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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

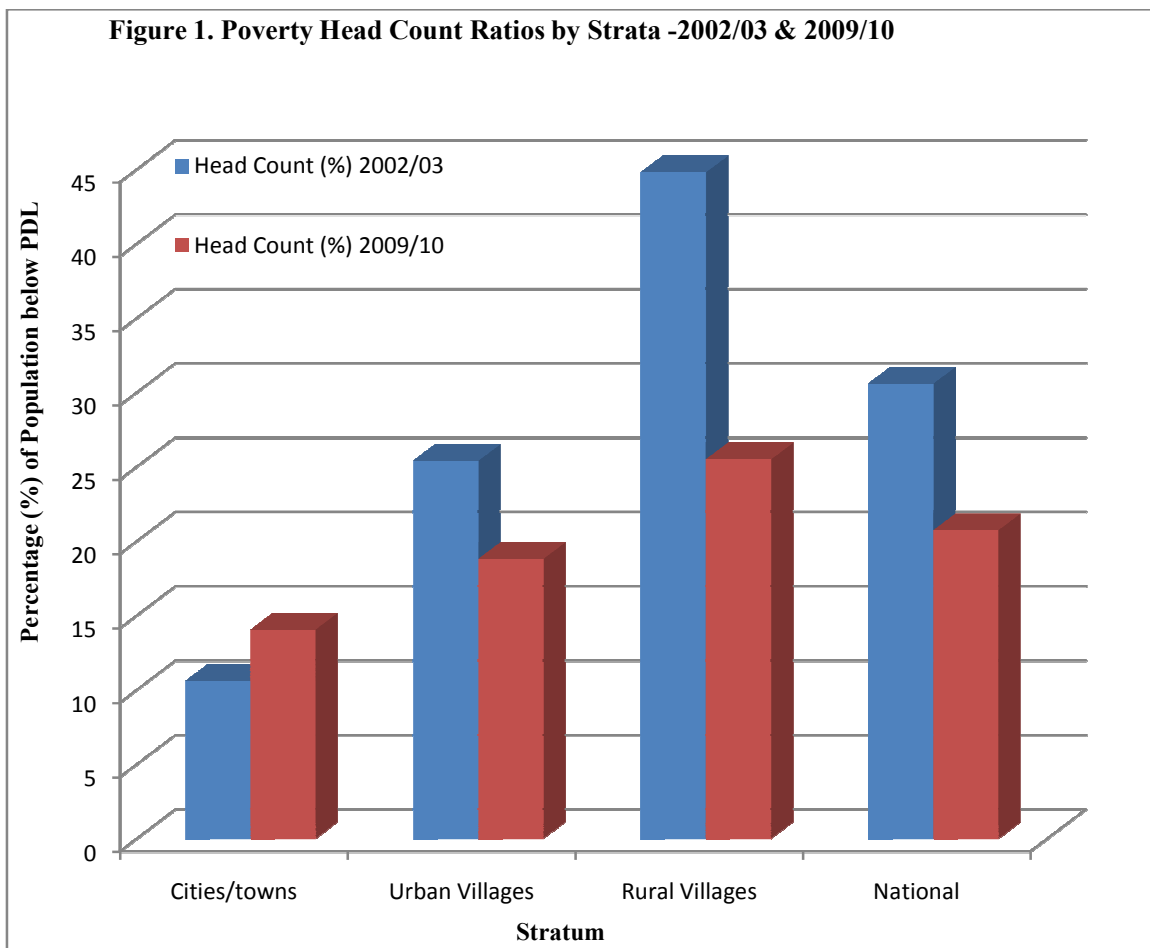
Table 2 gives disaggregated PDL by the constituent components for 2002/03 HIES and 2009/10 BCWS. In 2009/10, the food component of the PDL cost an average of P680.02 compared with P445.51 in 2002/03, making the food component the largest contributor to the overall average household's PDLs of P878.87 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.

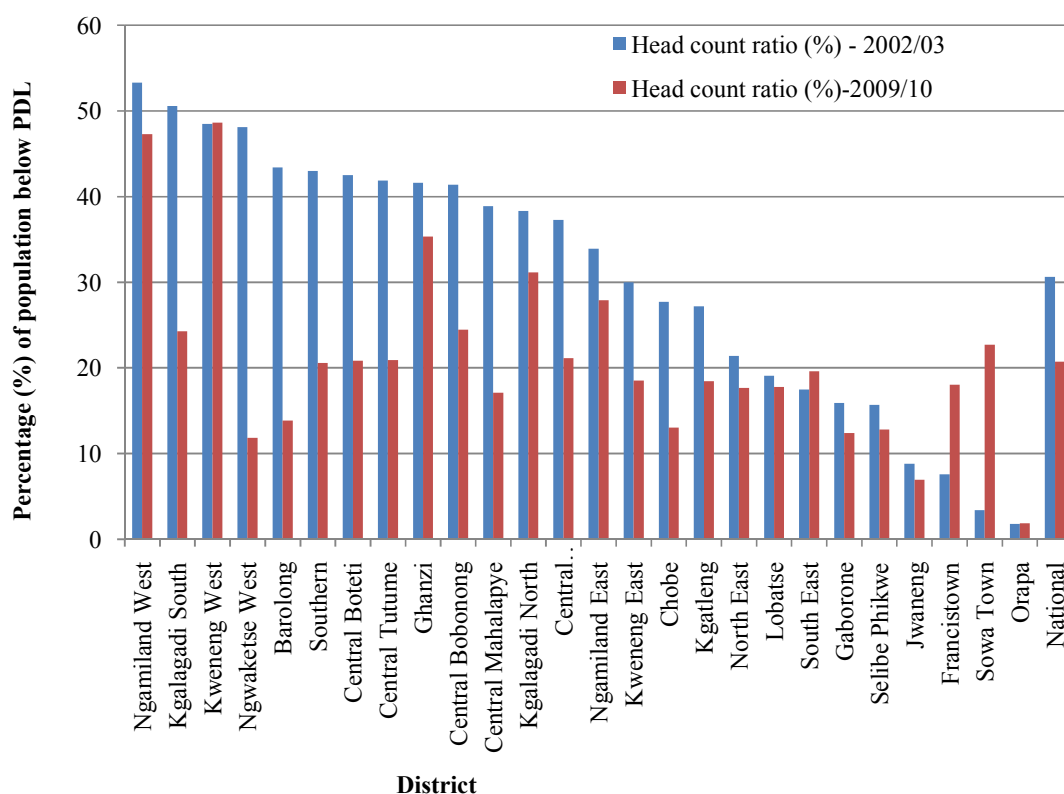
Kweneng West, Ngamiland West, Ghanzi and Kgalagadi North districts recorded the highest incidence of poverty at 48.6, 47.3, 35.7 and 31.2 percent respectively, in 2009/10. Except for Kweneng West, these were lower rates compared to the 2002/03 estimates, where poverty incidences were estimated at 53.3,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

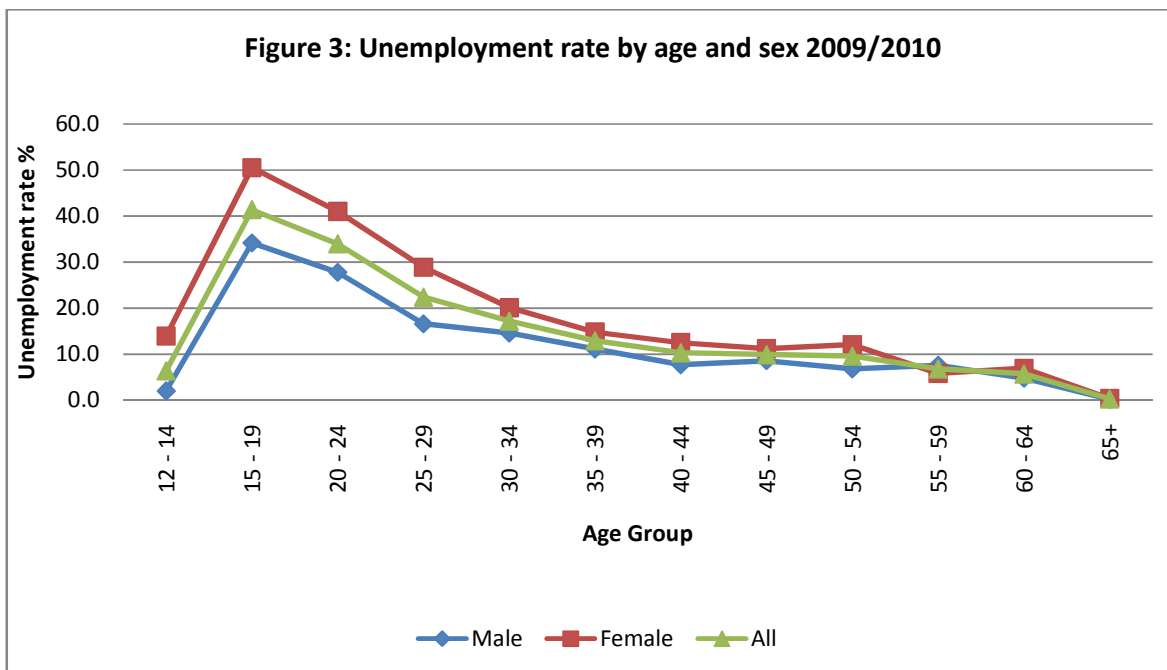
Employed persons refers to those who did some work in the reference period either for payment in cash or in kind (paid employees) or who were in self employment for profit or family gain as well as persons temporarily absent from these activities but definitely going to return to them (e.g. on leave 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*.

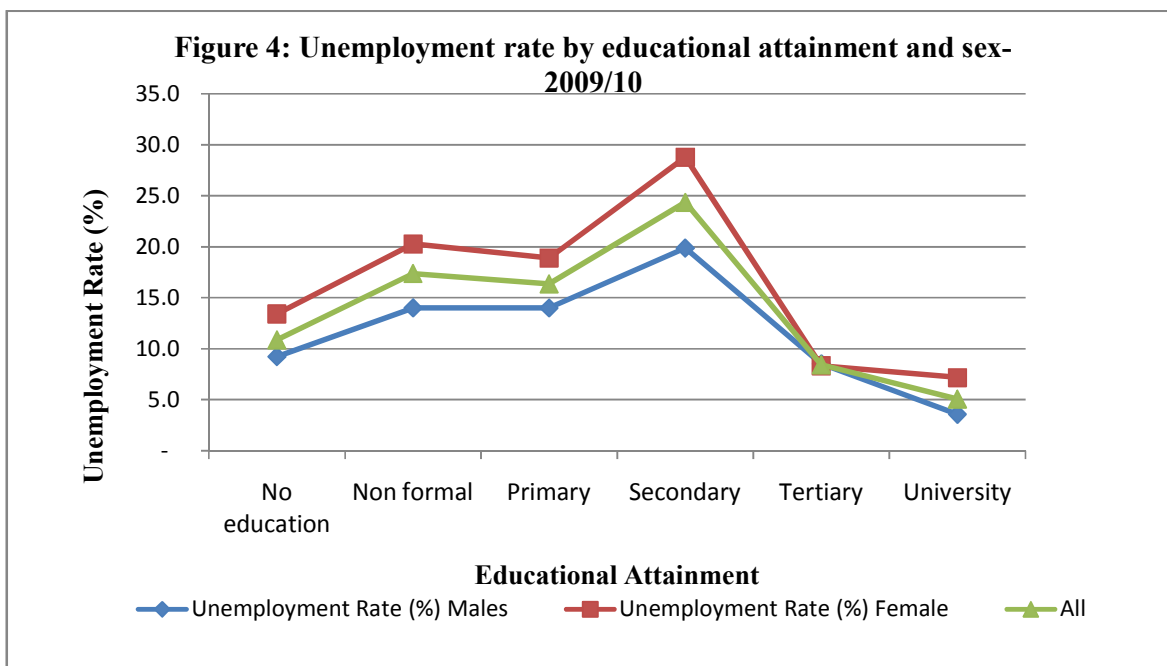
3.6.1 Unemployment rates

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 Batswana 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

2002/03*			2009/10			
Census District	<i>Head count ratio (%)</i>	Number of poor persons	<i>Head count ratio (%)</i>	<i>Poor house-holds (%)</i>	Number of poor persons	Number of poor house-holds
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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 Botswana'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.



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