



CHOBE SUB DISTRICT

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SELECTED INDICATORS 2011

VOL 9.0

STATISTICS BOTSWANA

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

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VOL 9.0

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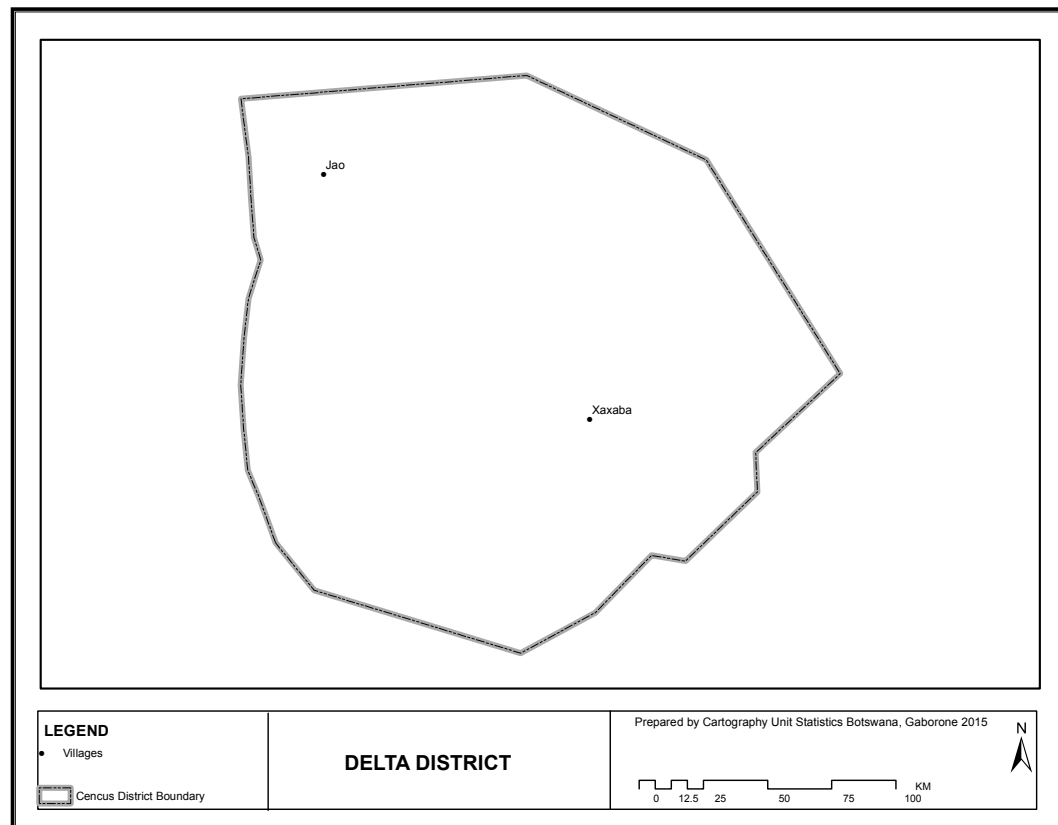
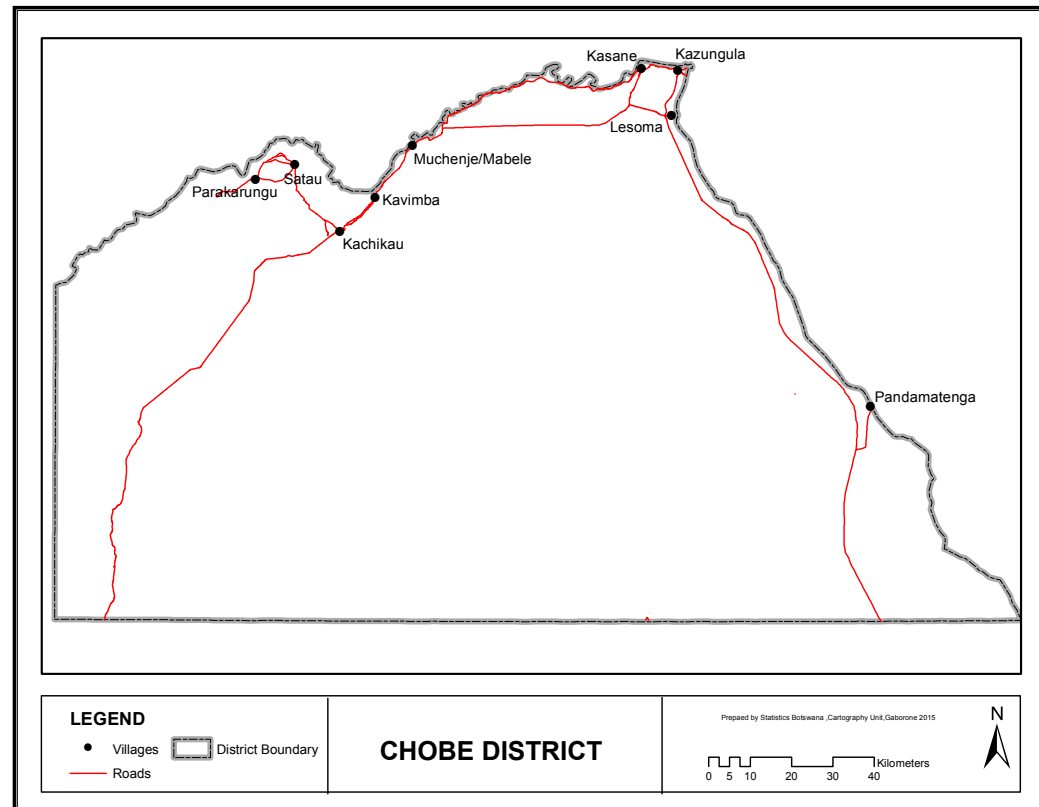
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FIGURE 1: MAP OF CHOBE & DELTA DISTRICT



Preface

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 CENSUSES**

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	52.0	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	22.0	22.4	24.2	25.2
Females	24.1	23.4	23.5	25.3	26.8
Median Age (Years)	15.0	15.3	16.8	20.1	23
Males	13.5	15.0	16.0	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: SUMMARY INDICATORS FOR CHOBE AND DELTA DISTRICTS 2011

Demographic Indicators		Value
Total Population	Total	23,347
	Male	12,023
	Female	11,324
Population Change 2001-2011		23.5
Population Growth Rate 2001-2011		2.1
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)		105.8
Percentage Urban		34.8
Population Density (per Sq km)		1.1
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)		25.2
Crude Death Rate (per 1000)		4.1
Natural Rate of Increase (% per annum)		2.11
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)		0.08
Mean Age at Childbearing		29.9
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)		2.36
Infant Mortality Rate		
Child Mortality Rate		
Under 5 Mortality		
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)		60.8
Males		
Females		
Mean Age (years)	Males	26
	Females	27.2
Median Age (Years)	Males	26
	Females	26
Population Groups		
Infants (0-1)		6.4
Under-fives (0-4)		14.2
School-going (6-13)		15.6
Labour Force (15-64)		36.6
Youth (18-35)		55.6
Elderly (65+)		4.5
Proportion with Access to Improved Sanitation		87.9
Proportion with Access to Improved Source of Water		99.9
Proportion with Seeing Defects in One or Both Eyes		31.9
Proportion with Hearing Defects in Both Ears		17.5
Defects of Speech		6.5
Inability to Use One or Both Legs		13.6
Inability to Use One or Both Arms		6.5
Inability to Speak		3.5
Moderate to Severe Mental Retardation		12.6
Unemployment Rate	Total	14.9
	Male	7.2
	Female	11.9
Literacy Rate	Total	
	Male	86.8
	Female	83.2
Proportion of Population 12 Years and Over who are Married		16.5
Proportion of Population 12 Years and Over who are Cohabiting		26.6
Proportion of Population 17 Years and Less with Mother Deceased		28.3
Proportion of Population 17 Years and Less with Father Deceased		10.9

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. The De Jure method refers to the enumeration of population according to usual residence and excludes visitors. It however 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 defacto enumeration. An important aspect about the 2011 census is its wide disaggregation of information by 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 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.

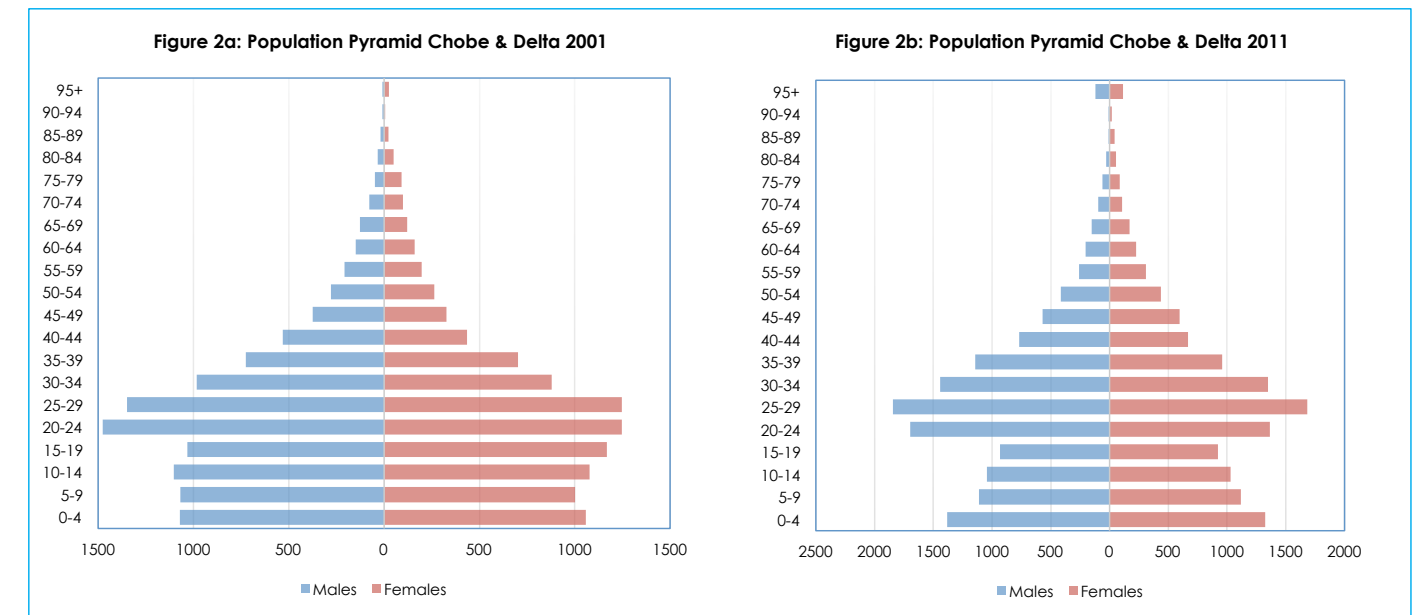
2.0 Total Population and growth

In terms of population distribution, the only sizable (34.8 per cent and 16 per cent respectively) population concentrates are found in Kasane and Kazungula. The majority of the settlements in the two districts have a population of less than 1,000 people. Overall, the area is sparsely populated with an average density of 1.1 persons per square kilometre.

3.0 Population Composition

The structure of the population of Chobe and Delta is lightly different from the structure of Botswana's population. Instead of the broad based structure, the structure thins at the bottom, then broadens in the Middle Ages and finally thins at the older ages. This area (Chobe and Delta) is a tourist area and therefore characterised by a high number of travellers (see Chart 1)

Figure 2: Population Distribution for Chobe and Delta Districts 2001 and 2011



Looking at various age groups, and shown through Table 4, the highest proportion (13.6 per cent) of the population is found in the 25-29 age group followed by the 20-24 (11.8 per cent) and 30-34 (10.8 per cent) age group respectively.

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 59.6 per cent of the district's population. Around 50 per cent of the population of most villages in the district represented the labour force. Parakarungu village had the highest percent of persons in this age bracket at 74.9 per cent followed by Muchige/Mabele at 62.4 per cent. This was followed by Satau and Lesoma at 60.3 per cent and 57.1 per cent respectively. The village of Katamaga (23.5 per cent) and Ditshiping (16.7 per cent) had the lowest proportion of people within the labour force.

3.2 The Youth

The youth are described as those aged between 18 and 35 years. This group made up 55.6 per cent of the sub district's population. Xaxaba had the highest proportion of youths at 58.6 per cent, followed by Kasane and Kazungula at 57.8 per cent and 56.8 per cent respectively. Daonora had the lowest proportion of youths at 16.7 per cent.

3.3 The Elderly

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

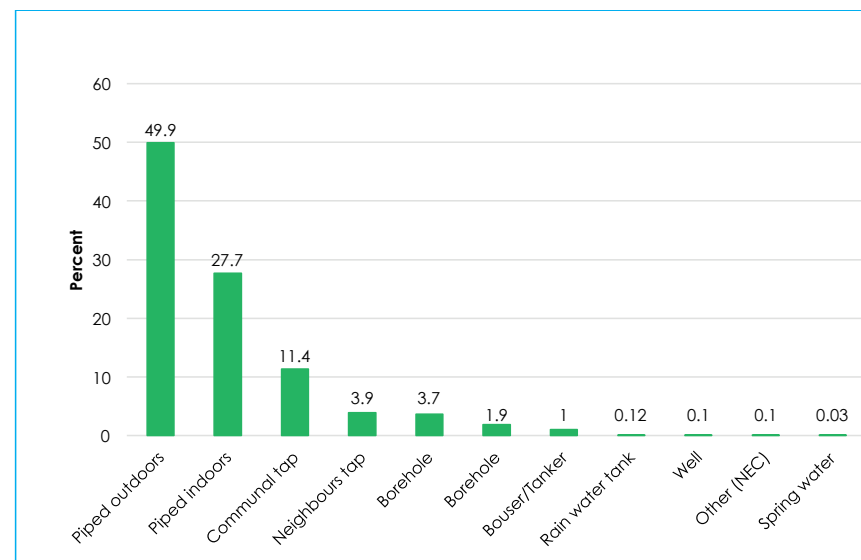
Overall, 4.5 per cent of the Chobe and Delta Districts population were the elderly. The proportion is lower than the national average of 5.5 per cent. The village of Daonora had the highest proportion of the elderly population at 50.0 per cent, followed by Satau at 17.8 per cent. The village was closely followed by Morutsha. Kasane and Kazungula had the lowest percent of the elderly population at 2.1 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively.

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

More than three quarters of the population of Chobe and Delta Districts have access to portable water. Out of those who have access to portable water 77.6 per cent reported to have access to piped water, either indoors or outdoors. Only 11.4 per cent reported to have access to a communal tap and 3.9 per cent have access to a neighbour's tap.

Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Drinking Water Chobe and Delta



5.0 Employment Status

Employment was estimated for persons aged 15 years and above. The overall labour force for the sub district was 36.6 percent of the district's population.

According to the data on Table 9, the rate of unemployment is not very high in Chobe and Delta districts. This may be due to the fact that the majority of the people in the area are employed in many tourist establishments in the area. The highest unemployment rates were recorded among the female population in Muchenge/Mabele and Kasane (20.8 per cent and 19.3 per cent respectively). Overall, the unemployment rate for Chobe and Delta was 7.9 percent for males and 11.9 per cent for females.

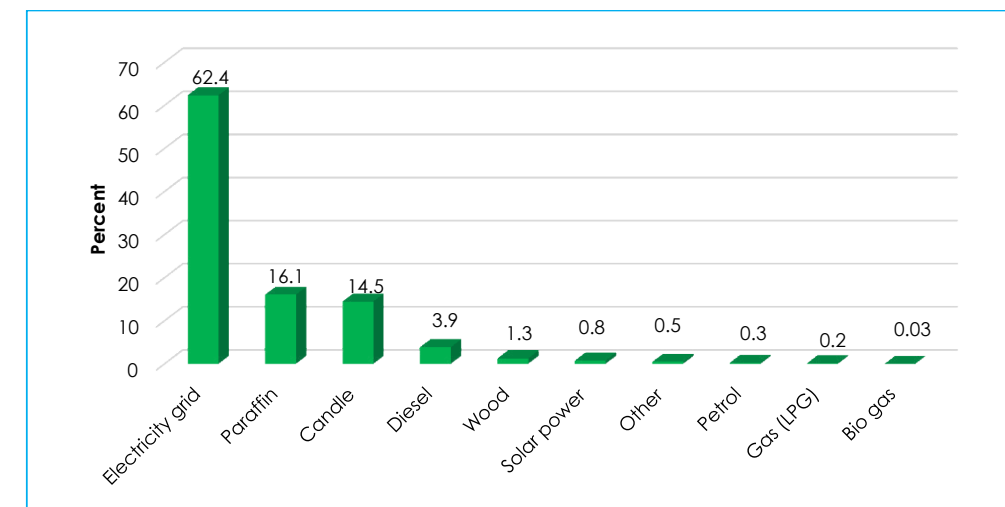
6.0 Source of Fuel for Lighting

Figure 4 shows that paraffin and electricity were the leading sources of energy for lighting for more than 80 percent of the district's households.

The commonest sources of fuel for lighting in this district were candle and paraffin. Candle was the leading source as it was used by 33.7 percent of the households followed closely by paraffin at 33.6 percent. Only 20.8 percent of households used electricity. Other sources of energy for lighting were used by less than 1 percent each by households in the district.

The largest proportion of those who used electricity for lighting was found in Kasane at 90.5 percent followed by Kazungula at 76.4 percent

Figure 4 : Source of Energy for Lighting- Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

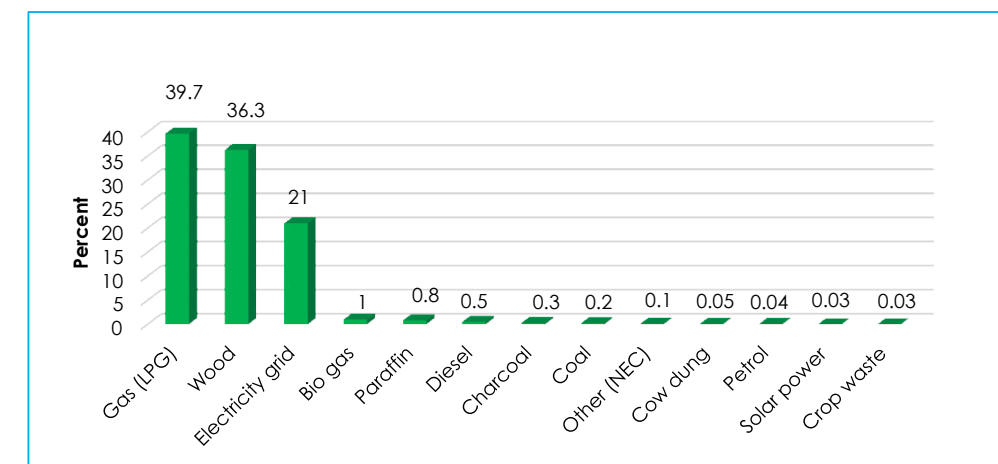


7.0 Source of Fuel for Cooking

Cooking energy accounts for about 90 percent of all household energy consumption in the developing world. 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 percent of the population use biomass fuels for their daily cooking¹.

Figure 5 above shows that in Chobe and Delta Districts, gas (LPG) was the most used source of energy for household cooking. It was used by 39.7 percent of households in the district. This was closely followed by wood at 36.3 percent. About 21.0 percent of households used electricity. The use of firewood for cooking was highest in the rural villages where other alternatives are limited.

Figure 5 : Percentage Distribution of source of Cooking in Chobe and Delta 2011



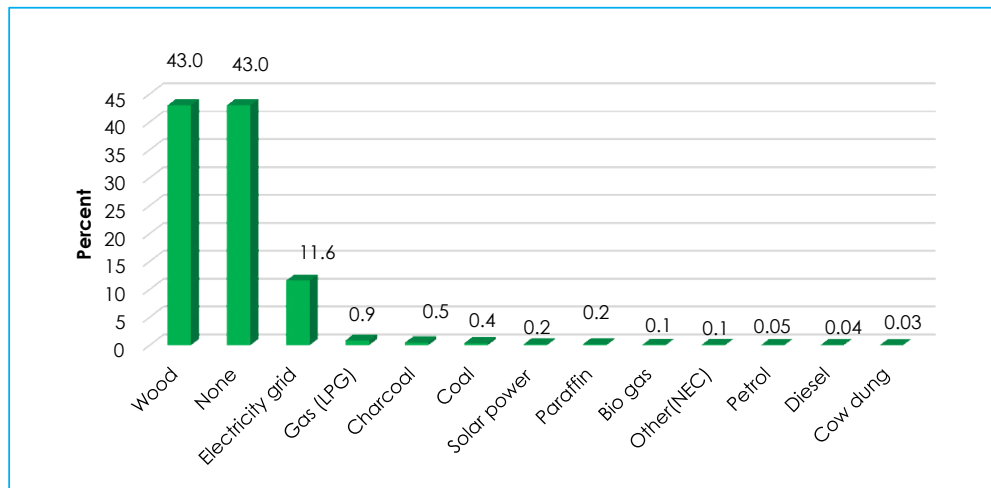
8.0 Source of Fuel for Heating

In a home the heating system normally serves two purposes. The primary purpose of heating is to maintain warm temperatures within the home during colder months. Keeping a house warm is important for the occupants of the home as well as the structure itself. The secondary purpose of a heating system is to heat domestic hot water for usage during all months of the year.

Just like cooking, wood was by far the most common fuel used for household heating. It was used by 43.0 percent of the sub district's households. This was equal to the population that did not use any source of heating. It was observed that some households used electricity (11.6 percent) for heating. Other sources of heating constituted less than 1 percent each.

¹ GTZ, 2014. Cooking Energy: Why it really matters if we are to halve poverty by 2015.

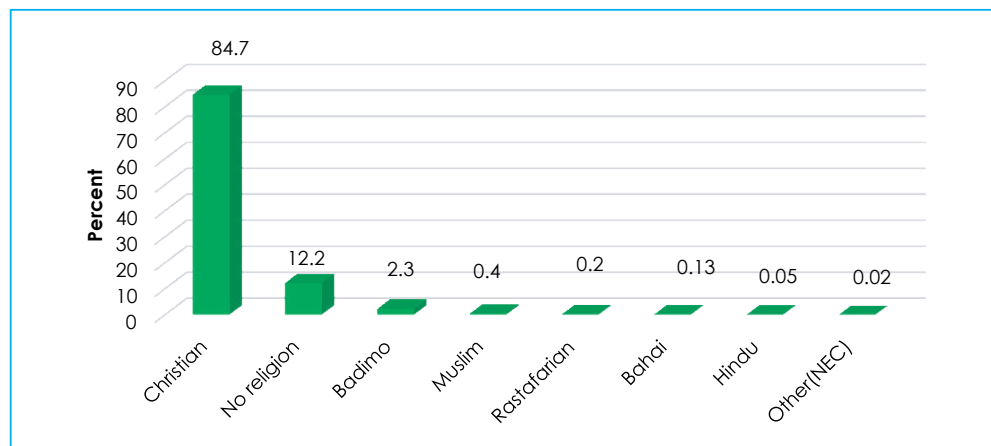
Figure 6 : Percentage Distribution of Source of Heating in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011



9.0 Religion

A religion is defined as an organised 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 values².

Figure 7. Percent Distribution of Religion in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011



Regarding religion, the highest proportion (84.7 percent) of people in Chobe and Delta indicated that there were Christians. This was followed by those who professed to have no religion and those who follow Badimo at 12.2 percent and 2.3 percent respectively. Other religions such as Muslim, Bahai, Hindu and Rastafarianism contributed less than one percent each.

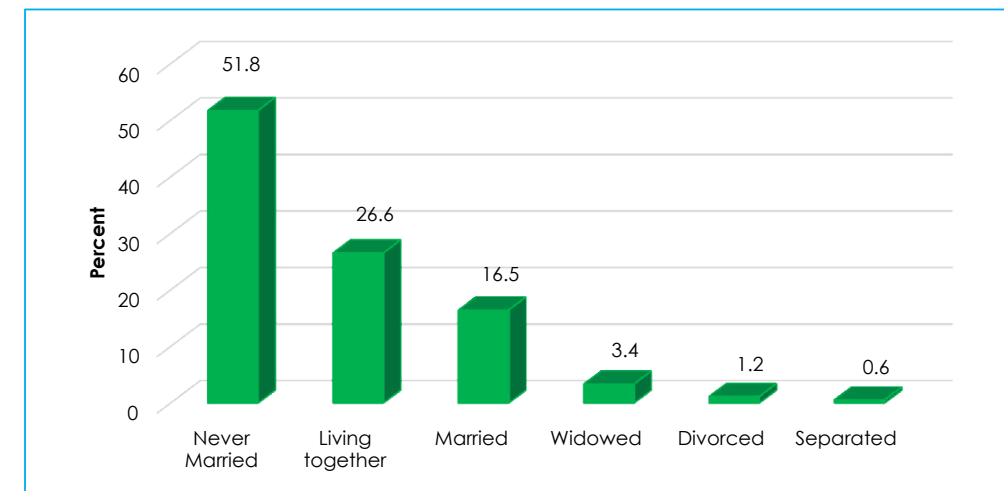
10.0 Marital Status

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.

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. Although the country's legal age for 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 8 shows that, during the 2011 PHC, only 16.5 per cent of the population of Chobe and Delta Districts reported to be in formal marriages. Furthermore, a significant number (51.8 per cent) of the population were never married, while 26.6 per cent were living together, followed by the widowed and divorced at 3.4 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively

Figure 8: Percentage Distribution of Marital Status in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011



11.0 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-hood in many industrialised countries, where a child must have lost both parents to qualify as an orphan. UNICEF and numerous international organisations adopted the broader definition of orphan-hood 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. Botswana defines an orphan as a child aged below 18 who has lost one or both parents⁴.

Figure 9: Percentage Distribution by Type of Orphan in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

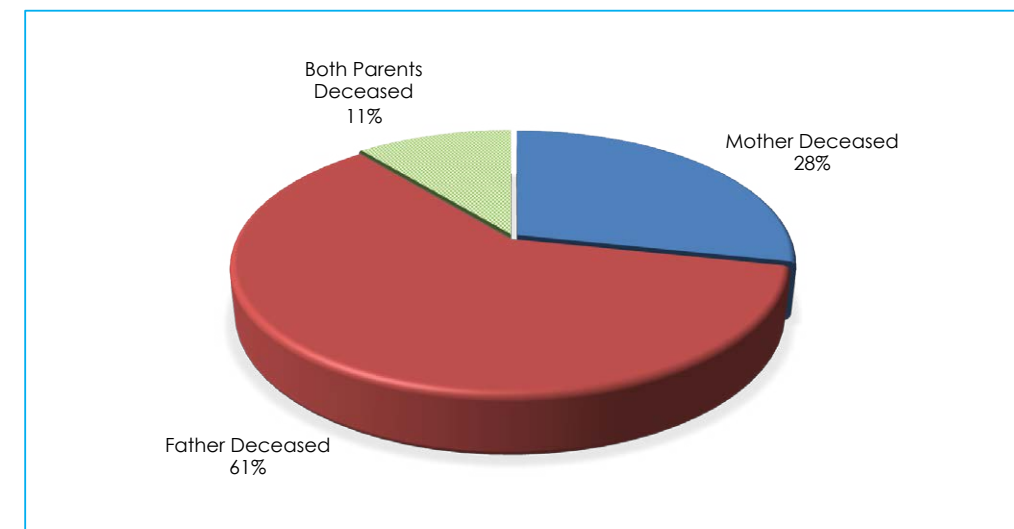


Figure 9 shows that more than half (61 percent) of the orphans had lost a father but with the mother surviving. About 11 percent had lost both parents.

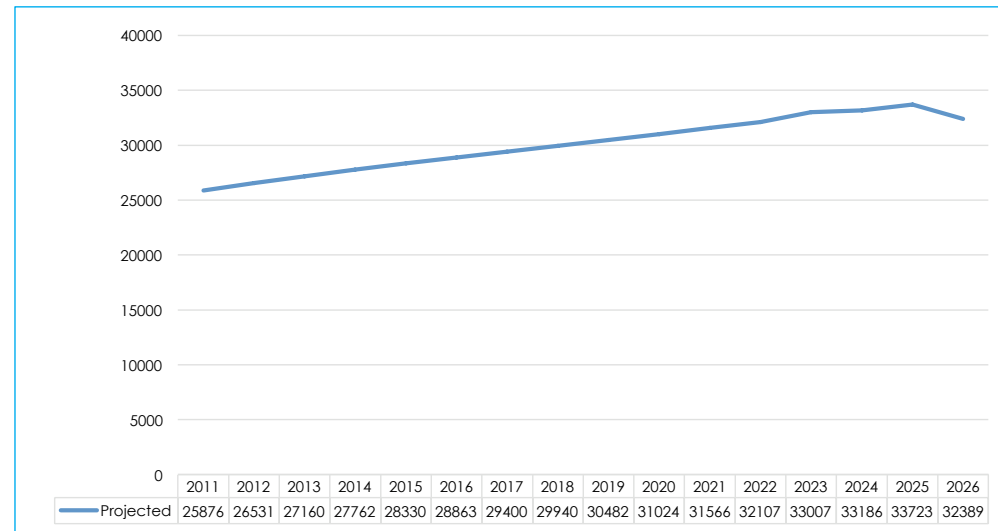
² The Free Dictionary by Farlex

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

12.0 Projected Population 2011 – 2026

The population of the district was estimated to have grown by 8.3 percent between 2001 and 2011. It is estimated that by 2026, the population of the district will reach 32,389, which will be an increase of 6,513 from the 2011 figure of 25,876 inhabitants.

Figure 10: Projected population of Chobe and Delta District 2011 -2026



Annexes

Table 2: Population Size, growth and Sex Distribution by Village for Chobe Delta 2001 and 2011

Village	2001 Population			2011 Population			Population Change (%)	Annual Change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Other localities	1,568	666	2234	1,738	725	2463	10.3	1.0
Chobe No Affiliation	733	569	1302	812	699	1511	16.1	1.5
Daonara	86	89	175	11	24	35	-80.0	-14.9
Delta No Affiliation	791	725	1516	801	753	1554	2.5	0.2
Ditshiping	110	128	238	64	75	139	-41.6	-5.2
Jao	92	142	234	97	132	229	-2.1	-0.2
Kachikau	384	497	881	669	687	1356	53.9	4.4
Kasane	3,759	3879	7638	4,441	4567	9008	17.9	1.7
Katamaga	37	30	67	25	17	42	-37.3	-4.6
Kavimba	261	258	519	283	266	549	5.8	0.6
Kazungula	812	853	1665	2,037	2096	4133	148.2	9.5
Lesoma	215	195	410	308	305	613	49.5	4.1
Murutsha	102	110	212	33	28	61	-71.2	-11.7
Muchinge/Mabele	335	361	696	357	416	773	11.1	1.1
Pandamatenga	724	821	1545	887	911	1798	16.4	1.5
Parakarungu	373	433	806	376	469	845	4.8	0.5
Satau	332	398	730	278	327	605	-17.1	-1.9
Xaxaba	36	42	78	84	78	162	107.7	7.6
Total	10,750	10,196	20946	13,301	12,575	25876	23.5	2.1

Table 3: Population of Selected Villages Population by Sex in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Other Localities	1,738	725	2,463	9.5
Chobe No Affiliation	812	699	1,511	5.8
Daonara	11	24	35	0.1
Delta No Affiliation	801	753	1,554	6.0
Ditshiping	64	75	139	0.5
Jao	97	132	229	0.9
Kachikau	669	687	1,356	5.2
Kasane	4,441	4,567	9,008	34.8
Katamaga	25	17	42	0.2
Kavimba	283	266	549	2.1
Kazungula	2,037	2,096	4,133	16.0
Lesoma	308	305	613	2.4
Murutsha	33	28	61	0.2
Muchinge/Mabele	357	416	773	3.0
Pandamatenga	887	911	1,798	6.9
Parakarungu	376	469	845	3.3
Satau	278	327	605	2.3
Xaxaba	84	78	162	0.6
Total	13,301	12,575	25,876	100.0

Table 4: Population of Selected Villages by Age Groups and Chobe Delta Districts 2011

Village	Age Groups																			Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94		95+
Other	118	65	94	109	558	388	263	256	188	141	83	57	36	38	22	22	6	0	4	15	2463
Chobe No Affiliation	82	33	21	53	150	215	248	196	131	120	97	68	42	22	12	0	1	1	0	19	1511
Daonara	5	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	4	1	3	2	7	2	2	1	3	0	0	35
Delta No Affiliation	5	11	28	32	137	348	278	206	131	111	86	55	56	32	18	7	1	0	3	9	1554
Ditshiping	14	13	2	11	20	20	6	9	6	5	5	4	9	9	4	1	0	1	0	0	139
Jao	45	18	17	23	18	19	13	17	8	8	6	8	4	7	9	5	2	1	1	0	229
Kachikau	166	145	171	291	90	101	105	77	59	32	25	18	12	21	10	10	7	5	5	6	1356
Kasane	977	769	803	802	1088	1372	1046	672	435	327	229	151	88	56	34	21	16	6	5	111	9008
Katamaga	5	3	0	2	4	1	4	3	1	2	3	2	5	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	42
Kavimba	67	87	43	22	46	65	39	33	24	28	20	18	18	10	10	4	6	4	0	5	549
Kazungula	488	482	366	247	474	538	460	345	243	170	123	64	49	27	16	17	11	7	0	6	4133
Lesoma	85	84	69	33	56	71	53	44	35	24	24	9	10	5	3	0	2	1	2	3	613
Murutsha	5	6	3	3	5	5	3	6	6	2	2	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	61
Muchinge/Mabele	116	98	95	37	74	74	59	45	27	29	29	20	15	16	11	9	6	3	2	8	773
Pandamatenga	265	194	181	103	204	198	143	108	92	84	45	42	30	23	20	10	4	2	3	47	1798
Parakarungu	142	130	122	42	51	53	36	49	25	37	36	26	27	15	19	16	7	8	1	3	845
Satau	99	81	57	29	54	40	22	29	21	35	31	18	19	25	9	19	8	6	0	3	605
Xaxaba	24	9	2	15	30	21	11	7	7	9	5	4	6	3	3	3	1	1	0	1	162
Total	2708	2228	2074	1855	3061	3529	2790	2103	1439	1168	850	571	431	322	205	148	81	50	27	236	25876
Percentage	10.5	8.6	8.0	7.2	11.8	13.6	10.8	8.1	5.6	4.5	3.3	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	100.0

Table 5A: Population by Target Population and Village in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Population	Infants 0-1	Under 5 0-4	Primary School 6-13	Dependents 0-14	Labour Force 15-64	Youth 18-35	Child Bearing Women 15-49	Elderly 65+
Other	2055	47	118	109	2079	277	1350	487	94
Chobe No Affiliation	1209	45	82	22	1320	136	683	465	36
Daonara	30	2	5	0	15	5	5	6	15
Delta No Affiliation	1171	2	5	23	1440	44	829	624	61
Ditshiping	112	5	14	7	95	29	54	43	15
Jao	160	18	45	19	124	80	67	60	25
Kachikau	983	73	166	210	810	482	380	383	62
Kasane	6849	448	977	1077	6210	2549	3957	2891	141
Katamaga	34	1	5	1	27	8	12	6	7
Kavimba	367	34	67	90	313	197	172	118	39
Kazungula	2916	234	488	604	2713	1336	1656	1272	80
Lesoma	413	34	85	108	359	238	207	154	15
Murutsha	48	2	5	5	39	14	18	12	8
Muchinge/Mabele	495	51	116	137	409	309	236	184	51
Pandamatenga	1241	117	265	279	1049	640	629	481	66
Parakarungu	526	64	142	175	382	394	174	179	69
Satau	393	46	99	108	298	237	141	128	70
Xaxaba	128	9	24	4	115	35	75	48	12
Total	19130	1232	2708	2978	17797	7010	10645	7541	866

Table 5B: Percentage Distribution of Population Composition by Village in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Population	Infants 0-1	Under 5 0-4	Primary School 6-13	Dependents 0-14	Labour Force 15-64	Youth 18-35	Child Bearing Women 15-49	Elderly 65+
Other	2055	2.3	5.7	5.3	101.2	13.5	65.7	23.7	4.6
Chobe No Affiliation	1209	3.7	6.8	1.8	109.2	11.2	56.5	38.5	3.0
Daonara	30	6.7	16.7	0.0	50.0	16.7	16.7	20.0	50.0
Delta No Affiliation	1171	0.2	0.4	2.0	123.0	3.8	70.8	53.3	5.2
Ditshiping	112	4.5	12.5	6.3	84.8	25.9	48.2	38.4	13.4
Jao	160	11.3	28.1	11.9	77.5	50.0	41.9	37.5	15.6
Kachikau	983	7.4	16.9	21.4	82.4	49.0	38.7	39.0	6.3
Kasane	6849	6.5	14.3	15.7	90.7	37.2	57.8	42.2	2.1
Katamaga	34	2.9	14.7	2.9	79.4	23.5	35.3	17.6	20.6
Kavimba	367	9.3	18.3	24.5	85.3	53.7	46.9	32.2	10.6
Kazungula	2916	8.0	16.7	20.7	93.0	45.8	56.8	43.6	2.7
Lesoma	413	8.2	20.6	26.2	86.9	57.6	50.1	37.3	3.6
Morutsha	48	4.2	10.4	10.4	81.3	29.2	37.5	25.0	16.7
Muchinge/Mabele	495	10.3	23.4	27.7	82.6	62.4	47.7	37.2	10.3
Pandamatenga	1241	9.4	21.4	22.5	84.5	51.6	50.7	38.8	5.3
Parakarungu	526	12.2	27.0	33.3	72.6	74.9	33.1	34.0	13.1
Satau	393	11.7	25.2	27.5	75.8	60.3	35.9	32.6	17.8
Xaxaba	128	7.0	18.8	3.1	89.8	27.3	58.6	37.5	9.4
Total	19130	6.4	14.2	15.6	93.0	36.6	55.6	39.4	4.5

Table 6: School Attendance in Chobe Delta by Village and Sex 2011

Village	Still at school		Left school		Never attended		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Other	376	62	1086	407	158	138	1600	607
Chobe No Affiliation	33	33	589	441	80	105	727	579
Daonara	-	-	2	3	8	20	22	23
Delta No Affiliation	2	2	521	504	85	66	589	572
Ditshiping	3	6	27	30	33	35	65	71
Jao	4	13	35	32	53	74	113	119
Kachikau	256	253	260	271	107	135	651	659
Kasane	1050	1113	2696	2809	403	410	4156	4332
Katamaga	-	-	12	7	13	9	21	16
Kavimba	63	65	162	129	40	53	278	247
Kazungula	460	425	1219	1267	197	262	1941	1954
Lesoma	83	70	159	150	53	64	306	284
Morutsha	1	-	18	12	12	16	35	28
Muchinge/Mabele	90	88	186	219	54	84	360	391
Pandamatenga	175	159	473	478	175	214	862	851
Parakarungu	130	101	138	196	80	136	404	433
Satau	67	59	128	152	62	91	286	302
Xaxaba	1	2	43	42	33	32	76	76
Total	2794	2451	7754	7149	1646	1944	12492	11544

Table 7A Religion by Type and Village in Chobe Delta 2011

Village	Religion								
	Household	Christian	Muslim	Bahai	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other religion (NEC)
Other	2055	1746	7	3	-	93	205	-	1
Chobe No Affiliation	1209	985	3	1	1	48	166	5	-
Daonara	30	10	-	-	-	7	13	-	-
Delta No Affiliation	1171	969	5	1	-	41	154	-	1
Ditshiping	112	66	-	-	-	12	34	-	-
Jao	160	112	-	-	-	5	43	-	-
Kachikau	983	871	2	-	2	12	95	1	-
Kasane	6849	5791	30	17	6	90	891	24	-
Katamaga	34	27	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Kavimba	367	324	-	1	-	5	37	-	-
Kazungula	2916	2621	9	-	1	25	255	5	-
Lesoma	413	304	-	-	-	15	90	4	-
Morutsha	48	36	-	-	-	0	12	-	-
Muchinge/Mabele	495	384	8	1	-	1	99	1	1
Pandamatenga	1241	1004	5	1	-	74	156	1	-
Parakarungu	526	485	1	-	-	2	37	1	-
Satau	393	378	-	-	-	4	11	-	-
Xaxaba	128	96	-	-	-	11	21	-	-
Total	19130	16209	70	25	10	445	2326	42	3

Table 7B: Population of Selected Villages by Religion-Chobe Delta 2011

Village	Religion								
	Household	Christian	Muslim	Bahai	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other religion (NEC)
Other	2055	85.0	0.3	0.2	-	4.5	10.0	-	0.1
Chobe No Affiliation	1209	81.5	0.2	0.1	0.08	4.0	13.7	0.4	-
Daonara	30	33.3	-	-	-	23.3	43.3	-	-
Delta No Affiliation	1171	82.7	0.4	0.09	-	3.5	13.2	-	0.1
Ditshiping	112	58.9	-	-	-	10.7	30.4	-	-
Jao	160	70.0	-	-	-	3.1	26.9	-	-
Kachikau	983	88.6	0.2	-	0.2	1.2	9.7	0.1	-
Kasane	6849	84.6	0.4	0.25	0.1	1.3	13.0	0.4	-
Katamaga	34	79.4	-	-	-	-	20.6	-	-
Kavimba	367	88.3	-	0.27	-	1.4	10.1	-	-
Kazungula	2916	89.9	0.3	-	0.0	0.9	8.7	0.2	-
Lesoma	413	73.6	-	-	-	3.6	21.8	1.0	-
Morutsha	48	75.0	-	-	-	0.0	25.0	-	-
Muchinge/Mabele	495	77.6	1.6	0.20	-	0.2	20.0	0.2	0.2
Pandamatenga	1241	80.9	0.4	0.08	-	6.0	12.6	0.1	-
Parakarungu	526	92.2	0.2	-	-	0.4	7.0	0.2	-
Satau	393	96.2	-	-	-	1.0	2.8	-	-
Xaxaba	128	75.0	-	-	-	8.6	16.4	-	-
Total	19130	84.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.3	12.2	0.2	0.0

Table 8A: Marital Status by Village in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Total	Married	Never Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Other	2062	350	706	927	16	21	42
Chobe No Affiliation	1211	265	487	397	10	15	37
Daonara	30	10	7	6	-	-	7
Delta No Affiliation	1172	134	564	442	2	11	19
Ditshiping	112	10	58	32	1	5	6
Jao	160	1	73	84	-	-	2
Kachikau	983	109	655	171	6	10	32
Kasane	6868	1047	4086	1482	10	75	168
Katamaga	34	9	13	10	-	-	2
Kavimba	370	86	165	82	-	10	27
Kazungula	2923	521	1540	729	16	33	84
Lesoma	413	83	207	104	3	1	15
Morutsha	48	3	20	23	-	1	1
Muchinge/Mabele	508	109	292	65	-	11	31
Pandamatenga	1251	175	586	394	23	15	58
Parakarungu	526	130	255	59	5	12	65
Satau	393	113	167	40	17	9	47
Xaxaba	128	13	52	58	-	1	4
Total	19192	3168	9933	5105	109	230	647

Table 8B: Percentage Marital Status by Village in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Household	Married	Never Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Other	2062	17.0	34.2	45.0	0.8	1.02	2.0
Chobe No Affiliation	1211	21.9	40.2	32.8	0.8	1.24	3.1
Daonara	30	33.3	23.3	20.0	-	-	23.3
Delta No Affiliation	1172	11.4	48.1	37.7	0.2	0.94	1.6
Ditshiping	112	8.9	51.8	28.6	0.9	4.46	5.4
Jao	160	0.6	45.6	52.5	-	-	1.3
Kachikau	983	11.1	66.6	17.4	0.6	1.02	3.3
Kasane	6868	15.2	59.5	21.6	0.1	1.09	2.4
Katamaga	34	26.5	38.2	29.4	-	-	5.9
Kavimba	370	23.2	44.6	22.2	-	2.70	7.3
Kazungula	2923	17.8	52.7	24.9	0.5	1.13	2.9
Lesoma	413	20.1	50.1	25.2	0.7	0.24	3.6
Morutsha	48	6.3	41.7	47.9	-	2.08	2.1
Muchinge/Mabele	508	21.5	57.5	12.8	-	2.17	6.1
Pandamatenga	1251	14.0	46.8	31.5	1.8	1.20	4.6
Parakarungu	526	24.7	48.5	11.2	1.0	2.28	12.4
Satau	393	28.8	42.5	10.2	4.3	2.29	12.0
Xaxaba	128	10.2	40.6	45.3	-	0.78	3.1
Total	19192	16.5	51.8	26.6	0.6	1.20	3.4

Table 9: Employment Status for Selected Villages and Chobe Delta Districts 2011

Village	Labour Force Participation and Employment							
	Employed		Job Seekers		Labour Force		Unemployment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Other	1,377	317	18	23	1,395	340	1.3	6.8
Chobe No Affiliation	642	476	3	4	645	480	0.5	0.8
Daonara	6	7	-	-	6	7	-	-
Delta No Affiliation	597	552	1	-	598	552	0.2	-
Ditshiping	34	38	-	-	34	38	-	-
Jao	39	42	4	3	43	45	9.3	6.7
Kachikau	184	160	24	26	208	186	11.5	14
Kasane	2,115	1,829	328	437	2,443	2,266	13.4	19.3
Katamaga	15	7	1	-	16	7	6.3	-
Kavimba	137	86	5	4	142	90	3.5	4.4
Kazungula	987	803	106	117	1,093	920	9.7	12.7
Lesoma	151	128	5	4	156	132	3.2	3
Morutsha	19	14	-	-	19	14	-	-
Muchinge/Mabele	122	103	11	27	133	130	8.3	20.8
Pandamatenga	374	248	24	16	398	264	6	6.1
Parakarungu	115	153	9	17	124	170	7.3	10
Satau	83	77	3	-	86	77	3.5	-
Xaxaba	45	30	7	4	52	34	13.5	11.8
Total	7,042	5,070	549	682	7,591	5,752	7.2	11.9

Table 10: Language by Village in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Setswana	English	Sekalanga	Shekgalagadi	Sesubiya	Sesarwa	Seyeyi	Sembukushu	Afrikaans	Ndebele	ZeZuru/Shona	Seherero	Other African languages	Other European languages	Other Asian languages	Other (NEC)	Total
Other	1,419	46	210	37	315	33	32	45	5	27	27	13	3	13	1	2	2,228
Chobe No Affiliation	754	65	214	3	33	53	17	36	36	48	18	4	1	1	-	-	1,283
Daonara	23	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Delta No Affiliation	714	74	43	8	16	25	137	138	2	2	1	19	1	-	-	-	1,180
Ditshiping	56	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
Jao	40	-	-	-	-	-	167	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	211
Kachikau	1,047	14	14	-	183	4	-	1	-	2	14	1	-	2	-	-	1,282
Kasane	5,465	326	503	46	1,629	52	11	181	23	64	93	43	10	23	21	-	8,490
Katamaga	35	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Kavimba	112	8	4	-	345	1	1	-	2	16	22	-	-	1	-	-	512
Kazungula	2,338	127	230	7	913	34	1	64	-	53	51	1	1	9	2	-	3,831
Lesoma	425	10	31	-	38	33	-	10	-	17	8	-	-	-	-	7	579
Morutsha	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Muchinge/Mabele	147	10	11	-	500	13	1	2	-	8	13	1	1	3	1	10	721
Pandamatenga	1,312	16	112	2	27	108	1	35	10	28	5	2	4	19	-	-	1,681
Parakarungu	58	3	2	1	708	1	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	781
Satau	43	1	7	2	500	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	559
Xaxaba	129	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
Total	14,175	700	1,381	106	5,207	357	485	516	79	270	259	84	21	74	25	19	23,758
Percentage	59.7	2.9	5.8	0.4	21.9	1.5	2	2.2	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100

Table 11A: Access to Sanitation Facilities by Type and Village in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Household	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	None
Other	620	142	4	25	1	168	2	18	-	81	-	14	12	-	-	2	-	149
Chobe No Affiliation	366	55	6	10	-	26	-	43	2	20	2	56	-	-	-	-	-	146
Daonara	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
Delta No Affiliation	378	71	1	1	-	278	-	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ditshiping	28	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	20
Jao	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Kachikau	323	29	3	60	-	59	2	47	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	-	109
Kasane	2988	949	24	407	-	498	39	1046	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	15	-	4
Katamaga	15	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Kavimba	165	27	4	81	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	7	7	-	1	8	-	2
Kazungula	1239	260	7	240	1	166	4	425	-	1	-	6	-	2	-	86	1	40
Lesoma	159	51	2	46	-	12	2	12	1	-	-	1	3	5	-	21	-	3
Morutsha	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Muchinge/Mabele	200	28	2	105	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	11	-	42
Pandamatenga	488	95	8	98	-	25	-	66	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	44	-	151
Parakarungu	207	24	-	68	-	4	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	73
Satau	191	27	-	62	-	1	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	41
Xaxaba	49	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Total	7485	1758	61	1206	4	1238	50	1777	7	103	15	95	25	9	1	232	1	903

Table 11B: Access to Sanitation Facilities by Type and Village in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011 (%)

Village	Household	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	None
Other	620	22.9	0.65	4.0	0.2	27.1	0.3	2.9	-	13.1	-	2.3	1.9	-	-	0.3	-	24.0
Chobe No Affiliation	366	15.0	1.64	2.7	-	7.1	-	11.7	0.5	5.5	0.5	15.3	-	-	-	-	-	39.9
Daonara	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	93.8
Delta No Affiliation	378	18.8	0.26	0.3	-	73.5	-	5.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
Ditshiping	28	-	-	7.1	-	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	17.9	-	-	-	-	-	71.4
Jao	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.3
Kachikau	323	9.0	0.93	18.6	-	18.3	0.6	14.6	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	4.0	-	33.7
Kasane	2988	31.8	0.80	13.6	-	16.7	1.3	35.0	0.1	-	0.03	0.1	-	0.03	-	0.5	-	0.1
Katamaga	15	-	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.3
Kavimba	165	16.4	2.42	49.1	-	-	-	17.0	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	-	0.6	4.8	-	1.2
Kazungula	1239	21.0	0.56	19.4	0.1	13.4	0.3	34.3	-	0.1	-	0.5	-	0.2	-	6.9	0.1	3.2
Lesoma	159	32.1	1.26	28.9	-	7.5	1.3	7.5	0.6	-	-	0.6	1.9	3.1	-	13.2	-	1.9
Morutsha	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Muchinge/Mabele	200	14.0	1.00	52.5	1.0	0.5	-	2.0	-	-	-	0.5	1.5	0.5	-	5.5	-	21.0
Pandamatenga	488	19.5	1.64	20.1	-	5.1	-	13.5	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	9.0	-	30.9
Parakarungu	207	11.6	-	32.9	-	1.9	-	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	-	35.3
Satau	191	14.1	-	32.5	-	0.5	-	23.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	-	21.5
Xaxaba	49	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.5
Total	7485	23.5	0.81	16.1	0.1	16.5	0.7	23.7	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.01	12.1

Table 12A: Principal Source of Portable Water by Village in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Total	Piped indoors	Piped outdoors	Neighbours tap	Communal tap	Bowser/Tanker	Well	Borehole	Borehole	Rain water tank	Spring water	Other (NEC)
Other	620	140	137	13	178	28	4	55	51	7	1	6
Chobe No Affiliation	366	39	39	1	190	22	-	72	3	-	-	-
Daonara	16	-	-	-	10	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
Delta No Affiliation	378	63	210	1	15	7	1	7	74	-	-	-
Ditshiping	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
Jao	37	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	36	-	-	-
Kachikau	323	110	101	52	52	1	1	6	-	-	-	-
Kasane	2988	1197	1751	27	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Katamaga	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Kavimba	165	42	86	18	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazungula	1239	260	828	85	56	7	-	-	2	1	-	-
Lesoma	159	41	80	12	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morutsha	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-
Muchinge/Mabele	200	37	111	30	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pandamatenga	488	96	194	11	176	8	2	-	1	-	-	-
Parakarungu	207	25	92	24	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satau	191	27	107	20	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaxaba	49	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	48	-	-	-
Total	7485	2077	3737	294	855	75	9	144	275	9	2	8

Table 12B: Percent of Principal Source of Portable Water by Village in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Total	Principal Source of Water										
		Piped indoors	Piped outdoors	Neighbours tap	Communal tap	Bowser/Tanker	Well	Borehole	Borehole	Rain water tank	Spring water	Other (NEC)
Other	620	22.6	22.1	2.1	28.7	4.5	0.6	8.9	8.2	1.13	0.16	1.0
Chobe No Affiliation	366	10.7	10.7	0.3	51.9	6.0	-	19.7	0.8	-	-	-
Daonara	16	-	-	-	62.5	-	6.3	12.5	18.8	-	-	-
Delta No Affiliation	378	16.7	55.6	0.3	4.0	1.9	0.3	1.9	19.6	-	-	-
Ditshiping	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Jao	37	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	97.3	-	-	-
Kachikau	323	34.1	31.3	16.1	16.1	0.3	0.3	1.9	-	-	-	-
Kasane	2988	40.1	58.6	0.9	0.3	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.03	-
Katamaga	15	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	93.3	-	-	-
Kavimba	165	25.5	52.1	10.9	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazungula	1239	21.0	66.8	6.9	4.5	0.6	-	-	0.2	0.08	-	-
Lesoma	159	25.8	50.3	7.5	16.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morutsha	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	93.8	-	-	-
Muchinge/Mabele	200	18.5	55.5	15.0	10.0	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.5
Pandamatenga	488	19.7	39.8	2.3	36.1	1.6	0.4	-	0.2	-	-	-
Parakarungu	207	12.1	44.4	11.6	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satau	191	14.1	56.0	10.5	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xaxaba	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	-	-	98.0	-	-	-
Total	7485	27.7	49.9	3.9	11.4	1.0	0.1	1.9	3.7	0.12	0.03	0.1

Table 13A: Principal Source of Fuel for Lighting in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Principal Source of Fuel for Lighting										
	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Other (NEC)
Daonara	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	1
Delta No Affiliation	378	13	9	218	9	1	-	1	51	67	9
Ditshiping	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	12	-
Jao	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	15	2
Kachikau	323	154	-	-	1	-	-	6	129	33	-
Kasane	2988	2705	1	-	4	7	1	3	107	157	3
Katamaga	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	6	-
Kavimba	165	87	-	-	1	2	-	13	38	20	4
Kazungula	1239	946	1	1	2	2	-	2	172	113	-
Lesoma	159	109	-	-	1	-	-	3	21	25	-
Morutsha	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	2	-
Muchinge/Mabele	200	71	-	-	2	2	-	4	70	50	1
Pandamatenga	488	219	-	2	7	-	-	5	133	122	-
Parakarungu	207	61	-	-	1	-	-	-	82	63	-
Satau	191	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	40	1
Xaxaba	49	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	22	22	-
Other	620	220	4	33	17	1	1	7	160	160	17
Chobe No Affiliation	366	38	8	38	11	-	-	34	56	178	3
Total	7485	4667	24	292	57	15	2	99	1203	1085	41

Table 13B: Principal Source of Fuel for Lighting in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011 (%)

Village	Principal Source of Fuel for Lighting										
	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Other (NEC)
Daonara	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.8	50.0	-	6.3
Delta No Affiliation	378	3.4	2.4	57.7	2.4	0.3	-	0.3	13.5	17.7	2.4
Ditshiping	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	53.6	42.9	-
Jao	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	43.2	40.5	5.4
Kachikau	323	47.7	-	-	0.3	-	-	1.9	39.9	10.2	-
Kasane	2988	90.5	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.03	0.1	3.6	5.3	0.1
Katamaga	15	-	-	-	6.7	-	-	6.7	46.7	40.0	-
Kavimba	165	52.7	-	-	0.6	1.2	-	7.9	23.0	12.1	2.4
Kazungula	1239	76.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	13.9	9.1	-
Lesoma	159	68.6	-	-	0.6	-	-	1.9	13.2	15.7	-
Morutsha	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	62.5	12.5	-
Muchinge/Mabele	200	35.5	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	35.0	25.0	0.5
Pandamatenga	488	44.9	-	0.4	1.4	-	-	1.0	27.3	25.0	-
Parakarungu	207	29.5	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	39.6	30.4	-
Satau	191	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.5	20.9	0.5
Xaxaba	49	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	8.2	44.9	44.9	-
Other	620	35.5	0.6	5.3	2.7	0.2	0.2	1.1	25.8	25.8	2.7
Chobe No Affiliation	366	10.4	2.2	10.4	3.0	-	-	9.3	15.3	48.6	0.8
Total	7485	62.4	0.3	3.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.3	16.1	14.5	0.5

Table 14A: Principal Source of Fuel for Cooking in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Principal Source of Fuel for Cooking													
	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Crop waste	Charcoal	Other (NEC)
Other	620	41	-	1	-	229	12	332	-	-	-	-	1	4
Chobe No Affiliation	366	5	-	-	-	44	2	307	2	2	-	-	4	-
Daonara	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta No Affiliation	378	-	-	28	1	270	2	77	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditshiping	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jao	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kachikau	323	72	-	-	-	42	3	206	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kasane	2988	900	2	5	1	1659	36	348	19	1	8	1	7	1
Katamaga	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kavimba	165	17	-	-	-	43	1	101	2	-	-	-	-	1
Kazungula	1239	373	1	-	-	457	6	369	23	1	6	-	2	1
Lesoma	159	50	-	-	-	34	-	70	3	-	1	-	-	1
Morutsha	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muchinge/Mabele	200	29	-	-	-	22	2	142	5	-	-	-	-	-
Pandamatenga	488	56	-	-	-	120	7	301	3	-	-	1	-	-
Parakarungu	207	13	-	-	-	22	-	171	1	-	-	-	-	-
Satau	191	18	-	-	-	28	1	132	-	-	-	-	12	-
Xaxaba	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7485	1574	3	34	2	2970	72	2717	58	4	15	2	26	8

Table 14B: Principal Source of Fuel for Cooking in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Principal Source of Fuel for Cooking													
	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Crop waste	Charcoal	Other (NEC)
Other	620	6.6	-	0.2	-	36.9	1.9	53.5	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.6
Chobe No Affiliation	366	1.4	-	-	-	12.0	0.5	83.9	0.5	0.55	-	-	1.1	-
Daonara	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta No Affiliation	378	-	-	7.4	0.3	71.4	0.5	20.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditshiping	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jao	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kachikau	323	22.3	-	-	-	13.0	0.9	63.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kasane	2988	30.1	0.1	0.2	0.03	55.5	1.2	11.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.03	0.2	-
Katamaga	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kavimba	165	10.3	-	-	-	26.1	0.6	61.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	0.6
Kazungula	1239	30.1	0.1	-	-	36.9	0.5	29.8	1.9	0.1	0.5	-	0.2	0.1
Lesoma	159	31.4	-	-	-	21.4	-	44.0	1.9	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
Morutsha	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muchinge/Mabele	200	14.5	-	-	-	11.0	1.0	71.0	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
Pandamatenga	488	11.5	-	-	-	24.6	1.4	61.7	0.6	-	-	0.2	-	-
Parakarungu	207	6.3	-	-	-	10.6	-	82.6	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Satau	191	9.4	-	-	-	14.7	0.5	69.1	-	-	-	-	6.3	-
Xaxaba	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7485	21.0	0.0	0.5	0.03	39.7	1.0	36.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1

Table 15A. Principal Source of Fuel for Heating by Village in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Principal Source of Fuel for Heating													
	Household	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	None	Other (NEC)
Chobe No Affiliation	366	6	-	-	-	2	-	320	-	-	1	-	37	-
Daonara	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	5	-
Delta No Affiliation	378	1	-	2	-	2	-	176	-	-	-	-	197	-
Ditshiping	144	-	1	-	-	-	-	44	1	-	-	-	97	1
Jao	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	15	-
Kachikau	380	73	-	-	1	2	-	260	3	-	-	-	41	-
Kasane	3025	472	2	1	8	45	3	564	4	-	25	15	1883	3
Katamaga	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kavimba	196	22	-	-	-	2	-	142	-	-	1	-	29	-
Kazungula	1297	197	1	-	2	11	1	502	3	-	4	6	569	1
Lesoma	198	4	-	-	1	-	-	174	-	1	-	-	18	-
Morutsha	16	-	-	-	0	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	2	-
Muchinge/Mabele	248	24	-	-	0	2	1	161	1	1	-	-	57	1
Pandamatenga	674	37	-	-	0	3	-	461	-	-	-	1	171	1
Parakarungu	250	23	-	-	1	-	-	216	-	-	-	1	9	-
Satau	196	6	-	-	2	-	-	87	-	-	-	11	90	-
Xaxaba	49	-	-	-	0	-	-	49	-	-	-	0	0	-
Total	7485	865	4	3	15	69	5	3217	12	2	31	34	3221	7

Table 15B. Principal Source of Fuel for Heating by Village in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011 (%)

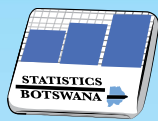
Village	Principal Source of Fuel for Heating													
	Household	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	None	Other (NEC)
Chobe No Affiliation	366	1.6	-	-	-	0.5	-	87.4	-	-	0.3	-	10.1	-
Daonara	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.8	-	-	-	-	31.3	-
Delta No Affiliation	378	0.3	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	46.6	-	-	-	-	52.1	-
Ditshiping	144	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	30.6	0.7	-	-	-	67.4	0.7
Jao	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.5	-	-	-	-	40.5	-
Kachikau	380	19.2	-	-	0.3	0.5	-	68.4	0.8	-	-	-	10.8	-
Kasane	3025	15.6	0.07	0.03	0.3	1.5	0.1	18.6	0.1	-	0.8	0.5	62.2	0.1
Katamaga	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.3	-	-	-	-	6.7	-
Kavimba	196	11.2	-	-	-	1.0	-	72.4	-	-	0.5	-	14.8	-
Kazungula	1297	15.2	0.08	-	0.2	0.8	0.1	38.7	0.2	-	0.3	0.5	43.9	0.1
Lesoma	198	2.0	-	-	0.5	-	-	87.9	-	0.5	-	-	9.1	-
Morutsha	16	-	-	-	0	-	-	87.5	-	-	-	-	12.5	-
Muchinge/Mabele	248	9.7	-	-	0	0.8	0.4	64.9	0.4	0.40	-	-	23.0	0.4
Pandamatenga	674	5.5	-	-	0	0.4	-	68.4	-	-	-	0.1	25.4	0.1
Parakarungu	250	9.2	-	-	0.4	-	-	86.4	-	-	-	0.4	3.6	-
Satau	196	3.1	-	-	1.0	-	-	44.4	-	-	-	5.6	45.9	-
Xaxaba	49	-	-	-	0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
Total	7485	11.6	0.05	0.04	0.2	0.9	0.1	43.0	0.2	0.03	0.4	0.5	43.0	0.1

Table 16: Disability by Type and Village in Chobe and Delta Districts 2011

Village	Defects of Seeing in 1 or 2 eyes	Defects of Hearing in 1 or 2 ears	Defects of speech	Inability to Use 1 or 2 legs	Inability to use 1 or 2 arms	Inability to speak	Moderate and severe retardation
Kasane	47	24	6	10	6	5	7
Kavimba	3	1	4	6	1	2	2
Kazungula	22	13	5	12	9	2	12
Lesoma	13	2	1	5	4	-	5
Muchinge/Mabele	7	9	4	1	1	2	5
Pandamatenga	57	22	7	20	5	5	13
Parakarungu	20	4	-	5	1	-	2
Satau	15	8	5	3	1	1	4
Other	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Total	203	89	33	69	33	18	64
Percentage	39.9	17.5	6.5	13.6	6.5	3.5	12.6

Table 17: Population Distribution by Type of Orphans in Chobe and Delta Districts -2011

Village	Number		
	Mother Deceased	Father Deceased	Both Parents Deceased
Daonara	-	-	-
Ditshiping	1	5	-
Jao	3	6	1
Kachikau	57	122	25
Kasane	228	401	76
Kutamaga	-	1	-
Kavimba	8	30	5
Kazungula	84	188	35
Lesoma	15	24	2
Morutsha	1	-	-
Muchinge/Mabele	14	41	7
Pandamatenga	35	108	20
Parakarungu	22	68	6
Satau	9	35	5
Xaxaba	4	2	1
No Affiliation	5	5	3
Other	14	36	6
Total	500	1,072	192
Percentage	28.3	60.8	10.9



STATISTICS BOTSWANA

