



Partnering to accelerate social progress in Warsaw

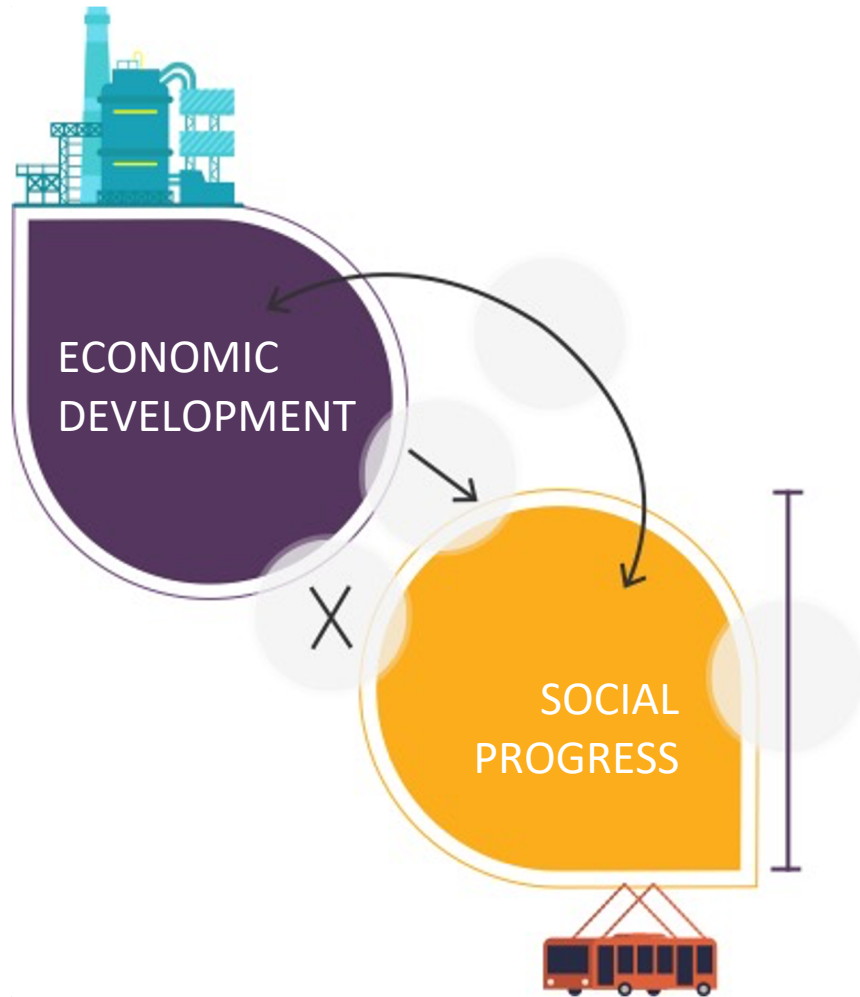
November 2021

**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

1. The Social Progress Index
2. Applications around the world
3. cursory look into SPI methodology
4. The process of building a Social Progress Index
5. Q&A

- 1. The Social Progress Index**
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WHY MEASURE SOCIAL PROGRESS?



Common assumption that economic development automatically generates social progress



Economic development does not always result in social progress



Social progress may also affect economic development



To understand inclusive growth, we need to **measure social progress directly** as a complement to standard economic measures

WHAT IS THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX?

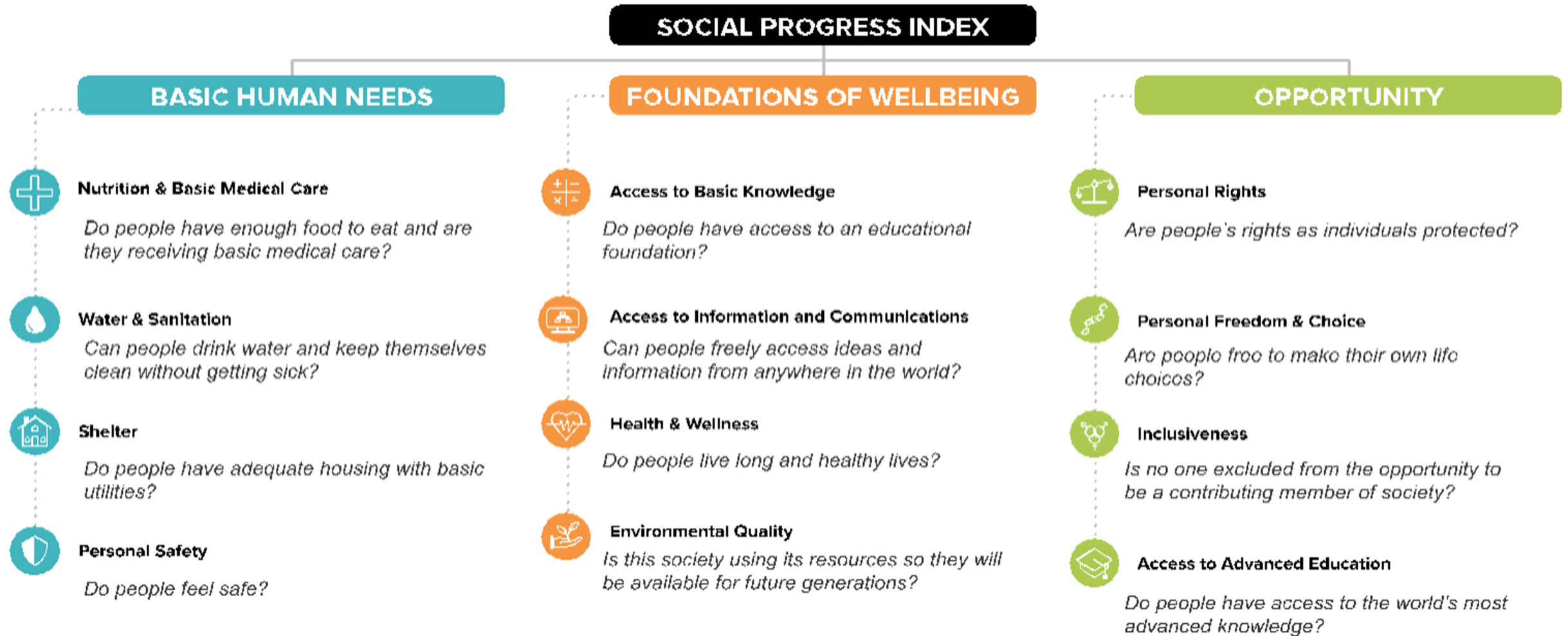


GDP + SPI = INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Social Progress Index **design principles**



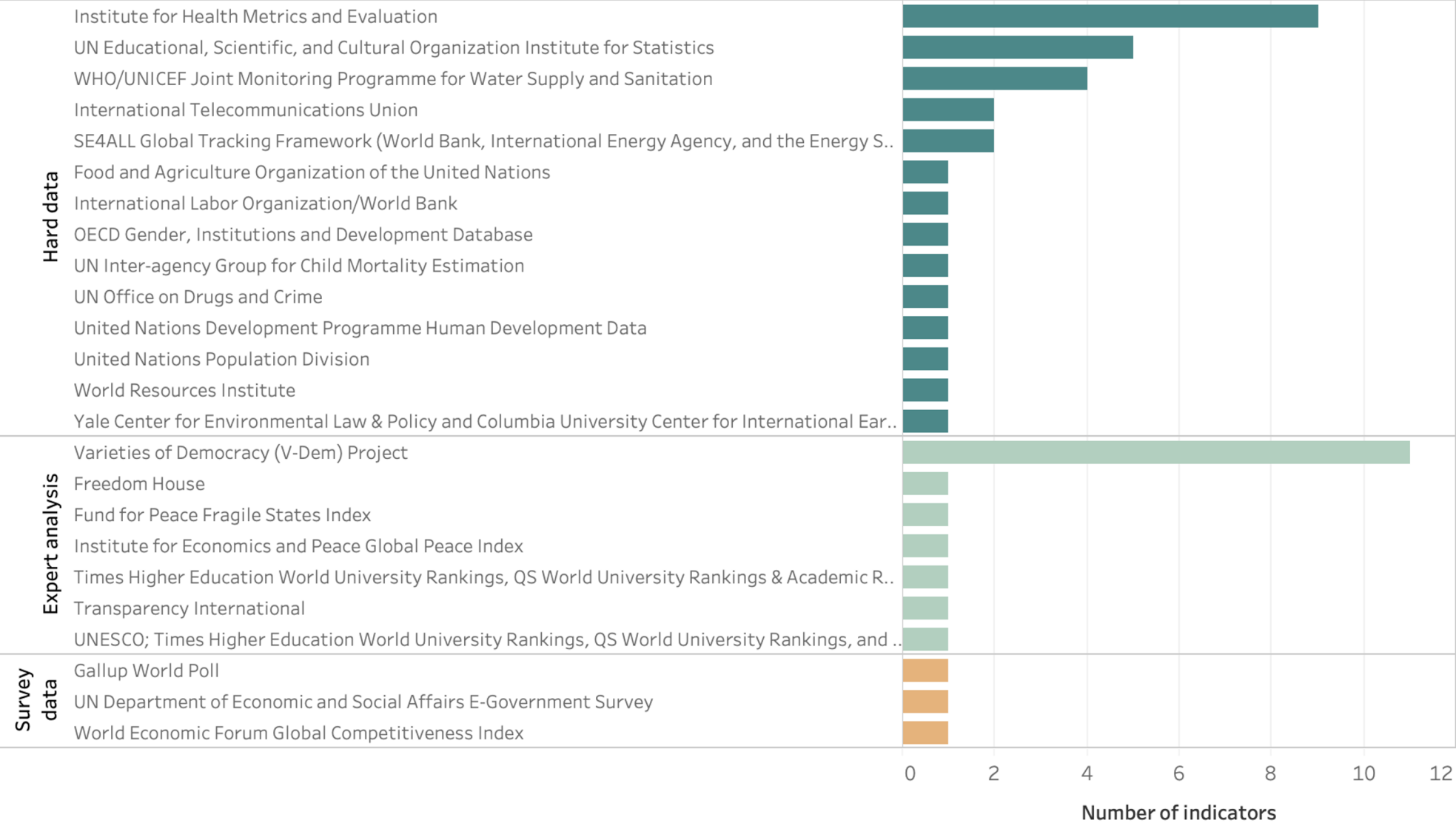
The **Social Progress Index** asks universally important questions about the success of our societies



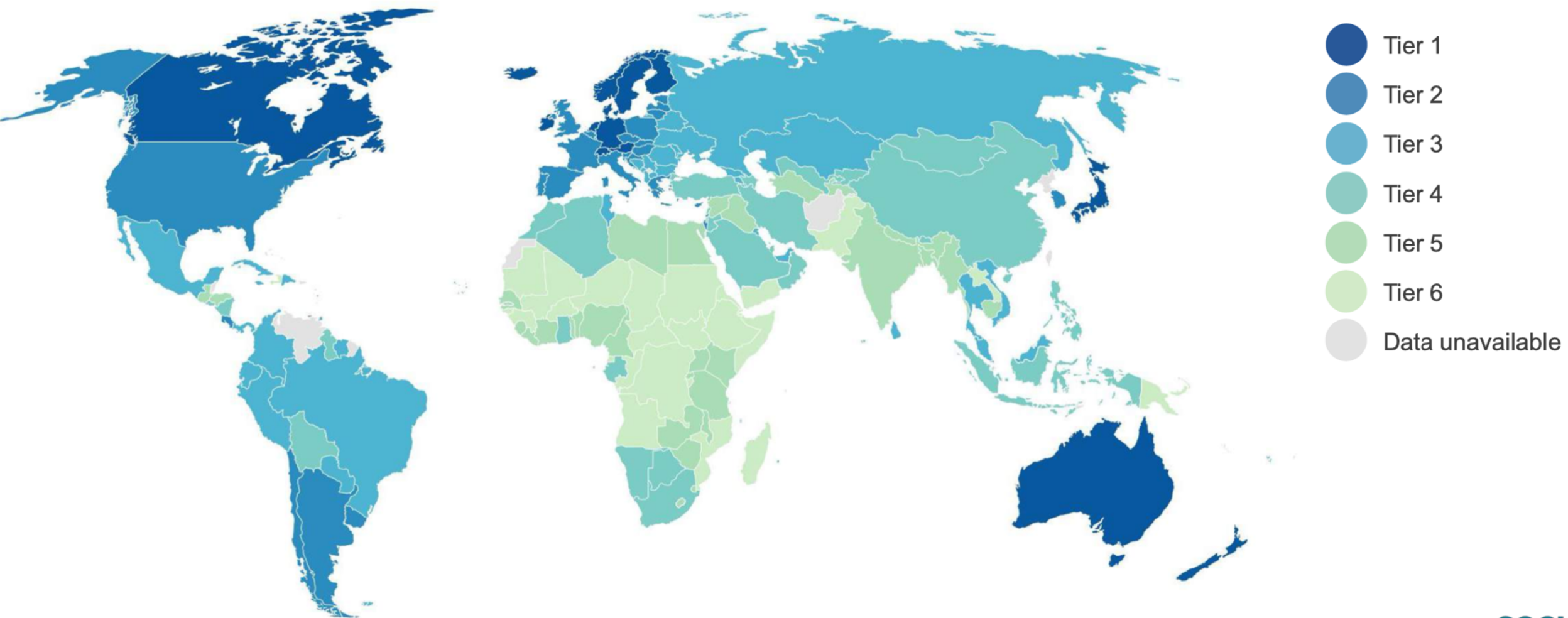
The 2021 social progress index collects 107,000 pieces of social and environmental data from the past 11 years. The index measures the social performance of 168 countries and helps us understand how 7 billion people across the globe are really living, and who is being left behind.



Indicator data are drawn from multilateral organizations, think tanks, and research institutes



2021 Social Progress Index results



2021 Social Progress Index rankings (1)

Tier 1		
Rank	Country	Score
1	Norway	92.63
2	Finland	92.26
3	Denmark	92.15
4	Iceland	91.78
5	Switzerland	91.78
6	Canada	91.41
7	Sweden	91.20
8	Netherlands	90.57
9	Japan	90.44
10	Germany	90.32
11	Australia	90.28
12	New Zealand	90.02
13	Ireland	89.47
14	Austria	89.44

Tier 2		
Rank	Country	Score
15	Luxembourg	88.75
16	Belgium	88.68
17	Korea, Republic of	88.42
18	United Kingdom	88.25
19	France	88.23
20	Spain	87.53
21	Estonia	87.38
22	Czechia	86.60
23	Italy	86.56
24	United States	86.29
25	Portugal	85.97
26	Slovenia	85.83
27	Lithuania	85.58
28	Malta	85.24
29	Cyprus	85.03
30	Singapore	84.73
31	Greece	84.37
32	Israel	83.81
33	Slovakia	83.69
34	Latvia	83.43
35	Poland	83.08
36	Croatia	82.82
37	Chile	82.18
38	Costa Rica	81.73
39	Uruguay	81.15
40	Barbados	80.74
41	Argentina	80.38
42	Hungary	80.15

Tier 3			Tier 3		
Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
43	Bulgaria	78.81	69	Paraguay	71.49
44	Romania	78.41	70	Colombia	71.35
45	Mauritius	77.30	71	Thailand	70.96
46	Trinidad and Tobago	76.82	72	Sri Lanka	70.81
47	Serbia	75.99	73	Dominican Republic	70.71
48	Ukraine	75.78	74	Maldives	70.40
49	Georgia	75.47	75	Suriname	70.22
50	Kuwait	75.32	76	Cuba	70.18
51	Malaysia	75.22	77	Cabo Verde	70.00
52	Panama	75.01	78	Vietnam	69.70
53	Jamaica	75.00			
54	Belarus	74.83			
55	Armenia	74.56			
56	Albania	74.51			
57	Montenegro	74.15			
58	Tunisia	73.95			
59	Ecuador	73.85			
60	Moldova	73.67			
61	Peru	73.61			
62	Russia	73.45			
63	Republic of North Macedonia	73.05			
64	Kazakhstan	72.23			
65	Brazil	72.06			
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	71.91			
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68	Mexico	71.52			

2021 Social Progress Index rankings (2)

Tier 4		
Rank	Country	Score
79	Mongolia	69.18
80	South Africa	69.17
81	Fiji	69.06
82	Kyrgyzstan	68.78
83	Jordan	68.77
84	Bhutan	68.44
85	Oman	68.09
86	Qatar	68.07
87	Turkey	67.99
88	Lebanon	67.79
89	Bolivia	67.69
90	Algeria	67.04
91	Botswana	66.96
92	West Bank & Gaza	66.73
93	Guyana	66.27
94	Indonesia	66.26
95	Uzbekistan	65.90
96	Bahrain	65.85
97	Philippines	65.73
98	Iran	65.72
99	Ghana	65.67
100	China	65.44
101	Morocco	65.24
102	Sao Tome and Principe	64.62
103	El Salvador	64.25
104	Gabon	64.05
105	Saudi Arabia	63.73
106	Namibia	63.38
107	Azerbaijan	62.90
108	Nicaragua	62.45

Tier 5		
Rank	Country	Score
109	Egypt	60.29
110	Honduras	60.19
111	Senegal	59.73
112	Guatemala	59.54
113	Nepal	59.06
114	Timor-Leste	58.85
115	India	58.81
116	Kenya	58.76
117	Myanmar	58.62
118	Iraq	58.35
119	Libya	58.23
120	Turkmenistan	57.58
121	Bangladesh	56.87
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126	Tanzania	55.17
127	Comoros	54.71
128	Cambodia	54.52
129	Solomon Islands	54.03
130	Lesotho	53.97
131	Côte d'Ivoire	53.89
132	Syria	53.78
133	Togo	53.51
134	Zimbabwe	53.33
135	Zambia	53.29
136	Sierra Leon	53.01
137	Rwanda	53.01
138	Nigeria	52.65

Tier 5		
Rank	Country	Score
139	Cameroon	52.07
140	Uganda	52.02
141	Eswatini	52.00
142	Liberia	51.67

Tier 6		
Rank	Country	Score
143	Pakistan	50.82
144	Burkina Faso	50.65
145	Laos	50.09
146	Djibouti	49.91
147	Congo, Republic of	49.45
148	Ethiopia	48.80
149	Madagascar	48.75
150	Mozambique	47.89
151	Mali	47.86
152	Mauritania	47.63
153	Angola	47.23
154	Equatorial Guinea	46.61
155	Sudan	46.40
156	Papua New Guinea	46.06
157	Haiti	45.96
158	Guinea-Bissau	45.49
159	Guinea	43.26
160	Burundi	42.64
161	Congo, Democratic Republic of	42.11
162	Niger	42.02
163	Yemen	38.90
164	Somalia	35.62
165	Eritrea	35.33
166	Chad	34.60
167	Central African Republic	33.53
168	South Sudan	32.50

On average, the world is improving... but progress is slow and uneven

Since 2011, the population-weighted world average score has **improved by 4.63 points**.

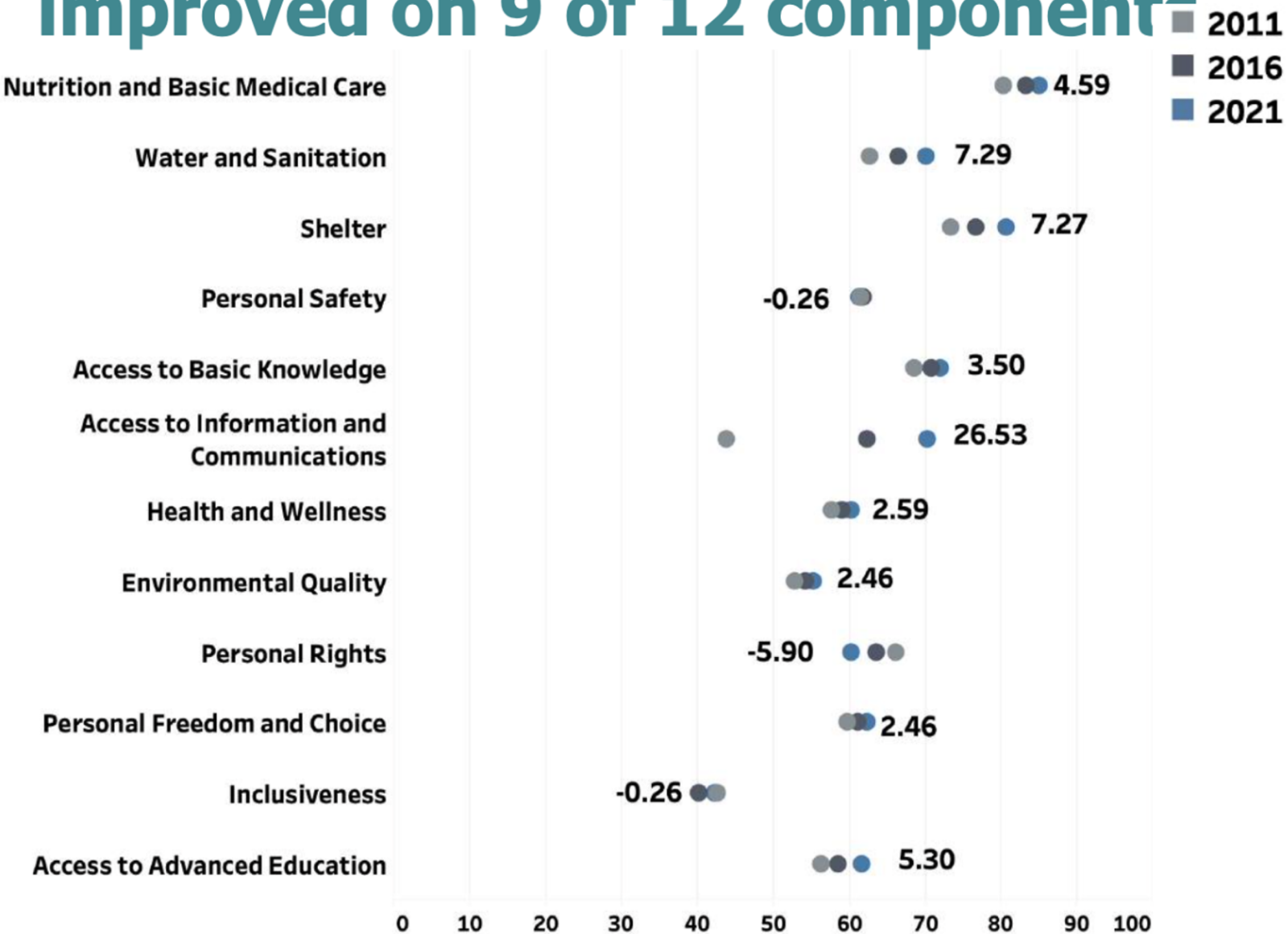
2011: 60.42



2021: 65.05

147 countries (86% of those measured) have improved by one point or more. Four countries (2%) have declined. Of the 147 countries that improved, **67 countries (40%) have improved by five or more points**.

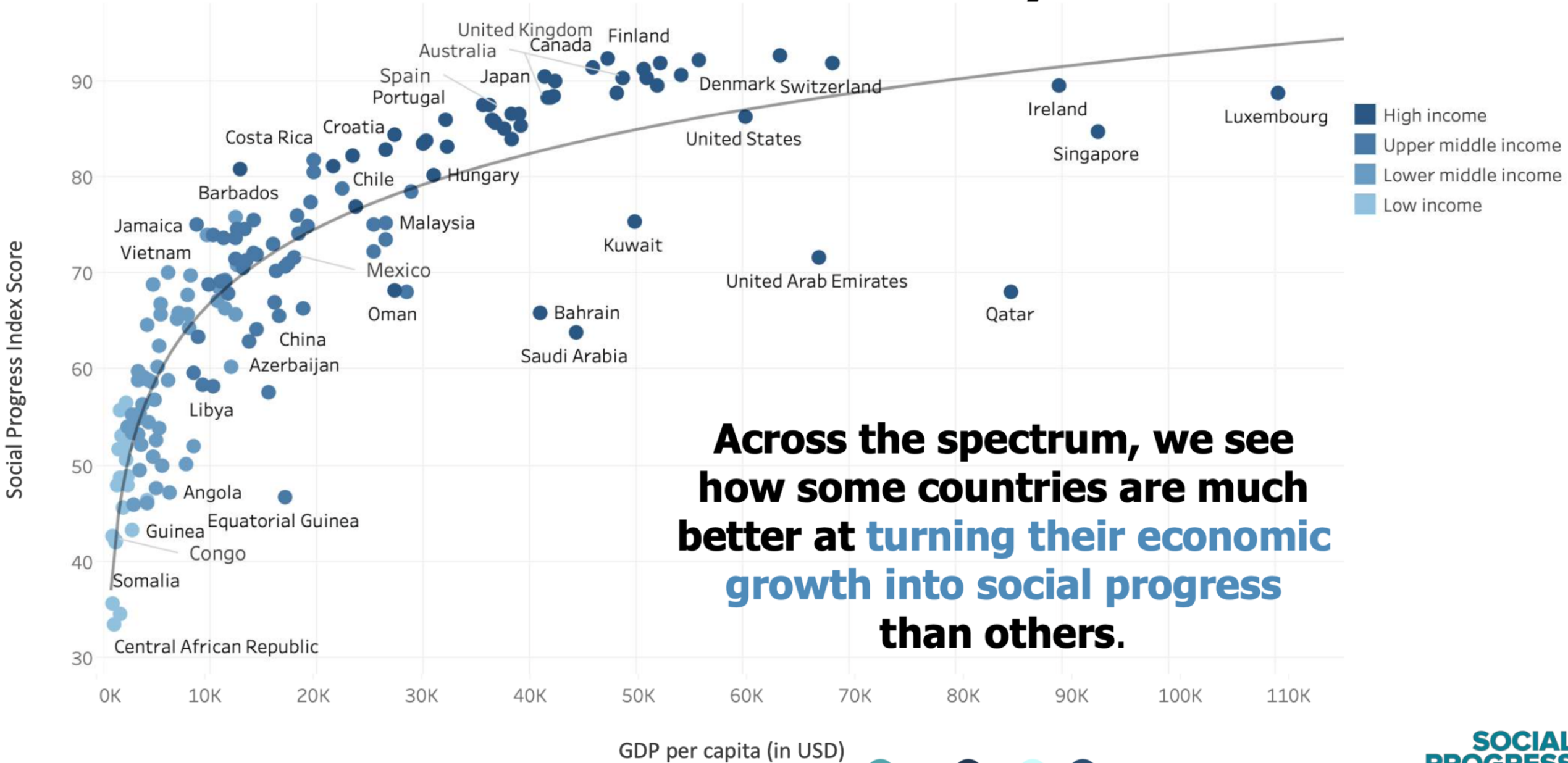
From 2011 to 2021 the world improved on 9 of 12 components



Since 2011, the world has improved most on **Access to Information and Communications, Water and Sanitation, Shelter, and Access to Advanced Education.**

World progress has been uneven, with a significant decline in **Personal Rights** and stagnation on **Personal Safety** and **Inclusiveness**.

GDP is not destiny



Countries with the greatest improvements since 2011

8 – 10 points improvement



Fiji



Bhutan



Sri Lanka



Ethiopia



United Arab Emirates



Sierra Leone



Tunisia



Eswatini



Uzbekistan

+ 10 points improvement



The Gambia



Myanmar

The greatest strides are being made in lower income countries, particularly in **Africa** and parts of **Asia**.

Countries that have declined in social progress since 2011



United
States of
America



Brazi
l



Syria
























South
Sudan























Four countries have made **no overall social progress** since 2011.

Their declines are slight, with **South Sudan** suffering from the largest decline.


























BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

	Score/Value	Rank	Strength/Weakness
	92.68	22	
Nutrition & Basic Medical Care	97.2	35	
Undernourishment (% of pop.)	2.5	1	
Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000)	19.3	29	
Child stunting (% of children)	4.82	46	
Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	5.63	14	
Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	4.39	32	
Water & Sanitation	98.61	13	
Unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene attributable deaths (per 100,000 pop.)	0.29	27	
Access to improved water source (proportion of population)	1	26	
Access to improved sanitation (proportion of population)	1	23	
Shelter	90.09	52	
Usage of clean fuels and technology for cooking (% of pop.)	100	1	
Access to electricity (% of pop.)	100	1	
Household air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	3.9	69	
Dissatisfaction with housing affordability (0=low; 1=high)	0.49	96	
Personal Safety	84.84	21	
Transportation related fatalities (deaths/100,000)	9.53	48	
Perceived criminality (1=low; 5=high)	2	8	
Political killings and torture (0=low freedom; 1=high freedom)	0.91	53	
Deaths from interpersonal violence (deaths/100,000)	1.3	42	

FOUNDATIONS OF WELLBEING

	Score/Value	Rank	Strength/Weakness
	82.06	37	
Access to Basic Knowledge	92.62	37	
Equal access to quality education (0=unequal; 4=equal)	3.24	39	
Women with no schooling (% of women)	0	23	
Gender parity in secondary attainment (distance from parity)	0.06	72	
Primary school enrollment (% of children)	97.84	74	
Secondary school attainment (% of population)	85.8	47	
Access to Information & Communications	86.24	33	
Mobile telephone subscriptions (subscriptions/100 people)	127.73	1	
Access to online governance (0=low; 1=high)	0.96	9	
Media censorship (0=frequent; 4=rare)	2.12	99	
Internet users (% of pop)	80.44	46	
Health and Wellness	72.12	51	
Life expectancy at 60 (years)	22.11	47	
Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases (deaths/100,000)	337.77	73	
Access to essential health services (0=none; 100=full coverage)	83.18	38	
Equal access to quality healthcare (0=unequal; 4=equal)	2.54	74	
Environmental Quality	77.27	46	
Outdoor air pollution attributable deaths (deaths/100,000)	38.74	93	
Deaths from lead exposure (deaths/100,000)	5.08	48	
Particulate matter pollution (mean annual exposure, µg/m3)	20.34	74	
Species protection (0=low; 100=high)	100	1	

OPPORTUNITY

	Score/Value	Rank	Strength/Weakness
	74.5	38	
Personal Rights	83.22	56	
Political rights (0=no rights; 40=full rights)	34	44	
Freedom of expression (0=no freedom; 1=full freedom)	0.71	86	
Freedom of religion (0=no freedom; 4=full freedom)	3.52	79	
Access to justice (0=non-existent; 1=observed)	0.74	76	
Property rights for women (0=no right; 5=full rights)	4.73	39	
Personal Freedom & Choice	78.33	32	
Vulnerable employment (% of employees)	15.99	48	
Early marriage (% of women)	1.01	11	
Satisfied demand for contraception (% of women)	71.8	76	
Perception of corruption (0=high; 100=low)	56	39	
Young people not in education, employment or training (% of youth)	8.13	25	
Inclusiveness	60.67	38	
Acceptance of gays and lesbians (0=low; 100=high)	0.47	44	
Discrimination and violence against minorities (0=low; 10=high)	5.6	78	
Equality of political power by gender (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.5	34	
Equality of political power by socioeconomic position (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.8	24	
Equality of political power by social group (0=unequal power; 4=equal power)	2.74	39	
Access to Advanced Education	75.78	33	
Expected years of tertiary education	3.17	35	
Women with advanced education (%)	0.64	36	
Quality weighted universities (points)	70.2	19	
Citable documents (documents/1,000)	1.37	35	
Academic freedom (0=low; 1=high)	0.86	55	

Note
Overall index, component and dimension scores are on a 0-100 scale; indicators scores are raw values.

Comparing Countries
Over- and underperformance is relative to 15 countries of similar GDP per capita
Hungary, Slovakia, Portugal, Latvia, Panama, Greece, Romania, Turkey, Estonia, Oman, Lithuania, Croatia,

Key
 Overperforming by 1 or more pts.  Underperforming by less than 1 pt.

The Social Progress Index captures outcomes related to **all 17 Sustainable Development Goals** in a simple but rigorous framework designed for aggregation, making it an **invaluable proxy measure of SDG performance**.

The Social Progress Index and the SDGs

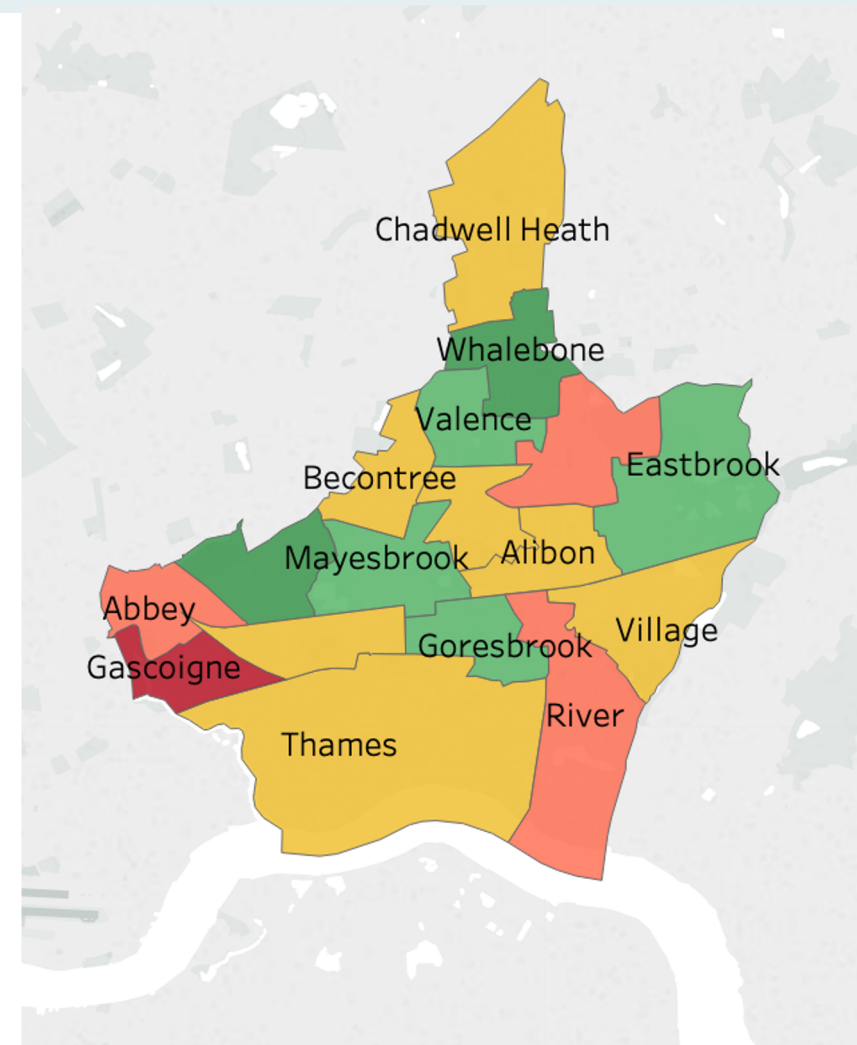


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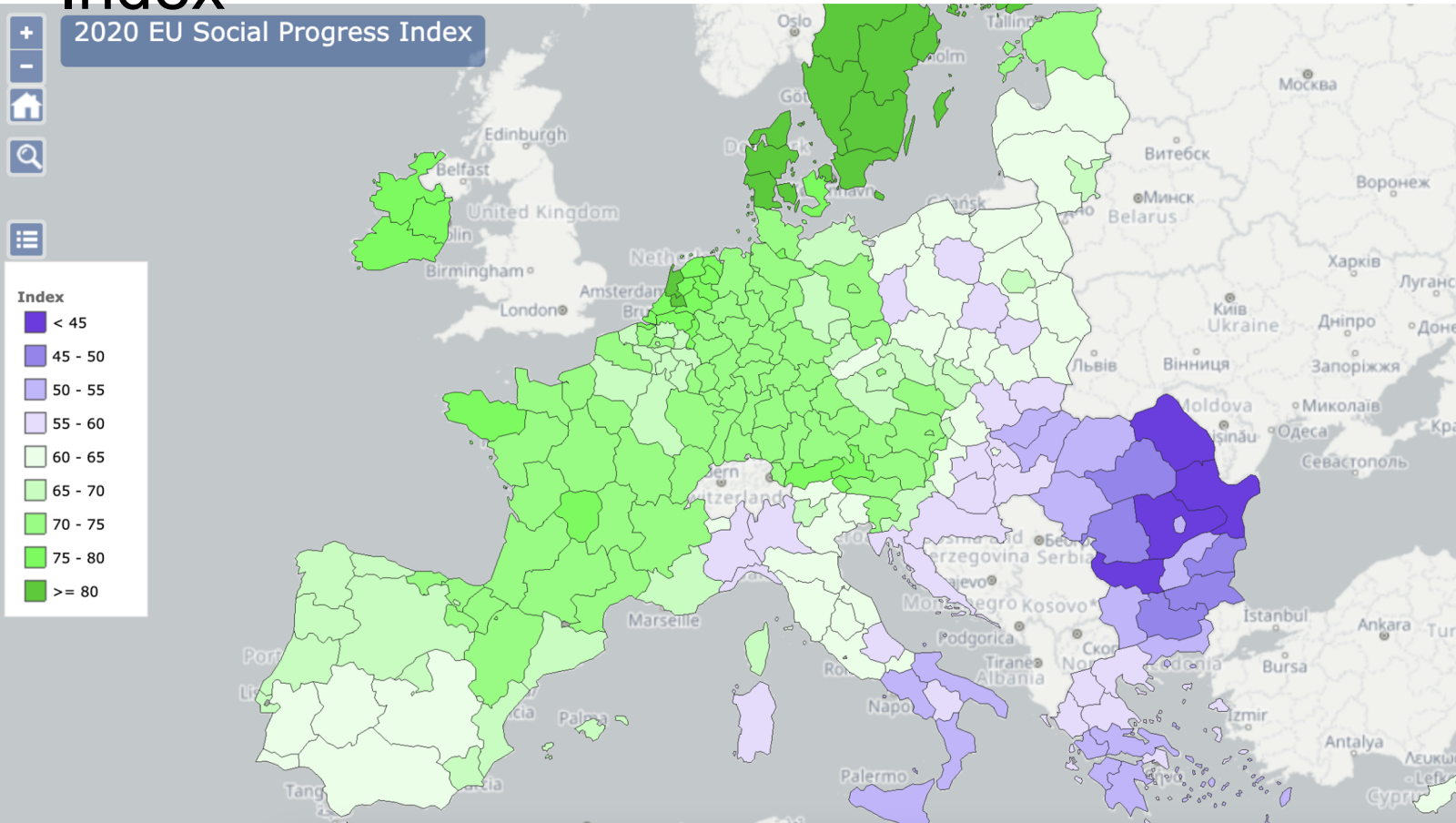


THE CASE OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM ACTION AND IMPACT

- The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham has used a local ward-level Social Progress Index as a strategic tool since 2016.
- The SPI helped to effectively allocate resources and tackle issues such as domestic violence, homelessness, and fuel poverty.
- The Borough reports improved social outcomes and savings >£3m through preventive measures as a result.
- SPI is also used to ensure social value in public procurement.



The EU Regional Social Progress Index



The European Commission DG REGIO has developed its own **EU Regional SPI** for the 240 NUTS 2 regions of the EU, with its second edition launched in December 2020.

A pilot project was conducted in 10 EU regions. Regional stakeholders and public administrations across the EU referred to SPI as a very useful tool that provides **a common framework and language for all European regions** to measure social progress and prioritise social and environmental policies.

EU Regional Social Progress Index

GDP PPP per capita (2011)

Score/value Rank

57.85 215/272

€26,700 97/272

Mazowieckie



Poland

Score/value Rank	Score/value Rank	Score/value Rank
Basic Human Needs 58.38 256	Foundations of Wellbeing 57.13 206	Opportunity 58.04 167
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care 64.55 240	Access to Basic Knowledge 90.56 15	Personal Rights 32.36 217
Mortality rate before age 65 0.21 236	Secondary enrolment rate 0.98 37	Trust in the political system 29.48 202
Infant mortality 3.85 172	Lower secondary completion only 8.70 21	Trust in the legal system 22.63 163
Unmet medical needs 10.55 259	Early school leaving 4.33 9	Trust in the police 43.08 243
Insufficient food 14.19 228		Quality and accountability of government services -0.98 233
Water and Sanitation 59.87 258	Access to Information and Communications 56.93 186	Personal Freedom and Choice 69.63 154
Satisfaction with water quality* 220	Internet at home 73.00 168	Freedom over life choices* 173
Lack of toilet in dwelling 4.76 227	Broadband at home 69.00 184	Teenage pregnancy 1.13 157
Uncollected sewage 18.16 258	Online interaction with public authorities 28.00 207	Young people not in education, employment or training 8.87 78
Sewage treatment 0.00 236		Corruption -0.68 199
Shelter 43.15 249	Health and Wellness 55.16 242	Tolerance and Inclusion 58.31 209
Burdensome cost of housing 64.89 264	Life expectancy 77.30 227	Impartiality of government services -0.44 193
Satisfaction with housing 16.95 203	General health status 56.98 253	Tolerance for immigrants* 229
Overcrowding 45.66 242	Premature deaths from cancer 106.90 230	Tolerance for minorities* 240
Lack of adequate heating 10.73 198	Premature deaths from heart disease 105.50 233	Attitudes toward people with disabilities 8.30 54
Personal Safety 67.60 244	Unmet dental needs 5.75 213	Tolerance for homosexuals* 226
Homicide rate 1.33 188	Environmental Quality 33.01 248	Gender gap -11.53 195
Safety at night* 178	Satisfaction with air quality* 227	Community safety net* 197
Traffic deaths 117.82 262	Air pollution-pm10 29.87 245	
	Air pollution-pm2.5 23.73 254	Access to Advanced Education 77.54 74
	Air pollution-ozone 109.43 107	Tertiary education attainment 33.57 63
	Pollution, grime or other environmental problems 10.91 116	Tertiary enrolment 0.08 1
	Protected land (Natura 2000) 15.91 142	Lifelong learning 6.73 184

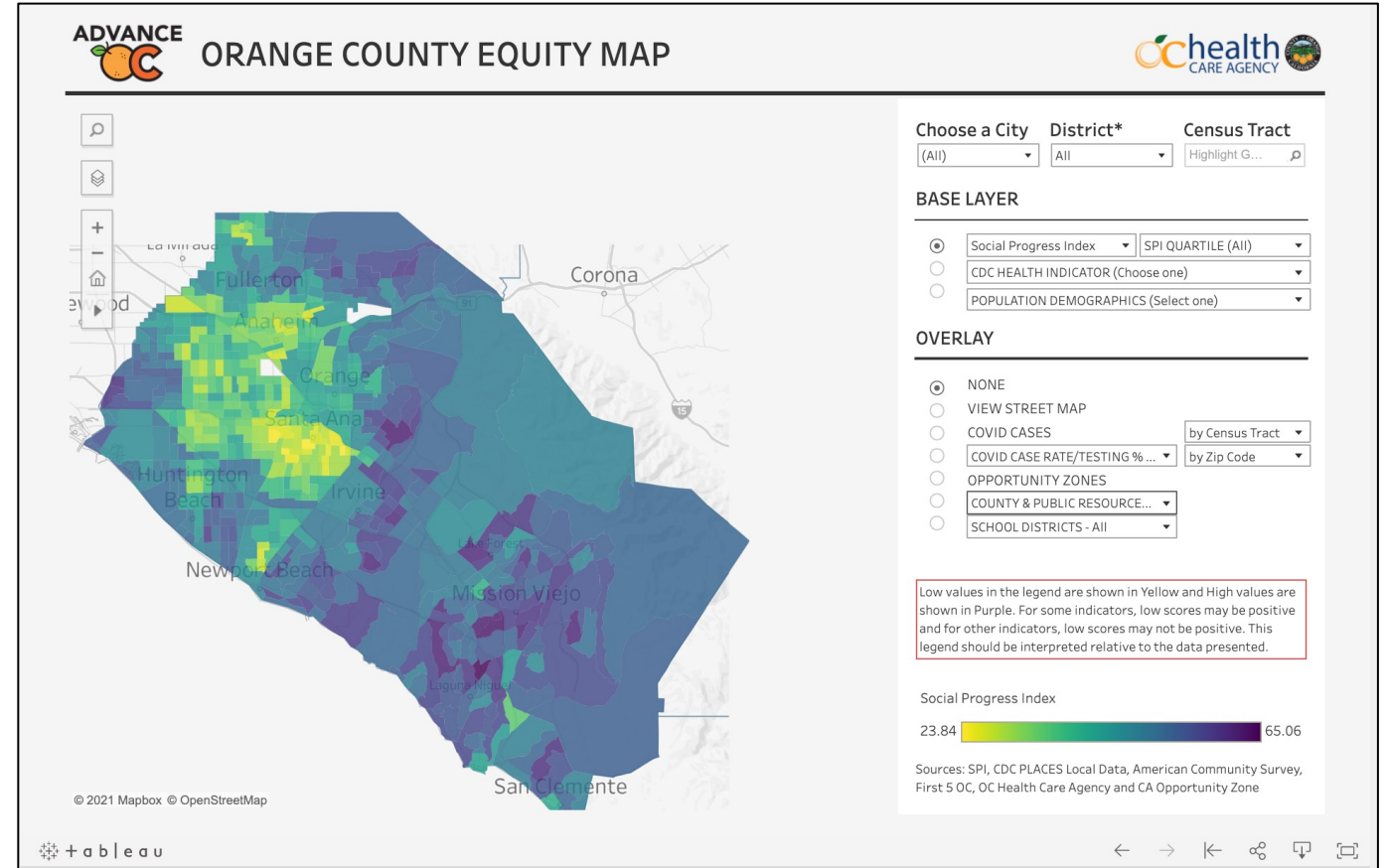
● Underperforming ○ Less than one point under neutral ● Neutral ○ Less than one point over neutral ● Overperforming

Strengths and weaknesses are relative to 15 regions of similar GDP per capita: Eastern Scotland, Região Autónoma da Madeira, ProvenceAlpesCôte d'Azur, Alsace, Marche, Zahodna Slovenija, Länsi-Suomi, Koblenz, Schleswig-Holstein, Norra Mellansverige, Illes Balears, Niederösterreich, Östra Mellansverige, Etelä-Suomi, Friesland (NL)

*Raw data cannot be shown for Gallup indicators

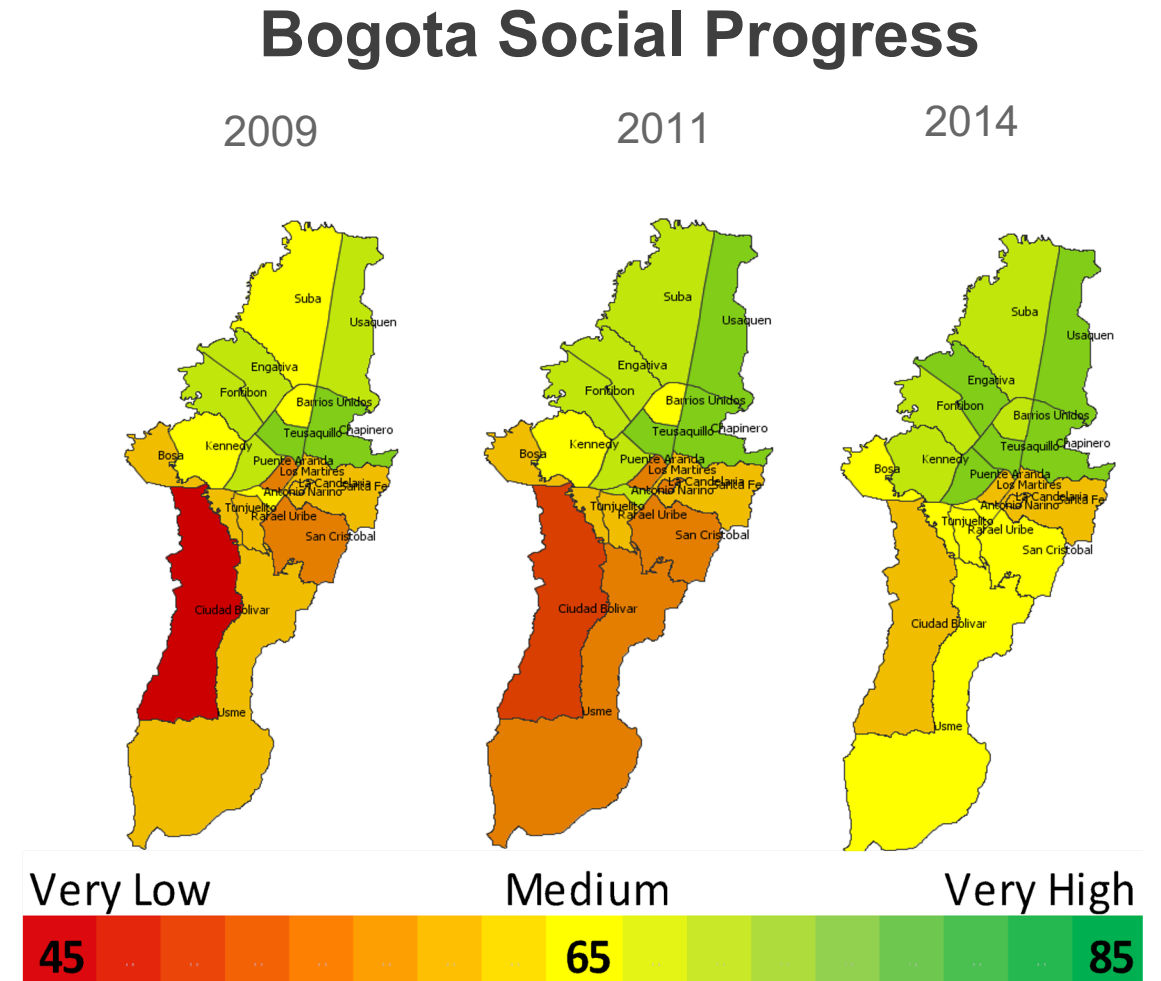
Mapping equity in Orange County US

- The **OC Equity Map** is a data platform that spotlights social and health disparities in Orange County neighborhoods through 580 census tracts across multiple dimensions, focusing on Covid-19.
- The Social Progress Index forms the foundation of the tool which acts as a common base of truth for all sides of the government and business spectrum, from which policy and investment priorities can be determined.



Enabling progress in Colombian cities

- Social progress tracked over a 5-year period in **13 major Colombian cities** and neighborhoods of Bogota provides a new perspective **to guide urban and social policies** and planning, improving social conditions for its citizens.



Innovating around the Social Progress Framework

This year, we released the second edition of the Youth Progress Index, our first age **disaggregated analysis** of quality of life for a specific demographic.

This **flexibility to innovate** and apply the index to measure progress in different contexts, for different groups, is one of the SPI model's great strengths.

The Youth Progress Index



Basic Human Needs

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care

- Undernourishment
- Depth of food deficit
- Maternal mortality rate
- Child mortality rate
- Deaths from infectious diseases

Water and Sanitation

- Access to piped water
- Rural access to improved water source
- Access to improved sanitation and facilities
- Youth satisfaction with water

Shelter

- Youth availability of affordable housing
- Access to electricity
- Quality of electricity supply
- Youth household air pollution deaths

Personal safety

- Homicide rate
- Level of violent crime
- Perceived criminality
- Political terror
- Youth traffic deaths
- Youth safe walking alone



Foundations of Wellbeing

Access to Basic Knowledge

- Youth literacy
- Primary school enrollment
- Gross school enrollment
- Gender parity in secondary enrollment
- Female population with some secondary education
- Male population with some secondary education

Access to Information and Communications

- Youth mobile telephones
- Youth internet users
- Press freedom

Health and Wellness

- Healthy life expectancy at birth
- Youth mortality from non-communicable diseases
- Youth suicide rate
- Death rate from HIV/AIDS

Environmental Quality

- Wastewater management
- Biodiversity and habitat
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Youth air pollution attributable deaths
- Youth satisfaction with air quality



Opportunity

Personal Rights

- Political rights
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of assembly/association
- Private property rights
- Youth confidence in police
- Percent of young members of parliament

Personal Freedom and Choice

- Youth freedom over life choices
- Freedom of religion
- Early marriage
- Satisfied demand for contraception
- Corruption
- Youth perception of corruption

Inclusion

- Youth openness towards immigrants
- Youth openness towards homosexuals
- Youth community safety net
- Discrimination and violence against minorities
- Religious tolerance
- Youth not in employment and not in education
- Youth employment gap

Access to Advanced Education

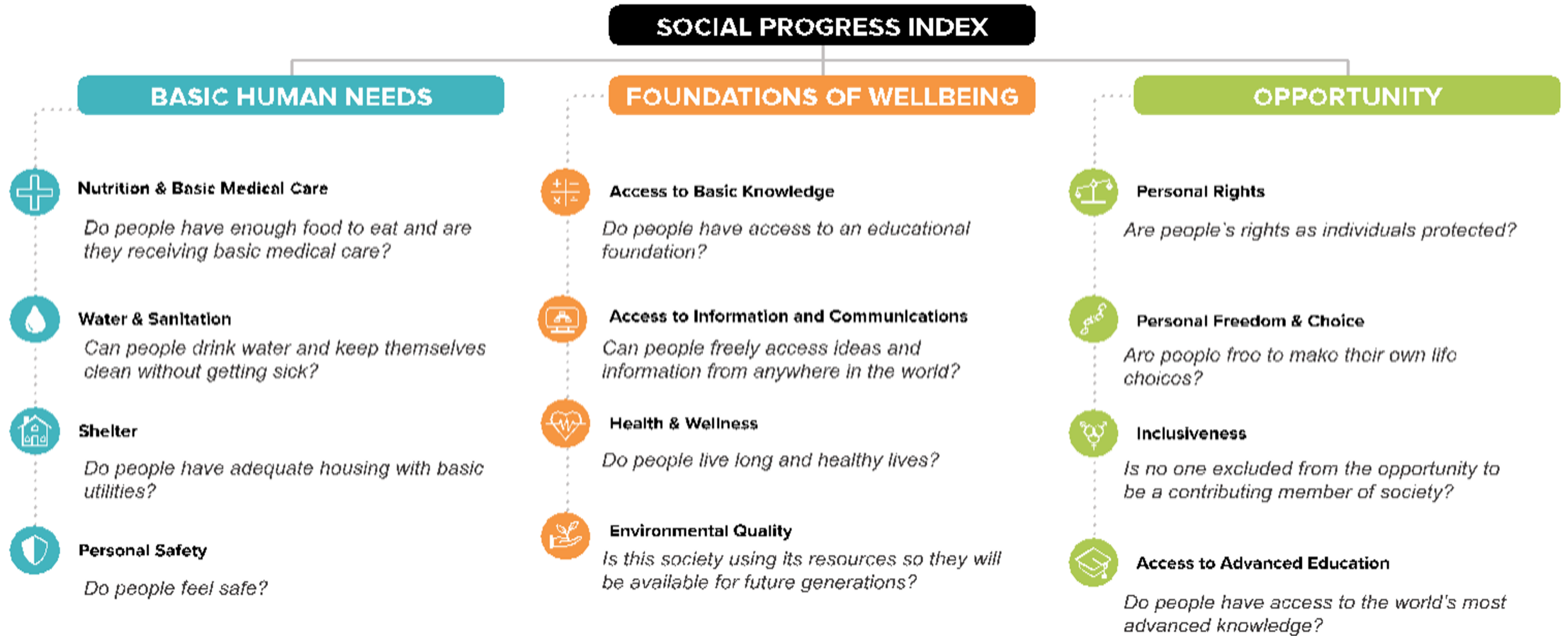
- Years of tertiary schooling
- Women's average years in school
- Inequality in attainment of education
- Tertiary enrollment rate

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Social Progress Index Framework

Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Access to Basic Knowledge	Personal Rights
Water and Sanitation	Access to Information and Communication	Personal Freedom and Choice
Shelter	Health and Wellness	Inclusiveness
Personal Safety	Environmental Quality	Access to Advanced Education

The **Social Progress Index** asks universally important questions about the success of our societies



INDICATOR SELECTION CRITERIA



THE BEST AVAILABLE DATA – FOR THE BEST POSSIBLE MODEL

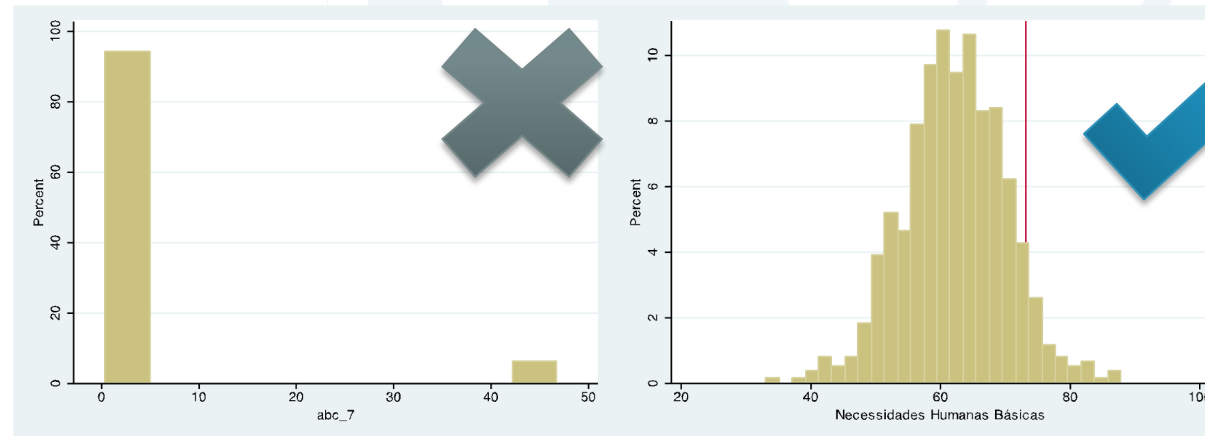
We need to look for some simple but essential **statistical characteristics**:

Have more observation units than indicators. (>30)

Have indicators with good distributions

Avoid perfect correlations between indicators

Look for outliers



PREPARATIONS BEFORE INDEX CALCULATIONS

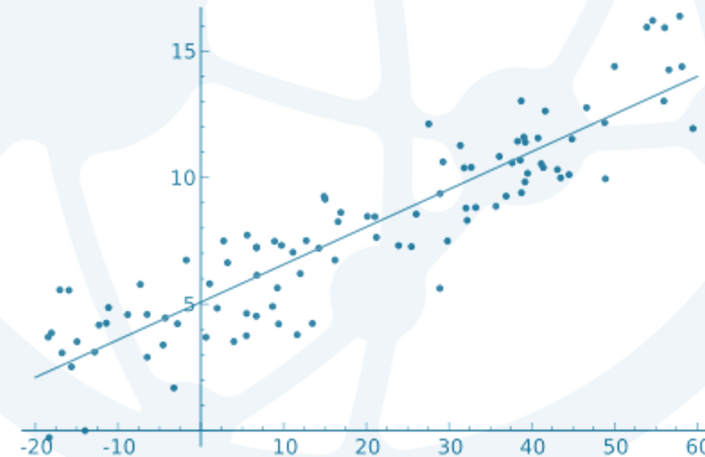
Imputation of missing data

Identify outliers

**Make scale adjustments and transform highly skewed indicators
(capping, bucketing)**

Invert indicators that are negatively related to Social Progress

Standardisation (z-scores)



UTOPIAS AND DYSTOPIAS

Before calculating the index, it is important to determine the values that would represent the absolute best case (**utopia**) and the absolute worst case (**dystopia**) for each indicator. In the dataset, two fictitious units should be created to represent all the best case scenarii and all the worst case scenarii.



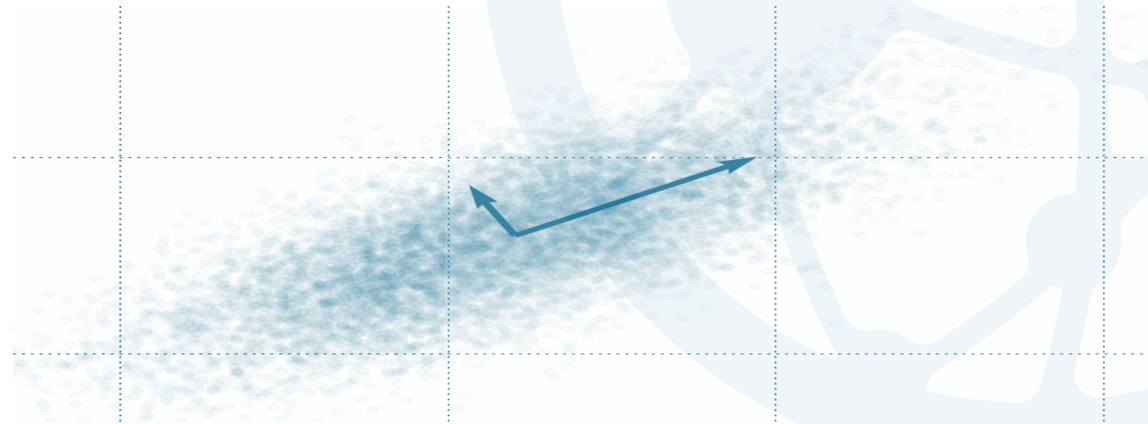
The utopia and dystopia values will be used to transform scores to the 0-100 scale, where 0 is the worst possible score and 100 is the best possible score (refer to “Calculating component, dimension and index scores”).

This makes the final scores more easily interpretable and comparable across components.

APPLYING THE PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS

Principal Components Analysis (PCA) is used to evaluate the fit of indicators within components and determine indicator **weights** within components. If indicators are chosen well to reflect a component, this method helps us identify **robust and consistent** combinations of indicators for each component.

To create indexes with **variables that measure similar things** (conceptually). To get a small set of variables (preferably uncorrelated) from a large set of variables (most of which are correlated to each other)



WEIGHTING AND AGGREGATION

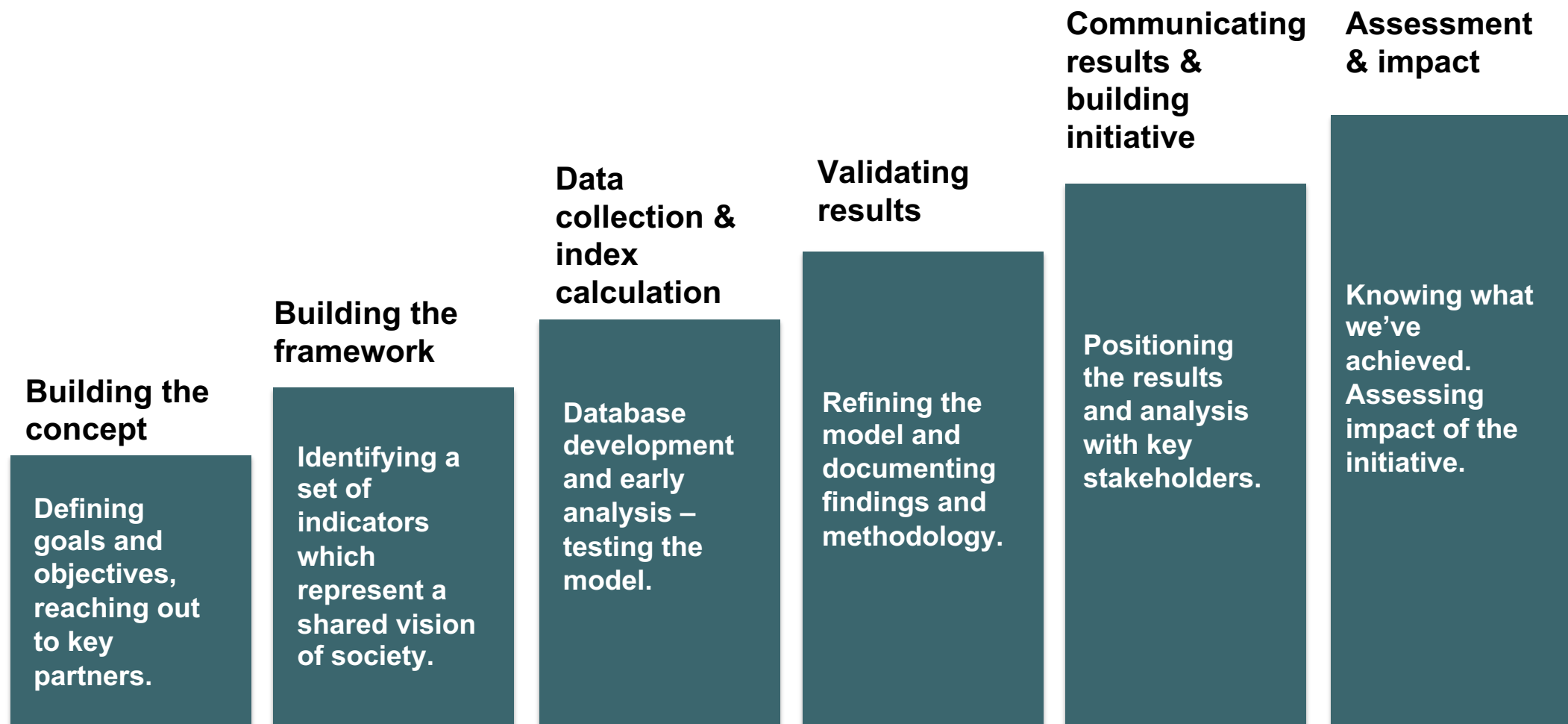
Each dimension is simply the average of the four components that make up that dimension; and the overall index is calculated as the simple average of the three dimensions.

$$\textit{Dimension}_d = \frac{1}{4} \sum_c \textit{Component}_c$$

$$\textit{SPI} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_d \textit{Dimension}_d$$

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Creating a subnational Social Progress Index



Storing data

The Social Progress Index framework offers a useful structuring method for folders, it is very intuitive and easy to navigate. Data should be stored according to (Dimensions and) Components.

For example:

- BHN
 - NBMC
 - WS
 - S
 - PS
- FoW
 - ABK
 - AIC
 - HW
 - EQ
- Opp
 - PR
 - PFC
 - Incl
 - AAE

KEEPING TRACK

Storing summary information on indicators in one place – Indicator tracker

Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and	Undernourishment (% of pop.)	11/09/2018	30/04/2019	Yes	Sept. 2019	Annual	Yes	http://www.fao.org/gd	The prevalence	2001-2017	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and	Maternal mortality rate (deaths/100,000 live births)	9/xx/18	30/04/2019	Yes	Sept. 2019	Annual	Yes	http://ghdx.healthdata.org	Maternal death	1990-2030	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and	Child mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)	10/xx/18	01/05/2019	Yes	Oct. 2019	Annual	Yes	http://www.cdc.com	Probability of d	1950-2017	Yes	No
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and	Child stunting (% of children)	9/xx/18	30/04/2019	Yes	Sept. 2019	Annual	Yes	http://ghdx.healthdata.org	Prevalence of st	1990-2030	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and	Deaths from infectious diseases (deaths/100,000 live births)	9/xx/18	06/05/2019	Yes	Sept. 2019	Annual	Yes	http://ghdx.healthdata.org	Age-standardize	1990-2017	Yes	Yes
Basic Human Needs	Water and Sanitation	Access to at least basic drinking water (l/day)	Mid June/19	18/06/2019	Yes	June 2020?	Annual	Yes	https://washdata.org	The percentage	2000-2017	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Water and Sanitation	Access to piped water (% of pop.)	Mid June/19	19/06/2019	Yes	June 2020?	Annual	Yes	https://washdata.org	The percentage	2000-2017	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Water and Sanitation	Access to at least basic sanitation facilities	Mid June/19	20/06/2019	Yes	June 2020?	Annual	Yes	https://washdata.org	The percentage	2000-2017	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Water and Sanitation	Rural open defecation (% of pop.)	Mid June/19	21/06/2019	Yes	June 2020?	Annual	Yes	https://washdata.org	The percentage	2000-2017	No	No
Basic Human Needs	Shelter	Access to electricity (% of pop.)	01/05/2019	28/06/2019	Yes	May 2020	Annual	Yes	https://data.worldbank.org	The percentage	1990-2017	No	No

FEW more tips – see Data Collection and Maintenance Guidelines

- Maintaining original data
- Keeping indicator manipulations separate
- Bringing it all together and Indicator labelling

Province Name	Province acronym	Year	nbmc_SchN utProg	nbmc_Infant DR	nbmc_IMM R	nbmc_LessF ood	nbmc_Hung ry	ws_PipedW ater	ws_UnsafeW ater	ws_Sanitatio n	ws_PitToile
Western Cape	(WC)	2018	-0.08	-16.59	-68.30	-18.29	-0.06	0.77	0.92	0.93	0.0
Eastern Cape	(EC)	2018	-0.26	-15.93	-148.47	-32.12	-0.04	0.33	0.86	0.44	-26.4
Northern Cape	(NC)	2018	-0.22	-34.81	-121.37	-15.00	-0.09	0.50	0.86	0.77	0.0
Free State	(FS)	2018	-0.23	-34.34	-174.63	-25.45	-0.07	0.43	0.89	0.76	-13.7
KwaZulu-Natal	(KZN)	2018	-0.22	-16.10	-127.14	-24.90	-0.09	0.35	0.92	0.45	-22.8
North-West	(NW)	2018	-0.20	-39.16	-172.17	-24.05	-0.07	0.27	0.92	0.48	-8.6
Gauteng Province	(GP)	2018	-0.09	-22.38	-128.78	-20.22	-0.04	0.61	0.97	0.89	0.0
Mmpumulanga Province	(MP)	2018	-0.24	-21.03	-132.19	-14.94	-0.06	0.26	0.87	0.43	-22.8
Limpopo Province	(LP)	2018	-0.31	-20.28	-165.16	-23.60	-0.02	0.13	0.97	0.24	-23.8
Western Cape	(WC)	2017	-0.07	-18.53	-68.30	-14.17	-0.06	0.77	0.91	0.93	0.0
Eastern Cape	(EC)	2017	-0.26	-17.58	-148.47	-34.23	-0.04	0.31	0.85	0.42	-26.4
Northern Cape	(NC)	2017	-0.21	-31.50	-121.37	-34.48	-0.11	0.49	0.88	0.74	0.0
Free State	(FS)	2017	-0.22	-35.64	-174.63	-17.92	-0.07	0.45	0.86	0.75	-13.7
KwaZulu-Natal	(KZN)	2017	-0.21	-18.96	-127.14	-31.34	-0.09	0.35	0.91	0.44	-22.8
North-West	(NW)	2017	-0.19	-33.90	-172.17	-20.69	-0.07	0.27	0.93	0.48	-8.6
Gauteng Province	(GP)	2017	-0.09	-21.33	-128.78	-26.32	-0.06	0.63	0.97	0.88	0.0
Mmpumulanga Province	(MP)	2017	-0.25	-22.92	-132.19	-17.80	-0.08	0.28	0.86	0.42	-22.8
Limpopo Province	(LP)	2017	-0.33	-23.98	-165.16	-22.46	-0.02	0.13	0.95	0.25	-23.8
Western Cape	(WC)	2016	-0.07	-16.80	-66.50	-6.06	-0.08	0.77	0.98	0.93	0.0
Eastern Cape	(EC)	2016	-0.28	-18.60	-174.15	-31.69	-0.05	0.32	0.84	0.42	-34.8
Northern Cape	(NC)	2016	-0.19	-37.09	-120.68	-19.74	-0.10	0.47	0.91	0.73	-1.8
Free State	(FS)	2016	-0.22	-37.65	-203.26	-20.65	-0.07	0.44	0.87	0.75	-18.1
KwaZulu-Natal	(KZN)	2016	-0.21	-19.04	-127.82	-28.57	-0.11	0.35	0.90	0.46	-23.6
North-West	(NW)	2016	-0.18	-33.13	-180.08	-36.17	-0.07	0.26	0.91	0.47	-9.8
Gauteng Province	(GP)	2016	-0.09	-21.51	-149.75	-22.49	-0.06	0.64	0.97	0.88	-0.0
Mmpumulanga Province	(MP)	2016	-0.24	-22.39	-119.54	-23.73	-0.07	0.28	0.86	0.41	-22.8
Limpopo Province	(LP)	2016	-0.35	-23.32	-149.32	-26.98	-0.03	0.12	0.97	0.24	-24.5
Western Cape	(WC)	2015	-0.08	-18.10	-83.90	-11.41	-0.08	0.77	0.98	0.93	0.0
Eastern Cape	(EC)	2015	-0.28	-16.44	-172.70	-33.93	-0.05	0.31	0.82	0.42	-52.8
►	Data	NBMC	WS	Shelter	PS	ABK	AIC	HW	EQ	+	

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Thank you.

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