

*PHNIP Country Health Statistical Report*

# Namibia

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**September 2002**



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# About the Report

Released September 2002

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This report is one of a series of Country Health Statistical Reports produced by the Population, Health and Nutrition Information (PHNI) Project. Each profile contains statistical data on current health conditions, population dynamics, health and family planning behavior, and health and population trends in a given developing country. Information is compiled from PHNI's health statistics database, which draws data from a diverse range of sources listed at the end of this profile.

Hard copy editions of PHNI's profiles are available from our publications department. Reports will soon be available on the USAID Global Health Web site in Portable Document Format (.pdf). Any feedback you have on the content or presentation of this report would be greatly appreciated. We would also appreciate receiving any more recent, more accurate, or more representative information.

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# I. Statistical Overview

\*see data notes

Demographic Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Total Population	1,797,677		2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Population Growth Rate	1.4	%	2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Percent Urban	30.4	%	1999	World Bank/WDI-2001
Women, 15-19	106,756		2002	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Women, 15-49	428,706		2002	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Life Expectancy at Birth	40.6		2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Crude Birth Rate	34.7	per 1,000	2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Crude Death Rate	20.9	per 1,000	2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Number of Live Births	62	000s	2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000

Socioeconomic Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
GNI per Capita (PPP)	5,580	\$	1999	World Bank/WDI-2001
Health Expenditure as Percentage of GDP	7.8	%	1990-1998	World Bank/WDI-2001
Physicians per 1,000 People	0.23		1990-1998	World Bank/WDI-2001
Adult Literacy Rate	81.4	%	1999	World Bank/WDI-2001
Adult Literacy Rate, Female	80.4	%	1999	World Bank/WDI-2001
Adult Literacy Rate, Male	82.4	%	1999	World Bank/WDI-2001
Gross Enrollment Rate - Primary School	126	%	1998	UNESCO-2000
Gender Parity Index - Net Enrollment Rate	1.1		1998	UNESCO-2000
Access to an Improved Water Source (Rural)	67	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2001
Access to an Improved Water Source (Urban)	100	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2001
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Rural)	17	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2001
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Urban)	96	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2001

Family Planning Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Total Fertility Rate (BUCEN)	4.8		2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Total Fertility Rate (DHS)	5.4		1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, All Women	21.4	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, Married Women	26	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Median Age of Sexual Debut Among Women, Ages 25-49	19.2		1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Mean Ideal Family Size	5		1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Women 20-24 Who Gave Birth Before Age 20	41.6	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992

Maternal Health Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Maternal Mortality Ratio (DHS)	225	Per 100,000 live births	1983-1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Maternal Mortality Ratio (WHO/Hill)	368	Per 100,000 live births	1995	WHO/Hill-2001
Antenatal Care (at least 1 visit)	81.6	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Antenatal Care (2+ visits)	75.1	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Antenatal Care (4+ visits)	55.4	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Assisted Delivery by a Health Professional	68.3	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Assisted Delivery by Doctor	14.1	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Assisted Delivery by Other Health Professional	54.2	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992

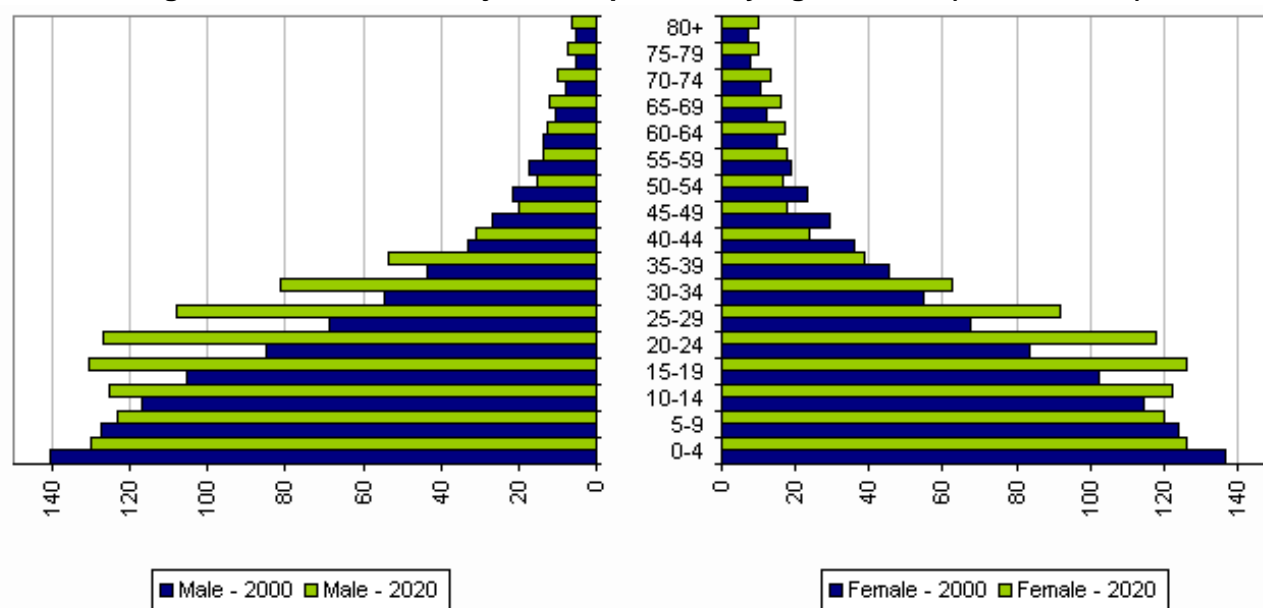
Child Survival Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
<b>Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)</b>				
ARI Treatment - Children Under 5	67.2	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
ORT Use Rate (ORS, RHS, or Increased Fluids)	66.8	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
<b>Mortality Indicators</b>				
Infant Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	72	per 1,000 live births	2002	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Infant Mortality Rate (DHS)	56.6	per 1,000 live births	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Infant Mortality Rate, Females (BUCEN)	69	per 1,000 live births	2002	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Infant Mortality Rate, Males (BUCEN)	76	per 1,000 live births	2002	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Under-5 Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	142.2	per 1,000 live births	2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Under-5 Mortality Rate (DHS)	83.9	per 1,000 live births	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
<b>Nutrition Indicators</b>				
Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 4 mos.)	21.6	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 6 mos.)	Data Not Available			
Stunted (height-for-age)	28.5	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Underweight (weight-for-age)	26.2	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Wasted (weight-for-height)	8.6	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
<b>Vaccination Coverage</b>				
DPT3 Vaccination Rate (DHS)	69.5	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Measles Vaccination Rate (DHS)	75.6	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Polio Vaccination Rate (DHS)	69.5	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992
Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination	35.6	%	1992	Namibia DHS-1992

HIV/AIDS Prevention Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
HIV Prevalence, Adults	19.5	%	1999	UNAIDS-2000
HIV Prevalence, Females 15-24, High Estimates	20.8	%	1999	UNAIDS-2000
HIV Prevalence, Females 15-24, Low Estimates	18.8	%	1999	UNAIDS-2000
HIV Prevalence, Males 15-24, High Estimates	10.4	%	1999	UNAIDS-2000
HIV Prevalence, Males 15-24, Low Estimates	7.9	%	1999	UNAIDS-2000
Males Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner	Data Not Available			
Females Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner	Data Not Available			

Infectious Diseases Control Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
TB Incidence Rate	Data Not Available			
TB Case Detection Rate	105.1	%	1998	WHO/TB Control Report-2001
TB (DOTS) Treatment Success Rate	60.2	%	1998	WHO/TB Control Report-2001
Malaria	Data Not Available			

## II. Trends in Health Indicators

**Figure 1: Current and Projected Population by Age and Sex (in thousands)**



**Table 1.1: Current and Projected Population by Age and Sex**

Source: BUCEN - IDB

Age Group	Male - 2000	Male - 2020	Female - 2000	Female - 2020
0-4	140,395	129,816	136,918	126,349
5-9	127,366	123,267	123,878	120,034
10-14	117,139	125,593	114,486	122,348
15-19	105,311	130,795	102,143	126,276
20-24	85,041	127,086	83,338	117,849
25-29	68,845	108,263	67,378	92,146
30-34	54,503	81,149	54,926	62,461
35-39	43,282	53,679	45,373	38,675
40-44	33,030	31,001	36,088	23,702
45-49	26,517	20,083	29,412	17,852
50-54	21,269	15,242	23,224	16,768
55-59	17,353	13,590	18,913	17,488
60-64	13,791	12,622	14,709	17,275
65-69	10,736	11,930	12,152	16,322
70-74	7,913	9,880	10,663	13,473
75-79	5,250	7,103	7,586	9,935
80+	5,006	6,453	7,393	9,901

**TABLE 1.2: Population Estimates and Projections**

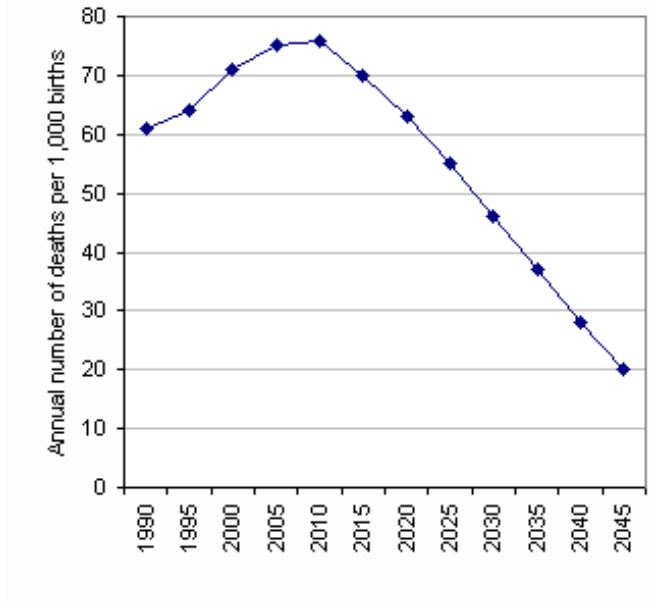
Source: BUCEN - IDB

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
463,729	590,731	764,683	974,771	1,409,069	1,771,327	1,908,483	1,956,406	2,033,148	2,181,934	2,464,890



Year	Number of children per woman
1990	5.5
2000	5.2
2010	4.6
2020	3.9
2030	3.1
2040	2.7
2050	2.4

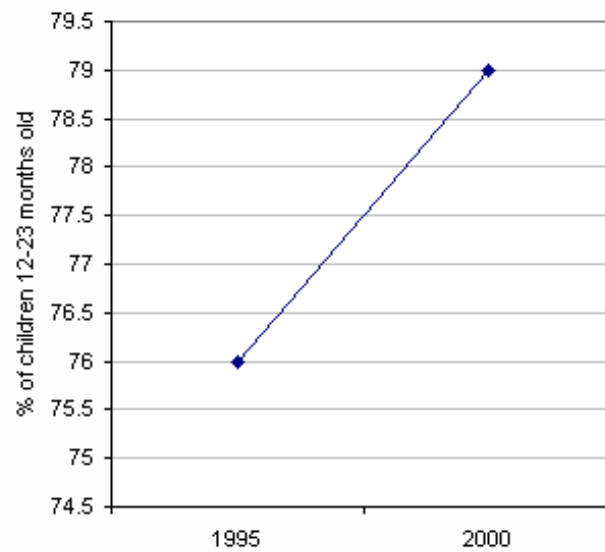
Source: BUCEN - IDB



Source: BUCEN - IDB 2000

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**Figure 4: Vaccination Coverage (DPT3) Trends**

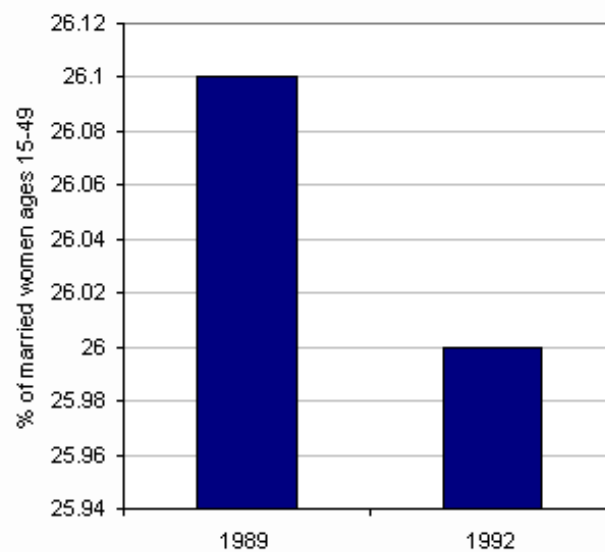


**Table 4: Vaccination Coverage (DPT3) Trends**

Source: WHO/Global Summary

1995	2000
76.0	79.0

**Figure 5: Contraceptive Prevalence Rates, Modern Methods, Married Women**



**Table 5: Contraceptive Prevalence Rates, Modern Methods, Married Women**

Source: Namibia DHS

Ross/TFGI

1989	1992
26.1	26.0

# Data Notes

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\*Indicator definitions that differ from those in the data notes section are identified by footnotes accompanying the indicator tables.

## **Demographic Indicators**

<b>Total Population</b>	The number of people in a given area (i.e., country) in a particular time period (usually a midyear estimate).
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	The average annual growth rate is the rate of natural increase in a population plus the net migration rate. The rate of natural increase is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate, but it is conventionally measured in percentage terms (per hundred rather than per thousand).
<b>Percent Urban</b>	The percentage of the midyear population living in areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations.
<b>Women, 15-19</b>	The number of women between the ages of 15-19 in the midyear population.
<b>Women, 15-49</b>	The number of women between the ages of 15-49 in the midyear population.
<b>Life Expectancy at Birth</b>	The average number of years that a person at age 0 will live if age-specific death rates remain constant. Life expectancy at birth is highly affected by rates of infant and child death.
<b>Crude Birth Rate</b>	The number of births per thousand of the population. The product of the number of live births, divided by the midpoint population, multiplied by 1,000.
<b>Crude Death Rate</b>	The number of deaths per thousand of the population. The product of the number of deaths divided by the midpoint population, multiplied by 1,000.
<b>Number of Live Births</b>	The number of live births, annually, within a country.

## **Socioeconomic Indicators**

<b>GNI per Capita (PPP)</b>	The gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.
<b>Health Expenditure as Percentage of GDP</b>	Total health expenditures is the sum of public and private health expenditures figured as a percentage of a country's gross domestic product (GDP). It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.
<b>Physicians per 1,000 People</b>	Physicians are defined as graduates of any faculty or school of medicine who are working in the country in any medical field (practice, teaching, research).
<b>Adult Literacy Rate</b>	The percentage of people ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
<b>Adult Literacy Rate, Female</b>	The percentage of women ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
<b>Adult Literacy Rate, Male</b>	The percentage of men ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
<b>Gross Enrollment Rate - Primary School</b>	Total enrolment in primary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to primary level of education in give school-year. GER can be over 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils/students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition.

<b>Gender Parity Index - Net Enrollment Rate</b>	The ratio of the female-to-male net primary school enrollment rates measures progress towards gender equity in school attendance and the level of learning opportunities available for women in relation to those available to men. Calculation Method: Divide the female net primary school enrollment rate by the male net primary school enrollment rate.
<b>Access to an Improved Water Source (Rural)</b>	Access to an improved water source in rural areas. Refers to the percentage of the rural population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.
<b>Access to an Improved Water Source (Urban)</b>	Access to an improved water source in urban areas. Refers to the percentage of the urban population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.
<b>Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Rural)</b>	Access to improved sanitation facilities in rural areas. Refers to the percentage of the rural population with access to at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.
<b>Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Urban)</b>	Access to improved sanitation facilities in urban areas. Refers to the percentage of the urban population with access to at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.
<b>Family Planning Indicators</b>	
<b>Total Fertility Rate (BUCEN)</b>	The number of children a woman between ages 15-44 would have during her reproductive life, if, for all of her childbearing years she were to experience the age-specific birth rates for that given year.
<b>Total Fertility Rate (DHS)</b>	The number of children a woman between ages 15-49 would have during her lifetime if she were to bear children at the currently observed rates.
<b>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, All Women</b>	Percentage of all women ages 15-49 currently using a modern method of contraception. Modern methods include oral contraceptives, IUDs, injectables, female and male sterilization, all emergency contraception, and barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, jelly, male and female condom).
<b>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, Married Women</b>	Percent of currently married ages women 15-49 currently using a modern method of contraception. Modern methods include oral contraceptives, IUDs, injectables, female and male sterilization, all emergency contraception, and barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, jelly, male and female condom).
<b>Median Age of Sexual Debut Among Women, Ages 25-49</b>	Median age of first sexual intercourse for women ages 25-49.
<b>Mean Ideal Family Size</b>	Mean ideal number of children for all women, according to number of living children.
<b>Women 20-24 Who Gave Birth Before Age 20</b>	Percentage of women ages 20-24 who have already given birth or were pregnant with their first child before the age of 20.
<b>Maternal Health Indicators</b>	
<b>Maternal Mortality Ratio (DHS)</b>	The estimated number of women who die as a result of pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 live births, arrived mostly through 'direct sisterhood method'. The use of information reported by a sibling is to expand the sample size and to compensate for the lack of vital registration system.
<b>Maternal Mortality Ratio (WHO/Hill)</b>	The estimated number of women who die as a result of pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 live births arrived through Hill et al., adjustment procedure depending on the nature of data used.
<b>Antenatal Care (at least 1 visit)</b>	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who receive at least one antenatal care visit during pregnancy (in the three-year period preceding the survey).
<b>Antenatal Care (2+ visits)</b>	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who receive at least two antenatal care visits during pregnancy (in the three-year period preceding the survey).

<b>Antenatal Care (4+ visits)</b>	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who receive four or more antenatal care visits during pregnancy (in the three-year period preceding the survey).
<b>Assisted Delivery by a Health Professional</b>	The percentage of births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of any trained health professional during the five-year period preceding the survey. May include doctors, nurses, midwives, village health workers, or any other trained health professional.
<b>Assisted Delivery by Doctor</b>	The percentage of live births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of a doctor during the five-year period preceding the survey.
<b>Assisted Delivery by Other Health Professional</b>	The percentage of live births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of a nurse, midwife, village health worker, or any other trained health professional besides a doctor during the five-year period preceding the survey.
<b>Child Survival Indicators</b>	
<b>ARI Treatment - Children Under 5</b>	Percentage of children under five years who were ill with an acute respiratory infection (ARI), which is associated with cough, rapid breathing and a high fever, during the two weeks preceding the survey, and who were treated with specific remedies.
<b>ORT Use Rate (ORS, RHS, or Increased Fluids)</b>	Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT). Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea two weeks prior to survey who received increased fluids, oral rehydration solution (ORS) or recommended home solution (RHS).
<b>Infant Mortality Rate (BUCEN)</b>	The estimated annual number of deaths of infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
<b>Infant Mortality Rate (DHS)</b>	The estimated annual number of deaths of infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year (five-year period preceding survey).
<b>Infant Mortality Rate, Females (BUCEN)</b>	The estimated annual number of deaths of female infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
<b>Infant Mortality Rate, Males (BUCEN)</b>	The estimated annual number of of male infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
<b>Under-5 Mortality Rate (BUCEN)</b>	Annual number of deaths that occur in children 0-4 years old per 1,000 births.
<b>Under-5 Mortality Rate (DHS)</b>	Annual number of deaths that occur in children 0-4 years old per 1,000 births (five-year period preceding survey).
<b>Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 4 mos.)</b>	Percentage of children under 4 months exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding is defined as providing no food or liquid other than breast milk to the child during the 24-hour period before the survey.
<b>Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 6 mos.)</b>	Percentage of children under 6 months exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding is defined as providing no food or liquid other than breast milk to the child during the 24-hour period before the survey.
<b>Stunted (height-for-age)</b>	Percentage of children under age five whose height-for-age is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
<b>Underweight (weight-for-age)</b>	Percentage of children under age five whose weight-for-age is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
<b>Wasted (weight-for-height)</b>	Percentage of children under age five whose weight-for-height is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
<b>DPT3 Vaccination Rate (DHS)</b>	Proportion of living children 12-23 months old who have received three complete doses of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus.
<b>Measles Vaccination Rate (DHS)</b>	Percentage of living children who have received one dose of MCV (fully immunized) against measles.
<b>Polio Vaccination Rate (DHS)</b>	Percentage of children receiving three doses of polio vaccine.
<b>Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination</b>	Percentage of pregnant women receiving two (or more) doses of tetanus toxoid (three-year period preceding survey).

### ***HIV/AIDS Prevention Indicators***

<b>HIV Prevalence, Adults</b>	The estimated number of adults (ages 15-49) living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1999 divided by the 1999 adult population (ages 15–49).
<b>HIV Prevalence, Females 15-24, High Estimates</b>	HIV prevalence, adolescent females 15-24 for high estimates.
<b>HIV Prevalence, Females 15-24, Low Estimates</b>	HIV prevalence, adolescent females 15-24 for low estimates.
<b>HIV Prevalence, Males 15-24, High Estimates</b>	HIV prevalence, adolescent males 15-24 for high estimates.
<b>HIV Prevalence, Males 15-24, Low Estimates</b>	HIV prevalence, adolescent males 15-24 for low estimates.
<b>Males Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner</b>	Among men who have had sex in the last year, percentage who used condoms during their last sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner/non-cohabitating partner.
<b>Females Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner</b>	Among women who have had sex in the last year, percentage who used condoms during their last sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner/non-cohabitating partner.

### ***Infectious Diseases Control Indicators***

<b>TB Incidence Rate</b>	Total number of TB cases (all types) estimated in a given period of time per 100,000 population.
<b>TB Case Detection Rate</b>	TB Case Detection Rate is defined as the percentage of the annual new smear-positive notifications of the estimated annual new smear-positive incidence.
<b>TB (DOTS) Treatment Success Rate</b>	The proportion of smear-positive patients who were cured plus the proportion who completed treatment.
<b>Malaria</b>	Reported number of cases of malaria during the year for which data reported.

# Statistical Sources For Namibia

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<b>BUCEN - IDB 2000</b>	United States Census Bureau (BUCEN), International Programs Center. International Database. Web site revision dated October 2000.
<b>Namibia DHS 1992</b>	Ministry of Health and Social Services and Macro International Inc. Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 1992. Columbia, Maryland: Macro International Inc., May 1993.
<b>Ross/TFGI 1999</b>	Ross, John., Stover, John., Willard, Amy. Profiles for Family Planning and Reproductive Health Programs (116 Countries). The Futures Group International. Glastonbury, CT, 1999.
<b>UNAIDS 2000</b>	Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic. June 2000. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Geneva.
<b>UNESCO 2000</b>	UNESCO Education for All 2000 Assessment. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.
<b>WHO/Global Summary 2001</b>	WHO Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Monitoring System. 2001 Global Summary. World Health Organization, Geneva.
<b>WHO/Hill 2001</b>	Kenneth Hill, Carla Abou Zahr & Tessa Wardlaw: Estimates of Maternal Mortality for 1995. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, vol. 79, no. 3, 182-193, 2001.
<b>WHO/TB Control Report 2001</b>	Global Tuberculosis Control, WHO Report 2000. World Health Organization, Geneva.
<b>World Bank/WDI 2001</b>	World Bank Development Indicators 2001, CD-Rom. Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2001.