

SHANGUVE

TEMBISA

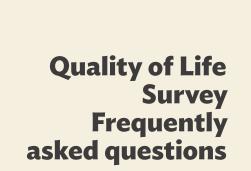
GERMISTON

RIDGEVILI

EXANDRA

MAMELODI

BRONKHORSTSPP



NOVEMBER 2018

Compiled by Alexandra Parker

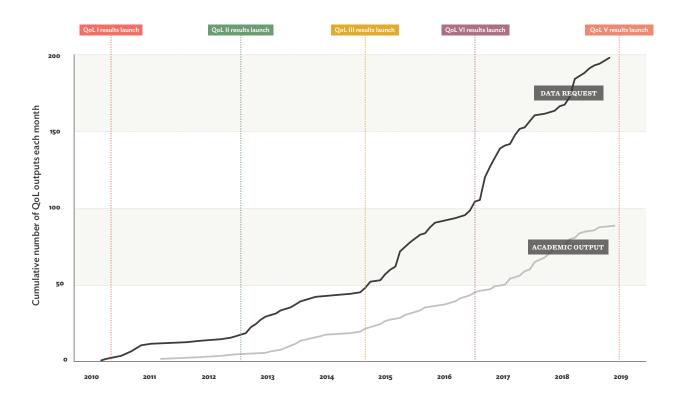


What is the Quality of Life survey? An introduction

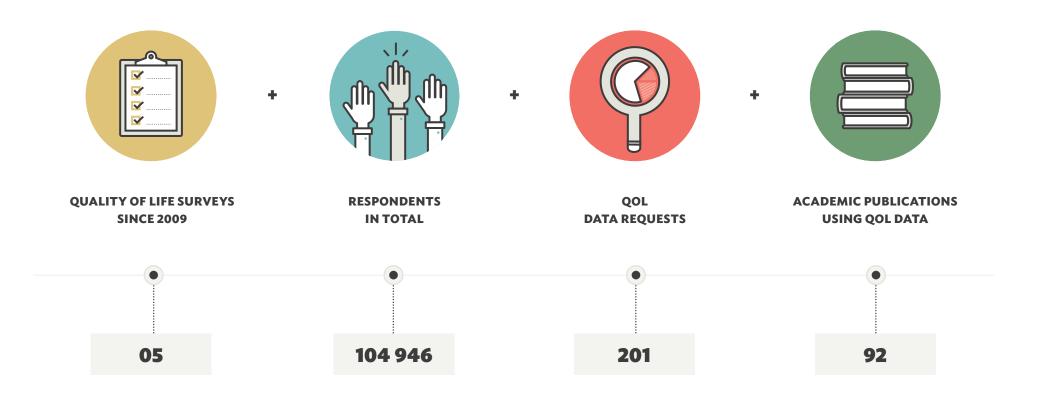
Quality of Life Survey timeline

The Quality of Life (QoL) survey measures the quality of life, socio-economic circumstances, attitudes to service delivery, psycho-social attitudes, value-base and other characteristics of the GCR. The survey is a household-based survey with randomly selected adults (18+) in Gauteng as respondents. The QoL survey is run every two years, provides a tracking and diagnostic tool, affording a rich information resource for policymakers, business, civil society and the public, and enabling evidence-based planning.

The Quality of Life survey data set is available for academic and non-profit use, and cumulative requests for our data are shown here. The data is widely used, demonstrated in the number of academic outputs (both GCRO and independent) using the Quality of Life data.

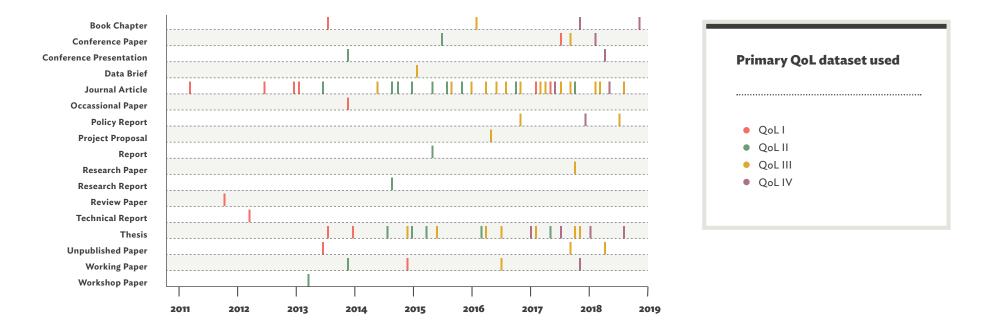






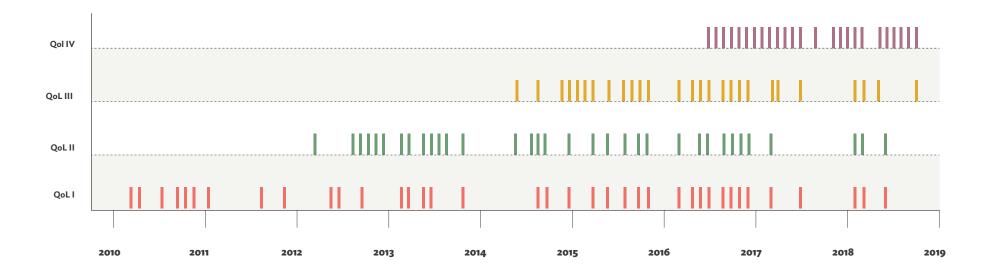
How is the data from the Quality of Life survey used?

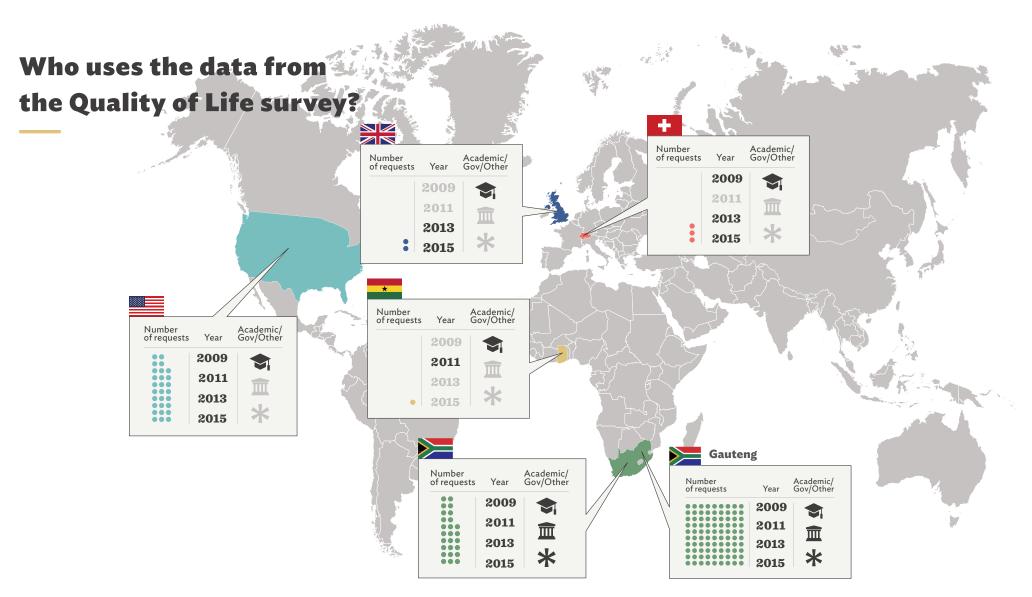
Type of Output



How many people request to use Quality of Life data?

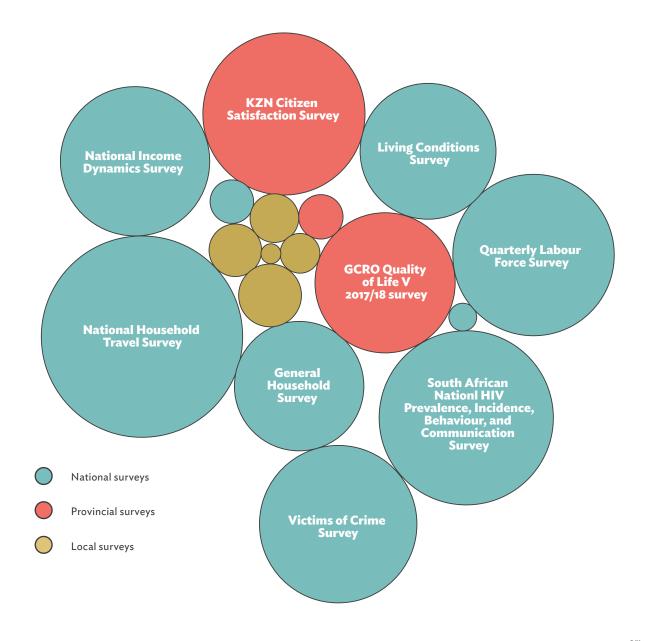
QoL data requested

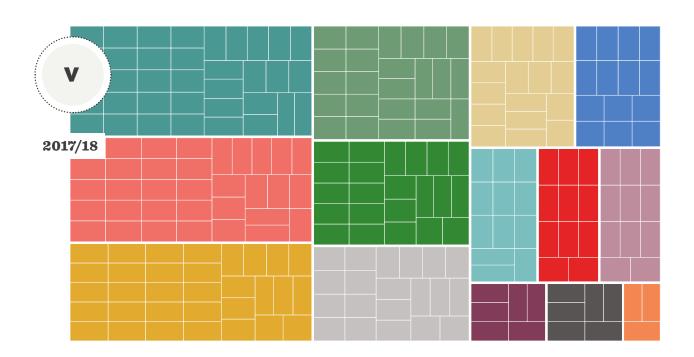




How does the size of the Quality of Life 2017/18 survey compare to other South African surveys?

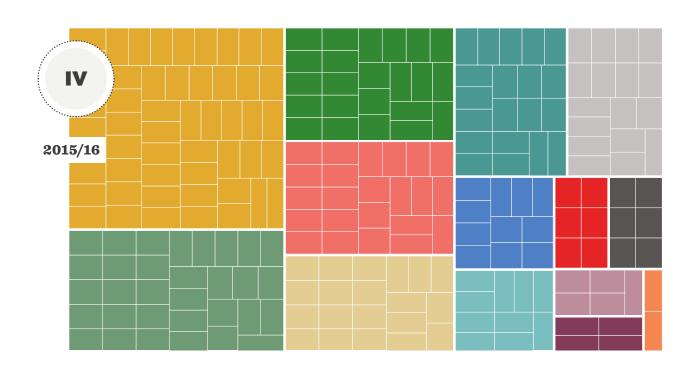
This illustration shows other South African surveys and the number of respondents relative to the Quality of Life survey. The size of the circle represents the size of the sample for the most recent iteration of each survey.





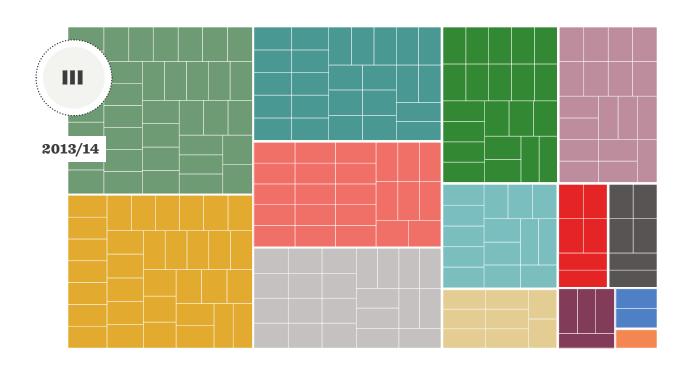
* QoL V 248 questions: The small blocks each represent a single question in the survey.





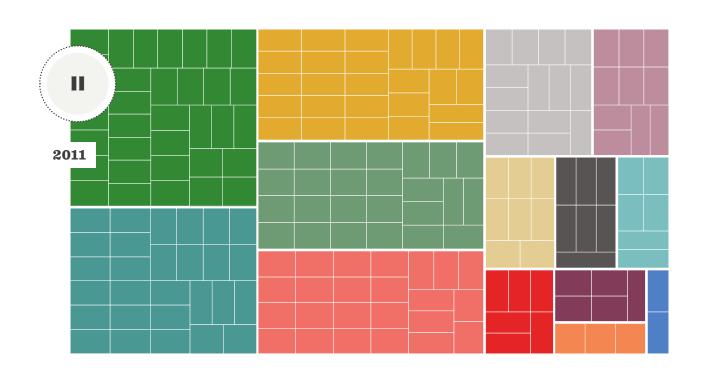
* QoL IV 231 questions: The small blocks each represent a single question in the survey.





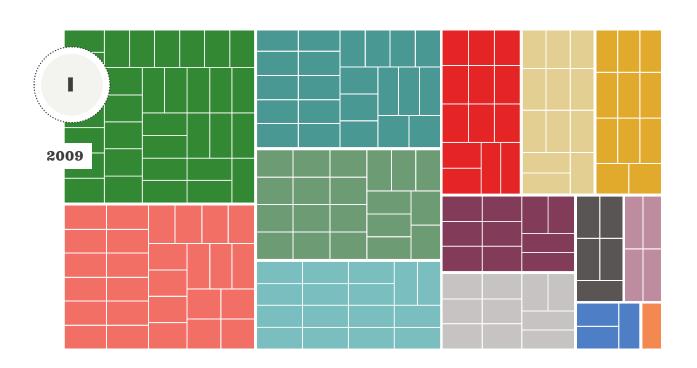
QoL III 219 questions: The small blocks each represent a single question in the survey.





* QoL II 198 questions: The small blocks each represent a single question in the survey.

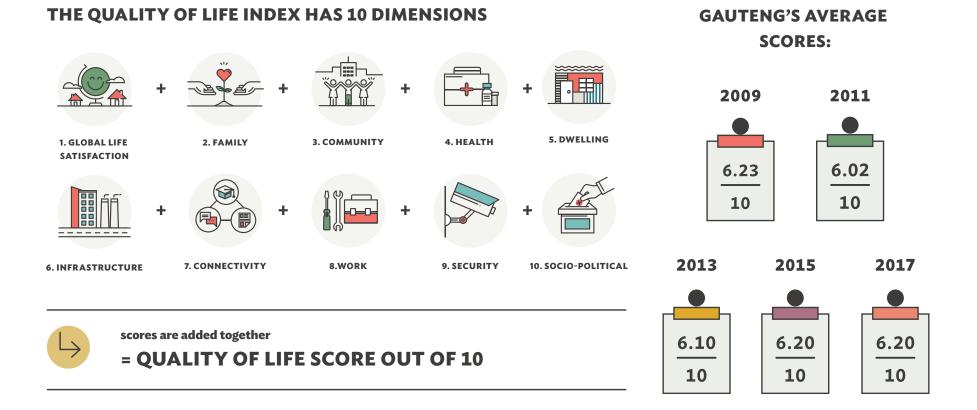




* QoL I 187 questions: The small blocks each represent a single question in the survey.

Category				
•	Community			
•	Community services			
•	Demographics/ household			
٠	Education			
٠	Employment and business			
٠	Finances and household resources			
٠	Headspace, personal wellbeing			
	and quality of life			
•	Health			
•	Household services and needs			
•	Housing			
•	Migration			
•	Public participation,			
	governance and democracy			
•	Safety and crime			
•	Transport			

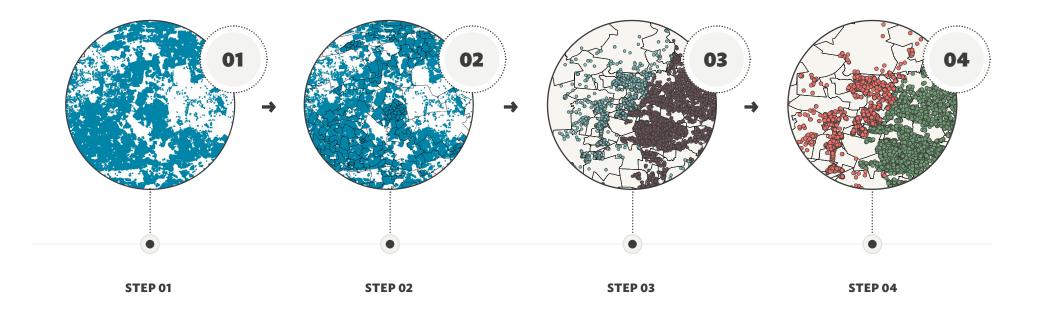
What is the Quality of Life index?



How are the interview sites selected?

Quality of Life V 2017/18 Survey

How the geolocations for survey interview sites are selected

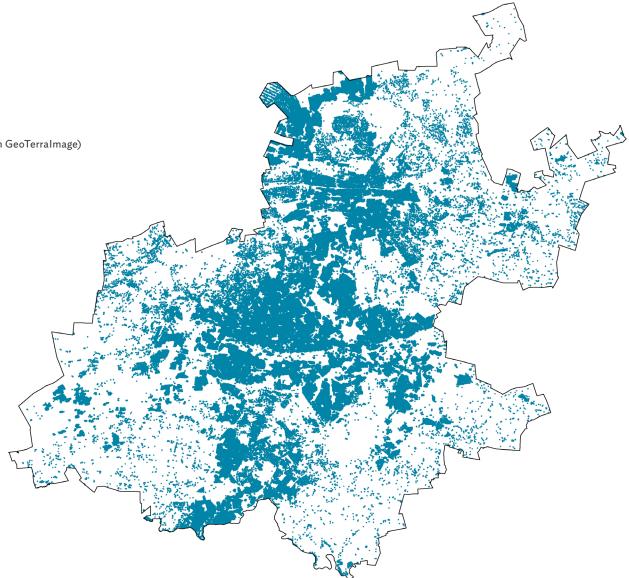


All residential buildings in Gauteng are identified (using data from GeoTerralmage)



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Residential buildings in Gauteng



Ward boundaries are then applied to the residential buildings

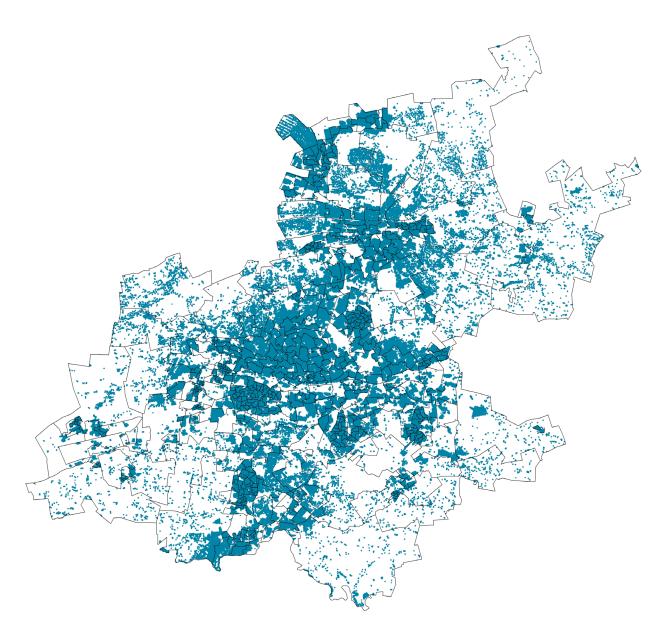


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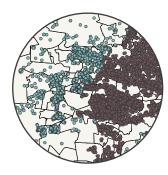
Residential buildings in Gauteng

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Wards in Gauteng



The target interview sites are then randomly selected. For each ward, the appropriate number of interview sites are randomly selected. This is a minimum of 30 residential buildings per ward in non-metropolitan wards and a minimum of 50 per metropolitan wards



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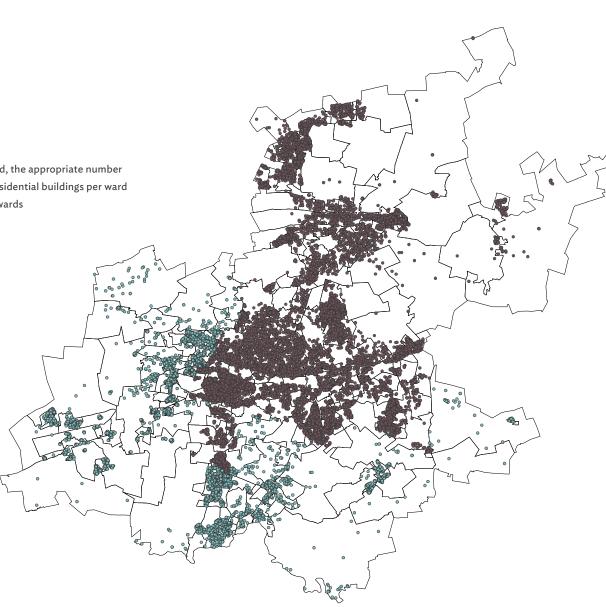
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Local municipality

Metropolitan municipality

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Wards in Gauteng



Finally, a map of the survey locations for QoL V 2017/18 respondents



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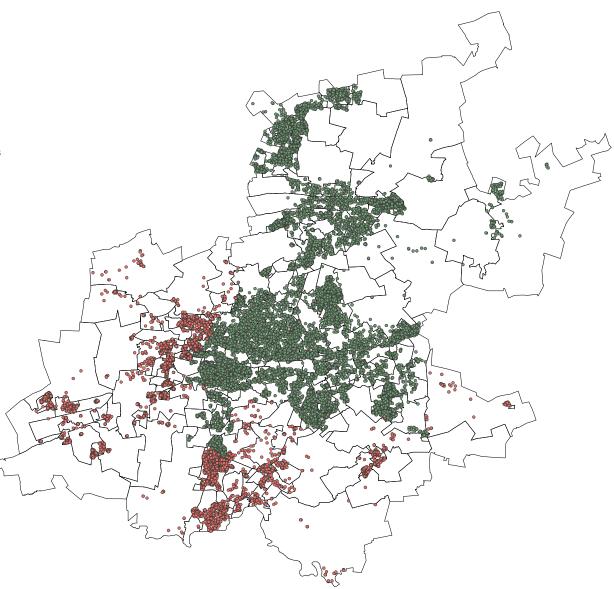
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Local municipality

Metropolitan municipality

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Wards in Gauteng



Photograph by Kamogelo Mokoena

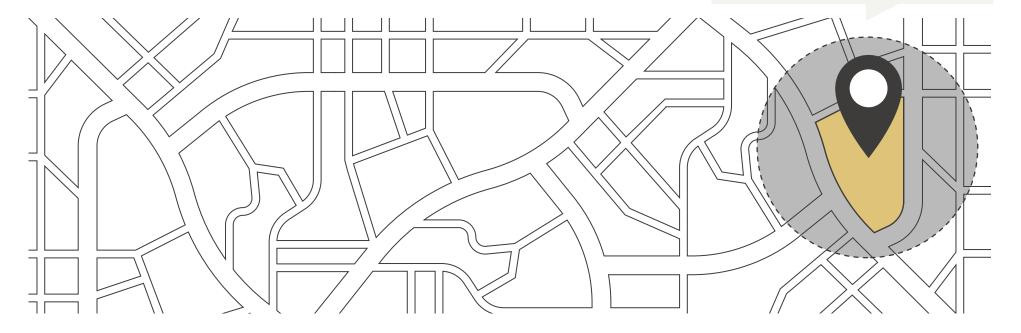
A SHOW

- Colum

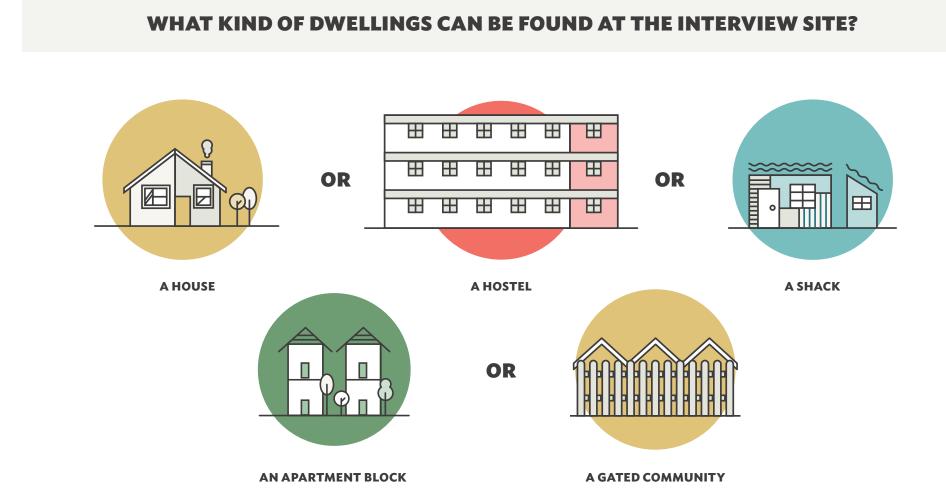
How is the respondent at an interview site selected?

After the target interview sites have been identified they are allocated to a fieldworker. The fieldworker uses a 80m geofence to locate the interview site on the ground. Once located, selection of the respondent can begin.

Quality of Life V 2017/18 Survey



Interview sites are assigned a geofence for the fieldworker to locate the sample point in the field

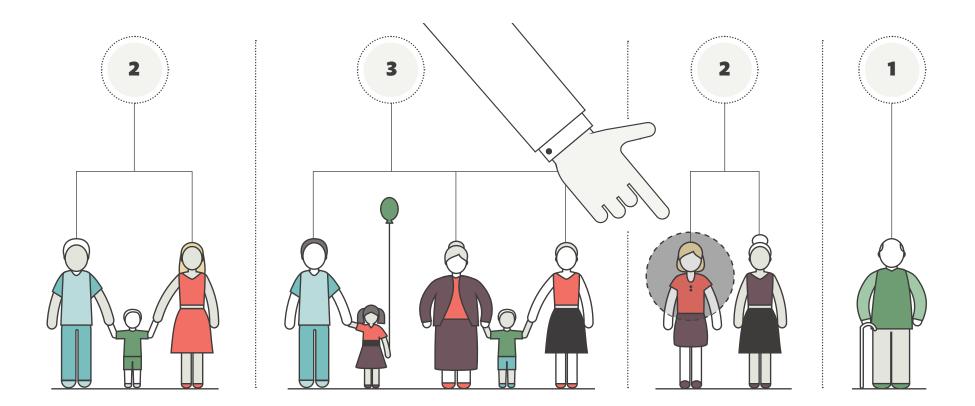


HOW MANY SEPARATE RESIDENCES OR HOUSEHOLDS ARE CONTAINED IN THE DWELLING?

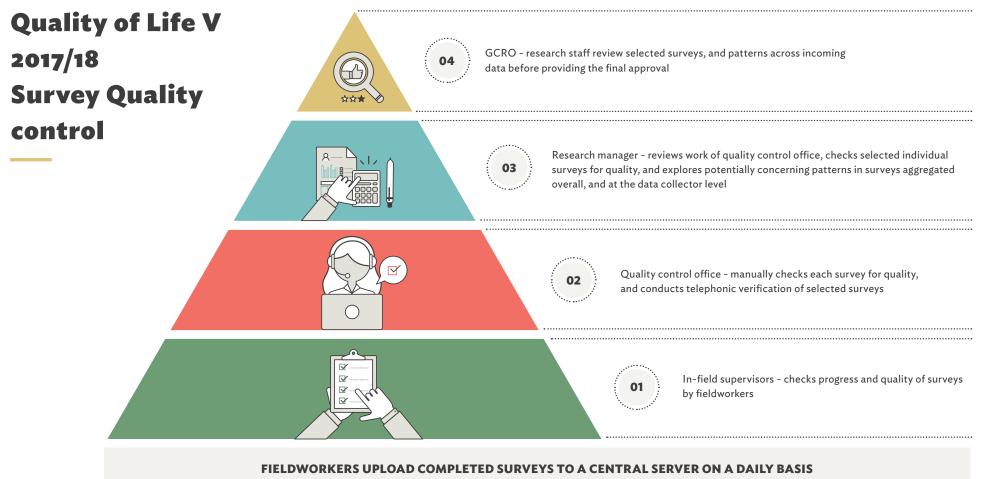


1 residence is randomly selected





1 adult is randomly selected to be interviewed



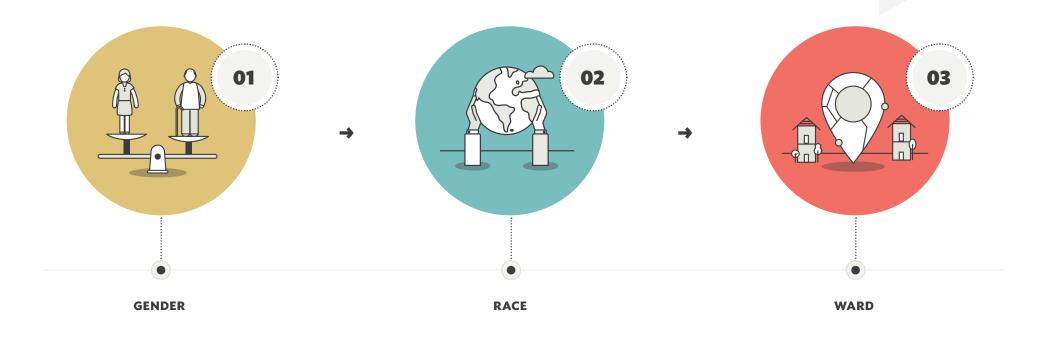
Completed surveys are then downloaded and used for constant, 'live' quality control

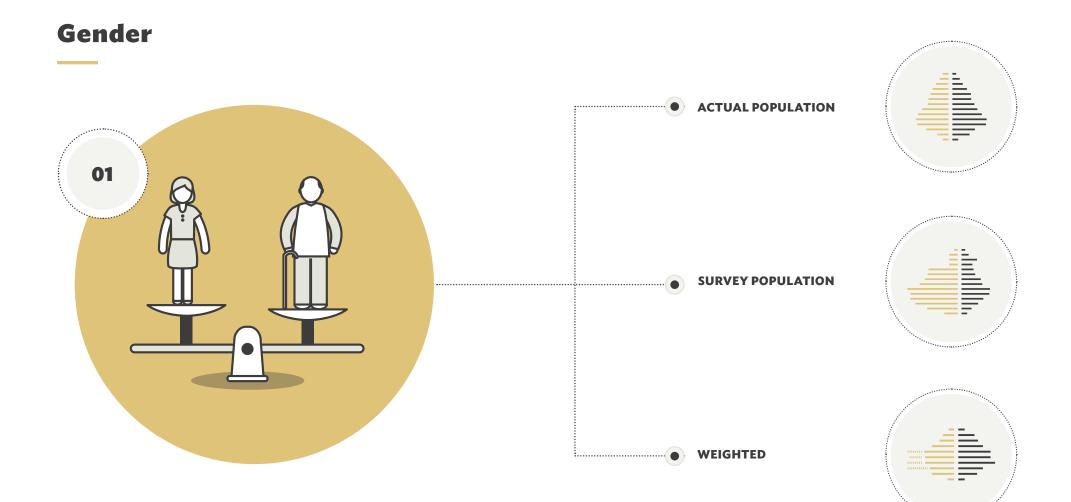
TYPES OF QUALITY CONTROL

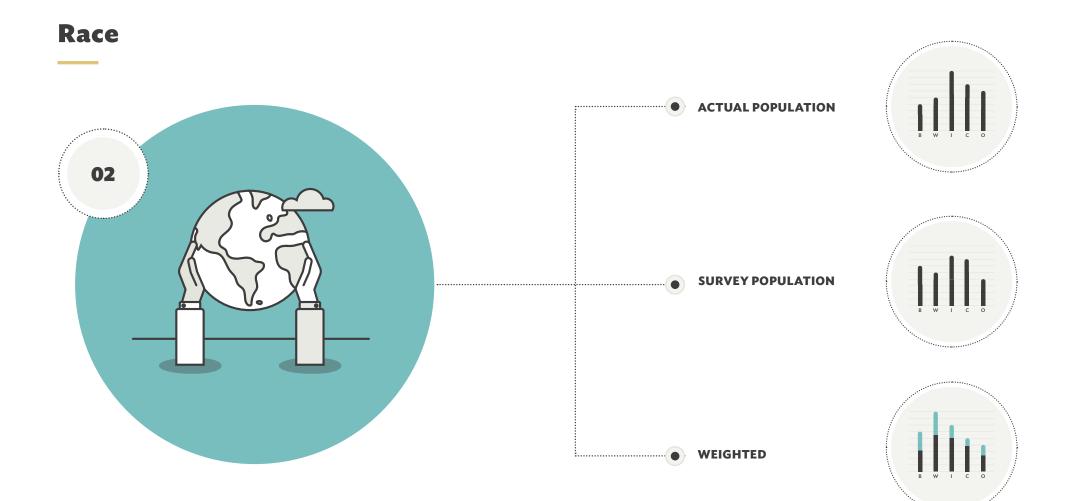
1. IN ADVANCE		2. CHECKS BUILT INTO THE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM	
• Fieldworkers provided with week-long training, including role-play, field pilots and completion of practice interviews	(\rightarrow)	 Geofence ensures fieldworker is in the correct location Logic checks within the application ensure that the correct questions are answered, and prevent questions from being skipped 	
3. AUTOMATED CHECKS ON ALL UPLOADED SURVEYS		4. MANUAL CHECKING	
 The location of the survey The selection of the respondent How long the survey took to conduct Internal consistency between questions in the survey 	•	 Reviewing any issues detected by automated checks Checking survey location on Google Earth Checking duration of survey components Checking fieldworker comments Checking selected surveys for internal consistency 	
5. VERIFICATION		6. MACRO-LEVEL CHECKS	
• 25% of respondents are called back to verify surveys • A small proportion of respondents are re-visited in person	\rightarrow	 Aggregation of surveys at the fieldworker level to identify any concerning patterns Mapping of survey progress against ward-level targets Periodic review of survey demographics to ensure reasonable representation of the Gauteng population 	

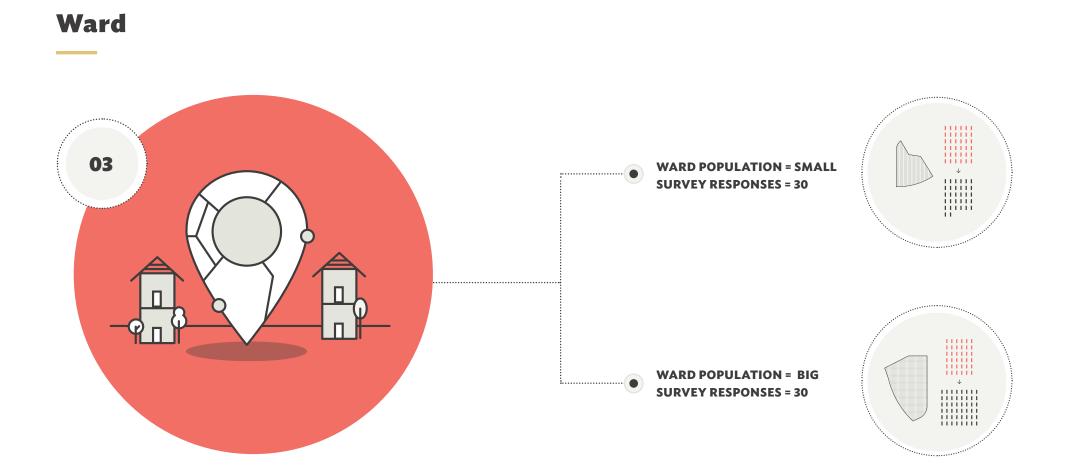
How we weight the Quality of Life V 2017/18 Survey results

Despite the large size of the survey sample, it always differs slightly from Gauteng's population in terms of race and gender. In addition, ward populations differ and we use a fixed sample size in each ward. We use a process called weighting to ensure that the survey results reflect Gauteng's population as accurately as possible. Our weights use gender, race, and ward size.









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