

# SECONDARY EDUCATION STATS BRIEF-2012

No. 2014/01

## STATS BRIEF

# STATISTICS BOTSWANA

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## Preface

This stats brief gives a summary of the 2012 secondary education statistics drawn from the secondary school annual census returns.

The brief provides education statistics users with secondary education indicators for purposes of planning and programme monitoring and evaluation. The report also provides evidence on achievement of national and international goals as well as programmes. Therefore, some key recommendations in the Revised National Policy on Education (RNPE-1994) regarding secondary education such as; the three year secondary basic education for all, increasing access in secondary education, improved quality in terms of teacher qualification and student performance have been taken note of. This is to ensure that the information provided is of acceptable quality, relevant, conforms to policy imperatives, and is timely and reliable. The brief will also assist in monitoring the existing education policy (RNPE), the National Development Plan (NDP), Vision 2016, Education For All (EFA), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and inform educational planning in general.

We sincerely thank all our data providers and stakeholders for their significant contribution towards the production of this stats brief.



.....  
Anna Majelantle  
**Statistician General**  
**April, 2014**

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## List of Acronyms

<b>B. A</b>	Bachelor of Arts
<b>B. Ed</b>	Bachelor of Education
<b>BGCSE</b>	Botswana General Certificate of Secondary Education
<b>CCE</b>	Certificate in Counselling Education
<b>CSO</b>	Central Statistics Office
<b>Dip. Ed.</b>	Diploma in Education
<b>EFA</b>	Education For All
<b>GER</b>	Gross Enrolment Ratio
<b>GPI</b>	Gender Parity Index
<b>JCE</b>	Junior Certificate Examination
<b>JSS</b>	Junior Secondary School
<b>M.Ed</b>	Master in Education
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MFDP</b>	Ministry of Finance & Development Planning
<b>MOESD</b>	Ministry of Education & Skills Development
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NER</b>	Net Enrolment Ratio
<b>NGO</b>	Non- Governmental Organisation
<b>PGDE</b>	Post Graduate Diploma in Education
<b>RNPE</b>	Revised National Policy on Education
<b>SEN</b>	Special Education Needs
<b>SPED</b>	Special Education
<b>SSS</b>	Senior Secondary School
<b>UCCSA</b>	United Congregational Church of Southern Africa
<b>UPE</b>	Universal Primary Education

## 1.0 Introduction

Indicators included in this brief are, among others; secondary school coverage in terms of number of schools, enrolment rates and trends of these over the years, school dropout rates, teachers by their qualifications, dropouts, repetitions, transitions and pass rates, proportion of secondary school students with special education needs. The reported indicators are aggregated by region, district, school ownership, citizenship, sex and form.

This Statistics Brief is presented in five (5) sections as outlined below;

- Section 1: Secondary education school ownership*
- Section 2: Secondary education enrolment*
- Section 3: secondary education drop-outs, repeaters and re-entrants*
- Section 4: Secondary school teachers*
- Section 5: Secondary school students' performance*

It should be noted that the presented statistics is from 98.2 percent of the total secondary schools in the country which responded to the annual school census. The remaining 1.8percentwas non-responses mainly from private schools.

## 2.0 Secondary Education School Ownership

Secondary school ownership in Botswana is mainly in three forms; government, government aided and privately owned schools. Government secondary schools are solely managed by Ministry of Education and Skills Development, while the private schools are entities owned by individuals or companies and government aided schools are mission schools run by religious institutions (Roman Catholic Church and UCCSA) in partnership with Ministry of Education and Skills Development.

The current secondary school register shows that there has been an increase of 2.5 percent on the number of secondary schools, from 276 in 2008 to 283 in 2012. Out of the 283 schools, Government schools constituted 84.0 percent of all secondary schools in the country.

**Table 1.1: Number of Secondary Schools by School Ownership and Region – 2012**

Region	School Ownership				Total	%
	Government Schools	%	Private Schools	%		
Central	92	38.5	5	11.4	97	34.3
Chobe	2	0.8	-	-	2	0.7
Kgalagadi	7	2.9	-	-	7	2.5
Kgatleng	11	4.6	1	2.3	12	4.2
Kweneng	26	10.9	5	11.4	31	11
Gantsi	5	2.1	-	-	5	1.8
South	34	14.2	6	13.6	40	14.1
South East	27	11.3	14	31.8	41	14.5
North East	20	8.4	7	15.9	27	9.5
North West	15	6.3	6	13.6	21	7.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**\*\*Government schools include Government and the 4 Government aided schools**

Table 1.1 shows that Central region has the highest percentage of Government secondary schools at 38.5 percent followed by South region with 14.2 percent. However, South East region has the highest percentage of private schools at 31.8 percent followed by North East region with 15.9 percent. The Chobe region has only two secondary schools being government owned. The higher concentration of Government secondary schools in Central region is mainly due to its vast geographical spread and high population in the region.

## 2.0 Secondary Education Enrolment

### 2.1. 2012 Secondary Education Enrolment

According to Central Statistics Office (2004), the 2012 secondary school enrolment was projected at 177,500. However, annual school census indicates that in 2012, secondary school enrolment was at 172,669, with female enrolment of 51.7 percent and 48.3 percent for males. Government schools enrolled 92.3 percent of all students while only 7.7 percent were enrolled in Government aided (mission schools) and private schools at 3.5 percent and 4.2 percent respectively (Table 2.1). This is an indication that Government is the main provider of secondary education.

**Table 2.1: Secondary Education Enrolment by School Ownership, Sex and Form- 2012**

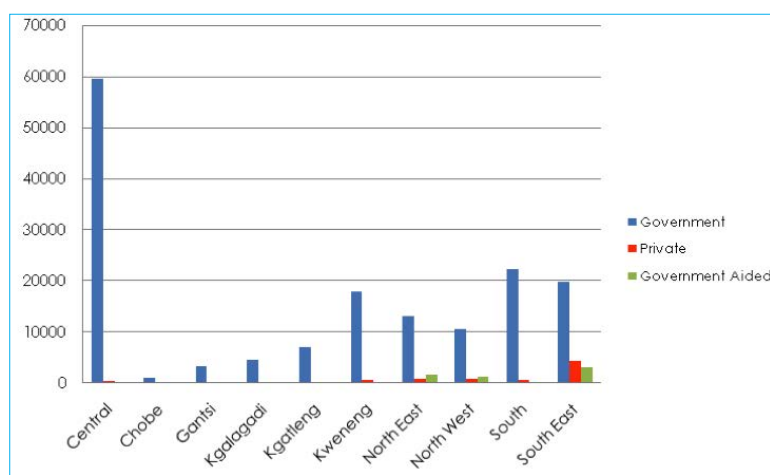
School Ownership	Sex	FORM						SPED	Total	%
		1	2	3	4	5	6			
Government	Male	20,153	19,262	18,847	9,805	9,091	-	84	77,242	44.7
	Female	20,447	19,444	19,052	11,890	11,238	-	55	82,126	47.6
	Total	40,600	38,706	37,899	21,695	20,329	-	139	159,368	92.3
Government- Aided	Male	-	-	-	1,413	1,360	-	-	2,773	1.6
	Female	-	-	-	1,740	1,603	-	-	3,343	1.9
	Total	-	-	-	3,153	2,963	-	-	6,116	3.5
Private	Male	440	481	652	747	903	188	-	3,411	2
	Female	474	452	703	836	1,145	164	-	3,774	2.2
	Total	914	933	1,355	1,583	2,048	352	-	7,185	4.2
All Schools	Male	20,593	19,743	19,499	11,965	11,354	188	84	83,426	48.3
	Female	20,921	19,896	19,755	14,466	13,986	164	55	89,243	51.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41,514</b>	<b>39,639</b>	<b>39,254</b>	<b>26,431</b>	<b>25,340</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>172,669</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.2: Secondary Education Enrolment by School Ownership per Region- 2012**

Region	Government			Government aided			Private			Grand Total			%
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Central	29,225	31,291	60,516	-	-	-	116	125	241	29,341	31,416	60,757	35.2
Chobe	556	560	1,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	560	1,116	0.6
Gantsi	1,589	1,720	3,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,589	1,720	3,309	1.9
Kgalagadi	2,224	2,340	4,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,224	2,340	4,564	2.6
Kgatleng	3,533	3,613	7,146	-	-	-	48	60	108	3,581	3,673	7,254	4.2
Kweneng	8,806	9,159	17,965	-	-	-	246	315	561	9,052	9,474	18,526	10.7
North East	6,063	6,162	12,225	800	928	1,728	356	408	764	7,219	7,498	14,717	8.5
North West	5,131	5,453	10,584	580	659	1,239	340	359	699	6,051	6,471	12,522	7.3
South	10,791	11,438	22,229	-	-	-	262	315	577	11,053	11,753	22,806	13.2
South East	9,324	10,390	19,714	1,393	1,756	3,149	2,043	2,192	4,235	12,760	14,338	27,098	15.7
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>77,242</b>	<b>82,126</b>	<b>159,368</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>6,116</b>	<b>3,411</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>7,185</b>	<b>83,426</b>	<b>89,243</b>	<b>172,669</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2.2 shows that total secondary school enrolment was 172,669 in 2012. The table shows that secondary school enrolment was highest in Central region followed by South East region. The Chobe region is the smallest region in terms of number of schools and total enrolment. The enrolments percentages also show the relative distribution of secondary schools across the country. Secondary school enrolment has increased by 0.4 percent over three years from 171,986 in 2009 to 172,669 in 2012.

**Figure 2.1: Enrolment by School Ownership per Region - 2012**



**Figure 2.2: Secondary Education Enrolment by Region and Sex-2012**

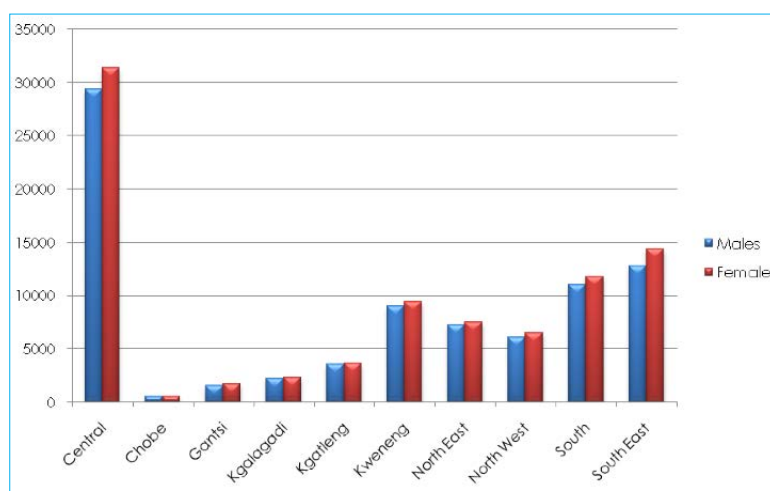


Figure 2.2 shows that female enrolment in secondary schools is slightly higher than that of their male counterparts across all the regions. The regions where gender disparity in enrolment is slightly more prominent are South East, followed by Gantsi, North West and Central regions. Female and male enrolment in Chobe region is almost equal.

**Table 2.3: Secondary Education Enrolment by Region, Sex and Form - 2012**

Region	Sex	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
Central	Male	7,138	6,791	6,671	4,077	4,173	-	-	28,850
	Female	7,297	6,758	6,780	4,938	5,157	-	-	30,930
	Total	14,435	13,549	13,451	9,015	9,330	-	-	59,780
Chobe	Male	198	163	195	-	-	-	-	556
	Female	187	210	163	-	-	-	-	560
	Total	385	373	358	-	-	-	-	1,116
Gantsi	Male	367	307	316	284	315	-	-	1,589
	Female	337	300	315	381	387	-	-	1,720
	Total	704	607	631	665	702	-	-	3,309
Kgalagadi	Male	564	542	535	342	241	-	-	2,224
	Female	581	564	504	331	360	-	-	2,340
	Total	1,145	1,106	1,039	673	601	-	-	4,564
Kgatleng	Male	910	948	948	376	399	-	-	3,581
	Female	892	924	945	481	431	-	-	3,673
	Total	1,802	1,872	1,893	857	830	-	-	7,254
Kweneng	Male	2,656	2,502	2,325	720	849	-	-	9,052
	Female	2,664	2,477	2,313	897	1,123	-	-	9,474
	Total	5,320	4,979	4,638	1,617	1,972	-	-	18,526
South	Male	2,635	2,641	2,563	1,655	1,529	3	27	11,053
	Female	2,556	2,615	2,567	2,067	1,922	4	22	11,753
	Total	5,191	5,256	5,130	3,722	3,451	7	49	22,806
South East	Male	2,499	2,447	2,505	2,632	2,487	158	32	12,760
	Female	2,664	2,576	2,697	3,129	3,122	138	12	14,338
	Total	5,163	5,023	5,202	5,761	5,609	296	44	27,098
North East	Male	1,845	1,741	1,817	1,202	1,059	21	25	7,710
	Female	1,884	1,754	1,785	1,383	1,135	22	21	7,984
	Total	3,729	3,495	3,602	2,585	2,194	43	46	15,694
North West	Male	1,781	1,661	1,624	677	302	6	-	6,051
	Female	1,859	1,718	1,686	859	349	-	-	6,471
	Total	3,640	3,379	3,310	1,536	651	6	-	12,522
<b>NATIONAL</b>		<b>41,514</b>	<b>39,639</b>	<b>39,254</b>	<b>26,431</b>	<b>25,340</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>172,669</b>

**Table 2.4: Enrolment by Single Age and Form - 2012**

Age	FORM 1		FORM 2		FORM 3		FORM 4		FORM 5		FORM 6		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<12	73	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	121
12	530	834	16	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	546	871
13	3,423	5,181	326	553	6	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,755	5,781
14	7,353	8,904	2,956	4,341	321	640	18	21	-	-	-	-	10,648	13,906
15	5,725	4,199	7,344	8,887	2,672	4,220	189	289	15	25	-	-	15,945	17,620
16	2,464	1,266	5,799	4,339	7,350	8,868	2,095	3,509	248	397	17	21	17,973	18,400
17	785	304	2,361	1,255	5,642	4,249	5,417	6,851	2,110	3,353	52	53	16,367	16,065
18	170	82	704	368	2,455	1,209	3,174	2,875	5,336	7,036	56	44	11,895	11,614
19	52	20	185	85	776	409	768	615	2,543	2,227	46	30	4,370	3,386
20	18	10	41	23	209	88	221	205	806	663	15	15	1,310	1,004
21	-	-	11	8	47	17	62	64	218	198	2	1	340	288
22	-	-	-	-	21	8	13	11	53	49	-	-	87	68
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	26	14	19	-	-	22	45
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	19	-	-	11	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,593</b>	<b>20,921</b>	<b>19,743</b>	<b>19,896</b>	<b>19,499</b>	<b>19,755</b>	<b>11,965</b>	<b>14,466</b>	<b>11,354</b>	<b>13,986</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>83,342</b>	<b>89,188</b>

\*\*Data on students in SPED units is not captured by age



Table 2.4 shows that some secondary school students reach Form 1 before they turn 12 years, the age at which they are still expected to be at primary school, suggesting that some students either start school before the official age of 6 or are accelerated through the different grades. On the other hand, some students who are aged above 19 years, the age at which they are expected to have completed their secondary education, were reportedly still at secondary school.

## 2.2. Special Education Needs and Disability in Secondary schools

The Ministry of Education and Skills Development through RNPE (1994) is committed to providing inclusive education and providing special education for those in need of such. This in turn facilitates increase in access to education by all including orphans, vulnerable children, children in difficult circumstances, children with special educational needs and those with disability.

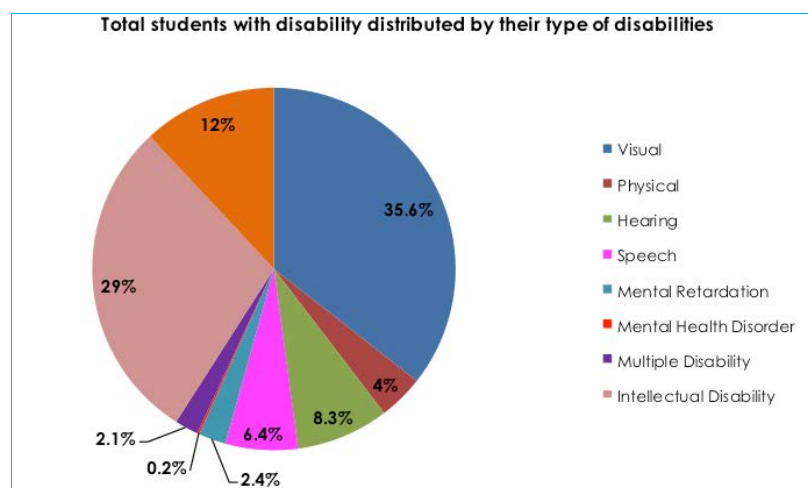
To ensure implementation of RNPE (1994) recommendations on special education, the Government continues to build special education units in existing schools, support the NGOs which provide special education, integrate and mainstream children with special education needs and disability into the mainstream. Furthermore, schools are built such that they are user and learning friendly to learners with special needs and disability.

Although Government is committed to increase access to children with special education needs to the education system, schools with special education units are few. This reflects limited resources to meet special education learners' needs. Currently there is one Government Junior Secondary School (JSS) and one Senior Secondary School (SSS) with visual impairment special education unit, two JSS and one SSS with hearing impairment special education unit.

**Table 2.5: Secondary School Enrolment with Special Education Needs by Types of Impairment Form and Sex– 2012**

Type of Impairment	Form 1		Form 2		Form 3		Form 4		Form 5		Form 6		SPED		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Visual	221	364	203	304	216	371	186	278	179	332	4	4	5	3	1,014	1,656
Physical	41	27	40	24	40	37	26	25	19	22	-	-	1	-	167	135
Hearing	79	110	63	71	78	84	21	31	18	20	-	-	32	12	291	328
Speech	86	42	102	46	99	38	23	7	29	9	-	-	1	1	340	143
Mental Retardation	34	29	32	22	39	18	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	111	72
Mental Health Disorder	2	1	1	4	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Multiple Disability	17	18	15	17	21	22	1	1	-	-	-	-	25	21	79	79
Intellectual Disability	459	278	456	257	431	259	10	5	5	5	-	-	8	2	1369	806
Other Health related illnesses	104	107	96	117	93	92	59	85	37	107	-	-	-	-	389	508
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3,767</b>	<b>3,734</b>

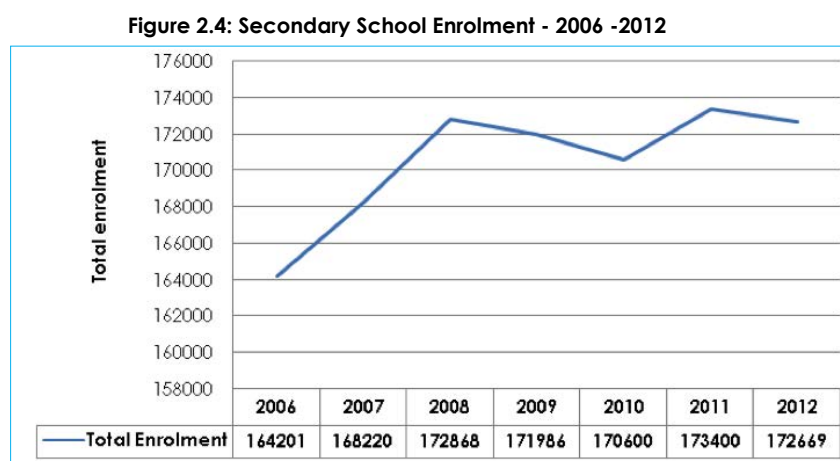
**Figure 2.3: Secondary School Enrolment with Special Education Needs by Types of Disability– 2012**



The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for enrolment of children with disability is 0.99, indicating almost equal access to secondary education for both male and female students with disability. Furthermore Figure 2.3 shows that majority of enrolment with disability are those with visual impairment (35.6%), followed by those with intellectual disability (29%).

### 2.2.1. Enrolment Trend

The secondary school enrolment trend presented in figure 2.4 is from 2006 to 2012. However, it should be observed that there were no enrolment figures for 2010 and 2011 hence, Education Enrolment Projections 2004-2016 figures were used to estimate the enrolments for affected years.



There was a rapid increase in secondary school enrolment from 2006 to 2008. However, a gradual decrease occurred between 2008 and 2010 before another moderate increase between 2010 and 2011.

### 2.3. Education Coverage

Indicators used to measure the extent of coverage in the education system are Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratios (NER). These indicators are derived using population aged 13-17 years and 14 -18 years and secondary school enrolment figures of the same age groups. These enrolment ratios (GER and NER) give an indication of the percentage of population aged 13 -17 and 14 -18 enrolled in secondary school.

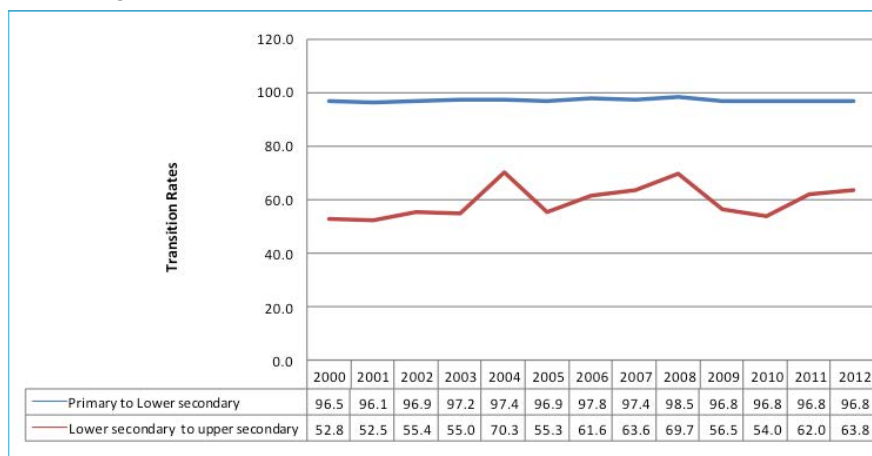
**Table 2.6: Enrolment Ratios for both sexes by Age-Group and Year 2003-2012**

Year	13-17 GER	13-17 NER	14-18 GER	14-18NER
2002	77.3	58.8	78.3	66.9
2003	77.2	60	78.1	67.7
2004	77.6	60.1	78.3	68.1
2005	77.8	61.1	78.2	68.3
2006	79.6	62.2	79.9	70.5
2007	81.6	63.2	81.7	71
2008	84.1	65.6	83.9	73.2
2009	84.1	-	83.7	-
2010	-	-	-	-
2011	84.3	64.7	84.1	-
2012	81.2	64.2	81	70.7

**Note:** - indicates unavailability of the indicator due to the unavailability of data.  
2011 GER&NER are drawn from 2011 Census Data.

The theoretical age for secondary school (Form 1 to Form 5) is 13 – 17 years. However, the ratios for 14-18 years are usually presented alongside those of 13 to 17 years. Table 2.6 shows that GER for age group 13-17 years increased from 77.3 percent in 2002 to 81.2 percent in 2012 showing an increase of 3.9 percent over 10 years. However there was slight decrease in GER (13-17 years) from 84.1 percent in 2008 and 2009 to 84.3 percent in 2011 and further decline to 81.2 percent in 2012. On the other hand, NER for students aged 13 - 17 years increased from 58.8 percent to 64.2 percent over the ten year period. Furthermore, statistics show that GER and NER for students aged 14 - 18 continued to be higher than that of students aged 13 - 17 years indicating that the majority of secondary school students in Botswana are age 14 - 18 years. Generally, the increase in GER and NER since 2002 indicates an increase in access to secondary education over a decade.

**Figure 2.5: Transition Rates in Secondary Education - 2000 -2012**



**Source of Data:** Statistics Botswana & Department of Basic Education

\*\*Due to the unavailability of data, the rates for 2010 and 2011, primary to lower secondary have been estimated by 2009 rate.

Figure 2.5 shows that since 2000 to date transition rates from primary school (Standard 7) to lower secondary level (Form 1) have been above 96.0 percent. This is an indication that although the education policy outlines that each eligible child should go through 10 year basic education there is still a small proportion (about 3 percent) of children who only go up to Standard 7 and never reach Form 1. Although the transition rate is very high, the desired 100 percent transition from primary to lower secondary has never been achieved over the years. On the other hand, the transition rates from lower (Form 3) to upper secondary (Form 4) ranges from 52.8 percent in 2000 to 63.8 percent in 2012. The transition rates from junior secondary to senior secondary fluctuates, because admission to Form 4 among others depends on one passing Junior Certificate Examination (JCE) and availability of space into Form 4. According to National Development Plan (NDP 9) MFDP, (2009: 95) the targeted transition rate from junior to senior secondary education was 70.0 percent. However, since 2005 the Ministry of Education and Skills Development has never reached that target.

### 3. Secondary School Drop-outs, Repeaters and Re-entrants

#### 3.1. School Drop-outs

Table 3.1 below shows that a higher percentage (25.5percent) of secondary school students who dropped out of school in 2012 were doing Form 1, followed by those who were doing Form 2 and 3 at 25.0 percent and 24.2 percent respectively. The students who dropped out at Form 6 and in SPED units constitute 0.5 and 0.1 percent respectively.

**Table 3.1: Dropout by Form and Sex 2012**

Sex	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
Male	379	323	285	74	121	15	1	1,198
Female	350	390	407	248	262	0	1	1,658
<b>Total</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,856</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.2: Number of Secondary School Drop-outs by Region, Form and Sex – 2012**

Region	Sex	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
<b>Central</b>	Male	139	131	115	13	27	-	-	425
	Female	117	135	159	98	104	-	-	613
	<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,038</b>
<b>Chobe</b>	Male	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	5
	Female	1	7	4	-	-	-	-	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Kgalagadi</b>	Male	12	29	29	-	22	15	-	107
	Female	16	31	16	1	6	-	-	70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Kgatleng</b>	Male	40	18	10	1	-	-	-	69
	Female	23	22	17	7	9	-	-	78
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Kweneng</b>	Male	25	16	13	1	5	-	-	60
	Female	12	26	29	3	-	-	-	70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Gantsi</b>	Male	64	32	30	15	18	-	-	159
	Female	61	47	47	41	37	-	-	233
	<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>392</b>
<b>South</b>	Male	9	10	9	7	4	-	1	40
	Female	21	19	21	22	27	-	1	111
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>South East</b>	Male	46	27	28	15	8	-	-	124
	Female	44	34	42	22	1	-	-	143
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>North East</b>	Male	35	35	30	3	9	-	-	112
	Female	46	53	37	24	35	-	-	195
	<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>307</b>
<b>North West</b>	Male	8	22	20	19	28	-	-	97
	Female	9	16	35	30	43	-	-	133
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>729</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,856</b>

Table 3.2 indicates a higher number of drop-outs were female students compared to males across all the regions except for Kgalagadi region. The statistics further indicate that Form 1 male drop-outs were more than their female counterparts in five regions of Central, Gantsi, Kgatleng, Kweneng and South East. The Chobe region has equal number of male and female drop-outs at Form 1, while Form 1 female drop-outs in North West, North East, Kgalagadi and South are higher than that of males.

Table 3.3: Secondary School Dropouts by Sex, Form and Reason – 2012

Male Drop-outs								
Reason	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
Fees	5	0	13	30	37	-	-	85
Expulsion	-	2	3	1	3	-	-	9
Illness	22	7	12	5	8	-	-	54
Marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Caused Pregnancy	1	1	1	7	25	9	-	44
Bullying	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	10
Truancy	313	253	216	10	26	6	-	824
Substance Abuse	3	2	8	2	2	-	-	17
Poor Performance	0	1	1	5	-	-	-	7
Abuse by Parent(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporal Punishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abuse by Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Labour	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Religion	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other	35	55	27	12	15	-	1	145
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,198</b>
Female Drop-outs								
Reason	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
Fees	3	-	7	47	39	-	-	96
Expulsion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illness	21	23	26	10	16	-	-	96
Marriage	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Pregnancy	92	142	194	148	180	-	1	757
Bullying	1	7	-	2	-	-	-	10
Truancy	206	185	149	30	14	-	-	584
Substance Abuse	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Poor Performance	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Abuse by Parent(s)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corporal Punishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abuse by Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Labour	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Religion	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Other	23	31	25	9	13	-	-	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>262</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1,658</b>
Total (Both Sex) Drop-outs								
Reason	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
Fees	8	-	20	77	76	-	-	181
Expulsion	-	2	3	1	3	-	-	9
Illness	43	30	38	15	24	-	-	150
Marriage	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Pregnancy	93	143	195	155	205	9	1	801
Bullying	1	7	4	3	5	-	-	20
Truancy	519	438	365	40	40	6	-	1,408
Substance Abuse	3	2	8	4	2	-	-	19
Poor Performance	1	2	2	5	-	-	-	10
Abuse by Parent(s)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corporal Punishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abuse by Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Labour	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Religion	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
Other	58	86	52	21	28	-	1	246
<b>Total</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,856</b>

The main reasons for male drop-outs are truancy and other unspecified reasons followed by school fees, while females mainly drop-out due to pregnancy, followed by truancy. Drop-outs due to school fees are generally from private schools.

**Figure 3.1: Number of Secondary School Drop-outs by Level per Year – 2003-2012**

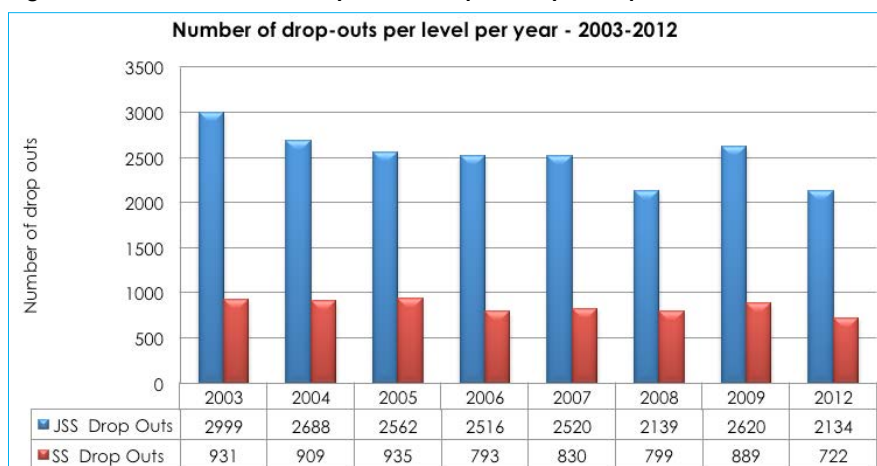


Figure 3.1 indicates that the majority of the secondary drop-outs are at junior secondary school level.

### 3.2. Repeaters

**Table 3.4: Secondary School Repeaters by Form and Sex - 2012**

Sex	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
Male	20	18	87	53	200	1	0	379
Female	20	30	107	118	327	0	0	602
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>981</b>
%	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

In 2012, female students who repeated a grade/form were more than their male counterparts. The highest number of repeaters in 2012 was doing Form 5, followed by Form 3 and Form 4. Repetition at secondary school mainly happens at private secondary schools. Therefore, it is not surprising to find majority of repeaters doing Form 5, followed by those doing Form 3. These are normally the students who would have not performed well on their JCE and BGCSE the previous years.

**Table 3.5: Number of Secondary School Repeaters by Region, Form and Sex – 2012**

Region	Sex	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
Central	Male	3	6	-	3	3	-	-	15
	Female	7	6	2	27	13	-	-	55
	Total	10	12	2	30	16	-	-	70
Chobe	Male	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Female	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Gantsi	Male	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	4
	Female	5	-	-	13	10	-	-	28
	Total	6	-	1	15	10	-	-	32
Kgalagadi	Male	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Female	1	4	-	3	5	-	-	13
	Total	9	6	-	3	5	-	-	23
Kgatleng	Male	-	6	-	2	2	-	-	10
	Female	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
	Total	-	6	-	10	2	-	-	18
Kweneng	Male	4	0	7	-	79	-	-	90
	Female	1	3	14	-	137	-	-	155
	Total	5	3	21	-	216	-	-	245
North East	Male	-	-	8	17	17	-	-	42
	Female	1	4	13	7	15	-	-	40
	Total	1	4	21	24	32	-	-	82
North West	Male	1	1	17	2	13	-	-	34
	Female	1	8	21	5	25	-	-	60
	Total	2	9	38	7	38	-	-	94
South	Male	-	1	26	3	35	-	-	65
	Female	1	1	31	4	57	-	-	94
	Total	1	2	57	7	92	-	-	159
South East	Male	2	2	28	24	51	1	-	108
	Female	3	4	25	51	65	-	-	148
	Total	5	6	53	75	116	1	-	256
<b>Grand Total</b>		40	48	194	171	527	1	-	981

### 3.3. Re-Entrants

**Table 3.6: Secondary School Re-entrants by Form and Sex - 2012**

Sex	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
Male	89	79	63	61	78	-	-	370
Female	78	126	106	146	198	-	-	654
Total	167	205	169	207	276	-	-	1,024
%	16.3	20.0	16.5	20.2	27.0	-	-	100.0

In 2012, the female re-entrants constituted 63.9 percent of the total re-entrants. Most of the re-entrants; 27.0 percent, were in Form 5 followed by those in Form 4 and Form 2 with 20.2 and 20.0 percent respectively (Table 3.6).

#### 4. Secondary School Teachers

Figure 4.1: Secondary School Teachers by Citizenship – 2012

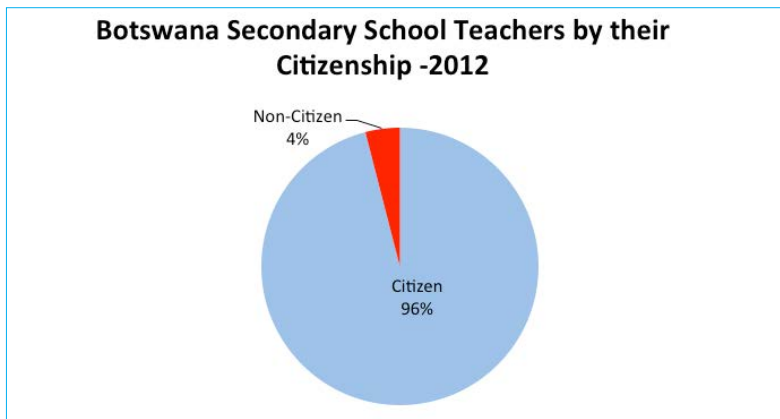


Figure 4.1 shows that secondary school teachers in Botswana are mainly citizens; accounting for 96.0 percent of the total teachers. The percentage of non-citizen teachers has been declining over the years. The decline over ten years is from 19.1 percent in 2002 to 4 percent in 2012. Furthermore the percentage of non-citizen teachers has declined from 6.7 percent in 2008 to 4 percent in 2012. This is a significant achievement towards localization of teaching positions over the years.

##### 4.1. Secondary School Teachers' training status

Table 4.1: Secondary Education Teachers by Region and Qualification– 2012

Region	Dip. Ed	B.Ed.	BA + CCE	BA + PGDE	M. Ed	Other	Unqualified	Total
Central	2,554	1,060	73	715	49	397	7	4,855
Chobe	59	11	-	8	-	1	-	79
Gantsi	109	87	11	52	-	6	-	265
Kgalagadi	176	86	5	74	2	22	-	365
Kgatleng	302	104	5	186	15	8	-	620
Kweneng	787	310	122	163	23	125	1	1,531
North East	611	321	3	58	16	244	10	1,263
North West	441	228	21	158	4	94	6	952
South	888	437	12	155	3	384	5	1,884
South East	684	640	46	521	68	307	1	2,267
<b>NATIONAL</b>	<b>6,611</b>	<b>3,284</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14,081</b>

Figure 4.2: Secondary School Teachers distributed by Sex and Age Group – 2012

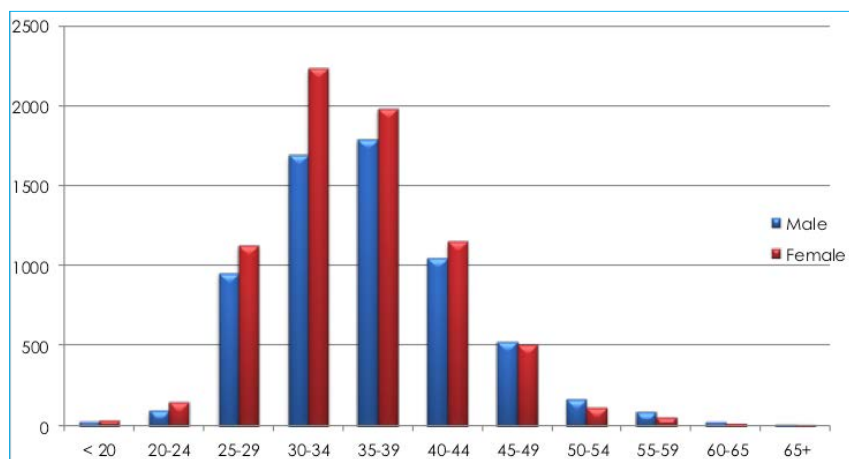


Figure 4.2 shows that more than half of the secondary school teachers were aged between 30 and 39 years. Furthermore, the younger teachers were mainly at the age of 25-29. A very small number of teachers were aged 60 years and above. This could be attributed to the effect of Public Service Act (2008) which reduced the maximum retirement age of public officers; teachers inclusive, from 65 to 60 years.



## 4.2. Secondary School Teachers by their qualification

Figure 4.3: Percentage of Secondary School Teachers by Qualification-2012

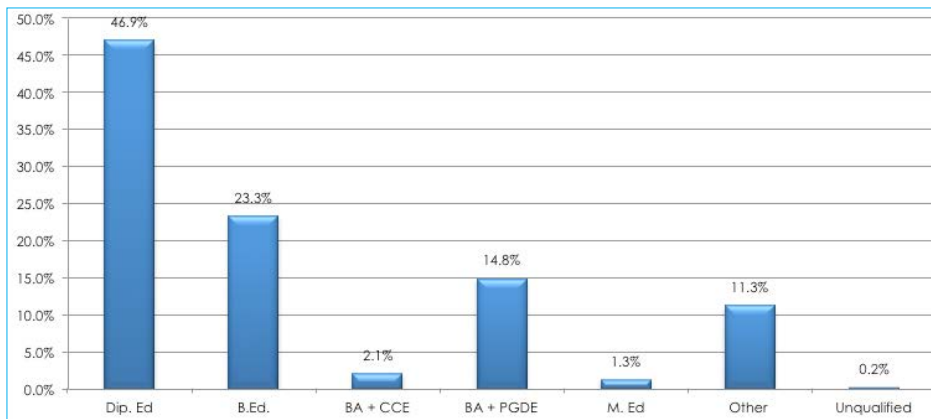


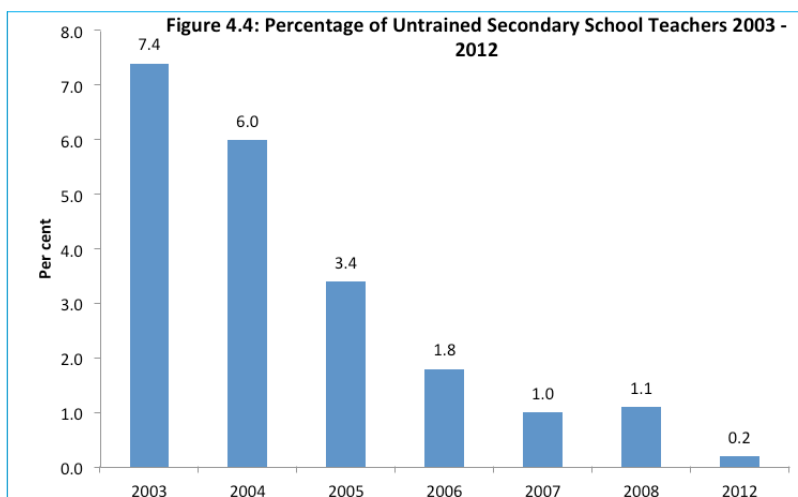
Figure 4.3 shows that a higher proportion (46.9 percent) of secondary school teachers hold Diploma in Secondary Education, followed by 23.3 percent of teachers trained in Bachelor of Education degree (B.Ed.) while only 1.3 percent has Master of Education (M.Ed.). A very small proportion of teachers are still unqualified. The small number of unqualified secondary school teachers can be taken as a sign of improved teacher qualification and quality in secondary education. The unqualified teachers are mainly reported in private schools.

Table 4.2: Time Series on Secondary School Teachers

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Trained</b>	9,649	9,987	10,791	11,347	11,910	12,691	-	-	-	14,051
<b>Untrained</b>	770	633	382	206	120	144	-	-	-	30
<b>Total Teachers</b>	<b>10,419</b>	<b>10,620</b>	<b>11,173</b>	<b>11,553</b>	<b>12,030</b>	<b>12,835</b>	-	-	-	<b>14,081</b>
<b>Percentage Untrained</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.2</b>

Note: Figures for 2009, 2010 and 2011 are not available due to unavailability of data.

The number of untrained teachers in secondary schools has been declining over time. This is indicated by percentage of untrained teachers which reduced from 7.4 percent in 2003 to 0.2 percent in 2012.



## 5. Secondary School Students' Performance

### 5.1. Junior Certificate Examination

Figure 5.1: Percentage of JCE Candidates with Overall Grade C or better (Merit- C) – 2002-2012

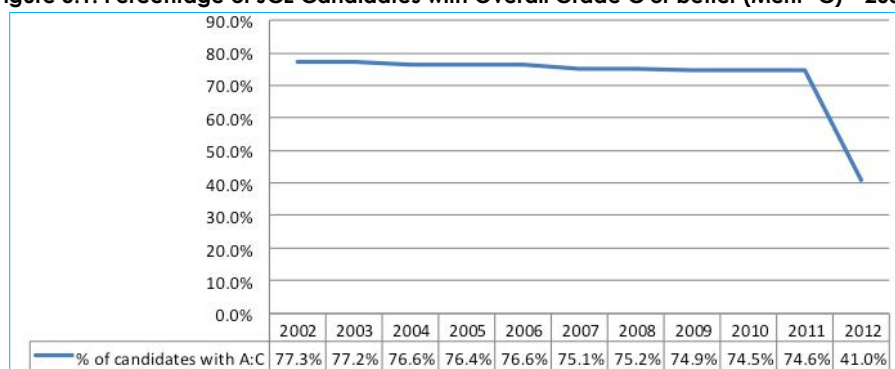
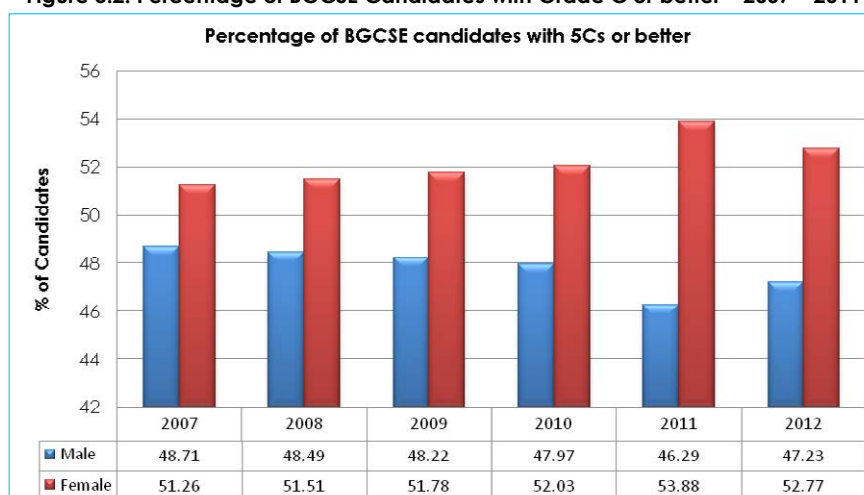


Figure 5.1 shows that there has been an annual decline of less than 1.0 percent in the percentage of JCE candidates with overall grade C or better from one year to another from 2002 to 2011.

Significant decline in the percentage of those who obtained grade C was observed between 2011 and 2012. The decline was a result of change in systems for assessing candidates. In 2011 and before a Norm Reference testing system was used as a form of assessment while in 2012 a Criterion Reference testing system was used.

### 5.2. Botswana General Certificate in Secondary Education

Figure 5.2: Percentage of BGCSE Candidates with Grade C or better – 2007 – 2011



Data source: BEC 2011: BGCSE Summary Results 2011

Figure 5.3 shows decline in number of BGCSE candidates with Grade C or better in different subjects from 86,202 in 2007 to 65,798 in 2012. A slight increase is observed between 2011 and 2012.

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## 7. Appendices

### Appendix 1: Indicators for Education

#### Access

**Total Enrolment:** Total number of learners in the system.

**Age Specific Enrolment Ratio:** Enrolment of the population of a specific age / Population of that specific age)\*100. Age Specific Enrolment Ratio (ASER) is percentage of the population of a specific age enrolled. It shows the extent of the population of a specific age cohort in educational activity.

**Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER):** Number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education; Total enrolment in primary / Population of that specific age group 6-12yrs) \*100.

**Net Enrolment Ratio (NER):** Number of pupils in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.; Enrolment of specific age group 6-12 years/ Population of that specific age group 6-12yrs) \*100

**Net Intake Rate (NIR):** Number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of the theoretical primary school entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age.

**Gross Intake Rate (GIR):** Total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the theoretical entrance age to primary education.

#### Quality

**Student Teacher Ratio:** Average number of pupil per teacher at the level of education specified in a given school year, based on headcounts for both pupils and teachers; Total enrolment / Total number of teachers.

**Student Classroom Ratio:** Average number of pupil per classroom at the level of education specified in a given school year, based on headcounts for both pupils and classrooms; total enrolment / Total number of classrooms.

**Percentage of Trained Teachers:** Number of teachers who have received the minimum organised teacher-training (pre-serviced or in service) required for teaching at the relevant level of education in the given country, expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers at the given level of education.

**Pass Rate:** Percentage of candidates with Grade C or better as an overall percentage.

#### Efficiency

**Transition Rate from Primary to secondary:** Number of new entrants to the first grade of secondary education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year.

**Dropout Rate:** Is the proportion of pupils who leave the system without completing a given grade in a given year

**Percentage of Repeaters:** Number of pupils who are enrolled in the same grade (or level) as the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the total enrolment in the given grade or level of education.

**Survival Rates:** Survival rates are calculated on the basis of the reconstructed cohort method, which uses data on enrolment and repeaters for two consecutive years. It is to be interpreted as the percentage of children who start primary education who will reach a given grade.

#### Equity

**Gender Parity Index (GPI):** Ratio of the female to male values of a given indicator. A GPI 1 indicates parity between sexes

## Appendix 2: Secondary School Enrolment by District, Form and Sex -2012

	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	SPED	Total
<b>Male</b>								
Gaborone	1,912	1,875	1,946	1,587	1,428	158	-	8,906
Francistown	868	859	886	852	779	21	-	4,265
Lobatse	334	314	328	429	367	3	-	1,775
SelibePhikwe	533	491	518	399	398	-	-	2,339
Orapa	76	71	87	-	-	-	-	234
Jwaneng	183	177	157	-	-	-	-	517
Sowa Pan	83	103	92	3	-	-	-	281
Ngwaketse	1,862	1,892	1,841	792	725	-	27	7,139
Borolong	256	258	237	434	437	-	-	1,622
South East	587	572	559	1,045	1,059	-	32	3,854
Kweneng	2,656	2,502	2,325	720	849	-	-	9,052
Kgatleng	910	948	948	376	399	-	-	3,581
Serowe/Palapye	2,110	1,953	1,971	1,098	883	-	-	8,015
Central Mahalapye	1,188	1,150	1,085	612	605	-	-	4,640
Central Bobonong	1,035	965	946	592	792	-	-	4,330
Central Boteti	679	638	598	341	366	-	-	2,622
Central Tutume	1,434	1,420	1,374	1,032	1,129	-	-	6,389
North East	977	882	931	350	280	-	25	3,445
Ngami South	1,053	991	962	400	302	6	-	3,714
Ngami North	728	670	662	277	-	-	-	2,337
Chobe	198	163	195	-	-	-	-	556
Ghanzi	367	307	316	284	315	-	-	1,589
Kgalagadi South	329	320	308	-	-	-	-	957
Kgalagadi North	235	222	227	342	241	-	-	1,267
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,593</b>	<b>19,743</b>	<b>19,499</b>	<b>11,965</b>	<b>11,354</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83,426</b>
<b>Female</b>								
Gaborone	2,042	2,033	2,067	1,875	1,829	138	-	9,984
Francistown	954	899	839	999	861	22	-	4,574
Lobatse	320	335	350	491	431	4	-	1,931
SelibePhikwe	549	546	537	447	438	-	-	2,517
O rapa	94	92	80	-	-	-	-	266
Jwaneng	167	157	170	-	-	-	-	494
Sowa Pan	97	88	89	5	-	-	-	279
Ngwaketse	1,854	1,911	1,814	958	929	-	22	7,488
Barolong	215	212	233	618	562	-	-	1,840
South East	622	543	630	1,254	1,293	-	12	4,354
Kweneng	2,664	2,477	2,313	897	1,123	-	-	9,474
Kgatleng	892	924	945	481	431	-	-	3,673
Serowe/Palapye	2,159	1,959	2,008	1,238	1,121	-	-	8,485
Central Mahalapye	1,204	1,171	1,164	764	768	-	-	5,071
Central Bobonong	1,010	914	970	813	1,019	-	-	4,726
Central Boteti	688	655	613	455	454	-	-	2,865
Central Tutume	1,496	1,333	1,319	1,216	1,357	-	-	6,721
North East	930	855	946	384	274	-	21	3,410
Ngami South	1,069	997	1,037	468	349	-	-	3,920
Ngami North	790	721	649	391	-	-	-	2,551
Chobe	187	210	163	-	-	-	-	560
Ghanzi	337	300	315	381	387	-	-	1,720
Kgalagadi South	355	327	287	-	-	-	-	969
Kgalagadi North	226	237	217	331	360	-	-	1,371
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,921</b>	<b>19,896</b>	<b>19,755</b>	<b>14,466</b>	<b>13,986</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>89,243</b>

Appendix 3: Secondary School Dropouts by District, Form and Sex – 2012

DISTRICT	Form 1		Form 2		Form 3		Form 4		Form 5		Form 6		SPED		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Gaborone	7	7	14	9	17	27	17	23	25	32	-	-	-	-	80	98	178
Francistown	4	13	3	5	6	7	7	12	4	21	-	-	-	-	24	58	82
Lobatse	2	3	-	2	2	4	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	18	22
SelibePhikwe	3	2	-	1	2	7	3	15	2	14	-	-	-	-	10	39	49
Orapa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jwaneng	1	1	2	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11
Sowa Pan	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Ngwaketse	23	28	21	37	20	23	3	15	6	20	-	-	-	-	73	123	196
Borolong	9	14	12	11	7	7	0	5	3	10	-	-	-	-	31	47	78
South East	1	2	8	7	3	8	2	7	3	11	-	-	-	-	17	35	52
Kweneng	64	61	32	47	30	47	15	41	18	37	-	-	-	-	159	233	392
Kgatleng	25	12	16	26	13	29	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	60	70	130
Serowe/Palapye	28	26	36	41	23	36	3	22	7	29	-	-	-	-	97	154	251
Central Mahalapye	28	13	20	23	30	22	3	20	3	15	-	-	-	-	84	93	177
Central Bobonong	18	23	25	18	20	35	0	13	1	9	-	-	-	-	64	98	162
Central Boteti	32	21	16	19	22	24	2	11	2	6	-	-	-	-	74	81	155
Central Tutume	27	30	32	31	15	33	2	17	12	31	-	-	-	-	88	142	230
North East	7	9	7	15	5	16	-	10	-	6	-	-	1	1	20	57	77
Ngami South	16	15	10	16	18	18	15	5	8	1	-	-	-	-	67	55	122
Ngami North	30	29	17	18	10	24	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	88	145
Chobe	1	1	3	7	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	17
Ghanzi	12	16	29	31	29	16	-	1	22	6	15	-	-	-	107	70	177
Kgalagadi South	18	10	11	5	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	26	62
Kgalagadi North	22	13	7	17	3	6	1	7	-	9	-	-	-	-	33	52	85
Total	379	350	323	390	285	407	74	248	121	262	15	0	1	1	1198	1658	2,856

**Appendix 4: Secondary School Repeaters by District, Form and Sex - 2012**

	Form 1		Form 2		Form 3		Form 4		Form 5		Form 6		SPED		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Gaborone	1	1	1	3	26	24	24	50	51	63	1	-	-	-	104	141	245
Francistown	-	-	-	2	7	13	17	7	17	15	-	-	-	-	41	37	78
Lobatse	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
SelibePhikwe	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	11	12
Orapa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jwaneng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sowa Pan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngwaketse	-	-	1	-	26	31	3	4	35	57	-	-	-	-	65	92	157
Borolong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South East	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	7	11
Kweneng	4	1	-	3	7	14	-	-	79	137	-	-	-	-	90	155	245
Kgatleng	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	18
Serowe/Palapye	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8
Central Mahalapye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Bobonong	-	1	5	5	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	21
Central Boteti	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Central Tutume	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	3	11	-	-	-	-	6	20	26
North East	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Ngami South	1	1	1	8	17	21	2	5	13	25	-	-	-	-	34	60	94
Ngami North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chobe	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Ghanzi	1	5	-	-	1	-	2	13	-	10	-	-	-	-	4	28	32
Kgalagadi South	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Kgalagadi North	4	-	2	4	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	12	18
Total	20	20	18	30	87	107	53	118	200	327	1	-	-	-	379	602	981

**Appendix 5: Projected Population by Single Age and Sex 2006-2008**

Males						
	Single Ages					
Years	13	14	15	16	17	18
2006	20,787	20,898	20,875	20,726	20,570	20,415
2007	20,664	20,774	20,881	20,851	20,701	20,546
2008	20,541	20,651	20,757	20,859	20,826	20,677
2009	20,435	20,529	20,634	20,735	20,837	20,801
2010	20,646	20,423	20,512	20,612	20,714	20,816
2011	21,252	20,650	20,406	20,490	20,591	20,692
2012	21,842	21,241	20,635	20,383	20,468	20,568
Females						
Years	13	14	15	16	17	18
2006	20,436	20,552	20,576	20,464	20,324	20,185
2007	20,314	20,428	20,541	20,550	20,438	20,298
2008	20,192	20,305	20,417	20,529	20,524	20,412
2009	20,037	20,183	20,295	20,405	20,517	20,497
2010	20,306	20,028	20,173	20,283	20,393	20,505
2011	20,905	20,311	20,018	20,161	20,271	20,381
2012	21,489	20,897	20,302	19,998	20,141	20,250

Source: CSO (2001): Population Projections for Botswana 2001-2031

\*\* 2011 Data is from the 2011 Actual Census Data while 2012 Data is an estimate derived from the 2011 Census Data.