## Botswana

### Goitre Prevalence (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>8.00 - 10.99</th>
<th>NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Grade 1</td>
<td>Grade 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>20-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>104</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Urinary Iodine (µg/L)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>8.00 - 10.99</th>
<th>NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>20-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2805</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- General: SAC by district: Chobe
- Line: SAC by district: Gantsi
- NS: National: SAC: Total
- SD: SAC by district: North East
- *: SAC by district: Serowe/Palapye

© WHO Global Database on Iodine Deficiency
BOTSWANA

Reference no 2805

General Notes: Country divided into 8 regions of 2-3 districts with similar geographic, climatic and socioeconomic conditions; one district randomly selected, schools in this area participated; 4268 children for goitre; subsample (every 12th child) for UI.
### ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

#### BOTSWANA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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</table>