

VOICE 2014

Voice of India's Citizens Survey

Salient Findings Snapshot



Voice of India's Citizens Survey

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This VOICE survey...

- A part of Annual Survey of India's city systems, now into its second edition...
- For measuring citizen's perceptions on
 - Quality of Life (QoL)
 - Quality of underlying "city systems"

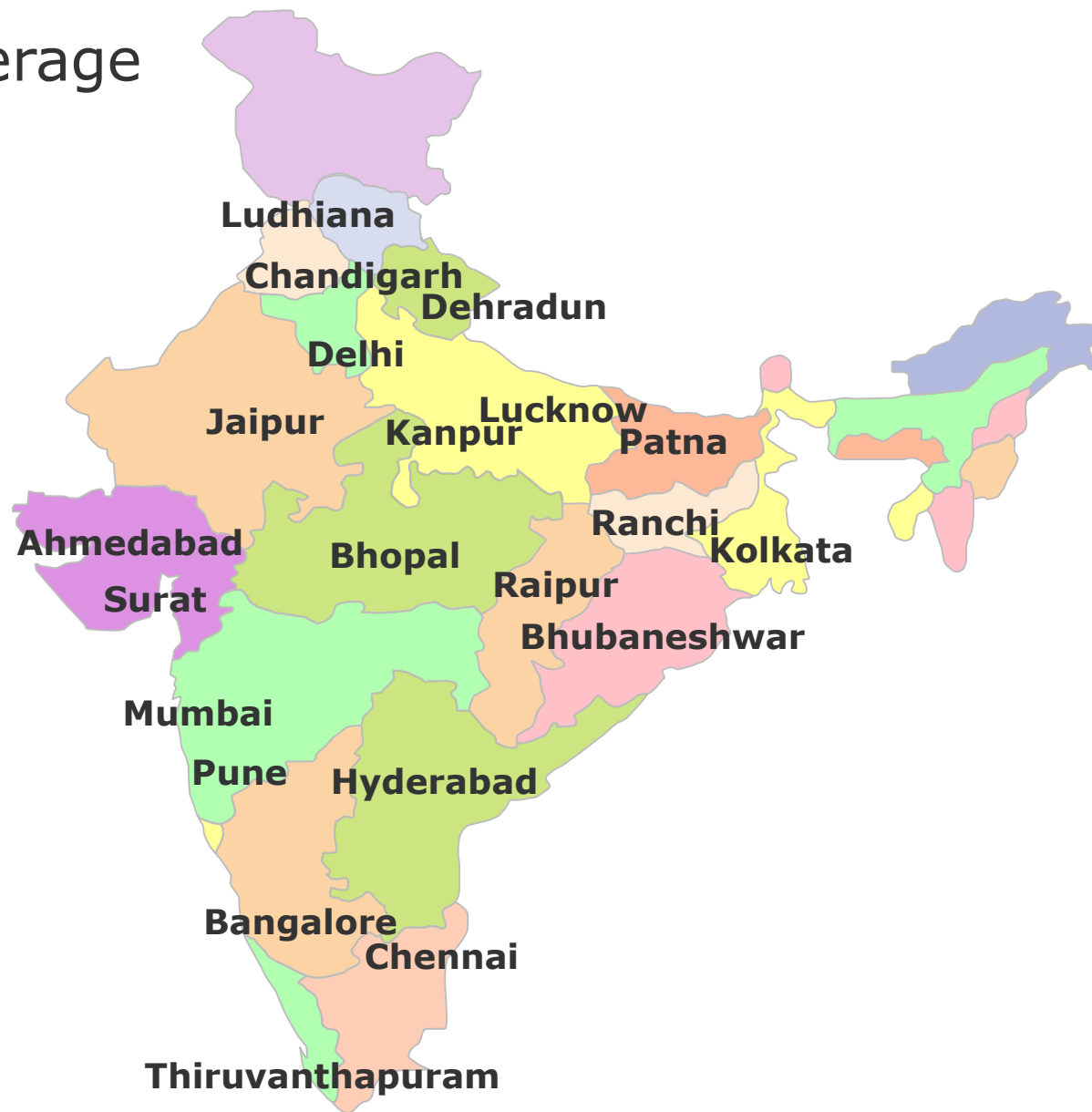


VOICE survey 2014 coverage

- 25,397 adults drawn randomly from 4326 polling parts, spread across 43 parliamentary constituencies from 21 cities

Survey Timing : April – May 2014

All India coverage



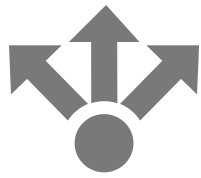
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Perception Parameters



Aspects of QoL

Basic Necessities:

1. Mobility
2. Water Supply
3. Sanitation

Convenience Aspects:

1. Public Amenities
2. Pollution
3. Crime and Safety
4. Ease of process in Government offices

City System Factors

1. Robust Urban Planning and Design
2. Enhanced Urban Capacities and Resources
3. Empowered and Legitimate Political Representatives
4. Transparent, Accountable and Participatory Cities

Each dimension was explained in detail to the respondent for an informed evaluation

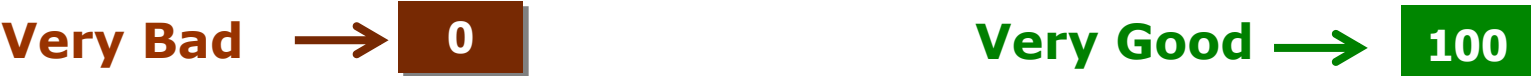
Citizen opinion was taken on 9 specific aspects spread over these 4 factors

Citizen's Perception Measurement Methodology

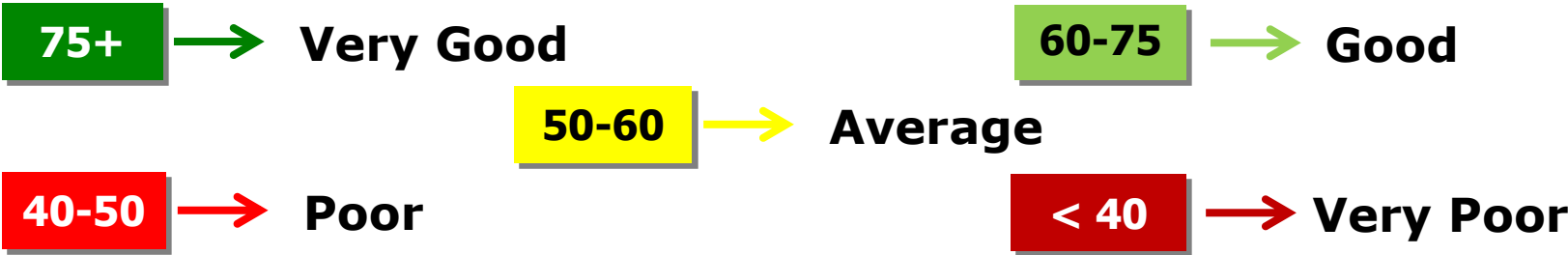
Rating of their city was obtained on a "Marks out of 10" scale



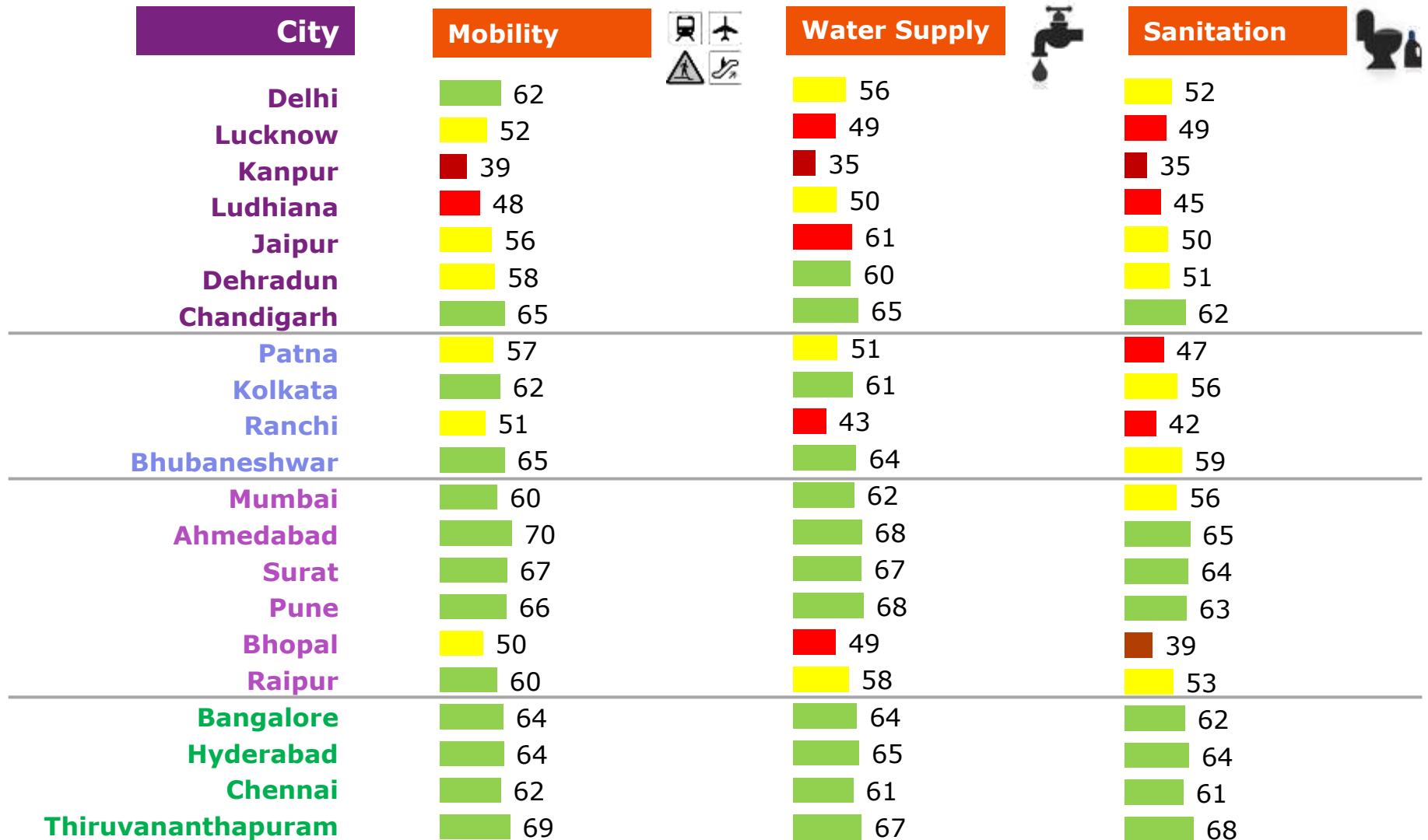
Mean scores on these ratings was transformed to a 100 Point Index



Absolute Evaluation Norms

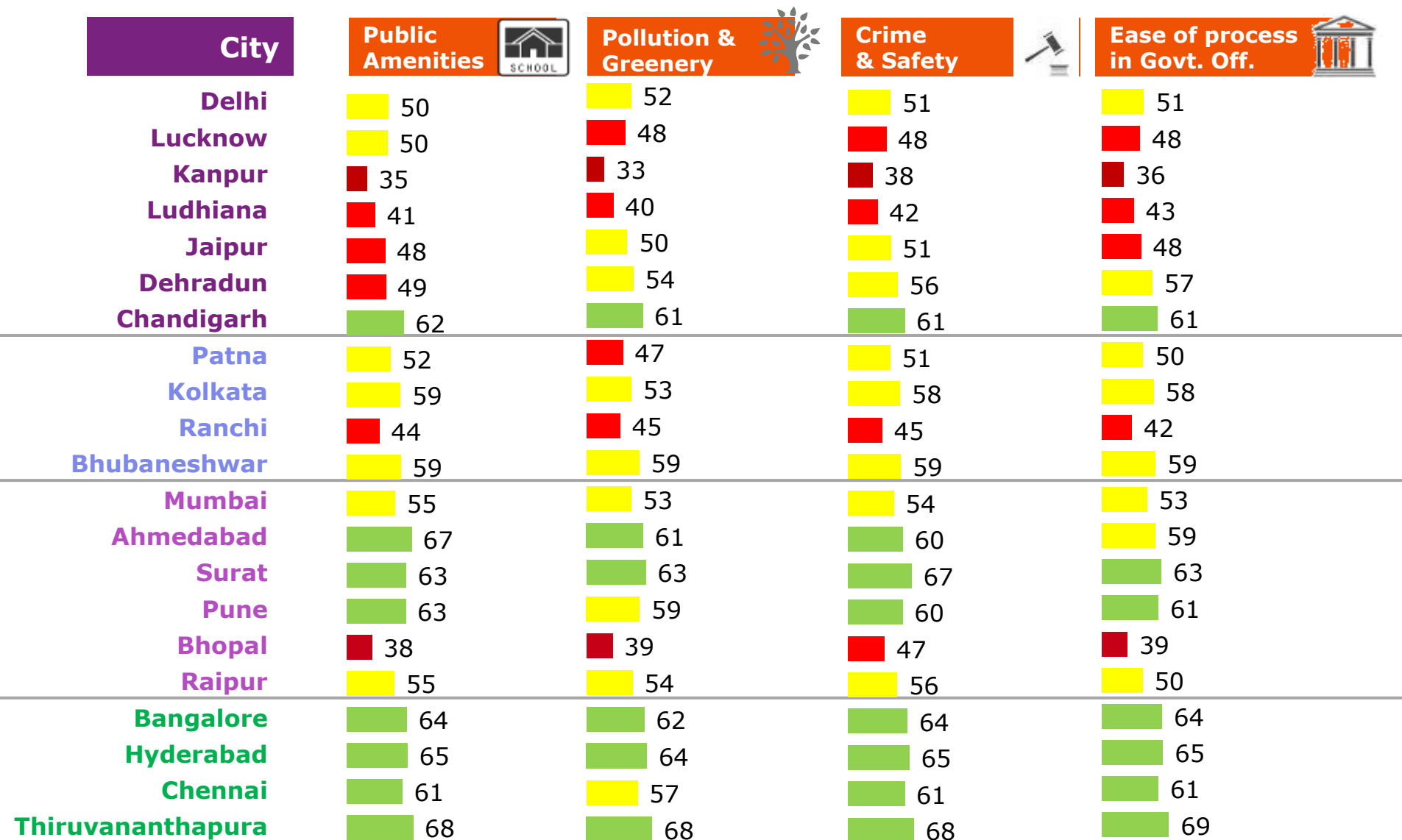


Citizen's Perceptions on QoL – Basic necessities



- No city weighs in area of absolute strength on basic necessities
- Ambers and reds are most pronounced on sanitation, as compared to mobility and water supply
- South and West cities are looking better than North and East

Citizen's Perceptions on QoL – Convenience factors



■ More greens in the South region... but tremendous scope of development across all cities

Citizen's Perceptions on Quality of City Systems

City	Robust Urban Planning and Design	Enhanced Urban Capacities and Resources	Empowered and Legitimate Political Representatives	Transparent, Accountable and Participatory Cities
Delhi	63	56	50	47
Lucknow	55	50	49	45
Kanpur	41	37	34	32
Ludhiana	47	44	44	42
Jaipur	56	53	49	46
Dehradun	61	58	58	57
Chandigarh	66	63	62	58
Patna	60	51	49	42
Kolkata	59	61	60	51
Ranchi	52	43	43	38
Bhubaneswar	64	61	59	58
Mumbai	63	57	54	48
Ahmedabad	70	58	57	55
Surat	69	64	64	61
Pune	62	59	59	60
Bhopal	50	40	38	28
Raipur	54	51	53	41
Bangalore	67	64	63	63
Hyderabad	65	64	64	65
Chennai	68	62	58	59
Thiruvananthapura	70	69	69	69

■ Southern cities perform better

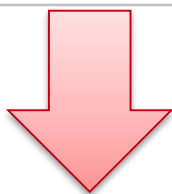
■ Low scores on Management and Participation aspects of the City Systems framework



City Systems vs Quality of Life Citizen View Point

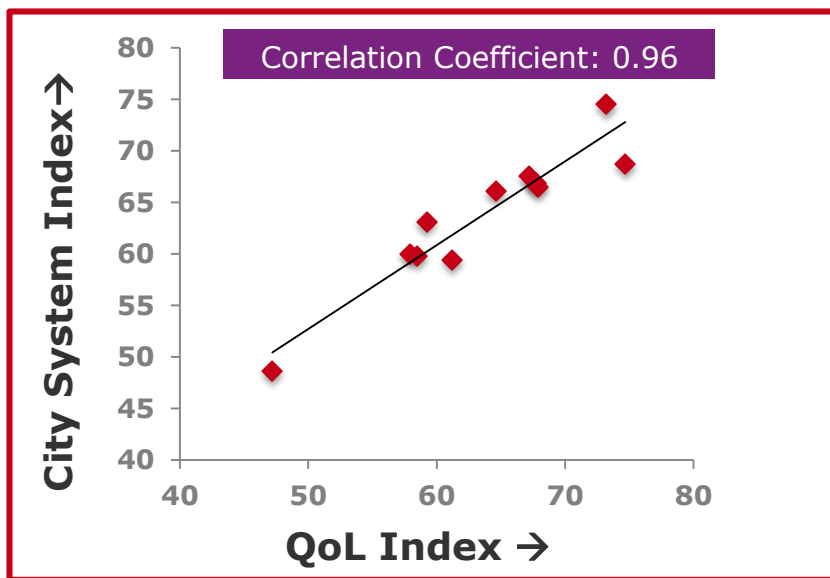
Extent to which city system impacts QoL → **Relationship Index**

0 → Not at all **100** → A large extent



64

Extent relationship between city system Rating & QoL Rating



In citizen's view point, city systems fully impacts QoL

Citizen's Last Word



Short-term vs Long-term

Willing to wait for longer-term sustainable solutions as against quick fixes

Higher (over 80%) in Kolkata, Jaipur, Ranchi and Chandigarh

57%

Lower (under 40%) in Kanpur, Thiruvanthapuram and Raipur

Participation in citizen activities

Willing to participate in citizen activities

Higher (over 80%) in Pune and Ranchi

57%

Lower (under 30%) in Ludhiana

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VOICE Survey: In Sum



1

Scope exists for further improvement in all cities – on QoL dimensions & city system factors

2

There are differences across cities on most aspects

3

In citizen's view point city system impacts QoL

4

They are willing to wait for longer term sustainable solutions

5

And, are willing to participate in citizen activities

Thank you



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