



# VITAL STATISTICS REPORT 2019

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**STATISTICS BOTSWANA**

# **VITAL STATISTICS REPORT 2019**

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## PREFACE

This is the ninth 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 registration of births, deaths, and marriages, as registered by the Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) in 2019.

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

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Dr. Burton Mguni**  
**Statistician General**  
**June 2021**

## Acknowledgements

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

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

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 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

The birth registration was estimated at 100 percent in 2019, the mark that was achieved in 2018, indicating that all births that occurred in the year were registered. A total of 67,430 births (live and still births) were registered out of which a quarter (17,827) were occurrences from the previous years. Of these 54,100 live births and 810 still births occurred in 2019. The sex ratio at birth indicates that there are about 102 male births per a 100 female births. Ex-nuptial births accounted for about 81.0 percent of all births indicating that the majority of children are born out of wedlock or a marital set up. The mean age of mother at birth stands at about 28 years and 99.8 percent of all registered births occurred in health facilities.

### DEATHS

Deaths registration has increased from 76.4 in 2018 to 80.1 in 2019 which is a 3.7 percentage point difference. There were 13,185 deaths registered in 2019 compared to 12,609 in 2018. More males than females continue to die as evidenced by a sex ratio at death of 107, indicating that there are 107 male deaths per 100 female deaths. About 52 percent of the registered deaths occurred in health facilities. Around 90 percent of the registered deaths were registered on time, that is, within the 30 days of death as stipulated in the Births and deaths Registration act of 2004.

Higher proportions of deaths were in the months of June to July (winter season) for the general population but infant deaths were concentrated in the months of July to September (spring season). Kweneng east, Central Tutume, Central Serowe and Gaborone had higher proportions of infant deaths in 2019 among its usual residents. Gaborone had the highest percentage of registered deaths but ranks among the lowest of deaths among its usual residents. Deaths per a thousand population (Crude Death Rate (CDR)) and infants' deaths per a thousand live births (Infant mortality rate (IMR)) were 5.5 and 19.8 respectively.

### MARRIAGES

There are a number of marriage types in Botswana, namely common law marriage, customary marriages, religious marriages. Currently only common law marriages are registered with the department of Civil and National Registration and analysed in this report.

Out of a population of about 2.3 million, 12,194 people got married emanating from 6,097 solemnized marriages in 2019. The median age at first marriage is 38 for males and the comparable figure for females is around 34 years. In about 82 percent of unions, males were older than their female counterparts. About 88 percent of marriages were between partners who were both marrying for the first time.

### CONCLUSION

A lot of progress has been made to date with respect to percent registration of births and deaths. More needs to be done to maintain all that has been attained and measures should be put in place to ensure increased death registration.

Registering of all marriages still remains a concern as only common law marriages are registered with the Department of civil and National Registration and accounted for in this report.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

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## 1.0. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

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

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

### 1.1 Source of data for the report

Administrative data on births, deaths and marriages is obtained from the Department of CNR of the Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs (MNIGA). The data sets are all obtained electronically from the CNR office. The data is then processed by the Crime, Civil and Vital Statistics Unit of Statistics Botswana to produce the vital statistics report.

### 1.2 Coverage of the Report

Births and deaths analyzed in this report are vital events that occurred and were registered in 2019, those that occurred in 2019 and registered in the subsequent year, within the given grace period, and those that occurred in the earlier years but registered in 2019 (delayed registrations). It includes births, deaths and marriages occurring to citizens and non-citizens within the borders of the country. It also includes both institutional and non-institutional births and deaths. On the other hand, marriages analyzed in this report are those solemnized in Botswana for 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. 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 Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) System as critical to governance and public administration. The Civil registration system has from 1918 been in existence wherein the registration of births, deaths and marriages were undertaken resulting in the issuance of births and deaths 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 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 Nationality Immigration and Gender 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 for the 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 and divorces
- 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 having come into force more than a decade ago and are outdated and under review for harmonization and compliance to international standards. There are provisions that are to cater adequately for some advances in technology, 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 on the 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 which 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 which was enacted in 1986, with additional amendments in 2017, gives stronger force to the national identification registration, especially by creating demand for such registration.

The function of births and deaths are regulated under the Births and Deaths Registration Act CAP 30:01 which provides for the compulsory and timely registration of births, still births and deaths that occur in Botswana. The Act provides for what is to be registered, when and also stipulates who has to register such event. It is obligatory to register a birth within 60 days and a death within 30 days of the event's occurrence, after which a levy of P5.00 is charged for every month of defaulting up to a maximum of P100.00. However, the vulnerable community in the remotest areas are waived from paying any of the charges. 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, 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 for 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 deceased estate, proof in case of remarriage of surviving spouse.

## 2.2. Status of CRVS

The Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs, through the Department of Civil and National Registration currently operates 36 District registration offices and 14 Onsite registration health facilities across the country. The onsite registration initiative guarantees timely registration of births and deaths. The rollout is still continuing for the provision of onsite registration expanded to other major health facilities and clinics. Having civil and national registration under one department headed by a single Registrar for both civil and national registration and other citizenship and immigration functions brought about benefits of 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 that services are brought closer to the people.

The mobile outreach service exercises are 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 Batswana.

The 4th CRVS Minister's conference declared that all African Union member States commemorate Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Day every year on 10th August. Botswana had successfully commemorated the 2nd CRVS day on the 15th of August 2019 and the commemoration was held in the remotest area with low registration – in Rakops village - 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 event. Registration activities were done through mobile registration facilities registering and issuing births and deaths certificates on the spot on-site



**Fig 1.** Registration sites in Botswana

### 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 births registration process to investigate who and where the most marginalized people are, to identify, analyses and document bottlenecks which 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
- to increase demand which include changing social norms, behaviors, educating
- to inform 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 73.1percent in 2012, to 100 percent in 2019 and deaths increasing from 66.9 percent to 80.1 percent over the same period.

### 2.4 Registration of Marriages

Solemnization and registration of marriages is 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 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

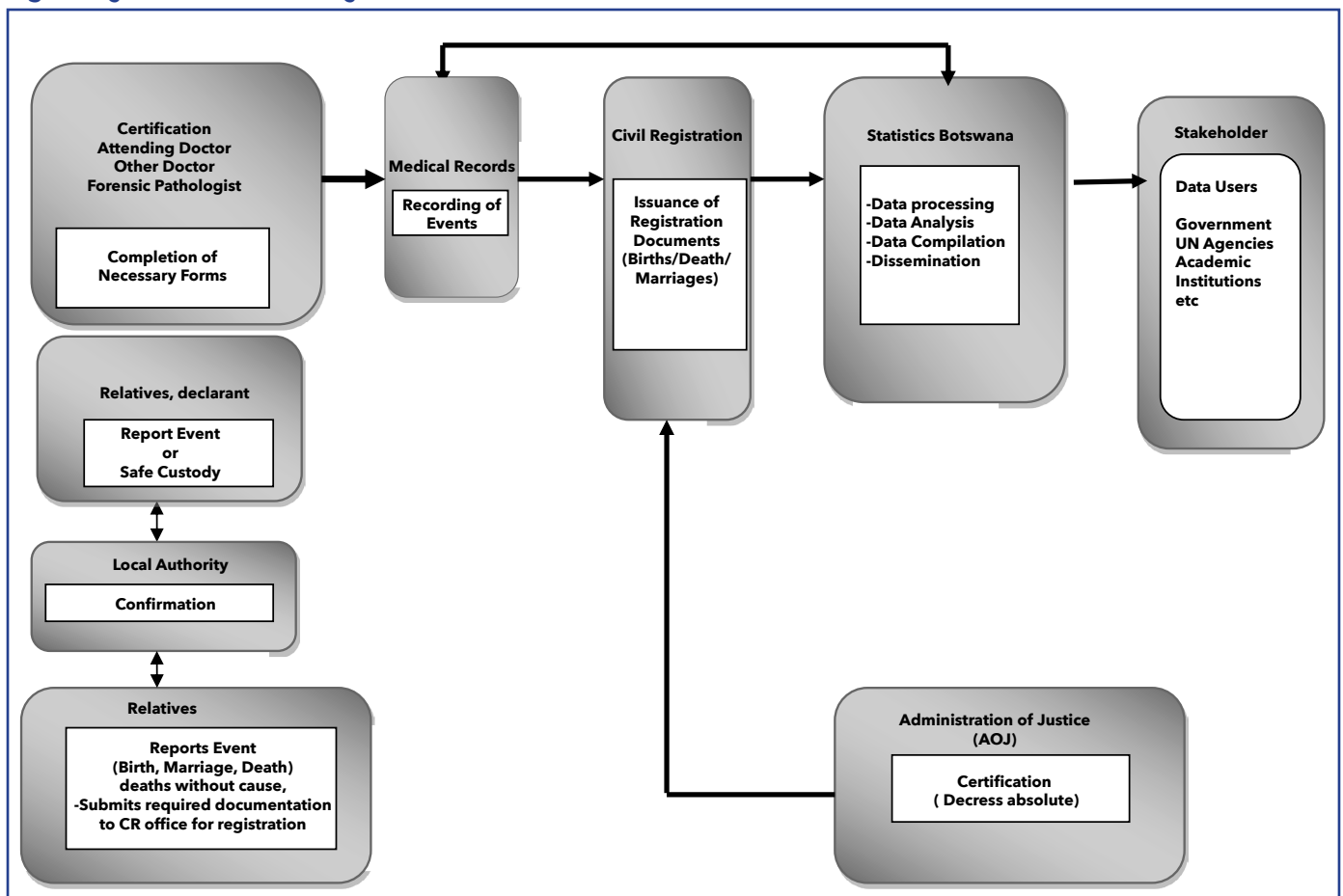
There are prohibitions under the marriage act, so the marriage publications is done for three weeks to allow those who might object to show up before solemnization. If there is no objection raised after the expiry of 21 days, the marriage will be solemnised by the District Officer under the ministry of Local Government and Lands. The marriage will be entered into the register, and Form 29 which is a duplicate of the marriage register and a marriage certificate will be issued. Form 29 is given to the couple as the 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 and P40.00 for a special license and after banns marriage respectively. The Department is custodian of all records of marriages solemnized in Botswana and this is supposed to include customary, religious, cultural and others. All marriages whether customary or under common law are to be registered within a prescribed period by the registrar of marriages who shall furnish a copy to members of the public from time to time when such copies are required.

## 2.5 CRVS information flow

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

**Fig 2: Organisation of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Work**



The Ministry of Health (hospitals and maternity clinics) personnel completes the births and death notification forms (CRB-2 and CRD-2 respectively) upon occurrence of birth and death. The completed forms are then taken to the Civil National Registration offices for production of the birth and death certificates. The statistics office receives birth, death and marriage data sets from CNR headquarters, processes the data and produces annual statistical reports.

Marriages are dissolved at the Administration of Justice and the Decree Absolute passed on to the CNR for registration. However the divorce data cannot be obtained from the CNR as the decree absolute do not have any data to be used for divorce analysis. Plans are underway for SB to extract data from the Administration of Justice records and produce divorce statistics.



## 3.0. DATA QUALITY, COMPLETENESS AND DEFINITIONS

The data pertaining to births and deaths 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. Most of these errors are more likely to go uncorrected because they do not form part of the birth or death certificate. Some would require that follow up with the mother be made, but is impossible as the contacts such as telephone or mobile phone numbers are not captured in the BDRS form.

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

### 3.1. Quality checks at data entry

The BDRS form is then taken to the CNR office for the production of birth or death certificate. The data entry clerk is expected to enter the data and pass on to the supervisor for verification and authorization. The procedure is such that the supervisor checks the entries in the system against the BDRS form completed by the health personnel and if satisfied, authorizes for certificate production. The CNR's mandate is to provide the public with births and deaths certificate, so during the verification there is a tendency to focus more on variables that are needed for the production of the certificate and little attention is given to other variables that are important for the production of Vital Statistics. The errors that might have been introduced by the clerk during data entry are then passed as authentic.

### 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 Statistics Botswana (SB).

### 3.3. Improving of data quality

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

Physical follow ups to CNR offices are undertaken to fill the gaps and correct the errors identified. This involves pulling of the forms and making corrections. Only errors that were introduced by CNR office can be corrected at this stage. To correct the errors made by the health personnel, the CNR officers need to ensure that there are no gaps or errors upon receipt of the form and make corrections immediately.

### 3.4. Adjustment for completeness of vital events.

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

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

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

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

### 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 twentyeighth 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

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Live Births Male</b>	number	22 732	21 142	23 413	25 258	21 940	27,373	27,302
<b>Female</b>	number	22 062	20 599	23 352	24 726	21 350	26,650	26,798
<b>Total (occurred)</b>	number	44 794	41 741	46 765	49 984	43 290	54,023	54,100
<b>Population (projections)</b>	Number	2 110 050	2 149 255	2 185 903	2 219 732	2 254 021	2 288 651	2,323,494
<b>Births (projected)<sup>1</sup></b>	Number	53 495*	50 924*	48 159	54 2672	45 690	48 341	49,172
<b>CBR</b>	Rate	21.2	19.4	21.4	22.5	19.2	23.6	23.3
<b>Sex ratio</b>	ratio	103.3	102.6	100.3	102.2	102.8	102.7	101.9
<b>Nuptial births</b>	Percent	22.5	23.6	21.8	28.3	26.4	18.8	18.9
<b>Ex-nuptial births</b>	Percent	77.5	76.4	78.2	71.7	73.6	81.2	81.1
<b>Mean age of mother</b>	years	27.3	27.6	28.3	28.5	28.0	27.7	27.6
<b>Birth registration</b>	Percent	83.7	82.0	97.1	92.1	94.7	111.8	110.0
<b>Health facility deliveries</b>	Percent	99.2	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8

<sup>1</sup> low variant scenario projections 2013-2026 were used for years 2013-2018 except 2019 where the high variant scenario was used.

<sup>2</sup> Live births obtained from Health Statistics

<sup>3</sup> High variant scenario projections

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

\*Births readjusted according to the population projections 2011-2026

### 4.1. Birth Registration

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

**Table 4.1** shows that there was a total of 54,910 births that occurred in 2019. Out of this number 98.5 per cent were live births and the remaining were still births. The sex ratio calculated for live and still births separately shows that the sex ratio is even higher amongst still births than live births.

**Table 4.1: Current Births by Birth Outcome and Sex - 2019**

	Birth Outcome				Total
	Live Births		Still Births		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>Sex of the Child</b>					
Female	26,798	49.5	367	45.3	<b>27,165</b>
Male	27,302	50.5	443	54.7	<b>27,745</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54,910</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>98.5</b>		<b>1.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sex ratio</b>	..	<b>101.9</b>	..	<b>120.7</b>	..

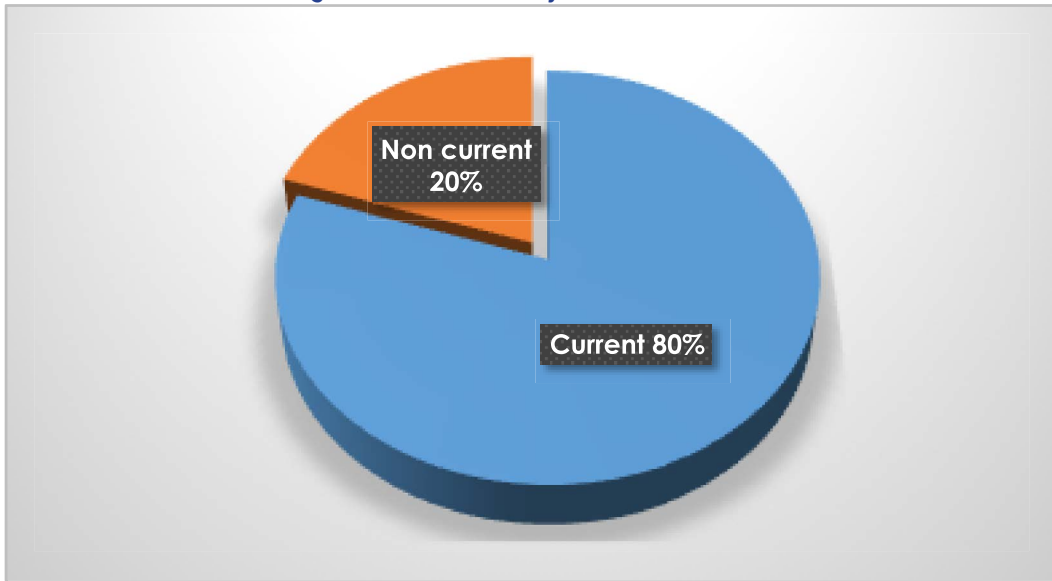
NB: Sex ratio (males per 100 females)

### 4.2. Recorded live births

A total of 67,430 live births were registered in 2019 out of which 54,100 were live births from the current year (2019). **Chart 1** below shows that 80 percent of the live births that were registered in 2019 were current while the remaining 20 per cent were non-current (occurrences from previous years).

Of all the non-current births registered, 67.5 percent are those aged less than 17 years, an indication that the need for registration documents to access social services compel parents or guardians to register their children's births.

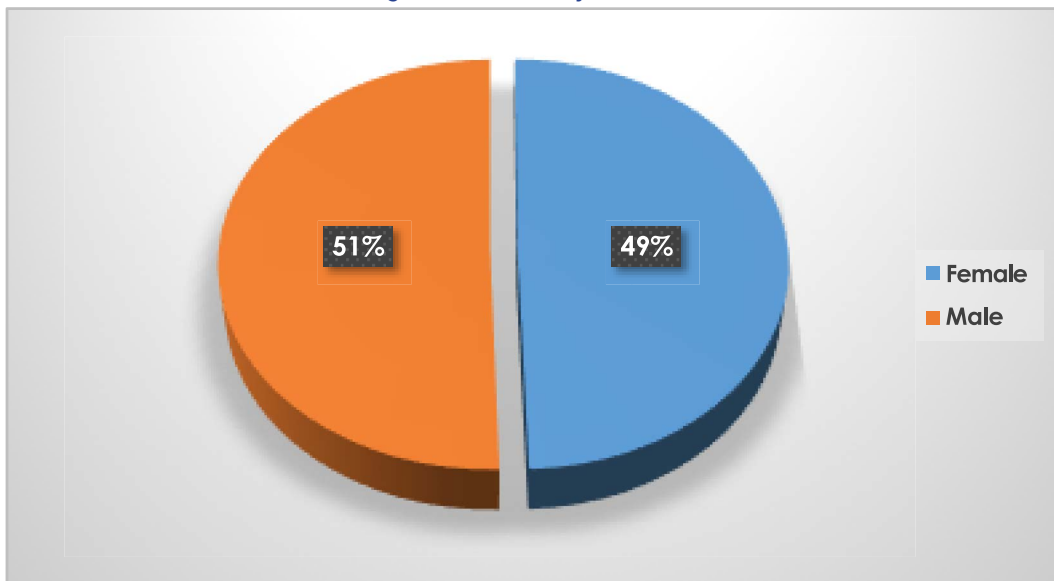
**Chart 1: Total Registered live births by Time of Birth-2019**



### 4.3. Sex of the child

**Chart 2** shows that of all the live births that occurred and were registered in 2019, about 51 per cent of them were male babies, resulting in a sex ratio at birth of 102 male births per 100 females.

**Chart 2: Registered births by sex-2019**

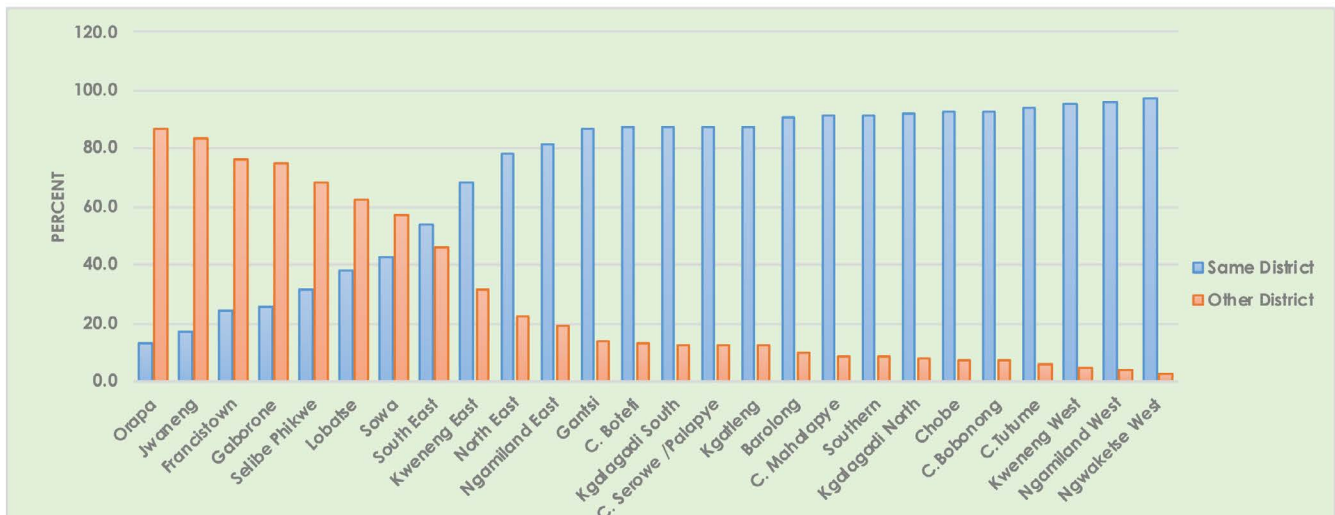


### 4.4. Place of occurrence and place of residence

**Chart 3** shows the distribution of registered births that occurred in 2019 by the district of birth and the district of usual residence of the mother. The chart 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. However, the South East district, which is home to one of the reputable health facility; the Bamalete Lutheran Hospital, compared to other districts has a high percentage of people coming from other districts accounting for about 46 percent of births occurring in the district.

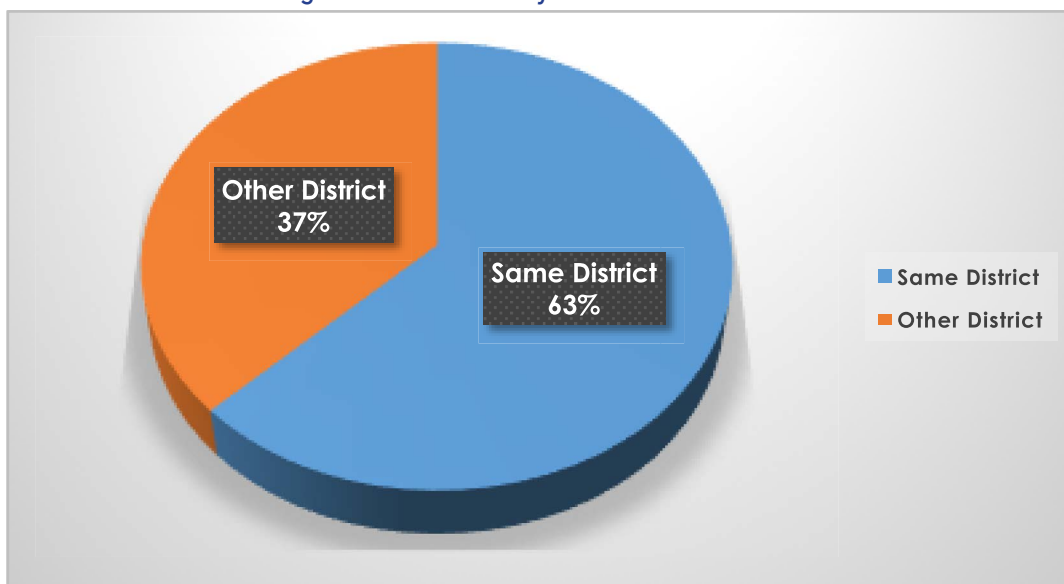
Figures indicate that about 75 percent of Births that occurred in Gaborone were not that of Gaborone Residents but instead of people coming from other Districts. This can suggest that most people come from their usual place of residence to give birth in towns and cities for different reasons including the expectation of better care.

**Chart 3: Registered live births by districts of birth and residence-2019**



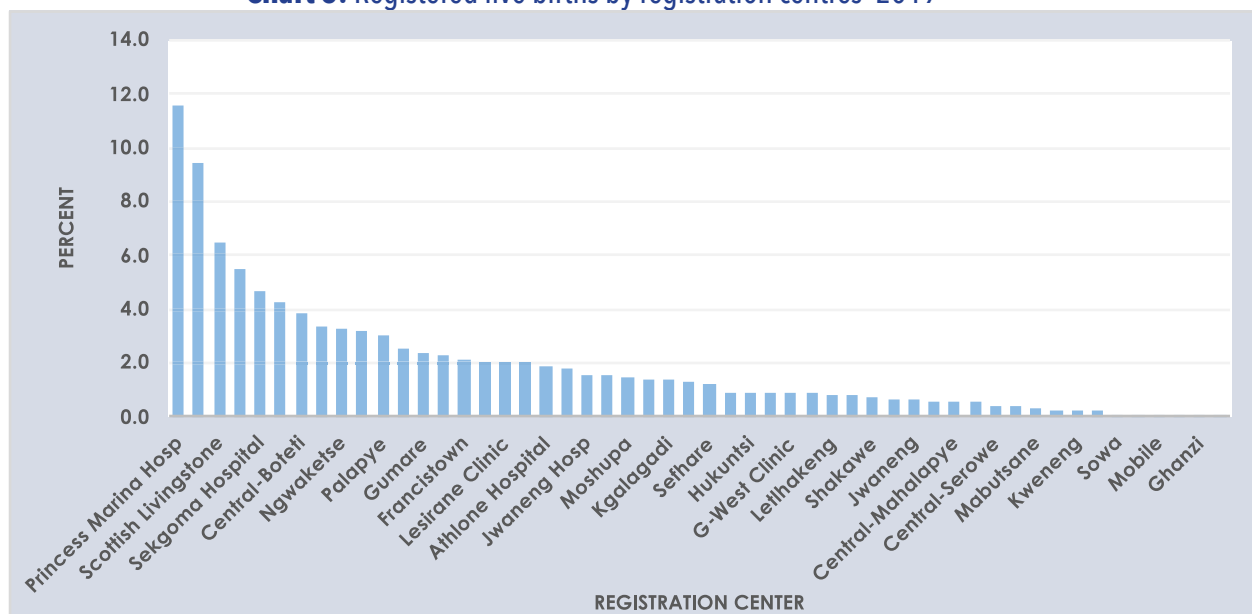
**Chart 4** below shows that despite the fact that people prefer to be delivered in towns and cities in anticipation of better health care s, 63.0 percent of mothers gave birth in districts where they usually reside. Only 37 per cent will travel to a different district for delivery. This might be as a result of the accessibility of health facilities across the country or it might be a matter of preference.

**Chart 4: Registered live births by the district of birth and residence-2019**



**Chart 5** gives a distribution of registered births that occurred in 2019 by registration centres. Princess Marina Hospital registration centre registered the highest number of births accounting for around 12 per cent of all registered births followed by Nyangabwe hospital, Scottish Livingstone hospital and Sekgoma Hospital in that order. Mobile registration service plays a vital role in reaching out to the hard to reach populations who might have otherwise not been registered. There were 334 births that were registered through mobile registration out of which 14 occurred in 2019.

**Chart 5: Registered live births by registration centres -2019**



### 4.5. Age of mother

The mean age of the mother at birth is 27.6 years. There were 42 mothers who had their children at an age lower than 15 years and 11 who were beyond 49 years.

**Table 4.2** shows the distribution of registered births that occurred in 2019 by age of the mother and the outcome of delivery. A comparison within age groups shows that high percentage (4.0 percent) of still births were observed among the 45-49 age group. Overall 1.5 percent of birth came out as still births.

**Table 4.2: Births by Age of Mother and Outcome of Birth-2019**

	Outcome Of Birth			Percent Still Born
	Live birth	Still born	Total	
10-14	41	1	42	2.4
15-19	5,782	61	5,843	1.0
20-24	14,024	169	14,193	1.2
25-29	13,539	200	13,739	1.5
30-34	10,899	194	11,093	1.7
35-39	7,267	129	7,396	1.7
40-44	2,129	46	2,175	2.1
45-49	170	7	177	4.0
50+	11	-	11	0.0
Not Stated	238	3	241	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>54,910</b>	<b>1.5</b>

**Table 4.3** shows that multiple births are common amongst older women, 5.9 percent of births among women aged 45-49 delivered multiple births. Of all the 54,100 babies born alive in 2019, about 2 percent of them were multiple births.

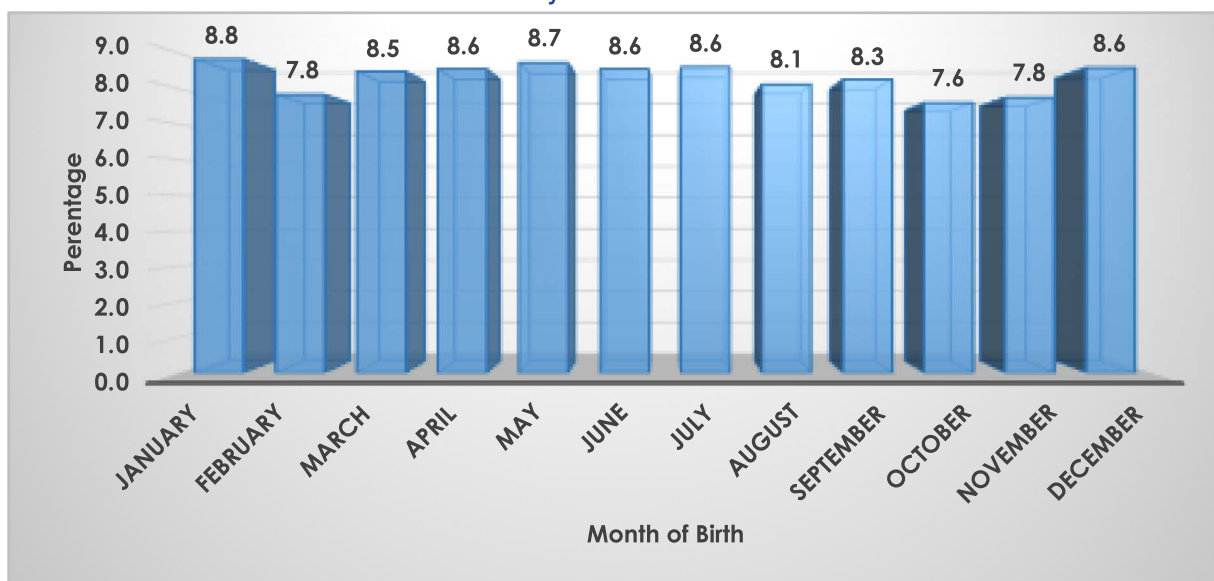
**Table 4.3: Births by Age of Mother and Result of Delivery-2019**

	Result of Delivery			Percent
	Single birth	Multiple births	Total	
<b>Age of Mother</b>				
10-14	41	-	41	-
15-19	5,746	36	5,782	0.6
20-24	13,830	194	14,024	1.4
25-29	13,284	255	13,539	1.9
30-34	10,615	284	10,899	2.6
35-39	7,065	202	7,267	2.8
40-44	2,080	49	2,129	2.3
45-49	160	10	170	5.9
50+	11	-	11	-
Not Stated	235	3	238	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,067</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>1.9</b>

#### 4.6. Month of occurrence and registration

**Chart 6** shows an even distribution of births across the months with a slightly higher number of births realised in the month of January and lowest in October.

**Chart 6: Births by month of birth - 2019**



#### 4.7. Place of birth

Of all the live births that occurred in 2019, over 99.8 per cent occurred in health facilities and the rest, 0.2 percent, occurred at home (**Table 4.4**). The high percentage of deliveries in health facilities has helped in achieving increased birth registration rates in the country as most expectant women get informed on the importance of registering their children's births during Anti Natal Care (ANC) visits. The department of CNR took advantage of the high use of health facilities for delivery, and set up kiosks to register events on the spot.

**Table 4.4 Mother's age by Place of Birth-2019**

	Place of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
<b>Mothers age group</b>			
10-14	41	-	<b>41</b>
15-19	5,774	8	<b>5,782</b>
20-24	14,003	21	<b>14,024</b>
25-29	13,513	26	<b>13,539</b>
30-34	10,879	20	<b>10,899</b>
35-39	7,250	17	<b>7,267</b>
40-44	2,125	4	<b>2,129</b>
45-49	169	1	<b>170</b>
50+	11	-	<b>11</b>
Not Stated	237	1	<b>238</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,002</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>54,100</b>

## 4.8. Marital status of the mother

Births in or out of wedlock may be considered an indication of the strength of the institution of marriage as a determinant of the family unit, and may be a predictor of the future levels of health, educational attainment and other socio economic measures for the child.

**Table 4.5** below 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 considered to be born out of wedlock. Within all the age groups, there are more children born out of wedlock than those born in wedlock.

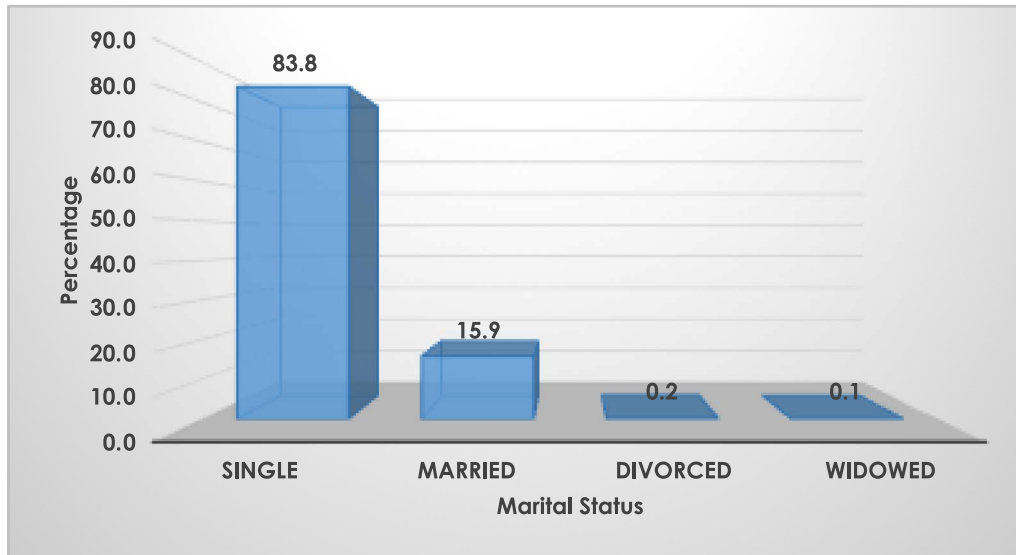
**Table 4.5: Legitimacy Status by Age of Mother-2019**

Age group	Within Wedlock		Out of Wedlock		Total
	Births	Percent	Births	Percent	
10-14	-	-	41	100.0	<b>41</b>
15-19	290	5.0	5,492	95.0	<b>5,782</b>
20-24	943	6.7	13,081	93.3	<b>14,024</b>
25-29	1,824	13.5	11,715	86.5	<b>13,539</b>
30-34	2,584	23.7	8,315	76.3	<b>10,899</b>
35-39	2,181	30.0	5,086	70.0	<b>7,267</b>
40-44	632	29.7	1,497	70.3	<b>2,129</b>
45-49	54	31.8	116	68.2	<b>170</b>
50+	4	36.4	7	63.6	<b>11</b>
Not Stated	94	39.5	144	60.5	<b>238</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,606</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>45,494</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>54,100</b>

**Chart 7** shows that 84 per cent of births that occurred in 2019 were born to single mothers, a 2.9-point difference from 80.9 per cent of the previous year. Only 16 per cent of births were emanating from married women



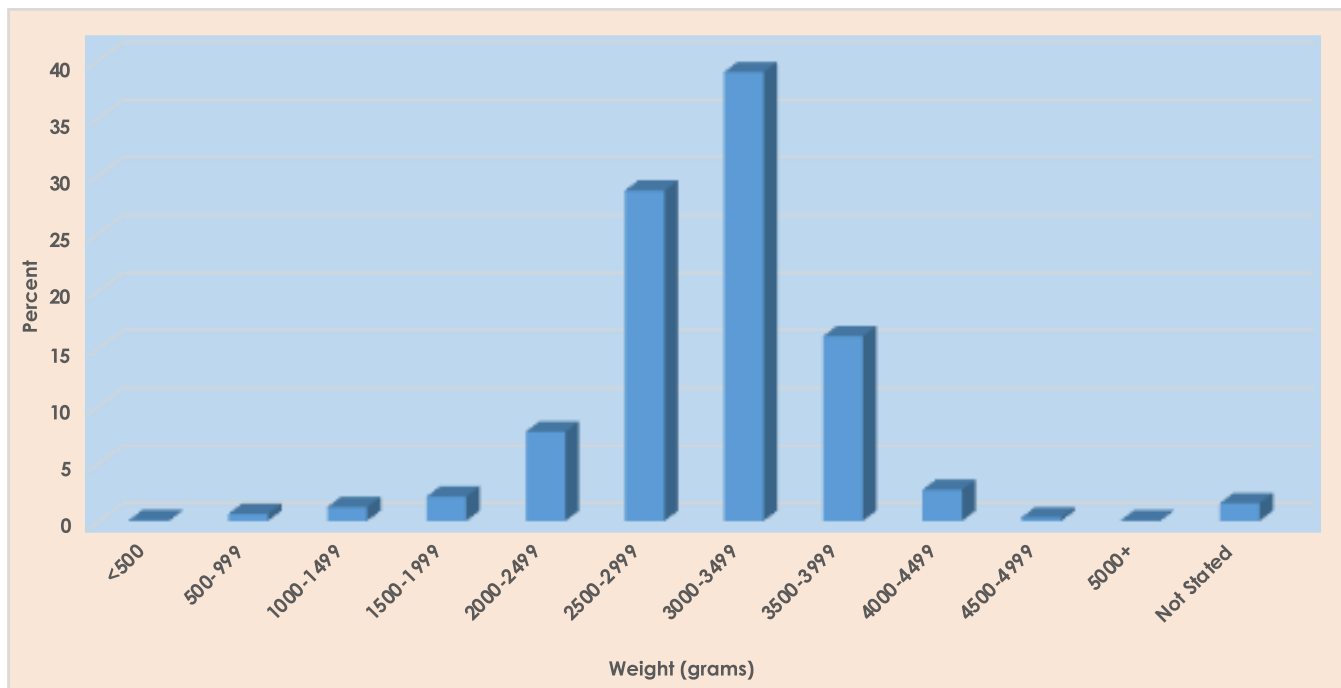
**Chart 7: Live Births by Marital status of mother-2019**



#### 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, 39.0 percent, of babies was born with weight ranging between 3000-3500 grams. About 12.0 percent were born underweight (below 2500 grams), a 6.5-point difference from 18.5 recorded in 2018. Around three (3) percent weighed more than 4000 grams.

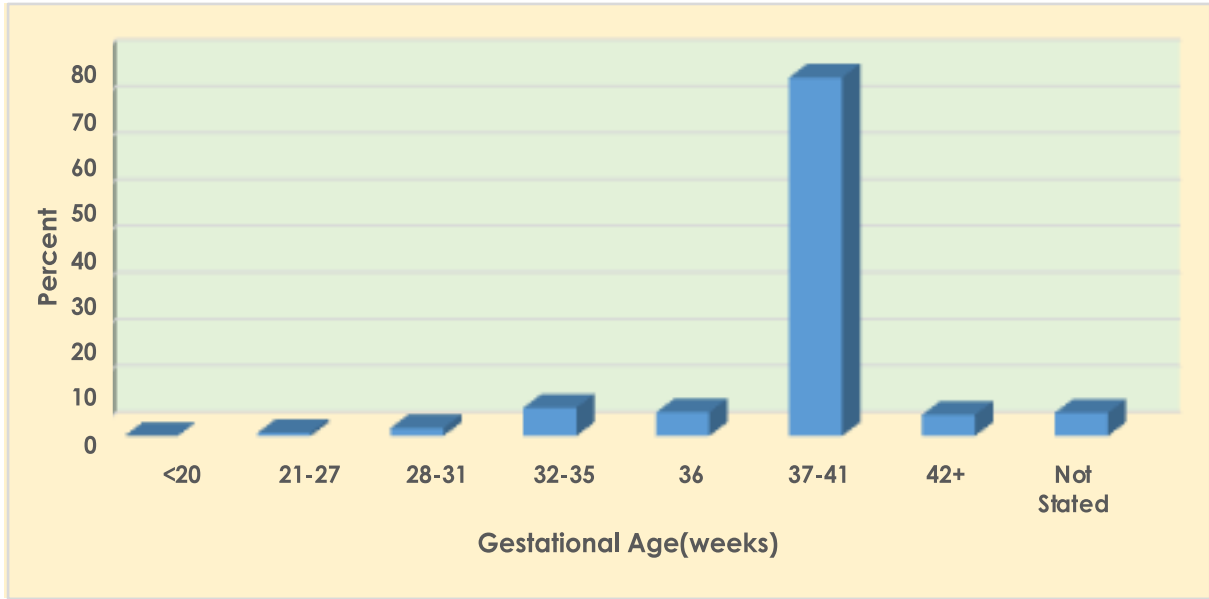
**Chart 8: Percent live births by birth weight - 2019**



#### 4.10. Gestational Age

Gestational age of a newborn is the elapsed time from the first day of the last menstrual period of the mother to the date of delivery. **Chart 9** shows that majority (77 percent) of babies are born between 37 and 41 weeks.

**Chart 9:** Percent Live births by gestational age - 2019



## 5.0 MARRIAGES

Marriage is an event that is regulated by statute (under marriage Act 2001) and about which information is collected for legal and statistical purposes. 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.

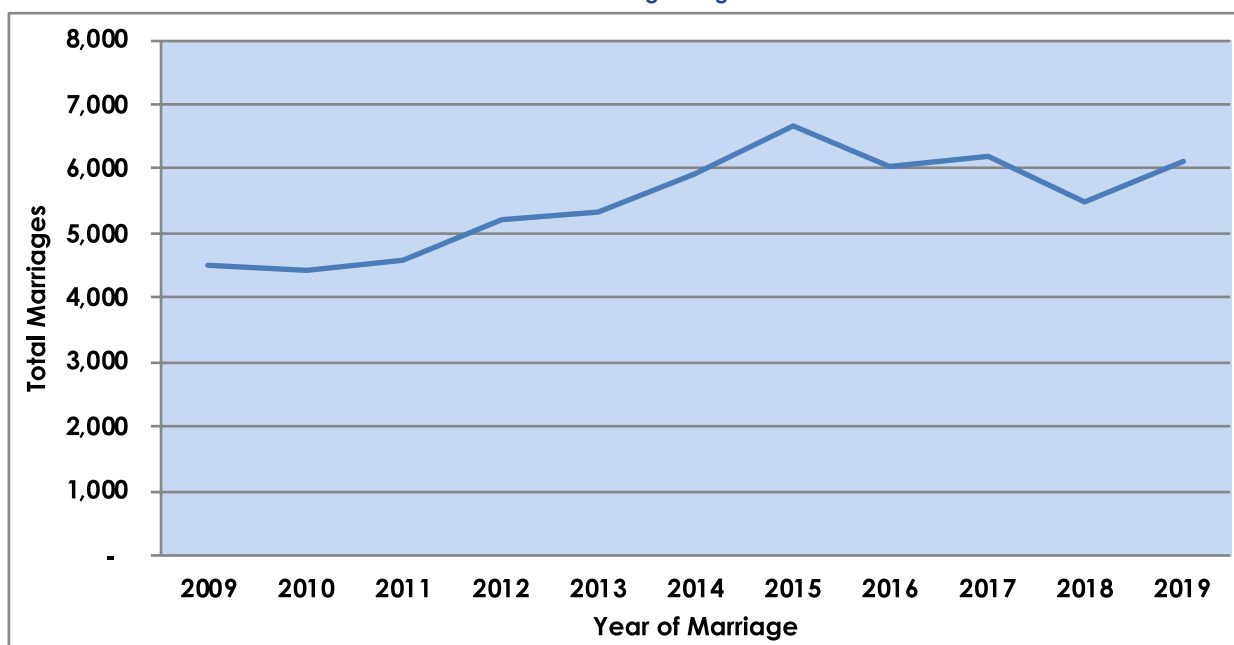
### 5.1 Source and Coverage

The Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) is custodian of all records of marriages solemnized in Botswana and this is supposed to include customary, religious, cultural and others. Currently only civil marriages solemnised in the country irrespective of citizenship are analysed in this report.

### 5.2 Trends in Marriage (2009-2019)

The number of marriages has been increasing over the years, reaching a peak of 6,677 in 2015. The number then declined to a low of 5,489 in 2018 after which it rose to 6,097 in 2019. (See Chart 10)

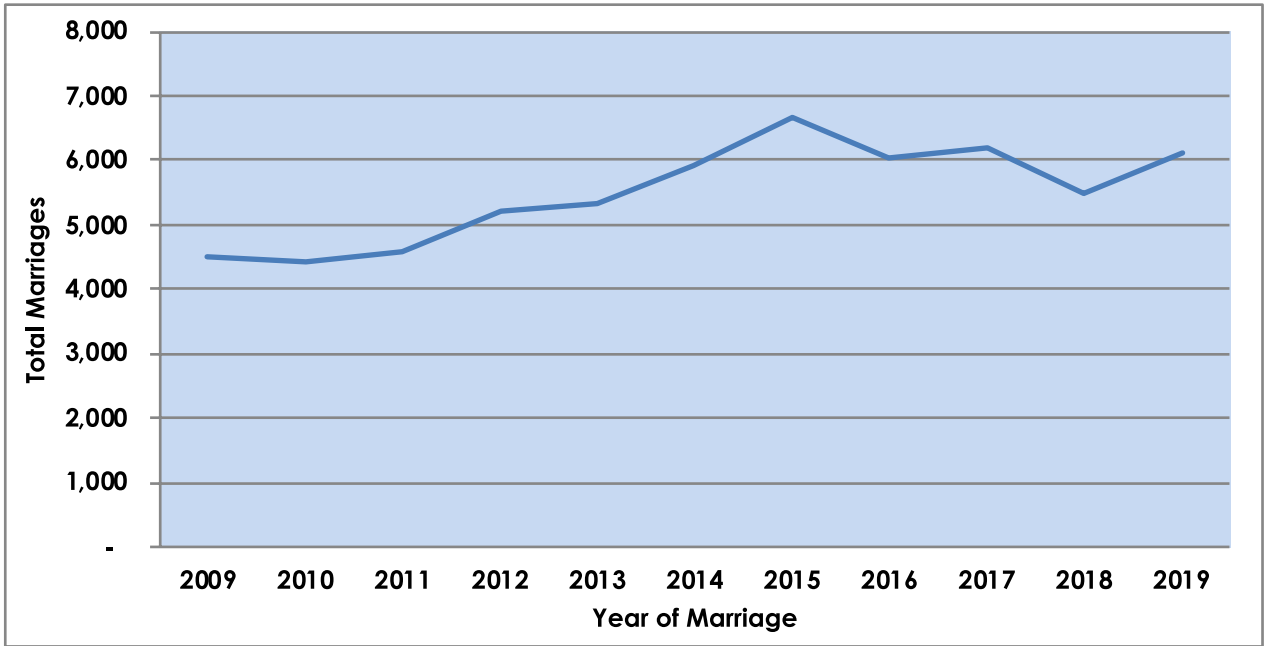
**Chart 10: Total number of marriages registered - 2009-2019**



### 5.3 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. **Chart 11** illustrates that the highest proportion of marriages (18.1 percent) was recorded in Gaborone district followed by Kweneng (15.6 percent). The lowest was recorded in Orapa and Sowa Town, at 0.5 percent and 0.1 percent respectively.

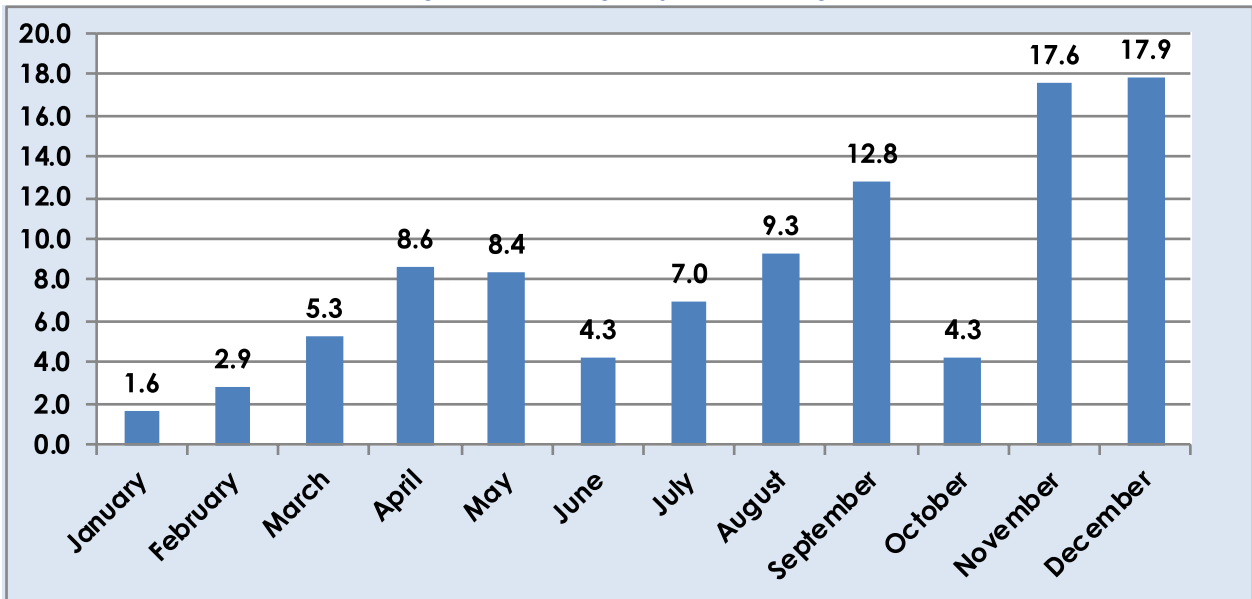
**Chart 11: Percentage distribution of registered marriages by registration district - 2019**



### 5.4 Month of Registration

The marriage season seems to align with the seasons of the year, with more marriages registered during the warmer seasons, starting August and rising into the month of December. The month of December tends to be more favorable for wedding celebration as it falls within the school holidays and public holidays allowing more people to participate in the wedding celebrations. **Chart 12** shows that 17.9 Percent of the 2019 Marriages were registered in December, being the highest, followed by 17.6 percent in November and 12.8 Percent in September. In October the number of registered marriages dropped drastically to 4.3 percent from 12.8 in September probably due to the running of the country's elections. The lowest number of marriages were recorded in January (1.6 percent)

**Chart 12: Registered marriages by month of registration - 2019**

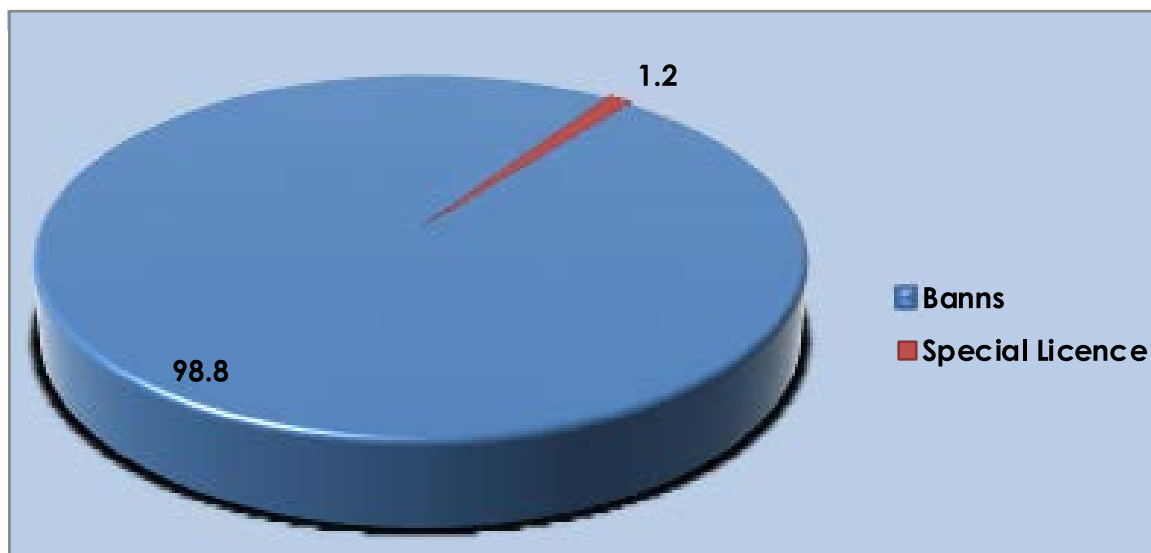


## 5.5 Type of Marriage

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**, the Banns were the most common type of Marriage with 98.8 Percent of the registered marriages and the remaining 1.2 percent being Special Licence.

**Chart 13: Percentage registered marriages by type of marriage - 2019**



## 5.6 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 5.2 there were twenty-one marriages (0.4 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 35-39 and 30-34 for males and females respectively (**Table 5.2**).

**Table 5.1** shows the mean and median age at first marriage for bachelors and spinsters in the past three years. The mean age at first marriage for Bachelors in 2019 stands at 40 years and the comparable figure for Spinster is 35.4 years. 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 best estimate for age at marriage would be the median age at marriage. Unlike the mean age, the median is not affected by outliers in the data. The median age for first marriage is 38 for males through the years 2017 to 2019 and the comparable figure for females is around 34 years for the same period (**Table 5.1**).

**Table 5.1: Mean and Median Age at First Marriage from 2017- 2019**

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

**Table 5.2: Registered Marriages by Age of Husband and Wife at Marriage-2019**

Age group	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
18	-	-	3	0.0
19	-	-	8	0.1
18-19	-	-	11	0.2
20	2	0.0	10	0.2
21	2	0.0	30	0.5
22	4	0.1	53	0.9
23	8	0.1	89	1.5
24	26	0.4	125	2.1
20-24	42	0.7	307	5.0
25	45	0.7	157	2.6
26	57	0.9	210	3.4
27	110	1.8	264	4.3
28	130	2.1	296	4.9
29	180	3.0	324	5.3
25-29	522	8.6	1,251	20.5
30	183	3.0	302	5.0
31	215	3.5	335	5.5
32	243	4.0	327	5.4
33	249	4.1	292	4.8
34	275	4.5	323	5.3
30-34	1,165	19.1	1,579	25.9
35-39	1,441	23.6	1,294	21.2
40-44	1,054	17.3	771	12.6
45-49	742	12.2	409	6.7
50-54	453	7.4	218	3.6
55-59	264	4.3	131	2.1
60-64	190	3.1	65	1.1
65+	224	3.7	61	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 5.7 Age differentials

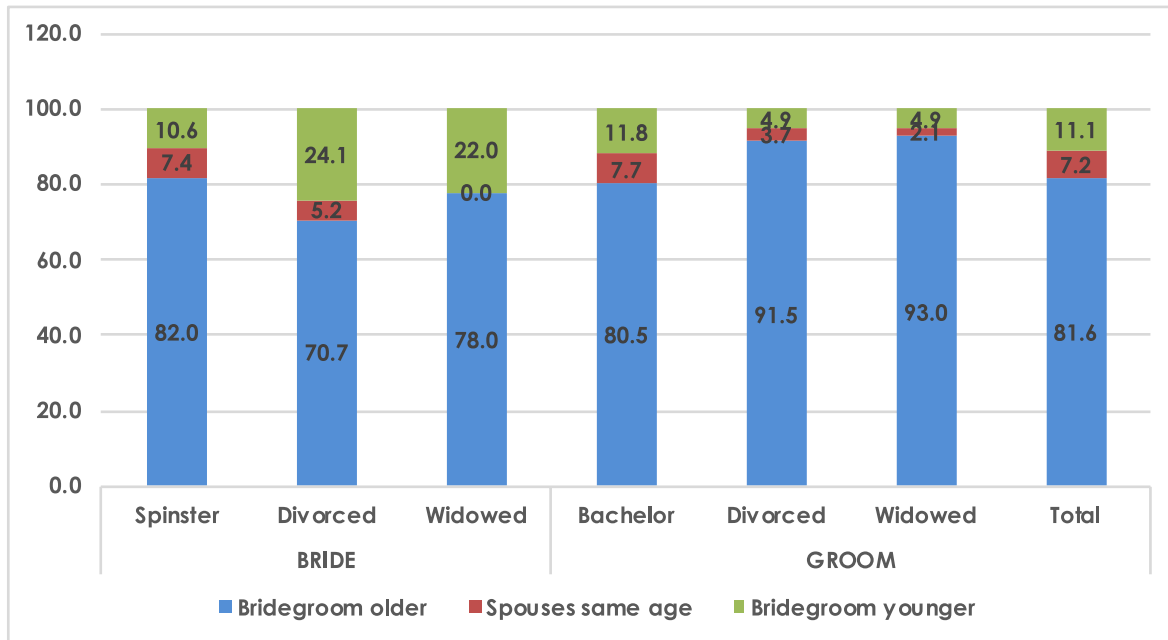
**Table 5.3** shows that in the majority of marriages the groom is older than the bride accounting for 81.6 percent of the marriages, 11.1 percent are those in which the groom is younger than the bride and in only 7.2 percent of the unions, partners are of the same age.

**Table 5.3 Age Differences Between Partners**

	Age difference (years)	No. of unions	Percent
Groom younger than bride	0-4	530	8.7
	5-9	114	1.9
	10-14	24	0.4
	15+	9	0.1
Same age	0	442	7.2
Groom Older than bride	0-4	1,867	30.6
	5-9	1,797	29.5
	10-14	850	13.9
	15-19	304	5.0
	20+	160	2.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,097</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 14** 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. For example, 10,6 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 24.1 and 22.0 percent respectively.

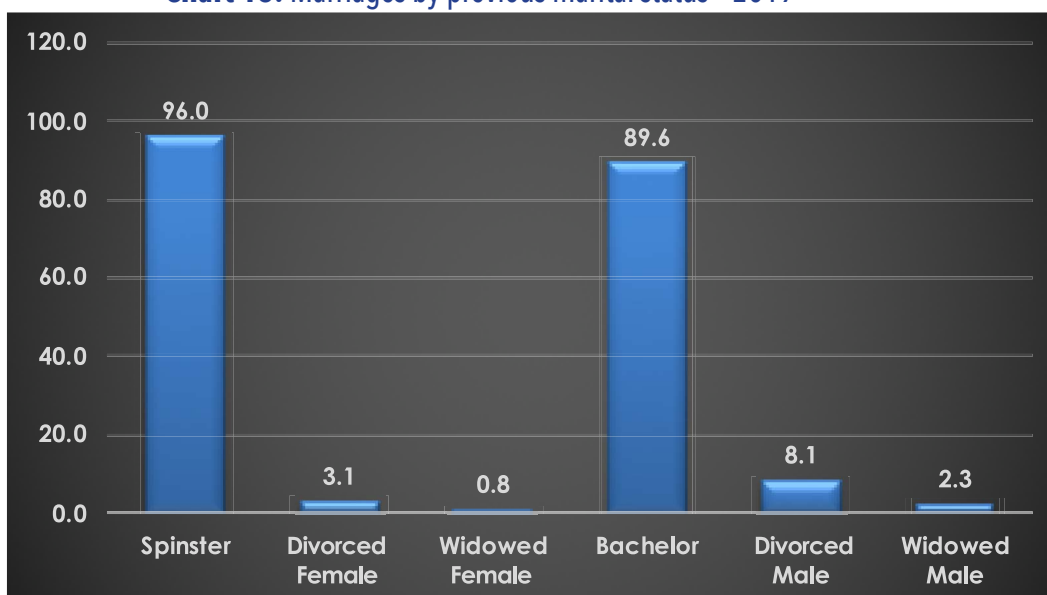
**Chart 14: Percent distribution of marriages by age differences between spouses and marital status at the time of marriage - 2019**



## 5.8 Previous Marital Status

Males who were getting married for the first time (Bachelors) amounted to 89.6 percent and females (spinsters) accounted for 96.0 percent of all marriages. More men than women tend to opt for remarriage after their first marriage as evidenced by a higher percentage of remarriages among divorced and widowed men compared to women.

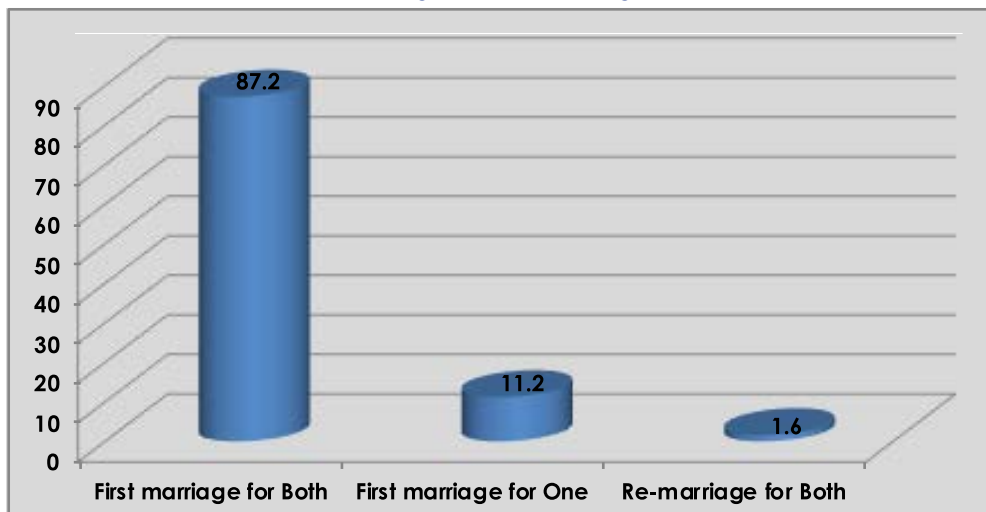
**Chart 15: Marriages by previous marital status - 2019**



## 5.9 First Marriages and Re-marriages

**Chart 16** shows that 87.2 percent of marriages were between Spinsters and Bachelors, while 11.2% were first marriages for one partner and Remarriages for both accounted for the remaining 1.6 percent.

**Chart 16:** First marriages and re-marriages - 2019



## 5.10 Crude Marriage Rate

The crude marriage rate gives the number of persons marrying within a specified time period per 1,000 population of all ages. **Table 5.4** shows that the crude marriage rate for the year 2015 was the highest in the past ten years. The rate has increased from 4.80 in 2018 to 5.25 in 2019.

**Table 5.4:** Crude Marriage Rate by Year of Marriage-2019

Year	Population	Marriages	Married persons	Crude Marriage rate
2009	1,798,372	4,521	9,042	5.03
2010	1,822,858	4,416	8,832	4.85
2011	2,024,904	4,601	9,202	4.54
2012	2,070,984	5,214	10,428	5.04
2013	2,128,597	5,333	10,666	5.01
2014	2,166,650	5,911	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	5.5
2018	2,288,651	5,489	10,978	4.8
2019	2,323,493	6,097	12,194	5.25



## 6.0. DEATHS

Death Registration collection includes all deaths that occurred and were registered in the country during the reference year and deaths that occurred in earlier years that have not previously been registered. It should be noted that, deaths that occurred in the reference year but were registered in the subsequent year are included in the analyses provided the registration was done within the specified period (within 1 month of occurrence). These are mostly deaths that occurred towards the end of the reference year. All deaths that occurred within the boundaries of the country are included irrespective of place of usual residence and or nationality of the deceased.

### Summary Table

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Population	Number	2,149,255	2,185,903	2,219,732	2,254,021	2,288,656	2,323,493
Total deaths (projected)	Number	17,463	17,079	16,780	16,619	16,506	16,461
All deaths	Number	12,177	13,030	12,825	12,386	12,609	13,185
Death registration	Percent	69.7	76.3	76.4	74.5	76.4	80.1
Infant deaths	Number	1,045	1,012	1,041	998	891	1,072
CDR(a)(registered deaths)	Rate	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7
CDR(projected deaths)	Rate	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.1

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population

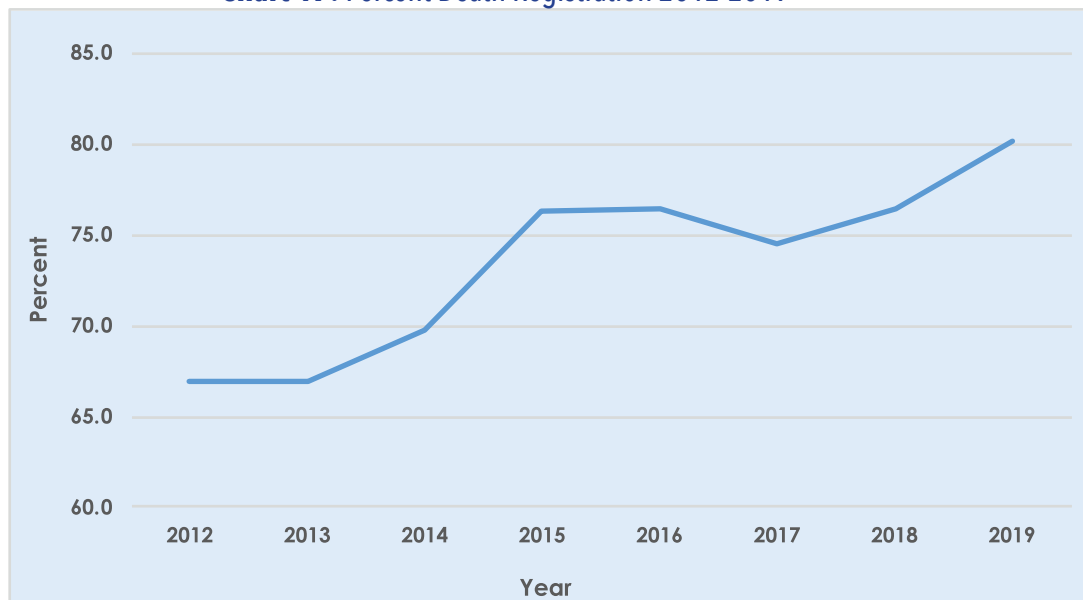
(b) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

The summary table above shows that the number of deaths for the year 2019 totaled 13,185, an increase of 576 deaths from the 12,609 recorded in 2018. Death registration has improved over the years, increasing from 69.7 in 2014 to 80.1 percent in 2019.

### 6.1 Death Registration

**Chart 17** depicts an upward trend in percentage registration from 66.9 percent in the year 2012 to 80.1 percent in 2019, about 20 percent increase over the seven years' interval.

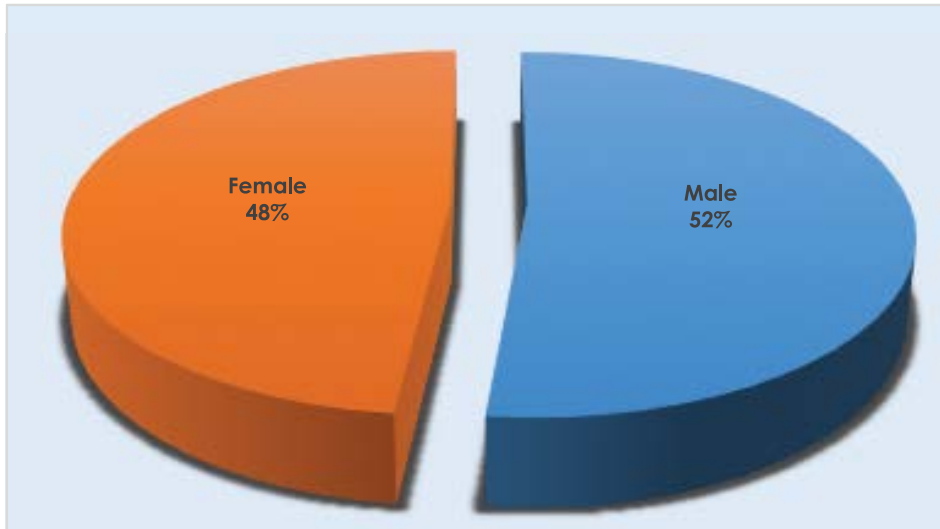
**Chart 17: Percent Death Registration 2012-2019**



### 6.2 Deaths by sex of the deceased

**Chart 18** shows that there were more male registered deaths than females. The males accounted for 52 percent of registered deaths and females for the remaining 48 percent. This translates to a death sex ratio of 107 male deaths per a 100 female deaths.

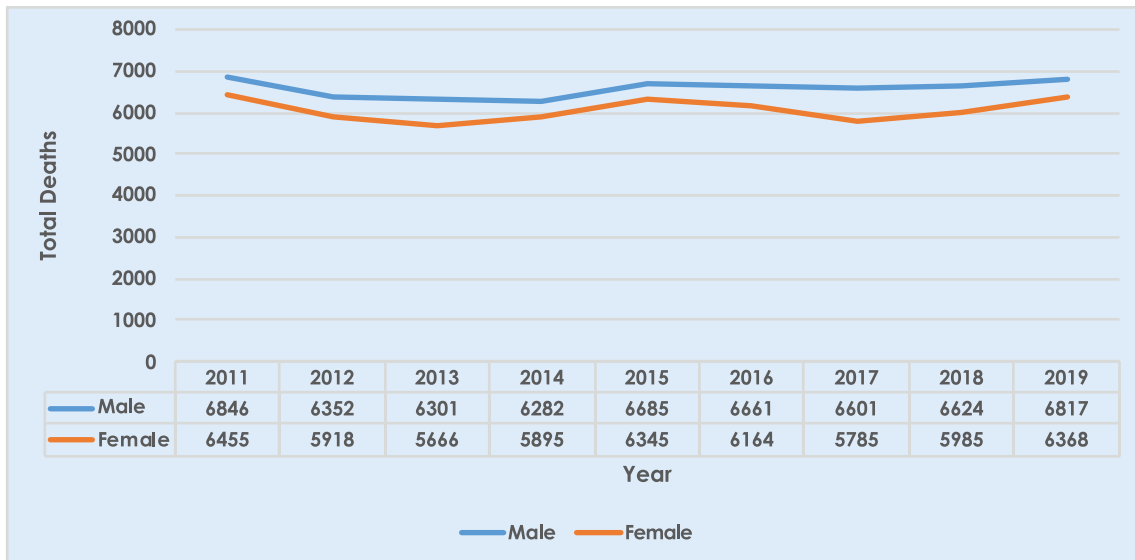
**Chart 18: Deaths by sex of deceased-2019**



**Chart 19** shows a trend in total deaths differentiated by sex. The sex ratio at birth over the years has been over 100 indicating that there are more males than females born every year, however the population composition is on the contrary dominated by females, i.e. there are more females than males in the entire population. **Chart 3** explains this mismatch as it shows more male than female deaths across all the age groups.

The total female Deaths registered increased from 5,985 in 2018 to 6,368 in 2019 while the total male deaths increased from 6,624 in 2018 to 6,817 in 2019.

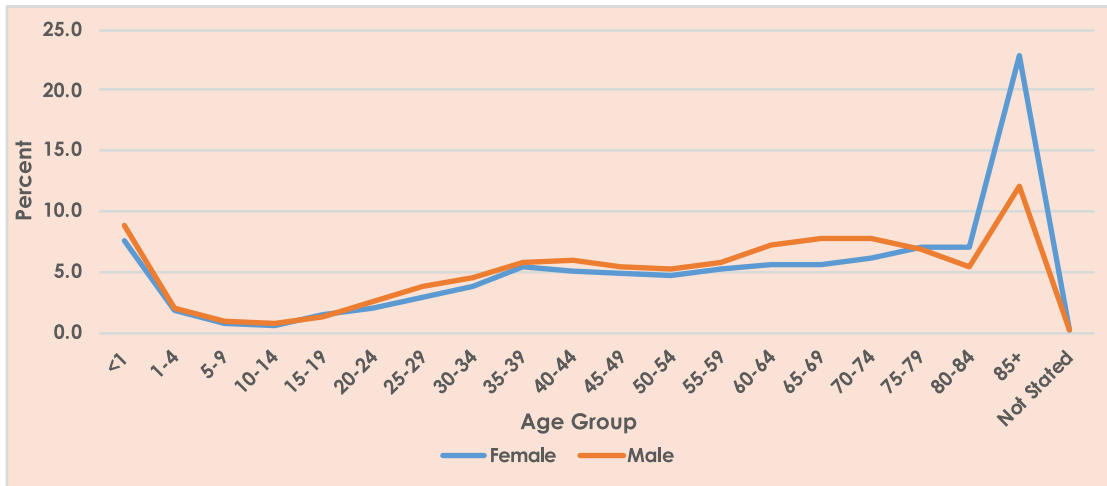
**Chart 19: Deaths by Sex 2011-2019**



### 6.3 Deaths by age and sex

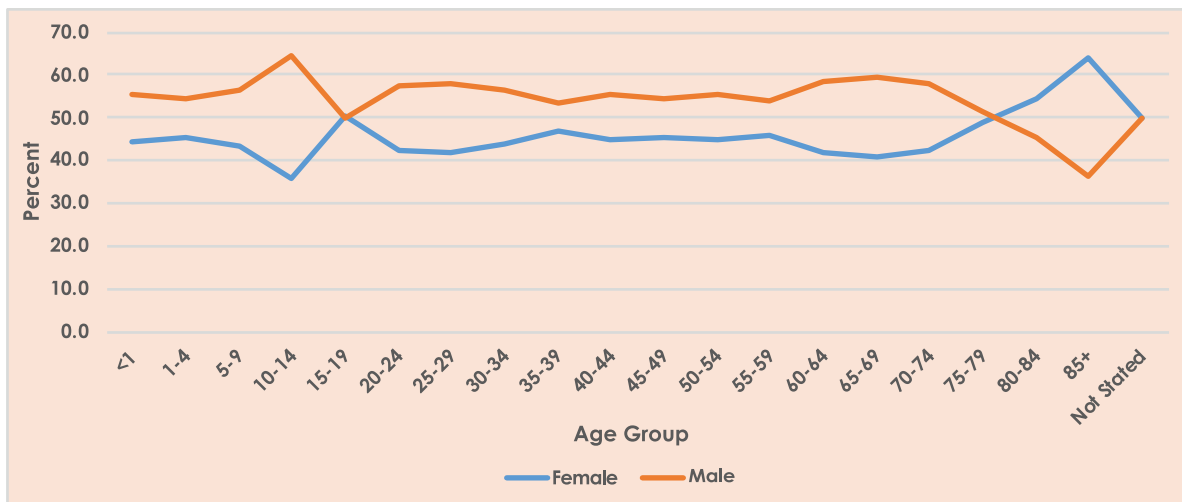
**Chart 20** illustrates distribution of deaths by age and sex. The percentage was computed out of the totals for each sex. Throughout the age groups, the proportion of male deaths is higher than that of females. It is only at ages 75 and above that the reverse is true for females, probably due to the accumulation of females over the years. The lowest of 0.8 percent males and 0.5 percent female deaths was registered among the 10-14 age group.

**Chart 20: Percent distribution of deaths by age and sex-2019**



**Chart 21** illustrates a distribution of deaths by age group for the year 2019. The percentage was computed using the total deaths registered by each Age Group. It is evident that males are leading with higher percentages than females throughout all the age groups except at age group 15-19 where the proportions are almost equal. From ages 75 and above female proportions are higher, probably due to the accumulated females as a result of lower deaths in the earlier years.

**Chart 21: Percent Distribution of deaths within age groups by sex-2019**

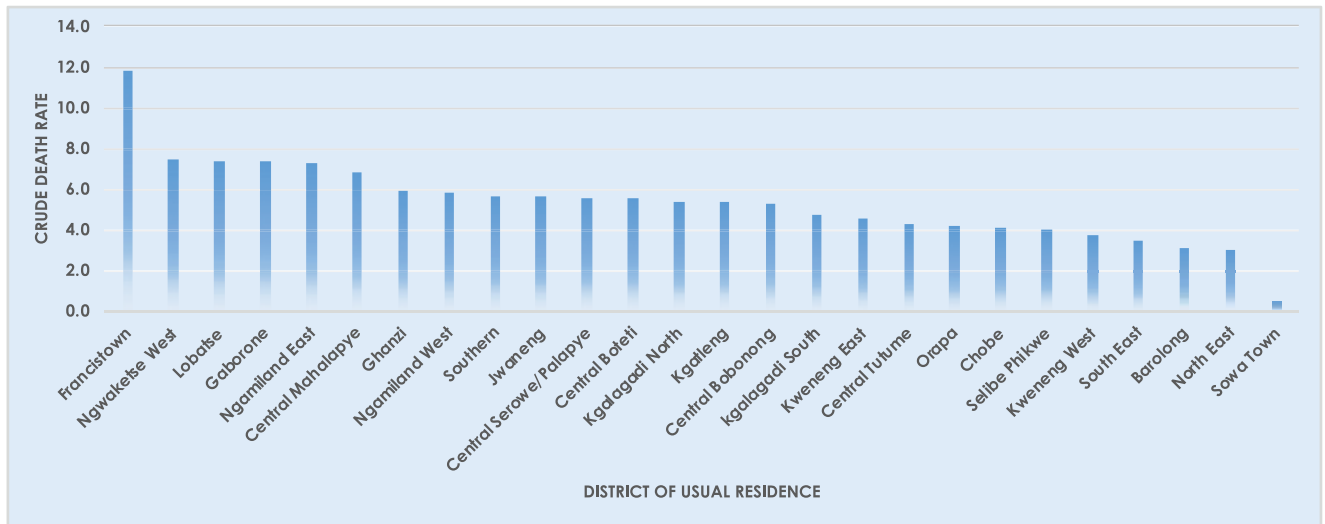


## 6.4 Crude Death Rates by District of usual living

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 increased slightly by a 0.2-point difference from 5.5 in 2018 to 5.7 per 1000 population in 2019 (summary table). Francistown had the highest crude death rate out of all the districts at a rate of 11.8 deaths per thousand population. Gaborone is on the fourth spot with a crude death rate of about 7.4 deaths per thousand population. The district with the lowest crude death rate is Sowa Town with CDR of about 0.5 deaths per thousand, probably due to its age structure (**Chart 22**). It should be noted that 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 22: Crude Death Rates by District of usual living-2019**



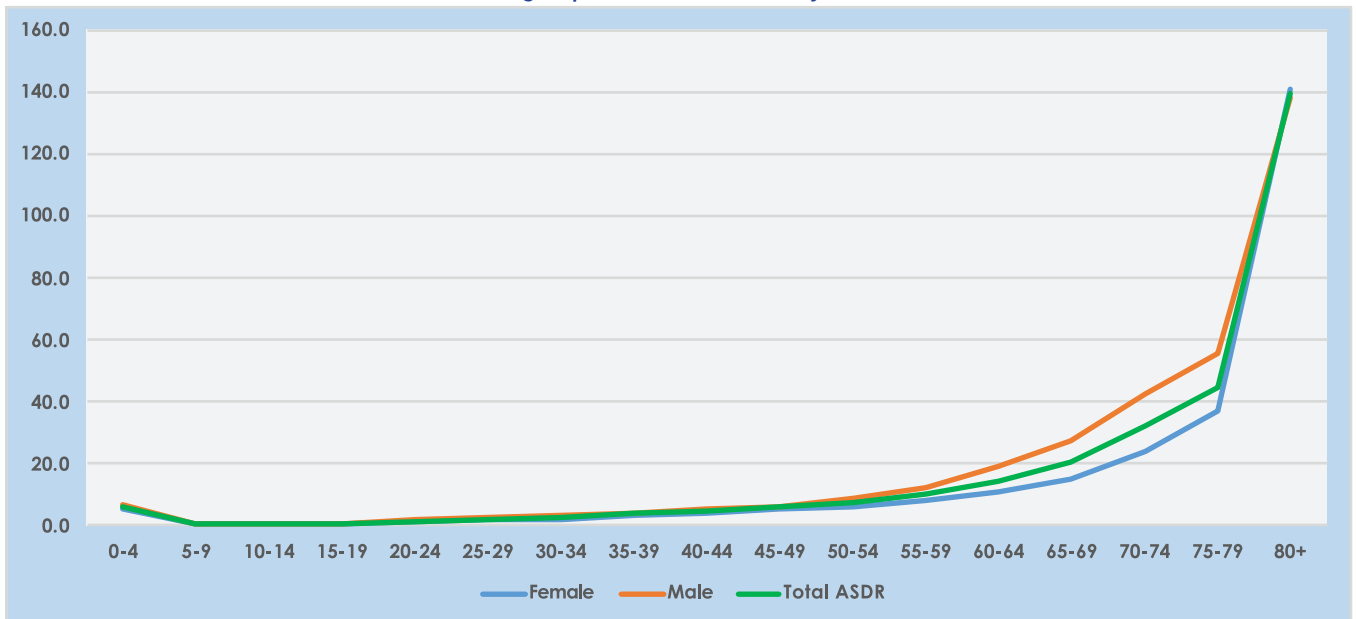
### 6.5 Age Specific Death Rates

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 23** shows a death rate of 6 deaths per a thousand population at age group 0-4. The death rate falls from 0.43 at ages 5-9 to 0.83 at ages 15-19. From age group 20-24 death rate starts to increase steadily to older ages. The gap between the sexes increases from age group 50-54 with higher deaths rates for males than females. The highest rate of 139.8 deaths per thousand was recorded among the 80+ age group.

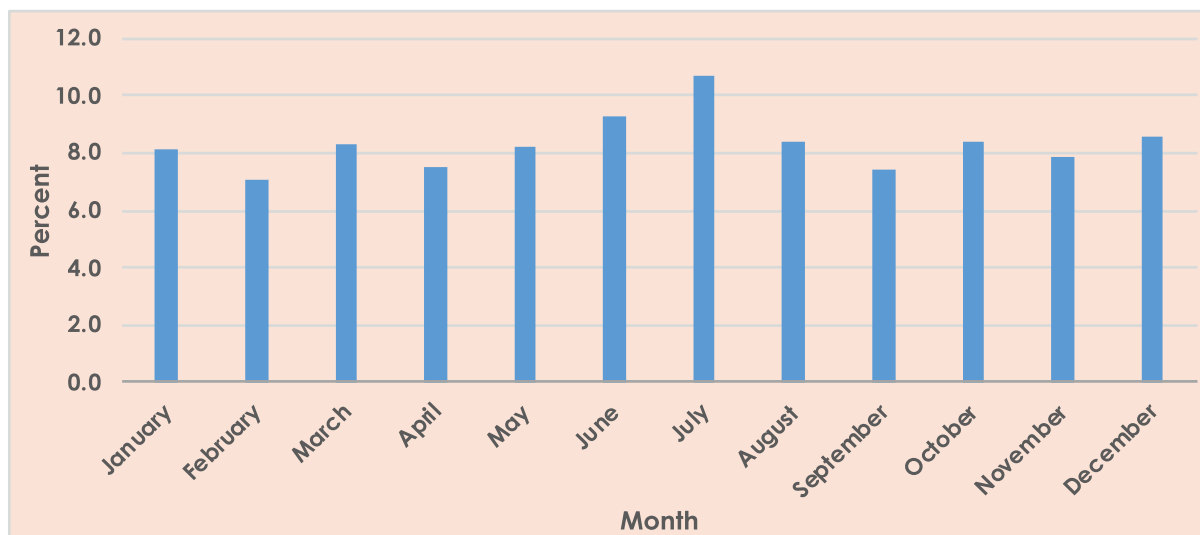
**Chart 23: Age Specific Death Rates by sex - 2019**



### 6.6 Deaths by Month of Occurrence

**Chart 24** 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 more than 9 percent each of the total registered deaths.

**Chart 24: Deaths by month of Occurrence-2019**



### 6.7 Infant Deaths by Month of Occurrence

Infant deaths by month depicted by **Chart 24b** shows almost a similar pattern as with mortality for all. The percentage of infant deaths seem to increase during the winter season. The highest percentage of infant deaths was recorded during the month of July accounting for about 11 percent. The month of January also recorded high infant deaths accounting for 9.8 percent.

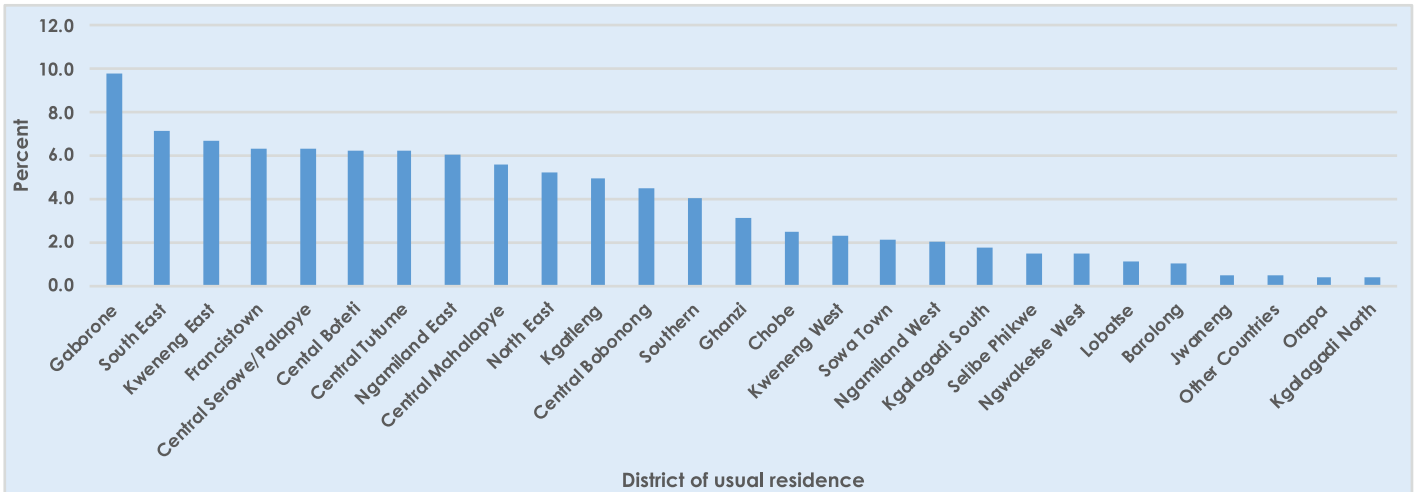
**Chart 24 (b): Infant deaths by month of Occurrence-2019**



### 6.8 Infant Deaths by District of usual residence

**Chart 25** below shows the percentage of infant deaths registered by district of usual residence. Gaborone recorded the highest percentage of about 9.8 percent followed by the South East District with 7.2 percent of infant deaths.

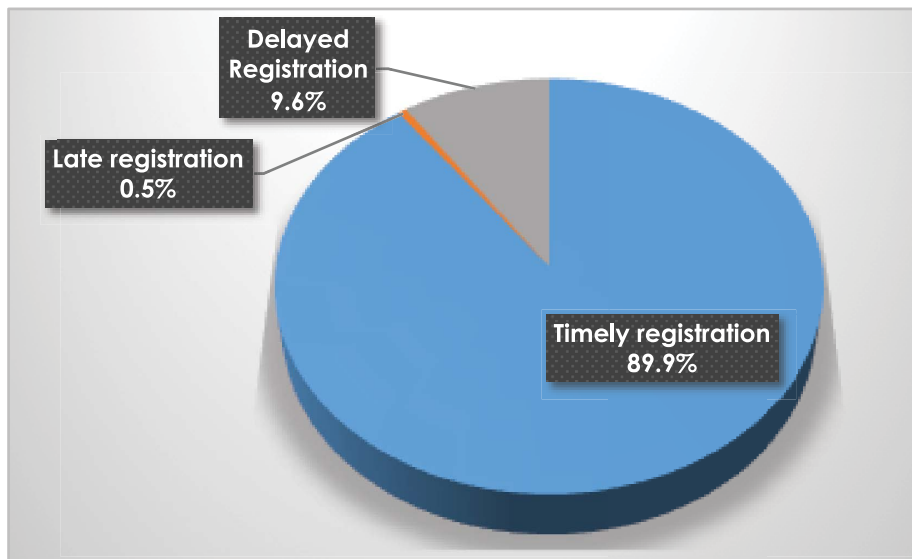
**Chart 25: Percent Distribution of infant deaths by district of Usual residence-2019**



### 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. All deaths that were registered after twelve (12) months of occurrence are referred to as delayed. **Chart 26** below shows that of all the deaths registered in 2019 about 90 percent were registered on time i.e. before a lapse of 30 days. About a tenth of all registered deaths were delayed registrations.

**Chart 26: Timely, late and delayed death registration -2019**



### 6.10 Place of death occurrence, marital status and Educational level

**Table 6.1** shows that 51.7 percent of all registered deaths occurred in health facilities. About 57.7 percent were reported to have been single at the time of death (children included). More than a quarter (76.5 percent) of the deaths were for people who had primary education or none as their highest level of education (children included).

**Table 1.1 : Registered Current Deaths by place of Death, Marital Status and Level of Education -2019**

	2019 Deaths	Percent
<b>Place of Death</b>		
Health Facility	6,817	51.7
Home	6,368	48.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Divorced	217	1.6
Married	3,450	26.2
Single	7,605	57.7
Widowed	1,913	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Level of Education</b>		
Higher	646	4.9
None	5,134	38.9
Post Secondary	415	3.1
Primary	4,952	37.6
Secondary	2,038	15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,185</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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# Annex I

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**Table B1: Registered Live Births By Registration Centre And Sex Of Child -2019**

Registration Centre	Current (2019)			Non Current (previous years)			All Registered Births		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Athlone Hospital	480	534	1,014	2	6	8	482	540	1,022
Bamalete Lutheran Ho	889	916	1,805	4	5	9	893	921	1,814
Barolong	369	341	710	95	90	185	464	431	895
Bokamoso Hospital	402	449	851	-	1	1	402	450	852
Borakanelo	153	146	299	172	182	354	325	328	653
Broadhurst	670	717	1,387	172	187	359	842	904	1,746
Central-Bobonong	498	495	993	310	279	589	808	774	1,582
Central-Botefi	1,027	1,078	2,105	540	507	1,047	1,567	1,585	3,152
Central-Mahalapye	162	154	316	316	372	688	478	526	1,004
Central-Serowe	120	121	241	409	407	816	529	528	1,057
Central-Tutume	623	635	1,258	243	268	511	866	903	1,769
Charleshill	58	76	134	31	36	67	89	112	201
Chobe	216	251	467	51	39	90	267	290	557
Deborah Retief	858	880	1,738	9	9	18	867	889	1,756
Francistown	576	585	1,161	305	301	606	881	886	1,767
G-West Clinic	241	236	477	2	-	2	243	236	479
Gaborone	4	6	10	220	217	437	224	223	447
Ghanzi	4	6	10	174	223	397	178	229	407
Ghanzi Primary Hosp	582	543	1,125	2	3	5	584	546	1,130
Gumare	624	645	1,269	151	166	317	775	811	1,586
Hukuntsi	246	240	486	39	52	91	285	292	577
Jwaneng	177	154	331	114	114	228	291	268	559
Jwaneng Hosp	433	424	857	12	12	24	445	436	881
Kgalagadi	359	372	731	52	56	108	411	428	839
Kgatleng	171	158	329	156	187	343	327	345	672
Kweneng	61	69	130	512	497	1,009	573	566	1,139
Lesirane Clinic	547	571	1,118	2	2	4	549	573	1,122
Letlhakeng	246	216	462	267	258	525	513	474	987
Letsholathebe Hosp	1,480	1,504	2,984	2	4	6	1,482	1,508	2,990
Lobatse	54	56	110	100	97	197	154	153	307
Mabutsane	77	98	175	29	37	66	106	135	241
Mahalapye Hospital	1,157	1,150	2,307	2	1	3	1,159	1,151	2,310
Mobile	7	7	14	164	156	320	171	163	334
Moshupa	390	387	777	150	147	297	540	534	1,074
Nata	238	241	479	80	106	186	318	347	665
Ngamiland	227	228	455	272	309	581	499	537	1,036
Ngwaketse	876	901	1,777	168	216	384	1,044	1,117	2,161
North-East	278	227	505	64	65	129	342	292	634
Nyangabgwe Hospital	2,559	2,552	5,111	23	22	45	2,582	2,574	5,156
Orapa	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Palapye	841	820	1,661	250	254	504	1,091	1,074	2,165
Princess Marina Hosp	3,015	3,269	6,284	21	14	35	3,036	3,283	6,319
Ramotswa	18	13	31	32	22	54	50	35	85
Scottish Livingstone	1,674	1,826	3,500	4	5	9	1,678	1,831	3,509
Sefhare	344	324	668	115	114	229	459	438	897
Sekgoma Hospital	1,271	1,265	2,536	8	5	13	1,279	1,270	2,549
Selebi-Phikwe	396	357	753	331	379	710	727	736	1,463
Shakawe	212	197	409	196	198	394	408	395	803
Sowa	19	18	37	20	19	39	39	37	76
Spg Hospital	549	561	1,110	1	2	3	550	563	1,113
Tlokweng	194	175	369	23	27	50	217	202	419
Tonota	126	104	230	122	116	238	248	220	468
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,798</b>	<b>27,302</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>6,539</b>	<b>6,791</b>	<b>13,330</b>	<b>33,337</b>	<b>34,093</b>	<b>67,430</b>

**Table B1(b): Live Births By District Of Usual Residence And Sex - 2019**

	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
<b>Usual residence</b>			
Gaborone	1,422	1,575	<b>2,997</b>
Francistown	769	796	<b>1,565</b>
Lobatse	239	272	<b>511</b>
Selibe Phikwe	273	271	<b>544</b>
Orapa	64	47	<b>111</b>
Jwaneng	114	116	<b>230</b>
Sowa	13	14	<b>27</b>
Southern	1,882	1,925	<b>3,807</b>
Barolong	786	769	<b>1,555</b>
Ngwaketse West	219	223	<b>442</b>
South East	934	937	<b>1,871</b>
Kweneng East	3,337	3,466	<b>6,803</b>
Kweneng West	693	767	<b>1,460</b>
Kgatleng	1,250	1,305	<b>2,555</b>
C.Serowe Palapye	2,618	2,585	<b>5,203</b>
C. Mahalapye	1,979	1,970	<b>3,949</b>
C.Bobonong	1,183	1,174	<b>2,357</b>
C.Boteti	952	995	<b>1,947</b>
C. Tutume	2,651	2,665	<b>5,316</b>
North East	938	867	<b>1,805</b>
Ngamiland East	1,494	1,527	<b>3,021</b>
Ngamiland West	963	986	<b>1,949</b>
Chobe	246	276	<b>522</b>
Gantsi	606	578	<b>1,184</b>
Kgalagadi South	474	491	<b>965</b>
Kgalagadi North	279	298	<b>577</b>
Other countries	229	199	<b>428</b>
Not Stated	191	208	<b>399</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,798</b>	<b>27,302</b>	<b>54,100</b>

**Table B2: Births by Outcome of Birth, Sex and Usual Place of Residence -2019**

	Live Births			Still Births			All Births		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>Usual Residence</b>									
Gaborone	1,422	1,575	<b>2,997</b>	34	34	<b>68</b>	1,456	1,609	<b>3,065</b>
Francistown	769	796	<b>1,565</b>	22	32	<b>54</b>	791	828	<b>1,619</b>
Lobatse	239	272	<b>511</b>	7	7	<b>14</b>	246	279	<b>525</b>
Selibe Phikwe	273	271	<b>544</b>	4	3	<b>7</b>	277	274	<b>551</b>
Orapa	64	47	<b>111</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	64	47	<b>111</b>
Jwaneng	114	116	<b>230</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	115	117	<b>232</b>
Sowa	13	14	<b>27</b>	1	-	<b>1</b>	14	14	<b>28</b>
Southern	1,882	1,925	<b>3,807</b>	15	14	<b>29</b>	1,897	1,939	<b>3,836</b>
Barolong	786	769	<b>1,555</b>	10	10	<b>20</b>	796	779	<b>1,575</b>
Ngwaketse West	219	223	<b>442</b>	1	-	<b>1</b>	220	223	<b>443</b>
South East	934	937	<b>1,871</b>	10	17	<b>27</b>	944	954	<b>1,898</b>
Kweneng East	3,337	3,466	<b>6,803</b>	58	61	<b>119</b>	3,395	3,527	<b>6,922</b>
Kweneng West	693	767	<b>1,460</b>	3	6	<b>9</b>	696	773	<b>1,469</b>
Kgatleng	1,250	1,305	<b>2,555</b>	16	26	<b>42</b>	1,266	1,331	<b>2,597</b>
C.Serowe Palapye	2,618	2,585	<b>5,203</b>	25	52	<b>77</b>	2,643	2,637	<b>5,280</b>
C. Mahalapye	1,979	1,970	<b>3,949</b>	29	24	<b>53</b>	2,008	1,994	<b>4,002</b>
C. Bobonong	1,183	1,174	<b>2,357</b>	14	18	<b>32</b>	1,197	1,192	<b>2,389</b>
C. Botefi	952	995	<b>1,947</b>	10	6	<b>16</b>	962	1,001	<b>1,963</b>
C. Tutume	2,651	2,665	<b>5,316</b>	35	46	<b>81</b>	2,686	2,711	<b>5,397</b>
North East	938	867	<b>1,805</b>	18	17	<b>35</b>	956	884	<b>1,840</b>
Ngamiland East	1,494	1,527	<b>3,021</b>	22	24	<b>46</b>	1,516	1,551	<b>3,067</b>
Ngamiland West	963	986	<b>1,949</b>	7	8	<b>15</b>	970	994	<b>1,964</b>
Chobe	246	276	<b>522</b>	2	5	<b>7</b>	248	281	<b>529</b>
Gantsi	606	578	<b>1,184</b>	10	18	<b>28</b>	616	596	<b>1,212</b>
Kgalagadi South	474	491	<b>965</b>	5	5	<b>10</b>	479	496	<b>975</b>
Kgalagadi North	279	298	<b>577</b>	2	1	<b>3</b>	281	299	<b>580</b>
Other countries	229	199	<b>428</b>	4	5	<b>9</b>	233	204	<b>437</b>
Not Stated	191	208	<b>399</b>	2	3	<b>5</b>	193	211	<b>404</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,798</b>	<b>27,302</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>27,165</b>	<b>27,745</b>	<b>54,910</b>

**Table B3: Live Births by District of Birth and Place of Usual Residence of Mother-2019**

District of Birth	District of Usual Residence		Total	Percent Same District	Percent Other District
	Same District	Other District			
Gaborone	2,131	6,250	<b>8,381</b>	25.4	74.6
Francistown	1,465	4,638	<b>6,103</b>	24.0	76.0
Lobatse	423	693	<b>1,116</b>	37.9	62.1
Selibe Phikwe	470	1,016	<b>1,486</b>	31.6	68.4
Orapa	96	625	<b>721</b>	13.3	86.7
Jwaneng	195	961	<b>1,156</b>	16.9	83.1
Sowa	3	4	<b>7</b>	42.9	57.1
Southern	1,706	162	<b>1,868</b>	91.3	8.7
Barolong	715	76	<b>791</b>	90.4	9.6
Ngwaketse West	169	5	<b>174</b>	97.1	2.9
South East	1,189	1,017	<b>2,206</b>	53.9	46.1
Kweneng East	4,303	2,002	<b>6,305</b>	68.2	31.8
Kweneng West	456	22	<b>478</b>	95.4	4.6
Kgatleng	1,813	258	<b>2,071</b>	87.5	12.5
C. Serowe /Palapye	3,871	551	<b>4,422</b>	87.5	12.5
C. Mahalapye	3,016	291	<b>3,307</b>	91.2	8.8
C. Bobonong	1,271	102	<b>1,373</b>	92.6	7.4
C. Boteti	1,213	181	<b>1,394</b>	87.0	13.0
C. Tutume	1,945	120	<b>2,065</b>	94.2	5.8
North East	477	135	<b>612</b>	77.9	22.1
Ngamiland East	2,791	645	<b>3,436</b>	81.2	18.8
Ngamiland West	1,607	71	<b>1,678</b>	95.8	4.2
Chobe	431	35	<b>466</b>	92.5	7.5
Gantsi	999	156	<b>1,155</b>	86.5	13.5
Kgalagadi South	730	107	<b>837</b>	87.2	12.8
Kgalagadi North	452	40	<b>492</b>	91.9	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,937</b>	<b>20,163</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>37.3</b>

**Table B4: Live Births by Age and Marital Status of Mother -2019**

	Marital Status				Total
	Divorced	Married	Single	Widowed	
<b>Age Group</b>					
10-14	-	-	41	-	<b>41</b>
15-19	3	290	5,486	3	<b>5,782</b>
20-24	6	943	13,068	7	<b>14,024</b>
25-29	6	1,824	11,705	4	<b>13,539</b>
30-34	32	2,584	8,271	12	<b>10,899</b>
35-39	45	2,181	5,024	17	<b>7,267</b>
40-44	18	632	1,466	13	<b>2,129</b>
45-49	3	54	112	1	<b>170</b>
50+	-	4	7	-	<b>11</b>
Not Stated	1	94	142	1	<b>238</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>8,606</b>	<b>45,322</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54,100</b>

**Table B5: Live Births by Place of usual Residence and Age of Mother-2019**

	Place of Residence		Total
	Other District	Same District	
<b>Age group</b>			
10-14	12	29	<b>41</b>
15-19	2,004	3,778	<b>5,782</b>
20-24	4,899	9,125	<b>14,024</b>
25-29	5,086	8,453	<b>13,539</b>
30-34	4,307	6,592	<b>10,899</b>
35-39	2,832	4,435	<b>7,267</b>
40-44	841	1,288	<b>2,129</b>
45-49	61	109	<b>170</b>
50+	4	7	<b>11</b>
Not stated	117	121	<b>238</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,163</b>	<b>33,937</b>	<b>54,100</b>

**Table B6: Live births by place of usual residence and age group of mother-2019**

	Age Group										Total	
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not Stated		
<b>District of Birth</b>												
<b>Gaborone</b>	6	599	1,824	2,151	1,941	1,378	408	30	2	42	<b>8,381</b>	
<b>Francistown</b>	4	646	1,584	1,517	1,283	806	230	13	2	18	<b>6,103</b>	
<b>Lobatse</b>	-	127	299	281	213	151	45	-	-	-	<b>1,116</b>	
<b>Selibe Phikwe</b>	2	173	407	399	257	182	57	5	-	4	<b>1,486</b>	
<b>Orapa</b>	-	75	155	187	172	109	18	1	-	4	<b>721</b>	
<b>Jwaneng</b>	2	151	308	290	213	142	35	4	-	11	<b>1,156</b>	
<b>Sowa</b>	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	<b>7</b>	
<b>Southern</b>	1	196	487	495	363	251	66	3	1	5	<b>1,868</b>	
<b>Barolong</b>	-	124	218	175	142	83	39	3	-	7	<b>791</b>	
<b>Ngwaketse West</b>	-	14	44	53	38	21	3	1	-	-	<b>174</b>	
<b>South East</b>	-	123	507	646	496	332	90	2	-	10	<b>2,206</b>	
<b>Kweneng East</b>	4	612	1,544	1,525	1,384	907	287	21	1	20	<b>6,305</b>	
<b>Kweneng West</b>	1	46	111	152	83	60	14	6	-	5	<b>478</b>	
<b>Kgatleng</b>	5	237	595	526	391	239	74	4	-	-	<b>2,071</b>	
<b>C. Serowe /Palapye</b>	3	498	1,225	1,069	833	591	183	15	-	5	<b>4,422</b>	
<b>C. Mahalapye</b>	2	380	903	828	634	414	101	12	1	32	<b>3,307</b>	
<b>C. Bobonong</b>	-	152	408	342	261	149	49	6	2	4	<b>1,373</b>	
<b>C. Boteti</b>	2	204	432	344	224	145	34	3	1	5	<b>1,394</b>	
<b>C. Tutume</b>	4	252	582	551	371	228	62	3	1	11	<b>2,065</b>	
<b>North East</b>	-	55	184	144	141	70	14	-	-	4	<b>612</b>	
<b>Ngamiland East</b>	2	404	916	814	695	448	122	11	-	24	<b>3,436</b>	
<b>Ngamiland West</b>	2	237	457	386	291	197	88	15	-	5	<b>1,678</b>	
<b>Chobe</b>	-	47	132	107	84	77	16	1	-	2	<b>466</b>	
<b>Gantsi</b>	1	233	306	257	174	116	43	6	-	19	<b>1,155</b>	
<b>Kgalagadi South</b>	-	132	252	175	141	102	33	1	-	1	<b>837</b>	
<b>Kgalagadi North</b>	-	65	144	121	71	69	18	4	-	-	<b>492</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>14,024</b>	<b>13,539</b>	<b>10,899</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>54,100</b>	

**Table B7(a): Births by District of Usual Residence, Place and Outcome of Birth-2019**

	Place of Birth		Outcome of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	Live birth	Still born	
<b>Usual Residence</b>					
Gaborone	3,053	12	2,997	68	<b>3,065</b>
Francistown	1,616	3	1,565	54	<b>1,619</b>
Lobatse	525	-	511	14	<b>525</b>
Selibe Phikwe	549	2	544	7	<b>551</b>
Orapa	111	-	111	-	<b>111</b>
Jwaneng	231	1	230	2	<b>232</b>
Sowa	27	1	27	1	<b>28</b>
Southern	3,833	3	3,807	29	<b>3,836</b>
Barolong	1,568	7	1,555	20	<b>1,575</b>
Ngwaketse West	443	-	442	1	<b>443</b>
South East	1,868	30	1,871	27	<b>1,898</b>
Kweneng East	6,914	8	6,803	119	<b>6,922</b>
Kweneng West	1,469	-	1,460	9	<b>1,469</b>
Kgatleng	2,594	3	2,555	42	<b>2,597</b>
C.Serowe Palapye	5,274	6	5,203	77	<b>5,280</b>
C. Mahalapye	4,001	1	3,949	53	<b>4,002</b>
C.Bobonong	2,383	6	2,357	32	<b>2,389</b>
C.Boteti	1,961	2	1,947	16	<b>1,963</b>
C. Tutume	5,394	3	5,316	81	<b>5,397</b>
North East	1,838	2	1,805	35	<b>1,840</b>
Ngamiland East	3,066	1	3,021	46	<b>3,067</b>
Ngamiland West	1,963	1	1,949	15	<b>1,964</b>
Chobe	529	-	522	7	<b>529</b>
Gantsi	1,211	1	1,184	28	<b>1,212</b>
Kgalagadi South	973	2	965	10	<b>975</b>
Kgalagadi North	578	2	577	3	<b>580</b>
Other countries	437	-	428	9	<b>437</b>
Not Stated	403	1	399	5	<b>404</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,812</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>54,910</b>

**Table B7 (b): Births by District ,Place and Outcome of Birth-2019**

District of Birth	Place of Birth		Total	Outcome of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home		Live birth	Still born	
Gaborone	8,625	10	<b>8,635</b>	8,381	254	<b>8,635</b>
Francistown	6,269	7	<b>6,276</b>	6,103	173	<b>6,276</b>
Lobatse	1,133	-	<b>1,133</b>	1,116	17	<b>1,133</b>
Selibe Phikwe	1,495	6	<b>1,501</b>	1,486	15	<b>1,501</b>
Orapa	725	-	<b>725</b>	721	4	<b>725</b>
Jwaneng	1,162	2	<b>1,164</b>	1,156	8	<b>1,164</b>
Sowa	7	-	<b>7</b>	7	-	<b>7</b>
Southern	1,870	3	<b>1,873</b>	1,868	5	<b>1,873</b>
Barolong	791	8	<b>799</b>	791	8	<b>799</b>
Ngwaketse West	174	-	<b>174</b>	174	-	<b>174</b>
South East	2,174	46	<b>2,220</b>	2,206	14	<b>2,220</b>
Kweneng East	6,364	2	<b>6,366</b>	6,305	61	<b>6,366</b>
Kweneng West	478	-	<b>478</b>	478	-	<b>478</b>
Kgatleng	2,106	-	<b>2,106</b>	2,071	35	<b>2,106</b>
C. Serowe /Palapye	4,460	4	<b>4,464</b>	4,422	42	<b>4,464</b>
C. Mahalapye	3,341	-	<b>3,341</b>	3,307	34	<b>3,341</b>
C. Bobonong	1,384	-	<b>1,384</b>	1,373	11	<b>1,384</b>
C. Boteti	1,404	2	<b>1,406</b>	1,394	12	<b>1,406</b>
C. Tutume	2,074	4	<b>2,078</b>	2,065	13	<b>2,078</b>
North East	618	-	<b>618</b>	612	6	<b>618</b>
Ngamiland East	3,487	1	<b>3,488</b>	3,436	52	<b>3,488</b>
Ngamiland West	1,685	1	<b>1,686</b>	1,678	8	<b>1,686</b>
Chobe	469	-	<b>469</b>	466	3	<b>469</b>
Gantsi	1,177	1	<b>1,178</b>	1,155	23	<b>1,178</b>
Kgalagadi South	845	1	<b>846</b>	837	9	<b>846</b>
Kgalagadi North	495	-	<b>495</b>	492	3	<b>495</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,812</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>54,910</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>54,910</b>

**Table B8: Live Births by Birth Weight and Place Birth-2019**

Weight of child (grams)	Place of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
<500	39	-	<b>39</b>
500-999	329	-	<b>329</b>
1000-1499	652	-	<b>652</b>
1500-1999	1,143	1	<b>1,144</b>
2000-2499	4,188	3	<b>4,191</b>
2500-2999	15,489	26	<b>15,515</b>
3000-3499	21,029	45	<b>21,074</b>
3500-3999	8,660	16	<b>8,676</b>
4000-4499	1,455	4	<b>1,459</b>
4500-4999	164	-	<b>164</b>
5000+	26	-	<b>26</b>
Not Stated	828	3	<b>831</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,002</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>54,100</b>



**Table B9: Live Births by Birth Weight and Gestational Period-2019**

	Gestation (weeks)								Total
	<20	21-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-41	42+	Not Stated	
<b>Weight of child (grams)</b>									
<500	1	5	4	1	-	24	2	2	<b>39</b>
500-999	3	204	93	6	-	4	-	19	<b>329</b>
1000-1499	2	96	349	144	6	12	1	42	<b>652</b>
1500-1999	1	20	229	546	99	178	2	69	<b>1,144</b>
2000-2499	-	13	88	1,062	618	2,126	61	223	<b>4,191</b>
2500-2999	1	11	87	911	1,166	12,152	497	690	<b>15,515</b>
3000-3499	2	7	39	465	664	18,028	1,044	825	<b>21,074</b>
3500-3999	-	3	12	103	156	7,459	656	287	<b>8,676</b>
4000-4499	-	1	2	10	11	1,249	150	36	<b>1,459</b>
4500-4999	-	-	-	1	1	138	19	5	<b>164</b>
5000+	-	-	-	1	1	22	-	2	<b>26</b>
Not Stated	-	5	7	27	30	266	16	480	<b>831</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>41,658</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>54,100</b>

**Table B10: Live Births by Birth Weight and Age of Mother-2019**

	Mother's Age group									Total	
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+		Not Stated
<b>Weight of child (grams)</b>											
<500	-	3	7	14	6	6	3	-	-	-	<b>39</b>
500-999	-	40	89	74	70	39	14	1	-	2	<b>329</b>
1000-1499	3	68	176	151	131	82	35	3	-	3	<b>652</b>
1500-1999	-	148	284	245	231	175	52	2	-	7	<b>1,144</b>
2000-2499	4	552	1,022	924	792	636	216	22	3	20	<b>4,191</b>
2500-2999	19	1,964	4,163	3,655	2,885	2,023	665	64	3	74	<b>15,515</b>
3000-3499	12	2,141	5,590	5,469	4,248	2,748	734	41	2	89	<b>21,074</b>
3500-3999	3	685	2,141	2,392	1,934	1,149	310	27	2	33	<b>8,676</b>
4000-4499	-	63	287	381	390	268	62	4	-	4	<b>1,459</b>
4500-4999	-	2	19	43	53	38	9	-	-	-	<b>164</b>
5000+	-	2	8	4	5	7	-	-	-	-	<b>26</b>
Not Stated	-	114	238	187	154	96	29	6	1	6	<b>831</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>14,024</b>	<b>13,539</b>	<b>10,899</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>54,100</b>

**Table B11: Live Births by Birth Weight and Level of Education - 2019**

	Level of Education					Total
	None	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	Higher	
<b>Weight of child (grams)</b>						
<500	2	8	17	7	5	<b>39</b>
500-999	6	40	180	43	60	<b>329</b>
1000-1499	9	87	395	81	80	<b>652</b>
1500-1999	36	129	694	132	153	<b>1,144</b>
2000-2499	136	570	2,497	492	496	<b>4,191</b>
2500-2999	349	1,797	9,510	1,871	1,988	<b>15,515</b>
3000-3499	306	2,074	12,611	2,904	3,179	<b>21,074</b>
3500-3999	98	753	4,949	1,319	1,557	<b>8,676</b>
4000-4499	16	134	757	234	318	<b>1,459</b>
4500-4999	3	15	93	18	35	<b>164</b>
5000+	-	5	11	3	7	<b>26</b>
Not Stated	96	160	410	88	77	<b>831</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>5,772</b>	<b>32,124</b>	<b>7,192</b>	<b>7,955</b>	<b>54,100</b>

**Table B12: Births by District of Usual Residence, Outcome of Birth and Result of Delivery-2019**

Usual Residence	Outcome of Birth		Result of Delivery		Total
	Live birth	Still born	Single	Multiple	
Gaborone	2,997	68	2,998	67	<b>3,065</b>
Francistown	1,565	54	1,584	35	<b>1,619</b>
Lobatse	511	14	520	5	<b>525</b>
Selibe Phikwe	544	7	537	14	<b>551</b>
Orapa	111	-	109	2	<b>111</b>
Jwaneng	230	2	226	6	<b>232</b>
Sowa	27	1	28	-	<b>28</b>
Southern	3,807	29	3,747	89	<b>3,836</b>
Barolong	1,555	20	1,535	40	<b>1,575</b>
Ngwaketse West	442	1	439	4	<b>443</b>
South East	1,871	27	1,872	26	<b>1,898</b>
Kweneng East	6,803	119	6,813	109	<b>6,922</b>
Kweneng West	1,460	9	1,438	31	<b>1,469</b>
Kgatleng	2,555	42	2,534	63	<b>2,597</b>
C.Serowe Palapye	5,203	77	5,172	108	<b>5,280</b>
C. Mahalapye	3,949	53	3,910	92	<b>4,002</b>
C.Bobonong	2,357	32	2,359	30	<b>2,389</b>
C.Boteti	1,947	16	1,927	36	<b>1,963</b>
C. Tutume	5,316	81	5,321	76	<b>5,397</b>
North East	1,805	35	1,803	37	<b>1,840</b>
Ngamiland East	3,021	46	2,998	69	<b>3,067</b>
Ngamiland West	1,949	15	1,911	53	<b>1,964</b>
Chobe	522	7	519	10	<b>529</b>
Gantsi	1,184	28	1,203	9	<b>1,212</b>
Kgalagadi South	965	10	959	16	<b>975</b>
Kgalagadi North	577	3	572	8	<b>580</b>
Other countries	428	9	427	10	<b>437</b>
Not Stated	399	5	393	11	<b>404</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>53,854</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>54,910</b>

**Table B13: Births by Place of Usual Residence and Time Lapsed Before Registration-2019**

	Time Lapsed				Total
	Same day	1-60 days	61-365 days	366+	
<b>Usual Residence</b>					
Gaborone	1,684	1,313	18	240	<b>3,255</b>
Francistown	1,069	489	14	254	<b>1,826</b>
Lobatse	97	413	5	86	<b>601</b>
Selibe Phikwe	89	455	7	230	<b>781</b>
Orapa	23	87	2	8	<b>120</b>
Jwaneng	39	191	2	14	<b>246</b>
Sowa	13	13	2	1	<b>29</b>
Southern	1,286	2,490	114	795	<b>4,685</b>
Barolong	627	904	41	294	<b>1,866</b>
Ngwaketse West	169	268	17	99	<b>553</b>
South East	693	1,176	11	104	<b>1,984</b>
Kweneng East	5,483	1,285	66	1,584	<b>8,418</b>
Kweneng West	1,178	262	44	845	<b>2,329</b>
Kgatleng	2,190	353	27	379	<b>2,949</b>
C.Serowe Palapye	3,283	1,895	60	1,381	<b>6,619</b>
C.Mahalapye	2,931	1,004	47	949	<b>4,931</b>
C.Bobonong	1,174	1,158	60	967	<b>3,359</b>
C.Boteti	1,121	796	72	901	<b>2,890</b>
C.Tutume	3,180	2,112	87	1,278	<b>6,657</b>
North East	1,121	688	17	266	<b>2,092</b>
Ngamiland East	2,450	556	34	527	<b>3,567</b>
Ngamiland West	1,342	556	100	669	<b>2,667</b>
Chobe	383	126	20	75	<b>604</b>
Gantsi	890	277	32	399	<b>1,598</b>
Kgalagadi South	420	540	16	128	<b>1,104</b>
Kgalagadi North	468	99	14	100	<b>681</b>
Other Countries	319	106	4	26	<b>455</b>
Not Stated	268	135	8	153	<b>564</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,990</b>	<b>19,747</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>67,430</b>

**Table B14: Births by Age of Mother at Time of Birth and Time Lapsed Before Registration-2019**

	Time lapsed				Total
	Same day	1-60 days	61-365 days	366+	
<b>Age Group</b>					
12-14	29	12	1	91	<b>133</b>
15-19	3,695	2,037	112	2,242	<b>8,086</b>
20-24	9,007	4,912	261	3,543	<b>17,723</b>
25-29	8,547	4,911	235	2,458	<b>16,151</b>
30-34	6,694	4,138	166	1,814	<b>12,812</b>
35-39	4,454	2,771	108	1,182	<b>8,515</b>
40-44	1,315	799	47	628	<b>2,789</b>
45-49	107	56	7	167	<b>337</b>
50+	6	5	1	118	<b>130</b>
Not Stated	136	106	3	509	<b>754</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,990</b>	<b>19,747</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>67,430</b>

**Table B15: Live Births by Age Group, Level Of Education and Place of Usual Residence of Mother-2019**

Age Group	Level of Education					Total
	None	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	Higher	
10-14	2	20	19	-	-	41
15-19	97	707	4,466	419	93	5,782
20-24	143	1,160	9,214	2,144	1,363	14,024
25-29	185	1,226	7,451	2,174	2,503	13,539
30-34	215	1,171	5,770	1,476	2,267	10,899
35-39	251	907	3,923	817	1,369	7,267
40-44	117	411	1,115	150	336	2,129
45-49	26	70	54	6	14	170
50+	3	2	4	-	2	11
Not Stated	18	98	108	6	8	238
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>5,772</b>	<b>32,124</b>	<b>7,192</b>	<b>7,955</b>	<b>54,100</b>
<b>Usual Residence</b>						
Gaborone	19	210	1,028	484	1,256	2,997
Francistown	24	128	787	220	406	1,565
Lobatse	3	24	283	85	116	511
Selibe Phikwe	11	32	300	108	93	544
Orapa	-	9	35	47	20	111
Jwaneng	2	12	101	52	63	230
Sowa	-	3	10	5	9	27
Southern	56	362	2,252	489	648	3,807
Barolong	14	154	995	235	157	1,555
Ngwaketse West	14	57	307	32	32	442
South East	19	109	920	254	569	1,871
Kweneng East	113	678	4,035	973	1,004	6,803
Kweneng West	97	271	946	87	59	1,460
Kgatleng	13	216	1,536	436	354	2,555
C.Serowe Palapye	105	476	3,169	855	598	5,203
C. Mahalapye	35	353	2,585	543	433	3,949
C.Bobonong	23	181	1,590	295	268	2,357
C.Boteti	103	261	1,257	172	154	1,947
C. Tutume	119	613	3,349	597	638	5,316
North East	27	158	1,056	261	303	1,805
Ngamiland East	16	315	1,931	390	369	3,021
Ngamiland West	96	323	1,292	135	103	1,949
Chobe	4	44	370	55	49	522
Gantsi	102	265	657	92	68	1,184
Kgalagadi South	19	123	579	159	85	965
Kgalagadi North	14	60	399	54	50	577
Other countries	6	101	245	49	27	428
Not Stated	3	234	110	28	24	399
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>5,772</b>	<b>32,124</b>	<b>7,192</b>	<b>7,955</b>	<b>54,100</b>

**Table B16: Births by District of Birth and Time Lapsed Before Registration-2019**

District of Birth	Time Lapsed				Total
	Same day	1-60 days	61-365 days	366+	
Gaborone	6,250	2,133	45	735	<b>9,163</b>
Francistown	4,041	2,081	20	480	<b>6,622</b>
Lobatse	150	965	9	148	<b>1,272</b>
Selibe Phikwe	199	1,284	18	506	<b>2,007</b>
Orapa	106	610	7	82	<b>805</b>
Jwaneng	120	1,033	34	78	<b>1,265</b>
Sowa	1	4	2	4	<b>11</b>
Southern	373	1,468	80	458	<b>2,379</b>
Barolong	247	520	42	439	<b>1,248</b>
Ngwaketse West	109	59	7	67	<b>242</b>
South East	374	1,830	16	52	<b>2,272</b>
Kweneng East	5,391	865	84	1,625	<b>7,965</b>
Kweneng West	317	145	35	620	<b>1,117</b>
Kgatleng	1,932	127	26	367	<b>2,452</b>
C.Serowe	2,841	1,560	51	1,221	<b>5,673</b>
C.Mahalapye	2,545	744	42	946	<b>4,277</b>
C.Bobonong	828	518	53	851	<b>2,250</b>
C.Boteti	1,000	361	77	917	<b>2,355</b>
C.Tutume	970	1,071	66	1,047	<b>3,154</b>
North East	292	320	10	186	<b>808</b>
Ngamiland East	2,853	568	38	532	<b>3,991</b>
Ngamiland West	1,108	518	101	704	<b>2,431</b>
Chobe	347	106	21	77	<b>551</b>
Gantsi	901	250	12	364	<b>1,527</b>
Kgalagadi South	284	533	32	156	<b>1,005</b>
Kgalagadi North	411	74	13	90	<b>588</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,990</b>	<b>19,747</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>67,430</b>

**Table M1: A Summary of Marriages-2010-2019**

Year of marriage	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2107	2018	2019
<b>Total marriages</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>5,214</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,097</b>
<b>Quarterly Totals</b>										
<b>Jan-March</b>	437	481	515	563	491	603	608	1,042	652	597
<b>Apr-June</b>	837	740	878	846	1,004	1,292	1,186	1,229	1,094	1,299
<b>July-Sept</b>	1,345	1,362	1,568	1,654	1,810	2,216	1,560	1,919	1,568	1,774
<b>Oct-Dec</b>	1,797	2,018	2,253	2,270	2,286	2,566	2,697	2,013	2,175	2,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>5,214</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,097</b>
<b>Previous Marital Status -individuals</b>										
<b>Males</b>										
<b>Bachelor</b>	4,022	4,133	4,739	4,858	5,068	6,008	5,496	5,802	4,958	5,461
<b>Divorced</b>	298	352	354	347	401	482	395	299	428	493
<b>Widowed</b>	96	116	121	128	122	187	160	102	103	143
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>5,214</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,097</b>
<b>Females</b>										
<b>Spinster</b>	4,245	4,424	5,019	5,157	5,384	6,421	5,822	6,053	5,260	5,856
<b>Divorced</b>	124	124	142	128	165	186	173	114	183	191
<b>Widowed</b>	47	53	53	48	42	70	56	36	46	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>5,214</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,097</b>
<b>Previous Marital Status -No. of couples</b>										
<b>First marriage for both</b>	3,924	4,040	4,634	4,774	4,947	5,868	5,363	5,679	4,836	5,317
<b>First marriage for one</b>	419	477	490	466	558	693	592	497	546	683
<b>Remarriage for both</b>	73	84	90	93	86	116	96	27	107	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>5,214</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,097</b>
<b>Type of marriage</b>										
<b>After Banns</b>	4,401	4,440	5,093	5,278	5,479	6,546	5,969	6,190	5,454	6,026
<b>Special License</b>	12	161	121	55	112	131	82	13	35	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>5,214</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,097</b>

**Table M2: Age in Combination at Marriage Time-2019**

Groom's Age	Bride's Age											Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
<b>20-24</b>	6	26	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>42</b>
<b>25-29</b>	2	128	309	69	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	<b>522</b>
<b>30-34</b>	2	86	496	470	90	15	4	1	1	-	-	<b>1,165</b>
<b>35-39</b>	-	50	291	598	413	73	11	5	-	-	-	<b>1,441</b>
<b>40-44</b>	1	7	94	274	406	228	41	3	-	-	-	<b>1,054</b>
<b>45-49</b>	-	5	38	109	241	224	105	19	1	-	-	<b>742</b>
<b>50-54</b>	-	3	10	43	84	143	116	41	10	3	-	<b>453</b>
<b>55-59</b>	-	2	1	10	28	51	65	72	29	5	1	<b>264</b>
<b>60-64</b>	-	-	-	5	16	25	45	38	45	16	-	<b>190</b>
<b>65+</b>	-	-	2	1	4	12	21	38	45	41	60	<b>224</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>6,097</b>

**Table M3: Age at the Time of by Previous Marital Status and Sex-2019**

	Male Marital Status					Female Marital Status				
	Bachelor	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Percent	Spinster	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Percent
15-19	-	-	-	-	0	11	-	-	11	0.2
20-24	42	-	-	42	0.7	306	1	-	307	5.0
25-29	517	4	1	522	8.6	1,248	3	-	1,251	20.5
30-34	1,148	17	-	1,165	19.1	1,562	16	1	1,579	25.9
35-39	1,398	35	8	1,441	23.6	1,233	49	12	1,294	21.2
40-44	957	88	9	1,054	17.3	709	51	11	771	12.6
45-49	616	101	25	742	12.2	354	39	16	409	6.7
50-54	333	101	19	453	7.4	195	17	6	218	3.6
55-59	187	56	21	264	4.3	117	11	3	131	2.1
60-64	115	49	26	190	3.1	62	3	-	65	1.1
65+	148	42	34	224	3.7	59	1	1	61	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,856</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>96.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table M4: Bride's Age by District of Residence at the Time of Marriage-2019**

District of Residence	Bride 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	77	304	303	216	119	52	19	6	7	1	1,106
Francistown	-	23	94	87	73	47	15	5	5	-	4	353
Lobatse	-	4	25	21	13	18	3	-	4	-	-	88
Selibe Phikwe	-	8	19	42	29	16	7	2	2	1	-	126
Orapa	-	-	6	8	13	4	2	-	-	-	-	33
Jwaneng	-	3	19	28	18	6	4	4	-	-	-	82
Sowa Town	-	-	1	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
Southern	1	16	57	75	73	50	33	26	11	9	10	361
Barolong	-	5	13	27	23	7	11	6	4	2	2	100
Ngwaketse West	-	2	6	5	6	8	4	2	1	2	2	38
South East	-	31	103	90	63	51	19	14	10	-	2	383
Kweneng East	4	51	188	243	221	110	73	23	24	10	4	951
Kweneng West	-	5	15	22	27	27	10	12	8	1	4	131
Kgatleng	-	17	57	85	67	28	22	12	10	8	8	314
Central Serowe/Palapye	1	12	69	109	87	71	36	22	8	7	5	427
Central Mahalapye	-	6	41	49	62	30	19	7	6	2	1	223
Central Bobonong	-	5	26	34	33	15	12	6	1	1	2	135
Central Boteti	1	2	28	49	28	18	6	6	1	2	3	144
Central Tutume	-	6	39	71	53	41	21	14	9	4	2	260
North East	-	9	29	35	33	17	14	9	4	1	3	154
Ngamiland East	-	10	45	70	61	36	12	10	5	3	1	253
Ngamiland West	-	1	13	28	21	9	2	5	1	-	1	81
Chobe	1	3	14	21	10	11	4	2	2	1	1	70
Ghanzi	-	5	17	21	28	10	12	8	6	1	3	111
Kgalagadi South	-	2	11	27	13	12	8	2	2	2	1	80
Kgalagadi North	-	1	7	12	14	4	1	1	-	1	-	41
Other Countries	1	3	5	12	8	5	6	1	1	-	1	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>6,097</b>

**Table M5: Groom's Age by District of Residence at the Time of Marriage-2019**

District of Residence	Groom Age Group										Total
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
<b>Gaborone</b>	13	121	280	282	184	120	60	26	15	11	<b>1,112</b>
<b>Francistown</b>	2	35	82	102	62	43	22	9	4	5	<b>366</b>
<b>Lobatse</b>	1	5	17	22	15	8	2	1	2	2	<b>75</b>
<b>Selibe Phikwe</b>	-	10	25	29	24	14	11	4	2	3	<b>122</b>
<b>Orapa</b>	-	3	19	20	16	4	2	-	-	-	<b>64</b>
<b>Jwaneng</b>	2	12	31	42	22	9	13	3	1	1	<b>136</b>
<b>Sowa Town</b>	-	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	<b>15</b>
<b>Southern</b>	2	24	33	55	63	47	42	15	14	26	<b>321</b>
<b>Barolong</b>	2	7	7	18	21	15	7	5	7	6	<b>95</b>
<b>Ngwaketse West</b>	-	1	3	8	5	3	1	3	2	4	<b>30</b>
<b>South East</b>	3	41	73	76	58	39	18	12	9	7	<b>336</b>
<b>Kweneng East</b>	6	75	179	244	145	107	76	36	36	30	<b>934</b>
<b>Kweneng West</b>	-	10	34	30	26	29	16	9	12	12	<b>178</b>
<b>Kgatleng</b>	1	24	46	66	56	38	16	11	11	19	<b>288</b>
<b>Central Serowe/Palapye</b>	2	31	66	99	57	50	35	20	18	16	<b>394</b>
<b>Central Mahalapye</b>	1	22	19	36	37	30	28	19	6	10	<b>208</b>
<b>Central Bobonong</b>	-	8	18	26	20	21	11	8	9	8	<b>129</b>
<b>Central Boteti</b>	1	13	33	44	28	20	5	7	-	13	<b>164</b>
<b>Central Tufume</b>	3	16	26	40	45	26	28	20	18	15	<b>237</b>
<b>North East</b>	-	9	26	22	23	17	10	9	3	9	<b>128</b>
<b>Ngamiland East</b>	-	17	56	58	43	31	19	13	5	7	<b>249</b>
<b>Ngamiland West</b>	-	5	8	20	13	12	5	4	4	3	<b>74</b>
<b>Chobe</b>	1	12	13	13	12	13	3	6	-	2	<b>75</b>
<b>Ghanzi</b>	2	4	15	32	18	11	8	10	6	7	<b>113</b>
<b>Kgalagadi South</b>	-	3	10	17	14	12	4	5	-	2	<b>67</b>
<b>Kgalagadi North</b>	-	3	8	9	22	8	3	3	2	2	<b>60</b>
<b>Other Countries</b>	-	5	34	23	20	10	5	4	3	3	<b>107</b>
<b>Not stated</b>	-	3	1	4	3	4	2	1	1	1	<b>20</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>6,097</b>



**Table M6: Previous Marital Status of Person Marrying-2010-2019**

Year of Marriage	Grooms Marital Status	Total	Bride's Marital Status						
			Percent	Spinster	Percent	Divorced	Percent	Widowed	Percent
2010	Bachelor	4,022	91.1	3,924	92.4	67	54	31	66
	Divorced	298	6.7	241	5.7	45	36.3	12	25.5
	Widowed	96	2.2	80	1.9	12	9.7	4	8.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>
2011	Bachelor	4,133	89.8	4,040	91.3	67	54	26	49.1
	Divorced	352	7.7	289	6.5	48	38.7	15	28.3
	Widowed	116	2.5	95	2.1	9	7.3	12	22.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,424</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100</b>
2012	Bachelor	4,739	90.9	4,634	92.3	71	50	34	64.2
	Divorced	354	6.8	282	5.6	60	42.3	12	22.6
	Widowed	121	2.3	103	2.1	11	7.7	7	13.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,214</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,019</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100</b>
2013	Bachelor	4,858	91.1	4,775	89.5	51	39.8	32	66.7
	Divorced	347	6.5	276	5.4	61	47.7	10	20.8
	Widowed	128	2.4	106	2.1	16	12.5	6	12.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,157</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>
2014	Bachelor	5,068	90.6	4,947	91.9	94	57	27	64.3
	Divorced	401	7.2	331	6.1	62	37.6	8	19
	Widowed	122	2.2	106	2	9	5.5	7	16.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>
2015	Bachelor	6,008	90	5,868	91.4	101	54.3	39	55.7
	Divorced	482	7.2	398	6.2	65	34.9	19	27.1
	Widowed	187	2.8	155	2.4	20	10.8	12	17.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,421</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>
2016	Bachelor	5,496	90.8	5,363	92.1	97	56.1	36	64.3
	Divorced	395	6.5	322	5.5	62	35.8	11	19.6
	Widowed	160	2.6	137	2.4	14	8.1	9	16.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,822</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>
2017	Bachelor	5,802	93.5	5,679	93.8	90	78.9	33	91.7
	Divorced	299	4.8	279	4.6	18	15.8	2	5.6
	Widowed	102	1.6	95	1.6	6	5.3	1	2.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,053</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>
2018	Bachelor	4,958	90.3	4,836	91.9	93	50.8	29	63.0
	Divorced	428	7.8	349	6.6	69	37.7	10	21.7
	Widowed	103	1.9	75	1.4	21	11.5	7	15.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>
2019	Bachelor	5,461	89.6	5,317	90.8	114	59.7	30	60.0
	Divorced	493	8.1	415	7.1	65	34.0	13	26.0
	Widowed	143	2.3	124	2.1	12	6.3	7	14.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,856</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table D1: Deaths by Time of Occurrence, District of Death and Sex-2019**

	CURRENT			NON-CURRENT			TOTAL		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>District of death</b>									
Gaborone	1,019	989	<b>2,008</b>	22	28	<b>50</b>	1,041	1,017	<b>2,058</b>
Francistown	666	662	<b>1,328</b>	33	25	<b>58</b>	699	687	<b>1,386</b>
Lobatse	97	103	<b>200</b>	4	7	<b>11</b>	101	110	<b>211</b>
Selibe Phikwe	92	98	<b>190</b>	11	9	<b>20</b>	103	107	<b>210</b>
Orapa	16	24	<b>40</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	16	24	<b>40</b>
Jwaneng	42	73	<b>115</b>	2	2	<b>4</b>	44	75	<b>119</b>
Sowa Town	-	2	<b>2</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	2	<b>2</b>
Southern	379	420	<b>799</b>	71	70	<b>141</b>	450	490	<b>940</b>
Barolong	79	108	<b>187</b>	14	12	<b>26</b>	93	120	<b>213</b>
Ngwaketse West	57	68	<b>125</b>	23	14	<b>37</b>	80	82	<b>162</b>
South East	189	187	<b>376</b>	4	10	<b>14</b>	193	197	<b>390</b>
Kweneng East	680	784	<b>1,464</b>	72	71	<b>143</b>	752	855	<b>1,607</b>
Kweneng West	102	101	<b>203</b>	97	80	<b>177</b>	199	181	<b>380</b>
Kgatleng	278	300	<b>578</b>	27	15	<b>42</b>	305	315	<b>620</b>
Serowe/Palapye	527	607	<b>1,134</b>	75	100	<b>175</b>	602	707	<b>1,309</b>
C. Mahalapye	392	460	<b>852</b>	60	59	<b>119</b>	452	519	<b>971</b>
C. Bobonong	200	195	<b>395</b>	49	27	<b>76</b>	249	222	<b>471</b>
C. Boteti	171	191	<b>362</b>	21	17	<b>38</b>	192	208	<b>400</b>
C.Tutume	358	361	<b>719</b>	84	64	<b>148</b>	442	425	<b>867</b>
North East	108	100	<b>208</b>	28	15	<b>43</b>	136	115	<b>251</b>
Ngamiland East	364	415	<b>779</b>	16	24	<b>40</b>	380	439	<b>819</b>
Ngamiland West	212	181	<b>393</b>	24	20	<b>44</b>	236	201	<b>437</b>
Chobe	53	71	<b>124</b>	12	12	<b>24</b>	65	83	<b>148</b>
Ghanzi	150	163	<b>313</b>	19	13	<b>32</b>	169	176	<b>345</b>
Kgalagadi South	73	86	<b>159</b>	5	8	<b>13</b>	78	94	<b>172</b>
Kgalagadi North	64	68	<b>132</b>	7	7	<b>14</b>	71	75	<b>146</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>6,817</b>	<b>13,185</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>7,148</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>14,674</b>

**Table D2: Deaths by Time of Occurrence , District of Usual Residence and Sex-2019**

	CURRENT			NON-CURRENT			TOTAL		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>District of usual residence</b>									
Gaborone	354	387	<b>741</b>	6	13	<b>19</b>	360	400	<b>760</b>
Francistown	190	209	<b>399</b>	16	14	<b>30</b>	206	223	<b>429</b>
Lobatse	61	62	<b>123</b>	3	5	<b>8</b>	64	67	<b>131</b>
Selibe Phikwe	78	72	<b>150</b>	7	6	<b>13</b>	85	78	<b>163</b>
Orapa	6	10	<b>16</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	6	10	<b>16</b>
Jwaneng	13	32	<b>45</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	14	33	<b>47</b>
Sowa Town	2	5	<b>7</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	2	5	<b>7</b>
Southern	517	566	<b>1,083</b>	75	74	<b>149</b>	592	640	<b>1,232</b>
Barolong	194	222	<b>416</b>	33	21	<b>54</b>	227	243	<b>470</b>
Ngwaketse West	51	61	<b>112</b>	14	7	<b>21</b>	65	68	<b>133</b>
South East	261	265	<b>526</b>	5	13	<b>18</b>	266	278	<b>544</b>
Kweneng East	767	840	<b>1,607</b>	62	73	<b>135</b>	829	913	<b>1,742</b>
Kweneng West	140	171	<b>311</b>	103	84	<b>187</b>	243	255	<b>498</b>
Kgatleng	353	358	<b>711</b>	32	16	<b>48</b>	385	374	<b>759</b>
Serowe/Palapye	522	565	<b>1,087</b>	79	97	<b>176</b>	601	662	<b>1,263</b>
C. Mahalapye	548	606	<b>1,154</b>	64	66	<b>130</b>	612	672	<b>1,284</b>
C. Bobonong	266	263	<b>529</b>	51	26	<b>77</b>	317	289	<b>606</b>
C. Boteti	180	219	<b>399</b>	18	17	<b>35</b>	198	236	<b>434</b>
C.Tutume	608	603	<b>1,211</b>	94	76	<b>170</b>	702	679	<b>1,381</b>
North East	209	189	<b>398</b>	32	19	<b>51</b>	241	208	<b>449</b>
Ngamiland East	353	416	<b>769</b>	21	22	<b>43</b>	374	438	<b>812</b>
Ngamiland West	265	238	<b>503</b>	24	23	<b>47</b>	289	261	<b>550</b>
Chobe	61	70	<b>131</b>	10	8	<b>18</b>	71	78	<b>149</b>
Ghanzi	164	172	<b>336</b>	17	8	<b>25</b>	181	180	<b>361</b>
Kgalagadi South	100	106	<b>206</b>	6	11	<b>17</b>	106	117	<b>223</b>
Kgalagadi North	76	72	<b>148</b>	6	8	<b>14</b>	82	80	<b>162</b>
Other Countries	29	38	<b>67</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	30	39	<b>69</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>6,817</b>	<b>13,185</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>7,148</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>14,674</b>

**Table D3: Registered Current Deaths by Age and Sex - 2019**

	Current Deaths		
	Female	Male	Total
Neonatal(>7 days)	195	281	476
Late Neonatal (7-28days)	85	106	191
Post Neonatal (28-365 days)	196	209	405
<1	476	596	1,072
1-4	115	138	253
5-9	47	61	108
10-14	30	54	84
15-19	88	87	175
20-24	127	173	300
25-29	187	259	446
30-34	238	306	544
35-39	345	393	738
40-44	325	403	728
45-49	312	374	686
50-54	293	361	654
55-59	335	392	727
60-64	353	492	845
65-69	361	529	890
70-74	385	527	912
75-79	443	467	910
80-84	444	372	816
85+	1,454	823	2,277
Not Stated	10	10	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>6,817</b>	<b>13,185</b>

**Table D4: Deaths by District of Usual Residence and District of Death - 2019**

	District of Death		Total
	Same District	Other Districts	
<b>Usual residence</b>			
Gaborone	609	132	741
Francistown	363	36	399
Lobatse	98	25	123
Selibe Phikwe	106	44	150
Orapa	6	10	16
Jwaneng	30	15	45
Sowa Town	1	6	7
Southern	720	363	1,083
Barolong	177	239	416
Ngwaketse West	41	71	112
South East	317	209	526
Kweneng East	1,127	480	1,607
Kweneng West	166	145	311
Kgatleng	536	175	711
Serowe/Palapye	859	228	1,087
C. Mahalapye	732	422	1,154
C. Bobonong	355	174	529
C. Boteti	288	111	399
C.Tutume	680	531	1,211
North East	189	209	398
Ngamiland East	668	101	769
Ngamiland West	373	130	503
Chobe	103	28	131
Ghanzi	285	51	336
Kgalagadi South	150	56	206
Kgalagadi North	121	27	148
Other Countries	-	67	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>4,085</b>	<b>13,185</b>

**Table D5: Age Specific Death Rates - 2019**

Age Group	2019 Population	Deaths	ASDR
<1	45,848	1,072	23
1-4	179,495	253	1
5-9	249,116	108	0
10-14	224,333	84	0
15-19	210,673	175	1
20-24	208,322	300	1
25-29	205,663	446	2
30-34	203,266	544	3
35-39	194,229	738	4
40-44	153,004	728	5
45-49	116,699	686	6
50-54	87,905	654	7
55-59	72,764	727	10
60-64	58,111	845	15
65-69	43,185	890	21
70-74	28,266	912	32
75-79	20,354	910	45
80+	22,261	3,113	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,323,494</b>	<b>13,185</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table D6: Registered Deaths by Place of Death, Sex and Age - 2019**

	Health Facility	Percent	Home	Percent	Total
<b>Female</b>	3,292	51.7	3,076	48.3	<b>6,368</b>
<b>Male</b>	3,525	51.7	3,292	48.3	<b>6,817</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,817</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>13,185</b>
<b>Age group</b>					
<1	723	67.4	349.0	32.6	<b>1,072</b>
<b>0-4</b>	123	48.6	130.0	51.4	<b>253</b>
<b>5-9</b>	45	41.7	63.0	58.3	<b>108</b>
<b>10-14</b>	27	32.1	57.0	67.9	<b>84</b>
<b>15-19</b>	78	44.6	97.0	55.4	<b>175</b>
<b>20-24</b>	119	39.7	181.0	60.3	<b>300</b>
<b>25-29</b>	203	45.5	243.0	54.5	<b>446</b>
<b>30-34</b>	279	51.3	265.0	48.7	<b>544</b>
<b>35-39</b>	434	58.8	304.0	41.2	<b>738</b>
<b>40-44</b>	414	56.9	314.0	43.1	<b>728</b>
<b>45-49</b>	399	58.2	287.0	41.8	<b>686</b>
<b>50-54</b>	397	60.7	257.0	39.3	<b>654</b>
<b>55-59</b>	459	63.1	268.0	36.9	<b>727</b>
<b>60-64</b>	504	59.6	341.0	40.4	<b>845</b>
<b>65-69</b>	501	56.3	389.0	43.7	<b>890</b>
<b>70-74</b>	486	53.3	426.0	46.7	<b>912</b>
<b>75-79</b>	444	48.8	466.0	51.2	<b>910</b>
<b>80-84</b>	377	46.2	439.0	53.8	<b>816</b>
<b>85+</b>	792	34.8	1,485.0	65.2	<b>2,277</b>
<b>Not Stated</b>	13	65.0	7.0	35.0	<b>20</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,817</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>6,368.0</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>13,185</b>

**Table D7: Infant Deaths by Month of Occurrence and Age of Child -2019**

	Age in Days			Total	Percent
	<7	7-28	29-365		
<b>Month of death</b>					
<b>January</b>	50	18	37	<b>105</b>	9.8
<b>February</b>	32	18	32	<b>82</b>	7.6
<b>March</b>	44	10	35	<b>89</b>	8.3
<b>April</b>	43	12	32	<b>87</b>	8.1
<b>May</b>	50	13	36	<b>99</b>	9.2
<b>June</b>	47	19	29	<b>95</b>	8.9
<b>July</b>	47	27	33	<b>107</b>	10.0
<b>August</b>	43	15	45	<b>103</b>	9.6
<b>September</b>	30	8	39	<b>77</b>	7.2
<b>October</b>	31	15	35	<b>81</b>	7.6
<b>November</b>	21	17	23	<b>61</b>	5.7
<b>December</b>	38	19	29	<b>86</b>	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table D8: Infant Deaths by District of Usual Residence- 2019**

	Age		Total	Percent
	1-28 Days	1-11 Months		
<b>District of usual residence</b>				
Gaborone	186	83	<b>269</b>	25.1
Francistown	165	52	<b>217</b>	20.2
Lobatse	13	3	<b>16</b>	1.5
Selibe Phikwe	8	5	<b>13</b>	1.2
Orapa	3	2	<b>5</b>	0.5
Jwaneng	13	1	<b>14</b>	1.3
Southern	8	14	<b>22</b>	2.1
Barolong	3	2	<b>5</b>	0.5
South East	14	6	<b>20</b>	1.9
Kweneng East	35	35	<b>70</b>	6.5
Kweneng West	1	4	<b>5</b>	0.5
Kgatleng	8	13	<b>21</b>	2.0
Serowe/Palapye	42	33	<b>75</b>	7.0
C. Mahalapye	21	14	<b>35</b>	3.3
C. Bobonong	5	8	<b>13</b>	1.2
C. Boteti	16	16	<b>32</b>	3.0
C.Tutume	18	24	<b>42</b>	3.9
North East	3	4	<b>7</b>	0.7
Ngamiland East	66	35	<b>101</b>	9.4
Ngamiland West	6	11	<b>17</b>	1.6
Chobe	7	7	<b>14</b>	1.3
Ghanzi	16	19	<b>35</b>	3.3
kgalagadi South	9	8	<b>17</b>	1.6
Kgalagadi North	1	6	<b>7</b>	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table D9: Deaths by District of Usual Residence, Time Lapsed and Sex -2019**

District of Usual Residence	Time Lapsed						Total
	<1 Month		1-12 Months		More than a year		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Gaborone	356	386	-	5	4	9	760
Francistown	191	210	-	2	15	11	429
Lobatse	61	62	-	1	3	4	131
Selibe Phikwe	77	72	1	-	7	6	163
Orapa	6	10	-	-	-	-	16
Jwaneng	13	32	-	-	1	1	47
Sowa Town	2	5	-	-	-	-	7
Southern	517	565	4	5	71	70	1,232
Barolong	196	222	1	2	30	19	470
Ngwaketse West	50	59	1	2	14	7	133
South East	260	266	1	-	5	12	544
Kweneng East	765	847	7	3	57	63	1,742
Kweneng West	138	170	2	1	102	85	498
Kgatleng	351	359	3	1	31	14	759
Central Serowe/Palapye	525	563	2	7	74	92	1,263
Central Mahalapye	549	607	4	5	59	60	1,284
Central Bobonong	266	265	2	-	49	24	606
Central Boteti	180	219	-	-	18	17	434
Central Tutume	606	603	4	4	92	72	1,381
North East	209	188	-	1	32	19	449
Ngamiland East	352	416	2	-	20	22	812
Ngamiland West	264	239	1	1	24	21	550
Chobe	61	69	-	2	10	7	149
Ghanzi	160	170	5	5	16	5	361
Kgalagadi South	100	106	-	-	6	11	223
Kgalagadi North	76	72	-	-	6	8	162
Other Countries	29	35	-	3	1	1	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>6,817</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>14,674</b>

**Table D10 : Registered Current Deaths by Month Of Death, Time Lapsed and Sex -2019**

Month of Death	Time Lapsed						Total
	<1 Month		1-12 Months		Total		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
January	502	570	5	1	507	571	1,078
February	466	465	-	4	466	469	935
March	530	564	5	2	535	566	1,101
April	470	516	2	3	472	519	991
May	517	567	1	3	518	570	1,088
June	583	638	2	4	585	642	1,227
July	674	724	4	4	678	728	1,406
August	540	561	-	3	540	564	1,104
September	479	500	3	1	482	501	983
October	533	569	-	6	533	575	1,108
November	510	519	3	2	513	521	1,034
December	537	586	2	5	539	591	1,130
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>6,779</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>6,817</b>	<b>13,185</b>



**Table D11: Deaths by District of Death and Time Lapsed -2019**

District of Death	Time Lapsed			Total
	<1 Month	1-12 Months	More than 1 year	
Gaborone	2,005	11	42	<b>2,058</b>
Francistown	1,331	4	51	<b>1,386</b>
Lobatse	201	1	9	<b>211</b>
Selibe Phikwe	188	2	20	<b>210</b>
Orapa	40	-	-	<b>40</b>
Jwaneng	116	-	3	<b>119</b>
Sowa Town	2	-	-	<b>2</b>
Southern	800	5	135	<b>940</b>
Barolong	188	2	23	<b>213</b>
Ngwaketse West	120	5	37	<b>162</b>
South East	378	-	12	<b>390</b>
Kweneng East	1,464	13	130	<b>1,607</b>
Kweneng West	201	2	177	<b>380</b>
Kgatleng	578	4	38	<b>620</b>
Central Serowe/Palapye	1,129	14	166	<b>1,309</b>
Central Mahalapye	857	5	109	<b>971</b>
Central Bobonong	396	1	74	<b>471</b>
Central Boteti	363	-	37	<b>400</b>
Central Tutume	716	7	144	<b>867</b>
North East	207	1	43	<b>251</b>
Ngamiland East	778	1	40	<b>819</b>
Ngamiland West	391	3	43	<b>437</b>
Chobe	128	3	17	<b>148</b>
Ghanzi	309	6	30	<b>345</b>
Kgalagadi South	159	-	13	<b>172</b>
Kgalagadi North	132	-	14	<b>146</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,177</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>14,674</b>



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