



VITAL STATISTICS REPORT 2018



STATISTICS BOTSWANA

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Preface

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

The report is organized in 5 parts, i) Introduction and background, ii) Births, iii) Marriages and iv) Deaths and v) Appendices. 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 2018.

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.

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.



Dr. Burton Mguni
Statistician General
April 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Vital Statistics Report provides data on births, deaths and marriages. The 2018 birth registration rate was estimated at 94.7. On the other hand, the rate for deaths registration was estimated at 76.4 percent and 5,489 marriages were solemnized in 2018 out of a population of about 2.2 million. The data was analysed by age of mother at birth, sex of child, mother's usual place of residence, place of birth, weight at birth, gestation period, age at death, sex of deceased, deceased usual place of residence, place of death, age at marriage, previous marital status, employment status etc.

BIRTHS

The birth registration was estimated at 100 percent in 2018 indicating that all births that occurred in the year were registered. A total of 71,850 births (live and still births) were registered out of which a quarter (17,827) were occurrences from the previous years. Of these, 54,023 including 757 still births occurred in 2018. The sex ratio at birth indicates that there are about 103 male births per a 100 female births. Ex-nuptial births accounted for about 81.0 percent of all births indicating that majority of children are born out of wedlock or a marital set up. The mean age of mother at birth was estimated at 28 years while 99.8 percent of all registered births occurred in health facilities.

DEATHS

Deaths registration even though still low, compared to births registration, increased over the years from 66.9 percent in 2012 to 76.4 in 2018. There were 12,609 deaths registered in 2018 the figure increased to 16,504 deaths after adjusting for completeness. The sex ratio at death was 111 male deaths per a 100 female deaths. About 52 percent of the registered deaths occurred in health facilities. Around 73 percent of registered deaths were registered on time within the 30 days of death as stipulated in the Births and deaths Registration act of 2004

Higher proportions of deaths were recorded in the months of May to July (Winter season) for the general population. However, infants' deaths were more concentrated in the months July to September (Spring season). Kweneng East, Central Tutume, Central Serowe and Gaborone had higher proportions of infant deaths in 2018 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 16.4 respectively.

MARRIAGES

There are a number of marriage types in Botswana, such as common law marriage, customary marriages, religious marriages etc. Currently only common law marriages are registered with the department of Civil and National Registration. There were 5,489 marriages registered, translating to 10,978 people who got married in 2018 in a population estimated at 2.3 million. The mean age at marriage stands at 41 years and 35.9 years for males and females respectively.

In about 83 percent of unions, males were older than their female counterparts. The widest age difference was 40 years for males older than their brides and comparative figure for females older than their grooms was 25 years. 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.

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

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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1.0. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

There is usually an interval between the occurrence and registration of an event and as a result, some events occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later. This can be caused by either a delay by the parent(s) or next of kin in submitting a completed form to the registry, or a delay by the registry in processing the event. Events which occur in November and December are also likely to be registered in the following year. A cut off point has been decided to the effect that events that occurred in a given year and registered in the subsequent year within the given grace period (30 days and 60 days for deaths and births respectively) be included in the tabulation 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 for births and deaths is obtained electronically from the CNR while marriage data is extracted manually from the marriage certificates filed with the Department. The data is then processed by the Crime, Civil and Vital Statistics Unit of Statistics Botswana to produce the vital statistics report.

1.2 Coverage of the Report

Births and deaths analyzed in this report are vital events that occurred and were registered in 2018, those that occurred in 2018 and registered in the subsequent year, within the given grace period, and those that occurred in the earlier years but registered in 2018. It includes births, deaths and marriages occurring to citizens and non-citizens within the borders of the country. It also includes both institutional and non-institutional births and deaths. On the other hand, marriages analyzed in this report are those solemnized in Botswana for each calendar year by either the District Commissioner or church minister appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs as 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 is 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 were 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 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 registration of vital events. However, many of them having come into force more than a decade ago and are out-dated and under review for harmonisation and compliance to international standards. There are provisions that are to cater adequately for some advances in technology, changes in societal behaviours, including institutional and administrative structures that could be exploited to great benefit. The following are the main Acts and instruments governing the management of 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 Bill stage. The Marriage Act which establishes provisions for performing and registering marriages was last reviewed in 2004 and is also under review. The Matrimonial Causes Act, deals with many diverse issues related to marriage and the dissolution of marriage, including divorce was enacted in 1973, and last reviewed in 2008. The Children's Act and Change of Name Act are complementary legal instruments that support the implementation of the Acts governing the registration of vital events and National identity. The National Registration Act was enacted in 1986, with additional amendments in 2017 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 of its occurrence and a death within 30 days after which a levy of P5.00 is charged for every month of defaulting, up to a maximum of P100.00. However, the vulnerable community in remotest areas are waived from paying any of the charges and do not apply to where an event is registered within the prescribed time, a certificate is issued for free. The above charges are intended to encourage people to register events when they are still fresh in their minds and can provide accurate information.

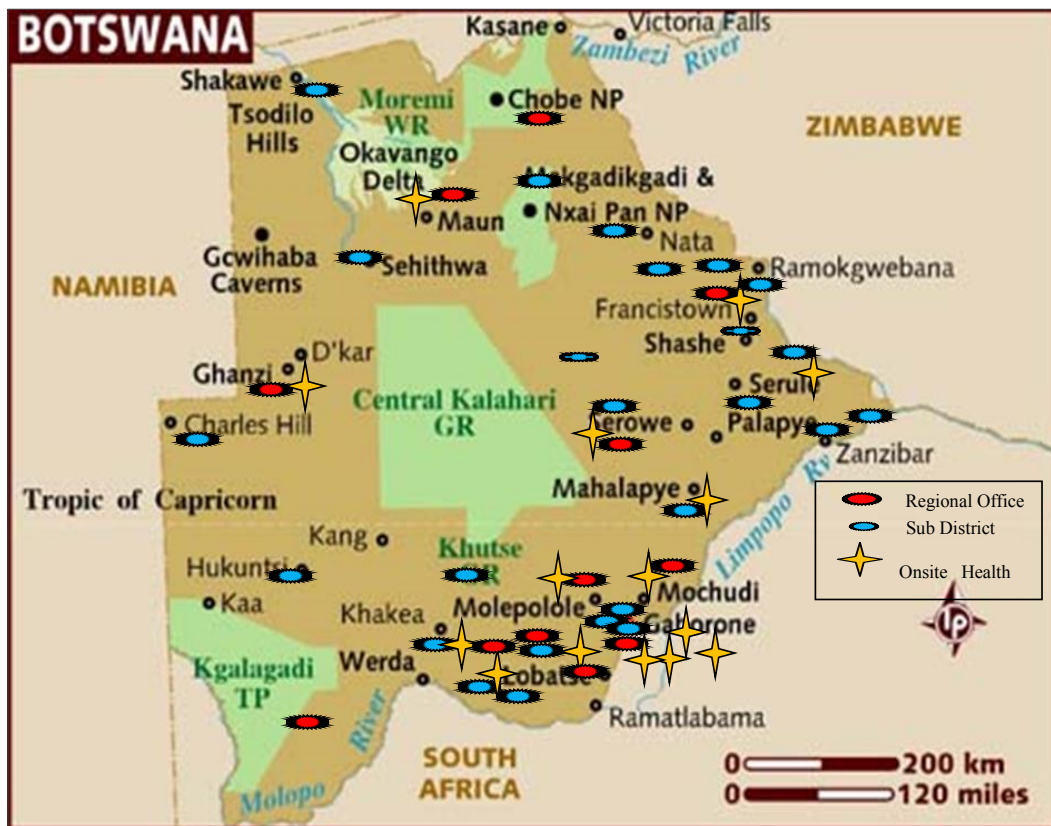
The Births and Deaths Registration System (BDRS) is computerized, networked, decentralized, real-time with centralized database system. It is interfaced with the National Identification System (NIS) for provision of the unique birth registration number allocated by NIS to a citizen child at the time of birth. The same unique number becomes the national identity number (Oman 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 On-site registration health facilities across the country. The on-site registration initiative guarantees timely registration of births and deaths. The rollout is still continuing for 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 being undertaken in collaboration with development partners and civil society whereby massive campaigns and on-spot registration are done in hard and far to reach areas (remote areas) targeting vulnerable and needy persons. This is meant to improve their accessibility to various social safety nets that are provided for all Botswana following the declaration from the 4th CRVS Minister's conference to among others for all African Union member States to observe August 10 and commemorate it as Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Day, Botswana had successfully commemorated the 2nd CRVS day on the 15th of August 2019 and this year 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. Two days before and during the day of the commemoration, registration activities were done through mobile registration facilities registering and issuing births and deaths certificates on the spot 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 in need to know 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 and to increase demand which include changing social norms, behaviors, educating and informing communities, so they have a better understanding of the importance of births and deaths registration in an endeavor to reach the “last mile” of birth and deaths registration coverage. A tremendous improvement has been observed in the registration of births and deaths over the years with a rate of birth registration rising from 73.1percent in 2012, to 100 percent in 2018 and deaths increasing from 66.9 percent to 76.4 percent the over 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 bans is completed indicating, names, age, status, occupation, ID and residential addresses of the applicants. The form is signed by the parties before two witnesses whereby the notice would be sent to districts where both parties reside and their places of origin. The same notice may be sent to the church if the applicant's intention is to marry at the church.

There are prohibitions under the marriage act, so the publications is done for 3 weeks to allow those who might object to show up before solemnization, after the expiry of 21 days, if there are no objection raised the marriage will be solemnised by the District Officer under the ministry of Local Government and Lands by making entries in the marriage register, and Form 29 which is a duplicate of the marriage register and also a marriage certificate is issued. Form29 is given to the couple as the prima facie evidence of marriage.

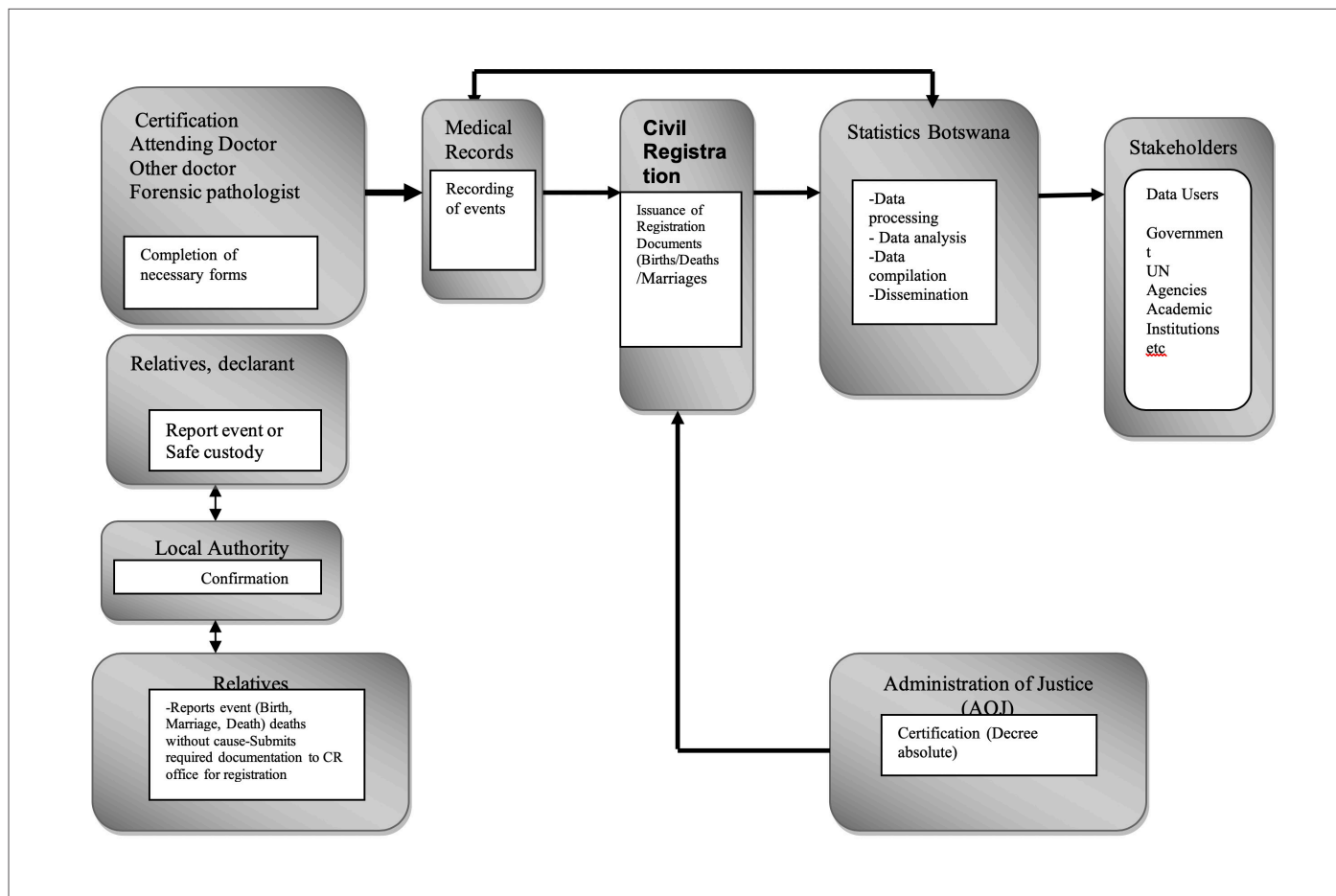
Parties desiring to marry by special license appear before the administrative officer who shall satisfy himself that there are no legal impediments to the marriage of such parties. The license is issued on payment of a fee amounting to P90.00 while the marriage after banns is P 40.00

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

2.5 CRVS information flow

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

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 Registration offices for production of the birth and death certificates. The statistics office receives data from CNR headquarters, process the data and produce annual statistical reports. Marriages are registered at Civil Registration (CR) offices and form part of the statistical report published by Statistics Botswana. Marriages are dissolved at the Administration of Justice and the Decree Absolute passed on to the CNR for registration.

3.0. DATA QUALITY, COMPLETENESS AND DEFINITIONS

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

3.2. Control functions in the system

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

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

3.3. Improving of data quality

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

Physical follow ups to CNR offices are undertaken to fill the gaps and correct the errors identified. This involves pulling of the forms and making corrections. Only errors that were introduced by CNR office can be corrected at this stage. To correct the errors made by the health personnel, 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 twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and did not, at any time after being wholly expelled from the mother, breath or show any other sign of life.

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

4.0 BIRTHS

Summary Table

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Live Births Male	number	22 732	21 142	23 413	25 258	21 940	27,373
Female	number	22 062	20 599	23 352	24 726	21 350	26,650
Total (occurred)	number	44 794	41 741	46 765	49 984	43 290	54,023
Total Population (projections)	Number	2 110 050	2 149 255	2 185 903	2 219 732	2 254 021	2 288 651
Births (projected) ¹	Number	53 495*	50 924*	48 159	54 2672	45 690	46,093
CBR (using registered births)	Rate	21.2	19.4	21.4	22.5	19.2	23.6
CBR (using projected births)	Rate	25.4	23.7	22	24.4	20.3	20.1
Sex ratio	ratio	103.3	102.6	100.3	102.2	102.8	103
Nuptial births	Percent	22.5	23.6	21.8	28.3	26.4	18.8
Ex-nuptial births	Percent	77.5	76.4	78.2	71.7	73.6	81.2
Mean age of mother at birth	years	27.3	27.6	28.3	28.5	28	27.7
Birth registration	Percent	83.7	82	97.1	92.1	94.7	100.0
Health facility deliveries	Percent	99.2	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.7	99.8

¹ low variant scenario projections 2011-2026 were used for years 2013-2018

² Live births obtained from Health Statistics

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

*Births readjusted according to the population projections 2011-2026

The population projections derived from the 2011 population and housing census estimated births at 46,093 in 2018, on the other hand births obtained from the health facilities recorded 52,999 births in 2018 indicating an under estimation in the projected figure. The registration office registered even higher numbers of births, 54,023 births in the same year. This translates to 100 percent registration in 2018.

The low projection estimate might be due to unforeseen factors that might have offset the assumptions that were made during projections resulting in the high discrepancy between the projected and actual births.

The summary table illustrates a fluctuating trend of annual Births over the years. The highest number of registered live births was recorded in the year 2018. This depicts a drastic increase from 43,290 in 2017 to a total of 54,023 in 2018. The sex ratio at birth lingers around 103 over the years, showing that there are more boys born than girls. Nuptial births have declined drastically from 26.4 in 2017 to 18.8 in 2018 a 7.6 percentage point difference. The Mean age of Mother has declined slightly to 27.7 from 28 years in 2017.

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 4.1a shows that there was a total of 54,780 births that occurred in 2018. Out of this number 98.6 per cent were live births and 1.4 per cent was still births. The sex ratio calculated for live and still births separately show that the sex ratio is higher within still births than live births. This shows that more males than females are still born.

Table 4.1a: Current births by type of birth and sex – 2018

	Live Born		Still Born		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Sex of the Child					
Female	26,650	49.3	327	43.2	26,977
Male	27,373	50.7	430	56.8	27,803
Total	54,023	100.0	757	100.0	54,780
Sex ratio	103	..	131
Percentage	98.6	..	1.4	..	100.0

Table 4.1b displays the distribution of all births that were registered in 2018. This includes even those births that occurred prior to 2018. The total number of births that were registered in 2018 is 72,607. Out of which 98.9 per cent were live births. Current live births (births that occurred in 2018) accounted for 75.2 of all the registered births and the remaining 24.8 per cent occurred prior to 2018.

Table 4.1b: All births by type of birth and time of registration – 2018

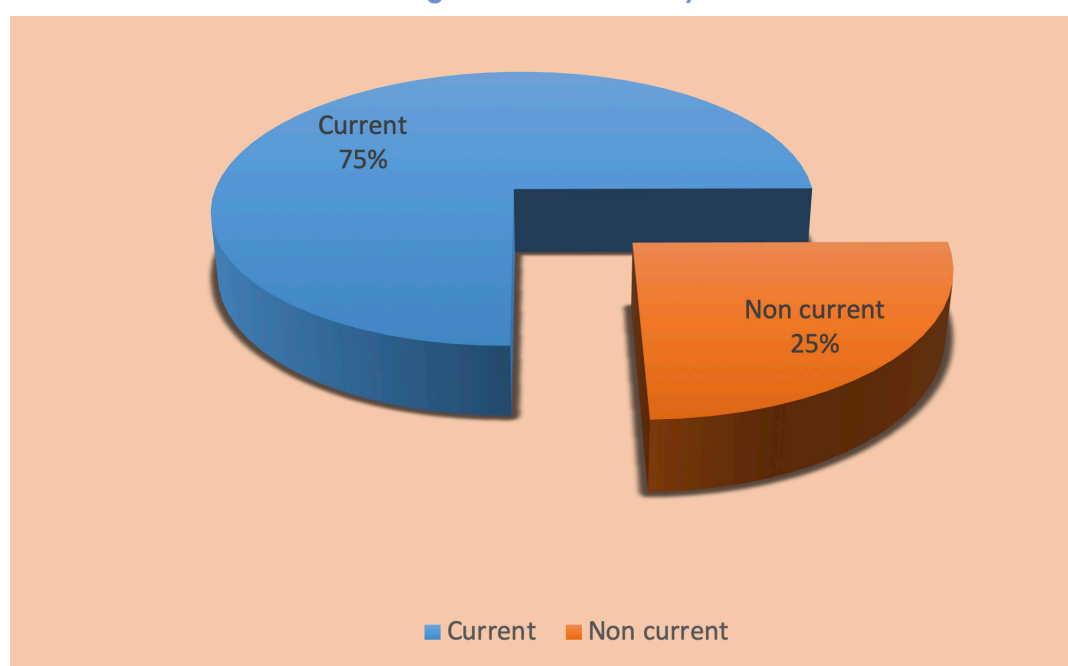
		Live Birth		Still Birth		Total
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Time						
Current	Number	54,023	98.6	757	1.4	54,780
	Percentage	75.2		98.7		75.4
Non-current	Number	17,817	99.9	10	0.1	17,827
	Percentage	24.8		1.3		24.6
Total		71,840	98.9	767	1.1	72,607

4.2. Recorded live births

The total live births registered in 2018 were 71,850 across the country. The total consists of current and non-current births. Chart 1 below shows that 75 per cent of the live births that were registered in 2018 were current while the remaining 25 per cent were non-current.

Of all the non-current births registered, 55 percent are those aged less than 16 years .This indicates that children who were not registered at birth are being registered.

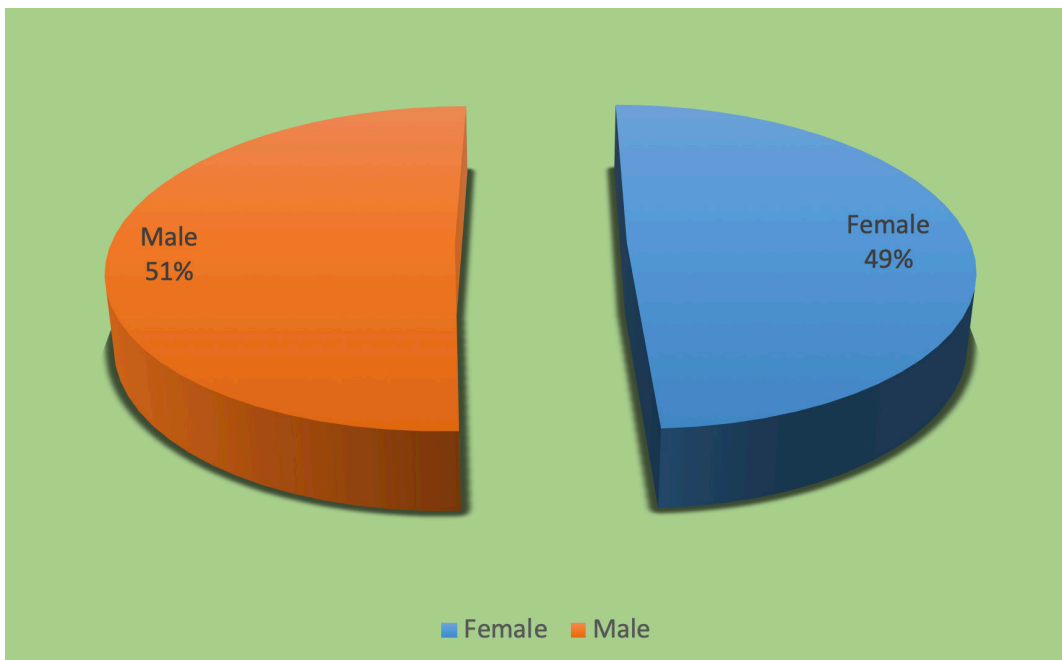
Chart 1: Total Registered live births by Time of Birth-2018



4.3. Sex of the child

Chart 2 shows that for all the live births that occurred and were registered in 2018, about 51 per cent of them were male babies, which is constant from the previous year (2017), resulting in a sex ratio at birth of 103 male births per 100 females.

Chart 2: Registered births by sex-2018



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

Chart 3 shows the distribution of registered births that occurred in 2018 by the district of birth and the district of usual residence of the mother at the time of birth. The chart shows that all cities and towns experience an inflow of people from other district to access delivery services. The reverse is true for all other districts. However South East, which is home to one of the reputable health facilities; the Bamalete Lutheran Hospital, compared to other districts has a high percentage of people coming from other districts accounting for about 45 percent of births occurring in the district.

Figures indicate that about 62 percent of Births that occurred in Gaborone were not that of Gaborone Residents but instead of people coming from other Districts. This can mean that most people come from their usual place of residence to give birth in towns and cities where there seems to be better medical services.

Other districts tend to depict a different story as opposed to towns and cities, as the chart illustrates that most births occurring are of the residents.

Chart 3: Registered live births by districts of birth and residence-2018

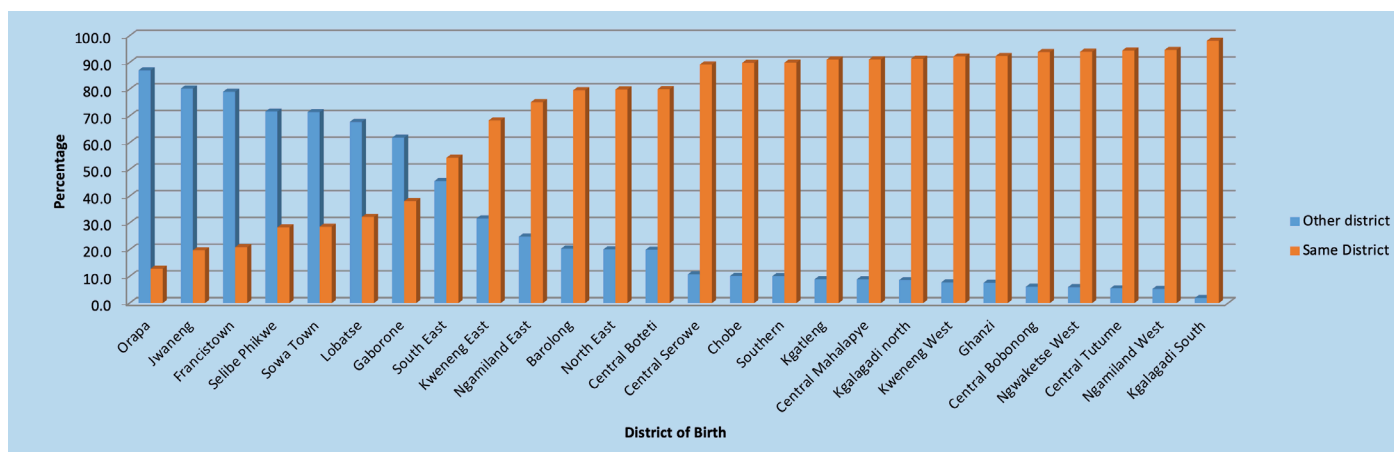


Chart 4 below shows that 64 per cent of mothers gave birth in districts where they usually reside. Only 36 per cent will travel to a different district for delivery. This might be as a result of accessibility of health institutions across the country or it might be a matter of preference.

Chart 4: Registered live births by district of birth and residence-2018

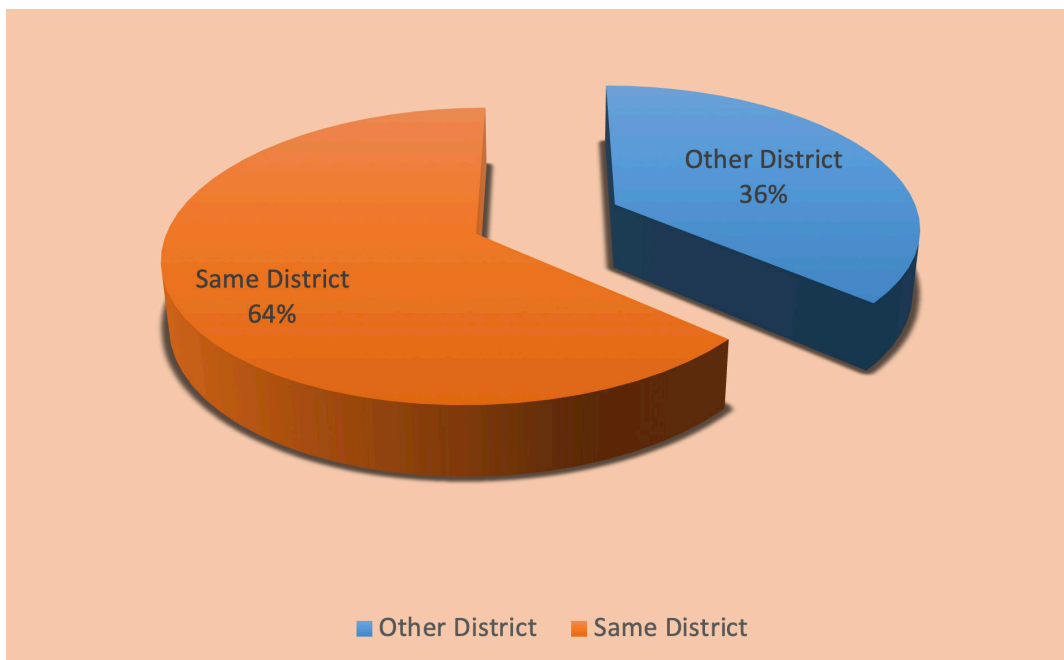
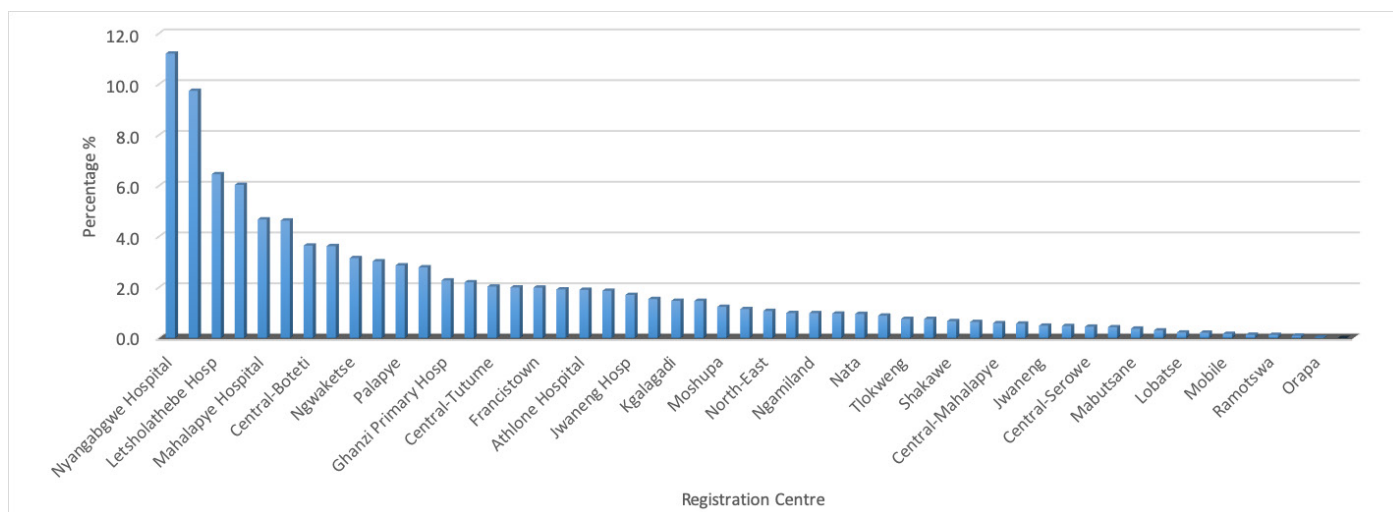


Chart 5 gives a distribution of registered births that occurred in 2018 by registration centres. Princess Marina Hospital registration centre registered the highest number of births accounting for around 11 per cent of all registered births. This was followed by Scottish Livingston with 9.7 per cent. It is worth noting that there is a significant number of registrations (1,060 births) that were registered through mobile registration service in the quest of reaching out to the hard to reach populations who might have otherwise not been registered. Only 72 births translating to 0.1 per cent of all the births that occurred in 2018 were registered through mobile registration service.

Chart 5: Registered live births by registration centres -2018



4.5. Age of mother

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of registered live births that occurred in 2018 by age of the mother and the result of delivery. The highest percentage of live births occurred among women in the age groups 20-24 with 26.3 percent followed by age group 25-29 with 24.4 percent. The mean age at birth decreased from 28.0 in 2017 to 27.7 in 2018 as shown in the summary table above. As expected, about 99 percent of mothers who gave birth in this year fall within the reproductive ages of 15-49.

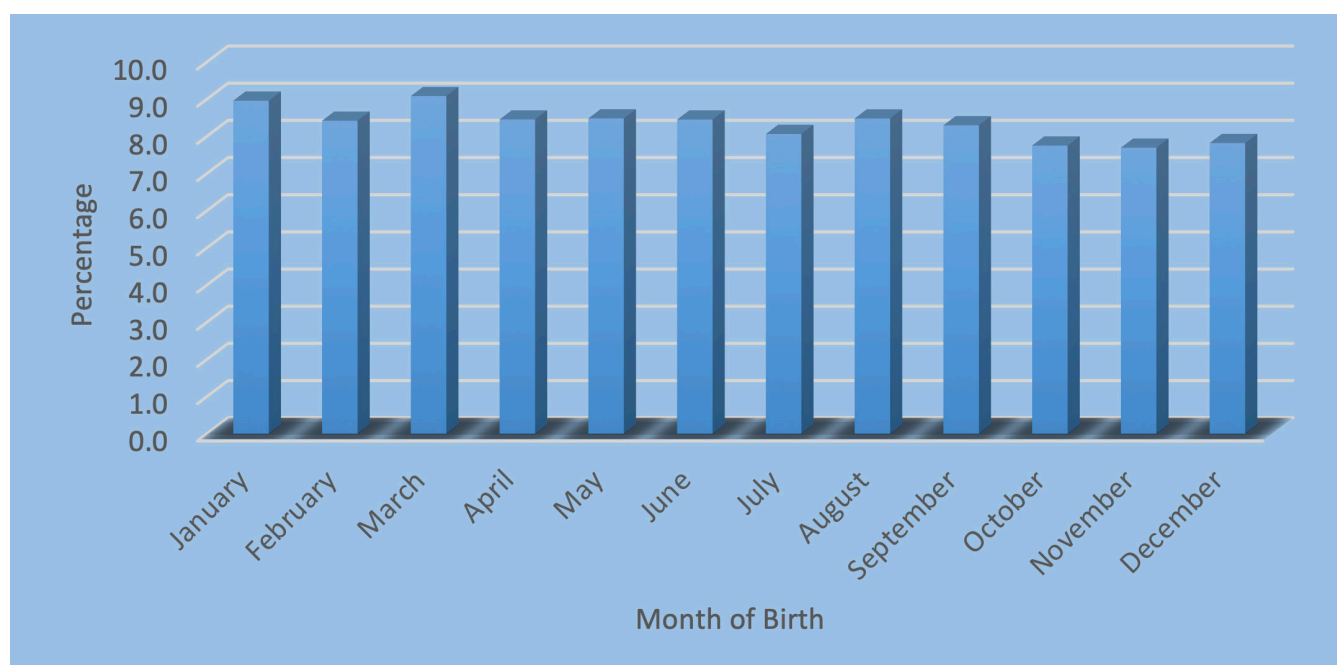
Table 4.2: Age of mother by result of delivery-2018

Mother's Age	1 Baby	2 Babies	Total	Percentage
12	2	-	2	0.0
13	8	-	8	0.0
14	38	-	38	0.1
12-14	48	-	48	0.1
15	139	-	139	0.3
16	411	-	411	0.8
17	936	13	949	1.8
18	1,640	13	1,653	3.1
19	2,298	17	2,315	4.3
15-19	5,424	43	5,467	10.1
20-24	14,037	171	14,208	26.3
25-29	12,974	223	13,197	24.4
30-34	10,685	310	10,995	20.4
35-39	7,098	205	7,303	13.5
40-44	2,068	54	2,122	3.9
45-49	145	9	154	0.3
50+	15	4	19	0.0
Not stated	502	8	510	0.9
Total	52,996	1,027	54,023	100.0

4.6. Month of occurrence and registration

Chart 6 shows an even distribution of births across the months with highest number of births realised in the month of March with 9.1 per cent and lowest occurring in November with 7.7 per cent.

Chart 6: Births by month of birth - 2018



4.7. Place of birth

Of all the live births that occurred in 2018, over 99.8 per cent occurred in health facilities and the rest 117 (0.2 per cent) occurred at home (Table 4.3). The high percentage of deliveries in health facilities has facilitated in reaching high birth registration rates in the country as women get informed on the importance of registering their children's births during Anti Natal Care (ANC) visits. CNR also took advantage of the high use of health facilities for delivery, and set up kiosks to register events on the spot.

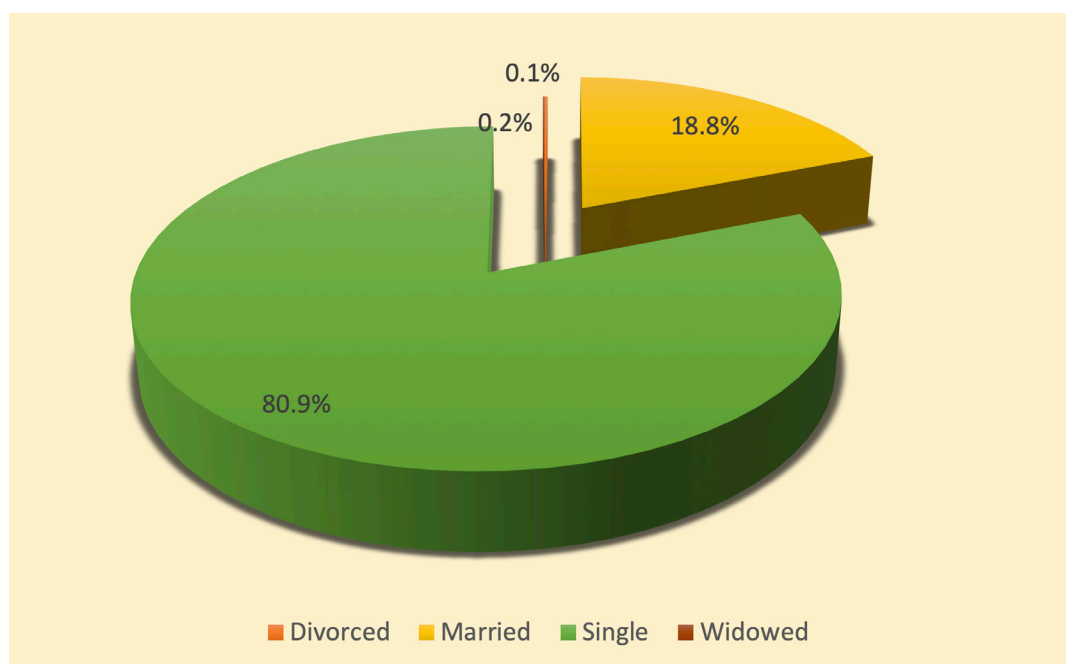
Table 4.3 Age group of mother by place of birth-2018

Age group	Place of Birth		
	Health Facility	Home	Total
12-14	48	-	48
15-19	5,461	6	5,467
20-24	14,187	21	14,208
25-29	13,157	40	13,197
30-34	10,974	21	10,995
35-39	7,282	21	7,303
40-44	2,117	5	2,122
45-49	153	1	154
50+	19	-	19
Not stated	508	2	510
Total	53,906	117	54,023

4.8. Marital status of the mother

Chart 7 below shows that 80.9 per cent of births that occurred in 2018 occurred to single mothers, accounting for the largest percentage of all the births, followed by the married women with 18.8 percent. Births in or out of wedlock may be considered an indication of the strength of the institution of marriage as a determinant of the family unit, and may be a predictor of the future levels of health, educational attainment and other socio economic measures for the child.

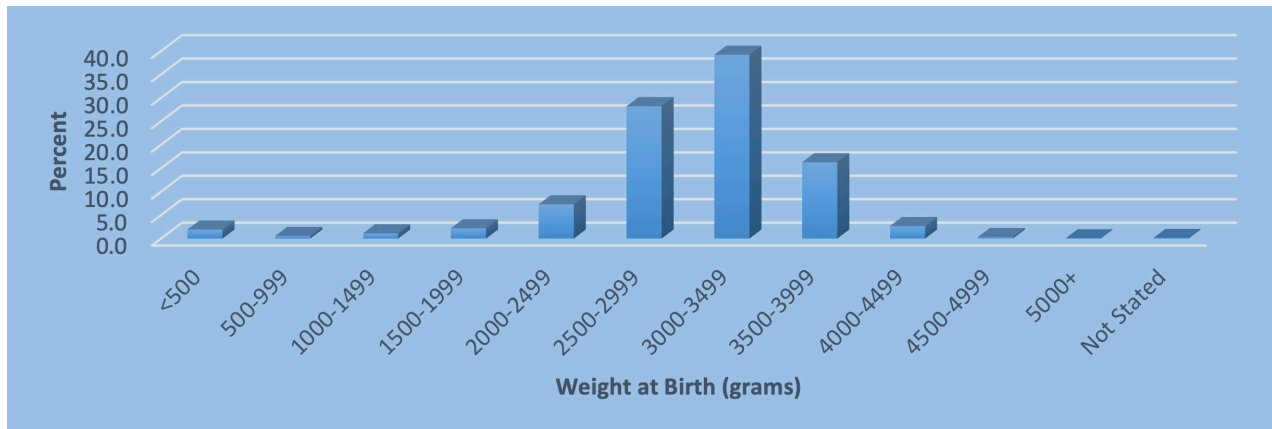
Chart 7: Live Births by Marital status of mother-2018



4.9. Birth Weight

Birth weight is the first weight of a newborn obtained immediately after birth. Chart 8 below displays that the largest proportion, 39.2 percent, of babies was born with weight ranging between 3000-3500 grams. About 18.5 per cent were born underweight i.e. below 2500 grams. Around 3 per cent weighed more than 4000 grams.

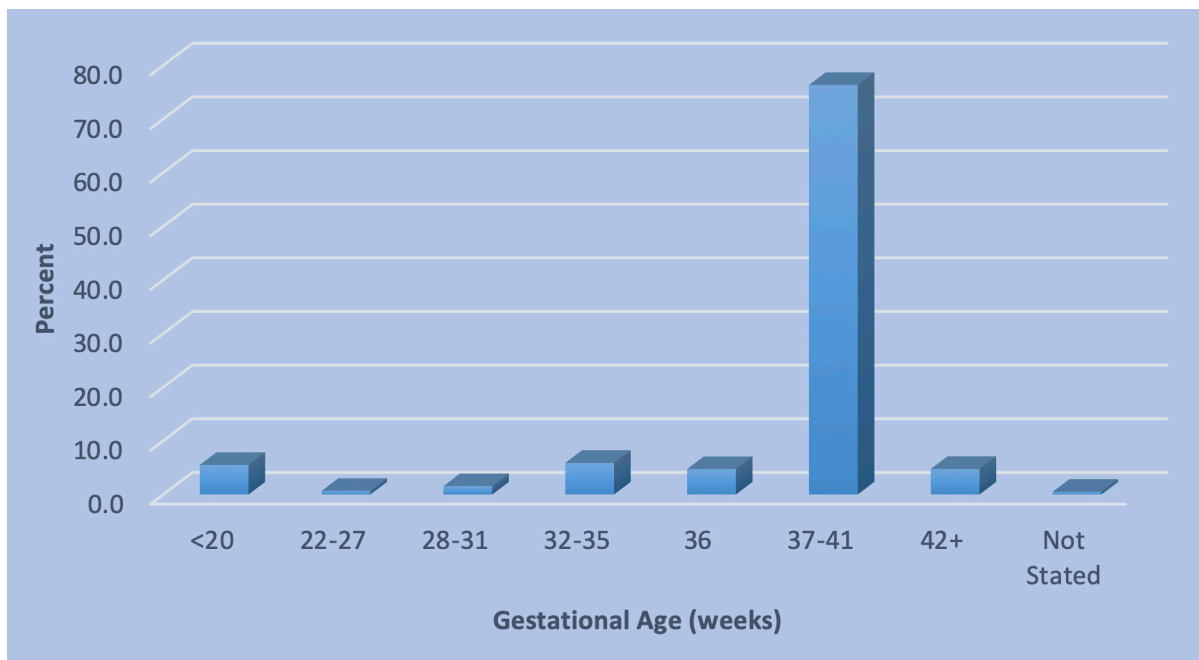
Chart 8: Percent live births by birth weight - 2018



4.10. Gestational Age

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

Chart 9: Percent Live births by gestational age - 2018



4.11. Legitimacy Status

Table 4.4 below gives a breakdown of legitimacy status at the time of birth by age of the mother. Among women aged 40-44 years, 35.5 percent of them were married, marking the highest percentage in the category of children born in wedlock. The average age at birth is at 27.7 years. This shows that majority of children are born out of wedlock. In all the age groups, there are more children born out of wedlock than those born within.

Table 4.4: Legitimacy status by age of mother-2018

Age group	Legitimacy status				Total
	Born Within Wedlock		Born out of wedlock		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
12-14	-	-	48	100	48
15-19	296	5.4	5,171	94.6	5,467
20-24	1,325	9.3	12,883	90.7	14,208
25-29	2,154	16.3	11,043	83.7	13,197
30-34	2,969	27.0	8,026	73.0	10,995
35-39	2,379	32.6	4,924	67.4	7,303
40-44	753	35.5	1,369	64.5	2,122
45-49	54	35.1	100	64.9	154
50+	2	10.5	17	89.5	19
Not stated	246	48.2	264	51.8	510
Total	10,178	18.8	43,845	81.2	54,023

5.0 Marriages

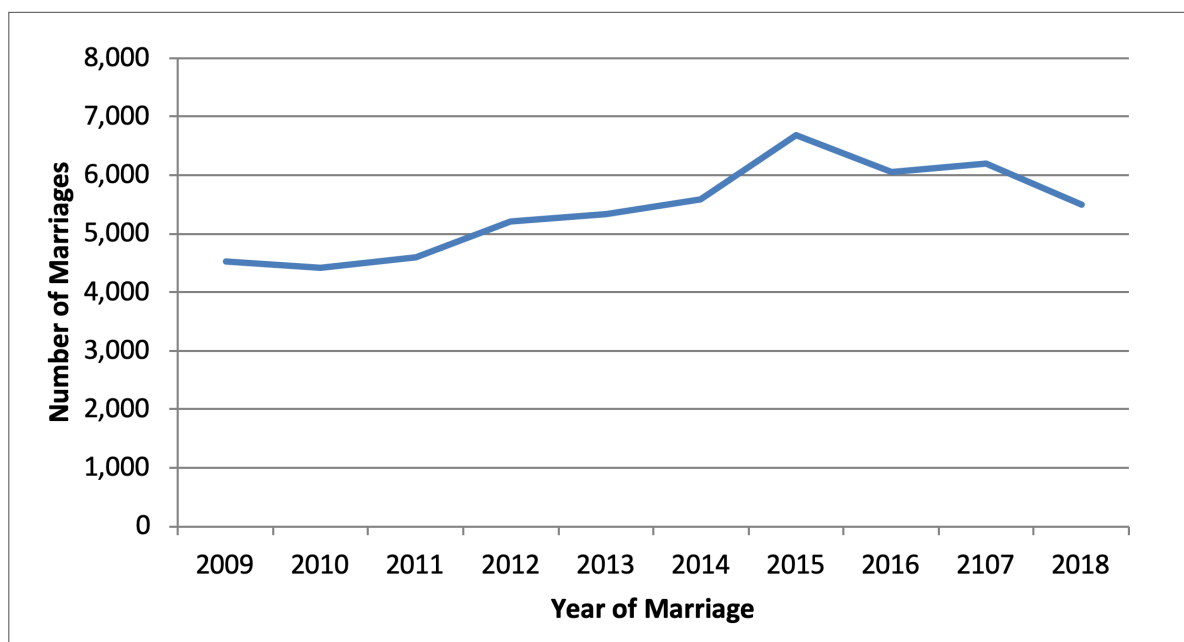
Marriage is an event which is regulated by statute and about which information is collected for legal and statistical purposes. The Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) is responsible for data collection through the registration service of vital events. It must be noted that this publication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

This section gives a descriptive statistics of marriages that occurred in 2018 as well as trends in marriages for the past 10 years.

5.1 Trends in Marriages (2009-2018)

The number of marriages has been increasing over the years from 4,521 in 2009 to 6,677 in 2015, the highest number of marriages ever registered. The number has since been on the decrease going down from 6,203 in 2017 to 5,489 in 2018 a percentage change of 11.5. (Chart 10).

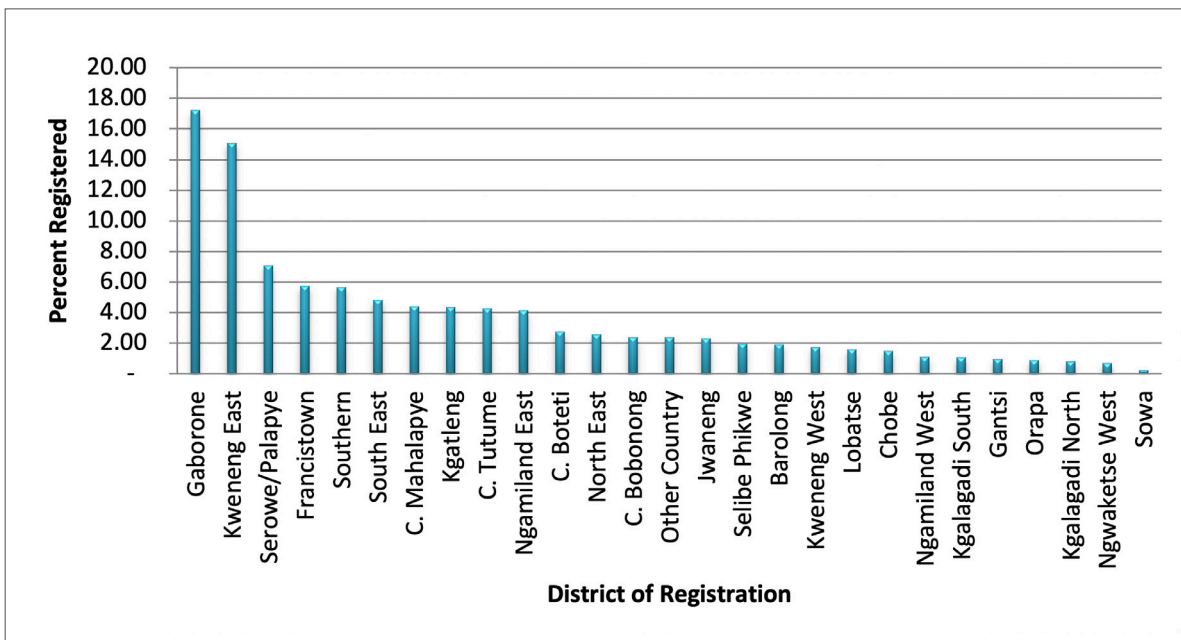
Chart 10: Total number of marriages registered-2009-2018



5.2 District of Registration

Chart 11 shows that the highest proportion (17.2 percent) of marriages was registered in Gaborone, followed by Kweneng East accounting for 15.1 percent of all marriages. The two districts are the largest in terms of population size.

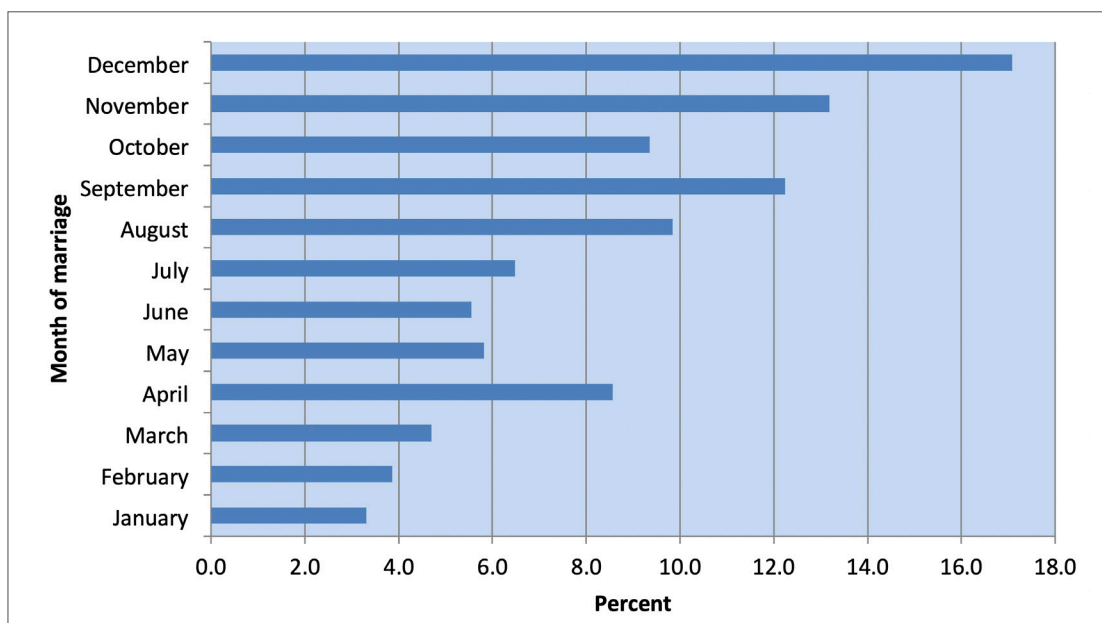
Chart 11: Percentage distribution of registered marriages by registration district-2018



5.3 Month of Registration

The highest number of marriages was registered in the month of December, accounting for 17 percent of all marriages. Chart 12 shows low levels of marriages in the first half of the year i.e. January to June. From July the number of marriages increased steadily until December. The lowest percentage of marriages was registered in January (3.3 Percent)

Chart 12: Percent Registered marriages by month of registration-2018

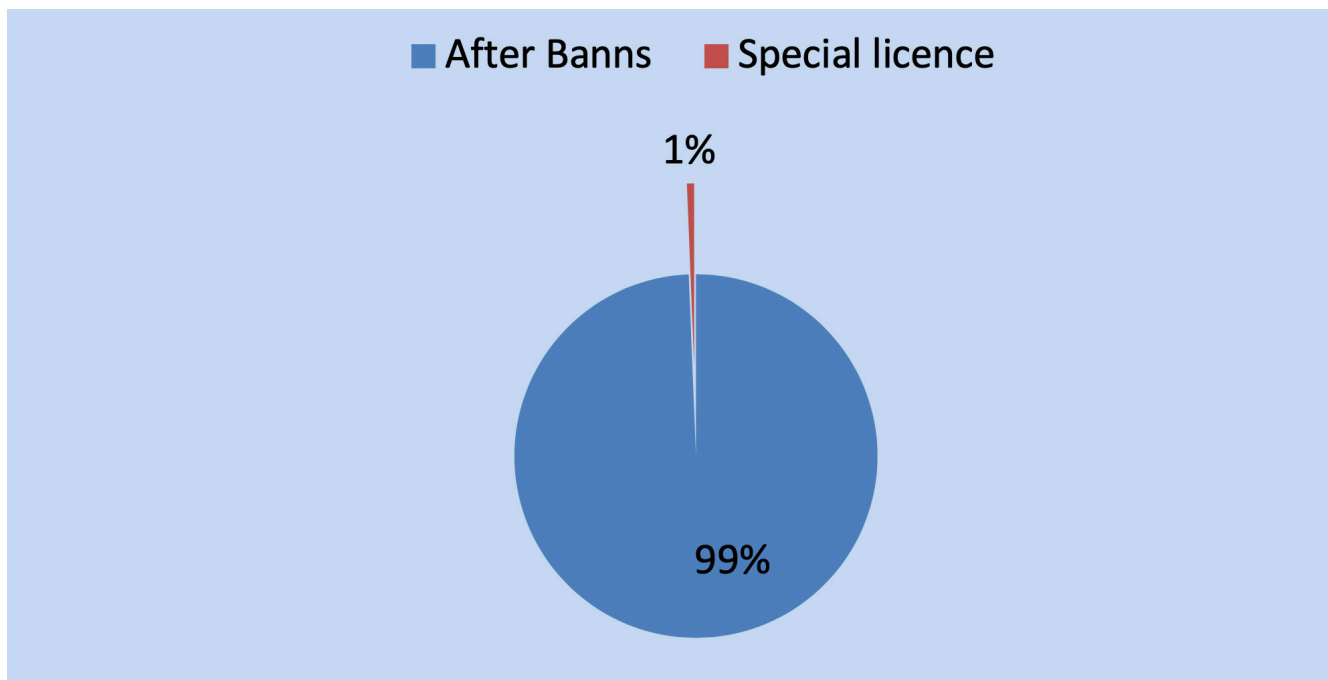


5.4 Type of Marriage

There are two types of marriages, those announced through Court Banns (the usual practice of proclaiming the names of the candidates for a period of 21 days before formalising the marriage) and those done through a Special License that expedites the marriage process. As depicted by Chart 13, the court banns were the most popular type of marriages, constituting 99 percent of all the marriages registered in 2018 while the

Special License marriages constituted the remaining 1 percent.

Chart 13: Percentage registered marriages by type of marriage-2018



5.5 Age at the Time of Marriage

Age at first marriage is one of the key determinants of fertility in a population. Early marriages lead to a longer period of exposure to childbearing resulting in high total fertility rates. Delayed marriages on the other hand shorten the period resulting in lower total fertility rates. This is however evident for countries in which childbearing is allowed only in wedlock.

Table 5.1 shows that age at first marriage has been increasing over the years from 37.9 and 32.1 for males and females respectively in 2009 to 41 and 35.4 for males and females respectively in 2018. This is an increase of three years, for both males and females. The “re a nyalana” initiative which encourages those who have been cohabiting for years to get married may have contributed to the increasing age at marriage.

Table 5.1: Mean age at first marriage-2009-2018

Year	Bachelor	Spinster
2018	41	35.4
2017	40.9	35.9
2016	41.4	35.7
2015	41.1	35.3
2014	39.0	34.0
2013	39.1	34.1
2012	38.2	33.2
2011	37.6	32.6
2010	38.4	32.6
2009	37.9	32.1

The constitution of Botswana allows marriages of persons 18 years and above but requires consent from parents or guardians for those aged below 21 years. Table 3.2 shows that 0.3 percent and less than 0.1 percent of all marriages in 2018 involved females and males respectively aged less than 21 years (Table 5.2).

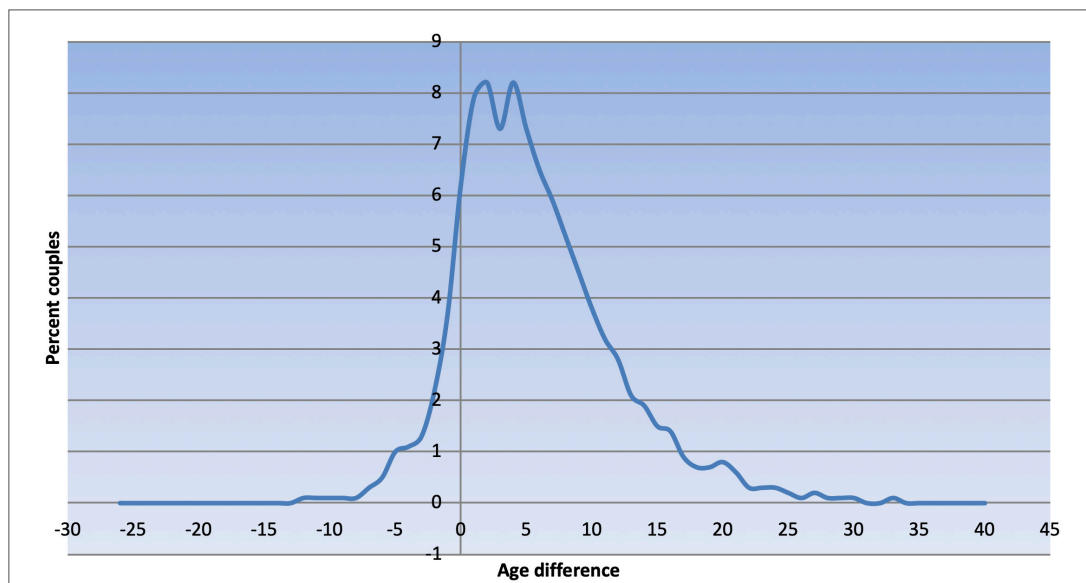
Table 5.2: Registered marriages by age of husband and wife at marriage -2018

Age group	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
18	-	-	2	0.0
19	-	-	9	0.2
18-19	-	-	11	0.2
20	2	0.0	8	0.1
21	1	0.0	34	0.6
22	7	0.1	68	1.2
23	15	0.3	98	1.8
24	21	0.4	122	2.2
20-24	46	0.8	330	6.0
25	41	0.7	178	3.2
26	82	1.5	224	4.1
27	89	1.6	226	4.1
28	139	2.5	287	5.2
29	172	3.1	319	5.8
25-29	523	9.5	1,234	22.5
30-34	1,115	20.3	1,424	25.9
35-39	1,277	23.3	1,081	19.7
40-44	907	16.5	604	11.0
45-49	573	10.4	338	6.2
50-54	402	7.3	210	3.8
55-59	244	4.4	124	2.3
60-64	164	3.0	76	1.4
65+	238	4.3	57	1.0
Total	5,489	100	5,489	100

5.6. Age differences

Chart 14 shows the age disparities between the couples. The graph shows that more males (83.2 percent) getting into marriage unions are older than their female counterparts. About 6 percent of couples are of the same age while the remaining 10.6 are those in which brides are older than their grooms. The chart shows that the age difference are highest (8.2 percent) for couples where the husband is 2 and 4 years older than the wife. The chart also shows that there are unions where the grooms are up to 40 years older than the bride while the comparable figure is up to 25 years for brides who are older than their grooms.

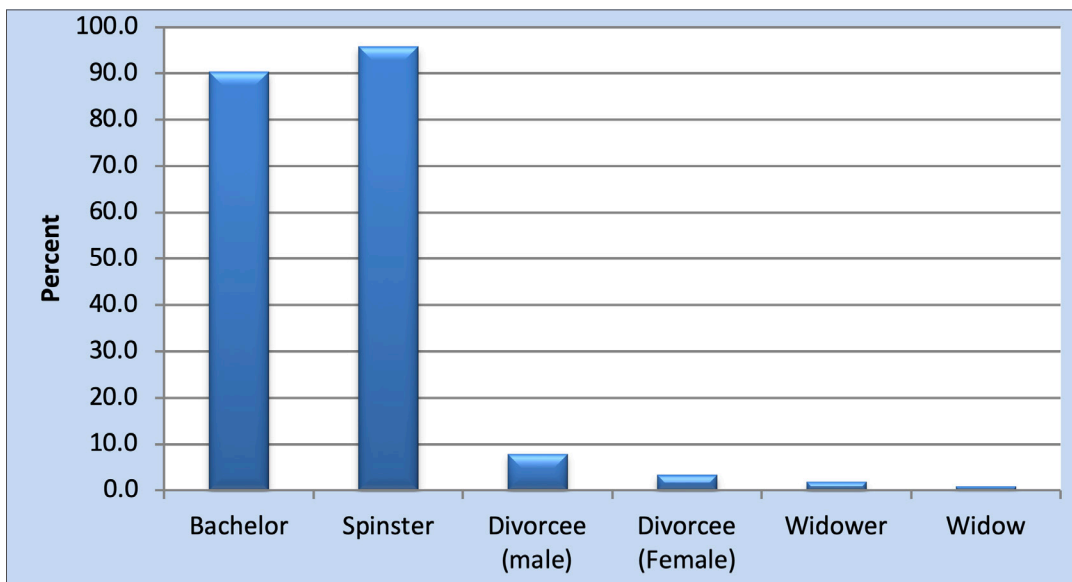
Chart 14: Age differentials-2018



5.7 Previous Marital Status

Males who were getting married for the first time (bachelors) constituted 90.3 percent of all the marriages and the comparable figure for spinsters was 95.8 percent. About 8 percent of men getting married were previously divorced and 1.9 percent were widowed. Only 3.3 percent and 0.8 percent of females getting married were divorced and widowed respectively as shown in (Chart 15).

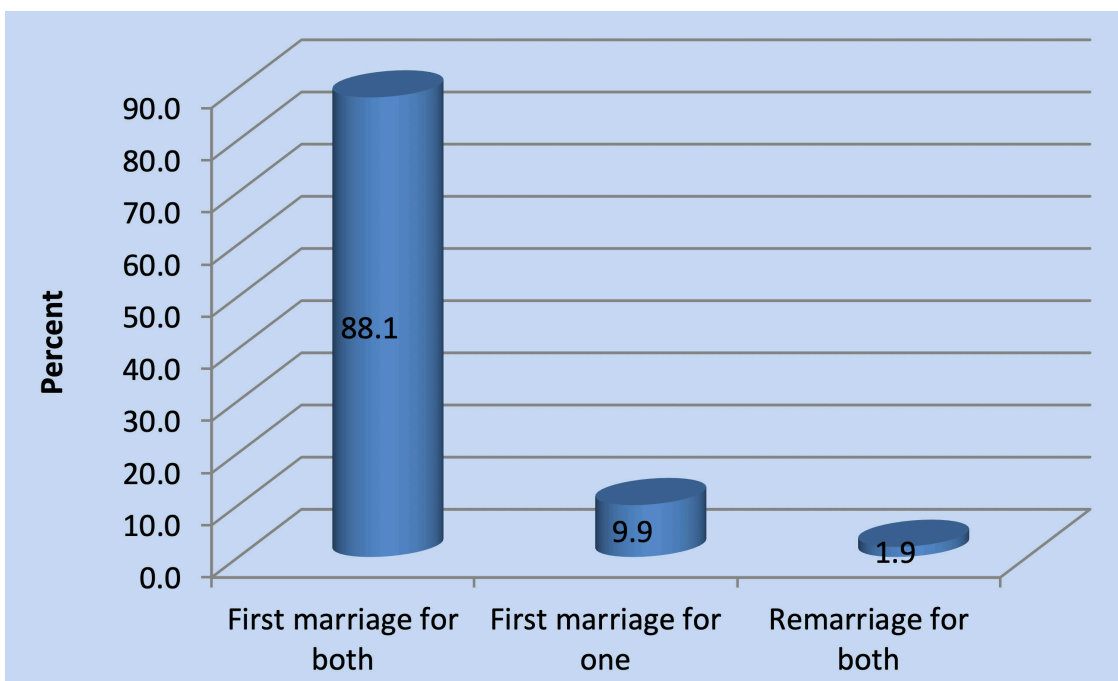
Chart 15: Percent marriages by previous marital status - 2018



5.8 First Marriages and Re-marriages

Chart 16 shows that, marriages between spinsters and bachelors account for 88.1 percent of all the marriages registered in 2018, while 9.9 percent were first marriages for one partner. Remarriages for both partners accounted for the remaining 1.9 percent.

Chart 16: First marriages and re-marriages-2018



5.9 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 5.3 shows that the crude marriage rate for the year 2015 was the highest in the past ten years. The rate has declined to 4.8 in 2018.

Table 5.3: Crude Marriage Rate by Year of Marriage – 2009-2018

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	10666	5.01
2014	2,166,650	5,591	11,822	5.45
2015	2,185,903	6,677	13,354	6.11
2016	2,219,732	6,051	12,102	5.45
2017	2,254,021	6,203	12,406	5.5
2018	2,288,651	5489	10978	4.8

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

6.1. DEATHS

Summary Table

		2011 ^(c)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Population	Number	2,024,904	2,068,529	2,110,050	2,149,255	2,185,903	2,219,732	2,254,021	2,288,656
Total deaths (projected)	Number	18,776	18,329	17,893	17,463	17,079	16,780	16,619	16,506
All deaths (occurred and registered)	Number	13,301	12,270	11,967	12,177	13,030	12,825	12,386	12,609
Death registration	Percent	..	66.9	66.9	69.7	76.3	76.4	74.5	76.4
Infant deaths	Number	960	1,045	1,012	1,041	998	891
CDR(a)(registered deaths)	Rate	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.6	6	5.8	5.5	5.5
CDR(projected deaths)	Rate	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2
Infant mortality rate(b)	Rate	17	..	21.2	20.8	21.3	23.0	21.8	16.4

(a) Deaths per 1,000 population

(b) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

(c) 2011 population and housing census

6.1 Death Registration

The death registration analysed in this report covers all deaths that occurred and were registered in the country during the reference year (2018) and deaths that occurred in earlier years that have not previously been registered. To ensure that all deaths are included in the analysis, deaths that occurred in the reference year but were registered in the subsequent year were included provided the registration was done within the specified period (within 30 days of occurrence) or before data extraction was done. However analysis of indicators, such as, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Crude Death Rate (CDR) etc, focuses on deaths that occurred during the reference year irrespective of when they were registered. Foreigners who died within the country are also included even if their usual place of residence was outside the country.

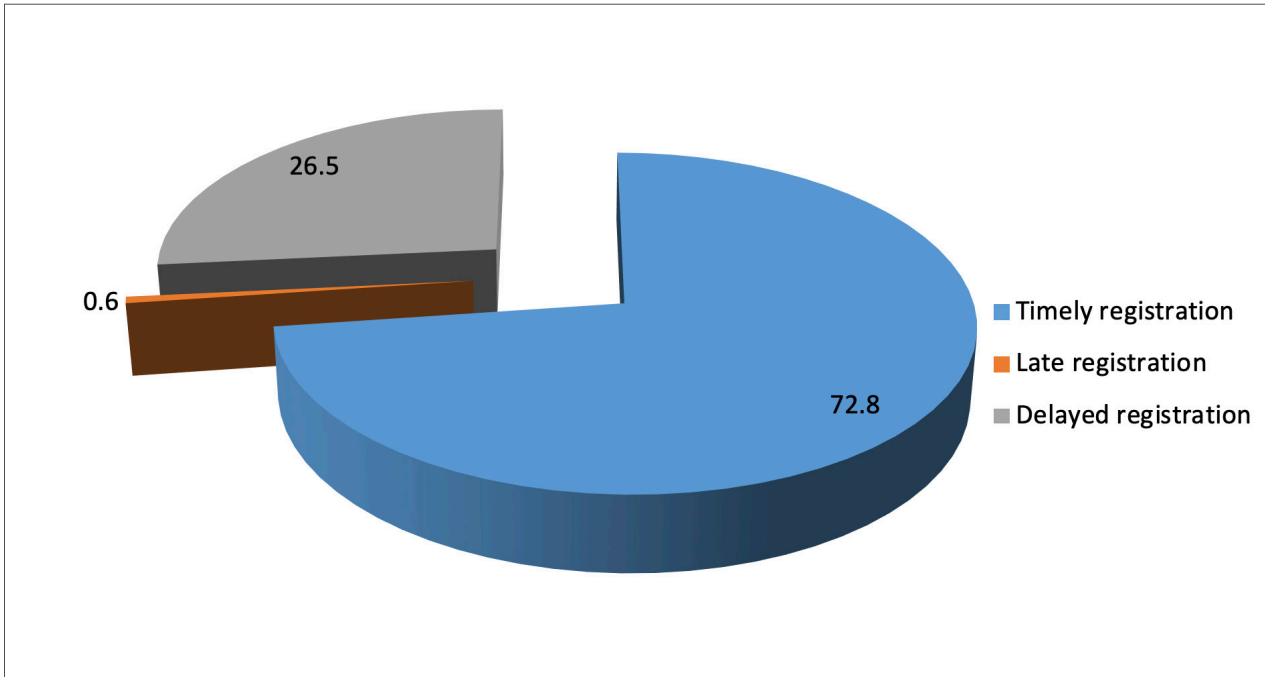
There has been an increase in death registration from 66.9 percent in 2012 to 76.4 percent in 2018. Even though the response towards death registration campaigns is positive, the change is very slow registering a 9.5 point difference between the years 2012 and 2018.

6.2 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 registered after twelve (12) months of occurrence are referred to as delayed.

Chart 17 below shows that of all the deaths registered in 2018 about 73 percent were registered on time i.e. before a lapse of 30 days. More than a quarter of all registered deaths were delayed registrations.

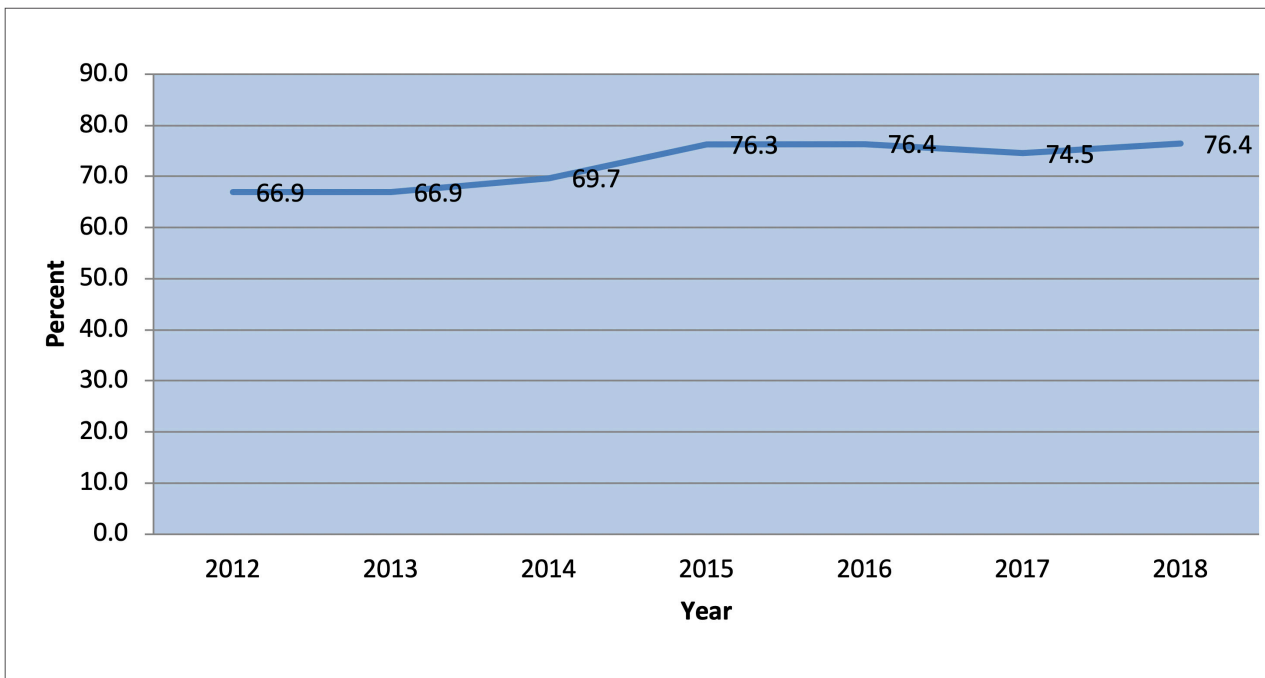
Chart 17: Timely, late and delayed death registration -2018



6.3. Trends in death registration

Death registration has increased over the years from 66.9 percent in 2012 to 76.4 percent in 2018, a 9.4 point difference.

Chart 18 : Percent death registration 2012-2018



6.4. Deaths by age and sex

Chart 19 shows that there are more male deaths than female deaths over the years. There were 6,624 male deaths compared to 5,985 female deaths that occurred and were registered in 2018. This result in a sex ratio of 111 male deaths per a 100 female deaths

Chart 19 : Deaths occurrences by sex - 2011-2018

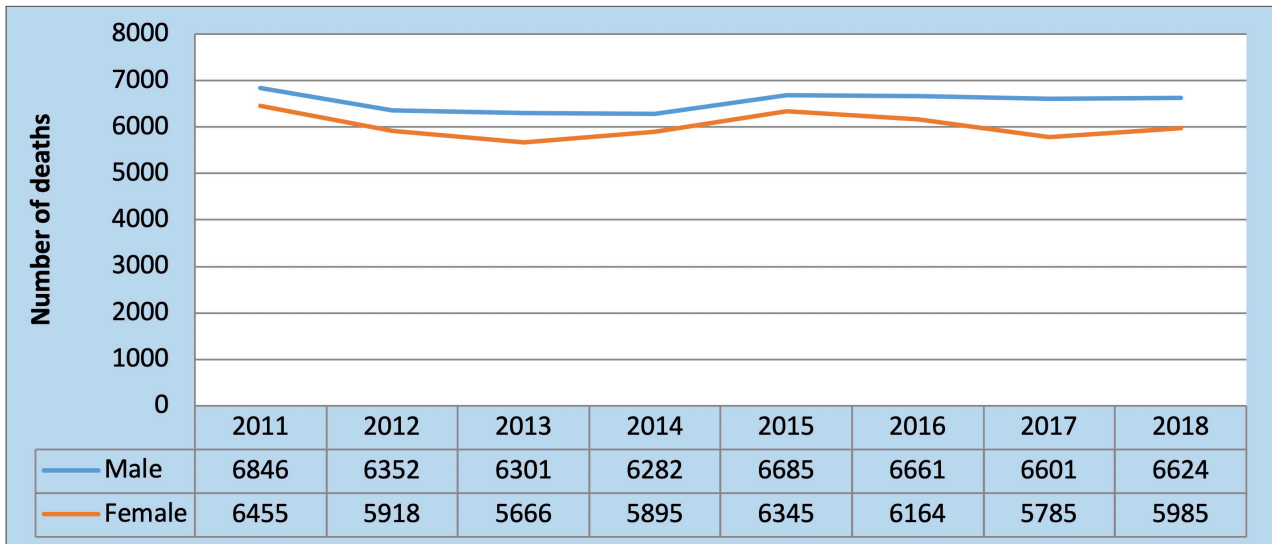


Chart 20 below shows the highest percentage of deaths from 80 years upwards. Out of a total of 6,624 male deaths 12 percent of them were in the age group 85+ years and 6.9 percent were less than a year old. The comparable figure for females was 22 percent and 7.2 percent respectively. The percent distribution for males and females was almost the same at the age groups less than 1 (<1) to age group 15-19. From age groups 20-24 to 75-79 higher percentages of deaths were observed for males than females.

Chart 20 : Percent distribution of deaths by age and sex -201

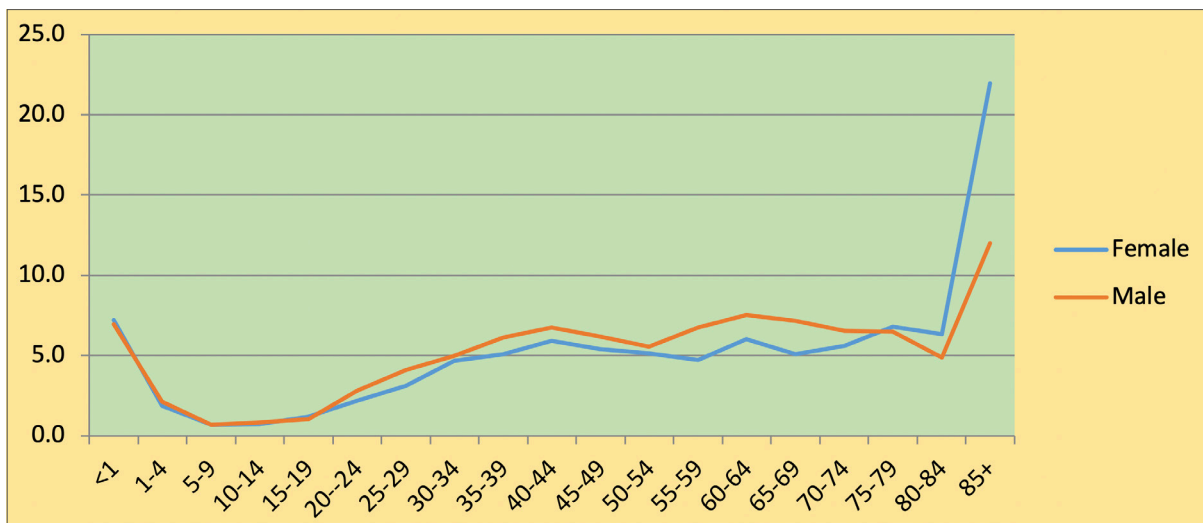
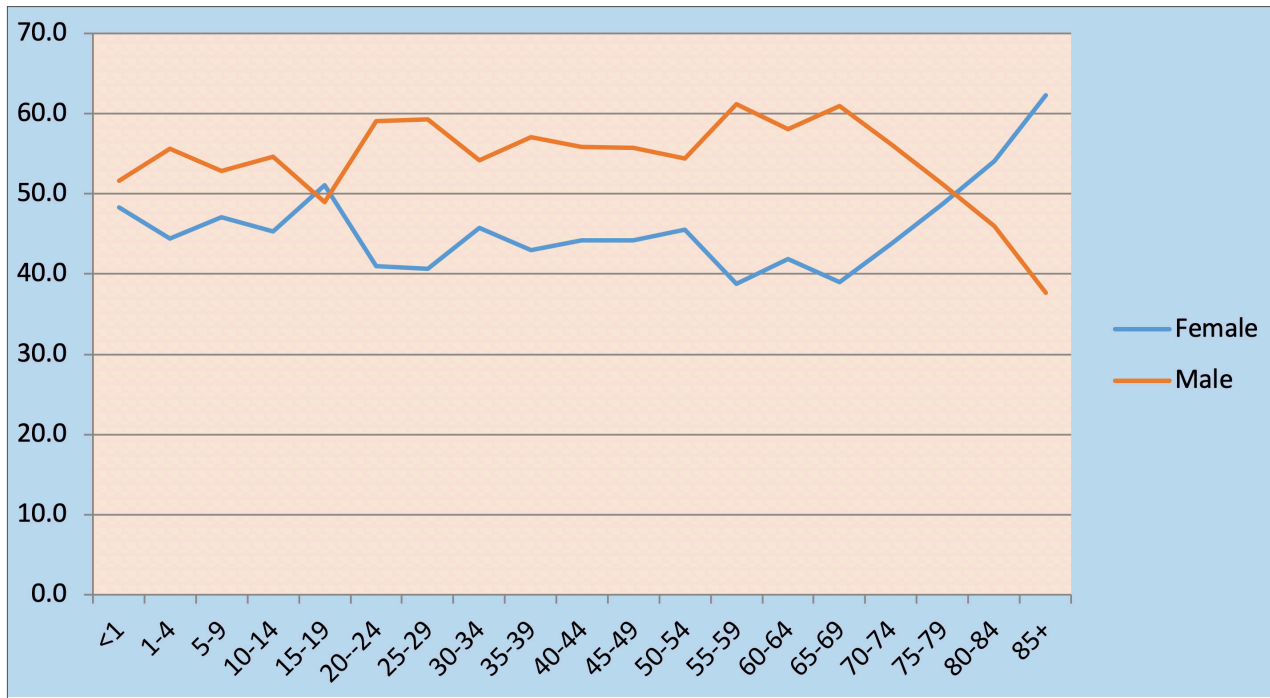


Chart 21 shows the percentage distribution of deaths within the age group by sex. This is to establish the proportion of male and female deaths within age groups. In almost all age groups, except 15-19 and 75-79, the proportion of deaths is higher for males than is for females. After 80 years male deaths proportion significantly decline as female proportion significantly increase and this could be due to the fact that the accumulated aged females over the years ultimately have to go and hence high percentages of death.

Chart 21: Percent distribution of deaths within age groups by sex – 2018

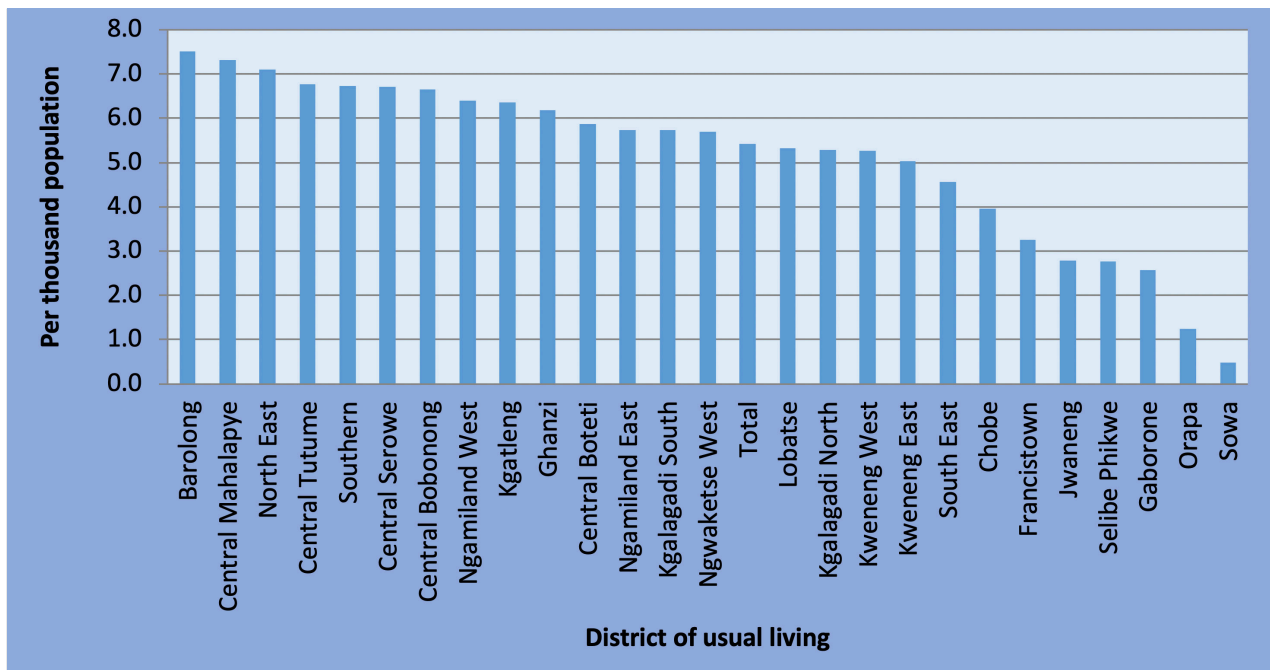


6.5. The Crude Death Rate

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) shows the level of mortality in an entire population and it is a key determinant of population growth.

A Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 5.5 deaths per a thousand population was recorded in 2018. It is worth noting that in most cases cities and towns experience low CDR despite high registration of deaths. This could be due to the fact that patients with complicated health conditions from villages are referred to hospitals in towns and cities where they do not usually reside, and in case of death, they are normally registered at the facility of death. The age composition might also be at play because Towns and Cities are comprised of youthful and economically active people while the elders and retired reside in villages.

Chart 22 : Crude Death Rates by District of usual living-2018

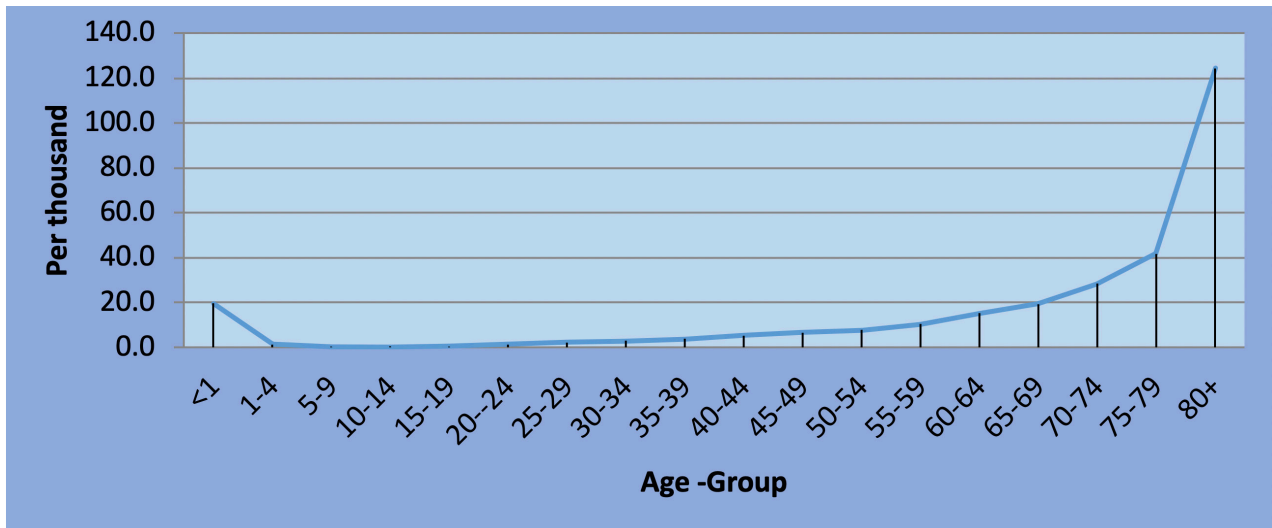


6.6. Age Specific Death Rates

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

The chart below shows an Infant Mortality Rate of 19.6 deaths per a thousand live births, a 2.2 point difference from the 21.8 deaths per a thousand recorded in 2017. From a high of 19.6 deaths per a thousand at age less than zero, death rate sharply drops to 1.4 at age group 1-4 and remains at low levels till age group 20-24 when it starts to increase steadily to older ages.

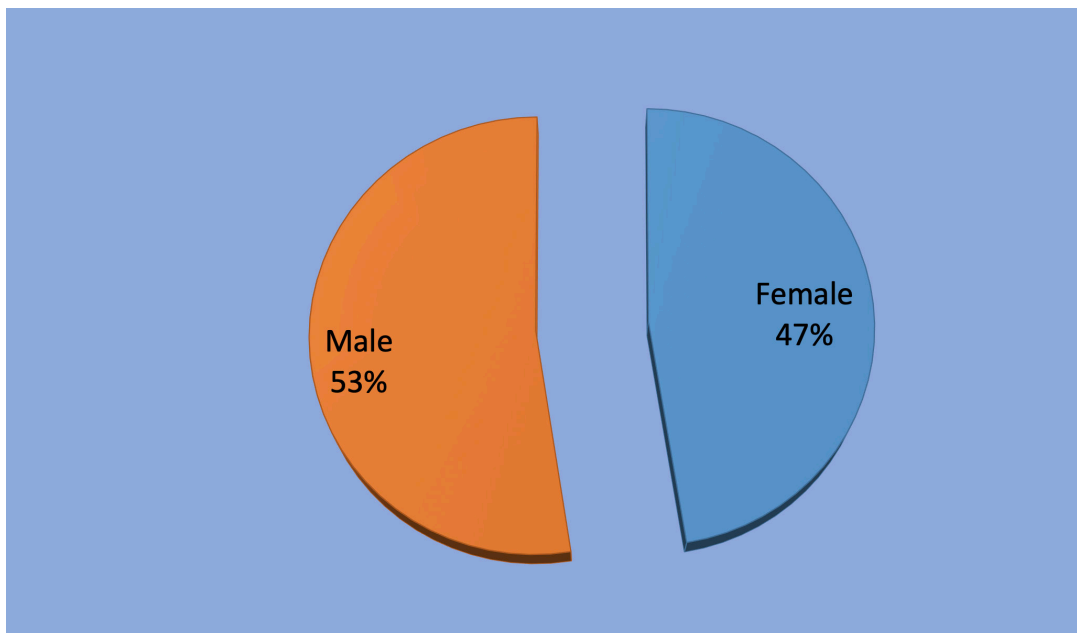
Chart 23: Age Specific Death Rates 2018



6.7. Registered deaths by sex of the deceased

Chart 24 shows that there were more male deaths (53 percent) registered as compared to female deaths (47 percent).

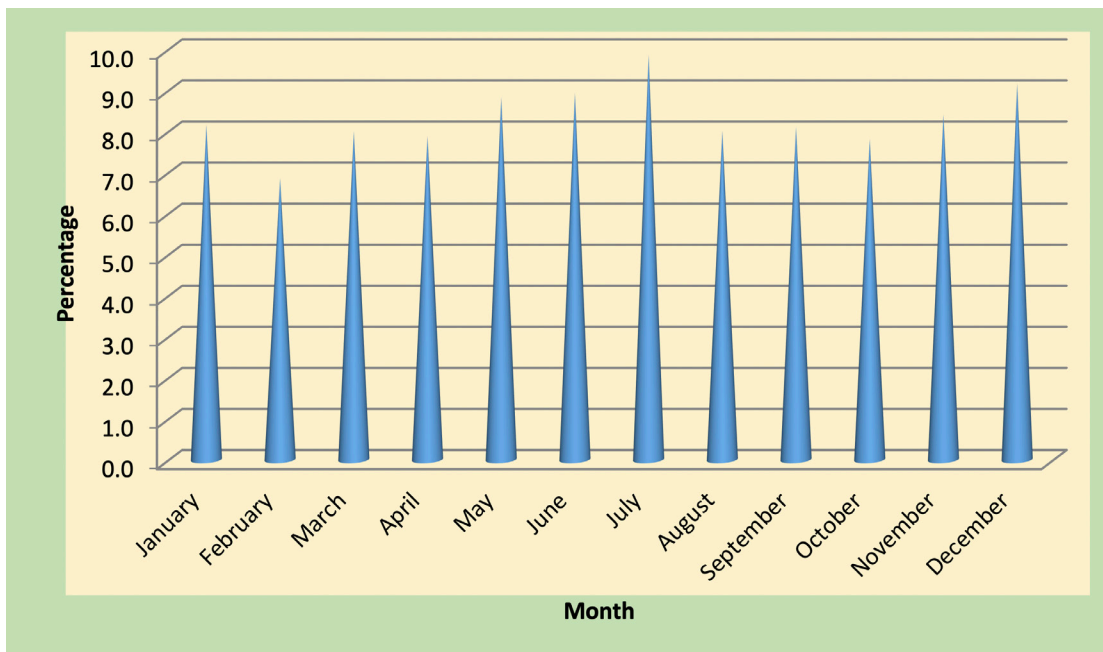
Chart 24: Deaths by sex of deceased-2018



6.8. Deaths by Month of Occurrence

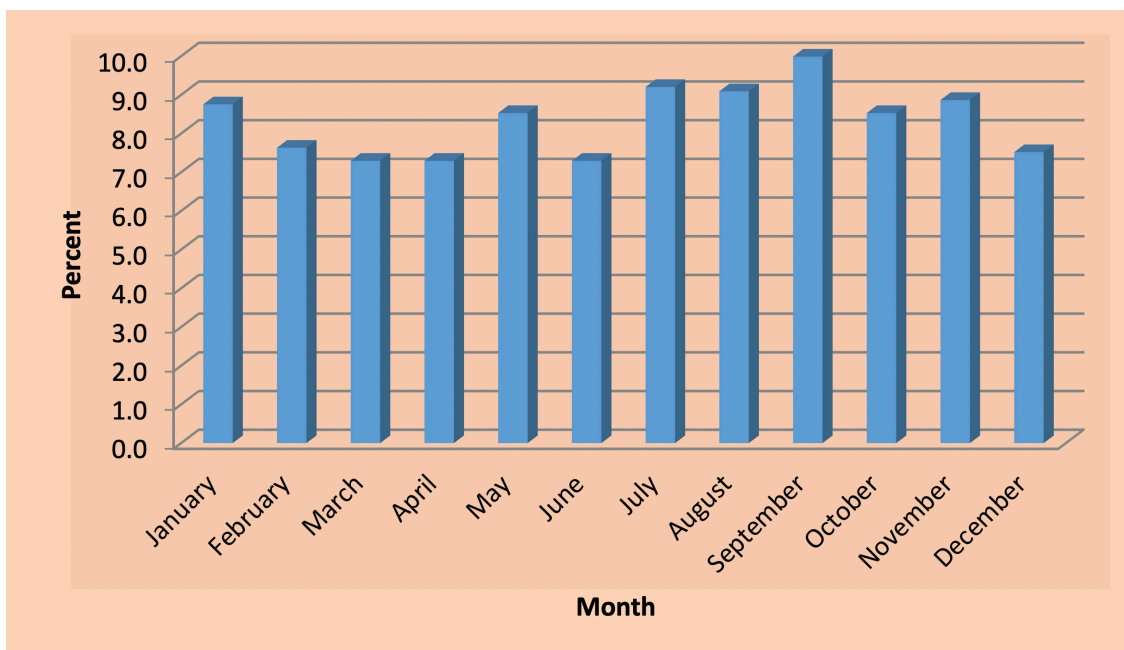
Chart 25 below shows the percentage of registered deaths that occurred in 2018 by month of occurrence. The months of May, June and July, which fall in the winter season, registered the highest proportion of deaths of more than 8 percent each of all deaths that occurred in 2018. The lowest proportion of deaths was observed in February recording 6.9 percent of all deaths.

Chart 25: Registered deaths by month of Occurrence-2018



On the other hand, chart 25b shows the proportion of infant deaths that occurred in 2018 by month. In the case of infants, the proportion of deaths is higher during the months of July, August and September (spring season) reaching highs of more than 9 percent in each of the month. The months of March, April and June registered the lowest proportion of infant deaths of 7.3 percent each.

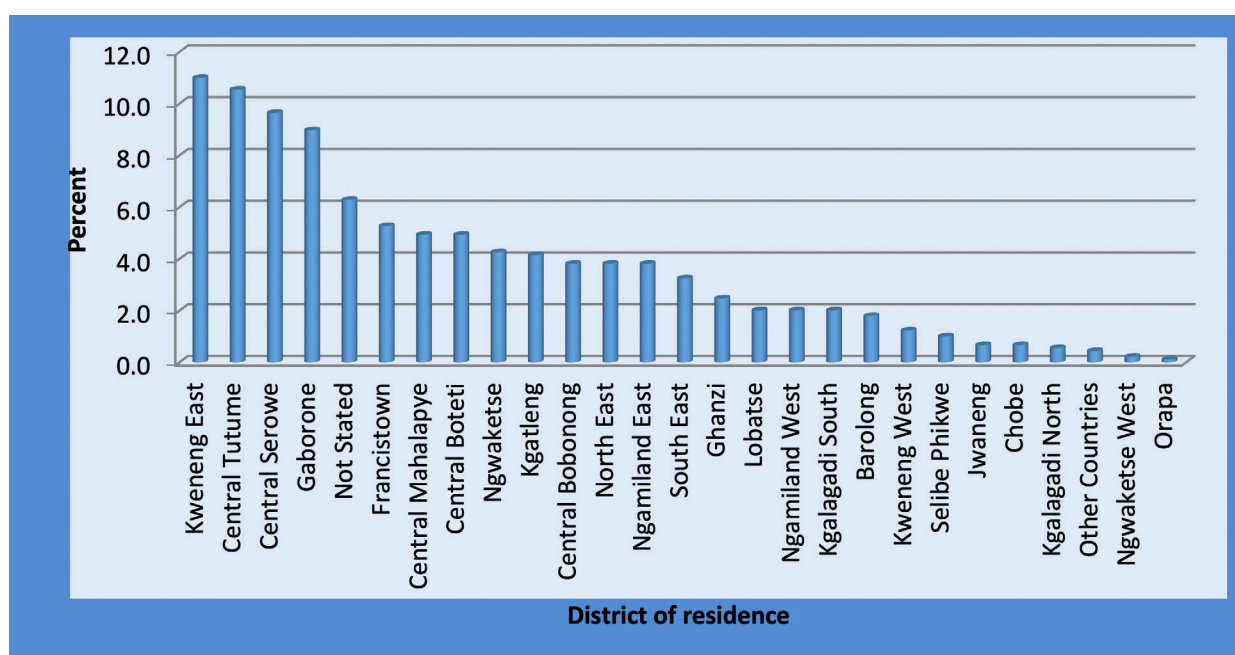
Chart 25 (b): Infant deaths by month of Occurrence-2018



6.9 Infant deaths by place of usual residence

Chart 26 shows that Kweneng East, Central Tutume, Central Serowe and Gaborone in that order registered the highest proportions of infant deaths ranging from 9 percent to 11 percent of all infants deaths.

Chart 26 :Percent distribution of infant deaths by district of usual residence -2018.



6.10. Centre of Registration

Table D4 shows that the highest number of deaths was registered at the country's two (2) referral hospitals and mobile registration services. Princess Marina Hospital registered 1,975 deaths translating to 11.4 percent of all registered deaths, followed by mobile registration service at 8.2 while Nyangabgwe registered 8.1 percent. This may be attributed to the fact that difficult cases which are likely to result in death are referred to these two hospitals from across the country. The high proportions registered through mobile registration shows the determination of the Civil and National registrations office to take the services to the hard to reach populations.

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

Table 6.1 shows that just over half of all registered deaths occurred in health facilities and the remaining at home or elsewhere. About 55 percent of the deceased were reported to have been single at the time of death (children included). About 43 percent had at least primary education as their highest level of education.

Table 6.1 : Registered current deaths by place of death, marital status and level of education -2018

	2018 deaths	Percent
Place of death		
Health Facility	6,575	52.1
Home	6,034	47.9
Total	12,609	100
Marital Status		
Divorced	211	1.7
Married	3,749	29.7
Single	6,953	55.1
Widowed	1,696	13.5
Total	12,609	100
Level of education		
Higher	516	4.1
None	4,426	35.1
Post-Secondary	334	2.6
Primary	5,509	43.7
Secondary	1,824	14.5
Total	12,609	100

Table B1: Registered Live births by registration centre and sex of child -2018

Registration Centre	Current			Non Current			All Registered Births		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Athlone	496	512	1,008	2	2	4	498	514	1,012
Bamalete Lutheran Ho	994	976	1,970	9	6	15	1,003	982	1,985
Barolong	325	341	666	103	112	215	428	453	881
Bokamoso Hospital	394	401	795	-	-	-	394	401	795
Borakanelo	258	258	516	232	217	449	490	475	965
Broadhurst	781	768	1,549	274	293	567	1,055	1,061	2,116
C.Bobonong	509	520	1,029	271	286	557	780	806	1,586
C.Boteti	957	1,002	1,959	616	605	1,221	1,573	1,607	3,180
C.Mahalapye	148	162	310	466	565	1,031	614	727	1,341
C.Serowe	114	118	232	497	518	1,015	611	636	1,247
C.Tutume	535	545	1,080	357	334	691	892	879	1,771
Charleshill	52	68	120	63	64	127	115	132	247
Chobe	273	260	533	43	49	92	316	309	625
Deborah Retief	834	870	1,704	51	73	124	885	943	1,828
Francistown	534	503	1,037	382	394	776	916	897	1,813
G-West Clinic	150	169	319	1	-	1	151	169	320
Gaborone	7	9	16	247	279	526	254	288	542
Ghanzi	46	45	91	285	351	636	331	396	727
Ghanzi P H	585	604	1,189	12	13	25	597	617	1,214
Gumare	505	570	1,075	268	317	585	773	887	1,660
Headquarters	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hukunsi	195	167	362	61	90	151	256	257	513
Jwaneng	125	134	259	91	84	175	216	218	434
Jwaneng Hosp	402	431	833	43	48	91	445	479	924
Kgalagadi	409	384	793	78	84	162	487	468	955
Kgatleng	118	126	244	199	224	423	317	350	667
Kweneng	110	93	203	523	539	1,062	633	632	1,265
Lesirane Clinic	621	607	1,228	1	2	3	622	609	1,231
Lethakeng	228	183	411	263	276	539	491	459	950
Letsholathebe Hosp	1,606	1,656	3,262	3	11	14	1,609	1,667	3,276
Lobatse	59	57	116	136	129	265	195	186	381
Mabutsane	80	85	165	51	65	116	131	150	281
Mahalapye Hospital	1,234	1,269	2,503	2	-	2	1,236	1,269	2,505
Mobile	27	45	72	495	493	988	522	538	1,060
Moshupa	317	302	619	145	165	310	462	467	929
Nata	235	245	480	155	181	336	390	426	816
Ngamiland	246	277	523	324	373	697	570	650	1,220
Ngwaketse	835	801	1,636	279	253	532	1,114	1,054	2,168
North-East	262	272	534	178	155	333	440	427	867
Nyangabgwe Hospital	2,595	2,668	5,263	7	13	20	2,602	2,681	5,283
Orapa	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Palapye	740	767	1,507	340	341	681	1,080	1,108	2,188
Princess Marina Hosp	2,926	3,130	6,056	69	62	131	2,995	3,192	6,187
Ramotswa	34	17	51	43	47	90	77	64	141
Scottish Livingstone	1,681	1,808	3,489	7	10	17	1,688	1,818	3,506
Sefhare	284	295	579	159	141	300	443	436	879
Sekgoma Hospital	1,224	1,303	2,527	8	18	26	1,232	1,321	2,553
Selebi-Phikwe	467	453	920	371	394	765	838	847	1,685
Shakawe	163	182	345	268	263	531	431	445	876
Sowa	34	35	69	18	25	43	52	60	112
Spg Hospital	538	560	1,098	3	7	10	541	567	1,108
Tlokweng	204	205	409	43	34	77	247	239	486
Tonota	152	113	265	131	149	280	283	262	545
Total	26,650	27,373	54,023	8,673	9,154	17,827	35,323	36,527	71,850

Table B2: Live births by district of birth and place of usual residence of mother-2018

District of Birth	District of Usual Residence			Other district	Same District
	Other district	Same District	Total		
Gaborone	5,199	3,203	8,402	61.9	38.1
Southern	179	1,599	1,778	10.1	89.9
Barolong	144	562	706	20.4	79.6
Ngwaketse West	10	157	167	6	94
Francistown	4,881	1,292	6,173	79.1	20.9
South East	1,109	1,321	2,430	45.6	54.4
Lobatse	757	360	1,117	67.8	32.2
Kweneng East	1,974	4,257	6,231	31.7	68.3
Kweneng West	32	381	413	7.7	92.3
Selibe Phikwe	1,142	452	1,594	71.6	28.4
Kgatleng	174	1,776	1,950	8.9	91.1
Orapa	601	89	690	87.1	12.9
Central Serowe	458	3,802	4,260	10.8	89.2
Central Mahalapye	302	3,097	3,399	8.9	91.1
Central Bobonong	89	1,367	1,456	6.1	93.9
Central Boteti	263	1,054	1,317	20	80
Central Tutume	106	1,818	1,924	5.5	94.5
Jwaneng	857	211	1,068	80.2	19.8
North East	125	497	622	20.1	79.9
Sowa Town	10	4	14	71.4	28.6
Ngamiland East	938	2,840	3,778	24.8	75.2
Ngamiland West	77	1,373	1,450	5.3	94.7
Chobe	54	478	532	10.2	89.8
Ghanzi	106	1,291	1,397	7.6	92.4
Kgalagadi South	15	779	794	1.9	98.1
Kgalagadi north	31	330	361	8.6	91.4
Total	19,633	34,390	54,023	36.3	63.7

Table B3: Live births by age group, level of education and place of usual residence of mother-2018

	Level of Education					Total
	Higher	None	Post Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
Age group						
Dec-14	-	4	1	26	17	48
15-19	70	86	372	803	4,136	5,467
20-24	1,365	144	2,056	1,692	8,951	14,208
25-29	2,308	200	2,012	1,617	7,060	13,197
30-34	2,079	225	1,477	1,653	5,561	10,995
35-39	1,244	235	815	1,184	3,825	7,303
40-44	274	91	173	522	1,062	2,122
45-49	10	29	8	68	39	154
50+	4	6	-	2	7	19
Not stated	23	23	26	257	181	510
Total	7,377	1,043	6,940	7,824	30,839	54,023
Place of Usual residence						
Gaborone	1,389	14	556	831	1,296	4,086
Francistown	292	12	159	270	659	1,392
Lobatse	96	5	88	46	250	485
Selibe-Phikwe	89	11	89	46	277	512
Orapa	23	1	34	5	45	108
Jwaneng	63	9	41	21	113	247
Sowa	6	2	9	2	10	29
Southern	598	61	550	320	2,028	3,557
Barolong	149	17	191	179	892	1,428
Ngwaketse West	32	13	35	59	250	389
South East	539	25	321	246	961	2,092
Kweneng East	910	104	966	864	3,818	6,662
Kweneng West	69	74	86	246	788	1,263
Kgatleng	291	19	394	259	1,476	2,439
Central Serowe	630	98	740	651	3,093	5,212
Central Mahalapye	407	45	550	444	2,766	4,212
Central Bobonong	270	43	274	276	1,555	2,418
Central Boteti	100	80	202	272	1,143	1,797
Central Tutume	503	110	553	981	3,026	5,173
North East	232	16	213	391	1,069	1,921
Ngamiland East	339	22	372	409	1,923	3,065
Ngamiland West	89	113	145	351	1,189	1,887
Chobe	31	4	56	89	385	565
Ghanzi	94	117	99	295	782	1,387
Kgalagadi South	81	13	145	130	556	925
Kgalagadi North	35	11	44	65	305	460
Other Countries	20	4	28	76	184	312
Total	7,377	1,043	6,940	7,824	30,839	54,023

Table B4: Live births by age and marital status of mother -2018

	Mother's Marital Status				Total
	Divorced	Married	Single	Widowed	
Age Group					
Dec-14	-	-	48	-	48
15-19	3	296	5,167	1	5,467
20-24	5	1,325	12,870	8	14,208
25-29	10	2,154	11,030	3	13,197
30-34	22	2,969	7,997	7	10,995
35-39	31	2,379	4,876	17	7,303
40-44	20	753	1,339	10	2,122
45-49	4	54	96	-	154
50+	-	2	17	-	19
Not stated	-	246	264	-	510
Total	95	10178	43704	46	54023

Table B5: Live births by place of usual residence and age of mother-2018

	Place of Residence		Total
	Other District	Same district	
Age group			
Dec-14	23	25	48
15-19	1,846	3,621	5,467
20-24	4,966	9,242	14,208
25-29	4,777	8,420	13,197
30-34	4,202	6,793	10,995
35-39	2,817	4,486	7,303
40-44	823	1,299	2,122
45-49	47	107	154
50+	6	13	19
Not stated	126	384	510
Total	19,633	34,390	54,023

Table B6: Live births by place of usual residence and age group of mother-2018

	Age group of Mother										Total
	Dec-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	
District of Usual Residence											
Gaborone	3	158	767	983	1,091	718	190	20	3	153	4,086
Francistown	-	91	313	382	339	214	35	1	-	17	1,392
Lobatse	1	40	112	118	109	76	20	2	-	7	485
Selibe-Phikwe	1	46	110	130	121	78	23	2	-	1	512
Orapa	-	-	16	28	36	25	3	-	-	-	108
Jwaneng	-	17	40	68	71	38	9	-	2	2	247
Sowa	-	2	6	5	8	5	2	-	-	1	29
Southern	1	368	988	862	684	474	150	11	-	19	3,557
Barolong	1	176	424	335	233	189	57	1	-	12	1,428
Ngwaketse West	-	47	114	89	67	48	22	1	-	1	389
South East	1	145	457	537	498	334	98	4	-	18	2,092
Kweneng East	10	568	1,669	1,686	1,407	997	268	12	1	44	6,662
Kweneng West	3	212	348	283	199	149	58	2	-	9	1,263
Kgatleng	2	223	653	577	487	357	122	4	2	12	2,439
Central Serowe	2	591	1,402	1,277	1,038	687	184	22	1	8	5,212
Central Mahalapye	3	492	1,180	1,021	760	572	150	14	3	17	4,212
Central Bobonong	4	291	699	576	487	242	92	9	-	18	2,418
Central Botefi	1	220	499	419	368	210	67	5	-	8	1,797
Central Tutume	7	570	1,531	1,320	979	575	158	9	1	23	5,173
North East	2	171	582	490	389	213	57	6	-	11	1,921
Ngamiland East	3	354	804	733	597	411	118	10	1	34	3,065
Ngamiland West	-	237	503	437	333	254	97	10	1	15	1,887
Chobe	-	51	145	148	121	78	22	-	-	-	565
Ghanzi	2	214	393	304	221	143	55	8	4	43	1,387
Kgalagadi South	-	126	263	206	174	108	36	1	-	11	925
Kgalagadi North	1	45	131	115	86	59	19	-	-	4	460
Other Countries	-	12	59	68	92	49	10	-	-	22	312
Total	48	5,467	14,208	13,197	10,995	7,303	2,122	154	19	510	54,023

Table B7: Live births by district of birth and place of birth-2018

District of Birth	Place of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
Gaborone	8,381	21	8,402
Southern	1,778	-	1,778
Barolong	701	5	706
Ngwaketse West	166	1	167
Francistown	6,165	8	6,173
South East	2,382	48	2,430
Lobatse	1,117	-	1,117
Kweneng East	6,221	10	6,231
Kweneng West	413	-	413
Selibe Phikwe	1,586	8	1,594
Kgatleng	1,950	-	1,950
Orapa	690	-	690
Central Serowe	4,256	4	4,260
Central Mahalapye	3,398	1	3,399
Central Bobonong	1,455	1	1,456
Central Boteti	1,317	-	1,317
Central Tutume	1,924	-	1,924
Jwaneng	1,066	2	1,068
North East	621	1	622
Sowa Town	14	-	14
Ngamiland East	3,777	1	3,778
Ngamiland West	1,450	-	1,450
Chobe	531	1	532
Ghanzi	1,392	5	1,397
Kgalagadi South	794	-	794
Kgalagadi north	361	-	361
Total	53,906	117	54,023

Table B8: Live births by birth weight and place birth-2018

Birth weight (grams)	Place of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
<500	1,033	2	1,035
500-999	305	-	305
1000-1499	599	1	600
1500-1999	1,179	1	1,180
2000-2499	3,942	7	3,949
2500-2999	15,217	40	15,257
3000-3499	21,139	43	21,182
3500-3999	8,782	14	8,796
4000-4499	1,437	7	1,444
4500-4999	171	2	173
5000+	30	-	30
Not Stated	72	-	72
Total	53,906	117	54,023

Table B9: Live births by birth weight and gestational period-2018

	Gestational Age (Weeks)								Total
	<20	22-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-41	42+	Not Stated	
Birth weight (grams)									
<500	580	6	18	31	22	350	27	1	1,035
500-999	17	211	59	11	1	4	-	2	305
1000-1499	48	92	317	119	13	8	1	2	600
1500-1999	74	18	208	580	91	196	5	8	1,180
2000-2499	215	8	89	960	526	2,059	65	27	3,949
2500-2999	726	17	81	876	1,082	11,880	517	78	15,257
3000-3499	904	9	52	497	670	17,836	1,119	95	21,182
3500-3999	363	1	16	100	137	7,499	654	26	8,796
4000-4499	46	-	-	10	18	1,205	159	6	1,444
4500-4999	5	-	-	1	-	147	19	1	173
5000+	4	1	-	-	-	20	5	-	30
Not Stated	-	-	1	1	-	43	3	24	72
Total	2,982	363	841	3,186	2,560	41,247	2,574	270	54,023

Table B10: Live births by birth weight and age of mother-2018

	Age group of Mother										Total
	Dec-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Not stated	
Birth Weight (grams)											
<500	2	118	253	258	195	141	48	5	1	14	1,035
500-999	-	35	85	56	68	46	8	3	-	4	305
1000-1499	1	58	142	142	117	101	26	3	1	9	600
1500-1999	-	138	288	235	255	178	63	8	2	13	1,180
2000-2499	6	503	960	819	785	610	206	17	2	41	3,949
2500-2999	16	1,845	4,160	3,482	2,929	2,022	598	47	6	152	15,257
3000-3499	17	2,053	5,829	5,379	4,189	2,710	762	51	6	186	21,182
3500-3999	6	644	2,160	2,352	2,013	1,196	332	17	1	75	8,796
4000-4499	-	66	293	401	361	241	67	2	-	13	1,444
4500-4999	-	-	18	50	53	40	9	1	-	2	173
5000+	-	1	4	8	10	7	-	-	-	-	30
Not Stated	-	6	16	15	20	11	3	-	-	1	72
Total	48	5,467	14,208	13,197	10,995	7,303	2,122	154	19	510	54,023

Table B11: Live births by birth weight and level of education - 2018

	Level of Education					Total
	Higher	None	Post Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
Birth Weight (grams)						
<500	102	92	115	257	469	1,035
500-999	43	3	35	60	164	305
1000-1499	83	6	82	115	314	600
1500-1999	139	29	121	229	662	1,180
2000-2499	420	112	421	719	2,277	3,949
2500-2999	1,875	339	1,819	2,226	8,998	15,257
3000-3499	2,931	344	2,811	2,870	12,226	21,182
3500-3999	1,450	96	1,256	1,112	4,882	8,796
4000-4499	280	18	239	188	719	1,444
4500-4999	38	-	24	32	79	173
5000+	7	-	4	4	15	30
Not Stated	9	4	13	12	34	72
Total	7,377	1,043	6,940	7,824	30,839	54,023

Table M1: A Summary of Marriages-2009-2018

Year of marriage	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2107	2018
Total marriages	4,521	4,416	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489
Quarterly Totals										
Jan-March	503	437	481	515	563	491	603	608	1042	652
Apr-June	875	837	740	878	846	1,004	1,292	1186	1229	1094
July-Sept	1,280	1,345	1,362	1,568	1,654	1,810	2,216	1560	1,919	1,568
Oct-Dec	1,863	1,797	2,018	2,253	2,270	2,286	2,566	2697	2,013	2,175
Total	4,521	4,416	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6051	6203	5489
Previous Marital Status										
Males										
Bachelor	4,124	4,022	4,133	4,739	4,858	5,068	6,008	5496	5,802	4,958
Divorced	289	298	352	354	347	401	482	395	299	428
Widowed	108	96	116	121	128	122	187	160	102	103
Total	4,521	4,416	40,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6051	6,203	5,489
Females										
Spinster	4,367	4,245	4,424	5,019	5,157	5,384	6,421	5822	6,053	5,260
Divorced	101	124	124	142	128	165	186	173	114	183
Widowed	53	47	53	53	48	42	70	56	36	46
Total	4,521	4,416	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6051	6,203	5,489
First marriage for both	4,034	3,924	4,040	4,634	4,774	4,947	5,868	5363	5,679	4,836
First marriage for one	423	419	477	490	466	558	693	592	497	546
Remarriage for both	64	73	84	90	93	86	116	96	27	107
Total	4,521	4,416	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6051	6,203	5,489
Type of marriage										
After Banns	4,453	4,401	4,440	5,093	5,278	5,479	6,546	5969	6,190	5,454
Special License	68	12	161	121	55	112	131	82	13	35
Total	4,521	4,416	4,601	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6051	6,203	5,489

Table M2: Age in combination at time of marriage -2018

	Bride's age group										Total	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65+
Groom's age group												
20-24	3	31	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
25-29	2	141	301	65	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	523
30-34	4	103	468	449	79	8	2	1	1	-	-	1,115
35-39	1	40	310	510	351	55	7	2	1	-	-	1,277
40-44	-	11	87	253	353	167	33	3	-	-	-	907
45-49	-	3	39	85	177	175	77	15	2	-	-	573
50-54	1	1	10	46	70	119	96	51	8	-	-	402
55-59	-	-	4	12	25	49	61	64	26	2	1	244
60-64	-	-	3	2	14	20	31	42	33	16	3	164
65+	-	-	1	2	1	8	30	32	53	58	53	238
Total	11	330	1,234	1,424	1,081	604	338	210	124	76	57	5,489

Table M3: Marriages by Age at time of marriage and previous marital status -2018

Age-group	Grooms previous marital status				Brides previous marital status			
	Bachelor	Divorcee	Widower	Total	Spinster	Divorcee	Widow	Total
15-19	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11
20-24	46	-	-	46	330	-	-	330
25-29	521	2	-	523	1,229	5	-	1,234
30-34	1,098	15	2	1,115	1,394	27	3	1,424
35-39	1,233	39	5	1,277	1,024	49	8	1,081
40-44	818	77	12	907	539	48	17	604
45-49	470	91	12	573	298	33	7	338
50-54	310	77	15	402	192	12	6	210
55-59	169	58	17	244	117	5	2	124
60-64	113	39	12	164	70	3	3	76
65+	180	30	28	238	56	1	-	57
Total	4,958	428	103	5,489	5,260	183	46	5,489

Table M4: Marriages by age of bride and district of residence at time of marriage-2018

Brides place of usual residence	Bride's Age at Marriage											Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Gaborone	-	82	281	275	159	84	42	18	9	3	2	955
Francistown	3	17	92	93	64	32	17	4	3	1	-	326
Lobatse	-	8	12	30	19	12	4	-	-	-	1	86
Selibe Phikwe	-	8	28	32	20	14	10	2	1	1	-	116
Orapa	-	-	6	11	8	3	2	1	1	-	-	32
Jwaneng	-	3	18	21	14	9	6	1	-	-	-	72
Sowa	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	7
Southern	-	16	54	62	69	44	25	20	14	15	9	328
Barolong	-	4	17	18	22	13	12	11	8	4	8	117
Ngwaketse W	-	-	6	7	6	4	6	5	9	2	-	45
South East	2	20	94	77	53	24	12	7	1	2	1	293
Kweneng East	2	72	196	208	168	100	52	35	15	11	4	863
Kweneng West	-	3	18	22	22	15	7	13	3	2	4	109
Kgatleng	1	10	64	84	47	32	25	8	4	1	1	277
Serowe/Palapye	-	18	71	85	88	52	28	18	12	16	10	398
C. Mahalapye	-	6	51	56	62	33	12	14	13	5	3	255
C. Bobonong	-	4	29	35	25	12	8	5	10	1	5	134
C. Boteti	-	9	21	39	34	10	7	2	-	1	-	123
C. Tutume	-	15	36	63	56	29	15	13	6	3	4	240
North East	-	9	27	41	27	18	11	9	5	-	1	148
Ngamiland East	2	11	34	81	47	24	20	6	5	4	-	234
Ngamiland W	-	3	18	12	14	6	2	4	-	1	-	60
Chobe	-	2	21	24	17	7	1	-	1	-	-	73
Gantsi	1	4	10	15	13	6	4	2	-	1	1	57
Kgalagadi South	-	3	9	10	12	6	7	7	3	-	3	60
Kgalagadi North	-	-	10	12	8	3	-	2	-	-	-	35
Other Country	-	2	10	10	6	12	3	1	-	2	-	46
Total	11	330	1,234	1,424	1,081	604	338	210	124	76	57	5,489

Table M5: Marriages by age of groom and district of residence at time of marriage-2018

	Groom's Age at Marriage										Total
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Grooms usual place of residence											
Gaborone	6	138	265	212	148	77	49	29	12	10	946
Francistown	6	38	75	89	50	22	21	8	2	5	316
Lobatse	2	8	14	27	17	9	8	2	2	-	89
Selibe Phikwe	-	10	28	23	17	14	8	5	1	2	108
Orapa	-	2	15	15	11	3	1	2	-	-	49
Jwaneng	-	10	33	43	24	10	5	-	2	1	128
Sowa	-	1	3	3	4	1	-	1	-	-	13
Southern	2	13	48	61	43	40	34	16	16	38	311
Barolong	-	6	9	19	14	11	8	11	6	22	106
Ngwaketse W	-	-	4	6	1	3	8	6	3	8	39
South East	3	43	70	62	38	20	16	7	3	4	266
Kweneng East	11	96	185	153	126	108	63	42	24	20	828
Kweneng West	-	1	10	21	17	11	9	7	11	9	96
Kgatleng	5	13	38	69	46	30	18	10	4	6	239
Serowe/Palapye	-	33	67	73	65	44	37	18	16	37	390
C. Mahalapye	2	7	26	52	49	35	17	23	14	17	242
C. Bobonong	1	4	23	32	24	11	12	5	7	13	132
C. Boteti	1	14	32	53	22	14	10	1	2	3	152
C. Tutume	2	12	34	58	44	31	17	12	10	15	235
North East	2	7	26	28	21	22	10	7	9	10	142
Ngamiland East	2	23	26	63	43	20	22	8	10	11	228
Ngamiland West	-	8	11	13	12	5	4	2	5	1	61
Chobe	-	8	13	31	18	6	3	2	-	1	82
Gantsi	-	6	8	10	15	4	5	5	1	-	54
Kgalagadi South	1	2	9	11	8	10	7	6	2	4	60
Kgalagadi North	-	4	7	18	6	3	2	3	1	1	45
Other Country	-	16	36	32	24	9	8	6	1	-	132
Total	46	523	1,115	1,277	907	573	402	244	164	238	5,489

Table M6: Previous marital status of person marrying-2010-2018

		Bride's Marital Status							
		Total	Percent	Spinster	Percent	Divorced	Percent	Widowed	Percent
		Previous Marital Status							
2010	Bachelor	4,022	91.1	3,924	92.4	67	54.0	31	66.0
	Divorced	298	6.7	241	5.7	45	36.3	12	25.5
	Widowed	96	2.2	80	1.9	12	9.7	4	8.5
	Total	4,416	100	4,245	100	124	100	47	100
2011	Bachelor	4,133	89.8	4,040	91.3	67	54.0	26	49.1
	Divorced	352	7.7	289	6.5	48	38.7	15	28.3
	Widowed	116	2.5	95	2.1	9	7.3	12	22.6
	Total	4,601	100	4,424	100	124	100	53	100
2012	Bachelor	4,739	90.9	4,634	92.3	71	50.0	34	64.2
	Divorced	354	6.8	282	5.6	60	42.3	12	22.6
	Widowed	121	2.3	103	2.1	11	7.7	7	13.2
	Total	5,214	100	5,019	100	142	100	53	100
2013	Bachelor	4,858	91.1	4,775	89.5	51	39.8	32	66.7
	Divorced	347	6.5	276	5.4	61	47.7	10	20.8
	Widowed	128	2.4	106	2.1	16	12.5	6	12.5
	Total	5,333	100	5,157	100	128	100	48	100
2014	Bachelor	5,068	90.6	4,947	91.9	94	57.0	27	64.3
	Divorced	401	7.2	331	6.1	62	37.6	8	19.0
	Widowed	122	2.2	106	2.0	9	5.5	7	16.7
	Total	5,591	100	5,384	100	165	100	42	100
2015	Bachelor	6,008	90.0	5,868	91.4	101	54.3	39	55.7
	Divorced	482	7.2	398	6.2	65	34.9	19	27.1
	Widowed	187	2.8	155	2.4	20	10.8	12	17.1
	Total	6,677	100	6,421	100	186	100	70	100
2016	Bachelor	5,496	90.8	5,363	92.1	97	56.1	36	64.3
	Divorced	395	6.5	322	5.5	62	35.8	11	19.6
	Widowed	160	2.6	137	2.4	14	8.1	9	16.1
	Total	6,051	100	5,822	100	173	100	56	100
2017	Bachelor	5,802	93.5	5,679	93.8	90	78.9	33	91.7
	Divorced	299	4.8	279	4.6	18	15.8	2	5.6
	Widowed	102	1.6	95	1.6	6	5.3	1	2.8
	Total	6,203	100.0	6,053	100	114	100	36	100
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
	Total	5,489	100	5,260	100	183	100	46	100

Table D1: Deaths occurrences by time of occurrence and district of death-2018

District of Death	CURRENT			NON-CURRENT			TOTAL		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Gaborone	907	974	1,881	35	38	73	942	1,012	1,954
Southern	304	370	674	82	85	167	386	455	841
Barolong	152	186	338	36	42	78	188	228	416
Ngwaketse W	27	30	57	21	17	38	48	47	95
Francistown	684	731	1,415	70	91	161	754	822	1,576
South East	164	223	387	10	4	14	174	227	401
Lobatse	94	129	223	4	7	11	98	136	234
Kweneng East	671	747	1,418	94	96	190	765	843	1,608
Kweneng West	77	94	171	60	42	102	137	136	273
Selibe Phikwe	73	81	154	19	19	38	92	100	192
Kgatleng	276	291	567	29	32	61	305	323	628
Orapa	17	17	34	6	3	9	23	20	43
C. Serowe	537	600	1,137	182	147	329	719	747	1,466
C. Mahalapye	383	428	811	159	195	354	542	623	1,165
C. Bobonong	171	172	343	181	157	338	352	329	681
C. Botefi	127	174	301	289	240	529	416	414	830
C. Tutume	335	306	641	208	194	402	543	500	1,043
Jwaneng	52	53	105	4	3	7	56	56	112
North East	122	135	257	73	78	151	195	213	408
Sowa	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Ngami East	315	314	629	138	158	296	453	472	925
Ngami West	214	221	435	559	594	1,153	773	815	1,588
Chobe	49	62	111	31	26	57	80	88	168
Ghanzi	138	175	313	43	29	72	181	204	385
Kgalagadi S	69	72	141	64	57	121	133	129	262
Kgalagadi N	26	38	64	14	8	22	40	46	86
Total	5,985	6,624	12,609	2,411	2,362	4,773	8,396	8,986	17,382

Table D2: Deaths occurrences by time of occurrence and district of usual residence-2018

	Current			Non-current			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
District of usual Residence									
Gaborone	314	375	689	14	16	30	328	391	719
Francistown	181	180	361	11	14	25	192	194	386
Lobatse	64	82	146	3	3	6	67	85	152
Selibe Phikwe	63	68	131	7	11	18	70	79	149
Orapa	6	6	12	-	1	1	6	7	13
Jwaneng	28	28	56	-	2	2	28	30	58
Sowa Town	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Ngwaketse	445	496	941	95	96	191	540	592	1,132
Barolong	202	250	452	37	49	86	239	299	538
Ngwaketse West	41	52	93	26	19	45	67	71	138
South East	204	278	482	8	4	12	212	282	494
Kweneng East	742	830	1,572	89	90	179	831	920	1,751
Kweneng West	130	150	280	60	38	98	190	188	378
Kgatleng	339	336	675	31	28	59	370	364	734
Central Serowe	625	725	1,350	216	179	395	841	904	1,745
Central Mahalapye	425	481	906	162	201	363	587	682	1,269
Central Bobonong	261	234	495	187	164	351	448	398	846
Central Boteti	172	208	380	274	236	510	446	444	890
Central Tutume	566	553	1,119	246	234	480	812	787	1,599
North East	243	245	488	97	111	208	340	356	696
Ngamiland East	292	308	600	118	129	247	410	437	847
Ngamiland West	212	216	428	521	560	1,081	733	776	1,509
Chobe	55	63	118	29	28	57	84	91	175
Ghanzi	143	178	321	42	25	67	185	203	388
Kgalagadi South	91	98	189	67	67	134	158	165	323
Kgalagadi North	54	73	127	30	18	48	84	91	175
Other Countries	15	31	46	1	1	2	16	32	48
Not Stated	72	78	150	40	38	78	112	116	228
Total	5,985	6,624	12,609	2,411	2,362	4,773	8,396	8,986	17,382

Table D3: Deaths by District of Usual Residence, time of registration and sex of the deceased-2018

District of usual residence	<1 month		1-12 months		More than 1 year		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Gaborone	315	375	4	5	9	11	719
Francistown	179	182	2	1	11	11	386
Lobatse	64	82	-	-	3	3	152
Selibe Phikwe	63	70	-	-	7	9	149
Orapa	6	7	-	-	-	-	13
Jwaneng	28	27	-	1	-	2	58
Sowa Town		2		-		-	2
Ngwaketse	445	496	4	3	91	93	1,132
Barolong	203	251	1	1	35	47	538
Ngwaketse West	39	53	3	1	25	17	138
South East	204	277	-	1	8	4	494
Kweneng East	744	833	3	7	84	80	1,751
Kweneng West	131	149	2	3	57	36	378
Kgatleng	342	338	1	1	27	25	734
Central Serowe	628	732	5	6	208	166	1,745
Central Mahalapye	428	486	4	6	155	190	1,269
Central Bobonong	265	238	-	5	183	155	846
Central Boteti	171	214	-	1	275	229	890
Central Tutume	566	557	4	7	242	223	1,599
North East	244	246	-	1	96	109	696
Ngamiland East	293	308	1	3	116	126	847
Ngamiland West	213	214	4	6	516	556	1,509
Chobe	55	63	-	-	29	28	175
Ghanzi	145	175	3	4	37	24	388
Kgalagadi South	92	101	-	-	66	64	323
Kgalagadi North	54	75	-	-	30	16	175
Other Countries	15	31	-	-	1	1	48
Not Stated	71	76	1	4	40	36	228
Total	6,003	6,658	42	67	2,351	2,261	17,382

Table D4: Deaths by time of registration and registration centre-2018

Registration Center	Time of registration			Total
	<1 Month	1-12 Months	More than 1 year	
Athlone Hospital	262	-	2	264
Bamalete Lutheran Ho	256	2	-	258
Barolong	253	2	51	306
Bokamoso Hospital	147	-	-	147
Borakanelo	147	1	26	174
Broadhurst	263	1	32	296
Central-Bobonong	185	2	77	264
Central-Boteti	322	4	102	428
Central-Mahalapye	124	3	128	255
Central-Serowe	65	1	175	241
Central-Tutume	307	2	204	513
Charleshill	18	7	35	60
Chobe	69	-	55	124
Deborah Retief	311	2	1	314
Francistown	356	3	153	512
G-West Clinic	2	-	-	2
Gaborone	217	3	30	250
Ghanzi	145	3	28	176
Ghanzi Primary Hosp	141	1	-	142
Gumare	219	6	331	556
Headquarters	3	-	-	3
Hukuntsi	109	1	59	169
Jwaneng	66	2	29	97
Jwaneng Hosp	96	-	4	100
Kgalagadi	142	-	122	264
Kgatleng	211	-	49	260
Kweneng	150	3	58	211
Lesirane Clinic	7	-	-	7
Lethakeng	120	1	41	162
Letsholathebe Hosp	623	1	1	625
Lobatse	11	-	18	29
Mabutsane	36	4	36	76
Mahalapye Hospital	499	3	3	505
Mobile	6	6	1,420	1,432
Moshupa	283	1	95	379
Nata	85	2	111	198
Ngamiland	39	2	282	323
Ngwaketse	479	1	75	555
North-East	141	-	156	297
Nyangabgwe Hospital	1,394	9	11	1,414
Palapye	445	4	81	530
Princess Marina Hosp	1,962	10	3	1,975
Ramotswa	35	-	11	46
Scottish Livingstone	616	5	-	621
Sefhare	125	-	81	206
Sekgoma Hospital	572	3	7	582
Selebi-Phikwe	266	4	336	606
Shakawe	123	2	64	189
Sowa	2	1	3	6
Spg Hospital	54	-	-	54
Tlokweng	42	-	4	46
Tonota	110	1	22	133
Total	12,661	109	4,612	17,382

Table D5: Registered current deaths by age and sex - 2018

	Current deaths		
	Female	Male	Total
Neonatal (<7 days)	182	206	388
Late Neonatal (7-28 days)	73	79	152
Post Neonatal (29-365 days)	176	175	351
<1	431	460	891
1-4	111	139	250
5-9	41	46	87
10-14	44	53	97
15-19	72	69	141
20--24	129	186	315
25-29	185	270	455
30-34	278	329	607
35-39	305	405	710
40-44	353	446	799
45-49	324	409	733
50-54	308	368	676
55-59	282	445	727
60-64	359	498	857
65-69	304	475	779
70-74	336	431	767
75-79	407	428	835
80-84	380	323	703
85+	1,316	796	2,112
Not stated	20	48	68
Total	5,985	6,624	12,609

Table D6: Deaths by district of usual residence and district of death - 2018

	District of Death		Total
	Same District	Other District	
Usual Residence			
Gaborone	565	124	689
Francistown	322	39	361
Lobatse	106	40	146
Selibe Phikwe	76	55	131
Orapa	5	7	12
Jwaneng	27	29	56
Sowa	-	2	2
Ngwaketse/Southern	617	324	941
Barolong	302	150	452
Ngwaketse West	45	48	93
South East	308	174	482
Kweneng East	1,110	462	1,572
Kweneng West	158	122	280
Kgatleng	500	175	675
Central Serowe/Palapye	1,038	312	1,350
Central Mahalapye	723	183	906
Central Bobonong	310	185	495
Central Botefi	253	127	380
Central Tutume	592	527	1,119
North East	231	257	488
Ngamiland East	516	84	600
Ngamiland West	357	71	428
Chobe	91	27	118
Ghanzi	281	40	321
Kgalagadi South	124	65	189
Kgalagadi North	48	79	127
Other Countries	-	46	46
Not Stated	-	150	150
Total	8,705	3,904	12,609

Table D7: Age Specific Death Rates - 2018

	2018 Population	Deaths	ASDR
Age group			
<1	45,513	891	19.6
1-4	183,971	250	1.4
5-9	246,781	87	0.4
10-14	221,118	97	0.4
15-19	208,906	141	0.7
20--24	209,597	315	1.5
25-29	202,763	455	2.2
30-34	206,290	607	2.9
35-39	176,067	710	4.0
40-44	146,750	799	5.4
45-49	119,611	733	6.1
50-54	85,315	676	7.9
55-59	69,857	727	10.4
60-64	56,261	857	15.2
65-69	40,262	779	19.3
70-74	26,986	767	28.4
75-79	19,969	835	41.8
80+	22,639	2,883	127.3
Total	2,288,656	12,609	5.5

Table D8 : Registered current deaths by month of death, time of registration and sex -2018

	Time Lapsed								Total
	<1 month		1-12 months		More than a year		Total		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Month of death									
January	506	512	5	4	1	-	512	516	1,028
February	385	466	6	7	-	-	391	473	864
March	462	539	3	4	-	-	465	543	1,008
April	484	499	1	10	-	-	485	509	994
May	537	566	4	6	-	-	541	572	1,113
June	526	592	6	3	-	-	532	595	1,127
July	577	663	-	3	-	-	577	666	1,243
August	484	520	1	5	-	-	485	525	1,010
September	514	505	1	2	-	-	515	507	1,022
October	444	540	-	1	-	-	444	541	985
November	488	569	3	-	-	-	491	569	1,060
December	542	608	5	-	-	-	547	608	1,155
Total	5,949	6,579	35	45	1	-	5,985	6,624	12,609

Table D9: registered deaths by place of death, sex, age and marital status - 2018

	Place of Death				Total
	Health Facility	Percent	Home	Percent	
Sex					
Female	3,070	51.3	2,915	48.7	5,985
Male	3,505	52.9	3,119	47.1	6,624
Total	6,575	52.1	6,034	47.9	12,609
Age group					
<1	633	71.0	258	29.0	891
0-4	118	47.2	132	52.8	250
5-9	26	29.9	61	70.1	87
10-14	37	38.1	60	61.9	97
15-19	77	54.6	64	45.4	141
20-24	126	40.0	189	60.0	315
25-29	206	45.3	249	54.7	455
30-34	318	52.4	289	47.6	607
35-39	402	56.6	308	43.4	710
40-44	500	62.6	299	37.4	799
45-49	432	58.9	301	41.1	733
50-54	416	61.5	260	38.5	676
55-59	415	57.1	312	42.9	727
60-64	492	57.4	365	42.6	857
65-69	436	56.0	343	44.0	779
70-74	437	57.0	330	43.0	767
75-79	412	49.3	423	50.7	835
80-84	313	44.5	390	55.5	703
85-118	738	34.9	1,374	65.1	2,112
Not Stated	41	60.3	27	39.7	68
Total	6,575	52.1	6,034	47.9	12,609
Marital Status					
Divorced	105	49.8	106	50.2	211
Married	2,045	54.5	1,704	45.5	3,749
Single	3,693	53.1	3,260	46.9	6,953
Widowed	732	43.2	964	56.8	1,696
Total	6,575	52.1	6,034	47.9	12,609

Table D10: Infant deaths by month of occurrence and age of child -2018

	Age of child			Total	Percent
	<7days	7-28 days	29-365 days		
Month of death					
January	41	11	26	78	8.8
February	33	12	23	68	7.6
March	31	12	22	65	7.3
April	24	10	31	65	7.3
May	40	8	28	76	8.5
June	20	11	34	65	7.3
July	33	13	36	82	9.2
August	35	14	32	81	9.1
September	33	13	43	89	10.0
October	38	16	22	76	8.5
November	36	17	26	79	8.9
December	24	15	28	67	7.5
					0.0
Total	388	152	351	891	100.0
Percent	43.5	17.1	39.4	100.0	

Table D 11: Infant deaths by district of usual residence - 2018

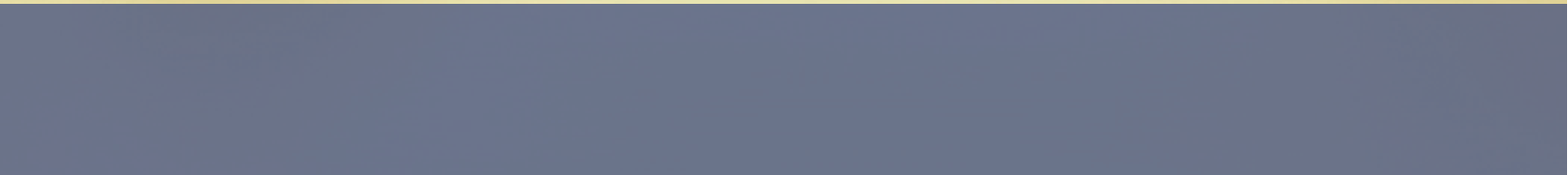
	1-28days	1- 11 months	Total	Percent
Gaborone	57	23	80	9.0
Francistown	28	19	47	5.3
Lobatse	8	10	18	2.0
Selibe Phikwe	8	1	9	1.0
Orapa	1	0	1	0.1
Jwaneng	5	1	6	0.7
Ngwaketse	18	20	38	4.3
Barolong	10	6	16	1.8
Ngwaketse West	2	0	2	0.2
South East	17	12	29	3.3
Kweneng East	58	40	98	11.0
Kweneng West	7	4	11	1.2
Kgatleng	24	13	37	4.2
Central Serowe	46	40	86	9.7
Central Mahalapye	23	21	44	4.9
Central Bobonong	19	15	34	3.8
Central Boteti	21	23	44	4.9
Central Tutume	66	28	94	10.5
North East	18	16	34	3.8
Ngamiland East	18	16	34	3.8
Ngamiland West	6	12	18	2.0
Chobe	2	4	6	0.7
Ghanzi	9	13	22	2.5
Kgalagadi South	12	6	18	2.0
Kgalagadi North	5	0	5	0.6
Other Countries	4	0	4	0.4
Not Stated	48	8	56	6.3
Total	540	351	891	100.0



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