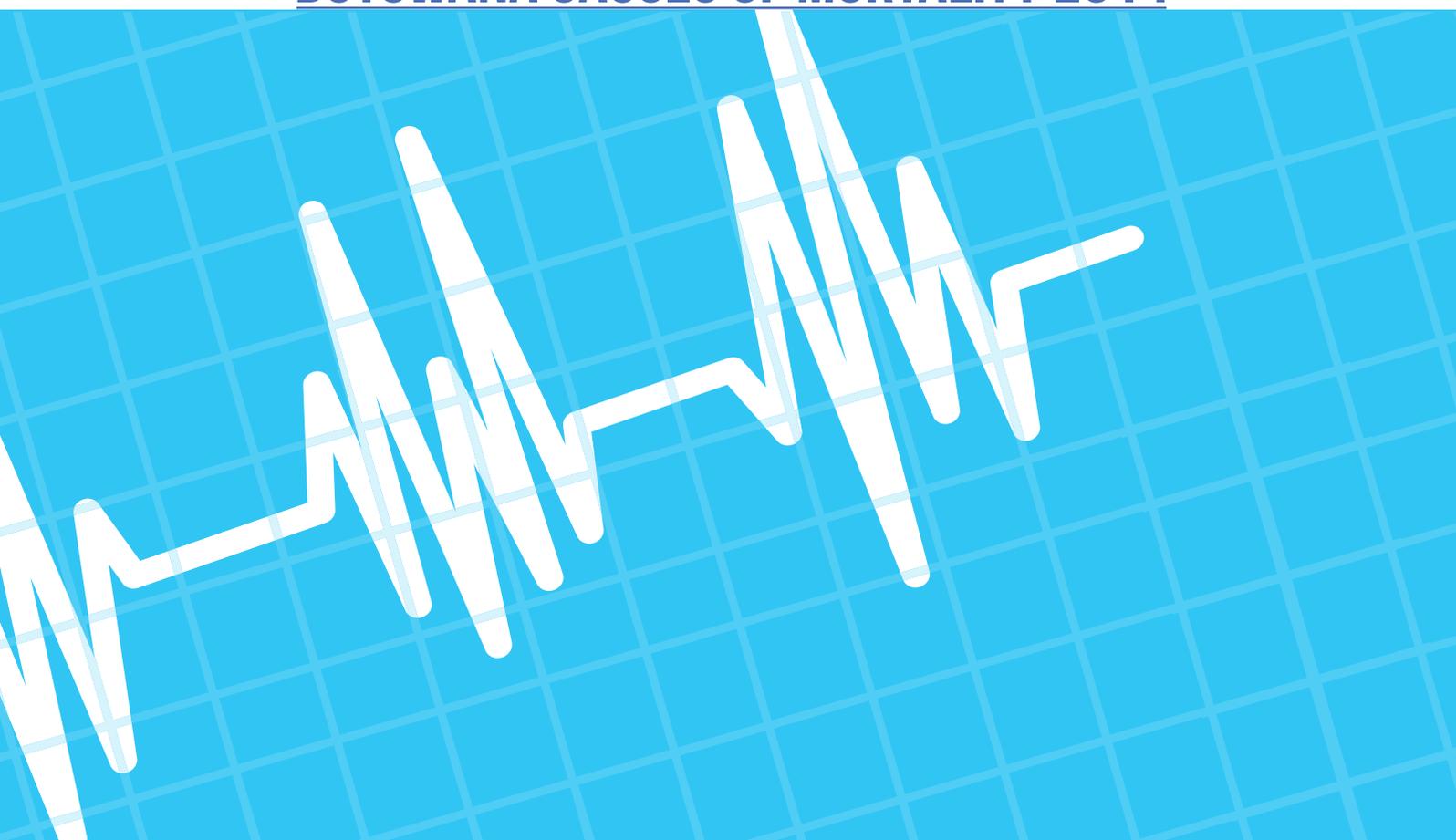


STATISTICS BOTSWANA

BOTSWANA CAUSES OF MORTALITY 2014



Preface

This statistical brief analyzes the causes of mortality among infants and adults over a ten year period covering the years 2005 to 2014 (**Table 4**). The brief states the major causes of death for Neonates, Children under five, Adults and Mothers/pregnant women for 2014.

Statistics Botswana's Health Statistics Unit (HSU), is seconded to provide statistical support to the Ministry of Health as an enabler of better national/public health programmes through the collection and dissemination of quality official statistics for evidence-based decision making, programme monitoring and evaluation. The Unit produces Statistical Briefs on health related issues including, infant, children under five (5) and mortality by sex and mortality trends.

For more information, contact the Directorate of Stakeholder Relations at 3671300. All Statistics Botswana outputs/publications are available on the website at www.statsbots@org.bw and at the Statistics Botswana Library (Head-Office, Plot 8843, Khama Crescent, Gaborone).

We sincerely thank all stakeholders involved in the formulation of this brief, for their continued support, as we strive to better serve users of our statistical products and services.



Dr. Burton Mguni
Statistician General
October 2018

1.0 Introduction

1.0 Summary of Findings

This report covers all causes that resulted on death in 2014. It covers infant mortality, children under 5 mortality and mortality of all ages. The report also represents midnight census and non-institutional deaths

Summary on causes

The Population of Botswana is estimated at 2,156 million for year 2014, with males constituting 49 percent compared to their female counterparts with 51 percent. The proportion of infant population and children less than five years are 2.4 percent and 12.1 percent respectively. The country experienced a decline in mortality levels between 2001 and 2011 as indicated from Population and Housing 2011 Analytical Report. Life expectancy at birth in 2001 was estimated at 55.6 and increased to 68 in 2011 (**Table 1**).

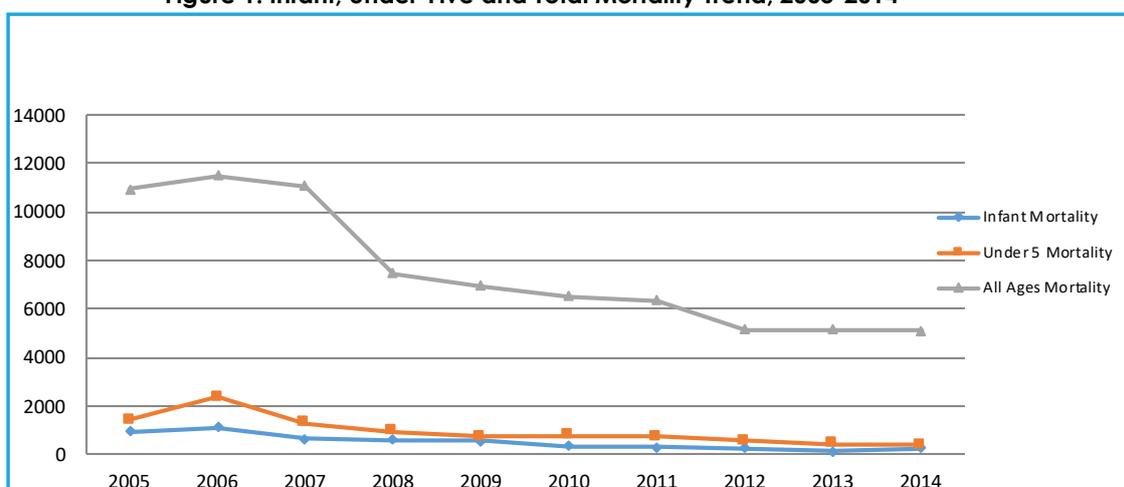
Table 1: Selected Mortality Indicators 1971-2011

Indicator	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Infant Mortality Rate	97	71	48	56	17
Child Mortality Rate	56	35	16	19	11
Under 5 Mortality	152	105	63	74	28
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	55.5	56.5	65.3	55.6	68
Males	52.5	52.3	63.3	52	66
Females	58.6	59.7	67.1	57.4	70

Source: Population and Housing Census 2011 Analytical Report

Indication of decline continued in general mortality in 2014 as per the results discussed in this report. Infant and under five mortalities, as shown as shown in **Figure 1**, have been declining over the years. A slight decrease was observed from 2008 to 2014 in the under-five and All Ages mortality levels. **Table 4**, shows that overall inpatient mortality was 5,120 in 2014 which is a slight decrease of 0.7 percent compared to 5,157 deaths in 2013. According to the results there were more male deaths for the selected period compared to female deaths.

Figure 1: Infant, Under-Five and Total Mortality Trend, 2005-2014

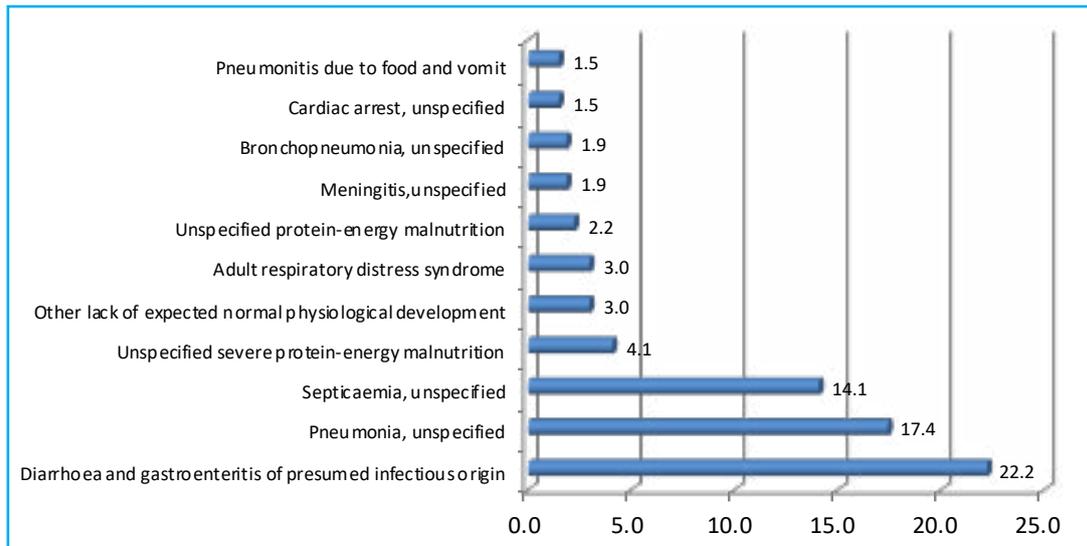


The report shows that despite the decline in infant mortality over the years, some infants did not survive to age 5 years. It further indicates that at most, infant mortality is also higher in males than observed in females.

1.1.1 Major causes of Infant Mortality

Diarrhoea, Pneumonia, Septicaemia, and Severe protein-energy malnutrition are the major causes of deaths among infants in Botswana (**Table 5**). **Additionally, Figure 2** shows major causes of infant inpatient mortality in 2014. Mortality related to diarrhea constituted the highest proportion of infant deaths with 22.2 percent followed by Pneumonia (17.4%), Septicaemia (14.1%), and severe protein-energy malnutrition (4.1%). Other causes of infant deaths were reported for less than 4 percent each. Table 5 shows that the above causes have been the leading causes of infant deaths for that past four consecutive years.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Major Causes of Infant Mortality, 2014

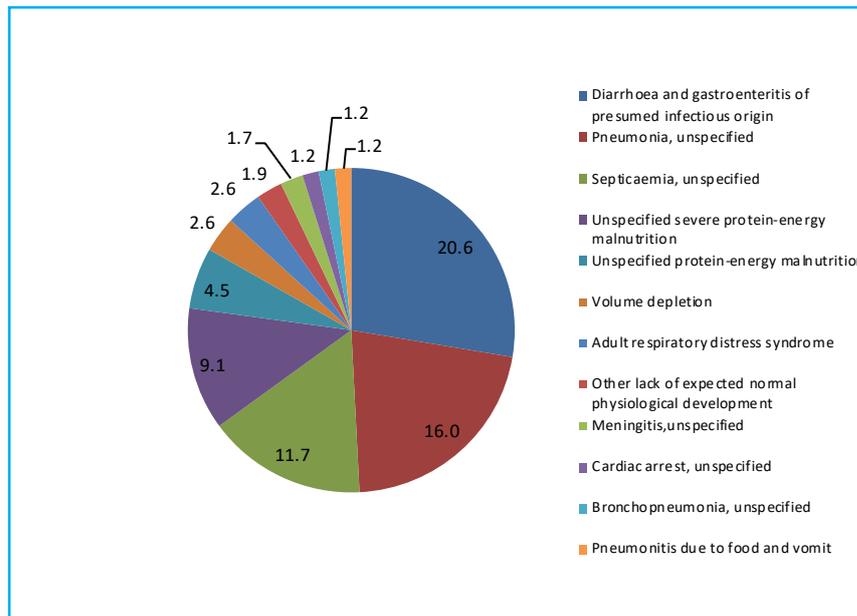


1.1.2 Major causes of Children Under-Five Mortality

Just as the case of infants deaths, diarrhea, pneumonia, septicaemia, and severe protein-energy malnutrition were the leading causes of under-five mortality. **Figure 3** shows that in 2014 the above conditions were responsible for 20.6 percent, 16.0 percent, 11.7 percent and 9.1 percent of under-five deaths respectively.

In its effort to alleviate the situation, the Botswana Government has embarked on a number of programs to promote the health and survival of the mother and child. These include the 'Accelerated Child Survival and Development Programme; a robust immunization programme and periodic prevention campaigns. These have resulted in declining infant and child mortality and improved health of mothers between 2008 and 2014. This is in line with the sustainable development goals which call for ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages.

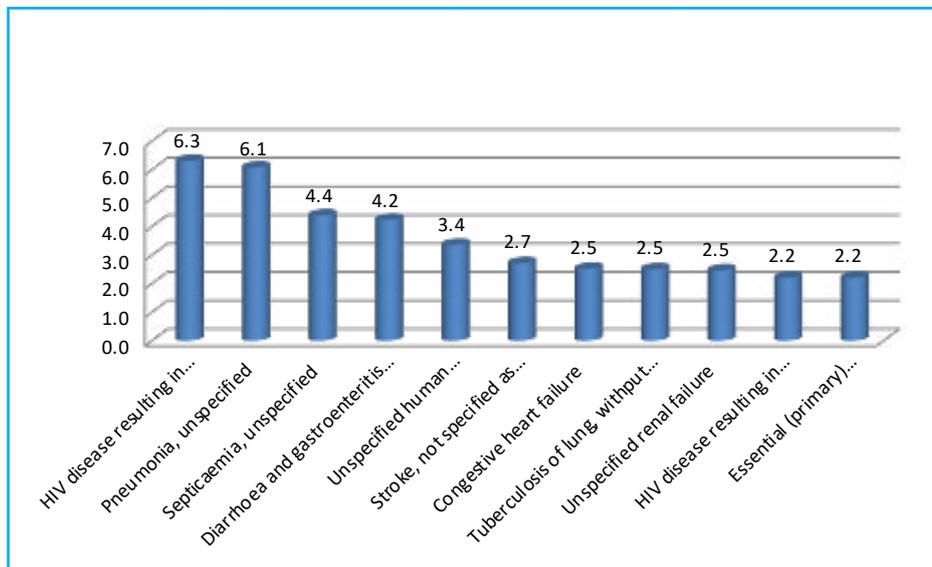
Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Major causes for Children Under-Five Mortality 2014



1.1.3 Major causes of mortality in all ages

Figure 4 and Table 7 show that HIV related disease resulting in mycobacterial infection and unspecified pneumonia were the leading causes of deaths among the general population and accounted for 6.3 percent and 6.1 percent of all deaths in all ages respectively, followed by septicaemia unspecified (4.4%) and diarrhea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin at 4.2 percent among others..

Figure 4: Percentage Distribution of Major causes for All Ages Mortality, 2014



1.1.4 Neonatal Mortality

Neonatal mortality refers to deaths among live births which occurred during the first 28 completed days of life. In 2014, there were 240 in-patient neonatal deaths in Botswana. Males accounted for 144 (60%) of this number while females accounted for 96 (40%) (**Figure 5**). The results further show that from 2009 to 2014 neonatal deaths decreased significantly to more than double from 547 to 240 (56.1%). In-patient neonatal mortality was mostly caused by Other preterm infants (23.3%) followed by Bacterial sepsis of newborn, unspecified (15.4%), Extremely low birth weight and unspecified birth asphyxia at 7.5 percent each (**Figure 6**).

Although it is estimated that 99 percent of all births were delivered in health facilities, it is a serious concern that 46.3 percent of neonatal deaths occurred within 2 days after birth of which 12.1 percent of them die on their first day of birth. Furthermore, male babies born and died within two days experienced a higher risk compared to their counterparts in consecutive years (2013 and 2014) (**Table 8**).

Figure 5: Neonatal Mortality Trend, 2005-2014

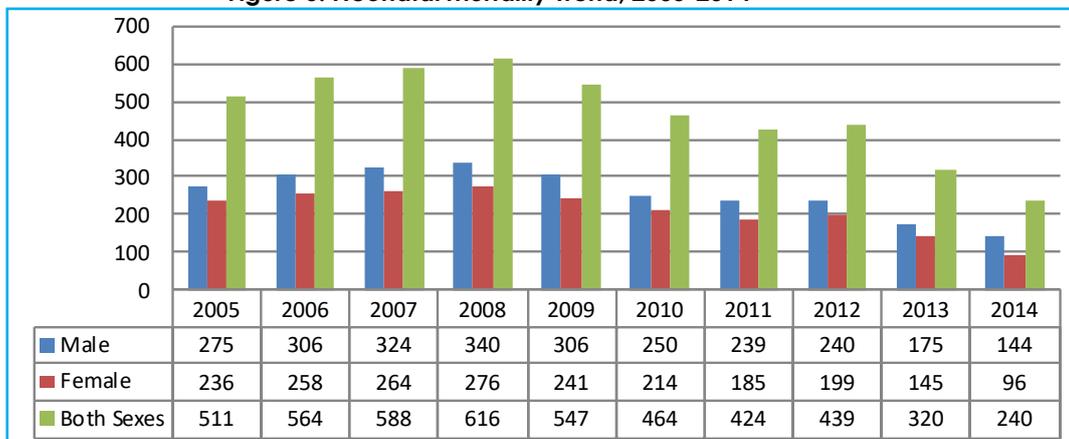
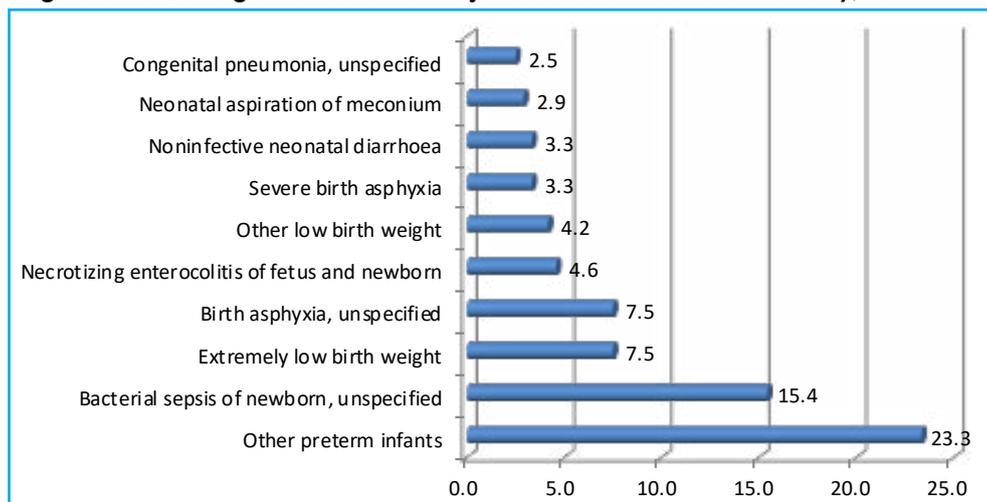


Figure 6: Percentage Distribution of Major Causes for Neonatal Mortality, 2014



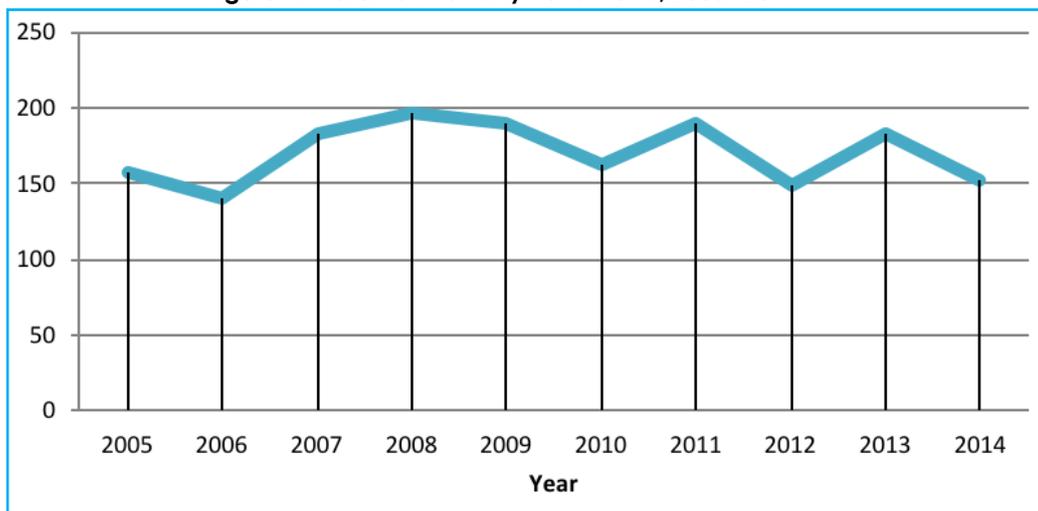
1.1.5 Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality is a death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

There were 72 maternal deaths in 2014 as indicated in **Table 9**. The most common causes of maternal mortality were Unspecified abortion, complicated by genital tract and pelvic infection with 12 cases, followed by HIV disease complicating pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium; Diseases of the digestive system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium tying up with 10 cases, Eclampsia, unspecified as to time period (5 cases), and Diseases of the circulatory system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium with 4 cases. Although HIV/AIDS is a killer, is no longer a major threat to pregnant women and mothers. Complications of AIDS are mainly due to diagnosis at an advanced stage and therefore the non-use of antiretroviral (ARVs).

Although it was estimated that 99 percent of all births occurred in health facilities and all maternal deaths reported took place in health facilities, the country was still far from reaching the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) target set of 82 per 100,000 live births by year 2015. In 2014 there were 151.6 maternal deaths per 100,000 livebirths and the figure was higher in 2013 (182.6). As shown in **Figure 7**, the ratio has been fluctuating over the years: some years there was an improvement, while in others, there was a reverse. Maternal Mortality Ratio as a major indicator of health status of pregnant women or mothers reveals that a lot has to be done in the country to deal with the burden.

Figure 7: Maternal Mortality Ratio Trend, 2005- 2014



Source: Maternal Mortality Reports, 2005-2014

1.2 Midnight Census

The Midnight Census is the counting of patients present in the ward at midnight. At this time of the day, a nurse in charge of each ward counts patients and fills out the ward census slip.

Midnight census trend indicates that for the past five years there was an increase in the institutional deaths recorded for all ages. From 2010 to 2014 an increase of 42.6 percent was realized from 7,064 to 10,073 deaths. However, neonatal mortality level fluctuates as indicated in **(Table 10)**. The neonatal deaths increased from 578 in 2009 to 659 in 2010 (14.0%) and increased further to 979 cases in 2011 then decreased to 864 cases in 2013. Conversely, there is an upward trend of 1,124 (30.1%) recorded in 2014 midnight census. The highest numbers of neonatal deaths in 2014 general hospitals were recorded at Seventh Day Adventist (297), Princess Marina Hospital (226), Nyangabgwe (136) and Gaborone Private (104) respectively, all other hospitals recorded less than hundred each. In primary hospitals Gantsi recorded the highest neonatal deaths (25) followed by Tutume and Letlhakane tying at 13, then Gumare (10) while the rest recorded less than 10.

1.3 Non-institutional Deaths

Non-institutional death refers to a death that did not occur in a health facility. The data of non-institutional deaths from 2005 to 2011 was collected on the Medical Notification of Deaths Form (MH 3002). The form was completed by the Family Welfare Educators in their catchment areas in each district. The completed forms were then sent to the Health Statistics Unit on a monthly basis where they were captured and analysed. The data on non-institutional deaths show a downward trend over the period 2005 to 2011. There was a decrease of 26.2 percent on non-institutional deaths between 2010 and 2011 from 84 to 62. The report indicate that almost, more non-institutional deaths were recorded for males as compared to their female counterparts from 2005 to 2014, however in 2010 and 2011; more female deaths were reported as illustrated in **Table 1**. It was noted that facilities were not completing MH3002 forms and as a result data from 2012 to 2014 was extracted from Vital statistics Unit. The figures are very high as compared to previous years, this could be due to regulations laid by claim service providers e.g. life insurance.

Table 2: Non-Institutional Deaths, 2005-2014

Sex	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	*2012	*2013	*2014
Male	225	205	169	131	59	38	24	2,695	2,679	2,684
Female	183	179	156	110	45	46	38	2,574	2,413	2,533
All Deaths	408	384	325	241	104	84	62	5,269	5,092	5,217

Source: 2005-2011 Health Statistics Reports: Statistics Botswana

* Figure is from 2012-2014 Vital Statistics Report, Statistics Botswana

Table 3: Projected Population by Age and Sex (Medium Scenario) - 2014

Age	Males	Females	Total
0-4	131,646	128,797	260,443
5-9	113,180	110,935	224,115
14-19	106,286	104,414	210,700
15-19	104,879	103,963	208,842
20-24	101,619	104,452	206,071
25-29	99,207	105,022	204,229
30-34	96,356	99,840	196,196
35-39	77,910	77,317	155,227
40-44	60,030	58,997	119,027
45-49	43,076	46,905	89,981
50-54	33,791	40,986	74,777
55-59	26,970	33,480	60,450
60-64	20,943	25,283	46,226
65-69	14,199	17,120	31,319
70-74	10,154	13,526	23,680
75-79	7,464	10,889	18,353
80+	10,417	16,317	26,734
Total	1,058,127	1,098,243	2,156,370

Source: Botswana Population Projections 2011-2026

Botswana Causes of Mortality 2014

Table 4: Selected Mortality Indicators, 1971-2011

Indicator	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Infant Mortality Rate	97	71	48	56	17
Child Mortality Rate	56	35	16	19	11
Under 5 Mortality	152	105	63	74	28
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	55.5	56.5	65.3	55.6	68
Males	52.5	52.3	63.3	52	66
Females	58.6	59.7	67.1	57.4	70

Source: Population and Housing 2011 Analytical Report

Table 5: Mortality Trend for Infants, Under 5 and All Ages by Sex (excluding neonates), 2005-2014

Mortality	Sex	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Infant Mortality	Male	535	587	353	308	295	187	158	130	78	137
	Female	409	565	305	319	264	181	177	145	78	133
	Infant Mortality	944	1,152	658	627	559	368	335	275	156	270
Under 5 Mortality	Male	762	1,219	692	493	419	400	382	286	236	205
	Female	659	1,177	610	482	345	369	359	295	214	213
	Under 5 Mortality	1,421	2,396	1,302	975	764	769	741	581	450	418
All Ages	Male	5,811	6,180	5,972	4,036	3,827	3,482	3,419	2,782	2,776	2,696
	Female	5,147	5,329	5,103	3,451	3,125	3,053	2,937	2,390	2,381	2,424
	All Ages	10,958	11,509	11,075	7,487	6,952	6,535	6,356	5,172	5,157	5,120

Botswana Causes of Mortality 2014

Table 6: Major Causes of Infant Mortality (Excluding Neonatal Deaths) Below One Year, 2013 and 2014

Diagnosis/cause	2013				Diagnosis/cause	2014			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent
Septicaemia, unspecified	15	9	24	15.4	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	35	25	60	22.2
Pneumonia, unspecified	5	8	13	8.3	Pneumonia, unspecified	12	35	47	17.4
Volume depletion	6	5	11	7.1	Septicaemia, unspecified	19	19	38	14.1
Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	5	5	10	6.4	Unspecified severe protein-energy malnutrition	6	5	11	4.1
Bronchopneumonia, unspecified	2	6	8	5.1	Other lack of expected normal physiological development	5	3	8	3
Adult respiratory distress syndrome	5	0	5	3.2	Adult respiratory distress syndrome	3	5	8	3
Other specified noninfective gastroenteritis and colitis	1	4	5	3.2	Unspecified protein-energy malnutrition	5	1	6	2.2
Other pneumonia, organism unspecified	1	3	4	2.6	Meningitis, unspecified	2	3	5	1.9
Pneumonitis due to food and vomit	1	3	4	2.6	Bronchopneumonia, unspecified	3	2	5	1.9
Gastroschisis	2	2	4	2.6	Cardiac arrest, unspecified	2	2	4	1.5
					Pneumonitis due to food and vomit	3	1	4	1.5
Causes specified above	43	45	88	56.4	Causes Specified Above	95	101	196	72.6
Other Diagnosis	35	33	68	43.6	Other Diagnosis	42	32	74	27.4
All diseases and conditions	78	78	156	100	All Diseases and Conditions	137	133	270	100

Table 7: Major Causes of Children Under-Five Mortality (Excluding Neonatal Deaths), 2013 and 2014

Diagnosis	2013				Diagnosis	2014			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent
Septicaemia, unspecified	37	23	60	13.3	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	45	41	86	20.6
Unspecified severe protein-energy malnutrition	24	13	37	8.2	Pneumonia, unspecified	21	46	67	16.0
Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	18	18	36	8.0	Septicaemia, unspecified	25	24	49	11.7
Pneumonia, unspecified	13	21	34	7.6	Unspecified severe protein-energy malnutrition	18	20	38	9.1
Volume depletion	15	16	31	6.9	Unspecified protein-energy malnutrition	14	5	19	4.5
Bronchopneumonia, unspecified	10	15	25	5.6	Volume depletion	4	7	11	2.6
Unspecified severe protein-energy malnutrition	5	8	13	2.9	Adult respiratory distress syndrome	3	8	11	2.6
Other specified noninfective gastroenteritis and colitis	5	4	9	2.0	Other lack of expected normal physiological development	5	3	8	1.9
Respiratory arrest	4	5	9	2.0	Meningitis, unspecified	3	4	7	1.7
Cardiac arrest, unspecified	4	4	8	1.8	Cardiac arrest, unspecified	3	2	5	1.2
Causes Specified Above	235	127	262	58.2	Causes Specified Above	148	163	311	74.4
Other Diagnosis	101	87	188	41.8	Other Diagnosis	57	50	107	25.6
All Diseases and Conditions	236	214	450	100.0	All Diseases and Conditions	205	213	418	100

Botswana Causes of Mortality 2014

Table 8: Major Causes of All Ages Mortality (Excluding Neonatal Deaths), 2013 and 2014

Diagnosis/cause	2013				Diagnosis/cause	2014			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent
Pneumonia, unspecified	198	167	365	7.1	HIV disease resulting in mycobacterial infection	198	125	323	6.3
Septicaemia, unspecified	127	141	268	5.2	Pneumonia, unspecified	161	150	311	6.1
Tuberculosis of lung, without mention of bacteriological or histological confirmation	109	69	178	3.4	Septicaemia, unspecified	96	129	225	4.4
Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	68	95	163	3.2	Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	111	106	217	4.2
Retrovirus infections, not elsewhere classified	91	59	150	2.9	Unspecified human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease	86	86	172	3.4
Unspecified human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease	82	64	146	2.8	Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	52	87	139	2.7
Unspecified renal failure	80	64	144	2.8	Congestive heart failure	53	76	129	2.5
Other specified noninfective gastroenteritis and colitis	85	55	140	2.7	Tuberculosis of lung, without mention of bacteriological or histological confirmation	95	33	128	2.5
Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of presumed infectious origin	61	51	112	2.2	Unspecified renal failure	69	57	126	2.5
Congestive heart failure	59	51	110	2.1	HIV disease resulting in pneumocystis carinii pneumonia	54	59	113	2.2
Causes specified above	960	816	1,776	34.3	Causes Specified Above	1029	967	1996	39.0
Other Diagnosis	1,822	1,574	3,396	65.7	Other Diagnosis	1667	1457	3124	61.0
All diseases and conditions	2,782	2,390	5,172	100.0	All Diseases and Conditions	2696	2424	5120	100

Table 9: Neonates Mortality by Age Group (Days) and Sex, 2013 and 2014

Neonates Age Group (Days)	2013 Sex of deceased				Neonates Age Group (Days)	2014 Sex of deceased			
	Male	Female	Total	Percent		Male	Female	Total	Percent
<1	38	16	54	16.9	<1	20	9	29	12.1
1	34	33	67	20.9	1	34	14	48	20.0
2	21	16	37	11.6	2	16	18	34	14.2
3	16	9	25	7.8	3	4	8	12	5.0
4	9	10	19	5.9	4	8	2	10	4.2
5	6	9	15	4.7	5	4	6	10	4.2
6	8	6	14	4.4	6	2	1	3	1.3
7-13	19	20	39	12.2	7-13	23	14	37	15.4
14-20	15	11	26	8.1	14-20	19	14	33	13.8
21-28	9	15	24	7.5	21-28	14	10	24	10.0
Total	175	145	320	100.0	Total	144	96	240	100.0

Botswana Causes of Mortality 2014

Table 10: Causes of Maternal Mortality by Age Group of Mother – 2014

Code	Age Group of Mother (years) Diagnosis	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N/S	Total
O98.7	HIV disease complicating pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.	0	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	0	10
O99.6	Diseases of the digestive system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O72.1	Other immediate postpartum haemorrhage	0	0	1	1	7	1	0	0	0	10
O15.9	Eclampsia, unspecified as to time period	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	5
O99.8	Other maternal infections and parasitic diseases complicating pregnancy, childbirth & puerperium	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
O99.4	Diseases of the circulatory system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
O05.1	Incomplete, complicated by delayed or excessive hemorrhage	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O06.5	Unspecified abortion, complicated by genital tract & pelvic infection	0	0	1	4	3	3	1	0	0	12
O99.2	Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases complicating. Pregnancy. Childbirth & Puerperium.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
O21.0	Hyperemesis Gravidarum mild or unspecified	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
O98.5	Other viral diseases complicating pregnancy, Childbirth. & Puerperium.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O29.8	Other complications of Anaesthesia during pregnancy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O95	Obstetric death of unspecified cause	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
O08.0	Genital tract and Pelvic infection following Abortion, Ectopic & Molar pregnancy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O99.3	Mental disorders & disease of nervous system complicating pregnancy, Childbirth & Puerperium	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
O21.1	Hyperemesis gravidarum with metabolic disturbances	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O98.6	Diseases of the digestive system complicating pregnancy, childbirth & puerperium	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O98.8	Other maternal infections & Parasitic diseases complicating pregnancy, Childbirth & Puerperium.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
O85	Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O90.3	Cardiomyopathy in the Puerperium	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O99.0	Anaemia complicating pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O14.1	Severe pre-eclampsia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O14.2	Hellp syndrome	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
O26.6	Liver disorders in pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
O88.2	Obstetric blood clot embolism	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
O88.3	Obstetric pyaemic and septic embolism	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	GRAND TOTAL	1	2	11	17	25	11	5	0	0	72

Source: Maternal Mortality Ratio Report, 2014

Botswana Causes of Mortality 2014

Table 11: Midnight Census Deaths, 2010-2014

Facility	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	All Ages Dead	Newborns Dead								
General Hospitals										
Letsholathebe Hospital	310	29	163	8	138	20	177	40	1072	61
Delta medical centre	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sekgoma Hospital	385	34	365	30	316	10	277	61	470	16
Scottish Livingstone Hospital	426	46	319	8	408	38	406	31	738	8
Bokamoso Private	68	5	99	5	123	0	58	0	58	0
Jwaneng Mine Hospital	138	15	90	13	94	10	87	16	104	19
Seventh Day Adventist Hospital	198	27	288	23	259	30	204	26	206	297
Mahalapye Hospital	405	47	402	0	366	32	343	31	1724	13
Deborah Retief Mem. Hospital	178	19	233	12	161	19	191	17	164	15
Orapa (De-beers) Hospital	17	6	22	1	0	0	22	1	9	2
Princess Marina Hospital	931	1	886	300	1201	228	1.044	307	938	226
Gaborone Private Hospital	72	28	91	5	81	9	98	7	66	104
Nyangabgwe Hospital	1.44	0	1.361	2	1.207	195	1.147	62	2204	136
Riverside Private Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bamalete Lutheran Hospital	252	11	205	141	154	6	159	6	58	1
Athlone Hospital	255	28	151	9	158	14	217	1	886	5
Sbrana Mental Hospital	7	0	1	0	6	0	8	0	0	0
BCL Hospital	11	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	3	0
Selibe-Phikwe Hospital	206	40	153	40	136	38	156	36	165	19
Total	5.299	337	4.834	597	4.809	649	4.596	642	8865	922
Primary Hospitals										
Masunga Primary Hospital	134	8	121	11	100	6	80	2	58	5
Palapye Primary Hospital	227	20	238	20	174	22	149	12	189	3
Bobonong Primary Hospital	120	28	144	27	119	19	92	18	84	7
Mmadinare Primary Hosp.	45	6	45	10	53	5	57	3	171	2
Thamaga Primary Hospital	96	6	103	8	52	3	67	5	77	0
Gantsi Primary Hospital	165	24	108	62	103	14	106	17	76	25
Sefhare Primary Hospital	112	14	141	22	110	20	53	18	17	4
Kasane Primary Hospital	43	9	140	15	117	11	93	13	34	5
Tsabong Primary Hospital	83	2	46	66	29	1	38	18	56	1
Tutume Primary Hospital	146	14	94	5	78	56	69	5	87	13
Gweta Primary Hospital	78	2	189	18	119	8	71	12	43	2
Rakops Primary Hospital	54	2	31	28	64	2	54	1	30	3
Lethakane Primary Hospital	129	18	113	16	60	11	127	20	72	13
Gumare Primary Hospital	142	28	32	4	24	1	139	33	63	10
Thebe-Phatshwa Primary	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	2
Goodhope Primary	110	17	47	3	24	6	51	4	61	8
Hukuntsi Primary hospital	74	9	68	4	47	9	53	9	51	0
Total	1.758	207	1.661	319	1.298	191	1.299	190	1170	103
All Clinics	7	115	42	63	7	88	3	32	38	99
Grand Total:	7.064	659	6.537	979	6.091	931	5.898	864	10,073	1,124