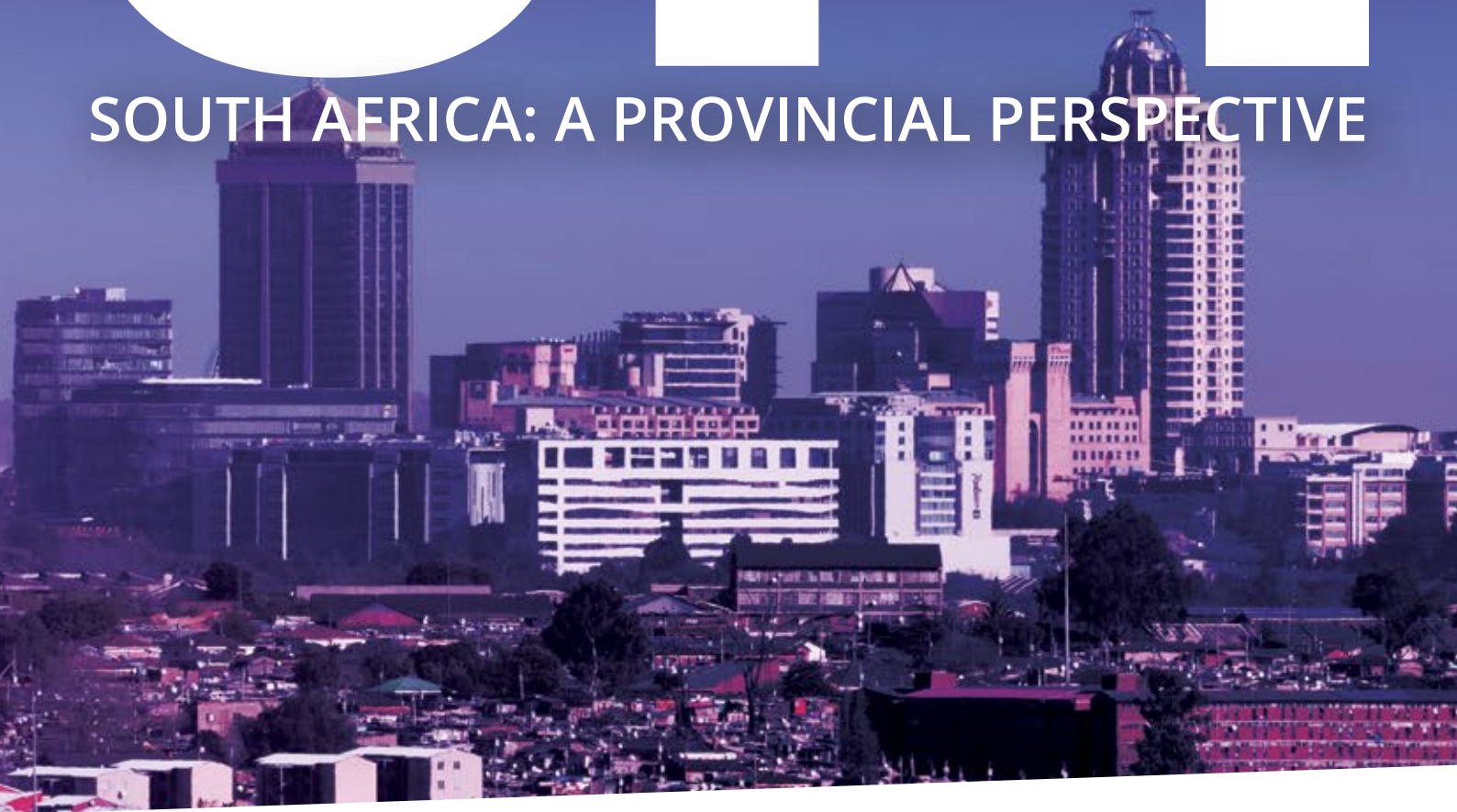


SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

SPI

SOUTH AFRICA: A PROVINCIAL PERSPECTIVE



**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

FOREWORD

The Social Progress Index for the Provinces of South Africa – our first ever Index in Africa – represents a significant milestone for the global movement to accelerate social progress. As one of the world's most significant emerging economies and a member of the G20, South Africa serves as a powerful example to peers both regionally and around the world.

The Social Progress Index was first released in 2014 amidst an emerging consensus that the economic indicators relied on by governments and businesses alike to assess the health of a society were not telling the whole story. We designed the Index as a direct measure of social and environmental outcomes, independently of economic proxies, to provide a more complete account of societies' real quality of life. The Index complements existing indicators of progress like GDP, helping to untangle the relationship between social progress and economic growth.

Since 2014, localised Social Progress Indexes have been developed and adopted all over the world by businesses, civil society organisations and governments at every level. More than just an academic exercise, the Index has proven an invaluable tool for decision-makers looking

to develop smarter investments and more responsive policies rooted in the data. They know a country where people are healthy, educated, and free is best positioned for economic growth that is both inclusive and sustainable. We are confident the excellent work done by the team at IQbusiness, drawing on accurate and locally relevant data from Statistics South Africa and other sources, will provide a powerful new set of insights into quality of life across the country. We look forward to seeing the Index embraced as a policy tool by leaders in the public, private, and civic sectors to create real impact in the lives of everyday South Africans. And we look forward to seeing firms in other countries follow the example set by IQbusiness in South Africa by adopting the Social Progress Index as a tool to measure and improve quality of life.



Michael Green
CEO, the Social Progress Imperative

REMARKS FROM THE STATISTICIAN-GENERAL

Revitalising South Africa's struggling economy in the presently gloomy economic climate is the most important challenge that South Africa faces. However, we know that stimulating GDP growth and reducing unemployment will scarcely be satisfying if the lived experience of all people who live in South Africa is not enhanced as a result of such growth. Do people feel safe? Do people feel included in society, both financially and otherwise? Experience has taught us that economic growth does not always translate into improvements in society and the quality of people's lives.

The conceptual framework of the Social Progress Index, developed by a group of academics and policy experts, is holistic in its view, and provides for a comprehensive and universally accepted view of what it means for a society to progress. Moreover, the Index is aligned to the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals, a vision to which we as stakeholders subscribe. It is also aligned to the National Development Plan and in future will be aligned to the Continental Agenda 2063 and other development frameworks at national, regional and global levels.

IQbusiness and the Social Progress Imperative have

conducted the first sub-national index of this nature on the continent. Its compelling findings serve as a sterling example of the contribution that the private sector can make in South Africa towards measurable inclusive economic growth and shared prosperity for all.

Many of the indicators used in the construction of this index draw on Statistics South Africa data sources, thus extending the usage and application of our outputs further into society.

Not only does the Index receive my endorsement, but it should serve as an asset that we should all engage with. We should use these findings as a catalyst to ignite positive change in the lives of South Africans, particularly those most vulnerable.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General at Statistics South Africa

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Social progress has become a critical item on the agenda of leaders in government, business, and civil society, yet traditional measures of economic development fail to capture the overall progress of societies. Extensive research shows that measures of economic achievement, such as per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and total unemployment, are useful in providing a high-level overview of the economy, but they do not take into account the way in which citizens live, or how wealth is distributed. In the face of these shortcomings, and in order to advance social progress, we require a new model of measuring development.

In response to this challenge, IQbusiness has partnered with the international non-profit Social Progress Imperative to construct Africa's first sub-national Social Progress Index (SPI). Globally, the index measures the extent to which countries provide for the social and environmental needs of their citizens. The index measures countries' overall performance on three dimensions, namely:

- 1) Basic human needs;**
- 2) Foundations of well-being; and**
- 3) Opportunity.**

The 2019 SA Provincial SPI is modelled on the same framework as the global index, and includes both social and environmental factors such as overall wellness (including health, shelter and sanitation), equality, inclusion, sustainability, and personal freedom and safety.

The 2019 SA Provincial SPI found that Gauteng and the Western Cape outperform the rest of the country on most metrics, while the North West Province and the Eastern Cape lag behind in critical social progress components such as Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, and Water and Sanitation.

In this way, the SA Provincial SPI provides an alternative measure of wellbeing at both a national and a provincial level by consolidating multiple dimensions around health and wellbeing into a single, insightful score per province. The SPI also breaks down provincial performance on each dimension. These social and environmental dimensions provide a better measure of society's wellbeing and allow policymakers to look beyond purely economic indicators.

For example, the Western Cape was the best performer when it came to Nutrition and Basic Medical Care; Access to Basic Knowledge; Environmental Quality; and Personal Freedom and Choice. The next-best performing province (after Gauteng and the Western Cape) was Limpopo, which got the highest score for Shelter; Personal Safety; and Personal Rights, yet performed worst on Access to Information and Communications. This provides clear guidance for policymakers as to where development is needed that will lay the foundation for stronger and more sustainable growth in the long term.

The SPI provides a systematic, empirical foundation for this benchmark and a guide for inclusive growth strategies. It also serves as a measurement tool to equip leaders and change managers in business, government and civil society on how to guide policy and programmes. IQbusiness believes that in constructing and evaluating policies, social progress should sit alongside GDP as a core benchmark for national performance.

The recent worldwide climate strikes are an example of how citizens are becoming as concerned with social and environmental outcomes as they are with economic

growth. Similarly, since the financial crisis of 2008, citizens also expect business to play its role in delivering improvements in the lives of customers and employees, and protecting the environment.

With this in mind, we firmly believe that government and business need to take urgent action to boost economic growth in the short term, but at the same time drive and support the necessary structural reform that will deliver sustainable growth and social progress in the long term.

We know that as much as economic growth is essential for advancements in social and economic development, it does not necessarily translate into social progress. Without rapid social progress, South Africa is likely to experience further social unrest that will threaten political and economic stability.

For more information on this index please visit www.iqbusiness.net/spi

INTRODUCTION

At IQbusiness, our purpose extends beyond the bottom line. We aim to grow people, grow business and grow Africa by helping to solve the social, economic and environmental issues facing our nation and the continent. We are committed to catalysing the conversations that will result in greater shared prosperity for all.

IQbusiness was the winner of the Conscious Companies Awards 2018. The award recognises and celebrates those companies, and their leaders, displaying a strong sense of purpose, value, innovation and a shared vision of inclusive growth. In addition, IQbusiness is now part of an elite community of over 2000 Certified B Corps around the world. Our B Corp certification came about thanks to the work we have done, and continue to do, with various not-for-profit entities, such as Partners for Possibility – an education-based social enterprise. The growth of our business was accompanied by the realisation that success lies beyond mere profit-making. As a result, our attention is now focused on making a measurable social impact.

Our quest to understand, document and ultimately contribute to the achievement of measurable social impact led us to the Social Progress Imperative, a non-profit organisation that has developed an index to accurately measure the real things that matter to real people – The Social Progress Index (SPI).

The SPI formed part of the MORE Growth.co.za report, produced for the IQbusiness Spring Conference in 2018. The report, which has been published on an annual basis by IQbusiness, is a call to action for the private sector to help drive economic growth. The report has for years enumerated the ways that South African business can start growing the South African economy from the inside out by creating daily opportunities within business for growth and investment. In previous years, it has dealt with topics such as improving

government agility; redressing the basic issues in education; supporting State Owned Enterprises (SOEs); urging enterprise development by businesses; and calling for better financial inclusion. In 2018, IQbusiness used the report to recommit to the responsibility and role of business to drive South Africa's economic growth. In it, IQbusiness introduced South Africans to the Social Progress Imperative and their revolutionary index.

IQbusiness has since partnered with the Social Progress Imperative to construct Africa's first sub-national SPI, a provincial index for South Africa, which is the subject of this report. However, before delving into details around the index and the Social Progress Imperative, let us first take a brief journey through history so that we understand and appreciate the true value that this composite index has the potential of bringing.

The misuse of GDP and how this has led us to a measurement revolution

The concept of Gross Domestic product or GDP was first developed between 1654 and 1676 by William Petty. It was directed at landlords for creating unfair taxation during warfare between the English and the Dutch. It was further developed in 1695 by Charles Davenant. GDP as we recognise it today was first thought of by Simon Kuznets for input into a US Congressional report in 1934. This was the first time GDP was used to measure the welfare of a country. Kuznets's report was vital, since it was delivered during the Great Depression, a time when US policymakers needed data and statistics to make key decisions that would ultimately bring the country out of the economic recession. As a result of the USA's successful use of GDP, other countries adopted it as a fundamental metric for measuring performance and making decisions. Today, GDP is the benchmark for success, and it has been for the last 85 years.

As Michael Green, CEO of the Social Progress Imperative, pointed out during a 2014 TED Talk in Brazil, the most important point to remember is that GDP was an economic solution for 20th century economic challenges, but in the 21st century the world has simply continued to use it as an indicator for social progress. This is insufficient, Green succinctly explains. According to Green, GDP: (1) ignores the environment, (2) counts the production of weapons, prisons and bombs as progress, (3) is incapable of measuring happiness and (4) has nothing to say about fairness and justice. In other words, it might be an indispensable economic measure, but in the context of social progress it fails to answer the real questions that matter to real people. Indeed, neither IQbusiness nor the Social Progress Imperative is of the opinion that GDP is completely useless and needs to be discarded. Instead, we make the case that stakeholders interested in advancing social progress should be measuring and monitoring social progress in a more accurate manner, as offered by the SPI.

Social Progress Index

The SPI, published by the Social Progress Imperative, is aligned to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on a common mission to improve the lives of people around the world. The Social Progress Imperative compiles an SPI scorecard for every country for which there is available data, and has done so since 2013. This measurement tool equips leaders and change managers in business, government and civil society to guide policy and programs. The SPI asks universally important questions, which GDP cannot answer, such as:

- Do people have enough food to eat and are they receiving basic medical care?

- Can people drink water and keep themselves clean without getting sick?
- Do people have adequate housing with basic utilities?
- Do people feel safe?
- Do people have access to an educational foundation?
- Do people live long and healthy lives?
- Is this society using its environmental resources so they will be available to future generations?
- Are people's rights protected?
- Are people free to make their own choices?
- Is no one excluded from the opportunity to be a contributing member of society?

The social progress index is based on four unique design principles (Figure 1). These principles allow for an exclusive analysis of social progress, which is devoid of hard economic indicators, thus enabling an exploration of the relationship and influences between SPI and GDP.



Figure 1: Design principles of the Social Progress Index

As can be seen in Figure 1 above, indicators used in the SPI are outcomes-based, rather than input-based. So, rather than looking at how much a country is investing in something like healthcare, the SPI measures how healthy citizens are through appropriate indicators. Moreover, and perhaps most importantly, the index is not intended to simply serve as an academic exercise that ranks regions. Instead, it is designed with actionability in mind, which is why the indicators that are used in

the index can – and should – be used for future strategic planning by all relevant stakeholders.

The framework on which the SPI is based has three dimensions, each of which has four components. Figure 2 shows the three dimensions and their components and indicators included in the global Social Progress Index.

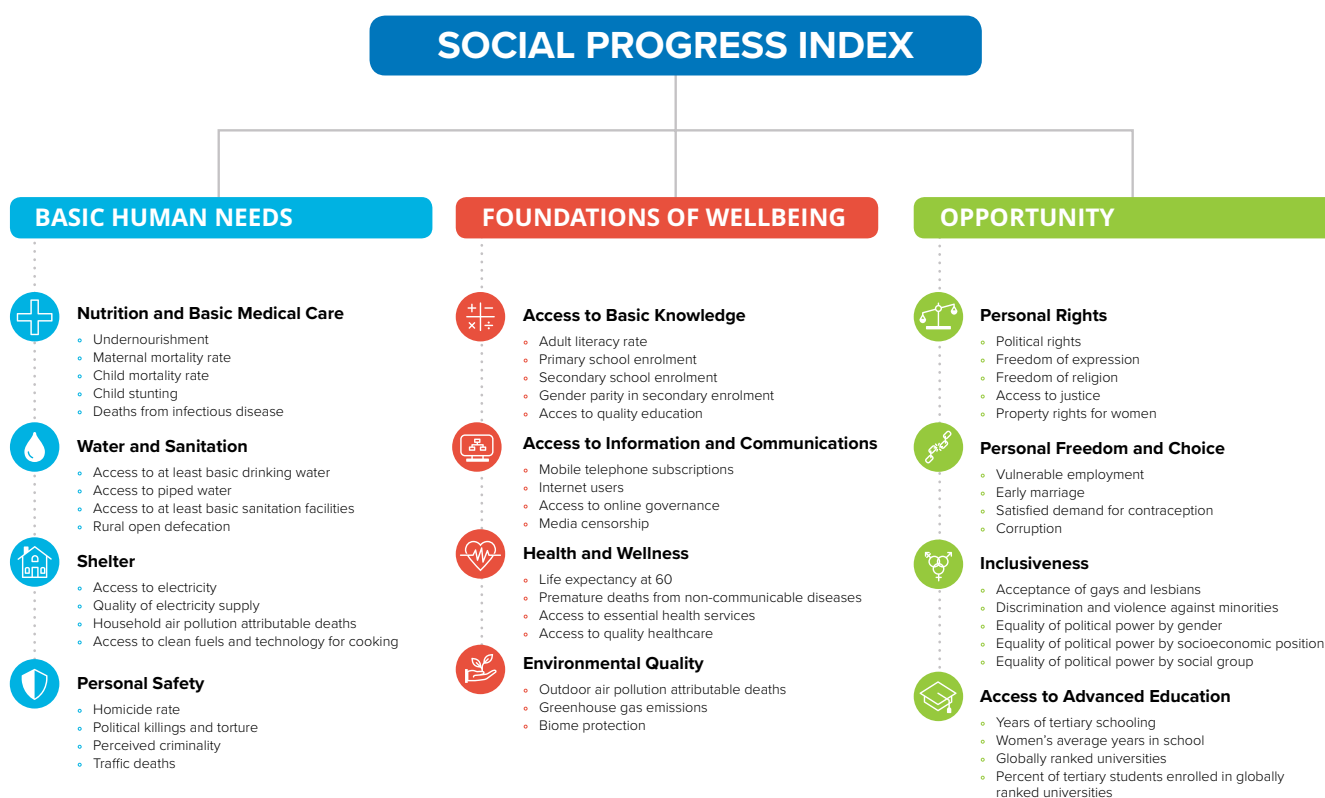


Figure 2: The SPI Global Framework

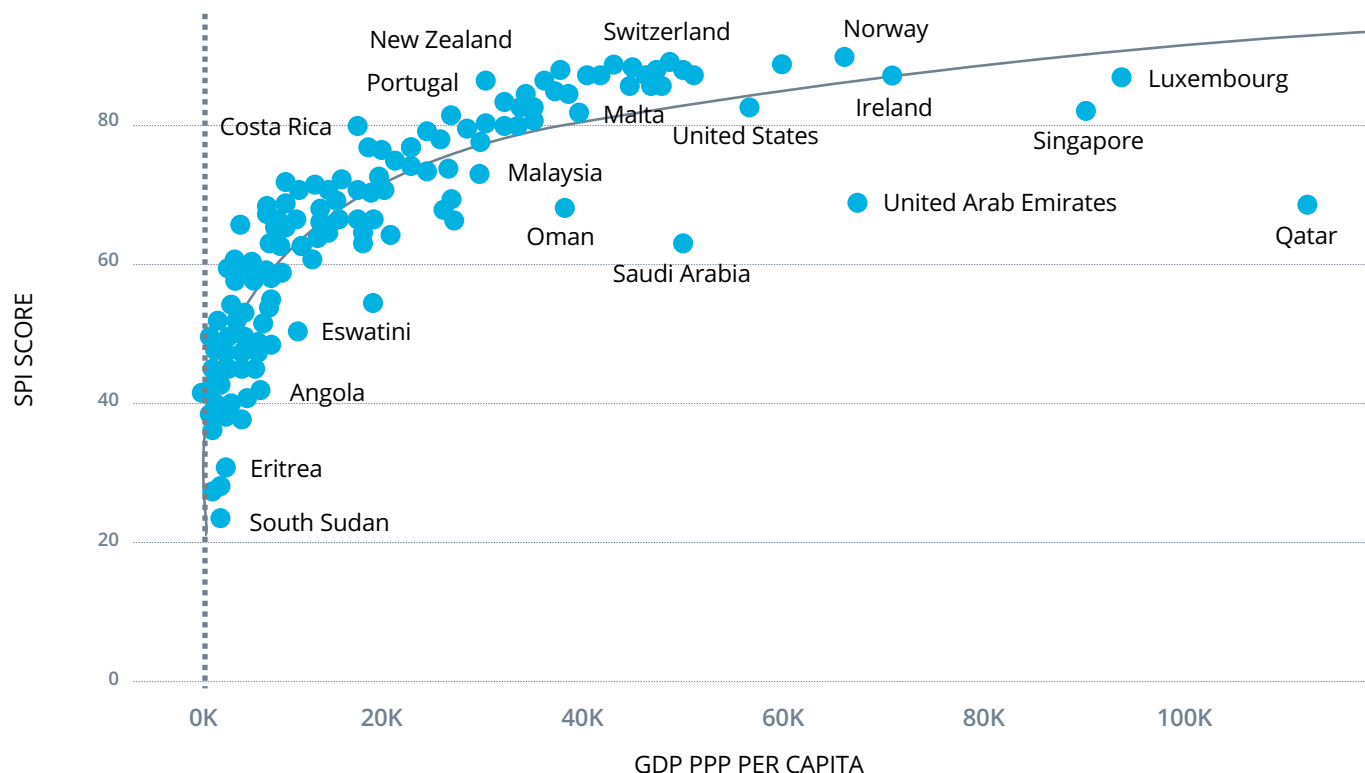


Figure 3: The relationship between SPI and GDP per capita [Source: Social Progress Imperative]

The relationship between SPI and GDP

Due to the fact that the index is completely free from purely economic indicators, researchers can explore the relationship between GDP and SPI. Figure 3 shows the relationship between SPI and GDP per capita, and how countries may achieve widely divergent levels of social progress with similar levels of GDP per capita. Each gain in GDP presents an opportunity to achieve higher than expected levels of social progress, but there are also risks associated with under-performing on social progress. An example of an outlier is Costa Rica, where the GDP is relatively low, but the SPI score is relatively high.

The Sustainable Development Goals and how the SPI supports them

Formulated by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals that the UN would like to see materialise by the year 2030. These 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice. The goals are interconnected – often the key to succeeding on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.



Figure 4: The SPI's alignment to the SDGs [Source: Social Progress Imperative]

As illustrated in Figure 4, the SPI is aligned to and supports all 17 of the SDGs. The SPI offers a practical way for policymakers to track and report on progress towards the SDGs in a consistent manner. The SPI framework has been successfully adapted in countries, cities and communities of every size, due to its ability to incorporate locally relevant data into each index. This flexibility means the index can be used to localise the implementation of the SDGs at a more granular level, where change can happen quickest, but where formal SDG indicators are often unavailable or unreliable.

Unlike the SDGs, which provide a siloed view of progress, the Social Progress Index aggregates data across 12 core areas to create a single social progress

score, providing a quick but thorough snapshot of overall progress toward the goals. And its focus on measuring outcomes as opposed to inputs appropriately prioritises the progress a community has made towards the goal, rather than merely the effort expended.

The National Development Plan and how the SPI can support it

Drafted in 2012 by the National Planning Commission, the National Development Plan (NDP) is an important policy document of the South African government. At the heart of this plan is the objective of eliminating poverty and reducing inequality by the year 2030.

The NDP aims to achieve the following objectives by 2030:

- Unite South Africans of all races and classes around a common programme to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality
- Encourage citizens to be active in their own development, in strengthening democracy and in holding their government accountable
- Raise economic growth, promoting exports and making the economy more labour-absorbing
- Focus on key capabilities of both people and the country
- Build a capable and developmental state
- Inculcate strong leadership throughout society, which works together to solve our problems

Essentially, the NDP is a socio-economic mandate to improve the lives of South Africans, particularly the poor and vulnerable. According to Thami Mazwai, a member of the National Planning Commission, whilst the NDP has myriad milestones and indicators, it is not a project or programme which has specific milestones and direct indicators. It can therefore be considered a national strategy that serves to guide government, society and other stakeholders.

Whilst some of the enabling milestones listed in the NDP are purely economic in nature, much of what constitutes the NDP relates broadly to social progress, which means that the SPI is very useful in supporting the NDP through the provision of measurement proxies.



Enabling Milestone as per the NDP	SPI Component to which it aligns
Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup.	Inclusiveness, Personal Rights
Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups.	Inclusiveness
Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in Grade 3 can read and write.	Access to Basic Knowledge
Provide affordable access to quality healthcare while promoting health and wellbeing.	Health and Wellness
Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport.	Personal Freedom and Choice, Personal Safety
Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third.	Shelter, Inclusiveness, Environmental Quality
Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes.	Water and Sanitation
Make high-speed broadband Internet universally available at competitive prices.	Access to Information and Communications
Ensure household food and nutrition security.	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care
Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for the poor and other groups in need, such as children and people with disabilities.	Inclusiveness
Realise a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.	Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice
Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system.	Personal Safety, Personal Rights
Broaden social cohesion and unity while redressing the inequities of the past.	Inclusiveness
Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration and human rights.	Personal Rights, Access to Advanced Education

Table 1: Alignment between the enabling milestones of the NDP and the SPI



Listing the enabling milestones as per the NDP, Table 1 provides an illustration of the alignment between the NDP and the various components that make up the SPI. As can be seen, strong alignment exists, which lends credence to the notion that the SPI can be used to gauge and understand progress made with the NDP as a mandate.

In August 2019, Finance Minister Tito Mboweni released a surprise economic growth strategy to the public via the Treasury website. The strategy, which draws on the NDP, but which, unlike the NDP, is not an official cabinet document, makes far-reaching recommendations that could have a bearing on the performance of the economy.

The strategy deals with issues such as, but not limited to: (1) the advancement of inclusive growth, (2) lowering barriers to entry for businesses, (3) prioritising labour-intensive growth, (4) creating export competitiveness and harnessing regional growth opportunities. However, for many pundits the most topical issue with the release of Mboweni's strategy isn't what is contained in the strategy, but rather, how it was released – i.e. directly to the public, inviting public comment. Is this a sign of the economic desperation that we currently find ourselves in? Also, was the approach to the release a politically poor one in the context of implementation? Only time will tell.

South Africa's performance on the SPI indicators (National level)

Based on the 2019 results South Africa ranked 73 out of the 149 countries that were included in the index, scoring an overall SPI score of 67.44, which is not significantly different from its 2018 score of 66.00. The scorecard, displayed in Figure 5, details South Africa's performance on the global level, comparing it to 15 countries with a similar GDP per capita. The coloured dots on the right indicate strengths or weaknesses relative to these countries. Figure 6, on the other hand, provides a visual of South Africa's performance at an absolute – not relative – level, comparing 2014 to 2019. A glance at Figure 5 makes it clear that access to Basic Knowledge, Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and

Choice and Inclusiveness are the biggest weaknesses for South Africa, while access to Advanced Education improved significantly.

Looking at Figure 6 and comparing South Africa's absolute performance on components versus its relative performance (Figure 5) makes for some interesting analysis. For example, despite progress made, South Africa is weak on Access to Advanced Education when viewed at an absolute level. However, when viewing the same component at a relative level (Figure 5), Access to Advanced Education is a relative strength. This simply means that we are performing better on this component than our economic country peers, however the current situation with respect to this component is far from where it needs to be.

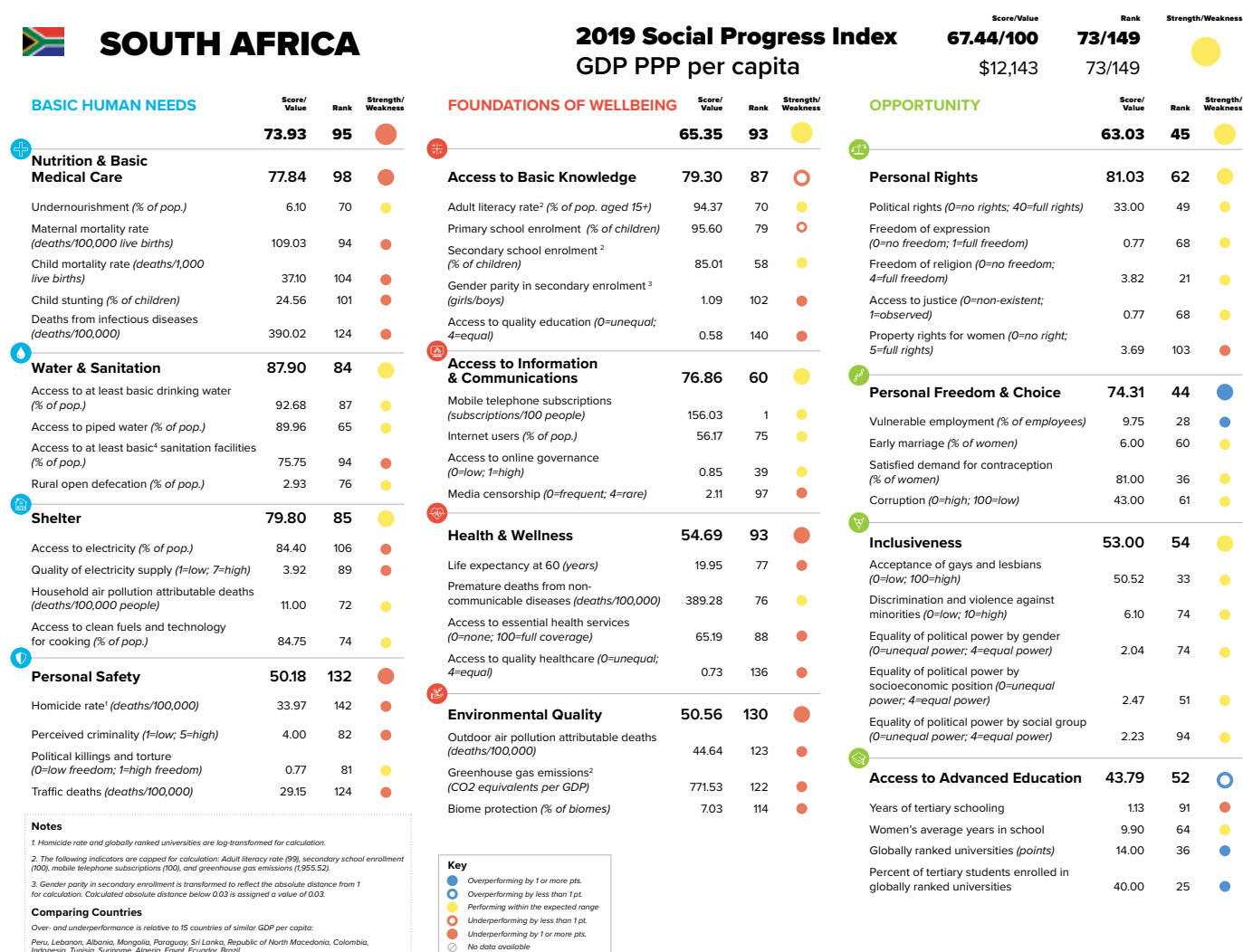


Figure 5: South Africa's SPI Scorecard [Source: Social Progress Imperative]



Figure 6: Time contrast of indicators between 2014 and 2019 [Source: Social Progress Imperative]

Challenges facing South Africa

Like most developing countries, and as the scorecard suggests, South Africa faces significant challenges, which impede both social progress and development in general. Some of these challenges are particular to South Africa and are worth noting in the context of intentions to advance social progress. It should be noted that the challenges discussed below by no means represent an exhaustive list of socio-economic and socio-developmental challenges confronting South Africa.

Crime

South Africa has long been notorious for having one of the highest levels of crime in the world, and with good reason. Whilst certain categories of crimes are decreasing in frequency year-on-year, criminality remains a serious problem. Statistics from the South African Police Services

make for some very disturbing reading. For example, 2018 data on murder rates suggest that 57 people are murdered every day in South Africa. More than 228 000 cases of residential burglaries were reported in 2018, and bank robberies showed a more than 300% increase versus 2017. Although lower than 2017, 16 325 cases of carjacking (hijacking) were reported in 2018, and the number of sexual offenses increased by 1% to 50 108. Then there are those crimes that are relatively peculiar to South Africa, such as cash-in-transit crimes, which increased by a whopping 57%, from 152 cases in 2017 to 238 cases in 2018. It is widely believed that various organised crime syndicates are behind these cash-in-transit heists. Given the impact that crime alone has on society in South Africa, it is no wonder that the National Development Plan (NDP) highlights crime as a crucial problem that requires deliberate intervention. As can be seen, South Africa performs poorly on Personal Safety at both an absolute (Figure 7) and a relative level (Figure 6).

Unemployment

With increased retrenchments occurring, the overall unemployment rate in South Africa has increased from 27.1% at the end of 2018 to 29% in the second quarter of 2019. According to the labour force survey, there are 6.7 million unemployed people between the ages of 15 and 64 in South Africa. Contributing to this is the fact that economic growth in South Africa has been sluggish. GDP has not grown by more than 2% per year since 2013. As a result of these challenging economic conditions, key sectors have had to shed jobs, with construction topping the list at 142 000 jobs, and the financial services sector featuring second at 94 000 jobs.

Inequality

Since the advent of democracy in South Africa, the state has made concerted efforts to reduce poverty and inequality. Various policies implemented centred on investing in education, health services, social development, housing, public transport and local amenities. This formed part of the 1994 Reconstruction and Development Program, which was one of the first initiatives after the Apartheid era. Crucially, in 2012, government introduced the National Development Plan 2030 to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality. However, despite efforts made by the state to reduce inequality, South Africa remains one of the most unequal societies in the world. Between 2008 and 2015, more than 75% of South Africans were

living in poverty, with the poverty headcount painfully acute in the rural areas. A cursory look at South Africa's absolute performance on Inclusiveness according to the SPI (Figure 7), shows that this is an area in which South Africa has copious work to do. Corollary to this, it is clear that much remains to be done to reduce the inequality gap in South Africa.

Corruption

According to the Corruption Perceptions Index 2018, which gauges perceived levels of corruption in the public sector, South Africa ranks 73rd out of the 180 countries that participated in the survey. According to Transparency International, the organisation that conducts the survey, countries that have an index score of below 50 have serious corruption challenges in the public sector, and South Africa received a score of 43. The existence of public sector corruption implies that public policies and public resources are being disregarded, and because these policies and resources are mainly in place to benefit the less fortunate, it is this portion of the population that suffers most when corruption is rife, thus perpetuating the inequality challenge that South Africa faces. The recent, seemingly multi-faceted challenge of state capture, in response to which President Ramaphosa has instated a commission of enquiry, is a symptom of deep-rooted public sector corruption, which threatens development and economic growth in South Africa.

Poor performing State-Owned Enterprises

During the Apartheid era, the state introduced several state-owned enterprises (SOE's) to counter the impact of international sanctions against the country. South Africa's Department of Public Enterprises oversees these SOEs, which are responsible for several key sectors. These sectors include electricity, transport (air, freight, rail and pipelines), mining, military equipment, forestry, and broadcasting networks or telecommunications. The International Monetary Fund estimated that the SOEs' debt comprises 13.5% of the nation's overall debt. Many of these SOEs (e.g. SAA, Eskom, Transnet) are notorious for being poorly managed and face serious challenges, including corruption. This has often resulted in them requesting financial support from the state, which in turn poses a threat to the national fiscus. Failing to support (or bail out) the likes of Eskom could have a crippling effect on the economy, not to mention service delivery, should the power utility find itself incapable of meeting energy demands. At the same time, financially rescuing Eskom implies that scarce state resources are further compromised, thus impacting negatively on society, particularly those sections of society which depend most heavily on the state. Such is the unenviable situation in which the state often finds itself with respect to SOEs.

Basic service delivery challenges

Although government should be commended for advances made in service delivery, reports on service delivery suggest that progress has been uneven across the country, with different areas facing different issues. The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) notes that part of this unevenness in delivery is due to the disparity between rural and urban areas, with the former being hardest hit. They also point out that the way in which service delivery dissatisfaction manifests differs from one area to the next. In wealthier regions, dissatisfied people tend to use formal channels to complain, whilst in less-affluent areas, residents tend to stage protests. In the recent past, there has been a proliferation of service delivery protests, the most significant of which, in 2019, was the protest action in Alexandra, Gauteng. All these protests are an indication of the extent to which service delivery in South Africa has been compromised. For instance, there are various public schools in the country that still only have pit latrines, a problem that the Minister of Basic Education is committed to eradicating within the next three years. When we examine the Basic Human Needs dimension of the SPI, it is clear that South Africa underperforms relative to countries with similar levels of GDP per capita.

METHODOLOGY

Full details of the methodological approach followed, as well as all of the data that was used to construct the index is available at: <https://iqbusiness.net/spi>

Challenges in terms of finding the data

The scope of this exercise necessitated that researchers rely solely on publicly available data from reputable sources, such as Statistics South Africa, the Department of Education, and so forth. In order to conduct statistical validation, the researchers needed at least 4 data points (usually annual), and at a provincial level. As can be expected with an exercise of this nature, from component to component, there were varying degrees of difficulty in sourcing data that met the criteria detailed as per the methodology (see above).

Quality was the component that posed the greatest challenge with respect to publicly available data. Ideally, the researchers would have wanted to use a combination of “observed” indicators and survey-type indicators. By “observed” we mean indicators such as CO2 emissions and deforestation, etc. However, these weren’t publicly available in a format that met our data requirements. This resulted in the researchers having to rely solely on survey-type data to fulfil this component. This, in turn, points to a gap in data that is available to the public.

On the other hand, perhaps due in part to the unfortunately high levels of crime in South Africa, data linked to indicators on personal safety was abundantly available, both in the form of recorded crime statistics and public perceptions through surveys.

As can be seen in the figure below, Environmental

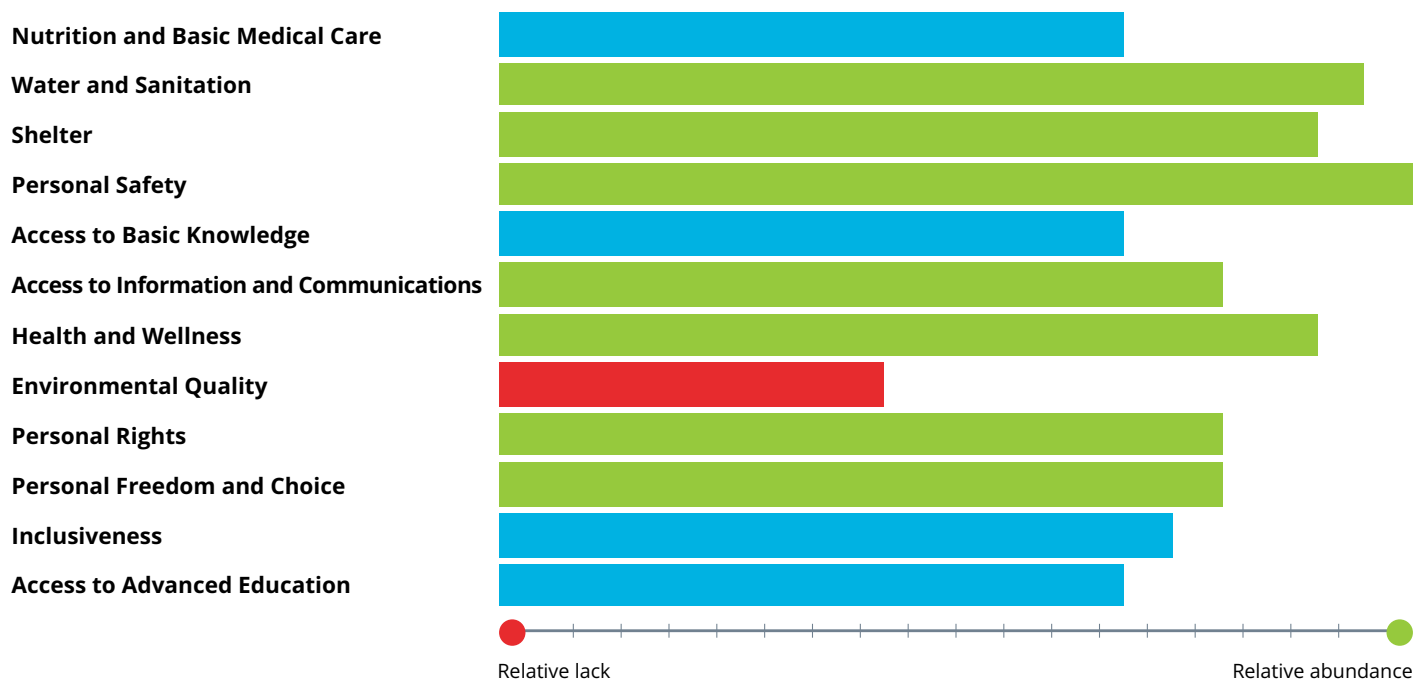


Figure 7: Researchers' perception of the difficulty in sourcing publicly available data

Framework for the SA Provincial SPI

Following the sourcing and validating of potential indicators, the figure below represents the final framework that is used in the calculation of the provincial SPI.

Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School nutrition programme beneficiaries • Infant death rate • Institutional maternal mortality ratio 	Access to Basic Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult literacy rates • Matric pass rate • Children not at school due to disability • Still schooling at 18-29 years of age 	Personal Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Rights • Trust in police • Trust in courts • Perceived justice in violent crime sentencing • Racial discrimination
Water and Sanitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to piped water • Unsafe drinking water • Access to acceptable sanitation • Schools with unreliable or no water supply • Schools with pit toilet only 	Access to Information and Communications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools connected to the Internet • Households with no cellular phone or land line • Households with access to the Internet 	Personal Freedom and Choice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporal punishment at school • Teenage pregnancy • Formal Sector Employment Share • Unqualified, fully clean municipal audits
Shelter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal dwelling • RDP houses with compromised walls • Formal electricity supply 	Health and Wellness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction with healthcare services • Hypertensive deaths • Suicide rate 	Inclusiveness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households that benefit from social grants • Discouraged Youth • Financially excluded
Personal Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder rate • Households affected by crime • Robbery with aggravating circumstances • Malicious damage to property 	Environmental Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental problems: Waste • Environmental problems: Water • Environmental problems: Air • Environmental problems: Land degradation • Environmental problems: Litter 	Access to Advanced Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults with no formal schooling • Grade 12 Bachelor's entry pass • Enrolled in post-school education (18-29 years)

Figure 8: Final SPI Provincial Framework

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

Outlined in the figure and tables below are the results of the 2019 Provincial SPI.

Unless otherwise stated in the methodology report, these results represent 2017 indicator data (the most recent year for which data was available for most indicators at the time of this exercise). For a more visual and granular overview of the results, an online interactive dashboard is available at: <https://iqbusiness.net/spi>

As depicted in the below figure, Gauteng and the Western

Cape stand apart from the rest of South Africa. In the following sections we present and discuss the results on a component-by-component basis, thus providing a relatively detailed diagnosis of social progress in South Africa.

The tables on the next page below provide a full breakdown of the results on each component, as well as dimension level.

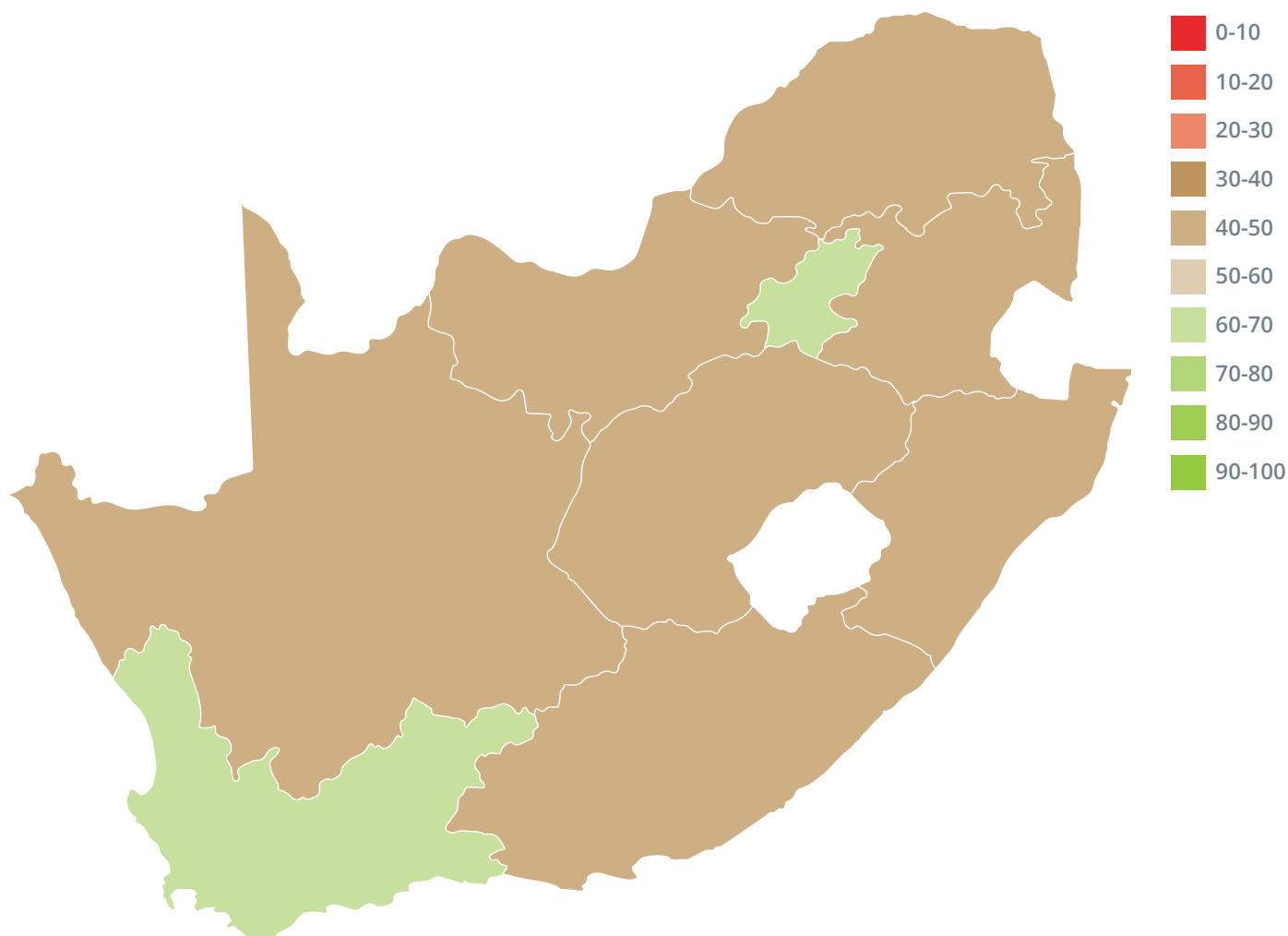


Figure 9: Overall SPI Provincial Results

	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Water and Sanitation	Shelter	Personal Safety	Access to Basic Knowledge	Access to Information and Communication	Health and Wellness	Environmental Quality	Personal Rights	Personal Freedom and Choice	Inclusiveness	Access to Advanced Education
Western Cape	84.27	89.35	56.02	21.91	84.81	72.66	50.88	93.69	33.55	80.61	76.45	56.24
Eastern Cape	41.26	30.09	39.93	48.33	31.68	37.13	73.67	64.43	62.17	41.44	30.63	25.03
Northern Cape	33.61	75.54	50.64	62.41	48.70	43.19	16.26	39.44	34.67	46.02	31.30	20.56
Free State	21.97	67.54	46.82	60.18	70.89	50.59	27.71	32.27	40.16	40.80	42.75	46.61
KwaZulu-Natal	53.30	49.08	54.99	63.07	46.41	44.69	54.97	43.79	38.39	45.18	38.75	29.58
North West	17.17	58.12	60.59	75.64	56.22	45.60	39.97	57.42	47.64	50.96	36.00	26.73
Gauteng	61.85	89.72	51.98	55.59	76.06	73.83	74.11	72.09	34.33	76.59	83.79	66.21
Mpumalanga	42.77	46.68	65.13	71.49	49.67	51.26	57.74	8.61	42.28	42.31	49.77	21.42
Limpopo	31.16	37.68	74.31	89.46	29.62	36.61	60.87	67.34	64.43	37.72	32.27	16.67

Table 2: Provincial results by component

	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity	Overall SPI
Western Cape	62.89	75.51	61.71	66.70
Eastern Cape	39.90	51.73	39.82	43.81
Northern Cape	55.55	36.90	33.14	41.86
Free State	49.13	45.37	42.58	45.69
KwaZulu-Natal	55.11	47.46	37.98	46.85
North West	52.88	49.80	40.33	47.67
Gauteng	64.79	74.02	65.23	68.01
Mpumalanga	56.52	41.82	38.95	45.76
Limpopo	58.15	48.61	37.77	48.18

Table 3: Provincial results by dimension and overall SPI Scores

COMPONENT 1:

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

Social progress begins early in life, with access to reliable medical care, as well as adequate nutrition. These two factors are not only prerequisites for survival, but can prevent early-life damage that may lead to permanent impairment. The results of not having access to care or not having enough to eat range from suffering from undernourishment, to dying as a child, in childbirth, or as an adult from a preventable or treatable infectious disease.

INDICATORS

1	School nutrition programme beneficiaries	Percentage of households which claim that their child/children benefit from a school nutrition programme
2	Infant death rate	Infant death rate per 1000 recorded live births
3	Institutional maternal mortality ratio	Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births at an institutional level

The Western Cape outperforms the rest of the country on this component, with an index score of 84.27. Across the 3 indicators the data paint a relatively positive picture for the province. For instance, only 56.8% of households in this province reported that a child from that household benefits from a school nutrition programme, compared to 92.3% for Limpopo, which suggests that households in the Western Cape are seemingly better equipped to independently cater for their children's nutritional needs. But perhaps the most telling justification for the Western Cape's rank on this component is that of the institutional

maternal mortality ratio (IMMR), which is 68.3 per 100 000 live births based on the latest available data. This means that the Western Cape is the only province that currently meets the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goal target for IMMR, which is 70 per 100 000 live births. By contrast, the average IMMR across the remaining provinces for the same period is 146.2 per 100 000 live births.

South Africans are less hungry than they were 13 years ago, according to Stats SA's latest General Household Survey report. The percentage of the population vulnerable to hunger fell from 29.3% in 2002 to 13.1% in 2015. It is a sad reality that many children in South Africa arrive at school daily with an empty stomach, which does not benefit their ability to focus and learn. South Africa's National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP), administered by the Department of Basic Education, currently provides daily meals to learners in poorer schools. In 2014/15, the programme fed an estimated 9.2 million learners in 19 800 schools across the country. The NDP states that by 2030, feeding schemes in schools should cover all children in need, and provide food that is high in nutritional content and rich in vitamins.

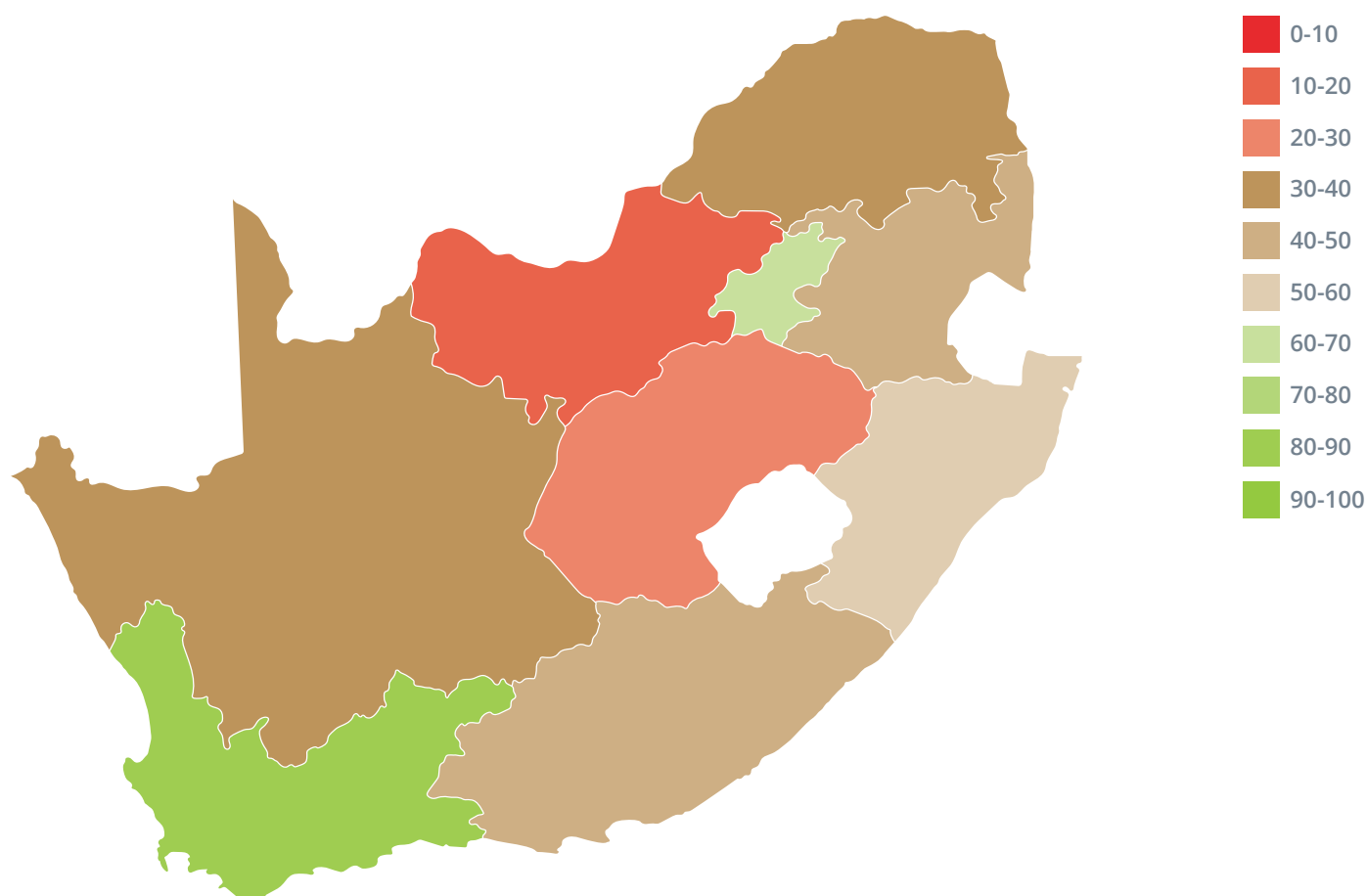
SCORES BY PROVINCE

Western Cape	84.27
Gauteng	61.85
KwaZulu-Natal	53.30
Mpumalanga	42.77
Eastern Cape	41.26
Northern Cape	33.61
Limpopo	31.16
Free State	21.97
North West	17.17

South Africa has made considerable progress in improving healthcare and reducing premature death. The under-5 child mortality rate fell from 71 per 1 000 live births in 2002, to 48 in 2016. Over the same period, the infant mortality rate dropped from 48 per 1 000 live births to 34. Over 70% of mothers and children received post-natal care within six days of delivery, although this remains well below the norm observed in upper middle-income countries. Maternal mortality rates are subject to considerable uncertainty. Teenage maternal mortality is increasing and there are high teenage pregnancy rates in the country. Communicable diseases

are also a struggle for South Africa: around 7.5 million people, and 19% of adults aged 15-49 were HIV positive in 2018, and 567 per 100 000 population cases of tuberculosis (TB) were recorded in 2017.

It is important to note that this component aligns with Goals 2 and 3 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which are: end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, and ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages, respectively.



COMPONENT 2:

Water and Sanitation

Recognised as basic human rights by the United Nations, clean water and sanitation are essential to survival and can drastically improve life expectancy. Essential for drinking, cooking, and keeping oneself clean, water must be free of pathogens to prevent the spread of disease. Likewise, sanitation not only prevents the spread of disease, but contributes to human dignity, affecting multiple facets of a person's life.

INDICATORS

1	Access to piped water	Percentage of households with access to piped or tap water in their dwellings.
2	Unsafe drinking water	Percentage of households that regard the municipal tap water that they received as not safe to drink.
3	Access to acceptable sanitation	Percentage of households that have access to improved sanitation (flush toilets connected to a public sewerage system or a septic tank, or a pit toilet with a ventilation pipe).
4	Schools with no or unreliable water supply	Percentage of ordinary operation schools that have either no, or an unreliable, water supply.
5	Schools with pit toilets only	Percentage of ordinary operation schools that have pit toilets only.

Gauteng and the Western Cape stand apart from the other provinces on this component, with only the Northern Cape coming remotely close to the other two. One of the indicators driving this is schools with pit toilets only, where only Gauteng, the Western Cape and the Northern Cape reported having 0%. Another indicator that is driving this observation is access to piped water, on which Gauteng and the Western Cape boast nearly 100%. On the other side of the spectrum, the Eastern Cape emerged as the poorest performer on this indicator, backed by some concerning statistics. For instance, only about three quarters (74.2%) of households in this province have access to piped water, with as much as 14.2% of those that do have access claiming that the water is not of acceptable quality for them to drink. Not surprising, then, that the Eastern Cape also tops the list of the percentage of schools with pit toilets only (26.4%).

A 2018 sanitation audit through the SAFE Initiative seemed to suggest that the situation in the Eastern Cape may be worse than anticipated. So, along with Limpopo, the Eastern Cape should be a priority province with respect to water and sanitation.

SCORES BY PROVINCE

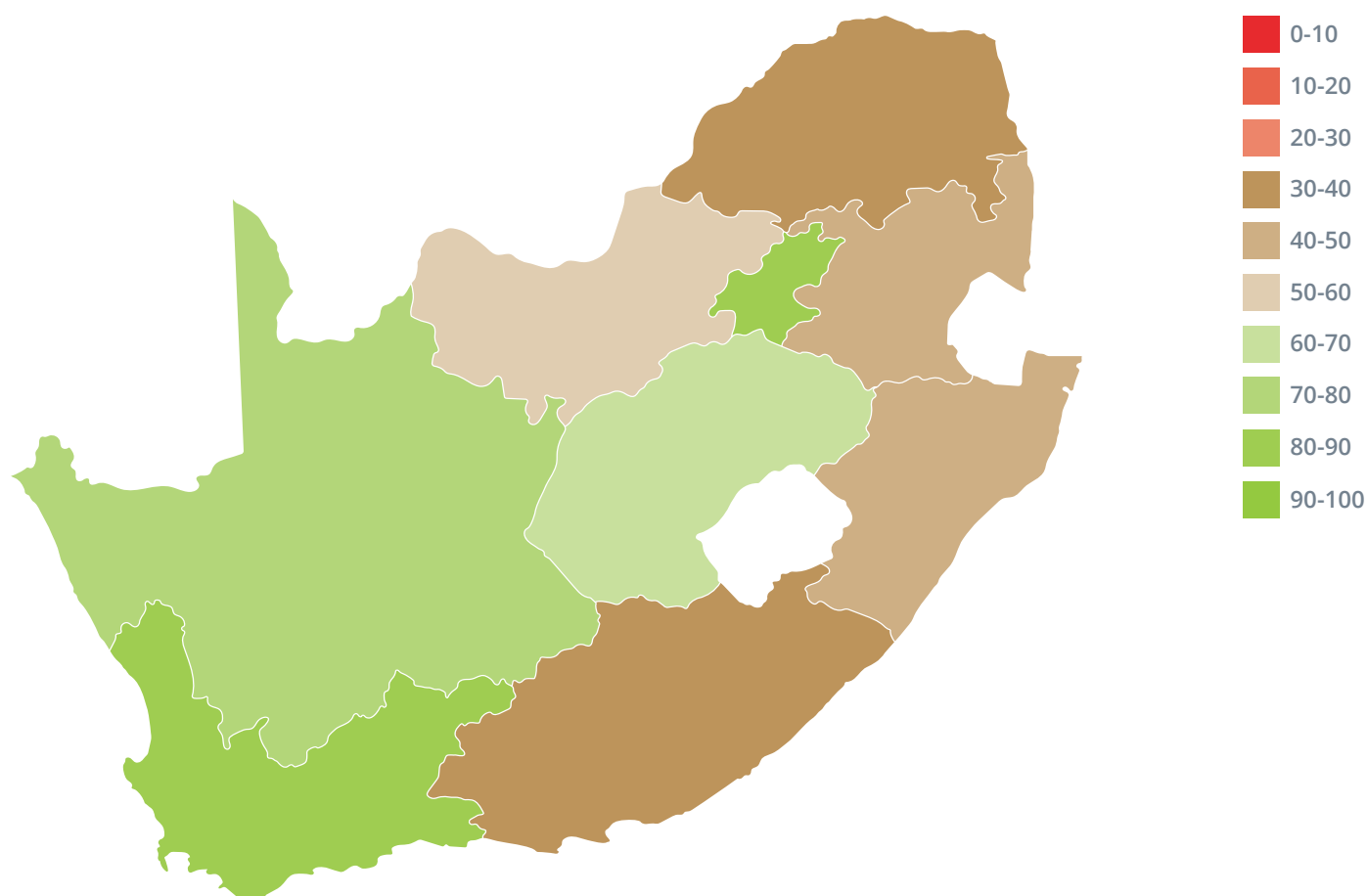
Gauteng	89.72
Western Cape	89.35
Northern Cape	75.54
Free State	67.54
North West	58.12
KwaZulu-Natal	49.08
Mpumalanga	46.68
Limpopo	37.68
Eastern Cape	30.09

Ensuring equal access to basic services is fundamental to socio-economic development. The share of the population with safely managed drinking water rose over the decades of 1996 to 2016, from 60% to 75%. However, 84% of urban dwellers had access, compared to only 60% of rural residents.

The share of the population with access to at least basic sanitation services increased from 59 per cent in 2000 to 83 per cent in 2017. Progress in improving sanitation

is hampered by a lack of infrastructure, particularly in rural areas. Poor operation and maintenance of both water and sanitation infrastructure, combined with the use of infrastructure beyond the design capacity, is eroding reliability and sustainability of supply.

The availability of renewable internal freshwater sources fell from 971 cubic metres per capita in 2002 to 821 per capita in 2014. Moreover, the quality of freshwater sources is declining at an alarming rate for a country



that is heavily reliant on surface water for social and economic development. In 2016, approximately 40% of water bodies in South Africa had poor water quality, resulting from pollution and the destruction of river catchments. There is a lack of consistency across data programmes, platforms and collection approaches, indicating that overall water quality measurements are not reliable. Although some groundwater data is available for baseline reporting, there is no readily available method for measuring the indicator for groundwater quality.

In 2017, 52% of wastewater going through wastewater treatment works was safely treated and lawfully discharged into the water resource. Other sectors that discharge wastewater – such as mines – are not included. South

Africa's water stress level is 41%, which is extremely high for a semi-arid country that is highly dependent on freshwater sources. Water stress leads to the deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity, such as depletion of aquifers from overuse, drying up of rivers and streams, and quality, with phenomena such as nutrient enrichment, saline intrusion, pesticides and organic matter pollution.

This component aligns with Goals 6 and 12 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which are to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, and to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, respectively.



COMPONENT 3:

Shelter

Adequate living conditions are essential to safety, health and human dignity. To be considered adequate, housing goes beyond merely four walls and a roof. It must be safe, provide protection from the elements and include the basic facilities required for dignified living.

INDICATORS

1	Formal dwelling	Percentage of households surveyed that constitute a formal dwelling.
2	RDP houses with compromised walls	Percentage of RDP household heads who indicated that their house had compromised walls.
3	Formal electricity supply	Percentage of households with formal, legitimate electricity supply.

Apart from Gauteng, the northern most provinces (Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the North West) fared comparatively better than the remainder of the country on this component. Of these, Limpopo tops the list, with Mpumalanga coming second and the data tells us why. Ninety two percent of houses in Limpopo constitute formal dwellings, whilst Mpumalanga boasts 87% on the same measure. These figures contrast with the remaining provinces, which average out at 79%. At 70.4%, the Eastern Cape evidences the lowest percentage composition of formal dwellings. The data also suggests that Limpopo province has the lowest percentage of RDP houses with compromised wall claims (4.2%), compared to, for example, the Western Cape (19.1%) and the Northern Cape (17.9%). Even though the Western Cape has the highest number of households with formal electricity supply (86.9%), the province's poor performance on the other two indicators leaves it with a component score of 56.02, a mid-tier ranking. The data suggests that the Eastern Cape, the lowest-ranking province on Shelter, is in serious need of improved housing conditions, particularly in relation to the indicators of which this component is comprised.

The portion of the urban population residing in informal dwellings was 12.2% in 2017, somewhat higher than the 11.3% in 2014. Having a significant share of the people in urban areas living in settlements without a legal title for their homes and with poor or no access to city water, sewer and electrical connections, is inequitable and seriously threatens social peace.

The 1997 Housing Act provided various roles and responsibilities for all the spheres of government in relation to housing delivery, as well as financing mechanisms which enabled the delivery of RDP houses.

SCORES BY PROVINCE

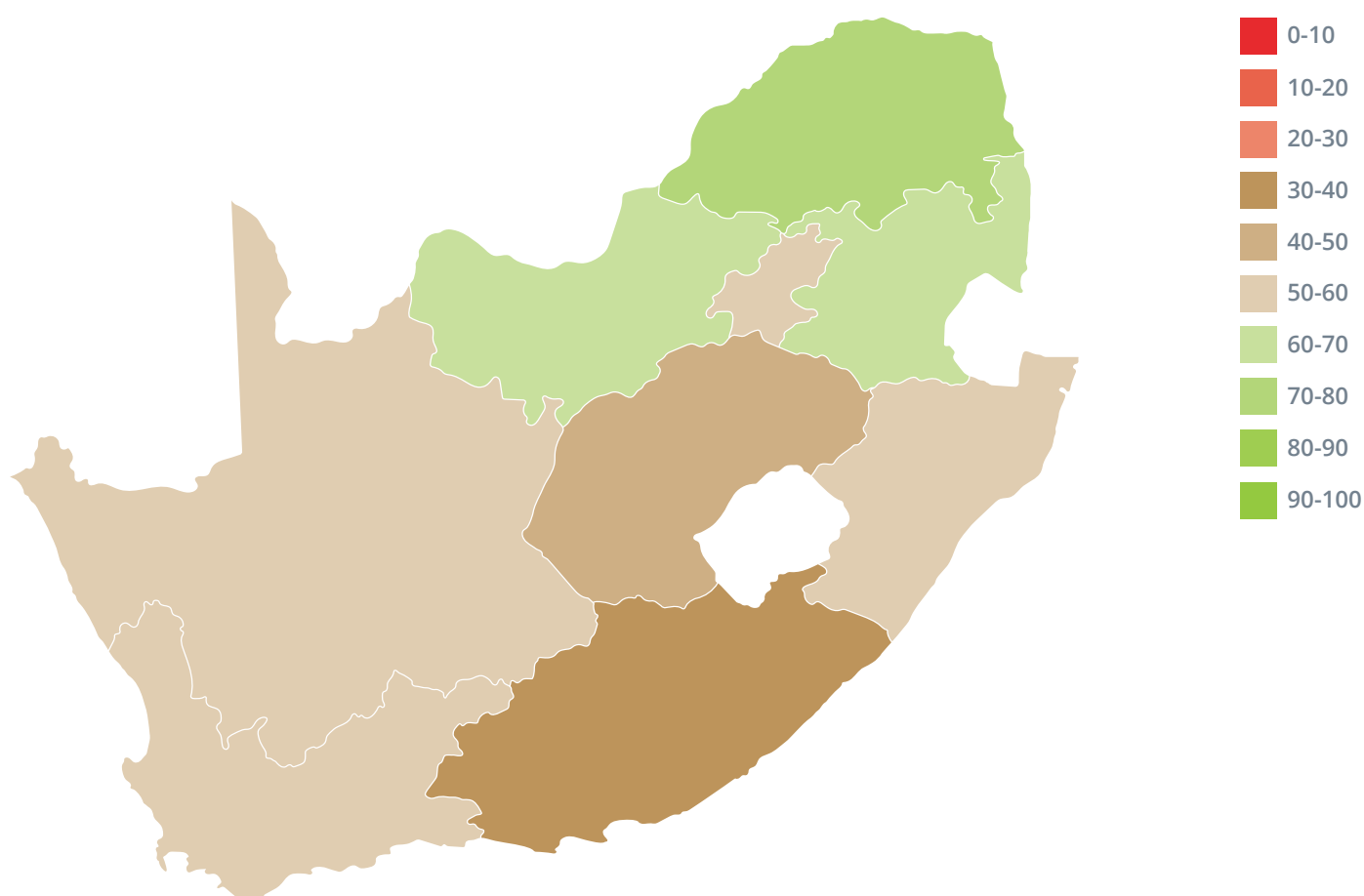
Limpopo	74.31
Mpumalanga	65.13
North West	60.59
Western Cape	56.02
KwaZulu-Natal	54.99
Gauteng	51.98
Northern Cape	50.64
Free State	46.82
Eastern Cape	39.93

Between 1997 and 2018, 3.18 million houses were delivered through government's subsidy programme, and 1.09 million sites serviced. The 2002 State of the Nation Address records that, while the number of houses built or under construction was 514 000 at the end of the financial year in 1998, the number currently stands at 1.2 million. The percentage of households living in informal dwellings also decreased from 16% in 1996 to 13.6% in 2017.

According to the General Household Survey, 89% of households had access to electricity in 2012. This increased

to 95% of households in 2018. For households with access to electricity, the top energy sources used for lighting in 2018 were mains (91%), generator (7.7%) and solar (0.2%).

This component links with Goals 3, 7 and 11 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which are: to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages; ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



COMPONENT 4:

Personal Safety

Safety is essential for the attainment of health, peace, justice, and wellbeing. It affects people's freedom to leave their homes, walk alone, and provide for themselves and their families without fear. This component is acutely relevant to social progress in South Africa, due to the high level of violent crime experienced and observed in this country.

INDICATORS

1	Murder rate	Rate per 100 000 population of murder or culpable homicide cases reported to police.
2	Households affected by crime	Percentage of households affected by crime.
3	Robbery with aggravating circumstances	Rate per 100 000 population of robbery with aggravating circumstances cases reported to police.
4	Malicious damage to property	Rate per 100 000 population of malicious damage to property cases reported to police.

Limpopo, North West and Mpumalanga perform comparatively better than the rest of South Africa on this component, with the Western Cape featuring at the bottom of the list. Limpopo boasts the lowest rates of murder (39.33 per 100 000 population), robbery with aggravating circumstances (121.96 per 100 000 population) and malicious damage to property (117.93 per 100 000 population). It is therefore not surprising that Limpopo has the lowest percentage of households that are affected by crime (4.8%). On the other end of the spectrum, the Western Cape evidences some of the most disturbing crime statistics in relation to personal safety. Earlier this year the SANDF was deployed in the Western Cape in order to help stabilise the situation. The murder rate in the Western Cape is 74.15 per 100 000 population, with only the Eastern Cape reporting a higher figure (80.67 per 100 000). Moreover, the Western Cape has the highest rate of robbery with aggravating circumstances (373.72 per 100 000 population) and malicious damage to

property (430.12 per 100 000 population), making it the most unsafe province (based on the chosen indicators). Gauteng isn't particularly safe either, with a robbery with aggravating circumstances rate of 362.14 per 100 000 population, not far from that of the Western Cape.

SCORES BY PROVINCE

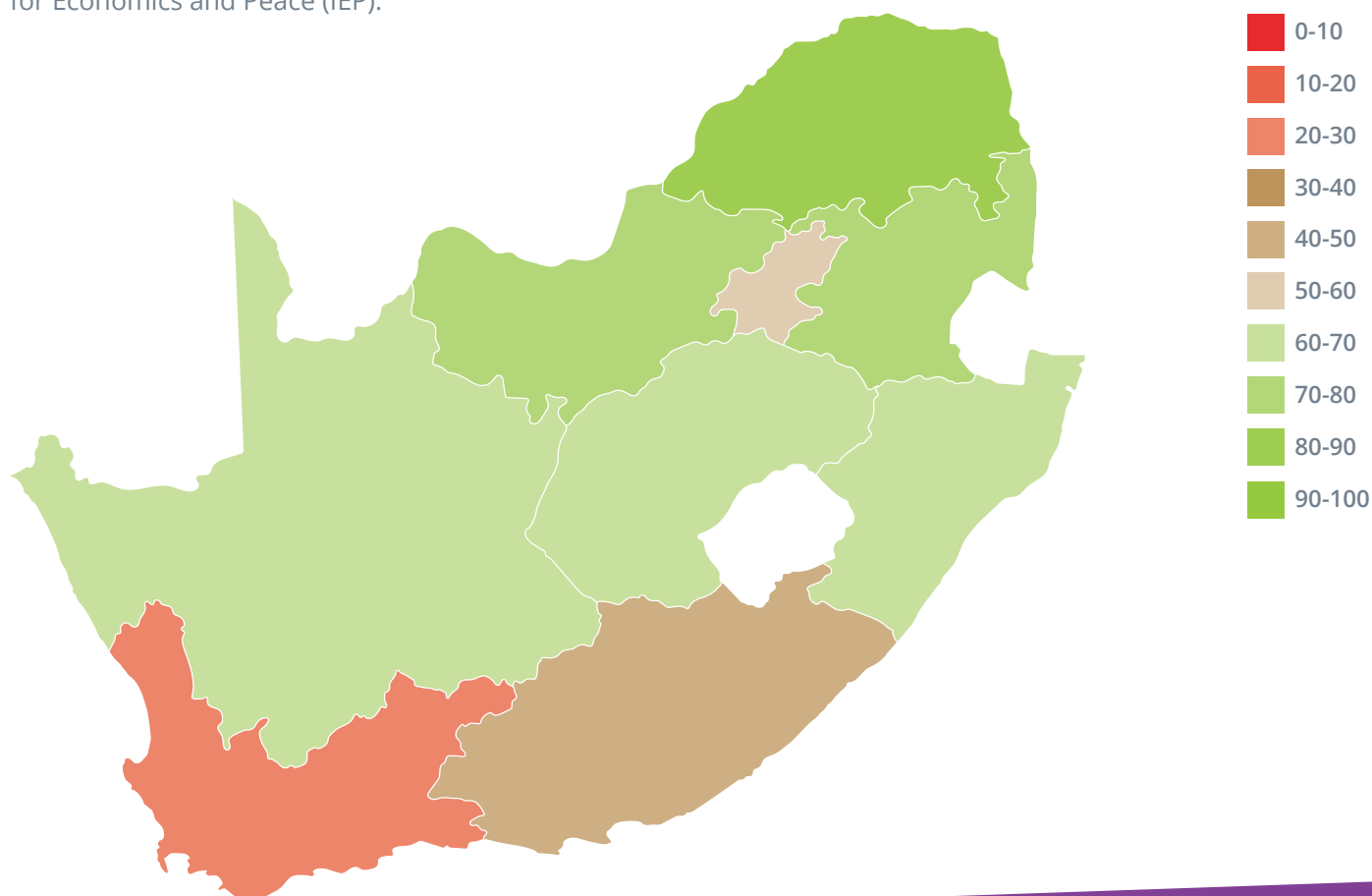
Limpopo	89.46
North West	75.64
Mpumalanga	71.49
KwaZulu-Natal	63.07
Northern Cape	62.41
Free State	60.18
Gauteng	55.59
Eastern Cape	48.33
Western Cape	21.91

South Africa has made some progress in reducing violence. From 2013/14 to 2017/18, the share of individuals experiencing home robberies fell from 1.59% to 0.8%. The share experiencing assault fell from 0.88% to 0.67%, and the share experiencing robberies outside the home from 0.81% to 0.63%.

Nevertheless, violence in South Africa remains high. The 2016 South African Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) concludes that one in five women older than 18 has experienced physical violence, while the Victims of Crime (VOC) Survey estimated that 138 per 100 000 women are raped. The South African Police Services (SAPS) reported an increase in sexual assaults and rape between 2017 and 2018 – reaching 40,035 and 6,786 respectively. The country is ranked 146th out of 163 countries in terms of the level of safety and security, according to the 2019 Global Peace Index by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP).

Crime remains spatially concentrated. In 2018, only 2% of police stations recorded 20% of all murders in South Africa, and 13% recorded 50% of murders. There has been some noticeable improvement in reporting of crimes by victims in South Africa. This is due to efforts to encourage people to report crimes, as well as increased confidence in the legal system. The share of household heads who reported that they were confident in walking alone at night improved from 29.4% in 2016/17 to 31.8% in 2017/18.

Goals 3 and 16 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which are to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages, and to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, respectively.



COMPONENT 5:

Access to Basic Knowledge

Education is fundamental to individual development and inseparable from individual freedom and empowerment. With just a basic knowledge of reading and writing, an individual can improve their social and economic circumstances, as well as more fully participate in society. Education is essential for creating a society that is more equitable. Nelson Mandela once said: "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."

INDICATORS

1	Adult literacy rates	Literacy rates for persons 20 years and older.
2	Matric pass rate	Percentage of Grade 12 learners who passed the National Senior Certificate exam (based on the number that wrote the exam).
3	Children not at school due to disability	Percentage of those children (aged 7-18) who aren't attending school as a result of a disability.
4	Still schooling at 18-29 years of age	Percentage of the 18-29 year old population that is still in school (Primary or Secondary School).

The Western Cape, Gauteng and Free State stand apart from the other provinces on this component, with Limpopo and the Eastern Cape recording the weakest performances. These higher-performing provinces have some of the highest matric pass rates in the country, which contributes to their overall standing on this component. Adult literacy rates for the Western Cape (98.1%) and Gauteng (97.8%) are also comparatively very high. In Limpopo, for instance, only 89.9% of persons over age 20 are literate. Gauteng (7.51%) and the Western Cape (5.04%) also boast the lowest percentage of 18-29 year-olds that are still in school, suggesting that these provinces are more efficient than the others at graduating learners through the basic education system. By contrast, almost a quarter (24.36%) of the 18-29 year-old population in Limpopo are still school-going.

Education is critical to empowering citizens to reach their full potential, and South Africa has made considerable progress in improving access to it. Virtually all adults between the ages of 15 and 64 are literate now, compared to 82% in the mid-1990s. This achievement reflects high levels of educational access at the lower grades. Almost 95% of the country's children participate in organised

learning in the year before the official Department of Basic Education (DBE) primary school entry age. Among those aged 16-18, approximately 95% have completed Grade 7, and just under 90% of those aged 19-21 have completed Grade 9. By contrast, less than 51% of those aged 19-21 have completed Grade 12, and only 27% of an age cohort that begins primary school becomes qualified to study for a degree at university. The worst inequality is suffered by persons with disabilities, girls and young women in the education sector. Fewer girls sit for Grade 12 Physical Science and Mathematics than boys. These are issues that are still deeply entrenched.

SCORES BY PROVINCE

Western Cape	84.81
Gauteng	76.06
Free State	70.89
North West	56.22
Mpumalanga	49.67
Northern Cape	48.70
KwaZulu-Natal	46.41
Eastern Cape	31.68
Limpopo	29.62

The country has become significantly more educated over the past 16 years. For instance, early childhood education (0-4 years) rose from 8% in 2002 to 42% in 2017 – thanks to enhanced implementation of the Children’s Act and School Act. Moreover, in 2002, 22% of the population 20 years or older had completed high school, while 30% had not completed primary school. By 2018, the share of high school graduates had increased to 30.9%, while the share who had not graduated from primary school had fallen to 14%. It is important to note that girl-child education in South African is some of the best on the continent. For instance, females accounted for 58% of the total headcount enrolment in higher public education in 2016 in the country.

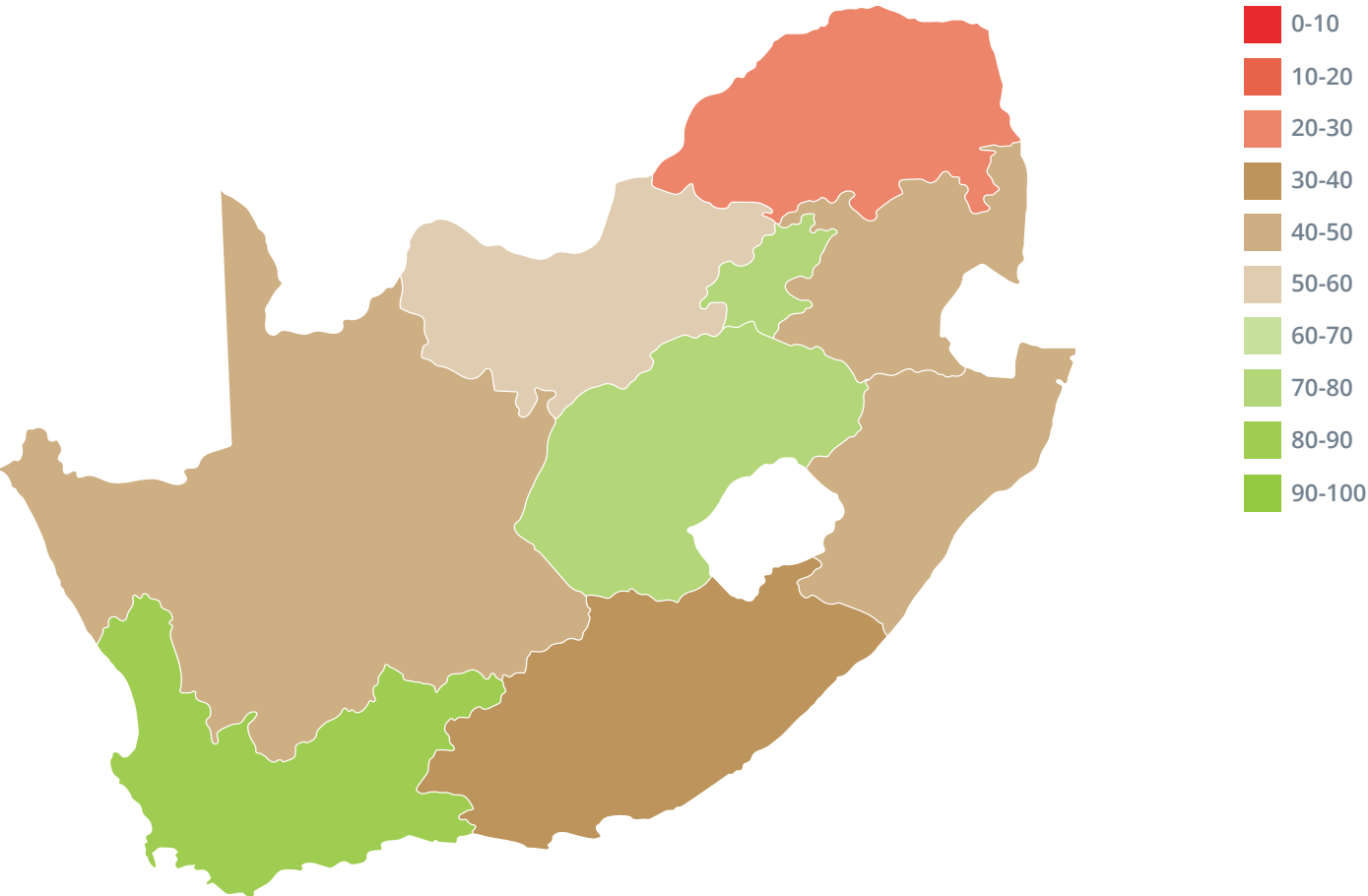
While access has increased, quality of education remains a challenge. The issue of drop-out from the schooling system from the age of around 15 also contributes to the high youth unemployment rate.

Skill levels in upper grades are low. For example, proficiency in reading and mathematics drops precipitously between primary and lower secondary school: in 2014, 71% of

primary school students achieved a minimum proficiency in Mathematics, but by the end of lower secondary school, only 10% could say the same. South Africa is one of the lower-performing countries in Mathematics and Science on the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) tests. However, many participating countries are high-income.

Nevertheless, some improvements have been registered over the past several years. South Africa achieved the fastest improvement in Grade 9 tests between the 2002, 2011 and 2015 surveys conducted by the TIMSS. Student scores in the country’s Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) improved significantly between 2006 and 2016. Finally, the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SEACMEQ) noted a large improvement at the Grade 6 level from 2007 to 2013 in both Mathematics and Reading.

This component aligns to the fourth goal of the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals, which is: to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.





COMPONENT 6:

Access to Information and Communications

The freedom to access and exchange information is essential for an efficient, open, and accountable society. One individual's ability to connect with others via phone or Internet facilitates learning, an exchange of ideas, social structure, and exposure to different views and cultures. Freedom of the press enables access to information that is not suppressed by the government and ensures that citizens are capable of educating themselves about their community, their country and the world, promoting broader cooperation and understanding.

INDICATORS

1	Schools connected to the Internet	Percentage of ordinary operation schools that have Internet connectivity for teaching and learning purposes.
2	Households with no cellular phone or landline	Percentage of households which do not have a functional land line or cellular phone in their dwelling.
3	Households with access to the Internet	Percentage of households where at least one member has access to the Internet, either at home or outside of the home.

Gauteng and the Western Cape are the strongest performing provinces on Access to Information and Communications, with component scores of 73.83 and 72.66 respectively. This is primarily due to the provinces' high level of Internet usage, which is corroborated by two independent data sources and indicators. Firstly, at 86.37% and 64.20% respectively, public schools in the Western Cape and Gauteng have far greater access to the Internet than schools in other South African provinces. Only about 4% of schools in Mpumalanga and Limpopo have access to the Internet for teaching and learning purposes. The second indicator on Internet connectivity (households with access to the Internet) also paints a more positive picture for Gauteng (74%) and the Western Cape (70.8%) versus the rest of the country. Only 51.8% and 43.6% of households in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo respectively have at least one person in the household who has access to the Internet, either at home or out of home. Finally, only 1.4% of households in Gauteng have no cell phone or landline, compared to 10% for the Northern Cape, the worst-performing province on this indicator.

Despite broadband connectivity interventions prioritising schools and health centres, the lack of Internet access in most schools remains a constraint on skill levels. Although around one-third of schools have computers for pedagogical purposes, less than 19% have access to the Internet for these purposes – considerably lower than in many other countries.

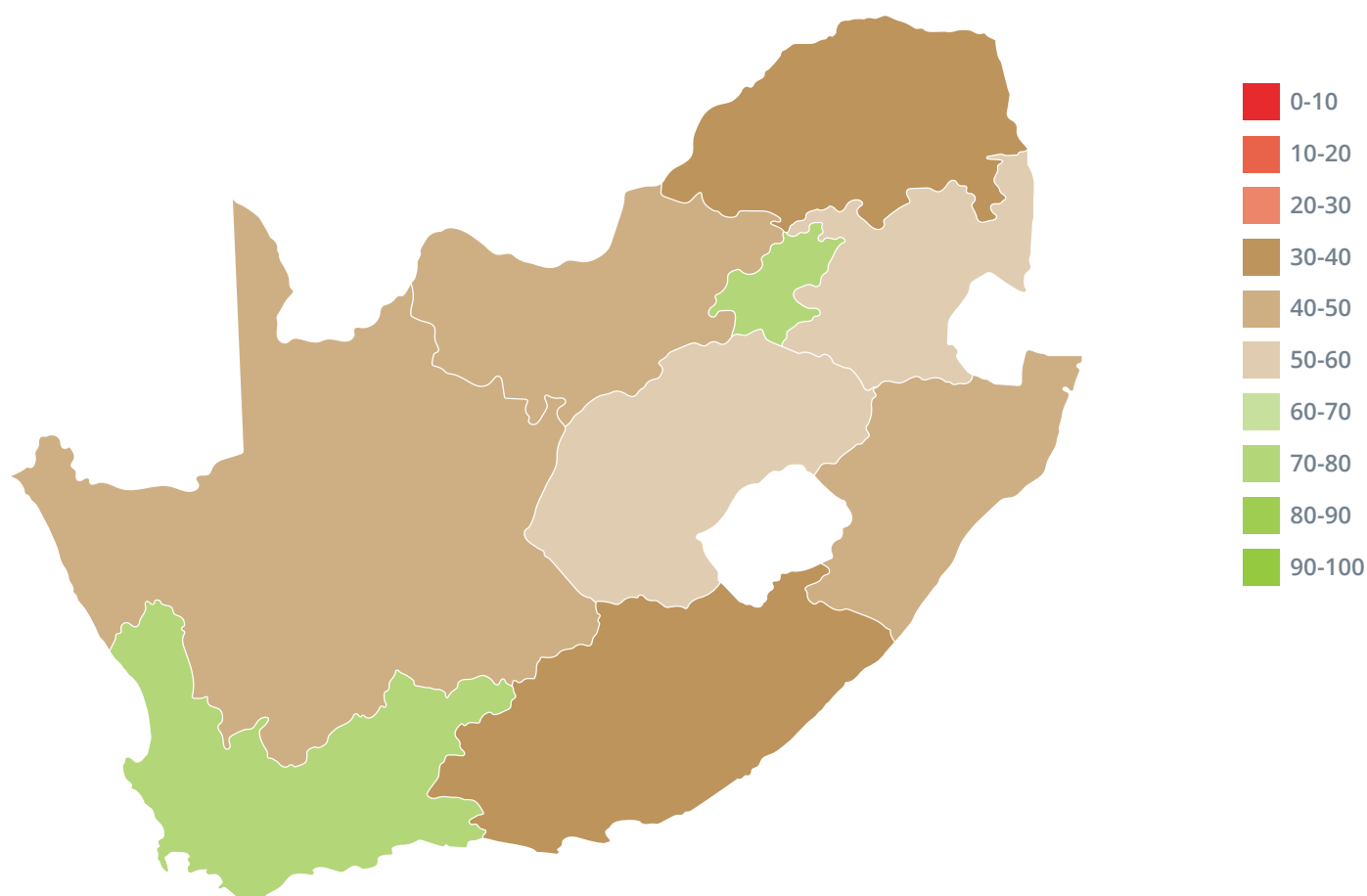
SCORES BY PROVINCE

Gauteng	73.83
Western Cape	72.66
Mpumalanga	51.26
Free State	50.59
North West	45.60
KwaZulu-Natal	44.69
Northern Cape	43.19
Eastern Cape	37.13
Limpopo	36.61

Third-generation networks have achieved almost universal population coverage, and Long-Term Evolution (LTE) networks now cover slightly more than three quarters of the population. LTE network coverage growth rates are, however, starting to decline quite sharply. Problems with the affordability of mobile data have tended to limit the time spent by many consumers online. Mobile telephony is the primary way that most South Africans connect to the outside world: 88.2% of households rely only on mobiles for telephone, and 57% access the Internet through a mobile phone, compared to 10.5% at home and 16.9% at work. Progress towards the

implementation of fifth-generation networks depends on the successful release of an appropriate spectrum in South Africa. To date, spectrum management has proved particularly challenging in the country.

In Stats SA's General Household Survey released in 2017, only one-tenth of South African households had access to the Internet at home. The report shows that home Internet access was most prevalent among households in the Western Cape (25.7%) and Gauteng (16.5%), and lowest in Limpopo (2.2%) and Eastern Cape (3.5%). While 17.4% of households in metropolitan



areas had access to the Internet at home, this was true for less than one per cent of rural households in Limpopo, Eastern Cape, and North West. However, 61.8% of South African households had at least one member who had access to or used the Internet, either at home, work, place of study or Internet cafés.

The survey also found that only 3.5% of South African households did not have access to either a landline or a cellular phone in 2017, meaning 96.5% of households did. Furthermore, 88.2% of households had access to at least one cell phone in 2017, a figure which was up from 87% in 2016.

Communication plays an important role in the fundamental operation of a society, and its lack can have devastating effects. Stats SA found that in 2017, inadequate access to telephones was most common in the Northern Cape, where 10% of households did not have access, and the Eastern Cape, where 7.1% did not have a phone. However, the need to have both a landline and a cell phone seems to be on the decline, as 8.2% of households had access to both in 2017, a drop from 9.4% in 2016.

The survey proved that households in historically rural provinces, such as Mpumalanga (95%) and Limpopo

(94.4%), were reliant on the more accessible cell phone than landlines, followed by North West (91.3%) and the Free State (90.2%). The Western Cape had the lowest percentage of households that exclusively used a cell phone, at 75.9%.

By contrast, a combination of both cellular phones and landlines in households was most prevalent in the more affluent provinces, namely Western Cape (19.6%) and Gauteng (10.2%). Only 1.8% of households in Limpopo had access to both mobile phones and landlines, and with the corresponding figure in Mpumalanga being only 2.5% of households.

Goals 9, 16 and 17 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are: build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation; promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

COMPONENT 7:

Health and Wellness

The Health and Wellness component measures the extent to which a country's populace achieves healthy, long lives. In contrast with Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, this component includes the capacity to minimise deaths from non-communicable diseases that typically affect individuals later in life and can be prevented or managed for many decades. Mental health, an aspect measured herein using suicide rate as a proxy, is integral to the ability of people to live happy and fulfilled lives.

INDICATORS

1	Satisfaction with healthcare services	Percentage of healthcare system users that were either somewhat satisfied or very satisfied with the services received (Average between Public Healthcare and Private Healthcare was used).
2	Hypertensive deaths	Percentage of natural deaths that constitute the "hypertensive diseases" classification.
3	Suicide rate	Rate per 100 000 population of deaths that constitute the "death by self-harm" category.

Gauteng and the Eastern Cape emerge relatively stronger than the other provinces on Health and Wellness, with the Northern Cape and Free State evidencing some concerning health outcomes. However, these results are in some ways influenced by indicator results that tend towards the extreme, so unpacking some of this is important for our overall understanding of provincial performance on this component.

Starting with the Eastern Cape, satisfaction levels with healthcare services are very high. From a private sector point of view, 99.4% of households were either somewhat or very satisfied with services received. At 89.3%, public sector satisfaction levels are also relatively high for this province, when compared to, for example, the Free State at 71.1% on the same indicator. There are two key drivers behind Gauteng's overall performance on this component, the first being the relatively low suicide rate of 0.1 per 100 000 population. This, when compared to a suicide rate of 7.01 per 100 000 population in the Northern Cape, partially explains why the Northern Cape fares as poorly as it does on this component. KwaZulu-Natal is the next highest, but only evidences a

suicide rate of 1.86 per 100 000 population, serving to highlight just how starkly the Northern Cape stands out on this indicator. In fact, the suicide rate in the Northern Cape is very concerning indeed, with as many as 84 people in this sparsely-populated province taking their own lives in 2016. In the same year, suicide accounted for almost 6% of all non-natural causes of death. The other driving force behind Gauteng's relatively good performance is the lower than average percentage of natural deaths that are linked to hypertensive diseases (3.5% in this case).

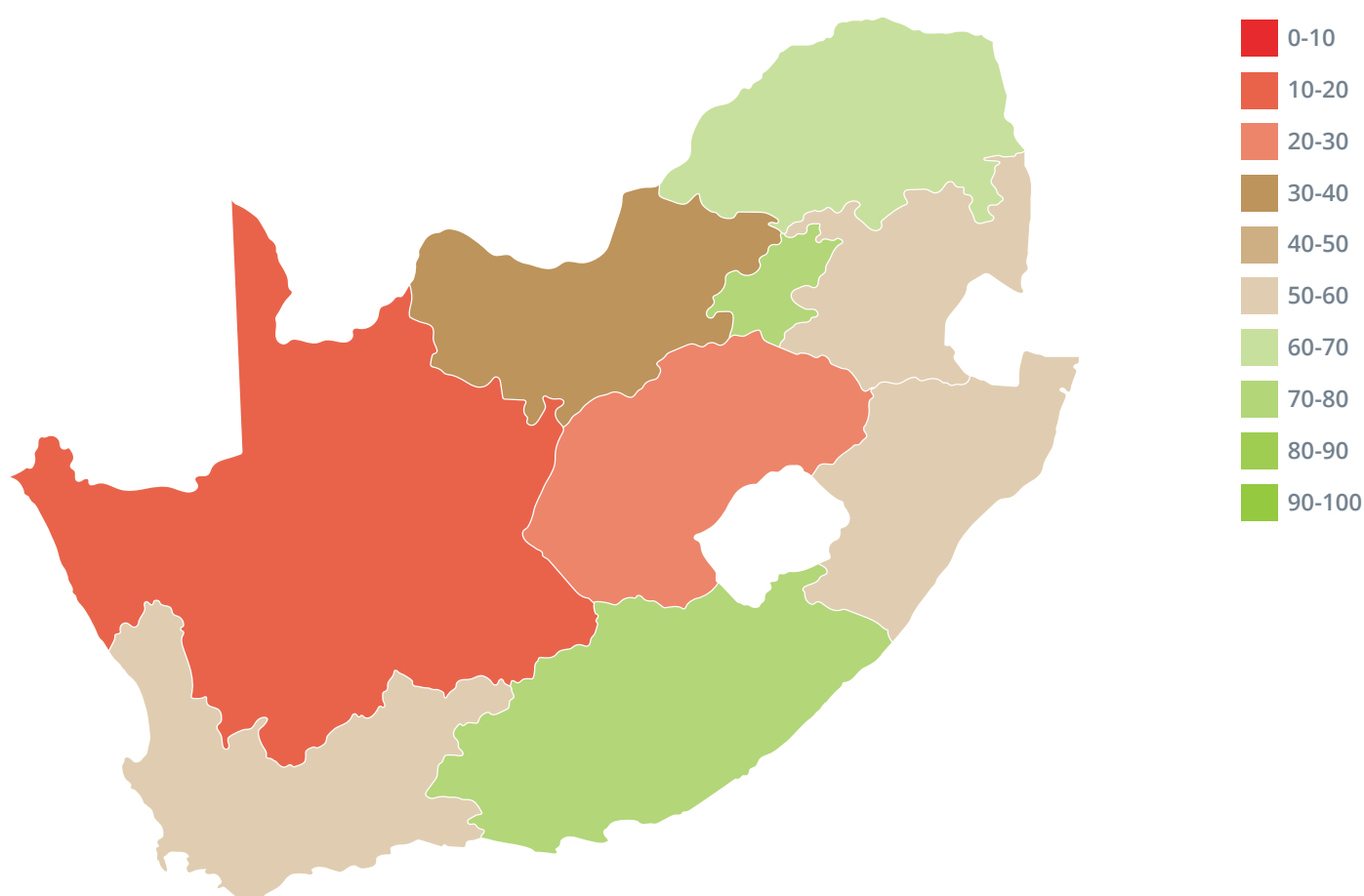
SCORES BY PROVINCE

Gauteng	74.11
Eastern Cape	73.67
Limpopo	60.87
Mpumalanga	57.74
KwaZulu-Natal	54.97
Western Cape	50.88
North West	39.97
Free State	27.71
Northern Cape	16.26

South Africa's Constitution provides that all South Africans have the right to equitable healthcare and to progressive improvement in both access to, and quality of, care. Achieving universal health coverage, getting better value for money spent on healthcare, and increasing funding all remain a challenge. Access and quality remain poor in some areas, and services for people with emotional problems or disabilities are limited. The National Health Insurance (NHI) was approved by Cabinet in July 2019 for tabling in Parliament. The Bill will give effect to the NDP, which seeks to provide for universal quality healthcare services to all South Africans, irrespective of socioeconomic background. It will be based on values of justice, fairness and social solidarity. The NHI should redress the current health system, which serves only 16% of the South African population while excluding the overwhelming majority.

The prevalence of hypertension varies across the World Health Organisation's (WHO) regions and country income groups. The WHO African Region has the highest prevalence of hypertension (27%), while the WHO Region of the Americas has the lowest prevalence of hypertension (18%). A review of current trends shows that the number of adults with hypertension increased from 594 million in 1975 to 1.13 billion in 2015, with the increase seen largely in low- and middle-income countries. This increase is due mainly to a rise in hypertension risk factors in those populations.

Raised blood pressure is accompanied by rising obesity trends, with 68% of South African women and 31% of men being overweight or obese. In South Africa, the age-standardised death rates for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are now higher than those of HIV/AIDS



and tuberculosis combined, with cardiovascular disease being the leading category of NCDs. It is estimated that 40% of South Africans suffer from hypertension but that only approximately half of them are aware of their condition.

Despite this reality, South Africa faces a balancing act. As the country with the highest burden of HIV/AIDS, most healthcare spending remains directed towards antiretroviral treatment, with limited finances available for NCDs, especially in primary healthcare. South Africa has therefore implemented an ambitiously strategic plan to decrease premature mortality from NCDs by 25% by 2020. Population-based strategies to prevent NCDs are progressive and include legislation for the reduction of sodium in processed foods, taxation of sugar-sweetened beverages and alcohol, and the continued tightening of anti-tobacco regulations.

About 800 000 people take their own lives every year, with South Africa recording the sixth highest rate of suicide in Africa. Suicide is the second-leading cause of death among those aged 15-24, according to a new WHO report. It claims that 79% of global suicide occurs

in low- and middle-income countries. Suicide is a serious problem which needs to be addressed through a comprehensive multi-sectoral suicide prevention strategy. The WHO report states that about 11.6 of every 100 000 people in South Africa commit suicide. It is commonly accepted that many suicides and suicide attempts occur among individuals who suffer from depression, with the WHO estimating that more than 300 million people are affected by depression worldwide.

Just as any other organ in the body can become ill or affected, so too can the brain. Various factors – not just chemical imbalances within certain sections of the brain – can lead to various mental illnesses, including depression, which is a medical condition that can be diagnosed and treated. South Africa has a suicide mortality rate that is higher than the comparable rate for Botswana, at 9.7 (per 100 000 population), Egypt at 2.6, Malawi at 5.5 and Nigeria at 9.9. Angola has the highest rate, with 20.5.

This component aligns to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals' third goal, which is: ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.



COMPONENT 8:

Environmental Quality

A safe and protected natural environment is a precondition for living a healthy and satisfying life, and an enabler for longer-term community resilience. It is tied to both health and survival: outdoor pollution can affect a person's capacity to breathe freely and function, while greenhouse gas emissions and loss of biodiversity and habitat threaten the world's collective climate, food chain, and containment of disease. Likewise, toxic waste in water and elsewhere impedes the fulfilment of other human needs, such as access to clean water, sanitation, and adequate shelter.

INDICATORS

1	Environmental problems: Waste	Percentage of households which experienced irregular or no waste removal.
2	Environmental problems: Water	Percentage of households which experienced water pollution problems.
3	Environmental problems: Air	Percentage of households which experienced air pollution issues.
4	Environmental problems: Land degradation	Percentage of households which experienced issues relating to land degradation.
5	Environmental problems: Litter	Percentage of households which experienced issues relating to littering.

It should be noted that publicly available environmental data on "observed" indicators as opposed to survey indicators, such as deforestation and the like, are incredibly limited. This has resulted in the research team relying solely on survey-type data for this component. Based on the selected indicators, the Western Cape outperforms the rest of the country, scoring consistently well on each. For example, only 6.07% of households in 2017 reported irregular or no waste removal, compared to a whopping 60.88% in Mpumalanga, the poorest-performing province on this component. It appears that the biggest issues facing Mpumalanga are around land degradation and littering, where 71.84% and 56.29% of households reported concerns respectively. Serious concerns around air pollution also exist in Mpumalanga, which further contributes to the province's undesirable performance on this component. Another stand-out issue is that a quarter (26.59%) of households in

Kwa-Zulu Natal reported issues with water pollution. On a more encouraging note, households in the North West reported the lowest percentage of issues relating to littering (26.25%), equalling the figure achieved by the Western Cape.

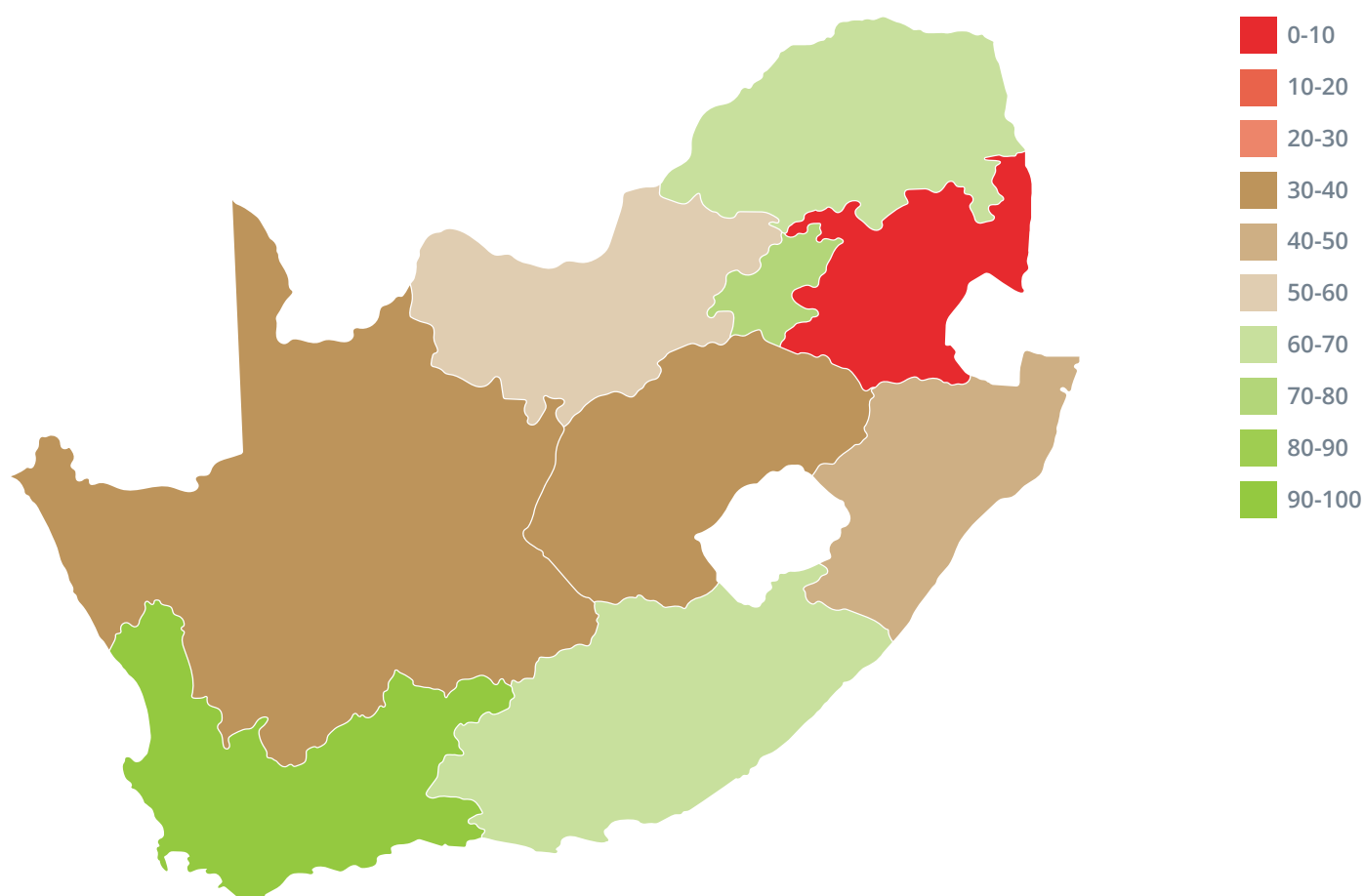
SCORES BY PROVINCE

Western Cape	93.69
Gauteng	72.09
Limpopo	67.34
Eastern Cape	64.43
North West	57.42
KwaZulu-Natal	43.79
Northern Cape	39.44
Free State	32.27
Mpumalanga	8.61

Overall, the country can boast of progress in recycling. For example, the share of municipal waste that is recycled rose from 1.3% in 2015 to 7.5% in 2017. In 2016/2017, waste exchanges through Industrial Symbiosis in Gauteng (25 synergies) and KwaZulu-Natal (two synergies) reused 6 160 tonnes of waste destined for landfills, resulting in a saving of 8 800 tonnes of virgin resources. But considerable resources also are wasted, with estimates showing that food waste generation in South Africa equals around 30% of local production.

In 2015, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) collected survey data on packaging waste

behaviour for 3 620 households, and food waste for 1 720 households in Gauteng. The survey shows that dedicated recycling by households in large urban areas almost doubled from 2010 to 2015 but remained at only 7.2%. The share of dedicated recycling households in smaller towns and rural areas was only 2.6%. The data suggested that it is easier for recycling households to increase their recycling (in terms of the quantity or diversity of recyclables) than for nonrecycling households to start recycling. The challenge is, therefore, to find the triggers that will encourage consumers to start recycling and then put measures in place to support ongoing recycling behaviour.



The United Nations' annual World Environment Day 2019 theme, "Beat Air Pollution" is especially significant for South Africa, where air pollution from coal-fired power stations kills more than 2 200 people every year, and causes thousands of cases of bronchitis and asthma in adults and children annually. These ailments cost the country more than R34 billion every year in hospital admissions and lost working days. According to recent data from the World Health Organisation (WHO), more than 7 million people die from air pollution, globally, every year.

In January this year the Mail & Guardian published an action plan associated with the environmental problems that government must endeavour to solve in 2019 to secure the nation's future. Citing from the article, these include:

Climate change:

Global carbon emissions last year were the highest in history, despite countries signing up to lower emissions. South Africa is already 2°C hotter than it was a century ago. At 4°C, ecosystems start to collapse, and floods and heatwaves make life for humans untenable. But instead of planning for the damage that this will cause, our national and local governments are doing little to make communities more resilient.

Carbon tax:

South Africans have an American-sized carbon footprint, mostly due to Eskom and other large companies such as Sasol. These release far more carbon than their peers in developed and developing countries. Industry has also consistently stymied efforts by government to force factories and power plants to lower emissions and improve air quality. The impending carbon tax is a way to use treasury, which has power over industry, to change how they operate. A carbon tax will put a price on each tonne of carbon that companies release into the air.

Integrated Resource Plan 2018:

South Africa is using an energy plan from 2011, with

wildly incorrect numbers for how much the economy and energy demand will grow. This means too much power supply is being built. An attempt to update this plan, which ruled out the need for a nuclear build, was stopped by the government of then-president Jacob Zuma. The old plan means the country is not doing what it needs to do to lower carbon emissions and contracts are still being signed for more coal-fired power plants, though an updated plan was put out for public comment last year and should come into force this year.

Water:

South Africa is a water-scarce country, with regular and long droughts, but does not behave like a water-scarce nation. Gauteng uses double the world average of water, and a quarter of all municipal water flows out of broken pipes. Many homes and municipalities don't pay for water — owing the water department more than R10-billion — so new infrastructure cannot be built. The population is growing, while the amount of available water is not. In Gauteng, this will lead to a crisis of Cape Town proportions in the next few years. At a municipal level, corruption and a shortage of engineers means that 20 million people do not receive clean water on a regular basis. The department that should help to fix this — Water and Sanitation — has been crippled by a decade of poor leadership and a culture of corruption.

Sewage:

Fifty thousand litres of untreated sewage flows into our rivers every single day. It makes people sick and pollutes crops. The country's more than 600 sewage treatment plants are at fault, with at least half not working properly. Maintenance money is stolen out of municipal budgets, and dodgy contracts are awarded to companies tasked with building new plants. Things are so bad that the army has been called to the Vaal to fix their sewage crisis. Until qualified people are overseeing where the money goes, and engineers are working at sewage plants, raw sewage will continue to flow into rivers. With looming water shortages, sewage plants can become even more of an asset.

Sanitation:

In our country, tens of thousands of people still use bucket toilets. Schoolchildren are still falling into poorly-built pit toilets and drowning in faeces. Contractors are still profiting by taking shortcuts in construction, yet the unit tasked with overseeing sanitation at a national level is given little support. The sanitation crisis creates elevated E. coli levels and leads to other pollutants from raw sewage spreading illness. Government should consider smart toilets that can create compost and generate energy, changing this from a conversation about waste to one about the benefits for communities.

Illegal and unregulated construction:

Illegal construction in areas that should be protected for their ecological diversity leads to a country that is eating away at its ability to survive a changing climate, with more storms and damaging weather events. A combination of corruption and too few inspectors means that consequences for non-standard construction are few. This extends to the mining sector, where mines are destroying entire communities, rivers and much of Mpumalanga. Government needs to employ more environmental inspectors, known as Green Scorpions.

They can start by tackling illegal builders and ensuring that ecosystems remain intact.

This component aligns to a number of Sustainable Development Goals, namely 9, 12, 13, 14 and 15. These are:

- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation;
- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; and,
- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.



COMPONENT 9:

Personal Rights

Personal rights enable a person to participate freely in society without the intrusion of government, social organisations, or private power over personal freedom. These rights include political rights, rights of association and expression, as well as the right to own property. All contribute to dignity and worth, and facilitate the participation of individuals in building a free and democratic society where the people's voices are valued in determining state and community affairs.

INDICATORS

1	Trust in police	Percentage of South Africans that stated that they trust or strongly trust the police.
2	Trust in courts	Percentage of South Africans that stated that they trust or strongly trust the courts.
3	Perceived justice in violent crime sentencing	Percentage of households which thought that the sentencing of violent crimes was severe enough to discourage people from committing these crimes.
4	Racial discrimination	Percentage of South Africans who do not at all feel racially discriminated against.

Limpopo and the Eastern Cape outperform the rest of the country on Personal Rights, with the Northern Cape, Gauteng and the Western Cape making up the bottom of the list. Driving this result for Limpopo are 3 out of the 4 indicators that make up this component. Firstly, Limpopo, at 61.20%, demonstrates by far the highest level of perceived justice in violent crime sentencing, with the next province on the ranked list (Free State) only evidencing 40.90%. Second, perceptions of racial discrimination are comparatively the lowest in Limpopo, with as much as 77.22% of respondents indicating that they do not experience racial discrimination at all. Finally, trust in police (42.90%) in Limpopo is second only to the Eastern Cape (46.10%). The Eastern Cape evidences the highest percentage of trust in courts (59.20%), an indicator that Gauteng (39.04%) fares particularly poorly on, along with trust in police (21.02%). Of concern is perceived justice in violent crime sentencing in the Western Cape, which is currently at 21.30% – the lowest across all the provinces.

The Bill of Rights protects the freedom of all the people who live in South Africa. It is the second chapter of the Constitution – the highest law of the land. Many experts have said that South Africa's Bill of Rights is the best in the world, because it protects so many freedoms, so well, for all of us. South Africa has multiple Chapter 9 bodies for the purpose of protecting South Africans' human rights. This includes the South African Human

SCORES BY PROVINCE

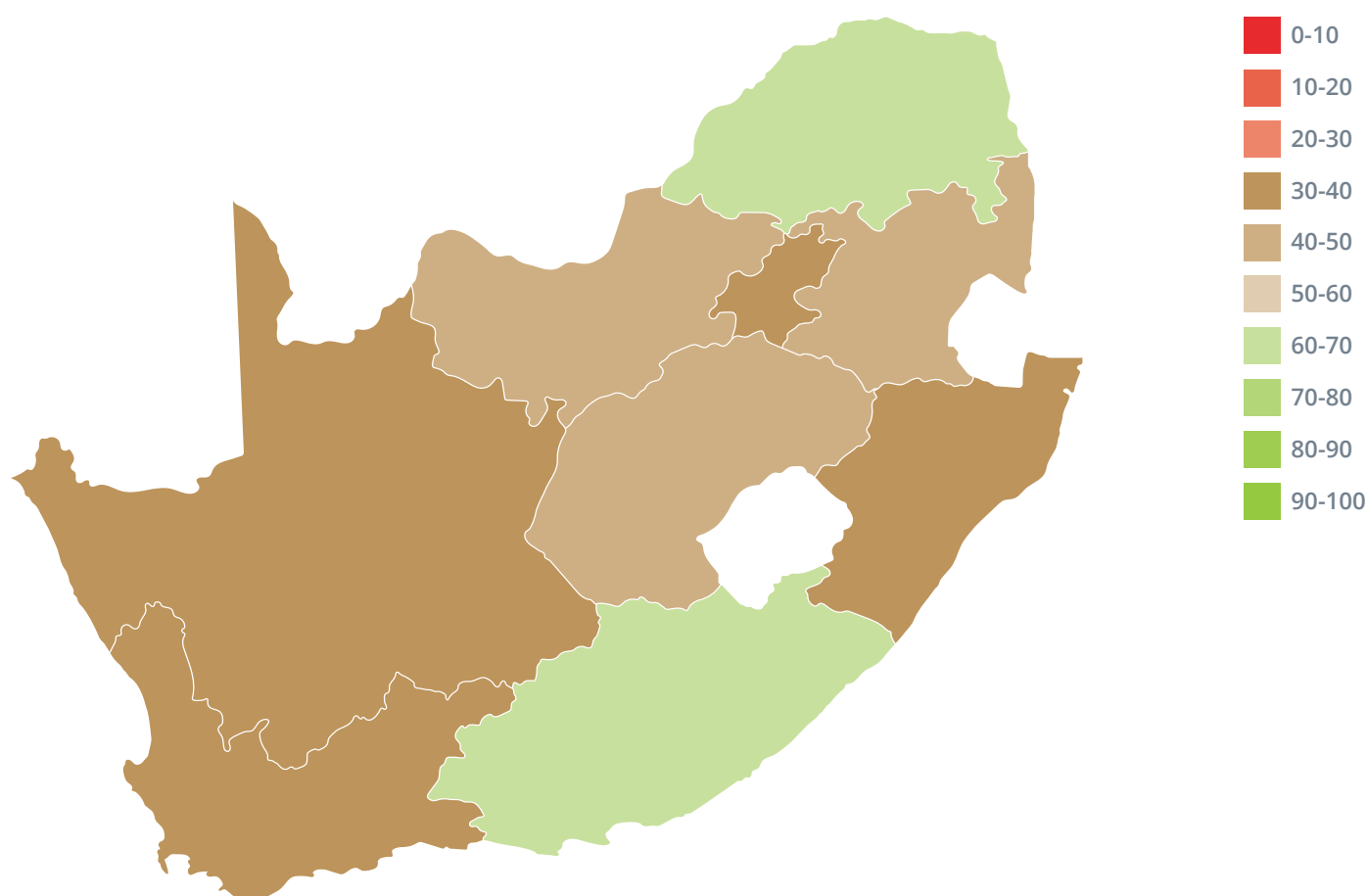
Limpopo	64.43
Eastern Cape	62.17
North West	47.64
Mpumalanga	42.28
Free State	40.16
KwaZulu-Natal	38.39
Northern Cape	34.67
Gauteng	34.33
Western Cape	33.55

Rights Commission, the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities, the Gender Commission and the Equality Court. While it has been said that South Africa boasts the best Constitution in the world, Lawyers for Human Rights argues that its implementation is lacking.

The percentage of households which think that the levels of violent crimes increased during the past three years is greater for 2017/18 (42.1%) when compared to the figure for 2016/17 (39.4%). The percentage of households which feel safe walking in their neighbourhoods during the day declined from 84.8% in 2016/17 to 79.1% in

2017/18. The level of satisfaction with the police and courts continued to decline; more rapidly in the case of courts.

The percentage of households which were satisfied with the police services in their area decreased from 57.3% in 2016/17 to 54.2% in 2017/18. The percentage of households which were satisfied with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators decreased from 44.9% in 2016/17 to 41.1% in 2017/18. Satisfaction with the police declined in every province except the Western Cape and Free State, while satisfaction with the courts declined in every province except the North West.



Satisfaction and trust with the effectiveness of Correctional Services was also surveyed. An estimated 49.8% of households were satisfied with the way Correctional Services rehabilitate criminals. Among households that knew a former prisoner, 58.7% were satisfied with Correctional Services, while 42.6% did not know a former prisoner and were satisfied with Correctional Services. On the question of trust, 79.6% of households were willing to welcome a former prisoner in their place of worship, while 22.2% of households were willing to marry a former prisoner. Black Africans had the highest level of trust in Correctional Services, with 51.6% willing to offer employment to a former prisoner and 24.6% willing to marry a former prisoner. The Indian/Asian population had the least trust, with 30.9% willing to employ a former prisoner and 9.1% willing to marry a former prisoner.

The prevalence of people reporting that racism has not affected them or that they believe that racism is on the decline may be an indication of just how deeply ingrained and normalised the concept of racial inequality has become within the South African social consciousness. The IRR reported in 2017 that most South Africans believe that racism is on the decline. Some 60% of South Africans, including 63% of Black South Africans, believed that race relations had improved. The proportion who believed race relations had worsened was roughly the same overall, and for Black South Africans in particular, was 20%.

The proportion of people reporting that they had experienced racism was also fairly low. Some 72% of all South Africans (and 77% of black South Africans) said they had never personally experienced racism.

Despite the rhetoric of politicians and radio talk show hosts, rainbowism is a more resilient ideology than many give it credit for. It may seem at times that the 'Rainbow Nation' is being held together with chewing gum and string, but ordinary South Africans are happy to work, play, and simply exist together. This might suggest that the concept is not a failure, but general prejudice is difficult to stamp out. 2018 saw a number of heartening historical legal decisions take effect, in which racist outbursts were treated as criminal behaviour. This shift in social and judicial tolerance might mean that racism is finally being directly engaged.

This component aligns to goals 1, 5 and 16 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. These are: end poverty in all its forms everywhere; achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; and, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

COMPONENT 10:

Personal Freedom and Choice

Personal Freedom and Choice focuses on people's freedom regarding their life decisions, rather than the rights of society at large. An individual should be able to choose which (if any) religion to follow, when and whom to marry, and when to start a family. This component also includes corruption, which restricts individual freedoms and distorts individuals' choices.

INDICATORS

1	Corporal punishment at school	Percentage of learners who experienced corporal punishment at school.
2	Teenage pregnancy	Number of births per 100 000 population where the mother was between 15-19 years of age.
3	Formal Sector Employment Share	Percentage of employed people that are in formal sector employment.
4	Unqualified, fully clean municipal audits	Percentage of municipalities in a province that received an unqualified, fully clean municipal audit.

The Western Cape is the best performing province on Personal Freedom and Choice, followed closely by Gauteng, with the remaining provinces largely clumped together. Some of the noteworthy statistics behind the Western Cape's top ranking on this component revolve around corporal punishment and municipal audits. Starting with corporal punishment at school, an act that has been declared illegal, only 1.10% of households in the Western Cape reported any form of corporal punishment in schools, which, whilst still a cause for concern, when compared to the Eastern Cape (12.70%) and Free State (12.60%), is relatively low. Gauteng evidenced 1.30% on this indicator. Another stand-out indicator for the Western Cape is the percentage of municipalities with unqualified audits, which is 79% for this province, with Gauteng a distant second at 52%. This indicator is a proxy for corruption, and it is very concerning that in the latest read the Free State evidenced 0%, with North West and Limpopo (5% each) not far off. Finally, regarding the Northern Cape, it is worrying that 249.67 live births per 100 000 population were teenage pregnancies, the highest rate in the country.

Teenage pregnancy can have a profound impact on an individual's future. Without the proper support and help, a teen mother is less likely to finish high school and pursue a career. Teenage pregnancies remain a serious health and social problem in South Africa. Not only does teenage pregnancy pose a health risk to both mother and child, it also has social consequences, such as continuing the cycle of poverty and early school dropout by the pregnant teenager. Healthcare is also expensive and often adds a further financial burden on the family of the pregnant teenager.

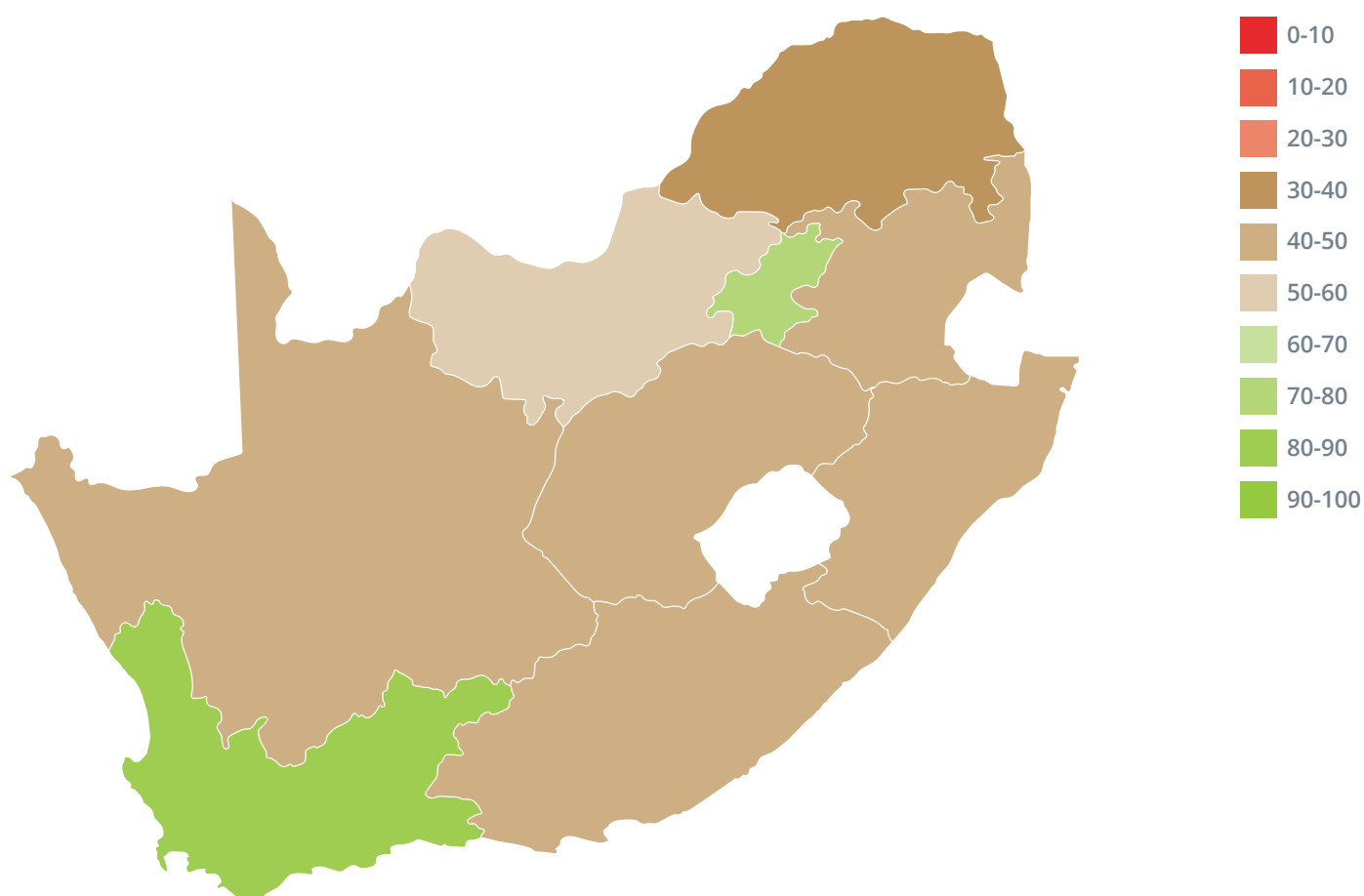
SCORES BY PROVINCE

Western Cape	80.61
Gauteng	76.59
North West	50.96
Northern Cape	46.02
KwaZulu-Natal	45.18
Mpumalanga	42.31
Eastern Cape	41.44
Free State	40.80
Limpopo	37.72

Teen pregnancy accounts for up to 10% of births in South Africa, but 45% of maternal deaths during childbirth are those of teenagers. In 2017, 10.9% of recorded births were to mothers aged 10-19. In the same year, 9.5% of maternal deaths during childbirth were mothers under 20 years old.

The December 2018 Stats SA survey showed that an estimated 10 151 000 people were employed in the formal non-agricultural sector of the South African economy, which is up by 87 000 from 10 064 000 in the previous quarter. The number of people working part-time increased by 37 000 to 1 065 000 in the fourth quarter

of 2018. Similarly, the number of people working full-time increased by 50 000 to 9 086 000 in the same quarter. The business services industry accounted for the biggest share of the observed increase in employment, contributing 53 000 employees, followed by the trade industry with 49 000 employees, community services industry with 9 000 employees and transport industry with 5 000 employees. However, there were decreases in employment reported in the construction industry with 18 000 employees, mining industry with 7 000 employees, manufacturing industry with 3 000 employees, and the electricity industry with 1 000 employees.



Average monthly earnings paid to employees in the formal non-agricultural sector remained unchanged quarter to quarter, and this amounted to R21 190 in November 2018; though it increased annually by 4.9%. The country avoided a recession during the period 2014- 2016, when other mineral-exporting countries faced recessionary conditions, largely due to significant investment in public infrastructure. Employment rose by 1.2 million new jobs for the period 2014 to 2018. From about 2016, infrastructure investment tapered off. The economy went into a technical recession during 2017. While the country has come out of the technical recession, growth remains constrained; in 2018 GDP increased by less than one per cent, or below the 1.6% rise in population, and employment levels declined.

A dynamic particular to the SA labour market is the simultaneous increase in employment and unemployment levels, even in periods where employment growth exceeds that of population growth. The main reason for this is the significant growth in the size of the labour force, ascribed to urbanisation as people leave subsistence economic activity, inward migration, and greater gender participation levels, all of which will greatly assist long-term growth but place significant short-term pressures on the labour market.

To illustrate the above remarks, it is worth noting that:

- The labour absorption rate, which is the number of persons of working age out of every 100 who are employed, grew from 41.9 to 42.6, in the period between September 2010 (the low point of the impact of the global financial crisis) and March 2019.
- In the same period, unemployment rates grew from 25.4% to 27.6%.

Unemployment rates are particularly high for women (29.6% in 2017, compared to 25.7% for men) and for youth aged 15 to 24 (53.4%). Moreover, unemployment rates differ dramatically by population group. In 2016, the unemployment rate for Black Africans was 30.2%, compared to 12% for Indians/Asians and 6.9% for the white population group.

This component aligns to multiple goals, including Goal 3, 5, 8, 10 and 16 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. These are:

- Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages;
- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
- Reduce inequality within and among countries; and,
- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

COMPONENT 11:

Inclusiveness

An inclusive society is one where every individual can pursue their right to a life of dignity and worth. Discrimination based on ethnicity, gender, country of birth, religion or sexual orientation prevents individuals from fully participating in society, creating a pretext for violence and conflict. In contrast, a supportive community can work together for the advancement of all individuals and a better society.

INDICATORS

1	Households that benefit from social grants	Percentage of households that benefit from social grants.
2	Discouraged Youth	Percentage of youth (15–34 years) that are classified as "discouraged" as per the definition in the Labour Market Dynamics Survey.
3	Financially excluded	Percentage of adults in South Africa that are considered financially excluded, based on the FinScope definition of financial exclusion (i.e. people that do not have/use any financial products and/or services).

The data suggests that Gauteng and the Western Cape are the most inclusive provinces in South Africa, with the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Limpopo being the least inclusive, ranked respectively. Regarding households that benefit from social grants, at 30.10% and 36.30% respectively, Gauteng and the Western Cape have the lowest percentage of households that receive a grant from the state. This suggests that these provinces have a lower concentration of households (compared to the other provinces) that financially depend on the state, alluding to a greater degree of financial freedom. The data on financial inclusion also supports this view, with Gauteng (5.60%) and the Western Cape (10.03%) having some of the lowest percentage of adults that are financially excluded. By contrast, in the Free State, as much as 21.79% of adults are financially excluded. Gauteng (3.20%) and the Western Cape (1.60%) also have the lowest percentages of discouraged youth when comparing across provinces.

To alleviate the high rate of poverty in South Africa, government has institutionalised a comprehensive

social protection system. This includes unconditional cash transfers, most of which are aimed at supporting poor individuals from vulnerable demographic groups, such as children, older people and people with disabilities. In 2018/19, 17.6 million beneficiaries received monthly grants, and it is estimated that 18.7 million beneficiaries will receive social grants in 2021/22. The bulk of these are allocated to the child support grant, which currently benefits 12.5 million poor children, and the old age grant, which benefits 3.5 million people older than 60.

SCORES BY PROVINCE

Gauteng	83.79
Western Cape	76.45
Mpumalanga	49.77
Free State	42.75
KwaZulu-Natal	38.75
North West	36.00
Limpopo	32.27
Northern Cape	31.30
Eastern Cape	30.63

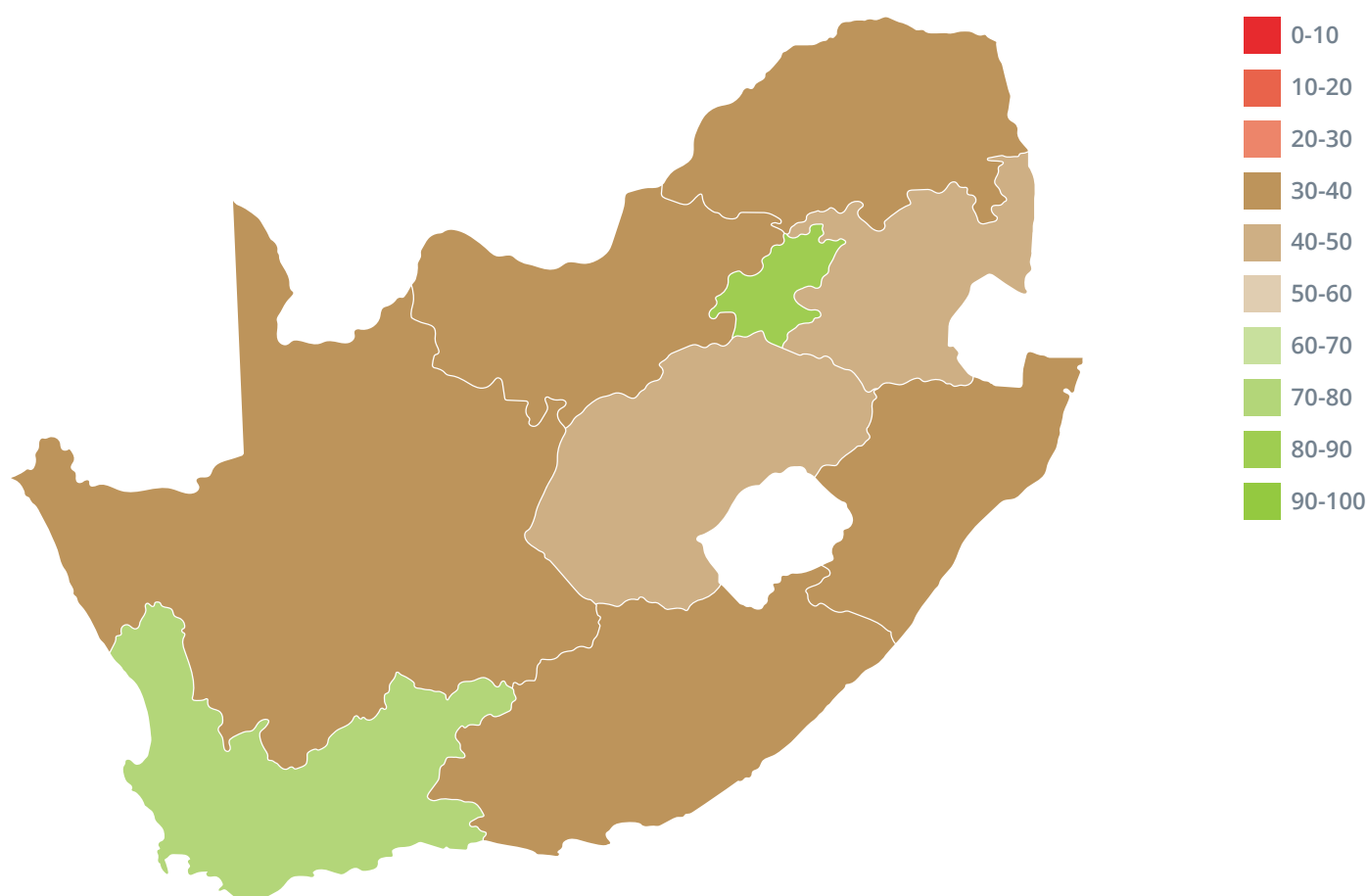
The national prevalence of disability is 7.5%, and, as such, the disability grant, of R1 700 per month in 2018/19, is provided to more than 1 million people. Providing these grants to the elderly, war veterans, people with disabilities and children constitutes 94.8% (R567.3 billion) of the department's budget allocation over the medium term in the Social Assistance programme.

The Youth Unemployment Rate in South Africa increased to 56.40% in the second quarter of 2019 from 55.20% in the first quarter of 2019. It averaged at 52.43% between 2013 and 2019, reaching an all-time high of 56.40% in

the second quarter of 2019 and a record low of 48.80% in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Analysts describe the 55.2% joblessness rate among the youth as a ticking time bomb. Figures from Stats SA show increasingly more young people are out of work. The official unemployment rate hit 27.6% in the three months up to March this year, and that is up from 27.1% in the three months before.

The share of young people between the ages of 15 and 29 who were Not in Education, Employment or Training



(NEET) in South Africa was 36.5% in the second quarter of 2018, the equivalent of over 5.6 million youth. The NEET rate has been consistently over one-third of the youth population aged 15 to 29 years, but it did fluctuate between 2013 and 2018. While the rate was 35.8% (a total of 5 358 261 young people) in 2013, it decreased to 34.1% (5 174 988) in 2015, before increasing and reaching a peak of 36.7% (5 649 055) in 2017. The decrease in the rate in 2015, which falls outside the 95% confidence interval for all the other years, is confirmed in a study by DHET from 2017 using the same QLFS, Q2 data.

The 2018 data shows that, of those youth who are NEET, close to 48% are unemployed, following the strict definition of unemployment (a total of 2 688 226 youth aged 15-19); 24% are discouraged job seekers (a total of 1 348 156 youths); and just over 28% are inactive (a total of 1 363 330 young people). This is a first indication of the limitations imposed by considering the entire NEET youth group as 'disengaged'.

The majority of young NEETs is female (55%). Among these female NEETs, 43% are unemployed according to the strict definition, 23% are discouraged job-seekers and 34% are inactive; of those female, inactive NEETs, 62% are inactive because of caregiving responsibilities and 8% because of health reasons. In other words, a large proportion of inactive, female youth is contributing to their households' functioning by looking after children and/or others in need of care.

In South Africa, 23.5% of the population is considered financially excluded, which amounts to an estimated R12 billion kept "under mattresses", as opposed to in financial institutions. The drive of financial inclusion is to get access to financial systems and services for the "unbanked", which in turn can aid in poverty alleviation.

In 2011, 54% of South African adults had a transaction account. Happily, by 2017 that number had risen to 69%, with the ratio of male to female access standing almost equal, with 70% female and 68% male. This is promising growth for the country and can be very much linked to the access that mobile banking, and other such products, provides. Of course, this does not consider informal finance – successful delivery of financial inclusion needs to be administered by policy and a regulatory framework that is in line with the benefits and risks, resulting in an appropriate financial solution for a given consumer or business client. Therefore, measures of inequality, remittances and microfinance need to be looked at to provide a properly designed policy that takes the bigger picture into account.

This component aligns to Goals 5, 10, 11 and 16 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which are:

- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- Reduce inequality within and among countries;
- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and,
- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

COMPONENT 12:

Access to Advanced Education

Though not every individual will choose to pursue advanced (tertiary) education, the choice in itself is fundamental to advancing society and individual opportunity. Educational and research institutions provide benefits beyond simply educating individuals. They are conveners and contribute to solving global and local problems through innovation. It is also important to measure equity within higher education – ensuring that access is available to all, including to women and people of all socioeconomic levels.

INDICATORS

1	Adults with no formal schooling	Percentage of persons aged 20 years and older with no formal schooling.
2	Grade 12 Bachelor's entry pass	Percentage of learners that passed the National Senior certificate examination with a bachelor's entry pass.
3	Enrolled in post-school education (18-29-year-olds)	Percentage of the 18-29-year-old population who are enrolled in post-school education.

Index scores on Access to Advanced Education across provinces generally skew low, which is discouraging in the context of the role that advanced education must play for social and economic progress. Gauteng fares comparatively better, and this is driven by all 3 indicators. Along with the Western Cape, Gauteng has only 2.10% of adults with no formal schooling. Here, Limpopo evidences the highest percentage, at 8.90%. Gauteng (36.20%) and the Western Cape (40.90%) also have the highest percentage of bachelor entry passes at the Senior Certificate examination. Finally, at 13.70%, Gauteng has by far the highest percentage of persons between the ages of 18-29 that are enrolled in some kind of post-school education. On this indicator, the Northern Cape evidences the lowest percentage, at just 2.61%.

In South Africa, 1 901 students are enrolled in tertiary education per 100 000 people, compared to 3 104 in China and 4 023 in Brazil. South Africa's enrolment rate is lower than that of the average of lower middle-income countries. Like many other countries, female participation in tertiary education has increased sharply, mainly in soft

skills areas, but not in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). There are few female researchers in South Africa.

Most youth aged 15–24 are unable to access post-school education and training (PSET). As of 2016, there were 2.9 million students enrolled in PSET institutions and 3.2 million youths who were not in employment, education or training. There are also concerns regarding the efficiency and quality of parts of the PSET system.

SCORES BY PROVINCE

Gauteng	66.21
Western Cape	56.24
Free State	46.61
KwaZulu-Natal	29.58
North West	26.73
Eastern Cape	25.03
Mpumalanga	21.42
Northern Cape	20.56
Limpopo	16.67

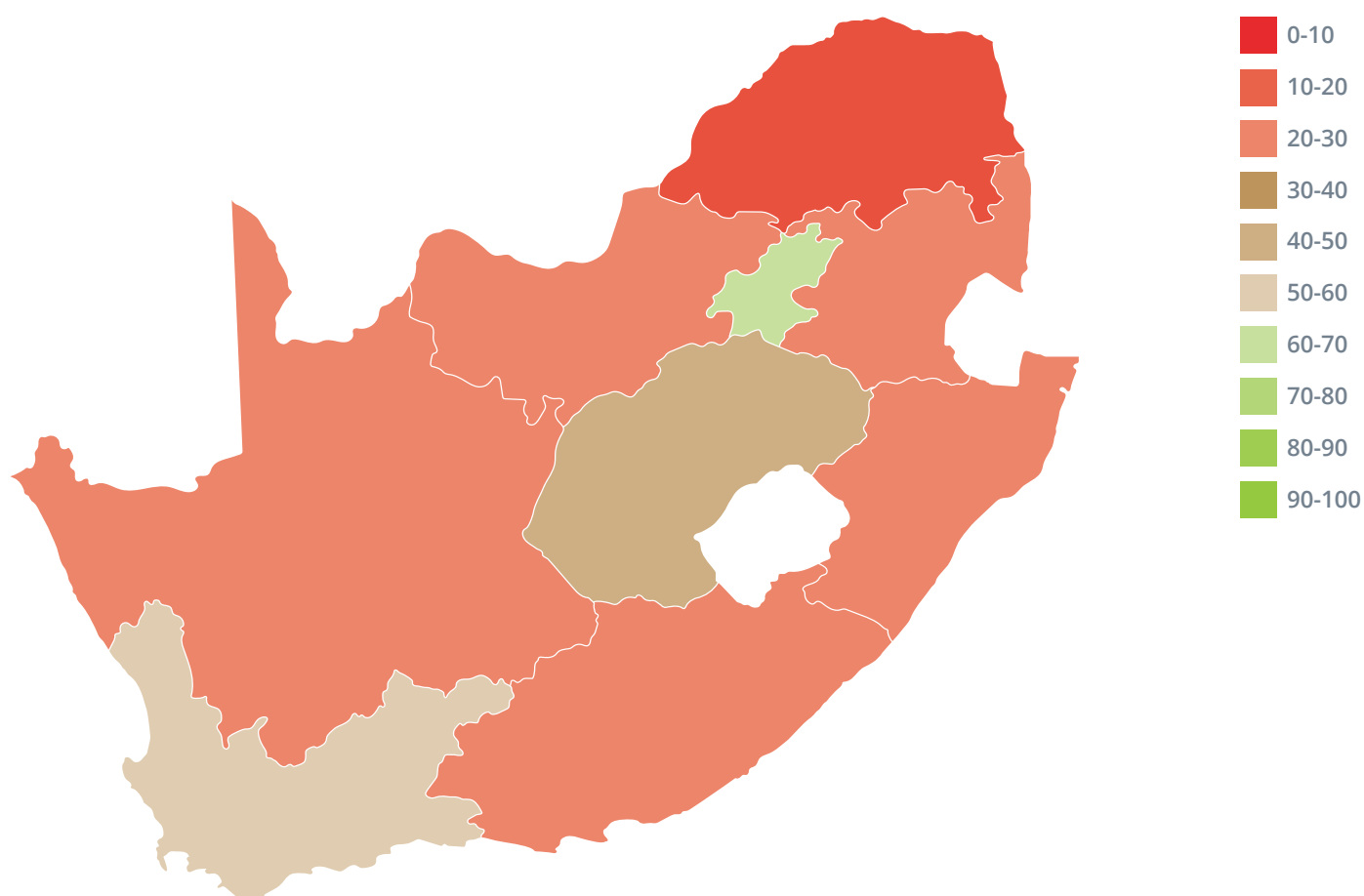
The dropout rate remains high, even though participation has declined over the years. Furthermore, many of the programmes and curricula offered at South African universities and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges are not adequately relevant to the needs of the economy and, in particular, the digital economy.

According to the General Household Survey 2017, 32.3% of individuals aged five years and older nationally attended an educational institution. Approximately 87.5% of South African individuals above the age of five years who attended educational institutions attended school, while a further 4.5% attended tertiary institutions.

By comparison, only 2.1% of individuals attended Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges. Whilst the percentage in this broad age group has not changed, at peak ages of 7–15 years, attendance is almost universal.

Just over a fifth (21.8%) of premature school leavers in this age group mentioned 'a lack of money' as the reason for not studying, while 18.9% reportedly fell out due to poor academic performance.

Although 9.7% of individuals left their studies as a result of family commitments such as getting married, minding children and pregnancy, it is noticeable that a larger



percentage of females than males offered this as a reason (18.5%, compared to 0.4%).

Whilst this observation is accurate, the data also suggest that the 'no fee' school system and other funding initiatives are beginning to show improved results. The percentage of learners who reported that they were exempted from paying tuition fees increased from 0.4% in 2002 to 66.0% in 2017.

Provincially, 91.4% of learners in Limpopo and 76.6% of learners in Eastern Cape attended no-fee schools, compared to 48.8% of learners in Western Cape and 48.5% of learners in Gauteng.

Only 3.4% of Black South Africans aged 18-29 years were studying, as opposed to 13.8% of Indian/Asian individuals and 18% of the white population in this age group. Only 3.5% of the coloured population was studying during 2017.

Educational attainment outcomes continue to improve with improved access to educational facilities and services. Among individuals aged 20 years and older, the percentage who attained Grade 12 as their highest level of education increased from 30.7% in 2002 to 43.6% in 2017.

Furthermore, the percentage of individuals with tertiary qualifications improved from 9.2% to 13.9%.

The percentage of individuals without any schooling decreased from 11.4% in 2002 to 4.7% in 2017. Although, results show that there were declines in percentages of persons who had no formal schooling in all the provinces over the period 2002 to 2017.

Between 2002 and 2017, the prevalence of functional illiteracy in the age group 20–39 years declined noticeably for both men (17.1% to 6.0%) and women (15.8% to 3.5%). The adult literacy rate, however, lagged behind the national average (94.3%) in provinces such as Northern Cape (89.5%), North West (89.6%) and Limpopo (89.9%).

This component aligns to Goals 4 and 9 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which are: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, and build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.

FINAL THOUGHTS AND THE WAY FORWARD

The provincial SPI results are an important initial step in helping us understand social progress in greater depth within the national context. Whilst most of the indicators used are publicly available and existed prior to the execution of this exercise, one cannot deny the value that is derived from using a composite index, such as the SPI, in providing a bird's eye view of social progress on a province-by-province basis. However, as useful as it is for us to have these provincial overviews, the rather daunting task that the Social Progress Imperative have always communicated as a non-negotiable to all stakeholders is that of moving swiftly from Index, to Action, to Impact. However, achieving impact at the scale and volume that is necessary for us to deem it significant, ultimately requires the coming together of all stakeholders in a multi-sectoral approach, especially given the existing strain on state resources.

Using the Collective Impact Theory as a potential approach to chart the way forward

Founded in 2011 by businessman John Kania, and Harvard academic Mark Kramer, Collective Impact (CI) is the commitment of a group of actors from different sectors

to a common agenda for solving a specific social problem, using a structured form of collaboration. Given that achieving real social progress is a mammoth task, a multi-sectoral approach can serve as a catalyst to driving the change that all South Africans from all walks of life desire. CI provides a framework through which such a multisectoral approach can be understood and executed.

As compelling as it is, CI is just one approach to effective multi-sectoral intervention, and CI in itself is not as important as the notion of multi-sectoral collaboration on a common quest. Therefore, as the engine behind the Social Progress Index in South Africa, IQbusiness and the Social Progress Imperative invite and encourage multi-sectoral engagement on the topic of social progress. Producing the index is ultimately only a start, but a very necessary start, as we ignite conversations, share ideas, and march collectively from index to action and eventually to impact.

Conditions necessary for CI to work	Relevance and implication for SPI
Common agenda	Despite having their own agenda, stakeholders from all sectors can, and have, found adequate common ground on a shared vision for change. This is something that needs to be leveraged.
Shared measurement system	The SPI can serve as the basis for a shared measurement system, in much the same way that economists use GDP.
Mutually reinforcing activities	Working together towards a common goal does not mean that all contributors need to do the same thing. In fact, it would be far more efficient and effective if everyone played to their strengths, complementing each other's efforts. For this to happen, optimal co-ordination is needed, which is something that is lacking in South Africa.
Continuous communication	As noted by the authors of CI, developing trust amongst NGOs, government and the private sector is a monumental challenge, and one that takes time. However, through regular meetings and continuous communication, trust in this context starts to become possible.
Backbone support organisations	The expectation that collaboration can occur without a supporting infrastructure is often the reason for failure. Creating and managing impact requires a separate organisation and staff with a very specific set of skills, and who serve a coordinating function. How a support organisation of this nature could be formed isn't an easy question to answer, though it is one that should collectively be considered.

REFERENCES

Compuscan – Experian. (2019). How A Free Credit Report Can Contribute To Financial Inclusion. Retrieved from <https://compuscan.co.za/2019/03/27/free-credit-report-contributes-to-financial-inclusion/>

Department of Education. (2019). About Education. Retrieved from South African Government: <https://www.gov.za/about-sa/education>

Department of Women, Youth and People with Disabilities. (2017/18). Annual Report.

Faull, A. (2018). Targeted deployment based on sound data can place police in areas where violence is highest. Retrieved from Daily Maverick: <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2018-07-26-south-africas-police-must-be-based-in-the-top-crime-locations/>

Fin24. (2019, May 14). Unemployment rate rises to 27.6%, nears 15-year high. Retrieved from Fin24: <https://www.fin24.com/Economy/just-in-nemployment-rate-rises-to-276-in-first-quarter-of-2019-20190514>

Head, T. (2018, April 4). "Inequality has increased in South Africa since apartheid" – World Bank. Retrieved from The South African: <https://www.thesouthafrican.com/news/inequality-increase-apartheid-south-africa/>

HSRC. (2016). Service Delivery Challenges in South Africa. Retrieved from HSRC Repository: <http://repository.hsrc.ac.za/handle/20.500.11910/10377>

Institute for Economics and Peace. (2018). Victims of Crime Survey. Retrieved from Reports: <http://economicsandpeace.org/reports/>

IRR. (2019, January). Racism on the retreat in SA. Retrieved from SA Institute of Race Relations: <https://irr.org.za/media/racism-on-the-retreat-in-sa-weekend-argus>

Kania, J., & Kramer, M. (2011). Nonprofit Management: Collective Impact. Retrieved from Stanford Social Innovation Review: https://ssir.org/articles/entry/collective_impact

Kings, S. (2019, January 4). Enviro action plan for South Africa. Retrieved from Mail & Guardian: <https://mg.co.za/article/2019-01-04-34-enviro-action-plan-for-south-africa>

Malope, L. (2019, April 19). NDP progressing well despite high inequality. Retrieved from fin24: <https://www.fin24.com/Economy/ndp-progressing-well-despite-high-inequality-20180413>

Maphanga, C. (2019, March 21). Human Rights Day: What are your basic rights and where can you go when they are infringed upon? Retrieved from News24: <https://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/News/human-rights-day-what-are-your-basic-rights-and-where-can-you-go-when-they-are-infringed-upon-20190321>

Mazwai, T. (2019, July 8). NDP is alive, but moves in fits and starts. Retrieved from Business Live: <https://www.businesslive.co.za/bd/opinion/letters/2019-07-08-letter-ndp-is-alive-but-moves-in-fits-and-starts/>

Mjo, O. (2019, April 3). Angry residents gatvol of 'service delivery' in Alexandra. Retrieved from Timeslive: <https://www.timeslive.co.za/news/south-africa/2019-04-03-in-pictures-angry-residents-gatvol-of-service-delivery-in-alexandra/>

Mlambo, S. (2018, August 31). 97 143 teenage mothers gave birth last year, says Stats SA. Retrieved from IOL: <https://www.iol.co.za/dailynews/news/97-143-teenage-mothers-gave-birth-last-year-says-stats-sa-16813377>

National Cleaner Production Centre. (2016/17). Annual Highlights. Department of Trade and Industry.

National Planning Commission. (n.d.). National Development Plan. Retrieved from The NDP: https://www.nationalplanningcommission.org.za/National_Development_Plan

National Treasury. (2019). Social Development Budget Vote.

Oelofse, S., & Nahman, A. (2013). Estimating the magnitude of food waste generated in South. Waste Management and Research 31(1), 80-86.

Omarjee, L. (2019, June 30). SA unemployment rate jumps to 29%, the worst since 2008. Retrieved from fin24: <https://www.fin24.com/Economy/just-in-sa-unemployment-rate-jumps-to-29-the-worst-since-2008-20190730>

Peek, B., Molefe, T., & Lloyd, T. (2019, June 4). World Environment Day highlights SA deaths from air pollution. Retrieved from Centre for Environmental Rights: <https://cer.org.za/news/2019-world-environment-day-highlights-sa-deaths-due-to-air-pollution>

SAPS. (2018, June 13). Crime Situation in RSA: Twelve Months 01 April 2017 to 31 March 2018,. Retrieved from South African Police Service: https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis_document/201809/crime-stats201718.pdf

Somduth, C. (2018, September 14). SA's suicide rate 6th highest in Africa. Retrieved from IOL: <https://www.iol.co.za/the-post/sas-suicide-rate-6th-highest-in-africa-17065768>

Somdyala, K. (2019, March 11). News24. Retrieved from Almost 4000 pit latrines in SA's schools, zero target set 'within the next 3 years': <https://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/News/almost-4000-pit-latrine-in-sas-schools-zero-target-set-within-the-next-3-years-20190311>

Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit. (2019). UCT Working Paper number 249. Retrieved from SALDRU: http://www.opensaldru.uct.ac.za/bitstream/handle/11090/963/2019_249_Saldrup.pdf?sequence=1

SPI. (n.d.). About Us. Retrieved from Social Progress Initiative: <https://www.socialprogress.org/about-us/sdgs>

Staff Writer. (2018). Corruptions Perceptions Index 2018. Retrieved from Transparency International: <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>

StatsSA. (2012). General Household Survey.

StatsSA. (2016, September 20). You can't teach a hungry child: school nutrition in focus. Retrieved from Economy Data Stories: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=8392>

StatsSA. (2017). General Household Survey.

StatsSA. (2017-2018). Victims of Crime Survey.

StatsSA. (2018). General Household Survey.

StatsSA. (2018, October). While crime increases, fear rises and trust in criminal justice system drops. Retrieved from StatsSA: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=11627>

StatsSA. (2019, July). Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) – Q2:2019. Retrieved from StatsSA: [http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=12370#targetText=Quarterly%20Labour%20Force%20Survey%20\(QLFS\)](http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=12370#targetText=Quarterly%20Labour%20Force%20Survey%20(QLFS))

StatsSA. (2019, March). SA formal sector jobs increased in the fourth quarter of 2018. Retrieved from StatsSA: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=12020>

The Economist. (2019, April 27). South Africa's state-owned companies: Commanding Plights. Retrieved from The Economist: <https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2015/08/27/commanding-plights>

United Nations. (2015). Sustainable Development Goals. Retrieved from UNDP: <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

United Nations. (2019). United Nations – Sustainable Development Goals. South Africa Voluntary National Review, 42-101.

US State Department's Office of Investment Affairs. (2019, June 21). South Africa - State Owned Enterprises.

World Heart Federation. (2018, May). Elevating Hypertension on the Public Health Agenda. Retrieved from World Heart Federation: <https://www.world-heart-federation.org/news/elevating-hypertension-public-health-agenda/>



About IQbusiness

IQbusiness is the leading independent management consulting firm in South Africa, helping clients overcome their business challenges and achieve better results. Since 1998, we have been enabling banks, insurance companies, retailers and others to take their products to market faster, improve customer satisfaction, upskill teams, eliminate waste and strengthen governance and compliance.

Drawing on our core strengths - consulting, research and contracting - we solve clients' problems by providing innovative, faster and more cost-effective services and solutions, backed by teams with real expertise and experience.

Although proudly South African, our perspective is international through the experience of our people, our clients and our business partners. IQbusiness is privately owned and fully empowered with a level 3 B-BBEE certification.

www.iqbusiness.net

About The Social Progress Imperative

The Social Progress Imperative is a global nonprofit based in Washington, DC, providing decision-makers and everyday citizens with the very best data on the social and environmental health of their societies and helping them prioritize actions that accelerate social progress.

Since it first launched in 2014, the Social Progress Index has been embraced by innovative leaders from London to India to the rainforests of Brazil. They are applying its rigorous framework to navigate today's social challenges and accelerate efforts to drive equitable, inclusive and thriving societies.

www.socialprogress.org

