

# VITAL STATISTICS REPORT 2022

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**STATISTICS BOTSWANA**

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## PREFACE

This report represents the twelfth annual installment in a series initiated in 2012, providing a concise overview of Botswana's Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system's operational performance and key demographic indicators.

The analysis encompasses all vital events occurring within the country's borders, regardless of citizenship. Certain indicators were derived from the 2022 Population and Housing Census, while the tabular and graphical data are grounded in vital event registrations recorded by the Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) in 2022.

The report addresses three primary indicator categories: fertility, mortality, and marriage.

This publication is the outcome of a collaborative endeavor between Statistics Botswana and the Department of Civil and National Registration within the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs (MLHA). This partnership has contributed to ongoing enhancements in the quality of vital events data.



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**Dr. Lucky Mokgathe**  
**Acting Statistician General**  
**October 2024**

## Acknowledgements

Statistics Botswana gratefully acknowledges the invaluable contributions of the Ministry of Health (MOH) for the diligent completion of birth and death notification forms, as well as the Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) for providing the necessary data for analysis and report generation.

A special commendation extends to our development partners, including UNECA, UNFPA, UNICEF, AFDB, Plan International, and others, whose unwavering support has facilitated the advancement of the CRVS system through technical assistance, training programs, and funding initiatives over the years.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This executive summary provides an overview of the key findings and trends on births, deaths and marriages that occurred in 2022. The report aims to analyse indicators for these vital events to inform decision-makers and stakeholders about population dynamics and registration levels in the country.

### BIRTHS

There were 55,362 births registered in 2022 of which 49,258 occurred in 2022. Among all the births that occurred in 2022, 794 were still births.

Botswana had seemingly achieved a 100 percent birth registration from 2018 to 2021 due to the fact that 2011 population projections were used compared to the adjusted actual health facility births data used in 2022. The percent birth registration still shows remarkable results with 95.5 percent of births registered in 2022. Botswana is making significant strides towards the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 16.9, which requires countries to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration by 2030.

The crude birth rate decreased from 25 births per a thousand population in 2021 to 20.5 births in 2022. While 49,258 births occurred and were registered in 2022, only 48,464 (98.4 percent) were live births. Live births decreased from 50,962 in 2021 to 48,464 in 2022 indicating a 4.9 percent decrease.

Additionally, the birth rate significantly decreased from 47.1 percent in 2021 to 23.8 percent in 2022 among the adolescent cohort. The sex ratio for stillbirths was high at 115.2 males per 100 females in 2022. The number of stillbirths decreased from 861 in 2021 to 794 in 2022. Only 17.0 percent of births in 2022 were to married mothers.

### MARRIAGES

The number of marriages decreased from 7,631 in 2021 to 5,642 in 2022, a 26.1 percent decline. About 93 percent of grooms and 97 percent of brides were marrying for the first time. Of the 5,642 brides, 12 needed consent from their parents or guardians as per the Marriage Act's requirements for those aged 18 - 20 years. The median age at first marriage was 41 for males and the comparable figure for females was around 36 years, an increase of 1 year from 2021 for both sexes. A Crude marriage rate (CMR) of 2.3 was estimated in 2022 implying that there were about 2 marriages per a thousand population.

In about 22 percent of unions, males were 10 or more years older than their female counterparts. Compared to spinsters (11.9 percent), Brides with prior marital status of divorced (22.4 percent) and widowed (32.0 percent) married younger grooms. About 7 percent of grooms were into a remarriage and the comparable figure for brides was 3 percent. About 90 percent of marriages were between partners who were both marrying for the first time.

The top three places in terms of marriage registration are Kweneng East, Serowe/Palapye, and Gaborone. Marriage statistics depicts a seasonal trend with high numbers of marriages being recorded in the summer season towards year end and low numbers of marriages being recorded mid-year during winter season

### DEATHS

There were 15,843 deaths registered in 2022 of which 13,924 occurred in that year. Death registration decreased from 100 percent in 2021 to 87.8 percent in 2022, representing a 20.8 percent reduction most likely due to use of the fixed overall estimate of deaths from the 2011 population projections.

The crude death rate declined from 6.8 percent to 5.7 percent during the same period. The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate stands at 12.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, while the Infant Mortality Rate is at 24.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. Furthermore, the Under-5 Mortality Rate stands at 27 deaths per 1,000 live births, highlighting the need for interventions to improve child health outcomes. However, disparities across districts persist, with Francistown reporting higher rates of infant deaths.

## CONCLUSION

The year 2022 marked a significant departure from pre-pandemic demographic trends. While the global health crisis began to recede, its lingering effects were evident in vital statistics. Notably, there was a sharp decline in birth rates, a concurrent surge in marriages, and a substantial increase in mortality rates. The COVID-19 pandemic's impact on these demographic indicators was both immediate and delayed, reflecting the complex interplay of factors influenced by the health crisis.

Acronyms	
<b>CBR</b>	Crude Birth Rate
<b>CDR</b>	Crude Death Rate
<b>CMR</b>	Crude Marriage Rate
<b>CNR</b>	Civil and National Registration
<b>MLHA</b>	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs
<b>CRVS</b>	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
<b>BDRS</b>	Births and Deaths Registration System
<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>IMR</b>	Infant Mortality Rate
<b>ASDR</b>	Age Specific Death Rate
<b>AFDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>NIS</b>	National Identification System
<b>SB</b>	Statistics Botswana
<b>AOJ</b>	Administration of Justice
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNSC</b>	United Nations Statistical Commission
<b>UNSD</b>	United Nations Statistics Division
<b>VS</b>	Vital Statistics
<b>VSR</b>	Vital Statistics Report
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>U5MR</b>	Under Five Mortality Rate
<b>NMR</b>	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate



# Contents

<b>PREFACE</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>II</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>III</b>
<b>BIRTHS</b> .....	<b>III</b>
<b>MARRIAGES</b> .....	<b>III</b>
<b>DEATHS</b> .....	<b>III</b>
<b>CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>IV</b>
<b>ACRONYMS</b> .....	<b>V</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>VI</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>VII</b>
<b>1.0. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 The Impact of COVID 19 on the vital events (Births, marriages and deaths)</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1.1 COVID19 Impact On Marriages</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1.2 COVID19 Impact Deaths</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2. Source of Data For The Report</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>1.3. Coverage of the Report</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>2.0. CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2.1. Mandate Of The Ministry Responsible For CRVS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2.2. Legislation on CRVS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2.3. Functions of the Births and Deaths Registration System</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>2.4. Status of CRVS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>2.5. Strategies To Further Improve Births And Deaths Registration. The department</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>2.6. Solemnization and Registration of Marriages</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>2.7. CRVS Information Flow</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>3.0 DATA QUALITY, COMPLETENESS AND DEFINITIONS</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>3.1 Quality Checks At Data Entry</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>3.2 Control Functions In The System</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>3.3 Improving Of Data Quality</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>3.4 Measurement Of Completeness Of Vital Events</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>3.5 Definitions</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>4.0 BIRTHS</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>4.1 Birth Registration</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>4.2 Recorded Live Births</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>4.3 Sex Of The Child</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>4.4 Place Of Occurrence And Place Of Residence</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>4.5 Mother's Age</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>4.6 Month Of Occurrence</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>4.7 Place Of Birth</b> .....	<b>15</b>

4.8	Marital Status Of The Mother.....	16
4.9	Birth Weight.....	17
4.10	Gestational Age.....	17
4.11	Age Specific fertility Rate (ASFR) and Total Fertility Rates (TFR).....	18
<b>5.0</b>	<b>MARRIAGES.....</b>	<b>19</b>
5.1	Trends in Marriage (2011-2022).....	19
5.2	District of Registration.....	20
5.3	District of usual residence of bride and groom – 2022.....	20
5.4	Month of Registration.....	21
5.5	Type of Marriage.....	22
5.6	Age at the time of Marriage.....	22
5.7	Age Differentials.....	25
5.8	Previous Marital Status.....	26
5.9	First Marriages and Re-marriages.....	27
5.10	Crude Marriage Rate (CMR).....	27
<b>6.0</b>	<b>DEATHS.....</b>	<b>28</b>
6.1	Death Registration.....	28
6.2	Deaths by Sex of the Deceased.....	29
6.3	Deaths by Age and Sex.....	30
6.4	Crude Death Rates by District of usual Residence.....	31
6.5	Age Specific Death Rates.....	32
6.6	Deaths by Month of Occurrence.....	32
6.7	Infant Deaths by Month of Occurrence.....	33
6.8	Infant Deaths by District of usual residence.....	33
6.9	Timely, Late and delayed Deaths Registration.....	34
6.10	Place of death occurrence, marital status and Educational level.....	35
6.11	Life expectancy.....	35

## List of Tables

### BIRTHS TABLES

<b>Table B1:</b> Registered Live Births By Registration Center And Sex Of Child 2022.....	38
<b>Table B2:</b> Live Births By District Of Birth And Place Of Usual Residence – 2022.....	40
<b>Table B3:</b> Live Births By Age Group, Place Of Usual Residence And Level Of Education 202.....	41
<b>Table B4:</b> Live Births By Age And Marital Status Of Mother -2022.....	42
<b>Table B5:</b> Live Births By Place Of Usual Residence And Age Of Mother -2022.....	42
<b>Table B6:</b> Live Births By Place Of Usual Residence And Age Group Of Mother-2022.....	43
<b>Table B7(A):</b> Births By District Of Usual Residence, Place And Outcome Of Birth-2022.....	44
<b>Table B7(B):</b> Births By District, Place And Outcome Of Birth-2022.....	45
<b>Table B8:</b> Live Births By Birth Weight And Place Birth-2022.....	46
<b>Table B9:</b> Live Births By Birth Weight And Gestational Period-2022.....	47
<b>Table B10:</b> Live Births By Birth Weight And Age Of Mother-2022.....	47
<b>Table B11:</b> Live Births By Birth Weight And Level Of Education – 2022.....	48
<b>Table B12:</b> Number Of Births By Time Lapsed And District Of Birth 2022.....	49
<b>Table B13:</b> Number Of Births By Time Lapsed And District Of Usual Residence-2020.....	50
<b>Table B14:</b> Number Of Births By Time Lapsed And Mothers Age Group- 2022.....	51

### MARRIAGE TABLES

<b>Table M1:</b> A Summary Of Marriages 2011-2022.....	52
<b>Table M2:</b> Age In Combination At Marriage Time -2022.....	53
<b>Table M3:</b> Age At The Time Of Marriage By Previous Marital Status And Sex-2022.....	53
<b>Table M4:</b> Groom's Age By District Of Residence At The Time Of Marriage -2022.....	54
<b>Table M5:</b> Bride's Age By District Of Residence At The Time Of Marriage-2022.....	55
<b>Table M6:</b> Previous Marital Status Of Person Marrying-2012-2022.....	56

### DEATHS TABLES

<b>Table D1:</b> Deaths By Time Of Occurrence, District Of Death And Sex-2022.....	57
<b>Table D2a:</b> Deaths By Time Of Occurrence, District Of Usual Residence And Sex-2022.....	58
<b>Table D2b:</b> Deaths By Time Of Occurrence And District Of Death-2022.....	59
<b>Table D3:</b> Registered Current Deaths By Age And Sex 2022.....	60
<b>Table D4:</b> Deaths By District Of Usual Residence And District Of Death – 2022.....	61
<b>Table D5:</b> Age Specific Death Rates – 2022.....	62
<b>Table D6:</b> Registered Deaths By Place Of Death, Sex And Age – 2022.....	63
<b>Table D7:</b> Infant Deaths By Month Of Occurrence And Age Of Child -2022.....	64
<b>Table D8:</b> Infant Deaths By District Of Usual Residence- 2022.....	64
<b>Table D9:</b> Deaths By District Of Usual Residence, Time Lapsed And Sex -2022.....	65
<b>Table D10a:</b> Life Table (Males) – 2022.....	66
<b>Table D10b:</b> Life Table (Females) – 2022.....	66



## 1.0. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) is mandated with the registration of all vital events in the country and is 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 stage due to either a delay by the parent(s) or next of kin in submitting a completed form to the registry, or a delay by the registrar in processing the event

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

### 1.1 The Impact Of COVID 19 On The Vital Events (Births, Marriages And Deaths)

COVID 19 virus was discovered in 2019 and measures to curb its spread in Botswana were put in place in 2020. Air travels in and out of the country were put on halt, work places were closed except for essential services, and the country went into a complete lockdown for about two months. A few cases were detected in the general public in 2020, and individuals who tested positive along with their contacts were placed under quarantine in order to keep restrain spread of the virus.

Although some of the measures were later relaxed, certain protocols remained in place to stop the virus from spreading, such as use of face masks, population movement restrictions both within and across the districts. As a result there were few or no COVID-19 deaths in 2020, and overall deaths in 2020 were decreased compared to 2021.

More deaths from the pandemic were reported in 2021 despite the protocols put in place and its impact was felt at different times for the main vital events, births, deaths and marriages.

#### 1.1.1 COVID19 Impact On Marriages

Marriages were directly affected by COVID 19 as couples were forced to postpone their marriages in 2020, as services could not be accessed due to tight restrictions implemented to curb the spread of the virus. After relaxation of some COVID19 restrictions in 2021, the department of CNR recorded a large number of marriages probably from the accumulation caused by deferred marriages. This resulted in a spike in the number of marriages in 2021. In 2022, Post COVID 19 phase, everything was normalized and the number of marriages dropped to what would have been predicted in the absence of the pandemic.

#### 1.1.2 COVID19 Impact On deaths

The spread of COVID reached its peak in 2021 resulting in increased number of deaths between 2020 and 2021. COVID 19 vaccinations were availed to the general public towards the end of 2021 into 2022 which resulted in a sharp drop in the number of COVID related deaths in 2022.

### 1.2. Source Of Data For The Report

The three main sources of vital statistics are the civil registration system, population and housing census, and household sample surveys. Of the three, the civil registration system provides accurate, complete, timely, and continuous information on vital events. The data on vital events, (births, deaths, and marriages) analysed in this report, is sourced from the Department of CNR of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Department of Civil and National Registration.

### 1.3 Coverage of the Report

This report analyses births and deaths that occurred in 2022 and were registered in the same year, those that happened in 2022 and were registered in the subsequent year, and those that happened in previous years but were registered in 2022 (delayed registrations). Births, deaths, and marriages, for citizens and non-citizens, which took place within the borders are also included. However, the marriages analysed in this report include only common law marriages. Cultural and religious marriages are not yet included.



## 2.0. CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

Civil registration is a 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 regards Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) System as critical to governance and public administration. The Civil registration system started in 1918 when 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.

### 2.1. Mandate Of The Ministry Responsible For CRVS

The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs through the Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) is the custodian of all the civil registrations that occur in the country. Health personnel are responsible for completing notification forms for births and deaths which occur in health facilities and those brought in after occurrence of the event. The completed forms (CRB2 or CRD2) are then submitted to DCNR office to input the data into the system. For births and deaths which occur at home, confirmation letters from the village chief are required as a prerequisite by DCNR for registration.

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.

### 2.2 Legislation on CRVS

There are several legislations pertaining to registration of vital events which are at different stages of review. 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 the 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. Registration of births and deaths is free for all if registered within the prescribed time, a certificate is issued for free. However, vulnerable communities in remotest areas are waived from paying for any of the charges that are required from those who register late. Late registration 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.

### **2.3. 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.

### **2.4. Status of CRVS**

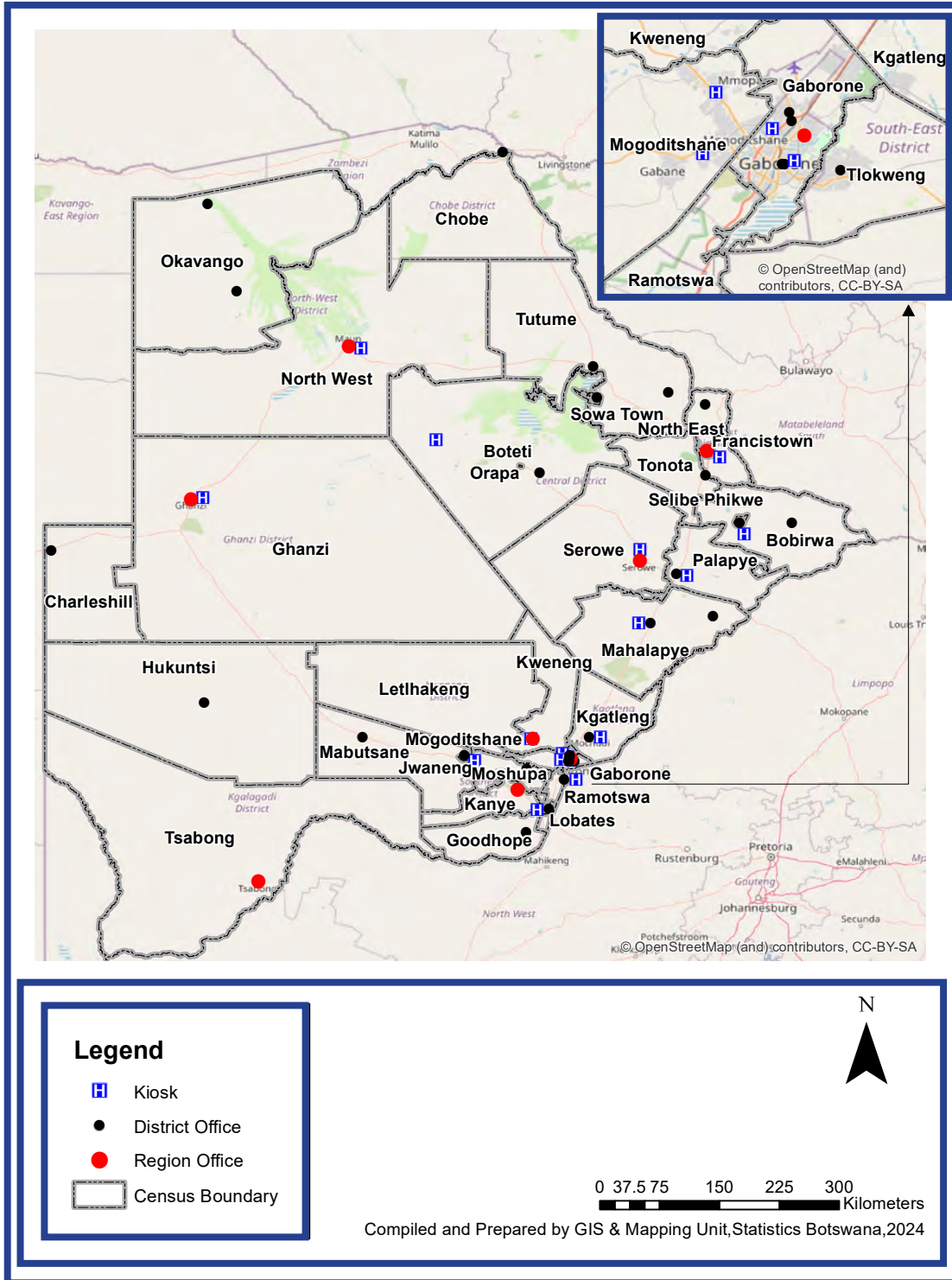
The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, through the Department of Civil and National Registration currently operates 36 District registration offices and 17 on-site registration at major health facilities and clinics across the country. The on-site registration initiative guarantees timely registration 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 Batswana.

Following the declaration from the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> CRVS day on the 10<sup>th</sup> of August 2023. The commemoration was held in one of the remote areas in the country; Gudigwa village in the Ngamiland 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. The week before the event, activation as well as publicity were conducted through different media platforms such as Botswana Television, radio stations, and social media. The Department also visited some places such as Maun, Gumare and Shakawe to hype the event, registering and issuing birth and death certificates on the spot and also providing all other services rendered by the Ministry of Labour & Home Affairs. The event was held in collaboration with some key stakeholders being Statistics Botswana (SB) and United Nations Population Fund Agency (UNFPA.)



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, Selibe Phikwe Government Hospital, Letsholathebe Memorial Hospital.

### 2.5. Strategies to further improve births and deaths registration. The department:

- (i) Embark 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 Ministries such as Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Education and Development Skills and the Ministry of Health on their outreach missions to sensitize the public on the 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.

### 2.6 Solemnization and Registration of Marriages

Solemnization and Registration of marriages is regulated under the Marriage Act of 2001. 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.

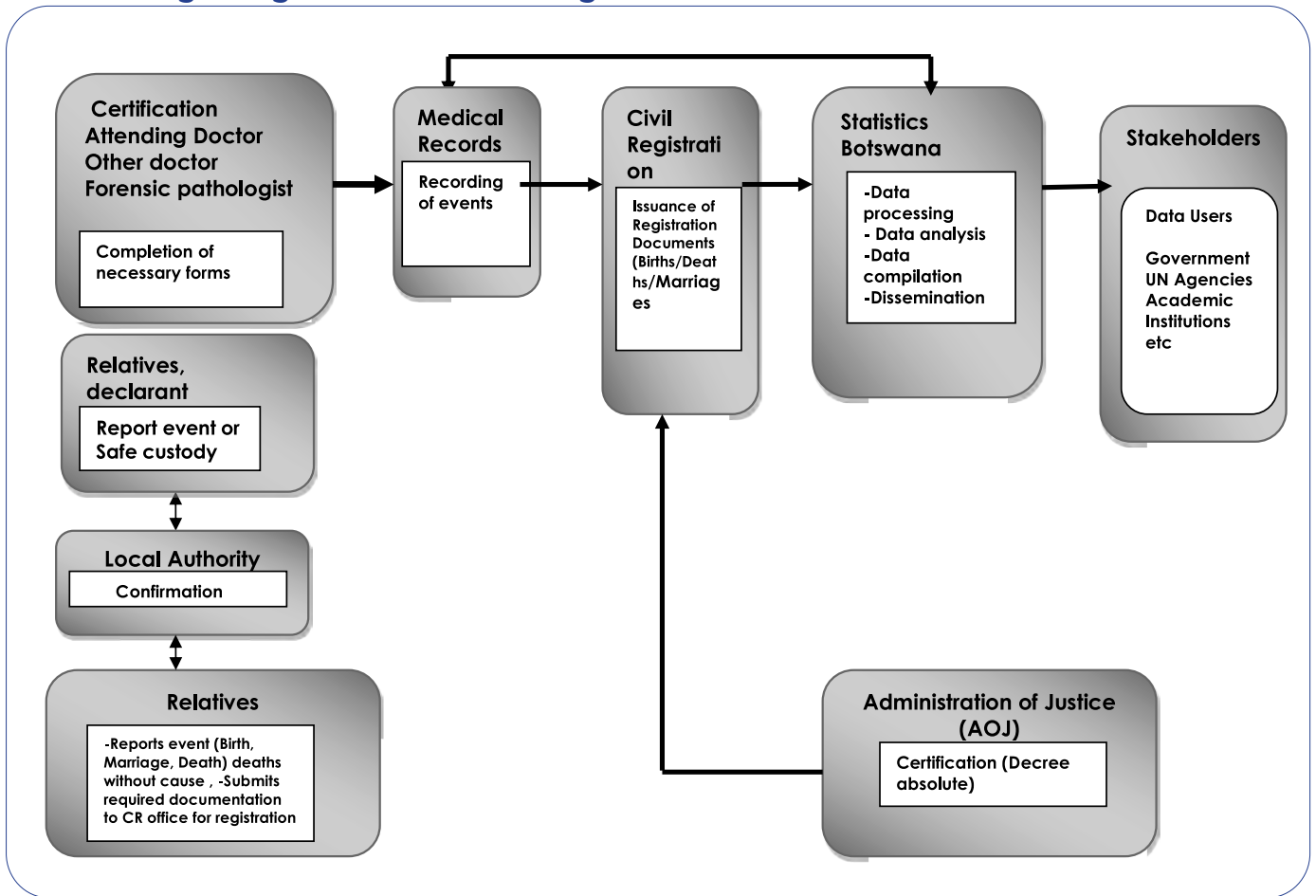
Persons who desire to marry each other approaches any DCNR Office nearer to them for the publication of banns which shall be in three successive weeks in a conspicuous place to which the public has access. Every marriage shall be solemnized in the presence of at least two witnesses competent to give 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.

### 2.7 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 to 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 processes of data management starts from data collection and errors can occur at any stage of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics processes. An effective routine data assessment is crucial to evaluate data accuracy, completeness, consistency, and reliability. 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 of 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 weight of the child at birth, gestation period, age of mother, educational level of mother, occupation of mother, and marital status of mother at time of birth, father's details, usual place of residence, causes of deaths and number of children born alive.

#### 3.1 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. The errors that originated from the health facilities and those that might have been introduced by the clerk during data entry are then passed as authentic.

#### 3.2 Control functions in the system

There are control functions in the Births and Deaths Registration system (BDRS) to minimize 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 indicate all entries that need revisiting for correction or completion.

#### 3.3 Improving of data quality

The data received from CNR is checked for accuracy and consistency, completeness and reliability. All data gaps and errors 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. Consistency checks can also be done by comparing data with that of other time periods. SB engages the CNR office to assist with the correction of the data.

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

#### 3.4 Measurement of completeness of vital events

Civil registration completeness is the number of registered events divided by an estimate of the total actual/estimate vital events (births or deaths) in the population during a specific period of time. The Population and housing census data and projections data are used for the estimation of births, deaths and calculation of completeness of these events registration.

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

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

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

### 3.5 Definitions

**Live Birth** –refers to “the issuing forth of from the mother at any time of a child who, at any time after being wholly expelled from the mother, breathes or shows any other sign of life, or the issuing forth from the mother of a child, whether dead or alive, after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy (Births and Deaths Registration Act).

**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 (Births and Deaths Registration Act).

**Nuptial birth**- refers to births by married mothers.

**Ex-nuptial birth**- refers to births to never married, widows and divorced mothers.

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

## 4.0 BIRTHS

Indicator	Measure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Live Births	Male	Number	23,413	25,258	21,940	27,373	27,302	29,497	24,382
	Female	Number	23,352	24,726	21,350	26,650	26,798	29,149	24,082
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>46,765</b>	<b>49,984</b>	<b>43,290</b>	<b>54,023</b>	<b>56,119</b>	<b>58,646</b>	<b>50,962</b>	<b>48,464</b>
Total Population(projections)	Number		2,219,732	2,254,021	2,288,651	2,323,494	2,358,445	2,140,338	2,359,609
Births (projected)	Number	48,159	54,267	45,690	48,341	49,172	49,858	50,139	50,757
CBR	Rate	21	23	19	24	24	25	25	20.5
Sex ratio	Ratio	100	102	103	103	102	101	102	101.2
Nuptial births	Percent	22	28	26	19	19	16	16	17.0
Ex-Nuptial births	Percent	78	72	74	81	81	84	84	83.0
Mean age of mother at birth	Years	28	29	28	28	28	28	28	28.0
Birth registration	Percent	97	92	95	112	114	118	102	95.5
Health facility deliveries	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.8	99.7
Adolescence Birth Rate 10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.3
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.7	50.0

**NB:**The 2022 births were obtained from Botswana maternal mortality report 2022 and accordingly adjusted by percent health facility deliveries

### 4.1 Birth Registration

This section discusses the results of the analysis of all births that occurred within the borders of Botswana and were registered with the Department of Civil and National Registration (CNR) in 2022. The analysis focuses more on live births that occurred in 2022. Overall 55,368 birth both live and still born were registered, these include the current year (2022) and previous years.

A total of 54,567 live births were registered in 2022 (**Table B1**), this was a slight decrease (4.6 percent) compared to 57,207 that was registered in the previous year. Among the 55,368 registered births only 49,258 occurred in 2022 of which 1.6 percent were still births as shown in **Table 4.1**.

The total number of live births that occurred and were registered in 2022 was 48,464 a 4.9 percent decrease from 50,962 registered in 2021. **Table 4.0** shows that the number of births have been declining in the past two years, probably due to the impact of COVID as discussed earlier on.

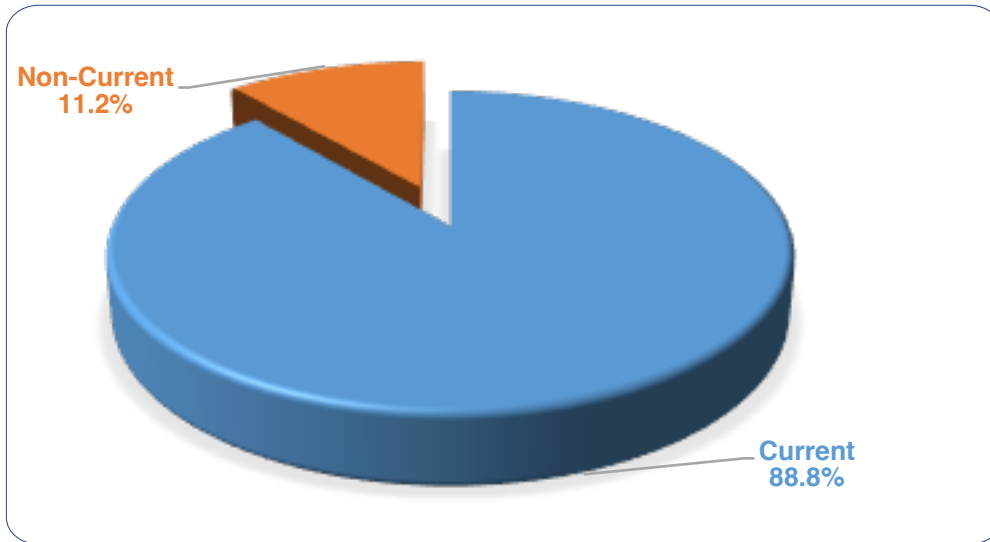
	Live Born		Still Born		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
<b>Sex of the Child</b>					
Female	24,082	50	369	54	24,451
Male	24,382	50	425	54	24,807
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,464</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,258</b>
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**NB:** Sex ratio (males per 100 females)

### 4.2 Recorded live births

Non-current births here refers to births that occurred earlier than 2022, but were registered in 2022. These accounted for 11.2 percent of the total births registered (**Chart 1**). This indicates the need for registration documents in a person's lifetime.

**CHART 1: Total registered live births by time of birth-2022**



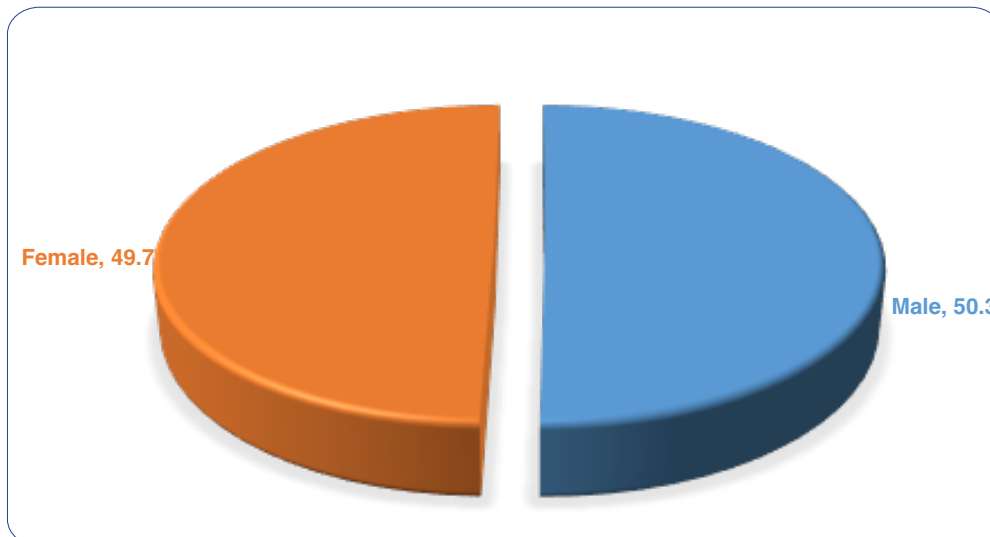
### 4.3 Sex of the child

Literature supports the notion that the sex ratio at birth has consistently been above 100, indicating a higher number of male births compared to female births, which is considered a natural phenomenon. This is also supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) which 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.

Over the years the sex ratio has been fluctuating between 100 and 103. **Table 4.1** above shows that the sex ratio falls slightly below the expected sex ratio range with a ratio of 101.2 males per 100 females.

**Chart 2** shows that there were slightly more males than females among the 2022 registered live births.

**CHART 2: Percent registered births by sex-2022**

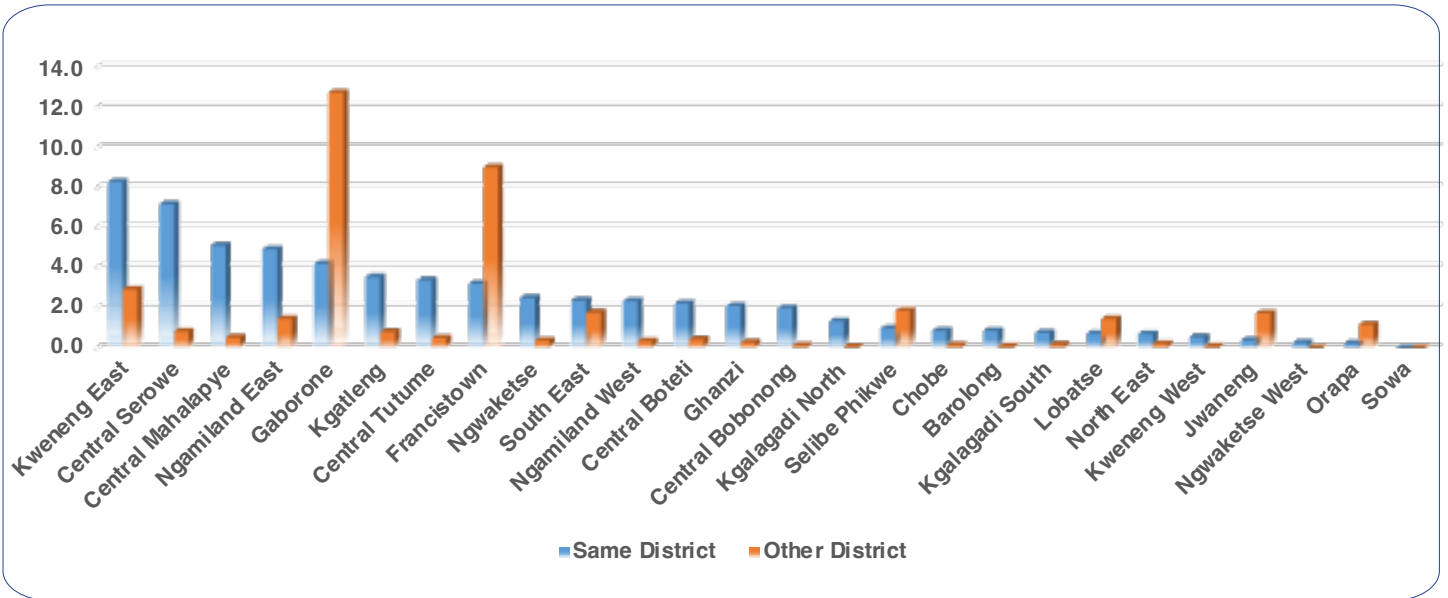




#### 4.4 Place of occurrence and place of residence

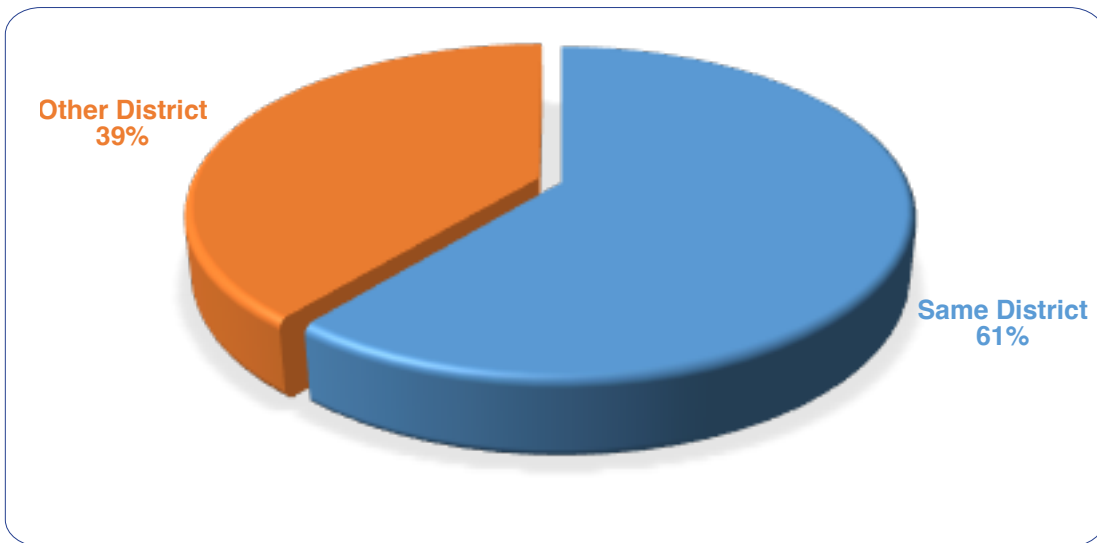
**Chart 3** displays the distribution of registered births that occurred in 2022 by the district of birth and the district of usual residence of the mother. The chart shows that in all cities and towns (Gaborone, Francistown, Selebi Pikwe, Jwaneng and Orapa) there are more registrations from other districts than within the same districts. The reverse is true for all other districts.

**CHART 3: Registered live births by district of birth and place of usual residence -2022**



**Chart 4** shows that 61 percent of registrations are births that occurred and were registered within the same district while the remaining 39 percent had the occurrence and the registration done in different districts.

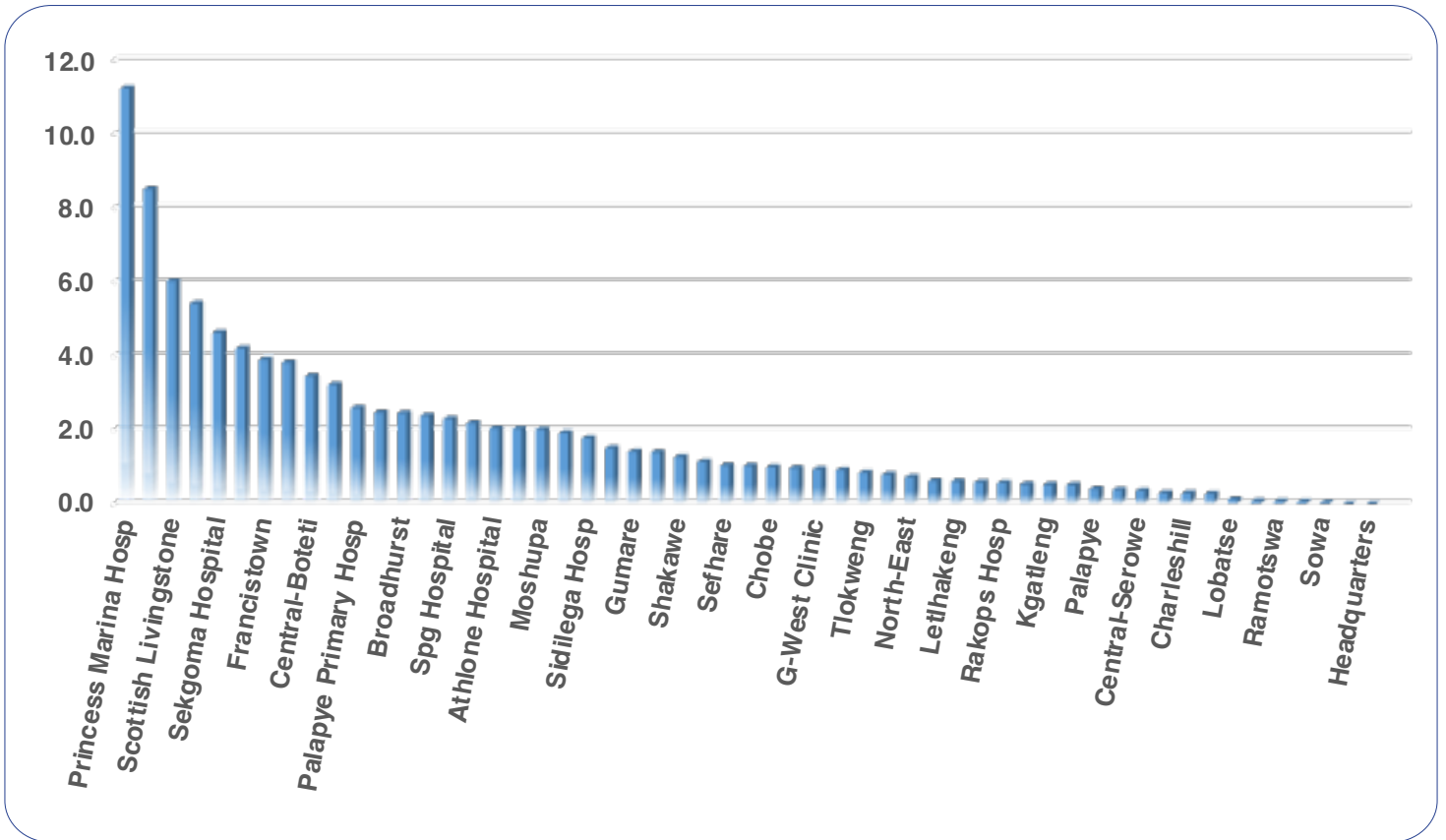
**CHART 4: Registered live births by district of birth and place of usual residence-2022**



**Chart 5** gives a distribution of registered births that occurred in 2022 by registration centres. The registration centres at Princess Marina Hospital and Nyangabwe Hospital, which are major referral hospitals in the two largest cities of the country, continue to record the highest number of births compared to other districts. This elevated birth rate at these facilities could potentially be attributed to the sizeable population residing within their respective catchment areas and referrals from other districts.



CHART 5: Registered live births by registration centres -2022



#### 4.5. Mother's Age

Almost half of women who gave birth in 2022 were aged 20 - 29 years. **Table 4.2** shows that 182 mothers (0.4 percent) of all births in 2022, were menopausal women (45+ years). About 10 percent of all live births were to teenagers (10–19 years old). Multiple births accounted for about 2 percent of all births. Forty two of the multiple births were to mothers aged between the ages of 17 and 19. Adolescent birth rate stands at 50 per a thousand women in the 15-19 age group (**Table 4.0**).

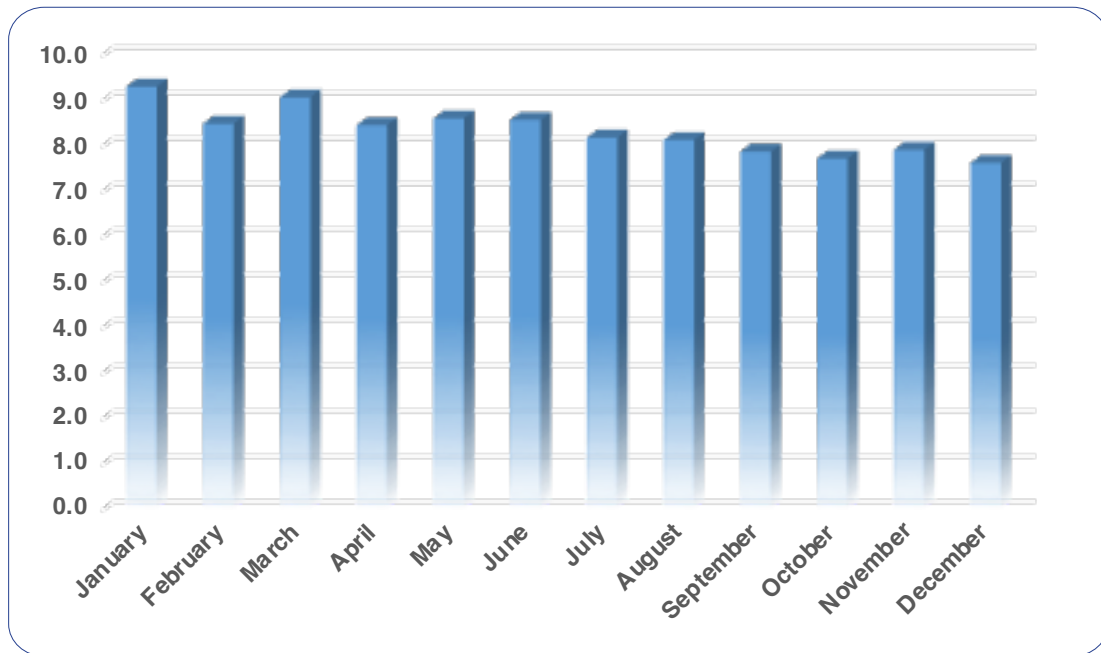
**Table 4.2: Live births by result of delivery and age of mother-2022**

	Result of Delivery		
	Single Births	Multiple Births	Total
<b>Age Group</b>			
10	1	-	1
12	4	-	4
13	9	-	9
14	41	-	41
10-14	55	-	55
15	167	-	167
16	486	-	486
17	969	8	977
18	1,371	12	1,383
19	1,919	22	1,941
15-19	4,912	42	4,954
20-24	11,361	132	11,493
25-29	11,746	216	11,962
30-34	9,639	233	9,872
35-39	7,002	208	7,210
40-44	2,386	48	2,434
45-49	170	2	172
50-54	9	-	9
60-64	1	-	1
Not Stated	302	-	302
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,535</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>48,464</b>

#### 4.6 Month of occurrence

**Chart 6** illustrates the number of live births by month of occurrence in 2022. The results show that the highest number of births occurred in January accounting for about 9.3 percent of the total births while the lowest percentage of 7.6 percent was recorded in December.

**CHART 6: Births by Month of Birth-2022**



#### 4.7. Place of birth

Almost all the births occur in health facilities. This gives an indication that almost all births are attended by skilled personnel as recommended by WHO. This has also enabled the Department of Civil and National Registration (DCNR) to increase the registration coverage as occurrences are registered on the spot through the kiosks in the health facilities.

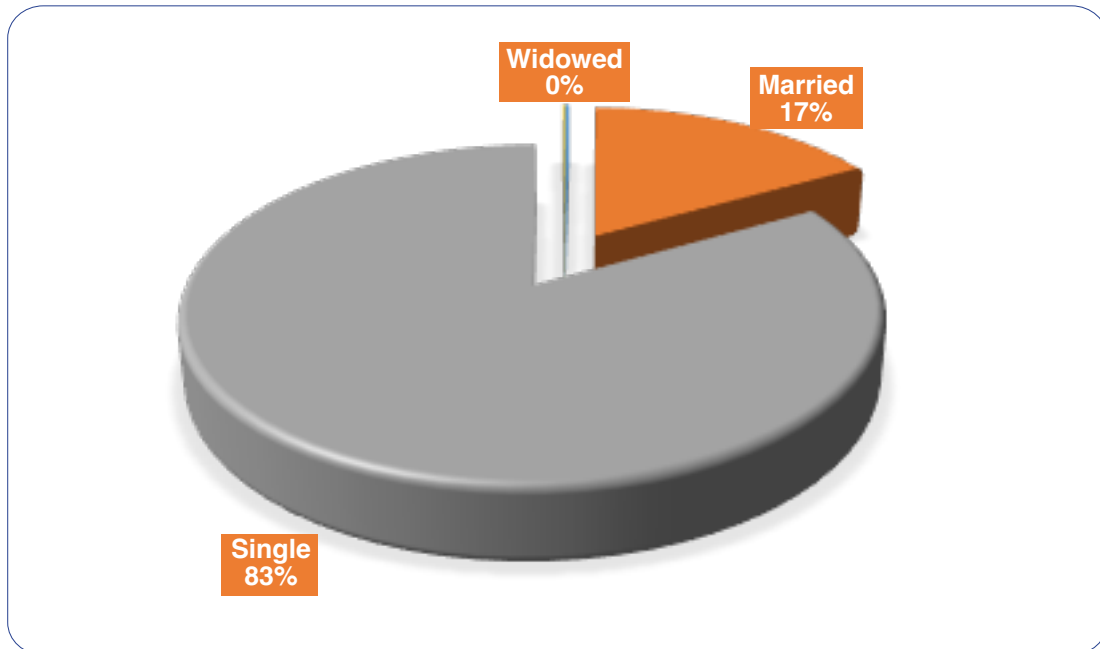
**Table 4.3** indicates that 99.8 percent of all live births in 2022 occurred in health institutions, with the remaining 0.2 percent occurring at home and this includes deliveries before arrival at health facility.

	Place of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
<b>Age Group</b>			
10-14	55	-	55
15-19	4,948	6	4,954
20-24	11,469	24	11,493
25-29	11,920	42	11,962
30-34	9,845	27	9,872
35-39	7,189	21	7,210
40-44	2,429	5	2,434
45-49	172	-	172
50-54	9	-	9
60-64	1	-	1
Not Stated	301	1	302
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,338</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>48,464</b>

#### 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 larger proportion of mothers were single, this accounted for about 83 percent while 17.6 percent of births occurred to married mothers.

**CHART 7: Live Births by Marital Status of Mother-2022**



**Table 4.4** below further breaks down the legitimacy status at the time of birth by age of mother. The results indicate that about 59 percent of births occurred at ages 10-29 out of which 5.6 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: Legitimacy status by age of mother					
	Legitimacy status				Total
	Within Wedlock	Percent	Out of Wedlock	Percent	
<b>Age Group</b>					
10-14	-	-	55	0.1	55
15-19	154	0.3	4,800	9.9	4,954
20-24	855	1.8	10,638	22.0	11,493
25-29	1,717	3.5	10,245	21.1	11,962
30-34	2,355	4.9	7,517	15.5	9,872
35-39	2,075	4.3	5,135	10.6	7,210
40-44	704	1.5	1,730	3.6	2,434
45-49	47	0.1	125	0.3	172
50-54	1	0.0	8	0.0	9
60-64	-	0.0	1	0.0	1
Not Stated	132	0.3	170	0.4	302
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,040</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>40,424</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>48,464</b>

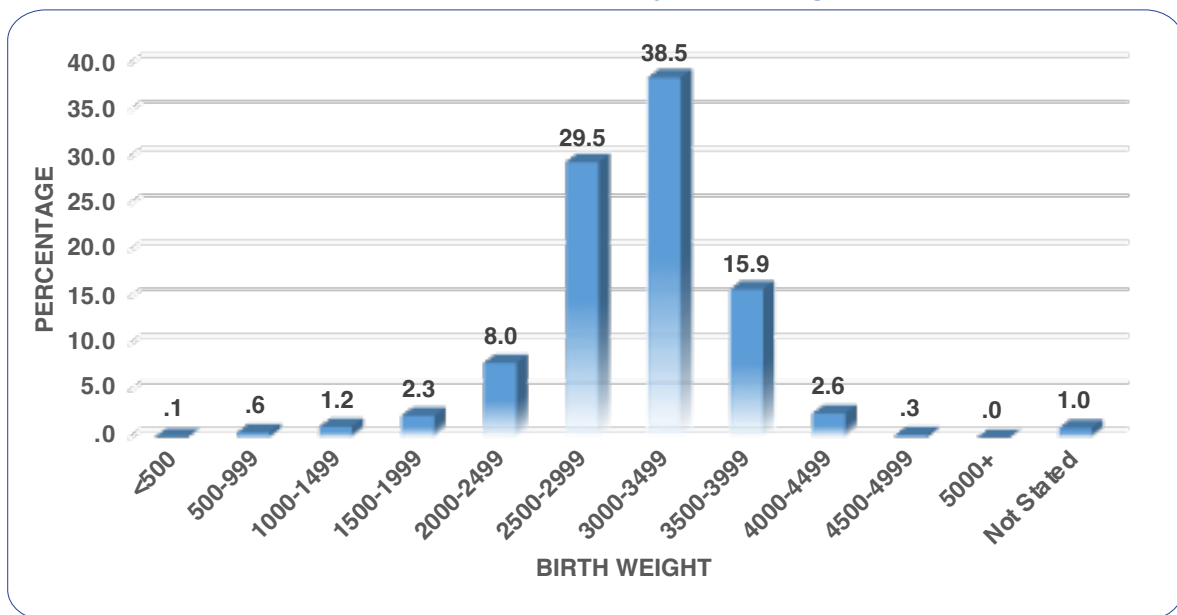
**NB:** Births to widows and divorcees were counted with out of wedlock.

### 4.9 Birth Weight

Birth weight is one of the indicators of the baby's physical development. There is a range of expected weight at birth, which can give the doctor an indication of the baby's health, together with other indicators like head circumference and length.

The graph below shows that the majority of new-borns, approximately 38.5 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 – 2022**



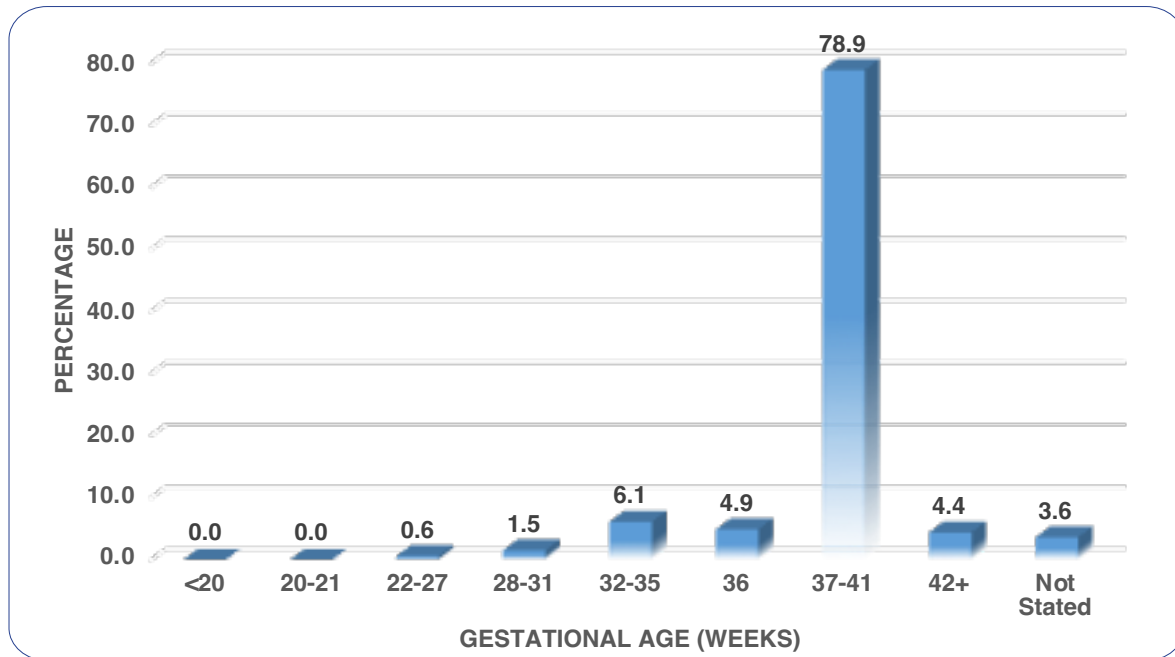
### 4.10 Gestational Age

The duration of gestation is measured from the first day of the last normal menstrual period. Gestational age is expressed in completed days or completed weeks (WHO).

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** shows that the majority (78,9%) of infants were born between the gestational ages of 37 and 41 weeks.

CHART 9: Percentage live births by gestational age-2022



#### 4.11 Age Specific fertility Rate (ASFR) and Total Fertility Rates (TFR)

Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) are a fundamental demographic measure used to understand fertility patterns within a population. They represent the number of live births per 1,000 women in specific age groups during a given period usually a year. ASFRs provide critical insights into fertility behaviours across different age groups, helping demographers and policymakers assess trends, plan for healthcare and educational needs, and anticipate changes in population structure. Moreover, ASFRs are essential for calculating other demographic indicators like the total fertility rate (TFR), which estimates the average number of children a woman would have over her reproductive lifespan based on prevailing ASFRs. This information is crucial for understanding population growth, planning for future resource allocation, and designing effective family planning programs.

**Table 4.5** shows that there were 50 live births per a thousand women aged 15-19 in 2022. The fertility is high among the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 with each recording 116 live births per a thousand women in the respective age group. The Total fertility Rate stands at 2.4 births per a woman i.e. the number of children a woman would have at prevailing age specific rates through her lifetime.

Age Group	No. of women	2022 births	ASFR/1000
15-19	99,070	4,954	50.0
20-24	98,823	11,493	116.3
25-29	102,860	11,962	116.3
30-34	99,107	9,872	99.6
35-39	98,157	7,210	73.5
40-44	80,762	2,434	30.1
45-49	62,171	172	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>640,950</b>	<b>48,097</b>	<b>488.6</b>

**Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** = Total of age specific fertility rates per a 1000\*5 = 488,6\*5 =2442,8

## 5.0 MARRIAGES

Marriage is an event that is regulated by statute (under marriage Act 2001) and about which information is collected for legal and statistical purposes. Marriage is an institution recognized in Botswana where two adults (18 years and above) of different sex are united. The union is normally solemnized at the district administration offices, religious institutions and customary courts.

Marriage statistics are gathered through various methods, including vital registration systems, population censuses, household surveys, and administrative records. Generally, vital registration systems record births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and other vital events, providing official data on vital events. Population censuses and household surveys often include questions about marital status, age at first marriage, and other demographic variables, offering comprehensive insights into marriage patterns

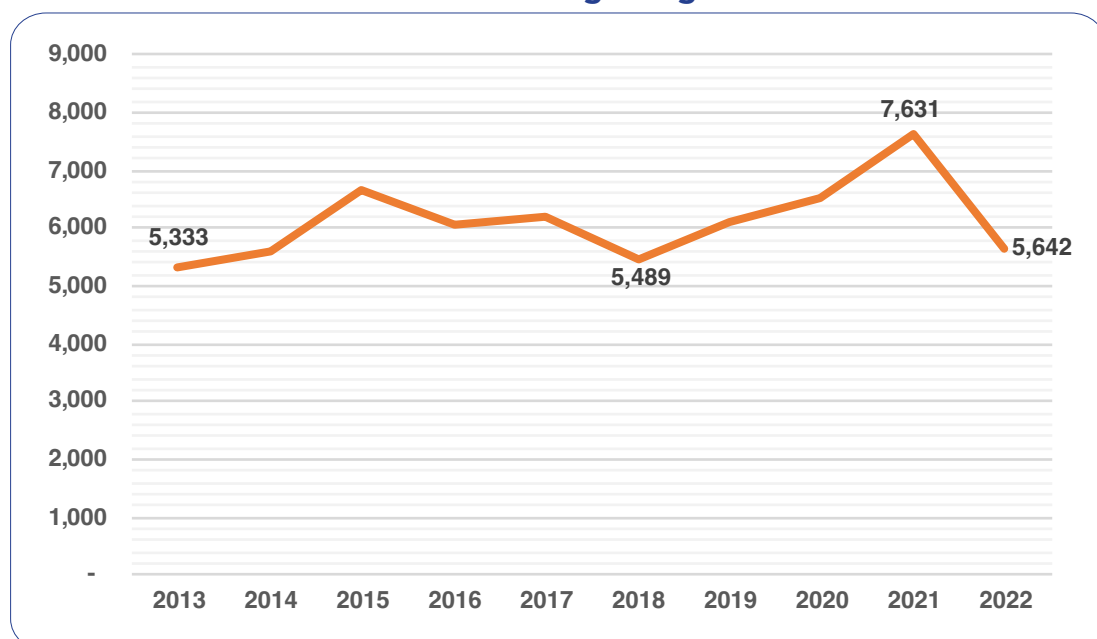
Marriage statistics provide insights into the formation of family units. Over the years changes in these statistics are minimal, highlighting gradual changes in the age at which people seek to marry for the first time, whether they would like to go through the normal process of publishing intent to marry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

Marriage statistics provide information on demographic characteristics such as age, sex, and usual residence, month of marriage and marital status at time of marriage. Analyzing these demographic variables help identify trends, seasonality of events, fertility, and family stability among others.

### 5.1 Trends in Marriage (2011-2022)

**Chart 10** depicts a steady increase in number of marriages from 5,333 marriages in 2013 to 5,642 marriages in 2022 with a sharp increase to 7,631 marriages in 2021. This sharp escalation came after relaxation of movement restrictions that were put in place to curb the spread of COVID 19 that was rampant then. Most Civil and National registration services were halted during the country's lockdown and movement restrictions in 2020. Deferred marriages that had already been published resulted in a backlog of marriages that were eventually formally sealed in 2021. The number of marriages however decreased by 26.1 percent from 2021 to 2022.

**CHART 10: Total number of marriages registered: 2013-2022**

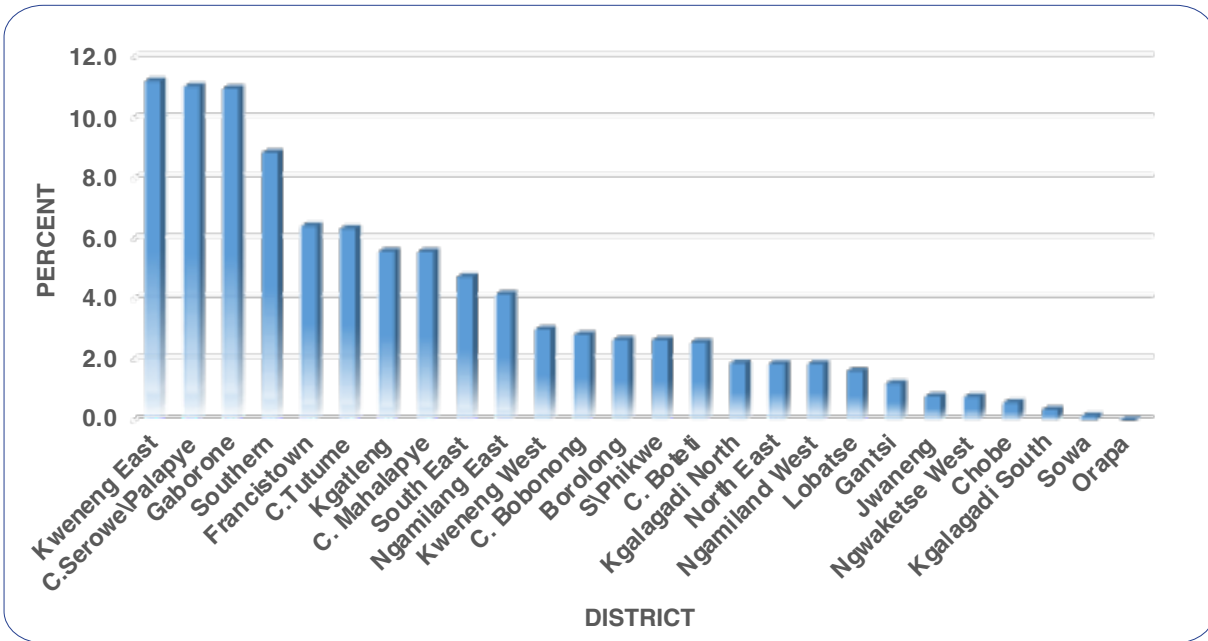


### 5.2 District of Registration

The district of registration is not necessarily the place of usual residence but can be any place chosen by the marrying couple. In most cases marriages are solemnized at the bride's place of origin or home village.

Kweneng east, Serowe/Palapye and Gaborone recorded the highest proportions of marriages with each recording around 11 percent of all marriages solemnized in 2022. This might be due to the fact that they are highly populated districts compared to the rest.

**CHART 11: Percentage distribution of marriages by district of registration - 2022**

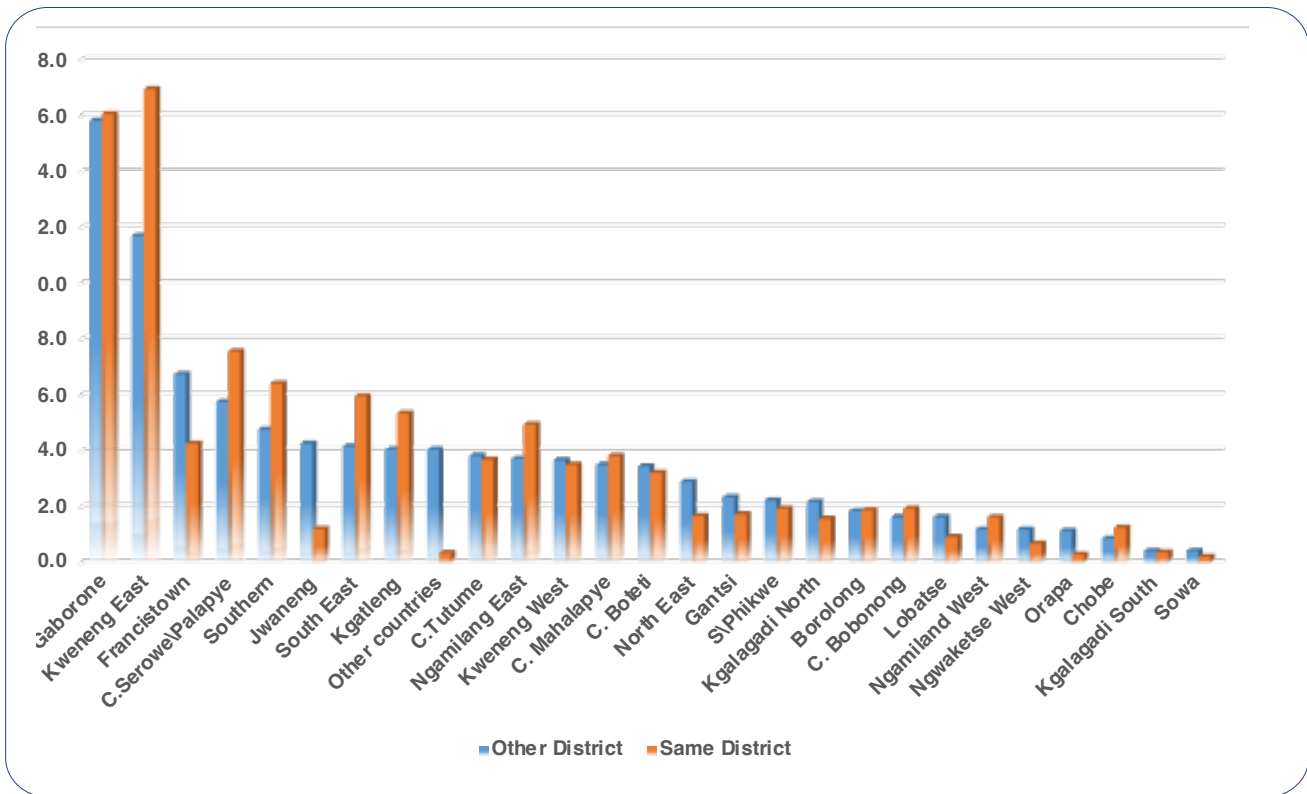


### 5.3 District of usual residence of bride and groom – 2022

**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 bride and groom 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 such as Francistown, North East and Kgalagadi North, also had, more marrying couples residing in different districts at time of marriage than those who are from the same district.



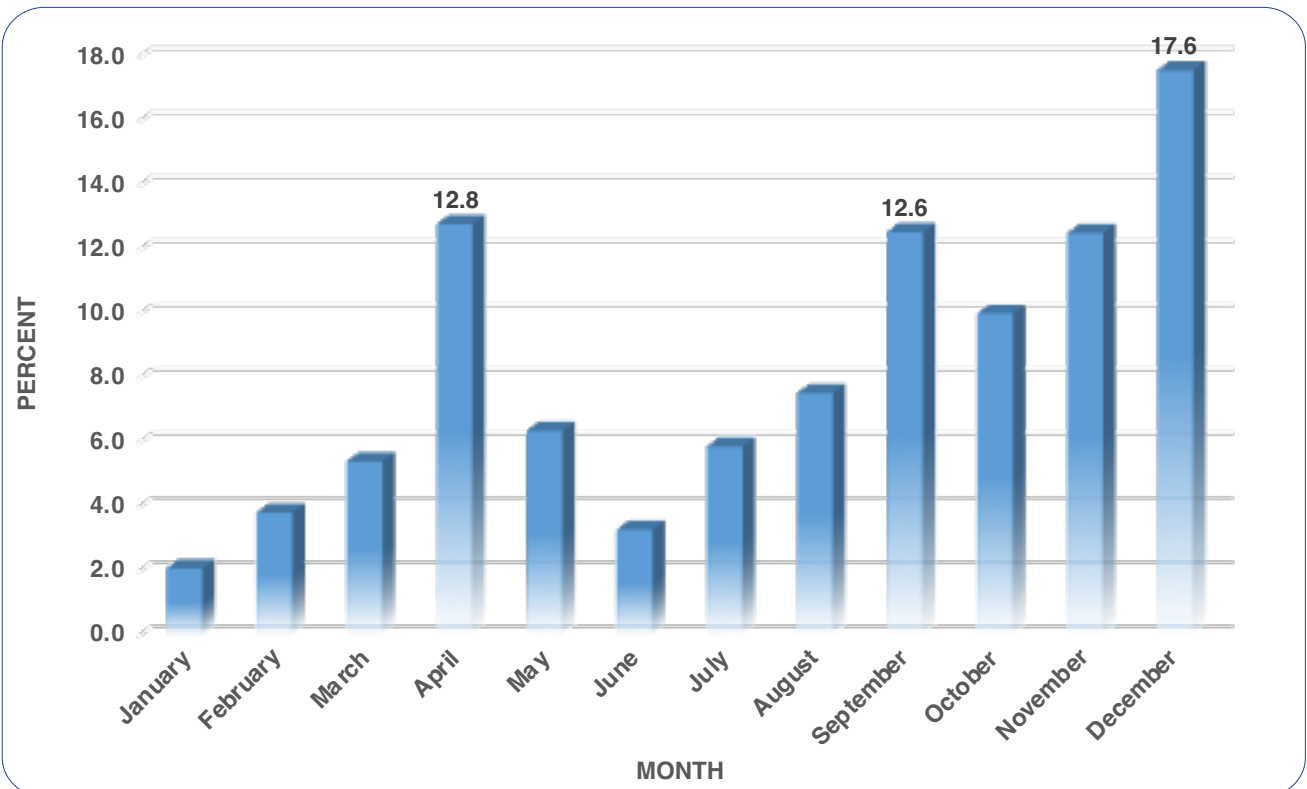
**CHART 12: Marriages by place of usual residence of bride and groom -2022**



**5.4 Month of Registration**

Chart 13 shows that marriages are more prevalent during the last four months of the year and in April. The top three months in ranking are December, April and September probably due to the long public holidays celebrated during the months. There is low activity during the winter months which cover the months of May to August.

**Chart 13: Registered marriages by month of registration – 2022**

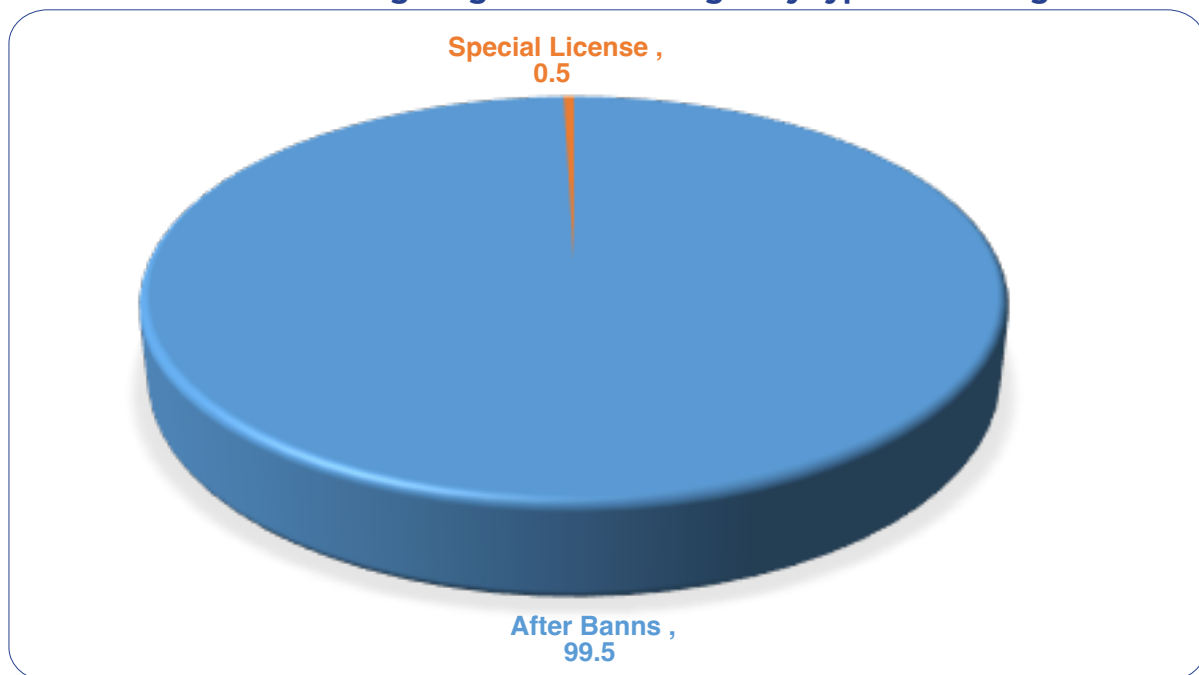


### 5.5 Type of Marriage

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 bans. The bans are meant to sanction anyone to raise any civil or 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 Bans prior to solemnization of marriages is the most commonly used of the two with 99.5 Percent of the registered marriages publicized in that way.

**CHART 14: Percentage registered marriages by type of marriage – 2022**

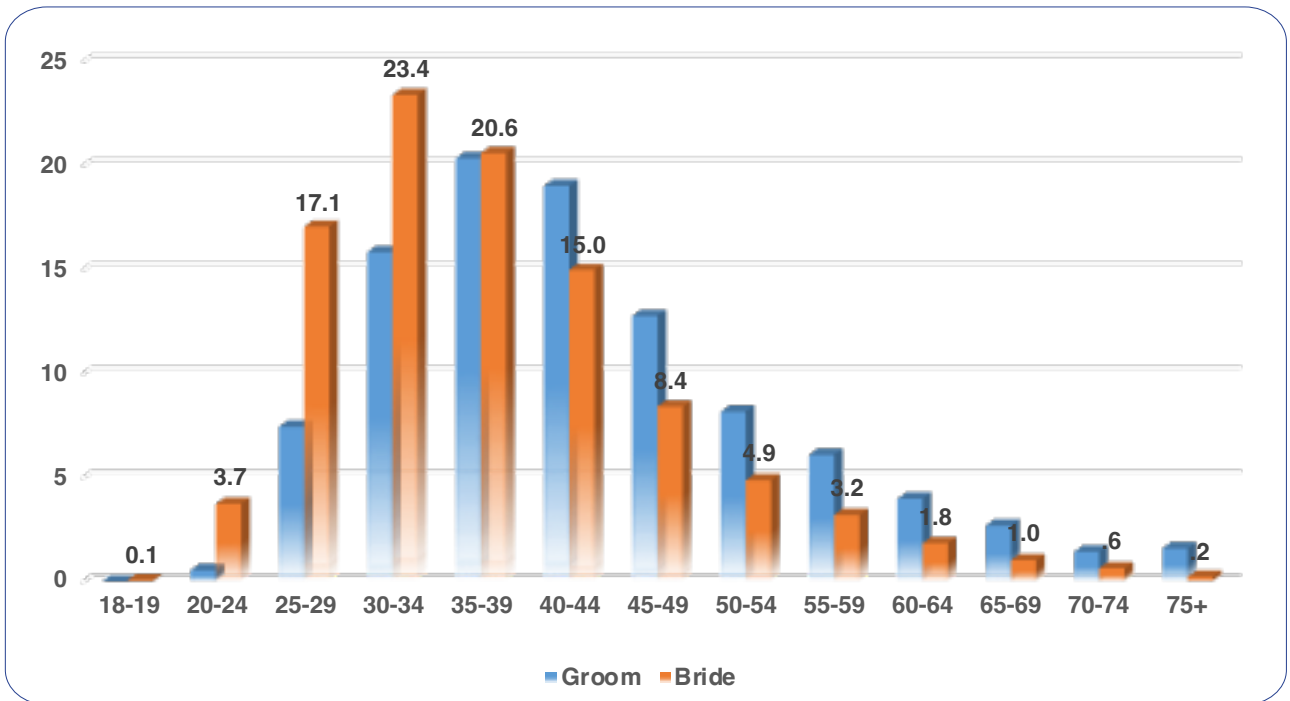


### 5.6 Age at the time of marriage

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

**Chart 15** shows that more women than men marry at younger ages (under 35 years) and more men than women married at older ages (35 years and over). About 65 percent of brides were aged below 40 years while the comparable figure for grooms was 44.2 percent.

**CHART 15: Percentage of marriages by age of bride and groom – 2022**



**Table 5.1** shows that there were 12 brides and only one (1) groom who needed consent from their parents or guardian as they were 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: Percent marriages by age of husband and wife at marriage - 2022**

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
18	0	0.0	1	0.0
19	0	0.0	3	0.1
<b>18-19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
20	1	0.0	8	0.1
21	1	0.0	16	0.3
22	4	0.1	34	0.6
23	8	0.1	52	0.9
24	17	0.3	93	1.6
<b>20-24</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>3.6</b>
25	37	0.7	103	1.8
26	52	0.9	155	2.7
27	78	1.4	232	4.1
28	117	2.1	216	3.8
29	136	2.4	257	4.6
<b>25-29</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>17.1</b>
30	150	2.7	273	4.8
31	155	2.7	250	4.4
32	176	3.1	283	5.0
33	204	3.6	274	4.9
34	209	3.7	241	4.3
<b>30-34</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>23.4</b>

**Table 5.1 Cont'd : Percent marriages by age of husband and wife at marriage - 2022**

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
35	195	3.5	235	4.2
36	243	4.3	250	4.4
37	248	4.4	253	4.5
38	214	3.8	225	4.0
39	249	4.4	200	3.5
<b>35-39</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>20.6</b>
40	241	4.3	207	3.7
41	222	3.9	171	3.0
42	234	4.1	193	3.4
43	190	3.4	154	2.7
44	187	3.3	121	2.1
<b>40-44</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>15.0</b>
45	169	3.0	116	2.1
46	168	3.0	104	1.8
47	149	2.6	92	1.6
48	111	2.0	82	1.5
49	124	2.2	81	1.4
<b>45-49</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>8.4</b>
50	107	1.9	72	1.3
51	96	1.7	50	0.9
52	104	1.8	54	1.0
53	79	1.4	53	0.9
54	75	1.3	46	0.8
<b>50-54</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>4.9</b>
55	86	1.5	48	0.9
56	77	1.4	41	0.7
57	49	0.9	24	0.4
58	69	1.2	33	0.6
59	63	1.1	35	0.6
<b>55-59</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>3.2</b>
60	70	1.2	22	0.4
61	37	0.7	17	0.3
62	43	0.8	27	0.5
63	37	0.7	22	0.4
64	38	0.7	16	0.3
<b>60-64</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,642</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,642</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5.2** shows the mean and median age at first marriage for bachelors and spinsters from 2017 to 2022. The median age at first marriage for spinsters and bachelors both increased by 1 year from 35 and 40 in 2021 to 36 and 41 in 2022 respectively.

**Table 5.2: Mean and median age at first marriage 2017- 2022**

Year	Mean		Median	
	Bachelor	Spinster	Bachelor	Spinster
2022	43	38	41	36
2021	42	37	40	35
2020	42	36	40	35
2019	40	35	38	34
2018	41	35	38	33
2017	41	36	38	34

## 5.7 Age differentials

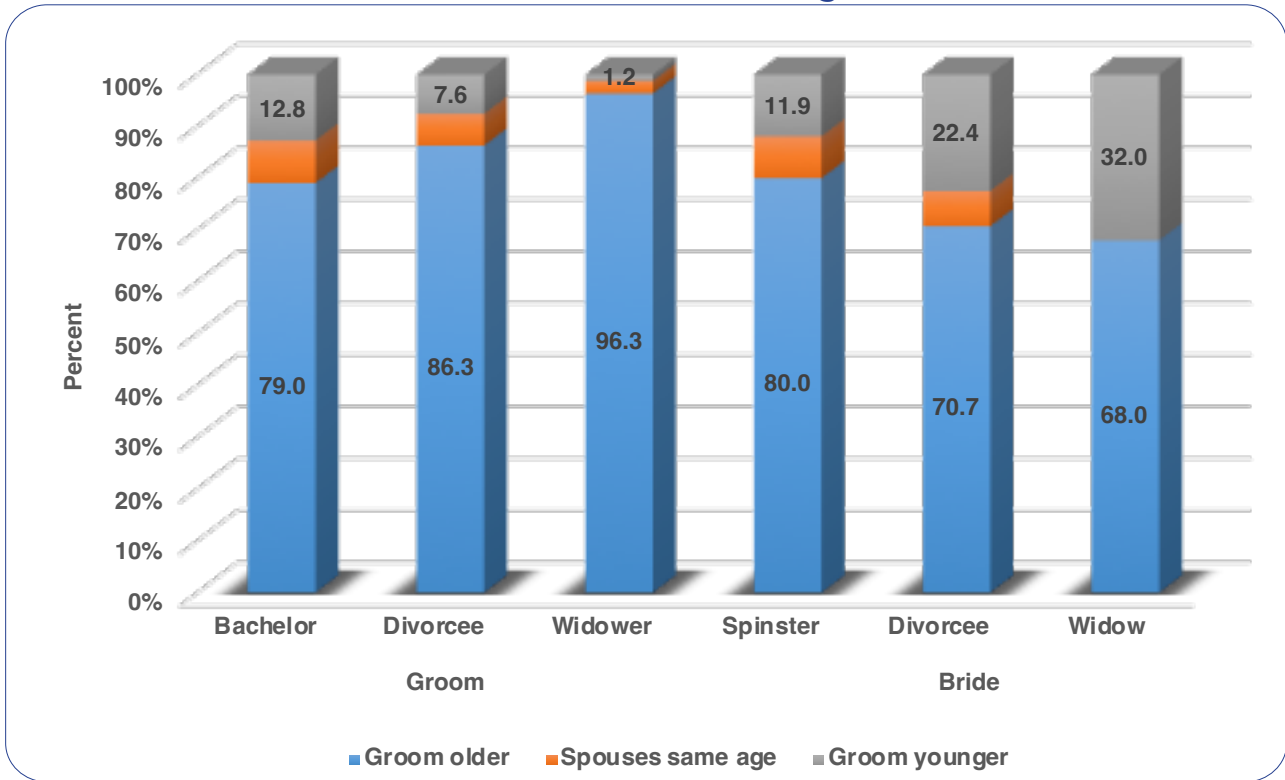
**Table 5.3** shows that, in the majority of marriages, the groom is older than the bride accounting for about 80 percent of the marriages. In seven of the unions solemnized in 2022, grooms were 15 or more years younger than their brides. In only 8 percent of the unions, partners were of the same age. About 22 percent of grooms were 10 or more years older than their brides, the comparable figure for brides is 0.6 percent.

**Table 5.3 Age differences between partners - 2022**

	Age Difference	No. of Unions	Percent
<b>Groom younger than Bride</b>	1-4	541	9.6
	5-9	119	2.1
	10-14	26	0.5
	15+	7	0.1
<b>Same Age</b>	0	451	8.0
<b>Groom older than Bride</b>	1-4	1,707	30.3
	5-9	1,534	27.2
	10-14	777	13.8
	15-19	329	5.8
	20+	151	2.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,642</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Chart 16** also suggests that men tend to marry younger women irrespective of their marital status 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 about 12.0 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 22.4 and 32.0 percent respectively.

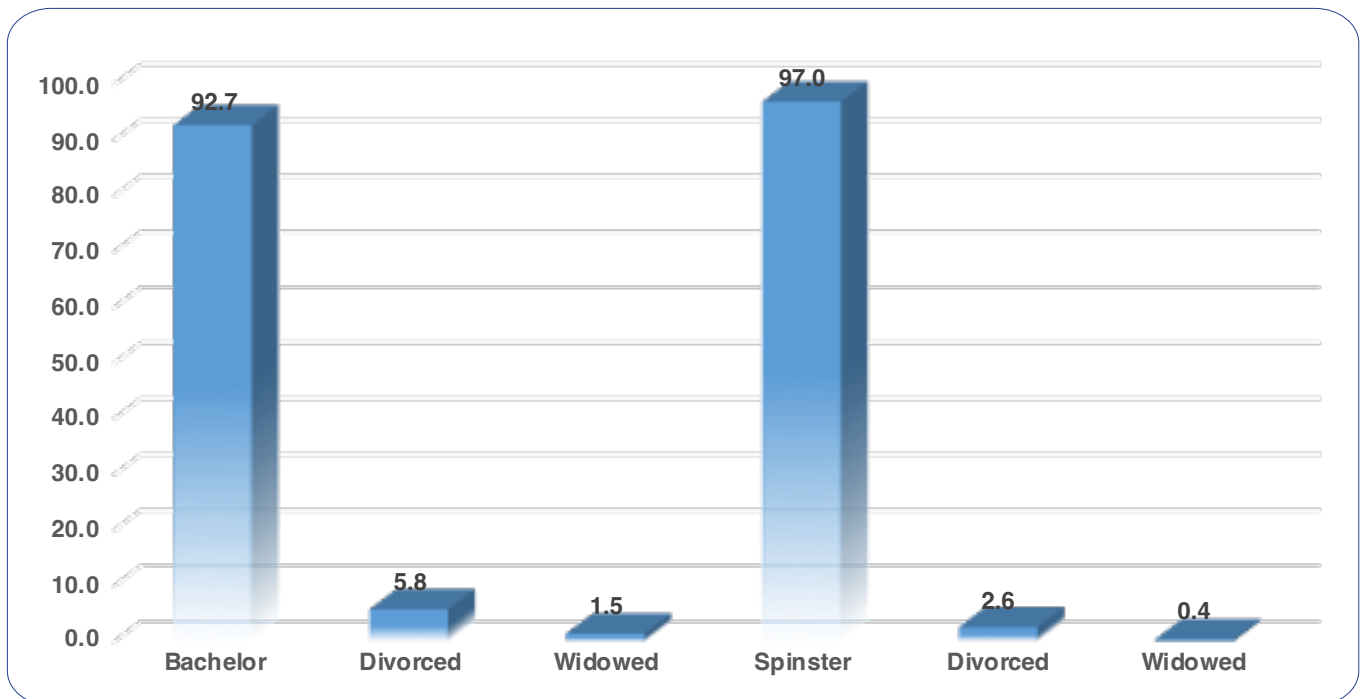
**CHART 16: Percent distribution of marriages by age differences between spouses and marital status at the time of marriage – 2022**



**5.8 Previous Marital Status**

**Chart 17** shows that majority of marriages were of bachelors and spinsters accounting for 93 percent and 97 percent respectively. Grooms who were either divorcees or widowers accounted for about 7 percent of remarriages and the comparable figure for brides was 3 percent.

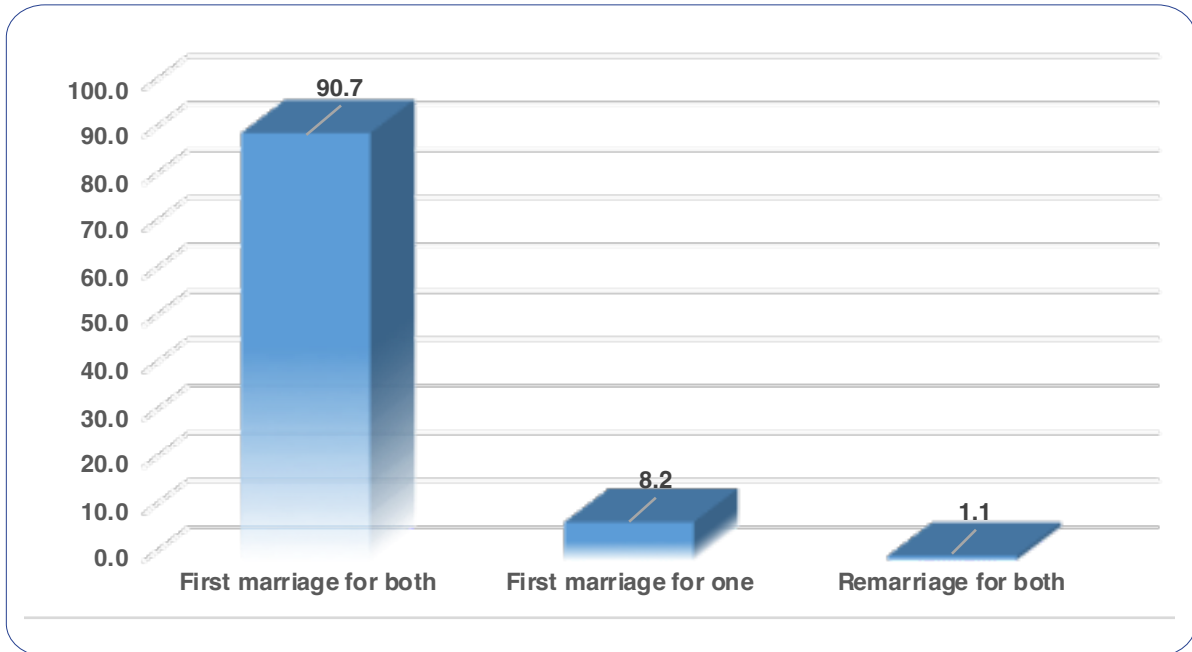
**CHART 17: Marriages by previous marital status – 2022**



### 5.9 First Marriages and Re-marriages

**Chart 18** shows that 90.7 percent of marriages were first time marriages for both bride and groom, while 8.2 percent were first marriages for one partner. Remarriages for both partners accounted for the remaining 1.1 percent.

**CHART 18: First marriages and re-marriages – 2022**

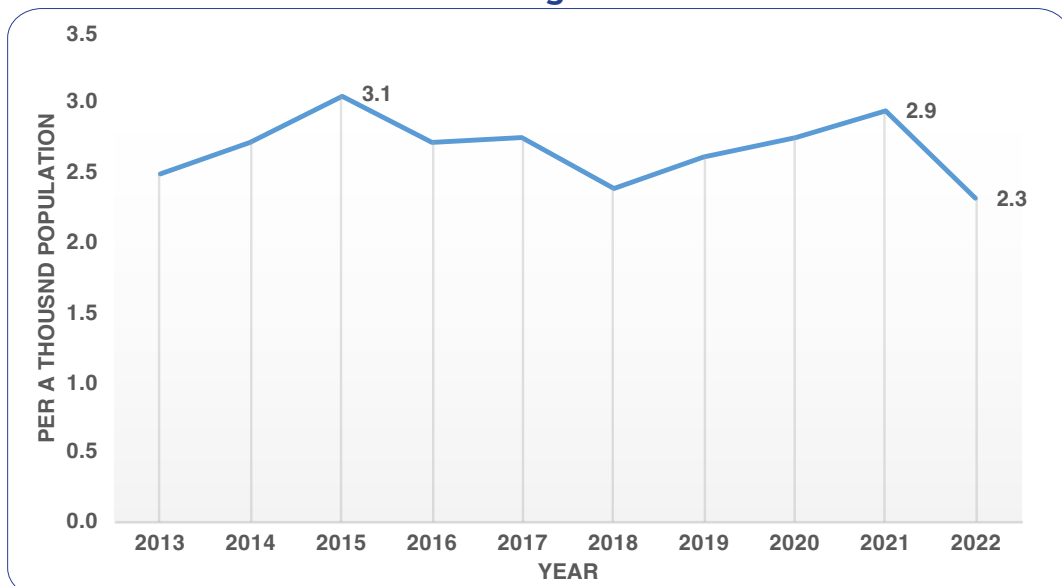


### 5.10 Crude Marriage Rate (CMR)

The crude marriage rate is the ratio of the number of marriages during the year to the total population in that year. The value is expressed per a 1000 persons. Marriage rate helps gauge the prevalence of marriage within a society and how it changes over time. It should be noted that in the previous publications the CMR was calculated using the number of persons marrying which yielded higher rates.

**Chart 19** shows the Crude Marriage Rate from 2013 to 2022. In 2022 the CMR was 2.3 implying that there were about 2 marriages per a 1000 population. The highest CMR was recorded in 2015 with a CMR of 3.1 marriages per a 1000 population. It is interesting to note that despite the COVID19 pandemic the CMR increased from 2.6 in 2019 to almost 3 marriages per 1000 persons in 2021. The CMR then dropped to a low of 2.3 in 2022 (the start of the post COVID19 period).

**CHART 19: Crude Marriage Rate: 2013-2022**



## 6.0 DEATHS

The process of death registration is continuous, allowing for the registration of all deaths that have transpired within the country, regardless of whether they occurred in the past or within the current year. Upon the completion of death registration, the individual providing the information is presented with a death certificate, which is typically necessary for the settlement of the deceased's estate.

Data collection encompasses all deaths officially registered within a particular year, irrespective of the year in which the deaths occurred. However, the analytical focus predominantly centers on deaths that took place during the reference year, 2022, for the computation of significant demographic indicators such as the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), and others

**Table 6.0 : Deaths indicators 2014-2022**

Indicator	Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Population	Number	2,149,255	2,185,903	2,219,732	2,254,021	2,288,656	2,323,493	2,358,445	2,410,338	2,422,554
Total deaths (projected)	Number	17,463	17,079	16,780	16,619	16,506	16,461	16,214	16,315	16,695
All current deaths (registered)	Number	12,177	13,030	12,825	12,386	12,609	13,185	12,219	17,590	13,924
Death registration	Percent	70	76	76	75	76	80	75	108	83
Neo Natal Mortality Rate	Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	13
Infant deaths	Number	1,045	1,012	1,041	998	891	1,096	968	950	1,179
U5 Mortality Rate	Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	23	27
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Rate	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	7	6
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Rate	21	21	23.0	22	16	20	17	19	24
Life expectancy at birth (males)	Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Life expectancy at birth (Females)	Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76

**NB:** Deaths from 2014-2021 were sourced from Population projections 2011-2031 while the deaths for 2022 were obtained from the 2022 population and housing census.

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

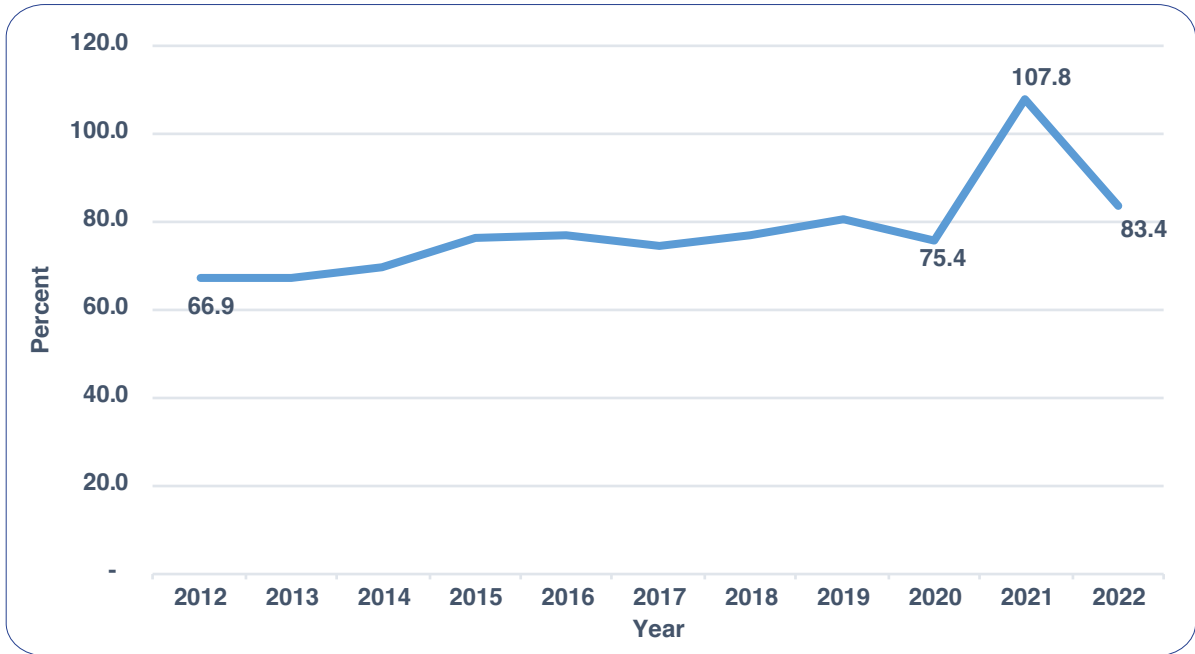
There were 15,843 deaths registered in 2022 of which 13,924 occurred in the same year. Deaths in 2022 accounted for a 20.8 percent decrease from the previous year. The decline in deaths from 2021 to 2022 can be attributed to the measures implemented by the government to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. Although these measures contributed to a reduction in deaths from other communicable diseases in 2020, the impact of COVID-19 was more pronounced in 2021, leading to an increase in number of deaths. However, due to availability of COVID-19 vaccines toward the end of 2021, the number of deaths was reduced in 2022 compared to 2021.

### 6.1 Death Registration

**Table 6.0** and chart 20 shows a huge decrease in death registration from 107.8 percent in 2021 to 83.4 percent in 2022. This clearly indicates that pandemics and epidemics such as COVID and others tend to distort trends in some indicators, as they are not factored in when population projections are computed. It is therefore pertinent to use the information with caution.



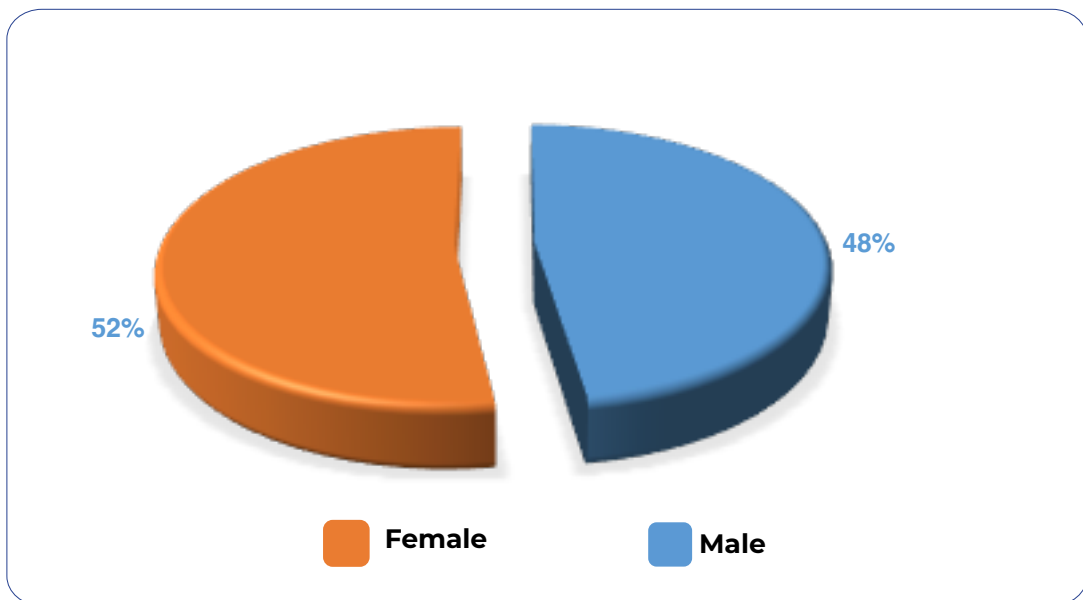
**CHART 20: Percent Death Registration 2012-2022**



### 6.2 Deaths by sex of the deceased

There were more male deaths (7,288) than female deaths (6,636) resulting in a sex ratio of 109.8 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. Male deaths accounted for 52.3 percent of all deaths that occurred in 2022 (**chart 21**)

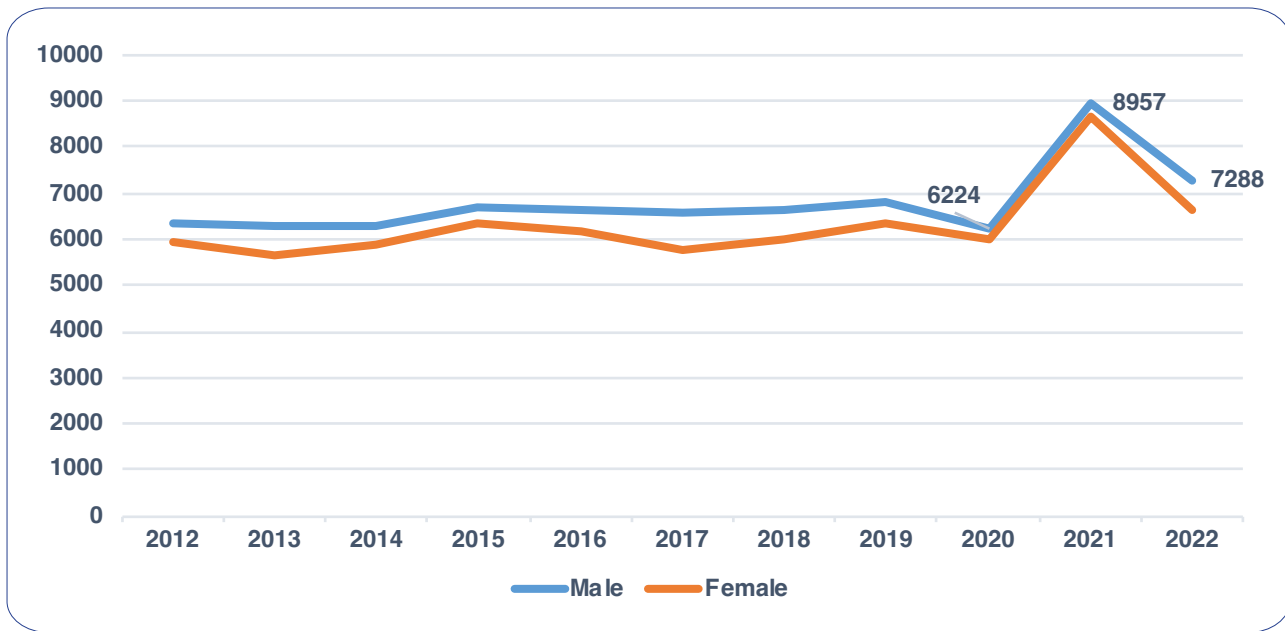
**CHART 21: Deaths by sex of deceased-2022**



The total number of registered male and female deaths decreased from 8,957 and 8,633 to 7,288 and 6,636 in 2021 and 2022 respectively. The provision of the COVID-19 vaccines contributed to the reduction of deaths in 2022 to expected levels in the absence of Covid19.

**Chart 22** illustrates a consistent trend in total deaths categorized by sex. Across all years shown, there were more male deaths compared to female deaths.

CHART 22: Deaths by Sex 2012-2022

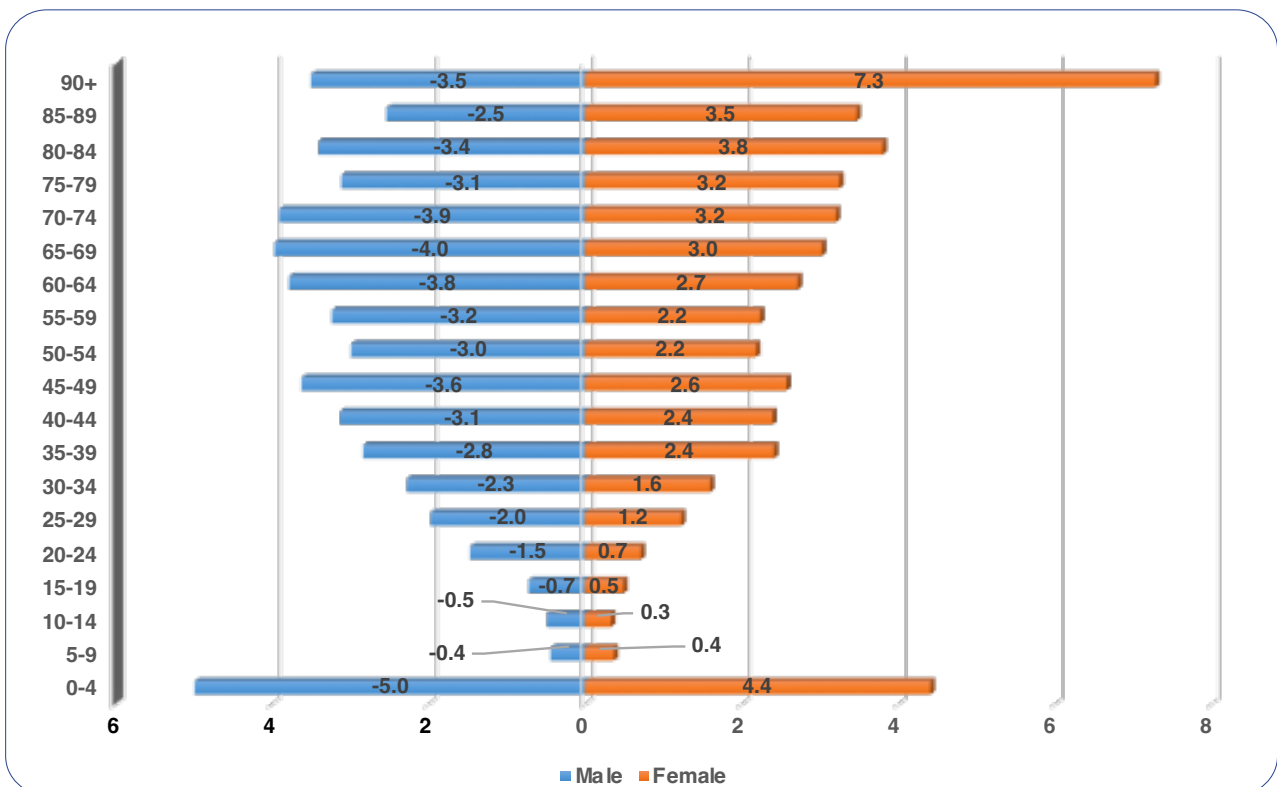


### 6.3 Deaths by age and Sex

Chart 23 illustrates the distribution of deaths categorized by age and sex. Throughout all shown age groups, the 0-4 age bracket experienced more deaths than other age groups. The chart is skewed towards the males indicating more male deaths than females throughout the age groups up to age group 75-79. A noteworthy reversal of this pattern occurs at ages 80+, where female deaths surpass male deaths.

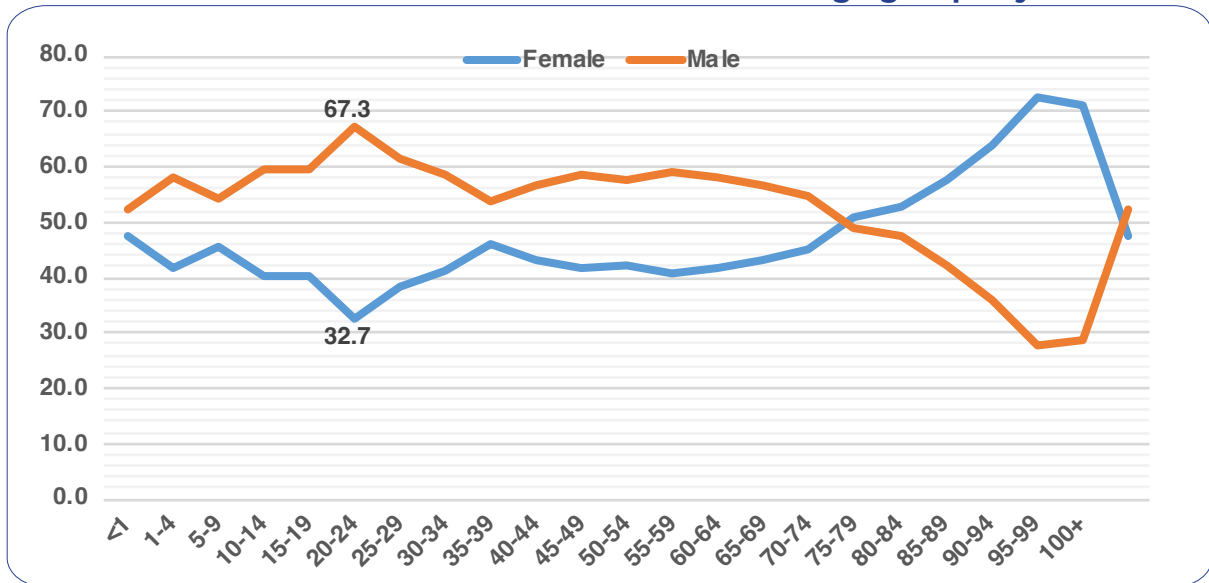
The 5-9 age bracket demonstrates the lowest proportion of deaths for both males and females with 0.4 percent deaths from that age group

CHART 23: Percent distribution of deaths by age and sex-2022



**Chart 24** presents a breakdown of deaths by age group for the year 2022. As indicated in **Chart 21**, males and females constituted 52 and 48 percent of the total deaths respectively. Within certain age groups, there exists a notable disparity between the males and females. For instance, males accounted for 67.3 percent of the total deaths within the 20-24 age group. From the age group of 20-24, the proportion of male deaths begin to decrease, while that of females' experiences an increase, ultimately converging at the 75-79 age group. From ages 75-79 the proportion of female deaths surpasses that of males, potentially attributed to the cumulative effect of female longevity resulting from lower mortality rates in earlier years.

**CHART 24: Percent Distribution of deaths within age groups by sex-2022**

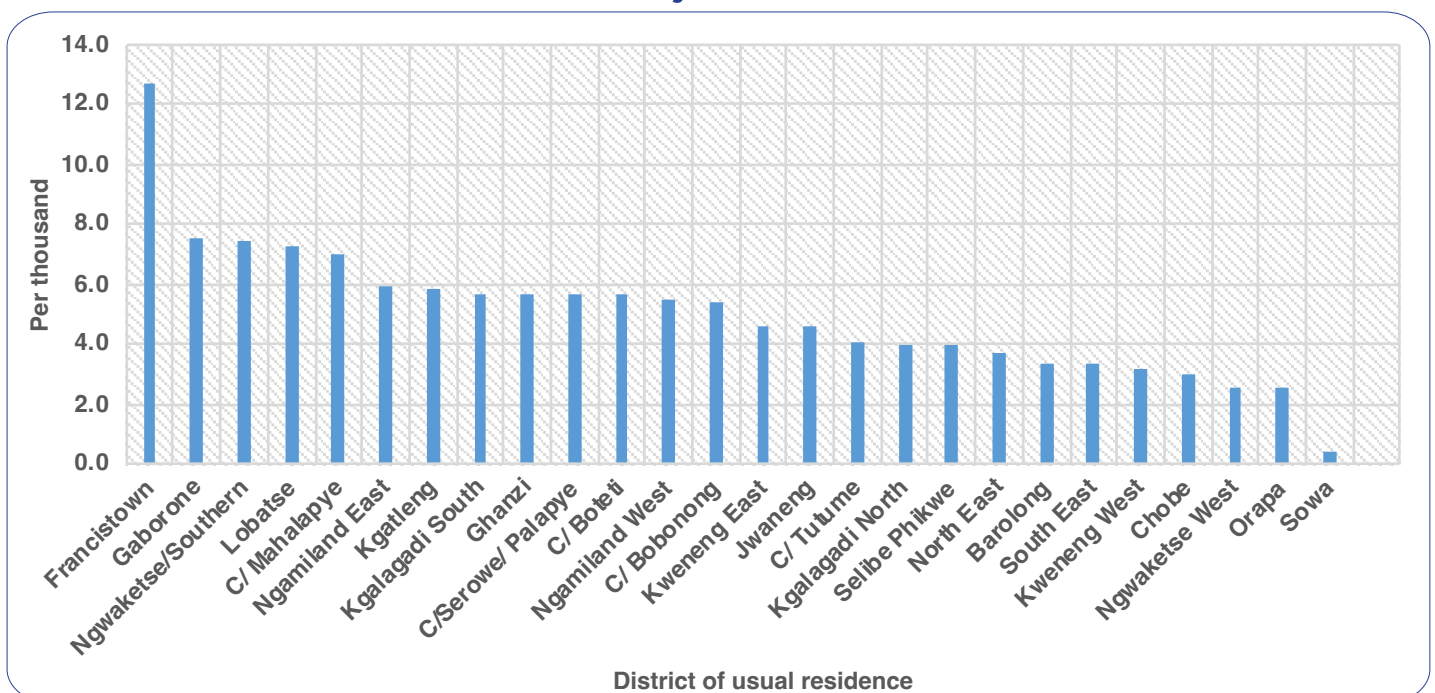


### 6.4 Crude Death Rates by District of usual Residence

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) serves as a crucial indicator of mortality within an entire population and plays a significant role in determining population growth trends.

From 2021 to 2022, the crude death rate declined from 6.8 to 5.74 deaths per thousand population. Francistown recorded the highest crude death rate at twelve (12) deaths per thousand population, followed by Gaborone and Southern districts, each recording 7.5 deaths per thousand population. Sowa Town registered the lowest crude death rate of 0.4 deaths per thousand population, as depicted in **Chart 25**.

**CHART 25: Crude Death Rates by District of usual residence-2022**

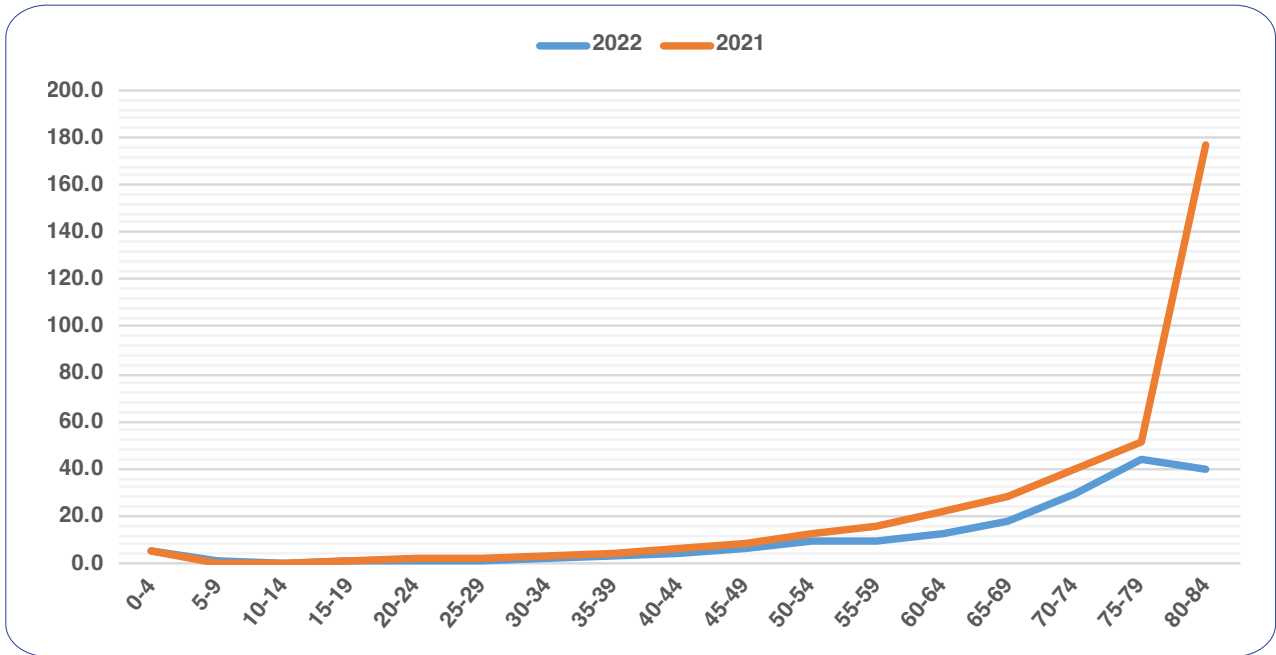


### 6.5 Age Specific Death Rates

The Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR) denotes the annual number of deaths per 1000 individuals within a specified age group, independent of the population’s age structure. Unlike the Crude Death Rate (CDR), the ASDR provides a more detailed understanding of mortality patterns within distinct age groups.

**Chart 26** illustrates that the ASDR remained relatively consistent between 2021 and 2022 for younger age groups, while showing a noticeable disparity for age groups above 45. The distribution of deaths by age reveals a reduction in mortality levels in 2022 compared to 2021.

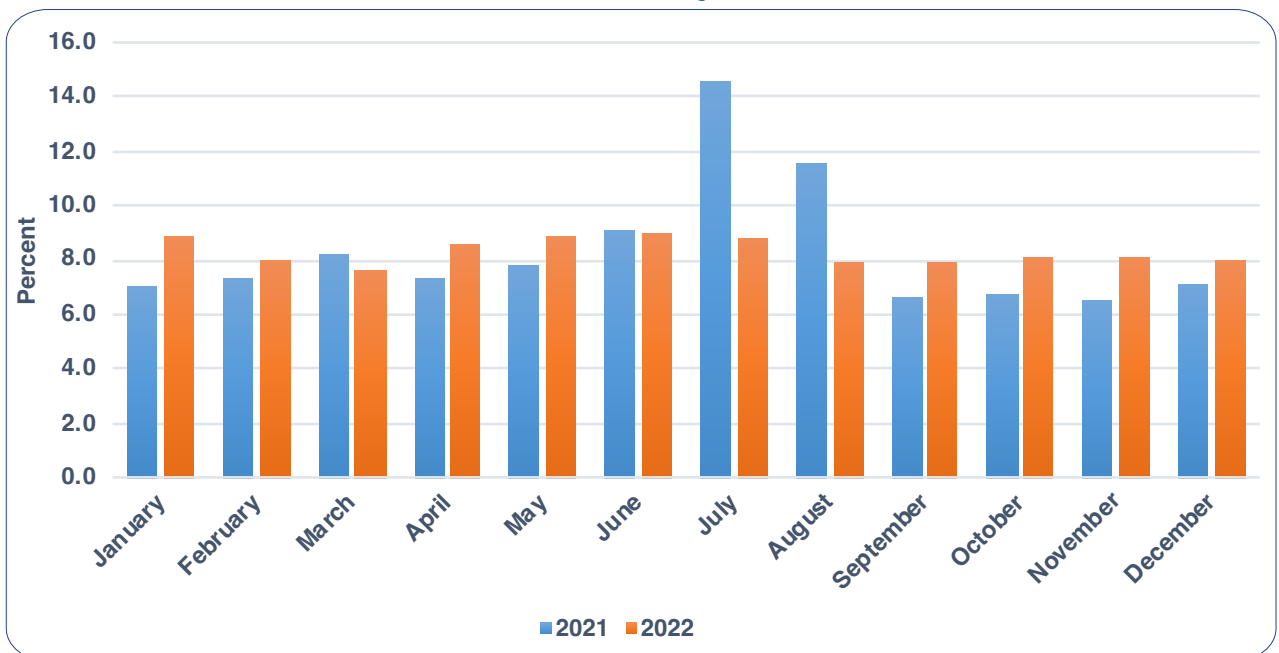
**CHART 26: Age Specific Death Rates – 2021-2022**



### 6.6 Deaths by Month of Occurrence

**Chart 27** shows a comparison of percentage distribution of deaths by month of occurrence during the years 2021 and 2022. The percentage deaths were lower in July and August compared to the same months in 2021.

**CHART 27: Percent distribution of Deaths by month of Occurrence-2021-2022**



### 6.7 Infant Deaths by Month of Occurrence

Infant deaths by month for the years 2021 and 2022 show slight disparities (**chart 27b**). The highest percentage of infants' deaths in 2021 was 9.7 percent registered in January while the highest in 2022 was registered in June with a percentage of 9.0

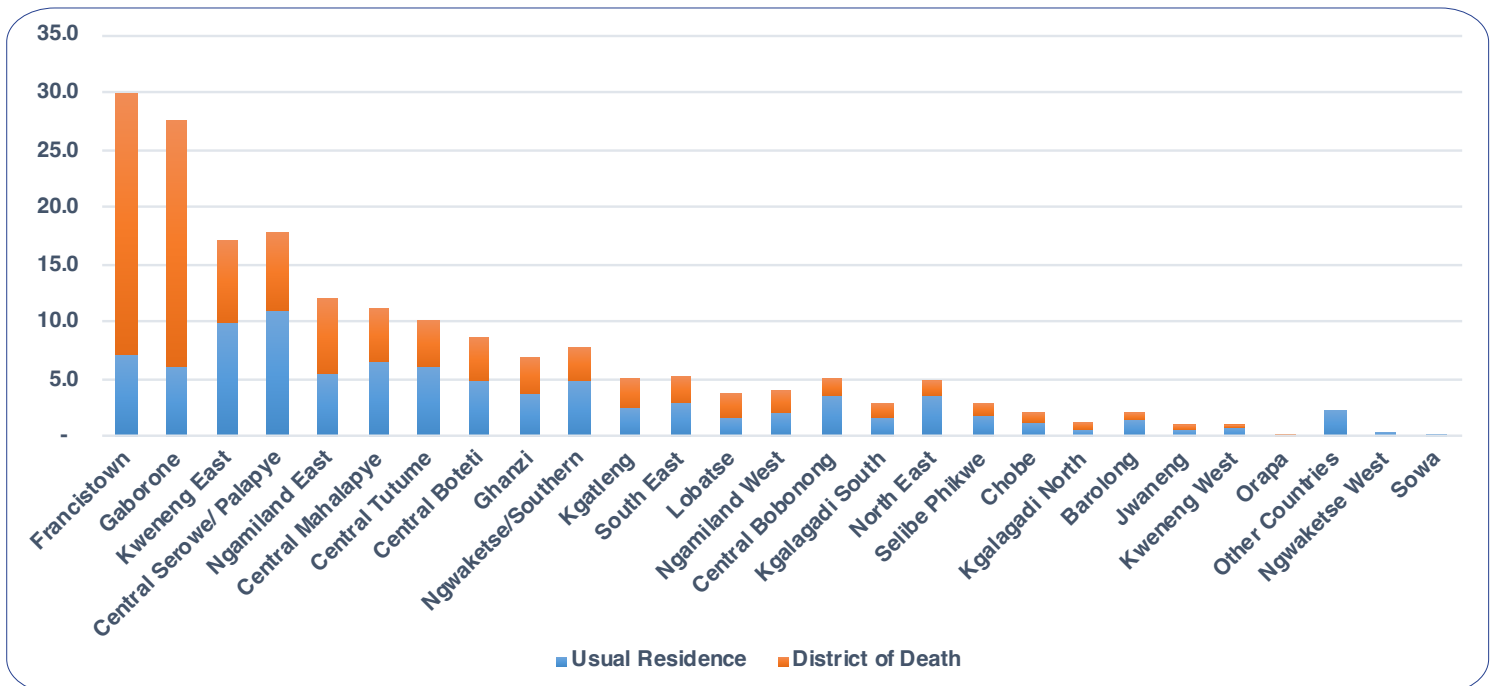
**CHART 27(B): Percent distribution of Infant deaths by month of Occurrence-2021-2022**



### 6.8 Infant Deaths by District of usual residence

**Chart 28** below shows the percentage of infant deaths registered by district of death and district of usual residence. Francistown registered the highest number of infant deaths in 2022. Gaborone and Francistown have the highest number of infant deaths who are not their usual residents. This could be due to referrals from catchment areas and other districts.

**CHART 28: Percent Distribution of infant deaths by district of death and district of usual residence-2022**

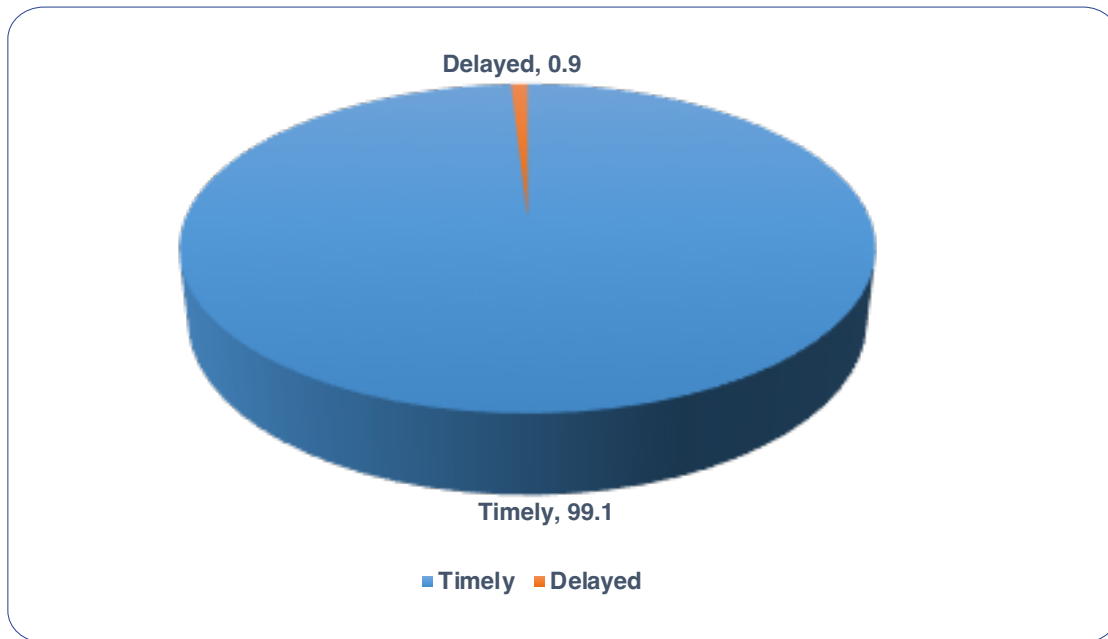


### 6.9 Timely, Late and delayed Deaths Registration

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 (30) 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 29** below shows that of all the deaths registered in 2022, about 99 percent were registered on time i.e. before a lapse of 30 days and about 1.0 percent were delayed registrations.

**CHART 29: Timely, late and delayed death registration -2022**



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

**Table 6.1** shows that 46.5 percent of all registered deaths occurred in health facilities compared to 43.7 percent in the previous year. About 58 percent were single at the time of death (children included). About 73.1 percent of the deaths were for people who had none or primary education as their highest level of education (children included).

<b>Table 6.1: Registered current deaths by place of death, marital status and level of education -2022</b>		
	<b>Number of deaths</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Place of Death</b>		
Health Facility	6,474	46.5
Home	7,450	53.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Divorced	288	2.1
Married	3,470	24.9
Single	8,115	58.3
Widowed	2,051	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Educational Level</b>		
Higher	794	5.7
None	5,211	37.4
Post Secondary	503	3.6
Primary	4,964	35.7
Secondary	2,452	17.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,924</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 6.11 Life expectancy

The commonly used index of mortality is the “expectation of life at birth.” This measure represents the average number of years a newly born baby is expected to live if the current risks of dying at each age remain unchanged. Alternatively, life expectancy at birth can be seen as the average age at death within a population, or the number of years a person born and living under specific socio-economic and mortality conditions can expect to live. It serves as a valuable indicator of both mortality rates and overall health conditions within a population.

Currently, the national life expectancy for females at birth stands at 76 years, while for males is 72 years, indicating a 4-year age gap between the sexes (**Table 6.2**).

<b>Table 6.2 :Life expectancy by sex and age group -2022</b>		
<b>Age(x)</b>	<b>Males e(x)</b>	<b>Females e(x)</b>
<b>0</b>	72.26	75.89
<b>3 1 - 4</b>	72.95	76.85
<b>5 - 9</b>	69.1	73.07
<b>10 - 14</b>	64.23	68.24
<b>15 - 19</b>	59.35	63.44
<b>20 - 24</b>	54.54	58.74
<b>25 - 29</b>	49.82	54.33
<b>30 - 34</b>	45.2	50.03
<b>35 - 39</b>	40.73	45.79
<b>40 - 44</b>	36.35	41.67
<b>45 - 49</b>	32.1	37.74
<b>50 - 54</b>	27.92	34.2
<b>55 - 59</b>	23.86	30.64
<b>60 - 64</b>	19.94	27.25
<b>65 - 69</b>	16.24	24.28
<b>70 - 74</b>	12.83	21.7
<b>75 - 79</b>	9.77	19.87
<b>80 - 84</b>	7.14	18.28
<b>85 - 89</b>	5.02	17.79
<b>90 - 94</b>	3.58	17.96
<b>95+</b>	5.04	19.74



# APPENDIX

Table B1: Registered Live Births By Registration Centre And Sex Of Child -2022

	Current			Non-current			Total Births		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>DISTRICT OF REGISTRATION</b>									
Athlone Hospital	474	519	993	10	11	21	484	530	1,014
Bamalete Lutheran Hospital	747	818	1,565	13	19	32	760	837	1,597
Barolong	246	252	498	25	40	65	271	292	563
Bokamoso Hospital	131	170	301	-	1	1	131	171	302
Borakanelo	139	147	285	91	81	173	230	228	458
Broadhurst	623	568	1,191	90	80	170	713	648	1,361
Central-Bobonong	346	385	731	74	59	133	420	444	864
Central-Boteti	805	871	1,676	207	192	399	1,012	1,063	2,075
Central-Mahalapye	91	93	184	153	171	324	244	264	508
Central-Serowe	82	90	172	152	132	284	234	222	456
Central-Tutume	599	601	1,200	87	90	177	686	691	1,377
Charleshill	76	64	140	26	41	67	102	105	207
Chobe	243	240	483	29	23	52	272	263	535
Deborah Retief	903	953	1,856	4	8	12	907	961	1,868
Francistown	924	968	1,892	134	131	265	1,058	1,099	2,157
G-West Clinic	237	217	454	2	7	9	239	224	463
Gaborone	16	21	37	94	72	166	110	93	203
Ghanzi	20	8	28	117	133	250	137	141	278
Ghanzi Primary Hosp	507	479	986	7	6	13	514	485	999
Gumare	325	359	684	65	86	151	390	445	835
Headquarters	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	3	4
Hukuntsi	231	212	443	16	13	29	247	225	472
Jwaneng	73	68	141	46	48	94	119	116	235
Jwaneng Hosp	437	494	931	27	17	44	464	511	975
Kgalagadi	324	352	676	24	25	49	348	377	725
Kgatleng	134	118	252	70	96	166	204	214	418
Kweneng	128	119	247	285	242	527	413	361	774
Lesirane Clinic	547	513	1,060	4	2	6	551	515	1,066
Letlhakeng	143	152	295	80	119	199	223	271	494
Letsholathebe Hosp	1,350	1,279	2,629	2	3	5	1,352	1,282	2,634
Lobatse	28	33	61	44	44	88	72	77	149
Mabutsane	67	65	132	18	25	43	85	90	175
Mahalapye Hospital	983	1,056	2,039	4	-	4	987	1,056	2,043
Moshupa	489	490	979	86	78	164	575	568	1,143
Nata	195	190	385	22	25	47	217	215	432
Ngamiland	220	251	471	145	155	300	365	406	771
Ngwaketse	553	604	1,157	203	176	379	756	780	1,536
North-East	188	163	351	17	18	35	205	181	386
Nyangabgwe Hospital	2,081	2,050	4,131	16	5	21	2,097	2,055	4,152
Orapa	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Palapye	110	86	196	120	123	243	230	209	439
Palapye Primary Hosp	626	634	1,260	3	2	5	629	636	1,265

Table B1 Cont'd: Registered Live Births By Registration Centre And Sex Of Child -2022

	Current			Non-current			Total Births		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>DISTRICT OF REGISTRATION</b>									
Princess Marina Hosp	2,660	2,792	<b>5,452</b>	25	24	<b>49</b>	2,685	2,816	<b>5,501</b>
Rakops Hosp	143	131	<b>274</b>	1	-	<b>1</b>	144	131	<b>275</b>
Ramotswa	17	18	<b>35</b>	20	18	<b>38</b>	37	36	<b>73</b>
Scottish Livingstone	1,486	1,437	<b>2,923</b>	4	5	<b>9</b>	1,490	1,442	<b>2,932</b>
Sefhare	267	236	<b>503</b>	42	36	<b>78</b>	309	272	<b>581</b>
Sekgoma Hospital	1,162	1,086	<b>2,248</b>	2	1	<b>3</b>	1,164	1,087	<b>2,251</b>
Selebi-Phikwe	277	275	<b>552</b>	124	123	<b>247</b>	401	398	<b>799</b>
Shakawe	310	304	<b>614</b>	113	103	<b>216</b>	423	407	<b>830</b>
Sidilega Hosp	438	425	<b>863</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	438	425	<b>863</b>
Sowa	11	8	<b>19</b>	5	6	<b>11</b>	16	14	<b>30</b>
Spg Hospital	536	582	<b>1,118</b>	2	8	<b>10</b>	538	590	<b>1,128</b>
Tlokweng	216	193	<b>409</b>	20	9	<b>29</b>	236	202	<b>438</b>
Tonota	116	140	<b>256</b>	103	96	<b>199</b>	219	236	<b>455</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,082</b>	<b>24,382</b>	<b>48,464</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27,155</b>	<b>27,412</b>	<b>54,567</b>

**Table B2: Live Births By District Of Birth And Place Of Usual Residence Of Mother-2022**

	Place of Usual Residence		Total
	Same District	Other District	
<b>DISTRICT OF BIRTH</b>			
Gaborone	2,038	6,178	<b>8,216</b>
Francistown	1,555	4,367	<b>5,922</b>
Lobatse	345	706	<b>1,051</b>
Selibe Phikwe	474	900	<b>1,374</b>
Orapa	110	562	<b>672</b>
Jwaneng	189	837	<b>1,026</b>
Sowa	3	2	<b>5</b>
Ngwaketse	1,209	182	<b>1,391</b>
Barolong	413	35	<b>448</b>
Ngwaketse West	128	3	<b>131</b>
South East	1,150	858	<b>2,008</b>
Kweneng East	4,020	1,415	<b>5,435</b>
Kweneng West	264	36	<b>300</b>
Kgatleng	1,718	390	<b>2,108</b>
Central Serowe	3,477	397	<b>3,874</b>
Central Mahalapye	2,478	251	<b>2,729</b>
Central Bobonong	970	59	<b>1,029</b>
Central Boteti	1,076	212	<b>1,288</b>
Central Tutume	1,639	239	<b>1,878</b>
North East	339	97	<b>436</b>
Ngamiland East	2,388	703	<b>3,091</b>
Ngamiland West	1,133	165	<b>1,298</b>
Chobe	415	68	<b>483</b>
Ghanzi	1,018	135	<b>1,153</b>
Kgalagadi North	644	31	<b>675</b>
Kgalagadi South	363	80	<b>443</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,556</b>	<b>18,908</b>	<b>48,464</b>

**Table B3: Live Births By Age Group, Level Of Education And Place Of Usual Residence Of Mother- 2022**

	Level of Education					
	Higher	None	Post Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Total
<b>AGE GROUP</b>						
10-14	1	1	-	31	22	<b>55</b>
15-19	57	55	275	587	3,980	<b>4,954</b>
20-24	987	100	1,399	964	8,043	<b>11,493</b>
25-29	2,362	129	1,687	1,158	6,626	<b>11,962</b>
30-34	2,358	147	1,442	957	4,968	<b>9,872</b>
35-39	1,571	179	890	800	3,770	<b>7,210</b>
40-44	422	95	241	349	1,327	<b>2,434</b>
45-49	17	14	13	44	84	<b>172</b>
50-54	1	4	1	3	-	<b>9</b>
60-64	-	1	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
Not Stated	6	18	10	136	132	<b>302</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,782</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>5,958</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>28,952</b>	<b>48,464</b>
<b>PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE</b>						
Gaborone	1,032	9	411	284	798	<b>2,534</b>
Francistown	412	12	178	128	895	<b>1,625</b>
Lobatse	99	4	77	32	238	<b>450</b>
Selibe Phikwe	129	4	91	29	301	<b>554</b>
Orapa	45	-	42	2	33	<b>122</b>
Jwaneng	58	-	42	19	90	<b>209</b>
Sowa	11	1	6	2	14	<b>34</b>
Ngwaketse	489	46	447	291	1,955	<b>3,228</b>
Barolong	162	5	222	75	738	<b>1,202</b>
Ngwaketse West	70	11	52	58	438	<b>629</b>
South East	533	6	253	164	765	<b>1,721</b>
Kweneng East	987	73	809	674	3,656	<b>6,199</b>
Kweneng West	58	51	79	176	756	<b>1,120</b>
Kgatleng	396	16	371	220	1,415	<b>2,418</b>
Central Serowe	699	67	644	517	2,936	<b>4,863</b>
Central Mahalapye	504	44	339	260	2,342	<b>3,489</b>
Central Bobonong	294	24	247	150	1,290	<b>2,005</b>
Central Boteti	188	79	184	227	1,223	<b>1,901</b>
Central Tutume	569	83	409	493	2,840	<b>4,394</b>
North East	302	22	185	141	1,067	<b>1,717</b>
Ngamiland East	326	13	373	289	1,688	<b>2,689</b>
Ngamiland West	72	68	125	175	999	<b>1,439</b>
Chobe	52	4	67	48	356	<b>527</b>
Ghanzi	98	76	66	242	681	<b>1,163</b>
Kgalagadi South	89	10	125	67	542	<b>833</b>
Kgalagadi North	54	7	43	66	334	<b>504</b>
Other Countries	54	8	71	200	562	<b>895</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,782</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>5,958</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>28,952</b>	<b>48,464</b>

**Table B4 : Live Births By Age And Marital Status Of Mother-2022**

	Mother's Marital Status				Total
	Divorced	Married	Single	Widowed	
<b>AGE GROUP</b>					
10-14	-	-	55	-	<b>55</b>
15-19	2	154	4,796	2	<b>4,954</b>
20-24	4	855	10,629	5	<b>11,493</b>
25-29	8	1,717	10,227	10	<b>11,962</b>
30-34	33	2,355	7,480	4	<b>9,872</b>
35-39	38	2,075	5,087	10	<b>7,210</b>
40-44	26	704	1,695	9	<b>2,434</b>
45-49	3	47	120	2	<b>172</b>
50-54	-	1	8	-	<b>9</b>
60-64	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
Not Stated	1	132	169	-	<b>302</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>8,040</b>	<b>40,267</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48,464</b>

**Table B5: Live Births By Place Of Usual Residence And Age Of Mother-2022**

	Usual Residence			Total
	Same District	Other District		
<b>AGE GROUP</b>				
10-14	37	18		<b>55</b>
15-19	3,127	1,827		<b>4,954</b>
20-24	7,400	4,093		<b>11,493</b>
25-29	7,337	4,625		<b>11,962</b>
30-34	5,757	4,115		<b>9,872</b>
35-39	4,132	3,078		<b>7,210</b>
40-44	1,454	980		<b>2,434</b>
45-49	111	61		<b>172</b>
50-54	6	3		<b>9</b>
60-64	1	-		<b>1</b>
Not Stated	194	108		<b>302</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,556</b>	<b>18,908</b>		<b>48,464</b>

**Table B6: Live Births By Place Of Usual Residence And Age Group Of Mother-2022**

	Age Group of Mother											Total
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	60-64	Not Stated	
<b>DISTRICT OF USUAL RESIDENCE</b>												
<b>Gaborone</b>	1	98	408	653	695	492	138	9	2	-	38	<b>2,534</b>
<b>Francistown</b>	1	138	377	418	369	243	67	6	-	-	6	<b>1,625</b>
<b>Lobatse</b>	1	37	83	111	119	68	24	3	-	-	4	<b>450</b>
<b>Selibe Phikwe</b>	-	27	113	153	115	107	35	3	-	-	1	<b>554</b>
<b>Orapa</b>	-	2	16	21	45	31	7	-	-	-	-	<b>122</b>
<b>Jwaneng</b>	-	10	33	53	58	42	10	2	-	-	1	<b>209</b>
<b>Sowa</b>	-	-	6	11	5	10	2	-	-	-	-	<b>34</b>
<b>Ngwaketse</b>	2	342	754	789	635	506	161	9	-	-	30	<b>3,228</b>
<b>Barolong</b>	-	126	291	299	234	183	64	1	-	-	4	<b>1,202</b>
<b>Ngwaketse West</b>	-	92	162	132	121	91	19	2	2	-	8	<b>629</b>
<b>South East</b>	1	97	343	457	400	304	103	5	-	-	11	<b>1,721</b>
<b>Kweneng East</b>	5	506	1,387	1,597	1,348	941	352	17	-	-	46	<b>6,199</b>
<b>Kweneng West</b>	1	199	282	225	201	156	44	2	-	-	10	<b>1,120</b>
<b>Kgatlang</b>	4	243	571	614	498	350	124	7	-	-	7	<b>2,418</b>
<b>Central Serowe</b>	5	569	1,179	1,157	956	697	238	21	1	-	40	<b>4,863</b>
<b>Central Mahalapye</b>	7	428	894	836	645	489	176	11	-	1	2	<b>3,489</b>
<b>Central Bobonong</b>	1	193	501	519	397	276	113	5	-	-	-	<b>2,005</b>
<b>Central Boteti</b>	5	222	495	494	324	259	77	14	2	-	9	<b>1,901</b>
<b>Central Tutume</b>	6	547	1,137	1,033	861	582	202	12	-	-	14	<b>4,394</b>
<b>North East</b>	2	167	421	452	337	238	87	6	-	-	7	<b>1,717</b>
<b>Ngamiland East</b>	5	309	634	658	521	406	112	12	1	-	31	<b>2,689</b>
<b>Ngamiland West</b>	2	145	397	347	263	182	90	8	1	-	4	<b>1,439</b>
<b>Chobe</b>	1	46	112	126	108	101	30	2	-	-	1	<b>527</b>
<b>Ghanzi</b>	5	160	323	276	205	136	50	7	-	-	1	<b>1,163</b>
<b>Kgalagadi South</b>	-	129	230	194	128	105	42	4	-	-	1	<b>833</b>
<b>Kgalagadi North</b>	-	54	130	124	97	66	28	4	-	-	1	<b>504</b>
<b>Other Countries</b>	-	68	214	213	187	149	39	-	-	-	25	<b>895</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>11,493</b>	<b>11,962</b>	<b>9,872</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>48,464</b>

**Table B7(a): Births by Districts of Usual Residence, Place and Type of Birth 2022**

	Place of Birth		Total	Type of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home		Live Born	Still Born	
<b>USUAL RESIDENCE</b>						
Gaborone	2,551	22	<b>2,573</b>	2,534	39	<b>2,573</b>
Francistown	1,677	4	<b>1,681</b>	1,625	56	<b>1,681</b>
Lobatse	457	-	<b>457</b>	450	7	<b>457</b>
Selibe Phikwe	557	6	<b>563</b>	554	9	<b>563</b>
Orapa	121	1	<b>122</b>	122	-	<b>122</b>
Jwaneng	212	-	<b>212</b>	209	3	<b>212</b>
Sowa	33	1	<b>34</b>	34	-	<b>34</b>
Ngwaketse	3,261	5	<b>3,266</b>	3,228	38	<b>3,266</b>
Barolong	1,211	6	<b>1,217</b>	1,202	15	<b>1,217</b>
Ngwaketse West	633	-	<b>633</b>	629	4	<b>633</b>
South East	1,733	5	<b>1,738</b>	1,721	17	<b>1,738</b>
Kweneng East	6,289	13	<b>6,302</b>	6,199	103	<b>6,302</b>
Kweneng West	1,128	1	<b>1,129</b>	1,120	9	<b>1,129</b>
Kgatleng	2,459	2	<b>2,461</b>	2,418	43	<b>2,461</b>
Central Serowe	4,939	12	<b>4,951</b>	4,863	88	<b>4,951</b>
Central Mahalapye	3,538	3	<b>3,541</b>	3,489	52	<b>3,541</b>
Central Bobonong	2,015	12	<b>2,027</b>	2,005	22	<b>2,027</b>
Central Boteti	1,918	13	<b>1,931</b>	1,901	30	<b>1,931</b>
Central Tutume	4,464	8	<b>4,472</b>	4,394	78	<b>4,472</b>
North East	1,752	6	<b>1,758</b>	1,717	41	<b>1,758</b>
Ngamiland East	2,732	3	<b>2,735</b>	2,689	46	<b>2,735</b>
Ngamiland West	1,453	-	<b>1,453</b>	1,439	14	<b>1,453</b>
Chobe	530	1	<b>531</b>	527	4	<b>531</b>
Ghanzi	1,180	-	<b>1,180</b>	1,163	17	<b>1,180</b>
Kgalagadi South	846	-	<b>846</b>	833	13	<b>846</b>
Kgalagadi North	513	1	<b>514</b>	504	10	<b>514</b>
Other Countries	930	1	<b>931</b>	895	36	<b>931</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,132</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>49,258</b>	<b>48,464</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>49,258</b>



Table B7(B): Births By District, Place And Type Of Birth-2022

	Place of Birth		Total	Type of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home		Live Born	Still Born	
<b>DISTRICT OF BIRTH</b>						
Gaborone	8,390	26	<b>8,416</b>	8,216	200	<b>8,416</b>
Francistown	6,055	23	<b>6,078</b>	5,922	156	<b>6,078</b>
Lobatse	1,069	-	<b>1,069</b>	1,051	18	<b>1,069</b>
Selibe Phikwe	1,373	15	<b>1,388</b>	1,374	14	<b>1,388</b>
Orapa	675	1	<b>676</b>	672	4	<b>676</b>
Jwaneng	1,030	1	<b>1,031</b>	1,026	5	<b>1,031</b>
Sowa	4	1	<b>5</b>	5	-	<b>5</b>
Ngwaketse	1,396	3	<b>1,399</b>	1,391	8	<b>1,399</b>
Barolong	444	8	<b>452</b>	448	4	<b>452</b>
Ngwaketse West	131	-	<b>131</b>	131	-	<b>131</b>
South East	2,020	7	<b>2,027</b>	2,008	19	<b>2,027</b>
Kweneng East	5,512	11	<b>5,523</b>	5,435	88	<b>5,523</b>
Kweneng West	301	-	<b>301</b>	300	1	<b>301</b>
Kgatleng	2,143	1	<b>2,144</b>	2,108	36	<b>2,144</b>
Central Serowe	3,925	9	<b>3,934</b>	3,874	60	<b>3,934</b>
Central Mahalapye	2,756	-	<b>2,756</b>	2,729	27	<b>2,756</b>
Central Bobonong	1,032	4	<b>1,036</b>	1,029	7	<b>1,036</b>
Central Boteti	1,304	9	<b>1,313</b>	1,288	25	<b>1,313</b>
Central Tutume	1,891	4	<b>1,895</b>	1,878	17	<b>1,895</b>
North East	441	-	<b>441</b>	436	5	<b>441</b>
Ngamiland East	3,149	3	<b>3,152</b>	3,091	61	<b>3,152</b>
Ngamiland West	1,305	-	<b>1,305</b>	1,298	7	<b>1,305</b>
Chobe	485	-	<b>485</b>	483	2	<b>485</b>
Ghanzi	1,169	-	<b>1,169</b>	1,153	16	<b>1,169</b>
Kgalagadi North	681	-	<b>681</b>	675	6	<b>681</b>
Kgalagadi South	451	-	<b>451</b>	443	8	<b>451</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,132</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>49,258</b>	<b>48,464</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>49,258</b>

**Table B8: Live Births By Weight And Place Of Birth-2022**

	Place of Birth		Total
	Health Facility	Home	
<b>BIRTH WEIGHT(GRAMS)</b>			
<500	49	-	<b>49</b>
500-999	278	-	<b>278</b>
1000-1499	565	1	<b>566</b>
1500-1999	1,135	1	<b>1,136</b>
2000-2499	3,868	7	<b>3,875</b>
2500-2999	14,251	34	<b>14,285</b>
3000-3499	18,624	48	<b>18,672</b>
3500-3999	7,667	29	<b>7,696</b>
4000-4499	1,251	4	<b>1,255</b>
4500-4999	136	-	<b>136</b>
5000+	16	-	<b>16</b>
Not Stated	498	2	<b>500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,338</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>48,464</b>

**Table B9: Live Births By Weight And Gestational Period- 2022**

	Gestational period (weeks)									Total
	<20	20-21	22-27	28-31	32-35	36	37-41	42+	Not Stated	
<b>BIRTH WEIGHT(GRAMS)</b>										
<500	1	-	3	2	4	1	30	3	5	<b>49</b>
500-999	3	2	177	69	11	4	1	-	11	<b>278</b>
1000-1499	5	-	75	287	140	16	14	-	29	<b>566</b>
1500-1999	-	2	18	199	570	104	170	11	62	<b>1,136</b>
2000-2499	1	-	9	74	946	535	2,105	45	160	<b>3,875</b>
2500-2999	2	-	3	67	835	1,055	11,429	421	473	<b>14,285</b>
3000-3499	2	-	7	40	359	508	16,345	925	486	<b>18,672</b>
3500-3999	1	-	2	9	59	124	6,753	547	201	<b>7,696</b>
4000-4499	-	-	-	-	10	9	1,063	141	32	<b>1,255</b>
4500-4999	-	-	-	-	-	1	115	16	4	<b>136</b>
5000+	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	-	<b>16</b>
Not Stated	1	-	-	4	10	6	191	8	280	<b>500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>38,230</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>48,464</b>

**Table B10: Live Births By Weight And Age Of Mother-2022**

	Age of Mother											Total
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	60-64	Not Stated	
<b>BIRTH WEIGHT(GRAMS)</b>												
<500	-	4	13	9	13	6	2	1	-	-	1	<b>49</b>
500-999	1	37	67	72	52	36	13	-	-	-	-	<b>278</b>
1000-1499	5	78	139	111	102	94	30	-	-	-	7	<b>566</b>
1500-1999	-	145	266	254	216	174	66	9	-	-	6	<b>1,136</b>
2000-2499	8	516	877	849	737	594	247	22	1	-	24	<b>3,875</b>
2500-2999	14	1,685	3,642	3,266	2,717	2,058	747	45	5	1	105	<b>14,285</b>
3000-3499	22	1,849	4,455	4,877	3,822	2,626	857	62	1	-	101	<b>18,672</b>
3500-3999	5	537	1,651	2,063	1,743	1,273	366	22	1	-	35	<b>7,696</b>
4000-4499	-	52	235	301	335	246	70	8	-	-	8	<b>1,255</b>
4500-4999	-	3	12	39	45	28	7	1	-	-	1	<b>136</b>
5000+	-	-	1	2	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	<b>16</b>
Not Stated	-	48	135	119	84	69	28	2	1	-	14	<b>500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>11,493</b>	<b>11,962</b>	<b>9,872</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>48,464</b>

<b>Table B11: Live Births By Weight At Birth And Level Of Education-2022</b>						
	Mother's level of education					Total
	None	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	Higher	
<b>BIRTH WEIGHT(GRAMS)</b>						
<500	-	5	31	6	7	<b>49</b>
500-999	3	24	179	34	38	<b>278</b>
1000-1499	7	73	352	81	53	<b>566</b>
1500-1999	27	134	681	130	164	<b>1,136</b>
2000-2499	93	469	2,382	419	512	<b>3,875</b>
2500-2999	261	1,535	8,818	1,639	2,032	<b>14,285</b>
3000-3499	218	1,850	11,187	2,283	3,134	<b>18,672</b>
3500-3999	75	699	4,355	1,096	1,471	<b>7,696</b>
4000-4499	9	104	651	202	289	<b>1,255</b>
4500-4999	2	13	63	23	35	<b>136</b>
5000+	-	1	9	-	6	<b>16</b>
Not Stated	48	122	244	45	41	<b>500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>5,029</b>	<b>28,952</b>	<b>5,958</b>	<b>7,782</b>	<b>48,464</b>

<b>Table B12: Time Lapsed By District Of Birth-2022</b>				
	<b>Time Lapsed</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>Same Day</b>	<b>1-60 Days</b>	<b>61-365 Days</b>	
<b>DISTRICT OF BIRTH</b>				
<b>Gaborone</b>	3,286	4,900	30	<b>8,216</b>
<b>Francistown</b>	3,889	2,022	11	<b>5,922</b>
<b>Lobatse</b>	126	923	2	<b>1,051</b>
<b>Selibe Phikwe</b>	254	1,113	7	<b>1,374</b>
<b>Orapa</b>	426	246	-	<b>672</b>
<b>Jwaneng</b>	119	906	1	<b>1,026</b>
<b>Sowa</b>	-	5	-	<b>5</b>
<b>Ngwaketse</b>	878	477	36	<b>1,391</b>
<b>Barolong</b>	153	292	3	<b>448</b>
<b>Ngwaketse West</b>	87	36	8	<b>131</b>
<b>South East</b>	410	1,592	6	<b>2,008</b>
<b>Kweneng East</b>	4,870	541	24	<b>5,435</b>
<b>Kweneng West</b>	232	67	1	<b>300</b>
<b>Kgatlang</b>	1,955	149	4	<b>2,108</b>
<b>Central Serowe</b>	2,439	1,416	19	<b>3,874</b>
<b>Central Mahalapye</b>	2,225	498	6	<b>2,729</b>
<b>Central Bobonong</b>	825	198	6	<b>1,029</b>
<b>Central Boteti</b>	1,053	232	3	<b>1,288</b>
<b>Central Tutume</b>	981	873	24	<b>1,878</b>
<b>North East</b>	208	224	4	<b>436</b>
<b>Ngamiland East</b>	2,735	347	9	<b>3,091</b>
<b>Ngamiland West</b>	834	431	33	<b>1,298</b>
<b>Chobe</b>	420	63	-	<b>483</b>
<b>Ghanzi</b>	704	420	29	<b>1,153</b>
<b>Kgalagadi South</b>	242	430	3	<b>675</b>
<b>Kgalagadi North</b>	348	94	1	<b>443</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,699</b>	<b>18,495</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>48,464</b>

**Table B13: Time Lapsed By District Of Usual Residence - 2022**

	Time Lapsed			Total
	Same Day	1-60 Days	61-365 Days	
<b>USUAL RESIDENCE</b>				
Gaborone	1,252	1,272	10	<b>2,534</b>
Francistown	1,124	496	5	<b>1,625</b>
Lobatse	94	354	2	<b>450</b>
Selibe Phikwe	121	432	1	<b>554</b>
Orapa	75	47	-	<b>122</b>
Jwaneng	27	182	-	<b>209</b>
Sowa	16	18	-	<b>34</b>
Ngwaketse	1,447	1,749	32	<b>3,228</b>
Barolong	402	794	6	<b>1,202</b>
Ngwaketse West	277	343	9	<b>629</b>
South East	453	1,259	9	<b>1,721</b>
Kweneng East	4,510	1,662	27	<b>6,199</b>
Kweneng West	882	235	3	<b>1,120</b>
Kgatleng	1,891	521	6	<b>2,418</b>
Central Serowe	2,910	1,924	29	<b>4,863</b>
Central Mahalapye	2,492	987	10	<b>3,489</b>
Central Bobonong	1,141	854	10	<b>2,005</b>
Central Boteti	1,409	488	4	<b>1,901</b>
Central Tutume	2,583	1,789	22	<b>4,394</b>
North East	1,050	658	9	<b>1,717</b>
Ngamiland East	2,278	400	11	<b>2,689</b>
Ngamiland West	974	436	29	<b>1,439</b>
Chobe	424	103	-	<b>527</b>
Ghanzi	713	421	29	<b>1,163</b>
Kgalagadi South	314	516	3	<b>833</b>
kgalagadi North	359	144	1	<b>504</b>
Other Countries	481	411	3	<b>895</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,699</b>	<b>18,495</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>48,464</b>

<b>Table B14: Live Births By Time Lapsed And Mother's Age Group - 2022</b>				
	Time Lapsed			Total
	Same Day	1-60 Days	61-365 Days	
<b>AGE GROUP</b>				
10-14	36	19	-	55
15-19	3,204	1,731	19	4,954
20-24	7,417	4,007	69	11,493
25-29	7,359	4,527	76	11,962
30-34	5,859	3,967	46	9,872
35-39	4,148	3,019	43	7,210
40-44	1,415	1,006	13	2,434
45-49	104	65	3	172
50-54	7	2	-	9
60-64	1	-	-	1
Not Stated	149	152	1	302
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,699</b>	<b>18,495</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>48,464</b>

Table M1: A Summary Of Marriages-2013-2022

Year of marriage	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total marriages</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>7,631</b>	<b>5,642</b>
<b>QUARTERLY TOTALS</b>									
Jan-March	491	603	608	1,042	652	597	652	1,053	640
Apr-June	1,004	1,292	1,186	1,229	1,094	1,299	600	1,843	1,269
July-Sept	1,810	2,216	1,560	1,919	1,568	1,774	1,942	1,514	1,467
Oct-Dec	2,286	2,566	2,697	2,013	2,175	2,427	3,324	3,221	2,266
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>7,631</b>	<b>5,642</b>
<b>PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>MALES</b>									
Bachelor	5,068	6,008	5,496	5,802	4,958	5,461	5,963	7,007	5,231
Divorced	401	482	395	299	428	493	425	495	329
Widowed	122	187	160	102	103	143	130	129	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>7,631</b>	<b>5,642</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
Spinster	5,384	6,421	5,822	6,053	5,260	5,856	6,307	7,405	5,470
Divorced	165	186	173	114	183	191	170	184	147
Widowed	42	70	56	36	46	50	41	42	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>7,631</b>	<b>5,642</b>
<b>PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS</b>									
First marriage for both	4,947	5,868	5,363	5,679	4,836	5,317	5,839	6,891	5,119
First marriage for one	558	693	592	497	546	683	592	630	463
Remarriage for both	86	116	96	27	107	97	87	110	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>7,631</b>	<b>5,642</b>
<b>TYPE OF MARRIAGE</b>									
After Banns	5,479	6,546	5,969	6,190	5,454	6,026	6,482	7,610	5,616
Special License	112	131	82	13	35	71	36	21	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>7,631</b>	<b>5,642</b>



**Table M2: Age In Combination At Marriage Time-2022**

	Bride's age													Total
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
<b>GROOM'S AGE</b>														
<b>18-20</b>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>21-24</b>	1	16	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
<b>25-29</b>	9	90	240	61	13	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	420
<b>30-34</b>	1	49	357	405	66	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	894
<b>35-39</b>	1	27	199	435	404	71	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	1,149
<b>40-44</b>	-	9	105	279	368	253	55	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,074
<b>45-49</b>	-	3	36	92	188	249	121	26	5	1	-	-	-	721
<b>50-54</b>	-	-	9	33	79	135	135	55	14	1	-	-	-	461
<b>55-59</b>	-	-	4	8	29	75	79	88	51	8	1	1	-	344
<b>60-64</b>	-	-	2	1	13	33	45	57	44	24	4	1	1	225
<b>65-69</b>	-	-	2	4	1	8	15	29	40	38	13	2	-	152
<b>70-74</b>	-	-	1	-	-	4	8	8	17	19	14	10	-	81
<b>75+</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	10	12	26	22	12	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5,642</b>

**Table M3: Age At The Time Of Marriage By Previous Marital Status And Sex-2022**

Age group	Grooms previous marital status				Total	Bride's previous marital status			
	Bachelor	Divorcee	Widower	Total		Spinster	Divorcee	Widow	Total
<b>18-20</b>	1	-	-	1	12	-	-	12	
<b>21-24</b>	30	-	-	30	195	-	-	195	
<b>25-29</b>	417	3	-	420	961	2	-	963	
<b>30-34</b>	887	6	1	894	1,308	13	-	1,321	
<b>35-39</b>	1,113	35	1	1,149	1,135	25	3	1,163	
<b>40-44</b>	1,028	42	4	1,074	806	40	-	846	
<b>45-49</b>	645	66	10	721	440	31	4	475	
<b>50-54</b>	389	61	11	461	250	17	8	275	
<b>55-59</b>	277	54	13	344	165	11	5	181	
<b>60-64</b>	174	26	25	225	94	8	2	104	
<b>65-69</b>	122	20	10	152	56	-	2	58	
<b>70-74</b>	71	7	3	81	36	-	-	36	
<b>75+</b>	77	9	4	90	12	-	1	13	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>5,642</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5,642</b>	
<b>Percent</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Table M4: Distribution Of Groom's By District Of Residence At The Time Of Marriage And Age -2022**

	Groom's Age group													Total
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
<b>USUAL RESIDENCE</b>														
Gaborone	-	11	93	194	221	160	106	53	33	15	11	3	3	903
Francistown	-	-	28	51	72	62	27	23	12	6	2	3	1	287
Lobatse	-	-	2	12	10	14	12	9	4	2	-	1	-	66
S\Phikwe	-	-	7	24	22	26	14	9	8	-	3	-	3	116
Orapa	-	-	2	3	16	9	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	33
Jwaneng	-	-	7	29	34	33	11	6	4	-	1	-	-	125
Sowa	-	-	2	1	3	6	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	17
Southern	-	-	15	29	50	57	42	40	33	28	16	11	12	333
Borolong	-	-	7	6	10	22	15	15	8	4	8	8	4	107
Ngwaketse West	-	-	3	4	3	18	10	6	1	1	-	3	-	49
South East	-	1	35	64	59	59	34	20	10	10	5	4	4	305
Kweneng East	1	9	66	140	157	152	126	69	48	45	24	9	16	862
Kweneng West	-	-	12	24	29	30	32	18	15	13	12	11	6	202
Kgatleng	-	1	16	39	54	52	46	24	17	13	13	-	4	279
C.Serowe\Palapye	-	3	24	57	84	86	45	26	33	19	11	3	4	395
C. Mahalapye	-	1	8	20	35	33	28	20	19	16	13	7	11	211
C. Bobonong	-	-	4	9	20	19	16	13	6	7	2	3	6	105
C. Boteti	-	1	16	37	48	38	15	10	8	7	3	3	1	187
C.Tutume	-	1	9	25	39	40	31	20	17	9	10	5	6	212
North East	-	1	7	18	25	17	12	13	8	6	5	2	4	118
Ngamilang East	-	1	21	38	56	54	32	24	13	12	3	3	1	258
Ngamiland West	-	-	5	9	11	16	16	11	12	1	2	1	1	85
Chobe	-	-	7	13	13	15	8	7	2	-	-	-	-	65
Ghanzi	-	-	11	12	23	23	14	8	12	3	3	-	1	110
Kgalagadi South	-	-	-	4	2	6	3	2	5	1	-	-	-	23
Kgalagadi North	-	-	6	18	29	16	12	5	8	2	2	1	2	101
Other countries	-	-	7	14	24	11	10	9	5	5	3	-	-	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5,642</b>

**Table M5: Distribution Of Bride's By District Of Residence At The Time Of Marriage And Age -2022**

	Bride's age group													Total
	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
<b>USUAL RESIDENCE</b>														
Gaborone	4	38	203	256	161	120	55	27	15	5	3	1	-	888
Francistown	1	11	59	68	67	42	16	4	2	3	-	-	-	273
Lobatse	-	3	7	17	13	9	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	63
S\Phikwe	-	3	19	29	23	18	10	5	3	1	-	1	1	113
Orapa	-	1	5	7	7	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Jwaneng	-	1	16	22	20	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	72
Sowa	-	2	3	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12
Southern	2	5	47	88	72	67	54	29	19	21	2	4	3	413
Borolong	1	2	12	19	28	20	19	3	12	-	4	2	2	124
Ngwaketse West	-	3	7	10	11	10	7	2	2	2	-	-	-	54
South East	1	14	75	95	62	44	21	14	7	4	5	-	-	342
Kweneng East	-	42	151	179	170	116	73	61	20	17	10	6	1	846
Kweneng West	-	1	23	25	30	26	25	12	12	6	8	7	1	176
Kgatleng	-	7	61	60	62	48	30	15	9	5	-	2	-	299
C.Serowe\Palapye	-	11	57	94	105	68	31	17	20	5	4	1	1	414
C. Mahalapye	-	5	26	28	44	40	17	15	8	16	8	4	2	213
C. Bobonong	-	3	13	29	25	26	9	6	5	5	-	2	1	124
C. Boteti	1	8	29	43	39	23	8	6	4	-	3	1	-	165
C.Tutume	1	7	23	48	50	26	17	15	10	4	4	4	-	209
North East	-	6	23	23	23	17	11	6	2	3	3	1	-	118
Ngamilang East	-	4	44	72	56	45	21	8	9	1	1	-	1	262
Ngamiland West	-	5	10	21	20	14	14	3	2	2	1	-	-	92
Chobe	-	2	12	23	23	8	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	74
Ghanzi	-	5	19	19	18	18	7	10	2	2	-	-	-	100
Kgalagadi South	-	-	3	10	5	2	7	1	5	-	-	-	-	33
Kgalagadi North	1	4	12	18	22	21	7	8	4	2	2	-	-	101
Other countries	-	2	4	16	6	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5,642</b>

Table M6: Previous Marital Status Of Person Marrying-2014-2022

Year of Marriage	Grooms Marital Status	Total	Percent	Bride's Marital Status					
				Spinster	Percent	Divorced	Percent	Widowed	Percent
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	2.0	9	5.5	7	16.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2015	Bachelor	6,008	90	5,868	91.4	101	54.3	39	55.7
	Divorced	482	7.2	398	6.2	65	34.9	19	27.1
	Widowed	187	2.8	155	2.4	20	10.8	12	17.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,421</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2016	Bachelor	5,496	90.8	5,363	92.1	97	56.1	36	64.3
	Divorced	395	6.5	322	5.5	62	35.8	11	19.6
	Widowed	160	2.6	137	2.4	14	8.1	9	16.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,822</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>
2017	Bachelor	5,802	93.5	5,679	93.8	90	78.9	33	91.7
	Divorced	299	4.8	279	4.6	18	15.8	2	5.6
	Widowed	102	1.6	95	1.6	6	5.3	1	2.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,053</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2018	Bachelor	4,958	90.3	4,836	91.9	93	50.8	29	63.0
	Divorced	428	7.8	349	6.6	69	37.7	10	21.7
	Widowed	103	1.9	75	1.4	21	11.5	7	15.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2019	Bachelor	5,461	89.6	5,317	90.8	114	59.7	30	60.0
	Divorced	493	8.1	415	7.1	65	34.0	13	26.0
	Widowed	143	2.3	124	2.1	12	6.3	7	14.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,097</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,856</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,307</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,631</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,405</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2022	Bachelor	5,231	92.7	5,119	93.6	96	65.3	16	64.0
	Divorced	329	5.8	277	5.1	46	31.3	6	24.0
	Widowed	82	1.5	74	1.4	5	3.4	3	12.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,642</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0</b>

District	District of death			District of usual residence		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Gaborone	1,062	1,107	<b>2,169</b>	322	365	<b>687</b>
Francistown	707	779	<b>1,486</b>	218	216	<b>434</b>
Lobatse	93	95	<b>188</b>	67	66	<b>133</b>
Selibe Phikwe	94	85	<b>179</b>	77	70	<b>147</b>
Orapa	10	14	<b>24</b>	4	5	<b>9</b>
Jwaneng	51	47	<b>98</b>	10	17	<b>27</b>
Sowa	2	-	<b>2</b>	2	2	<b>4</b>
Ngwaketse	483	590	<b>1,073</b>	585	653	<b>1,238</b>
Barolong	95	117	<b>212</b>	214	249	<b>463</b>
Ngwaketse west	19	27	<b>46</b>	55	71	<b>126</b>
South East	197	194	<b>391</b>	216	243	<b>459</b>
Kweneng East	763	832	<b>1,595</b>	834	947	<b>1,781</b>
Kweneng West	90	90	<b>180</b>	173	173	<b>346</b>
Kgatleng	303	365	<b>668</b>	369	408	<b>777</b>
Serowe/Palapye	594	602	<b>1,196</b>	729	760	<b>1,489</b>
Central Mahalapye	395	482	<b>877</b>	459	530	<b>989</b>
Central Bobonong	211	195	<b>406</b>	302	274	<b>576</b>
Central Boteti	183	202	<b>385</b>	214	240	<b>454</b>
Central Tutume	330	379	<b>709</b>	611	622	<b>1,233</b>
North East	146	124	<b>270</b>	253	246	<b>499</b>
Ngamiland East	315	354	<b>669</b>	310	367	<b>677</b>
Ngamiland West	181	205	<b>386</b>	191	229	<b>420</b>
Chobe	50	40	<b>90</b>	59	40	<b>99</b>
Ghanzi	138	187	<b>325</b>	159	221	<b>380</b>
Kgalagadi South	72	124	<b>196</b>	81	129	<b>210</b>
Kgalagadi North	52	52	<b>104</b>	74	64	<b>138</b>
Other Countries				48	81	<b>129</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,636</b>	<b>7,288</b>	<b>13,924</b>	<b>6,636</b>	<b>7,288</b>	<b>13,924</b>

Table D2a: Deaths By Time Of Occurrence And District Of Death-2022

	Current Deaths			Deaths from previous years			All registerd deaths		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>DISTRICT OF DEATH</b>									
Gaborone	1,062	1,107	<b>2,169</b>	15	49	<b>64</b>	1,077	1,156	<b>2,233</b>
Francistown	707	779	<b>1,486</b>	14	48	<b>62</b>	721	827	<b>1,548</b>
Lobatse	93	95	<b>188</b>	6	8	<b>14</b>	99	103	<b>202</b>
Selibe Phikwe	94	85	<b>179</b>	12	17	<b>29</b>	106	102	<b>208</b>
Orapa	10	14	<b>24</b>	-	2	<b>2</b>	10	16	<b>26</b>
Jwaneng	51	47	<b>98</b>	3	2	<b>5</b>	54	49	<b>103</b>
Sowa	2	-	<b>2</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	2	-	<b>2</b>
Ngwaketse	483	590	<b>1,073</b>	69	135	<b>204</b>	552	725	<b>1,277</b>
Barolong	95	117	<b>212</b>	15	17	<b>32</b>	110	134	<b>244</b>
Ngwaketse west	19	27	<b>46</b>	-	1	<b>1</b>	19	28	<b>47</b>
South East	197	194	<b>391</b>	11	44	<b>55</b>	208	238	<b>446</b>
Kweneng East	763	832	<b>1,595</b>	111	223	<b>334</b>	874	1,055	<b>1,929</b>
Kweneng West	90	90	<b>180</b>	17	13	<b>30</b>	107	103	<b>210</b>
Kgatleng	303	365	<b>668</b>	31	54	<b>85</b>	334	419	<b>753</b>
Serowe/Palapye	594	602	<b>1,196</b>	52	100	<b>152</b>	646	702	<b>1,348</b>
Central Mahalapye	395	482	<b>877</b>	80	157	<b>237</b>	475	639	<b>1,114</b>
Central Bobonong	211	195	<b>406</b>	42	109	<b>151</b>	253	304	<b>557</b>
Central Boteti	183	202	<b>385</b>	19	35	<b>54</b>	202	237	<b>439</b>
Central Tutume	330	379	<b>709</b>	55	74	<b>129</b>	385	453	<b>838</b>
North East	146	124	<b>270</b>	13	25	<b>38</b>	159	149	<b>308</b>
Ngamiland East	315	354	<b>669</b>	31	39	<b>70</b>	346	393	<b>739</b>
Ngamiland West	181	205	<b>386</b>	13	29	<b>42</b>	194	234	<b>428</b>
Chobe	50	40	<b>90</b>	15	25	<b>40</b>	65	65	<b>130</b>
Ghanzi	138	187	<b>325</b>	15	26	<b>41</b>	153	213	<b>366</b>
Kgalagadi South	72	124	<b>196</b>	4	6	<b>10</b>	76	130	<b>206</b>
Kgalagadi North	52	52	<b>104</b>	16	22	<b>38</b>	68	74	<b>142</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,636</b>	<b>7,288</b>	<b>13,924</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>8,548</b>	<b>15,843</b>

**Table D2b: Deaths By Time Of Occurrence And District Of Usual Residence-2022**

	Current Deaths			Deaths from previous years			All registered deaths		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
<b>DISTRICT OF DEATH</b>									
Gaborone	322	365	<b>687</b>	2	16	<b>18</b>	324	381	<b>705</b>
Francistown	218	216	<b>434</b>	4	13	<b>17</b>	222	229	<b>451</b>
Lobatse	67	66	<b>133</b>	3	2	<b>5</b>	70	68	<b>138</b>
Selibe Phikwe	77	70	<b>147</b>	3	4	<b>7</b>	80	74	<b>154</b>
Orapa	4	5	<b>9</b>	-	1	<b>1</b>	4	6	<b>10</b>
Jwaneng	10	17	<b>27</b>	1	-	<b>1</b>	11	17	<b>28</b>
Sowa	2	2	<b>4</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>	2	2	<b>4</b>
Ngwaketse	585	653	<b>1,238</b>	58	133	<b>191</b>	643	786	<b>1,429</b>
Barolong	214	249	<b>463</b>	35	42	<b>77</b>	249	291	<b>540</b>
Ngwaketse west	55	71	<b>126</b>	-	1	<b>1</b>	55	72	<b>127</b>
South East	216	243	<b>459</b>	11	41	<b>52</b>	227	284	<b>511</b>
Kweneng East	834	947	<b>1,781</b>	110	218	<b>328</b>	944	1,165	<b>2,109</b>
Kweneng West	173	173	<b>346</b>	20	16	<b>36</b>	193	189	<b>382</b>
Kgatlang	369	408	<b>777</b>	35	62	<b>97</b>	404	470	<b>874</b>
Serowe/Palapye	729	760	<b>1,489</b>	60	114	<b>174</b>	789	874	<b>1,663</b>
Central Mahalapye	459	530	<b>989</b>	72	164	<b>236</b>	531	694	<b>1,225</b>
Central Bobonong	302	274	<b>576</b>	53	119	<b>172</b>	355	393	<b>748</b>
Central Boteti	214	240	<b>454</b>	16	37	<b>53</b>	230	277	<b>507</b>
Central Tutume	611	622	<b>1,233</b>	61	86	<b>147</b>	672	708	<b>1,380</b>
North East	253	246	<b>499</b>	14	34	<b>48</b>	267	280	<b>547</b>
Ngamiland East	310	367	<b>677</b>	37	40	<b>77</b>	347	407	<b>754</b>
Ngamiland West	191	229	<b>420</b>	14	32	<b>46</b>	205	261	<b>466</b>
Chobe	59	40	<b>99</b>	14	26	<b>40</b>	73	66	<b>139</b>
Ghanzi	159	221	<b>380</b>	18	26	<b>44</b>	177	247	<b>424</b>
Kgalagadi South	81	129	<b>210</b>	7	7	<b>14</b>	88	136	<b>224</b>
Kgalagadi North	74	64	<b>138</b>	9	20	<b>29</b>	83	84	<b>167</b>
Other countries	48	81	<b>129</b>	2	6	<b>8</b>	50	87	<b>137</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,636</b>	<b>7,288</b>	<b>13,924</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>8,548</b>	<b>15,843</b>

<b>Table D3: Registered Current Deaths By Age And Sex 2022</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Neo Natsals (&lt;7 days)</b>	253	229	<b>229</b>
<b>Late Neonatal (7-28 days)</b>	72	57	<b>57</b>
<b>Post Neonatals (28 365 days)</b>	620	559	<b>1,179</b>
<b>&lt;1</b>	620	559	<b>1,179</b>
<b>1-4</b>	75	54	<b>129</b>
<b>5-9</b>	61	51	<b>112</b>
<b>10-14</b>	68	46	<b>114</b>
<b>15-19</b>	100	68	<b>168</b>
<b>20-24</b>	204	99	<b>303</b>
<b>25-29</b>	275	171	<b>446</b>
<b>30-34</b>	317	222	<b>539</b>
<b>35-39</b>	394	336	<b>730</b>
<b>40-44</b>	436	333	<b>769</b>
<b>45-49</b>	504	358	<b>862</b>
<b>50-54</b>	416	304	<b>720</b>
<b>55-59</b>	450	311	<b>761</b>
<b>60-64</b>	526	378	<b>904</b>
<b>65-69</b>	552	421	<b>973</b>
<b>70-74</b>	544	446	<b>990</b>
<b>75-79</b>	433	452	<b>885</b>
<b>80-84</b>	474	529	<b>1,003</b>
<b>85-89</b>	353	483	<b>836</b>
<b>90-94</b>	299	531	<b>830</b>
<b>95+</b>	188	483	<b>671</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,289</b>	<b>6,635</b>	<b>13,924</b>



**Table D4: Deaths By District Of Usual Residence And District Of Death - 2022**

	Same Districts	Other Districts	Total
<b>USUAL RESIDENCE</b>			
Gaborone	564	123	<b>687</b>
Francistown	387	47	<b>434</b>
Lobatse	92	41	<b>133</b>
Selibe Phikwe	103	44	<b>147</b>
Orapa	5	4	<b>9</b>
Jwaneng	12	15	<b>27</b>
Sowa	1	3	<b>4</b>
Ngwaketse	870	368	<b>1,238</b>
Barolong	196	267	<b>463</b>
Ngwaketse west	45	81	<b>126</b>
South East	300	159	<b>459</b>
Kweneng East	1,237	544	<b>1,781</b>
Kweneng West	168	178	<b>346</b>
Kgatleng	606	171	<b>777</b>
Serowe/Palapye	1,116	373	<b>1,489</b>
Central Mahalapye	781	208	<b>989</b>
Central Bobonong	370	206	<b>576</b>
Central Boteti	332	122	<b>454</b>
Central Tutume	661	572	<b>1,233</b>
North East	238	261	<b>499</b>
Ngamiland East	567	110	<b>677</b>
Ngamiland West	335	85	<b>420</b>
Chobe	78	21	<b>99</b>
Ghanzi	302	78	<b>380</b>
Kgalagadi South	169	41	<b>210</b>
Kgalagadi North	86	52	<b>138</b>
Other Countries	-	129	<b>129</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,621</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>13,924</b>

<b>Table D5: Age Specific Death Rates - 2022</b>					
	2022 Population Projection			Deaths	ASDR
	Males	Females	Total		
<b>AGE GROUP</b>					
0-4	120,386	118,581	<b>238,967</b>	1,339	5
5-9	119,651	118,300	<b>237,951</b>	129	1
10-14	118,578	116,647	<b>235,225</b>	112	0
15-19	108,929	107,103	<b>216,032</b>	114	1
20-24	104,594	102,946	<b>207,540</b>	168	1
25-29	105,153	105,780	<b>210,933</b>	303	1
30-34	98,053	102,932	<b>200,985</b>	446	2
35-39	101,195	105,758	<b>206,953</b>	539	3
40-44	83,836	85,052	<b>168,888</b>	730	4
45-49	67,081	65,726	<b>132,807</b>	769	6
50-54	47,328	49,478	<b>96,806</b>	862	9
55-59	36,220	43,225	<b>79,445</b>	720	9
60-64	27,847	35,297	<b>63,144</b>	761	12
65-69	21,820	27,813	<b>49,633</b>	904	18
70-74	14,516	18,150	<b>32,666</b>	973	30
75-79	9,349	13,005	<b>22,354</b>	990	44
80-84	8,905	13,513	<b>22,418</b>	885	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,193,440</b>	<b>1,229,114</b>	<b>2,422,554</b>	<b>10,744</b>	<b>4</b>

**NB:** Age group 85+ is not included in this table hence the total of 10,744 deaths compared to 13,924 deaths in other tables

<b>Table D6: Registered Deaths By Place Of Death, Sex And Age - 2022</b>					
	<b>Health Facility</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Home</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>3,117</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6,636</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>3,357</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3,931</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7,288</b>
	<b>6,474</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>7,450</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13,924</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>&lt;1</b>	560	48	619	53	<b>1,179</b>
<b>1-4</b>	54	42	75	58	<b>129</b>
<b>5-9</b>	51	46	61	54	<b>112</b>
<b>10-14</b>	46	40	68	60	<b>114</b>
<b>15-19</b>	68	40	100	60	<b>168</b>
<b>20-24</b>	99	33	204	67	<b>303</b>
<b>25-29</b>	171	38	275	62	<b>446</b>
<b>30-34</b>	222	41	317	59	<b>539</b>
<b>35-39</b>	336	46	394	54	<b>730</b>
<b>40-44</b>	333	43	436	57	<b>769</b>
<b>45-49</b>	358	42	504	58	<b>862</b>
<b>50-54</b>	304	42	416	58	<b>720</b>
<b>55-59</b>	311	41	450	59	<b>761</b>
<b>60-64</b>	378	42	526	58	<b>904</b>
<b>65-69</b>	421	43	552	57	<b>973</b>
<b>70-74</b>	446	45	544	55	<b>990</b>
<b>75-79</b>	452	51	433	49	<b>885</b>
<b>80-84</b>	529	53	474	47	<b>1,003</b>
<b>85-89</b>	483	58	353	42	<b>836</b>
<b>90-94</b>	531	64	299	36	<b>830</b>
<b>95-99</b>	324	72	124	28	<b>448</b>
<b>100+</b>	159	71	64	29	<b>223</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,636</b>		<b>7,288</b>		<b>13,924</b>

**Table D7: Infant Deaths By Month Of Occurrence And Age Of Child -2022**

	<7days	7-28 days	29-365 days	Total	Percent
<b>MONTHS</b>					
January	44	2	34	80	5.5
February	30	42	35	107	7.3
March	34	41	31	106	7.3
April	39	49	39	127	8.7
May	46	56	32	134	9.2
June	55	63	47	165	11.3
July	34	53	44	131	9.0
August	46	58	34	138	9.4
September	41	57	50	148	10.1
October	40	52	30	122	8.4
November	46	57	28	131	9.0
December	27	34	11	72	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table D8: Infant Deaths By District Of Usual Residence- 2022**

	1-28 days	1-11 Months	Total	Percent
<b>DISTRICT OF USUAL RESIDENCE</b>				
Gaborone	37	28	65	6.2
Francistown	48	27	75	7.2
Lobatse	12	6	18	1.7
Selibe Phikwe	15	4	19	1.8
Jwaneng	4	2	6	0.6
Sowa		1	1	0.1
Ngwaketse	30	22	52	5.0
Barolong	11	5	16	1.5
Ngwaketse west	3	1	4	0.4
South East	22	10	32	3.1
Kweneng East	53	51	104	9.9
Kweneng West	4	4	8	0.8
Kgatleng	16	10	26	2.5
Serowe/Palapye	72	44	116	11.1
Central Mahalapye	41	27	68	6.5
Central Bobonong	21	16	37	3.5
Central Boteti	28	24	52	5.0
Central Tutume	73	55	128	12.2
North East	23	14	37	3.5
Ngamiland East	25	33	58	5.5
Ngamiland West	8	15	23	2.2
Chobe	9	4	13	1.2
Ghanzi	22	17	39	3.7
Kgalagadi South	12	6	18	1.7
Kgalagadi North	4	2	6	0.6
Other countries	17	8	25	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table D9 : Deaths By Usual Place Of Residence And Time Lapsed Before Registration - 2022**

	Time lapse		Total
	<1 Month	1 - 12 Months	
<b>USUAL RESIDENCE</b>			
Gaborone	678	9	<b>687</b>
Francistown	432	2	<b>434</b>
Lobatse	131	2	<b>133</b>
Selibe Phikwe	145	2	<b>147</b>
Orapa	8	1	<b>9</b>
Jwaneng	26	1	<b>27</b>
Sowa	4	-	<b>4</b>
Ngwaketse/Southern	1,231	7	<b>1,238</b>
Barolong	455	8	<b>463</b>
Ngwaketse West	124	2	<b>126</b>
South East	456	3	<b>459</b>
Kweneng East	1,768	13	<b>1,781</b>
Kweneng West	344	2	<b>346</b>
Kgatleng	768	9	<b>777</b>
C.Serowe/ Palapye	1,475	13	<b>1,488</b>
C.Mahalapye	986	3	<b>989</b>
C.Bobonong	573	3	<b>576</b>
C.Boteti	452	2	<b>454</b>
C.Tutume	1,221	12	<b>1,233</b>
North East	493	6	<b>499</b>
Ngamiland East	671	6	<b>677</b>
Ngamiland West	415	6	<b>421</b>
Chobe	98	1	<b>99</b>
Ghanzi	378	2	<b>380</b>
Kgalagadi South	208	2	<b>210</b>
Kgalagadi North	137	1	<b>138</b>
Other Countries	121	8	<b>129</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,798</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>13,924</b>

Table D10a: Life table (males) - 2022						
Age(x)	M(x)	q(x)	l(x)	d(x)	L(x)	e(x)
0	0.023347	0.02287	100	2.287	97.96	72.26
1 - 4	0.000511	0.00204	97.713	199	390.37	72.95
5 - 9	0.000407	0.00203	97.514	198	487.072	69.1
10 - 14	0.000395	0.00197	97.315	192	486.097	64.23
15 - 19	0.000651	0.00325	97.124	315	484.829	59.35
20 - 24	0.00107	0.00534	96.808	516	482.749	54.54
25 - 29	0.001619	0.00806	96.292	776	479.518	49.82
30 - 34	0.002434	0.0121	95.515	1.155	474.689	45.2
35 - 39	0.003257	0.01616	94.36	1.524	467.99	40.73
40 - 44	0.004377	0.02165	92.836	2.01	459.155	36.35
45 - 49	0.005481	0.02703	90.826	2.455	447.992	32.1
50 - 54	0.007191	0.03532	88.371	3.121	434.05	27.92
55 - 59	0.00988	0.04821	85.249	4.11	415.973	23.86
60 - 64	0.014361	0.06932	81.14	5.624	391.637	19.94
65 - 69	0.022004	0.10428	75.515	7.875	357.889	16.24
70 - 74	0.034321	0.15804	67.64	10.69	311.476	12.83
75 - 79	0.055855	0.24506	56.95	13.956	249.861	9.77
80 - 84	0.094913	0.38355	42.994	16.491	173.745	7.14
85 - 89	0.165634	0.58566	26.504	15.522	93.713	5.02
90 - 94	0.299492	0.85631	10.982	9.404	31.399	3.58
95+	0.198276	1	1.578	1.578	7.958	5.04

Table D10b: Life table (females) - 2022						
Age(x)	M(x)	q(x)	l(x)	d(x)	L(x)	e(x)
0	0.02581	0.02524	100	2.524	97.793	75.89
1 - 4	0.00072	0.00287	97.476	279	389.201	76.85
5 - 9	0.00049	0.00244	97.197	237	485.391	73.07
10 - 14	0.00059	0.00297	96.96	288	484.079	68.24
15 - 19	0.00101	0.00503	96.672	487	482.143	63.44
20 - 24	0.00206	0.01027	96.185	988	478.457	58.74
25 - 29	0.00267	0.01328	95.198	1.264	472.828	54.33
30 - 34	0.0032	0.01587	93.934	1.49	465.942	50.03
35 - 39	0.00401	0.01987	92.443	1.837	457.624	45.79
40 - 44	0.0054	0.02663	90.606	2.413	446.998	41.67
45 - 49	0.00811	0.03973	88.193	3.504	432.206	37.74
50 - 54	0.00891	0.04357	84.689	3.69	414.221	34.2
55 - 59	0.01113	0.05416	80.999	4.387	394.03	30.64
60 - 64	0.01573	0.07566	76.613	5.797	368.572	27.25
65 - 69	0.02101	0.09979	70.816	7.066	336.414	24.28
70 - 74	0.03058	0.14202	63.75	9.054	296.113	21.7
75 - 79	0.0357	0.16387	54.696	8.963	251.071	19.87
80 - 84	0.05004	0.22237	45.733	10.169	203.239	18.28
85 - 89	0.05789	0.25285	35.563	8.992	155.335	17.79
90 - 94	0.07193	0.30482	26.571	8.099	112.607	17.96
95+	0.05065	1	18.472	18.472	364.716	19.74

**Age-specific death rate  $M(x)$ :** The age-specific death rate represents the rate of death at a specific age. Here,  $M(0)$  is given as 0.02581. This means that out of 1000 individuals at age 0, approximately 25.81 are expected to die within the given time period.

**Probability of dying  $q(x)$ :** Similar to the age-specific death rate, the probability of dying represents the likelihood of dying at a specific age.  $q(0)$  is given as 0.02524, which translates to approximately 2.524% chance of dying at age 0.

**Survivors at exact age  $l(x)$ :** This indicates the number of individuals who have survived up to a specific age.  $l(0)$  is given as 100,000, meaning there are 100,000 individuals alive at the beginning of age interval 0.

**Number of deaths expected  $d(x)$ :** This represents the expected number of deaths within a specific age interval.  $d(0)$  is given as 2524, indicating that within the age interval 0, it is expected that 2524 individuals will die.

**Person's years lived  $L(x)$ :** This indicates the total number of years lived by individuals up to a specific age.  $L(0)$  is given as 97793, meaning individuals who have reached age 0 have collectively lived for 97,793 years.

**Period life expectancy  $e(x)$ :** The period life expectancy represents the average number of years remaining for individuals alive at the beginning of a specific age interval.  $e(0)$ , the life expectancy for males, is given as 75.89. This means that on average, males who are alive at age 0 can expect to live for an additional 75.89 years.

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