



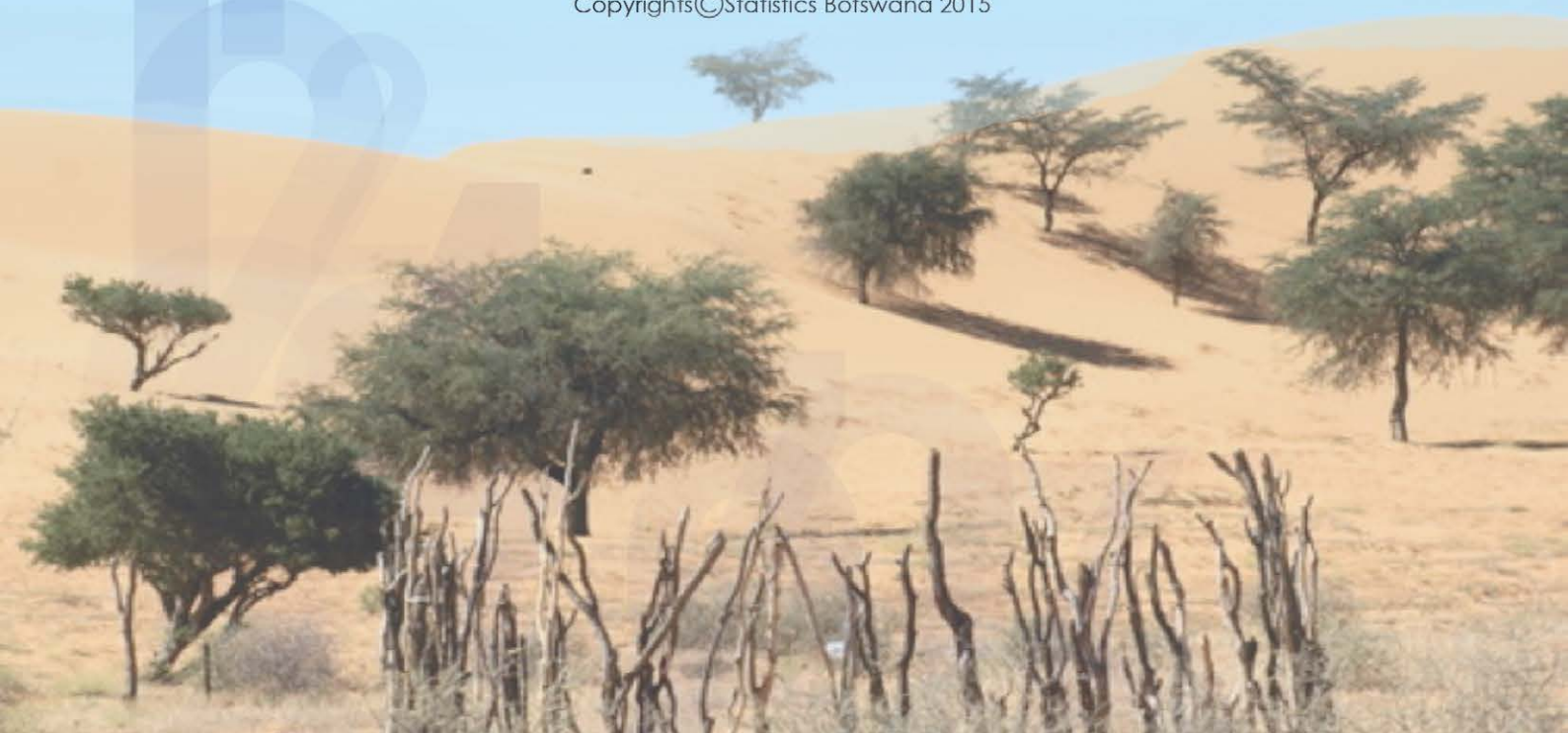
KGALAGADI SOUTH SUB DISTRICT

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SELECTED INDICATORS 2011

VOL 11.0

STATISTICS BOTSWANA

Copyrights © Statistics Botswana 2015



KGALAGADI SOUTH SUB DISTRICT
Population and Housing Census 2011
Selected Indicators
for Villages and Localities

**Kgalagadi South Sub District
Population And Housing Census 2011:
Selected Indicators For Villages And Localities**

VOL 11.0

Published by
STATISTICS BOTSWANA
Private Bag 0024, Gaborone
Phone: (267)3671300,
Fax: (267) 3952201
Email: info@statsbots.org
Website: www.cso.gov.bw/cso

COPYRIGHT RESERVED

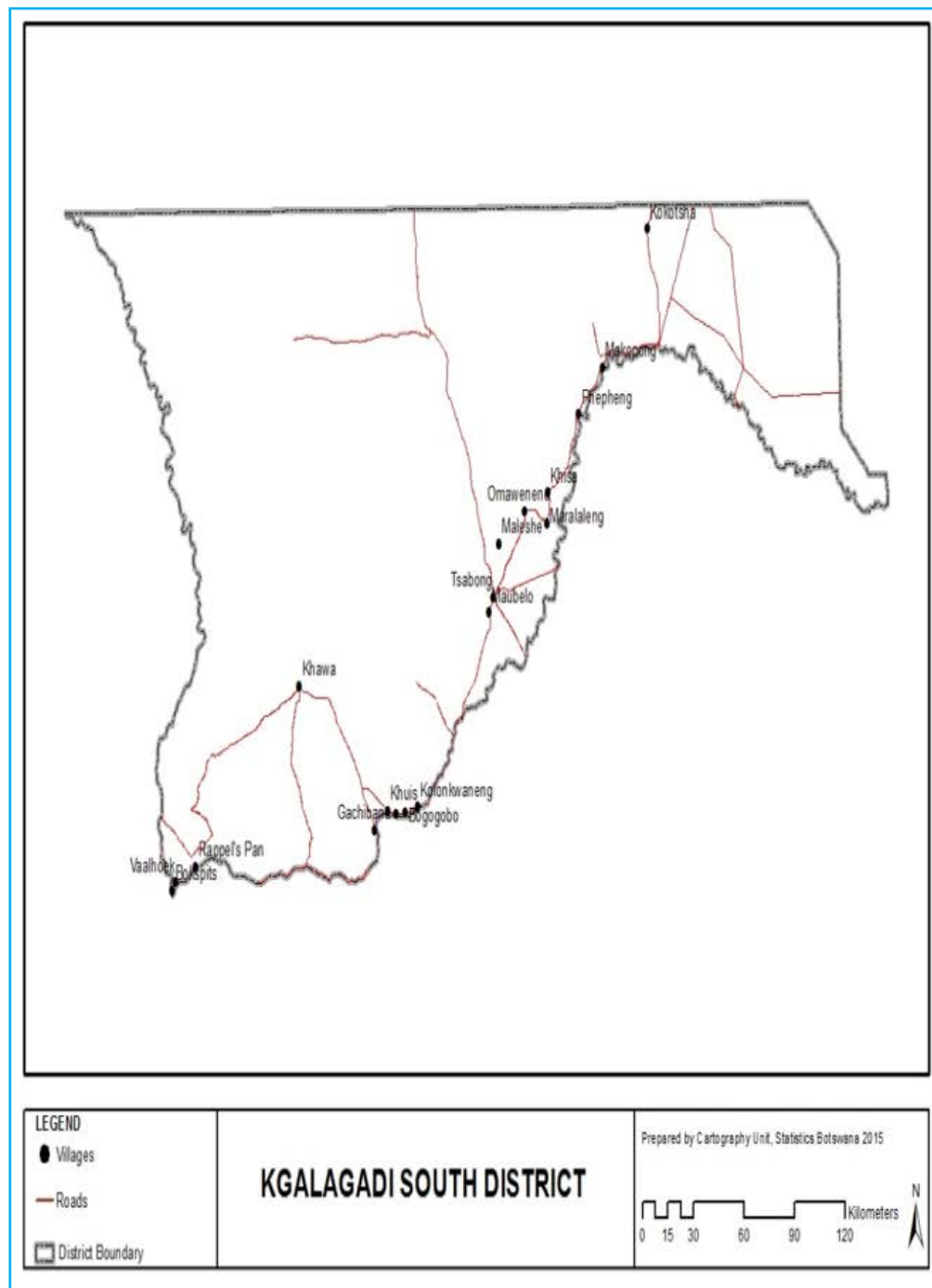
Extracts may be published if source is duly acknowledged

ISBN: 978-99968-463-5-9

Table of Contents

Preface	3
1.0 Background and Commentary	6
1.1 Background to the Report	6
1.2 Importance of the Report	6
2.0 Total Population	6
3.0 Population Composition	6
3.1 Labour Force	7
3.2 The Youth	7
3.3 The Elderly	8
4.0 Access to Sanitation	8
5.0 Acces to Portable Water	8
6.0 Disability	9
7.0 Employment & Unemployment	9
8.0 Literacy	9
9.0 Source of Fuel & Lighting	9
10.0 Source of enegy for Cooking	10
11.0 Source of Enegrgy for Heating	11
12.0 Religion	12
13.0 Marital Status	12
14.0 Orphan Hood	13
15.0 Projected Population	13
ANNEXES	15

FIGURE 1: Map of Kgagadi South District



Preface

This report follows our strategic resolve to disaggregate the 2011 Population and Housing Census report, and 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 villages, abstracted from the 2011 Population and Housing Census results.

For definitive interpretation, villages covered in this report are of 500 or more inhabitants. The analysis aims at providing ready information to facilitate planning and policy making. It therefore presents information on composition, distribution and gender.

In addition, it presents information on marital status, orphan-hood, and religion, access to water and sanitation, as well as sources of energy, among others. It is our sincere hope that information and analysis contained herein, is not only found to be very useful, but also ignites reciprocal engagements with data users to offer feedback on how forthcoming reports can be improved.

Anna Majelantle
Statistician General
 December 2015

TABLE 1.1: TRENDS IN KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS FROM 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 AND 2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Population Characteristics	Census 1971	Census 1981	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
Sex ratio (Males per 100 Females)	84	89	92	93.8	95.5
Percentage urban	9	17.7	45.7	54.2	64.1
Population density(per km)	1	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	210	161	106.9	92.2
Mean age at childbearing	30.5	30.6	30	30.3	20
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	6.5	6.6	4.2	3.27	2.7
infant Mortality Rate	97	71	48	56	17
Child Mortality Rate	56	35	16	19	27
Under 5 Mortality	152	105	63	74	28
life expectancy At birth (years)	55.5	56.5	65.3	55.6	68
Males	52.5	52.3	63.3	52	66
Females	58.6	59.7	67.1	57.4	70
Mean age (years)	23.4	22.7	23	24.8	26.2
Males	22.6	22	22.4	24.2	25.2
Females	24.1	23.4	23.5	25.3	26.8
Median Age (Years)	15	15.3	16.8	20.1	23
Males	13.5	15	16	19.4	22
Females	16.7	16.5	17.4	20.8	24
population Growth Rate		4.7	3.5	2.4	1.9

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

Table 1.2 2011 SUMMARY OF KEY INDICATORS FOR KGALAGADI SOUTH 2011

INDICATOR	VALUE
Total Population	Total 30016
	Male 15119
	Female 14897
Population growth 2001-2011 %	34.7
Sex Ratio	101.8
Population urban	8921
Population density (per km)	0.92
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	29.5
Natural Rate of Increase (% per annum)	1.95
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women 15-49)	0.1145
Mean Age at childbearing	28.9
Infant mortality Rate	20
Child mortality rate	14
under five mortality rate	34
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total 67
	Male 66
	Female 68
Mean Age (years)	Males 25.7
	Females 22.6
Population groups (%)	
Infants (0-1)	5.6
Under-fives (0-4)	13.2
School going (6-13)	16.2
Labour force (15-64)	58.7
Youth (18-35)	30.1
Elderly (65+)	4.3
Dependency ratio	16.9
Proportion with access to improved sanitation	
Proportion with access to improved source of water	
Proportion with seeing defects in one or both eyes	1.8
Proportion with hearing defects in both ears	0.7
defects of speech	0.5
inability to use both legs	0.4
inability to use one or both arms	0.3
inability to speak	0.1
moderate to severe mental retardation	0.4
Unemployment rate	Total 12.3
	Male 12.6
	Female 12.1
literacy rate	Total 77.2
	Male 76.5
	Female 78
proportion of population 12 years and over who are currently married	6.9
proportion 12 years and over who are cohabiting	11.9
proportion of population 17 years and less with mother deceased	6.9
proportion of population 17 years and less with father deceased	9.7
proportion of population 17 years and less with both parents deceased	2.2

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001 and 2011

1.0 Background and Commentary

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 *de facto* enumeration. An important aspect about the 2011 census is its wide disaggregation of information by important variables of sex, gender, locality among others. The disaggregation formed the basis of this report. The report presents information on localities with 500 or more inhabitants.

1.1 Background to the 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 disaggregated and gender sensitive 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 district population at 30,016. This was an increase of 13.6 per cent from the 2001 count of 25,938. The increase represented an annual increment of 1.6 per cent. That is, between 2001 and 2011, the district population was growing by 1.6 per cent every year. The district is headquartered in the village of Tshabong, which contributes 39 per cent of the total district population. The village grew by an estimated 6.6 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

Housing Census, the highest proportion (31.6 %) of Kgalagadi south population was in Tshabong village. It may be noted that this is the district headquarters. This was followed by Werda and Makopong with 11.4 percent and 6.2 percent respectfully. Also, the villages of Khisa, Bogogobo, Vaalhoek, Maubelo and Maleshe each contributed less than 2 percent to the total district population. Other smaller localities with less than 500 people contributed a combined prop

2.1 Population Distribution

De facto population includes people reported and recorded to have spent the night with the household prior to the enumeration of the households. Most of the indicators derived indirectly from available census data are estimates. They however have some bearing to the general conditions they attempt to measure. Data from the census refer to one particular reference period i.e., the particular year of the census. In most of the villages and districts there are generally more females than males, sex ratio is in favour of females than males however for the Kgalagadi South's population sex ratio is in favour of males over the females.

3.0 Population Composition

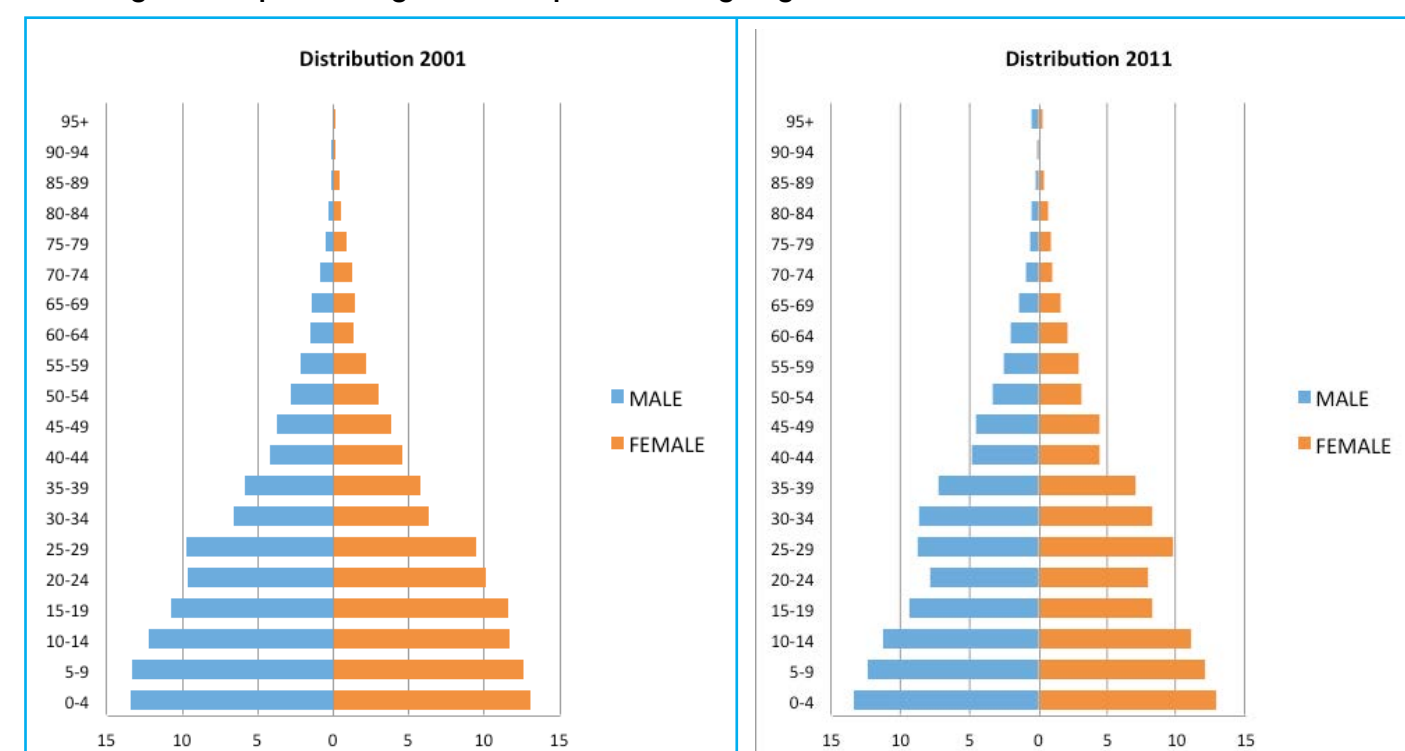
Just like the rest of the country, the district has a youthful population. Infants aged a year and below made up 5.7 per cent of the district population, while those aged less than five years made 13.3 per cent.

The pyramid for Kgalagadi South district (see Chart 1) shows a structure of young population whereby the structure is broad base and the structure gradually thins with increasing age. Although the structure gradually decreases with age, it shows some gaps particularly for ages 15-19. This is may be due to fact that enumeration was done while schools were open and Kgalagadi South does not have many secondary schools.

Tshabong village has the highest proportion of Kgalagadi South population at 31.6 % followed by Werda village at 11.4%, the majority of villages population proportions hover around 1% to 4%. Population distribution by age shows that Kgalagadi South is highly characterised by young population, in particular with the population of school going age (0-4, 5-9, & 10-14) at 36.7%. Percentage distribution is notably increasing from 25-29 and gradually decreasing with age to old age.

The annual population growth rate between 2001 and 2011 is 1.5 percent annually. This gives evidence to the effect that Kgalagadi South's population growth rate continues to grow at a very low rate hence diminishing. Marked differences are visible in district population annual growths, with below zero growth for Khisa, Omaweneno, Kolonkwane, Rappelspan and rate of over 3 percent per annum for Werda, Khawa & Struizendam. Most villages' growth rates hover around 2 percent per annum.

Figure 2. Population Age-Sex Composition for Kgalagadi South District 2001 and 2011.



Kgalagadi South's main 2011 Population and Housing Census results show that there were 30 016 persons enumerated in the District during the 2011 Population and Housing Census, compared with 25 983 enumerated in 2001 Population and Housing Census. Botswana conducts the de-facto population census where by persons are enumerated where they were found during enumeration.

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 58.7 per cent of the district population. Middlepits village had the highest percent of persons in this aged bracket at 70.4 per cent followed by Tshabong at 64.3 per cent. The villages of Kokotsha and Khwawa had the lowest per cent of people within the labour force bracket at 47.6 and 46.9 per cent respectively.

3.2 The youth

The youth are described as those aged between 18 and 35 years. This group made up 30.1 per cent of the district population. Tshabong village had the highest proportion of youths at 34.2 per cent, followed by Khuis and Maleshe at 31.8 per cent. Other villages had significant proportion of youths with Werda having the least proportion of their population being youth at 23.6 percent.

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.

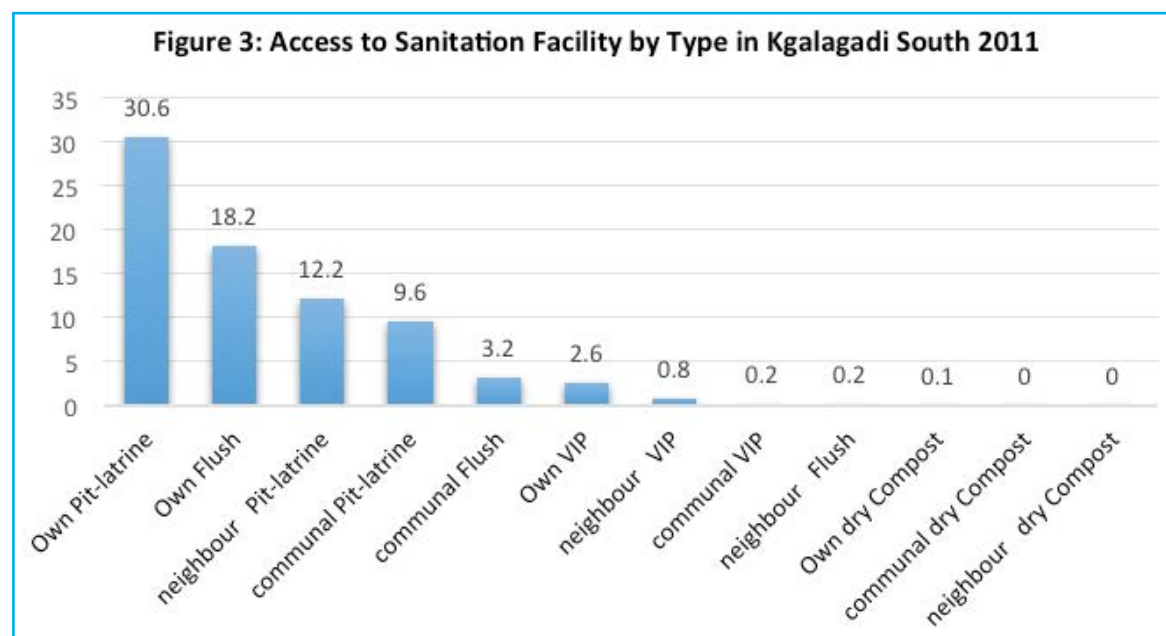
Overall, 4.3 per cent of the district population were the elderly. This proportion is lower than the national average of 5.5 per cent. The village of Kolonkwane had the highest proportion of elderly population at 7.1 per cent. The village was closely followed by Struizendam at 6.6 per cent, Maleshe at 6.4 per cent each. Middlepits had the lowest per cent of elderly population at 2.1 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, 77.7 per cent of the district households had access to sanitation facilities. While 18.2 per cent of the district households had access to flush toilets, additional, 52.4 per cent had access to pit latrines out of which 30.4 per cent used their own pit latrines, 12.2 per cent from a neighbour and 9.6 used a communal pit latrine.

The village of Middlepits had the highest proportion of households which used own flush toilets at 32.3 per cent followed by Bokspits with 31.3 per cent. On the other hand, the use of pit latrine was still prevalent in most villages, including the urban village of Tshabong where 30.2 per cent used pit latrines. The highest per cent of those who used pit latrines were found in the village of Vaalhoek at 58.7 per cent of the households.

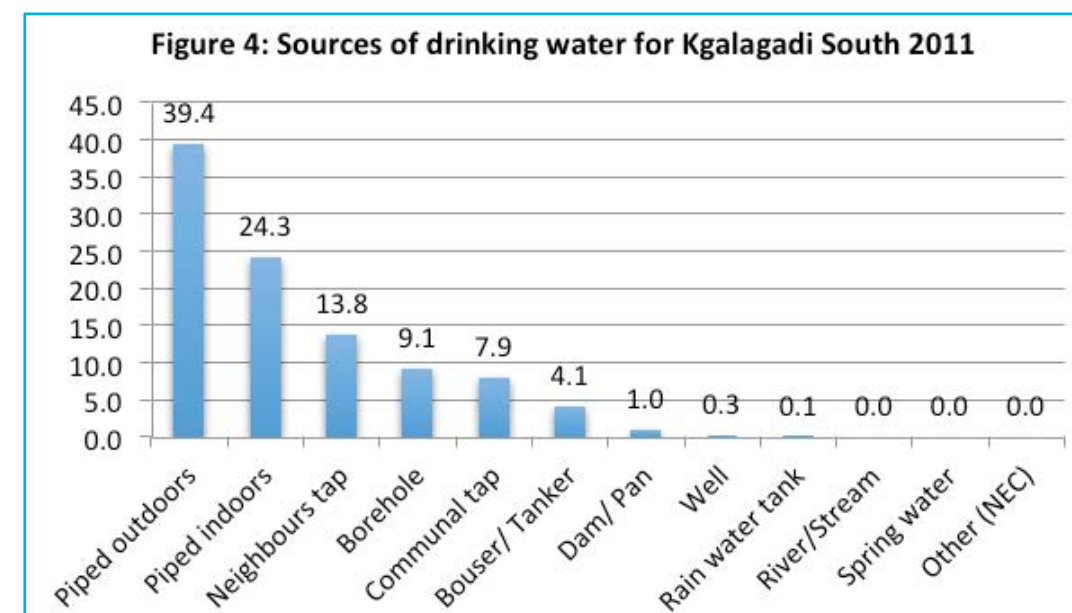
Regarding overall access to toilet facilities, which included flush toilets, pit latrines and dry compost, Tshabong had the highest access at 92.6 per cent while Gachibana and Khawa had the least access at 34.5 and 27.0 per cent respectively.



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 referred to piped water indoors, outdoors, neighbour's tap, communal tap, bowser or tanker and borehole.

Overall, 80.4 per cent of the district households had access to water from one of the sources mentioned above. The lowest proportion of those who had access to improved water source was found in the village of Tshabong with 48.1 per cent of the house. Other villages in the sub district had more than 90 per cent of the households with access to improved water sources.



6.0 Disability

Disability may 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.

The population of the district was assessed 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 district was low, the common form of disability was defects of seeing in one or both eyes as it affected 1.8 per cent of the district population. This form of disability was more prevalent in Makopong where it affected 4.9 per cent of the village population. The second most common form of disability in the district was inability to hear in one or both ears and affected 0.7 per cent of the district population.

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 increased.

7.0 Employment and unemployment

Employment was estimated for persons aged 15 years and above. The overall labour force for the district was 17,631 or 58.7 per cent of the district population. Overall unemployment rate for the district was estimated at 12.3 per cent and showed unemployment rate to be 12.6 for the males and 12.1 for the female counterparts.

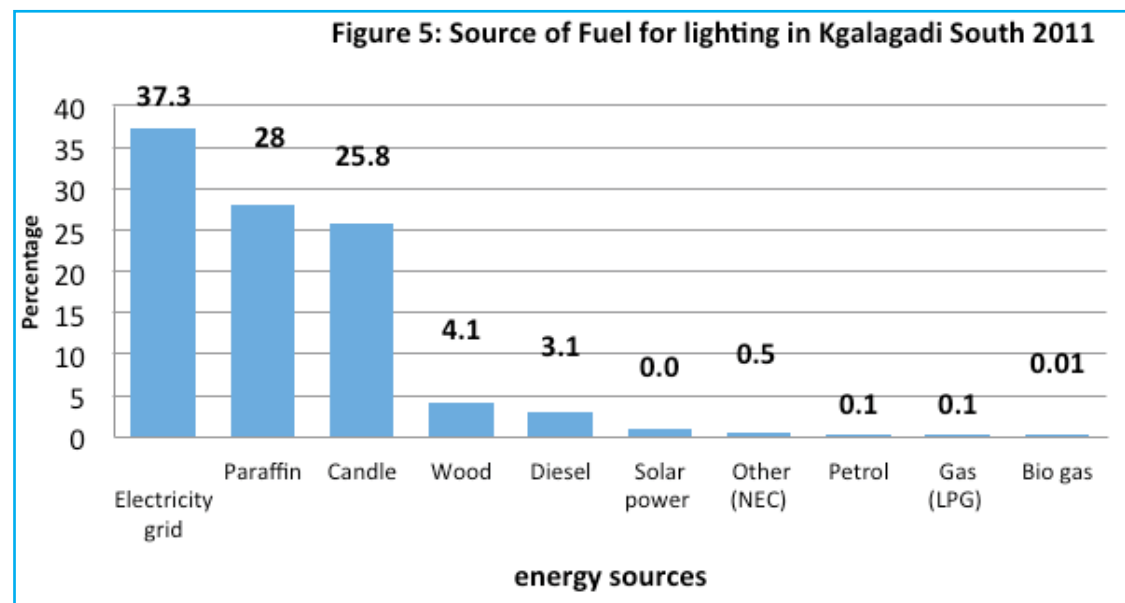
8.0 Literacy

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, 77.2 per cent of the district population was estimated to be literate. The highest literacy rate was estimated in Middlepits at 88.5 per cent followed by Tshabong at 85.6 per cent. Literacy rate was lowest in Maralaleng and Kokotsha at 66.6 and 64.4 per cent respectively.

9.0 Source of Fuel for lighting

Figure 5 shows that paraffin and electricity are the leading sources of energy for lighting for more than 50 per cent of the district households. Electricity grid was the leading source as it was used by 37.3 per cent of the households followed by paraffin with 28 per cent.

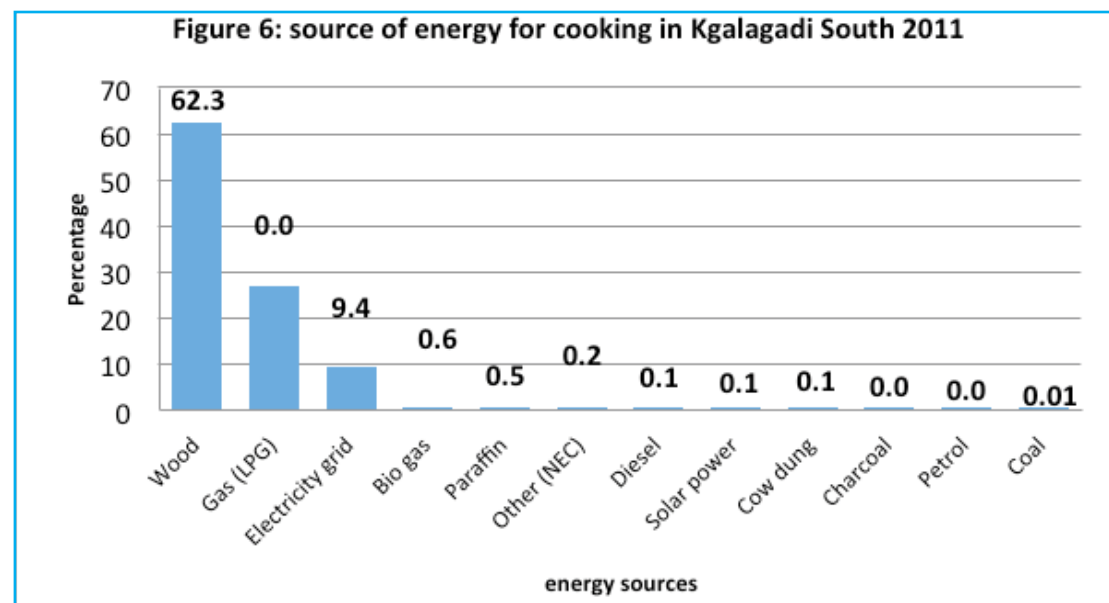
The largest proportion of those who used electricity for lighting was found in Tshabong at 62.4 per cent followed by Middlepits, Bogogobo and Maubelo at 56.3, 43.9 and 36.6 per cent respectively.



10.0 Source of Energy for cooking

Cooking energy 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 6 below shows that in Kgalagadi South district, wood is by far, the most used source of energy for household cooking. It was used by 62.3 per cent of households in the district. The use of wood was followed by that of gas (LPG) and electricity at 26.8 and 9.4 per cent respectively. The use of firewood for cooking was highest in the rural villages where other alternatives are limited. Other sources of energy were used by less than 1 per cent proportion of the population.



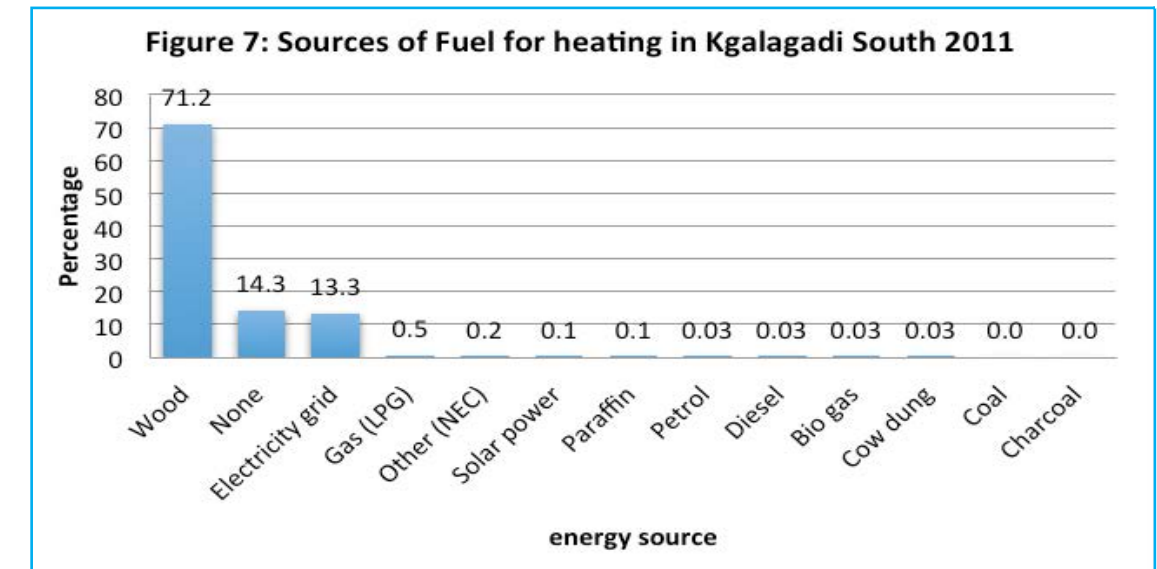
With a growing population, the demand for biomass fuels may far exceed sustainable supply which will lead to massive deforestation, land degradation and desertification. Additionally, the biomass fuels are mainly burnt in inefficient open fires which contribute to contamination of the atmosphere.

11.0 Source of Energy 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.

Just like cooking, wood is, by far the common fuel used for domestic or household heating. It was used by 71.2 per cent of the district households. The proportion of those who used wood for heating was high for both rural and urban villages. For example, the village of Middlepits, which had the lowest proportion of households using wood for heating still, had 57.1 per cent of its households using firewood for heating.

The use of firewood was followed by those who used electricity at 13.3 per cent. Maleshe had the highest proportion of households using electricity for heating at 39.7 per cent followed by Tshabong and Khawa at 24.1 and 23.9 per cent respectively.

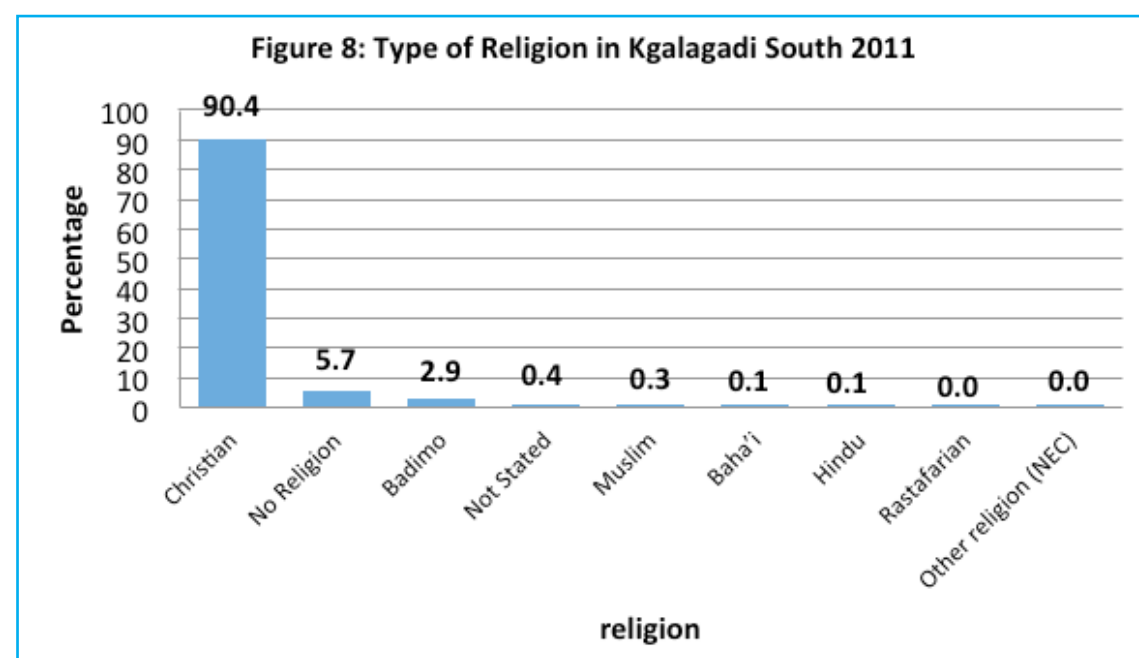


²GTZ, 2014. Cooking Energy: Why it really matters if we are to halve poverty by 2015.

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 values.

Figure 8 shows that Christianity was the most followed religion with 90.4 per cent of the district population reportedly following the denomination. Less than 10 per cent of the district population reported to be following other religions.



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.

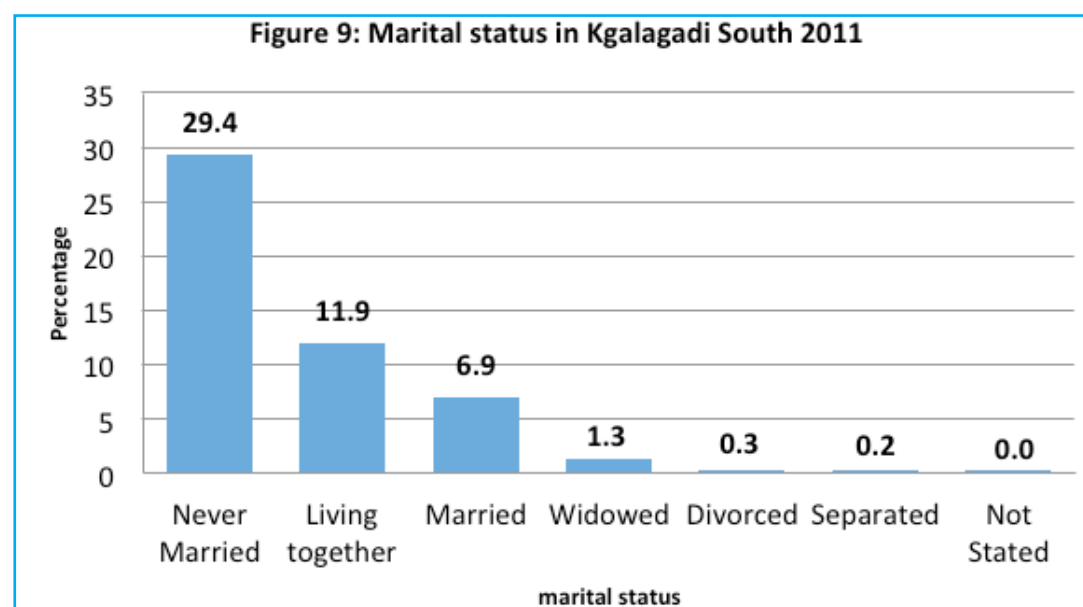


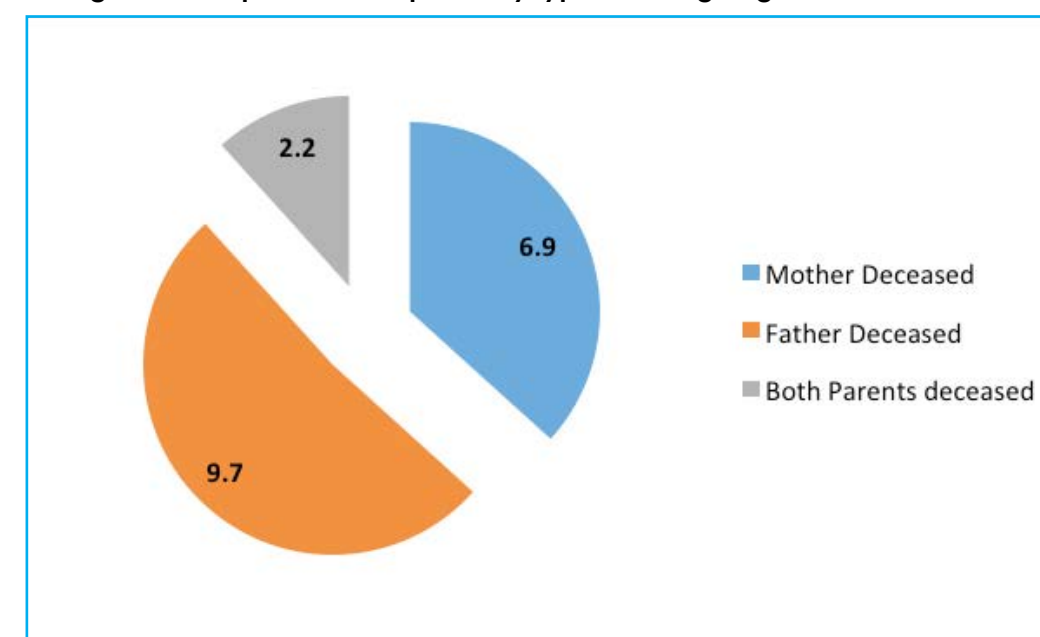
Figure 9 shows that only 16 per cent of the population of the district aged 12 years and above were reportedly married. More than half (56.1 per cent) of the group aged 12 years and above was reported to have never been married. The second highest group was those who were living together or cohabiting at 21.2 per cent. There is a worrying trend of increasing rate of cohabitation against the declining per cent of married population. This raises the need to continual efforts to promote marriage as an institution for procreation, child bearing and rearing.

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 crisis³.

Figure 10: Proportions of orphans by type in the Kgalagadi South District 2011



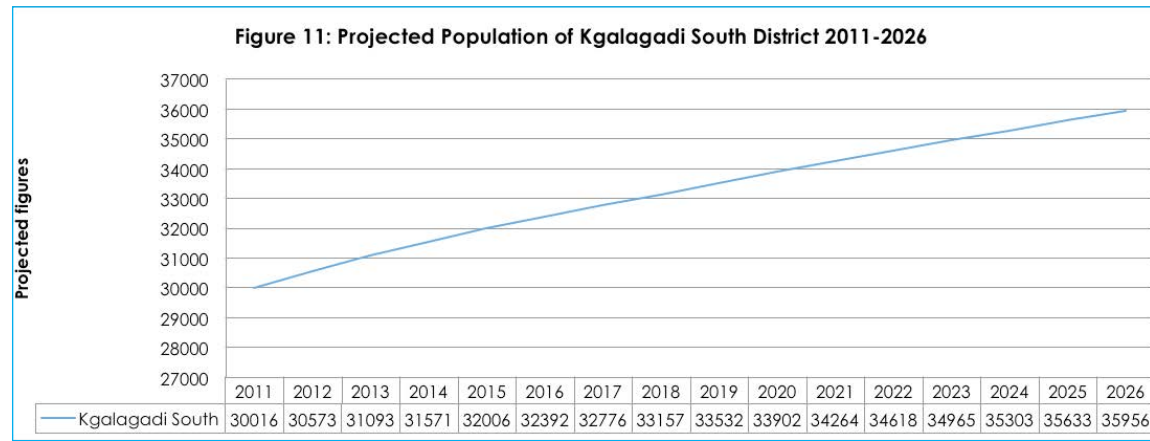
Botswana defines an orphan as a child aged below 18 who has lost one or both parents⁴. Figure 7 shows that more than half (58 per cent) of the orphans had lost a father but with the mother surviving. Only 12 per cent had lost both parents.

15.0 Projected Population 2011 – 2026

The population of the district was estimated to have grown by 15.7 per cent between 2001 and 2011, thereby growing at 5.3 annually during the period. It is estimated that by 2026, the population of the district will reach 35956, which will be an addition of 5,940, inhabitants or a 19.8 per cent increase from the 2011 figure of 30,016.

The district is not attracting enough immigration to trigger a rapid growth. However, evidence has shown that the district's largest village of Tshabong which had a population growth of 31 per cent in the last decade has gained significance in terms of its contribution to the country's economy and employment mainly in the construction and retail sectors. Such growth is likely to further promote growth in the district population.

³http://www.unicef.org/media/media_45279.html
⁴<http://www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/277/593>



Annexes

Table 2. Population Size, growth and Sex Distribution by Village for Kgalagadi South 2001 and 2011

Villages	2001 Population			2011 Population			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Population Change %	Annual growth %
Werda	1,090	1,147	2,237	1,620	1,808	3,428	53.2	5.3
Makopong	815	820	1,635	943	910	1,853	13.3	1.3
Khisa	294	251	545	242	216	458	-1.6	-1.6
Omaweneno	521	613	1,134	494	500	994	-12.3	-1.2
Tshabong	3,671	3,557	7,228	4,719	4,752	9,471	31	3.1
Kolonkwane	389	373	762	362	344	706	-7.3	-0.7
Bogogobo	146	195	341	173	187	360	5.6	0.6
Middlepits	300	357	657	581	555	1,136	72.9	7.3
Khuis	405	446	851	502	547	1,049	23.3	2.3
Gachibana	440	357	797	567	419	986	23.7	2.4
Rappelspan	230	228	458	191	213	404	-11.8	-1.2
Vaalhoek	167	179	346	169	186	355	2.6	0.3
Bokspits	293	282	575	363	286	649	12.9	1.3
Struizendam	147	166	313	256	254	510	62.9	6.3
Bray	412	487	899	471	570	1,041	15.8	1.6
Phepheng/Draaihoek	465	533	998	483	511	994	-0.4	0
Maubelo	216	237	453	254	260	514	13.5	1.3
Khawa	322	301	623	398	442	840	34.8	3.5
Kokotsha	677	656	1,333	748	740	1,488	11.6	1.2
Maralaleng	244	243	487	282	327	609	25.1	2.5
Maleshe	242	213	455	282	250	532	16.9	1.7
Other	1,551	1,260	2,811	1,019	620	1,639	-41.7	-4.2
Total	13,037	12,901	25,938	15,119	14,897	30,016	15.7	1.6

Table 3a. Population by target population and village in Kgalagadi South district 2011

Village	Total Population	0-1 65+							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+	
Werda	3,428	175	420	616	1889	1 356	808	155	882
Makopong	1,853	109	245	355	1031	715	517	107	398
Omaweneno	994	68	154	164	554	386	307	50	226
Tshabong	9,471	475	1 065	1 353	6099	3 072	3 242	254	2 710
Kolonkwane	706	27	83	132	400	255	202	50	155
Middlepits	1,136	50	94	116	800	312	289	24	356
Khuis	1,049	58	129	172	618	365	334	66	257
Gachibana	986	45	118	171	576	353	308	55	182
Bokspits	649	31	99	87	388	232	202	25	139
Struizendam	510	37	99	85	258	215	132	34	126
Bray	1,041	59	152	254	523	480	284	37	250
Phepheng/Draaihoek	994	57	156	180	509	425	253	60	218
Maubelo	514	34	76	83	307	188	173	19	141
Khawa	840	59	144	194	394	399	220	47	197
Kokotsha	1,488	94	247	323	708	693	402	79	300
Maralaleng	609	56	103	120	298	276	147	34	148
Maleshe	532	33	74	83	299	199	169	34	115
Other	3,216	226	491	365	1980	1 074	1 039	153	701
Total	30016	1 693	3 949	4 853	17631	10 995	9 028	1 283	7 501

Table 3b. Population by target population and village in Kgalagadi South district 2011 (%)

Village	Total Population	0-1 65+							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+	
Werda	3417	5.1	12.3	18.0	55.3	39.7	23.6	4.5	25.8
Makopong	1853	5.9	13.2	19.2	55.6	38.6	27.9	5.8	21.5
Omaweneno	994	14.8	33.6	35.8	3.1	38.8	30.9	5.0	22.7
Tshabong	9489	5.0	11.2	14.3	64.3	32.4	34.2	2.7	28.6
Kolonkwane	706	3.8	11.8	18.7	56.7	36.1	28.6	7.1	22.0
Middlepits	1136	4.4	8.3	10.2	70.4	27.5	25.4	2.1	31.3
Khuis	1049	5.5	12.3	16.4	58.9	34.8	31.8	6.3	24.5
Gachibana	986	4.6	12.0	17.3	58.4	35.8	31.2	5.6	18.5
Bokspits	649	4.8	15.3	13.4	59.8	35.7	31.1	3.9	21.4
Struizendam	519	7.1	19.1	16.4	49.7	41.4	25.4	6.6	24.3
Bray	1041	5.7	14.6	24.4	50.2	46.1	27.3	3.6	24.0
Phepheng/Draaihoek	994	5.7	15.7	18.1	51.2	42.8	25.5	6.0	21.9
Maubelo	514	6.6	14.8	16.1	59.7	36.6	33.7	3.7	27.4
Khawa	840	59	144	194	394	399	220	47	197
Kokotsha	1488	6.3	16.6	21.7	47.6	46.6	27.0	5.3	20.2
Maralaleng	609	9.2	16.9	19.7	48.9	45.3	24.1	5.6	24.3
Maleshe	532	6.2	13.9	15.6	56.2	37.4	31.8	6.4	21.6
Other	3216	13.9	30.3	22.5	61.6	66.2	64.0	9.4	43.2
Total	30016	5.6	13.2	16.2	58.7	36.6	30.1	4.3	25.0

Table 4. School attendance in Kgalagadi South by Village and Sex 2011

Village	At School			Left School			Never Attended			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Werda	279	235	514	15	8	23	24	25	49	318	268	586
Makopong	168	150	318	6	3	9	15	10	25	189	163	352
Omaweneno	87	67	154	5	1	6	8	4	12	100	72	172
Tsabong	601	639	1 240	13	7	20	39	50	89	653	696	1 349
Kolonkwane	54	62	116	7	5	12	2	5	7	63	72	135
Middlepits	52	51	103	1	-	1	6	6	12	59	57	116
Khuis	64	89	153	-	-	-	5	11	16	69	100	169
Gachibana	78	65	143	5	4	9	7	10	17	90	79	169
Bokspits	49	40	89	1	2	3	6	4	10	56	46	102
Struizendam	48	37	85	-	-	-	7	4	11	55	41	96
Bray	115	115	230	2	2	4	8	9	17	125	126	251
Phepheng/Draaihoek	75	95	170	5	3	8	15	4	19	95	102	197
Maubelo	38	35	73	1	-	1	-	-	-	39	35	74
Khawa	87	73	160	3	3	6	10	8	18	100	84	184
Kokotsha	132	147	279	22	11	33	16	15	31	170	173	343
Maralaleng	58	57	115	1	4	5	7	8	15	66	69	135
Maleshe	53	31	84	3	-	3	3	3	6	59	34	93
Other	177	148	325	14	5	19	35	27	62	226	180	406
Total	2 215	2 136	4 351	104	58	162	213	203	416	2 532	2 397	4 929

Table 5a. Access to sanitation facilities by type and village in Kgalagadi South 2011

Villages	Households	Own				Communal				Neighbor				Total
		Flush	VIP	Pit-latrine	Dry Compost	Flush	VIP	Pit-latrine	Dry Compost	Flush	VIP	Pit-latrine	Dry Compost	
Werda	734	102	-	257	-	55	-	24	-	2	2	131	-	573
Makopong	490	56	-	185	-	1	-	28	-	2	1	134	-	407
Khisa	116	18	51	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	10	2	-	90
Omaweneno	253	22	1	50	3	12	3	57	-	-	-	53	-	198
Tshabong	2846	789	60	859	-	134	10	442	2	8	24	305	1	2634
Kolonkwane	213	14	7	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	156
Bogogobo	98	13	39	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	68
Middlepits	254	82	1	87	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	33	-	215
Khuis	304	39	23	87	6	2	1	42	-	1	22	33	-	256
Gachibana	261	22	3	54	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	90
Rappelspan	99	10	7	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Vaalhoek	75	12	1	44	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	59
Bokspit	201	63	2	48	1	6	-	4	-	1	1	18	-	144
Struizendam	110	16	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	72
Bray	215	33	1	77	-	12	-	30	-	-	1	38	-	192
Phepheng/Draaihoek	228	23	-	94	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	-	143
Maubelo	131	12	1	58	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	104
Khawa	159	2	2	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Kokotsha	313	27	2	86	-	1	-	22	-	-	-	47	-	185
Maralaleng	151	7	-	38	-	5	-	23	2	-	-	26	-	101
Maleshe	134	6	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	87
Other	569	78	6	112	-	16	1	76	1	-	-	8	-	298
Total	7954	1,446	207	2,431	11	257	16	761	5	14	66	969	1	6184

Table 5b. Access to sanitation facilities by type and village in Kgalagadi South 2011 (%)

Villages	Households	Own				Communal				Neighbor				Total
		Flush	VIP	Pit-latrine	Dry Compost	Flush	VIP	Pit-latrine	Dry Compost	Flush	VIP	Pit-latrine	Dry Compost	
Werda	734	13.9	-	35.0	-	7.5	-	3.3	-	0.3	0.3	17.8	-	78.1
Makopong	490	11.4	-	37.8	-	0.2	-	5.7	-	0.4	0.2	27.3	-	83.1
Khisa	116	15.5	44.0	3.4	-	1.7	2.6	-	-	-	8.6	1.7	-	77.6
Omaweneno	253	8.7	0.4	19.8	1.2	4.7	1.2	22.5	-	-	-	20.9	-	78.3
Tshabong	2846	27.7	2.1	30.2	-	4.7	0.4	15.5	-	0.3	0.8	10.7	-	92.6
Kolonkwane	213	6.6	3.3	47.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	73.2
Bogogobo	98	13.3	39.8	12.2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	-	69.4
Middlepits	254	32.3	0.4	34.3	-	1.2	-	3.5	-	-	-	13.0	-	84.6
Khuis	304	12.8	7.6	28.6	2.0	0.7	0.3	13.8	-	0.3	7.2	10.9	-	84.2
Gachibana	261	8.4	1.1	20.7	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	4.2	-	34.5
Rappelspan	99	10.1	7.1	51.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.7
Vaalhoek	75	16.0	1.3	58.7	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	78.7
Bokspit	201	31.3	1.0	23.9	0.5	3.0	-	2.0	-	0.5	0.5	9.0	-	71.6
Struizendam	110	14.5	-	38.2	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	-	65.5
Bray	215	15.3	0.5	35.8	-	5.6	-	14.0	-	-	0.5	17.7	-	89.3
Phepheng/Draaihoek	228	10.1	-	41.2	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	11.0	-	62.7
Maubelo	131	9.2	0.8	44.3	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	2.3	16.8	-	79.4
Khawa	159	1.3	1.3	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.0
Kokotsha	313	8.6	0.6	27.5	-	0.3	-	7.0	-	-	-	15.0	-	59.1
Maralaleng	151	4.6	-	25.2	-	3.3	-	15.2	1.3	-	-	17.2	-	66.9
Maleshe	134	4.5	-	33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.9	-	64.9
Other	569	13.7	1.1	19.7	-	2.8	0.2	13.4	0.2	-	-	1.4	-	52.4
Total	7954	18.2	2.6	30.6	0.1	3.2	0.2	9.6	-	0.2	0.8	12.2	-	77.7

Table 6. Principal Source of Portable Water by Village in Kgalagadi South 2011

Village	Household	Source										Total Piped water	% piped water
		Piped indoors	Piped outdoors	Neighbors tap	Communal tap	Bowser / Tanker	Well	Borehole	Others	Total Piped water	% piped water		
Werda	738	201	270	195	9	2	1	56	-	734	99.5		
Makopong	490	98	195	128	15	10	-	43	1	489	99.8		
Omaweneno	253	39	122	48	8	-	-	35	1	252	99.6		
Tshabong	2858	945	1453	218	69	70	3	71	17	1376	48.1		
Kolonkwane	213	54	29	32	15	1	-	81	1	212	99.5		
Middlepits	257	79	100	45	13	5	-	11	1	253	98.4		
Khuis	305	39	167	51	26	8	2	11	-	304	99.7		
Gachibana	261	26	54	21	55	3	-	102	-	261	100.0		
Bokspits	201	92	19	22	18	9	1	39	1	200	99.5		
Struizendam	110	14	32	8	55	-	1	-	-	110	100.0		
Bray	215	50	68	8	83	1	-	5	-	215	100.0		
Phepheng/Draaihoek	228	27	130	54	17	-	-	-	-	228	100.0		
Maubelo	131	95	1	34	-	1	-	-	-	131	100.0		
Khawa	159	3	9	3	9	134	-	1	-	159	100.0		
Kokotsha	313	19	94	63	111	8	-	18	-	313	100.0		
Maralaleng	151	26	72	31	7	1	3	11	-	151	100.0		
Maleshe	134	6	45	28	8	-	-	45	2	132	98.5		
Other	963	122	275	108	109	72	12	195	66	893	92.7		
Total	7980	1 935	3 135	1 097	627	325	23	724	90	6413	80.4		

Table 7. Disability by Type and Village in Kgalagadi South 2011

Village	Total Population	Defects of						Inability to						Moderate and severe retardation	
		Seeing in 1 or 2 eyes	%	Hearing in 1 or 2 ears	%	speech	%	Use 1 or 2 legs	%	use 1 or 2 arms	%	speak	%		
Werda	3428	19	0.6	8	0.2	6	0.2	7	0.2	7	0.2	1	0.0	9	0.3
Makopong	1853	91	4.9	21	1.1	18	1.0	15	0.8	13	0.7	5	0.3	13	0.7
Omaweneno	994	7	0.7	5	0.5	1	0.1	3	0.3	2	0.2	0	-	7	0.7
Tsabong	9471	169	1.8	57	0.6	40	0.4	24	0.3	18	0.2	7	0.1	37	0.4
Kolonkwane	706	23	3.3	10	1.4	6	0.8	2	0.3	2	0.3	4	0.6	2	0.3
Middlepits	1136	20	1.8	7	0.6	4	0.4	7	0.6	4	0.4	2	0.2	4	0.4
Khuis	1049	16	1.5	4	0.4	5	0.5	3	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.1	8	0.8
Gachibana	986	16	1.6	8	0.8	3	0.3	6	0.6	1	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.4
Bokspits	649	4	0.6	3	0.5	1	0.2	3	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.2	6	0.9
Struizendam	510	3	0.6	2	0.4	3	0.6	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.4	3	0.6
Bray	1041	21	2.0	10	1.0	2	0.2	7	0.7	6	0.6	0	-	3	0.3
Phepheng/Draaihoek	994	16	1.6	8	0.8	5	0.5	4	0.4	3	0.3	3	0.3	6	0.6
Maubelo	514	4	0.8	1	0.2	3	0.6	1	0.2	1	0.2	-	-	3	0.6
Khawa	840	6	0.7	2	0.2	3	0.4	6	0.7	5	0.6	3	0.4	3	0.4
Kokotsha	1488	29	1.9	11	0.7	8	0.5	7	0.5	6	0.4	1	0.1	6	0.4
Maralaleng	609	14	2.3	4	0.7	4	0.7	3	0.5	1	0.2	-	-	2	0.3
Maleshe	532	12	2.3	2	0.4	4	0.8	-	-	2	0.4	1	0.2	-	-
Other	3216	69	2.1	33	1.0	29	0.9	17	0.5	8	0.2	7	0.2	13	0.4
Total	30016	539	1.8	196	0.7	145	0.5	116	0.4	83	0.3	39	0.1	129	0.4

Table 8. Employment Status by Village in Kgalagadi South 2011

Village code	Employed			Job seekers			Labour Force			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Werda	387	255	642	113	136	249	879	1,026	1,905	12.9	13.3	13.1
Makopong	315	164	479	52	40	92	526	511	1,037	9.9	7.8	8.9
Omaweneno	130	89	219	40	21	61	272	288	560	14.7	7.3	10.9
Tsabong	1 907	1 389	3 296	401	386	787	3,086	3,045	6,131	13	12.7	12.8
Kolonkwane	123	61	184	53	49	102	207	194	401	25.6	25.3	25.4
Middlepits	166	107	273	52	48	100	425	378	803	12.2	12.7	12.5
Khuis	180	114	294	41	42	83	310	315	625	13.2	13.3	13.3
Gachibana	241	89	330	36	25	61	350	232	582	10.3	10.8	10.5
Bokspits	185	85	270	8	6	14	213	179	392	3.8	3.4	3.6
Struizendam	56	48	104	-	3	3	114	146	260	-	2.1	1.2
Bray	132	86	218	44	58	102	226	299	525	19.5	19.4	19.4
Phepheng/Draaihoek	108	98	206	71	64	135	235	277	512	30.2	23.1	26.4
Maubelo	50	52	102	15	7	22	150	159	309	10	4.4	7.1
Khawa	83	71	154	4	9	13	170	227	397	2.4	4	3.3
Kokotsha	198	93	291	25	25	50	350	361	711	7.1	6.9	7
Maralaleng	70	36	106	15	13	28	129	170	299	11.6	7.6	9.4
Maleshe	110	48	158	9	5	14	159	143	302	5.7	3.5	4.6
Other	884	270	1 154	147	126	273	1,142	846	1,988	12.9	14.9	13.7
Total	5 325	3 155	8 480	1,126	1,063	2,189	8,943	8,796	17,739	12.6	12.1	12.3

Table 9. Literacy Status by Village and Sex in Kgalagadi South 2011

Village	Population			Total Literate			Literacy Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Werda	936	1,108	2,044	712	853	1,565	76.1	77	76.6
Makopong	564	574	1,138	395	402	797	70	70	70
Omaweneno	291	313	604	212	225	437	72.9	71.9	72.4
Tsabong	3,165	3,188	6,353	2,689	2,746	5,435	85	86.1	85.6
Kolonkwane	231	219	450	159	154	313	68.8	70.3	69.6
Middlepits	435	389	824	379	350	729	87.1	90	88.5
Khuis	334	350	684	273	273	546	81.7	78	79.8
Gachibana	373	258	631	269	181	450	72.1	70.2	71.3
Bokspits	225	188	413	165	156	321	73.3	83	77.7
Struizendam	129	163	292	100	118	218	77.5	72.4	74.7
Bray	237	323	560	155	222	377	65.4	68.7	67.3
Phepheng/Draaihoek	261	308	569	189	207	396	72.4	67.2	69.6
Maubelo	158	168	326	125	141	266	79.1	83.9	81.6
Khawa	189	252	441	138	177	315	73	70.2	71.4
Kokotsha	386	401	787	241	266	507	62.4	66.3	64.4
Maralaleng	143	189	332	96	125	221	67.1	66.1	66.6
Maleshe	169	164	333	124	109	233	73.4	66.5	70
Other	1,218	915	2,133	800	683	1,483	65.7	74.6	69.5
Total	9,444	9,470	18,914	7,221	7,388	14,609	76.5	78	77.2

Table 10. Training by Village and Sex in Kgalagadi South 2011

Village	Total Population	No Training		Training					
		Total	Total	Apprentice	Brigade	Technical/Vocational	Education College	IHS Diploma	University
Werda	3428	2 338	179	21	22	12	57	11	56
Makopong	1853	1 211	107	7	22	14	21	9	34
Omaweneno	994	656	31	2	6	4	5	4	10
Tsabong	9471	6 297	1 249	56	208	281	172	59	473
Kolonkwane	706	481	32	-	7	8	8	3	6
Middlepits	1136	846	111	29	5	8	29	1	39
Khuis	1049	735	56	4	11	10	10	1	20
Gachibana	986	694	30	3	2	5	11	2	7
Bokspits	649	427	50	16	5	7	5	6	11
Struizendam	510	312	30	2	13	2	9	3	1
Bray	1041	658	49	2	5	4	11	4	23
Phepheng/Draaihoek	994	618	59	5	21	9	9	2	13
Maubelo	514	336	43	1	12	12	8	1	9
Khawa	840	510	39	3	15	10	8	-	3
Kokotsha	1488	936	54	4	15	5	19	2	9
Maralaleng	609	383	17	2	5	-	7	-	3
Maleshe	532	343	20	1	10	1	5	-	3
Other	3216	1 939	162	7	38	33	42	5	37
Total	30016	19 720	2 318	165	422	425	436	113	757

Table 11a. Principal Source of fuel lighting by villages

Villages	Households	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Other (NEC)
Werda	734	265	-	25	2	1	-	21	199	220	1
Makopong	490	135	-	22	-	-	1	29	143	155	5
Khisa	116	25	-	8	4	-	-	6	59	14	-
Omaweneno	253	81	1	16	-	-	-	12	106	37	-
Tshabong	2,846	1,775	1	16	10	7	-	46	534	455	2
Kolonkwane	213	54	-	5	2	-	-	14	74	64	-
Bogogobo	98	43	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	35	-
Middlepits	254	143	-	-	-	-	-	8	41	62	-
Khuis	304	61	-	-	1	-	-	4	148	88	2
Gachibana	261	14	-	27	9	-	-	26	87	93	5
Rappelspan	99	2	-	3	5	-	-	3	46	40	-
Vaalhoek	75	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	53	9	-
Bokspit	201	70	-	11	1	-	-	19	56	39	5
Struizendam	110	4	-	-	11	-	-	4	23	68	-
Bray	215	67	-	1	-	-	-	7	54	86	-
Phepheng/Draaihoek	228	55	-	-	1	-	-	8	104	60	-
Maubelo	131	48	-	1	1	-	-	5	30	46	-
Khawa	159	6	-	5	1	-	-	22	37	88	-
Kokotsha	313	17	-	14	4	-	-	29	119	129	1
Maralaleng	151	6	-	-	8	-	-	2	100	35	-
Maleshe	134	18	1	5	3	-	-	11	67	29	-
Other	569	64	8	86	7	2	-	47	132	204	19
Total	7,954	2,965	11	245	71	10	1	325	2,230	2,056	40

Table 11b. Principal Source of fuel lighting by villages

Villages	Households	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Other (NEC)
Werda	734	36.1	-	3.4	0.3	0.1	-	2.9	27.1	30.0	0.1
Makopong	490	27.6	-	4.5	-	-	0.2	5.9	29.2	31.6	1.0
Khisa	116	21.6	-	6.9	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.2	50.9	12.1	-
Omaweneno	253	32.0	0.4	6.3	0.3	0.7	1.9	4.7	41.9	14.6	-
Tshabong	2,846	62.4	-	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.6	18.8	16.0	0.1
Kolonkwane	213	25.4	1.1	2.3	0.9	1.5	3.1	6.6	34.7	30.0	-
Bogogobo	98	43.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	18.4	35.7	-
Middlepits	254	56.3	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	3.1	16.1	24.4	-
Khuis	304	20.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.3	48.7	28.9	0.7
Gachibana	261	5.4	3.9	10.3	3.4	1.5	3.8	10.0	33.3	35.6	1.9
Rappelspan	99	2.0	3.0	3.0	5.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	46.5	40.4	-
Vaalhoek	75	16.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	167.6	125.7	94.3	70.7	12.0	-
Bokspit	201	34.8	2.7	5.5	0.5	2.4	4.7	9.5	27.9	19.4	2.5
Struizendam	110	3.6	8.3	9.1	10.0	3.0	3.3	3.6	20.9	61.8	-
Bray	215	31.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.5	3.3	25.1	40.0	-
Phepheng/Draaihoek	228	24.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.5	3.5	45.6	26.3	-
Maubelo	131	36.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.9	3.8	22.9	35.1	-
Khawa	159	3.8	1.9	3.1	0.6	5.5	8.7	13.8	23.3	55.3	-
Kokotsha	313	5.4	1.4	4.5	1.3	0.9	3.0	9.3	38.0	41.2	0.3
Maralaleng	151	4.0	2.3	3.5	5.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	66.2	23.2	-
Maleshe	134	13.4	0.7	3.7	2.2	4.6	6.1	8.2	50.0	21.6	-
Other	569	11.2	1.4	15.1	1.2	0.4	1.5	8.3	23.2	35.9	3.3
Total	7,954	37.3	0.1	3.1	0.9	0.1	0.01	4.1	28.0	25.8	0.5

Table 12a. Principal Source of fuel Cooking by villages

Villages	Households	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	Other (NEC)
Werda	734	75	-	1	-	138	-	515	3	-	1	1	-
Makopong	490	24	-	-	-	58	4	400	3	1	-	-	-
Khisa	116	2	-	-	-	27	-	87	-	-	-	-	-
Omaweneno	253	16	-	-	-	24	1	208	4	-	-	-	-
Tshabong	2,846	474	1	3	3	1,295	9	1,041	14	1	-	1	4
Kolonkwane	213	6	-	-	-	24	-	177	1	-	-	-	5
Bogogobo	98	7	-	-	-	22	-	68	-	-	-	-	1
Middlepits	254	36	-	-	1	104	4	107	2	-	-	-	-
Khuis	304	14	-	-	-	80	1	209	-	-	-	-	-
Gachibana	261	-	-	-	-	27	7	224	2	-	-	-	1
Rappelspan	99	1	-	1	-	20	-	77	-	-	-	-	-
Vaalhoek	75	1	-	-	-	28	-	45	-	-	-	1	-
Bokspit	201	21	-	-	-	67	1	111	-	-	-	-	1
Struizendam	110	-	-	-	-	30	-	79	1	-	-	-	-
Bray	215	16	-	1	-	38	3	157	-	-	-	-	-
Phepheng/Draaihoek	228	6	-	1	-	21	5	195	-	-	-	-	-
Maubelo	131	10	-	-	-	-	12	108	1	-	-	-	-
Khawa	159	-	-	-	-	15	-	143	1	-	-	-	-
Kokotsha	313	2	-	1	-	37	-	272	-	1	-	-	-
Maralaleng	151	-	-	-	1	22	-	128	-	-	-	-	-
Maleshe	134	-	-	1	-	13	-	119	1	-	-	-	-
Other	569	34	-	2	2	42	-	484	3	2	-	-	-
Total	7,954	745	1	11	7	2,132	47	4,954	36	5	1	3	12

Table 12b. Principal Source of fuel cooking by villages

Villages	Households	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	Other (NEC)
Werda	734	10.2	-	0.1	0	18.8	0.1	70.2	0.4	0	0.1	0.1	-
Makopong	490	4.9	-	2.4	0.2	11.8	0.8	81.6	0.6	0.2	-	-	-
Khisa	116	1.7	-	20.1	-	23.3	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
Omaweneno	253	6.3	-	3.8	0.2	9.5	0.4	82.2	1.6	-	-	-	-
Tshabong	2,846	16.7	0	0.1	0.1	45.5	0.3	36.6	0.5	0	0	0	0.1
Kolonkwane	213	2.8	-	5.3	0.1	11.3	0.2	83.1	0.5	-	1.1	-	2.3
Bogogobo	98	7.1	-	22.9	1.1	22.4	1.1	69.4	1	-	1	-	1
Middlepits	254	14.2	-	16.1	0.4	40.9	1.6	42.1	0.8	-	-	-	-
Khuis	304	4.6	-	8.7	0.1	26.3	0.3	68.8	-	-	-	-	-
Gachibana	261	1.5	-	3.9	1	10.3	2.7	85.8	0.8	-	0.2	-	0.4
Rappelspan	99	1	-	1	-	20.2	-	77.8	-	-	-	-	-
Vaalhoek	75	1.3	-	49.7	-	37.3	-	60	-	1.7	-	1.3	-
Bokspit	201	10.4	-	16.6	0.2	33.3	0.5	55.2	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.5
Struizendam	110	22.6	-	24.8	0.7	27.3	0.8	71.8	0.9	-	-	-	-
Bray	215	7.4	-	0.5	0.7	17.7	1.4	73	-	-	-	-	-
Phepheng/Draaihoek	228	2.6	-	0.4	1	9.2	2.2	85.5	-	-	-	-	-
Maubelo	131	7.6	-	48	7	62.9	9.2	82.4	0.8	-	-	-	-
Khawa	159	3.7	-	5.9	0.2	9.4	0.4	89.9	0.6	-	-	-	-
Kokotsha	313	0.6	-	0.3	-	11.8	-	86.9	-	0.3	-	-	-
Maralaleng	151	6.4	-	9.7	0.7	14.6	-	84.8	-	-	-	-	-
Maleshe	134	0.5	-	0.7	0.4	9.7	0.5	88.8	0.7	-	-	-	-
Other	569	6	-	0.4	0.4	7.4	0.1	85.1	0.5	0.4	-	-	-
Total	7,954	9.4	0	0.1	0.1	26.8	0.6	62.3	0.5	0.1	0	0	0.2

Table 13a. Principal fuel heating by Villages

Villages	Households	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	None	Other (NEC)
Werda	734	92	-	-	1	3	-	567	1	-	1	1	68	-
Makopong	490	36	-	-	1	2	-	413	2	-	-	1	34	1
Khisa	116	4	-	-	-	1	-	94	-	-	-	-	17	-
Omaweneno	253	21	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	10	-
Tshabong	2,846	686	1	-	1	20	-	1,444	3	1	1	1	675	13
Kolonkwane	213	15	-	-	-	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	9	1
Bogogobo	98	11	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	10	1
Middlepits	254	59	-	1	-	2	-	145	-	-	-	-	47	-
Khuis	304	18	-	-	-	2	-	246	-	-	-	-	38	-
Gachibana	261	1	-	-	-	2	-	237	-	-	-	-	21	-
Rappelspan	99	2	-	-	3	-	-	85	-	-	-	1	8	-
Vaalhoek	75	9	-	-	-	-	-	57	3	-	-	-	6	-
Bokspits	201	37	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	-	15	-
Struizendam	110	1	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	13	-
Bray	215	25	-	1	2	2	-	169	-	-	-	-	16	-
Phepheng/Draaihoek	228	2	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	-	23	-
Maubelo	131	7	-	-	1	-	1	112	-	-	-	-	10	-
Khawa	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	-	-	-	-	6	-
Kokotsha	313	2	-	-	-	3	-	289	-	1	-	-	18	-
Maralaleng	151	1	-	-	-	1	-	141	-	-	-	-	8	-
Maleshe	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	6	-
Other	569	30	1	-	1	3	1	448	1	-	1	2	81	-
Total	7,954	1,059	2	2	10	41	2	5,662	10	2	3	6	1,139	16

Table 13b. Principal fuel heating by Villages

Villages	Households	Electricity grid	Religion											
			Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	None	Other (NEC)
Werda	734	12.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0	77.2	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	9.3	-
Makopong	490	7.3	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	84.3	0.4	0.04	1.4	0.2	6.9	0.2
Khisa	116	3.4	-	0.8	8.1	0.9	9.4	81	10.9	-	12.7	-	14.7	-
Omaweneno	253	8.3	-	13.7	0.1	34.7	0.2	87.7	0.6	-	1.6	-	4	-
Tshabong	2,846	24.1	0.04	0	0.04	0.7	0	50.7	0.1	0.04	0	0.04	23.7	0.5
Kolonkwane	213	7	-	19.5	0.2	41.5	0.4	88.3	0.9	0.11	2	0.23	4.2	0.5
Bogogobo	98	11.2	-	80.8	11.1	79.2	10.8	77.6	10.6	1	10.4	1.02	10.2	1
Middlepits	254	23.2	-	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	57.1	2.9	-	7.3	-	18.5	-
Khuis	304	5.9	-	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	80.9	1.4	-	4.1	-	12.5	-
Gachibana	261	0.4	-	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	90.8	1.2	-	3.1	-	8	-
Rappelspan	99	2	-	87.6	3	86.8	8.3	85.9	8.3	1	8.2	1	8.1	-
Vaalhoek	75	12	-	135.1	7.1	101.3	5.3	76	4	-	10.7	-	8	-
Bokspit	201	18.4	-	18.3	0.5	36.9	0.9	74.1	1.9	-	3.7	-	7.5	-
Struizendam	110	0.9	-	72.1	8.1	79.4	8.9	87.3	9.8	-	10.7	-	11.8	-
Bray	215	11.6	-	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	78.6	1.6	-	3.4	-	7.4	-
Phepheng/Draaihoek	228	0.9	-	17.1	0.4	39	0.9	89	1.9	-	4.4	-	10.1	-
Maubelo	131	5.3	-	49.8	0.8	65.3	0.8	85.5	4.4	-	5.8	-	7.6	-
Khawa	159	23.9	-	38.1	0.6	60.5	0.9	96.2	1.5	-	2.4	-	3.8	-
Kokotsha	313	0.6	-	0.3	0.1	1	0.2	92.3	0.6	0.3	1.9	-	5.8	-
Maralaleng	151	0.7	-	0.5	1	0.7	1.5	93.4	2.3	-	3.5	-	5.3	-
Maleshe	134	39.7	-	53.2	1.4	71.3	1.9	95.5	2.5	-	3.4	-	4.5	-
Other	569	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	78.7	0.2	-	0.2	-	14.2	-
Total	7,954	13.3	0.03	0.03	0.1	0.5	0.03	71.2	0.1	0.03	0	0	14.3	0.2

Table 14a. Religion by Village

Village	Religion									
	Total	Christian	Muslim	Bahai	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other religion (NEC)	Not Stated
Werda	2 400	2 137	4	5	-	93	158	2	-	1
Makopong	1 250	1 154	-	-	-	42	51	-	-	3
Omaweneno	646	610	3	1	-	15	8	1	1	7
Tsabong	6 950	6 351	43	4	11	149	353	9	5	25
Kolonkwane	488	457	-	-	-	17	11	1	-	2
Middlepits	925	861	2	-	-	15	32	-	1	14
Khuis	748	727	-	1	-	9	11	-	-	-
Gachibana	680	610	5	1	2	10	50	2	-	-
Bokspits	448	412	4	-	-	1	31	-	-	-
Struizendam	310	309	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bray	639	526	2	3	-	24	80	2	-	2
Phepheng/Draaihoek	624	601	-	-	1	19	3	-	-	-
Maubelo	358	336	1	-	-	11	7	-	-	3
Khawa	523	516	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-
Kokotsha	879	663	1	-	-	62	151	-	-	2
Maralaleng	363	282	1	1	-	21	56	-	-	2
Maleshe	363	341	-	-	-	18	4	-	-	-
Other	2 245	1 952	5	1	-	99	174	-	-	14
Total	20 839	18 845	72	17	14	607	1 185	17	7	75

Table 14b. Religion by Village

Village	Religion									
	Total	Christian	Muslim	Baha'i	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other religion (NEC)	Not Stated
Werda	2,400	89	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.9	6.6	0.1	-	0
Makopong	1,250	92.3	-	0.3	0.3	3.4	4.1	0	-	0.2
Omaweneno	646	94.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.1
Tsabong	6,950	91.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Kolonkwane	488	93.6	-	0.7	0.5	3.5	2.3	0.2	-	0.4
Middlepits	925	93.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	3.5	0.2	0.1	1.5
Khuis	748	97.2	-	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.5	-	-	-
Gachibana	680	89.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.5	7.4	0.3	-	-
Bokspits	448	92	0.9	0	1.5	0.2	6.9	-	-	-
Struizendam	310	99.7	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	-	-
Bray	639	82.3	0.3	0.5	2	3.8	12.5	0.3	-	0.3
Phepheng/Draaihoek	624	96.3	-	0.5	0.2	3	0.5	-	-	-
Maubelo	358	93.9	0.3	0.9	0.6	3.1	2	0.2	-	0.8
Khawa	523	98.7	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	1	-	-	-
Kokotsha	879	75.4	0.1	0.8	2	7.1	17.2	0	-	0.2
Maralaleng	363	77.7	0.3	0.3	4.2	5.8	15.4	0.2	-	0.6
Maleshe	363	93.9	-	1.4	0.3	5	1.1	-	-	-
Other	2,245	86.9	0.2	0	0.3	4.4	7.8	0	-	0.6
Total	20,839	90.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.9	5.7	0.1	0	0.4

Table 15a. Distribution of Marital Status by Villages

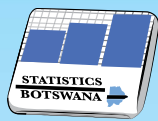
Villages	Marital status							Not Stated
	Total	Married	Never Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	
Werda	4848	223	1,533	598	18	8	44	-
Makopong	2498	134	711	343	7	8	46	1
Khisa	602	29	193	63	-	3	13	-
Omaweneno	1300	85	395	118	14	9	29	-
Tshabong	13980	1,014	4,157	1,603	17	49	150	3
Kolonkwane	978	82	300	80	2	4	21	-
Bogogobo	498	25	147	61	4	3	9	-
Middlepits	1824	95	692	107	1	8	9	13
Khuis	1496	158	455	99	7	1	28	-
Gachibana	1364	133	416	114	5	7	7	-
Rappelspan	512	67	158	9	-	1	21	-
Vaalhoek	462	52	151	6	-	-	22	-
Bokspits	904	118	245	62	1	3	23	-
Struizendam	626	72	202	22	1	2	14	-
Bray	1280	36	309	272	3	4	16	-
Phepheng/Draaihoek	1248	71	406	117	4	5	21	-
Maubelo	716	38	164	147	-	2	7	-
Khawa	1046	100	344	70	5	-	4	-
Kokotsha	1774	106	446	310	3	-	22	-
Maralaleng	728	28	212	98	3	4	19	-
Maleshe	726	46	197	94	1	3	22	-
Others	2398	159	455	571	1	4	9	10
Total	41808	2,871	12,288	4,964	97	128	556	27

Table 15b. Distribution of Marital Status by Villages

Villages	Marital status							Not Stated
	Total	Married	Never Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	
Werda	4848	0.5	3.7	1.4	-	-	-	-
Makopong	2498	0.3	1.7	0.8	-	-	-	-
Khisa	602	0.1	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-
Omaweneno	1300	0.2	0.9	0.3	-	-	-	-
Tshabong	13980	2.4	9.9	3.8	-	0.1	0.4	-
Kolonkwane	978	0.2	0.7	0.2	-	-	0.1	-
Bogogobo	498	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-
Middlepits	1824	0.2	1.7	0.3	-	-	-	-
Khuis	1496	0.4	1.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	-
Gachibana	1364	0.3	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
Rappelspan	512	0.2	0.4	0	-	-	0.1	-
Vaalhoek	462	0.1	0.4	0	-	-	0.1	-
Bokspits	904	0.3	0.6	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
Struizendam	626	0.2	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	-
Bray	1280	0.1	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-
Phepheng/Draaihoek	1248	0.2	1	0.3	-	-	0.1	-
Maubelo	716	0.1	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-
Khawa	1046	0.2	0.8	0.2	-	-	-	-
Kokotsha	1774	0.3	1.1	0.7	-	-	0.1	-
Maralaleng	728	0.1	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-
Maleshe	726	0.1	0.5	0.2	-	-	0.1	-
Others	2398	0.4	1.1	1.4	-	-	-	-
Total	41808	6.9	29.4	11.9	0.2	0.3	1.3	-

Table 16. Type of Orphans by Villages

Village	Total	Mother Deceased		Father Deceased		Both Parents deceased	
			%		%		%
Werda	1781	149	1.2	200	1.6	39	0.3
Makopong	756	51	0.4	70	0.5	17	0.1
Omaweneno	397	28	0.2	46	0.4	7	0.1
Tshabong	3741	247	1.9	355	2.8	75	0.6
Kolonkwane	264	15	0.1	21	0.2	2	-
Middlepits	612	78	0.6	90	0.7	37	0.3
Khuis	399	30	0.2	45	0.4	9	0.1
Gachibana	373	20	0.2	34	0.3	8	0.1
Bokspits	246	19	0.1	27	0.2	15	0.1
Struizendam	224	9	0.1	14	0.1	2	-
Bray	497	18	0.1	35	0.3	4	-
Phepheng/Draaihoek	442	18	0.1	49	0.4	6	-
Maubelo	224	14	0.1	13	0.1	2	-
Khawa	422	34	0.3	33	0.3	10	0.1
Kokotsha	726	65	0.5	87	0.7	19	0.1
Maralaleng	290	8	0.1	18	0.1	3	-
Maleshe	217	10	0.1	16	0.1	-	-
Other	1145	66	0.5	83	0.7	21	0.2
Total	12756	879	6.9	1236	9.7	276	2.2



STATISTICS BOTSWANA

