

Largest urban agglomeration or Capital city : WINDHOEK
Official language: ENGLISH
Surface area (square kms) : 824292
Population density (per square km): 2

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMICS STATISTICS ^a			YEARS	NAMIBIA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
Population	number	(000)	2005	2 031	738 083
	annual growth rate	(%)	1995–2004	2.0	2.2
	in urban	(%)	2005	34	38
Total fertility rate (per woman)			2004	3.8	5.3
Adolescent fertility proportion		(%)	1999	10.5	11.7
Adult literacy rate		(%)	2000–2004	85.0	60.1
Net primary school enrolment ratio	Males	(%)	1998–2004	76	70
	Females	(%)		81	63
Gross national income per capita		(PPP Int.\$)	2004	6960	2 074
Population living below the poverty line		(% with <\$1a day)	1997-2003	...	44

... Data not available or not applicable.

^a WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 <http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>

HEALTH STATUS STATISTICS MORTALITY ^a			YEARS	NAMIBIA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Males		2004	52	47
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Females		2004	55	49
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years)	Males		2002	43	40
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years)	Females		2002	44	42
Probability of dying per 1 000 population between 15 and 60 years (adult mortality rate)	Males		2004	548	519
	Females		2004	489	465
Probability of dying per 1 000 live births under 5 years (under-5 mortality rate)	Both sexes		2004	63	167
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	Both sexes		2004	42	100
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	Both sexes		2000	25	43
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Females		2000	300	910
Cause-specific mortality rate (per 100 000 population) (Both sexes)	HIV/AIDS		2003	806	313
	TB among HIV-negative		2004	44	53
	TB among HIV-positive		2004	41	28
Age-standardized mortality rate by cause (per 100 000 population) (Both sexes)	Non-communicable diseases		2002	754	800
	Cardio-vascular diseases		2002	385	404
	Cancer		2002	146	144
	Injuries		2002	93	133
Years of life lost by broader causes (%) (Both sexes)	Communicable diseases		2002	83	59
	Non-communicable diseases		2002	10	10
	Injuries		2002	6	8
Causes of death among children under 5 years of age (%) (Both sexes)	Neonatal causes		2000	38.5	26.2
	HIV/AIDS		2000	53.0	6.8
	Diarrhoeal diseases		2000	2.5	16.6
	Measles		2000	0.1	4.3
	Malaria		2000	0.0	17.5
	Pneumonia		2000	3.0	21.1
	Injuries		2000	3.0	1.9
Other		2000	0.0	5.6	

... Data not available or not applicable.

^a WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 <http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>



Mortality Country Fact Sheet 2006

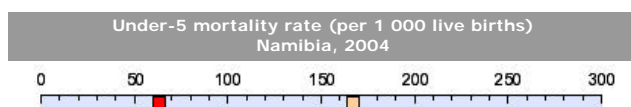
World Health Organization

Namibia



Summary	Year	Males	Females	Both sexes
Population (millions)	2005	1.0	1.0	2.0
Life expectancy (years)	2004	52	55	54
Under-5 mortality (per 1 000 live births)	2004	70	57	63
Adult mortality (per 1 000)	2004	548	489	
Maternal mortality (per 100 000 live births)	2000		300	

Source: World Health Statistics 2006

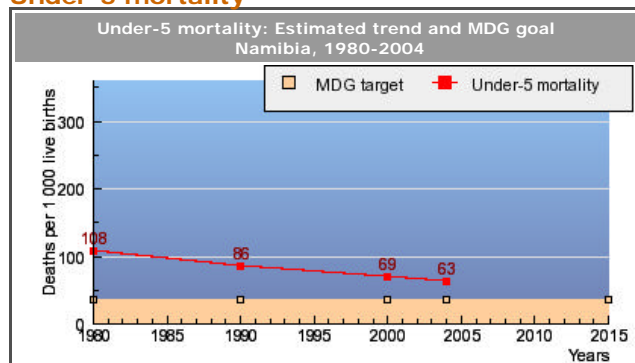


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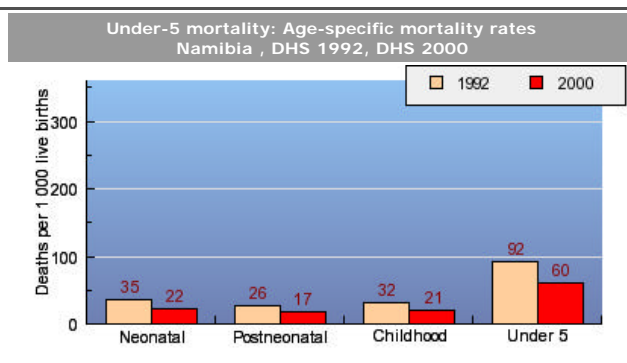
- WHO African Region
- Namibia

Source: World Health Statistics 2006

Under-5 mortality



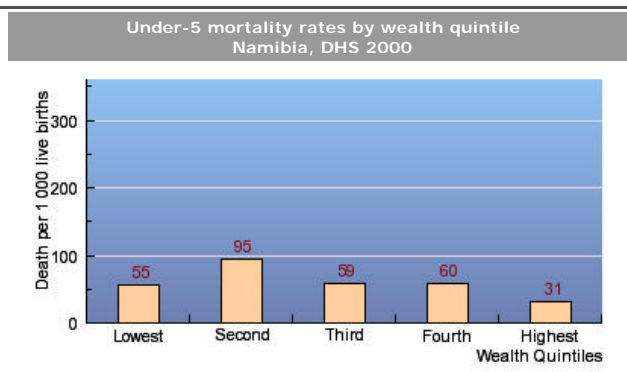
Source: i) WHO mortality database ii) World Health Statistics 2006



Note: rate for 5 years preceding the survey
Source: DHS 1992, DHS 2000

Under-5 mortality: for highest and lowest quintiles Namibia, DHS 2000			
Wealth/assets quintiles	Lowest	Highest	Ratio
	55	31	1.8
Sex	Males	Females	Ratio
	67	54	1.2
Urban/Rural	Rural	Urban	Ratio
	66	50	1.3
Mother's education quintiles	None	Higher	Ratio
	84	47	1.8

Note: rate per 1 000 live births for 10-year period preceding the survey
Source: DHS 2000



Note: rate for 10-year period preceding the survey
Source: DHS 2000



World Health Organization

Mortality Country Fact Sheet 2006

Causes of death in children under-5

Distribution of causes of death among children under 5 years of age Namibia, 2000-2003			Annual estimated proportions of death by cause for neonates Namibia, 2000		
Causes	Deaths ^b (%)	Regional average (%)	Causes	Deaths ^c (%)	Regional average ^c (%)
Total neonatal deaths	100	100	Total neonatal deaths	100	100
Neonatal causes ^a	39	26	Neonatal tetanus	2	9
HIV/AIDS	53	7	Severe infection ^a	19	27
Diarrhoeal diseases	3	17	Birth asphyxia	24	24
Measles	0	4	Diarrhoeal diseases	2	3
Malaria	0	17	Congenital anomalies	9	6
Pneumonia	3	21	Preterm birth ^b	38	23
Injuries	3	2	Others	7	7
Others	0	6			

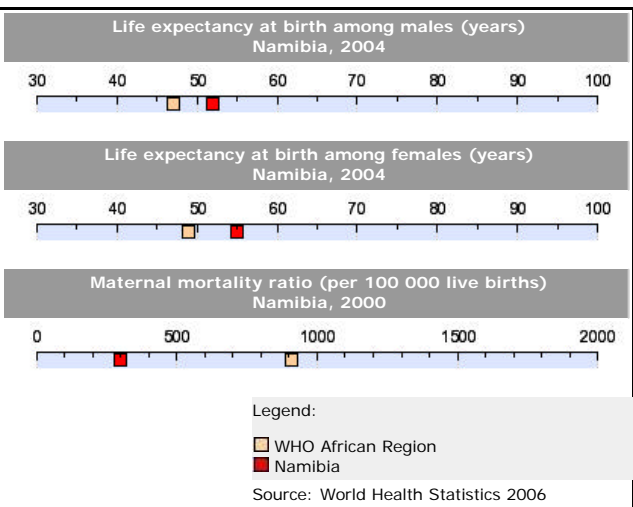
a. Includes diarrhoea during neonatal period
b. Sum of individual proportions may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

a. Includes deaths from pneumonia, meningitis, sepsis/septicaemia and other infections during the neonatal period.
b. Includes only deaths directly attributed to prematurity and to specific complications of preterm birth such as surfactant deficiency, but not all deaths in preterm infants.
c. Sum of individual proportions may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Causes of Death

Top ten causes of death, all ages Namibia, 2002			
Causes	Deaths		Years of Life Lost (%)
	(000)	(%)	
All causes	28	100	100
HIV/AIDS	14	51	60
Perinatal conditions	1	4	6
Cerebrovascular disease	1	4	1
Tuberculosis	1	4	3
Ischaemic heart disease	0	4	1
Diarrhoeal diseases	0	3	4
Malaria	0	3	4
Violence	0	2	2
Lower respiratory infections	0	2	2
Road traffic accidents	0	2	2

Source: [Death and DALY estimates by cause, 2002](http://www.who.int/entity/healthinfo/statistics/bodgbdeathdalyestimates.xls)
<http://www.who.int/entity/healthinfo/statistics/bodgbdeathdalyestimates.xls>



HEALTH STATUS STATISTICS MORBIDITY ^a		YEARS	NAMIBIA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
HIV prevalence among adults (15 - 49) (%)	Both sexes	2003	21.3	7.1
TB prevalence (per 100 000 population)	Both sexes	2004	586	518
TB incidence (per 100 000 population)	Both sexes	2004	717	356
Number of confirmed polio cases	Both sexes	2005	0	854

... Data not available or not applicable.

^a WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 <http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>

BEHAVIOUR AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS ^a		YEARS	NAMIBIA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
Non-communicable diseases - Infobase for the country		See ---> http://www.afro.who.int/dnc/infobase/Namibia.pdf		
Children under-5 stunted for age (Both sexes) (%)		2000	23.6	...
Children under-5 underweight for age (Both sexes) (%)		2000	24.0	...
Children under-5 overweight for age (Both sexes) (%)		2000	2.2	...
Newborns with low birth weight (Both sexes) (%)		2000-2002	14	14
Adults (≥15) who are obese (%)	Males	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...
Access to improved water sources (%)	Urban	2002	98	84
	Rural	2002	72	45
Access to improved sanitation (%)	Urban	2002	66	58
	Rural	2002	14	28
Population using solid fuels (%)	Urban	2003	24	...
	Rural	2003	84	...
Prevalence of current tobacco use (%) Adolescents (13 - 15)	Both sexes	2004	25.8	...
Prevalence of current tobacco use (%) Adults (≥15)	Males	2003	28.3	...
	Females	2003	12.4	...
Condom use by young people (15 - 24) at higher risk sex (%)	Males	2000	69	...
	Females	2000	48	...

... Data not available or not applicable.

^a WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 <http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>

HEALTH SERVICES COVERAGE STATISTICS ^a			YEARS	NAMIBIA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
Immunization coverage among 1-year-olds	Measles	(%)	2004	70	66
	DTP3	(%)	2004	81	66
	HepB3	(%)	2004	...	35
Antenatal care coverage	At least 1 visit	(%)	2000	85	...
	At least 4 visits	(%)	2000	69	...
Births attended by skilled health personnel		(%)	2000	76	...
Contraceptive prevalence rate		(%)	2000	43.9	...
Children under-5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets		(%)	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage		(%)	Dec 2005	71	17
TB detection rate under DOTS		(%)	2004	88	48
TB detection treatment success DOTS		(%)	2003 cohort	63	72
Children under-5 with ARI symptoms taken to facility		(%)	2000	53.1	...
Children under-5 with diarrhoea receiving ORT		(%)	2000	15.3	...
Children under-5 with fever who received treatment with any antimalarial		(%)	2000	14.4	...
Children 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplementation		(%)	2002	96.4	...
Births by Caesarean section		(%)	1992	7	...

... Data not available or not applicable.

^a WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 <http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>

HEALTH SYSTEMS STATISTICS ^a		YEARS	NAMIBIA
Physicians	Number	2004	598
	Density	2004	0.30
Nurses	Number	2004	6 145
	Density per 1000	2004	3.06
Midwives	Number	...	...
	Density per 1000	...	...
Dentists	Number	2004	113
	Density per 1000	2004	0.06
Pharmacists	Number	2004	288
	Density per 1000	2004	0.14
Public and environmental health workers	Number	2004	240
	Density per 1000	2004	0.12
Community Health workers	Number	...	...
	Density per 1000	...	...
Lab technicians	Number	2004	481
	Density per 1000	2004	0.24
Other health workers	Number	2004	597
	Density per 1000	2004	0.30
Health management and support workers	Number	2004	7 782
	Density per 1000	2004	3.87
Total expenditure on health as % of gross domestic product		2003	6.4
General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health		2003	70.0
Private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health		2003	30.0
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure		2003	12.4
External resources for health as % of total expenditure on health		2003	5.3
Social security expenditure on health as % of general government expenditure on health		2003	1.9
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health		2003	19.2
Private prepaid plans as % of private expenditure on health		2003	76.0
Per capita total expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US\$)		2003	145
Per capita total expenditure on health at international dollar rate		2003	359
Per capita government expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US\$)		2003	101
Per capita government expenditure on health at international dollar rate		2003	252
Coverage of vital registration of deaths(%)		2002	<25
Hospital beds (per 10 000)		...	...

... Data not available or not applicable.

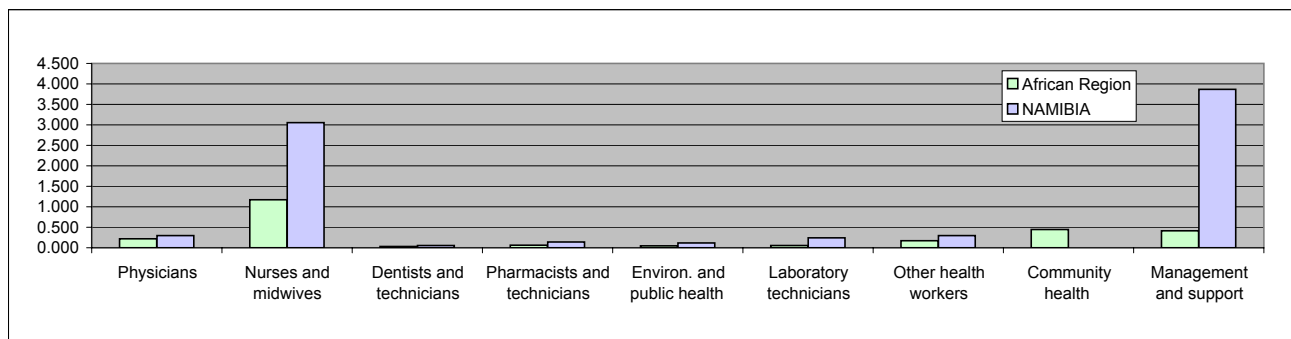
^a WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 <http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>

HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH
Country Fact Sheet Namibia

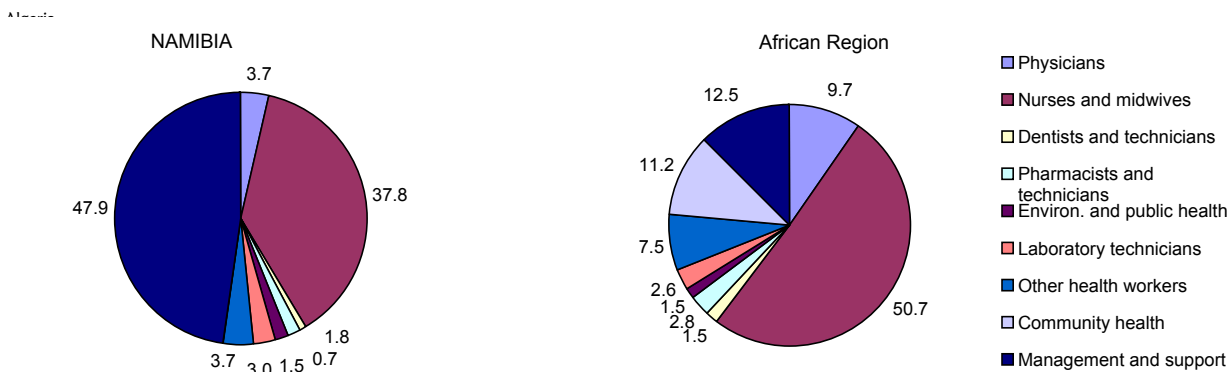
Total numbers and densities of the health workforce in NAMIBIA (2002)

	Total number NAMIBIA	Density per 1000 NAMIBIA	Density per 1000 AFRO
Physicians	598	0.297	0.217
Nurses and midwives	6145	3.056	1.172
Dentists and technicians	113	0.056	0.035
Pharmacists and technicians	288	0.143	0.063
Environmental and public health workers	240	0.119	0.049
Laboratory technicians	481	0.239	0.057
Other health workers	597	0.297	0.173
Community health workers	n.a.	n.a.	0.449
Health management and support	7782	3.870	0.411
Sum total	16244	8.078	2.626

Densities of health workers in NAMIBIA and in the African Region per 1000 population



Distribution of health workforce by cadre



MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS ^a	YEARS	NAMIBIA	WHO AFRICAN REGION
GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER			
4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	2000	24	26
5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	...	...	...
GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY			
13. Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births, %)	1990	84	...
	2003	65	171
	2004	63	167
14. Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births, %)	1990	64	...
	2003	48	...
	2004	42	100
15. Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles, %	2003	70	63
	2004	70	66
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH			
16. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	1990	370	...
	1995	370	...
	2000	300	990
	2003	...	...
	2004	...	...
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2000	76	43
GOAL 6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES			
18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24	...	...	...
- HIV prevalence among adults (15-49) %, both sexes	2003	21.3	7.1
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	...	...	...
- Contraceptive prevalence rate	2000	43.9	...
20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	...	...	...
21. Prevalence rate associated with malaria	...	...	...
- Death rates associated with malaria (per 100 000)	2000	39	...
22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures	...	...	...
23. Prevalence rate associated with tuberculosis (per 100 000)	1990	585	317
	2000	411	...
	2004	586	518
- Death rates associated with tuberculosis	1990	64	41
	2000	45	...
	2004	85	81
24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS	2003	86	50
	2004	88	48
- Proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under DOTS	2002	62	73
	2003	63	72
GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY			
29. Proportion of population using solid fuels	2002	63	76
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, urban	2002	98	84
- Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, rural	2002	72	45
31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation	2002	66	58
- Proportion of rural population with access to improved sanitation	2002	14	28
GOAL 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT			
46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	...	...	...

... Data not available or not applicable.

^a THE WORLD HEALTH REPORT 2004 UPDATED WITH THE WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS 2006 <http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>

