

Statistics Botswana

Private Bag 0024, Gaborone, Botswana

Tel: (267) 3671300, Fax (267) 3952201,

Email: csobots@gov.bw, Website: www.cso.gov.bw

All correspondence should be addressed to Statistician General

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PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE BOTSWANA CORE WELFARE INDICATORS (Poverty) SURVEY 2009/10

1. Introduction

This Statsbrief provides preliminary results from the 2009/10 Botswana Core Welfare Indicators Survey (BCWIS) commonly known as the Poverty Survey. The 2009/10 BCWIS was conducted over a period of 12 months from April 2009 to March 2010. The twelve months long survey ensures accurate estimation of factors that are highly affected by seasons such as poverty and employment measures. Seasonal effects would be addressed through computation of averages.

2. Purpose of the BCWIS Survey

The objective of the survey was to provide comprehensive data and update information on incomes, expenditure, poverty datum line and other household characteristics needed for socio-economic planning, monitoring and evaluation purposes. The survey's objective was also to determine household consumption and expenditure patterns in order to revise the weights and basket for the consumer price index (CPI). Poverty Datum Line (PDL) is the cost of a basket of goods and services deemed to be necessary and adequate to meet basic needs for household members. The basic needs refer to basic requirements for food, clothing, personal items, household goods and services and shelter.

3. Summary of Results

3.1 National PDL

The preliminary results (Table 1) indicate a decline in the proportion of persons living below the poverty datum line (PDL) at the national level, from 30.6 percent in 2002/03 to 20.7 percent in 2009/10, indicating a decrease of 9.9 percentage points. There was a decline in the overall number of persons living below the poverty datum line, from 499,467 in 2002/03 to 373,388 in 2009/10.

Table 1: Income Poverty Measures by Strata - 2002/3-2009/10

| Strata/Region | Head count ratio (%) | Percentage households below poverty datum line | Number of persons below poverty datum line | Head count ratio (%) | Percentage households below poverty datum line | Number of persons below poverty datum line |
|-----------------|----------------------|--|--|----------------------|--|--|
| | HIES*- 2002/3 | | | BCWIS-2009/10 | | |
| Cities/towns | 10.6 | 8.8 | 39,113 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 51,793 |
| Urban villages | 25.4 | 17.4 | 138,547 | 18.8 | 12.2 | 123,051 |
| Rural Areas | 44.8 | 33.4 | 321,808 | 25.5 | 17.6 | 198,544 |
| National | 30.6 | 21.7 | 499,467 | 20.7 | 14.7 | 373,388 |

*Note: HIES refers to Household Income and Expenditure Survey conducted in 2002/03

3.2 Share of PDL Constituents

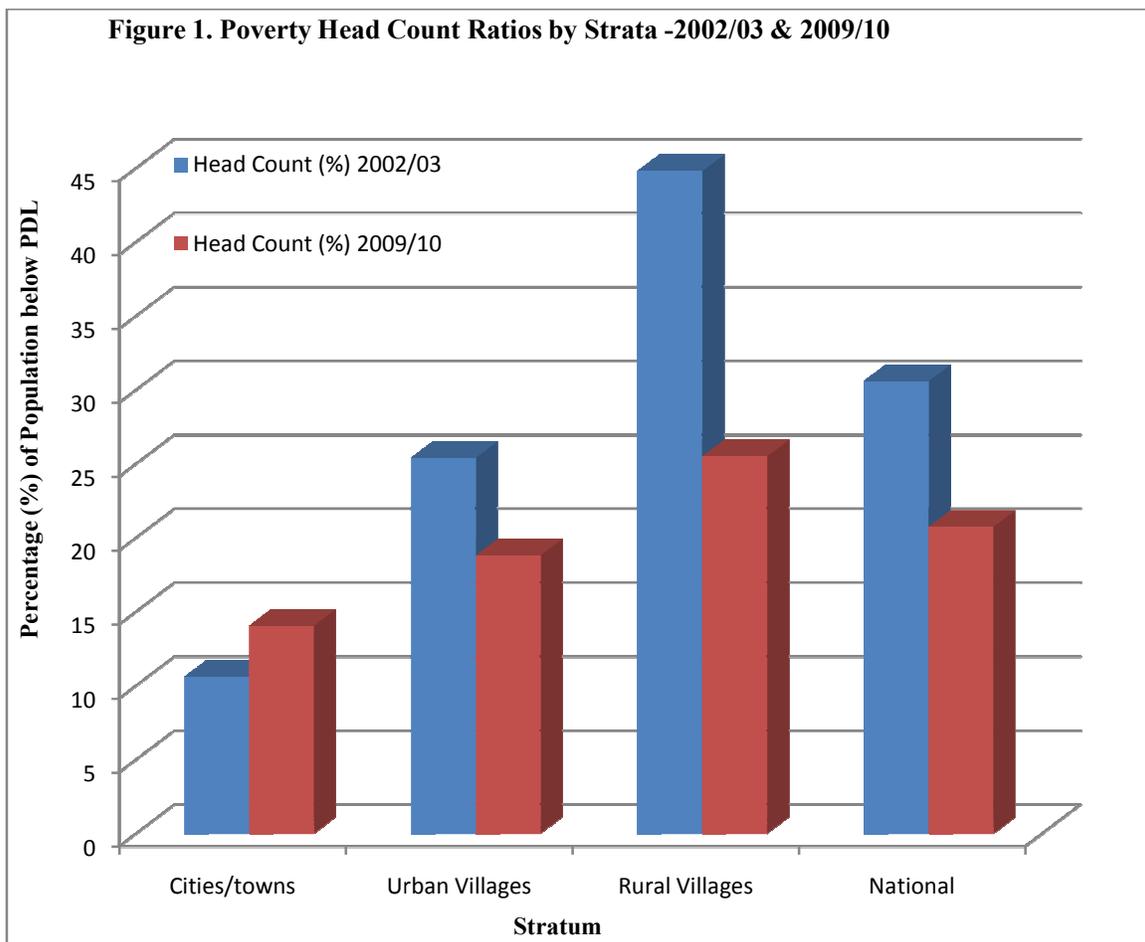
Table 2 gives disaggregated PDL by the constituent components for 2002/03 HIES and 2009/10 BCWS. In 2009/10, the food component of the PDL cost an average of P680.02 compared with P445.51 in 2002/03, making the food component the largest contributor to the overall average household's PDLs of P878.87 and P571.65 respectively. The food component contributed 16.0 percentage points to the 20.7 percent of the poverty headcount ratio estimated in 2009/10. This compares to 23.8 percentage points contribution to the 30.6 poverty headcount ratio observed in 2002/03.

Table 2: Average Poverty Datum Lines (Pula per month) by Component and percentage points shares -2002/03 & 2009/10

| Survey | Food | Clothing | Personal Items | Household goods | Shelter | Total |
|--|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 2009/10-BCWIS | 680.02 | 46.77 | 25.47 | 68.92 | 59.10 | 878.87 |
| 2002/03-HIES | 445.51 | 42.02 | 14.75 | 25.56 | 37.69 | 571.65 |
| <i>Percentage points share of PDL Components</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>2009/10-BCWIS</i> | 16.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 20.7 |
| <i>2002/03-HIES</i> | 23.8 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 30.6 |

3.3 PDL by Urban Rural Residence Distribution

There has been a change in the distribution of poverty incidence between 2002/03 and 2009/10. The cities and towns have experienced an increase in poverty incidence whilst the rural areas' poverty incidence has shown a decline as shown on figure 1. The rural areas, which recorded a poverty headcount of 44.8 percent in 2002/03, recorded a decline in persons living below the PDL, with 2009/10 headcount ratio standing at 25.5 percent. On the other hand, the percentage of persons living below the PDL in the cities and towns registered an increase of 3.4 percentage points between the two periods, from 10.6 percent in 2002/03 to 14.0 percent in 2009/10.



3.4 PDL by District Distribution

The 2009/10 BCWIS sample design was drawn to allow estimates to be made at district level. This in turn allows for in-depth understanding of poverty incidence by districts and sub-districts. Figure 2 and Table 12 details poverty incidence at district level from the 2002/03 HIES and 2009/10 BCWIS.

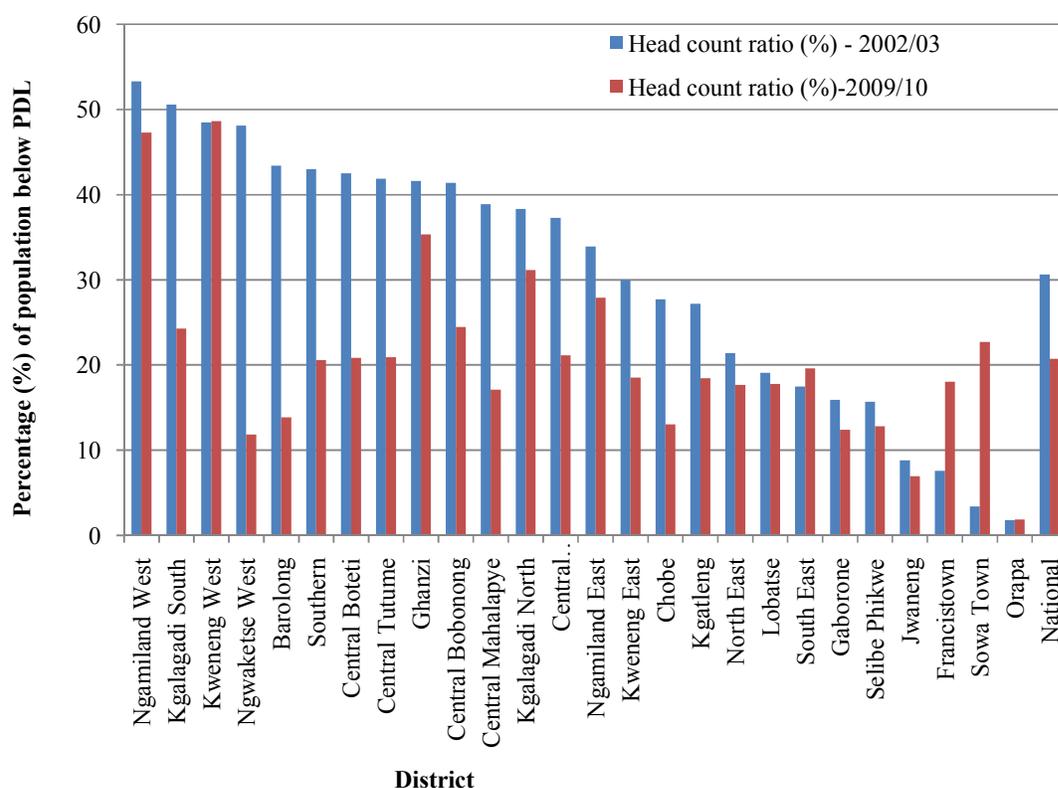
Kweneng West, Ngamiland West, Ghanzi and Kgalagadi North districts recorded the highest incidence of poverty at 48.6, 47.3, 35.7 and 31.2 percent respectively, in 2009/10. Except for Kweneng West, these were lower rates compared to the 2002/03 estimates, where poverty incidences were estimated at 53.3, 41.6 and 38.3 for Ngamiland West, Ghanzi and Kgaladi North respectively.

Generally, there has been a decline in poverty incidence in rural districts compared to urban districts.

Incidences of poverty have also to be looked at using persons living below the poverty datum line. Kweneng East, Central Serowe/Palapye and Central Tutume have the largest number of persons living below the PDL.

In interpreting the results, it is important to note that there are instances where the percentage of persons living below the PDL is low, whilst the number of persons living below the PDL is high. An example is Kweneng East, where the percentage of persons living below the PDL is 18.8 percent, and the number of persons below the PDL is estimated at 45,920. This is because the total estimated population for Kweneng East is high compared to other districts.

Figure 3: Poverty Head Count Ratios by District - 2002/03 & 2009/10



3.5 Population Living Below a one Dollar (1 USD) a Day

The national estimates for persons who were living below the one dollar a day in Botswana reduced from 23.4 to 6.5 percent between 2002/3 and 2009/10 as shown on Table 3. These rates translates into 116,388 persons living below a dollar a day in 2009/10 compared to 382, 733 persons in 2002/3.

The data show a significant decline in the proportion of persons living below a dollar a day between 2002/03 and 2009/10. In rural areas, the percentage dropped from 36.1 to 8.3 percent, whilst it went down from 19.3 to 6.1 percent in urban villages. The cities and towns registered a decrease of 1.8 percentage points during the period, from 5.1 to 3.3 percent.

The Dollar (\$) a day poverty line is a measure of extreme poverty through the adjustment of the local currency, being the Pula 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 most recent PPPs were generated based on the 2005 World Bank ICP, for which Botswana, through the Statistics Botswana, was a participating member.

The World Bank dollar a day poverty line was adjusted to \$1.25 on the basis of the 2005 ICP, up from \$1.08 in 1993. Botswana’s PPP exchange rate was estimated at 2.42 in 2005, up from 1.338 in 1993. The \$1.25 poverty line translates to $(1.25 * 30.31) = \$ 37.89$ per month. The Botswana dollar a day line is P 135.32, calculated as $((37.89 * 2.42) * (129.8/88))$ per month in 2009/10, where 129.8 and 88.0 were the Cost of Living Indices in 2005 and 2009/10 (survey period), respectively.

Table 3: Proportion of Persons Living Below PPP one Dollar (\$) a day - 2002/03 and 2009/10

| Strata | Total number of Households | Total number of persons estimated | Number of Households with persons below one dollar a day | Number of Persons below a dollar a day | Proportion of persons below the dollar a day (%) |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 2009/10 BCWIS | | | | | |
| Cities/Towns | 132,362 | 368,807 | 4,361 | 12,022 | 3.3 |
| Urban villages | 170,632 | 654,113 | 6,573 | 39,974 | 6.1 |
| Rural Areas | 218,333 | 778,486 | 12,665 | 64,391 | 8.3 |
| National | 521,327 | 1,801,406 | 23,599 | 116,388 | 6.5 |
| 2002/03 HIES | | | | | |
| Cities/Towns | 109,556 | 369,812 | 3,449 | 18,699 | 5.1 |
| Urban villages | 121,321 | 545,253 | 15,398 | 105,118 | 19.3 |
| Rural Areas | 163,395 | 717,857 | 41,850 | 258,915 | 36.1 |
| National | 394,272 | 1,632,922 | 60,696 | 382,733 | 23.4 |

3.6 Labour Force and Employment Rates

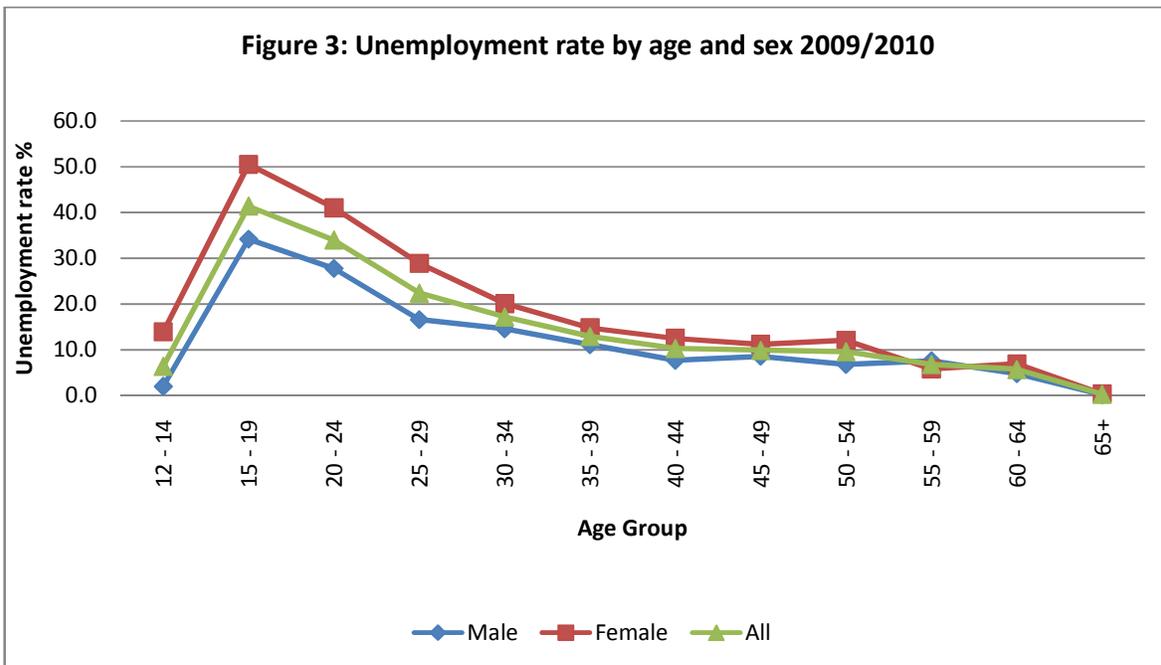
Employed persons refers to those who did some work in the reference period either for payment in cash or in kind (paid employees) or who were in self employment for profit or family gain as well as persons temporarily absent from these activities but definitely going to return to them (e.g. on leave or sick). Some work was defined as one hour or more in the reference seven days. It should be noted that any economic work took precedence over all other activities. The employment statistics analysis was based on those who were aged 12 years and over.

Unemployed persons were those individuals who were not only available for work but had taken active steps to find work in the last 30 days preceding the survey interview. These are *normally referred to as actively seeking work*.

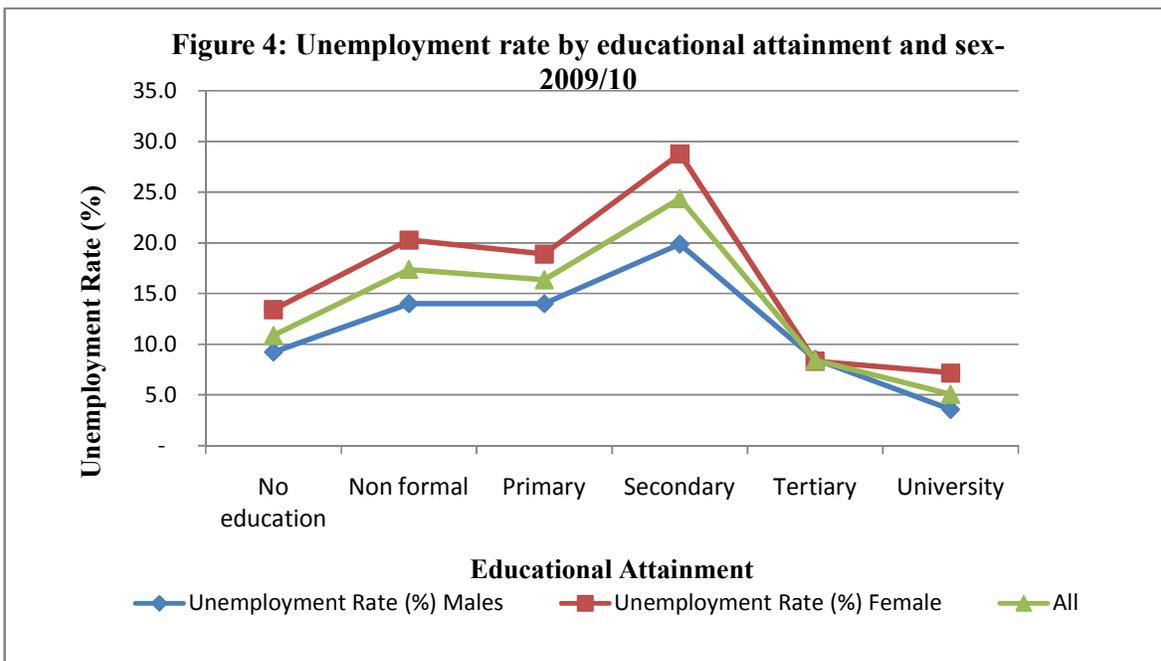
3.6.1 Unemployment rates

The data in Tables 13, 14 and 15 show that average unemployment rate was estimated at 17.8 percent. This translates to 126,349 unemployed persons out of a labour force of 710,600 during the survey period. Females unemployment rate stood at 21.4 percent compared to 14.5 percent for males.

The age group distribution indicates the highest unemployment rate of 41.4 percent among the 15-19 years age group followed by the 20-24 year age group at 34.0 percent. Generally, unemployment rate decreases with age as depicted in Figure 3.



The data on Table 14 and Figure 4 show that the labour force which attained some secondary education has the highest unemployment rate of 24.4 percent. This group constitutes 46 percent or 80,008 of the overall figure of 126,349 of the unemployed persons.



3.7 Sources of Household Incomes and Expenditure Patterns

Table 16 provides a list of reported household's sources of income during the survey period. Some households have more than one source of income, and every source of the household income is captured in the table. The data indicate that 59.3 percent of households receive income from wage employment. The

other significant sources of household incomes are Pensions and Remittances at 9.9 and 8.9 percent, respectively. Pensions and Remittances as sources of household income, were more pronounced in urban villages and rural areas, accounting for 15.8 and 9.1 percent and 13.2 and 7.7 percent respectively, for urban and rural villages.

About 6.5 percent of households nationally, receive incomes from enterprises. Across the strata, 5.5 percent of households in cities and towns received income from enterprises, whilst for urban villages and rural areas, 6.7 and 6.9 percent received incomes from enterprises.

Table 17 gives the average household monthly incomes by source. In line with Table 15, cash earnings are the largest contributors to household average monthly incomes, accounting for 67.9 percent of average household monthly incomes in 2009/10, and this compares to 65.2 percent of average monthly household income during 2002/03. The second most important contributor to average monthly household income during 2009/10 was business profits at 14.2 percent of average household monthly incomes. This was in contrast to the 2002/03 observation where the second important contributor to average household monthly income was gifts received at 12.1 percent.

Table 18 compares average monthly household expenditures for 12 commodities & services groupings. In 2009/10, Housing Costs accounted for the highest average monthly household expenditures at 25.1 percent, followed by Transport and Food at 17.8 and 15.4 percent, respectively. This contrasts with the 2002/03 findings, where food accounted for the highest percentage at 23.7 percent followed by Transport and Housing at 15.6 and 12.9 percent, respectively.

3.8 Self Assessed Poverty

BCWIS included a module where households were asked to assess their economic situations by comparing their economic situation at the time of the survey with the situation a year ago. The summary results provided in Table 13 show that nationally, 37 percent of households indicated that their economic situation was the same as a year ago, whilst 20 and 21 percent indicated that they were much worse and a little worse than they were a year ago, respectively. Nine (9) percent indicated that they were a little better and four (4) percent were much better. This indicator though subjective, sheds light on the households' self observations. Taking the extremes, 20 percent of the households considered themselves having not improved economically, against four (4) percent that have observed an improvement.

Table 4: Household Self Assessed Economic Situation

| Self Assessed Economic Situation | Cities & Towns | Urban Villages | Rural | National |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Percentage households | Percentage households | Percentage households | Percentage households |
| Much worse now | 18 | 18 | 22 | 20 |
| A little worse now | 22 | 21 | 19 | 21 |
| The same | 35 | 37 | 39 | 37 |
| A little better now | 20 | 19 | 17 | 19 |
| Much better now | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Households were also asked to make observations on their general living conditions relative to other households in their communities. The majority of households rated themselves average. These ranged from 64 percent to 44 percent for cities and towns and rural areas, respectively. Thirty (30) percent of rural households considered themselves poorer than average compared with 21 percent in cities and towns. The observations are given in Table 5.

Table 5: Household Comparative Self Assessment on Living Conditions

| Self Assessed Living Conditions Compared to Others | Cities & Towns | Urban Villages | Rural | National |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Percentages | Percentages | Percentages | Percentages |
| Among the Wealthiest | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Wealthier than most | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| About average | 64 | 56 | 44 | 53 |
| Somewhat poorer than average | 21 | 24 | 30 | 26 |
| Much poorer than average | 6 | 11 | 9 | 13 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 6 summarizes percentages of households who reported on short term food security. The data show that 85 percent of households indicated that they have not gone for a whole day without food in the past month. Across strata, the highest percentage that sometimes goes the whole day without food was 21 percent observed in rural areas, whilst the least was seven percent in cities and towns

Table 6: Household Self Assessed Short Term Food Security

| Go whole day without food | Cities & Towns | Urban Villages | Rural | National |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Percentages | Percentages | Percentages | Percentages |
| Yes | 7 | 12 | 21 | 15 |
| No | 93 | 88 | 79 | 85 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

3.9 Participation in Decision Making and Security

Households, through their heads or respondents, were asked about their participation in kgotla activities. This was meant to gauge the level of participation in decision making by households at the community level.

Table 7 shows that 71 percent of households in rural areas indicated that they participated in kgotla activities. The lowest percentage that participated in the kgotla activities was 32 percent recorded in cities and towns.

Table 7: Households' Participation in Kgotla Activities

| Kgotla activities participation | Cities & Towns | Urban Villages | Rural | National |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Percentages | Percentages | Percentages | Percentages |
| Yes | 32 | 59 | 71 | 57 |
| No | 68 | 41 | 29 | 43 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Reasons for non participation are summarised in Table 8, where 69 percent of households in cities and towns reported that they did not participate in kgotla activities because they are held up during working hours. This is the principal reason given for non participation across all strata by households that do not participate in kgotla activities. The other notable reason given for non participation is distance to the kgotla, where 29 percent of non participating households in rural areas reported that the kgotla was far from their homes.

Table 8: Households' Reasons for Non Participation in Kgotla Activities

| Reason for not participating | Cities & Towns | Urban Villages | Rural | National |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Percentages | Percentages | Percentages | Percentages |
| Find it necessary | 17 | 19 | 13 | 17 |
| Far from home | 10 | 11 | 29 | 15 |
| Held during working hours | 69 | 67 | 54 | 64 |
| Ignorance | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Disabled/Old Age/Illness | - | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Other | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 9 gives percentages of households' perceptions about their safety from crime and violence. At the national level, 33 percent of households indicated that they felt fairly safe. Across all strata, about 50 percent of households indicated that they were fairly safe and/or very safe.

Table 9: Households Safety from Crime and Violence

| Safety from crime and violence | Cities & Towns | Urban Villages | Rural | National |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Percentages | Percentages | Percentages | Percentages |
| Very unsafe | 27 | 27 | 30 | 28 |
| Somewhat unsafe | 12 | 16 | 14 | 14 |
| Fairly safe | 36 | 35 | 31 | 33 |
| Very safe | 21 | 17 | 20 | 19 |
| Unsure | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

3.10 Number of households and Total Population during 2009/10

Table 10 provides BCWIS sample size. The sample of the BCWIS covered 7,771 households nationally, 2,056 were from cities/towns, 2,450 urban villages and 3,265 rural areas. It was estimated that there were 521,327 households with a population of 1,801,406 in 2009/10 compared with 394,272 households with a population of 1,632,922 in 2002/03 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The estimated population of 1,801,406 is less than the 2011 Population and Housing Census figure of 2,038,228 by close to 200,000 persons largely because of close to one year difference between the BCWIS enumeration period and the 2011 PHC exercise and non-inclusion of Botswana outside the country during the survey period.

Table 10: Population and Households Distribution by Strata-BCWIS 2009/10

| Stratum | 2002/03 | | 2009/10 | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Population | Households | Population | Households |
| Cities/Towns | 369,812 | 109,556 | 368,807 | 132,362 |
| Urban Villages | 545,253 | 121,321 | 654,113 | 170,632 |
| Rural | 717,857 | 163,395 | 778,486 | 218,333 |
| National | 1,632,922 | 394,272 | 1,801,406 | 521,327 |

Table 11 gives the number and percentage distribution of households head by strata and sex. The distribution indicates that there are more male headed households in all the strata and at national level, except for the urban villages, which showed a slightly lower percentage of male headed households compared to female headed households. This was again the case in 2002/03.

Table 11: Summary Number of Households and Persons estimated - 2002/03 and 2009/10

| Characteristics | 2002/2003 | | | | 2009/2010 | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| | Cities/ Towns | Urban villages | Rural | National | Cities/ Towns | Urban Villages | Rural | National |
| Male Headed Households | 65,730 | 57,880 | 87,793 | 211,403 | 80,126 | 85,126 | 117,581 | 282,833 |
| Female Headed H/holds | 43,826 | 63,440 | 75,602 | 182,869 | 52,109 | 85,404 | 100,632 | 238,144 |
| Total Households | 109,556 | 121,320 | 163,395 | 394,272 | 132,362 | 170,632 | 218,333 | 521,328 |
| Total Males | 174,711 | 242,465 | 344,460 | 761,636 | 182,093 | 301,499 | 375,770 | 859,362 |
| Total Females | 195,101 | 302,788 | 373,397 | 871,286 | 186,714 | 352,614 | 402,717 | 942,044 |
| Total Persons | 369,812 | 545,253 | 717,857 | 1,632,922 | 368,807 | 654,113 | 778,486 | 1,801,406 |
| % of Male Households | 60.0 | 47.7 | 53.7 | 53.6 | 60.5 | 49.9 | 53.9 | 54.3 |
| % of Female Households | 40.0 | 52.3 | 46.3 | 46.4 | 39.5 | 50.1 | 46.1 | 45.7 |
| Total Households % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| % of Total Males | 47.2 | 44.5 | 47.5 | 48.0 | 49.4 | 46.1 | 48.3 | 47.7 |
| % of Total females | 52.8 | 55.5 | 52.5 | 52.0 | 50.6 | 53.9 | 51.7 | 52.3 |
| Total Persons | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 12: Poverty Incidence by District -2002/03 & 2009/10

| Census District | 2002/03* | | 2009/10 | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Head count ratio (%) | Number of poor persons | Head count ratio (%) | Poor households (%) | Number of poor persons | Number of poor households |
| Gaborone** | 6.5 | 13,804 | 12.4 | 10.2 | 22,623 | 6,577 |
| Francistown** | 14.1 | 12,879 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 16,318 | 5,839 |
| Lobatse | 19.1 | 5,501 | 17.8 | 21.3 | 5,893 | 2,607 |
| Selibe Phikwe | 15.7 | 7,666 | 12.8 | 12.0 | 5,431 | 2,003 |
| Orapa | 1.8 | 150 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 130 | 130 |
| Jwaneng | 8.8 | 1,281 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 710 | 367 |
| Sowa Town | 3.4 | 93 | 22.7 | 11.7 | 687 | 125 |
| Southern | 43.0 | 48,670 | 20.6 | 16.0 | 22,588 | 4,538 |
| Barolong | 43.4 | 20,539 | 13.9 | 11.1 | 6,053 | 1,428 |
| Ngwaketse West | 48.1 | 5,037 | 11.8 | 8.8 | 1,078 | 227 |
| South East | 17.5 | 10,478 | 19.6 | 13.6 | 13,987 | 2,814 |
| Kweneng East | 30.0 | 56,419 | 18.5 | 11.5 | 45,920 | 8,224 |
| Kweneng West | 48.5 | 19,363 | 48.6 | 27.7 | 22,288 | 3,467 |
| Kgatleng | 27.2 | 19,910 | 18.4 | 12.5 | 14,761 | 2,622 |
| Central Serowe/Palapye | 37.3 | 56,653 | 21.1 | 14.0 | 32,047 | 5,690 |
| Central Mahalapye | 38.9 | 42,138 | 17.1 | 14.5 | 20,466 | 4,477 |
| Central Bobonong | 41.4 | 27,573 | 24.5 | 16.7 | 18,377 | 3,610 |
| Central Boteti | 42.5 | 20,289 | 20.9 | 17.3 | 10,833 | 2,208 |
| Central Tutume | 41.9 | 51,410 | 20.9 | 14.7 | 31,007 | 5,832 |
| North East | 21.4 | 27,874 | 17.7 | 11.6 | 10,929 | 1,728 |
| Ngamiland East | 33.9 | 24,194 | 27.9 | 21.6 | 16,623 | 3,584 |
| Ngamiland West | 53.3 | 27,048 | 47.3 | 34.1 | 25,543 | 3,916 |
| Chobe | 27.7 | 4,584 | 13.0 | 7.6 | 1,804 | 427 |
| Ghanzi | 41.6 | 13,605 | 35.3 | 19.1 | 13,893 | 2,497 |
| Kgalagadi South | 50.6 | 12,962 | 24.3 | 13.8 | 7,110 | 974 |
| Kgalagadi North | 38.3 | 6,154 | 31.2 | 17.7 | 6,288 | 949 |
| National | 30.6 | 488,159 | 20.7 | 14.7 | 373,388 | 76,860 |

* The 2002/03 estimates are based on the Poverty Mapping exercise using the 2002/03 PDL results and the 2001 Census

** Gaborone & Francistown Head count ratios are estimates from the 2002/03 HIES

Table 13: Current Unemployment Rates by Age Group and sex 2009/10

| Age Group | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Economically Active | | | Unemployment Rate (%) | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 12-14 | 3,169 | 1,653 | 4,822 | 64 | 267 | 330 | 3,233 | 1,920 | 5,152 | 2.0 | 13.9 | 6.4 |
| 15-19 | 12,988 | 7,768 | 20,756 | 6,753 | 7,939 | 14,692 | 19,741 | 15,707 | 35,448 | 34.2 | 50.5 | 41.4 |
| 20-24 | 37,260 | 26,833 | 64,093 | 14,360 | 18,651 | 33,011 | 51,620 | 45,485 | 97,104 | 27.8 | 41.0 | 34.0 |
| 25-29 | 56,557 | 43,162 | 99,719 | 11,225 | 17,513 | 28,738 | 67,783 | 60,675 | 128,458 | 16.6 | 28.9 | 22.4 |
| 30-34 | 47,671 | 41,226 | 88,898 | 8,142 | 10,385 | 18,527 | 55,813 | 51,612 | 107,425 | 14.6 | 20.1 | 17.2 |
| 35-39 | 39,873 | 34,538 | 74,411 | 4,981 | 5,998 | 10,979 | 44,854 | 40,536 | 85,390 | 11.1 | 14.8 | 12.9 |
| 40-44 | 27,585 | 30,745 | 58,329 | 2,310 | 4,384 | 6,694 | 29,895 | 35,129 | 65,024 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 10.3 |
| 45-49 | 24,420 | 24,314 | 48,734 | 2,305 | 3,076 | 5,381 | 26,725 | 27,390 | 54,115 | 8.6 | 11.2 | 9.9 |
| 50-54 | 20,908 | 20,866 | 41,774 | 1,526 | 2,886 | 4,412 | 22,434 | 23,752 | 46,185 | 6.8 | 12.1 | 9.6 |
| 55-59 | 17,321 | 13,902 | 31,223 | 1,416 | 856 | 2,272 | 18,736 | 14,758 | 33,495 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 6.8 |
| 60-64 | 11,501 | 8,565 | 20,066 | 586 | 636 | 1,222 | 12,087 | 9,201 | 21,288 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 5.7 |
| 65+ | 17,911 | 13,515 | 31,426 | 37 | 53 | 90 | 17,948 | 13,568 | 31,516 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Total | 317,163 | 267,088 | 584,251 | 53,704 | 72,645 | 126,349 | 370,868 | 339,733 | 710,600 | 14.5 | 21.4 | 17.8 |

Table 14: Current Unemployment Rates by Education Attainment and Sex 2009/10

| Educational attainment | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Economically Active | | | Unemployment Rate (%) | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Males | Female | Total | Males | Female | Total | Males | Female | Total | Males | Female | Total |
| No education | 57,918 | 35,477 | 93,395 | 5,891 | 5,499 | 11,391 | 63,810 | 40,976 | 104,786 | 9.2 | 13.4 | 10.9 |
| Non formal | 5,881 | 6,391 | 12,272 | 958 | 1,625 | 2,582 | 6,839 | 8,015 | 14,854 | 14.0 | 20.3 | 17.4 |
| Primary* | 67,034 | 58,911 | 125,945 | 10,909 | 13,736 | 24,644 | 77,943 | 72,647 | 150,590 | 14.0 | 18.9 | 16.4 |
| Secondary* | 130,484 | 117,953 | 248,438 | 32,355 | 47,653 | 80,008 | 162,839 | 165,607 | 328,446 | 19.9 | 28.8 | 24.4 |
| Tertiary | 27,120 | 28,700 | 55,820 | 2,527 | 2,612 | 5,139 | 29,647 | 31,311 | 60,959 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| University | 28,725 | 19,656 | 48,381 | 1,064 | 1,521 | 2,585 | 29,789 | 21,177 | 50,966 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 5.1 |
| Total | 317,163 | 267,088 | 584,251 | 53,704 | 72,645 | 126,349 | 370,868 | 339,733 | 710,600 | 14.5 | 21.4 | 17.8 |

• Note: Primary and Secondary education attainment includes both those who completed and those who did not

Table 15: Current Unemployment Rates by District and Sex 2009/10

| District | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Economically Active | | | Unemployment Rate (%) | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Gaborone | 43,026 | 38,376 | 81,402 | 4,208 | 4,596 | 8,804 | 47,233 | 42,972 | 90,206 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 9.8 |
| Francistown | 19,189 | 16,941 | 36,129 | 2,560 | 5,387 | 7,947 | 21,749 | 22,328 | 44,076 | 11.8 | 24.1 | 18.0 |
| Lobatse | 7,813 | 5,126 | 12,939 | 884 | 855 | 1,739 | 8,697 | 5,981 | 14,678 | 10.2 | 14.3 | 11.8 |
| Selibe Phikwe | 10,031 | 6,627 | 16,658 | 1,787 | 2,158 | 3,945 | 11,818 | 8,785 | 20,603 | 15.1 | 24.6 | 19.1 |
| Orapa | 1,652 | 1,295 | 2,947 | 137 | 353 | 490 | 1,789 | 1,648 | 3,437 | 7.7 | 21.4 | 14.3 |
| Jwaneng | 2,149 | 1,835 | 3,984 | 279 | 34 | 313 | 2,428 | 1,869 | 4,298 | 11.5 | 1.8 | 7.3 |
| Sowa Town | 1,033 | 410 | 1,442 | 64 | 109 | 173 | 1,097 | 519 | 1,616 | 5.9 | 21.0 | 10.7 |
| Southern | 17,168 | 12,994 | 30,162 | 3,880 | 5,449 | 9,329 | 21,048 | 18,444 | 39,491 | 18.4 | 29.5 | 23.6 |
| Barolong | 6,675 | 4,175 | 10,850 | 1,327 | 1,333 | 2,661 | 8,003 | 5,508 | 13,510 | 16.6 | 24.2 | 19.7 |
| Ngwaketse West | 1,251 | 1,012 | 2,263 | 296 | 280 | 576 | 1,547 | 1,292 | 2,840 | 19.2 | 21.7 | 20.3 |
| South East | 12,361 | 11,554 | 23,914 | 2,131 | 3,294 | 5,426 | 14,492 | 14,848 | 29,340 | 14.7 | 22.2 | 18.5 |
| Kweneng East | 45,627 | 39,257 | 84,884 | 10,014 | 12,261 | 22,275 | 55,641 | 51,518 | 107,159 | 18.0 | 23.8 | 20.8 |
| Kweneng West | 8,602 | 4,775 | 13,376 | 837 | 1,473 | 2,310 | 9,438 | 6,248 | 15,686 | 8.9 | 23.6 | 14.7 |
| Kgatleng | 11,920 | 11,621 | 23,541 | 3,740 | 3,104 | 6,844 | 15,660 | 14,725 | 30,385 | 23.9 | 21.1 | 22.5 |
| Central Serowe/Palapye | 19,655 | 17,134 | 36,789 | 6,016 | 7,052 | 13,068 | 25,671 | 24,187 | 49,857 | 23.4 | 29.2 | 26.2 |
| Central Mahalapye | 18,993 | 15,112 | 34,105 | 3,554 | 4,266 | 7,820 | 22,547 | 19,378 | 41,925 | 15.8 | 22.0 | 18.7 |
| Central Bobonong | 13,600 | 11,019 | 24,618 | 1,024 | 2,479 | 3,503 | 14,624 | 13,498 | 28,122 | 7.0 | 18.4 | 12.5 |
| Central Boteti | 8,156 | 8,226 | 16,382 | 1,639 | 2,742 | 4,382 | 9,795 | 10,968 | 20,763 | 16.7 | 25.0 | 21.1 |
| Central Tutume | 24,063 | 21,099 | 45,162 | 2,866 | 4,462 | 7,329 | 26,929 | 25,562 | 52,491 | 10.6 | 17.5 | 14.0 |
| North East | 8,610 | 8,084 | 16,694 | 903 | 1,998 | 2,901 | 9,514 | 10,081 | 19,595 | 9.5 | 19.8 | 14.8 |
| Ngamiland East | 10,991 | 10,908 | 21,899 | 1,296 | 3,125 | 4,420 | 12,287 | 14,032 | 26,319 | 10.5 | 22.3 | 16.8 |
| Ngamiland West | 5,212 | 5,755 | 10,967 | 1,954 | 2,582 | 4,536 | 7,166 | 8,336 | 15,503 | 27.3 | 31.0 | 29.3 |
| Chobe | 3,813 | 2,837 | 6,649 | 229 | 553 | 782 | 4,041 | 3,390 | 7,431 | 5.7 | 16.3 | 10.5 |
| Ghanzi | 9,304 | 3,730 | 13,034 | 974 | 1,191 | 2,165 | 10,279 | 4,921 | 15,199 | 9.5 | 24.2 | 14.2 |
| Kgalagadi South | 3,866 | 3,260 | 7,127 | 800 | 709 | 1,509 | 4,666 | 3,969 | 8,635 | 17.1 | 17.9 | 17.5 |
| Kgalagadi North | 2,406 | 3,927 | 6,333 | 303 | 798 | 1,101 | 2,709 | 4,725 | 7,434 | 11.2 | 16.9 | 14.8 |
| Total | 317,163 | 267,088 | 584,251 | 53,704 | 72,645 | 126,349 | 370,868 | 339,733 | 710,600 | 14.5 | 21.4 | 17.8 |

Table 16: Households by Source of Income – 2009/10*

| Source of Household Income | Cities/Towns | Urban Villages | Rural Villages | National |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Households | Households | Households | Households |
| Wages from employment | 107,009 | 105,979 | 96,139 | 309,127 |
| Enterprise income | 7,321 | 11,401 | 14,958 | 33,680 |
| Rental income/ Interest earnings | 3,922 | 4,881 | 2,667 | 11,470 |
| Pensions | 1,863 | 15,551 | 34,438 | 51,851 |
| Remittances from inside Botswana | 4,288 | 13,195 | 28,845 | 46,329 |
| Remittances from outside Botswana | 551 | 1,208 | 800 | 2,558 |
| Assistance from Government | 4,235 | 7,686 | 11,469 | 23,390 |
| Assistance from community | 377 | 2,703 | 5,634 | 8,714 |
| Non formal - sale of livestock | 416 | 2,019 | 7,950 | 10,385 |
| Auxiliary agric work | | 83 | 741 | 824 |
| Subsistence/Arable farming | 97 | 870 | 2,715 | 3,681 |
| Piece job/Part time | 1,101 | 3,142 | 5,297 | 9,540 |
| Assistance from family | 138 | 733 | 2,063 | 2,933 |
| Other | 453 | 789 | 3,726 | 4,968 |
| Not Stated | | 117 | | 117 |
| Total | 132,362 | 170,632 | 218,333 | 521,328 |

Percentage of Households by Source of Income

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Wages from employment | 80.8 | 62.1 | 44.0 | 59.3 |
| Enterprise income | 5.5 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| Rental income/ Interest earnings | 3.0 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| Pensions | 1.4 | 9.1 | 15.8 | 9.9 |
| Remittances from inside Botswana | 3.2 | 7.7 | 13.2 | 8.9 |
| Remittances from outside Botswana | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Assistance from Government | 3.2 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 4.5 |
| Assistance from community | 0.3 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.7 |
| Non formal - sale of livestock | 0.3 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 2.0 |
| Auxiliary agric work | - | 0.05 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Subsistence/Arable farming | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 |

- *Note: Some households indicated more than one source of income. All the sources of income for a household are captured in the table*

Table 17: Average Monthly Household Incomes by Source - 2002/03 & 2009/10

| Source of Income | 2002/03 | | | | 2009/10 | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Cities/ Towns | Urban Villages | Rural Villages | National | Cities/ Towns | Urban Villages | Rural Villages | National |
| Business Profits | 256.90 | 198.70 | 114.50 | 180.00 | 2,589.30 | 551.73 | 134.28 | 893.70 |
| Cash earnings | 3,385.50 | 1,731.40 | 650.40 | 1,743.00 | 8,176.75 | 4,589.24 | 1,637.20 | 4,262.47 |
| Unearned cash income | 361.00 | 210.00 | 132.50 | 219.80 | 247.88 | 238.46 | 87.21 | 177.48 |
| Own produce | 9.10 | 53.70 | 162.10 | 86.20 | 6.50 | 35.12 | 153.66 | 77.52 |
| Wages in kind | 79.00 | 45.50 | 44.50 | 54.40 | 200.66 | 96.56 | 34.26 | 96.86 |
| Gifts received - | 329.80 | 351.40 | 296.90 | 322.80 | 174.88 | 132.87 | 148.90 | 150.24 |
| Aid | 6.10 | 18.80 | 39.50 | 23.90 | 17.25 | 48.83 | 52.18 | 42.22 |
| School meals | 33.50 | 52.30 | 40.90 | 42.30 | 62.19 | 123.04 | 98.16 | 97.18 |
| Average Monthly Income | 4,460.80 | 2,661.80 | 1,481.30 | 2,672.40 | 11,475.4 | 5,815.8 | 2,345.9 | 5,797.7 |
| <i>Percentages of Average Monthly Household Incomes by Source</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Business Profits | 5.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 22.6 | 9.5 | 5.7 | 15.4 |
| Cash earnings | 75.9 | 65.0 | 43.9 | 65.2 | 71.3 | 78.9 | 69.8 | 73.5 |
| Unearned cash income | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.1 |
| Own produce | 0.2 | 2.0 | 10.9 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 1.3 |
| Wages in kind | 1.8 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Gifts received - | 7.4 | 13.2 | 20.0 | 12.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 2.6 |
| Aid | 0.1 | 0.7 | .7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.7 |
| School meals | 0.8 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 1.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 18: Average Monthly Household Expenditures (Pula) 2002/3 and 2009/10

| Type of Consumption Expenditure | 2002/03 | | | | 2009/10 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Cities/Towns | Urban Villages | Rural Villages | National | Cities/Towns | Urban Villages | Rural Villages | National |
| Food | 639.6 | 523.2 | 271.4 | 451.2 | 692.0 | 649.8 | 352.4 | 536.0 |
| Alcohol & Tobacco | 256.3 | 174.3 | 140.4 | 183.0 | 268.0 | 258.4 | 290.4 | 274.2 |
| Clothing & Footwear | 201.1 | 175.4 | 47.5 | 129.6 | 343.7 | 267.3 | 140.2 | 233.4 |
| Housing costs | 507.4 | 265.6 | 55.1 | 245.6 | 1,571.6 | 961.9 | 386.2 | 875.4 |
| Household Goods & Services | 270.7 | 174.3 | 57.3 | 152.6 | 402.7 | 256.7 | 135.4 | 242.9 |
| Health care | 63.5 | 50.4 | 15.3 | 39.5 | 26.4 | 48.9 | 12.9 | 28.1 |
| Transport | 512.1 | 298.4 | 148.5 | 295.7 | 1,128.0 | 631.9 | 301.1 | 619.1 |
| Communication | 119.7 | 63.4 | 18.2 | 60.3 | 259.6 | 180.1 | 83.3 | 159.7 |
| Recreation & Culture | 124.5 | 58.2 | 22.4 | 61.8 | 234.4 | 145.6 | 66.7 | 135.1 |
| Education | 139.4 | 69.0 | 12.2 | 65.0 | 87.0 | 53.2 | 16.4 | 46.3 |
| Restaurants & Hotels | 4.2 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 224.3 | 47.8 | 16.6 | 79.5 |
| Miscellaneous | 397. | 229.3 | 75.7 | 212.5 | 472.2 | 253.9 | 116.6 | 251.7 |
| Total Average Consumption Exp. | 3,236.5 | 2,084.8 | 868.1 | 1,900.6 | 5,709.8 | 3,755.6 | 1,918.2 | 3,481.5 |

Average Monthly Household Percentage Expenditures

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Food | 19.8 | 25.1 | 31.3 | 23.7 | 12.1 | 17.3 | 18.4 | 15.4 |
| Alcohol & Tobacco | 7.9 | 8.4 | 16.2 | 9.6 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 15.1 | 7.9 |
| Clothing & Footwear | 6.2 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.7 |
| Housing costs | 15.7 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 12.9 | 27.5 | 25.6 | 20.1 | 25.1 |
| Household Goods & Services | 8.4 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Health care | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Transport | 15.8 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 15.6 | 19.8 | 16.8 | 15.7 | 17.8 |
| Communication | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| Recreation & Culture | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Education | 4.3 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| Restaurants & Hotels | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 2.3 |
| Miscellaneous | 12.3 | 11.0 | 8.7 | 11.2 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 7.2 |
| Total | 100.0 |

4.0 Technical Note: Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey (BCWIS) - 2009/10

The Botswana Core welfare Indicators Survey was designed as an improvement of the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES). HIES were conducted in 1985/86, 1993/94 and 2002/03, to provide data on household incomes and expenditures, and Poverty Datum Lines (PDL) which are income poverty indicators.

4.1 Definition and Calculation of Poverty Datum Line (PDL)

Table 7 gives estimates of persons living below the Poverty Datum Line (PDL) from the BCWIS, and compares the results from BCWIS with those from the 2002/03 HIES. As alluded to earlier, the PDL is based on the cost of a basket of goods and services deemed to be necessary and adequate to meet basic needs for household members. This is based on the basic requirements for food, clothing, personal items, household goods and services and shelter. The daily/monthly requirements for PDL basket components differ according to sex and age, consequently the household composition.

The cost of the PDL basket, for a given household, is calculated on the basis of the households' demographic characteristics, including sex and age of members. The cost of this basket is then compared with the observed total consumption for the household. The observed total consumption of the household is calculated 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 lower than its observed total consumption, the household is defined as poor. This means that all its household members are living below the PDL.

BCWIS sets out to cover additional welfare measures to enable comprehensive understanding of the households' wellbeing. These indicators include, among others, Health Status, Nutrition, Food Security, Participation/Exclusion, Personal Security, Access to and Satisfaction with services provided. Furthermore, it includes households' Self Assessment Poverty module.

The indicators to be derived from BCWIS will form baseline data to allow for improved continuous welfare measurement at shorter intervals as compared to the HIES indicators that were produced after every ten years. BCWIS will be conducted every five years as opposed to 10 years as was the case with HIES. Shorter versions of the survey for key indicators will be conducted in between the main BCWIS surveys to assist with monitoring and evaluation of the programmes that will be put in place to improve on the welfare of the citizens.

4.2 General Overview

The 2009/10 Botswana Core Welfare Indicators Survey (BCWIS) covered the household population in Botswana. The design called for a representative probability sample to produce estimates at national, district and sub district levels.

4.3 Target Population

The target population covered all members of the household and visitors who spent the night with the households, and would be staying with the household for a period not less than 14 days.

4.4 Scope and Coverage

Only private dwellings were within the scope of the survey. Institutional dwellings (prisons, hospitals, army barracks, hotels, etc) and places with completely industrial area were not within the scope of the survey.

The non-citizen tourists who were in Botswana on holiday and not working in Botswana were also not included in the survey. Foreign tourists may, of course, be here as visitors to selected household for the survey. In such cases they were treated as visitors, their names were recorded and the relevant questions were asked about them only at household level.

BCWIS was a nation-wide study using administrative district and sub-districts boundaries.

4.5 Sampling frame

The Sampling frame was defined and constituted by all *Enumeration Areas (EAs)*¹ found in three geographical regions viz. (i) Cities & Towns (ii) Urban Villages², and (iii) Rural Areas as defined by the 2001 Population and Housing Census. The sampling frame for BCWIS consisted of 4,114 EAs. During the 2001 Census, EAs were framed to manageable size (in terms of dwellings/households), so the primary sampling units (PSUs) were EAs. A list of occupied households in the selected EAs served as sampling frame for that EA such that the secondary sampling units (SSUs) were occupied households. Being a two-stage design, two frames were required, one for each stage. The sampling frame for the first stage was based on the 2001 Population and Housing Census. The sampling frame for the second stage was produced only from the selected EAs by listing of all private habitable dwellings/households in their EAs. Thus the number of occupied households in the selected EA served as a sampling frame for that EA.

1 Enumeration Area [EA] : An Enumeration Area (EA) is the smallest geographic unit, which represented an average work-load for an enumerator over a specified period (census period)

2 Urban Villages: These are villages each with a 2001 Census population of 5,000 or more and at least 75 percent of its workforce engaged in non-subsistence agricultural economic activities. There are 27 urban villages distributed over the districts.

4.6 Survey Instruments

There were five questionnaires administered for this survey, namely the

- Household questionnaire (Book 1); it captured information for the usual members of the household who were expected to spend at least 15 days of the survey month with the household.
- Daily record (Book 2); it captured daily household expenditures, receipts, own produce consumed and business transactions. It was administered daily to the selected households for the duration of the survey round which was 30 days
- Community Questionnaire – administered to community leaders, VDC, Headmen etc.
- Schools Questionnaire – administered to School Heads, Bursars etc.
- Health questionnaire – Health facility administration, Doctors and Nurses.

4.7 Data Processing

Data processing was outsourced to RPC Data Ltd. Data processing activities entailed design of data capturing system, supervision of data entry, consolidation of data sets and production of key tables upon completion of data cleaning.

5 Conclusions

The BCWIS was the first of its kind conducted by Statistics Botswana, the survey contained a lot of modules that it is hoped will enrich and shed more light into the welfare and living conditions of populace. In view of the many welfare dimensions captured by the survey, there is still a lot more analytical processes to be done producing even more reports on Batswana's living conditions.

It is hoped that this brief will be a useful preamble to the in-depth analysis expected from the results of the survey. Some final reports are expected by end of March 2012.



Anna N Majelantle
Ag Statistician General