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REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

POPULATION REPORT: 1986–87

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This first issue of the POPULATION REPORT covers both 1986 and 1987, though the forthcoming ones will cover only a single year. The Report has been prepared jointly by Dr. N. Tumkaya and Mrs. G. Lesetedi of the Demographic Statistics Unit of the CSO, with contributions on the analysis of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Tourist survey data coming from Dr. Tumkaya and Residence Permits data from Mrs. Lesetedi. It is hoped that the the Report will serve a useful purpose in the planning and development endeavors of Botswana.

Guest Charumbira

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

1 May 1988

PREFACE

This is the first issue of the POPULATION REPORT which will henceforth be issued annually by the Demographic Unit of the CSO. The Report is intended to provide a quick reference to the most important population parameters of the year as well as to form a medium for disseminating results of ongoing analytical/technical studies.

The layout of the Report is set to begin with a summary of the major demographic variables, followed by information on the components of population change, age and sex structure and spatial distribution of population, and subsequently a section on population projections. These topics complete the first part of the Report. In the second part, data and analysis on Birth, Death and Marriage statistics emanating from the Vital Statistics System as well as data on Residence Permit Statistics are given. Computerization and management of the data files of both of these systems are new, initiated in 1986 by the Demographic Unit, in close co-operation with the offices of the Registrar of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Societies, and the Department of Immigration, respectively. Because the original forms and the procedures of their filing were not designed with computerization in mind, and also because the junior staff compiling the statistics are not yet fully conversant with the process of extracting the information and entering it into the computer, some problems and delays have been experienced in computerizing these statistics; however, these problems will gradually be solved. An essay, highlighting either an ongoing data collection activity or disseminating results of analytical studies, comprises the third and last part of the Report.

The readers will notice that a large part of the demographic information summarized in the first part of the Report is extracted, either identically or with some modification, from other publications of the CSO, especially the 'Population Projections: 1981-2011' and the 'Analytical Report of the 1981 Census'. This is due to the fact that not many sources of demographic information exist, and the major ones, censuses and surveys, are conducted rarely. It is inevitable therefore that both the data and highlights of studies derived from these sources will appear in different publications for a relatively long time. Efforts are made, however, to derive the annual estimates, mainly by interpolation, for the specific calendar year, so that these estimates may be used wherever necessary. As fresh data become available, the Report will publicise and highlight their results. The annual series of data contained in the Report will then provide a framework for comparative and longitudinal analysis of time series data on population.

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PART I

POPULATION TRENDS, STRUCTURE AND DISTRIBUTION

TABLE A.1: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS: BOTSWANA: 1981, 1986 AND 1987

INDICATOR	1981 M	1981 F	1981 T	1986 M	1986 F	1986 T	1987 M	1987 F	1987 T
TOTAL DE-FACTO POPULATION	443,104	497,923	941,027	536,866	591,022	1,127,888	557,768	611,429	1,169,197
Citizens in Botswana	434,270	491,080	925,350	526,181	582,745	1,108,926	546,713	602,865	1,149,578
Non-citizens in Botswana	8,834	6,843	15,677	10,685	8,277	18,962	11,055	8,564	19,619
Citizens Abroad	32,576	9,439	42,015	28,973	9,632	38,605	28,252	9,670	37,922
TOTAL DE-JURE POP.	466,846	500,519	967,365	555,154	592,377	1,147,531	574,965	612,535	1,187,500
SEX RATIO (MALES PER 100 FEMALES)									
Aggregate	-	-	89	-	-	91	-	-	91
At Birth	-	-	102	-	-	102	-	-	102
At age 10	-	-	98	-	-	100	-	-	100
At age 30	-	-	78	-	-	74	-	-	75
POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE									
Percent in age 0-4	19.5	17.5	18.5	21.1	19.2	20.1	20.9	19.1	20.0
5-14	30.4	27.5	28.8	29.4	26.8	28.0	29.7	27.1	28.3
15-49	38.3	42.9	40.8	40.4	43.6	42.1	40.6	43.6	42.1
50-64	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.0	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.4	6.1
65+	5.0	5.4	5.1	3.1	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.5
Median Age	15.0	17.5	16.4	14.8	17.0	15.9	14.8	16.9	15.8
Mean Age	22.7	24.0	23.4	20.4	22.1	21.3	20.3	22.0	21.2
Dependency Ratio: Age 0-14	110	91	99	109	92	100	109	92	100
Age 65+	11	11	11	7	8	7	7	8	7
Total	121	102	110	116	100	107	116	100	107
URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION									
Urban population	84,804	81,464	166,268	126,085	119,213	245,298	134,855	127,371	262,226
Rural population	358,300	416,459	774,759	410,781	471,809	882,590	422,913	484,058	906,971
Percent urban	19.1	16.4	17.7	23.5	20.2	21.7	24.2	20.8	22.4
Percent rural	80.9	83.6	82.3	76.5	79.8	78.3	75.8	79.2	77.6

Note: The symbols M, F, and T refer to Males, Females and Total population respectively.

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TABLE A.1: CONTINUED

	1981			1986			1987		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS PER SQUARE KILOMETRE)									
Current Arable Land(km²)	-	-	3,440	-	-	3,670	-	-	n.a.
Potential Arable Land (Km²)	-	-	35,000	-	-	35,000	-	-	35,000
Arable Land Density	-	-	273.6	-	-	307.3	-	-	n.a.
Potential Arable Land Density	-	-	26.9	-	-	32.2	-	-	33.4
Aggregate Density	-	-	1.6	-	-	1.9	-	-	2.0
FERTILITY INDICATORS									
Number of Births (per annum)									
Urban	4,058	3,979	8,037	5,795	5,682	11,477	6,037	5,918	11,955
Rural	18,678	18,311	36,989	20,310	19,911	40,221	20,700	20,294	40,994
Total	22,736	22,290	45,026	26,105	25,593	51,698	26,737	26,212	52,949
Crude Birth Rate (Births in one year per 1000 population)									
Urban	-	-	56.7	-	-	48.3	-	-	47.1
Rural	-	-	47.3	-	-	46.1	-	-	45.8
Total	-	-	48.7	-	-	46.6	-	-	46.1
Total Fertility Rate (Number of expected lifetime births per woman according to current fertility conditions)									
Urban	-	-	6.02	-	-	5.72	-	-	5.66
Rural	-	-	7.29	-	-	6.98	-	-	6.92
Total	-	-	7.07	-	-	6.71	-	-	6.64
Mean Age of Child-bearing									
Urban	-	-	30.4	-	-	30.4	-	-	30.4
Rural	-	-	30.6	-	-	30.6	-	-	30.6
Total	-	-	30.6	-	-	30.6	-	-	30.6
Gross Reproduction Rate (Number of expected lifetime female births per woman)									
Urban	-	-	2.98	-	-	2.83	-	-	2.80
Rural	-	-	3.61	-	-	3.46	-	-	3.43
Total	-	-	3.50	-	-	3.32	-	-	3.29
Net Reproduction Rate (Number of expected lifetime female births per woman who survive to the age of their mother when she gave births to them)									
Urban	-	-	2.58	-	-	2.49	-	-	2.47
Rural	-	-	2.95	-	-	2.87	-	-	2.85
Total	-	-	2.89	-	-	2.79	-	-	2.77

TABLE A.1: CONTINUED

	1981			1986			1987		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
General Fertility Rate (Births in one year per 1000 women aged 15-49)									
Urban	-	-	195	-	-	188	-	-	186
Rural	-	-	219	-	-	209	-	-	207
Total	-	-	210	-	-	204	-	-	202
Child-woman Ratio (children aged 0-4 per 1000 women aged 15-49)									
Urban	-	-	501	-	-	806	-	-	799
Rural	-	-	903	-	-	906	-	-	900
Total	-	-	819	-	-	882	-	-	875
MORTALITY INDICATORS									
Number of Deaths (per annum)									
Urban	581	426	1,007	1,122	844	1,966	1,192	889	2,081
Rural	6,187	5,641	11,828	5,568	5,372	10,940	5,532	5,322	10,854
Total	6,768	6,067	12,835	6,690	6,216	12,906	6,724	6,211	12,935
Crude Death Rate (Deaths in one year per 1000 population)									
Urban	-	-	7.1	-	-	8.3	-	-	8.2
Rural	-	-	15.1	-	-	12.5	-	-	12.1
Total	-	-	13.9	-	-	11.6	-	-	11.3
Life Expectancy at Birth (Number of years a newborn baby expects to live according to existing mortality conditions)									
Urban	59.9	64.9	62.4	61.4	66.2	63.7	61.7	66.4	64.0
Rural	50.7	58.6	54.9	52.9	60.1	56.7	53.3	60.4	57.1
Total	52.3	59.7	56.3	54.7	61.4	58.2	55.2	61.7	58.6
Infant Mortality Rate (Number of infants dying before attaining age 1 per 1000 births)									
Urban	66.7	51.8	59.3	60.9	47.4	54.1	59.7	46.5	53.1
Rural	83.3	64.9	73.4	77.7	60.8	68.2	76.6	60.0	67.5
Total	80.9	62.2	71.0	74.2	57.3	64.2	72.8	56.3	63.5
Childhood Death Rate (Number of children aged 1-4 who die in one year per 1000 children of the same age)									
Urban	10.1	8.4	9.2	8.8	7.3	8.1	8.5	7.1	7.8
Rural	13.1	12.0	12.6	11.9	10.9	11.4	11.7	10.7	11.2
Total	12.0	11.4	11.7	10.7	10.1	10.7	10.4	9.8	10.5

TABLE A.1: CONTINUED

	1981			1986			1987		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MIGRATION INDICATORS									
Annual Net Immigrants	886	211	1,097	944	241	1,185	954	247	1,201
To urban areas	610	153	763	591	154	745	601	157	758
To rural areas	276	58	334	353	87	440	353	90	443
Net Immigration Rate (% of de-facto pop.)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.04	0.1	0.2	0.04	0.1
Annual Net Rural-Urban migrants	2,727	2,374	5,101	3,535	3,088	6,623	3,733	3,225	6,958
R-U Net Migration Rate (% of rural pop.)	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
POPULATION GROWTH									
Average Annual Growth Rate (geometric, in percent)*									
Urban	-	-	11.82	-	-	8.09	-	-	6.90
Rural	-	-	3.63	-	-	2.64	-	-	2.76
Total	-	-	4.66	-	-	3.69	-	-	3.66
Rate of Natural Increase (%)*									
Urban	-	-	4.96	-	-	4.00	-	-	3.89
Rural	-	-	3.22	-	-	3.36	-	-	3.37
Total	-	-	3.48	-	-	3.50	-	-	3.48

*The rates for 1981 refer to the intercensal decade 1971-81, those for 1986 refer to the periods 1981-86, and those for 1987 refer for the period 1986-87. Note: The RNI and Net Immigration Rate do not add up to the rate of growth due to rounding off of figures and the fact that they are based on different denominators.

Note: Data for 1981 are derived from the 1981 census, whereas those for 1986 and 1987 are based on medium variant projections. The difference in some of the age and sex structure measures between 1981, 1986 and 1987 are attributable to the fact that the projections data have been graduated and adjusted whereas the census data have not. Urban areas comprise Gaborone, Francistown, Lobatse, Selebi-Phikwe, Orapa, Jwaneng, Tlokweng and Palapye, whereas the rest of the country is considered rural. This urban classification is based on two criteria: a population of 5,000 or more and a labour force which is at least 75 percent non- agricultural.

TABLE A.2: DE-FACTO POPULATION OF BOTSWANA: 1964-1987

Year	Population: At census Day (19 August)	Population: At mid Year (30 June)	Year	Population: At census Day (19 August)	Population: At mid Year (30 June)
1964	514,876*	517,374	1976	749,493	744,824
1965	529,260	527,552	1977	784,395	779,508
1966	539,915	537,931	1978	820,921	815,807
1967	550,785	548,514	1979	859,149	853,796
1968	561,873	559,305	1980	899,156	893,554
1969	573,185	570,309	1981	941,027*	935,163
1970	584,725	581,529	1982	975,783	969,661
1971	596,944*	593,224	1983	1,011,843	1,005,432
1972	624,742	620,852	1984	1,049,212	1,042,522
1973	653,834	649,761	1985	1,087,893	1,080,981
1974	684,280	680,087	1986	1,127,888	1,120,858
1975	716,145	711,684	1987	1,169,197	1,163,538

Average Annual Growth Rates (%)

1964-71 = 2.02
1971-81 = 4.66
1981-86 = 3.69
1986-91 = 3.62

* These are census returns, except for 1971, where the figure is adjusted for nomads and some under-enumeration.

Note: The median census day was 1 April in 1964 and 19 August in all other years. Figures for intercensal years and for mid-year are derived by interpolation.

TABLE A.3: DE-JURE POPULATION OF BOTSWANA WITH NUMBER OF CITIZENS ABSENT AND NON-CITIZENS IN BOTSWANA: 1964-87

Year	Citizens[a] Absent	Non-citizens[a] in Botswana	De-Jure Population[b] At Census Day	De-Jure Population[b] At Mid-Year
1964	35,050	7,453[c]	542,473	545,265
1965	36,845	7,998	558,107	556,656
1966	38,196	8,418	569,693	568,284
1967	39,599	8,857	581,527	580,156
1968	41,053	9,321	593,605	592,276
1969	42,560	9,808	605,937	604,649
1970	44,122	10,321	618,526	617,280
1971	45,735[d]	10,861	631,818	630,175
1972	45,349	11,267	658,824	657,599
1973	44,966	11,688	687,112	686,216
1974	44,586	12,125	716,741	716,079
1975	44,209	12,578	747,776	747,241
1976	43,836	13,049	780,280	779,759
1977	43,465	13,536	814,324	813,692
1978	43,098	14,043	849,976	849,102
1979	42,734	14,567	887,316	886,053
1980	42,373	15,112	926,417	924,612
1981	42,015	15,677	967,365	964,849
1982	41,310	16,285	1,001,544	996,791
1983	40,616	16,917	1,036,913	1.031,994
1984	39,934	17,573	1,073,484	1,068,399
1985	39,264	18,245	1,111,272	1,106,017
1986	38,605	18,962	1,150,288	1,144,863
1987	37,922	19,619	1,190,524	1,184,930
Average Annual Growth Rates (%)				
1964-71:	3.67	5.23	2.09	
1971-81:	-0.84	3.74	4.35	
1981-86:	-1.68	3.88	3.47	
1986-91:	-1.85	3.25	3.46	

[a] Data for 1964, 1971 and 1981 are collected from the respective censuses, whereas others are derived by linear interpolation. The Median census day is 1st April in 1964 but 19th August in 1971 and 1981.

[b] For the years 1964-81, the de-jure population is estimated as a residue of the de-facto population by adding to it the citizens abroad and subtracting from it the non-citizens in the country. However, after 1981, it is based on actual projection of the de-jure population which, because of the inter-reaction of fertility and mortality effects, no longer yields the above balance.

[c] The 1964 census did not ascertain nationality but it ascertained "race". This figure represents "Europeans, Asians, mixed and other" categories of race and is taken as a proxy for the non-citizen population.

[d] This is the unadjusted census return, and is short of the estimated figure (63,000) by 17,265.

TABLE A.4: DE-FACTO POPULATION IN 1986 AND 1987 BY AGE AND SEX: MEDIUM VARIANT PROJECTIONS

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
Age	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1986						
0- 4	113,542	21.1	113,583	19.2	227,125	20.1
5- 9	89,039	16.6	89,431	15.1	178,470	15.8
10-14	68,647	12.8	68,880	11.7	137,527	12.2
15-19	57,835	10.8	60,010	10.2	117,845	10.4
20-24	44,894	8.4	51,968	8.8	96,862	8.6
25-29	33,595	6.3	43,632	7.4	77,227	6.8
30-34	26,550	4.9	35,757	6.1	62,307	5.5
35-39	21,456	4.0	27,461	4.6	48,917	4.3
40-44	17,439	3.2	21,163	3.6	38,602	3.4
45-49	14,918	2.8	17,662	3.0	32,580	2.9
50-54	12,687	2.4	14,959	2.5	27,646	2.5
55-59	10,682	2.0	12,768	2.2	23,450	2.1
60-64	8,624	1.6	10,250	1.7	18,874	1.7
65-69	6,702	1.2	8,288	1.4	14,990	1.3
70-74	4,533	0.8	5,789	1.0	10,322	0.9
75+	5,723	1.1	9,421	1.6	15,144	1.3
Total	536,866	100.0	591,022	100.0	1,127,888	100.0
1987						
0- 4	116,651	20.9	116,623	19.1	233,274	20.0
5- 9	92,911	16.7	93,267	15.3	186,178	15.9
10-14	72,499	13.0	72,439	11.8	144,938	12.4
15-19	59,922	10.7	61,626	10.1	121,548	10.4
20-24	47,183	8.5	53,387	8.7	100,570	8.6
25-29	35,490	6.4	45,093	7.4	80,583	6.9
30-34	27,797	5.0	37,129	6.1	64,926	5.6
35-39	22,386	4.0	28,891	4.7	51,277	4.4
40-44	18,121	3.2	22,195	3.6	40,316	3.4
45-49	15,297	2.7	18,200	3.0	33,497	2.9
50-54	12,942	2.3	15,338	2.5	28,280	2.4
55-59	10,865	1.9	13,039	2.1	23,904	2.0
60-64	8,756	1.7	10,540	1.7	19,296	1.7
65-69	6,755	1.2	8,438	1.4	15,193	1.3
70-74	4,581	0.8	5,976	1.0	10,557	0.9
75+	5,612	1.0	9,248	1.5	14,860	1.3
Total	557,768	100.0	611,429	100.0	1,169,197	100.0

TABLE A.5: DISTRIBUTION OF THE DE-FACTO POPULATION BY CENSUS DISTRICT

DISTRICT	POPULATION 1981	1986	1987	PERCENT IN DISTRICT 1981	1986	1987
GABORONE	59,657	95,164	102,687	6.3	8.4	8.8
FRANCISTOWN	31,065	43,838	46,590	3.3	3.9	4.0
LOBATSE	19,034	23,829	24,789	2.0	2.1	2.1
SELEBI-PHIKWE	29,469	41,382	43,914	3.1	3.7	3.7
ORAPA	5,229	7,389	7,856	0.6	0.7	0.7
JWANENG	5,567	10,308	11,352	0.6	0.9	1.0
TLOKWENG	6,653	9,574	10,250	0.7	0.8	0.9
PALAPYE	9,594	13,814	14,788	1.0	1.2	1.3
URBAN TOTAL	166,268	245,298	262,226	17.7	21.7	22.4
NGWAKETSE	104,182	117,966	121,095	11.1	10.5	10.4
BAROLONG	15,471	18,004	18,633	1.6	1.6	1.6
S-EAST (EXC.TLOKWENG)	23,995	28,970	30,116	2.5	2.6	2.6
KGATLENG	44,461	49,427	50,627	4.7	4.4	4.3
KWENENG	117,127	139,248	144,396	12.4	12.3	12.4
C-SEROWE (EXC.PALAPYE)	82,634	90,432	92,010	8.8	8.0	7.9
C-MAHALAPYE & TULI	82,982	95,717	98,654	8.8	8.5	8.4
C-BOBONONG	46,436	51,569	52,775	4.9	4.6	4.5
C-BOTETI	26,406	30,290	31,098	2.8	2.7	2.7
C-TUTUME	75,277	82,161	83,626	8.0	7.3	7.2
NORTH-EAST	36,636	41,946	43,198	3.9	3.7	3.7
NGAMILAND	68,063	76,320	77,965	7.2	6.8	6.7
CHOBE	7,934	9,574	9,968	0.[illegible]	0.9	0.9
GHANZI	19,096	22,468	23,255	2.[illegible]	2.0	2.0
KGALAGADI	24,059	28,498	29,555	2.[illegible]	2.5	2.5
RURAL TOTAL	774,759	882,590	906,971	82.3	78.3	77.6
COUNTRY TOTAL	941,027	1,127,888	1,169,197	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: District projection results have been raised by factors of 1.004839 in 1986 and 1.004925 in 1987 to equate their sums with the national projection totals which were obtained independently.

TABLE A.6: AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE: 1986 AND 1987

Age	Fertility Rates (per 1000) 1986 Urban	1986 Rural	1986 Total	1987 Urban	1987 Rural	1987 Total
15-19	111.0	135.4	128.8	109.8	134.2	127.5
20-24	231.0	293.1	275.1	228.5	289.9	272.2
25-29	253.9	284.7	273.8	251.2	283.2	272.0
30-34	215.0	258.2	249.6	212.7	256.2	247.3
35-39	173.8	206.6	201.3	171.9	205.0	199.5
40-44	89.1	129.8	126.2	88.2	127.9	124.1
45-49	70.8	87.9	85.9	70.1	87.1	84.7

TABLE A.7: LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (E(0)) AND AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE AND SEX: 1986 AND 1987

	Age Specific Death Rates (1000 M(X))					
	MALE			FEMALE		
Age	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1986						
0-1	63.90	82.50	78.60	48.10	63.70	59.87
1-4	8.80	11.90	10.69	7.30	10.90	10.05
5-9	3.10	3.40	3.03	2.40	3.70	3.53
10-14	1.30	2.70	2.37	1.00	1.50	1.44
15-19	2.30	4.00	3.56	1.70	2.60	2.40
20-24	3.20	5.40	4.88	2.30	3.60	3.27
25-29	3.40	6.40	5.73	2.40	3.80	3.47
30-34	3.60	7.50	6.69	2.50	4.00	3.69
35-39	4.20	8.90	7.94	2.90	4.70	4.30
40-44	5.10	10.50	9.41	3.70	5.70	5.22
45-49	6.70	13.70	12.22	4.70	7.30	6.75
50-54	9.50	18.90	16.98	6.50	10.20	9.45
55-59	13.50	27.30	24.57	9.10	14.30	13.15
60-64	21.20	41.20	37.42	14.10	22.10	20.42
65-69	33.20	63.20	57.51	22.10	34.10	31.64
70-74	56.00	95.80	89.25	37.90	56.70	52.85
75+	146.70	143.30	142.04	142.10	147.10	145.74
E (0)	61.4	52.9	54.7	66.2	60.1	61.4
1987						
0-1	62.64	81.28	77.13	47.20	62.82	58.82
1-4	8.54	11.66	10.42	7.08	10.66	9.79
5-9	3.02	3.36	2.98	2.32	3.62	3.41
10-14	1.28	2.64	2.32	0.98	1.50	1.42
15-19	2.26	3.92	3.50	1.66	2.56	2.35
20-24	3.18	5.32	4.80	2.26	3.54	3.21
25-29	3.36	6.28	5.62	2.38	3.74	3.41
30-34	3.56	7.34	6.55	2.48	3.96	3.63
35-39	4.14	8.70	7.76	2.86	4.64	4.23
40-44	5.04	10.28	9.21	3.66	5.64	5.15
45-49	6.64	13.40	11.96	4.66	7.22	6.65
50-54	9.44	18.54	16.64	6.48	10.08	9.33
55-59	13.38	26.72	24.05	9.04	14.12	12.97
60-64	21.02	40.36	36.65	14.04	21.84	20.16
65-69	32.94	61.90	56.36	22.08	33.74	31.30
70-74	55.46	93.92	87.51	37.84	56.10	52.30
75+	145.42	142.44	141.09	140.74	145.80	144.35
E (0)	61.7	53.3	55.2	66.4	60.4	61.7

TABLE A.8: AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES Q(X) BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE AND SEX: 1986 AND 1987

Life Table Mortality Rates (1000 Q(X))

	MALE			FEMALE		
Age	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1986						
0-1	60.85	77.70	74.17	47.36	60.82	57.27
1-4	34.40	46.12	41.61	28.58	42.33	39.18
5-9	15.24	16.77	15.03	11.65	18.22	16.63
10-14	6.48	13.09	11.76	5.00	7.77	7.18
15-19	11.39	19.52	17.61	8.43	12.95	11.93
20-24	15.90	26.72	24.07	11.43	17.63	16.22
25-29	16.75	31.34	28.23	11.99	18.71	17.21
30-34	17.88	39.78	32.88	12.72	20.11	18.28
35-39	20.69	43.25	38.87	14.64	23.03	21.27
40-44	25.16	51.25	45.91	17.87	28.07	25.73
45-49	33.13	65.82	59.19	23.02	36.11	33.20
50-54	46.50	90.10	81.30	31.90	49.64	45.94
55-59	65.29	127.22	115.40	44.45	68.99	63.65
60-64	100.78	185.93	170.38	68.14	104.83	97.07
65-69	153.42	270.96	251.54	105.00	157.06	146.48
70-74	245.29	383.56	362.19	173.14	247.79	233.16
75+	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1987						
0-1	59.69	76.58	72.82	46.47	60.00	56.28
1-4	33.40	45.19	40.58	27.74	41.45	38.17
5-9	14.85	16.55	14.76	11.32	17.85	16.21
10-14	6.38	12.85	11.51	4.92	7.70	7.07
15-19	11.26	19.19	17.29	8.28	12.75	11.70
20-24	15.74	26.31	23.67	12.24	17.34	15.91
25-29	16.56	30.77	27.68	11.82	18.44	16.92
30-34	17.69	39.67	32.19	12.55	19.85	17.99
35-39	20.44	42.34	38.01	14.45	22.73	20.93
40-44	24.88	50.21	44.94	17.73	27.76	25.39
45-49	32.77	64.47	57.93	22.83	35.65	32.73
50-54	46.16	88.37	79.73	31.74	49.07	45.37
55-59	64.73	124.62	113.04	44.19	68.13	62.80
60-64	99.97	182.28	167.05	67.85	103.59	95.87
65-69	152.31	265.89	246.86	104.85	155.54	145.01
70-74	243.24	376.97	355.94	172.91	245.51	230.98
75+	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

TABLE A.9: INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION BY DISTRICT: 1981, 1986, AND 1987

	Internal Migration						Annual Number of Net International Migrants****		
	Annual Number of Net Migrants			Net Migration Rate					
District	1981*	1986**	1987	1981	1986	1987	1981	1986	1987
Gaborone	2,045	3,302	3,450	3.49	3.63	3.49	421	410	408
Francistown	2,234	907	948	7.32	2.15	2.10	57	56	55
Lobatse	- 598	0	0	-3.20	0	0	31	30	30
S-Phikwe	873	810	846	3.02	2.03	1.98	86	84	84
Orapa	654	182	191	12.74	2.56	2.51	51	50	49
Jwaneng	1,838	685	716	33.64	7.04	6.61	96	94	94
Tlokweng***	-	300	312	-	3.26	3.15	12	12	11
Palapye***	-	438	457	-	3.30	3.20	9	9	9
Ngwaketse	-1,217	-1,062	-1,110	-1.19	-0.92	-0.93	25	24	24
Barolong	146	2	2	0.96	0.01	0.01	-25	-24	-24
S-East	299	10	11	0.99	0.35	0.37	49	48	47
Kgatleng	- 733	- 540	- 564	-1.68	-1.11	-1.13	47	45	45
Kweneng	- 163	- 87	- 91	-0.14	-0.06	-0.06	-64	-62	-62
C-Serowe	-2,770	-1,400	-1,462	-3.06	-1.57	-1.60	78	76	75
C-Mahalapye	531	- 506	- 527	0.65	-0.54	-0.54	92	89	88
C-Bobonong	- 748	- 557	- 580	-1.64	-1.10	-1.11	53	52	51
C-Boteti	- 320	- 265	- 276	-1.23	-0.89	-0.90	31	30	30
C-Tutume	-2,316	-1,289	-1,346	-3.13	-1.59	-1.62	90	88	86
N-East	- 170	- 264	- 278	-0.47	-0.64	-0.65	100	97	96
Ngamiland	- 553	- 780	- 814	-0.82	-1.04	-1.06	52	51	50
Chobe	292	49	51	3.75	0.52	0.52	-28	-27	-27
Ghanzi	134	16	17	0.71	0.07	0.07	-35	-34	-33
Kgalagadi	542	49	51	2.29	0.18	0.18	-13	-13	-13
TOTAL	(±)9,588	(±)6,750	(±)7,052	(±)1.04	(±)0.61	(±)0.61	1,215	1,185	1,173

* Refers to the period 1980-81 and is derived from the 1981 Census.

** Migration input data used in the population projections.

*** Migration estimates for these localities are included in their respective districts, namely South-East and Central-Serowe, in 1981, but are given separately in 1986.

**** These data are used in the district projections only and are slightly different than the data used in the aggregate national projections shown in Table A.1.

TABLE A.10: PROJECTED DE-FACTO POPULATION BY URBAN*-RURAL RESIDENCE, AGE AND SEX: 1986 AND 1987

	URBAN*			RURAL		
Age	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Totals
1986						
0-1	6,455	6,531	12,986	14,376	18,555	32,931
1-4	18,774	18,652	37,426	73,937	69,845	143,782
5-9	12,637	12,947	25,584	76,402	76,484	152,886
10-14	9,872	11,021	20,893	58,775	57,859	116,634
15-19	8,566	11,068	19,634	49,269	48,942	98,211
20-24	12,765	14,018	26,783	32,129	37,950	70,079
25-29	15,397	13,795	29,192	18,198	29,837	48,035
30-34	11,740	9,795	21,535	14,810	25,962	40,772
35-39	8,473	6,344	14,817	12,983	21,117	34,100
40-44	6,137	4,267	10,404	11,302	16,896	28,198
45-49	4,942	3,268	8,210	9,976	14,394	24,370
50-54	3,523	2,226	5,749	9,164	12,733	21,897
55-59	2,536	1,618	4,154	8,146	11,150	19,296
60-64	1,716	1,246	2,962	6,908	9,004	15,912
65-69	1,155	825	1,980	5,547	7,463	13,010
70-74	675	586	1,261	3,858	5,203	9,061
75+	722	1,006	1,728	5,001	8,415	13,416
TOTAL	126,085	119,213	245,298	410,781	471,809	882,590
1987						
0-1	6,487	6,558	13,045	15,510	18,914	34,424
1-4	19,948	19,821	39,769	74,706	71,330	146,036
5-9	14,667	14,980	29,647	78,244	78,287	156,531
10-14	10,649	11,699	22,348	61,850	60,740	122,590
15-19	9,248	11,674	20,922	50,674	49,952	100,626
20-24	13,032	14,220	27,252	34,151	39,167	73,318
25-29	15,647	14,247	29,894	19,843	30,846	50,689
30-34	12,661	10,648	23,309	15,136	26,481	41,617
35-39	9,229	7,036	16,265	13,157	21,855	35,012
40-44	6,674	4,701	11,375	11,447	17,494	28,941
45-49	5,278	3,538	8,816	10,019	14,662	24,681
50-54	3,848	2,464	6,312	9,094	12,874	21,968
55-59	2,776	1,780	4,556	8,089	11,259	19,348
60-64	1,884	1,347	3,231	6,872	9,193	16,065
65-69	1,271	919	2,190	5,484	7,519	13,003
70-74	762	645	1,407	3,819	5,331	9,150
75+	794	1,094	1,888	4,818	8,154	12,972
TOTAL	134,855	127,371	262,226	422,913	484,058	906,971

* Urban areas comprise Gaborone, Francistown, Lobatse, S-Phikwe, Orapa, Jwaneng, Tlokweng and Palapye; the rest of the country is considered rural.

B.1. BIRTH STATISTICS: 1986

Introduction:

The Civil Registration and Vital Events Unit of the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs is responsible for registering and keeping records of all births in Botswana and for issuing birth certificates.

The registration of births was initiated in 1968 by the proclamation of the Births and Deaths Registration Act. This Act made registration compulsory in eleven areas but optional in the rest of the country. The compulsory registration areas comprise four urban localities (Gaborone, Francistown, Lobatse and Selebi-Phikwe) and seven large villages (Molepolole, Kanye, Serowe, Mochudi, Mahalapye, Maun and Kasane) which altogether contained 31.7 percent of the population in 1986.

Birth registration is accomplished by filling out either a 'Notice of Live Birth' form only, if registration is done within one calendar year of birth, or a 'Notice of Live Birth' and a 'Late Registration of Birth' forms together, if it is done afterwards. In view of the scarcity of birth registrations experienced in the past, the Registrar's office started in recent years to post some of its own registration staff in compulsory registration areas with the task of visiting health institutions daily and registering births occurring there. In the optional registration areas, the District Commissioner's office is responsible for the registration of births and the dispatch of forms to the central office.

When the forms arrive at the Registrar's Office, the names and a few other characteristics are entered into a general Registry Book and later the forms are put in files and stored on shelves, by district and year. Birth certificates are subsequently issued upon the payment of a nominal fee.

Beginning from 1986, the Demographic Statistics Unit of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) started a computerization process on these records with a view to creating a systematic data management system that allows instant access to them and facilitates analysis of their data. Although this process was started in 1986, some problems hindered progress for that year and, thus, delayed full computerization until 1987. The computerization process involves extracting the names from the Registry book, locating the files on the shelves, extracting the additional information from the forms and entering them onto 'data analysis worksheets' with codes and, finally, entering this information into the computer.

According to the Registrar's office, a total of 17,714 births have been registered in 1986. This is slightly larger than the 17,089 births captured by the CSO from the files of that office;

the discrepancy could be due to several factors. One of them is the possibility of double registration by the Registrar's Office, the other, a more likely one, is the inability of the CSO staff to locate the files of registered births on the storage shelves, due to their temporary absence, or both. Absence of files has been a major problem throughout the data extraction process, the absence being particularly acute in the newly registered cases, owing to their transfer to other sections of the Unit for issuance of birth certificates. Even though efforts were made to trace the files and extract the information contained in them, this was not always successful. Of the 17,089 captured records, only 11,360 have been fully computerized and the remaining 5,729 were only partially computerized (Table B.1). The main reason for the partial computerization was the time constraint, since the process of locating the files on the storage shelves, matching their records with those of the Registry book, transferring them onto worksheets and subsequently entering them into the micro-computer proved to be lengthier than originally anticipated. This process could have been shortened considerably if it were possible to transfer the records to the CSO for direct computerization, or if computer terminals were available at the Registrar's office, but neither was the case, not only because the records could not be taken out of the office due to their confidentiality but also because the birth forms were not amenable to direct computerization in their current design. Until these issues are resolved, the slow pace of computerization is likely to continue.

As expected, not all births registered in 1986 actually occurred in that year; some took place earlier. Of the total 17,089 births registered, 4,827 had taken place in the previous years and 12,262 (71.8 percent) in the current year (Table B.2). Among the fully computerized births, 9,186 (80.9 percent) occurred in 1986 and 2,174 in earlier years. Those were left out of the analysis. No duplications were found among the fully computerized records, though this possiblity cannot be ruled out for the partially computerized ones; the incompleteness of the data prevented testing for duplication.

Degree of Completeness of Registered Births:

The 9,186 fully computerized births are compared in Table B.3 with the 'expected' births in 1986 by mother's age. The expected births are based on the projected age-specific birth rates and projected population which collectively yield a crude birth rate of 46.6 per thousand. In contrast, the registered births yield a very low rate of 8.3 per thousand, indicating a high degree of incompleteness. Even when the 'partially computerized births' are added, the crude birth rate reaches only 11.1 per thousand. The low rate is obviously a result of the deficiency in the number of registered births, which constitutes only 23.7 percent of the 'expected' births, if all records are taken into account, but only 17.8 percent if only the fully computerized ones are taken into account.

There are some other inconsistencies in the registered births

TABLE B.1: COMPARISON OF RECORDS OF BIRTHS REGISTERED IN 1986 BY REGISTRAR'S OFFICE WITH THOSE COMPUTERIZED BY THE CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

SEX	TOTAL REGISTERED BIRTHS	COMPUTERIZED BIRTHS		TOTAL
		FULLY COMPUTERIZED	PARTIALLY COMPUTERIZED	
MALE		5,543	2,756	8,299
FEMALE		5,817	2,973	8,790
TOTAL	17,714	11,360	5,729	17,089

TABLE B.2: BREAKDOWN OF COMPUTERIZED BIRTHS REGISTERED IN 1986 BY YEAR OF OCCURRENCE AND SEX

SEX	FULLY COMPUTERIZED BIRTHS OCCURRING		PARTIALLY COMPUTERIZED BIRTHS OCCURRING		TOTAL
	IN 1986	BEFORE 1986	IN 1986	BEFORE 1986	
MALE	4,563	980	1,483	1,273	8,299
FEMALE	4,623	1,194	1,593	1,380	8,790
TOTAL	9,186	2,174	3,076	2,653	17,089

data, for example, there seems to be an over-representation of young mothers (15-24 year olds) and under-representation of the older ones. While the exclusion of the 'not fully comoputerized births' may be partially responsible for this bias, it is likely that the entire registered births are biased towards young mothers due to their concentration in urban centres and large villages where the proportion of young females is relatively high and the propensity to deliver in a health institution is probably greater than in the rest of the country. A comparison of the age distribution of registered births with that of 'non-institutional' births, compiled by the Medical Statistics Unit, confirms this impression. The non-institutional births, which encompass events occurring out of health institutions and mainly in remote areas of the country, have a distinctly older age distribution of mothers than registered births (Table B.3).

Comparison of registered births with 'institutional births,' which represent births occurring in health institutions, and compiled also by the Medical Statistics Unit, is not possible at this stage since the latter is not yet compiled; however, it is reported to contain 40,565 births in 1986. These, and the 4,473 non-institutional births, noted above, give a fairly comprehensive picture of coverage to the Medical Statistics system, bringing it close to full coverage (87.1 percent).

Mother's Marital Status:

In the birth registration form, a question ascertains whether the mother is married to the father of the child. This information is useful to show the nature of parental relationships concerning the new-born children and to highlight the economic and social issues relating to their development. The absence of formal marriage does not necessarily imply a lack of social or economic bond between the parents concerned, though, it may imply a less certain obligation by one of the parties, usually the father, for future economic, social and psychological support to the child. Growing up in a single-parent family, which in Botswana is mainly mother-headed, may deprive the child of an appropriate socio-psychological milieu needed during the socialization process, and may expose him/her to inadequate food, shelter, clothing, education and other services whose provision is understandably more difficult by a single parent than by two. This point is particularly important in Botswana where rapid urbanization is gradually breaking down the extended family system which has so far acted as a security mechanism in the care and upbringing of single-parent children. The question of how to supplement the economic and socio-psychological inputs for the singe-parent children, or how to encourage more stable and formalized marital arrangements between parents, is an important social issue which needs serious attention.

Table B.4 shows that 71 percent of all births registered in 1986 did not have a stable marital union between their parents. This picture was not much different in rural than in urban areas. The prevalence of births out of wedlock is dramatically high among

TABLE B.3: COMPARISON OF REGISTERED BIRTHS OCCURRING IN 1986 WITH THE MEDICAL STATISTICS AND THE EXPECTED BIRTHS DATA

Age of Mother	Registered Births		Non-Institutional Births		Expected Births	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15-19	1895	20.6	526	11.8	7595	14.7
20-24	2830	30.8	1064	23.8	14048	27.2
25-29	1922	20.9	1014	22.7	11738	22.7
30-34	1262	13.7	770	17.2	8769	17.0
35-39	701	7.6	562	12.6	5432	10.5
40-44	318	3.5	277	6.2	2625	5.1
45-49	87	0.9	112	2.5	1491	2.9
N/S	171	1.9	148	3.3	-	-
TOTAL	9186	100.0	4473	100.0	51698	100.0

TABLE B.4: REGISTERED BIRTHS OCCURRING IN 1986 BY MOTHER'S AGE, MARITAL STATUS WITH FATHER AND URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE

Age	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Married		Not Married		Married		Not Married		Married		Not Married	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
15-19	14	4.8	275	95.2	100	6.2	1506	93.8	114	6.0	1781	94.0
20-24	79	16.0	415	84.0	406	17.4	1930	82.6	485	17.1	2345	82.9
25-29	150	35.5	273	64.5	574	38.3	925	61.7	724	37.7	1198	62.3
30-34	124	47.3	138	52.7	495	49.5	505	50.5	619	49.0	643	51.0
35-39	64	49.6	65	50.4	319	55.8	253	44.2	383	54.6	318	45.4
40-44	26	54.2	22	45.8	174	64.4	96	35.6	200	62.9	118	37.1
45-49	3	42.9	4	57.1	52	65.0	28	35.0	55	63.2	32	36.8
N/S	7	35.0	13	65.0	55	36.4	96	63.6	62	36.3	109	63.7
TOTAL	467	27.9	1205	72.1	2175	28.9	5339	71.1	2642	28.8	6544	71.2

the young mothers but gradually decreases among the older ones. Fully 94 percent of mothers 15-19 year old, for example, were not married to the child's father; this proportion is 51 percent among mothers 30 to 34 years old, and 37 percent among those 45 to 49 years old. Table B.4 reveals an interesting picture about the urban-rural pattern of maternal marital status. Whereas the proportion of unmarried mothers is equally high in urban and rural areas among the young and middle-aged women (i.e., those less than 35 years old), the picture is different among the older ones, the difference becoming more significant as age advances. Among the older women, rural areas are more conservative, and show relatively higher proportions of marital births compared to urban areas. This seems to indicate that the institution of marriage has been disintegrating for some time in urban areas and that this process is now spreading to rural areas, especially among the young women. This fact is also borne out by the census data, which show that the proportion of unmarried women who ever had a birth increased from 16.0 to 17.4 percent among women aged 15-19, from 64.7 to 71.1 percent among those aged 20-24, and from 83.9 to 86.3 percent among those aged 25-29 during 1971-81. Among older women, this proportion has not changed but remained almost constant at about 90 percent.

District of Birth and Mother's Residence:

In Table B.5, registered births are shown by district of occurrence and mother's district of normal residence. Of the total 9,186 births, 6,373 (69.4 percent) took place in the mother's normal district of residence and 2,813 births (30.6 percent) outside of it. This proportion is large, and shows a preference for giving birth outside of one's immediate environment, presumably on account of making use of health facilities that may be within reach but out of the district. This implies that districts endowed with good health facilities would have an unduly large number of births occurring in them as compared with those with poorer facilities.

According to Table B.5, five districts, including Barolong, North-East and Chobe, have not experienced any births at all, whereas their residents have delivered in other districts. With the exception of Orapa and Tlokweng, all urban districts have experienced more births from non-resident mothers than the deliveries of their residents elsewhere, so that, on average, they have had a net gain in births (column 6 of Table B.5). The preference for delivering in urban areas must be associated with these areas' actual or presumed superiority in medical and health care.

Month of Birth and Sex of Child:

The sex distribution of registered births is fairly even: 49.7 percent male and 50.3 percent female, with a sex ratio at birth of 99. This sex ratio is slightly lower than the expected one of 102, the discrepancy could be due to the smallness and non-random nature of the data. The tabulation of data by 'month of occurrence' shows a reasonable distribution of births throughout

TABLE B.5: REGISTERED BIRTHS OCCURRING IN 1986 BY DISTRICT OF OCCURRENCE AND MOTHER'S DISTRICT OF NORMAL RESIDENCE

District of Birth	Births in the District: To Resident Mothers (1)	To Non-Resident Mothers (2)	Total Births (3)=(1+2)	Births of Resident Mothers outside District (4)	Total Births to Resident Mothers (5)	Net Balance (6)=(3-5)
Gaborone	591	1155	1746	66	657	1089
Francistown	289	531	820	18	307	513
Lobatse	368	328	696	19	387	309
S-Phikwe	32	130	162	6	38	124
Orapa	0	0	0	4	4	-4
Jwaneng	15	117	132	2	17	115
Palapye	96	179	275	76	172	103
Tlokweng	0	0	0	90	90	-90
Ngwaketse	370	46	416	399	769	-353
Barolong	0	0	0	119	119	-119
S-East	783	87	870	108	891	-21
Kwenent	1032	102	1134	514	1546	-412
Kgatleng	501	18	519	154	655	-136
C-Serowe	944	71	1015	257	1201	-186
C-Mahalapye	466	26	492	95	561	-69
C-Bobonong	4	1	5	64	68	-63
C-Boteti	1	1	2	5	6	-4
C-Tutume	90	1	91	584	674	-583
N-East	0	0	0	82	82	-32
Ngamiland	789	19	808	94	883	-75
Chobe	0	0	0	6	6	-6
Ghanzi	2	0	2	7	9	-7
Kgalagadi	0	1	1	27	27	-26
Abroad	-	-	-	17	17	-17
TOTAL	6373	2813	9186	2813	9186	0

the year, except for the last three months which are clearly under-represented (Table B.6). This, however, is due to the exclusion of the 'not fully computerized' segment of the births which mostly occurred towards the end of the year.

Parity of Birth:

Among the information collected by the birth registration form is the number of previous births to the mother and the number surviving among them. This is akin to the children-ever-born type data often collected in censuses and demographic surveys, which have a wide variety of uses in fertility and mortality estimation. The present analysis will be confined, however, to describing the age pattern and extent of previous births.

From Table B.7, one can see that about one-third of mothers (31.1 percent) in 1986 were having their first birth, one-fifth (20.9 percent) were having the second birth, and another one-fifth (20.2 percent) were having the fifth birth or a higher parity. The positive relationship between parity and age does not need any explanation, though one must highlight the occasional very high parities among the young women. For example, two mothers below the age of 20 have reported six parities, six mothers below age 30 have reported eight or higher parities, etc. Although, such parities may be possible under exceptional circumstances, especially if the infants die soon after birth, it is more likely that the reported age of these mothers is under-reported. The generally high parities of mothers is, however, very clear. By age 50, more than 76 percent of mothers have each had seven children or more.

In Table B.8, we see that a mother registering a birth in 1986 has already had an average of 3.12 live births by age 27.5, 5.79 births by age 37.5, and 7.75 births by age 47.5. In conformity with earlier findings, not much difference exists in average number of births between urban and rural areas, especially among the young mothers. There is also no evidence of delayed childbearing among urban mothers relative to rural ones, since the average age of motherhood is very similar between the two. If urban mothers were delaying their childbearing to any significant extent, their average age of motherhood would have been much higher than that of rural mothers and certainly greater than the one indicated in the table.

Conclusion:

As in the case of death and marriage statistics discussed later, the main objective of this exercise is to give a general description of the nature and characteristics of the births data collected by the Civil Registration and Vital Events Unit of the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs.

It is clear that the registered births are incomplete by a large margin, with wide variations among districts. From a perspective of completeness, these statistics are inferior to those collected by the Medical Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Health, though

TABLE B.6: REGISTERED BIRTHS OCCURRING IN 1986 BY SEX AND MONTH OF BIRTH

Month	Male	Female	Total Number	Total Percent
January	490	558	1048	11.4
February	459	459	918	10.0
March	446	416	862	9.4
April	409	417	826	9.0
May	470	556	1026	11.2
June	546	522	1068	11.6
July	396	381	777	8.5
August	418	385	803	8.7
September	352	340	692	7.5
October	137	148	285	3.1
November	250	235	485	5.3
December	190	206	396	4.3
TOTAL	4563	4623	9186	100.0

TABLE B.7: REGISTERED BIRTHS OCCURRING IN 1986 BY AGE OF MOTHER AND PARITY OF BIRTH

Age of Mother	Current Parity of Birth								
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth and over	Total
< 15	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
15-19	1665	182	22	9	5	2	1	0	1886
20-24	1194	1053	449	104	23	4	1	2	2830
25-29	182	490	534	447	191	61	11	6	1922
30-34	41	129	187	297	275	198	95	40	1262
35-39	11	27	58	86	113	152	110	144	701
40-44	6	6	6	22	23	48	60	147	318
45-49	2	3	2	1	3	7	14	45	77
50+	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	4	10
N/S	25	31	21	26	17	15	16	20	171
TOTAL	3135	1921	1279	993	652	488	310	408	9186
	Percentages								
< 15	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
15-19	88.3	9.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	-	0	100.0
20-24	42.2	37.2	15.9	3.7	0.8	0.1	-	-	100.0
25-29	9.5	25.5	27.8	23.3	9.9	3.2	0.6	0.3	100.0
30-34	3.2	10.2	14.8	23.5	21.8	15.7	7.5	3.2	100.0
35-39	1.6	3.9	8.3	12.3	16.1	21.7	15.7	20.5	100.0
40-44	1.9	1.9	1.9	6.9	7.2	15.1	18.9	46.2	100.0
45-49	2.3	3.9	2.6	1.3	3.9	9.1	18.2	58.4	100.0
50+	0	0	0	10.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	100.0
N/S	14.6	18.1	12.3	15.2	9.9	8.8	9.4	11.7	100.0
TOTAL	31.1	20.9	13.9	10.8	7.1	5.3	3.4	4.4	100.0

TABLE B.8: NUMBER OF MOTHERS REGISTERING LIVE BIRTH IN 1986, TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO THEM AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER MOTHER, BY AGE

Age of Mother	TOTAL			URBAN			RURAL			Ratio of Rural to Urban
	No of Mothers	CEB Alive Total	CEB Alive Average	No of Mothers	CEB Alive Total	CEB Alive Average	No of Mothers	CEB Alive Total	CEB Alive Average	
<15	9	9	1.00	2	2	1.00	7	7	1.00	1.00
15-19	1886	2175	1.15	287	318	1.11	1599	1857	1.16	1.04
20-24	2830	5225	1.85	494	911	1.84	2336	4314	1.85	1.01
25-29	1922	6003	3.12	423	1199	2.83	1499	4804	3.20	1.13
30-34	1262	5613	4.44	262	1032	3.94	1000	4581	4.58	1.16
35-39	701	4060	5.79	129	628	4.87	572	3432	6.00	1.23
40-44	318	2269	7.14	48	316	6.58	270	1953	7.23	1.10
45-49	77	597	7.75	7	46	6.57	70	551	7.87	1.20
50+	10	70	7.00	-	-	-	10	70	7.00	-
N/S	171	728	4.26	20	70	3.50	151	658	4.36	-
Total	9186	26749	2.91	1672	4522	2.70	7514	22227	2.96	1.10
Average Age of Mothers in 1986			26.03			6.35			25.96	0.99

both sets seem to have a large measure of overlap. This fact raises the question of cost and efficiency of both systems and underlines the need for investigating the possibilities of merging them, without compromising either one's specific objectives. In view of its relative deficiency, and the fact that the Medical Statistics system could be expanded to cover most of the information currently covered by the Vital Statistics system, one tends, at a first glance, to recommend the abolition of the latter in favor of the first. However, this is not done here, since it is realized that the primary purpose of a vital statistics system is not so much to providing a statistical data base but, instead, to keeping an administrative records system needed in a modern society. Although this is sufficient to justify both the retention of the system and its improvement in the long run, there seems to be a good economic justification for incorporating the two systems into a single one with the aim of satisfying the country's administrative and statistical requirements simultaneously.

B.2. DEATH STATISTICS: 1986

Introduction:

As in the case of births, the Civil Registration and Vital Events Unit of the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs is responsible for registering and keeping records of all deaths in Botswana as well as for issuing death certificates. The Birth and Death Registration Act of 1968 applies also to deaths, as do the procedures of the Registrar's Office in connection with modalities of registration.

Death registration is effected by filling out either of a 'Notice of Death', 'Notice of Death by Medical Practioner' or 'Late Registration of Death' forms. The first is filled out by a relative or an acquaintance of the deceased, while the second is intended to be filled out by a medical practitioner at the health facility where death occurs. Registration of deaths that have taken place in the previous years is done by filling out the last type of form, usually by a relative.

In addition to filling out the 'Notice of Death by Medical Practitioner' form and transmitting it to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the health institution is required to fill out two other forms for the Medical Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Health. One of these is the 'Medical Notification of Death' (form MH 3002) and the other is 'Admission Form /In-patient Summary' (form MH 017). Because of the multiplicity of the required forms, the health personnel (usually nurses) tend to ignore the 'Notice of Death by Medical Practitioner' form of the Registrar's office and concentrate instead on those required by their own ministry (Health), apparently with not much enthusiasm there either.

Beginning from 1986, the Demographic Statistics Unit of the Central Statistics Office has initiated a process of computerization and analysis of these statistics, with the purpose of both creating an efficient record keeping and management system and facilitating analysis of death data. It is hoped that, by keeping a longitudinal series of data, this exercise will help identify the weaknesses of the National Vital Statistics System and lead to its improvement.

The available records show that a total of 1,929 deaths were registered in 1986, of which only 1,498 actually took place in that year (Table B.9). There were 431 registrations involving deaths from previous years. The records also showed a total of 52 still- births in 1986, though these will not be analysed here. Of the total registration of deaths, a relatively small proportion was registered through 'Notice of Death' or 'Late Registration of Death' forms and a vast majority were registered through the 'Notice of Death by Medical Practioner' form (Table B.10). This indicates that the events captured by this and by the Medical Statistics systems are to a large measure identical, though there are some differences between the two which will be touched upon later.

TABLE B.9: DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS AND STILL-BIRTHS IN 1986 BY YEAR OF OCCURRENCE, AND SEX

Sex	Occuring in 1986		Occurring Before 1986		TOTAL REGISTERED	
	Deaths	S-Births	Deaths	S-Births	Deaths	S-Birth
Male	932	28	287	-	1219	28
Female	564	20	144	-	708	20
Not stated	-	4	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	1496	52	431	-	1927	52

TABLE B.10: TOTAL DEATH REGISTRATION IN 1986 BY FORM TYPE AND SEX

Form Type	Male	Female	N/S	TOTAL	%
Notice of Death	99	83	-	182	9.3
Notice of Death by Medical Practitioner	1078	604	-	1682	84.9
Late Registration of Death	43	20	-	63	3.2
Notice of Still Birth	28	20	4	52	2.6
TOTAL	1248	727	4	1979	100.0

The fact that a death occurrring in a medical institution must be notified by that institution, and that it could also be notified by a relative of the deceased, raises the possibility of double-reporting. The Registrar's office enters the names, surnames and a few other general characteristics of the notified deaths in a general Registry Book sequentially as they arrive while the death form is subsequently kept in a file. No check on duplication is made at this, or any other, stage by the Registrar's Office.

Consequently, a computer check on duplication involving, first, the serial numbers, and later, the surnames, initials of names, sex, age at death, date of death and place of death were made for all records. The serial number check revealed some duplications that could have been caused by double entry during computerization; but the detailed check revealed only two duplicate records among deaths registered in 1986. In both cases, the duplication was caused by a subsequent notification by parents, following an inital one by the health institution. All duplications were removed from the file so as to bring the total number of reported deaths to 1,496 for 1986 (Table B.11).

Place of Occurrence:

About 12.6 percent of all registered deaths have occurred at home or somewhere in the vicinity of the place of residence, whereas the vast majority (87.1 percent) have occurred in health institutions, mainly hospitals and clinics (Table B.12). One should avoid the false conclusion, however, that deaths in Botswana take place primarily in health institutions. The over-representation of health institutions is clearly a reflection of the non-representativeness of the relatively small number of registered deaths. Since (as will be shown later), the total number of expected deaths is much larger than the registered one, and assuming that events occurring in health institutions have a higher chance of registration (due to the efforts of registration clerks), it would appear that the vast majority of deaths occurring out of health institutions never got reported and thus are not represented in the registered set of data.

Degree of Completeness of Registered Deaths:

The data set on registered deaths is compared with two other sets in Table B.13, namely the 'Medical Statistics Set' and the 'Expected Set'. The Medical Statistics set is actually a semi-independent set of data that camprises deaths occurring in health institutions that have been notified by the health staff to the Medical Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Health plus deaths occurring out of health institutions which have been notified to the same Unit by Family Welfare Educators. The provisional figures for 1986 were composed of 1,267 institutional and 904 non-institutional deaths, with a total of 2,171 for the whole set. The third set depicts the expected deaths in the country according to the projected age-specific death rates and projected population.

TABLE B.11: REGISTERED DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1986 BY PERSON FILLING OUT DEATH FORM

P E R S O N	Number	Percent
Parent	49	3.3
Sister/Brother	69	4.7
Son/Daughter	28	1.9
Other Relative	35	2.3
Non-Relative	12	0.8
Medical Practioner	1288	86.0
N/S	15	1.0
TOTAL	1496	100.0

TABLE B.12: REGISTERED DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1986 BY EXACT PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND SEX

Place of Occurrence	Number			Percent		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
Home/Village	125	64	189	13.4	11.3	12.6
Hospital*	363	248	611	39.0	43.9	40.9
Health Centre**	135	88	223	14.5	15.6	14.9
Clinic***	309	164	473	33.1	29.2	31.6
TOTAL	932	564	1496	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Covers all fourteen hospitals in the country (excluding Lobatse Mental Hospital).
**Covers the seven operational health centres in the country (Palapye, Bobonong, Mmadinare, Ghanzi, Kasane, Tsabong and Rakops)
***Covers 38 clinics from all over the country.

TABLE B.13: COMPARISON OF THREE SETS OF DEATH DATA BY AGE AND SEX: THE REGISTERED SET, THE MEDICAL STATISTICS SET, AND THE EXPECTED SET

Age	Registered Set*						Medical Statistics Set**						Expected Set***					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	NO	%	NO	%
0-1	176	18.9	113	20.0	289	19.3	170	13.1	132	15.0	302	13.9	1871	28.0	1504	24.2	3375	26.2
1-4	75	8.0	46	8.4	121	8.1	126	9.7	86	9.8	212	9.8	894	13.4	890	14.3	1784	13.8
5-14	35	3.8	35	6.2	70	4.7	34	2.6	54	6.2	88	4.1	410	6.1	416	6.7	826	6.4
15-24	43	4.6	21	3.7	64	4.3	41	3.2	44	5.0	85	3.9	402	6.0	314	5.1	716	5.5
25-34	59	6.3	56	9.9	115	7.7	66	5.1	52	5.9	118	5.4	350	5.2	283	4.6	633	4.9
35-44	91	9.8	37	6.5	128	8.6	92	7.1	54	6.2	146	6.7	316	4.7	228	3.7	544	4.2
45-54	86	9.2	39	6.9	125	8.4	139	10.8	53	6.0	192	8.8	376	5.6	260	4.2	636	4.9
55-64	104	11.1	46	8.1	150	10.0	146	11.3	69	7.9	215	9.9	553	8.3	378	6.1	931	7.2
65+	202	21.8	119	21.2	321	21.5	331	25.6	219	24.9	550	25.6	1518	22.7	1943	31.3	3461	26.8
N/S	61	6.5	52	9.2	113	7.6	148	11.4	115	13.1	263	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	932	100.0	564	100.0	1496	100.0	1293	100.0	878	100.0	2171	100.0	6690	100.0	6216	100.0	12906	100.0

*Refers to deaths occurring in 1986 and registered with the office of the Registrar General.

**Refers to deaths in medical institutions notified to the Medical Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Health (commonly referred to as institutional deaths) plus deaths occurring outside medical institutions which have come to the attention of the Family Welfare Educators stationed in various localities of the country (called non-institutional deaths). In 1986, the provisional number of institutional deaths was 1267 (799 M and 468 F) and the non-institutional one was 904 (494 M and 410 F).

***Derived by multiplying the projected population in 1986 by the projected age-specific death rates.

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What is obvious from this table is that the registered deaths, in either set, are grossly deficient, amounting to 16.8 percent of the expected number in the Medical Statistics set and 11.6 percent in the Registered set. Correspondingly, the national crude death rate comes out to be 1.33 per thousand on the basis of the Registered set and 1.94 per thousand on the basis of the Medical Statistics set. The deficiency in registration is more pronounced among females than males in both sets and may reflect a tendency of female deaths to take place at home, rather than in health institutions, where registration is not as comprehensive.

A better insight on the relative deficiency of registration can be had by examining the deviation of the percentages of registered deaths from the Expected set (Table B.14). If age and sex distribution of registered deaths were random, i.e., if no relative over- or under-registration of a particular population category existed, the percentage distribution of the registered deaths should be very close to that of the Expected one. Conversely, an over-represented category would have a higher percentage than the Expected one, and vice versa. Table B.14 shows that infant and child deaths are significantly under-represented in both sets of data while the middle-aged deaths are over-represented. To a lesser extent, there is under-representation of deaths of juveniles and youths aged 5 to 24, as well as of the elderly persons beyond age 65. However, the problem of under-representation in the oldest age category appears to concern females only rather than males who have over-representation in the Medical Statistics set and very negligible under-representation in the Registered set.

The presence of a substantial proportion of deaths with unknown ages may be a factor in this picture, but the pattern of over- or under-representation is so strong, and the magnitudes so large, that it is unlikely to have been entirely coincidental. One possible reason for this pattern might be an age selectivity of deaths that occur in health institutions since they comprise the bulk of the registered deaths. The question of why should institutional deaths be age selective in the observed manner is intriguing and obviously cannot be fully answered without further research, but several hypotheses may be proposed here. First, families may have a greater tendency to take their adult members, compared to infants, children or the elderly, to health institutions where they may die; second, death of infants and children may occur more suddenly, and before parents reach a health facility; third, adult deaths may be over-represented in health institutions due to their greater tendency to be involved in accidents or violent events; and fourth, the age distribution of death where health facilities are concentrated may be different than the rest of the country. Whatever the cause, it is clear that the registered deaths are not a representative sample of the total deaths, as far as age is concerned.

Death by Month of Occurrence:

Table B.15 shows the numbers and percentages of registered deaths by month of occurrence in 1986. This percentage varies from a

TABLE B.14: DEVIATION OF THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN THE REGISTERED AND MEDICAL SETS OF DATA FROM THE EXPECTED SET, BY AGE AND SEX

Age	Registered Set			Medical Statistics Set		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-1	-9.1	-4.2	-6.9	-14.9	-9.2	-12.3
1-4	-5.4	-5.9	-5.7	-3.7	-4.5	-4.0
5-14	-2.3	-0.5	-1.7	-3.5	-0.5	-2.3
15-24	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2	-2.8	-0.1	-1.6
25-34	1.1	5.3	2.8	-0.1	1.3	0.3
35-44	5.1	2.8	4.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
45-54	3.6	2.7	3.5	5.2	1.8	3.9
55-64	2.8	2.0	2.8	3.0	1.8	2.7
65+	-0.9	-10.1	-5.3	2.9	-6.4	-1.5
N/S	6.5	9.2	7.6	11.4	13.1	12.1
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE B.15: REGISTERED DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1986 BY MONTH OF OCCURRENCE AND SEX

Month	Number			Percent			Deviation from monthly average		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Jan	75	52	127	8.0	9.2	8.5	-0.3	+0.9	+0.2
Feb	78	32	110	8.4	5.7	7.3	+0.1	-2.6	-1.0
Mar	99	49	148	10.6	8.7	9.9	+2.3	+0.4	+1.6
Apr	71	41	112	7.6	7.4	7.5	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8
May	72	50	122	7.7	8.8	8.1	-0.6	+0.5	-0.2
Jun	108	58	166	11.6	10.3	11.0	+3.3	+2.0	+2.7
Jul	91	62	153	9.8	11.0	10.2	+1.5	+2.7	+1.9
Aug	97	56	153	10.4	9.9	10.2	+2.1	+1.6	+1.9
Sep	71	45	116	7.6	8.0	7.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.6
Oct	72	44	116	7.7	7.8	7.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6
Nov	55	43	98	6.0	7.6	6.6	-2.3	-0.7	-1.7
Dec	41	32	73	4.4	7.7	4.9	-3.9	-2.6	-3.4
N/S	2	-	2	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-
TOTAL	932	564	1496	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-

low of 4.9 for the month of December to a high of 11.0 for June for both sexes combined, though the range is slightly larger among males. If deaths are assumed to be evenly distributed throughout the year, one would expect that each month would have about the same proportion of deaths, i.e., about 8.3 percent. The potential for gradual increase in the number of deaths associated with growing population base can be assumed to be counterbalanced by a decline resulting from improved mortality conditions. The data, however, show higher than average proportions in March and from June to August and lower than average proportions in February, April and from September to December. The deficit is most acute in December where some of the deaths have probably been registered in 1987. In view of the problems in the data noted earlier, one would hesitate to attach any significance to this pattern, though reliable data on the monthly distribution of deaths would be useful for research on the seasonality of diseases and their toll on the population.

Death by Cause:

Table B.16 shows the major causes of death by broad age groups and sex. Deaths from infections and parasitic diseases as well as circulatory system diseases are very prominent among both sexes, followed by neoplasms and respiratory system diseases.

There are variations within each major cause, for example, neoplasm and circulatory system related deaths are concentrated among the elderly population whereas respiratory system and endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases related deaths are more common among children. Also, males have a greater proportion of infection related deaths than females who, in turn, have greater proportion of circulatory system related deaths.

It is difficult to attach much significance to this distribution not only because of the non-representative nature of the data but also the problems of diagnosis. As already noted, the probable under-representation of infants and young children in the data may have led to under-representation of deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases which are common among children. The same could also have resulted from under-representation of deaths of people who live distantly from health facilities. On the other hand, diagnosis of the principal cause of death could have been faulty, since it is often made by nurses, especially in clinics where medical doctors are not available. Even in hospitals, the exact cause of death may not be easily identifiable. It would yet be more difficult to diagnose deaths occurring at home which are registered by relatives. All these factors conspire against the unqualified use of the cause of death data, though do not diminish their importance for anlytical and policy oriented research.

Distribution of Deaths by District:

Table B.17 gives the distribution of registered deaths in 1986 by district of residence and the ratio of these deaths to the mid-year population. This ratio may be looked upon as a crude death

TABLE B.16: REGISTERED DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1986 BY MAJOR CAUSE OF DEATH, BROAD AGE GROUP AND SEX

CAUSE OF DEATH	MALES				FEMALES			
	0-14	15-49	50+*	TOTAL	0-14	15-49	50+*	TOTAL
Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	45	42	78	165	29	19	36	84
Neoplasms	7	25	102	134	4	22	41	67
Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Diseases	47	5	13	65	21	2	4	27
Circulatory System Diseases	17	53	77	147	14	43	54	111
Respiratory System Disaeses	71	17	30	118	37	10	18	65
Digestive System Diseases	4	5	9	18	3	3	9	15
Complications of Pregnancy, Child-birth & Puerperium	-	-	-	-	15	3	5	23
Injury & Poisoning	14	31	13	58	8	11	6	25
Others and N/S	79	48	100	227	48	19	53	120
TOTAL	284	226	422	932	194	133	237	564

Percentages

Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	15.8	18.6	18.4	17.8	14.9	14.3	15.5	15.0
Neoplasms	2.5	11.1	24.1	14.4	2.1	16.5	17.2	11.9
Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Diseases	16.5	2.2	3.1	7.0	10.8	1.5	1.7	4.8
Circulatory System Diseases	6.0	23.5	18.2	15.8	7.2	32.3	22.7	19.6
Respiratory System Diseases	25.0	7.5	7.1	12.6	19.1	7.5	7.6	11.5
Digestive System Diseases	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.4	3.8	2.7
Complications of Pregnancy, Child-birth and Puerperium	-	-	-	-	7.7	2.3	2.1	4.1
Injury & Poisoning	4.9	13.7	3.1	6.2	4.1	8.3	2.5	4.4
Others & N/S	27.8	21.2	23.9	24.4	24.7	14.3	22.2	21.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Including the not stated category.

TABLE B.17: REGISTERED DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1986 BY DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AND RATIO OF REGISTERED DEATHS TO DISTRICT POPULATION

District of Residence	Deaths (Both sexes)	Estimated Mid-year Population	Ratio of Deaths to mid-year population (per 1000)
Gaborone	98	94,572	1.04
Francistown	138	43,565	3.17
Lobatse	58	23,680	2.45
Selebi-Phikwe	66	41,124	1.60
Orapa	7	7,343	0.95
Jwaneng	9	10,244	0.88
Palapye	14	13,728	1.02
Tlokweng	7	9,514	0.74
Ngwaketse	129	117,231	1.10
Barolong	8	17,892	0.45
S-East (exc. Tlok.)	88	28,789	3.06
Kweneng	143	138,380	1.03
Kgatleng	82	49,119	1.67
C-Serowe (exc. Pal.)	113	89,868	1.26
C-Mahalapye	146	95,120	1.55
C-Bobonong	16	51,248	0.31
C-Boteti	17	30,101	0.56
C-Tutume	186	81,649	2.29
North-East	40	41,685	1.00
Ngamiland	100	75,844	1.32
Chobe	6	9,514	0.63
Ghanzi	4	22,328	0.18
Kgalagadi	5	28,320	0.18
Outside Botswana	16	-	-
TOTAL	1496	1,120,858	1.34

rate. The overall deficiency in the registration, and the wide variation in the extent of registration from one district to another, are clearly visible. At the national level, only 1.34 deaths have been registered per 1000 population, whereas at the district level this ratio ranges from a minimum of 0.18 per thousand in Ghanzi and Kgalagadi to a maximum of 3.17 per thousand in Francistown. Although, due to their remoteness, the Ghanzi and Kgalagadi districts can be excused for their low rate of coverage, this is not so for Gaborone, Orapa, Jwaneng or Tlokweng where both health facilities and registration offices are within easy reach. Another inconsistency is the contrast in the rates of registration between neighboring or similar types of districts, for example, between Gaborone and Lobatse, or between Central-Boteti and Central-Tutume. It is unclear also whether compulsory registration has led to more comprehensive coverage since Gaborone and Selebi-Phikwe have lower rates than the other compulsory areas of Francistown and Lobatse, and since the districts with compulsory registration villages (e.g., Ngwaketse, Kweneng, Kgatleng, C-Serowe, C-Mahalapye, Ngamiland, and Chobe) do not have significantly higher rates than those without them (e.g., C-Tutume and S-East).

Conclusion:

The general conclusion emanating from this analysis is similar to that emanating from births statistics. Not only that the vital registration of deaths is deficient, it is even more so than that of the Medical Statistics system with which it has some overlap. This, of course, calls for the integration of the two systems into a single but efficient one which can satisfy both the administrative and the statistical needs of the country.

The main objective of the current analysis was not to provide a detailed and definitive picture on the demographic or spatial patterns of deaths, or their relationships with other variables, but merely to describe the general characteristics of the deaths data emanating from the Vital Statistics system and to highlight their current deficiencies and future prospects. This is the first attempt at compiling and analysing the vital statistics data in Botswana which have been collected for many years and have the potential for improvement in the future.

B.3. MARRIAGE STATISTICS: 1986

Introduction:

Just as in the cases of births and deaths, the authority of compiling and safekeeping 'Registration of Marriage' forms as well as issuing of Marriage Certificates rests with the Civil Registration and Vital Events Unit of the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs.

Marriage, in Botswana, takes place on the basis of the sanctioning of either the church or the court. In both cases, marriage may be arranged through Banns, i.e., the usual practice of proclaiming the names of the candidates for a period of 14 days before formalizing marriage, or by a special licence which expedites the marriage process, eliminating waiting. The locally processed marriage Registration Forms are subsequently dispatched to the office of the Registrar for issuance of a marriage certificate and safekeeping of the forms.

The Demographic Statistics Unit of the Central Statistics Office has begun computerizing these statistics from January 1986 onwards with the aim of both establishing a modern data management system for the office of the Registrar and for providing detailed statistics on marriages in the country, which may, in conjunction with other information, help to explain fertility behaviour.

The total number of 1,638 marriages registered in 1986 appears to be quite small for an adult population (15 years and above) of about 585,000. Not all of these persons are, of course, eligible for marriage, since some of them may already be married and others may not have suitable partners. On the other hand, some married persons may in due course get divorced or become widowed so as to gain eligibility for re-marriage; or some couples may adopt an informal "consensual union" type marriage without a registration.

Hitherto, there has been no regular compilation of marriage statistics nor any analysis of "marriage flow" data in Botswana, although "marital status" statistics have been available in the decennial censuses and a few recent surveys. The two sets of data are different: one shows the "stock" of marriage, the other its "flow". Even though estimates of the "flow" of marriage may be derived by indirect means (e.g., multiple decrement life tables), these estimates would be subject to certain biasses and limitations. Direct data on "marriage flow" is therefore important to illuminate both the pace of marriage and the characteristics of those getting married.

The purpose of this essay is not to assess the completeness or deficiency of the registration, but merely to present the numbers and discuss the characteristics of registered marriages as

collected by the office of the Registrar. It is hoped that this exercise will in due course lead to a gradual improvement in the registration of marriages and facilitate useful analysis of the data.

Marriages By Month and District of Registration:

Table B.18 shows the distribution of marriages in 1986 by month of occurance and district of registration. Relatively few marriages have occured in the first half of the year compared with the second half, thus, there seems to be a preference to delay marriage towards the year-end.

The largest number of marriages took place in Gaborone and Francistown as well as in Kweneng district, which collectively accounted for about 40 percent of all recorded marriages in 1986. On the other hand, C-Boteti and Ghanzi districts recorded no marriage at all and seven other districts had less than ten marriages each.

In terms of relative frequency (i.e., ratio of marriages to the district population 15-49 years old), urban areas, particularly Lobatse, Francistown and Selebi-Phikwe, show relatively high marriage rates, and rural areas, except South-East, demonstrate relatively low rates. This picture, however, may be misleading, since some individuals may register their marriage in towns on account of presence of courts there or other conveniences, when in fact they may be living elsewhere.

A better picture is obtained by looking at "resident marriage rates" (i.e., ratio of marriages of residents to the district population aged 15-49), for either husbands or wives. These rates, shown in Table B.19, more or less confirm the earlier picture of relatively higher marriage rates in the towns, especially Lobatse, S-Phikwe, Orapa, Gaborone and Francistown, and generally lower rates in rural districts (except in South-East). Since the degree of completeness of these recorded marriages is unknown, the low rate may as well reflect undercoverage of events as any socio-cultural trait against formalised marriages, if at all such a trait exists. It is impossible therefore to make a definitive conclusion except to note that the relative frequency of registered marriages is lower in rural than in urban areas.

Type of Marriage:

Of the 1,638 couples registering their marriage, 271 (16.5%) solemnized it through the church and 1,367 (83.5%) through the court (Table B.20), indicating a clear preference for the court. About two-thirds of marriages (67.0%) followed the normal "Banns" procedure involving an announcement of intent of marriage and the customary waiting period, while one-third opted for a special licence dispensation.

TABLE B.18: NUMBER OF MARRIAGES IN 1986 BY MONTH AND DISTRICT OF REGISTRATION

DISTRICT	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	PERCENT
GABORONE	9	2	21	21	27	32	26	30	35	23	26	29	281	17.2
FRANCISTOWN	9	7	4	20	15	14	11	14	16	13	28	25	176	10.7
LOBATSE	6	2	7	8	15	9	8	22	16	16	20	24	153	9.3
SELEBI-PHIKWE	8	13	17	9	7	7	11	14	11	13	15	4	129	7.9
ORAPA	1	4	1	2	5	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	19	1.2
JWANENG	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	8	0.5
PALAPYE	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	12	0.7
TLOKWENG	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
NGWAKETSE	8	6	11	3	14	8	7	13	23	25	21	21	160	9.8
BAROLONG	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
S-EAST (EXC.TLOK.)	23	20	11	2	0	1	4	7	6	9	6	10	99	6.0
KWENENG	19	9	14	11	13	11	23	12	19	29	19	24	203	12.4
KGATLENG	5	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	12	13	17	11	72	4.4
C.SEROWE(EXC.PAL.)	13	5	6	5	6	5	5	12	9	22	24	19	131	8.0
C.MAHALAPYE	11	3	5	6	13	6	9	14	10	11	6	27	121	7.4
C.BOBONONG	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0.2
C.BOTETI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
C.TUTUME	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	9	0.5
NORTH EAST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
NGAMILAND	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	6	6	0	3	9	32	2.0
CHOBE	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	7	0.4
GHANZI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
KGALAGADI	0	0	1	1	3	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	19	1.2
T O T A L	115	75	103	97	126	104	115	153	169	179	191	211	1,638	100.0
Percent	7.0	4.6	6.3	5.9	7.7	6.3	7.0	9.3	10.3	10.9	11.7	12.9	100.0	100.0

TABLE B.19: NUMBER OF MARRIAGES IN 1986 AND MARRIAGE RATES BY SPOUSE'S DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE

District	Estimated Population 15-49 Years Old	Number of Marriages by District of Residence of		Marriage Rate (%) by District of Residence of	
		Groom	Bride	Groom	Bride
Gaborone	52,816	331	274	0.6	0.5
Francistown	21,656	102	104	0.5	0.5
Lobatse	11,652	91	83	0.8	0.7
S-Phikwe	21,767	141	104	0.6	0.5
Orapa	4,626	33	22	0.7	0.5
Jwaneng	7,009	22	11	0.3	0.2
Palaye	6,341	36	23	0.6	0.4
Tlokweng	4,653	14	21	0.3	0.5
Ngwaketse	44,591	178	187	0.4	0.4
Barolong	7,022	26	29	0.4	0.4
S-East	11,994	54	68	0.5	0.6
Kweneng	54,446	202	231	0.4	0.4
Kgatleng	19,178	52	66	0.3	0.3
C-Serowe	34,002	77	106	0.2	0.3
C-Mahalapye	38,191	120	144	0.3	0.4
C-Bobonong	19,906	3	10	0.2	0.5
C-Boteti	12,246	11	7	0.1	0.1
C-Tutume	30,399	51	62	0.2	0.2
N-East	15,856	2	3	0.0	0.0
Ngamiland	29,460	42	43	0.1	0.1
Chobe	4,155	2	3	0.1	0.1
Ghanzi	9,347	3	3	0.0	0.0
Kgalagadi	11,627	20	20	0.2	0.2
Outside Botswana	-	25	14	-	-
TOTAL	472,940	1,638	1,638	0.3	0.3

TABLE B.20: NUMBER OF MARRIAGES IN 1986 BY DISTRICT OF REGISTRATION AND MARRIAGE TYPE

DISTRICT	CHURCH:BANNS	CHURCH:SPECIAL LICENCE	COURT:BANNS	COURT:SPECIAL LICENCE	TOTAL
GABORONE	19	6	160	96	281
FRANCISTOWN	2	2	49	123	176
LOBATSE	8	1	112	32	153
SELEBI PHIKWE	3	0	109	17	129
ORAPA	1	0	5	13	19
JWANENG	0	1	3	4	8
PALAPYE	1	0	11	0	12
TLOKWENG	0	0	1	0	1
NGWAKETSE	49	1	60	50	160
BAROLONG	2	0	0	0	2
S-EAST (EXC.TLOK.)	27	9	30	33	99
KWENENG	66	3	83	51	203
KGATLENG	7	1	28	36	72
C.SEROWE (EXC. PAL.)	23	0	80	28	131
C.MAHALAPYE	23	0	92	6	121
C.BOBONONG	2	0	1	0	3
C.BOTETI	0	0	0	0	0
C.TUTUME	5	0	1	3	9
NORTH EAST	1	0	0	0	1
NGAMILAND	1	1	22	8	32
CHOBE	0	0	2	5	7
GHANZI	0	0	0	0	0
KGALAGADI	6	0	3	10	19
T O T A L	246	25	852	515	1,638
Percent	15.0	1.5	52.0	31.5	100.0

Age of Spouses at Marriage:

Table B.21 shows a cross-classification of husband and wife by age at marriage. The age difference between the spouses is apparent: husbands tend to be older than wives. For example, while five percent of wives were in the 15-19 year age category, no husbands were there, and while 20.2 percent of husbands were 40 years old or over, only 6.8 percent of wives were so. In twenty percent of the marriages, grooms were in the 25-29 and their brides in the 20-24 age categories.

The average age of grooms was 34.84 years in 1986, and of brides, 27.74 years, leaving a difference between the two of 7.1 years. In terms of median age, grooms and brides had a similarly large difference of 6.42 years (32.72 vs. 26.30).

The significantly older age of grooms relative to brides at time of marriage is a common observation in the developing countries, and stems mainly from the husbands' expected roles as breadwinners for the family which, in turn, entails some degree of financial security on behalf of prospective husbands that cannot be attained at a young age.

Previous Marital Status of Spouses:

According to Table B.22, the majority of marriages (92.9%) occur among previously unmarried individuals. Whereas four percent of marriages were among divorced grooms and bachelor brides, the proportion of divorced brides marrying bachelor grooms was less than one percent (0.8%). In general, there were more divorced or widowed men re-marrying than were women, although both spouses were predominantly bachelor at time of marriage.

Occupation of Spouses:

The major occupational categories at time of marriage are depicted in Table B.23. While grooms show a fair spread across several occupational categories, e.g., professional, administrative, clerical, agricultural, construction and production related occupations, brides are heavily concentrated in the service occupations (58.6 percent of all marriages). Brides do show, however, a larger proportion of professional/technical occupations relative to grooms (18.3 versus 13.0 percent), but only a miniscule proportion of managerial/administrative occupations (1.5 versus 14.2 percent).

The concentration of brides in "service" occupations leaves little room for other combinations of groom-bride occupations; over 40 percent of all marriages in 1986 took place between brides engaged in "service" and grooms in production, clerical, agricultural or administrative/managerial occupations.

TABLE B.21: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIAGES IN 1986 BY SPOUSE'S AGE GROUP

Age of Bride	Age of Groom						
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	TOTAL
15-19	8	41	28	3	2	0	82
20-24	25	330	171	53	13	5	597
25-29	2	123	267	95	37	12	536
30-34	0	5	51	81	45	41	223
35-39	0	3	1	18	31	36	89
40+	0	0	1	1	9	100	111
TOTAL	35	502	519	251	137	194	1,638
	Percent of Total						
15-19	0.5	2.5	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.0
20-24	1.5	20.1	10.4	3.2	0.8	0.3	36.4
25-29	0.1	7.5	16.3	5.8	2.2	0.7	32.7
30-34	0.0	0.3	3.1	4.9	2.7	2.5	13.6
35-39	0.0	0.2	-	1.1	1.9	2.2	5.4
40+	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.5	6.1	6.8
TOTAL	2.1	30.6	31.7	15.3	8.4	11.8	100.0

TABLE B. 22: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIAGES IN 1986 BY SPOUSE'S PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS

Bride's Marital Status	Groom's Marital Status			
	Bachelor	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Spinster	1,521	67	15	1,603
Divorced	13	10	2	25
Widowed	6	3	1	10
TOTAL	1,540	80	18	1,638
	Percent of Total			
Spinster	92.9	4.1	0.9	97.9
Divorced	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.5
Widowed	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6
TOTAL	94.0	4.9	1.1	100.0

TABLE B.23: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIAGES IN 1986 BY SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION

Occupation of Bride	Occupation of Groom							
	Prof/ Tech.	Admin/ Manag.	Clerical	Agric- ulture	Produc- tion	Construc- tion	Others	TOTAL
Professional/Technical	94	48	55	14	51	13	25	300
Admin/Managerial	6	7	3	5	2	1	2	26
Clerical	41	58	58	7	39	13	23	239
Service	49	99	151	115	275	70	194	953
Production	5	6	12	1	10	1	4	39
Others	18	14	10	4	11	4	20	81
TOTAL	213	232	289	146	388	102	268	1,638

Percent of Total

Professional/Technical	5.7	2.9	3.4	0.9	3.1	0.8	1.5	18.3
Admin/Managerial	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5
Clerical	2.5	3.5	3.5	0.4	2.4	0.8	1.4	14.5
Service	3.0	6.0	9.2	7.0	16.8	4.3	11.9	58.6
Production	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.4
Others	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	4.6
TOTAL	13.0	14.2	17.6	8.9	23.7	6.2	16.4	100.0

Conclusion:

This first attempt at analysing the marriage statistics, collected by the Ministry of Home Affairs, has concentrated on giving a general description of the couples entering a formal marriage in the country. The marriage form does not contain much information that can be used for further analysis.

Unlike the birth and death registrations which are both very deficient, marriage registrations must be fully comprehensive (save for some possible losses of forms), since no formal marriage can be contracted without having to be registered. What appears to be deficient is the marriage event itself. As confirmed by the birth data, formal marriage seems to be a rare event in Botswana which is even getting rarer among the younger generations.

B.4. RESIDENCE PERMIT STATISTICS: 1987

Introduction:

All foreigners staying or intending to stay in Botswana over 90 days must obtain a residence permit or an exemption certificate by applying to the Department of Immigration of the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs. Government contractual employees, long term consultants, and members of the diplomatic corps are issued with exemption certificates while all other foreigners, e.g, those employed by private firms or operating own businesses, together with their dependents, are issued with residence permits. Applications for residence permits go through the scrutiny of the Immigrants' Selection Board, headed by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, before being approved.

Data from the issued residence permits and exemption certificates are now compiled and computerized by the Demographic Statistics Unit of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), with a view to having an up-to-date and easily accessible information on the number of non-citizen population in the country and on their social and demographic characteristics. Only limited information on non-citizens was available before, based on manual compilation and processing of the data and published in the Tourist Statistics Report of the CSO. With the current computerization, it is hoped that detailed and reliable information on the non-citizen population of Botswana would be readily available. Computerization, however, has not created an absolutely error-free and comprehensive set of data; problems of coverage and timeliness still exist and could only be eliminated by time.

A residence permit or an exemption certificate is issued to the individual applicant who may possess a spouse, children or other dependents who, in such cases, are all included under his/her document. Thus, a certificate or a permit may cover several individuals, instead of only the applicant. Although it is possible to seperate the applicants from their dependents, this is not done in this analysis, instead all the non-citizens are taken into consideration. The data for 1987 show that there are more residence permits issued than exemption certificates.

Reasons For Residence in Botswana:

The majority of non-citizen residents are here for contractual employment, followed by their dependents. Only a small number are here for 'immigration' purposes or 'business' (Table B.24). When the data are broken down by nationality, it can be seen that the majority of non-citizen residents are from the United Kingdom, followed by those from South Africa and India. Employment is the dominant reason for seeking residence permit or exemption certificate by all nationals.

Age and Sex Characteristics of Non-citizens:

Table B.25 indicates that there more male than female permit/certificate holders who, in turn, are concentrated in the 30-39 year age group. Almost an equal proportion of males is in the 0-17 year age category, undoubtedly representing the dependent children. With females, about one-third are in the 'dependent' age group of 0-17 and only 23.7 percent are in the 30-39 age category (Table B.25). When both sexes are considered together, 29.3 percent of all the resident non-citizens appear in the 'dependent', and 25.5 percent in the 30-39 age categories, respectively..

The sex data should be treated with some caution since it was based, to a large measure, on the coder's judgement as to whether a given name was for male or a female. The documents from which the information was extracted did not specify sex.

Continent of Origin of Non-citizens:

Most of the residence permit holders are from Africa, followed closely by those from Europe (Table B.26). Very few are from Australia. In case of Exemption Certificates, Europe tops the list and Africa follows in second place; clearly due to the preponderance of Government employees and diplomatic personnel from Europe (Table B.27).

Conclusion:

The data show that the majority of residence permit or exemption certificate holders residing in Botswana are male and are concentrated in the 30-39 and 0-17 age categories. There are slightly more residence permit than exemption certificate holders and, among both, employment is the primary reason for being in Botswana. Immigrants constitute the smallest number among the resident non-citizens.

Although the data set on residence permit and exemption certificate holders needs to be improved, both in terms of coverage and timeliness, it does nevertheless give a good picture of the non-citizens residing in Botswana who, by law, must possess either a residence permit or an exemption certificate to be able to stay in the country.

TABLE B.24: RESIDENCE PERMITS AND EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1987 BY NATIONALITY AND PURPOSE OF ISSUE

NATIONALITY	PURPOSE OF ISSUE					
	BUSINESS	EMPLOY-MENT	DEPENDENT /STUDENT	IMMIG-RANT	OTHER	TOTAL
MOZAMBIQUE	4	20	18	2	3	47
ZIMBABWE	20	316	99	32	3	470
NAMIBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZAMBIA	2	74	34	8	4	122
MALAWI	8	24	5	0	0	37
ANGOLA	0	0	0	0	0	0
LESOTHO	0	3	3	0	0	6
NIGERIA	0	5	2	0	0	7
GHANA	1	78	31	0	1	111
SWAZILAND	0	13	3	0	0	16
SOUTH AFRICA	58	517	148	26	17	766
OTHER AFRICA	6	192	73	5	13	289
U.K.	22	1,020	66	3	22	1,133
FRANCE	0	25	0	0	1	26
GERMANY	3	95	18	0	10	126
SWEDEN	5	45	7	0	9	66
NORWAY	0	25	5	0	10	40
DENMARK	0	18	7	0	16	41
HOLLAND	0	29	6	0	0	35
ITALY	0	21	1	0	0	22
OTHER EUROPE	12	238	30	0	13	293
U.S.A.	3	124	20	1	90	238
CANADA	1	34	7	0	2	44
OTHER AMERICA	0	6	1	0	1	8
INDIA	23	424	145	3	23	618
PAKISTAN	0	20	3	0	0	23
SRI LANKA	9	65	16	0	5	95
CHINA	0	18	1	0	5	24
OTHER ASIA	0	12	3	1	9	25
AUSRTRALIA, NZ	0	42	2	0	1	45
NOT STATED	0	13	4	0	1	18
TOTAL MALES	177	3,516	758	81	259	4,791

TABLE B.26: RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN 1987 BY CONTINENT OF ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF ISSUE

CONTINENT		PURPOSE OF ISSUE					
		BUSINESS	EMPLOY-MENT	DEPENDENT /STUDENT	IMMIG-RANT	OTHER	TOTAL
AFRICA	No:	96	887	262	69	28	1342
	%	7.2	66.1	19.5	5.1	2.1	100.0
EUROPE	No:	42	1133	44	3	22	1244
	%	3.4	91.3	3.5	0.2	0.8	100.0
AMERICA	No:	1	54	5	0	7	67
	%	1.5	80.6	7.5	-	10.4	100.0
ASIA	No:	31	171	28	0	14	244
	%	12.7	70.1	11.5	-	5.7	100.0
AUSTRALIA	No:	0	13	2	0	1	16
	%	-	81.2	12.5	-	6.3	100.0
TOTAL	No:	170	2258	341	72	72	2913
	%	5.8	77.5	11.7	2.5	2.5	100.0

TABLE B.27: EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN 1987 BY CONTINENT OF ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF ISSUE

CONTINENT		PURPOSE OF ISSUE					
		BUSINESS	EMPLOY-MENT	DEPENDENT /STUDENT	IMMIG-RANT	OTHER	TOTAL
AFRICA	No:	3	358	156	4	14	535
	%	0.6	66.9	29.2	0.7	2.6	100.0
EUROPE	No:	0	388	97	0	59	544
	%	-	71.3	17.8	-	10.8	100.0
AMERICA	No:	3	110	23	1	87	225
	%	1.3	49.3	10.2	0.4	38.7	100.0
ASIA	No:	1	371	141	4	28	545
	%	0.2	68.1	25.9	0.7	5.1	100.0
AUSTRALIA	No:	0	29	0	0	0	29
	%	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
TOTAL	No:	7	1257	417	9	188	1878
	%	0.4	66.9	22.2	0.5	10.0	100.0

BOTSWANA TOURISM SURVEY: 1984-85

C.1: INTRODUCTION

The Division of Tourism in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry requested the services of the Central Statistics Office, in early January 1984, for the processing and analysis of a Tourism Questionnaire (copy attached). This questionnaire was designed by the Division of Tourism and circulated among tourists on Air Botswana flights, in Tourism Offices in Maun and Kasane and in all hotels, lodges, and safari camps in the country.

The purpose of that questionnaire was to find out the profile of an "average tourist" coming to the country, including motivations for coming, routings, preferences, likes and dislikes, amonut of money spent, length of stay and other aspects.

Methodology

This survey does not represent a statistically random sample, since the universe of tourists who came to Botswana at that time is unknown. Consequently, the survey results cannot be construed to represent an unbiased picture of the tourists or tourism related facts of Botswana, but merely to reflect some general characteristics about them. All findings must therefore be treated as preliminary and subject to confirmation by properly sampled statistical surveys.

The questionnaire on which the present analysis is based can be expected to introduce bias or straightforward errors into the results. Firstly, it is meant to be answered by a single individual, which in the case of a group, fails to reflect the characteristics of the other members. Consequently, the sample will tend to be biased towards adults and probably males, since it may be that husbands, instead of wives, may have chosen to fill in the questionnaire where a family was concerned. The occupational distribution and all other characteristics would accordingly be selective and not necessarily representative of the true picture. Secondly, there is no provision in the questinnaire to distinguish whether money spent in Botswana by the tourist is spent by the respondent alone or by his (or her) companions as well. If the individual is in a party and the reported expenditures are those of the whole party, our assumption that these are his own expenditures would be erronous and would exaggerate expenses made by individual tourists. There are other problems in the expenditure data, e.g., some persons reported only figures without reference to the monetary unit used, in which case it was assumed to be in Pula. All other monetary units were converted to Pula according to the mid-year value of the exchange rate. Thirdly, some questions were misunderstood by some individuals, for example, those on routing into or out of Botswana. Instead of showing the routes taken, they replied "by bus" or "by air". Fourthly, some questions were confused or misunderstood, for example, in the case of "what

other African countries visited? (Q.12), some respondents assumed an indefinite time frame and listed countries visited prior to the current trip. Or, as in the case of the "place of stay" (Q.23), which was meant to establish the area of destination, some respondents simply wrote "with friends" or "in hotels," etc., instead of specifying the names of places visited.

Fifthly, a large number of persons did not reply to some of the questions, especially those on expenditure, which consequently may introduce a "selectivity" bias in the answers given.

Despite these drawbacks, there are many other questions that were starightforward enough and capable of supplying valuable information on the visitors' personal characteristics, their assessment of the positive or negative points of a trip to Botswana, purpose of the visit and the nature of travel arrangements made.

More than three-quarters (77.6%) of the returned questionnaires (a total of 621) were completed in 1984 and the remainder (22.4%) in 1985. Large numbers were filled out in the first half of 1984, especially in March, followed by July. Very small numbers were returned during October to December in either year (Table C.1). In terms of location, 76 respondents did not say where they filled out the questionnaire, whereas Maun was the most frequently quoted location (29.9%) for those replying. Kazungula Border gate and Savuti are the other major locations, followed by Gaborone (Table C.2).

Other Relevant Studies

In the course of return of these questionnaires to the Department of Tourism (1984-85), two other studies on tourism were being undertaken in Botswana, neither of which were based on a statistically random sample. One of these concentrated on the contributions of the tourist industry to the economy of Botswana, while the other was concerned with the characteristics of the independent tourists visiting the country. The "Contribution" study was directed at tourism establishments directly involved in the trade and individuals or establishments indirectly involved, in addition to government agencies dealing with tourism. Based on face to face or telephone interviews and mail questionnaire, the study results are published in the following three reports, all released by the Kalahari Conservation Society:

J.D. Fowkes. The Contribution of the Tourist Industry to the Economy of the Republic of Botswana, Gaborone, 1985.

S. Bayne, L. Warren and J. Fowkes. Preliminary Attitudes of Members of the Tourist Industry, Tourists and Government to Tourism in Botswana. Gaborone, 1985.

TABLE C.1: DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNED QUESTIONNAIRES BY MONTH AND PLACE OF RESPONSE

Month	Maun	Savuti	Kazungula	Gaborone	Other	N/S	TOTAL
Jan.- Feb.	11	-	56	7	13	16	103
Mar.- Apr.	29	15	50	27	29	16	166
May -Jun.	30	27	12	4	27	10	110
Jul.- Aug.	86	18	5	3	38	15	165
Sep.- Oct.	3	32	-	2	13	19	69
Nov.- Dec.	4	-	-	-	4	-	8
Total	163	92	123	43	124	76	621

NOTE : 482 of the above questionnaires have been returned in 1984 and 139 in 1985.

TABLE C.2: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY SEX AND PLACE OF FILLING OUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Sex		Maun	Martins Drift	Savuti	Kazungula	Gaborone	Kasane	Other	Total
Male:	No=	71	12	72	119	36	12	96	418
	% =	17.0	2.9	17.2	28.5	8.6	2.9	22.9	100.0
Female:	No=	92	-	20	4	7	2	2	127
	% =	72.4		15.7	3.1	5.5	1.6	1.6	100.0
Total:	No=	163	12	92	123	43	14	98	545
	% =	29.9	2.2	16.9	22.6	7.9	2.6	18.0	100.0

J. Fowkes and S. Bayne. Study Methodology Used in the Evaluation of the Contribution of Tourism to the Economy of Botswana: Problems Encountered and Recommendations For Similar Studies. Gaborone, 1985.

The other study dealt with tourists travelling independently in the country, i.e., not having booked through a travel agency, and aimed at learning about their characteristics and likes or dislikes. Also based on face to face interviews, supplemented by mail questionnaire during 1985-86, the study results are published in the following two reports:

B. Ingram, M. Roberts and J. and S. Fowkes. An Evaluation of the Gate Entry Records of the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Botswana, For the Period January 1984 to June 1985. Gaborone, 1985.

B. Ingram, M. Roberts and J. and S. Fowkes. A Profile of the Independent Tourist Visiting Botswana in 1985. Gaborone, 1985.

The current analysis is not meant to be a comparative one, thus it will not entail comparisons with the above studies. Interested researchers may, however, do so in order to get a more comprehensive picture of the tourism situation in Botswana, or for methodological reasons.

The summary analysis below covers the main topics addressed by the survey. Although selected tabulations are provided, additional ones may be requested by writing to the Government Statistician, Central Statistics Office, Private Bag 0024, Gaborone.

C.2: DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Age and Sex

Of the 621 respondents, 406 (65.4%) were male and 215 (34.6%) female, the majority of whom being older than age 15 but younger than 45. About one-fifth (22.1%) of the respondents were in the 45-59 age category and about one-tenth (9.9%) were 60 years old or over. The proportion of children below age 15 was very small (2.9%); most probably due to the respondent selectivity, noted earlier. Children accompanying parents in these trips do not seem to have been reflected in the data since they did not fill out the questionnaire themselves (Table C.3).

Marital Status and Nationality

Close to half of the respondents were married and about four-tenths were single, both among males and females (Table C.4). About one-tenth of males (9.1%) and a small proportion of females (3.7%) reported to be seperated from their spouses; and a

TABLE C.3: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY AGE, SEX AND NATIONALITY

Sex and Nationality	Age: Less than 30		30 to 44		45 or older		Not stated		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
MALES										
S.Africa/ Namibia	33	27.0	49	40.5	40	33.1	24	57.1	146	36.0
G. Britain	25	20.5	16	13.2	14	11.6	2	4.8	57	14.0
U.S.A.	6	4.9	9	7.4	32	26.3	2	4.8	49	12.1
Germany	13	10.7	12	9.9	12	9.9	9	21.4	46	11.3
Australia/ N. Zealand	8	6.6	11	9.1	4	3.3	2	4.8	25	6.2
Canada	4	3.3	2	1.7	3	2.5	-	-	9	2.2
Other	33	27.0	22	18.2	16	13.2	3	7.1	74	18.2
Total	122	100.0	121	100.0	121	100.0	42	100.0	406	100.0
FEMALES										
S.Africa/ Namibia	13	18.6	7	16.3	12	25.5	25	45.5	57	26.5
G. Britain	11	15.7	8	18.6	6	12.8	3	5.5	28	13.0
U.S.A	5	7.1	6	13.9	19	40.4	6	10.9	36	16.7
Germany	6	8.6	4	9.3	2	4.2	12	21.8	24	11.2
Australia/ N. Zealand	10	14.3	6	13.9	3	6.4	2	3.6	21	9.8
Canada	3	4.3	1	2.3	2	4.2	-	-	6	2.8
Other	22	31.4	11	25.6	3	6.4	7	12.7	43	20.0
Total	70	100.0	43	100.0	47	100.0	55	100.0	215	100.0
TOTAL										
S.Africa/ Namibia	46	24.0	56	34.4	52	30.9	49	50.5	203	32.7
G. Britain	36	18.8	24	14.6	20	11.9	5	5.2	85	13.7
U.S. A.	11	5.7	15	9.1	51	30.4	8	8.2	85	13.7
Germany	19	9.9	16	9.8	14	8.3	21	21.6	70	11.3
Australia/ N. Zealand	18	9.4	17	10.4	7	4.2	4	4.1	46	7.4
Canada	7	3.6	3	1.8	5	3.0	-	-	15	2.4
Other	55	28.6	33	20.1	19	11.4	10	10.3	177	18.8
Total	192	100.0	164	100.0	168	100.0	97	100.0	621	100.0

negligible proportion was widowed or divorced.

About one-third (32.7%) of all respondents were either of South-African or Namibian nationality, constituting the largest category among the tourists (Table C.5). British and U.S. citizens follow by equal proportions (13.7%), and West Germans and Australians/New Zealanders trail slightly behind (11.3% and 7.4%, respectively). Other nationalities altogether account for 20.6% of the tourists.

Country of Residence

Close to half (44.6%) of the tourists responding to the question indicated a residence in South Africa or Namibia. Residents of the U.S.A., Germany and Great Britain followed in a descending order, with 12.3, 8.9 and 6.6 percents, respectively (Table C.6). Apparently, a small number (3.1%) of foreign nationals residing in Botswana filled out the questionnaire as well. Residents of Australia/New Zealand and Canada were also well represented. Of particular significance is the fact that some of the residents of the neighboring countries, particularly South Africa, were not citizens of those countries but of other nations, most notably Britain, and to a lesser extent, U.S.A. and Germany. Still, the share of South African residents among the tourists coming to Botswana is clearly the most pronounced.

Occupation

Eighty four respondents did not specify their occupation. Among the remaining 537, there were significant numbers of engineers, students, teachers or university lecturers (7.4%), managing directors (5.6%), nurses, midwives or medical technicians (4.8%), retired persons (4.7%), housewives (4.3%), business owners or contractors, and medical doctors and dentists (3.7%, each) (Table C.7). This picture masks, however, important differentials between males and females in occupation. For example, while all the engineers and the majority of managing directors were male, all the housewives and the majority of nurses and midwives were female. The relative shares of male and female business owners or students are almost equal. Other than the students and housewives, the relatively high level of representation of business owners/contractors, managers and professionals among the Botswana tourists seem to reflect their financial well-being, and capacity to spend more on additional goods and services in the country, if properly offered.

C.3: TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

Method of Travel

Most of the tourists (56.0%) come to Botswana by motor vehicles, and slightly more than one-third (36.2%) by airlines. A small number travel by a combination of motor vehicle, air or train, and an insignificant number by railroad (Table C.8). Residents

TABLE C.4: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status Status	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Single	159	39.2	91	42.3	250	40.3
Married	202	49.8	105	48.8	307	49.4
Devorced	8	2.0	9	4.2	17	2.7
Widowed	-	-	2	0.9	2	0.3
Separated	37	9.1	8	3.7	45	7.2
Total	406	100.0	215	100.0	621	100.0

TABLE C.5: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY AND SEX

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
Nationality	No	%	No	%	No	%
S.A./Namibia	146	35.9	57	26.5	203	32.7
G. Britain	57	14.0	28	13.0	85	13.7
U.S.A	49	12.1	36	16.7	85	13.7
Holland	9	2.2	8	3.7	17	2.7
Germany	46	11.3	24	11.2	70	11.3
Australia/N.Z.	25	6.2	21	9.8	46	7.4
Canada	9	2.2	6	2.8	15	2.4
Zimbabwe	9	2.2	3	1.4	12	1.9
Other	56	13.8	32	14.9	88	14.2
Total	406	100.0	215	100.0	621	100.0

TABLE C.6: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country of Residence	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Botswana	9	2.2	10	4.7	19	3.1
SA/Namibia	193	47.8	82	38.5	275	44.6
G.Britain	23	5.7	18	8.4	41	6.6
U.S.A.	44	10.9	32	15.0	76	12.3
Germany	40	9.9	15	7.0	55	8.9
Australia/NZ	18	4.4	13	6.1	31	5.0
Canada	13	3.2	9	4.2	22	3.6
Zimbabwe	10	2.5	4	1.9	14	2.3
Other	54	13.4	30	14.1	84	13.6
Total	404	100.0	213	100.0	617	100.0

NOTE: In this and the following tables only persons responding to the particular question(s) are included.

TABLE C.7: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY SEX AND OCCUPATION

Occupation	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Teacher/Lecturer/Professor	25	6.9	15	8.6	40	7.4
Engineer	50	13.8	-	-	50	9.3
Medical Doctor/Dentist	15	4.1	5	2.9	20	3.7
Nurse/Midwife/ Med.Technician	6	1.7	20	11.5	26	4.8
Other Professionals	32	8.8	11	6.3	43	8.0
Business owner/contractor	14	3.9	6	3.4	20	3.7
Managing Director	24	6.6	6	3.4	30	5.6
Clerical worker	4	1.1	9	5.2	13	2.4
Farmer	11	3.0	1	0.8	12	2.2
Retired	16	4.4	9	5.2	25	4.7
Student	33	9.1	17	9.8	50	9.3
Housewife	-	-	21	12.1	21	3.9
Other	133	36.6	54	31.0	185	34.5
Total	363	100.0	174	100.0	537	100.0

of G. Britain, Zimbabwe, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Germany have the highest propensity to travel by vehicle which, considering the distance of these countries from Botswana (except Zimbabwe), might look surprising, but it would appear that their coming to Botswana is indirect, i.e., they arrive first in a neighboring country and subsequently drive from there to Botswana. Residents of South Africa/Namibia, the U.S.A. and other foreigners residing in Botswana make significant use of airlines.

Whether First Visit

Seven out of every ten tourists coming to Botswana are first-time visitors and the remaining are repeat visitors. This proportion of repeat visitors is high and signify that those who come to the country once tend to come again. The repeat visitors are concentrated among the residents of G. Britain, South Africa/Namibia and Germany. While no repeat visitors are observed among the Canadians, the proportion of repeat visitors among the American and Australian/New Zealand residents is relatively small (Table C.9).

Whether it is a first or repeat visit differs according to the purpose of visit. About 48 percent of the first-time and 53 percent of the repeat visitors come for "main holiday", indicating that a good deal of the first comers to Botswana find it a satisfactory holiday venue and arrange to come again. One-fourth of all first-timers reported "photographic safari" to be the main reason for the visit, while those combining different reasons constituted about one-tenth (Table C.10). In contrast, "business" takes a more prominent position among the repeat visitors, while photographic safari and combination of safari and holiday declines. Fishing or hunting do not appear important reasons for visiting Botswana, and are thus not shown separately in the table.

Other African Countries Visited

Twenty three percent of tourists have not visited any African country when they came to Botswana, 13.5 percent have visited South africa only, 12.2 percent Zimbabwe only and the remainder have visited a combination of the neighboring Southern African countries. Those who have visited either of Swaziland, Lesotho or Zambia are very small (Table C.11). For about one-third of South African/Namibian residents visiting Botswana, the visit is a first opportunity to see another African country, since they have not visited any other one before. Residents of the U.S.A., Germany and Canada tend to combine their Botswana visit with visits to South Africa, Zimbabwe or other African countries, while residents of G. Britain tend to combine the visit with Zimbabwe or other countries. A relatively large proportion of South African/Namibian residents have visited Zimbabwe earlier (Table C.11).

TABLE C.10: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY PURPOSE OF VISIT AND WHETHER FIRST VISIT

Purpose of Visit	First Visit		Second or Subsequent Visit		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Visiting Friends/ Relatives	17	4.7	10	6.3	27	5.2
Main Holiday	173	48.1	84	52.5	257	49.4
Business	12	3.3	22	13.8	34	6.5
Photographic safari	90	25.0	21	13.1	111	21.3
Main Holiday + Photo safari	26	7.2	3	1.9	29	5.6
Other	42	11.7	20	12.5	62	11.9
Total	360	100.0	160	100.0	520	100.0

TABLE C.11: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AND OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES VISITED

Country Of Residence	Other Countries Visited															
	None		South Africa only		Zimbabwe only		Lesotho and Swaziland		S. Africa and Zimbabwe		Zambia and Zimbabwe		Other		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
SA/Namibia	86	31.3	6	2.2	56	20.4	25	9.1	5	1.8	11	4.0	86	31.1	275	100.0
G. Britain	4	9.8	6	14.6	7	14.6	-	-	3	7.3	1	2.4	20	48.8	41	100.0
U.S.A	8	10.7	23	30.7	2	2.7	-	-	15	20.0	2	2.7	25	33.3	75	100.0
Germany	14	25.5	15	27.3	3	5.5	1	1.8	8	14.5	1	1.8	13	23.6	55	100.0
Australia/ NZ	3	9.7	6	19.4	-	-	-	-	5	16.1	4	12.9	13	41.9	31	100.0
Canada	3	13.6	6	27.3	1	4.5	-	-	5	22.7	-	-	7	31.8	22	100.0
Other	24	20.7	21	18.1	6	5.2	-	-	11	9.5	4	3.4	50	43.1	116	100.0
Total	142	23.1	83	13.5	75	12.2	26	4.2	52	8.5	23	3.7	214	34.8	615	100.0

Routing Into Botswana

Regrettably, over half of the tourists did not reply, or gave invalid replies to this question. Among those replying, 42.3% have routed through South Africa, 7.0% through Zimbabwe, and 3.4% and 1.7% through Namibia and Zambia, respectively. Those who followed a different routing, including the direct one, constituted the remaining 45.6% of the tourists (Table C.12).

Routing Out of Botswana

The routing out of Botswana follows a similar pattern to the routing in. The majority of tourists leave the country either through South Africa or directly. The proportion of those coming into or leaving Botswana through the other neighboring countries, such as Zimbabwe and Zambia, is relatively small (Table C.12). The popularity of South Africa as a stepping stone is undoubtedly due to its good air connections with the rest of the world, the desire of overseas visitors to see it along with Botswana (or vice versa) as well as the lack, or inadequacy, of alternative routes for the visitors to Botswana.

Mode of Transport

About half of the tourists came to Botswana strictly with hired transport and the other half with own vehicles, or a combination of hired and own vehicles (Table C.13). There are differences between males and females and between persons of different age groups. For example, females tend to prefer hired transport (53.7%) compared with males who prefer driving own vehicles (45.4%), though this difference is not large. In contrast to the older persons' preference for hired transport, the younger ones more often use own vehicles.

Length of Stay

About one-third of the tourists stayed five days or less in Botswana, 16.3% stayed from 6 to 9 days, 28.6% from 10 to 14 days, and 19.9% stayed 15 days or more (Table C.14). On average, a visitor stayed 10.4 days in Botswana, with those coming for "main holiday" staying 10.9 days, for visiting relatives or friends 14 days, and for business 4.2 days, the shortest (Table C.15).

Party Size and Composition

The surprising fact about the party size is that there are many large parties among the visitors. While individuals travelling alone constitute no more than ten percent of the visitors, those travelling as married couples are about twenty percent, as a group of triplets about seven percent and as quadruplets about nine percent. Larger groups, with six persons, are also common. Huge parties, comprised of ten individuals or more, constitute more than a quarter of all the tourists visiting Botswana (Table C.16). These large parties come from several countries, though the largest ones are from South Africa. For example, 15.1% of

TABLE C.12: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY AND ROUTING TAKEN COMING INTO AND GOING OUT OF BOTSWANA

Nationality	S. Africa		Zimbabwe		Namibia		Zambia		Other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Routing into Botswana												
SA/Namibia	55	45.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	54.2	120	100.0
G. Britain	21	42.0	6	12.0	2	4.0	2	4.0	19	38.0	50	100.0
U.S.A.	22	46.8	7	14.9	2	4.3	-	-	7	14.9	38	100.0
Germany	3	13.6	-	-	1	4.5	2	9.0	16	72.7	22	100.0
Australia/NZ	4	19.0	1	4.8	5	23.8	1	4.8	10	47.6	21	100.0
Other	21	44.7	7	14.9	-	-	-	-	19	40.4	47	100.0
Total	126	42.3	21	7.0	10	3.3	5	1.7	136	45.6	298	100.0
Routing out of Botswana												
SA/Namibia	52	42.6	3	2.5	-	-	-	-	67	54.9	122	100.0
G. Britain	27	50.9	3	5.7	-	-	2	3.8	21	39.6	53	100.0
U.S.A.	20	58.8	9	26.5	-	-	-	-	5	14.7	34	100.0
Germany	7	30.4	3	13.0	-	-	-	-	13	56.5	23	100.0
Australia/NZ	4	19.0	2	9.5	4	19.0	-	-	11	52.4	21	100.0
Other	15	33.3	6	13.3	-	-	2	4.4	22	48.9	45	100.0
Total	125	41.9	26	8.7	4	1.3	4	1.3	139	46.6	298	100.0

TABLE C.13: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY AGE AND MODE OF TRANSPORT

	OWN		HIRED		OTHER		TOTAL	
Age	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
00-14	7	19.4	6	16.7	23	63.9	36	100.0
15-29	78	50.0	67	42.9	11	7.1	156	100.0
30-44	67	40.0	83	50.0	16	9.6	166	100.0
45-59	27	25.2	70	65.4	10	9.3	107	100.0
60+	3	5.9	33	64.7	15	29.4	51	100.0
Total	182	35.3	259	50.2	75	14.5	516	100.0

TABLE C.14: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY AND NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT IN BOTSWANA

	Nights Spent									
Nationality	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-14	15-19	20+	Total	Average Nights Per Person
SA/Namibia	8	16	25	35	3	66	24	26	203	11.4
G. Britain	2	12	7	9	4	27	5	11	77	11.0
U.S.A.	-	7	31	8	11	21	-	5	83	8.2
Germany	6	29	8	1	1	15	-	7	67	7.5
Australia/NZ	2	6	8	3	2	8	2	7	38	10.2
Canada	-	1	2	3	2	3	-	3	14	11.4
Other	5	17	16	13	2	30	5	23	111	11.3
Total	23	88	97	72	25	170	36	82	593	10.4
Percent	3.9	14.8	16.4	12.1	4.2	28.7	6.1	13.8	100.0	-

TABLE C.15: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY, MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT AND AVERAGE NIGHTS SPENT, BY PURPOSE

Purpose of Visit	Nationality														Average Night Per Person
	SA/ Namibia		G. Britain		U.S.A.		Germany		Australia & NZ		Other		Total		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Visiting Friends/ Relatives	2	1.1	10	13.9	3	4.1	3	4.6	-	-	9	9.0	27	5.2	14.0
Main Holiday	86	49.7	34	47.2	24	32.9	43	66.1	19	48.7	53	53.0	259	49.6	10.9
Business	14	8.1	9	12.5	3	4.1	1	1.5	1	2.6	6	6.0	34	6.5	4.2
Photo Safari	45	26.0	8	11.1	30	41.1	6	9.2	8	20.5	14	14.0	111	21.3	8.9
Main Holiday/ Safari	10	5.8	4	5.6	3	4.1	2	3.1	3	7.7	7	7.0	29	5.6	13.1
Other	16	9.2	7	9.7	10	13.7	10	15.4	8	20.5	11	11.0	62	11.9	11.2
Total	173	100.0	72	100.0	73	100.0	65	100.0	39	100.0	100	100.0	522	100.0	10.4

the visitors from South Africa/Namibia are in parties exceeding 20 individuals, 24.4% of those from G. Britain and 35.5% of those from Australia/New Zealand are in parties of between 15-19 persons. Parties of smaller sizes differ by country of residence, accordingly; e.g., more than one-fourth of G. Britain residents are travelling alone, compared with 2.9% of residents of South Africa. Four-tenths of residents of the U.S.A. are travelling in pairs compared to one-tenth of Australians and S. Africans, etc. (Table C.16).

From a kinship standpoint, about 15 percent of the tourists were travelling in couples and 8.4% in family units, while 12.8% were alone, and the rest in different configurations (Table C.17). Adult parties, as revealed in Table C.16 , comprised close to half of all the tourists. This distribution varied by nationality. For example, among the Americans, couples (husband and wife) were the largest category followed by members of an adult party. However, adult party members were in the majority among all other nationals. Also, among the South Africans and the Germans, families with children constitued a relatively significant proportion of the visitors, whereas among the Americans and British their share was quite low. Taken as whole, the data show that group tourism is an important factor in the tourism industry in Botswana, and efforts at improving it in the future must take this fact into account.

Agents' Booking and Advance Payment

About half (47.6%) of tourists have booked their accomodation through an agent, and of these about three quarters have paid an advance for the trip. Furthermore, over forty percent of those who have not booked through agent have also paid an advance, bringing the overall proportion of advance payers to 57.0% of all the tourists visiting Botswana (Table C.18). American, Canadian, Australian and British visitors have the highest tendency to pay an advance for the trip, while Germans and S. Africans have the lowest tendency.

The amount of money paid in advance also varies by nationality. Overall, 35.1% of all advance payments are in the magnitude of P1000 or less, 39.9% are between P1001 and 2000 and 25.0% are above P2000 (Table C.19).

Main Purpose of Visit

About half of all visitors come to Botswana for a main holiday, 21.3% for photographic safari, and 6.5% for business, while the rest come for other or a combination of the above reasons. Overall, more than three quarters of visitors come to the country for strictly touristic reasons, e.g., holiday, safari, etc, and a small proportion (11.7%) for visiting friends or relatives or for business (Table C.10).

TABLE C.16: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE AND PARTY SIZE

Country of Residence	Persons in Party										Total	Average Party Size
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-14	15-19	20+		
SA/Namibia	8	30	17	26	24	71	23	21	10	41	271	9.0
G. Britain	11	7	3	2	1	1	1	2	10	3	41	8.2
U.S.A	9	30	3	7	2	9	5	4	5	1	75	5.0
Germany	8	13	3	5	1	9	-	13	-	-	52	5.5
Australia/NZ	5	3	4	4	-	2	-	1	11	1	31	9.1
Canada	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	8	6	1	22	11.3
Other	17	25	12	11	7	13	1	13	3	6	108	5.9
Total	60	112	42	55	35	105	31	62	45	53	600	7.7
	Percentage											
SA/Namibia	2.9	11.1	6.3	9.6	8.9	26.2	8.5	7.7	3.7	15.1	100.0	
G. Britain	26.8	17.1	7.3	4.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.9	24.4	7.3	100.0	
USA	12.0	40.0	4.0	9.3	2.7	12.0	6.7	5.3	6.7	1.3	100.0	
Germany	15.4	25.0	5.8	9.6	1.9	17.3	-	25.0	-	-	100.0	
Australia/NZ	16.1	9.7	12.9	12.9	-	6.5	-	3.2	35.5	3.2	100.0	
Canada	9.1	18.2	-	-	-	-	4.5	36.4	27.3	4.5	100.0	
Other	15.7	23.1	11.1	10.2	6.5	12.0	0.9	12.0	2.8	5.6	100.0	
Total	10.0	18.7	7.0	9.2	5.8	17.5	5.2	10.3	7.5	8.8	100.0	

TABLE C.17: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY AND TRAVEL GROUP COMPOSITION

Nationality		Travel Group Composition						Total
		Alone	Married Couple	Pair	Family with Children	Adult Party	Other	
SA/Namibia	No=	17	19	11	29	108	17	201
	% =	8.4	9.4	5.4	14.4	54.0	8.4	100.0
G. Britain	No=	13	12	10	2	41	5	83
	% =	15.1	14.0	11.6	2.3	50.0	7.0	100.0
U.S.A	No=	10	34	6	3	26	5	84
	% =	11.9	40.5	7.1	3.6	31.0	5.9	100.0
Germany	No=	10	10	3	9	31	6	69
	% =	14.1	14.1	4.2	12.7	45.1	9.9	100.0
Australia/	No=	8	-	5	-	29	4	46
NZ	% =	17.4		10.9		63.0	8.7	100.0
Other	No=	20	15	13	8	54	16	126
	% =	15.9	11.9	10.3	6.3	42.9	12.7	100.0
Total	No=	78	90	48	51	289	53	609
	% =	12.8	14.8	7.9	8.4	47.5	8.7	100.0

TABLE C.18: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS ACCORDING TO WHETHER THEY BOOKED THROUGH AGENT AND PAID ANY ADVANCE

Booked Through Agent		Advance Paid					
		Yes		No		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	No =	123	61.8	39	27.7	162	47.6
	% =	75.9		24.1		100.0	
No	No =	76	38.2	102	72.3	178	52.4
	% =	42.7		57.3		100.0	
Total	No =	199	100.0	141	100.0	340	100.0
	% =	57.0		43.0		100.0	

Place of Stay in Botswana

One of the questions asked to tourists was about the place of stay. A large proportion (22.7%) did not answer it, and those who answered have indicated Maun, Chobe, Savuti, Moremi, Gaborone, Kasane and Francistown in a descending order of frequency (Table C.20). Those going to other places, or to a combination of the above, constituted 14.4% of the respondents. Obviously, the Okavango Delta and the Chobe area are the main tourist attractions in Botswana, as one would expect. Since the places indicated presumably reflect the "final" rather than the 'intermediate' destination, it follows that tourists travelling by road would pass by, and use the facilities of, transit localities, such as Gaborone and Francistown, while travelling to the specified places.

Type of Accommodation

The most popular accommodation types used by the tourists are camps and safari lodges, followed by hotels (Table C.21). Mobile safaris and mobile safari and camping combinations are used to much smaller extent, whereas the use of caravans and hotel/safari lodge combinations are negligible; and, in the case of caravans, concentrated almost exclusively among the South Africans. The utilization of various accomodation facilities varies with nationality; for example, the South Africans, the British and "other" nationalities use camps to a large degree, whereas the Americans and the Germans more often use the safari lodges. The propensity to using hotels is largest among the Canadians and the British. The relatively low usage rate of hotels is probably due to their rarity, or non-existence, at major tourist destinations, and perhaps their relatively high price, which may explain also the extraordinary preference for the much cheaper camps.

C.4: INTERESTS, PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES

Special Interests

Table C.22 shows that tourists who come to Botswana have not a single but a combination of interests. While game and bird watching together account for 22.0% of the replies given, such interests combined with photography, camping and park visits were reported by an additional 42.9%, and photography alone by 4.7%. Not many differences exist between nationalities in terms of special interests. Although several categories have been reported, they are all interrelated, in the sense that they all refer to the natural resources of Botswana, such as her national parks and the flora and fauna inhabiting them. It is important therefore to recognize the value of these resources in the country's future tourism development.

TABLE C.19: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY AND AMOUNT OF ADVANCE PAID

	Amount Of Advance Paid											
	None		P1000 or less		P1001 to 2000		P2001 to 4000		P4001 or more		Total	
Nationality	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
SA/Namibia	79	59.8	31	23.5	20	15.2	2	1.5	-	-	132	100.0
G. Britain	15	31.3	14	29.2	15	31.3	4	8.3	-	-	48	100.0
U.S.A	4	7.3	5	9.1	24	43.6	14	25.5	8	14.5	55	100.0
Germany	22	68.8	3	9.4	3	9.4	2	6.3	2	6.3	32	100.0
Australia/NZ	10	31.3	6	18.8	11	34.4	5	15.6	-	-	32	100.0
Canada	2	16.7	-	-	5	41.7	4	33.3	1	8.3	12	100.0
Other	25	46.3	14	25.9	5	9.3	-	-	10	18.5	54	100.0
Total	157	43.0	73	20.0	83	22.7	31	8.5	21	5.8	365	100.0

TABLE C.20: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY AND PLACE OF STAY

	Place Of Stay																	
	Gaborone		Francis-town		Maun		Moremi		Savuti		Kasane		Chobe		Other		Total	
Nationality	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
SA/Namibia	10	6.5	-	-	32	20.6	11	7.1	34	21.9	19	12.2	22	14.2	27	17.4	155	100.0
G. Britain	14	19.2	4	5.5	13	17.8	8	11.0	11	15.1	4	5.5	13	17.8	6	8.2	73	100.0
U.S.A.	5	7.4	-	-	4	5.9	5	7.4	9	13.2	10	14.7	13	19.1	22	32.4	68	100.0
Germany	1	4.5	-	-	1	4.5	2	9.1	9	40.9	3	13.6	3	13.6	3	13.6	22	100.0
Australia/NZ	12	26.1	9	19.6	6	13.0	14	30.4	2	4.3	3	6.5	-	-	-	-	46	100.0
Other	10	8.6	12	10.3	25	21.6	17	14.6	9	7.8	8	6.9	24	20.7	11	9.5	116	100.0
Total	52	10.8	25	5.2	81	16.9	57	11.9	74	15.4	47	9.8	75	15.6	69	14.4	480	100.0

TABLE C.21: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY AND ACCOMODATION TYPE

Accomodation Type	S.Africa/ Namibia		Great Britain		U.S.A		Germany		Australia/ N. Zealand		Canada		Other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Hotel	15	7.4	20	23.5	5	5.9	2	2.9	5	10.9	4	26.7	15	12.8	66	10.6
Safari Lodge	52	25.6	13	15.3	39	45.9	25	35.7	12	26.1	5	33.3	25	21.4	171	27.5
Mobile Safari	5	2.5	1	1.2	9	10.6	13	18.6	3	6.5	-	-	1	0.8	32	5.2
Camping	94	46.3	40	47.1	18	21.2	21	30.0	23	50.0	6	40.0	53	45.3	255	41.1
Caravan	12	5.9	-	-	-	-	2	2.9	-	-	-	-	2	1.7	16	2.6
Hotel + Safari Lodge	4	2.0	-	-	5	5.9	4	5.7	-	-	-	-	4	3.4	17	2.7
Mobile Safari + Camping	14	6.9	4	4.7	4	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3.4	26	4.2
Other/Not Stated	7	3.4	7	8.2	5	5.9	3	4.3	3	6.5	-	-	13	11.1	38	6.1
Total	203	100.0	85	100.0	85	100.0	70	100.0	46	100.0	15	100.0	117	100.0	628	100.0

Factors Inducing Visit

Personal recommendation is the most important factor inducing a visit to Botswana, followed by "curiosity". Advertisement and family contact each plays but a small role (Table C.23). About 60 percent of tourists came to Botswana upon the recommendation of others who presumably have been in the country before. This is an important finding, as it implies that the country can be "advertised" practically without cost just by ensuring that the tourists visiting the country leave with good impressions. Although personal recommendation is the most important factor in visiting Botswana among all nationals, it is more important among the South Africans, Germans and Americans as compared to the British, Australians or other nationals, with whom family contact (British) and curiosity (Australians and other nationals) play a more significant role (Table C.23).

Rating of Botswana

Visitors were asked to rate Botswana from a "value for money" standpoint. About two-thirds (64.9%) rated it as 'good' or 'very good', about one-tenth rated it as 'fair' or 'not so bad' and only 8.6% rated it as 'expensive' (Table C.24). The British and Germans have the highest rate of positive perception about the country's good value for money, whereas the South Africans and the Americans have the lowest rate. A large number of tourists did not reply to the question and another large group gave qualified replies. This positive perception about the country is a valuable asset that Botswana should strive to maintain and exploit as an instrument in drawing more tourists in the future.

Likes and Dislikes About Botswana

Many people did not answer this question (24%), and among those answering it, game reserves, wild life, friendly people and unspoiled nature were frequently quoted. Almost one-quarter of those responding gave not one but a combination of factors, and an insignificant number of tourists, mostly British, indicated the weather. There are interesting differences among nationalities in the factors liked about Botswana. The South Africans quote the wildlife and unspoiled nature as the most liked single factor, while the British and Americans quote the 'friendliness of people' (Table C.25). This variation in the likes (or dislikes) about Botswana according to visitors' nationality is to be expected, as it reflects the different demographic, environmental and cultural backgrounds. Unlike an American, for example, a South African tourist would be less inclined to show an interest in the game reserves which are relatively plentiful in his/her country. From the standpoint of developing the tourism potential, it is important to keep in mind that not a single factor, but several of them, are necessary to satisfy the likes and interests of different individuals and to attract them to the country.

TABLE C.22: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY AND SPECIAL INTERESTS

Special Interest	S. Africa/ Namibia		Great Britain		U.S.A		Germany		Australia/ N. Zealand		Other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Game & Bird Watching	37	18.4	17	21.0	22	26.2	15	22.1	9	20.5	32	26.4	132	22.0
Park Visiting & Camping	1	0.5	–	–	3	3.6	2	2.9	1	2.3	6	5.0	13	2.2
Photography	9	4.5	6	7.4	4	4.8	–	–	2	4.5	7	5.8	28	4.7
Bush Experience	3	1.5	3	3.7	2	2.4	2	2.9	1	2.3	7	5.8	18	3.0
Game & Bird Watching plus park visiting plus photography	94	46.8	33	40.7	37	44.0	38	55.9	20	45.4	35	28.9	257	42.9
All of the above	34	16.9	5	6.2	4	4.8	–	–	3	6.8	9	7.4	55	9.2
Other	23	11.4	17	21.0	12	14.3	11	16.2	8	18.2	25	20.7	96	16.0
Total	201	100.0	81	100.0	84	100.0	68	100.0	44	100.0	121	100.0	599	100.0

TABLE C.23: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY AND FACTORS INDUCING VISIT TO BOTSWANA

Nationality	Personal Recommend-ation		Adver-tisement		Family contact		Curiosity		Other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
SA/Namibia	128	63.4	8	4.0	5	2.5	40	19.9	20	9.9	201	100.0
G. Britain	34	41.0	2	2.4	12	14.5	16	19.9	19	22.9	83	100.0
U.S.A	51	60.7	5	6.0	2	2.4	20	23.8	6	7.1	84	100.0
Germany	42	66.7	5	7.9	2	3.2	10	15.9	4	6.3	63	100.0
Australia/NZ	21	47.8	4	9.1	1	2.3	15	34.1	3	6.8	44	100.0
Other	48	41.8	10	8.7	7	6.1	34	29.6	16	13.9	115	100.0
Total	324	59.9	34	5.8	29	4.9	135	22.9	68	11.5	590	100.0

TABLE C.24: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY AND RATING OF BOTSWANA

Rating	NATIONALITY													
	S. Africa/ Namibia		Great Britain		U.S.A		Germany		Australia/ N. Zealand		Other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Very Good	27	13.6	12	16.4	20	37.0	14	31.8	4	12.5	12	13.9	89	18.3
Good	95	48.0	45	61.6	15	27.8	21	47.7	11	34.4	40	46.5	227	46.6
Not so bad	7	3.5	2	2.7	-	-	1	2.2	1	3.1	6	7.0	17	3.5
Fair	17	8.6	5	6.8	2	3.7	-	-	3	9.4	6	7.0	33	6.8
Expensive	18	9.1	5	6.8	3	5.6	5	11.4	3	9.4	8	9.3	42	8.6
Other	34	17.2	4	5.5	14	25.9	3	6.8	10	31.3	14	16.3	79	16.2
Total	198	100.0	73	100.0	54	100.0	44	100.0	32	100.0	86	100.0	487	100.0

As in the above, a large proportion of tourists did not answer the question about dislikes, and among those answering, one-third said there was nothing that they disliked. Bumpy/dusty roads was quoted by 13.2% of the respondents, litter on the roadside and untidiness was quoted by 5.2 percent, tagging of lions (for research and monitoring purposes) in the national parks by 10.9 percent and other reasons by 37.4 percent (Table C.25).

C.5: TOURIST EXPENDITURES

Due to the relatively large number of persons not replying to these questions, and the fact that expenditures are reported in approximate rather than precise terms, expenditure data are presented here in categories instead of exact figures. This presentation gives an adequate indication of the range and pattern of expenditures.

As noted in the Introduction section, the data on expenditures must be treated with caution as they are liable to many biasses and errors. The large number of persons not replying to the question is in itself a source of bias, since it is uncertain whether those replying constitute a random sample of the whole group, and whether the figures given refer to a single individual or to the whole group. The quoted figures may be also incorrect, perhaps on the underestimate side, since many small item expenditures may have been forgotten at the time of filling out the questionnaire.

Expenditures on Handicrafts

Slightly more than one-third of all tourists did not spend anything on handicrafts during their visit to Botswana, and about two-thirds spent something. Expenditure patterns vary according to sex and nationality. A larger proportion of females, compared to males, for example, buy handicrafts, and spend a moderate amount of money on them (ranging from P51 to P150). In contrast, there seem to be two types of males, the "little spenders" and the "big spenders". The little spenders (27.7% of all males) buy small or few items with a total cost of less than P50, whereas the big spenders (22.0% of all males) spend a considerable amount of money on handicrafts, totalling between P301 and P997 (Table C.26).

Total Tourism Expenditures

A large proportion of tourists (32%) did not reply to this question, and among those replying, 57.4% indicated expenditure in the P1-400, 18.2% in the P401-800, 17.3% in the P801-2000, and the remaining rather small proportion in higher expenditure categories. Three individuals reported no expenditure at all (Table C.27). Different expenditure patterns are observable according to nationality, for example the Germans, 'other'

TABLE C.25: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY AND THEIR LIKES AND DISLIKES ABOUT BOTSWANA

Likes or Dislikes	SA/ Namibia		Great Britain		U.S.A		Germany		Australia/ NZ		Other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
LIKES														
Game Reserves	19	10.3	12	16.9	12	20.3	7	16.3	6	20.0	19	21.6	75	15.8
Wild Life	44	23.9	12	16.9	16	27.1	3	7.0	6	20.0	13	14.8	94	19.8
Friendly People	14	7.6	16	22.5	20	20.3	4	9.3	3	3.0	18	20.5	75	15.8
Unspoiled Nature	47	25.5	6	8.5	5	8.5	21	48.8	5	16.7	13	14.8	97	20.4
Other	60	32.6	25	35.2	6	10.2	8	18.6	10	33.3	25	28.4	134	28.2
Total	184	100.0	71	100.0	59	100.0	43	100.0	30	100.0	88	100.0	475	100.0
DISLIKES														
Nothing	39	24.8	24	38.7	25	55.6	8	29.6	10	35.7	22	33.3	128	33.2
Bumpy/Dusty Roads	26	16.5	5	8.1	4	8.9	1	3.7	5	17.9	10	15.2	51	13.2
Untidiness and Litter on Roadside	7	4.5	5	8.1	3	6.7	-	-	1	3.6	4	6.1	20	5.2
Tagging of Lions in Parks/Nature Reserves	27	17.2	4	6.5	2	4.4	1	3.7	-	-	8	12.1	42	10.9
Other	58	36.9	24	38.7	11	24.4	17	62.9	12	42.9	22	33.3	144	37.4
Total	157	100.0	62	100.0	45	100.0	27	100.0	28	100.0	66	100.0	385	100.0

TABLE C.26: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY SEX AND AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT ON HANDICRAFTS

Sex		Amount Spent (in Pula) None	Less than 50	51 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 997	Total
Male	No =	156	112	23	13	11	87	404
	% =	38.6	27.7	5.7	3.2	2.7	22.0	100.0
Female	No =	42	-	73	19	1	7	142
	% =	29.6		51.4	13.4	0.7	4.9	100.0
Total	No =	198	112	96	32	12	96	546
	% =	36.3	20.5	17.6	5.9	2.2	17.6	100.0

TABLE C.27: DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISTS BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND AMOUNT OF TOTAL MONEY SPENT IN BOTSWANA

	Amount Spent (in Pula)									
	Less than 400*		401 to 800		801 to 2000		2001 or more		Total	
Nationality	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
SA/Namibia	86	51.8	38	22.9	31	18.7	11	6.6	166	100.0
G. Britain	41	64.1	10	15.6	12	18.8	1	1.6	64	100.0
U.S.A	15	33.3	5	11.1	18	40.0	7	15.6	45	100.0
Germany	36	81.8	4	9.1	2	4.5	2	4.5	44	100.0
Australia/NZ	22	73.3	5	16.7	3	10.0	-	-	30	100.0
Other	46	62.2	15	20.3	7	9.5	6	8.1	74	100.0
Total	246	58.2	77	18.2	73	17.3	27	6.4	423	100.0
SEX										
Males	157	55.3	51	18.0	56	19.7	20	7.0	284	100.0
Females	89	64.0	26	18.7	17	12.2	7	5.0	139	100.0
Total	243	58.2	77	18.2	73	17.3	27	6.4	423	100.0

*Includes three persons who reported no expenditure.

nationalities and the British do not show much expenditures in the country, the South Africans/Namibians follow them with a higher expenditure level, while the Americans are the highest spenders.

It must be noted that the question specifically refers to the money spent in Botswana, and does not cover the entire trip which in some cases, involves expenditures in the country of origin as partial or full payment for the trip.

C.6: CONCLUSION

Despite its methodological shortcomings, the Tourist Survey of 1984-85 gives a good deal of information about the personal characteristics of tourists visiting Botswana, their attitudes about the country, arrangements for and itineraries of travel, amount of money spent, etc., which is helpful in evaluating the current tourism situation in the country and in planning to improve it.

The survey shows that young males predominate among the visitors to Botswana, originating mainly from the neighboring country of South Africa and the overseas countries of G. Britain, U.S.A., Germany, Australia/New Zealand and Canada. Professional occupations of relatively high standing as well as those on management and private enterprise are well represented among the tourists. The tourists come to Botswana primarily for holiday-making, visit the Okavango and Chobe areas, and spend ten days each, on average, making use of camps and safari lodges.

The visitors seem to have some knowledge of Botswana prior to the visit, gathered either through earlier visits or other people, and generally find the country interesting and a good value for money. Though they spend a good deal of money in the country for purchasing handicrafts and other amenities, they also make substantial amounts of advance payments for the trip at the country of origin, prior to departure.

The attraction to tourists of Botswana's national parks, particularly those in the Okavango/Chobe areas, the general satisfaction from the visit of those who have previously visited the country, the importance of the informal communication channels between previous and potential visitors and other findings revealed by this survey could be effectively utilized in Botswana's tourism planning.

TOURISM QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Date
2. Place
3. Sex M/F
4. Age
5. Nationality
6. Marital Status
7. Occupation
8. Country of residence
9. Where from in Africa
10. Method of travel
11. Is this first visit Yes/No
12. What other African countries visited
13. How did you route here
14. How will you route out
15. Own or hired transport?
16. How many nights will be spent in Botswana
17. What Airline used to Africa
18. How many in party
19. How much paid in advance for journey
20. Booked through agent? Yes/No

21. **How are you travelling?** Tick

- (a) Alone i.e one person ☐
- (b) Married couple alone ☐
- (c) Other male and female pair only ☐
- (d) Family with children (under 15) ☐
- (e) Other adult party ☐
- (f) Other, Detail ☐

22. **What is the main purpose of visit?**

- (a) Visiting friends ☐
- (b) Visiting relatives ☐
- (c) Main holiday ☐
- (d) Add. on holiday from S.A. Zambia, Zimbabwe etc ☐
- (e) Personal family reasons ☐
- (f) Business ☐
- (g) Study ☐
- (h) Photographic Safari ☐
- (i) Fishing ☐
- (j) Hunting ☐
- (k) Camping ☐
- (l) Caravanning ☐
- (m) Other, specify ☐

23. **Where will you stay in Botswana?**
Specify

24. **What kind of accommodation will you use in Botswana?** Tick

- (a) Hotel ☐
- (b) Safari Lodge ☐
- (c) Mobile Safari ☐
- (d) Camping ☐
- (e) Caravan ☐
- (f) Boat ☐
- (g) Other specify ☐

25. **What is your special interest? you may tick more than one box**

- (a) Game watching ☐
- (b) Bird watching ☐
- (c) Park visits ☐
- (d) Camping ☐
- (e) Fishing ☐
- (f) Photography ☐
- (g) Hunting ☐
- (h) Caravanning ☐
- (i) Boating ☐
- (j) Bush experience ☐
- (k) Anthropology ☐
- (l) Rock art ☐
- (m) Other specify ☐

26. **What induced you to visit Botswana?**

- (a) Personal recommendation ☐
- (b) Advertisement ☐
- (c) Family contacts ☐
- (d) Curiosity ☐
- (e) Other specify ☐

27. **How do you rate Botswana as value for money?**

28. **What do you like about Botswana?**

29. **What do you dislike about Botswana?**

30. **How much did you spend on handicrafts and curios?**

31. **How much have you spent in Botswana, including food and accommodation, local transport, park fees, tips, laundry, fuel, films etc**

We know form filling is very tedious, but the information given to us here is invaluable in helping to plan and develop tourism in Botswana. We are very grateful for your help — Thank you!

Botswana Tourism Division

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