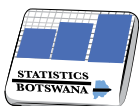


BOTSWANA

MULTI-TOPIC HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

2015/16

POVERTY STATS BRIEF



STATISTICS BOTSWANA

Private Bag 0024, Gaborone.

Tel: 3671300

Fax: 3952201

Toll Free: 0800 600 200

E-mail: info@statsbots.org.bw

Website: <http://www.statsbots.org.bw>

Preface

This Stats brief presents preliminary poverty results from the 2015/16 Botswana Multi Topic Household Survey. The survey had a total of sixteen modules covering a range of topics including labour and poverty. Due to the extensive data that was collected and the need for detailed analysis, Statistics Botswana adopted a modular approach for the release of the survey results.

This brief presents Poverty indicators. The final product will be a comprehensive survey report.

The survey shows that poverty levels over the past five years (2009/10 to 2015/16) have declined. The proportion of people living below the poverty datum line has dropped by three percentage points from 19.3 to 16.3 percent during the period. The proportion of those living in extreme poverty (below \$1.90 a Day) has also reduced from 6.4 to 5.8 percent.

At district/sub-district level, Ngamiland West had the highest poverty incidence in 2009/10 while Kweneng West was the most affected in 2015/16.

The Gini Coefficient has increased from 0.495 to 0.522, at national level. At stratum level, the rural areas and urban areas recorded increases from 0.438 to 0.474, and 0.510 to 0.518, respectively.

The data show that more female headed households (55%) are affected by poverty compared to those headed by males, at 45 percent.

The largest share of consumption expenditure was allocated to transport (23.9%), followed by housing costs (17.8%) and then food (12.8%).

We hope the stakeholders find these results useful in informing policy formulation, review, monitoring and evaluation, planning and decision making.

I wish to thank the World Bank for providing technical support during the different phases of the survey, respondents who provided this invaluable information for the survey, survey personnel, partners and stakeholders who contributed to the success of the survey.



Anna N. Majelantle
Statistician General

January 2018

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 2015/16 Statistics Botswana (SB) conducted the Botswana Multi Topic Household Survey (BMTHS), which combined labour and poverty modules. The BMTHS was preceded by the 2009/10 Botswana Core Welfare Indicators Survey (BCWIS) which was commonly known as the Poverty Survey, and the 2002/03 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES).

The multi-modular/multi-topic surveys in their nature are designed to produce multidimensional welfare indicators at household level; which allows for enriched analysis and in-depth profiling of the households through the different modules administered on the same households.

The purpose of the 2015/16 BMTHS was to provide a comprehensive set of household level indicators for poverty and the labour market such as the Poverty incidence, employment and unemployment levels.

Information on the characteristics of the unemployed and poor would facilitate targeting of programmes, policy formulation, programming for National Development Plans and National Vision 2036. The survey results will further provide baseline indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa 2063 Agenda.

The survey was also designed to determine household consumption and expenditure patterns in order to revise the weights and basket for the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The survey will provide the basis for subsequent Continuous Multi-Topic Household Surveys (CMTHS) which will avail more frequent Labour and Poverty indicators and address emerging needs of stakeholders.

The survey only targeted households in all districts and sub-districts. It did not cover institutions such as Prisons, Army Barracks, Hospitals and other institutions because the survey was meant to investigate poverty and employment levels at households and individual level . From the sampled households, the estimated population was 2, 073, 675, from an estimated total of 589, 909 households, of which 53.4 percent were male headed and 46.6 percent female headed (**Annexure 1**).

2.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

2.1 National Poverty Incidence

Poverty incidence is determined by computing the Poverty Datum Line (PDL) based on the cost of a basket of goods and services assessed to be necessary to meet basic needs of household members. This is based on the basic requirements for food, clothing, personal items, household goods & services and shelter.

The cost of the basket is then compared with the observed total consumption for the household. The observed total consumption of the household is determined by adding up the total Consumption Expenditure, Aid, Wages in-kind, Gifts Received, School Meals and Unearned Income in-kind. When the household's PDL is higher than its observed total consumption, the household is defined as poor. This means that all its household members are living below the PDL.

On the basis of the above, the results show a decrease in national poverty incidence from 19.3 percent in 2009/10 to 16.3 percent in 2015/16. The decrease in poverty incidence [30.6 (2002/03), 19.3 (2009/10) and 16.3 (2015/16)] shows a downward trend between the period 2002/03 and 2015/16.

2.2 Poverty Incidence by Strata

Table 1: Poverty Incidence by Strata - 2002/03, 2009/10 and 2015/16

Stratum	Poverty Head Count (%)	House-hold Poverty Incidence (%)	Number of persons below poverty datum line	Poverty Head Count (%)	House-hold Poverty Incidence (%)	Number of persons below poverty datum line	Poverty Head Count (%)	Household Poverty Incidence (%)	Number of persons below poverty datum line
	HIES - 2002/03			BCWIS - 2009/10			BMTHS - 2015/16		
Cities/towns	10.6	8.8	39,113	8.0	5.2	31,401	9.4	6.9	41,093
Urban villages	25.4	17.4	138,547	19.9	10.4	134,467	13.4	6.8	121,230
Rural areas	44.8	33.4	321,808	24.3	14.5	196,249	24.2	13.1	175,087
National	30.6	21.7	499,467	19.3	10.8	362,116	16.3	9.0	337,410

* **NOTE:** Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) and Botswana Core Welfare Indicators Survey (BCWIS)

Poverty Incidence by Strata shows an increase from 8.0 to 9.4 percent for cities/towns between 2009/10 and 2015/16. The urban villages recorded a decrease in poverty incidence between the two periods from 19.9 to 13.4 percent, while in rural areas the poverty incidence marginally decreased from 24.3 to 24.2 percent.

2.3 Poverty Incidence by Districts and Sub-Districts

Poverty incidence was disaggregated at district and sub-district level. The highest poverty levels were observed in Kweneng West with 50.6% followed by Ngwaketse West with 40.3% and Kgalagadi South with 39.5%. The lowest poverty incidence was recorded in Sowa Town at 5.0% (Chart 1, Table 2 and the Districts Map).

**Chart 1: Poverty Incidence by District and Sub-district level
2009/10 and 2015/16**

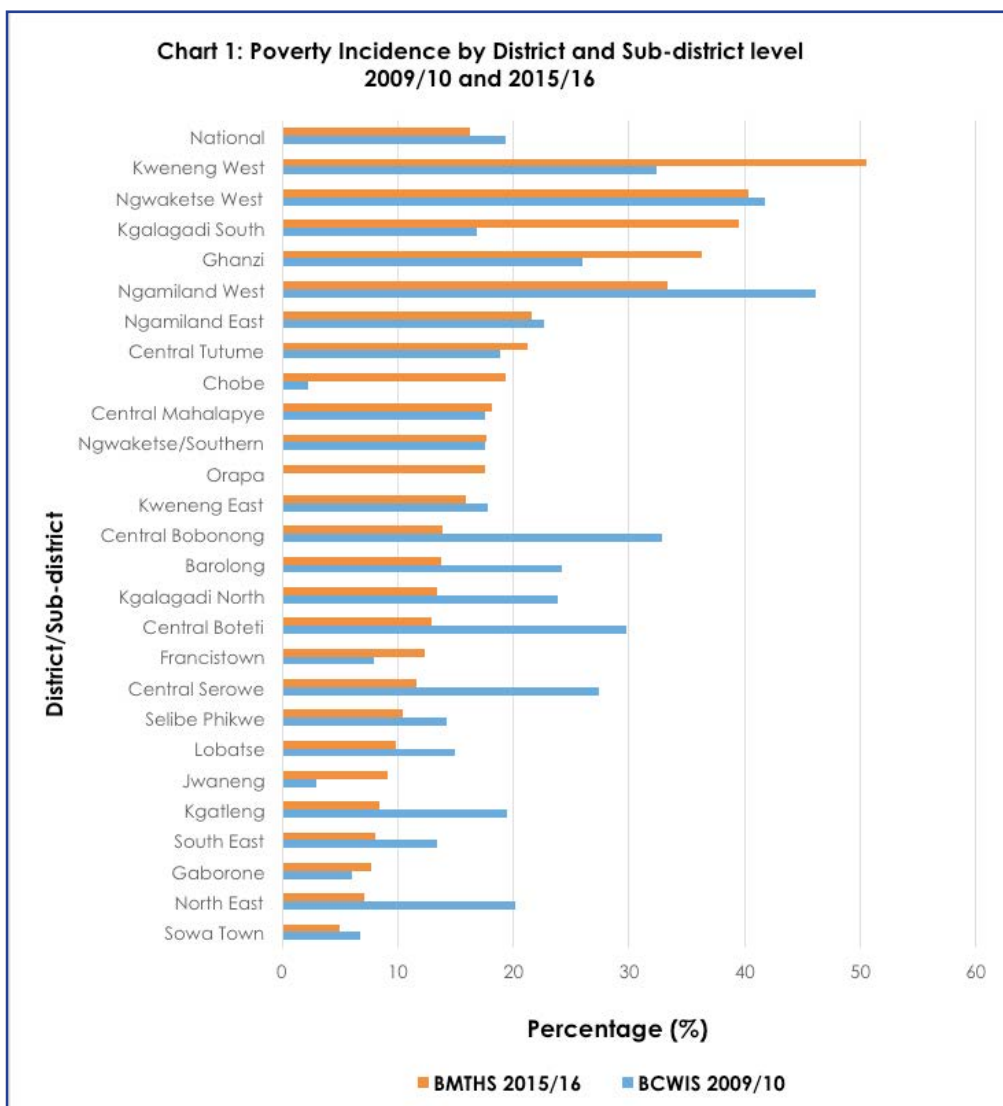
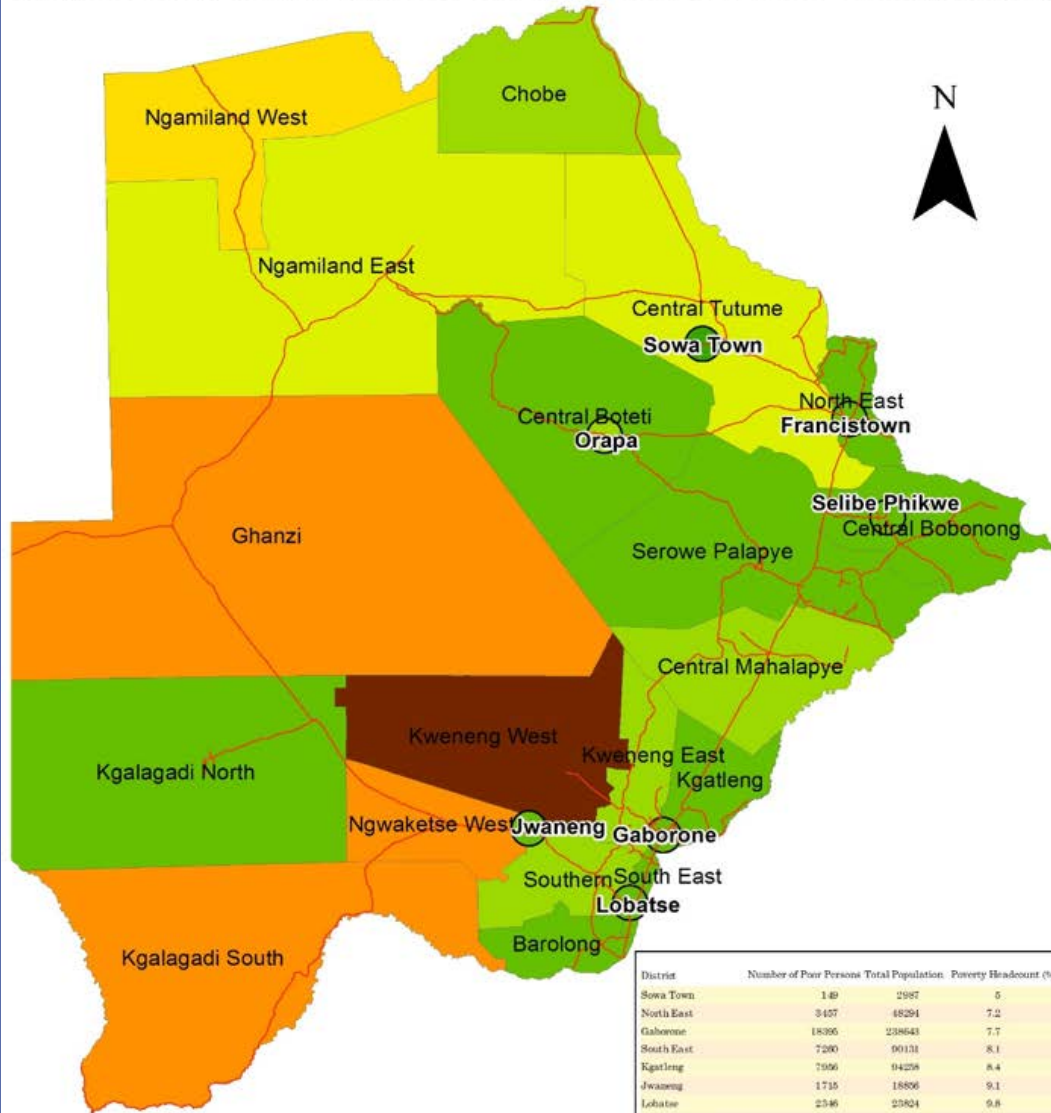


Table 2: Poverty Incidence by District and Sub-district level

Census District	BCWIS 2009/10		BMTHS 2015/16	
	Poverty Headcount (%)	Number of Poor Persons	Poverty Headcount (%)	Poor Population
Gaborone	6.1	11,702	7.7	18,395
Francistown	7.9	7,675	12.4	11,267
Lobatse	14.9	5,191	9.8	2,346
Selibe Phikwe	14.2	6,241	10.4	5,552
Orapa	0.0	0	17.5	1,669
Jwaneng	3	352	9.1	1,715
Sowa Town	6.8	240	5.0	149
Ngwaketse/Southern	17.6	19,889	17.7	21,171
Barolong	24.2	10,821	13.7	7,388
Ngwaketse West	41.7	3,925	40.3	5,446
South East	13.4	10,215	8.1	7,260
Kweneng East	17.8	45,557	15.8	47,115
Kweneng West	32.4	16,134	50.6	26,517
Kgatleng	19.5	16,209	8.4	7,956
Central Serowe	27.4	43,076	11.6	21,414
Central Mahalapye	17.5	21,797	18.2	24,556
Central Bobonong	32.8	25,385	13.9	8,983
Central Boteti	29.8	15,795	12.9	7,483
Central Tutume	18.9	28,735	21.2	30,444
North East	20.2	12,690	7.2	3,457
Ngamiland East	22.6	14,259	21.6	22,836
Ngamiland West	46.2	25,144	33.4	21,141
Chobe	2.2	324	19.3	4,708
Ghanzi	26.0	10,525	36.3	16,356
Kgalagadi South	16.9	5,289	39.5	9,862
Kgalagadi North	23.9	4,946	13.4	2,225
National	19.3	362,116	16.3	337,410

2015/16 POVERTY INCIDENCE MAP OF BOTSWANA AT DISTRICT AND SUDISTRICT LEVEL



District	Number of Poor Persons	Total Population	Poverty Headcount (%)
Sowa Town	1 49	2 987	5
North East	3 407	48 294	7.2
Gaborone	18 396	238 643	7.7
South East	7 290	90 131	8.1
Kgatlang	7 956	94 258	8.4
Jwaneng	1 715	18 806	9.1
Lobatse	2 546	25 824	9.8
Selibe Phikwe	5 502	53 427	10.4
Central Serowe	21 414	184 216	11.6
Francistown	11 267	90 992	12.4
Central Boteti	7 183	57 968	12.9
Kgalagadi North	2 225	16 601	13.4
Barolong	7 388	53 818	13.7
Central Bobonong	8 683	64 719	13.9
Kweneng East	47 115	297 420	15.8
Orapa	1 669	9 532	17.5
Ngwaketse	21 171	119 739	17.7
Central Mahalapye	24 006	135 225	18.2
Chobe	4 708	24 419	19.3
Central Tutume	30 444	143 407	21.2
Ngamiland East	22 906	105 845	21.6
Ngamiland West	21 141	93 581	23.4
Ghanzi	16 306	45 082	36.3
Kgalagadi South	9 862	24 900	39.5
Ngwaketse West	3 446	13 518	40.3
Kweneng West	26 517	62 430	50.6



Compiled and Prepared by Statistics Botswana GIS and Mapping Unit 2017 Botswana

2.4 Poverty Incidence by Sex of Head of Household

Table 3 shows that overall there is a higher percentage of female headed poor households than those that are male headed. Nationally, 55 % of poor households are female headed while 45 % are male headed indicating that poverty incidence is higher among female headed households. The same pattern is reflected within strata as higher percentages are observed for female headed households. Further gender disaggregation of poverty incidence will be contained in the main survey report.

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Poor Households by Sex of Household Head

Stratum	2009/2010			2015/2016		
	Male Headed	Female Headed	All	Male Headed	Female Headed	All
Cities/Towns	51.5	48.5	100.0	45.9	54.1	100.0
Urban Villages	34.5	65.5	100.0	42.4	57.6	100.0
Rural areas	42.5	57.5	100.0	46.2	53.8	100.0
Total	41.1	58.9	100.0	45.0	55.0	100.0

2.5 Poverty Incidence With and without Government Aid

It is worth noting that the Welfare aggregate (total consumption) as defined in Annexure 7 includes, Government Aid and School Meals. A comparison of poverty levels with and without Government Aid was done to show the impact of government aid and transfers. The inclusion of Government Aid is shown to have reduced poverty incidence by eight (8) percentage points from 24.3 to 16.3 percent as per Table 4.

Table 4: Poverty Incidence by Strata - 2015/16

Stratum	Poverty Head Count (%)	Number of persons below poverty datum line	Poverty Head Count (%)	Number of persons below poverty datum line
	With Government Aid		Without Government Aid	
Cities/towns	9.4	41,093	11.6	50,901
Urban villages	13.4	121,230	21.1	191,935
Rural areas	24.2	175,087	35.9	260,360
National	16.3	337,410	24.3	503,196

2.6 Proportion of Persons Living below One Dollar (\$) a day

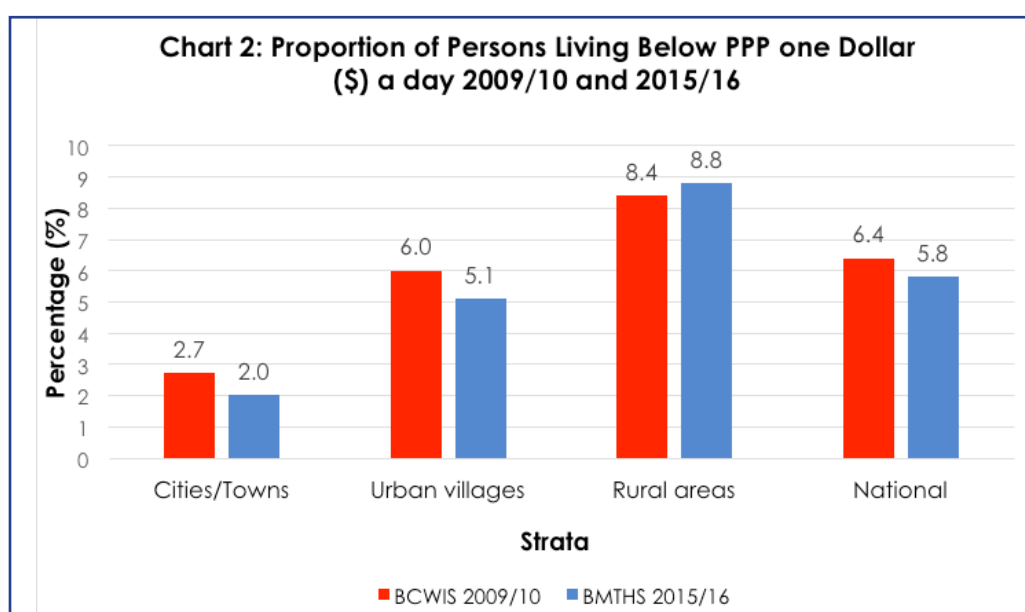
The Dollar (\$) a day poverty line is a measure of extreme poverty through the adjustment of the local currency, using the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rate. Purchasing Power Parities are computed based on the results of the World Bank's International Comparison Program (ICP).

The World Bank dollar a day poverty line was adjusted to \$1.90 on the basis of the 2011 ICP, upgraded from \$1.25 in 2005. Botswana's PPP exchange rate was estimated at 3.764 in 2011, up from 2.42 in 2005. The \$1.90 poverty line translates to $(1.90 * 30.31)$ (average number of days per month) \$ 57.589 per month. The Botswana dollar a day line is P154.74, calculated as $((57.589 * 3.764) * (70.6 / 98.9))$ per month in 2009/10, where 70.6 and 98.9 were the Cost of Living Indices in 2009/10 and 2015/16 (survey period), respectively.

The survey results (in Table 5 and Chart 2), show that the percentage of population living below Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) one Dollar a day (\$ 1.90) has decreased from 6.4 percent in 2009/10 to 5.8 percent in 2015/16 at national level.

Table 5: Proportion of Persons Living Below PPP one Dollar (\$) a day -2009/10 and 2015/16

Stratum	HIES 2002/03		BMTHS 2009/10		BMTHS 2015/16	
	Number of Persons below dollar a day	Proportion of persons below dollar a day (%)	Number of Persons below dollar a day	Proportion of persons below dollar a day (%)	Number of Persons below dollar a day	Proportion of persons below dollar a day (%)
Cities/Towns	18,699	5.1	10,732	2.7	8,973	2.0
Urban villages	105,118	19.3	40,602	6.0	46,356	5.1
Rural areas	258,915	36.1	67,810	8.4	64,054	8.8
National	382,733	23.4	119,144	6.4	119,383	5.8



2.7 Poverty Gap and Severity of Poverty – 2009/10 & 2015/16

Poverty Gap is a measure that shows how much, on average, individuals or households fall below the poverty datum line (PDL), in Pula terms, while the **Severity of Poverty** is a measure related to variance which gives greater weight to persons or households living far below the PDL.

The decrease in the percentage of people living below one Dollar a day (\$1.90) was accompanied by improvements in the livelihoods of the poor as shown by a decrease in the Poverty Gap and Severity of Poverty figures (Poverty Gap Squared) in Table 5.1 and 5.2. As living standards improve, the poverty gap and the severity of poverty are expected to go down.

The poverty gap for **national poverty incidence** has dropped by 2 percentage points from 6.2 percent in 2009/10 to 4.2 percent in 2015/2016 (Table 6). This shows an improvement in the livelihoods of the poor between the two periods.

The severity of poverty has also dropped from 2.9 percent to 1.7 percent depicting an improvement in the livelihoods of the poor between the two periods.

Poverty gap and severity of poverty for **one dollar a day** follows a similar pattern reducing from 1.8 to 1.2 and 0.8 to 0.4 respectively for the same period (Table 7).

Table 6: Poverty Gap and Severity of poverty - 2009/10 and 2015/16

National Poverty Incidence				
	Poverty Gap		Severity of Poverty	
	2009/2010	2015/2016	2009/2010	2015/2016
Urban	4.7	3.1	2.0	1.2
Rural	8.2	6.5	4.0	2.6
National	6.2	4.2	2.9	1.7

Table 7: Poverty Gap and severity of poverty 2009/10 and 2015/16

Dollar a day				
	Poverty Gap		Severity of Poverty	
	2009/2010	2015/2016	2009/2010	2015/2016
Urban	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3
Rural	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.6
National	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.4

2.8 Inequality - Gini Coefficient

The Gini Coefficient index is a measure that shows the level of disparity in income or wealth distribution between the rich and poor in a nation. The Gini Coefficient ranges from Zero to One where one means that there is complete inequality while zero means that there is complete equality.

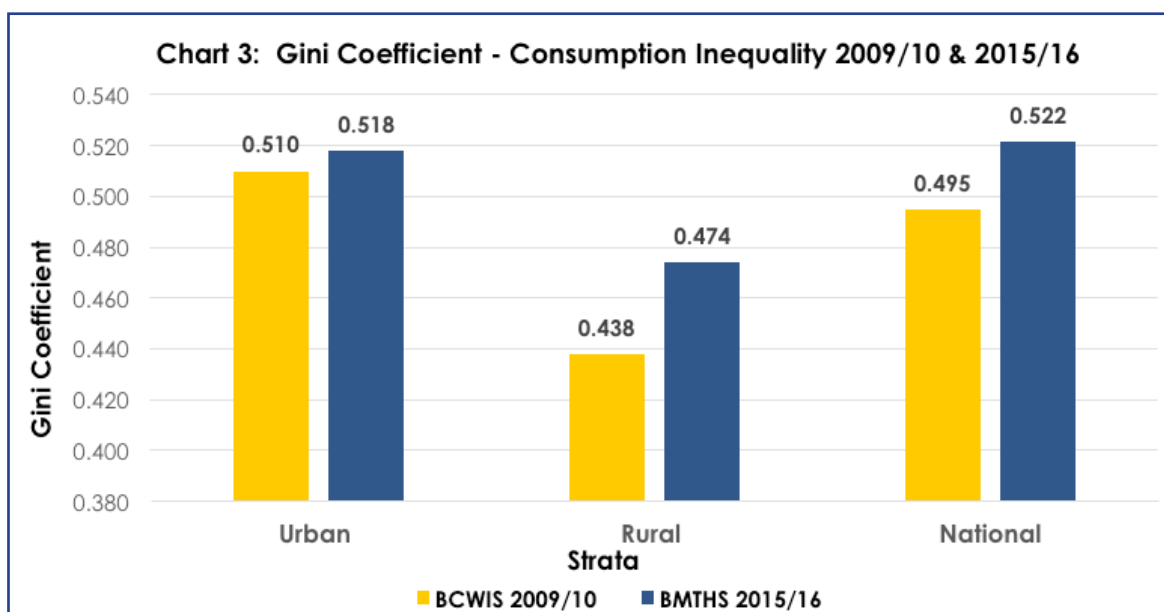
The Gini Coefficient may be computed based on income (income inequality) or consumption (consumption inequality). Comparatively, information on consumption is more reliable than that of income, which is more liable to under/over reporting.

The 2015/16 BMTHS preliminary results indicate that the consumption Gini Coefficient has increased from 0.495 to 0.522, at national level. At stratum level, the rural and urban areas also recorded increases, from 0.438 to 0.474, and 0.510 to 0.518, respectively. (Chart 3).

Table 8: National Gini Coefficients – 2002/03 to 2015/16

YEAR	Disposable Income	Consumption
2002/03	0.573	0.571
2009/10	0.645	0.495
2015/16	*1	0.522

¹ To be provided in the main report



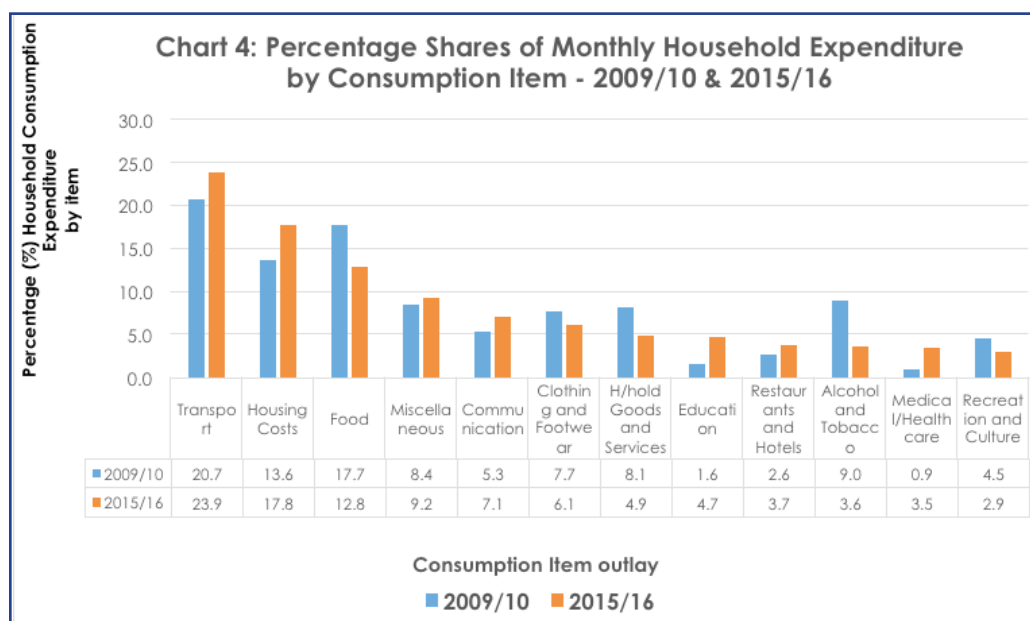
2.9 Average Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure

The national average monthly household consumption expenditure was estimated at P3, 927.43 in 2015/2016, an increase of 28.9%, from P3, 045.93 estimated in 2009/10 (Annex 2).

Consumption patterns as per the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP-<http://www.statsbots.org/bw/classification-individual-consumption-according-purpose-coicop-extract>) showed that at national level, households allocated significant proportions of their consumption expenditure to Transport, at 23.9 percent, followed by Housing Costs and Food at 17.8 percent and 12.8 percent respectively.

In cities/towns, households allocated 22.2 percent of their consumption expenditure to Transport, followed by Housing Costs at 19.7 percent and Miscellaneous items at 9.7 percent. For urban villages, the largest of consumption expenditure was allocated to Transport at 25.0 percent, followed by Housing Costs and Food at 18.8 percent and 12.8 percent respectively.

In rural areas, the largest share of consumption expenditure was allocated to transport at 24.7 percent followed by Food at 21.4 percent and Housing Costs at 12.4 percent. Chart 4, Annexure 2 and 3 present a summary of consumption expenditures.



2.10 Self-Assessed Well-Being and Food Insecurity

Self-assessed Poverty module was administered to capture the household's experiences and own assessment of their poverty status relative to other households in the same communities. It was administered to establish how households (as represented by respondents) rank themselves in relation to others. The attached Annexures 4-6, show how households compare their current income to the absolute minimum to meet the household's basic needs. They further compare the BCWIS 2009/10 with the BMTHS15/16 results.

2.10.1 Absolute Minimum Income Required

The results in Annexure 4, show that more than 50% of the households in BMTHS15/16 felt that their current incomes were below the absolute minimum across strata, comparable only to rural strata in BCWIS 09/10.

2.10.2 Percentage of Households' Own Description of Living Conditions Compared to Other Households

Annexure 5, below shows that households in general, when enquired about their living conditions compared to others, revealed that their living conditions were about average compared to others. The trend is evident in both 2009/10 BCWIS and 2015/16 BMTHS.

2.10.3 Food Insecurity

Food Insecurity exists when people lack sustainable physical or economic access to enough safe, nutritious, and socially acceptable food for a healthy and productive life. Food Insecurity may be chronic, seasonal, or temporary. To capture Food Insecurity, a module was included in the BMTHS 2015/16 which had questions that were in line with those framed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. About 50% of the households in rural areas were worried about not having enough food. The results are captured in Table 9.

Table 9: Percentage of Households Who Worry About not Having Enough Food

STRATA	2009/10 BCWIS	2015/16 BMTHS
	YES	YES
Cities /Towns	28.8	25.5
Urban Villages	42.8	37.5
Rural Areas	50.6	50.2
National	42.5	38.9

2.10.4 Proportion that worry about not having food.

The proportion of households that worried about not having enough food, that is, more than 10 times in the past four weeks, have shown an increase between 2009/10 and 2015/16, from 12.7 to 16.4 percent at national level. The increases were observed in all strata (Annexure 6).

3.0 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

3.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1.1 Survey Sampling

The Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey like most national surveys, employed a two stage stratified sampling design. The procedure was made plausible by the existing stratification of twenty-seven (27) Census Districts which are heterogeneous in nature and are aligned to administrative districts. In this structure, the Census Districts were further grouped into three (3) domains, being; cities/ towns, urban villages and rural areas.

The survey only targeted households in all districts and sub-districts. It did not cover institutions such as Prisons, Army Barracks, Hospitals and other institutions because the survey was meant to investigate poverty and employment levels at households and individual level.

In light of the above, the first stage was the selection of Enumeration Areas (EAs) as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) where measure of size is the number of households in an EA as defined in the 2011 Population & Housing Census. This yielded 599 Enumeration Areas.

In the second stage, households were the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) and were systematically selected from the listed households in the selected EA's (PSUs). This yielded 7,188 households. Based on the estimated number of households, 25,130 persons were expected to participate in the 2015/16 BMTHS survey. Table 10 summarises response rates for the survey.

Table 10: Survey Response Rates

Variable	Estimates	Responses	Response rate
Enumeration Areas (PSU)	599	598	99.8
Households (SSU)	7,188	7,060	98.2
Persons Participation	25,130	24,720	98.4

Table 11 provides population estimates derived from the survey for comparison with those from the 2011 population and housing census and population projections for 2016. The survey estimated Botswana's population at 2,073,856 compared to the 2016 projected population of 2,219,736. This gives a 6.5 percent difference. This is attributed to the fact that the survey did not cover population in institutions as stated above.

Table 11: Population Estimates 2011-2016

Source	Male	Female	Total
2011 Population and Housing Census	988,957	1,035,947	2,024,904
2016 Population Projections	1,088,527	1,131,209	2,219,736
2015/16 BMTHS	975,897	1,097,859	2,073,856

3.1.2 Data Collection

The data was collected over a period of 12 months from November 2015 to October 2016. The twelve months long survey ensured accurate estimation of indicators that are highly affected by seasonality such as poverty and employment measures. The seasonal effects were addressed through computation of averages. Data was collected on various household characteristics including household demographics, education, health, labour, and agriculture among others.

A combination of electronic and paper-based data collection tools were used for the survey. A comprehensive household paper questionnaire was used to conduct interviews while a 14 day diary was used to collect data on food consumption, food and non-food purchases. The data entry system was loaded into laptops to enable data entry while in the field. The system had in-built edit specifications (consistency and range checks) to ensure that data processing began in the field such that data gaps would be addressed while in the field.

3.1.3 Data Processing

The exercise started in January 2017 and ended in November 2017. The initial plan was to complete data validation in May 2017 but due to unanticipated data gaps, the process was prolonged. The main challenges encountered were those related to incomplete data entry from the field. For example, data entry mainly for diaries, and some of the household questionnaires had to be completed in the office; some of the data conversions were effected in the hardcopies only and not reflected in the system; conversions of food quantities (in the diaries) into standard measurement units had to be done in the office; missing codes (COICOP, industry and occupation codes) also had to be assigned to appropriate items.

Annexure 1: Estimated Total Number of Households and Persons – 2002/03, 2009/10 and 2015/16

	2002/03 HIES				2009/10 BCWIS				2015/16 BMTHS			
	Cities/ Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National	Cities/ Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National	Cities/ Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National
Male Headed Households	65 730	57 880	87 793	211 403	80 126	85 126	117 581	282 833	85 889	120 524	108 667	315 080
Female Headed Households	43 826	63 440	75 602	82 869	52 109	85 404	100 632	238 144	59 368	120 980	94 480	274 829
Total Households	109 556	121 320	163 395	394 272	132 362	170 632	218 333	521 328	145 257	241 504	203 148	589 909
Total Males	174 711	242 465	344 460	761 636	182 093	301 499	375 770	859 362	251 331	413 669	337 730	1 002 730
Total Females	195 101	302 788	373 397	871 286	186 714	352 614	402 717	942 044	186 931	497 352	386 661	1 070 945
Total Persons	369 812	545 253	717 857	1 632 922	368 807	654 113	778 486	1 801 406	438 262	911 022	724 391	2 073 675
% of Male Headed Households	60.0	47.7	53.7	53.6	60.5	49.9	53.9	54.3	59.1	49.9	53.5	53.4
% of Female Headed H/holds	40.0	52.3	46.3	46.4	39.5	50.1	46.1	45.7	40.9	50.1	46.5	46.6
Total Households (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of Males	47.2	44.5	47.5	48.0	49.4	46.1	48.3	47.7	57.3	45.4	46.6	48.4
% of Females	52.8	55.5	52.5	52.0	50.6	53.9	51.7	52.3	42.7	54.6	53.4	51.6
Total Persons (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure 2: Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Consumption Item and Amount in PULA - 2009/10 and 2015/16

Type of consumption expenditure/outlay	2009/10				2015/16			
	Cities/ Towns	Urban Villages	Rural	National	Cities/ Towns	Urban Villages	Rural	National
Food	694.78	649.07	352.89	537.61	485.97	501	513.98	501.77
Alcohol and Tobacco	268.51	259.1	292.38	275.38	161.42	148.83	113.89	139.89
Clothing and Footwear	343.44	266.11	140.21	233.68	365.14	235.61	150.68	238.23
Housing Costs	739.38	450.11	182.16	413.29	1196.82	736.01	297.06	698.2
H/hold Goods and Services	412.39	257.51	138.35	247.91	339.02	156.99	134.85	194.15
Medical/Health care	27.35	48.1	12.77	28.03	277.51	107.65	66.8	135.38
Transport	1,150.40	629.49	305.76	629.27	1346.19	982.34	592.33	937.52
Communication	262.62	178.81	82.89	160.53	416.88	300.03	151.68	277.68
Recreation and Culture	241.13	144.59	67.34	137.37	201.72	111.48	50.86	112.8
Education	88.31	54.99	16.23	47.46	427.17	141.28	60.63	183.84
Restaurants and Hotels	223.49	47.87	17.05	80.39	269.1	140.31	66.3	146.51
Miscellaneous	479.14	255.05	115.91	255	586.35	362.31	197.45	360.65
Final Consumption Exp.	4,930.93	3,240.80	1,723.94	3,045.93	6074.43	3924.52	2397.21	3927.43

Annexure 3: Percentage (%) Distribution of Household Consumption Expenditure by Item 2009/10 and 2015/16.

Type of consumption expenditure/outlay	2009/10.				2015/16			
	Cities/ Towns	Urban Villages	Rural	National	Cities/ Towns	Urban Villages	Rural	National
Food	14.1	20.0	20.5	17.7	8.0	12.8	21.4	12.8
Alcohol and Tobacco	5.4	8.0	17.0	9.0	2.7	3.8	4.8	3.6
Clothing and Footwear	7.0	8.2	8.1	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.1
Housing Costs	15.0	13.9	10.6	13.6	19.7	18.8	12.4	17.8
H/hold Goods and Services	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.1	5.6	4.0	5.6	4.9
Medical/Health care	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.9	4.6	2.7	2.8	3.5
Transport	23.3	19.4	17.7	20.7	22.2	25.0	24.7	23.9
Communication	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.3	6.9	7.6	6.3	7.1
Recreation and Culture	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.5	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.9
Education	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.6	7.0	3.6	2.5	4.7
Restaurants and Hotels	4.5	1.5	1.0	2.6	4.4	3.6	2.8	3.7
Miscellaneous	9.7	7.9	6.7	8.4	9.7	9.2	8.2	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure 4: Percentage of Households Consideration of Current Income Compared with the Absolute Minimum Required.

STRATA	2009/10 BCWIS				2015/16 BMTHS			
	LESS	SAME	GREATER	TOTAL	LESS	SAME	GREATER	TOTAL
Cities & Towns	36.1	15.1	48.4	100.0	52.8	18.5	28.6	100.0
Urban Villages	44.5	14.3	41.2	100.0	61.4	16.8	21.8	100.0
Rural Areas	53.5	19.6	26.9	100.0	68.1	17.4	14.4	100.0
National	46.1	16.8	37.1	100.0	61.6	17.4	20.9	100.0

Annexure 5: Percentage of Households' Own Description of Living Conditions Compared to Other Households

STRATA	2009/10 BCWIS						2015/16 BMTHS					
	Among the Wealthiest	Wealthier than Most	About Average	Somewhat Poorer than Average	Much poorer than Average	Total	Among the Wealthiest	Wealthier than Most	About Average	Somewhat Poorer than Average	Much poorer than Average	Total
Cities & Towns	3.4	5.0	63.6	21.5	6.5	100.0	4.5	5.0	69.2	16.8	4.4	100.0
Urban Villages	3.2	5.9	56.0	24.1	10.8	100.0	2.2	4.8	59.9	25.1	7.9	100.0
Rural Areas	2.6	4.3	43.9	30.2	18.9	100.0	2.5	3.4	45.7	32.2	16.2	100.0
National	3.0	5.0	52.9	26.0	13.1	100.0	2.9	4.4	57.3	25.5	9.9	100.0

Annexure 6: Percentage of Households by Frequency of Worrying About not getting Food

STRATA	2009/10 BCWIS				2015/16 BMTHS			
	Rarely (1-2 times in the last 4 weeks)	Sometimes (2-10 times in the last 4 weeks)	Often (More than 10 times in the last 4 weeks)	TOTAL	Rarely (1-2 times in the last 4 weeks)	Sometimes (2-10 times in the last 4 weeks)	Often (More than 10 times in the last 4 weeks)	TOTAL
Cities & Towns	58.4	29.6	11.6	100.0	41.2	42.0	16.7	100.0
Urban Villages	55.6	31.6	12.8	100.0	41.3	43.7	14.9	100.0
Rural Areas	55.5	31.2	13.0	100.0	37.0	45.5	17.5	100.0
National	56.0	31.1	12.7	100.0	39.4	44.3	16.4	100.0

Annexure 7: Definition of Terms and Concepts

Poverty datum line (PDL) is the minimum cost of a defined basket of goods and services necessary to meet the basic requirements for food, clothing, personal items and household goods and services. A household/person whose total consumption (expenditure, aid, wages in-kind, and gifts received, school meals) is less than the PDL is considered to be poor.

Gini coefficient index is a measure that shows the level of disparity in income or wealth distribution between the rich and poor. The Gini coefficient ranges from Zero to One where one means that there is complete inequality while zero means that there is complete equality.

Cash Earnings

This is earned cash income from regular employment and irregular work. It includes gross wages and salaries, back pays, bonuses, overtime payments and allowances. Also included are annual earnings (estimated to monthly equivalent), income tax refunds and money earned from outside the country which is used domestically.

Own Produce Consumed

Own produce consumed covers goods acquired by hunting, fishing, gathering and rearing which are consumed by the household. Services generated and used to benefit household are also included under own produce.

Wages In-kind

Included under wages in-kind are goods received in lieu of cash wages, and costs of goods, services, utilities provided free (and paid directly) by the employer.

Unearned Income

Unearned income refers to incomes received by household members not from sale of labour or entrepreneurship. Included under unearned income are incomes for pension or annuity, Old age pension, War veteran pensions, bonus payments from co-operatives, student allowances, incomes from house or property (for which income tax is not paid). This income could be in cash or in-kind.

Household Receipts

This refers to cash and non-cash income received by households, excluding earned and unearned income. These could be cash or goods gifts from other households in or outside the country. These are largely transfers from other households in the form of cash or goods/services.

Cash Given Out

Included under cash given out are transfers out of the household to other households as gifts.

Other Outgoings

These include non-cash transfers from the household

Aid

Aid refers to goods received under Government aid programmes, such as drought relief, rations for orphans and the elderly. Food aid from other institutions is also included under aid.

School Meals

These are meals given to pupils and students in primary and secondary schools under government's school feeding program.

Gross Cash Income

This is the sum of Cash Earnings, Business Profits, Unearned Cash Income and Cash receipts.

Gross Income

Cash Income (Gross) plus Wages In Kind plus Gifts Received plus Own Produce consumed plus Aid plus School meals

Earned Income

Cash Earnings plus Wages in Kind plus Business Profits

Disposable Cash Income

Cash Income minus Cash Given out, and less Income tax.

Disposable Income

Disposable Cash Income plus Gifts Received plus Own Produce consumed plus Wages In Kind plus Aid plus School meals minus Gifts Given Out.

Cash Consumption Expenditure

This refers to household cash purchases of goods and services.

Consumption Expenditure In-Kind

Covered under in-kind consumption expenditure are goods and services acquired by households through giving out goods/services instead of cash.

Total Consumption

Consumption Expenditure (cash) **plus** Consumption Expenditure (in kind) **plus** Wages In Kind plus Gifts Received **plus** Own Produce Consumed plus Aid plus School meals **minus** Gifts Given Out.

Please refer to: <http://www.statsbots.org/bw/botswana-compendium-statistical-concepts-and-definitions>.

