

14 Limpopo Province

Mopani District Municipality (DC33)

The Mopani District Municipality^a is a Category C municipality located within the north-eastern quadrant of the Limpopo Province. It is bordered in the north by Zimbabwe and in the east by Mozambique. The district consists of five local municipalities: Ba-Phalaborwa, Greater Giyani, Greater Letaba, Greater Tzaneen and Maruleng.

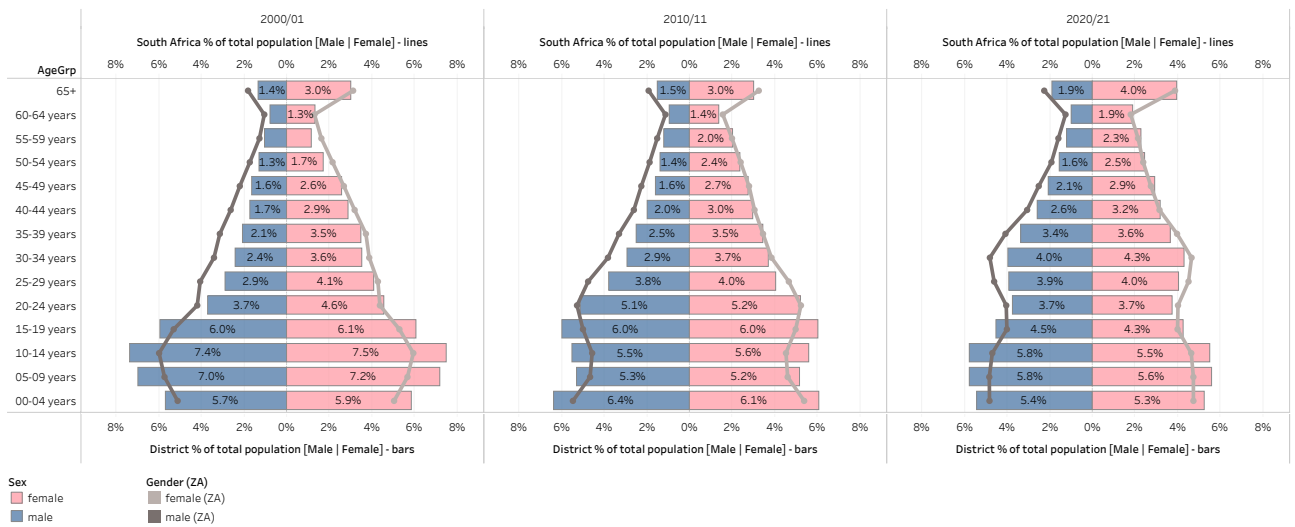
Cities/Towns: Giyani, Gravelotte, Haenertsburg, Hoedspruit, Leydsdorp, Modjadjiskloof, Tzaneen

Area: 20 011km²

Population (2019)^b: 1 238 398

District percentage population by age-gender group compared to South Africa

LP, Mopani DM (DC33)



Burden of disease profile

For the percentage of deaths by broad cause, deaths are classified into four groups, namely: (i) injuries; (ii) non-communicable diseases; (iii) HIV and TB; and (iv) communicable diseases together with maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions. Data are given by gender and age group for the period 2012–2017. The second part of the graph shows the 10 leading single causes of death within each age group and by gender for 2012–2017.

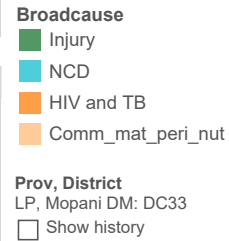
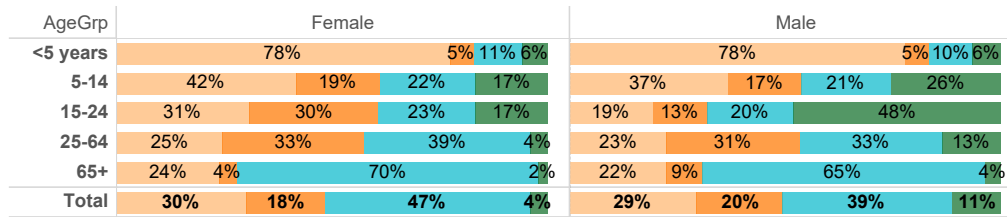
a Available from: <https://municipalities.co.za/overview/128/mopani-district-municipality>.

b Mid-year Population Estimates 2019, Stats SA.

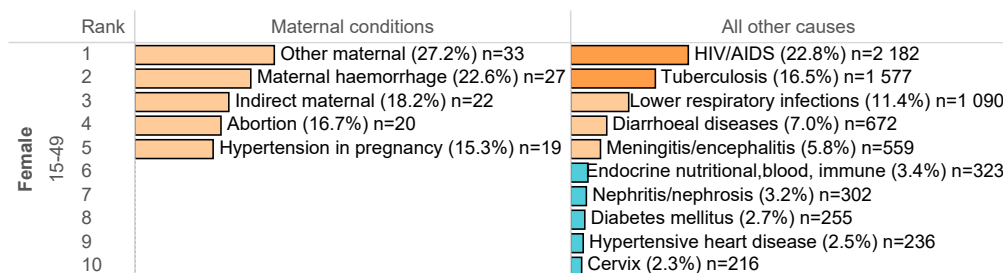
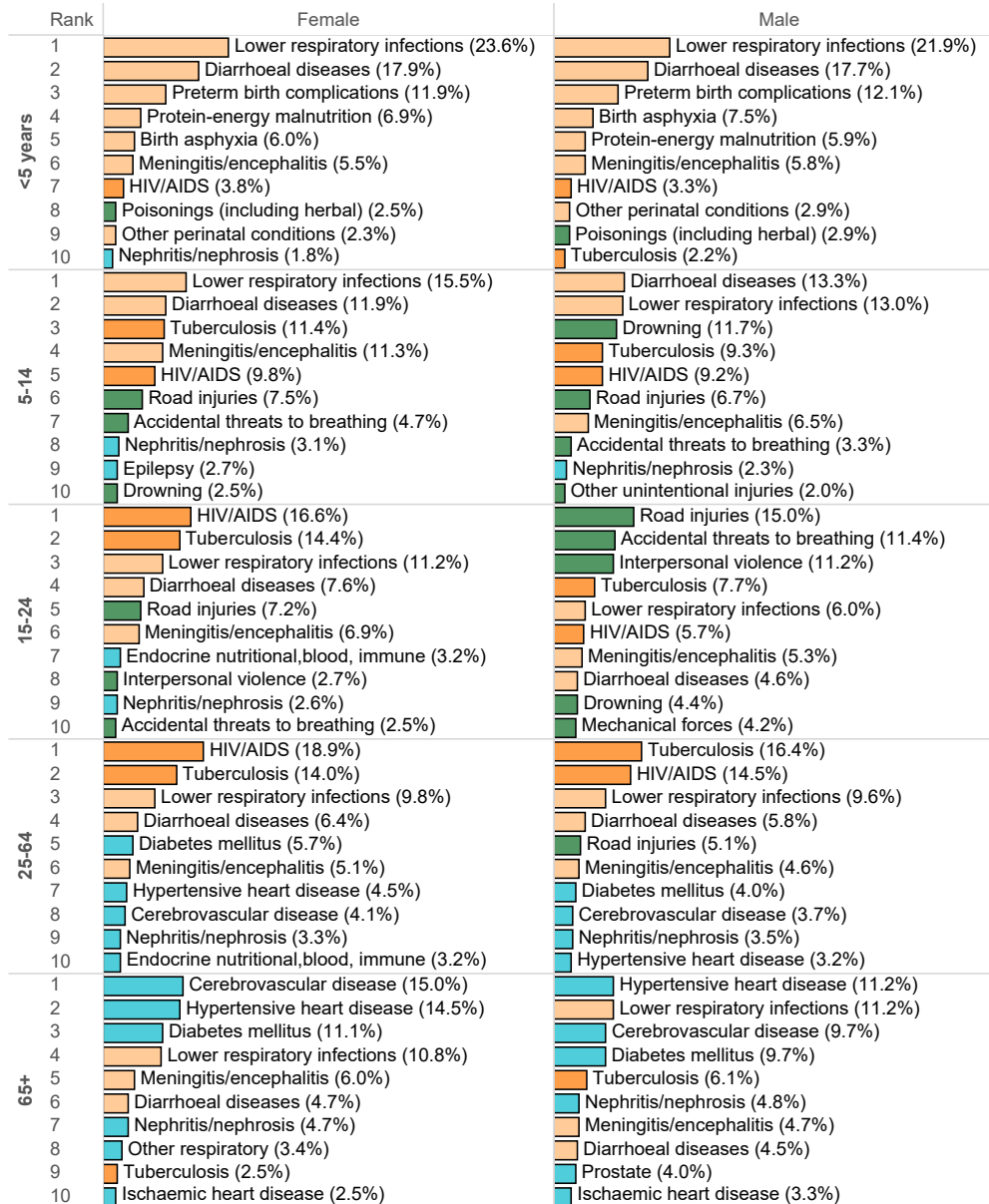
Percentage of deaths by broad cause and leading causes, 2012–2017

LP, Mopani DM: DC33, 2012 - 2017

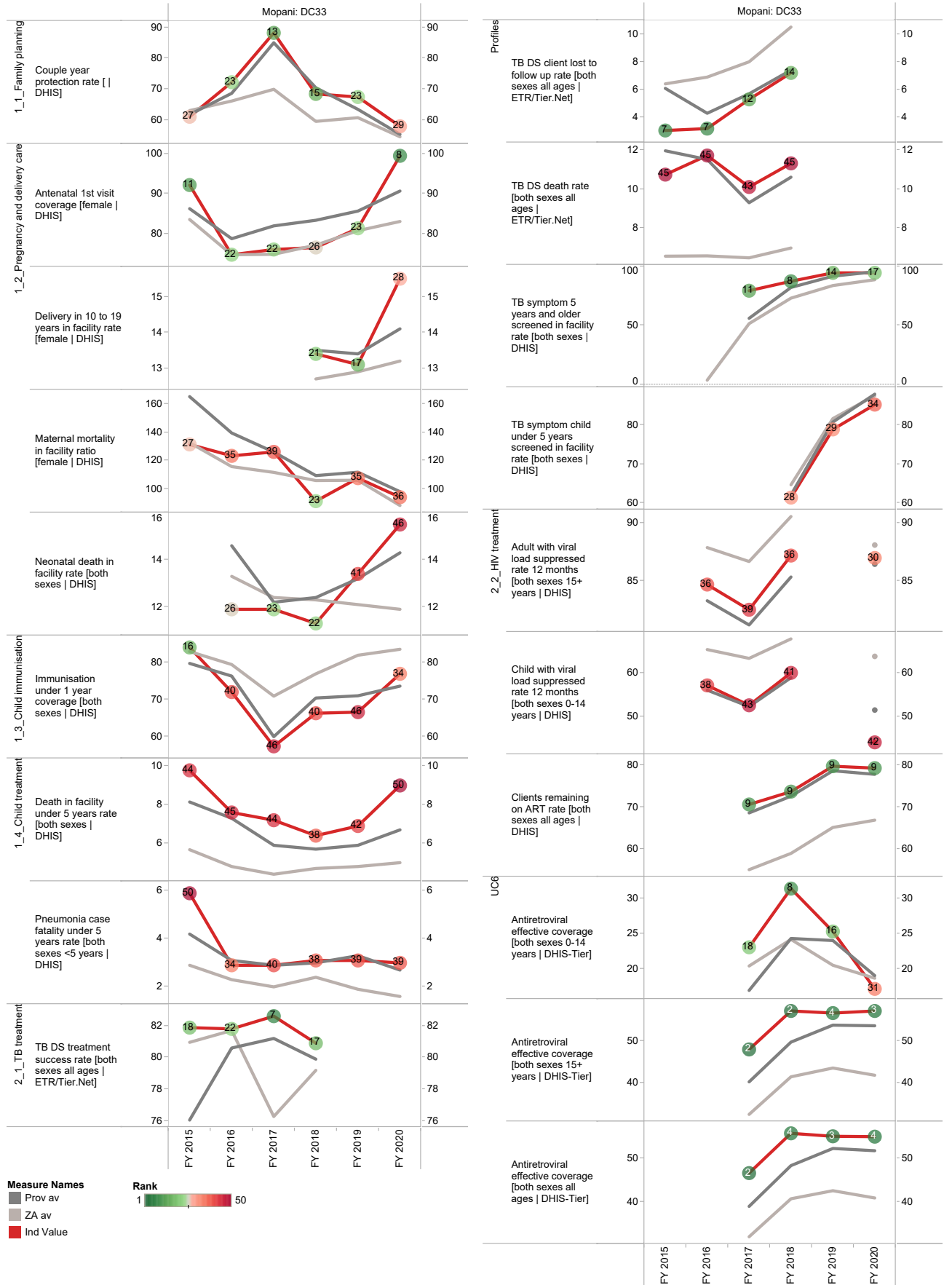
Percentage of deaths by broad causes and single leading causes



Percentages are shown according to all the deaths within the age/gender category of each box, although only the leading 10 causes are displayed.



Annual trends, 2015/16–2019/20



Section B: Profile Limpopo Province



Vhembe District Municipality (DC34)

The Vhembe District Municipality^c is a Category C municipality located in the northern part of the Limpopo Province. It shares borders with Zimbabwe and Botswana in the north-west and Mozambique in the south-east through the Kruger National Park. It comprises four local municipalities: Musina, Thulamela, Makhado and Collins Chabane.

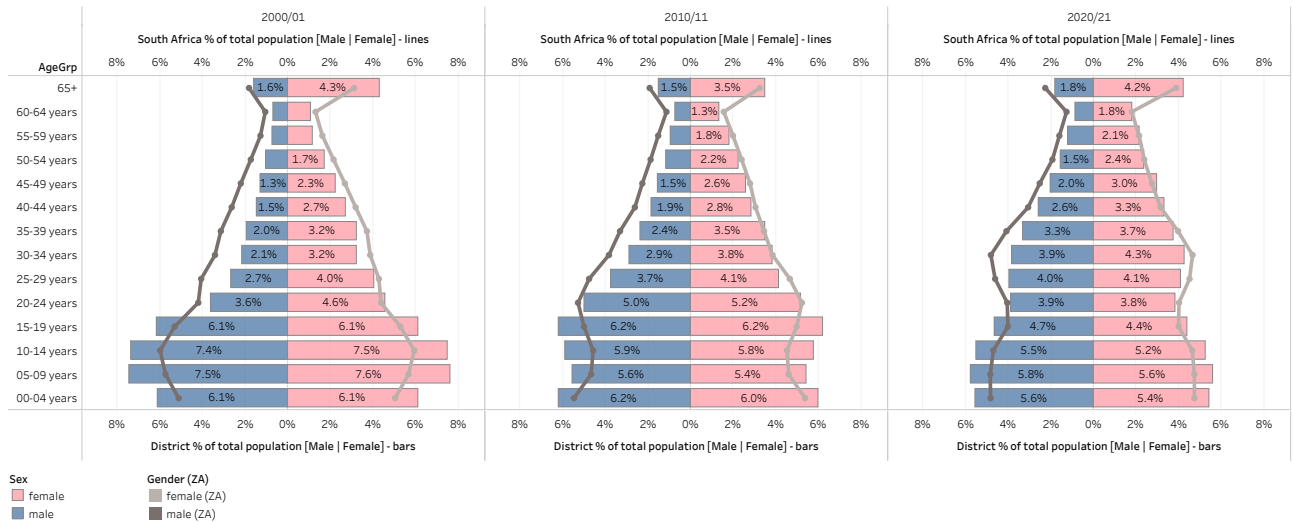
Cities/Towns: Makhado, Malamulele, Musina, Thohoyandou

Area: 25 596km²

Population (2019)^d: 1 477 702

District percentage population by age-gender group compared to South Africa

LP, Vhembe DM (DC34)



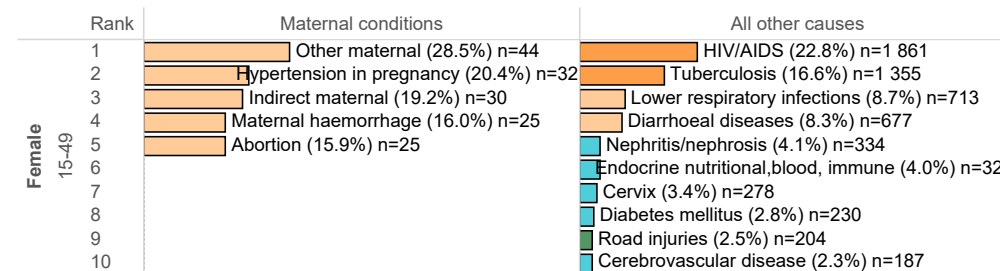
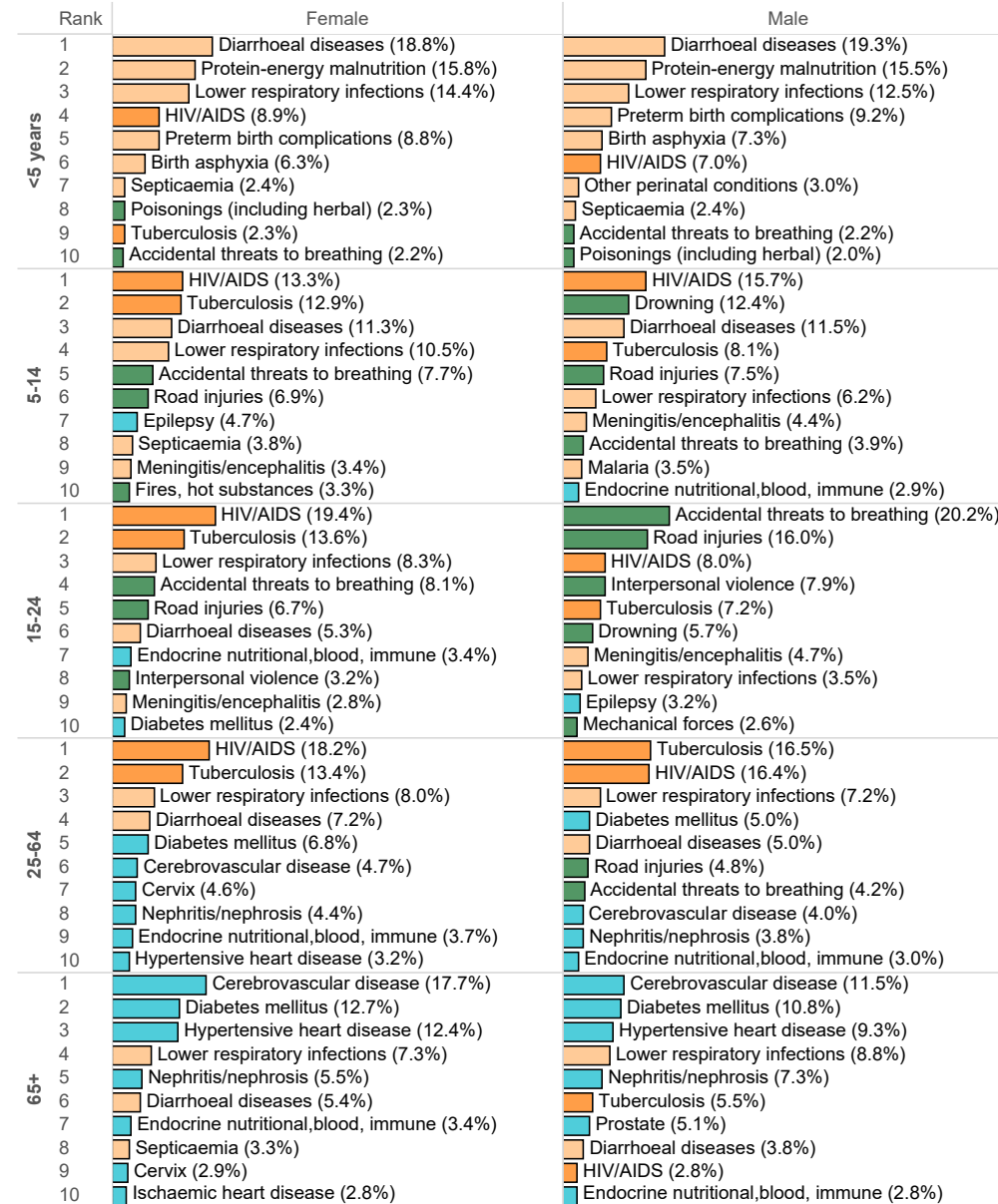
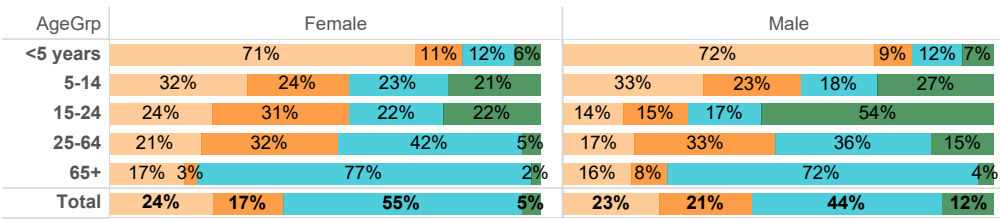
Burden of disease profile

For the percentage of deaths by broad cause, deaths are classified into four groups, namely: (i) injuries; (ii) non-communicable diseases; (iii) HIV and TB; and (iv) communicable diseases together with maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions. Data are given by gender and age group for the period 2012–2017. The second part of the graph shows the 10 leading single causes of death within each age group and by gender for 2012–2017.

^c Available from: <https://municipalities.co.za/overview/129/vhembe-district-municipality>.

^d Mid-year Population Estimates 2019, Stats SA.

Percentage of deaths by broad cause and leading causes, 2012–2017
 LP, Vhembe DM: DC34, 2012 - 2017



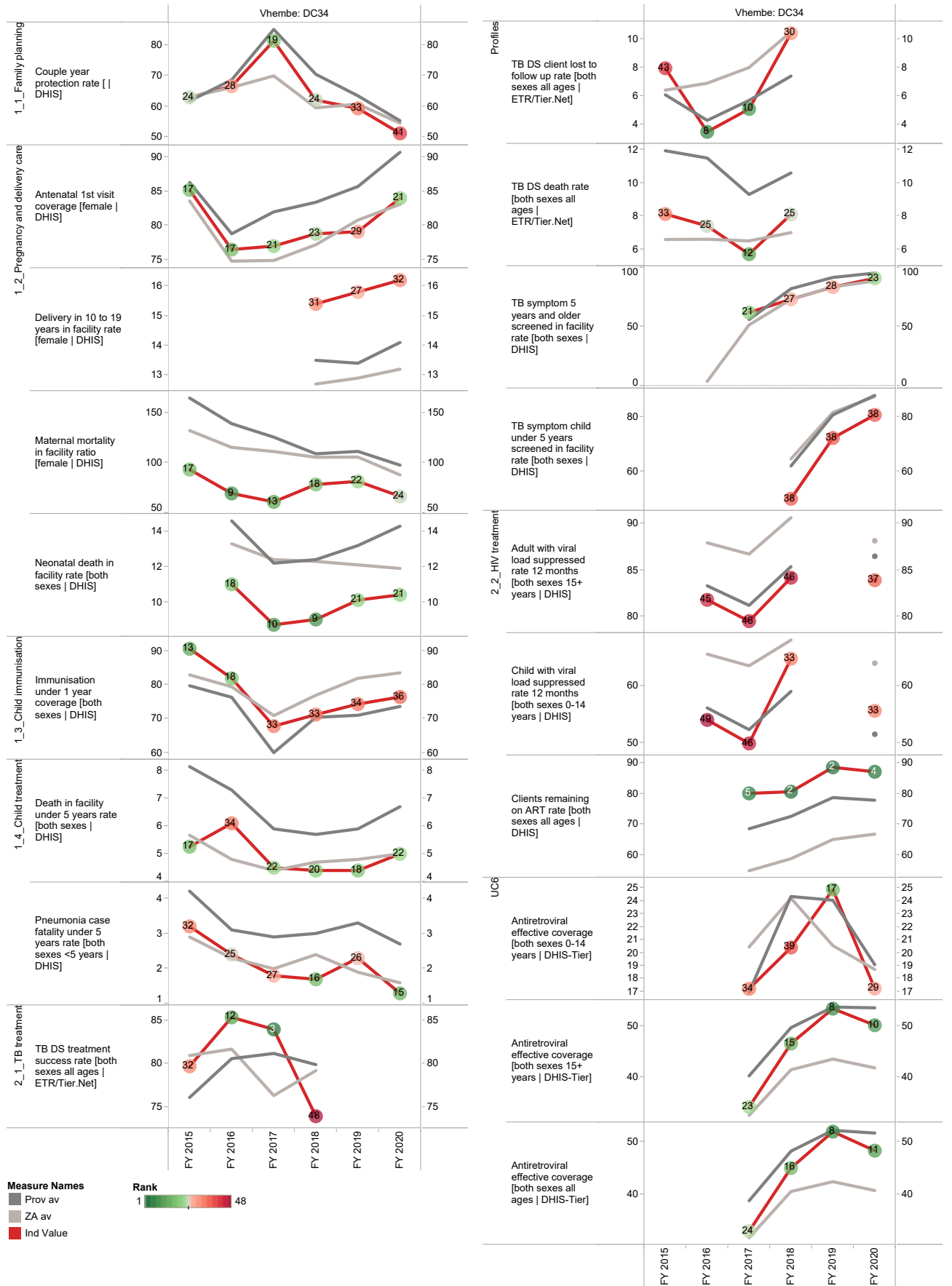
Percentage of deaths by broad causes and single leading causes



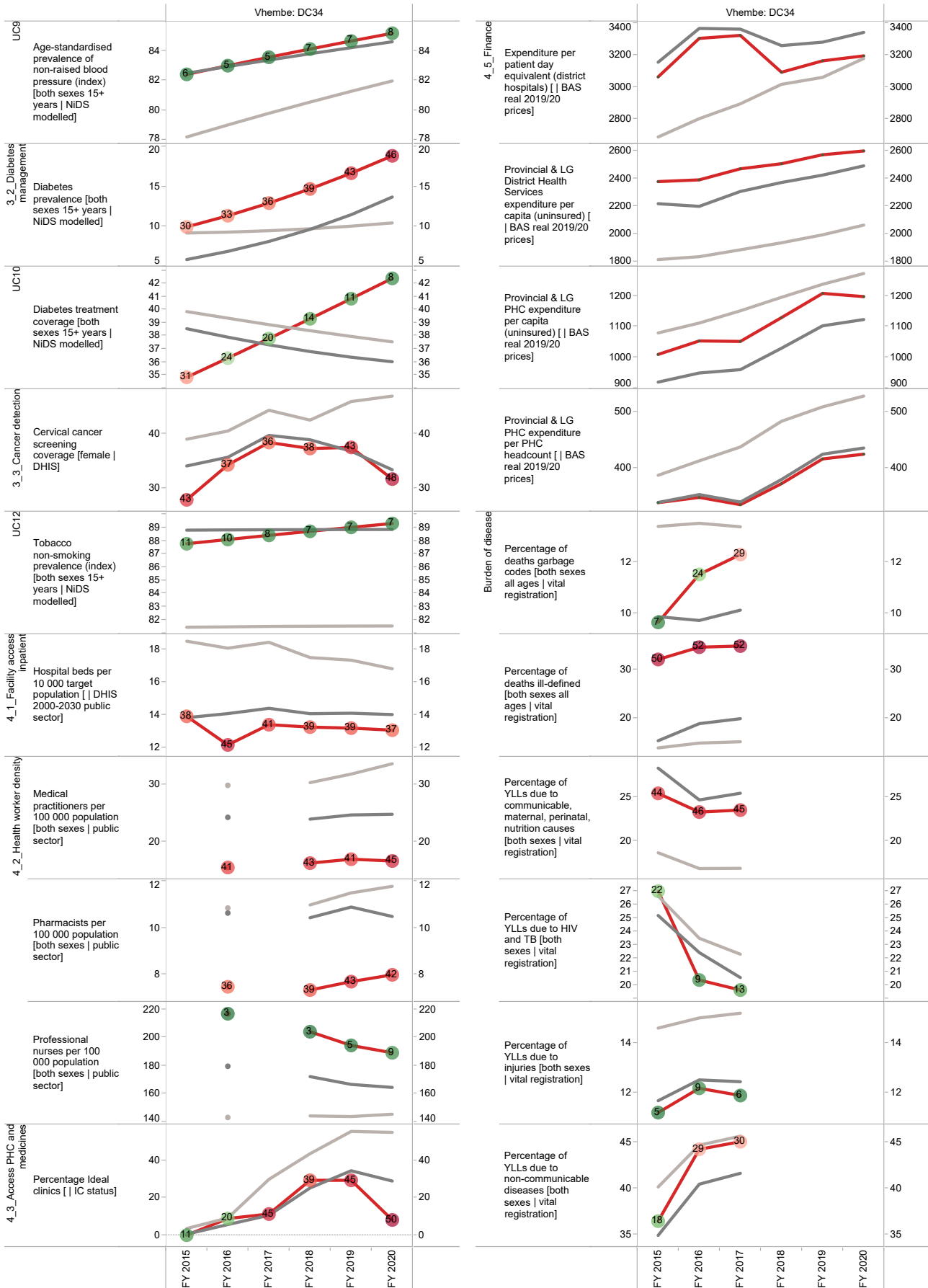
Prov, District
 LP, Vhembe DM: DC34
 Show history

Percentages are shown according to all the deaths within the age/gender category of each box, although only the leading 10 causes are displayed.

Annual trends, 2015/16–2019/20



Section B: Profile Limpopo Province



Capricorn District Municipality (DC35)

The Capricorn District Municipality^e is a Category C municipality situated in the Limpopo Province. It forms a gateway to Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and consists of the following four local municipalities: Blouberg, Lepelle-Nkumpi, Molemole and Polokwane.

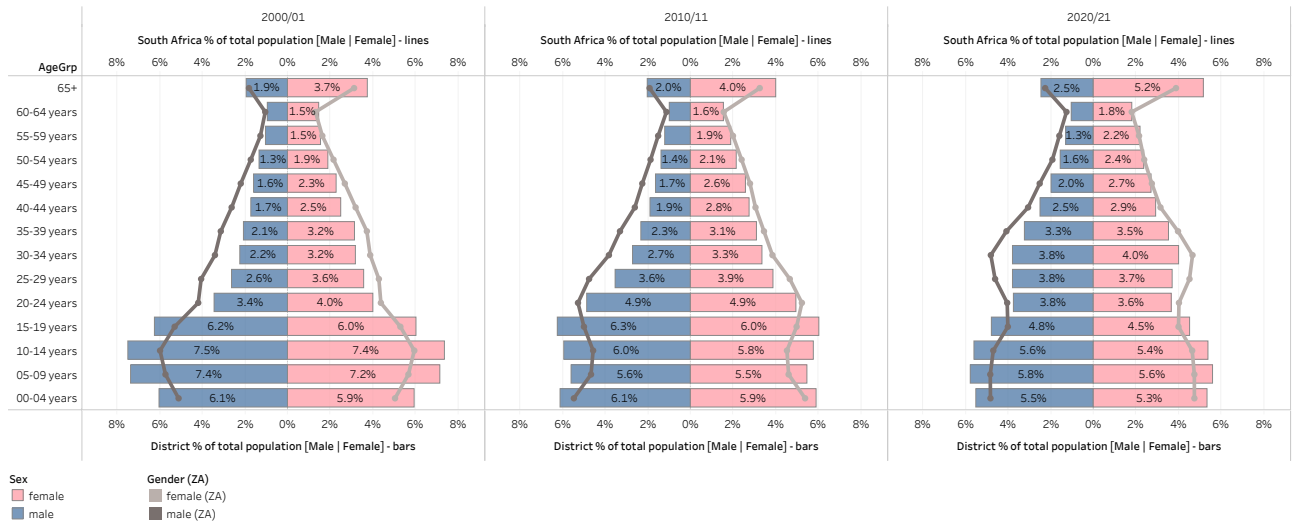
Cities/Towns: Alldays, Dendron, Morebeng (Soekmekaar), Polokwane, Senwabarwana (Bochum), Zebediela

Area: 21 705km²

Population (2019)^f: 1 350 111

District percentage population by age-gender group compared to South Africa

LP, Capricorn DM (DC35)



Burden of disease profile

For the percentage of deaths by broad cause, deaths are classified into four groups, namely: (i) injuries; (ii) non-communicable diseases; (iii) HIV and TB; and (iv) communicable diseases together with maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions. Data are given by gender and age group for the period 2012–2017. The second part of the graph shows the 10 leading single causes of death within each age group and by gender for 2012–2017.

e Available from: <https://municipalities.co.za/overview/126/capricorn-district-municipality>.

f Mid-year Population Estimates 2019, Stats SA.

Percentage of deaths by broad cause and leading causes, 2012–2017

LP, Capricorn DM: DC35, 2012 - 2017

Percentage of deaths by broad causes and single leading causes

AgeGrp	Female				Male			
<5 years	74%	6%	14%	6%	74%	5%	15%	7%
5-14	36%	15%	33%	16%	31%	15%	30%	23%
15-24	31%	29%	23%	17%	13%	10%	21%	56%
25-64	20%	33%	41%	5%	16%	30%	37%	17%
65+	18%	3%	77%	2%	17%	7%	72%	4%
Total	25%	18%	53%	5%	22%	19%	45%	14%

Broadcause
■ Injury
■ NCD
■ HIV and TB
■ Comm_mat_peri_nut

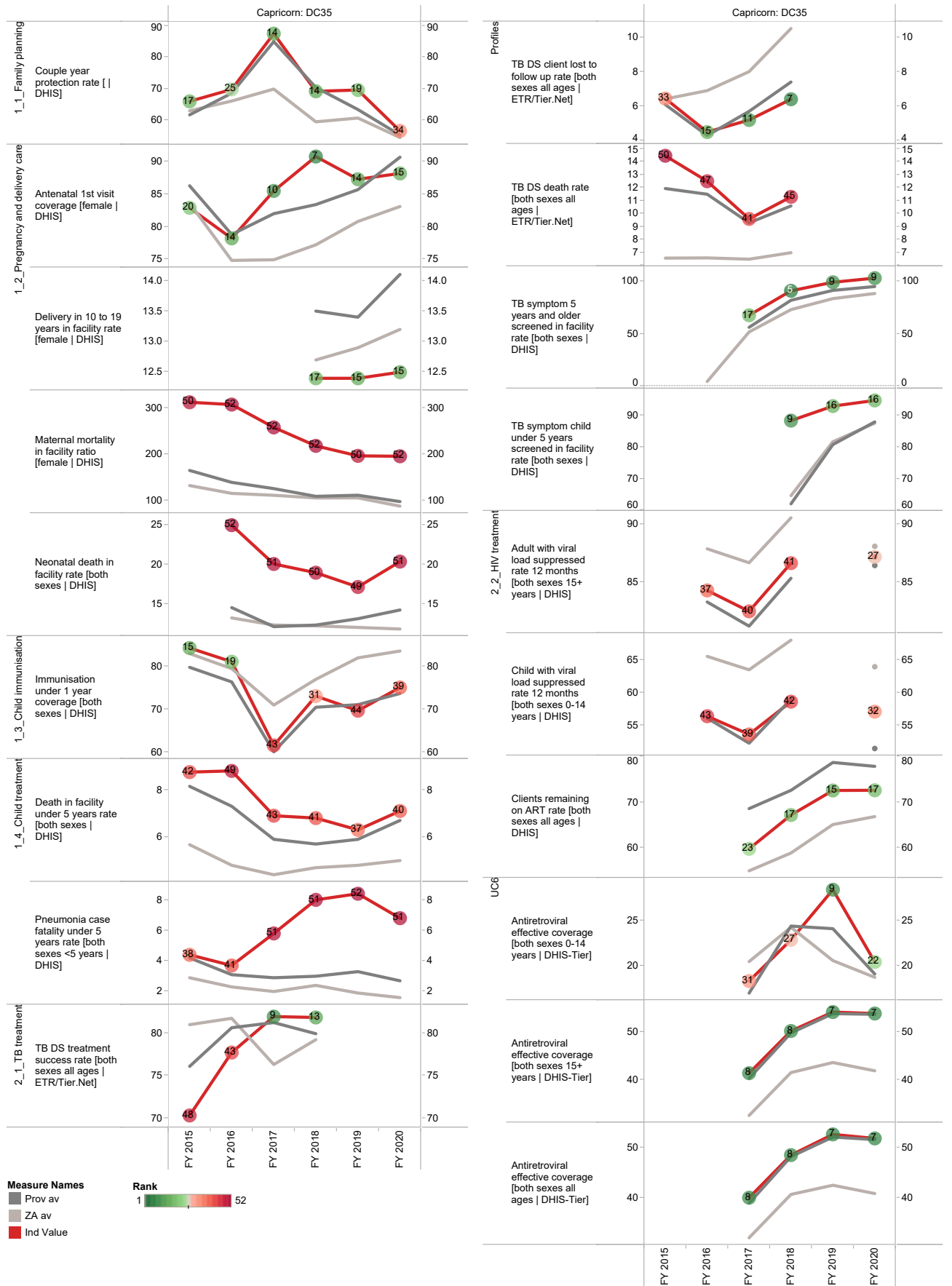
Prov, District
 LP, Capricorn DM: DC35
 Show history

Percentages are shown according to all the deaths within the age/gender category of each box, although only the leading 10 causes are displayed.

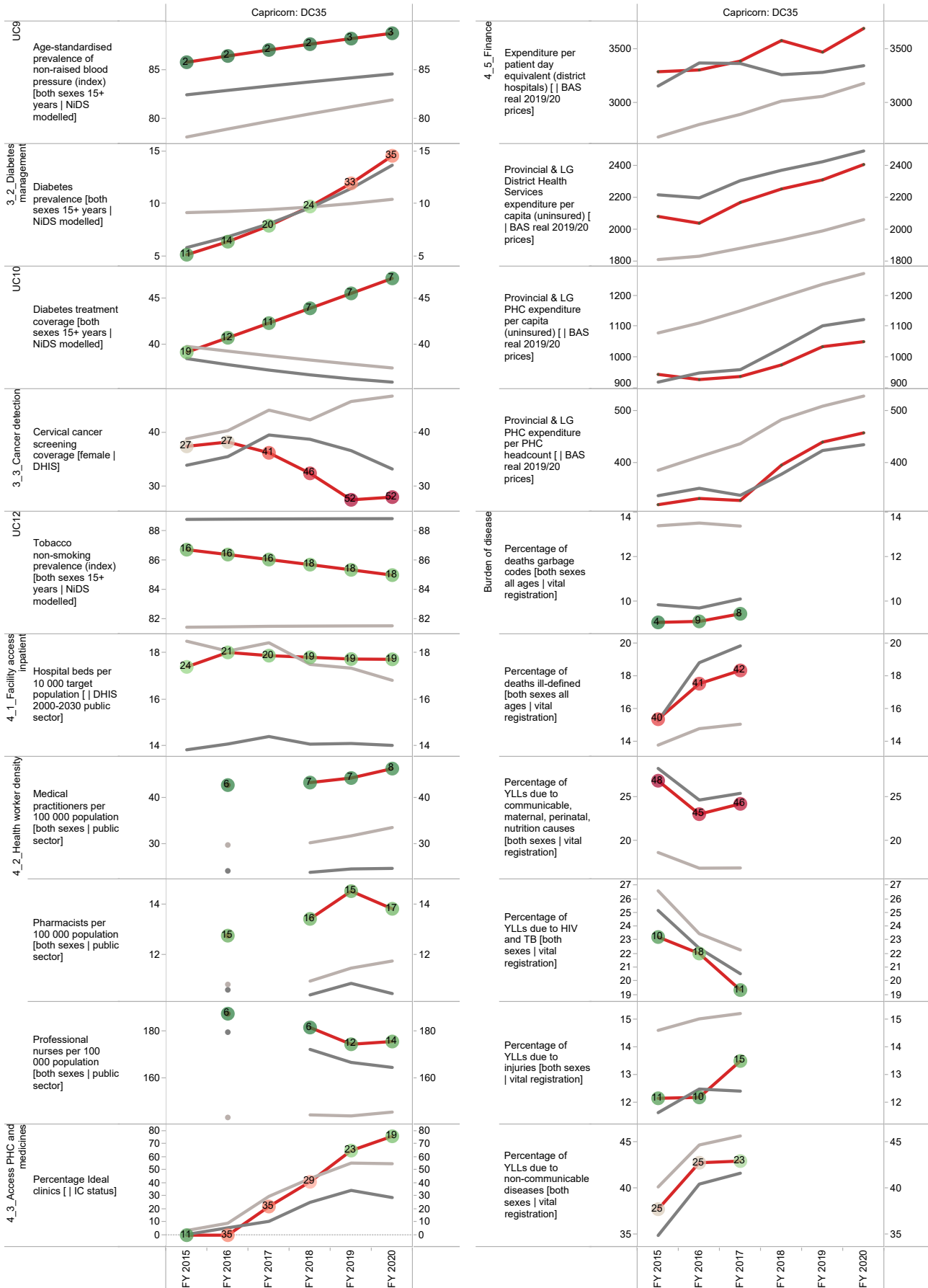
Rank	Female		Male	
<5 years	1	Lower respiratory infections (23.3%)	1	Lower respiratory infections (21.5%)
	2	Diarrhoeal diseases (18.5%)	2	Diarrhoeal diseases (18.3%)
	3	Preterm birth complications (9.5%)	3	Preterm birth complications (10.5%)
	4	Birth asphyxia (5.7%)	4	Birth asphyxia (6.6%)
	5	Other perinatal conditions (4.6%)	5	Other perinatal conditions (4.4%)
	6	HIV/AIDS (4.3%)	6	Protein-energy malnutrition (3.7%)
	7	Protein-energy malnutrition (3.5%)	7	Sepsis/other newborn infectious (3.7%)
	8	Sepsis/other newborn infectious (3.4%)	8	HIV/AIDS (3.0%)
	9	Meningitis/encephalitis (2.8%)	9	Meningitis/encephalitis (2.4%)
	10	Septicaemia (2.4%)	10	Poisonings (including herbal) (2.3%)
5-14	1	Lower respiratory infections (16.5%)	1	Lower respiratory infections (12.5%)
	2	Diarrhoeal diseases (11.7%)	2	Road injuries (11.1%)
	3	Road injuries (11.0%)	3	Diarrhoeal diseases (9.3%)
	4	HIV/AIDS (8.1%)	4	Tuberculosis (8.3%)
	5	Tuberculosis (8.0%)	5	HIV/AIDS (7.6%)
	6	Other neoplasms (3.7%)	6	Drowning (6.6%)
	7	Meningitis/encephalitis (3.5%)	7	Leukaemia (4.4%)
	8	Epilepsy (3.4%)	8	Meningitis/encephalitis (4.1%)
	9	Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (2.9%)	9	Septicaemia (3.2%)
	10	Septicaemia (2.7%)	10	Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (3.0%)
15-24	1	HIV/AIDS (19.7%)	1	Road injuries (24.7%)
	2	Lower respiratory infections (11.0%)	2	Accidental threats to breathing (11.6%)
	3	Road injuries (10.7%)	3	Interpersonal violence (10.9%)
	4	Tuberculosis (10.3%)	4	Lower respiratory infections (5.4%)
	5	Diarrhoeal diseases (8.0%)	5	HIV/AIDS (5.3%)
	6	Accidental threats to breathing (3.1%)	6	Tuberculosis (5.2%)
	7	Hypertension in pregnancy (2.8%)	7	Mechanical forces (3.9%)
	8	Meningitis/encephalitis (2.3%)	8	Diarrhoeal diseases (3.2%)
	9	Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (2.1%)	9	Epilepsy (3.0%)
	10	Other maternal (2.0%)	10	Meningitis/encephalitis (2.7%)
25-64	1	HIV/AIDS (23.1%)	1	HIV/AIDS (17.1%)
	2	Tuberculosis (10.2%)	2	Tuberculosis (13.0%)
	3	Lower respiratory infections (9.6%)	3	Lower respiratory infections (9.0%)
	4	Diarrhoeal diseases (6.2%)	4	Road injuries (8.4%)
	5	Diabetes mellitus (5.7%)	5	Hypertensive heart disease (5.2%)
	6	Hypertensive heart disease (5.5%)	6	Diarrhoeal diseases (4.5%)
	7	Cerebrovascular disease (4.0%)	7	Diabetes mellitus (4.3%)
	8	Cervix (3.6%)	8	Cerebrovascular disease (3.6%)
	9	Road injuries (2.7%)	9	Accidental threats to breathing (2.9%)
	10	Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (2.4%)	10	Nephritis/nephrosis (2.0%)
65+	1	Hypertensive heart disease (20.8%)	1	Hypertensive heart disease (16.1%)
	2	Cerebrovascular disease (15.3%)	2	Lower respiratory infections (11.0%)
	3	Diabetes mellitus (11.4%)	3	Cerebrovascular disease (9.7%)
	4	Lower respiratory infections (11.2%)	4	Diabetes mellitus (8.4%)
	5	Diarrhoeal diseases (5.0%)	5	Tuberculosis (5.1%)
	6	Ischaemic heart disease (3.9%)	6	COPD (4.6%)
	7	Nephritis/nephrosis (2.5%)	7	Ischaemic heart disease (4.2%)
	8	Cervix (2.3%)	8	Prostate (4.2%)
	9	Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (1.7%)	9	Diarrhoeal diseases (4.1%)
	10	Tuberculosis (1.5%)	10	Nephritis/nephrosis (2.8%)

Rank	Maternal conditions	All other causes
1	Hypertension in pregnancy (26.6%) n=106	HIV/AIDS (29.5%) n=3 555
2	Indirect maternal (21.9%) n=87	Tuberculosis (12.6%) n=1 516
3	Other maternal (21.8%) n=87	Lower respiratory infections (11.5%) n=1 382
4	Maternal haemorrhage (14.8%) n=59	Diarrhoeal diseases (7.2%) n=860
5	Abortion (9.6%) n=38	Road injuries (4.1%) n=495
6	Maternal sepsis (5.4%) n=21	Cervix (2.8%) n=339
7		Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (2.6%) n=311
8		Diabetes mellitus (2.5%) n=298
9		Hypertensive heart disease (2.4%) n=289
10		Cerebrovascular disease (1.9%) n=229

Annual trends, 2015/16–2019/20



Section B: Profile Limpopo Province



Waterberg District Municipality (DC36)

The Waterberg District Municipality^g is a Category C municipality located in the western part of the Limpopo Province. It shares its five border-control points with Botswana, and comprises five local municipalities: Bela-Bela, Lephalale, Modimolle-Mookgophong, Mogalakwena and Thabazimbi.

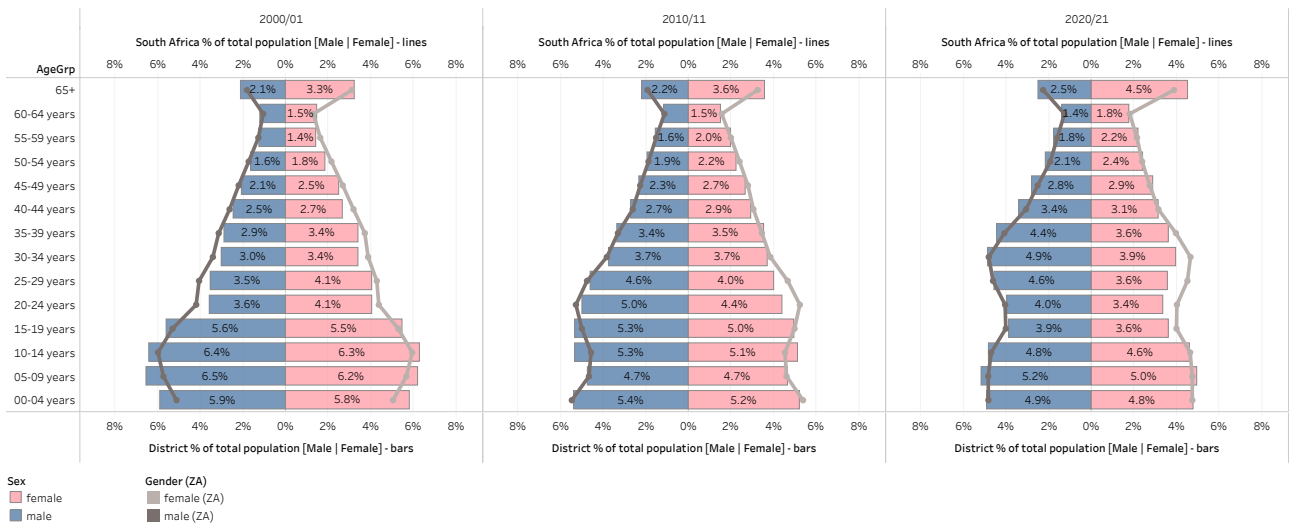
Cities/Towns: Amandelbult Mine Town, Bela-Bela, Lephalale, Modimolle, Mokopane (Potgietersrus), Mookgophong (Naboomspruit), Pienaarsrivier, Thabazimbi, Vaalwater

Area: 44 913km²

Population (2019)^h: 725 473

District percentage population by age-gender group compared to South Africa

LP, Waterberg DM (DC36)



Burden of disease profile

For the percentage of deaths by broad cause, deaths are classified into four groups, namely: (i) injuries; (ii) non-communicable diseases; (iii) HIV and TB; and (iv) communicable diseases together with maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions. Data are given by gender and age group for the period 2012–2017. The second part of the graph shows the 10 leading single causes of death within each age group and by gender for 2012–2017.

g Available from: <https://municipalities.co.za/overview/130/waterberg-district-municipality>.

h Mid-year Population Estimates 2019, Stats SA.

Percentage of deaths by broad cause and leading causes, 2012–2017

LP, Waterberg DM: DC36, 2012 - 2017

Percentage of deaths by broad causes and single leading causes

AgeGrp	Female				Male			
<5 years	73%	9%	10%	8%	78%	7%	7%	8%
5-14	35%	23%	19%	22%	32%	16%	19%	33%
15-24	22%	37%	20%	20%	14%	19%	16%	50%
25-64	17%	39%	37%	7%	14%	35%	32%	18%
65+	15%	4%	79%	2%	15%	7%	75%	3%
Total	22%	23%	49%	6%	20%	23%	42%	15%

Broadcause
■ Injury
■ NCD
■ HIV and TB
■ Comm_mat_peri_nut

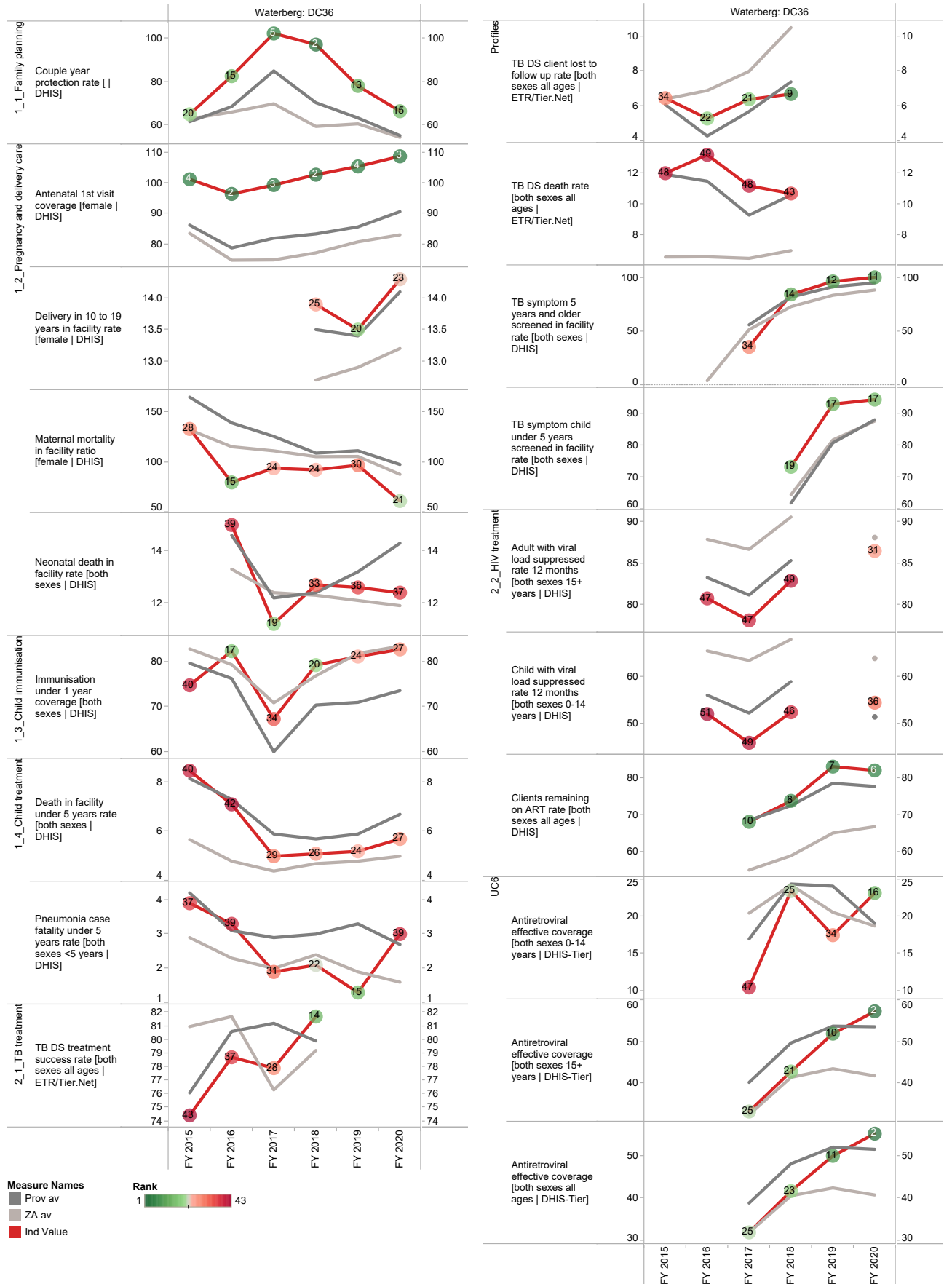
Prov, District
 LP, Waterberg DM: DC36
 Show history

Percentages are shown according to all the deaths within the age/gender category of each box, although only the leading 10 causes are displayed.

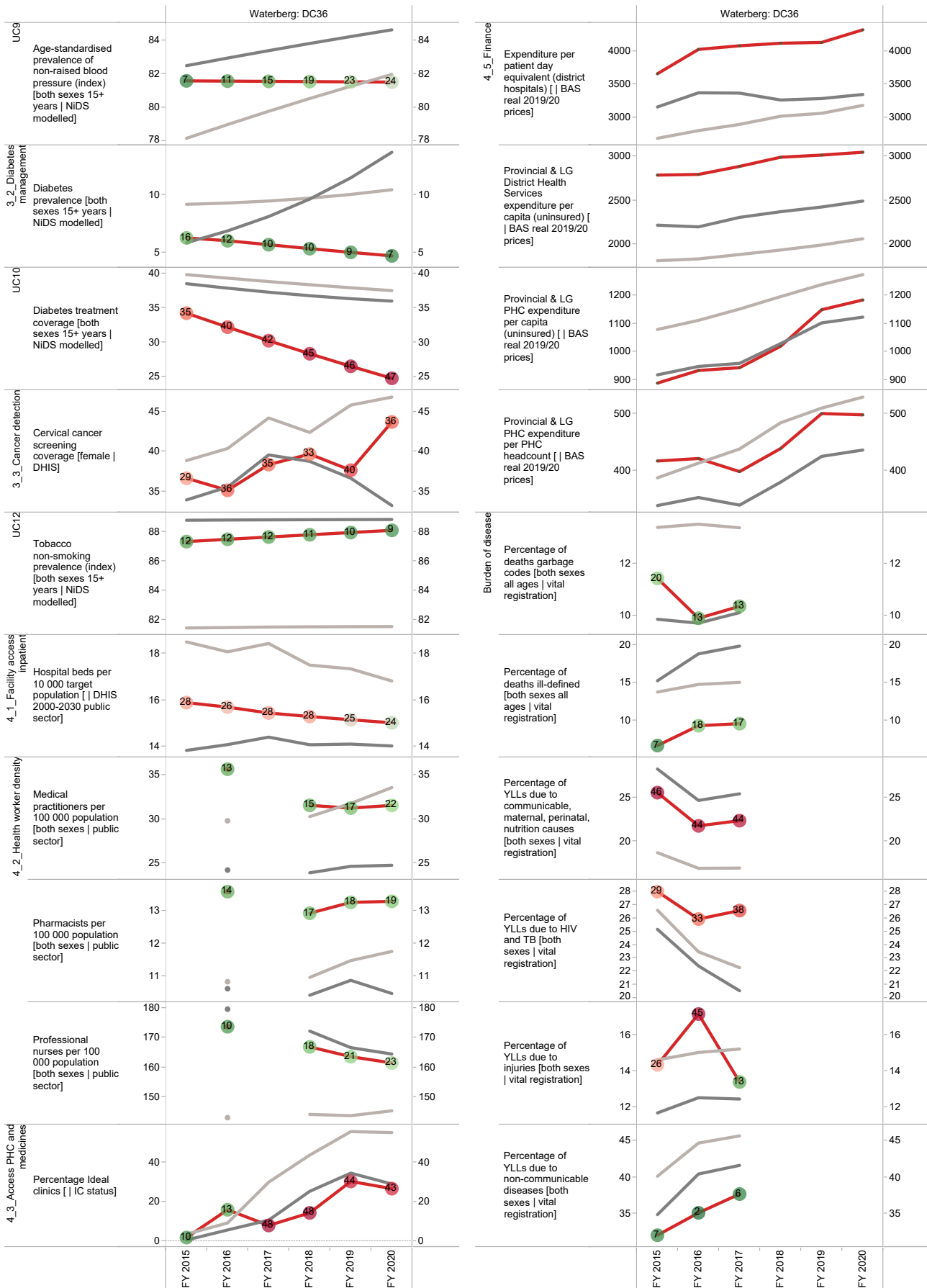
Rank	Female		Male	
<5 years	1	Diarrhoeal diseases (20.8%)	1	Diarrhoeal diseases (20.9%)
	2	Lower respiratory infections (19.7%)	2	Lower respiratory infections (18.7%)
	3	Preterm birth complications (11.3%)	3	Preterm birth complications (14.7%)
	4	HIV/AIDS (6.6%)	4	Birth asphyxia (7.0%)
	5	Birth asphyxia (6.0%)	5	Protein-energy malnutrition (6.3%)
	6	Protein-energy malnutrition (5.8%)	6	Meningitis/encephalitis (4.7%)
	7	Meningitis/encephalitis (4.5%)	7	HIV/AIDS (4.4%)
	8	Poisonings (including herbal) (3.2%)	8	Other perinatal conditions (3.7%)
	9	Other perinatal conditions (2.7%)	9	Poisonings (including herbal) (3.1%)
	10	Tuberculosis (2.6%)	10	Tuberculosis (2.8%)
5-14	1	Road injuries (17.6%)	1	Road injuries (17.2%)
	2	Lower respiratory infections (15.3%)	2	Diarrhoeal diseases (16.2%)
	3	HIV/AIDS (14.9%)	3	HIV/AIDS (11.0%)
	4	Diarrhoeal diseases (14.1%)	4	Drowning (10.7%)
	5	Tuberculosis (13.5%)	5	Lower respiratory infections (9.7%)
	6	Meningitis/encephalitis (4.7%)	6	Tuberculosis (7.9%)
	7	Other respiratory (3.9%)	7	Epilepsy (4.6%)
	8	Epilepsy (3.0%)	8	Meningitis/encephalitis (3.8%)
	9	Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (2.8%)	9	Fires, hot substances (3.5%)
	10	Accidental threats to breathing (2.7%)	10	Accidental threats to breathing (2.4%)
15-24	1	HIV/AIDS (23.3%)	1	Road injuries (22.9%)
	2	Tuberculosis (16.9%)	2	Accidental threats to breathing (12.4%)
	3	Road injuries (13.6%)	3	HIV/AIDS (11.3%)
	4	Lower respiratory infections (9.9%)	4	Tuberculosis (9.2%)
	5	Diarrhoeal diseases (7.2%)	5	Interpersonal violence (8.5%)
	6	Meningitis/encephalitis (2.7%)	6	Lower respiratory infections (6.9%)
	7	Accidental threats to breathing (2.7%)	7	Diarrhoeal diseases (3.8%)
	8	Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (2.7%)	8	Meningitis/encephalitis (2.7%)
	9	Poisonings (including herbal) (2.0%)	9	Drowning (2.6%)
	10	Epilepsy (1.8%)	10	Epilepsy (2.2%)
25-64	1	HIV/AIDS (24.6%)	1	HIV/AIDS (18.2%)
	2	Tuberculosis (14.8%)	2	Tuberculosis (16.8%)
	3	Lower respiratory infections (8.3%)	3	Road injuries (11.0%)
	4	Hypertensive heart disease (5.7%)	4	Lower respiratory infections (8.5%)
	5	Diarrhoeal diseases (5.0%)	5	Hypertensive heart disease (4.3%)
	6	Diabetes mellitus (4.6%)	6	Ischaemic heart disease (3.4%)
	7	Road injuries (4.4%)	7	Diarrhoeal diseases (3.4%)
	8	Cerebrovascular disease (4.4%)	8	Cerebrovascular disease (3.1%)
	9	Cervix (2.7%)	9	Diabetes mellitus (2.8%)
	10	Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (2.6%)	10	Accidental threats to breathing (2.3%)
65+	1	Hypertensive heart disease (22.7%)	1	Hypertensive heart disease (14.2%)
	2	Cerebrovascular disease (14.7%)	2	Cerebrovascular disease (9.3%)
	3	Diabetes mellitus (10.3%)	3	Lower respiratory infections (9.1%)
	4	Lower respiratory infections (7.8%)	4	Ischaemic heart disease (8.8%)
	5	Ischaemic heart disease (6.7%)	5	Diabetes mellitus (7.5%)
	6	Diarrhoeal diseases (5.1%)	6	COPD (5.2%)
	7	Nephritis/nephrosis (2.9%)	7	Tuberculosis (4.8%)
	8	Tuberculosis (2.3%)	8	Prostate (4.4%)
	9	Cervix (2.2%)	9	Diarrhoeal diseases (3.8%)
	10	Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (1.6%)	10	Nephritis/nephrosis (3.6%)

Rank	Maternal conditions		All other causes	
Female 15-49	1	Other maternal (34.0%) n=25	1	HIV/AIDS (30.2%) n=1 656
	2	Indirect maternal (26.3%) n=19	2	Tuberculosis (18.2%) n=1 000
	3	Hypertension in pregnancy (21.9%) n=16	3	Lower respiratory infections (9.8%) n=537
	4	Abortion (11.6%) n=9	4	Road injuries (6.2%) n=339
	5	Maternal haemorrhage (6.2%) n=5	5	Diarrhoeal diseases (5.4%) n=295
	6		6	Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (2.9%) n=161
	7		7	Hypertensive heart disease (2.5%) n=136
	8		8	Meningitis/encephalitis (2.0%) n=112
	9		9	Cerebrovascular disease (2.0%) n=111
	10		10	Cervix (2.0%) n=111

Annual trends, 2015/16–2019/20



Section B: Profile Limpopo Province



Sekhukhune District Municipality (DC47)

The Sekhukhune District Municipalityⁱ is a Category C municipality located in the Limpopo Province, the northernmost part of South Africa. The district is the smallest in the province, making up 11% of its geographical area. It comprises four local municipalities: Elias Motsoaledi, Ephraim Mogale, Makhuduthamaga and Fetakgomo – Greater Tubatse.

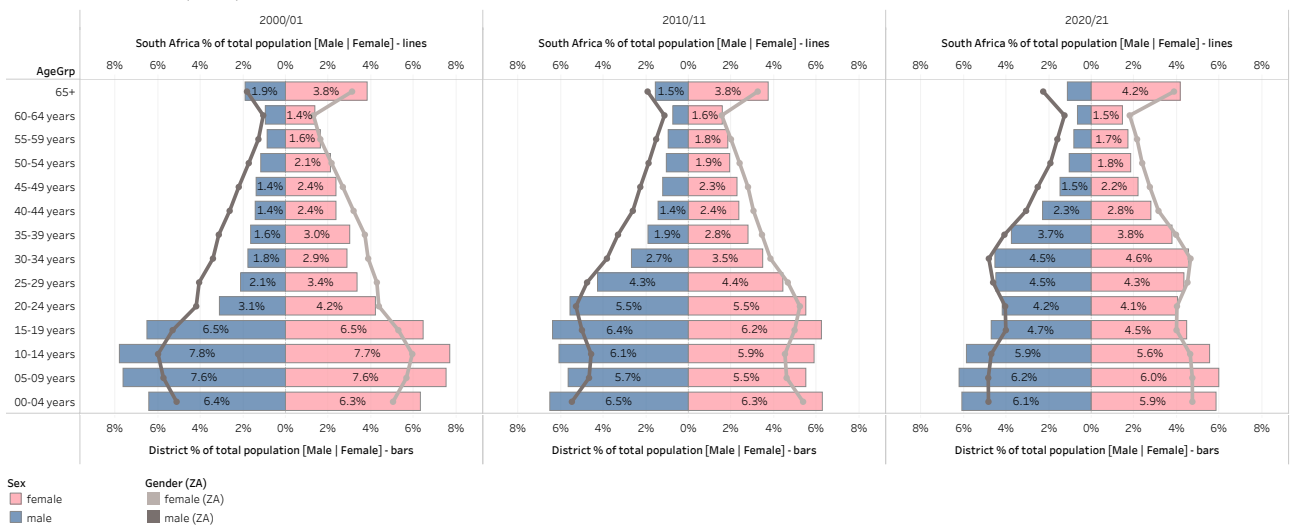
Cities/Towns: Burgersfort, Groblersdal, Marble Hall, Ohrigstad, Roosenekal, Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve, Steelpoort

Area: 13 528km²

Population (2019)^j: 1 252 729

District percentage population by age-gender group compared to South Africa

LP, Sekhukhune DM (DC47)



Burden of disease profile

For the percentage of deaths by broad cause, deaths are classified into four groups, namely: (i) injuries; (ii) non-communicable diseases; (iii) HIV and TB; and (iv) communicable diseases together with maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions. Data are given by gender and age group for the period 2012–2017. The second part of the graph shows the 10 leading single causes of death within each age group and by gender for 2012–2017.

i Available from: <https://municipalities.co.za/overview/127/sekhukhune-district-municipality>.

j Mid-year Population Estimates 2019, Stats SA.

Percentage of deaths by broad cause and leading causes, 2012–2017
LP, Sekhukhune DM: DC47, 2012 - 2017

Percentage of deaths by broad causes and single leading causes

AgeGrp	Female				Male			
<5 years	76%	7%	11%	6%	76%	7%	9%	8%
5-14	44%	12%	20%	23%	43%	14%	14%	29%
15-24	32%	31%	20%	17%	21%	10%	19%	50%
25-64	27%	35%	33%	4%	24%	30%	30%	16%
65+	27%	3%	68%	2%	25%	6%	65%	3%
Total	31%	19%	46%	4%	29%	19%	39%	13%

Broadcause
■ Injury
■ NCD
■ HIV and TB
■ Comm_mat_peri_nut

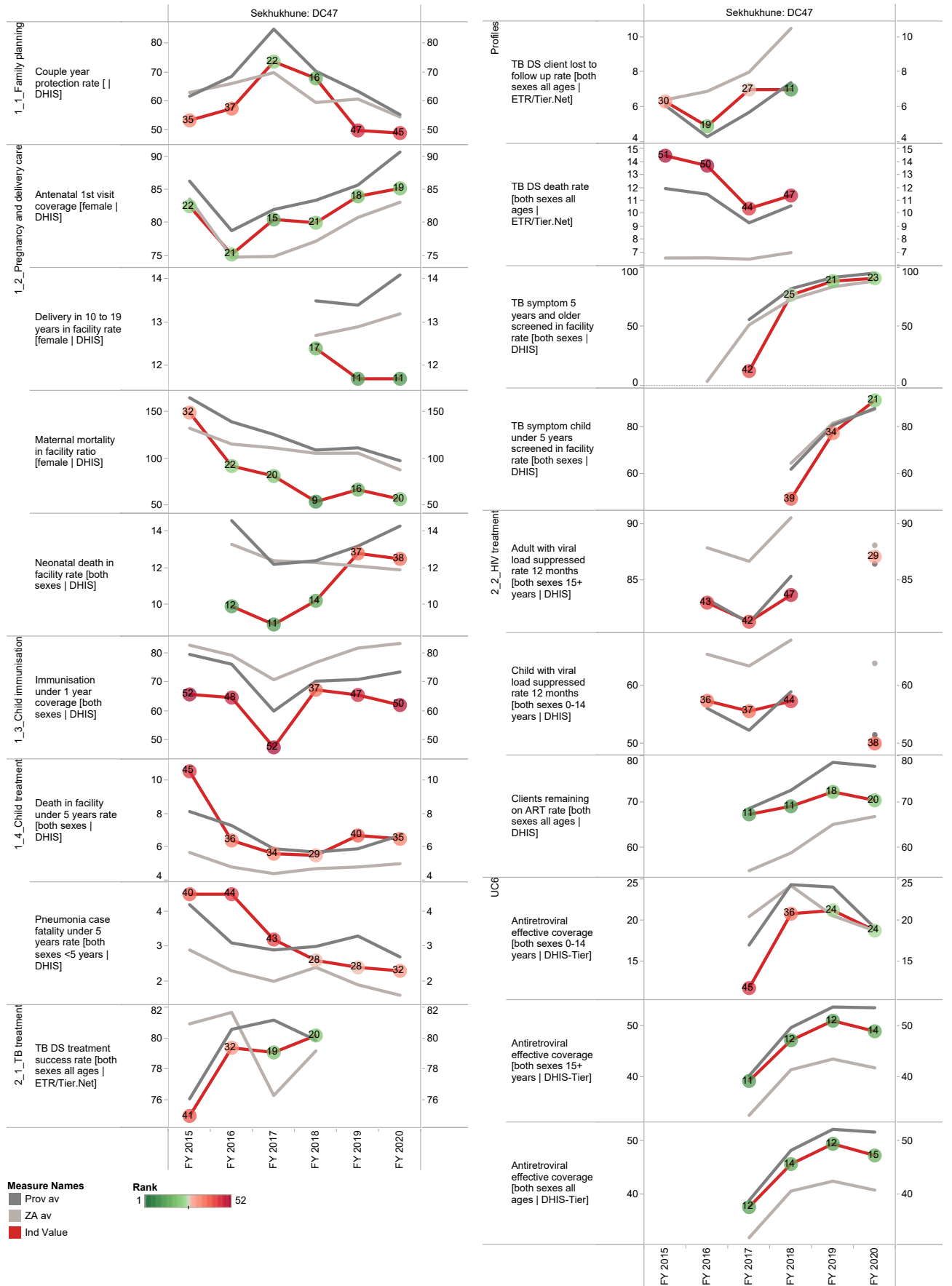
Prov, District
 LP, Sekhukhune DM: DC47
 Show history

Percentages are shown according to all the deaths within the age/gender category of each box, although only the leading 10 causes are displayed.

Rank	Female		Male	
<5 years	1	Diarrhoeal diseases (25.4%)	1	Diarrhoeal diseases (25.2%)
	2	Lower respiratory infections (25.2%)	2	Lower respiratory infections (24.4%)
	3	Preterm birth complications (7.5%)	3	Preterm birth complications (7.5%)
	4	Protein-energy malnutrition (6.1%)	4	Protein-energy malnutrition (5.6%)
	5	HIV/AIDS (5.5%)	5	HIV/AIDS (5.3%)
	6	Birth asphyxia (4.3%)	6	Birth asphyxia (5.0%)
	7	Septicaemia (3.0%)	7	Septicaemia (3.0%)
	8	Meningitis/encephalitis (2.0%)	8	Poisonings (including herbal) (2.6%)
	9	Poisonings (including herbal) (2.0%)	9	Drowning (2.1%)
	10	Other perinatal conditions (1.5%)	10	Other perinatal conditions (2.1%)
5-14	1	Lower respiratory infections (19.3%)	1	Diarrhoeal diseases (18.5%)
	2	Diarrhoeal diseases (17.9%)	2	Lower respiratory infections (18.0%)
	3	Road injuries (13.8%)	3	Road injuries (15.8%)
	4	HIV/AIDS (8.6%)	4	Drowning (9.5%)
	5	Tuberculosis (4.8%)	5	HIV/AIDS (8.4%)
	6	Septicaemia (4.8%)	6	Tuberculosis (6.9%)
	7	Accidental threats to breathing (4.1%)	7	Septicaemia (5.1%)
	8	Epilepsy (3.2%)	8	Epilepsy (3.4%)
	9	Drowning (2.9%)	9	Accidental threats to breathing (3.2%)
	10	Hypertensive heart disease (2.7%)	10	Meningitis/encephalitis (2.8%)
15-24	1	HIV/AIDS (22.2%)	1	Road injuries (22.7%)
	2	Lower respiratory infections (16.7%)	2	Accidental threats to breathing (13.2%)
	3	Tuberculosis (10.3%)	3	Lower respiratory infections (10.9%)
	4	Road injuries (8.6%)	4	Tuberculosis (6.4%)
	5	Diarrhoeal diseases (8.6%)	5	Diarrhoeal diseases (5.2%)
	6	Accidental threats to breathing (4.4%)	6	Interpersonal violence (4.9%)
	7	Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (2.7%)	7	Mechanical forces (4.6%)
	8	Diabetes mellitus (2.5%)	8	HIV/AIDS (4.3%)
	9	Meningitis/encephalitis (2.2%)	9	Epilepsy (3.6%)
	10	Septicaemia (2.1%)	10	Drowning (2.8%)
25-64	1	HIV/AIDS (24.0%)	1	HIV/AIDS (16.8%)
	2	Lower respiratory infections (15.4%)	2	Lower respiratory infections (14.4%)
	3	Tuberculosis (11.0%)	3	Tuberculosis (12.9%)
	4	Diarrhoeal diseases (6.8%)	4	Road injuries (8.7%)
	5	Hypertensive heart disease (5.0%)	5	Diarrhoeal diseases (5.5%)
	6	Diabetes mellitus (5.0%)	6	Cerebrovascular disease (4.8%)
	7	Cerebrovascular disease (4.9%)	7	Hypertensive heart disease (4.6%)
	8	Cervix (2.4%)	8	Diabetes mellitus (3.5%)
	9	Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (2.3%)	9	Accidental threats to breathing (2.7%)
	10	Road injuries (2.3%)	10	Septicaemia (2.1%)
65+	1	Cerebrovascular disease (24.1%)	1	Cerebrovascular disease (16.2%)
	2	Hypertensive heart disease (17.2%)	2	Lower respiratory infections (15.7%)
	3	Lower respiratory infections (15.6%)	3	Hypertensive heart disease (14.7%)
	4	Diabetes mellitus (7.7%)	4	Diabetes mellitus (6.9%)
	5	Diarrhoeal diseases (6.7%)	5	Diarrhoeal diseases (5.6%)
	6	Septicaemia (3.1%)	6	Tuberculosis (4.3%)
	7	Cardiomyopathy (2.2%)	7	Prostate (2.9%)
	8	Ischaemic heart disease (2.1%)	8	COPD (2.8%)
	9	Nephritis/nephrosis (1.7%)	9	Septicaemia (2.8%)
	10	Cervix (1.5%)	10	Ischaemic heart disease (2.8%)

Rank	Maternal conditions	All other causes
1	Hypertension in pregnancy (25.6%) n=29	HIV/AIDS (29.4%) n=2 896
2	Other maternal (24.5%) n=28	Lower respiratory infections (16.9%) n=1 661
3	Indirect maternal (21.6%) n=25	Tuberculosis (13.3%) n=1 305
4	Maternal haemorrhage (15.1%) n=17	Diarrhoeal diseases (7.5%) n=738
5	Abortion (13.2%) n=15	Road injuries (3.2%) n=312
6		Endocrine nutritional,blood, immune (2.4%) n=241
7		Cerebrovascular disease (2.3%) n=226
8		Hypertensive heart disease (2.2%) n=216
9		Diabetes mellitus (2.2%) n=214
10		Septicaemia (2.1%) n=210

Annual trends, 2015/16–2019/20



Section B: Profile Limpopo Province

