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Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



PSPPD

PROGRAMME TO
SUPPORT PRO-POOR
POLICY DEVELOPMENT

POLICY BRIEF SERIES

THEME 1: Poverty and inequality



Measuring multiple deprivation in the Eastern Cape

INTRODUCTION

In 2014, the Programme to Support Pro-Poor Policy Development (PSPPD), commissioned a diagnostic evaluation of poverty and relative deprivation at small area level for the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. The full report presents an analysis of the South African Index of Multiple Deprivation (SAIMD) 2011 and its component domains at ward level across the province. The report also presents analysis of deprivation in the two former homelands within the province – previously the Ciskei and Transkei – and compares deprivation in these areas with other former homelands in South Africa as well as with the rest of the country.

FINDINGS

- The Eastern Cape has some of the highest rates of deprivation in South Africa across the four domains of deprivation of the SAIMD 2011.
- Much of the deprivation is located in the two former homelands.
- The most deprived ward nationally and provincially is in Port St Johns (Ward no. 11), ranking no.1 out of 4227 wards nationally. Port St. Johns is a rural town in the former Transkei.
- Of all the provinces, the Eastern Cape has the highest percentage of its wards in the most deprived decile (31%) and the most deprived quintile (47%) in South Africa. Almost all of these wards are located in the former homeland areas.
- Of the 428 wards in the most deprived decile nationally, over half are in the Eastern Cape.
- Of the 20 most deprived wards in South Africa, 17 are in the Eastern Cape and all are in the former Transkei.
- Of the 10 most deprived local municipalities nationally, 5 are in the Eastern Cape and all are in the former Transkei.
- More than 50% (21 out of 39) of the local municipalities in the Eastern Cape have living environment deprivation rates over 60%, meaning that they lack basic services such as adequate access to water supply, toilets and electricity, or they live in shacks.

BACKGROUND

The SAIMD is a useful diagnostic tool for targeting anti-poverty initiatives to complement mainstream policies in government, and for informing the allocation of resources for poverty alleviation and regeneration. This policy brief presents a diagnostic analysis of poverty and multiple deprivation in the Eastern Cape Province using the SAIMD 2011 at ward level.

METHODOLOGY

The SAIMD 2011 was constructed using data from the 2011 Census of Population carried out in October 2011 by Statistics South Africa and published through its Superstar tool. It is a weighted aggregate of four domains or dimensions of deprivation: material deprivation, employment deprivation, education deprivation, and living environment deprivation. Each of the individual domains measures a specific type of deprivation, sometimes at the household level (e.g. material deprivation), and other times at the individual level (e.g. education deprivation). The overall SAIMD 2011 combines each of the individual domains of deprivation using equal weights.

The selection of indicators for each domain were informed, wherever possible, by an earlier piece of research which sought the views of all South Africans on what items are necessary for an adequate standard of living, and the domains were selected after a stakeholder consultation process during the construction of the SAIMD 2001.

The SAIMD 2011 contains four domains which were each constructed at ward level:

Material deprivation domain	Employment deprivation domain	Education deprivation domain	Living environment deprivation domain
<p>% of households with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no fridge, or • no cell phone and no landline, or • no TV and no radio 	<p>% of working age people who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unemployed (narrow definition), or • unemployed (broad definition) 	<p>% of 18-64 year olds who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have no schooling at secondary level or higher 	<p>% of the total population who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have inadequate water supply, or • have inadequate sanitation, or • do not use electricity as main source for lighting, or • live in a shack

Each domain score was standardised and transformed to a common distribution and then combined with equal weights (i.e. 25% per domain)

South African Index of Multiple Deprivation at ward level

For more details about the SAIMD 2011 components and construction see Noble et al. (2013)



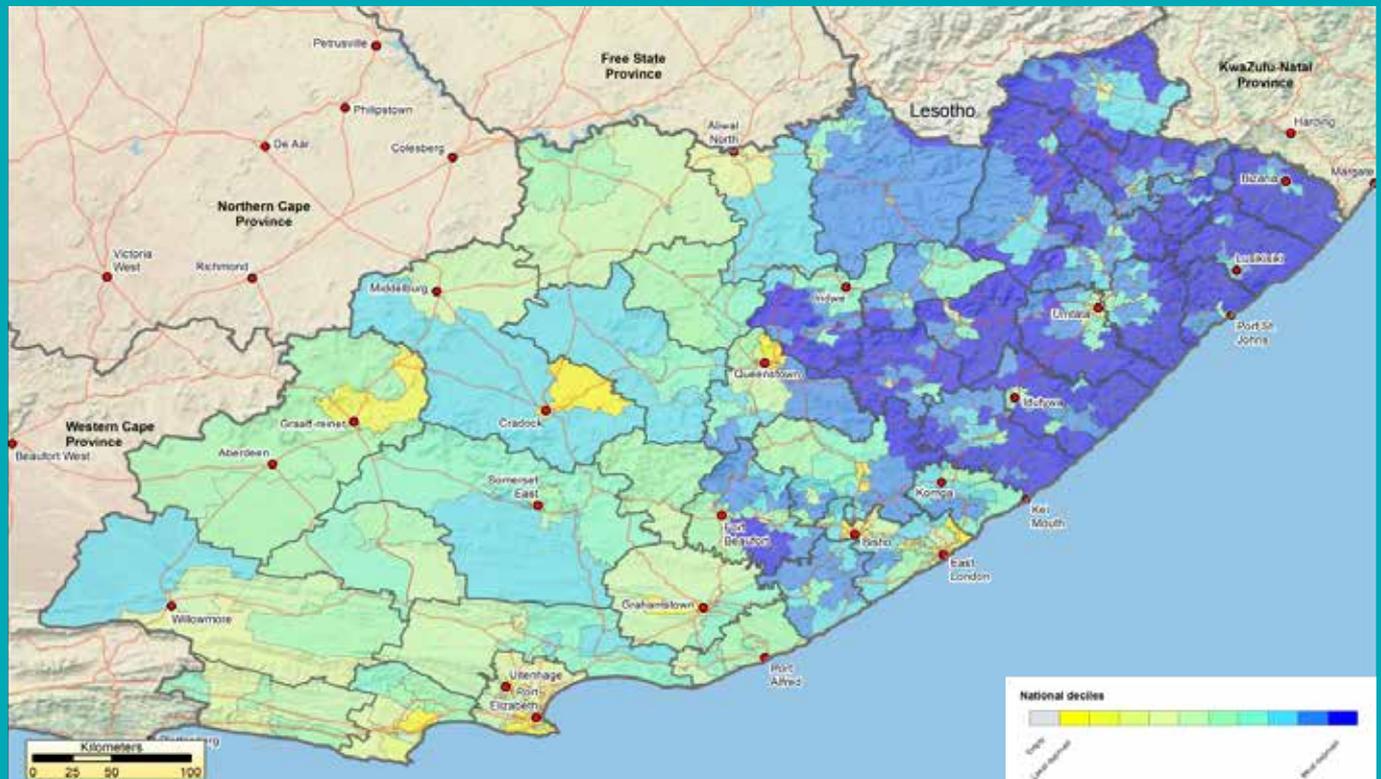
FINDINGS

From the table below it is apparent that 47% of the wards in the Eastern Cape are in the most deprived 20% of wards nationally, and 31% are in the most deprived 10% of wards nationally. Over half (222) of the 428 wards in the most deprived decile are within the Eastern Cape.

The percentage of each province's wards in the most deprived decile and the most deprived quintile of the SAIMD 2011 nationally

	Number of wards	Number in 10% most deprived	Number in 20% most deprived	Percent in 10% most deprived	Percent in 20% most deprived
Western Cape	387	0	0	0	0
Eastern Cape	715	222	336	31.1	47.0
Northern Cape	194	3	18	1.5	9.3
Free State	317	0	3	0	0.9
KwaZulu-Natal	828	173	313	20.9	37.8
North West Province	383	20	74	5.2	19.3
Gauteng	508	3	4	0.6	0.8
Mpumalanga	402	2	19	0.5	4.7
Limpopo	543	4	88	0.7	16.2

WARD-LEVEL SAIMD 2011: EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE



In the map above, all wards in the country are divided into 10 equal groups (deciles). The most deprived decile nationally is coloured deep blue, the next most deprived decile a slightly lighter blue, and the least deprived deciles coloured in shades of yellow. It is clear that wards in the Eastern Cape in the most deprived decile are predominantly located within the former Transkei homeland. Those in the next most deprived decile are either in the former Transkei or in the former Ciskei. Indeed, as is revealed in the table below, the 10 most deprived wards in the Eastern Cape are all in the former Transkei, of which 8 are among the 10 most deprived wards in the country.

The 10 most deprived wards in the Eastern Cape province (SAIMD 2011)

Ward code	Ward number	Local municipality code	Local municipality name	National SAIMD 2011 rank (where 1 = most deprived)	Eastern Cape SAIMD 2011 rank (where 1 = most deprived)
21504011	11	291	Port St Johns	1	1
21307005	5	284	Engcobo	4	2
21201017	17	270	Mbhashe	5	3
21507025	25	294	King Sabata Dalindyebo	6	4
24404003	3	298	Ntabankulu	7	5
21507027	27	294	King Sabata Dalindyebo	8	6
24403012	12	297	Mbizana	9	7
21503024	24	290	Ngquza Hill	10	8
21504018	18	291	Port St Johns	11	9
21307020	20	284	Engcobo	13	10

Living environment deprivation, which captures people who live in shacks as well as those who lack access to basic services (adequate water supply, adequate sanitation, electricity), is particularly severe in the Eastern Cape. For example, there are 158 wards where 99% or more of the population lack one or more of these basic services. In 226 wards, 95% or more of the population lack one or more of these basic services. This means that in nearly a third of all wards in the Eastern Cape, almost all the population lacks one or more of these basic services. These 226 extremely living environment deprived wards are all located within five districts which are in whole or in part within the former Transkei.



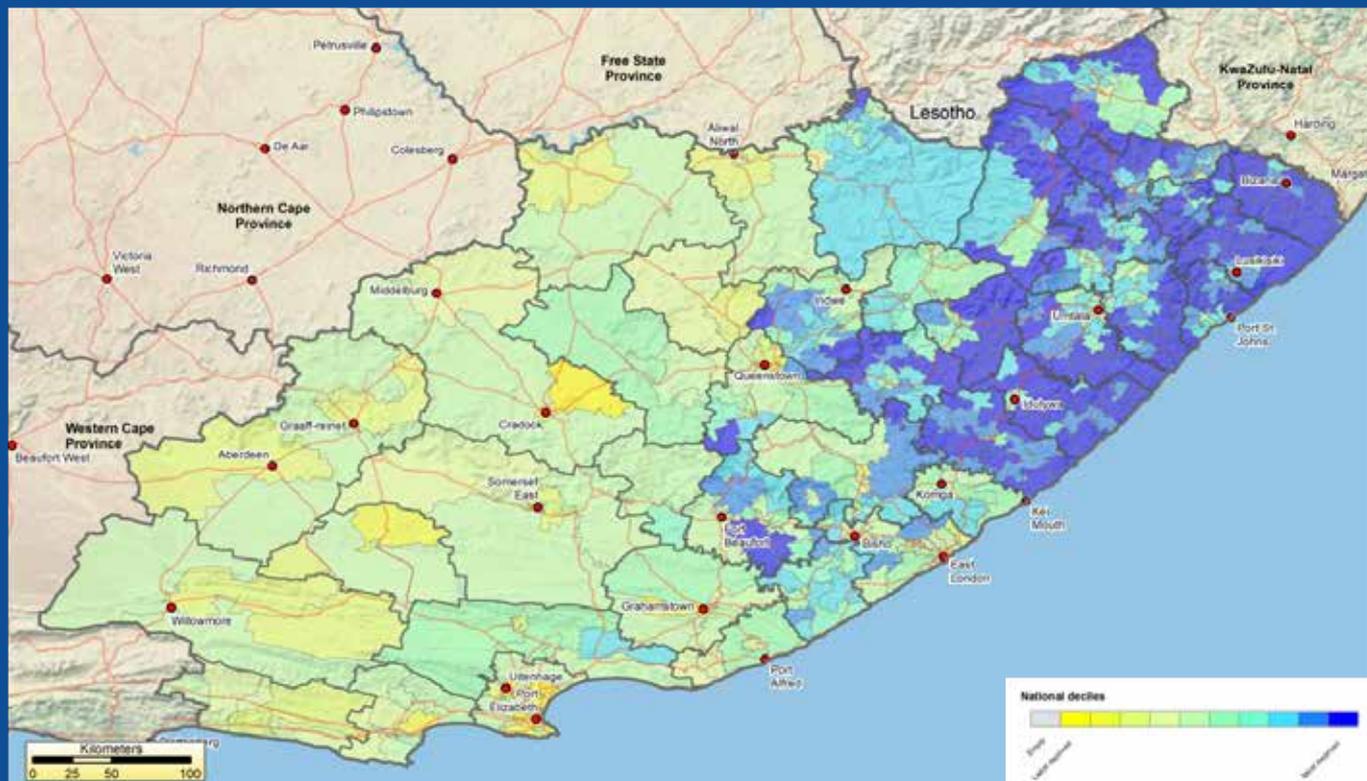
Number of wards where at least 95% of the population are living environment deprived

District	Number of wards in district with living environment deprivation rates at or above 95%
Alfred Nzo	61
Amathole	52
Chris Hani	32
Joe Gqabi	11
O.R.Tambo	70
Total	226



This is clearly evident on the map below which presents the living environment domain. As in the previous map, the deepest blue represents the most deprived decile nationally.

WARD-LEVEL SAIMD 2011: LIVING ENVIRONMENT DEPRIVATION EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE



Although this policy brief illustrates the plight of former homelands, and particularly that of the former Transkei, in respect of the living environment domain, the message is similar in respect of the other domains. The following table compares deprivation rates in each of the former homelands with the rest of South Africa. The two former homelands in the Eastern Cape are highlighted in green. On all domains, the former Transkei has the highest rates of deprivation not only when compared to the rest of South Africa, but also among the other former homelands.

Deprivation in the former homelands in 2011

	Material deprivation %	Employment deprivation %	Education deprivation %	Living environment deprivation %
Former Bophuthatswana	38.1	46.8	26.0	67.0
Former Ciskei	41.5	56.2	24.3	50.5
Former Gazankulu	36.9	58.3	28.9	77.6
Former KaNgwane	33.7	47.2	29.1	71.4
Former KwaNdebele	29.0	45.9	27.6	65.0
Former KwaZulu	48.7	54.5	27.0	67.4
Former Lebowa	38.7	57.2	23.3	81.9
Former QwaQwa	36.8	56.0	22.8	61.4
Former Transkei	69.0	58.4	37.2	87.8
Former Venda	36.9	54.5	24.0	77.0
All former homelands	46.4	53.8	28.0	73.7
Rest of South Africa	33.0	30.1	17.9	27.6
All South Africa	37.1	36.0	20.9	43.8



While there has been a small decline in the rates of these individual dimensions of deprivation in the former homelands since 2001, the rates remain stubbornly high. This is particularly the case regarding employment deprivation and living environment deprivation.

CONCLUSION

The Eastern Cape has the highest levels of multiple deprivation in South Africa, and its most deprived wards are mainly located in the former homelands of the Transkei and Ciskei. The SAIMD 2011 is useful for identifying the location, nature and extent of deprivation in a given setting, making it an important tool for identifying areas for policy prioritisation. It also provides a springboard for further research – moving from ‘what’ and ‘where’, to ‘why’ and ‘how’.



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