

Executive Summary

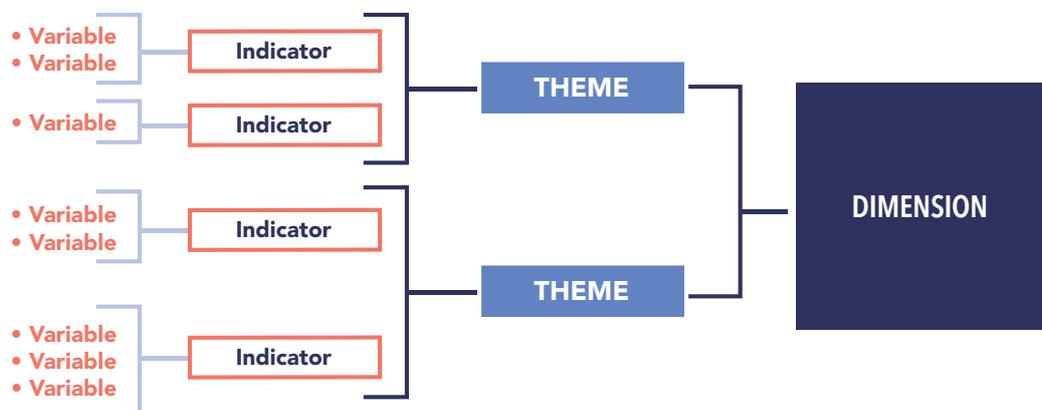
The Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) is a new, gender-sensitive measure of multidimensional poverty, assessed across 15 dimensions at the individual level, making it possible to see who is poor, in what ways and to what extent.

This report presents the results of the initial analysis of the IDM South Africa Country Study. The South African study had two parts, the first being a national-level main sample, with a final sample size of 8,652 individuals (sixteen years and older). The second was a purposive sample of people with disabilities, which was implemented in Gauteng and Limpopo provinces. For the purposive sample, 826 individuals with disabilities were sampled, and they and other adult individuals (18 years and older) in their households were interviewed, achieving a final sample size of 2,311 individuals. The same survey instruments were used for both samples and data collection for both took place between February and June 2019.

Ultimately, the overall IDM Score—a composite index across all the dimensions measured—will be constructed. However, the analyses presented in this report are the results of index construction to the dimension level. Each dimension is constructed slightly differently, but follows the same principles. Questions from the individual and household surveys (the variables) are used, either singly or in combination, to construct indicators, which are then aggregated to the theme level. Themes can be constructed from just one indicator, or from as many as eight, with each theme describing a single concept or idea that fits within the relevant dimension. Finally, each dimension is constructed by aggregating one or more themes, as illustrated in Figure 1. Many indicators and themes included in the construction of the IDM and its constituent dimensions are rarely, if ever, included in other poverty analyses.

Figure 1

Schematic dimension construction, Individual Deprivation Measure



In the construction of the dimension-level results, aggregation is achieved by a simple addition of normalised indicator and theme scores (as appropriate). A higher score for an indicator, theme or dimension indicates less severe deprivation and a lower score more severe deprivation. Equal weighting is used in the aggregation process, at the indicator to theme, and theme to dimension levels, where there are two or more indicators or themes to be aggregated.

To be categorised as most deprived for a dimension, an individual must be categorised as most deprived on each theme within that dimension. This method treats indicators and themes as if they were compensable—a low score for an indicator or theme can be masked in the aggregation with other indicators or themes for which an individual has relatively high scores. Thus, alternative aggregation and weighting approaches for index construction will be tested in the future.

Unlike most other measures of poverty, which tend to be binary—dividing the population into ‘poor’ and ‘non-poor’—the IDM describes individuals’ depth of deprivation. The results presented are the proportion of the main and purposive samples that fall into each of the four categories of deprivation—least deprived, somewhat deprived, deprived, and most deprived—using quarters as the cut-off for each category. A fuller explanation for the interpretation of these results, including at the theme and indicator levels, can be found in the body of the report.

The novel combination of variables included in each dimension and the index construction approach, combined with measurement at an individual (not household) level, means that, even where variable-level data is very similar to data from other sources, the results presented in this report may differ in important ways from other poverty assessments in South Africa.

This summary starts with a very brief description of each of the dimensions included in the IDM (see Section 3 for comprehensive descriptions). The results of the initial analyses for the national sample (the main sample) are then summarised, followed by those for the purposive sample of people with disabilities.

For both of these samples, overall results are summarised, as are those of four subgroup analyses. The subgroup analyses compare gender (male/female), locality (rural/urban) and disability status (individuals with disabilities and those without). The age group comparisons differ slightly for the two samples: 16–24 years, 25–64 years and 65+ years for the main sample; and 18–24 years, 25–64 years and 65+ years for the purposive sample.

The differences reported in the comparative analyses are determined not only by statistical significance but also the size of these differences; that is, those of more than approximately 2% across two or more of the four deprivation categories. However, a complete set of results is available in Appendix A.2.

Food

The food dimension is measured using the Food and Agriculture Organisation's Food Insecurity Experience Scale. The questions ask about an individual's experience of compromising the quality and/or quantity of food eaten in the 30 days prior to the survey, due to a lack of financial or other resources.

Water

The first two themes of this dimension measure access to sufficient quantity and quality of drinking water and domestic water (i.e. for purposes such as washing, bathing and cooking). The third theme assesses whether individuals responsible for collecting water from outside the dwelling face threats or hazards while doing so.

Shelter

The shelter dimension has three themes covering a wider range of topics than many standard assessments. These themes are: habitability of the dwelling (its construction materials, condition and crowding); ownership of essential household items (cooking utensils, tableware, bedding, and water storage vessels for those who require the latter); security of tenure (eviction concern, recognition of ownership, whether formal or informal, and rent or mortgage stress).

Health

The health dimension of the IDM has two themes: health status (physical health status and psycho-social health status, i.e. anxiety and depression); and health care access and quality, which assesses the quality of general health care and (where relevant) prenatal health care.

Education

The IDM assesses two themes in the education dimension: education level; and functional literacy and numeracy.

Energy

The first three themes of the energy dimension determine the energy source for cooking, lighting and heating, and the reliability of supply for each of those sources. The fourth theme assesses whether individuals responsible for collecting energy from outside the dwelling face threats or hazards while doing so.

Sanitation

The sanitation dimension has three themes: toilet facilities (type of toilet facility, if any, and whether it is private, shared or public); washing facilities (access to handwashing facilities and to toiletries); and for menstruating women, a place to change in privacy during menstruation.

Relationships

This social dimension has two themes: dependence and support; and participation in community events. The first theme determines whether respondents are dependent on people not living with them to help provide basic needs (because they could not provide these for themselves), how often they have enough of this support, and whether they are able to reciprocate.

The second theme includes overall participation in community events and participation during menstruation. The latter assesses whether a menstruating woman missed any social activities, school or work because of a lack of sanitary products, or missed any events because of the stigma associated with menstruation.

Clothing and footwear

The IDM determines the level of deprivation in clothing and footwear using three themes: basic clothing and footwear; other clothing and footwear; and sanitary product use. The first theme has two indicators—basic clothing and footwear ownership and social acceptability and protection (e.g. from weather conditions).

The second theme assesses other types of clothing and footwear—whether the respondent has enough clothing and footwear to wear to school or work (if necessary), whether it is socially acceptable and provides protection, whether the respondent has enough formal clothing to meet their needs and whether it is socially acceptable.

The third theme, relevant only to menstruating women, is whether a woman has sufficient sanitary products to use during menstruation.

Violence

This dimension assesses the type of violence experienced, whether it was psychological, physical, aggravated physical and/or sexual violence, and the frequency of any violence experienced. Discussion with gender violence experts in South Africa led to the decision not to construct a dimension score for violence because with the current IDM sampling strategy and survey questions, it is not clear whether the same thing is being measured for men and women. For a more detailed discussion of this issue, see Section 3.10.

Family planning

This dimension consists of a single theme and single indicator: the unmet need for contraception of men and women. This assesses whether respondents want to use contraception to delay or avoid having children, and if so, whether they or their partner have access to modern contraceptive methods, are reliant on less effective traditional methods, or no method at all.

Environment

The environment dimension consists of three themes: exposure to environmental problems; natural resource utilisation; and safe environment. The second theme—natural resource utilisation—assesses whether users of wild resources and biomass fuel have enough to meet their needs. The third theme deals with the perceived safety of the respondent's living environment, while walking alone in their neighbourhood and while at home alone.

Voice

The voice dimension consists of two themes: voice in the public domain; and personal control over decision-making. Voice in the public domain includes indicators relating to voting, participation in local decision-making and perception of raising concerns (locally).

Personal control over decision-making assesses whether the respondent is prevented by people living in the same dwelling from doing certain activities (e.g. seeking work, education or training, or socialising).

Time use

Time use is measured in one theme and one indicator: time burden, which measures both time burden and on-call time. Time burden includes time spent on work for pay, profit and production, unpaid and domestic care work, and other obligatory time commitments. It excludes time spent on leisure and social activities, personal care, resting and sleeping.

On-call time is the proportion of the time burden that the individual is also responsible for the care of a child (under 13 years) and/or someone who is sick, disabled and/or elderly.

Work

The work dimension covers topics that go beyond what many will typically associate with the title of the dimension, which have been included to improve understanding of the different types of work undertaken within and outside the home. This dimension has three themes that address: work for pay, profit or own production (i.e. it generates income, food or other goods or services); unpaid domestic and care work; and the double labour burden. The separation of unpaid work from paid and subsistence activities and the consideration of the double labour burden are particularly important to gender sensitivity. All results are presented for the whole sample, not just for working age respondents.

Summary of the results of the national-level main sample

Overall results for the national-level main sample

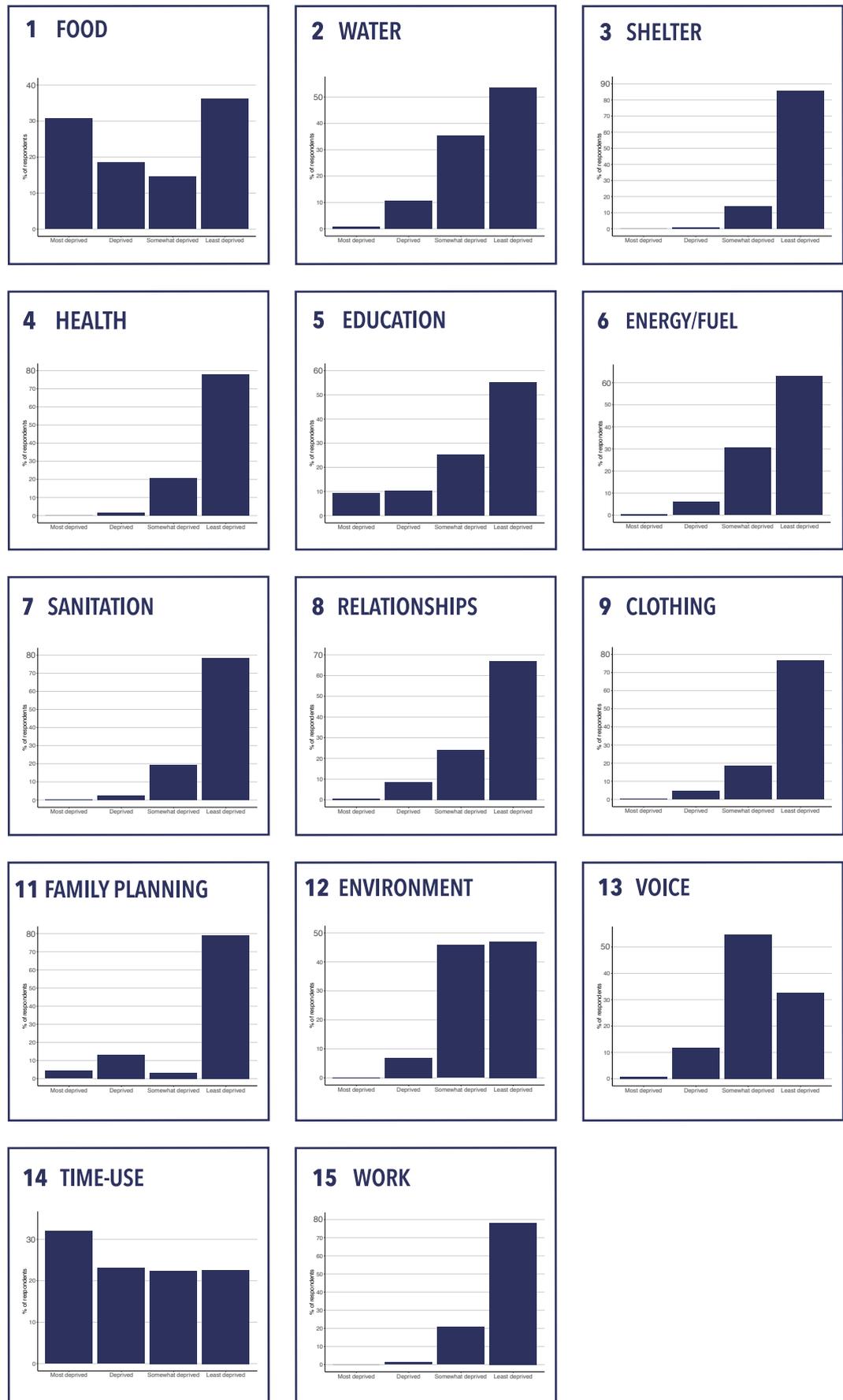
As noted above, these initial analyses have focused on constructing dimension-level scores and deprivation categorisation for the whole of the main sample (for the overall results, see Figure 2) and for the four comparative analyses (of gender, age, rural/urban locality and disability status). These results are 'raw'; sampling weights have yet not been used to ensure national representativity. Section 5 of the report presents these results in detail.

The food and time use dimensions have the largest shares of the main sample categorised as most deprived—30.7% for food and 32.0% for time use. Themes with more than 10% of the main sample categorised as most deprived are: education level (12.7%); functional literacy and numeracy (12.6%); heating energy (12.3%); safe environment (13.6%); and voice in the public domain (32.0%).

Indicators within themes where more than 10% of the main sample are categorised as most deprived are: crowdedness (26.3% in habitability); psycho-social health status (13.6% in health status); handwashing facilities (15.1% in washing facilities); community event participation (15.3% in participation in community events); formal clothing (30.2% in other clothing and footwear); biomass utilisation (13.7% in natural resource utilisation); and job security (13.6% in work for pay, profit and production).

Figure 2

Overall results for IDM dimensions, South African main sample



Gender differences in the national-level main sample

The pattern of deprivation between men and women in the main survey is similar for several dimensions—water, shelter, education, energy, sanitation, clothing and footwear, voice and work. However, there are differences in the patterns of deprivation at the theme and/or indicator level within some of those dimensions. For example, men are slightly more deprived for almost all the indicators in the clothing and footwear dimension. The overall lack of difference at the theme level suggests that those experiencing deprivation in the various indicators are not the same individuals (i.e. a range of different individuals suffered deprivation in different indicators, rather than the same individuals suffering multiple deprivations).

Slightly more women than men are deprived in food, health, relationships and environment, and not only are more women deprived in time use, they are also more deeply deprived. In contrast, men appear more deprived than women in family planning. However, this seems to be being driven by a higher proportion of men than women refusing to answer questions about family planning (see Section 5.12).

Age differences in the national-level main sample

There are several dimensions for which there are no distinguishable differences in the deprivation patterns for the three age groups—water, shelter, sanitation and relationships. However, within each of these dimensions, there are differences at the theme and/or indicator level.

There are several dimensions for which the differences between age groups are important. For food, those between 25 and 64 years old (i.e. the middle age group) are the most deprived, with the oldest group (65+ years) slightly less deprived, and the youth group slightly less deprived again. However, between one-quarter and one-third of each of the groups are most deprived, experiencing severe food insecurity at the time of the survey.

This pattern of deprivation is repeated in the environment dimension. The youth are less deprived than the two older groups, more of the middle age group are more deeply deprived than the other two groups, and the oldest group falls in between. There are relatively higher levels of deprivation faced by both the middle and oldest groups in the natural resource utilisation theme, particularly relating to the utilisation of biomass fuels. The middle group is also exposed to more environmental problems than the other two age groups.

For both time use and work, the middle age group is, once again, the more deprived of the three, but the oldest group is less deprived and the youth falls in the middle. As time use measures time burden and on-call time, it might be expected that the middle age group would experience greater deprivations along with their increased likelihood of having paid work, unpaid domestic and care work, and specific caring responsibilities, whether for children, the sick or elderly.

For the work dimension, the oldest group is less deprived than the two younger groups, largely due to the high proportion of this group that was retired at the time of the survey. This deprivation pattern is replicated in the work for pay, profit and production theme. The middle group is most deeply deprived, while a high proportion of the youth are in full time education and training, and thus classified as somewhat deprived. The double labour burden theme also follows this pattern of deprivation, with the middle age group most likely to experience higher labour burdens (working for pay, profit and production and undertaking unpaid domestic and care work), sometimes more than 55 hours per week, on average.

In the education dimension, as may be expected, the youth experience the least deprivation, followed by the middle age group, and the older group more deeply deprived than the two younger groups.

This pattern of deprivation is replicated in the health dimension, where the oldest group is more deprived for most of the indicators comprising the health dimension, except for prenatal health care access and psycho-social health status.

For energy, the pattern of deprivation is also repeated. However, there are no significant differences at the indicator or theme level, and the differences at the dimension level are slight.

There are several dimensions for which the youth face the deepest deprivation, or are as deprived as another group. In clothing and footwear, the youth and middle age group experience approximately the same levels of deprivation, while the older age group is less deprived. The youth are more deprived in the other clothing and footwear theme than the two older groups, while the youth and middle age groups are equally deprived in the sanitary product use theme.

The family planning theme is most usefully analysed by the intersection of age and gender. On age alone, the oldest group seem more deprived than the two younger groups, but this appears to be because a higher proportion of the older group refused to answer these questions, rather than because they experienced an actual unmet need for contraception (see Section 5.12).

The dimension for which the youth are most deprived is voice, where they are both more likely to be deprived and more deeply deprived than the two older groups. The older group is less deprived and the middle group falls in between. This pattern holds for almost all the indicators and themes within the dimension; however, the differences are very small for the second theme, personal control over decision-making. The high levels of deprivation of the youth in this dimension indicates their disengagement or exclusion from voting and local decision-making processes.

Rural/urban differences in the national-level main sample

There are five dimensions for which there are no discernible differences between rural and urban residents—health, relationships, family planning, environment and work.

For eight of the remaining nine dimensions for which results are reported, rural residents are more deprived than their urban counterparts. This is true in the food dimension, where a higher proportion of rural residents experience some level of food insecurity. However, urban residents are more likely than their rural counterparts to be at either end of the spectrum, being either least deprived or most deprived.

Rural residents are more likely to be deprived, and more deeply deprived, than their urban counterparts in water and energy. This is also true for each theme within these dimensions. In the water dimension, it is largely driven by poor-quality water sources combined with poor reliability of supply in rural areas. In the energy dimension, rural residents are much more likely to have access to unclean fuels and have poor reliability of supplies for cooking, lighting and heating than their urban counterparts. Further, a much higher proportion of rural residents must collect water and energy from outside the home compared to urban residents, and the proportion of each group facing threats while doing so is slightly higher in rural compared to urban settings.

Rural residents are also slightly more deprived than urban residents in shelter, which seems to be driven by the higher proportion of rural residents who are multiply deprived within this dimension compared to urban residents.

For each indicator and theme, and for the education dimension overall, a higher proportion of rural than urban residents are deprived, and overall, they are more deeply deprived. This reflects not only the lower education levels of rural residents, but also lower levels of functional literacy and numeracy.

Rural residents are more deprived, and more deeply deprived, with respect to sanitation, for each indicator in the two themes of toilet facilities and washing

facilities, and for the whole dimension. Given the difficulties involved in accessing clean water and the poor reliability of supplies in rural areas, this is perhaps not a surprise. The theme for which there are no observable differences is having a private place to change during menstruation.

This pattern of greater deprivation in rural areas is also apparent for clothing and footwear, where rural residents are more deprived, and more deeply deprived than their urban counterparts. Rural residents face higher levels of deprivation in everyday or basic clothing and footwear, other clothing and footwear (both school and work clothes, as well as formal clothes), as well as sanitary product use.

The final dimension for which this pattern of deprivation holds is time use, where a slightly higher proportion of rural residents are deprived, and more deeply deprived, than urban residents. However, in both urban and rural areas, the largest proportion of residents are categorised as most deprived. These individuals spend between 10.5 and 13.3 hours per day on paid and unpaid work or obligatory activities, and more than two-thirds of that on call, or at least 13.3 hours per day on such activities, with any amount of on-call time.

Voice is the only dimension in which urban residents are slightly more likely to be deprived than their rural counterparts, as well as being slightly more deeply deprived. This result seems to be driven, at least in part, by the poor access that urban residents have to local decision-making processes, and the poor perceptions they have about being able to influence local decision-making processes.

Disability status differences in the national-level main sample

In the main sample, there are several dimensions for which no differences occur in the patterns of deprivation between individuals with disabilities and those without, including shelter, sanitation, voice, time use and work.

Individuals with disabilities in the main sample are more likely to be deprived in food, and more severely food insecure than those without disabilities. Only one-quarter of individuals with disabilities are least deprived (28.4%), compared to 40.5% of those without disabilities, and the figures for those who are most deprived (experiencing severe food insecurity) are 37.5% and 27.0%, respectively.

There are relatively smaller differences between the two groups in the water dimension, with individuals with disabilities more deprived than those without. However, there are no differences between the two groups in water collection threats.

People with disabilities are also considerably more deprived than others in education, with a third of them most deprived, which is three times the rate of those without disabilities.

Perhaps least surprising is that individuals with disabilities are more deprived across the health dimension than those without. This is true of the health status theme—physical and psycho-social health status—as well as for the health care access and quality theme (although the latter is to a lesser degree than for the former). The only indicator for which there was no difference between the two groups was prenatal health care access, and this is likely due to the small numbers that reported the need for prenatal health care access in the survey.

In the energy dimension, individuals with disabilities are worse off than those without, although both groups are equally likely to be most deprived. In general, individuals with disabilities are slightly less likely to have clean energy supplies, and/or have slightly worse reliability of supply for cooking, heating and lighting.

The greater deprivation of those with disabilities in the relationships dimension appears to be driven by the higher proportion of individuals with disabilities (than those without) who depend on others to help meet their basic needs, and the lower proportion who receive enough of this type of support to meet their needs.

In the clothing and footwear dimension, there are higher proportions of people with disabilities in each of the categories of somewhat deprived, deprived and most deprived than of those without disabilities. Individuals with disabilities are more likely to be deprived, and more deeply deprived, in the basic clothing and footwear theme as well as the theme of other clothing and footwear.

Those without disabilities appear more deeply deprived in the family planning dimension, though the higher rate of refusal to answer these questions among those with disabilities may account (at least in part) for the apparently greater deprivation level.

In the environment dimension, individuals with disabilities are more likely to be deprived, and more deeply deprived, than those without; a pattern repeated in the exposure to environmental problems and safe environment themes.

Summary of the results of the purposive sample of people with disabilities

Overall results for the purposive sample of people with disabilities

An individual is categorised as a person with disabilities if they reported having 'some' or 'a lot of' difficulty in at least one domain of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics' Short Set of Disability Questions, or if they reported being unable to function at all in at least one domain (see Section 5.1.1). Section 6 of this report presents the results of the analyses of the purposive sample in full.

As shown in Figure 3, the food, education and time use dimensions all have significant proportions of the purposive sample classified as most deprived (38.4%, 27.0% and 31.2%, respectively). In the food dimension, this means that close to four in ten respondents were severely food insecure at the time of the survey. With respect to education, just over one-quarter of respondents had received very little schooling (30.9% were most deprived on the education level theme) and were not functionally literate or numerate (31.9% most deprived on the functional literacy and numeracy theme).

In the time use dimension, close to one-third of respondents spent more than the median amount of time on non-leisure and non-personal activities and were likely to also have had a significant proportion of that time on call (i.e. responsible for care of a child under the age of 13 or a sick, disabled or elderly person).

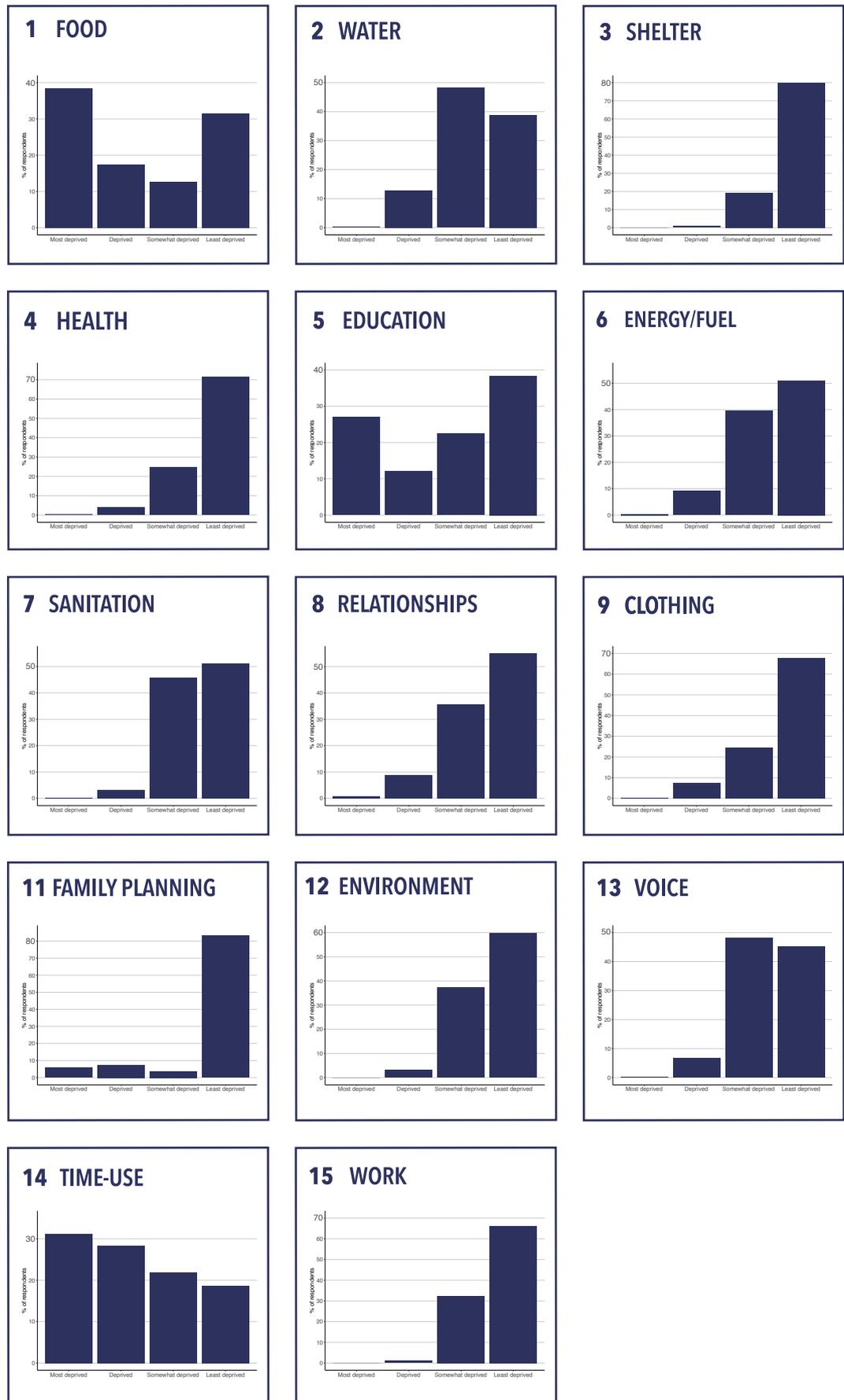
There are eight dimensions that have themes with significant proportions of people classified as most deprived. These include the ownership of essential household items (14.4% in the shelter dimension), both themes in the education dimension—education level (30.9%) and functional literacy and numeracy (31.9%)—and the health status theme (12.1% in the health dimension). The latter includes both indicators (physical health status at 15.5% and psycho-social health status at 19.3%). In the theme of washing facilities in sanitation, 14.3% are classified as most deprived.

In the clothing and footwear dimension, 11.5% are most deprived in the basic clothing and footwear theme, with high proportions in that category for both indicators—basic clothing and footwear ownership (11.9%) and basic acceptability and protection (22.2%).

In the environment dimension, the theme of safe environment has 13.2% classified as most deprived, that is, individuals who feel very unsafe both when at home alone and walking alone in the neighbourhood, or very unsafe for either one and unsafe for the other.

Figure 3

Overall results for IDM dimensions, South African purposive sample



In the voice dimension, not only does the first theme of voice in the public domain have almost one-quarter classified as most deprived (22.0%), but all three indicators in the theme have significant proportions that are most deprived—voting (28.6%), participation in local decision-making (60.5%, the worst result of any indicator across this IDM study), and perception of raising concerns (27.1%).

The theme of work for pay, profit and production has almost one-quarter of respondents classified as most deprived (23.7%), due to the large proportion of respondents in the purposive sample who are not in the labour force because they are unable to work.

The two dimensions in which no individuals in the purposive sample are categorised as most deprived are shelter and environment. However, as noted from above, both of these dimensions have constituent themes and indicators with significant minorities that are most deprived.

Overall, there are fewer differences between subgroups at the dimension level in the purposive sample than there are in the main sample. This may indicate that households with one or more persons with disabilities may experience deeper deprivation levels within the household than is evident in the analysis of the main sample. Further analysis is required to understand this more comprehensively.

Disability status differences in the purposive sample of people with disabilities

There are several dimensions for which there is no difference in patterns of deprivation between individuals with disabilities and those without in the purposive sample, including the water, energy, clothing and footwear, family planning and environment dimensions. However, within these dimensions, there are indicators and/or themes where differences can be observed, as described in detail in Section 6.

There are six dimensions in which people with disabilities are more deprived than those without disabilities. These differences were relatively small in the sanitation, relationships and work dimensions. The differences between the groups at the dimension level for sanitation imply a proportion of the sample face multiple deprivations across the themes within this dimension.

In relationships, the differences between the two groups arise largely from the deeper deprivation experienced by those with disabilities in the dependence and support theme.

In the work dimension, the differences are driven by the work for pay, profit and production theme, in particular, by the high proportion of individuals with disabilities who are unable to work for pay, profit or production, and are therefore not in the labour force (38.2% compared to 6.4% of those without disabilities).

The differences between the two groups are more substantial for the food, health and education dimensions. In food, those with disabilities are more likely to be deprived, and more deeply deprived, than those without disabilities, even though a high proportion of both groups experienced severe food insecurity at the time of the survey (41.1% and 35.3% for those with and without disabilities, respectively).

In health, those with disabilities are more likely to be deprived, and more deeply deprived. These differences are particularly marked in the health status theme, which comprises both physical health status and psycho-social health status, although neither of these indicators were used to determine a respondent's disability status (see Section 3.4).

This pattern of deprivation also holds for the education dimension—those with disabilities, on average, received less schooling and are far more likely to be functionally illiterate and innumerate than those without.

For the remaining dimensions, individuals without disabilities are more deprived than those with disabilities. This pattern of deprivation was evident in the shelter

dimension, where the difference between the two groups is relatively small. In the constituent themes and indicators, there are no substantial differences between the two groups, meaning that those without disabilities face a slightly higher rate of multiple deprivations within this dimension.

This pattern of deprivation also holds in the voice dimension, a result generated from the greater deprivation of those without disabilities in the voice in the public domain theme, where they are more likely to be deprived, and more deeply deprived, than those with disabilities.

The differences observed in the time use dimension arise because those without disabilities were more likely to have higher time burdens and were more likely to have on-call responsibilities, increasing their deprivation levels compared to those with disabilities.

Gender differences in the purposive sample of people with disabilities

There are several dimensions for which no differences between men and women are observable—water, shelter, education, energy, family planning and work. There are, however, differences in themes and/or indicators in these dimensions (except for food and family planning which are both constructed from just one indicator and theme).

Women are more deprived than men in several dimensions—relationships, clothing and footwear, environment and time use. In relationships, these differences are relatively small and derive mainly from women's greater deprivation in the participation in community events theme, and in particular, in the participation during menstruation indicator, where a deprivation can only be faced by a menstruating woman (see Section 6.9 for more detail).

In clothing and footwear, the differences appear to be generated by those women experiencing multiple deprivations across the sanitary product use theme, the school and work clothing indicator, and/or the formal clothing indicator.

In the environment theme, women are slightly more deprived than men in the biomass fuel utilisation indicator (more women than men are responsible for collecting fuel and fewer feel there is enough available for collection to meet needs). Further, women are more likely to be deprived, and more deeply deprived, in the safe environment theme, feeling less safe than men while at home alone and walking alone in the neighbourhood.

The differences in the time use dimension reflect not only the greater amount of time spent by women on non-leisure and non-personal care activities, but also their far greater likelihood of having on-call responsibilities.

For the remaining dimensions, men are, on average, more deprived than women. In the food dimension, the difference is substantial, with 49.1% of men severely food insecure compared to 29.9% of women; however, the reason for this important difference is unclear.

The differences in the health dimension are generated largely by the differences apparent in the health status theme, with a higher proportion of men more deeply deprived than women (this holds for the two indicators of physical health status and psycho-social health status).

The differences between men and women are far smaller for the sanitation dimension, and are driven by greater deprivation of men with respect to the washing facilities theme (and in both the handwashing facilities indicator and access to toiletries indicator).

Finally, differences in the voice dimension are driven by the voice in the public domain theme, where men are slightly more deprived than women.

Age differences in the purposive sample of people with disabilities

There are no differences between the three age groups in the food, water, health, energy and sanitation dimensions. However, there are differences at the theme and/or indicator level within all but the food dimension (which is constructed from only a single indicator and theme).

There are three dimensions where the youth are most deprived, followed by the middle age group, with the oldest group being less deprived than the two younger groups. This pattern of deprivation holds for the shelter, relationships and voice dimensions. In the shelter dimension, differences are observed for only one of the three themes—ownership of essential household items. However, at the indicator level, the youth were the most fearful of eviction of the three age groups.

The differences in relationships are relatively small, with the youth slightly more likely to be deprived than the two older groups. This result seems to be driven by young people's greater deprivation in participation in community events.

In the voice dimension, the youth are more deprived in the voice in the public domain theme, notably, in each of the indicators comprising this theme (voting, participation in local decision-making and perception of concern-raising).

In a further two dimensions—clothing and footwear, and time use—the overall pattern of deprivation is that the youth and middle age groups (i.e. 18–64 year olds) are equally deprived, and both are somewhat more deprived than the older age group. At this stage, it is not clear why this pattern of deprivation occurs in the clothing and footwear dimension.

In the time use dimension, the largest group of both the youth and middle age groups are classified as most deprived (34% and 32%, respectively), demonstrating their higher overall time burden and likely higher proportion of on-call responsibilities compared to the older group.

For the education, family planning and environment dimensions, the oldest group is the most deprived of the three, followed by the middle group, with the youth less deprived than the two older groups. Given the historical context of South Africa, this pattern of deprivation in education is not surprising.

For family planning, finding that the oldest group is the most deprived of the three is an unexpected result, as it is far more typical for younger people to have an unmet need for contraception (particularly younger women). However, the result is, in part, due to a higher proportion of older respondents refusing to answer these questions (see Section 6.12).

The differences in the environment dimension are seemingly driven by the higher rates of deprivation in the natural resource utilisation theme (in particular, in the biomass fuel utilisation indicator).

The final dimension is work, in which the middle age group is most deprived, followed by the older group, with the youth group less deprived. There are several factors influencing this. One is that for the work for pay, profit and production theme, around a quarter of both the middle and older age groups are most deprived, as a result of not being in the labour force because they are unable to work. Another is that the youth are less likely to be characterised in this way and a higher proportion of this group are still in fulltime education or training, and are therefore scored more highly. Finally, the middle group is most likely to be more deeply deprived in the double labour burden theme.

Rural/urban differences in the purposive sample of people with disabilities

In the family planning and work dimensions, very small differences between rural and urban residents are observed, although in work, there are indicators and themes where differences occur.

With respect to food, the differences in deprivation between rural and urban are unlike any other dimension. A higher proportion of rural residents face some level of food insecurity; however, the depth of deprivation is less extreme than for urban residents. Of the almost six in ten urban residents who are food insecure, the bulk of them are severely food insecure, with few being either mild or moderately food insecure.

For the dimensions of water, health, education, energy, sanitation and time use, rural residents are, on average, more likely to be deprived, and more deeply deprived, than their urban counterparts.

Rural residents are more likely than urban residents to have unclean sources of water, with poorer reliability of supplies for both drinking and domestic water. They are also more likely to have unclean sources of fuel for cooking, lighting and heating (or none, for the latter), as well as poor supply reliability for these energy sources. Rural residents are also more likely to have to collect water and energy sources from outside the dwelling, and to face threats while doing so.

This general pattern of deprivation is also repeated in the health dimension, driven, in particular, by the poorer outcomes for the health status theme, although urban residents are more deprived in health care access and quality.

Rural residents are more likely to be deprived, and more deeply deprived, in the education dimension, and in each of the themes and indicators within that dimension.

With respect to sanitation, rural residents are worse off than urban residents in both the toilet facility and washing facilities themes; however, there is no observable difference between residents in either locality in the theme measuring the availability of a private changing place during menstruation.

A higher proportion of rural residents are deprived, and more deeply deprived, in time use—that is, more of them faced higher time burdens, typically with more time spent on call.

The remaining dimensions follow patterns of deprivation going in the opposite direction—that is, urban residents are, on average, more deprived than rural residents in shelter, relationships, clothing and footwear, environment and voice. The differences in deprivation in the shelter dimension are relatively slight and driven by slightly greater deprivation of urban residents in the ownership of essential household items and security of tenure themes. Lower levels of participation in community events drive urban residents' slightly deeper deprivation in the relationships theme.

In clothing and footwear, the greater deprivation of urban residents is demonstrated not only at the dimension level, but also in all three themes—basic clothing and footwear, other clothing and footwear, and sanitary product use.

With respect to the environment dimension, this pattern of deprivation may be counterintuitive. However, it is driven by the relatively high exposure of urban residents to pollution and waste-related issues. The inclusion of the safe environment theme in this dimension also drives this pattern, as urban residents feel significantly less safe alone at home and while walking alone in their neighbourhood than rural residents.

Finally, urban residents are slightly more deprived than their rural counterparts in voice, a result driven by their lower scores in the theme on voice in the public domain.

Structure of the main report

The full report provides an overview of the IDM and the South Africa Country Study (Section 1), and outlines the way deprivation is measured in the IDM (Section 2). Section 3 describes the current form of each of the dimensions of the IDM, and gives an overview of their evolution. Further details about the sampling strategies for the two samples are outlined in Section 4.

The results of the national-level main sample are provided in full in Section 5, while those for the purposive sample of people with disabilities appear in Section 6.

The report concludes with a brief overview and discussion of the results of these analyses, and provides an indication of some of the technical issues for the IDM raised by the South African study (Section 7). These issues include the need to revise parts of the survey and scoring procedures for some indicators, assessing alternative aggregation approaches, and the construction of the IDM composite index. This report does not include all of the many analyses that could be undertaken with the South African data, so the final section identifies some of the possible future analyses that would help to deepen understanding of the multidimensional poverty experienced by different social groups in South Africa.

The appendices describe the scoring procedures for each of the dimensions (see Appendix A.1), and the detailed tables of results for each of the indicators, themes and dimensions for both the main and purposive samples (see Appendix A.2).