

CITIES & TOWNS

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2011 SELECTED INDICATORS

Vol.1

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CITIES AND TOWNS

Population and Housing Census 2011
Selected Indicators

**Cities and Towns: Population & Housing Census 2011
Selected Indicators**

VOL 1

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PREFACE

This report follows our strategic resolve to disaggregate 2011 Population and Housing Census report, but also many of our statistical outputs, to cater for specific data-needs of users. Therefore, data and commentary contained herein, is one of a series of district profiles presenting disaggregated data to the level of district, abstracted from the 2011 Population and Housing Census results. For definitive interpretation, district covered in this report are of 500 or more inhabitants. The analysis aims at providing ready information to facilitate planning and policy making. It presents information on composition, distribution and gender.

In addition, the report presents information on marital status, orphan-hood, religion, access to water and sanitation and sources of energy among others. It is our sincere hope that information and analysis contained herein, is found to be very useful, but also ignites reciprocal engagements with data users to offer feedback on how forthcoming reports can be improved.



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Statistician General

April 2015

TABLE 1.1 : 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 AND 2011 CENSUS DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Population Characteristics	Census 1971	Census 1981	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	84.0	89.0	92.0	93.8	95.5
Percentage Urban	9.0	17.7	45.7	54.2	64.1
Population Density (per km)	1.0	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.5
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	45.3	47.7	39.3	28.9	25.7
Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	13.7	13.9	11.5	12.4	6.25
Natural Rate of Increase (% per annum)	3.1	3.4	2.7	1.7	1.9
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)	189.0	210.0	161.0	106.9	92.2
Mean age at childbearing	30.5	30.6	30.0	30.3	20.0
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	6.5	6.6	4.2	3.27	2.7
Infant Mortality Rate	97	71.0	48.0	56.0	17.0
Child Mortality Rate	56	35.0	16.0	19.0	27.0
Under 5 Mortality	152	105.0	63.0	74.0	28.0
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	55.5	56.5	65.3	55.6	68.0
Males	52.5	52.3	63.3	52.0	66.0
Females	58.6	59.7	67.1	57.4	70.0
Mean Age (years)	23.4	22.7	23.0	24.8	26.2
Males	22.6	22.0	22.4	24.2	25.2
Females	24.1	23.4	23.5	25.3	26.8
Median Age (Years)	15.0	15.3	16.8	20.1	23.0
Males	13.5	15.0	16.0	19.4	22.0
Females	16.7	16.5	17.4	20.8	24.0
Population Growth Rate		4.7	3.5	2.4	1.9

Source: National Census 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011

TABLE 1.2 SUMMARY INDICATORS FOR CITIES & TOWNS 2011

City/ Town		Gaborone	Francistown	Lobatse	Selebi Phikwe	Orapa	Jwaneng	Sowa Town
Total Population	Male	113,536	48,104	24,732	24,732	4,731	9,819	1,960
	Females	118,056	50,857	14,863	24,679	4,800	8,189	1,638
	Total	231592	98,961	29,007	49,411	9,531	18,008	3,598
Population Growth 2001-11		24.5	19.2	-2.3	-0.9	4.2	18.6	25
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)		96.2	94.6	95.2	100.2	98.5	119.9	119.7
Proportion urban		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Population density (per km)		1370.4	1,266.80	691.2	994.5	560.1	180.1	22.6
crude birth rate (per 1000)		18.1	25.5	23.5	22.8	20.7	25.2	25
Crude death rate (per 1000)		2.67	3.87	5.1	3.1			
Total Fertility Rate(births per woman)		1.33	2.1	2.1	2			
Natural rate of increase (% per annum)		2.03	1.89	-0.22	-0.03			
General fertility rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)		50.2	77.4	72.9	73.2			
Mean age at child bearing		29.2	29.2	29.3	29.2			
Infant mortality rate		6	11	19	19			
Child mortality rate		11	9	22	8			
Under five mortality rate		18	17	40	27			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Males	75	71	67	68	70	72	66
	Females	77	73	70	69	68	73	69
Mean ages (years)	Males	26.8	24.9	25.5	25.8	27		
	Females	26.8	25.4	26.4	25	24.4		
Population groups								
Infants (0-1)	3.4	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.6	
Under-fives (0-4)	7.7	10.4	9.9	10.1	10.8	8.7	8.3	
School going (6-13)	9.5	12.3	12.7	13.7	13.3	11.9	13.1	
Labour force (15-64)	77	69.8	69.1	68.8	68.8	73.8	71.5	
Youth (18-35)	47.9	42.9	39.3	39.1	38.5	44.1	36.4	
Elderly (65+)	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	
Dependency ratio	29.9	43.2	44.7	45.3	45.4	35.5	39.8	
Proportion with access to improved sanitation	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.7	91.1	96.4	
proportion with access to improved source of water	99.4	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	98.8	
Proportion with seeing defects in one or both eyes	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.6	
Proportion with hearing defects in one or both ears	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Defects of speech	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Inability to use both legs	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	
Inability to use one or both arms	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Inability to speak	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Moderate to severe mental retardation	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Unemployment rate	Males	8.9	12.4	11.5	8.8	6.0	10.9	6.4
	Females	9.4	14.2	13.0	12.8	11.5	15.2	14.1
	Total	9.2	13.3	12.3	10.8	8.7	12.7	9.7
Literacy rate	Males	94.5	93.1	90.2	90.6	93.7	91.1	94.7
	Females	96.3	94.0	92.8	93.5	95.6	94.0	96.0
	Total	95.4	93.5	91.6	92.1	94.7	92.4	95.2
Proportion of population 12 years and above who are currently married		22.8	20.0	15.9	21.4	33.7	21.9	24.0
Proportion of population 12 years and above who are cohabiting		18.8	20.7	29.0	25.5	13.1	31.0	26
Proportion 17 years and below with mother deceased		4.1	5.7	5.6	5.7	2.4	4.9	7.7
Proportion 17 years and below with father deceased		9.0	12.4	13.6	11.2	4.0	8.3	12.0
Proportion 17 years and below with both parents deceased		1.6	2.7	2.6	2.2	0.6	2.0	3.0

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1.0 Background to the census

The Population and Housing Census is the most representative form of enumeration since it covers as many people and topics as possible. It is the total enumeration of households and throughout the country. The census is carried out after every ten years in Botswana. This report covers indicators and counts of the 2011 census and makes comparisons, in some instances, with the previous census of 2001. There are two types of enumeration methods. One is de jure type and the other is de facto. De jure method refers to enumeration of population according to usual residence and excludes visitors but includes absent residents. De facto method, on the other hand, refers to enumeration of population according to where one spent the census night and it includes visitors but excludes absent resident.

The 2011 population and housing census used defacto enumeration. An important aspect about the 2011 census is its wide disaggregation of information by important variables of gender, locality, and employment among others. The disaggregation formed the basis of this report. The report presents information on urban localities.

1.1 Background to this report

This report was necessitated by the need for disaggregated data at all levels. Statistics Botswana with assistance of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) undertook work on producing a geographically and gender disaggregated information.

1.2 Importance of the report

Demographic and socio-demographic information is critical in the development efforts of a country. The tendency has been to produce national averages to represent the situation of all people within the countries. Hence, data on the district and locality level have not been fully published and used by the localities even when available. This masked the wide disparities in demographic, health and other socio-economic indicators within the country. The outlook of these have, therefore, been overlooked hence conditions of large sections of the communities have remained largely unknown.

2.0 Total Population and Growth

The 2011 Population and Housing Census estimated the total cities and towns population at 440 108. This was an increase of 17.1 per cent from the 2001 count of 375 777. The increase represented an annual increment of 1.7 per cent. That is, between 2001 and 2011 total districts population was growing by 1.7 per cent every year on average. Regarding to distribution of the population, Gaborone is on the lead with 52.6 percent of people followed by Francistown and Selebi-Phikwe with 22.5percent and 11.2 percent respectively. Sowa town has the least number of people (0.8 percent). Jwaneng and Sowa town are at par with the highest number of males at 54.5 percent, this is followed by Selebi-Phikwe and Orapa with roughly 50 percent, it is noteworthy to highlight here that these are the mining towns. The population sizes of these urban centres are very high because the population distribution pattern is basically influenced by the disparities in economic developments mostly.

2.1 Enrolment into Formal Education

Age-group 6-12 and 7-13 are used to show enrolment as it represents children of primary school going age group .The net enrolment Rate is 94.6 and 97.1 respectively for the two age groups. This compares well with 85.4 and 92.7 for the age groups respectively as they were reported in the Education Statistics Report for 2008. The increase for the age group 6-12 is influenced by the revised national policy of education of 1994 that encourages student to start standard one at an early age of six years.

These data can be used to show the level of access to formal education. Various reasons may cause low enrolment i.e. access to education facilities, education level of parents, cultural and religious factors, long distance to schools, child labour and other reasons not stated may all influence the enrolment and subsequent attendance in formal education. Enrolment here does not necessarily mean attendance. These data reveal high enrolment rate for both males and females in this age –groups.

3.0 Population Composition

Just like the rest of the country, the urban centres have a high youthful population at an average of 44.8 percent. This shows almost have the population in urban centres is youthful. Infants aged a year and below made up 3.9 per cent of the urban centres population, while those aged less than five years made 8.9 per

Figure 1: Population age-sex distribution for Gaborone District 2011

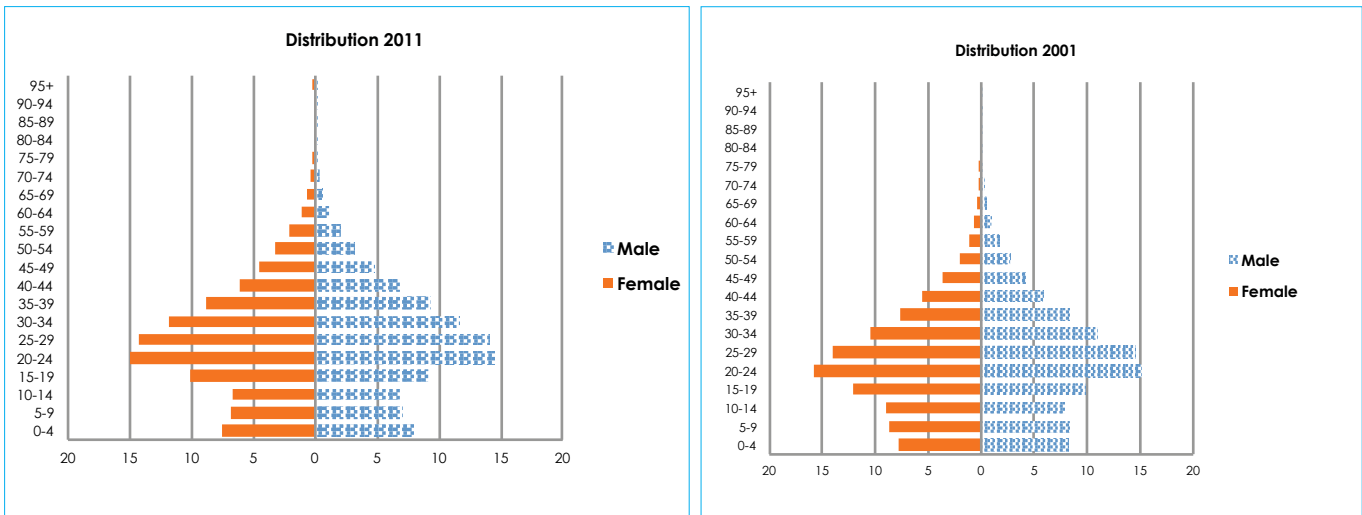


Figure 2: Population age – sex distribution for Francistown District 2001 and 2011

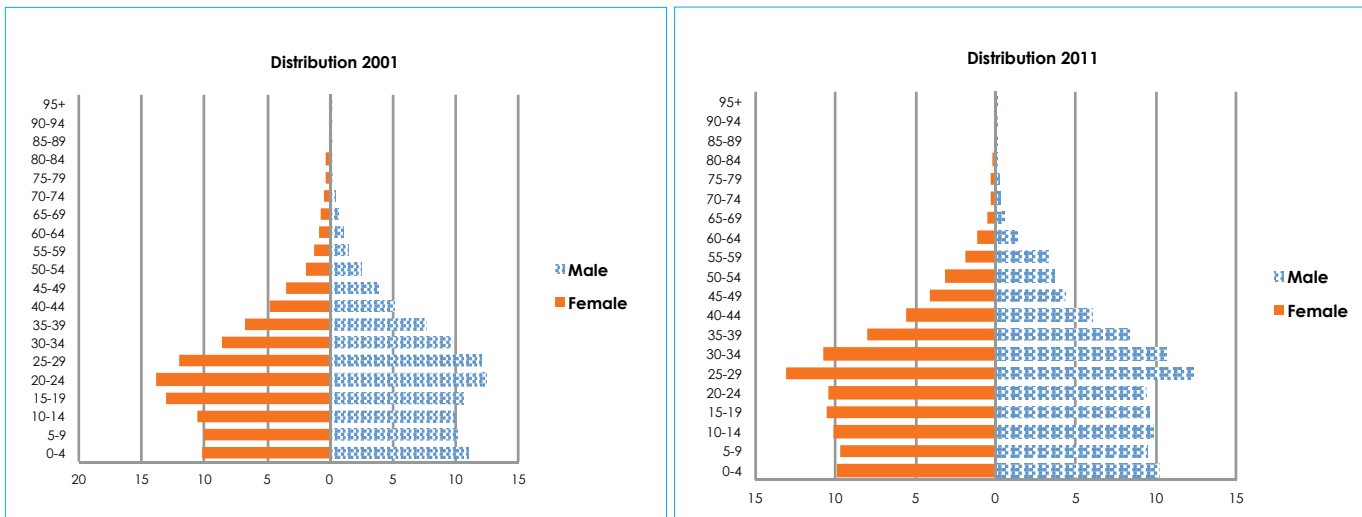


Figure 3: Population age – sex distribution for Lobatse District 2001 and 2011

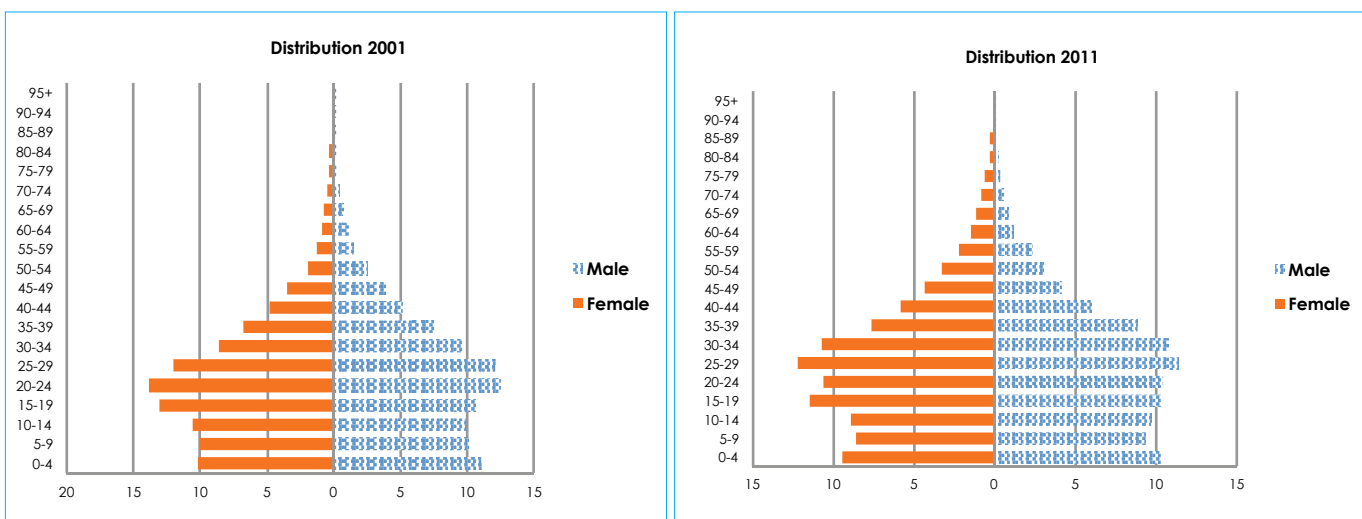


Figure 4: Population age – sex distribution for Selebi-Phikwe 2001 and 2011

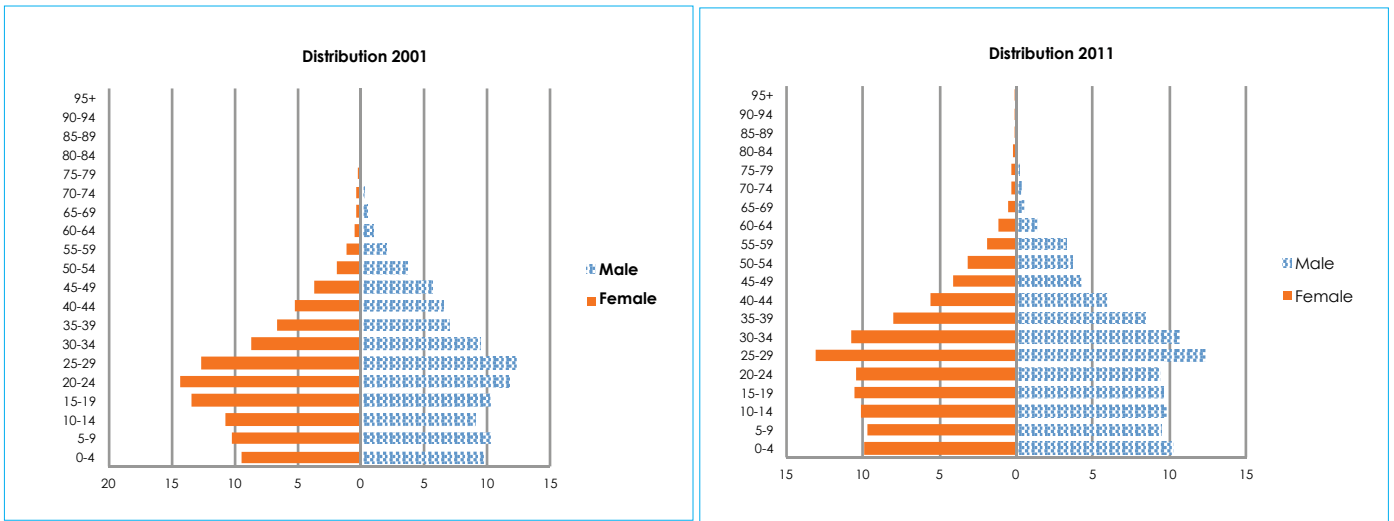


Figure 5: Population age – sex distribution for Orapa 2001 and 2011

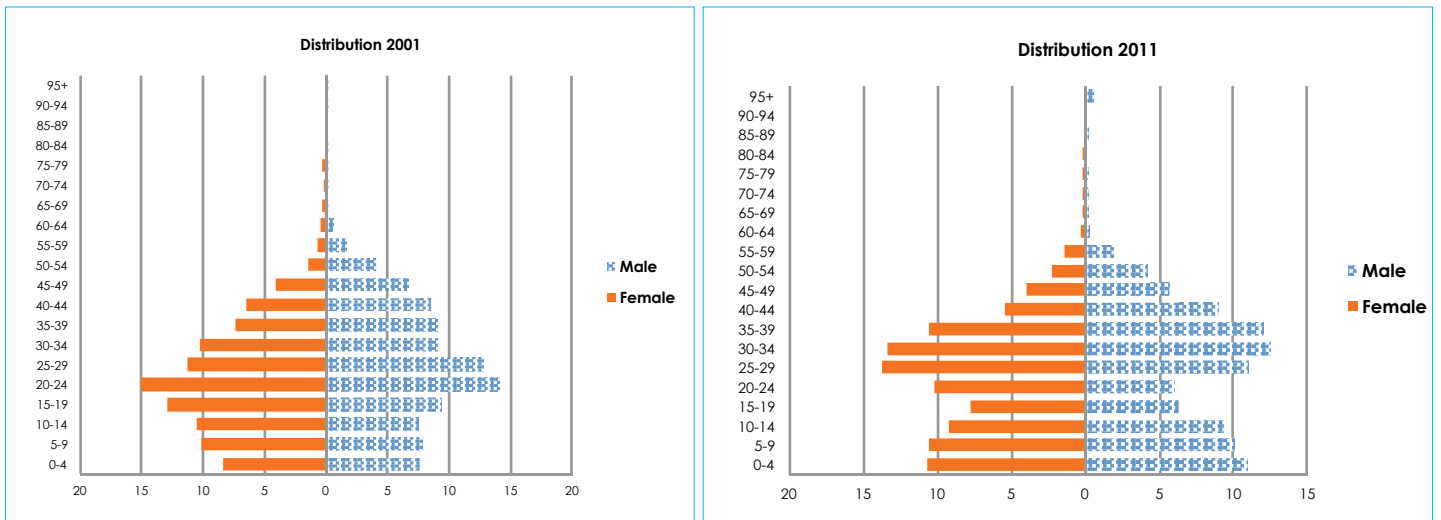


Figure 6: Population age – sex distribution for Jwaneng 2001 and 2011

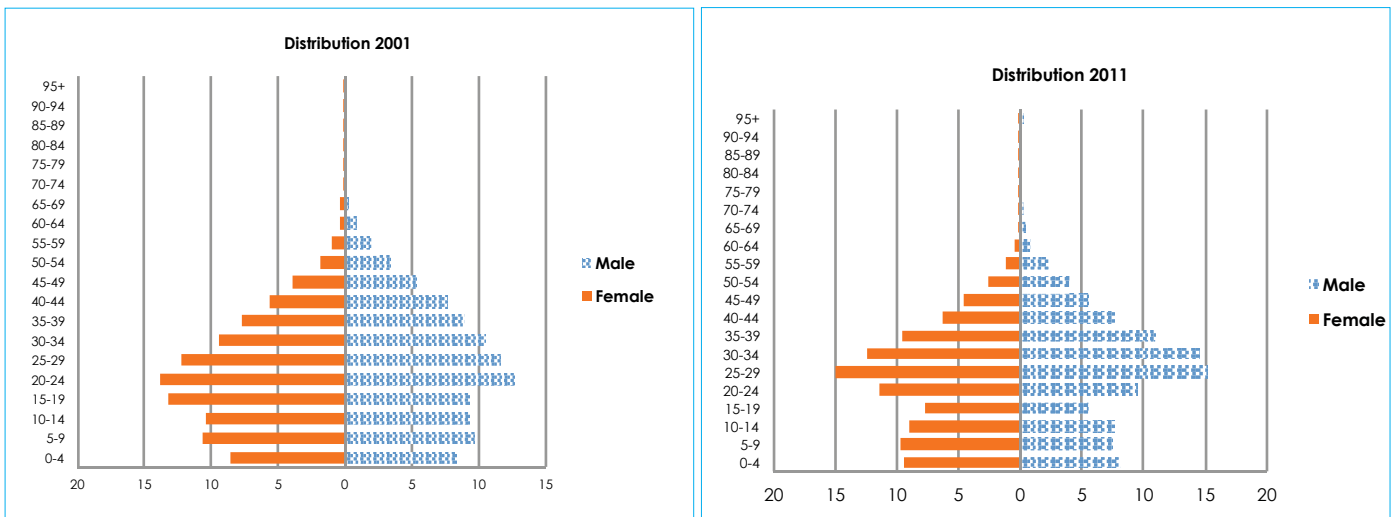
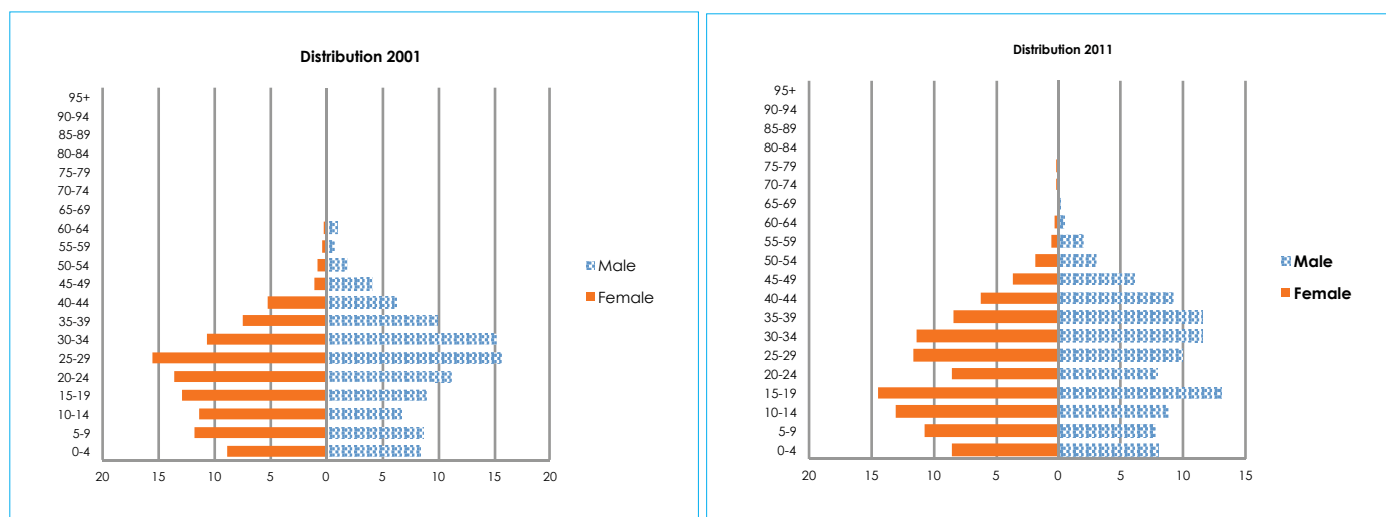


Figure 7: Population age –sex distribution for Sowa Town 2001 and 2011



Some graphical illustrations were developed to show distributions of age groups and sex composition of the 2011 Population and housing Census for the Towns and cities in the country. These Pyramids as shown by figure 1 to figure 6 above have unique patterns. The graphs are generally not very wide at the bottom as was the case in 2001; this is an indication of reduction in births over the period. The graphs increase slowly from age groups 20-24 reaching their peak at ages around 25-29 years. The graphs then decline steadily until they become very thin at the top.

3.1 Labour Force

Labour force is defined as the population aged 15 to 64 years regardless of whether they are currently engaged in any economic activity or not. This population constituted 73.6 per cent of all the cities and towns population. Gaborone had the highest percent of persons in this aged bracket at 77.0 per cent followed by Jwaneng at 73.8 per cent. The other towns of Lobatse, Selebi-Phikwe, Orapa and Francistown had around the same percentage of 73 within the labour force bracket.

3.2 The Youth

The youth are described as those aged between 18 and 35 years. This group constituted 44.8 per cent of the total population in cities and towns. Gaborone population had the highest proportion of youths at 47.9 per cent, followed by Francistown at 42.9 per cent being the two cities. Other towns also had significant proportion of youths at around 40 per cent.

3.3 The Elderly

The elderly population refers to those who are aged 65 years and above. The group is assumed to be economically inactive, thereby, also classified as a dependent group. The high proportion in this age presents the country with a huge dependency burden as this group has special needs including need for special care and provision of pensions among others.

Overall, 1.5 per cent of the cities and towns population were the elderly. This proportion is lower than the national average of 5.5 per cent. Lobatse had the highest proportion of elderly population at 2.7 per cent of the total population in Lobatse. The town was followed by the city of Francistown at 1.8 per cent, Selebi-Phikwe and Gaborone followed at 1.5 and 1.4 percent respectively with other towns having a percentage of less than 1 of their total population. Sowa town had the lowest per cent of elderly population at 0.3 per cent.

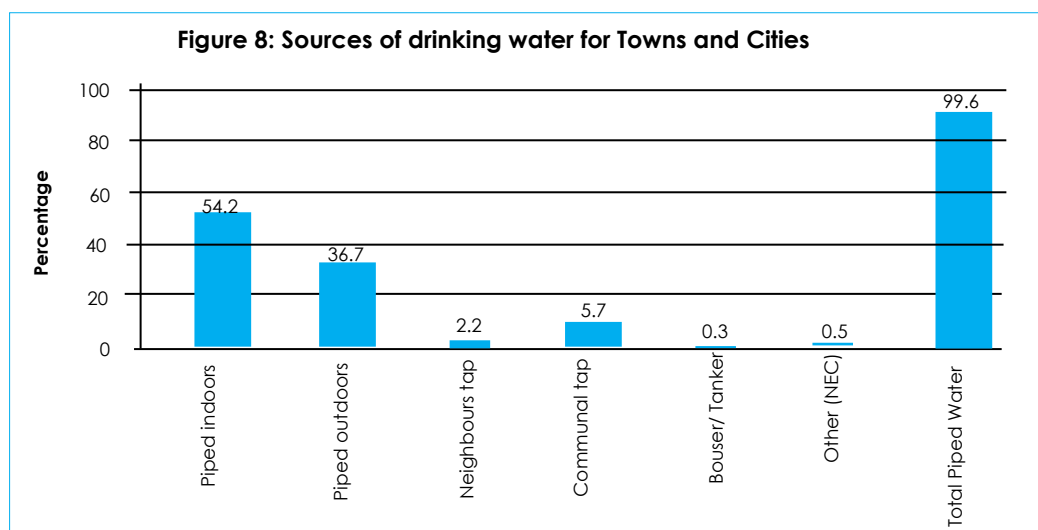
4.0 Access to Sanitation

Access to sanitation facilities was measured at household level by assessing whether it has access to flush toilet either in-house, communal or shared with a neighbour or had access to a sanitary pit latrine. Overall, the proportion of households in the country with access to flush toilets was the highest at 46.2 per cent in the total population of cities and towns. The town of Orapa had the highest proportion at 77.4 percent of those with access to own flush toilets. While 46.2 per cent of the total households had access to flush toilets, 4.1 per cent had access to own pit latrines. In total, 98.9 per cent of the total population in cities and towns had access to toilet facilities.

5.0 Access to Portable Water

Providing safe drinking water has been a priority for government since the early years of independence. As a signatory of the Millennium Declaration, Botswana is committed to ensuring that majority of its population have access to improved water source. Improved water source refers to piped water indoors, outdoors, neighbour's tap, communal tap, bowser or tanker and borehole.

Overall, 99.6 per cent of the cities and towns had access to improved water sources as defined above. More than 98 per cent of the households had access to improved water.



6.0 Disability

Disability can be generally defined as a condition which may restrict a person's mental, sensory, or mobility functions to undertake or perform a task in the same way as a person who does not have a disability. For the population of the urban areas, data was collected on, for its ability to see in one or two eyes, ability to hear in one or both ears, speaking, ability to use one or both legs, ability to use one or both arms and retardation. Though disability in the urban areas was low, the common form of disability was defects of seeing in one or both eyes as it affected 0.7 per cent of the total districts population. This form of disability was more prevalent in Gaborone, Lobatse and Jwaneng where 0.8 per cent of the districts population had the defect. The distribution of total disabilities in cities and towns shows that the 0.1 per cent of the total population has disabilities with 0.7 at 3215 having defects of seeing in one or two eyes and those with other disabilities at 0.2 percent and below.

Disabilities may have far-reaching consequences at household and societal levels. These include increased need for care by the family; social relationships may be disturbed and the family structure may disintegrate; economic burdens on families may lead to poverty; low socio-economic level and low education lead to less development and lower productivity in society and the demand for care by the society/state may be increased¹.

7.0 Employment and Unemployment

Employment was estimated for persons aged 15 years and above. The overall labour force for the cities and towns was 324 605 or 73.8 per cent of the total population in cities and towns. Overall, unemployment rate for the districts was estimated at 10.6 per cent and showed that females have higher unemployment rates than their male counterparts on rates of 11.3 per cent for females compared 9.8 for males. In cities and towns unemployment is high in Francistown with total unemployment rate of 13.3 per cent, followed by Jwaneng and Lobatse with 12.7 per cent and 12.3 per cent respectively.

8.0 Literacy

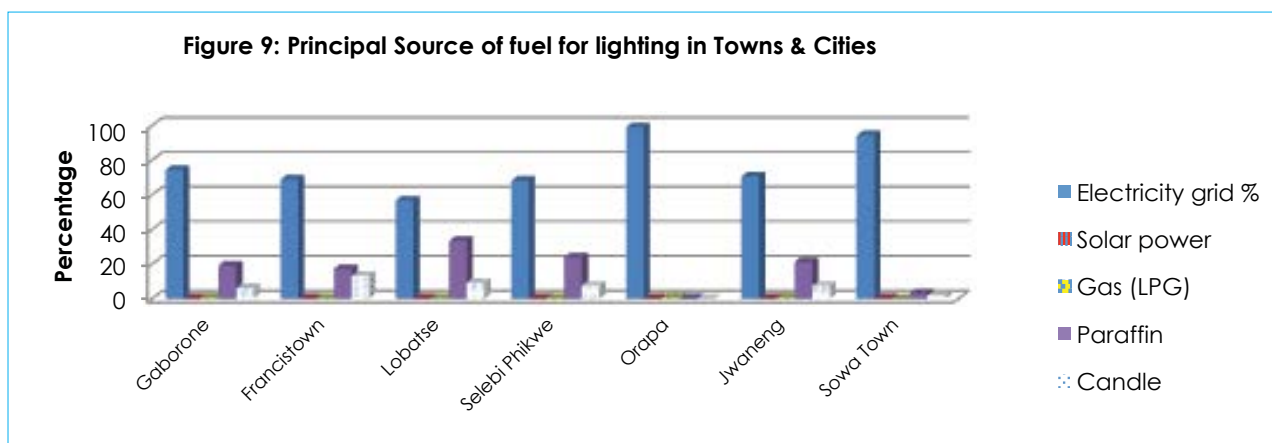
Literacy rate was estimated for population aged 10 years and above who had completed standard four or above. Those were assumed to be literate and used to estimate literacy rate. Overall, 94.3 per cent of the cities and towns districts population was estimated to be literate. The highest literacy rate was estimated in Gaborone at 95.4 per cent followed by Sowa town at 95.2 per cent. Literacy rate in all of the towns was estimated to be higher than 90 percent with the least being estimated in Lobatse at 91.6 percent.

9.0 Source of Fuel for Lighting

Figure 9 show that electricity and paraffin are the leading sources of energy for lighting for more than 80 per cent of the urban households. Electricity was the leading source as it was used by 71.7 per cent of the households followed by paraffin with 19.6 per cent. These two sources of energy are the two leading energy sources used for lighting.

The largest proportion of those who used electricity for lighting was found in Orapa at 98.9 per cent followed by Sowa town, Gaborone and Jwaneng at 94.3, 74.2 and 70.5 per cent respectively. Electricity uptake was the highest in the mining districts of Orapa and Sowa town.

The commonest source of fuel for lighting in the urban areas was electricity, which was used by 71.1 per cent of the households. The data shows that paraffin was in high usage in urban centres at 19.6 percent.

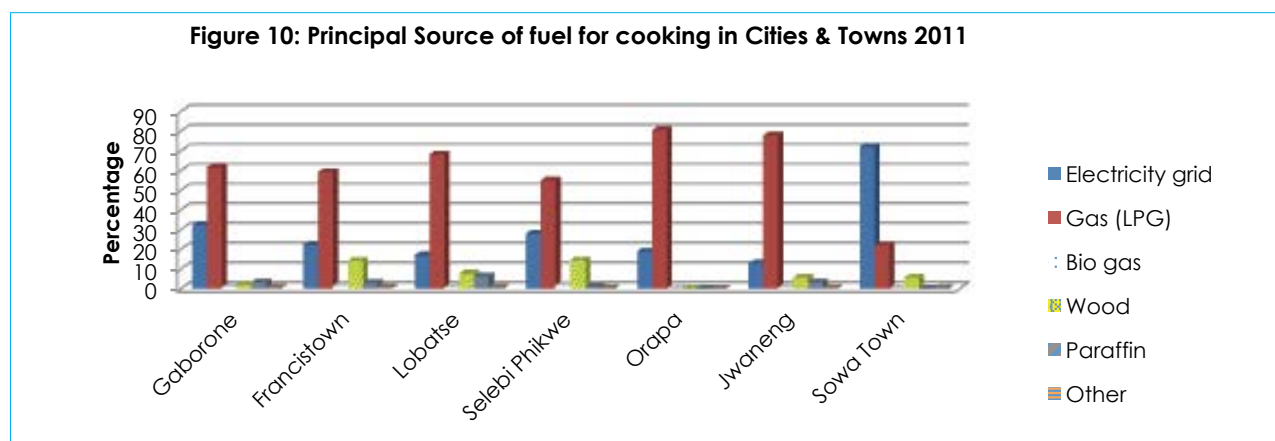


10.0 Source of Fuel for Cooking

Cooking accounts for about 90 per cent of all household energy consumption in the developing world countries. Worldwide, 2.5 billion people use biomass fuels for cooking. These include firewood, charcoal, dung and agricultural residues. Biomass fuels are often the only available energy source, especially in rural areas. In most Sub-Saharan countries, more than 80 per cent of the population use biomass fuels for their daily cooking².

Figure 10 below shows that in urban centres, gas (LPG) is by far, the most used source of energy for household cooking. It was used by 61.4 per cent of households. Only Sowa town at 72.0 percent has electricity as the leading source of energy for cooking. The use of electricity followed that of gas (LPG) at 22.7 in the urban centres and wood at 6.4 percent. The other energy sources are used by less than five percent of the households.

With a growing population, the demand for biomass fuels may far exceed sustainable supply which will lead to massive deforestation, land degradation and desertification. Additionally, the biomass fuels are mainly burnt in inefficient open fires which contribute to contamination of the atmosphere.



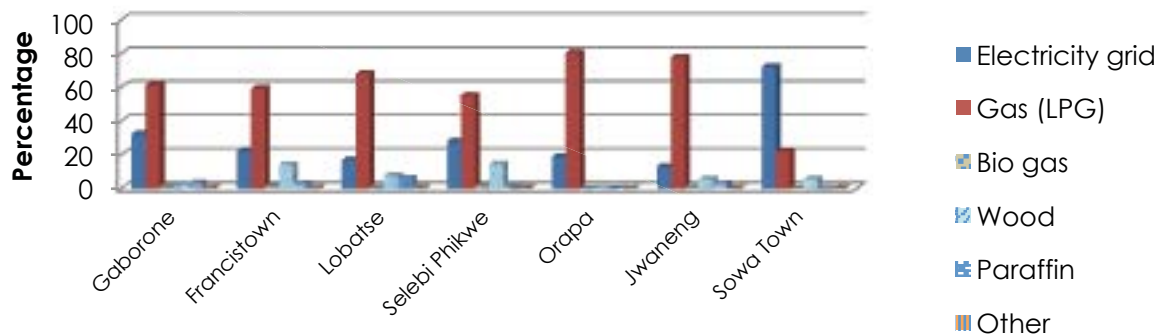
²GTZ, 2014. Cooking Energy: Why it really matters if we are to halve poverty by 2015

¹1996 Botswana National Policy on Care for People with Disabilities

11.0 Source of Fuel for Heating

In a home the heating system normally serves two purposes. The primary purpose of heating is to maintain warm temperatures within the home during colder months. Keeping a house warm is important for the occupants of the home as well as the structure itself. The secondary purpose of a heating system is to heat domestic hot water for usage during all months of the year. In urban centres electricity is by far the common source of energy used for domestic or household heating. It was used by 63.6 per cent of the urban households. The proportion of those who used wood for heating followed that of electricity. Orapa was the only urban centre which had the least proportion at 0.2 per cent of those using firewood for heating.

Figure 11: Principal Source of fuel for heating in Cities & Towns 2011



*other include: petrol, diesel, paraffin, coal, charcoal...

12.0 Religion

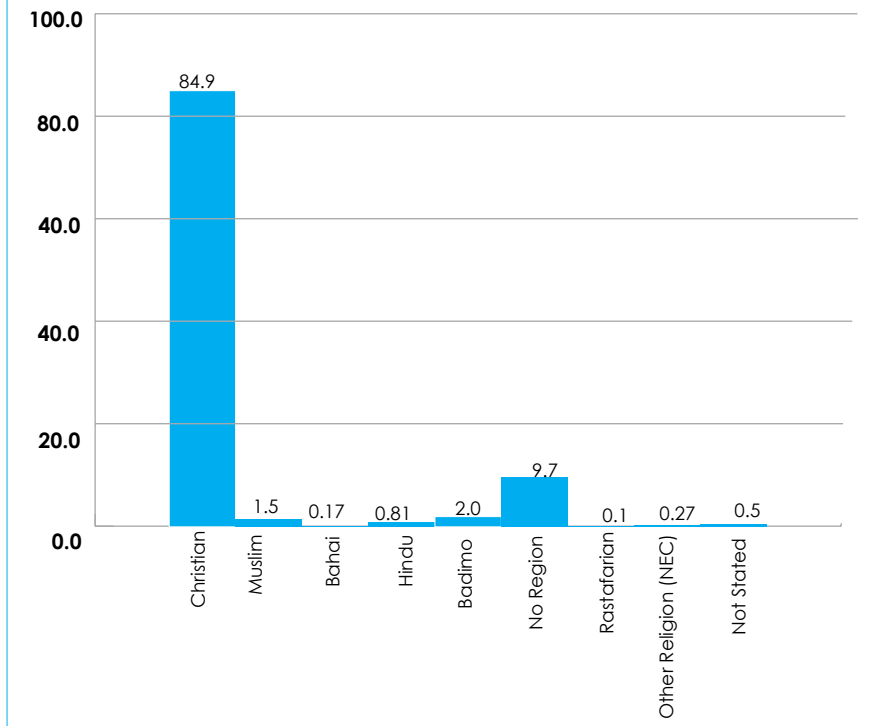
A religion is defined as an organized collection of beliefs, cultural systems, and world views that relate humanity to an order of existence. Other scholars define religion as a collection of cultural systems, belief systems, and worldviews that establishes symbols that relate humanity to spirituality and, sometimes, to moral values³.

Table 1.3 shows that generally Batswana are affiliated to Christian religion with over 80 percent of all individuals in the towns and cities being Christians. Orapa and Jwaneng have the highest number of Christians with 87.9 percent and 87.3 percent respectively. The No religion group follows with 13.0 percent in Selebi-Phikwe and 11.2 percent in Francistown. The Baha'i, Rastafarian and other religion each had less than 1.0 percent for all the areas while not stated and Hindu had 1.2 percent for Gaborone and Orapa respectively.

Figure 12 shows that Christianity was the most followed religion with 84.9 per cent of the urban centres population reportedly following the denomination. A significant 9.7 per cent of the urban centres population reported not following any religion and a total of less than 5 percent followed different religions like Muslim, Baha'i, Hindu, Badimo and others.

³The Free Dictionary by Farlex

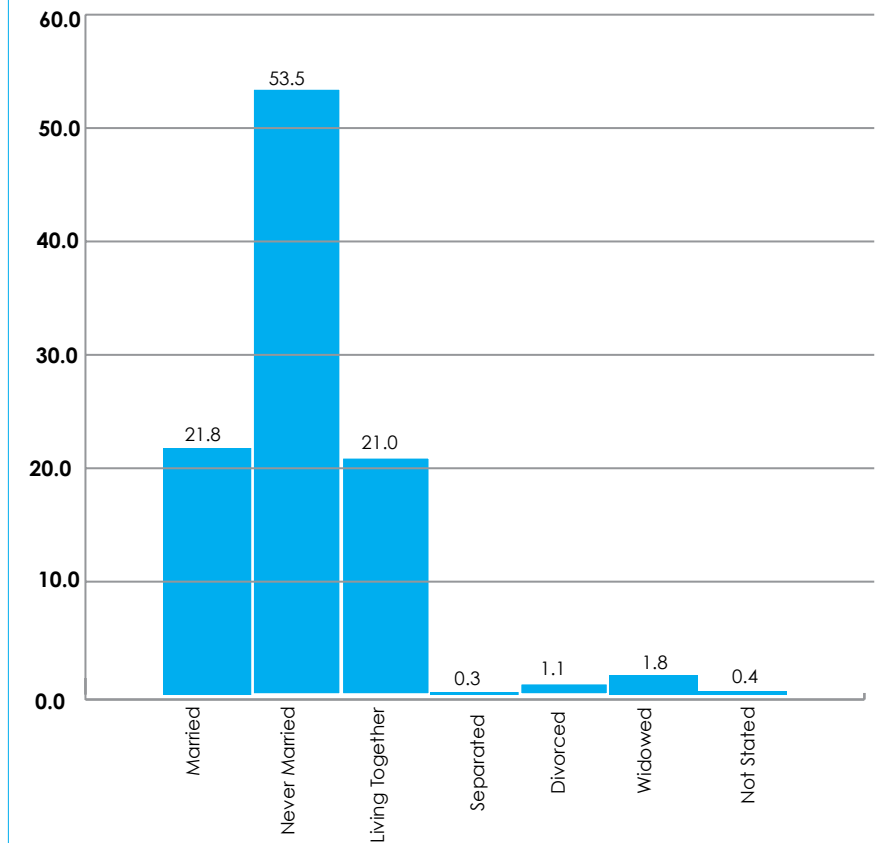
Figure 12: Population Distribution by type of religion in Towns & Cities 2011



13.0 Marital Status

Marital status was asked for persons aged 12 years and above. That is, whether they were in any union at the time of the census. Though the country's legal age of marriage is 18 years, there are still cultures where young girls are married at ages below that, some as young as 12. One purpose of marriage is to create a stable home in which children can grow and thrive.

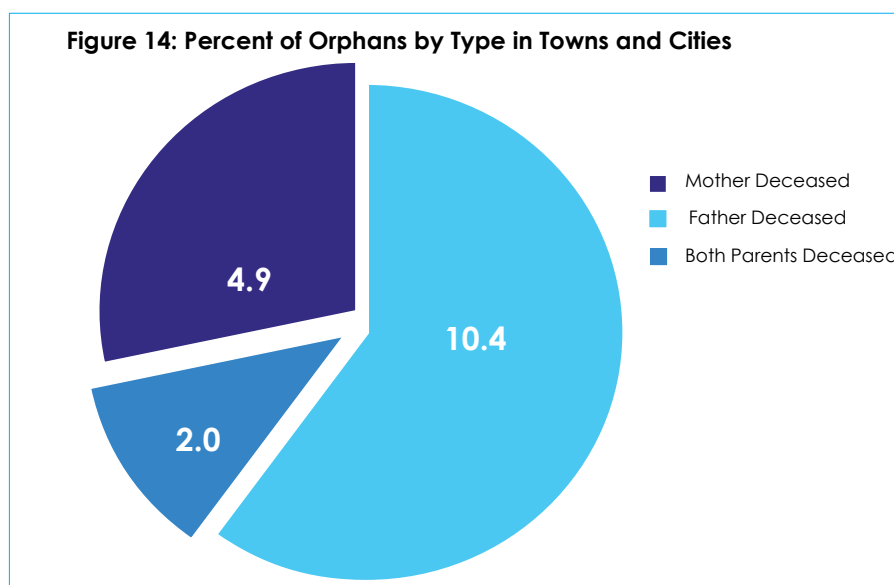
Figure 13: Population Distribution by type of Marriage in Towns & Cities 2011



The proportions of married and living together varies little across all cities and towns with percentages of the married at 21.8 percent and that of living together at 21.0 percent. The table shows that over 50.0 percent of adults are never married in the towns and cities. The 2011 Population and Housing Census further show that the separated group has less than 1.0 percent for all the towns and cities.

14.0 Orphan-hood

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and global partners define an orphan as a child who has lost one or both parents. Evidence clearly shows that the vast majority of orphans are living with a surviving parent, grandparent, or other family member. A further 95 per cent of all orphans are over the age of five.



This definition contrasts with concepts of orphan in many industrialized countries, where a child must have lost both parents to qualify as an orphan. UNICEF and numerous international organizations adopted the broader definition of orphan in the mid-1990s as the AIDS pandemic began leading to the death of millions of parents worldwide, leaving an ever increasing number of children growing up without one or more parents. So the terminology of a 'single orphan' – the loss of one parent – and a 'double orphan' – the loss of both parents – was born to convey this growing crisis⁴.

Botswana defines an orphan as a child aged below 18 who has lost one or both parents. Figure 14 shows that 10.4 percent of the orphans had lost a father but with the mother surviving. Only 2 per cent had lost both parents.

15. Projected Population 2011-2026

The population of these urban centres was estimated to have grown by 17.1 per cent between 2001 and 2011, thereby growing at 1.7 annually during the period. The population increase in these urban centres is mostly influenced by the disparities in economic developments and movement of youths mostly moving for tertiary institutions. Gaborone being the capital city, which is more advanced in terms of infrastructure and economic developments has had a population growth of 24.5 percent which was the highest just behind Sowa Town. Sowa town had the highest growth rate of 25 percent which meant an annual growth of 2.5 percent followed by Gaborone at 24.5 percent. Lobatse and Selebi Phikwe experienced negative growth in the last decade of -2.3 and -0.9 respectively. The towns are estimated to continue experiencing population decline. It is estimated that by 2026, the population of the district will reach 24085, which will be a decline of 4,922 inhabitants or a 17 percent from the 2011 figure of 29007. Selebi Phikwe as well, is expected to have a decline in the population projections of 6,715 inhabitants by 2026 or 13.6 percent. Orapa as well is expected to experience a population decline on the projected population. Orapa population is estimated to decline by 224 or 2.4 percent by 2026.

The other towns are attracting enough immigration to trigger rapid growth. This is because mainly of the construction and retail sectors which attracts many inhabitants to the areas. Gaborone is estimated to have a growth of 78,403 inhabitants or a 33.9 percent increase from the 2011 population of 231,592. Following Gaborone, Francistown population is estimated to increase by 25,335 or 25.6 percent. Lastly Jwaneng is estimated to have an increase of 24.7 percent from the 2011 population of 18,008.

⁴ http://www.unicef.org/media/media_45279.html

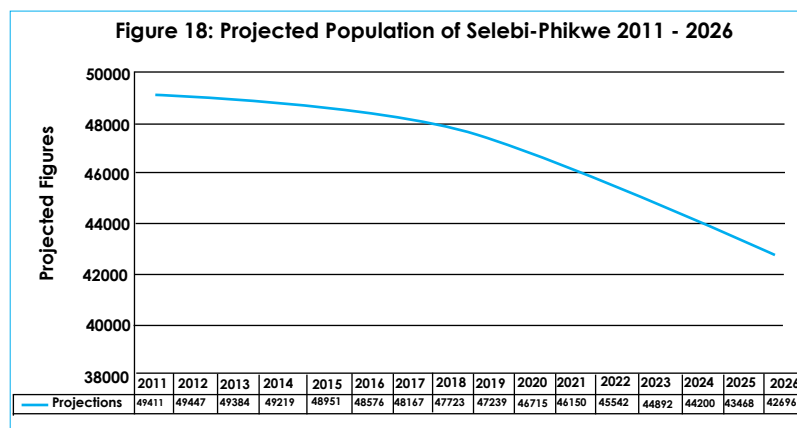
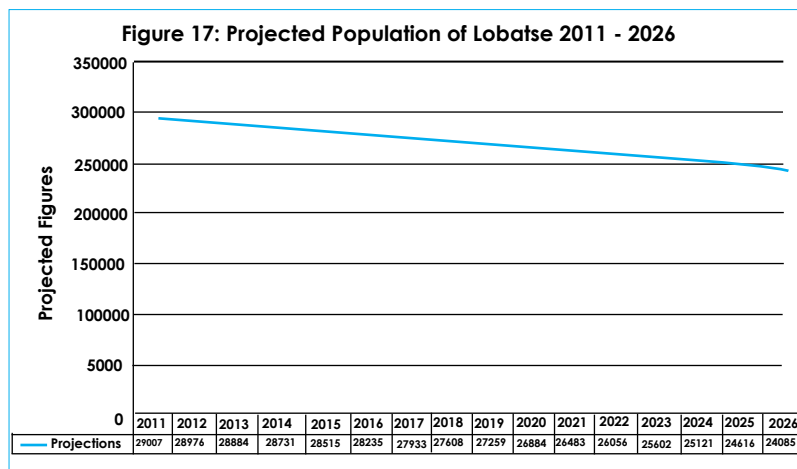
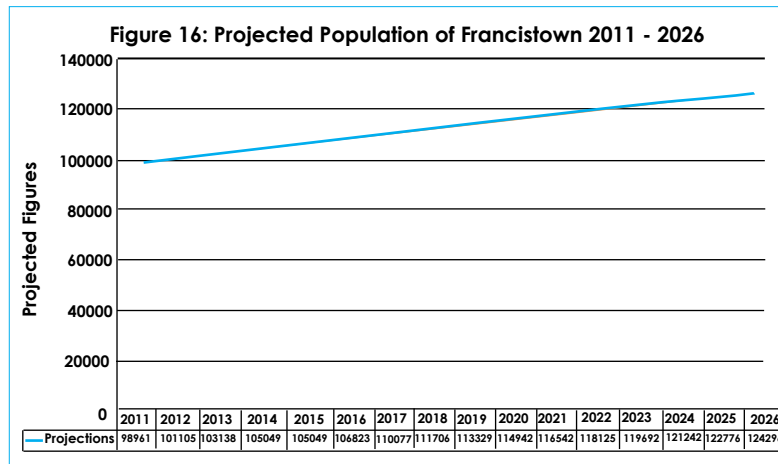
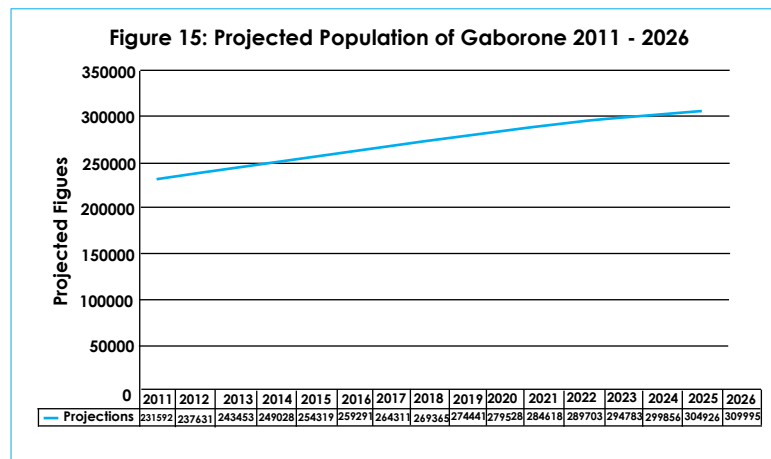


Figure 19: Projected Population of Orapa 2011 - 2026

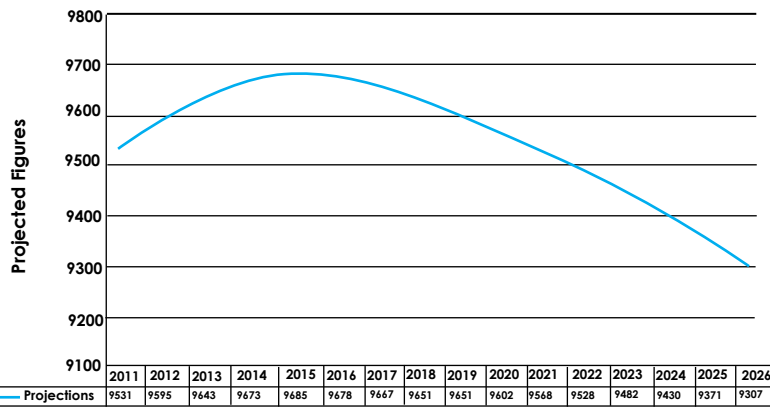


Figure 20: Projected Population of Jwaneng 2011 - 2026

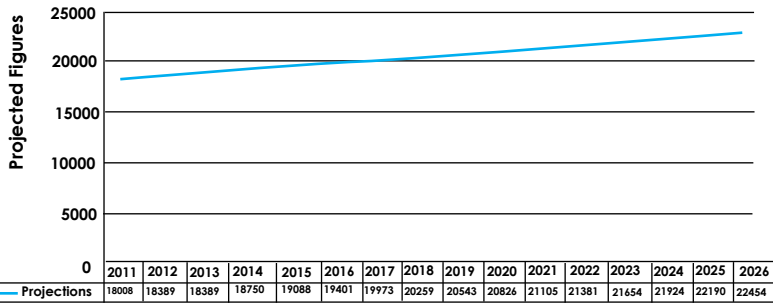
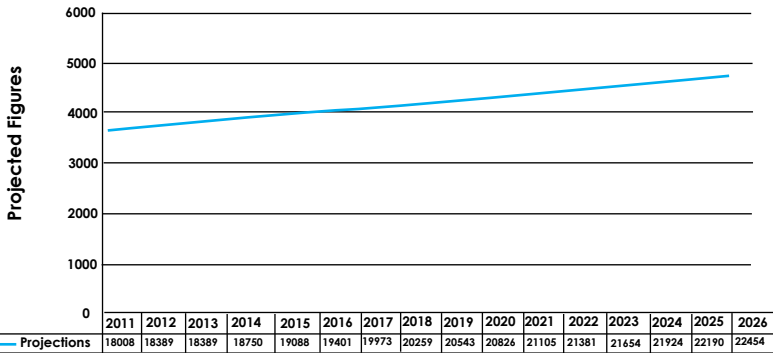


Figure 21: Projected Population of Sowa- Town 2011 - 2026



ANNEXES

Table 1: Population Growth by in Cities and Towns 2001 and 2011

Cities and Towns	2001			2011			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Population change %	Annual growth %
Gaborone	91823	94184	186007	113 536	118 056	231 592	24.5	2.5
Francistown	40134	42889	83023	48 104	50 857	98 961	19.2	1.9
Lobatse	14202	15487	29689	14 144	14 863	29 007	-2.3	-0.2
Selebi Phikwe	24334	25515	49849	24 732	24 679	49 411	-0.9	-0.1
Orapa	4837	4314	9151	4 731	4 800	9 531	4.2	0.4
Jwaneng	7613	7566	15179	9 819	8 189	18 008	18.6	1.9
Sowa Town	1570	1309	2879	1 960	1 638	3 598	25	2.5
Total	184513	191264	375777	217 026	223 082	440 108	17.1	1.7

Table 2a: Population Composition of Cities and Towns by target age groups 2011

City/ Town	Total Population	Target Group							Women of Reproductive Age
		Infants 0 - 1	Under Five 0 - 4	School Going 7 - 13	Labour Force 15 - 64	Dependents 0 - 14	Youth 18 - 35	Elderly 65+	
Gaborone	231 592	7 976	17 938	21 966	178 252	49 616	111 018	3 302	83 513
Francistown	98 961	4 747	10 321	12 135	69 097	27 824	42 445	1 814	32 624
Lobatse	29 007	1 261	2 863	3 691	20 050	8 152	11 398	783	9 329
Selebi Phikwe	49 411	2 120	4 980	6 766	34 007	14 642	19 342	743	15 387
Orapa	9 531	400	1 028	1 270	6 556	2 889	3 670	56	3 113
Jwaneng	18 008	642	1 564	2 136	13 287	4 596	7 939	104	5 484
Sowa Town	3 598	131	300	472	2 573	1 016	1 309	9	1 058
Total	440 108	17 277	38 994	48 436	323 822	108 735	197 121	6 811	150 508

Table 2b: Population Composition in Cities and Towns by target age groups 2011 (%)

City/ Town	Total Population	Target Group							Women of Reproductive Age
		Infants 0 - 1	Under Five 0 - 4	School Going 7 - 13	Labour Force 15 - 64	Dependents 0 - 14	Youth 18 - 35	Elderly 65+	
Gaborone	231 592	3.4	7.7	9.5	77	21.4	47.9	1.4	36.1
Francistown	98 961	4.8	10.4	12.3	69.8	28.1	42.9	1.8	33
Lobatse	29 007	4.3	9.9	12.7	69.1	28.1	39.3	2.7	32.2
Selebi Phikwe	49 411	4.3	10.1	13.7	68.8	29.6	39.1	1.5	31.1
Orapa	9 531	4.2	10.8	13.3	68.8	30.3	38.5	0.6	32.7
Jwaneng	18 008	3.6	8.7	11.9	73.8	25.5	44.1	0.6	30.5
Sowa Town	3 598	3.6	8.3	13.1	71.5	28.2	36.4	0.3	29.4
Total	440 108	3.9	8.9	11	73.6	24.7	44.8	1.5	34.2

Table 3: School attendance by Sex in Cities and Towns 2011

City/ Town	At School			Left School			Never Attended			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gaborone	10 547	10 779	21 326	226	178	404	107	116	223	10 880	11 073	21 953
Francistown	5 800	5 907	11 707	130	134	264	77	83	160	6 007	6 124	12 131
Lobatse	1 838	1 766	3 604	28	30	58	10	15	25	1 876	1 811	3 687
Selebi Phikwe	3 291	3 318	6 609	43	56	99	31	25	56	3 365	3 399	6 764
Orapa	619	621	1 240	11	15	26	1	2	3	631	638	1 269
Jwaneng	1 006	1 058	2 064	24	27	51	13	7	20	1 043	1 092	2 135
Sowa Town	216	247	463	2	3	5	3	1	4	221	251	472
Total	23 317	23 696	47 013	464	443	907	242	249	491	24 023	24 388	48 411

Table 4a: Access to sanitation in Cities and Towns 2011 (%)

City/ Towns	Household	Own				Communal				Neighbour				Total Access
		Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	
Gaborone	75418	50	0.5	2.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	99.1
Francistown	31409	37.7	1.3	7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	-	0.2	0.1	0.8	-	99.3
Lobatse	9228	35.8	0.7	7.3	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.3	1.2	-	99.6
Selebi Phikwe	16088	39.7	0.4	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.6	-	99.6
Orapa	3301	77.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.7
Jwaneng	5954	55.2	0.1	1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	91.1
Sowa Town	1206	72.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	96.4
Total	142604	46.2	0.6	4.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.5	-	98.9

Table 5A: Access to portable water in Cities and Towns 2011

City/ Town	Household	Piped indoors	Piped outdoors	Neighbours tap	Communal tap	Bowser / Tanker	Other (NEC)	Total Piped Water	% Piped Water
Gaborone	75418	44016	24032	620	5836	364	89	74957	99.4
Francistown	31409	13867	15283	1415	652	13	67	31297	99.6
Lobatse	9228	3864	3829	623	890	0	8	9214	99.8
Selebi Phikwe	16088	7255	7613	425	739	1	25	16058	99.8
Orapa	3301	3144	140	0	7	0	1	3292	99.7
Jwaneng	5954	4027	1377	31	5	7	493	5940	99.8
Sowa Town	1206	1090	71	22	0	2	6	1191	98.8
Total	142604	77263	52345	3136	8129	387	689	141949	99.5
%	100	54.2	36.7	2.2	5.7	0.3	0.5	99.6	99.6

*others-well, stream, dam

Table 5B: Access to portable water in Cities and Towns 2011 (%)

City/ Town	Household	Piped indoors	Piped outdoors	Neighbours tap	Communal tap	Bowser / Tanker	Other (NEC)	Total Piped Water	% Access
Gaborone	75418	58.4	31.9	0.8	7.7	0.5	0.1	74957.0	99.4
Francistown	31409	44.1	48.7	4.5	2.1	0.0	0.2	31297.0	99.6
Lobatse	9228	41.9	41.5	6.8	9.6	0.0	0.1	9214.0	99.8
Selebi Phikwe	16088	45.1	47.3	2.6	4.6	0.0	0.2	16058.0	99.8
Orapa	3301	95.2	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3292.0	99.7
Jwaneng	5954	67.6	23.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	8.3	5940.0	99.8
Sowa Town	1206	90.4	5.9	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	1191.0	98.8
Total	142604	54.2	36.7	2.2	5.7	0.3	0.5	141949.0	99.5
%		54.2	36.7	2.2	5.7	0.3	0.5		99.6

*others-well, stream, dam

Table 6: Type of disability in Cities and Towns 2011

City/ Town	Total Population	Defects of				Inability to				Moderate and severe retardation					
		Seeing in 1 or 2 eyes	%	Hearing in 1 or 2 ears	%	Use 1 or 2 legs	%	use 1 or 2 arms	%	speak	%	Moderate and severe retardation	%		
Gaborone	231592	1865	0.8	407	0.2	335	0.1	348	0.2	207	0.1	100	0.0	162	0.1
Francistown	98961	478	0.5	205	0.2	179	0.2	182	0.2	91	0.1	62	0.1	131	0.1
Lobatse	29007	220	0.8	92	0.3	55	0.2	86	0.3	44	0.2	22	0.1	51	0.2
Selebi Phikwe	49411	357	0.7	145	0.3	154	0.3	72	0.1	54	0.1	31	0.1	58	0.1
Orapa	9531	128	1.3	17	0.2	16	0.2	10	0.1	5	0.1	4	0.0	5	0.1
Jwaneng	18008	146	0.8	31	0.2	24	0.1	33	0.2	17	0.1	6	0.0	13	0.1
Sowa Town	3598	21	0.6	2	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	440108	3215	0.7	899	0.2	764	0.2	733	0.2	419	0.1	225	0.1	420	0.1

Table 7: Employment status in Cities and Towns 2011

City/ Town	Employed			Job seekers			Labour Force			Unemployment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gaborone	58 345	51 046	109 391	7 785	8 613	16 398	87 303	91 351	178 654	8.9	9.4	9.2
Francistown	21 997	18 312	40 309	4 166	5 080	9 246	33 483	35 798	69 281	12.4	14.2	13.3
Lobatse	6 170	5 247	11 417	1 121	1 353	2 474	9 712	10 428	20 140	11.5	13	12.3
Selebi Phikwe	12 149	8 463	20 612	1 509	2 170	3 679	17 114	16 979	34 093	8.8	12.8	10.8
Orapa	2 582	1 874	4 456	195	378	573	3 261	3 301	6 562	6	11.5	8.7
Jwaneng	5 897	3 401	9 298	810	885	1 695	7 465	5 837	13 302	10.9	15.2	12.7
Sowa Town	1 114	613	1 727	94	156	250	1 470	1 103	2 573	6.4	14.1	9.7
Total	108 254	88 956	197 210	15 680	18 635	34 315	159 808	164 797	324 605	9.8	11.3	10.6

Table 8: Literacy rates by sex in Cities and Towns 2011

City / Town	Total			Total Literate			Literacy rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gaborone	95617	99907	195524	90381	96167	186548	94.5	96.3	95.4
Francistown	37989	40440	78429	35351	38013	73364	93.1	94	93.5
Lobatse	11182	11893	23075	10090	11036	21126	90.2	92.8	91.6
Selebi Phikwe	19660	19595	39255	17813	18324	36137	90.6	93.5	92.1
Orapa	3706	3749	7455	3474	3584	7058	93.7	95.6	94.7
Jwaneng	8259	6585	14844	7522	6191	13713	91.1	94	92.4
Sowa Town	1646	1318	2964	1558	1265	2823	94.7	96	95.2
Total	178059	183487	361546	166189	174580	340769	93.3	95.1	94.3

Table 9: Number of people who have undergone training and type of training in Cities and Towns 2011

City/ Town	No Training		Training					
	Total	Total	Apprentice	Brigade	Technical/ Vocational	Education College	IHS Diploma	University
Gaborone	130 182	77 764	2 284	2 092	10 963	8 368	1 780	52 277
Francistown	65 544	18 608	1 027	1 627	4 840	2 419	955	7 740
Lobatse	19 133	5 465	250	566	1 229	557	648	2 215
Selebi Phikwe	33 772	8 127	1 026	681	2 465	835	309	2 811
Orapa	5 933	2 519	167	137	941	209	109	956
Jwaneng	11 211	4 682	216	461	1 945	358	138	1 564
Sowa Town	2 438	787	37	73	243	103	18	313
Total	268 213	117 952	5 007	5 637	22 626	12 849	3 957	67 876

Table 10a: Principal Source of fuel for lighting in Cities and Towns 2011

Cities and Towns	Principal Source of Fuel for Lighting										
	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Other
Gaborone	74957	55583	102	35	89	280	14	38	14267	4469	80
Francistown	31297	21512	39	6	45	105	10	41	5349	4162	28
Lobatse	9214	5225	25	5	8	29	1	14	3064	835	8
Selebi Phikwe	16058	10933	13	2	12	33	2	13	3831	1203	16
Orapa	3292	3257	0	0	7	21	0	1	3	0	3
Jwaneng	5940	4187	6	1	4	31	1	6	1257	438	9
Sowa Town	1191	1123	1	1	1	0	1	3	37	21	3
Total	141949	101820	186	50	166	499	29	116	27808	11128	147

Table 10b: Principal Source of fuel for lighting in Cities and Towns 2011 (%)

Cities and Towns	Principal Fuel for lighting										
	Total	Electricity grid %	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Other
Gaborone	74957	74.2	0.1	0.05	0.12	0.4	0.02	0.05	19.0	6.0	0.11
Francistown	31297	68.7	0.1	0.02	0.14	0.3	0.03	0.13	17.1	13.3	0.09
Lobatse	9214	56.7	0.3	0.05	0.09	0.3	0.01	0.15	33.3	9.1	0.09
Selebi Phikwe	16058	68.1	0.1	0.01	0.07	0.2	0.01	0.08	23.9	7.5	0.10
Orapa	3292	98.9	0.0	0.00	0.21	0.6	0.00	0.03	0.1	0.0	0.09
Jwaneng	5940	70.5	0.1	0.02	0.07	0.5	0.02	0.10	21.2	7.4	0.15
Sowa Town	1191	94.3	0.1	0.08	0.08	0.0	0.08	0.25	3.1	1.8	0.25
Total	141949	71.7	0.1	0.04	0.12	0.4	0.02	0.08	19.6	7.8	0.10

Table 11a: Principal Source of fuel for cooking in Cities and Towns 2011

Cities and Towns	Principal Fuel for cooking									
	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Other
Gaborone	74 957	24 198	51	81	64	46 064	570	1 340	2 377	212
Francistown	31 297	6 935	15	19	16	18 489	466	4 399	874	84
Lobatse	9 214	1 558	5	5	19	6 277	57	705	565	23
Selebi Phikwe	16 058	4 462	5	5	7	8 835	258	2 298	143	45
Orapa	3 292	618	0	7	1	2 651	7	2	2	4
Jwaneng	5 940	760	1	3	14	4 616	38	324	176	8
Sowa Town	1 191	857	1	3	0	262	1	65	0	2
Total	141 949	39 388	78	123	121	87 194	1 397	9 133	4 137	378

Table 11b: Principal Source of Fuel for Cooking in Cities and Towns 2011 (%)

Cities and Towns	Principal fuel for cooking									
	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Other
Gaborone	74957	32.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	61.5	0.8	1.8	3.2	0.3
Francistown	31297	22.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	59.1	1.5	14.1	2.8	0.3
Lobatse	9214	16.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	68.1	0.6	7.7	6.1	0.2
Selebi Phikwe	16058	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	1.6	14.3	0.9	0.3
Orapa	3292	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jwaneng	5940	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	77.7	0.6	5.5	3.0	0.1
Sowa Town	1191	72.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	22.0	0.1	5.5	0.0	0.2
Total	141949	27.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	61.4	1.0	6.4	2.9	0.3

Table 12a: Principal Source of Fuel for heating in Cities and Towns 2011

Cities and Towns	Principal fuel for heating												
	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	Other
Gaborone	36 701	26 780	84	12	71	1 756	60	7 402	238	4	109	170	15
Francistown	13 562	6 151	14	0	29	372	8	6 827	53	2	45	57	4
Lobatse	4 576	2 277	8	1	3	173	5	2 020	61	1	12	9	6
Selebi Phikwe	8 016	3 465	6	4	9	224	9	4 236	18	2	19	20	4
Orapa	2 817	2 770	2	0	1	36	0	6	1	0	0	0	1
Jwaneng	3 520	2 617	4	1	10	83	2	785	4	1	9	4	0
Sowa Town	556	331	0	0	1	4	3	213	0	0	1	2	1
Total	69 748	44 391	118	18	124	2 648	87	21 489	375	10	195	262	31

Table 12b: Principal Source of fuel for heating in Cities and Towns 2011 (%)

Cities and Towns	Principal Fuel for heating												
	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	Other
Gaborone	36701	73.0	0.2	0.03	12	4.8	0.2	20.2	0.6	0.01	0.3	0.5	0.04
Francistown	13562	45.4	0.1	-	0	2.7	0.1	50.3	0.4	0.01	0.3	0.4	0.03
Lobatse	4576	49.8	0.2	0.02	1	3.8	0.1	44.1	1.3	0.02	0.3	0.2	0.13
Selebi Phikwe	8016	43.2	0.1	0.05	4	2.8	0.1	52.8	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.05
Orapa	2817	98.3	0.1	-	0	1.3	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.04
Jwaneng	3520	74.3	0.1	0.03	1	2.4	0.1	22.3	0.1	0.03	0.3	0.1	-
Sowa Town	556	59.5	0.0	-	0	0.7	0.5	38.3	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.18
Total	69748	63.6	0.2	0.03	18	3.8	0.1	30.8	0.5	0.01	0.3	0.4	0.04

Table 13a: Number of people by marital status in Cities and Towns 2011

Cities and Towns	Religion									
	Total	Christian	Muslim	Bahai	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other religion(NEC)	Not Stated
Gaborone	190 683	162 518	3 490	376	2 328	3 574	16 320	282	765	1 030
Francistown	75 975	64 413	813	60	317	1 240	8 500	74	137	421
Lobatse	22 392	18 950	522	33	78	256	2 403	37	28	85
Selebi Phikwe	37 655	30 893	228	49	93	1 297	4 884	60	20	131
Orapa	7 100	6 243	31	41	3	138	546	9	3	86
Jwaneng	14 243	12 430	94	22	15	476	1 093	27	6	80
Sowa Town	2 853	2 368	13	1	2	118	325	5	1	20
Total	350 901	297 815	5 191	582	2 836	7 099	34 071	494	960	1 853

Table 13b: Percentage of people by Religion in Cities and Towns 2011

City/ Town	Religion									
	Total	Christian	Muslim	Bahai	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other religion (NEC)	Not Stated
Gaborone	190683	85.2	1.8	0.20	1.2	1.9	8.6	0.1	0.4	0.5
Francistown	75975	84.8	1.1	0.08	0.4	1.6	11.2	0.1	0.2	0.6
Lobatse	22392	84.6	2.3	0.15	0.4	1.1	10.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
Selebi Phikwe	37655	82.0	0.6	0.13	0.3	3.4	13.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
Orapa	7100	87.9	0.4	0.58	0.0	1.9	7.7	0.1	0.0	1.2
Jwaneng	14243	87.3	0.7	0.15	0.1	3.3	7.7	0.2	0.0	0.6
Sowa Town	2853	83.0	0.5	0.04	0.1	4.1	11.4	0.2	0.0	0.7
Total	350901	84.9	1.5	0.17	0.8	2.0	9.7	0.1	0.3	0.5

Table 14a: Number of people by marital status in Cities and Towns 2011

Cities and Towns	Marital status							
	Total	Married	Never Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
Gaborone	190 683	43 536	104 683	35 782	569	2 350	3 015	748
Francistown	75 975	15 200	41 933	15 760	169	761	1 753	399
Lobatse	22 392	3 553	11 475	6 504	66	225	516	53
Selebi Phikwe	37 655	8 074	18 755	9 594	89	303	758	82
Orapa	7 100	2 393	3 502	931	17	90	83	84
Jwaneng	14 243	3 125	6 218	4 417	66	161	180	76
Sowa Town	2 853	686	1 337	742	8	41	22	17
Total	350 901	76 567	187 903	73 730	984	3 931	6 327	1 459

Table 14b: Percentage of people by Marital status in Cities and Towns 2011

Cities and Towns	Marital status							
	Total	Married	Never Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
Gaborone	190683	22.8	54.9	18.8	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.4
Francistown	75975	20.0	55.2	20.7	0.2	1.0	2.3	0.5
Lobatse	22392	15.9	51.2	29.0	0.3	1.0	2.3	0.2
Selebi Phikwe	37655	21.4	49.8	25.5	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.2
Orapa	7100	33.7	49.3	13.1	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Jwaneng	14243	21.9	43.7	31.0	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.5
Sowa Town	2853	24.0	46.9	26.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.6
Total	350901	21.8	53.5	21.0	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.4

Table 15: Number and Proportions of Orphans in Cities and Towns 2011

Cities and Towns	Total	Mother Deceased		Father Deceased		Both Parents Deceased	
			%		%		%
Gaborone	56294	2299	4.1	5094	9.0	906	1.6
Francistown	31280	1796	5.7	3877	12.4	850	2.7
Lobatse	9375	523	5.6	1277	13.6	240	2.6
Selebi Phikwe	16656	942	5.7	1858	11.2	364	2.2
Orapa	3202	77	2.4	127	4.0	18	0.6
Jwaneng	5151	254	4.9	430	8.3	101	2.0
Sowa Town	1313	101	7.7	157	12.0	39	3.0
Total	123271	5992	4.9	12820	10.4	2518	2.0

