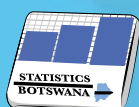


CARTOGRAPHIC ENUMERATION AREA STATS BRIEF: 1991-2011



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CARTOGRAPHIC ENUMERATION AREA STATS BRIEF

Preface

The cartographic Stats brief presents some useful enumeration areas (EAs) information with respect to all census districts in the Country for the last three (3) Population and Housing censuses. The Brief gives information about the enumeration delineation process, challenges, as well as factors influencing it; number of enumeration areas (EAs) by districts; and their changing patterns from 1991 to 2011. It further presents EAs by census districts in Urban and rural areas; information about EA patterns in towns and cities, major villages, other villages, lands areas, cattle-posts, commercial farms, and other settlements within the census districts.

The analysis reveals that enumeration areas (EAs) in major villages closer to urban centres are increasing faster than those that are far, probably because of migration patterns due to job opportunities and shortage of accommodation in urban areas. It also shows that as these major villages and urban centres continue to grow and expand into the nearby land areas and cattles posts, the number of rural enumeration areas in these localities decrease, as evident between 2001 and 2011 censuses.

It is hoped that the information contained in this stats brief will be useful to planners, researchers, investors and the public at large.



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Statistician General
December 2016

1.0 Introduction

Statistics Botswana through the cartography and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) unit is mandated with the delineation of population and Housing Census enumeration areas (EAs); the designing of the country's geographical coding scheme and the production of census maps, both digital and analogue. Part of the responsibility is to ensure that before undertaking any Population and Housing Census, the cartographic field work is undertaken. This is mainly to ensure that the whole country is segmented to enable the smooth running of the census. This is done through the mapping exercise, where EAs are delineated.

The cartographic mapping exercise is meant to produce EAs which are compact; accessible; in line with the required geographic boundaries, specified dwelling count and density criteria. These EAs support enumeration process; allowing presentation of census results in a useful format; ensuring full and unduplicated coverage; reduce costs; assisting in estimating enumerators travel time, establishing the number of field personnel to be hired and materials needed for the census enumeration phase.

The cartographic mapping exercise is one of the core activities in planning for a population and housing census undertaking hence the success of any census undertaking depends largely on its success.

Apart from the success of the population and housing census undertaking, enumeration areas form the basis for household surveys sampling frame.

2.0 Enumeration Area Delineation Process

2.1 Definition of Enumeration Area

By definition, an enumeration area (EA) is the smallest geographical and administrative area used to determine the workload of an enumerator during a population and housing census data collection process. The size of an EA is determined by the number of dwellings in an EA. The number of dwellings in an EA generally varies, with an average of 75 – 150 dwellings in rural areas and 110 – 220 dwellings in urban areas. An EA may be composed of one or more adjacent localities or blocks or a whole locality (in case of small villages), a part of a locality (in case of bigger villages) or a group of localities (in case of cattle posts, lands areas or freehold farms). An EA shows boundaries of an area demarcated to determine how to most effectively enumerate population living in such enumeration areas in various parts of the country. Examples of EA maps are shown in **Figure 1 and II (Appendix II)**

EA boundaries follow visible features such as streets, roads and rivers where possible. Such boundaries may change from census to census due to growth in number of dwellings in the area or changes to the boundaries of standard geographical areas. Some EAs are delineated for special cases such as farms, remote areas or apartment buildings. Some large apartment buildings may form more than one EA.

2.2 Reason for Enumeration Area Delineation

The primary objective of delineating enumeration areas (EAs) in the country is to facilitate the smooth counting of inhabitants during census enumeration period and also ascertain that all areas are covered and that everyone in the country is counted with minimal possibility of under or over counting. The objectives of delineation are therefore to produce EAs that are compact, accessible, meet the required standard geographic boundaries and, specified dwelling count and dwelling density criteria.

In this regard, there is need for a well thought out census cartographic field work programme to enable, among others, the success of the census undertaking as well as a proper and reliable sampling frame for intercensal surveys. Enumeration area delineation is basically meant to support enumeration process, that is, it enables production of Enumeration Area maps.

The role of EA maps in the census is in twofold: (a) to support enumeration activities and (b) to present aggregate census results in cartographic form. Advantages of the enumeration maps include: (i) Ensuring full and unduplicated coverage; (ii) Estimating travel time and costs; (iii) Assigning geographical codes; and (iv) Establishing the numbers of field officers to be hired and materials to be procured. During the enumeration exercise, EA maps are used to guide the enumerators to and within the enumeration areas. Examples of EA maps are shown in **Figure 3 and 4 (Appendix II)**

2.3 Enumeration Area Delineation Procedure

Enumeration areas are produced through the cartographic field mapping, which is one of the Population and Housing Census planning process. Thus, the cartographic field mapping is core to the success of any Population and Housing Census.

There are a number of factors, which cause enumeration areas (EAs) to vary in population size, and these includes a) the size of the area; b) the need to observe administrative boundaries; c) the use of well-defined visible features as enumeration area boundaries; and d) the extent as well as the ease of travel by enumerators within an EA.

In view of the reason advanced, the number of dwellings in an EA as well as the population size will be large in cities, towns and major villages, while in rural settlements the population size will be small in recognisance of the distance to be travelled within an EA. The number of dwellings per enumeration area is as follows:

- a) Rural settlements- dwellings will range from 75-150, which translates to an estimated population of 300-600 persons
- b) Cities, towns and villages- the dwellings range from 110-220, which translates to an estimated population of 440-880 persons.

2.4 Issues Affecting the Quality of Census Cartographic Exercise

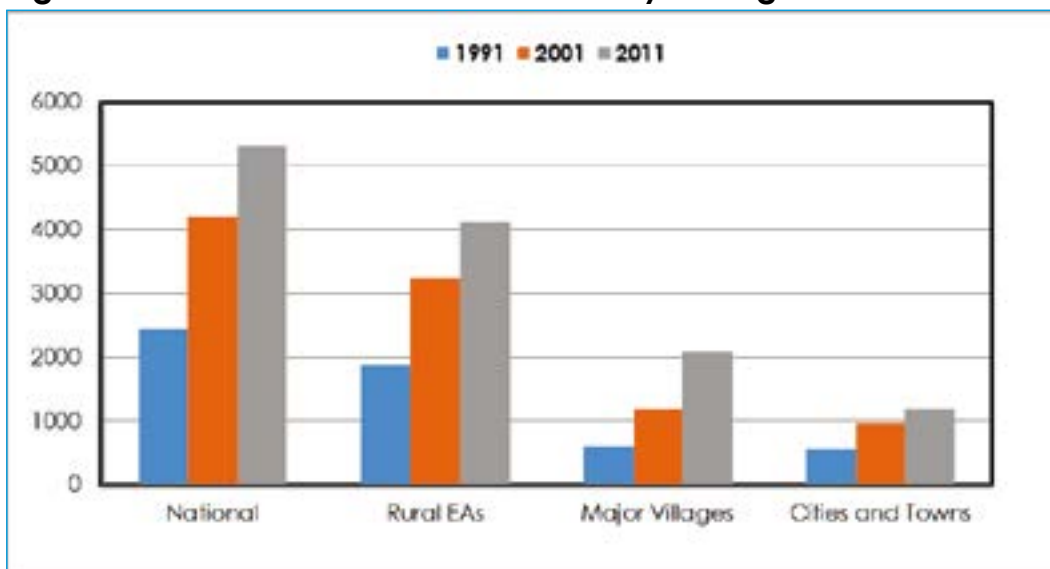
There are a number of challenges faced during census cartographic mapping exercise and these vary in nature across the country and they include the following;

- a) Lack of visible features to use as EA boundaries at village level resulting with lumped enumeration areas, which is neither the best practice nor ideal for intercensal surveys. This is prevalent in major villages where there are no clearly defined wards boundaries, for example Seleka/Tumasera.
- b) Lack of visible features to use as EA boundaries at locality level where in most cases, enumerators have to use census numbers to locate their areas of assignments during enumeration and household surveys.
- c) Unclear names of villages: place names are key in defining the geographical areas of the country, particularly during the creation of EAs to enable attaching statistics to appropriate geographical areas.. This is when there are two names for a particular village e.g. Rakops/Tsienyane, Kalfontein/Tsootsha. In view of the challenges with village names there is need for such to be addressed by the local authorities so that the census data becomes more user friendly to their planning purposes.

3.0 EAs Patterns Over time: 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and Housing Census

Figure 1 and **Table 1 (Appendix I)** give an outline of enumeration areas growth for the 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses across the country.

Figure 1: Number of Enumeration Areas by Ecological Domains



3.1 EAs Patterns Over time at National Level: 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and Housing Census

There has been a significant growth of EAs between the censuses; from 2447 in 1991 to 4152 in 2001 and further to 5317 in 2011. The highest growth rate was realised between 1991 and 2001 (69.1 percent) as compared to increases realised between 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses (28.1 percent). The increase is associated with residential construction boom at that time, particularly in Gaborone (Block 8 & 10) and Gaborone North.

The same upward trend of EAs is visible in rural enumeration areas between 1991 and 2001 population and housing censuses; from 1885 in 1991 to 3190 in 2001 and further to 4135 in 2011, representing 69.2 percent and 29.1 percent, respectively. The urban centres EAs also show a high growth rate, of 71.2 percent between 1991 and 2001 censuses and 22.9 percent between 2001 and 2011 censuses (**Table 1, Appendix I**).

In all cases, the EA growth rates between 1991 and 2001 censuses are higher than those realised between 2001 and 2011 censuses suggesting massive developments in the former at the time as already alluded above. However, the EA growth between 2001 and 2011 is more significant in rural areas (29.6 percent) as compared to urban centres (22.9 percent). This is probably because of major villages' proximity to urban centres.

3.2 Cities and Towns EAs Patterns Over time: 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and Housing Census

Table 1 (Appendix 1) presents towns and cities enumeration areas growth for 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses. There has been a significant growth of EAs between the censuses; from 562 in 1991 to 962 in 2001 and further to 1182 in 2011, representing 71.2 percent and 22.9 percent growth rate respectively. Significant EA growth were observed in Sowa (of over a fold), Gaborone (91.2 percent), Lobatse (81.4 percent), and Jwaneng (72.7 percent), between 1991 and 2001 population and housing censuses. Orapa (62.5 percent), Selibe Phikwe (50.0 percent) and Francistown (41.7 percent) depict slightly lower EA growth rates during the same period, in comparison.

As for the EAs growth patterns between 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses, Gaborone and Jwaneng show a growth of 34.3 percent and 26.3 percent respectively while other cities and towns indicate growth rates of 15.0 percent or less.

3.3 Rural Census District EAs Patterns Over time: 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and Housing Census

Enumeration areas growth for 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses in rural districts (Table 1) depict an upward trend between the censuses; from 1885 in 1991 to 3190 in 2001 and to 4135 in 2011, representing 69.2 percent and 29.6 percent growth rate respectively.

The data suggests an upward trend of some districts EAs between 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses, which could be due to some major villages' proximity to cities and towns in these districts, as well as the upgrading of lands areas to village status. Expansion of such villages could be contributing factors in this growth, for example, South East and Kweneng East districts.

3.4 Major Villages EAs Patterns Over time: 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and Housing Census

Table 2 (Appendix 1) gives an outline of enumeration areas growth for 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses in major villages. Some EAs display an upward trend between the censuses; from 590 in 1991 to 1183 in 2001 and 1824 in 2011, representing 100.5 percent and 54.2 percent growth rate respectively.

A significant increase in EAs between 1991 and 2001 population and housing censuses, of over a fold, is noted in the following districts; Southern, Barolong, Central Boteti, Ngamiland East, Chobe, Ghanzi, Kgalagadi South and North. On the other hand, the following recorded an increase in EAs of over 80.0 percent; Central Tutume (93.5 percent), Ngamiland West (90.0 percent), North East (88.9 percent), Kweneng West (88.7 percent), Kgatleng (84.2 percent), and Central Mahalapye (80.0 percent).

In some districts, major villages EAs continued to grow between 2001 and 2011 censuses and these are South East (over a fold), Central Tutume (92.1 percent), North East (70.6 percent), Kweneng East (69.3 percent), and Kgalagadi South (66.7 percent).

The main contributor to these EA growths in major villages could be due to other small villages graduating into major villages; or their being in the proximity of urban centres, benefiting from associated push-factors/pull-factors

3.5 Other Villages EA Patterns Over time: 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and Housing Census

An outline of enumeration areas growth for 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses in villages is given in Table 3 (Appendix 1). Village EAs also display an upward trend between these censuses; from 592 in 1991 to 1057 in 2001 and further 1271 in 2011, representing 78.5 percent and 29.6 percent growth rate respectively.

There has been a notable growth of village EAs in a number of districts particularly between the 1991 and 2001 population and housing censuses. The Barolong, Central Boteti, Kgatleng, Ngamiland West, Kgalagadi South, Central Tutume and Central Serowe-Palapye census districts recorded percentage increases of over a fold; while Kgalagadi North, Ngamiland East, Central Mahalapye, Chobe and Ghanzi census districts registering growth rates ranging from 72.2 percent to 92.9 percent; with Kgalagadi North obtaining the upper range (92.9 percent) and Ghanzi obtaining the lower range (72.2 percent). However, some districts experienced reductions in EAs during the same period: Southern (21.8 percent), South East (17.4 percent) and Central Bobonong (14.0 percent). Notwithstanding that, they showed improvements between 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses.

3.6 Lands Areas EA Patterns Over time: 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and Housing Census

Table 4 (Appendix 1) give an outline of enumeration areas growth for 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses in lands areas, which shows relatively low EA growth between the censuses. A considerable number of districts recorded reductions in lands area EAs between 1991 and 2001 censuses and these are: North East (50.0 percent), Chobe (33.3 percent), Ngamiland East (29.6 percent), Southern (19.3 percent), Ngamiland West (16.2 percent), and Central Mahalapye (10.9 percent). On the other hand some districts increased tremendously; Barolong (over a fold) and Central Bobonong (84.6 percent).

There were, however, improvements between the 2001 and 2011 censuses as other districts experienced positive growth in EAs; Ngamiland East, and Central Boteti, at 73.7 percent and 50.0 percent respectively.

An increase in rural villages and farms (i.e. North East), mixed land use and farms (i.e. Chobe) could be contributing factors to the reductions in lands area EAs. Some lands EAs are being converted into villages or farms or mixed use.

3.7 Cattle posts EA Patterns Over time: 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and Housing Census

Table 5 (Appendix 1) displays enumeration areas pattern for 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses in cattlepost areas. The cattle post EAs are few in number and show a fluctuating pattern between the population and housing censuses. In some districts cattle post EAs have grown between 1991 and 2001 population censuses; Central Bobonong (over three folds), Ghanzi (100.0 percent), Central Mahalapye (94.7 percent), Ngamiland East (87.5 percent), Central Tutume (80.0 percent), Central Boteti (76.5 percent), Central Serowe-Palapye (70.0 percent), Southern (61.5 percent), and Kgatleng (50.0 percent). A few have experienced reduction, in particular, in Ngamiland West and North East.

The pattern of cattle post EAs between 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses seem to be fluctuating, some districts with notable growth (Kgatleng, Ngamiland West and Kgalagadi South) while others depicts reductions (Ngwaketse West, Central Bobonong, ...).

3.8 Other land Use EA Patterns over time: 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and Housing Census

Table 9 (Appendix 1) display enumeration areas growth for 1991, 2001 and 2011 population and housing censuses for other land uses. This comprises farms, camps, and mixed-use areas. There was a significant growth of EAs between the censuses; from 85 in 1991 to 198 in 2001 and further to 240 in 2011, representing an over a fold increase between 1991 and 2001 censuses; 21.2 percent increase between 2001 and 2011 censuses.

It is observed that there were increases in camps EAs between 1991 and 2001 for South East, Kweneng West and Ngamiland East; while for farms, increases were experienced in South East and Central Mahalapye; and for mixed farm increases were realised in Kweneng East and Central Tutume. In conclusion, EAs growth rates in every area were more pronounced between 1991 and 2001 rather than between 2001 and 2011 censuses, with significant EA growth in major villages than any other domain.

APPENDIX 1:

NUMBER OF ENUMERATION AREAS BY CENSUS YEARS, DISTRICTS AND ECOLOGICAL DOMAINS

Table 1: Total number of EAS at National Level for 1991, 2001 and 2011 Population and Housing Censuses							
Serial No	District Code	District Name	Number of Enumeration Areas			Enumeration Area % Increase	
			1991	2001	2011	1991 - 2001	2001 - 2011
Urban Districts							
1	1	Gaborone	250	478	642	91.2	34.3
2	2	Francistown	132	187	212	41.7	13.4
3	3	Lobatse	43	78	84	81.4	7.7
4	4	Selebi-Phikwe	94	141	150	50.0	6.4
5	5	Jwaneng	22	38	48	72.7	26.3
6	6	Orapa	16	26	30	62.5	15.4
7	7	Sowa	5	14	16	180.0	14.3
		Total Urban	562	962	1182	71.2	22.9
Rural Districts							
1	10	Southern	234	290	313	23.9	7.9
2	11	Barolong	30	122	125	306.7	2.5
3	12	Ngwaketse West	0	31	38	0.0	22.6
4	20	South East	69	117	208	69.6	77.8
5	30	Kweneng East	305	429	601	40.7	40.1
6	31	Kweneng West	0	111	129	0.0	16.2
7	40	Kgatleng	103	181	232	75.7	28.2
8	50	Centra Serowe Palapye	249	401	535	61.0	33.4
9	51	Central Mahalape	175	280	339	60.0	21.1
10	52	Central Bobonong	114	177	212	55.3	19.8
11	53	Central Boteti	60	115	141	91.7	22.6
12	54	Central Tutume	180	333	444	85.0	33.3
13	60	North East	79	115	144	45.6	25.2
14	70	Ngamilang East	85	148	220	74.1	48.6
15	71	Ngamiland West	71	94	131	32.4	39.4
16	72	Chobe	28	45	55	60.7	22.2
17	73	Delta	3	7	8	133.3	14.3
18	80	Ghanzi	46	86	110	87.0	27.9
19	81	CKGR	1	2	2	100.0	0.0
20	90	Kgalagadi South	32	63	93	96.9	47.6
21	91	Kgalagadi North	21	43	55	104.8	27.9
		Total Rural	1885	3190	4135	69.2	29.6
		Total National EAs	2447	4152	5317	69.7	28.1

Table 2: Total Number of EAs in Major Villages for 1991, 2001 and 2011 Population and Housing Censuses

Serial No	District Code	District Name	Number of Enumeration Areas			Enumeration Area % Increase	
			1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001 - 2011
1	10	Southern	47	130	147	176.6	13.1
2	11	Barolong	3	20	21	566.7	5.0
3	12	Ngwaketse West	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
4	20	South East	43	66	163	53.5	147.0
5	30	Kweneng East	133	251	425	88.7	69.3
6	31	Kweneng West	0	13	14	0.0	7.7
7	40	Kgatleng	38	70	106	84.2	51.4
8	50	Central Serowe Palapye	92	162	234	76.1	44.4
9	51	Central Mahalape	55	99	130	80.0	31.3
10	52	Central Bobonong	42	69	92	64.3	33.3
11	53	Central Boteti	14	30	44	114.3	46.7
12	54	Central Tutume	46	89	171	93.5	92.1
13	60	North East	9	17	29	88.9	70.6
14	70	Ngamilang East	34	86	129	152.9	50.0
15	71	Ngamiland West	10	19	29	90.0	52.6
16	72	Chobe	6	14	21	133.3	50.0
17	73	Ghanzi	8	23	30	187.5	30.4
18	80	CKGR	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
19	81	Delta	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
20	90	Kgalagadi South	6	15	25	150.0	66.7
21	91	Kgalagadi North	4	10	14	150.0	40.0
		Total EAs	590	1183	1824	100.5	54.2

Table 3: Total Number of EAs in Small Villages for 1991, 2001 and 2011 Population and Housing Censuses

Serial No	District Code	District Name	Number of Enumeration Areas			Enumeration Area % Increase	
			1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001 - 2011
1	10	Southern	87	68	76	-21.8	11.8
2	11	Barolong	22	78	78	254.5	0.0
3	12	Ngwaketse West	0	20	23	0.0	15.0
4	20	South East	23	19	17	-17.4	-10.5
5	30	Kweneng East	39	55	53	41.0	-3.6
6	31	Kweneng West	0	40	53	0.0	32.5
7	40	Kgatleng	27	64	69	137.0	7.8
8	50	Centra Serowe Palapye	61	123	163	101.6	32.5
9	51	Central Mahalape	53	96	118	81.1	22.9
10	52	Central Bobonong	50	43	55	-14.0	27.9
11	53	Central Boteti	19	46	51	142.1	10.9
12	54	Central Tutume	71	147	168	107.0	14.3
13	60	North East	51	80	94	56.9	17.5
14	70	Ngamilang East	13	24	33	84.6	37.5
15	71	Ngamiland West	16	37	60	131.3	62.2
16	72	Chobe	10	18	22	80.0	22.2
17	73	Ghanzi	18	31	44	72.2	41.9
18	80	CKGR	1	2	2	100.0	0.0
19	81	Delta	2	5	6	0.0	20.0
20	90	Kgalagadi South	15	34	51	126.7	50.0
21	91	Kgalagadi North	14	27	35	92.9	29.6
		Total EAs	592	1057	1271	78.5	20.2

Table 4: Total Number of EAs in Lands Areas for 1991, 2001 and 2011 Population and Housing Censuses

Serial No	District Code	District Name	Number of Enumeration Areas			Enumeration Area % Increase	
			1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001 - 2011
1	10	Southern	83	67	68	-19.3	1.5
2	11	Barolong	5	17	17	240.0	0.0
3	12	Ngwaketse West	0	3	10	0.0	233.3
4	20	South East	0	21	16	0.0	-23.8
5	30	Kweneng East	116	89	88	-23.3	-1.1
6	31	Kweneng West	0	24	29	0.0	20.8
7	40	Kgatleng	32	38	43	18.8	13.2
8	50	Centra Serowe Palapye	66	68	80	3.0	17.6
9	51	Central Mahalape	46	41	49	-10.9	19.5
10	52	Central Bobonong	13	24	26	84.6	8.3
11	53	Central Boteti	8	8	12	0.0	50.0
12	54	Central Tutume	45	47	40	4.4	-14.9
13	60	North East	12	6	2	-50.0	-66.7
14	70	Ngamilang East	27	19	33	-29.6	73.7
15	71	Ngamiland West	37	31	31	-16.2	0.0
16	72	Chobe	3	2	2	-33.3	0.0
17	73	Ghanzi	0	1	0	0.0	-100.0
18	80	CKGR	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
19	81	Delta	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
20	90	Kgalagadi South	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
21	91	Kgalagadi North	2	2	2	0.0	0.0
		Total EAs	495	508	548	2.6	7.9

Table 5: Total Number of EAs in Cattle Posts for 1991, 2001 and 2011 Population and Housing Censuses

Serial No	District Code	District Name	Number of Enumeration Areas			Enumeration Area % Increase	
			1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001 - 2011
1	10	Southern	13	21	18	61.5	-14.3
2	11	Barolong	0	4	5	0.0	25.0
3	12	Ngwaketse West	0	6	1	0.0	-83.3
4	20	South East	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
5	30	Kweneng East	2	2	3	0.0	50.0
6	31	Kweneng West	0	11	9	0.0	-18.2
7	40	Kgatleng	6	9	14	50.0	55.6
8	50	Centra Serowe Palapye	20	34	40	70.0	17.6
9	51	Central Mahalape	19	37	35	94.7	-5.4
10	52	Central Bobonong	8	33	26	312.5	-21.2
11	53	Central Boteti	17	30	33	76.5	10.0
12	54	Central Tutume	5	9	9	80.0	0.0
13	60	North East	1	0	2	-100.0	0.0
14	70	Ngamilang East	8	15	18	87.5	20.0
15	71	Ngamiland West	8	7	9	-12.5	28.6
16	72	Chobe	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
17	73	Ghanzi	8	16	19	100.0	18.8
18	80	CKGR	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
19	81	Delta	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
20	90	Kgalagadi South	7	8	10	14.3	25.0
21	91	Kgalagadi North	1	2	2	100.0	0.0
Total EAs			123	244	253	98.4	3.7

Table 6: Total Number of EAs in Farms for 1991, 2001 and 2011 Population and Housing Censuses

Serial No	District Code	District Name	Number of Enumeration Areas			Enumeration Area % Increase	
			1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001 - 2011
1	10	Southern	0	0	0	0	0
2	11	Barolong	0	0	0	0	0
3	12	Ngwaketse West	0	1	3	0	200
4	20	South East	2	6	7	200	16.7
5	30	Kweneng East	1	0	0	-100	0
6	31	Kweneng West	0	0	0	0	0
7	40	Kgatleng	0	0	0	0	0
8	50	Centra Serowe Palapye	3	3	4	0	33.3
9	51	Central Mahalapye	2	5	5	150	0
10	52	Central Bobonong	1	2	2	100	0
11	53	Central Boteti	0	0	0	0	0
12	54	Central Tutume	0	1	1	0	0
13	60	North East	6	7	13	16.7	85.7
14	70	Ngamilang East	1	0	0	-100	0
15	71	Ngamiland West	0	0	0	0	0
16	72	Chobe	2	3	3	50	0
17	73	Ghanzi	11	13	14	18.2	7.69
18	80	CKGR	0	0	0	0	0
19	81	Delta	0	0	0	0	0
20	90	Kgalagadi South	4	5	6	25	20
21	91	Kgalagadi North	0	1	0	0	-100
		Total EAs	33	47	58	42.4	23.4

Table 7: Total number of EAS in Camps and Border Posts for 1991, 2001 and 2011 Population and Housing Censuses

Serial No	District Code	District Name	Number of Enumeration Areas			Enumeration Area % Increase	
			1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001 - 2011
1	10	Southern	0	0	1	0	0
2	11	Barolong	0	0	1	0	0
3	12	Ngwaketse West	0	0	0	0	0
4	20	South East	1	4	4	300	0.0
5	30	Kweneng East	1	5	5	400	0
6	31	Kweneng West	0	9	9	0	0
7	40	Kgatleng	0	0	0	0	0
8	50	Centra Serowe Palapye	0	4	7	0	75
9	51	Central Mahalape	0	2	1	0	-50
10	52	Central Bobonong	0	2	4	0	100
11	53	Central Boteti	2	1	1	-50	0
12	54	Central Tutume	0	8	9	0	12.5
13	60	North East	0	3	3	0	0
14	70	Ngamilang East	1	4	7	300	75
15	71	Ngamiland West	0	0	1	0	0
16	72	Chobe	6	6	5	0	-16.7
17	73	Ghanzi	1	1	2	0	100
18	80	CKGR	0	0	0	0	0
19	81	Delta	1	2	2	100	0
20	90	Kgalagadi South	0	1	1	0	0
21	91	Kgalagadi North	0	1	2	0	100
		Total Camps EAs	13	53	65	307.7	22.6

Table 8: Total number of EAS in Mixed Land Uses for 1991, 2001 and 2011 Population and Housing Censuses

Serial No	District Code	District Name	Number of Enumeration Areas			Enumeration Area % Increase	
			1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001 - 2011
1	10	Southern	4	4	3	0	-25
2	11	Barolong	0	3	3	0	0
3	12	Ngwaketse West	0	1	1	0	0
4	20	South East	0	1	1	0	0
5	30	Kweneng East	13	27	27	107.7	0.0
6	31	Kweneng West	0	14	15	0	7.1
7	40	Kgatleng	0	0	0	0	0
8	50	Centra Serowe Palapye	7	7	7	0	0
9	51	Central Mahalape	0	0	1	0	0
10	52	Central Bobonong	0	4	7	0	0
11	53	Central Boteti	0	0	0	0	0
12	54	Central Tutume	13	32	46	146.2	43.75
13	60	North East	0	2	1	0	-50
14	70	Ngamilang East	1	0	0	-100	0
15	71	Ngamiland West	0	0	1	0	0
16	72	Chobe	1	2	2	100	0
17	73	Ghanzi	0	1	1	0	0
18	80	CKGR	0	0	0	0	0
19	81	Delta	0	0	0	0	0
20	90	Kgalagadi South	0	0	0	0	0
21	91	Kgalagadi North	0	0	1	0	0
		Total EAs	39	98	117	151.3	19.4

**Table 9: Total Number of EAs in Other Land Uses (Farms,Camps and Mixed Uses) for 1991, 2001 and 2011
Population and Housing Censuses**

Serial No	District Name	Number of Enumeration Areas			Enumeration Area % Increase	
		1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001 - 2011
1	Southern	4	4	4	0	0
2	Barolong	0	3	4	0	0
3	Ngwaketse West	0	2	4	0	100
4	South East	3	11	12	267	9.1
5	Kweneng East	15	32	32	113	0
6	Kweneng West	0	23	24	0	0
7	Kgatleng	0	0	0	0	0
8	Centra Serowe Palapye	10	14	18	40	28.6
9	Central Mahalape	2	7	7	250	0
10	Central Bobonong	1	8	13	700	62.5
11	Central Boteti	2	1	1	0	0
12	Central Tutume	13	41	56	0	36.6
13	North East	6	12	17	100.0	41.7
14	Ngamilang East	3	4	7	33.3	0
15	Ngamiland West	0	0	2	0	0
16	Chobe	9	11	10	22.2	-9.1
17	Ghanzi	12	15	17	25.0	13.33
18	CKGR	0	0	0	0	0
19	Ngamiland Delta	1	2	2	0	0
20	Kgalagadi South	4	6	7	50	16.7
21	Kgalagadi North	0	2	3	0	50
	Total Farms EAs	85	198	240	132.9	21.2

Figure 2: Village EA Map for Ramotswa

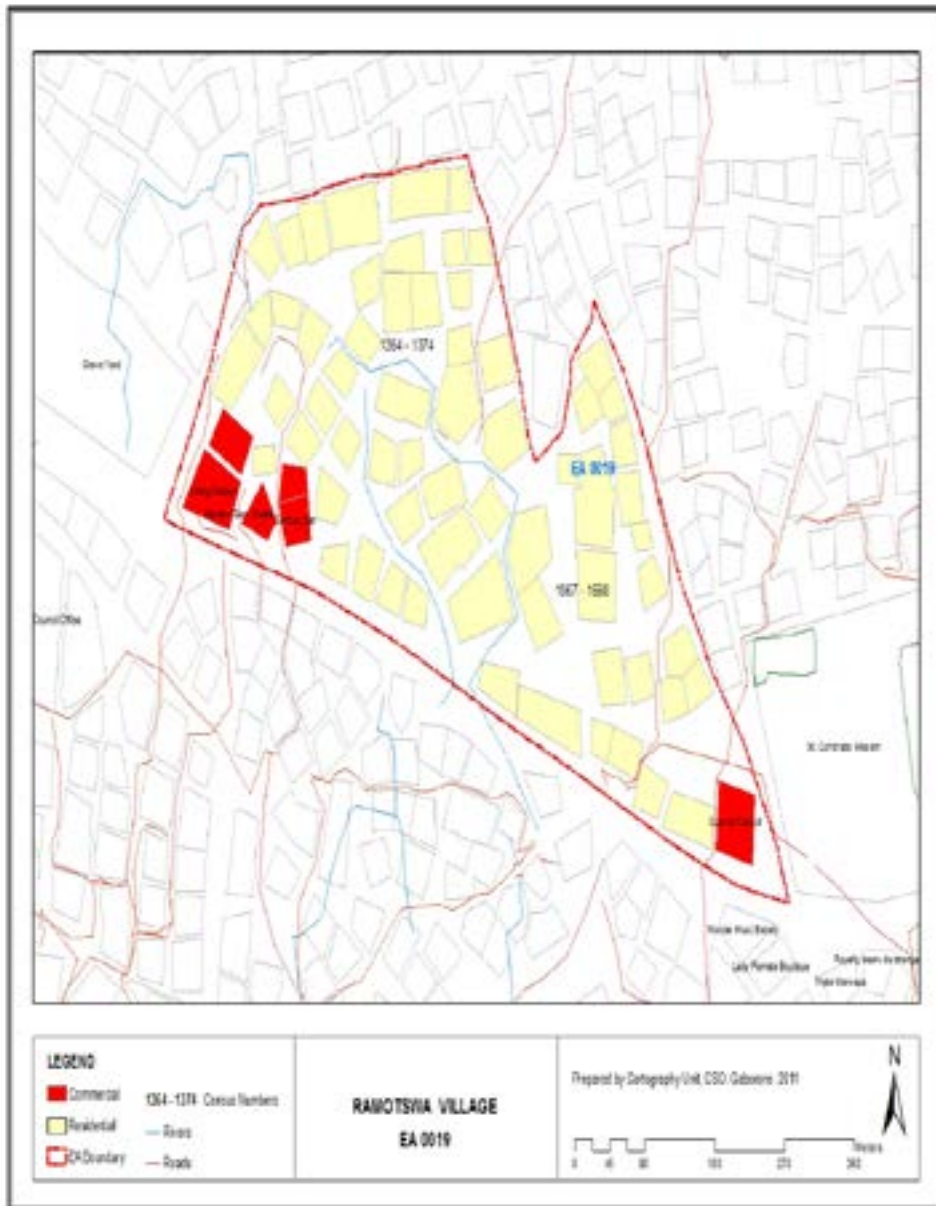


Figure 3: District map showing the number of delineated enumeration areas for the 2001 population census.

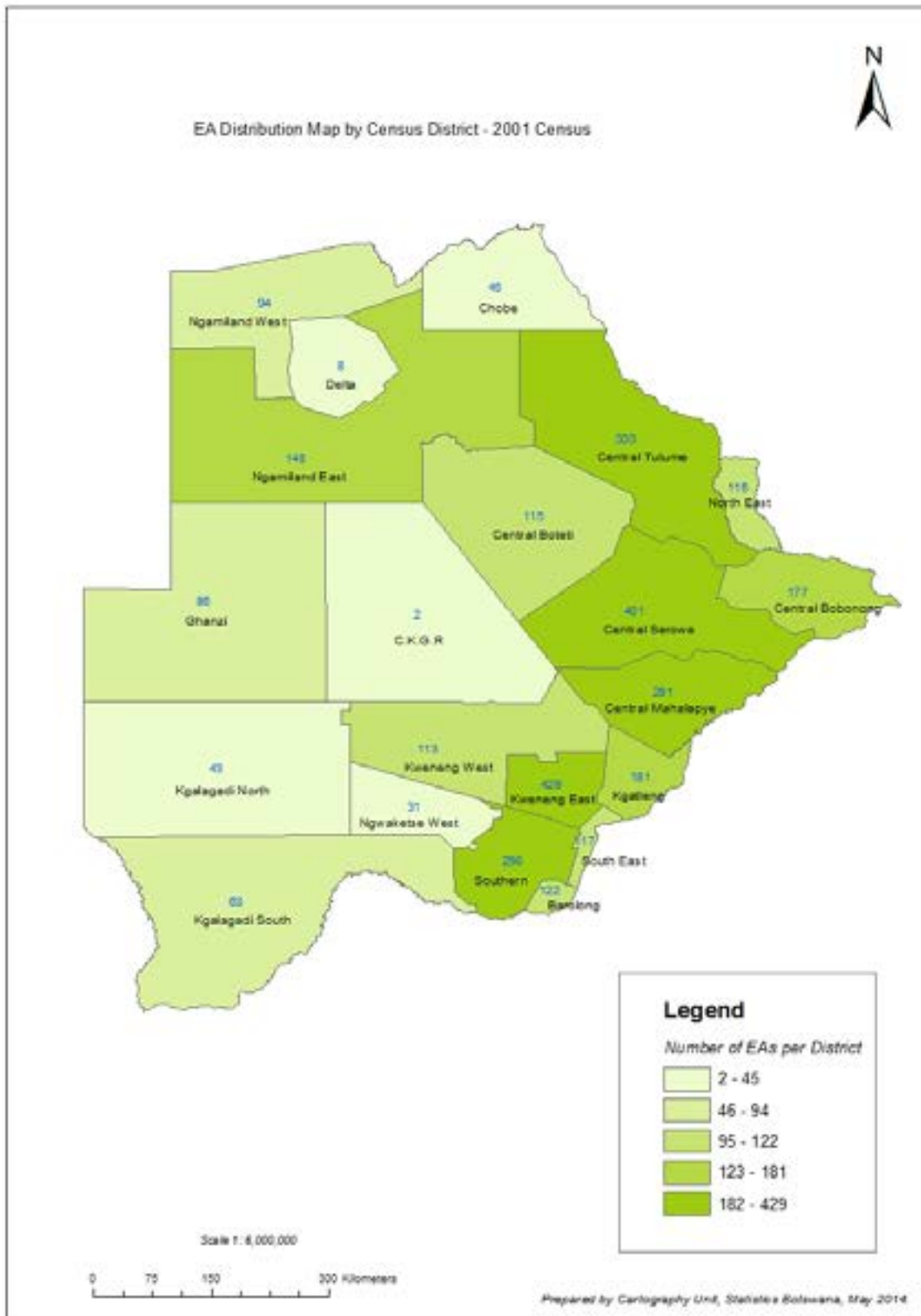


Figure 4: District map showing the number of denileated enumeration areas for the 2011 population census.

