Afrobarometer SDG Scorecard

The people's take on country performance

Survey findings provide citizens' perspectives that can be compared to official UN indicators tracking progress on 12 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

AFRO BAROMETER
Let the people have a say

Botswana

SDG	Indicator	5-year trend			
		Doing worse	No change	Doing better	Meeting this target
SDG 1: No poverty	Reduce Lived Poverty Index (LPI) score			●	
SDG 2: Zero hunger	Reduce frequency of ever going without food		●		
	Reduce frequency of going without food many times/always			●	
SDG 3: Good health and well-being	Reduce frequency of going without medical care	●			
SDG 4: Quality education	Increase proportion with secondary/post-secondary education		◑	◑	
SDG 5: Gender equality	Gender equality in technology use			●	
	Gender equality in financial control				●
SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation	Reduce frequency of going without clean water	●			
	Increase % with water supply and toilet within house or compound			●	
SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy	Increase reliable connections to the grid		●		
SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	Reduce unemployment		◑	◑	
	Reduce gender gap in unemployment	●			
SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Increase infrastructure reach at community level (cell phone grid, electricity grid, paved/tarred road, health clinic, school)	◑	●	●	
SDG 10: Reduced inequalities	Decrease % experiencing high levels of poverty			●	
	Decrease % treated unfairly due to ethnicity			●	
SDG 13: Climate action	Increase % who have heard of climate change	●			
	Increase understanding of negative impacts of climate change			●	
SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Increase trust in police, judiciary, and Parliament	◑		◑	
	Reduce perceived corruption in police, judiciary, and Parliament	●			
	Reduce bribe-paying for public services		●		

Afrobarometer is a pan-African, nonpartisan survey research network that has provided reliable data since 1999 on African experiences and evaluations of democracy, governance, and quality of life. National partners conduct face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice with nationally representative samples. In the most recent survey in Botswana, Star Awards Ltd. interviewed 1,200 adult citizens in July-August 2019. The sample yields country-level results with a margin of error of +/-3 percentage points at a 95% confidence level.
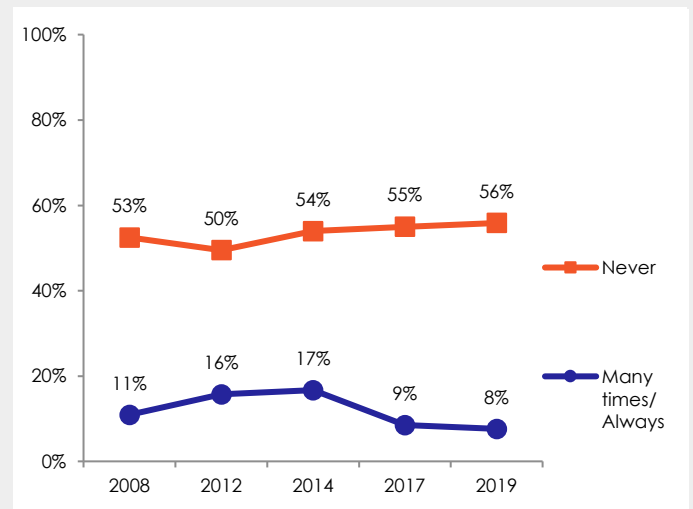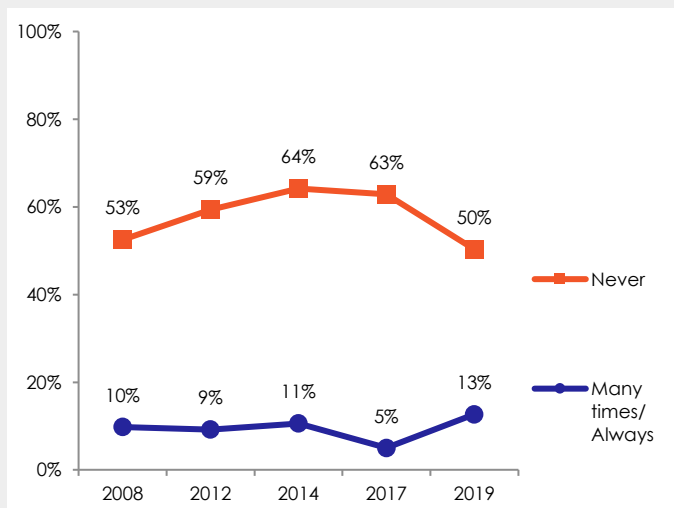
SDG 1: No poverty
Moderate or high "lived poverty"
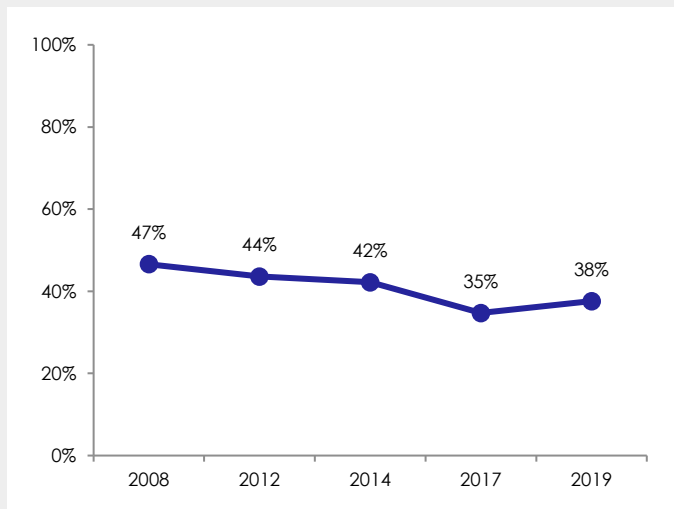
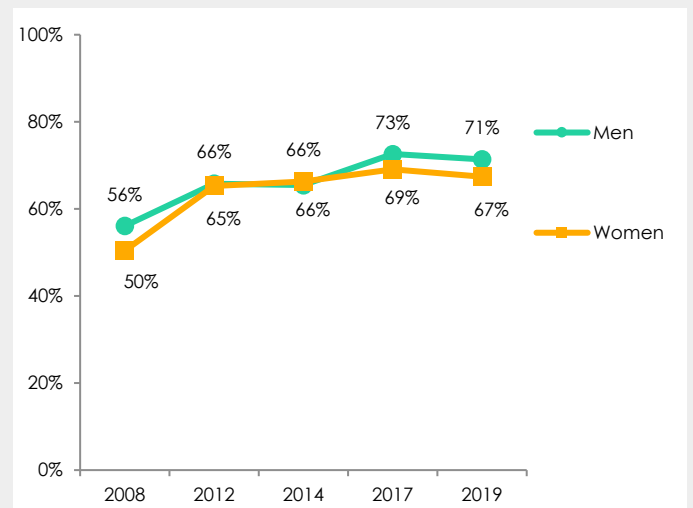## SDG 2: Zero hunger
Went without enough food

SDG 3: Good health and well-being
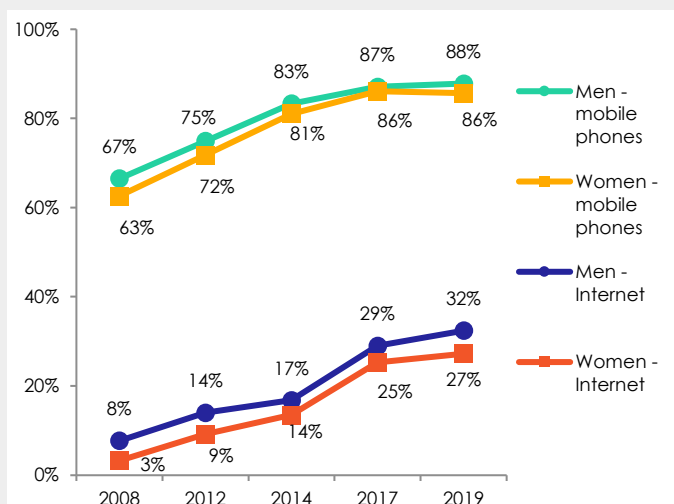Went without medical care

SDG 4: Quality education
Secondary/higher education, by gender

SDG 5: Gender equality
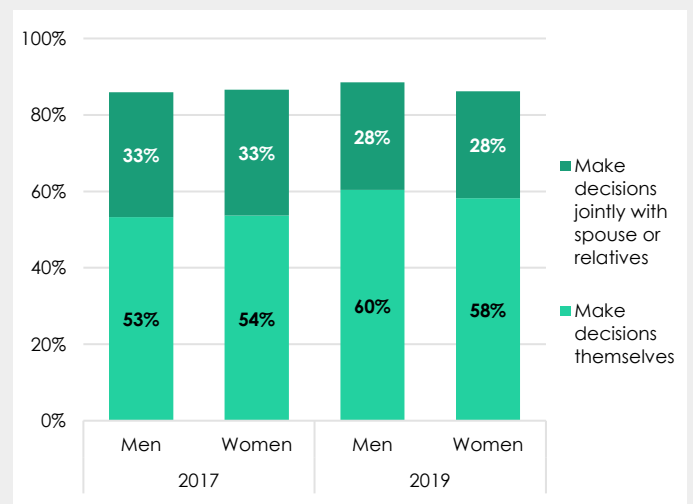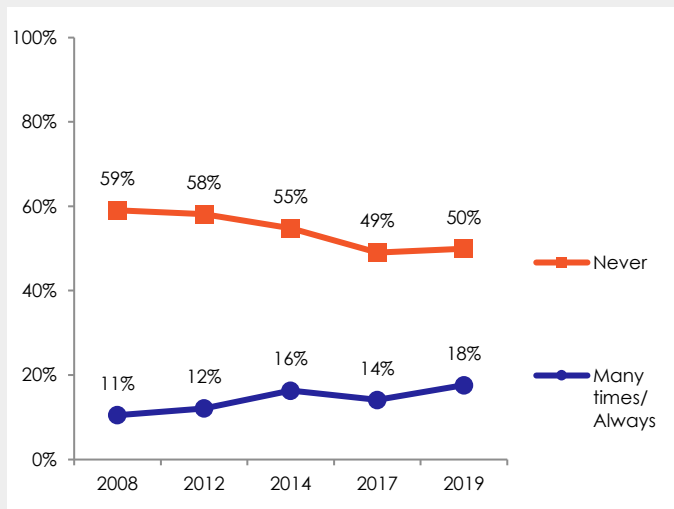Digital connection, by gender

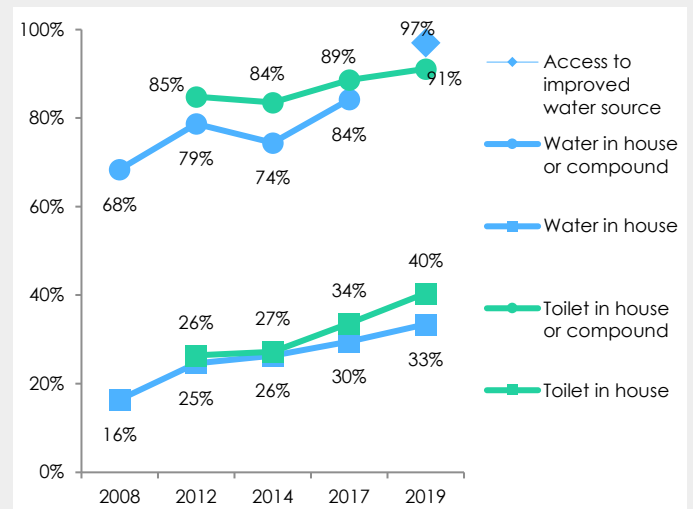Financial decision-making, by gender

SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation
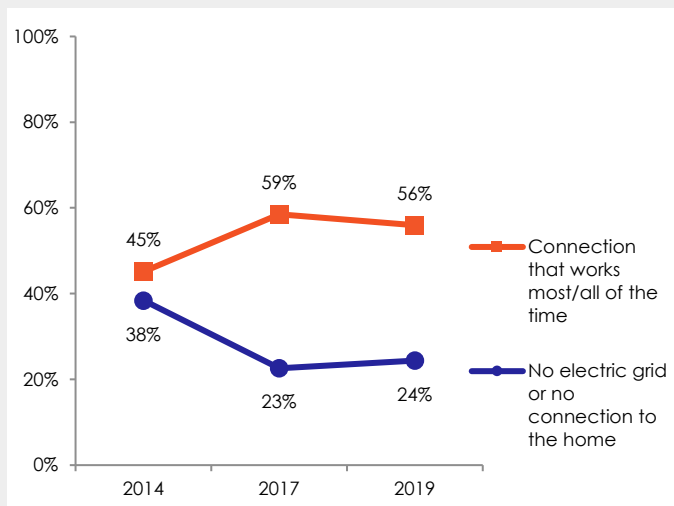
Went without enough clean water
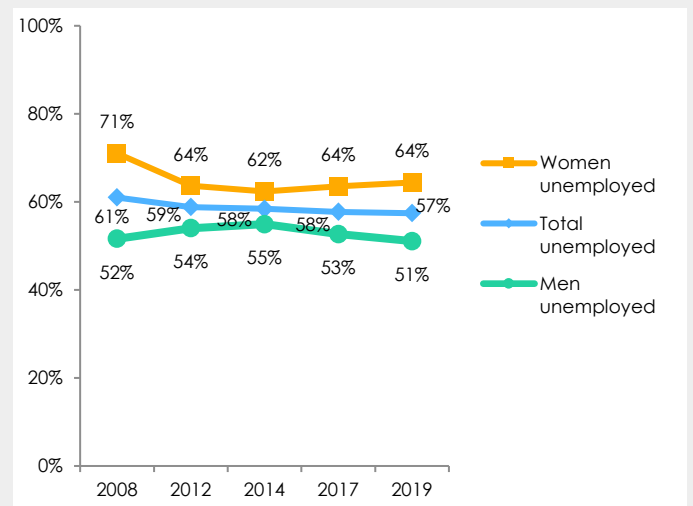

Location of water and toilet

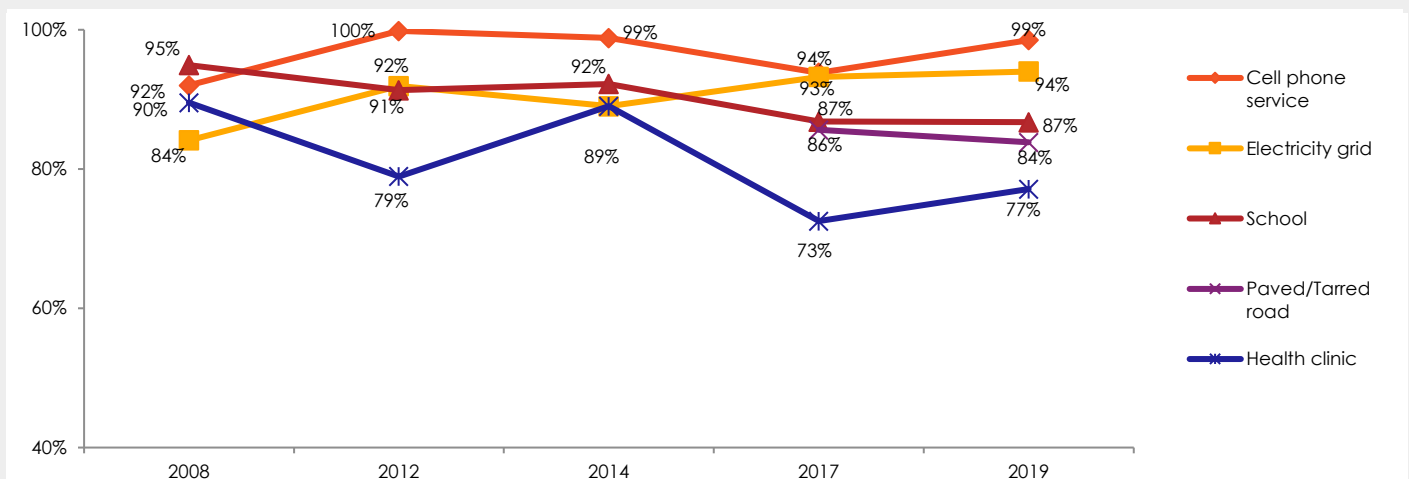## SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

Household connection to the grid

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth
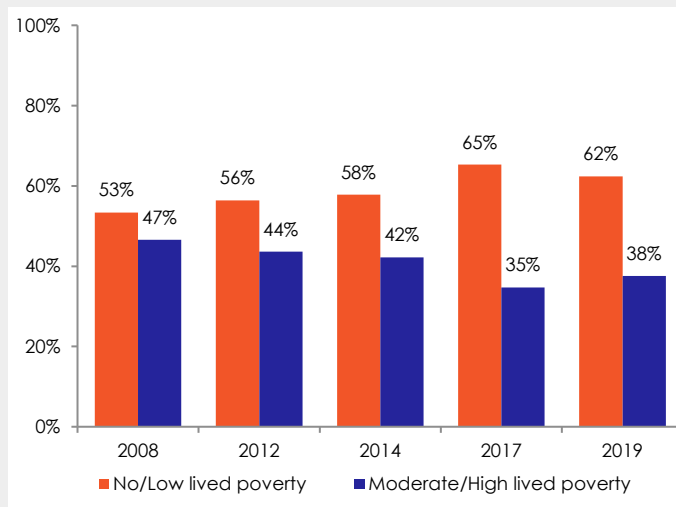
Unemployment, by gender

SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
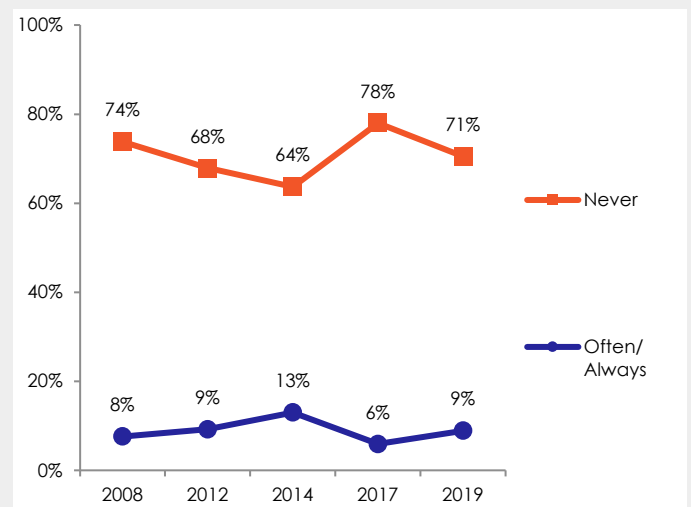
Infrastructure in enumeration area

SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

Economic inequality

Legend: No/Low lived poverty, Moderate/High lived poverty

Values (No/Low lived poverty): 2008: 53%, 2012: 56%, 2014: 58%, 2017: 65%, 2019: 62%
Values (Moderate/High lived poverty): 2008: 47%, 2012: 44%, 2014: 42%, 2017: 35%, 2019: 38%

Ethnic group treated unfairly by government

Legend: Never, Often/Always

Never: 2008: 74%, 2012: 68%, 2014: 64%, 2017: 78%, 2019: 71%
Often/Always: 2008: 8%, 2012: 9%, 2014: 13%, 2017: 6%, 2019: 9%

SDG 13: Climate action

Heard of climate change

2017: 51%, 2019: 47%
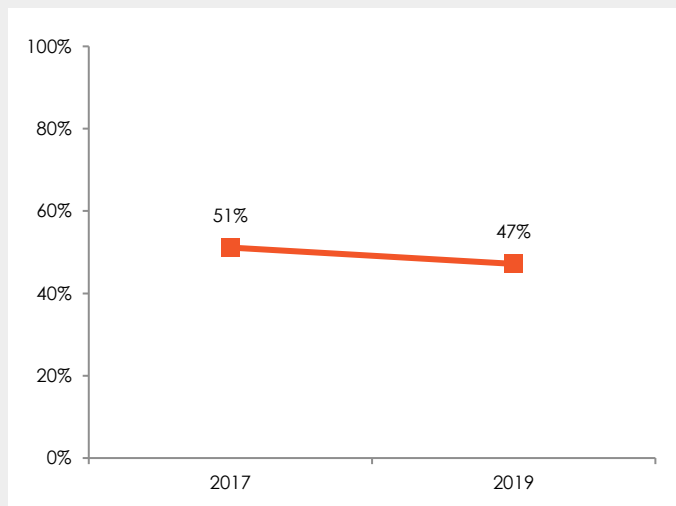
Impact of climate change on life

Legend: Making life somewhat/much worse, Making life somewhat/much better

Making life somewhat/much worse: 2017: 61%, 2019: 80%
Making life somewhat/much better: 2017: 21%, 2019: 11%
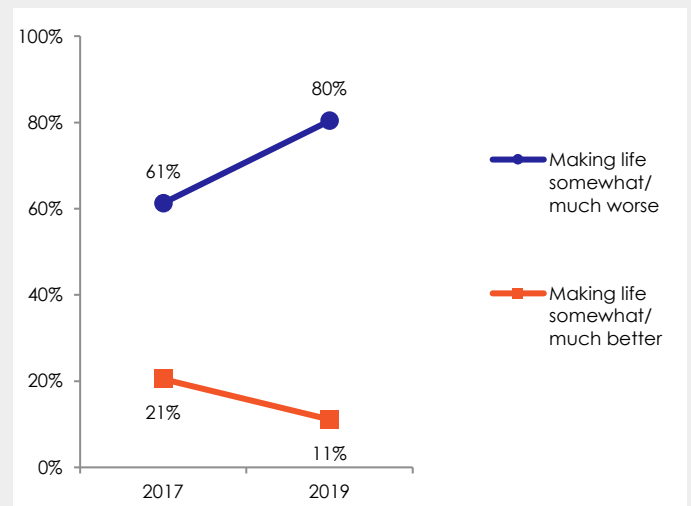
SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Trust in key state institutions

Legend: Trust courts of law somewhat/a lot, Trust police somewhat/a lot, Trust MPs somewhat/a lot

Trust courts of law somewhat/a lot: 2008: 73%, 2012: 67%, 2014: 69%, 2017: 67%, 2019: 65%
Trust police somewhat/a lot: 2008: 71%, 2012: 61%, 2014: 60%, 2017: 61%, 2019: 65%
Trust MPs somewhat/a lot: 2008: 67%, 2012: 54%, 2014: 55%, 2017: 51%, 2019: 40%
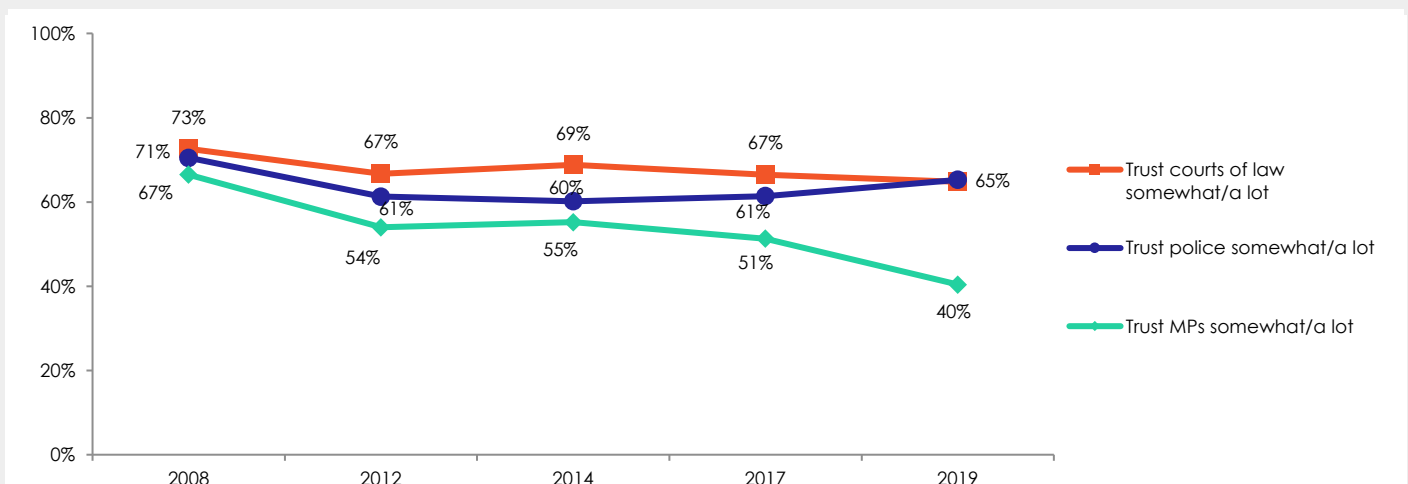
SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Perceived corruption in key state institutions

- Most/All police corrupt
- Most/All MPs corrupt
- Most/All judges and magistrates corrupt
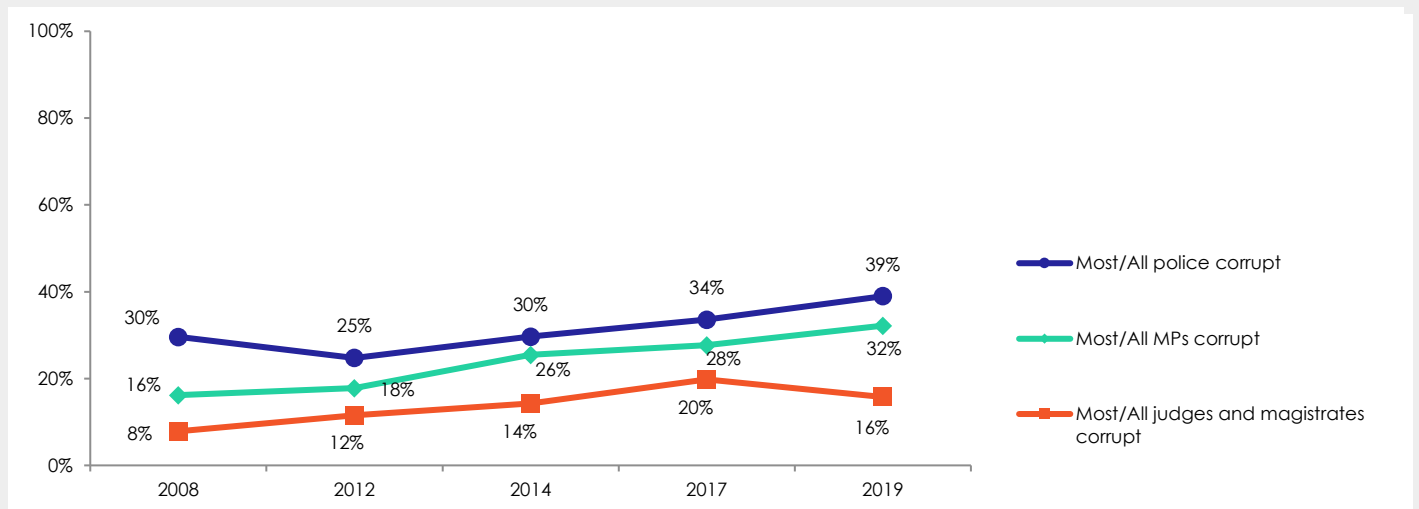
Paid bribe for public services (schools, health clinic, identity documents, police) within the past year
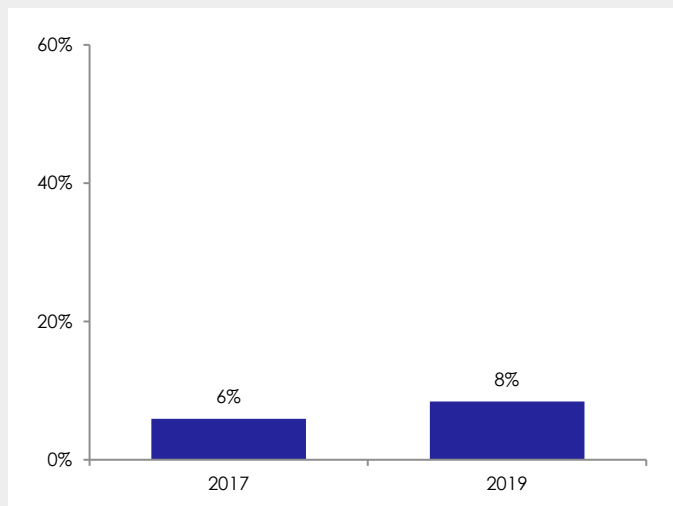
Key to ratings on Page 1

Colored circles ("stoplights") generally illustrate changes between the Afrobarometer Round 6 survey in 2014 and Round 8 survey in 2019 in Botswana. For climate action (SDG 13) and bribes for public services (SDG 16), comparisons are between Round 7 (2017) and Round 8 (2019).

- ● Performance worsened by >3 percentage points
- ● Change between -3 and +3 percentage points (not statistically significant)
- ● Performance improved by >3 percentage points
- ● Meeting this target
- ◐◐ Half-filled circles indicate that results are mixed when there is more than one indicator.

Survey questions

Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without:

- Enough food to eat?
- Enough clean water for home use?
- Medicines or medical treatment?
- Enough fuel to cook your food?
- A cash income?

For parts or all of SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, and 10

What is your highest level of education?

For SDG 4

How often do you use: A mobile phone? The Internet?

For SDG 5

What is the main way that decisions are made about how to use any money that you have or earn, for example from a job, a business, selling things, or other activities?

For SDG 5

| What is your main source of water for household use? | For SDG 6 |

| Do you have a toilet, water closet, or latrine available for your use? • [If yes:] Is it inside your house, inside your compound, or outside your compound, or is there none available? | For SDG 6 |

| Do you have an electric connection to your home from the [national power grid]? • [If yes:] How often is electricity actually available from this connection? | For SDG 7 |

| What is your main occupation? | For SDG 8 |

| Are the following services present in the primary sampling unit/ enumeration area: • Electricity grid that most houses can access? • Mobile phone service? | For SDG 9 Recorded by enumerators |

| Are the following facilities present in the primary sampling unit/enumeration area or in easy walking distance: • School (private or public or both)? • Health clinic (private or public or both)? | For SDG 9 Recorded by enumerators |

| Thinking of the journey here, what was the most common surface of the road over the last five kilometers before arriving at the start point of the primary sampling unit/enumeration area? | Ford SDG 9 Recorded by enumerators |

| How often, if ever, are [respondent's ethnic group] treated unfairly by the government? | For SDG 10 |

| Have you heard about climate change, or haven't you had the chance to hear about this yet? • [If yes:] Do you think climate change is making life in [this country] better or worse, or haven't you heard enough to say? | For SDG 13 |

| How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? | For SDG 16 |

| How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? | For SDG 16 |

| And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for [an official in order to obtain the needed services]? | For SDG 16 |

Do your own analysis of Afrobarometer data – on any question, for any country and survey round. It's easy and free at www.afrobarometer.org/ online-data-analysis.

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