### Botswana: WHO statistical profile

#### Basic statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (thousands)</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged under 15 (%)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged over 60 (%)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age (years)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living in urban areas (%)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of live births (thousands)</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths (thousands)</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration coverage (%)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause-of-death registration coverage (%)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO region</td>
<td>African</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank income classification</td>
<td>Upper middle</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data from 2007 onwards not available.

#### Life expectancy (years), 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>WHO region</th>
<th>World Bank income group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>At birth</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy life expectancy</td>
<td>At birth</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life expectancy at birth for both sexes increased by 14 year(s) over the period of 2000-2012; the WHO region average increased by 7 year(s) in the same period.

In 2012, healthy expectancy in both sexes was 9 year(s) lower than overall life expectancy at birth. This lost healthy life expectancy represents 9 equivalent year(s) of full health lost through years lived with morbidity and disability.

#### Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline*</th>
<th>Latest**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to HIV/AIDS (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>1056.4</td>
<td>280.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to malaria (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to tuberculosis among HIV-negative people (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1990 for under-five mortality and maternal mortality; 2000 for other indicators
**2012 for deaths due to HIV/AIDS and malaria; 2013 for other indicators
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**Distribution of causes of deaths in children under-5, 2013**

- Prematurity: 23%
- Other causes: 13%
- Birth asphyxia: 13%
- Acute respiratory infections: 13%
- Congenital anomalies: 10%
- Neonatal sepsis: 8%
- Diarrhoea: 6%
- HIV/AIDS: 6%
- Injuries: 6%
- Measles: 2%
- Malaria: <1%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of total</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**DTP3 immunization among 1-year-olds**

- 1990: 0%
- 1995: 20%
- 2000: 30%
- 2005: 50%
- 2010: 60%
- 2015: 70%

**Children aged under-5 stunted**

- 1990: 0%
- 1995: 10%
- 2000: 20%
- 2005: 30%
- 2010: 40%
- 2015: 50%

**Utilisation of health services**

*Data refer to the latest year available from 2007.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contraceptive prevalence</th>
<th>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</th>
<th>Births attended by skilled health personnel</th>
<th>Measles immunization (1-yr-olds)</th>
<th>smear-positive TB treatment-success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Per capita total expenditure on health**

- 1995: 50 US$
- 2015: 350 US$

**Adult risk factors**

- **Raised blood glucose (aged 25+), 2008**
  - Male: 8%
  - Female: 8.3%
- **Raised blood pressure (aged 25+), 2008**
  - Male: 10%
  - Female: 9.2%
- **Obesity (aged 20+), 2008**
  - Male: 39.1%
  - Female: 38.1%
- **Tobacco use (aged 15+), 2011**
  - Male: 37.9%
  - Female: 35.5%
- **Disability**
  - Male: 3%
  - Female: 5.3%
- **Smoking**
  - Male: 22.8%
  - Female: 11.1%
- **Alcohol consumption**
  - Male: 36%
  - Female: 22%

**Population using improved water and sanitation**

- **Improved drinking-water sources**
  - 1990: 8%
  - 2015: 80%
- **Improved sanitation facilities**
  - 1990: 7%
  - 2015: 80%

Source: Country statistics and global health estimates by WHO and UN partners

For more information visit the Global Health Observatory (http://www.who.int/gho/en/)

Last updated: January 2015
Top 10 causes of death

HIV/AIDS was the leading cause of death, killing 5.6 thousand people in 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2012 No of deaths (000s)</th>
<th>2000-2012 Crude death rate</th>
<th>2000-2012 Change in rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS (34.5%)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke (6.9%)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischaemic heart disease (4.4%)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower respiratory infections (3.9%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm birth complications (3.7%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus (3.5%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertensive heart disease (2.9%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road injury (2.3%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis (2.3%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal diseases (2.2%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rank
- Decreased
- Increased
- No change

Burden of disease, 2012

Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) are the sum of years of life lost due to premature mortality (YLL) and years of healthy life lost due to disability (YLD).

DALYs, YLL and YLD (thousands) by broad cause group

- HIV, TB, malaria
- Maternal, neonatal, nutritional
- Cardiovascular diseases and diabetes
- Neuro-psychiatric conditions
- Other NCDs*
- Unintentional injuries
- Other infectious diseases**
- Acute respiratory infections
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Cancers
- Suicide, homicide and conflict
- Musculoskeletal diseases

Probability of dying, 2012

Probability of dying between relevant exact ages, for a person experiencing the 2012 age-specific mortality risks throughout their life.

- Before age 15, all causes
  - Male: 22%
  - Female: 18%
- Before age 70, all causes
  - Male: 70%
  - Female: 66%
- Between ages 15 and 49, from maternal causes
  - Female: 6%
- Between ages 30 and 70, from 4 major noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)~
  - Both sexes: 21%

~Cancers, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes

Source: Country statistics and global health estimates by WHO and UN partners
For more information visit the Global Health Observatory (http://who.int/gho/mortality_burden_disease/en/)
Last updated: January 2015