

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT 2020

Private Bag 0024, Gaborone
Tel: 3671300 **Fax:** 3952201
Toll Free: 0800 600 200

Private Bag F193,
Francistown
Tel: 241 5848 **Fax:** 241 7540

Private Bag 47
Maun
Tel: 371 5716 **Fax:** 686 4327

Private Bag 32
Ghanzi
Tel: 371 5723 **Fax:** 659 7506

E-mail: info@statsbots.org.bw **Website:** <http://www.statsbots.org.bw>



STATISTICS BOTSWANA

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Statistics Botswana
Private bag 0024, Gaborone
Website: www.statsbots.org.bw
E-mail: info@statsbots.org.bw

Contact: Crime, Civil and Vital Statistics Unit
Tel: (267) 3718148
Fax: (267) 3952201
(267)3935628

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PREFACE

This is the tenth 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 to 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 definitions, 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 the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, as registered by the Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) in 2020.

The publication is a result of a collaborative effort between SB and the Department of CNR of the Ministry of labour and Home Affairs (MLHA). The collaboration has resulted in continual improvement in the quality of vital event data and the quality of this report.



Dr. Burton Mguni
Statistician General
January 2023

Acknowledgements

Statistics Botswana would like to acknowledge the contribution of the Ministry of Health and wellness (MOHW) for the 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, training and funding for the improvement of the CRVS over the years.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Vital Statistics report provides data on births, deaths and marriages. Continual improvements are being realized both in birth and death registration rates. The crude marriage rates have remained stable over the years.

BIRTHS

Botswana has attained 100 percent birth registration, partially meeting the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.9 that requires countries to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration by 2030. The target was met in 2018 when a 100 percent births registration was realised. A total of 77,070 births (live and stillbirths) were registered in 2020, out of which about a quarter were occurrences from the previous years. From the total registered, 59,480 were current occurrences of which 834 were stillbirths. The sex ratio at birth indicates that there are about 101 male births per a 100 female births. Only 15.8 percent of births were of married mothers. The mean age of the mother at birth stands at about 28 years and 99.8 percent of all registered births occurred in health facilities.

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered declined from 13,185 in 2019 to 12,219 in 2020, a decline of 966 deaths. The sex ratio at death has also declined from 107 in 2019 to 104 in 2020, indicating that there are 104 male deaths per 100 female deaths in 2020. The crude death rate declined from 5.7 to 5.2 per a thousand population from 2019 to 2020. Kweneng east, Central Tutume and Serowe Palapye registered higher infant deaths accounting for more than 30 percent of all infants deaths that occurred in 2020.

MARRIAGES

There were 6,518 marriages solemnized in 2020 an increase of 6.9 percent from the previous year. About 0.3 percent of the brides were below 21 years, which requires consent from parents or guardians as per the marriage act. The median age at first marriage is 40 for males and the comparable figure for females is around 35 years. In about a quarter (22.4 percent) of unions, males were 10 or more years older than their female counterparts. About 90 percent of marriages were between partners who were both marrying for the first time.

CONCLUSION

While the completeness of births and deaths has improved over time, with births having reached 100 percent and deaths estimated at around 80 percent, there are still concerns about the quality of data for both events. Health personnel do not complete some variables on the birth and death notification fully and some omissions and errors are introduced when the data is entered into the system at the CNR offices. The missing information is particularly demographic variables, such as the age of mother, place of usual residence, gestation period, weight at birth etc. These variables do not go into the legal document (birth or death certificate) and as such do not hinder the production of birth and death certificates but cause delays in the production of the statistical report, as all the anomalies have to be rectified before analysis.

Acronyms

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CNR	Civil National Registration
MLHA	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
BDRS	Births and Deaths Registration System
MOHW	Ministry of Health and wellness
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
AFDB	African Development Bank
NIS	National identification System
SB	Statistics Botswana
AOJ	Administration of Justice
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

Contents

PREFACE	i
Acknowledgements	ii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iii
BIRTHS	iii
DEATHS	iii
MARRIAGES	iii
CONCLUSION	iii
Acronyms	iv

List of Tables.....vii

1.0. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	1
1.1 Source Of Data For The Report	1
1.2 Coverage Of The Report	1
2.0. CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM	2
2.1 Legislation on CRVS	2
2.2 Status of CRVS	3
2.3 Births and Deaths Registration	4
2.4 Registration of Marriages	5
2.5 CRVS Information flow	6
3.0 DATA QUALITY, COMPLETENESS AND DEFINITIONS	7
3.1 Quality Checks At Data Entry	7
3.2 Control Functions In The System	7
3.3 Improving Data Quality	7
3.4 Adjustment For Completeness Of Vital Events	8
3.5 Definitions	8
4.0 BIRTHS	9
4.1 Birth Registration	9
4.2 Recorded Live Births	9
4.3 Sex Of The Child	10
4.4 Place Of Occurrence And Place Of Residence	10
4.5 Age Of Mother	12
4.6 Month Of Occurrence And Registration	13
4.7 Place Of Birth	13
4.8 Marital Status Of The Mother	14
4.9 Birth Weight	15
4.10 Gestational Age	15

5.0	MARRIAGES	16
5.1	Trends in Marriage (2010-2020)	16
5.2	District of Registration	16
5.3	Month of Registration	17
5.4	Type of Marriage	18
5.5	Age at the Time of Marriage	18
5.6	Age differentials	20
5.7	Previous Marital Status	21
5.8	First Marriages and Re-marriages	21
5.9	Crude Marriage Rate	22
6.0	DEATHS	23
6.1	Death Registration	23
6.2	Deaths By Sex Of The Deceased	24
6.3	Deaths By Age And Sex	25
6.4	Crude Death Rates by District of Usual Living	26
6.5	Age Specific Death Rates	27
6.6	Deaths by Month of Occurrence	28
6.7	Infant Deaths by Month of Occurrence	28
6.8	Infant Deaths By District Of Usual Residence	28
6.9	Timely, Late And Delayed Deaths Registration	29
6.10	Place Of Death Occurrence, Marital Status And Educational Level	30
	Annex I	31

List of Tables

BIRTHS TABLES

Table B1: Registered Live Births By Registration Center And Sex Of Child -2020	32
Table B2: Live Births By District Of Birth And Place Of Usual Residence - 2020	34
Table B3: Live Births By Age Group, Place Of Usual Residence And Level Of Education -2020	35
Table B4: Live Births By Age And Marital Status Of Mother -2020	36
Table B5: Live Births By Place Of Usual Residence And Age Of Mother-2020	36
Table B6: Live Births By Place Of Usual Residence And Age Group Of Mother-2020	37
Table B7(a): Births By District Of Usual Residence, Place And Outcome Of Birth-2020	38
Table B7 (b): Births By District, Place And Outcome Of Birth-2020	39
Table B8: Live Births By Birth Weight And Place Birth-2020	40
Table B9: Live Births By Birth Weight And Gestational Period-2020	40
Table B10: Live Births By Birth Weight And Age Of Mother-2020	41
Table B11: Live Births By Birth Weight And Level Of Education - 2020	41
Table B12: Number Of Births By Time Lapsed And District Of Birth 2020	42
Table B13: Number Of Births By Time Lapsed And District Of Usual Residence-2020	43
Table B14: Number Of Births By Time Lapsed And Mothers Age Group- 2020	43

MARRIAGE TABLES

Table M1: A Summary of Marriages-2011-2020	44
Table M2: Age In Combination At Marriage Time-2020	45
Table M3: Age At The Time Of Marriage By Previous Marital Status And Sex-2020	45
Table M4: Groom's Age By District Of Residence At The Time Of Marriage-2020	46
Table M5: Bride's Age By District Of Residence At The Time Of Marriage-2020	47
Table M6: Previous Marital Status Of Person Marrying-2012-2020	48

DEATHS TABLES

Table D1: Deaths By Time Of Occurrence, District Of Death And Sex-2020	49
Table D2: Deaths By Time Of Occurrence, District Of Usual Residence And Sex-2020	50
Table D3: Registered Current Deaths By Age And Sex 2020	51
Table D4: Deaths By District Of Usual Residence And District Of Death - 2020	52
Table D5: Age Specific Death Rates – 2020	53
Table D6: Registered Deaths By Place Of Death, Sex And Age – 2020	54
Table D7: Infant Deaths By Month Of Occurrence And Age Of Child -2020	55
Table D8: Infant Deaths By District Of Usual Residence- 2020	56
Table D9: Deaths By District Of Usual Residence, Time Lapsed And Sex -2020	57

1.0. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Vital statistics constitute the collection of statistics on vital events in a lifetime of a person as well as relevant characteristics of the person or persons concerned. Vital events collected include among others, births, deaths, foetal deaths, marriages, divorces, and adoptions. The events are registered under statutory provisions on a continuous and permanent basis. This ensures that the current nature of the statistics and their accuracy with respect to dates and characteristics are captured as soon as possible after the occurrence of the event.

Vital statistics provide crucial and critical information on the population of a country. Vital records created through a civil registration system have two classes of use. They have value individually as legal documents for the persons named therein; they also constitute the input, when aggregated, for the various vital statistics measures that are used to study the demographics and health of populations and population subgroups

The Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) is mandated with the registration of all vital events in the country and is thus the custodian of the civil registration system. Ideally, the events are to be registered immediately after the occurrence, but there are instances where the event is registered at a later stage due to either a delay by the parent(s) or next of kin in submitting a completed form to the registry, or a delay by the registrar in processing the event

Birth, death and marriage registration data are a source of fertility, mortality and nuptial indicators. The data is used to produce 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 etc.

1.1 Source of data for the report

The main sources of Vital statistics are the civil registration system, Population and housing census and household sample surveys. Among the three, the civil registration system is the ideal source from which to derive accurate, complete, timely and continuous information on vital events. The Crime and Vital Statistics Unit of Statistics Botswana obtains data electronically on births, deaths and marriages from the Department of CNR of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The data is then processed 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 2020, those that occurred in 2020 and registered in the subsequent year, within the given grace period, and those that occurred in the earlier years but registered in 2020 (delayed registrations). It includes births, deaths and marriages occurring to citizens and non-citizens within the borders of the country. On the other hand, marriages analyzed in this report are those solemnized in Botswana for the reference year by either the District Commissioner or church minister appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs as a marriage officer.

2.0. CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

Civil registration is the source of legal documents that provide evidence used to protect human and civil rights, they are the prime source of longitudinal demographic data for a country to monitor progress towards key national and global goals. A well-functioning civil registration system produces vital statistics data that are continuous, permanent, compulsory, and universal. The civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems are the foundation of sustainable development and are critical to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) achievement as Decision-makers depend on sound and timely statistics for policy development, and for programme monitoring and evaluation. Reliable vital statistics on the numbers and distribution of births and deaths and including causes of death, marriages and divorce are needed to inform social and economic planning across both public and private sectors

The Government of Botswana has over time regarded the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) System as critical to governance and public administration. The Civil registration system has since 1918 been in existence wherein the registration of births, deaths and marriages was undertaken resulting in the issuance of birth and death certificates, marriage certificates on which an array of rights and privileges depends including the right to a name, citizenship and nationality. Through a series of interventions, including the establishment of a national registration system for citizens' identification in 1988, births and deaths registration was linked with a national identification system for the issuance of unique identifier, and significant progress has been made in raising the levels and comprehensiveness of CRVS.

The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs - Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) is responsible for civil registration that occurs in the country. The department uses a community-based approach for notification of vital events. The registration agents are health workers for events that occur in health institutions and the community for events that occur at home or in the community. The agents then submit notifications to civil Registrars in civil registration offices that make the notified events legal and issue birth and death certificates. The Department has these core functions:

- **Registration of births, deaths, marriages**
- **administration of Change of Name,**
- **Preservation, security, and custody of civil records**
- **Issuance of birth, death and marriage certificates**
- **Compilation of civil registration data**
- **Re-registration of people that have received legitimization and recognition**

In addition to civil registering the department has the mandate for registration of societies, registration and issuance of National identity cards.

2.1 Legislation on CRVS

There are several legislations pertaining to the registration of vital events. However, many of them have come into force more than a decade ago and are outdated and under review for harmonization and compliance with international standards. There are provisions that are to cater adequately for some advances in technology, and changes in societal behaviors, including institutional and administrative structures that could be exploited to great benefit. The following are the main Acts and instruments governing the management of vital events and their registration. They vary in terms of the depth of coverage in registration requirements.

Births and Deaths Act (2000)

Inquests Act (2001)

Marriage Act (2001)

Matrimonial causes Act (2008)

National Registration Act (2017)

Children's Act (2009)

Change of Name Act (1981)

Statistics Act (2009)

The Births and Deaths Act, enacted in 1968, and amended in 1998 and in 2004 is currently under review in Bill stage. The Marriage Act which establishes provisions for performing and registering marriages was last reviewed in 2004 and is also under review. The Matrimonial Causes Act, deals with many diverse issues related to marriage and the dissolution of marriage, including divorce was enacted in 1973, and last reviewed in 2008. The Children's Act and Change of Name Act are complementary legal instruments that support the implementation of the Acts governing the registration of vital events and National Identity. The National Registration Act was enacted in 1986, with additional amendments in 2017 giving stronger force to the national identification registration, especially by creating demand for such registration. It is , still at consultation stage.

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 who has to register for such event. It is obligatory to register a birth within 60 days of its occurrence and death within 30 days after which a levy of P5.00 is charged for every month of default, up to a maximum of P100.00. However, the vulnerable community in the 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 free of charge. 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 Registration System (BDRS) is computerized, networked, decentralized, and real-time with centralized database system. It is interfaced with the National Identification System (NIS) for provision of the unique birth registration number allocated by NIS to a citizen child at the time of birth. The same unique number becomes the national identity number (Omang number) when the child turns 16 years of age. The provision of the unique number was introduced in 2004. The unique number provides a permanent record of a vital event for use by individuals and society from birth to death. To create demand, civil registration certificates, especially birth certificate has been attached to most of social benefits, such as enrolment at schools, applying for a passport, national identity cards, or proof of age in the judicial court. A death certificate can be used to provide proof of death in order to claim inheritance or dissolution of the deceased estate, proof in case of remarriage of surviving spouse.

2.2. Status of CRVS

The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, through the Department of Civil and National Registration currently operates 36 District registration offices and 17 Onsite registration health facilities across the country. The onsite registration initiative guarantees timely registration of births and deaths. The rollout is continuing for the provision of onsite registration expanded to other major health facilities and clinics. Having Civil and National Registration (CNR) and other citizenship and immigration functions under one department headed by a single Registrar, brought about benefits of the synchronization of processes and immediate decision-making. Furthermore, having an institutional framework in place facilitates the smooth implementation of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) and Identity Management (ID-M) through a network of offices strategically placed across the country to ensure close accessibility of services to all.

The mobile outreach service exercises are being undertaken in collaboration with development partners and civil society whereby massive campaigns and on-spot registration are done in hard and far to reach areas (remote areas) targeting vulnerable and needy persons. This is meant to improve their accessibility to various social safety nets that are provided for all Botswana.

Following the declaration from the 4th CRVS Minister's conference to among others for all African Union member States to observe August 10 and commemorate it as Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Day, Botswana successfully commemorated the 2nd CRVS day on the 15th of August 2019. The commemoration was held in one of the remote areas in the country; Rakops village in the Boteti sub district. In advocating for the day several media campaigns were engaged to educate the nation on the importance of civil registration, publicise and mobilise the community for the day of the event. Two days before and during the day of the commemoration, registration activities were done through mobile registration facilities, registering and issuing births and deaths certificates on the spot.

Fig 1. Registration sites in Botswana



Onsite Registration points: **Scottish Livingstone Hospital, Princess Marina Hospital, Lesirane Clinic, Bokamoso Private Hospital, Sedilega Private Hospital, Deborah Relief Referral Hospital, Bamalete Lutheran Hospital, Athlone Hospital, Jwaneng Mine Hospital, Gantsi Hospital, Sekgoma Memorial Hospital, Mahalapye Hospital, Palapye Hospital, Rakops Primary Hospital, Nyangabgwe Referral Hospital, S/Phikwe Government Hospital, Letsholathebe Memorial Hospital.**

2.3 Births and deaths Registration

In prioritizing the interests of children most excluded and at risk of violence and discrimination, the government took a closer look at birth registration, searching for innovative ways to increase birth registration rates and extend registration to the most marginalized. Botswana government in collaboration with UNICEF Botswana, conducted a Bottleneck Analysis of the birth registration process in need to know who and where the most marginalized people are, analyse and document bottlenecks that hamper service delivery on births registration. The results of the bottleneck analysis made recommendations of targeted interventions on how to bring births and deaths registration services closer to the communities and to increase demand. This includes changing social norms, behaviors, educating and informing

communities, so they have a better understanding of the importance of births and deaths registration in an endeavor to reach the “last mile” of birth and deaths registration coverage. A tremendous improvement has been observed in the registration of births and deaths over the years with a rate of birth registration rising from 73.1 percent in 2012, to 100 percent in 2019 and deaths increasing from 66.9 percent to 80.1 percent the over same period.

2.3.1. Strategies to maintain and improve the current rate of 100 birth registration and 80.1% death registration. The department:

- (i) Have Continuous outreach programmes whereby the department visits villages and settlements to teach people about the importance of registration of vital events. These visits also cover cattleposts and remotest areas.
- (ii) Partners with other government departments on their outreach missions to sensitize the public on the importance of registration
- (iii) Deposits registers at kgotlas so that every event that happens in the village is recorded.
- (iv) Takes part in “Taking services to the people”: this is a programme whereby all government departments, through leadership of District Commissioner/Officer, sensitize the public on services they offer.
- (v) In collaboration with other stakeholders, commemorates CRVS day: this event is usually held in a location with low registration rate especially far to reach areas. It is where the public is sensitized on the importance of registration. Intensified registration is carried out the week before the day of commemoration.

2.4 Registration of Marriages

Solemnization and registration of marriages are regulated under the Marriage Act of 2000. Marriage is an institution recognized 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 the 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 publication 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 objections raised, the District Officer under the Office of the President will solemnize the marriage by making entries in the marriage register and Form 29, which is a duplicate of the marriage register. Then the marriage certificate is issued. Form 29 is given to the couple as prima facie evidence of marriage.

Parties desiring to marry by special license appear before the administrative officer who shall satisfy himself that there are no legal impediments to the marriage of such parties. The license is issued on payment of a fee amounting to P90.00 while the marriage after banns is P 40.00

The development of Marriages system is an achievement for the department. The system will phase out the manual registration of marriages and increase the efficiency of the function.

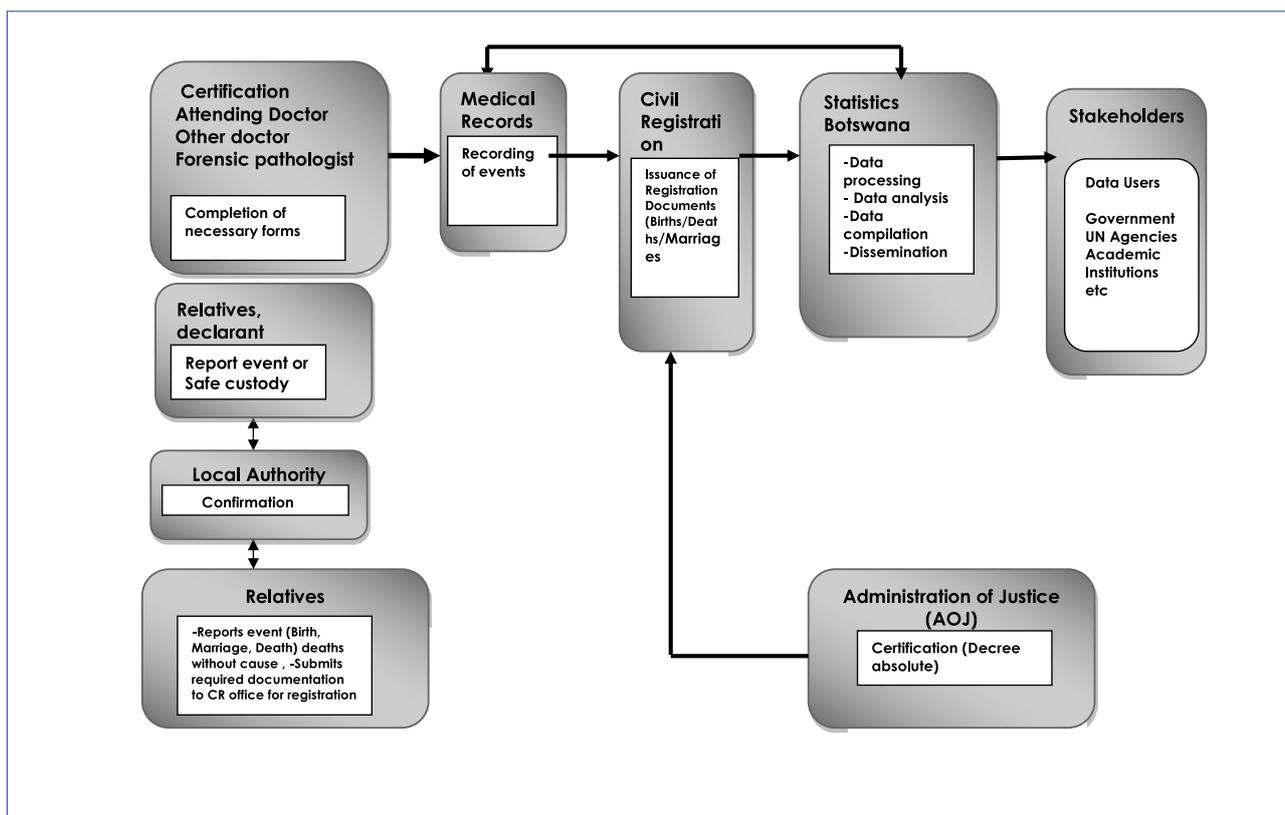
The Department is the custodian of all records of marriages solemnized in Botswana and this is supposed to include customary, religious, cultural and others. All marriages whether customary or under common law are to be registered within a prescribed period by the registrar of marriages who shall furnish a copy to members of the public from time to time when such copies are required.

2.5 CRVS information flow

The below CRVS Structure shows the linkage between MHLA, 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 the 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 produces annual statistical reports. The department also registers marriages and they form part of the statistical report published by Statistics

Fig 2: Organisation of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Work



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 or certifying a death is expected to complete the BDRS form after delivery or certifying a death. On completing the form, some variables are at times omitted or erroneously entered. The forms are then passed on to the CNR office where quality checks are made for the production of the legal document (birth or death certificate). Most of these anomalies are more likely to go uncorrected because they do not form part of the document and as such do not stop the production of the certificate.

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, none of which feature in the birth certificate.

3.1 Quality checks at data entry

After data checks, the forms are passed on to data entry. The data entry clerk enters the data and forwards the document 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 required for the production of the certificate and little attention goes to other variables that are important for the production of Vital Statistics. 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.

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.

The SB officers undertake a physical follow-up to CNR offices to fill the gaps and correct the anomalies in the data. 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, the CNR officers need to make consistency checks upon receipt of the form and make corrections immediately.

3.4 Adjustment for completeness of vital events.

The Population and housing census data and population projections are used as the denominator to estimate completeness of event registration.

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.

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

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

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	2018	2019	2020
Live Births Male	Number	20 738	22 732	21 142	23 413	25 258	21 940	27,373	27,302	29,497
	Female	20 118	22 062	20 599	23 352	24 726	21 350	26,650	26,798	29,149
Total	Number	40 856	44 794	41 741	46 765	49 984	43 290	54,023	54,100	58,646
Total Population (projections)	Number	2 068 529	2 110 050	2 149 255	2 185 903	2 219 732	2 254 021	2 288 651	2,323,494	2,358,445
Births (projected) ¹	Number	55 859*	53 495*	50 924*	48 159	54 2672	45 690	48 341	49172	49,858
CBR (using registered births)	Rate	19.7	21.2	19.4	21.4	22.5	19.2	23.6	23.3	24.9
Sex ratio	Ratio	103.1	103.3	102.6	100.3	102.2	102.8	102.7	101.9	101.2
Nuptial births	Percent	23	22.5	23.6	21.8	28.3	26.4	18.8	18.9	15.8
Ex-nuptial births	Percent	77	77.5	76.4	78.2	71.7	73.6	81.2	81.1	84.2

¹ low variant scenario projections 2013-2026 were used to project births for years 2013-2018. In 2019 and 2020 the high and medium variant scenario were used respectively.

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

4.1 Birth Registration

Data presented in this brief includes all births that were registered with the Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR). The data includes both live and stillbirths, whether they occurred in the year of reference or in earlier years. All births that occurred within the borders of Botswana, irrespective of the nationality of the parents, are included.

There were 77,090 registered births in 2020, of which 59,480 occurred in 2020. Stillbirths accounted for 1.4 percent of the births that occurred in 2020 (**Table 4.1**). There was an increase in live births of 8.4 percent from 54,100 in 2019 to 58,646 in 2020.

Table 4.1: Current births by type of birth and sex – 2020

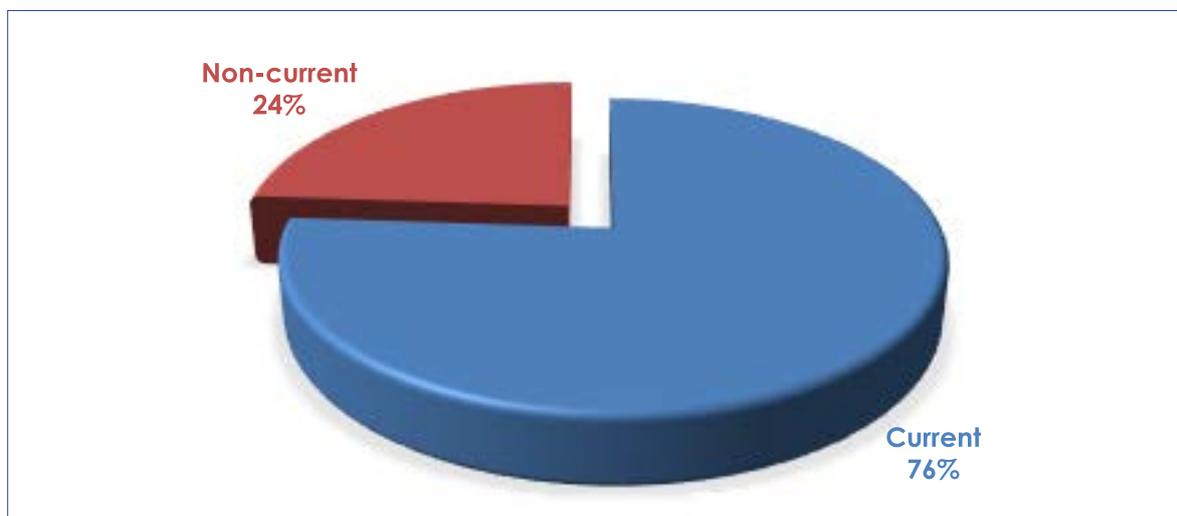
	Live Born		Still Born		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Sex of the Child					
Female	29,149	49.7	387	46.4	29,536
Male	29,497	50.3	447	53.6	29,944
Total	58,646	100.0	834	100.0	59,480
Sex ratio	101	..	115.50
Percentage	98.6	..	1.4	..	100.0

NB:Sex ratio (males per 100 females)

4.2. Recorded live births

Of the 77,090 births registered in 2020, almost a quarter of the registered births were occurrences from previous years. A need for birth registration documents to access social services compels parents to register their children's births and obtain birth certificates.

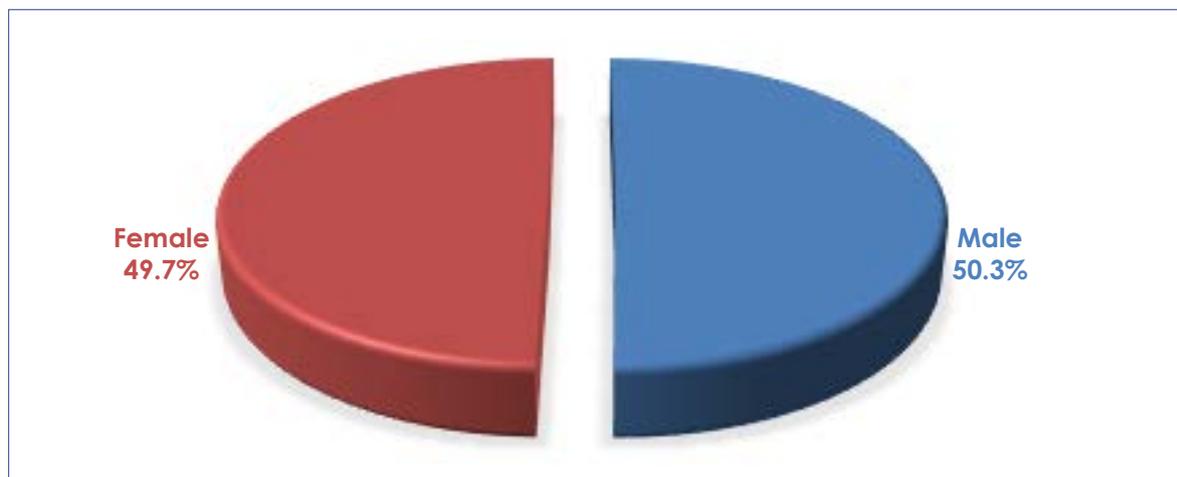
Chart 1: **Total Registered live births by Time of Birth-2020**



4.3. Sex of the child

Chart 2 shows that of all the registered live births that occurred in 2020, about 50 per cent of them were male babies, resulting in a sex ratio at birth of 101 male births per 100 females.

Chart 2: **Registered Births By Sex-2020**



4.4. Place of occurrence and place of residence

Chart 3 shows the distribution of registered births that occurred in 2020 by the district of birth and the district of usual residence of the mother. The chart also shows that all cities and towns experience an inflow of people from other districts to access delivery services. The reverse is true for all other districts.

Chart 3: **Registered Live Births By Districts Of Birth And Place Of Usual Residence-2020**

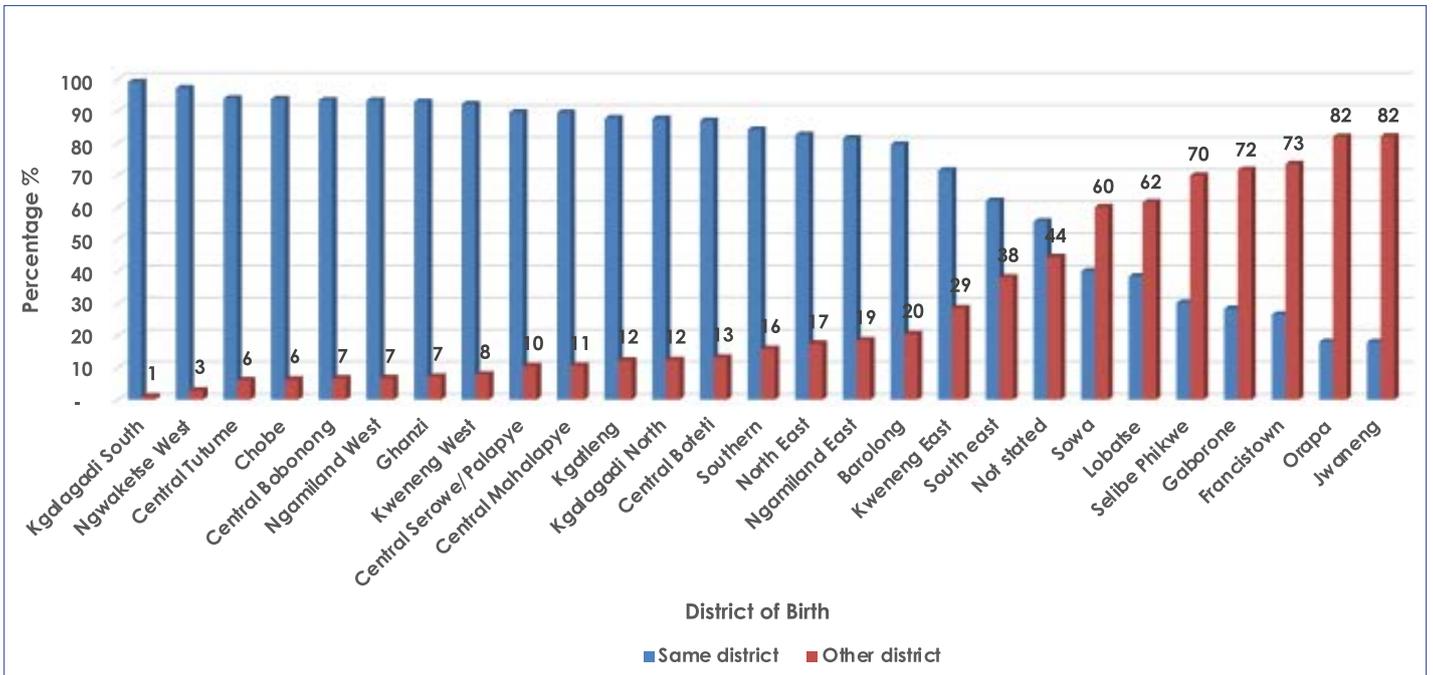


Chart 4 below shows that despite the fact that people prefer to deliver their babies in towns and cities where there seems to be better health care services, 63.8 percent of mothers gave birth in districts where they usually reside. Only 36.2 per cent travelled to a different district for delivery. This might be due to accessibility of health facilities across the country or it might just be a matter of preference.

Chart 4: **Registered Live Births By District Of Birth And Place Of Usual Residence-2020**

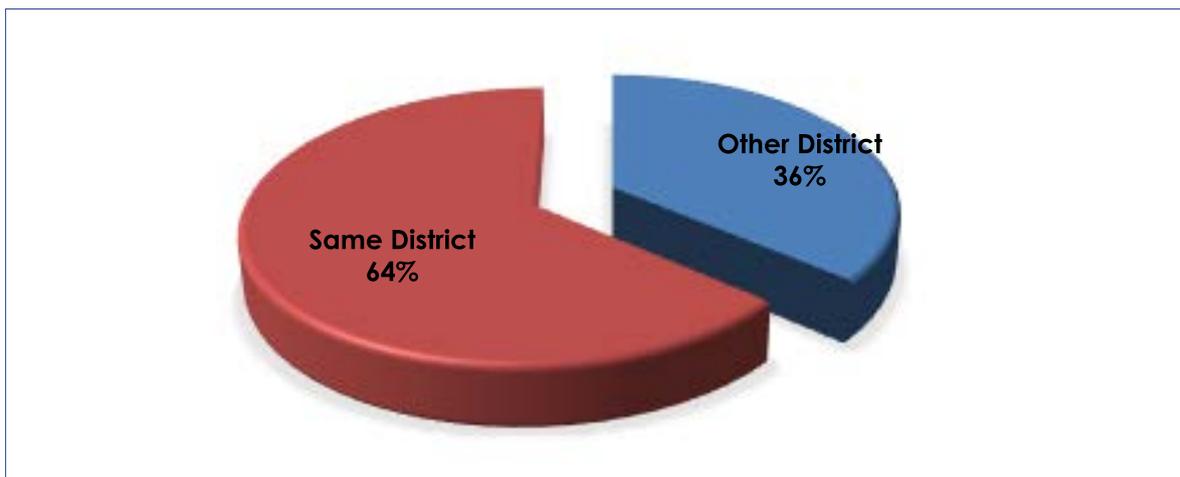
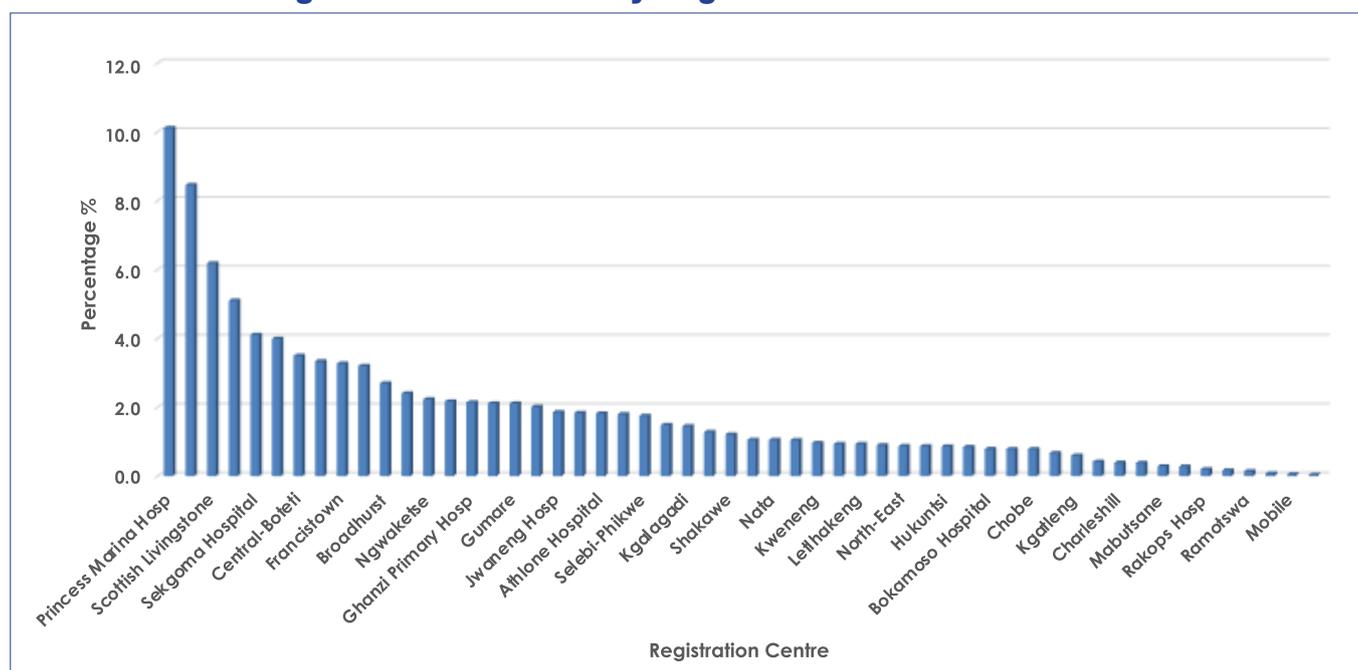


Chart 5 gives a distribution of registered births that occurred in 2020 by registration centres. Princess Marina Hospital and Nyangabwe hospital registration centres, both referral hospitals in the two cities of the country, continue to register highest number of births compared to other districts. The percentage of births registered through mobile campaigns was reduced significantly probably due to the COVID-19 movement restrictions.

Chart 5: **Registered Live Births By Registration Centres -2020**



4.5. Age of mother

Of the 58,646 children born in 2020, about 3.0 percent (1,691) were born to mothers aged below 18. About 10 percent of births occurred to teenage mothers.

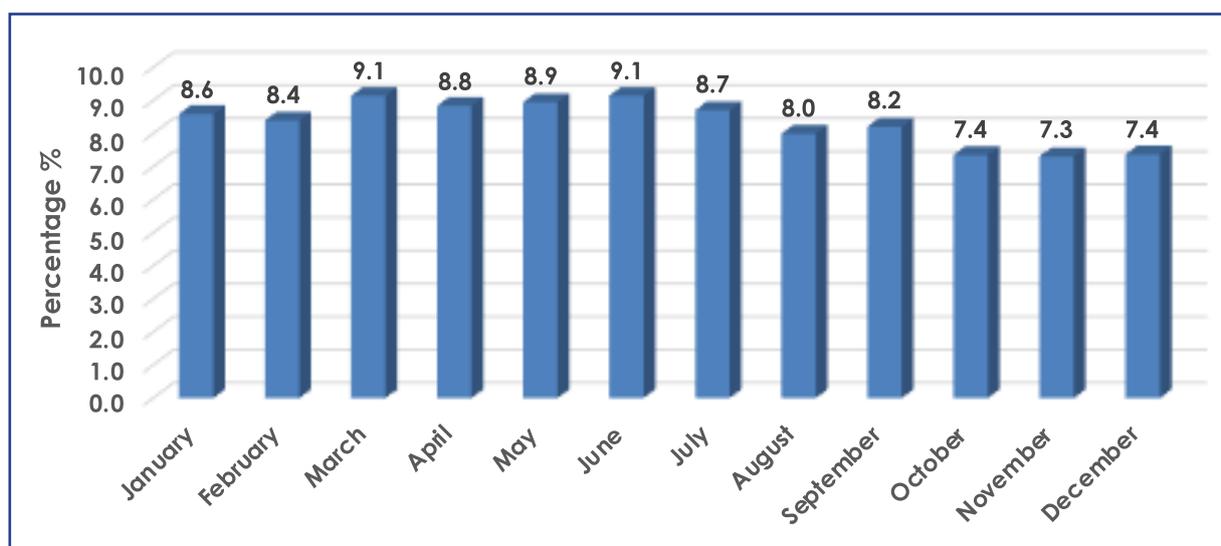
Table 4.2: Age of mother by result of delivery-2020

	Single Births	Multiple Births	Total	Percentage
Mother's Age				
12.0	3	-	3	0.0
13.0	4	1	5	0.0
14.0	47	1	48	0.1
12-14	54	2	56	0.1
15.0	158	2	160	0.3
16.0	432	1	433	0.7
17.0	978	8	986	1.7
18.0	1,704	17	1,721	2.9
19.0	2,576	28	2,604	4.4
15-19	5,848	56	5,904	10.1
20-24	14,592	219	14,811	25.3
25-29	14,399	332	14,731	25.1
30-34	11,228	312	11,540	19.7
35-39	8,145	287	8,432	14.4
40-44	2,444	32	2,476	4.2
45-49	153	9	162	0.3
50+	14	2	16	0.0
Not Stated	508	10	518	0.9
Total	57,385	1,261	58,646	100

4.6. Month of occurrence and registration

Chart 6 shows distribution of births across the months. A slightly higher percentage of births was realised in the month of March and June and lowest in November.

Chart 6: **Births By Month Of Birth – 2020**



4.7. Place of birth

Of all the live births that occurred in 2020, over 99 per cent occurred in health facilities and the rest, 0.2 percent, occurred at home and these include the born before arrivals (Table 4.3). The high percentage of deliveries in health facilities has helped in achieving increased birth registration rates in the country as most expectant women receive information on the importance of birth registration during Anti Natal Care (ANC) visits. The department of CNR has taken advantage of the high use of health facilities for delivery, and set up kiosks in some facilities to register events on the spot.

Table 4.3 Age group of mother by place of birth-2020

Age group	Place of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
12-14	56	-	56
15-19	5,897	7	5,904
20-24	14,789	22	14,811
25-29	14,702	29	14,731
30-34	11,523	17	11,540
35-39	8,415	17	8,432
40-44	2,472	4	2,476
45-49	161	1	162
50+	15	1	16
Not Stated	518	-	518
Total	58,548	98	58,646

4.8. Marital status of the mother

Chart 7 below shows that about 84 percent of births that occurred in 2020 occurred to single mothers and married women accounted only for 15.8 percent of births.

Chart 7: Live Births By Marital Status Of Mother-2020

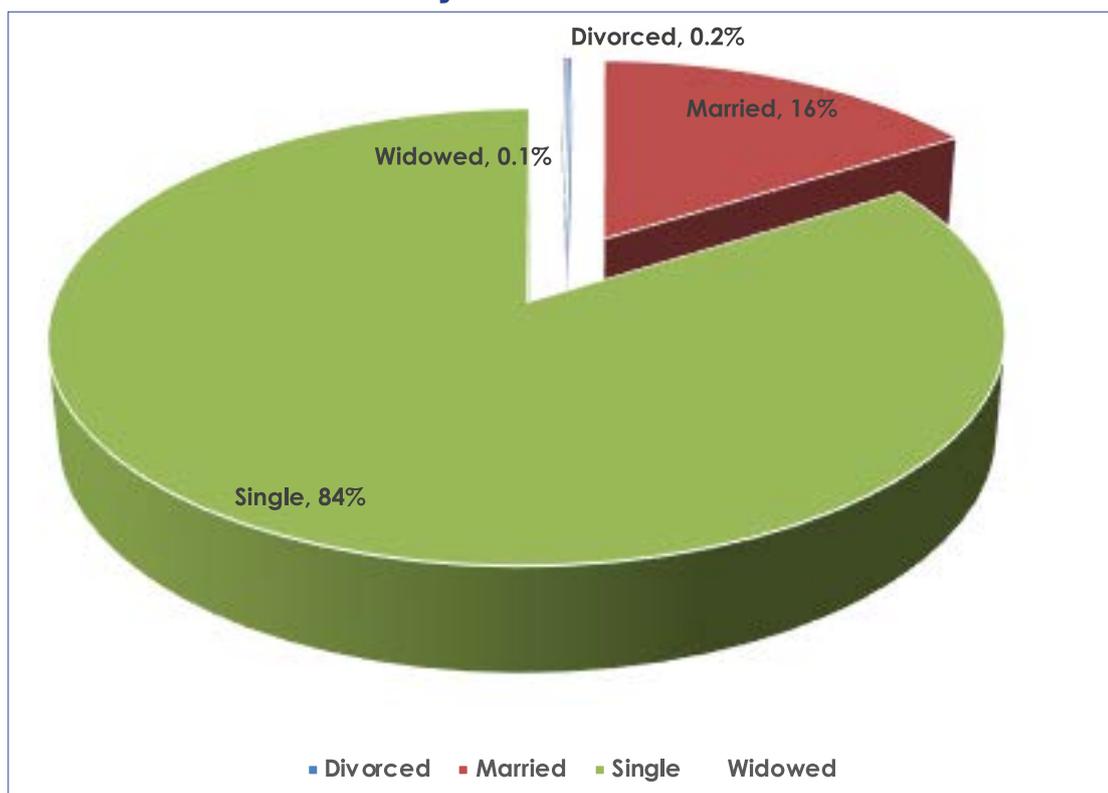


Table 4.4 below further gives a breakdown of legitimacy status at the time of birth by age of the mother. Births that occurred to women whose marital status was either divorced or widowed were included among those born out of wedlock. Within all the age groups, there were more children born out of wedlock than those born in wedlock.

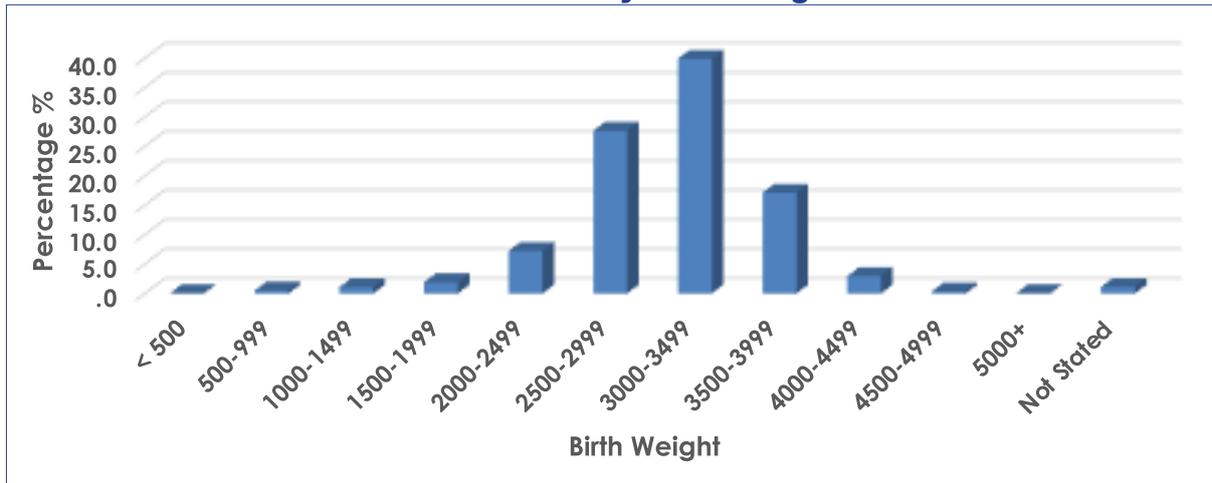
Table 4.4: Legitimacy status by age of mother-2020

Age Group	Legitimacy status				Total
	Within wedlock		Out of Wedlock		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
12-14	-	-	56	100	56
15-19	264	4	5,640	96	5,904
20-24	1,030	7	13,781	93	14,811
25-29	1,919	13	12,812	87	14,731
30-34	2,661	23	8,879	77	11,540
35-39	2,377	28	6,055	72	8,432
40-44	741	30	1,735	70	2,476
45-49	41	25	121	75	162
50+	5	31	11	69	16
Not Stated	243	47	275	53	518
Total	9,281	16	49,365	84	58,646

4.9. Birth Weight

Birth weight is the first weight of a newborn obtained immediately after birth. **Chart 8** below shows that the largest proportion, about 40.0 percent of babies was born with weight ranging between 3000-3500 grams. About 11.0 per cent were born underweight (below 2500 grams). Around 3.5 percent weighed more than 4000 grams.

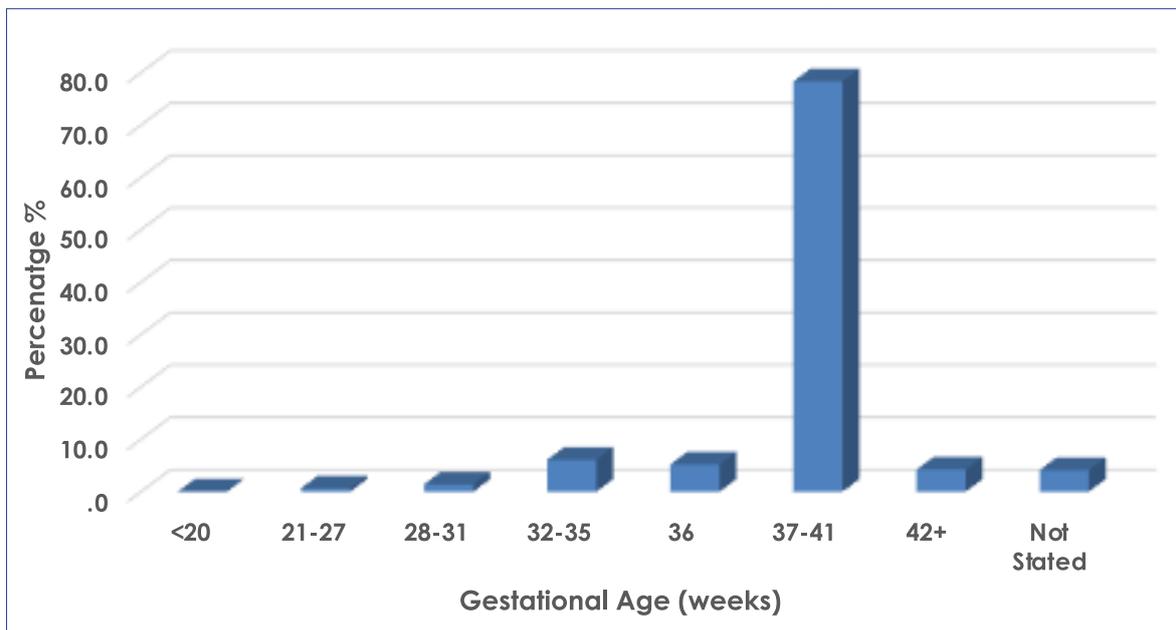
Chart 8: **Percent Live Births By Birth Weight – 2020**



4.10. Gestational Age

The 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 the majority (78.3 percent) of babies were born between 37 and 41 weeks. Premature (also known as preterm) birth is when a baby is born too early, before 37 weeks of pregnancy have been completed. If born before week 28, the baby is considered “extremely premature.” Deliveries beyond 41 weeks are termed post term.

Chart 9: **Percent Live Births By Gestational Age – 2020**



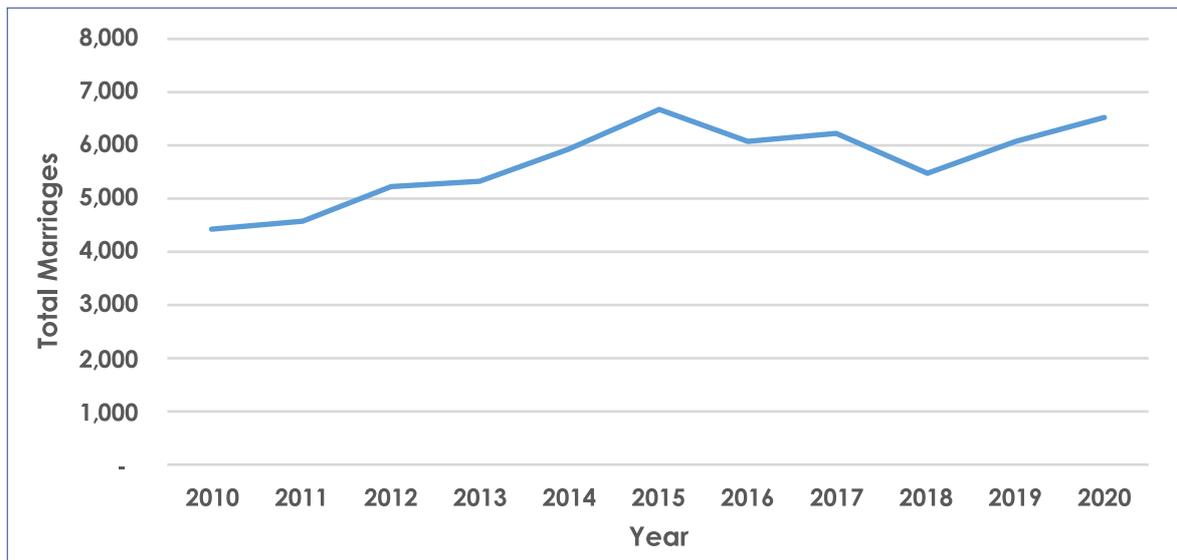
5.0 MARRIAGES

Marriage statistics provide insights into the formation of family units within Botswana. Over the years changes in these statistics are minimal, highlighting gradual changes in the age at which people seek to marry for the first time, whether they would like to go through the normal process of publishing intent to marry or opt for a special license, whether they would like to marry in a church or at the administration office.

5.1 Trends in Marriage (2010-2020)

Chart 10 depicts a steady increase in the number of marriages since 2018. There was a percentage increase in the number of marriages of 11.1 percent from 2018 to 2019. There was a further increase in percent marriages between 2019 and 2020 of 6.9 percent despite the challenges brought about by the outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic.

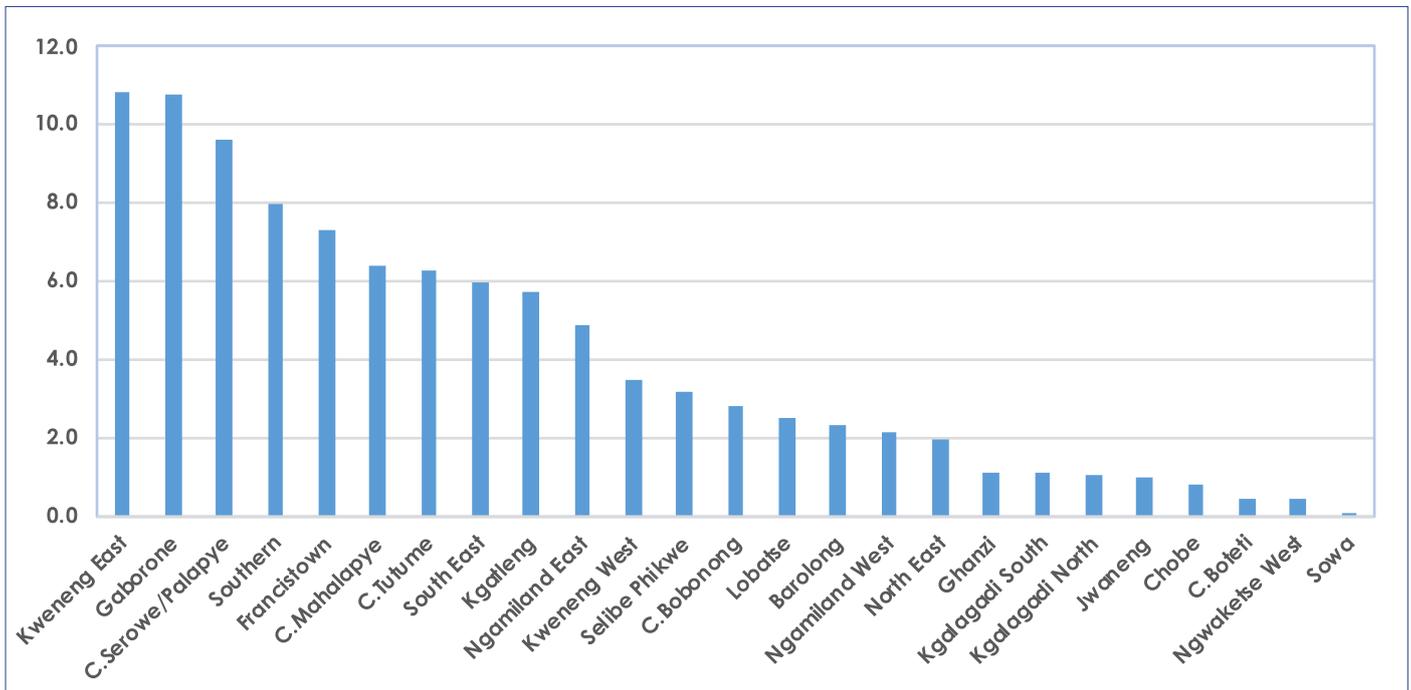
Chart 10: **Total Number Of Marriages Registered - 2010-2020**



5.2 District of Registration

The district of registration is not necessarily the place of usual residence but can be any place chosen by the marrying couple. Gaborone and Kweneng east recorded the highest proportions of marriages with each recording 10.8 percent of all marriages in 2020. Sowa town registered the lowest number of marriages accounting for 0.1 percent of all marriages.

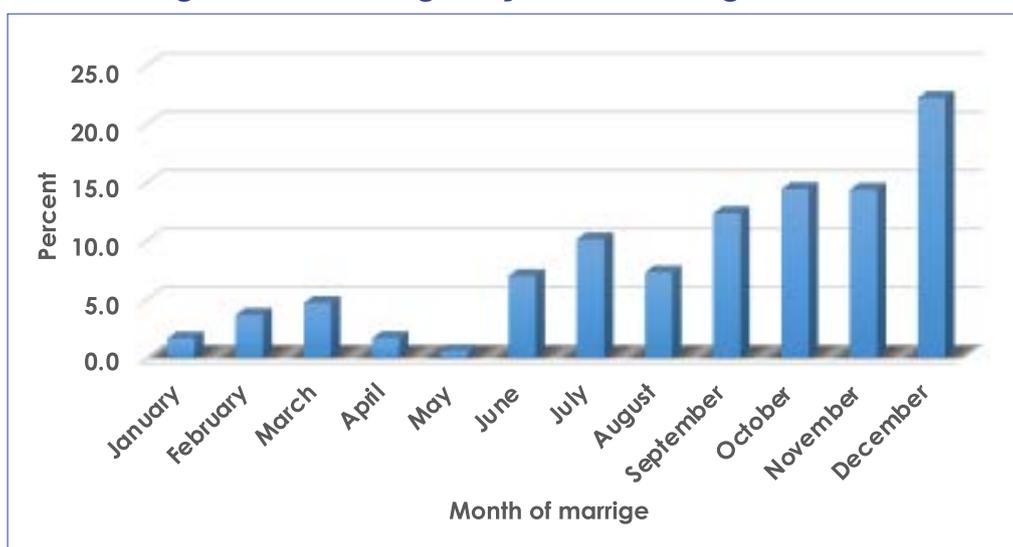
Chart 11: **Percentage Distribution Of Marriages By District Of Marriage Solemnisation - 2020**



5.3 Month of Registration

The pattern of marriages by month of occurrence during the year 2020 took a different shape compared to the previous years, with the first half of the year realizing low marriages and a high number of marriages observed in the second half of the year. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic in March 2020 and countries including Botswana started to put measures in place to curb the spread of the virus; these included social distancing requirements, size limits on gatherings, and restrictions on travel. These are all factors that would have forced couples to reconsider their wedding plans. The country was on complete lockdown during the months of April and May 2020 hence the low marriages during the months. The months of June to August experienced an increased number of marriages compared to the same period the previous year probably due to deferred weddings from the months of April and May.

Chart 12: **Registered Marriages By Month Of Registration – 2020**

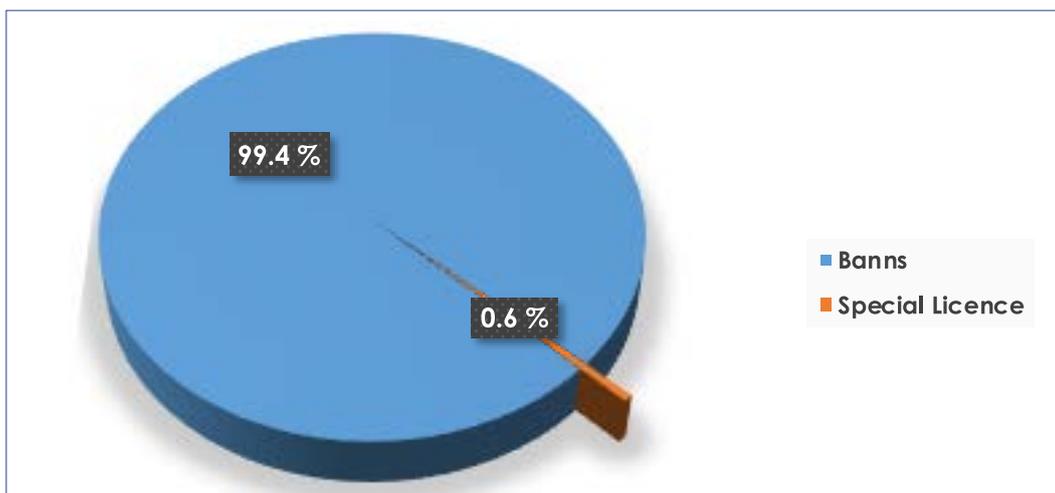


5.4 Type of Marriage

The marriage process requires that a public notice of intention to marry be publicised for a period of at least three weeks before the solemnization and this is referred to as publishing of banns. The alternative way would be to apply for special license, which allows one to marry without the public notice.

According to **Chart 13** publishing of Banns prior to solemnization of marriages is the most commonly used of the two with 99.4 Percent of the registered marriages publicized.

Chart 13: **Percentage Registered Marriages By Type Of Marriage - 2020**



5.5 Age at the Time of Marriage

According to the Marriage Act (2001), No minor or person below the age of 21 years not being a widower or widow may marry without the consent in writing of his or her parents or guardians. According to Table 5.1, there were twenty-five marriages (0.3 percent) in which the bride was aged less than 21 years and none of the grooms were aged less than 21. The age group with the highest percentage of marriages is the 35-39 and 30-34 age groups for males and females respectively (**Table 5.1**).

Chart 14 shows that more women than men married at younger ages (under 35 years) and more men than women married at older ages (35 years and over). This pattern reflects that, on average, men tend to form relationships with women younger than they do.

Chart 14: **Percentage Of Marriages By Age Of Males And Females – 2020**

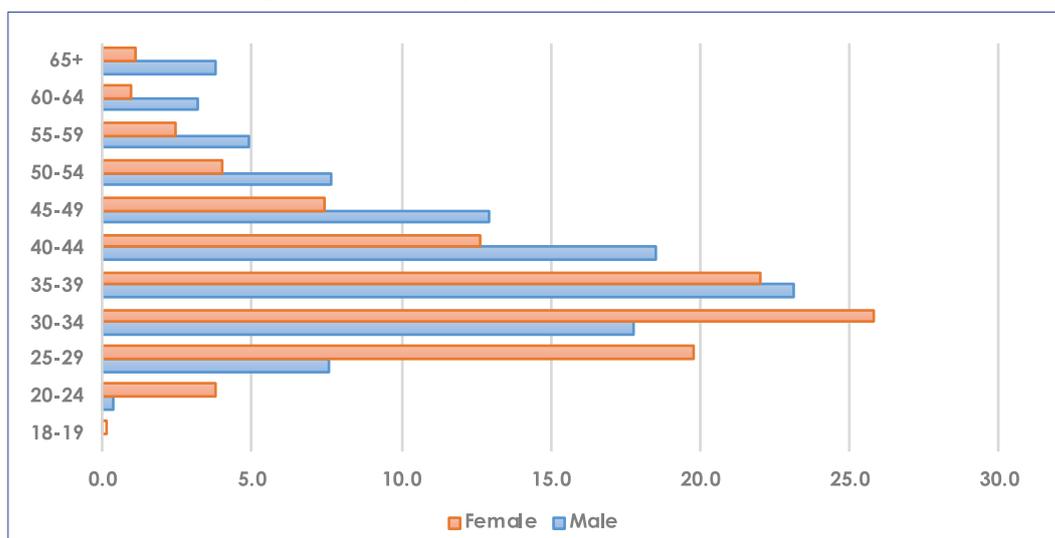


Table 5.1: Registered Marriages By Age Of Husband And Wife At Marriage-2020

Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
18	-	0.0	2	0.0
19	-	0.0	6	0.1
18-19	-	0.0	8	0.1
20	-	0.0	9	0.1
21	2	0.0	23	0.4
22	-	0.0	30	0.5
23	10	0.2	67	1.0
24	16	0.2	119	1.8
20-24	28	0.4	248	3.8
25	37	0.6	169	2.6
26	76	1.2	227	3.5
27	110	1.7	281	4.3
28	124	1.9	278	4.3
29	147	2.3	335	5.1
25-29	494	7.6	1,290	19.8
30	179	2.7	331	5.1
31	220	3.4	356	5.5
32	271	4.2	338	5.2
33	260	4.0	337	5.2
34	229	3.5	321	4.9
30-34	1,159	17.8	1,683	25.8
35-39	1,507	23.1	1,433	22.0
40-44	1,208	18.5	822	12.6
45-49	843	12.9	483	7.4
50-54	501	7.7	260	4.0
55-59	321	4.9	157	2.4
60-64	208	3.2	63	1.0
65+	249	3.8	71	1.1
Total	6,518	100	6,518	100

Table 5.2 shows the mean and median age at first marriage for bachelors and spinsters from 2017 to 2020. The mean age at first marriage for Bachelors increased from 40 to 42 years between the years 2019 and 2020 and the comparable figure for Spinsters was 35 to 36 years. However, the median age at marriage in 2020 for males and females was 40 and 35 years respectively. The high mean age at first marriage might be due to the “re a nyalana program.” This program encourages partners who have been living together without any formal documentation to formalize their union through the common law marriage. Most of these partners are elderly people and hence the high mean age at marriage. The suitable indicator to establish the marrying age would be the median age, which unlike the mean age is not affected by outliers in the data. (**Table 5.2**).

Table 5.2: Mean and Median Age at First Marriage from 2017- 2020

Year	Mean		Median	
	Bachelor	Spinster	Bachelor	Spinster
2020	42	36	40	35
2019	40	35	38	34
2018	41	35	38	33
2017	41	36	38	34

5.6 Age differentials

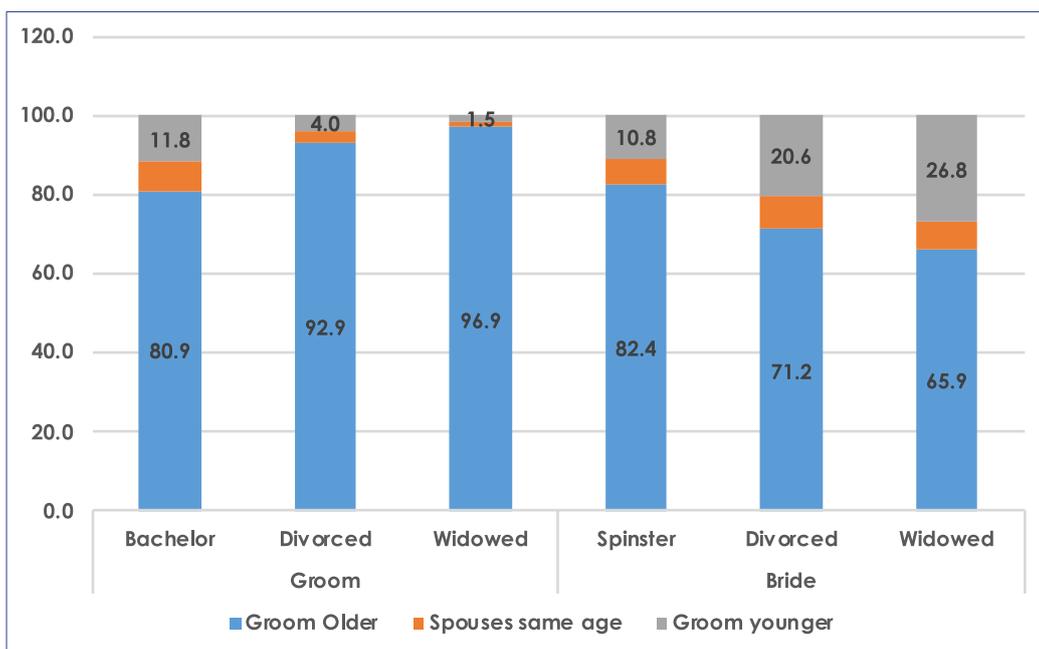
Table 5.3 shows that, in the majority of marriages, the groom is older than the bride accounting for 82.0 percent of the marriages, 11.1 percent are those in which the groom is younger than the bride and in only 6.9 percent of the unions, partners are of the same age.

Table 5.3 Age Differences between Partners- 2020

	Age Difference	No. Of Unions	Percent
Groom Younger than Bride	1-4	556	8.5
	5-9	127	1.9
	10-14	31	0.5
	15+	11	0.2
Same Age	0	450	6.9
Groom older than Bride	1-4	2,034	31.2
	5-9	1,851	28.4
	10-14	917	14.1
	15-19	339	5.2
	20+	202	3.1
Total		6,518	100

Chart 15 also suggests that men tend to marry younger women irrespective of the marital status of the bridegroom at the time of marriage. It is however interesting to note that, compared to spinsters, women who were previously married tend to marry men who are younger than they. For example, 10.8 percent of grooms were younger than their brides whose marital status was spinster at the time of marriage. The comparable figure for brides whose marital status was divorcee and widow was 20.6 and 26.8 percent respectively.

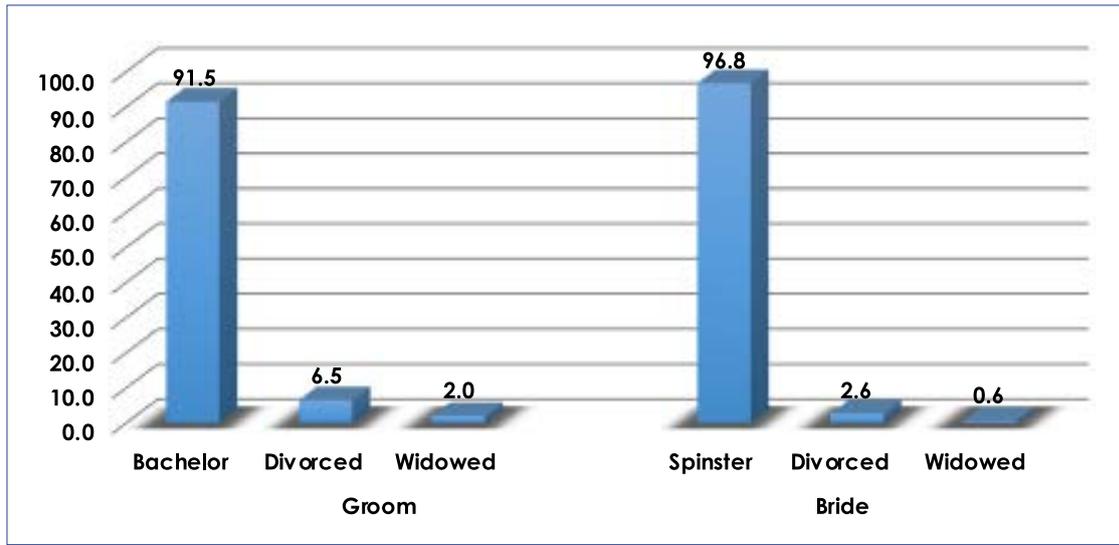
Chart 15: **Percent Distribution Of Marriages By Age Differences Between Spouses And Marital Status At The Time Of Marriage – 2020**



5.7 Previous Marital Status

Of all the marriages solemnised in 2020, about 92 percent were bachelors while the comparative figure for spinsters was about 97 percent. More men than women tend to opt for remarriage after their first marriage as evidenced by a higher percentage of remarriages of divorced and widowed men compared to women (**Chart 16**).

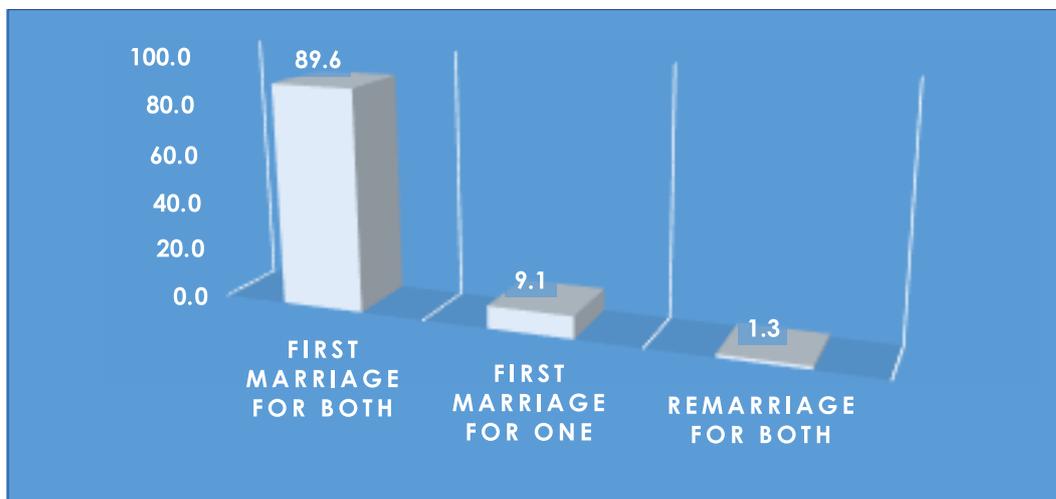
Chart 16: **Marriages By Previous Marital Status – 2020**



5.8 First Marriages and Re-marriages

Chart 17 shows that 89.6 percent of marriages were first time marriages for both bride and groom, while 9.1 percent were first marriages for one partner. Remarriages for both partners accounted for the remaining 1.3 percent.

Chart 17: **First Marriages And Re-Marriages – 2020**



5.9 Crude Marriage Rate

The crude marriage rate gives the number of persons marrying within a specified time per a 1,000 population of all ages. **Table 5.4** shows that the crude marriage rate has been fluctuating around 5 for the past 10 years with a high of 6 registered in the year 2015.

Table 5.4: Crude Marriage Rate by year of Marriage-2020

Year	Population	Marriages	Married persons	Crude Marriage rate
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	5,911	11,822	5.46
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	5.50
2018	2,288,651	5,489	10,978	4.80
2019	2,323,493	6,097	12,194	5.25
2020	2,358,445	6,518	13,036	5.53

6.0 DEATHS

Registration of deaths is an ongoing process that allows for registration of all deaths that occurred in the country whether in the past or in the current year. Upon registration of a death, the informant is issued with a death certificate, which is normally a requisite in settling the deceased estate.

Data collection includes all registered deaths in a given year irrespective of the year of occurrence. The analysis, however, focuses more on deaths that occurred in the reference year for calculation of key demographic indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Crude Death Rate (CDR) etc.

SUMMARY TABLE

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Population	Number	2,149,255	2,185,903	2,219,732	2,254,021	2,288,656	2,323,493	2,358,445
Total deaths (projected)	Number	17,463	17,079	16,780	16,619	16,506	16,461	16,214
Total Registered deaths	Number	12,177	13,030	12,825	12,386	12,609	13,185	12,219
Percent Death registration	Percent	69.7	76.3	76.4	74.5	76.4	80.1	75.4
Infant deaths	Number	1,045	1,012	1,041	998	891	1,096	968
CDR(a)(registered deaths)	Rate	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2
CDR(projected deaths)	Rate	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9
Infant mortality rate(b)	Rate	20.8	21.3	23.0	21.8	16.4	20.3	16.5

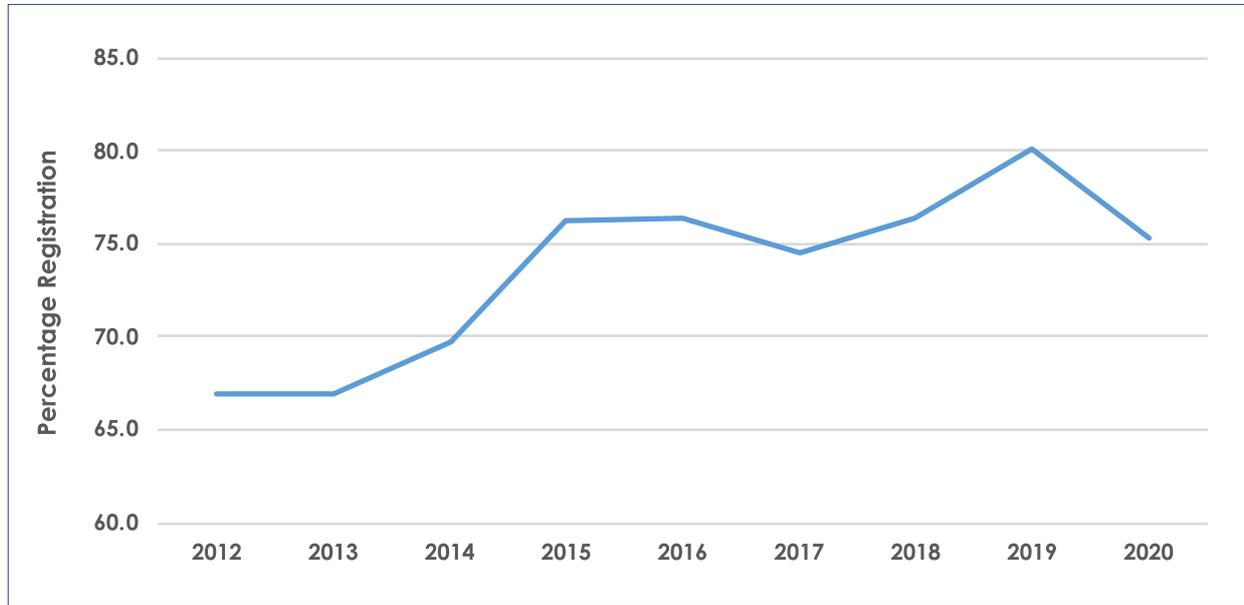
- (a) Deaths per 1,000 population
- (b) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

There were 12,219 deaths registered in 2020, a 966 decrease from the previous year. Infant deaths have also declined from 1,096 to 968 in 2020. It should be noted that 2020 is the year in which COVID19 spread to other countries from China, where it originated in 2019. Botswana like many other countries put in place restrictions and protocols to curb the spread of the virus. Movement restrictions (curfew and lockdowns), wearing of masks, frequent washing or sanitizing of hands were enforced and all these have positively improved on the health of the population and minimized the occurrence of morbidity resulting in deaths. It should be noted that the country experienced a few number of COVID deaths cases during the year 2020.

6.1 Death Registration

Chart 18 depicts a decline in death registration from 80.1 in 2019 to 75.4 percent. The decline does not necessarily mean death registration coverage has gone down, but might be due to the reduction of deaths as sited above. The fact that the projected number of deaths, used as the denominator in the calculation of the registration rate, remains as per the projections, the rate is bound to decline.

Chart 18: **Percent Death Registration 2012-2020**



6.2 Deaths by sex of the deceased

In the year 2020 there were more male deaths (6,224) than female deaths (5,995), resulting in a sex ratio of 103.8 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. Male deaths accounted for 51 percent of all deaths.

Chart 19: **Deaths By Sex Of Deceased-2020**

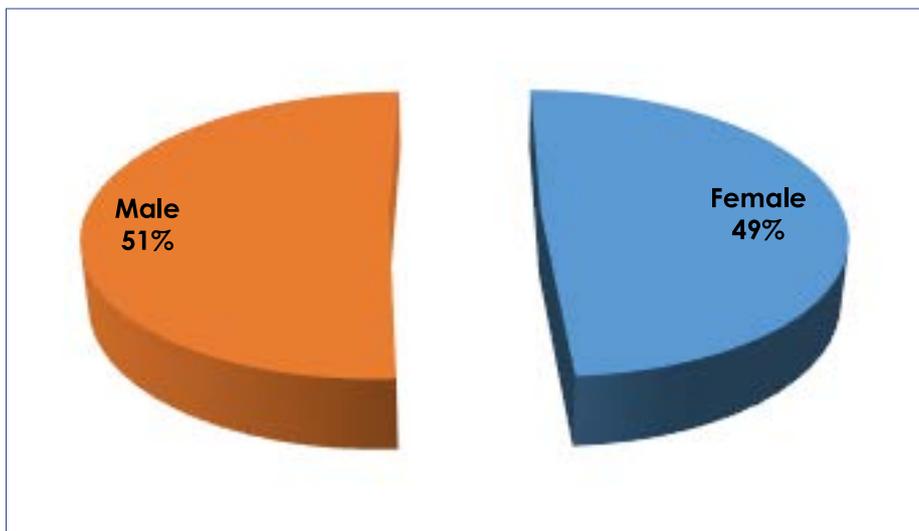
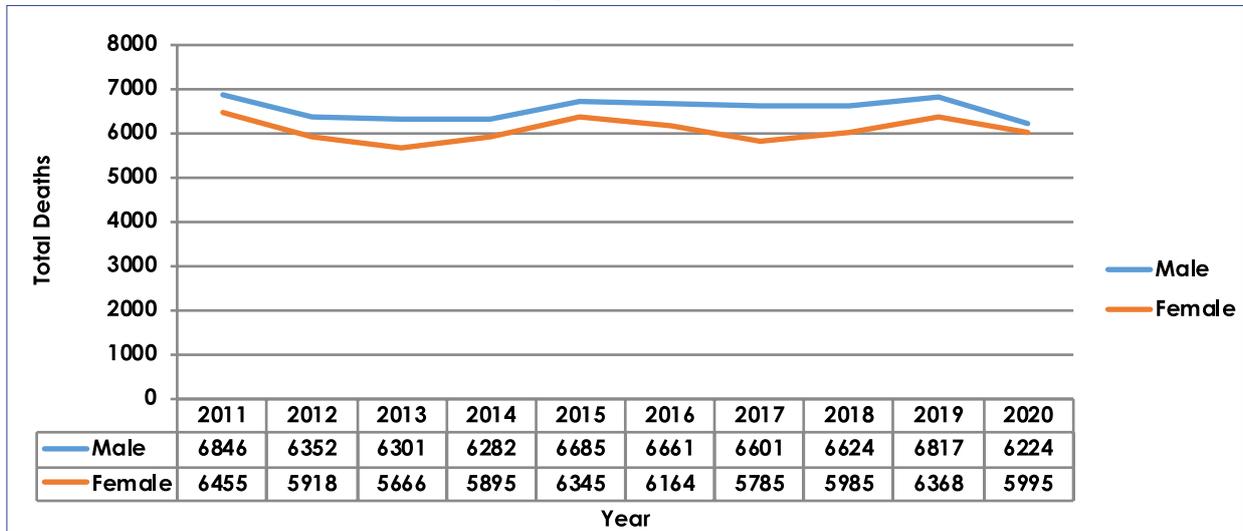


Chart 20 shows a trend in total deaths by sex. Even though the sex ratio at birth indicates that, there are more males than females born every year, the sex ratio at death shows even higher male deaths than females. As a result, females continue to dominate the population.

The total number of female Deaths registered decreased from 6,368 in 2019 to 5,995 while the total number of male deaths also decreased from 6,817 in 2019 to 6,224 in 2020.

Chart 20: **Deaths by Sex 2011-2020**



6.3 Deaths by age and sex

Chart 21 illustrates the distribution of deaths by age and sex. Throughout the age groups, the proportion of male deaths is higher than that of females. It is only at ages 75 and above that, the reverse is true for females, probably due to the accumulation of females over the years. The 10-14 age group registered the lowest percentage of deaths recording 0.8 percent males and 0.5 percent female deaths.

Chart 21: **Percent Distribution Of Deaths By Age And Sex-2020**

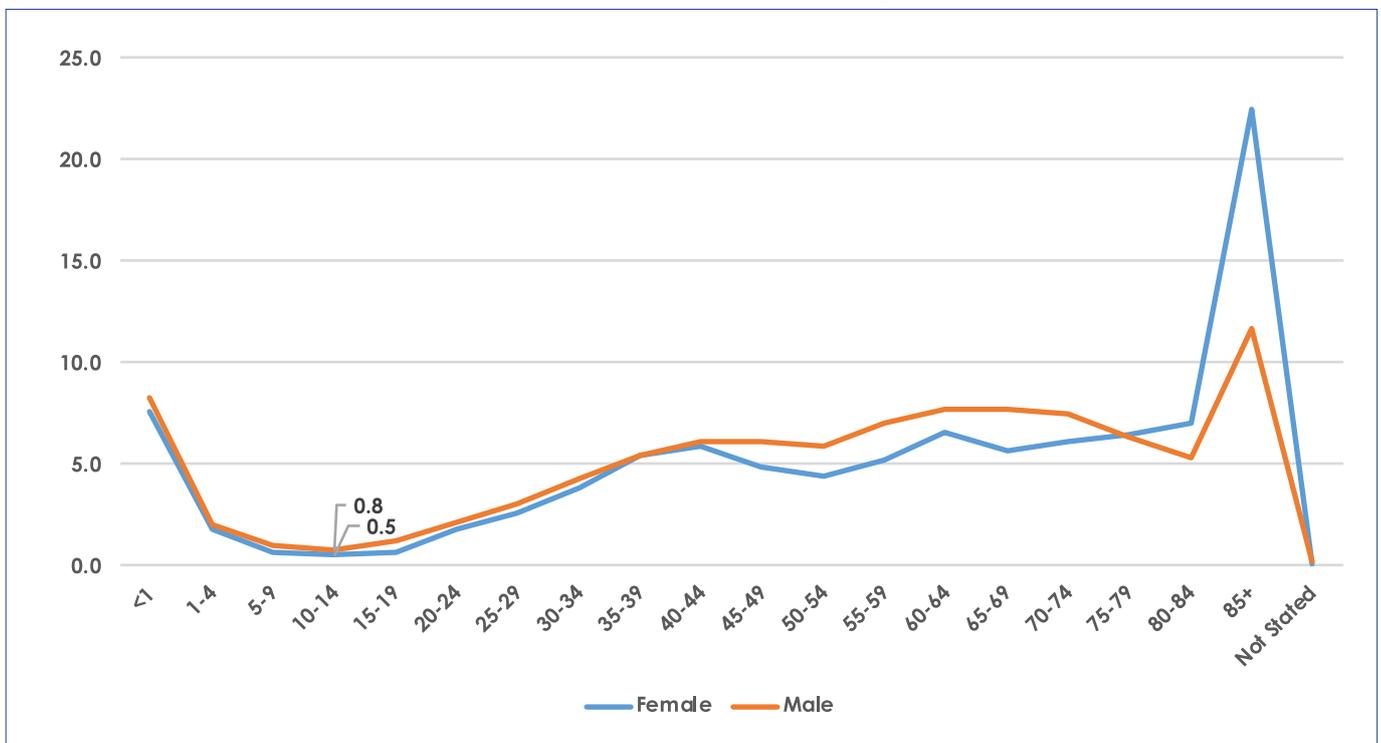
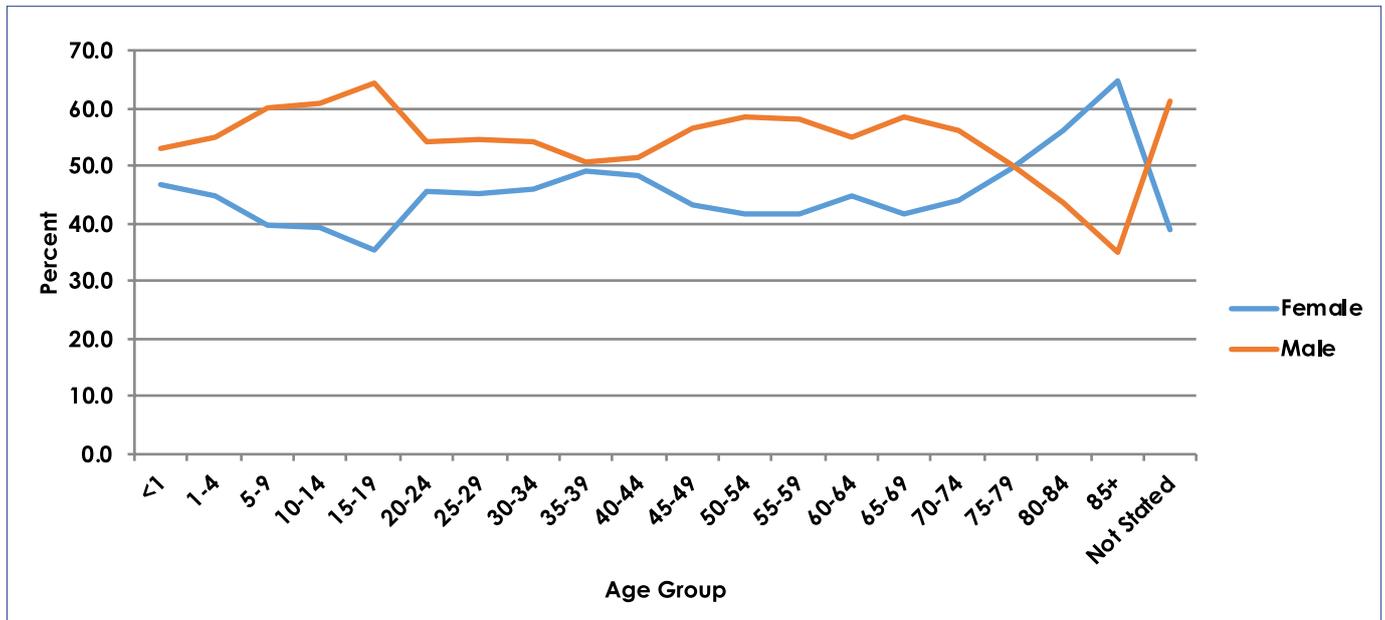


Chart 22 illustrates a distribution of deaths by age group for the year 2020. It is evident that males are leading with higher percentage deaths than females throughout all the age groups. From ages 75 and above female proportions are higher, probably due to the accumulated females because of lower deaths in the earlier years.

Chart 22: Percent Distribution Of Deaths Within Age Groups By Sex-2020

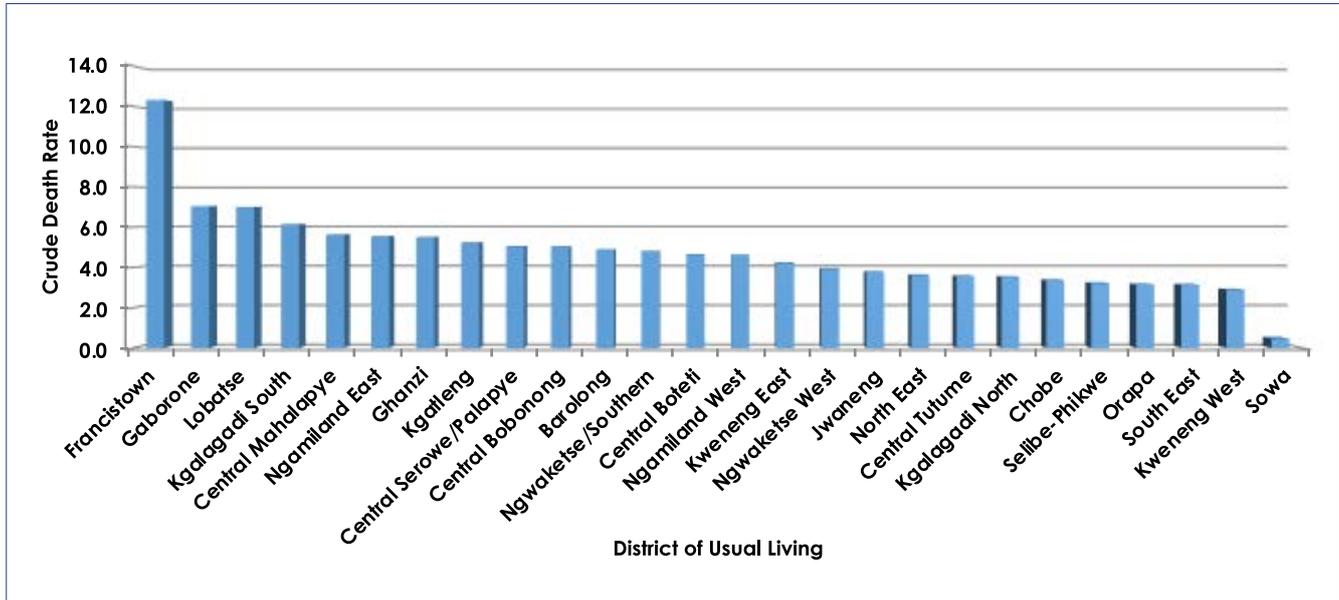


6.4 Crude Death Rates by District of usual living

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) shows levels of mortality in an entire population. It is one of the key determinants of population growth.

The crude death rate declined from 5.7 to 5.2 per thousand population from 2019 to 2020, a decrease that can be attributed to the COVID 19 protocols discussed earlier on. Francistown had the highest crude death rate out of all the districts at a rate of 12.3 deaths per thousand population. The district with the lowest crude death rate is Sowa Town with a CDR of about 0.5 deaths per thousand, probably due to its age structure (**Chart 23**). Comparing CDR of different areas might be misleading as it is influenced by the age structure of the population. A population with an ageing population will have higher levels of CDR than a young age structure population.

Chart 23: **Crude Death Rates By District Of Usual Living-2020**



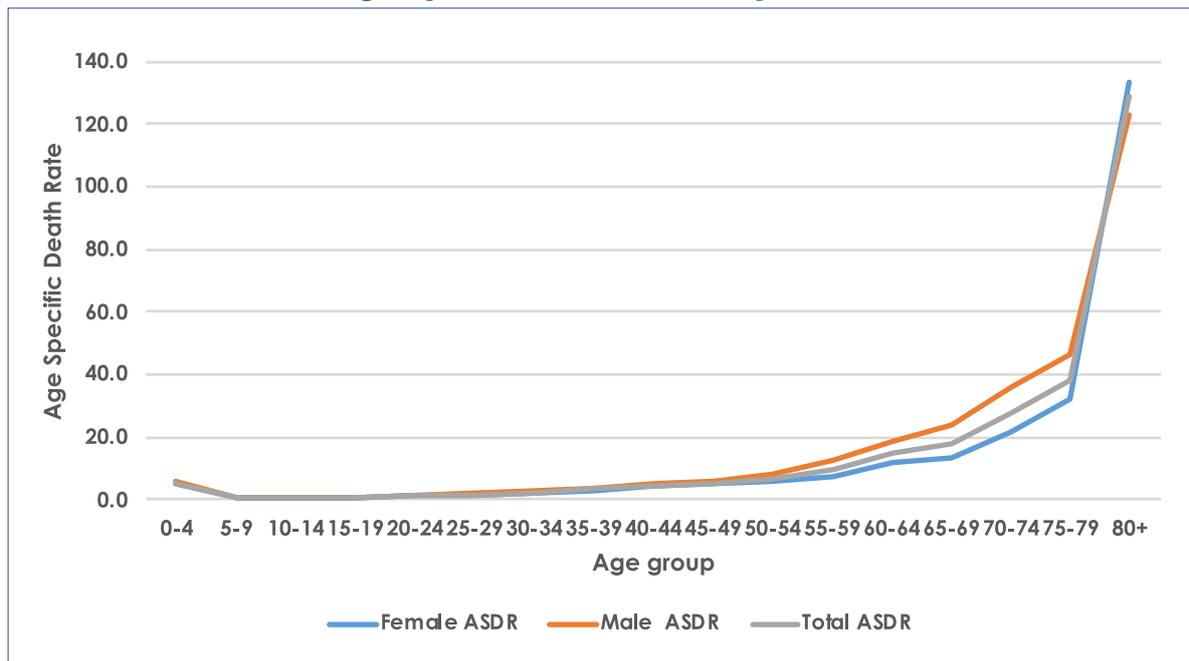
6.5 Age Specific Death Rates

The Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) is defined as the number of deaths per year per 1000 population of a given age group. Unlike the CDR it is not influenced by the age structure of the population.

The distribution of deaths by age shows that the levels of mortality between males and females are almost the same up to age 49 with females experiencing slightly lower mortality.

Chart 24 shows a decline in the death rate of 0.6 among the age group 0-4 from the 6 deaths per a thousand population in the previous year to 5.4 deaths per a thousand in 2020. The death rate remains low at ages 5-9 to 15-19 age group and begins to increase steadily from age 20-24 to older ages. The gap between the sexes increases from age group 50-54 with higher death rates for males than females.

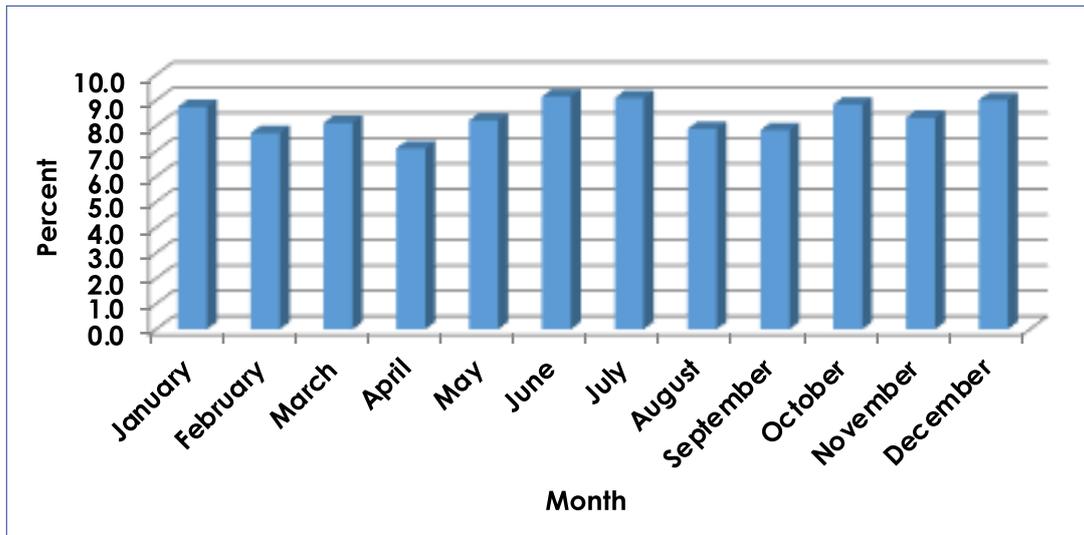
Chart 24: **Age Specific Death Rates by Sex - 2020**



6.6 Deaths by Month of Occurrence

Chart 25 shows the percentage of deaths that were registered by month of occurrence. A higher percentage of deaths was observed during the winter months, June and July recording slightly more than 9 percent each of the total registered deaths.

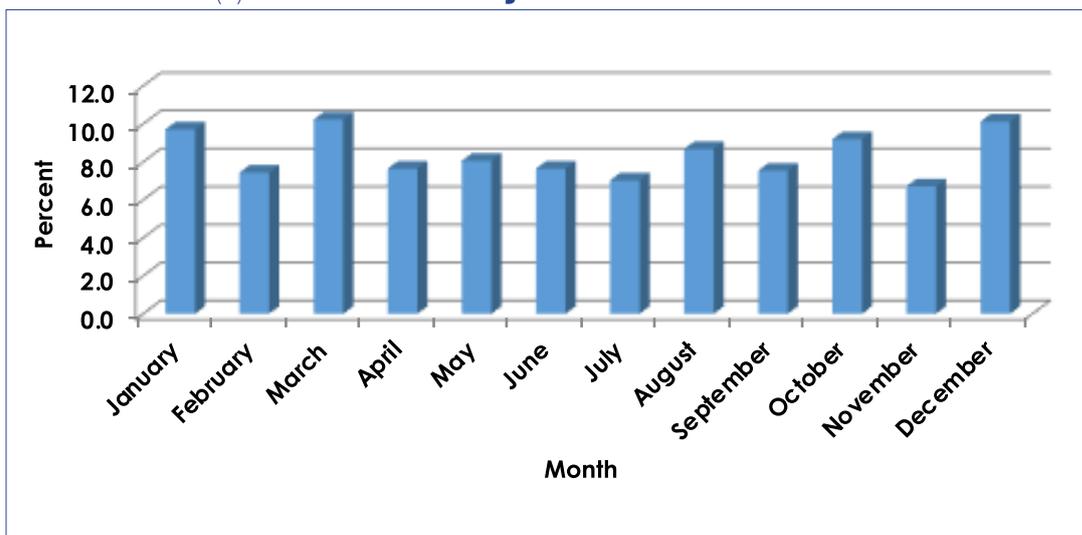
Chart 25: **Deaths By Month Of Occurrence-2020**



6.7 Infant Deaths by Month of Occurrence

Infant deaths by month depicted by **chart 25b** shows a different pattern from that for all. The percentage of infant deaths was lowest in November and July recording 6.7 and 7.0 percent respectively and highest in March and December accounting for slightly more than 10 percent of deaths each.

Chart 25 (b): **Infant Deaths By Month Of Occurrence-2020**

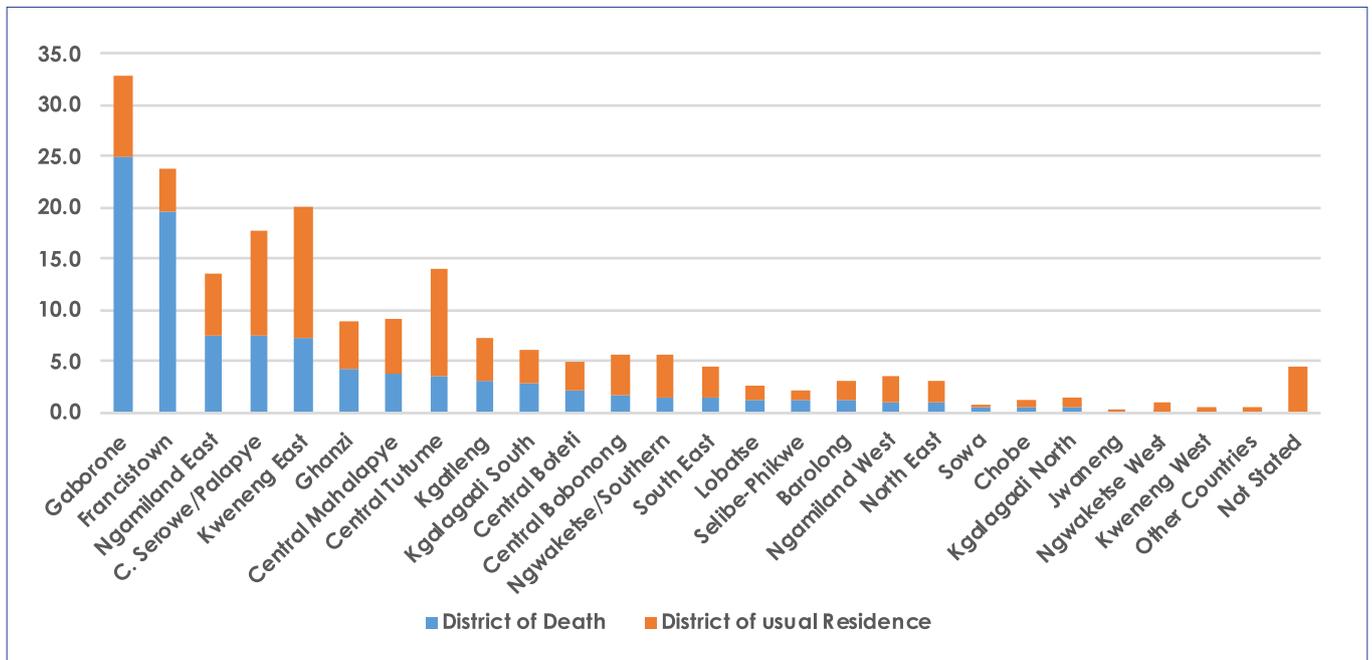


6.8 Infant Deaths by District of usual residence

Chart 26 below shows the percentage of infant deaths registered by the district of death and district of usual residence. Gaborone experienced more infant's deaths that were not usual residents 24.9

percent, followed by Francistown registering 19.5 percent. A higher percentage of infants usually residing in Kweneng east, Central Tutume and Serowe Palapye died accounting for more than 30 percent of all infants' deaths that occurred in 2020

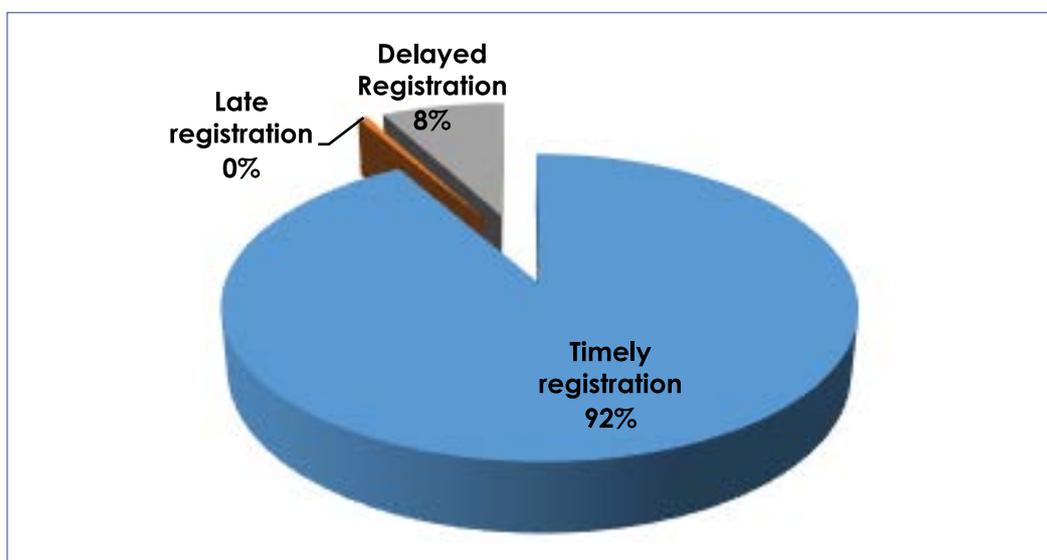
Chart 26: **Percent Distribution Of Infant Deaths By District Of Death And District Of Usual Residence-2020**



6.9 Timely, Late and delayed 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. Delayed registration refers to all deaths that were registered after the 30 days but within the twelve (12) months of occurrence. Late registration are those that occurred in the past years. **Chart 27** below shows that of all the deaths registered in 2020 about 92 percent were registered on time i.e. before a lapse of 30 days.

Chart 27: **Timely, Late And Delayed Death Registration -2020**



6.10 Place of death occurrence, marital status and Educational level

Table 6.1 shows that 51.3 percent of all registered deaths occurred in health facilities. About 57 percent were reported to have been single at the time of death (children included). About three quarters (73.4 percent) of the deaths were for people who had none or primary education as their highest level of education (children included).

Table 1.1: Registered current deaths by place of death, marital status and level of education -2020

	2020 Deaths	Percent
Place of Death		
Health Facility	6,267	51.3
Home	5,952	48.7
Total	12,219	100.0
Marital Status		
Single	6,987	57.2
Married	3,124	25.6
Divorced	258	2.1
Widowed	1,850	15.1
Total	12,219	100.0
Level of Education		
None	4,790	39.2
Primary	4,174	34.2
Secondary	2,060	16.9
Post Secondary	449	3.7
Higher	746	6.1
Total	12,219	100.0

Annex I

Table B1: Registered Live births by registration centre and sex of child -2020

Registration Centre	Current			Non-current			All Registered Births		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Athlone Hospital	580	599	1,179	121	104	225	701	703	1,404
Bamalete Lutheran Ho	756	720	1,476	180	195	375	936	915	1,851
Barolong	354	350	704	46	64	110	400	414	814
Bokamoso Hospital	271	271	542	36	28	64	307	299	606
Borakanelo	180	194	374	115	116	231	295	310	605
Broadhurst	769	766	1,535	280	264	544	1,049	1,030	2,079
Central-Bobonong	481	516	997	196	224	420	677	740	1,417
Central-Boteti	1,011	1,026	2,037	333	325	658	1,344	1,351	2,695
Central-Mahalapye	196	196	392	199	216	415	395	412	807
Central-Serowe	177	157	334	210	176	386	387	333	720
Central-Tutume	565	563	1,128	262	283	545	827	846	1,673
Charleshill	94	76	170	66	63	129	160	139	299
Chobe	234	242	476	52	75	127	286	317	603
Deborah Relief	980	1,041	2,021	229	220	449	1,209	1,261	2,470
Francistown	805	919	1,724	377	421	798	1,182	1,340	2,522
G-West Clinic	279	315	594	28	28	56	307	343	650
Gaborone	11	12	23	169	131	300	180	143	323
Ghanzi	7	8	15	138	143	281	145	151	296
Ghanzi Primary Hosp	671	718	1,389	126	138	264	797	856	1,653
Gumare	677	710	1,387	114	127	241	791	837	1,628
Headquarters	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	4	4
Hukuntsi	257	234	491	81	90	171	338	324	662
Jwaneng	31	21	52	44	32	76	75	53	128
Jwaneng Hosp	572	584	1,156	148	129	277	720	713	1,433
Kgalagadi	449	456	905	100	114	214	549	570	1,119
Kgatleng	131	153	284	81	96	177	212	249	461
Kweneng	104	82	186	273	283	556	377	365	742
Lesirane Clinic	736	705	1,441	47	61	108	783	766	1,549
Leflhakeng	251	261	512	102	103	205	353	364	717
Letsholathebe Hosp	1,622	1,562	3,184	360	386	746	1,982	1,948	3,930
Lobatse	34	39	73	64	79	143	98	118	216
Mabutsane	95	78	173	26	21	47	121	99	220
Mahalapye Hospital	1,227	1,299	2,526	277	275	552	1,504	1,574	3,078
Mobile	-	-	-	17	23	40	17	23	40
Moshupa	514	500	1,014	188	186	374	702	686	1,388
Nata	272	330	602	106	102	208	378	432	810
Ngamiland	338	324	662	237	245	482	575	569	1,144
Ngwaketse	621	699	1,320	200	199	399	821	898	1,719
North-East	290	252	542	74	57	131	364	309	673
Nyangabgwe Hospital	2,670	2,667	5,337	578	605	1,183	3,248	3,272	6,520
Orapa	15	7	22	3	1	4	18	8	26
Palapye	957	945	1,902	345	322	667	1,302	1,267	2,569
Princess Marina Hosp	3,224	3,192	6,416	692	689	1,381	3,916	3,881	7,797

Table B1 Cont'd: Registered Live births by registration centre and sex of child -2020

	Current			Non-current			All Registered Births		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Registration Centre									
Rakops Hosp	39	47	86	35	34	69	74	81	155
Ramotswa	34	18	52	25	30	55	59	48	107
Scottish Livingstone	1,904	2,005	3,909	416	441	857	2,320	2,446	4,766
Sefhare	379	379	758	108	123	231	487	502	989
Sekgoma Hospital	1,261	1,329	2,590	288	286	574	1,549	1,615	3,164
Selebi-Phikwe	413	352	765	281	303	584	694	655	1,349
Shakawe	336	328	664	139	130	269	475	458	933
Sidilega Hosp	238	235	473	122	97	219	360	332	692
Sowa	12	16	28	13	17	30	25	33	58
Spg Hospital	675	680	1,355	133	143	276	808	823	1,631
Tlokweg	216	187	403	57	55	112	273	242	515
Tonota	134	131	265	205	201	406	339	332	671
Total	29,149	29,497	58,646	9,142	9,302	18,444	38,291	38,799	77,090

Table B2: Live births by district of birth and place of usual residence of mother-2020

District of Birth	District of Usual Residence		Total
	Same District	Other District	
Gaborone	2,654	6,696	9,350
Francistown	1,822	5,049	6,871
Lobatse	479	766	1,245
Selibe Phikwe	522	1,208	1,730
Orapa	128	583	711
Jwaneng	209	958	1,167
Sowa	6	9	15
Southern	1,259	237	1,496
Barolong	591	152	743
Ngwaketse West	167	5	172
South east	1,201	738	1,939
Kweneng East	5,008	2,001	7,009
Kweneng West	445	38	483
Kgatleng	2,022	282	2,304
Central Serowe/Palapye	4,313	503	4,816
Central Mahalapye	3,292	389	3,681
Central Bobonong	1,297	93	1,390
Central Boteti	1,247	188	1,435
Central Tutume	1,948	126	2,074
North East	548	116	664
Ngamiland East	3,131	711	3,842
Ngamiland West	1,912	138	2,050
Chobe	447	30	477
Ghanzi	1,458	113	1,571
Kgalagadi South	892	9	901
Kgalagadi North	431	61	492
Not stated	10	8	18
Total	37,439	21,207	58,646

Table B3: Live births by age group, place of usual residence and level of education -2020

	Level of Education					Total
	Higher	None	Post Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
Age Group						
12-14	-	2	-	28	26	56
15-19	83	69	439	750	4,563	5,904
20-24	1,365	165	1,998	1,353	9,930	14,811
25-29	2,620	191	2,070	1,439	8,411	14,731
30-34	2,572	229	1,463	1,172	6,104	11,540
35-39	1,702	308	931	1,062	4,429	8,432
40-44	398	133	224	462	1,259	2,476
45-49	21	29	5	44	63	162
50+	5	3	-	6	2	16
Not Stated	13	22	26	245	212	518
	8,779	1,151	7,156	6,561	34,999	58,646
Place of Usual Residence						
Gaborone	1,236	12	469	472	1,087	3,276
Francistown	468	14	233	156	1,037	1,908
Lobatse	92	2	103	24	346	567
Selibe Phikwe	127	7	95	29	323	581
Orapa	37	1	58	8	39	143
Jwaneng	85	8	65	7	74	239
Sowa	13	-	4	2	13	32
Southern	605	63	472	305	2,122	3,567
Barolong	204	20	287	122	996	1,629
Ngwaketse West	33	18	37	45	375	508
South East	627	18	221	111	916	1,893
Kweneng East	1,065	92	997	816	4,247	7,217
Kweneng West	81	97	102	350	1,026	1,656
Kgatleng	383	26	482	201	1,715	2,807
Central Serowe/Palapye	783	105	709	716	3,496	5,809
Central Mahalapye	566	74	521	395	2,878	4,434
Central Bobonong	349	28	339	180	1,683	2,579
Central Boteti	168	119	199	282	1,430	2,198
Central Tutume	634	121	543	680	3,475	5,453
North East	377	30	218	136	1,119	1,880
Ngamiland East	397	34	358	468	2,181	3,438
Ngamiland West	100	118	120	348	1,623	2,309
Chobe	52	3	70	54	378	557
Ghanzi	101	112	117	296	934	1,560
Kgalagadi South	81	12	159	137	677	1,066
Kgalagadi North	59	10	77	61	362	569
Other Countries	56	7	101	150	447	761
Not stated	-	-	-	10	-	10
Total	8,779	1,151	7,156	6,561	34,999	58,646

Table B4: Live births by age and marital status of mother -2020

	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Age group					
12-14	55	1	-	-	56
15-19	5,636	264	3	1	5,904
20-24	13,774	1,030	2	5	14,811
25-29	12,788	1,919	13	11	14,731
30-34	8,831	2,661	33	15	11,540
35-39	5,984	2,377	53	18	8,432
40-44	1,692	741	22	21	2,476
45-49	116	41	2	3	162
50+	11	5	-	-	16
Not Stated	274	243	1	-	518
Total	49,161	9,282	129	74	58,646

Table B5: Live births by place of usual residence and age of mother-2020

	Place of Residence		Total
	Other District	Same District	
Age group			
12-14	15	41	56
15-19	1,901	4,003	5,904
20-24	4,948	9,863	14,811
25-29	5,340	9,391	14,731
30-34	4,534	7,006	11,540
35-39	3,289	5,143	8,432
40-44	958	1,518	2,476
45-49	60	102	162
50+	3	13	16
Not Stated	160	358	518
Total	21,208	37,438	58,646

Table B6: Live births by place of usual residence and age group of mother-2020

District of Usual Residence	Age group of Mother										Total
	12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not Stated	
Gaborone	1	149	590	822	822	610	151	15	3	113	3,276
Francistown	1	137	422	516	460	300	66	4	-	2	1,908
Lobatse	1	43	147	139	116	90	29	-	-	2	567
Selibe Phikwe	1	50	147	151	109	95	26	-	-	2	581
Orapa	-	5	22	32	39	33	11	-	-	1	143
Jwaneng	-	15	44	58	63	43	13	1	-	2	239
Sowa	-	2	7	6	9	6	2	-	-	-	32
Southern	3	338	916	891	725	494	142	14	-	44	3,567
Barolong	1	186	444	429	295	192	60	10	1	11	1,629
Ngwaketse West	-	70	141	121	94	60	14	5	1	2	508
South East	2	117	391	489	443	330	99	3	2	17	1,893
Kweneng East	6	575	1,784	1,841	1,468	1,139	312	16	2	74	7,217
Kweneng West	-	242	418	382	276	203	76	11	-	48	1,656
Kgatleng	2	258	694	737	554	426	120	2	1	13	2,807
Central Serowe/Palapye	6	640	1,556	1,422	1,091	796	269	12	-	17	5,809
Central Mahalapye	5	494	1,130	1,062	898	629	182	6	-	28	4,434
Central Bobonong	1	264	677	685	463	359	103	9	-	18	2,579
Central Boteti	4	302	596	541	381	275	79	9	-	11	2,198
Central Tutume	4	651	1,457	1,386	1,038	689	193	9	2	24	5,453
North East	3	172	534	480	367	240	74	5	-	5	1,880
Ngamiland East	7	369	911	861	619	493	147	10	1	20	3,438
Ngamiland West	3	279	614	556	407	317	109	10	-	14	2,309
Chobe	-	39	122	150	125	86	28	-	-	7	557
Ghanzi	-	243	430	374	235	211	57	3	2	5	1,560
Kgalagadi South	4	151	277	268	169	136	49	2	1	9	1,066
Kgalagadi North	1	67	136	161	103	68	27	2	-	4	569
Other Countries	-	46	202	171	171	112	38	4	-	17	761
Not stated	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10
Total	56	5,904	14,811	14,731	11,540	8,432	2,476	162	16	518	58,646

Table B7(a): Births by Districts of Usual Residence, Place and Outcome of Birth-2020

Usual Residence	Place of Birth		Total	Outcome of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home		Live Born	Still Born	
Gaborone	3,328	10	3,338	3,276	62	3,338
Francistown	1,945	5	1,950	1,908	42	1,950
Lobatse	585	2	587	567	20	587
Selibe-Phikwe	580	8	588	581	7	588
Orapa	144	-	144	143	1	144
Jwaneng	239	-	239	239	-	239
Sowa	33	-	33	32	1	33
Southern	3,606	3	3,609	3,567	42	3,609
Barolong	1,642	7	1,649	1,629	20	1,649
Ngwaketse West	514	-	514	508	6	514
South East	1,898	18	1,916	1,893	23	1,916
Kweneng East	7,309	8	7,317	7,217	100	7,317
Kweneng West	1,668	-	1,668	1,656	12	1,668
Kgatleng	2,862	-	2,862	2,807	55	2,862
Serowe/Palapye	5,873	6	5,879	5,809	70	5,879
C/Mahalapye	4,484	7	4,491	4,434	57	4,491
C/Bobonong	2,590	10	2,600	2,579	21	2,600
C/Boteti	2,217	1	2,218	2,198	20	2,218
C/Tutume	5,551	4	5,555	5,453	102	5,555
North East	1,899	1	1,900	1,880	20	1,900
Ngamiland East	3,480	5	3,485	3,438	47	3,485
Ngamiland West	2,317	1	2,318	2,309	9	2,318
Chobe	567	1	568	557	11	568
Ghanzi	1,592	2	1,594	1,560	34	1,594
Kgalagadi South	1,078	-	1,078	1,066	12	1,078
Kgalagadi North	583	-	583	569	14	583
Other Countries	787	-	787	761	26	787
Not Stated	10	-	10	10	-	10
Total	59,381	99	59,480	58,646	834	59,480

Table B7 (b): Births by district ,place and Outcome of Birth-2020

District of Birth	Place of Birth		Total	Outcome of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home		Live Born	Still Born	
Gaborone	9,600	16	9,616	9,350	266	9,616
Francistown	7,024	9	7,033	6,871	162	7,033
Lobatse	1,273	-	1,273	1,245	28	1,273
Selibe-Phikwe	1,722	24	1,746	1,730	16	1,746
Orapa	714	2	716	711	5	716
Jwaneng	1,177	-	1,177	1,167	10	1,177
Sowa	15	-	15	15	-	15
Southern	1,500	1	1,501	1,496	5	1,501
Barolong	742	5	747	743	4	747
Ngwaketse West	172	-	172	172	-	172
South East	1,932	24	1,956	1,939	17	1,956
Kweneng East	7,064	4	7,068	7,009	59	7,068
Kweneng West	485	-	485	483	2	485
Kgatleng	2,341	-	2,341	2,304	37	2,341
Serowe/Palapye	4,859	2	4,861	4,816	45	4,861
C/Mahalapye	3,713	2	3,715	3,681	34	3,715
C/Bobonong	1,392	1	1,393	1,390	3	1,393
C/Boteti	1,445	-	1,445	1,435	10	1,445
C/Tutume	2,087	-	2,087	2,074	13	2,087
North East	667	-	667	664	3	667
Ngamiland East	3,893	5	3,898	3,842	56	3,898
Ngamiland West	2,055	1	2,056	2,050	6	2,056
Chobe	485	1	486	477	9	486
Ghanzi	1,597	2	1,599	1,571	28	1,599
Kgalagadi South	906	-	906	901	5	906
Kgalagadi North	501	-	501	492	9	501
Not Stated	20	-	20	18	2	20
Total	59,381	99	59,480	58,646	834	59,480

Table B8: Live births by birth weight and place birth-2020

	Place of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
Birth Weight (grams)			
< 500	39	-	39
500-999	300	-	300
1000-1499	637	-	637
1500-1999	1,126	-	1,126
2000-2499	4,249	3	4,252
2500-2999	16,210	14	16,224
3000-3499	23,355	47	23,402
3500-3999	10,023	26	10,049
4000-4499	1,720	6	1,726
4500-4999	202	-	202
5000+	37	-	37
Not Stated	650	2	652
Total	58,548	98	58,646

Table B9: Live births by birth weight and gestational period-2020

	Gestation (weeks)								Total
	<20	21-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-41	42+	Not Stated	
Birth Weight (grams)									
< 500	-	11	1	2	-	23	1	1	39
500-999	6	205	68	6	1	1	-	13	300
1000-1499	-	110	305	151	14	21	-	36	637
1500-1999	2	17	227	560	101	165	5	49	1,126
2000-2499	1	13	85	1,106	604	2,179	54	210	4,252
2500-2999	2	10	77	1,044	1,286	12,703	457	645	16,224
3000-3499	1	9	43	546	813	20,134	1,084	772	23,402
3500-3999	-	1	8	118	177	8,785	665	295	10,049
4000-4499	-	-	1	14	25	1,474	170	42	1,726
4500-4999	-	-	-	1	2	170	25	4	202
5000+	-	-	-	-	-	32	3	2	37
Not Stated	-	1	8	23	18	249	8	345	652
Total	12	377	823	3,571	3,041	45,936	2,472	2,414	58,646

Table B10: Live births by birth weight and age of mother-2020

	Mother's 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	-	1	10	6	11	9	1	-	-	1	39
500-999	-	38	49	68	56	64	17	3	-	5	300
1000-1499	1	87	140	132	124	114	32	1	-	6	637
1500-1999	2	130	275	240	214	185	59	7	-	14	1,126
2000-2499	7	530	1,000	921	795	707	225	17	3	47	4,252
2500-2999	24	1,965	4,348	3,829	2,987	2,186	703	42	4	136	16,224
3000-3499	20	2,332	6,100	6,063	4,564	3,177	886	60	5	195	23,402
3500-3999	2	660	2,346	2,803	2,180	1,535	412	29	3	79	10,049
4000-4499	-	78	342	465	419	313	93	3	1	12	1,726
4500-4999	-	3	27	43	68	49	12	-	-	-	202
5000+	-	2	3	8	10	10	4	-	-	-	37
Not Stated	-	78	171	153	112	83	32	-	-	23	652
Total	56	5,904	14,811	14,731	11,540	8,432	2,476	162	16	518	58,646

Table B11: Live births by birth weight and level of education - 2020

	Level of Education					Total
	Higher	None	Post Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
Birth Weight (grams)						
< 500	4	1	3	9	22	39
500-999	56	6	49	42	147	300
1000-1499	107	16	71	69	374	637
1500-1999	162	34	133	168	629	1,126
2000-2499	554	148	473	581	2,496	4,252
2500-2999	2,139	374	1,816	1,976	9,919	16,224
3000-3499	3,483	363	2,853	2,436	14,267	23,402
3500-3999	1,802	134	1,394	980	5,739	10,049
4000-4499	351	23	278	150	924	1,726
4500-4999	45	-	38	17	102	202
5000+	14	-	6	3	14	37
Not Stated	62	52	42	130	366	652
Total	8,779	1,151	7,156	6,561	34,999	58,646

Table B12: Number of births by Time lapsed and District of Birth 2020

District of Birth	Time Lapsed				Total
	Same day	1-60 days	61-365 days	366+ days	
Gaborone	6,377	2,934	37	2	9,350
Francistown	5,121	1,726	22	2	6,871
Lobatse	210	1,032	3	-	1,245
Selibe Phikwe	267	1,453	9	1	1,730
Orapa	157	551	3	-	711
Jwaneng	113	1,053	1	-	1,167
Sowa	4	10	1	-	15
Southern	409	1,018	68	1	1,496
Barolong	302	436	5	-	743
Ngwaketse West	129	33	10	-	172
South east	375	1,549	14	1	1,939
Kweneng East	6,136	817	54	2	7,009
Kweneng West	366	110	7	-	483
Kgatleng	2,112	171	20	1	2,304
Central Serowe/Palapye	3,093	1,706	15	2	4,816
Central Mahalapye	2,823	832	25	1	3,681
Central Bobonong	919	453	17	1	1,390
Central Boteti	1,129	297	9	-	1,435
Central Tutume	1,099	944	30	1	2,074
North East	296	357	10	1	664
Ngamiland East	3,194	628	16	4	3,842
Ngamiland West	1,299	685	66	-	2,050
Chobe	409	67	1	-	477
Ghanzi	1,019	541	10	1	1,571
Kgalagadi South	328	560	12	1	901
Kgalagadi North	406	84	2	-	492
Not stated	8	3	7	-	18
Total	38,100	20,050	474	22	58,646

Table B13 Number of births by Time Lapsed and District of Usual Residence-2020

Usual Residence	Time Lapsed				Total
	Same day	1-60 days	61-365 days	366+ days	
Gaborone	1,821	1,431	23	1	3,276
Francistown	1,410	482	16	-	1,908
Lobatse	127	440	-	-	567
Selibe Phikwe	120	455	6	-	581
Orapa	33	109	1	-	143
Jwaneng	37	202	-	-	239
Sowa	16	15	1	-	32
Southern	1,407	2,088	71	1	3,567
Barolong	736	884	9	-	1,629
Ngwaketse West	200	297	11	-	508
South East	675	1,209	9	-	1,893
Kweneng East	5,894	1,291	32	-	7,217
Kweneng West	1,355	269	31	1	1,656
Kgatleng	2,359	421	26	1	2,807
Central Serowe/Palapye	3,750	2,035	22	2	5,809
Central Mahalapye	3,279	1,128	25	2	4,434
Central Bobonong	1,315	1,243	19	2	2,579
Central Boteti	1,458	728	12	-	2,198
Central Tutume	3,702	1,712	37	2	5,453
North East	1,243	626	10	1	1,880
Ngamiland East	2,748	674	12	4	3,438
Ngamiland West	1,517	726	66	-	2,309
Chobe	441	115	1	-	557
Ghanzi	1,022	526	11	1	1,560
Kgalagadi South	433	620	12	1	1,066
Kgalagadi North	438	130	1	-	569
Other Countries	561	194	3	3	761
Not stated	3	-	7	-	10
Total	38,100	20,050	474	22	58,646

Table B14: Number of births by timelapsed and mothers age group- 2020

Mothers Age Group	Time Lapsed				Total
	Same day	1-60 days	61-365 days	366+ days	
12-14	35	21	-	-	56
15-19	3,899	1,972	30	3	5,904
20-24	9,876	4,810	118	7	14,811
25-29	9,533	5,079	111	8	14,731
30-34	7,474	3,980	85	1	11,540
35-39	5,318	3,046	67	1	8,432
40-44	1,542	911	22	1	2,476
45-49	94	67	1	-	162
50+	6	10	-	-	16
Not Stated	323	154	40	1	518
Total	38,100	20,050	474	22	58,646

Table M1: A Summary of Marriages-2011-2020

Year of marriage	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total marriages	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489	6,097	6,518
Quarterly Totals										
Jan-March	481	515	563	491	603	608	1,042	652	597	652
Apr-June	740	878	846	1,004	1,292	1,186	1,229	1,094	1,299	600
July-Sept	1,362	1,568	1,654	1,810	2,216	1,560	1,919	1,568	1,774	1,942
Oct-Dec	2,018	2,253	2,270	2,286	2,566	2,697	2,013	2,175	2,427	3,324
Total	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489	6,097	6,518
Previous Marital Status										
Males										
Bachelor	4,133	4,739	4,858	5,068	6,008	5,496	5,802	4,958	5,461	5,963
Divorced	352	354	347	401	482	395	299	428	493	425
Widowed	116	121	128	122	187	160	102	103	143	130
Total	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489	6,097	6,518
Females										
Spinster	4,424	5,019	5,157	5,384	6,421	5,822	6,053	5,260	5,856	6,307
Divorced	124	142	128	165	186	173	114	183	191	170
Widowed	53	53	48	42	70	56	36	46	50	41
Total	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489	6,097	6,518
Previous Marital Status										
First marriage for both	4,040	4,634	4,774	4,947	5,868	5,363	5,679	4,836	5,317	5,839
First marriage for one	477	490	466	558	693	592	497	546	683	592
Remarriage for both	84	90	93	86	116	96	27	107	97	87
Total	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489	6,097	6,518
Type of marriage										
After Banns	4,440	5,093	5,278	5,479	6,546	5,969	6,190	5,454	6,026	6,482
Special License	161	121	55	112	131	82	13	35	71	36
Total	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489	6,097	6,518

Table M2: Age in combination at marriage time-2020

	Brides Age Group											Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Groom's Age												
20-24	5	13	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
25-29	2	114	295	68	9	5	1	-	-	-	-	494
30-34	1	61	518	479	80	16	3	1	-	-	-	1,159
35-39	-	46	289	617	471	66	13	5	-	-	-	1,507
40-44	-	10	120	309	459	246	51	9	4	-	-	1,208
45-49	-	1	35	140	250	263	138	13	2	-	1	843
50-54	-	3	15	43	103	132	131	65	7	2	-	501
55-59	-	-	6	14	38	48	85	82	40	7	1	321
60-64	-	-	3	10	13	21	36	53	47	16	9	208
65+	-	-	-	2	10	25	25	32	57	38	60	249
Total	8	248	1,290	1,683	1,433	822	483	260	157	63	71	6,518

Table M3: Age at the time of marriage by previous marital status and sex-2020

Age Group	Groom's Marital Status					Bride's Marital Status				
	Bachelor	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Percent	Spinster	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Percent
15-19	-	-	-	-	0.0	8	-	-	8	0.1
20-24	27	1	-	28	0.4	247	1	-	248	3.8
25-29	494	-	-	494	7.6	1,287	3	-	1,290	19.8
30-34	1,150	8	1	1,159	17.8	1,664	15	4	1,683	25.8
35-39	1,468	38	1	1,507	23.1	1,395	33	5	1,433	22.0
40-44	1,128	71	9	1,208	18.5	769	44	9	822	12.6
45-49	729	97	17	843	12.9	439	36	8	483	7.4
50-54	400	82	19	501	7.7	231	24	5	260	4.0
55-59	248	56	17	321	4.9	144	8	5	157	2.4
60-64	148	38	22	208	3.2	58	4	1	63	1.0
65+	171	34	44	249	3.8	65	2	4	71	1.1
Total	5,963	425	130	6,518	100	6,307	170	41	6,518	100
Percent	91.5	6.5	2.0	100		96.8	2.6	0.6	100	

Table M4: Groom's age by District of Residence at the time of marriage-2020

District of Residence	Groom's Age Group										Total
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Gaborone	8	129	239	289	162	124	46	28	14	7	1,046
Francistown	1	32	88	101	62	37	20	5	5	1	352
Lobatse	1	5	16	27	14	18	5	3	7	-	96
Selibe Phikwe	1	9	22	30	32	23	14	6	-	1	138
Orapa	-	2	9	15	16	9	3	1	-	-	55
Jwaneng	1	6	18	36	16	14	7	2	2	2	104
Sowa	-	-	8	4	5	5	2	1	-	-	25
Southern	-	15	27	66	75	50	40	38	21	40	372
Barolong	-	11	13	23	24	20	14	10	4	12	131
Ngwaketse West	-	2	1	7	2	4	5	1	-	3	25
South East	2	42	87	70	76	44	30	12	11	10	384
Kweneng East	5	76	175	210	159	117	83	45	35	40	945
Kweneng West	-	9	16	31	21	23	7	4	6	6	123
Kgatleng	2	24	61	62	62	44	18	16	10	16	315
C.Serowe/Palapye	2	20	76	90	107	60	37	28	19	24	463
C.Mahalapye	2	12	35	46	48	37	29	21	14	19	263
C.Bobonong	-	6	18	25	25	17	12	11	2	10	126
C.Boteti	-	17	47	59	51	32	13	9	4	6	238
C.Tutume	1	22	43	51	58	32	28	23	22	18	298
North East	-	7	21	37	36	18	13	6	4	3	145
Ngamiland East	1	21	54	99	71	37	30	23	14	15	365
Ngamiland West	-	3	21	38	23	21	17	4	4	5	136
Chobe	-	10	17	25	13	12	5	3	2	2	89
Ghanzi	-	6	13	17	25	18	6	4	2	2	93
Kgalagadi South	-	4	13	23	14	12	6	8	1	1	82
Kgalagadi North	1	1	7	19	11	9	7	6	2	6	69
Other Countries	-	3	14	7	-	6	4	3	3	-	40
Total	28	494	1,159	1,507	1,208	843	501	321	208	249	6,518

Table M5: Bride's age by District of Residence at the time of marriage-2020

District of Residence	Bride's Age group											Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Gaborone	2	52	267	282	201	114	51	21	8	2	2	1,002
Francistown	-	28	95	102	82	37	19	5	5	2	1	376
Lobatse	-	10	28	41	47	22	12	2	3	2	1	168
Selibe Phikwe	1	4	26	35	45	16	9	2	-	-	-	138
Jwaneng	-	1	10	24	16	3	5	3	1	-	1	64
Sowa	-	1	1	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	11
Southern	-	11	58	83	85	60	45	33	20	8	24	427
Barolong	-	7	20	30	35	12	19	7	4	2	7	143
Ngwaketse West	-	-	5	4	6	2	2	1	2	1	-	23
South East	-	11	105	93	74	49	27	16	4	5	3	387
Kweneng East	2	34	177	250	190	129	58	42	30	11	4	927
Kweneng West	-	3	15	30	23	19	8	7	6	2	2	115
Kgatleng	-	16	77	89	61	42	27	22	3	2	5	344
C.Serowe/Palapye	1	14	90	121	123	68	51	15	15	3	7	508
C.Mahalapye	-	6	49	72	59	41	28	22	17	7	7	308
C.Bobonong	-	3	32	32	33	23	6	2	6	2	-	139
C.Boteti	-	11	28	46	34	15	10	6	1	-	-	151
C.Tutume	2	8	44	83	70	34	29	14	13	5	4	306
North East	-	6	30	41	39	22	12	4	2	-	-	156
Ngamiland East	-	14	58	89	85	54	23	13	9	2	3	350
Ngamiland West	-	3	14	37	38	20	10	6	1	1	-	130
Chobe	-	1	18	31	18	4	5	2	-	1	-	80
Ghanzi	-	2	19	22	22	14	11	3	2	1	-	96
Kgalagadi South	-	1	8	19	24	7	6	4	2	1	-	72
Kgalagadi North	-	1	11	19	19	13	8	8	3	2	-	84
Other Countries	-	-	5	4	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	13
Total	8	248	1,290	1,683	1,433	822	483	260	157	63	71	6,518

Table M6: Previous marital status of person marrying-2012-2020

Year of Marriage	Grooms Marital Status	Total	Bride's Marital Status						
			Percent	Spinster	Percent	Divorced	Percent	Widowed	Percent
2012	Bachelor	4,739	91	4,634	92	71	50	34	64
	Divorced	354	7	282	6	60	42	12	23
	Widowed	121	2	103	2	11	8	7	13
	Total	5,214	100	5,019	100	142	100	53	100
2013	Bachelor	4,858	91	4,775	90	51	40	32	67
	Divorced	347	7	276	5	61	48	10	21
	Widowed	128	2	106	2	16	13	6	13
	Total	5,333	100	5,157	100	128	100	48	100
2014	Bachelor	5,068	91	4,947	92	94	57	27	64
	Divorced	401	7	331	6	62	38	8	19
	Widowed	122	2	106	2	9	6	7	17
	Total	5,591	100	5,384	100	165	100	42	100
2015	Bachelor	6,008	90	5,868	91	101	54	39	56
	Divorced	482	7	398	6	65	35	19	27
	Widowed	187	3	155	2	20	11	12	17
	Total	6,677	100	6,421	100	186	100	70	100
2016	Bachelor	5,496	91	5,363	92	97	56	36	64
	Divorced	395	7	322	6	62	36	11	20
	Widowed	160	3	137	2	14	8	9	16
	Total	6,051	100	5,822	100	173	100	56	100
2017	Bachelor	5,802	94	5,679	94	90	79	33	92
	Divorced	299	5	279	5	18	16	2	6
	Widowed	102	2	95	2	6	5	1	3
	Total	6,203	100	6,053	100	114	100	36	100
2018	Bachelor	4,958	90	4,836	92	93	51	29	63
	Divorced	428	8	349	7	69	38	10	22
	Widowed	103	2	75	1	21	11	7	15
	Total	5,489	100	5,260	100	183	100	46	100
2019	Bachelor	5,461	90	5,317	91	114	60	30	60
	Divorced	493	8	415	7	65	34	13	26
	Widowed	143	2	124	2	12	6	7	14
	Total	6,097	100	5,856	100	191	100	50	100
2020	Bachelor	5,963	91	5,839	93	96	56	28	68
	Divorced	425	7	358	6	61	36	6	15
	Widowed	130	2	110	2	13	8	7	17
	Total	6,518	100	6,307	100	170	100	41	100

Table D1: Deaths by time of occurrence and district of death-2020

	CURRENT			NON-CURRENT			TOTAL		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Gaborone	969	988	1,957	21	25	46	990	1,013	2,003
Francistown	706	700	1,406	21	27	48	727	727	1,454
Lobatse	88	99	187	3	4	7	91	103	194
Selibe-Phikwe	88	61	149	9	6	15	97	67	164
Orapa	18	12	30	1	2	3	19	14	33
Jwaneng	34	44	78	1	1	2	35	45	80
Sowa	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Southern	325	359	684	33	36	69	358	395	753
Barolong	147	152	299	27	18	45	174	170	344
Ngwaketse West	27	40	67	7	5	12	34	45	79
South East	166	184	350	13	16	29	179	200	379
Kweneng East	663	722	1,385	68	95	163	731	817	1,548
Kweneng West	75	83	158	28	12	40	103	95	198
Kgatleng	283	293	576	23	21	44	306	314	620
Central Serowe/Palapye	514	525	1,039	39	55	94	553	580	1,133
Central Mahalapye	347	353	700	47	38	85	394	391	785
Central Bobonong	182	193	375	28	37	65	210	230	440
Central Boteti	139	168	307	11	5	16	150	173	323
Central Tutume	310	295	605	56	58	114	366	353	719
North East	144	112	256	16	13	29	160	125	285
Ngamiland East	292	310	602	23	24	47	315	334	649
Ngamiland West	170	147	317	15	24	39	185	171	356
Chobe	32	64	96	11	18	29	43	82	125
Ghanzi	132	167	299	15	16	31	147	183	330
Kgalagadi South	97	110	207	4	4	8	101	114	215
Kgalagadi North	45	42	87	4	1	5	49	43	92
Not Stated	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	5,995	6,224	12,219	524	561	1,085	6,519	6,785	13,304

Table D2: Deaths by time of occurrence and district of usual residence-2020

	CURRENT			NON-CURRENT			TOTAL		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Gaborone	319	389	708	6	14	20	325	403	728
Francistown	200	165	365	9	9	18	209	174	383
Lobatse	56	66	122	2	-	2	58	66	124
Selibe-Phikwe	66	50	116	6	8	14	72	58	130
Orapa	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Jwaneng	7	8	15	-	2	2	7	10	17
Sowa	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	2	6
Southern	488	494	982	45	44	89	533	538	1,071
Barolong	209	229	438	27	24	51	236	253	489
Ngwaketse West	40	53	93	4	2	6	44	55	99
South East	225	232	457	12	17	29	237	249	486
Kweneng East	770	841	1,611	71	98	169	841	939	1,780
Kweneng West	102	118	220	24	11	35	126	129	255
Kgatleng	370	348	718	26	22	48	396	370	766
Central Serowe/Palapye	631	619	1,250	43	54	97	674	673	1,347
Central Mahalapye	434	432	866	44	42	86	478	474	952
Central Bobonong	266	249	515	30	34	64	296	283	579
Central Boteti	178	211	389	11	7	18	189	218	407
Central Tutume	534	527	1,061	61	63	124	595	590	1,185
North East	205	185	390	21	17	38	226	202	428
Ngamiland East	287	293	580	24	23	47	311	316	627
Ngamiland West	187	182	369	14	23	37	201	205	406
Chobe	35	62	97	13	18	31	48	80	128
Ghanzi	155	190	345	16	15	31	171	205	376
Kgalagadi South	99	114	213	4	3	7	103	117	220
Kgalagadi North	65	77	142	5	4	9	70	81	151
Other Countries	18	49	67	-	3	3	18	52	70
Not Stated	45	36	81	6	4	10	51	40	91
Total	5,995	6,224	12,219	524	561	1,085	6,519	6,785	13,304

Table D3: Registered current deaths by age and sex - 2020

	Current Deaths		
	Female	Male	Total
Neonatal (<7days)	203	249	452
Late Neonatal (7-28 days)	74	72	146
Post Neonatal(28-365 days)	177	193	370
<1	454	514	968
1-4	106	130	236
5-9	41	62	103
10-14	31	48	79
15-19	43	78	121
20-24	110	131	241
25-29	156	189	345
30-34	230	271	501
35-39	324	336	660
40-44	355	379	734
45-49	295	385	680
50-54	264	371	635
55-59	316	440	756
60-64	394	481	875
65-69	342	481	823
70-74	366	467	833
75-79	391	396	787
80-84	424	329	753
85+	1,346	725	2,071
Not Stated	7	11	18
Total	5,995	6,224	12,219

Table D4: Deaths by district of usual residence and district of death - 2020

	Same Districts	Other Districts	Total
Usual residence			
Gaborone	600	108	708
Francistown	337	28	365
Lobatse	97	25	122
Selibe-Phikwe	81	35	116
Orapa	2	1	3
Jwaneng	11	4	15
Sowa	1	5	6
Southern	647	335	982
Barolong	278	160	438
Ngwaketse West	52	41	93
South East	295	162	457
Kweneng East	1,114	497	1,611
Kweneng West	128	92	220
Kgatleng	544	174	718
Central Serowe/Palapye	942	308	1,250
Central Mahalapye	620	246	866
Central Bobonong	358	157	515
Central Boteti	258	131	389
Central Tutume	565	496	1,061
North East	216	174	390
Ngamiland East	497	83	580
Ngamiland West	300	69	369
Chobe	79	18	97
Ghanzi	293	52	345
Kgalagadi South	171	42	213
Kgalagadi North	81	61	142
Other Countries	-	67	67
Not Stated	-	81	81
Total	8,567	3,652	12,219

Table D5: Age Specific Death Rates - 2020

Age Group	2020 Population	Deaths	ASDR
<1	46,134	968	21.0
1-4	177,954	236	1.3
5-9	247,518	103	0.4
10-14	228,373	79	0.3
15-19	212,883	121	0.6
20-24	207,227	241	1.2
25-29	208,219	345	1.7
30-34	200,485	501	2.5
35-39	200,666	660	3.3
40-44	159,578	734	4.6
45-49	123,921	680	5.5
50-54	91,165	635	7.0
55-59	75,617	756	10.0
60-64	60,020	875	14.6
65-69	46,008	823	17.9
70-74	29,825	833	27.9
75-79	20,843	787	37.8
80+	22,010	2,842	129.1
Total	2,358,446	12,219	5.2

Table D6: registered deaths by place of death, sex and age - 2020

	Health Facility	Percent	Home	Percent	Total
Female	3,042	51	2,953	49	5,995
Male	3,225	52	2,999	48	6,224
	6,267	51	5,952	49	12,219
<1	653	67	315	33	968
1-4	109	46	127	54	236
5-9	40	39	63	61	103
10-14	35	44	44	56	79
15-19	51	42	70	58	121
20-24	106	44	135	56	241
25-29	150	43	195	57	345
30-34	252	50	249	50	501
35-39	366	55	294	45	660
40-44	418	57	316	43	734
45-49	390	57	290	43	680
50-54	396	62	239	38	635
55-59	445	59	311	41	756
60-64	523	60	352	40	875
65-69	456	55	367	45	823
70-74	461	55	372	45	833
75-79	385	49	402	51	787
80-84	347	46	406	54	753
85+	672	32	1,399	68	2,071
Not Stated	12	67	6	33	18
Total	6,267	1,032	5,952	968	12,219

Table D7: Infant deaths by month of occurrence and age of child -2020

	<7days	7-28 days	28-365 days	Total	Percent
January	37	20	37	94	10
February	32	11	29	72	7
March	39	19	41	99	10
April	38	11	25	74	8
May	40	10	28	78	8
June	46	7	21	74	8
July	39	8	21	68	7
August	33	17	34	84	9
September	35	7	31	73	8
October	35	9	45	89	9
November	28	8	29	65	7
December	50	19	29	98	10
Total	452	146	370	968	100

Table D8: Infant deaths by district of usual residence- 2020

	1-28 days	1-11 Months	Total	Percent
Gaborone	50	28	78	8.1
Francistown	24	18	42	4.3
Lobatse	9	4	13	1.3
Selibe-Phikwe	3	6	9	0.9
Jwaneng	1	1	2	0.2
Sowa	1		1	0.1
Ngwaketse/Southern	24	16	40	4.1
Barolong	7	12	19	2.0
Ngwaketse West	6	3	9	0.9
South East	19	9	28	2.9
Kweneng East	83	40	123	12.7
Kweneng West	2	1	3	0.3
Kgatleng	28	13	41	4.2
Central Serowe/Palapye	64	35	99	10.2
Central Mahalapye	28	23	51	5.3
Central Bobonong	23	14	37	3.8
Central Boteti	9	18	27	2.8
Central Tutume	69	33	102	10.5
North East	14	7	21	2.2
Ngamiland East	27	32	59	6.1
Ngamiland West	9	14	23	2.4
Chobe	3	3	6	0.6
Ghanzi	22	23	45	4.6
Kgalagadi South	20	12	32	3.3
Kgalagadi North	8	1	9	0.9
Other Countries	5		5	0.5
Not Stated	40	4	44	4.5
Total	598	370	968	100

Table D9 : Deaths by usual place of residence and time lapsed before registration - 2020

District of usual residence	Time lapsed			Total
	<1 Month	1-12 Months	More than 1 Year	
Gaborone	706	8	14	728
Francistown	366	3	14	383
Lobatse	122	-	2	124
Selibe-Phikwe	116	1	13	130
Orapa	3	-	-	3
Jwaneng	15	-	2	17
Sowa	6	-	-	6
Ngwaketse/Southern	983	5	83	1,071
Barolong	438	2	49	489
Ngwaketse West	92	-	7	99
South East	456	3	27	486
Kweneng East	1,609	6	165	1,780
Kweneng West	221	1	33	255
Kgatleng	716	4	46	766
Central Serowe/Palapye	1,251	6	90	1,347
Central Mahalapye	864	5	83	952
Central Bobonong	510	5	64	579
Central Boteti	389	3	15	407
Central Tutume	1,058	7	120	1,185
North East	390	2	36	428
Ngamiland East	581	-	46	627
Ngamiland West	370	1	35	406
Chobe	97	1	30	128
Ghanzi	345	3	28	376
Kgalagadi South	211	2	7	220
Kgalagadi North	142	-	9	151
Other Countries	62	8	-	70
Not Stated	80	3	8	91
Total	12,199	79	1,026	13,304

Private Bag 0024, Gaborone
Tel: 3671300 **Fax:** 3952201
Toll Free: 0800 600 200

Private Bag F193,
Francistown
Tel: 241 5848 **Fax:** 241 7540

Private Bag 47
Maun
Tel: 371 5716 **Fax:** 686 4327

Private Bag 32
Ghanzi
Tel: 371 5723 **Fax:** 659 7506

E-mail: info@statsbots.org.bw **Website:** <http://www.statsbots.org.bw>

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