



Vital Statistics Report 2017



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Preface

This is the seventh issue of the Vital Statistics Report produced by the Crime and Vital Statistics unit of Statistics Botswana (SB). The report is intended to provide a quick reference to some basic population indicators as well as the performance of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in the country.

The report is organized in 5 parts, **i)** Introduction and background, **ii)** Civil registration system which gives the history of civil registration, legal and administrative issues, organizational structure, registration process and information flows, **iii)** Data quality, completeness and definition, **iv)** Births, **v)** Marriages and **vi)** Deaths. The vital Events analyzed in the report include all occurrences within the borders of the country irrespective of citizenship. The tables and figures in this publication are based on information collected from registration of births, deaths, and marriages, as registered by the Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) in 2017.

The publication is a result of a collaborative effort between SB and the Department of CNR of the Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs (MNIGA). The collaboration has resulted in continual improvement in the quality of vital event data and the quality of this report.



B. Mguni
Statistician General
January 2019

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Statistics Botswana would like to acknowledge the contribution of the Ministry of Health and wellness (MOHW) for completion of the Births and Deaths notification forms and the Civil and National Registration office (CNR) for supplying the office with the required data for the production of the report.

A special thank you goes to our development partners, UNECA, UNICEF, AFDB, Plan International and others who have supported the course of CRVS through technical support, trainings and funding for the improvement of the CRVS over the years.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2017 Vital Statistics report provides data on births, deaths and marriages. The birth registration rate stands at 94.7 while the rate for deaths trails behind at 74.5 percent. Only 6,203 marriages were solemnized in 2017 out of a population of about 2.2 million. The data was analysed by age of mother at birth, sex of child, mother's usual place of residence, place of birth, weight at birth, gestation period, age at death, sex of deceased, deceased usual place of residence, place of death, age at marriage, previous marital status, employment status etc.

BIRTHS

There has been a tremendous improvement in the registration of both births and deaths over the years with rate of birth registration rising from 73.1 in 2012 to 94.7 in 2017. This has been made possible by the relentless effort of the Department of Civil and National Registration to reach out to the hard to reach communities.

A total of 57,861 births (live and still births) were registered out of which 13,969 were occurrences from the previous years. Of all the registered births, 609 were still births. The number of registered live births that occurred in 2017 was 43,290. Adjusting the births using the completeness rate gives a total of 45,713 live births in 2017. The sex ratio at birth indicates that there are about 103 male births per a 100 female births and has been consistently estimated at that rate for the past years. Ex-nuptial births accounted for about 73.0 percent of all births indicating that majority of children are born out of wedlock or a marital set up. The mean age of mother at birth stood at about 29 years and 99.7 percent of all registered births occurred in health facilities.

DEATHS

Deaths registration even though still low, compared to births registration, has increased over the years from 66.9 percent in 2012 to 74.5 in 2017. There were 12,386 deaths registered in 2017 which translates to 16,625 deaths when adjusted for completeness. The highest sex ratio at death was recorded in 2017 at 114.1 male deaths per a 100 female deaths. About 50 percent of the registered deaths occurred in health facilities. Around 90 percent of registered deaths were registered on time, within the 30 days of death of occurrence as stipulated in the act. Cities and towns registered a high number of deaths as most patients with critical health conditions are referred to these modern day facilities and some end up dying while on referral. Gaborone has the highest percentage of registered deaths but ranks among the lowest of deaths among its usual residents. The number of deaths per a thousand population (Crude Death Rate (CDR)) and the Number of infants' deaths per a thousand live births (Infant mortality rate (IMR)) were 5.5 and 21.8 respectively.

MARRIAGES

There are a number of marriage types in Botswana, such as common law marriage, customary marriages, religious marriages etc. Currently only common law marriages are registered with CNR. There were 6,203 marriages registered, translating to 12,406 people getting married, in 2017 in a population estimated at 2.2 million. The age at marriage has increased from 37 years to 41 years for males and from 32 to 36 years for females over a period of 10 years. The increase might be attributed to the establishment of the "re a nyalana" programme that encourages and supports couples who have been cohabiting for a long time to formalize their union.

In about 83 percent of unions, males were older than their female counterparts. The age difference in some unions goes as wide as 25 years, with males older than their brides and comparative figure for females older than their grooms was 10 years. More than 90 percent of couples getting married were previously single and about 80 percent of marriages were first marriages for both partners.

CONCLUSION

A lot of progress has been made from year 2012 to 2017 with respect to registration of births and deaths as shown by an increase of 21.6 and 7.6 Percentage point respectively. More needs to be done especially with regards to deaths registration.

The Department of Civil and National Registration, religious entities and customary leaders need to come together to work on modalities for registration of all marriage types as only common law marriages are accounted for in this report.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFDB	African Development Bank
AOJ	Administration of Justice
ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
BDRS	Births and Deaths Registration System
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CNR	Civil National Registration
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
MNIGA	Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs
MOHW	Ministry of Health and wellness
NIS	National identification System
SB	Statistics Botswana
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
VS	Vital Statistics
VSR	Vital Statistics Report
WHO	World Health Organization

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1.0. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The main sources of vital statistics are the civil registration system, population and housing census, and household sample surveys. The Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) is mandated with registration of all vital events in the country and is thus the custodian of the civil registration system. One of the main advantages of vital statistics generated from an effective civil registration system is that its intended coverage is of all such events and hence would not be affected by sampling errors that estimates from surveys are subjected to. By its nature the civil registration system makes it possible to generate the reliable statistics at sub-national level which is often a challenge when survey data is used.

There is usually an interval between the occurrence and registration of an event and as a result, some events occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later. This can be caused by either a delay by the parent(s) or next of kin in submitting a completed form to the registry, or a delay by the registry in processing the event. Events which occur in November and December are also likely to be registered in the following year. A cut off point has been decided to the effect that events that occurred in a given year and registered in the subsequent year within the given grace period (30 days and 60 days for deaths and births respectively) be included in the tabulation.

Birth, death and marriage registration data are a source of fertility, mortality and nuptial indicators respectively. Indicators such as crude birth rate, total fertility rate, mean age at birth, nuptial births, marriage rate, mean age at marriage and infant mortality, under five mortality and Crude death rates can be produced through reports of the above mentioned events.

1.1 Source of data for the report

Administrative data on births, deaths and marriages is obtained from the Department of CNR of the Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs (MNIGA). The data for births and deaths is obtained electronically from the CNR while marriage data is extracted manually from the marriage certificates filed with the Department. The data is then processed by the Crime, Civil and Vital Statistics Unit of Statistics Botswana to produce the vital statistics report.

1.2 Coverage of the Report

Births and deaths analyzed in this report are vital events that occurred and were registered in 2017, those that occurred in 2017 and registered in the subsequent year, within the given grace period, and those that occurred in the earlier years but registered in 2017. It includes births, deaths and marriages occurring to citizens and non-citizens within the borders of the country. It also includes both institutional and non-institutional births and deaths. On the other hand, marriages analyzed in this report are those solemnized in Botswana for each calendar year by either the District Commissioner or church minister appointed by the Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs (MNIGA) as marriage officer.

2.0. CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

The Ministry of Nationality Immigration and Gender Affairs - Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) is mandated to register births, deaths, marriages and divorces as well as administration of Change of Name and other services such as registration of societies, registration and issuance of National identity cards. The civil registration mandate is derived from the following Acts of Parliament namely:

1. Births and Deaths Act (CAP 30:01)
2. National Registration Act (CAP 01:02)
3. Marriage Act (CAP 29:06)
4. Change of Name Act (15:02)

Botswana has known almost 100 years of birth registration (since 1918). Birth registration is part of the national Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System (CRVS) which is considered to be well advanced by African standards. Processes and procedures for civil registration, including birth registration, are well laid out in and guided by relevant policies and legislative frameworks (Births & Deaths Registration Act of, Children's Act 2009) and comply with international recommendations. The infrastructure and systems are in place for their implementation and the registration system closely adheres to provisions in the respective Acts. The four partnering institutions, Ministry of Nationality Immigration and Gender Affairs (MNIGA), Statistics Botswana (SB), the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MHW) and Administration of Justice (AOJ) work together towards universal registration. The commitments were demonstrated at various levels with specific contributions from each institution to the management and implementation of the CRVS. Through a series of interventions, including the establishment of a national registration system for citizens' identification in 1988, significant progress has been made in raising the levels and comprehensiveness of civil registration. These gains have however not been evenly distributed across the districts, with several locations especially in remote and difficult to reach areas, showing very low levels of completeness.

Department of Civil and National Registration is an arm of the Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs. It was formed in April 2003 when the two Divisions of Civil Registration and Vital Events and National Registration were merged. The mandate of Civil and National Registration department is to register all births, deaths and marriages and divorces that occur in Botswana regardless of citizenship status and citizens aged sixteen (16) years and above are registered for National registration and issued with National Identity Cards (Omang).

The Department operates from 12 districts, 24 sub districts and 14 on-site registrations at health facilities – open to citizens and non-citizens across the country. All the services provided by the department have been decentralized to the thirty six district offices.

2.1. Legislation on CRVS

There are several legislations pertaining to registration of vital events. However, many of them having come into force more than a decade ago and are out-dated and under review. There

are provisions that are to cater adequately for some advances in technology, changes in societal behaviours, including institutional and administrative structures that could be exploited to great benefit. The following are the main Acts and instruments governing the management of events and their registration. They vary in terms of the depth of coverage in registration requirements.

Births and Deaths Act (1968, last amended 1998/2000)

Inquests Act (CAP 07:01)

Marriage Act (2001, 2001)

Matrimonial causes Act (1973, last 2008)

National Registration Act (1986, last SI 2004)

Children's Act (1981, 2009)

Change of Name Act (1968, 1968)

Statistics Act (2009)

High Court Act (Rules of the High Court)

The United Nations provides guidance on some basic information that must be covered in the legal framework governing the civil and vital statistics. The degree to which these Acts meet the proposed standards vary according to the fundamental intent of the specific Acts.

The Births and Deaths Act (enacted in 1968, and last amended 1998/2000), specifically addresses the registration of these and related vital events. The Marriage Act (which was last reviewed in 2001, and currently under review) establishes provisions for performing and registering marriages. The Matrimonial Causes Act (enacted in 1973, and last reviewed in 2008) deals with many diverse issues related to marriage and the dissolution of marriage, including divorce. This is not an Act for registering divorces, and there is therefore no treatment of the subject except the stipulation that the decree of divorce be sent to the registrar of marriages. The Act is however not to be applied to "any marriage contracted in accordance with customary law" (Section 3).

The Children's Act (enacted in 1981, and reviewed in 2009), and the Change of Name Act (which has not been reviewed since its promulgation in 1968), as well as the High Court Act (Rules of the High Court) are complementary legal instruments that support the implementation of the Acts governing the registration of vital events. The National Registration Act (enacted in 1986, with additional amendments in SI 2004) gives stronger force to the Births and Deaths Registration, especially by creating demand for such registration.

The function of births and deaths are regulated under the Births and Deaths Registration Act CAP 30:01 which provides for the compulsory and timely registration of births, still births and deaths that occur in Botswana. The Act provides for what is to be registered, when and also stipulates for who has to register such event. It is obligatory to register a birth within 60 days of its occurrence and a death within 30 days after which a levy of P5.00 is charged for every month of defaulting, up to a maximum of P100.00. However, the vulnerable community in remotest areas are waived from paying any of the charges and do not apply to where an event is registered within the prescribed time, a certificate is issued for free. The above charges are intended to encourage people to register events when they are still fresh in their minds and can provide accurate information.

The births and deaths have been automated through the Births and Deaths Registration System (BDRS), while the National Registration processes are semi-automated, marriages processes are manual. The Births and Deaths Registration System (BDRS) is computerized networked, real-time with centralized database system. It is interfaced with the National Identification System

(NIS). The unique birth registration number allocated by NIS to a citizen child at the time of birth becomes his/her national identity number when they become 16 years of age. Through this unique number the government can provide a permanent record of vital events for use by individuals and society. To create demand, birth certificate has been attached to most of social benefits and is used for applying for a passport, for admission in schools or to prove age in the judicial court. A death certificate can be used to provide proof of death in order to claim for insurance, proof in case of remarriage of surviving spouse and inheritance.

2.2. Registration Of Marriages

Solemnization and registration of marriages is regulated under the Marriage Act of 2000. Marriage is an institution recognised in Botswana where two people of different sex are being united. The union may be done at the district administration offices or at the church according to the desire of the intending people.

A couple desiring to marry will normally appear before the registration officer of any district together with their witnesses where the information to publish the Marriage Banns is submitted. Documents like decree absolute, death certificates are required as proof for remarrying parties. A form for marriage banns is completed indicating, names, age, status, occupation, ID and residential addresses of the applicants. The form is signed by the parties before two witnesses whereby the notice would be sent to districts where both parties reside and their places of origin. The same notice may be sent to the church if the applicant's intention is to marry at the church. There are prohibitions under the marriage act, so the publications is done for 3 weeks to allow those who might object to show up before solemnization, after the expiry of 21 days, if there are no objection raised the marriage will be solemnised by the District Officer under the ministry of Local Government and Lands by making entries in the marriage register, and Form 29 which is a duplicate of the marriage register and also a marriage certificate is issued. Form 29 is given to the couple as the prima facie evidence of marriage.

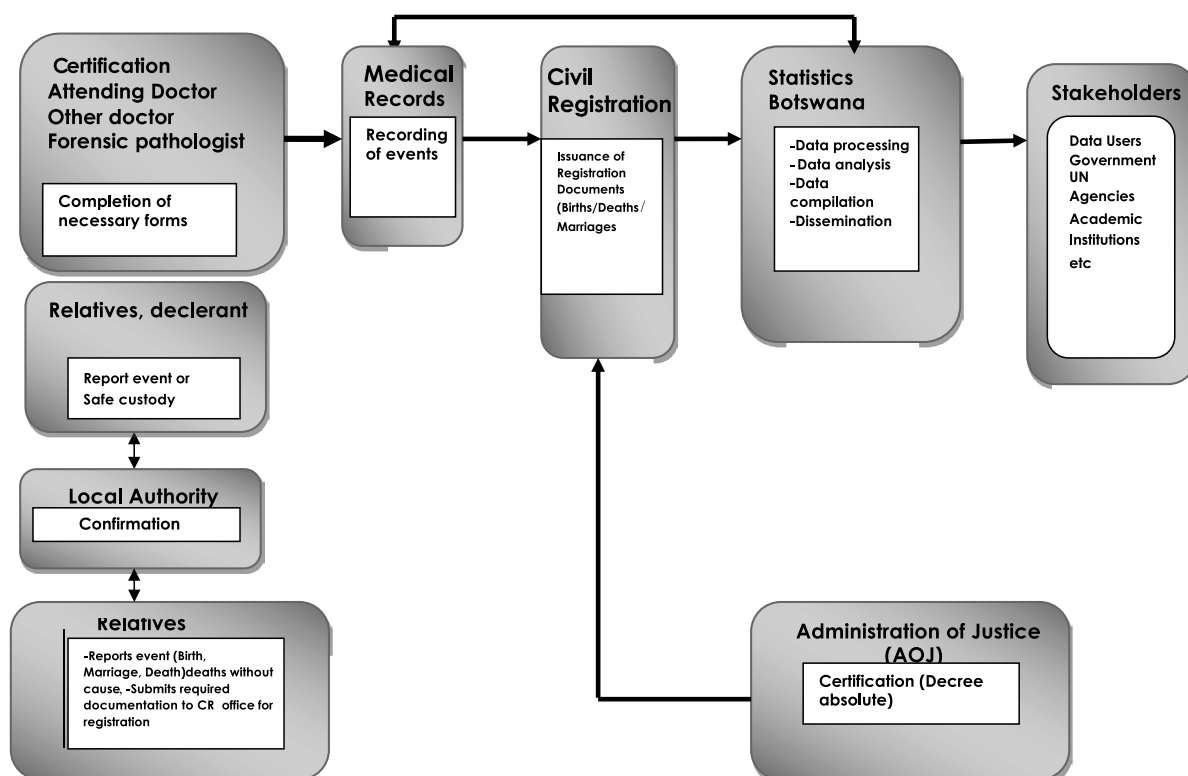
Parties desiring to marry by special licence appear before the administrative officer who shall satisfy himself that there are no legal impediments to the marriage of such parties. The licence is issued on payment of a fee amounting to P90.00 while the marriage after banns is P 40.00. The Department is custodian of all records of marriages solemnized in Botswana and this is supposed to include customary, religious, cultural and others. All marriages whether customary or under common law are to be registered within a prescribed period by the registrar of marriages who shall furnish a copy to members of the public from time to time when such copies are required.

2.3. CRVS information flow

The below CRVS Structure shows the linkage between MNIGA, AoJ, MHW and Statistics Botswana which are the main organisations involved in CRVS processes.

The Ministry of Health (hospitals and maternity clinics) personnel completes the births and death notification forms (CRB-2 and CRD-2 respectively) upon occurrence of birth and death. The completed forms are then taken to the Civil Registration offices for production of the birth and death certificates. The statistics office receives data from CNR headquarters, process the data and produce annual statistical reports. Marriages are registered at Civil Registration (CR) offices and form part of the statistical report published by Statistics Botswana. Marriages are dissolved at the Administration of Justice and the Decree Absolute passed on to the CNR for registration.

Fig 1: Organisation of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Work



2.4. Registration Status

The Botswana government has over a period of about 25 years embarked on several initiatives and interventions that brought substantial improvements in the civil registration system, some involving the adoption of technology, while others are about reaching the yet unreached. Beginning in 1988 with the establishment of a National Registration Office, the foundation was laid for generating demand for civil registration, in particular the registration of births. Further boost was given to the birth registration by linking the National Registration organically to birth registration. The automation of the National Registration, albeit partial, also set the standard for developing the civil registration system. Computerization of the births and deaths registration country-wide was realized in 2003.

In the last few years, further initiatives have sought to increase completeness of the National Registration while safeguarding the integrity of the system, including:

- In 2011 the launching of Birth Registration Campaign (in conjunction with UNICEF) under the theme "Don't let your child be a "nobody", register your child's birth today! " and improvement in the quality of the paper for printing births and deaths certificates and introduction of additional security features that diminish the risk of fraud & improved lifespan.
- In 2012 the establishing of registration kiosks in some Health Facilities, providing on the spot birth and death registration of events that occur in these facilities; and extending government

policy for the disadvantaged population in affirmative action for registration of vulnerable groups; and

- In April 2014 waving non-compliance fees for births, deaths and National Registration; as well as engaging of National Service (Tirelo Sechaba) participants to extend access to registration services and information to villages.

3.0. DATA QUALITY, COMPLETENESS AND DEFINATIONS

The data pertaining to deaths and births are obtained from health facilities. The doctor or midwife attending to the birth is expected to complete the BDRS form after delivery. On completing the form, some variables are at times omitted or erroneously entered. These errors are not always easy to correct as the completion of the form is law binding and as such cannot be altered by any other health personnel but the one who completed it at delivery. Most of these errors are more likely to go uncorrected up to the production of the vital statistics report.

Most common omissions and errors passed are age of mother, weight of child at birth, gestation period, usual place of residence, marital status of mother at time of birth, educational level of mother and number of children born alive. All these do not feature in the birth certificate.

3.1. Quality checks at data entry

The form is then taken to the CNR office for the production of birth certificate. The data entry clerk is expected to enter the data and pass it on to the supervisor for verification and authorization. The procedure is such that the supervisor checks the entries in the system against the BDRS form completed by the health personnel and if satisfied, authorizes for certificate production. The CNR's mandate is to provide the public with births and deaths certificate, so during the verification there is a tendency to focus more on variables that are needed for the production of the certificate and little attention is given to other variables that are important for the production of Vital Statistics. The errors that might have been introduced by the clerk during data entry are then passed as authentic. The common errors introduced and omissions made are centered around these variables; age of mother, marital status, gestation period, weight of child and usual residence

3.2. Control functions in the system

There are control functions in the system to help reduce the errors, but there is an allowance to override and continue with the process of registration. This was done to avoid delays in issuing of certificate as some of these variables are not needed for producing a certificate. The ideal solution would be to programme the system in such a way that it flags the record to enable correction at a later stage and restrain submission to the central repository until all fields are corrected.

The local CNR offices enter the data directly into the central repository; the data is then extracted for transmission to the Statistics Botswana (SB). SB checks the data for completion, validity of entries, make follow ups with CNR for correction of errors, analyse the data and finally produce the report.

3.3. Improving of data quality

All data gaps are identified through the use of excel. Data inconsistencies such as; age of mother below 12 years, Mothers with marital status of married at age below 18, unrealistic birth weights and gestation periods etc. are identified. SB engages the CNR office to assist with the correction of the data.

Physical follow ups to CNR offices are undertaken to fill the gaps and correct the errors identified. This involves pulling of the forms and making corrections. Only errors that were introduced by CNR office can be corrected at this stage. To correct the errors made by the health personnel, it would require more time for follow up as the alteration on the BDRS form can only be made by that person who attended to the vital event.

3.4. Adjustment for completeness of vital events.

The Population and housing census data is used to estimate completeness of event registration and in the period between the censuses the population projections are used instead.

The completeness rate is defined as the percentage of registered events of the total number of events. The number of registered events is the number recorded by the civil registration system, whereas the number of actual events is estimated from the most recent population census or population projections or by using information from demographic fertility and mortality surveys.

$$1. \text{ Completeness rate for births} = \frac{\text{Number of registered births within the year of occurrence}}{\text{Estimated number of live births within the year}} \times 100$$

$$2. \text{ Completeness rate for deaths} = \frac{\text{Number of registered births within the year of occurrence}}{\text{Estimated number of live births within the year}} \times 100$$

3.5. Definitions

Live Birth – refers to “the issuing forth of from the mother at any time of a child who, at any time after being wholly expelled from the mother, breathes or shows any other sign of life.

Still birth – refers to ‘any child who has issued forth from the mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and did not, at any time after being wholly expelled from the mother, breath or show any other sign of life.

Death - The permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after birth has taken place

4.0. BIRTHS

Summary Table

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Live Births Male	number	20 738	22 732	21 142	23 413	25 258	21 940
Female	number	20 118	22 062	20 599	23 352	24 726	21 350
Total (occurred)	number	40 856	44 794	41 741	46 765	49 984	43 290
Total Population (projections)	Number	2 068 529	2 110 050	2 149 255	2 185 903	2 219 732	2 254 021
Births (projected) ¹	Number	55 859*	53 495*	50 924*	48 159	54 2672	45 690
CBR (using registered births)	Rate	19.7	21.2	19.4	21.4	22.5	19.2
CBR (using projected births)	Rate	27.0	25.4	23.7	22.0	24.4	20.3
Sex ratio	ratio	103.1	103.3	102.6	100.3	102.2	102.8
Nuptial births	Percent	23.0	22.5	23.6	21.8	28.3	26.4
Ex-nuptial births	Percent	77.0	77.5	76.4	78.2	71.7	73.6
Mean age of mother at birth	years	27.3	27.3	27.6	28.3	28.5	28.0
Birth registration	Percent	73.1	83.7	82.0	97.1	92.1	94.7
Health facility deliveries	Percent	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.7

NB: The figures in the table above refer to registered births that occurred in the given year.

¹ low variant scenario projections 2011-2026 were used for years 2012 -2017

² Live births obtained from Health Statistics

Ex-nuptial birth includes births to never married, widows and the divorced mothers.

*Births readjusted according to the population projections 2011-2026

The summary table shows that the trend of births occurring and getting registered is fluctuating over the years. The highest number occurred in 2016 with 49,984 then dropped to 43,290 in 2017. The sex ratio at birth is fluctuating between the years, but it still shows that we have more boys than girls at birth throughout the years. There are more children born out of wedlock than those born within wedlock, (73.6 percent and 26.4 percent respectively). Mean age of the mother at births is steadily increasing over the years. It is heartwarming that more than 99 percent of births occur in health facilities.

4.1. Birth Registration

Data collection on Birth registration includes all births that were registered with the Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR). The scope of the statistics on birth registration includes both live and still births, whether they occurred that particular year or in earlier years. This includes all births that occurred within Botswana borders.

Table 4.1a shows that there was a total of 43,892 births that occurred in 2017. Out of this number 98.6 percent were live births and 1.4 percent were still births. The sex ratio calculated for live and still births separately show that the sex ratio is higher within still births than live births. This shows that more males than females are born dead.

Table 4.1a: Current births by type of birth and sex – 2017

	Live Birth		Still Birth		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Sex of the child					
Male	21,940	50.7	335	55.6	22,275
Female	21,350	49.3	267	44.4	21,617
Total	43,290	100 .0	602	100 .0	43,892
Sex ratio	102.8	..	125	..	..
Percentage	98.6	..	1.4	..	..

Table 4.1b displays the distribution of all births that were registered in 2017. This includes even those births that occurred prior to 2017. The total number of births that were registered in 2017 is 57,861. Out of which 98.9 percent were live births. Current births (births that occurred in 2017) accounted for 75.9 of all the registered births and the remaining 24.1percent occurred prior to 2017.

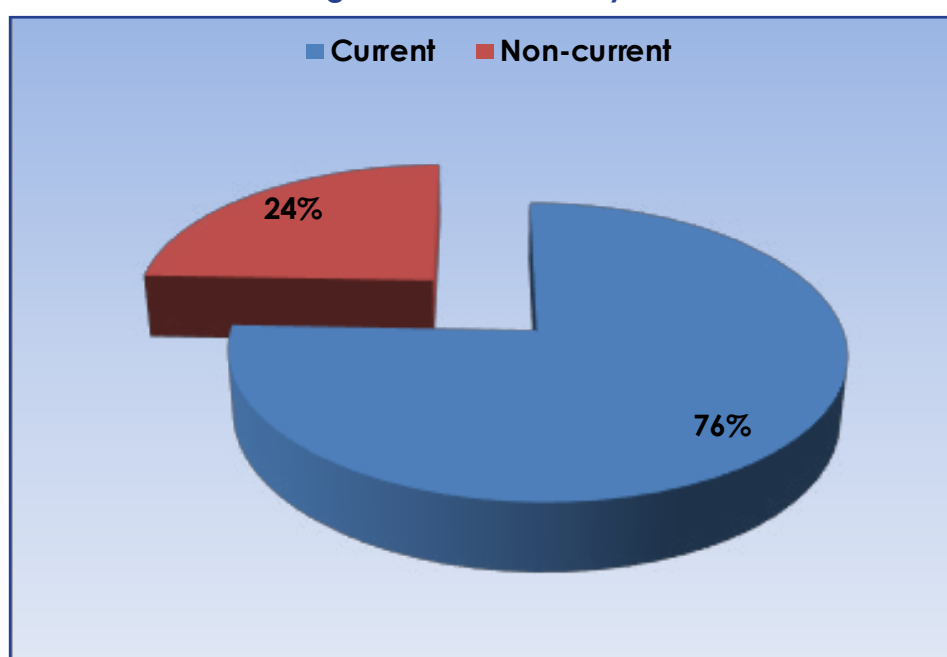
Table 4.1b: All births by type of birth and time of registration – 2017

		Live Birth		Still Birth		Total
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Time						
Current	Number	43,290	98.6	602	1.4	43,892
	Percentage	75.6		98.9		75.9
Non-current	Number	13,962	99.9	7	0.1	13,969
	Percentage	24.4		1.1		24.1
	Total	57,252	98.9	609	1.1	57,861

4.2. Recorded live births

The total live births registered in 2017 were 57,252 across the country. The total consists of current and non-current births. Chart 1 below shows that 76 percent of the live births that were registered in 2017 were current while the remaining 24 percent were non-current.

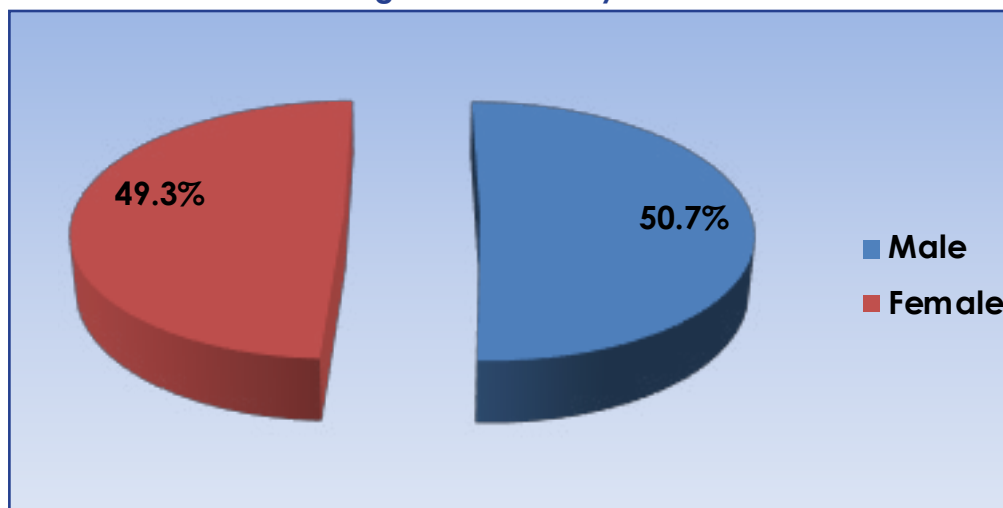
Chart 1: Total Registered live births by Time of Birth-2017



4.3. Sex of the child

Chart 2 shows that for all the live births that occurred and were registered in 2017, about 51 percent of them were male babies, which is slightly higher than 50.3 registered in 2016, resulting in a sex ratio at birth of 102.8 male births per 100 females.

Chart 2: Registered births by sex-2017



4.4. Registered live births by place of occurrence and place of residence

Chart 3 shows the distribution of registered births that occurred in 2017 by the district of birth and the district of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. It is evident that the highest number; around 17 percent of births occurred in Gaborone. In almost all cities and towns there are higher percentages of births in the district than births that are for usual residents implying that people come from their usual place of residence go to give birth in towns and cities where there seems to be better medical services. The same can be observed in South East and Ngamiland South districts. This is the case, in South East because of its renowned Lutheran hospital that attracts even people from the nearby towns and cities and Ngamiland South because it has the biggest hospital servicing two districts, Ngamiland South and west.

Chart 3: Registered live births by districts of birth and residence-2017

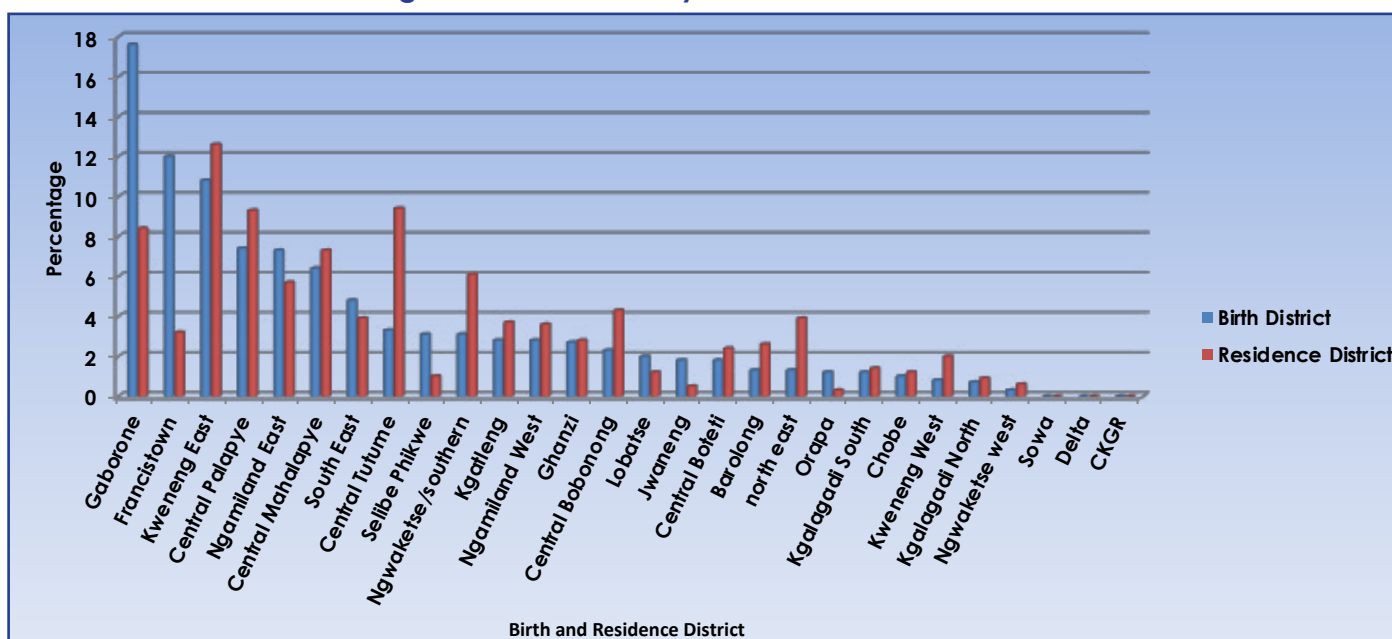


Chart 4 below shows that 63 percent of mothers gave birth in districts where they usually reside. Only 37 percent will travel to a different district for delivery. This might be as a result of accessibility of health institutions across the country or it might be a matter of preference.

Chart 4: Registered live births by district of birth and residence-2017

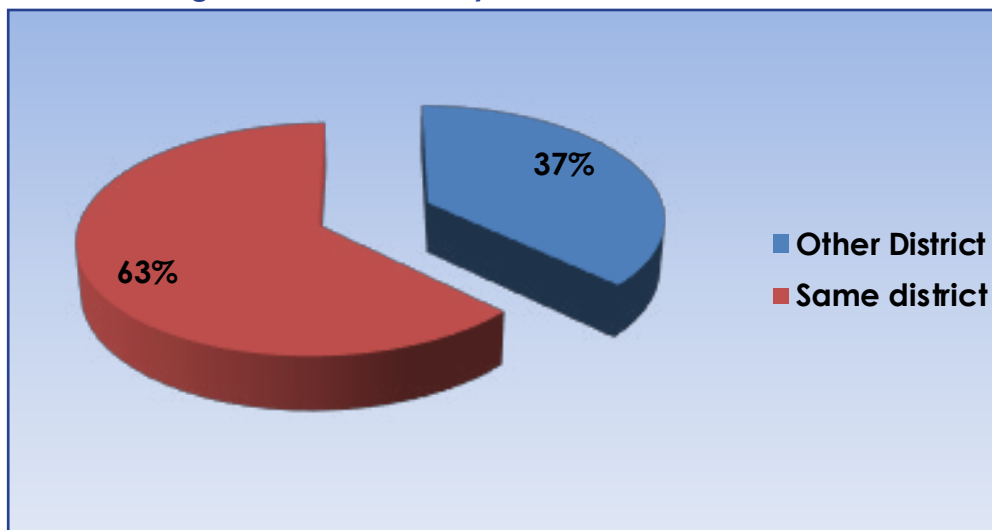
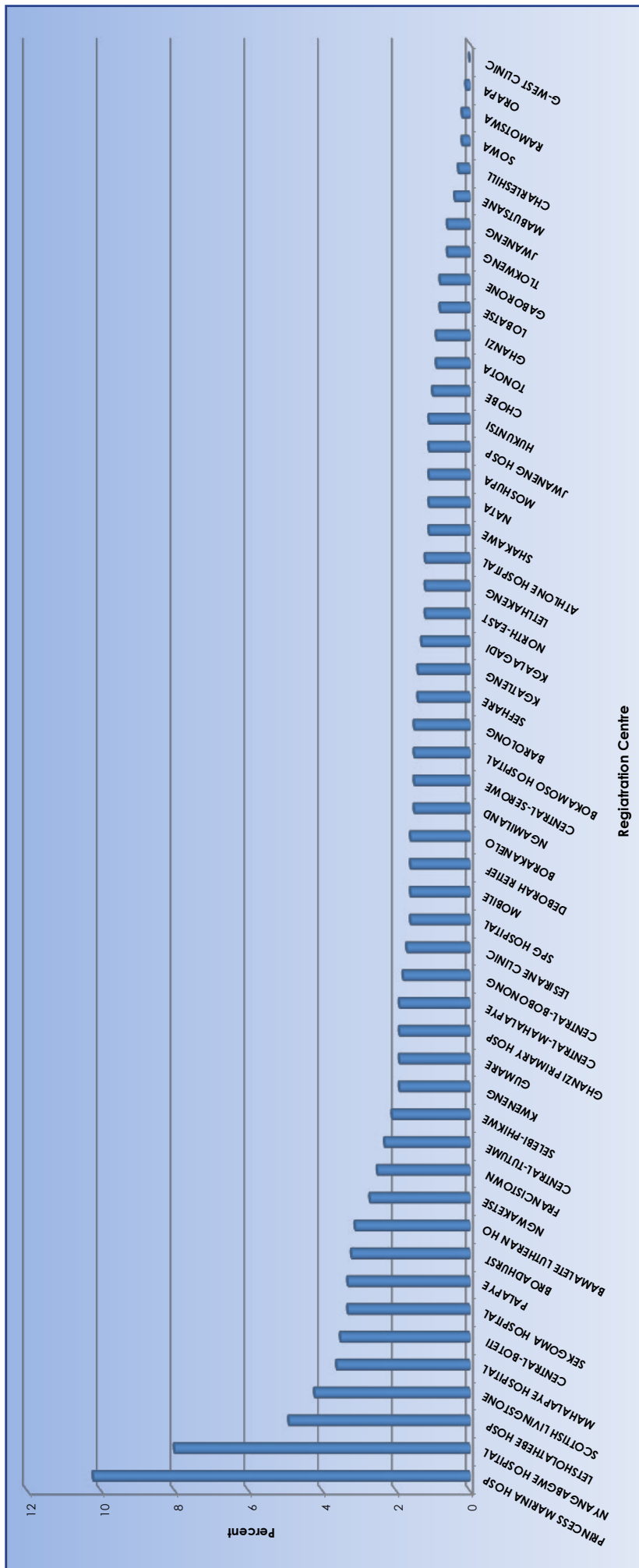


Chart 5 gives a distribution of registered births that occurred in 2017 by registration centres. Princess Marina Hospital registration centre registered the highest number of births accounting for around 10 percent of all registered birth. This was followed by Nyangabgwe with 8 percent. It is worth noting that there is a significant number of registrations (1.6 percent) made through mobile registration which helps in reaching out to the hard to reach populations who might have otherwise not been registered

Chart 5: Registered live births by registration centres -2017



4.5. Age of mother

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of registered live births that occurred in 2017 by age of the mother and the result of delivery. The highest percentage of live births occurred among women in the age groups 20-24 with 26.2 percent followed by age group 25-29 with 25.1 percent. The mean age at birth decreased from 28.5 in 2016 to 28.0 in 2017 as shown in the summary table above. As expected, about 98 percent of mothers who gave birth in this year fall within the reproductive ages of 15-49. The Constitution of Botswana states that anyone having sexual intercourse with a child less than 17 years commits a crime and is liable for prosecution; nevertheless there are still children under the age of 17 giving birth. There were 360 minors who gave live birth in 2017.

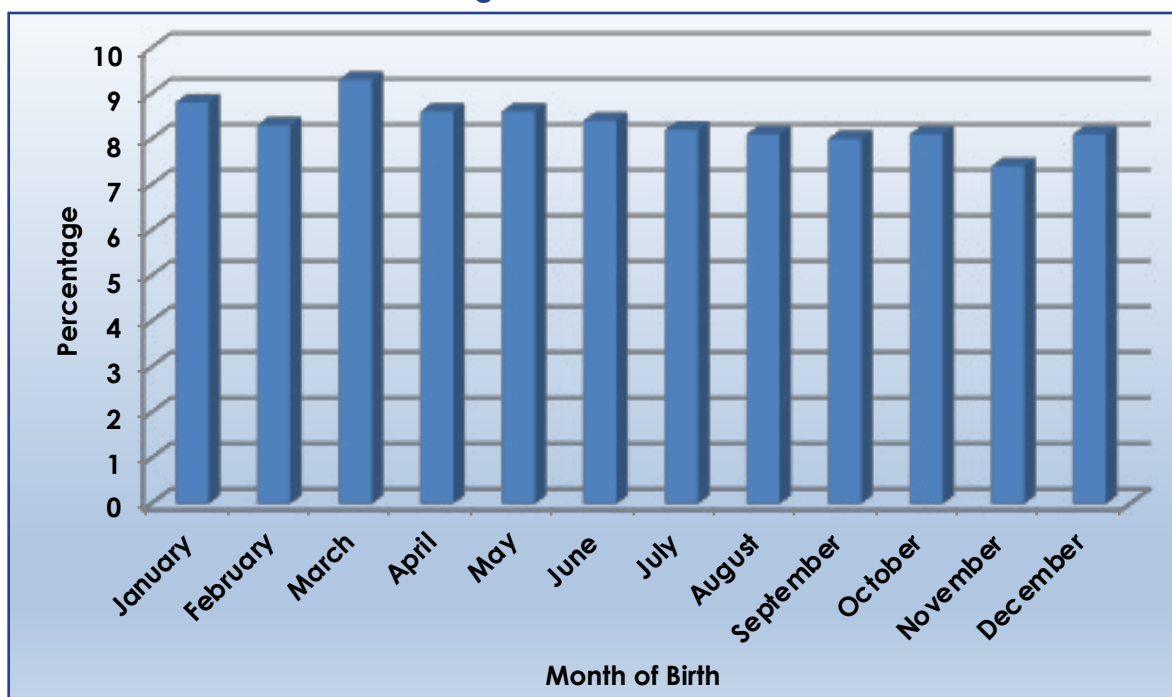
Table 4.2: Age of mother by result of delivery-2017

Mother's age	1 baby	2 babies	Total	Percentage
12	2	-	2	0.0
13	3	-	3	0.0
14	13	-	13	0.0
12-14	18	-	18	0.0
15	82	2	84	0.2
16	260	2	262	0.6
17	591	2	593	1.4
18	1,050	11	1,061	2.5
19	1,577	20	1,597	3.7
15-19	3,560	37	3,597	8.3
20-24	11,227	107	11,334	26.2
25-29	10,686	197	10,883	25.1
30-34	9,320	215	9,535	22.0
35-39	5,690	159	5,849	13.5
40-44	1,678	35	1,713	4.0
45-49	113	4	117	0.3
50+	8	-	8	0.0
Not stated	231	5	236	0.5
Total	42,531	759	43,290	100.0

4.6. Month of occurrence and registration

Chart 6 shows an even distribution of births across the months with highest number of births realised in the month of March with 9.3 percent and lowest occurring in November with 7.4 percent.

4.6. Month of occurrence and registration



4.7. Place of birth

Of all the live births that occurred in 2017, over 99 percent occurred in health facilities and the rest 108 (0.3 percent) occurred at home (Table 4.3). The high percentage of deliveries in health facilities has facilitated in reaching high birth registration rates in the country as women get informed on the importance of registering their children's births during Anti Natal Care (ANC) visits. CNR also took advantage of the high use of health facilities for delivery, and set up kiosks to register events on the spot.

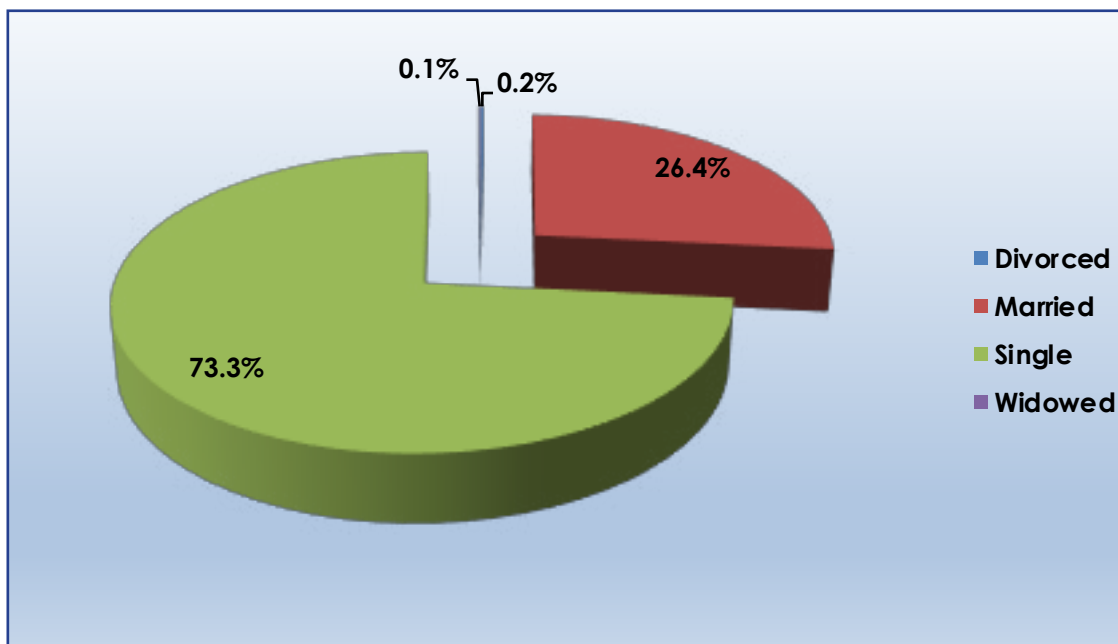
Table 4.3 Age group of mother by place of birth-2017

Age group	Place of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
12-14	18	-	18
15-19	3,589	8	3,597
20-24	11,308	26	11,334
25-29	10,849	34	10,883
30-34	9,506	29	9,535
35-39	5,837	12	5,849
40-44	1,707	6	1,713
45-49	116	1	117
50+	8	-	8
Not stated	236	-	236
Total	43,174	116	43,290
Percentage	99.7	0.3	100

4.8. Marital status of the mother

Chart 7 below shows that 73.3 percent of births that occurred in 2017 occurred to single mothers, accounting for the largest percentage of all the births, followed by the married women with 26.4 percent. Births in or out of wedlock may be considered an indication of the strength of the institution of marriage as a determinant of the family unit, and may be a predictor of the future levels of health, educational attainment and other socio economic measures for the child.

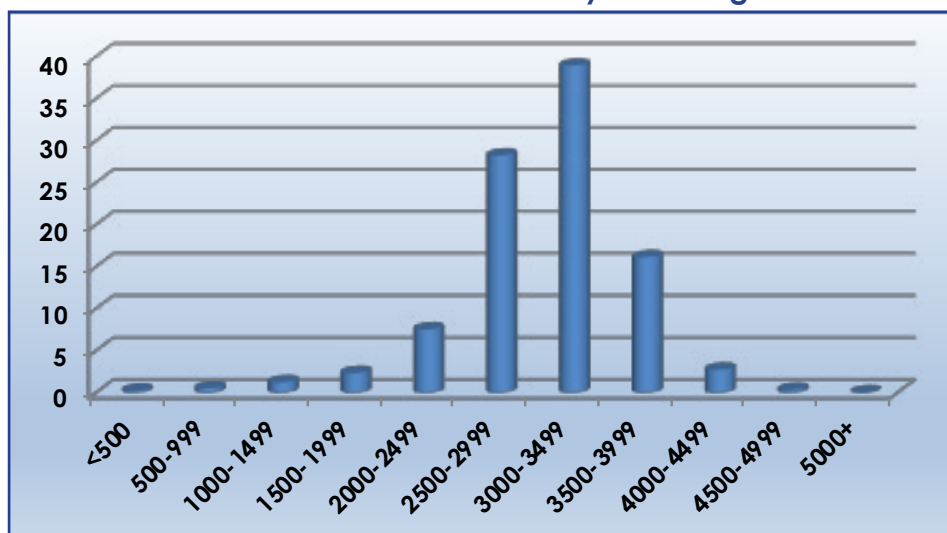
Chart 7: Live Births by Marital status of mother



4.9. Birth Weight

Birth weight is the first weight of a newborn obtained immediately after birth. **Chart 8** below displays that the largest proportion, 38 percent, of babies was born with weight ranging between 3000-3500 grams. About 12 percent were born underweight i.e. below 2500 grams. Around 3 percent weighed more than 4000 grams.

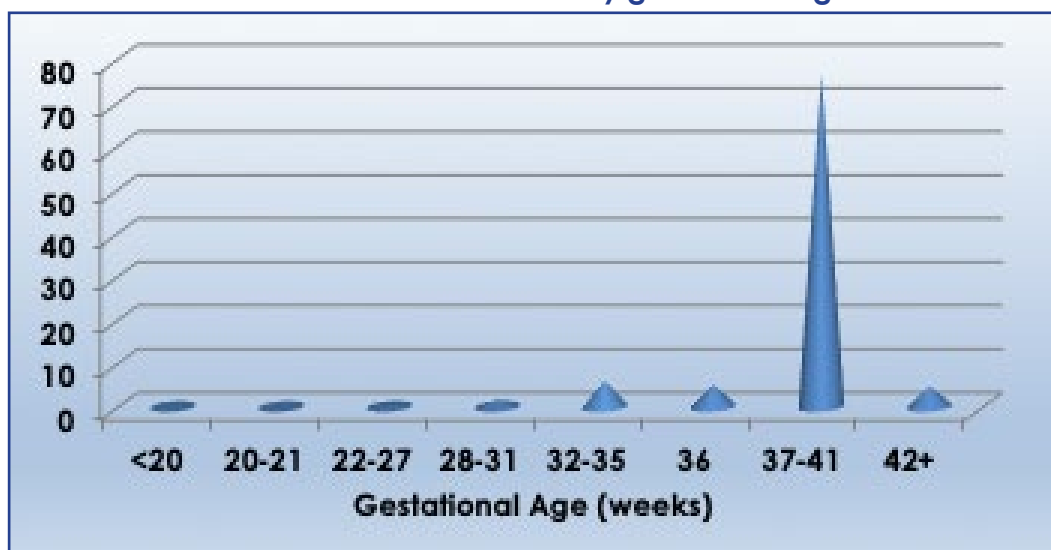
Chart 8: Percent live births by birth weight



4.10. Gestational Age

Gestational age of a newborn is the elapsed time from the first day of the last menstrual period of the mother to the date of delivery. **Chart 9** shows that majority of babies are born between 37 and 41 weeks.

Chart 9: Percent Live births by gestational age



4.11. Legitimacy Status

Table 4.4 below gives breakdown of legitimacy status at the time of birth by age of the mother. Among women aged 45-49 years, 44 percent of them were married, marking the highest percentage in the category of children born in wedlock. This is expected as the mean age at first marriage has been increasing over the years and currently stands at 35.7 years for spinsters (see **Table 5.1** below), but the average age at birth is at 28 years. This shows that majority of children are born out of wedlock. In all the age groups, there are more children born out of wedlock than those born within.

Table 4.4: Legitimacy status by age of mother

Age group	Legitimacy status				Total
	Born within wedlock		Born out of wedlock		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
12-14	-	-	18	100.0	18
15-19	410	11.4	3,187	88.6	3,597
20-24	1,861	16.4	9,473	83.6	11,334
25-29	2,587	23.8	8,296	76.2	10,883
30-34	3,349	35.1	6,186	64.9	9,535
35-39	2,320	39.7	3,529	60.3	5,849
40-44	719	42.0	994	58.0	1,713
45-49	52	44.4	65	55.6	117
50+	2	25.0	6	75.0	8
Not stated	128	54.2	108	45.8	236
Total	11428.0	26.4	31,862	73.6	43,290

5.0. MARRIAGES

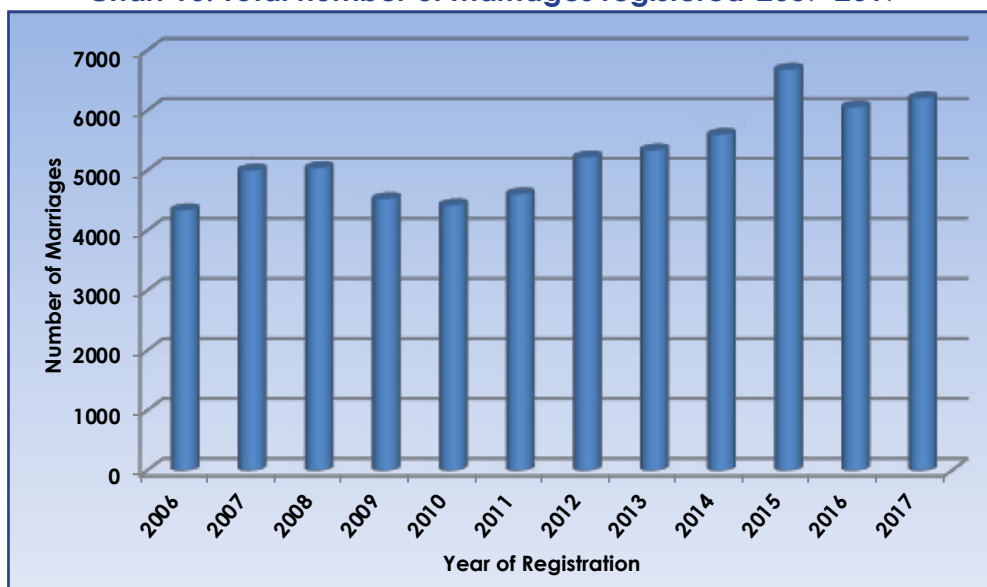
Marriage is an event which is regulated by statute and about which information is collected for legal and statistical purposes. The Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) is responsible for data collection through the registration service of vital events. It must be noted that this publication covers only marriages that have been registered with the CNR department. Customary, religious and cultural marriages are not included.

This section gives a descriptive statistics of marriages that occurred in 2017 as well as trends in marriages for the past 10 years.

5.1 Trends in Marriages (2007-2017)

Since 2011 registered marriages have been on the increase up to 2015. The number of marriages declined significantly from 2015 to 2016 with a 9.4 percentage change. The number then rose by 2.5 percent in 2017 (**Chart 10**).

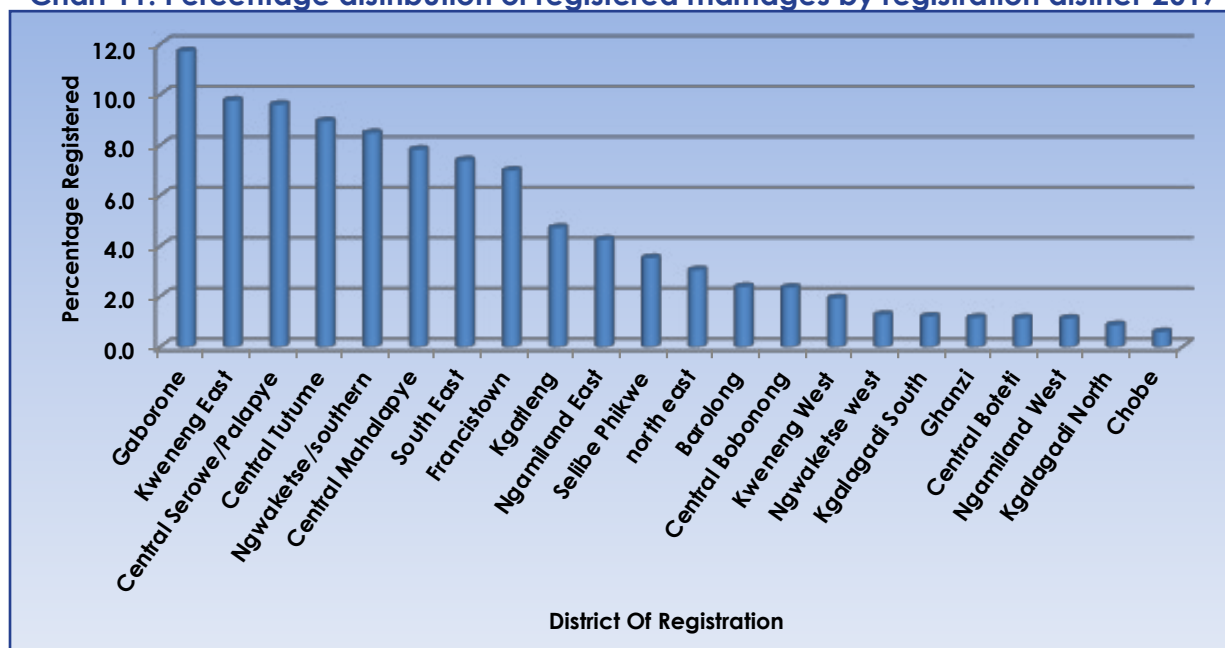
Chart 10: Total number of marriages registered-2007-2017



5.2 District of Registration

Chart 11 shows that the highest proportion of marriages was registered in Gaborone, which accounted for close to 12 percent of all marriages registered, probably due to the population size of the city. It was closely followed by Kweneng East and then Central Serowe/Palapye.

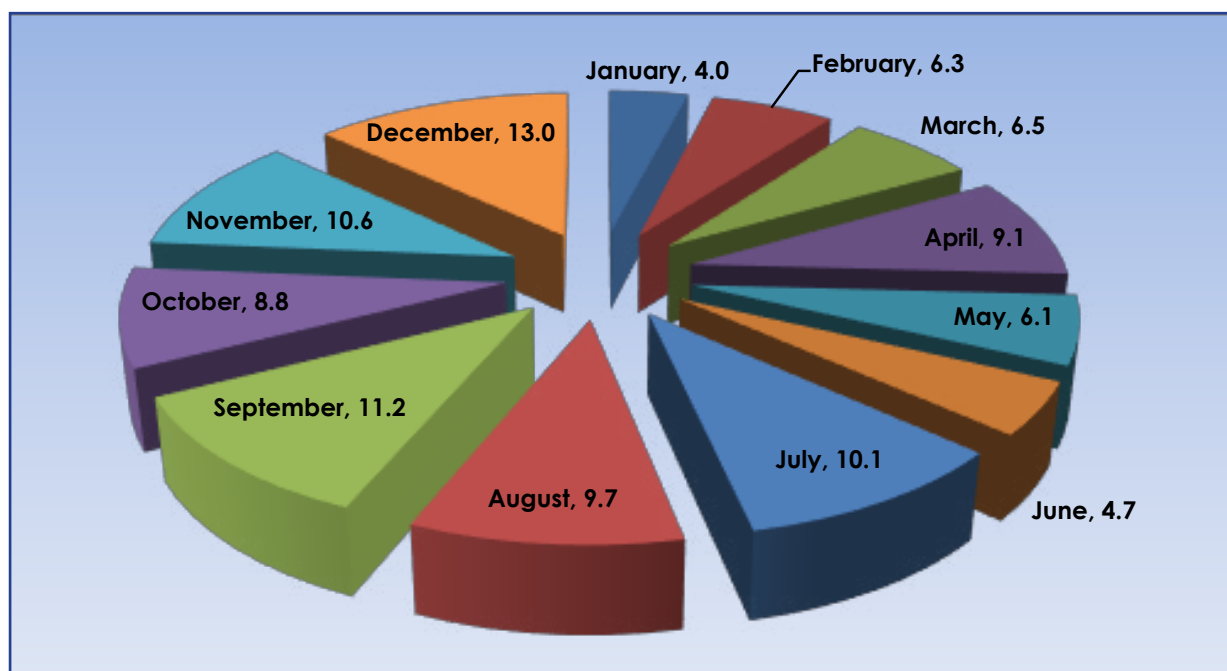
Chart 11: Percentage distribution of registered marriages by registration district-2017



5.3 Month of Registration

As expected, most marriages were registered in the month of December, accounting for 13 percent of all marriages. **Chart 12** shows low levels of marriages in the first half of the year i.e. January to June. From July the number of marriages increased steadily until December. The lowest percentage of marriages was registered in January (4 Percent)

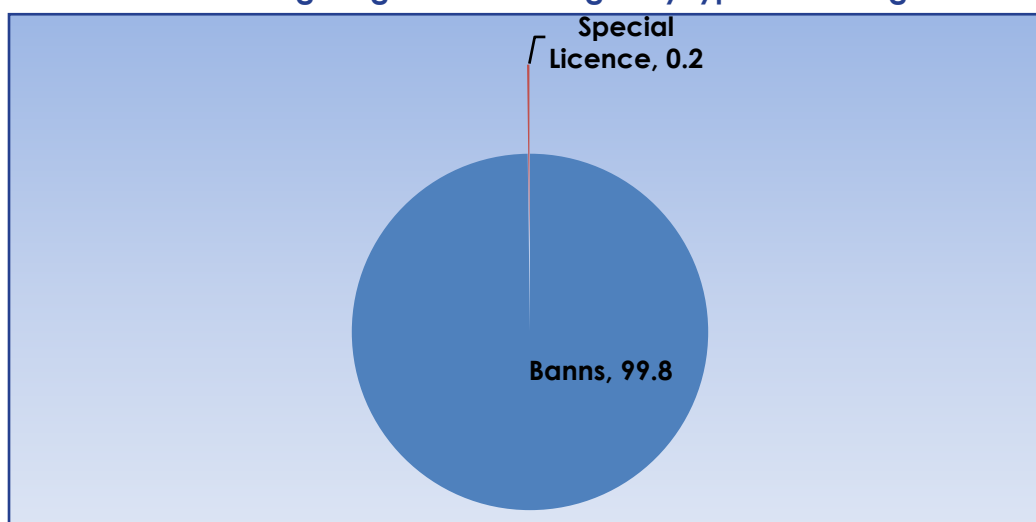
Chart 12: Registered marriages by month of registration-2017



5.4 Type of Marriage

There are two types of marriages, those announced through Court Banns (the usual practice of proclaiming the names of the candidates for a period of 21 days before formalising the marriage) and those done through a Special License that expedites the marriage process. As depicted by **Chart 13**, the court banns were the most popular type of marriage, constituting 99.8 percent of all the marriages registered in 2017 while the Special License marriages constituted the remaining 0.2 percent.

Chart 13: Percentage registered marriages by type of marriage-2017



5.5 Age at the Time of Marriage

Over the years, age at first marriage has increased steadily indicating delayed marriages which might be attributed to the high unemployment rates, increased cohabitation just to state a few. With high unemployment, men may not be willing to commit to marriage with the fear that they may not be able to provide for their families. Increased cohabitation on the other hand puts off the pressure on the men as they have all the rights and benefits that are enjoyed in marriage without going through the marriage commitments.

Table 5.1 shows that in the past ten years, the average age at first marriage was 37.6 and 31.9 for males and females respectively and it now stands at 40.9 and 35.9 for males and females respectively. This is an increase of four years, for both males and females. The “re a nyalana” initiative which encourages those who have been cohabiting for years to get married may have contributed to the increasing age at marriage as the partakers are mostly elderly people.

Table 5.1: Mean age at first marriage-2007-2017

Year	Bachelor	Spinster
2017	40.9	35.9
2016	41.4	35.7
2015	41.1	35.3
2014	39	34
2013	39.1	34.1
2012	38.2	33.2
2011	37.6	32.6
2010	38.4	32.6
2009	37.9	32.1
2008	37.6	31.9
2007	36.8	31.5

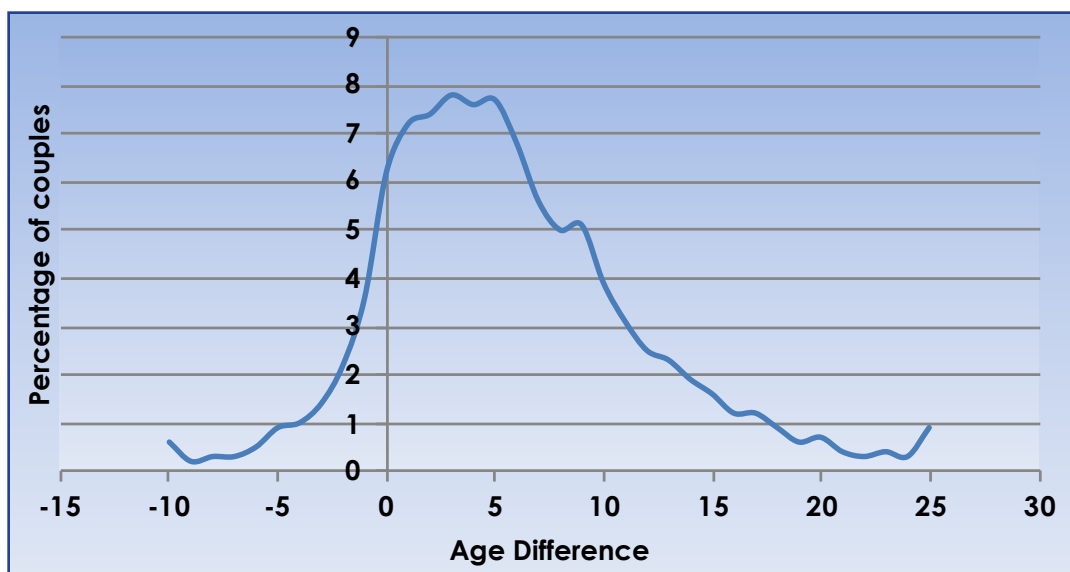
The constitution of Botswana allows marriages of persons 18 years and above but requires consent from parents or guardians for those aged below 21 years. **Table 5.2** shows that 0.3 percent and less than 0.1 percent of all marriages in 2017 involved females and males respectively aged less than 21 years (**Table 3.2**).

Table 5.2: Registered marriages by age of husband and wife at marriage -2017

Age group	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
18	-		2	0.0
19	-	-	5	0.1
18-19	-	-	7	0.1
20	1	0.0	13	0.2
21	1	0.0	33	0.5
22	4	0.1	55	0.9
23	12	0.2	114	1.8
24	23	0.4	159	2.6
20-24	41	0.7	374	6.0
25	39	0.6	201	3.2
26	68	1.1	271	4.4
27	99	1.6	262	4.2
28	157	2.5	318	5.1
29	184	3.0	328	5.3
25-29	547	8.8	1,380	22.2
30	201	3.2	333	5.4
31	233	3.8	312	5.0
32	258	4.2	316	5.1
33	297	4.8	350	5.6
34	308	5.0	300	4.8
30-34	1,297	20.9	1,611	26.0
35-39	1,401	22.6	1,190	19.2
40-44	1,018	16.4	600	9.7
45-49	603	9.7	384	6.2
50-54	429	6.9	263	4.2
55-59	320	5.2	157	2.5
60-64	204	3.3	114	1.8
65+	343	5.5	123	2.0
Total	6,203	100.0	6,203	100.0

5.6. Age Differentials

Chart 14 shows the age disparities between the couples. The results show that more males (83 percent) getting into marriage unions are older than their female counterparts. About 6 percent of couples are of the same age while the remaining 10.8 are those in which brides are older than their grooms. The chart shows that in 7.8 percent of marriage unions, the groom was 3 years older than the bride, followed by 7.7 percent, which is constituted by couples in which the groom was 5 years older than the bride. The chart also shows that there are unions where the grooms are up to 25 years older than the bride while the comparable figure is up to 10 years for brides who are older than their grooms.



5.7 Registered Marriages and Occupation

The proportions of males and females marrying differ across different occupations as depicted by **Table 5.3**. In 2017, the highest proportion (21.5 percent) of males marrying fell within the category of Legislators, Administration and Managers. Marriage for females was highest (33.1 percent) for those who were not employed.

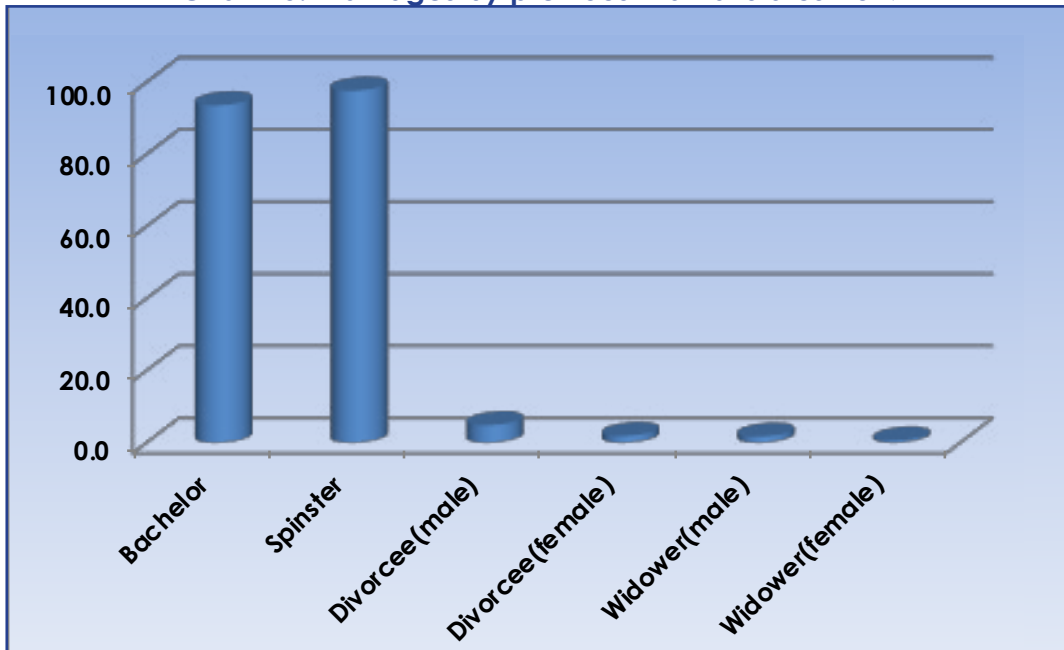
Table 5.3: Registered marriages by occupation and sex-2017

Occupation	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Legislators, Administration and Managers	1,336	21.5	858	13.8
Professionals	1,053	17	555	8.9
Technicians and associate professionals	733	11.8	1,140	18.4
Clerks	160	2.6	486	7.8
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	664	10.7	363	5.9
Skilled agricultural and related workers	25	0.4	4	0.1
Craft and related trade workers	653	10.5	79	1.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	534	8.6	57	0.9
Elementary occupation	415	6.7	567	9.1
Additional categories	13	0.2	2	-
Not classifiable	11	0.2	37	0.6
Unemployed	606	9.8	2,055	33.1
Total	6,203	100	6,203	100

5.8 Previous Marital Status

Males who were getting married for the first time (bachelors) constituted 93.6 percent of all the marriages and the comparable figure for spinsters was 97.6 percent. About 4.8 percent of men getting married were previously divorced and 1.6 percent were widowed. Only 1.8 percent and 0.6 percent of females getting married were divorced and widowed respectively as shown in **Chart 15**.

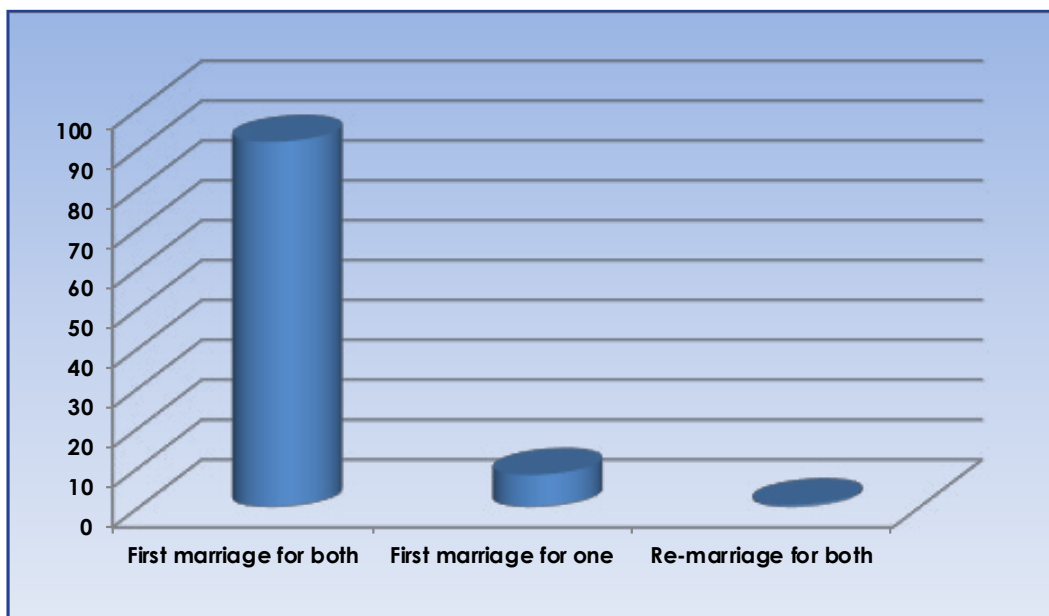
Chart 15: Marriages by previous marital status-2017



5.9 First Marriages and Re-marriages

Chart 16 shows that, marriages between spinsters and bachelors account for 91.5 percent of all the marriages registered in 2017, while 8 percent were first marriages for one partner. Remarriages for both partners accounted for the remaining 0.4 percent.

Chart 16: First marriages and re-marriages-2017



5.10 Crude Marriage Rate

The crude marriage rate gives the number of persons marrying within a specified time period per 1,000 population of all ages. **Table 5.4** shows that the crude marriage rate for the year 2015 was the highest in the past ten years. The rate has increased slightly from 5.45 in 2016 to 5.50 in 2017.

Table 5.4: Crude Marriage Rate by Year of Marriage – 2007-2017

Year	Population	Marriages	Married persons	Crude Marriage Rate
2007	1,756,651	4,997	9,994	5.69
2008	1,776,283	5,037	10,074	5.67
2009	1,798,372	4,521	9,042	5.03
2010	1,822,858	4,416	8,832	4.85
2011	2,024,904	4,601	9,202	4.54
2012	2,070,984	5,214	10,428	5.04
2013	2,128,597	5,333	10,666	5.01
2014	2,166,650	5,591	11,822	5.45
2015	2,185,903	6,677	13,354	6.11
2016	2,219,732	6,051	12,102	5.45
2017	2,254,021	6,203	12,406	5.5

NB: Population beyond 2011 –used Population Projections 2011-2026 (low variant)

6.0. DEATHS

Summary Table

		2011 ^(c)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Population	Number	2,024,904	2,068,529	2,110,050	2,149,255	2,185,903	2,219,732	2,254,021
Total deaths (projected)	Number	18,776	18,329	17,893	17,463	17,079	16,780	16,619
All deaths (occurred and registered)	Number	13,301	12,270	11,967	12,177	13,030	12,825	12 386
Death registration	Percent	..	66.9	66.9	69.7	76.3	76.4	74.5
Infant deaths	Number	..	..	960	1,045	1,012	1,041	998
CDR(a)(registered deaths)	Rate	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.6	6	5.8	5.5
CDR(projected deaths)	Rate	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3
Infant mortality rate(b)	Rate	17	..	21.2	20.8	21.3	23.0	21.8

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population

(b) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

(c) 2011 population and housing census

6.1 Death Registration

The death registration collection includes all deaths that occurred and were registered in the country during the reference year and deaths that occurred in earlier years that have not previously been registered. Also deaths that occurred in the reference year but were registered in the subsequent year were included provided the registration was done within the specified period (within 30 days of occurrence). These are mostly deaths that occurred towards the end of the reference year. Included also are persons whose place of usual residence was outside the country provided the death occurred within borders.

There has been an increase in death registration from 66.9 percent in 2012 to 74.5 percent in 2017. This shows that the population is responding positively to the Civil and National Registration departments' campaigns on registration of vital events.

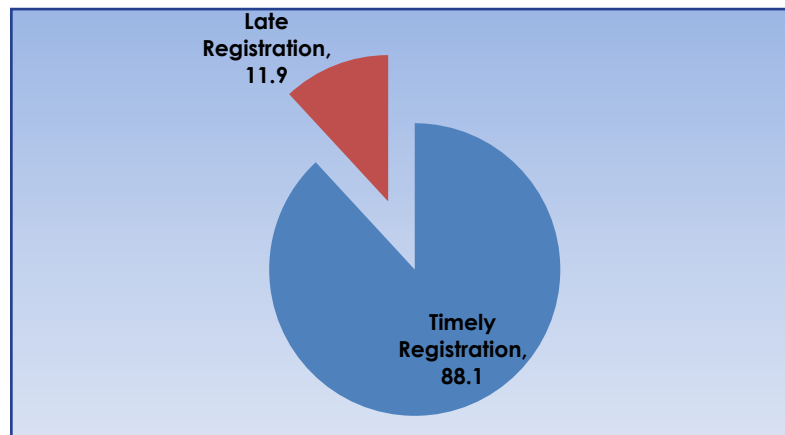
This section provides the distributions of all deaths that were registered in 2017, and those that occurred in 2017 and were registered in the first month of 2018 by age, sex, marital status, educational level, place or institution of death occurrence, district of usual residence of the deceased and center of registration.

6.2 Timely and Late Deaths Registration

According to the Births and Deaths Act of Civil and National registration (CNR), deaths are considered to be late if they are registered after the expiry of thirty days from the date of occurrence.

Chart 17 below shows that of all the deaths registered in 2017 only 11.9 percent were late registration.

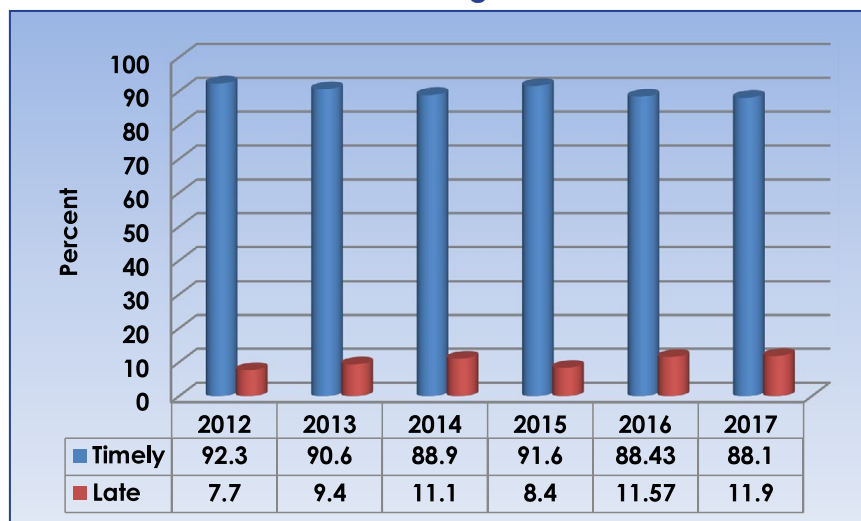
Chart 17: Timely and late registration of deaths -2017



6.3. Trends in deaths

From 2012 to 2017 timely registration of deaths has been hovering around 90 percent. This number refers to only deaths that were registered within the stipulated time.

Chart 18 : Trends in death registration 2012-2017



6.4. Registered deaths by age and sex

The number of deaths is affected by the size and age structure of the population. **Chart 19** shows that there are more male deaths than female deaths over the years. The highest number of deaths occurred in 2015 for both males and females and after that the deaths took a downward trend. There were 6,601 male deaths compared to 5,785 female deaths that occurred and were registered in 2017. This result in a sex ratio of 114.1, which is the highest, recorded since 2011.

Chart 19: Trends in deaths occurrences by age and sex-2011-2017

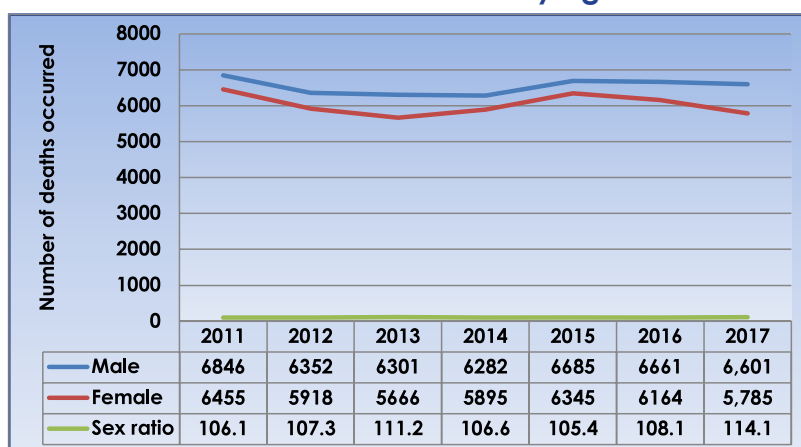


Chart 20 below shows the highest percentage of deaths from 80 years upwards. At infant stage, there is a wide gap between the male deaths and female deaths with more male children dying than their female counterparts. The gap decreases around 5 years and increases again at around 30 years still with more males than females dying.

Chart 20 : Percent distribution of deaths by age and sex -2017

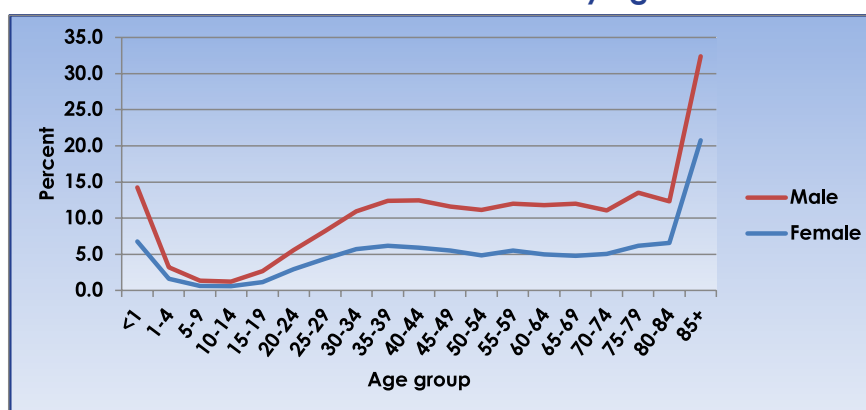
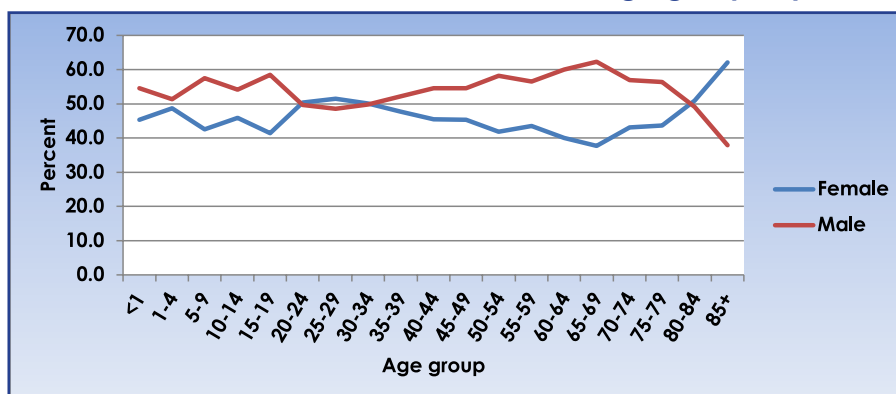


Chart 21 shows the percentage distribution of deaths by age group and sex. This is to establish the proportion of male and female deaths within age groups. From infancy (age <1) to 15-19 age group there were more male than female deaths. From age groups 20-24 to 30-34 there are more female deaths than males, probably due to issues related to child bearing as this is the most active period of reproduction. After 80 years male deaths proportion significantly decline as female proportion significantly increase and this could be due to the fact that the accumulated aged females over the years ultimately have to go and hence high percentages of death. (the accumulated aged females over the years ultimately have to go).....maybe we can craft it differently and throw in possible causes of death at that age bracket.

Chart 21: Percent distribution of deaths within age groups by sex – 2017

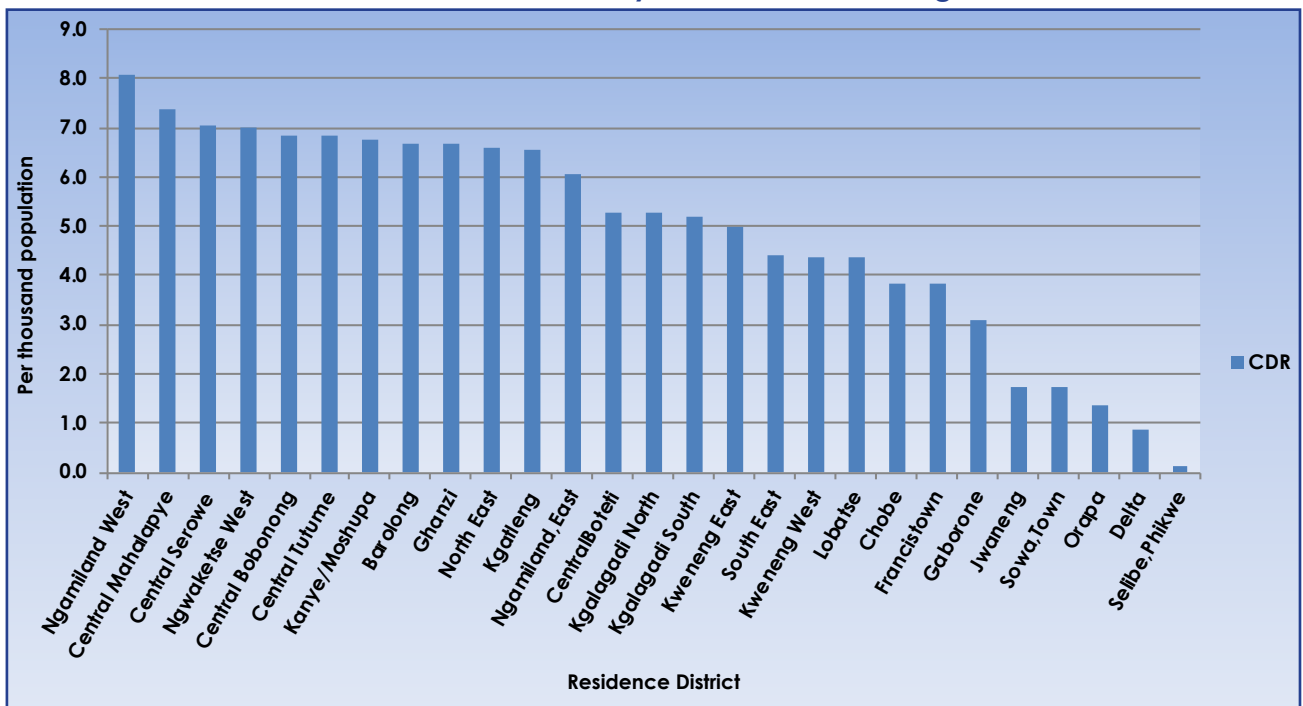


6.5. The Crude Death Rate

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) shows the level of mortality in an entire population and it is a key determinant of population growth. The CDR is affected by the age and sex composition of the population. A youthful population like Botswana will have lower CDR compared to aging populations. The World Bank (Data Bank) shows that in 2016 the World Crude Death rate was 7.6 deaths per a 1000 population. Botswana recorded a CDR of 7 deaths per a thousand population, lower than developed countries such as the United States of America and the United Kingdom which recorded 8 and 9 deaths per a thousand population respectively. Developed countries, because of their aging population, tend to have higher Crude death rates than developing countries with a youthful population.

A Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 5.5 deaths per a thousand population was recorded in 2017. The highest crude death rate was recorded by Ngamiland West and lowest by Selibe-Phikwe. It is worth noting that cities and towns have low CDR despite high registration of deaths. This could be due to the fact that patients with complicated health conditions from villages are referred to hospitals in towns and cities where they do not usually reside, and in case of death, they are normally registered at the facility of death. The age composition might also be at play because Towns and Cities are comprised of youthful and economically active people while the elders and retired reside in villages.

Chart 22 : Crude Death Rates by District of usual living-2017

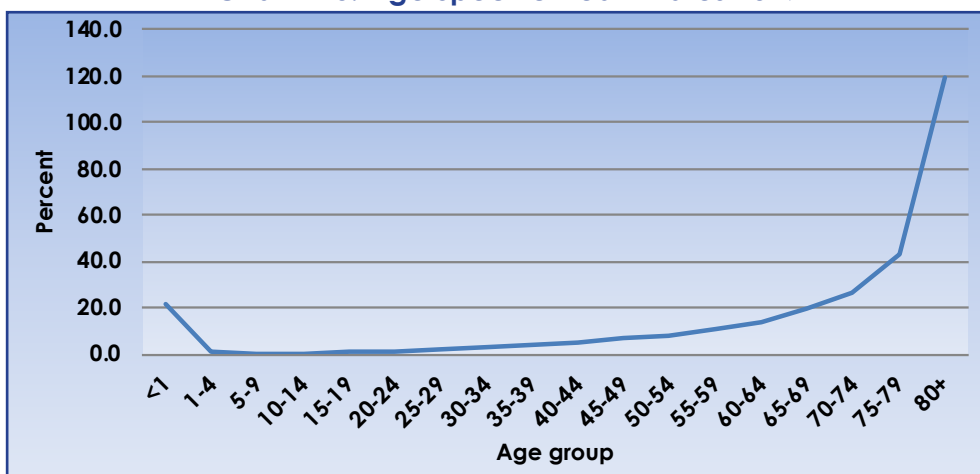


6.6. Age Specific Death Rates

Age Specific Death Rates (ASDR) are not affected by the age and sex composition of the population. The levels of mortality can be assessed at different stages of life. Deaths seem to be rapid during the first year of birth (<1year) and slows down during childhood then steadily increases through adolescence to adulthood.

The chart below shows an Infant Mortality Rate of 21.8 deaths per a thousand live births and the death rate sharply drops to 1.2 at age group 1-4 and remains at low levels till age group 20-24 when it starts to increase steadily to older ages.

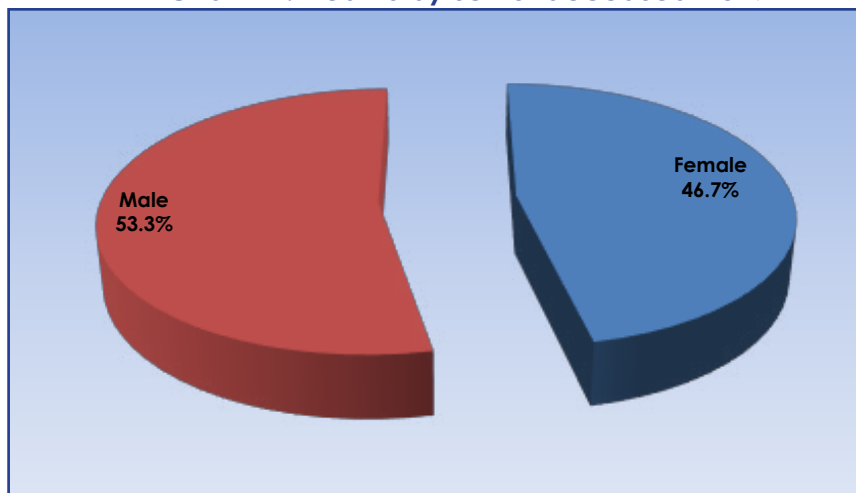
Chart 23: Age Specific Death Rates 2017



6.7. Registered deaths by sex of the deceased

Chart 23 shows that there were more male deaths (53.3 percent) registered compared to female deaths (46.7 percent).

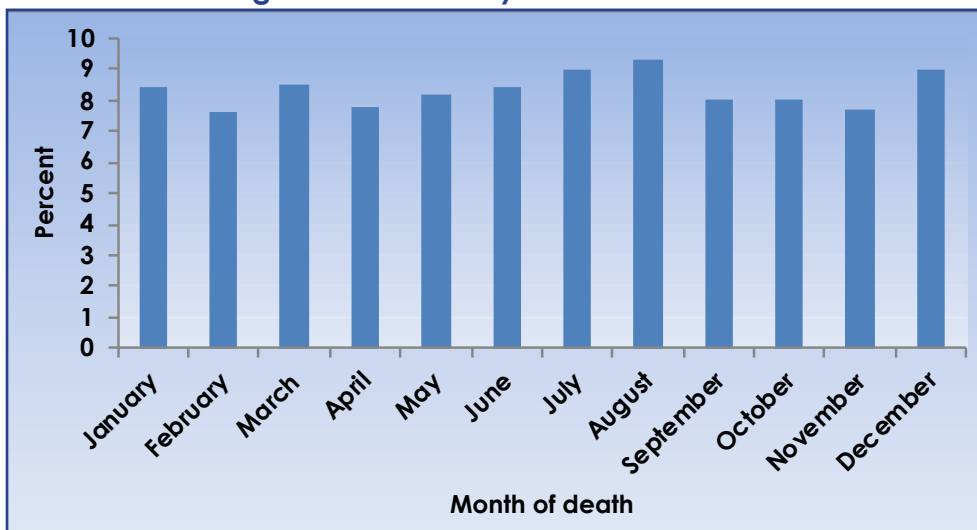
Chart 24: Deaths by sex of deceased-2017



6.8. Deaths by Month of Occurrence

Chart 24 below shows the percentage of registered deaths that occurred in 2017 by month of occurrence. The months of August recorded the highest (9.3) percentage of deaths, followed by July, December and March with around 9 percent each.

Chart 25: Registered deaths by month of Occurrence-2017



6.9. Centre of Registration

Table D4 shows that the highest number of deaths was registered at the country's two (2) referral hospitals. Princess Marina Hospital registered 2,054 deaths translating to 16.9 percent of the deaths, while Nyangabgwe registered 12.0 percent. This may be attributed to the fact that difficult cases which are likely to result in death are referred to these two hospitals from across the country.

6.10. Place of death occurrence, marital status and educational level

Table 6.1 shows that just over half of all registered deaths occurred in health facilities and the other half at home. About 50 percent of the deceased were reported to have been single at the time of death (children included). About 48 percent had at least primary education as their highest level of education.

Table 6.1 : Registered current deaths by place of death, marital status and level of education -2017

Place of death	2017 deaths	Percent
Health Facility	6,676	53.9
Home	5,710	46.1
Total	12,386	100.0

Marital Status	2017 deaths	Percent
Divorced	173	1.4
Married	4,319	34.9
Single	6,311	51.0
Widowed	1,583	12.8
Total	12,386	100.0

Level of education	2017 deaths	Percent
Higher	468	3.8
None	3,960	32.0
Post-Secondary	291	2.3
Primary	6,055	48.9
Secondary	1,612	13.0
Total	12,386	100.0

Appendix

Table B1: Registered Live births by registration centre and sex of child -2017

Registration centre	Current Births			Non-Current Births			All registered births		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Athlone Hospital	275	237	512	86	89	175	361	326	687
Bamalete Lutheran Ho	659	684	1,343	233	201	434	892	885	1,777
Barolong	343	315	658	106	104	210	449	419	868
Bokamoso Hospital	303	328	631	110	104	214	413	432	845
Borakanelo	345	332	677	131	115	246	476	447	923
Broadhurst	733	672	1,405	245	253	498	978	925	1,903
Central-Bobonong	405	377	782	124	129	253	529	506	1,035
Central-Boteti	779	737	1,516	235	198	433	1,014	935	1,949
Central-Mahalapye	420	394	814	133	126	259	553	520	1,073
Central-Serowe	333	317	650	102	94	196	435	411	846
Central-Tutume	472	526	998	165	161	326	637	687	1,324
Charleshill	62	53	115	19	12	31	81	65	146
Chobe	217	195	412	71	64	135	288	259	547
Deborah Relief	349	347	696	123	102	225	472	449	921
Francistown	544	558	1,102	187	199	386	731	757	1,488
G-West Clinic	12	6	18	1	-	1	13	6	19
Gaborone	185	174	359	57	74	131	242	248	490
Ghanzi	192	182	374	73	64	137	265	246	511
Ghanzi Primary Hosp	422	388	810	137	137	274	559	525	1,084
Gumare	410	412	822	136	130	266	546	542	1,088
Hukuntsi	241	233	474	81	81	162	322	314	636
Jwaneng	124	134	258	35	31	66	159	165	324
Jwaneng Hosp	246	248	494	78	97	175	324	345	669
Kgalagadi	279	267	546	84	104	188	363	371	734
Kgatleng	319	278	597	88	83	171	407	361	768
Kweneng	403	435	838	146	120	266	549	555	1,104
Lesirane Clinic	395	336	731	95	111	206	490	447	937
Letlhakeng	254	258	512	75	81	156	329	339	668
Letsholathebe Hosp	1,097	1,026	2,123	421	401	822	1,518	1,427	2,945
Lobatse	176	170	346	48	57	105	224	227	451
Mabutsane	94	59	153	20	18	38	114	77	191
Mahalapye Hospital	784	765	1,549	222	233	455	1,006	998	2,004
Mobile	360	316	676	100	84	184	460	400	860
Moshupa	234	231	465	63	55	118	297	286	583
Nata	248	230	478	70	68	138	318	298	616
Ngamiland	325	313	638	133	118	251	458	431	889
Ngwaketse	555	597	1,152	182	174	356	737	771	1,508
North-East	267	261	528	97	98	195	364	359	723
Nyangabgwe Hospital	1,722	1,750	3,472	628	540	1,168	2,350	2,290	4,640
Orapa	13	15	28	2	1	3	15	16	31
Palapye	672	749	1,421	205	191	396	877	940	1,817
Princess Marina Hosp	2,233	2,176	4,409	691	680	1,371	2,924	2,856	5,780

Table B1 Continued: Registered Live births by registration centre and sex of child -2017

	Current Births			Non-Current Births			All registered births		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Registration centre									
Ramotswa	33	48	81	16	9	25	49	57	106
Scottish Livingstone	987	847	1,834	289	298	587	1,276	1,145	2,421
Sefhare	311	283	594	89	93	182	400	376	776
Sekgoma Hospital	701	721	1,422	236	220	456	937	941	1,878
Selebi-Phikwe	467	444	911	163	144	307	630	588	1,218
Shakawe	248	243	491	93	90	183	341	333	674
Sowa	36	30	66	14	12	26	50	42	92
Spg Hospital	340	339	679	89	99	188	429	438	867
Tlokweng	128	117	245	38	21	59	166	138	304
Tonota	188	197	385	60	69	129	248	266	514
Total	21,940	21,350	43,290	7,125	6,837	13,962	29,065	28,187	57,252

Table B2: Live births by district of birth and place of usual residence of mother-2017

District of Birth	District of usual Residence			Total
	Other District	Same district	Not stated	
Gaborone	4,377	2,797	439	7,613
Francistown	3,899	1,285	28	5,212
Lobatse	509	364	-	873
Selibe Phikwe	976	378	5	1,359
Orapa	444	76	10	530
Jwaneng	598	170	1	769
Sowa	-	3	-	3
Southern	202	1,151	1	1,354
Barolong	32	529	1	562
Ngwaketse west	8	125	1	134
South East	1,026	1,019	23	2,068
Kweneng East	1,505	3,171	17	4,693
Kweneng West	28	314	4	346
Kgatleng	92	1,132	2	1,226
Central Palapye	359	2,831	1	3,191
Central Mahalapye	252	2,519	9	2,780
Central Bobonong	52	921	2	975
Central Boteti	223	558	9	790
Central Tutume	58	1,362	6	1,426
north east	98	454	4	556
Ngamiland East	850	2,280	23	3,153
Ngamiland West	68	1,113	16	1,197
Chobe	28	425	1	454
Ghanzi	70	1,108	4	1,182
Kgalagadi South	43	494	4	541
Kgalagadi North	46	252	5	303
Total	15,843	26,831	616	43,290

Table B3: Live births by age group, level of education and place of usual residence of mother-2017

	Not Stated	None	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	Higher	Total
Age group							
12-14	-	1	10	5	-	2	18
15-19	-	41	836	2,421	257	42	3,597
20-24	-	86	2,516	6,159	1,534	1,039	11,334
25-29	1	103	2,397	4,984	1,623	1,775	10,883
30-34	-	145	2,210	4,240	1,128	1,812	9,535
35-39	-	128	1,586	2,587	581	967	5,849
40-44	-	78	557	737	124	217	1,713
45-49	-	20	57	21	2	17	117
50+	-	3	4	1	-	-	8
Not stated	-	15	113	83	10	15	236
Total	1	620	10,286	21,238	5,259	5,886	43,290
Place of Usual Residence							
Gaborone	-	14	1,354	710	388	1,162	3,628
Francistown	-	10	201	657	184	336	1,388
Lobatse	1	3	88	234	86	100	512
Selibe Phikwe	-	4	65	227	55	88	439
Orapa	-	-	5	35	32	44	116
Jwaneng	-	1	26	75	47	64	213
Sowa	-	-	4	3	5	5	17
Ngwaketse	-	27	474	1,338	312	480	2,631
Barolong	-	13	225	580	215	112	1,145
Ngwaketse west	-	15	60	156	21	14	266
South East	-	9	410	612	208	449	1,688
Kweneng East	-	68	1,572	2,516	627	655	5,438
Kweneng West	-	47	265	460	39	35	846
Kgatleng	-	7	349	705	316	207	1,584
Central Palapye	-	41	596	2,351	540	516	4,044
Central Mahalapye	-	49	442	1,961	418	274	3,144
Central Bobonong	-	17	257	1,086	274	211	1,845
Central Boteti	-	35	157	624	135	90	1,041
Central Tutume	-	59	736	2,383	471	403	4,052
North east	-	20	319	938	206	211	1,694
Ngamiland South	-	15	1,142	948	228	136	2,469
Ngamiland West	-	50	438	937	76	57	1,558
Chobe	-	4	64	340	58	32	498
Delta	-	-	1	5	-	-	6
Ghanzi	-	94	324	629	102	78	1,227
CKGR	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kgalagadi South	-	5	95	320	140	54	614
Kgalagadi North	-	5	106	203	31	31	376
Other Countries	-	3	52	104	19	16	194
Not stated	-	4	459	101	26	26	616
Total	1	620	10,286	21,238	5,259	5,886	43,290

Table B4: Live births by age and marital status of mother -2017

	Mother's marital status				Total
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	
Age group					
12-14	18	-	-	-	18
15-19	3,185	410	2	-	3,597
20-24	9,463	1,861	6	4	11,334
25-29	8,282	2,587	12	2	10,883
30-34	6,153	3,349	31	2	9,535
35-39	3,489	2,320	28	12	5,849
40-44	969	719	11	14	1,713
45-49	64	52	-	1	117
50+	6	2	-	-	8
Not stated	108	128	-	-	236
Total	31,737	11,428	90	35	43,290

Table B5: Live births by month of birth and place of usual residence-2017

	Place of Residence			Total
	Other District	Same District	Not stated	
Month of birth				
January	1,402	2,322	97	3,821
February	1,332	2,174	80	3,586
March	1,444	2,505	95	4,044
April	1,410	2,235	82	3,727
May	1,368	2,315	54	3,737
June	1,391	2,204	20	3,615
July	1,292	2,243	21	3,556
August	1,273	2,214	28	3,515
September	1,274	2,179	23	3,476
October	1,240	2,219	35	3,494
November	1,138	2,050	31	3,219
December	1,279	2,171	50	3,500
Total	15,843	26,831	616	43,290

Table B6: Live births by place of usual residence and age of mother-2017

	Place of usual Residence			Total
	Other District	Same district	Not stated	
Age group				
12-14	7	11	-	18
15-19	1,192	2,361	44	3,597
20-24	3,974	7,196	164	11,334
25-29	3,921	6,819	143	10,883
30-34	3,660	5,754	121	9,535
35-39	2,301	3,463	85	5,849
40-44	679	1,010	24	1,713
45-49	41	74	2	117
50+	1	6	1	8
Not stated	67	137	32	236
Total	15,843	26,831	616	43,290

Table B7: Live births by place of usual residence and age group of mother-2017

	Age group of mother										Total
	12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	
District of usual Residence											
Gaborone	3	124	692	958	1,038	629	156	9	-	19	3,628
Francistown	-	76	314	391	355	197	47	1	-	7	1,388
Lobatse	1	44	132	108	109	97	19	1	-	1	512
Selibe Phikwe	-	25	102	114	96	73	25	1	-	3	439
Orapa	-	4	15	34	42	13	6	2	-	-	116
Jwaneng	-	7	36	56	61	35	14	2	-	2	213
Sowa	-	-	4	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	17
Ngwaketse/southern	1	209	725	664	537	376	104	5	-	10	2,631
Barolong	-	138	342	273	214	125	43	1	-	9	1,145
Ngwaketse west	-	32	72	61	55	33	12	1	-	-	266
South East	-	85	376	432	419	287	78	4	1	6	1,688
Kweneng East	3	357	1,389	1,420	1,228	772	232	15	-	22	5,438
Kweneng West	-	103	212	199	188	100	33	5	1	5	846
Kgatleng	-	90	381	447	397	210	51	2	-	6	1,584
Central Palapye	2	353	1,156	1,032	835	498	151	11	-	6	4,044
Central Mahalapye	-	293	905	775	615	422	109	11	-	14	3,144
Central Bobonong	-	155	518	497	381	210	74	4	-	6	1,845
Central Boteti	1	101	326	217	231	116	36	3	-	10	1,041
Central Tutume	3	404	1,159	1,002	820	491	154	9	1	9	4,052
North east	1	141	494	452	355	194	46	3	-	8	1,694
Ngamiland East	2	264	612	599	528	321	112	4	-	27	2,469
Ngamiland West	-	190	443	333	309	200	68	5	1	9	1,558
Chobe	-	36	137	113	109	65	29	1	-	8	498
Delta	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	6
Ghanzi	1	185	332	291	227	129	44	10	3	5	1,227
CKGR	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kgalagadi South	-	83	161	143	114	85	25	3	-	-	614
Kgalagadi North	-	38	106	71	91	51	16	1	-	2	376
Other Countries	-	16	27	50	55	31	5	1	-	9	194
Not stated	-	44	164	143	121	85	24	2	1	32	616
Total	18	3,597	11,334	10,883	9,535	5,849	1,713	117	8	236	43,290

Table B8: Live births by district of birth and place of birth-2017

District of Birth	Place of birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
Gaborone	7,599	14	7,613
Francistown	5,207	5	5,212
Lobatse	869	4	873
Selibe Phikwe	1,348	11	1,359
Orapa	528	2	530
Jwaneng	768	1	769
Sowa	3	-	3
Ngwaketse/southern	1,348	6	1,354
Barolong	557	5	562
Ngwaketse west	134	-	134
South East	2,019	49	2,068
Kweneng East	4,682	11	4,693
Kweneng West	346	-	346
Kgatleng	1,226	-	1,226
Central Palapye	3,191	-	3,191
Central Mahalapye	2,779	1	2,780
Central Bobonong	974	1	975
Central Boteti	790	-	790
Central Tutume	1,424	2	1,426
north east	555	1	556
Ngamiland East	3,151	2	3,153
Ngamiland West	1,197	-	1,197
Chobe	454	-	454
Ghanzi	1,181	1	1,182
Kgalagadi South	541	-	541
Kgalagadi North	303	-	303
Total	43,174	116	43,290

Table B9: Live births by birth weight and place birth-2017

Birth Weight (grams)	Place of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
<500	79	-	79
500-999	229	1	230
1000-1499	510	-	510
1500-1999	989	1	990
2000-2499	3,232	4	3,236
2500-2999	12,177	39	12,216
3000-3499	16,790	49	16,839
3500-3999	6,970	17	6,987
4000-4499	1,164	2	1,166
4500-4999	136	1	137
5000+	18	-	18
Not stated	880	2	882
Total	43,174	116	43,290

Table B10: Live births by birth weight and gestational period-2017

Birth Weight(grams)	Gestational Age(weeks)									Total
	<20	20-21	22-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-41	42+	Not stated	
<500	3	-	4	-	4	5	55	2	6	79
500-999	4	3	154	52	6	-	5	2	4	230
1000-1499	6	2	80	253	110	15	21	-	23	510
1500-1999	6	1	15	188	516	74	149	-	41	990
2000-2499	12	-	9	61	736	499	1,743	48	128	3,236
2500-2999	1	-	10	64	718	902	9,534	363	624	12,216
3000-3499	4	1	5	38	373	506	14,316	859	737	16,839
3500-3999	2	-	1	9	64	124	5,939	559	289	6,987
4000-4499	1	-	-	-	2	15	962	138	48	1,166
4500-4999	-	-	-	-	-	3	116	15	3	137
5000+	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	3	-	18
Not stated	-	-	1	8	25	19	255	19	555	882
Total	39	7	279	673	2,555	2,163	33,108	2,008	2,458	43,290

Table B11: Live births by birth weight and age of mother-2017

	Age group										Total
	12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	
Birth Weight(grams)											
<500	-	11	20	20	11	9	8	-	-	-	79
500-999	1	15	50	70	54	28	10	-	-	2	230
1000-1499	1	57	120	130	105	73	20	2	-	2	510
1500-1999	-	109	223	201	227	170	51	3	1	5	990
2000-2499	-	320	800	721	695	483	176	16	1	24	3,236
2500-2999	10	1,207	3,358	2,823	2,533	1,639	531	44	1	70	12,216
3000-3499	4	1,338	4,627	4,390	3,654	2,138	579	33	2	74	16,839
3500-3999	1	398	1,632	1,971	1,709	983	238	13	1	41	6,987
4000-4499	-	43	224	340	314	189	51	2	-	3	1,166
4500-4999	-	1	19	27	55	25	9	1	-	-	137
5000+	-	-	3	4	2	8	1	-	-	-	18
Not stated	1	98	258	186	176	104	39	3	2	15	882
Total	18	3,597	11,334	10,883	9,535	5,849	1,713	117	8	236	43,290

Table B12: Live births by birth weight and level of education - 2017

	Level of Education						Total
	Not stated	None	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	Higher	
Birth Weight (grams)							
<500	-	4	20	40	7	8	79
500-999	-	2	87	86	26	29	230
1000-1499	-	9	180	204	62	55	510
1500-1999	-	22	341	435	89	103	990
2000-2499	-	62	921	1,578	334	341	3,236
2500-2999	-	195	2,958	6,245	1,334	1,484	12,216
3000-3499	-	189	3,699	8,371	2,201	2,379	16,839
3500-3999	-	49	1,547	3,331	911	1,149	6,987
4000-4499	-	9	280	477	175	225	1,166
4500-4999	-	-	37	46	20	34	137
5000+	-	1	4	7	4	2	18
Not stated	1	78	212	418	96	77	882
Total	1	620	10,286	21,238	5,259	5,886	43,290

Table M1: A Summary of Marriages-2008-2017

	Year of marriage									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total marriages	5,037	4,521	4,416	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203
Quarterly Totals										
Jan-March	548	503	437	481	515	563	491	603	608	1,042
Apr-June	822	875	837	740	878	846	1,004	1,292	1,186	1,229
July-Sept	1,449	1,280	1,345	1,362	1,568	1,654	1,810	2,216	1,560	1,919
Oct-Dec	2,281	1,863	1,797	2,018	2,253	2,270	2,286	2,566	2,697	2,013
Total	5,037	4,521	4,416	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203
Previous Marital Status										
Males										
Bachelor	4,629	4,124	4,022	4,133	4,739	4,858	5,068	6,008	5,496	5,802
Divorced	280	289	298	352	354	347	401	482	395	299
Widowed	128	108	96	116	121	128	122	187	160	102
Total	5,037	4,521	4,416	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203
Females										
Spinster	4,898	4,367	4,245	4,424	5,019	5,157	5,384	6,421	5,822	6,053
Divorced	96	101	124	124	142	128	165	186	173	114
Widowed	43	53	47	53	53	48	42	70	56	36
Total	5,037	4,521	4,416	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203
First marriage for both	4,550	4,034	3,924	4,040	4,634	4,774	4,947	5,868	5,363	5,679
First marriage for one	427	423	419	477	490	466	558	693	592	497
Remarriage for both	60	64	73	84	90	93	86	116	96	27
Total	5,037	4,521	4,416	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203
Type of marriage										
After Banns	4,950	4,453	4,401	4,440	5,093	5,278	5,479	6,546	5,969	6,190
Special License	87	68	12	161	121	55	112	131	82	13
Total	5,037	4,521	4,416	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203

Table M2: Age in combination at time of marriage -2017

	Female Age Group											Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Male Age Group												
20-24	3	26	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
25-29	3	138	320	69	10	2	1	3	-	-	1	547
30-34	-	128	553	500	90	17	6	3	-	-	-	1,297
35-39	1	47	314	595	378	49	12	4	-	-	1	1,401
40-44	-	22	122	286	379	163	41	3	-	1	1	1,018
45-49	-	7	40	97	193	162	80	18	4	2	-	603
50-54	-	4	11	38	82	116	106	61	9	1	1	429
55-59	-	1	5	15	42	56	84	79	33	3	2	320
60-64	-	1	4	4	10	23	30	57	48	23	4	204
65+	-	-	3	4	5	12	24	35	63	84	113	343
Total	7	374	1,380	1,611	1,190	600	384	263	157	114	123	6,203

Table M3: Marriages by Age at time of marriage and previous marital status -2017

Age group	Previous Marital Status								Total
	Bachelor	Divorcee	Widower	Total	Spinster	Divorcee	Widower	Total	
15-19	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
20-24	41	-	-	41	366	6	2	374	374
25-29	547	-	-	547	1,350	25	5	1,380	1,380
30-34	1,288	8	1	1,297	1,582	24	5	1,611	1,611
35-39	1,376	25	-	1,401	1,156	26	8	1,190	1,190
40-44	947	60	11	1,018	590	9	1	600	600
45-49	522	68	13	603	361	14	9	384	384
50-54	355	56	18	429	256	4	3	263	263
55-59	261	37	22	320	153	3	1	157	157
60-64	170	24	10	204	111	2	1	114	114
65+	295	21	27	343	121	1	1	123	123
Total	5,802	299	102	6,203	6,053	114	36	6,203	

Table M4: Marriages by age of bride and district of residence at time of marriage-2017

	Female Age Group											Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
District of usual residence												
Gaborone	1	82	335	321	196	69	43	20	10	5	2	1,084
Francistown	1	31	108	125	80	31	19	8	5	-	1	409
Selibe Phikwe	-	5	26	26	36	8	8	5	2	-	-	116
Sowa	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ngwaketse/southern	-	26	84	116	88	47	28	32	20	11	12	464
Barolong	-	2	18	26	10	15	5	7	8	3	5	99
Ngwaketse west	-	-	3	3	8	8	12	9	4	9	6	62
South East	-	16	47	52	62	33	22	5	-	1	1	239
Kweneng East	1	75	202	230	187	88	46	29	17	5	8	888
Kweneng West	-	5	32	20	13	13	9	12	9	9	2	124
Kgatleng	-	28	113	131	82	52	31	14	5	3	1	460
Central Palapye	-	16	101	107	77	53	31	24	17	10	17	453
Central Mahalapye	1	8	34	69	53	25	26	22	12	16	27	293
Central Bobonong	-	4	30	34	28	18	9	12	4	3	-	142
Central Boteti	-	8	38	47	38	17	8	2	1	1	2	162
Central Tutume	-	24	35	65	83	36	32	29	26	28	35	393
north east	-	12	35	33	24	17	11	6	8	4	2	152
Ngamiland East	-	17	59	82	47	32	14	14	2	2	1	270
Ngamiland West	-	2	14	25	20	5	4	2	-	-	-	72
Chobe	-	4	14	27	9	5	3	1	1	1	-	65
Ghanzi	1	2	18	22	14	7	7	2	1	-	-	74
Kgalagadi South	1	4	7	18	8	12	6	5	3	2	1	67
Kgalagadi North	-	2	8	17	14	1	4	1	1	-	-	48
Other Countries	1	1	19	14	13	8	6	2	1	1	-	66
Total	7	374	1,380	1,611	1,190	600	384	263	157	114	123	6,203

Table M5: Marriages by age of groom and district of residence at time of marriage-2017

	Male Age Group										Total
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
District of usual residence											
Gaborone	10	157	314	292	181	100	50	24	13	14	1,155
Francistown	4	47	103	105	70	27	16	9	6	8	395
Selibe Phikwe	1	10	26	35	31	10	6	5	1	3	128
Sowa	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	6
Southern	3	33	75	113	62	48	50	35	16	30	465
Barolong	-	7	13	13	13	9	9	8	6	9	87
Ngwaketse west	1	4	6	8	10	9	6	6	8	14	72
South East	2	19	42	38	35	24	24	15	6	4	209
Kweneng East	6	78	163	171	139	90	56	41	21	25	790
Kweneng West	-	5	31	26	27	9	16	9	10	18	151
Kgatleng	1	36	114	102	61	47	27	21	13	9	431
Central Palapye	3	26	73	85	77	41	29	35	25	38	432
Central Mahalapye	1	9	41	35	37	27	16	23	22	53	264
Central Bobonong	2	9	17	25	25	21	17	8	6	4	134
Central Boteti	-	16	62	59	37	13	7	3	1	3	201
Central Tutume	-	16	43	73	58	44	38	36	26	74	408
north east	1	12	22	28	23	18	8	14	6	7	139
Ngamiland East	1	15	70	62	41	17	16	9	6	11	248
Ngamiland West	1	3	12	22	14	10	2	2	-	1	67
Chobe	2	6	15	22	11	7	1	1	1	1	67
Ghanzi	1	7	9	21	19	7	7	6	3	2	82
Kgalagadi South	-	4	9	10	11	6	9	6	4	7	66
Kgalagadi North	1	3	8	17	8	2	5	-	1	3	48
Other Countries	-	25	29	36	26	17	14	3	3	5	158
Total	41	547	1,297	1,401	1,018	603	429	320	204	343	6,203

Table M6: Previous marital status of the marrying persons-2017

	Males	Total	Females						
			Percent	Spinster	Percent	Divorced	Percent	Widowed	Percent
2007	Bachelor	4,585	91.8	4,504	92.5	46	58.2	35	74.0
	Divorced	274	5.5	238	4.9	27	34.2	9	19.0
	Widowed	138	2.8	129	2.6	6	7.6	3	6.0
	Total	4,997	100.0	4,871	100.0	79	100.0	47	100.0
2008	Bachelor	4,629	91.9	4,550	92.9	83	55.2	26	60.5
	Divorced	280	5.6	235	4.8	37	38.5	8	18.6
	Widowed	128	2.5	113	2.3	6	6.3	9	20.9
	Total	5,037	100.0	4,898	100.0	96	100.0	43	100.0
2009	Bachelor	4,124	91.2	4,034	92.4	54	53.5	36	67.9
	Divorced	289	6.4	237	5.4	38	37.6	14	26.4
	Widowed	108	2.4	96	2.2	9	8.9	3	5.7
	Total	4,521	100.0	4,367	100.0	101	100.0	53	100.0
2010	Bachelor	4,022	91.1	3,924	92.4	67	54.0	31	66.0
	Divorced	298	6.7	241	5.7	45	36.3	12	25.5
	Widowed	96	2.2	80	1.9	12	9.7	4	8.5
	Total	4,416	100.0	4,245	100.0	124	100.0	47	100.0
2011	Bachelor	4,133	89.8	4,040	91.3	67	54.0	26	49.1
	Divorced	352	7.7	289	6.5	48	38.7	15	28.3
	Widowed	116	2.5	95	2.1	9	7.3	12	22.6
	Total	4,601	100.0	4,424	100.0	124	100.0	53	100.0
2012	Bachelor	4,739	90.9	4,634	92.3	71	50.0	34	64.2
	Divorced	354	6.8	282	5.6	60	42.3	12	22.6
	Widowed	121	2.3	103	2.1	11	7.7	7	13.2
	Total	5,214	100.0	5,019	100.0	142	100.0	53	100.0
2013	Bachelor	4,858	91.1	4,775	89.5	51	39.8	32	66.7
	Divorced	347	6.5	276	5.4	61	47.7	10	20.8
	Widowed	128	2.4	106	2.1	16	12.5	6	12.5
	Total	5,333	100.0	5,157	100.0	128	100.0	48	100.0
2014	Bachelor	5,068	90.6	4,947	91.9	94	57.0	27	64.3
	Divorced	401	7.2	331	6.1	62	37.6	8	19.0
	Widowed	122	2.2	106	2.0	9	5.5	7	16.7
	Total	5,591	100.0	5,384	100.0	165	100.0	42	100.0
2015	Bachelor	6,008	90.0	5,868	91.4	101	54.3	39	55.7
	Divorced	482	7.2	398	6.2	65	34.9	19	27.1
	Widowed	187	2.8	155	2.4	20	10.8	12	17.1
	Total	6,677	100.0	6,421	100.0	186	100.0	70	100.0
2016	Bachelor	5,496	90.8	5,363	92.1	97	56.1	36	64.3
	Divorced	395	6.5	322	5.5	62	35.8	11	19.6
	Widowed	160	2.6	137	2.4	14	8.1	9	16.1
	Total	6,051	100.0	5,822	100.0	173	100.0	56	100.0
2017	Bachelor	5,802	93.5	5,679	93.8	90	78.9	33	91.7
	Divorced	299	4.8	279	4.6	18	15.8	2	5.6
	Widowed	102	1.6	95	1.6	6	5.3	1	2.8
	Total	6,203	100.0	6,053	100.0	114	100.0	36	100.0

Table D1: Deaths occurrences by time of occurrence and district of death-2017

District of Death	Current		Non-current		Total		Grand Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Gaborone	951	1053	47	47	998	1100	2 098
Francistown	611	771	24	24	635	795	1 430
Lobatse	77	103	8	9	85	112	197
Selibe Phikwe	115	80	12	0	127	80	207
Orapa	19	24	1	0	20	24	44
Jwaneng	47	70	4	2	51	72	123
Sowa Town	2	1	0	0	2	1	3
Ngwaketse	354	397	123	108	477	505	982
Barolong	81	112	12	14	93	126	219
Ngwaketse West	17	24	5	4	22	28	50
South East	147	202	24	11	171	213	384
Kweneng East	629	747	112	90	741	837	1 578
Kweneng West	67	66	18	8	85	74	159
Kgatleng	276	275	28	33	304	308	612
Central-Serowe	453	638	103	53	556	691	1 247
Central-Mahalapye	403	448	102	61	505	509	1 014
Central-Bobonong	196	174	51	30	247	204	451
Central-Boteti	143	136	16	18	159	154	313
Central-Tutume	311	310	70	51	381	361	742
North East	117	117	16	33	133	150	283
Ngamilang South	307	331	24	42	331	373	704
Ngamiland West	172	179	32	21	204	200	404
Chobe	49	48	9	8	58	56	114
Ngamiland Delta	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ghanzi	135	165	41	16	176	181	357
Kgalagadi South	64	78	26	14	90	92	182
Kgalagadi North	41	52	6	7	47	59	106
Total	5785	6601	914	704	6699	7305	14 004

Table D2: Deaths occurrences by time of occurrence and district of usual residence-2017

	Current			Non-current			Grand Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
District of usual Residence									
Gaborone	377	430	807	13	20	33	390	450	840
Francistown	191	227	418	6	13	19	197	240	437
Lobatse	56	65	121	5	8	13	61	73	134
Selibe Phikwe	4	2	6	1	-	1	5	2	7
Orapa	4	9	13	1	-	1	5	9	14
Jwaneng	15	19	34	1	-	1	16	19	35
Sowa Town	4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7
Ngwaketse	422	517	939	103	104	207	525	621	1 146
Barolong	169	227	396	39	30	69	208	257	465
Ngwaketse West	48	64	112	9	7	16	57	71	128
South East	207	245	452	22	13	35	229	258	487
Kweneng East	694	822	1 516	126	94	220	820	916	1 736
Kweneng West	117	112	229	20	8	28	137	120	257
Kgatleng	338	343	681	35	33	68	373	376	749
Central-Serowe	604	791	1 395	115	56	171	719	847	1 566
Central-Mahalapye	436	473	909	96	55	151	532	528	1 060
Central-Bobonong	266	242	508	54	31	85	320	273	593
Central-Boteti	161	175	336	15	18	33	176	193	369
Central-Tutume	533	580	1 113	77	62	139	610	642	1 252
North East	220	225	445	23	40	63	243	265	508
Ngamilang South	305	317	622	24	43	67	329	360	689
Ngamiland West	263	269	532	35	20	55	298	289	587
Chobe	50	53	103	9	8	17	59	61	120
Ngamiland Delta	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Ghanzi	151	186	337	42	15	57	193	201	394
Kgalagadi South	74	95	169	29	16	45	103	111	214
Kgalagadi North	55	69	124	9	9	18	64	78	142
Outside Botswana	17	39	56	3	1	4	20	40	60
Not stated	3	1	4	2	-	2	5	1	6
Total	5 785	6 601	12 386	914	704	1 618	6 699	7 305	14 004

Table D3: Current deaths by district of usual residence, time of registration and sex of the deceased-2017

District of usual residence	Time of registration						Total
	< 1 month		1-12 months		More than 1 year		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Gaborone	374	426	3	4	-	-	807
Francistown	190	225	1	2	-	-	418
Lobatse	56	65	-	-	-	-	121
Selibe Phikwe	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
Orapa	4	9	-	-	-	-	13
Jwaneng	15	19	-	-	-	-	34
Sowa Town	4	3	-	-	-	-	7
Ngwaketse	421	515	1	2	-	-	939
Barolong	168	225	1	2	-	-	396
Ngwaketse West	48	63	-	1	-	-	112
South East	207	244	-	1	-	-	452
Kweneng East	690	814	4	8	-	-	1,516
Kweneng West	117	107	-	5	-	-	229
Kgatleng	336	339	2	4	-	-	681
Central-Serowe	603	784	1	7	-	-	1,395
Central-Mahalapye	435	464	1	8	-	1	909
Central-Bobonong	265	239	1	3	-	-	508
Central-Boteti	160	174	1	-	-	1	336
Central-Tutume	531	570	2	9	-	1	1,113
North East	220	224	-	1	-	-	445
Ngamilang South	303	317	2	-	-	-	622
Ngamiland West	260	268	3	1	-	-	532
Chobe	50	50	-	3	-	-	103
Ngamiland Delta	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Ghanzi	149	183	2	3	-	-	337
Kgalagadi South	73	95	1	-	-	-	169
Kgalagadi North	54	67	1	2	-	-	124
Outside Botswana	17	36	-	3	-	-	56
Not stated	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Total	5,758	6,529	27	69	-	3	12,386

Table D4: Current deaths by time of registration and registration centre - 2017

Registration Centre	Time of registration			Total
	< 1 month	1-12 months	More than 1 year	
Athlone Hospital	175	-	-	175
Bamalefe Lutheran Ho	233	1	-	234
Barolong	230	-	-	230
Bokamoso Hospital	154	2	-	156
Borakanelo	159	-	-	159
Broadhurst	331	3	-	334
Central-Bobonong	213	1	-	214
Central-Boteti	292	2	1	295
Central-Mahalapye	120	2	-	122
Central-Serowe	123	-	-	123
Central-Tutume	292	5	-	297
Charleshill	17	2	-	19
Chobe	57	2	-	59
Deborah Relief	163	4	-	167
Francistown	287	3	1	291
Gaborone	204	4	-	208
Ghanzi	94	1	-	95
Ghanzi Primary Hosp	167	1	-	168
Gumare	196	2	-	198
Hukuntsi	85	3	-	88
Jwaneng	57	-	-	57
Jwaneng Hosp	98	-	-	98
Kgalagadi	144	-	-	144
Kgatleng	288	1	-	289
Kweneng	159	4	-	163
Lesirane Clinic	3	-	-	3
Letlhakeng	98	2	-	100
Letsholathebe Hosp	601	2	-	603
Lobatse	60	1	-	61
Mabutsane	23	2	-	25
Mahalapye Hospital	501	6	-	507
Mobile	2	1	-	3
Moshupa	264	1	-	265
Nata	110	2	-	112
Ngamiland	62	-	-	62
Ngwaketse	445	2	-	447

Table D4 Continued: Current deaths by time of registration and registration centre - 2017

	Time of registration			Total
	< 1 month	1-12 months	More than 1 year	
Registration Centre				
North-East	141	-	-	141
Nyangabgwe Hospital	1,383	9	-	1,392
Orapa	2	-	-	2
Palapye	432	3	-	435
Princess Marina Hosp	2,023	14	1	2,038
Ramotswa	10	1	-	11
Scottish Livingstone	522	-	-	522
Sefhare	129	1	-	130
Sekgoma Hospital	517	2	-	519
Selebi-Phikwe	233	2	-	235
Shakawe	136	1	-	137
Sowa	4	-	-	4
Spg Hospital	101	-	-	101
Tlokweg	50	-	-	50
Tonota	97	1	-	98
Total	12,287	96	3	12,386

Table D5 :Registered current deaths by age and sex - 2017

	Current deaths		
	Male	Female	Total
Neonatal (<7 days)	239	187	426
Late Neonatal (7-28 days)	104	92	196
Post Neonatal (28-365 days)	196	167	363
<1	539	446	985
1-4	113	108	221
5-9	54	39	93
10-14	45	38	83
15-19	110	65	175
20-24	185	142	327
25-29	256	198	454
30-34	346	287	633
35-39	406	334	740
40-44	422	334	756
45-49	394	296	690
50-54	401	275	676
55-59	429	319	748
60-64	452	296	748
65-69	467	287	754
70-74	379	300	679
75-79	487	364	851
80-84	378	396	774
85+	721	1,250	1,971
Not Stated	17	11	28
Total	6,601	5,785	12,386

Table D6: Deaths by district of usual residence and district of death-2017

	District of death		Total
	Same district	Other district	
Usual residence			
Gaborone	677	130	807
Francistown	384	34	418
Lobatse	94	27	121
Selibe Phikwe	2	4	6
Orapa	2	11	13
Jwaneng	23	11	34
Sowa Town	-	7	7
Ngwaketse	612	327	939
Barolong	176	220	396
Ngwaketse West	35	77	112
South East	271	181	452
Kweneng East	1,047	469	1,516
Kweneng West	104	125	229
Kgatleng	511	170	681
Central-Serowe	1,023	372	1,395
Central-Mahalapye	723	186	909
Central-Bobonong	328	180	508
Central-Boteti	228	108	336
Central-Tutume	584	529	1,113
North East	212	233	445
Ngamilang South	530	92	622
Ngamiland West	333	199	532
Chobe	84	19	103
Ngamiland Delta	-	2	2
Ghanzi	272	65	337
Kgalagadi South	133	36	169
Kgalagadi North	86	38	124
Outside Botswana	-	56	56
Not stated	-	4	4
Total	8,474	3,912	12,386

Table D7: Age specific death rates-2017

Age group	Population(2017)	Deaths	ASDR
<1	45 118	985	21.8
1-4	191 258	221	1.2
5-9	241 003	93	0.4
10-14	218 470	83	0.4
15-19	207 760	175	0.8
20-24	210 385	327	1.6
25-29	200 658	454	2.3
30-34	207 883	633	3
35-39	177 439	740	4.2
40-44	140 386	756	5.4
45-49	103 146	690	6.7
50-54	82 940	676	8.2
55-59	67 086	748	11.1
60-64	54 249	748	13.8
65-69	37 488	754	20.1
70-74	25 907	679	26.2
75-79	19 558	851	43.5
80+	23 289	2 773	119.1
Total	2 254 023	12 386	5.5

Table D8: Registered Current deaths by month of death, time of registration and sex of the deceased-2017

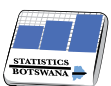
	< 1 month			1-12 months			More than 1 year			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Month of death												
January	562	482	1,044	7	6	13	3	-	3	572	488	1,060
February	501	444	945	11	1	12	-	-	-	512	445	957
March	545	503	1,048	12	1	13	-	-	-	557	504	1,061
April	516	426	942	5	7	12	-	-	-	521	433	954
May	529	501	1,030	6	4	10	-	-	-	535	505	1,040
June	532	485	1,017	7	1	8	-	-	-	539	486	1,025
July	593	516	1,109	4	3	7	-	-	-	597	519	1,116
August	611	556	1,167	2	1	3	-	-	-	613	557	1,170
September	536	447	983	5	1	6	-	-	-	541	448	989
October	535	457	992	4	1	5	-	-	-	539	458	997
November	497	457	954	3	1	4	-	-	-	500	458	958
December	572	484	1,056	3	-	3	-	-	-	575	484	1,059
Total	6,529	5,758	12,287	69	27	96	3	-	3	6,601	5,785	12,386

Table D9: Registered deaths by place of death, sex, age and marital status-2017

	Health Facility		Home		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Sex					
Female	3 105	53.7	2 680	46.3	5 785
Male	3 571	54.1	3 030	45.9	6 601
Total	6 676	53.9	5 710	46.1	12 386
Age group					
<1	696	70.7	289	29.3	985
1-4	123	55.7	98	44.3	221
5-9	44	47.3	49	52.7	93
10-14	41	49.4	42	50.6	83
15-19	75	42.9	100	57.1	175
20-24	156	47.7	171	52.3	327
25-29	193	42.5	261	57.5	454
30-34	342	54	291	46	633
35-39	429	58	311	42	740
40-44	454	60.1	302	39.9	756
45-49	437	63.3	253	36.7	690
50-54	422	62.4	254	37.6	676
55-59	456	61	292	39	748
60-64	449	60	299	40	748
65-69	431	57.2	323	42.8	754
70-74	356	52.4	323	47.6	679
75-79	439	51.6	412	48.4	851
80-84	402	51.9	372	48.1	774
85+	731	36.6	1 268	63.4	1 999
Total	6 676	53.9	5 710	46.1	12 386
Marital status					
Divorced	89	51.4	84	48.6	173
Married	2 354	54.5	1 965	45.5	4 319
Single	3 537	56	2 774	44	6 311
Widowed	696	44	887	56	1 583
Total	6 676	53.9	5 710	46.1	12 386



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