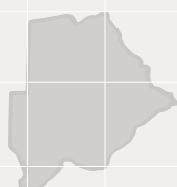




STATISTICS BOTSWANA

POPULATION CENSUS ATLAS 2011: BOTSWANA

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Published by
Statistics Botswana
Private Bag 0024, Gaborone
Tel: 3671300/ 3671400
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E-mail: info@statsbots.org.bw

Contact Unit
Cartography and GIS Mapping
Statistics Botswana
December 2015

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ISBN 978-99968-429-0-0

Preface

An Atlas is a means of presenting demographic information by geographical area or a country map. The atlas nomenclature largely depends on the types of indicators that are to be presented in the map. In the context of this atlas, the maps illustrate the most significant socio-demographic and economic characteristics of the Botswana's population from the 2011 Population and Housing Census. It is for this reason that the document is titled the "2011 Population Census Atlas: Botswana"

Botswana is divided into ten (10) administrative districts. However, for the purposes of undertaking the Population & Housing Censuses, they are further sub divided into twenty-eight sub districts referred to as census districts. Cities and towns are regarded as census districts.

It is worth noting that figures from Central Kgalagadi Game Reserve (CKGR) are incomplete since not all settlements in the area were enumerated in 2011. A decision was taken to add CKGR figures into Ghanzi district figures. The Okavango Delta figures were also added to the Ngamiland East figures.

This atlas is divided into eight (8) chapters based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census format. Chapter one gives the country profile, while chapter two deals with the general demographic and economic indicators. Chapter three highlights migration patterns. Education levels and literacy rates are discussed in chapter four, while economic activities and labour force are outlined in chapter five. The last three chapters cover households and housing, disability and, agricultural activities respectively.

I wish to acknowledge all those who made valuable contributions towards the success of the production of the 2011 Population Census Atlas, in particular, the Census Atlas Committee. The committee's commitment and patience played a pivotal role in the planning and execution of the project.

I would also like to commend the Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Cartography Unit for ensuring the success of the project despite the challenges encountered in all the processes.

It is hoped that the collaboration of Statistics Botswana with stakeholders will continue in the same spirit for the upcoming Population Census Atlas production.



Anna N. Majelantle
Statistician General
 December, 2015

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Preamble

This census atlas portrays the most significant socio-demographic and economic characteristics of the population in fifty (50) maps for all the Census districts, collected by the 2011 Population and Housing Census atlas in Botswana to be updated from the last edition of the atlas, it is hoped that it will not only be of assistance to users, but also serve as a benchmark for future up-dates for censuses.

Primarily, the 2011 Population and Housing Census was undertaken to determine the population size, composition, distribution, level and trends of fertility, mortality, migration and urbanisation as well as obtaining information on population characteristics such as education and employment. The analytical work involved collaborative efforts of both the Organisation's staff and University of Botswana academics. In addition to other census reports including Population of Towns and Associated Localities, Administrative and Technical report as well as the summary statistics on small areas, the Population census atlas of Botswana was deemed essential to offer strong GIS and cartographic support to the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

Chapter 1: The Country Profile

1.1 Introduction

This Chapter provides the following overview of Botswana;

- i. Location and size;
- ii. Relief,
- iii. Climate and vegetation;
- iv. People and settlement;
- v. Land tenure and land use;
- vi. Mineral and scenic resources;
- vii. Poverty and related issues; and
- viii. Governance issues.

1.2 Location and Size

Botswana is a land-locked country located in Southern Africa. The country lies between approximately 20° to 29.15°E and 18° to 27°S, with immediate neighbours being: South Africa to the south and west; Namibia to the north and west; Zambia to the north and Zimbabwe to the northeast. The country covers a land area of about 582 000 square kilometres, about the same size as Kenya or France. According to the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the country had a population of 2 024 904.

1.3 Relief

Most parts of the country are characterised by flat plains, with hills and deep valleys of the hardveldt containing the highest point at 1500m and the lowest point at 500m above sea level. The thick layers of the Kalahari Desert sands are up to 120m deep and the flat sandveldt has occasional rocky outcrops. Due to the extensive sand cover, there are little or no permanent surface water sources in some parts of the country. Only few rivers are perennial, and they originate outside the country. These are Zambezi, Chobe, Limpopo and the Okavango and the delta. Most seasonal rivers are tributaries of the Limpopo River with the largest ones being the Shashe and Motloutse. In the southwest of the country, the Molopo and Nosop rivers rarely contain any flowing water and are tributaries of the Orange River in South Africa.

1.4 Climate and Climate Change

As a result of its location on the Southern African plateau and latitudinal positioning, the country has a continental type of climate characterised by wide ranges of seasonal temperatures. Average daily maximum temperatures range between 22°C in July and 33°C in January. Average daily minimum temperatures for the same months range between 5 and 19 °C. Bright sunshine duration varies between 8 and 10 hours daily, with generally clear skies and relatively low humidity in winter.

The country's proximity to the subtropical high-pressure belt of the southern hemisphere accounts for its largely arid or semi-arid climatic regime. Mean rainfall is from over 650 mm in the extreme northeast to below 250 mm in the extreme southwest. The main rainy season occurs in the months between October and April, with pronounced variations from year to year. The eastern part of the country has more fertile soils compared to the west and, thus, it is in the east that most Batswana live.

Since the early 1980s, extreme weather events such as drought, storms and floods have been more persistent. These weather patterns are being associated with long term global climate change. In 2012, the Second National Communication to the United Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 2012) predicted that Botswana will experience a temperature rise of up to 2°C by 2015 and a decline in river flows of up to 13 percent.

1.5 Vegetation

Two thirds of the country's land area is covered by bush, grass and shrubs, while the rest is dominated by desert shrub vegetation and grass. The three main types of vegetation are savanna, forest and woodland, and aquatic grassland. The savanna consists of mopane bush veldt, tree and bush savanna, bush savanna, arid shrub savanna and grass savanna. Woodland and forest vegetation is made up of riverine woodland and forest, dry deciduous forest and hill woodland. Aquatic grassland and swamps, which occur in the Okavango, include water lilies, tall grass and reeds, palms, sausage trees, mokoba, mokotshong and motshaba.

1.6 Mineral and Scenic Resources

Botswana has a variety of both known and promising occurrence of minerals, these include diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, salt, soda ash, gold and semi-precious stones.

The Okavango River flows into Botswana in the northwest where it fans out in a myriad of water channels to form a vast and spectacular delta covering 15000 km². It provides a unique environment, which supports a diversity of wildlife species. In the central northeast, there is a large area of calcrete plains bordering the Makgadikgadi pans.

Other natural resources include grazing and arable land as well as rich wildlife habitats that support large and diverse animal populations such as buffalos, elephants, giraffes, hippopotamuses, zebras, wildebeests, antelopes, lions and a wide variety of bird species.

1.7 People and Settlement

Botswana comprises several ethnic groups, whose mother language is Setswana, and the citizens are known as Batswana (singular: Motswana). Other distinguishable population groups include the Bakalanga in the northeast, Baherero in the west, the Bambukushu, Bayei and Basubiya in the north, the Bakgalagadi and Basarwa in the western part of the country. However, the official languages are Setswana and English.

The country has a settlement pattern mainly comprising a three-tier system - villages, lands and cattle posts. The eastern part of the country is relatively more developed due to its habitable nature, physical infrastructure, transport networks, and various socio-economic facilities. The western part of the country is characterised by semi-remote to remote settlements.

1.8 Land Tenure and Land Use

There are three (3) types of land tenure in Botswana, namely; state, communal (sometimes referred to as customary or tribal) and freehold land. The State land constitutes 41.8 percent, communal constitutes 54.8 percent, while freehold contributes 3.4 percent (Environment Report 2012). The state land mainly comprises wildlife management areas with 52.8 percent, game reserves with 24.9 percent and national parks with 18.9 percent. The remaining small proportions are shared among the forest reserves and Development Corporation ranches, 1.9 and 1.5 percent, respectively.

The communal land is predominantly (79.4 percent) used for grazing, arable and residential areas; NADP (fencing component) with 8.9 percent, Tribal Grazing Land Policy ranches with 7.6 percent and the remaining portion of the land is for Lease ranches with 4.1 percent.

The freehold land is categorised into freehold farms and Arable blocks, each constituting 98.4 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively.

1.9 Poverty

Poverty is defined not only by income deprivation but low levels of access to education, health services and clean water (NDP10, 2009). The statistics show a decline in the proportion of Batswana living below the poverty datum line (PDL) from 30.6 percent in 2002/3 (Botswana Household and Income Expenditure Survey) to 19.3 percent in 2009/10 (Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey). This was a drop of 11.4 percentage points. However, income inequality, measured by the GINI coefficient in Botswana is at 0.61, suggesting that its prevalence is still significantly high. The most vulnerable segments were remote rural districts, female headed households and the youth (Botswana Core Welfare Indicators Survey 2009/10).

In this regard, the Government continues with development of several programmes towards eradicating poverty which include among others; safety net programmes such as; Old Age Pension Scheme and supplementary feeding programmes to vulnerable groups (destitutes and orphans). Since inception of these initiatives, there has been notable progress.

Botswana experienced gains in health and life indicators that define capability poverty. The end of the 90s has seen a reversal of the gains due to HIV/AIDS, thus, infant mortality increased from 48/1000 in 1991 to 56/1000 in 2001, and realised a sharp decrease 17/1000 in 2011 (Population and Housing Censuses). During the same period life expectancy at birth realised a reverse pattern of 65, 56, 68 years in 1991, 2001 and 2011 (Population and Housing Censuses), respectively.

In terms of education, the country has seen an expansion of its infrastructural and human resources in the sector leading to a notable increase in the literacy rate amongst the target population of ages 10-70 years; between the two Literacy surveys attaining 76.6 percent in 2003 and 86.5 percent in 2013 at national level. The highest rates are predominantly in urban districts as compared to rural ones (Literacy Survey 2014 Stats Brief).

The unemployment rates showed a fluctuating trend as depicted in the intercensal surveys, with the lowest rate of 17.5 percent in 2005/6 (Labour Force Survey) and the highest being 26.2 percent estimate from 2008 (Botswana Aids Impact Survey). A reduction of 19.9 percent was recorded during the 2011 Population and Housing Census. In all these years, the most affected were females and the youth (2011 Population and Housing Census Analytical Report). In an endeavour to curb high unemployment rates, the Government of Botswana introduced the following programmes: Financial Assistance Policy (FAP), Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises (SMMEs), Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA), Labour Public Works Programme, Labour Intensive Public Works Programme, Accelerated Lands Development Programme (ALDEP), Arable Rainfed Agriculture Programme (ARAP) and the Remote Area Development Programme.

The first four programmes were aimed at creating employment opportunities and entrepreneurial productivity nationally, the rest focused on creating employment in rural areas. The Ipelegeng Programme was introduced in 2008 to further curb unemployment.

1.10 Governance

The Republic of Botswana was a British Protectorate formerly known as Bechuanaland Protectorate. It assumed a new name upon attaining independence, on the 30th September 1966. The country has had peace and stability since independence. The Constitution provides for fundamental human rights including freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of association, as well as unicameral legislature.

Since independence, the country has held elections every five years to elect Members of the National Assembly and the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) has retained power ever since.

In 2012, three (3) of the opposition parties made up of the Botswana People's Party (BPP), the Botswana National Front (BNF) and the Botswana Movement for Democracy (BMD) formed a coalition opposition party called the Umbrella for Democratic Change (UDC) in order to challenge the dominance of the BDP.

The President is an executive head of state and government, elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years. Currently there are 63 members (57 elected, 4 specially elected, the Attorney General and the President). The President selects Cabinet Ministers from the National Assembly and nominates the Vice-President who is then endorsed by the National Assembly. Legislative powers are vested with the National Assembly.

The House of Chiefs (Ntlo ya Dikgosi) plays an advisory role to the National Assembly on proposed bills affecting mainly tribal organisation and property, customary law, and the administration of customary courts. However, it is not part of the legislative body. The House has no executive powers on national statutes, hence their pronouncements are not legally binding.

The House of Chiefs consists of 35 members; eight (8) are from the country's main tribes, 22 members are indirectly elected and serve five-year terms. Of these, four (4) are chosen from sub-chiefs in the districts of North-East, Chobe, Ghanzi, and Kgalagadi. The remaining five (5) members are appointed by the country's president.

For administrative purposes, Botswana is divided into ten (10) districts. Each of these is represented by a District Commissioner (DC) responsible for the planning and implementation of the various development programmes.

The country has two (2) cities, Gaborone and Francistown; three (3) towns Lobatse, Selebi Phikwe and Jwaneng, as well as three (3) townships, namely Ghanzi, Orapa and Sowa Town. All these are under the council administration referred to as city, town and township councils, respectively.

At the local level, administration lies with Local Authorities that are led by elected Councilors. Botswana is also known for its consultative institutions to promote participatory democracy at the grass roots level. These are the kgotla and the Village Development Committees (VDCs).

Chapter 2: General Demographics

2.1: Population Distribution

Population distribution refers to the patterns of settlement and dispersal of population within a country. In most cases the distribution pattern is determined by the socio-economic factors as well as climatic conditions of the area.

Botswana has a population of 2,024,904 as enumerated during the 2011 Population and Housing Census. Kweneng East district had the highest share of the population constituting 12.7 percent of the overall country population, followed by Central, Serowe/Palapye with 8.9 percent and Central Tutume with 7.3 percent.

Other census districts accommodated populations ranging between 1.2 percent and 6.0 percent, the least (up to 1.0 percent) being Ngwaketse West and Kgalagadi North.

With regard to towns and cities, Gaborone had the largest population constituting 11.4 percent followed by Francistown with 4.9 percent. Jwaneng, Orapa and Sowa Town had the lowest share of the population constituting 0.9 percent, 0.5 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively.

Figure 2.1a displays population distribution in cities and towns, Figure 2.1b presents a map of the same in Census Districts.

Figure 2.1a: Population Distribution by Towns and Cities

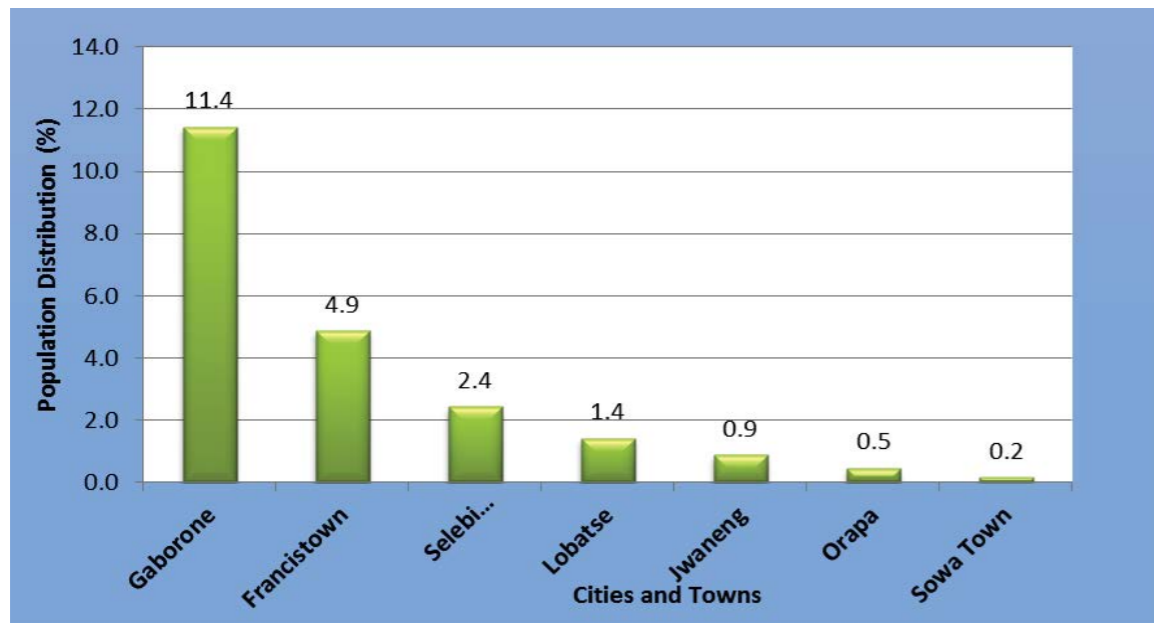
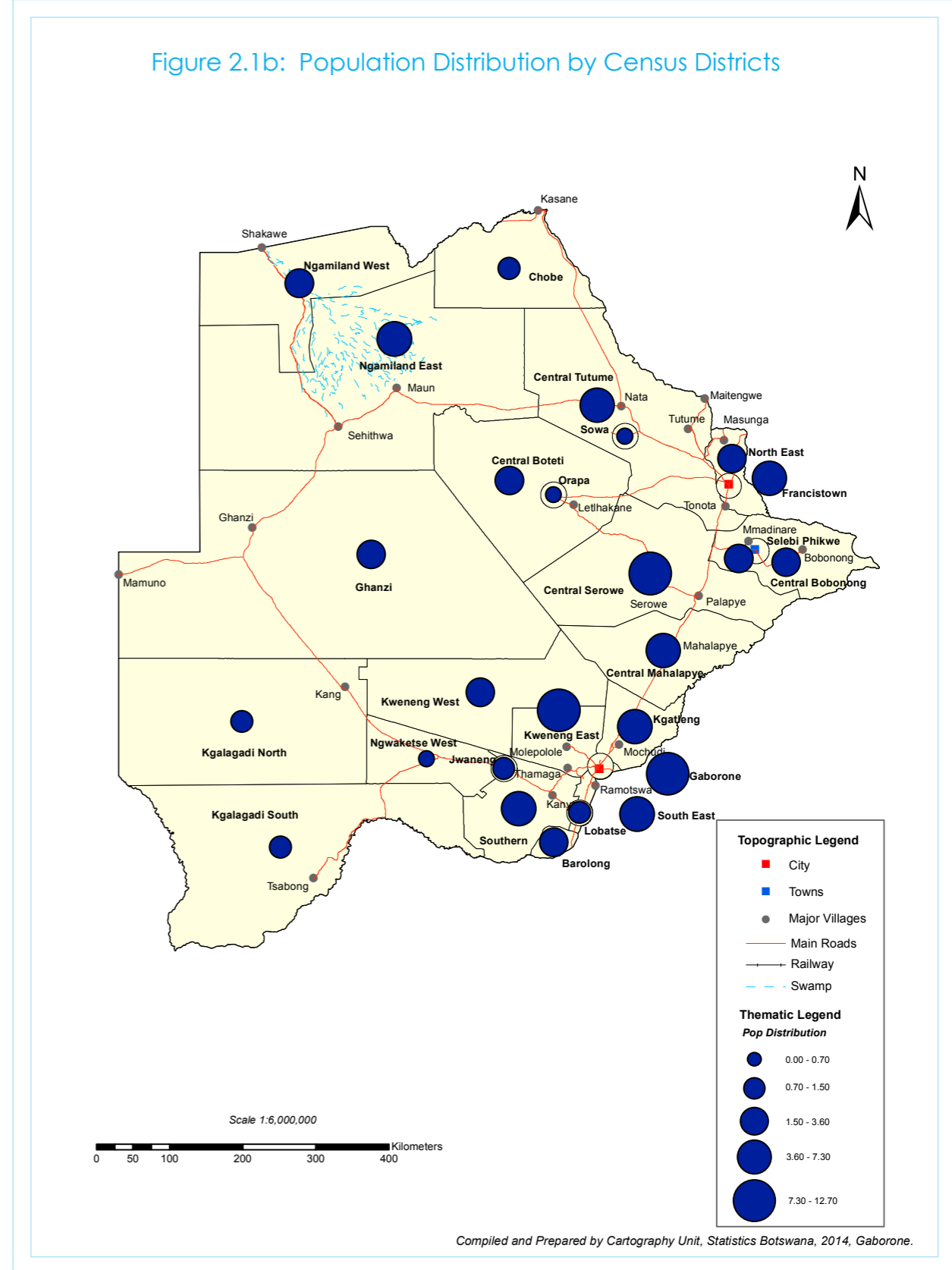


Figure 2.1b: Population Distribution by Census Districts



2.2 Population Density

Population density is the number of people per unit of land area. The country's population density is 3.5 persons per square kilometre based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census when compared to 2.9 persons per square kilometre from the 2001 Population and Housing Census.

A further look at districts shows that the highest densities were recorded in the South East (47.8), Barolong (31.8) and Kweneng East (28.9). The North East and Kgatleng districts marked slightly lower densities of 11.8 and 11.5, respectively. Most districts recorded densities between 1.0 and 9.0, with Kgalagadi South, Kgalagadi North and Ghanzi districts recording the least population densities of below 1.0 person per square kilometre.

Urban areas are generally densely populated. Gaborone and Francistown recorded the highest densities of 1370.4 and 1252.7, respectively. Other towns that experienced considerably high densities include Selebi Phikwe (988.2), Lobatse (690.6), Orapa (560.7) and Jwaneng (180.1). The lowest densities were recorded in Sowa Town at 22.6 persons per square kilometre.

Figure 2.2a displays population density in cities and towns, Figure 2.2b presents a map of the same in Census Districts.

Figure 2.2a Population Density by Cities and Towns

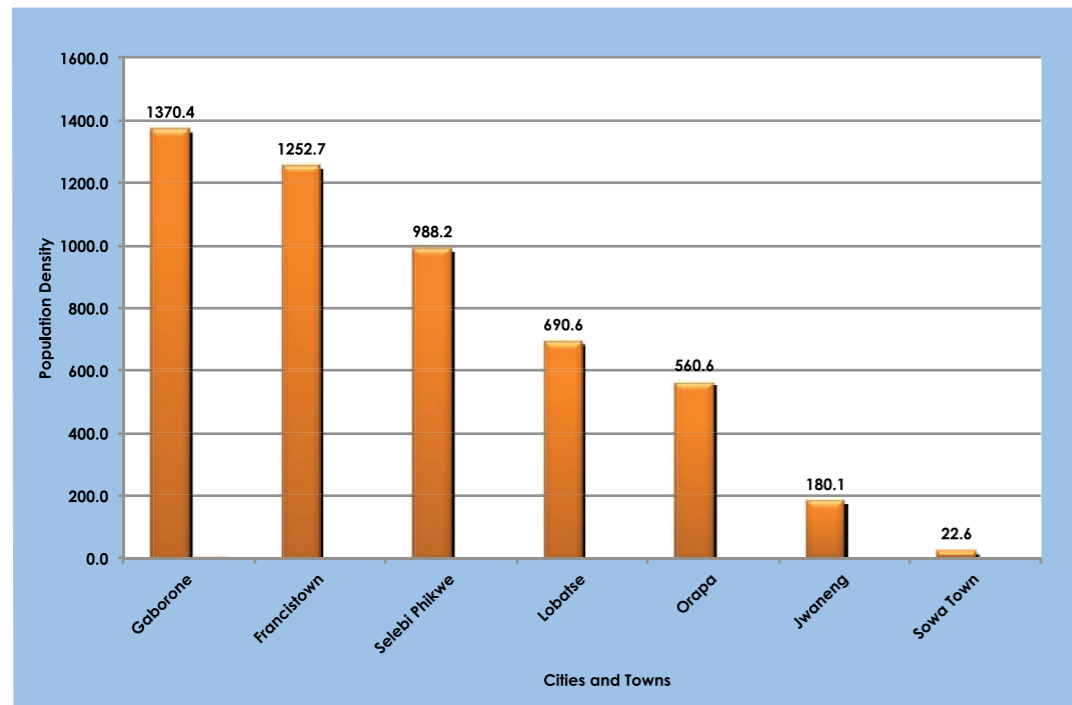
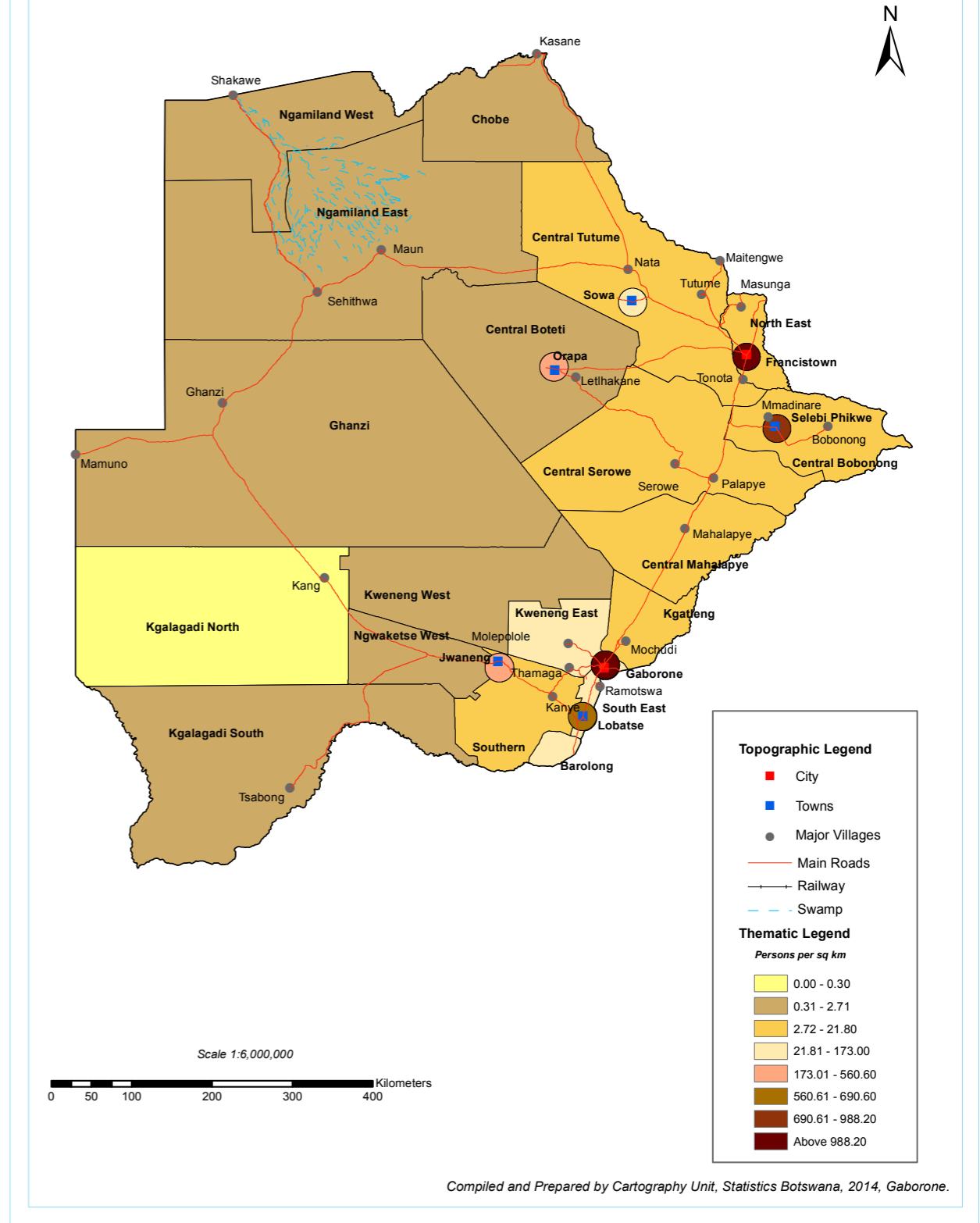


Figure 2.2b: Population Density by Census Districts



2.3 Population Growth Rate

Population growth rate is the increase in a country's population during a SPECIFIC period of time, usually one year, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of births and deaths during a period and the number of people migrating to and from a country.

Botswana population continues to grow at a decreasing rate. The population realised a growth rate of 1.9 percent between 2001 and 2011 compared to the growth rate of 2.4 between 1991 and 2001.

In terms of districts, South East and Kweneng East showed the highest growth rates of 3.4 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively. Other districts with significantly high growth rates are Ghanzi and Ngwaketse West at 2.7 percent each, Chobe (2.5 percent) and Kgalagadi North (2.4 percent). A number of districts with fairly low growth rates ranging between 1.0 and 2.0 percent include North East, Central Boteti, Central Tutume, Ngamiland West, Kweneng West and Central Serowe-Palapye.

The towns and cities had growth rates below 3.0 percent, with Sowa Town experiencing the highest rate of 2.3 percent followed by Gaborone with 2.2 percent. Lobatse and Selebi Phikwe recorded a net outflow of their populations with rates of -0.2 and -0.1 percent, respectively.

Figure 2.3a displays population growth rate in cities and towns, Figure 2.3b presents a map of the same in Census Districts.

Figure 2.3a: Population Growth Rate by Cities and Towns

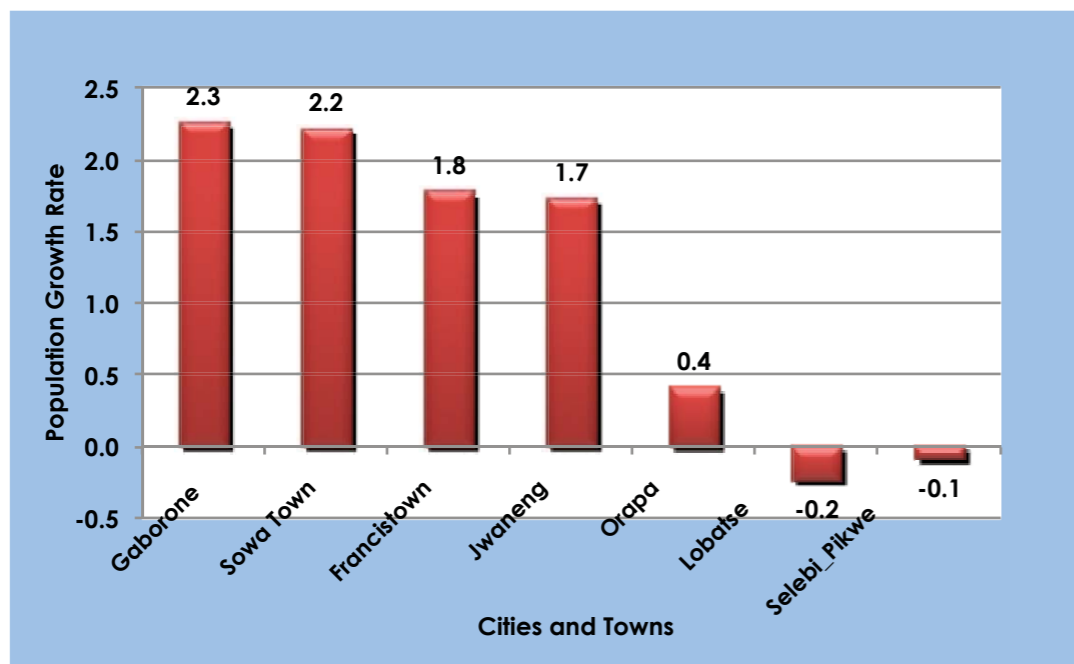
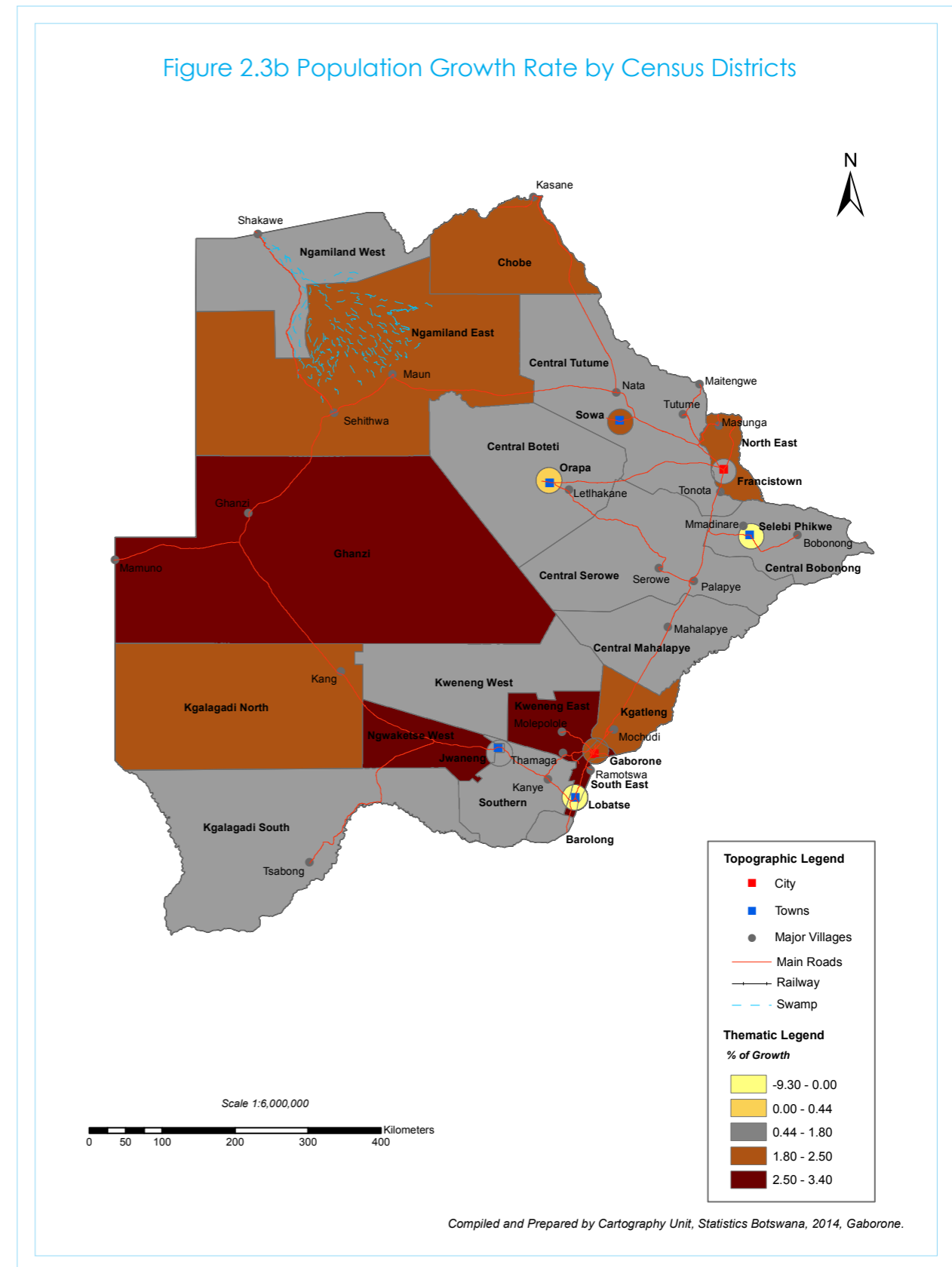


Figure 2.3b Population Growth Rate by Census Districts



2.4 Population Sex Ratio

The sex ratio depicts the ratio of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females. At national level, the sex ratio was estimated at 95.5 males per 100 females.

At district level, the highest sex ratio was recorded in Ghanzi (107.4), followed by Chobe and Kweneng West with 106.2 and 104.3, respectively. Other districts which recorded fairly high sex ratios include Ngwaketse West (100.9), Kgalagadi North (102.2) and Kgalagadi South (101.5) while North East and Ngamiland West districts recorded the least sex ratios of 90.3 and 88.6, in that order. In general most districts recorded sex ratio of above 90.

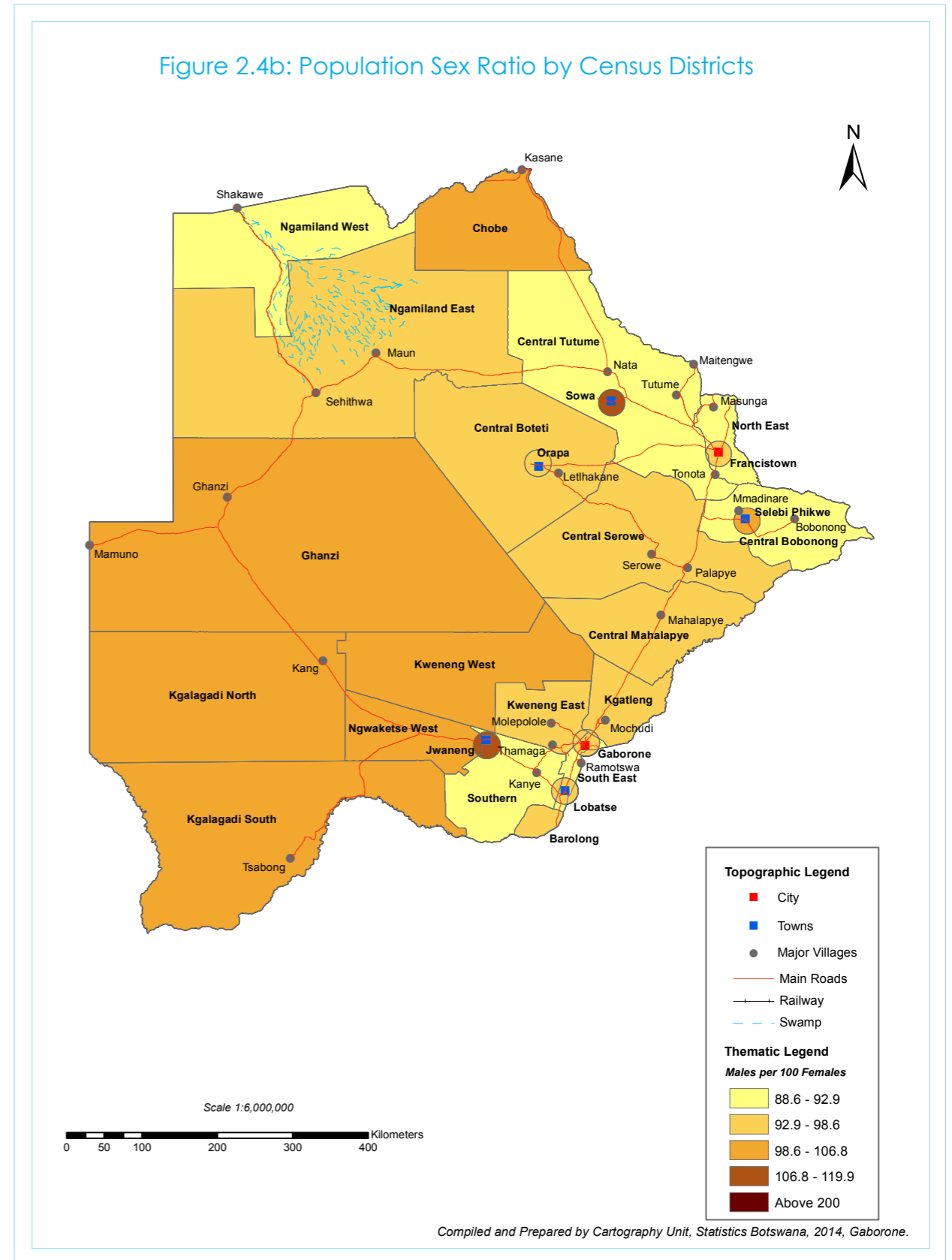
Mining is an industry which has always been dominated by males, regardless of geographical location. The mining towns with the exception of Orapa had more males than females as compared to non-mining towns. Jwaneng, Sowa Town and Selebi Phikwe recorded the highest sex ratios of 119.9, 119.7 and 100.2, respectively, while Orapa, Gaborone, Lobatse and Francistown recorded fairly lower sex ratios of 98.6, 96.2, 95.2 and 94.6, in that order.

Figure 2.4a displays population sex ratio by cities and towns, Figure 2.4b presents a map of the same in Census Districts.

Figure 2.4a: Population Sex Ratio by Cities and Towns



Figure 2.4b: Population Sex Ratio by Census Districts



2.5: Marital Status

Marital status is classified as married, never married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed. The incidence is estimated for a population aged twelve years and above.

At national level, a large population (55.7 percent) was within the never-married category followed by the living-together category with 20.7 percent. The married population was estimated at 18.3 percent and the widowed at 3.8 percent. The least prevalent marital status was the divorced at 1.0 percent and the separated category (0.4 percent).

The majority of the population in most districts were never married. The South East and Central Bobonong recording districts recorded the highest proportion of the never-married population constituting 62.1 percent and 61.7 percent, respectively. Other districts recorded between 40.0 percent and 50.0 percent in the same category.

The never-married category was followed by those in living-together category. The highest proportion of those living together was recorded in the Ngwaketse West with 33.6 percent. Other districts with significant records of those living together were Ghanzi and Kweneng West with 31.6 percent and 30.2 percent, respectively. South East recorded the lowest population in the same category (13.9 percent).

As alluded to earlier on, 18.3 percent of the total population was reportedly married. Within this category, Kgatleng recorded the highest proportion of 20.5 percent, while other districts recorded proportions below 20.0 percent. On the other hand, the district of Ghanzi recorded the lowest proportion of married population of 11.1 percent.

The other categories, widowed, divorced and separated were the least reported, in that order, with records less than 10.0 percent of the population in all the districts. North East (6.7 percent) and Central Tutume (6.4 percent) districts recorded significantly higher proportions of the widowed, while Ngamiland West experienced the highest proportion of the separated population (0.9 percent).

With respect to cities and towns marital status, the never-married category dominated followed by the living together category. The city of Francistown recorded the highest never-married population (55.5 percent) followed by Gaborone with 55.1 percent. Those living together were more predominant in Jwaneng (31.2 percent) and Lobatse (29.1 percent). The married population was most reported in Orapa (34.1 percent) while the least were reported in Lobatse (15.9 percent).

The separated, divorced and widowed categories recorded low proportions below 10.0 percent in all towns and districts.

Figure 2.5a displays population marital status by cities and towns, Figure 2.5b presents a map of the same in Census Districts

Figure 2.5a: Population Marital Status by Cities and Towns

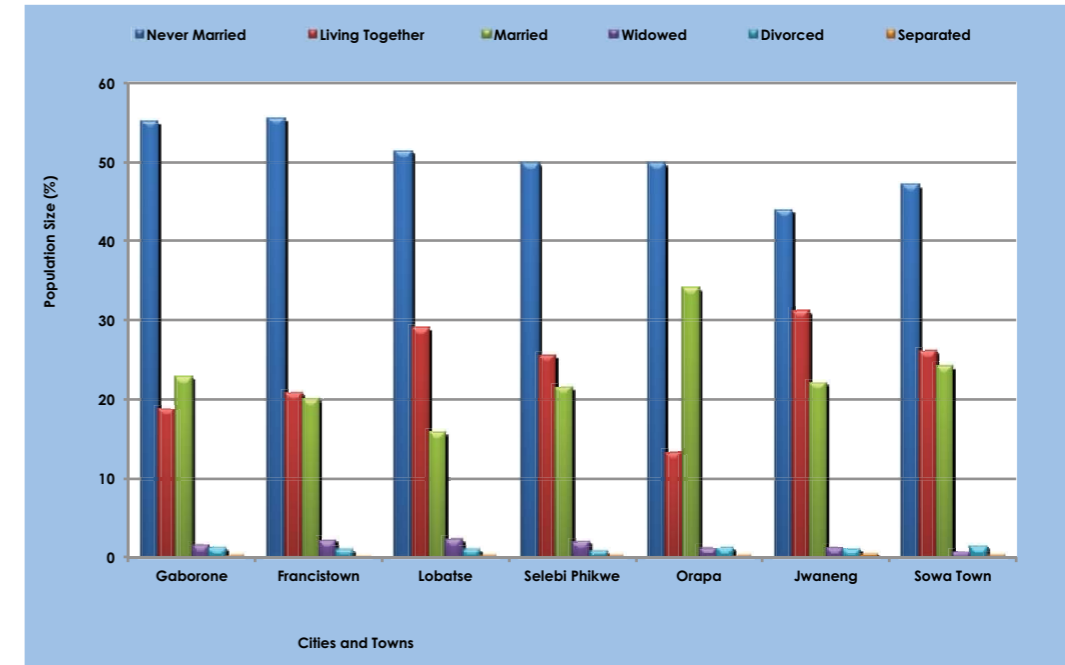
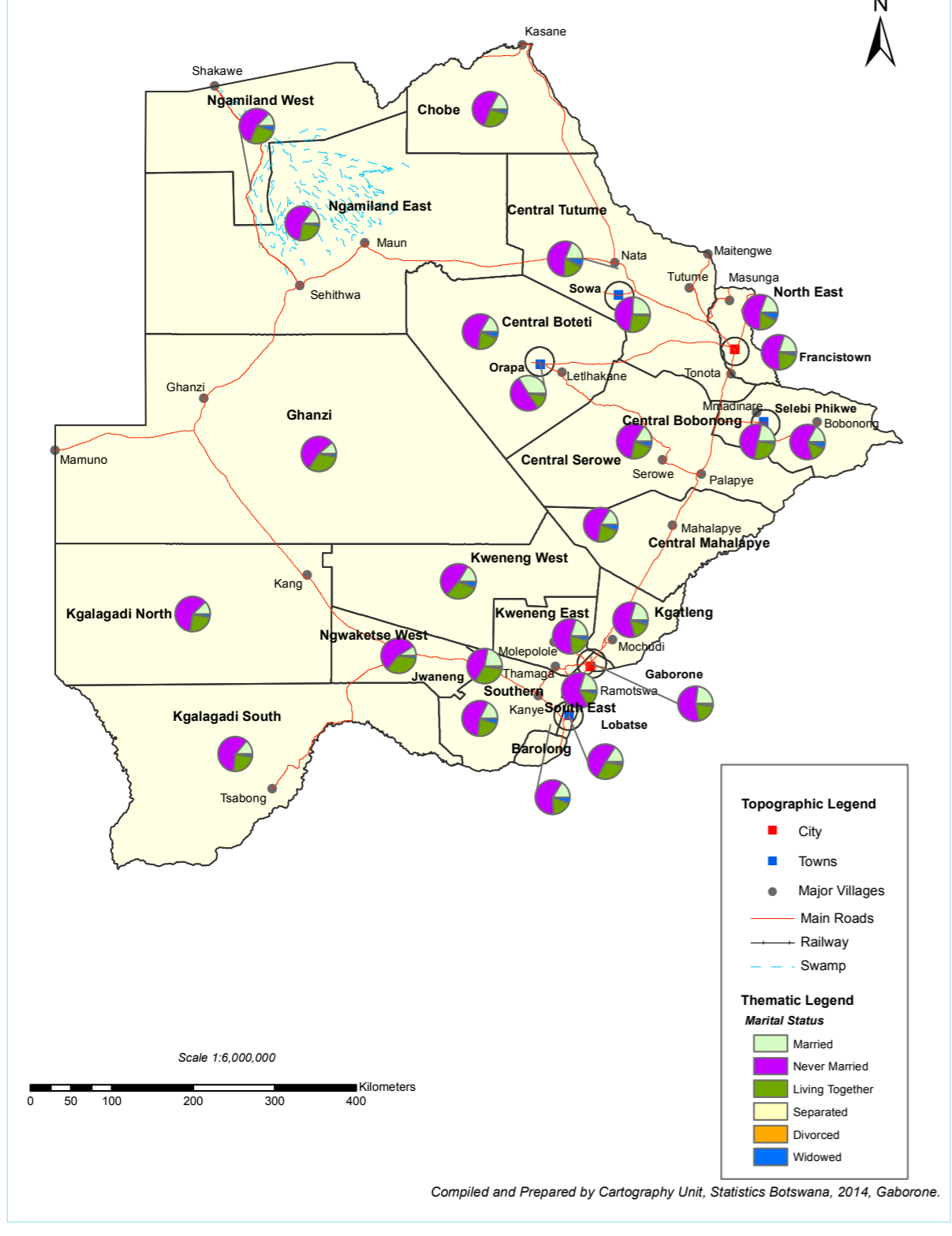


Figure 2.5b: Population Marital Status by Census Districts



2.6: Age Distribution

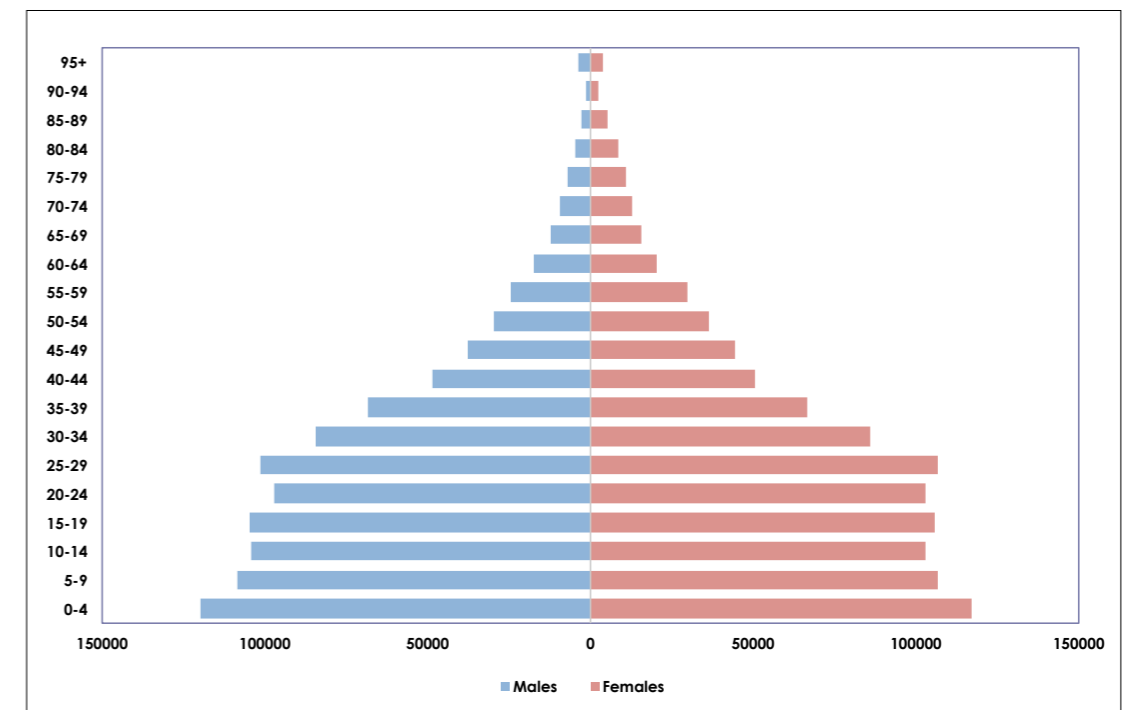
The population pyramid for the country is broad-based and the structure gradually thins with increasing age. This suggests that Botswana population is a 'young' population, as the population is concentrated in the lower rather than the upper age groups. The 0-4 up to 35-39 age groups specifically has higher proportions than the upper age groups.

Most of the districts' population pyramids show a similar pattern to the national pyramid, that is, they are broad-based and thin at the top. However, South East and Chobe districts presented a different scenario as their pyramids are broad in the middle, implying that the population is mainly made up of the economically active population.

The age groups with the lowest proportions across districts were the 75-79, 80-84 and 85 and above. However, these are observed to be high in the rural districts than in the urban districts. The implication is that the population in urban districts is younger as compared to the population in rural districts.

The population pyramids for towns and cities are generally not broad-based, they bulge in the middle and are thin at the top. The implication is that the majority of the population is economically active. The graphs are generally not broad at the bottom - an indication of reduction in births over the period.

Figure 2.6: National Population Pyramid

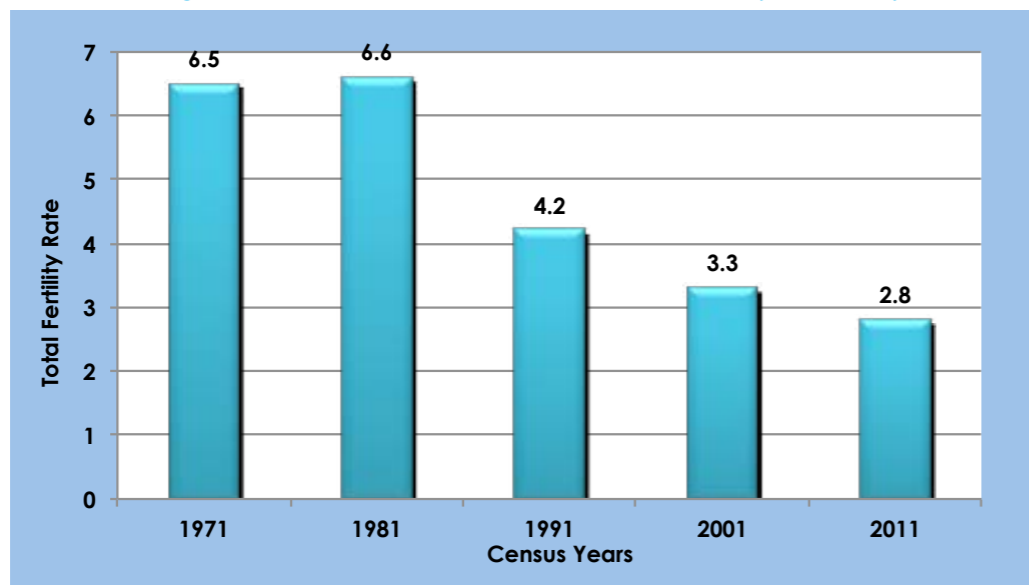


2.7 Fertility Rate

The level of fertility in Botswana is declining. As seen from Figure 2.7, fertility lowered from the high of 6.5 births per woman in 1981 to 2.8 births per woman in 2011. The total fertility rate also depicted a variation based on the place of residence. Fertility, as expected, was lower in the urban areas as opposed to rural areas. As evidenced from Figure 2.7, total fertility rate was 2.3 in the urban areas, even lower than the national rate of 2.8 births per woman.

In the rural population, fertility was around 3.1 births per woman. The fertility rate could not be disaggregated to census or administrative district levels.

Figure 2.7: Total Fertility Rates by Census Years (1971-2011)



2.8 Mortality Rate

2.8.1 Adult Mortality

Mortality in Botswana has been fluctuating since the early 70's. It is not clear if there has ever been a measure of mortality prior to independence in 1966. The crude death rate in 1971 was reported at 13.7 deaths per thousand, growing slightly 10 years later to 13.9 in 1981. The rate of mortality declined to 11.5 deaths per thousand in 1991, before it rose again in 2001 to 12.4. The increase during the period 1991 to 2001 could be attributed mostly to the effect of deaths associated to HIV and AIDS epidemic. Mortality has since declined again, but this time more significantly to 6.3 deaths per thousand populations.

Variation of mortality by residence revealed that it was lowest in the cities and towns, followed by urban centres and was highest in the rural locations. This could be expected as most of the good health facilities as well as accessibility are in cities and towns.

Infant mortality rate (IMR) was higher for males in almost all the residential areas with the exception of rural areas where IMR was the same at 21 deaths per thousand.

2.8.1 Infant, Childhood and Under-Five Mortality

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1,000 live births. This rate is often used as an indicator of the level of health in a country.

Figure 2.8b shows Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and census districts. Most urban districts had lower IMR, with the exception of Selebi Phikwe which had a higher rate among the males and Lobatse recording high among the females. Gaborone recorded the lowest IMR of about 6 deaths per 1,000 births for both male and females. Ngamiland East recorded the highest IMR of 31 for males and 25 for females.

Figure 2.8a displays mortality rates (infants, childhood and under-five mortalities) by type of locality, figure 2.8b presents a map showing infant mortality rates by Sex and districts.

Figure 2.8a: Infant, Childhood and Under-Five Mortality by Type of Residence

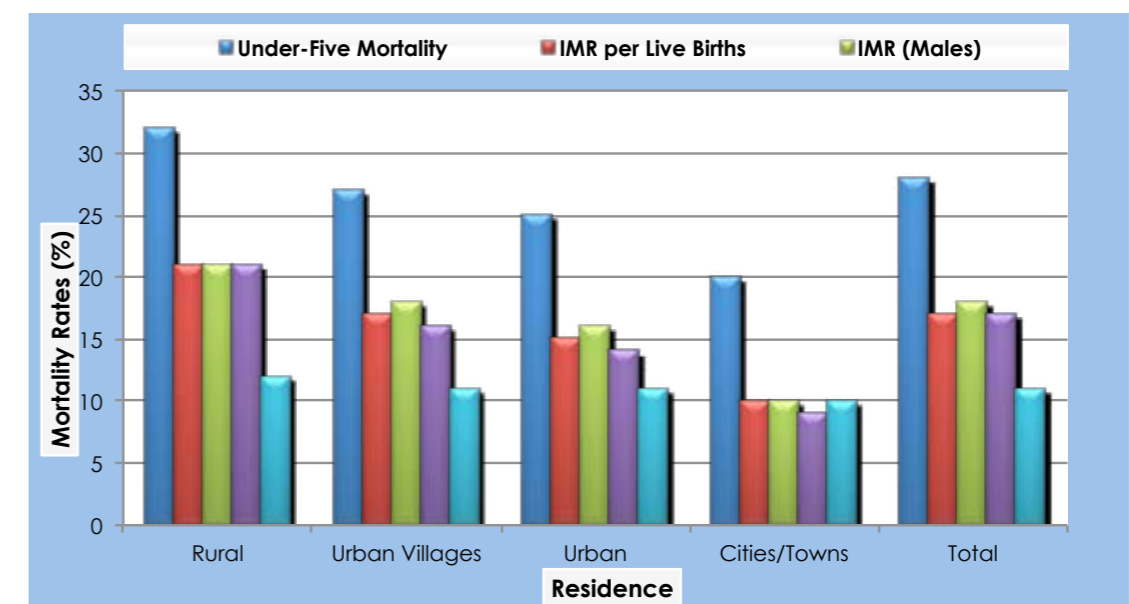
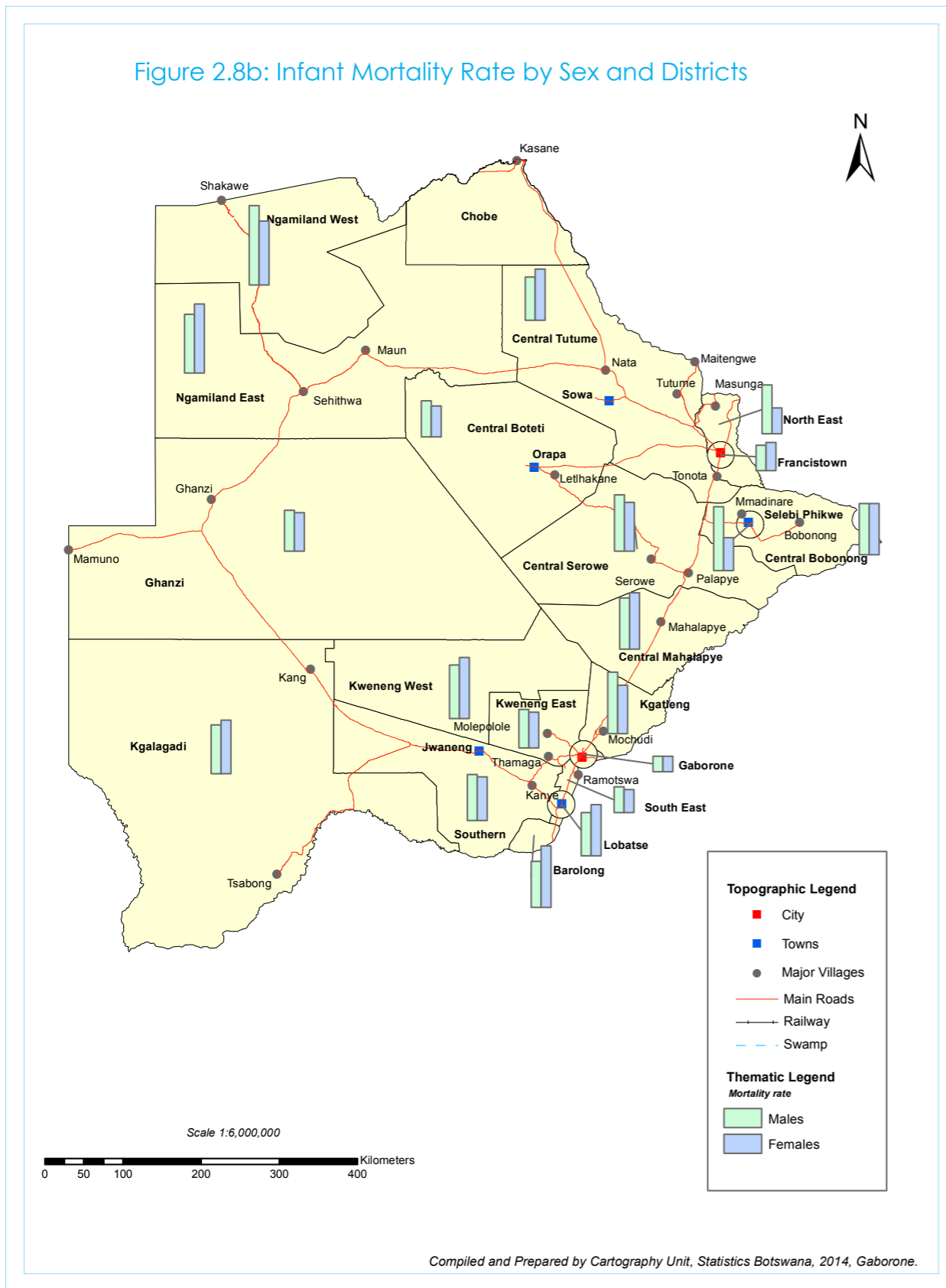


Figure 2.8b: Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Districts



2.9 Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy at birth is a statistical measure that indicates the number of years a newly born infant would live if the prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

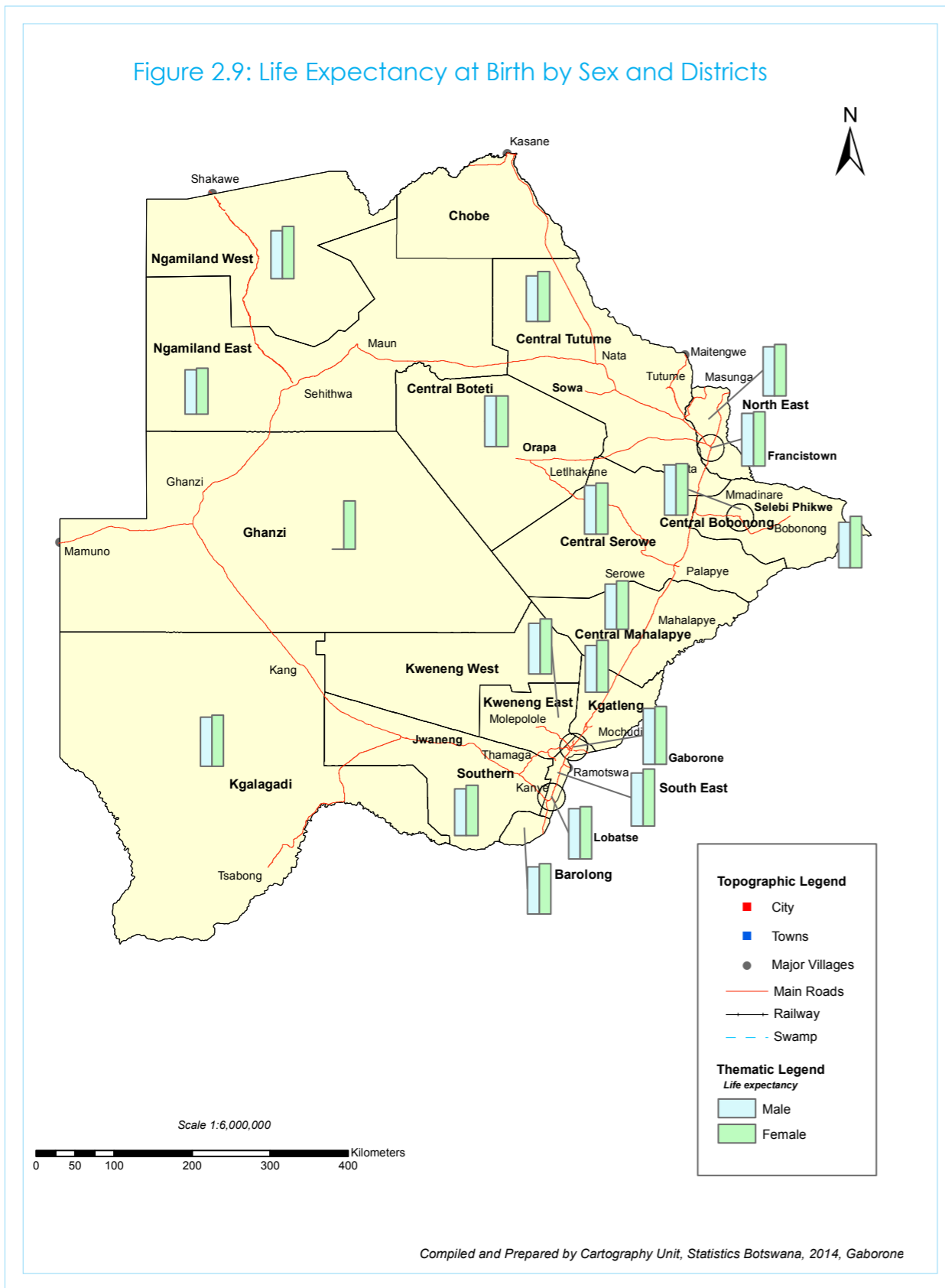
The life expectancy at the national level has seen an improvement from the 2001 period and it has been increasing gradually since the early 70s.

Life expectancy at birth for both males and females had risen to 68.1 years from 55.6 recorded in 2001. It was also higher for females at 70.1 and 65.9 for males. In 2001 life expectancy was 57.4 for females and 52.0 for males. This scenario could be attributed to the effect of HIV/AIDS mortality during that period. The introduction of anti-retroviral therapy reversed the situation quite significantly. Life expectancy by location revealed that people living in cities and towns were likely to live longer than in other locations. Their life expectancy at birth for both sexes stood at 73.9 years and 69.5 years in the urban areas while it was lower in the rural areas at 64.9 years.

Life expectancy by census districts revealed nearly the same pattern as those in cities and towns showing a higher number of years expected to be lived. Gaborone has the highest life expectancy at birth, recording 76.0 years, followed by South East with 73.5 years and Francistown with 72.0 years. Ngamiland East recorded the lowest life expectancy at birth of 61.0 years.

Figure 2.9 displays Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex and Districts

Figure 2.9: Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex and Districts



2.10 Dependency Ratio

The Youth Dependency Ratio (YDR) refers to the number of dependents (aged below 15) to the total population (aged 15-64) expressed as a percentage. The Elder Dependency Ratio (EDR) refers to the number of dependents (aged 65 and over) to the total population (aged 15-64) expressed as a percentage. The Total Dependency Ratio (TDR) refers to the total number of dependents (aged 0-14 and aged 65 and over), to the total population (aged 15-64) expressed as percentage, thus $TDR = YDR + EDR$. At national level, total dependency rate showed a declining trend from previous censuses. Total dependency rate during 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 censuses were 113, 110, 93, 71.86 and 60.16 percent, respectively, thus, showing a declining trend over time.

In cities and towns, YDR ranged between 27.8 percent (Gaborone) and 44.1 percent (Orapa), while in rural districts it ranged between 35.1 percent (South East) and 67.9 percent (North East). The EDR was high in Lobatse (4.0 percent) and minimal in Sowa Town at 0.4 percent (Figure 2.10a).

In rural districts, EDR ranged between 6.24 percent (South East) and 12.3 percent (Southern). The TDR was high in rural districts as compared to cities and towns.

In cities and towns, TDR was lowest in Gaborone (29.9 percent) and highest in Selebi Phikwe (45.3 percent), while in rural districts it was lowest in South East (41.3 percent) and highest in North East (79.6 percent). It should be noted that in Botswana, the YDR is almost six (6) times more than EDR (Figure 2.10b)

Figures 2.10a: Dependency Ratio by Cities and Towns

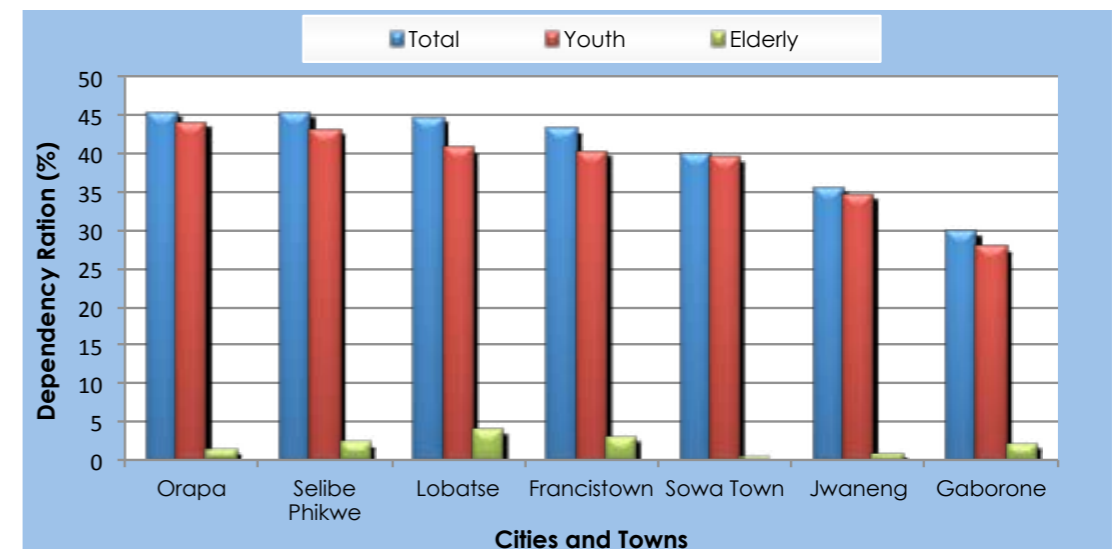
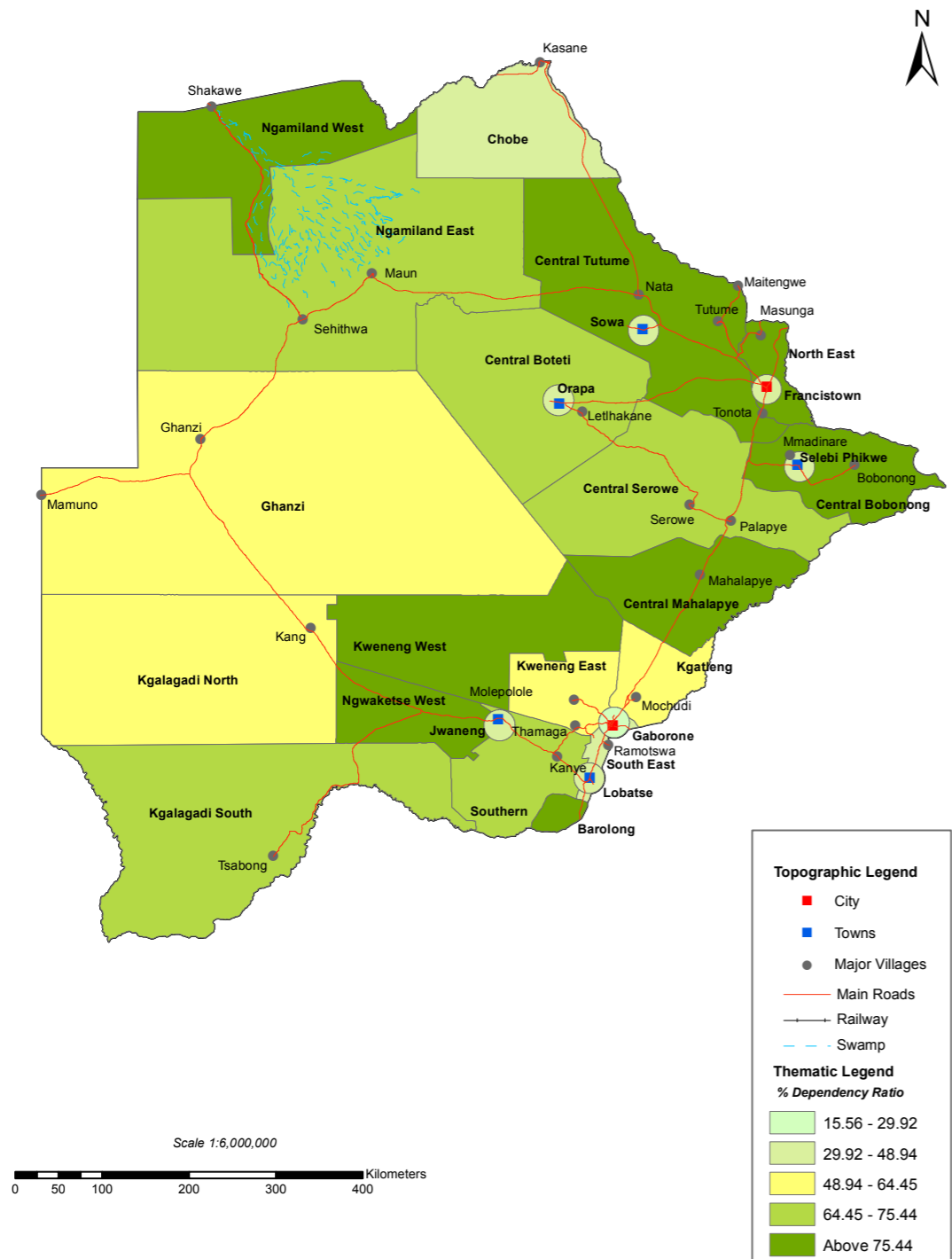


Figure 2.10b: Dependency Ratio by Census Districts



Compiled and Prepared by Cartography Unit, Statistics Botswana, 2014, Gaborone.

Chapter 3: Migration

Migration is defined as the geographic movement of the people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence

This chapter deals with the patterns of migration, both internal and international, in urban and rural districts. For this purpose, the long term (change of residence more than 12 months) and recent migration patterns that occurred during the period 2010-11 have been used. This has been estimated using the information on place of residence on the day of the census date and place of last residence one (1) year ago. The estimates of this migration patterns might be useful to understand the recent trends and geographical distribution of migration patterns in recent period.

3.1 Internal Migration

3.1.1 In-Migration Rate

Figure 3.1.1a shows that the rate of in-migration has declined in almost all cities and towns except in Sowa Town. This could be due to the strong attraction of the districts in the urban fringes on the urban population who want to move away from greater population pressures of the cities and towns.

With respect to migration into towns and cities, the rate was highest in Sowa town (24.9 percent) and lowest in Selebi Phikwe (10.4 percent). The town of Orapa experienced a decline, it had the second highest in-migration rate (24.0 percent) in 2001 but had moved into third position in 2011.

Figure 3.1.1b shows that two census districts, namely; Chobe and South East (about 12.0 percent each), had continued to experience phenomenal in-migration. The high in-migration to Chobe Districts could be due to greater tourism activities, together with associated employment opportunities and good connectivity with neighbouring districts combining to facilitate population movements across the border. The high in-migration rates into the Southeast District reflected the collective national population movements from the rest of the country, in particular, from the neighboring Kweneng East District and from Gaborone City.

Other notable districts which experienced large scale in-migration rates were North East (8.6 percent), Kgalagadi North (8.5 percent), and Central Bobonong (7.7 percent). The districts which had low in-migration rates were Ngamiland West (3.1 percent), Kweneng West (4.5 percent) and Kgalagadi South (4.8 percent). These districts do not seem to be attracting migrants due to lack of employment opportunities and low development.

Figure 3.1.1a displays in-migration rates expressed by cities and towns, Figure 3.1.1b presents a map of the same by census districts

Figure 3.1.1a: In Migration Rate by Cities and Towns

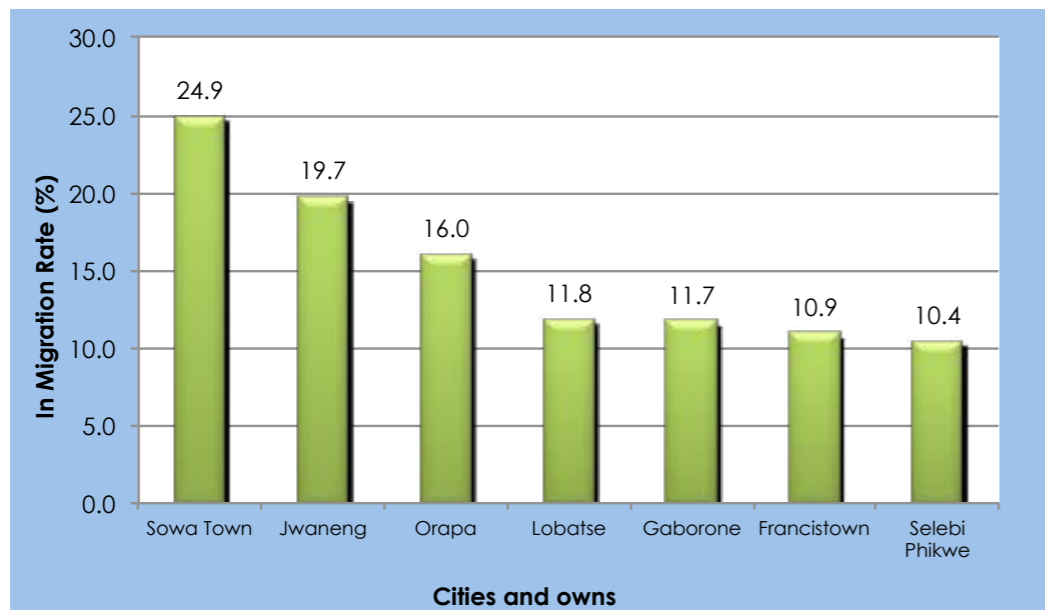
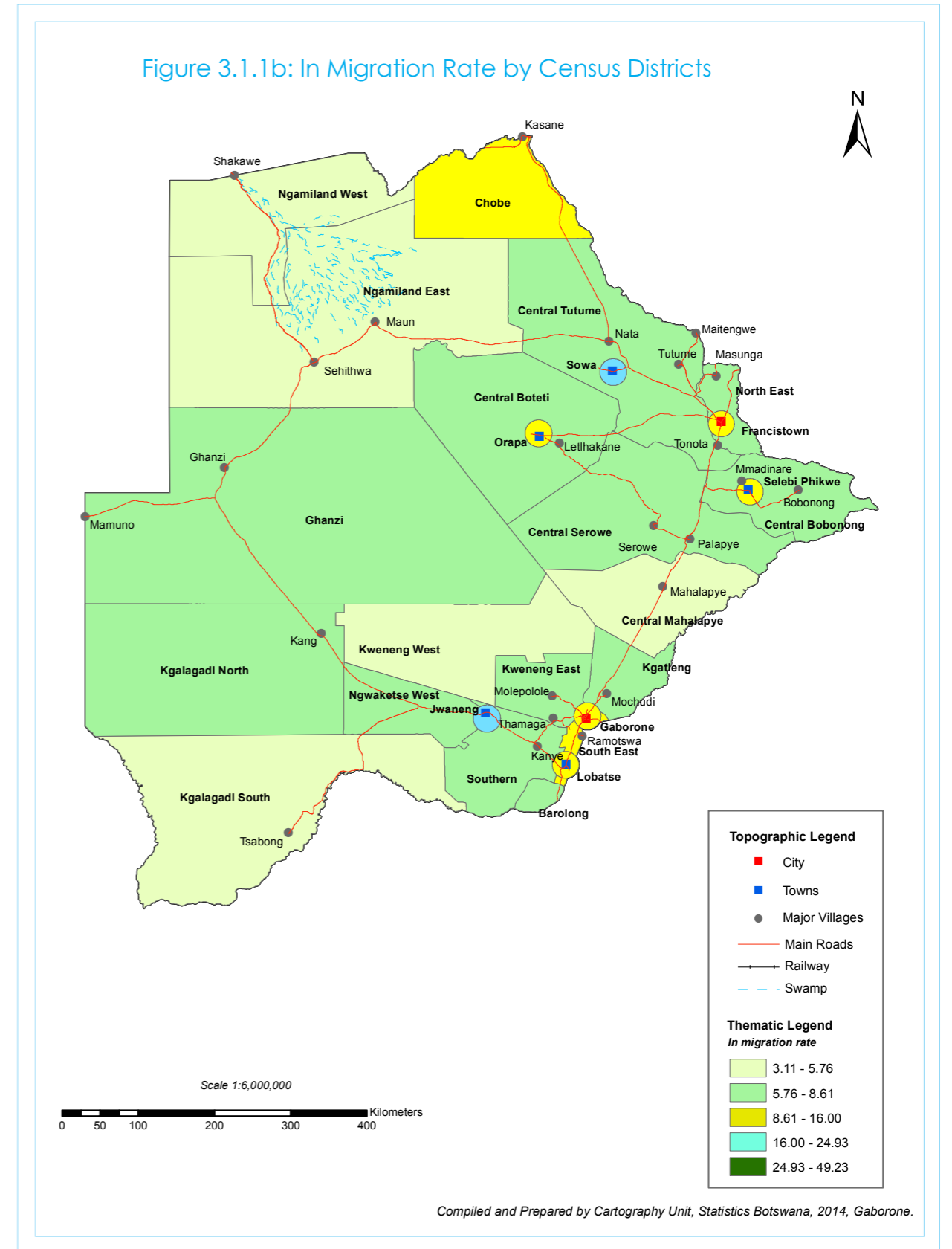


Figure 3.1.1b: In Migration Rate by Census Districts



3.1.2 Out-Migration Rate

Figure 3.1.2b shows different levels of out-migration rates by census districts. The Chobe, Ngamiland East, Southeast and North East Districts recorded the highest out-migration rates. The North east District was characterised by population pressure and low rural employment prospects. Most of the out-migration must have been due to pull factors (employment availabilities, better amenities, etc) in the city of Francistown and the neighboring sub-districts of Central Tutume. The South east District also offered limited employment opportunities and pushed people to the nearby city of Gaborone for greater employment opportunities. Chobe District experienced high in-migration and out-migration rates, because of its tourism base with tourists both coming in and going out of the area.

Both Southern and Central districts also experienced intermediate out-migration rates. The districts which experienced least out-migration rates included Kweneng West followed by Ngamiland West and Ghanzi. Kweneng District enjoyed an advantaged position, relative to Gaborone and, therefore, benefited from residential, commercial and industrial spillover effects generated from the capital city.

The relatively medium out-migration from Central District could be associated with employment opportunities in the major villages along the A1 highway. The upgrading of sub-district and urban villages had also brought with it employment opportunities. Apart from Selebi Phikwe, the mining towns could also have generated additional employment. Tourism related employment could have retained the population of Ngamiland District.

In terms of cities and towns, out-migration rates were highest in Orapa followed by Sowa Town and Jwaneng. As noted earlier, the in-migration rates in these towns were also high. Gaborone, Francistown and Lobatse were in the medium level out-migration rates. The lowest out-migration rate was recorded in the town of Selebi Phikwe.

Figure 3.1.2a displays out migration rate by cities and towns, Figure 3.1.2b presents a map of the same by census districts.

Figure 3.1.2a: Out-Migration Rate by Cities and Towns

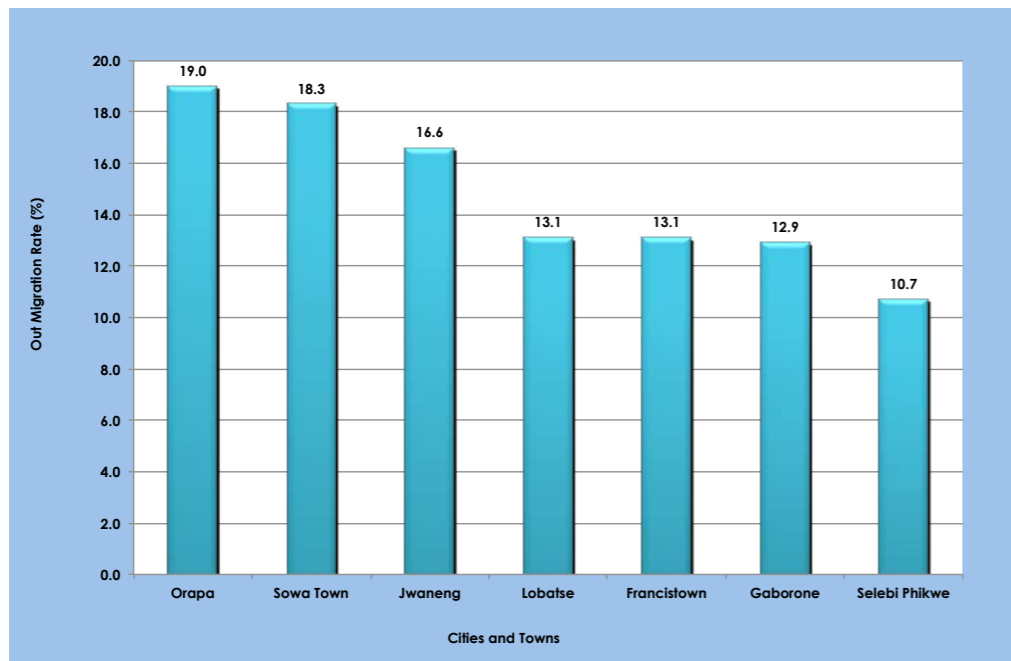
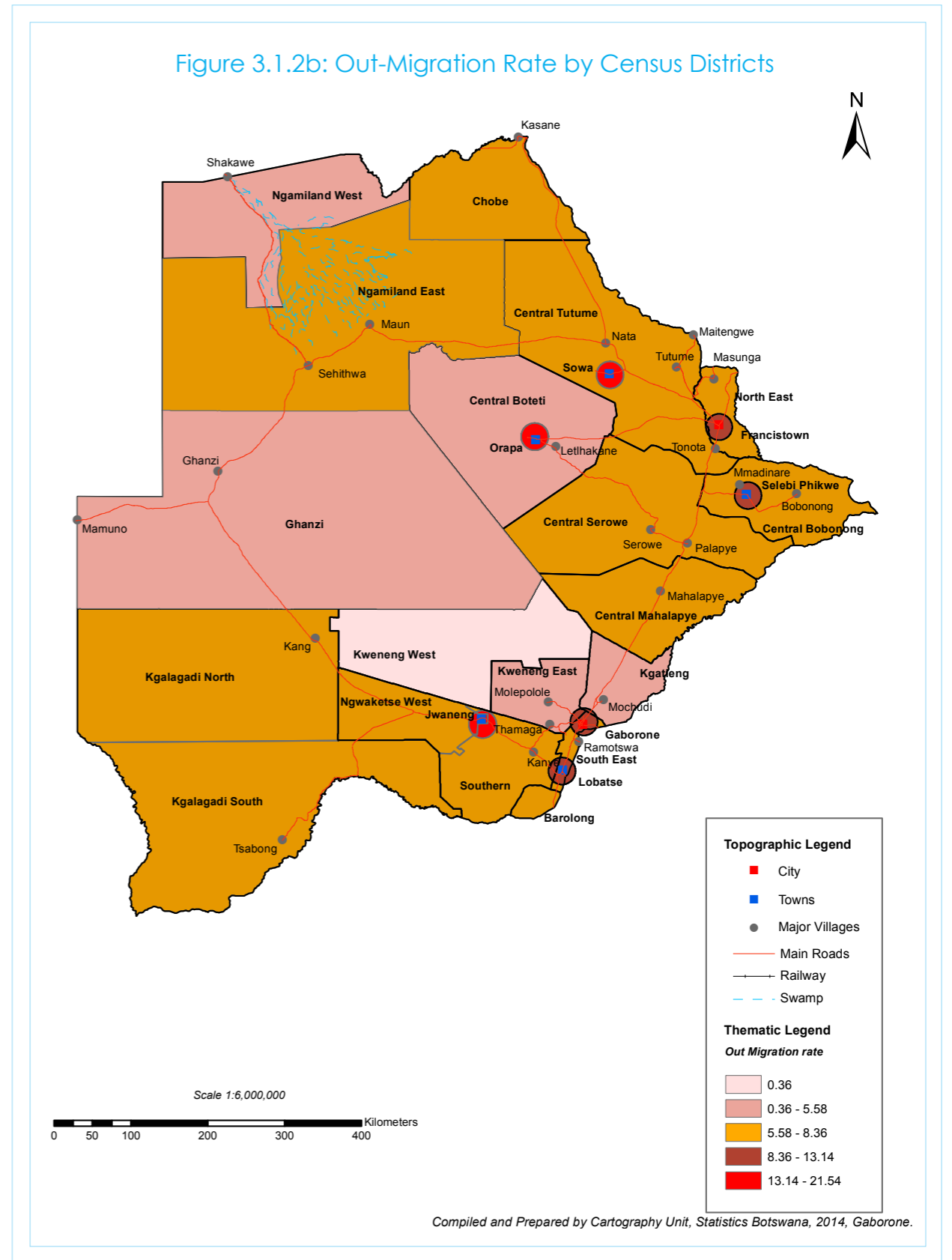


Figure 3.1.2b: Out-Migration Rate by Census Districts



3.1.3 Net-Migration Rate

Figure 3.1.3a shows the net-migration rate in cities and towns. Gaborone, Francistown, Lobatse and Orapa experienced the negative net-migration. The net-migration was greater in Orapa town. On the other hand, the remaining towns, Jwaneng and Sowa Town did not experience net-migration during the period 2010-11. Figure 3.1.3b displays different levels of net-internal migration by census districts. The map shows that rural districts, namely, Ngamiland East, Ngamiland West, Kgalagadi South and Central Mahalapye, experienced a negative net-migration. All the remaining rural districts did not experience a net-migration during the same period. Both South East and Kweneng West are the neighbouring districts and sub-urban of Gaborone and it may be possible that people from Gaborone migrated to sub-urban areas due to pressure on land in the city.

Figure 3.1.3a: Net-Migration Rate by Cities and Towns

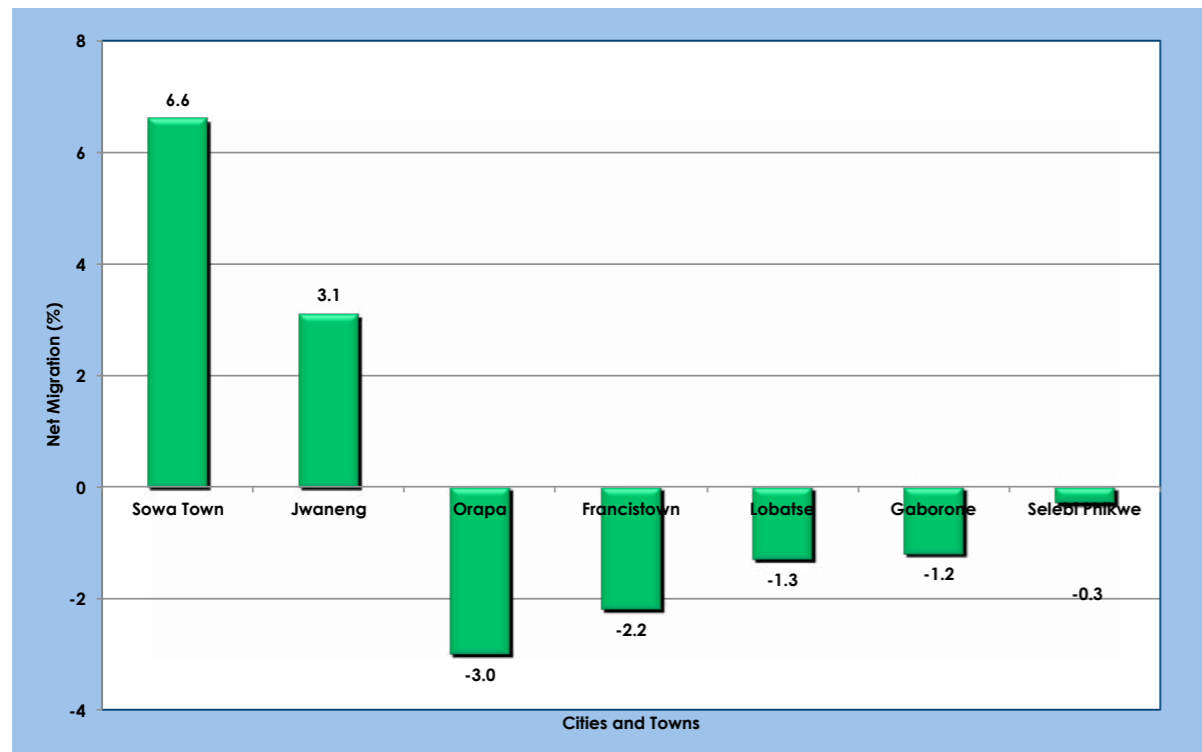
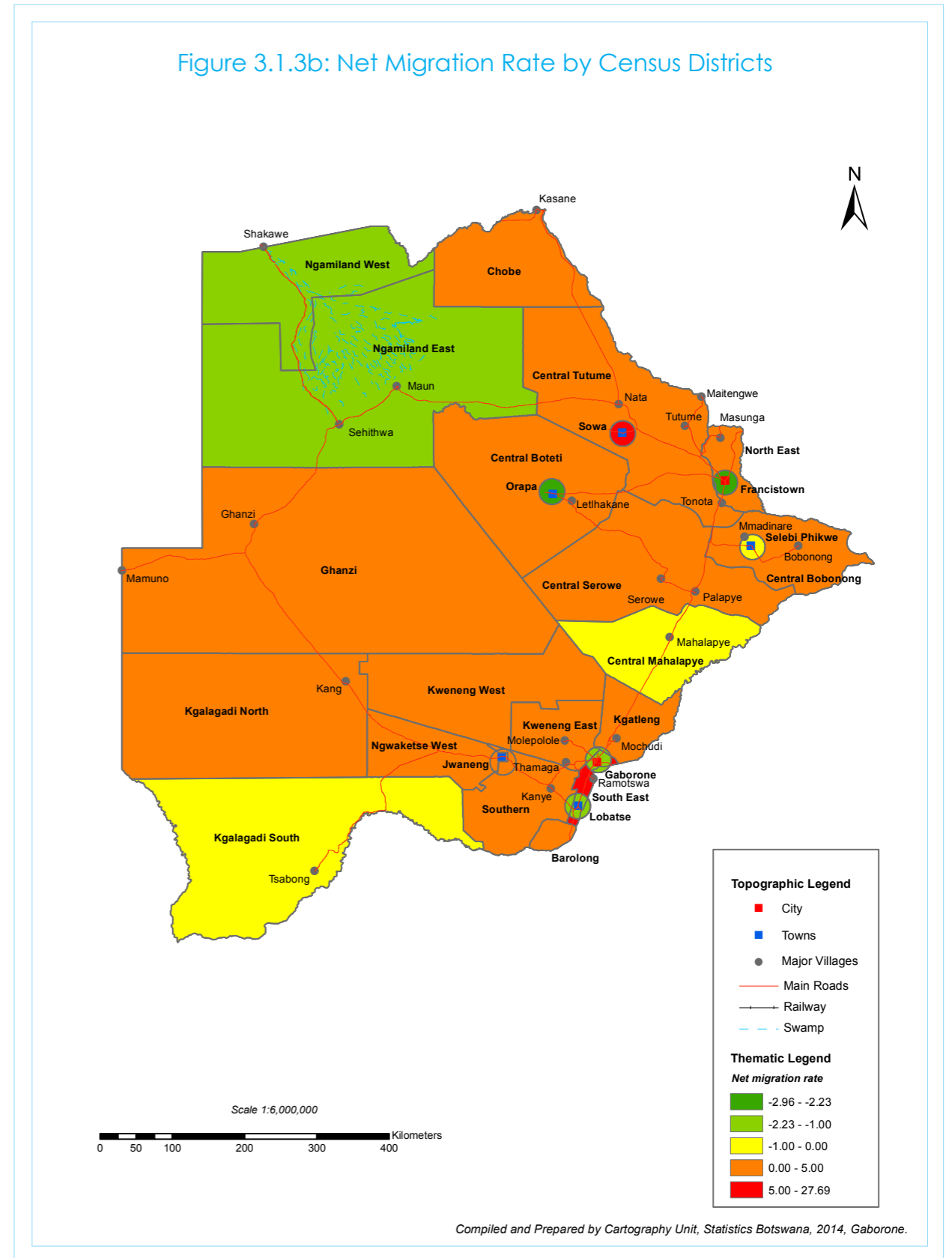


Figure 3.1.3b: Net Migration Rate by Census Districts



3.2 International Migration

3.2.1 Immigration Rate

Figure 3.2.1b shows that all the census districts experienced low international immigration and, thus, little variation. The notable districts that experienced high immigration rates were Chobe and South east. Chobe, the main tourist district of the country, experienced the highest rate. The South east District also experienced a comparatively high rate due to its proximity to Gaborone City. This could have been from persons coming in as professionals or tourists to the nation's capital city. They might have resided in the satellite communities of Gaborone.

Kweneng East (0.93 percent), Kgatleng (0.94 percent) and Central Tutume (0.88 percent) districts had intermediate immigration rates. These districts are functionally integrated into the expanding economies of their nearest cities, either Gaborone or Francistown.

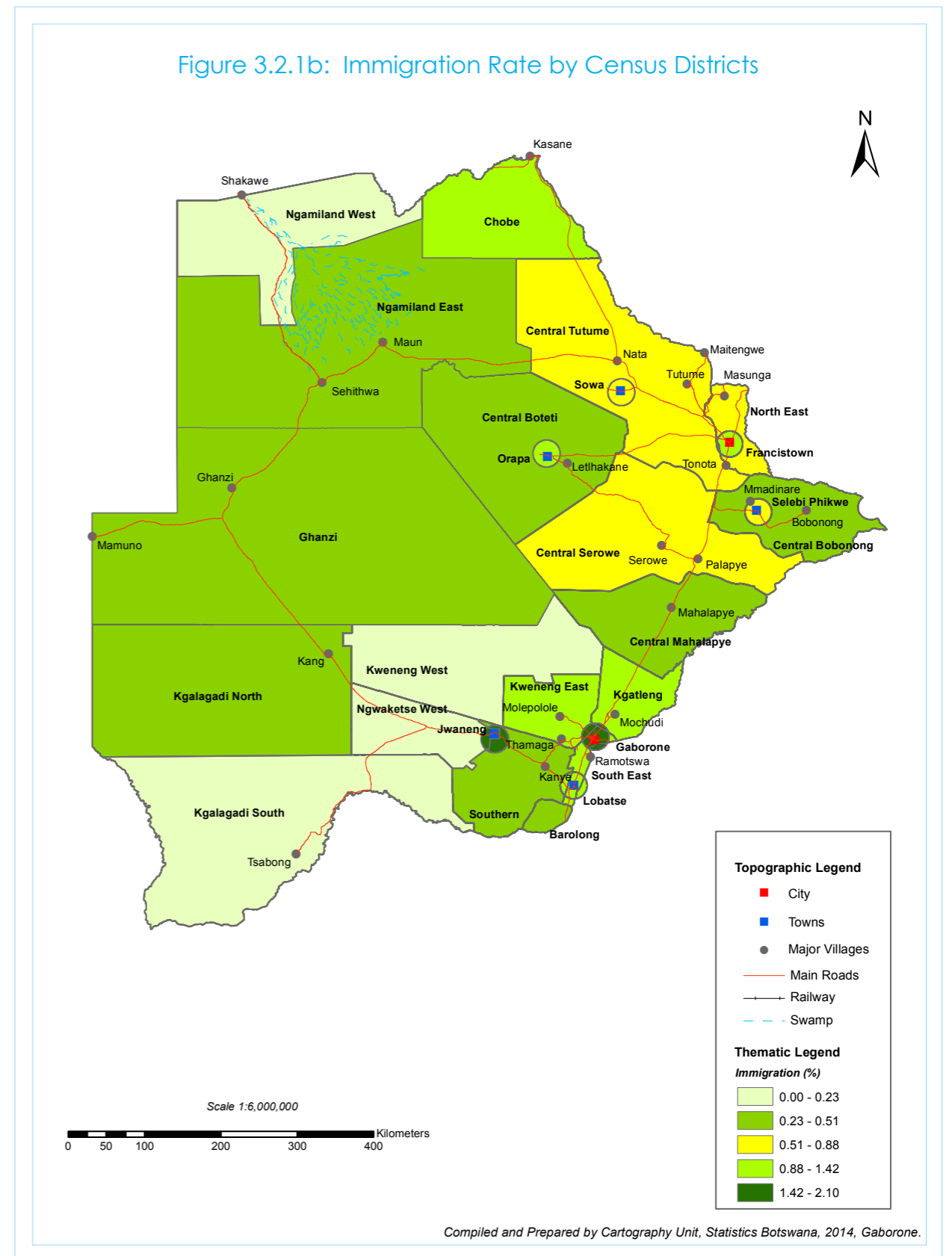
The least attractive census districts for international migrants include Kweneng West and Ngamiland West. These districts might have apparently lacked sufficiently developed urban-industrial, commercial and tourist attractions for international migrants.

Among the cities and towns, the high immigration rates were observed in Gaborone, Jwaneng, Francistown and Orapa. Large scale migration to these urban areas from the neighbouring countries could have been due to demand for labour force in the informal sectors in these towns. The towns of Selebi Phikwe, Lobatse and Sowa town observed lower rates (Figure 3.2.1a).

Figure 3.2.1a: Immigration Rates by Cities and Towns



Figure 3.2.1b: Immigration Rate by Census Districts



3.2.2 Emigration Rate

Figure 3.2.2b shows that all the districts had experienced insignificant international emigration and, thus, no notable variation. The rate of immigration was greater than the rate of emigration in all the districts and, thus, the country experienced net-immigration.

At district level, the rates of emigration were high in Chobe, South East and Kgatleng; while it was lower in Kgalagadi South, Kweneng West and Ngamiland West.

International emigration was high in Francistown and Gaborone. The towns of Orapa and Sowa Town did not record any emigration during the period 2010-11. The other towns, namely, Selebi Phikwe, Lobatse and Jwaneng, recorded medium level emigration rates.

Figure 3.2.2a displays emigration rates by cities and towns, Figure 3.2.2b presents a map of the same in census districts

Figure 3.2.2a: Emigration Rate by Cities and Towns

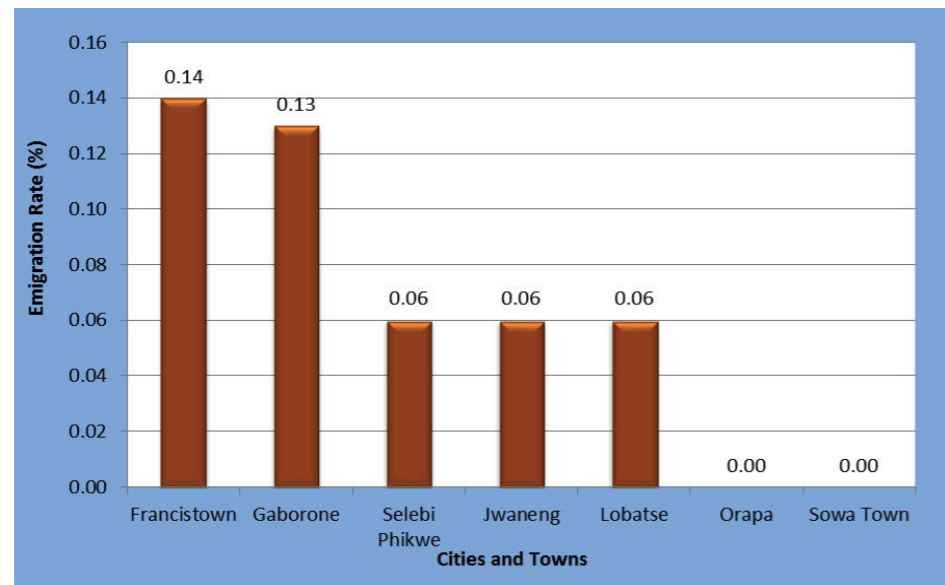
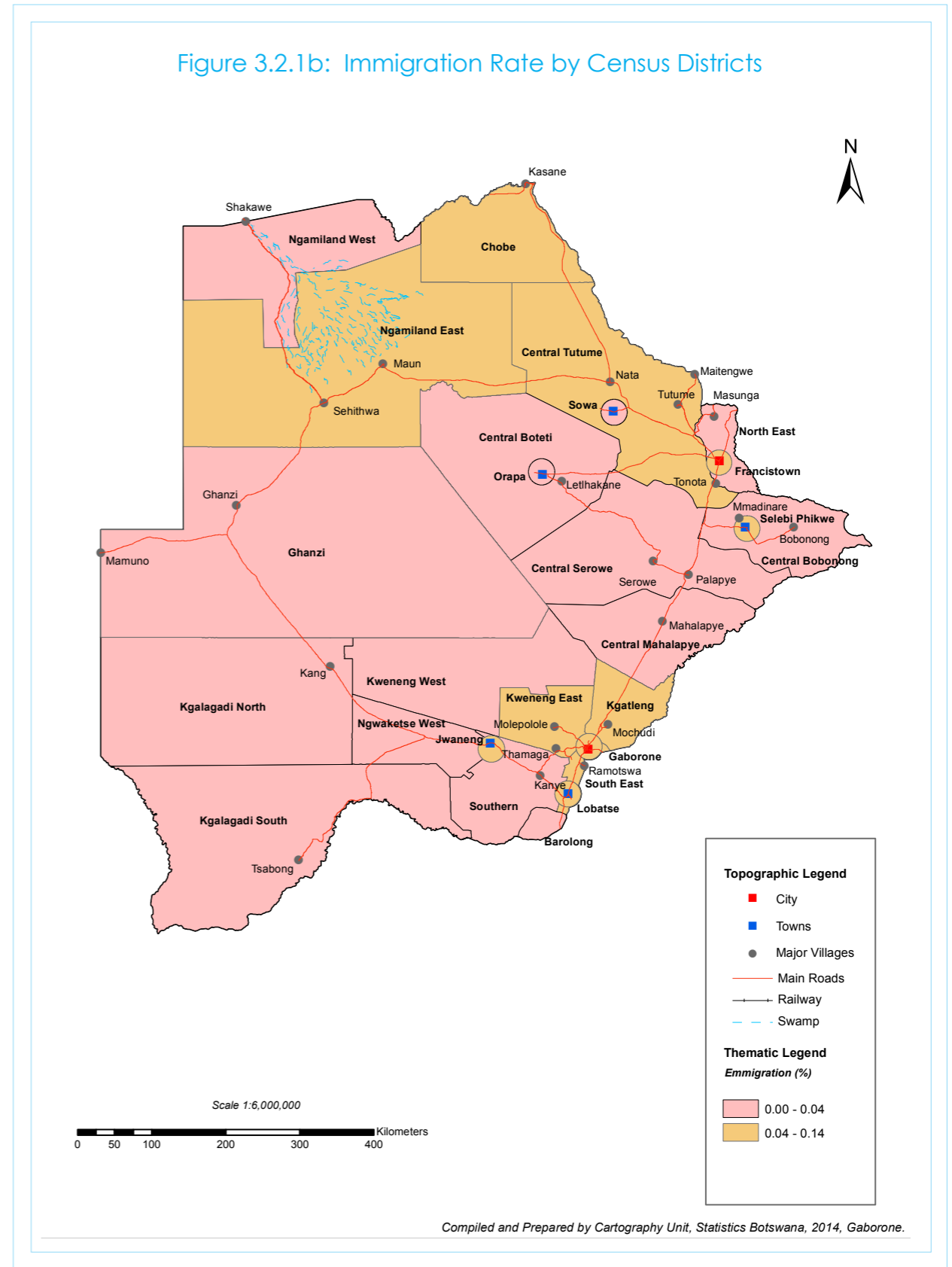


Figure 3.2.1b: Immigration Rate by Census Districts



3.2.3 Net-International Migration Rate

Figure 3.2.3a gives the rates of net-international migration by cities and towns. All the towns experienced net-international migration during 2010-11. The rates of international net-migration were higher in Gaborone and Jwaneng. The rates were lowest in Selebi Phikwe, Sowa Town and Lobatse.

Figure 3.2.3b shows the different levels of net-international migration rates by census districts. It is observed from the map that all the districts experienced net-international migration during the period 2010-11. The rates were higher in the following districts; Southeast, Chobe, Kweneng East, Kgatleng, Central Tutume, Northeast and Serowe-Palapye. The Ngamiland West and Kweneng West districts recorded lowest rates of net-international migration. The map clearly shows the distinct patterns of international net-immigration among the districts in Botswana.

Figure 3.2.3a: Net-International Migration Rate by Cities and Towns

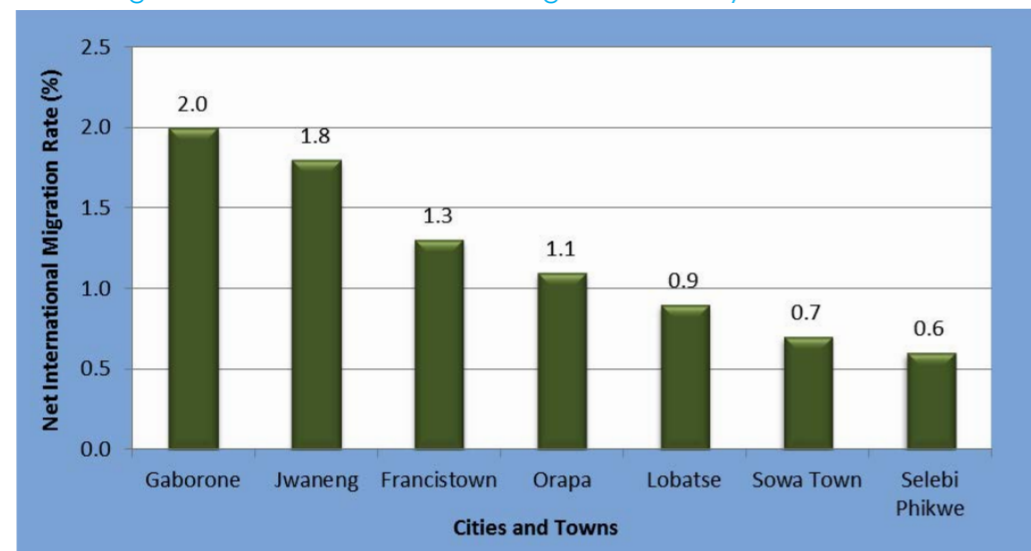
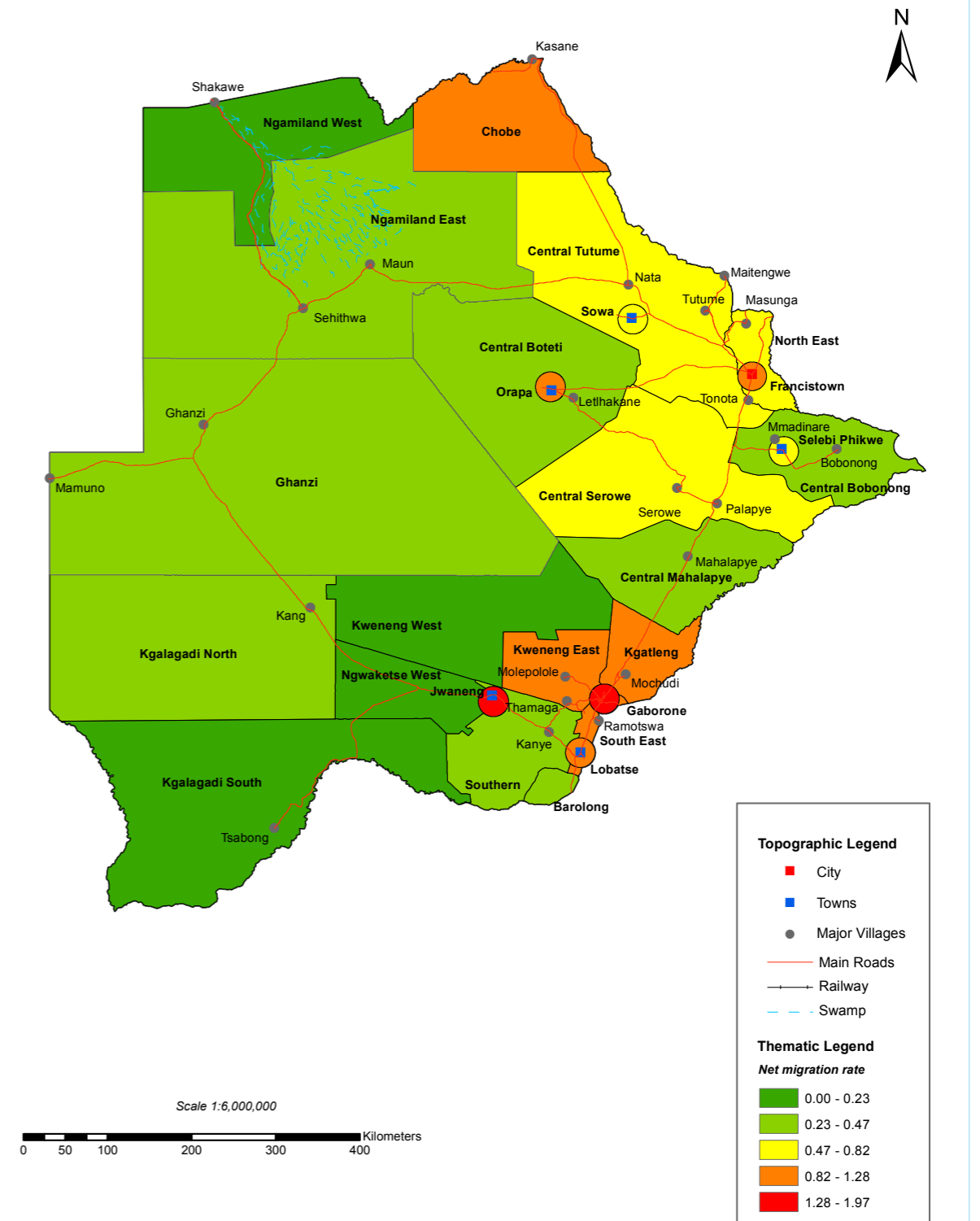


Figure 3.2.3b: Net-International Migration Rate by Census Districts



Compiled and Prepared by Cartography Unit, Statistics Botswana, 2014, Gaborone.

Chapter 4: Education Levels and Literacy Rate

4.1 School Attendance Status

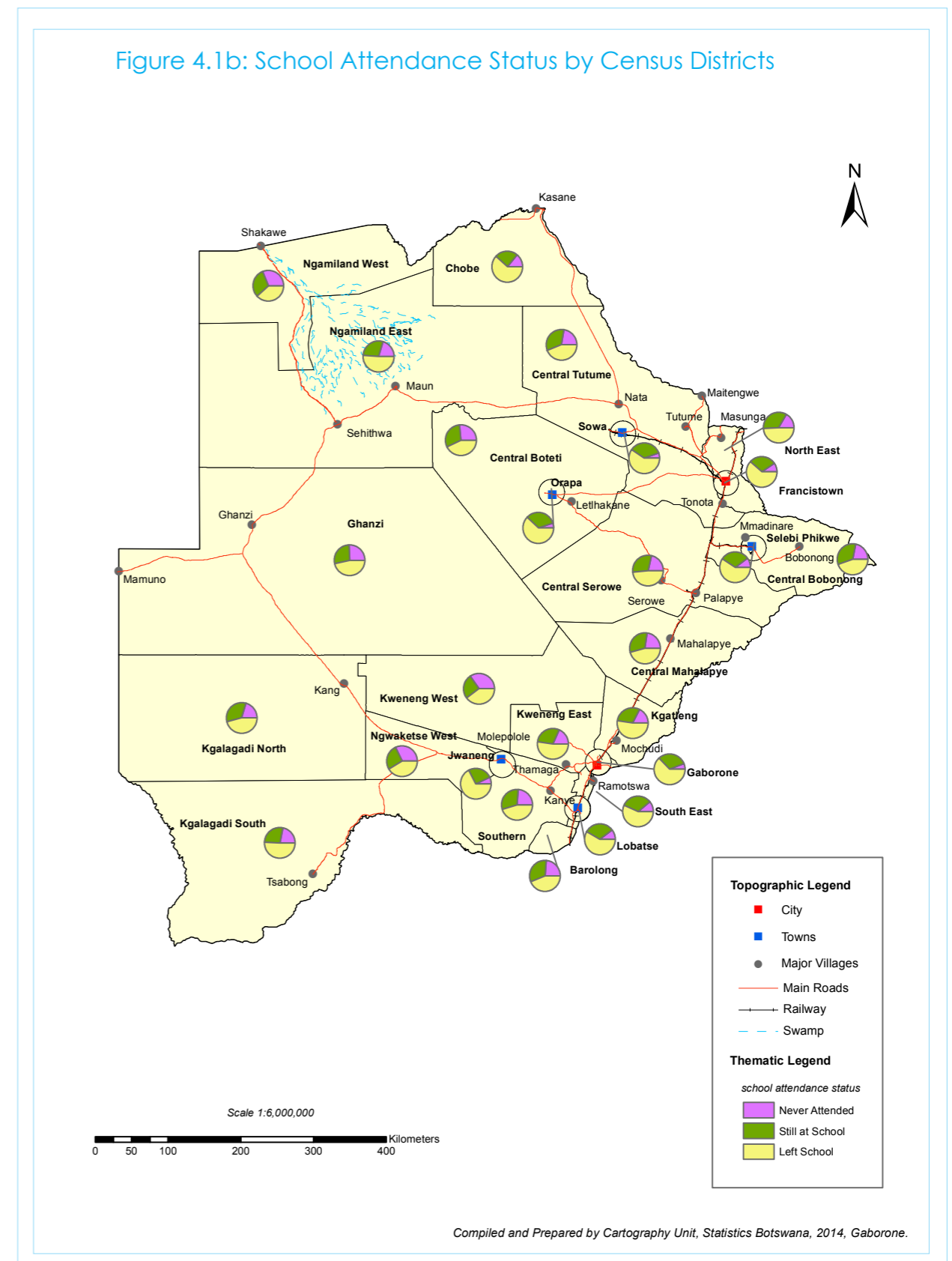
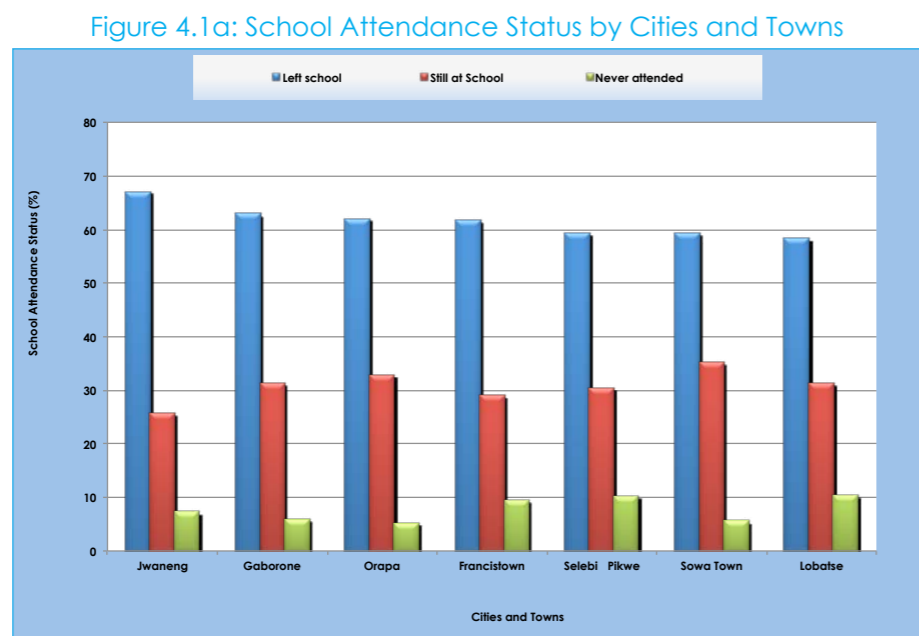
Figures 4.1a and 4.1b show the distribution of population aged two (2) years and above by their school attendance status, namely, (i) Never attended (ii) Still at school, and (iii) Left school.

In rural districts, the proportion of population who never attended school was low for South East (10.8 percent) and high for Kweneng West (34.7 percent). Ngamiland West (31.2 percent), Central Boteti (26.5 percent) and Ghanzi (25.6 percent) districts also showed significant proportion of population who never attended school. The proportion of population still at school varied between 24.0 percent (Chobe) and 34.6 percent (North East). Noteworthy is that the proportion of population who left school was more than the proportion of population still at school and those who never attended school across all census districts.

In cities and towns, the proportions of population who never attended school were lower than those still at school and those who left school.

The highest proportions were for those who left school ranging between 39.8 percent in Kweneng West and 61.9 percent in Chobe district. Other districts that recorded significantly higher proportions include South East (56.7 percent), Kweneng East and Kgatleng at 52.2 percent each.

Figure 4.1a displays the school attendance status by cities and towns, Figure 4.1b presents a map of the same by census districts



4.2 Primary School Enrolment

In the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the question regarding school attendance was asked for the population aged 2 years and above. A follow up question about the children who were still at school regarding their school enrolment was also asked. For primary school, the age group considered was 5-13 years. The lower age of 5 instead of 7 years was being taken because of the government school enrolment policy which did not allow students enrolment at an earlier age.

The population attending primary school in the rural districts ranged between 74.8 percent (Ghanzi) and 80.8 percent (South East). Other districts that showed significant primary school enrolment rates included Central Bobonong (80.6 percent) and Kgalagadi South (80.5 percent). In the South East, Kgatleng and Chobe districts, primary school enrolment was slightly dominated by males than females.

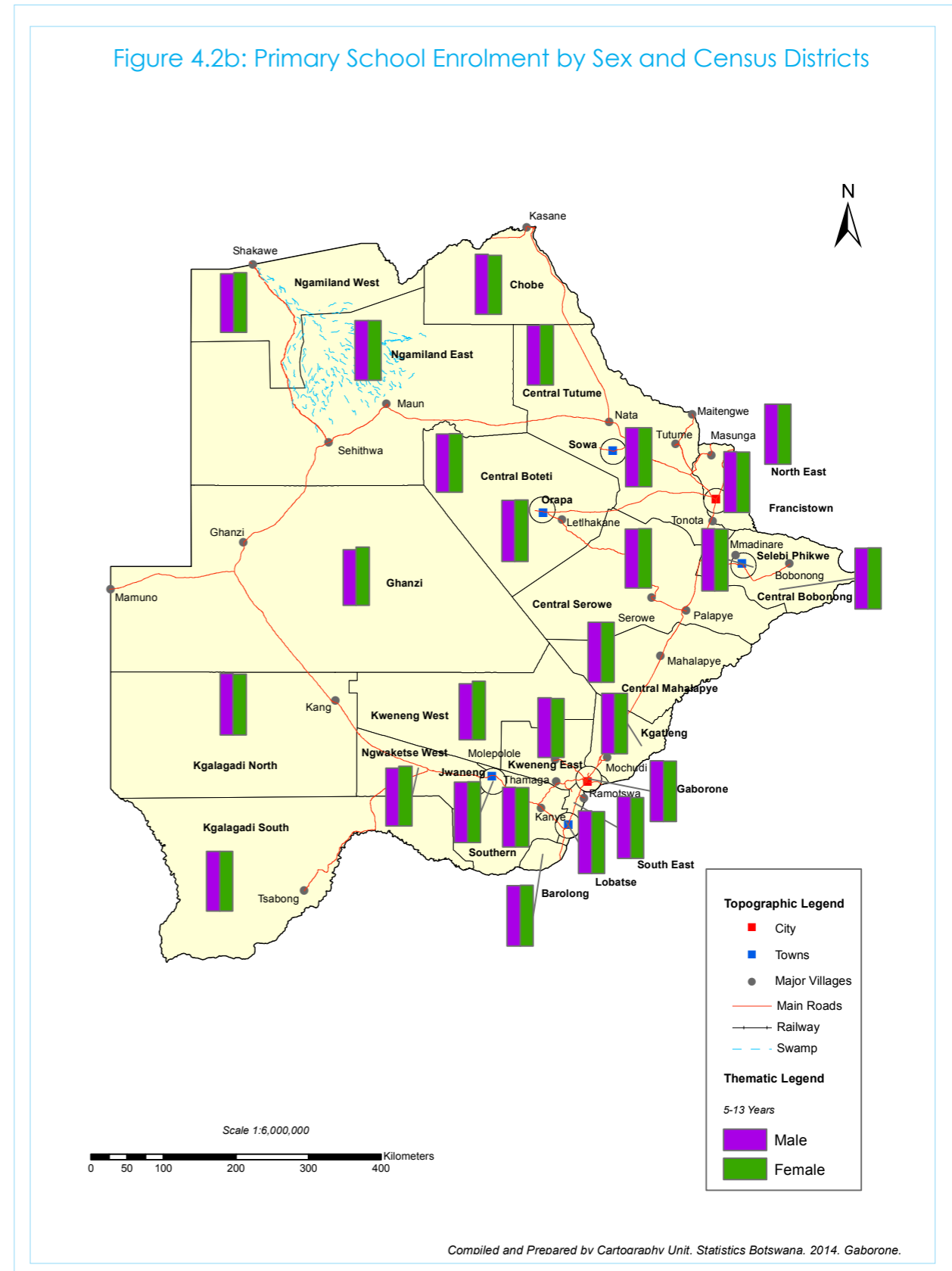
The population attending primary school in cities and towns ranged between 77.9 (Sowa Town) and 82.0 percent (Lobatse). Primary enrolment with respect to gender was almost the same. The overall primary school enrolment was 78.8 percent compared to the 2001 Population and Housing Census figure of 71.0 percent.

Figure 4.2a displays primary school enrolment status by sex, cities and towns, Figure 4.2b presents the same by sex and census districts

Figure 4.2a: Primary School Enrolment by Sex, Cities and Towns



Figure 4.2b: Primary School Enrolment by Sex and Census Districts



4.3 Secondary School Enrolment

During the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the population who were still at school were questioned about the highest level of education they were currently enrolled in. For secondary school enrolments, the 13-24 age group was considered.

At district level, the percent population attending secondary school ranged between 54.8 percent (Kweneng West) and 75.7 percent (Barolong). The secondary school enrolments for nine (9) census districts were below the national figure of (68.5 percent).

The population attending secondary school in cities and towns constituted between 58.0 percent (Gaborone) and 83.2 percent (Sowa Town). Generally cities and towns recorded secondary enrolment rates around 70.0 percent in exception of Gaborone.

The secondary school enrolment by sex was higher for females compared to males in all the rural districts, cities and towns, except for Sowa Town. It is worth noting that the same trend was also observed in the 2001 Population and Housing Census results.

Figure 4.3a displays secondary school enrolment by cities and towns, Figure 4.3b presents a map of the same by census districts

Figure 4.3a: Secondary School Enrolment by Cities and Towns

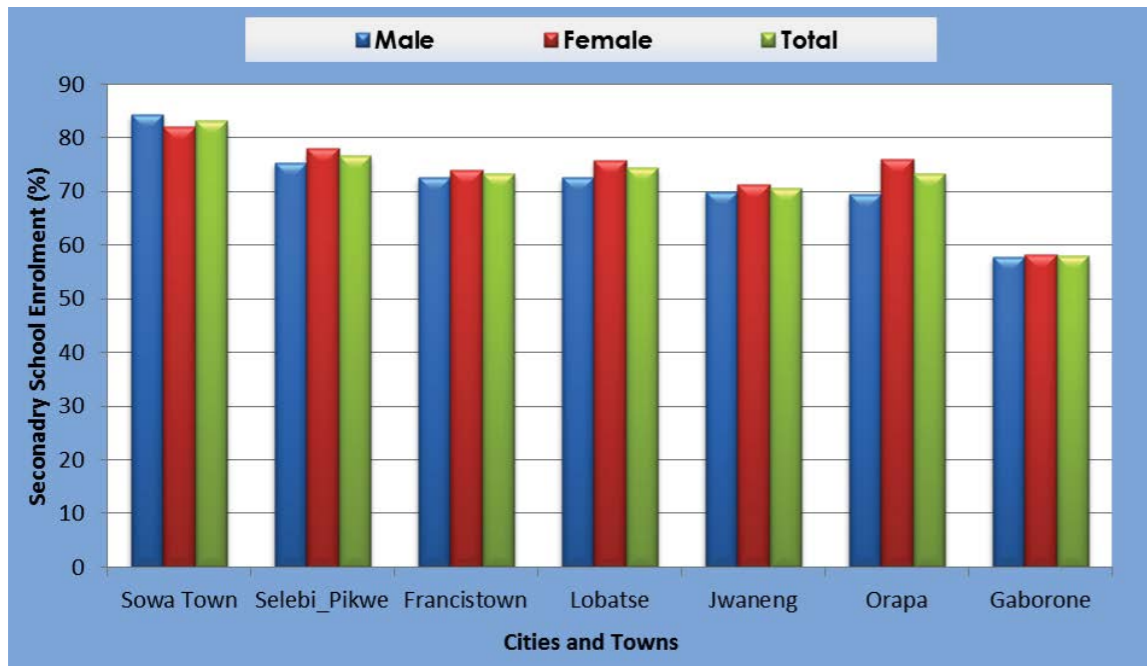
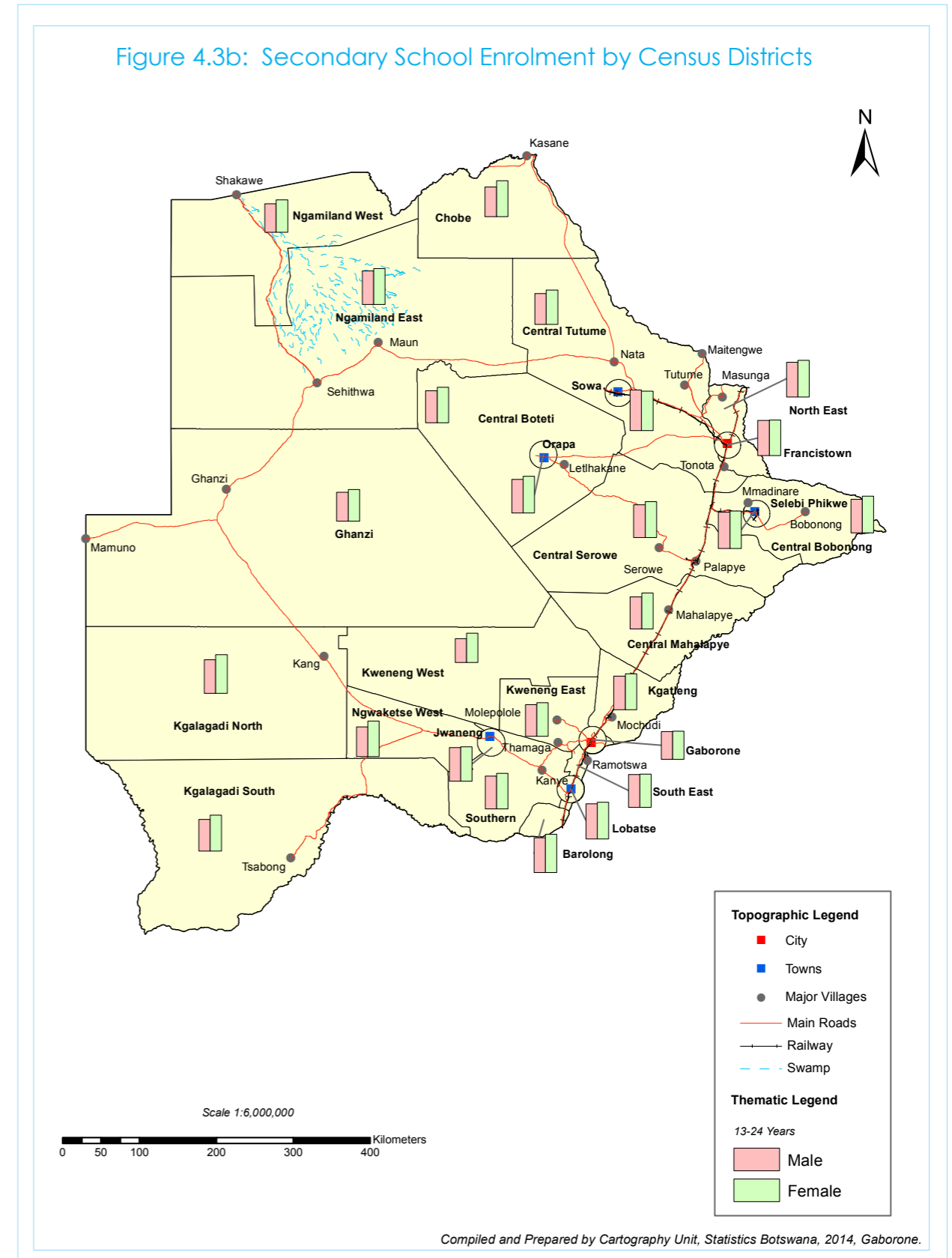


Figure 4.3b: Secondary School Enrolment by Census Districts



4.4 Literacy Rate

The literacy rate has been calculated as the ratio of those who completed at least Standard 5 to the population aged 10 years and above. By this indirect estimation the national literacy rate in 2011 census was 80.3 percent, while it was 67.5 percent in 2001 and 54.8 percent in 1991.

At district level, the lowest literacy rate was recorded in Kweneng West (62.7 percent) District. The highest literacy rate was recorded in South-East District (90.2 percent) followed by Chobe (88.0 percent) and North East (84.7 percent). Other districts with notable literacy rates included Northeast (84.7 percent), Kgatleng (83.7 percent), Ngamiland East (83.3 percent), Central Bobonong (80.2 percent) and Central Serowe-Palapye (80.0 percent).

The cities and towns recorded literacy rates which were above the national figure of 83.0 percent ranging between 90.2 percent in Lobatse and 95.9 percent in Sowa Town.

Figure 4.4a displays literacy rates by cities and towns, Figure 4.4b presents the same by census districts.

Figure 4.4a: Literacy Rate by Cities and Towns

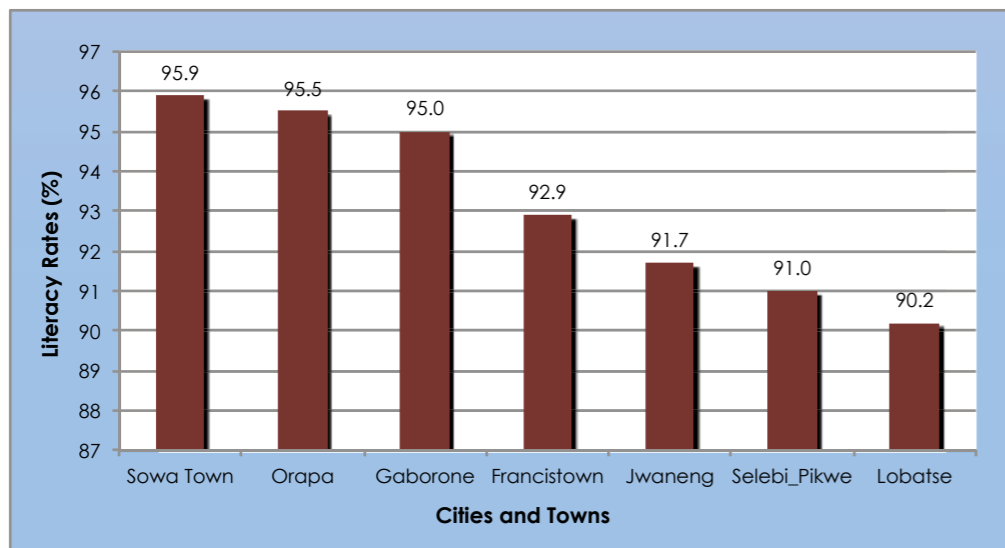
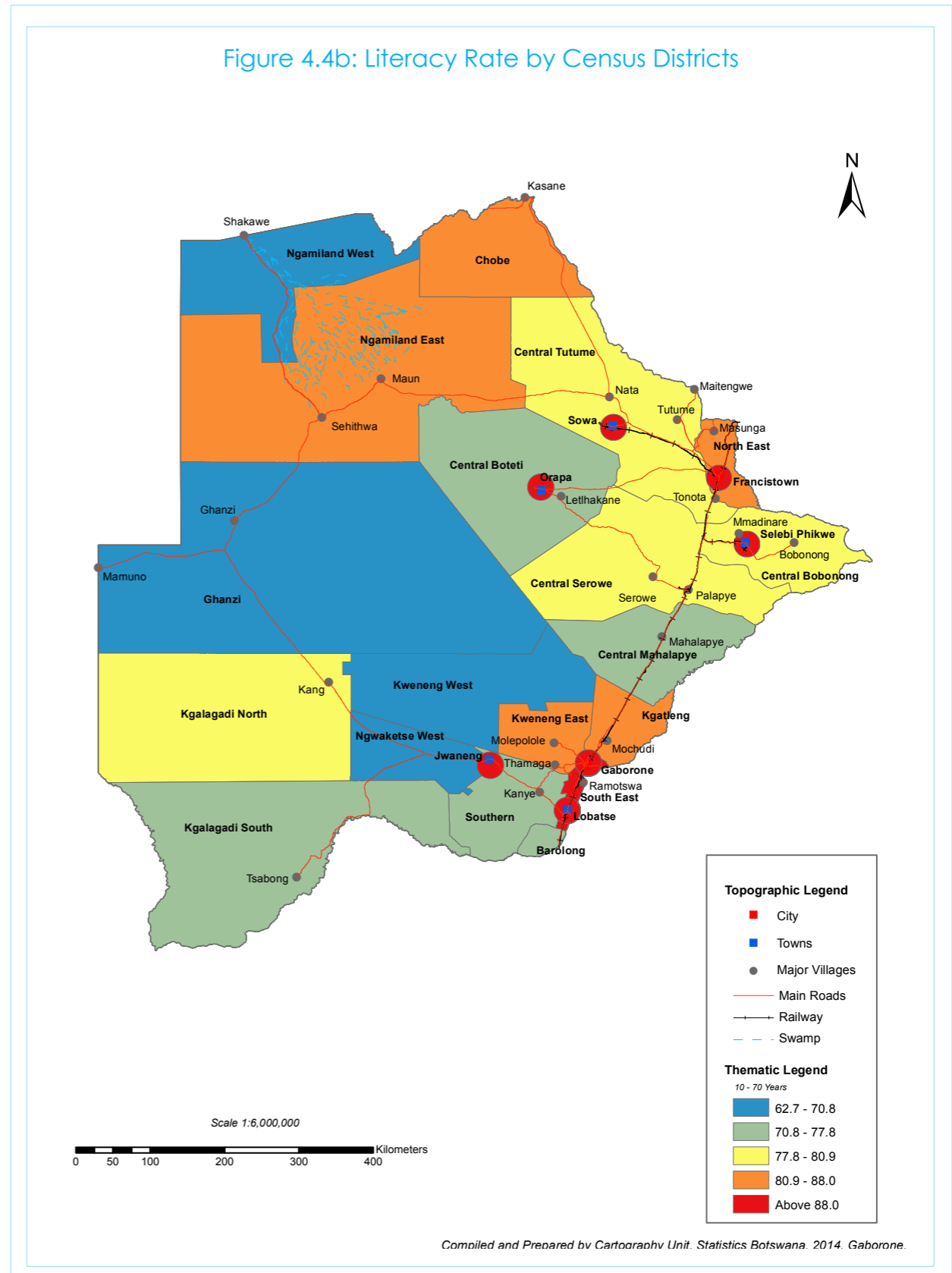


Figure 4.4b: Literacy Rate by Census Districts



4.5 Literacy Rate by Sex

Figure 4.5b shows that literacy rates are generally higher for females than males in all census districts with the exception of North-East, Ngamiland West and Chobe. The extent of the difference in literacy rates between males and females ranged between 0.6 (Central Boteti) and 7.6 (Barolong) percentage points. In Chobe district, the literacy rate for males was higher by 4.5 percentage points than that of females. It should, however, be noted that the difference in literacy rates between females and males had narrowed as compared to the corresponding figures of 2001 Population and Housing Census. Overall, female literacy rate (81.4 percent) is higher than that of males (79.6 percent).

In cities and towns, the percent literacy figures showed that, generally, female rates were higher than male rates, with the difference ranging between 2.3 (Selebi Phikwe and Jwaneng) and 0.5 percentage points (Sowa Town). The difference in literacy rates between females and males in Gaborone and Lobatse were recorded as 1.2 and 2.0 percentage points, respectively.

Figure 4.5a displays literacy rates by sex, cities and towns, Figure 4.5b presents a map of the same by sex and census districts.

Figure 4.5a: Literacy Rate by Sex, Cities and Towns

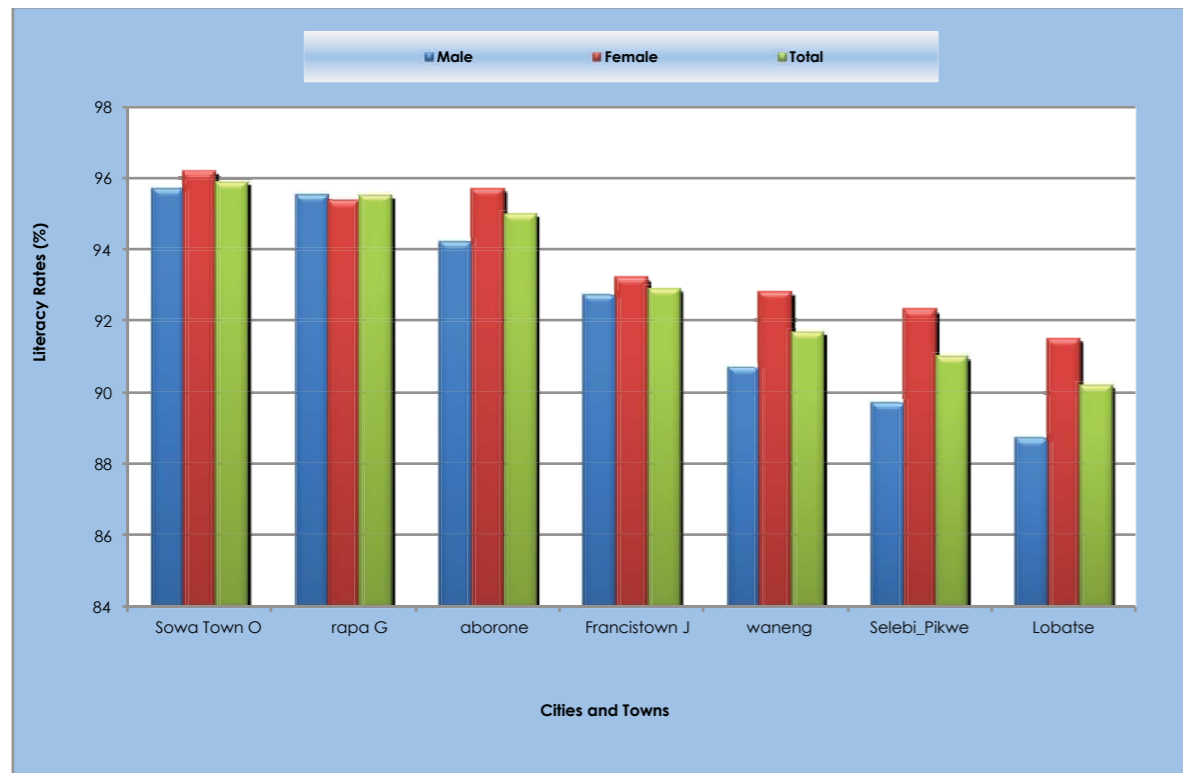
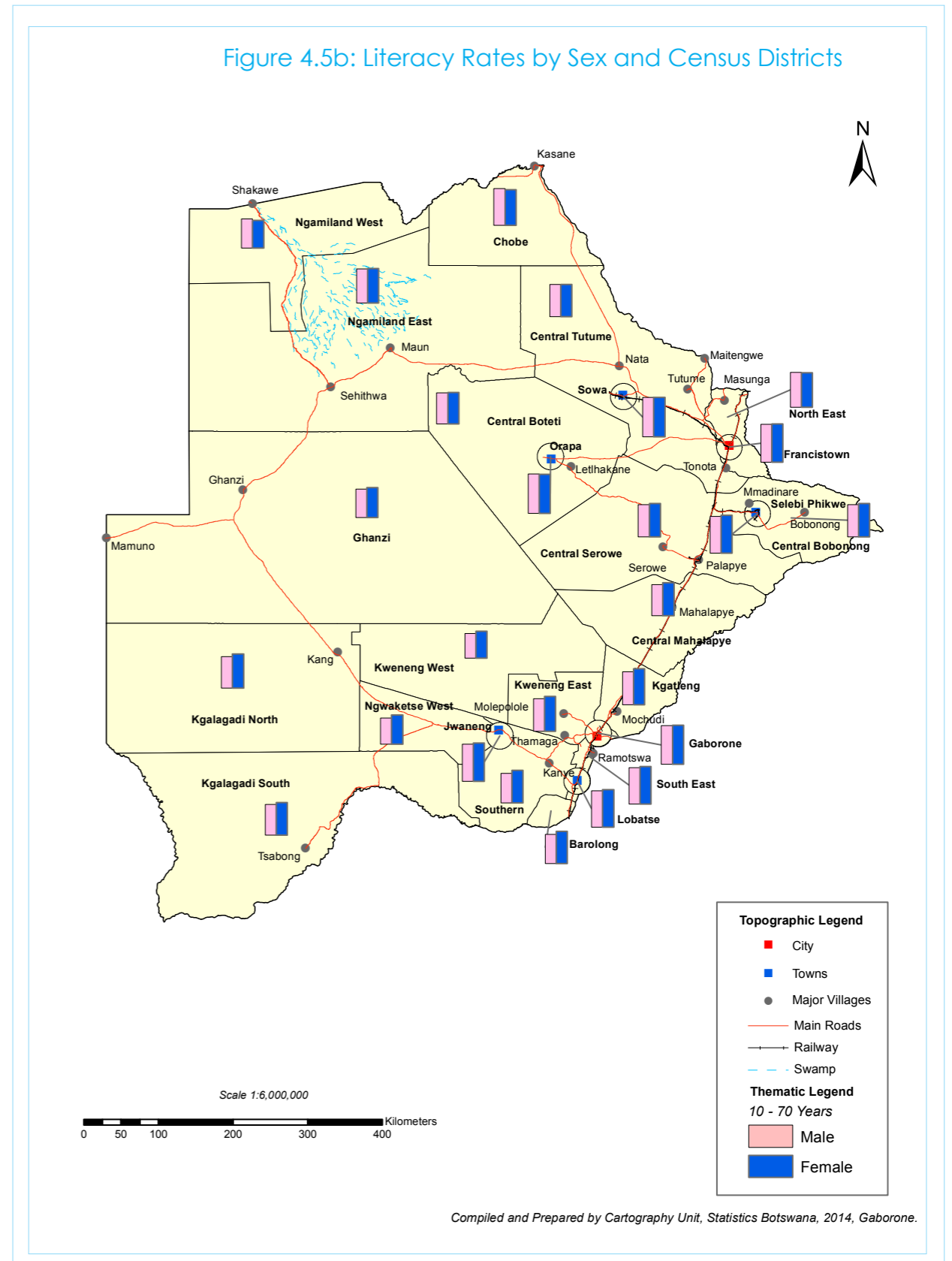


Figure 4.5b: Literacy Rates by Sex and Census Districts



Chapter 5: Economic Activities

5.1 Employment

Employed population is described as all persons in the working age group who during a specified reference period did some work 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. The employment statistics analysis was based on persons aged 15 years and over. Female persons employed constituted 43.4 percent of the total employed population at national level as compared to their male counterparts (56.6 percent). The employed population at national level constitutes 80.1 percent.

The proportion of employed population at national level, suggested that a large number were working in the public administration (18.1 percent), followed by agriculture industry (15.3 percent).

The employed population by occupation indicated that a large proportion occupied elementary positions constituting 27.2 percent, followed by service workers and craft workers registering 15.8 percent and 13.9 percent, respectively. The least occupation was the skilled agricultural workers at 1.2 percent. Kweneng West registered the highest proportion of the population occupying elementary positions, followed by Barolong.

Figure 5.1 displays employed population (%) by occupation, Figure 5.1b presents a map of the same by occupation and census districts.

Figure 5.1a: Employed Population by Occupation

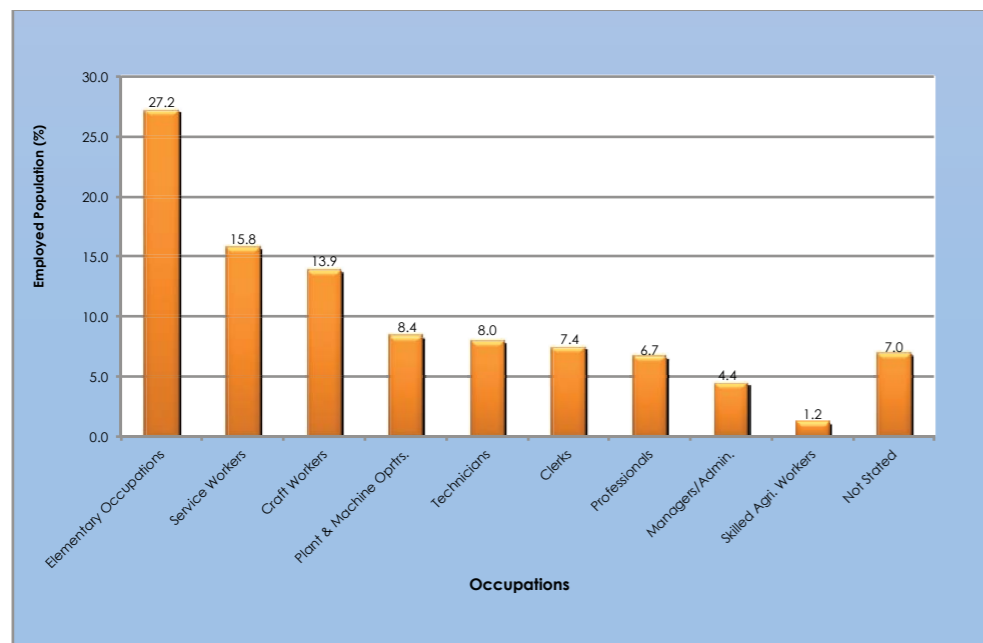
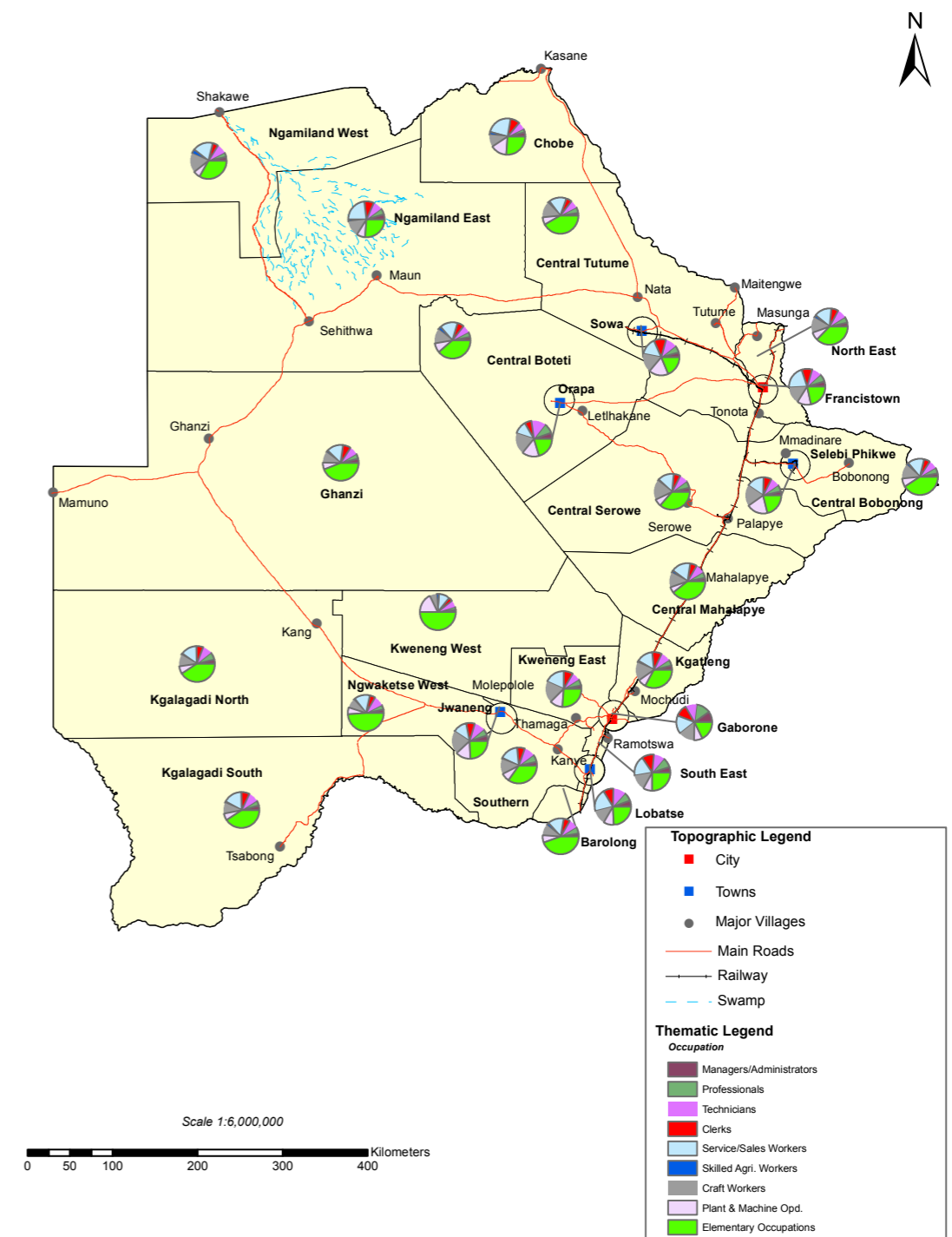


Figure 5.1b: Employed Population by Occupation and Census Districts



Compiled and Prepared by Cartography Unit, Statistics Botswana, 2014, Gaborone.

In terms of districts, Kweneng East had the highest number of employed population followed by Central Serowe-Palapye and Central Tutume. In almost all the districts, proportion of males employed was higher than that of their female counterparts, with Chobe registering the highest proportions followed by Kgalagadi North.

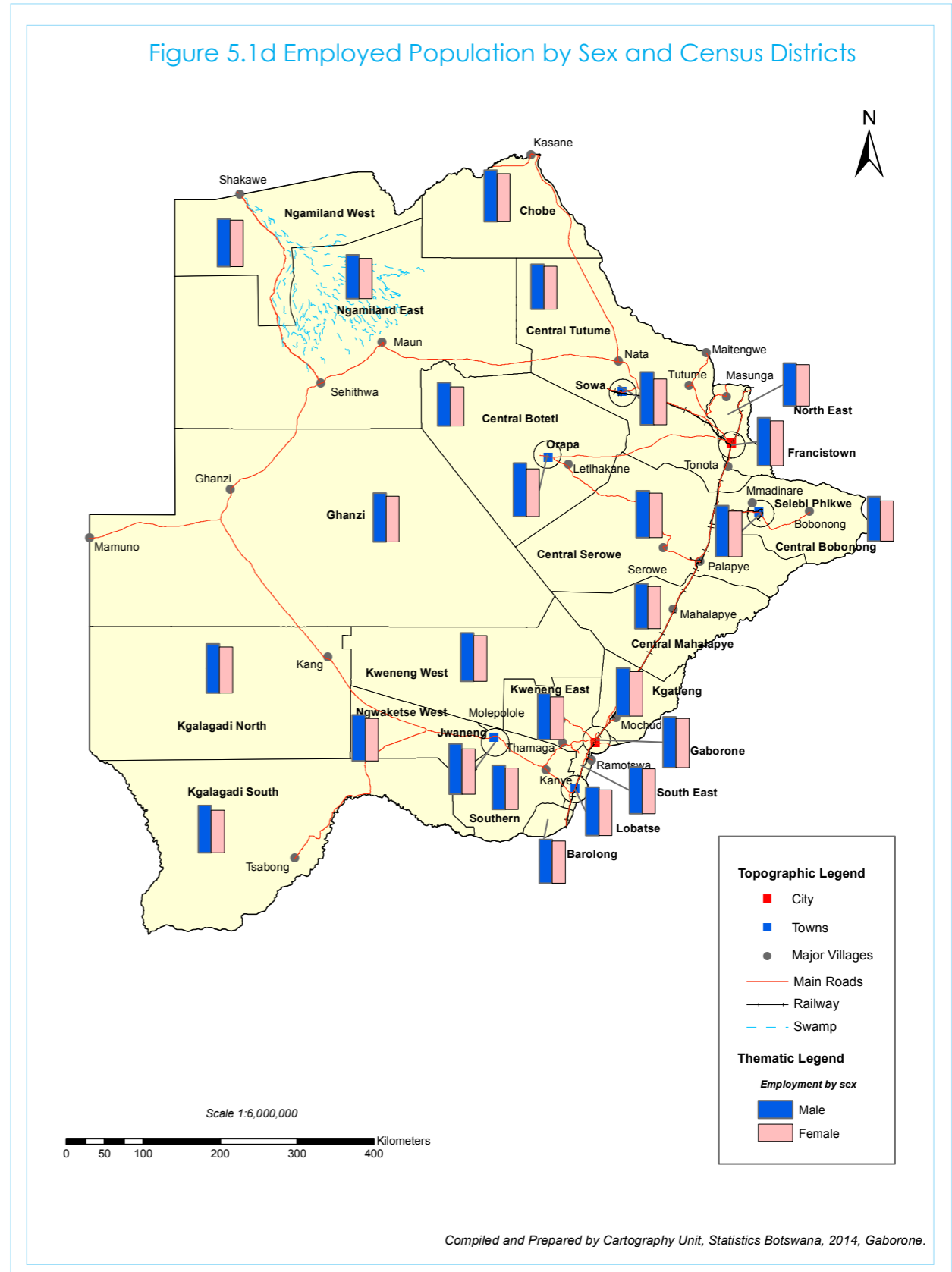
With respect to cities and towns, Orapa registered the highest proportion of employed males (93.0 percent) and also registered the highest total employment proportion of 89.0 percent. Sowa Town and Gaborone followed with total employment proportion of 87.3 percent and 87.0 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.1c displays employed population by sex, cities and towns, Figure 5.1d presents a map of the same by sex and census districts.

Figure 5.1c Employed Population by Sex, Cities and Towns



Figure 5.1d Employed Population by Sex and Census Districts



5.2 Unemployment Rate

The unemployed persons or population is described as all persons in the working age group who during a specified reference period were seeking and were also available for work. The 2011 census results showed that total unemployed population was 50.9 percent for females and 49.1 percent for males. Generally, unemployment was more prevalent among females than their male counterparts.

Unemployment rates by districts showed that Central Boteti had the highest unemployment rate of 27.4 percent, followed by North East with 26.0 percent, Central Bobonong, Ngamiland East and Ngwaketse with 25.8 percent, 25.4 percent and 25.3 percent, respectively. The lowest unemployment rate was registered in Chobe at 12.3 percent.

In terms of unemployment rates by sex, Central Boteti (31.7 percent) registered the highest female unemployment rate, followed by Ngamiland East and Central Bobonong with 30.0 percent and 29.6 percent, respectively. The highest unemployment rates among males were registered in North East, followed by Central Boteti, Ngamiland East, Barolong and Ngwaketse, in that order.

In cities and towns, Francistown registered the highest unemployment rate among males of 15.9 percent, followed by Lobatse and Jwaneng with 15.4 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively. In terms of unemployment rates among females, Francistown (21.7 percent) still registered the highest rate, followed by Jwaneng and Lobatse with 20.6 percent and 20.5 percent, respectively (Figure 5.2a).

Figure 5.2a: Unemployment Rate by Sex, Cities and Towns

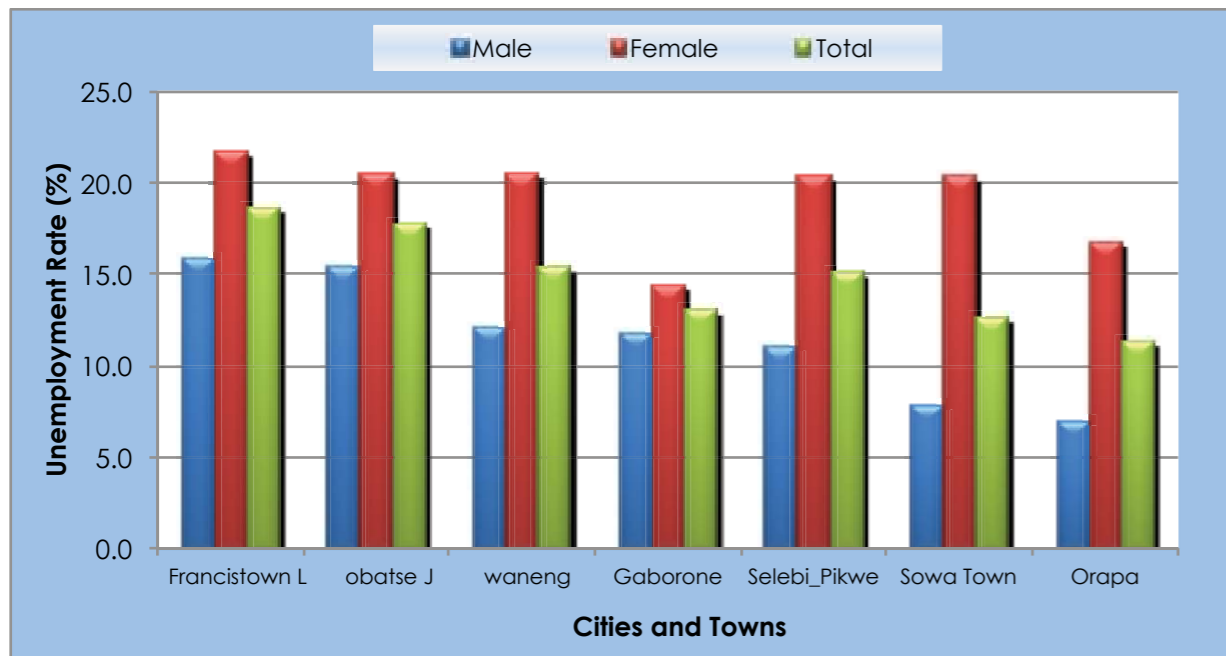
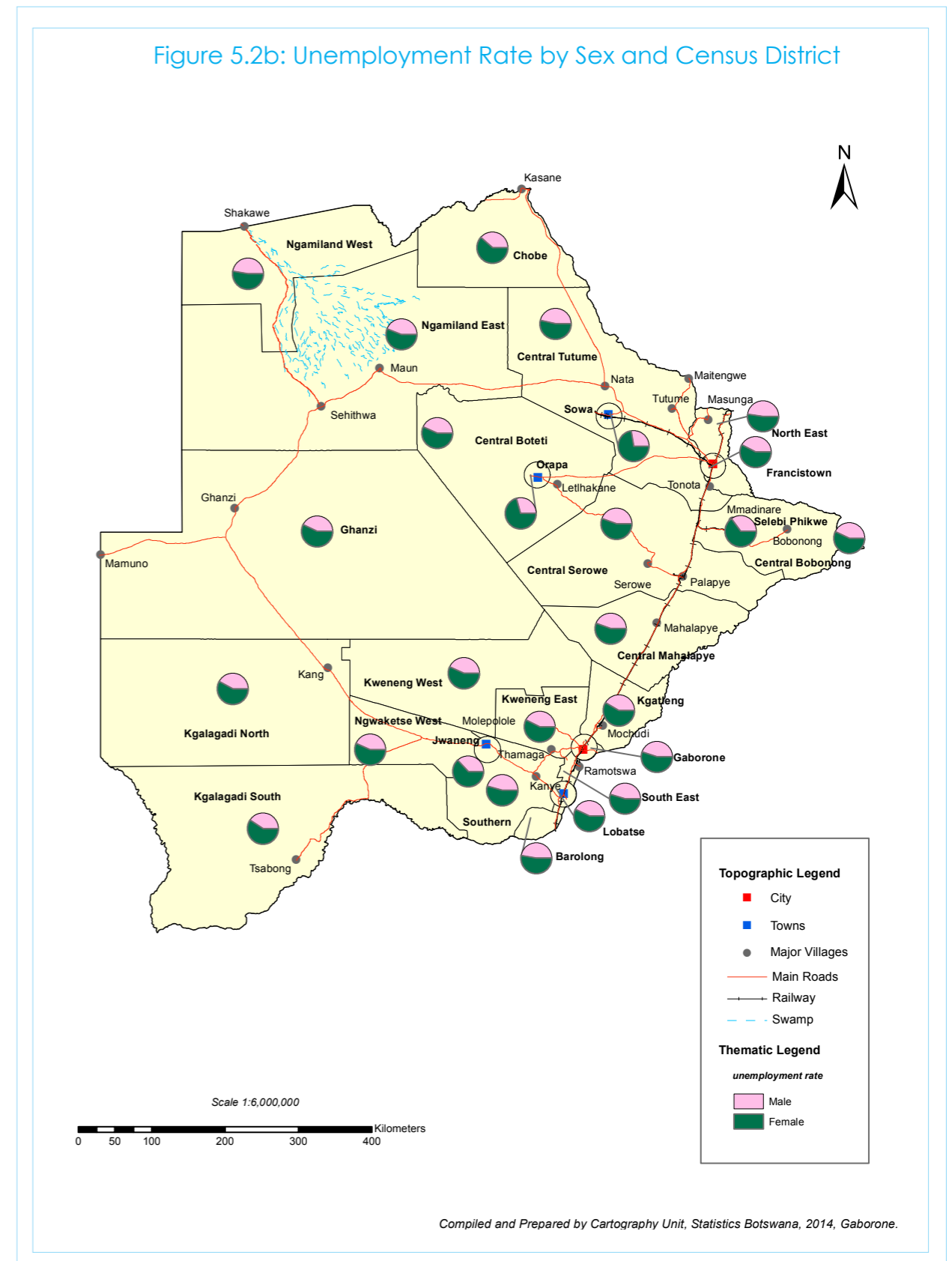


Figure 5.2b: Unemployment Rate by Sex and Census District



Chapter 6: Households and Housing

6.1: Access to Improved Water Sources

The proportion of households with access to piped water source was 90.5 percent in 2011. The results on households with access to piped water in cities and towns remained almost the same between 2001 and 2011 Population Censuses. On the other hand, the proportion of districts with access to piped water experienced a slight increase from 83.5 percent in 2001 to 87.2 percent in 2011. In 2011 the districts with high provision of tap water were Chobe with 96.5 percent, followed by South East (95.7 percent), Kweneng East (93.7 percent) and North East (93.4 percent).

The results on households with access to improved water through piped water in cities and towns showed that both Orapa and Lobatse had the highest proportion at 99.9 percent each, followed by Selebi Phikwe and Francistown with 99.8 percent and 99.7 percent, respectively. Both Gaborone and Sowa Town recorded 99.3 percent each, while Jwaneng trailed behind with 91.5 percent.

Figure 6.1a displays proportion of households with access to piped water by cities and towns, Figure 6.1b presents a map of source of water by census districts.

Figure 6.1a: Access to Piped Water by Cities and Towns

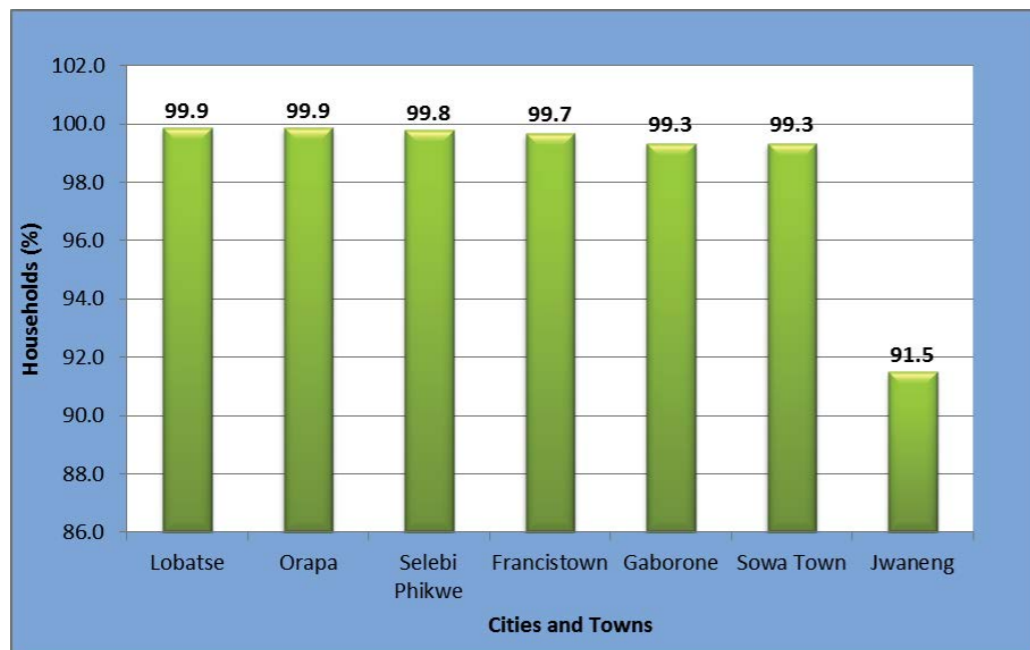
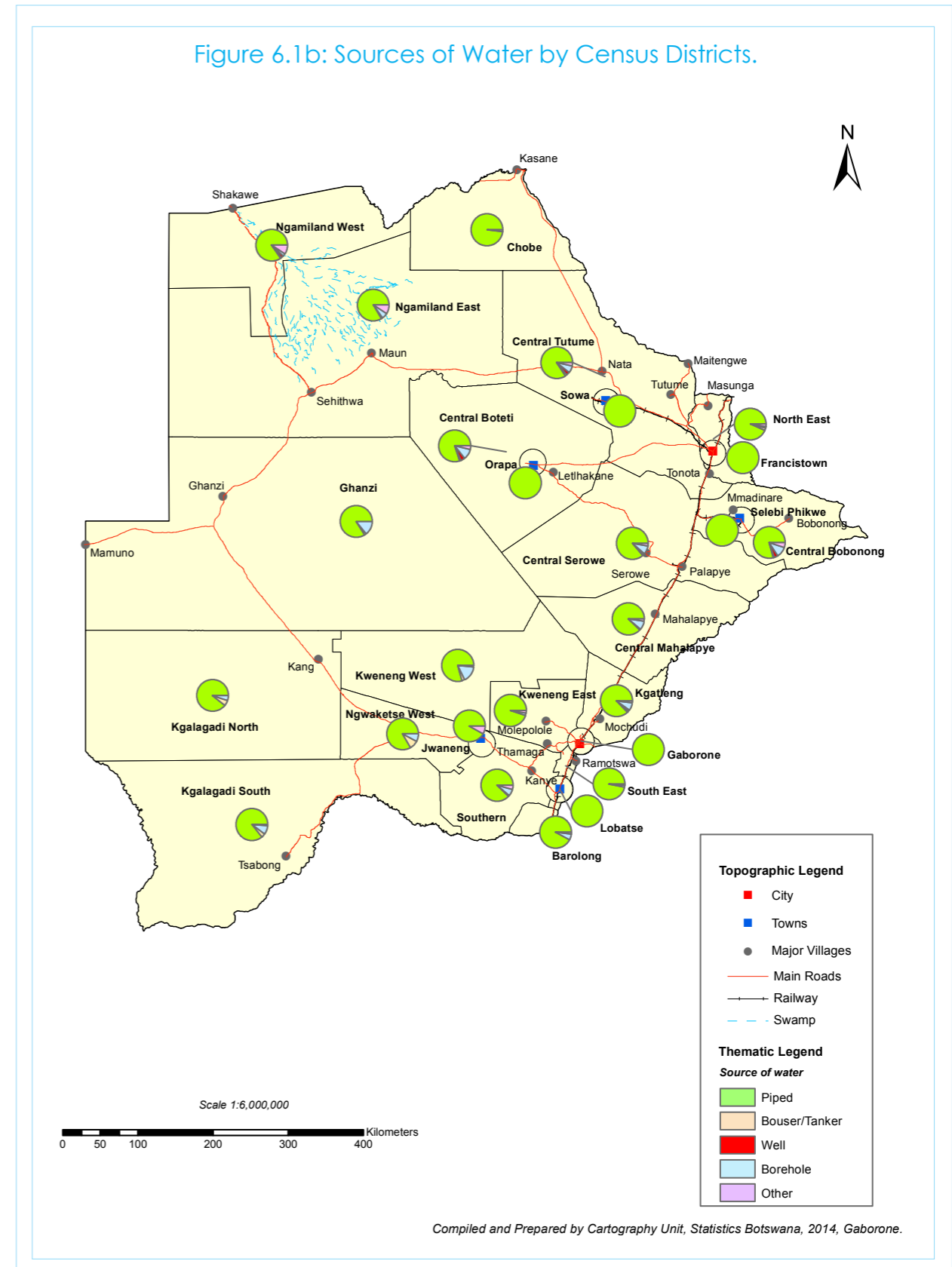


Figure 6.1b: Sources of Water by Census Districts.



6.2: Energy Sources for Household Lighting

The most commonly used sources of energy for lighting in Botswana are electricity, paraffin and candle. In 2011 about 53.2 percent of the total households in Botswana used electricity as their principal source of energy for lighting. In urban areas, households using electricity for lighting constituted 69.1 percent when compared to rural areas (23.9 percent). Electricity uptake was highest in the mining towns of Orapa and Sowa Town at 98.9 percent and 94.3 percent, respectively. In the capital city, Gaborone, the electricity uptake was 74.2 percent. Jwaneng constituted 70.4 percent while Francistown, Selebi Phikwe and Lobatse trailed behind with 70.1 percent, 68.7 percent and 56.7 percent, respectively. In rural districts, households using electricity for lighting were highest in South East (78.1 percent) followed by Chobe (67.1 percent), Kweneng East (57.7 percent) and Kgatleng with 56.6 percent.

The second dominant source of energy used for lighting in cities and towns was paraffin, with the highest use experienced in Lobatse (33.3 percent), followed by Selebi Phikwe (23.9 percent) and Jwaneng (21.2 percent). Barolong, Central Bobonong and Central Mahalapye districts recorded higher proportions of 44.3 percent, 43.7 percent and 42.6 percent, respectively.

The use of candle was higher in urban and rural districts as compared to cities and towns with 33.7 percent in Ngamiland West, followed by Kgalagadi South (25.9 percent), Barolong and Ngwaketse West with 22.9 percent and 22.4 percent, respectively. Wood was the prevalent energy source of lighting in Kweneng West with 21.6 percent (Figure 6.2b).

Figure 6.2a: Energy Sources for Household Lighting by Cities and Towns

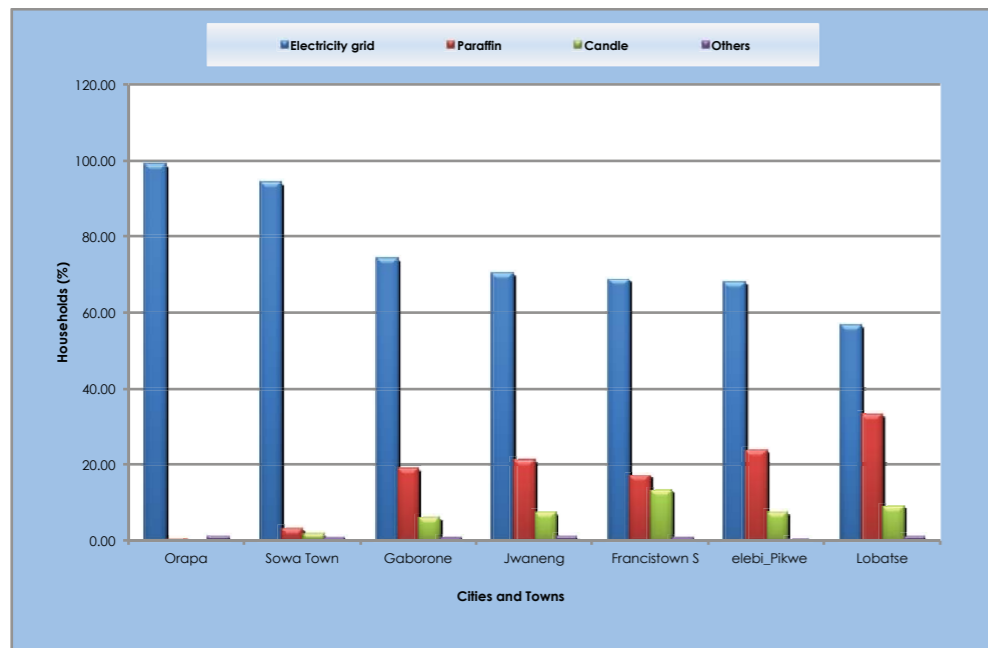
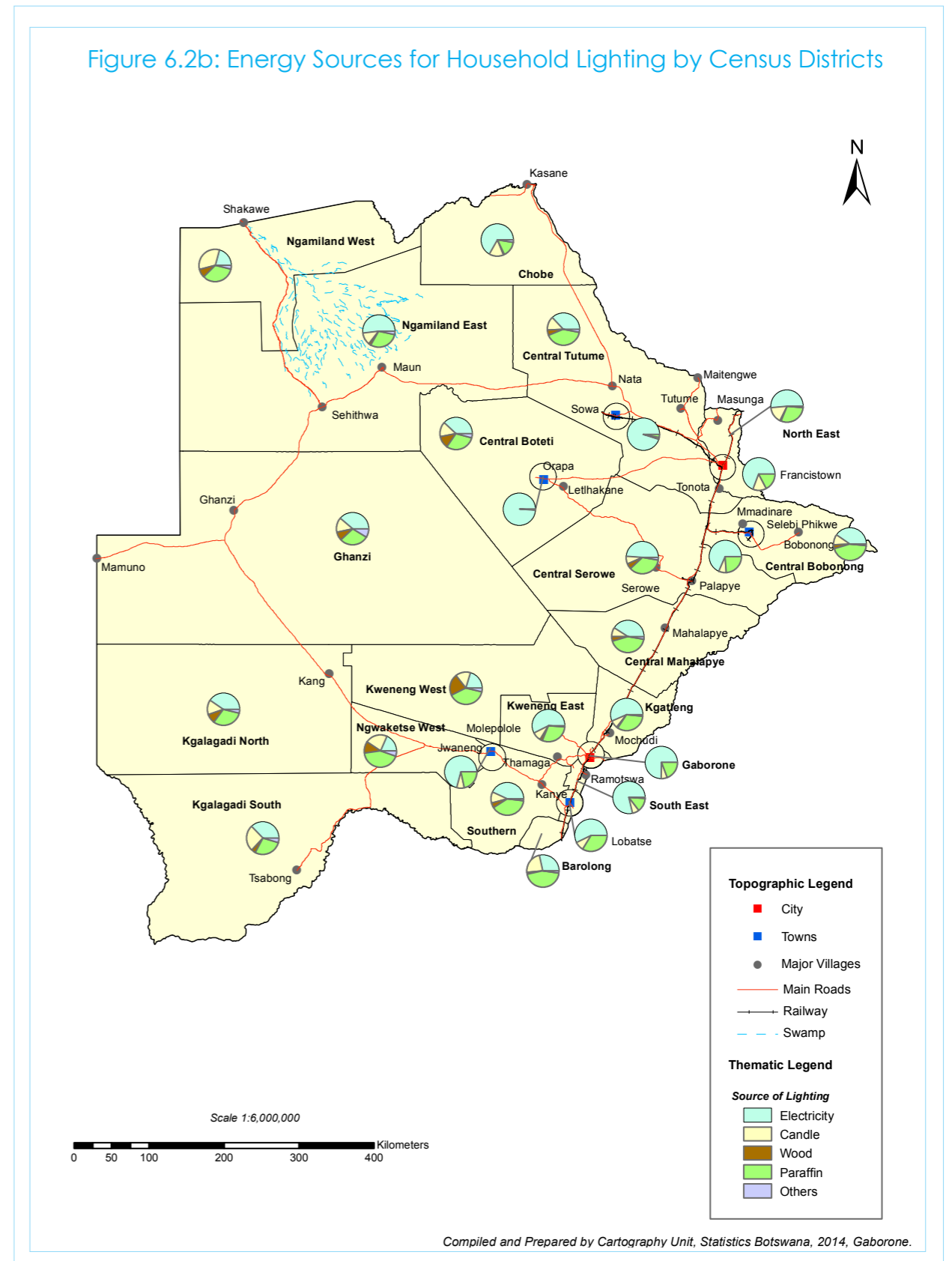


Figure 6.2b: Energy Sources for Household Lighting by Census Districts



6.3: Energy Sources for Household Cooking

The 2011 Population and Housing Census results indicated that the dominant source of energy for cooking at national level was wood, constituting 41.2 percent, followed by gas at 37.9 percent and electricity at 17.8 percent. The use of wood as energy source for cooking at district level was most prevalent in Ngamiland West (82.0 percent), Kweneng West (79.6 percent), Ngwaketse West (79.2 percent) and Central Tutume (71.9 percent).

The most commonly used source of energy for cooking in cities and towns was gas [Liquid Propane Gas (LPG)], with the highest usage observed in Orapa (80.5 percent), Jwaneng (77.7 percent), Lobatse (68.1 percent), Gaborone (61.5 percent) and Francistown (59.1 percent). An exception regarding the aforementioned pattern was Sowa Town, with the dominant source of energy for cooking being electricity at 72.0 percent.

Just as in most cities and towns, the dominant energy source for cooking in districts was gas (LPG), with significant records in South East (54.6 percent), Kweneng East (49.4 percent), Chobe (38.3 percent) and Kgatleng (34.8 percent). It is worth noting that the use of paraffin for cooking was still common in cities and towns as compared to urban and rural districts.

Figure 6.3a displays energy sources used for household cooking by cities and towns, Figure 6.3b presents a map of the same by census districts.

Figure 6.3a: Energy Sources for Household Cooking by Cities and Towns.

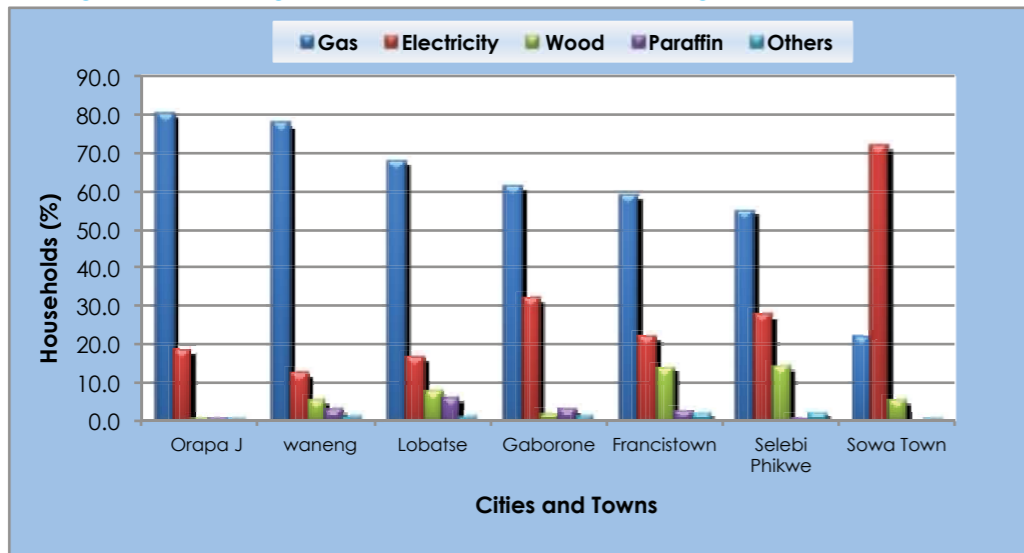
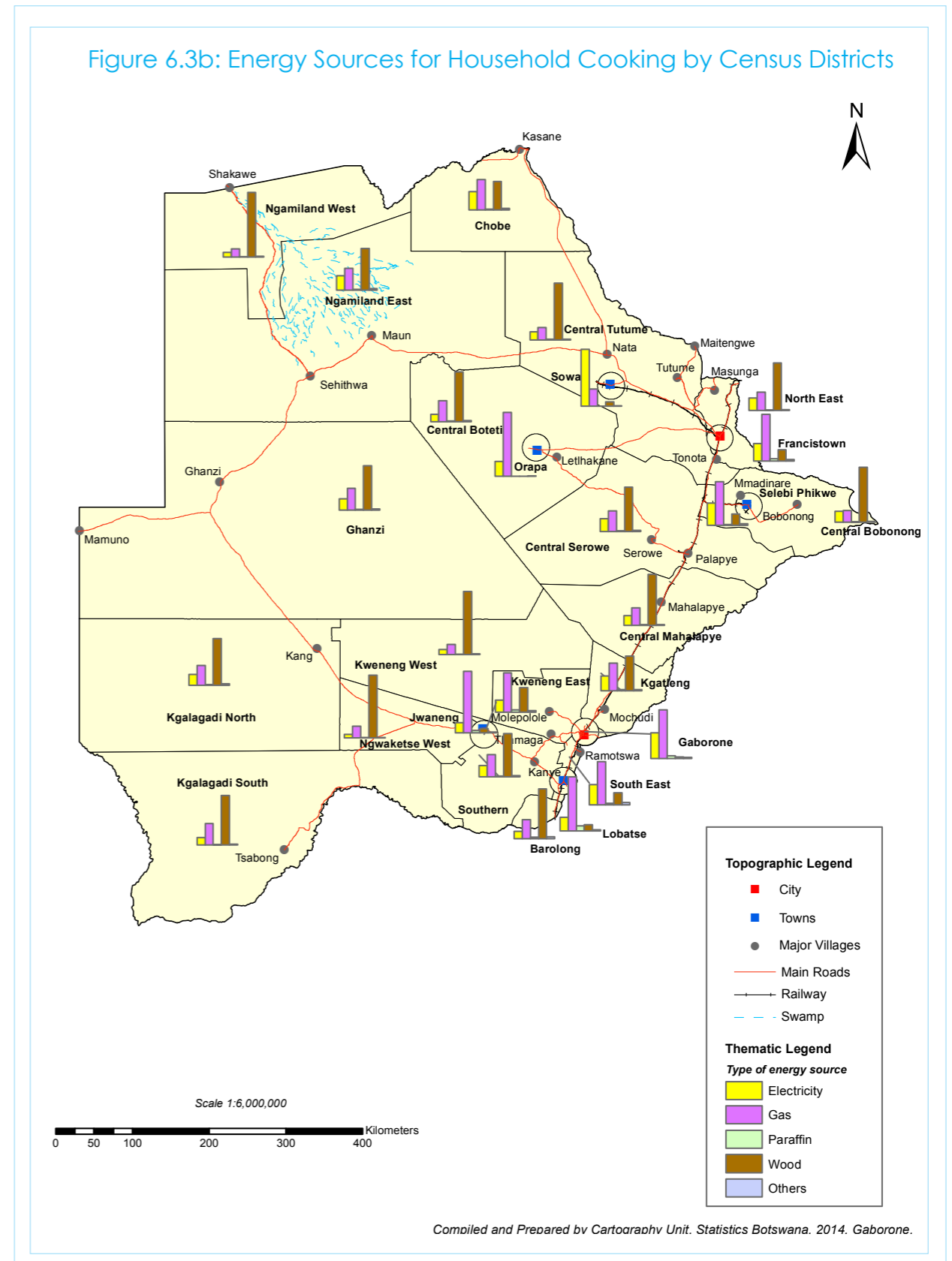


Figure 6.3b: Energy Sources for Household Cooking by Census Districts



6.4: Energy Sources for Household Space Heating

The most common sources of energy for space heating in Botswana in 2011 were wood (47.7 percent) and electricity (16.8 percent). Wood fuel was the dominant source of energy for household heating in both urban and rural districts. Households not using any source of energy for heating space had a significant contribution of 33.6 percent.

In cities and towns, the use of electricity for household heating was prevalent in Orapa (84.1 percent), Jwaneng (44.1 percent), Gaborone (35.7 percent), Sowa Town (27.8 percent), and Lobatse (24.7 percent); an exception was Francistown and Selebi Phikwe where the use of wood was still dominant (Figure 6.4a).

In districts, the use of wood for space heating was predominant in Ngwaketse West (83.9 percent), Kweneng West (83.3 percent) and Ngamiland West (82.7 percent). Other districts with notable proportions in the use of wood for household space heating included Central Tutume (72.8 percent), Central Bobonong (72.7 percent), Central Mahalapye (72.2 percent) and Kgalagadi South (71.2 percent) (Figure 6.4b).

There was a significant difference in the use of wood for space heating between rural and urban areas, with 78.1 percent and 31.2 percent, respectively. Households in urban areas could afford the use of electricity (22.5 percent) for space heating, hence their lower wood fuel usage as compared to rural households.

Figure 6.4a: Energy Sources for Household Space Heating by Cities and Towns

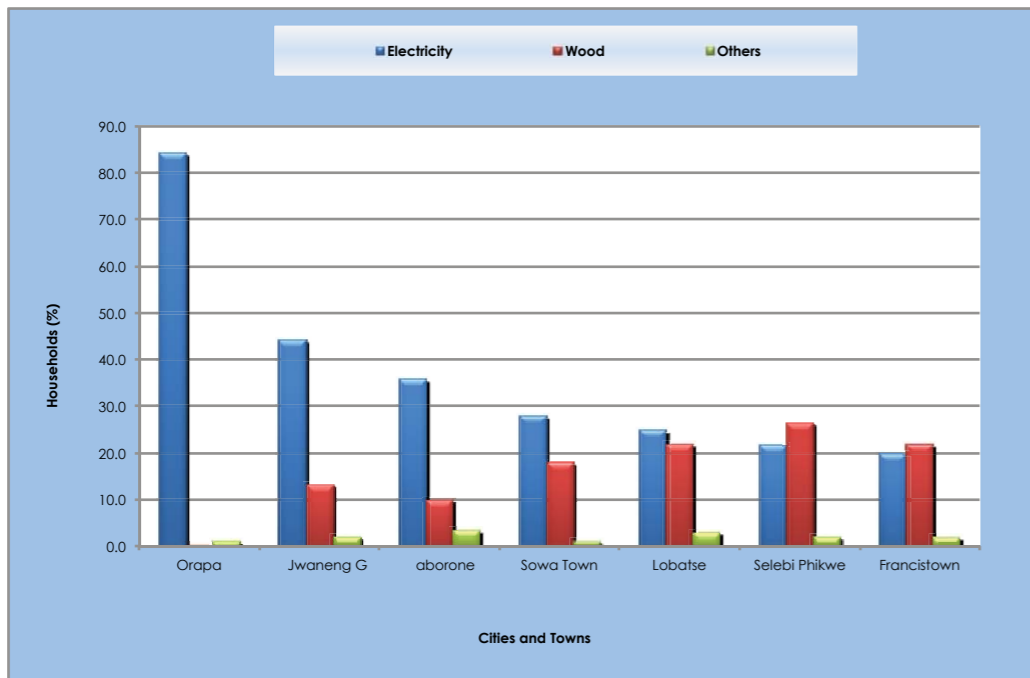
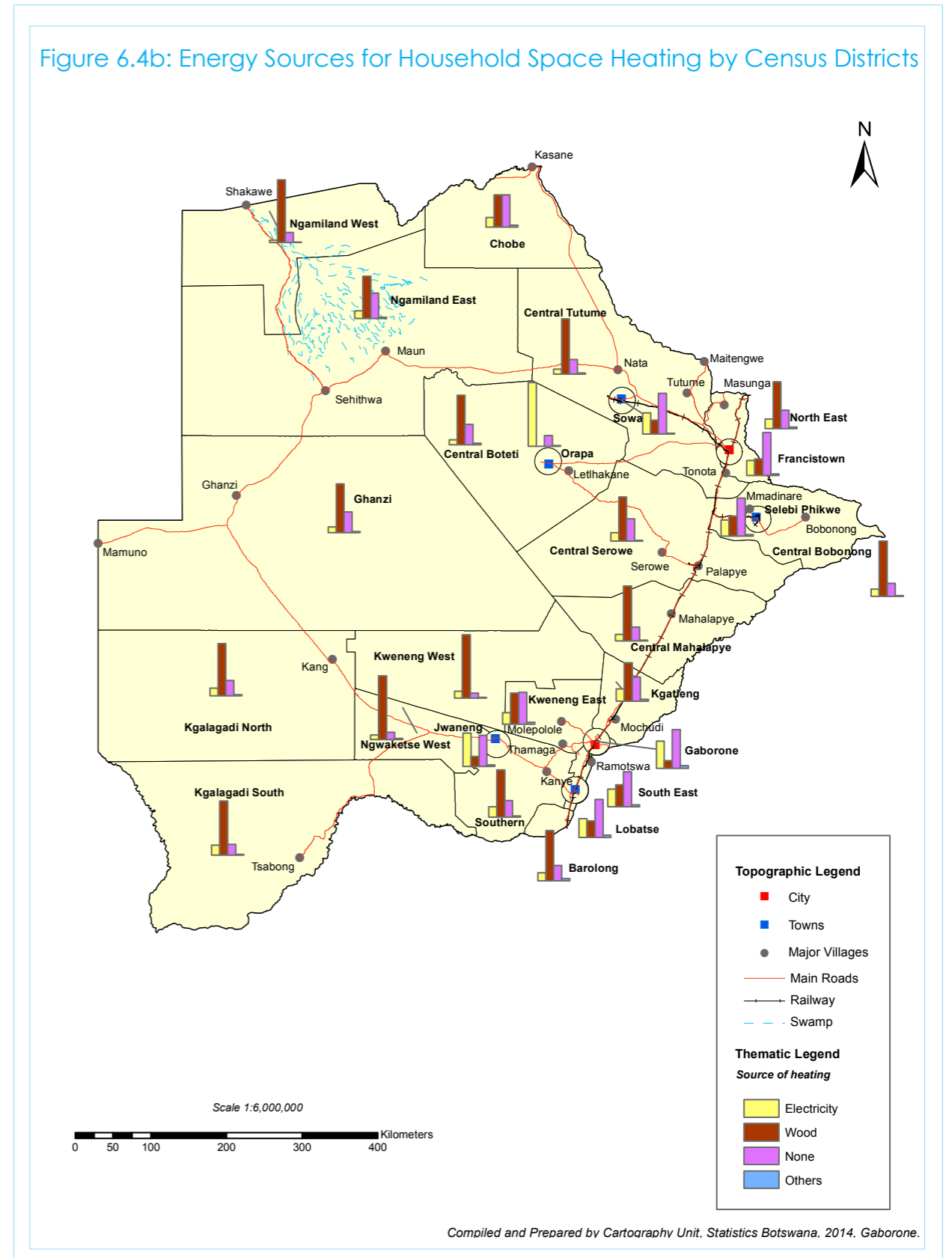


Figure 6.4b: Energy Sources for Household Space Heating by Census Districts



6.5: Waste Collection and Disposal

The dominant method of waste collection and disposal in Botswana were those used by Local Authorities (LAs), that is, city, town and district councils). The 2011 census results showed that the proportion of households in cities and towns that received regular/irregular collection service stood at 93.3 percent compared to 28.1 percent for the urban and rural districts.

Individual mode of waste collection and disposal was dominated by regular collection (34.7 percent) at national level, followed by rubbish pit (24.1 percent), burning (19.0 percent), roadside collection (11.3 percent) and irregular collection (10.2 percent).

At district level, South East, Chobe and North East had high proportions of households receiving waste collection by LAs (regularly/irregularly) with 78.4 percent, 67.4 percent, and 41.8 percent, respectively.

Out of the total number of households receiving regular waste collection service in Botswana, about 56.6 percent of these households were based in cities and towns, while 43.4 percent of the households were based in urban and rural districts. The proportion of households with a regular waste collection service in cities and towns ranged between 66.2 percent in Gaborone and 94.8 percent in Selebi Phikwe; while in urban and rural districts, the same service ranged between 7.9 percent each for Ngamiland West and Central Tutume and 60.8 percent in South East. The districts with less than 15 percent of households receiving regular waste collection included Ngwaketse, Ngamiland West, Central Tutume, Central Mahalapye, Barolong and Kgalagadi North.

The dominant method of waste disposal in urban and rural districts was the use of rubbish pits, exceptions were South East and Chobe districts where regular waste collection service was prevalent. The proportion of households dumping waste in rubbish pits was highest in Central Mahalapye with 48.0 percent and lowest in South East with 4.9 percent. The second dominant mode of waste disposal in urban and rural districts after dumping was burning, with the percentage of households ranging from 8.3 percent in Chobe to 42.5 percent in Central Boteti.

Figure 6.5a displays household by type of refuse disposal by cities and towns, Figure 6.5b presents a map of the same by census districts.

Figure 6.5a: Refuse Disposal by Cities and Towns

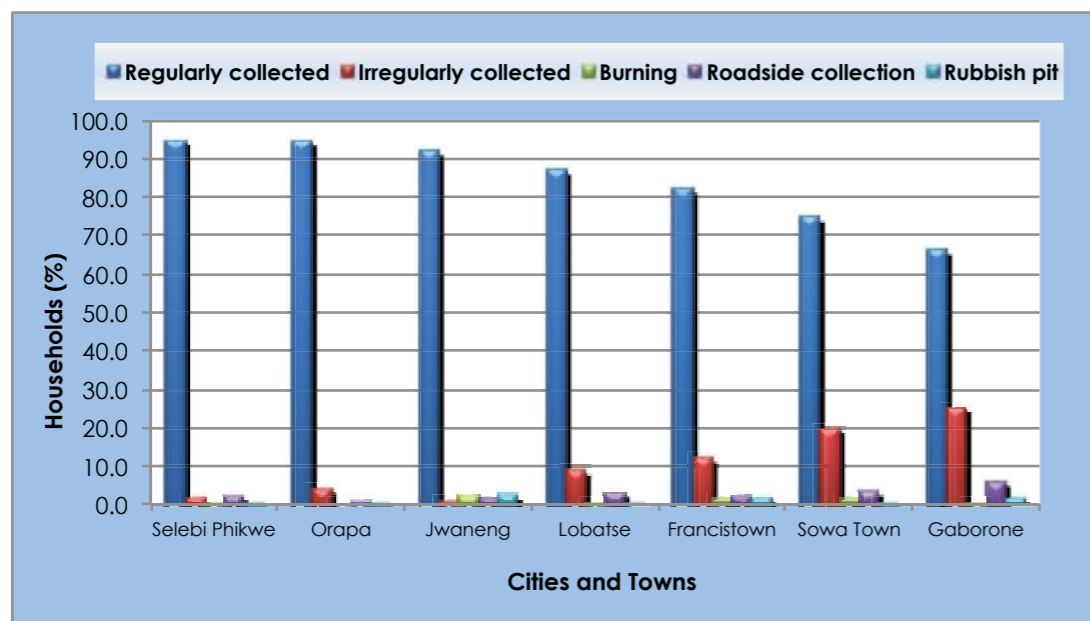
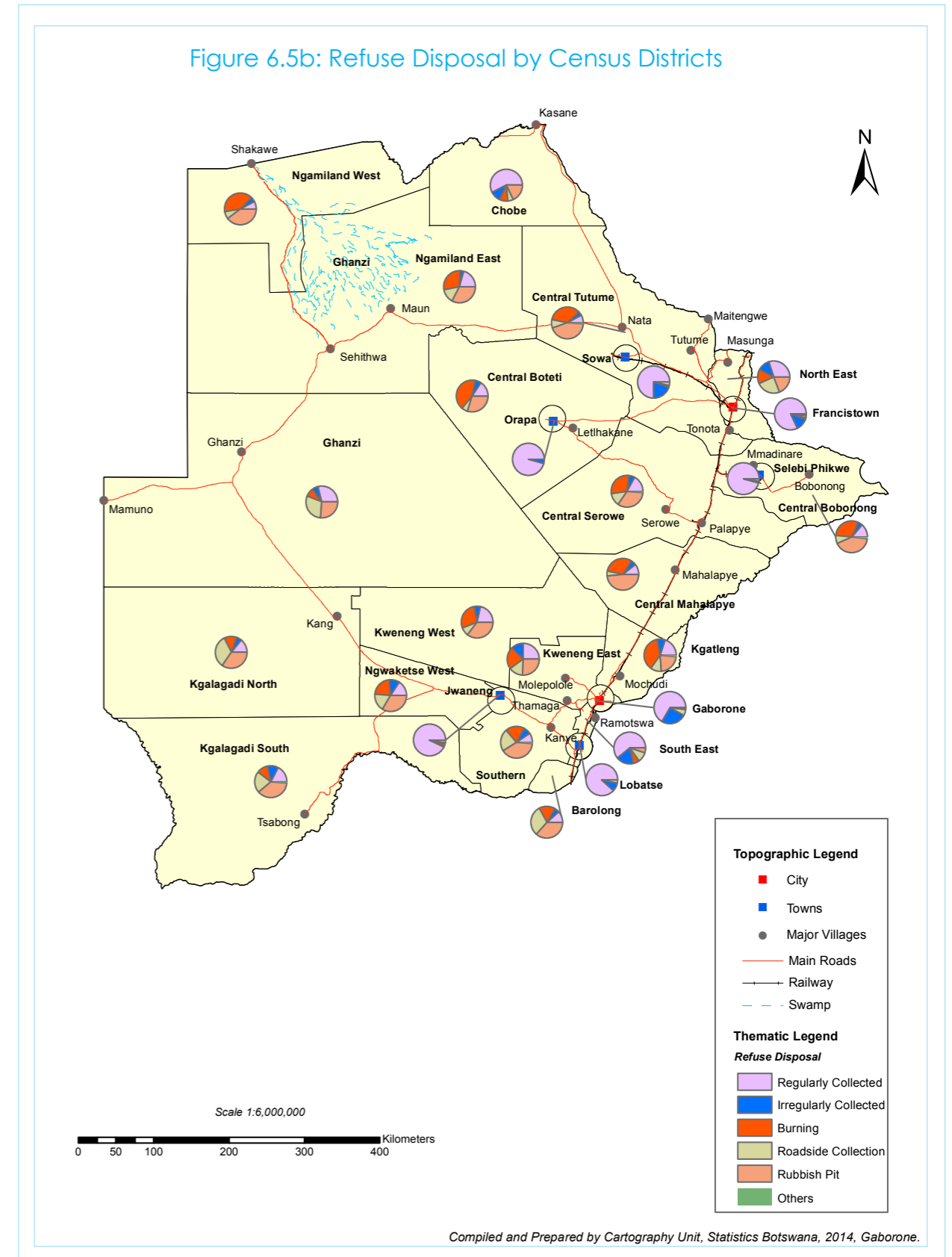


Figure 6.5b: Refuse Disposal by Census Districts



6.6: Toilet Facility

This sub-section presents the level of household accessibility to sanitation facilities (toilet facilities) in Botswana as per the 2011 census results. The majority of toilet facilities in Botswana met the World Health Organisation (WHO) standards as compared to the stringent Botswana Policy for Wastewater and Sanitation Management (BPWSM) standards. For example, the WHO accepts the use of pit latrines and the use of a neighbour's toilet as adequate while the same is treated below standard as far as BPWSM is concerned.

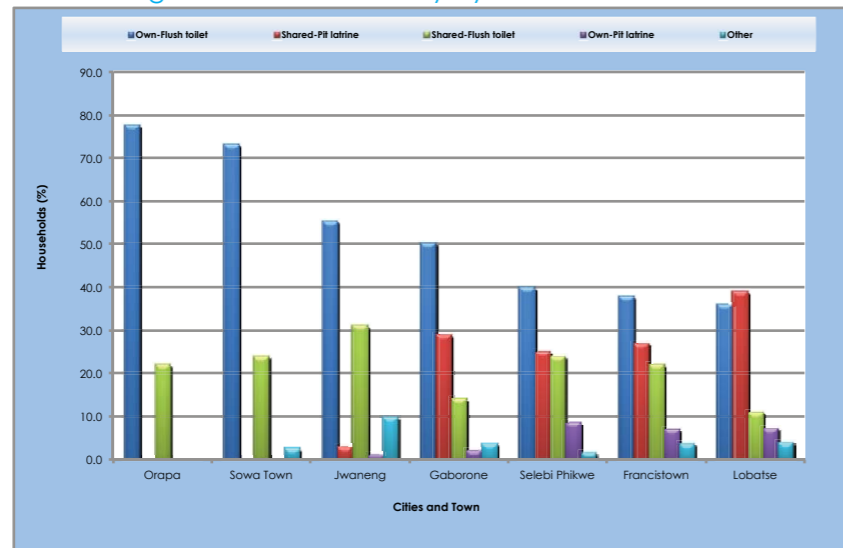
In 2011 most of the households used an ordinary pit latrine (47.1 percent), and this included those owned, shared, communal and neighbour's. It is worth noting that there is a difference in the use of an ordinary pit latrine at district level. The use of "own flush toilet" facility was the most dominant in cities and towns with the highest percent of households reported in Orapa (77.6 percent) followed by Sowa Town (73.2 percent, Jwaneng (55.4 percent) and Gaborone (50.3 percent). Selebi Phikwe and Francistown reported 39.8 percent and 37.8 percent, respectively, with Lobatse (35.8 percent) reporting the lowest number of households using own flush toilet. The use of "shared flush toilet" was mostly recorded in Jwaneng with 31.0 percent while "shared pit latrine" use was dominant in Lobatse (39.0 percent). The use of "own pit latrine" was mostly recorded in Selebi Phikwe (8.0 percent).

As for the urban and rural districts the most prevalent toilet facilities were the "own pit latrine" (Barolong, 43.6 percent; Ngwaketse, 40.1 percent; North east, 39.6 percent; Central Tutume, 39.4 percent; Kgatleng, 39.3 percent and Central Mahalapye at 38.7 percent) and "shared pit latrine" (Chobe with 26 percent and Kweneng East with 25 percent). The districts that had higher percentage of households with no access to any toilet facility included Ngamiland West (60.7 percent), Kweneng West (42.6 percent) and Ghanzi (40.1 percent).

According to the WHO definition of 'adequate' sanitation, Botswana was doing well with about 85.2 percent of households classified as having access to adequate sanitation facilities. These included facilities that were owned, shared, communal and neighbour's. However, with regard to the BPWSM definition of 'adequate sanitation', only 50.7 percent of households had access to adequate sanitation. This figure increased by 10.8 percent from 39.9 percent in 2001.

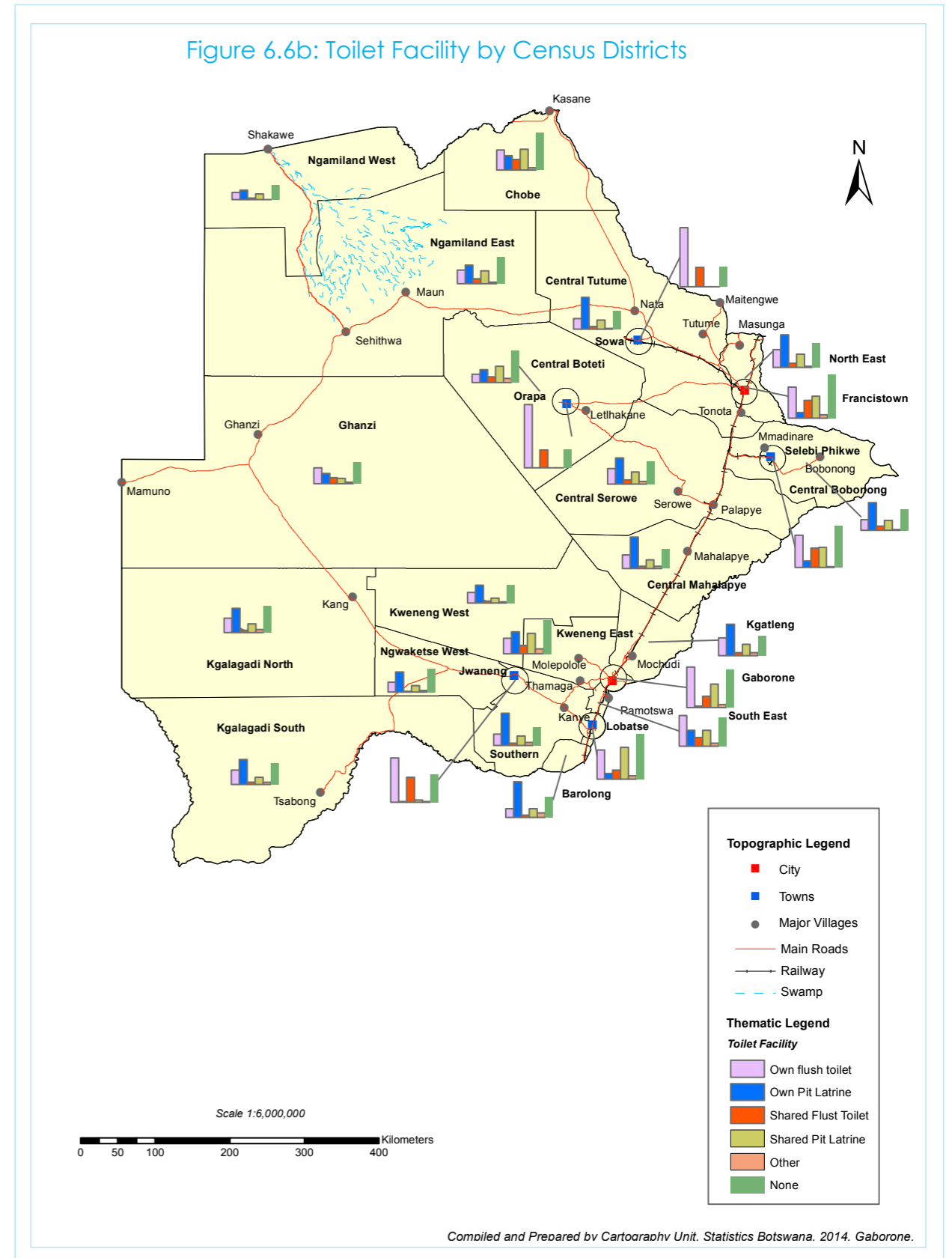
Figure 6.6a displays household toilet facility by cities and towns, Figure 6.6b presents a map of the same by census districts.

Figure 6.6a: Toilet Facility by Cities and Towns



NB: 'Other' include own and shared VIP plus communal facility.

Figure 6.6b: Toilet Facility by Census Districts



6.7: Means of Transport

The most commonly owned household mode of transport as per the 2011 census results were cars at 19.8 percent, pick-ups or bakkies (15.1 percent), donkey carts (11.7 percent) and bicycles (9.9 percent). The least owned were tractors (2.0 percent), mokoro (canoes) or boats and motorbikes at 0.6 percent each.

For cities and towns, Orapa recorded the highest proportion of households owning cars at 44.1 percent, followed by Gaborone (34.9 percent), Sowa Town (34.8 percent), and Jwaneng (30.5 percent). Pick-ups/bakkies ownership was also prevalent in Orapa (33.5 percent), Sowa Town (23.2 percent) and Jwaneng (20.6 percent). Ownership of bicycles (11.7 percent), donkey carts (7.1 percent) and tractors (2.5 percent) was also high in Orapa.

In terms of districts, ownership of cars was predominant in the South East (26.0 percent), Kgatleng (20.5 percent), Kweneng East (19.8 percent) and Ngamiland East at 18.6 percent; while pick-ups/bakkies were mostly owned in Kgatleng (17.7 percent), Central Boteti (17.3 percent), Ngwaketse (16.7 percent) and Kgalagadi South (16.6 percent).

Ownership of donkey carts was prevalent in Central Bobonong (33.6 percent), Ngwaketse West (30.7 percent), Kweneng West (26.1 percent), Kgalagadi South (25.1 percent) and Central Mahalapye (20.7 percent).

Household ownership of bicycles was highest in Central Bobonong (19.6 percent), followed by Central Tutume (19.2 percent) and Central Mahalapye (17.9 percent). Tractors were proportionately most owned at Ngwaketse and Barolong at 3.7 percent each and Kgatleng at 3.3 percent; while mokoro or boats were mostly owned in Ngamiland West (4.7 percent), Ngamiland East (2.9 percent) and Chobe (2.5 percent).

Figure 6.7a: Means of Transport by Cities and Towns

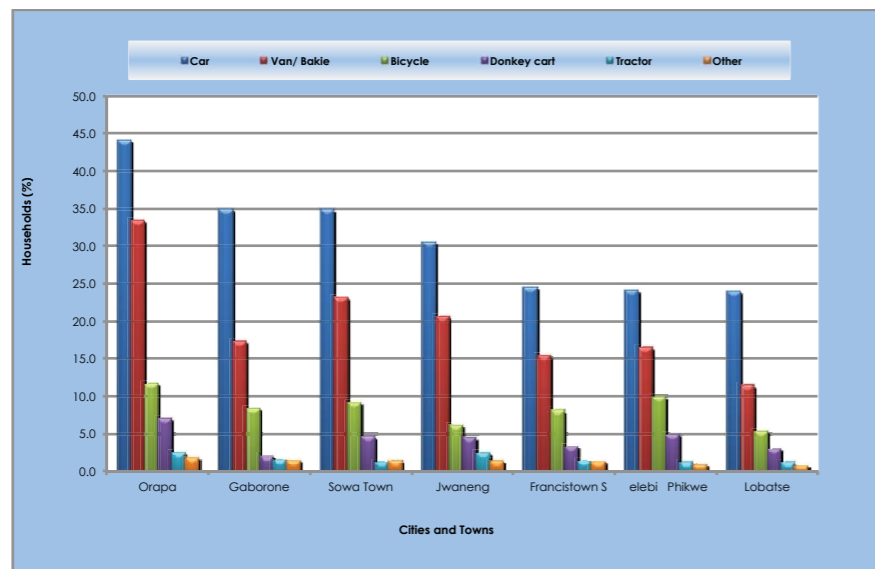
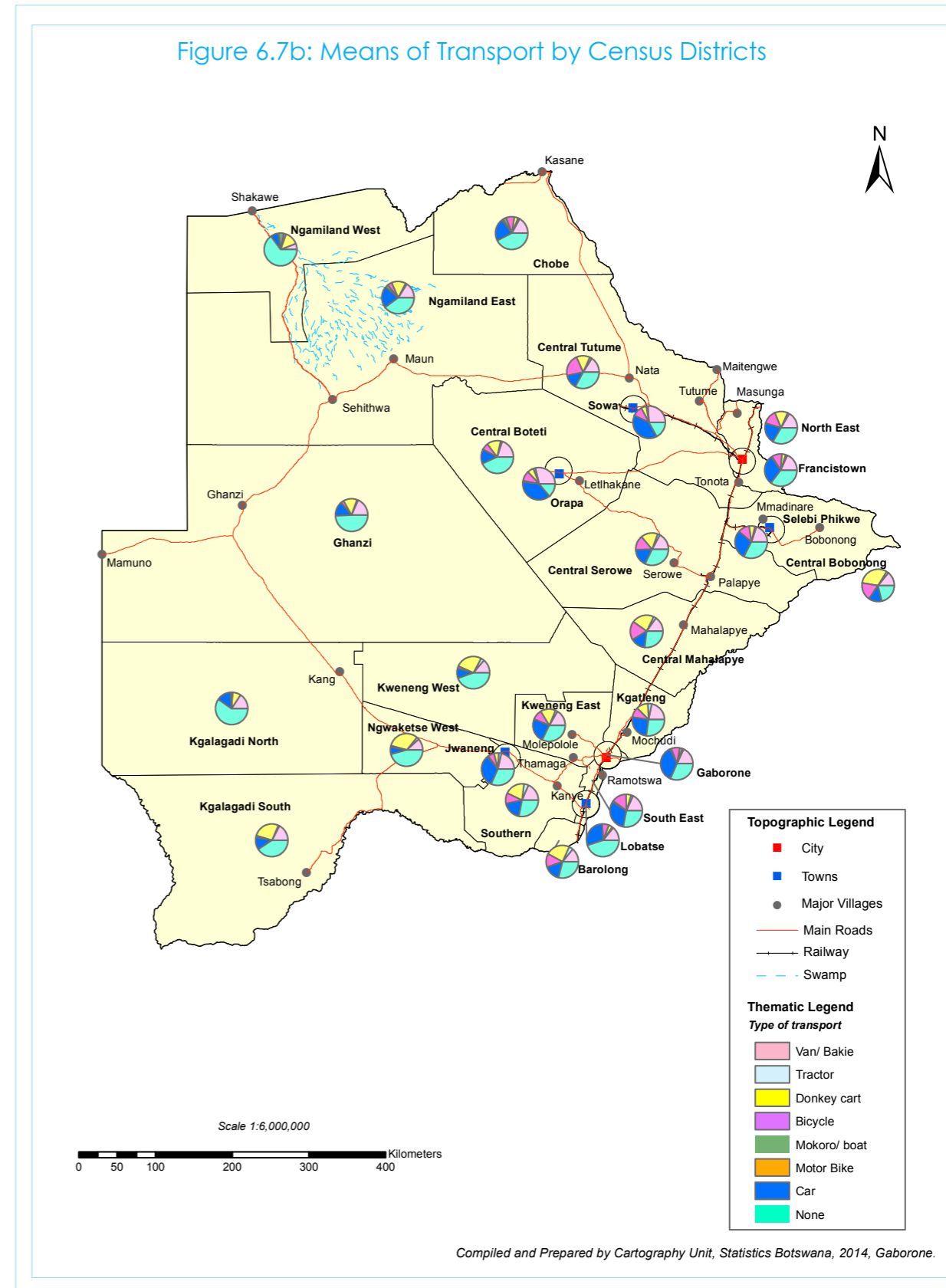


Figure 6.7b: Means of Transport by Census Districts



6.8: Means of Communication

Household ownership of communication media as per the 2011 census results showed that, nationally, radios were the most commonly owned communication mode, at 61.5 percent. This was followed by television sets with 54.1 percent, and laptops with 11.2 percent. Telephones and desktops were the least with 10.8 percent and 9.6 percent, respectively. Households without any means of communication had a significant contribution of 25.6 percent.

In towns and cities, Sowa Town households had the highest proportion of ownership of television sets at 83.4 percent, followed by Orapa (82.7 percent), Gaborone, Francistown and Selebi Phikwe at 71.9 percent, 71.1 percent and 70.7 percent, respectively. Orapa had the highest radio ownership of 76.1 percent and highest in household ownership of telephones at 27.7 percent. Gaborone and Orapa had higher proportions of households using laptops as means of communication. The use of desktops as means of communication was also higher in Orapa, Sowa Town and Gaborone with 29.9 percent, 21.7 percent and 21.4 percent, respectively. (Figure 6.8a)

For all districts, South East had the highest household ownership of desktops (15.6 percent), laptops (18.2 percent), and television sets (70.6 percent). Chobe was the second highest in ownership of television sets (65.9 percent). Radios were mostly owned by households in Kgatleng (66.1 percent) and South East (65.9 percent). It should, however, be noted that radio ownership was prevalent in almost all districts with records of over 50.0 percent, exceptions being Kweneng West (42.8 percent) and Ngamiland West (45.6 percent). Telephone ownership was prevalent at Ngwaketse (13.3 percent) and Central Serowe-Palapye (13.0 percent). The highest proportion of households without any means of communication was in Ngwaketse West (53.0 percent) and Kweneng West (49.9 percent).

Figure 6.8a: Means of Communication by Cities and Towns

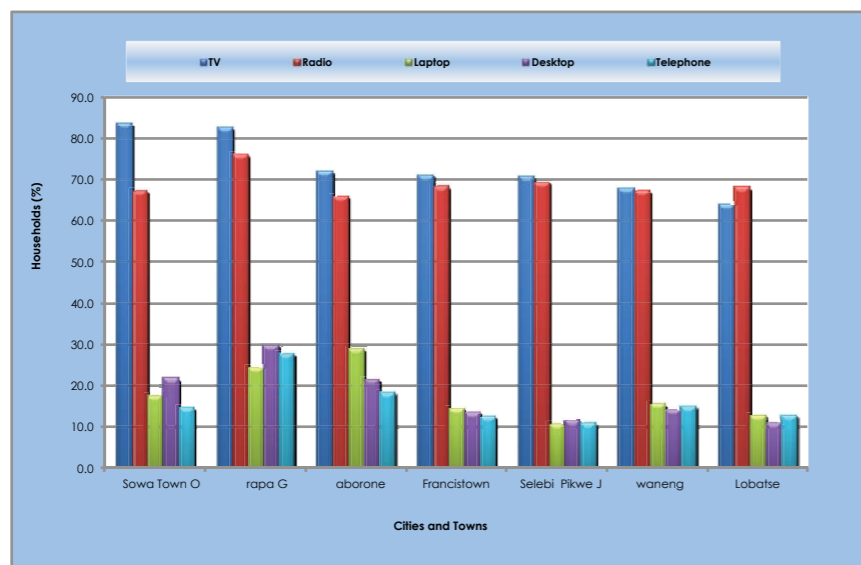
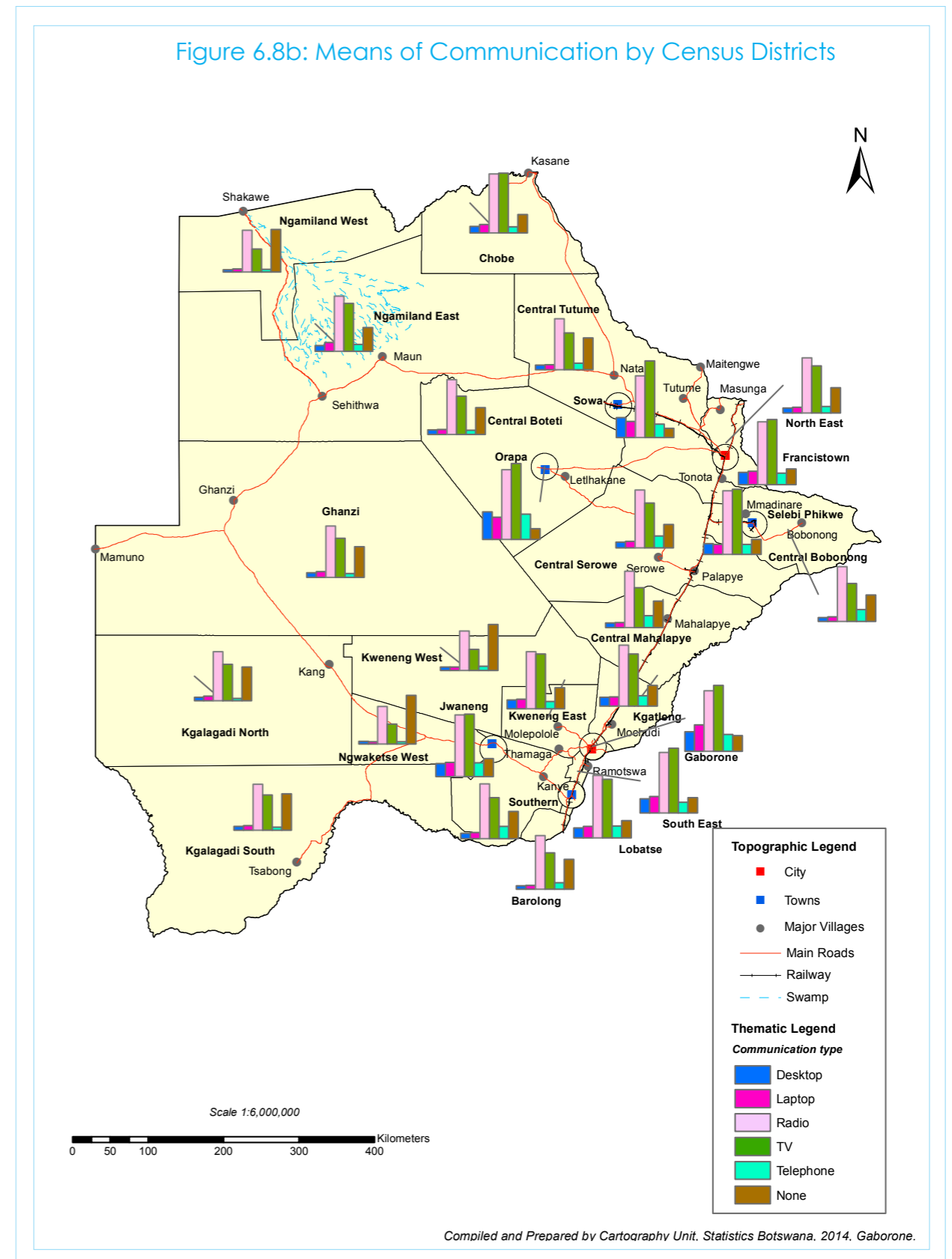


Figure 6.8b: Means of Communication by Census Districts



6.9: Sources of Income

6.9.1: Sources of Income from Agricultural Activities

The majority of households (78.5 percent) reported no income from any agricultural activities. For those that received income from agricultural activities, cattle (9.6 percent) and goats or sheep (5.4 percent) sales were the highest recorded income earners, followed by sales of maize, melons and/or sweet-reed and mophane worms (phane) each at 2.8 percent.

In cities and towns, Orapa recorded the highest instance of earnings from cattle sales at 10.3 percent, followed by Sowa Town (8.3 percent), Selebi Phikwe and Jwaneng at 6.3 percent each. Selebi Phikwe recorded the highest number of households earning income from phane sale at 9.8 percent.

In the districts, Ghanzi recorded the highest dependency on sale of cattle (23.6 percent), followed by Kgalagadi North (21.3 percent), Central Boteti (17.3 percent), Kweneng West (15.9 percent) and Ngwaketse West (15.3 percent). Kgalagadi South had a significant proportion of households receiving income from sale of goats and sheep at 17.6 percent, followed by Kgalagadi North (14.3 percent), Central Boteti (9.6 percent) and Central Bobonong at 9.4 percent; while poultry sales was predominant in Central Tutume (6.3 percent) and North East with 5.9 percent.

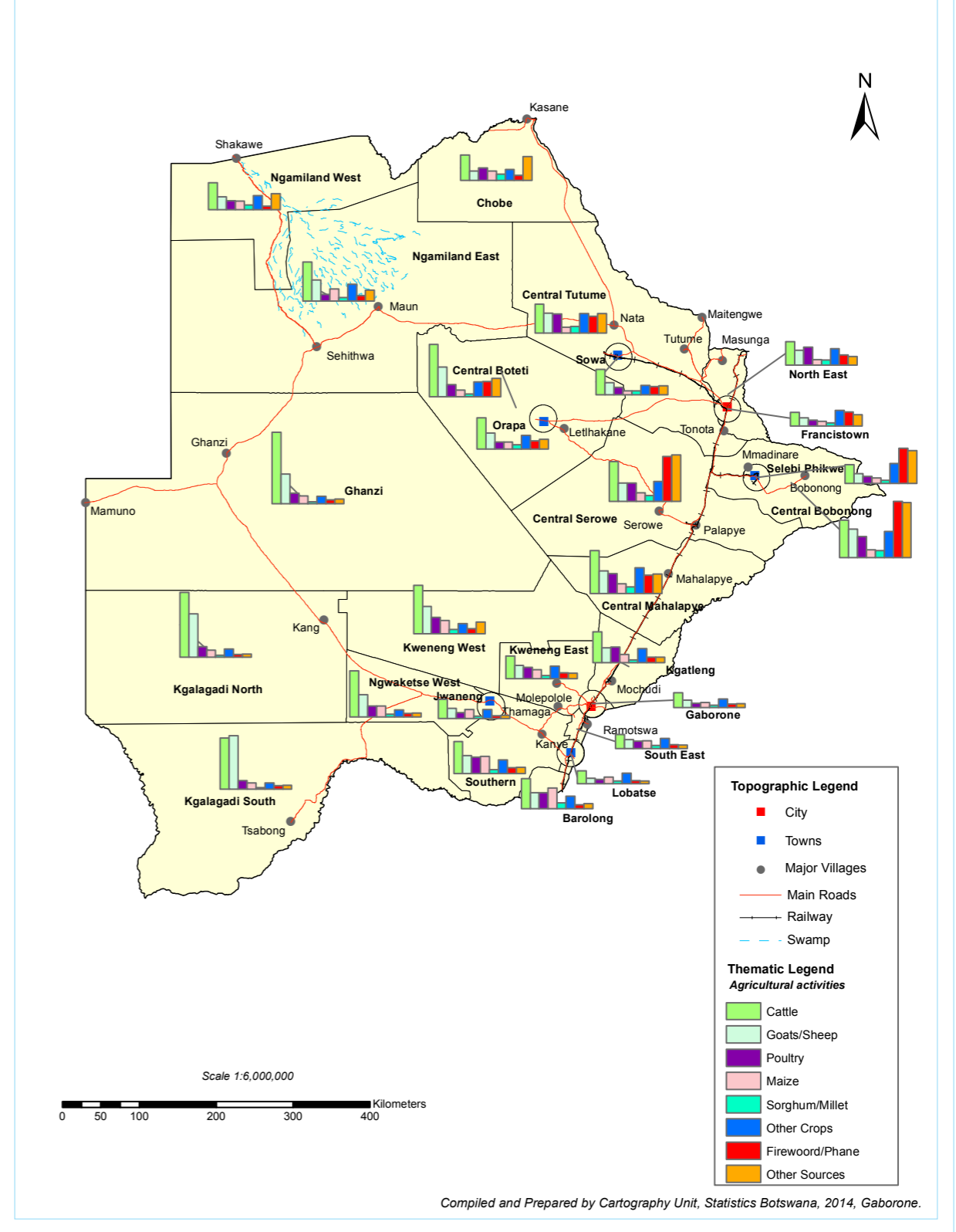
Proportion of households receiving income from sale of maize was high in Barolong and Ngwaketse districts with 6.6 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively; while those receiving income from sale of sorghum/millet were more in Central Mahalapye and Central Tutume at 2.2 percent each; those receiving income from sale of melons and/or sweet-reed were prevalent in Central Bobonong (5.8 percent) and Central Mahalapye (5.7 percent); those receiving income from sale of fruits and vegetables were high in Central Tutume (3.6 percent) and North East (3.5 percent).

Central Bobonong showed the highest dependency on income from phane at 15.8 percent followed by Central Serowe-Palapye with 12.3 percent; while Chobe (3.4 percent) showed high dependency on the sale of fish. Chobe (3.3 percent) also showed high dependency on sale of thatch, poles and reeds, followed by Kweneng West (3.1 percent) and Central Mahalapye (2.8 percent). Central Mahalapye also had high dependency on sale of firewood at 2.9 percent, followed by Central Bobonong and Central Mahalapye at 2.7 percent each

Apart from cities and towns, South East and Kweneng East recorded the highest proportion of households with low dependency on agricultural activities at 88.1 percent and 83.1 percent, respectively.

Figure 6.9.1 displays household sources of income from agricultural activities by census districts.

Figure 6.9.1: Sources of Income from Agricultural Activities by Census Districts



Note:
 'Other crops' include income from sale of melons, sweet-reed, fruits and vegetables
 'Other sources' include income from sale of fish, thatch, poles, reeds and legumes

6.9.2: Sources of Income from Household Activities

Nationally, 89.6 percent of households reported that they did not earn income from any household activities. For those that received income from household activities, traditional beer had the highest proportion of 4.7 percent. Clothes and cooked food were the next most common household activities used to earn income at 2.0 percent each, followed by the sale of other beverages (1.6 percent) and craftwork (1.5 percent).

In cities and towns, Selebi Phikwe had the highest proportion of households earning income from sale of clothes at 3.9 percent, followed by Francistown (2.9 percent), Orapa (2.4 percent) and Sowa Town (2.3 percent). The proportion of households earning income from sale of cooked food was highest in Francistown (2.7 percent), followed by Gaborone and Selebi Phikwe with 2.0 percent each. Those selling traditional beer were more in Sowa Town (1.6 percent), Selebi Phikwe (1.5 percent) and Orapa (1.4 percent). In Selebi Phikwe, households earning income from sale of craftwork and other beverages constituted 1.1 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively. The highest proportion of households not earning any income from household activities was predominantly in urban centres registering over 90.0 percent.

At district level, Ngamiland West had the highest proportion of households that received income from sale of craftwork constituting 7.5 percent. Central Mahalapye (14.7 percent), Central Serowe Palapye (11.3 percent), Kweneng West (9.5 percent) and Ngamiland West (7.6 percent) had significant number of households earning income from sale of traditional beer. High proportions of households without any source of income were recorded in districts (about 80.0 percent).

Figure 6.9.2a: Sources of Income from Household Activities by Cities and Towns

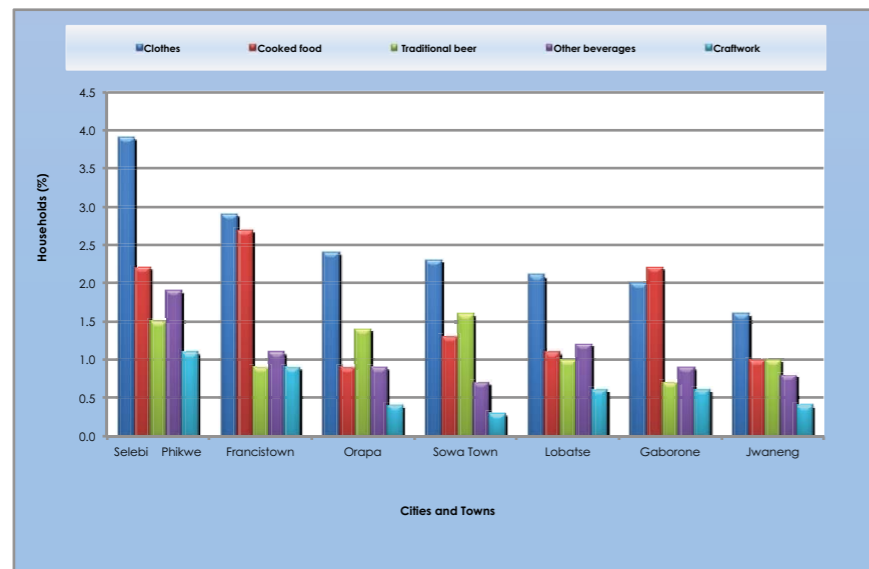
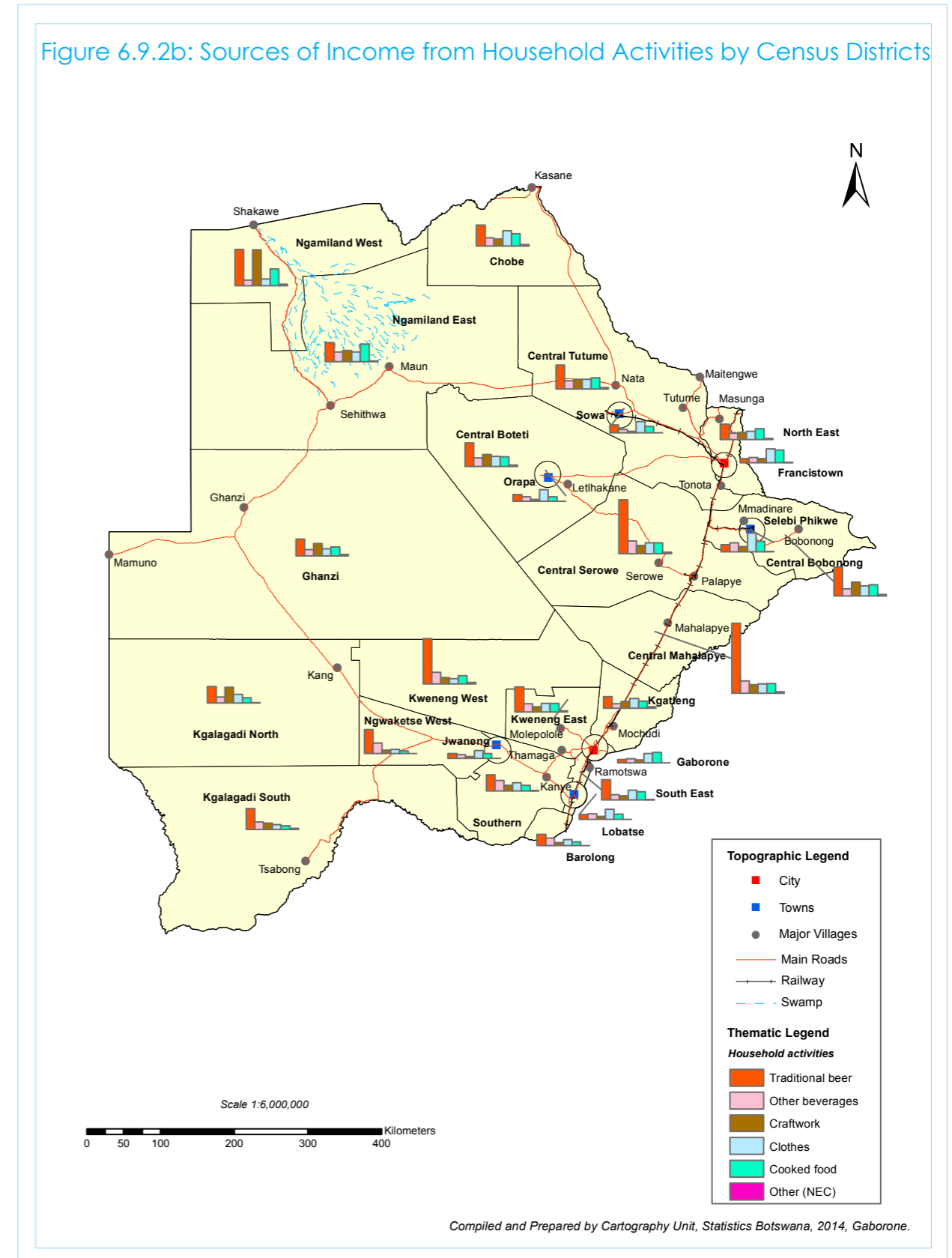


Figure 6.9.2b: Sources of Income from Household Activities by Census Districts



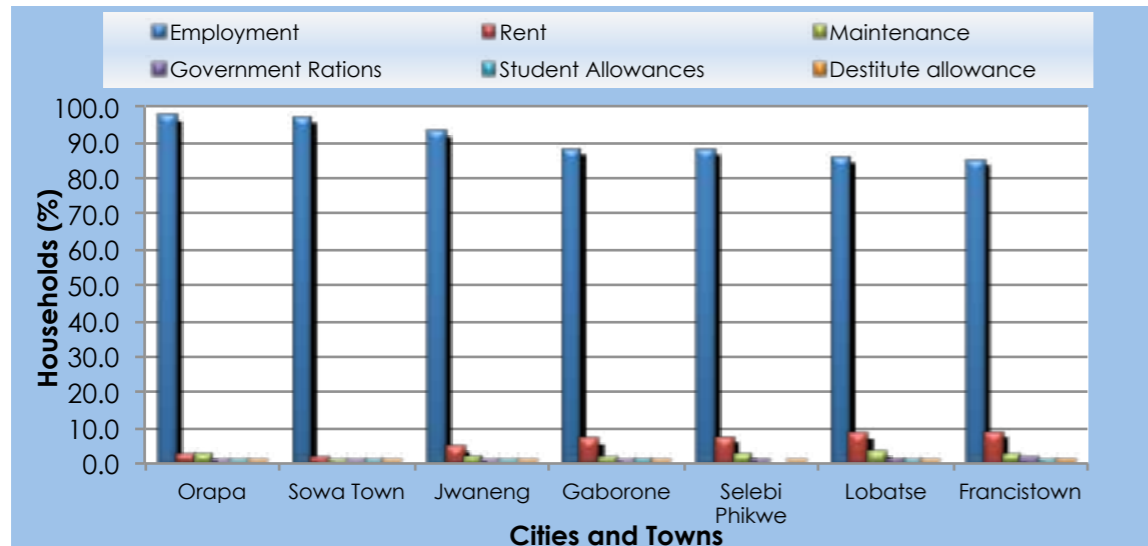
6.9.3: Sources of Income

The prevalent form of household income earnings, either cash or in-kind receipts, was through employment at 69.1 percent. Rent and government rations followed at 5.2 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively.

In towns and cities, the mining towns of Orapa, Sowa Town and Jwaneng showed higher proportions of income from employment at 97.4 percent, 97.0 percent and 93.1 percent, respectively. These were followed by households in Gaborone (88.1 percent), Selebi Phikwe (88.0 percent), Lobatse (85.8 percent) and Francistown at 85.2 percent (Figure 6.9.3a).

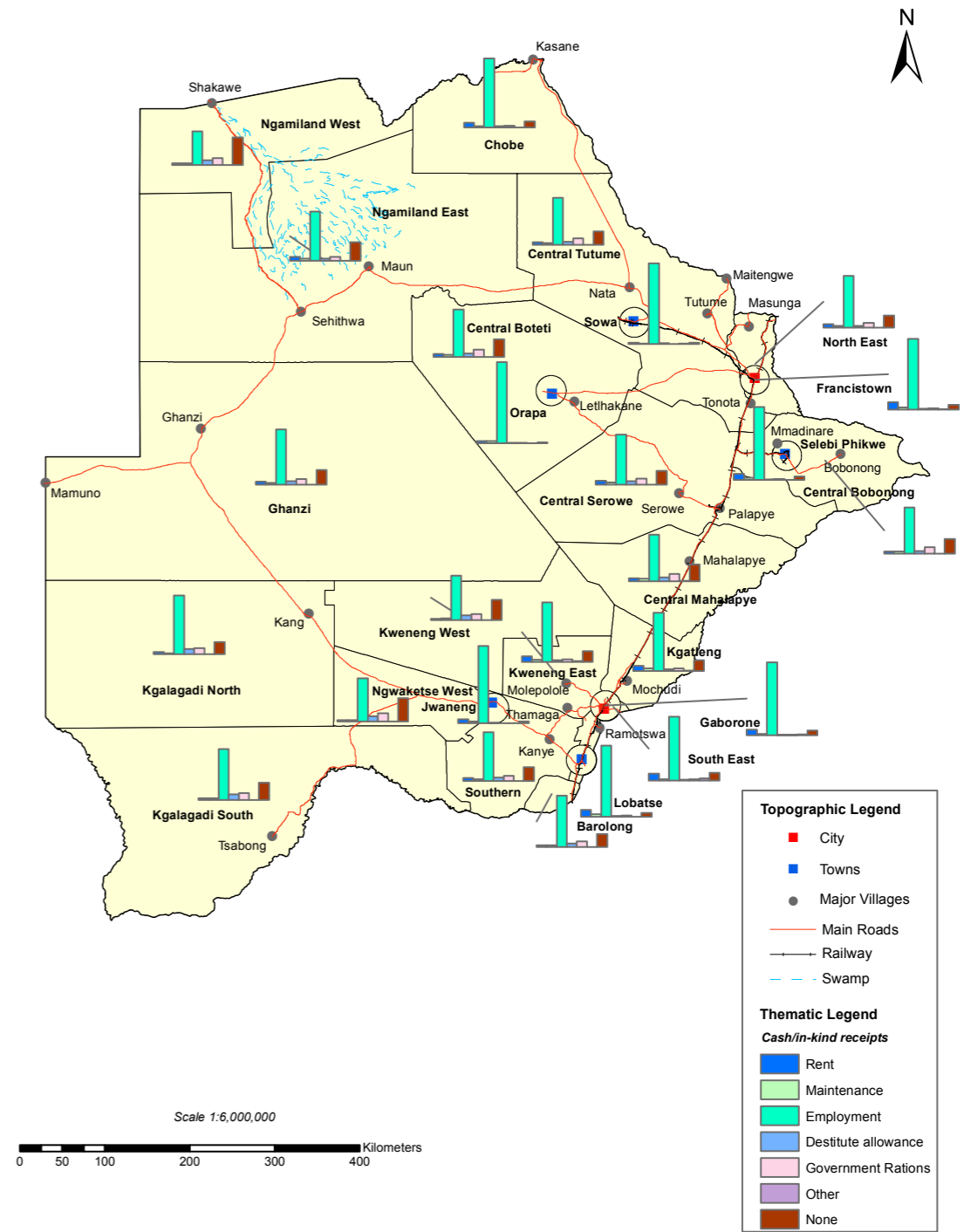
For all districts, employment earnings were the most common source of income, with the highest percentage recorded in Chobe (83.3 percent), followed by South East (77.3 percent), Kweneng East (71.4 percent), Kgalagadi North (70.3 percent) and Kgatleng (70.1 percent). High proportion of households receiving government rations were in Ngwaketse West (10.0 percent), followed by Central Boteti (9.0 percent), Ngamiland West (8.7 percent), Central Mahalapye (8.6 percent), Kgalagadi South (8.3 percent) and Central Tutume at 8.1 percent. Destitute allowance was highest in Kgalagadi South at 6.9 percent, followed by Ngwaketse West (6.6 percent), Kweneng West and Ngamiland West at 5.7 percent each. Earnings from rentals were highest in South East constituting 8.5 percent, followed by Kweneng East (6.4 percent) and Kgatleng at 6.1 percent. Student allowance was high in South East (2.7 percent). Households without cash or in-kind receipts were higher in Ngamiland West (33.2 percent), Ngwaketse West (28.1 percent) and Kweneng West at 24.6 percent (Figure 6.9.3b).

Figure 6.9.3a: Sources of Income by Cities and Towns



Note: category 'Other' includes destitute and students allowances

Figure 6.9.3b: Sources of Income by Census Districts



Compiled and Prepared by Cartographic Unit, Statistics Botswana, 2014, Gaborone.

6.10: Type of Housing Unit

The dominant type of housing unit for households as per the 2011 census results was the detached type at 43.4 percent, followed by rooms (22.9 percent) and traditional housing at 13.2 percent.

In cities and towns, Sowa Town had the highest proportion of households with detached housing unit at 83.7 percent, followed by Orapa (73.7 percent), Jwaneng and Lobatse at 53.5 percent and 51.6 percent, respectively. The next highest proportion of housing unit was rooms, which are most common in Selebi Phikwe (41.2 percent), Francistown (40.1 percent), Lobatse (34.4 percent) and Gaborone at 32.0 percent. Semi-detached housing units were common in Orapa (13.5 percent), town houses were common in Jwaneng (9.9 percent), while apartments and shacks were common in Gaborone and Jwaneng at 6.7 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively.

For the districts, traditional/mixed housing units were highest in Ngamiland West at 70.9 percent (traditional alone constituted 56.3 percent), while shacks were most common in Ghanzi at 6.9 percent, and rooms predominantly in Chobe at 38.6 percent. Detached housing units were most common in Kgatleng district at 61.0 percent, while mixed housing units were prevalent in North East district at 27.0 percent.

Figure 6.10a displays type of housing units by cities and towns, Figure 6.9.3b presents a map of the same by census districts.

Figure 6.10a: Type of Housing Units by Cities and Towns

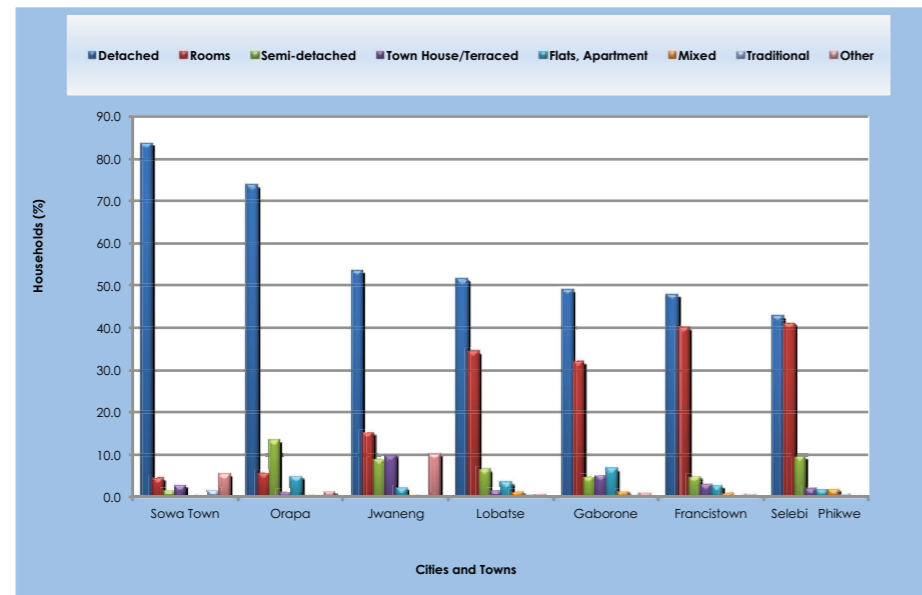
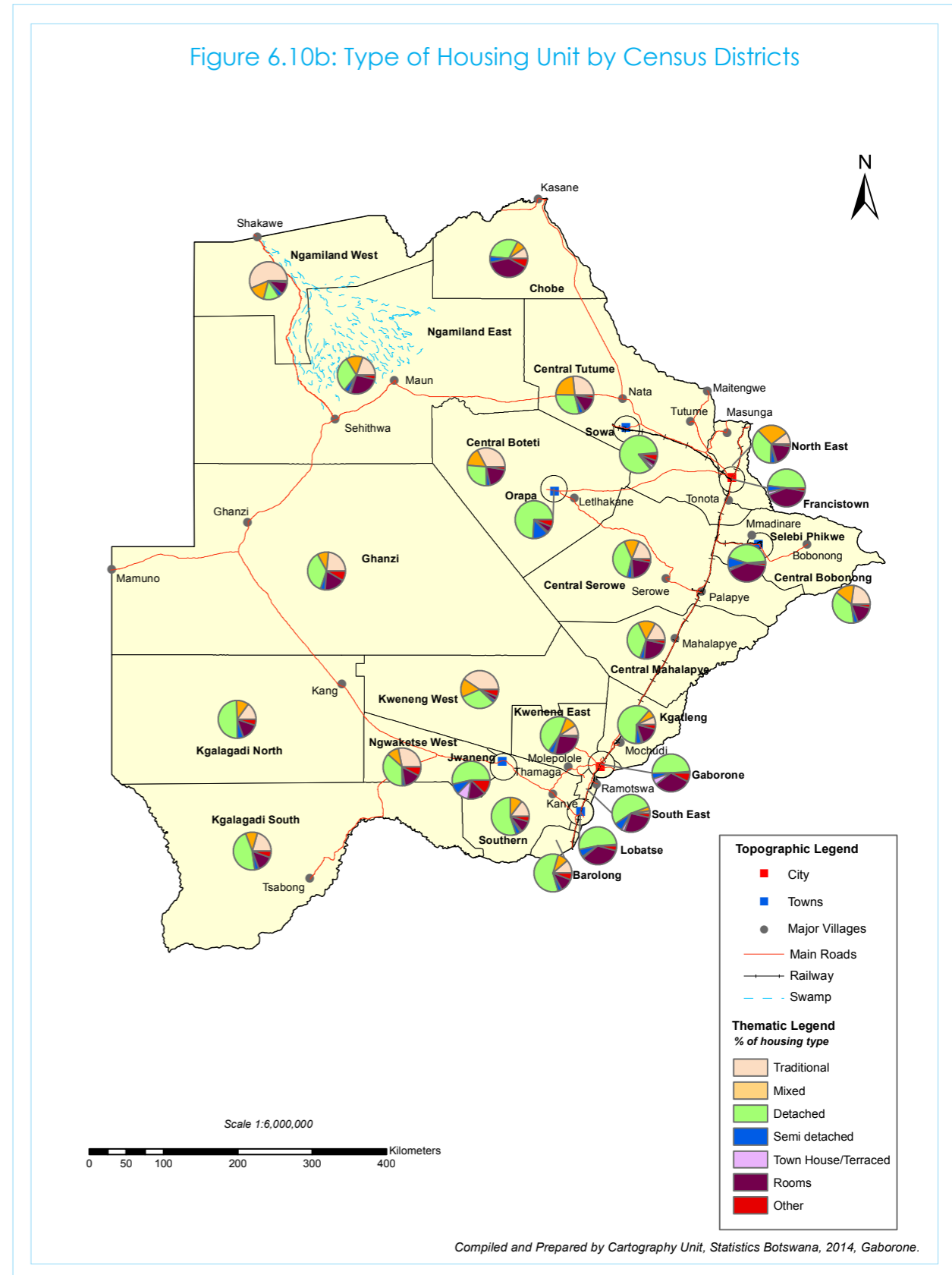


Figure 6.10b: Type of Housing Unit by Census Districts



6.11: Ownership of Durables

The 2011 census results indicated that refrigerators were owned by most households, constituting 43.5 percent nationwide. This was followed by wheelbarrows at 33.1 percent. About 4.6 percent of the national households owned sewing machines, and 2.0 percent owned a tractor, while 29.8 percent of the households indicated no ownership of these (tractor, wheel barrow, sewing machine and refrigerator).

For cities and towns, Sowa Town had the highest proportion of ownership of refrigerators at 78.3 percent, followed by Orapa (76.0 percent), Jwaneng and Selebi Phikwe at about 60.0 percent each. The least ownership of these durables was in Gaborone (59.3 percent), Francistown (57.5 percent) and Lobatse at 50.4 percent (Figure 6.11a).

For all districts, South East and Chobe had the highest ownership of refrigerators at 60.6 percent and 52.8 percent, respectively. Wheelbarrows were most common in Barolong and Kgatleng at 50.8 percent and 50.6 percent, respectively; while sewing machines were mostly owned in Ngamiland East and Ghanzi at 8.3 percent and 6.0 percent, respectively. Tractors were mostly owned in Barolong and Ngwaketse at 3.7 percent each. Ngamiland West and Kgalagadi North had the highest proportion of households that did not own any of the durables at 60.3 percent and 48.7 percent, respectively.

Figure 6.11a: Ownership of Durables by Cities and Towns

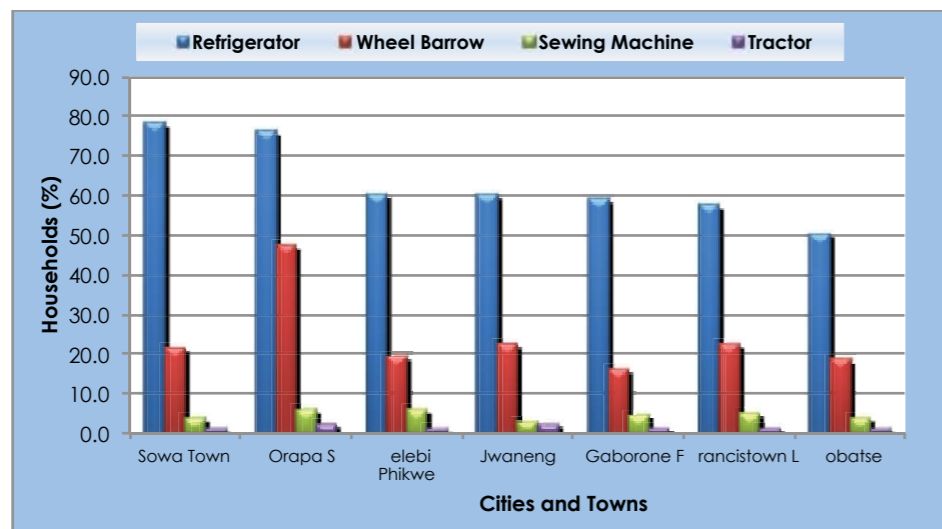
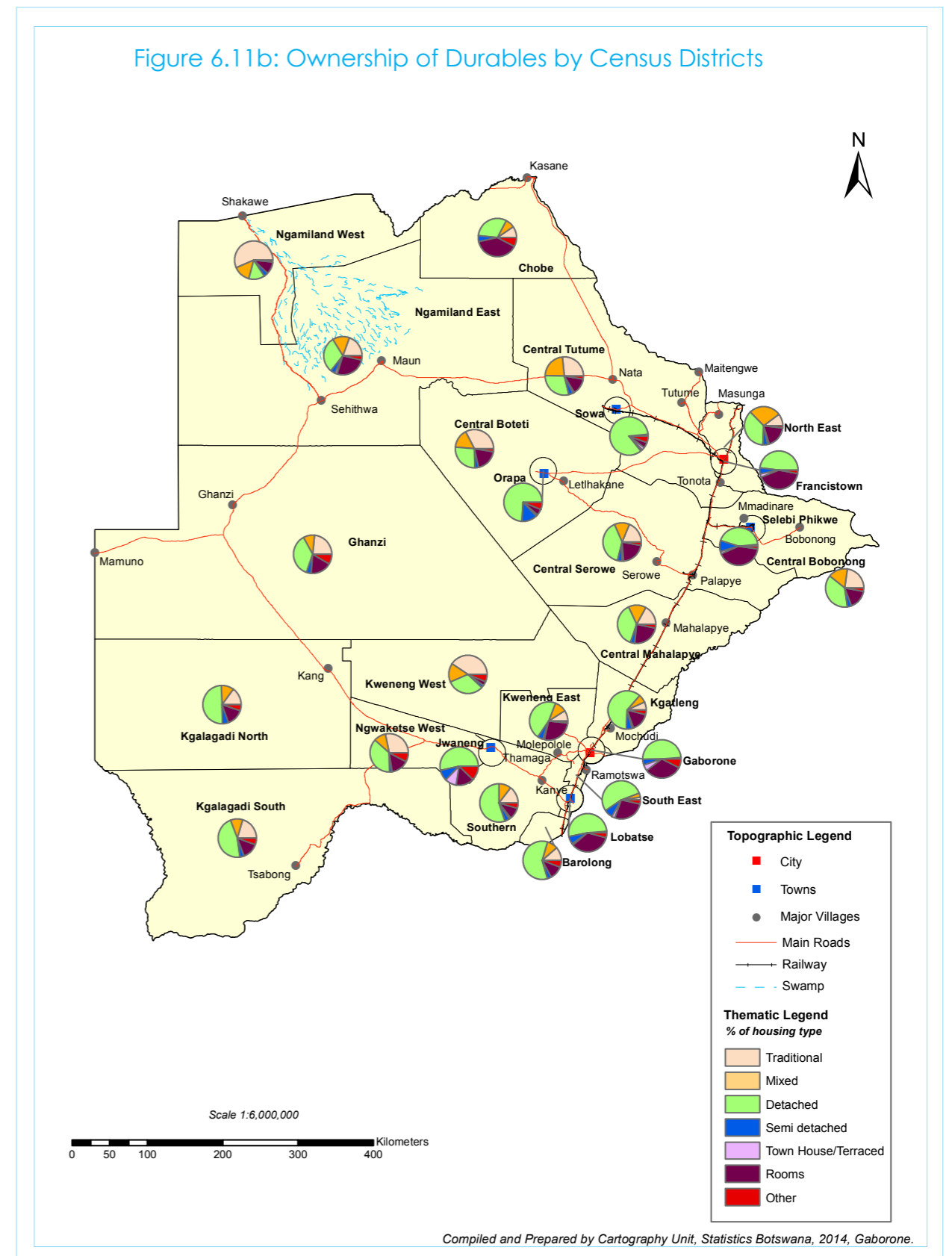


Figure 6.11b: Ownership of Durables by Census Districts



CHAPTER 7: Disability

7.1 Total Disability

Figure 7.1b shows the proportion of total disability by census districts. The results from the 2011 census showed that out of the total population of 2,024,904, 2.5 percent (49,689) were people with disability. The population that had disability was not evenly distributed.

In districts, the highest number of persons with disability was registered in Kweneng East and Central Serowe/Palapye with 10.7 percent each, Ngamiland East (10.0 percent), Central Tutume (9.1 percent), Ngwaketse and Central Mahalapye with 7.7 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively. The least proportions were observed in Ngwaketse West (0.7 percent), Chobe (0.8 percent), Kgalagadi North and Kgalagadi South with 1.4 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.

The distribution of total disability in cities and towns is illustrated in Figure 7.1a. It shows that, the highest proportion of disability was recorded in Gaborone at 6.1 percent, followed by Francistown and Selebi Phikwe with 2.3 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. The least proportions were recorded at Sowa Town (0.1 percent), Orapa (0.4 percent), Jwaneng and Lobatse at 0.4 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively.

Figure 7.1a: Total Disability by Cities and Towns

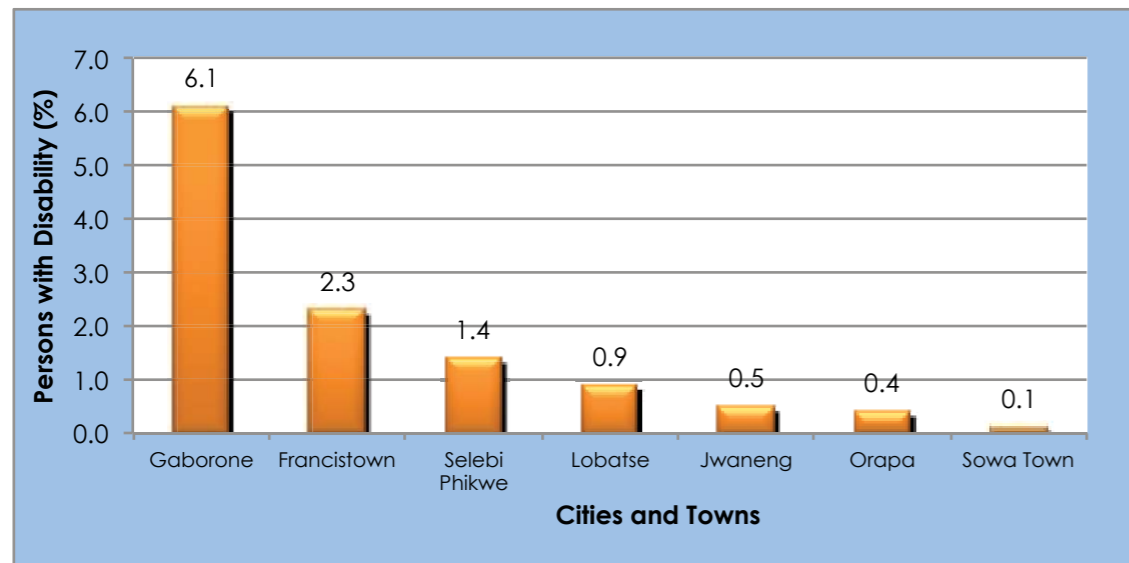
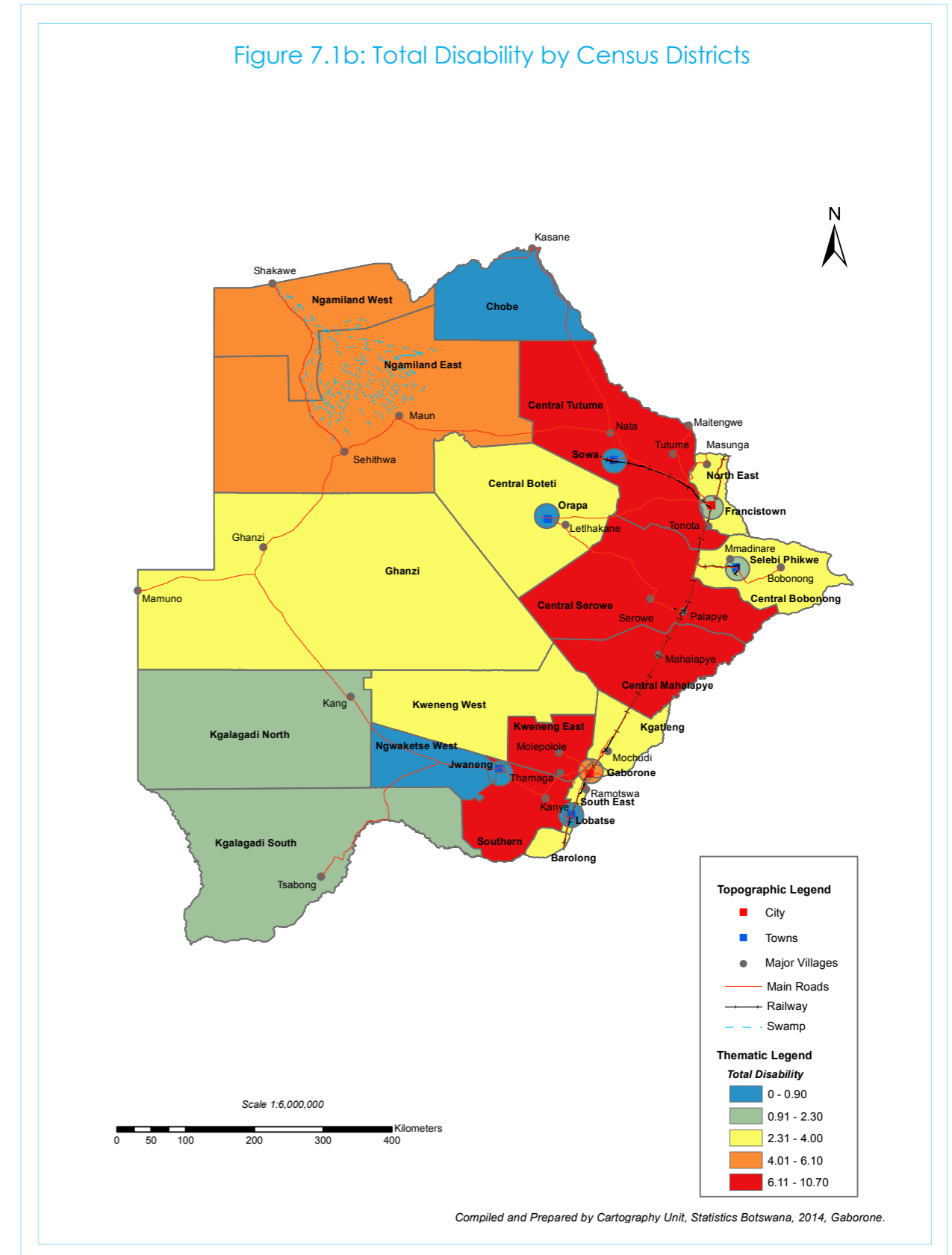


Figure 7.1b: Total Disability by Census Districts



7.2 Total Disability by Sex

Figure 7.2b depicts the proportion of persons with disability by sex and census district, while Figure 7.1a shows the same proportions by cities and towns. As illustrated, there was a difference in disability between males (48.4 percent) and females (51.6 percent).

At districts level, the highest proportion of males with disability was observed in Kweneng East at 11.1 percent, followed by Central Serowe-Palapye (10.5 percent), Central Tutume (8.4 percent), Ngwaketse and Central Mahalapye with 7.7 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the highest proportion of females with disability was realised in Central Serowe-Palapye at 10.8 percent, followed by Kweneng East (10.4 percent), Central Tutume (9.7 percent), Ngwaketse and Central Mahalapye with 7.6 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively.

In cities and towns, the highest proportion of males with disability was recorded in Gaborone at 6.0 percent, followed by Francistown and Selebi-Phikwe with 2.3 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. The least proportions of the same were recorded at Lobatse (0.9 percent), Jwaneng and Orapa with 0.6 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively. Females with disability were more in Gaborone constituting 6.2 percent, followed by Francistown (2.2 percent), Selebi Phikwe (1.3 percent), Lobatse (0.9 percent), and Orapa and Jwaneng with 0.4 percent each.

Figure 7.2a: Percentage of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cities and Towns

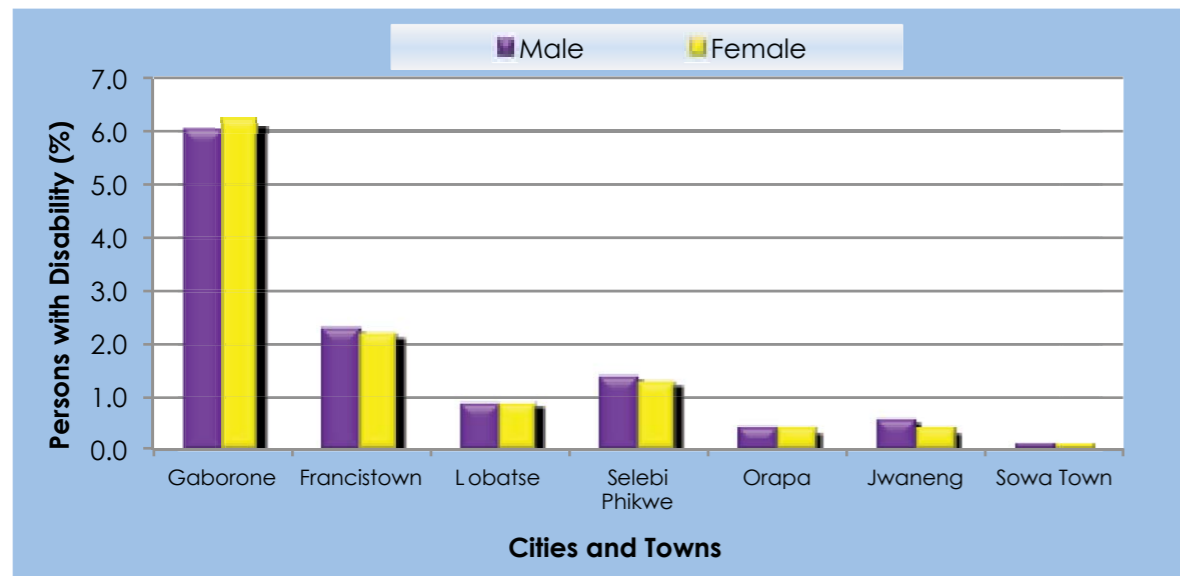
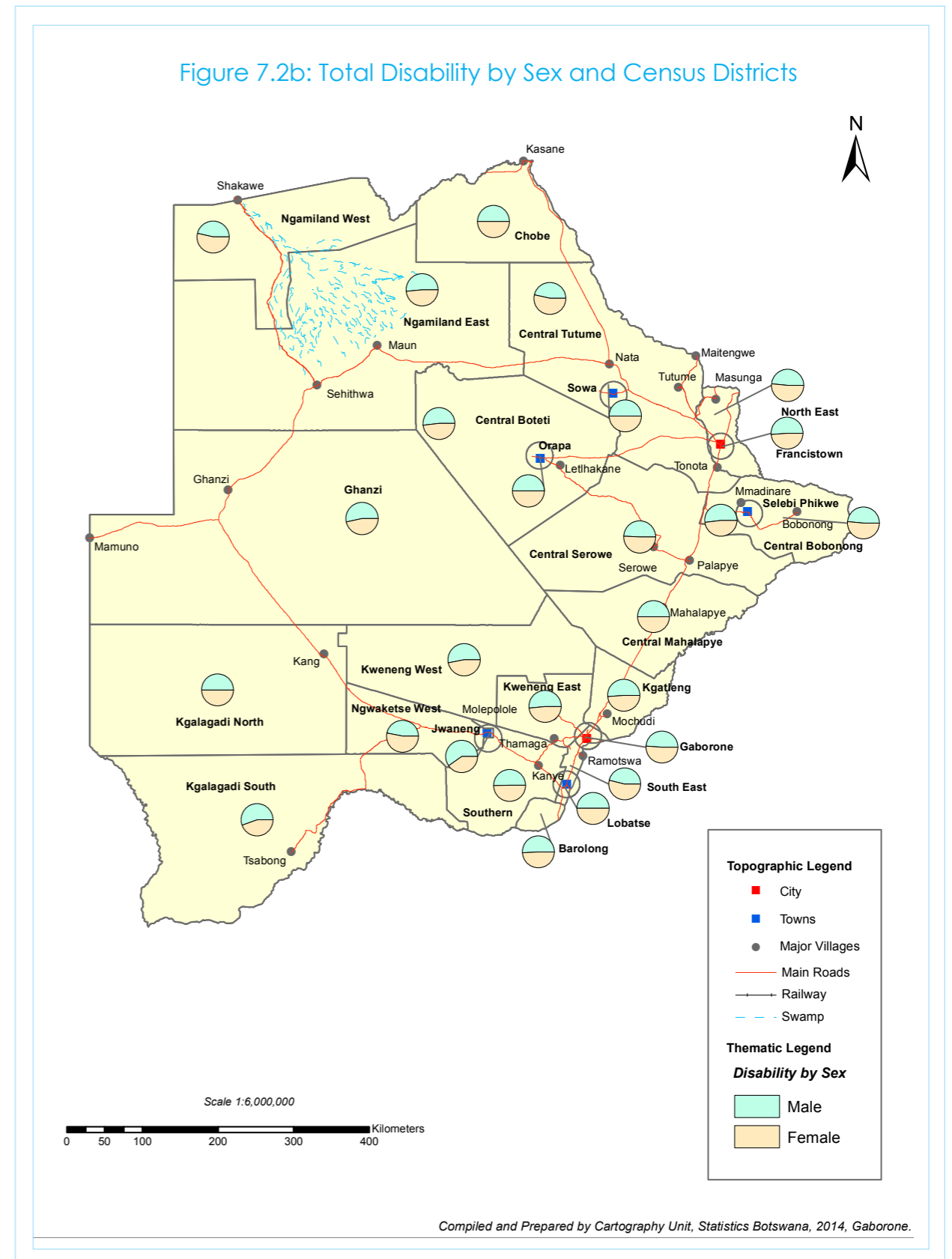


Figure 7.2b: Total Disability by Sex and Census Districts



7.3 Total Disability by Age Group

The proportion of total disability by census district and age group is shown in Figure 7.3b. At district level, Central Tutume recorded the highest disability for age group 0-14 years at 10.5 percent, followed by Kweneng East with 10.4 percent, Central Serowe-Palapye (9.2 percent), Central Mahalapye (7.4 percent), Ngamiland West and Ngwaketse with 6.1 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively. For age group 15-64 years, Kweneng East recorded the highest disability at 10.5 percent, followed by Central Serowe-Palapye (10.1 percent), Central Tutume (7.8 percent), Ngwaketse and Central Mahalapye with 7.0 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively. For age group 65 years and above, Central Serowe-Palapye recorded the highest disability (12.3 percent), followed by Kweneng East (11.3 percent), Central Tutume (10.8 percent), Ngwaketse (9.8 percent) and Central Mahalapye (9.1 percent).

In cities and towns, Gaborone had the highest percentage of persons with disability for age group 0-14 years constituting 4.1 percent, followed by Francistown (3.7 percent) and Selebi-Phikwe (1.9 percent). Lobatse, Jwaneng and Sowa Town recorded the least proportions of persons with disability at 0.7 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively. For the age group 15-64 years, Gaborone was still the highest with (9.1 percent), followed by Francistown (2.6 percent), Selebi-Phikwe (1.8 percent) and Lobatse with 1.0 percent. For the age group 65 years and above, Gaborone still recorded the highest percentage of 1.6, followed by Francistown with 1.0 percent, Lobatse (0.7 percent) and Selebi-Phikwe with 0.5 percent.

Figure 7.3a: Total Disability by Age Group, Cities and Towns

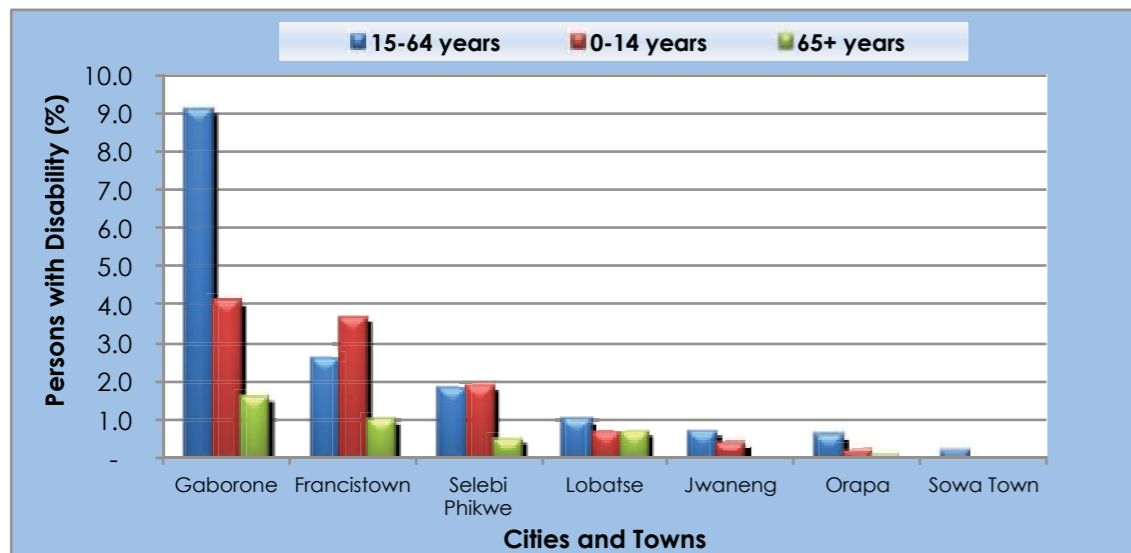
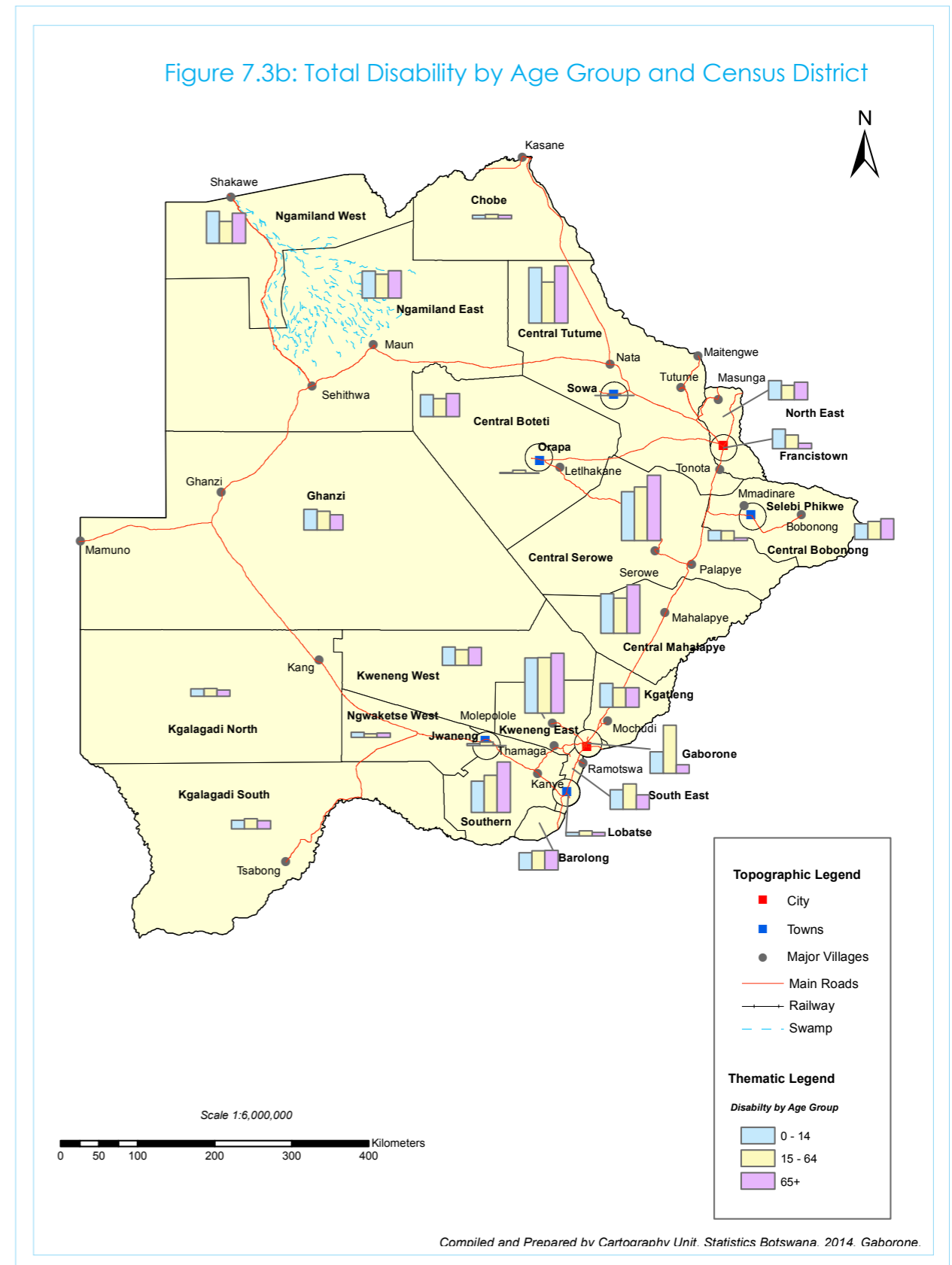


Figure 7.3b: Total Disability by Age Group and Census District



7.4 Defect of Seeing

The proportion of persons with seeing disability by census districts is shown in Figure 7.4b. The highest proportion of persons partially sighted was recorded in Central Serowe-Palapye at 10.3 percent, followed by Kweneng East (10.1 percent), Central Tutume (9.0 percent), Ngwaketse (8.0 percent) and Central Mahalapye (7.2 percent). For those with total blindness, the highest proportions were recorded in Central Serowe-Palapye constituting 12.7 percent, followed by Kweneng East (10.5 percent), Central Tutume (8.9 percent), Central Mahalapye (8.2 percent), and Ngwaketse (7.2 percent). Other districts which recorded notable proportions included Ngamiland West and Ngamiland East with 6.5 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively.

In cities and towns, Gaborone had the highest proportion of persons with partial sight constituting 7.8 percent, followed by Francistown with 2.0 percent and Selebi-Phikwe with 1.3 percent. The least proportions were recorded in Lobatse (0.8 percent), Orapa and Jwaneng with 0.6 percent each as well as Sowa Town with 0.1 percent. The percentage of those who were totally blind was highest in Gaborone at 1.8 percent and Francistown at 1.7 percent. The least proportions were recorded in Selebi-Phikwe (0.8 percent), Lobatse (0.6 percent), Orapa and Jwaneng at 0.1 percent each.

Figure 7.4a displays percentage of persons partially sighted by cities and towns, Figure 7.4b presents a map of the same by census districts.

Figure 7.4a: Persons with Defect of Seeing by Cities and Towns

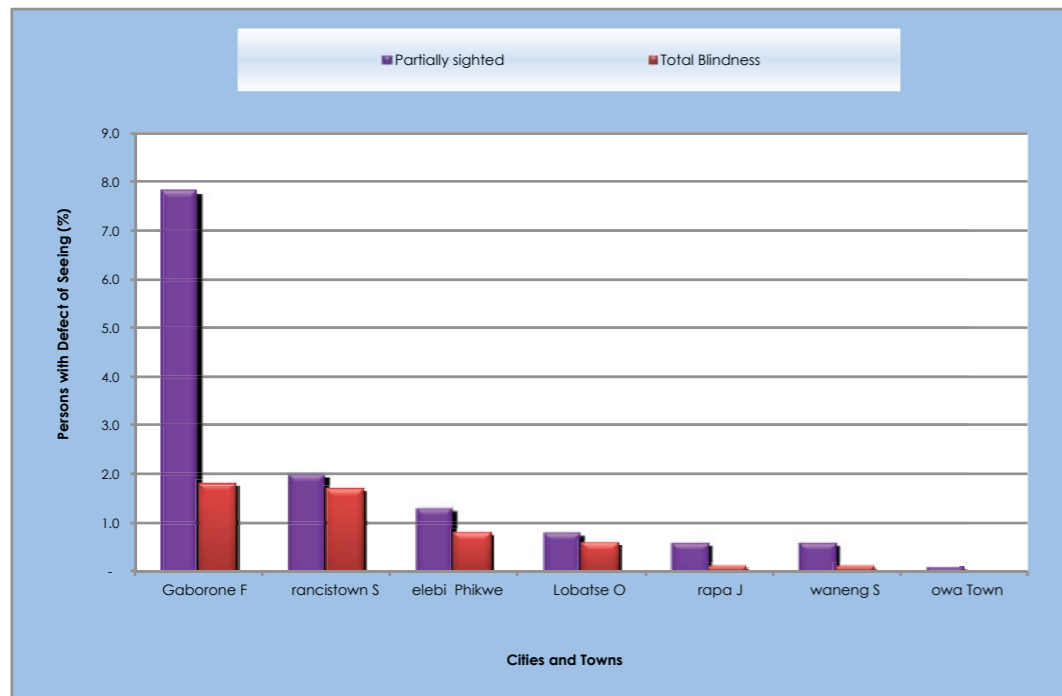


Figure 7.4b: Persons with Defect of Seeing by Census Districts



7.5 Defect of Hearing

The proportion of persons with hearing disability by census districts is shown in figure 7.5b. At district level, Kweneng East recorded the highest percentage of persons with partial hearing at 11.4 percent, followed by Central Serowe-Palapye (11.2 percent), Central Tutume (9.4 percent), Central Mahalapye (8.2 percent) and Ngwaketse with 8.0 percent. Other districts with notable proportions of persons with partial hearing are Ngamiland West and Ngamiland East constituting 6.6 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. The highest percentage of the persons with total deafness was recorded in Central Serowe-Palapye (12.1 percent), followed by South East (11.0 percent), Central Tutume (9.5 percent) and Kweneng East (8.8 percent). Other districts with notable percentages of total deafness include Ngamiland East with 6.7 percent, Ngwaketse and Central Mahalapye with 6.2 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively.

In cities and towns, Gaborone recorded the highest persons with partial hearing constituting 3.6 percent, followed by Francistown (1.7 percent) and Selebi-Phikwe with 1.3 percent. The least proportions were recorded in Lobatse (0.8 percent), Jwaneng and Orapa at 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively. For persons with total deafness, Francistown recorded the highest numbers constituting 6.3 percent, followed by Gaborone (3.5 percent) and Lobatse with 1.1 percent. The least proportions were recorded in Selebi-Phikwe (0.9 percent), Jwaneng and Orapa with 0.3 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively (Figure 7.5a).

Figure 7.5a: Persons with Defect of Hearing by Cities and Towns

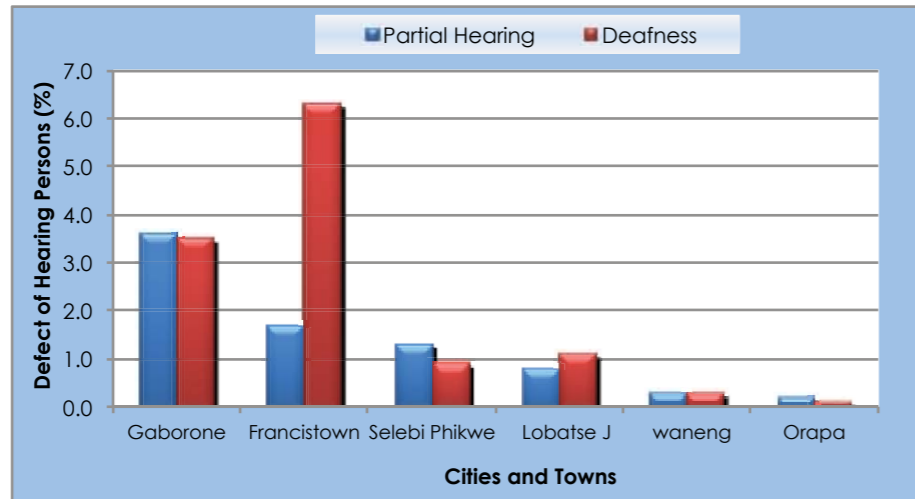
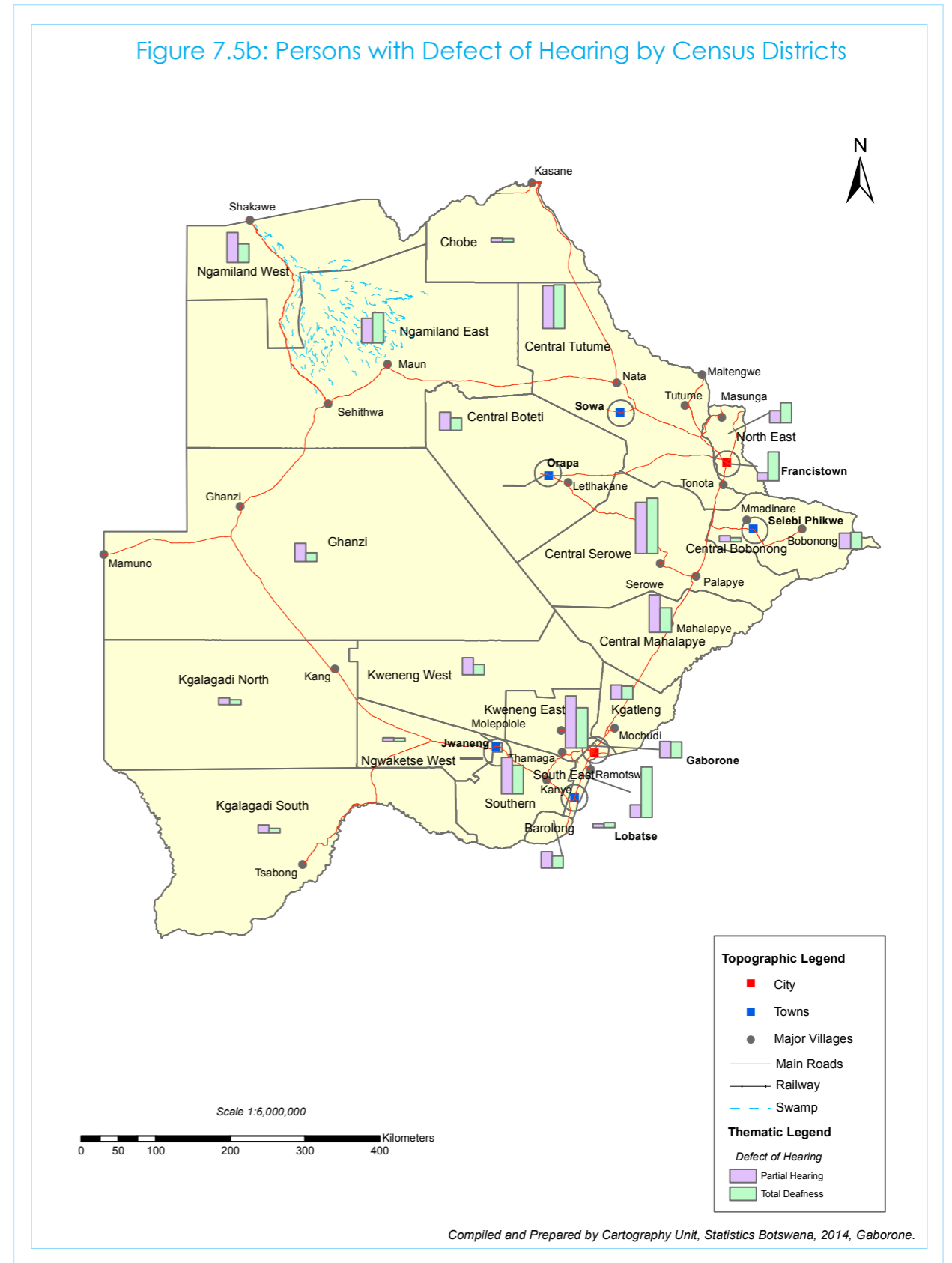


Figure 7.5b: Persons with Defect of Hearing by Census Districts



7.6 Defect in Speech

The highest proportion of the population with partial speech impairment by census district was recorded in Kweneng East (11.3 percent), followed by Central Serowe-Palapye (10.4 percent), Central Tutume (9.7 percent), Central Mahalapye (7.1 percent) and Ngwaketse with 6.8 percent.

For those who fall within the category "inability to speak", the highest percentage was recorded in Central Serowe-Palapye (11.1 percent), followed by Kweneng East (10.0 percent) and Central Tutume with 9.0 percent. Other districts with notable proportions included Central Mahalapye (6.6 percent), Ngwaketse (5.9 percent), Kgatleng with 5.5 percent, North East and Ngamiland East with 5.1 percent each.

In cities and towns, Gaborone recorded the highest percentage for partial speech impediments at 5.3, followed by Francistown (2.5 percent) and Selebi-Phikwe with 2.4 percent. The least population was recorded in Lobatse (0.7 percent), Jwaneng (0.4 percent), Orapa and Sowa Town with 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

For the category "inability to speak", Gaborone recorded the highest percentage of 4.9, followed by Francistown (3.1 percent), Selebi-Phikwe (1.5 percent) and Lobatse with 1.1 percent. The least population in this category was recorded in Jwaneng and Orapa constituting 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively.

Figure 7.6a displays percentage of persons with defect in speech by cities and towns, Figure 7.4b presents a map of the same by census districts.

Figure 7.6a: Persons with Defect in Speech by Cities and Towns

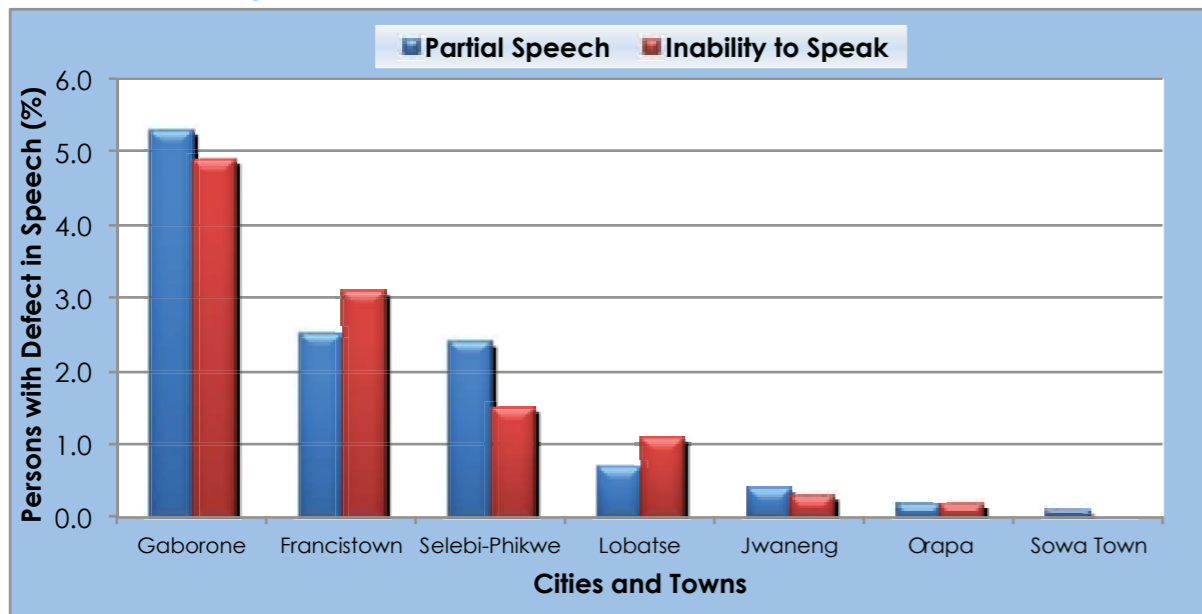
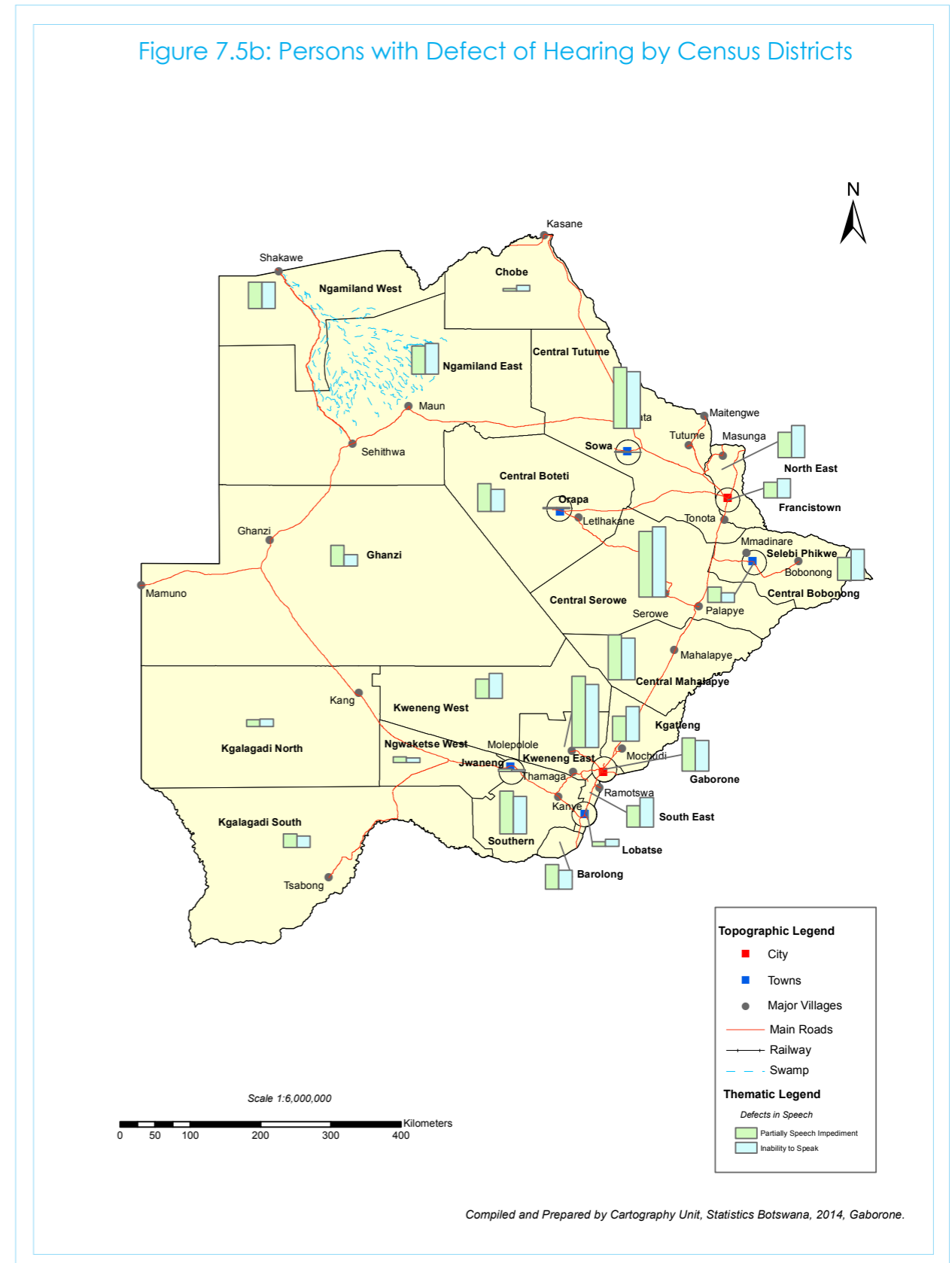


Figure 7.5b: Persons with Defect of Hearing by Census Districts



CHAPTER 8: Agricultural Activities

8.1 Livestock Ownership

Livestock ownership by type of livestock and districts as per the 2011 census results is shown in Figure 8.1. The census results showed that cattle ownership was predominant in Kweneng East at 13.9 percent, followed by Central Serowe-Palapye with 11.5 percent, Ngwaketse and Central Tutume with 8.7 percent each, Central Mahalapye and Ngamiland East with 7.7 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively. The continuous outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), especially in the Ngamiland and Chobe districts, and parts of the North East had contributed to a decline in the number of cattle farmers. Other districts with notable numbers of cattle farmers included Kgatleng and Central Bobonong with 5.8 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively. The least cattle ownership numbers were registered in Ngwaketse West (0.9 percent), Kgalagadi South (1.4 percent) and Chobe (1.7 percent).

Just as in the 2011 annual agricultural survey results, Kweneng East (17.7 percent) recorded the highest number of households who owned goats; followed by Central Serowe with 12.0 percent, Ngwaketse and Central Mahalapye with 8.2 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively. Other districts with notable goats ownership included Kgatleng (6.5 percent), South East (6.2 percent), Ngamiland East (5.8 percent) and Central Bobonong with 5.0 percent. Ngwaketse West (0.9 percent), Kgalagadi North (1.6 percent) and Chobe (1.3 percent) recorded the least proportions in terms of goats rearing. It was not surprising that more households owned goats because they are easy to rear and manage, and they have short-term returns when compared to cattle. They can also be easily managed by women. This was also noticeable during the 2011 annual agricultural survey results where there were more female goat farmers than cattle and sheep. The government has introduced Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development (LIMID) programme which is aimed at improving livestock sector and one of the main packages of this programme, is geared at supporting the rearing of goats.

With respect to sheep ownership, significant proportions were registered in Kweneng East (17.2 percent), Southern (12.5 percent) and Central Serowe-Palapye (10.5 percent). Other districts with notable proportions included Central Mahalapye (9.1 percent), Central Bobonong (8.6 percent), Ngamiland East (6.2 percent) and Kgalagadi South (5.4 percent).

Donkeys and/or mules still play important role in Botswana as they provide draught power and transport. Ownership of these was prevalent in Kweneng East (11.7 percent), Central Serowe-Palapye (10.6 percent), Central Mahalapye (8.8 percent), Central Bobonong (8.3 percent), Central Tutume and Ngwaketse at 8.2 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively. Other districts with notable proportions included Ngamiland East (7.4 percent), Central Boteti and Kweneng West at 5.1 percent each, as well as Central Boteti with 5.0 percent. The least donkey and/or mule ownership was recorded in Ngwaketse West (1.6 percent), Kgalagadi North and South East at 1.4 percent each as well as Chobe at 0.4 percent.

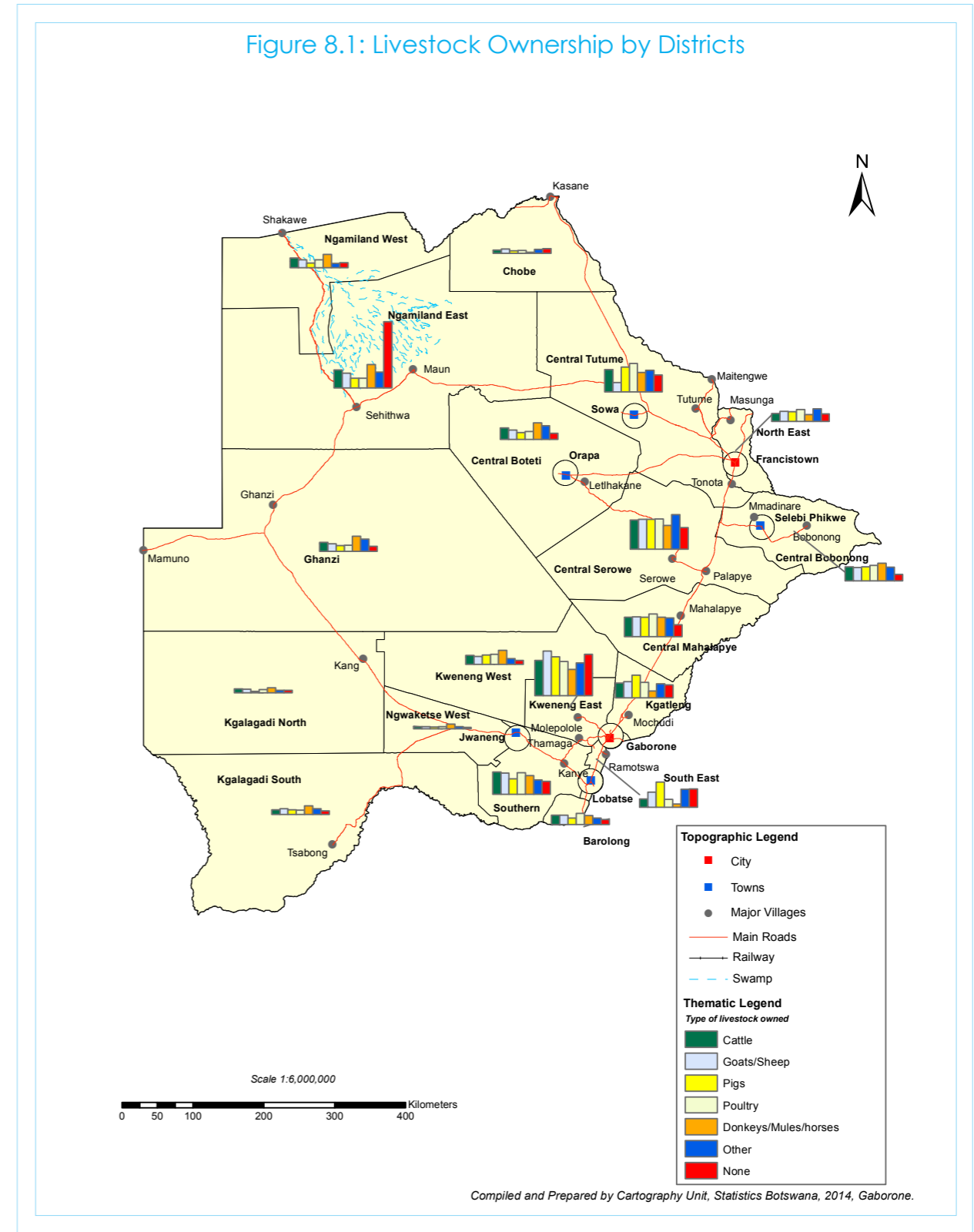
Horses were mostly owned in Ngamiland East (16.6 percent), Ghanzi (14.2 percent) and Central Boteti and Kweneng West with 12.4 percent and 7.5 percent, in that order. Ownership of game was mostly recorded in Central Serowe-Palapye and Kweneng East at 12.2 percent and 10.3 percent, respectively; while that of game was dominant in the same districts at 14.2 percent and 13.9 percent, respectively.

Ownership of pigs was mostly found in Kweneng East (15.3 percent), Central Serowe-Palapye (11.9 percent), South East (10.0 percent), Central Tutume and Kgatleng at 9.8 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively. Other districts with significant contributions included Central Mahalapye (7.7 percent), Ngwaketse (6.2 percent) and Central Bobonong at 5.5 percent. The least records were found in Kgalagadi North (0.6 percent), Ngwaketse West 0.8 percent) and Chobe at 0.9 percent.

Poultry ownership was prevalent in Kweneng East (13.5 percent), Central Serowe-Palapye (12.0 percent), Central Tutume (11.2 percent), Central Mahalapye and Ngwaketse at 8.9 percent) and 8.5 percent, respectively.

There were a number of households which did not own any livestock; significant numbers were observed in Ngamiland East (26.1 percent), Kweneng East (16.4 percent), Central Serowe-Palapye (8.5 percent) and South East (7.3 percent).

Figure 8.1 displays a map showing percentage of livestock ownership by districts.



8.2 Type of Crops Planted

Figure 8.2 shows that Batswana grew mainly four major crops - sorghum, maize, millet and beans/pulses. This was also depicted by the 2011 annual agricultural survey results, where more farmers planted maize (38.4 percent), followed by beans/pulses at 31.7 percent, sorghum (21.8 percent) and millet at 7.6 percent. The same trend was depicted in the 2011 census results. The agricultural statistics ten-year trend also confirmed that farmers who planted maize were increasing as compared to those who planted sorghum and millet. This was because maize is easy to manage as compared to sorghum; sorghum is also vulnerable to quelea birds.

Arable farmers and area planted had increased since the introduction of the Integrated Support Programme for Arable Agriculture Development (ISPAAD) aimed at commercialising agriculture. However, crop production had not increased due to factors such as climate change which affected crop production in Botswana.

At district level, sorghum crop was mostly planted at Central Serowe-Palapye (17.1 percent), followed by Central Tutume (14.8 percent), Central Mahalapye (11.6 percent), Kweneng East (11.2 percent), Central Bobonong (9.3 percent) and North East at 7.3 percent. The least records were registered at Kgalagadi South (0.2 percent), Kgalagadi North and Ngwaketse West with about 0.4 percent each; and Ghanzi with 0.6 percent.

Maize crop was also one of the major crops mostly planted in Kweneng East and Central Serowe-Palapye at 14.3 percent and 12.0 percent, respectively. These were followed by Central Tutume (9.6 percent), Central Mahalapye and Ngwaketse at 8.6 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively. Other districts with significant contributions included Central Bobonong, Ngamiland East and Kgatleng with 6.3 percent, 6.1 percent and 5.8 percent respectively; while the least records were registered in the Kgalagadi district.

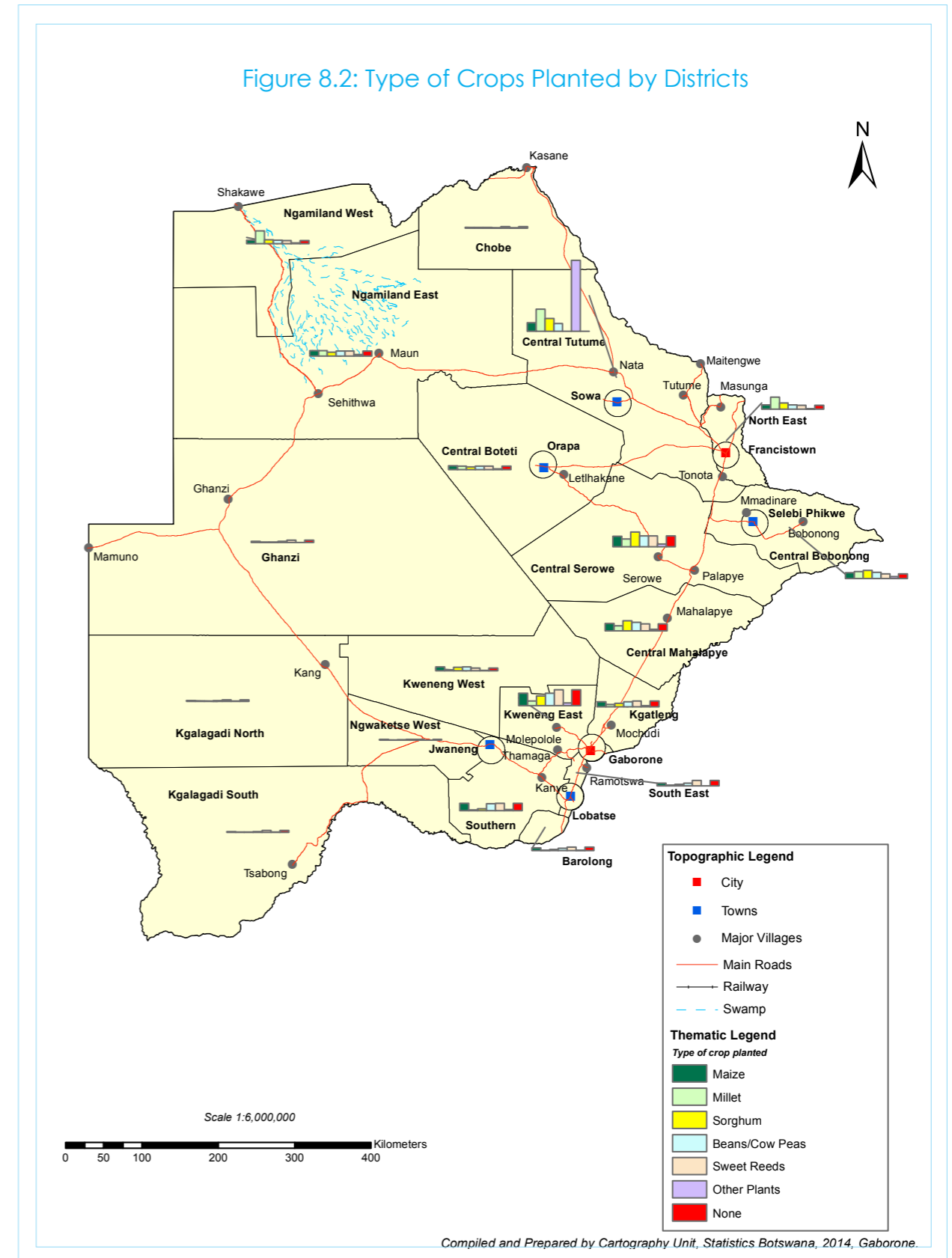
Households which planted millet were predominantly in Central Tutume (25.3 percent), Ngamiland West (14.9 percent), North East (14.0 percent), Central Serowe-Palapye and Central Bobonong with 9.1 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively. Other districts with notable records included Ngamiland East (6.1 percent), Central Mahalapye (5.8 percent) and Kweneng East with 5.5 percent. The least records were observed at Ngwaketse West and Kgalagadi South at about 0.2 percent each, Kgalagadi North (0.3 percent), Barolong (0.4 percent), and Ghanzi and Kweneng West with 0.7 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively.

The majority of households who planted beans/cow peas were recorded in Kweneng East (14.6 percent), Central Serowe-Palapye (12.5 percent), Central Mahalapye (9.7 percent), Central Tutume at 9.1 percent and Ngwaketse with 7.8 percent. Other districts with significant records included Central Bobonong at 6.8 percent, Kgatleng and Ngamiland East at 5.7 percent each; as well as North East with 5.0 percent. The least percentage of farmers in this category was registered in Chobe (0.6 percent), Kgalagadi South (0.8 percent), Kgalagadi North and Ngwaketse West with 1.0 percent each.

Sweet-reed crop was also commonly grown in some districts such as Kweneng East (18.4 percent), Central Serowe-Palapye (12.4 percent), Ngwaketse (8.5 percent) and Central Mahalapye (8.0 percent). Districts with notable records in this category included Kgatleng (6.7 percent), South East (6.5 percent), Ngamiland East and Central Bobonong with 6.0 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively. The least records were observed in Central Tutume (0.2 percent) and Ngwaketse West at 1.0 percent.

There were, however, households which did not plant any crop and these were mostly registered in Kweneng East (18.4 percent), Central Serowe-Palapye (12.5 percent), Ngwaketse (8.5 percent) and Central Mahalapye with 8.0 percent. Notable records were also observed in Kgatleng (6.7 percent), South East (6.5 percent), Ngamiland East (6.0 percent) and Central Bobonong at 5.2 percent; the least records were noted in Central Tutume and Ngwaketse West with 0.1 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively.

Figure 8.2 displays a map showing percentage of household Type of Crop Planted by districts.



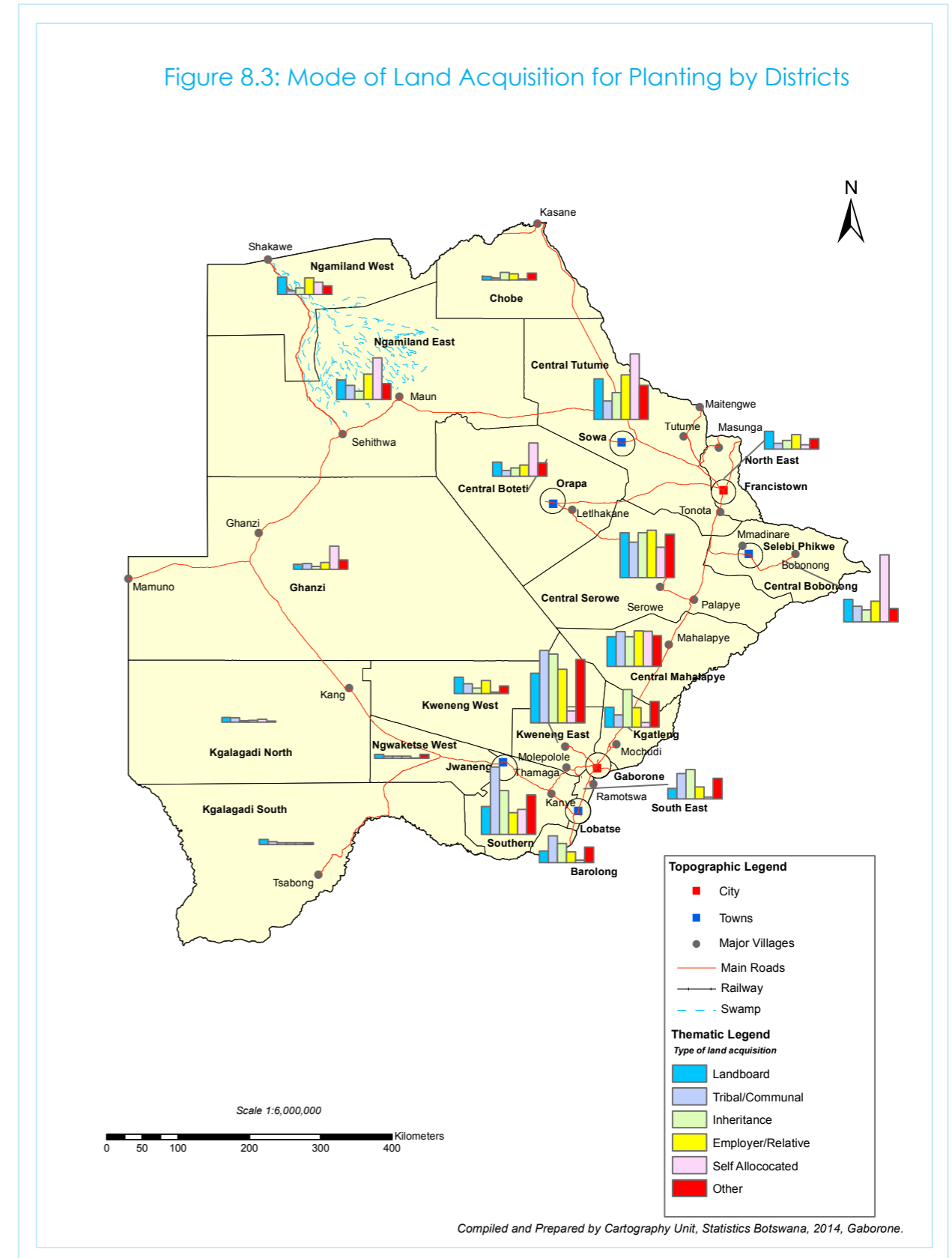
8.3 Mode of Land Acquisition for Planting

Most households acquired land for planting through land boards (63.8 percent at national level). This was followed by land obtained through inheritance (16.0 percent), employers/relatives (13.0 percent) and self-allocated (3.3 percent). High proportions of households acquiring land through self-allocation may mislead because one would expect that people acquired land through the legal authorities.

At district level, Kweneng East had a significant proportion of households which obtained land through leasehold (21.0 percent), tribal/communal (19.8 percent), inheritance (18.9 percent), freehold (13.7 percent), employer/relative (14.7 percent) and land board (13.6 percent). Ngwaketse district also had notable proportions of households which obtained Tribal Grazing Land Policy (TGLP) farms (20.8 percent), tribal/communal (18.4 percent), leasehold (13.3 percent) and syndicate (12.0 percent); while Central Serowe-Palapye had notable records for syndicate (15.0 percent), freehold (13.4 percent), employer/relative (13.0 percent), land board and inheritance at 12.3 percent each, as well as leasehold at 10.6 percent.

Central Mahalapye had significant records for households who obtained land for planting through syndicate at 10.9 percent. Self-allocation was also common in Central Bobonong (18.3 percent), Central Tutume (17.9 percent) and Ngamiland East with 11.4 percent. Central Tutume had high proportions of households which acquired land for planting through employer/relative (12.1 percent), syndicate and land board at 11.4 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively; Ngamiland East also had high proportions for TGLP (11.9 percent) and Kgatleng for inheritance at 10.3 percent.

Figure 8.3 displays a map showing percentage of household mode of land acquisition for planting by census districts.



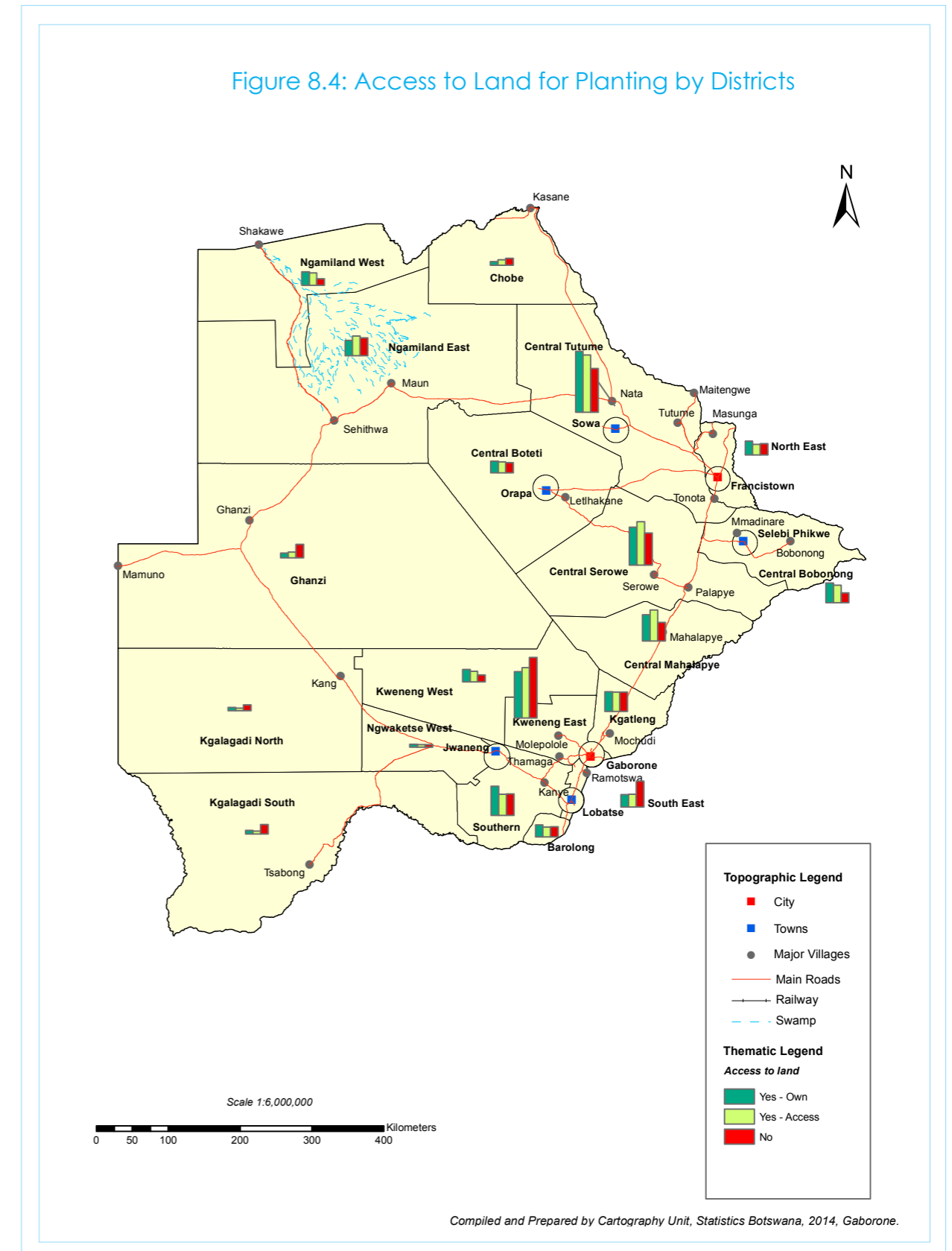
Note: 'Other' includes Freehold, Leasehold, TGLP and Syndicate

8.4 Access to Land for Planting

At national level, 45.0 percent of households indicated that they did not own land; while 41.3 percent reported that they owned land. The proportion of households which had access to land accounted for 13.7 percent. It should be noted that the percentage of households with no land for planting is surprisingly high (50.0 percent).

At district level, Kweneng East had higher proportions of households with no land for planting (19.3 percent), had access to such land (15.6 percent) and owns such land (14.2 percent). Central Serowe-Palapye also had notable percentages of households which had access (10.2 percent), owned (10.8 percent) and no land (7.8 percent) for planting; while Central Tutume recorded proportions for the same categories of 10.2 percent, 10.8 percent and 7.8 percent in that order.

Figure 8.4 displays a map showing percentage of household land acquisition for planting by districts.



APPENDIX I: POPULATION ATLAS AUTHORS AND COORDINATORS

TOPICS	AUTHORS
PREFACE	Mr T. Maruatona
TABLE OF CONTENTS	Mr T. Maruatona
PREAMBLE	Mr T. Maruatona
CHAPTER 1	
The Country Profile	
1.1 Introduction	Prof T. Gwebu and Mr T. Maruatona
1.2 Location and Size	Prof T. Gwebu and Mr T. Maruatona
1.3 The People and Settlement	Prof T. Gwebu and Mr T. Maruatona
1.4 Land Tenure and Land use	Prof T. Gwebu and Mr T. Maruatona
1.5 Relief	Prof T. Gwebu and Mr T. Maruatona
1.6 Vegetation	Prof T. Gwebu and Mr T. Maruatona
1.7 Climate and Climate Change	Prof T. Gwebu and Mr T. Maruatona
1.8 Mineral and Scenic Resources	Prof T. Gwebu and Mr T. Maruatona
1.9 Poverty Issues	Prof T. Gwebu and Mr T. Maruatona
1.10 Governance Issues	Prof T. Gwebu and Mr T. Maruatona
CHAPTER 2	
General Demographics and Socio-Economic	
2.1 Population Distribution	Ms Bakang S. Motlhatlhedi
2.2 Population Density	Ms Bakang S. Motlhatlhedi
2.3 Population Growth Rate	Ms Bakang S. Motlhatlhedi
2.4 Sex Ratio	Ms Bakang S. Motlhatlhedi
2.5 Marital Status	Ms Bakang S. Motlhatlhedi
2.6 Age Distribution Structure	Ms Bakang S. Motlhatlhedi
2.7 Fertility Rate	Mr B. Tlhomelang
2.8 Mortality Rate	Mr B. Tlhomelang
2.9 Life Expectancy	Mr B. Tlhomelang
2.10 Dependency Ratio	Dr Dwivedi
CHAPTER 3	
Migration	
3.1 Short term Migration	Prof Navaneetham
3.2 Medium term Migration	Prof Navaneetham
3.3 Long term Migration	Prof Navaneetham
CHAPTER 4	
Education Levels and Literacy Rate	
4.1 School Attendance Status	Dr Dwivedi
4.2 Primary School Enrolment	Dr Dwivedi

4.3 Secondary School Enrolment	Dr Dwivedi
4.4 Literacy Rate	Dr Dwivedi
4.5 Literacy Rate by Sex	Dr Dwivedi

CHAPTER 5**Economic Activity and Labour Force**

5.1 Employment	Mr Bunnie Komane
5.2 Unemployment Rate	Mr Bunnie Komane

CHAPTER 6**Households and Housing**

6.1 Access to Improved Water Sources	Mr K. F. Dintwa and Mr K. Chigodora
6.2 Energy Sources for Household Lighting	Mr K. F. Dintwa and Mr K. Chigodora
6.3 Energy Sources for Household Cooking	Mr K. F. Dintwa and Mr K. Chigodora
6.4 Energy Sources for Household Space Heating	Mr K. F. Dintwa and Mr K. Chigodora
6.5 Waste Collection and Disposal	Mr K. F. Dintwa and Mr K. Chigodora
6.6 Toilet Facility	Mr K. F. Dintwa and Mr K. Chigodora
6.7 Means of Transport	Mr K. F. Dintwa and Mr K. Chigodora
6.8 Means of Communication	Mr K. F. Dintwa and Mr K. Chigodora
6.9 Source of Income	Mr K. F. Dintwa and Mr K. Chigodora
6.10 Type of Housing Unit	Mr K. F. Dintwa and Mr K. Chigodora
6.11 Ownership of Durables	Mr K. F. Dintwa and Mr K. Chigodora

CHAPTER 7**Disability**

7.1 Total Disability	Dr Malatsi and Dr Mpuang
7.2 Total Disability by Sex	Dr Malatsi and Dr Mpuang
7.3 Total Disability by Age Group	Dr Malatsi and Dr Mpuang
7.4 Defect of Seeing	Dr Malatsi and Dr Mpuang
7.5 Defect of Hearing	Dr Malatsi and Dr Mpuang
7.6 Defect in Speech	Dr Malatsi and Dr Mpuang

CHAPTER 8**Agriculture**

8.1 Livestock Ownership	Dr Mulalu and Mr Gareoitse
8.2 Type of Crops Planted	Dr Mulalu and Mr Gareoitse
8.3 Land Acquisition for Planting	Dr Mulalu and Mr Gareoitse
8.6 Access to Land for Planting	Dr Mulalu and Mr Gareoitse

APPENDIX II: POPULATION ATLAS COMMITTEE

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3. Royal K. Chalashika (Secretary)	Statistics Botswana
4. Tebogo Laletsang	Statistics Botswana
5. Giff Mpugwa	Statistics Botswana
6. Nyaladzani Nkhwanana	Statistics Botswana
7. Neo Kwada	Statistics Botswana
8. Ipopeng Tirelo	Statistics Botswana
9. Kakanyo F. Dintwa	Statistics Botswana
10. Oarabile Mmusi	Statistics Botswana
11. Dr M. Mulalu	UB, Department of Environmental Science
12. Prof T. Gwebu	UB, Department of Environmental Science
13. Dr Mpuang	UB, Department of Education Foundations
14. Dr N. Malatsi	UB, Department of Education Foundations
15. Tshwenyego Malesela	MOA, Land Utilisation Division
16. Thabo Kgafela	MLH, Department of Surveys and Mapping

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2. Royal Chalashika
3. Nyaladzani Nkhwanana
4. Giff N. Mpugwa

Graphic Designer, Statistics Botswana

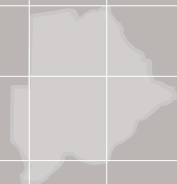
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Project Coordinator, Statistics Botswana

Phetogo Zambezi

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