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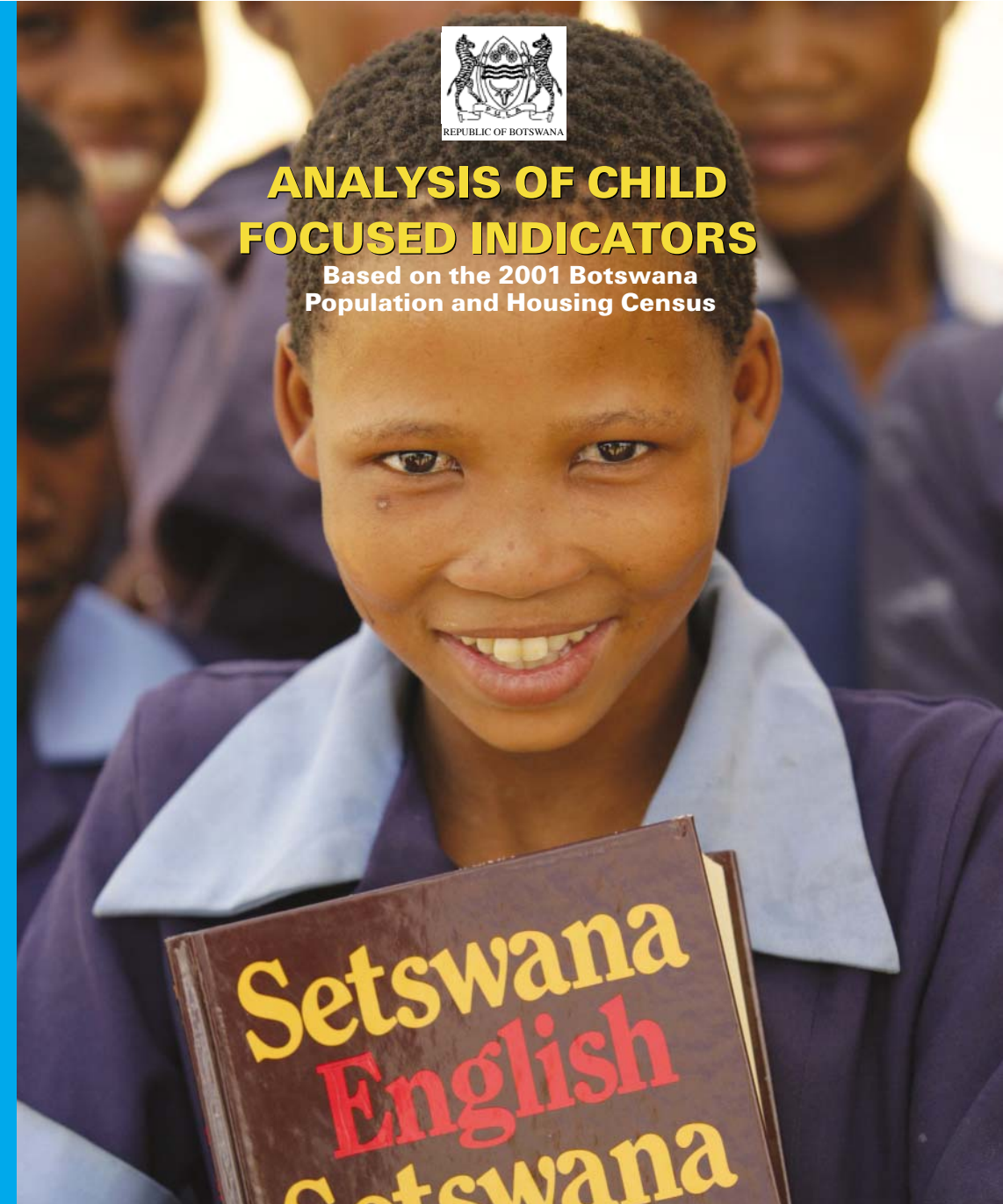
Photography & Design:
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ISBN 99912-0-517-9



ANALYSIS OF CHILD FOCUSED INDICATORS

Based on the 2001 Botswana
Population and Housing Census



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UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS:

Indicators for Children and Women in Botswana

Goal One: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Indicators	Value
Underweight prevalence	13%
Stunting prevalence	23%
Wasting prevalence	5%

Goal Two: Achieve universal primary education

Target: Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete the full course of primary schooling.

Indicators	Value
Net primary school enrolment rate	92% ¹
Children reaching Grade Five	84% ²
Literacy rate of 15 to 19 year olds	90% ³

Goal Three: Promote gender equality and empower women

Target: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

Indicators	Value
Literacy rate among 15 to 19 year olds: male/female	87%/93% ⁴
Primary school enrolment rate: male/female	51.4%/49.6%

Goal Four: Reduce child mortality

Target: Between 1990 and 2015, reduce by two-thirds under-five mortality rate.

Indicators	Value
Under-five mortality rate	74 per 1000 live births ⁵
Infant mortality rate	56 per 1000 live births ⁶
DPT immunisation coverage	98%
Polio immunisation coverage	98%
Tuberculosis immunisation coverage	99%
Children protected against neonatal tetanus	72%
Home management of diarrhoea	96%

Goal Five: Improve maternal health

Target: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Indicators	Value
Antenatal care	97%
Childbirth care	99%

Goal Six: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

Indicators	Value
Knowledge of preventing HIV/AIDS (women)	69%
Knowledge of misconceptions of HIV/AIDS (women)	31%
Knowledge of mother-to-child-transmission (women)	81%
Attitude to people with HIV/AIDS (women)	68%
Proportion of women who have been tested for HIV	19%
Contraceptive prevalence rate	44%

Goal Seven: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 1: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Indicators	Value
Use of safe drinking water	97%

Target 2: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicators	Value
Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal	84%

All sources are Multiple Indicator Survey (CSO, 2000) unless noted otherwise.

¹Education Statistics 2001, CSO

²Education Statistics 2001, CSO

³Report of the First National Survey on Literacy in Botswana, 1993, CSO

⁴Report of the First National Survey on Literacy in Botswana, 1993, CSO

⁵Source: 2001 Population and Housing Census Results, CSO

⁶Source: 2001 Population and Housing Census Results, CSO

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After the 1991 Population and Housing Census, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Central Statistics Office, compiled disaggregated data on key indicators with major implications for UNICEF's work, and produced three reports i.e. a national report containing district averages; district and sub-district reports containing disaggregated information by villages; and an atlas depicting inter-district disparities. These reports have proved invaluable in guiding national development planning. However, the reports did not adequately portray the situation of children in Botswana. This report, therefore, adds value to available information in that it explores the 2001 census data from a child centred perspective, and attempts to highlight key policy and programmatic implications for children.

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the situation of children in Botswana. It describes the changes taking place in the population structure of Botswana. More importantly it provides critical and updated information about children and living arrangements, household characteristics, mortality trends, access to basic social services, among others.

We hope you find this information valuable, and that it provides the much needed evidence to support all efforts for the protection of children's rights.



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Release Date: March 2005

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This analysis was carried out with the contribution of many partners' whose duty it was to ensure that critical information related to the realization of every child's rights was available. On behalf of the children of Botswana, we are therefore grateful to the following for their valuable input into this report:

- Central Statistics Office for providing the 2001 census data and availing technical staff to guarantee quality assurance during the analysis.
- Members of the Reference Group (see annex) who developed the indicators for analysis and provided oversight for the entire period of analysis.
- Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA), which was contracted to undertake the initial analysis and present the draft report at the 2001 census dissemination seminar in September 2003.
- Mr. Dabilani Buthali as the consultant who produced the final report.
- To the Government of Sweden, for the financial support which made possible the data analysis and the production of this report.



Map of Botswana by Administrative Districts

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

- Age Dependency Ratio:** The ratio of the number of persons in the "dependent ages" (0-14 years in addition to those aged 65 and over) to those in the "economically productive ages" (15-64 years) in a population.
- Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR):** The number of deaths occurring to persons of a specific age group divided by the total population in the age group.
- Child:** Any person below 18 years of age.
- Child Mortality:** The probability of dying between the ages 1-4 years.
- Crude Death Rate (CDR):** The number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year.
- Disability:** Incapacities as a result of physical or mental deficiencies that manifest through bodily abnormalities, defects and impairment.
- Household:** A census de-facto enumeration approach was used, hence the definition "A household consists of one or more persons, related or unrelated, living together 'under the same roof' (in the same lolwapa), and/or making common provisions for food and other living arrangements".
- Household Head:** A person, male or female, at least 12 years old, who is regarded by other members as their head. This person may or may not be a blood relative of other members of the household. In exceptional circumstances where, amongst those who spent the census night with the particular household there is no person aged 12 and over, the eldest child was regarded as head.
- Infant:** A child aged less than one year.
- Infant Mortality Rate:** The probability of a child dying before attaining the first birthday, and measured in number of deaths per 1000 live births.
- Life Expectancy:** An estimate of the average number of additional years a person could expect to live if the age specific death rates for a given year prevail for the rest of his or her life. Where the term is used without being qualified with respect to age, it refers to life expectancy at birth.
- Orphan:** The analysis adopted the definition by the Botswana Short Term Plan of Action for the Care of Orphans (1999-2003) according to which an orphan is a:

"Child below 18 years who has lost one (single parents) or two (married couples) biological or adoptive parents".

This report uses the United Nations definition of orphans as follows:

Paternal Orphan: A paternal orphan is a child below 18 years whose biological father has died but the biological mother is alive.

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Maternal Orphan: A maternal orphan is a child below 18 years whose biological mother has died but the biological father is alive.

Double Orphan: A double orphan is a child below 18 years who has lost both biological parents

Vulnerable Child: For the purpose of this analysis, a "vulnerable child" is a person aged below 18 years living in a household where there has been a recent death.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC): In the analysis "OVC" refers to a child who is either an orphan (paternal, maternal or double) or a vulnerable child as per the definition above.

The operational definition could be compared with the elaborate UNAIDS' definition, which defines Orphans and Vulnerable Child (OVC)² as a child below the age of 18 who

- i) has lost one or both parents, or
- ii) lives in a household where at least 1 adult died in the last 12 months, or
- iii) lives in a household where at least one adult was seriously ill for at least 3 months in the past 12 months, or
- iv) lives in a child-headed household (where the head of household is < 18 years old, or
- v) lives in a household with only elderly adults (i.e. the household contains only children < 18 years old and adults > 59), or
- vi) Lives outside family care (i.e. lives in an institution or on the street).

Population Density: Number of people per square kilometer.

Sex Ratio: The ratio of number of males per 100 females in a given population.

Urban Areas: All settlements on state land and settlements on tribal land with a population size of 5000 persons or more, with at least 75% of the labour force of the settlement engaged in non-subsistence agricultural activities. Any settlement that does not meet the above classification is otherwise considered rural.

Under Five Mortality Rate: The probability of dying before the fifth birthday, and measured in number of deaths per 1000 live births.

SUMMARY INDICATORS

INDICATOR	1991	2001
1. CHILD INDICATORS		
Child Population (% of total population)	50.5 (670 323)	43.9 (737 241)
0-4	14.6	11.2
5-9	14.8	12.4
10-14	13.8	12.5
15-17	7.3	7.3
Child Population (% Urban)	39.3	48.0
Child Population (% Rural)	60.7	52.0
Average Number of		
Persons per h/hold (Households with Children)	6.3	5.8
Persons per h/hold (Households Without Children)	1.7	1.7
Persons Under 5 years per household	0.7	0.5
Child Mortality		
Under-five Mortality Rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	66.0	74.0
Childhood Mortality rate	16.0	19.0
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	51.0	56.0
Education		
Early Childhood Learning Attendance (3 to 4 years - %)		
3-4 Years	n/c ³	10.3
3 Years	n/c	7.5
4 years	n/c	13.0
Primary School Attendance Rate (% of 6-12 years)	72.0	83.2
Households		
Child-headed households % (number)	3.0 (8 379)	2.1 (8 660)
Children (%) Living in Household with access to:		
Improved Water Source	85.1	93.8
Improved Sanitation	55.4	70.1
Access to Solid Waste Collection	n/c	23.9
Children (%) Living in Household with Functioning		
Radio	n/c	68.5
Television	n/c	22.7
Personal Computer	n/c	2.8
Phone	n/c	29.8

¹Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation of the national response to children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS (Draft 01 – 15 December 2003)

²The de-facto census approach limits the extent to which OVC could be derived based on the UNAIDS definition.

³ n/c = not collected

SUMMARY INDICATORS

INDICATOR	1991	2001
2. ORPHAN INDICATORS		
Orphan (%) Residing in		
Urban Areas	n/c	(51 614) 46.2
Rural Areas	n/c	(60 214) 53.8
Paternal Orphans (proportion of overall total)		(70 711) 63.2
0-14	n/c	(51 783) 46.3
15-17	n/c	(18 928) 16.9
Maternal Orphans (proportion of overall total)	n/c	(26 586) 23.8
0-14	n/c	(19 776) 17.7
15-17	n/c	(6 810) 6.1
Double Orphans (proportion of overall total)		(14 531) 13.0
0-14	n/c	(10 026) 9.0
15-17	n/c	(4 505) 4.0
School Attendance		
Orphans to non-orphans ratio		99:100
3. OVERALL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS		
Life Expectancy at birth		
Male	63	52
Female	67	57
All	65	56
Sex ratio at birth	92.0	94.0
Population Density	2.3	2.9
Dependency (Age –dependency ratio)		
Urban	45.7	54.2
Rural	54.3	45.8
All	93.0	71.4
4. OVERALL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		
Household Heads (%)		
Male	52.9	53.9
Female	47.1	46.1
Average Household Size (Persons per household)	4.7	4.1
Households (%) with Functioning		
Radio	n/c	67.6
Television	n/c	25.1
Personal Computer	n/c	3.9
Phone	n/c	33.5



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF RESULTS

1. Introduction

This report is a contribution by the Central Statistics Office and UNICEF to the analysis of the 2001 Population and Housing Census results. It is a sequel to a similar previous effort by UNICEF that resulted with three publications based on the 1991 census.

The analysis is centred largely on child-focused indicators and this has been motivated by the need to assess efforts towards the achievement of the World Summit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action for Children, as well as the Millennium Development Goals and Declaration. The Government of Botswana is a signatory to the declaration and therefore it is important to assess the trends in the relevant indicators. In addition, a child-focused perspective is important for gauging national goals, some of which are important pillars of the Botswana Vision 2016. Considering the 'Compassionate, Just and Caring Nation' pillar, child-focused indicators have an important bearing on the attainment of the ideals encapsulated in the pillar.

2. General Analysis

- Botswana's population increased from 1 326 796 in 1991 to 1 680 863 in 2001. The population therefore increased at an average growth rate of 2.4 % per annum between the two censuses.
- Central district is still the largest (30%) district in Botswana, followed by Kweneng (14%) and Gaborone (11%).
- Fifty four percent of Botswana's population resides in urban areas compared to 46% in 1991. This proportion is made up of the population of towns and cities (comprising 22%) as well as that of villages classified as urban areas. There has been a phenomenal growth (annual growth rate of over 11%) in the population of localities within the periphery of towns and cities.
- The number of households increased by an annual average of 2.9% from 276 209 in 1991 to 404 706 in 2001. The household size dropped by close to one person between 1991 and 2001, from 4.7

persons per household to 4.1 persons per household, respectively. The average household size in rural areas decreased from 5.3 in 1991 to 4.5 persons per household in 2001.

- The number of children in Botswana increased from 670 323 in 1991 to 737 241 in 2001. However, the proportion of the child population to the national population declined between 1991 and 2001, from 51% to 44 %.
- At least 30% of all districts population are children. The North East district has the highest proportion (51%) followed by Central (49%) and Southern (49%).
- Rural districts have a relatively younger population compared to urban districts. 52% of children were living in rural areas compared to 48% for urban areas.
- The age composition of the child population shows that 55% were aged below 10 years, whereas the age group 15 to 17 years accounted for about 17%. By comparison, in 1991, the population aged below 10 years accounted for 58% of the child population.
- Total fertility rate dropped from 4.2 children per woman in 1991 to 3.3 children per woman in 2001.

3. Mortality

- The effect of the HIV/AIDS pandemic has reversed the health gains realised over the years, resulting in increased mortality between 1991 and 2001. Crude death rate (CDR) increased between 1991 and 2001, from 11.5 to 12.4 deaths per 1000 population.
- Age patterns show very high female mortality over the ages 18 to 34 years while, on the other hand, male mortality is very high from the mid thirties and remains very high for the rest of the ages. The increase in mortality has also resulted with a reduction in life expectancy at birth, from 65 years in 1991 to 56 years in 2001.
- Infant mortality increased from 51 to 55 deaths per 1000 live births, child mortality from 16 to 19 deaths per 1000, while the under-five mortality increased from 66 to 73 deaths per 1000 live births⁴. Gender disparities exist, with higher mortality rates being observed among male children.



4. Childhood Disability

- The most common forms of disabilities among children are defect in sight, hearing, speech⁵, and inability to speak.
- Although few in 1991 (19 cases), cases of mental retardation increased markedly in 2001 (1382 cases). This may be due to under-reporting in 1991.
- Gender disparities are also visible in respect of disability, with male children consistently exhibiting larger numbers of some form of disability compared to female children.
- Most children with disability are found in rural areas.
- 28% of children with disabilities are not attending school, compared to 17% of children without disabilities.

5. Education

- Only 10% children aged 3-4 years attended a preschool or creche. Wide district variations exist, with the lowest rates in rural districts and highest rates in the mining towns.

- 83% of the children aged 6 to 12 years were attending school. Over 90% of children in Jwaneng, Orapa and Gaborone attend school. Ghanzi district had the lowest attendance rate of 73%.

6. Children's Living Arrangements

- 59% of households in Botswana have children. In urban areas, only 54% of the households have children compared to 66% of the households in rural areas.
- 55% of children are living in female-headed households. As a result, female-headed households have larger average household sizes than male-headed households.
- Child-headed households account for over 2% of the total number of households in 2001 which is about 8 660 households, representing a drop from 3% in 1991.
- The majority of child-headed households are in rural areas. Fifty-seven percent of the child heads of households are boys. 37% of all child headed households are in Central District, followed by Kweneng (15%) and Southern (13%).

⁴Although the childhood mortality and other indicators have increased between the two censuses, this may not account for the decline in the population growth rate.

⁵Defect of speech is distinct from inability to speak in that the latter refers to the ability to speak but with some degree of impairment.

Orphans

- There were 111 828 orphaned children, representing 15.2% of the total child population. Almost 54% of all orphans are found in rural areas. Towns generally have lower incidence of orphans compared to rural districts.
- 27% of households with children have taken in at least one orphan. North West (33%), North East (33%) and Central (30%) districts have the highest proportion of households with children that have taken in at least one orphan. Towns have the lowest proportions.
- Over 68% of the orphans are taken in by female-headed households. Even though 87% of the orphans have one parent alive, 34% live with grandparents, and a further 11% live with other relatives.
- Close to 56% of orphans live with heads of households who are not economically active. Although by implication 44% of orphans live with households whose heads are economically active, the majority of these heads are most likely employed in low-paying jobs.
- Almost 6% of the orphans aged 12 to 17 years were currently economically active in 2001, but mostly engaged in low-paying jobs. There are more male orphans who are economically active compared with female orphans.
- Orphans are not disadvantaged in terms of primary school attendance. 92% of 10-14 year old orphans are in primary schools compared to 93% of non-orphaned children. This yields an orphan/non-orphan school attendance ratio of 99 to 100. Female child attendance rates, among either orphans or non-orphans, are higher than those of males.
- Although there is some differential in fertility levels of adolescent orphans and non-orphans, the figures, however, are not statistically significant. The age-specific fertility rate among non-orphans is 3 births per 1000, whereas among orphans it is 4 births per 1000.
- Orphan and vulnerable children constituted 19.6% of the child population in 2001, made up of 111 512 orphans and 33 380 non-orphan but vulnerable children. The incidence of orphans and vulnerable children varies markedly across districts. The North East District has the highest level, at 25 % while the diamond-mining towns have lowest levels, with just 11% of their child populations being orphans and vulnerable children.

Water, Sanitation and Environment

- Over 95 % of all households have access to improved water sources, compared to 89% in 1991.
- The proportion of households without access to improved sanitation⁶ decreased from 45 % in 1991 to 23 % in 2001. Inter-district variations exist in respect of access to improved sanitation. Households without access to improved sanitation in Ghanzi, Ngamiland West and Kweneng West districts represent 88%, 76% and 55%, respectively, of each district's population.
- There has been an increase in the number of households with access to improved sanitation. However, whilst the proportion of children living in households without access to improved sanitation has been declining, the 2001 level of 30% is still very high.

Communication Mediums

- The proportion of children living in households with radios, television, personal computers and phones was 69%, 23%, 3% and 30 %, respectively.
- In 2001, as in 1991, the most commonly used energy source for cooking was wood/charcoal, followed by LPG gas. The proportion of households using wood/charcoal decreased from 64% in 1991 to 46% in 2001. On the other hand, the proportion of households using LPG gas increased from 22% in 1991 to 41% in 2001.
- In 1991, the most commonly used energy source for cooking in urban areas was wood/charcoal (41%). However, in 1991, this trend tilted towards LPG gas (58%). In rural areas, however, wood/charcoal remained the most commonly used energy source for cooking over the ten-year period.
- Although there has been an increase in households using electricity for lighting, most households in Botswana still use paraffin. The proportion of households using electricity for lighting increased from 10% in 1991 to 25% in 2001. On the other hand, the proportion of households using paraffin for lighting decreased from 65% in 1991 to 53% in 2001.
- With regard to refuse collection, only 36.4% of all households in Botswana have their solid waste collected (regularly or irregularly) for disposal. Most children live in households where the most commonly used method of solid waste disposal is rubbish pit (51%).

⁶Improved Sanitation covers flush toilets, ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP) and traditional pit latrines.



1. INTRODUCTION

This report was borne out of the fact that published census reports do not always provide all the information required by all users of statistics regarding children. UNICEF, in collaboration with CSO, took the initiative, following the 1991 census, to produce more detailed and focused reports. Three reports were produced based on the 1991 census: a national report containing district averages; district and sub-district reports containing disaggregated information by villages; and an atlas depicting inter-district disparities. These reports have proved invaluable in guiding development planning.

The 2001 census provided yet another opportunity to contribute to the census analyses by producing a report on child focused-indicators. This report is therefore a sequel to the three reports referenced above. In terms of the scope of coverage, this report provides a child-focused analysis of the 2001 census results.

Indicators in this report and the ensuing analysis are based on the 2001 Population and Housing Census.

Results from other sources, especially the 1991 census results, are presented for comparison and to provide a measure of trends. For ease of comparison of the indicators, data from the two censuses have been subjected to a similar classification and analysis. This ensures that the observed changes are real rather than a result of variations in the methods of analysis. Among the indicators presented in this report are life expectancy, child population characteristics, average household size, children's living arrangements, orphanhood, child disability and household ownership of some communication mediums.

Although the background described above implicitly gives some insight into the analysis, the objectives of this analysis are to:

- Assess the situation of children in Botswana;
- Update the indicators developed after the 1991 census; and
- Provide time series data on the situation of children during the period 1991 to 2001.



2. GENERAL ANALYSIS

Overall Population

Botswana's population has been increasing at diminishing rates over the years. The 2001 Population and Housing Census yielded a de-facto count of 1 680 863⁷ people (Table 1), compared to 1 326 796 in 1991. The annual growth, however, decreased from 3.5% in 1991 to 2.4% in 2001. Nonetheless, the increase in population between the last two censuses resulted in marked changes in settlement patterns and population density. The population density increased by almost one person per square kilometre, from 2.3 persons in 1991, to 2.9 persons per square kilometre in 2001. Population densities in the two cities of Gaborone and Francistown rose to over 1000 people per square kilometre. The sparsely populated districts have no discernable change in population density in the inter census period.

The proportion of Botswana's population which resides in urban areas increased from 46% in 1991 to 54% in 2001. This proportion is made up of the population in towns and cities (at 22%) as well as that of 27 large villages classified as urban. However, the re-classification of an additional eight⁸ villages as urban villages following the 1991 census is a significant contributing factor.

Another observable population trend is the phenomenal growth in the villages within the periphery of towns and cities. Around Gaborone, some villages recorded annual growth rates of close to 11%,⁹ while around Francistown and Lobatse a number of villages have annual growth rates of over 9%. This is probably the result of some push factors, possibly linked to the availability of affordable housing.

The average household size dropped by approximately one person per household between 1991 and 2001, from 4.7 persons per household to 4.1 persons per household (Table 4). The average household size in towns and cities dropped from 3.8 persons to 3.3 persons per household, compared to 5.3 and 4.5 persons per household in rural areas, respectively, for the 1991 and 2001 census.

Households with children generally have larger household sizes. In 2001, the average household size for households with children was 5.8 persons, compared with 1.7 persons per household for those without children. The comparative figures for 1991 are 6.2 and 1.7 persons per household, for households with and without children, respectively. Gender disparities exist between household sizes. Whereas male-headed households accounted for 53% of all households in 2001, by contrast, the average household size is disproportionately larger for female-headed households. The average household size for female-headed households was 4.4 persons per household in 2001 compared to 3.8 persons per household among male-headed households. Similar disparities are observed from the 1991 census.

Child Population

The number of children aged 17 years and below increased from 670 323 in 1991 to 737 241 in 2001. The proportion of the child population to the total population has been declining over the years. In 1991, the population aged 0 to 17 years comprised 50.5% of the entire population, but by the year 2001 the share of the child population had dropped to 43.9% (Table 6). In some districts, the child population accounts for almost half the population. For example, 51.4% of the population of the North East district is made up by children. Other high proportions are found in the Central district (49.1%), Southern district (48.5%) and the North West (46%). The districts with the lowest proportions are Gaborone and Orapa, each with 31% of their population being children. The reduction in the proportion of children between the 1991 and 2001 censuses has resulted with the mean population age rising by approximately two years – from about 23 to 25 years. The elderly population (aged 65 years and over) has remained stagnant at 5% for the two censuses.

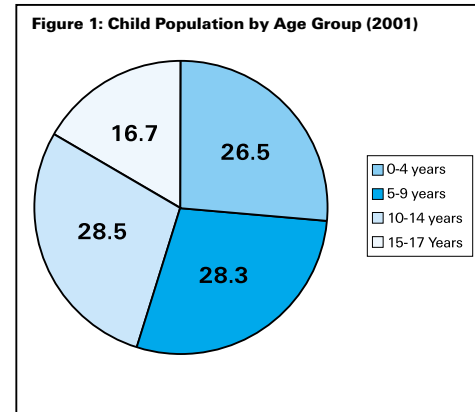
There are proportionately more children in rural districts than in urban ones. At the rural level, the proportion of the child population decreased from 61% on 1991 to 52% in 2001. Following the national

pattern, the proportion of children living in urban areas increased from 39.3% in 1991 to 48% in 2001. Botswana's population still remains relatively youthful. Close to 70% of the population is aged below 29 years. Close to 40% of the population comprise persons aged below 15 years. Children below 10 years of age accounted for 55% of the child population in 2001, a drop from 58% in 1991.

The Central, Kweneng and Southern districts account for 58.5% of the under 5 population (Table 9). In towns and cities, the proportion of under 5 children to the district population is generally below 10%, whereas the corresponding figure in rural districts hovers around 12%.

A typical developing country child age pattern is such that, as the age increases the population proportion for that age group decreases. The 5-9 years age group is expected to be less than the 0-4 years age group. However, the 2001 census results show (Figure 1) that the Botswana age pattern has deviated from this. The proportion of children aged 0-4 years is less than that of the age group 5-9 years, which in turn is less than the proportion aged 10-14 years.

A change in the age characteristics is also revealed when examining the population pyramid,



where there has been some narrowing of the base of the 2001 population (Figure 2), indicating a decline in the number of young children (0-4 and 5-9 years), over the previous census. Figures show that the narrowing of the population pyramid commenced in 1991, although it was not very pronounced. This is due largely to declining fertility levels that occurred over the past censuses. For instance, the total number of children born to a woman during her reproductive ages dropped from 4.2 children in 1991 to 3.3 children in 2001. In addition, the increases in child mortality levels also contributed significantly to this trend.



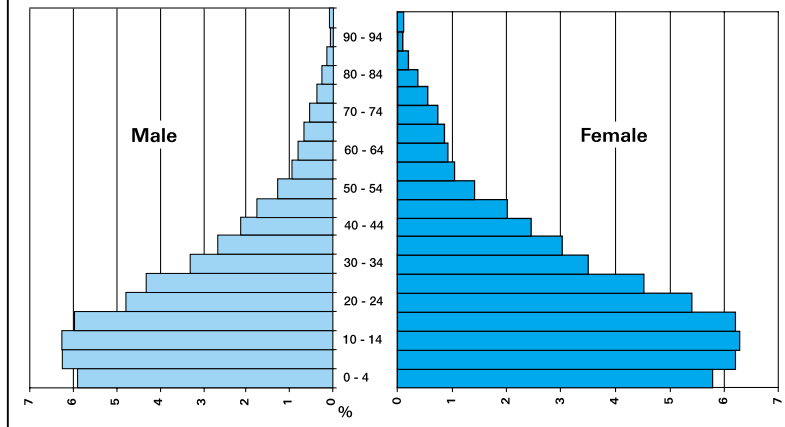
⁷23 427 persons were enumerated in institutions, generally referred to as the "institutional population".

⁸The 8 villages are Mmadinare, Shoshong, Tsabong, Gumare, Letlhakeng, Lerala, Kopong, and Maitengwe.

⁹An average annual growth rate of over 7% indicates that the population of a given locality at least doubled in size.

3. MORTALITY

Figure 2: Botswana 2001 Population Pyramid (% of Total Population)



Age Dependency

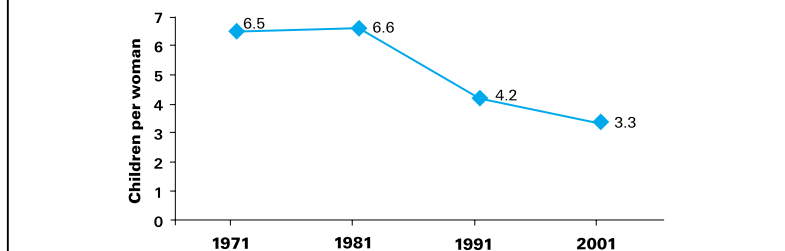
The overall age dependency ratio improved between the two censuses, from 92% in 1991 to 71% in 2001. This means that in 2001 there were 71 "dependents" per 100 persons in the working ages. Households with children are carrying the heaviest burden in terms of age dependency ratios (Table 11). The age dependency ratio among households with children is about 100, compared with 9 dependents for households without children. This ratio increases to 105 dependents per 100 persons for households with orphans in the working population, compared to 92 for households without orphans. The dependency ratio in rural areas (94.2 dependents per 100) is almost double that of urban areas (56 dependents per 100 working persons).

Sex Composition

The sex ratio increased from 92 males per 100 females in 1991 to 94 males per 100 females in 2001 (Table 2). This ratio remained constant at 89 males per 100 females in urban areas during the two censuses, and increased in rural areas from 94 in 1991 to 100 males per 100 females in 2001. The overall sex ratio of the child population is almost equal to 1 as a result of more male births and relatively higher male mortality.

The average number of children ever born to a woman (Total Fertility Rate) during her reproductive ages has been declining since 1981. The greatest decrease occurred between 1981 and 1991 when the rate dropped by almost 50% from 6.6 to 4.2 children per woman (figure 3). The same trend is observed with the crude birth rate.

Figure 3: Total Fertility Rate (1971-2001)



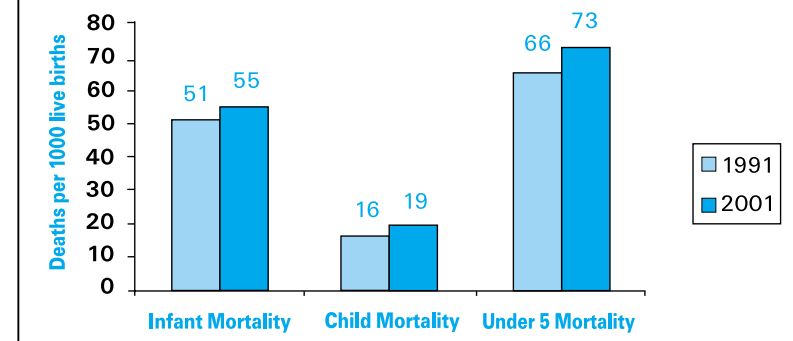
Source: 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 Population and Housing Census Data

Childhood Mortality Indicators

Childhood mortality indicators derived from the 2001 Census show a reversal in the trends observed in previous censuses (Figure 4).

Childhood mortality rates were derived using an indirect¹¹ estimation approach (UN-Ofive), based on the number of women aged 15-49 years, the number of children ever born and the number of such children who have died.

Figure 4: Childhood Mortality Indicators (1991 & 2001)

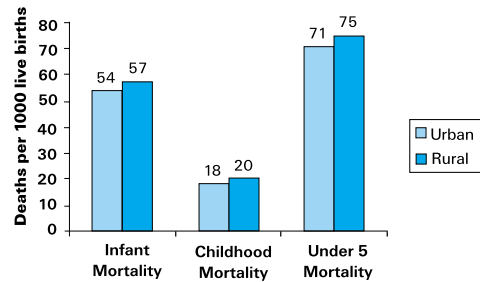


Infant mortality rate based on the Coale and Demeny West Model was estimated at a level of 55 deaths per 1000 live births, compared with 51 deaths per 1000 live births in 1991. Child mortality rates increased from 16 deaths to 19 deaths per 1000 live births in 1991. Consequently, the under five mortality rate increased from 66 deaths to 73 deaths per 1000 live births in 2001. Gender disparities exist in all the childhood mortality, with higher rates observed among male children.

Infant mortality rates vary quite markedly across districts, with the lowest rate of 33 deaths per 1000 live births recorded in South East and the highest rate of 87 deaths per 1000 live births observed in Ngamiland. Child mortality indicators are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The infant mortality rate in rural areas is 57 compared to 54 deaths per 1000 live deaths in urban areas (Figure 5).

¹¹ Current fertility figures, which are the basis for direct estimates, are not consistent with other related figures and therefore less reliable.

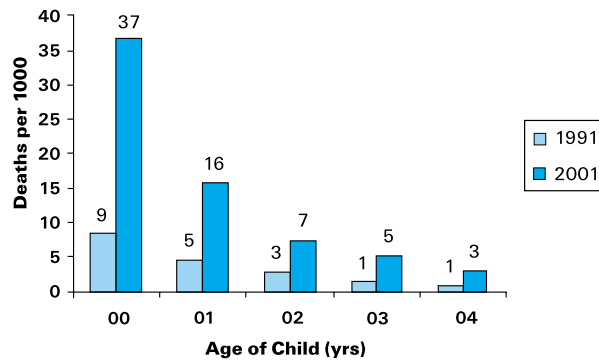
Figure 5: Child Mortality Indicators (1991-2001)



Under 5 Childhood Age-Specific Death Rates¹²

Age-specific death rates for single years of under 5 children reveal an upsurge in the number of infant deaths, between 1991 and 2001. Figure 6 shows that for each age, the ASDRs are higher in 2001 than in 1991. In 2001, infant deaths were four times the 1991 level, 1 year-olds deaths were 3 times the 1991 level, while the deaths among three-year-olds were 5 times the 1991 level.

Figure 6: Age-Specific-Death Rates For Under 5 Children (2001)



General Mortality Trends

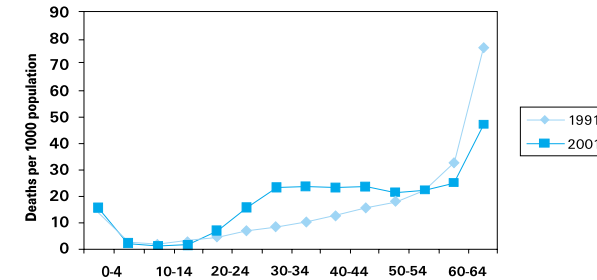
The effect of the HIV/AIDS pandemic has reversed the health gains realised over the years, resulting in increased mortality between 1991 and 2001. Crude death rate (CDR) increased between 1991 and 2001, from 11.5 to 13.5 deaths per 1000 population. In absolute terms, the number of deaths in 2001 was 22 716¹³. Consistent with the trend noted above, child mortality indicators similarly rose between the two censuses.

The age-specific-death rates (ASDRs) for ages 20 to 44 years have almost doubled during the ten-year interval while among the elderly persons the rate declined (table 14). It is important to note that without any 'shocks' to a natural process, the ASDRs curve should take a u-shape (e.g. in 1991) reflecting relatively high mortality among children, low mortality in the middle ages and higher mortality among the elderly. However, the 2001 ASDRs curve took a w-shape indicating increased mortality in the middle ages (Figure 7). However, among the elderly the death rate declined between the two censuses.

¹²These rates are based on direct estimates rather than indirect estimation

¹³The reported figure of 20823 cover 11 months hence was adjusted by a factor of 12/11 months to bring it to 12 months.

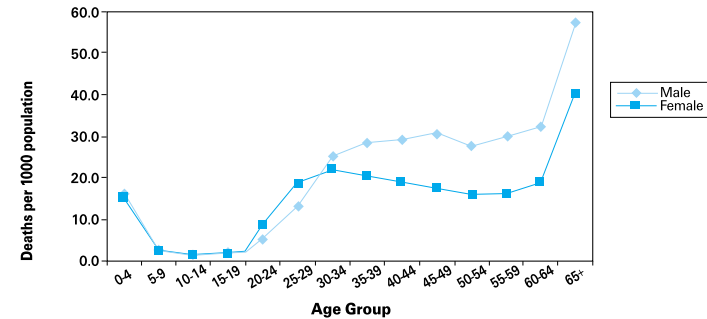
Figure 7: Age Specific Death Rates (1991 & 2001)



The gender disaggregation shows that female ASDRs are higher than those of males between the ages 20 to 29 years (Figure 8). Beyond 30 years of

age, a reverse pattern emerges as male ASDRs exceed the female rates.

Figure 8: Male & Female Age Specific Death Rates (2001)

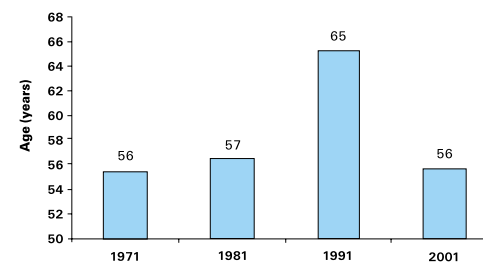


Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth exhibits a trend that is in consonance with both infant and child mortality rates. The life expectancy at birth had improved

from 57 years in 1981 to 65 years in 1991. However, it declined to 56 years in 2001, a drop of about 9 years between the last two censuses (Figure 9). The 2001 life expectancy is equivalent to that observed 30 years earlier, in 1971.

Figure 9: Life Expectancy at Birth (1971 - 2001)



4. CHILDHOOD DISABILITY

According to both the 1991 and the 2001 censuses, the most prevalent disabilities among children were defect of sight, hearing and speech, as well as inability to speak¹⁴ (Tables 15 and 16). In 2001, there were 2147 children with hearing defect, 1579 with sight defect, and 1213 with speech defect and 1043 unable to speak. Beyond the similarities in the incidence of disability between the two censuses, there was a very high number of cases of mental retardation (1392) in 2001, compared with just 19 in 1991.

This is most likely a result of underreporting of mental retardation in 1991.

Most children with disabilities are found in rural areas. Male children consistently exhibit large numbers with some form of disability compared to female children.

Disabled children's right to education seems to be at high risk of violation than for non disabled children. Only 16.8 % of the children aged 6-12 have never attended school compared to 27.6% of disabled children.



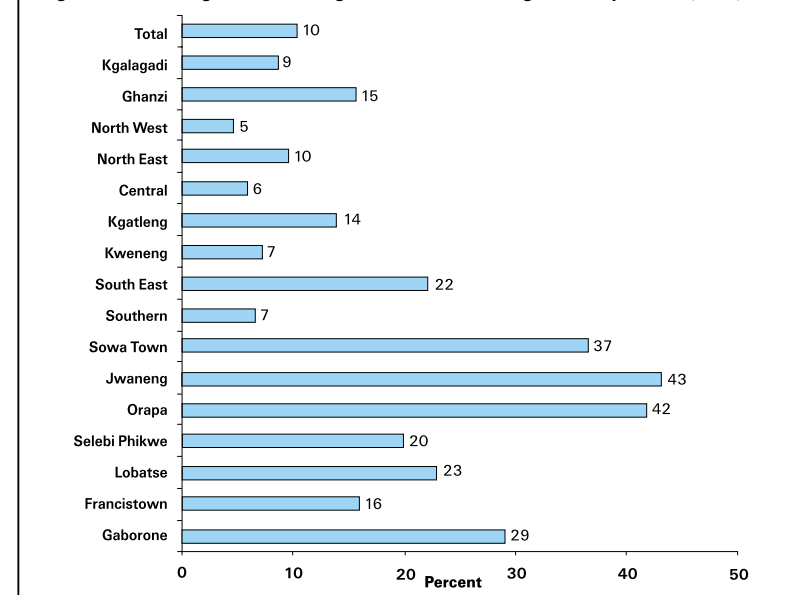
5. EDUCATION

Early Childhood Learning

Only 10% of the children aged 3-4 years were participating in some form of early childhood education programme such as creche or kindergarten (Table 17). District attendance rates range from 5% in the North West District to 43% in Jwaneng (Figure 10). The mining towns have the highest proportion of children aged 3-4 years attending school at close to 40% each.



Figure 10: Percentage of Children Aged 3-4 Years Attending School by District (2001)



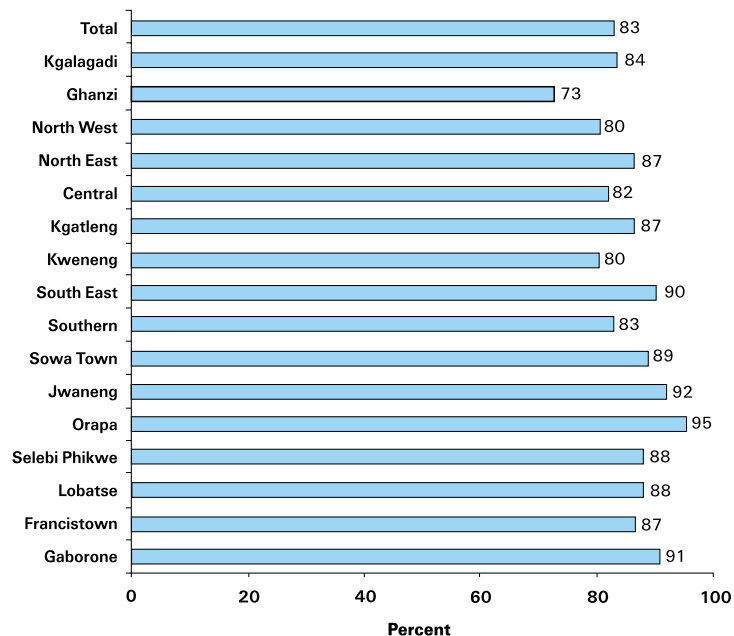
¹⁴Defect of speech is distinct from inability to speak in that the latter refers to the ability to speak but with some degree of impairment.

Primary School Attendance

The proportion 6-12 year olds attending school increased from 72% in 1991 to 83% in 2001.

Attendance among female children is slightly high (at 85 %) compared with a level of 83% among males (Table 18). Primary school attendance in Ghanzi has remained the lowest at 73% (figure 11).

Figure 11: Percentage Children Aged 6-12 Years Attending School by District: (2001)



6. CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Most 59% of all households have at least one child living in them (Table 20). These households contain 83% of the total population. Rural households are more likely to have children than urban households. Only 54% of urban households have children compared to 66% of the households in rural areas. The size of households with children is significantly larger than those without children at 5.8 and 1.7 persons per household, respectively. While the average household size of households with children declined from 6.7 persons per household in 1991, that of households without children remained unchanged.

Even though male-headed households account for 54% of all households, only 45% of all children are

living in them. Consequently, female-headed households have larger average household sizes than those headed by males. Female-headed households, therefore, carry a disproportionately heavier burden of caring for children in Botswana.

Child-headed households account for over 2% of the total number of households in 2001, which is about 8 660 households. The majority of child-headed households are in rural areas. Fifty-seven percent of the child heads of households are boys. The highest proportion of child headed households is in the Central District (37%), followed by Kweneng (15%) and Southern (13%). The majority (70%) of the child-heads of households are students while, on the other hand, 19% are in cash employment.

Table 6.1: Household Size of Child-headed Households by Sex of Head of Household (2001)

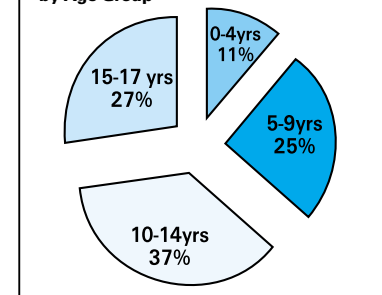
H/hold Size	Male	Female	Total	%
1	1552	1028	2580	29.8
2	1267	643	1910	22.1
3	859	574	1433	16.5
>3	1214	1523	2737	31.6
Total	4892	3768	8660	100.0

Close to 6% (or 501) of the 8 660 child-heads have never attended school. Three hundred and sixty one (361) or 4.2% of the 8 660 child heads were orphans.

Orphans

Children who are orphaned may be at increased risk of impoverishment, discrimination, denial of property inheritance rights, various forms of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of their labour or sexuality. These factors can further jeopardise their chances of completing school and lead to adoption of practices that increase their vulnerability to HIV infection and other social ills. It is therefore important to monitor their situation comprehensively to ensure timely interventions.

Figure 12: Distribution of Orphans by Age Group



There were 111 828¹⁵ orphaned children, representing 15.2% of the child population (table 24). Most (54%) orphans live in rural areas. While children can lose their parents at any age, the proportion of children who are orphans generally increases with age¹⁶. As figure 12 shows, 64% of these children were 10 years old and above.

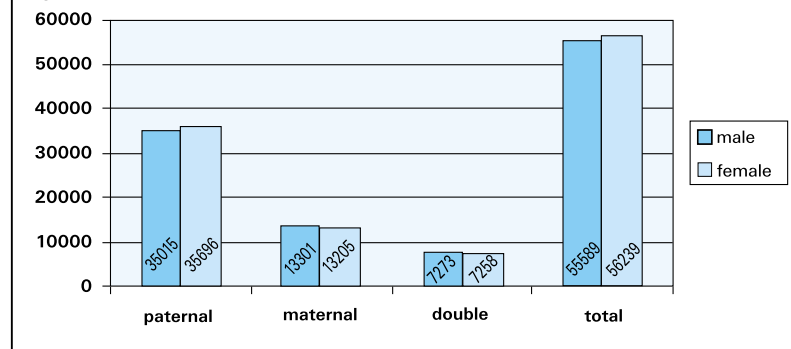


Thirty seven percent of the orphans are young adolescents between the ages 10 to 14 years. This age distribution has profound implications for programming as 'the illness or death of a parent or other family member has differing effects on children, depending in part on a child's age and stage of development.'¹⁷ Figure 13 below shows that almost 50% of all orphans are girls.

children in urban areas have done the same (table 20). As figure 14 shows, North West, North East and the Central districts have the highest proportion of households with children that have taken in at least one orphan. Towns such as Gaborone, Jwaneng and Orapa have the lowest proportion of households with orphans at 18% each.

Almost one third (27%) of all households with children have taken in at least one orphan. In rural areas, 29% of these households have taken in at least one orphan, while only 24% of households with

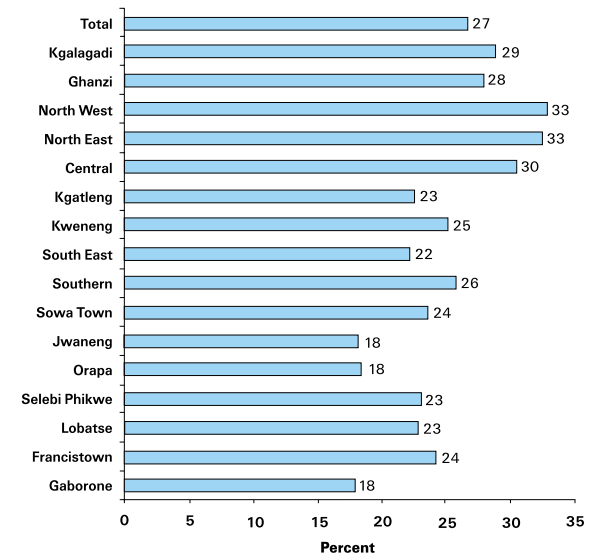
Figure 13: Orphans by Type and Gender (2001)



¹⁵ 316 of the 111,828 orphans were enumerated in institutions (schools, hospitals, hotels, prisons, etc)

¹⁶ and ¹⁷ Children on the Brink 2004: A Joint Report of New Orphan Estimates and a Framework for Action, (UNAIDS, UNICEF, USAID).

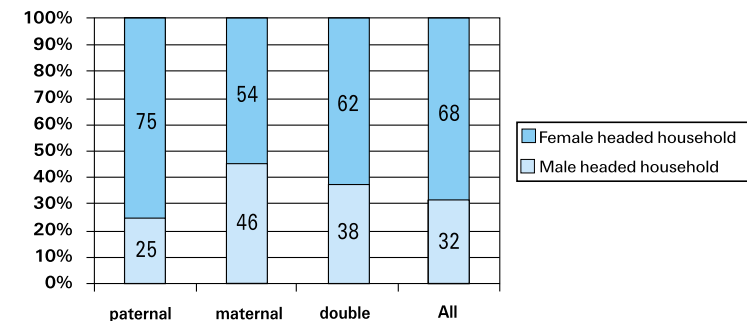
Figure 14: Percentage Households with Children that Have Taken in at Least One Orphan (2001)



The burden of caring for orphans is disproportionately carried by female-headed households. The majority (68%) of orphans are taken in by female-headed households, compared to only 32% taken in by male-headed households. Due to the prevalence of single mothers, most maternal orphans are likely to become 'virtual' double orphans. As a consequence of this,

and other factors, 75% of children who have lost a father live in female-headed households, compared to only 46% of the children who have lost a mother who live in male-headed households (figure 15). Furthermore, 40% of paternal orphans live with their mothers while only 17% of maternal orphans live with their fathers.

Figure 15: Orphans by Gender of Household Head (2001)

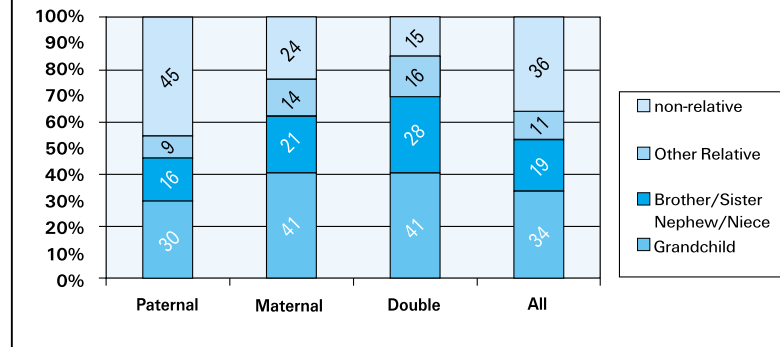


The household size increases as the number of orphans in household increases. Close to 80% of the orphans live in households with 5 persons or more compared to the national average household size of 4.2 persons per household. Worse still, 24% of orphans live in households of 10 or more persons. Double and maternal orphans stay with households of relatively large sizes.



Even though 87% of the orphans have one parent alive, 34% live with grandparents, 19% live with siblings, and a further 11% live with other relatives (figure 16). Most paternal orphans (45%) live with other relatives, whereas most maternal orphans (41%) live with grandparents.

Figure 16: Orphans by Relationship to Head of Household (2001)



Close to 56% of orphans live with heads of households who are not economically active. Although by implication 44% of orphans live with households whose heads are economically active, the majority of these heads are employed in low-paying jobs.

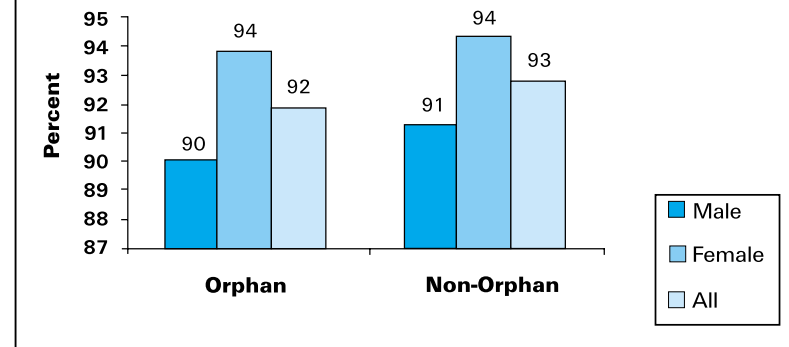
Almost 6% of the orphans aged 12 to 17 years were currently economically active in 2001, mostly engaged in low-paying jobs. There are more male orphans who are economically active compared with female orphans.

Table 6.2: Orphans by Occupation Group of Household Heads (%) (2001)					
Type	Service	Craft	Elementary	Other	Total
Paternal	15.5	14.7	34.8	35.0	100
Maternal	12.5	17.4	29.9	20.2	100
Double	13.8	17.3	29.6	39.3	100
Total	14.5	15.7	33.0	36.9	100

Generally in Africa, orphans are more likely than other children to be excluded from school with household poverty, age, relationship with guardian all affecting their attendance. However, the situation is different in Botswana. The school attendance of 10-14 year old orphans (92%) is almost

equal to that of non orphans (93%) of the same age. The orphan/non-orphan school attendance ratio is therefore of 99 to 100. Female children attendance rates, among either orphans (94%) or non-orphans (94%) are higher than those of males at 90% and 91% respectively.

Figure 17: Percentage of 10-14 Children (Orphans and Non-orphans) Attending School (2001)



The psychological and economic distress that orphans in Africa may find themselves in often leads to risky behaviour such as unsafe sexual practices and substance abuse. It is therefore important to monitor indicators such as fertility levels.

higher among orphans at each age compared to non orphans. However, the difference in the rates is not statistically significant.

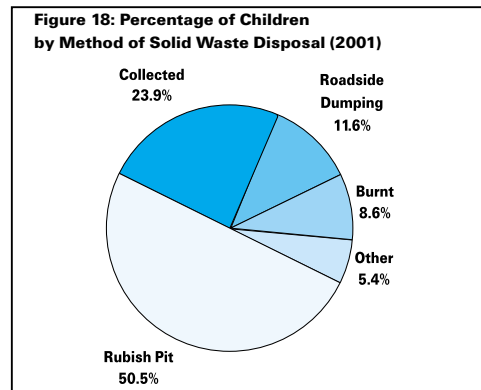
While there are about 3 births per 1000 non-orphans aged 12 to 17 years, the corresponding age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) for orphans is about 4 births per 1000. Apart from the overall rate, child bearing is

Evidence from the census suggests that children with surviving mothers have lower fertility than those with only their fathers alive. There were 4 children ever born per 1000 maternal orphans compared with 3 per 1000 among paternal orphans. The fertility rates are higher for children who have lost both parents.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children

This report defines vulnerable children as those whose survival, growth and development are threatened by HIV/AIDS. The depth in the content of the census questions on the variables that are commonly¹⁹ used to characterize vulnerability limits this analysis. Specifically, this report defines vulnerable children as those below the age of 18 years living in a household where there was a recent death. Furthermore, the de-facto population puts emphasis on where a person is found at the time of enumeration rather than where they usually live. With a mobile society such as that of Botswana, it cannot always be assumed that people are enumerated at their usual place of living hence the variables commonly used to characterize OVC should be interpreted with caution.

Orphan and vulnerable children constituted 19.6% of the child population in 2001, made up of 111 512 orphans and 33 380 non-orphan but vulnerable children. Incidence of orphans and vulnerable children vary markedly across districts.



The North East District has the highest level, at 25%, while the diamond-mining towns have lowest levels, with 11% of their child population being orphans and vulnerable children.

Water, Sanitation and Environment

The 2001 Population and Housing Census indicates that the proportion of households with access to improved²⁰ water sources increased from 89% in 1991 to 95% in 2001 (Table 27). While all households in urban areas had access to improved water sources, 89% of households in rural areas had access to improved water sources.

The proportion of households without access to improved sanitation²¹ decreased from 45% in 1991 to 23% in 2001. If this trend continues, Botswana is likely to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of access to improved sanitation. In most districts, only a few households have no access to adequate sanitation facilities. However, Ghanzi (88%), Ngamiland West (76%) and Kweneng West (55%) districts have very high proportions of households without adequate sanitary means of excreta disposal. The majority of children (70%) live in households with adequate means of sanitary excreta disposal.

The most common mode of solid waste disposal is rubbish pit, which is used by 41% of all households in Botswana. In urban areas, 46% of households have their solid waste collected, compared to only 6% of the households in rural areas. The most common method of solid waste disposal in urban areas is collection, compared to rubbish pit in rural areas. Most children live in households which use rubbish pit as method of solid waste disposal (Figure 18).



Communication Mediums

Communication mediums such as radios, televisions, personal computers and phones are important for children's learning and development. The proportion of children living in households with such mediums in 2001 was 68.5% with at least one radio, 22.7% with at least one television set, 2.8% with at least one personal computer and 29.8% with at least one phone (Table 32).

Census figures reveal that endowment of communication mediums is high in cities and towns and low in rural districts. Ghanzi and Kgalagadi districts have the lowest proportion of children with access to all the four items.

Figure 19: Percentage Ownership of Radio, TV, Computer and Phone by Sex of Head of Household (2001)

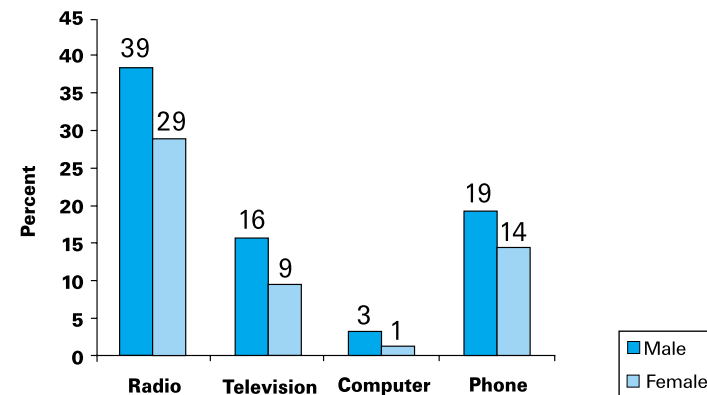


Figure 19 shows that there are important gender disparities in respect of ownership of radios, television, personal computers and phones. Male-headed households invariably are the majority of households owning all the mediums in reference,

when compared with female-headed households. Most children live in female-headed households, and therefore the degree with which these disparities affect children's access to such mediums is evident.

¹⁹Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation of the national response to children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS (Draft 01 – 15 December 2003)

²⁰Improved in this context refers to piped water indoors, stand pipe, and borehole/well.

²¹Improved Sanitation covers flush toilets, ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP) and traditional pit latrines.

Source of Energy for Cooking and Lighting

65% of households used paraffin for lighting in 1991, compared with 53% in 2001 (Table 39). As regards households using electricity for lighting, the figure has risen from 10% to 25%. There has been a reduction in the proportion of households using firewood for cooking over the ten-year period, in favour of LPG gas - a decline from 64% and a

rise from 22% to 41%, respectively, for households using firewood and LPG Gas. Amid concerns from environmentalists regarding the usage of firewood, the observed reduction is a positive development for the usage of natural resources.

Although there has been an increase in the proportion of children living in households using electricity for lighting, paraffin is still largely the main fuel type used by households in which most children live (figure 20). The use of candles remained the same over the decade marked by the two censuses, in spite of their rather unsafe nature. Some of these sources, particularly paraffin and candles, could be considered a hazard to children.

Figure 20: Children by Lighting Fuel Used in Household

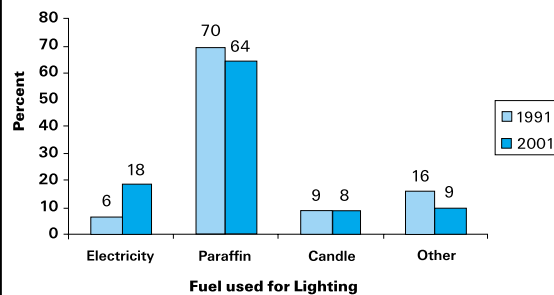
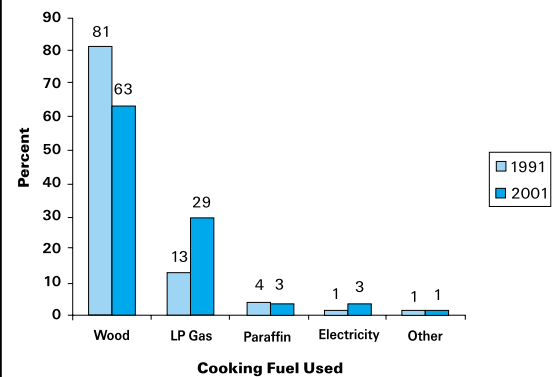


Figure 21: Children by Cooking Fuel Used by Household



Cooking Fuel Used

Although the trend during the period between the two censuses has seen a decline in the use of firewood, a decrease in the proportion using paraffin, and an upsurge in use of LP Gas, the vast majority of children still live in households using fuel-wood for cooking (Table 40).

As shown in Figure 21, electricity usage by households is still very low, hence a very insignificant proportion of children are living in households using electricity for cooking. In view of the move towards improved fuel quality, it could be concluded that children's living arrangements have been improving, to some extent, over the years.



7. AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT AND FURTHER RESEARCH

Census Timing

The census is normally conducted in August, which coincides with the school holidays and most importantly marks a low period of agricultural activities. It is therefore not a month that offers a "typical" calendar of activities. For instance, most children spend at least nine months of the year attending school while, on the other hand, a significant proportion of Botswana are affected by the seasonal agricultural activities. August, therefore, may not give a true cross-sectional picture of the living patterns of a typical household during the year. As a result, a number of indicators are likely to be affected. These indicators include: children's living arrangements, economic activity, household membership and household headship.

Level of Detail

Census data do not provide enough details of the circumstances of the children, but rather give a snapshot of the situation of children at the time of the census. It is not possible to establish whether the conditions of the child, as given during the census, represent the usual (*de-jure*) or the situation as at the time of the census (*de facto*). There is need to collect detailed information on the *de-jure* characteristics of the child, and this requires analysis based on trends with a separate time frame.

Parental Survival and Orphans

There is a high likelihood that a significant proportion of the paternal orphans (70 711) may not be orphans. Against the background of many children in Botswana that are born out of wedlock being labelled fatherless, the majority of such children may not be real orphans as per the official definition. In most instances when the whereabouts of a child's father

cannot be established, it is often reported that he is dead – "Rraagwe o gatilwe ke terena"²². Worse still, in the case of the biological father abandoning the child, ascertaining the survivorship status of the father often raises emotions on the part of those affected, hence there is a high likelihood that the father might just be reported as dead even if he is alive.

It could also be argued that, where the father is alive but playing no meaningful role in the upbringing of the child, the orphanhood status of the affected child is left to be determined by a fact of biology. Therefore, the classification of children, who could be orphans in the practical sense, is further affected by these issues. Future surveys may need to find proxy indicators to more accurately capture these issues.

Some biological orphans that have been adopted by caring and supportive foster or step parents, should not be classified as orphans. However, the census placed emphasis on survivorship of the biological parents and this distorts the picture of who really are orphans. This area needs consideration in planning future surveys or censuses.

Deaths

In an effort to avoid the multiple recording of the same death by more than one household, only deaths of persons who stayed with the household for at least 14 days before the occurrence of the deaths were recorded. Thus, non-household members who died in a household in reference would qualify to be recorded by the household provided they meet the 14-day criterion. There are lot of imperfections with this approach since there would be cases of deaths of persons who stayed less than 14 days with the household and also institutional deaths. An issue for further research is to determine the extent to which the 14 days qualification has improved the quality of mortality data.



Disability Among Children

Disability is another area where efforts must be made to improve the quality of results. Examining the disabilities at young ages seems to suggest a high degree of misclassification. For instance, delayed speech might have been considered inability to speak. Furthermore, comparing the huge figure of mental disability recorded in 2001 with that observed in 1991 would suggest some degree of underreporting. Another concern is the consistently high incidence of disability among males versus females in spite of the fact that females account for a larger proportion of the total number of children.

Apart from the issues raised above, there are cases of multiple disabilities hence the figures must be interpreted with caution. In this regard, some proportions derived from the disability figures could be misleading.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children

Vulnerability is essentially a multidimensional phenomenon. Therefore, attempting to measure or

assess the levels of the phenomenon is a complicated matter. Against the background of the accuracy and the reliability of mortality data, only a superficial assessment of the situation is possible. This limitation is compounded by the de-facto enumeration approach, which could result with a death reported by all persons who think they are affected by the death. While the census is not the best vehicle to collect detailed data, where possible, the need for refinement of some indicator warrants consideration.

Recognising the limitation, an attempt was made during the 2001 census to ascertain the place of residence of the person prior to the occurrence of the death. However, the place of usual residence could be ascertained in as far as the district, and therefore the death could not be linked²³. Other indicators that could be considered to assess children's vulnerability could include: the duration of illness preceding death; whether the household is enrolled in any form of social safety nets; whether children in the household attend school; among others. It is recommended that future surveys develop a composite index of child vulnerability.

²²The father was run over by a train

²³ Linking is only possible up to the district level rather than the household



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APPENDICES – TABLES

Table 1: Population Distribution by Sex (1991 & 2001)

District	1991				2001			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
Gaborone	68 248	65 220	133 468	105	91 851	94 156	86 007	98
Francistown	31 665	33 579	65 244	94	40 147	42 876	83 023	94
Lobatse	12 541	13 511	26 052	93	14 205	15 484	29 689	92
Selebi Phikwe	20 343	19 429	39 772	105	24 336	25 513	49 849	95
Orapa	4 713	4 114	8 827	115	4 837	4 314	9 151	112
Jwaneng	5 895	5 293	11 188	111	7 616	7 563	15 179	101
Sowa Town	1 462	766	2 228	191	1 571	1 308	2 879	120
Southern	68 377	79 012	147 389	87	82 368	89 284	171 652	92
South East	20 591	22 993	43 584	90	29 129	31 494	60 623	92
Kweneng	80 328	90 109	170 437	89	111 547	118 788	230 335	94
Kgatleng	27 348	30 422	57 770	90	35 734	37 773	73 507	95
Central	193 545	219 425	412 970	88	240 000	261 381	501 381	92
North East	19 920	23 434	43 354	85	23 164	26 235	49 399	88
North West	51 959	56 701	108 660	92	69 056	73 914	142 970	93
Ghanzi	12 401	12 318	24 719	101	16 916	16 254	33 170	104
Kgalagadi	15 064	16 070	31 134	94	21 148	20 901	42 049	101
Total	634 400	692 396	1 326 796	92	813 625	867 238	1 680 863	94
Urban	285 340	320 899	606 239	89	428 856	481 624	910 480	89
Rural	349 060	371 497	720 557	94	384 769	385 614	770 383	100

Table 2: Percentage Population Distribution by Sex (1991 & 2001)

District	1991				2001			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
Gaborone	10.76	9.42	10.06	105	11.29	10.86	11.07	98
Francistown	4.99	4.85	4.92	94	4.93	4.94	4.94	94
Lobatse	1.98	1.95	1.96	93	1.75	1.79	1.77	92
Selebi Phikwe	3.21	2.81	3.00	105	2.99	2.94	2.97	95
Orapa	0.74	0.59	0.67	115	0.59	0.50	0.54	112
Jwaneng	0.93	0.76	0.84	111	0.94	0.87	0.90	101
Sowa Town	0.23	0.11	0.17	191	0.19	0.15	0.17	120
Southern	10.78	11.41	11.11	87	10.12	10.30	10.21	92
South East	3.25	3.32	3.28	90	3.58	3.63	3.61	92
Kweneng	12.66	13.01	12.85	89	13.71	13.70	13.70	94
Kgatleng	4.31	4.39	4.35	90	4.39	4.36	4.37	95
Central	30.51	31.69	31.13	88	29.50	30.14	29.83	92
North East	3.14	3.38	3.27	85	2.85	3.03	2.94	88
North West	8.19	8.19	8.19	92	8.49	8.52	8.51	93
Ghanzi	1.95	1.78	1.86	101	2.08	1.87	1.97	104
Kgalagadi	2.37	2.32	2.35	94	2.60	2.41	2.50	101
Total	100	100	100	92	100	100	100	94

Table 3: Population Distribution By Sex and Age Group (2001)

Age	Male		Female		Total		1991 (%)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
0-4	99 242	12.20	97 087	11.19	196 329	11.68	14.60
5-9	104 770	12.88	104 248	12.02	209 018	12.44	14.82
10-14	105 280	12.94	105 414	12.16	210 694	12.53	13.83
15-19	100 239	12.32	104 160	12.01	204 399	12.16	11.50
20-24	80 668	9.91	90 510	10.44	171 178	10.18	8.81
25-29	72 337	8.89	75 931	8.76	148 268	8.82	7.53
30-34	55 343	6.80	58 797	6.78	114 139	6.79	6.08
35-39	44 935	5.52	50 722	5.85	95 657	5.69	4.99
40-44	35 457	4.36	41 165	4.75	76 622	4.56	3.63
45-49	29 757	3.66	33 931	3.91	63 688	3.79	2.94
50-54	21 723	2.67	23 528	2.71	45 251	2.69	2.54
55-59	15 776	1.94	17 640	2.03	33 415	1.99	2.09
60-64	13 461	1.65	15 248	1.76	28 709	1.71	1.72
65-69	11 184	1.37	14 369	1.66	25 554	1.52	1.50
70+	23 454	2.88	34 487	3.98	57 940	3.45	3.44
Total	813 625	100.00	867 238	100.00	1 680 863	100.00	100.00
%	48.41		51.59				

Table 4: Household Distribution by Sex of Household Head (1991 & 2001)

District	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gaborone	24 361	12 278	36 639	35 671	22 805	58 476
Francistown	10 280	6 509	16 789	13 384	9 740	23 124
Lobatse	4 215	2 477	6 692	4 918	3 605	8 523
Selebi Phikwe	7 226	3 369	10 595	9 210	6 048	15 258
Orapa	1 296	509	1 805	1 675	903	2 578
Jwaneng	2 266	695	2 961	3 099	1 582	4 681
Sowa Town	454	176	630	682	297	979
Southern	12 580	15 061	27 641	19 274	17 928	37 202
South East	4 620	4 252	8 872	8 148	6 632	14 780
Kweneng	15 543	17 358	32 901	28 476	24 102	52 578
Kgatleng	6 286	5 933	12 219	9 209	7 845	17 054
Central	36 177	41 452	77 629	53 828	56 459	110 287
North East	3 497	4 588	8 085	4 923	5 911	10 834
North West	10 964	10 691	21 655	15 046	15 867	30 913
Ghanzi	2 850	2 146	4 996	4 825	2 951	7 776
Kgalagadi	3 519	2 581	6 100	5 639	4 024	9 663
Total	146 134	130 075	276 209	218 007	186 699	404 706
Household Size	4.45	5.05	4.73	3.82	4.41	4.10
Urban	78 314	62 569	140 883	126 425	108 332	234 757
Rural	67 820	67 506	135 326	91 582	78 367	169 949

Table 5: Percentage (of each sex) Household Distribution by Sex of Household Head (1991 & 2001)

District	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gaborone	16.67	9.44	13.26	16.36	12.21	14.45
Francistown	7.03	5.00	6.08	6.14	5.22	5.71
Lobatse	2.88	1.90	2.42	2.26	1.93	2.11
Selebi Phikwe	4.94	2.59	3.84	4.22	3.24	3.77
Orapa	0.89	0.39	0.65	0.77	0.48	0.64
Jwaneng	1.55	0.53	1.07	1.42	0.85	1.16
Sowa Town	0.31	0.14	0.23	0.31	0.16	0.24
Southern	8.61	11.58	10.01	8.84	9.60	9.19
South East	3.16	3.27	3.21	3.74	3.55	3.65
Kweneng	10.64	13.34	11.91	13.06	12.91	12.99
Kgatleng	4.30	4.56	4.42	4.22	4.20	4.21
Central	24.76	31.87	28.11	24.69	30.24	27.25
North East	2.39	3.53	2.93	2.26	3.17	2.68
North West	7.50	8.22	7.84	6.90	8.50	7.64
Ghanzi	1.95	1.65	1.81	2.21	1.58	1.92
Kgalagadi	2.41	1.98	2.21	2.59	2.16	2.39
Total	100	100	100.00	100	100	100.00

Table 6: Child Population by Age Group and District (2001)

District	Age Group of Child				Total	District %
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17		
Gaborone	14 879	15 882	15 697	10 382	56 840	30.6
Francistown	8 773	8 395	8 508	5 474	31 150	37.5
Lobatse	2 906	2 913	2 859	1 879	10 557	35.6
Selebi Phikwe	4 771	5 092	4 938	3 364	18 165	36.4
Orapa	729	820	814	504	2 867	31.3
Jwaneng	1 279	1 537	1 500	936	5 252	34.6
Sowa Town	248	291	255	167	961	33.4
Southern	21 812	23 675	24 194	13 621	83 302	48.5
South East	5 939	6 396	6 481	4 116	22 932	37.8
Kweneng	27 362	28 986	29 267	17 592	103 207	44.8
Kgatleng	8 328	9 041	9 295	5 238	31 902	43.4
Central	65 230	69 959	70 890	39 938	246 017	49.1
North East	6 291	7 216	7 678	4 190	25 375	51.4
North West	17 717	18 444	18 485	10 791	65 437	45.8
Ghanzi	4 029	4 235	4 154	2 189	14 607	44
Kgalagadi	5 353	5 414	4 953	2 950	18 670	44.4
Total	195 646	208 296	209 968	123 331	737 241	43.9
%	26.5	28.3	28.5	16.7	100	
Urban	95 338	99 098	97 473	62 254	354 163	38.9
Rural	100 308	109 198	112 495	61 077	383 078	49.7
All	195 646	208 296	209 968	123 331	737 241	43.9
Sex						
Male	98 635	104 129	104 636	60 696	368 096	
Female	97 011	104 167	105 332	62 635	369 145	
All	195 646	208 296	209 968	123 331	737 241	

Table 7: Distribution of Children by Age and Sex (1991 & 2001)

Age of Child	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
00	20 880	21 092	41 972	21 755	21 090	42 845
01	16 663	16 615	33 278	18 245	17 888	36 133
02	18 951	19 150	38 101	18 588	18 446	37 034
03	19 824	19 862	39 686	19 790	19 703	39 493
04	20 358	20 270	40 628	20 257	19 884	40 141
05	19 368	19 456	38 824	20 660	20 305	40 965
06	19 609	19 751	39 360	21 147	20 666	41 813
07	19 635	19 714	39 349	21 597	21 087	42 684
08	19 655	20 069	39 724	20 458	21 034	41 492
09	19 296	20 061	39 357	20 267	21 075	41 342
10	19 718	20 400	40 118	22 179	22 286	44 465
11	18 387	18 791	37 178	21 567	21 201	42 768
12	18 023	18 809	36 832	20 428	20 736	41 164
13	16 600	17 274	33 874	20 862	21 018	41 880
14	17 159	18 322	35 481	19 600	20 091	39 691
15	16 354	17 500	33 854	20 200	20 721	40 921
16	16 065	17 541	33 606	20 478	21 193	41 671
17	3 858	15 243	29 101	20 018	20 721	40 739
TOTAL	330 403	339 920	670 323	368 096	369 145	737 241

Table 8: Distribution of Children by Age Group (1991 & 2001)

Age of Child	1991	%	2001	%
00-04	193 665	28.89	195 646	26.54
05-09	196 614	29.33	208 296	28.25
10-14	183 483	27.37	209 968	28.48
15-17	96 561	14.41	123 331	16.73
TOTAL	670 323	100.00	737 241	100.00

Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Under 5 Population (2001)

District	2001			Percentage			% of Dist. Population
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Gaborone	7 492	7 387	14 879	7.60	7.61	7.61	8.00
Francistown	4 409	4 364	8 773	4.47	4.50	4.48	10.57
Lobatse	1 506	1 400	2 906	1.53	1.44	1.49	9.79
Selebi Phikwe	2 363	2 408	4 771	2.40	2.48	2.44	9.57
Orapa	366	363	729	0.37	0.37	0.37	7.97
Jwaneng	632	647	1 279	0.64	0.67	0.65	8.43
Sowa Town	132	116	248	0.13	0.12	0.13	8.61
Southern	11 022	10 790	21 812	11.17	11.12	11.15	12.71
South East	3 024	2 915	5 939	3.07	3.00	3.04	9.80
Kweneng	13 923	13 439	27 362	14.12	13.85	13.99	11.88
Kgatleng	4 286	4 042	8 328	4.35	4.17	4.26	11.33
Central	32 703	32 527	65 230	33.16	33.53	33.34	13.01
North East	3 155	3 136	6 291	3.20	3.23	3.22	12.74
North West	8 818	8 899	17 717	8.94	9.17	9.06	12.39
Ghanzi	2 046	1 983	4 029	2.07	2.04	2.06	12.15
Kgalagadi	2 758	2 595	5 353	2.80	2.67	2.74	12.73
Total	98 635	97 011	195 646	100.00	100.00	100.00	11.64

Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Under 5 Population (1991)

District	1991			Percentage			% of Dist. Population
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Gaborone	6 410	6 661	13 071	6.63	6.87	6.75	9.79
Francistown	4 324	4 335	8 659	4.47	4.47	4.47	13.27
Lobatse	1 506	1 605	3 111	1.56	1.65	1.61	11.94
Selebi Phikwe	2 259	2 288	4 547	2.34	2.36	2.35	11.43
Orapa	424	443	867	0.44	0.46	0.45	9.82
Jwaneng	577	660	1 237	0.60	0.68	0.64	11.06
Sowa Town	85	68	153	0.09	0.07	0.08	6.87
Southern	11 443	11 523	22 966	11.84	11.88	11.86	15.58
South East	2 844	2 844	5 688	2.94	2.93	2.94	13.05
Kweneng	13 202	12 956	26 158	13.66	13.36	13.51	15.35
Kgatleng	4 257	4 221	8 478	4.40	4.35	4.38	14.68
Central	33 039	33 000	66 039	34.17	34.02	34.10	15.99
North East	3 753	3 608	7 361	3.88	3.72	3.80	16.98
North West	8 367	8 564	16 931	8.65	8.83	8.74	15.58
Ghanzi	2 019	1 984	4 003	2.09	2.05	2.07	16.19
Kgalagadi	2 167	2 229	4 396	2.24	2.30	2.27	14.12
Total	96 676	96 989	193 665	100.00	100.00	100.00	14.60

Table 11: Dependency by Presence of Children (orphans and non-orphans) in Household (2001)

	0-14	15-64	65+	Dependency
With Orphan Child	196 013.1	206 132	21 109.0	105.3
With Non-orphan Child	418 750	495 597	39 292	92.4
Without Children	-	257 877	22 666	8.8
Total	614 763	959 607	83 067	72.7

Table 12: Dependency Ratio by Geographical Area (2001)

	0-14	15-64	65+	Dependency
Urban	29 2671	584 556	33 253	55.8
Rural	323 379	396 712	50 292	94.2
Total	616 050	981 268	83 545	71.3

Table 13: Age Distribution of Deaths (1991 & 2001)

Age Group	1991				2001			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Pop	Deaths	Pop	Deaths	Pop	Deaths	Pop	Deaths
0-4	96 676	1 457	96 989	1 410	99 242	1 644	97 087	1 486
5-9	97 563	321	99 051	262	104 770	284	104 248	264
10-14	89 887	188	93 596	157	105 280	129	105 414	153
15-19	73 112	245	79 413	237	100 239	203	104 160	235
20-24	54 261	324	62 622	258	80 668	439	90 510	796
25-29	45 408	422	54 440	310	72 337	960	75 931	1 409
30-34	36 620	403	44 013	280	55 343	1 398	58 797	1 294
35-39	30 487	431	35 741	260	44 935	1 282	50 722	1 028
40-44	23 197	388	25 001	236	35 457	1030	41 165	777
45-49	18 553	382	20 496	236	29 757	922	33 931	590
50-54	16 192	374	17 519	243	21 723	599	23 528	373
55-59	12 746	376	15 003	250	15 776	471	17 640	287
60-64	10 485	453	12 271	297	13 461	437	15 248	286
65+	29 213	2 723	36 241	2 295	34 638	1 983	48 856	1 957
Total	634 400	8 488	692 396	6 733	813 625	11 782	867 238	10 934

Table 14: Age Specific Death Rates (Per 1000) (1991 & 2001)

Age Group	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	15.1	14.5	14.8	16.6	15.3	15.9
5-9	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.6
10-14	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.3
15-19	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.0	2.3	2.1
20-24	6.0	4.1	5.0	5.4	8.8	7.2
25-29	9.3	5.7	7.3	13.3	18.6	16.0
30-34	11.0	6.4	8.5	25.3	22.0	23.6
35-39	14.1	7.3	10.4	28.5	20.3	24.2
40-44	16.7	9.4	12.9	29.1	18.9	23.6
45-49	20.6	11.5	15.8	31.0	17.4	23.7
50-54	23.1	13.9	18.3	27.6	15.9	21.5
55-59	29.5	16.7	22.6	29.9	16.3	22.7
60-64	43.2	24.2	33.0	32.5	18.7	25.2
65+	93.2	63.3	76.7	57.2	40.1	47.2
Total	13.4	9.7	11.5	14.5	12.6	13.5

Table 15: Disability Among Children Aged 0 to 17 Years (1991)

Disability	00-04	05-14	15-17	Total
Sight Defect (1 Eye)	35	185	65	285
Sight Defect (2 Eyes)	65	407	168	640
Blindness in 1 Eye	39	197	69	305
Blindness in 2 Eyes	46	87	33	166
Hearing defect (1 Ear)	55	285	96	436
Hearing defect (2 Ears)	118	1 008	239	1 365
Deafness in 1 Ear	7	47	22	76
Deafness in 2 Ears	44	213	56	313
Speech defect	131	747	179	1 057
Speaking inability	149	477	109	735
Inability to use 1 Leg	109	318	125	552
Inability to use 2 Legs	180	323	67	570
Inability to use 1 Arm	85	310	99	494
Inability to use 2 Arms	52	115	20	187
Mental Retardation	6	2	5	13
Severe Retardation	3	0	3	6

Table 16: Disability Among Children Aged 0 to 17 Years (2001)

Disability	00-04		05-14		15-17		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Defect of Seeing in 1 Eye	27	20	131	99	62	42	220	161
Defect of Seeing in 2 Eyes	53	46	369	337	150	243	572	626
Blindness in 1 Eye	8	10	99	55	35	22	142	87
Blindness in 2 Eyes	9	5	61	44	16	31	86	80
Defect of hearing in 1 Ear	39	29	218	199	60	46	317	274
Defect of hearing in 2 Ears	69	68	563	528	161	167	793	763
Deafness in 1 Ear	5	5	42	32	16	9	63	46
Deafness in 2 Ears	24	20	127	121	49	36	200	177
Defect of Speech	70	43	583	281	158	78	811	402
Inability to Speak	103	75	368	307	98	92	569	474
Inability to use 1 Leg	60	62	229	166	83	69	372	297
Inability to use 2 Legs	135	92	245	195	61	63	441	350
Inability to use 1 Arm	53	52	268	170	93	53	414	275
Inability to use 2 Arms	35	22	116	86	14	32	165	140
Moderate Retardation	48	33	331	285	142	121	521	439
Severe Retardation	45	30	148	136	33	30	226	196
Mental Illness	22	13	110	99	65	47	197	159
Epilepsy	54	32	249	195	65	63	368	290

Table 17: Early Childhood Learning Programme (Ages 3- 4 years) – (2001)

District	Total Number Children		
	3-4 Years	Attending	% Attending
Gaborone	5 778	1 682	29.11
Francistown	3 417	542	15.86
Lobatse	1 121	258	23.02
Selebi Phikwe	1 883	375	19.92
Orapa	280	117	41.79
Jwaneng	492	212	43.09
Sowa Town	82	30	36.59
Southern	9 097	591	6.50
South East	2 314	513	22.17
Kweneng	10 966	789	7.19
Kgatleng	3 279	452	13.78
Central	26 911	1 587	5.90
North East	2 663	253	9.50
North West	7 439	353	4.75
Ghanzi	1 704	263	15.43
Kgalagadi	2 208	191	8.65
Total	79 634	8 208	10.31
Sex			
Male	40 047	3 939	9.84
Female	39 587	4 269	10.78
All	79 634	8 208	10.31
Age			
03	39 493	2 976	7.54
04	40 141	5 232	13.03
All	79 634	8 208	10.31

Table 18: Percentage of Children of Primary School Going Age Attending School (1991)

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Number of Children	% Attending	Number of Children	% Attending	Number of Children	% Attending
6	19 609	13.66	19 751	15.76	39 360	14.72
7	19 635	53.37	19 714	61.05	39 349	57.22
8	19 655	78.06	20 069	84.10	39 724	81.11
9	19 296	84.51	20 061	89.74	39 357	87.18
10	19 718	85.46	20 400	90.97	40 118	88.26
11	18 387	86.35	18 791	92.28	37 178	89.35
12	18 023	82.97	18 809	91.80	36 832	87.48
Total	134 323	68.86	137 595	75.00	271 918	71.96

Table 19: Percentage of Primary School-Going Age Attending School (2001)

District	Male		Female		Total	
	All Children	% Attending	All Children	% Attending	All Children	% Attending
Gaborone	10 605	90.6	11 719	90.6	22 324	90.6
Francistown	5 697	85.8	6 264	87.9	11 961	86.9
Lobatse	1 904	88.1	2 141	88.1	4 045	88.1
Selebi Phikwe	3 380	86.6	3 695	89.3	7 075	88.0
Orapa	512	94.5	634	95.7	1 146	95.2
Jwaneng	1 016	93.4	1 127	90.7	2 143	92.0
Sowa Town	181	89.5	215	87.9	396	88.6
Southern	17 118	80.8	16 671	84.4	33 789	82.6
South East	4 514	89.7	4 623	91.1	9 137	90.4
Kweneng	20 369	78.1	20 639	82.4	41 008	80.3
Kgatleng	6 574	86.2	6 509	87.0	13 083	86.6
Central	50 525	80.2	49 103	83.2	99 628	81.7
North East	5 365	85.3	5 148	87.9	10 513	86.6
North West	13 088	78.2	13 039	82.0	26 127	80.1
Ghanzi	3 031	68.4	2 986	77.4	6 017	72.8
Kgalagadi	3 764	82.4	3 572	85.0	7 336	83.7
Total	147 643	81.7	148 085	84.7	295 728	83.2

Table 20: Number of Households with Children by Child Type by District (2001)

District	Household with Children			Percentage of Households		
	Child type		All	Without Children	With Children	Without Children
	Orphans	Non-orphans	Children	Children	Children	Children
Gaborone	4 393	20 247	24 640	33 836	42.1	57.9
Francistown	2 837	8 850	11 687	11 437	50.5	49.5
Lobatse	939	3 166	4 105	4 418	48.2	51.8
Selebi Phikwe	1 616	5 392	7 008	8 250	45.9	54.1
Orapa	210	929	1 139	1 439	44.2	55.8
Jwaneng	384	1 730	2 114	2 567	45.2	54.8
Sowa Town	91	294	385	594	39.3	60.7
Southern	6 554	18 861	25 415	11 787	68.3	31.7
South East	1 803	6 357	8 160	6 620	55.2	44.8
Kweneng	8 340	24 783	33 123	19 455	63.0	37.0
Kgatleng	2 298	7 872	10 170	6 884	59.6	40.4
Central	22 246	50 774	73 020	37 267	66.2	33.8
North East	2 399	4 975	7 374	3 460	68.1	31.9
North West	6 304	12 915	19 219	11 694	62.2	37.8
Ghanzi	1 234	3 185	4 419	3 357	56.8	43.2
Kgalagadi	1 665	4 084	5 749	3 914	59.5	40.5
Total	63 313	174 414	237 727	166 979	58.7	41.3
Urban	30 474	95 241	125 715	109 042	53.6	46.4
Rural	32 839	79 173	112 012	57 937	65.9	34.1

Table 21: Child Population by Sex of Household Head (2001)

District	Male	Female	Total
Gaborone	31 982	24 690	56 672
Francistown	15 355	15 661	31 016
Lobatse	5 119	5 406	10 525
Selebi-Phikwe	9 711	8 418	18 129
Orapa	1 932	900	2 832
Jwaneng	3 344	1 873	5 217
Sowa Town	610	351	961
Southern	36 855	46 357	83 212
South East	10 875	11 849	22 724
Kweneng	48 710	54 451	103 161
Kgatleng	14 267	17 591	31 858
Central	99 094	146 466	245 560
North East	9 582	15 750	25 332
North West	26 207	38 986	65 193
Ghanzi	8 116	6 440	14 556
Kgalagadi	9 275	9 374	18 649
Kgalagadi South	5 934	5 740	11 674
Kgalagadi North	3 341	3 634	6 975
Total	340 309	413 937	754 246
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table 22: Distribution (%) of Households by Age Group and Sex of Head (1991 & 2001)

Age Group	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10-14	0.86	0.75	0.81	0.59	0.49	0.55
15-19	3.93	4.23	4.07	3.55	3.57	3.56
20-24	8.30	9.30	8.77	8.10	8.55	8.31
25-29	11.85	12.89	12.34	12.86	11.86	12.40
30-34	12.05	13.00	12.49	13.09	12.05	12.61
35-39	11.86	11.77	11.82	12.04	11.81	11.93
40-44	9.86	8.78	9.35	10.64	10.72	10.68
45-49	8.40	7.57	8.01	9.59	9.41	9.51
50-54	7.65	6.70	7.20	7.26	6.66	6.98
55-59	6.28	6.08	6.19	5.40	5.21	5.32
60-64	5.22	5.22	5.22	4.71	4.64	4.68
65-69	4.42	4.67	4.54	3.94	4.50	4.20
70-74	3.45	3.33	3.39	3.22	4.05	3.60
75+	5.88	5.70	5.80	5.01	6.47	5.69
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural	53.59	48.10	51.01	57.99	58.02	58.01
Urban	46.41	51.90	48.99	42.01	41.98	41.99
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 23: Child Head Households by District (2001)

District	Male	Female	Total	%
Gaborone	197	361	558	6.4
Francistown	126	187	313	3.6
Lobatse	37	58	95	1.1
Selebi-Phikwe	78	104	182	2.1
Orapa	13	26	39	0.5
Jwaneng	7	37	44	0.5
Sowa Town	6	12	18	0.2
Southern	734	350	1 084	12.5
South East	82	85	167	1.9
Kweneng	814	463	1 277	14.7
Kgatleng	244	119	363	4.2
Central	1 858	1 390	3 248	37.5
North East	142	147	289	3.3
North West	362	323	685	7.9
Ghanzi	94	46	140	1.6
Kgalagadi	98	60	158	1.8
Total	4 892	3 768	8 660	100.0
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>	

Table 24: Number of Children (Orphans and Non-orphans) by District (2001)

District	Orphans	Non-orphans	Total
Gaborone	6,595	50,245	56,840
Francistown	4,735	26,415	31,150
Lobatse	1,496	9,061	10,557
Selebi Phikwe	2,572	15,593	18,165
Orapa	269	2,598	2,867
Jwaneng	565	4,687	5,252
Sowa Town	131	830	961
Southern	11,594	71,708	83,302
South East	3,067	19,865	22,932
Kweneng	14,664	88,543	103,207
Kgatleng	4,086	27,816	31,902
Central	40,905	205,112	246,017
North East	4,855	20,520	25,375
North West	11,403	54,034	65,437
Ghanzi	2,091	12,516	14,607
Kgalagadi	2,800	15,870	18,670
Total	111,828	625,413	737,241
<i>%</i>	<i>15.17</i>	<i>84.83</i>	<i>100.00</i>

Table 28: Child Population by Water Source Used in Household (1991 & 2001)

District	Improved Source %					Total	2001	1991
	Piped	Well	Borehole	Other	Not Stated			
Gaborone	56 672	0	0	0	0	56 672	100.0	100.0
Francistown	31 016	0	0	0	0	31 016	100.0	100.0
Lobatse	10 525	0	0	0	0	10 525	100.0	100.0
Selibe Phikwe	18 129	0	0	0	0	18 129	100.0	100.0
Orapa	2 832	0	0	0	0	2 832	100.0	100.0
Jwaneng	5 217	0	0	0	0	5 217	100.0	100.0
Sowa Town	961	0	0	0	0	961	100.0	100.0
Southern	71 107	1 081	4 193	6 778	53	83 212	91.8	78.4
South East	21 640	16	307	759	2	22 724	96.7	94.3
Kweneng	89 089	1 531	5 998	6 478	65	103 161	93.7	90.7
Kgatlang	28 500	468	1 493	1 381	16	31 858	95.6	76.9
Central	192 871	12 185	24 250	15 999	255	245 560	93.4	88.1
North East	22 884	265	180	1 985	18	25 332	92.1	84.0
North West	47 851	2 676	5 890	8 734	42	65 193	86.5	88.4
Ghanzi	9 876	143	3 158	1 374	5	14 556	90.5	73.0
Kgalagadi	15 505	55	1 784	1 305	0	18 649	93.0	92.5
Total	624 675	18 420	47 253	44 793	456	735 597	93.8	85.1
2001 (%)	84.9	2.5	6.4	6.1	0.1	100.0	93.8	
1991 (%)	69.5	9.6	6.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	85.1	

Table 29: Number of Children Living in Households by Type of Toilet Facility Used (1991)

District	Flush	Pit Latrine	None	Not Stated	Total	% Flush
Gaborone	17 153	26 541	165	561	44 420	38.6
Francistown	5 185	14 966	6 042	235	26 428	19.6
Lobatse	2 609	7 084	680	196	10 569	24.7
Selebi Phikwe	5 853	7 176	2 473	129	15 631	37.4
Orapa	3 566	2	2	19	3 589	99.4
Jwaneng	3 582	450	10	20	4 062	88.2
Sowa Town	369	6	61	0	436	84.6
Southern	1 250	33 402	47 784	670	83 106	1.5
South East	1 859	14 417	4 620	145	21 041	8.8
Kweneng	2 689	31 916	57 230	564	92 399	2.9
Kgatlang	959	17 064	12 466	170	30 659	3.1
Central	4 992	66 696	155 277	1,179	228 144	2.2
North East	531	6 914	17 977	207	25 629	2.1
North West	1 394	8 807	43 639	295	54 135	2.6
Ghanzi	462	1 414	10 068	67	12 011	3.8
Kgalagadi	454	3 497	12 153	125	16 229	2.8
Total	52 907	240 352	370 647	4 582	668 488	7.9
%	7.9	36.0	55.4	0.7	100.0	7.9

Table 30: Number of Children Living in Households by Type of Toilet Facility Used (2001)

	Flush	Pit Latrine	None	Not Stated	Total	% Flush
Gaborone	31 828	24 793	45	6	56 672	56.2
Francistown	9 956	20 969	83	8	31 016	32.1
Lobatse	3 873	6 636	7	9	10 525	36.8
Selibe Phikwe	7 812	10 284	28	5	18 129	43.1
Orapa	2 824	8	0	0	2 832	99.7
Jwaneng	4 268	767	180	2	5 217	81.8
Sowa Town	961	0	0	0	961	100.0
Southern	3 264	54 744	25 136	68	83 212	3.9
South East	5 048	16 398	1 278	0	22 724	22.2
Kweneng	7 461	65 546	30 075	79	103 161	7.2
Kgatlang	2 797	24 990	4 044	27	31 858	8.8
Central	13 445	136 584	95 329	202	245 560	5.5
North East	1 425	17 117	6 733	57	25 332	5.6
North West	3 580	21 566	39 989	58	65 193	5.5
Ghanzi	1 048	3 573	9 918	17	14 556	7.2
Kgalagadi	1 129	10 629	6 886	5	18 649	6.1
Total	100 719	414 604	219 731	543	735 597	13.7
%	13.7	56.4	29.9	0.1	100.0	13.7

Table 31: Households By Method of Refuse Disposal (2001)

District	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Incinerated Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Rubbish Pit	Other	Not Stated	Total	% Collected
Gaborone	44 525	9 723	362	768	1 053	1 973	72	58 476	92.8
Francistown	20 308	1 349	93	534	666	143	31	23 124	93.7
Lobatse	6 416	1 704	44	186	119	32	22	8 523	95.3
Selebi Phikwe	12 196	2 539	49	98	290	65	21	15 258	96.6
Orapa	2 567	1	1	6		3		2 578	99.6
Jwaneng	4 448	10	1	37	173	6	6	4 681	95.2
Sowa Town	969	3			2	4	1	979	99.3
Southern	2 159	1 490	2 811	4 457	23 923	2 308	54	37 202	9.8
South East	4 292	1 021	963	2 651	5 094	743	16	14 780	35.9
Kweneng	4 314	1 980	5 318	7 313	30 618	2 960	75	52 578	12.0
Kgatlang	1 944	776	3 277	1 849	8 452	736	20	17 054	15.9
Central	7 592	4 860	12 735	17 998	59 123	7 752	227	110 287	11.3
North East	1 609	626	683	888	6 551	456	21	10 834	20.6
North West	3 384	1 519	2 130	2 512	19 461	1 838	69	30 913	15.9
Ghanzi	1 043	626	517	757	4 289	523	21	7 776	21.5
Kgalagadi	773	599	676	507	6 904	200	4	9 663	14.2
Total	118 539	28 826	29 660	40 561	166 718	19 742	660	404 706	36.4
%	29.3	7.1	7.3	10.0	41.2	4.9	0.2	100.0	
Residence									
Urban	45.96	10.26	5.49	6.18	29.13	2.83	0.15	100.00	
Rural	6.27	2.80	9.87	15.33	57.86	7.71	0.17	100.00	
Total	29.29	7.12	7.33	10.02	41.19	4.88	0.16	100.00	

Table 32: Percentage of Child Population Living in Household with Communication Medium (2001)

District	Percentage Children in Households with:				Total Child Population
	Radio	Television	Computer	Phone ²⁴	
Gaborone	83.4	63.7	15.3	68.6	56 672
Francistown	82.5	45.0	5.8	52.3	31 016
Lobatse	78.8	48.0	5.5	50.7	10 525
Selebi-Phikwe	78.5	42.2	3.5	49.1	18 129
Orapa	90.7	92.3	13.3	83.3	2 832
Jwaneng	82.9	59.6	9.7	63.8	5 217
Sowa Town	82.2	70.6	12.1	66.1	961
Southern	64.3	15.7	1.0	21.2	83 212
South East	79.6	41.3	5.1	52.1	22 724
Kweneng	66.2	19.0	1.8	23.2	103 161
Kgatleng	76.6	29.0	2.0	38.2	31 858
Central	65.3	12.8	1.0	20.8	245 560
North East	68.9	14.8	1.3	24.4	25 332
North West	62.3	12.2	1.3	22.5	65 193
Ghanzi	52.8	10.3	1.3	16.5	14 556
Kgalagadi	56.2	9.9	0.5	19.0	18 649
Total	68.5	22.7	2.8	29.8	735 597

Table 33: Distribution of Child Population by Method of Solid Waste Collection Used by Household (2001)

District	Collected	Burnt/ Incinerated	Dumping	Rubbish Pit	Other	Not Stated	Total
Gaborone	52 784	418	715	1 153	1 550	52	56 672
Francistown	28 797	131	899	963	194	32	31 016
Lobatse	10 008	80	236	137	38	26	10 525
Selebi-Phikwe	17 418	75	166	384	80	6	18 129
Orapa	2 810	-	14	-	8	-	2 832
Jwaneng	4 999	-	23	183	10	2	5 217
Sowa Town	956	-	-	3	-	2	961
Southern	5 645	6 521	9 677	56 616	4 670	83	83 212
South East	7 396	1 737	4 286	8 301	983	21	22 724
Kweneng	8 480	10 242	15 220	63 273	5 790	156	103 161
Kgatleng	4 086	6 023	3 004	17 625	1 078	42	31 858
Central	19 495	29 027	40 902	138 148	17 563	425	245 560
North East	3 748	1 723	1 979	16 819	997	66	25 332
North West	5 769	5 177	5 570	44 095	4 454	128	65 193
Ghanzi	1 929	934	1 591	8 754	1 321	27	14 556
Kgalagadi	1 470	1 160	980	14 723	312	4	18 649
Total	175 790	63 248	85 262	371 177	39 048	1,072	735 597
Percentage	23.9	8.6	11.6	50.5	5.3	0.1	100.0

²⁴Phones covers both cellular and fixed-line telephones.

Table 34: Distribution of Child Population by Lighting Source Used by Household (2001)

District	Electri-city Power	Solar	Gas	Bio-gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Candle/Paraffin	Other	Not Stated	Total
Gaborone	30 937	65	434	23	28	20 615	2 224	2 292	43	11	56 672
F/town	11 666	45	223	27	106	14 000	2 845	1 991	86	27	31 016
Lobatse	3 424	11	106	4	24	4 404	1 499	1 020	9	24	10 525
S/Phikwe	8 551	14	87	3	57	7 964	742	677	23	11	18 129
Orapa	2 806	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 832
Jwaneng	3 495	13	38	1	4	1 305	243	106	8	4	5 217
Sowa Town	956	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	961
Southern	5 989	228	256	27	6 805	47 379	14 496	7 742	212	78	83 212
South East	8 281	32	127	14	83	10 971	1 711	1 446	42	17	22 724
Kweneng	13 219	167	621	63	10 814	64 815	5 452	7 663	258	89	103 161
Kgatleng	7 784	37	141	23	621	19 652	1 509	1 984	78	29	31 858
Central	24 773	347	713	109	23 562	165 915	11 108	17 312	1 444	277	245 560
North East	2 165	54	83	42	461	18 414	1 760	2 238	81	34	25 332
North West	8 839	141	153	31	5 505	35 172	7 485	6 268	1328	271	65 193
Ghanzi	1 396	36	43	5	3 200	5 369	2 288	1 463	741	15	14 556
Kgalagadi	1 402	97	41	2	2 026	8 688	4 335	1 785	264	9	18 649
Total	135 683	1 287	3 096	374	53 296	424 663	57 697	53 987	4 617	897	735 597
Percent	18.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	7.2	57.7	7.8	7.3	0.6	0.1	100.0

Table 35: District Distribution (%) of Child Population by Lighting Source Used by Household (2001)

District	Electri-city Power	Solar	Gas	Bio-gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Candle/Paraffin	Other	Not Stated	Total
Gaborone	54.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	36.4	3.9	4.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
F/town	37.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	45.1	9.2	6.4	0.3	0.1	100.0
Lobatse	32.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	41.8	14.2	9.7	0.1	0.2	100.0
S/Phikwe	47.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	43.9	4.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	100.0
Orapa	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Jwaneng	67.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	25.0	4.7	2.0	0.2	0.1	100.0
Sowa Town	99.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Southern	7.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	8.2	56.9	17.4	9.3	0.3	0.1	100.0
South East	36.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	48.3	7.5	6.4	0.2	0.1	100.0
Kweneng	12.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	10.5	62.8	5.3	7.4	0.3	0.1	100.0
Kgatleng	24.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.9	61.7	4.7	6.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
Central	10.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	9.6	67.6	4.5	7.1	0.6	0.1	100.0
North East	8.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.8	72.7	6.9	8.8	0.3	0.1	100.0
North West	13.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	8.4	54.0	11.5	9.6	2.0	0.4	100.0
Ghanzi	9.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	22.0	36.9	15.7	10.1	5.1	0.1	100.0
Kgalagadi	7.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	10.9	46.6	23.2	9.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Total	18.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	7.2	57.7	7.8	7.3	0.6	0.1	100.0

Table 36: Distribution of Child Population by Cooking Source Used by Household (2001)

District	Electricity	S/Power	Gas	B/as	Wood	Paraffin	Other	Not Stated	Total
Gaborone	7 738	224	42 656	263	1 150	4 389	200	52	56 672
Francistown	1 767	64	16 914	167	9 213	2 737	109	45	31 016
Lobatse	442	20	7 382	40	892	1 684	30	35	10 525
Selebi-Phikwe	3 858	61	8 298	89	4 652	1 091	57	23	18 129
Orapa	127	0	2 700	3	0	2	0	0	2 832
Jwaneng	197	11	4 383	21	93	487	8	17	5 217
Sowa Town	317	4	553	18	49	14	4	0	959
Southern	451	67	18 251	498	60 428	2 448	1 011	58	83 212
South East	1 136	77	14 504	86	5 556	1 140	211	14	22 724
Kweneng	1 254	163	35 241	907	61 328	3 829	393	46	103 161
Kgatlang	525	33	11 451	208	18 501	961	157	22	31 858
Central	1 932	172	34 488	904	203 039	3 921	815	289	245 560
North East	187	18	2 672	150	21 791	451	46	17	25 332
North West	900	60	10 002	173	52 738	1 089	156	75	65 193
Ghanzi	80	13	3 266	57	10 800	154	184	2	14 556
Kgalagadi	95	17	3 052	69	15 170	175	63	8	18 649
Total	21 006	1 004	215 813	3 653	465 400	24 572	3 444	703	735 595
Percentage	2.86	0.14	29.34	0.50	63.27	3.34	0.47	0.10	100.00

Table 37: District Percentage Distribution of Child Population by Cooking Source Used by Household (2001)

District	Electricity	S/Power	Gas	B/as	Wood	Paraffin	Other	Not Stated	Total
Gaborone	13.65	0.40	75.27	0.46	2.03	7.74	0.35	0.09	100.0
Francistown	5.70	0.21	54.53	0.54	29.70	8.82	0.35	0.15	100.0
Lobatse	4.20	0.19	70.14	0.38	8.48	16.00	0.29	0.33	100.0
Selebi-Phikwe	21.28	0.34	45.77	0.49	25.66	6.02	0.31	0.13	100.0
Orapa	4.48	0.00	95.34	0.11	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	100.0
Jwaneng	3.78	0.21	84.01	0.40	1.78	9.33	0.15	0.33	100.0
Sowa Town	33.06	0.42	57.66	1.88	5.11	1.46	0.42	0.00	100.0
Southern	0.54	0.08	21.93	0.60	72.62	2.94	1.21	0.07	100.0
South East	5.00	0.34	63.83	0.38	24.45	5.02	0.93	0.06	100.0
Kweneng	1.22	0.16	34.16	0.88	59.45	3.71	0.38	0.04	100.0
Kgatlang	1.65	0.10	35.94	0.65	58.07	3.02	0.49	0.07	100.0
Central	0.79	0.07	14.04	0.37	82.68	1.60	0.33	0.12	100.0
North East	0.74	0.07	10.55	0.59	86.02	1.78	0.18	0.07	100.0
North West	1.38	0.09	15.34	0.27	80.90	1.67	0.24	0.12	100.0
Ghanzi	0.55	0.09	22.44	0.39	74.20	1.06	1.26	0.01	100.0
Kgalagadi	0.51	0.09	16.37	0.37	81.34	0.94	0.34	0.04	100.0
Total	2.86	0.14	29.34	0.50	63.27	3.34	0.47	0.10	100.0

Table 38: Percentage of Households Owning Functioning Communication Mediums (2001)

District	Percentage Ownership per District							
	Radio	Television	Computer	Phone	Radio	Television	Computer	Phone
Gaborone	44 540	28 401	7 371	34 137	76.17	48.57	12.61	58.38
Francistown	17 853	8 644	1 262	10 783	77.21	37.38	5.46	46.63
Lobatse	6 392	3 319	412	3 697	75.00	38.94	4.83	43.38
Selebi Phikwe	11 128	5 077	528	6 354	72.93	33.27	3.46	41.64
Orapa	2 036	1 785	322	1 694	78.98	69.24	12.49	65.71
Jwaneng	3 458	2 120	394	2 570	73.87	45.29	8.42	54.90
Sowa Town	771	606	101	602	78.75	61.90	10.32	61.49
Southern	22 987	6 058	470	8 416	61.79	16.28	1.26	22.62
South East	11 147	5 672	929	7 309	75.42	38.38	6.29	49.45
Kweneng	34 501	10 777	1 187	13 728	65.62	20.50	2.26	26.11
Kgatlang	12 513	4 578	411	6 043	73.37	26.84	2.41	35.43
Central	70 067	16 118	1 372	25 105	63.53	14.61	1.24	22.76
North East	7 063	1 722	163	2 810	65.19	15.89	1.50	25.94
North West	19 193	4 585	648	8 253	62.09	14.83	2.10	26.70
Ghanzi	4 274	1 028	120	1 762	54.96	13.22	1.54	22.66
Kgalagadi	5 459	1 223	105	2 283	56.49	12.66	1.09	23.63
Total	273 382	101 713	15 795	135 546	67.55	25.13	3.90	33.49
Urban	174 691	82 728	13 990	109 099	74.41	35.24	5.96	46.47
Rural	98 689	18 990	1 805	26 440	58.07	11.17	1.06	15.56

Table 39: Percentage of Households by Principal Energy Source Used for Lighting (1991 & 2001)

Energy Source	1991			2001		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity	17.5	2.1	10.1	37	8.1	24.8
Solar	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.2
Gas (LPG)	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5
Biogas	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wood	0.8	23.1	11.4	0.6	12.5	5.6
Paraffin	65.7	63.1	64.5	49.2	59.2	53.4
Candle	14.1	9.3	11.8	7	10.9	8.6
Paraffin/Candle	-	-	-	5.2	7.1	6
Other	0.7	2.1	1.4	0.1	1.3	0.6
Not Stated	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
	100	100	100	100.1	100.2	100.0
Number of Households	145 106	131 103	276 209	234 757	169 949	404 706

Table 40: Percentage of Households by Principal Cooking Energy Source Used (1991 & 2001)

Energy Source	1991			2001		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity	4.8	0.3	2.7	7.6	1.08	4.86
Solar	-	-	-	0.28	0.08	0.19
Gas (LPG)	35.6	6.3	21.6	57.65	17.01	40.59
Bio-gas	-	-	-	0.66	0.44	0.57
Wood/charcoal	40.6	90.6	64.3	22.83	77.34	45.72
Paraffin	18.2	2.5	10.7	10.47	3.47	7.53
Cow dung	-	-	-	0.02	0.23	0.11
Coal	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.12	0.11	0.12
Crop Waste	-	-	-	0.1	0.06	0.08
Other	0.6	-	0.5	0.12	0.09	0.11
Not Stated	-	-	-	0.14	0.1	0.12
Total	100	100.2	100	100	100.01	100
Number of H/Holds	145 106	131 103	276 209	234 757	169 949	404 706

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