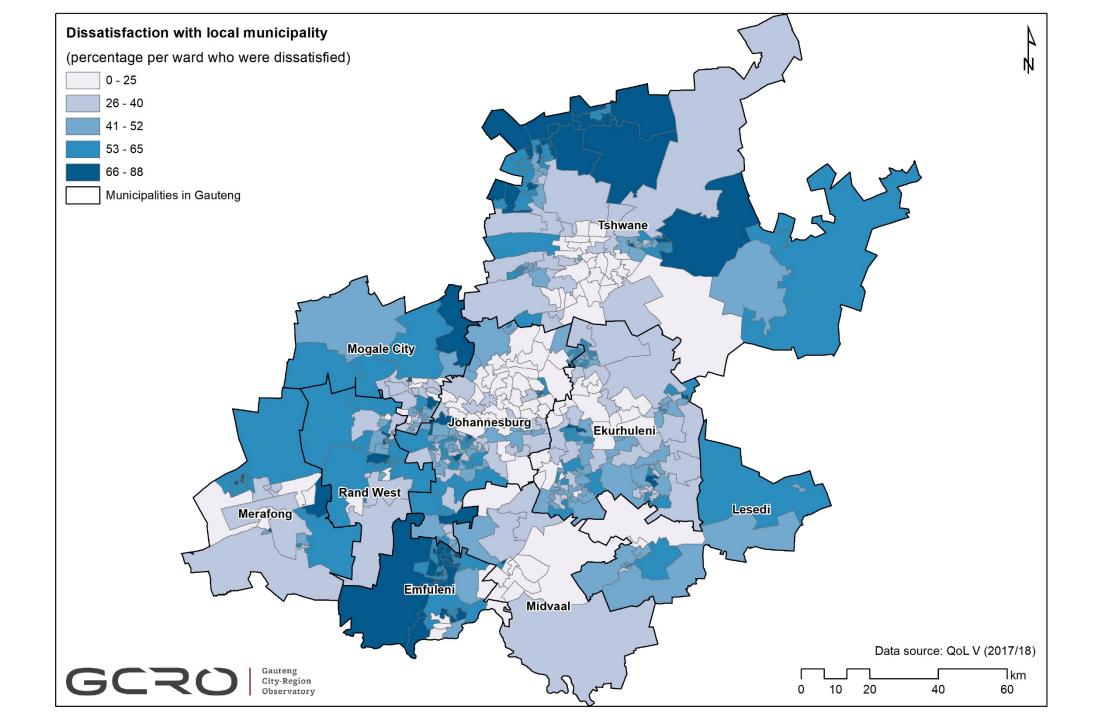


Race: Satisfaction with local government: 2017/18

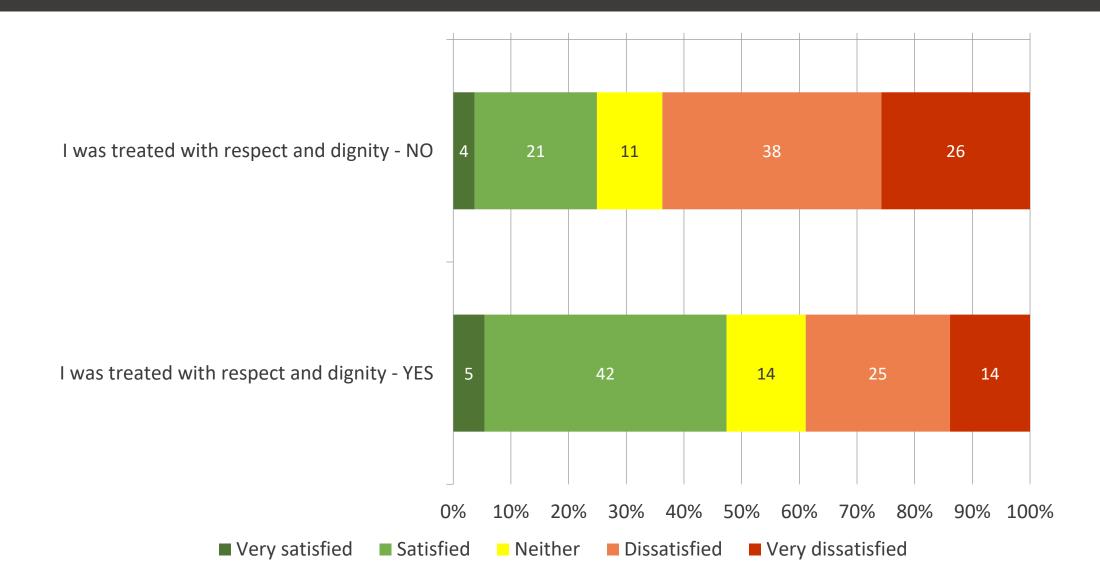




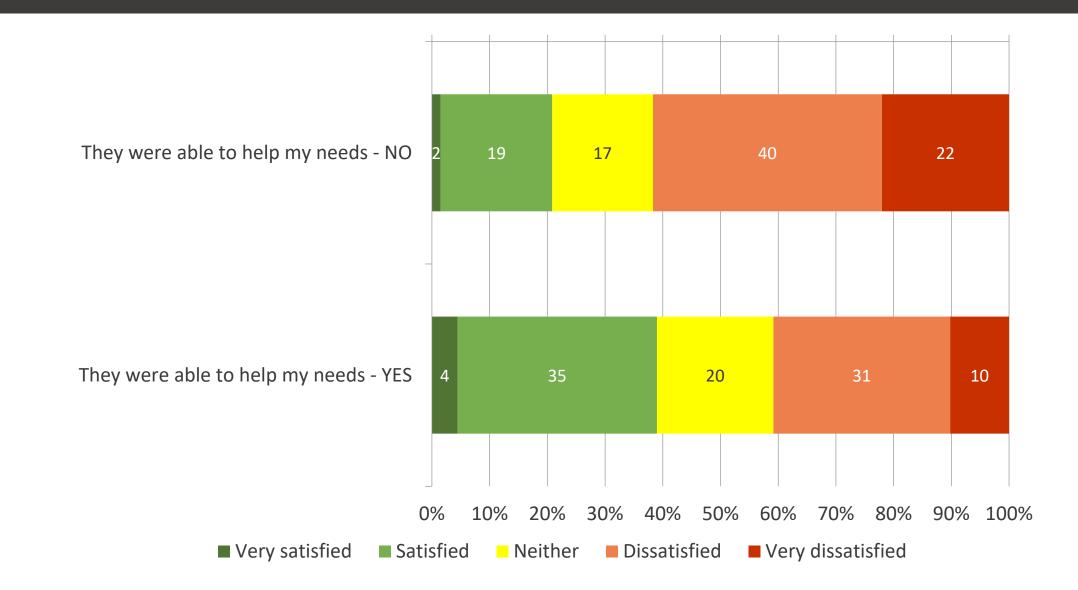


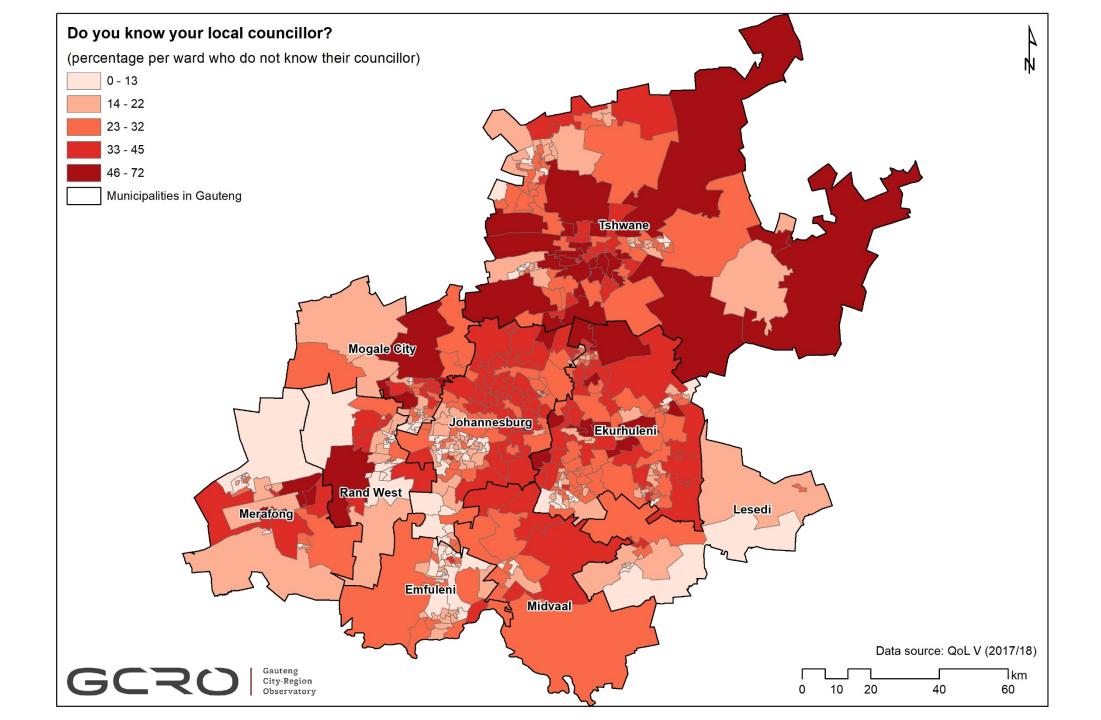


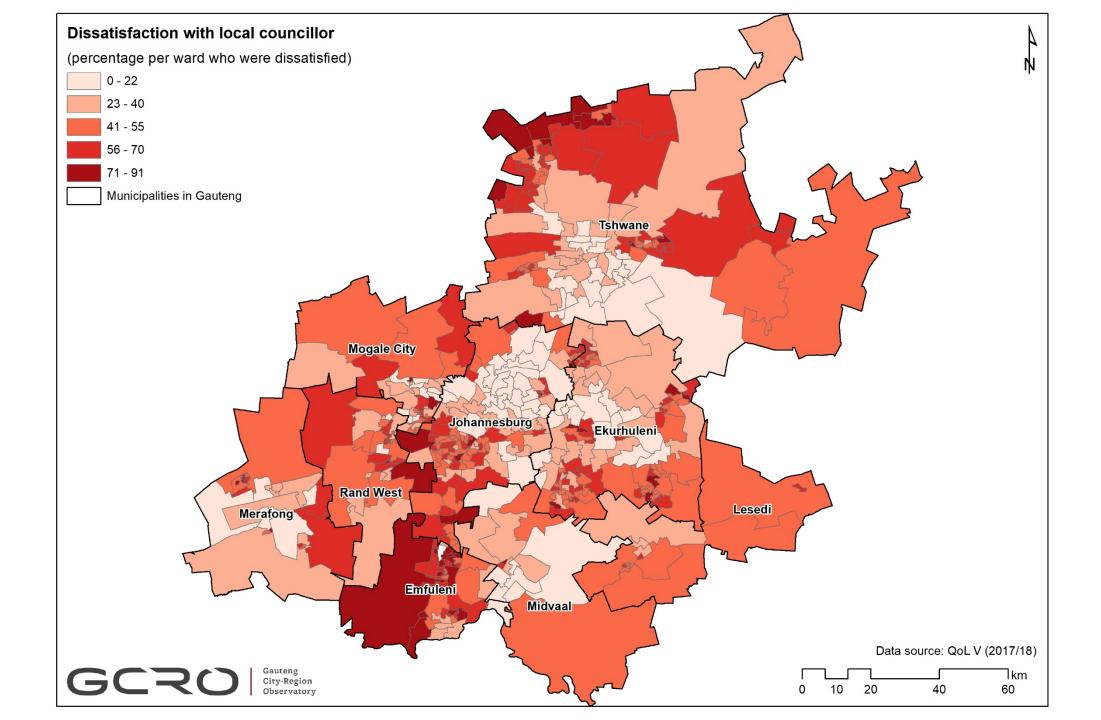
Halo factors: Perception of frontline services & satisfaction with local government (Ekurhuleni)



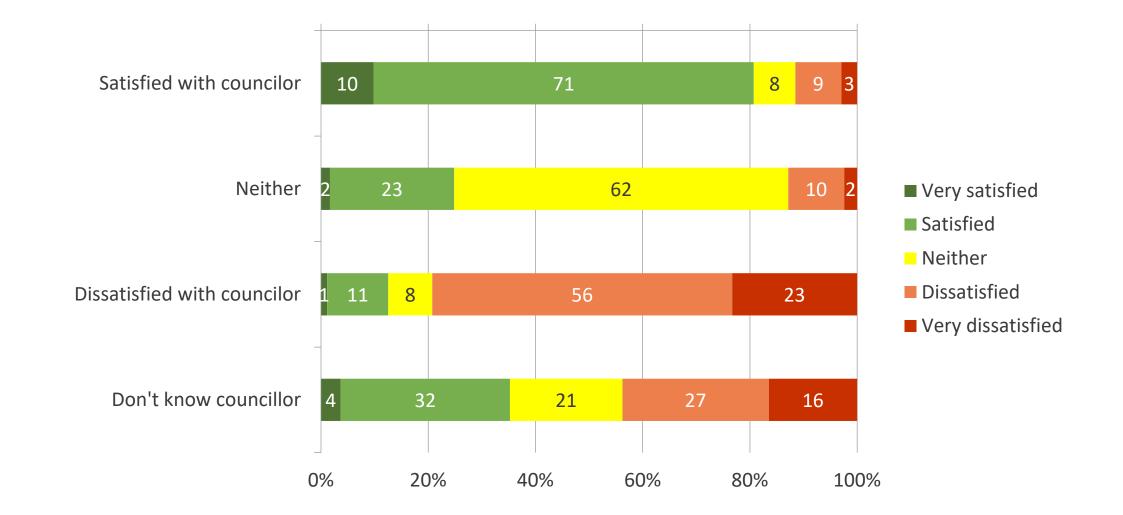
Halo factors: Perception of frontline services & satisfaction with local government (Johannesburg)



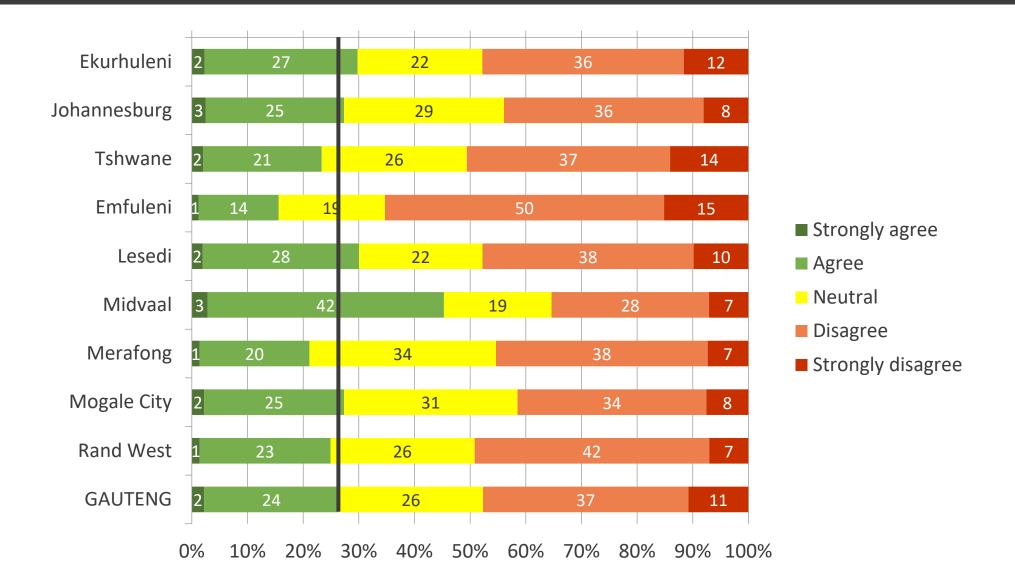




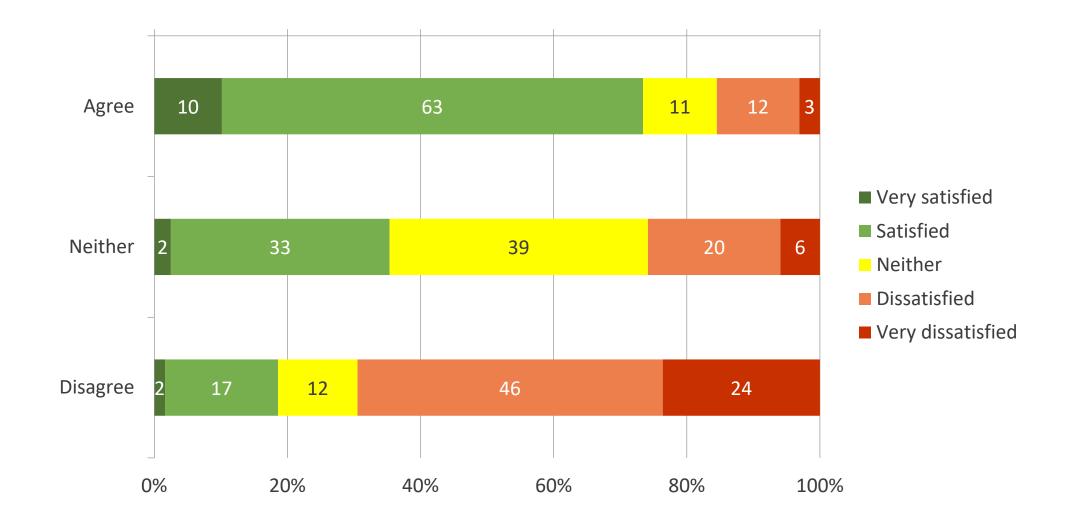
Halo factors: Satisfaction with local councilor and satisfaction with local government



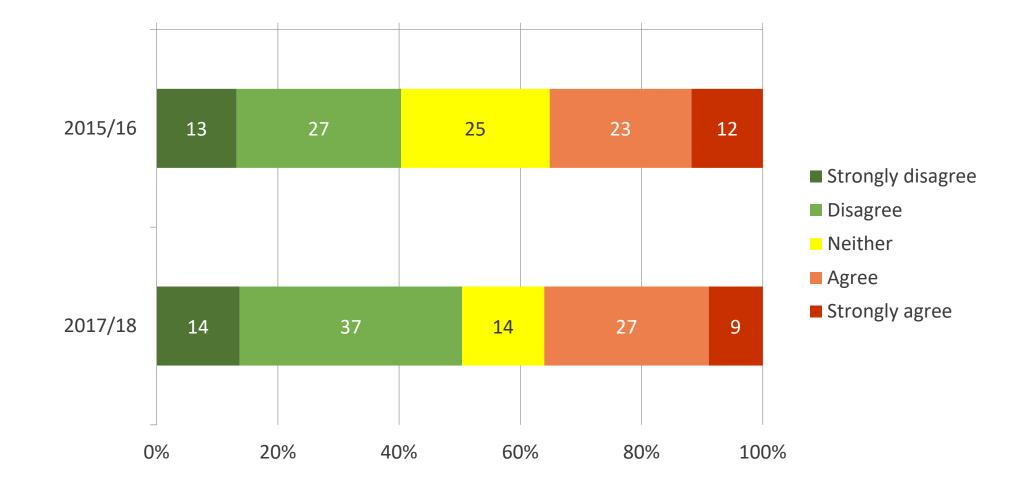
Halo factors: The municipality fulfils its promises to people



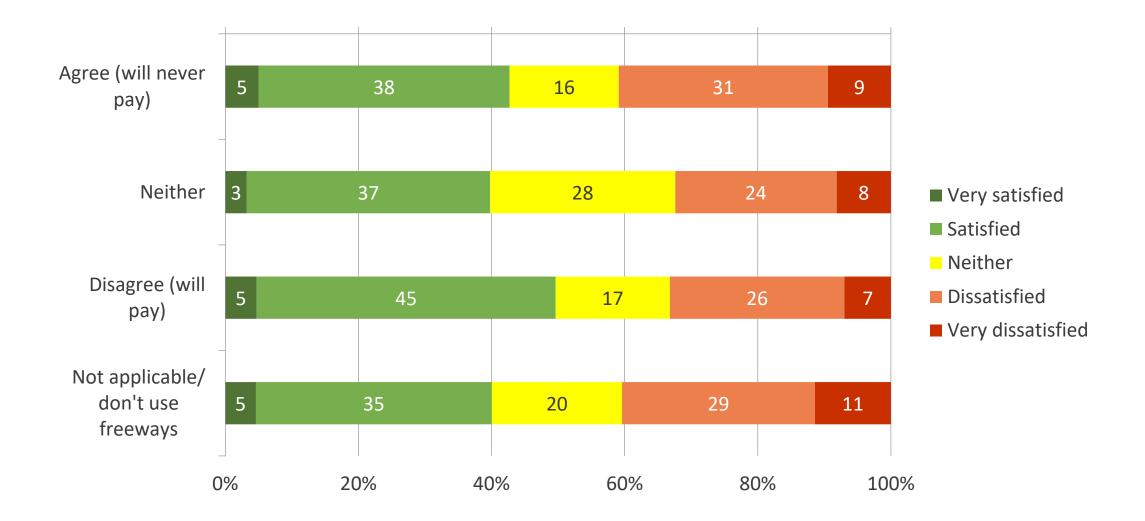
Halo factors: The municipality fulfills its promises and satisfaction with local government



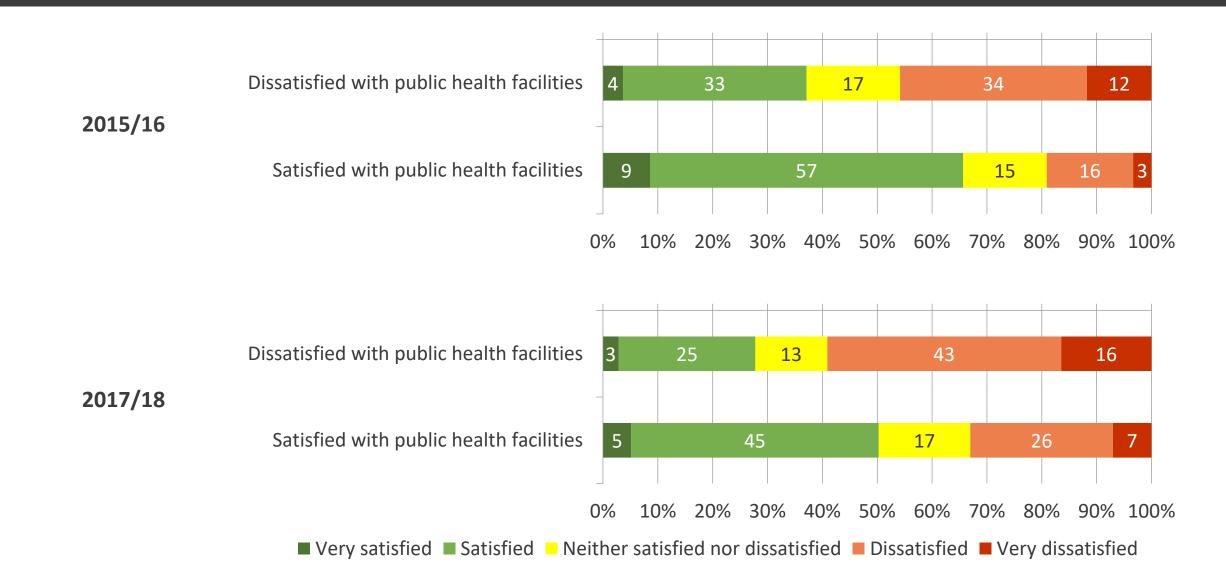
Socio-political attitudes: I will never pay e-tolls



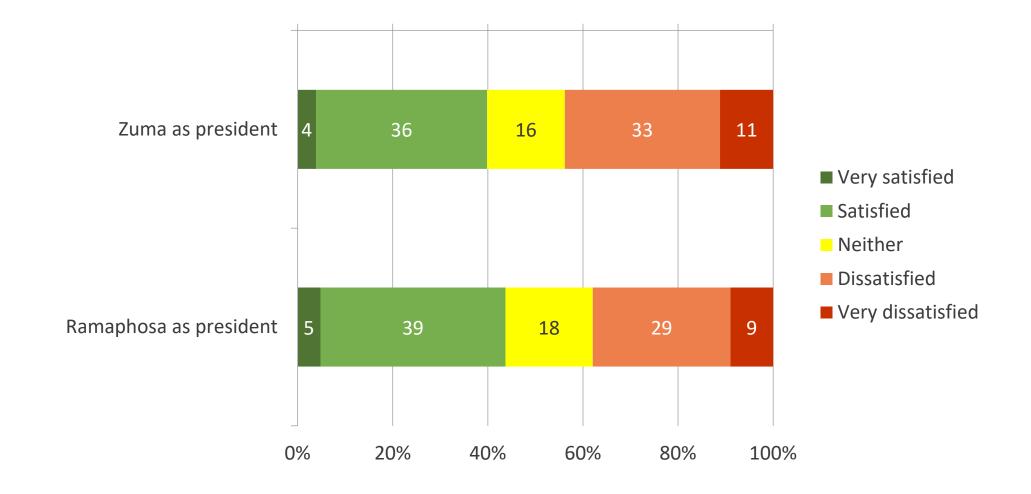
**Socio-political attitudes:** I will never pay e-tolls & satisfaction with provincial govt



Political events: Satisfaction with public health services & satisfaction w provincial government

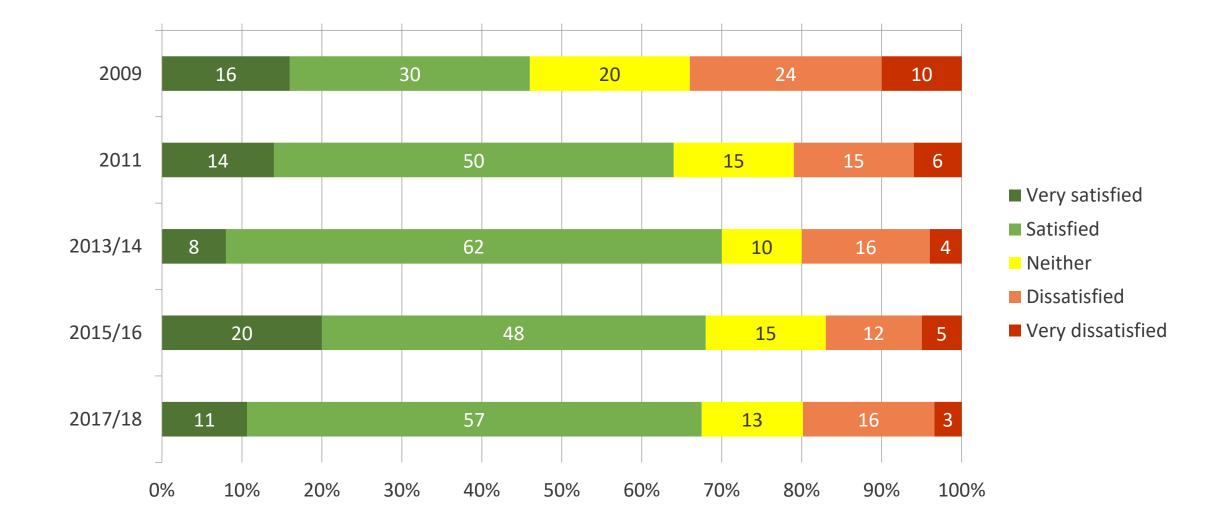


**Political events:** Satisfaction provincial govt: Zuma vs Ramaphosa period (Africans only)

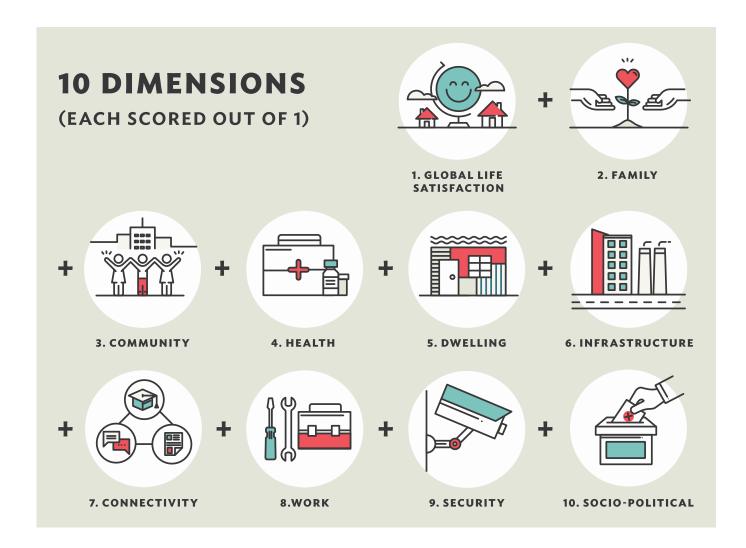




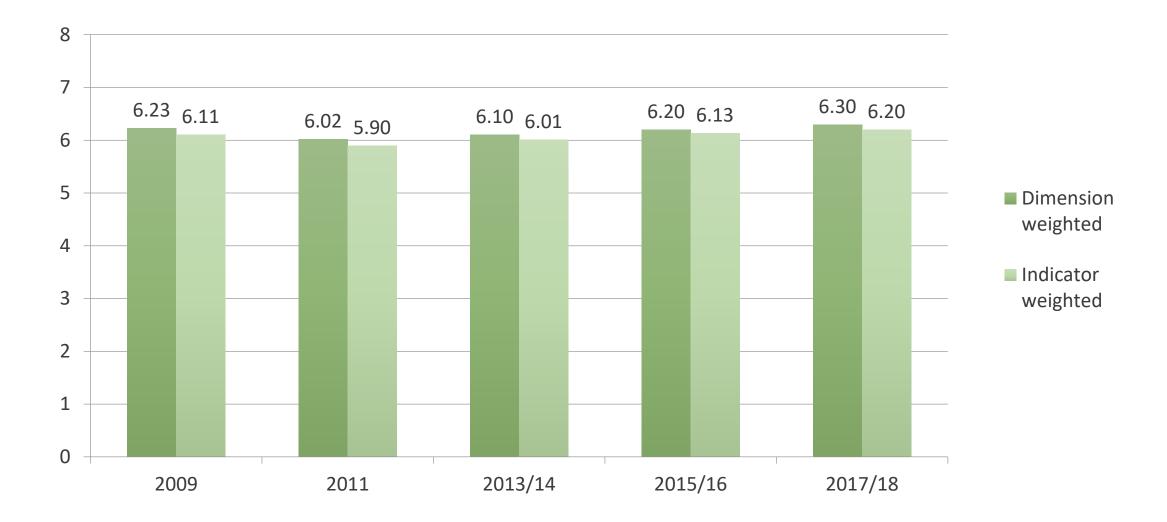
How satisfied are you with life as a whole: 2009-2017/18



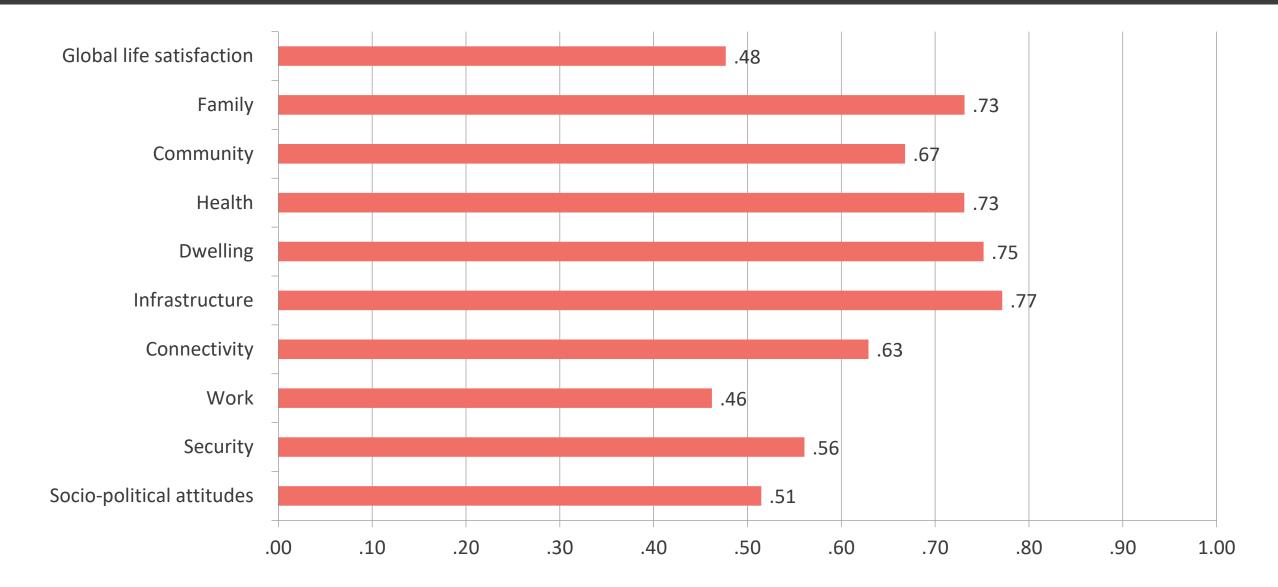
The QoL index – 58 variables



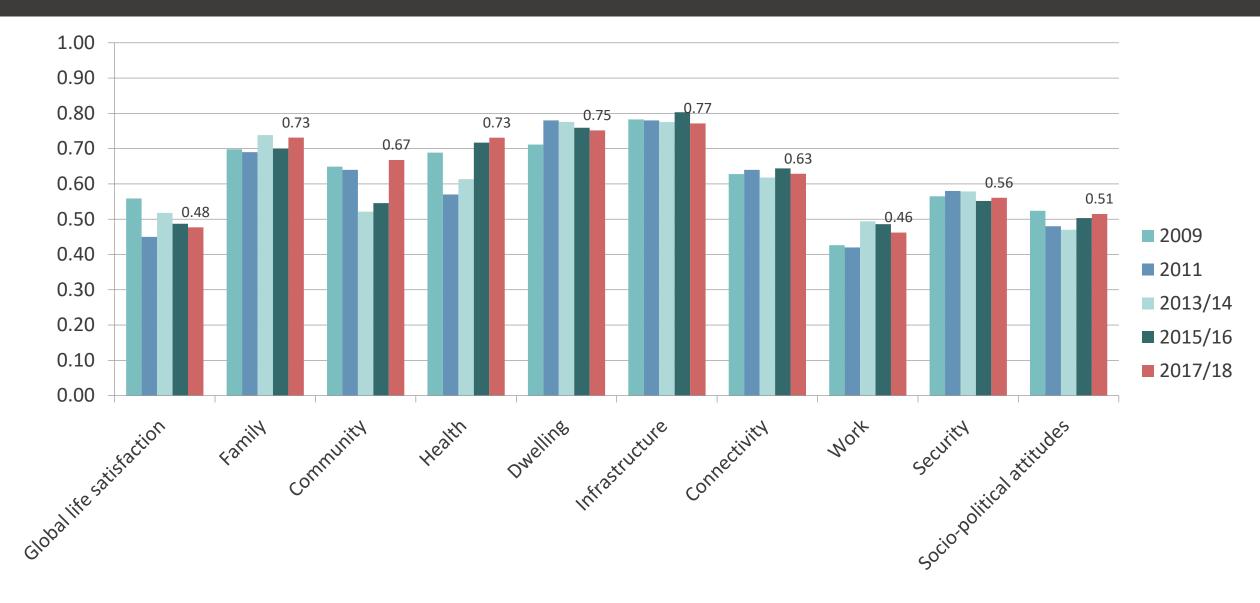
Gauteng means (out of 10): 2009, 2011, 2013/14, 2015/16, 2017/18



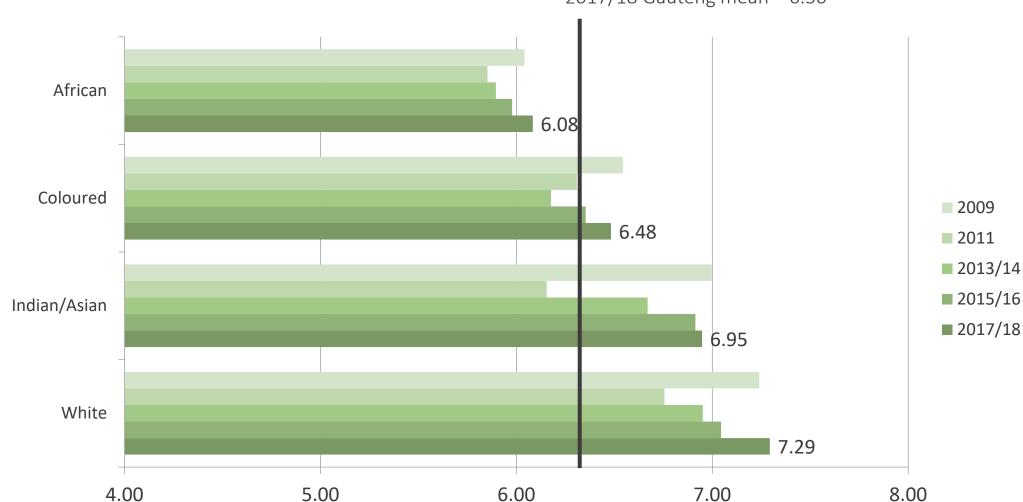
Dimension means (Gauteng)



Dimension means: 2009, 2011, 2013/14, 2015/16, 2017/18

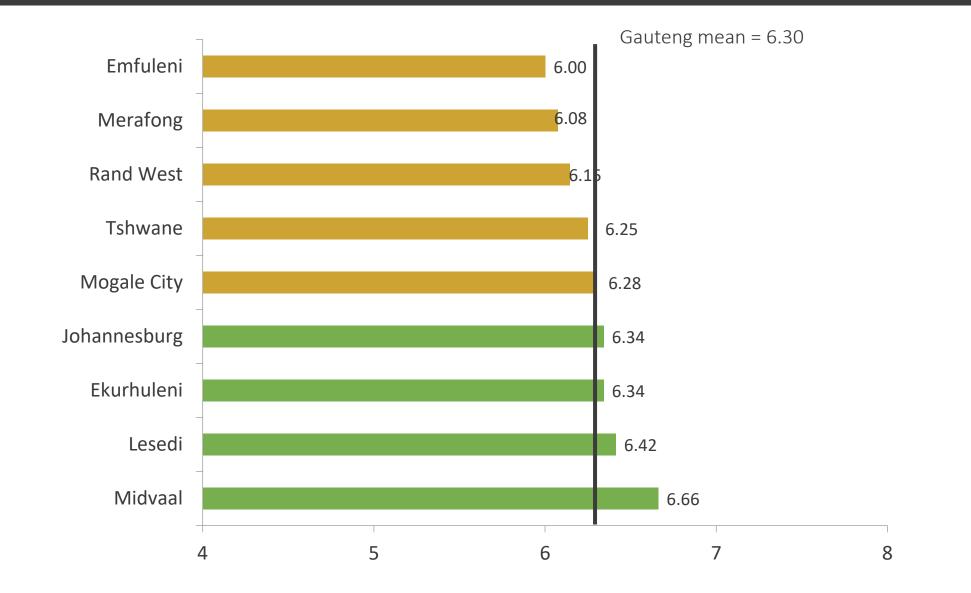


Means by race (out of 10): 2009, 2011, 2013/14, 2015/16, 2017/18

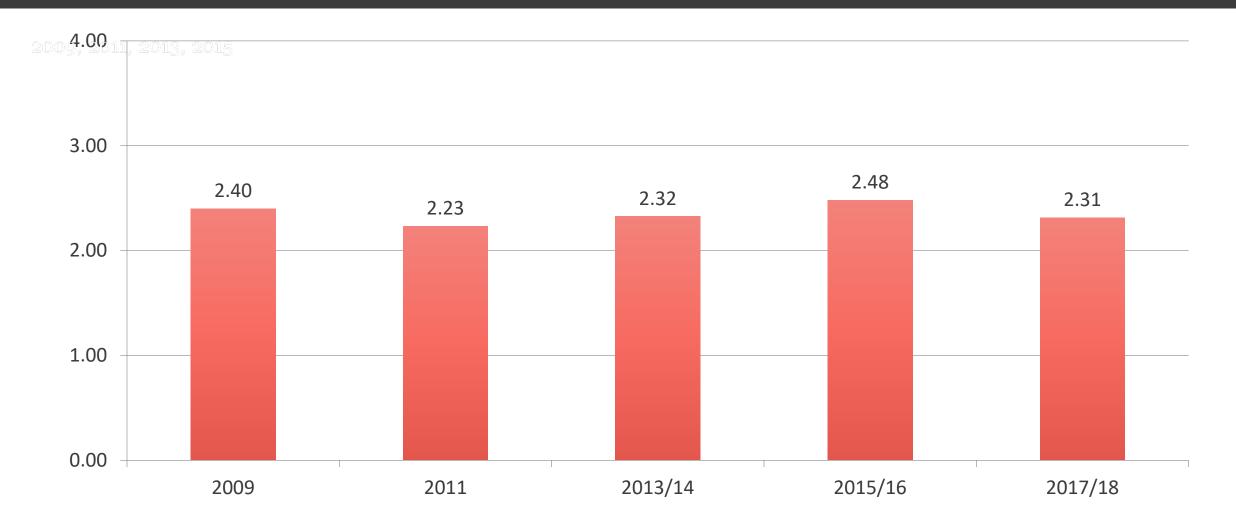


2017/18 Gauteng mean = 6.30

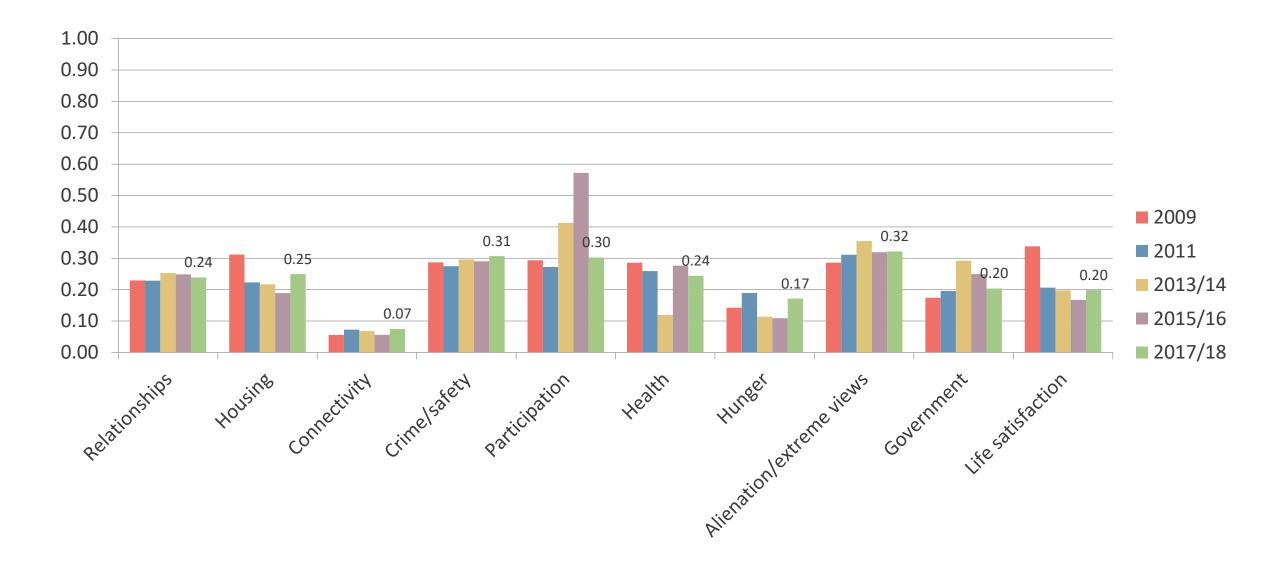
Means by municipality (out of 10)



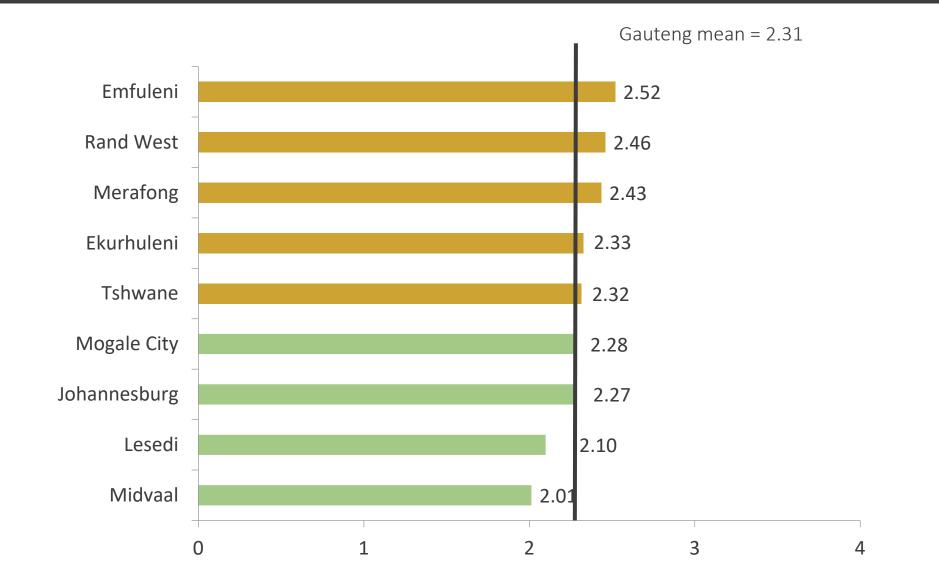
Means (out of 10): 2009, 2011, 2013/14, 2015/16, 2017/18



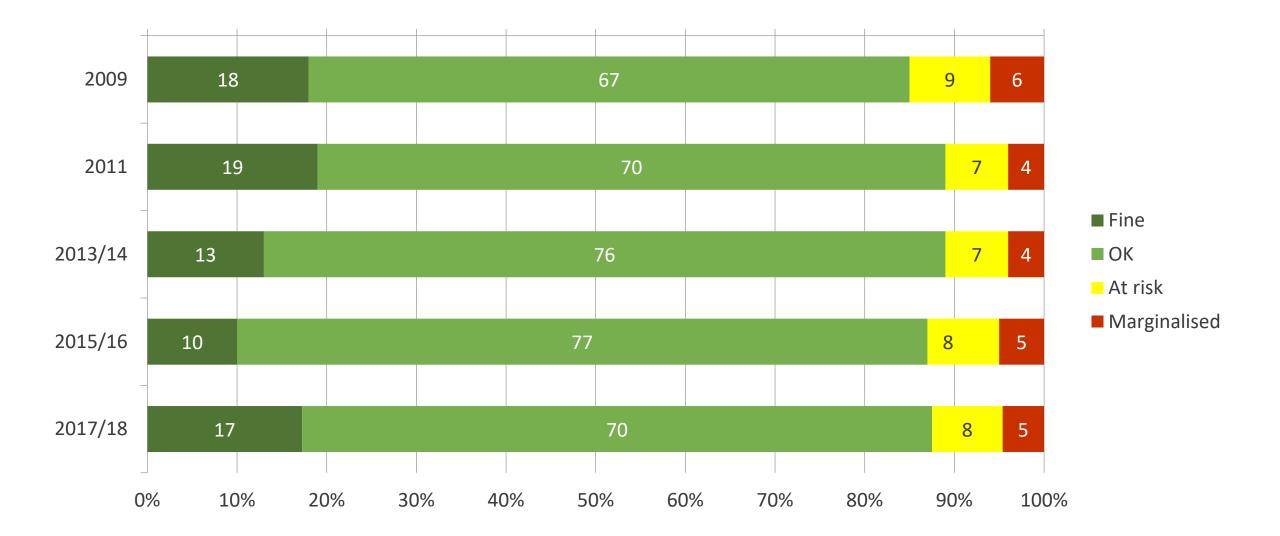
Dimension means: 2009, 2011, 2013/14, 2015/16, 2017/18



Means by municipality (out of 10)



Categories: 2009, 2011, 2013/14, 2015/16, 2017/18



# **Overall conclusions**

In summary ...

- Overall service access measures relatively stable (in spite of population growth), albeit with some slight reductions in some quarters
- However there is a notable decline in access to weekly refuse collection, across most municipalities, but with a dramatic deterioration in Emfuleni
- Overall service satisfaction, measured on an index of 10 items, is slowly declining, but not everywhere. Satisfaction with services seems to follow a fairly standard pattern:
  - 1. Lesedi and Midvaal highest
  - 2. Ekurhuleni highest amongst the metros
  - 3. Then Johannesburg, although some more positive improvements on some services, notably roads and energy
  - 4. Then Tshwane, with worsening results
  - 5. Declines in Emfuleni on almost all measures
- Satisfaction with local government follows a similar pattern
- Satisfaction with provincial government has increased noticeably, and this sphere now has the highest proportion of
  respondents satisfied with it. This is in spite of things like the Life Esidimeni tragedy, which has impacted on
  satisfaction with public health

# **Overall conclusions**

In summary ...

- Various factors account for satisfaction / dissatisfaction with government
- Service levels do make a difference, but the causal link is not a straightforward one
- Race, and political sentiments that go with that, are important. For example, in Johannesburg a clear trend is a big increase in local government satisfaction amongst white respondents. Not so in Ekurhuleni
- Correlating satisfaction with a number of variables we see that satisfaction with government is higher in relation to things that are within it's control front-line customer relations, empowered councilors, etc.
- Socio-political attitudes and political events have a variable impact on government satisfaction
- Overall Quality of Life index up from 6.20 to 6.30, but there are continued grounds for concern, especially in relation to lower quality of life scores for Africans versus whites