



# KWENENG WEST SUB DISTRICT

## POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SELECTED INDICATORS 2011

VOL 4.1

# STATISTICS BOTSWANA

Copyrights © Statistics Botswana 2015



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

**KWENENG WEST SUB DISTRICT  
Population And Housing Census 2011:  
Selected Indicators For Villages And Localities**

**VOL 4.1**

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

**COPYRIGHT RESERVED**

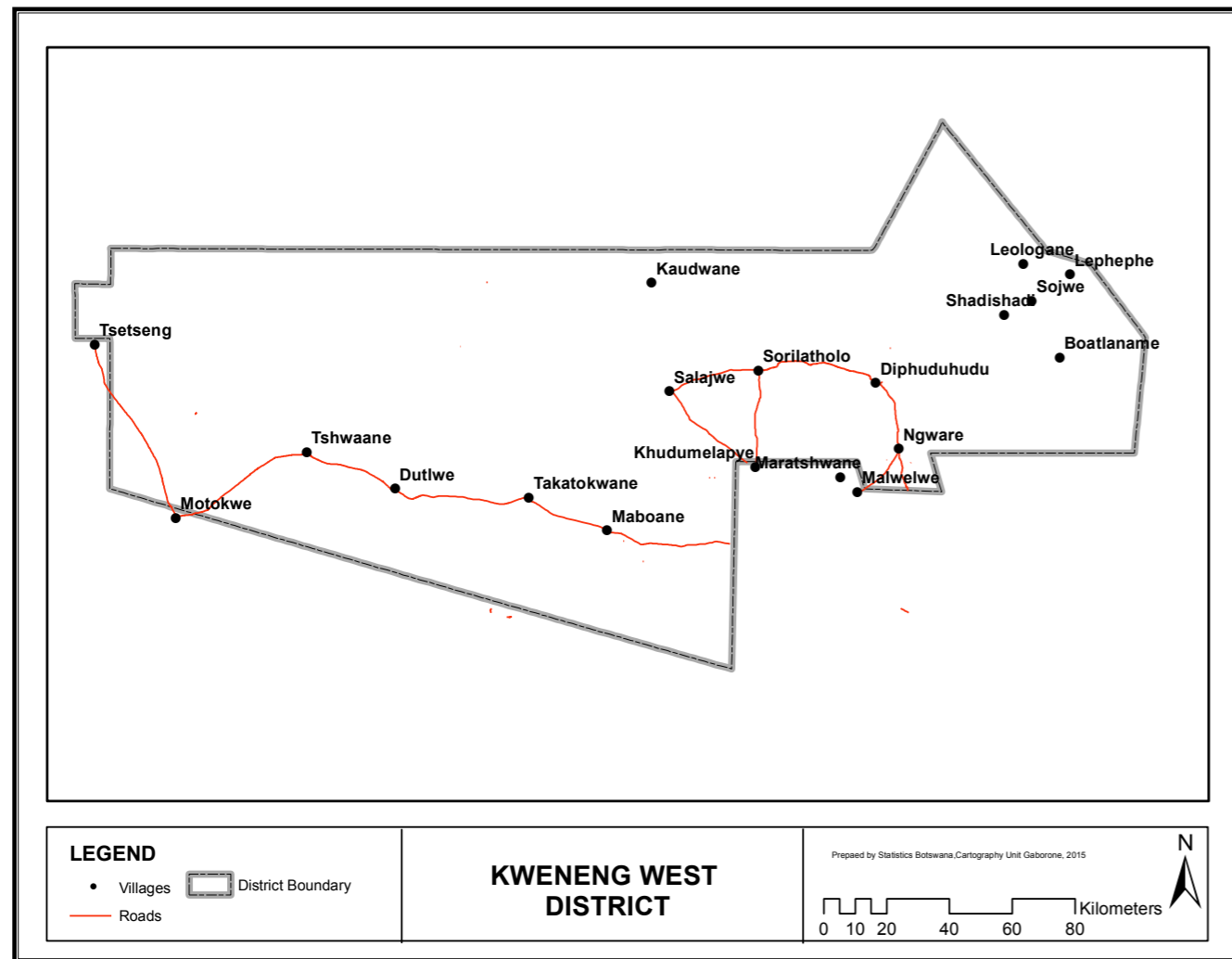
**Extracts may be published if source is duly acknowledged**

**ISBN: 978-99968-429**

## Table of Contents

<b>Preface</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.0</b> Background and Commentary	6
1.1 Background to the Report	6
1.2 Importance of the Report	6
<b>2.0</b> Population Distribution	6
<b>3.0</b> District Population Structure	6
3.1 The youth	7
3.2 The elderly	7
<b>3.3</b> Annual Growth Rate	7
<b>4.0</b> Language	7
<b>5.0</b> Household size	7
<b>6.0</b> Religion	7
<b>7.0</b> Marital Status	8
<b>8.0</b> Disability	8
<b>9.0</b> Employment and unemployment	9
<b>10.0</b> Literacy	9
<b>11.0</b> Orphan-hood	9
<b>12.0</b> Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation	10
12.1 Access to portable water	10
12.2 Access to improved sanitation	11
<b>14.0</b> Source of Fuel for Lighting	11
<b>15.0</b> Source of Fuel for Cooking	12
<b>16.0</b> Source of Fuel for Heating	12
<b>17.0</b> Projected Population 2011 – 2026	13
<b>Annexes</b>	<b>14</b>

**FIGURE 1: MAP OF KWENENG WEST DISTRICT**



**Preface**

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

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

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

**Anna Majelantle**  
**Statistician General**  
 December 2015

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

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

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

**TABLE 1.2: 2011 CENSUS DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS - KWENENG WEST DISTRICT**

Demographic Indicators	Value
Total Population	Total 47797
	Male 24 407
	Female 23 390
Population Change 2001-2011	17.8
Population Growth Rate 2001-2011	1.7
Sex Ratio	104.3
Population Urban	
Population Density	9.8
Crude Birth Rate	26.5
Crude Death Rate	5.9
Natural Rate of Increase (%per annum)	4.4
General Fertility rate (per 1000 women 15-49)	94.8
Total Fertility Rate(births per woman)	29.1
Mean Age at Childbearing	2.7
Infant Mortality Rate	18
Child Mortality Rate	9
Under five Mortality Rate	28
Life Expectancy at birth	Total 69
	Males 68
	Females 68
Mean Ages (years)	Total 25.2
	Males 26.7
	Females 26.7
Median Ages	Total 26
	Males 23
	Females 24
	Total 24
Population Groups	
	Infants (0-1) 6
	Under five (0-4) 14.4
	School going (6-13) 17.3
	Labour force (15-64) 54.2
	Youth (18-35) 28.1
	Elderly (65+) 29.4
	Dependency Ratio 84.5
Proportion with access to improved sanitation	57.3
Proportion with access to improved source of water	97.6
Proportion of seeing defects in one or both eyes	1.9
Proportion with hearing defects in both ears	0.9
Defects of speech	0.5
Inability to use one or both legs	0.5
Inability to use one or both arms	0.3
Inability to speak	0.2
Moderate to severe mental retardation	0.3
Unemployment	Total 17.7
	Males 15.9
	Females 20.8
Literacy Rate	Total 67.3
	Males 64.7
	Females 70
Proportion of population 12 years and over who are married	16.2
Proportion 12 years and over who are living together	30.2
Proportion of population 17 years and less with mother deceased	5.9
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 and Commentary

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

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

### 1.1 Background to the Report

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

### 1.2 Importance of the Report

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

## 2.0 Population Distribution

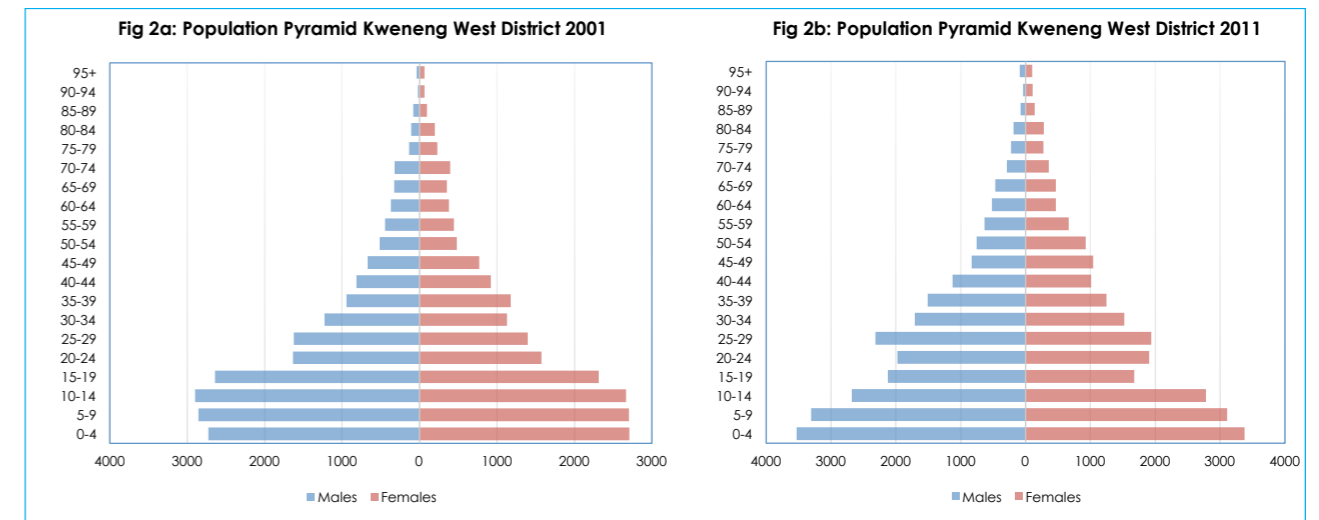
Table 2 attached below shows that, during the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the highest proportion (20.7 %) of Kweneng West population was in Letlhakeng village. It may be noted that this is the district major village. This was followed by Takatokwane and Salajwe with 7.8 percent and 6.8 percent respectively. Also, the villages of Diphuduhudu and Monwane each contributed less than 2 percent to the total district population. Other smaller localities with less than 500 people contributed a combined proportion of 7.9 percent

### 3.0 District Population Structure

The pyramid for Kweneng West district (see Figure 2) shows a structure of young population whereby the structure is broad based and the structure gradually thins with increasing age. Although the structure gradually decreases with age, it has shown some gaps particularly for ages 15-19. This may be due to the fact that enumeration was carried out while schools were open and Kweneng West does not have many secondary schools.

The distributions in the above pictures 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 14, there is a marked reduction of youth in the ages 19 years and above. These are probably youths in tertiary education which may not be provided in the sub district. In addition, some have moved to other centres in search of jobs and better opportunities for self-improvement.

Figure 2: Population Age sex Distribution for Kweneng West District 2001 and 2011



### 3.1 The youth

The youth are described as those aged between 18 and 35 years. This group made up 28.1 per cent of the district population. Other villages had the highest proportion of youths at 44.5 per cent, followed by Maboane and Tsetseng at 31.4 and 30.4 per cent respectively.

### 3.2 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, 6.4 per cent of the district population was the elderly. The village of Moshwaweng had the highest proportion of elderly population at 9.0 per cent. The village was followed by Botlhapatlou at 8.7 per cent and Motokwe as well as Malwelwe at 8.0 percent each. The village of Kaudwane, on the other hand, had the lowest proportion of the elderly population at 3.5 percent.

### 3.3 Annual Growth Rate

Kweneng West district annual population growth rate between 2001 and 2011 is 1.7 percent annually. Kotolaname marked the highest growth rate of 7.7 percent followed by Kaudwane with 7 percent. Mantshwabisi recorded 6.9 percent while a growth rate of below zero percent was experienced in Dutlwe, Khudumelapye and Ngware.

### 4.0 Language

Table 13 attached indicates that the in Kweneng West, majority (50.8 percent) of people speak Shekgalagadi. Moreover, the second highest proportions (45.8 percent) of the population speak Setswana. The remaining proportion of about 3.4 percent is shared by other languages though apart from Sesubiya, all contributed less than one percent.

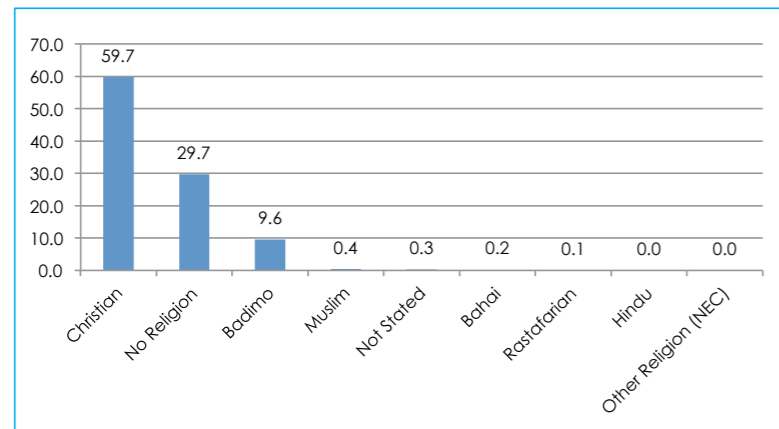
### 5.0 Household size

The average household in Kweneng West district was 4.5 persons per household. Overall, the household seems to be averaging four persons in all villages in the district except for Mantshwabisi and Salajwe which had an average of 6.9 persons and 5.3 persons respectively.

## 6.0 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 values.

**Figure 3: Population by religion in Kweneng West District**

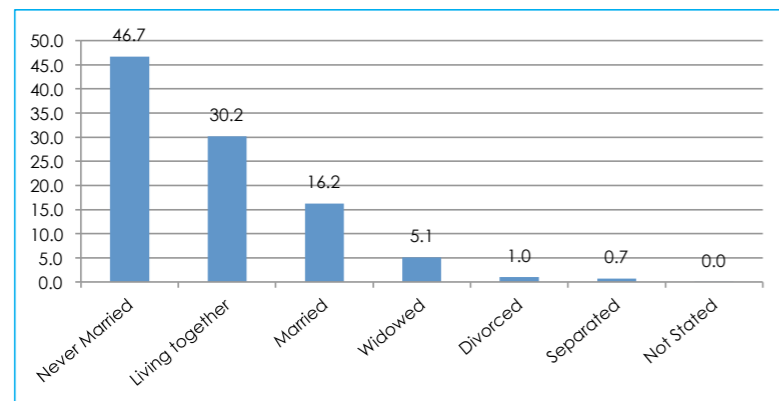


Regarding religion, it is indicated though Table 9 that most people (59.7 percent) in Kweneng West are affiliated to Christianity. Also, a significant proportion (29.7 percent) had no religion, this is followed by Badimo with 9.6 percent. All other religious affiliation each contributed less than one percent.

## 7.0 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.

**Figure 4: Percentage of Persons by Marital Status in Kweneng West District 2011**



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.

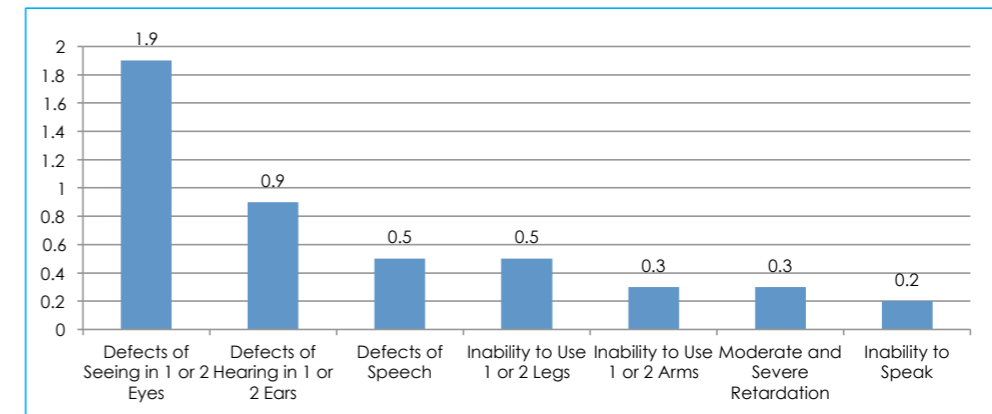
The data on Figure 4 above shows that the never married category had the highest proportion of 46.7 percent, followed by living together with 30.2 percent. Moreover, the proportion of married was relegated to third position with 16.2 percent. It is also worth noting that the widowed, contributed significant proportion of 5.1 percent. Other forms of marital status such as separated and divorced contributed marginal proportions of less than 2 percent each.

## 8.0 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 enumerated on a number of disabilities; 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 and 4.5 per cent of the population was disabled.

**Figure 5: Percentage of Persons by Disabilities in Kweneng West District 2011**



Though disability in the district was low, the common form of disability was defects of seeing in one or both eyes as it affected 1.9 per cent of the district population. This form of disability was more prevalent in Diphuduhudu where it affected 5.3 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 0.9 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<sup>1</sup>.

## 9.0 Employment and unemployment

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

As shown in Table 9, Kweneng West seem not be severely affected as unemployment average 11.8 percent and 9.7 percent for males and females respectively. However, there are some localities which seem to be severely hit by the rate of unemployment. The village of Tswaane had unemployment rate of over 40 percent for both male and females. This was followed by Kaudwane with 29 percent and 12 percent for male and female. There was however some localities in the district localities which recorded low unemployment rates (less 5 percent). These included Malwelwe, Maboane, and Sorilatholo.

## 10.0 Literacy

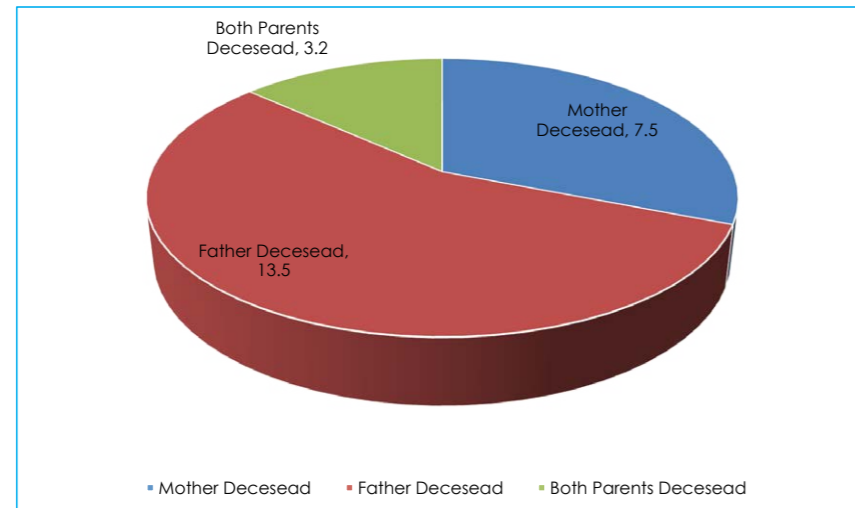
Literacy rate was estimated for population aged 10 years and above who had completed standard four or above. Those were assumed to be literate and used to estimate literacy rate. Overall, 67.3 per cent of the district population was estimated to be literate. The highest literacy rate was estimated in Other villages at 87.6 per cent followed by Sesung and Mantshwabisi at 70.9 per cent each. Literacy rate was lowest in Moshaweng at 52.1 percent.

<sup>1</sup> 1996 Botswana National Policy on Care for People with Disabilities

## 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.

**Figure 6: Percentage of Orphans by Districts**



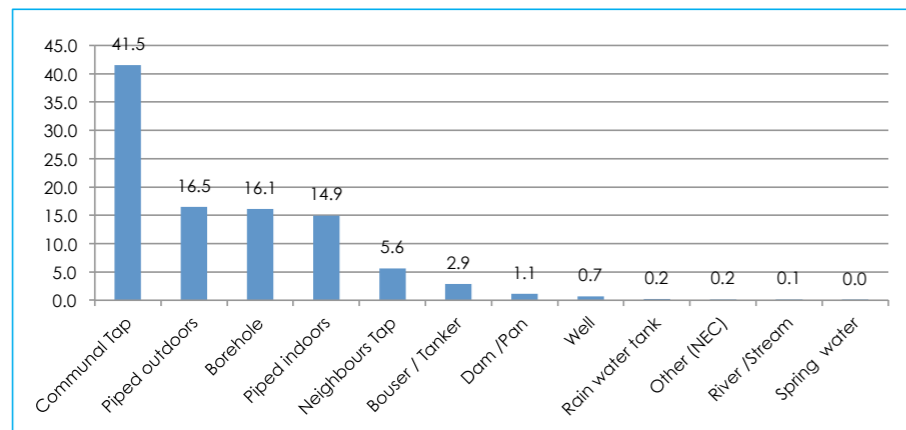
This definition contrasts with concepts of orphan in many industrialized countries, where a child must have lost both parents to qualify as an orphan. UNICEF and numerous international organizations adopted the broader definition of orphan in the mid-1990s as the AIDS pandemic began leading to the death of millions of parents worldwide, leaving an ever increasing number of children growing up without one or more parents. So the terminology of a 'single orphan' – the loss of one parent – and a 'double orphan' – the loss of both parents – was born to convey this growing crisis<sup>2</sup>.

Botswana defines an orphan as a child aged below 18 who have lost one or both parents<sup>3</sup>. Figure 6 shows that 13.5 percent of the children aged below 18 had lost a father but with the mother surviving. Only 3.2 per cent had lost both, while 7.5 percent lost their mothers.

## 12.0 Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation

As a signatory of the Millennium Declaration, Botswana is committed to achieving the Millennium

**Figure 7: Sources of Drinking Water by Source in Kweneng West District 2011**



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

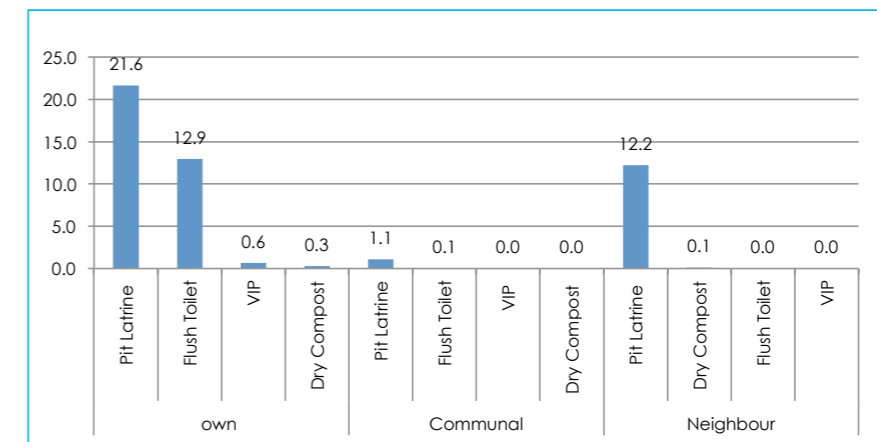
<sup>2</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_45279.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_45279.html)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/277/593>

## 12.1 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, the 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.

**Figure 8: Access to Toilet facilities in Kweneng West District 2011**



Overall, 97.6 per cent of the district households had access to water from one of the sources mentioned above. The lowest proportion of those who had access to improved water source was found in Botlapatlou with 91.9 per cent, followed by Takatokwane with 93.2 percent of the households. Other villages in the district had more than 94 per cent of the households with access to improved water sources.

A proportion of 41.5 per cent of the district's households had access to communal tap water compared to 16.5 percent households who had access to piped water outdoors. Access to portable water piped indoors followed by 14.9 percent while access by neighbours tap was 5.6 percent. The lowest proportion was almost 0 percent for households that accessed water by springs.

Access of water piped outdoors was recorded highest in Letlhakeng at 32.4 percent, while Monwane had the lowest proportion at 1.0 percent.

## 12.2 Access to improved 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, 57.3 per cent of the district households had access to toilet facilities. While 12.9 per cent of the district households had access to their own flush toilets, 21.6 per cent had access to their own pit latrines

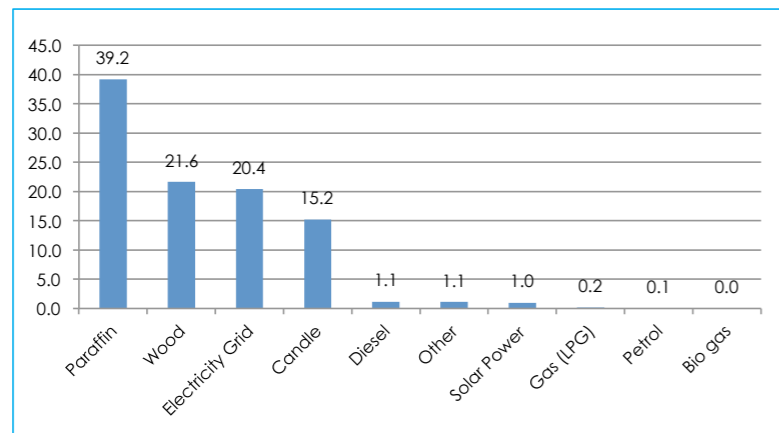
Other villages had the highest proportion of households which used own flush toilets at 72.4 per cent followed by Letlhakeng with 12.1 per cent. On the other hand, the use of own pit latrine was the most prevalent in the district with 21.6 percent, where Sesung recorded the highest proportion of 54.6 per cent followed by Ditshegwane with 37.5 per cent.



### 13.0 Source of Fuel for Lighting

Figure 9 shows sources of energy used for lighting in the district households. Paraffin was the leading source as it was used by 39.2 per cent of the households followed by wood and electricity at 21.6 and 20.4 percent respectively.

**Figure 9: Principal source of fuel for lighting in Kweneng West District 2011**



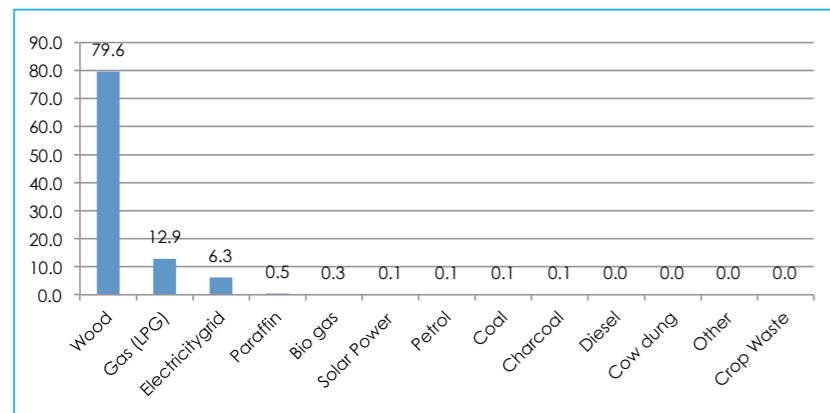
The largest proportion of those who used paraffin for lighting was found in Monwane at 65.7 per cent followed by Malwelwe at 59.8 percent.

### 14.0 Source of Fuel for Cooking

Cooking accounts for about 90 percent of all household energy consumption in developing 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.

Figure 10 below shows that in Kweneng West wood is by far, the most used source of energy for household cooking with 79.6 per cent of households. The use of wood was followed by that of gas and electricity at 12.9 and 6.3 per cent respectively.

**Figure 10: Principal source of fuel for Cooking in Kweneng West District 2011**

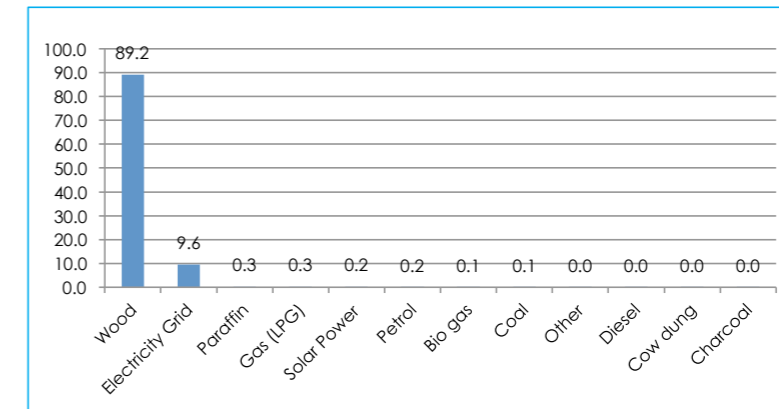


### 15.0 Source of Fuel for Heating

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 most common source of fuel used for household heating was wood with 89.2 percent in the district. The use of wood was followed by those who used electricity at 9.6 per cent. Tswaane had the highest proportion of households using electricity for heating at 100 per cent followed by Sorilatholo and Botlhapatlou at 99.4 percent and 98.9 percent respectively.

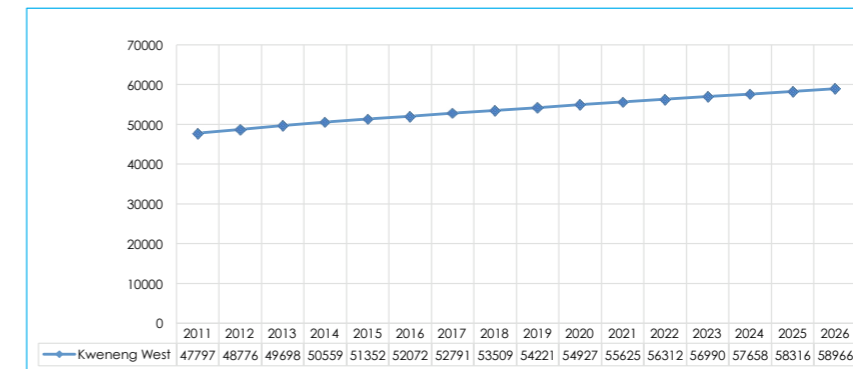
**Figure 11: Principal source of fuel for Heating in Kweneng West District**



### 16.0 Projected Population 2011 – 2026

The population of the district was estimated to have grown by 1.7 per cent between 2001 and 2011. It is estimated that by 2026, the population of the district will reach 58966, which will be an addition of 11489 inhabitants or a 24.2 per cent increase from the 2011 figure of 47477.

**Figure 12: Projected population for Kweneng West district 2011 - 2026**



# Annexes

**Table 2: Population of Selected Villages by Sex- Kweneng West District 2011**

Village	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
Lethakeng	4,892	4,986	9,878	20.7
Bothapatlou	1,058	961	2,019	4.2
Ditshegwane	1,182	1,345	2,527	5.3
Dutlwe	769	687	1,456	3.0
Moshaweng	1,627	1,346	2,973	6.2
Khudumelapye	1,536	1,613	3,149	6.6
Serinane	376	411	787	1.6
Mantshwabisi	543	535	1,078	2.3
Motokwe	1,136	1,003	2,139	4.5
Ngware	809	666	1,475	3.1
Salajwe	1,610	1,631	3,241	6.8
Takatokwane	1,832	1,901	3,733	7.8
Tsetseng	271	239	510	1.1
Tswaane	290	327	617	1.3
Monwane	240	273	513	1.1
Malwelwe	525	658	1,183	2.5
Maboane	1,082	1,052	2,134	4.5
Sesung	641	840	1,481	3.1
Sorilatholo	409	488	897	1.9
Kotolaname	291	295	586	1.2
Kaudwane	502	582	1,084	2.3
Diphuduhudu	245	300	545	1.1
Other Localities	2,526	1,266	3,792	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,392</b>	<b>23,405</b>	<b>47,797</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3A: Population of Selected Villages by Target Age Group in Kweneng West District 2011**

Village	Infants	Under	School	Labour	Dependants	Youth	Elderly	Women	Total
	0 - 1	0 - 4	Going 6 - 13	Force 15 - 64					
Lethakeng	628	1430	1602	5394	3772	2765	697	2298	9878
Bothapatlou	152	345	325	1023	818	497	175	361	2019
Ditshegwane	165	393	539	1195	1124	600	205	501	2527
Dutlwe	96	228	243	772	591	412	92	283	1456
Moshaweng	184	475	442	1550	1153	771	268	526	2973
Khudumelapye	202	464	556	1642	1274	851	233	691	3149
Serinane	73	155	176	355	396	193	34	161	787
Mantshwabisi	50	109	408	429	611	207	37	171	1078
Motokwe	126	332	340	1168	799	633	172	453	2139
Ngware	88	211	250	793	563	418	113	280	1475
Salajwe	164	388	468	1897	1130	802	209	812	3241
Takatokwane	200	502	529	2168	1377	993	184	961	3733
Tsetseng	29	74	91	264	210	155	35	98	510
Tswaane	46	124	141	276	307	154	34	129	617
Monwane	35	69	117	247	232	140	34	116	513
Malwelwe	82	203	297	490	598	259	95	241	1183
Maboane	108	315	343	1196	816	670	120	469	2134
Sesung	102	251	344	684	697	366	96	336	1481
Sorilatholo	70	133	212	440	416	231	41	228	897
Kotolaname	39	84	114	303	253	152	30	125	586
Kaudwane	61	167	209	563	462	321	47	269	1084
Diphuduhudu	39	89	131	264	262	144	19	131	545
Other Localities	146	362	393	2791	927	1687	71	698	3792
<b>Total</b>	<b>2885</b>	<b>6903</b>	<b>8270</b>	<b>25904</b>	<b>18788</b>	<b>13421</b>	<b>3041</b>	<b>10338</b>	<b>47797</b>

**Table 3B: Population of Selected Villages by Target Age Group in Kweneng West District 2011 (%)**

Village	Total	Infants 0 - 1	Under Five 0 - 4	School Going 6 - 13	Labour Force 15 - 64	Dependants 0-14	Youth 18-35	Elderly 65+	Elderly 65+	Women 15-49
Lethakeng	9878	6.4	14.5	16.2	54.6	38.2	28.0	697	7.1	23.3
Botlhapatlou	2019	7.5	17.1	16.1	50.7	40.5	24.6	175	8.7	17.9
Ditshewane	2527	6.5	15.6	21.3	47.3	44.5	23.7	205	8.1	19.8
Dutlwe	1456	6.6	15.7	16.7	53.0	40.6	28.3	92	6.3	19.4
Moshaweng	2973	6.2	16.0	14.9	52.1	38.8	25.9	268	9.0	17.7
Khudumelapye	3149	6.4	14.7	17.7	52.1	40.5	27.0	233	7.4	21.9
Serinane	787	9.3	19.7	22.4	45.1	50.3	24.5	34	4.3	20.5
Mantshwabisi	1078	4.6	10.1	37.8	39.8	56.7	19.2	37	3.4	15.9
Motokwe	2139	5.9	15.5	15.9	54.6	37.4	29.6	172	8.0	21.2
Ngware	1475	6.0	14.3	16.9	53.8	38.2	28.3	113	7.7	19.0
Salajwe	3241	5.1	12.0	14.4	58.5	34.9	24.7	209	6.4	25.1
Takatokwane	3733	5.4	13.4	14.2	58.1	36.9	26.6	184	4.9	25.7
Tsetseng	510	5.7	14.5	17.8	51.8	41.2	30.4	35	6.9	19.2
Tswaane	617	7.5	20.1	22.9	44.7	49.8	25.0	34	5.5	20.9
Monwane	513	6.8	13.5	22.8	48.1	45.2	27.3	34	6.6	22.6
Malwelwe	1183	6.9	17.2	25.1	41.4	50.5	21.9	95	8.0	20.4
Maboane	2134	5.1	14.8	16.1	56.0	38.2	31.4	120	5.6	22.0
Sesung	1481	6.9	16.9	23.2	46.2	47.1	24.7	96	6.5	22.7
Sorilatholo	897	7.8	14.8	23.6	49.1	46.4	25.8	41	4.6	25.4
Kotolaname	586	6.7	14.3	19.5	51.7	43.2	25.9	30	5.1	21.3
Kaudwane	1084	5.6	15.4	19.3	51.9	42.6	29.6	47	4.3	24.8
Diphuduhudu	545	7.2	16.3	24.0	48.4	48.1	26.4	19	3.5	24.0
Other Localities	3792	3.9	9.5	10.4	73.6	24.4	44.5	71	1.9	18.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>47797</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>3041</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>

**Table 4: Population of Selected Villages by Average Household Size in Kweneng West District 2011**

Village	Population	Households	Average Household Size
Khekenya/Chepetese	501	104	4.8
Botlhapatlou	1,233	271	4.5
Diphuduhudu	545	115	4.7
Ditshewane	2,114	469	4.5
Dutlwe	1,055	242	4.4
Kaudwane	1,084	247	4.4
Khudumelapye	2,080	488	4.3
Kotolaname	586	122	4.8
Lethakeng	7,244	1,674	4.3
Maboane	1,095	245	4.5
Malwelwe	1,146	240	4.8
Mantshwabisi	942	137	6.9
Monwane	513	105	4.9
Moshaweng	1,222	266	4.6
Motokwe	1,413	386	3.7
Ngware	894	190	4.7
Salajwe	2,440	459	5.3
Serinane	787	187	4.2
Sesung	1,481	337	4.4
Sorilatholo	897	182	4.9
Takatokwane	2,728	569	4.8
Tswaane	593	133	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,593</b>	<b>7,168</b>	<b>4.5</b>

**Table 5: Population of Selected Villages by Sex and growth rate in Kweneng West District (2001-2011)**

Village	Male	Female	2001 Total		2001 Total		Population Growth
			Population	Male	Female	Population	
Lethakeng	4689	4987	9676	4892	4986	9878	0.2
Botlhapatlou	1012	982	1994	1058	961	2019	0.1
Ditshewane	1036	1185	2221	1182	1345	2527	1.3
Dutlwe	769	735	1504	769	687	1456	-0.3
Moshaweng	1526	1360	2886	1627	1346	2973	0.3
Khudumelapye	1645	1603	3248	1536	1613	3149	-0.3
Mantshwabisi	300	251	551	543	535	1078	6.9
Motokwe	994	983	1977	1136	1003	2139	0.8
Ngware	877	846	1723	809	666	1475	-1.5
Salajwe	1307	1334	2641	1610	1631	3241	2.1
Takatokwane	1248	1304	2552	1832	1901	3733	3.9
Tsetseng	241	216	457	271	239	510	1.1
Tswaane	149	200	349	290	327	617	5.9
Monwane	159	216	375	240	273	513	3.2
malwelwe	426	601	1027	525	658	1183	1.4
Maboane	920	826	1746	1082	1052	2134	2.0
sesung	539	742	1281	641	840	1481	1.5
Sorilatholo	212	260	472	409	488	897	6.6
Kotolaname	133	145	278	291	295	586	7.7
Kaudwane	267	284	551	502	582	1084	7.0
Other	2031	1022	3053	3147	1977	5124	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>20480</b>	<b>20082</b>	<b>40562</b>	<b>24392</b>	<b>23405</b>	<b>47797</b>	<b>1.7</b>

**Table 6: Population of Villages by sex in Kweneng West District 2011**

Village	Male	Female	2001 Total		2011 Total		Population Growth
			Population	Male	Female	Population	
Lethakeng	4689	4987	9676	4892	4986	9878	0.2
Botlhapatlou	1012	982	1994	1058	961	2019	0.1
Ditshewane	1036	1185	2221	1182	1345	2527	1.3
Dutlwe	769	735	1504	769	687	1456	-0.3
Moshaweng	1526	1360	2886	1627	1346	2973	0.3
Khudumelapye	1645	1603	3248	1536	1613	3149	-0.3
Mantshwabisi	300	251	551	543	535	1078	6.9
Motokwe	994	983	1977	1136	1003	2139	0.8
Ngware	877	846	1723	809	666	1475	-1.5
Salajwe	1307	1334	2641	1610	1631	3241	2.1
Takatokwane	1248	1304	2552	1832	1901	3733	3.9
Tsetseng	241	216	457	271	239	510	1.1
Tswaane	149	200	349	290	327	617	5.9
Monwane	159	216	375	240	273	513	3.2
malwelwe	426	601	1027	525	658	1183	1.4
Maboane	920	826	1746	1082	1052	2134	2.0
sesung	539	742	1281	641	840	1481	1.5
Sorilatholo	212	260	472	409	488	897	6.6
Kotolaname	133	145	278	291	295	586	7.7
Kaudwane	267	284	551	502	582	1084	7.0
Other	2031	1022	3053	3147	1977	5124	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>20480</b>	<b>20082</b>	<b>40562</b>	<b>24392</b>	<b>23405</b>	<b>47797</b>	<b>1.7</b>

**Table 7: Orphan-hood for Selected Villages in Kweneng West District 2011 (%)**

Village	Mother Dead	Mother Dead	Father Dead	Father Dead	Both Parents Dead	Both Parents Dead	Total Population 18 and Below
Lethakeng	285	6.7	577	13.5	135	3.2	4275
Botlhapatlou	42	4.8	76	8.8	15	1.7	866
Ditshewane	67	5.6	133	11.2	31	2.6	1187
Dutlwe	33	5.3	53	8.4	10	1.6	628
Moshaweng	52	4.2	117	9.4	27	2.2	1250
Khudumelapye	52	3.8	101	7.4	21	1.5	1362
Serinane	23	5.6	44	10.6	13	3.1	414
Mantshwabisi	39	6.0	87	13.3	18	2.8	654
Motokwe	48	5.6	67	7.9	18	2.1	853
Ngware	33	5.4	126	20.8	15	2.5	606
Salajwe	132	8.3	244	15.3	56	3.5	1598
Takatokwane	153	8.1	269	14.2	77	4.1	1896
Tsetseng	12	5.4	19	8.5	5	2.2	223
Tswaane	15	4.7	29	9.1	8	2.5	319
Monwane	22	9.0	26	10.6	6	2.4	245
Malwelwe	39	6.3	65	10.5	18	2.9	620
Maboane	51	5.7	93	10.4	20	2.2	892
Sesung	40	5.4	77	10.5	16	2.2	734
Sorilatholo	38	8.4	66	14.6	19	4.2	453
Kotolaname	8	2.8	33	11.6	3	1.1	284
Kaudwane	20	3.9	46	9.0	7	1.4	509
Diphuduhudu	13	4.7	30	10.8	8	2.9	278
Other Localities	33	3.2	69	6.7	9	0.9	1030
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2 447</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>21176</b>

**Table 8B: Population of Selected Villages by Types of Disabilities in Kweneng West District 2011 (%)**

Village	Total Population	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	Total Disabled Population
Lethakeng	9 878	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.1
Botlhapatlou	2 019	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	5.5
Ditshewane	2 527	2	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	5.5
Dutlwe	1 456	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	4.1
Moshaweng	2 973	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.3
Khudumelapye	3 149	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.7
Serinane	787	3.2	2.2	2.4	1	0.3	0	0.3	9.3
Mantshwabisi	1 078	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3
Motokwe	2 139	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	4.1
Ngware	1 475	2.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	5
Salajwe	3 241	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.1
Takatokwane	3 733	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.9
Tsetseng	510	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0	2.7
Tswaane	617	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	3.2
Monwane	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malwelwe	1 183	2.5	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	6
Maboane	2 134	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	6.5
Sesung	1 481	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	3.6
Sorilatholo	897	0.6	0.3	0	0.3	0	0	0.1	1.3
Kotolaname	586	4.4	2.2	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	9.7
Kaudwane	1 084	3.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	6.2
Diphuduhudu	545	5.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.2	0	0.6	9.7
Other Localities	3 792	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 797</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>

**Table 8A: Population of Selected Villages by Types of Disabilities in Kweneng West District 2011**

Village	Total Population	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	Total Disabled Population
Lethakeng	9 878	220	107	46	63	26	15	26	503
Botlhapatlou	2 019	43	26	6	12	13	5	7	112
Ditshewane	2 527	51	36	13	17	7	4	11	139
Dutlwe	1 456	23	9	7	10	2	4	5	60
Moshaweng	2 973	68	21	14	8	4	3	9	127
Khudumelapye	3 149	67	21	12	17	13	8	9	147
Serinane	787	25	17	19	8	2	0	2	73
Mantshwabisi	1 078	10	4	6	2	1	1	1	25
Motokwe	2 139	37	10	8	8	6	4	14	87
Ngware	1 475	40	12	3	8	8	1	2	74
Salajwe	3 241	37	17	14	9	14	6	5	102
Takatokwane	3 733	35	23	16	14	7	5	8	108
Tsetseng	510	6	1	2	1	2	2	0	14
Tswaane	617	4	2	3	1	5	1	4	20
Monwane	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malwelwe	1 183	30	23	4	4	6	2	2	71
Maboane	2 134	61	29	20	10	8	6	4	138
Sesung	1 481	18	11	12	5	1	5	1	53
Sorilatholo	897	5	3	0	3	0	0	1	12
Kotolaname	586	26	13	11	3	1	1	2	57
Kaudwane	1 084	39	9	4	1	3	3	8	67
Diphuduhudu	545	29	7	7	6	1	0	3	53
Other Localities	3 792	49	20	9	10	7	7	2	104
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 797</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2146</b>

**Table 9: Village Population by Literacy Rate in Kweneng West District 2011**

Village	Population			Total Literate			Literacy Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lethakeng	3315	3416	6731	2205	2541	4746	66.5	74.4	70.5
Botlhapatlou	671	630	1301	328	398	726	48.9	63.2	55.8
Ditshewane	735	870	1605	395	569	964	53.7	65.4	60.1
Dutlwe	514	430	944	341	321	662	66.3	74.7	70.1
Moshaweng	1071	877	1948	534	480	1014	49.9	54.7	52.1
Khudumelapye	1016	1061	2077	564	723	1287	55.5	68.1	62.0
Serinane	221	242	463	140	175	315	63.3	72.3	68.0
Mantshwabisi	373	375	748	241	289	530	64.6	77.1	70.9
Motokwe	750	676	1426	519	482	1001	69.2	71.3	70.2
Ngware	546	441	987	303	294	597	55.5	66.7	60.5
Salajwe	1188	1200	2388	765	865	1630	64.4	72.1	68.3
Takatokwane	1324	1357	2681	858	969	1827	64.8	71.4	68.1
Tsetseng	178	150	328	124	106	230	69.7	70.7	70.1
Tswaane	165	196	361	112	134	246	67.9	68.4	68.1
Monwane	144	181	325	79	126	205	54.9	69.6	63.1
Malwelwe	300	407	707	182	283	465	60.7	69.5	65.8
Maboane	744	685	1429	371	376	747	49.9	54.9	52.3
Sesung	366	549	915	239	410	649	65.3	74.7	70.9
Sorilatholo	270	331	601	156	221	377	57.8	66.8	62.7
Kotolaname	199	201	400	136	142	278	68.3	70.6	69.5
Kaudwane	332	377	709	211	227	438	63.6	60.2	61.8
Diphuduhudu	154	192	346	98	134	232	63.6	69.8	67.1
Other Localities	2168	910	3078	1934	763	2697	89.2	83.8	87.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>16744</b>	<b>15754</b>	<b>32498</b>	<b>10835</b>	<b>11028</b>	<b>21863</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>67.3</b>

**Table 10: School Attendance for Selected Villages in Kweneng West District 2011**

Village	At School			Left School			Never Attended		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lethakeng	731	708	1,439	37	31	68	57	38	95
Botlhapatlou	141	154	295	11	5	16	11	3	14
Ditshewane	228	272	500	10	5	15	12	12	24
Dutlwe	100	126	226	6	3	9	3	5	8
Moshaweng	166	171	337	20	15	35	44	26	70
Khudumelapye	241	257	498	17	8	25	22	11	33
Serinane	75	79	154	7	7	14	3	5	8
Mantshwabisi	192	212	404	0	0	0	3	1	4
Motokwe	161	155	316	9	3	12	6	6	12
Ngware	119	100	219	10	6	16	6	9	15
Salajwe	207	205	412	17	7	24	18	14	32
Takatokwane	197	232	429	22	16	38	36	26	62
Tsetseng	33	37	70	12	1	13	4	4	8
Tswaane	64	70	134	0	3	3	2	2	4
Monwane	56	56	112	2	0	2	2	1	3
Malwelwe	129	154	283	1	2	3	7	4	11
Maboane	122	147	269	12	6	18	34	22	56
Sesung	147	174	321	6	7	13	5	5	10
Sorilatholo	90	112	202	5	3	8	1	1	2
Kotolaname	52	53	105	2	1	3	4	2	6
Kaudwane	96	98	194	6	1	7	3	5	8
Diphuduhudu	56	67	123	1	1	2	5	1	6
Other Localities	170	195	365	5	5	10	6	12	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>3,834</b>	<b>7,407</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>509</b>

**Table 11B: Population of Selected Villages by Religious Affiliation in Kweneng West District 2011 (%)**

Village	Total	Christian	Muslim	Bahai	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other Religion (NEC)	Not Stated
Lethakeng	6650	70.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	6.5	21.8	0	0	0.2
Botlhapatlou	1322	50.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	8.0	40.7	0.2	0.1	0.5
Ditshewane	1590	50.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.9	46.2	0	0	0.4
Dutlwe	938	53.2	0.4	0.5	0	8.0	37.5	0.3	0	0
Moshaweng	1972	57.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	8.1	33.7	0.3	0	0.4
Khudumelapye	2055	54.5	0.7	0.1	0	8.0	36.3	0	0	0.3
Serinane	443	53.3	0.5	0.7	0	14.9	30.2	0	0	0.5
Mantshwabisi	638	48.1	0.2	0.2	0	8.9	42.5	0	0	0.2
Motokwe	1432	55.5	0.1	0.3	0	8.1	35.0	0.7	0.1	0.2
Ngware	992	63.2	0.1	0.1	0	17.6	18.4	0	0.1	0.4
Salajwe	2374	53.2	0.5	0	0	16.4	29.5	0	0	0.3
Takatokwane	2656	52.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	12.7	33.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tsetseng	324	41.7	0.3	0.9	0	3.4	53.4	0	0	0.3
Tswaane	350	79.1	0.9	0	0	2.3	17.4	0	0	0.3
Monwane	318	35.8	0	0	0	7.5	54.7	0	0	1.9
Malwelwe	674	49.9	0	0	0	9.5	40.4	0	0	0.3
Maboane	1413	45.4	0.2	0.1	0	18.8	35.4	0	0	0.1
Sesung	885	61.2	1.4	0.7	0	2.9	33.8	0	0	0
Sorilatholo	560	44.6	0	0.2	0	46.1	8.6	0	0	0.5
Kotolaname	387	69	0.5	0.3	0	5.9	24.3	0	0	0
Kaudwane	691	27.8	0.1	0	0	22.3	49.5	0	0	0.3
Diphuduhudu	328	81.1	0.9	0.3	0	9.1	8.2	0	0	0.3
Other Localities	3009	84.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.2	11.6	0.2	0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>32001</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.3</b>

**Table 11A: Population of Selected Villages by Religious Affiliation in Kweneng West District 2011**

Village	Total	Christian	Muslim	Bahai	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other Religion (NEC)	Not Stated
Lethakeng	6650	4710	23	11	3	434	1453	2	1	13
Botlhapatlou	1322	662	5	2	0	106	538	2	1	6
Ditshewane	1590	797	4	2	1	46	734	0	0	6
Dutlwe	938	499	4	5	0	75	352	3	0	0
Moshaweng	1972	1128	3	2	1	160	665	5	0	8
Khudumelapye	2055	1121	14	3	1	164	745	1	0	6
Serinane	443	236	2	3	0	66	134	0	0	2
Mantshwabisi	638	307	1	1	0	57	271	0	0	1
Motokwe	1432	795	2	4	0	116	501	10	1	3
Ngware	992	627	1	1	0	175	183	0	1	4
Salajwe	2374	1262	11	0	1	390	701	1	0	8
Takatokwane	2656	1402	4	14	2	338	888	3	2	3
Tsetseng	324	135	1	3	0	11	173	0	0	1
Tswaane	350	277	3	0	0	8	61	0	0	1
Monwane	318	114	0	0	0	24	174	0	0	6
Malwelwe	674	336	0	0	0	64	272	0	0	2
Maboane	1413	641	3	2	0	266	500	0	0	1
Sesung	885	542	12	6	0	26	299	0	0	0
Sorilatholo	560	250	0	1	0	258	48	0	0	3
Kotolaname	387	267	2	1	0	23	94	0	0	0
Kaudwane	691	192	1	0	0	154	342	0	0	2
Diphuduhudu	328	266	3	1	0	30	27	0	0	1
Other Localities	3009	2531	15	2	3	95	349	7	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>32001</b>	<b>19097</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3086</b>	<b>9504</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>83</b>

**Table 12A: Population of Selected Villages by Marital Status-Kweneng West District 2011**

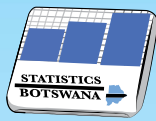
Village	Total	Married	Never Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated
Lethakeng	6,650	1,174	3,465	1,478	31	83	419	0
Botlhapatlou	1,322	240	640	312	27	8	95	0
Ditshewane	1,590	243	638	555	15	17	122	0
Dutlwe	938	209	375	300	10	5	39	0
Moshaweng	1,972	379	751	671	30	14	127	0
Khudumelapye	2,055	403	847	644	18	21	122	0
Serinane	443	49	155	213	3	4	19	0
Mantshwabisi	638	91	352	166	3	3	23	0
Motokwe	1,432	242	549	536	5	22	78	0
Ngware	992	128	438	352	9	8	57	0
Salajwe	2,374	281	1,395	583	19	19	77	0
Takatokwane	2,656	307	1,402	816	9	20	102	0
Tsetseng	324	60	149	102	0	1	12	0
Tswaane	350	64	144	119	2	3	18	0
Monwane	318	40	133	126	0	2	17	0
Malwelwe	674	106	317	159	1	12	79	0
Maboane	1,413	108	627	614	22	14	28	0
Sesung	885	164	369	260	5	17	70	0
Sorilatholo	560	42	256	225	2	4	31	0
Kotolaname	387	48	216	101	1	1	20	0
Kaudwane	691	44	309	310	0	3	23	2
Diphuduhudu	328	53	131	131	1	4	8	0
Other Localities	3,009	717	1,288	897	20	35	48	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,001</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>14,946</b>	<b>9,670</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>6</b>











**STATISTICS BOTSWANA**

