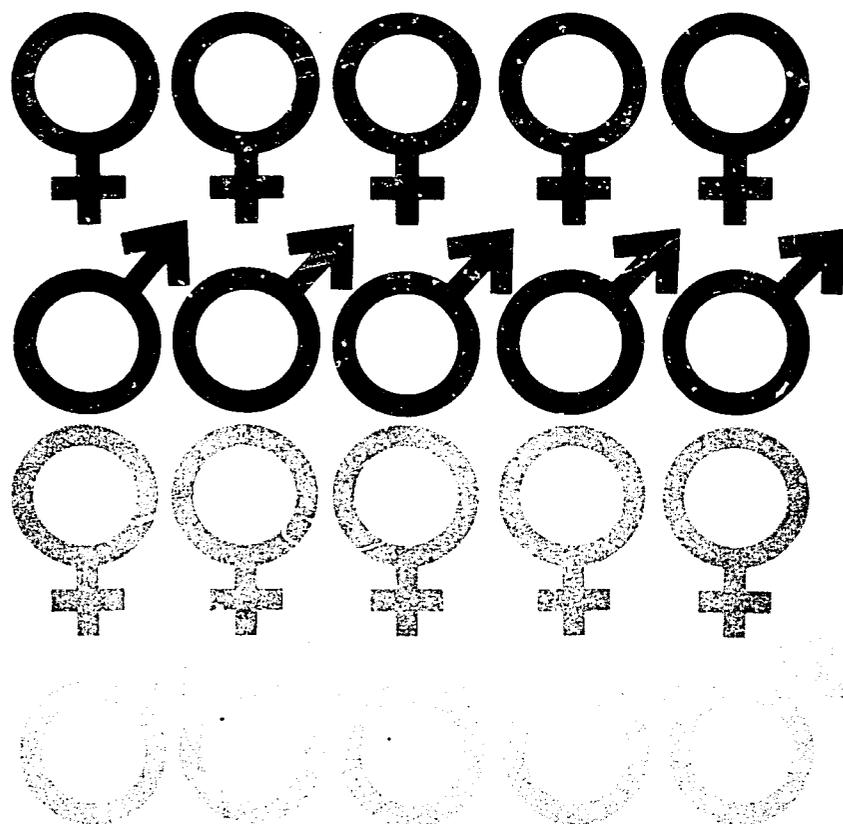


PICTURE
392A

AFRICA

Botswana

Selected Statistical Data by Sex



Economic and Social Data Services Division
Development Information Utilization Service
Office of Evaluation
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

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INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently updated a data base project, sponsored by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID), which, drawing on existing data sources, provides AID with data disaggregated by sex, age and urban-rural residence for a variety of variables including demographic, education, health, household, income and employment. The purpose of the project was to capture and make accessible, in a convenient single location, statistical data from existing sources relevant to a better understanding of the status and roles of women in AID-participating countries. The scope of work included a data search of 120 countries with a population of 5 million or more. A listing of the countries for which searches were conducted is provided in Appendix A. A listing of the variables searched is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C presents a summary of the table characteristics for the country under review. The most commonly used sources were national censuses and surveys, statistical abstracts, and international compendia (e.g., publications from the United Nations, the Latin American Demographic Center, the International Labor Organization, and so forth). Each table is in a format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or tabulation differ from internationally recommended standards.

BuCen researchers were concerned with recording "hard", reliable data. Census data were generally accepted as valid. Survey data were used if they had been judged reliable by the country analysts in the BuCen Center for International Research. Projections were not used and estimates or questionable measures were generally avoided. If, of necessity, the latter were employed, caveats appear in the footnotes.

A major product of this effort is a computerized data file suitable for analysis using standard statistical packages, e.g., Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Data for all 120 countries are available on a single tape. A standard tape file format was prepared for all 19 tables. Information concerning the record layouts (formats) for the various types of data as well as information regarding data-file specifications is available. Beyond the basic tabular data, the tapes indicate source references, concept definitions, and any qualifying information which should be considered by the user. The computerized data file is available for use by Agency personnel on the AID computer. Arrangements for Agency users should be made through the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU-ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuCen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, Center For International Research, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233 (for order form see Appendix F).

The Economic and Social Data Services Division of PPC/E is making updated copies of the data available in hard copy booklet form, on a country-specific basis. Each country booklet contains a complete set of computer printout tables for the variables searched for that country. In those cases where the data search failed to uncover data for a variable, the table(s) appears blank in the country booklet. Copies of these country-specific booklets are available upon request from the AID Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU/ESDS).

Census data on women exhibit certain limitations and biases which must be taken into account if the statistics are to be interpreted appropriately. Some of these biases are noted in the FOREWORD which follows. Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women," by Nadia Youssef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

Finally, several tear-out copies of Reader Comments forms have been bound into this volume for use in submitting user reactions and suggestions to the PPC/E-DIU/ESDS in AID/Washington. We would appreciate hearing from you. Every effort will be made to improve upon the present volume so that succeeding editions become progressively more useful.

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

The decade of the seventies witnessed a growing international movement directed towards improvement in the status and roles of women worldwide. Increasingly, it became widely recognized and accepted that, while class or social ranking is a general or basic factor in all people's fate in life, women face a special problem in that there are two systems of stratification in operation. The second system concerns women's position vis-a-vis men in public and private life. It is in this sense that women are confronted with problems of discrimination peculiar to them, and it is this universal problem that lay behind the designation of the International Women's Year in 1975, followed by the current United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985). A more recent milestone in this international women's movement was reached when, on 18 December 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by a vote of 130 in favor, none against, with 11 abstentions and 11 Member States non-voting, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Eighty-one nations are now signatories to the Convention and ratification proceedings are underway in these countries.

(b) The Situation in AID

During this same time, within the Agency for International Development, awareness of women as they impacted on, and were affected by, the development process also grew. Reports depicting women as victims of the development process appeared with increasing frequency, as did reports that the contributions of women to the development process were being consistently overlooked.*

Special concern for the status and roles of women was initially provided explicit recognition in the Agency policy framework, in 1973, in Sec. 11^f of the Foreign Assistance Act, otherwise known as the Percy Amendment.

*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subjection, exploitation, oppression and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history."
(UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 6)

That amendment mandated that Foreign Assistance "shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

While the Percy Amendment dealt specifically with women, other broader changes occurring within the Agency (as well as within the development community generally) indirectly spotlighted the situation of women. First, the AID "new directions" mandate of 1973 focussed attention on issues of distribution and equity in the growth process. Secondly, the "new directions" approach was supplemented mid-decade with the "basic human needs" emphasis. Both orientations pushed toward greater concern for women in the process of societal change. This is the case because (1) women make up a disproportionately large portion of the poorest of the poor, and (2) women commonly bear the major responsibility for supplying themselves and their families with food, water, fuel, health care, sanitation, education, and so forth. Women are, in effect, simultaneously the group most in need and the "front line" providers of basic human needs. Development projects that overlook or misconstrue their capabilities and contributions run the serious risk of being ineffective or, even worse, counterproductive.*

(c) Data Needs on Women

Planners and administrators who have recognized the need to take women into account, both as contributors to, and/or beneficiaries of, the development process, are often frustrated by the lack of solid, accessible statistical evidence of women's situations. In the absence of reliable data, decisions must be made on the basis of impressions, hunches, or even prejudices. At stake are substantial investments of both human and financial resources. Data bases which fail to address the unique situations of women provide little guidance for policy planning, and little basis for judging the results of initiatives taken to further women's integration in development. Hence the crucial need for a reliable, up-to-date, accessible data base on women in development.

Within the Agency, it is now generally recognized that beginning with the policy stage and continuing through the project programming, implementation and evaluation cycle, data must be obtained which reflect the differential conditions of men and women. The assumption that when benefits and costs accrue to production aggregates (ranging from nations to households), they will be felt in some comparable way by the various units (ranging from subgroup to individuals) of which they are comprised, has proven patently false. Many projects now require the gathering of baseline socioeconomic data pertinent to women's status, e.g., the sexual division of labor, decision-making in the household, the pattern of expenditure of household cash earnings and so forth. Project evaluations and impact assessments increasingly focus on

*See, for example, The Nemow Case, Case Studies of the Impact of Large Scale Development Projects on Women: A Series for Planners, Working Paper No. 7, September 1979, Agency for International Development, Washington,

changes in the differential access of men and women to both the means and fruits of production.*

(d) Problems and Prospects

Problems with the statistical data base on women and women's situations in society emerge from two theoretically distinct sources. One set of problems arises from the concepts and indicators which have been used in the construction of the data base. For example, there are intrinsic limitations to operational definitions of concepts and measurements designed to capture employment trends in census practices. These combine with cultural biases against women's employment, and together result in the underreporting and undercounting of women's participation in the market place.** Too often the economic value of what women do in the home and subsistence production is given short shrift in census and many survey data. Necessary changes in the concepts and the operations of data gatherers represent a challenge extending into the future, although some measure of improvement is possible in the short run in some areas.

A second set of problems with the statistical data base on women arises from the lack of availability of data at appropriate levels of aggregation; i.e., data are not disaggregated by sex. Although census and survey data have frequently been collected in such a way as to allow the tabulation of responses separately for men and women, because of the past insensitivity to questions concerning differing conditions and responses by sex, separate tabulations have either not been made or have not been reported. This is an area where improvements can be made within relatively short time periods.

One of the goals adopted by the Office of Women in Development (WID) in AID*** is improvements in the collection, reporting and analysis of data concerning the status of women in society and their role in national development. In order to further the goal of reliable information on women in development issues, the WID Office has been supporting a variety of efforts to develop a reliable and internationally comparable data base in these areas. One of these efforts has been to examine existing data sources, and, where possible, provide tabulations of the information separately by sex. The data presented in this series of country booklets represent the product of that effort.

*Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women, A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper No. 8, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development, May, 1980.

**Limitations and biases regarding employment statistics for women are discussed in Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women."

***The Women in Development Office was established within the Agency to help meet the objectives of the Percy Amendment.

It is clearly recognized that the data captured in this project do not represent an ideal or complete set of information on the status and role of women necessary for project and/or program needs.* Rather they reflect to a substantial degree what is currently accessible to the research team members. We do feel, however, that it may be useful to publicize basic data available to AID missions, generalists in the development community, and program planners who may be interested in comparisons within regions and comparisons between men and women. In addition we hope this kind of presentation will help create a demand for more detailed and sophisticated information on women in the future, especially if future publications point out current gaps in information.

An assumption underlying the project was that the availability of data on women in developing countries might remind planners of the importance of incorporating women in their programs, help suggest programs and speed up the orientation of more development programs toward women. In other words, the project was expected to have a "consciousness-raising" function.

A more specific concern however, was to build up a solid set of data on characteristics of women in developing countries which could be updated when new information became available. The 1980 round of censuses will provide more information as will the country specific studies now being done in many countries. The data base does provide a solid benchmark of what was available from the 1970s and can serve as a source for future comparisons.

*Because of their lack of detail, the data would not be very useful for project planning. It is possible some AID field missions, especially those with smaller staffs, will use the information in their annual Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) although many missions may be closer to the data for their own country than the compilers in Washington could be. Regional comparisons might re-emphasize the continued existence of certain problems, e.g., the relatively low life expectancy of females in South Asia.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1964. BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	500228	234775	265453
UNDER 1	8932	4339	4593
1-4	68897	33928	34969
5-9	86500	43085	43415
10-14	63987	32631	31356
15-19	48370	23412	24958
20-24	33834	12950	20884
25-29	32132	12485	19647
30-34	25228	10152	15076
35-39	27186	11868	15318
40-44	20225	9015	11210
45-49	20482	10093	10389
50-54	15925	7872	8053
55-59	12976	6511	6465
60-64	11174	5623	5551
65 AND OVER	22909	10075	12834
UNKNOWN	1471	736	735

- 01 SOURCE: BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, 1965, REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE 1964, BULAWAYO, RHODESIA, TABLES 4 AND 5.
- 02 FIGURES IN TABLE 1 REPRESENT THE DE FACTO POPULATION, EXCLUDING NOMADS AND THE ABSENTEE POPULATION. A 1964 DE JURE COUNT OF 528,955 PERSONS INCLUDES 22,685 MALES AND 6,042 FEMALES ABSENT FOR LESS THAN ONE YEAR.
- 03 NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL, AS SUCH, WAS EMPLOYED IN THE 1964 CENSUS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	574094	262121	311973	58725	28998	29727	515369	233123	282246
0-4	98173	48293	49880	8676	4228	4448	89497	44065	45432
5-9	91036	45207	45829	6922	3242	3680	84114	41965	42149
10-14	75321	37033	38288	5592	2246	3346	69729	64787	34942
15-19	55305	24467	30838	6159	2437	3722	49146	22030	27116
20-24	37756	13313	24443	6444	2912	3532	31312	10401	20911
25-29	31428	11862	19566	5458	2782	2676	25970	9080	16890
30-34	27007	10997	16010	4399	2433	1966	22608	8564	14044
35-39	24988	10264	14724	3506	1989	1517	21482	8275	13207
40-44	21535	9519	12016	2744	1681	1063	18791	7838	10953
45-49	21469	9644	11825	2249	1350	899	19220	8294	10926
50-54	16431	7936	8495	1536	960	576	14895	6976	7919
55-59	13712	6417	7295	975	589	386	12737	5828	6909
60-64	11372	5282	6090	712	395	317	10660	4887	5773
65 AND OVER	31058	13796	17262	1311	652	659	29747	13144	16603
UNKNOWN	17503	8091	9412	2042	1102	940	15461	6989	8472

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1972, REPORT ON THE POPULATION CENSUS 1971, GABORONE, PART 2, TABLE 13.8 AND PART 3, TABLE 10.
- 02 DE FACTO POPULATION. THE 1971 CENSUS ENUMERATED A DE FACTO POPULATION OF 574,094. A DE JURE COUNT TOTALED 630,379, AND INCLUDES 24,012 PERSONS ABSENT FROM BOTSWANA FOR LESS THAN ONE YEAR, 21,723 ABSENT FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR, AND AN ESTIMATED NOMAD POPULATION OF 10,550. SUBSEQUENT 1971 TABLES SHALL REFER TO THE DE FACTO POPULATION UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
- 03 THE URBAN POPULATION COMPRISES THE TOWNS OF GABORONE, LOBATSE, AND FRANCISTOWN, AND THE MINING TOWNSHIPS OF DRAPA AND SELEBI-PIKWE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	936600	A	A	150600	A	A	786000	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, 'PRELIMINARY CENSUS RESULTS,' GABORONE, TABLE 1.
- 02 DE FACTO POPULATION. THE PRELIMINARY 1980 CENSUS WAS TAKEN DURING THE PERIOD AUGUST 12-26, 1981. FIGURES EXCLUDE 47,500 RESIDENTS ABSENT FROM BOTSWANA.
- 03 THE URBAN POPULATION COMPRISES THE TOWNS OF GABORONE, FRANCISTOWN, LOBATSE, SELEBI-PHIKWE, ORAPA AND JWANENG.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1964. BOTSWANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	602800	277100	325700
0-4	115200	57800	57400
5-9	93700	46700	47000
10-14	77300	37500	39700
15-19	60000	27200	32800
20-24	42800	16200	26500
25-29	35200	13300	21900
30-34	30200	12000	18200
35-39	26300	11000	15300
40-44	23700	10400	13300
45-49	20500	9200	11300
50-54	17900	8300	9500
55-59	15200	7100	8000
60-64	12400	5800	6600
65 AND OVER	32500	14500	18000

01 SOURCE: SMOOTHED AND ADJUSTED FOR 4.8% UNDERENUMERATION AT THE
U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (1981, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES - BOTSWANA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 2 AND P. 28).

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY DISTRICT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. BOTSWANA

DISTRICT	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	574094	262121	311973
FRANCISTOWN	21083	9447	11636
GABORONE	18799	9221	9578
LOBAISE	12362	6096	6266
BARUONG	10456	4902	5554
ORAPA	1222	995	227
SELEBI-PIKWE	5259	3239	2020
CENTRAL-SEROWE	66708	29652	37056
CENTRAL-MAHALAPYE	64563	29810	34753
CENTRAL-MMADINARE	63400	29084	34316
CENTRAL-LETLHAKANE	20949	9378	11571
CHIBE	5128	2476	2652
GHANZE	11790	5797	5993
KGALAGADI	15117	6966	8151
KGATLENG	31101	14237	16864
KWENENG	62552	26999	35553
NGAMILAND	47996	21979	26017
NGWAKETSE	70211	31559	38652
NORTH EAST	25074	11118	13956
SOUTH EAST	20324	9166	11158

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1972, REPORT ON THE
POPULATION CENSUS 1971, PART 3, GABORONE, TABLES 1 AND 13.1.
- 02 A PRECISE URBAN/RURAL BREAKDOWN BY DISTRICT IS UNAVAILABLE.
- 03 THESE DE FACTO FIGURES EXCLUDE THE ABSENTEE AND NOMAD
POPULATION SEGMENTS. FOR ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES WHICH INCLUDE
NOMADS, SEE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - BOTSWANA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 22.
- 04 THESE DATA ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO 1981 CENSUS FIGURES
DUE TO CHANGES IN DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY DISTRICT, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981. BOTSWANA

DISTRICT	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	936600	A	A	150600	A	A	786000	A	A
GABORONE	A	A	A	59700	A	A	A	A	A
FRANCISTOWN	A	A	A	31100	A	A	A	A	A
LOBATSE	A	A	A	19000	A	A	A	A	A
SELEBI-PHIKWE	A	A	A	30200	A	A	A	A	A
ORAPA	A	A	A	5200	A	A	A	A	A
JWANENG	A	A	A	5400	A	A	A	A	A
NGWAKETSE	A	A	A	A	A	A	104000	A	A
BAROLONG	A	A	A	A	A	A	15600	A	A
SOUTH EAST	A	A	A	A	A	A	30900	A	A
KWENENG	A	A	A	A	A	A	115600	A	A
KGATLENG	A	A	A	A	A	A	42300	A	A
CENTRAL	A	A	A	A	A	A	321900	A	A
NORTH EAST	A	A	A	A	A	A	36700	A	A
NGAMILAND	A	A	A	A	A	A	68200	A	A
CHØBE	A	A	A	A	A	A	8100	A	A
GHANZI	A	A	A	A	A	A	18700	A	A
KGALAGADI	A	A	A	A	A	A	24000	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1981, 'PRELIMINARY CENSUS RESULTS,' GABORONE, TABLE 1.
 02 DE FACTO POPULATION. THE PRELIMINARY 1980 CENSUS WAS TAKEN DURING THE PERIOD AUGUST 12-26, 1981. FIGURES EXCLUDES 47,500 RESIDENTS ABSENT FROM BOTSWANA.
 03 THE URBAN POPULATION COMPRISES THE TOWNS OF GABORONE, FRANCISTOWN, LOBATSE, SELEBI-PHIKWE, ORAPA AND JWANENG.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1971. BOTSWANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. BOTSWANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. BOTSWANA

01 NO SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN-BORN NATIONALITIES EXISTED IN BOTSWANA IN
1971. MORE THAN 98% OF THE ENUMERATED POPULATION WAS BORN IN
BOTSWANA, WITH THE LARGEST FOREIGN-BORN GROUP (SOUTH AFRICANS)
COMPRISING LESS THAN .006 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. BOTSWANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1964-1971. BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
0	55.2	52.3	58.3
1	60.2	57.3	63.1
5	60.0	57.5	62.5
15	52.3	50.0	54.5
30	40.2	38.2	42.0
45	28.0	26.5	29.5
60	16.7	15.6	17.8

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - BOTSWANA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 5.

02 DATA ARE FROM LIFE TABLES GENERATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON OFFICIAL ANALYSIS OF ORPHANHOOD DATA FROM THE 1971 CENSUS AND A LOGIT TRANSFORMATION OF THE BRASS AFRICAN STANDARD LIFE TABLE AS PRESENTED IN CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1972, REPORT ON THE POPULATION CENSUS 1971, PART 2, GABORONE, TABLE 17.8.

03 BOTH-SEXES LIFE EXPECTANCIES WERE CALCULATED ASSUMING A SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.03.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1964-71. BOTSWANA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP) 1971	15	17	13
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1964-71	97	103	91

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - BOTSWANA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLES 3 AND 4.
- 02 INFANT MORTALITY RATES ARE BASED ON AN APPLICATION OF BRASS AND SULLIVAN MORTALITY TECHNIQUES TO DATA ON CHILDREN EVER BORN AND CHILDREN SURVIVING FROM THE 1971 CENSUS.
- 03 CRUDE DEATH RATES ARE BASED ON THE MIDYEAR 1971 POPULATION AND AGE-SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FROM 1971 LIFE TABLES ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. LIFE TABLES, BY SEX, FOR 1971 WERE DERIVED USING THE ESTIMATED 1964-71 LIFE TABLES AND ASSUMED TRENDS IN MORTALITY DURING THE PERIOD. THESE DEATH RATES ARE CONSISTENT WITH A LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH OF 53 YEARS FOR MALES AND 59 YEARS FOR FEMALES.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF DISTRICT
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. BOTSWANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. BOTSWANA

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	384885	199048	138339	0	23933	18275	5290
TOTAL MALES	168621	94933	61977	0	2743	6616	2352
10-14	37033	37033	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	24467	23066	186	0	40	951	224
20-24	13313	11558	1085	0	31	456	183
25-29	11862	7229	3961	0	52	449	171
30-34	10997	3958	6322	0	71	483	163
35-39	10264	2461	7021	0	79	536	167
40-44	9519	1498	7189	0	118	552	162
45-49	9644	1156	7507	0	215	600	166
50-54	7936	722	6291	0	215	563	145
55-59	6417	507	5121	0	235	442	112
60-64	5282	364	4173	0	238	414	93
65 AND OVER	13796	720	10544	0	1355	965	212
UNKNOWN	8091	4661	2577	0	94	205	554
TOTAL FEMALES	216264	104115	76362	0	21190	11659	2938
10-14	38288	38288	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	30838	26678	2580	0	81	1207	292
20-24	24443	13594	9182	0	174	1168	325
25-29	19566	7082	10812	0	311	1113	248
30-34	16010	4300	9920	0	477	1096	217
35-39	14724	2950	9698	0	714	1168	194
40-44	12016	1990	7767	0	1034	1056	169
45-49	11825	1571	7528	0	1470	1100	156
50-54	8495	861	4990	0	1700	820	124
55-59	7295	631	3943	0	1936	679	106
60-64	6090	470	2708	0	2272	535	105
65 AND OVER	17262	1067	4489	0	10056	1366	284
UNKNOWN	9412	4633	2745	0	965	351	718

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1972, REPORT ON THE POPULATION CENSUS 1971, GABORONE, PART 3, TABLE 11.
02 'MARRIED' INCLUDES LEGAL AND CONSENSUAL UNIONS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. BOTSWANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. BOTSWANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED
PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL
RESIDENCE, 1971. BOTSWANA

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	16	16
AGE 25% EVER-MARR.	25	20
AGE 50 EVER-MARR.	30	24
AGE 75 EVER-MARR.	37	34

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - BOTSWANA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 11.
INFORMATION ON MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE WAS RECEIVED
FROM THE EMBASSY OF BOTSWANA, MAY 1980.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. BOTSWANA

NO. OF PERSONS/HH.	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	97937	11252	86685
MEAN SIZE	5.9	4.8	6.0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1972, REPORT ON THE POPULATION CENSUS 1971, GABORONE, PART 3, TABLES 4 AND 5.
- 02 DATA REFER TO OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN MORE THAN ONE HOUSEHOLD. SEE 1971 CENSUS REPORT, PART 1, PP. 9-10, FOR A DETAILED DISCUSSION OF DWELLING UNITS AND HOUSEHOLDS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. BOTSWANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
 WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1,000 WOMEN), BY
 URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. BOTSWANA

AGE	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
TOTAL 1971	120	292	288	252	203	139	68

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
 PROFILES - BOTSWANA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 7.
- 02 DERIVED BY APPLYING THE P/F RATIO TECHNIQUE (BASED ON A
 SECOND-ORDER POLYNOMIAL AND BIRTHS TO WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS OF
 AGE, AND WITH THE COALE AND TRUSSELL MODIFICATION) TO 1971
 CENSUS DATA ON CHILDREN EVER BORN AND CHILDREN BORN IN THE 12
 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE CENSUS, ADJUSTED BY THE EL-BADRY TECHNIQUE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,
1971. BOTSWANA

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL
CBR (PER 1000 POP) 1971	47
TFR (PER WOMAN) 1971	6.81
GRR (PER WOMAN) 1971	3.35
NRR (PER WOMAN) 1971	2.70

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - BOTSWANA, WASHINGTON, D.C.,
TABLES 3 AND 7.

02 DERIVED FROM ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (SEE
TABLE 14A), AN ASSUMED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.03, AND A
MIDYEAR 1971 POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX BASED ON THE 1971
ADJUSTED CENSUS POPULATION.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1964. BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	115256	47055	68201
10-14	26257	10685	15572
15-19	23442	9294	14148
20-24	14916	4983	9933
25-34	21472	7664	13808
35-44	14640	6303	8337
45-54	8341	4397	3944
55 AND OVER	6188	3729	2459

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC
PROFILES - BOTSWANA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE A-8.
- 02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ. THESE DATA SHOULD
BE USED WITH CAUTION: 'THOSE WHO STATED THEY WERE LITERATE
MAY GIVE AN UNDULY HIGH FIGURE OF THE TRUE PERCENTAGE OF
LITERACY IN THE TERRITORY.' (BECHAUANALAND PROTECTORATE, 1965,
REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE 1964,
BULAWAYO, RHODESIA, P. 37).
- 03 A QUESTION ON LITERACY STATUS WAS NOT ASKED DURING THE
1971 CENSUS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1964.
BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	334428	152687	181741
10-14	63987	32631	31356
15-19	48370	23412	24958
20-24	33834	12950	20884
25-34	57360	22637	34723
35-44	47411	20883	26528
45-54	36407	17965	18442
55 AND OVER	47059	22209	24850

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - BOTSWANA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE A-8.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE,
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1964. BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	34.5	30.8	37.5
10-14	41.0	32.7	49.7
15-19	48.5	39.7	56.7
20-24	44.1	38.5	47.6
25-34	37.4	33.9	39.8
35-44	30.9	30.2	31.4
45-54	22.9	24.5	21.4
55 AND OVER	13.1	16.8	9.9

- 01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1981, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - BOTSWANA, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE A-8.
- 02 LITERACY IS DEFINED AS THE ABILITY TO READ. THESE DATA SHOULD BE USED WITH CAUTION: 'THOSE WHO STATED THEY WERE LITERATE MAY GIVE AN UNDULY HIGH FIGURE OF THE TRUE PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY IN THE TERRITORY.' (BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, 1965, REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE 1964, BULAWAYO, RHODESIA, P. 37).
- 03 A QUESTION ON LITERACY STATUS WAS NOT ASKED DURING THE 1971 CENSUS.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD,
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	72734	33209	39525	8678	3893	4785	64056	29316	34740
5-9	18700	8625	10075	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	35363	15267	20096	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	16787	8062	8725	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	1884	1255	629	A	A	A	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1972, REPORT ON THE POPULATION CENSUS 1971, GABORONE, PART 3, TABLES 17 AND 21.
- 02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.
- 03 DUE TO PROBLEMS DURING ENUMERATION, THE CENSUS FIGURES ARE CLEARLY RECOGNIZED AS BEING UNDERSTATED, ALTHOUGH THE ENUMERATION ERROR IS DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE. FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES, THE BOTSWANA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION REPORTS A TOTAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENROLLMENT OF 83,182 IN 1971.
- 04 URBAN AND RURAL FIGURES ARE ANALYST ESTIMATES, BASED ON AN ENUMERATED URBAN MALE ENROLLMENT OF 4042 FOR AGES 5 AND OVER, A SIMILAR FEMALE ENROLLMENT OF 4934, AND THE TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENTS IN THE 5-24 AGE BRACKET.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1971.
BOTSWANA

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2.

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WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	28.0	27.7	28.4	A	A	A	A	A	A
5-9	20.5	19.1	22.0	A	A	A	A	A	A
10-14	46.9	41.2	52.5	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	30.4	33.0	28.3	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	5.0	9.4	2.6	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1972, REPORT ON THE POPULATION CENSUS 1971, GABORONE, PART 3, TABLES 10, 17, AND 21.

02 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ATTENDANCE AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.

03 DUE TO PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING ENUMERATION, REPORTED ENROLLMENT FIGURES ARE RECOGNIZED TO BE UNDERSTATED; SEE FOOTNOTE 3 IN TABLE 16A. HENCE, PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C WILL REFLECT THIS ERROR.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971.
BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	255274	110403	144871
10-14	46282	24010	22272
15-24	60660	24171	36489
25-34	38434	13581	24853
35-44	32993	13112	19881
45-54	28432	12748	15684
55 AND OVER	40835	19498	21337
UNKNOWN	7638	3283	4355

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1972, REPORT ON THE POPULATION CENSUS 1971, GABORONE, PART 2, TABLE 15.1, AND PART 3, TABLE 23.
- 02 TABLE 17A INCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WHO WORK THEIR OWN LAND, THEIR FAMILY'S LAND, OR OTHER LAND, WITH OR WITHOUT PAY; DUE TO LACK OF AGE-SPECIFIC DATA, THE TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE 27,216 PERSONS (19,964 MALES AND 7,252 FEMALES) WHO WORK FOR CASH IN NON-FAMILY AGRICULTURAL SETTINGS, AND 11,359 PERSONS (5,127 MALES AND 6,232 FEMALES) WHO DID NOT STATE THEIR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.
- 03 EXCLUDED FROM THE OFFICIAL DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' ARE CERTAIN FORMS OF SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY (E.G., HUNTING, FISHING), AS WELL AS HOUSEWORK. THE TIME REFERENT IS THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1971, TO THE END OF AUGUST, 1971.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1971.
BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	384885	168621	216264
10-14	75321	37033	38288
15-24	93061	37780	55281
25-34	58435	22859	35576
35-44	46523	19783	26740
45-54	37900	17580	20320
55 AND OVER	56142	25495	30647
UNKNOWN	17503	8091	9412

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1972, REPORT ON THE POPULATION
CENSUS 1971, GABORONE, PART 3, TABLE 10.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY
AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. BOTSWANA

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	66.3	65.5	67.0
10-14	61.4	64.8	58.2
15-24	65.2	64.0	66.0
25-34	65.8	59.4	69.9
35-44	70.9	66.3	74.3
45-54	75.0	72.5	77.2
55 AND OVER	72.7	76.5	69.6
UNKNOWN	43.6	40.6	46.3

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1972, REPORT ON THE POPULATION CENSUS 1971, GABORONE, PART 2, TABLE 15.1, AND PART 3, TABLES 10 AND 23.
- 02 TABLE 17C REPORTS PERCENTAGES FOR THOSE PERSONS WHO WORK THEIR OWN LAND, THEIR FAMILY'S LAND, OR OTHER LAND, WITH OR WITHOUT PAY; DUE TO A LACK OF AGE-SPECIFIC DATA, THE TABLE DOES NOT INCLUDE 27,216 PERSONS (19,964 MALES AND 7,252 FEMALES) WHO WORK FOR CASH IN NON-FAMILY AGRICULTURAL SETTINGS, AND 11,359 PERSONS (5,127 MALES AND 6,232 FEMALES) WHO DID NOT STATE THEIR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.
- 03 EXCLUDED FROM THE OFFICIAL DEFINITION OF 'ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE' ARE CERTAIN FORMS OF SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY (E.G., HUNTING, FISHING), AS WELL AS HOUSEWORK. THE TIME REFERENT IS THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1971, TO THE END OF AUGUST, 1971.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. BOTSWANA

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	293849	135494	158355
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	B	B	B
EMPLOYERS	B	B	B
SELF-EMPLOYED	B	B	B
EMPLOYEES	51438B	39056B	12352B
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	231082	91311	139771
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	11359	5127	6232

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE, 1972, REPORT ON THE POPULATION CENSUS 1971, GABORONE, PART 2, TABLE 15.1.

02 TABLE 18 INCLUDES ALL PERSONS REPORTING SOME ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. EXCLUDED ARE PERSONS ENGAGED IN CERTAIN FORMS OF SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY (E.G., HUNTING, FISHING) AND HOUSEWORK. THE TIME REFERENT IS THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1971, TO THE END OF AUGUST, 1971.

B SINCE NO CENSUS DISTINCTION IS DRAWN BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES, THE FIGURE FOR EMPLOYEES INCLUDES ALL CASH-EARNERS IN THE ECONOMY.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME, BY SEX AND
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. BOTSWANA

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

APPENDIX A

'Women in Development' Countries

AFRICA

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Chad
Djibouti
Ethiopia
The Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali

Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Upper Volta
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

ASIA/OCEANIA

Australia
Bangladesh
Burma
People's Republic of China
Republic of China - Taiwan
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Japan
Kampuchea
North Korea
South Korea
Malaysia
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Vietnam

EUROPE

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
German Democratic Republic
Federal Republic of Germany
Greece
Hungary
Italy
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia

APPENDIX A (countinued)

Latin America/Caribbean

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Venezuela

Near East/North Africa

Afghanistan
Algeria
Cyprus
Egypt
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Lebanon
Morocco
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Tunisia
Turkey
Yemen Arab Republic

North America

Canada
United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

APPENDIX B

A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census), 19__
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Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
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- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19__
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in ____). by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19__

APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA CENTER, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

COUNTRY 633--BOTSWANA

MAY 4, 1983

-----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1964	17	3		X	
TABLE 02	1971	16	9		X	
TABLE 02	1981	1	9		X	
TABLE 03	1964	0	0			X
TABLE 04	1971	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1971	20	3		X	
TABLE 05	1981	18	9		X	
TABLE 06A	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06C	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06D	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 07	1971	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1971	6	3			X
TABLE 09	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 10A	1971	29	7	X		X
TABLE 10B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1971	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1971	2	3		X	
TABLE 13	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1971	1	1		X	
TABLE 14B	1971	11	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1964	8	3		X	
TABLE 15B	1964	8	3		X	
TABLE 15C	1964	8	3		X	
TABLE 16A	1971	5	9	X		
TABLE 16B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 16C	1971	5	9	X		
TABLE 17A	1971	8	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1971	8	3		X	
TABLE 17C	1971	8	3		X	
TABLE 18	1971	7	3			X
TABLE 19	1971	0	0			

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:

3 STANDARD TABLES
19 NONSTANDARD TABLES
11 BLANK TABLES

APPENDIX D

"A. OBJECTIVE

"The objective of this contract is two-fold: (1) to develop and make accessible a body of reliable and internationally comparable data which will facilitate better understanding of the statuses and roles of women worldwide, and their participation in national development, and (2) to promote institutionalization of WID issues and concerns in national and international census and survey activities. Our purpose is to update, expand and make more relevant and accessible, both now and in the future, the census and survey data available to the Agency and AID participating countries pertinent to Women in Development (WID) issues and concerns.

"B. SCOPE OF WORK

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuCen programs for statistical training and technical assistance to take into consideration the needs for the conceptualization, design, collection, tabulation and analysis of data pertinent to women in development issues; (4) function as a repository for international WID data and provide dissemination of assembled international WID data base in response to user requests (U. S. and international) utilizing specific transportable medium (tape, card, diskette, etc.) as appropriate, and to include documentation; (5) preparation of special tabulations from census samples and surveys to provide data concerning WID issues which have not previously been available, e.g., micro data from censuses and surveys may be exploited to prepare data on women migrants, women-headed households, male/female income differentials; and (6) compilation of data on subject areas less frequently included in population censuses and general purpose household surveys, e.g., access to credit, political participation.

"Under this new contract agreement BuCen will (1) assess the variables included in the previous stage of work to determine whether new variables should be added to the data base, (2) extend the data capture activities to include, in addition to the 69 AID-participating countries, all countries of 5 million or more population, (3) update the data presented under the previous contract to reflect most recent information available, and (4) drawing on the information presented in this expanded data base, prepare for hard copy publication a worldwide statistical portrait of women using the most recent data available, to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the data base.

Dissemination and utilization of these data is a primary objective. As indicated above, the data will be made available in two forms: (1) in machine-readable form according to agreed-upon file specifications; and (2) a world handbook, or regional handbooks, which select and display data from the automated file in a maximally useful analytic mode and provide(s) a critique of the data base and indicators. The BuCen will function as repository for these data, and will create a reproductive capacity and disseminate the data in response to user requests, both U. S. and international, in a form consistent with user capabilities.

"An additional priority focus in the contract effort is the institutionalization of an integrated concern and capability for assessing the roles and status of women, in a manner which accurately reflects women's real social and economic contributions and conditions in society, in national and international census and survey data collection, reporting analysis activities. To this end, BuCen will consult and coordinate with ongoing Census Bureau programs. Examples of these programs are the Census Bureau's regular training programs for population analysis, POPSTAN workshops, assistance to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) program of national surveys on internal migration and the Survey and Evaluation Unit (SEU) Resource Support Services Agreement (RSSA) agreement with AID to assist AID-participating countries in data collection, processing and compilation efforts and to provide on-the-job training for host country nationals in data collection and information management."

APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women^{1/}

Nadia H. Youssef
 International Center for Research on Women
 Washington, D.C.

The Agency's commitment to promoting productive employment as an integral component of its programmatic emphasis has important bearing on development efforts on behalf of women. The relationship between increasing the use of women's economic resources and improving the economic picture of underdevelopment is only now beginning to surface. AID projects have recently begun to address women in their productive role. However, fuller planning efforts are thwarted by the absence in the Third World of a system of statistics showing the reality of women's economic contribution. National censuses, which are the primary source of data for development planning, have up to now consistently undervalued the productive contribution of women to the national economy. Unless corrective action is introduced women will continue to be excluded from social and economic development planning.^{2/}

The perennial problem is that internationally adopted standards, the operational definitions of concepts, and measures of employment are grounded in a system of identification and evaluation of economic activity based on developed and industrialized economies. Methodologically, such an approach is inadequate for developing economies, because it focuses on stable wage-earners and thereby fails to capture the totality of men's and women's productive contributions. The census statistics for women, more than for men, are fraught with ambiguities and sex related biases. This tendency is due to the interaction between two factors: (a) the inappropriate conceptualization of female labor force activity and its underenumeration by means of censuses, and (b) the cultural bias against acknowledging the types and level of work that women perform that leads to distorted reporting and recording of women's contribution to total employment.

The following pages single out some of the limitations intrinsic to current operational definitions and measurement of work in standard census practices.

^{1/} This is a condensed version of a larger paper entitled "Sex-Related Biases in Census Counts" in the report Priorities in the Design of Development Programs: Women's Issues, Bureau of Development Support, AID, Washington, D. C.

^{2/} A basic critique of the situation can be found in the U.N. Secretariat "Sex Biases and National Data Systems," (ST/ESA/STAT/99), (June 1980).

MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

Standard census practices use the labor force approach in collecting data on economic characteristics and in classifying populations as economically "active" or "inactive". According to this approach, the economically active population is identified as 1) at work for pay or profit during a specified brief period, either one week or one day; 2) with a job but not at work, or 3) actively seeking employment. This measure, originally developed in the United States during the Depression to assess the extent of unemployment, fails to capture the reality of working conditions in developing economies for the following reasons: a) much of production is family-based and for home consumption; b) the agricultural cycle generates sharp seasonal variation in activity; c) the length of working days is not uniform; d) most wage work is for daily wages; and e) individuals engage in not one, but a variety of economic activities in the course of a single year.

The flaws intrinsic to this conventional measure are more acute for women than for men because of a deeply entrenched bias against female employment. This bias takes the form of failure to report on the productive contribution of women to economic life, not only through the self-reporting process (because women do not consider their work to be economically important), but also in instructing the interviewer to accept a married woman's designation of herself as a "housewife" (hence to be counted "economically inactive") without further probing into a possible distinction between the economic and non-economic value of the activities she performs.

THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

A rigorous interpretation of the concept "economic activity", as utilized in the labor force approach, is disadvantageous to women because of the following:

Domestic Production: The concept excludes activities connected with family production which do not result in the actual production of market goods, such as personal services and home consumption goods.

Reference Periods: Women are more likely to be misclassified as economically inactive because the reference period or time frame in which women perform work is often not according to "standard" reference periods used in the census. To facilitate accurate recall, censuses and labor surveys inquire about work performed in the last week or month. Since most men work almost every week or month of the year, the short reference period will accurately reflect men's long-term labor force status. Many women however, work irregularly, since they either constitute a seasonal labor force used to meet agricultural peak labor demands, or in urban areas, they may engage intermittently in informal sector activities.

Subsistence Activities: Women who work in traditional subsistence activities tend to be excluded from the labor force count. Many agricultural societies are characterized by heavy reliance upon traditional subsistence activities, which remain outside the sphere of formal markets although supporting a high proportion of the rural population. Work activities in those traditional societies are family labor, in-kind exchange labor, and labor provided to meet social obligations at the village level. Such work is typically regarded by enumerators as having no economic significance, often because no form of cash is exchanged. Given that the subsistence economy is mostly in female hands, excluding such forms of labor operates to decrease further the number of women reported in the statistics as part of the labor force.

Unpaid Family Workers: The category of "unpaid family labor" is meant to exclude household work such as food preparation, childcare, and care of livestock used for family consumption, but may include any farm activities which result in the cash sale of products and services.

Follow ILO specifications, most surveys and censuses require that a person work at least one-third time during the short reference period (typically the past week or month) to qualify as an "unpaid family worker". This specification has proved to be disadvantageous to women, in that the uncertainty surrounding what constitutes "one-third" of cash producing work by "unpaid" female workers in particular, are misclassified by census enumerators as "economically inactive".

Informal Sector: Women's work in informal sectors of the economy is unrecognized in census statistics. A widespread phenomenon in Third World countries, particularly in the urban areas, is the build-up of an extensive shadow economy, developing as a necessary complement to the expanding formal sector wage labor. Most activities in the informal sector are on the periphery of the job market, and these jobs are not integrated into any industry coding, or detailed occupational breakdown, as exists for the formal sector.

Since informal sector jobs often fall outside taxation structures, lack a set location to transact business, or may even be quasi-legal, the tendency is to exclude informal sector activities from the labor force count. This has led to a considerable underestimation of the number of urban women who are actually economically active.

Multiple Roles: Multiple economic roles of women are not captured in census counts. According to the standard definitions, individuals are classified as economically active or inactive on the basis of a series of questions clustered around the concept of principal economic activity. In developing economies, however, the formulation of such a question does not reflect the totality of work involvement, for both sexes are engaged in a multiplicity of economic activities at different levels of productivity.

The rigidity of standard definitions leads to a distortion once more, and it is the women who go unreported, because their day--more so than that of men--is characterized by a constant and subtle alternation between numerous activities with both economic and non-economic significance. No statistical acknowledgement is made of women who intermittently engage in small-scale trade and in short duration income-earning activities, which are interspersed between housework.

The Underestimation of Unemployment: The standard labor force approach works to the disadvantage of including women in unemployment rates.

Many women who are unemployed are, in fact, not counted. First of all, there is a tendency among census takers to automatically attribute the status of "unemployed" housewife to a married woman who is not working at the time of the census, without probing whether or not she is currently in search of work. Further, the conventional practice of defining the actively unemployed as those who sought work in the previous week leaves out of the count the passively unemployed group of women: those wanting or needing work but who are discouraged, and the groups of women who wanted a job and would have accepted one had it been offered. Inclusion of the passively unemployed group (which may have more members among women than men) in the unemployment rate would reflect a more accurate measure of the proportion of women available for employment.

POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

Women will continue to be dropped from the labor force count unless more categories of activity status (full-time, part-time, seasonal worker, and the like) are introduced, unless occupational classifications are set up to fit the specific types of work women pursue, and unless interviewers themselves are trained and sensitized to probe into the economic value and functions of the activities women perform.

Assigning a social and economic value to women's labor force participation has implications beyond the improvement of statistics. The development of sensitive measures which address the critical questions "What types of work do women perform?" and "What are the occupational characteristics and skill levels of women who are active in the labor force?" directly bears upon formulation of employment policies for women.

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE
(Includes 120 Countries)

SEND TO: Center for International Research
U. S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D. C. 20233

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name			RETURN TO:			Date		T
	Organization			Data User Services Division			CHECK ONE		
	Address			Customer Services			<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census"		
	City, State, ZIP			Bureau of the Census			<input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. _____		
	Telephone			Washington, D.C. 20233					
				Phone: 301/763-4100					
	Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche			Order No.	No of Reels	No. of Microfiche	No. of Document copies	Cost	
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders; additional copies are \$5.00 each.							TOTAL \$		
Characteristics of Tape (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII				Labeling (Check One): <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled					
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.									

USER COMMENTS

If subsequent efforts in this data capture/dissemination activity are to be improved in a manner maximally responsive to user needs, the major ideas for such improvement must come from the persons who actually use the data to meet policy program and project needs. This tear-out form is placed here in multiple copies to make it easy for successive users to submit constructive comments.

It would be helpful if the reader would clearly identify on this form the features of the Data by Sex booklet considered particularly effective in contributing to its usefulness. Such supportive "feedback" is necessary to ensure that the strong points of this report will be retained in the future.

It is suggested that the Introduction and Foreword be read once more before this form is completed, in order that the reader may have a clear idea of just what the data base is meant to be, as well as what it is not meant to be.

AID field officers should air pouch the completed form to the address on the left, and others mail it to the address on the right:

Statistical Data by Sex
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
AID/Washington

Statistical Data by Sex
PPC/E-DIU/ESDS
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523
U. S. A.

Please record your comments below, on the reverse side, and if necessary, on additional sheet(s).

USER COMMENTS (continued)
