



KGALAGADI NORTH SUB DISTRICT

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SELECTED INDICATORS 2011

VOL 11.1

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Population and Housing Census 2011
Selected Indicators
for Villages and Localities

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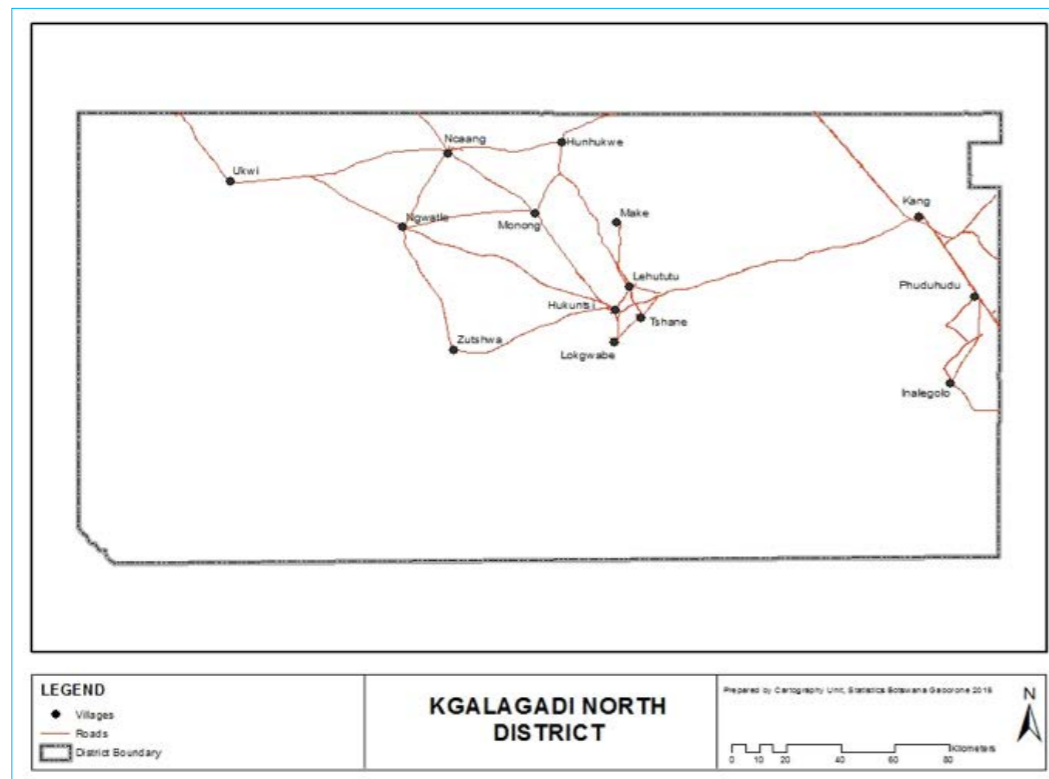
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FIGURE 1: Map of Kgalagadi North District



Preface

This report follows our strategic resolve to disaggregate the 2011 Population and Housing Census report, and many of our statistical outputs, to cater for specific data needs of users. Therefore, data and commentary contained herein is one of a series of district profiles presenting disaggregated data to the level of villages, abstracted from the 2011 Population and Housing Census results.

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

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

Anna Majelantle
Statistician General
 December 2015

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

Population Characteristics	Census 1971	Census 1981	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	84	89	92	93.8	95.5
Percentage Urban	9	17.7	45.7	54.2	64.1
Population Density (per km)	1	1.6	2.3	2.9	3.5
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	45.3	47.7	39.3	28.9	25.7
Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	13.7	13.9	11.5	12.4	6.25
Natural Rate of Increase (% per annum)	3.1	3.4	2.7	1.7	1.9
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)	189	210	161	106.9	92.2
Mean age at childbearing	30.5	30.6	30	30.3	20
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	6.5	6.6	4.2	3.27	2.7
Infant Mortality Rate	97	71	48	56	17
Child Mortality Rate	56	35	16	19	27
Under 5 Mortality	152	105	63	74	28
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	55.5	56.5	65.3	55.6	68
Males	52.5	52.3	63.3	52	66
Females	58.6	59.7	67.1	57.4	70
Mean Age (years)	23.4	22.7	23	24.8	26.2
Males	22.6	22	22.4	24.2	25.2
Females	24.1	23.4	23.5	25.3	26.8
Median Age (Years)	15	15.3	16.8	20.1	23
Males	13.5	15	16	19.4	22
Females	16.7	16.5	17.4	20.8	24
Population Growth Rate		4.7	3.5	2.4	1.9

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

Table 1.2: Summary of Key Indicators for Kgalagadi North 2011

INDICATOR	VALUE	
Total Population	Total	20,476
	Male	10,350
	Female	10,126
Population growth 2001-2011 %		27.1
Sex Ratio		102.2
Population urban		12,907
Population density (per km)		0.92
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)		29.5
Natural Rate of Increase (% per annum)		1.95
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women 15-49)		114.5
Mean Age at childbearing		28.9
Infant mortality Rate		20
Child mortality rate		14
under five mortality rate		34
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total	67
	Male	66
	Female	68
Mean Age (years)		
	Males	25.7
	Females	22.6
Population groups (%)		
Infants (0-1)		4.7
Under-fives (0-4)		10.9
School going (6-13)		14.1
Labour force (15-64)		62.9
Youth (18-35)		32.9
Elderly (65+)		5.5
Dependency ratio		59.0
Proportion with access to improved sanitation		82.9
Proportion with access to improved source of water		93.3
Proportion with seeing defects in one or both eyes		1.7
Proportion with hearing defects in both ears		0.8
defects of speech		0.4
inability to use both legs		0.4
inability to use one or both arms		0.2
inability to speak		0.1
moderate to severe mental retardation		0.3
Unemployment rate	Total	9.6
	Male	9.7
	Female	9.6
literacy rate	Total	83
	Male	80.9
	Female	85.3
proportion of population 12 years and over who are currently married		12.3
proportion 12 years and over who are cohabiting		24
proportion of population 17 years and less with mother deceased		7.2
proportion of population 17 years and less with father deceased		11.6
proportion of population 17 years and less with both parents deceased		2.6

1.0 Background to the Census

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

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

1.1 Background to the Report

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

1.2 Importance of the Report

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

2.0 Total Population and Growth

The 2011 Population and Housing Census estimated the total district population at 118,875. This was an increase of 6.6 per cent from the 2001 count of 109,811. The increase represented an annual increment of 0.8 per cent. That is, between 2001 and 2011, the district population was growing by 0.8 per cent every year. The district is headquartered in the village of Mahalapye, which contributes 39 per cent of the total district population. The village grew by an estimated 6.6 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

Kgalagadi North's main 2011 Population and Housing Census results show that there were 20,476 persons enumerated in the District during the 2011 Population and Housing Census, compared with 16,111 enumerated in 2001 Population and Housing Census. Botswana conducts the de-facto population census where by persons are enumerated where they were found during enumeration.

Kang village has the highest proportion of Kgalagadi North population at 32.1 % followed by Hukuntsi village at 23.2 %, the majority of villages population proportions hover around 2% to 7%. Population distribution by age shows that Kgalagadi North is highly characterised by young population, in particular with the population of school going age (0-4, 5-9, 10-14 & 15-19) at 46.3%. Percentage distribution is notably increasing from 25-29 and gradually decreasing with age to old age

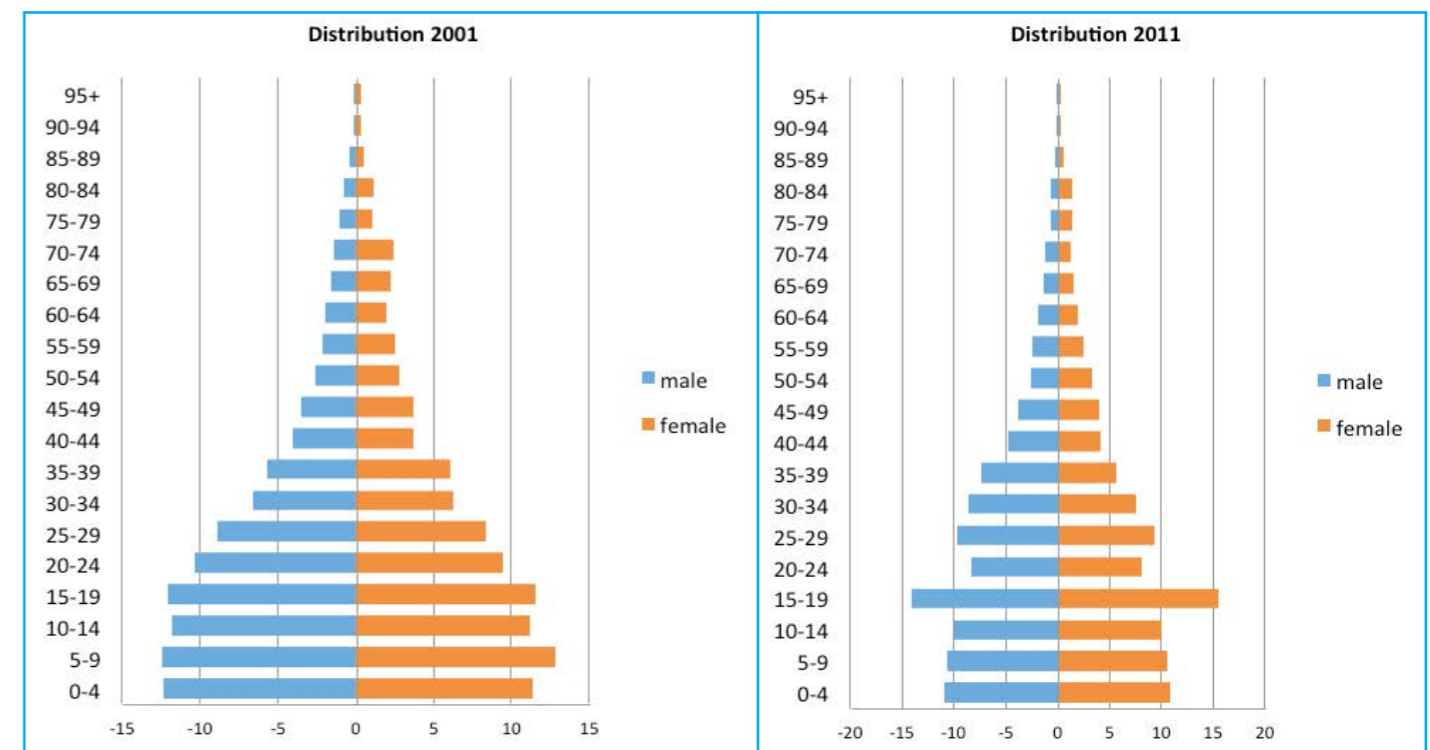
3.0 Population Composition

This is the description of the population according to characteristics such as age and sex. These data are often compared overtime using population pyramids. Just like the rest of the country, the district has a high youthful population. Infants aged a year and below made up 4.7 per cent of the district population, while those aged less than five years made 10.9 per cent.

The distributions in the pictures below show a broad base denoting a high proportion of infants and children up to the age of 19. These are children and youths of school going age up to senior secondary level. After the age of 19, there is a marked reduction of youth in the ages 20 years and above. These are probably youths in tertiary education which may not be provided in the district. In addition, some have

moved to other centres in search of jobs and better opportunities for self-improvement. The population distribution pattern is basically influenced by the disparities in economic developments and climatic conditions in the country. As it is, mainly people in the labour force aged between 15-64 will go to areas where they can find employment.

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



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 62.9 per cent of the district population. Kang village had the highest percent of persons in this aged bracket at 73.6 per cent followed by Tshane at 62.0 per cent. The villages of Zutswa and Hunhukwe had the lowest per cent of people within the labour force bracket at 50.9 and 50.8 per cent respectively.

3.2 The youth

The youth are described as those aged between 18 and 35 years. This group made up 32.9 per cent of the district population. Kang had the highest proportion of youths at 39.2 per cent, followed by Ukwi at 35.2 per cent. Other villages with significant proportion of youths included, at 29.2 and Kodibeleng at 27.4 per cent.

3.3 The elderly

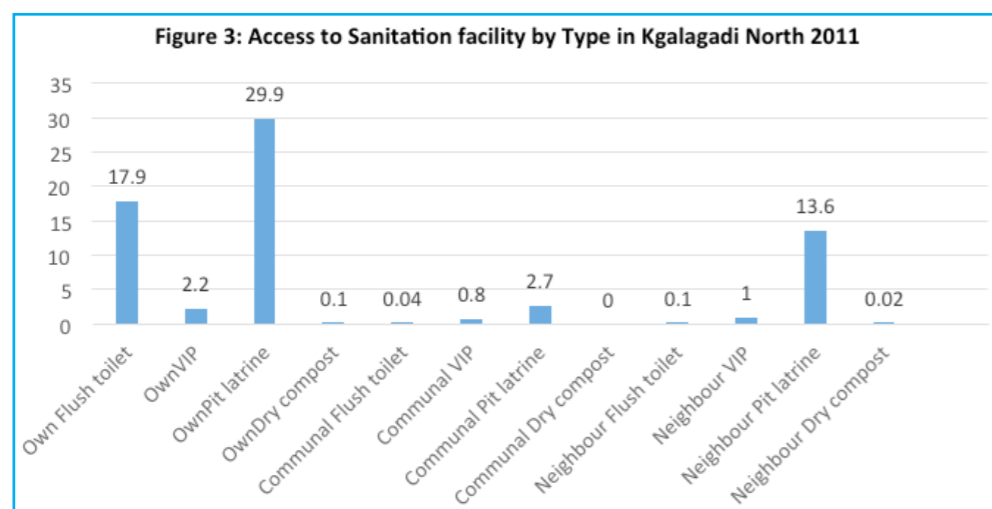
The elderly population refers to those who are aged 65 years and above. The group is assumed to be economically inactive, thereby, also classified as a dependent group. The high proportion in this age presents the country with a huge dependency burden as this group has special needs including need for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

Overall, 5.5 per cent of the district population were the elderly. This proportion is equal to the national average of 5.5 per cent. The village of Lokgwabe had the highest proportion of elderly population at 8.5 per cent. The village was closely followed by Lehututu at 8.3 per cent, Tshane followed with a higher proportion at 7.6 per cent and Hukuntsi at 6.6 per cent. Phuduhudu had the lowest per cent of elderly population at 3.2 per cent.

4.0 Access to Sanitation

Access to sanitation facilities was measured at household level by assessing whether it has access to flush toilet either in-house, communal or shared with a neighbour or had access to a sanitary pit latrine. Overall, 82.9 per cent of the district households had access to sanitation facilities. While 17.9 per cent of the district households had access to flush toilets, additional, 46.2 per cent had access to pit latrines out of which 29.9 per cent used their own pit latrines, 13.6 per cent from a neighbour and 2.7 used a communal pit latrine.

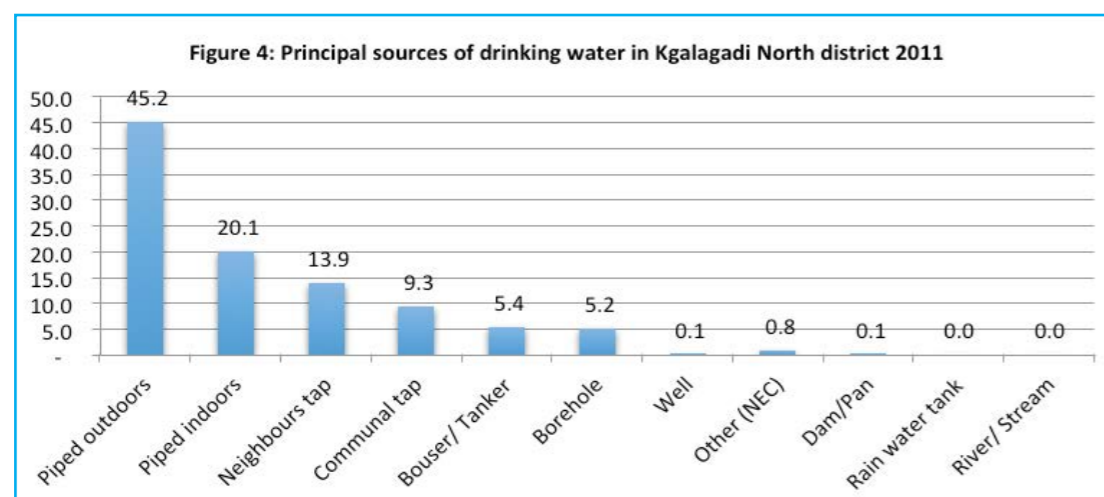
The village of Hukuntsi had the highest proportion of households which used own flush toilets at 25.8 per cent followed by Tshane with 24.5 per cent. On the other hand, the use of pit latrine was still prevalent in most villages, including the village of Lehututu where 78 per cent used pit latrines. It was the village of Lehututu which had the highest proportion of those using pit latrines at 78 percent 42.5 percent of the households being those who used their own. Regarding overall access to toilet facilities, which included pit latrines, Lehututu had the highest access at 90.3 per cent while Zutswa and Inalegolo had the least access at 32.2 and 27.1 per cent respectively.



5.0 Access to portable water

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

The proportion of the population that had access to piped water was 93.3 per cent of the district households, other households had access to water from many other sources like wells, borehole, dam and other reservoirs. The lowest proportion of those who had access to improved water source was found in the settlement of Phuduhudu with 73.5 per cent of the households. Other villages in the district had more than 90 per cent of the households with access to improved water sources.



6.0 Disability

Disability may be generally defined as a condition which may restrict a person's mental, sensory, or mobility functions to undertake or perform a task in the same way as a person who does not have a disability.

The population of the district was assessed for its ability to see in one or two eyes, ability to hear in one or both ears, speaking, ability to use one or both legs, ability to use one or both arms and retardation. Though disability in the district was low, the common form of disability was defects of seeing in one or both eyes as it affected 1.7 per cent of the district population. This form of disability was more prevalent in Lokgwabe where it affected 3.5 per cent of the village population. The second most common form of disability in the district was inability to hear in one or both ears and affected 0.8 per cent of the district population.

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

7.0 Employment and unemployment

Employment was estimated for persons aged 15 years and above. The overall labour force for the district was 12,945 or 62.9 per cent of the sub district population. Overall unemployment for the district was estimated at 9.6 per cent. When comparing unemployment rates between both sexes, the results show mostly that within all the districts unemployment is high among females. Even in the Kgalagadi north district it is the case with 9.7 percent unemployment rate among females and 9.5 percent among males.

8.0 Literacy

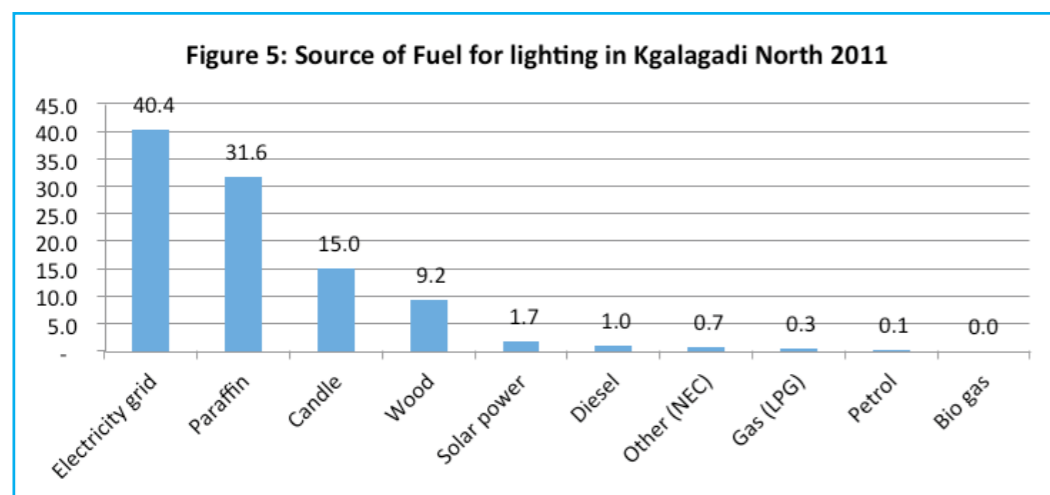
Literacy rate was estimated for population aged 10 years and above who had completed standard four or above. Those were assumed to be literate and used to estimate literacy rate. Overall, 83 per cent of the district population was estimated to be literate. The highest literacy rate was estimated in Kang at 87.5 per cent followed by Hukuntsi at 86.3 per cent. Literacy rate was lowest in Zutswa and Inalegolo at 70.7 and 71.6 per cent respectively.

9.0 Source of Fuel for lighting

Figure 5 show that paraffin and electricity are the leading sources of energy for lighting for more than 70 per cent of the district households. Electricity was the leading source as it was used by 40.4 per cent of the households followed by paraffin with 31.6 per cent.

The largest proportion of those who used electricity for lighting was found in Kang at 57.5 per cent followed by Hukuntsi, Tshane and Lehututu at 54.1, 41.8 and 41.6 per cent respectively. Even though electricity was the most energy source used for lighting there are villages within the district which had inhabitants who didn't use it like in Zutswa, Inalegolo and other localities.

The data shows that paraffin was used in villages where connection to the electricity grid was limited. A significant proportion (15%) of the district households used candle for lighting.

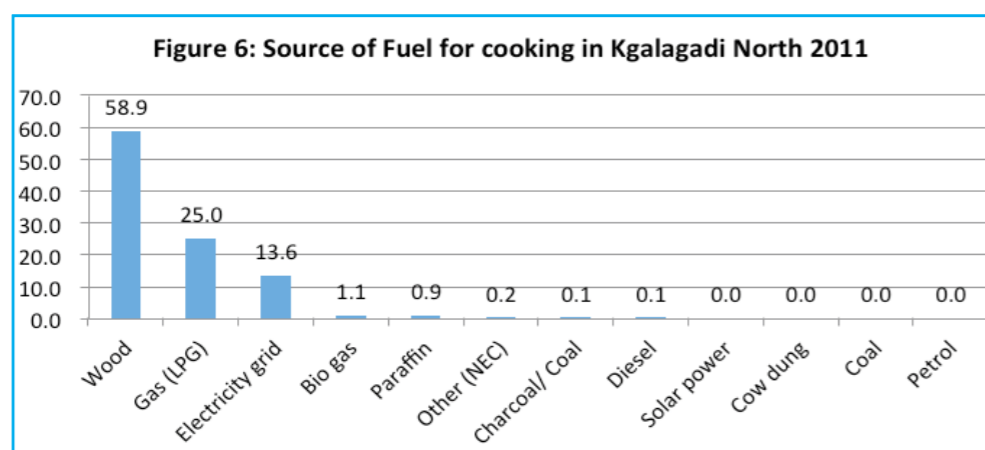


10.0 Source of Fuel for cooking

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

Figure 6 below shows that in Botswana, wood is, by far, the most used source of energy for household cooking. It was used 58.9 per cent of households in the district. The use of wood was followed by that of gas and electricity at 25 and 13.6 per cent respectively. The use of firewood for cooking was highest in the rural villages where other alternatives are limited.

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

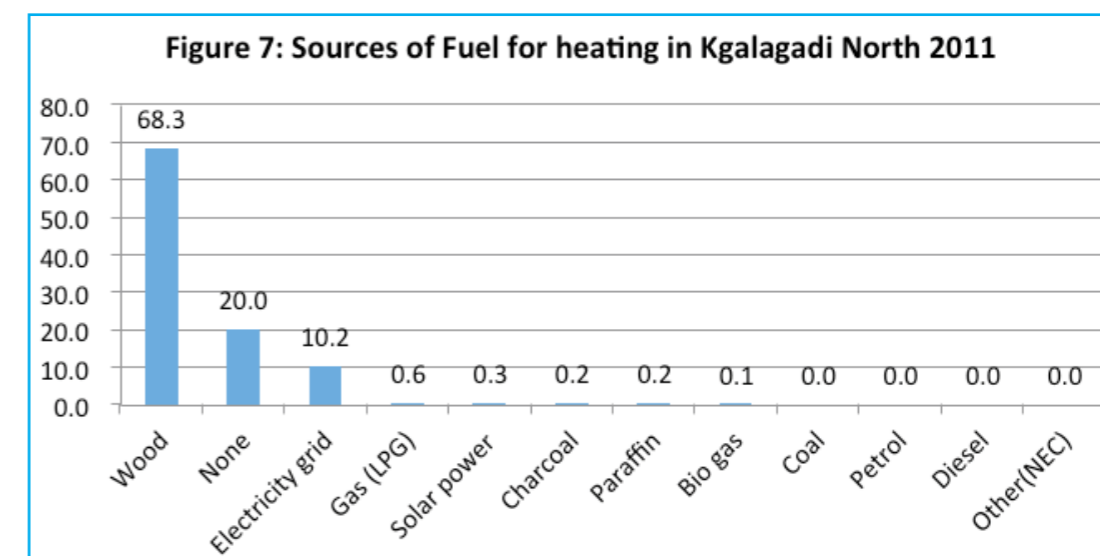


11.0 Source of Fuel for Heating

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.

Just like cooking, wood is, by far the common fuel used for domestic or household heating. It was used by 68.3 per cent of the district households. The proportion of those who used wood for heating was high for both rural and urban villages. For example, the village of Kang, which had the lowest proportion of households using wood for heating still, had 43.2 per cent of its households using firewood for heating.

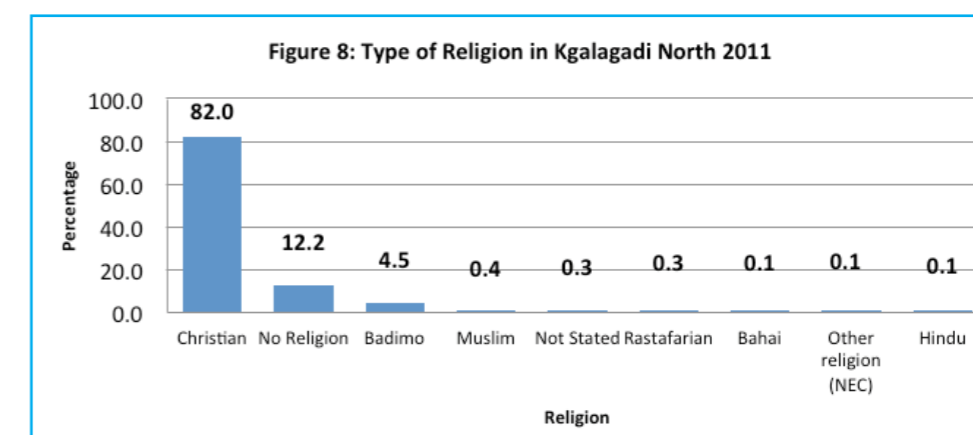
The use of firewood was followed by those who used electricity at 10.2 per cent. Kang had the highest proportion of households using electricity for heating at 14.1 per cent followed by Lokgwabe and Tshane at 12.9 and 11.2 per cent respectively.



12.0 Religion

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

Figure 8 shows that Christianity was the most followed religion with 82 per cent of the district population reportedly following the denomination. 12.2 per cent of the overall district population had no religion affiliation while other religions had less than 10 percent in total including Muslim, Baha'i, Hindu and others. Those who followed Badimo though, were 4.5 percent of the overall population mostly from the villages of Phuduhudu and Hunhukwe.



13.0 Marital Status

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

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

³The Free Dictionary by Farlex

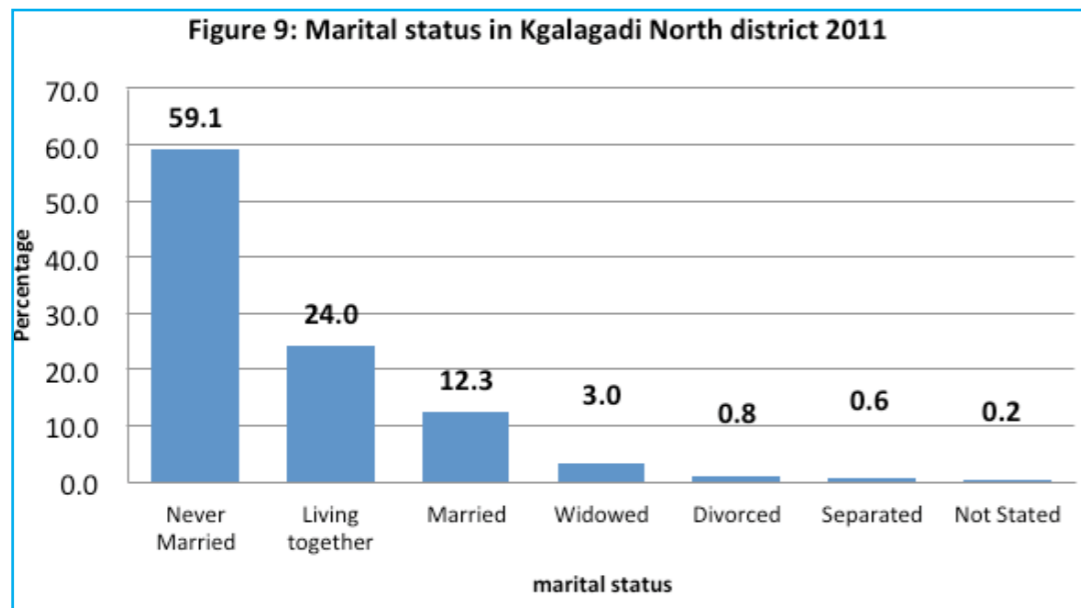
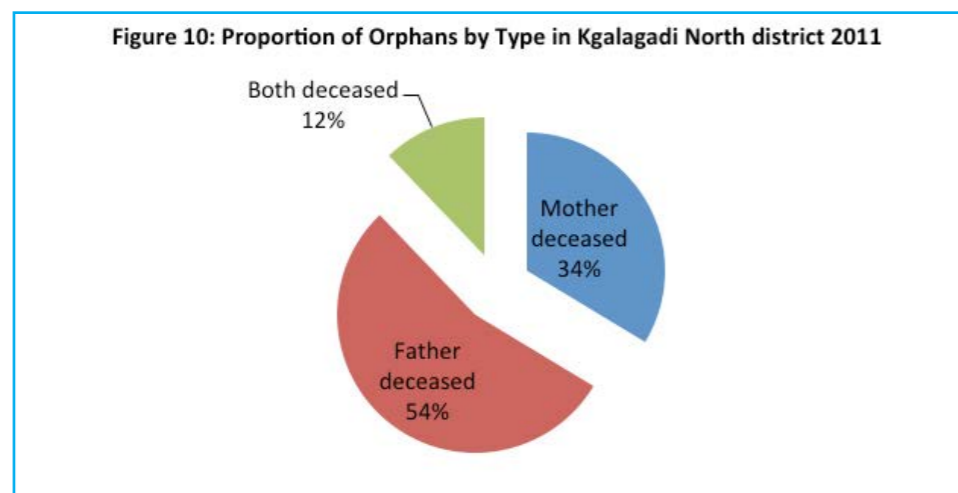


Figure 9 shows that only 12.3 per cent of the population of the district aged 12 years and above were reportedly married. More than half (59.1 per cent) of the group aged 12 years and above was reported to have never been married. The second highest group was those who were living together or cohabiting at 24.0 per cent. There is a trend of increasing rate of cohabitation against the declining per cent of married population. The three categories of separated, divorced and widowed got fairly low proportions with all of them being below 5 per cent.

14.0 Orphan-hood

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

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

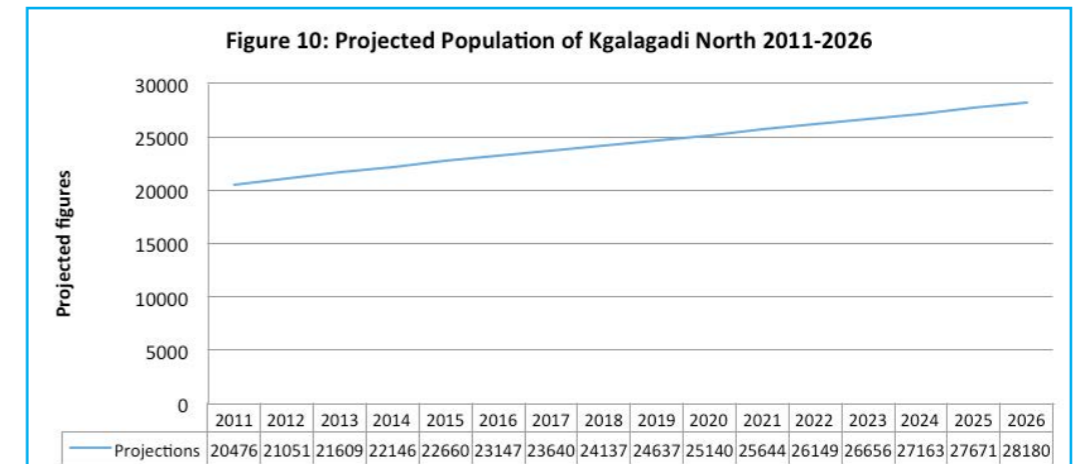


Botswana defines an orphan as a child aged below 18 who has lost one or both parents⁵. Figure 8 shows that more than half (54 per cent) of the orphans had lost a father but with the mother surviving. Only 12 per cent had lost both parents.

15.0 Projected Population 2011 – 2026

The population of the district was estimated to have grown by 27.1 per cent between 2001 and 2011, thereby growing at 2.7 annually during the period. It is estimated that by 2026, the population of the district will reach 28,180, which will be an addition of 7,704 inhabitants or a 37.6 per cent increase from the 2011 figure of 20,476.

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



⁴http://www.unicef.org/media/media_45279.html
⁵<http://www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/277/593>

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

Annexes

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

Villages	2001 population			2011 Population			Population	Annual
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Change %	growth %
Kang	2,133	1,991	4,124	3,326	3,244	6,570	59.3	5.9
Tshane	390	468	858	602	513	1,115	30.0	3.0
Hukunsi	2,052	2,079	4,131	2,310	2,441	4,751	15.0	1.5
Lehututu	797	981	1,778	1,017	1,010	2,027	14.0	1.4
Lokgwabe	693	742	1,435	749	751	1,500	4.5	0.5
Monong	95	77	172	141	126	267	55.2	5.5
Ncaang	89	86	175	107	121	228	30.3	3.0
Hunhukwe	337	242	579	495	436	931	60.8	6.1
Zutshwa	262	263	525	277	289	566	7.8	0.8
Ngwatle	97	109	206	141	128	269	30.6	3.1
Ukhwi	255	199	454	268	255	523	15.2	1.5
Maake	194	172	366	187	213	400	9.3	0.9
Inalegolo	271	287	558	326	322	648	16.1	1.6
Phuduhudu	369	252	621	390	266	656	5.6	0.6
Other	77	52	129	14	11	25	(80.6)	(8.1)
Total	8,111	8,000	16,111	10,350	10,126	20,476	27.1	2.7

Table 3a. Population by target population and Village in Kgalagadi North District 2011

Village	Total population	0-1 65+							Women of Reproductive Age
		Infants 0 -1	Under Five 0 - 4	School Going 7 - 13	Labour Force 15 - 64	Dependents 0 - 14	Youth 18 - 35	Elderly 65+	
Kang	6,570	241	558	616	4 834	1 510	2 573	225	2 208
Tshane	1,115	42	108	166	691	338	378	85	244
Hukuntsi	4,751	238	532	621	2 913	1 515	1 472	315	1 280
Lehututu	2,027	102	242	295	1 158	698	566	168	476
Lokgwabe	1,500	91	216	241	806	566	396	128	316
Hunhukwe	931	40	95	244	473	402	251	55	174
Zutswa	566	28	79	120	288	250	137	28	120
Ukwi	523	30	60	106	306	192	184	21	122
Inalegolo	648	43	88	118	364	258	190	24	163
Phuduhudu	656	42	95	107	395	238	221	21	127
Other	1,189	60	149	250	650	475	375	63	282
Total	20,476	957	2 222	2 884	12 878	6 442	6 743	1 133	5 512

Table 3b. Population by target population and Village in Kgalagadi North District 2011 (%)

Village	Total population	0-1 65+							Women of Reproductive Age
		Infants 0 -1	Under Five 0 - 4	School Going 7 - 13	Labour Force 15 - 64	Dependents 0 - 14	Youth 18 - 35	Elderly 65+	
Kang	6,570	3.7	8.5	9.4	73.6	23.0	39.2	3.4	33.6
Tshane	1,115	3.8	9.7	14.9	62.0	30.3	33.9	7.6	21.9
Hukuntsi	4,751	5.0	11.2	13.1	61.3	31.9	31.0	6.6	26.9
Lehututu	2,027	5.0	11.9	14.6	57.1	34.4	27.9	8.3	23.5
Lokgwabe	1,500	6.1	14.4	16.1	53.7	37.7	26.4	8.5	21.1
Hunhukwe	931	4.3	10.2	26.2	50.8	43.2	27.0	5.9	18.7
Zutswa	566	4.9	14.0	21.2	50.9	44.2	24.2	4.9	21.2
Ukwi	523	5.7	11.5	20.3	58.5	36.7	35.2	4.0	23.3
Inalegolo	648	6.6	13.6	18.2	56.2	39.8	29.3	3.7	25.2
Phuduhudu	656	6.4	14.5	16.3	60.2	36.3	33.7	3.2	19.4
Other	1,189	5.0	12.5	21.0	54.7	39.9	31.5	5.3	23.7
Total	20,476	4.7	10.9	14.1	62.9	31.5	32.9	5.5	26.9

Table 4. School Attendance in Kgalagadi North 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
Kang	292	267	559	11	6	17	30	24	54	333	297	630
Tshane	73	78	151	2	1	3	2	4	6	77	83	160
Hukuntsi	329	292	621	4	8	12	7	6	13	340	306	646
Lehututu	144	139	283	1	2	3	10	6	16	155	147	302
Lokgwabe	123	114	237	2	4	6	8	7	15	133	125	258
Hunhukwe	92	114	206	6	1	7	6	6	12	104	121	225
Zutswa	57	54	111	2	1	3	1	4	5	60	59	119
Ukwi	42	51	93	2	0	2	7	2	9	51	53	104
Inalegolo	55	62	117	6	0	6	2	2	4	63	64	127
Phuduhudu	50	48	98	0	1	1	2	3	5	52	52	104
Other	125	121	246	0	2	2	0	4	4	125	127	252
Total	1 382	1 340	2 722	36	26	62	75	68	143	1 493	1 434	2 927

Table 5a. Access to Sanitation facilities by type and village in Kgalagadi North 2011

Village	Households	Own				Communal				Neighbour				Total Access
		Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	
Kang	1 660	308	79	466	2	2	0	5	0	1	51	126	0	1 437
Tshane	331	81	24	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	0	273
Hukuntsi	1 468	379	4	588	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	233	0	1 398
Lehututu	496	70	1	211	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	76	0	448
Lokgwabe	388	49	1	144	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	60	0	304
Hunhukwe	273	30	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	59	1	162
Zutswa	146	5	0	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	23	0	47
Ukwi	138	12	0	24	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	68	0	107
Inalegolo	154	16	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	42
Phuduhudu	204	17	0	16	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	42	0	147
Other	312	32	13	23	0	0	43	103	0	0	0	16	0	250
Total	5 570	999	122	1 667	4	2	43	152	0	3	55	757	1	4 615

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

Village	Households	Own				Communal				Neighbour				Total Access
		Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	
Kang	1660	18.6	4.8	28.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.1	3.1	7.6	-	86.6
Tshane	331	24.5	7.3	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	12.1	-	82.5
Hukuntsi	1468	25.8	0.3	40.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	15.9	-	95.2
Lehututu	496	14.1	0.2	42.5	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	15.3	-	90.3
Lokgwabe	388	12.6	0.3	37.1	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	15.5	-	78.4
Hunhukwe	273	11	-	23.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	21.6	0.4	59.3
Zutswa	146	3.4	-	11.6	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.7	15.8	-	32.2
Ukwi	138	8.7	-	17.4	0.7	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	49.3	-	77.5
Inalegolo	154	10.4	-	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	27.3
Phuduhudu	204	8.3	-	7.8	-	-	-	17.6	-	-	-	20.6	-	72.1
Other	312	10.3	4.2	7.4	-	-	13.8	33	-	-	-	5.1	-	80.1
Total	5570	17.9	2.2	29.9	0.1	0.04	0.8	2.7	-	0.1	1	13.6	0.02	82.9

Table 6a. Principal Source of Portable Water by Village in Kgalagadi North District 2011

Village	Households	Piped indoors	Piped outdoors	Neighbours tap	Communal tap	Bouser/ Tanker	Well	Borehole	Dam/Pan	Rain water tank	Other (NEC)	Total piped water	% piped water
Kang	1660	394	874	184	3	44	-	138	2	-	3	1,499	90.3
Tshane	331	91	147	41	17	2	-	14	-	-	18	298	90.03
Hukuntsi	1468	372	826	211	7	32	-	15	-	-	2	1,448	98.64
Lehututu	496	99	264	98	6	5	-	10	-	-	11	472	95.16
Lokgwabe	388	48	194	65	68	3	2	8	-	-	-	378	97.42
Hunhukwe	273	25	71	73	47	1	-	43	-	1	11	217	79.49
Zutswa	146	2	-	-	32	111	-	1	-	-	-	145	99.32
Ukwi	138	12	30	31	52	9	1	3	-	-	-	134	97.1
Inalegolo	154	17	16	13	104	-	-	3	-	-	-	150	97.4
Phuduhudu	204	25	54	39	14	18	-	52	2	-	-	150	73.53
Other	312	27	31	15	163	72	-	3	-	-	-	308	98.72
Total	5570	1,112	2,507	770	513	297	3	290	4	1	45	5,199	93.34

Table 6b. Principal Source of Portable Water by Village in Kgalagadi North District 2011 (%)

Village	Households	Piped indoors	Piped outdoors	Neighbours tap	Communal tap	Bouser/ Tanker	Well	Borehole	Dam/Pan	Rain water tank	Other (NEC)	Total piped water
Kang	1660	23.7	52.7	11.1	0.2	2.7	-	8.3	0.1	-	0.2	90.3
Tshane	331	27.5	44.4	12.4	5.1	0.6	-	4.2	-	-	5.4	90
Hukuntsi	1468	25.3	56.3	14.4	0.5	2.2	-	1	-	-	0.1	98.6
Lehututu	496	20	53.2	19.8	1.2	1	-	2	-	-	2.2	95.2
Lokgwabe	388	12.4	50	16.8	17.5	0.8	0.5	2.1	-	-	-	97.4
Hunhukwe	273	9.2	26	26.7	17.2	0.4	-	15.8	-	0.4	4	79.5
Zutswa	146	1.4	-	-	21.9	76	-	0.7	-	-	-	99.3
Ukwi	138	8.7	21.7	22.5	37.7	6.5	0.7	2.2	-	-	-	97.1
Inalegolo	154	11	10.4	8.4	67.5	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	97.4
Phuduhudu	204	12.3	26.5	19.1	6.9	8.8	-	25.5	1	-	-	73.5
Other	312	8.7	9.9	4.8	52.2	23.1	-	1	-	-	-	98.7
Total	5570	20	45	13.8	9.2	5.3	0.1	5.2	0.1	0.02	0.8	93.3

Table 7a. Type of Disability by type and Village in Kgalagadi North 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	
Kang	6,570	85	42	16	29	15	6	12
Tshane	1,115	25	5	4	4	2	3	9
Hukuntsi	4,751	121	44	19	25	17	6	20
Lehututu	2,027	13	7	7	6	3	3	2
Lokgwabe	1,500	53	31	12	10	7	2	4
Hunhukwe	931	15	7	3	2	1	3	6
Zutswa	566	2	4	1	1	1	0	1
Ukwi	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inalegolo	648	6	1	1	1	0	0	3
Phuduhudu	656	14	9	8	5	1	1	7
Other	1,189	11	7	2	5	2	2	4
Total	20,476	345	157	73	88	49	26	68

Table 7b. Type of Disability by type and Village in Kgalagadi North 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	
Kang	6,570	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tshane	1,115	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8
Hukuntsi	4,751	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Lehututu	2,027	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lokgwabe	1,500	3.5	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3
Hunhukwe	931	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6
Zutswa	566	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Ukwi	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inalegolo	648	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.5
Phuduhudu	656	2.1	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.1
Other	1,189	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	20,476	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3

Table 8. Employment Status by Village in Kgalagadi North District 2011

Village	Employed			Job seekers			Labour Force			Unemployment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kang	1 296	716	2 012	245	276	521	2464	2387	4851	9.9	11.6	10.7
Tshane	205	147	352	46	42	88	409	287	696	11.2	14.6	12.6
Hukuntsi	917	725	1 642	165	156	321	1435	1500	2935	11.5	10.4	10.9
Lehututu	326	213	539	54	55	109	591	576	1167	9.1	9.5	9.3
Lokgwabe	271	216	487	14	18	32	396	415	811	3.5	4.3	3.9
Hunhukwe	235	112	347	4	5	9	265	209	474	1.5	2.4	1.9
Zutswa	59	83	142	16	7	23	139	149	288	11.5	4.7	8
Ukwi	105	91	196	18	12	30	160	146	306	11.3	8.2	9.8
Inalegolo	81	54	135	22	11	33	182	183	365	12.1	6	9
Phuduhudu	209	57	266	18	20	38	251	145	396	7.2	13.8	9.6
Other	184	160	344	29	9	38	330	326	656	8.8	2.8	5.8
Total	3 888	2 574	6 462	631	611	1242	6622	6323	12945	9.5	9.7	9.6

Table 9. Literacy Status by village and sex in Kgalagadi North District 2011

Village	Total			Total Literate			Literacy Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kang	2742	2656	5398	2344	2378	4722	85.5	89.5	87.5
Tshane	475	353	828	349	297	646	73.5	84.1	78
Hukuntsi	1709	1787	3496	1437	1581	3018	84.1	88.5	86.3
Lehututu	721	723	1444	605	618	1223	83.9	85.5	84.7
Lokgwabe	490	499	989	375	405	780	76.5	81.2	78.9
Hunhukwe	354	286	640	262	215	477	74	75.2	74.5
Zutswa	187	192	379	127	141	268	67.9	73.4	70.7
Ukwi	196	177	373	146	130	276	74.5	73.4	74
Inalegolo	235	216	451	158	165	323	67.2	76.4	71.6
Phuduhudu	288	175	463	202	133	335	70.1	76	72.4
Other	405	407	812	306	307	613	75.6	75.4	75.5
Total	7802	7471	15273	6311	6370	12681	80.9	85.3	83

Table 10. Training by Village and sex in Kgalagadi North District 2011

Village	No Training	Training						
	Total	Total	Apprentice	Brigade	Technical/ Vocational	Education College	IHS Diploma	University
Kang	4 513	769	22	183	143	74	21	326
Tshane	694	138	37	44	21	11	3	22
Hukuntsi	3 076	603	14	98	134	78	48	231
Lehututu	1 280	233	7	83	59	34	4	46
Lokgwabe	984	104	2	31	21	20	6	24
Hunhukwe	584	54	2	19	9	11	1	12
Zutswa	365	26	-	9	3	8	3	3
Ukwi	323	28	1	9	2	9	1	6
Inalegolo	411	22	2	5	1	11	-	3
Phuduhudu	416	44	3	9	10	11	1	10
Other	764	90	2	36	17	30	2	3
Total	13 410	2 111	92	526	420	297	90	686

Table 12a. Principal Source of Fuel for Cooking in Kgalagadi North District 2011

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Crop waste	Charcoal	Other
Kang	1 642	422	1	3	1	476	2	710	21	0	0	0	0	6
Tshane	330	44	0	0	0	67	12	205	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hukuntsi	1 465	209	0	1	0	482	33	721	8	0	1	0	5	5
Lehututu	493	55	1	1	0	116	1	312	7	0	0	0	0	0
Lokgwabe	388	20	0	0	0	75	2	284	6	1	0	0	0	0
Hunhukwe	272	0	0	0	0	52	0	218	2	0	0	0	0	0
Zutswa	146	0	0	0	0	16	0	128	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ukwi	138	0	0	0	0	29	1	106	2	0	0	0	0	0
Inalegolo	153	0	0	0	0	17	0	134	2	0	0	0	0	0
Phuduhudu	204	2	0	0	0	28	1	173	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	311	0	0	0	0	26	11	274	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5 542	752	2	5	1	1 384	63	3 265	49	2	1	0	5	13

Table 11a. Principal Source of Fuel for lighting in Kgalagadi North District 2011

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Other
Kang	1 642	944	1	19	5	3	0	149	365	146	10
Tshane	330	138	0	2	0	0	0	16	147	24	3
Hukuntsi	1 465	793	3	2	4	8	0	30	428	186	11
Lehututu	493	205	0	1	5	1	0	13	186	78	4
Lokgwabe	388	138	0	0	3	0	0	22	168	57	0
Hunhukwe	272	15	1	11	10	1	0	57	117	51	9
Zutswa	146	0	0	0	7	0	0	59	37	41	2
Ukwi	138	1	1	0	12	1	1	22	87	12	1
Inalegolo	153	0	0	0	15	0	0	59	22	57	0
Phuduhudu	204	7	0	18	6	0	0	27	95	51	0
Other	311	0	0	2	27	0	0	54	101	126	1
Total	5 542	2 241	6	55	94	14	1	508	1 753	829	41

Table 12b. Principal Source of Fuel for Cooking in Kgalagadi North District 2011 (%)

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	Other
Kang	1642	25.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	29	0.1	43.2	1.3	-	-	-	0.4
Tshane	330	13.3	-	-	-	20.3	3.6	62.1	-	-	-	-	0.6
Hukuntsi	1465	14.3	-	0.1	-	32.9	2.3	49.2	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	0.3
Lehututu	493	11.2	0.2	0.2	-	23.5	0.2	63.3	1.4	-	-	-	-
Lokgwabe	388	5.2	-	-	-	19.3	0.5	73.2	1.5	0.3	-	-	-
Hunhukwe	272	-	-	-	-	19.1	-	80.1	0.7	-	-	-	-
Zutswa	146	-	-	-	-	11	-	87.7	0.7	0.7	-	-	-
Ukwi	138	-	-	-	-	21	0.7	76.8	1.4	-	-	-	-
Inalegolo	153	-	-	-	-	11.1	-	87.6	1.3	-	-	-	-
Phuduhudu	204	1	-	-	-	13.7	0.5	84.8	-	-	-	-	-
Other	311	-	-	-	-	8.4	3.5	88.1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5542	13.6	0.04	0.1	0.02	25	1.1	58.9	0.9	0.04	0.02	0.1	0.2

Table 11b. Principal Source of Fuel for lighting in Kgalagadi North District 2011

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Other
Kang	1642	57.5	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	-	9.1	22.2	8.9	0.6
Tshane	330	41.8	-	0.6	-	-	-	4.8	44.5	7.3	0.9
Hukuntsi	1465	54.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	-	2	29.2	12.7	0.8
Lehututu	493	41.6	-	0.2	1	0.2	-	2.6	37.7	15.8	0.8
Lokgwabe	388	35.6	-	-	0.8	-	-	5.7	43.3	14.7	0
Hunhukwe	272	5.5	0.4	4	3.7	0.4	-	21	43	18.8	3.3
Zutswa	146	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	40.4	25.3	28.1	1.4
Ukwi	138	0.7	0.7	-	8.7	0.7	0.7	15.9	63	8.7	0.7
Inalegolo	153	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	38.6	14.4	37.3	0
Phuduhudu	204	3.4	-	8.8	2.9	-	-	13.2	46.6	25	0
Other	311	-	-	0.6	8.7	-	-	17.4	32.5	40.5	0.3
Total	5542	40.4	0.1	1	1.7	0.3	0.02	9.2	31.6	15	0.7

Table 13a. Principal Source of energy for Heating in Kgalagadi North District 2011

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Other
Kang	1 642	232	0	0	3	5	1	981	3	0	1	0
Tshane	330	37	0	0	0	1	0	223	1	0	0	0
Hukuntsi	1 465	191	2	1	3	9	0	889	3	2	5	1
Lehututu	493	52	0	0	0	6	0	345	0	0	5	0
Lokgwabe	388	50	0	0	0	0	0	309	1	0	0	0
Hunhukwe	272	1	0	0	1	4	0	235	0	0	0	0
Zutswa	146	0	0	0	0	1	0	141	0	0	0	0
Ukwi	138	1	0	0	7	2	0	125	2	0	0	0
Inalegolo	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	1	0	0	0
Phuduhudu	204	1	0	0	0	1	0	185	0	0	0	0
Other	311	3	0	0	1	4	2	283	0	0	0	0
Total	5 542	568	2	1	15	33	3	3 785	11	2	11	1

Table 13b. Principal Source of energy for Heating in Kgalagadi North 2011 (%)

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Other
Kang	1642	14.1	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.1	59.7	0.2	-	0.1	-
Tshane	330	11.2	-	-	-	0.3	-	67.6	0.3	-	-	-
Hukuntsi	1465	13	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	-	60.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Lehututu	493	10.5	-	-	-	1.2	-	70	-	-	1.0	-
Lokgwabe	388	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	79.6	0.3	-	-	-
Hunhukwe	272	0.4	-	-	0.4	1.5	-	86.4	-	-	-	-
Zutswa	146	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	96.6	-	-	-	-
Ukwi	138	0.7	-	-	5.1	1.4	-	90.6	1.4	-	-	-
Inalegolo	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.1	0.7	-	-	-
Phuduhudu	204	0.5	-	-	-	0.5	-	90.7	-	-	-	-
Other	311	1	-	-	0.3	1.3	0.6	91.0	-	-	-	-
Total	5542	10.2	0.04	0.02	0.3	0.6	0.1	68.3	0.2	0.04	0.2	0.02

Table 14a. Religion by type and Village in Kgalagadi North District 2011

Village	Total	Christian	Muslim	Baha'i	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other religion (NEC)	Not Stated
Kang	5 347	4 184	30	8	16	308	750	19	6	26
Tshane	834	634	5	1	0	9	182	2	0	1
Hukuntsi	3 541	3 203	9	2	2	72	242	7	2	2
Lehututu	1 476	1 272	4	3	1	61	129	1	0	5
Lokgwabe	1 013	859	7	0	1	9	135	1	0	1
Hunhukwe	625	448	0	0	0	71	104	1	0	1
Zutswa	369	321	0	0	0	4	42	2	0	0
Ukwi	364	336	1	0	0	5	17	0	0	5
Inalegolo	424	350	1	0	0	23	50	0	0	0
Phuduhudu	454	249	3	1	0	95	100	5	0	1
Other	785	630	2	2	0	36	113	1	0	1
Total	15 232	12 486	62	17	20	693	1 864	39	8	43

Table 14b. Religion by type and Village in Kgalagadi North District 2011 (%)

Village	Total	Christian	Muslim	Baha'i	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other religion (NEC)	Not Stated
Kang	5347	78.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	5.8	14	0.4	0.1	0.5
Tshane	834	76	0.6	0.1	-	1.1	21.8	0.2	-	0.1
Hukuntsi	3541	90.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	2	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
Lehututu	1476	86.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	4.1	8.7	0.1	-	0.3
Lokgwabe	1013	84.8	0.7	-	0.1	0.9	13.3	0.1	-	0.1
Hunhukwe	625	71.7	-	-	-	11.4	16.6	0.2	-	0.2
Zutswa	369	87	-	-	-	1.1	11.4	0.5	-	0
Ukwi	364	92.3	0.3	-	-	1.4	4.7	-	-	1.4
Inalegolo	424	82.5	0.2	-	-	5.4	11.8	-	-	0
Phuduhudu	454	54.8	0.7	0.2	-	20.9	22	1.1	-	0.2
Other	785	80.3	0.3	0.3	-	4.6	0	0.1	-	0.1
Total	15232	82	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.5	12.2	0.3	0.1	0.3

Table 15a. Marital status by Village in Kgalagadi North District 2011

Village	Total	Married	Never Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
Kang	5 347	539	3 609	1 015	25	35	102	22
Tshane	834	83	522	168	8	6	47	0
Hukuntsi	3 541	627	2 046	693	20	36	117	2
Lehututu	1 476	259	822	300	8	15	72	0
Lokgwabe	1 013	167	444	325	7	10	60	0
Hunhukwe	625	62	373	159	3	8	20	0
Zutswa	369	13	195	148	0	0	13	0
Ukwi	364	28	249	82	0	2	3	0
Inalegolo	424	17	177	218	1	2	9	0
Phuduhudu	454	42	170	229	4	3	6	0
Other	785	41	394	324	8	4	14	0
Total	15 232	1 878	9 001	3 661	84	121	463	24

Table 15b. Marital status by Village in Kgalagadi North District 2011 (%)

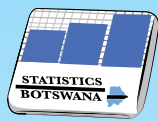
Village	Total	Married	Never Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
Kang	5347	10.1	67.5	19	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.4
Tshane	834	10	62.6	20.1	1.0	0.7	5.6	-
Hukuntsi	3541	17.7	57.8	19.6	0.6	1.0	3.3	0.1
Lehututu	1476	17.5	55.7	20.3	0.5	1.0	4.9	-
Lokgwabe	1013	16.5	43.8	32.1	0.7	1.0	5.9	-
Hunhukwe	625	9.9	59.7	25.4	0.5	1.3	3.2	-
Zutswa	369	3.5	52.8	40.1	-	-	3.5	-
Ukwi	364	7.7	68.4	22.5	-	0.5	0.8	-
Inalegolo	424	4.0	41.7	51.4	0.2	0.5	2.1	-
Phuduhudu	454	9.3	37.4	50.4	0.9	0.7	1.3	-
Other	785	5.2	50.2	41.3	1.0	0.5	1.8	-
Total	15232	12.3	59.1	24	0.6	0.8	3	0.2

Table 16a. Population and Proportion of Orphans by Village in Kgalagadi North District 2011

Village	Total of population aged 18 and below	Mother deceased	Father deceased	Both deceased
Kang	2591	224	331	81
Tshane	358	23	42	14
Hukuntsi	1910	142	254	57
Lehututu	888	59	110	27
Lokgwabe	605	43	47	16
Hunhukwe	441	39	46	7
Zutswa	272	8	32	2
Ukwi	207	12	21	0
Inalegolo	291	10	20	3
Phuduhudu	258	21	33	10
Other	506	20	34	3
Total	8327	601	970	220

Table 16b. Population and Proportion of Orphans by Village in Kgalagadi North District 2011 (%)

Village	Total of population aged 18 and below	Mother deceased	Father deceased	Both deceased
Kang	2591	8.6	12.8	3.1
Tshane	358	6.4	11.7	3.9
Hukuntsi	1910	7.4	13.3	3.0
Lehututu	888	6.6	12.4	3.0
Lokgwabe	605	7.1	7.8	2.6
Hunhukwe	441	8.8	10.4	1.6
Zutswa	272	2.9	11.8	0.7
Ukwi	207	5.8	10.1	0.0
Inalegolo	291	3.4	6.9	1.0
Phuduhudu	258	8.1	12.8	3.9
Other	506	4.0	6.7	0.6
Total	8327	7.2	11.6	2.6



STATISTICS BOTSWANA

