

Perceptions on Well-Being

Stats Brief 2019

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STATISTICS BOTSWANA

Preface

This Stats brief is part of a series of briefs produced from the Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey of 2019/2020. It presents the results of the Subjective Welfare module which was collected in the third quarter of 2019/20 (July to September 2019). Although the survey was conducted with the Economic Activity as the main module, Subjective Welfare was one of the modules which were included on a rotational basis to complement poverty indicators.

The subjective welfare module was included to establish how households rate themselves in terms of their welfare; how they rate themselves when compared with other households in their communities; how they rate their welfare in relation to their current income among others. The representativeness of the data was limited to national and domain level (Cities/Towns, Urban Villages and Rural Areas).

The results showed that 74.5 percent of the households in Botswana believed that Botswana is not a poor country while 21.9 percent believed that it is a poor country. The remaining 3.5 percent and 0.2 percent were in the category "don't know" and those who did not state their opinion respectively.

Lack of employment was stated as the first/main/principal cause of poverty by 59.2 percent of households. Comparing their overall wellbeing with other households in their communities, 53.1 percent of the households indicated that they were not living well. In ranking themselves on whether they were rich or poor, 33.9 percent of the households stated that they were poor, and 13.4 percent said they were very poor. The results further showed that on average, households indicated that they required P6027.00 to have a decent living standard, while the average household size is four (4) members ([Refer to table 6 in the annex for more details](#)).

We hope the stakeholders find these results complementary and useful in informing policy formulation, review, and monitoring of national plans and programmes on poverty. I wish to thank the World Bank for providing technical support in the development of the electronic survey tools that allowed rapid data collection and processing. I would also like to thank the respondents who provided invaluable information for the survey, and all the stakeholders who contributed to the success of the survey.



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Statistician General
June 2021

1.0 Introduction

Different households find themselves at different levels of well-being, and each household and individual aspires for a good life. Governments also work towards improving the well-being of the people by setting national priorities and coming up with policies and strategies to guide their goals and visions.

Statistics Botswana has over the years undertaken surveys that provide information which is used to establish progress made on national goals such as Poverty eradication, employment creation and other socio-economic development programmes, including their impact on people's lives. Traditionally, the surveys focused on producing indicators based on objective measures.

Objective measures have generally been more acceptable due to their comparability across countries. Subjective measures on the other hand are internal/personal value judgment of households or individual opinions about their well-being.

Objective and subjective measures generally differ due to a number of reasons. One of the reasons is that people may not equate their welfare or poverty to income or expenditure alone but their socioeconomic characteristics as well, such as employment status, household size and marital status, including security and access to services. These may influence how they respond to subjective welfare questions. For example, when unemployed individuals compare themselves with those who are employed in the same community they may be discouraged by their situation and report themselves to be worse off.

Employment status may influence the outcome of subjective welfare questions. Unemployed individuals may have the means, in the form of savings, to command consumption that takes them above poverty, in which case using the objective approach indicators, the individual/household would be deemed not poor, while the household would consider itself poor subjectively on the basis of not being employed.

On the other hand because subjective welfare questions prompt the respondent to compare themselves with people in the same community, the poor people may consider themselves to be non-poor because they are comparing themselves with other poor people in the same community. Similarly those who are considered non-poor by objective measures may consider themselves worse-off depending on how they rate their lives in comparison to others in their community.

Subjective welfare therefore should be used with caution to complement objective measures of well-being. They may also be used to assess whether people are 'happy' with their current situation in relation to services they receive and to complement assessments made on whether programmes and projects reach the intended beneficiaries.

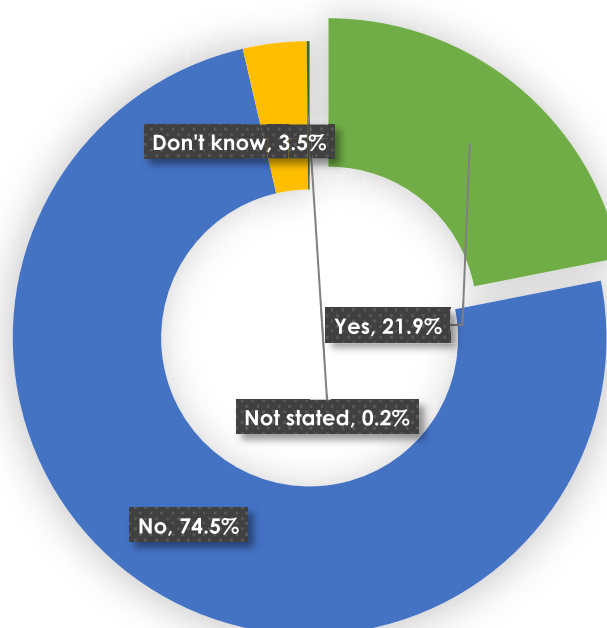
Thirteen questions were administered to the households, among them were questions on how the households rated themselves in relation to other households in their communities; how they rated themselves in terms of welfare categories of rich, middle class, poor and others (the terms such as middle class in this context were not in the strict sense of the definition but used for the households to rank themselves); where their income places them in the welfare ranks; and whether or not they believed Botswana was a poor country. Some of the questions were answered with responses such as 'much better' (than other households), 'somewhat better', 'same' and less well while others were answered with a yes/no response (**Subjective Welfare questions are attached as Annex 2**).

2.0 Summary of results

2.1 Is Botswana A Poor Country?

One of the questions asked was whether the households believed that Botswana was a poor country or not. The question was answered directly with a yes/no response. **Figure 1** shows that most of the households believed that Botswana was not a poor country, as reflected by the response from 74.5 percent of the households, 21.9 percent believed that Botswana was a poor country and only 3.5 percent did not know whether the country was poor or not and 0.2 percent did not state their opinion. The high percentage who believed that the country was not poor may lead to a high expectation of levels of well-being.

Figure 1: **Proportion of Household Who Believe Botswana is a Poor Country**

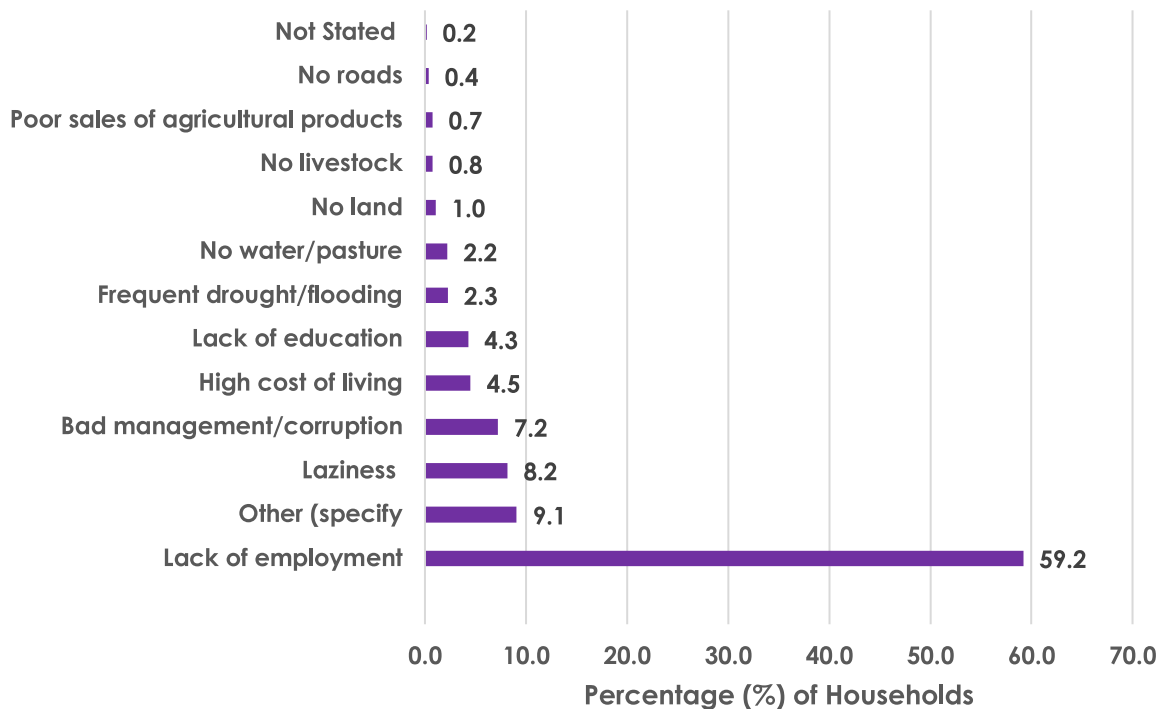


2.2 Main Causes Of Poverty Among Households

The households were asked to indicate the three main causes of poverty. All responses that the households mentioned as the first cause of poverty were consolidated to produce the results in **figure 2** and **table 1** in the appendix. The results therefore reflect the first main cause of poverty that the households stated (among the three main causes).

As reflected in **figure 2**, 59.5 percent of households stated lack of employment as the first cause of poverty, and it also stands out as the most significant cause of Poverty; followed by "Other" at 9.1 percent, laziness and corruption at 8.2 and 7.2 percent of households, respectively. The rest of the categories were below 5 percent.

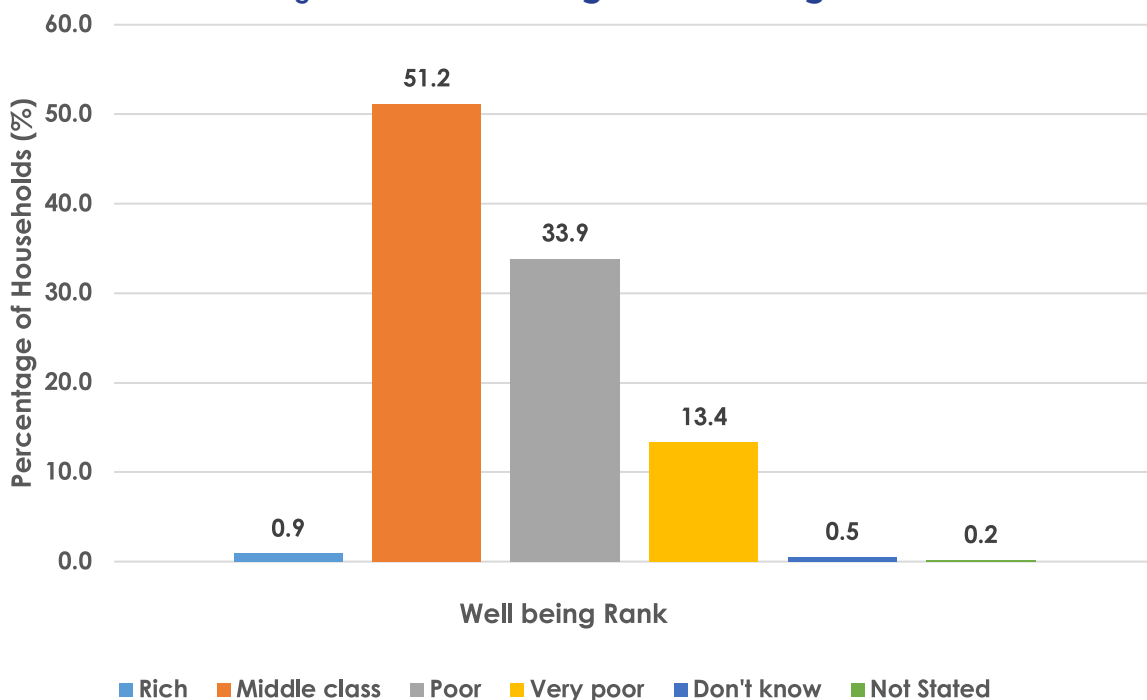
Figure 2: Main Causes of Poverty At Household Level



2.3 Ranking of Household Well-being

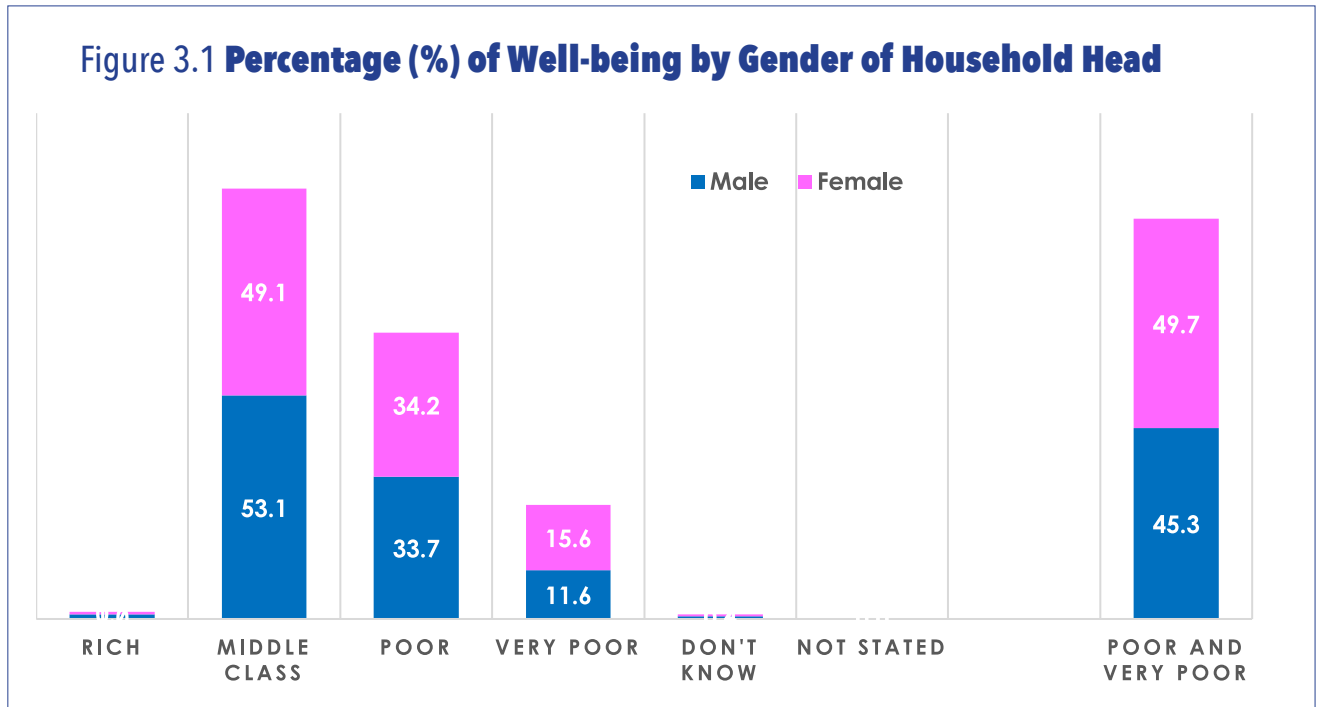
In ranking their level of well-being, 51.2 percent of the households rated themselves as middle class followed by those who rated themselves as poor at 33.9 percent and very poor at 13.4 percent. Only 0.9 percent of the households rated themselves as “rich” (figure 3). The category middle class in this context was not applied in the strict sense of the definition but used for the households to rank themselves in the context of what they perceived from their immediate environment.

Figure 3: Self Ranking of Well-being



2.3.1 Well-being and Gender of Households Head

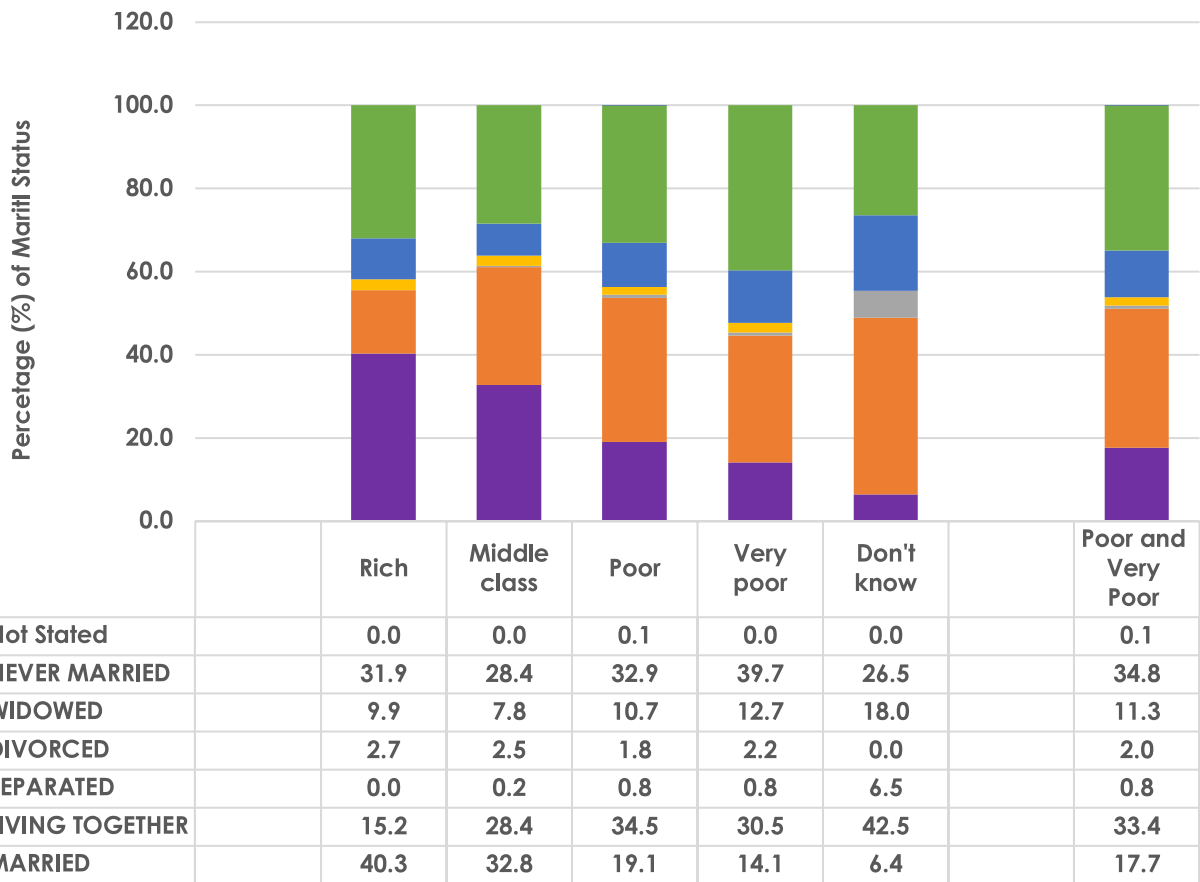
The gender of the household head is one of the characteristics of a household that may contribute to how the questions are answered. **Figure 3.1** shows that among the households that indicated they were “poor and very poor”, there were more female headed households compared with male headed households. A summary of households who considered themselves to be poor and very poor shows that 49.7 percent were female headed compared to 45.3 percent were male headed. Among those who considered themselves as very poor, 15.6 percent were female headed and 11.6 percent are male headed. This is consistent with previous surveys (BCWIS 2009/10 and BMTHS 2015/16) which showed that poverty was more prevalent among female headed households.



2.3.2 Well-being and Marital Status of Households Head

The marital status of the household head may impact on the welfare of the household and how the household rate themselves in terms of well-being, as they compare themselves with other households in their community. **Figure 3.2** shows that among households which considered themselves to be rich, the highest percentage (40.3 percent), were headed by married household heads. Among those who considered themselves to be in the middle class, 32.8 percent of the household heads were married while among the “poor” households, only 19.1 percent were headed by married household heads. A summary of the poor and very poor shows that the highest percentage was those who have never been married at 34.8 %, followed by those who are living together at 33.4% and the married at 17.7%. A similar pattern was observed in the BMTHS 2015/16 (which used an objective method) which showed that the highest percentage of the poor Households were those who never married at 30.3 percent followed by those living together at 28.0 percent and 22.4 percent who were married.

Figure 3.2 **Percentage (%) of Marital Status by Well-being**



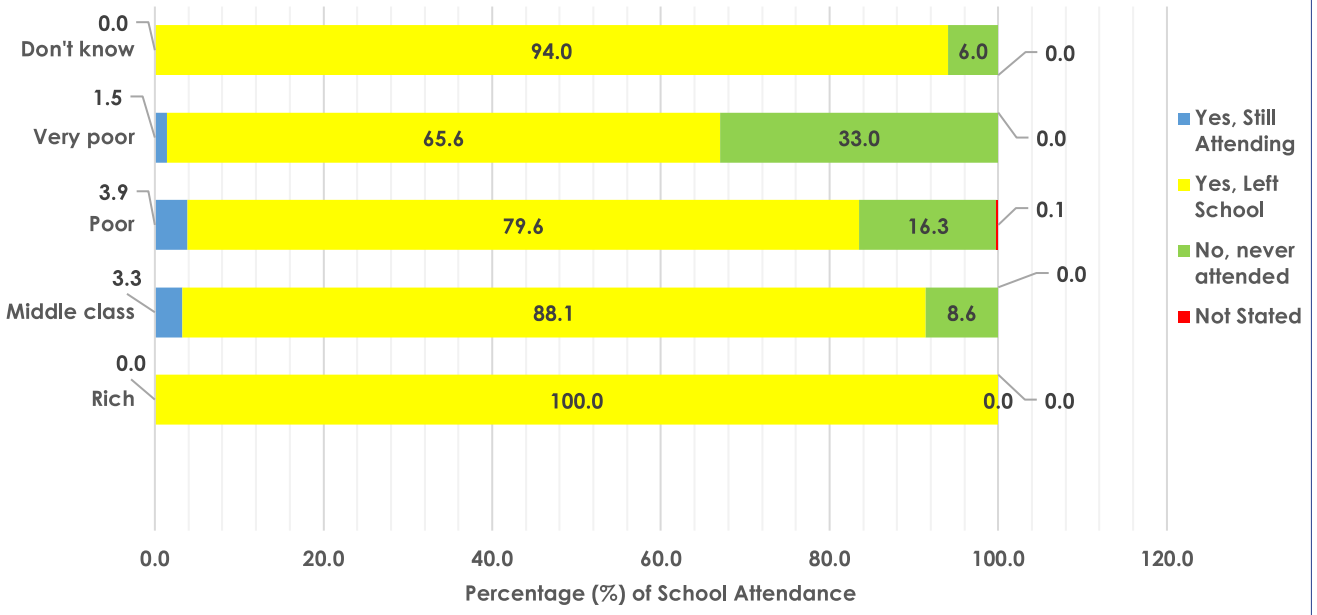
2.3.3 Well-being, School attendance and training of Households Head

Figure 3.3a shows that the highest percentage of household heads who have never been to school, are among the very poor households at 33.0 percent, followed by 16.3 percent among the poor. Among those who consider themselves to be rich, all the household heads have attended school. This shows the impact of school attendance on self-perception about poverty.

In addition to school attendance, figure 3.3b on training shows that among households who considered themselves to be poor and very poor, there were high percentages of household heads who have not attended any training at 75.1 and 88.5 percent respectively. The high percentages of no training among the poor is comparable with the 92.5 percent of no training among poor household heads observed in BMTHS 2015/16.

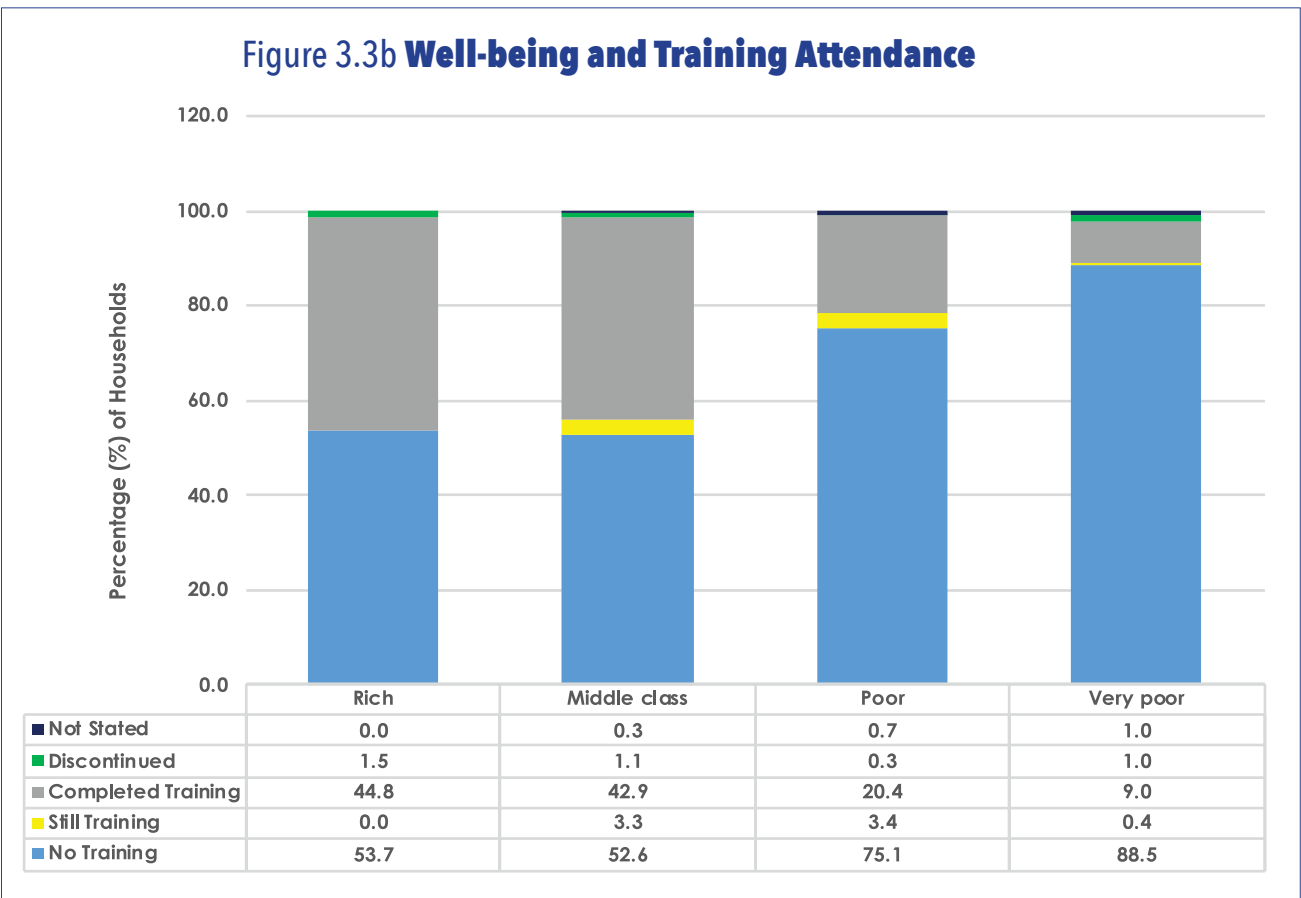
School Attendance

Figure 3.3a Well-being and School Attendance



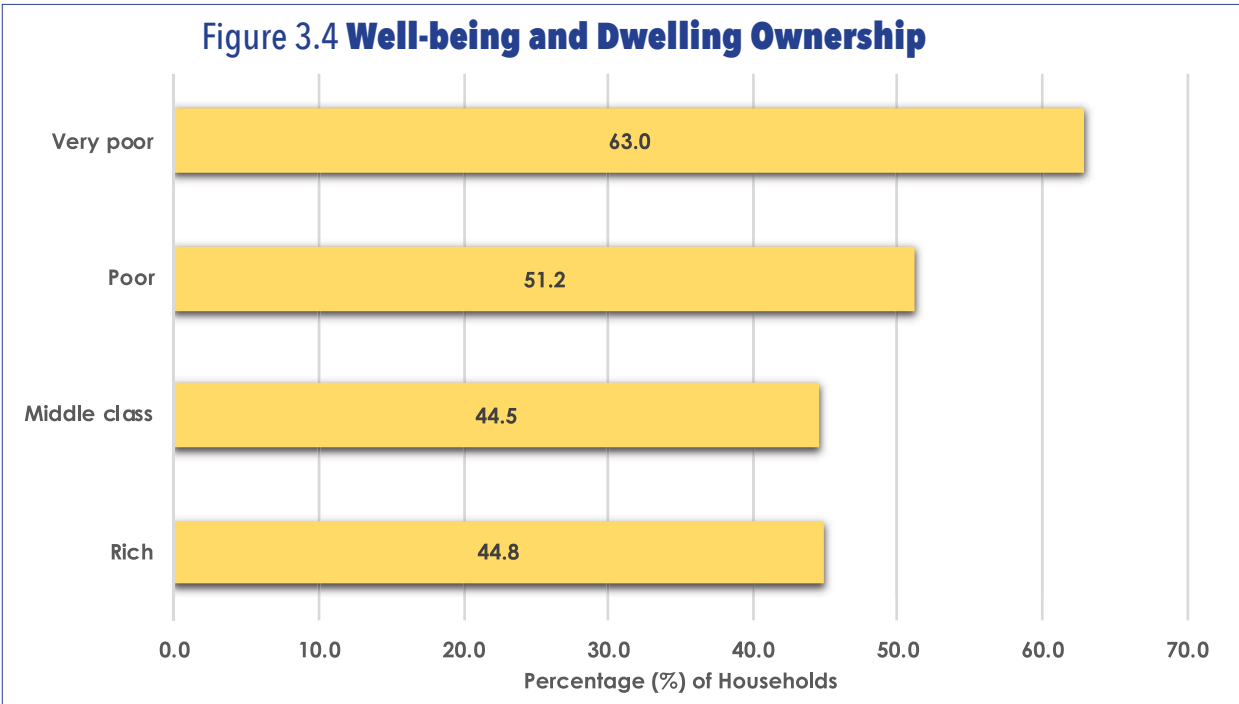
Training

Figure 3.3b Well-being and Training Attendance



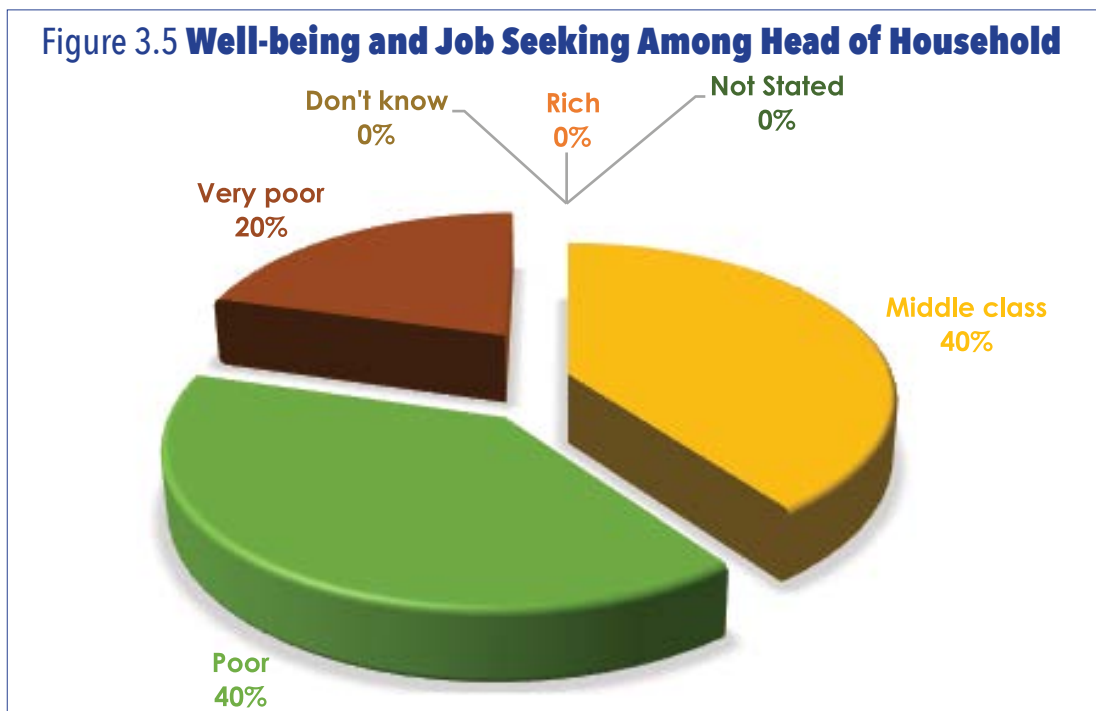
2.3.4 Well-being and Household Dwelling Ownership

According to **figure 3.4**, it shows that a high percentage of those who considered themselves to be “very poor” owned a dwellings (63.0) followed by those who considered themselves to be poor with 51.2 percent. Additionally, a lower percentage of dwelling ownership was observed among the “middle class” and the “rich” households, at 44.5 and 44.8 percent respectively. This shows that households may consider other socioeconomic characteristics to be a sign of welfare rather than dwelling ownership.



2.3.5 Well-being and Job Seeking by Households Head

It has been observed in this report that unemployment was rated high at 59.2 percent as the main cause of poverty among households. Consistent with this opinion, most of the household heads (cumulatively) who are job seekers consider themselves to be poor (40 percent and very poor (20%) constituting 60 percent of the poor and very poor households together (**Figure 3.5**).



2.6 Living Conditions in Comparison to Other Households in the Community

Under the living conditions section of the BMTHS Self Assessed Poverty module, households were asked to compare themselves with households in their community on whether on average, their living conditions were better than the rest of households in the community or not. A similar question was asked for QMTS. That is, how they lived relative to other households in their community. In comparing the results from the two surveys it is worth noting that the codes used for QMTS and BMTHS were not exactly the same (as reflected in table 3).

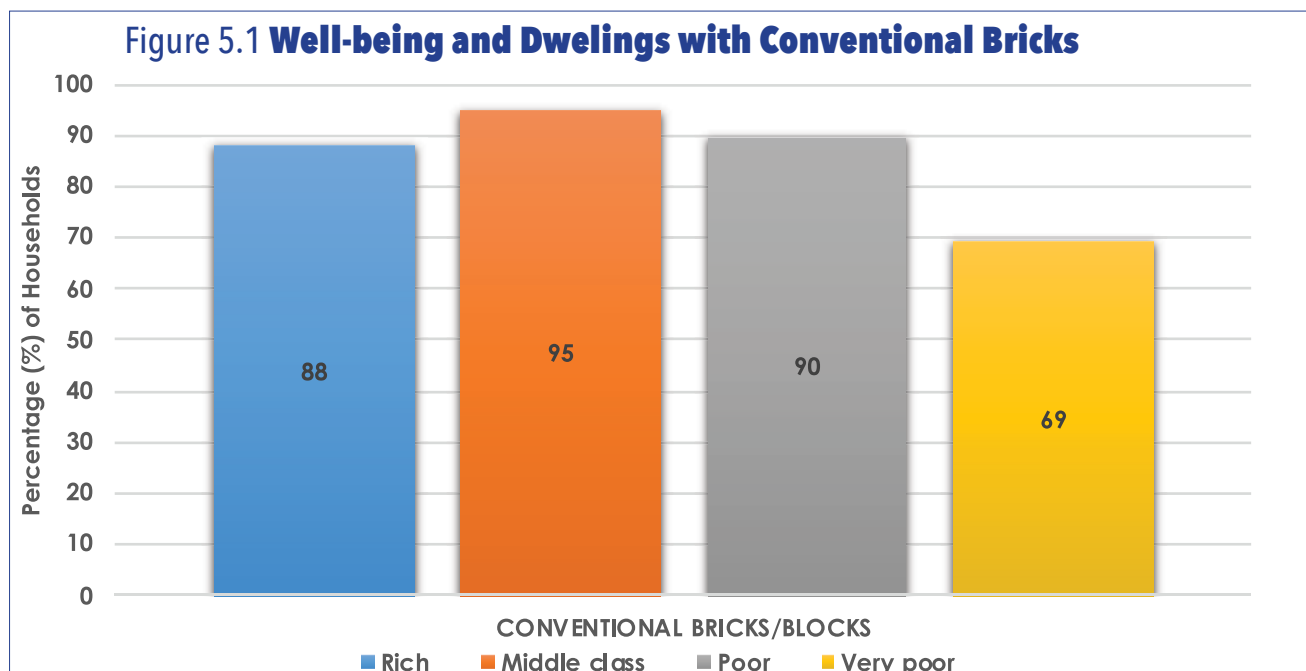
The results show that in 2015/16, when inquiring about their living conditions compared to others in their community, most of the households described their living conditions to be on the category "about average" or the same as other households at 57.3 percent. A 21.7 percentage point decrease was observed on a similar category in 2019/20 as 35.6 percent of the households rated themselves to be the same as other households. Under similar categories of "Somewhat Poorer than Average" in 2015/16 and "less well" in 2019/20 there was an increase from 25.5 percent to 36.3 percent at national level.

Table 3: **Percentage of Households' Own Description of Living Conditions Compared to Other Households**

2015/16 BMTHS					2019/20 QMTS				
STRATA	Cities & Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National	STRATA	Cities & Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National
Among the Wealthiest	4.5	2.2	2.5	2.9	Much better	6.4	4.9	4.8	5.2
Wealthier than Most	5	4.8	3.4	4.4	Somewhat better	16.6	16.9	13.9	15.8
About Average	69.2	59.9	45.7	57.3	Same	37.8	35.3	34.7	35.6
Somewhat Poorer than Average	16.8	25.1	32.2	25.5	Less well	28.3	35.1	43.0	36.3
Much poorer than Average	4.4	7.9	16.2	9.9	Don't know	10.3	7.7	3.6	6.9
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Not Stated	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

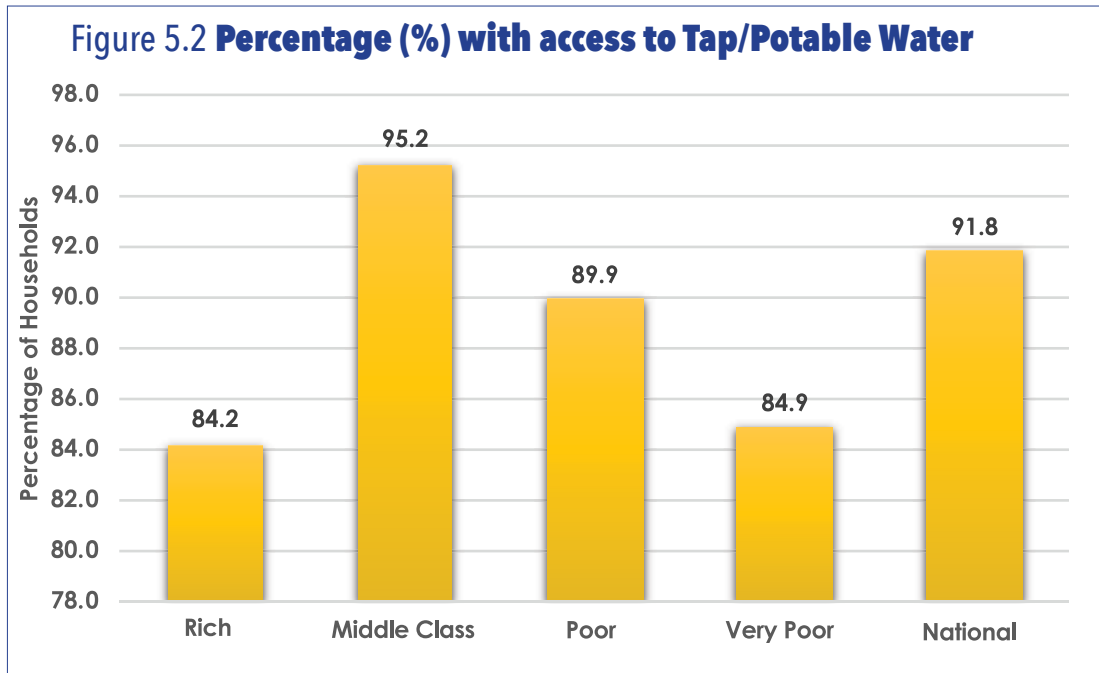
2.6.1 Well-being and Type of Housing Material

The type of housing material here focuses on the material used for the wall, specifically conventional bricks. Figure 5.1 shows that very poor households are trailing behind as 69.1 percent of their dwellings are built with conventional bricks. The poor however, are at 89.7 percent, which is comparable to the middle and rich household heads at 94.9 and 88.2 percent respectively. The high percent of dwellings with conventional bricks among the poor could be attributed to government and private sector housing project for the poor. Table 4 in the annexes gives more details on type of materials for the wall.



2.6.2 Well-being and Source of Drinking Water

Access to tap water here include those with tap in the house, tap in the yard, communal stand pipe and neighbours tap. At national level 91.8 percent of households have access to tap water (**figure 5.2**). The percentages among the welfare groups shows that access to tap water is not necessarily a sign of welfare since both the very poor and the rich have similar percentages of access, 84.9 and 84.2 percent respectively. On the other hand the rich may be rating themselves as such because they are comparing themselves with other households in their communities. **Table 5** in the appendix has more details on the sources of water for the households.



Annexure 1

Survey Methodology

Survey Design

The survey was designed to ensure that the data is representative at both the national and subnational level (Domain/Strata) to guide policy decisions. Since this was a household survey, only private dwellings were covered and Institutional dwellings such as prisons, hospitals, army barracks, hotels, etc., were not covered. The coverage was at national level guided by census districts (district and sub-districts) that Statistics Botswana normally follows in the selection of survey units.

Survey Sampling

The design followed a stratified two-stage sampling technique with probability proportional to size (PPS). The first stage involved sampling of primary sampling units (PSUs), Enumeration Areas (EAs) and sampling of households with systematic sampling in the second stage. The sampling procedure yielded a sample size of 270 EAs resulting in 3 240 households. These were selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method where Measure of size (MOS) is the number of households as enumerated from the 2011 Population & Housing Census.

Data Collection

Statistics Botswana conducted a Quarterly Multi-topic Survey (QMTS), which started in July – September 2019 as the first quarter. The survey questionnaire had twelve (12) modules. The subjective welfare module was one of the 12 module and was among those which are included on rotational basis (Inclusion of a module on rotational basis meaning that it will not be covered every quarter but could be included the following year or whenever applicable).

Data was collected through an electronic questionnaire through the Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) system. The CAPI system was used to reduce the time lag between field data collection and to ensure that the reports meet the quarterly schedules.

As indicated in the survey sampling section, data was collected from 3240 households in 270 EAs from each EA 12 households were selected and enumerated through face-to-face interviews. A 12-month reference (recall) period was used to account for potential seasonal differences in food insecurity across the year.

Annexure 2

Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey (QMTS) Questionnaire:

SUBJECTIVE WELFARE MODULE

<p>1. Who is responding?</p> <p>The respondent should be 12 years old or above, desirably the head of the household.</p>	
<p>2. Do you believe that Botswana is a poor country?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>
<p>3. Given your household's income, how well do you live?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT sw10003</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Well</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Rather well</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Somewhat well</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Not well</p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>
<p>4. How do you live relative to your neighbors in your community?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT sw10004</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Much better</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Somewhat better</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Same</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Less well</p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>
<p>5. How do you live relative to people in Gaborone?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT sw10005</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Much better</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Somewhat better</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Same</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Less well</p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>06 <input type="radio"/> Not applicable</p>
<p>6. If we asked you to rank your household on a scale of well being that goes from poor to rich, how would you rank your household?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT sw10006</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Rich</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> Middle class</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Poor</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Very poor</p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>
<p>7. What is the minimum monthly income necessary for your household to have a decent living standard (PULA) ?</p> <p>V1 se1f >= 0</p> <p>M1 Income can only be 0 or a positive number</p>	<p>NUMERIC: INTEGER sw10007</p> <p>-----</p>
<p>8. During the past 12 months, did the household experience any difficulties paying rent?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT sw10008</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Not applicable</p>
<p>9. During the last 12 months, did the household experience any difficulties paying for lighting (electricity, gas, batteries for a torch, etc.) ?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT sw10009</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Not applicable</p>

<p>10. During the last 12 months, did any member of the household get sick and have difficulties paying for related costs?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT SW10010</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes 02 <input type="radio"/> No 03 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 04 <input type="radio"/> Not applicable</p>
<p>11. During the last 12 months, did the household experience any difficulties paying for transport?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT SW10011</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes 02 <input type="radio"/> No 03 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 04 <input type="radio"/> Not applicable</p>
<p>12. During the last 12 months, did the household face any difficulties paying school fees for its children ?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT SW10012</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes 02 <input type="radio"/> No 03 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 04 <input type="radio"/> Not applicable</p>
<p>13. During the last 12 months, did the household experience any problems paying for books and school supplies?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT SW10013</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes 02 <input type="radio"/> No 03 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 04 <input type="radio"/> Not applicable</p>
<p>14. In your opinion, what are the three main causes of poverty among households in Botswana?</p> <p>I Select up to 3 causes</p>	<p>MULTI-SELECT: ORDERED SW10014</p> <p>01 <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of employment 02 <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of education 03 <input type="checkbox"/> No land 04 <input type="checkbox"/> No livestock 05 <input type="checkbox"/> No roads 06 <input type="checkbox"/> No water/pasture 07 <input type="checkbox"/> Frequent drought/flooding 08 <input type="checkbox"/> Bad management/corruption 09 <input type="checkbox"/> High cost of living 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Poor sales of agricultural products 11 <input type="checkbox"/> Laziness 98 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>

14oth. Please specify other TEXT SW10014oth

.....

[11] FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE

<p>Who is responding?</p> <p>I The respondent should be 12 years old or above, desirably the head of the household. W1 demographics [self.value].D10004_age>=12 M1 Warning! This person is too young to provide answers! Try to secure another respondent if possible!</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT: LINKED</p> <p>F110000</p>
<p>STATIC TEXT</p> <p><i>Now I would like to ask you some questions about your household's food consumption in the last 12 months. During the last 12 MONTHS, was there a time when...</i></p>	
<p>1. ... you were worried your household would run out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p>F110001</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes 02 <input type="radio"/> No 98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 99 <input type="radio"/> Refused</p>
<p>2. ... your household was unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p>F110002</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes 02 <input type="radio"/> No 98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 99 <input type="radio"/> Refused</p>
<p>3. ... your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p>F110003</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes 02 <input type="radio"/> No 98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 99 <input type="radio"/> Refused</p>
<p>4. ... your household had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p>F110004</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes 02 <input type="radio"/> No 98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 99 <input type="radio"/> Refused</p>
<p>5. ... your household ate less than you thought they should because of a lack of money or other resources?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p>F110005</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes 02 <input type="radio"/> No 98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 99 <input type="radio"/> Refused</p>
<p>6. ... your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p>F110006</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes 02 <input type="radio"/> No 98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 99 <input type="radio"/> Refused</p>
<p>7. ... your household was hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p>F110007</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes 02 <input type="radio"/> No 98 <input type="radio"/> Don't know 99 <input type="radio"/> Refused</p>

[12] HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

<p>Who is responding?</p> <p>I The respondent should be 12 years old or above, desirably the head of the household.</p> <p>W1 demographics[self.value].D10004_age>=12</p> <p>M1 Warning! This person is too young to provide answers! Try to secure an other respondent if possible!</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT: LINKED</p> <p>HA00</p>
<p>1. Does the dwelling in which this household resides have access to electricity?</p> <p>I INTERVIEWER: if presence of electricity is obvious, enter YES.</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p>HA01</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>
<p>2a. Does any member of this household own any Radios in a working condition in this household?</p>	<p>SINGLE-SELECT</p> <p>HA02a</p> <p>01 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>09 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>

Annexure 3

Table 1: **Number of Households by Causes of Poverty and Strata**

Main causes of poverty among households	Cities/ Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National
Lack of employment	87 919	179 280	128 995	396 194
Lack of education	7 255	10 491	10 890	28 636
No land	712	4 268	2 033	7 012
No livestock	206	1 038	3 940	5 184
No roads	0	1 398	1 098	2 496
No water/pasture	783	4 229	9 850	14 863
Frequent drought/flooding	894	5 335	8 967	15 196
Bad management/corruption	14 623	19 311	14 267	48 201
High cost of living	9 041	13 133	8 033	30 207
Poor sales of agricultural products	225	1 839	2 948	5 012
Laziness	11 216	25 274	18 161	54 650
Not Stated	749	293	0	1 042
Other (specify)	14 467	30 600	15 669	60 736
Total	148 090	296 489	224 850	669 429

Proportion of Households by Causes of Poverty and Strata

Main causes of poverty among households	Cities/ Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National
Lack of employment	59.4	60.5	57.4	59.2
Lack of education	4.9	3.5	4.8	4.3
No land	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.0
No livestock	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.8
No roads	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
No water/pasture	0.5	1.4	4.4	2.2
Frequent drought/flooding	0.6	1.8	4.0	2.3
Bad management/corruption	9.9	6.5	6.3	7.2
High cost of living	6.1	4.4	3.6	4.5
Poor sales of agricultural products	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.7
Laziness	7.6	8.5	8.1	8.2
Not Stated	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other (specify)	9.8	10.3	7.0	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure 4

Table 4: **Well-Being And Proportion Of Households (%) By Material Of Outside Walls For The Main House**

	CONVENTIONAL BRICKS/BLOCKS	MUD BRICKS / BLOCKS	MUD AND POLES /COW DUNG / THATCH / REEDS	POLES AND REEDS	CORRUGATED IRON/ ZINC /TIN	ASBESTOS	WOOD	STONE	OTHER/MIXED MATERIALS	Not Stated	Total
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Rich	88.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
Middle class	94.9	2.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Poor	89.7	5.1	2.2	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Very poor	69.1	11.8	7.7	1.3	5.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0
Don't know	93.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure 5

Table 5: **Proportion of Households by Source of drinking water and Well-Being**

	Rich	Middle class	Poor	Very poor	Don't know	Not Stated	National
Piped Indoor	19.4	38.1	17.2	4.1	31.3	0.0	26.2
Piped Outdoors (Within Yard/Plot)	48.6	47.9	55.7	43.3	45.2	0.0	49.8
Public/Communal Tap/Standpipe	6.3	3.2	6.4	16.7	16.5	0.0	6.2
Neighbours' Tap	2.3	3.8	10.5	20.7	7.0	0.0	8.3
Tube Well/Borehole	0.0	1.6	3.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.7
Protected Dug Well	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
Unprotected Dug Well	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Protected Spring	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Unprotected Spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rainwater Collection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottled Water	7.6	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Bousser/Tank	10.1	1.6	2.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.5
Dam/Pan	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3
River/Stream	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other (Specify)	5.7	0.9	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.4
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annexure 6

Table 6: **Mean, Median and Mode Household Size and Income (2015/16 and 2019/20)**

BMTHS 2015/16 Household Size					QMTS 2019/20 Household Size				
Statistics	Cities/Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National	Statistics	Cities/Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National
Mean	3.02	3.76	3.56	3.51	Mean	2.93	3.67	3.91	3.59
Median	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	Median	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Mode	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Mode	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bare Minimum Income					Decent Life Income				
Statistics	Cities/Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National	Statistics	Cities/Towns	Urban Villages	Rural Areas	National
Mean	6488	3822	2647	4059	Mean	8896	5721	4537	6027
Median	3000	2000	1500	2000	Median	5000	3200	2000	3000
Mode	2000	2000	1000	1000	Mode	5000	5000	2000	5000

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