



NGAMI EAST SUB DISTRICT

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SELECTED INDICATORS 2011

VOL 8.0

STATISTICS BOTSWANA

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NGAMI EAST SUB DISTRICT:
Population and Housing Census 2011
Selected Indicators
for Villages and Localities

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VOL 8.0

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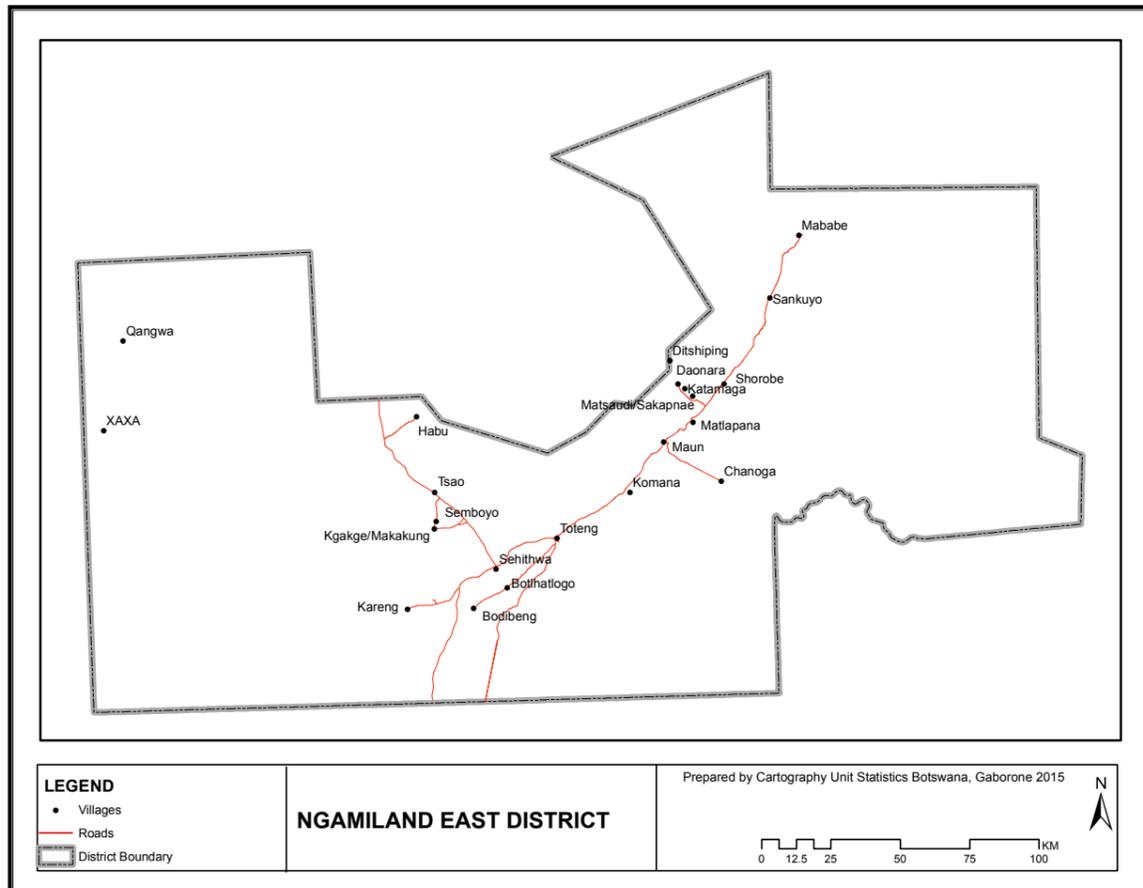
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FIGURE 1: MAP OF NGAMILAND EAST DISTRICT



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
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 NGAMI EAST DISTRICT

Demographic Indicators	Value
Total Population	90,334
Total	90,334
Male	44 401
Female	45 933
Population Change 2001-2011	70.3
Population Growth Rate 2001-2011	0.05
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)	96.7
Percentage Urban	66.7
Population Density (per Sq km)	1.05
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	30.9
Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	10.4
Natural Rate of Increase (% per annum)	2.05
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)	113.0
Mean Age at Childbearing	28.7
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	3.23
Infant Mortality Rate	25
Child Mortality Rate	Males 14
Under 5 Mortality	Females 39
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	Males
Males	Females
Females	Total 62
Mean Age (years)	Males
Males	Females 24
Females	Total 25.1
Median Age (Years)	
Males	21
Females	22
Population Groups	
Infants (0-1)	5.9
Under-fives (0-4)	13.4
School going (6-13)	15
Labour Force (15-64)	Male 59.6
Youth (18-35)	Female 35.1
Elderly (65+)	Total 27.3
Proportion with Access to Improved Sanitation	73.4
Proportion with Access to Improved Source of Water	84.6
Proportion with Seeing Defects in One or Both Eyes	1.5
Proportion with Hearing Defects in Both Ears	0.7
Defects of Speech	0.3
Inability to Use 1 or Both Legs	Total 0.5
Inability to use 1 or Both Arms	Males 0.3
Inability to Speak	Females 0.1
Moderate to Severe Mental Retardation	Total 0.3
Unemployment Rate	Males 26.1
	Females 29.5

TABLE 1.2: SUMMARY INDICATORS FOR NGAMILAND EAST DISTRICT (continued)

Demographic Indicators		Value
Literacy Rate	Total	79.5
	Males	80.1
	Females	78.9
Proportion of Population 12 Years and Over who are Married		14.6
Proportion of Population 12 Years and Over who are Cohabiting		24.3
Proportion of Population 17 Years and Less with Mother Deceased		30.4
Proportion of Population 17 Years and Less with Father Deceased		47.1
Proportion of Population 17 Years and Less with Both Parents Deceased		22.5

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 throughout the country. The census is carried out after every ten (10) years in Botswana. This report covers indicators and counts of the 2011 census and makes comparisons, in some instances, with the previous census of 2001. There are two types of enumeration methods. One is the De Jure type and the other is the De Facto method. The De Jure method refers to the enumeration of population according to usual residence. It excludes visitors but includes absent residents. The De Facto method, on the other hand, refers to the enumeration of population according to where one spent the census night. It includes visitors but excludes absent residents.

The 2011 Population and Housing Census used the De Facto enumeration. An important aspect of the 2011 census is its wide disaggregation of information by important variables of sex, gender and locality, among others. The disaggregation forms the basis of this report. The report presents information on localities that have 500 or more inhabitants.

1.1 Background to the Report

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

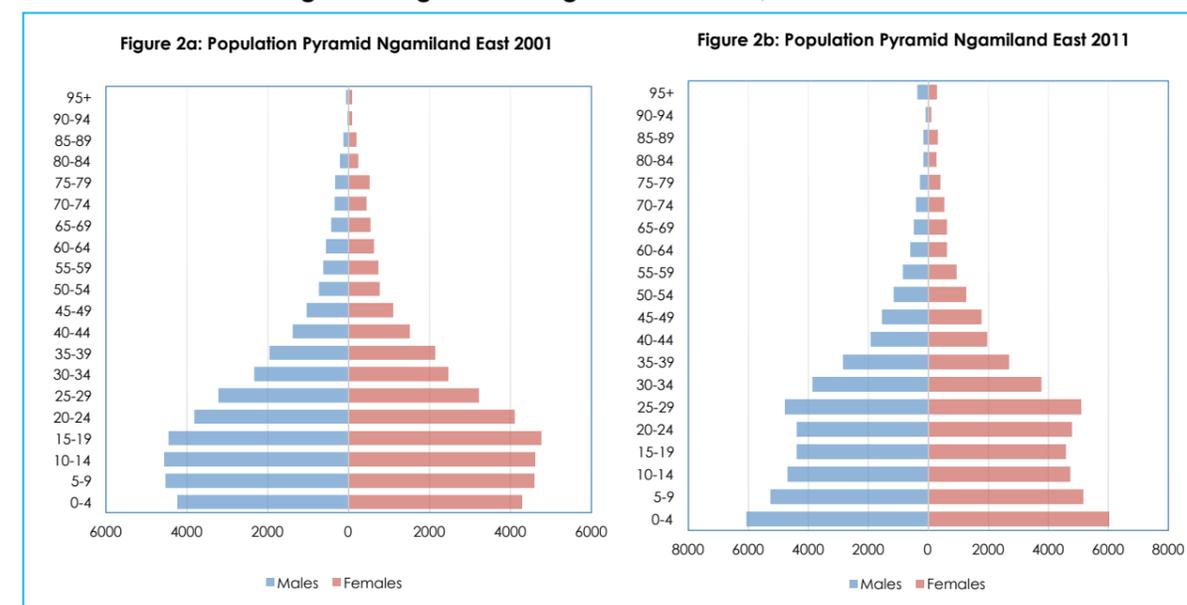
1.2 Importance of the Report

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

2.0 Total Population and Growth

The 2011 Population and Housing Census estimated the total sub district's population at 90,334. This was an increase of 6.6 percent from the 2001 count of 72,382. The increase represented an annual increment of 0.8 percent. That is, between 2001 and 2011, the sub district's population was growing by 0.8 percent every year. The largest village in Ngamiland East Sub District is Maun, which contributes more than half of the total sub district's population. The village grew by an estimated 6.6 percent between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 2: Ngami-East Age-Sex Structure, 2001 and 2011



2.1 Population Distribution

Table 2 shows that more than 50 percent of the population of Ngamiland East resided in Maun. It should be noted that Maun is a tourism hub. Other villages with notable population concentrates are Sehitwa and Tsao at 3.0 percent and 2.2 percent respectively. The rest of the localities contributed below 2.0 percent each to the sub district's population

2.2 Population Age Structure

The population pyramid for Ngamiland East depicts a broad base that gradually thins with increasing ages. However, there seems to be some gaps for certain age groups, particularly for secondary school and tertiary age groups (15-19 and 20-24). Table 3 shows that the highest proportion (13.4 percent) of the population was in the age group 0-14. This was followed by age groups 5-9 and 15-19 at 11.5 percent and 10.9 percent respectively.

2.3 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 percent of the sub district's population. Maun village had the highest percentage of persons in this age bracket at 62.2 percent. This was followed by Sehitwa, Komana and Tsao at 57.9 percent, 57.8 percent and 57.6 percent respectively. The village of Kareng (34.5 percent) had the lowest percentage of people within the labour force.

2.4 The Youth

The youth are described as those aged between 18 and 35 years. This group made up 35.1 percent of the sub district's population. Maun had the highest proportion of youths at 38.0 percent, followed by Mababe at 33.5 percent. Kareng and Semboyo had the lowest proportion of youths at 17.9 percent and 19.9 percent respectively.

2.5 The Elderly

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

Overall, 27.3 percent of the Ngamiland East Sub District's population were the elderly. This proportion is higher than the national average of 5.5 percent. The village of Matsaudi/Sekapane had the highest proportion of the elderly population at 9.3 percent, followed closely by Shorobe at 9.0 percent. The village was closely followed by Kgakge/Makakung at 7.2 percent. Kareng had the lowest percentage of the elderly population at 2.9 percent.

3.0 Language

Table 11 indicates that, during the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the most common language that was spoken in Ngamiland East Sub District was Setswana (76.8 percent) followed by Seherero (8.6 percent). Furthermore, the people of Ngamiland East also spoke Sembukushu, though to a lesser extent (3.8percent). Other languages accounted for less than 2.0 percent each.

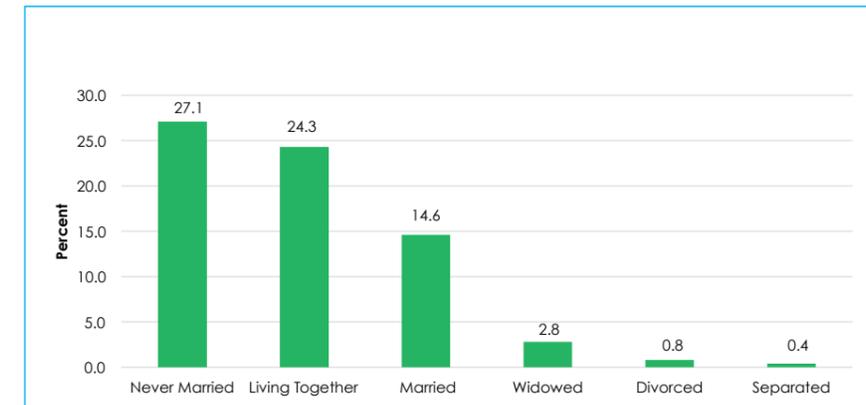
4.0 Marital Status

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 of marriage is 18 years, there are still cultures

Figure 3 : Percentage Distribution by Marital Status in Ngamiland East District 2011



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.

Regarding marital status, the highest proportion of the population in Ngamiland East Sub District reported that they were never married (27.1 percent). The second highest group was those who lived together or cohabited at 24.3 percent. Only 14.6 percent reported to be married.

5.0 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 ¹.

Figure 4 : Percentage Distribution by Religion in Ngamiland East District 2011

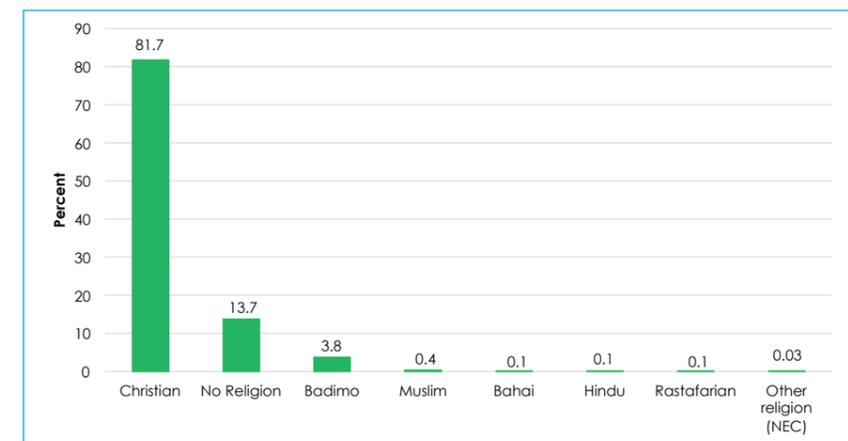


Figure 4 shows that Christianity was the most followed religion at 81.7 percent of the sub district's population. A significant 13.7 percent of the sub district's population reported not following any religion and a further 3.8 percent followed Badimo. It can be noted that other religions accounted for less than 0.5 percent.

6.0 Employment Status

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.

According to the data displayed on Table 10, 29.5 percent of females were unemployed compared 23.4 percent of males in the sub district. This shows that females had a slightly higher percentage of

¹ The Free Dictionary by Farlex

unemployment compared to their male counterparts. However, some areas showed very high levels of unemployment at 50 percent. The villages of Semboyo reported a female unemployment rate of 66.7 percent and 44.0 percent for males, while localities which were not affiliated recorded lowest proportions of 4.6 percent and 0.7 percent for females and males respectively.

7.0 Household Size

The average household size in Ngamiland District during the 2011 PHC was 4.2 persons. However, some villages had above average household sizes. These include Kareng, Sankuyo, Makakung, Komana, Matlapana, Semboyo, Phuduhudu and Tsao, which had average household sizes of more than 5 persons.

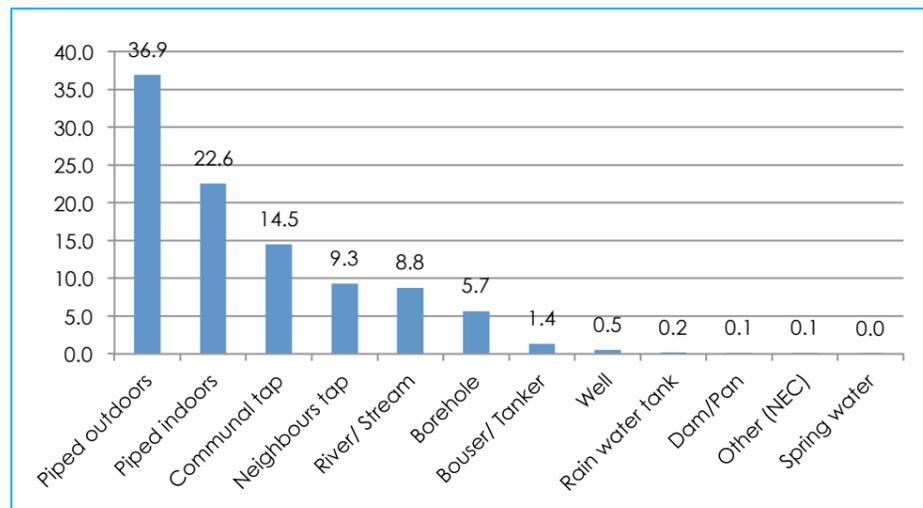
8.0 Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation

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

8.1 Access to Safe Drinking Water

Globally access to improved drinking water has improved. Adequate drinking water is an important ingredient to ensure good health of the population. This contrasts with the fact that many countries in the developing world are struggling to cope with the increased demand for water due to shortages and inadequacies of their existing water infrastructure. Most countries, including Botswana also face unprecedented population growth, rapid urbanisation and increased economic activity which lead to basic need of water not being met.

Figure 5: Principal sources of drinking water for Ngami East District 2011

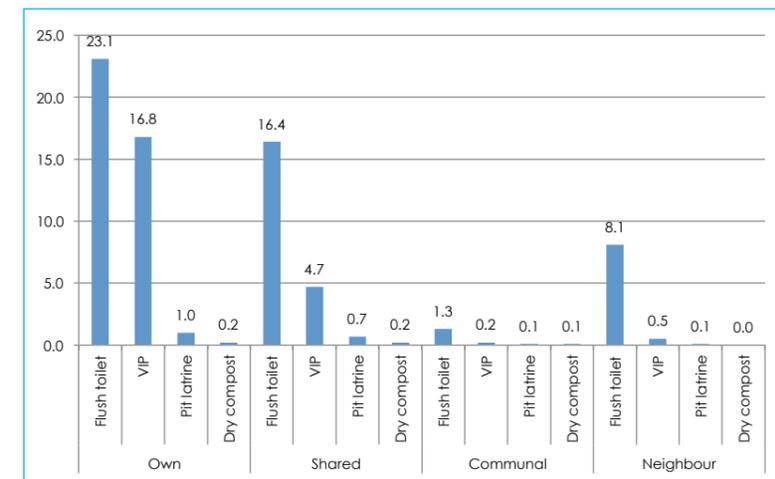


Access to portable water in the district is still a challenge. Overall, 84.7 percent of the district population had access to portable water. The highest proportions of households with access was in Sekapane and Makakung where all households had access to piped water or other sources that are safe. On the other hand, the villages of Toteng and Makalamabedi had the lowest proportions of access with 35.5 and 51.1 percent respectively.

8.2 Access to improved sanitation

The global sanitation problem requires urgent attention. The MDG sanitation target, to halve the proportion of people lacking access to improved sanitation by 2015, is seriously off-track. Botswana like most countries in Sub Saharan Africa still have a significant portion of the population without access improved sanitation, but this varies by districts. The District of Ngami West is one of the lowest in terms of access to sanitation.

Figure 6: Access to Sanitation by type in Ngami East District 2011

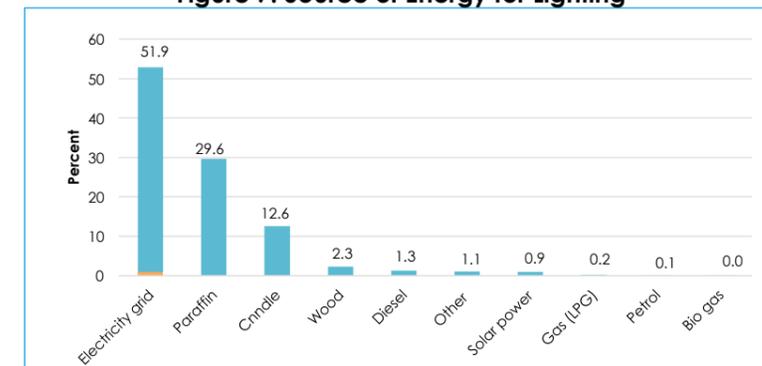


Overall, 73.4 percent of households in the sub-district had access to improved methods of waste disposal, which included toilet, both flush and pit latrines. Maun village had the highest proportion of households with access to improved sanitation with 85.9 percent followed by Matlapana and Komana with 82.6 and 73.5 percent respectively. On the other hand, the villages of Toteng and Sekapane had the lowest proportion of households with access to sanitation at 24.2 and 24.4 percent respectively.

9.0 Source of Fuel for Lighting

Figure 7 shows that paraffin and electricity are the leading sources of energy for lighting for more than 80 percent of the households in Ngamiland Sub District. Above 50 percent of households used electricity (51.9 percent), followed by those who used wood at 29.6 percent. A significant proportion (12.6 percent) of the sub district's households used candle for lighting.

Figure 7: Source of Energy for Lighting



The largest proportion of households that used electricity for lighting was found in Maun at 73.3 percent followed by Matlapana and Sehithwa at 58.9 percent and 46.2 percent respectively.

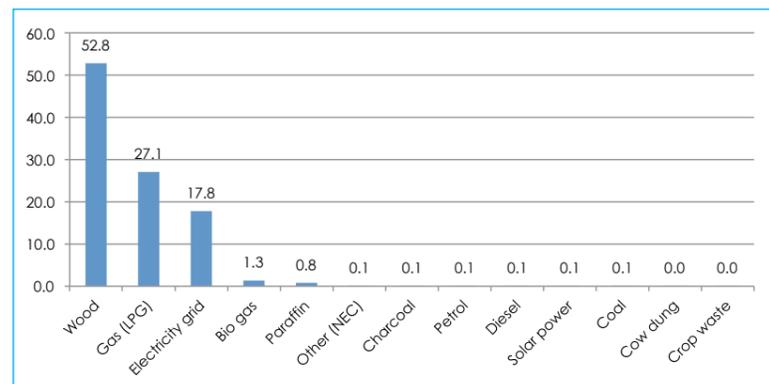
9.1 Source of Fuel for Cooking

Cooking energy 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. In most Sub-Saharan countries, more than 80 percent of the population use biomass fuels for their daily cooking².

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

Figure 8 below shows that in Botswana, wood is by far the most used source of energy for household cooking. It was used by 52.8 percent of households in the sub district. The use of wood was followed by that of gas (LPG) and electricity at 27.1 percent and 17.8 percent respectively. The use of firewood for cooking was highest in the rural villages where other alternatives are limited.

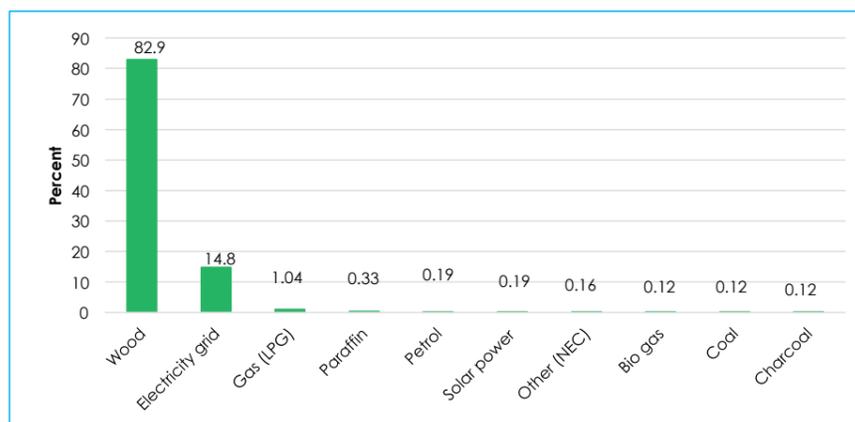
Figure 8: Distribution of Source of Fuel for Cooking



9.2 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.

Figure 9: Source of fuel for heating



Just like cooking, wood was by far the most common fuel used for domestic or household heating. It was used by 82.9 percent of the sub district's households. The use of firewood was followed by that of electricity at 14.8 percent.

Matlapana had the highest proportion of households that used electricity for heating at 20.1 percent followed closely by Maun at 21.1 percent.

10.0 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. 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 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.

Botswana defines an orphan as a child aged below 18 who has lost one or both parents.

Figure 10: Percentage Distribution by Orphan Type - Ngamiland

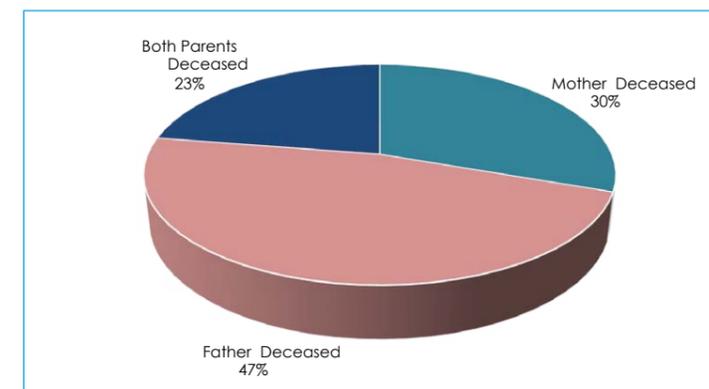
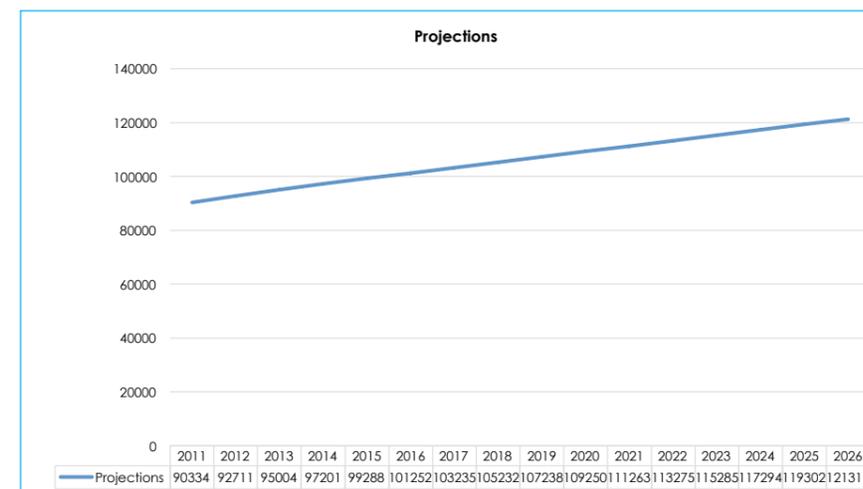


Figure 10 above shows that more than 75 percent of orphans are single orphans, of whom 47 percent have lost their father while 30 percent have lost their mother.

11.0 Projected Population 2011 – 2026

The population of the sub district was estimated to have grown between 2001 and 2011. It is estimated that by 2026, the population of the sub district will reach 121,311, which will be an addition of 30,977 inhabitants, an increase from the 2011 figure of 90,334.

Figure 11: Projected population for Ngami East 2011 - 2026



Annexes

Table 2 : Population of Selected Villages by Sex-Ngamiland East District 2011

Village	2001			2011			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Population Change %	Annual Growth %
Other	-	-	-	7904	6270	14174	-	-
Bodibeng	199	273	472	334	444	778	64.8	0.05
Botlhatlogo	198	269	467	275	280	555	18.8	0.02
Chanoga	203	178	381	164	183	347	-8.9	-0.01
Habu	136	168	304	251	282	533	75.3	0.06
Kareng	265	334	599	621	638	1259	110.2	0.07
Kgakge/Makakung	95	99	194	136	143	279	43.8	0.04
Komana	104	82	186	120	112	232	24.7	0.02
Mababe	70	87	157	120	110	230	46.5	0.04
Makalamabedi	154	190	344	482	528	1010	193.6	0.11
Matlapana	508	661	1169	676	773	1449	24.0	0.02
Matsaudi/Sakapane	-	-	-	175	170	345	-	-
Maun	20299	23477	43776	28686	31571	60257	37.6	0.03
No Affiliation	247	120	367	637	182	819	123.2	0.08
Phuduhudu	183	194	377	272	292	564	49.6	0.04
Sankuyo	-	-	-	208	202	410	-	-
Sehithwa	631	847	1478	1288	1460	2748	85.9	0.06
Semboyo	-	-	-	208	204	412	-	-
Shorobe	409	546	955	483	548	1031	8.0	0.01
Toteng	270	239	509	437	465	902	77.2	0.06
Tsao	577	733	1290	924	1076	2000	55.0	0.04
Total	24548	28497	53045	44401	45933	90334	70.3	0.05

Table 3: Population of Selected Villages and Average Household Size in Ngamiland East District 2011

Age group	2011 Population	Household	Average Household Size
Other	14,174	4,293	3.3
Bodibeng	778	168	4.6
Botlhatlogo	555	139	4
Chanoga	347	83	4.2
Habu	533	114	4.7
Kareng	1,259	218	5.8
Kgakge/Makakung	279	51	5.5
Komana	232	64	3.6
Mababe	230	71	3.2
Makalamabedi	1,010	224	4.5
Matlapana	1,449	287	5
Matsaudi/Sekapane	345	98	3.5
Maun	60,257	14,107	4.3
No Affiliation	819	145	5.6
Phuduhudu	564	109	5.2
Sankuyo	410	77	5.3
Sehithwa	2,748	563	4.9
Semboyo	412	80	5.2
Shorobe	1,031	234	4.4
Toteng	902	217	4.2
Tsao	2,000	394	5.1
Total	90,334	21,736	4.2

Table 4A: Population Composition by Various Age Categories – Ngamiland East District 2011

Village	Total Population	Infants 0-1	Under 5 0-4	Primary school 7-13	Dependents 0-14	Labour Force 15-64	Youth 18-35	Child Bearing Women 15-49	Elderly 65+
Other	14,174	1,031	2,638	1,028	4,669	8,118	4,331	2,686	1,275
Bodibeng	778	60	139	178	386	343	200	180	41
Botlhatlogo	555	35	81	168	296	219	117	109	37
Chanoga	347	30	57	69	148	175	102	75	24
Habu	533	20	71	164	287	220	122	113	26
Kareng	1,259	58	143	541	785	434	226	221	37
Kgakge/Makakung	279	17	38	71	132	127	67	54	20
Komana	232	12	27	39	82	134	70	50	16
Mababe	230	6	23	61	105	115	77	51	10
Makalamabedi	1,010	64	139	235	458	496	268	217	50
Matlapana	1,449	111	237	215	553	831	517	416	63
Matsaudi/Sekapane	345	27	62	63	154	158	85	65	32
Maun	60,257	3,381	7,357	9,177	20,581	37,476	22,905	18,210	1,937
No Affiliation	819	16	29	23	63	748	511	147	6
Phuduhudu	564	39	100	104	260	273	160	125	30
Sankuyo	410	16	61	98	197	189	118	82	24
Sehithwa	2,748	130	300	453	994	1,593	668	779	131
Semboyo	412	16	62	122	221	163	82	82	17
Shorobe	1,031	68	171	184	435	495	305	248	93
Toteng	902	55	111	230	410	417	228	185	55
Tsao	2,000	107	241	293	720	1,153	562	562	97
Total	90,334	5,299	12,087	13,516	31,936	53,877	31,721	24,657	4,021

Table 4B : Percentage Distribution of Population Composition by Village in Ngamiland East District 2011 (%)

Village	Total Population	Infants 0-1	Under 5 0-4	Primary school 7-13	Dependents 0-14	Labour Force 15-64	Youth 18-35	Child Bearing Women 15-49	Elderly 65+
Other	14174	7.3	18.6	7.3	32.9	27.3	30.6	18.9	9.0
Bodibeng	778	7.7	17.9	22.9	49.6	44	25.7	23.1	5.3
Botlhatlogo	555	6.3	14.6	30.3	53.3	39.5	21.1	19.6	6.7
Chanoga	347	8.6	16.4	19.9	42.7	50.4	29.4	21.6	6.9
Habu	533	3.8	13.3	30.8	53.8	41.3	22.9	21.2	4.9
Kareng	1259	4.6	11.4	43.0	62.4	34.5	17.9	17.6	2.9
Kgakge/Makakung	279	6.1	13.6	25.4	47.3	45.5	24	19.4	7.2
Komana	232	5.2	11.6	16.8	35.3	57.8	30.2	21.6	6.9
Mababe	230	2.6	10.0	26.5	45.7	50	33.5	22.2	4.3
Makalamabedi	1010	6.3	13.8	23.3	45.3	49.1	26.5	21.5	5.0
Matlapana	1449	7.7	16.4	14.8	38.2	57.3	35.7	28.7	4.3
Matsaudi/Sekapane	345	14.2	19.7	18.3	44.6	45.8	24.6	18.8	9.3
Maun	60257	5.6	12.2	15.2	34.2	62.2	38	30.2	3.2
No Affiliation	819	2.0	3.5	2.8	7.7	91.3	62.4	17.9	0.7
Phuduhudu	564	6.9	17.7	18.4	46.1	48.4	28.4	22.2	5.3
Sankuyo	410	3.9	14.9	23.9	48.0	46.1	28.8	20.0	5.9
Sehithwa	2748	4.7	10.9	16.5	36.2	57.9	24.3	28.3	4.8
Semboyo	412	3.9	15.0	29.6	53.6	39.6	19.9	19.9	4.1
Shorobe	1031	6.6	16.6	17.8	42.2	48	29.6	24.1	9.0
Toteng	902	6.1	12.3	25.5	45.5	46.2	25.3	20.5	6.1
Tsao	2000	5.4	12.1	14.7	36.0	57.6	28.1	28.1	4.9
Total	90334	5.9	13.4	15.0	35.4	59.6	35.1	27.3	4.5

Table 5: Population of Selected Villages by Age Group-Ngamiland East 2011

Villages	Age Group																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	2,638	1,355	676	843	1,401	1,321	967	829	666	638	562	491	400	355	330	200	127	150	65	160	14,174
Bodibeng	139	137	110	38	52	71	49	41	24	23	21	14	10	9	8	10	8	4	2	8	778
Botlhatlogo	81	108	107	29	21	43	33	28	22	18	7	8	10	9	9	8	4	-	4	6	555
Chanoga	57	47	44	23	34	23	26	17	12	11	12	12	5	4	4	9	3	3	1	-	347
Habu	71	100	116	31	40	33	28	27	11	18	13	9	10	7	7	4	1	3	3	1	533
Kareng	143	274	368	93	60	69	69	36	31	28	26	16	6	8	8	9	8	2	2	3	1,259
Kgakge/Makakung	38	51	43	20	14	22	18	19	11	7	6	8	2	4	6	3	2	4	3	1	279
Komana	27	29	26	18	18	22	17	15	9	15	11	6	3	4	4	3	2	3	-	-	232
Mababe	23	44	38	10	17	34	18	11	9	5	3	4	4	4	1	1	3	1	-	-	230
Makalamabedi	139	166	153	76	77	83	65	35	40	33	42	30	15	8	7	6	10	14	2	9	1,010
Matlapana	237	163	153	144	160	154	119	84	47	43	32	30	18	25	17	8	2	6	2	5	1,449
Matsaudi/Sekapane	62	55	37	22	31	26	17	12	16	10	7	10	7	12	7	7	1	2	1	3	345
Maun	7,357	6,744	6,480	6,392	6,555	7,142	5,557	3,893	2,654	2,194	1,478	981	630	553	459	331	213	233	79	332	60,257
No Affiliation	29	12	22	26	135	196	137	95	74	40	22	15	8	1	2	1	1	1	-	2	819
Phuduhudu	100	97	63	29	46	60	34	26	27	17	11	14	9	4	7	1	8	6	1	4	564
Sankuyo	61	82	54	18	39	42	24	15	12	10	11	15	3	12	2	5	4	1	-	-	410
Sehithwa	300	317	377	629	1,60	207	169	121	77	77	62	54	37	33	22	26	18	17	14	31	2,748
Semboyo	62	79	80	18	24	18	28	18	12	22	11	8	4	3	2	4	1	2	1	15	412
Shorobe	171	161	103	41	90	99	87	48	37	38	20	21	14	20	21	16	9	13	8	14	1,031
Toteng	111	147	152	38	68	72	56	65	39	29	26	16	8	17	8	10	8	5	3	24	902
Tsao	241	253	226	436	133	151	126	91	58	56	47	32	23	29	20	21	7	12	5	33	2,000
Total	12,087	10,421	9,428	8,974	9,175	9,888	7,644	5,526	3,888	3,332	2,430	1,794	1,226	1,121	951	680	440	482	196	651	90,334
Percent	13.4	11.5	10.4	9.9	10.2	10.9	8.5	6.1	4.3	3.7	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	100.0

Table 6: Population of Selected Villages by School Attendance and Sex-Ngamiland East 2011

Village	At School			Left School			Never Attended			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Other	774	604	1378	3,754	2,496	6250	2,840	2,621	5461	7368	5721	13,089
Bodibeng	97	117	214	126	185	311	85	108	193	308	410	718
Botlhatlogo	103	94	197	87	111	198	69	56	125	259	261	520
Chanoga	45	44	89	70	85	155	37	36	73	152	165	317
Habu	108	91	199	72	108	180	59	75	134	239	274	513
Kareng	348	305	653	131	197	328	107	113	220	586	615	1,201
Kgakge/Makakung	42	46	88	48	50	98	39	37	76	129	133	262
Komana	32	24	56	63	56	119	19	26	45	114	106	220
Mababe	35	38	73	51	46	97	30	24	54	116	108	224
Makalamabedi	144	160	304	170	196	366	141	135	276	455	491	946
Matlapana	174	176	350	298	378	676	135	156	291	607	710	1,317
Matsaudi/Sekapane	54	36	90	59	64	123	50	55	105	163	155	318
Maun	8,705	8,913	17,618	14,383	16,422	30,805	3,842	4,555	8397	26,930	29,890	56,820
No Affiliation	58	31	89	454	124	578	71	17	88	583	172	755
Phuduhudu	70	73	143	104	109	213	79	90	169	253	272	525
Sankuyo	68	53	121	70	68	138	60	75	135	198	196	394
Sehithwa	591	624	1215	421	571	992	212	199	411	1224	1394	2,618
Semboyo	98	62	160	59	79	138	43	55	98	200	196	396
Shorobe	112	106	218	200	252	452	131	162	293	443	520	963
Toteng	148	142	290	177	183	360	89	108	197	414	433	847
Tsao	376	418	794	343	389	732	151	216	367	870	1023	1,893
Total	12,182	12,157	24,339	21,140	22,169	43,309	8,289	8,919	17,208	41,611	42,216	84,856

Table 7: Population of Selected Villages by Subject of Training-Ngamiland East District 2011

Village	No Training		Apprentice	Brigade	Technical/Vocational	Education College	IHS Diploma	University
	Training	Training						
Maun	43,608	7,738	392	847	2,393	1,107	278	2,721
Makalamabedi	1,151	113	3	16	21	26	7	40
Shorobe	1,561	114	3	13	25	21	5	47
Toteng	1,414	64	1	4	18	22	4	15
Tsao	1,942	114	6	18	24	38	4	24
Sehithwa	3,229	251	31	45	65	55	8	47
Kareng	1,234	54	2	8	5	19	3	17
Matlapana	949	77	1	12	22	15	1	26
Phuduhudu	330	50	0	11	19	7	2	11
Bodibeng	503	22	2	3	0	9	2	6
Botlhatlogo	455	22	1	2	7	7	1	4
Habu	362	17	2	1	0	10	1	3
Other	1,914	302	92	28	51	55	9	67
Total	58,652	8,938	536	1,008	2,650	1,391	325	3,028

Table 8A: Population of Selected Villages by Marital Status-Ngamiland East District 2011

Village	Total	Marital Status					
		Married	Never Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Other	9,820	1,946	4,524	2,653	81	115	501
Bodibeng	438	63	228	119	-	8	20
Botlhatlogo	316	37	201	42	5	7	24
Chanoga	220	30	145	36	1	1	7
Habu	318	43	169	86	-	1	19
Kareng	657	51	417	169	-	4	16
Kgakge/Makakung	165	23	107	24	-	1	10
Komana	166	18	115	23	-	2	8
Mababe	142	7	39	74	15	-	7
Makalamabedi	636	51	422	145	1	3	14
Matlapana	969	104	570	268	5	4	18
Matsaudi/Sekapane	209	17	108	69	-	1	14
Maun	43,410	6,186	25,557	10,233	132	326	976
No Affiliation	726	144	322	246	5	2	7
Phuduhudu	336	55	183	91	-	1	6
Sankuyo	242	18	199	22	-	1	2
Sehithwa	2,009	200	1,161	565	5	21	57
Semboyo	234	24	165	33	-	1	11
Shorobe	644	56	317	238	2	3	28
Toteng	578	97	336	111	2	7	25
Tsao	1,429	127	1,052	208	-	6	36
Total	63,664	9,297	36,337	15,455	254	515	1,806

Table 8B: Population of Selected Villages by Marital Status-Ngamiland East District 2011 (%)

Village	Total	Marital Status					
		Married	Never Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Other	9,820	19.8	46.1	27.0	0.8	1.2	5.1
Bodibeng	438	14.4	52.1	27.2	0	1.8	4.6
Botlhatlogo	316	11.7	63.6	13.3	1.6	2.2	7.6
Chanoga	220	13.6	65.9	16.4	0.5	0.5	3.2
Habu	318	13.5	53.1	27.0	0	0.3	6.0
Kareng	657	7.8	63.5	25.7	0	0.6	2.4
Kgakge/Makakung	165	13.9	64.8	14.5	0	0.6	6.1
Komana	166	10.8	69.3	13.9	0	1.2	4.8
Mababe	142	4.9	27.5	52.1	10.6	-	4.9
Makalamabedi	636	8.0	66.4	22.8	0.2	0.5	2.2
Matlapana	969	10.7	58.8	27.7	0.5	0.4	1.9
Matsaudi/Sekapane	209	8.1	51.7	33.0	0	0.5	6.7
Maun	43,410	14.3	58.9	23.6	0.3	0.8	2.2
No Affiliation	726	19.8	44.4	33.9	0.7	0.3	1.0
Phuduhudu	336	16.4	54.5	27.1	0	0.3	1.8
Sankuyo	242	7.4	82.2	9.1	0	0.4	0.8
Sehithwa	2,009	10.0	57.8	28.1	0.2	1.0	2.8
Semboyo	234	10.3	70.5	14.1	0	0.4	4.7
Shorobe	644	8.7	49.2	37.0	0.3	0.5	4.3
Toteng	578	16.8	58.1	19.2	0.4	1.2	4.3
Tsao	1,429	8.9	73.6	14.6	0	0.4	2.5
Total	63,664	14.6	57.1	24.3	0.4	0.8	2.8

Table 9A: Population of Selected Villages by Religion-Ngamiland East District 2011

Village	Total	Christian	Muslim	Bahai	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other religion (NEC)
Other	9,785	6,923	45	16	2	1,163	1,615	12	9
Bodibeng	438	327	0	0	0	51	60	0	0
Botlhatlogo	316	238	0	0	0	34	44	0	0
Chanoga	220	200	0	0	0	5	15	0	0
Habu	318	239	0	0	0	6	73	0	0
Kareng	654	419	3	2	1	53	174	1	1
Kgakge/Makakung	165	138	0	0	0	5	22	0	0
Komana	166	150	0	0	0	1	15	0	0
Mababe	142	105	0	0	0	25	12	0	0
Makalamabedi	625	390	1	1	0	183	48	1	1
Matlapana	967	904	5	12	3	14	25	4	0
Matsaudi/Sekapane	209	155	1	0	0	2	50	1	0
Maun	43312	36,507	171	51	71	657	5,791	58	6
No Affiliation	694	523	5	7	0	27	127	4	1
Phuduhudu	336	281	0	0	0	12	43	0	0
Sankuyo	242	228	0	0	0	7	6	0	1
Sehithwa	2,008	1,828	5	0	0	46	127	2	0
Semboyo	232	199	0	0	0	0	33	0	0
Shorobe	644	378	1	0	0	0	265	0	0
Toteng	576	463	3	1	0	83	26	0	0
Tsao	1,425	1,261	2	1	0	48	112	1	0
Total	63,474	51,856	242	91	77	2,422	8,683	84	19

Table 9B: Population of Selected Villages by Religion-Ngamiland East District (%)

Village	Total	Christian	Muslim	Bahai	Hindu	Badimo	No Religion	Rastafarian	Other religion (NEC)
Other	9,785	70.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	11.9	16.5	0.1	0.1
Bodibeng	438	74.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	13.7	0.0	0.0
Botlhatlogo	316	75.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	13.9	0.0	0.0
Chanoga	220	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	6.8	0.0	0.0
Habu	318	75.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	23.0	0.0	0.0
Kareng	654	64.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	8.1	26.6	0.2	0.2
Kgakge/Makakung	165	83.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	13.3	0.0	0.0
Komana	166	90.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	9.0	0.0	0.0
Mababe	142	73.9	0.0	0.0	-	17.6	8.5	0.0	0.0
Makalamabedi	625	62.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	29.3	7.7	0.2	0.2
Matlapana	967	93.5	0.5	1.2	0.3	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.0
Matsaudi/Sekapane	209	74.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	23.9	0.5	0.0
Maun	43312	84.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.5	13.4	0.1	0.0
No Affiliation	694	75.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	3.9	18.3	0.6	0.1
Phuduhudu	336	83.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	12.8	0.0	0.0
Sankuyo	242	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.5	0.0	0.4
Sehithwa	2,008	91.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	6.3	0.1	0.0
Semboyo	232	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0
Shorobe	644	58.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1	0.0	0.0
Toteng	576	80.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	14.4	4.5	0.0	0.0
Tsao	1,425	88.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4	7.9	0.1	0.0
Total	63,474	81.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.8	13.7	0.1	0.0

Table 10A: Type of disability by village in Ngamiland East 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
Maun	65687	753	390	206	304	152	67	162
Makalamabedi	1967	38	14	9	10	10	1	3
Shorobe	2832	80	26	15	27	15	6	8
Toteng	2560	65	25	10	23	14	6	11
Tsao	3049	73	18	15	18	9	0	5
Sehithwa	5142	153	69	26	42	24	11	9
Kareng	1953	43	33	10	18	12	2	5
Matlapana	1449	2	3	2	10	3	1	1
Phuduhudu	598	7	4	7	0	0	3	6
Bodibeng	778	16	6	3	8	1	1	5
Botlhatlogo	706	38	12	2	7	2	1	0
Habu	533	9	2	1	0	0	1	2
Other	3080	41	24	5	16	7	1	6
Total	90334	1318	626	311	483	249	101	223

Table 10B: Type of disability by village in Ngamiland East 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
Maun	65687	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Makalamabedi	1967	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
Shorobe	2832	2.8	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3
Toteng	2560	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4
Tsao	3049	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2
Sehithwa	5142	3.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2
Kareng	1953	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3
Matlapana	1449	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Phuduhudu	598	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0
Bodibeng	778	2.1	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.6
Botlhatlogo	706	5.4	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Habu	533	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Other	3080	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	90334	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3

Table 11: Percentage Distribution by Employment Status by Sex in Ngamiland East Distribution -2011

Village	Employed			Job Seekers			Labour Force			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Maun	10516	8675	19191	3500	3727	7227	19474	21322	40796	18.0	17.5	17.7
Makalamabedi	518	200	718	91	65	156	744	472	1216	12.2	13.8	12.8
Shorobe	344	247	591	134	95	229	773	790	1563	17.3	12.0	14.7
Toteng	478	187	665	116	77	193	725	577	1302	16.0	13.3	14.8
Tsao	405	246	651	159	102	261	882	855	1737	18.0	11.9	15.0
Sehithwa	920	409	1329	180	216	396	1527	1401	2928	11.8	15.4	13.5
Kareng	245	126	371	41	37	78	399	404	803	10.3	9.2	9.7
Matlapana	166	163	329	103	142	245	375	462	837	27.5	30.7	29.3
Phuduhudu	67	47	114	32	9	41	148	150	298	21.6	6.0	13.8
Bodibeng	62	77	139	27	21	48	143	202	345	18.9	10.4	13.9
Botlhatlogo	60	52	112	41	21	62	112	155	267	36.6	13.5	23.2
Habu	51	62	113	4	4	8	88	132	220	4.5	3.0	3.6
Other	737	355	1092	134	143	277	1118	705	1823	12.0	20.3	15.2
Total	14569	10846	25415	4562	4659	9221	26508	27627	54135	17.2	16.9	17.0

Table 12: Population of Selected Villages by Language Spoken at Home-Ngamiland East

Village	Setswana	English	Sekolaga	Shekgalagadi	Sesubiya	Sesarwa	Seyevi	Sembukushu	Afrikaans	Nlebele	Zezuru/ Shona	Sehero	Other African Languages	Other European Languages	Other Asian Languages	Other (NEC)	Total
Other	8,134	153	70	193	8	593	290	304	22	58	81	3,124	29	17	8	5	13,089
Bodibeng	356	3	2	128	-	10	1	3	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	718
Botlhatlogo	141	-	25	134	-	36	-	2	-	1	-	181	-	-	-	-	520
Chanoga	294	1	6	1	1	1	-	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	317
Habu	370	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	513
Kareng	705	-	3	81	1	161	-	13	-	2	1	233	1	-	-	-	1,201
Kgakge/Makakung	119	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	262
Komana	209	-	1	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	220
Mababe	132	5	2	6	2	70	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	224
Makalamabedi	819	7	3	-	-	114	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	945
Matlapana	1,194	29	16	1	-	8	23	25	1	3	15	1	1	-	-	-	1,317
Matsaudi/Sekapane	286	-	2	1	-	-	24	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318
Maun	46,528	1,394	1,376	428	169	270	544	2,708	130	259	826	1,912	23	144	62	48	56,821
No Affiliation	492	16	64	7	5	46	19	29	-	7	7	58	2	3	-	-	755
Phuduhudu	401	-	21	2	1	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525
Sankuyo	275	-	3	-	1	-	108	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	394
Sehithwa	1,593	6	28	158	4	80	40	38	1	1	4	657	6	2	-	-	2,618
Semboyo	295	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	98	1	-	-	-	396
Shorobe	924	4	7	-	-	1	8	15	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	963
Toteng	485	6	4	9	3	-	-	13	-	2	3	314	8	-	-	-	847
Tsao	1,456	2	18	9	3	60	2	53	-	3	1	280	1	5	-	-	1,893
Total	65,208	1,628	1,651	1,158	198	1,568	1,062	3,242	154	338	940	7,342	72	172	70	53	84,856
Percentage	76.8	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.2	1.8	1.3	3.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	8.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	100

Table 13A: Distribution of Access to Sanitation by Village in Ngamiland East District -2011

Village	Total Households	Own				Shared				Communal				Neighbour				Total Access
		Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Communal Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Neighbours Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	
Makalamabedi	623	45	0	114	8	45	2	40	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	358	
Shorobe	735	46	1	85	1	32	0	59	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	57	1	444
Toteng	742	21	1	53	0	2	1	16	41	1	0	6	26	1	0	12	0	561
Tsao	664	55	0	69	1	1	11	93	2	1	0	12	3	0	0	50	1	365
Sehithwa	1254	110	3	132	9	45	5	100	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	61	0	782
Kareng	432	35	1	37	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	26	0	324
Matsaudi/ Sekapane	98	6	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	74
Matlapana	287	51	30	118	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	28	0	50
Phuduhudu	128	10	0	22	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	70
Komana	64	12	0	14	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	17
Sankuyo	77	24	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	34
Mababe	71	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	12	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	39
Chanoga	83	12	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	56	
Bodibeng	168	11	0	20	1	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
Botlhatlogo	168	10	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	20	0	118
Semboyo	80	6	0	14	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	50
Kgakge/ Makakung	51	9	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Habu	115	14	2	13	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	13	0	65	
Other	145	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	21736	3662	213	5022	53	1017	147	3556	49	17	17	280	41	16	104	1758	8	5776

Table 13B: Percentage Distribution of Access to Sanitation by Village in Ngamiland East District -2011

Village	Total Households	Own				Shared				Communal				Neighbour				Total Access
		Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Communal Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Neighbours Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	Flush toilet	VIP	Pit latrine	Dry compost	
Maun	15751	19.9	1.0	27.3	0.2	5.2	0.8	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.6	9.2	0.0	86.0	
Makalamabedi	623	7.2	0.0	18.3	1.3	7.2	0.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	42.5	
Shorobe	735	6.3	0.1	11.6	0.1	4.4	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	7.8	0.1	39.6	
Toteng	742	2.8	0.1	7.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.2	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	3.5	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	24.2
Tsao	664	8.3	0.0	10.4	0.2	0.2	1.7	14.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.2	45.3
Sehithwa	1254	8.8	0.2	10.5	0.7	3.6	0.4	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.0	37.7
Kareng	432	8.1	0.2	8.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	25.0
Matsaudi/ Sekapane	98	6.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	24.4
Matlapana	287	17.8	10.5	41.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	9.8	0.0	82.6
Phuduhudu	128	7.8	0.0	17.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	45.4	
Komana	64	18.8	0.0	21.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.0	73.5	
Sankuyo	77	31.2	7.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	55.9	
Mababe	71	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	16.9	1.4	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	
Chanoga	83	14.5	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	32.5	
Bodibeng	168	6.5	0.0	11.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	
Botlhatlogo	168	6.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	29.8
Semboyo	80	7.5	0.0	17.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	37.6	
Kgakge/ Makakung	51	17.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	
Habu	115	12.2	1.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	43.4
Other	145	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Total	21736	16.8	1.0	23.1	0.2	4.7	0.7	16.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	8.1	0.0	73.5

Table 14A : Access to Portable Water by Village in Ngamiland East District 2011

Village	Total	Piped indoors	Piped outdoors	Neighbours tap	Communal tap	Bowser/ Tanker	Well	Borehole	River/ Stream	Dam/ Pan	Rain water tank	Spring water	Other (NEC)	Total
Maun	15751	4133	7027	1544	1495	129	7	134	1220	12	32	6	12	15751
Makalamabedi	623	52	114	75	41	38	13	211	72	2	2	1	2	623
Shorobe	735	89	65	60	295	5	84	49	87	0	0	0	1	735
Toteng	742	25	31	18	173	16	7	92	376	0	4	0	0	742
Tsao	664	50	287	47	26	54	0	83	100	7	0	0	10	664
Sehithwa	1254	164	151	78	384	13	0	430	32	0	2	0	0	1254
Kareng	432	34	61	21	131	0	3	180	1	0	1	0	0	432
Matsaudi/ Sekapane	98	8	4	1	84	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
Matlapana	287	49	103	16	109	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	287
Phuduhudu	128	11	8	0	90	14	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	128
Komana	64	16	33	10	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	64
Sankuyo	77	54	4	9	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
Mababe	71	40	12	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	71
Chanoga	83	15	3	0	62	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	83
Bodibeng	168	27	52	44	32	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
Botlhatlogo	168	18	31	29	88	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	168
Semboyo	80	7	4	1	65	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	80
Kgakge/ Makakung	51	9	1	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Habu	115	52	0	34	27	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	115
Other	145	49	25	16	0	6	1	46	2	0	0	0	0	145
Total	21736	4902	8016	2019	3149	299	116 </							

Table 14B : Percentage Distribution of Access to portable Water in Ngamiland District 2011

Village	Total	Piped indoors	Piped outdoors	Neighbours tap	Communal tap	Bowser/ Tanker	Well	Borehole	River/ Stream	Dam/ Pan	Rain water tank	Spring water	Other (NEC)	Total
Maun	15751	26.2	44.6	9.8	9.5	0.8	0	0.9	7.7	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	90.9
Makalamabedi	623	8.3	18.3	12	6.6	6.1	2.1	33.9	11.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	51.3
Shorobe	735	12.1	8.8	8.2	40.1	0.7	11.4	6.7	11.8	0	0	0	0.1	69.9
Toteng	742	3.4	4.2	2.4	23.3	2.2	0.9	12.4	50.7	0	0.5	0	0	35.5
Tsao	664	7.5	43.2	7.1	3.9	8.1	0	12.5	15.1	1.1	0	0	1.5	69.8
Sehithwa	1254	13.1	12	6.2	30.6	1	0	34.3	2.6	0	0.2	0	0	62.9
Kareng	432	7.9	14.1	4.9	30.3	0	0.7	41.7	0.2	0	0.2	0	0	57.2
Matsaudi/ Sekapane	98	8.2	4.1	1	85.7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Matlapana	287	17.1	35.9	5.6	38	0.3	0	0	2.8	0	0	0	0.3	96.9
Phuduhudu	128	8.6	6.3	0	70.3	10.9	0	3.9	0	0	0	0	0	96.1
Komana	64	25	51.6	15.6	3.1	0	0	0	4.7	0	0	0	0	95.3
Sankuyo	77	70.1	5.2	11.7	2.6	10.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Mababe	71	56.3	16.9	22.5	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	98.5
Chanoga	83	18.1	3.6	0	74.7	0	0	1.2	2.4	0	0	0	0	96.4
Bodibeng	168	16.1	31	26.2	19	7.1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.4
Botlhatlogo	168	10.7	18.5	17.3	52.4	0	0	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	98.9
Semboyo	80	8.8	5	1.3	81.3	1.3	0	0	1.3	0	1.3	0	0	97.7
Kgakge/ Makakung	51	17.6	2	0	80.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Habu	115	45.2	0	29.6	23.5	0.9	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	99.2
Other	145	33.8	17.2	11	0	4.1	0.7	31.7	1.4	0	0	0	0	66.1
Total	21736	22.6	36.9	9.3	14.5	1.4	0.5	5.7	8.8	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	84.7

Table 15A: Households in Selected Villages by Source Energy Used for Cooking-Ngamiland East

Village	Households	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Crop waste	Charcoal	Other (NEC)
Other	4293	46	-	3	4	167	16	4002	43	5	-	-	5	2
Bodibeng	168	1	-	-	-	15	2	146	4	-	-	-	-	-
Botlhatlogo	139	-	-	-	-	19	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chanoga	83	4	-	-	1	18	-	59	1	-	-	-	-	-
Habu	114	-	-	-	-	17	-	96	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kareng	218	-	1	-	-	34	10	173	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kgakge/Makakung	51	-	-	-	-	8	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Komana	64	1	-	-	-	13	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mababe	71	-	-	-	-	35	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makalamabedi	224	6	-	2	-	30	1	181	2	-	2	-	-	-
Matlapana	287	63	-	-	-	75	-	141	3	-	-	2	3	-
Matsaudi/Sekapane	98	3	-	-	-	4	-	89	2	-	-	-	-	-
Maun	14107	3568	13	11	8	5160	236	4969	104	2	7	5	11	13
No Affiliation	145	22	-	-	-	35	14	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phuduhudu	109	1	-	-	-	18	-	89	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sankuyo	77	-	-	-	-	8	4	64	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sehithwa	563	83	1	-	-	121	-	356	2	-	-	-	-	-
Semboyo	80	-	-	-	-	12	2	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shorobe	234	30	-	-	-	10	-	191	2	-	-	-	-	1
Toteng	217	15	-	-	-	32	-	169	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tsao	394	35	1	-	-	51	1	303	1	1	1	-	-	-
Total	21736	3878	16	16	13	5882	286	11471	166	9	10	8	19	16

Table 15A: Households in Selected Villages by Source Energy Used for Cooking-Ngamiland East

Village	Households	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Crop waste	Charcoal	Other (NEC)
Other	4293	1.1	-	0.1	0.1	3.9	0.4	93.2	1.0	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
Bodibeng	168	0.6	-	-	-	8.9	1.2	86.9	2.4	-	-	-	-	-
Botlhatlogo	139	-	-	-	-	13.7	-	86.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chanoga	83	4.8	-	-	1.2	21.7	-	71.1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
Habu	114	-	-	-	-	14.9	-	84.2	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
Kareng	218	-	0.5	-	-	15.6	4.6	79.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kgakge/Makakung	51	-	-	-	-	15.7	-	84.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Komana	64	1.6	-	-	-	20.3	-	78.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mababe	71	-	-	-	-	49.3	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makalamabedi	224	2.7	-	0.9	-	13.4	0.5	80.8	0.9	-	0.9	-	-	-
Matlapana	287	22.0	-	-	-	26.1	-	49.1	1.1	-	-	0.7	1.1	-
Matsaudi/Sekapane	98	3.1	-	-	-	4.1	-	90.8	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
Maun	14107	25.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	36.6	1.7	35.2	0.7	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
No Affiliation	145	15.2	-	-	-	24.1	9.7	51.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phuduhudu	109	0.9	-	-	-	16.5	-	81.7	-	-	-	0.9	-	-
Sankuyo	77	-	-	-	-	10.4	5.2	83.1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-
Sehithwa	563	14.7	0.2	-	-	21.5	-	63.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Semboyo	80	-	-	-	-	15.0	2.5	82.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shorobe	234	12.8	-	-	-	4.3	-	81.6	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.4
Toteng	217	6.9	-	-	-	14.8	-	77.9	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Tsao	394	8.9	0.3	-	-	12.9	0.3	76.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-
Total	21736	17.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	27.1	1.3	52.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Table 16A: Households in Selected Villages by Principal Source of Fuel for Lighting-Ngamiland East District 2011

Village	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Other (NEC)	Coal
Maun	15751	10425	13	8	62	32	2	173	3109	1824	103
Makalamabedi	623	41	0	79	23	3	0	56	283	104	34
Shorobe	735	102	0	17	11	0	0	24	362	207	12
Toteng	742	48	0	13	4	0	0	45	509	105	18
Tsao	664	116	1	12	13	1	0	38	378	90	15
Sehithwa	1254	270	1	95	10	2	0	101	649	99	27
Kareng	432	3	1	56	14	0	0	20	289	42	7
Matsaudi/ Sekapane	98	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	72	18	0
Matlapana	287	169	1	1	0	2	0	1	67	45	1
Phuduhudu	128	13	0	1	2	0	0	21	49	41	1
Komana	64	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	49	2	1
Sankuyo	77	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	48	19	0
Mababe	71	8	0	0	7	0	0	2	33	21	0
Chanoga	83	13	0	0	3	1	0	2	50	14	0
Bodibeng	168	9	0	0	1	0	0	7	115	32	4
Botlhatlogo	168	2	0	0	4	0	0	8	137	11	6
Semboyo	80	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	71	0	0
Kgakge/ Makakung	51	0	0	4	8	0	0	2	32	4	1
Habu	114	2	0	0	8	1	0	2	85	13	3
Other	146	39	1	0	15	1	0	1	37	51	1
Total	21736	11278	18	286	202	45	2	505	6424	2742	234

Table 16B: Households in Selected Villages by Principal Source of Fuel for Lighting-Ngamiland East District 2011 (%)

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Candle	Other (NEC)
Maun	15751	66.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.1	19.7	11.6	0.7
Makalamabedi	623	6.6	0.0	12.7	3.7	0.5	0.0	9.0	45.4	16.7	5.5
Shorobe	735	13.9	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	49.3	28.2	1.6
Toteng	742	6.5	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	68.6	14.2	2.4
Tsao	664	17.5	0.2	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.0	5.7	56.9	13.6	2.3
Sehithwa	1254	21.5	0.1	7.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	8.1	51.8	7.9	2.2
Kareng	432	0.7	0.2	13.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	66.9	9.7	1.6
Matsaudi/ Sekapane	98	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	73.5	18.4	0.0
Matlapana	287	58.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	23.3	15.7	0.3
Phuduhudu	128	10.2	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	16.4	38.3	32.0	0.8
Komana	64	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	76.6	3.1	1.6
Sankuyo	77	2.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.3	24.7	0.0
Mababe	71	11.3	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	46.5	29.6	0.0
Chanoga	83	15.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.2	0.0	2.4	60.2	16.9	0.0
Bodibeng	168	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	68.5	19.0	2.4
Botlhatlogo	168	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	81.5	6.5	3.6
Semboyo	80	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.8	0.0	0.0
Kgakge/ Makakung	51	0.0	0.0	7.8	15.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	62.7	7.8	2.0
Habu	114	1.8	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	74.6	11.4	2.6
Other	146	26.7	0.7	0.0	10.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	25.3	34.9	0.7
Total	21736	51.9	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	2.3	29.6	12.6	1.1

Table 17A: Households in Selected Villages by Principal Source of Fuel for Heating-Ngamiland East District 2011

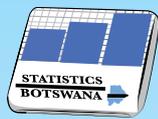
Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	None	Other (NEC)
Maun	15751	2002	16	1	18	125	12	7244	26	3	11	9	6267	17
Makalamabedi	623	23	2	0	0	3	0	553	2	0	1	0	39	0
Shorobe	735	20	3	0	5	2	1	613	5	0	1	0	84	1
Toteng	742	23	0	0	0	2	0	709	2	0	2	0	4	0
Tsao	664	6	1	0	1	0	1	569	3	0	1	0	81	1
Sehithwa	1254	32	1	0	1	3	0	1037	3	0	1	0	176	0
Kareng	432	0	0	1	1	6	1	305	3	0	0	1	110	4
Matsaudi/ Sekapane	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	1	0	0	0	11	0
Matlapana	287	26	4	0	0	1	0	70	0	0	1	8	177	0
Phuduhudu	128	0	0	0	0	7	0	118	0	0	0	0	3	0
Komana	64	1	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	8	0
Sankuyo	77	0	0	0	0	0	1	70	0	0	0	0	6	0
Mababe	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	8	0
Chanoga	83	8	0	0	0	0	0	72	1	0	0	0	2	0
Bodibeng	168	3	0	0	0	1	0	63	2	0	0	0	99	0
Botlhatlogo	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	0	0	0	0	12	0
Semboyo	80	0	0	0	1	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	12	0
Kgakge/ Makakung	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	29	0
Habu	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	11	0
Other	145	10	0	0	0	1	1	89	0	0	0	0	44	0
Total	21736	2155	27	2	27	151	17	12064	48	3	18	18	7183	23

Table 17B: Households in Selected Villages by Principal Source of Fuel for Heating-Ngamiland East District 2011 (%)

Village	Total	Electricity grid	Petrol	Diesel	Solar power	Gas (LPG)	Bio gas	Wood	Paraffin	Cow dung	Coal	Charcoal	None	Other (NEC)
Maun	15751	12.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	46.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	39.8	0.1
Makalamabedi	623	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	88.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.3	0.0
Shorobe	735	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	83.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.4	0.1
Toteng	742	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	95.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Tsao	664	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	85.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	12.2	0.2
Sehithwa	1254	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	82.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	14.0	0.0
Kareng	432	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	70.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	25.5	0.9
Matsaudi/ Sekapane	98	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0
Matlapana	287	9.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.8	61.7	0.0
Phuduhudu	128	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	92.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Komana	64	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0
Sankuyo	77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0
Mababe	71	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0
Chanoga	83	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Bodibeng	168	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	37.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.9	0.0
Botlhatlogo	168	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Semboyo	80	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0
Kgakge/ Makakung	51	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.9	0.0
Habu	115	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0
Other	145	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	61.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0
Total	21736	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	55.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	33.0	0.1

Table 18: Population of Select Villages by Orphanhood- Ngamiland East District 2011

Village	Total Population	Mother Deceased	Father Deceased	Both Parents Deceased	Mother Deceased	Father Deceased	Both Parents Deceased
Maun	26209	1813	3460	602	6.9	13.2	2.3
Makalamabedi	688	62	78	22	9.0	11.3	3.2
Shorobe	1093	62	150	16	5.7	13.7	1.5
Toteng	1065	37	99	32	3.5	9.3	3.0
Tsao	1428	86	184	43	6.0	12.9	3.0
Sehithwa	2416	177	322	65	7.3	13.3	2.7
Kareng	1148	86	142	31	7.5	12.4	2.7
Matsaudi	166	9	23	8	5.4	13.9	4.8
Matlapana	633	53	78	24	8.4	12.3	3.8
Phuduhudu	279	19	37	3	6.8	13.3	1.1
Komana	90	3	4	9	3.3	4.4	10.0
Sankuyo	207	12	27	2	5.8	13.0	1.0
Mababe	109	5	8	17	4.6	7.3	15.6
Chanoga	158	8	11	3	5.1	7.0	1.9
Bodibeng	405	14	46	1	3.5	11.4	0.2
Botlhatlogo	405	22	46	19	5.4	11.4	4.7
Semboboyo	231	13	21	16	5.6	9.1	6.9
Kgakge	144	7	18	3	4.9	12.5	2.1
Habu	307	11	29	6	3.6	9.4	2.0
Other	72	2	4	0	2.8	5.6	0.0
Total	37253	2501	4787	922	6.7	12.8	2.5



STATISTICS BOTSWANA

