Republic of Botswana

BOTSWANA AIDS IMPACT SURVEY (BAIS) 2001

BOTSWANA AIDS IMPACT SURVEY 2001
[2001 BAIS-I]

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PREFACE

The Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS) was conducted under the auspices of the Central Statistics Office's Program of Household Surveys.

The BAIS was a national sample survey whose fieldwork was conducted between 18th January and 5th March 2001. The study was designed to provide information on topics explicitly related to HIV/AIDS.

In this household survey, a randomly selected group of women and men aged 10 – 64 years were interviewed. The questions were designed to capture information regarding background characteristics, parental survivorship, care and support, marriage and cohabiting partnerships, sexual history and behavior, sexually transmitted diseases, exposure to HIV/AIDS interventions and attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS.

This report contains three major sections. That is, background information (introduction and survey objectives); survey methodology and sample design; and social indicators such as availability of safe water and sanitation, knowledge of HIV/AIDS, etc.

I wish to acknowledge the followings for their unlimited contribution that lead to the successful completion of the project:- UNDP Survey consultants Rev. C. Banda, Dr. Bates and Dr. Mburu for their participation in enumerators training and field activities, UNDP data processing consultant Rev. S. Chalomba, AIDS/STD unit of Ministry of Health for their participation in analysis, CSO subject matter specialists for data analysis and report writing and other staff of CSO both in office and field, in particular, and other officers in the government.

I would also like to express my sincere appreciation to the people who responded willingly to the questions put to them.

We hope that this report will provide useful information for the study of demographic trends and other social and economic indicators.

G. M. Charumbira
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN
January 2002

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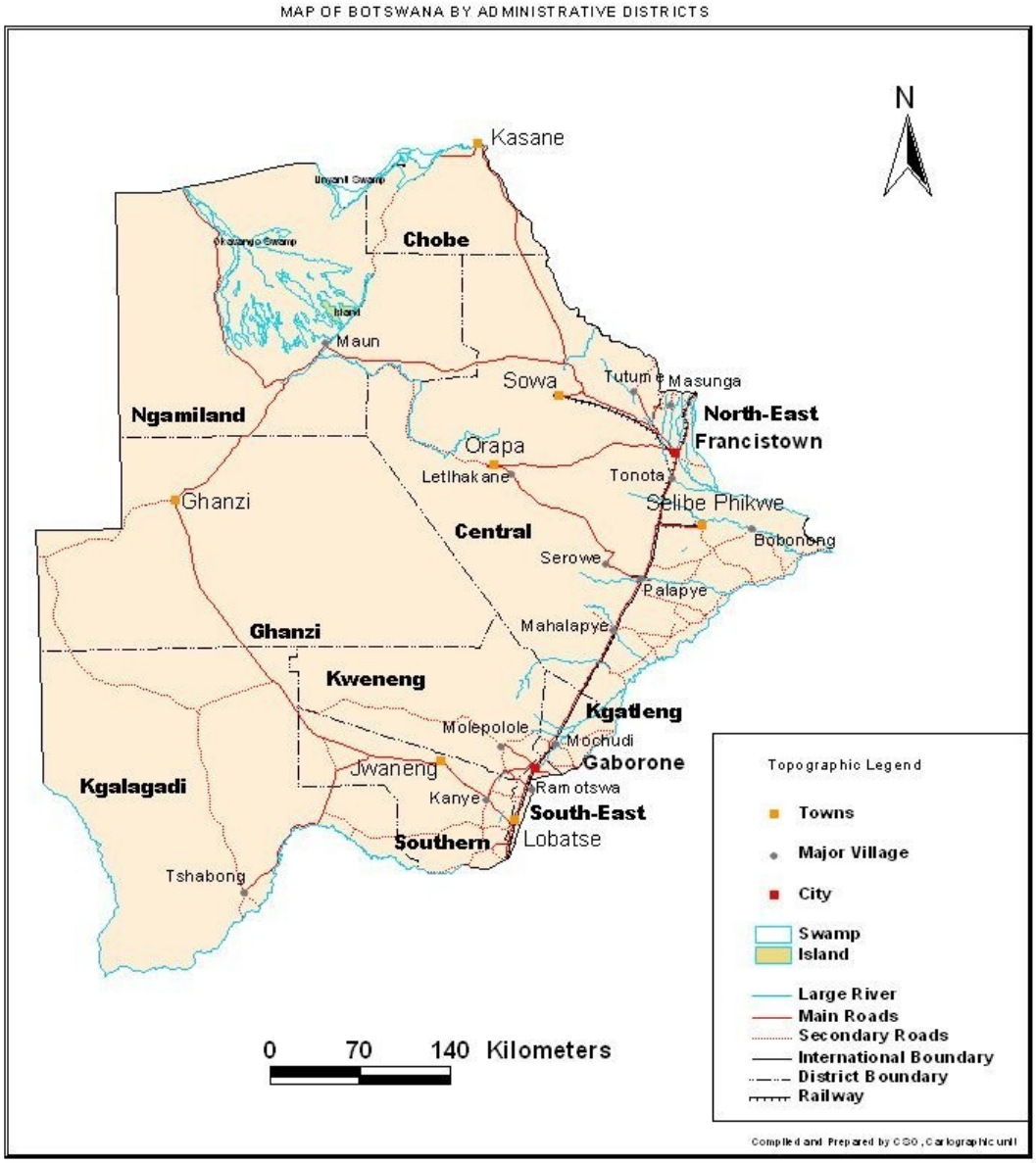


1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2001 Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS) is a nationally representative survey of households, women and men. The main objective of the survey is to provide up-to-date information for assessing the HIV/AIDS intervention programs. The Botswana Government has implemented programs to improve knowledge about HIV transmission, and as such it is important to know whether these programs are effective in limiting the further spread of the disease as well operating as intended. In many countries HIV/AIDS epidemic presents one of the most serious social problems in recent history. There are daily reports of increasing number of orphaned children and HIV related deaths among the most productive members of the society.

1.1. EDUCATION

- Ninety two percent of children of primary school age (7-13) in Botswana are attending primary school. The lowest school attendance was recorded in North West (about 85 percent). At the national level, primary school attendance for both male and female is not significantly different and recorded 92.2 percent and 92.8 percent, respectively.
- Fifty six percent of children of secondary school going age (14-18) in Botswana attend secondary school. The lowest school attendance was recorded in Ghanzi (about 13 percent)
- Mean complete years of schooling are 8 years.

1.2. WATER AND SANITATION

- Ninety six percent of the population has access to safe drinking water – 99 percent in urban areas and 94 percent in rural areas. The lowest proportion of households with safe source of water was recorded in Southern District (about 82 percent).
- Eighty two percent of the households in Botswana are using sanitary means of excreta disposal.

1.3. ORPHANHOOD AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

- Overall, 28 percent of children aged 0-14 are not living with both parents. Children who have one or both parents dead amount to about 13 percent of all children aged 0-14. Of these children the highest proportion are those aged above 5 years.
- Children living with both parents amounted to about 23 percent and the highest proportion was recorded in towns. Among these children, a majority were those aged above 5 years.

1.4. MARRIAGE AND COHABITATION

- The mean age at first marriage or cohabitation is 27 years.
- The mean duration of current marriage or cohabitation is 3years.
- The mean age at first sex is 24 years.

1.5. HIV/AIDS

- Ninety four percent of all people aged 10-64 years in Botswana have heard about HIV/AIDS. Male recorded a significantly lower proportion than females; 91 and 95 percent respectively. The highest proportion of people who have heard of HIV/AIDS was recorded in urban than rural areas.
- Seventy nine percent of the population aged 10-64 years mentioned at least one way of reducing chances of HIV infection. The highest proportion of the people mentioned 'use of condoms' (65 percent), followed by 57 percent mentioning 'not having sex at all' and then 25 percent mentioning both 'partners having no other partners'.
- Thirty one percent of population correctly identified three misconceptions about HIV transmission – that HIV can be transmitted through supernatural means, that it can be transmitted through mosquito bites, and that a healthy looking person cannot be infected.
- Fifty nine percent of women of reproductive age in Botswana know a place to get tested for AIDS and about 14 percent have been tested. Of the total number of the people who were tested for HIV in the last twelve months, 94 percent received the results.

2. TABLE OF SUMMARY INDICATORS

UN AIDS INDICATORS		2001
Care and support (for chronically ill young adults)	Percentage of households with an adult aged 15-59 years, who has been ill for at least three consecutive months and received external help (during last 12 months)	7.4
Care and support (for orphans)	Percentage of households caring for orphans and are receiving external free help with care.	3.3
Impact (percentage of orphans)	Percentage of children aged 0-14 years who are orphans living in households *(One or both parents dead)*	12.7
Impact (ratio of orphans to non-orphans in schools)	The percentage of orphans aged 10-14 years currently attending school to children aged 10-14 years who are currently attending school	18.7
Stigma and discrimination	Percentage of people 10-64 expressing accepting attitudes towards people with HIV • Willing to care 10-14 15-19 20-30 31-49 50-64 • Continue to teach 10-14 15-19 20-30 31-49 50-64 • Buy vegetables 10-14 15-19 20-30 31-49 50-64	 53.9 80.9 89.5 91.8 89.9 22.83 56.0 62.5 56.1 41.6 17.24 37.26 45.97 39.99 32.37
Knowledge (prevention methods) Knowledge (prevention method)	Percentage of people 10-64 who know that a person can reduce their risk of contracting HIV by • Using condoms 10-14 15-19 20-30 31-49 50-64 • Having sex only with one faithful partner. 10-14 15-19 20-30 31-49 50-64	 36.2 75.0 80.5 69.1 53.1 8.7 29.2 32.2 26.8 19.8

UN AIDS INDICATORS		2001
Knowledge (incorrect beliefs)	Percentage of people aged 10-64 years who 1. Correctly rejects the two most common misconceptions. • Supernatural means 10-14 15-19 20-30 31-49 50-64 • Mosquito bites 10-14 15-19 20-30 31-49 50-64 2. Knows at least one misconception (out of three) 10-14 15-19 20-30 31-49 50-64	 69.5 79.8 76.8 73.6 67.7 58.3 61.3 52.1 43.8 39.0 94.0 98.5 98.1 97.4 93.9
Knowledge (prevention of HIV mother to child)	Percentage of people aged 10-64 years who know that transmission of HIV from mother to child can be reduced • Through anti-retroviral therapy 10-14 15-19 20-30 31-49 50-64 • Avoiding breastfeeding. 10-14 15-19 20-30 31-49 50-64	 9.3 23.3 35.1 38.1 25.6 23.9 42.3 56.7 59.1 48.5

UN AIDS INDICATORS		2001
Voluntary counseling and testing (past 12 months)	Percentage of people aged 10-64 who	
	• Ever had the test	
	10-14	1.5
	15-19	7.4
	20-30	21.7
	31-49	21.6
	50-64	7.7
	• Had the test during past 12 months	
	10-14	13.0
	15-19	60.9
	20-30	54.0
	31-49	50.2
	50-64	37.7
	• Received the results (among of those who received HIV test during the past 12 months).	
	10-14	27.2
	15-19	88.3
	20-30	94.4
	31-49	92.5
	50-64	88.1
Mother to child transmission	Proportion of women who were	
	• Counselled about HIV during antenatal care for their most recent pregnancy	
	10-14	-
	15-19	69.9
	20-30	57.6
	31-49	48.4
	50-64	10.5
	• Offered an HIV test	
	10-14	-
	15-19	38.4
	20-30	31.1
	31-49	21.8
	50-64	1.9
	• Received the test (among those who were offered the test)	-
	10-14	81.4
	15-19	79.7
	20-30	82.3
	31-49	71.3
	50-64	
	• Received the results (among those who received the test).	
	10-14	-
	15-19	83.0
	20-30	80.2
	31-49	73.9
	50-64	100.0

UN AIDS INDICATORS		2001
Sexual negotiation	The percentage of people 10-64 years who believe that if a husband has an STD,	
	• A woman can refuse to have sex with him	
	10-14	40.0
	15-19	35.2
	20-30	28.0
	31-49	26.8
	50-64	25.6
	• A woman can insist on condom use	
	10-14	60.0
	15-19	60.4
	20-30	67.2
	31-49	62.7
	50-64	45.0
Sexual behavior	Percentage of people aged 10-64 years who have had sex with a non marital, or cohabiting partner (past 12 months)	
	10-14	66.6
	15-19	81.0
	20-30	64.5
	31-49	30.7
	50-64	9.5
Sexual behavior (mean age at first sex)	The mean age by which the people aged 10-64 years have had sex for the first time	
	10-14	14
	15-64	24
Sexual behavior (pre marital sex)	Percentage of people aged 10-20 years who had sex during the last 12 months	
	10-14	0.1
	15-19	27.7
Sexual behavior of single men(used condom)	Percentage of men aged 10-20 years who are not married/cohabiting who used a condom the last time they had sex	
	Most recent	
	10-14	66.7
	15-19	81.3
	Next most recent	
	10-14	-
	15-19	26.4
	Second most recent	
	10-14	-
	15-19	-

UN AIDS INDICATORS		2001
Sexual behavior of single women(used condom)	Proportion of women aged 10 – 20 years who are not married / cohabiting who used a condom the last time they had sex with most recent partners	
	Most recent	
	10-14	50.0
	15-19	71.1
	Next most recent	
	10-14	-
	15-19	14.4
	Second most recent	
	10-14	-
	15-19	3.3
Sexual behavior (more than one partner)	Percentage of people aged 10-20 years who had sex with more than one partner during the last 12 months	
	10-14	-
	15-19	0.3
Sexual behavior (used condom last time)	Percentage of people aged 10-20 years who have had sex during the last 12 months and used a condom at last sex with a non marital, or cohabiting partner	
	Most recent	
	10-14	75.0
	15-19	84.7
	Next most recent	
	10-14	-
	15-19	22.4
	Second most recent	
	10-14	-
	15-19	2.4
Sexual behavior (used condom first time)	Percentage of people aged 10-20 years who used a condom at first sex with the most recent partner.	
	Most recent	
	10-14	33.3
	15-19	82.4
	Next most recent	
	10-14	-
	15-19	26.4
	Second most recent	
	10-14	-
	15-19	4.4

UN AIDS INDICATORS		2001
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (women)	Percentage of women aged 10-64 years who reported genital ulcer during the last 12 months and sought treatment. . 10-14 15-19 20-30 31-49 50-64	 - 38.7 96.1 92.3 59.3
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (men)	Percentage of men aged 10-64 years who reported genital ulcer during the last 12 months and sought treatment. 10-14 15-19 20-30 31-49 50-64	 - 77.0 95.9 90.5 100.0
Use of safe drinking water	Percentage of population who use a safe drinking water source	96.2
Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal	Percentage of population who use a sanitary means of excreta disposal	81.7
Antenatal care	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who attended ANC at least once during pregnancy by skilled personnel	99.8

3. INTRODUCTION

3.1. BACKGROUND OF THE SURVEY

In most parts of the world, individuals, communities and their leaders struggle with the best way to address concerns about HIV and AIDS. For Botswana, like in many other countries, The HIV/AIDS epidemic represents one of the most serious social problems in recent history, especially for countries in the Sub Saharan Africa. Southern Africa holds the majority of the world's hard hit countries.

The first cases of HIV in Botswana were diagnosed in 1985. The rapid spread of the infection and AIDS in Botswana over the past 13 years has been tremendous. UNAIDS estimates indicate that by the end of 1999, at least one in four adults in Botswana was living with HIV.

Botswana like other countries, has implemented programs to improve the knowledge about how HIV is transmitted as well as strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention and control. The current strategies include Sentinel surveillance; i.e surveys which are conducted annually or biannually to obtain information on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, monitor trends of HIV/AIDS infection, provide information for program planning, monitoring and evaluation and assess the impact of intervention programs.

The Botswana AIDS Impact survey was conducted to obtain more information on topics related to HIV/AIDS. The main objective of this survey was to provide information to:

i. Assess whether programs are operating as intended

ii. Assess performance of intervention programs

iii. Asses whether people are changing their sexual behavior

iv. Establish the proportion of people in need of care due to HIV infection

v. Establish the proportion of people who are at risk of HIV infection

vi. Assess the impact of the pandemic at household level

vii. Provide information on issues related to the impact of HIV/AIDS on household and communities.

The Central Statistics Office conducted the 2001 Botswana AIDS Impact Survey. The Botswana Government provided funding and Botswana UNDP office assisted with consultancy fees for all consultants engaged at various stages of the survey.

This report presents results on the principal topics covered in the survey and on the UNAIDS indicators.

3.2. BOTSWANA'S BACKGROUND

3.2.1. DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION

Botswana's total de facto population has grown from about 596,944 in 1971, to 941,027 in 1981, and finally to 1,326,796 in 1991. These figures imply an annual growth rate of 4.7% between 1971 and 1981 and 3.5% between 1981 and 1991. This rapid population growth in population is mainly a result of a fairly low mortality rate and a high but declining fertility. Infant mortality rate has declined from 97.1 deaths in 1971 to 48.0 deaths in 1991. Life expectancy at birth increased from 55.5 years in 1971 to 65.3 years in 1991. The total fertility rate declined from 6.5 children per woman in 1971 to about 4.3 children in 1996.

Given the relatively high level of fertility and relatively low level of mortality, the population of Botswana is young and has a disproportionately large number of females. The predominance of the female population could be explained by the low sex ratio at birth and high mortality among males. The proportion of the population under age 15 years went down from 47.5% in 1971 to 43.2% in 1991. The sex ratio also improved from 84.0 males per 100 females in 1971 to 92.0 males per 100 females in 1991.

The percentage of the population residing in urban areas increased from 9% in 1971 to 45.7% in 1991. The increase in the urban population may be explained by the high rate of rural to urban migration and the reclassification of some major villages into urban areas. The population density has also increased from 1.0 person per square kilometre in 1971 to 2.3 persons per square kilometre in 1991. Population density varies by districts with the urban districts having the largest densities.

3.2.2. HEALTH SITUATION

Health care services in Botswana were hospital-based until 1973. Since 1973, the Government of Botswana accepted Primary Health Care (PHC) as the most appropriate strategy for the attainment of Health for All. This strategy has been followed in the past national development plans and is still being followed in the current National Development Plan 8 (NDP 8) 1997/98 - 2002/03. In the NDP 7 1991-1997, Botswana committed itself to the goal of Health for All by the Year 2000 where every inhabitant of the country is to enjoy a level of health that allows him/her to lead an economically and socially productive life and having access to essential health services (Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 1991).

The National Health Policy was developed and approved by government in 1995. The objectives of the health policy were based on the principles of Primary Health Care as contained in the Alma-Ata Declaration of 1978. The Botswana's health policy states that the government shall put health promotion and care and disease prevention among its priorities. The aim is to ensure access by all citizens of Botswana to essential health care whatever their financial resources or place of residence and to ensure equitable distribution of health resources and utilisation of health services. Another objective is to ensure that health services are operated and structured in such a way as to ensure linkage with each other as well as with social services and managed in such a way as to ensure maximum social benefit with minimum waste. Furthermore, private health sector shall be supported and co-operation between such

sector and public sector shall be encouraged. Finally, in pursuing these above objectives, special attention shall be focused on high-risk groups, such as children, adolescents, pregnant women, the elderly, disabled, and workers whose occupations or professions justify such measures (Ministry of Finance & Development Planning, 1997). The whole concept of primary health care is based on promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services.

The public health system in Botswana consists of all health facilities owned or supported by Government as well as facilities open to the public such as mine hospitals. The Ministry of Health is administering directly two Referral Hospitals, six District Hospitals, one Mental Hospital and thirteen Primary Hospitals. The Ministry also provides running costs for three Mission Hospitals. Orapa and Jwaneng Mine Hospitals are providing services to the general public although the Government does not contribute directly to their funding. The Bamangwato Concessions Limited (BCL) Mine Hospital in Selibe-Phikwe is the only one that provides services to its employees and their relatives (Ministry of Finance & Development Planning, 1997). In addition to these health facilities, there is a private hospital based in Gaborone and many private medical practitioners commonly found in urban centres. Thus almost all health care services are provided through public health system.

According the National Development Plan 8, there are 16 general hospitals, 14 primary, 85 clinics with beds, 137 clinics without beds, 330 health post and 740 mobile stops in Botswana. The distribution of beds is such that out of the 3,583 beds, 72 per cent are in general hospitals, 13.8 per cent are in primary hospitals and 13.4 per cent are in clinics. In terms of health personnel, Botswana has 408 medical doctors, 37 dentists, 3961 nurses and 727 family welfare educators. The ratios of health care personnel of different professions to population served is rather low, indicating shortage of medical personnel in the country. For instance, in 1983, for every 10,000 population there were 1.4 medical doctors and this ratio improved to 2.7 in 1998. The number of nurses has increased from 2,413 in 1990 to 3,678 in 1996 whereas that of family welfare educators was 666 in 1990 and 714 in 1996. These numbers show that the training of health personnel has improved over the years. Since there is a critical shortage of trained health personnel in the country, the Government of Botswana has deliberately given first priority to training of health personnel. The Government has categorized its Grant/Loan Scheme where category I reflects areas of critical human resource shortage and this category includes medicine and dentistry. In this category, students who apply for training in programmes contained in this category will be given 100 per cent grant on both tuition and maintenance costs and on completion of the programme will be employed directly in Botswana.

According to the 1991, population census, 46 per cent of the Botswana's population was urban. These discrepancies can also be observed with accessibility to health care services. Although 77 per cent of the entire population has access to piped water, only 53 per cent of the rural population has access to piped water. The whole urban population has access to piped water. With regard to sanitary toilet facilities, 55 per cent of the Botswana's population has access to toilet facilities, both pit and flush toilets. Whereas 82 per cent of the urban population has access to toilet facilities, only 26 per cent of the rural population has access to toilet facilities.

Accessibility of health care services varies according to place of residence. Health care services tend to be easily accessible in urban areas than in rural areas. In 1995, 83 per cent of the rural population were within 15 kilometres from a health facility compared to 98 per cent of the urban population. 94 per cent of the urban population was within 8 kilometres from a health facility compared to 81 per cent of the rural population. The accessibility to health care services tends to be exaggerated when intra and inter districts variations are investigated. For instance, remote rural districts such as Gumare, Ghanzi and Kgalagadi have low accessibility to health care facilities whereas almost all urban districts populations are within 15 kilometre radius from a health facility.

The primary health care approach is implemented through the establishment of mobile health stops, health posts, clinics, primary hospitals, district hospitals and the more sophisticated referral hospitals. It should be noted that the definition of each health facility depends on the type of services it renders. Mobile health stop provides limited primary health care services and does not have fixed facilities as the name suggests. A health post essentially provides the most basic health services needed and is staffed by one nurse and family welfare educators. The role of family welfare educators is to motivate and educate families and communities on health issues. Health posts are regularly visited by supervisory personnel who are nurses. Clinics basically provide a wide range of services such as maternal and child health, preventive work, diagnosis and treatment of common diseases and simple laboratory tests. Clinics with maternity wards in addition to the above services provide delivery services. Primary hospitals are designed to provide more preventive health services with curative hospital functions similar to those that are provided at district hospitals but on a small scale. District hospitals in addition to duties performed by primary hospitals, carry out special services for serious and complicated health problems. They do preventive, curative and rehabilitative duties and provide in-patient care for more complicated health needs. Much more complicated health problems are usually referred to the two referral hospitals, Princess Marina Hospital in Gaborone and Nyangabgwe Hospital in Francistown. These referral hospitals provide specialist services such as ophthalmology, surgery and obstetrics.

Because of the improved health care provision services, infant mortality rate has been reduced from 100 infant deaths per 1000 live births in 1971 to 45 in 1991 and the under 5 mortality rate has declined from 147 deaths per 1000 live births in 1971 to 56 deaths in 1991. The percentage of children fully immunized rose from 36 per cent in 1980 to 57 per cent in 1994. Life expectancy has increased from 65 years in 1991 to 67 years in 1996 (Ministry of Finance & Development Planning, 1997).

Despite these commendable achievements, there are some disappointments in some areas. For instance, immunization coverage dropped from 66 per cent in 1987 to 56.5 per cent in 1994 because of various reasons. Long distances to immunization sites, inadequate information and lack of motivation for mothers are cited as some of the reasons for this drop (Ministry of Finance & Development Planning, 1997).

Data on Human Immune Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) are derived from national HIV sentinel surveillance surveys which have been conducted in the country since 1992 among pregnant women attending public antenatal clinics. In addition to pregnant mothers, HIV infections are monitored

amongst men attending clinics for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. Based on these surveys, except for Francistown there are clear indications to suggest that HIV infections are increasing in different parts of Botswana. The hardest hit age group tends to be between 15 and 49 years. In 1998 the highest prevalence rates were observed in Selibe-Phikwe (50%), Francistown (43%) and Gaborone (39%). Combining all sites shows that those aged 20 - 34 had prevalence of at least 38%.

The advent of HIV and AIDS has started to reverse the gains previously achieved through an effective health care system. HIV/AIDS has become the main killer disease in the country and Botswana is reported to be one of the most hard-hit countries in the world. In 1996, it was estimated that 12.8% of the general population was HIV positive. Currently, the government has engaged consultants to assess the impact of HIV/AIDS on various sectors of the economy. Up to 60 per cent of medical and paediatric wards are currently occupied by AIDS patients and this calls for the accelerated implementation of the Community Home Based Care programme which should assist in reducing the congestion in health facilities (Republic of Botswana, 1999).

There is evidence to suggest that childhood immunisable diseases are declining whilst there is an increase in non-communicable diseases. Infectious diseases still remain the most important causes of illness and death. Tuberculosis remains the most important health problem, accounting for about 20 per cent of adult inpatient discharges from hospitals and about 25 per cent of institutional deaths. Sexually transmitted diseases are also observed in large numbers. Cardiovascular diseases especially high blood pressure and strokes are quite common. The increase in non-communicable diseases is associated with changes in lifestyle from an agricultural economy to a cash economy, which has resulted in changes in diet, to a more sedentary life and to a longer life expectancy.

The Government of Botswana is committed to providing health care services to all its population. The role of Government in health provision through the Ministry of Health includes policy-making, professional guide and supervision of health care in its entirety in Botswana. The Ministry of Health has been committed to Health for All and remains so today. During fiscal year 1991/92, the Government of Botswana spent approximately 3.8 percent of the total budget on the Ministry of Health and this share rose to 5.2 per cent during the 1996/97 fiscal year.

3.3. SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The 2001 Botswana AIDS Impact Survey has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic at household level in Botswana.
- To furnish data needed for assessing programs implemented to improve the knowledge about how HIV is transmitted and strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention and control.
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Botswana and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.

4. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1. SAMPLING FRAME

The Botswana Multiple Indicator Survey (BMIS) of 2000 collected data on health indicators. The BMIS 2000 sample served as the sampling frame for the BAIS. Ninety eight (98) sample points out of 215 BMIS sampling points were selected. The target population in BAIS is the same as in BMIS.

4.2. SAMPLE DESIGN:

The sample for the 2001 Botswana AIDS Impact Survey was designed to provide estimates of AIDS indicators at the national level, urban and rural areas, and for the fourteen districts: Gaborone, Francistown, Lobatse, Selebi-Phikwe, Small towns (Jwaneng, Orapa, and Sowa), Southern, South East, Kweneng, Kgatleng, Central, North-East, North West, Ghanzi, and Kgalagadi.

A stratified two-stage probability sample design was utilised for the selection of the sample.

The first stage was the selection of Enumeration Areas (Eas) as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) selected with probability proportional to measures of size (PPS), where measures of size (MOS) are the number of households in the EAs as listed in MIS 2000. In all 98 EAs were selected with pps out of 215 EAs.

At the second stage of sampling, the households were systematically selected from a fresh list of occupied households prepared at the beginning of the survey's fieldwork (i.e. listing of households for the selected EAs). Overall 2000 valid households were drawn systematically.

The sample is not self-weighting because it was stratified by districts.

4.3. QUESTIONNAIRES

i. Household Questionnaire: A household questionnaire was administered in each selected household, which collected information on various topics related to HIV/AIDS on household members including sex, age, marital status, education, water and sanitation, and orphanhood status.

The Household questionnaire contains the following topics:

- Demographic characteristics: Age, sex, marital status, place of usual living and citizenship.
- Education
- Parental survival and fostering
- Economic activity
- Deaths in household
- Care and support for sick people
- Water and sanitation

ii. Individual Questionnaire: The individual questionnaire for the 2001 Botswana AIDS Impact Survey was based on the UNAIDS Model Questionnaire with some

modifications and additions. Some of the modifications include lowering the age limit of the eligible persons to 10 years, increasing the upper limit to 64 years and modifying some questions in order to adapt the questionnaire to Botswana situation. In addition to the household questionnaire, questionnaires were administered in each household for men and women aged 10-64 years. The individual questionnaire for men and women contains the following topics:

- Marriage and cohabiting partnerships.
- Sexual history and behaviour.
- Sexually transmitted diseases.
- Knowledge about HIV/AIDS and exposure to interventions.
- Attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS and HIV testing.
- Child bearing and antenatal care.

iii. Community Questionnaire: The community questionnaire aimed to obtain information a) about the perceived impact of AIDS on the community, b) the problems caused by AIDS, and c) the coping mechanism and responses developed by the community.

For the full questionnaires, see Appendix E.

4.4. FIELDWORK AND PROCESSING

The field staff was trained from 4th January to 18th January 2001. The data were collected by fifteen teams; each comprising of four interviewers (two males and two females), one driver, and a supervisor. There were a total of 98 blocks (EAs) and each team was assigned an average of 5-8 blocks. The fieldwork started on the 20th January and ended on the 5th January 2001. During the fieldwork two questions related to sexual behavior especially sexual partners were dropped due to high rate of refusals experienced.

Before data entry was carried out, the questionnaires were edited to check if all the relevant questions have been responded to and coded according to the codes designed for the study. Data entry was carried out between February and March, 2001 by 8 data entry operators under the supervision of one programmer/supervisor. Consistency checks on the data set as per the Computer Edit Specifications designed by the subject matter specialist were performed. Data editing began in April and finished in June, 2001. The data tabulation and analysis was completed at the end of November.

5. SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS AND DATA QUALITY

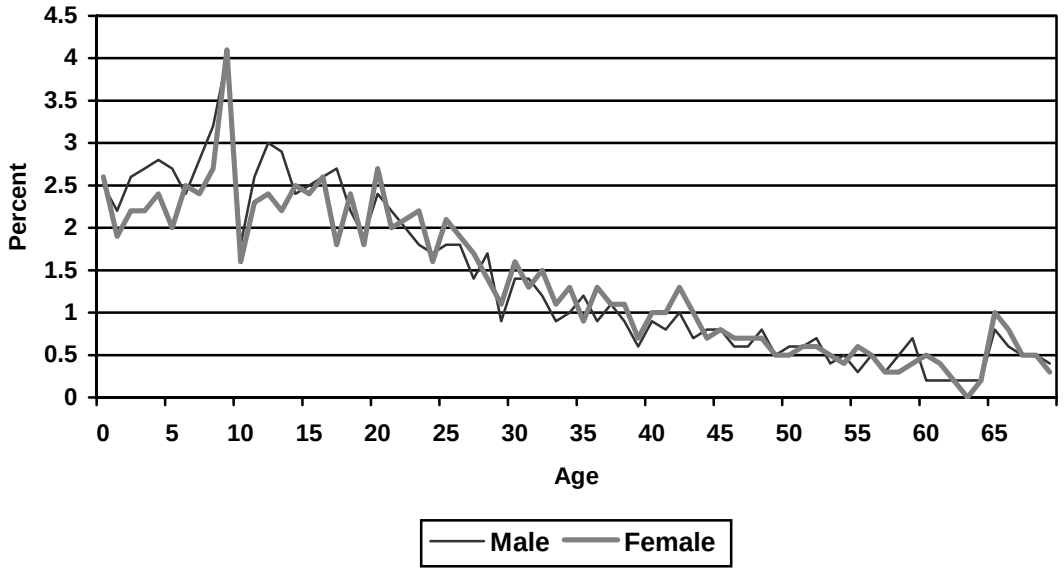
5.1. RESPONSE RATES

Of the 2,126 households selected for the Botswana AIDS Impact sample, 2,023 were found to be occupied (Table 1). Of these, 1,781 were successfully interviewed, yielding a household response rate of 88.0 percent. The response rates in urban and rural areas were 90.3 percent and 85.8 percent respectively. In the interviewed households, 4,728 eligible persons aged 10-64 years were identified. Of these, 4,494 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95.1 percent.

5.2. AGE DISTRIBUTION

As shown in Table 2, the single year age distribution of household members by sex exhibits some distortions centered around age 9 and 65 for both females and males. For both sexes, some digit preference is evident for ages ending in 0 and 5, a pattern typical of populations in which ages are not always known.

Figure 1: Single year age distribution of the household population by sex, Botswana, 2001.



5.3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Information on the characteristics of the household population and the survey respondents is provided to assist in the interpretation of the survey findings and to serve as a basic check on the sample implementation.

Table 3 and 4 presents the percent distribution of households in the sample by background characteristics. About 44 percent of the households (861 households) are rural and 56 percent (920 households) are urban. Gaborone had the largest number of households in the sample (12 percent). The highest proportion of households had 2-3 members (28 percent) followed by those with 4-5 members (23 percent). Children aged below the age of 15 years were found in about 62 percent of the households, whereas in about 96 percent of the households at least one individual aged 10-64 years was found. Children under the age of five years were found in about 35 percent of the households.

Table 5 shows the characteristics of eligible persons aged 10-64 years. The highest proportion of eligible individuals were those aged 10-14 years (18 percent), followed by those aged 15-19 years (17 percent) and then those aged 20-24 years (14 percent). This percentage declines steadily across age groups until age 60-64 years. Approximately 18 percent of persons in the sample are married. Women constitute about 55 percent of the sample of population. The majority of eligible persons (74 percent) can read a simple sentence easily. The highest proportion of the eligible persons has secondary school education (46 percent). A majority (87 percent) of the

sampled population speaks Setswana. Christianity was the most common religion (74 percent).

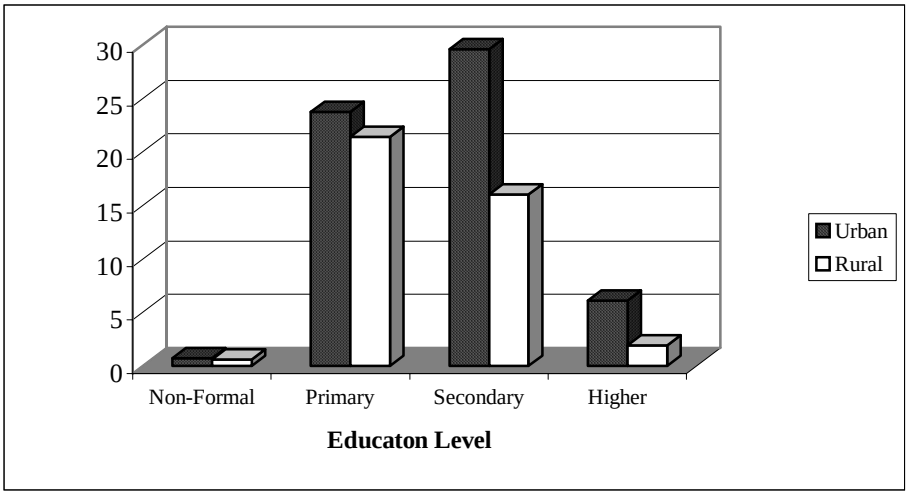
6. RESULTS

6.1. EDUCATION

The 1994 Revised National Policy on Education for Botswana emphasizes improving access to education at the primary school level, assurance of the quality of education the children receive and the relevance of the education to the children and their communities.

Overall, 93 percent of children of primary school age (7-13) in Botswana are attending primary school (Table 7). In urban areas, 94 percent of children aged 7- 13 years attend school while in rural areas 91 percent of these children attend. School attendance among children aged 7-13 years in the North West District is significantly lower than in the rest of the country (recorded at 85 percent).

Figure 2: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 by highest level of education attended



Fifty six percent of children of secondary school age (14-18) are attending secondary school (Table 9). In urban areas 60 percent of children attend school while, in rural areas 51 percent of these children attend. School attendance among children in Ghanzi is significantly lower than in the rest of the country at 13 percent. The proportion of female children attendance (58 percent) was slightly more than the male children attendance (55 percent).

6.2. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

DEFINITIONS

This section presents economic activity and unemployment data available from this survey. The definitions applied for this survey are broadly in agreement with international recommendations given below.

Economically Active Population: Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed in the reference period.

Employed Persons: Persons who did some work for payment in cash or in kind or who were in self employment for profit or family gain (including unpaid help), plus persons who were temporarily absent from these activities (e.g. on leave) in the reference period.

Unemployed Persons: Persons who were not employed as defined above but were actively seeking work in the reference period.

Not Economically Active Population: this refers to persons who were neither employed nor unemployed in the reference period. (These include students, those doing housework, retired, etc, who did not engage in any economic activity as defined, in the reference period).

The U***nemployment Rate*** is calculated as the number unemployed divided by the economically active in the relevant group and is also expressed as a percentage.

The participation rate (in economic activity) is the number economically active divided by the total population in the relevant group and is also expressed as a percentage.

6.2.1. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

Economic activity tables from the survey are presented in this section. The number of persons aged 12 years and over counted during the survey totaled 1,024,337, out of which 472,633 (46 percent) were males and 551,704 (54 percent) were females.

The population of persons aged 12 years and above consisted of 514,099 (50.2 percent) economically active and 510,238 not economically active persons. As it has already been explained earlier, the not economically active population is made up of students, retired persons, the sick, and those who did housework, whilst the economically active consists of the employed and the unemployed (actively seeking work). The results showed that there were 427,810 employed persons (83 percent of total economically active persons), of which 238,170 (56 percent) were males and 189,640 (44 percent) were females (Table 10).

6.2.1.1. EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

The distribution of employed persons by occupation and district is shown in Table 11. Out of 427,810 employed persons, the percent of persons in two-occupation viz. Elementary and skilled agriculture workers were at (22 percent each) followed by craft workers (13 percent). Administrators/Managers and Professionals accounted for 2.7 and 5.2 percent respectively. Forty seven percent of total skilled agriculture workers were in the Central district followed by North West (22 percent). Twenty nine percent of total employed persons were in the Central district followed by Gaborone (15 percent) and Kweneng (11 percent).

6.2.1.2. UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment for both men and women went down in the period from 1996 to 2001. This is shown in detail in Table 12, which shows the unemployed persons and unemployment rates by age group for 1996 Labour Force Survey (LFS), 1998 Botswana Demographic Survey (BDS), and the 2001 Botswana Aids Impact Survey

(BAIS). It is estimated that there were 86,290 unemployed persons as at 2001 BAIS. The overall unemployment rate was 16.8 percent. The unemployment rate for males was 17.6 percent while that of females stood at 15.8 percent.

For both sexes unemployment is particularly a problem for young people, with more than half (77.8 percent) of the unemployed being less than 30 years old – see Table 12. Most of these unemployed are in the age group 15 –19 years (56.4 percent), followed by age group 20 –24 with an unemployment rate of 36.9 percent. Most of these could be secondary school leavers, who have difficulties in securing employment. Participation rates are given in Table 13

Figure 3: Unemployment rate by age group, Botswana 2001

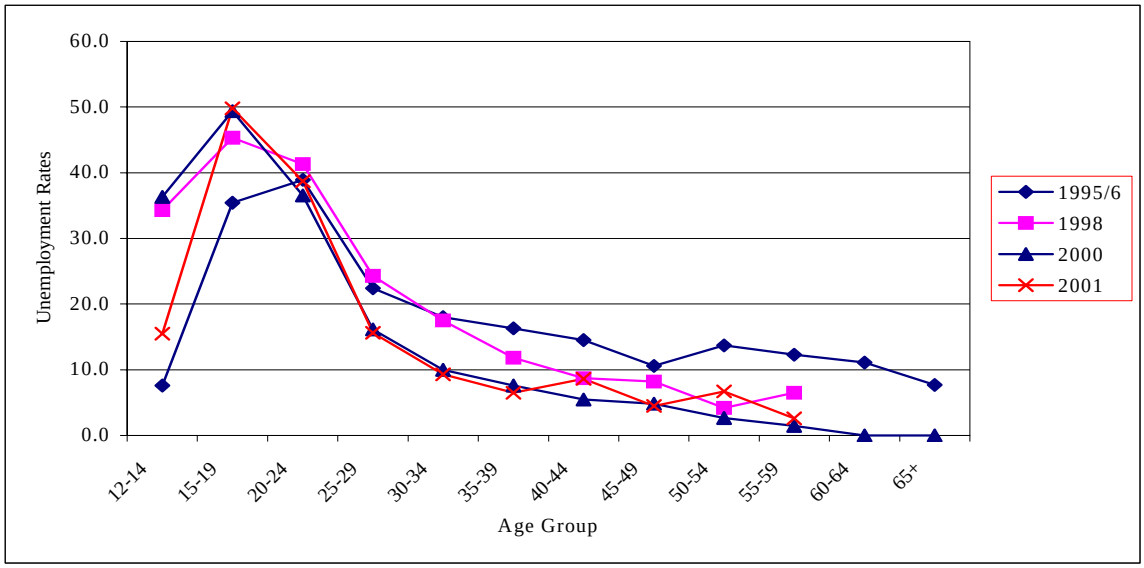
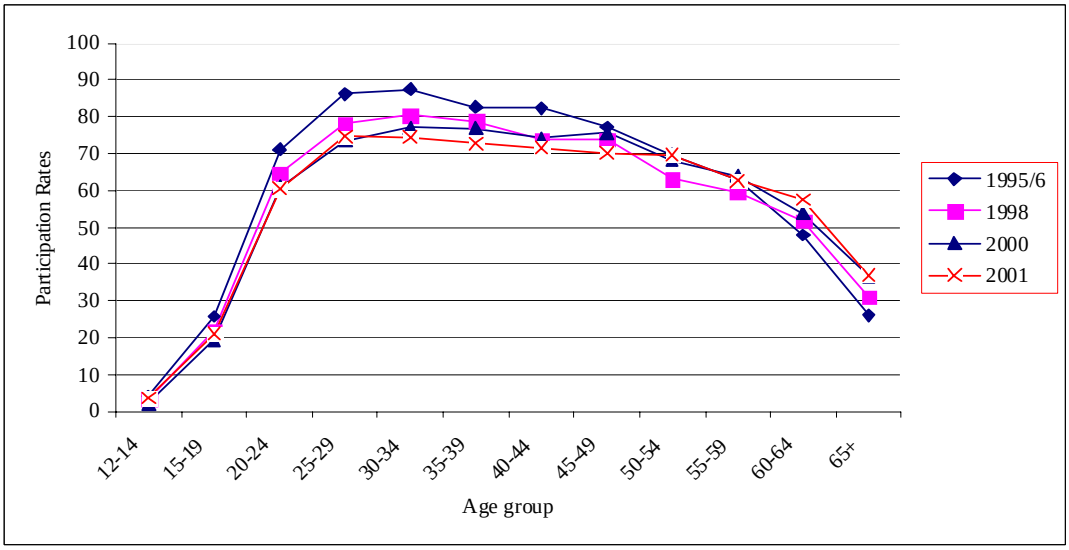


Figure 4: Participation rate by age group, Botswana 2001



6.3. WATER AND SANITATION

6.3.1. USE OF DRINKING WATER

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, particularly in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

Only 16 percent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling and 32 percent used water piped into their yard or plot. Public tap is also an important source of drinking water. Overall 41 percent uses drinking water from public taps.

The source of drinking water for the population varies slightly by district (Table 14). The majority of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling or into their yard/plot. The lowest proportion with safe drinking water was recorded in Southern district (82 percent)

The population using *safe drinking water* sources are those who use any of the following types of supply: piped water, public tap, borehole/tubewell, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Overall, 96 percent of the population has access to safe drinking water – 99 percent in urban areas and 94 percent in rural areas.

6.3.2. USE OF SANITATION

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrheal diseases and polio. *Sanitary means of excreta disposal* include: flush toilets connected to sewage systems or septic tanks, other flush toilets, improved pit latrines, and traditional pit latrines. Eighty two percent of the population of Botswana is using sanitary means of excreta disposal (Table 15). This percentage is 97 in urban areas and 66 percent in rural areas. Most of this population has no facilities or use the bush. In contrast, the most common facilities in other areas of the country are traditional pit latrines. Own pit latrines are used by 55 percent, where as 18 percent uses own flush toilets.

6.4. ORPHANHOOD AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

Children who are orphaned or living away from their parents may be at an increased risk of impoverishment, discrimination, denial of property rights and rights to inheritance, various forms of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of their labour or sexuality. Monitoring the level of orphanhood and the living arrangements of children assists in identifying those who may be at risk and in tracking changes over time.

In Botswana, 23 percent of children aged 0-14 years are living with both parents. A substantial percentage - 35 percent – is living with their mother only although their father is alive. About 22 percent are living with neither parent although both parents are alive. Children who are not living with a biological parent comprise 28 percent and children who have one or both parents dead amount to 12 percent of all children aged 0-14 (Table 16).

About 27 percent of all children aged 0-14 years in urban areas live with both their parents compared with 19 percent in rural areas. Of these children the highest proportions are those aged above 5 years.

6.5. STD AND HIV/AIDS

6.5.1. SEXUAL HISTORY AND BEHAVIOR

This section deals with the responses to specific questions relating to sex and sexual partners in the last 12 months from the survey reference period. The questions covered up to three most recent sexual partners.

AGE AT FIRST SEX AND MARRIAGE

Table 17 shows that the highest proportion of people had their first intercourse between age fifteen and nineteen years. This is observed in all places of residence, 58 percent in urban and 42 percent in rural. The proportion for rural and urban males was less than for rural and urban females.

The median age at first marriage/cohabitation for males is 28 years and 23 years for females (Table 18). In urban areas, the median age at marriage/cohabitation is 29 years for males and 24 years for females while in rural areas the median age is 27 years and 22 years for males and females respectively.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

To establish the type of relationship and sexual behaviour with the sex partners, some questions were asked about only three sexual partners with whom the respondent had sex most recently in the last 12 months from the survey reference period.

The boyfriend/girlfriend relationship had the highest proportion with all the three sexual partners. Husband/wife and Live-in partner relationships had almost same proportion with the most recent partner i.e. with partner 1 (Table 19). Overall the

percentage of population using condom first time and last time with his/her partner one (most recent one) was more than those with partner 2 and partner 3.

6.5.2. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD) INFECTIONS

6.5.2.1. KNOWLEDGE OF STD RISK CATEGORIES

Table 20 shows the percentage distribution of persons who have ever heard of STD and by risk categories. About 96-98 percent of persons was of the opinion that people are at risk of becoming infected with STD if they have 'many sex partners' and have 'unprotected sex (without condom)', while 73 percent for 'married categories'. There was not much significant difference in percentage population in all the risk categories across district, residence, age groups, education and sex.

6.5.2.2. KNOWLEDGE OF STD SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT SOURCES

To establish the knowledge of STD among the people who have ever heard about STD, the respondents were asked to tell about the signs and symptoms in women and men that led to think that he/she has such a disease or infection. The respondents reported the symptoms of STD by his perception/knowledge.

Figure 5: Percentage of males and females aged 10-64 years who knows the main ways of preventing HIV

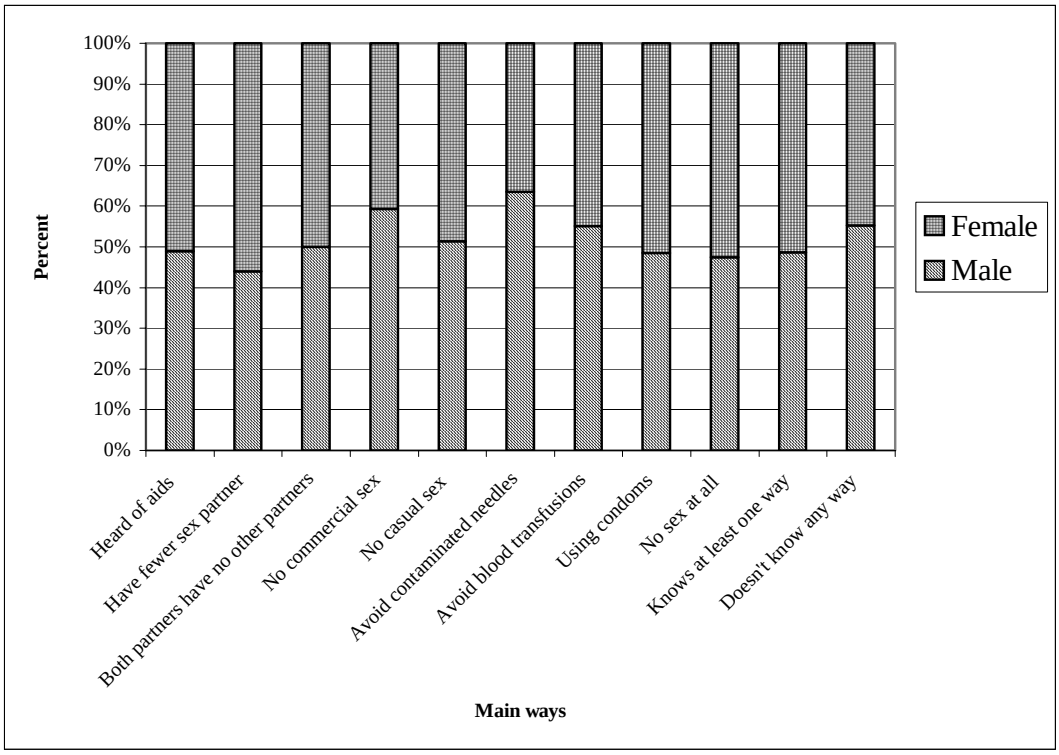


Table 21 shows that 47 percent respondents mentioned genital ulcer as the most common symptom of STD in women. The second most common symptom of STD was vaginal discharge followed by burning pain. (31 and 20 percents respectively). The figures in Table 22 show that proportion of female respondents were more both in urban and rural areas i.e. obviously women are more knowledgeable about STD symptoms in women than men.

The most common STD symptom in men was also reported as genital ulcer (47 percent respondents) followed by discharge from penis (29 percent) and burning pain (25 percent). Further there was insignificant number of respondents who were unable to name at least one symptom of STD (Table 23). However this knowledge (of STD symptoms) differed significantly between urban and rural areas. Table 24 shows that rural males are more knowledgeable about the symptom of STD in men than their urban counter parts. About 29-32 percent of persons who have ever heard about STD did not have any knowledge about symptom of STD.

In another question, the respondents were asked to say 'yes' or 'no' for the various conditions of diseases 'not caused by STD'. Twenty five percent respondents reported the most common conditions as abdominal pain and loss of weight and also the proportion of urban respondent was more as compared to rural respondents (Table 25).

Table 27 shows that 81 percent persons go to clinic/hospital for treatment of abnormal genital conditions followed by traditional healer (29 percent) and private doctor (11 percent). It is to be noted that proportion of such persons going to clinic/hospital was more in urban (80 percent) as compared to rural (73 percent) areas. The proportion of persons going for treatment to traditional healer was more in rural (30 percent) than urban (26 percent) areas and also proportions slightly increases with age group.

6.5.2.3. STD OCCURRENCE

Percent of respondents of those who ever had sex and expressed having genital discharge or genital ulcer in the past twelve months were 4.6 and 5.1 percents in urban and rural areas respectively. On the level of education, the highest proportion (5.7 percent) was observed in rural secondary level. Rural females have the highest proportion (7.0 percent) against 2.5 percent males (Table 28).

6.5.2.4. TREATMENT AND CARE-SEEKING PRACTICES WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR STD

The data in Table 29 shows that a greater proportion (88 percent) of those who get infected with STD during the last 12 months do seek treatment. Majority (82 percent) of those who seek treatment go to the health sector since they perceive such advice/treatment to be very effective and less expensive. The proportion of females was more than that of males. However, about 25 percent of them go to traditional healers for their treatment and interestingly male proportion was more than female. The proportion that seek treatment from pharmacies and from the private sector was very insignificant (about 8 percent) may be due to the high cost of drugs.

6.5.2.5. BEHAVIOUR DURING AND AFTER STD

Seventy five percent respondents who do seek treatment after they have been infected with STD normally complete their course of treatment. However, there was a small proportion (12 percent) of respondents who said they simply give some of their medicine to their relatives and friends particularly their partners. There was another group (15 percent) who said they would rather keep the medicine for future use (Table 30).

Figure 6: Percentage of persons reporting genital ulcer by age and residence

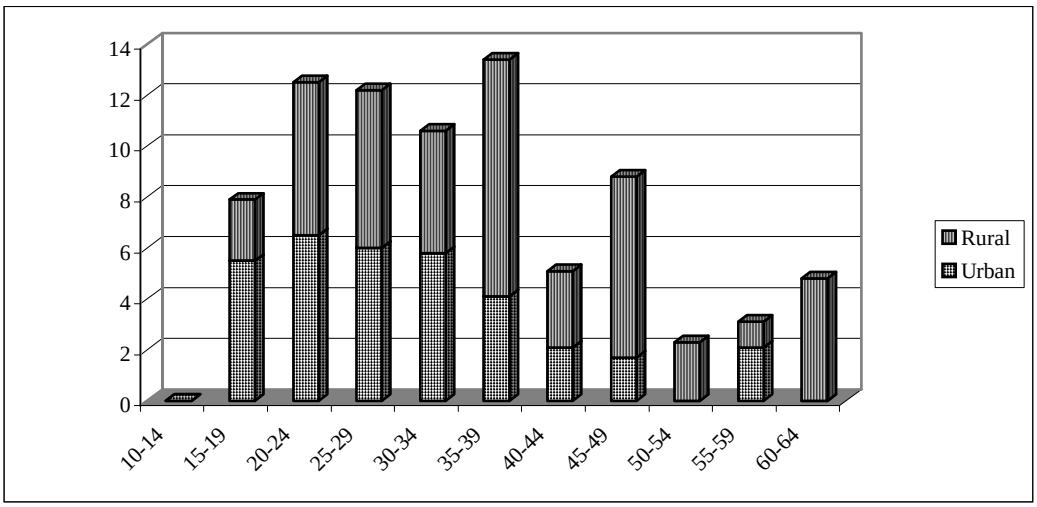


Table 31 shows that 77 percent of respondents who realized that they have been infected with a STD, immediately go to the nearest health facility to seek treatment and notify their partners. Seventy percent of respondents reported that they stop having sex until after treatment while there were quite a number of them (17 percent) who said they continued to indulge in unprotected sex.

6.5.3. AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO INTERVENTIONS

6.5.3.1. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV/AIDS: HEARD OF HIV/AIDS

One of the most important strategies for reducing the rate of HIV/AIDS infection is the promotion of accurate knowledge of how AIDS is transmitted and how to prevent transmission. From the total respondents (people aged between 10 and 64), the proportion of those who said they have heard of HIV/AIDS was above 93 percent. Further, there is a disparity regarding knowledge about HIV/AIDS between rural areas and urban areas, the proportion was higher in urban areas (95 percent) than in rural areas (92 percent). The highest proportion of respondents expressing knowledge about HIV/AIDS was recorded in North West, Kgalagadi and Small Towns (about 99 percent) while the lowest proportion was in North East (87 percent). Also the

proportion of the females who said they have at least heard of HIV/AIDS was higher (95 percent) than that of the males (92 percent) (Table 32).

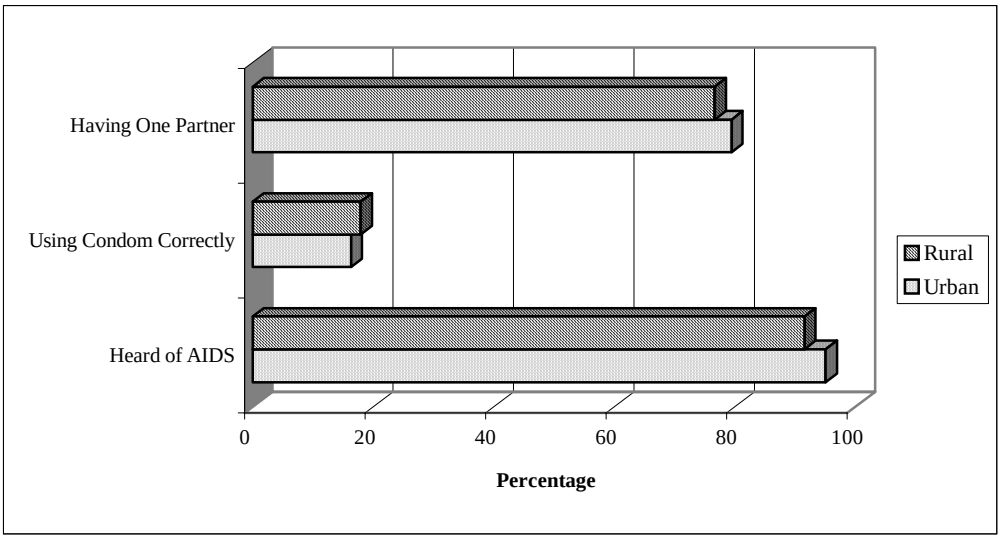
Among the age groups, the highest proportion expressing knowledge about HIV/AIDS was the 25-29 year olds, while the lowest (about 79 percent) proportion of people who have knowledge about HIV/AIDS was observed in the 10-14 age group. Among the education levels, the highest (100 percent) proportion of the respondent who have knowledge about HIV/AIDS was in the non-formal category while the lowest proportion (88 percent) of those who expressed knowledge is in the primary level of education.

A significant difference between females and males knowledge according to their marital status was observed. Table 32 shows that the proportion among females was 99 percent while among males the proportion was 96 percent. However, for widowed, separated and never married, the proportion of females expressing knowledge about HIV/AIDS was higher than that of males (Table 32).

6.5.3.2. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE WAYS OF PREVENTING HIV TRANSMISSION

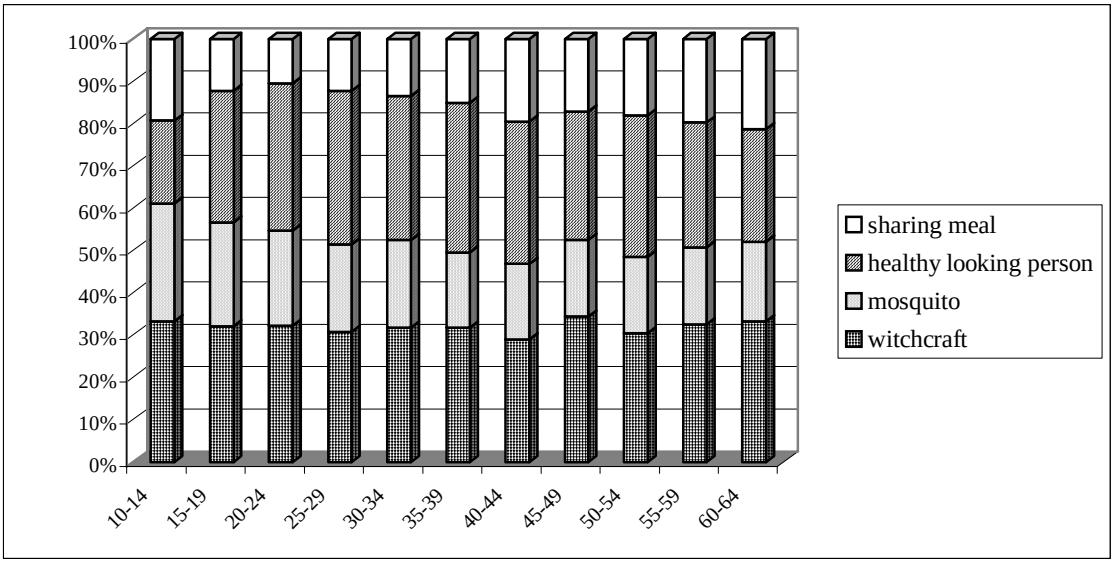
About 80 percent of respondents knew at least one way (method) of preventing HIV transmission. Among the various methods, the 'Use of condom' was the most (65 percent) prevalent method followed by 'No sex at all' (57 percents) and 'Both partners have no other partners' (25 percent). Use of condom as the way of protected sex was more popular in urban (69 percent) as compared to rural (61 percent). Slightly more females (67 percent) than males (64 percent) reported that 'Use of condom' can reduce the chance of being infected with HIV/AIDS. Among those who reported that 'Use of condom' can reduce the chance of being infected with HIV/AIDS, the highest proportion of those who reported that was among those aged 20 - 29 years. However only 20 percent respondents did not know any way/method, which intervene of becoming infected with HIV (Table 32).

Figure 7: Percentage of persons who know the main ways of reducing HIV transmissions



6.5.3.3. CORRECTLY IDENTIFYING MISCONCEPTIONS

Figure 8: Percentage of persons who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS



Persons in the survey were read several statements about means of HIV/AIDS transmission and asked to state whether they believed the statements were true. Seventy four percent correctly stated that AIDS couldn't be transmitted by supernatural means, whereas 51 percent stated that AIDS cannot be spread by mosquito bites. Seventy three percent of persons correctly believe that a healthy looking person can be infected with HIV. About 34 percent persons believed that a person can get HIV by sharing a meal with an HIV infected person. Overall 97 percent of aged 10-64 years in Botswana correctly identified at least one misconception about AIDS and there are no significant district disparities (Table 34).

6.5.3.4. MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION (MTCT) AND PREVENTING WAYS

Ninety nine percent of persons in Botswana know that AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child (Table 35). When asked specifically about the mechanism through which mother to child transmission can take place, 94 percent said that transmission during pregnancy was possible, 81 percent said that transmission at delivery was possible, and 88 percent agreed that AIDS can be transmitted through breast milk. Seventy one percent of women knew all three methods of transmission.

In another MTCT related question people were asked whether they know any way/method by which AIDS transmission can be avoided from a mother infected with AIDS to the unborn or breastfeeding baby. Sixty one percent of of the respondents said 'yes' to the above question. Among these, thirty one percent only know about Antiretroviral Therapy (AZT drug before birth). The highest proportion (51 percent) of respondent who knew about AZT as a way of avoiding MTCT was in Lobatse. The highest proportion (42 percent) that reported AZT was among those with higher level of education (Table 36).

6.5.4. ATTITUDE TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS AND COUNCELLING

6.5.4.1. DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDE

The BAIS survey also attempted to measure discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS. To this end, respondents were asked whether they agreed with two questions. The first asked whether a teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching in school. The second question asked whether the respondent would buy vegetables from a shopkeeper or food seller who the respondent knew to be infected with AIDS. The results are presented in Table 37.

Fifty percent of the respondents believe that a teacher with HIV/AIDS should be allowed to continue teaching in school. This percentage is highest in Gaborone and Francistown at 64 percent and lowest in the Kgatleng at 31 percent. A significant difference was observed between urban and rural respondents. The percentage of respondents with this attitude increased with the level of education of the respondents. The proportion of respondents was not significantly different with respect to sex. Thirty six percent of respondent would buy vegetable from a person infected with AIDS. Respondents in Gaborone are the most likely and respondents in North West district are the second most likely to express a nondiscriminatory attitude on this question (Table 37).

6.5.4.2. WILLINGNESS TO CARE FOR HIV INFECTED FAMILY MEMBERS

The willingness to care for HIV an infected family member is also a good indicator to know about the peoples' attitude towards HIV infected person. Eighty two percent of persons were willing to care for his/her HIV infected family member in his /her household. This percentage varies between 73 to 90 percent among the districts. There was no significant difference with respect to urban and rural areas. The percentage of persons was significantly higher (about 93 percent) in the age group of 35 - 49 years. Only 28 percent respondent reported that if a member of his/her family got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would like it to remain a secret. However, this percentage is significantly lower as compared to those who did not want it to remain a secret (Table 37).

6.5.4.3. HIV TESTING AND SHARING RESULTS

Testing for AIDS, accompanied by counseling, allows those infected to seek health care and to prevent the infection of others. Testing is particularly important to pregnant women who can then take steps to prevent infecting their babies.

The percent of respondents with positive attitude towards AIDS testing by age group and sex is presented in Table 38. It shows that only 6.2 percent males and 7.8 percent females have ever been tested. The percentages of male and female tested for AIDS in the last 12 months were 23 and 28 percent respectively. This distribution also shows that the male percentage was highest (5 percent) in age group 25 - 29 years while female percent (8 percent) in 20 - 24 years of age group. Out of the persons who were tested for AIDS in the last 12 months, 42 percent male and 50 percent female reported that they were told the test results. The persons who were told the AIDS test results; the percent of persons who shared the results were 29 and 36 in males and female respectively. All the respondents were asked whether they would ever want to be tested for HIV and know the testing place. Twenty five percent told the positive

response for HIV test, which shows that persons are, need to be counseled for HIV test. Thirty four percent females and 25 percent males knew the HIV testing place (Table 38).

6.5.4.4. COUNSELING

In the above section it has already been emphasized about HIV testing for pregnant women. It has also been noted that percentage of persons ever tested and tested during the last 12 months was significantly lower.

Two questions were asked to the women who were attending any kind of clinic for antenatal care. First question was regarding counseling for HIV/AIDS and the second was for sexually transmitted diseases (STD). The results are presented in Table 39. Forty three percent of women were counseled for HIV/AIDS while 64 percent for STD. The percentages distribution of women (who were counseled) by facilities shows that counseling for HIV and STD were more in Private and Government hospitals. The percent of women in age group 15 - 19 were highest who were counseled for HIV (70 percent) and STD (72 percent).

6.6. COMMUNITY SCHEDULE REPORT

The community questionnaire was administered to obtain information specially, about **a)** the perceived impact of AIDS on the community, **b)** the problems caused by AIDS and **c)** the coping mechanism and responses developed by the community.

6.6.1. GENERAL COMMUNITY INFORMATION

A total population of 234 informants took part in the community schedule questionnaire. This questionnaire was administered in the form of a Focus Group Discussion. i.e. a question was posed to the participants and their views were taken in a discussion form. These informants comprised of Councilors, Village Development Committee members, Social Workers/Family Welfare Educators, Dikgosi, Church Leaders, Traditional/ Spiritual Healers and Home Based Care undertakers.

The percentage distribution of informants by district shows that about 30 percent of informants were from Central District followed by Gaborone and Southern (10 percent). The minimum (about 2 percent) informants were from Lobatse and Selibe Phikwe. Out of 234 informants 143 (61 percent) were males and 91 (39 percent) females. The number of informants representing urban and rural area was the same (117 each). As regards to economic activities in the community, 65 percent informants reported Crop farming followed by Livestock (62 percent) and Commerce & Government (36 percent). The representation of different type of informants viz. Councilors, VDC members, Social Workers/Family Welfare Educators, Dikgosi, Church Leaders, Traditional/ Spiritual Healers and Home Based Care undertakers were almost the same except Village healer worker (2.5 percent).

The number of informants was the same from urban and rural community (Table 40).

6.6.2. COMMUNITY HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AIDS ASSISTANCE

A question was asked to establish the main diseases and other health problems in the community and the majority (77 percent) of informants reported AIDS. A significant portion (54 percent) of the informants also reported TB as the other main health

problem in the community. Other diseases reported were heart disease and Malaria. The other question was posed to establish if the informants regarded AIDS as being *common* in their community. Eighty seven percent of informants stated that indeed AIDS was common. On the question of where to go for help when he/she becomes ill with AIDS, the majority (78 percent) of the informants suggested the clinic as the place to visit when in need of help. Another group of informants (79 percent) stated traditional healing as the other option ahead of several options such as going to AIDS organisations, Church, Family and Non- Governmental Organisations. This reveals that despite all the massive campaigns against people's believe that such diseases can be cured by traditional means a lot of people are still optimistic about traditional healers (Table 41).

The other question asked was about how often a man (under 45 years) died leaving his wife and young children alone in the household in the past 12 months. Seventy two percent (169) of the informants reported this incident. More than 68 percent of the informants (who reported AIDS as main disease in the community) stated that this incident happened at least once in the past 12 months. On the question of whether assistance was available to these families after death of man, most (82 percent) of the informants reiterated that assistance was available (Table 42).

On the question of type of assistance provided, (those families who lost only a man) 67 percent of the informants said that extra food was the main type of assistance followed by counseling by social workers (48 percent) and school fees (43 percent). The other types of assistance were free medicine, money and home-based care. In the rural areas, the social worker, spiritual/ religious support and housework assistance were more than in urban area (Table 43). The trend of the proportion of informants who said about the assistance provided (those families who lost both the parents) almost followed the same trend as for those families who lost only a man (Table 44).

About 40 percent of the informants suggested that 'Family better care'' can be done to improve care of the AIDS patients followed by 'Admit to Hospital' (24 percent), and 'Community hospice care' (19 percent). The proportion of informants in rural and urban areas was almost the same for all the AIDS patients care options (Table 45).

APPENDIX A: STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLES: HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Table 1: Number of households and eligible persons, and response rates, Botswana, 2001

	Residence		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Sampled households	1,072	1,054	2,126
Occupied households	1,019	1,004	2,023
Completed households	920	861	1,781
Household response rate(%)	90.3	85.8	88.0
Eligible persons	2,548	2,180	4,728
Completed eligible persons	2,401	2,093	4,494
Individual response rate(%)	94.2	96.0	95.1

Table 2: Single year age distribution of household population by sex, Botswana, 2001

	Male		Female	
Age	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
0	17,419	2.5	21,044	2.7
1	15,264	2.2	13,530	1.7
2	16,852	2.4	18,014	2.3
3	20,416	2.9	17,392	2.2
4	20,061	2.9	21,047	2.7
5	20,448	2.9	16,297	2.1
6	15,706	2.2	19,558	2.5
7	21,277	3.0	18,850	2.4
8	22,380	3.2	20,008	2.6
9	28,196	4.0	33,866	4.3
10	12,405	1.8	12,837	1.6
11	18,140	2.6	18,684	2.4
12	20,619	2.9	20,340	2.6
13	21,362	3.0	17,226	2.2
14	17,723	2.5	19,932	2.5
15	17,672	2.5	18,984	2.4
16	19,400	2.8	21,786	2.8
17	19,815	2.8	13,849	1.8
18	14,760	2.1	18,683	2.4
19	13,008	1.9	15,285	2.0
20	18,058	2.6	21,541	2.8
21	15,776	2.2	14,986	1.9
22	13,176	1.9	15,507	2.0
23	12,865	1.8	15,617	2.0
24	11,420	1.6	12,113	1.5
25	11,533	1.6	14,742	1.9
26	12,349	1.8	13,328	1.7
27	9,128	1.3	12,168	1.6
28	10,282	1.5	10,509	1.3
29	6,128	0.9	10,800	1.4
30	9,640	1.4	11,713	1.5
31	9,462	1.3	10,688	1.4
32	8,021	1.1	11,656	1.5
33	6,502	0.9	8,919	1.1
34	7,080	1.0	9,647	1.2
35	8,649	1.2	6,772	0.9
36	6,105	0.9	10,585	1.4
37	7,215	1.0	8,601	1.1
38	5,135	0.7	9,318	1.2
39	3,880	0.6	5,323	0.7
40	5,963	0.9	7,457	1.0
41	6,404	0.9	7,024	0.9
42	6,522	0.9	10,047	1.3
43	4,211	0.6	7,646	1.0
44	5,820	0.8	4,744	0.6
45	6,369	0.9	5,815	0.7
46	4,068	0.6	6,193	0.8
47	5,302	0.8	5,236	0.7
48	5,571	0.8	5,434	0.7
49	2,982	0.4	5,087	0.6
50	3,895	0.6	3,401	0.4
51	4,144	0.6	4,952	0.6
52	4,685	0.7	4,930	0.6
53	2,051	0.3	4,173	0.5
54	3,685	0.5	3,620	0.5
55	2,181	0.3	3,811	0.5
56	2,821	0.4	2,975	0.4
57	1,817	0.3	2,910	0.4
58	1,790	0.3	2,727	0.3
59	4,166	0.6	2,961	0.4
60	5,152	0.7	3,927	0.5
61	1,249	0.2	3,461	0.4
62	1,393	0.2	1,400	0.2
63	893	0.1	480	0.1
64	1,473	0.2	1,436	0.2
65	5,807	0.8	8,128	1.0
66	3,998	0.6	7,002	0.9
67	3,138	0.4	3,975	0.5
68	4,463	0.6	4,322	0.6
69	2,380	0.3	2,418	0.3
70	2,045	0.3	3,629	0.5
71	2,589	0.4	3,183	0.4
72	1,297	0.2	3,236	0.4
73	1,666	0.2	2,825	0.4
74	947	0.1	1,752	0.2
75	1,734	0.2	2,083	0.3
76	1,259	0.2	2,354	0.3
77	164	0.0	1,444	0.2
78	775	0.1	1,287	0.2
79	2,040	0.3	1,288	0.2
80	925	0.1	977	0.1
81	922	0.1	1,133	0.1
82	1,622	0.2	801	0.1
83	434	0.1	404	0.1
84	356	0.1	755	0.1
85	241	0.0	561	0.1
86	149	0.0	903	0.1
87	149	0.0	502	0.1
88	435	0.1	368	0.0
89	356	0.1	1,118	0.1
90	0	0.0	975	0.1
91	378	0.1	0	0.0
92	0	0.0	330	0.0
93	161	0.0	171	0.0
95	0	0.0	126	0.0
98	835	0.1	1,189	0.2
Total	**701,197**	**100.0**	**782,831**	**100.0**

Table 3: Percent distribution of households by background characteristics, Botswana, 2001

	Percent	Number	Unweighted
District			
Gaborone	12.3	40,939	273
Francistown	5.1	16,920	104
Lobatse	2.2	7,448	36
Selibe Phikwe	3.8	12,817	50
Small Towns*	2.9	9,658	40
Southern	10.1	33,792	179
South East	4.4	14,543	101
Kweneng	11.3	37,700	182
Kgatleng	3.8	12,810	80
Central	31.0	103,452	447
North East	3.4	11,205	63
Noth West	6.1	20,470	97
Ghanzi	1.5	5,161	71
Kgalagadi	2.1	6,984	58
Residence			
Ubarn	55.9	186,716	920
Rural	44.1	147,180	861
Number of HH members			
1	18.2	60,816	345
2-3	28.3	94,280	508
4-5	23.1	77,096	404
6-7	14.5	48,322	248
8-9	8.5	28,207	153
10+	7.5	25,010	122
Total	**100.0**	**333,896**	**1,781**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 4: Percent distribution of households by background characteristics, Botswana, 2001

	Percent	Number	Unweighted
At least one child age < 15	62.5	333,896	1,781
At least one child age < 5	35.2	333,896	1,781
At least one person aged 10-64	96.3	333,896	1,781

Table 5: Percent distribution of persons aged 10-64 by background characteristics, Botswana, 2001

	Residence		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
District			
Gaborone	11.9	0.0	11.9
Francistown	5.2	0.0	5.2
Lobatse	2.3	0.0	2.3
Selibe Phikwe	3.5	0.0	3.5
Small Towns*	3.0	0.0	3.0
Southern	5.3	5.6	10.9
South East	2.0	0.8	2.9
Kweneng	7.3	5.4	12.8
Kgatleng	2.4	1.1	3.5
Central	11.9	20.0	31.9
North East	0.0	3.5	3.5
North West	2.6	3.1	5.7
Ghanzi	0.5	0.8	1.3
Kgalagadi	0.0	1.9	1.9
Age-group			
10-14	10.1	8.3	18.4
15-19	10.2	7.1	17.3
20-24	8.1	5.6	13.8
25-29	6.1	3.9	10.0
30-34	5.3	3.5	8.8
35-39	4.4	2.9	7.3
40-44	3.5	2.7	6.2
45-49	2.9	2.3	5.2
50-54	1.8	1.9	3.7
55-59	1.3	1.4	2.7
60-64	0.9	1.1	2.0
Sex			
Male	25.4	20.0	45.4
Female	32.0	22.6	54.6
Reading with:			
Easily	46.7	27.0	73.7
With Difficulty	6.9	7.8	14.7
Not at all	3.7	7.8	11.5

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 5: Percent distribution of persons aged 10-64 by background characteristics, Botswana, 2001 (continued)

	Residence		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**
Education			
Non-Formal	0.7	0.6	1.4
Primary	23.7	21.4	45.0
Secondary	29.6	16.0	45.6
Higher	6.1	1.9	8.0
Religion			
Christian	44.3	29.4	73.7
Muslim	0.2	0.0	0.2
Hindu	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1
No religion	13.4	12.5	25.9
Language			
Setswana	51.8	35.6	87.4
English	1.6	0.4	2.0
Kalanga	1.8	2.8	4.6
Sekgalangadi	0.1	1.6	1.7
Seyei	0.1	0.0	0.1
Herero	0.3	0.2	0.5
Setswapong	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sebira	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sembukushu	0.2	0.0	0.2
Sekgothu	0.1	0.0	0.1
Afrikaans	0.1	0.0	0.2
Ndebele	0.2	0.0	0.2
Zezulu/Shona	0.6	0.0	0.6
Indian	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other African	0.9	0.8	1.6
Other Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (NEC)	0.1	0.4	0.5
Total	**58.0**	**42.0**	**100.0**
Number	**458,890**	**341,652**	**800,543**
Unweighted	**2,350**	**2,022**	**4,372**

Table 6: Percentage of children (aged 6-12 years) of primary school age attending primary school, Botswana, 2001

	Male		Female		Total	
	Attending	**Number**	**Attending**	**Number**	**Attending**	**Number**
District						
Gaborone	85.2	9,950	92.2	11,254	88.9	21,204
Francistown	94.2	5,119	92.5	4,613	93.4	9,732
Lobatse	100.0	3,013	81.7	3,713	89.9	6,726
Selibe Phikwe	100.0	3,492	100.0	2,305	100.0	5,797
Small Towns*	92.1	4,392	100.0	3,477	95.7	7,782
Southern	85.5	17,481	92.7	14,260	88.8	31,741
South East	86.9	3,698	93.5	3,711	90.2	7,409
Kweneng	96.6	14,189	95.7	17,256	96.1	31,445
Kgatleng	97.4	5,837	93.2	5,358	95.4	11,195
Central	92.2	53,253	92.8	62,825	92.5	116,078
North East	96.8	6,042	93.5	5,046	95.3	11,088
North West	76.9	8,559	95.3	6,837	85.0	15,396
Ghanzi	100.0	1,756	100.0	1,846	100.0	3,602
Kgalagadi	88.2	2,030	90.9	1,642	89.4	3,672
Residence						
Urban	94.7	67,929	94.5	79,252	94.6	147,181
Rural	87.7	70,793	91.9	64,891	89.7	135,684
Age						
6	67.1	15,706	70.0	19,558	68.7	35,264
7	97.5	21,277	95.9	18,850	96.7	40,127
8	97.9	22,380	97.1	20,008	97.5	42,388
9	91.8	28,196	97.8	33,866	95.1	62,061
10	98.8	12,405	100.0	12,837	99.4	25,242
11	96.1	18,140	94.6	18,684	95.3	36,824
12	85.5	20,619	97.0	20,340	91.2	40,959
Total (6-12)	**91.1**	**138,722**	**93.3**	**144,143**	**92.2**	**282,865**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 7: Percentage of children (aged 7-13 years) of primary school age attending primary school, Botswana, 2001

	Male		Female		Total	
	Attending	**Number**	**Attending**	**Number**	**Attending**	**Number**
District						
Gaborone	83.5	10,057	87.3	10,681	85.4	20,738
Francistown	94.0	4,934	86.9	4,044	90.8	8,978
Lobatse	100.0	4,034	100.0	3,032	100.0	7,066
Selibe Phikwe	100.0	4,152	100.0	2,122	100.0	6,274
Small Towns*	93.3	5028	84.8	3231	90.0	8259
Southern	90.2	17,763	95.3	16,050	92.6	33,813
South East	98.9	3,471	100.0	3,119	99.4	6,590
Kweneng	96.0	14,125	94.5	17,033	95.2	31,158
Kgatleng	97.9	7,205	96.0	4,626	97.2	11,831
Central	92.6	55,111	92.0	61,575	92.3	116,686
North East	100.0	6,592	88.6	4,806	95.2	11,398
North West	73.4	8,539	97.9	7,839	85.1	16,379
Ghanzi	100.0	1,575	95.7	2,100	97.5	3,674
Kgalagadi	95.0	1,575	80.8	1,553	88.4	3,344
Residence						
Urban	94.2	73,578	93.1	78,573	93.6	152,150
Rural	90.2	70,801	92.3	63,238	91.2	134,039
Age						
7	97.5	21,277	95.9	18,850	96.7	40,127
8	97.9	22,380	97.1	20,008	97.5	42,388
9	91.8	28,196	97.8	33,866	95.1	62,061
10	98.8	12,405	100.0	12,837	99.4	25,242
11	96.1	18,140	94.6	18,684	95.3	36,824
12	85.5	20,619	97.0	20,340	91.2	40,959
13	81.0	21,362	62.2	17,226	72.6	38,588
Total (7-13)	**92.2**	**144,378**	**92.8**	**141,811**	**92.5**	**286,189**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 8: Percentage of children (aged 13-17 years) of secondary school age attending secondary school, Botswana, 2001

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percent	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**
District						
Gaborone	58.2	6,566	78.8	6,418	68.4	12,984
Francistown	60.0	2,638	57.9	3,861	58.7	6,498
Lobatse	42.8	2,243	65.2	752	48.4	2,995
Selibe Phikwe	54.9	3,839	53.1	3,188	54.0	7,027
Small Towns*	24.0	3,071	71.8	1,367	38.7	4,438
Southern	51.5	10,482	46.3	11,838	48.7	22,320
South East	33.4	3,084	66.6	1,662	45.0	4,746
Kweneng	66.8	10,681	64.8	11,289	65.8	21,970
Kgatleng	39.0	4,237	71.1	2,829	51.8	7,066
Central	46.7	35,522	56.3	34,588	51.4	70,109
North East	60.7	5,029	81.3	5,011	71.0	10,040
North West	28.8	7,083	52.3	6,644	40.2	13,727
Ghanzi	16.7	543	11.1	1,467	12.6	2,009
Kgalagadi	43.7	955	79.3	864	60.6	1,819
Residence						
Urban	52.3	51,304	62.6	55,319	57.6	106,623
Rural	44.3	44,667	53.8	36,458	48.5	81,125
Age						
13	13.3	21,362	34.6	17,226	22.8	38,588
14	52.5	17,723	73.8	19,932	63.8	37,655
15	68.1	17,672	79.2	18,984	73.8	36,656
16	62.0	19,400	61.0	21,786	61.4	41,186
17	52.4	19,815	37.9	13,849	46.5	33,664
Total (13-17)	**48.5**	**95,971**	**59.1**	**91,778**	**53.7**	**187,749**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 9: Percentage of children (aged 14-18 years) of secondary school age attending secondary school, Botswana, 2001

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percent	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**
District						
Gaborone	53.2	7,433	71.5	7,096	62.2	14,529
Francistown	51.4	3,521	44.9	5,415	47.4	8,936
Lobatse	72.6	1,503	55.5	882	66.3	2,386
Selibe Phikwe	76.6	3,308	45.3	3,730	60.0	7,038
Orapa	27.3	2,699	100.0	736	42.9	3,435
Jwaneng		0	50.0	279	50.0	279
Southern	55.4	10,655	52.8	10,702	54.1	21,357
South East	32.1	3,332	54.3	2,443	41.5	5,775
Kweneng	77.3	9,800	61.8	13,223	68.4	23,023
Kgatleng	52.0	3,179	69.5	3,099	60.6	6,278
Central	50.2	31,996	53.7	32,841	52.0	64,838
North East	80.4	3,794	80.8	4,566	80.6	8,360
North West	42.1	6,381	63.7	5,964	52.5	12,346
Ghanzi	12.5	723	13.5	1,213	13.1	1,936
Kgalagadi	48.5	1,044	60.0	1,042	54.2	2,087
Residence						
Urban	57.9	48,285	61.5	58,741	59.8	107,025
Rural	50.6	41,084	51.3	34,493	50.9	75,577
Age						
14	52.5	17,723	73.8	19,932	63.8	37,655
15	68.1	17,672	79.2	18,984	73.8	36,656
16	62.0	19,400	61.0	21,786	61.4	41,186
17	52.4	19,815	37.9	13,849	46.5	33,664
18	33.7	14,760	29.5	18,683	31.3	33,443
Total (14-18)	**54.5**	**89,369**	**57.7**	**93,234**	**56.1**	**182,603**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 10: Comparison of 2001 BAIS, 1998 BDS and 1996 LFS - Population by sex and economic activity, Botswana, 2001

		Economically Active									Not Economically Active				
	Total	Paid empl-oyees	Self empl-oyed	Unpaid work in family busines s	Unpaid work at lands, farm C/Post	Other econo mically Activel y	Activel y seeking work	Total economi cally . active	Partici p-ation Rate	Un emp. rate	House work	Studen t	Retired	Sick	Unkno wn
2001 BOTSWANA AIDS IMPACT SURVEY (BAIS)															
Numbers															
Males	472633	163894	26779	828	44529	2140	50765	288934	61.1	17.6	50098	108873	12412	10334	1981
Females	551704	132908	28908	1908	24191	1724	35565	225165	40.8	15.8	186226	105363	23003	8679	3267
Total	**1024337**	**296802**	**55687**	**2736**	**68720**	**3864**	**86290**	**514099**	**50.2**	**16.8**	**236325**	**214236**	**35415**	**19014**	**5248**
Proportion of Total															
Males	100	34.7	5.7	0.2	9.4	0.5	10.7	61.1	n/a	n/a	10.6	23.0	2.6	2.2	0.4
Females	100	24.1	5.2	0.3	4.4	0.3	6.4	40.8	n/a	n/a	33.8	19.1	4.2	1.6	0.6
Total	100	29.0	5.4	0.3	6.7	0.4	8.4	50.2	n/a	n/a	23.1	20.9	3.5	1.9	0.5
1998 BOTSWANA DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY (BDS)															
Numbers															
Males	498536	179737	23292	1151	44733	56709*	-	305622	61.3	18.6	36337	140526	14241	-	1810
Females	592961	143848	24622	1712	22120	58994	-	251296	42.4	23.5	175453	139608	25367	-	1237
Total	**1091497**	**323585**	**47914**	**2863**	**66854**	**115703**	**-**	**556891**	**51.1**	**20.8**	**211790**	**280134**	**39608**	**-**	**3047**
Proportion of Total															
Males	100	36.1	4.7	0.2	9.0	11.4	-	61.3	n/a	n/a	7.3	28.2	2.9	-	0.4
Females	100	24.3	4.2	0.3	3.7	9.9	-	42.4	n/a	n/a	29.6	23.5	4.3	-	0.2
Total	**100**	**29.6**	**4.4**	**0.3**	**6.1**	**10.6**	**-**	**51.0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**19.4**	**25.7**	**36.6**	**-**	**0.3**
1996 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS)															
Numbers															
Males	443933	154501	15288	1504	18008	45461*****	36487#	234762**@**	61.1	19.4	40369	102852	25875	-	3588
Females	506860	121538	19407	1734	13425	49067	51688	205171	50.7	23.9	94571	105974	45780	-	3676
Total	**950739**	**276039**	**34695**	**3238**	**31433**	**94528**	**88175**	**439933**	**55.5**	**21.5**	**134940**	**208826**	**71655**	**-**	**7264**
Proportion of Total															
Males	100	34.8	3.4	0.3	4.1	10.2	8.2	52.9	n/a	n/a	9.1	23.2	5.8	-	0.8
Females	100	24.0	3.8	0.3	2.6	9.7	10.2	40.5	n/a	n/a	18.7	20.9	9.0	-	0.7
Total	**100**	**29.0**	**3.6**	**0.3**	**3.3**	**9.9**	**9.3**	**46.3**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**14.2**	**22.0**	**7.5**	**-**	**0.8**

*****Actively seeking work #Discouraged job seekers **@**Total economically active (excluding discouraged job seekers)

Table 11: Employed population by district and occupation, Botswana, 2001

	OCCUPATION												
District	**Admin. /Managers**	**Profe-ssionals**	**Technicians**	**Clerks**	**Service workers**	**Skilled Agric. Workers**	**Craft Workers**	**Machinery Operators**	**Eleme-ntary**	**Not State d**	**User Missing**	**Total**	***Percent***
Gaborone	3367	6764	5457	6545	15469	141	8360	4689	13041	337	227	64398	*15.1*
Francistown	1354	780	1818	3224	3147	356	4397	3258	7325	359	440	26459	*6.2*
Lobatse		1510	430	1279	393	131	2184	449	3025			9399	*2.2*
Selebi-Phikwe	489	245	297	245	2042	1375	3513	2524	3400		297	14425	*3.4*
Small Towns*				524	981	478	2719	2382	3557		491	11132	*2.6*
Sourthern	1010	1295	2740	1823	2265	11186	3148	1828	7294	171	297	33057	*7.7*
Southeast		1671	2689	2404	1009	3799	1688	1219	3840	366	152	18837	*4.4*
Kweneng	1242	3183	3586	5773	3150	4235	8008	3800	13246	1363		47587	*11.1*
Kgatleng	508		692	2161	1073	4375	1566	635	4335			15346	*3.6*
Central	2088	4047	10415	6779	11175	43907	15823	5959	21999	642	1646	124482	*29.1*
North East	386	1177	744	714	550	1756	2471	164	3764	328	966	13020	*3.0*
North West	911	645	1434	466	1699	20677	1933	1011	6218	161	323	35478	*8.3*
Ghanzi		490	1178	490	1612		90	452	2389			6700	*1.6*
Kgalagadi	149	299	567	477	1104	924	806	926	2236			7489	*1.8*
Total	**11505**	**22105**	**32047**	**32905**	**45669**	**93340**	**56705**	**29296**	**95669**	**3729**	**4839**	**427810**	*100.0*
Percent	*2.7*	*5.2*	*7.5*	*7.7*	*10.7*	*21.8*	*13.3*	*6.8*	*22.4*	*0.9*	*1.1*	*100.0*	

* Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 12: Unemployment rates by sex and age group, Botswana, 2001

	1996 LFS Unemployment		1998 BDS Unemployment		2000 MIS Unemployment		2001 BAIS Unemployment	
Age group	**Number**	**Rate (%)**	**Number**	**Rate (%)**	**Number**	**Rate (%)**	**Number**	**Rate (%)**
Male								
12-14	84	3.6	1211	36.4	487	27.9	470	15.4
15-19	4601	31.5	9010	40.6	8900	47.7	10074	45.6
20-24	12726	34.3	19861	37.0	17775	34.0	20858	40.1
25-29	8645	21	10558	22.5	8611	15.8	5994	13.7
30-34	6039	17.7	5581	13.9	4176	9.3	4318	12.0
35-39	4137	14.4	3690	11.2	2777	7.6	2229	7.7
40-44	2834	13.6	2978	11.3	1603	6.0	2686	10.7
45-49	1264	7.8	1706	8.2	1013	4.6	1587	7.4
50-54	2028	14.5	880	5.2	559	3.3	1485	9.6
55-59	1435	14.9	1233	8.5	302	2.5	-	-
60-64	814	13.5	-	-		0.0	-	-
65+	799	7.9	-	-		0.0	1065	4.6
Total	**45461**	**19.4**	**56708**	**18.6**	**46274**	**14.7**	**50765**	**17.6**
Females								
12-14	169	16.5	357	28.6	387	58.8	183	15.9
15-19	5541	39.5	10103	50.4	9123	51.1	8126	56.4
20-24	15938	43.5	22366	46.1	19657	39.2	14508	36.9
25-29	9925	23.7	11385	26.3	6842	16.6	6945	17.8
30-34	6356	18.4	7796	21.4	3999	10.8	2133	6.3
35-39	4561	18.5	3806	12.4	2144	7.6	1160	5.1
40-44	2723	15.5	1247	5.6	1121	4.8	1355	6.2
45-49	1763	14.2	1490	8.2	666	5.3	38	0.3
50-54	1012	12.5	293	2.7	419	2.1	368	3.1
55-59	486	8.1	152	2.2		0.0	461	6.7
60-64	232	6.8	-	-		0.0	-	-
65+	361	7.3	-	-		0.0	249	1.8
Total	**49067**	**23.9**	**58994**	**23.5**	**44455**	**17.2**	**35525**	**15.8**
Both Sex								
12-14	253	7.6	1568	34.3	874	36.3	653	15.5
15-19	10142	35.4	19113	45.3	18023	49.4	18200	49.8
20-24	28664	38.9	42227	41.3	37432	36.5	35366	38.7
25-29	18570	22.4	21943	24.3	15453	16.1	12939	15.6
30-34	12395	18	13377	17.5	8175	10.0	6450	9.3
35-39	8698	16.3	7496	11.8	4921	7.6	3389	6.5
40-44	5557	14.5	4225	8.7	2724	5.5	4041	8.6
45-49	3027	10.6	3196	8.2	1679	4.8	1625	4.5
50-54	3040	13.7	1173	4.2	978	2.6	1853	6.7
55-59	1921	12.3	1385	6.5	302	1.4	461	2.6
60-64	1046	11.1	-	-		0.0	-	-
65+	1160	7.7	-	-		0.0	1313	3.5
Total	**94528**	**21.5**	**115703**	**20.8**	**90729**	**15.8**	**86290**	**16.8**

LFS: Labour Force Survey

BDS: Botswana Demographic Survey

MIS: Multiple Indicator Survey

BAIS: Botswana Aids Impact Survey

Table 13: Economically active participation rate by sex and age group, Botswana, 2001

Age group	1996 LFS Economically active Number	1996 LFS Participation rate %	1998 BDS Economically active Number	1998 BDS Participation rate %	200 MIS Economically active Number	200 MIS Participation rate %	2001 BAIS Economically Active Number	2001 BAIS Participation rate %
Male								
12-14	3002	5.3	3328	4.9	1748	2.9	3056	5.1
15-19	22319	27.8	22193	23.3	18651	20.0	22099	26.1
20-24	43348	74	53711	74.8	52348	68.4	52014	73.0
25-29	45665	90.6	46862	90.5	54618	86.7	43661	88.4
30-34	38079	92.6	40179	93.6	44955	88.3	35892	88.2
35-39	31355	91.2	32848	95.6	36302	91.1	29059	93.8
40-44	22851	88	26271	92.4	26512	88.2	25090	86.8
45-49	18481	89.6	20776	92.7	22249	91.3	21376	88.0
50-54	15068	84.2	16772	87.0	16840	84.0	15544	84.2
55-59	11200	79.1	14453	83.9	11915	77.9	10786	84.4
60-64	7554	65.6	8371	73.9	9270	74.1	7063	69.5
65+	12265	38.4	19757	56.3	19854	52.9	23295	56.5
Total	**271249**	**61.1**	**305621**	**61.3**	**315699**	**60.1**	**288935**	**61.1**
Female								
12-14	1853	3.1	1247	1.8	658	1.2	1152	2.0
15-19	21133	23.9	20039	20.6	17839	18.6	14411	16.3
20-24	48086	68.7	48510	56.2	50130	54.9	39282	49.3
25-29	49782	82.4	43275	67.8	41171	61.2	39084	63.5
30-34	40522	83	36415	69.4	37068	66.7	33657	64.0
35-39	30032	75.4	30551	66.2	28313	64.0	22894	56.4
40-44	20999	76.8	22408	59.8	23165	62.6	22009	59.6
45-49	14781	65.8	18282	59.7	12508	57.9	15037	54.2
50-54	10904	56.3	11049	44.5	20327	58.8	11975	56.8
55-59	7867	48.3	6993	37.0	9122	51.8	6832	44.4
60-64	4410	32.6	5411	35.3	5262	36.1	4918	46.0
65+	6476	16.2	7081	13.8	12760	24.8	13914	23.5
Total	**256859**	**50.7**	**251629**	**42.4**	**258462**	**44.2**	**225165**	**40.8**
Both Sex								
12-14	4855	4.1	4575	3.3	2406	2.1	4208	3.6
15-19	43452	25.7	42232	21.9	36490	19.3	36510	21.1
20-24	91434	71.1	102221	64.6	102478	61.0	91296	60.4
25-29	95447	86.1	90137	78.0	95789	73.5	82745	74.6
30-34	78601	87.4	76594	80.3	82023	77.0	69548	74.5
35-39	61387	82.7	63399	78.8	64615	76.8	51953	72.6
40-44	43850	82.3	48679	73.8	49677	74.1	47100	71.5
45-49	33262	77.2	39058	73.7	34757	75.6	36414	70.0
50-54	25972	69.7	27821	63.1	37167	68.1	27519	69.6
55-59	19067	62.7	21446	59.3	21037	63.9	17617	62.6
60-64	11964	47.8	13782	51.7	14532	53.7	11981	57.4
65+	18741	26.1	26838	31.0	32614	36.7	37208	37.0
Total	**528108**	**55.5**	**556890**	**51.1**	**574161**	**51.7**	**514100**	**50.2**

Note: The 1995/6 results include discouraged job seekers (88175)

Table 14: Percentage of the population using improved drinking water sources, Botswana, 2001

	Piped indoor	Stand pipe: Within plot	Stand pipe: Outside plot	Borehole	Prote-cted Well	Flowing river	Sand river (riverbed)	Dam/ Lake /Pan	Other	Missing	Total	**Total with safe water	Number of households
District													
Gaborone	33.7	37.0	29.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	40,939
Francistown	24.0	29.8	44.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	100.0	98.0	16,920
Lobatse	8.3	33.3	58.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	7,448
Selibe Phikwe	6.0	50.0	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	12,817
Small Towns*	50.4	27.3	22.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	9,658
Southern	6.7	29.6	37.4	3.4	4.5	-	0.6	15.6	1.1	1.1	100.0	81.6	33,792
South East	19.8	52.5	5.9	6.9	-	-	1.0	12.9	-	1.0	100.0	85.1	14,543
Kweneng	8.2	41.2	48.4	-	0.5	-	-	-	1.1	0.5	100.0	98.4	37,700
Kgatleng	6.3	37.5	30.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	100.0	98.8	12,810
Central	7.8	27.7	53.5	4.5	4.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	100.0	97.6	103,452
North East	14.3	28.6	54.0	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	11,205
North West	5.2	5.2	41.2	16.5	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	20,470
Ghanzi	33.8	12.7	50.7	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	1.4	100.0	98.6	5,161
Kgalagadi	13.8	51.7	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.6	6,984
Residence													
Urban	23.3	42.3	32.9	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	100.0	98.7	186716
Rural	7.2	21.7	49.8	8.0	6.8	0.2	0.3	5.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	93.9	147180
Total	**15.5**	**32.4**	**41.0**	**3.9**	**3.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**2.4**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**96.2**	**333,896**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

**Piped indoor and Stand pipe, Borehole, Protected Well, Protected spring or rain water.

Table 15: Percentage of the population using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Botswana, 2001

	Own flush toilet	Own pit latrine	Neighbour's Flush toilet	Neighbour's Pit latrine	Communal Flush toilet	Communal Pit latrine	Pail /Bucket	Bush	Missing	Total	Total with sanitary means of excreta disposal	Number of households
District												
Gaborone	36.3	63.4	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	40,939
Francistown	26.9	70.2	-	1.9	-	-	-	1.0	-	100.0	99.0	16,920
Lobatse	19.4	75.0	-	2.8	-	2.8	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	7,448
Selibe Phikwe	14.0	78.0	2.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	12,817
Small Towns*	72.8	7.4	2.5	-	-	2.5	-	14.8	-	100.0	85.2	9,658
Southern	8.4	48.0	-	7.8	-	-	0.6	34.1	1.1	100.0	64.2	33,792
South East	19.8	52.5	-	5.0	-	-	-	21.8	1.0	100.0	77.2	14,543
Kweneng	11.0	70.9	1.1	12.6	-	1.1	-	2.7	0.5	100.0	96.7	37,700
Kgatleng	5.0	58.8	-	8.8	-	-	-	27.5	-	100.0	72.5	12,810
Central	8.5	50.3	1.1	14.3	0.2	0.0	-	25.1	0.4	100.0	74.5	35,323
North East	19.0	68.3	-	6.3	-	3.2	-	3.2	-	100.0	96.8	11,205
North West	10.3	25.8	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	53.6	0.0	100.0	45.4	5,440
Ghanzi	31.0	15.5	-	4.2	4.2	5.6	-	38.0	1.4	100.0	60.6	5,161
Kgalagadi	5.2	63.8	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	100.0	89.7	4,483
Residence												
Urban	27.6	63.1	0.4	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.5	100.0	96.6	186,716
Rural	7.0	45.1	0.6	11.8	0.5	0.9	-	34.0	0.2	100.0	65.8	147,180
Total	**17.6**	**54.5**	**0.5**	**8.3**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**17.7**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**81.8**	**333,896**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 16: Percentage of children 0-14 years of age in households not living with a biological parent, Botswana, 2001

	Living with both parents	Living with neither parent			Both are dead	Living with mother only		Living with father only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent	One or both parents dead	Number of children
		Father only alive	Mother only alive	Both are alive		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
District														
Gaborone	47.8	0.4	0.9	15.0	0.0	28.1	2.8	3.5	0.5	1.1	100.0	16.3	4.6	39,879
Francistown	21.2	0.9	1.9	25.1	1.7	35.2	8.0	1.8	0.0	4.3	100.0	29.5	12.5	18,747
Lobatse	43.2	8.1	0.0	26.7	3.4	17.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.2	11.4	11,661
Selibe Phikwe	28.1	0.0	2.1	17.3	0.0	21.6	7.7	2.5	0.0	20.7	100.0	19.3	9.8	11,877
Small Towns	32.9	0.0	2.9	10.2	2.0	28.0	1.4	17.8	0.0	4.9	100.0	15.0	6.2	17,080
Southern	25.9	1.7	2.3	21.9	0.9	34.2	3.4	1.6	0.3	7.7	100.0	26.9	8.7	68,345
South East	20.6	3.2	0.0	17.9	0.0	41.5	6.1	4.5	0.0	6.1	100.0	21.1	9.3	14,300
Kweneng	33.0	2.7	1.5	15.2	3.2	29.5	7.0	1.5	2.6	3.8	100.0	22.6	17.0	63,138
Kgatleng	14.1	3.4	1.6	9.4	0.6	58.1	6.6	0.7	0.0	5.7	100.0	14.9	12.1	22,968
Central	17.2	2.9	1.3	24.2	1.7	38.3	7.4	2.9	0.3	3.9	100.0	30.1	13.6	235,577
North East	16.1	2.0	2.3	28.5	2.0	33.6	11.8	2.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	34.8	18.1	24,149
North West	16.7	4.6	2.7	35.7	2.5	26.4	2.7	4.9	1.0	2.8	100.0	45.5	13.5	33,954
Ghanzi	19.5	3.8	2.5	26.1	2.5	29.4	9.6	2.5	0.0	3.8	100.0	35.0	18.5	7,130
Kgalagadi	11.1	5.5	3.3	16.2	0.0	34.3	6.6	1.8	0.0	21.0	100.0	25.1	15.5	8,088
Sex														
Male	22.0	2.9	2.4	21.8	1.5	35.6	6.5	3.1	0.2	4.0	100.0	28.5	13.4	288,268
Female	24.4	2.3	0.9	21.9	1.8	33.9	5.8	2.9	0.8	5.3	100.0	26.9	11.5	288,625
Residence														
Urban	26.9	1.9	1.2	17.8	1.0	38.0	5.2	3.5	0.7	3.7	100.0	22.0	10.1	300,813
Rural	19.2	3.4	2.1	26.3	2.3	31.3	7.2	2.4	0.3	5.7	100.0	33.9	15.1	276,080
Age group														
0-4 years	22.7	1.0	1.3	20.4	0.7	44.6	3.3	2.1	0.2	3.7	100.0	23.3	6.5	181,039
5-9 years	21.9	3.1	1.2	23.2	1.9	33.5	6.1	4.0	0.7	4.4	100.0	29.4	13.0	216,585
10-14 years	25.4	3.7	2.4	21.7	2.2	26.3	9.0	2.6	0.7	6.0	100.0	30.0	18.0	179,268
Total	**23.2**	**2.6**	**1.6**	**21.9**	**1.6**	**34.8**	**6.1**	**3.0**	**0.5**	**4.7**	**100.0**	**27.7**	**12.5**	**576,893**

TABLES: INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULE

Table 17: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who have ever had sexual intercourse by age at first sexual intercourse, level of education, sex and place of residence, Botswana, 2001

	Residence		Number of persons
	Urban	Rural	
Age group			
10-14			6,758
15-19	35.3	26.6	132,237
20-24	17.6	10.9	60,855
25-29	2.6	1.9	9,653
30-34	0.6	1.0	3,294
35-39	0.2	0.0	429
40-44	0.1	0.0	170
50-54	0.0	0.1	154
Education			
Non-Formal	1.2	1.0	4,292
Primary	24.2	19.9	84,225
Secondary	25.0	13.3	73,304
Higher	11.0	4.4	29,522
Sex			
Male	23.0	16.2	91,109
Female	34.6	26.2	141,034
Total	**57.6**	**42.4**	**232,143**

Table 18: Median age at first marriage or cohabitation by residence and sex, Botswana 2001

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Median	Number	Median	Number	Median
Residence						
Urban	61,284	29	82,465	24	143,749	26
Rural	37,798	27	53,686	22	91,484	25
Total	**99,082**	**28**	**136,152**	**23**	**235,234**	**25**

Table 19: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who have ever had sex by condom use, Botswana, 2001

	Used condom first time with p1**	Used condom first time with p2	Used condom first time with p3	Used condom last time with p1	Used condom last time with p2	Used condom last time with p3	Number of persons
Relation to Partner 1(p1)							
Husband/wife	20.6	2.3	0.5	27.7	3.4	0.5	50,698
Live in partner	46.3	7.2	0.8	42.7	6.9	0.8	47,790
Girlfriend/boyfriend	74.5	19.4	2.2	70.9	19.7	2.3	84,149
Casual acquaintance	74.7	54.1	6.7	74.7	60.8	6.7	2,215
Other	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	116
Relation to Partner 2(p2)							
Husband/wife	31.1	35.2	0.0	55.6	42.5	0.0	1,217
Live in partner	79.7	61.2	4.7	63.9	66.2	4.7	2,487
Girlfriend/boyfriend	73.5	76.3	10.3	73.2	78.9	10.5	24,573
Someone paid	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	116
Casual acquaintance	40.1	75.3	0.0	48.5	75.3	0.0	1,912
Relation to Partner 3(p3)							
Girlfriend/boyfriend	78.1	85.9	70.6	66.2	85.9	72.2	2,911
Casual acquaintance	100.0	74.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	592
Education Level							
Non-Formal	23.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	4,292
Primary	28.2	7.0	0.6	29.8	7.1	0.6	84,225
Secondary	67.9	15.9	1.0	62.7	16.3	1.0	73,304
Higher	59.0	14.6	5.0	55.6	16.1	5.0	29,522
Sex							
Male	48.5	14.8	2.4	46.9	15.2	2.5	91,109
Female	37.5	6.2	0.3	37.7	6.6	0.3	141,034

**p1: Most recent partner; p2: Next most recent partner; p3: Second most recent partner

Contd…

Table 19: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who have ever had sex by condom use, Botswana 2001
(continued)

	Used condom first time with p1	Used condom first time with p2	Used condom first time with p3	Used condom last time with p1	Used condom last time with p2	Used condom last time with p3	Number of persons
District							
Gaborone	55.1	9.8	1.2	55.4	9.4	1.2	31,883
Francistown	48.0	3.3	0.0	56.7	3.3	0.0	13,434
Lobatse	75.3	27.2	2.9	56.9	27.2	2.9	4,501
Selebi-Phikwe	45.6	9.8	0.0	46.1	17.9	2.8	10,370
Small Towns*	31.2	1.7	0.0	21.0	4.8	0.0	8,039
Sourthern	24.1	3.5	0.0	23.4	3.5	0.0	20,733
Southeast	55.7	10.8	0.0	44.7	10.3	0.0	8,274
Kweneng	44.8	16.7	2.7	41.7	17.1	1.8	27,650
Kgatleng	44.7	8.3	0.0	40.5	8.3	0.0	7,472
Central	35.5	9.3	1.4	38.5	9.0	1.4	69,409
Northeast	33.8	9.2	0.0	30.0	9.2	0.0	7,798
North West	41.0	6.3	1.3	39.4	6.3	1.3	12,559
Ghanzi	57.2	27.6	0.0	61.2	25.6	0.0	4,528
Kgalagadi	38.0	4.9	4.9	29.3	6.5	4.9	5,493
Residence							
Urban	47.8	10.5	1.2	46.0	10.9	1.3	133,729
Rural	33.7	8.4	1.0	34.9	8.6	1.0	98,414
Age group							
10-14	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	362
15-19	82.3	28.5	4.5	68.5	28.5	4.5	8,431
20-24	82.3	17.5	2.1	70.0	17.5	2.1	30,108
25-29	69.8	18.8	2.1	60.6	18.1	2.9	38,760
30-34	51.7	9.8	1.7	50.1	11.6	1.0	34,886
35-39	31.7	4.9	0.0	34.6	5.8	0.0	31,947
40-44	17.1	2.6	0.8	26.7	2.0	0.8	27,539
45-49	12.4	5.2	0.0	23.3	6.3	0.0	23,067
50-54	6.7	2.6	0.0	10.7	2.6	0.0	14,957
55-59	9.4	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.9	0.0	13,481
60-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	8,607
Total	**41.8**	**9.6**	**1.1**	**41.3**	**10.0**	**1.2**	**232,143**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 20: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who have ever heard of STD by risk categories, Botswana, 2001

	Do not have sex	Bewitched	Married	Many sex partners	Unprotected Sex	Number of persons
District						
Gaborone	19.9	12.8	78.3	98.2	97.3	84,950
Francistown	16.0	6.1	79.4	97.5	96.9	38,471
Lobatse	18.8	12.8	95.0	98.4	97.9	15,978
Selebi-Phikwe	14.8	16.4	66.3	95.8	95.8	24,046
Small Towns*	18.8	19.7	78.8	100.0	98.8	22,876
Sourthern	11.4	11.5	68.2	98.0	97.4	65,023
Southeast	21.5	6.6	74.5	97.7	97.7	20,445
Kweneng	15.0	10.2	69.7	98.1	94.8	83,689
Kgatleng	15.5	11.2	69.9	97.5	93.7	23,029
Central	10.8	14.5	70.4	98.6	96.5	207,587
Northeast	10.9	16.0	80.9	98.4	99.2	20,666
North West	13.2	18.9	78.7	98.7	97.4	41,785
Ghanzi	15.8	13.6	73.4	96.4	93.4	9,053
Kgalagadi	11.3	12.6	72.6	100.0	99.2	11,338
Residence						
Urban	16.1	11.1	73.4	98.2	96.8	401,104
Rural	11.3	16.1	73.4	98.3	96.5	267,832
Age group	14.3	19.3	43.6	95.9	94.6	78,350
10-14	0.0	0.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	362
15-19	19.5	9.6	67.4	98.5	98.4	130,685
20-24	14.1	11.9	77.2	98.9	98.9	108,460
25-29	11.7	13.5	83.4	98.7	97.7	78,624
30-34	15.3	10.2	84.9	99.0	98.0	67,474
35-39	11.9	15.8	81.6	98.4	96.6	55,976
40-44	11.7	16.6	83.3	98.7	96.5	46,726
45-49	10.6	11.3	72.4	98.2	91.1	39,830
50-54	12.4	16.9	79.7	98.1	95.6	27,211
55-59	10.4	9.8	73.9	98.5	92.8	20,351
60-64	10.1	11.5	78.2	95.6	88.2	15,249
Education						
Non-Formal	13.8	17.7	78.7	100.0	92.7	9,389
Primary	11.1	19.8	66.0	97.4	94.6	225,971
Secondary	16.2	8.9	77.3	98.7	98.7	303,616
Higher	22.6	6.0	83.1	98.6	98.1	54,642
Sex						
Male	16.0	16.1	70.5	98.1	97.0	294,290
Female	12.8	10.8	75.6	98.3	96.4	374,646
Total	**14.2**	**13.1**	**73.4**	**98.2**	**96.7**	**668,936**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 21: Percentage distribution of person aged 10-64 who have ever heard of STDs and STD symptoms in women, Botswana, 2001

	STD SYMPTOMS IN WOMEN														
	Abdominal pain	**Vaginal discharge**	**Itching genital area**	**Burning pain**	**Pain during intercourse**	**Genital ulcers**	**Swellings in genital area**	**Blood in urine**	**Failure to pass urine**	**Loss of weight**	**Inability to conceive**	**No symptoms**	**Other**	**Not known**	**Number of women**
District															
Gaborone	9.8	29.0	11.5	18.2	3.4	43.7	7.5	4.6	5.8	22.3	1.2	0.0	2.3	35.2	84,950
Francistown	9.2	51.6	16.3	30.4	11.3	75.9	26.0	9.1	13.8	16.7	1.0	1.0	2.8	4.1	38,471
Lobatse	0.9	33.3	9.3	7.8	6.4	37.3	10.9	0.0	6.7	22.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	41.6	15,978
Selebi-Phikwe	5.3	23.2	16.2	16.8	2.2	46.0	3.5	5.7	3.0	25.1	2.2	1.2	15.1	25.2	24,046
Small Towns*	7.3	30.2	2.1	13.3	0.0	43.0	3.8	2.6	1.1	22.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	35.8	22,876
Sourthern	7.4	26.8	12.1	19.9	6.7	41.6	9.0	6.3	7.0	18.4	1.5	0.7	4.3	37.0	65,023
Southeast	5.5	23.6	8.6	15.5	6.5	45.1	10.3	1.0	0.2	20.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	37.2	20,445
Kweneng	6.0	26.1	8.5	17.1	3.2	39.3	10.4	7.0	5.0	13.4	0.4	0.5	2.2	40.6	83,689
Kgatleng	3.2	25.9	8.7	19.2	1.3	53.5	10.9	6.6	8.5	26.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	25.3	23,029
Central	5.6	32.3	11.4	22.1	3.0	46.5	10.7	8.1	7.3	18.1	0.8	0.2	2.5	32.4	207,587
Northeast	3.6	30.2	6.1	12.7	0.9	48.6	6.0	2.7	1.6	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	21.9	20,666
North West	7.4	34.8	8.1	24.7	2.5	45.0	3.0	5.6	3.2	8.4	1.1	0.0	1.5	35.9	41,785
Ghanzi	6.8	52.6	8.6	28.4	3.6	58.4	10.4	5.6	3.0	12.4	1.0	0.0	4.0	19.4	9,053
Kgalagadi	9.5	37.8	14.2	27.6	13.1	70.0	18.9	13.7	13.7	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	11,338
Residence															
Urban	7.2	30.9	11.0	20.3	4.1	45.5	10.5	5.7	5.8	19.0	1.1	0.2	2.8	31.9	401,104
Rural	5.5	31.8	10.2	20.0	3.8	48.8	9.3	7.4	6.9	18.9	0.6	0.4	2.6	32.1	267,832

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 21: Percentage distribution of person aged 10-64 who have ever heard of STDs and STD symptoms in women, Botswana, 2001. (continued)

	STD SYMPTOMS IN WOMEN														
	Abdominal pain	Vaginal discharge	Itching genital area	Burning pain	Pain during intercourse	Genital ulcers	Swellings in genital area	Blood in urine	Failure to pass urine	Loss of weight	Inability to conceive	No symptoms	Other	Not known	Number of women
Age group															
10-14	2.9	9.6	4.0	6.4	1.7	23.1	3.8	4.6	2.6	21.8	0.3	0.5	2.0	54.6	78,350
15-19	4.9	26.8	9.4	18.3	2.9	50.9	11.8	7.7	5.7	28.5	0.7	0.3	3.6	29.1	130,685
20-24	6.6	32.3	9.4	19.1	3.6	55.5	11.0	7.5	5.7	18.3	2.3	0.1	1.9	27.6	108,460
25-29	7.2	35.0	13.3	23.1	3.9	55.1	9.5	4.9	8.2	16.0	0.5	0.2	3.1	25.7	78,624
30-34	8.3	38.1	12.0	24.6	4.6	51.1	11.3	3.5	6.7	14.7	0.2	0.0	4.2	27.8	67,474
35-39	11.5	36.4	15.9	30.3	5.3	44.2	9.9	8.5	8.6	13.0	0.6	0.5	1.9	27.8	55,976
40-44	6.7	42.3	13.2	19.9	6.6	45.1	12.8	6.4	7.2	17.2	1.9	0.4	3.0	33.4	46,726
45-49	9.8	40.9	12.6	29.2	5.1	43.0	9.1	8.6	4.8	14.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	32.4	39,830
50-54	8.4	42.0	13.7	19.8	5.1	43.3	10.6	4.2	8.6	13.7	1.1	0.7	2.7	31.3	27,211
55-59	2.6	28.1	8.7	18.7	2.6	49.0	11.7	3.9	2.7	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	28.8	20,351
60-64	2.4	31.9	10.3	22.9	9.0	39.8	6.5	10.6	13.7	13.5	2.0	1.0	3.1	37.3	15,249
Education															
Non-Formal	3.3	46.3	19.2	27.9	1.8	56.5	9.2	4.8	4.8	16.7	0.0	0.0	7.8	21.8	9,389
Primary	5.7	25.4	9.2	17.4	3.5	36.7	7.7	5.4	5.6	16.2	0.3	0.4	2.1	41.0	225,971
Secondary	6.3	33.1	10.7	20.5	3.7	55.3	11.5	7.0	6.2	23.4	1.5	0.2	3.5	24.7	303,616
Higher	13.1	48.4	16.2	34.0	6.8	58.8	15.0	5.9	7.6	13.7	0.3	0.0	3.2	21.4	54,642
Sex															
Male	5.5	24.0	10.7	17.7	5.0	40.9	11.5	8.6	8.3	23.2	1.3	0.5	2.3	38.7	294,290
Female	7.3	37.0	10.6	22.1	3.2	51.5	8.8	4.6	4.6	15.7	0.6	0.1	3.0	26.7	374,646
Total	**6.5**	**31.3**	**10.7**	**20.2**	**4.0**	**46.8**	**10.0**	**6.4**	**6.2**	**19.0**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**2.7**	**32.0**	**668,936**

Table 22: Percentage distribution of person aged 10-64 who have ever heard of STDs and STD symptoms in women by residence and sex, Botswana, 2001

	STD SYMPTOMS IN WOMEN														
	Abdominal pain	**Vaginal discharge**	**Itching genital area**	**Burning pain**	**Pain during intercourse**	**Genital ulcers**	**Swellings in genital area**	**Blood in urine**	**Failure to pass urine**	**Loss of weight**	**Inability to conceive**	**No symptoms**	**Other**	**Not known**	**Number of women**
Urban															
Male	6.1	22.9	10.3	16.6	4.9	38.8	10.9	6.7	7.2	22.9	1.7	0.4	2.8	39.4	173,970
Female	8.1	37.1	11.4	23.1	3.5	50.7	10.1	4.9	4.7	16.0	0.6	0.1	2.8	26.1	227,133
Rural															
Male	4.7	25.6	11.3	19.2	5.1	43.8	12.5	11.4	9.8	23.7	0.7	0.5	1.7	37.6	120,320
Female	6.1	36.8	9.4	20.6	2.8	52.8	6.7	4.2	4.6	15.1	0.6	0.2	3.3	27.7	147,512
Total	**6.5**	**31.3**	**10.7**	**20.2**	**4.0**	**46.8**	**10.0**	**6.4**	**6.2**	**19.0**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**2.7**	**32.0**	**668,936**

Table 23: Percentage distribution of person aged 10-64 who have ever heard of STDs and STD symptoms in men, Botswana, 2001

	STD SYMPTOMS IN MEN														
	Abdominal pain	Penis discharge	Itching Genital	Burning pain	Pain during intercourse	Genital ulcers	Swellings in genital	Blood in urine	Failure to pass urine	Loss of weight	Impotence	No symptoms	Other	Not known	Number of persons
District															
Gaborone	7.0	27.5	10.9	24.2	0.0	45.7	11.3	8.0	12.2	22.7	1.0	0.0	2.1	29.2	84,950
Francistown	9.5	40.5	17.3	40.0	0.0	73.0	27.5	10.0	13.7	17.2	1.9	0.7	1.8	5.8	38,471
Lobatse	2.1	25.8	17.3	16.1	0.0	51.0	21.6	2.8	13.9	26.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	35.4	15,978
Selebi-Phikwe	6.2	13.7	19.0	18.9	0.0	43.9	5.0	6.2	6.7	27.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	23.3	24,046
Small Towns*	3.8	29.8	4.3	22.3	0.0	43.4	7.5	4.6	8.4	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	22,876
Sourthern	7.9	28.0	9.8	22.7	0.0	41.9	11.2	9.2	10.3	17.7	1.3	0.3	4.6	35.2	65,023
Southeast	1.2	35.1	7.9	26.3	0.0	41.0	23.6	5.9	12.7	25.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	29.8	20,445
Kweneng	7.6	26.3	9.7	20.8	0.0	42.2	12.7	8.3	12.6	14.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	35.1	83,689
Kgatleng	1.4	18.5	7.7	19.4	0.0	45.6	13.5	7.1	15.2	22.4	2.3	0.0	1.6	33.9	23,029
Central	4.7	28.8	10.5	26.4	0.0	45.3	12.0	9.0	12.3	17.0	2.0	0.1	1.8	30.9	207,587
Northeast	2.7	29.1	3.3	12.6	0.0	46.4	7.8	2.7	5.7	30.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	21.2	20,666
North West	4.8	30.4	6.8	32.0	0.0	44.7	4.1	7.6	14.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	35.0	41,785
Ghanzi	2.0	55.8	6.0	32.6	0.0	63.4	20.6	4.8	20.0	9.4	1.0	0.0	4.0	11.4	9,053
Kgalagadi	7.1	42.9	14.2	42.6	0.0	66.8	18.6	26.8	21.3	39.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	16.6	11,338
Residence															
Urban	6.6	28.4	11.1	25.0	0.0	45.5	13.5	7.8	11.1	19.5	1.0	0.1	2.0	28.7	401,104
Rural	4.2	29.6	9.3	25.5	0.0	48.6	11.3	9.0	13.9	17.2	2.0	0.2	2.0	30.5	267,832

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 23: Percentage distribution of person aged 10-64 who have ever heard of STDs and STD symptoms in men, Botswana, 2001 (continued)

	STD SYMPTOMS IN MEN														
	Abdominal pain	**Penis discharge**	**Itching Genital**	**Burning pain**	**Pain during intercourse**	**Genital ulcers**	**Swellings in genital**	**Blood in urine**	**Failure to pass urine**	**Loss of weight**	**Impotence**	**No Symptoms**	**Other**	**Not Known**	**Number of men**
Age group															
10-14	1.9	9.2	3.9	6.9	0.0	23.8	3.4	5.1	3.8	19.6	0.7	0.0	1.4	57.1	78,350
15-19	5.1	26.0	9.1	22.6	0.0	50.0	13.4	8.6	9.3	28.4	1.6	0.4	3.1	27.0	130,685
20-24	5.2	27.7	9.2	24.1	0.0	53.3	15.7	9.4	11.2	17.8	2.2	0.0	0.7	25.4	108,460
25-29	6.0	30.9	12.6	30.6	0.0	53.8	12.2	6.0	16.2	15.9	1.2	0.0	2.3	24.3	78,624
30-34	7.4	33.1	10.5	29.9	0.0	50.0	14.6	5.0	13.8	12.7	0.5	0.2	1.7	23.4	67,474
35-39	9.6	34.2	17.8	37.4	0.0	45.4	13.6	10.7	18.3	14.4	1.8	0.0	1.7	26.1	55,976
40-44	4.9	39.4	12.4	27.1	0.0	45.7	17.7	9.0	11.2	17.1	1.5	0.0	2.5	29.4	46,726
45-49	8.6	36.9	11.7	30.0	0.0	44.8	11.9	12.4	14.8	13.2	2.1	0.0	1.7	25.8	39,830
50-54	5.8	38.6	13.5	30.1	0.0	48.1	13.7	9.8	15.3	12.6	1.6	0.0	3.0	26.7	27,211
55-59	3.2	37.3	10.4	27.1	0.0	48.9	10.6	8.8	14.8	21.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	21.0	20,351
60-64	6.3	32.8	8.3	26.9	0.0	46.6	9.0	15.2	25.2	16.7	1.0	0.0	3.1	28.0	15,249
Education															
Non-Formal	4.4	41.8	21.9	38.0	0.0	54.9	13.1	17.4	24.5	12.6	1.8	0.0	6.4	17.5	9,389
Primary	4.7	22.5	9.2	20.7	0.0	36.6	9.6	6.5	10.7	15.5	1.0	0.0	1.7	40.9	225,971
Secondary	5.8	29.3	10.0	25.5	0.0	53.2	14.4	8.6	11.0	23.0	1.6	0.2	2.4	22.9	303,616
Higher	9.6	48.0	16.3	43.0	0.0	62.7	20.7	9.5	18.2	13.6	2.8	0.0	1.8	12.1	54,642
Sex															
Male	6.2	31.7	13.3	29.0	0.0	49.1	15.9	11.9	17.0	25.4	2.4	0.1	2.7	22.9	294,290
Female	5.2	26.7	8.1	22.3	0.0	44.9	10.1	5.5	8.5	13.3	0.6	0.1	1.5	34.6	374,646
Total	**5.6**	**28.9**	**10.4**	**25.2**	**0.0**	**46.7**	**12.6**	**8.3**	**12.2**	**18.6**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**2.0**	**29.4**	**668,936**

Table 24: Percentage distribution of person aged 10-64 who have ever heard of STDs and STD symptoms in men by residence and sex, Botswana, 2001

	STD SYMPTOMS IN MEN														
	Abdominal pain	**Penis discharge**	**Itching Genital**	**Burning pain**	**Pain during intercourse**	**Genital ulcers**	**Swellings in genital**	**Blood in urine**	**Failure to pass urine**	**Loss of weight**	**Impotence**	**No Symptoms**	**Other**	**Not known**	**Number of persons**
Urban															
Male	7.1	29.9	13.9	27.3	0.0	46.9	16.3	10.3	15.3	26.8	1.6	0.0	3.2	22.1	173,970
Female	6.2	27.3	8.9	23.3	0.0	44.4	11.4	5.9	7.8	13.9	0.5	0.1	1.1	33.8	227,133
Rural															
Male	4.9	34.2	12.3	31.5	0.0	52.3	15.2	14.2	19.3	23.4	3.5	0.4	2.0	24.0	120,320
Female	3.6	25.8	6.9	20.7	0.0	45.6	8.1	4.8	9.5	12.2	0.8	0.0	2.1	35.8	147,512
Total	**5.6**	**28.9**	**10.4**	**25.2**	**0.0**	**46.7**	**12.6**	**8.3**	**12.2**	**18.6**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**2.0**	**29.4**	**668,936**

Table 25: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who have heard of STDs and know symptoms not caused by STDs, Botswana 2001

	SYMPTOMS NOT CAUSED BY STDs											
	Abdominal pain	**Genital discharge**	**Itching genital area**	**Burning pain**	**Pain during intercourse**	**Genital ulcers**	**Swelling in genital area**	**Blood in urine**	**Failure to pass urine**	**Loss of weight**	**Impotence**	**Number of persons**
District												
Gaborone	30.1	19.1	23.0	21.6	25.3	18.7	17.8	23.0	21.9	31.0	24.7	31,883
Francistown	22.3	2.2	8.1	2.5	17.2	0.0	2.7	9.4	4.0	30.8	21.9	13,434
Lobatse	25.1	23.8	13.4	20.9	20.9	23.8	23.8	16.7	23.8	13.8	9.1	4,501
Selebi-Phikwe	34.0	1.8	9.3	2.4	15.5	0.0	1.8	18.9	2.9	15.6	13.3	10,370
Small Towns*	15.7	7.8	10.3	3.1	9.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	6.1	21.2	15.7	8,039
Sourthern	14.7	2.1	5.0	6.8	7.0	3.7	4.6	9.9	5.7	28.3	12.6	20,733
Southeast	21.3	8.1	13.2	19.4	16.5	19.8	10.6	23.4	28.3	24.5	8.0	8,274
Kweneng	30.5	8.0	12.4	13.0	15.9	7.3	10.1	12.5	15.1	27.3	24.8	27,650
Kgatleng	34.6	9.3	14.4	18.3	14.5	5.1	16.8	9.1	12.7	29.1	20.2	7,472
Central	25.6	6.1	5.7	5.6	10.9	4.7	5.8	10.6	6.5	23.8	17.5	69,409
Northeast	27.1	4.6	4.6	5.0	7.1	2.1	4.6	9.2	5.0	25.6	15.5	7,798
North West	21.6	6.1	2.4	3.7	2.4	2.4	6.5	1.3	2.4	26.1	3.7	12,559
Ghanzi	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	2.0	3.6	0.0	24.4	22.0	4,528
Kgalagadi	20.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	9.8	7.1	20.1	13.0	5,493
Residence												
Urban	27.8	10.7	13.9	13.1	18.0	10.1	11.4	15.9	14.1	29.2	19.8	133,729
Rural	22.6	3.5	3.8	4.1	7.1	2.5	3.6	7.5	4.8	20.9	14.8	98,414

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 25: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who have heard of STDs and know symptoms which are not caused by STDs, Botswana, 2001(continued)

	SYMPTOMS NOT CAUSED BY STDs											
	Abdominal pain	**Genital discharge**	**Itching genital area**	**Burning pain**	**Pain during intercourse**	**Genital ulcers**	**Swelling in genital area**	**Blood in urine**	**Failure to pass urine**	**Loss of weight**	**Impotence**	**Number of persons**
Age group												
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	75.0	362
15-19	29.7	13.5	13.8	14.9	23.3	13.3	12.1	16.7	18.0	28.3	20.7	8,431
20-24	29.8	6.2	10.9	10.5	16.3	3.8	7.2	8.7	10.3	28.3	22.6	30,108
25-29	26.3	9.8	13.1	10.4	20.8	10.1	9.0	16.4	12.9	25.8	21.2	38,760
30-34	24.8	8.5	9.7	12.8	13.2	10.3	10.6	14.1	11.6	28.2	15.4	34,886
35-39	21.4	6.0	4.7	5.7	12.5	4.9	4.4	8.8	10.2	15.6	11.6	31,947
40-44	30.9	7.7	10.2	8.8	9.5	6.9	9.6	15.1	9.5	30.2	23.6	27,539
45-49	18.4	7.9	7.3	4.6	11.2	5.3	8.4	12.5	8.5	21.9	12.2	23,067
50-54	24.9	3.5	10.1	6.6	6.5	2.6	1.7	10.1	5.8	31.4	15.3	14,957
55-59	24.6	8.3	7.3	10.6	6.2	4.1	8.4	10.5	6.0	22.9	17.8	13,481
60-64	28.4	5.6	9.7	10.0	6.9	6.1	11.3	6.0	4.8	28.0	10.8	8,607
Education												
Non-Formal	24.1	0.0	9.0	6.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	17.9	4,292
Primary	24.3	7.0	8.4	7.1	10.6	5.7	7.4	12.0	6.1	23.1	12.3	84,225
Secondary	25.1	8.8	13.0	12.7	19.3	9.6	9.4	11.3	14.3	30.8	20.7	73,304
Higher	33.5	9.6	8.6	10.1	17.3	4.8	6.9	18.9	11.4	25.7	28.8	29,522
Sex												
Male	22.6	10.2	11.2	9.1	14.3	8.2	9.0	15.7	12.7	26.7	22.2	91,109
Female	27.5	6.0	8.5	9.4	12.8	6.0	7.5	10.1	8.6	25.0	14.7	141,034
Total	**25.6**	**7.7**	**9.6**	**9.3**	**13.4**	**6.9**	**8.1**	**12.3**	**10.2**	**25.7**	**17.7**	**232,143**

Table 26: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who have heard of STD and know symptoms which are caused by STDs, Botswana, 2001

	SYMPTOMS CAUSED BY STDs											
	Abdominal pain	**Genital discharge**	**Itching genital area**	**Burning pain**	**Pain during intercourse**	**Genital ulcers**	**Swelling in genital area**	**Blood in urine**	**Failure to pass urine**	**Loss of weight**	**Impotence**	**Number of persons**
District												
Gaborone	40.2	63.3	58.6	65.5	45.1	66.1	60.1	53.7	59.0	49.4	32.6	31,883
Francistown	51.3	91.7	79.0	93.0	58.2	93.8	85.1	75.0	86.1	51.5	34.5	13,434
Lobatse	39.8	65.3	72.4	58.6	35.5	65.3	65.3	58.2	62.0	68.7	44.0	4,501
Selebi-Phikwe	43.4	77.9	75.5	85.4	60.5	87.7	76.1	61.8	82.0	64.6	44.5	10,370
Small Towns*	50.5	76.5	69.2	81.3	65.6	78.2	78.2	71.0	78.2	51.7	45.1	8,039
Sourthern	47.2	74.5	70.9	73.7	53.3	76.5	67.7	56.1	67.3	46.6	44.8	20,733
Southeast	30.1	69.8	58.4	62.9	44.9	62.1	71.8	45.7	54.1	54.7	32.9	8,274
Kweneng	41.1	71.0	61.9	67.8	50.4	75.3	69.3	65.6	64.3	46.6	33.5	27,650
Kgatleng	31.5	75.1	72.5	60.8	61.1	85.9	74.2	69.1	70.5	57.5	38.0	7,472
Central	46.5	81.6	77.7	80.3	61.2	85.3	75.1	70.9	79.3	58.0	35.0	69,409
Northeast	38.7	80.0	73.3	75.8	64.5	84.9	82.4	66.6	69.1	57.2	32.8	7,798
North West	47.9	78.2	86.0	81.7	77.5	87.7	82.9	82.7	88.2	59.1	46.5	12,559
Ghanzi	46.8	94.0	90.0	81.2	75.6	90.4	86.4	88.4	90.0	58.4	40.4	4,528
Kgalagadi	46.2	72.3	74.5	80.4	76.1	80.4	79.9	64.7	71.7	56.0	41.8	5,493
Residence												
Urban	42.1	74.0	68.3	73.1	53.8	77.8	70.6	60.8	69.8	51.3	35.6	133,729
Rural	46.5	79.4	76.6	78.6	62.5	82.9	76.4	72.8	76.9	58.2	39.3	98,414

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 26: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who have heard of STDs and know symptoms which are caused by STDs, Botswana, 2001 (Continued)

	SYMPTOMS CAUSED BY STDs											
	Abdominal pain	**Genital discharge**	**Itching genital area**	**Burning pain**	**Pain during intercourse**	**Genital ulcers**	**Swellings in genital area**	**Blood in urine**	**Failure to pass urine**	**Loss of Weight**	**Impotence**	**Number of persons**
Age group												
10-14	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	362
15-19	37.8	58.3	57.2	72.4	50.1	77.8	67.4	60.7	63.0	56.6	26.6	8,431
20-24	40.8	80.6	71.0	75.2	53.8	85.5	76.7	70.8	73.3	55.6	30.4	30,108
25-29	49.9	77.3	74.2	78.6	53.8	80.4	75.5	62.4	74.9	55.5	31.0	38,760
30-34	47.8	81.5	75.5	74.1	60.8	81.0	72.9	63.9	72.6	54.6	40.4	34,886
35-39	47.8	81.2	80.0	82.2	61.1	82.3	78.3	71.3	76.0	61.5	38.7	31,947
40-44	36.1	73.7	67.7	71.2	61.4	76.2	69.9	63.5	71.9	49.7	37.0	27,539
45-49	50.6	75.8	73.6	77.7	56.0	80.6	73.0	71.8	73.3	57.4	51.5	23,067
50-54	42.2	73.9	66.6	75.2	59.8	76.3	74.2	62.8	72.8	45.7	41.3	14,957
55-59	31.0	65.5	62.4	69.5	58.3	72.8	64.0	56.7	63.9	47.6	40.3	13,481
60-64	34.1	65.5	64.1	62.9	53.1	75.8	58.9	68.9	75.2	46.5	30.5	8,607
Education Level												
Non-Formal	52.6	84.0	91.0	93.5	66.7	93.6	100.0	87.7	96.9	67.2	54.5	4,292
Primary	44.2	76.8	71.5	76.9	60.4	80.0	72.0	67.3	78.7	57.3	41.3	84,225
Secondary	46.9	81.0	73.5	77.9	56.2	83.7	76.0	67.5	73.5	54.0	32.0	73,304
Higher	48.8	81.8	80.8	80.8	57.0	87.7	83.0	66.7	74.4	58.1	41.5	29,522
Sex												
Male	48.4	74.8	74.8	79.1	62.6	80.2	75.9	65.9	71.6	56.1	46.5	91,109
Female	41.1	77.2	69.8	73.1	54.2	79.8	71.2	65.9	73.5	53.0	31.0	141,034
Total	**44.0**	**76.3**	**71.8**	**75.5**	**57.5**	**79.9**	**73.1**	**65.9**	**72.8**	**54.2**	**37.1**	**232,143**

Table 27: Percent distribution of persons aged 10-64 who have ever heard of STD and source of treatment for STD, Botswana, 2001

	Traditional healer	Church	Clinic	Chemist	Private doctor	Friends	Relatives	Other	Number of persons
District									
Gaborone	22.5	3.0	82.1	4.8	16.5	1.1	0.0	0.5	100,043
Francistown	29.2	3.8	87.3	3.2	11.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	43,375
Lobatse	18.2	0.8	80.4	0.7	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	19,691
Selebi-Phikwe	24.6	6.4	74.0	1.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	29,167
Small Towns*	30.9	7.7	90.1	9.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24,813
Sourthern	20.1	4.1	68.7	3.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	91,675
Southeast	25.4	2.3	83.1	1.3	10.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	24,114
Kweneng	27.7	5.0	74.9	9.0	11.2	1.8	0.0	0.2	107,425
Kgatleng	23.3	4.5	72.9	0.7	8.2	1.1	0.0	0.7	29,363
Central	31.5	3.7	75.8	2.0	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	266,336
Northeast	31.3	3.5	69.0	0.0	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	29,383
North West	26.5	1.9	84.4	3.6	7.9	0.4	0.0	2.0	48,634
Ghanzi	45.8	10.7	80.1	1.6	24.4	5.3	0.0	3.2	11,188
Kgalagadi	39.8	6.2	71.2	7.2	16.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	15,429
Residence									
Urban	26.2	4.6	80.0	3.4	13.1	0.8	0.0	1.0	487,724
Rural	29.5	3.1	73.0	3.9	6.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	352,911
Age group									
10-14	10.3	3.8	48.7	0.9	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	154,729
15-19	23.0	4.8	87.5	6.2	12.4	0.9	0.0	1.1	145,013
20-24	33.4	5.2	91.6	4.6	11.9	1.1	0.0	0.9	115,612
25-29	29.5	2.5	91.8	5.9	13.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	83,993
30-34	37.0	3.1	89.3	5.0	13.3	1.5	0.0	0.7	73,747
35-39	37.7	4.8	89.4	3.6	10.8	0.6	0.0	1.1	61,351
40-44	41.9	6.7	83.1	3.5	12.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	52,356
45-49	39.0	3.5	90.8	2.9	13.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	43,374
50-54	36.6	4.2	83.2	1.5	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	31,287
55-59	44.3	2.8	83.1	1.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	22,749
60-64	53.2	2.8	85.0	0.9	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,562
Education									
Non-Formal	41.5	16.5	90.0	5.9	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,650
Primary	26.6	3.7	68.8	1.9	6.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	317,941
Secondary	29.3	4.6	92.2	6.0	14.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	322,162
Higher	27.8	3.1	94.3	6.9	27.8	1.2	0.0	1.6	56,201
Marital Status									
Married	36.3	6.0	89.0	5.0	17.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	116,910
Living Together	35.8	3.7	89.8	4.1	11.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	118,882
Divorced	48.6	2.4	84.6	2.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,479
Widowed	36.8	0.7	85.3	0.7	10.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	18,287
Separated	26.2	4.0	80.1	4.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,704
Never Married /Living together	23.6	3.8	71.6	3.3	8.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	575,373
Sex									
Male	30.2	3.9	76.9	3.4	10.5	0.9	0.0	0.7	363,569
Female	28.0	4.4	84.2	4.1	11.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	437,532
Total	**29.0**	**4.2**	**80.9**	**3.8**	**10.8**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**801,101**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 28: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who reported genital discharge or genital ulcer by background characteristics, Botswana, 2001

	Residence		Number
	Urban	Rural	of persons
Age group			
10-14	0.0	0.0	826
15-19	5.5	2.4	39,575
20-24	6.5	6.0	97,740
25-29	6.0	6.2	80,953
30-34	5.8	4.8	71,969
35-39	4.1	9.3	59,687
40-44	2.1	3.0	51,013
45-49	1.7	7.1	42,832
50-54	0.0	2.3	30,935
55-59	2.1	1.0	22,509
60-64	0.0	4.8	16,422
Education			
Non-Formal	3.1	5.8	9,650
Primary	5.8	5.4	167,924
Secondary	4.9	5.7	196,584
Higher	1.8	4.8	51,604
Sex			
Male	4.5	2.5	217,068
Female	4.5	7.0	297,393
Total	**4.6**	**5.1**	**514,461**

Table 29: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who had an STD and source of advice, Botswana, 2001

		ADVICE SOUGHT FROM:					
	Sought treatment	**Health worker**	**Traditional Healer**	**Bought medicines**	**Friends**	**Private doctor**	**Number of persons**
District							
Gaborone	95.9	86.3	24.0	27.4	22.8	10.1	3111
Francistown	100.0	100.0	44.8	14.0	28.5	14.0	1335
Lobatse	100.0	100.0	0.0	53.3	0.0	0.0	280
Selebi-Phikwe	81.8	81.8	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1633
Small Towns*	63.6	63.6	0.0	0.0	63.6	0.0	385
Sourthern	82.6	82.6	17.3	0.0	12.2	11.1	1705
Southeast	100.0	100.0	51.9	51.9	51.9	0.0	426
Kweneng	90.6	87.4	24.3	10.9	14.6	14.0	4408
Kgatleng	67.6	67.6	32.4	0.0	32.4	0.0	565
Central	88.7	78.0	30.1	4.2	25.2	6.7	9030
North East	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	193
North West	92.7	92.7	7.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	2203
Ghanzi	100.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	66.7	271
Kgalagadi	82.4	64.7	17.6	0.0	17.6	0.0	507
Age group							
10-14	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,183
15-19	65.5	47.0	46.1	12.0	23.9	12.0	1,721
20-24	94.6	91.1	21.3	9.9	20.8	4.5	6,134
25-29	97.2	94.4	29.7	17.4	24.5	11.5	4,916
30-34	89.1	89.1	24.5	2.9	20.3	8.1	3,874
35-39	85.3	79.0	10.7	0.0	4.4	4.6	3,903
40-44	100.0	87.2	32.8	12.9	61.4	0.0	1,262
45-49	100.0	91.0	42.8	13.4	21.8	9.2	1,914
50-54	65.5	65.5	40.7	24.7	65.5	24.7	365
55-59	63.5	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	345
60-64	100.0	100.0	47.6	0.0	0.0	47.6	436
Education							
Non-Formal	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	417
Primary	80.0	72.4	33.6	5.6	15.2	3.5	11,048
Secondary	90.8	88.6	17.0	13.8	26.2	8.6	10,139
Higher	100.0	87.0	12.2	13.0	24.9	37.4	1,320
Sex							
Male	83.4	71.8	46.9	15.3	33.4	12.6	8,797
Female	89.5	86.9	13.8	5.5	13.6	5.3	17,256
Total	**87.5**	**81.8**	**25.0**	**8.8**	**20.3**	**7.7**	**26,053**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 30: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who had STD and their behaviour during treatment, Botswana, 2001

	Shared medicine	Keep medicine	Complete treatment	Treat partner medicine	Number of persons
District					
Gaborone	23.7	26.0	81.7	44.9	3,111
Francistown	12.8	8.5	75.1	21.4	1,335
Lobatse	0.0	53.3	100.0	0.0	280
Selebi-Phikwe	33.2	29.9	100.0	33.2	1,633
Small Towns*	0.0	0.0	63.6	0.0	385
Sourthern	20.8	0.0	82.6	29.5	1,705
Southeast	48.1	100.0	48.1	100.0	426
Kweneng	17.3	0.0	74.1	22.5	4,408
Kgatleng	0.0	67.6	32.4	0.0	565
Central	2.6	13.1	66.8	16.6	9,030
Northeast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	193
North West	0.0	14.6	92.7	27.6	2,203
Ghanzi	33.3	0.0	100.0	33.3	271
Kgalagadi	0.0	0.0	64.7	0.0	507
Residence					
Urban	16.0	20.4	80.0	27.6	13,214
Rural	7.7	9.2	69.1	21.0	12,839
Age group					
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,183
15-19	0.0	11.8	53.7	0.0	1,721
20-24	18.9	21.8	76.9	27.1	6,134
25-29	15.5	10.3	85.9	26.6	4,916
30-34	14.0	19.7	96.7	16.9	3,874
35-39	9.7	9.6	72.0	29.8	3,903
40-44	12.8	16.4	62.1	29.3	1,262
45-49	0.0	17.4	70.2	27.1	1,914
50-54	24.7	40.7	65.5	65.5	365
55-59	0.0	0.0	63.5	63.5	345
60-64	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.6	436
Education					
Non-Formal	30.3	0.0	60.5	30.3	417
Primary	12.7	9.8	72.6	27.0	11,048
Secondary	10.0	26.0	72.0	22.2	10,139
Higher	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.5	1,320
Sex					
Male	9.1	16.0	73.1	20.0	8,797
Female	13.3	14.3	75.4	26.6	17,256
Total	**11.9**	**14.9**	**74.6**	**24.3**	**26,053**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 31: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who had genital ulcer by things they did, Botswana, 2001

	Told sexual partner	Stopped sex	Continued unprotected sex	Stopped sex until treatment	Number of persons
District					
Gaborone	89.0	63.2	21.1	73.0	3,111
Francistown	91.5	100.0	20.7	87.2	1,335
Lobatse	46.7	46.7	0.0	100.0	280
Selebi-Phikwe	70.6	55.6	0.0	44.4	1,633
Small Towns*	100.0	0.0	63.6	63.6	385
Sourthern	82.6	65.3	20.9	65.3	1,705
Southeast	100.0	100.0	51.9	100.0	426
Kweneng	75.1	62.3	18.8	80.0	4,408
Kgatleng	32.4	67.6	0.0	67.6	565
Central	70.6	73.5	16.8	72.7	9,030
Northeast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	193
North West	92.7	85.3	13.8	57.7	2,203
Ghanzi	100.0	66.7	33.3	66.7	271
Kgalagadi	64.7	64.7	0.0	17.6	507
Residence					
Urban	81.3	73.7	15.3	76.2	13,214
Rural	72.1	64.5	19.3	63.7	12,839
Age group					
10-14	10.7	10.7	10.7	0.0	1,183
15-19	62.0	65.7	18.5	77.5	1,721
20-24	78.2	73.9	20.4	73.7	6,134
25-29	87.6	80.7	10.1	76.7	4,916
30-34	82.9	67.9	19.3	68.0	3,874
35-39	78.3	70.3	9.7	84.7	3,903
40-44	100.0	70.8	45.8	63.7	1,262
45-49	67.3	65.9	23.5	63.5	1,914
50-54	65.5	24.7	40.7	0.0	365
55-59	63.5	63.5	0.0	63.5	345
60-64	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	436
Education					
Non-Formal	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	417
Primary	70.1	68.5	14.9	63.8	11,048
Secondary	80.9	70.3	16.4	71.1	10,139
Higher	84.5	100.0	0.0	81.1	1,320
Sex					
Male	76.9	70.0	13.8	73.4	8,797
Female	76.7	68.8	19.0	68.3	17,256
Total	**76.8**	**69.2**	**17.3**	**70.0**	**26,053**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 32: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who know the ways of preventing HIV transmission, Botswana, 2001

	Heard of aids (Yes)	Have fewer sex partner	Both partners have no other partners	No commercial sex	No casual sex	Avoid contaminated needles	Avoid blood transfusions	Using condoms	No sex at all	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	Number of persons
District												
Gaborone	97.4	11.6	34.1	0.5	3.3	1.3	2.7	74.2	64.9	89.6	10.4	92,323
Francistown	97.9	5.1	31.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.4	76.1	73.6	88.2	11.8	41,910
Lobatse	94.4	6.4	19.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.8	67.7	55.4	78.2	21.8	19,220
Selibe Phikwe	97.3	4.9	18.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	69.8	53.9	82.6	17.4	26,951
Small Towns*	99.0	14.2	37.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.1	69.4	52.3	90.1	9.9	24,474
Southern	93.2	20.3	20.2	0.0	2.5	1.0	0.6	53.9	53.2	73.7	26.3	87,934
South East	93.0	7.7	25.2	0.0	4.1	1.0	0.9	67.5	54.7	80.5	19.5	23,110
Kweneng	93.0	7.8	28.5	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.7	64.2	54.9	79.9	20.1	100,228
Kgatleng	89.5	0.6	26.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	60.8	51.7	70.9	29.1	28,239
Central	90.7	6.7	20.0	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.6	62.4	54.7	75.9	24.1	255,088
North East	87.2	1.3	27.5	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	64.2	53.5	69.2	30.8	28,060
North West	99.0	8.4	20.3	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.3	70.4	53.2	82.6	17.4	47,328
Ghanzi	90.3	17.2	28.2	0.0	0.8	3.0	1.5	75.9	58.8	81.3	18.7	11,025
Kgalagadi	99.4	20.8	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	76.6	66.0	84.3	15.7	14,653
Residence												800,542
Urban	95.0	9.7	27.8	0.2	1.8	1.9	1.2	68.5	62.5	83.3	16.7	458,890
Rural	91.5	8.4	20.3	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.5	61.3	48.8	74.3	25.7	341,652
Sex												
Male	91.3	8.0	25.1	0.3	1.7	1.7	1.0	63.8	53.2	77.1	22.9	363,247
Female	95.3	10.0	24.1	0.1	1.8	1.0	0.8	66.8	59.5	81.4	18.6	437,296
Age group												
10-14	78.6	4.0	8.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	36.2	31.0	47.8	52.2	154,729
15-19	96.1	10.2	29.2	0.2	2.5	3.0	0.8	75.0	71.0	87.9	12.1	145,013
20-24	98.2	10.4	32.0	0.1	1.9	2.1	1.0	81.3	70.4	91.9	8.1	115,612
25-29	99.6	13.9	34.3	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.0	82.1	66.1	93.6	6.4	83,757
30-34	95.9	9.1	25.7	0.3	3.7	0.7	1.7	70.2	64.8	88.1	11.9	73,747
35-39	95.5	12.5	25.6	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.2	70.9	50.9	84.1	15.9	61,351
40-44	98.4	6.3	30.1	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.3	69.8	52.8	84.2	15.8	52,270
45-49	97.2	8.9	24.8	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	62.4	56.7	83.6	16.4	43,374
50-54	96.3	10.7	25.8	0.0	3.5	1.0	1.3	55.7	55.1	82.7	17.3	31,287
55-59	95.1	9.4	14.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	54.3	44.6	72.7	27.3	22,749
60-64	96.5	7.1	15.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	43.7	64.7	35.3	16,652
Total	**93.5**	**9.1**	**24.6**	**0.2**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**65.4**	**56.6**	**79.5**	**20.5**	**800,543**

Table 32: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, Botswana, 2001 (continued)

	Heard of aids (Yes)	Have fewer sex partner	Both partners have no other partners	No commercial sex	No casual sex	Avoid contaminated needles	Avoid blood transfusions	Using condoms	No sex at all	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	Number of persons
Education												
Non-Formal	100.0	16.0	31.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	58.4	67.4	89.7	10.3	9,650
Primary	88.0	6.1	14.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	53.5	40.9	65.9	34.1	317,941
Secondary	98.4	11.8	33.8	0.1	2.3	2.1	1.0	81.1	73.3	93.1	6.9	321,604
Higher	99.2	12.6	42.6	0.0	3.7	3.1	3.9	77.3	80.6	97.3	2.7	56,201
No	91.5	7.3	17.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	46.2	37.7	67.2	32.8	95,147
User-missing	100.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	72.4	100.0	0.0	892
Male												
Married	96.4	8.3	34.0	0.0	2.3	1.2	1.7	67.0	59.5	87.4	12.6	49,973
Living Together	93.4	8.3	31.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	69.9	48.8	80.9	19.1	49,109
Divorced	100.0	3.3	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.7	52.4	63.8	36.2	2,567
Widowed	95.6	2.8	15.8	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	54.8	47.8	85.9	14.1	3,196
Separated	82.8	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.7	28.6	82.8	17.2	1,548
Never Married	89.9	8.0	22.1	0.3	1.7	2.2	1.0	62.3	53.0	74.3	25.7	256,854
Female												
Married	98.7	12.5	24.6	0.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	67.5	61.8	86.4	13.6	66,465
Living Together	98.6	12.3	28.1	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.3	76.1	60.0	87.5	12.5	69,687
Divorced	97.4	3.1	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.5	63.1	75.0	25.0	4,913
Widowed	97.9	9.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.8	45.4	74.0	26.0	15,091
Separated	100.0	8.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	51.0	77.1	77.1	22.9	2,156
Never married	93.5	9.1	23.5	0.2	2.1	1.0	0.6	64.9	59.5	79.3	20.7	278,985
Total	**93.5**	**9.1**	**24.6**	**0.2**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**65.4**	**56.6**	**79.5**	**20.5**	**800,543**

Table 33: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 years who know the main ways of reducing HIV transmission, Botswana, 2001

	Heard of aids	Using condom correctly	one partner	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	Number of persons
District						
Gaborone	97.4	17.5	81.4	83.5	16.5	92,323
Francistown	97.9	14.8	78.3	80.6	19.4	41,910
Lobatse	94.4	16.0	79.2	83.6	16.4	19,220
Selebi-Phikwe	97.3	14.7	89.5	90.2	9.8	26,951
Small Towns*	99.0	21.3	96.3	97.3	2.7	24,474
Sourthern	93.2	23.4	79.8	82.8	17.2	87,934
Southeast	93.0	13.3	77.6	79.1	20.9	23,110
Kweneng	93.0	16.3	76.9	80.0	20.0	100,228
Kgatleng	89.5	19.4	75.0	76.3	23.7	28,239
Central	90.7	16.3	73.4	76.8	23.2	255,088
Northeast	87.2	13.7	76.1	78.1	21.9	28,060
North West	99.0	16.0	83.0	85.3	14.7	47,328
Ghanzi	90.3	8.9	69.5	72.8	27.2	11,025
Kgalagadi	99.4	12.4	88.8	90.0	10.0	14,653
Residence						
Urban	95.0	16.3	79.4	81.7	18.3	458,890
Rural	91.5	17.9	76.6	79.7	20.3	341,652
Age group						
10-14	78.6	21.0	52.1	58.2	41.8	154,729
15-19	96.1	15.1	82.3	84.3	15.7	145,013
20-24	98.2	12.1	85.5	87.2	12.8	115,612
25-29	99.6	12.6	86.5	88.2	11.8	83,757
30-34	95.9	17.7	81.0	84.1	15.9	73,747
35-39	95.5	15.9	86.6	87.8	12.2	61,351
40-44	98.4	17.5	85.8	87.0	13.0	52,270
45-49	97.2	17.9	84.3	85.4	14.6	43,374
50-54	96.3	27.3	85.6	87.8	12.2	31,287
55-59	95.1	20.5	86.4	86.4	13.6	22,749
60-64	96.5	24.4	83.4	88.4	11.6	16,562
School Attendance						
Yes	91.5	23.1	77.4	80.1	19.9	95,147
No	100.0	49.5	72.4	72.4	27.6	892
Total	**93.5**	**17.0**	**78.2**	**80.8**	**19.2**	**800,543**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 34: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, Botswana, 2000

	HIV can't be Transmitted by super natural means	HIV can't be transmitted by Mosquito bites	Healthy looking person can be HIV+	Can get HIV by sharing a meal	Knows at least one	Doesn't Know	Number of persons
District							
Gaborone	77.3	52.6	87.0	30.0	98.3	1.7	89,967
Francistown	83.4	59.6	82.9	29.1	98.8	1.2	41,032
Lobatse	85.1	57.6	78.6	21.6	96.3	3.7	18,151
Selebi-Phikwe	65.9	39.8	77.1	29.1	97.2	2.8	26,229
Small Towns*	71.8	56.3	75.2	28.8	99.4	0.6	24,229
Sourthern	74.9	50.5	59.0	35.9	95.4	4.6	81,958
Southeast	80.5	48.0	82.6	28.4	99.3	0.7	21,486
Kweneng	78.3	48.1	72.5	35.4	97.4	2.6	93,202
Kgatleng	74.9	45.4	72.5	36.3	96.7	3.3	25,269
Central	71.7	50.2	69.0	37.6	96.3	3.7	231,336
North East	77.2	58.9	72.1	32.1	97.6	2.4	24,459
North West	66.1	53.1	74.4	39.8	95.4	4.6	46,873
Ghanzi	69.5	46.0	72.0	34.2	95.5	4.5	9,958
Kgalagadi	69.5	70.1	65.5	25.2	97.3	2.7	14,563
Residence							
Urban	75.6	51.1	78.1	32.0	97.6	2.4	435,950
Rural	72.8	51.7	65.7	37.2	96.0	4.0	312,761
Age group							
10-14	69.5	58.3	41.0	40.3	94.0	6.0	121,670
15-19	79.8	61.3	77.3	30.4	98.5	1.5	139,332
20-24	79.2	55.4	85.3	25.8	98.6	1.4	113,496
25-29	72.6	48.8	85.4	28.9	97.8	2.2	83,396
30-34	77.8	50.5	83.3	33.0	97.2	2.8	70,710
35-39	76.3	42.5	84.8	36.2	97.9	2.1	58,603
40-44	65.5	40.2	76.1	43.9	97.7	2.3	51,513
45-49	75.4	39.7	66.5	37.6	96.5	3.5	42,166
50-54	64.6	38.2	70.9	38.3	94.5	5.5	30,124
55-59	73.4	41.3	66.7	44.6	93.9	6.1	21,633
60-64	65.8	37.4	52.7	42.2	92.9	7.1	15,978
Total	**74.4**	**51.4**	**72.9**	**34.1**	**97.0**	**3.0**	**748,621**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 35: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 who know methods of HIV transmission from mother to child, Botswana, 2001

	During pregnancy	At delivery	Through breast milk	Knows all three	Did not know any	Number of persons
District						
Gaborone	91.5	83.5	85.4	67.0	0.5	81,772
Francistown	94.9	82.8	89.9	73.0	0.5	37,453
Lobatse	97.0	87.5	89.3	78.6	0.0	15,608
Selebi-Phikwe	92.2	86.3	90.7	73.4	0.0	22,313
Small Towns*	93.6	75.8	83.2	62.8	0.7	20,170
Sourthern	95.3	77.2	83.5	69.1	1.1	63,721
Southeast	95.5	82.2	83.4	72.1	0.2	18,556
Kweneng	94.2	81.5	88.1	71.9	1.9	74,214
Kgatleng	94.3	86.3	93.3	80.7	0.9	22,616
Central	94.7	80.1	90.3	72.7	1.2	185,426
Northeast	97.3	78.5	92.4	73.8	0.9	19,208
North West	97.5	77.5	93.3	73.2	0.0	36,377
Ghanzi	93.1	80.1	91.8	69.1	0.0	8,383
Kgalagadi	93.1	88.9	88.9	76.2	1.6	9,158
Residence						
Urban	93.8	81.6	87.8	70.8	0.9	373,665
Rural	95.3	80.2	89.8	73.1	1.0	241,311
Age group						
10-14	90.4	63.1	81.3	54.5	3.1	72,950
15-19	93.0	76.7	83.2	63.2	1.3	121,607
20-24	92.9	78.6	88.6	67.5	0.5	99,866
25-29	95.0	88.5	89.8	77.8	0.2	74,058
30-34	94.9	86.5	93.5	79.4	0.4	62,523
35-39	95.6	89.4	93.1	81.6	0.6	49,556
40-44	99.2	90.2	93.1	85.4	0.8	43,021
45-49	98.4	87.1	89.9	78.7	0.0	34,274
50-54	96.8	86.4	90.9	81.4	1.0	26,487
55-59	98.2	80.4	96.9	76.7	0.0	17,956
60-64	94.4	86.1	97.0	79.9	0.0	12,677
Education						
Non-Formal	97.4	98.1	93.0	88.5	0.0	8,260
Primary	93.9	79.6	90.2	73.7	1.9	205,226
Secondary	94.2	80.3	86.5	68.4	0.4	284,973
Higher	93.1	88.0	88.8	74.5	0.7	53,394
Total	**94.0**	**81.0**	**88.2**	**71.3**	**1.0**	**551,852**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 36: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 know ways of avoiding HIV transmission from mother to child, Botswana, 2001

	Way to avoid	AZT	Caesarean Section	Other	Not known	Did not know any	Number of person
District							
Gaborone	67.8	27.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	45.2	81,772
Francistown	70.3	40.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	39.6	37,453
Lobatse	72.8	54.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	34.7	15,608
Selebi-Phikwe	51.3	38.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	57.0	22,313
Small Towns*	53.2	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.9	20,170
Sourthern	40.8	21.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	64.3	63,721
Southeast	73.9	34.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	43.0	18,556
Kweneng	58.9	23.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	53.4	74,214
Kgatleng	57.8	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	22,616
Central	58.8	28.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	50.2	185,426
Northeast	63.1	39.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	44.3	19,208
North West	63.4	37.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	43.9	36,377
Ghanzi	68.7	19.2	0.0	2.2	1.1	41.9	8,383
Kgalagadi	49.8	17.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	59.6	8,383
Residence							
Urban	62.1	31.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	48.5	373,665
Rural	55.6	26.8	0.4	0.1	0.8	52.5	241,311
Age group							
10-14	34.1	9.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	76.0	72,950
15-19	51.3	23.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	57.8	121,607
20-24	68.0	35.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	43.2	99,866
25-29	66.5	34.3	0.7	0.0	0.9	44.3	74,058
30-34	71.8	39.8	0.6	0.1	0.4	36.6	62,523
35-39	73.8	40.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	39.0	49,556
40-44	64.4	39.9	1.1	0.6	0.0	44.2	43,021
45-49	64.2	29.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	45.3	34,274
50-54	55.0	24.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	49.2	26,487
55-59	60.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	49.2	17,956
60-64	43.0	19.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	59.8	12,677
Education							
Non-Formal	74.7	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	8,260
Primary	49.9	24.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	58.6	205,226
Secondary	65.1	33.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	45.7	284,973
Higher	76.9	42.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	31.6	53,394
Total	**60.7**	**30.8**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**49.0**	**551,852**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 37: Percentage of persons aged 10-64 by attitudes towards people with HIV, Botswana, 2001.

	Know anyone who is HIV+	Allowed to continue teaching	Buy vegetables	Willing to care	HIV status remain a secret	Number of persons
District						
Gaborone	42.3	69.8	51.3	86.3	29.0	92,323
Francistown	44.6	66.5	44.9	88.6	24.4	41,910
Lobatse	40.5	63.9	46.5	77.6	15.8	19,220
Selebi-Phikwe	21.7	55.4	36.4	82.9	31.3	26,951
Small Towns*	34.9	64.0	45.1	91.0	34.4	24,474
Sourthern	24.0	42.6	31.6	77.8	27.2	87,934
Southeast	43.6	64.4	49.0	86.3	32.2	23,110
Kweneng	30.9	50.9	33.1	78.1	30.6	100,228
Kgatleng	23.2	32.6	26.5	79.2	25.1	28,239
Central	20.7	41.4	31.6	79.7	25.0	255,088
Northeast	20.8	47.0	31.0	80.4	24.6	28,060
North West	15.4	42.1	31.6	87.9	34.7	47,328
Ghanzi	33.2	52.4	39.6	76.0	24.3	11,025
Kgalagadi	35.2	59.5	27.9	89.4	38.5	14,653
Residence						
Urban	33.1	57.5	41.5	83.3	28.0	458,890
Rural	20.9	40.1	28.7	79.7	27.2	341,652
Age group						
10-14	11.8	22.8	17.2	53.9	24.3	154,729
15-19	23.9	56.0	37.3	80.9	25.3	145,013
20-24	31.0	60.5	44.4	87.8	22.3	115,612
25-29	29.4	64.3	46.2	91.2	28.3	83,757
30-34	34.8	62.0	46.4	90.4	30.7	73,747
35-39	39.2	57.7	39.4	92.7	33.0	61,351
40-44	34.2	50.7	38.9	92.2	35.0	52,270
45-49	39.1	54.9	36.9	93.0	33.5	43,374
50-54	36.8	45.2	35.2	89.4	32.8	31,287
55-59	37.9	38.2	26.1	88.9	30.2	22,749
60-64	31.8	39.3	35.6	92.4	30.0	16,562
Education						
Non-Formal	30.7	34.9	33.3	93.7	43.5	9,650
Primary	20.8	34.1	23.4	72.9	28.9	317,941
Secondary	30.5	65.6	46.6	88.2	24.4	321,604
Higher	63.8	91.9	70.1	92.0	32.1	56,201
Marital Status						
Married	46.9	62.7	47.2	92.7	32.5	116,438
Living Together	31.4	51.6	35.7	91.5	28.2	118,796
Divorced	38.4	49.9	33.8	89.9	32.6	7,479
Widowed	32.9	40.5	32.5	89.1	37.3	18,287
Separated	49.9	56.3	37.4	89.0	29.5	3,704
Never Married /Living together	22.5	47.3	33.8	76.8	26.1	535,839
Sex						
Male	26.7	45.0	34.5	78.2	25.9	363,247
Female	28.8	54.3	37.3	84.6	29.1	437,296
Total	**27.9**	**50.1**	**36.0**	**81.7**	**27.7**	**800,543**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 38: Percent of respondents with positive attitude towards AIDS testing by age group and sex, Botswana 2001

		Have been Tested	Tested in the last twelve months	Were told results	Shared results	Willing to be tested again	Know a testing place	Number of persons
Sex	**Age group**							
Male	10-14	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.3	2.8	2.3	76,203
	15-19	0.5	1.8	3.3	5.9	5.1	4.7	70,497
	20-24	1	3.9	6.8	4.9	5.4	4.4	53,623
	25-29	1.1	4.8	9.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	35,990
	30-34	0.9	3.7	6.6	2.7	2.3	2.4	30,620
	35-39	0.9	3.6	6.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	23,483
	40-44	0.6	2.1	4	2.1	1.6	2	21,596
	45-49	0.6	1.9	3.6	1.8	1.4	1.9	20,011
	50-54	0.1	0.5	1	1.1	1	1	13,447
	55-59	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	10,473
	60-64	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	7,213
	Total	6.2	23.0	42.1	29.1	24.7	25.1	363,156
Female	10-14	0.2	0.0		4	3.1	2.9	78,526
	15-19	0.8	4.1	6.5	6.5	5.3	6	74,516
	20-24	2	8.0	14.1	5.9	4.6	5.9	61,989
	25-29	1.3	4.6	8.4	4.5	3.3	4.5	47,768
	30-34	1	4.1	6.9	4	2.5	3.8	43,127
	35-39	1.2	5.1	9.8	3.2	2.1	3.3	37,869
	40-44	0.6	1.5	2.7	2.4	1.5	2.4	30,673
	45-49	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.9	1.5	2	23,363
	50-54	0.2	0.7	1	1.8	0.9	1.3	17,840
	55-59	0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	12,276
	60-64	0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	9,349
	Total	7.8	28.5	49.9	35.9	25.2	33.5	437,296
	Grand Total	**111,936**	**57,578**	**53,939**	**52,095**	**399,303**	**469,455**	**800,543**

Table 39: Percent of women who were counselled about HIV or STD by age group, Botswana 2001

	Counselled /informed about HIV	Counselled /informed about STDs	Number of persons
Age group			
10-14	0	0	0
15-19	69.9	71.8	7,900
20-24	54.1	62.0	37,216
25-29	62.1	68.6	38,592
30-34	56.0	69.3	39,226
35-39	53.2	68.3	33,235
40-44	51.0	67.9	28,275
45-49	23.1	59.8	20,651
50-54	18.0	56.8	15,255
55-59	5.5	34.9	9,409
60-64	0.0	39.2	6,515
Residence			
Urban	55.9	69.5	56,628
Rural	46.9	66.2	72,492
Total	43.0	59.5	107,153
Facility			
Private	43.4	62.6	8,829
Government	48.1	64.5	219,776
Mission	37.0	49.4	6,096
Other	0.0	51.0	1,572
Total	**47.3**	**64.0**	**236,273**

TABLES: COMMUNITY SCHEDULE

Table 40: Percentage of informants by background characteristics and main economic activities in the community, Botswana, 2001

	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMUNITY									
	Crop farming	**Livestock**	**Fishing**	**Commerce**	**Manufacturing**	**Government**	**Mining**	**Poultry**	**Other**	**Number of informants**
District										
Gaborone	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	37.5	45.8	0.0	0.0	8.3	24
Francistown	11.1	11.1	0.0	44.4	0.0	44.4	0.0	22.2	55.6	9
Lobaatse	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	4
Selibe Phikwe	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	4
Small Towns*	10.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	10
Southern	91.7	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24
South East	91.7	75.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	41.7	8.3	41.7	0.0	12
Kweneng	50.0	45.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	20
Kgatleng	100.0	100.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12
Central	90.0	68.6	2.9	32.9	2.9	40.0	4.3	1.4	0.0	70
North East	100.0	88.9	11.1	44.4	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9
North West	100.0	91.7	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12
Ghanzi	57.1	100.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14
Kgalagadi	30.0	100.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10
Residence										
Urban	44.4	44.4	6.8	39.3	14.5	41.0	14.5	3.4	9.4	117
Rural	85.5	80.3	1.7	30.8	0.0	31.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	117
Sex										
Male	64.3	62.9	3.5	34.3	7.0	35.7	8.4	4.2	4.2	143
Female	65.9	61.5	5.5	36.3	7.7	37.4	5.5	4.4	5.5	91
Type of Informant										
Councillor	51.4	51.4	5.7	40.0	8.6	37.1	8.6	8.6	5.7	35
VDC	82.6	65.2	8.7	39.1	8.7	39.1	4.3	8.7	0.0	23
Social Worker/FEW	65.7	71.4	2.9	28.6	5.7	28.6	2.9	5.7	5.7	35
Kgosi	76.3	73.7	0.0	39.5	7.9	39.5	7.9	7.9	2.6	38
Church Leader	50.0	42.9	3.6	42.9	14.3	42.9	14.3	0.0	7.1	28
Traditional/Spiritual Healer	64.3	59.5	4.8	28.6	7.1	40.5	7.1	0.0	4.8	42
Village healer worker	83.3	83.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Home-based care	63.0	66.7	7.4	25.9	0.0	22.2	7.4	0.0	7.4	27
Total	**65.0**	**62.4**	**4.3**	**35.0**	**7.3**	**36.3**	**7.3**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**234**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 41: Percentage of informants by background characteristics and reported main health problems in the community, Botswana, 2001

	AIDS	Malaria	TB	Diarrhoea disease	Respiratory infection	Heart disease	Measles	Cancer	Mal-nutrition	STD	Other	Number of Informants
District												
Gaborone	70.8	8.3	33.3	8.3	4.2	20.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	50.0	0.0	24
Francistown	100.0	0.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	9
Lobaatse	75.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	4
Selibe Phikwe	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Small Towns	100.0	10.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10
Southern	66.7	4.2	58.3	8.3	16.7	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	4.2	24
South East	75.0	0.0	58.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	12
Kweneng	75.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	20
Kgatleng	83.3	0.0	50.0	16.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	12
Central	78.6	17.1	51.4	10.0	2.9	14.3	1.4	2.9	0.0	21.4	2.9	70
North East	100.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9
North West	75.0	75.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	8.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	12
Ghanzi	64.3	21.4	92.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	14
Kgalagadi	50.0	10.0	80.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10
Residence												
Urban	85.5	8.5	51.3	2.6	4.3	26.5	2.6	6.8	0.9	25.6	3.4	117
Rural	67.5	16.2	57.3	10.3	4.3	13.7	0.9	4.3	0.0	16.2	0.9	117
Main Economic Activities in the Community												
Crop farming	74.3	14.5	57.9	8.6	5.3	22.4	2.0	2.6	0.0	18.4	2.0	152
Livestock	72.6	15.8	57.5	6.8	5.5	21.2	2.1	3.4	0.0	20.5	2.1	146
Fishing	70.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	10
Commerce	80.5	11.0	46.3	4.9	2.4	12.2	2.4	7.3	1.2	17.1	0.0	82
Manufacturing	82.4	5.9	41.2	11.8	0.0	29.4	0.0	5.9	0.0	35.3	5.9	17
Government	80.0	12.9	43.5	4.7	1.2	18.8	3.5	7.1	1.2	18.8	2.4	85
Mining	94.1	11.8	52.9	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	35.3	0.0	11.8	0.0	17
Poultry	80.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	30.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10
Other	90.9	0.0	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	9.1	11

*Orapa and Jwaneng

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Table 41: Percentage of informant by background characteristics and reported main health problems in the community, Botswana, 2001 (continued)

	AIDS	Malaria	TB	Diarrhoea disease	Respiratory infection	Heart disease	Measles	Cancer	Mal-nutrition	STD	Other	Number of informants
AIDS common												
Yes	86.6	11.9	54.2	5.5	5.0	20.9	2.0	5.0	0.5	21.4	1.0	201
No	16.7	8.3	58.3	16.7	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	16.7	8.3	12
Not known	14.3	19.0	52.4	9.5	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	9.5	21
Where to go for help when ill with AIDS												
Family	60.0	20.0	80.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	10
Traditional healers	79.2	19.5	53.2	5.2	3.9	23.4	2.6	9.1	1.3	37.7	0.0	77
Clinic	78.0	12.4	55.5	6.4	4.6	19.7	1.8	5.0	0.5	20.6	1.8	218
Church	86.7	10.0	63.3	6.7	3.3	26.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	36.7	0.0	30
AIDS organisation	82.4	11.8	82.4	5.9	5.9	41.2	5.9	17.6	0.0	11.8	5.9	17
NGO/CBO	84.6	0.0	46.2	23.1	0.0	30.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	30.8	0.0	13
No where to go	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Do not know	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	16.7	6
Total	**76.5**	**12.4**	**54.3**	**6.4**	**4.3**	**20.1**	**1.7**	**5.6**	**0.4**	**20.9**	**2.1**	**234**

Table 42: Percentage of informant by background characteristics and reported main health problems in the community, Botswana, 2001

	AIDS	Malaria	TB	Diarrhoea disease	Respiratory infection	Heart disease	Measles	Cancer	Mal-nutrition	STD	Other	Number of informants
How often incident* occurred												
Once	69.0	13.8	51.7	10.3	6.9	10.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	29
Twice	84.2	36.8	68.4	0.0	5.3	26.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	10.5	0.0	19
Thrice	73.7	10.5	68.4	0.0	5.3	15.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	19
Four or more	86.9	9.5	47.6	7.1	2.4	25.0	1.2	8.3	1.2	21.4	0.0	84
Unknown	58.8	5.9	70.6	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	41.2	17.6	17
Assistance available to these families												
Yes	81.9	14.7	55.2	5.2	3.4	17.2	2.6	7.8	0.0	20.7	0.9	116
No	74.2	9.7	51.6	9.7	6.5	19.4	0.0	6.5	3.2	12.9	3.2	31
Don't know	72.7	9.1	63.6	0.0	9.1	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	4.5	22
Total	**79.3**	**13.0**	**55.6**	**5.3**	**4.7**	**18.9**	**1.8**	**6.5**	**0.6**	**20.1**	**1.8**	**169**

*A man (under 45 years) died leaving his wife and young children in the the household in the past 12 months.

Table 43: Percentage of Informant by Background Characteristics and Type of Reported Assistance, Botswana, 2001

(Families loosing only a man)

	Social worker	Money	Food	Medicine	Home based care	Child care	School fees	Projects	Micro credit schemes	House work	Spiritual/ religious support	Support group	Hospice	Other assistance	Not known	Number of informants
District																
Gaborone	42.9	57.1	28.6	0.0	28.6	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	7
Francistown	66.7	16.7	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Lobaatse	66.7	33.3	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Selibe Phikwe	75.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Small Towns*	20.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	5
Southern	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	4
South East	100.0	28.6	71.4	28.6	57.1	28.6	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	7
Kweneng	37.5	12.5	87.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Kgatleng	60.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
Central	35.6	26.7	82.2	4.4	13.3	8.9	64.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	15.6	2.2	2.2	8.9	0.0	45
North East	57.1	14.3	71.4	0.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	28.6	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	7
North West	57.1	14.3	85.7	0.0	57.1	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	7
Ghanzi	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	4
Kgalagadi	83.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Residence																
Urban	46.7	21.7	71.7	8.3	30.0	6.7	46.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	10.0	3.3	3.3	11.7	1.7	60
Rural	50.0	20.7	63.8	6.9	22.4	6.9	37.9	0.0	0.0	10.3	17.2	1.7	0.0	8.6	0.0	58
Total	**48.3**	**20.7**	**67.2**	**7.8**	**25.9**	**6.9**	**43.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.0**	**12.9**	**2.6**	**1.7**	**10.3**	**0.9**	**116**

*Orapa and Sowa

Table 44: Percentage of informant by background characteristics and type of reported assistance, Botswana, 2001

(Families loosing both)

	Social worker	Money	Extra Food	Free Medicine	Home based care	Child care	School fees	Projects	Micro credit schemes	House work	Spiritual/ religious support	Support group	Hospice	Other assistance	Not known	Number of informants
District																
Gaborone	60.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
Francistown	50.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	4
Selibe Phikwe	75.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Small Towns*	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Southern	0.0	16.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	6
South East	77.8	33.3	66.7	11.1	55.6	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	9
Kweneng	33.3	8.3	100.0	0.0	8.3	8.3	75.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	12
Kgatleng	66.7	16.7	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	6
Central	43.9	22.0	92.7	7.3	17.1	14.6	75.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	17.1	0.0	2.4	7.3	2.4	41
North East	57.1	28.6	71.4	0.0	14.3	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	57.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	7
North West	87.5	12.5	100.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	8
Ghanzi	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	3
Kgalagadi	100.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	83.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Residence																
Urban	45.8	16.9	84.7	8.5	22.0	6.8	62.7	3.4	0.0	5.1	16.9	3.4	5.1	11.9	1.7	59
Rural	58.5	17.0	75.5	5.7	28.3	18.9	47.2	0.0	0.0	9.4	13.2	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	53
Total	**51.8**	**17.0**	**80.4**	**7.1**	**25.0**	**12.5**	**55.4**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**7.1**	**15.2**	**1.8**	**2.7**	**13.4**	**0.9**	**112**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

Table 45: Percentage of informants by background characteristics by What Can be Done to Improve Care for AIDS patients, Botswana, 2001

	Admit to hospital	Care of traditional healer	Community hospice care	Financial assistance	Home visits	Provide medicine	Support group	Schooling for children	Family better care	Other	Not known	Number of informants
District												
Gaborone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
Francistown	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	4
Selibe Phikwe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	75.0	0.0	4
Small Towns	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Southern	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	50.0	16.7	0.0	6
South East	22.2	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	44.4	55.6	0.0	0.0	9
Kweneng	8.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	33.3	25.0	0.0	12
Kgatleng	50.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	6
Central	24.4	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	4.9	41.5	14.6	2.4	41
North East	42.9	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	28.6	14.3	0.0	7
North West	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	37.5	12.5	0.0	8
Ghanzi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	3
Kgalagadi	33.3	16.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	6
Residence												
Urban	23.7	3.4	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	18.6	37.3	13.6	1.7	59
Rural	24.5	1.9	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	17.0	43.4	13.2	0.0	53
Total	**24.1**	**2.7**	**18.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**12.5**	**17.9**	**40.2**	**13.4**	**0.9**	**112**

*Orapa and Jwaneng

APPENDIX B: SAMPLING ERRORS

Two types of errors affect the estimates from a sample survey: (1) non-sampling error, and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the BIAS to minimise these type of errors, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the BAIS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same sample design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulae for calculating sampling errors. However, the BAIS sample is the results of a stratified two stage design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae.

Sampling errors for selected variables for the country as a whole, are presented in the table given below. In addition to the value (R) of type of statistic (mean, proportion) and standard error (SE) for each variable, the tables includes the weighted number (WN) of cases on which the statistic is based, the relative standard error (the standard error divided by the value of the statistic) and the 95 percent confidence limits (R. ± 2SE). The confidence limits may be interpreted by using the following example: the overall estimate of the proportion who ever heard HIV/AIDS (R) is 0.935 and its standard error is 0.054. To obtain the 95 percent confidence interval, twice the standard error is added to and subtracted from the estimate of R, 0.935± 2* 0.054. Thus, there is a 95 percent probability that the true value of R lies between 0.827 and 1.043.

Standard Errors of Selected Indicators

	Value of Statistic (R)	Standard Error (SE	Weighted Cases (WN)	Relative Error (SE/R)	95 Percent Confidence Limits	
					R-2SE	R+2SE
Persons aged 10-64 years						
1. Proportion who ever heard of STD	0.835	0.015	800,543	0.018	0.805	0.866
Persons who had ever had sexual intercourse						
2. Proportion who reported genital ulcer	0.047	0.007	514,461	0.153	0.033	0.062
3. Proportion who sought treatment when they had genital ulcer	0.917	0.041	24,416	0.044	0.836	0.998
Persons aged 10-64 years						
4. Proportion who ever heard of HIV/AIDS	0.935	0.054	800,543	0.058	0.827	1.043
5. Proportion who had seen or heard about HIV	0.662	0.082	800,543	0.123	0.498	0.825
6. Proportion who discussed HIV	0.329	0.035	800,543	0.106	0.259	0.399
7. Proportion who said using condoms can reduce HIV	0.654	0.058	800,543	0.088	0.539	0.770
8. Proportion who said only one sex partner with no other partners	0.782	0.076	800,543	0.098	0.629	0.934
9. Proportion who said HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	0.768	0.042	800,543	0.055	0.684	0.853
10. Proportion who said they new someone has or died from HIV	0.279	0.031	800,543	0.110	0.217	0.340
11. Proportion tested for HIV	0.073	0.019	800,543	0.260	0.035	0.111
12. Proportion who received the results	0.920	0.045	58,612	0.049	0.830	1.011
Women who attended antenatal clinic						
13. Proportion of women who were counselled for HIV	0.472	0.054	235,618	0.115	0.364	0.581
14. Proportion of women who were counselled about STD	0.639	0.049	235,618	0.076	0.542	0.736

APPENDIX C: SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

1. SAMPLING FRAME

Designing, selecting and implementing a probability sample from beginning to end is a time consuming and expensive process. It is generally recommended to make use of the existing sample if it is a valid probability sample with the advantages of reducing the cost and time. For the Botswana AIDS Impact Survey there was need to produce the indicator estimates in a comparatively short time frame.

The Botswana Multiple Indicator Survey (BMIS) of 2000 collected data on health indicators. The BMIS 2000 sample served as the sampling frame for the BAIS. Ninety-eight (98) sample points out of 215 BMIS sampling points were selected. The target population in BAIS is same as in BMIS.

2. NUMBER AND ALLOCATION OF BLOCKS

While, in general, the more PSUs (Blocks) the better, but the decision on the total number of blocks in the sample was taken on the basis of cost, personnel and vehicle resources available, as well as the previous experience in listing of blocks. The allocation of 98 blocks to 14 strata was carried out using proportional allocation according to MOS (size being number of households in 2000 Multiple Indicator Survey). The distribution of blocks and households is given in ANNEXURE-I.

3. SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Botswana AIDS Impact Survey 2001 was designed to provide estimates of health indicators at the national level, urban and rural areas, and for the districts: Gaborone, Francistown, Lobatse, Selebi-Phikwe, Small Towns (Orapa, Jwaneng and Sowa), Southern, South East, Kweneng, Kgatleng, Central, North-East, North West, Ghanzi, and Kgalagadi.

A stratified two-stage probability sample design is utilised for the selection of the sample.

The first stage is the selection of blocks as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) selected with probability proportional to measures of size (PPS), where measures of size (MOS) are the number of households in the EAs as listed in MIS 2000. In all 98 EAs were selected with pps out of 215 EAs.

At the second stage of sampling, the households were systematically selected from fresh list of occupied households prepared at the beginning of the survey's fieldwork (i.e. listing of households for the selected EAs).

Remark: Out of 98 EAs selected for the BAIS, 32 EAs were re-listed due to its open nature, while for the rest 66 EAs, the households listing for MIS 2000 were taken into consideration.

3.1 FIRST STAGE: SAMPLING OF BLOCKS

The procedure for selecting the blocks in each stratum consists of:

(i) Calculating the sampling interval for the stratum:

$$I = \sum M_i / a$$

Where;

$\sum M_i$ is the size of the stratum (total number of households in the stratum according to MIS 2000) and 'a' is the number of blocks to be selected in the stratum.

(ii) Calculating the cumulated size of each block.

(iii) Calculating the sampling numbers R, R+I, R+2I,…,R+(a-1)I, where R is the random number between 1 and I.

(iv) Comparing each sampling number with the cumulated size.

The block to be selected was the first whose cumulated size was greater or equal to the random number.

3.2 SECOND STAGE: SAMPLING OF HOUSEHOLDS

Upon completion of households listing, the household lists are carefully checked. Household numbers was assigned to each household in the block, Vacant and non-residential structures and structures under construction were not numbered. The total number of households in the block was the last household number assigned in the block.

The listing operation is used mainly to update the measures of size at the block level for second stage sampling.

The criterion for the number of households allocated in the block was proportional allocation.

About 20 percent household was selected from the total listed households.

The Systematic selection of households consist of:

(i) Calculating the sampling interval for the stratum:

$$I = M / b$$

Where;

M is the total number of households listed in the stratum and 'b' is the number of households to be selected in the stratum.

(ii) Calculating the sampling numbers R, R+I, R+2I,…,R+(b-1)I, where R is the random number between 1 and I.

4. WEIGHTING

Being a multistage design, it follows naturally that the sample selected at each stage represents (or is assumed to) the respective population. The fundamental assumption is that units selected at each stage are similar to those not selected, in respect of characteristics of interest. In the treatment of unit for the non-response the assumption that the responders are similar to non-responders should not be always taken for granted.

The weights of the sample are equal to the inverse of the probability of selection. Therefore the sampling probabilities at first stage of selection of EAs including probabilities of selecting the households, are used to calculate the weights.

There are three components to the weighting:

(i) From EA to Stratum Level

First stage weights account for the varying probability of EA selection. That is they are proportional to the inverse of the size measure.

First stage weight for i-th block in h-th stratum is

$$W_{1hi} = \frac{\sum_i M_{hi}}{n_h M_{hi}} \times \frac{\sum_i M_{1hi}}{n_{1h} M_{1hi}}$$

Where,

W_{1hi} = First stage weight for i-th block in h-th stratum.

n_h = The number of blocks selected in h^{th} stratum (MIS 2000).

M_{hi} = The size (households according to 1991 Census frame) of the i-th block in h-th stratum

$\sum_i M_{hi}$ = The total size of the h^{th} stratum (1991 Census frame).

n_{1h} = The number of blocks selected in h^{th} stratum (BAIS 2001).

M_{1hi} = The size (households according to MIS 2000 frame) of the i-th block in h-th stratum

$\sum_i M_{1hi}$ = The total size of the h^{th} stratum (MIS 2000).

(ii) From Household Level to Block Level

This is a simple weight obtained by dividing the total identified business households in the block by the number of selected business households in that block.

Second stage weight for i-th block in h-th stratum is

$$W_{2hi} = \frac{M^{b}_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

Where,

W_{2hi} = Second stage weight for i-th block in h-th stratum.

M^{b}_{hi} = Total number of households in i-th block in h-th stratum.

m_{hi} = The number of households selected for the i-th block in h-th stratum.

(iii) A Non-Response Adjustment

In BAIS no substitution was allowed for non-responses and the household questionnaire had to be returned for all households, whether they responded or not. The response codes and corresponding results are:

Code	Final visit result	Percent
1	Completed	88.8
2	Household present but no respondent at home (Non Contact)	11.0
3	Postponed	0.0
4	Refused	0.3
5	Partly completed	0.0
6	Dwelling not occupied (Vacant)	3.7
7	Dwelling out of scope/destroyed	0.8
8	Others	0.4
	Total	100.0

Only non-contact and refusals are taken as non-response. The other sample loss is effectively taken as zero i.e. no one lived in these households. The non-response rate is made at the block level. The adjustment is equal to the presumed total households

in the block (codes 1+2+4+5) divided by the presumed valid response in that block (codes1+5). In effect non-contacts and refusals are given the characteristics of average valid respondents in the block.

The non-response adjustment for the i-th block in h-th stratum

$$R_{hi} = 1 + \frac{m_{2hi} + m_{4hi}}{m_{1hi} + m_{5hi}}$$

Where m_{jhi} is the number of business households falling under j-th (j = 1,2,4 and 5) result code in i-th block of h-th stratum.

Thus, the **final weight** for the i-th block in h-th stratum is

$$W_{hi} = W_{1hi}. W_{2hi}. R_{hi}$$

ANNEXURE-I: Distribution of blocks, households listed, households selected by district and residence, Botswana, 2001

	Blocks (CENSUS 1991)			Blocks (MIS 2000)			Blocks (BAIS 2001)			Households Listed (BAIS 2001)			Households Selected (BAIS 2001)		
District	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Gaborone	249		249	29	-	29	19	-	19	4253		4253	304		304
Francistown	124		124	12	-	12	8	-	8	1485		1485	128		128
Selibe Phikwe	94		94	8	-	8	4	-	4	721		721	64		64
Lobatse	43		43	5	-	5	3	-	3	693		693	48		48
Small Town*	43		43	4	-	4	3	-	3	769		769	48		48
Sub-Total	**553**		**553**	**58**	-	**58**	**37**	-	**37**	**7921**		**7921**	**592**		**592**
Southern	67	197	264	7	14	21	4	4	8	764	644	1408	64	136	200
South-East	43	26	69	5	5	10	3	2	5	589	180	769	48	68	116
Kweneng	120	185	305	12	13	25	7	3	10	2141	801	2942	112	102	214
Kgatleng	38	65	103	4	5	9	2	2	4	545	279	824	32	68	100
Central	207	571	778	18	41	59	11	11	22	2055	1591	3646	176	374	550
North-East		79	79	-	6	6	-	2	2		275	275	0	68	68
North-West	40	147	187	4	12	16	2	3	5	691	313	1004	32	102	134
Ghanzi	8	38	46	1	5	6	1	2	3	194	317	511	16	68	84
Kgalagadi		54	54	-	5	5	-	2	2		551	551	0	68	68
Sub-Total	**523****	**1362**	1885	**51**	**106**	**157**	**30**	**31**	**61**	**6979**	**4951**	**11930**	**480**	**1054**	**1534**
Total	**1076**	**1362**	**2438**	**109**	**106**	**215**	**67**	**31**	**98**	**14900**	**4951**	**19851**	**1072**	**1054**	**2126**

*Orapa, Jwaneng, Sowa

****Urban Villages**: These are villages each with a 1991 population of at least 5000 and at least 75 percent of the workforce engaged in non-agricultural economic activities. There are 19 urban villages viz. 1. Kanye, 2.Moshupa (Southern); 3. Ramotswa, 4. Tlokweng (South-East); 5. Molepolole, 6. Thamaga, 7. Gabane, 8. Mogoditshane (Kweneng); 9. Mochudi (Kgatleng); 10. Mahalapye, 11. Palapye, 12. Serowe, 13. Letlhakane, 14. Bobonong, 15. Tonota, 16. Tutume (Central); 17. Maun, 18. Kasane (North-West or Ngamiland), and 19. Ghanzi (Ghanzi) belongs to respective rural district as mentioned in brackets.

Note: 16 Households per block was selected from urban areas and 34 Households per block was selected from rural areas

APPENDIX D: MEMBERS OF THE REFERENCE GROUP

1.	G. M. Charumbira	Government Statistician (Chairman), CSO
2.	A. Majelantle	Chief Statistician, CSO
3.	M. P. Kerekang	Principal Statistician, CSO
4.	Dr. V. K. Dwivedi	Head, Research Unit, CSO
5.	E. P. T. Bulayani	Head, Computing Services Unit, CSO
6.	K. K. Mogotsinyane	Head, Surveys Unit, CSO
7.	T. Botana	Head, Demography Unit, CSO
8.	L. Mosele	Computing Services Unit, CSO
9.	T. Mosiakgabo	Surveys Unit, CSO
10.	T. Marapo	Research Unit, CSO
11.	T. Basinyi	Demography Unit, CSO
12.	T. Kegontse	Demography Unit, CSO
13.	L. Matebesi	UNDP