

# NGWAKETSE WEST SUB DISTRICT

## POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SELECTED INDICATORS 2011

VOL 2.2

# STATISTICS BOTSWANA

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**NGWAKETSE WEST SUB DISTRICT**  
**Population and Housing Census 2011**  
Selected Indicators  
for Villages and Localities

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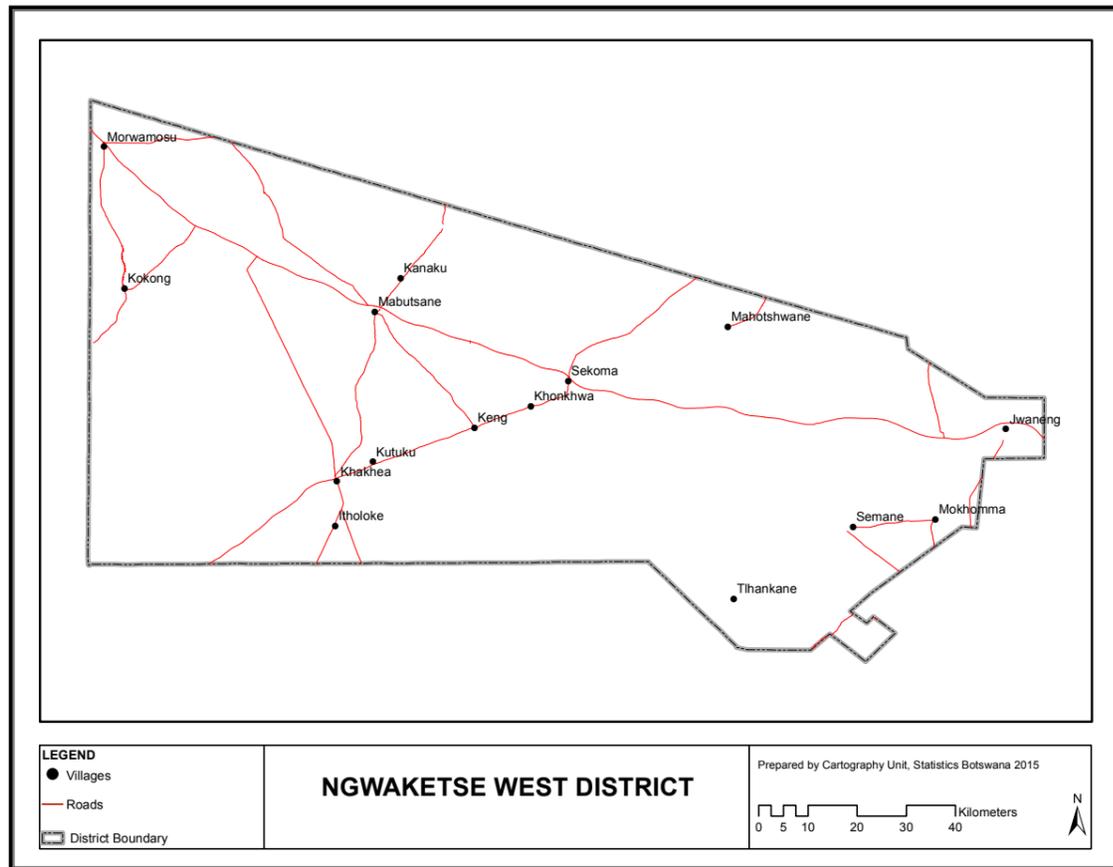
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**Figure 1: Map for Ngwaketse West District**



**Preface**

This report follows our strategic resolve to disaggregate the 2011 Population and Housing Census results 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, size, distribution and gender, among others.

In addition, it 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 not only found to be very useful, but also ignites reciprocal engagements with data users to offer feedback on how it 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 CENSUSES**

Population Characteristics	Census 1971	Census 1981	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	84	89	92	93.8	<b>95.5</b>
Percentage Urban	9	17.7	45.7	54.2	<b>64.1</b>
Population Density (per km)	1	1.6	2.3	2.9	<b>3.5</b>
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	45.3	47.7	39.3	28.9	<b>25.7</b>
Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	13.7	13.9	11.5	12.4	<b>6.25</b>
Natural Rate of Increase (% per annum)	3.1	3.4	2.7	1.7	<b>1.9</b>
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)	189	210	161	106.9	<b>92.2</b>
Mean Age at Childbearing	30.5	30.6	30	30.3	<b>20</b>
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	6.5	6.6	4.2	3.27	<b>2.7</b>
Infant Mortality Rate	97	71	48	56	<b>17</b>
Child Mortality Rate	56	35	16	19	<b>27</b>
Under 5 Mortality	152	105	63	74	<b>28</b>
<b>Life Expectancy at Birth (years)</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>68</b>
Males	52.5	52.3	63.3	52.0	<b>66</b>
Females	58.6	59.7	67.1	57.4	<b>70</b>
<b>Mean Age (years)</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>26.2</b>
Males	22.6	22.0	22.4	24.2	<b>25.2</b>
Females	24.1	23.4	23.5	25.3	<b>26.8</b>
<b>Median Age (Years)</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>23</b>
Males	13.5	15.0	16.0	19.4	<b>22</b>
Females	16.7	16.5	17.4	20.8	<b>24</b>
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>		<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>

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

**Table 1.2: SUMMARY INDICATORS FOR NGWAKETSE WEST 2011**

Demographic Indicators	Value
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>6 875</b>
Total	6 814
Male	13 689
Female	30.7
Population Change 2001-2011	2.7
Population Growth Rate 2001-2011	94
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	0
Percentage Urban	6.9
Population Density (per km)	25.5
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	8.5
Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	1.45
Natural Rate of Increase (% per annum)	100.9
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)	29.2
Mean age at childbearing	3.2
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	17
Infant Mortality Rate	14
Child Mortality Rate	27
Under 5 Mortality	61
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	67
Males	25.3
Females	27.9
Mean Age (years)	25.7
Total	20
Males	23
Females	21
Median Age (Years)	6.1
Males	14.1
Females	16.5
total	55.9
Population Groups	26.9
Infants (0-1)	5.7
Under-fives (0-4)	80
School going (6-13)	14.1
Labour Force (15-64)	11.1
Youth (18-35)	12.6
Elderly (65+)	69
Dependency Ratio	74.7
Unemployment Rate	71.9
Male	14.3
Female	91.7
Total	6.5
Literacy Rate	2.7
Male	1.7
Female	1.4
Total	0.8
Proportion with Access to Improved Sanitation	0.4
Proportion with Access to Improved Source of Water	1.5
Proportion with Seeing Defects in One Eye or Both Eyes	9.2
Proportion with Hearing in One Ear or Both Ears	33.6
Defects of Speech	7.7
Inability to Use Both Legs	11.7
Inability to use one or Both Arms	2.6
Inability to Speak	
Moderate to Severe Mental Retardation	
Proportion Aged 12 and Over and are Married	
Proportion Aged 12 Years and Over who are Cohabiting	
Proportion Aged 17 and Less with Mother Deceased	
Proportion Aged 17 and Less with Father Deceased	
Proportion Aged 17 and Less with Both Parents Deceased	

## 1.0 Background and Commentary

The Population and Housing Census is the most representative form of enumeration since it covers as many people and variables as possible. It is the total enumeration of households throughout the country. The census is carried out after every ten (10) 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 the De Jure type and the other is the De Facto method. The De Jure method refers to the enumeration of population according to usual residence. It excludes visitors but includes absent residents. The De Facto method, on the other hand, refers to the enumeration of population according to where one spent the census night. It includes visitors but excludes absent residents.

The 2011 Population and Housing Census used the De Facto enumeration. An important aspect of the 2011 census is its wide disaggregation of information by the important variables of sex, gender and locality, among others. The disaggregation forms the basis of this report. The report presents information on localities that have 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 the assistance of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), undertook work on producing 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 country. Hence, data at the district and locality levels 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 PHC estimated the Ngwaketse West district population at 13,689. This was an increase of 30.7 percent from the 2001 count of 10,471. The increase represented an annual increment of 3.1 percent. That is, between 2001 and 2011, the district population was growing by 3.1 percent every year. The district is headquartered in the village of Mabutsane, which is home to 18.4 percent of the district population. The village (Mabutsane) grew by an estimated 39.7 percent between 2001 and 2011 or 3.9 percent annually over the period.

The 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 are derived directly from available census data. They however have some bearing to the general conditions they attempt to measure.

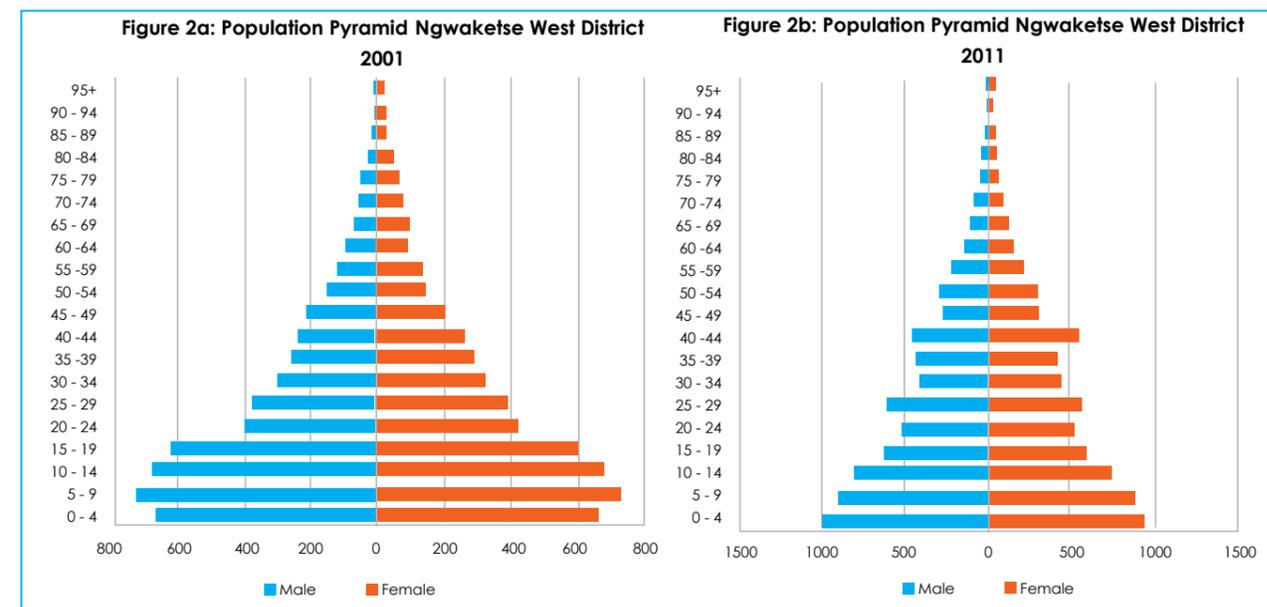
The 2011 Population and Housing Census results for Ngwaketse West District show that there were 13,689 persons enumerated in the district compared with 10,471 enumerated in the 2001 Population and Housing Census. Botswana conducts the De-Facto population census whereby persons are enumerated where they were found during the enumeration.

The population of Ngwaketse West was highly concentrated in the two villages namely Khakhea at 24.4 percent followed by Mabutsane at 18.4 percent and Sekoma at 11.1 percent as depicted in Table 2. Other villages had a population below 10 percent. Mahotshwane recorded 9.4 percent while Itholoke recorded 4.4 percent.

### 3.0 Population Age Structure

The population pyramid below shows that the district has a young population. This is depicted by the broad base structure that gradually thins with increasing age. This is similar to the structure of the country and that of the developing world.

Figure 2: Population pyramid for Ngwaketse West District 2001 to 2011



Furthermore, Table 3 shows that the composition of the district's population is predominantly young. Children from ages 0-14 and 15-29 years constitute the majority of the population as shown in Table 3. The 0-4 up to 10-14 age groups has specifically higher proportions (above 10 percent) than the upper age groups.

### 3.1 Youth

The youth in this report refers to the population aged 18 to 35 years. Although the data from the 2011 PHC shows that Ngwaketse West had a young population, close inspection of the data shows that the youths made only 26.9 percent of the district's population. These are people who are in secondary and post-secondary education and young adults who are either employed or actively seeking work. It is therefore probable that the district will have fewer of these age groups since it does not have senior secondary schools and industries (see Table 4b).

### 3.2 Elderly

The elderly refers to the population aged 65 and over. Table 4b shows that during the 2011 PHC, the proportion of the elderly population was 5.7 percent of the district's population. The proportions however vary by village as Morwamosu recorded the highest at 8.8 percent, followed by Kokong with 8.0 percent while the lowest proportion (3.7 percent) was recorded in Itholoke.

## 4.0 Population Growth

Labour force is defined as the population aged 15 to 64 years who are either actively seeking employment or are employed. This group is used to estimate the rate of unemployment in a population.

The data however shows that the highest rate (28.7 percent) of unemployment was recorded in Keng, followed by Mabutsane with 22.9 percent while the lowest rate (2.1 percent) was in Mahotshwane. Overall, the rate of unemployment in the district was 12.6 percent.

### 4.1 Labour Force

Orphan-hood refers to children aged below 18, who have either mother dead, father dead or both parents dead.

Table 19 shows that the highest number (11,207) of orphans are those who had their father deceased, followed by those with mother deceased (4,764). Furthermore, 2,159 children had both parents deceased.

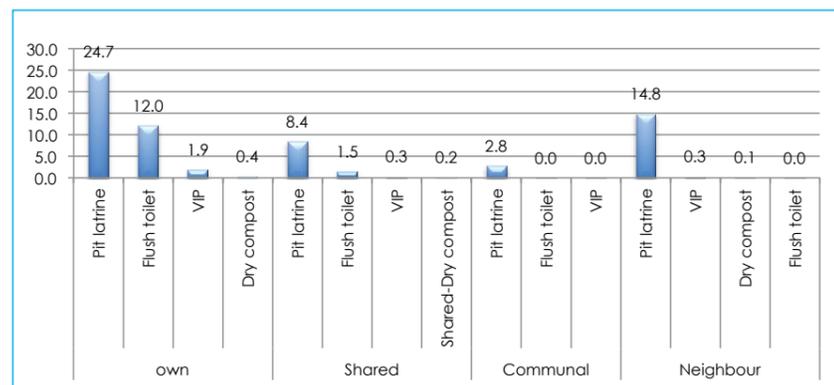
## 5.0 Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation

As a signatory of the Millennium Declaration, Botswana is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Provision of safe portable water remains a priority for the country. To date, more than 90 percent of the country's population has access to portable water. One target of the MDGs is to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

### 5.1 Access to Sanitation

Access to sanitation facilities was measured at household level by assessing whether households has access to flush toilet either in-house, communal or shared with a neighbour or had access to a sanitary pit latrine. Overall, 74.1 percent of the district households had access to improved sanitation facilities. The largest proportion of households who used own pit latrines at 33.8 percent followed by those who use own flush toilets and neighbour's pit latrine at 13.2 percent and 7.7 percent respectively.

**Figure 3: Use of Toilet Facilities and their Ownership in Ngwaketse West District 2011**



The village of Bobonong had the highest proportion of households which used own flush toilets at 19.4 percent followed by Mmadinare with 16.6 percent. On the other hand, the use of pit latrine was still prevalent in most villages, including the larger village of Bobonong where 34.4 percent used pit latrines. The highest percent of those who used pit latrines were found in the village of Mabolwe where more than half of all households used pit latrines.

The extensive use of pit latrines owes a lot to the cheap manner of constructing these facilities which make it affordable to every household. The disadvantages of such facilities may include dangers of unpleasant smell and allowing flies to breed easily and spread diseases as well as contamination of underground water. However, the use of Ventilated Improved Pit latrines (VIP), which is an improved type of pit latrines, is still limited in the district as it is used by only 1 percent of the district households.

### 5.2 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 the majority of its population have access to improved water source. Improved water source refers to piped water indoors, outdoors, a neighbour's tap, a communal tap, a bowser or tanker and a borehole.

**Figure 4: Sources of Drinking Water by Source in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

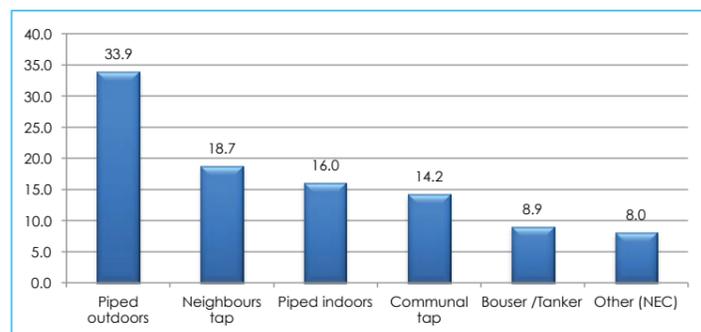


Figure 4 below shows that during the 2011 PHC, only 16 percent of the households had access to piped indoor water supply, 33.9 percent were using piped outdoor water supply while a further 18 percent were using a neighbor's tap. The rest of the households accessed water from other sources. Moreover, the overall household access to safe (improved) drinking water was 91 percent.

## 6.0 Disability

Disability refers to incapacities as a result of physical or mental deficiencies such as bodily abnormalities, defects and impairments. Impairments are defects of structure or functions of the body which give rise to personal disabilities to perform necessary activities.

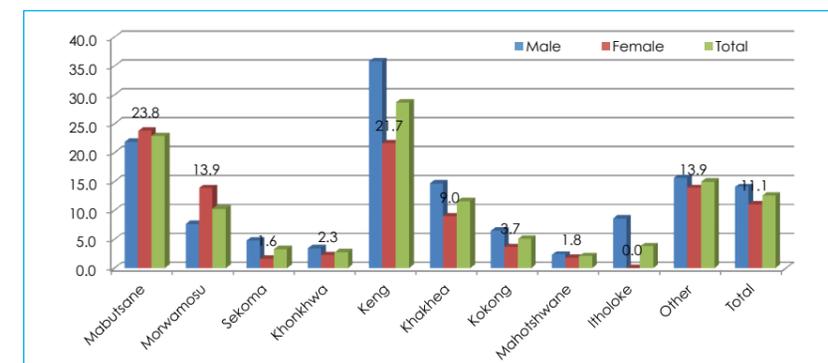
Table 10 (attached) shows that the defects of seeing in one or two eyes were the most common (6.5 percent) type of disability in the Ngwaketse West District. The second most common (2.7 percent) type of disability was defects of hearing in one or two ears. Also, the least common type of disability was inability to speak at 0.4 percent.

Disabilities may have far-reaching consequences at household and societal levels. The challenges of such include increased need for care by the family; disturbance of social relationships; disintegration of the family structure; economic burdens on families may lead to poverty; low socio-economic level and low education may 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

Unemployment occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. Unemployment is often used as a measure of the health of the economy. The most frequently cited measure of unemployment is the unemployment rate. This is the number of unemployed persons divided by the number of people in the labor force.

**Figure 5: Population Distribution by Unemployment Rate in Ngwaketse West District 2011**



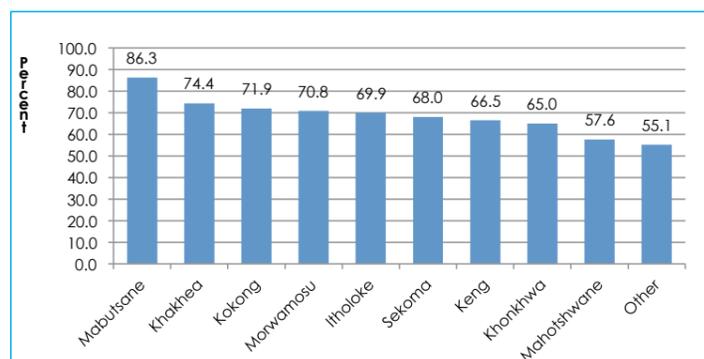
Overall unemployment for the District was estimated at 12.6 percent. Figure 5 shows that the highest rate was recorded in Keng at 28.7 percent followed by Mabutsane with 22.9 percent. Other villages had unemployment rates below 11 percent with the lowest estimates of Mahotshwane with only 2.1 percent.

## 8.0 Literacy Levels

Estimation of literacy rate was based on population aged 10 years and above who had completed standard four or above. Those were assumed to be literate, and were used to estimate literacy rate.

Figure 6 below shows that the rate of literacy was generally high in the district. Mabutsane recorded the highest rate at 86.3 percent, followed by Khakhea at 74.4 percent. The lowest rate (55.1 percent) was recorded in non-village localities of less than 500 people.

**Figure 6: Literacy rates by village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**



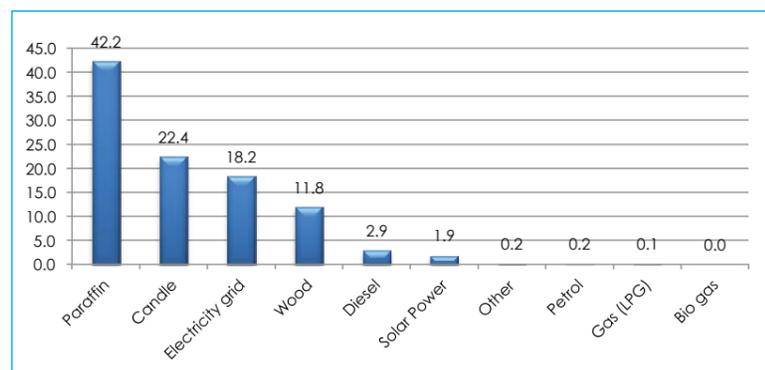
## 9.0 Energy Sources

### 9.1 Sources of Fuel for Lighting

The majority (42.2 percent) of households in Ngwaketse West were using paraffin as a source of fuel for lighting, followed by candle at 22.4 percent. Electricity was the third most common (18.2 percent) mode of lighting. Moreover, a small proportion (less than one percent) of the households used other sources such as petrol, bio gas, LPG etc.

During the 2011 PHC, the source of fuel for lighting was measured at household level. The data revealed that most households (57.7 percent) in the district were using the electricity grid for lighting. This was followed by households that used paraffin and candle at 29.8 percent and 8.5 percent respectively. A small proportion of the households used wood. All other sources of fuel contributed less than one percent each.

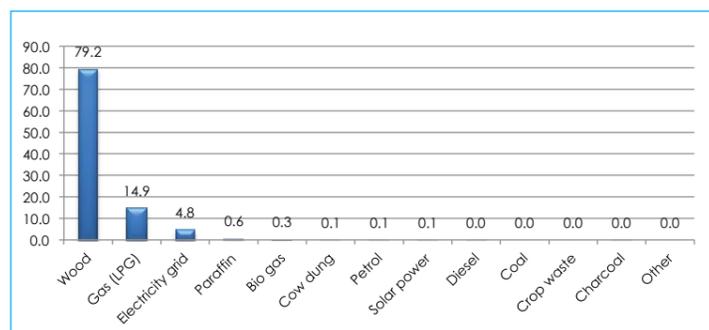
**Figure 7: Principal Source of Fuel for Lighting for Ngwaketse West District 2011**



## 10.0 Sources of Fuel for Cooking

Figure 8 below shows that 49.4 percent of the households used gas (LPG) for cooking. The second highest proportion (30.9 percent) of the households used wood, followed by households which used the electricity grid and paraffin at 15.3 percent and 2.7 percent respectively. Further, usage of other sources of fuel was below one percent.

**Figure 8: Principal Source of fuel for Cooking for Ngwaketse West District 2011**

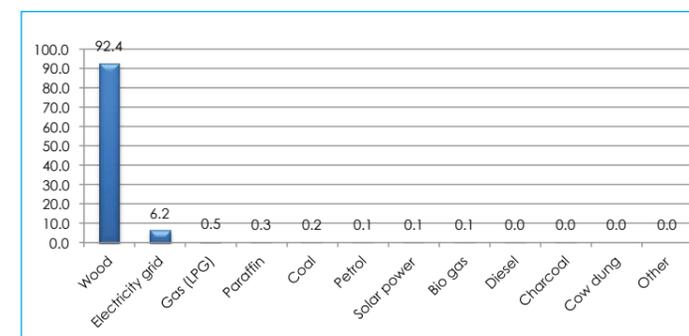


## 11.0 Sources of Fuel for Heating

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.

The data further shows that modern sources of fuel for heating space do not seem to be common in Ngwaketse West, as almost all households (92.4 percent) indicated that they simply use firewood to warm themselves. Other sources of fuel are hardly ever used as indicated through Figure 9.

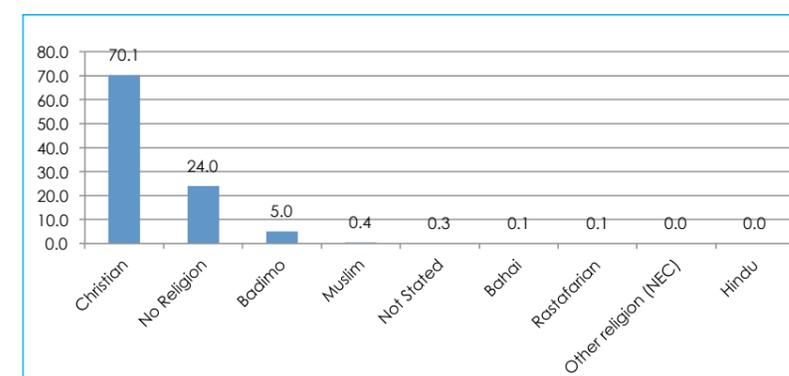
**Figure 9: Principal Source of fuel for Heating in Ngwaketse West District 2011**



## 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 value.

**Figure 10: Percent of Persons by Religion in Ngwaketse West District 2011**



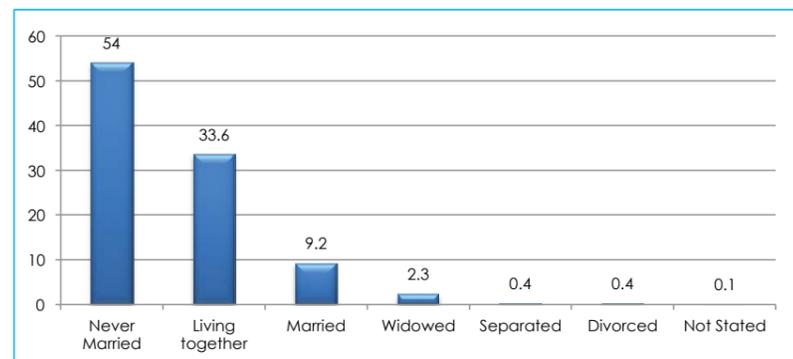
The highest proportion (70.1 percent) of the population in Ngwaketse West indicated that they were Christians, followed by those who reported to have no religion and Badimo followers at 24 percent and 5 percent respectively. Other religions such as Muslim, Bahai, Hindu and Rastafarianism recorded less than 1 percent each as displayed in Figure 10 above.

## 13.0 Marital Status

Under the Marriage Act which was amended in 2001, the legal age of marriage is 18 for both sexes, conditional on parental consent. Without parental consent, the legal age is 21. This age limit, however, does not apply to marriages contracted under customary or religious law. However, in the 2011 Population and Housing Census, it was realized that some cultures contentiously allowed marriage at the ages of 12 years, despite the provision of the statutory instrument.

Figure 11 shows that only 9.2 percent of the population of Ngwaketse West District reported to be married, whereas 54 percent were never married. A fairly lower proportion of the population (33.6 percent) reported to be living together while the separated and divorced population was below 1 percent. The widowed population stood at 2.3 percent.

**Figure 11: Percent of Persons by Marital Status in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

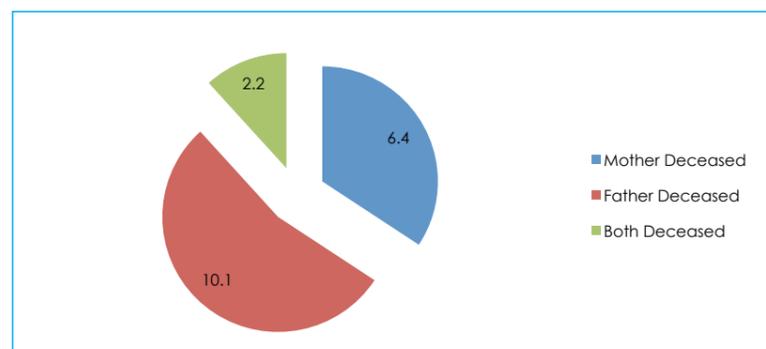


#### 14.0 Orphan-hood

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 percent 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 crisis.

**Figure 12: Percent of Orphans by Type in Ngwaketse West 2011**



Botswana describes an orphan as someone who is aged 16 years and has lost one or both parents.

The data shows that in all the villages, the scenario where the father is dead was most prominent. This was followed by cases where the mother was dead, and in rare occurrences, where both parents were deceased (see: Figure 12 above).

#### 15.0 Population Projections

The computation of these projections was based on the component method which takes into account the assumed future behaviour of fertility, mortality and migration.

The population of the district was estimated to have grown by 8.2 percent between 2001 and 2011, which translates to 0.8 percent growth annually during the period. It is estimated that by 2026, the population of the district will reach 76,062, which will be an addition of 4,126 inhabitants or a 5.6 percent increase from the 2011 figure of 71,936. The district is not attracting enough immigration to trigger rapid growth.

**Figure 13: Population Projections for Ngwaketse West-2011-2022**



# Annexes

**Table 2: Population Size by Village distribution and Sex for Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
Mabutsane	1 242	1 273	2 515	18.4
Morwamosu	411	364	775	5.7
Sekoma	793	728	1 521	11.1
Khonkhwa	260	276	536	3.9
Keng	588	584	1 172	8.6
Khakhea	1 596	1 741	3 337	24.4
Kokong	549	548	1 097	8
Mahotshwane	645	640	1 285	9.4
ltholoke	281	320	601	4.4
Other	510	340	850	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 875</b>	<b>6 814</b>	<b>13 689</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3: Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
0-4	995	934	1929	13.7
5-9	890	892	1782	13.1
10-14	798	743	1541	10.9
15-19	633	595	1228	8.7
20-24	535	524	1059	7.7
25-29	617	567	1184	8.3
30-34	413	442	855	6.5
35-39	442	416	858	6.1
40-44	335	334	669	4.9
45-49	277	310	587	4.5
50-54	227	244	471	3.6
55-59	226	208	434	3.1
60-64	150	159	309	2.3
65-69	109	126	235	1.8
70-74	86	87	173	1.3
75-79	55	70	125	1.0
80+	87	163	250	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6875</b>	<b>6814</b>	<b>13689</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4A: Population of Ngwaketse West District by Special Age Groups 2011**

Village	Infants	Under Five	School Going	Labour Force	Dependents	Youth	Elderly	Women of Reproductive Age	Dependency Ratio
	0 - 1	0 - 4	7 - 13	15 - 64	0 - 14	18 - 35	65+		
Mabutsane	116	258	399	1566	848	701	99	697	60
Morwamosu	47	101	136	423	284	231	68	148	80
Sekoma	99	230	221	882	547	460	92	367	70
Khonkhwa	35	87	127	247	254	121	33	105	120
Keng	63	172	212	624	476	349	71	263	90
Khakhea	180	462	569	1801	1342	711	194	794	90
Kokong	83	173	172	590	419	289	88	227	90
Mahotshwane	106	212	243	665	547	357	73	280	90
ltholoke	43	101	133	285	294	153	22	136	110
Other	57	133	52	571	241	317	37	171	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>1929</b>	<b>2264</b>	<b>7654</b>	<b>5252</b>	<b>3689</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>3188</b>	<b>80</b>

**Table 4B: Percentage of Ngwaketse West District by Special Age Groups 2011 (%)**

Village	Population	Infants	Under Five	School Going	Labour Force	Dependents	Youth (%)	Elderly (%)
		0 - 1	0 - 4	7 - 13	15 - 64	0 - 14		
Mabutsane	2 515	4.6	10.3	15.9	62.3	33.7	27.9	3.9
Morwamosu	775	6.1	13.0	17.5	54.6	36.6	29.8	8.8
Sekoma	1 521	6.5	15.1	14.5	58.0	36.0	30.2	6.0
Khonkhwa	536	6.5	16.2	23.7	46.1	47.4	22.6	6.2
Keng	1 172	5.4	14.7	18.1	53.2	40.6	29.8	6.1
Khakhea	3 337	5.4	13.8	17.1	54.0	40.2	21.3	5.8
Kokong	1 097	7.6	15.8	15.7	53.8	38.2	26.3	8.0
Mahotshwane	1 285	8.2	16.5	18.9	51.8	42.6	27.8	5.7
Itholoke	601	7.2	16.8	22.1	47.4	48.9	25.5	3.7
Other	850	6.7	15.6	6.1	67.2	28.4	37.3	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 689</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>

**Table 5: Population size and sex distribution for Ngwaketse West District 2001 and 2011**

Village	2001 Population			2011 Population			Growth Rate	% Change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Mabutsane	900	905	1805	1242	1273	2515	3.37	39.3
Morwamosu	352	319	671	411	364	775	1.45	15.5
Sekoma	658	669	1327	793	728	1521	1.37	14.6
Khonkhwa	236	289	525	260	276	536	0.21	2.1
Keng	553	542	1095	588	584	1172	0.68	7.0
Khakhea	1180	1349	2529	1596	1741	3337	2.81	31.9
Kokong	478	511	989	549	548	1097	1.04	10.9
Mahotshwane	378	397	775	645	640	1285	5.19	65.8
Itholoke	162	181	343	281	320	601	5.77	75.2
Other	262	150	412	510	340	850	7.51	106.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5159</b>	<b>5312</b>	<b>10471</b>	<b>6875</b>	<b>6814</b>	<b>13689</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>30.7</b>

**Table 6: Distribution of Villages by Sex of Head of Household in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Sex of Head of Household		Total Households	2011 Population	Average Household Size
	Male Heads	Female Heads			
Mabutsane	388	346	734	2515	3.4
Morwamosu	128	94	222	775	3.5
Sekoma	209	193	402	1521	3.8
Khonkhwa	51	81	132	536	4.1
Keng	156	148	304	1172	3.9
Khakhea	301	412	713	3337	4.7
Kokong	158	147	305	1097	3.6
Mahotshwane	181	144	325	1285	4.0
Itholoke	60	75	135	601	4.5
Other	220	64	284	850	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>1704</b>	<b>3556</b>	<b>13689</b>	<b>3.8</b>

**Table 7: School attendance in Ngwaketse West District 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
Mabutsane	193	190	383	6	1	7	4	5	9	203	196	399
Morwamosu	59	73	132	1	1	2	1	1	2	61	75	136
Sekoma	93	95	188	12	12	24	7	2	9	112	109	221
Khonkhwa	58	54	112	8	5	13	1	1	2	67	60	127
Keng	94	105	199	4	3	7	6	0	6	104	108	212
Khakhea	278	253	531	8	4	12	15	11	26	301	268	569
Kokong	78	84	162	4	2	6	3	1	4	85	87	172
Mahotshwane	102	109	211	10	5	15	10	7	17	122	121	243
Itholoke	56	68	124	3	1	4	4	1	5	63	70	133
Other	20	17	37	3	1	4	7	4	11	30	22	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>2079</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1148</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>2264</b>

**Table 8A: Access to Sanitation facilities by Type and villages in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Own				Shared				Communal			Neighbour				None	Total
	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost		
Mabutsane	240	1	210	3	18	2	119	0	0	0	2	0	0	75	0	64	734
Morwamosu	27	1	78	0	2	0	36	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	73	222
Sekoma	34	3	90	2	3	2	33	0	0	1	0	0	0	53	1	180	402
Khonkhwa	8	0	35	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	62	132
Keng	17	36	68	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	10	91	0	72	304
Khakhea	53	21	264	3	24	0	23	0	0	0	1	1	1	155	0	167	713
Kokong	19	0	59	4	0	1	21	0	0	0	50	0	0	86	1	64	305
Kanaku	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	6	0	23	65
Mahotshwane	13	1	22	1	3	1	18	0	0	0	7	0	1	15	0	243	325
Itholoke	6	4	14	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	12	0	0	11	0	83	135
Itholoke	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	17	38
Other	8	1	16	0	3	3	37	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	106	181
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1154</b>	<b>3556</b>

**Table 8B: Percentage Access to Sanitation facilities by Type and villages in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Total	Own				Shared				Communal			Neighbour				None
		Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	
Mabutsane	734	32.7	0.1	28.6	0.4	2.5	0.3	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	8.7
Morwamosu	222	12.2	0.5	35.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	32.9
Sekoma	402	8.5	0.7	22.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.2	44.8
Khonkhwa	132	6.1	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	47.0
Keng	304	5.6	11.8	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.3	29.9	0.0	23.7
Khakhea	713	7.4	2.9	37.0	0.4	3.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.7	0.0	23.4
Kokong	305	6.2	0.0	19.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	28.2	0.3	21.0
Kanaku	65	1.5	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	35.4
Mahotshwane	325	4.0	0.3	6.8	0.3	0.9	0.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.0	74.8
Itholoke	135	4.4	3.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	61.5
Itholoke	38	5.3	0.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	44.7
Other	181	4.4	0.6	8.8	0.0	1.7	1.7	20.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	58.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3556</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>32.5</b>

**Table 9A: Access to Water Source by Type and Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Household	Piped indoors	Piped outdoors	Neighbours tap	Communal tap	Bowser /Tanker	Other (NEC)
Mabutsane	738	242	367	62	17	31	15
Morwamosu	223	42	92	36	27	10	15
Sekoma	403	30	147	81	52	53	39
Khonkhwa	132	4	59	28	35	6	0
Keng	304	6	121	121	42	10	4
Khakhea	716	161	205	180	38	93	36
Kokong	305	26	143	70	63	0	3
Mahotshwane	325	18	31	43	120	30	83
Itholoke	135	8	31	37	26	32	1
Other	284	35	11	9	85	54	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>3565</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>286</b>

**Table 9B: Percentage Access to Water Source by Type and Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Household	Piped indoors	Piped outdoors	Neighbours tap	Communal tap	Bowser /Tanker	Other (NEC)
Mabutsane	738	32.8	49.7	8.4	2.3	4.2	2.0
Morwamosu	223	18.8	41.3	16.1	12.1	4.5	6.7
Sekoma	403	7.4	36.5	20.1	12.9	13.2	9.7
Khonkhwa	132	3.0	44.7	21.2	26.5	4.5	0.0
Keng	304	2.0	39.8	39.8	13.8	3.3	1.3
Khakhea	716	22.5	28.6	25.1	5.3	13.0	5.0
Kokong	305	8.5	46.9	23.0	20.7	0.0	1.0
Mahotshwane	325	5.5	9.5	13.2	36.9	9.2	25.5
Itholoke	135	5.9	23.0	27.4	19.3	23.7	0.7
Other	284	12.3	3.9	3.2	29.9	19.0	31.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3565</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>

**Table 10A: Number of people with Disability by Type and Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	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	
Mabutsane	28	14	10	21	4	2	5
Morwamosu	18	8	5	1	2	2	8
Sekoma	25	15	14	3	5	1	8
Khonkhwa	14	9	2	2	0	0	0
Keng	17	5	5	5	4	1	10
Khakhea	48	13	13	9	6	3	10
Kokong	9	4	1	3	1	1	9
Mahotshwane	43	18	4	6	4	1	1
Itholoke	21	4	2	0	1	1	2
Other	9	8	3	0	2	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>54</b>

**Table 10B: Percentage of people with Disability by Type and Village in Ngwaketse West District 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	
Mabutsane	2522	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2
Morwamosu	775	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0
Sekoma	1521	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5
Khonkhwa	536	2.6	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Keng	1165	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9
Khakhea	3337	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Kokong	1099	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8
Mahotshwane	1267	3.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Itholoke	601	3.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other	866	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13689</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>

**Table 11A: Principal Source of fuel for Lighting by Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Other
Mabutsane	734	410	0	4	3	1	0	7	163	142	4
Morwamosu	222	24	1	3	5	0	0	33	123	33	0
Sekoma	402	42	0	13	7	1	0	49	197	93	0
Khonkhwa	132	0	1	0	5	1	0	14	60	51	0
Keng	304	18	1	3	1	0	0	25	135	121	0
Khakhea	713	140	0	8	4	0	0	74	342	142	3
Kokong	305	2	0	0	10	0	0	45	225	23	0
Mahotshwane	325	3	2	15	10	0	0	106	135	53	1
Itholoke	135	4	1	5	9	0	0	39	46	31	0
Other	284	5	1	53	13	1	0	29	75	107	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table 11B: Percentage Principal Source of fuel for Lighting by Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Other
Mabutsane	734	55.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	22.2	19.3	0.5
Morwamosu	222	10.8	0.5	1.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	14.9	55.4	14.9	0.0
Sekoma	402	10.4	0.0	3.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	12.2	49.0	23.1	0.0
Khonkhwa	132	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.8	0.8	0.0	10.6	45.5	38.6	0.0
Keng	304	5.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.2	44.4	39.8	0.0
Khakhea	713	19.6	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	48.0	19.9	0.4
Kokong	305	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	14.8	73.8	7.5	0.0
Mahotshwane	325	0.9	0.6	4.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	32.6	41.5	16.3	0.3
Itholoke	135	3.0	0.7	3.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	28.9	34.1	23.0	0.0
Other	284	1.8	0.4	18.7	4.6	0.4	0.0	10.2	26.4	37.7	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>

**Table 12A: Principal Source of fuel for Cooking by Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Crop waste	Charcoal	Other
Mabutsane	734	118	0	1	0	267	2	343	2	1	0	0	0	0
Morwamosu	222	2	0	0	1	31	0	186	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sekoma	402	3	0	0	0	48	0	347	3	0	0	0	1	0
Khonkhwa	132	0	1	0	0	13	0	115	3	0	0	0	0	0
Keng	304	0	0	0	0	10	3	289	1	1	0	0	0	0
Khakhea	713	47	0	0	1	84	1	576	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kokong	305	0	0	0	0	25	1	278	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mahotshwane	325	0	1	0	0	20	1	301	1	1	0	0	0	0
Itholoke	135	0	0	0	0	14	0	119	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other	284	0	0	0	0	17	3	263	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2,817</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 12B: Percentage Principal Source of fuel for Lighting by Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Crop waste	Charcoal	Other
Mabutsane	734	16.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	36.4	0.3	46.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morwamosu	222	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.0	0.0	83.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sekoma	402	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	86.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Khonkhwa	132	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	87.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Keng	304	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.0	95.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khakhea	713	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.8	0.1	80.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kokong	305	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.3	91.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mahotshwane	325	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.3	92.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Itholoke	135	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	88.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	284	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.1	92.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Table 13A: Principal Source of fuel for Heating by Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	Other
Mabutsane	734	126	0	0	0	11	1	409	0	0	1	0	0
Morwamosu	222	0	0	0	0	2	0	202	1	0	0	0	0
Sekoma	402	5	0	0	0	0	0	361	3	0	2	0	0
Khonkhwa	132	1	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	0
Keng	304	1	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	0	0	0	0
Khakhea	713	68	0	0	1	3	0	609	4	0	0	0	0
Kokong	305	0	0	0	1	0	0	289	0	0	0	0	0
Mahotshwane	325	0	2	0	1	0	1	304	1	0	0	0	0
Itholoke	135	0	1	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	2	0	0
Other	284	0	1	1	1	0	1	270	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 13B: Percentage Principal Source of fuel for Heating by Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	Other
Mabutsane	734	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	55.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Morwamosu	222	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	91.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sekoma	402	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Khonkhwa	132	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Keng	304	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khakhea	713	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	85.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kokong	305	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mahotshwane	325	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	93.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Itholoke	135	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Other	284	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	95.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Table 14A: Number of People by Type of Religion and Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Christian	Muslim	Bahai	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other religion (NEC)	Not Stated	Total
Mabutsane	1316	8	0	2	64	465	1	1	13	1870
Morwamosu	388	3	1	0	23	116	0	0	0	531
Sekoma	684	9	1	0	68	269	1	1	1	1034
Khonkhwa	226	1	2	0	10	85	0	0	2	326
Keng	578	0	1	0	28	155	0	0	1	763
Khakhea	1718	4	0	0	52	487	2	1	2	2266
Kokong	532	0	0	0	21	171	0	0	0	724
Mahotshwane	381	6	2	0	113	285	2	1	2	792
Itholoke	242	2	1	0	14	85	0	0	0	344
Other	429	1	0	0	74	109	2	0	3	618
<b>Total</b>	<b>6494</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>2227</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9268</b>

**Table 14B: Percentage of People by Type of Religion and Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Total	Christian	Muslim	Bahai	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other religion (NEC)	Not Stated
Mabutsane	1870	70.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	3.4	24.9	0.1	0.1	0.7
Morwamosu	531	73.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	4.3	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sekoma	1034	66.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	6.6	26.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Khonkhwa	326	69.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	3.1	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Keng	763	75.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.7	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Khakhea	2266	75.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	21.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kokong	724	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mahotshwane	792	48.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	14.3	36.0	0.3	0.1	0.3
Itholoke	344	70.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	4.1	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	618	69.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.0	17.6	0.3	0.0	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>9268</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>

**Table 15A: Number of People by Marital status and Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

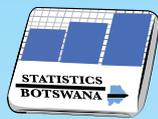
Village	Married	Never Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated	Total
Mabutsane	207	1158	434	7	9	53	2	1870
Morwamosu	47	266	200	0	4	14	0	531
Sekoma	96	518	383	3	3	31	0	1034
Khonkhwa	28	174	119	1	0	2	2	326
Keng	77	391	286	0	0	9	0	763
Khakhea	176	1485	555	3	7	40	0	2266
Kokong	102	377	227	4	3	11	0	724
Mahotshwane	71	262	414	4	8	33	0	792
Itholoke	14	149	175	2	1	3	0	344
Other	32	227	325	17	2	14	1	618
<b>Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>5007</b>	<b>3118</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9268</b>

**Table 15B: Percentage of People by Marital status and Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Total	Married	Never Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
Mabutsane	1870	11.1	61.9	23.2	0.4	0.5	2.8	0.1
Morwamosu	531	8.9	50.1	37.7	0.0	0.8	2.6	0.0
Sekoma	1034	9.3	50.1	37.0	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.0
Khonkhwa	326	8.6	53.4	36.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6
Keng	763	10.1	51.2	37.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Khakhea	2266	7.8	65.5	24.5	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.0
Kokong	724	14.1	52.1	31.4	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.0
Mahotshwane	792	9.0	33.1	52.3	0.5	1.0	4.2	0.0
Itholoke	344	4.1	43.3	50.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.0
Other	618	5.2	36.7	52.6	2.8	0.3	2.3	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9268</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>

**Table 16: Number and Proportions of Orphans (17 years and below) by Type and Village in Ngwaketse West District 2011**

Village	Total Population	Mother Deceased	Father Deceased	Both Deceased	Mother Deceased	Father Deceased	Both Deceased
Mabutsane	1142	101	119	35	8.8	10.4	3.1
Morwamosu	302	16	51	10	5.3	16.9	3.3
Sekoma	589	38	73	16	6.5	12.4	2.7
Khonkhwa	260	10	26	3	3.8	10.0	1.2
Keng	500	23	50	7	4.6	10.0	1.4
Khakhea	1675	132	185	34	7.9	11.0	2.0
Kokong	445	28	30	11	6.3	6.7	2.5
Mahotshwane	589	25	46	11	4.2	7.8	1.9
Itholoke	315	6	16	2	1.9	5.1	0.6
Other	264	10	17	4	3.8	6.4	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6081</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>



**STATISTICS BOTSWANA**

