## Population Dynamics and Household Structure

### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>1,382</td>
<td>2,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per km²)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age dependency ratio</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of youth (%)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual population growth (%)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 60</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total population by age group and sex, 2010 and 2050

![Population pyramids](image)

**Source:** Population pyramids are based on medium variant of the 2010 revision of the World Population Projections (WPP) by UN Population Division.

### Population projections (000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Low 2030</th>
<th>Medium 2030</th>
<th>High 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,190</td>
<td>2,344</td>
<td>2,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>2,104</td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>2,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>1,376</td>
<td>2,476</td>
<td>4,124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Household structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-person households (%)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households (%)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear households (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphans (000), due to all causes</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Government policies and concern 2009

- Government policy on population growth: Raise
- Government policy on level of fertility: Maintain
- Level of government concern about population ageing: Minor concern

### Urbanization and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population living in slums (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved drinking water (%)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved sanitation (%)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emission (000 tons)</td>
<td>2,178</td>
<td>4,840 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution: PM₂₀ (mg/m³)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>69   **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government view and policy 2009**

- Government view on spatial distribution: Major change desired
- Government policy on migration from rural to urban areas: Lower

**Note:** "n.a." stands for "not available"
Botswana
Country Implementation Profile

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%)  n.a.  n.a.

Contraceptive prevalence (%)


Government concerns and support
- 2009 level of government concern about adolescent fertility  Major concern
- government has policies to reduce adolescent fertility  Yes*
- type of government support for family planning  Direct support


- sex workers  n.a.
- injecting drug users  n.a.
- men having sex with men  n.a.
- All  Children

Antiretroviral therapy (%)  93 88 (2010)

Level of government concern about HIV/AIDS  Major concern (2009)

Source: UNFPA

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%) 87 (1996) 95 (2007)

Antenatal care (%)
- at least 1 visit  97 (2000) 94 (2007)
- at least 4 visits  n.a. 73 (2007)

Births by C-section (%)  n.a.  n.a.

Abortion rate  n.a.

Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted  Fetal impairment, Rape or incest, To preserve mental health, To preserve physical health, To save women’s life  (2009)

DPT3 immunization  Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine

Skilled attendant at birth, 2007  Proportion of births attended by a trained health professional by residence and household wealth level


Stunting prevalence, 2007  Proportion of children 0-59 months who are stunted by sex, residence and household wealth level

Maternal mortality ratio  Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality  Number of deaths per 1,000 live births

Source: UNICEF

July 2012
### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literacy rate (%)</th>
<th>Male 15+</th>
<th>Female 15+</th>
<th>Male 15-24</th>
<th>Female 15-24</th>
<th>Male 65+</th>
<th>Female 65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary school completion rate (%)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>92 (1999)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98 (2009)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public expenditure on education as % of GDP</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>7.8 (2009)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNESCO

### Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

| Seats in parliament held by women (%) | Male 1990 | Female 2011 | 5 (1990) | 8 (2011) |
| Share of women in non-agricultural employment (%) | 34 (1990) | 45 (2009) |          |            |
| Women making decision on own health (%) | n.a. | n.a. |          |            |
| Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%) | n.a. | n.a. |          |            |
| Women 20-24 married by 18 (%) | n.a. | n.a. |          |            |

Legal age at marriage (2011)

| Without parental consent | Male 21 | Female 21 |
| With parental consent   | Male 18 | Female 18 |

\(^1\) Minimum legal ages at marriage may vary across states/provinces, ethnic groups, religious groups or forms of marriage.

### Poverty and Economic Development

| Population living below $1.25 per day (%) | 31 (1994) | n.a. |
| Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%) | 3 (1994) | n.a. |
| Labor force participation (%) | 74 (1990) | 77 (2010) |

### GDP per capita

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>$16,570</td>
<td>$21,950</td>
<td>$27,880</td>
<td>$34,860</td>
<td>$42,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>$16,570</td>
<td>$21,950</td>
<td>$27,880</td>
<td>$34,860</td>
<td>$42,630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank

### Labor force participation, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>25-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ILO
Botswana Country Implementation Profile

Glossary and Data Sources

Population Dynamics and Household Structure
Total fertility rate – The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and were subject to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Source: UN Population Division

Child dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. Source: UN Population Division

Old-age dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 15-64. Percentized. Source: UN Population Division

Life expectancy (at birth) – The number of years of life that a newborn child is expected to have if it were to experience the age-specific mortality rates of a given year. Source: UN Population Division

Population projections – Projections of population based on the low, medium and high variants of deterministic projections from the 2010 revision of the World Population Prospects, Source: UN Population Division

One-person households (%) – Proportion of households that have only one household member. Source: ICF/JUNS Statistics Division

Female-headed households (%) – Proportion of households where the household head is female. Source: ICF/JUNS Statistics Division

Nuclear households (%) – Proportion of households where the only members are head, spouses and children. Source: ICF/JUNS Statistics Division

Urbanization and Environment
Urban population living in slums (%) – Proportion of urban population living in slum households, defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation; sufficient-living area; durability of housing. Source: UN Habitat/ITAT

Using improved drinking water (%) – Proportion of population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring, rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). Source: UNICEF/WHO

Using improved sanitation facilities (%) – Proportion of population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact, including flush/or pit flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, - septic tank, or pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting latrines. Source: UNICEF/WHO

Air pollution: PM2.5(μg/m3) – The estimated average annual exposure area of an urban resident to outdoor particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM2.5) in micrograms per cubic meter. Data for countries are urban population weighted PM2.5 levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. Source: UN ENEP

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%) – Proportion of women married or in union aged 15-49 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting any more children or not wanting to be pregnant in the next 2 years, but are not using any method of contraception. Source: UNFPA

Contraceptive prevalence (%) – Proportion of women married in or union aged 15-49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, intra-uterine devices, condom, injectables, implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female condom and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include the rhythm (periodical), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods. Source: UNFPA

Sexual and Reproductive Health (continued)
Adolescent birth rate – Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group. Source: UN FPA

Antiretroviral Therapy (%) – Proportion of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved protocols (or WHO/UNAIDS standards). Source: UNAIDS

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who correctly identified the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who rejected the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who knew that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Source: UNAIDS

HIV testing (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who received HIV testing and counselling in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS

Condom use during last high-risk sex (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-consenting, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months. Source: UNAIDS

Maternal and Child Health
Births attended by trained health professional (%) – Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if they receive a short training course, are not included. Source: UNICEF

Antenatal care (%) – Proportion of women aged 15-49 with a live birth during a time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife) at least once during pregnancy. Both trained and untrained TBAs are excluded. Source: UNICEF

 Abortions rate – Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy, all other abortions are considered spontaneous. Source: UN Population Division

Maternal mortality ratio (%) – The ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period (usually a year) to the number of live births during that same time period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. Source: UNICEF

DPT3 immunization – Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF

Stunting prevalence (%) – Proportion of children aged 0-59 months whose height for age are less than two standard deviations below the median height for age of the international reference population. Source: UNICEF

Under-five mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Sources: IGM

Infant mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Sources: IGM

Neonatal mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: IGM

Poverty and Economic Development

Labor force participation (%) – Proportion of working age population that is in the labor force (including persons employed and persons unemployed). Source: ILO

Own account and family workers in employment (%) – The sum of contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. Own-account workers hold the type of jobs defined as self-employment jobs, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. Source: ILO

Migration
International migrants – The mid-year estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born or other than that of their citizenship if place of birth is not available. Source: UN Population Division

Number of refugees – The number of people who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are outside the country of nationality, and are unable, or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country. Source: UNHCR

Number of internally displaced persons – The number of people who were forced to flee their homes because their lives were at danger, but did not cross international borders. Source: UNHCR

Annual inflow of remittances ($000) – Migrant remittances are defined as the sum of workers’ remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants’ transfers. Workers’ remittances are current private transfers from migrant workers who have lived in the host country for more than one year to recipients in the workers’ country of origin. If the migrants have lived in the host country for less than one year, their entire income in the host country should be classified as compensation of employees. Migrants’ transfers are the net worth of migrants’ assets that are transferred from one country to another at the time of migration. Source: World Bank

Education
Adjusted net enrollment rate (%) – Primary. The number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total population of the official school-age population. This also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Source: UNESCO

Primary school completion rate (%) – Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. Source: UNESCO

Education (continued)
Education attainment among population 25+ years – Percentage distribution of population aged 25+ years and above according to the highest level of education attained or completed. Source: UNESCO

Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%) – The number of people aged 15-16 years who have completed the first grade of secondary education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year. Source: UNESCO

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
Share of women in non-agriculture employment (%) – Proportion of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. Source: ILO

Women making decision on own health (%) – Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who usually make a decision about own health care by themselves or jointly with spouse. Source: UNFPA

Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%) – Proportion of women currently married in union aged 15-49 years who experienced physical violence from an intimate partner in the past 12 months. Source: UNAIDS

Women 20-24 years married by 18 (%) – Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were first married in or before they were 18 years old. Source: UNICEF

Gender parity index – Ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. Source: UNESCO

Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.