



VITAL STATISTICS REPORT 2021

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STATISTICS BOTSWANA

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT 2021

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PREFACE

The 2021 Annual Vital Statistics Report is the 11th eleventh in a series of Annual Vital Statistics reports being produced since 2012. This report serves as a valuable resource for understanding key population indicators and the state of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in Botswana.

Inside, you'll find:

- An overview of the CRVS system: Exploration of its history, legal framework, organizational structure, and how vital events are registered and data flows.
- Data quality and definitions: Understand the comprehensiveness and accuracy of the information presented.
- Detailed analysis of births, marriages, and deaths: Insights into key trends and statistics for each vital event.
- Comprehensive coverage: The report analyzes all occurrences within the country, regardless of citizenship.
- Data source: All tables and figures are based on official registrations by the Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) in 2021.

This publication is a collaborative effort between the Statistics Botswana and the Department of Civil Registration and National Registration within the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs (MLHA). This partnership has driven continuous improvements in both the quality of vital events data and the report itself.



Dr. Burton Mguni
Statistician General
March 2024

Acknowledgements

Statistics Botswana would like to acknowledge the contribution of the Ministry of Health (MOH) 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, UNFPA, 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 percent registration. The crude marriage rates have remained stable over the years.

BIRTHS

Botswana attained the 100 percent births registration in 2018 and maintained it to date, partially meeting the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.9 that requires countries to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration by 2030.

There were 51,823 births registered in 2021 of which 50,962 were live births. The live births decreased by 13.1 percent from 58,646 recorded in 2020.

A total of 58,073 births (live and stillbirths) were registered in 2021, out of which about 13 percent were occurrences from the previous years. From the total registered, 51,823 were current occurrences of which 861 were stillbirths. The sex ratio at birth indicates that there were 102 male births per a 100 female births. Only 18 percent of births were to married mothers.

The mean age of the mother at birth stood at about 28 years and 99.8 percent of all registered births occurred in health facilities. Births to teen mothers accounted for 9.7% of all births. About 3 percent of all births were to mothers under the age of 18.

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages increased from 6,518 in 2020 to 7,631 in 2021, an increase of 17.1 percent, the highest ever experienced. About 0.4 percent of the brides required consent from parents or guardians as they were aged below 21 years. The median age at first marriage was 40 for males and the comparable figure for females was around 35 years. In about a quarter (22.5 percent) of unions, males were 10 or more years older than their female counterparts. About 90 percent of marriages were between partners who were both marrying for the first time.

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered increased from 12,219 in 2020 to 17,590 in 2021, a 43.4 percent increase. The sex ratio at death remained stable at 104 in 2021. The crude death rate increased from 5.2 in 2020 to 7.3 in 2021. Of all the infant deaths that occurred in 2021, Gaborone and Francistown recorded the highest Infant deaths accounting for 25 percent and 21 percent respectively. About 25 percent of all infants deaths that occurred in 2021 were to usual residents of Kweneng east (14.2 percent) and Central Tutume (10.5), being the two highest among all districts.

CONCLUSION

While the completeness of births and deaths has improved over time, with both the events having reached 100 percent, there are still concerns about the quality of data. The notification forms that are completed by health personnel after occurrence of an event often do not receive the due diligence that they deserve resulting in a lot of anomalies and missing data for some variables. More errors are introduced during data entry in the process of production of certificates. The data with all these errors and omissions are then passed on to Statistics Botswana for the production of the Statistical report. This has a bearing on the timeliness and quality of the report as more time is spent editing the data resulting in delayed release of the report.

There is need for all the players in CRVS (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, Administration of Justice (Divorce data) and Statistics Botswana) to occasionally come together to come up with ways to improve the quality of Vital Statistics and have emphasis made on the importance of quality data for use in, policy formulation, planning and programme monitoring.

Acronyms

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CNR	Civil and National Registration
MLHA	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
BDRS	Births and Deaths Registration System
MOH	Ministry of Health
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
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
NMR	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

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

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

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

Birth, death and marriage registration data are a source of fertility, mortality and nuptial indicators. The data is used to produce indicators such as crude birth rate, total fertility rate, mean age at birth, nuptial births, marriage rate, mean age at marriage and infant mortality, under five mortality and Crude death rates etc.

1.1 Source of data for the report

The main sources of Vital statistics are the civil registration system, Population and housing census and household sample surveys. Among the three, civil registration system is the ideal source from which to derive accurate, complete, timely and continuous information on vital events. The Crime and Vital Statistics Unit of Statistics Botswana obtains data electronically on births, deaths and marriages from the Department of CNR of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The data is then processed to produce the vital statistics report.

1.2 Coverage of the Report

Births and deaths analyzed in this report are vital events that occurred and were registered in 2021, those that occurred in 2021 and registered in the subsequent year, within the given grace period, and those that occurred in the earlier years but registered in 2021 (delayed registrations). It includes births, deaths and marriages occurring to citizens and non-citizens within the borders of the country. On the other hand, marriages analyzed in this report are those solemnized in Botswana for the reference year by either a District Commissioner or a 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. Botswana has a well-functioning civil registration system that produces vital statistics data that are continuous, permanent, compulsory, and universal. The existing CRVS legal frameworks are critical to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). This has a direct bearing on the production of sound and timely statistics for policy development, program monitoring and evaluation. Therefore, reliable vital statistics on the numbers, distribution of births, deaths, and 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, significant progress has been made in raising the levels and comprehensiveness of CRVS including the establishment of a National Identification System (NIS) for citizens' identification. The NIS is linked to the Births and Deaths Registration System as the primary source of data for the issuance of unique identifier.

MANDATE OF THE MINISTRY RESPONSIBLE FOR CRVS

The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs - Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) is the custodian of all the civil registrations that occur 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 Health Workers then submit notifications to Civil Registrars in Civil Registration Offices that then validates the notification, register and issue Birth and Death Certificates as legal documents. The Department has these core functions:

- Registration of births, deaths, marriages
- Authorization of Change of Surname,
- Preservation, security, and custody of civil records,
- Registration and issuance of Birth, Death and Marriage Certificates
- Compilation of civil registration data
- Re-registration of people that have received legitimization and recognition
- Registration of societies,
- Registration and issuance of National Identity Documents.

2.1 Legislation on CRVS

There are several legislations pertaining to registration of vital events. However, many of them need to be reviewed for harmonization and compliance to international standards. There are some legal gaps on various legislative frameworks that need to be closed and aligned to new technological trends and emerging societal and administrative issues. The following are the main Acts and instruments governing registration and the management of vital events.

- Births and Deaths Registration Act (2001)
- Inquests Act (2001)
- Marriage Act (2001)
- Matrimonial Causes Act (2008)
- National Registration Act (2017)
- Children's Act (2009)
- Change of Surname Act (2021)
- Statistics Act (2009)

The Births and Deaths Registration Act Cap 30:01 enacted in 1968, and amended in 1998 and in 2004 is currently under review at Bill stage. It 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 who has to register such event. 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 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 was reviewed in 2009 and it is yet to be reviewed while Change of Name Act has been re-enacted, repealed and substituted with the Change of Surname Act of 2021. They are complementary legal instruments governing the registration of vital events and National identity. The National Registration Act was enacted in 1986, with additional amendments in 2017 for national identification registration.

Functions of the Births and Deaths Registration System

The Births and Deaths Registration System (BDRS) is partially automated and decentralized to provide real-time data. 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. This was introduced in 2004. The same unique identifier becomes the national identity number (Oman number) upon attaining the age of 16. 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 Labour and Home Affairs, through the Department of Civil and National Registration currently operates 36 District registration offices and 17 on-site registration at major health facilities and clinics across the country. The on-site registration initiative guarantees timely registration of births, still-births and deaths. Furthermore, having an institutional framework in place facilitates the smooth implementation of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) and Identity Management (ID-M) through a network of offices strategically placed across the country to ensure close accessibility of services to all.

The mobile outreach service exercises are being undertaken in collaboration with Development Partners and Civil Society whereby massive campaigns and on-spot registration are done in hard 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 Africa Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Day, Botswana commemorated the 2nd CRVS day on the 15th of August 2019. The commemoration was held in one of the remote areas in the country; Rakops village in the Boteti Sub-District. In advocating for the day several media campaigns were engaged to educate the nation on the importance of civil registration, publicise and mobilise the community for the day of event. Two days before and during the day of the commemoration, registration activities were done through mobile registration facilities, registering and issuing births and deaths certificates on the spot.

Fig 1. Registration sites in Botswana



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

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

- (i) Embarks on continuous outreach programs on quarterly basis to register births and deaths and issue Certificates. This involves visiting districts and hard to reach areas including settlements and cattle posts. The program also provide an opportunity to conduct public education on the importance of registration of vital events.
- (ii) Collaborates with other government departments on their outreach missions to sensitize the public on importance of registration as part of taking services to the people initiative.
- (iii) Collaborates with other stakeholders including Development Partners to commemorate the CRVS Day as an advocacy platform to advance legislative changes and awareness creation. It also seeks to improve access and coverage in areas with low registration rate through conducting mass registration a week prior to the commemoration Day.
- (iv) Conducts on time registration of births and deaths at established on-site registration sites to augment District registrations.

2.4 Solemnization and Registration of Marriages

Solemnization and Registration of marriages is regulated under the Marriage Act of 2000. The Act provides for registration of all marriages solemnized in Botswana including marriages contracted in accordance with any customary law of Botswana or Muslim, Hindu or other religious rites.

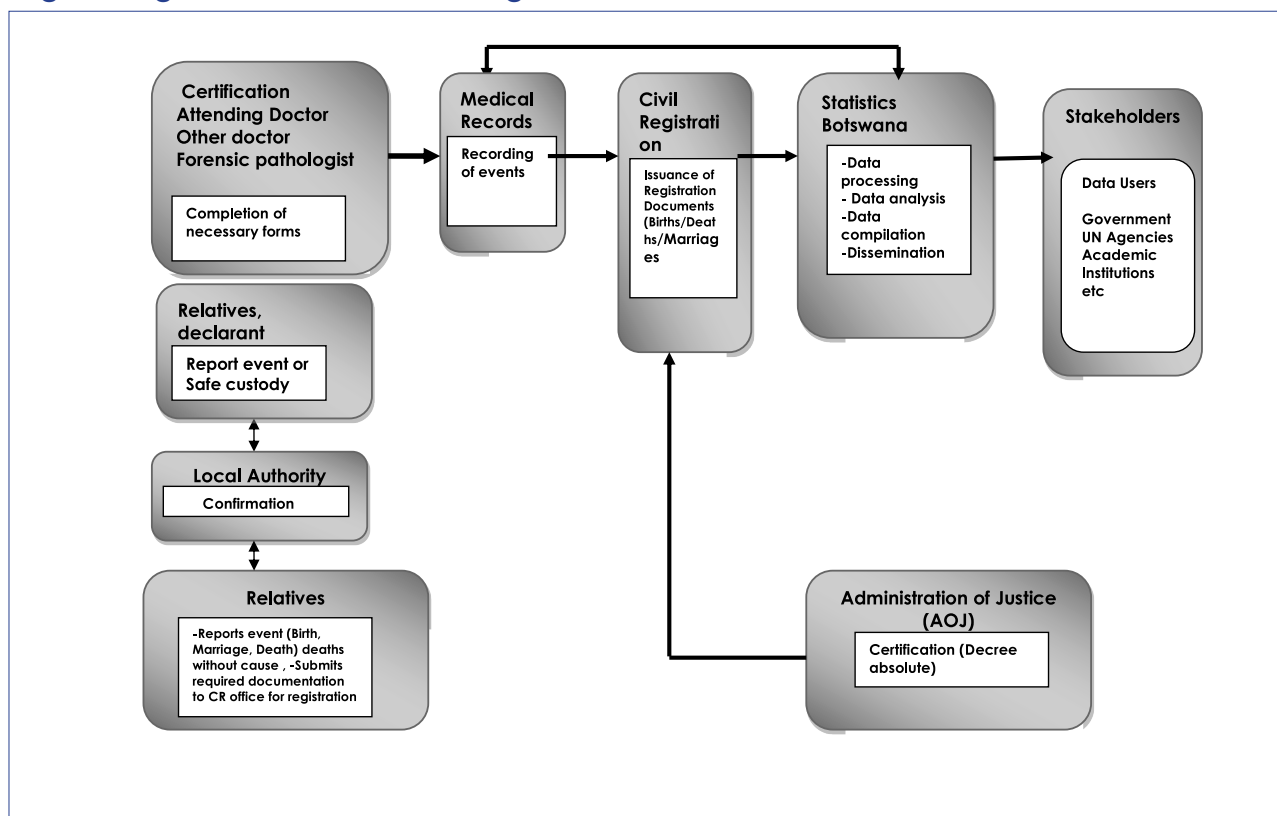
Persons who desire to marry each other approaches any DCNR Office nearer to them for the publication of banns which shall be in three successive weeks in a conspicuous place to which the public has access. Every marriage shall be solemnized in the presence of at least two witnesses competent to give evidence in a court of law. Some of the required documents for registration and solemnization of the marriage include the Decree Absolute Certificate for divorced partner, Death Certificate for the widowed, consent letter from parents /guardian for 18-20 year olds, valid National Identity document for citizens, valid passport and residence permit for non-citizens, letter of authorization from the District Commissioner for special license and a prescribed fee.

The Marriage Register is currently manual, however the Department is in the process of automating marriages as one of the Government Online services in order to increase efficiency on service delivery.

2.5 CRVS information flow

The below CRVS Structure shows the linkage between MHLA, AOJ, MOH and Statistics Botswana which are the main organizations involved in CRVS processes. The Ministry of Health (hospitals and maternity clinics) is responsible for completion of the births and death notification forms (CRB-2 and CRD-2 respectively) upon occurrence of birth and death. The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs through DCNR then registers such births and deaths and subsequently produce and issue Birth and Death Certificates. DCNR then facilitates the Statistics Office with raw data in order process it and produce annual statistical reports which also includes marriages.

Fig 2: Organisation of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Work



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 or certifying a death is expected to complete CRB-2 and CRD-2 Forms respectively after delivery or occurrence a death. On completing the form, some variables are at times omitted or erroneously entered. The forms are then passed on to the CNR office where quality checks are made for the production of the legal document (Birth or Death Certificate). Most of these anomalies are more likely to go uncorrected because they do not form part of the document and as such do not stop the production of the certificate.

Most common omissions and errors passed are age of mother, weight of child at birth, gestation period, usual place of residence, marital status of mother at time of birth, educational level of mother, father's details, causes of deaths and number of children born alive.

Quality checks at data entry

After data checks, the forms are passed on for data entry. The data entry clerk enters the data and forwards the document to the supervisor for verification and authorization. The procedure is such that the supervisor checks the entries in the system against the CRB-2 and CRD-2 forms completed by the health personnel and if satisfied, authorizes for certificate production. It has been noted that during verification and authorization, the focus is more on variables that are required for the production of the certificate as compared to other variables that are important for the production of Vital Statistics. Errors, that might have been, introduced by the clerk during data entry are then passed as authentic.

3.1 Control functions in the system

There are control functions in the Births and Deaths Registration BDR system to help reduce the errors, however, 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 enhance the system in order to deny the user to proceed before correcting such errors.

DCNR Registration Officers 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.

3.2 Improving of data quality

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

The SB officers undertake a physical follow-up to CNR offices to fill the gaps and correct the anomalies in the data. This involves pulling of the forms and making corrections. Only errors that were introduced by CNR office can be corrected at this stage. To correct the errors made by the health personnel, the CNR officers need to make consistency checks upon receipt of the form and make corrections immediately.

3.3 Adjustment for completeness of vital events.

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

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

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

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

3.4 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

Table 4.0 : Live births indicators 2014-2021

Indicator	Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Live Births Male	number	21,142	23,413	25,258	21,940	27,373	27,302	29,497	25,765
Female	number	20,599	23,352	24,726	21,350	26,650	26,798	29,149	25,197
Total	number	41,741	46,765	49,984	43,290	54,023	54,100	58,646	50,962
Total Population (projections)	Number	2,149,255	2,185,903	2,219,732	2,254,021	2,288,651	2,323,494	2,358,445	2,410,338
Births (projected) ¹	Number	50 924*	48,159	542,672	45,690	48,341	49172	49,858	50,139
CBR	Rate	19.4	21.4	22.5	19.2	23.6	23.3	24.9	21.1
Sex ratio	ratio	102.6	100.3	102.2	102.8	102.7	101.9	101.2	102.3
Nuptial births	Percent	23.6	21.8	28.3	26.4	18.8	18.9	15.8	17.6
Ex-nuptial births	Percent	76.4	78.2	71.7	73.6	81.2	81.1	84.2	82.4
Mean age of mother at birth	years	27.6	28.3	28.5	28	27.7	27.6	27.8	28.5
Birth registration	Percent	82	97.1	92.1	94.7	111.8	110.0	117.6	101.6
Health facility deliveries	Percent	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Adolescence Birth Rate 10-14	Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.49	0.4
15-19	Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	46.7

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

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

4.1 Birth Registration

This report presents an analysis of all births that occurred within the territory of Botswana and were registered with the Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) in 2021. The analysis focuses more on live births that occurred in 2021.

A total of 58,073 births were registered in 2021, which was a huge drop compared to 77,090 registered in 2020. Among the 58,073 registered births only 51,823 occurred in 2021 as shown in Table 4.1. Of the 51,823 births, 1.7 percent were still births. The total number of live births decreased from 58,646 in 2020 to 50,962 in 2021, a 13.1 percent decrease. The decrease could be attributed to the protocols that were put in place in 2020 to curb the spread of COVID19. The movement restrictions, curfews (movement not allowed after 8pm) and lockdowns affected the possibility of conception during 2020 which could have led to child birth in 2021.

Table 4.1: Current births by type of birth and sex – 2021

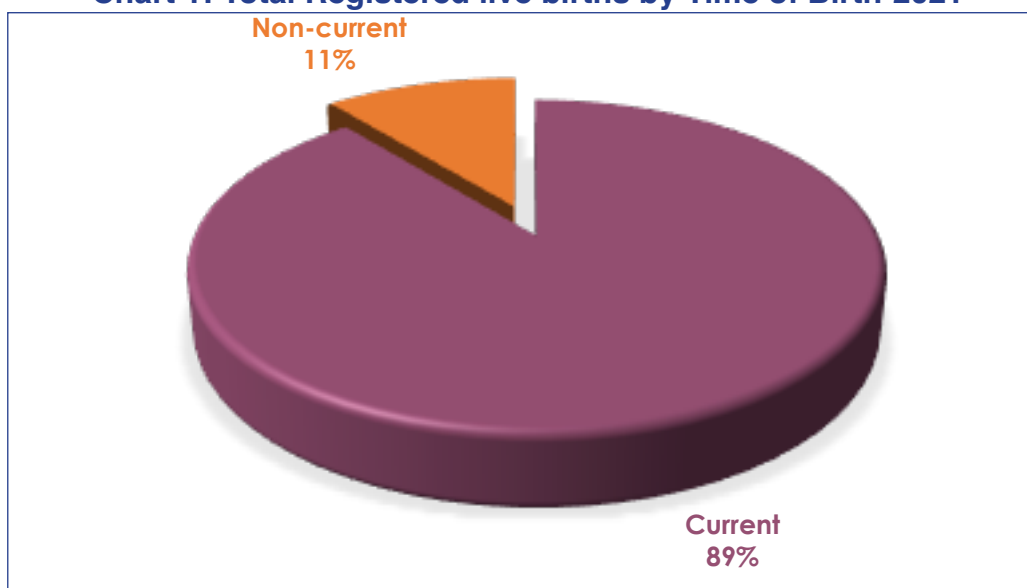
	Live Births		Still Births		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Sex of the Child					
Female	25.197	49.44	382	44.37	25.579
Male	25.765	50.56	479	55.63	26.244
Total	50.962	100.00	861	100.00	51.823
Sex ratio	102.3		125.4		
Percentage	98.3		1.7		100.0

NB: Sex ratio (males per 100 females)

4.2. Recorded live births

Non-current births here refers to births that occurred earlier than 2021, which accounted for 11% of the total births registered (**Chart 1**).

Chart 1: Total Registered live births by Time of Birth-2021



4.3. Sex of the child

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates the 'expected' sex ratio at birth: in the absence of gender discrimination or interference to be around 105 boys born per 100 girls, although this can range from around 103 to 107 boys per 100 girls. **Table 4.1** above shows that Botswana falls slightly below the range with a sex ratio of 102.

Chart 2 shows that there were more males than females among the 2021 registered live births.

Chart 2: Registered births by sex-2021

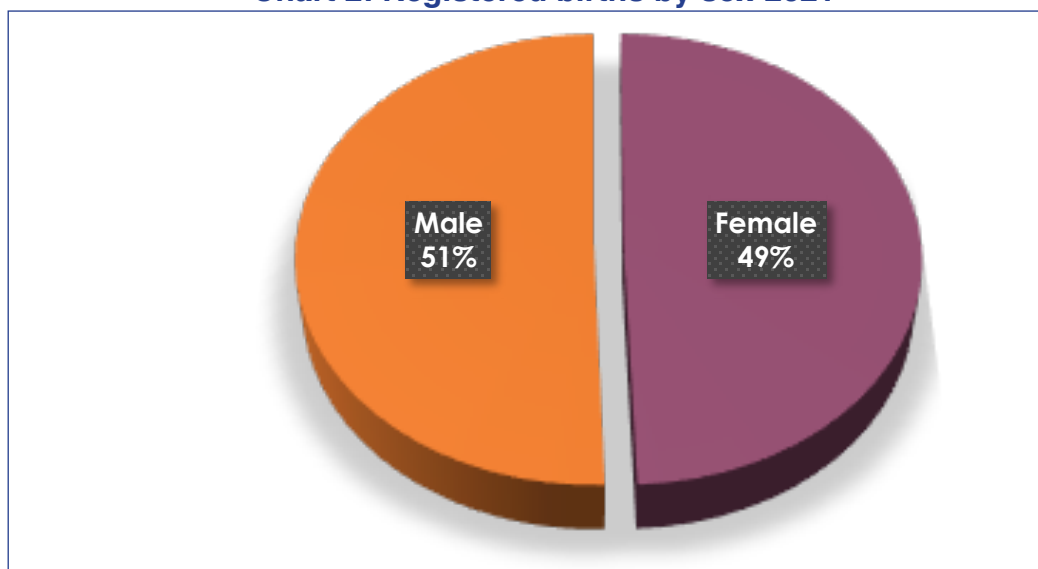


Chart 3 shows the distribution of registered births that occurred in 2021 by the district of birth and the district of usual residence of the mother. The chart shows that all cities and towns experience an inflow of people from other districts to access delivery services. The reverse is true for all other districts. South East is unique as it is evident that usual residence and district of birth are almost the same, implying people reside and give birth in the same district.

District of Birth	Same District (%)	Other District (%)
Ngwaketse west	98	5
Ghanzi	95	8
Barolong	95	8
Kgalagadi South	95	8
Kgalagadi Bobonong	93	10
Ngamiland West	93	10
Central Mahalapye	92	11
Central Tlume	92	11
Kweneng West	91	12
Serowe/Palapye	90	14
Central Boteti	89	14
Chobe	87	16
Kgatleng	87	16
Ngwaketse	86	17
North East	83	20
Kgalagadi North	80	23
Ngamiland East	80	23
Kweneng East	77	26
South East	53	50
Lobatse	38	65
Sowa	35	68
Selibe Phikwe	34	69
Gaborone	30	73
Francistown	27	76
Jwaneng	18	85
Orapa	17	86

Chart 4: Registered live births by district of birth and place of usual residence-2021

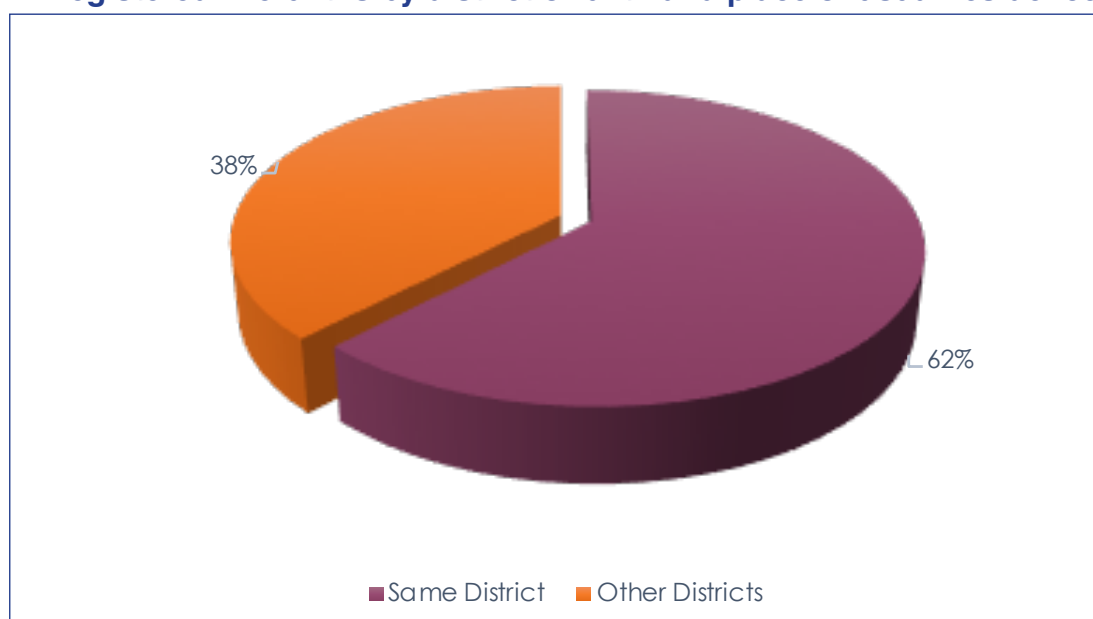
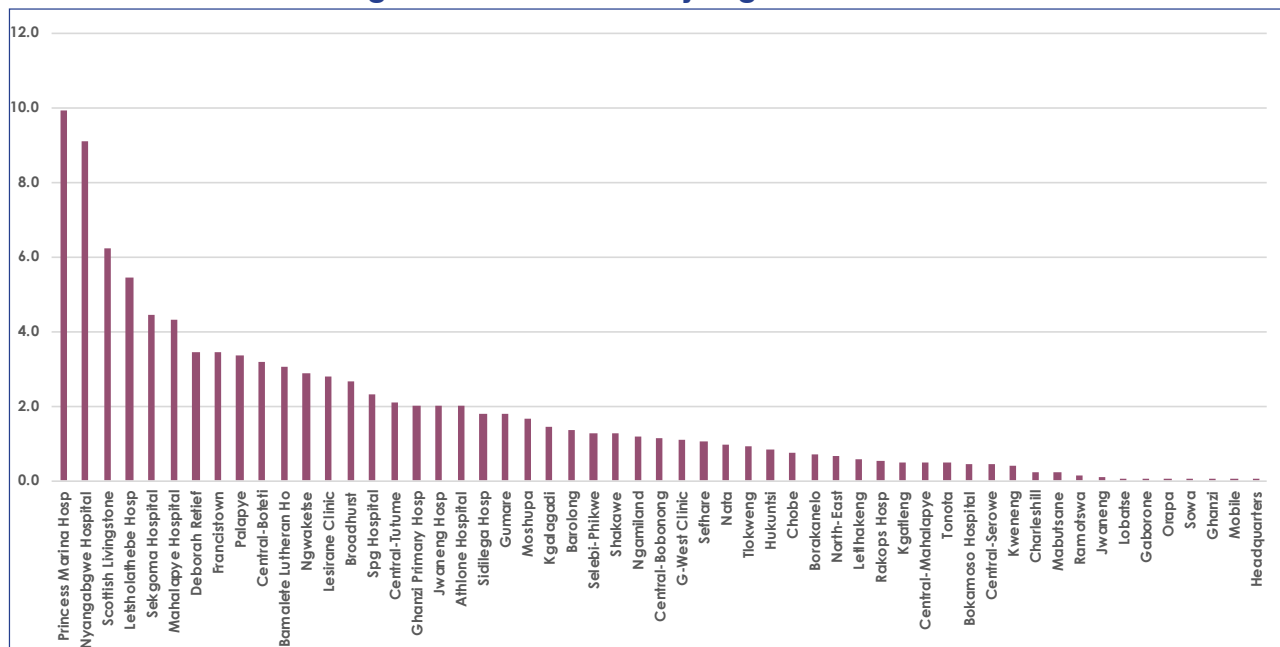


Chart 5 gives a distribution of registered births that occurred in 2021 by registration centres. Princess Marina Hospital and Nyangabwe hospital registration centres, both referral hospitals in the two cities of the country, continue to register highest number of births compared to other districts. This could be as a result of the population in the catchment areas.

Chart 5: Registered live births by registration centres -2021



4.5. Result of delivery

About 10 percent of all live births were to adolescents (10-19 years) who had live births in the year 2021. About 3 percent of the births were to mothers under the age of 18. Multiple births accounted for about 2 percent of these births of which 39 of them were born to mothers aged 10-19 (Table 1.2).

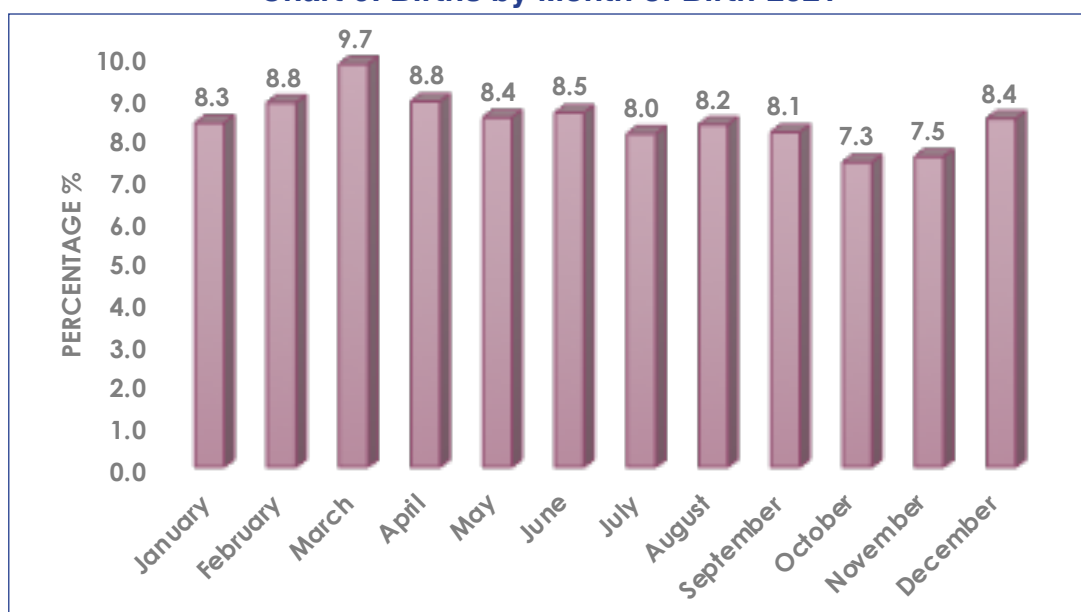
Table 4.2: Live births by Result of delivery and age of mother- 2021

	Result of Delivery		Total
	Single Births	Multiple Births	
Mothers Age			
12	2	-	2
13	4	-	4
14	36	-	36
12-14	42	-	42
15	180	2	182
16	412	-	412
17	877	2	879
18	1,496	14	1,510
19	1,981	21	2,002
15-19	4,946	39	4,985
20-24	11,732	151	11,883
25-29	12,304	275	12,579
30-34	10,352	251	10,603
35-39	7,655	227	7,882
40-44	2,544	59	2,603
45-49	195	3	198
50+	10	-	10
Not Stated	175	2	177
Total	49,955	1,007	50,962

4.6 Month of occurrence

Chart 6 illustrates the number of live births by month of occurrence in 2021. The monthly tabulations of live births is required to establish time series and seasonal patterns important for short term forecasting for vaccination and immunizations programmes. The results show that the highest number of births were recorded in March with about 10 percent of birth occurring in the month.

Chart 6: Births by Month of Birth-2021



4.7. Place of birth

In Botswana almost all births occur in health facilities. The Department of Civil and National Registration (DCNR), to leverage on the high percentage of health facility births, established on-site registration points (Kiosk) at selected institutions to record occurrences on the spot. This has as a result yielded high birth percentage registration in the country.

Table 4.3 indicates that 99.8 percent of all live births in 2021 occurred in health institutions, with the remaining 0.2 percent occurring at home and this includes deliveries before arrival at health facility.

Table 4.3 Live births by age of mother and place of birth -2021

	Place of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
Age Group			
10-14	42	-	42
15-19	4,983	2	4,985
20-24	11,869	14	11,883
25-29	12,559	20	12,579
30-34	10,582	21	10,603
35-39	7,863	19	7,882
40-44	2,596	7	2,603
45-49	198	-	198
50-54	7	-	7
55-59	1	-	1
65+	2	-	2
Not stated	177	-	177
Total	50,879	83	50,962

4.8. Marital status of the mother

Chart 7 gives a graphical illustration of mother's marital status at birth. The presentation shows that a large proportion of mothers are single, only 17.6 percent of births occurred to married mothers.

Chart 7: Live Births by Marital Status of Mother-2021

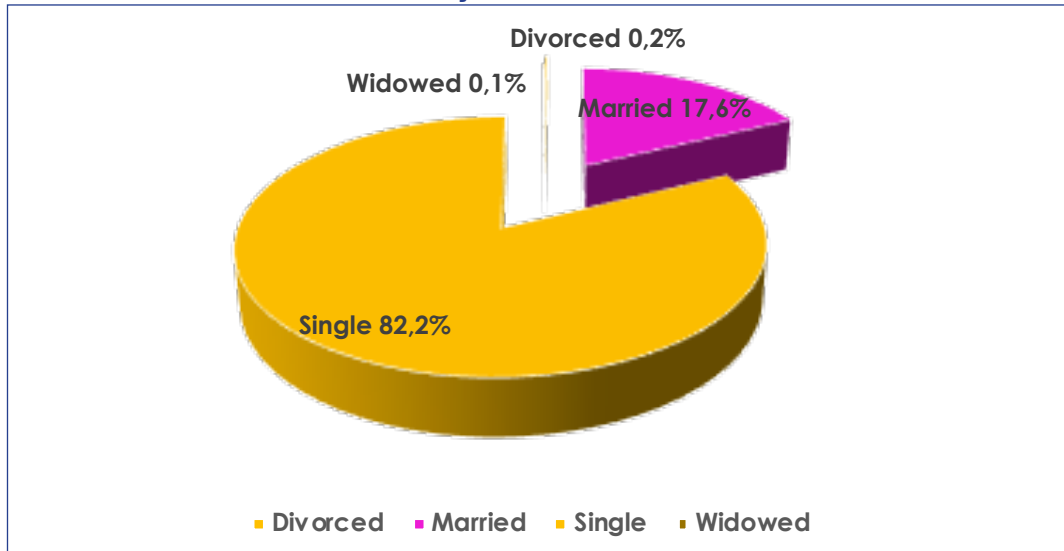


Table 4.4 below further breaks down the legitimacy status at the time of birth by age of mother. The results indicate that about 58 percent of births occurred at ages 10-29 out of which 10.7 were within wedlock. The high percentage of out of wedlock births are exacerbated by the fact that marriages are delayed until ages of 35 (median age at marriage) for women as indicated in the marriage section Table 5.2.

Table 4.4: Live births by legitimacy status and age of mother - 2021

	Legitimacy Status				Total
	Within Wedlock		Out of Wedlock		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Age Group					
10-14	-	-	42	100	42
15-19	238	5	4,747	95	4,985
20-24	1,014	9	10,869	91	11,883
25-29	1,911	15	10,668	85	12,579
30-34	2,520	24	8,083	76	10,603
35-39	2,357	30	5,525	70	7,882
40-44	776	30	1,827	70	2,603
45-49	62	31	136	69	198
50-54	3	43	4	57	7
55-59	-	-	1	100	1
65+	-	-	2	100	2
Not stated	70	40	107	60	177
Total	8,951	18	42,011	82	50,962

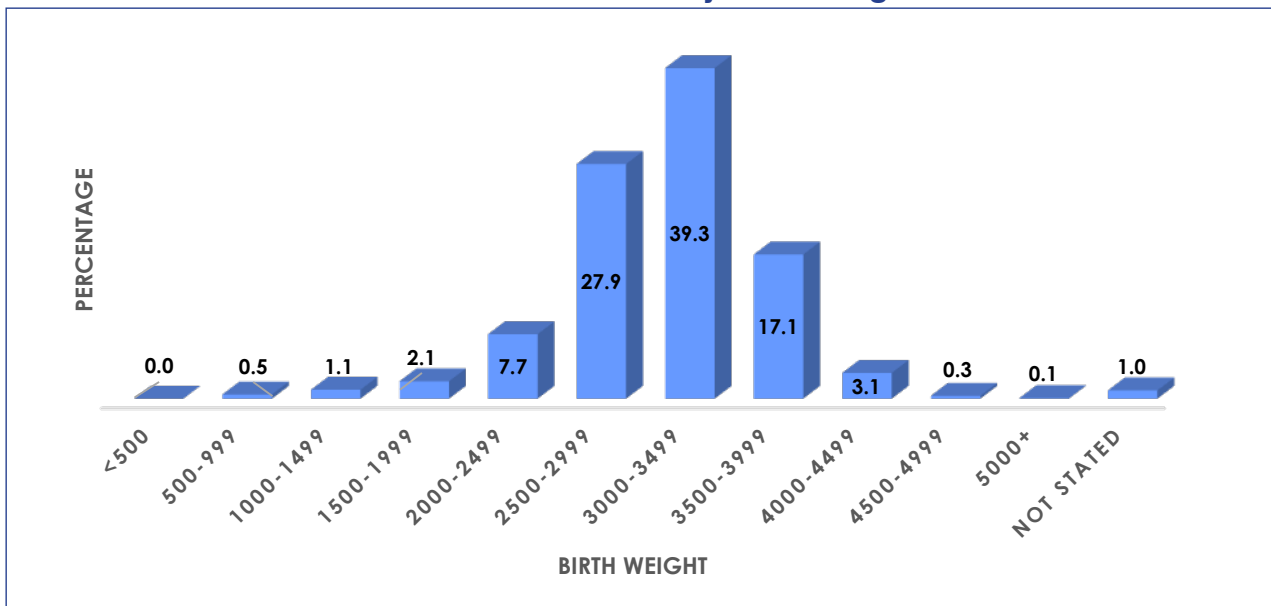
NB: Births to widows and divorcees were counted with out of wedlock.

4.9 Birth Weight

Birth weight provides data for the study of infant mortality and health during infancy and childhood. Low birth weight is associated with an increased risk of health and developmental problems during infancy and is strongly linked to infant mortality.

The graph below shows that the majority of new-borns, approximately 39.0 percent, were born weighing between 3000-3499 grams. More than 10 percent of babies were born underweight (weighing less than 2500 grams). About 3.5 percent of the live births weighed 4000 grams and above.

Chart 8: Percent Live Births by Birth Weight – 2021

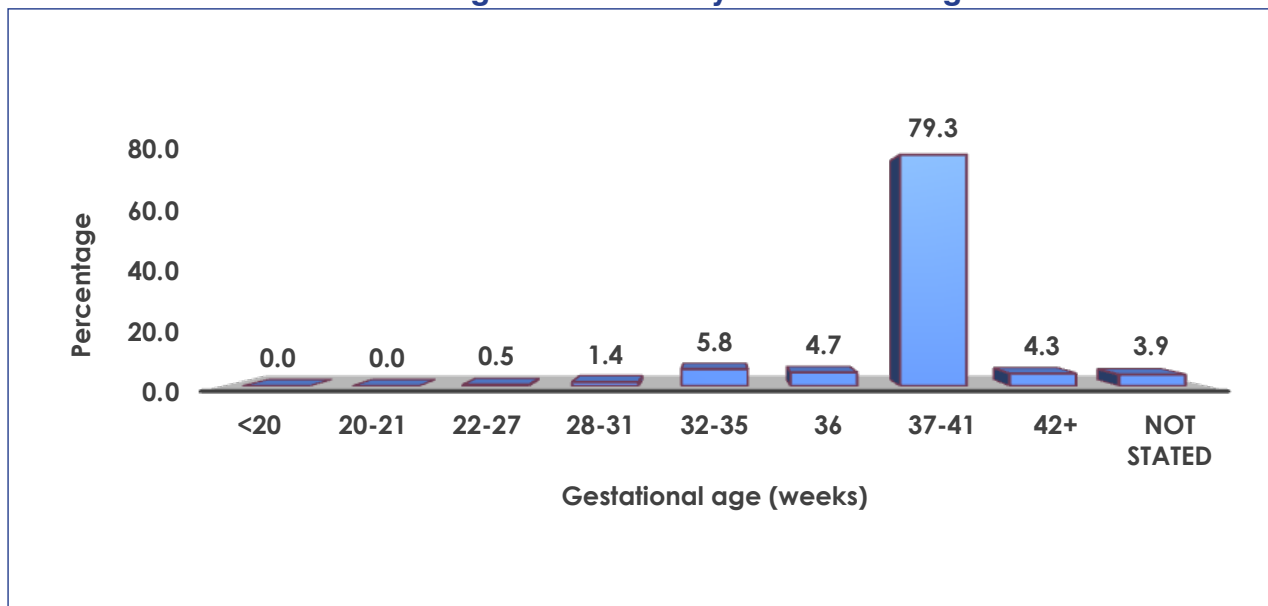


4.10 Gestational Age

Gestation is the period of time between conception and birth. This is the time the baby takes to grow and develop inside the mother's womb.

Chart 9 shows that the majority (79, 3%) of infants were born between the gestational ages of 37 and 41 weeks. Gestational age is the common term used during pregnancy to describe how far along the pregnancy is. The pregnancy is considered full term if it lasts for 37-41 weeks. Babies born before 37 weeks of pregnancy are considered preterm, whereas post-term refers to those who are delivered after 41 weeks.

Chart 9: Percentage Live Births by Gestational Age-2021



4.11 Adolescence birth rate

Adolescent Birth Rate (ABR) is a measure of births per 1,000 women aged 10-19 in a given year. It reflects how common early childbearing is among adolescents, helping us understand reproductive health trends and design programs to support young mothers. The formula for calculating the Adolescent Birth Rate is as follows:

$$ABR = \frac{\text{number of girls aged 10-19 gave birth during the mentioned period}}{\text{Number of girls aged 10-19}} \times 1000$$

In Botswana, a very low number of girls aged 10-14 gave birth in 2021, with an average of only 0.4 births per 1,000 girls. This indicates that early childbearing in this young age group is uncommon, which is generally positive.

Botswana's birth rate among girls aged 15-19 is relatively high. At 46.7 births per 1,000 girls, it signifies a higher number of teenagers giving birth compared to younger adolescents. This suggests a potentially higher prevalence of teenage pregnancies in this older age group.

5.0 MARRIAGES

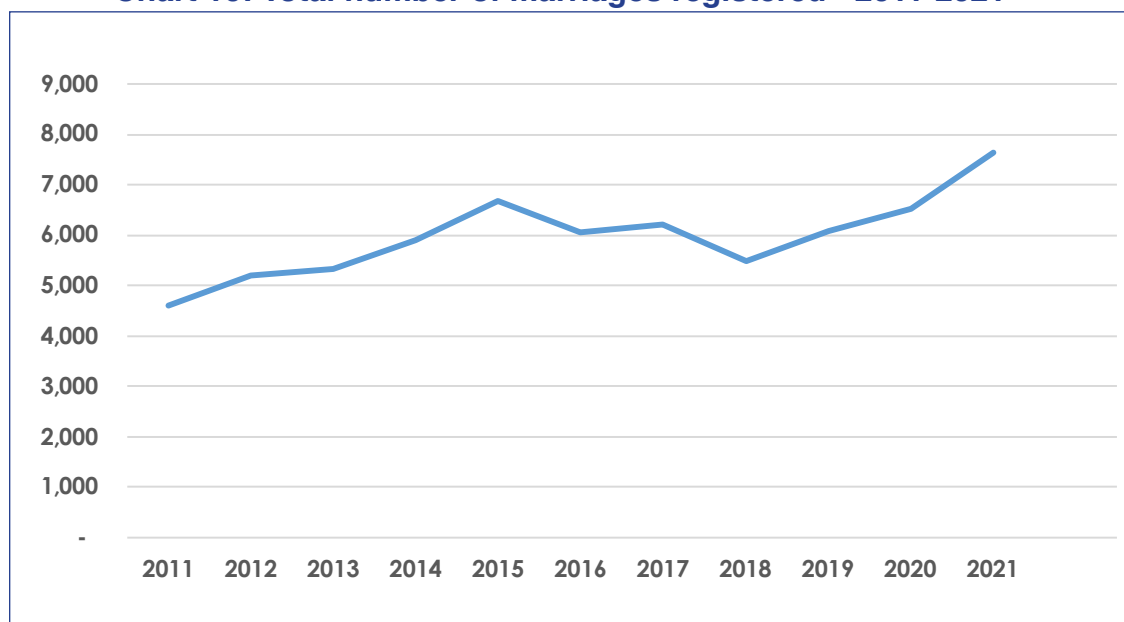
Marriage statistics provide insights into the formation of family units within Botswana. In most years changes in these statistics are minimal, highlighting gradual changes in the age at which people seek to marry for the first time, whether they would like to go through the normal process of publishing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

Marriage is an event which 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 united. The union is normally solemnized at the district administration offices or at the church.

5.1 Trends in Marriage (2011-2021)

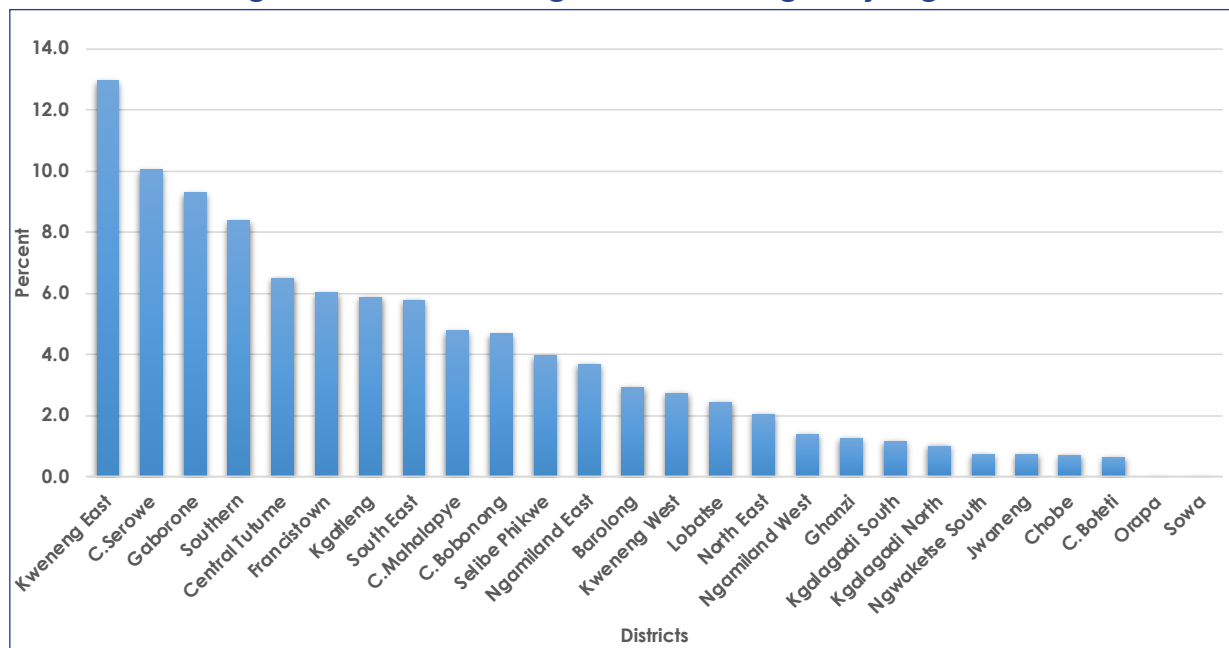
Chart 10 depicts a steady increase in the number of marriages since 2018. The number of marriages increased by 17.1 percent from 2020 to 2021.

Chart 10: Total number of marriages registered - 2011-2021



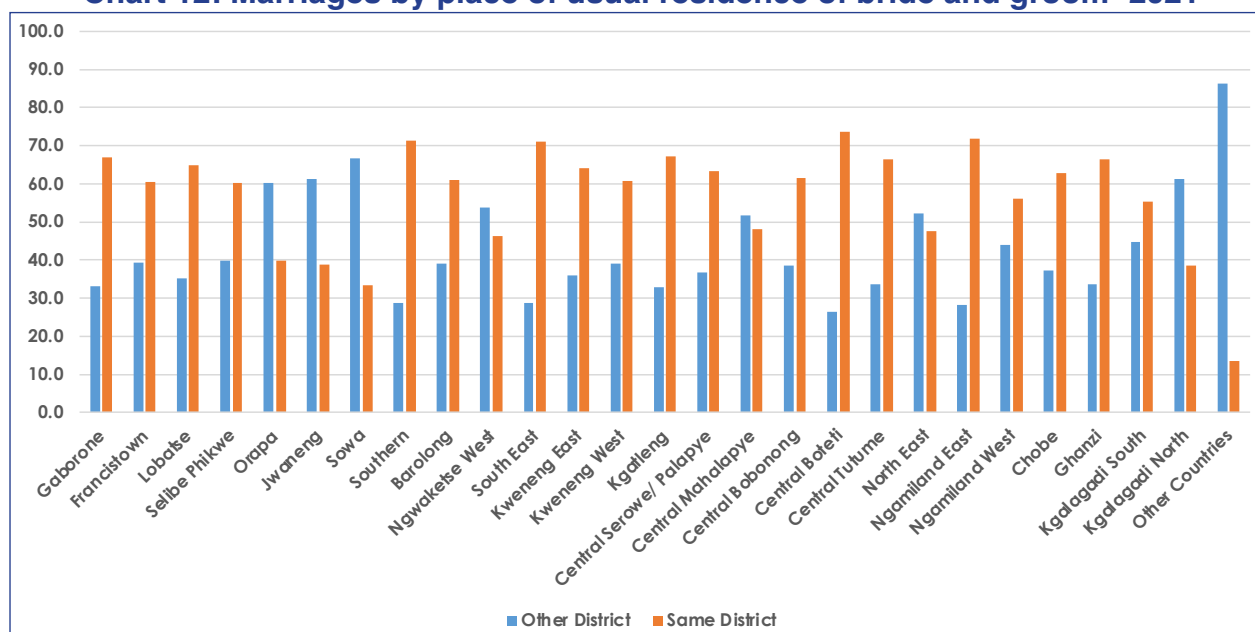
5.2 District of Registration

The district of registration is not necessarily the place of usual residence but can be any place chosen by the marrying couple. Kweneng east recorded the highest proportions of marriages with 13.0 percent of all marriages solemnized in 2021. Sowa town registered the lowest number of marriages accounting for 0.1 percent of all marriages (**Chart 11**).

Chart 11: Percentage distribution of registered marriages by registration district - 2021

5.2a District of Usual Residence of Bride and Groom – 2021

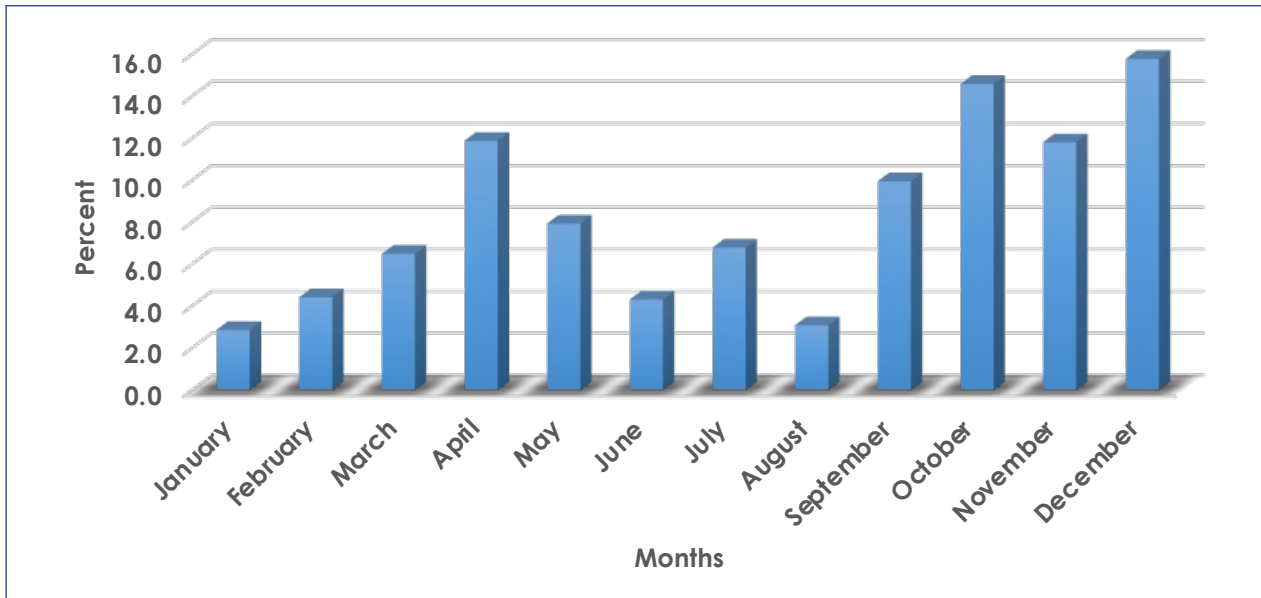
Chart 12 shows the distribution of marriages by district of usual living at the time of marriage. The figure shows that in most cases the persons intending to marry reside in the same district. The opposite is true for the three mining towns namely, Orapa, Jwaneng and Sowa, probably due to the population composition in the areas. More men than women are attracted to these towns because of the nature of jobs offered, with mines being the largest employer. However, Other districts (non-urban and non-mining) such as Ngwaketse west, Central Mahalapye, North East and Kgalagadi North, also had, more marrying couples residing in different district at time of marriage than those who are from the same district.

Chart 12: Marriages by place of usual residence of bride and groom -2021

5.3 Month of Registration

Chart 13 shows that a peak season for marriages was realized around April and the last quarter of the year.

Chart 13: Percent distribution of marriages by month of registration 2021

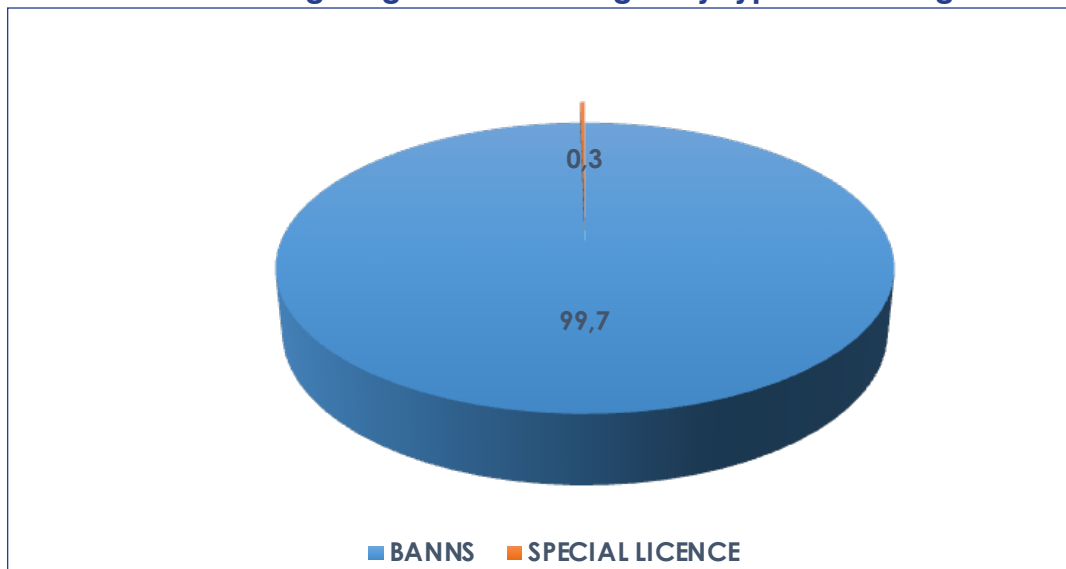


5.4 Type of Marriage

The marriage process requires that a public notice of intention to marry be publicized for a period of at least three weeks before the solemnization and this is referred to as publishing of banns. The bans are meant to sanction anyone to raise any civil legal impediments to the marriage, to prevent marriages that are invalid. The alternative way would be to apply for special license, which allows one to marry without the public notice, anytime anywhere.

According to chart 14, publishing of Banns prior to solemnization of marriages is the most commonly used of the two with 99.7 Percent of the registered marriages publicized in that way.

Chart 14: Percentage registered marriages by type of marriage - 2021

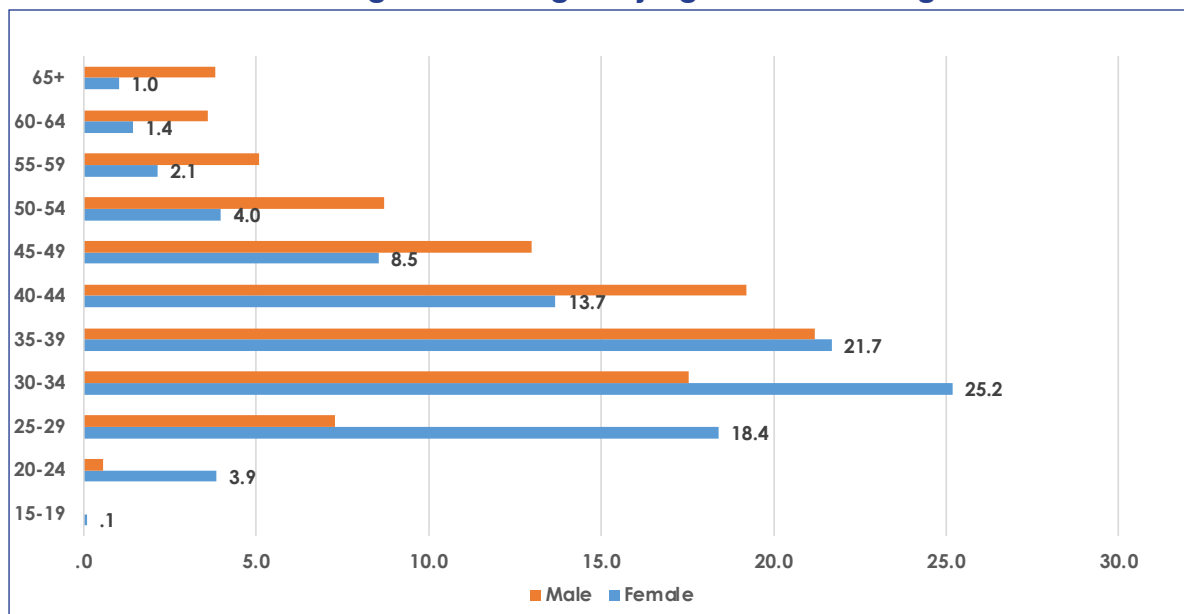


5.5 Age at the time of marriage

According to the Marriage Act (2001), No minor or person below the age of 21 years not being a widower or widow may marry without the consent in writing of his or her parents or guardians.

Chart 15 shows that more women than men married at younger ages (under 35 years) and more men than women married at older ages (35 years and over). About 70 percent of brides were aged below 40 years while the comparable figure for grooms was 47.2 percent.

Chart 15: Percentage of marriages by age of bride and groom – 2021



According to Table 5.1, there were twenty-nine marriages (0.4 percent) in which the bride was aged less than 21 years compared to only one (1) groom aged less than 21. The age group with the highest percentage of marriages is the 30-34 and 35-39 age group for females and males respectively (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Percent marriages by age of husband and wife at marriage - 2021

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
18	-	-	1	0.0
19	-	-	7	0.1
18-19	-	-	8	0.1
20	1	0.0	13	0.2
21	1	0.0	28	0.4
22	3	0.0	44	0.6
23	8	0.1	79	1.0
24	30	0.4	130	1.7
20-24	43	0.6	294	3.9
25	51	0.7	167	2.2
26	66	0.9	231	3.0
27	99	1.3	311	4.1
28	131	1.7	317	4.2
29	209	2.7	378	5.0
25-29	556	7.3	1,404	18.4

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Table 5.1 Cont'd: Percent marriages by age of husband and wife at marriage - 2021

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
30	211	2.8	367	4.8
31	213	2.8	388	5.1
32	295	3.9	421	5.5
33	303	4.0	340	4.5
34	316	4.1	405	5.3
30-34	1,338	17.5	1,921	25.2
35	313	4.1	330	4.3
36	320	4.2	344	4.5
37	312	4.1	331	4.3
38	329	4.3	317	4.2
39	343	4.5	331	4.3
35-39	1,617	21.2	1,653	21.7
40	340	4.5	259	3.4
41	292	3.8	254	3.3
42	316	4.1	191	2.5
43	250	3.3	176	2.3
44	268	3.5	164	2.1
40-44	1,466	19.2	1,044	13.7
45	244	3.2	157	2.1
46	221	2.9	165	2.2
47	194	2.5	118	1.5
48	175	2.3	115	1.5
49	158	2.1	97	1.3
45-49	992	13.0	652	8.5
50	151	2.0	67	0.9
51	170	2.2	72	0.9
52	120	1.6	64	0.8
53	107	1.4	54	0.7
54	117	1.5	47	0.6
50-54	665	8.7	304	4.0
55	73	1.0	35	0.5
56	96	1.3	36	0.5
57	79	1.0	36	0.5
58	68	0.9	31	0.4
59	72	0.9	26	0.3
55-59	388	5.1	164	2.1
60	56	0.7	22	0.3
61	66	0.9	29	0.4
62	49	0.6	24	0.3
63	49	0.6	17	0.2
64	54	0.7	17	0.2
60-64	274	3.6	109	1.4
65+	292	3.8	78	1.0
Total	7,631	100.0	7,631	100.0

Table 5.2 shows the mean and median age at first marriage for bachelors and spinsters from 2017 to 2021. The mean age at first marriage for Bachelors increased from 40 to 42 years between the years 2019 and 2021 and the comparable figure for Spinster was 35 to about 37 years. However, the median age at marriage from 2020 to 2021 for males and females remained the same at 40 and 35 years respectively. The mean is usually affected by outliers and in this case the mean at first marriage might be tipped upward by the “Re a nyalana program.” This program encourages partners who have been living together without any formal documentation to formalize their union through common law marriage. Most of these partners are elderly people and hence the raised mean age at marriage. The suitable indicator to establish the marrying age given the ‘Re a nyalana’ scenario would be the median age, which unlike the mean is not affected by outliers in the data. (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Mean and median age at first marriage 2017- 2021

	Mean		Median	
	Bachelor	Spinster	Bachelor	Spinster
Year				
2021	42.1	36.6	40	35
2020	41.7	36.2	40	35
2019	40	35.4	38	34
2018	41	35.4	38	33
2017	40.9	35.9	38	34

5.6 Age differentials

Table 5.3 shows that, in the majority of marriages, the groom is older than the bride accounting for 80.5 percent of the marriages, 11.4 percent are those in which the groom is younger than the bride is and in only 8.2 percent of the unions, partners are of the same age.

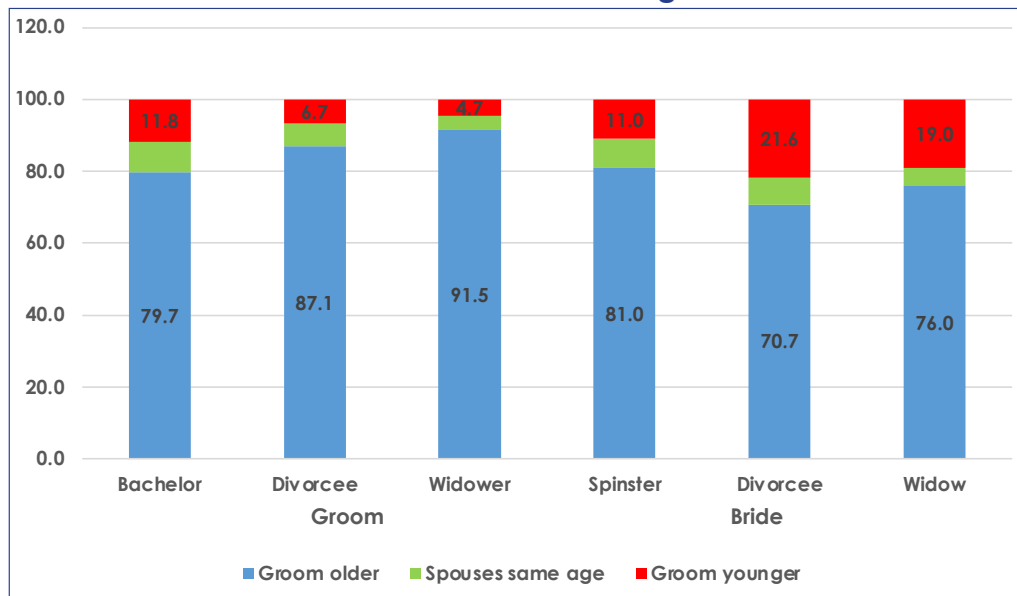
Table 5.3 Age differences between partners - 2021

	Age Difference	No. of Unions	Percent
Groom younger than Bride	1-4	685	9.0
	5-9	150	2.0
	10-14	27	0.4
	15+	7	0.1
Same Age	0	626	8.2
Groom older than Bride	1-4	2,312	30.3
	5-9	2,110	27.7
	10-14	1,058	13.9
	15-19	426	5.6
	20+	230	3.0
Total		7,631	100.0

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Chart 16 also suggests that men tend to marry younger women irrespective of the marital status of the bridegroom at the time of marriage. It is however interesting to note that, compared to spinsters, women who were previously married tend to marry men who are younger than they are. For example, 11.0 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 21.6 and 19.0 percent respectively.

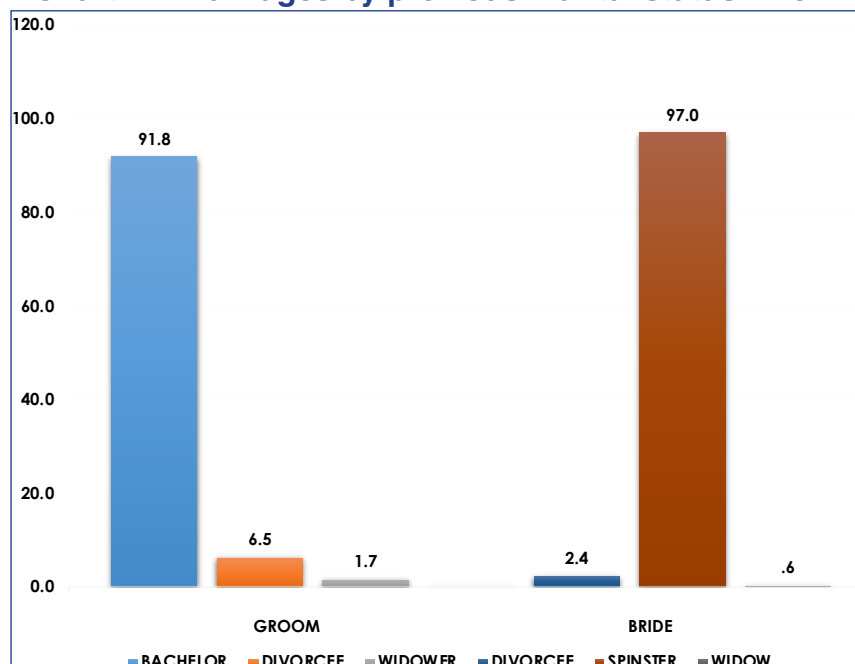
Chart 16: Percent distribution of marriages by age differences between spouses and marital status at the time of marriage – 2021



5.7 Previous Marital Status

Males who were getting married for the first time (Bachelors) amounted to 91.8 percent and spinsters accounted for 97.0 percent of all the marriages. More men than women tend to opt for remarriage after their first marriage as evidenced by a higher percentage of remarriages of divorced and widowed men compared to women (**chart 17**).

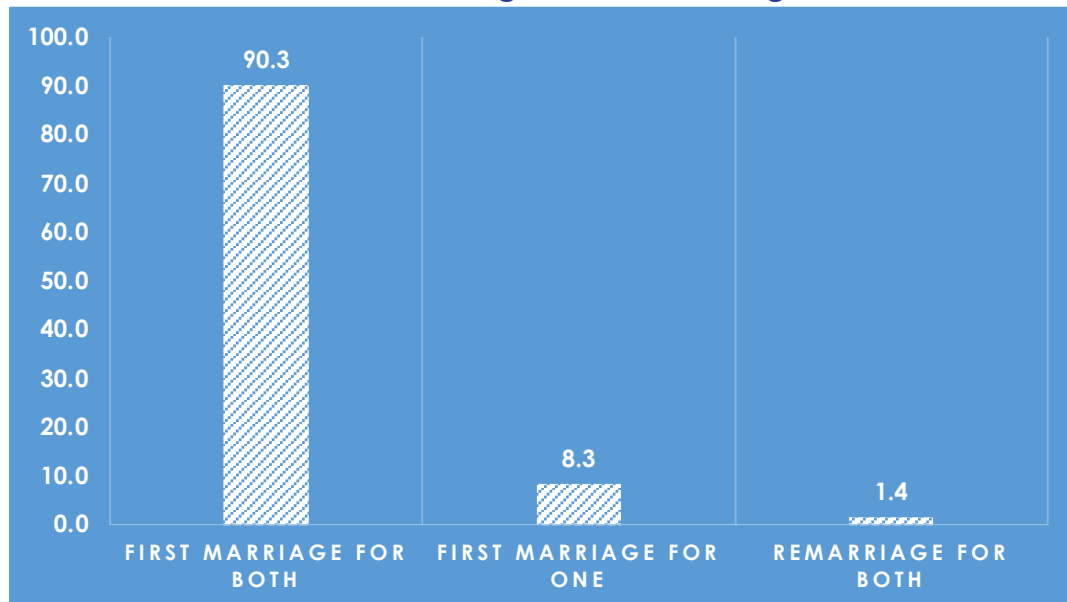
Chart 17: Marriages by previous marital status – 2021



5.8 First Marriages and Re-marriages

Chart 18 shows that 90.3 percent of marriages were first time marriages for both bride and groom, while 8.3 percent were first marriages for one partner. Remarriages for both partners accounted for the remaining 1.4 percent.

Chart 18: First marriages and re-marriages – 2021



5.9 Crude Marriage Rate

The crude marriage rate gives the number of persons marrying within a specified time per a 1,000 population of all ages. Table 5.3 shows that the crude marriage rate has been fluctuating around 5 for the past 10 years with a high of 6 registered in the year 2015. The second highest after the year 2015 is 5.9 recorded in 2021.

Table 5.4: Crude Marriage Rate by year of marriage 2012-2021

Year	Population	Marriages	Married Persons	Marriage rate
2012	2,070,984	5,214	10,428	5.04
2013	2,128,597	5,333	10,666	5.01
2014	2,166,650	5,911	11,822	5.46
2015	2,185,903	6,677	13,354	6.11
2016	2,219,732	6,051	12,102	5.45
2017	2,254,021	6,203	12,406	5.50
2018	2,288,651	5,489	10,978	4.80
2019	2,323,493	6,097	12,194	5.25
2020	2,358,445	6,518	13,036	5.53
2021	2,588,423	7,631	15,262	5.90

6.0 DEATHS

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

Data collection includes all registered deaths in a given year irrespective of the year of occurrence. The analysis, however, focuses more on deaths that occurred in the reference year, 2021, for calculation of key demographic indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Crude Death Rate (CDR) etc.

Table 6.0 Deaths indicator Summary Table 2014-2021

Indicator	Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Population	Number	2,149,255	2,185,903	2,219,732	2,254,021	2,288,656	2,323,493	2,358,445	2,393,396
Total deaths (projected)	Number	17,463	17,079	16,780	16,619	16,506	16,461	16,214	16,315
All current deaths (registered)	Number	12,177	13,030	12,825	12,386	12,609	13,185	12,219	17,590
Death registration	Percent	69.7	76.3	76.4	74.5	76.4	80.1	75.4	107.8
Infant deaths	Number	1,045	1,012	1,041	998	891	1,096	968	950
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Rate	5.7	6	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2	7.3
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Rate	20.8	21.3	23.0	21.8	16.4	20.3	16.5	18.6
Under five mortality rate (U5MR)	Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.5	23.4
Neo natal Mortality rate (NMR)	Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.7	12.2

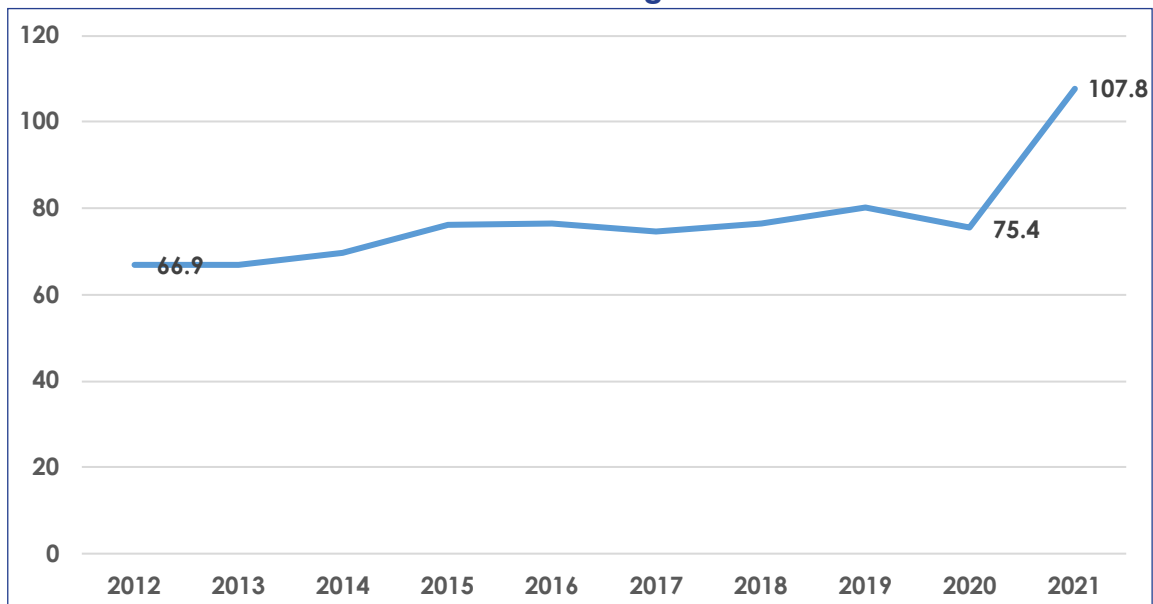
- (a) Deaths per 1,000 population
- (b) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

There were 17,590 deaths registered in 2021, a 44 percent increase from 2020. The year 2020 had experienced a decline in number of deaths from 2019 due to the protocols put in place by the government to curb the spread of COVID 19. Though the protocols put in place helped reduce other communicable diseases resulting in the decline in deaths in 2020, COVID 19 found its way into the population and its impact was felt more in the year 2021 resulting in increased deaths.

6.1 Death Registration

Table 1.0 and **chart 19** below shows a huge increase in death registration from 75.4 percent in 2020 to 107.8 percent in 2021. This clearly indicates that pandemics and epidemics such as COVID and others tend to distort trends in population indicators, as they are not factored in when population projections are computed. It is therefore pertinent to use the information with caution.

Chart 19: Percent Death Registration 2012-2021



6.2 Deaths by sex of the deceased

There were more male deaths (8,957) than female deaths 8,633 resulting in a sex ratio of 104 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. Male deaths accounted for 51 percent of all deaths that occurred in 2021 (chart 20).

Chart 20: Deaths by sex of deceased-2021

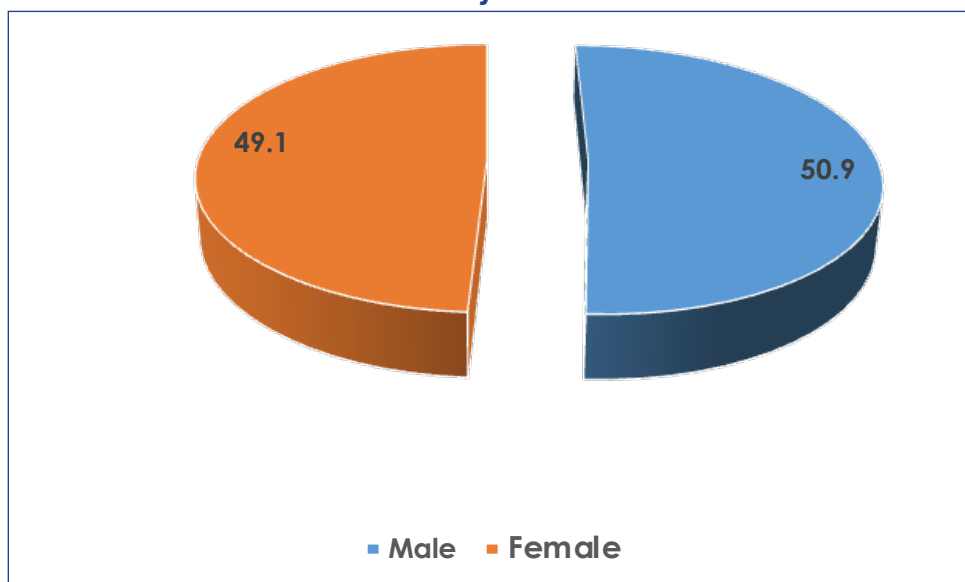
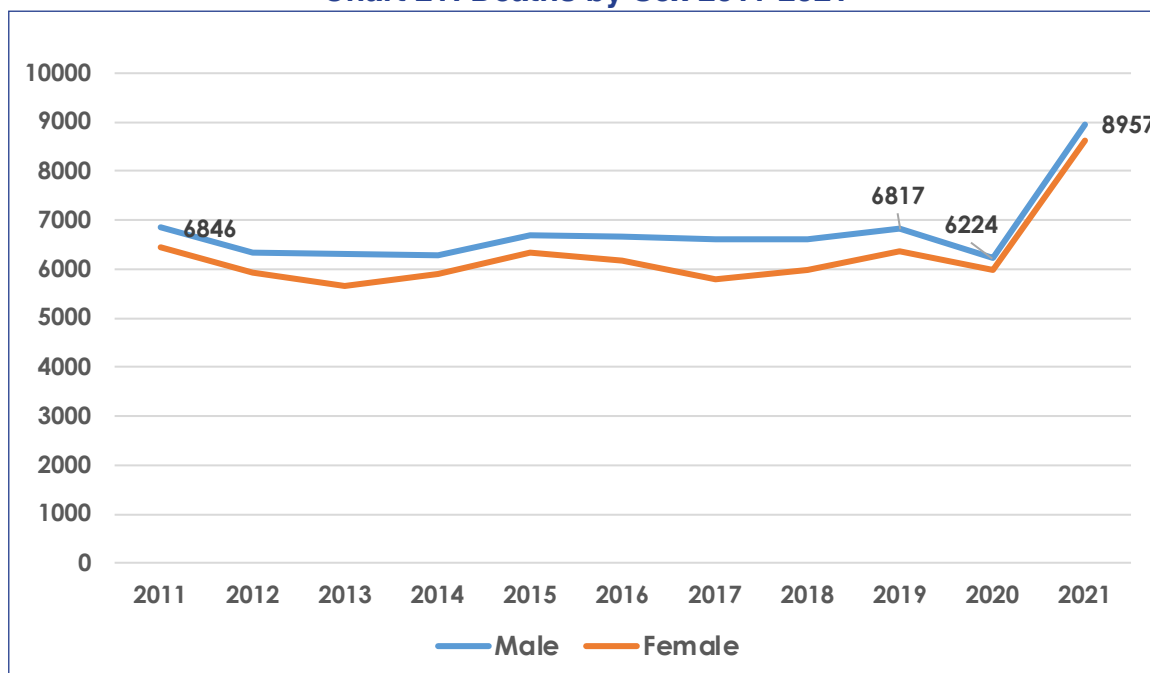


Chart 21 shows a trend in total deaths by sex. All through the years, it shows that there are more male deaths than females. The sex ratio at birth indicates that, there are more male than female births every year, the sex ratio at death shows even higher male than female deaths. As a result, the female population continue to dominate the population.

The total female deaths registered decreased from 6,368 in 2019 to 5,995 in 2020 while the total male deaths also decreased from 6,817 in 2019 to 6,224 in 2020. After the downward trend in deaths from 2019 to 2020, there was a sharp increase in deaths for both males and females, fueled by COVID19 in 2021.

Chart 21: Deaths by Sex 2011-2021



6.3 Deaths by age and sex

Chart 22 shows distribution of deaths by age and sex. Throughout the age groups, the proportion of male deaths is higher than that of females. It is at ages 30-39 and 75 and above that, the reverse is true for females.

Chart 22: Percent distribution of deaths by age and sex-2021

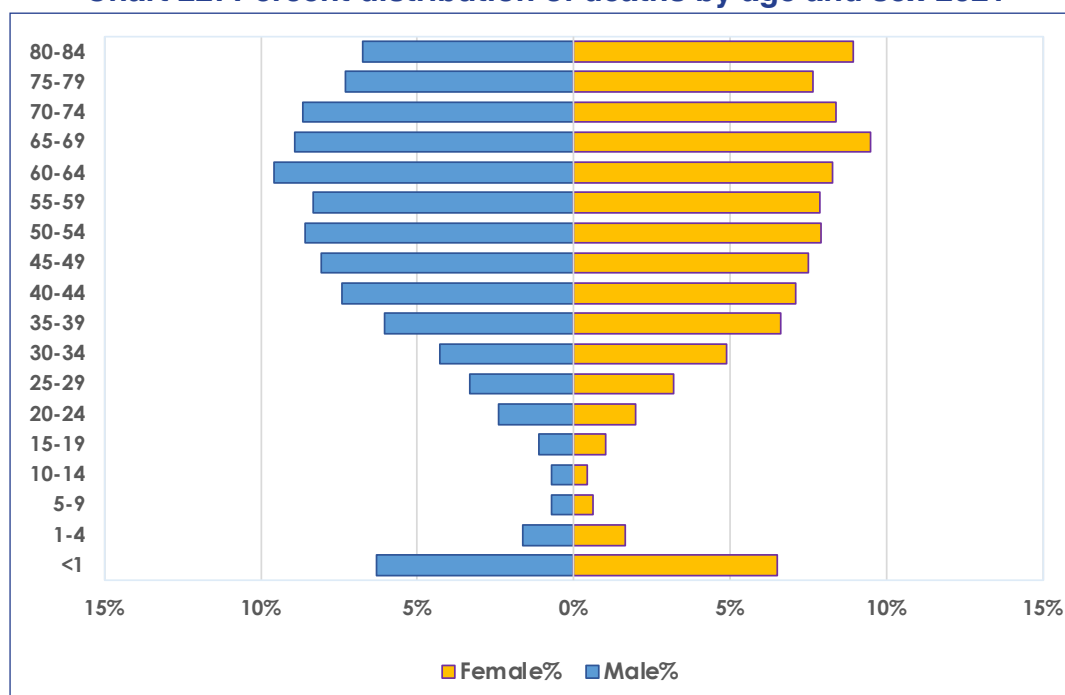
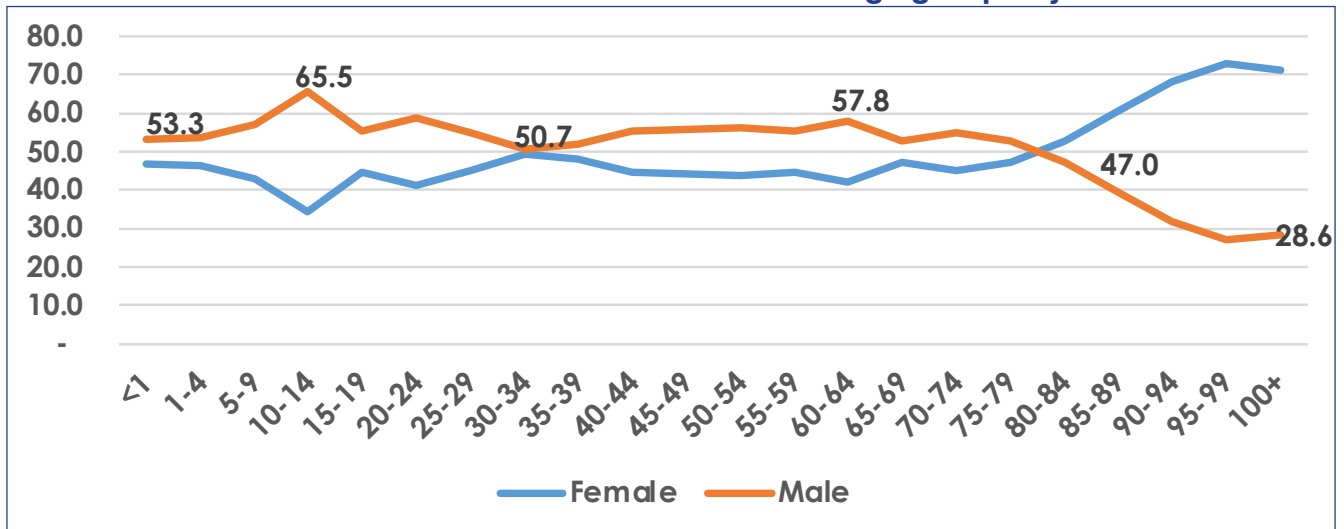


Chart 23 illustrates a distribution of deaths by age group for the year 2021. Chart 2 shows female and males accounted for 49 percent and 51 percent of deaths respectively. There are age groups where the disparity between the two is high, for example, at age 10-14 where males account for 65.5 percent of the deaths within the age group. From age, 20-24 the percent male deaths begin to decline while that of females increases and converge at age 30-34. From ages 80-84 and above female proportions are higher, probably due to the accumulated females because of lower deaths in the earlier years.

Chart 23: Percent Distribution of deaths within age groups by sex-2021

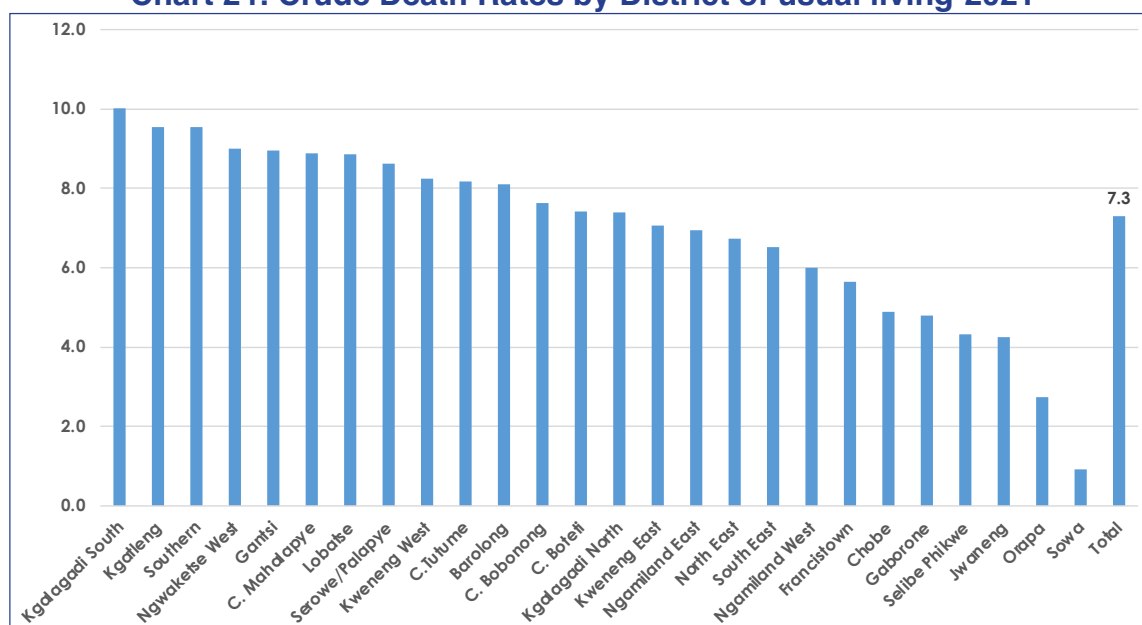


6.4 Crude Death Rates by District of usual living

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 from 5.2 to 7.3 per a thousand population from 2020 to 2021, an increase that can be attributed to the COVID 19 deaths that went rampant in 2021. Overall most districts experienced increased crude death rates. Kgalagadi South was highest with a crude death rate of ten (10) deaths per a thousand population followed closely by Kgatleng and Southern districts with 9.5 deaths per a thousand each. Most urban areas experienced lower crude death rates for their usual residents' compared to non-urban districts. This could be attributed to the inadequate equipment in health facilities for the care of COVID infected patients in non-urban areas as compared to urban areas. The district with the lowest crude death rate is Sowa Town with CDR of about 0.9 deaths per thousand population (**Chart 24**).

Chart 24: Crude Death Rates by District of usual living-2021



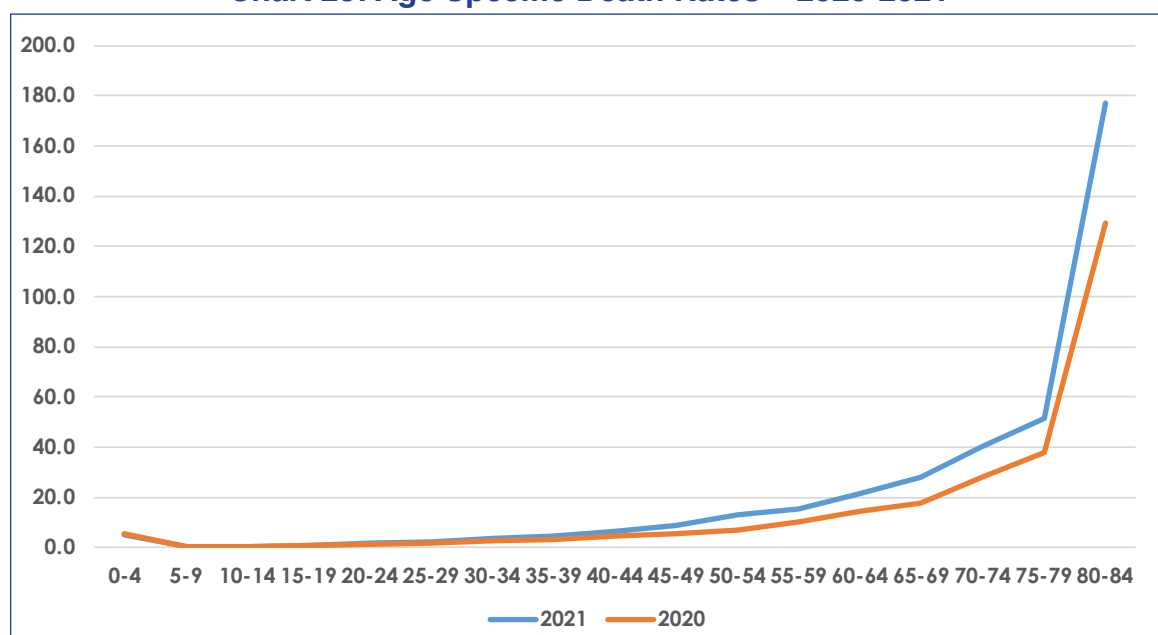
6.5 Age Specific Death Rates

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 were higher in 2021 than in 2020. The year 2021 was the year when the impact of COVID 19 resulting in deaths was most felt in the country and the world at large.

Chart 25 shows that ASDR for the two years, 2020 and 2021 was almost the same for the lower ages as compared to the age groups above 45-49 where the 2021 graph begins to rise above the 2020 levels indicating higher death rates. The elderly population was more affected by COVID19 than the younger population, and that could be the reason for the rise in deaths from age group 45-49 in 2021.

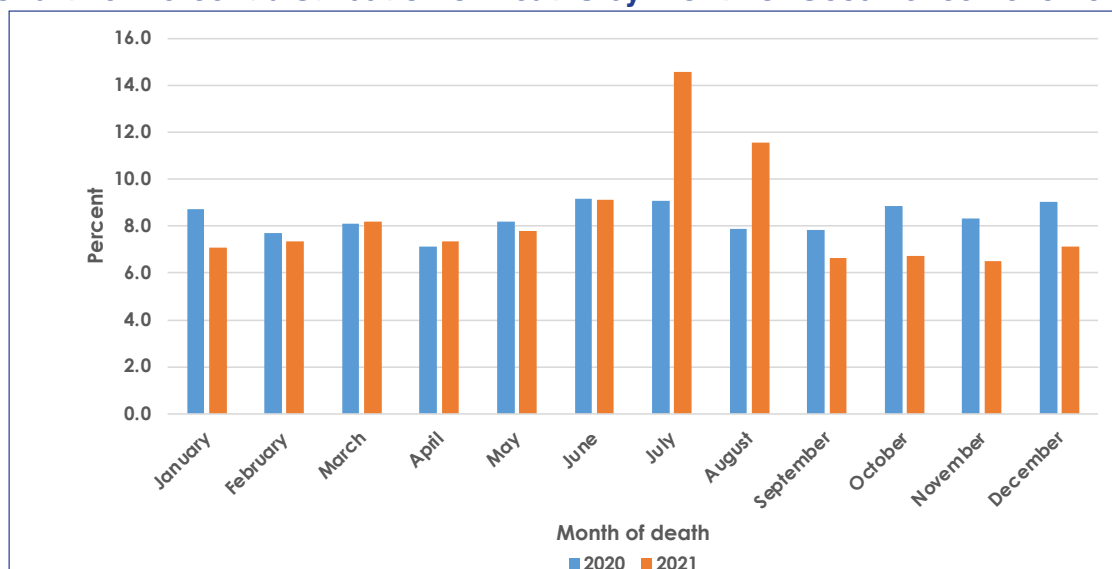
Chart 25: Age Specific Death Rates – 2020-2021



6.6 Deaths by Month of Occurrence

Chart 26 shows a comparison of percentage distribution of deaths by month of occurrence during the years 2020 and 2021. The percentage deaths were lower during the first half and the last third of the year 2021 compared to the same months in 2020. The percentage of deaths sharply increased during the months of July and August recording 5.5 and 3.6 percent point difference increase respectively in 2021 compared to the same months in the previous year.

Chart 26: Percent distribution of Deaths by month of Occurrence-2020-2021



6.7 Neo-natal, Infant and Under-five mortality rates

Neonatal mortality refers to the death of a newborn within the first 28 days of life. The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) is a crucial indicator that provides insights into the health and survival of newborns. NMR acts as a window into: Newborn health: A low NMR reflects better health outcomes, suggesting fewer newborns are lost in the early days. This indicates progress in areas like access to skilled birth care, essential healthcare, and specialized neonatal care. Survival challenges: A high NMR highlights areas where interventions are needed to improve newborn survival, such as combating premature birth complications, infections, and lack of access to basic. The formula for calculating the Neonatal Mortality Rate is as follows:

$$\text{NMR} = \frac{\text{Total number of neo-natal deaths}}{\text{Total live births}} * 1000$$

The infant mortality rate (IMR) is an important indicator of the health of infants and is closely related to such factors as maternal health, quality and access to medical care, socioeconomic conditions and public-health practices. For every 1000 live births in 2021, about 18.6 children die before the age of one.

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths}}{\text{Total live births}} * 1000$$

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Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is a key indicator used to assess the number of deaths that occur in children under the age of five, per 1,000 live births. Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR), a crucial indicator tracking how many children under five die per 1,000 live births: a low U5MR signifies healthy, thriving children, while a high one points to challenges needing urgent attention. It is a crucial measure of child health and well-being, providing insights into the effectiveness of a healthcare system and overall socio-economic conditions. Monitoring U5MR is a critical aspect of assessing progress toward improving child health and achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3, which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being.

The formula for calculating the Under-Five Mortality Rate is as follows:

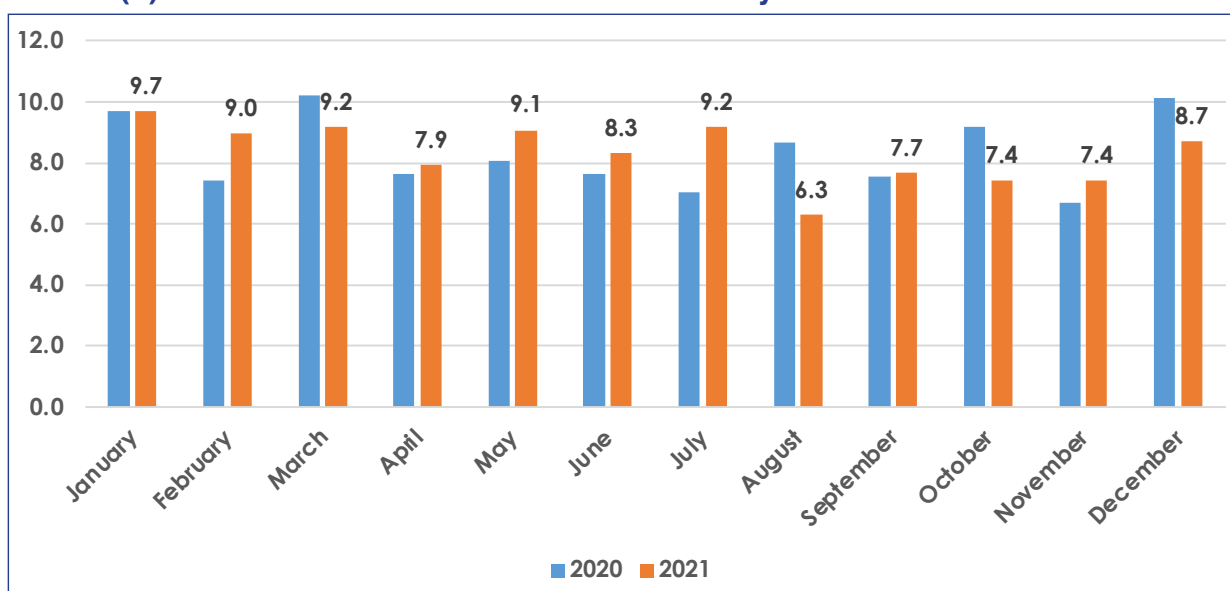
$$\text{U5MR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under five years old}}{\text{Total live births}} * 1000$$

For every 1,000 live births in Botswana in 2021, about 23.4 children died before reaching the age of five. This is a significant improvement compared to past decades, and it reflects progress in child health outcomes. Lower U5MR values are typically associated with several positive factors – 1) Better access to healthcare services: This includes prenatal care, immunization programs, and treatment for childhood illnesses. 2) Improved socio-economic conditions: This includes factors such as poverty reduction, better education, and access to clean water and sanitation.

6.7.1 Infant Deaths by Month of Occurrence

Infant deaths by month for the years 2020 and 2021 do not show any anomalies (chart 8b) considering the fact that 2021 was the year in which COVID 19 deaths occurred in the country. This might be attributed to the fact that children were not severely affected by COVID 19. The highest percentage of infants' deaths in 2020 was 9.7 percent registered in January while the highest in 2021 was 10.2 registered in March. The lowest percentage of infants deaths was registered in August (**Chart 26b**), while August for the general population ranked second highest after July (**chart 26**).

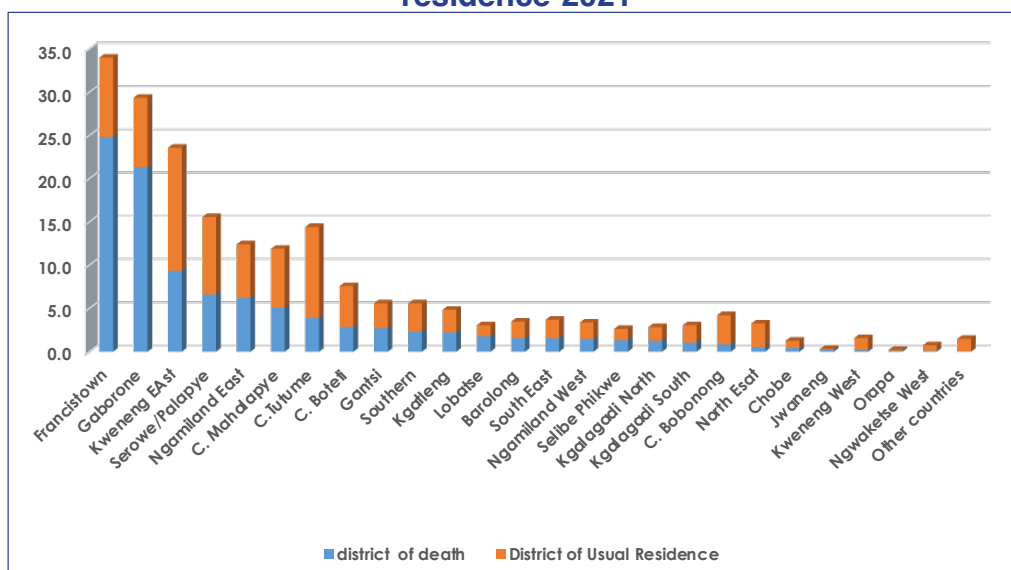
Chart 26 (b): Percent distribution of Infant deaths by month of Occurrence-2020-2021



6.8 Infant Deaths by District of death and district of usual residence

Chart 27 below shows the percentage of infant deaths registered by district of death and district of usual residence. Francistown and Gaborone registered the highest number of infant deaths accounting for about 25 percent and 21 percent of all infants deaths. It is worth noting that the two districts receive referrals from all other districts hence high infant deaths.

Chart 27: Percent Distribution of infant deaths by district of death and district of usual residence-2021

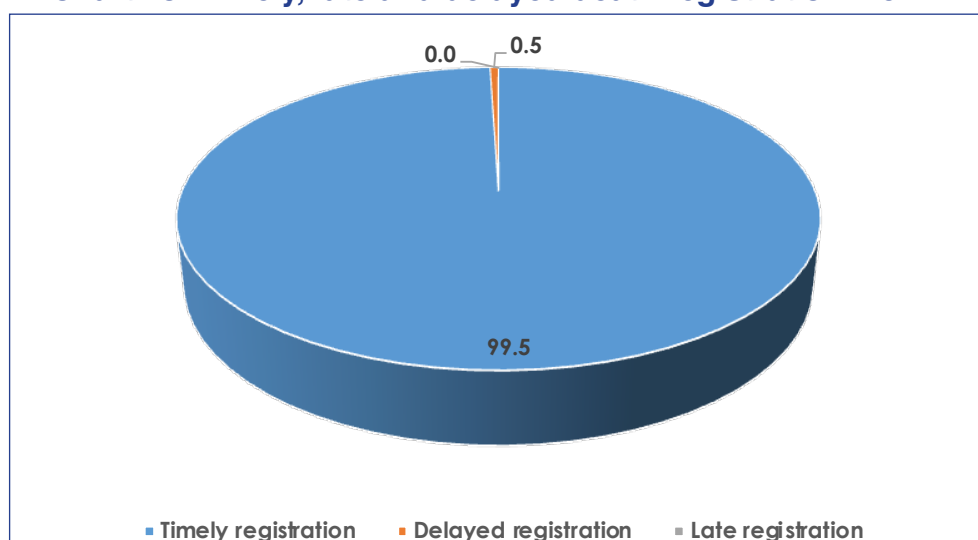


6.9 Timely, Late and delayed Deaths Registration

According to the Births, Deaths Act of Civil, and National registration (CNR), deaths are considered late if they are registered after the expiry of thirty days from the date of occurrence. Delayed registration refers to all deaths that were registered after the 30 days but within the twelve (12) months of occurrence. Late registration are those that occurred in the past years.

Chart 28 below shows that of all the deaths registered in 2021, about 99 percent were registered on time i.e. before a lapse of 30 days.

Chart 28: Timely, late and delayed death registration -2021



6.10 Place of death occurrence, marital status and Educational level

Table 1.1 shows that 43.7 percent of all registered deaths occurred in health facilities compared to 51.3 in the previous year. About 51 percent were single at the time of death (children included). About two thirds (67.4 percent) of the deaths were for people who had none or primary education as their highest level of education (children included).

Table 6.1: Registered current deaths by place of death, marital status and level of education -2021

	Number of deaths	Percent
Place of Birth		
Health Facility	7,691	43.7
Home	9,899	56.3
Total	17,590	100.0
Marital Status		
Single	8,974	51.0
Mated	5,631	32.0
Divorced	396	2.3
Widowed	2,589	14.7
Total	17,590	100.0
Educational Level		
None	5,631	32.0
Primary	6,234	35.4
Secondary	3,244	18.4
Post Secondary	738	4.2
Higher	1,743	9.9
Total	17,590	100.0

Appendix

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Table B1: Registered Live births by registration centre and sex of child -2021

	Current			Non-current			Total Births		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
District of Registration									
Athlone Hospital	487	537	1,024	1	2	3	488	539	1,027
Bamalete Lutheran Ho	762	796	1,558	9	9	18	771	805	1,576
Barolong	347	357	704	31	32	63	378	389	767
Bokamoso Hospital	118	123	241	3	1	4	121	124	245
Borakanelo	186	170	356	74	67	141	260	237	497
Broadhurst	666	694	1,360	78	94	172	744	788	1,532
Central-Bobonong	275	311	586	88	102	190	363	413	776
Central-Boteti	810	819	1,629	192	206	398	1,002	1,025	2,027
Central-Mahalapye	133	127	260	143	138	281	276	265	541
Central-Serowe	91	131	222	157	152	309	248	283	531
Central-Tutume	566	508	1,074	120	106	226	686	614	1,300
Charleshill	73	58	131	27	22	49	100	80	180
Chobe	178	212	390	55	56	111	233	268	501
Deborah Retief	878	892	1,770	2	4	6	880	896	1,776
Francistown	853	909	1,762	136	115	251	989	1,024	2,013
G-West Clinic	290	279	569	2	1	3	292	280	572
Gaborone	13	14	27	95	71	166	108	85	193
Ghanzi	6	8	14	72	87	159	78	95	173
Ghanzi Primary Hosp	500	536	1,036	6	7	13	506	543	1,049
Gumare	481	445	926	127	120	247	608	565	1,173
Headquarters	1	3	4	-	1	1	1	4	5
Hukuntsi	220	203	423	32	30	62	252	233	485
Jwaneng	29	20	49	37	34	71	66	54	120
Jwaneng Hosp	514	521	1,035	15	12	27	529	533	1,062
Kgalagadi	352	394	746	43	36	79	395	430	825
Kgatleng	116	148	264	75	73	148	191	221	412
Kweneng	100	101	201	244	231	475	344	332	676
Lesirane Clinic	706	723	1,429	4	8	12	710	731	1,441
Letlhakeng	148	150	298	128	139	267	276	289	565
Letsholathebe Hosp	1,371	1,401	2,772	12	3	15	1,383	1,404	2,787
Lobatse	12	18	30	59	50	109	71	68	139
Mabutsane	63	66	129	26	11	37	89	77	166
Mahalapye Hospital	1,109	1,103	2,212	8	4	12	1,117	1,107	2,224
Mobile	4	7	11	1	-	1	5	7	12
Mogoditshane	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Moshupa	397	446	843	92	78	170	489	524	1,013
Nata	254	245	499	48	44	92	302	289	591
Ngamiland	307	304	611	121	128	249	428	432	860
Ngwaketse	757	713	1,470	168	161	329	925	874	1,799
North-East	183	150	333	33	18	51	216	168	384
Nyangabgwe Hospital	2,272	2,367	4,639	5	8	13	2,277	2,375	4,652
Orapa	14	13	27	1	-	1	15	13	28
Palapye	845	878	1,723	93	102	195	938	980	1,918
Palapye Primary Hosp	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Princess Marina Hosp	2,504	2,553	5,057	12	2	14	2,516	2,555	5,071
Rakops Hosp	128	138	266	-	-	-	128	138	266

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Table B1 Cont'd: Registered Live births by registration centre and sex of child -2021

	Current			Non-current			Total Births		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
District of Registration									
Ramotswa	31	57	88	14	16	30	45	73	118
Scottish Livingstone	1,531	1,658	3,189	8	1	9	1,539	1,659	3,198
Sefhare	285	257	542	26	47	73	311	304	615
Sekgoma Hospital	1,113	1,147	2,260	-	-	-	1,113	1,147	2,260
Selebi-Phikwe	319	338	657	148	174	322	467	512	979
Shakawe	341	306	647	119	107	226	460	413	873
Sidilega Hosp	484	443	927	2	-	2	486	443	929
Sowa	7	8	15	27	26	53	34	34	68
Spg Hospital	604	590	1,194	3	3	6	607	593	1,200
Tlokweng	240	241	481	17	17	34	257	258	515
Tonota	121	128	249	120	130	250	241	258	499
Total	25,197	25,765	50,962	3,159	3,086	6,245	28,356	28,851	57,207

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Table B2: Live births by district of birth and place of usual residence of mother-2021

	District of Usual Residence		Total
	Same District	Other District	
District of Birth			
Gaborone	2,330	5,908	8,238
Francistown	1,600	4,672	6,272
Lobatse	381	667	1,048
Selibe Phikwe	488	1,012	1,500
Orapa	88	471	559
Jwaneng	169	867	1,036
Sowa	2	4	6
Ngwaketse	1,462	276	1,738
Barolong	574	44	618
Ngwaketse west	125	5	130
South East	1,095	1,032	2,127
Kweneng East	4,395	1,444	5,839
Kweneng West	266	31	297
Kgatleng	1,736	298	2,034
Serowe/Palapye	3,688	513	4,201
Central Mahalapye	2,742	280	3,022
Central Bobonong	854	81	935
Central Boteti	1,195	171	1,366
Central Tutume	1,696	188	1,884
North East	341	77	418
Ngamiland East	2,634	738	3,372
Ngamiland West	1,441	137	1,578
Chobe	333	57	390
Ghanzi	1,099	84	1,183
Kgalagadi South	694	56	750
Kgalagadi North	331	90	421
Total	31,759	19,203	50,962

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Table B3: Live births by age group, level of education and place of usual residence of mother-2021

	Level of Education					Total
	Higher	None	Post Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
Age group						
10-14	-	-	-	25	17	42
15-19	55	57	310	698	3,865	4,985
20-24	1,087	112	1,610	1,185	7,889	11,883
25-29	2,376	170	1,967	1,264	6,802	12,579
30-34	2,450	182	1,566	1,196	5,209	10,603
35-39	1,579	217	963	1,006	4,117	7,882
40-44	390	125	216	466	1,406	2,603
45-49	20	30	9	58	81	198
50-54	-	2	-	3	2	7
55-59	-	-	-	-	1	1
65+	-	-	-	-	2	2
Not stated	10	10	9	66	82	177
	7,967	905	6,650	5,967	29,473	50,962
Place of Usual Residence						
Gaborone	1,171	15	465	380	858	2,889
Francistown	421	16	232	144	841	1,654
Lobatse	77	-	73	35	284	469
Selibe Phikwe	124	8	89	31	308	560
Orapa	19	-	42	12	29	102
Jwaneng	66	-	40	22	71	199
Sowa	5	2	3	2	10	22
Ngwaketse	594	63	517	341	1,867	3,382
Barolong	168	18	239	134	900	1,459
Ngwaketse west	39	6	56	55	330	486
South East	504	8	255	126	706	1,599
Kweneng East	972	77	949	879	3,618	6,495
Kweneng West	64	65	81	234	716	1,160
Kgatleng	415	15	349	211	1,465	2,455
Serowe/Palapye	707	83	754	485	2,951	4,980
Central Mahalapye	512	38	417	407	2,426	3,800
Central Bobonong	284	26	233	111	1,329	1,983
Central Boteti	151	118	193	293	1,199	1,954
Central Tutume	611	108	543	625	3,001	4,888
North East	338	20	217	161	1,017	1,753
Ngamiland East	311	20	336	311	1,919	2,897
Ngamiland West	77	76	116	280	1,228	1,777
Chobe	49	4	66	39	277	435
Ghanzi	103	91	98	238	786	1,316
Kgalagadi South	78	15	142	100	511	846
Kgalagadi North	52	5	48	57	284	446
Other countries	55	8	97	243	538	941
Not Stated	-	-	-	11	4	15
Total	7,967	905	6,650	5,967	29,473	50,962

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Table B4: Live births by age and marital status of mother -2021

	Mother's Marital Status				Total
	Divorced	Married	Single	Widowed	
Age Group					
10-14	-	-	42	-	42
15-19	1	238	4,744	2	4,985
20-24	2	1,014	10,864	3	11,883
25-29	15	1,911	10,652	1	12,579
30-34	20	2,520	8,052	11	10,603
35-39	38	2,357	5,469	18	7,882
40-44	20	776	1,795	12	2,603
45-49	1	62	134	1	198
50-54	-	3	4	-	7
55-59	-	-	1	-	1
65+	-	-	2	-	2
Not stated	-	70	107	-	177
Total	97	8,951	41,866	48	50,962

Table B5: Live births by place of usual residence and age of mother-2021

	Usual Place of Residence		Total
	Same District	Other Districts	
Age Group			
10-14	28	14	42
15-19	3,227	1,758	4,985
20-24	7,642	4,241	11,883
25-29	7,770	4,809	12,579
30-34	6,460	4,143	10,603
35-39	4,759	3,123	7,882
40-44	1,612	991	2,603
45-49	122	76	198
50-54	6	1	7
55-59	1	-	1
65+	2	-	2
Not stated	130	47	177
Total	31,759	19,203	50,962

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Table B6: Live births by place of usual residence and age group of mother-2021

	Age of Mother												Total
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	65+	Not stated	
Usual residence													
Gaborone	1	89	502	744	770	572	171	8	-	-	-	32	2,889
Francistown	1	114	335	460	372	281	77	4	-	-	-	10	1,654
Lobatse	-	44	105	117	89	85	28	-	-	-	-	1	469
Selibe Phikwe	1	39	106	126	138	105	42	3	-	-	-	-	560
Orapa	-	6	9	32	33	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	102
Jwaneng	-	6	19	65	53	44	12	-	-	-	-	-	199
Sowa	-	-	2	4	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Ngwaketse	2	309	782	823	730	532	179	15	-	-	1	9	3,382
Barolong	1	187	376	338	270	210	67	8	-	-	-	2	1,459
Ngwaketse west	-	83	117	121	78	57	25	4	-	-	-	1	486
South East	-	68	299	442	386	300	98	6	-	-	-	-	1,599
Kweneng East	3	534	1,418	1,630	1,390	1,068	407	23	-	1	-	21	6,495
Kweneng West	4	187	313	255	192	146	50	9	1	-	-	3	1,160
Kgatleng	2	204	567	616	529	411	116	8	-	-	1	1	2,455
Serowe/Palapye	4	546	1,219	1,181	1,028	757	222	15	-	-	-	8	4,980
Central Mahalapye	7	411	901	911	759	578	216	10	-	-	-	7	3,800
Central Bobonong	1	207	504	522	385	262	93	5	-	-	-	4	1,983
Central Boteti	4	256	519	463	335	276	82	6	3	-	-	10	1,954
Central Tutume	6	539	1,247	1,178	1,020	666	190	22	-	-	-	20	4,888
North East	1	166	430	451	365	240	82	9	-	-	-	9	1,753
Ngamiland East	2	341	666	677	584	456	146	10	1	-	-	14	2,897
Ngamiland West	2	172	456	438	346	245	99	12	2	-	-	5	1,777
Chobe	-	26	96	108	102	71	29	2	-	-	-	1	435
Ghanzi	-	221	329	287	233	181	55	5	-	-	-	5	1,316
Kgalagadi South	-	120	246	199	136	97	42	6	-	-	-	-	846
Kgalagadi North	-	46	99	120	89	64	22	2	-	-	-	4	446
Other countries	-	63	217	266	181	150	48	6	-	-	-	10	941
Not Stated	-	1	4	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Total	42	4,985	11,883	12,579	10,603	7,882	2,603	198	7	1	2	177	50,962

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Table B7(a):Births by Districts of Usual Residence,Place and Outcome of Birth-2021

	PLACE_OF_BIRTH		Total	TYPE_OF_BIRTH		Total
	Health Facility	Home		Live Births	Still Births	
Usual Residence						
Gaborone	2,924	11	2,935	2,889	46	2,935
Francistown	1,711	2	1,713	1,654	59	1,713
Lobatse	481	-	481	469	12	481
Selibe Phikwe	560	10	570	560	10	570
Orapa	103	-	103	102	1	103
Jwaneng	202	1	203	199	4	203
Sowa	22	-	22	22	-	22
Ngwaketse	3,420	6	3,426	3,382	44	3,426
Barolong	1,480	2	1,482	1,459	23	1,482
Ngwaketse west	492	-	492	486	6	492
South East	1,622	5	1,627	1,599	28	1,627
Kweneng East	6,576	8	6,584	6,495	89	6,584
Kweneng West	1,169	1	1,170	1,160	10	1,170
Kgatleng	2,491	2	2,493	2,455	38	2,493
Serowe/Palapye	5,065	7	5,072	4,980	92	5,072
Central Mahalapye	3,848	1	3,849	3,800	49	3,849
Central Bobonong	2,009	5	2,014	1,983	31	2,014
Central Boteti	1,975	4	1,979	1,954	25	1,979
Central Tutume	4,984	6	4,990	4,888	102	4,990
North East	1,781	2	1,783	1,753	30	1,783
Ngamiland East	2,935	6	2,941	2,897	44	2,941
Ngamiland West	1,796	-	1,796	1,777	19	1,796
Chobe	435	4	439	435	4	439
Ghanzi	1,355	-	1,355	1,316	39	1,355
Kgalagadi South	857	-	857	846	11	857
Kgalagadi North	455	-	455	446	9	455
Other countries	977	-	977	941	36	977
Not Stated	15	-	15	15	-	15
Total	51,740	83	51,823	50,962	861	51,823

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Table B7 (b): Births by district ,place and Outcome of Birth-2021

	PLACE_OF_BIRTH		Total	OUTCOME_OF_BIRTH		Total
	Health Facility	Home		Live Births	Still Births	
District_of_Birth						
Gaborone	8,448	14	8,462	8,238	224	8,462
Francistown	6,473	9	6,482	6,272	210	6,482
Lobatse	1,067	-	1,067	1,048	19	1,067
Selibe Phikwe	1,494	16	1,510	1,500	10	1,510
Orapa	559	1	560	559	1	560
Jwaneng	1,047	-	1,047	1,036	11	1,047
Sowa	6	-	6	6	-	6
Ngwaketse	1,742	4	1,746	1,738	8	1,746
Barolong	618	4	622	618	4	622
Ngwaketse west	131	-	131	130	1	131
South East	2,154	8	2,162	2,127	35	2,162
Kweneng East	5,886	5	5,891	5,839	52	5,891
Kweneng West	297	-	297	297	-	297
Kgatleng	2,066	-	2,066	2,034	32	2,066
Serowe/Palapye	4,259	2	4,261	4,201	60	4,261
Central Mahalapye	3,045	-	3,045	3,022	23	3,045
Central Bobonong	941	2	943	935	8	943
Central Boteti	1,379	4	1,383	1,366	17	1,383
Central Tutume	1,911	2	1,913	1,884	29	1,913
North East	420	-	420	418	2	420
Ngamiland East	3,420	8	3,428	3,372	56	3,428
Ngamiland West	1,589	-	1,589	1,578	11	1,589
Chobe	388	4	392	390	2	392
Ghanzi	1,213	-	1,213	1,183	30	1,213
Kgalagadi South	759	-	759	750	9	759
Kgalagadi North	428	-	428	421	7	428
Total	51,740	83	51,823	50,962	861	51,823

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Table B8: Live births by weight and place of birth-2021

	Place of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
Birth Weight (grams)			
<500	9	-	9
500-999	254	-	254
1000-1499	537	-	537
1500-1999	1,052	1	1,053
2000-2499	3,900	3	3,903
2500-2999	14,184	25	14,209
3000-3499	19,986	33	20,019
3500-3999	8,708	18	8,726
4000-4499	1,556	3	1,559
4500-4999	168	-	168
5000+	28	-	28
Not Stated	497	-	497
Total	50,879	83	50,962

Table B9: Live births weight and gestational period-2021

	Gestational (weeks)									Total
	<20	20-21	22-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-41	42+	Not Stated	
Birth Weight (grams)										
<500	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	9
500-999	5	-	146	68	18	2	3	1	11	254
1000-1499	1	2	57	275	137	11	15	1	38	537
1500-1999	-	-	11	185	562	76	163	4	52	1,053
2000-2499	-	-	3	79	955	526	2,111	43	186	3,903
2500-2999	-	1	8	52	809	1,048	11,367	397	527	14,209
3000-3499	-	-	5	35	385	563	17,450	952	629	20,019
3500-3999	-	-	-	15	88	144	7,638	617	224	8,726
4000-4499	-	-	-	1	3	20	1,331	165	39	1,559
4500-4999	-	-	-	-	3	1	148	14	2	168
5000+	-	-	3	-	1	1	23	-	-	28
Not Stated	-	-	1	4	9	12	164	9	298	497
Total	7	3	237	715	2,970	2,404	40,413	2,203	2,010	50,962

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Table B10: Live births by weight and age of mother-2021

	Age Group of Mother												Total
	12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	65+	Not stated	
Birth Weight (grams)													
<500	-	-	2	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9
500-999	-	31	51	68	58	38	8	-	-	-	-	-	254
1000-1499	1	59	118	120	111	91	28	6	1	-	-	2	537
1500-1999	-	127	206	238	189	202	73	6	3	-	-	9	1,053
2000-2499	7	484	886	845	765	633	247	21	-	-	-	15	3,903
2500-2999	19	1,684	3,501	3,308	2,747	2,085	746	52	2	-	-	65	14,209
3000-3499	12	1,824	4,810	5,122	4,128	3,038	944	85	-	1	1	54	20,019
3500-3999	2	633	1,874	2,305	2,068	1,395	405	20	-	-	1	23	8,726
4000-4499	-	82	286	406	383	288	105	5	1	-	-	3	1,559
4500-4999	-	5	12	43	59	33	15	1	-	-	-	-	168
5000+	-	1	3	5	11	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	28
Not Stated	1	55	134	117	81	73	29	2	-	-	-	5	497
Total	42	4,985	11,883	12,579	10,603	7,882	2,603	198	7	1	2	177	50,962

Table B11: Live births by weight at birth and level of education-2021

	Level of Education					Total
	Higher	None	Post Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
Birth Weight (grams)						
<500	1	-	1	4	3	9
500-999	40	1	33	34	146	254
1000-1499	93	15	58	66	305	537
1500-1999	173	32	113	154	581	1,053
2000-2499	514	136	444	509	2,300	3,903
2500-2999	1,977	283	1,731	1,786	8,432	14,209
3000-3499	3,080	280	2,672	2,243	11,744	20,019
3500-3999	1,664	95	1,248	890	4,829	8,726
4000-4499	329	12	265	152	801	1,559
4500-4999	42	2	29	14	81	168
5000+	9	1	4	5	9	28
Not Stated	45	48	52	110	242	497
Total	7,967	905	6,650	5,967	29,473	50,962

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Table B12: Time lapsed by district of birth-2021

	Time Lapsed				Total
	Same day	1-60 days	61-365 days	366+ days	
District of Birth					
Gaborone	5,429	2,764	43	2	8,238
Francistown	4,433	1,817	20	2	6,272
Lobatse	150	893	4	1	1,048
Selibe Phikwe	220	1,276	4	-	1,500
Orapa	113	439	6	1	559
Jwaneng	190	826	17	3	1,036
Sowa	-	6	-	-	6
Ngwaketse	400	984	340	14	1,738
Barolong	220	391	2	5	618
Ngwaketse west	53	43	34	-	130
South East	439	1,672	16	-	2,127
Kweneng East	5,238	532	63	6	5,839
Kweneng West	228	54	15	-	297
Kgatleng	1,848	149	25	12	2,034
Serowe/Palapye	2,706	1,473	20	2	4,201
Central Mahalapye	2,393	585	43	1	3,022
Central Bobonong	744	171	20	-	935
Central Boteti	1,078	248	36	4	1,366
Central Tutume	1,054	771	57	2	1,884
North East	199	208	9	2	418
Ngamiland East	2,928	418	25	1	3,372
Ngamiland West	1,026	507	41	4	1,578
Chobe	297	70	23	-	390
Ghanzi	437	714	29	3	1,183
Kgalagadi South	292	446	12	-	750
Kgalagadi North	335	84	2	-	421
Total	32,450	17,541	906	65	50,962

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Table B13: Time lapsed by District of Usual Residence-2021

	Time Lapsed				Total
	Same day	1-60 days	61-365 days	366+ days	
Usual Residence					
Gaborone	1,579	1,292	17	1	2,889
Francistown	1,160	478	15	1	1,654
Lobatse	113	352	3	1	469
Selibe Phikwe	107	451	2	-	560
Orapa	23	78	1	-	102
Jwaneng	45	150	4	-	199
Sowa	4	17	1	-	22
Ngwaketse	1,159	1,885	328	10	3,382
Barolong	610	822	19	8	1,459
Ngwaketse west	189	258	37	2	486
South East	528	1,057	14	-	1,599
Kweneng East	5,227	1,185	75	8	6,495
Kweneng West	979	164	17	-	1,160
Kgatleng	2,032	382	30	11	2,455
Serowe/Palapye	3,188	1,756	33	3	4,980
Central Mahalapye	2,775	981	43	1	3,800
Central Bobonong	1,089	875	18	1	1,983
Central Boteti	1,306	603	40	5	1,954
Central Tutume	3,285	1,529	72	2	4,888
North East	1,177	567	7	2	1,753
Ngamiland East	2,420	454	22	1	2,897
Ngamiland West	1,209	520	44	4	1,777
Chobe	306	111	18	-	435
Ghanzi	575	711	27	3	1,316
Kgalagadi South	354	480	12	-	846
Kgalagadi North	337	108	1	-	446
Other countries	665	270	5	1	941
Not Stated	9	5	1	-	15
Total	32,450	17,541	906	65	50,962

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Table B14: Live births by time lapsed and mothers age group -2021

	Time Lapsed				Total
	Same day	1-60 days	61-365 days	366+ days	
Mothers Age Group					
10-14	30	12	-	-	42
15-19	3,298	1,605	77	5	4,985
20-24	7,786	3,862	223	12	11,883
25-29	8,037	4,292	234	16	12,579
30-34	6,578	3,827	183	15	10,603
35-39	4,887	2,850	135	10	7,882
40-44	1,607	949	41	6	2,603
45-49	122	71	5	-	198
50-54	5	1	1	-	7
55-59	1	-	-	-	1
65+	1	-	1	-	2
Not stated	98	72	6	1	177
Total	32,450	17,541	906	65	50,962

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Table M1: A Summary of Marriages-2012-2021

Year of marriage	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2107	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total marriages	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489	6,097	6,518	7,631
Quarterly Totals										
Jan-March	515	563	491	603	608	1,042	652	597	652	1,053
Apr-June	878	846	1,004	1,292	1,186	1,229	1,094	1,299	600	1,843
July-Sept	1,568	1,654	1,810	2,216	1,560	1,919	1,568	1,774	1,942	1,514
Oct-Dec	2,253	2,270	2,286	2,566	2,697	2,013	2,175	2,427	3,324	3,221
Total	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489	6,097	6,518	7,631
Previous Marital Status										
Males										
Bachelor	4,739	4,858	5,068	6,008	5,496	5,802	4,958	5,461	5,963	7,007
Divorced	354	347	401	482	395	299	428	493	425	495
Widowed	121	128	122	187	160	102	103	143	130	129
Total	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489	6,097	6,518	7,631
Females										
Spinster	5,019	5,157	5,384	6,421	5,822	6,053	5,260	5,856	6,307	7,405
Divorced	142	128	165	186	173	114	183	191	170	184
Widowed	53	48	42	70	56	36	46	50	41	42
Total	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489	6,097	6,518	7,631
Previous Marital Status										
First marriage for both	4,634	4,774	4,947	5,868	5,363	5,679	4,836	5,317	5,839	6,891
First marriage for one	490	466	558	693	592	497	546	683	592	630
Remarriage for both	90	93	86	116	96	27	107	97	87	110
Total	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489	6,097	6,518	7,631
Type of marriage										
After Banns	5,093	5,278	5,479	6,546	5,969	6,190	5,454	6,026	6,482	7,610
Special License	121	55	112	131	82	13	35	71	36	21
Total	5,214	5,333	5,591	6,677	6,051	6,203	5,489	6,097	6,518	7,631

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Table M2: Age in combination at marriage time-2021

	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+	
Groom's Age												
20-24	-	28	5	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
25-29	1	126	353	70	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	556
30-34	4	94	519	608	92	18	2	-	-	1	-	1,338
35-39	-	22	333	637	526	76	18	5	-	-	-	1,617
40-44	2	14	138	367	537	334	63	11	-	-	-	1,466
45-49	-	4	38	145	289	286	192	33	4	1	-	992
50-54	-	4	15	53	130	181	194	77	9	1	1	665
55-59	-	2	2	19	51	76	119	61	48	7	3	388
60-64	-	-	1	8	15	52	41	68	52	32	5	274
65+	-	-	-	8	7	18	23	49	51	67	69	292
Total	7	294	1,404	1,921	1,654	1,044	652	304	164	109	78	7,631

Table M2.1: Age at the time of marriage by previous marital status and sex-2021

	Groom's Marital Status				Bride's Marital Status			
	BACHELOR	DIVORCED	WIDOWER	Total	SPINSTER	DIVORCEE	WIDOW	Total
15-19	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
20-24	43	-	-	43	294	-	-	294
25-29	556	-	-	556	1,399	5	-	1,404
30-34	1,326	11	1	1,338	1,902	17	2	1,921
35-39	1,580	33	4	1,617	1,619	33	2	1,654
40-44	1,378	81	7	1,466	991	49	4	1,044
45-49	875	99	18	992	591	47	14	652
50-54	541	108	16	665	272	21	11	304
55-59	287	76	25	388	156	6	2	164
60-64	215	40	19	274	103	2	4	109
65+	206	47	39	292	71	4	3	78
Total	7,007	495	129	7,631	7,405	184	42	7,631
Percent	91.8	6.5	1.7	100.0	97.0	2.4	0.6	100.0

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Table M3: Distribution of groom's by district of residence at the time of marriage and age -2021

	Groom's Age Group										Total
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
District of usual residence											
Gaborone	6	143	293	287	216	135	88	40	28	18	1,254
Francistown	5	48	95	99	70	46	44	12	6	4	429
Lobatse	1	5	15	27	28	16	9	5	4	4	114
Selibe Phikwe	2	9	26	39	33	22	15	2	2	3	153
Orapa	-	3	13	20	20	10	4	2	1	-	73
Jwaneng	-	8	31	38	35	15	6	5	3	1	142
Sowa	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Ngwaketse South	2	18	35	79	79	86	49	43	35	41	467
Barolong	-	12	22	23	37	24	29	20	14	14	195
Ngwaketse South	-	-	4	6	10	7	5	3	3	3	41
South East	2	47	94	84	96	65	34	22	11	10	465
Kweneng East	8	85	247	302	248	171	107	55	44	46	1,313
Kweneng West	2	20	27	41	34	26	33	21	10	26	240
Kgatleng	1	32	71	85	80	54	37	28	18	12	418
Central Serowe	4	36	83	103	110	63	45	23	23	18	508
Central Mahalapye	2	10	41	47	56	37	32	22	16	17	280
Central Bobonong	-	6	12	24	24	16	9	7	6	10	114
Central Boteti	-	3	7	14	11	5	5	3	4	5	57
Central Tutume	2	8	45	70	71	56	25	19	15	28	339
North East	-	6	23	31	23	24	9	5	4	5	130
Ngamiland East	3	22	47	77	61	45	26	26	10	14	331
Ngamiland West	-	10	19	24	23	9	10	3	1	1	100
Chobe	-	5	16	13	26	11	9	2	1	3	86
Ghanzi	2	7	25	24	27	13	13	4	9	4	128
Kgalagadi South	-	4	16	29	23	15	13	7	5	2	114
Kgalagadi North	-	2	17	14	16	10	7	6	-	3	75
Other Countries	1	5	12	16	9	10	2	3	1	-	59
Total	43	556	1,338	1,617	1,466	992	665	388	274	292	7,631

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Table M4: Distribution of bride's by district of residence at the time of marriage and age -2021

	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+	
District of Residence												
Gaborone	2	59	254	353	250	130	68	32	9	10	2	1,169
Francistown	-	24	94	115	114	47	21	9	6	3	2	435
Lobatse	-	3	21	28	32	18	6	8	4	1	2	123
Selibe Phikwe	-	6	28	39	39	28	14	4	-	1	-	159
Orapa	-	1	6	11	8	7	5	-	-	-	-	38
Jwaneng	-	-	21	20	19	8	7	4	1	1	-	81
Sowa	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Ngwaketse South	1	14	63	111	114	81	69	35	25	11	11	535
Barolong	-	9	24	33	30	27	24	8	9	9	7	180
Ngwaketse South	-	-	6	7	14	11	5	1	-	1	-	45
South East	-	19	124	120	101	76	39	15	7	5	3	509
Kweneng East	-	41	224	307	249	160	98	41	31	16	11	1,178
Kweneng West	-	5	28	32	45	30	28	17	10	3	10	208
Kgatleng	-	17	78	107	101	62	39	23	8	4	5	444
Central Serowe	-	22	103	140	110	83	50	23	8	5	7	551
Central Mahalapye	-	8	39	61	51	25	16	15	10	3	5	233
Central Bobonong	-	8	21	32	33	25	15	7	8	2	3	154
Central Boteti	1	9	38	47	52	29	17	5	5	2	3	208
Central Tutume	1	21	58	94	78	54	36	23	8	13	3	389
North East	1	8	29	39	31	20	14	10	-	4	1	157
Ngamiland East	1	9	60	90	73	46	33	5	5	6	1	329
Ngamiland West	-	4	14	25	24	14	3	1	-	1	-	85
Chobe	-	1	13	19	21	15	8	1	-	2	-	80
Ghanzi	-	3	22	44	24	17	14	6	5	1	1	136
Kgalagadi South	-	-	18	21	22	21	13	5	2	3	1	106
Kgalagadi North	-	-	12	19	13	8	6	5	3	1	-	67
Other Countries	-	3	5	5	5	2	3	1	-	1	-	25
Total	7	294	1,404	1,921	1,654	1,044	652	304	164	109	78	7,631

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Table M5: Previous marital status of person marrying-2013-2021

Year of Marriage	Bride's Marital Status								
	Grooms Marital Status	Total	Percent	Spinster	Percent	Divorced	Percent	Widowed	Percent
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	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
	Total	5,591	100	5,384	100	165	100	42	100
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
	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	100.0	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	100.0	114	100.0	36	100.0
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	100.0	5,260	100.0	183	100.0	46	100.0
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
	Total	6,097	100.0	5,856	100.0	191	100.0	50	100.0
2020	Bachelor	5,963	91.5	5,839	92.6	96	56.5	28	68.3
	Divorced	425	6.5	358	5.7	61	35.9	6	14.6
	Widowed	130	2.0	110	1.7	13	7.6	7	17.1
	Total	6,518	100.0	6,307	100.0	170	100.0	41	100.0
2021	Bachelor	7,007	91.8	6,891	93.1	98	53.3	18	42.9
	Divorced	495	6.5	404	5.5	73	39.7	18	42.9
	Widowed	129	1.7	110	1.5	13	7.1	6	14.3
	Total	7,631	100.0	7,405	100.0	184	100.0	42	100.0

Table D1: Deaths by district of death and district of usual residence-2021

District	District of death			District of usual residence		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Gaborone	1,598	1,785	3,383	623	734	1,357
Francistown	833	896	1,729	325	328	653
Lobatse	149	141	290	123	110	233
Selibe Phikwe	106	92	198	98	100	198
Orapa	15	19	34	11	15	26
Jwaneng	95	74	169	44	45	89
Sowa	1	1	2	2	2	4
Southern	524	523	1,047	679	692	1,371
Barolong	215	205	420	255	247	502
Ngwaketse West	31	33	64	77	80	157
South East	275	282	557	387	361	748
Kweneng East	966	1,073	2,039	1,146	1,236	2,382
Kweneng West	123	131	254	222	233	455
Kgatleng	444	439	883	532	538	1,070
Serowe/Palapye	706	723	1,429	896	903	1,799
C. Mahalapye	502	509	1,011	555	552	1,107
C. Bobonong	233	188	421	301	269	570
C. Boteti	199	241	440	233	265	498
C. Tutume	435	375	810	711	701	1,412
North East	174	145	319	252	234	486
Ngamiland East	377	426	803	350	417	767
Ngamiland West	197	193	390	211	221	432
Chobe	65	52	117	75	68	143
Gantsi	204	217	421	241	257	498
Kgalagadi South	99	104	203	166	175	341
Kgalagadi North	67	90	157	87	101	188
Other countries	-	-	-	31	73	104
Total	8,633	8,957	17,590	8,633	8,957	17,590

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Table D2: Deaths by time of occurrence and district of death-2021

	Current Deaths			Deaths from previous years			All registered deaths		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
District of death									
Gaborone	1,598	1,785	3,383	18	26	44	1,616	1,811	3,427
Francistown	833	896	1,729	17	21	38	850	917	1,767
Lobatse	149	141	290	9	6	15	158	147	305
Selibe Phikwe	106	92	198	7	5	12	113	97	210
Orapa	15	19	34	-	1	1	15	20	35
Jwaneng	95	74	169	1	2	3	96	76	172
Sowa	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Southern	524	523	1,047	34	47	81	558	570	1,128
Barolong	215	205	420	17	11	28	232	216	448
Ngwaketse West	31	33	64	5	2	7	36	35	71
South East	275	282	557	7	16	23	282	298	580
Kweneng East	966	1,073	2,039	66	66	132	1,032	1,139	2,171
Kweneng West	123	131	254	19	13	32	142	144	286
Kgatleng	444	439	883	30	24	54	474	463	937
Serowe/Palapye	706	723	1,429	47	44	91	753	767	1,520
C. Mahalapye	502	509	1,011	46	41	87	548	550	1,098
C. Bobonong	233	188	421	28	37	65	261	225	486
C. Boteti	199	241	440	8	8	16	207	249	456
C. Tutume	435	375	810	54	44	98	489	419	908
North Esat	174	145	319	7	7	14	181	152	333
Ngamiland East	377	426	803	21	17	38	398	443	841
Ngamiland West	197	193	390	16	15	31	213	208	421
Chobe	65	52	117	8	15	23	73	67	140
Gantsi	204	217	421	10	4	14	214	221	435
Kgalagadi South	99	104	203	5	5	10	104	109	213
Kgalagadi North	67	90	157	-	5	5	67	95	162
Total	8,633	8,957	17,590	480	482	962	9,113	9,439	18,552

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Table D2b: Deaths by time of occurrence and district of usual residence-2021

	Current Deaths			Deaths From previous years			All registered Deaths		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
District of usual residence									
Gaborone	623	734	1,357	7	9	16	630	743	1,373
Francistown	325	328	653	3	7	10	328	335	663
Lobatse	123	110	233	6	3	9	129	113	242
Selibe Phikwe	98	100	198	5	4	9	103	104	207
Orapa	11	15	26	-	-	-	11	15	26
Jwaneng	44	45	89	-	2	2	44	47	91
Sowa	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
Southern	679	692	1,371	36	54	90	715	746	1,461
Barolong	255	247	502	20	11	31	275	258	533
Ngwaketse West	77	80	157	6	3	9	83	83	166
South East	387	361	748	8	17	25	395	378	773
Kweneng East	1,146	1,236	2,382	65	72	137	1,211	1,308	2,519
Kweneng West	222	233	455	27	16	43	249	249	498
Kgatleng	532	538	1,070	34	26	60	566	564	1,130
Serowe/Palapye	896	903	1,799	54	57	111	950	960	1,910
C. Mahalapye	555	552	1,107	43	34	77	598	586	1,184
C. Bobonong	301	269	570	28	37	65	329	306	635
C. Boteti	233	265	498	5	9	14	238	274	512
C. Tutume	711	701	1,412	59	49	108	770	750	1,520
North Esat	252	234	486	13	9	22	265	243	508
Ngamiland East	350	417	767	18	23	41	368	440	808
Ngamiland West	211	221	432	16	15	31	227	236	463
Chobe	75	68	143	10	15	25	85	83	168
Gantsi	241	257	498	10	5	15	251	262	513
Kgalagadi South	166	175	341	9	8	17	175	183	358
Kgalagadi North	87	101	188	1	5	6	88	106	194
Other Countries	31	73	104	1	1	2	32	74	106
Total	8,633	8,957	17,590	484	491	975	9,117	9,448	18,565

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Table D3: Registered current deaths by age and sex 2021

	Female	Male	Total
Neo Natsals (<7 days)	194	273	467
Late Neonatal (7-28 days)	65	88	153
Post Neonatals (28 365 days)	185	145	330
<1	444	506	950
1-4	112	130	242
5-9	43	57	100
10-14	30	57	87
15-19	71	88	159
20-24	135	192	327
25-29	218	267	485
30-34	335	344	679
35-39	452	485	937
40-44	484	597	1,081
45-49	512	648	1,160
50-54	539	691	1,230
55-59	537	670	1,207
60-64	564	772	1,336
65-69	647	719	1,366
70-74	574	697	1,271
75-79	523	586	1,109
80-84	610	542	1,152
85-89	630	412	1,042
90-94	608	283	891
95-99	375	138	513
100+	187	67	254
Not stated	3	9	12
Total	8,633	8,957	17,590

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Table D4: Deaths by district of usual residence and district of death - 2021

	Same Districts	Other Districts	Total
Usual residence			
Gaborone	1163	194	1,357
Francistown	546	107	653
Lobatse	166	67	233
Selibe-Phikwe	126	72	198
Orapa	12	14	26
Jwaneng	50	39	89
Sowa	-	4	4
Barolong	335	167	502
Southern	950	421	1,371
Ngwaketse West	63	94	157
South East	450	298	748
Kweneng East	1675	707	2,382
Kweneng West	242	213	455
Kgatleng	818	252	1,070
C. Serowe/Palapye	1290	509	1,799
Central Mahalapye	845	262	1,107
Central Bobonong	357	213	570
Central Boteti	341	157	498
Central Tutume	740	672	1,412
North East	223	263	486
Ngamiland East	645	122	767
Ngamiland West	348	84	432
Chobe	108	35	143
Ghanzi	400	98	498
Kgalagadi South	191	150	341
Kgalagadi North	140	48	188
Other Countries	-	104	104
Total	12,224	5,366	17,590

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Table D5: Age Specific Death Rates - 2021

Age Group	2021 Population				
	Male	Female	Total	Deaths	ASDR
0-4	116,266	114,090	230,356	1,192	5.2
5-9	127,219	124,917	252,136	100	0.4
10-14	117,879	115,341	233,220	87	0.4
15-19	108,727	106,775	215,502	159	0.7
20-24	104,363	102,502	206,865	327	1.6
25-29	104,769	104,949	209,718	485	2.3
30-34	97,482	101,757	199,239	679	3.4
35-39	100,403	104,380	204,783	937	4.6
40-44	83,041	83,973	167,014	1,081	6.5
45-49	66,337	64,938	131,275	1,160	8.8
50-54	46,761	48,890	95,651	1,230	12.9
55-59	35,781	42,693	78,474	1,207	15.4
60-64	27,487	34,777	62,264	1,336	21.5
65-69	21,460	27,231	48,691	1,366	28.1
70-74	14,193	17,594	31,787	1,271	40.0
75-79	9,093	12,466	21,559	1,109	51.4
80-84	8,729	13,079	21,808	3,864	177.2
Total	1,189,990	1,220,352	2,410,342	17,590	7.3

NB: Not stated added to 80+ category

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Table D6: Registered deaths by place of death, sex and age - 2021

	Health Facility	Percent	Home	Percent	Total
Female	3,784	43.8	4,849	56.2	8,633
Male	3,907	43.6	5,050	56.4	8,957
	7,691	43.7	9,899	56.3	17,590
<1	651	68.5	299	31.5	950
1-4	113	46.7	129	53.3	242
5-9	34	34.0	66	66.0	100
10-14	29	33.3	58	66.7	87
15-19	68	42.8	91	57.2	159
20-24	117	35.8	210	64.2	327
25-29	182	37.5	303	62.5	485
30-34	293	43.2	386	56.8	679
35-39	446	47.6	491	52.4	937
40-44	504	46.6	577	53.4	1,081
45-49	524	45.2	636	54.8	1,160
50-54	571	46.4	659	53.6	1,230
55-59	579	48.0	628	52.0	1,207
60-64	616	46.1	720	53.9	1,336
65-69	627	45.9	739	54.1	1,366
70-74	582	45.8	689	54.2	1,271
75-79	480	43.3	629	56.7	1,109
80-84	472	41.0	680	59.0	1,152
85-89	394	37.8	648	62.2	1,042
90-94	245	27.5	646	72.5	891
95-99	115	22.4	398	77.6	513
100+	45	17.7	209	82.3	254
Not stated	4	33.3	8	66.7	12
Total	7,691		9,899		17,590

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Table D7: Infant deaths by month of occurrence and age of child -2021

	<7days	7-28 days	29-365 days	Total	Percent
Months					
January	42	13	34	89	9.4
February	38	18	28	84	8.8
March	45	14	30	89	9.4
April	29	13	26	68	7.2
May	47	14	27	88	9.3
June	35	17	29	81	8.5
July	39	13	36	88	9.3
August	37	8	17	62	6.5
September	35	14	23	72	7.6
October	22	9	37	68	7.2
November	45	8	20	73	7.7
December	53	12	23	88	9.3
Total	467	153	330	950	100

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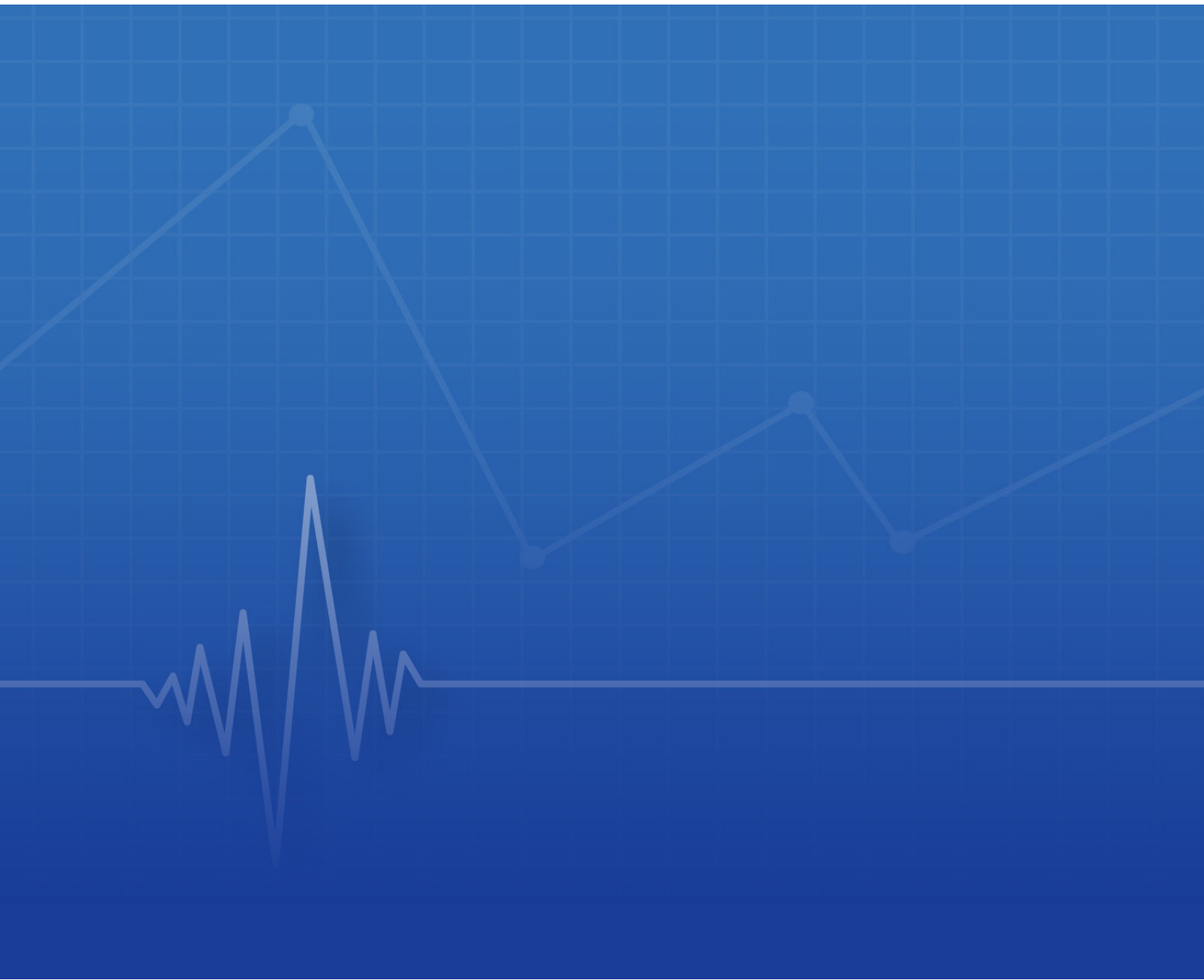
Table D8: Infant deaths by district of usual residence- 2021

	1-28 days	1-11 Months	Total	Percent
District of usual residence				
Gaborone	52	24	76	8.0
Francistown	63	24	87	9.2
Lobatse	6	6	12	1.3
Selibe Phikwe	6	6	12	1.3
Orapa	1	0	1	0.1
Jwaneng	0	1	1	0.1
Southern	19	12	31	3.3
Barolong	13	5	18	1.9
Ngwaketse West	4	2	6	0.6
South East	16	4	20	2.1
Kweneng EAs	83	52	135	14.2
Kweneng West	6	7	13	1.4
Kgatlang	14	11	25	2.6
Serowe/Palapye	48	37	85	8.9
C. Mahalapye	50	15	65	6.8
C. Bobonong	23	9	32	3.4
C. Boteti	25	20	45	4.7
C. Tutume	71	29	100	10.5
North East	18	8	26	2.7
Ngamiland East	44	15	59	6.2
Ngamiland West	9	9	18	1.9
Chobe	6	2	8	0.8
Gantsi	11	16	27	2.8
Kgalagadi South	10	9	19	2.0
Kgalagadi North	11	4	15	1.6
Other Countries	11	3	14	1.5
Total	620	330	950	100.0

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Table D9 : Deaths by usual place of residence and time lapsed before registration - 2021

	Time lapsed			Total
	<1 Month	1-12 Months	More than 1 Year	
District of usual residence				
Gaborone	1,343	14	-	1,357
Francistown	648	5	-	653
Lobatse	233	-	-	233
Selibe Phikwe	198	-	-	198
Orapa	26	-	-	26
Jwaneng	88	1	-	89
Sowa	4	-	-	4
Southern	1,359	12	-	1,371
Barolong	498	4	-	502
Ngwaketse West	156	1	-	157
South East	742	6	-	748
Kweneng EAst	2,362	20	-	2,382
Kweneng West	448	6	1	455
Kgatleng	1,064	6	-	1,070
Serowe/Palapye	1,789	10	-	1,799
C. Mahalapye	1,095	12	-	1,107
C. Bobonong	565	5	-	570
C. Boteti	494	4	-	498
C.Tutume	1,404	7	1	1,412
North Esat	484	2	-	486
Ngamiland East	759	8	-	767
Ngamiland West	429	3	-	432
Chobe	140	3	-	143
Gantsi	488	10	-	498
Kgalagadi South	337	4	-	341
Kgalagadi North	188	-	-	188
Other countries	97	7	-	104
Total	17,438	150	2	17,590



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