

Botswana's Economic Performance Rating Slips

People Express Dissatisfaction with Living Conditions, Job Creation



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www.afrobarometer.org

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Our 2012 Survey

- The survey interviewed 1200 adult Batswana; A sample of this size yields results with a margin of error of +/- 2.8% at a 95% confidence level.
- Field work for Round 5 in Botswana was conducted between June 30th and July 11th in 2012.
- The 2012 results are compared with a survey similar in size and confidence level in 2008.



Government Economic Performance: How to use Afrobarometer Polls



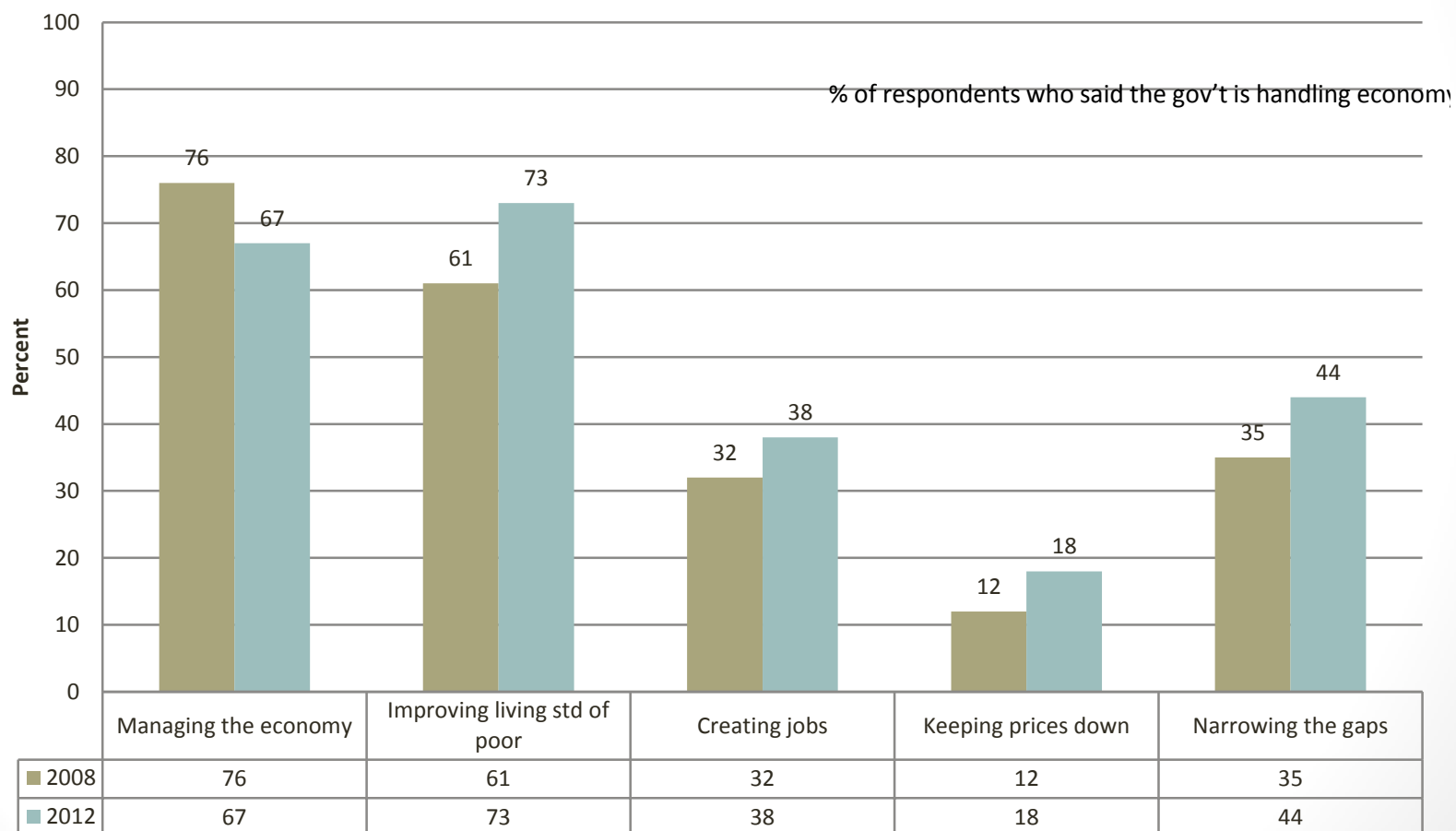
- Botswana's government has always been responsive to economic concerns, building one of the fastest growing economies in the world
- Afrobarometer's final 2012 survey hones in on areas where people want their government to do more
- The government's high confidence ratings, reported in past Afrobarometer polls, suggest respondents believe their government will listen.

Government Economic Performance Rating Slips



- Botswana traditionally give the government high ratings for its economic performance but the proportion of survey respondents giving that rating has slipped to 67% in 2012 from 76% in 2008.
- The majority of respondents say the government has done badly in creating jobs, keeping prices down and narrowing the gap between rich and poor. The majority has widened since 2008.

Government Performance on Selected Economic Indicators





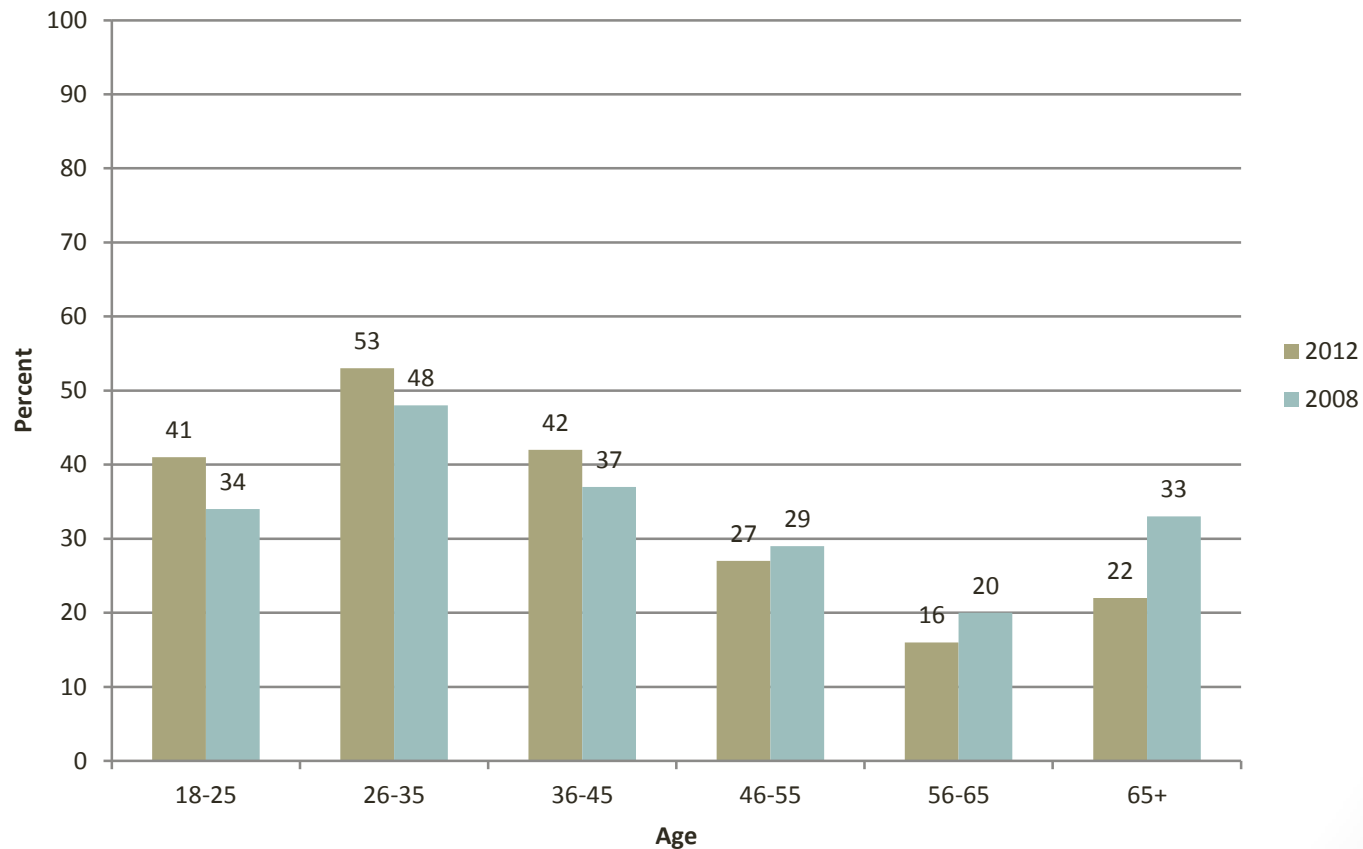
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Working –Age People Concerned About Living Conditions

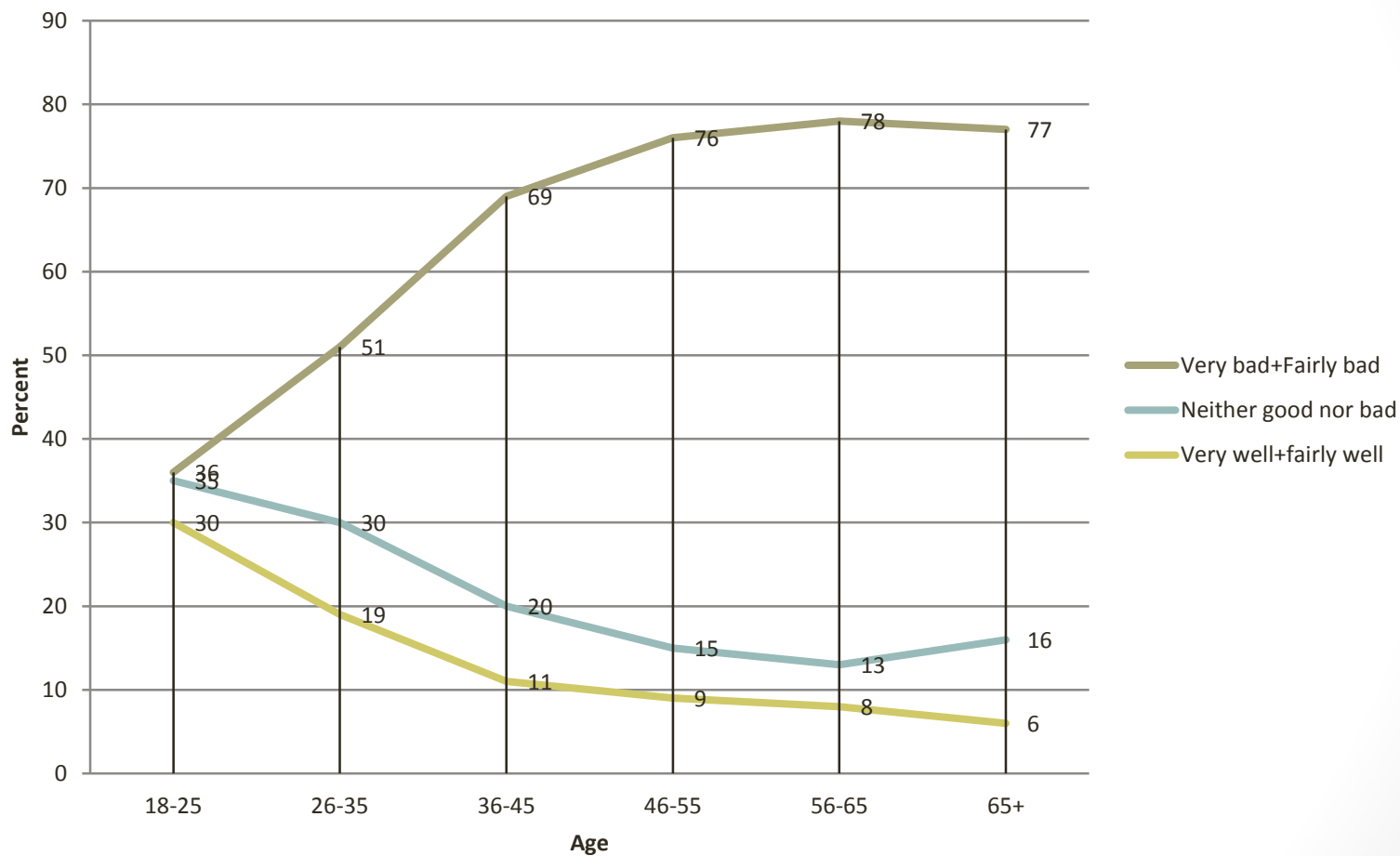


- The percentage of people who say that living conditions are bad is highest among 18 to 45 year olds who are traditionally considered among the most productive in any economy.
- That percentage has risen since 2008. For example, in 2008 just 48 percent of 25-to-35 year olds reported bad living conditions. By 2012 a majority of respondents of that age group, 53%, said conditions are bad.

Percentage of People Who Say Living Conditions Are Bad



Assessment of personal living conditions by age



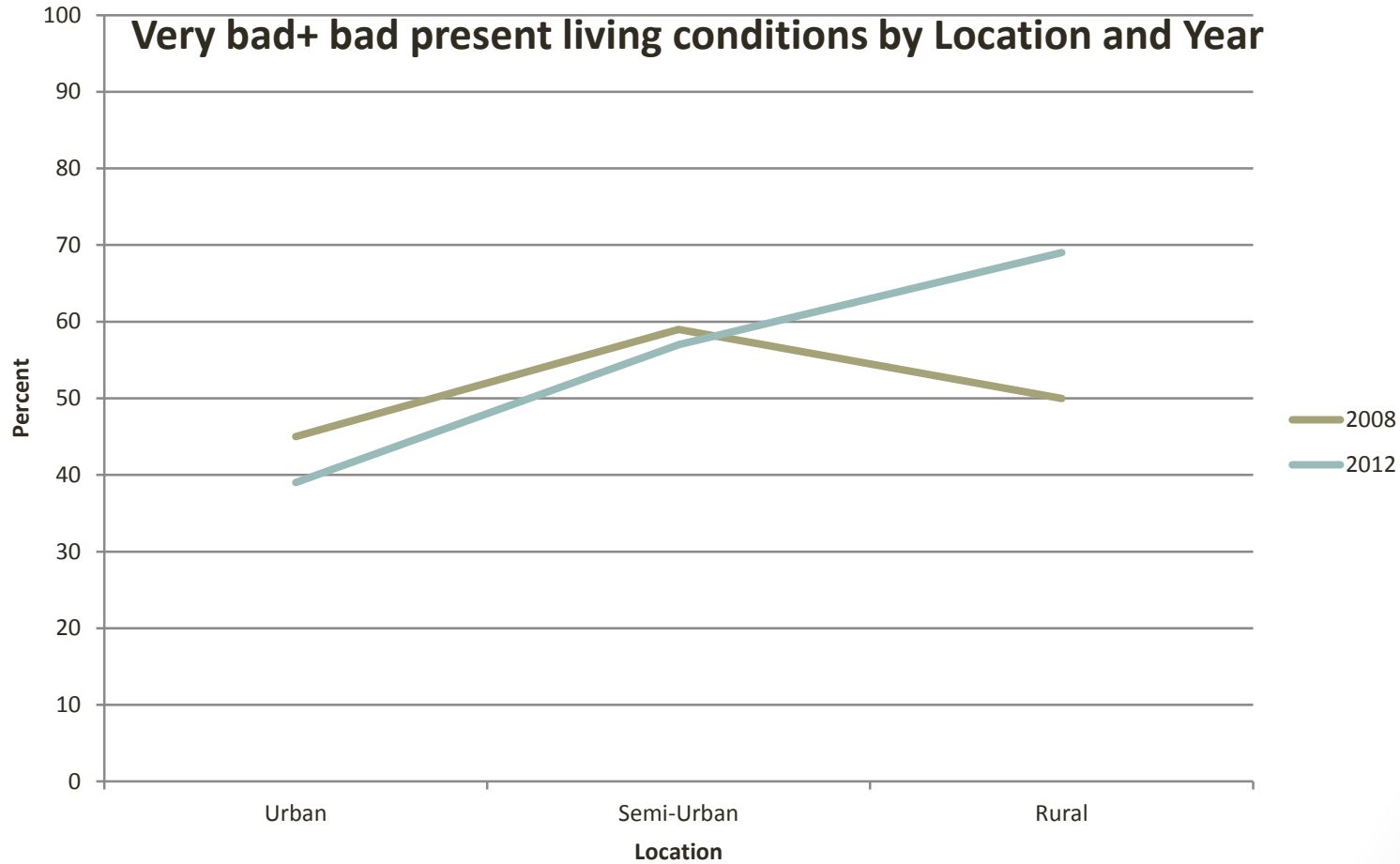
Rural-Urban Divide on Living Conditions



- Sixty-nine percent of rural respondents say their living conditions are bad compared with just 39% of urban respondents.
- Just 10% in rural areas say their living conditions are good, compared with 27% in urban areas.

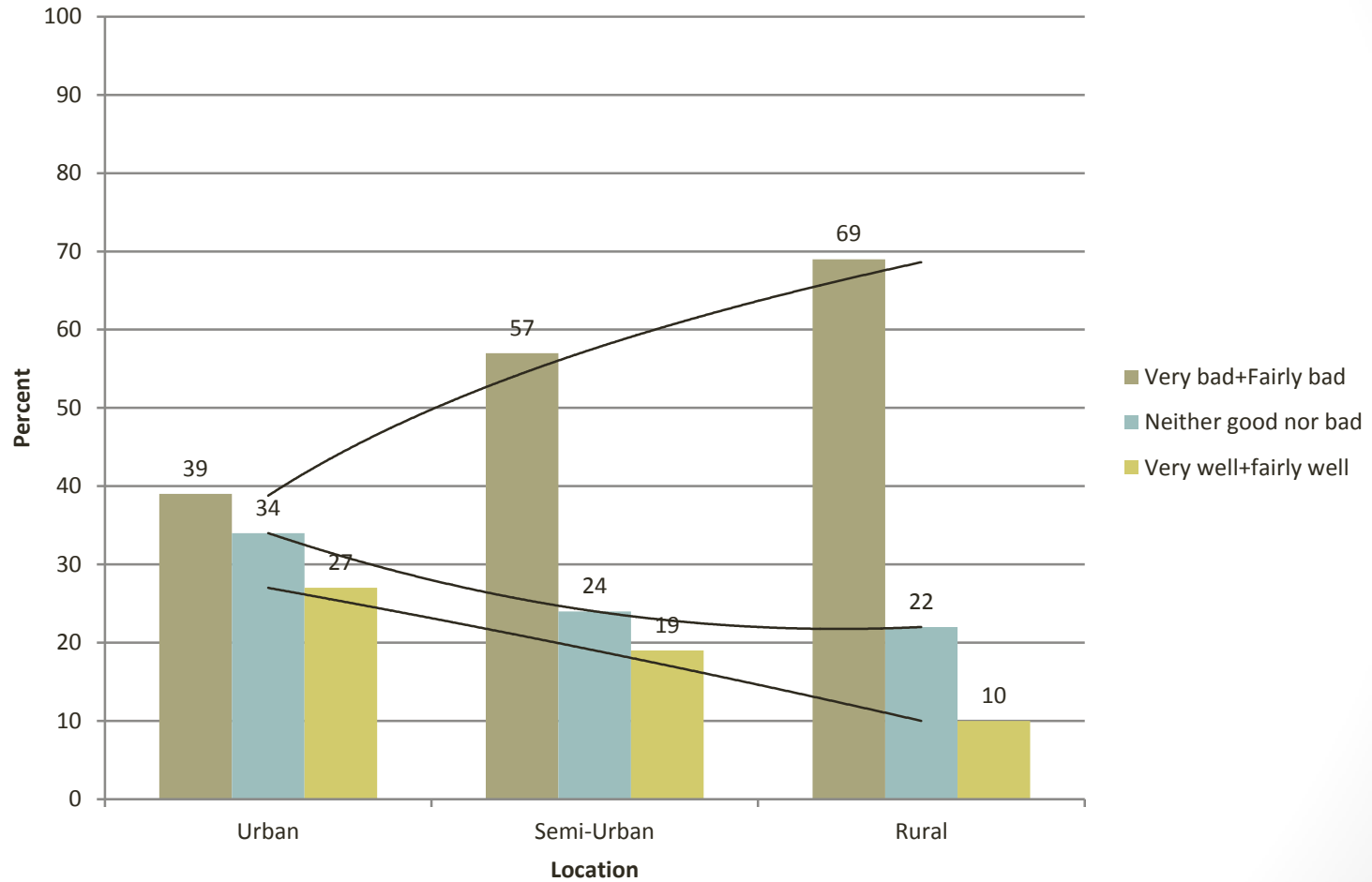


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Assessment of personal living conditions by location

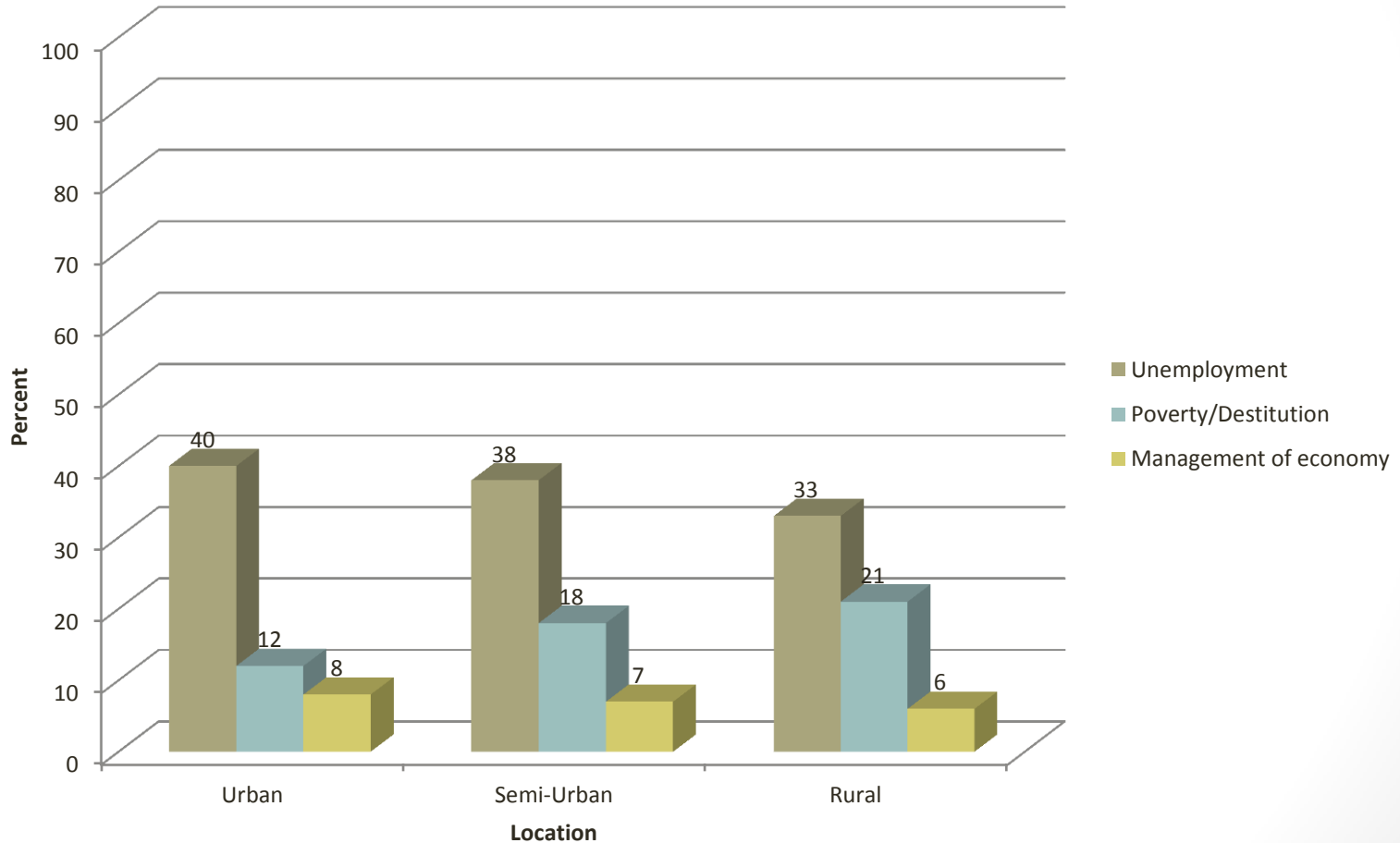


Most Important Problems by Location

- High proportions of respondents report that their most important problem is unemployment, largest proportion are from urban areas
- Rural respondents worried about poverty/destitution

Three Most Important problems by Location

Most important Problem by Location





Conclusions

- Generally Botswana give the government high economic performance ratings while they show less confidence than they did in 2008
- Botswana also are concerned about the government's ability to manage inflation, unemployment and gaps between the rich and the poor.
- The biggest percentage of people reporting concerns about current living conditions are people of working age, from 25 to 65.
- These findings show government a roadmap
- They also challenge the government to create sustainable improvements of people's living conditions



Survey Demographics



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	Weighted	Un-weighted
Mean Age	38.45	38.77
Gender		
Male	50	50
Female	50	50
Location		
Urban	21	21
Semi-Urban	43	43
Rural	36	36
Education		
None	12	13
Primary	22	22
Secondary	47	47
Higher	18	18

What is the Afrobarometer?



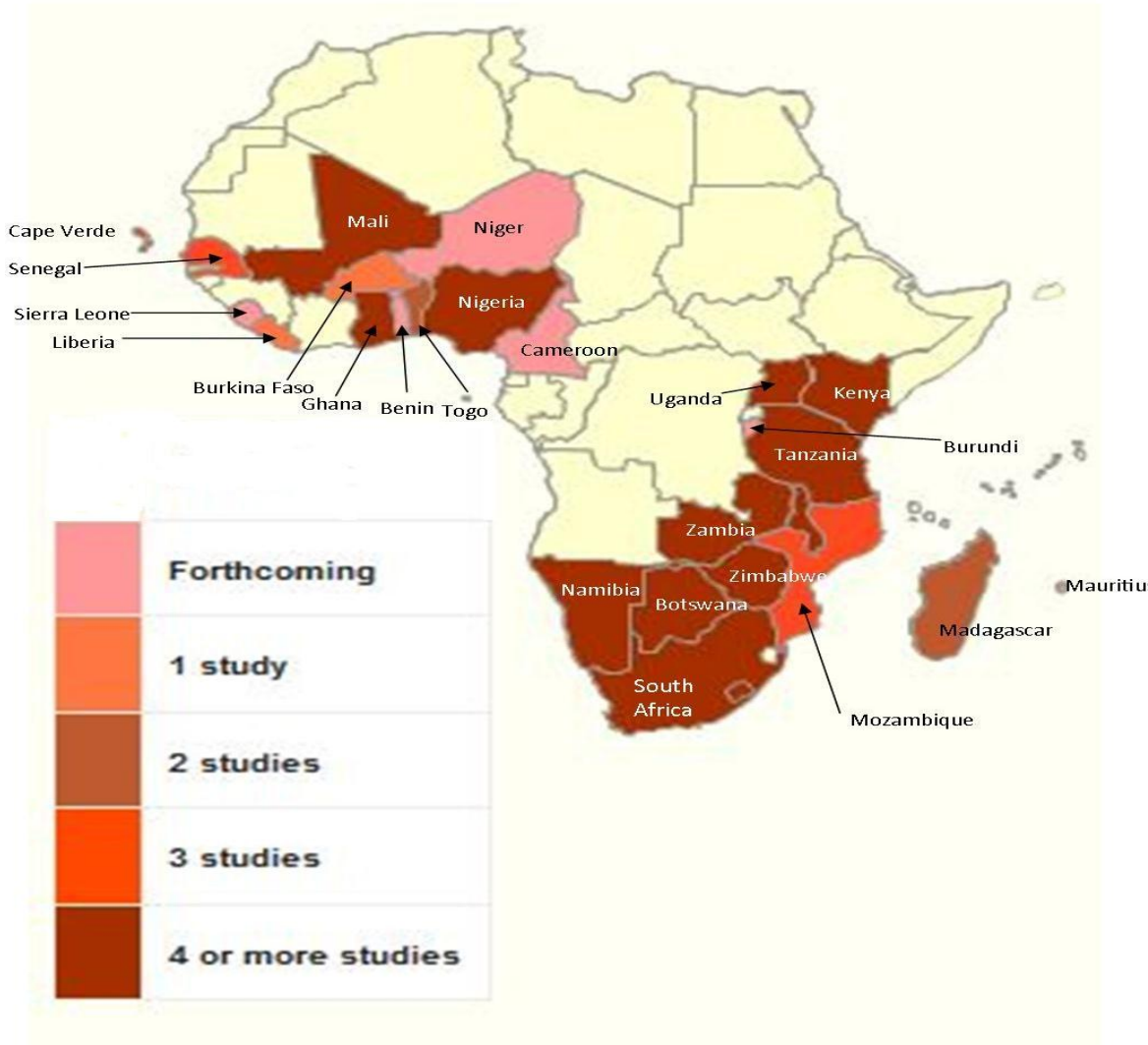
- The Afrobarometer (AB) is a comparative series of public opinion surveys that measure public attitudes toward democracy, governance, the economy, leadership, identity, and other related issues.
- The AB is an independent, non-partisan, African-based network of researchers.
- The first round of surveys took place in 1999-2001 in 12 countries. The Network is now conducting “Round 5” surveys in up to 35 countries during 2011-2012.
- **Purpose:** To measure popular perspectives on the social, political, and economic environments in each country where it is implemented and across Africa.
- **Goal:** To give the public a *voice* in policy making processes by providing high-quality public opinion data to policy-makers, policy advocates and civil society organizations, academics, media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.

Country Coverage: 1999-2012

- Round 1, 1999-2001, 12 countries
 - Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
 - West Africa: Ghana, Mali, Nigeria
 - East Africa: Tanzania, Uganda
- Round 2, 2002-2003, 16 countries
 - Cape Verde, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal
- Round 3, 2005-2006, 18 countries
 - Benin, Madagascar
- Round 4, 2008-2009, 20 countries
 - Burkina Faso, Liberia
- Round 5, 2011-2012, 26 countries
 - Burundi, Cameroon, Mauritius, Niger, Togo, and Sierra Leone



Country Coverage: 1999-2012



Who is the Afrobarometer?

An African-led Network of survey researchers and analysts:

- In each country there is a **National Partner** responsible for survey implementation. In Botswana, the National Partner is Southern African Barometer.
- Four **Core Partners** provide technical assistance and Network management:
 - Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Ghana
 - Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa), South Africa
 - Institute for Development Studies (IDS), University of Nairobi, Kenya
 - Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP), Benin
- Two **Support Units** for capacity building and quality assurance
 - Michigan State University
 - University of Cape Town
- Round 5 **Core Funders** include DFID, SIDA, USAID and the Mo Ibrahim Foundation



Survey Methodology



- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - all respondents are randomly selected
 - every adult citizen has a known chance of being selected
 - Five towns/Cities and nineteen districts/sub-districts covered
- Face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice
- Standard survey instrument across all countries for comparability
- The survey interviewed 1200 adult Batswana; A sample of this size yields results with a margin of error of +/- 2.8% at a 95% confidence level.
- Field work for Round 5 in Botswana was conducted between June 30th and July 11th in 2012.
- Afrobarometer's work in Botswana is coordinated by Prof. Mogopodi Lekorwe and field work was carried out by Southern African Barometer researchers at the University of Botswana.



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For more information and publications, please contact Prof Mogopodi Lekorwe at +267 355 2741 or email lekorwem@mopipi.ub.bw and visit the Afrobarometer website at: www.afrobarometer.org.