144 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Botswana

The maternal mortality ratio in Botswana has improved from 262 in 2000 to 144 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Botswana is lower than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

45 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Botswana in 2019

In Botswana, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)

93.8% of girls and 91.9% of boys complete lower secondary school in Botswana as of 2017 data

The female rate in Botswana is higher than both Sub-Saharan Africa and the upper-middle income group. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)

Adult literacy in Botswana is nearly the same among women and men (2013)

The adult female literacy rate in Botswana is higher than in Sub-Saharan Africa. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In Botswana, the labor force participation rate among females is 65.3% and among males is 76.4% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has increased. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Botswana.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Botswana since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 23.6% and among men is 19.8% in Botswana for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Botswana compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Data is not available for Botswana for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day).
In 2017, 46.8% of women and 56.2% of men in Botswana had an account.

The female rate in Botswana is higher than Sub-Saharan Africa but lower than the upper-middle income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

**Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
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<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
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**Data is not available for Botswana for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)**

**Data is not available for Botswana for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)**

**Data is not available for Botswana for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:**

**Data is not available for Botswana for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:**
More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The gap in internet usage between men and women in Botswana, 7.8, is larger than the gap of the Sub-Saharan Africa aggregate, 4.5. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Botswana has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.


Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day). Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.


Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+). Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Where women aged 15-49 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%). Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.


Proportion of seats held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Botswana are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Botswana has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

Women represented 54.2% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019.

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Botswana falls in the highest quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/botswana/