



Namibia Vital Statistics Report:

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 2018 – 2021

Namibia Vital Statistics Report: Births, Marriages and Deaths, 2018 – 2021

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FOREWORD



Vital statistics reports generally provide important demographic and epidemiological measures that are needed in planning across multiple sectors. Vital statistics from the civil registration system are critical to measuring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The report provides information for monitoring trends of key population indicators, such as; numbers and rates of births and related key characteristics such as births by sex, age at birth registration, location, and maternal age. It also includes numbers and rates of deaths as well as key characteristics such as age, sex, and location. Finally, the report also includes numbers and rates of marriages as well as key characteristics such as age at marriage, nationality, and location.

At the national level, vital statistics that reflect the complete state of the civil registration system are useful for planning and can inspire the government to increase investment in improving the system. Thus, the report is a good opportunity to learn from experience and can inform improvement efforts, which can be through the national CRVS coordination mechanism.

The report is also produced to serve as a commitment for Namibia to produce vital statistics based on civil registration data regardless of the level of completeness to establish the state of the system and its development as per recommendations from the conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration in Côte d'Ivoire, 2014. The 8th session of the Statistical Commission for Africa held in October 2022 encouraged national statistical offices to engage in initiatives to develop civil registration and vital statistics systems (CRVS) and to explore potential opportunities to leverage such efforts to derive robust population data. This was buttressed by the earlier recommendations of the 5th Conferences of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration held in 2019 which urged that Member States should provide good quality civil registration-based vital statistics in support of Agenda 2063, the 2030 Agenda, and the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD@25).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Shimuafeni', written over a horizontal line.

ALEX SHIMUAFENI

STATISTICIAN-GENERAL & CEO

NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

This report is produced based on the births, deaths, and marriages registered in the years 2018 to 2021 to showcase progress made in improving the Civil Registration System in Namibia. One of the most important reasons for producing and publishing a vital statistics report is to attend to the needs of the public, the government, and civil society for transparency and accountability. The production and availability of a vital report is a key step toward stimulating and guiding civil registration improvements. The availability of the report in the public domain demonstrates transparency and openness to scrutiny. While publishing the report exposes weaknesses, limitations, and omissions in available data, it also helps build trust in the data in the long run. The identification of data weaknesses, limitations, and omissions in the civil registration system may stimulate the government to increase investment in improving the civil registration system in the country.

The production of the report serves as an opportunity to learn from experience and can inform improvement efforts, including through CRVS coordination mechanisms. The production of the report is also in line with the recommendation that all countries produce an annual vital statistics report based on civil registration data regardless of the level of completeness to establish the state of the system as its development. Globally, improving CRVS is an SDG target, specified as follows:

Target 16.9 calls for providing a legal identity for all, including birth registration by 2030.

Indicator 17.19.2 (b) calls for countries to achieve 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration by 2030.

Out of the 17 SDGs, 12 (about 70%) require CRVS data for measuring and monitoring their indicators, therefore investments in CRVS are an important step in achieving all SDGs.

The report was mainly compiled by the Namibia Statistics Agency staff in charge of the production of Vital statistics in collaboration with the CRVS technical stakeholders. Data on registration of vital events is collected by the civil registration office as mandated by Law.

The report is intended for government, public, private, and international organisations as well as individuals that may be interested in knowing the status of CRVS in Namibia and provide detailed information that can further be used to improve the system.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was produced by Namibia Statistics Agency in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, Safety, and Security as well as the Ministry of Health and Social Services. UNFPA and WHO provided financial support towards the production of the report.

This report was developed based on the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 (2014) following the Guide for Production of a Vital Statistics Report: developed by Vital Strategies, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and Statistics Norway (2020).

¹ Available at: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf>

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ACRONYMS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CRS	Civil Registration System
CRVS	Civil registration and vital statistics
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
ECA	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Africa
ESCAP	(United Nations) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
IMR	Infant mortality rate
MMR	Maternal mortality ratio
NMR	Neonatal mortality rate
NPRS	National Population Registration System
O/M/As	Offices/Ministries/Agencies
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
U5MR	Under-5 mortality rate
VS	Vital statistics
VSR	Vital Statistics Report
WHO	World Health Organization

DEFINITIONS

Capturing of vital event: Implies that the registered event is captured on the NPRS

Completeness of registration: The proportion of vital events that are registered. It is the number of registered vital events divided by an estimate of the actual number of vital events that occurred in the same population during a specific period of time.

Crude birth rate (CBR): The number of live births relative to the size of that population during a given period, usually one year. It is expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 population per year.

Crude death rate (CDR): The number of deaths relative to the size of that population during a given period, usually one year. It is expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 population per year.

Date of occurrence is the exact date when the event occurred, and should be expressed in terms of day, month and year. Total numbers of registered live births, deaths, foetal deaths, marriages and divorces should be based on date of occurrence, which is the recommended basis for the time reference of all vital statistics tabulations.

Date of registration of a vital event is the day, month and year when the entry in the civil registration system was made. The time of day, i.e., hour and minutes, may also be recorded if required by the registration law.

Death: The permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation). This definition excludes foetal deaths, which are defined separately.

Infant mortality rate (IMR): Probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 1, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period.

Live birth: 'The complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born (all live-born infants should be registered and counted as such, irrespective of gestational age or whether alive or dead at the time of registration, and if they die at any time following birth, they should also be registered and counted as deaths).'²

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR): Probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specific year or period dying in the first 30 days of life, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period.

Notification of vital event: Implies that an event is notified to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, Safety and Security

² United Nations (2014). Principles and recommendations for a vital statistics system. Revision 3. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division Statistical Papers, Series M No. 19/Rev.3, New York.

Place of occurrence is the geographical location in the country: (a) locality and (b) major division or other geographical place in which the live birth, death, delivery of a dead foetus, marriage or divorce occurred. Counts of the numbers of vital events by place of occurrence are useful for the planning and evaluation of various medical, health and social programmes. For example, data on the number of live births or deaths by place of occurrence are useful in the planning and evaluation of medical facilities and manpower, and in monitoring the workload and performance of the civil registration system in each civil division.

Place of registration is the geographical location in the country: (a) locality and (b) major civil division or other geographical place, where the live birth, death, delivery of a dead foetus, marriage or divorce is registered in the civil registration system. This information should be provided in enough detail to enable each specific registration office to be identified for a variety of administrative purposes, including backtracking for clarification of registration and statistical reporting problems, for local registration office workload analyses, and for optimal geographical distribution of registration points with reasonable proximity to where vital events are occurring.

Registration of vital event: Implies that an event is registered by Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, Safety and Security

Sex ratio at birth: The number of male births for a specific area and during a specified period divided by the number of female births for the same area and period. The sex ratio is an important demographic indicator of the distribution of boys and girls at birth.

Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR): The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. The under-5 mortality rate as defined here is strictly speaking not a rate (i.e., the number of deaths divided by the number of populations at risk during a certain period of time) but a probability of death derived from a life table and expressed as rate per 1,000 live births.

ABOUT NAMIBIA

Namibia is geographically located in southern Africa, covering an area of 825,229 square kilometres. Formerly known as German South West Africa, Namibia gained independence on 21 March 1990. It lies along the southwestern coast of Africa, and is bordered by Angola in the north, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the northeast, Botswana to the east, South Africa in the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Namibia is one of the sparsely populated countries in the world with a projected population of 2.5 million inhabitants in 2021 and is divided into 14 political regions.

Although infant mortality is a challenge, the overall rate is about average for countries in southern Africa and is below that of most countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Classified as an upper-middle income country by World Bank in 2021, Namibia had a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of 12.31 billion USD, and that is significantly above average for countries in sub-Saharan Africa (this is disputed, attributed to skewed income distribution).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Timeliness of birth registration has improved over the years. Registration of births within 14 days is low (31% or lower) while those registered within 12 months range between 45 and 62 percent during the period under analysis. Timeliness registration of deaths is high, with over 90 percent of death registered either within 14 days or 12 months. Although the proportion of marriages registered within 3 days is very low (below 2%), close to 100 percent of the marriages are registered on the system within 12 months of occurrence.

Birth registration completeness rates for children under the age of five years shows a low proportion (below 25 percent) for all the years. The rates have been declining between the years, from 2018 to 2021 with 24.3 percent and 19.9 percent, respectively. Comparison of birth and death registration completeness rates shows that between 2018 – 2020, birth registration completeness rates were higher (above 80%) than death registration completeness rate (above 73%). However, the pattern changed in 2021 where death registration completeness rate was higher (97.6%) than birth registration completeness rate (62.0%).

Summary statistics on timeliness and completeness registration by year

Indicator	Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Timeliness of Birth Registration (%)	---	---	---	---
Timely registrations- within 14 days	18.4	20.7	29.3	30.9
Timely registrations- within 12 months	52.8	45.0	53.0	61.9
Timeliness of Death Registration (%)				
Timely registrations- within 14 days	94.8	95.0	94.0	96.2
Timely registrations- within 12 months	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.7
Timeliness of Marriage Registration (%)				
Timely registrations- within 3 days	0.8	0.9	0.2	1.2
Timely registrations- within 12 months	88.1	94.3	95.6	99.7
Registration Completeness (%)	---	---	---	---
Births	99.2	89.1	89.6	62.0
Under 5 years	24.3	22.7	21.6	19.9
Deaths	76.1	78.2	73.0	97.6

Overall, registration of births declined from 114,232 in 2018 to 85,853 in 2021. This may be attributed to the reduced level of birth registration completeness rates as further shown in the crude birth rate (CBR) of the same period. There is no significant variation in registration of male and female births. The sex ratio at birth is 100.9 male per 100 females in 2021.

Summary statistics on births by year

Indicator	Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of birth registrations	114 232	128 761	110 350	85 853
Male	56 322	63 856	54 884	42 889
Female	57 905	64 892	55 454	42 958
Unknown	5	13	12	6
Number of births occurred	69 434	62 522	62 967	43 598
Male	34 883	31 309	31 663	21 899
Female	34 547	31 205	31 303	21 694
Unknown	4	8	1	5
Sex ratio at birth	101.0	100.3	101.2	100.9
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)				
Unadjusted CBR	28.8	25.4	25.1	17.1
Adjusted CBR	29.0	28.5	28.1	27.6

The number of **registered marriages** has decreased over the years, with crude marriage rate of 2.8 in 2018 that reduced to 2.1 percent in 2021. Women marry five years earlier than men, the average at first marriage for males is 40 years while for women it is 35 years.

Summary statistics on marriages by year of occurrence

Indicator	Marriage year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of registered marriages	6 716	6 288	5 644	5 381
Crude marriage rate (per 1,000 population)	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1
Average age at first marriage				
Male	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.8
Female	35.1	35.1	35.5	35.8

The summary statistics of **death registrations** show that there was an increase in the number of deaths registered and those that occurred between 2018 and 2021. The sex ratio shows that there were more male than female deaths across the years. Most deaths were in the age groups 0-4, 15-59 and 60-94 years.

The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) was around 30 neonatal deaths per 1,000 livebirths across the years, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was around 50 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths, and Child Mortality Rate (CMR) decreased from 12.8 child deaths per 1,000 livebirths in 201 to 11.4 child deaths per 1,000 livebirths in 2021.

Summary statistics of deaths by year

Indicator	Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of deaths registered	19 109	19 597	18 241	24 388
Male	10 179	10 428	9 755	12 903
Female	8 753	8 915	8 202	11 211
Unknown	8	6	13	9
Number of deaths occurred	18 939	19 352	17 962	24 117
Males	10 179	10 428	9 755	12 903
Females	8 753	8 915	8 202	11 211
Unknown	7	9	5	3
Death sex ratio	116	117	119	115
Total deaths occurred	18 939	19 352	17 962	24 117
0-4	4 336	4 557	4 177	4 576
5-14	410	362	415	356
15-59	7 260	7 034	6 123	8 160
60-94	6 182	6 507	6 470	10 042
95+	701	869	762	971
Unknown age	50	23	15	12
Death Registration Completeness (%)	76.2	78.3	73.0	97.6
Adjusted CDR / 1,000 population	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.7
Unadjusted CDR / 1,000 population	7.8	7.9	7.2	9.5
Neonatal Mortality Rates (NMR) / 1,000 livebirths	30.0	31.6	32.9	33.6
Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) / 1,000 livebirths	48.9	49.5	48.2	53.5
Child Mortality Rates (CMR) / 1,000 livebirths	12.8	15.2	11.1	11.4

Chapter 1. Introduction and methodology

1.1 Introduction

“Vital statistics are used to derive fundamental demographic and epidemiological measures needed in national planning across sectors such as education, labour, and health. The statistics are also critical for a wide range of government activities (e.g., population and other administrative registers) as well as commercial enterprises (e.g., life insurance, marketing of products etc.)”. Vital statistics are defined as the collection of statistics on vital events in the lifetime of a person as well as relevant characteristics of the events themselves and of the person and persons concerned (United Nations Statistics Division, 2014)

The report assesses the country’s Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system and its functions against its performance as outlined in the national and international developmental plans, as well as to inform developmental planning across various sectors. The report will be useful for government institutions, development partners, private sector, Non- Government Organisation (NGOs), academic and the public.

The overall objective of this report is to provide an overview of the status of CRVS in Namibia based on the available data from the Civil Registration System (CRS).

The specific objectives are:

1. To provide basic statistics on registered births, marriages, and deaths,
2. To highlight data quality of registered vital events,
3. To assess progress in the CRVS system,
4. To present limitations or challenges, and
5. To present recommendations for the improvement of CRVS.

The report is organised in the following main chapters:

- o **Chapter 1** gives an introduction and the methodology;
- o **Chapter 2** provides a perspective on the Civil Registration system in Namibia;
- o **Chapter 3** present information on the data quality, timeliness of registration and registration completeness;
- o **Chapter 4** present statistics on birth registrations;
- o **Chapter 5** present statistics on marriage registrations;
- o **Chapter 6** present statistics on death registrations;
- o **Chapter 7** present data challenges, recommendations and action for improvement;
- o And finally, the **references** and **annexure**.

This report was produced in collaboration with CRVS stakeholders namely, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security (MHAISS) and Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS). The production of this report followed the guidelines developed by Vital Strategies in 2020. The report present statistics on births, marriages and deaths registered between 2018 and 2021.

1.2 Data sources and methodology

Vital events in this report are an output of registered and notified administrative data from the Civil Registration System (CRS). However, estimates for the computation of some indicators are sourced from the Namibia population projections 2011-2041 report. The vital events presented in this report were those registered on the CRS between 2018 and 2021. Statistical packages, namely Stata and Microsoft Excel, were used to analyse the data.

This report was developed based on the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System, Revision 3 (2014) following the Guide for Production of a Vital Statistics Report: developed by Vital Strategies, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and Statistics Norway (2020).

Data used for analysis includes all births, marriages and deaths records captured on NPRS up to 17 February 2022.

Data limitation

The lack of variables such as usual place of residence and the format of extracted data does not have variables that enable the determination of children ever born, which limits the production of recommended tables. Furthermore, the unavailability of divorce data inhibits the production of tables on divorces. Slow capturing of backlog marriage records in NPRS due to processes (e.g., time taken to receive the completed marriage book from different marriage officers) results in an incomplete picture of marriage registrations in Namibia.

³ Available at: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/standmeth/principles/M19Rev3en.pdf>

Chapter 2. The civil registration system in Namibia

2.1 History

The origin of the Civil Registration System in Namibia can be traced to 1900s. The Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act was enacted in South Africa in 1963 for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. Due to South Africa's colonial occupancy of South West Africa (present day Namibia), laws passed in South Africa were also transferred to South West Africa. The Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act was brought into force in 1965 but the administration of the Act remained with South Africa until 30 March 1978 when the administration of that Act was transferred to South West Africa. Despite the existence of the Act, in practice, civil registration was not compulsory for all.

The South West Africa Identity Documents ("SWA IDs") were introduced in 1979, and administered under the Identity Documents in South West Africa Act, 1970 (Act No. 37 of 1970) and the Identification of Persons Act, 1979 (Act No. 2 of 1979). During the period 1979 – 1990 most people above the age of 16 years were registered for SWA IDs without requiring birth certificates. "An identity card system based on biometrics was introduced in 1979. This was the South West African Administration's attempt to control the movement of various population groups and their differentiated rights to services." Notwithstanding the oppressive intent, this system introduced for SWA IDs laid a strong foundation for the present-day Civil Registration System.

By publication date of this report, Namibia is still using the Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Act, 1963 for the registration of vital events. In 1996, the Identification Act was enacted to provide for the compilation and maintenance of a population register in respect of the population of Namibia and for the issue of identity documents to persons whose names are included in the population register. This population register was not a reinvention of the wheel but took the SWA ID System as its foundation.

In July 2014, Namibia conducted a comprehensive assessment of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System within the framework, principles and guidelines of the Africa Programme for Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS). APAI-CRVS is a Pan – African initiative, created under the directives of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration, to provide management and programmatic guidance to African countries in the improvement of CRVS systems. The assessment aimed at compiling information on the status of civil registration and vital statistics system in Namibia. This assessment resulted in the five-year CRVS Strategic Plan which commenced in 2015. This Plan came into place after Cabinet approval. Cabinet also established the National CRVS Steering and Technical Committees for the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

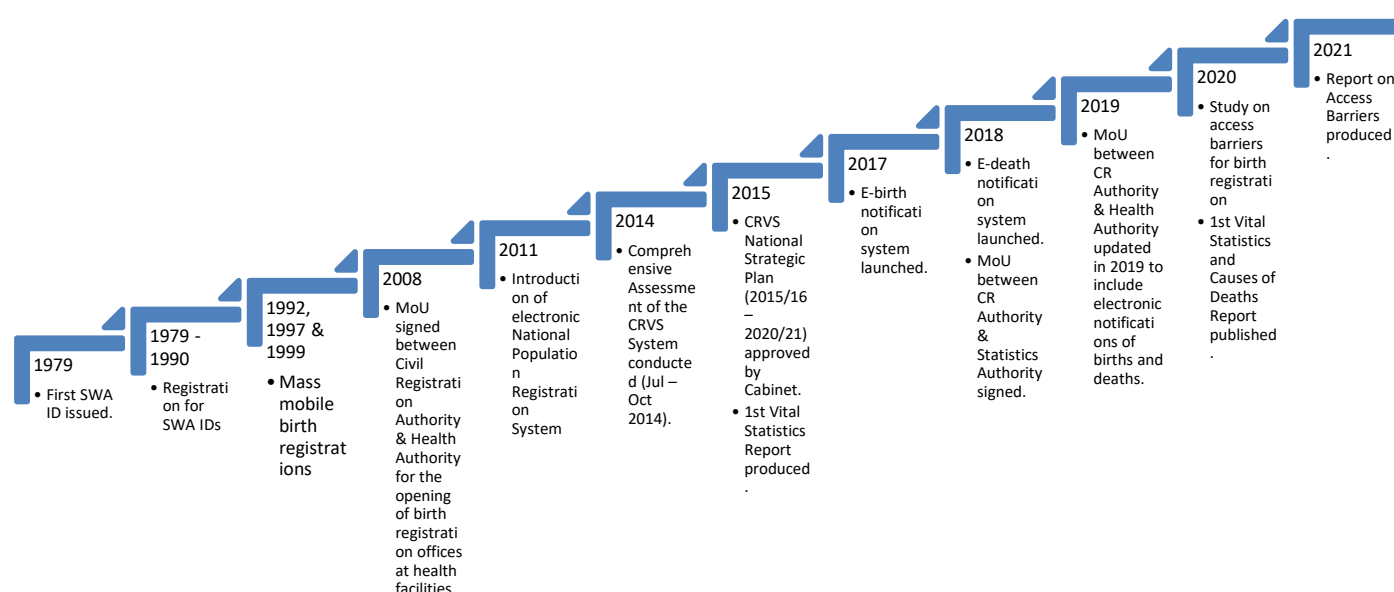
⁴ by the South West Ordinance 27/1965.

⁵ Page 9 of The Nexus Between Civil Registration and Social Protection Systems: Five Country Practices- available at CRVSystems.ca/SocialProtection.

Vital statistics were previously based on the data from the population censuses and surveys done by the Central Bureau of Statistics under the National Planning Commission. The Statistics Act was enacted in 2011 and it created the Namibia Statistics Agency which became operational in 2012.

The first Vital Statistics Report (VSR) from CR data was produced in 2015 but not published. It was only in 2020 that the first VSR was published, and it covered births, deaths and marriages registered in 2016 and 2017. The key milestones accomplished in Namibia's CRVS system is demonstrated in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Key milestones in Namibia's CRVS system



2.2 Legal and administrative issues

The principal legislation for the registration of vital events is the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act, 1963 while the Statistics Act, 2011 is the enabling legislation for statistics. The law requires registration of all vital events, regardless of nationality and geographic location. The registration of births and deaths as well as issuance of birth and death certificates is done by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, Safety and Security (MHAISS) which is responsible for civil registration. However, the solemnization of marriages as well as issuing of marriage certificates is done by appointed marriage officers i.e., designated ministers of religion (pastors) and magistrates under Ministry of Justice acting ex officio under the Marriages Act, 1961. MHAISS only registers the marriage records upon receiving of marriage register book from marriage officers. Divorces have historically been handled by the High Court and this remains the position to date.

The Identification Act, 1996 provides that all information recorded in the Population Register is secret but provides for exceptions. The data can only be shared with public institutions.

Table 2.1: Laws or Acts for registration of vital events, registration fees, timelines and information required for registration.

Vital event	Principal Legislation	Registration fee	Registration timelines & deadline	Who can notify / register (institution)	Information to be registered
Births	Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act, 1963	No fee for first application; a fee is charged for duplicate certificate.	Within 14 days and no deadline for registration.	MoHSS- institutional notifications MHAISS (civil registers)-registrations	Refer to Annex "Figure RF.01"
Deaths	Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act, 1963	No fee for first application; a fee is charged for duplicate certificate.	24 hours in urban and 14 days in rural areas and no deadline for registration.	MoHSS & Police Mortuaries-notifications MHAISS (civil registers)-registrations	Refer to Annex "Figure RF.07 and RF.08"
Marriages	Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act, 1963	No fee for first application; a fee is charged for duplicate certificate.	Within 3 days of marriage officers must notify MHAISS, to record the event. No deadline for registration	Notifications by Marriage Officers MHAISS (civil registers)-registrations	Refer to Annex "Figure RF.07 and RF.08"

Divorces fall under the following Acts: Divorce Laws Amendment Ordinance 18 of 1935, Matrimonial Causes Act of 1939, Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction Act 35 of 1945 as well as the Divorce Act 70 of 1979.

The production and dissemination of statistics is done in accordance with the Statistics Act, 2011. Overall, Namibia uses one system called National Population Register System (NPRS) for civil registration and identity management.

⁶ Section 14.

2.3 Organisational structure, registration processes and information flows

There are several stakeholders involved in the registration of vital events (births, deaths, marriages, and divorces). All stakeholders feed the CRS in one way or another at all levels in the 14 regions of and this information is available in real-time. This will be illustrated in the figures below.

Registration of events

MHAISS registers births, deaths, and marriages, while medical officers in the MoHSS determine the causes of death. However, other institutions involved in the process of civil registration are depicted in figures illustrating the registration of each event.

A memorandum of understanding exists between MHAISS and MoHSS to make use of health facilities for **births and deaths registration**. The registration of new-born babies and children below one (1) year is done at most district hospitals countrywide.

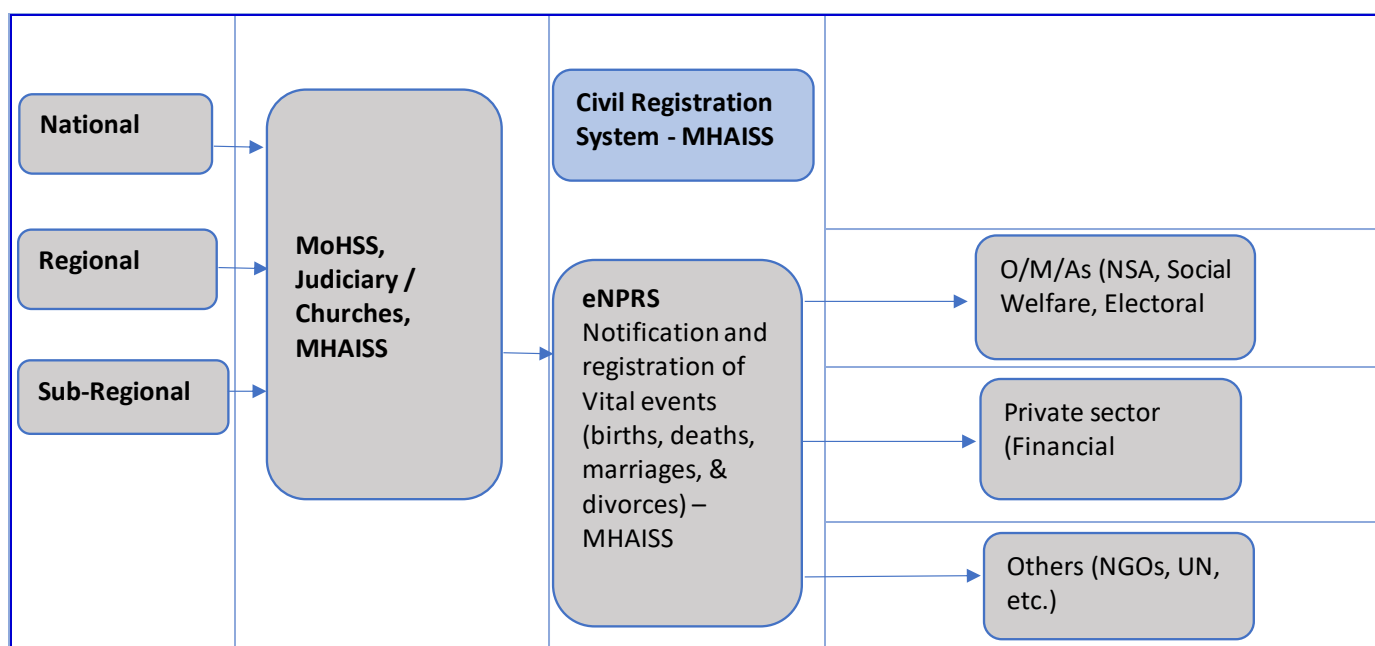
Marriages are registered, after solemnization, at Magistrates Court or by church ministers authorized by the Minister responsible for MHAISS.

Divorces are under the jurisdiction of the High Court, which intermittently sends the final divorce order to the MHAISS for recording.

The diagram in figure 2.2 illustrates the process flow for civil registration and vital statistics as well as key role players in the registration and beneficiaries of the CRS.

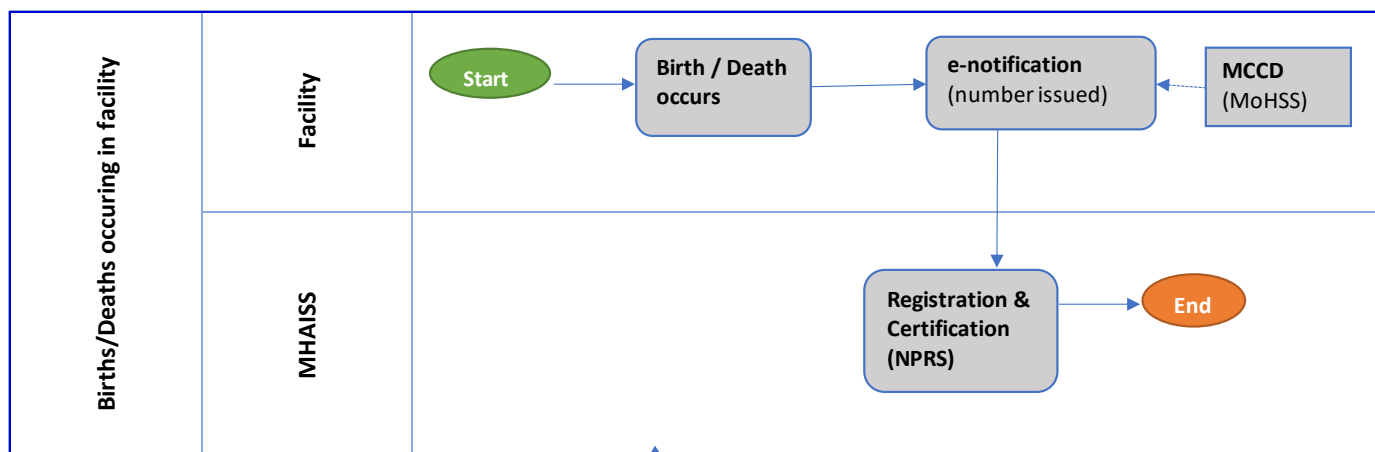
The registration of vital events is decentralized as the role is transferred to several local offices or authorities rather than one single one. Vital events are registered at national, regional and sub-regional.

Figure 2.2: Organisational structure, registration process and information flows



The diagram in figure 2.3 illustrates the process flow for civil registration and vital statistics as well as key role players in the registration and beneficiaries of the CRS.

Figure 2.3: Registration process for births and deaths occurring in facility



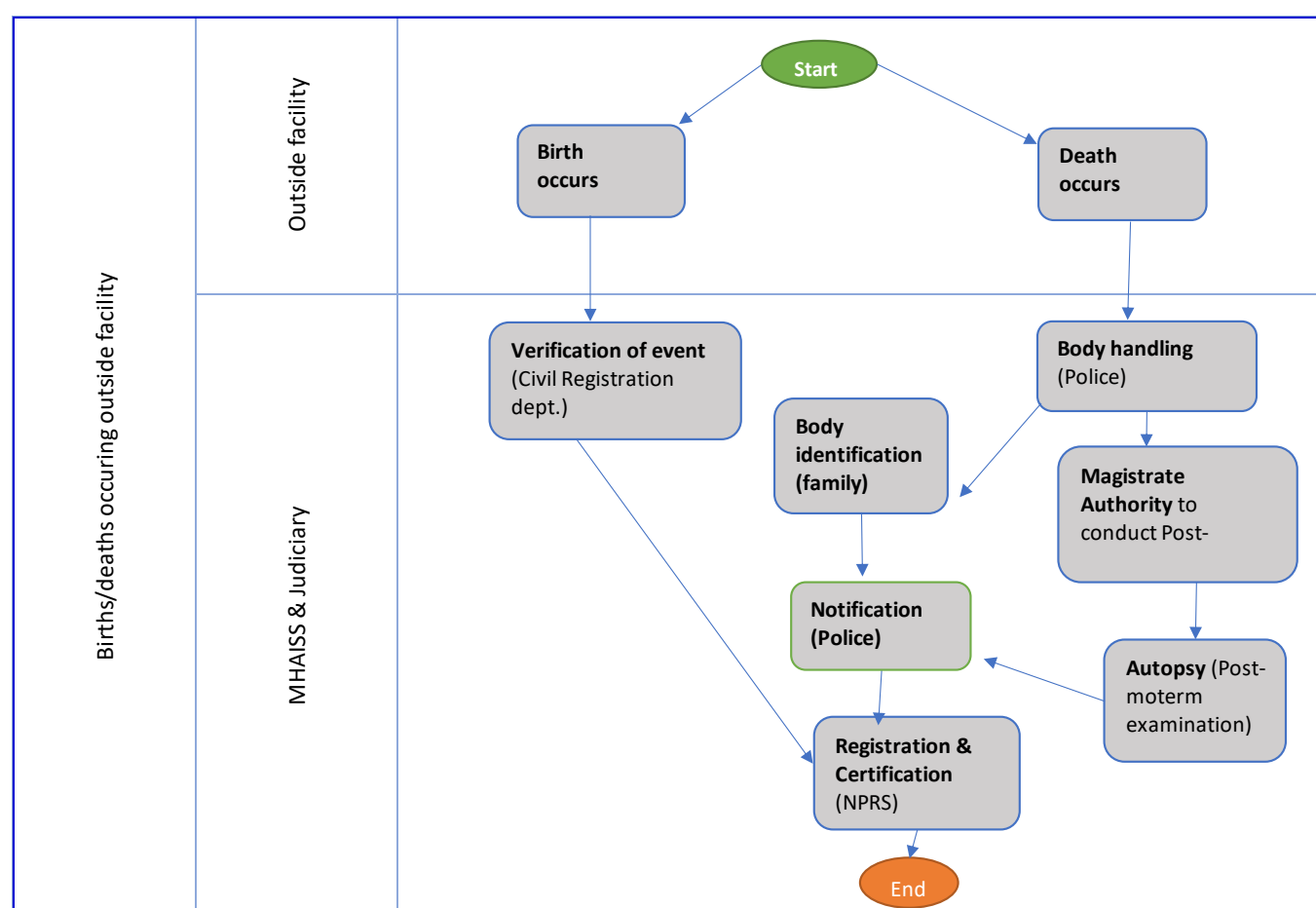
Start: Event (birth/death) occurs after a mother/patient admitted in the facility.

e-Notification: A profile is created and notified in the system by the nurse.

MCCD: The cause of death is entered in the system by the doctor.

Registration and Certification: MHAISS registrar registers the event and issues a certificate.

Figure 2.4: Registration process for births and deaths occurring outside facility



Birth registration process starts (event has occurred)- informant completes forms about the birth at CR office and if death, informant reports death to the Police.

Verification of births: CR office confirms information in the form e.g., place of birth.

Registration of births: CR office registers and certifies.

Death registration process starts (event has occurred)- informant reports death to the Police.

Body handling: Police pick up body from site of death and admits body at Police mortuary.

e-Notification: The deceased's profile is created and notified in the system by the Police.

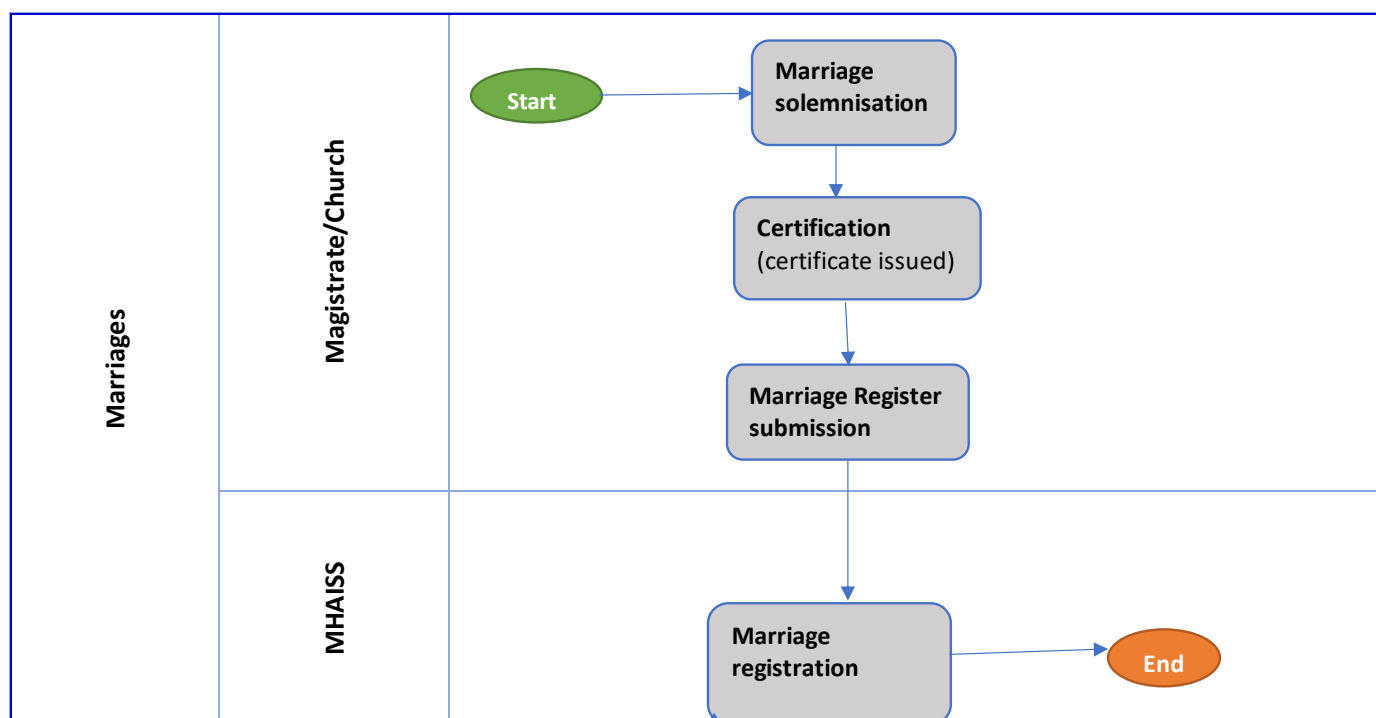
Body identification: Relatives identify the deceased to the Police. If relatives are unknown or no Identity documents on body, a biometric verification is done.

Magistrates Authority: For unnatural deaths, Police inform Magistrate to issue authorization to conduct autopsy.

Autopsy: Doctor performs post-mortem exam and enters cause of death in the system.

Registration and Certification: MHAISS registers the death and issue a certificate.

Figure 2.5: Process for registering marriages



Start: Couple approaches Magistrate/Pastor who is an authorized marriage officer.

Marriage solemnization: The marriage officer conducts the marriage by ensuring that the marriage register is signed by the couple and witnesses.

Certification: The marriage officer issues the marriage certificate and transmits the marriage record to MHAISS.

Registration: After receiving the marriage record, MHAISS registrar registers the marriage in the system.

2.3.1 Late or delayed registration

According to the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act, 1963 (Act No. 81 of 1963), a birth and death registration is considered timely if registered within 14 days after it has occurred. After that, it is considered late registration with no penalties or fees attached.

An original marriage record shall, within three days from date of marriage be transmitted to the Secretary (MHAISS) for record.

2.3.2 Issuance of documentation

Births and deaths are electronically notified on the e-Notification system by the facilities where the vital events occurred. A system generated notification number is given to an informant for registration purposes. Applicants fill in relevant application forms at any registration office. Applications are processed and captured onto the NPRS after which birth and death certificates are issued by the local civil registration office to applicants who meet the requirements. For marriages, marriage officers issue marriage certificates after solemnization and transmits the marriage register to MHAISS.

2.3.3 Entering of records on NPRS

Ideally, all events should be captured on NPRS as soon they are notified. However, in some instances, this is not the case due to challenges such as lack of infrastructure i.e., computers, internet connectivity at some registration offices in remote areas. Hence, capturing of records in the system may be delayed.

2.3.4 Transfer of records

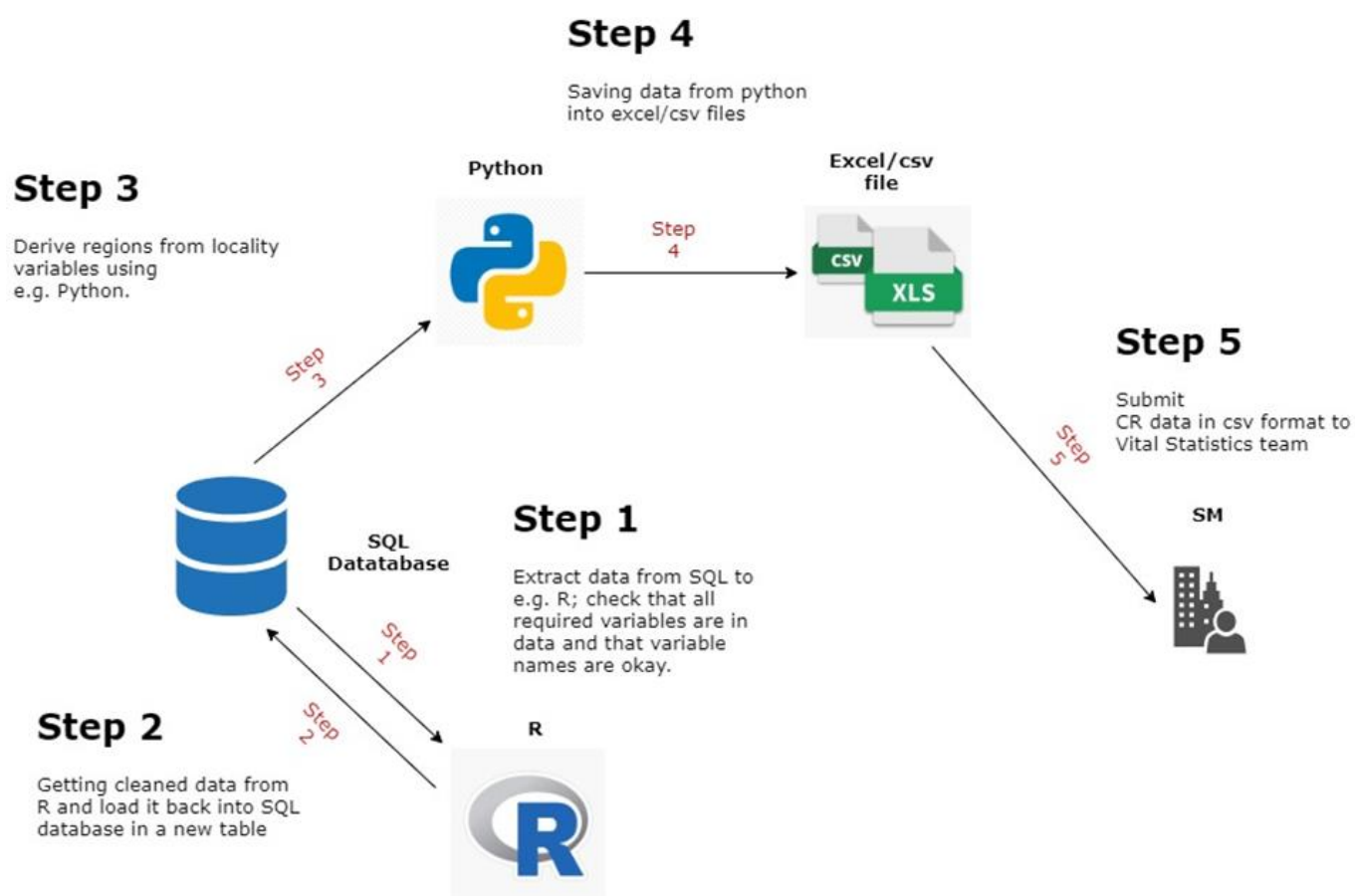
After the registration of the vital event, the local registration office transfers the paper records to the MHAISS Head Office using Courier Services for archiving. Electronic registration of events is advantageous because its efficient, real time and user friendly and hence recommended. There are basic in-built checks in the system to minimise data errors. The data (electronic and paper) is securely stored with limited access. A safe and secure system is recommended to exchange the data from the civil registration system. However, currently there is no data exchange infrastructure in place for the two institutions. The CR data is exchanged using an external hard drive.

2.4 Organisation of vital statistics production and dissemination

The process of Civil Registration data analysis to produce a Vital Statistics Report is done by the statistics office. For this report, civil registration data at individual level on Births, Deaths and Marriages registered between 2018 and 2021 was used for analysis. To ensure confidentiality, information such as names, ID numbers, or any other means by which a record could easily identify an individual were not provided to the NSA.

The data goes through the data processing team verification as a first step after receiving the data. The data processing team extract data from SQL and checks the number of records per dataset to verify with the information provided by the data source, which is the Office of the Prime Minister. The team also checks the format of the data to ensure the correct format e.g., dates, sex, place etc. The steps by the data processing team are demonstrated in figure 2.6.

Figure 2.6: CR data processing



After extracting data from SQL database, which is the data obtained from NPRS managed by Office of the Prime Minister into the R statistical software, the following is done:

1. Check duplicated records using “applicant code”.
2. Check number of records per dataset to compare with information provided by source (OPM).
3. Check last date the record was entered on system, using “capture date” to compare with information provided by source. This date is usually the date on which the data was extracted from the system.
4. Check that variable names and values are correct or corresponding to the content of variable e.g., sex variable to have “F”, “M” and “U” and not a date, the date variable has the correct format etc.

If all is fine as expected, data is handed over to the statisticians for analysis, else, communication is made to OPM to correct or verify issues found in data.

Upon receiving data from the data from the data processing team, the statisticians carry out further data checks to verify with the information from data processing team as follows:

1. Check duplicate records in a file using Applicant Code (record number) variable.
2. Check last date a record was entered on system variable using "Capture Date".
3. Check if all expected variables are in the dataset.
4. Check for variables with "Unknown" or "NA" and "NULL" as a value and returns a summary of those variables.

If no issues in the data, then the statisticians work on the data by first deriving variables such as age, timeliness, region etc., else, communication is made to OPM through data processing team to correct or verify issues found in data. After deriving variables, analysis of data begins.

Figure 2.7: Vital Statistics Report Production and Dissemination Process

Diagram description:

Start: System analysts get CR data from OPM

Data structure: System analysts extract data from SQL, structure the data and export it to CSV format.

Data validation: Statisticians check for inconsistencies in data including structure, variables, and values.

Data coding and editing: Statisticians derive variables e.g., regions and ages.

Data analysis and report production: Statisticians and CRVS TC members analysis and produce report.

Dissemination: printed and web report is published

2.5 Incentives and disincentives for registration

a. Birth certificate incentives

In Namibia, the law does not require any fee for the first registration of a birth; however, a fee is required to obtain a duplicate. A birth certificate is required to prove one's legal identity and therefore assert rights and legal entitlements. It opens access to services such as social benefits and financial markets.

Registration officers at health-based facilities provide information to expecting mothers regarding birth registration. It is not required for the father to be physically present at registration; fathers who acknowledge paternity can insert their particulars for free before the child is six years and for a fee thereafter.

The e-notification system, for both births and deaths, at health facilities makes it easy for registration as it is the first point of information collection of a vital event that collects details for a birth such as, particulars of a birth e.g., date of birth and sex, place of birth, weight, height, etc and particulars of a death, e.g., date of birth, date of death, sex, cause of death, place of death etc. The information is recorded immediately on the system and can be retrieved at any time for registration.

b. Marriage certificate incentives

There is no fee required to obtain the first certificate. Some benefits of being in possession of a marriage certificate includes exercising fundamental rights, obtain residence status for family unification and to claim benefits incidental upon death of a spouse.

c. Death certificate incentives

There is no fee required to register a death and to obtain the death certificate. A death certificate is required by the family to claim benefits incidental upon death.

Disincentives Birth, Marriage and Death registration:

Based on CRVS assessment report, the following are some of the factors negatively affecting registration of vital events (births and deaths) in Namibia.

- Difficulties to access registration offices (long distances to registration offices), high travel costs, language barriers (e.g., between informant and registration officers or registration forms are in English only), long waiting queues, lack of public awareness on the registration requirements and cultural norms.
- Lack of adequate resources to carry out mobile registrations to reach remote and nomadic population.

Generally, there are no known impediments to death registration.

d. Marriage registration

Only civil marriages are recorded in NPRS. Most marriages are still not recorded in the system because marriage registers are lost in the transmission process between the marriage officers and MHAISS for capturing and registration.

Chapter 3. Data quality, timeliness of registration, and registration completeness

The quality of data should be measured according to the standards of completeness, correctness, availability, and timeliness. The evaluation of the quality of data should be aimed to address the level of completeness of the civil registration and vital statistics system, correctness, or accuracy of each item of the data, as well as availability and timeliness of registration and statistics. Because of the importance of civil registration information and register-based vital statistics, both on an individual record basis and in aggregated form, the maintenance of high standards of quality should be a major and continuing concern to those responsible for the administration of the systems (United Nations Statistics Division, 2014).

This chapter highlights data quality issues in terms of correctness, accuracy, timeliness and completeness of registration as well as redistribution of values, specifically unknown age of decedents by sex.

3.1. Data quality

According to the United Nations Statistics Division “the quality of vital statistics is measured according to four quality dimensions namely: completeness, correctness or accuracy, availability and timeliness” (United Nations Statistics Division, 2014). It is thus important that quality control measures are put in place and routine activities in the civil registration system at all stages – collection, compilation, and processing.

3.1.1 Checking for inconsistencies in data

Checking of inconsistencies of the information entered on the system is important for data integrity. The CR system is continuously improved to minimize errors in the data. The statistics office runs basic frequencies for each variable to check for errors in the data.

a) Checking for duplicates

Duplicates are checked using a unique applicant code. The NPRS system creates a unique code for an event (birth, death, or marriage), which makes it almost impossible to have an event recorded more than once hence, no duplicated records were found in the datasets.

b) Checking for improbable data

Improbable cases are those that are unrealistic such as, a mother younger than child, age at marriage below the legal age for civil marriage (18 years), date of registration of civil events later than the date of occurrence.

All inconsistencies/data quality issues detected are communicated to the civil registration office for improvement and not for amendments. Data was analysed as is, hence no imputations were done.

Table 3.1 shows the number of improbable cases in the data for birth registrations by year. The table shows that the number of births whose year of birth was unknown is very low, only 4 records. The number of mothers above the age of 50 years was high compared to those below age 12 years. Although births registered years before occurring were few and have been reducing over the years, the cases still exist.

Table 3.1: Number of improbable cases in birth registration data by year, 2018 – 2021

Variable or indicator	Birth registration year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Unknown birth year	1	2	1	0
Unknown sex	5	13	12	6
Unknown birth registration region	2	0	2	2
Birth registered before occurring	13	19	13	7
Mother's age below 12 years	49	64	44	41
Mother's age above 50 years	291	408	281	150
Invalid (negative) age of mother at childbirth	3	3	1	0
Total births	114 232	128 761	110 350	85 853

Table 3.2 shows the number of improbable cases in the data for marriage registrations by year. There were a few marriage records with unknown region and year of marriage. Additionally, there were also a few records with unknown sex and nationality of bride or groom. Data also shows that there were few cases where age of groom or bride was below the legal age (18 years) at the time of entering a civil marriage.

Table 3.2: Number of improbable cases in marriage registration data by year, 2018 – 2021

Variable or indicator	Marriage year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Marriage occurred before year 1900	3	2	3	5
Unknown year of marriage	8	4	8	12
Groom sex as female/unknown	0	0	1	0
Bride sex as male/unknown	0	0	0	0
Region married Unknown	12	3	1	1
Groom married before age 18 years	4	5	1	0
Bride married before age 18 years	4	3	0	1
Unknown bride nationality	6	7	4	2
Unknown groom nationality	14	9	4	3
Total marriages	6 716	6 288	5 644	5 381

Table 3.3 shows the number of the improbable cases in death registration data by registration year. Records registered years before occurring and those with unknown registration office had more cases compared to other indicators/variables.

Table 3.3: Number of improbable cases in death registration data by year, 2018 – 2021

Variable or indicator	Death registration year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Unknown year of death	4	2	27	1
Unknown sex of deceased	8	6	13	9
Deaths registered days before occurring	10	16	2	5
Deaths registered years before occurring	669	632	539	481
Deaths captured days before registration	10	12	2	4
Unknown registration office	107	282	406	435
Total deaths	19 109	19 597	18 241	24 388

c) Checking for missing values

All variables are expected to have complete information. Checking of variables with missing values (blank) was done. Birth data had 4 records of variable place of birth with missing information, while the other datasets (deaths and marriages) did not record any occurrences of such for any of the variables.

d) Dialogue with registration office and correcting errors

Dialogue with the civil registration office is important to ensure errors detected in the data are addressed to improve the quality. Through meetings, errors detected and recommendations to reduce those errors are discussed by the statistics office, civil registration office as well as national CRVS technical committee. Additionally, statistics on errors are also used to identify areas (regions or registration offices) with more errors so that training is done to improve data quality.

The best approach to **correct errors** is at the point of notification and registration where the error occurs. Errors detected at the Statistics Office were communicated to the data source for verification. Detected errors assumed to have occurred at the data entry stage are used to implement specific data entry checks.

3.2 Timeliness

The purpose of a civil registration system is to record and store information on the occurrence of vital events and their characteristics. Civil registration is the way by which countries keep a continuous and complete record of births, marriages, and deaths. The usefulness of these records as a main source of vital statistics is universally recognized. Therefore, the aim of registration is to attain full coverage of the population so that all types of events occurring to its members are accurately and completely registered on a timely basis in accordance with registration law.

Two key foundations for reliability of civil registration records are completeness and timeliness. It is essential to ensure that vital events are recorded within the defined period, according to the country's definitions and international standard.

It is critical to note that a complete registration system is not only determined by timely registration of events, but also timely capturing of events on the CR system. Timely capturing of the data on CRS is crucial as it enables the Statistics Office to produce timely statistics from these data.

In Namibia, a timely birth or death registration and capturing refers to when that event has been registered and captured within 14 days from the time of occurrence. Late birth or death registration and capturing is when that event has been registered and captured after 14 days of event occurrence.

On the other hand, the international standard definition states that timely birth or death registration refers to when that event has been registered and captured within twelve (12) months from the time of occurrence, while late birth or death registration refers to when that event has been registered after 12 months from date of occurrence.

It is required by Namibian law that a marriage is registered (notified to the Civil Registrar) within 3 days of occurrence. Therefore, the analysis aims to show the proportion of marriages registered within 3 days to be considered as timeliness registration.

3.2.1 Timeliness of registration

The section aims to present births and deaths timeliness registration (within 14 days and within 12 months). These findings provide a measure of how the country is performing in terms of registrations of vital events.

a) Current registrations

Table 3.4 shows the total number of births, marriages and deaths registered over the years 2018 – 2021. The year 2021 registered the lowest number of births and marriages and the highest number of deaths.

Table 3.4: Number of vital events registered by year, 2018 – 2021

Registration year	Births	Marriages	Deaths
2018	114 232	6 716	19 109
2019	128 761	6 288	19 597
2020	110 350	5 644	18 241
2021	85 853	5 381	24 388

Figure 3.1 shows the proportion of births and deaths registered within 14 days and indicates an improvement in timely birth and death registrations over the years, 2018-2021. The proportion of deaths registered within 14 days is much higher (over 90% across the years) compared to births registered within 14 days (below 31% across the years). Tables on distribution of births and deaths registered within 14 days by region are at the annexure (Tables DQ.01 and DQ.04).

Figure 3.1: Percent births and deaths registered timely (within 14 days) by year of registration, 2018 – 2021

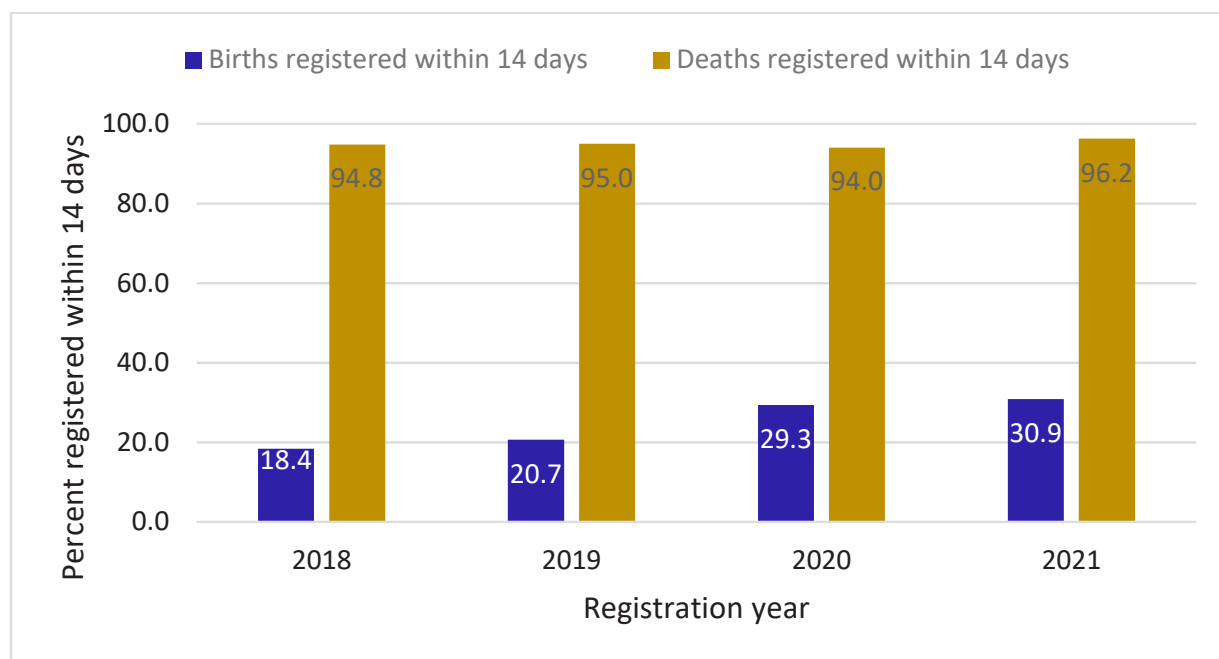


Figure 3.2 shows proportion of births and deaths registered within 12 months and indicates an improvement in birth and death timely registration over the years, 2018-2021. The proportion of deaths registered within 12 months is much higher (almost 100% across the years) compared to births (below 62% across the years). Tables on distribution of births and deaths registered within 12 months by region are at the annexure (Tables DQ.01 and DQ.04).

Figure 3.2: Percent births and deaths registered timely (within 12 months) by year of registration, 2018 – 2021

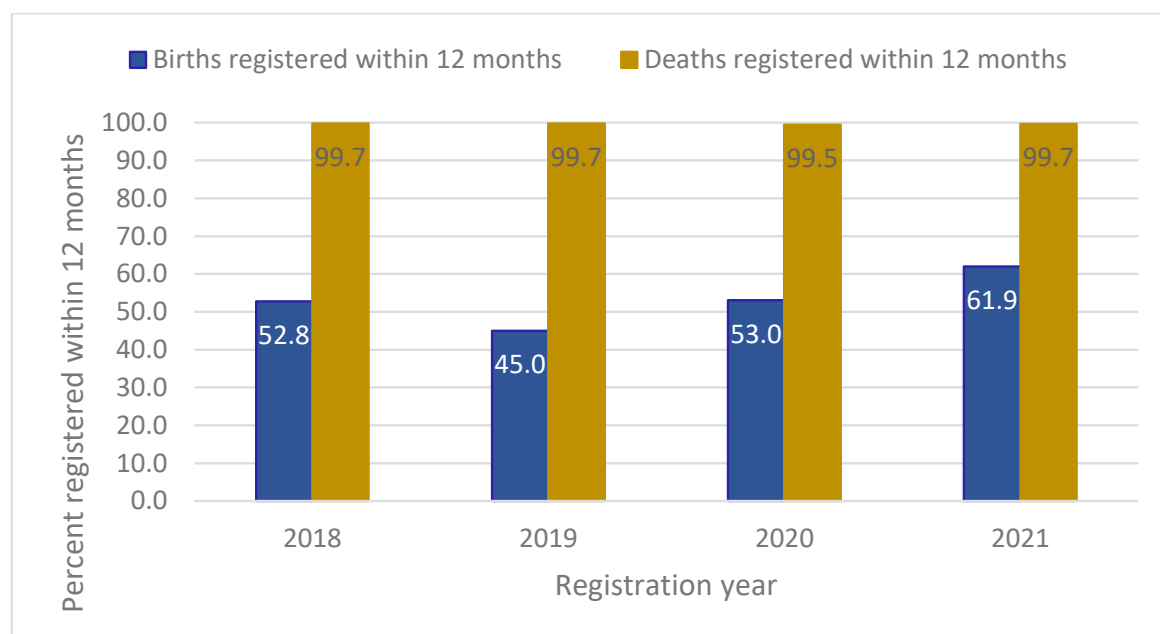


Figure 3.3 shows the percentage of births registered timely (within 12 months) by site of occurrence and registration year. The figure shows that most (about 70%) of the births that occurred in health facilities were registered in a timely manner.

Figure 3.3: Percent births registered timely (within 12 months) by site and registration year, 2018 – 2021

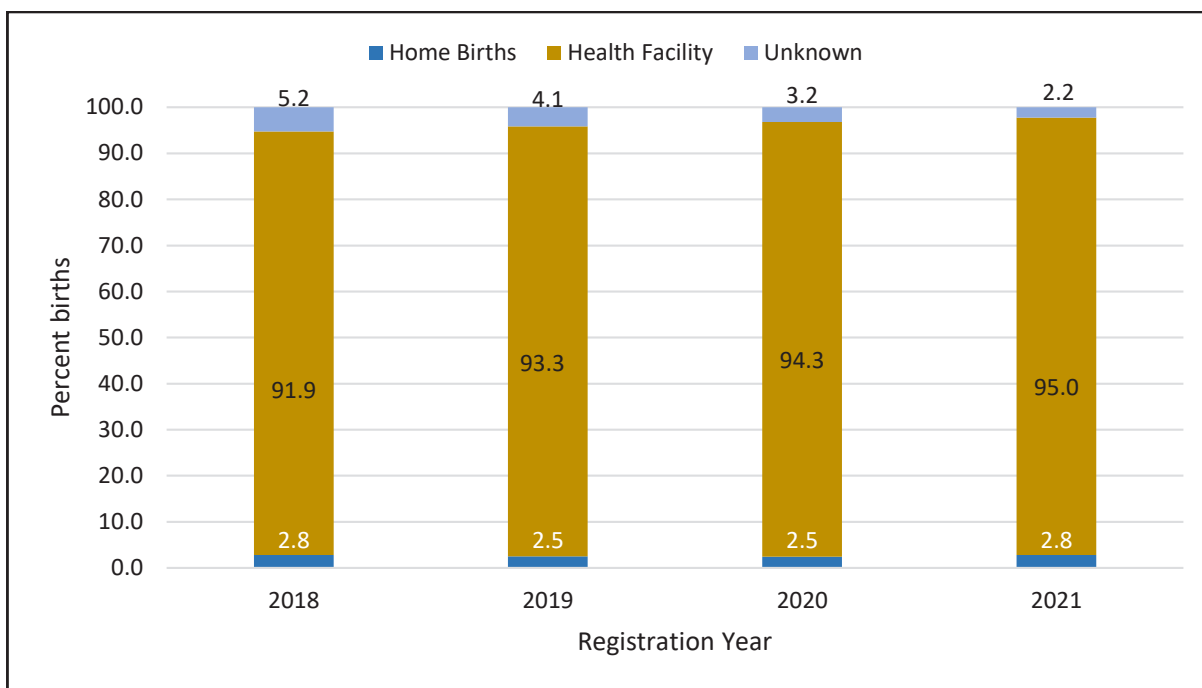
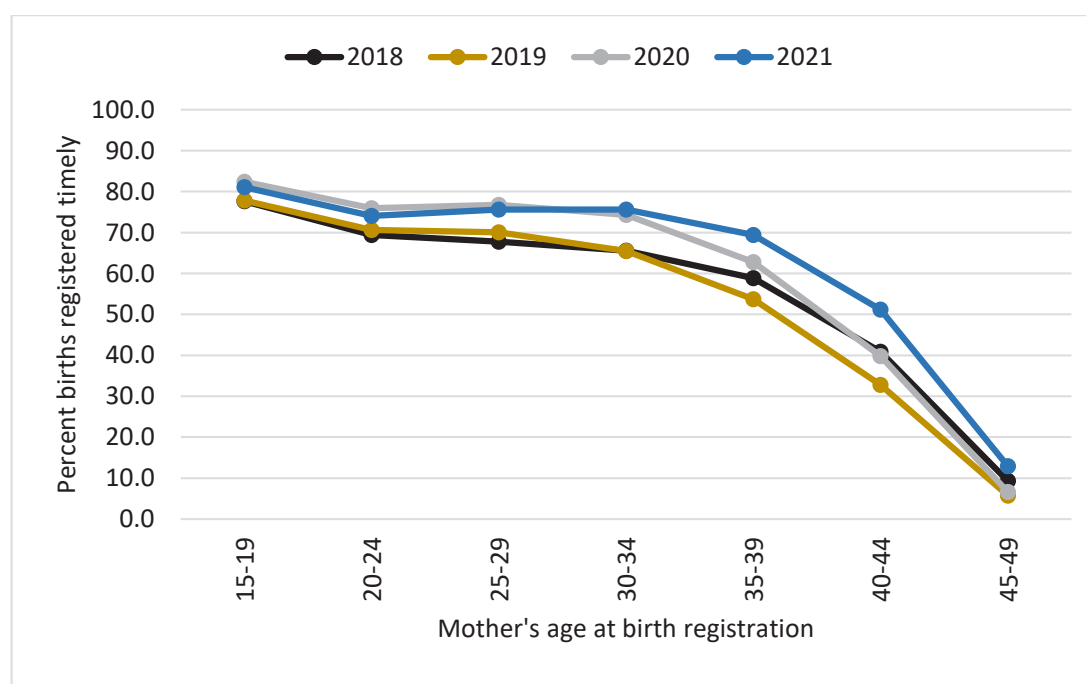


Figure 3.4 represents the proportion of timely (within 12 months) birth registrations by age of mother and year of birth registration. Births registered timely reduces as age increases. More births were registered timely by mothers between age groups 15 – 19 years with 81.1 percent in 2021 and 82.4 in 2020.

Figure 3.4: Percent births registered timely by age of mother and registration year, 2018 – 2021



3.2.2. Timeliness of Capturing

This section presents the proportion of births and deaths captured in NPRS timely as well as the time it took for a marriage record to be captured in the central register (i.e., NPRS). As per Law requirement, the marriage record is expected to be submitted to the Ministry within 3 days of marriage date. The statistics will only show the time difference between the year the marriage took place and when it was captured on NPRS and not necessarily the date the record was received by Secretary (MHAISS) from the marriage officers as the information is not available in the data. A death or birth is considered captured timely if captured within 14 days in Namibian context or within 12 Months internationally.

Figure 3.5 shows births and deaths captured within 14 days for the years 2018 to 2021. It indicates a decline in capturing of births within 14 days from 87.1 percent in 2018 to 68.9 percent in 2021, while an improvement is observed in deaths captured timely from 58.0 percent to 89.6 percent between the same years. Tables on distribution of births and deaths captured within 14 days by region are at the annexure (Tables DQ.02 and DQ.05).

Figure 3.5: Percent births and deaths captured in NPRS within 14 days by year captured, 2018 – 2021

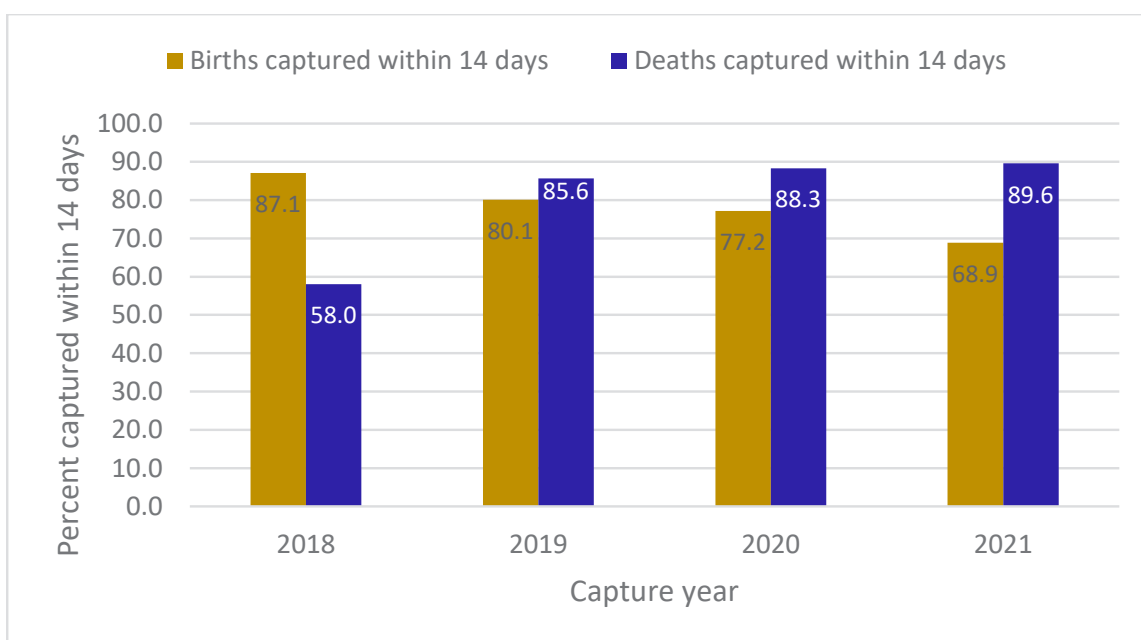


Figure 3.6 shows the proportion of births and deaths captured timely (within 12 months) on NPRS. The data shows that more than 96 percent of the births were captured within 12 months, while more than 90 percent of deaths were captured within 12 months across the years 2018 to 2021. Tables on distribution of births and deaths captured within 12 months by region are at the annexure (Tables DQ.02 and DQ.05).

Figure 3.6: Percent births and deaths captured in NPRS within 12 months by year captured, 2018 – 2021

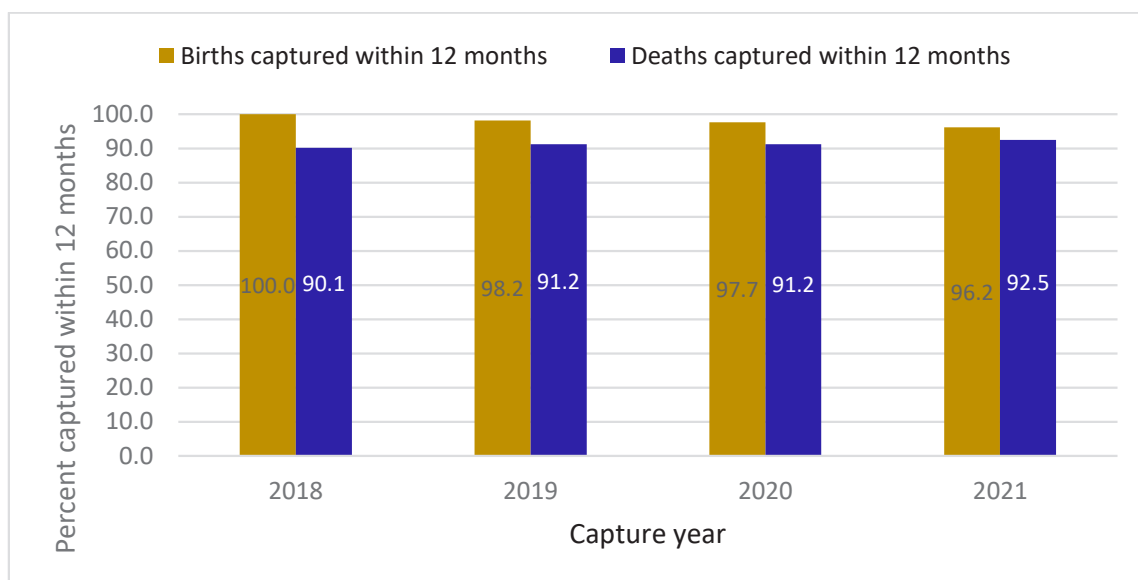
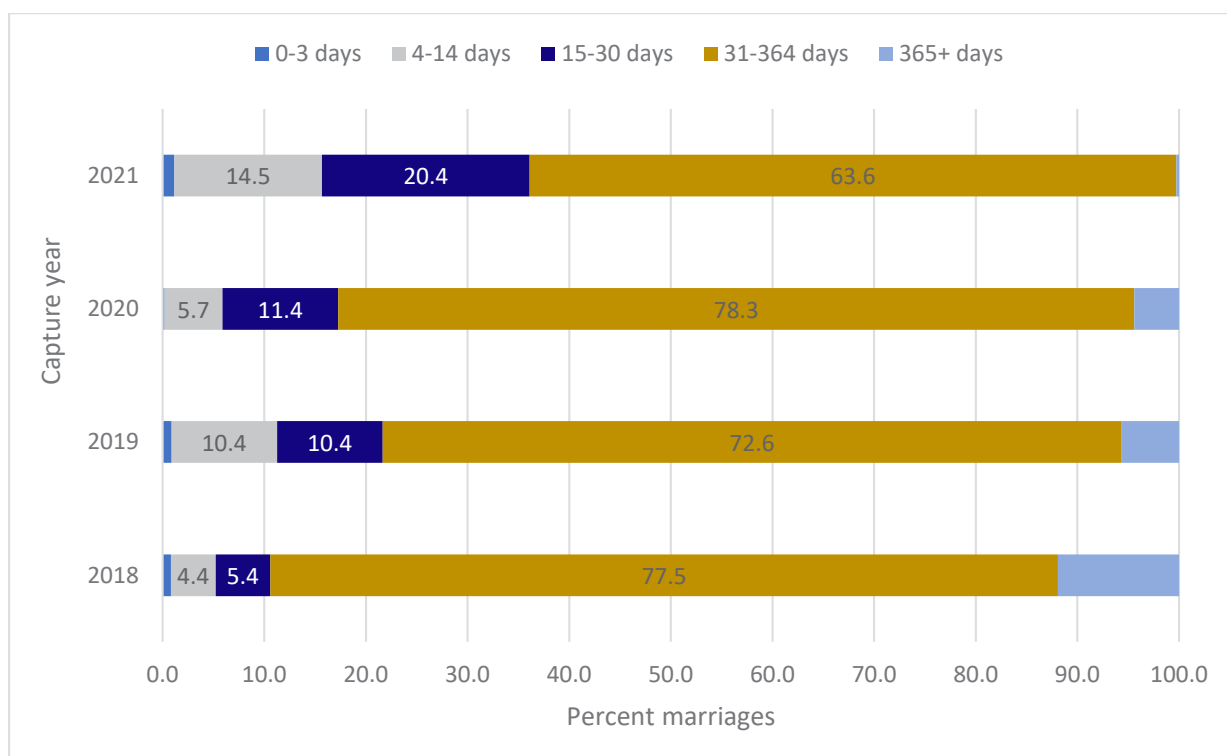


Figure 3.7 presents the proportion of marriages by number of days taken to capture the marriage record on NPRS. The figure shows a low percentage of marriages recorded within 3 days after marriage date for all the years. However, for the all the marriage records received, the majority are entered in NPRS within a year (in less than 365 days).

Figure 3.7: Days taken to capture a marriage record in NPRS by year captured, 2018-2021



3.3. Registration completeness

Civil registration completeness is defined as the proportion of vital events (births/deaths) registered within a year divided by the estimated number of events (births/deaths) within a year. Complete registration has been reached when a vital event that has occurred in a population of a specific country at a specified period has been registered in the system. A 100 percent completeness implies that all vital events have been registered.

Birth registration completeness

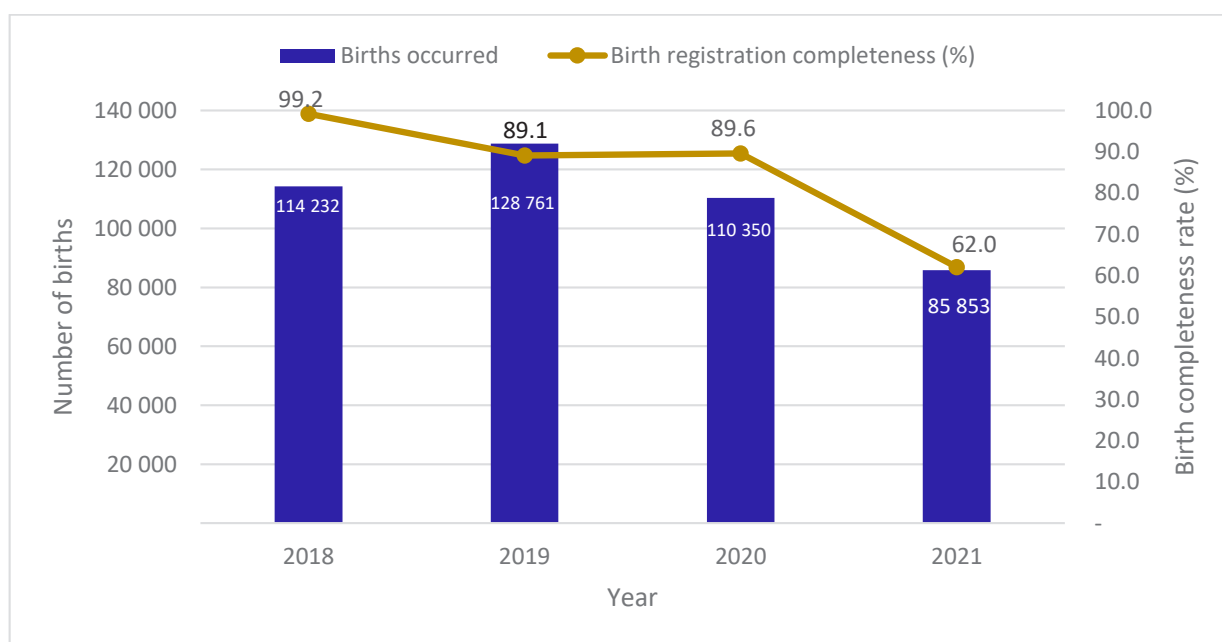
Birth registration completeness rates were calculated as follows:

$$\text{Birth Completeness Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of registered births within the year of occurrence}}{\text{Estimated number of live births within the year}} \times 100$$

Number of births registered within the year of occurrence refers to those recorded by CRS, whereas the estimated number of births in a year refers to the projected live births as estimated in the population projections.

Figure 3.8 shows number of births occurred and birth registration completeness rates by year. The figure shows a decline over time in birth registration completeness rates from 99.2 percent in 2018 to 62.0 percent in 2021. The completeness rates from previous years are expected to be higher than the current year because more records from previous years would have been added on the system at the time the data was extracted.

Figure 3.8: Birth registration completeness rates by year, 2018 – 2021



The registration completeness rates for children under five was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Under five Completeness Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of under five birth registrations in a year}}{\text{Estimated number of under five population in a year}} \times 100$$

Figure 3.9 shows birth completeness rates for children under the age of 5, by year. The figure shows a low proportion (below 25 percent) of under-five completeness rates for all the years. The completeness rates have been declining between the years, from 24.3 percent to 19.9 percent in 2018 and 2021, respectively.

Figure 3.9: Under Five birth completeness rates by birth year 2018 – 2021

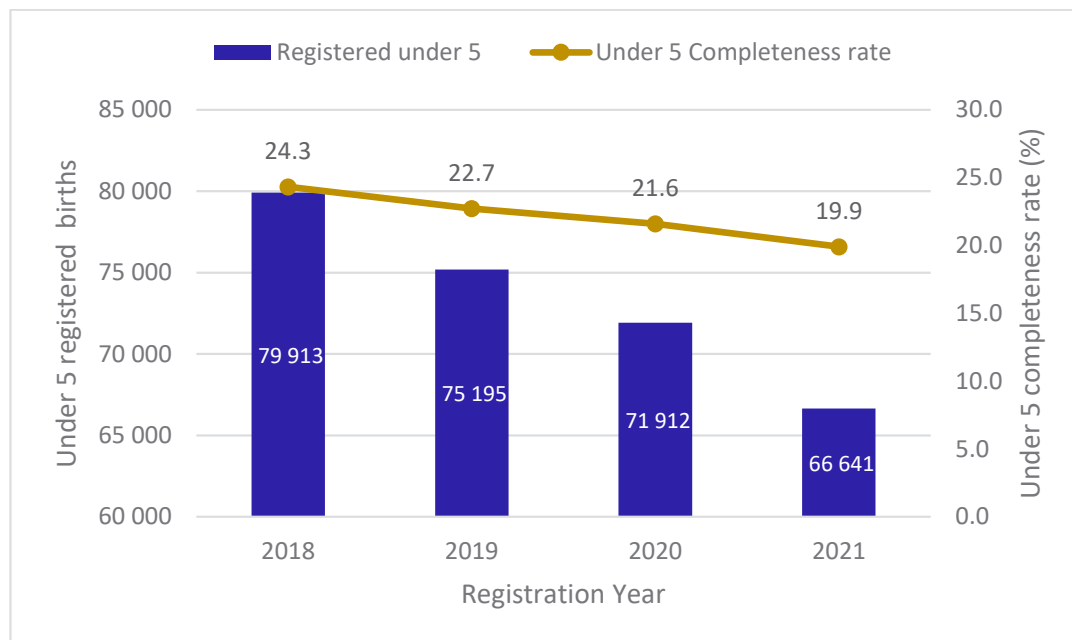


Figure 3.10 compares birth and death registration completeness rates by year. It shows that between 2018 and 2020, registration completeness for deaths were lower than births. However, the pattern changed in 2021 where death registration completeness rate was higher (97.6) than birth completeness rate (62.0%). The rise in death completeness rate in 2021 could be due to the impact by COVID-19 pandemic in that year.

Figure 3.10: Birth and death registration completeness rates by year, 2018 – 2021

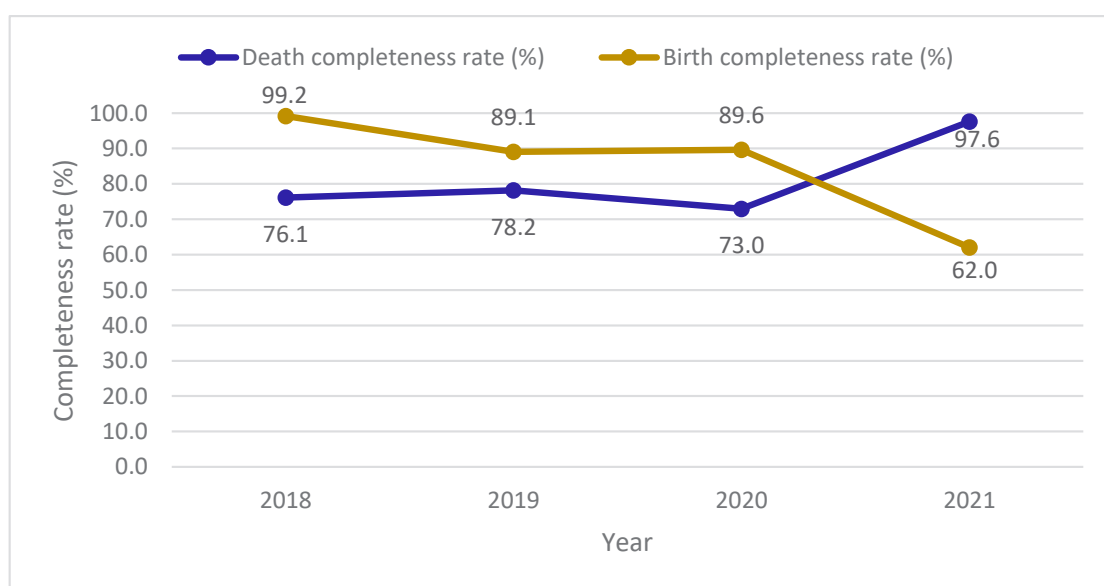
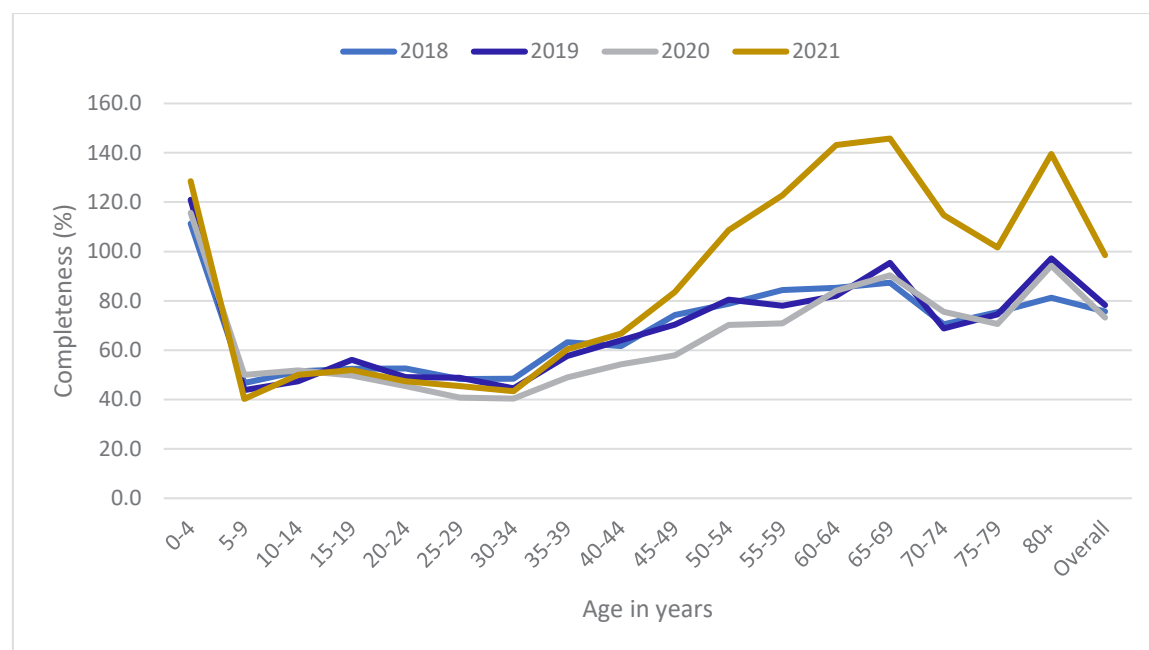


Figure 3.11 shows death registration completeness by age groups and year. It shows that the age group of 0 – 4 years registered close to 100 percent deaths as estimated for all the years. The completeness registration among the ages 5 to 44 years was the lowest (below 70%) across the years. The analysis also shows that for certain age groups, particularly at ages 0 to 4 years across the years and 50 years and above for the year 2021, the CRVS data recorded slightly higher than expected numbers of deaths, resulting in completeness levels of over 100%.

Figure 3.11: Death completeness rates by five-year age groups and year, 2018 – 2021



3.4. Data adjustment and redistribution

Redistribution of values that have not been recorded, for example, age, is another type of adjustment. Age distribution of deaths for which age at deaths was recorded are applied to missing values to estimate how many of the deaths with unknown age should go into each age group. Distribution of deaths is done separately by sex as patterns for males and females differ.

The proportion of deaths (with age at death known) occurring in each age group is calculated, and the proportion is then applied to the number of males and female with unknown age at death. It then gives the number of ‘additional’ deaths that should be added to the original number of deaths within each age group. The total number of deaths by sex remains the same.

It is worth noting that although adjustments were done for deaths by age and sex, the chapter on deaths used unadjusted figures. The aim is to show how it would look like if it was adjusted by age as well as give an indication of the quality of the death data which is generally good as we know the dates of birth and death for most of the deceased persons. The number of deceased persons with unknown ages is insignificant and adjustment is not necessary.

Table 3.5 and 3.6 present the redistribution of deaths with unknown age of decedent in 2020 and 2021. There was a total of 5 females and 9 males with unknown age in 2020 and 5 females and 7 males with unknown age in 2021.

Table 3.5: Adjusting deaths with unknown age of decedent by sex and year of death, 2020

Age at death	Number of deaths		Proportion of deaths (%)		Adjusted number of deaths	
			Sex			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0	1 533	1 857	18.7	19.1	1 534	1 859
1-4	363	420	4.4	4.3	363	420
5-9	101	135	1.2	1.4	101	135
10-14	81	98	1.0	1.0	81	98
15-19	92	142	1.1	1.5	92	142
20-24	161	252	2.0	2.6	161	252
25-29	190	375	2.3	3.8	190	375
30-34	274	454	3.3	4.7	274	454
35-39	315	482	3.8	4.9	315	482
40-44	339	526	4.1	5.4	339	526
45-49	302	514	3.7	5.3	302	514
50-54	348	501	4.2	5.1	348	501
55-59	347	509	4.2	5.2	347	509
60-64	411	558	5.0	5.7	411	559
65-69	431	570	5.3	5.8	431	571
70-74	457	599	5.6	6.1	457	600
75-79	470	516	5.7	5.3	470	516
80-84	503	433	6.1	4.4	503	433
85+	1 479	805	18.0	8.3	1 480	806
Unknown	5	9				
Total	8 202	9 755	100	100	8 202	9 755

Table 3.6: Adjusting deaths with unknown age of decedent by sex and year of death, 2021

Age group	Number of deaths		Proportion of deaths (%)		Adjusted number of deaths	
			Sex			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0	1 692	2 080	15.1	16.1	1 693	2 081
1-4	378	424	3.4	3.3	378	424
5-9	79	102	0.7	0.8	79	102
10-14	66	109	0.6	0.8	66	109
15-19	108	142	1.0	1.1	108	142
20-24	151	257	1.3	2.0	151	257
25-29	240	370	2.1	2.9	240	370
30-34	318	466	2.8	3.6	318	466
35-39	399	604	3.6	4.7	399	604
40-44	413	644	3.7	5.0	413	644
45-49	486	723	4.3	5.6	486	723
50-54	551	768	4.9	6.0	551	768
55-59	653	867	5.8	6.7	653	867
60-64	758	924	6.8	7.2	758	925
65-69	709	911	6.3	7.1	709	911
70-74	737	871	6.6	6.8	737	871
75-79	680	785	6.1	6.1	680	785
80-84	828	753	7.4	5.8	828	753
85+	1 960	1 096	17.5	8.5	1 961	1 097
Unknown	5	7				
Total	11 211	12 903	100.0	100.0	11 211	12 903

Chapter 4. Births

Registration of births and acquiring a birth certificate is essential as it is required for other public or private services, such as obtaining a national identity document, social services benefits, or opening a bank account. A registration of a birth also serves as proof that such event occurred. Birth registration is one of the key functions in a complete civil registration system and has been at the core of the world community's concerns since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. It has been a concern of UNICEF, which was founded in the same year and is child-focused, as it represents the starting point for the recognition and protection of every child's fundamental right to identity and existence. Birth Registration refers to the permanent and official recording of a child's existence by the state. "The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents" (OHCHR, 1989).

This chapter presents information on birth registration trends, age and sex differentials, place of birth occurrence and registration as well as characteristics of the parents such as age, marital status, and citizenship.

4.1 Trends in birth registrations

This section shows trends of registered births by sex, year, and month of birth for all births registered between 2018 and 2021.

Table 4.1 shows the number of births that occurred against those registered in the years 2018 to 2021. It shows that over the years, births registered are close to double the births occurred in the same year. There was a decrease in the number of births that occurred and registered in 2021. There is no significant difference between female and male births occurred or registered across the years.

Table 4.1: Number of births occurred and registered by sex and year, 2018 – 2021

Year	Births Occurred				Births Registered			
	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown
2018	69 434	34 547	34 883	4	114 232	57 905	56 322	5
2019	62 522	31 205	31 309	8	128 761	64 892	63 856	13
2020	62 967	31 303	31 663	1	110 350	55 454	54 884	12
2021	43 598	21 694	21 899	5	85 853	42 958	42 889	6

Figure 4.1 shows the number of births that occurred, registered as well as the number of births registered within 12 months of occurrence. Births registered were more than those occurred or those registered within 12 months from time of occurrence, implying late registration of births across the years 2018-2021. The figure also shows that out of the total births that occurred in a year, less were registered within 12 months. In 2021, almost all births that occurred were registered within 12 months, showing an improvement in timely birth registrations.

Figure 4.1: Number of births occurred, registered and those registered within 12 months by year, 2018-2021

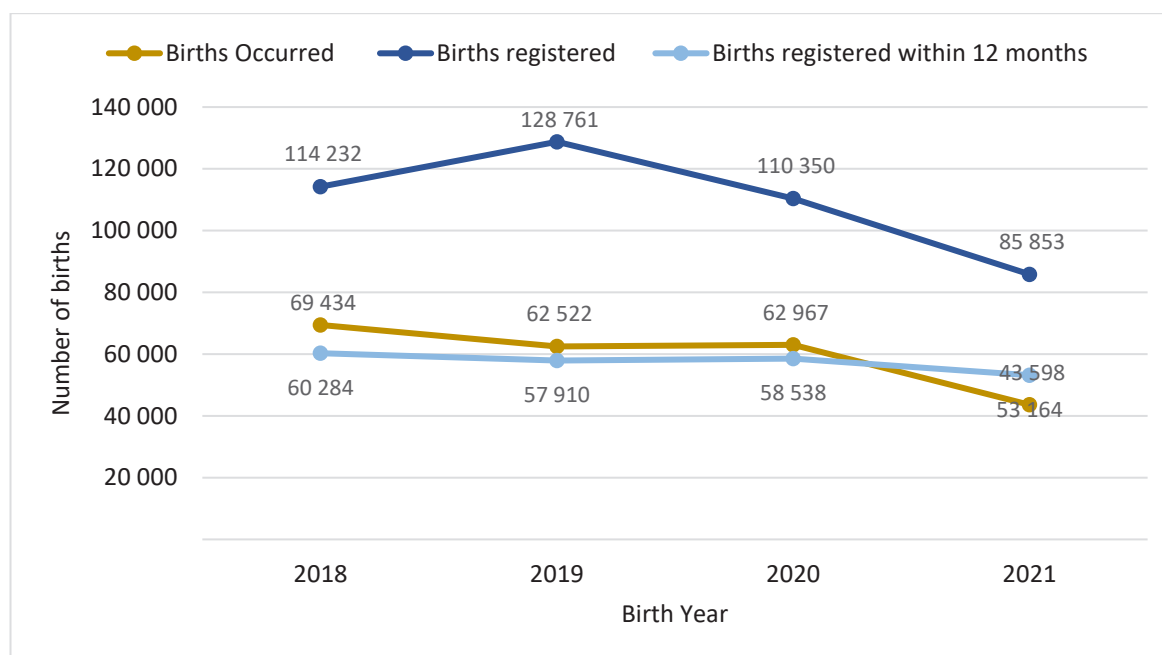


Figure 4.2 shows the number of registered births by sex and year of occurrence. Although the general pattern shows an increase in births over the years by sex, there was no significant difference between the number of female and male births that occurred by year. The solid line implies that the number of females is almost equal to the number of males.

Figure 4.2: Registered births by sex and birth year, 1990 -2021

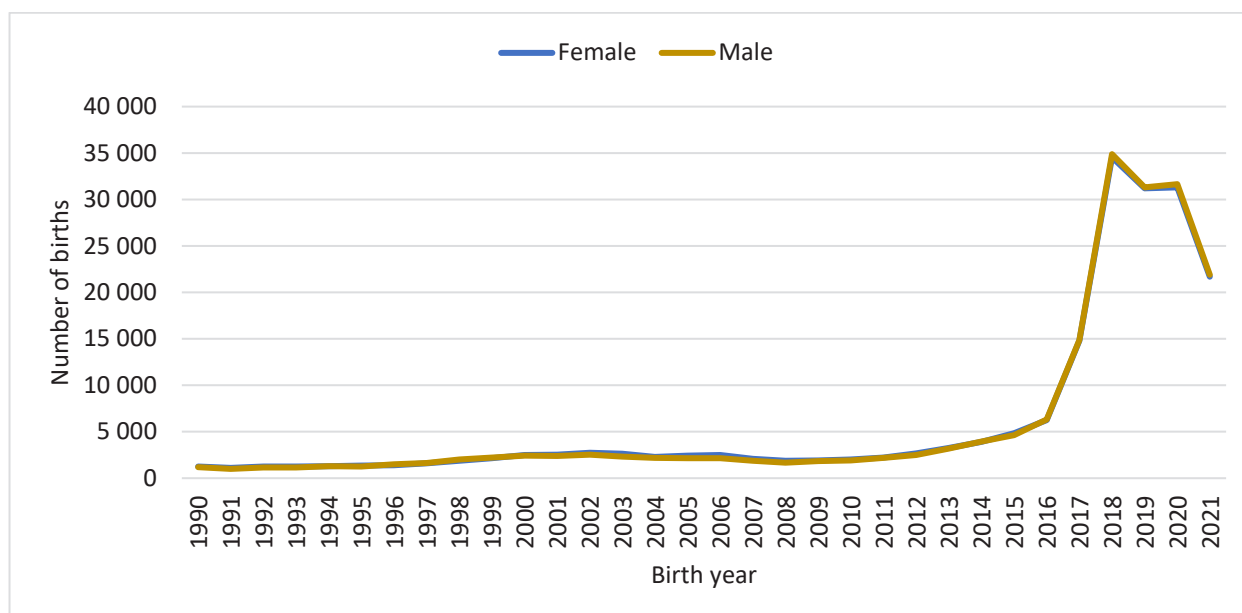
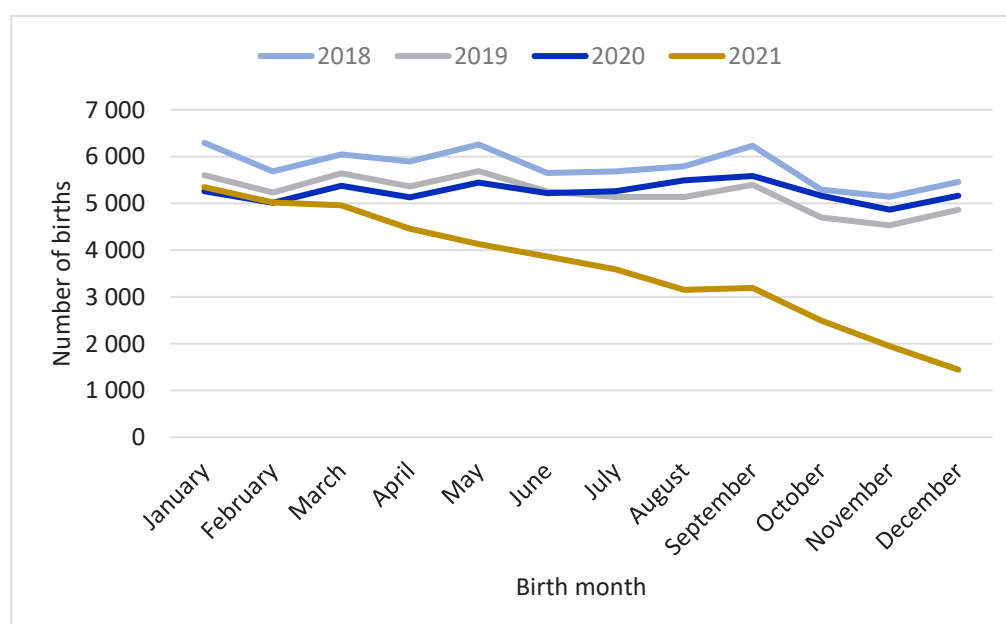


Figure 4.3 shows number of births by month and year of occurrence. It shows that in 2018, most births occurred in January and September, while in 2021, most births occurred in January and February. The drop in number of births for 2021 could be attributed to the impact COVID-19 pandemic and the regulations.

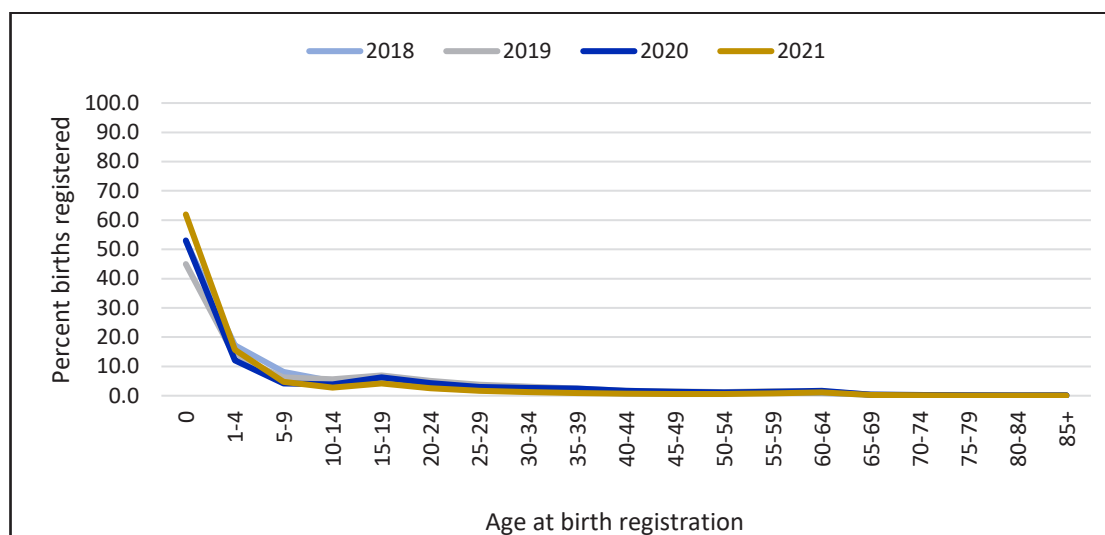
Figure 4.3: Number of births by month and year of birth, 2018-2021



4.2 Age and sex differentials for birth registrations

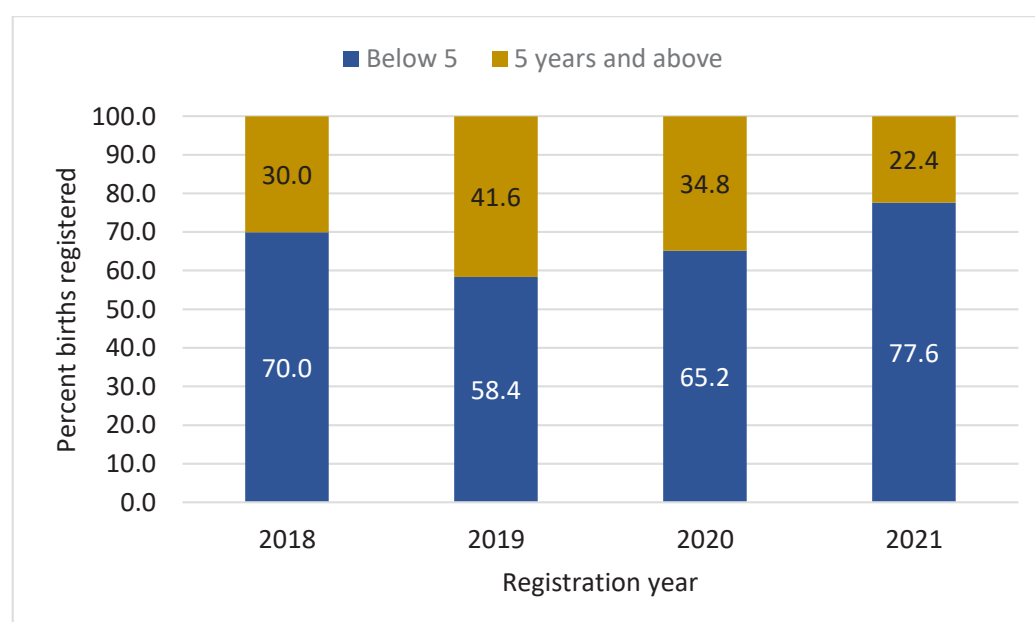
Age at birth registration can be used to determine the registration timeliness. Figure 4.4 shows the number of registered births by age at registration for the registration years 2018 - 2021. The figure shows that most births were registered under the age of 1 year. The registration of births decreases as age increases.

Figure 4.4: Percent registered births by age at registration and registration year, 2018 – 2021



Generally, most of the births registered were those below the age of five as shown in figure 4.5. The proportion of children registered while under age five were 70.0 percent and 77.6 percent in 2018 and 2021 respectively. This indicates an improvement in the registration of births for children under five years over the years, even though there was a decline in birth registrations in 2019.

Figure 4.5: Proportion births registered below and above age 5 years by registration year, 2018 -2021



A sex ratio is the proportion of males for every 100 females. A sex ratio at birth of more than 100 means more males than females were born. Table 4.2 shows the number of registered births by sex, sex ratio and year of occurrence. The sex ratio shows that there were slightly more males than female births for all the years.

Table 4.2: Registered births by sex, sex ratio and year of occurrence, 2018 – 2021

Birth year	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Sex Ratio
2018	69 434	34 547	34 883	4	101.0
2019	62 522	31 205	31 309	8	100.3
2020	62 967	31 303	31 663	1	101.2
2021	43 598	21 694	21 899	5	100.9

4.3 Births by site, region of occurrence and registration

This section looks at the registered births by region of birth and site of delivery. It gives information on regions where births occurred and whether the births were delivered in a health facility or elsewhere.

Figure 4.6 shows that Khomas and Oshikoto regions had the highest number of births occurred across the years while, Kavango West and Omaheke regions had the lowest number births occurred.

Figure 4.6: Number of registered births by region of birth and birth year, 2018-2021

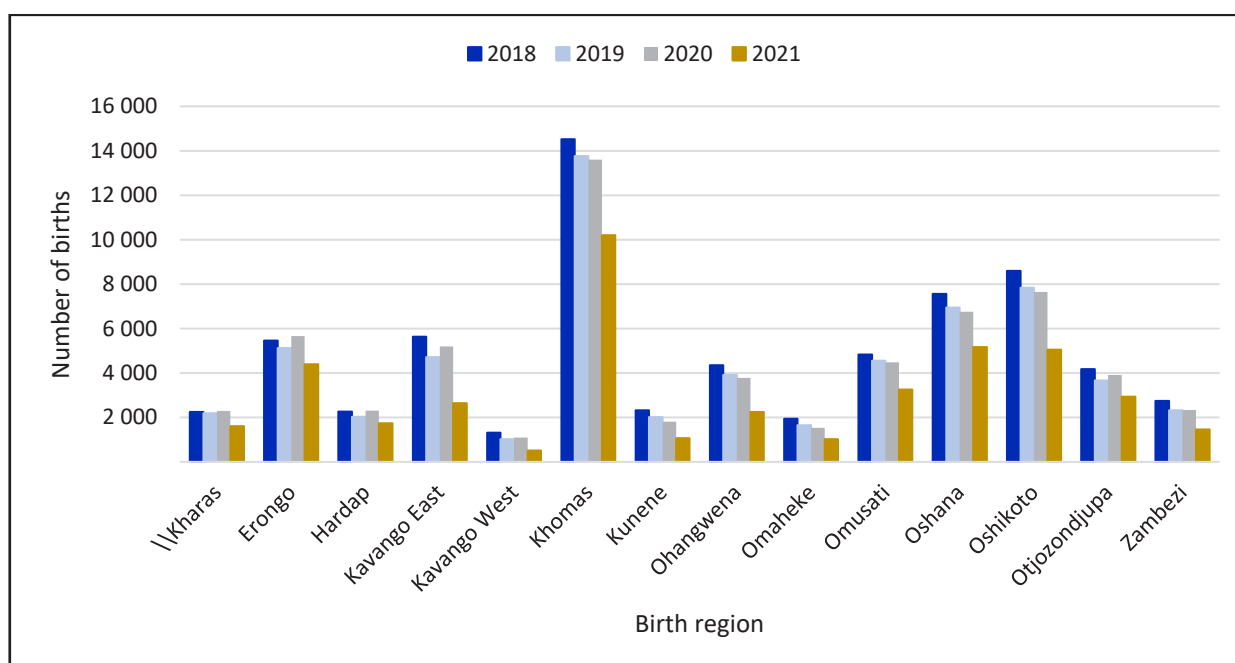


Figure 4.7 shows the percentage of births by year and site of occurrence. The figure indicates a high proportion of registered births that occurred in health facilities. There is an increase in births occurred in health facilities from 88.9 percent in 2018 to 96.3 percent in 2021.

Figure 4.7: Percent registered births by site and birth year, 2018 – 2021

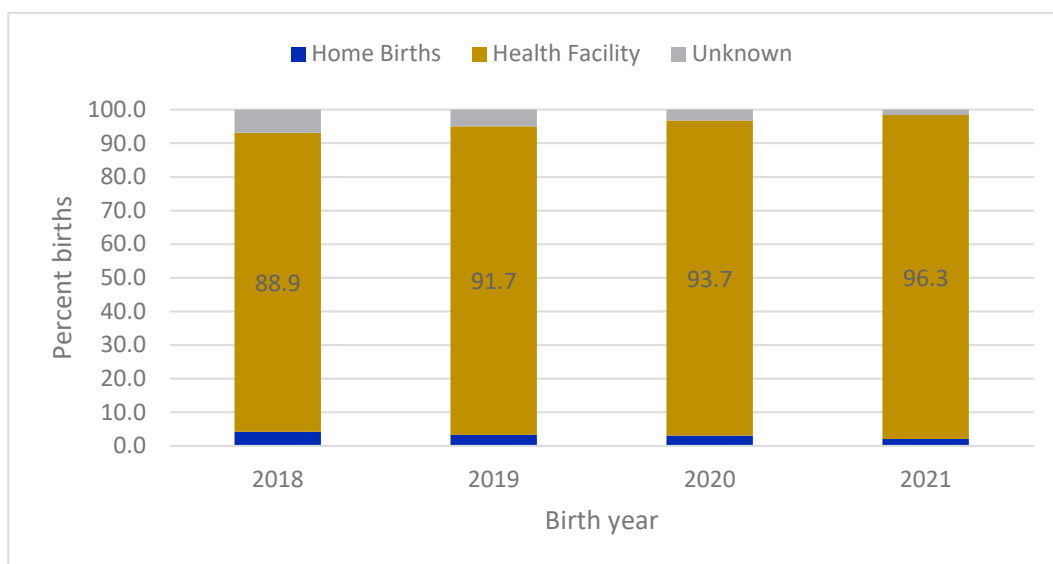


Figure 4.8 shows the percent births by site of birth and region. The data indicates more than 97 percent of the births occurred in health facilities across the regions, except Kavango West which had a relatively high number of home births.

Figure 4.8: Percent registered births by site, region of birth and birth year, 2021

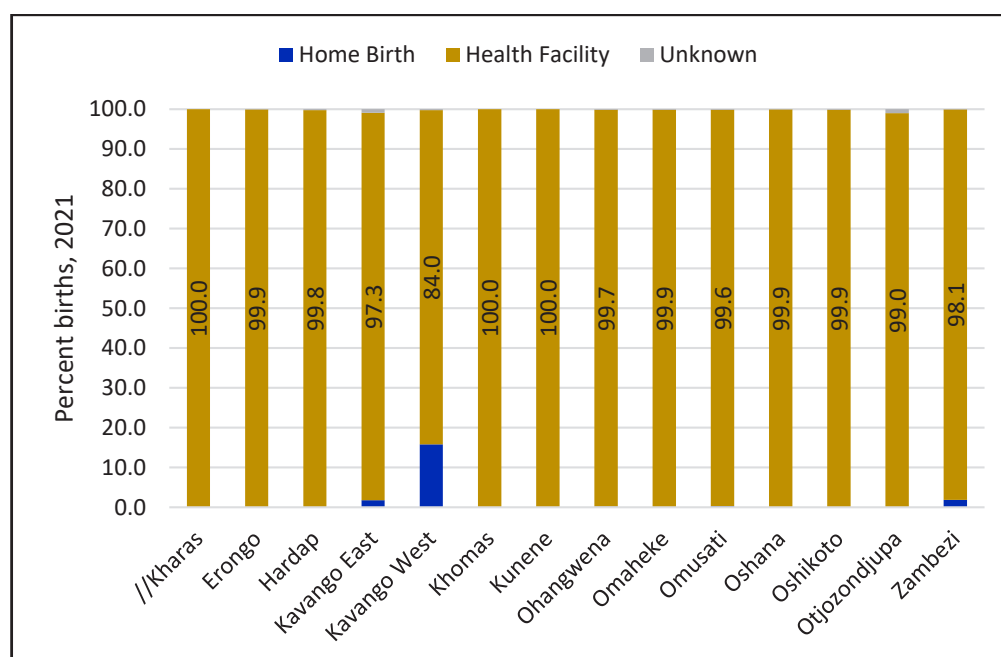


Figure 4.9 below presents the percentage of registered births by region of registration and year of registration. Khomas region registered the most births for all years (2018 – 2021), while the least number of birth registrations were recorded in Kavango West in 2020 and 2021

Figure 4.9: Percent births by region of registration and year of registration, 2018 – 2021

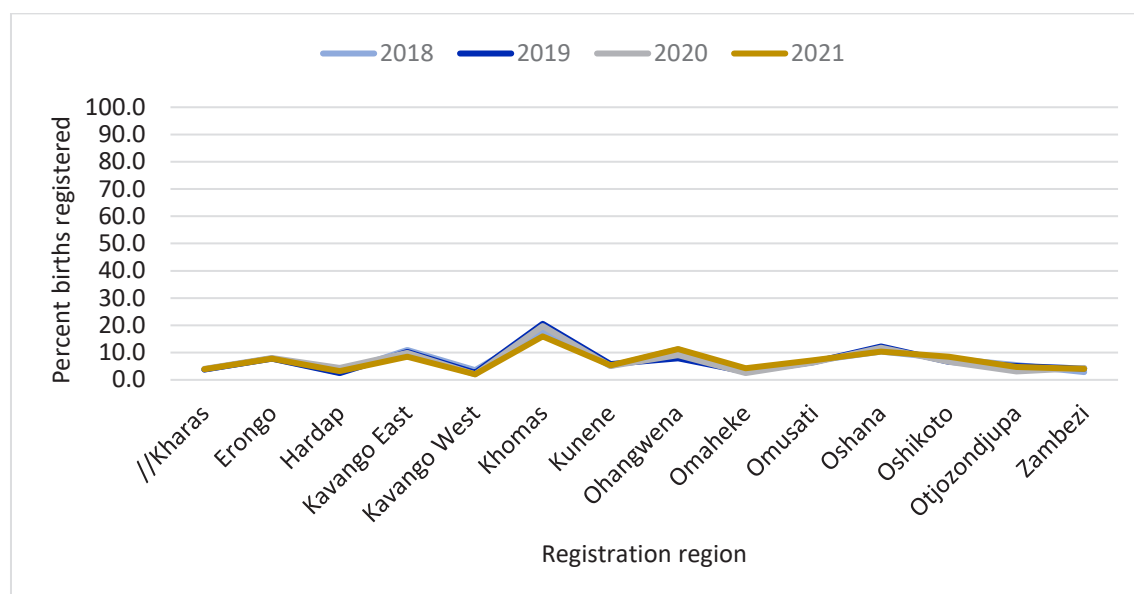
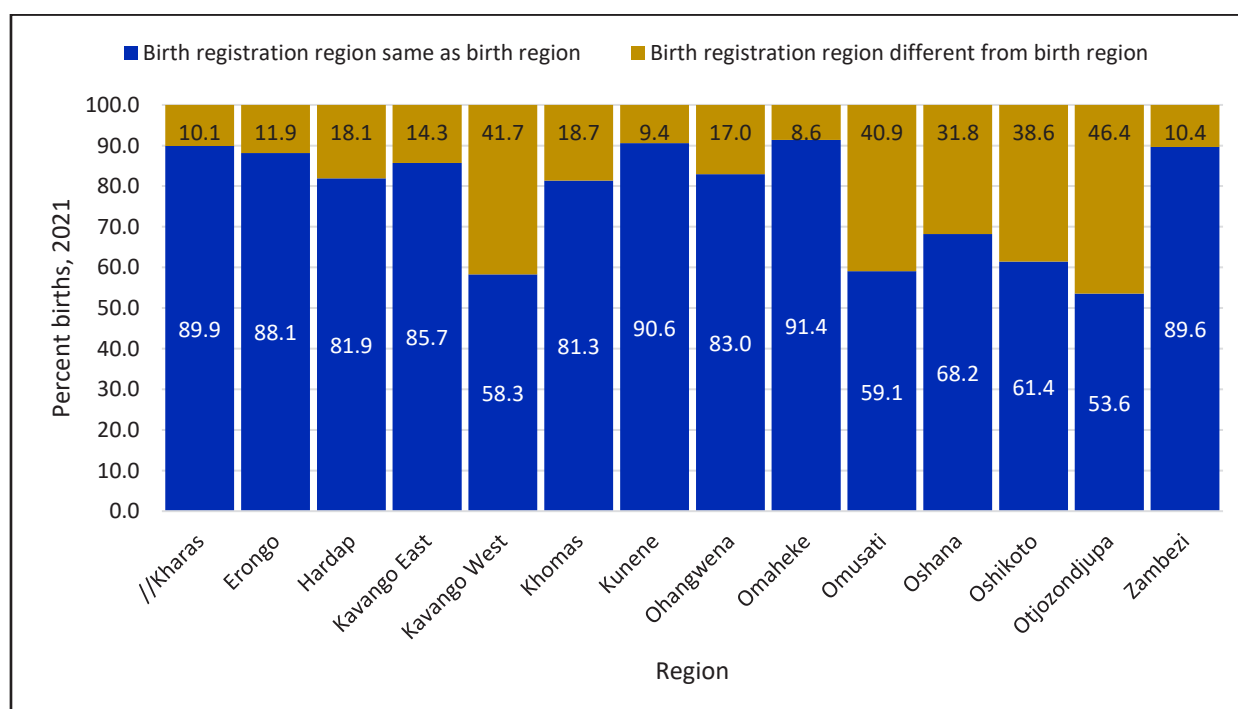


Figure 4.10 shows the proportion of births registered in the same region of occurrence and those registered in different regions in 2021. While most regions registered births in the same region they occurred, Kavango West, Omusati and Otjozondjupa had the largest proportion (above 40%) of births registered in regions different from where they occurred.

Figure 4.10: Percent births registered in the same region of occurrence and registered in different regions by registration years, 2021



4.4 Characteristics of parents

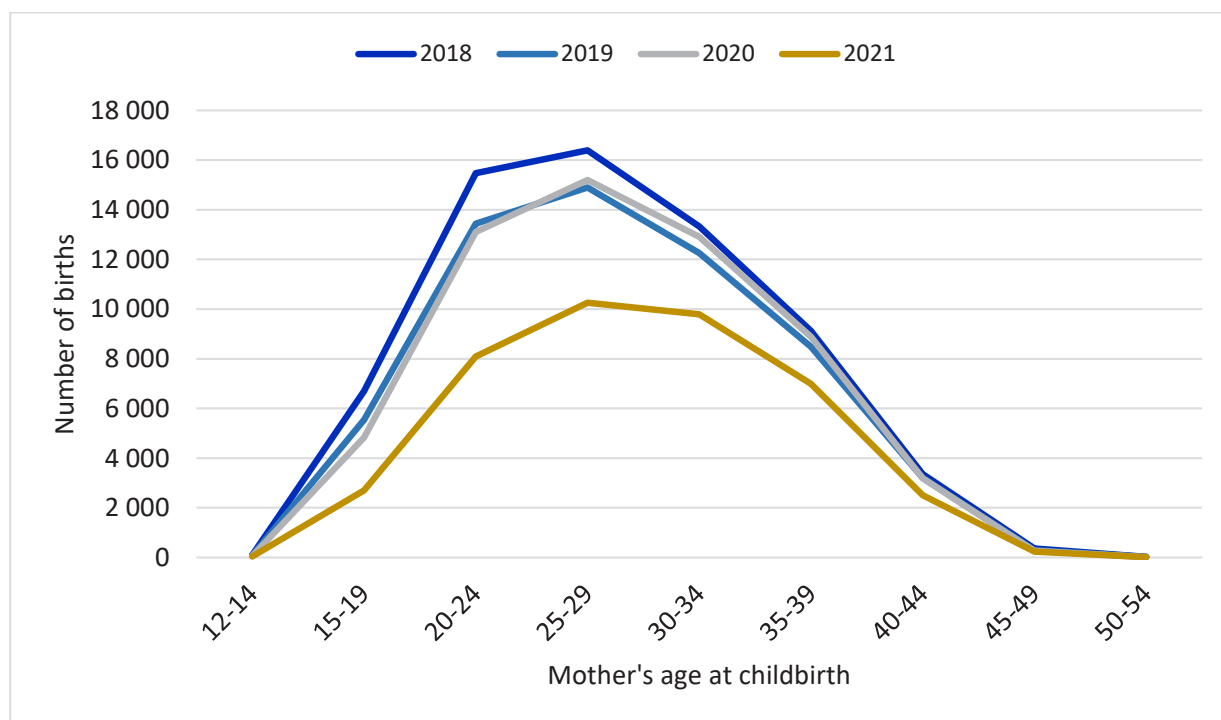
Recommended information on characteristics of the mother such as education, occupation, and place of usual residence are rarely registered by civil registration but if data are available, the educational level and the occupational status of the mother can be very useful information for policymakers.

However, this section will present information on characteristics of parents such as age of mother at time of childbirth, and nationality and marital status of parents.

a) Mother's age at childbirth

The number of livebirths against mother's age at childbirth depicts the age specific fertility. Figure 4.11 presents the number of registered births by age of mother and the year of childbirth. The graph shows that there were more births for mothers in the age groups 20 – 24 to 30 – 34 years throughout the years. In general, younger (below 20 years) and older (45+ years) mothers recorded the least births.

Figure 4.11: Number of births by age of mother at childbirth and year of birth, 2018 – 2021



b) Marital status of parents at the time of birth registration

Table 4.3 presents marital status of parents at the time of birth registration by year of registration. The table shows that most births (more than 80 percent) were of parents not married to each other at the time of birth registration, specifically for the years 2019 to 2021.

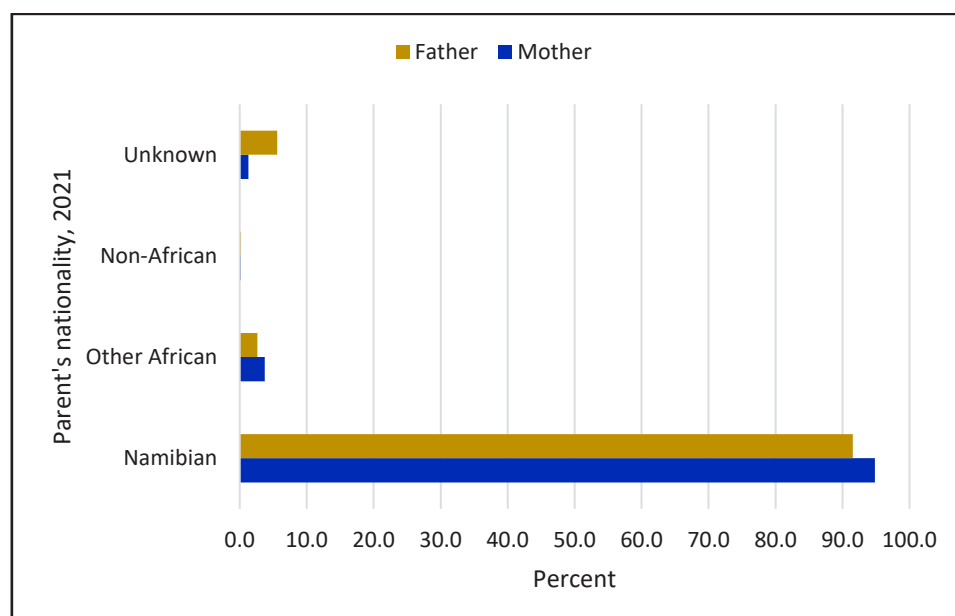
Table 4.3: Parents' marital status by registration year, 2018 -2021⁷

Birth registration year	Marital Status						
	Number				Percent		
	Not Married	Married	Unknown	Total	Not Married	Married	Unknown
2018	58 624	46 739	8 869	114 232	51.3	40.9	7.8
2019	110 967	8 180	9 614	128 761	86.2	6.4	7.5
2020	94 912	7 417	8 021	110 350	86.0	6.7	7.3
2021	72 083	6 857	6 913	85 853	84.0	8.0	8.1

c) Registered births by nationality of parents

Figure 4.12 presents the percent registered births by nationality of parents at the time of birth registration for 2021. The figure shows that more than 90 percent of births that were registered belong to Namibian parents.

Figure 4.12: Percent registered births by nationality of parent, 2021



⁷ The marital status refers to whether the parents of the child were married to each other at the time of birth registration.

4.5 Crude Birth Rate

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population over a given period (usually one year). When combined with the crude death rate and net migration, crude birth rates can tell us how much the population is increasing or decreasing. They can also help with planning and resource allocation by providing important information such as how many children will be entering school in the coming years.

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{\text{Number of births in a year}}{\text{Population in that year}} \times 1\,000$$

Figure 4.13 shows the Crude Birth Rates (CBR) for the registered births that occurred during the period 2018 to 2021. In general, a CBR of more than 30 births per 1,000 is considered high, while CBR of less than 18 births are considered low. According to the figure, CBR in 2021 was lowest (17.1%) and highest in 2018 (28.8). The decline in CBR is due to low birth registrations.

Figure 4.13: Crude birth rates (CBR) by year of birth, 2018 -2021

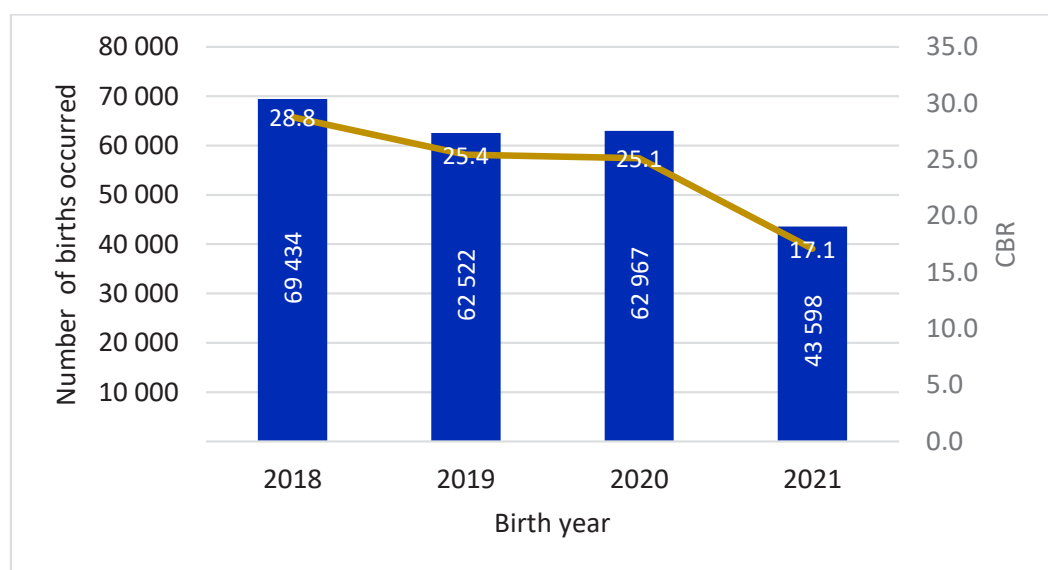


Figure 4.14 indicates that CBR for 2018 was higher compared to 2021 for all regions, which implies a decline over the years. CBR for Oshana and Oshikoto region were the highest (25.5 and 24.1 percent) in 2021 respectively.

Figure 4.14: Crude Birth Rates by region and year of birth, 2018 – 2021

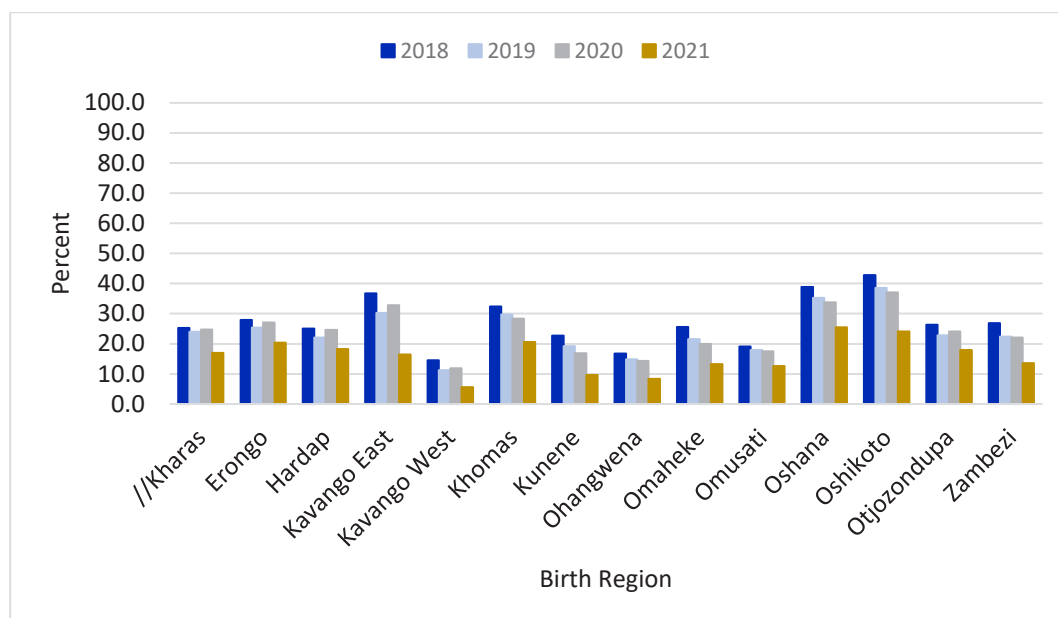
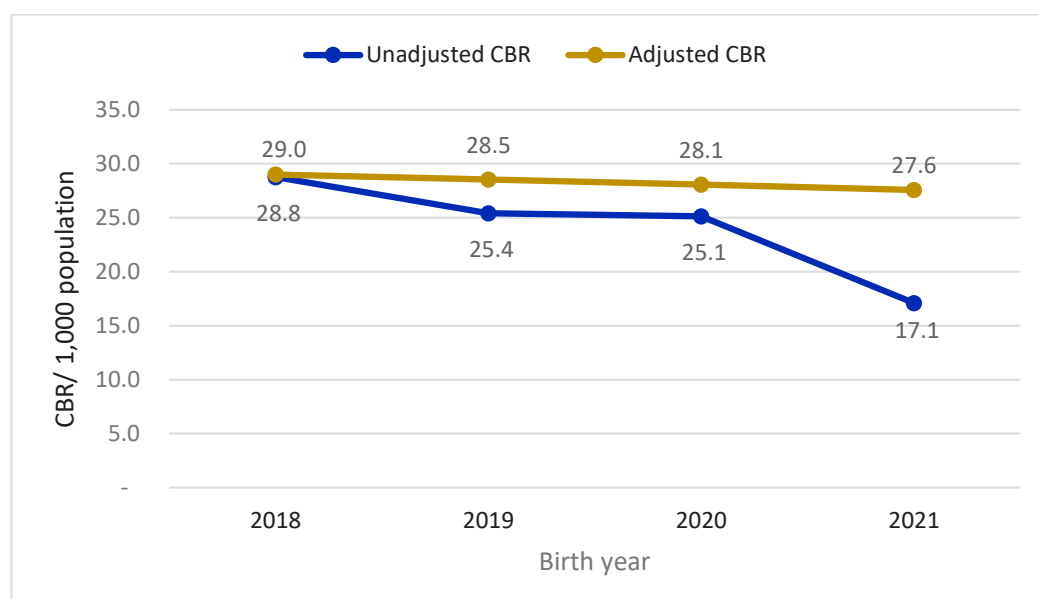


Figure 4.15 shows the adjusted and unadjusted Crude Births Rates (CBR) by year. The adjusted CBR was calculated using the number of births inferred from the birth completeness rate. The figure shows a decline in both the adjusted and unadjusted CBR. The adjusted CBR is higher than the unadjusted CBR. The adjusted CBR implies a birth rate if there was 100 percent completeness registration.

Figure 4.15: Unadjusted and adjusted Crude Birth Rates (CBR) by year of birth, 2018 -2021



Chapter 5. Marriages

This chapter presents trends of registered marriages by selected variables such as age at marriage, region of marriage, type of marriage contract, marriage month and year as well as birth country and citizenship of bride and groom. It should be noted that the Ministry responsible for Civil Registration only started capturing marriage records on the CR system in 2014 and that is only done at the head office (centralized). The statistics presented in this report are only marriages that were captured on the NPRS, but not all marriages that took place in the country.

5.1 Marriages by year

This section presents the number of marriages by year and month, crude marriage rates as well as characteristics of the wives and husbands. Crude marriage rate measures the number of marriages occurring in a population during a given period, usually a calendar year, i.e., the number of marriages occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year. The crude marriage rate is calculated as,

$$\text{Crude Marriage Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of marriages}}{\text{Estimated midyear population}} \times 1\,000$$

Figure 5.1 presents a 10-year trend in marriages by year married and crude marriage rates from 2012 to 2021. The figure shows that there was a decrease in the number of marriages from 2012 and hence a decline in the crude marriage rates.

Figure 5.1: Number of marriages and crude marriage rates by year married, 2012 – 2021

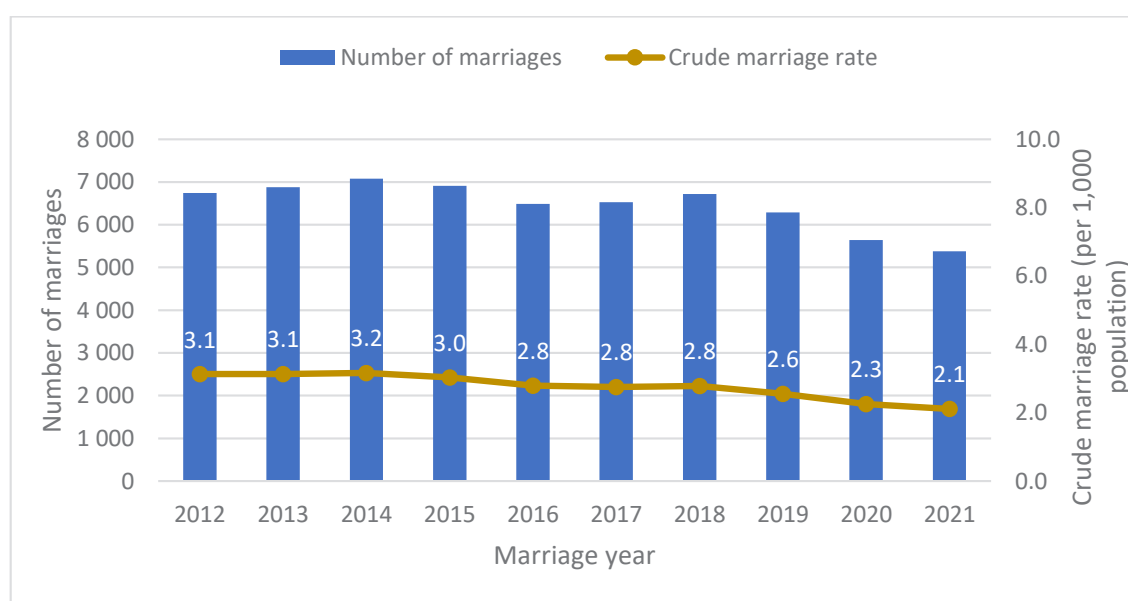
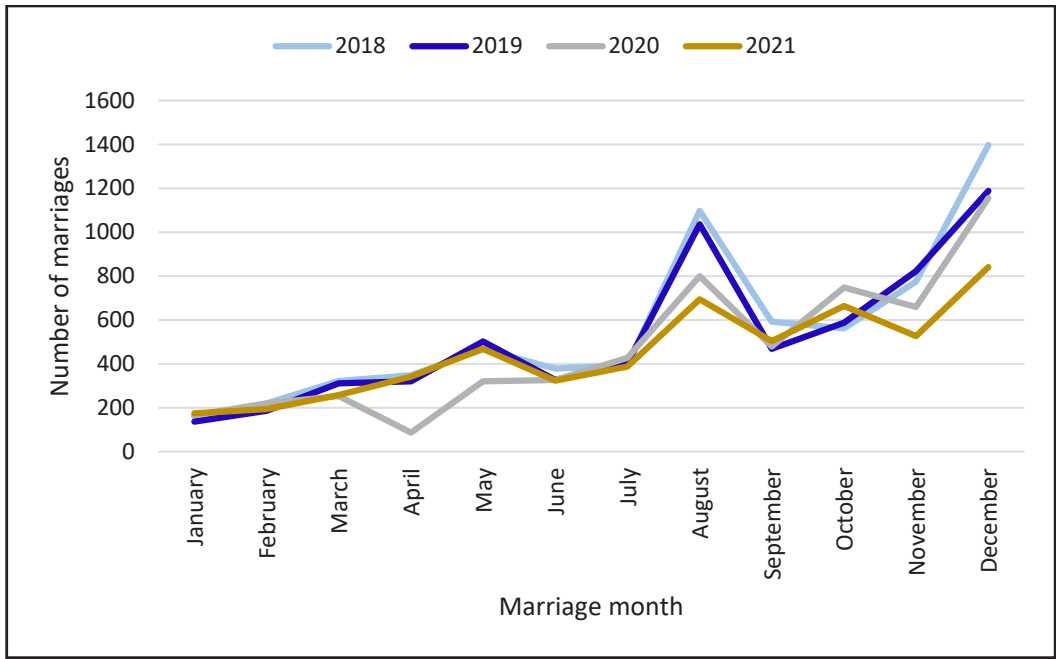


Figure 5.2 shows the number of marriages by month and year of occurrence. It can be observed from the graph that generally, most marriages take place in August and December, while the least marriages took place in January. The decline observed in the marriages that occurred in April 2020 could be attributed to the lockdown regulations due to COVID-19 pandemic which was at peak in that year.

Figure 5.2: Percent marriages by month and year of marriage, 2018 - 2021



Type of marriages

A marriage without antenuptial contract implies that the marriage was in community of property, while a marriage with antenuptial contract means out of community of property.

Figure 5.3 presents a 10-years trend of the number of registered marriages by type of marriage (with or without contract) for the years 2012 – 2021. The graph shows that most marriages were without antenuptial contract (in community of property).

Figure 5.3: Registered marriages by year and type of marriage, 2012 – 2021

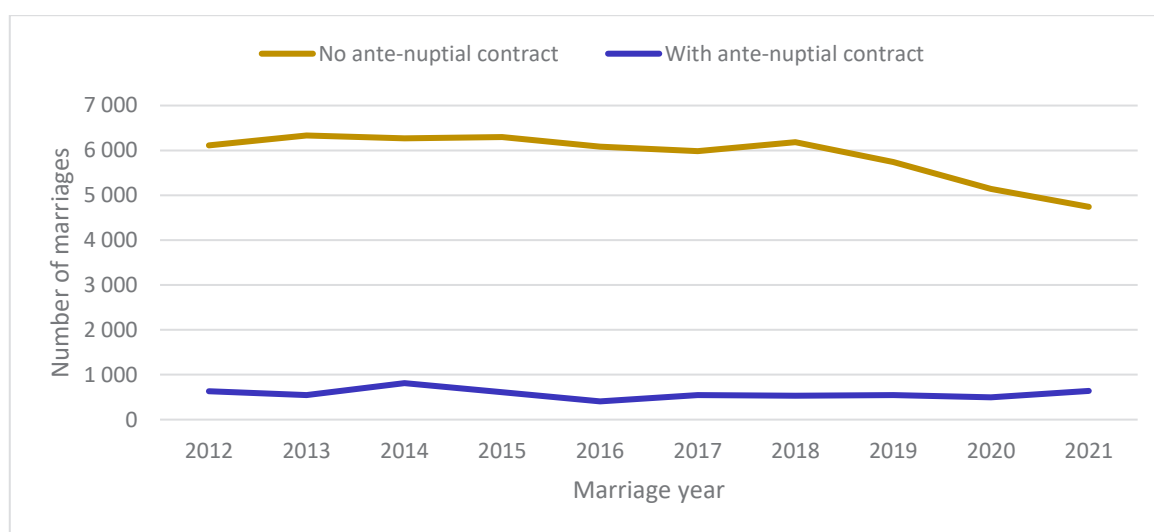


Figure 5.4 shows the proportion change between the years 2018 and 2021 in marriages that were in community of property by region they occurred. The figure shows that for most of the regions there was a decline for marriages in community of property. Zambezi region shows an increase of 8.0 percent, while Omaheke region had a decline with 7.4 percent.

Figure 5.4: Percent change in marriages in community of property by region married between 2018 and 2021

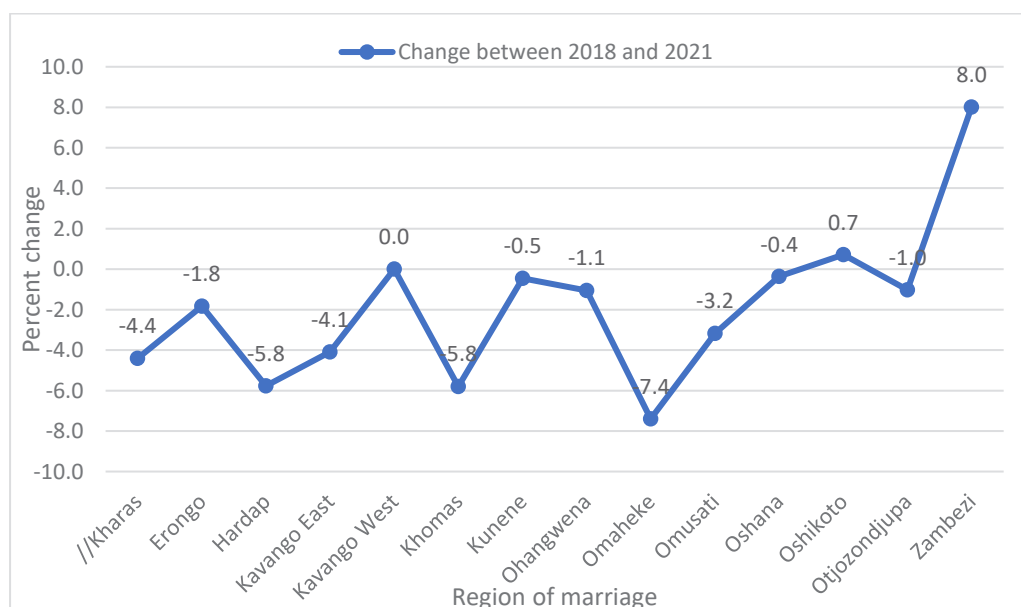
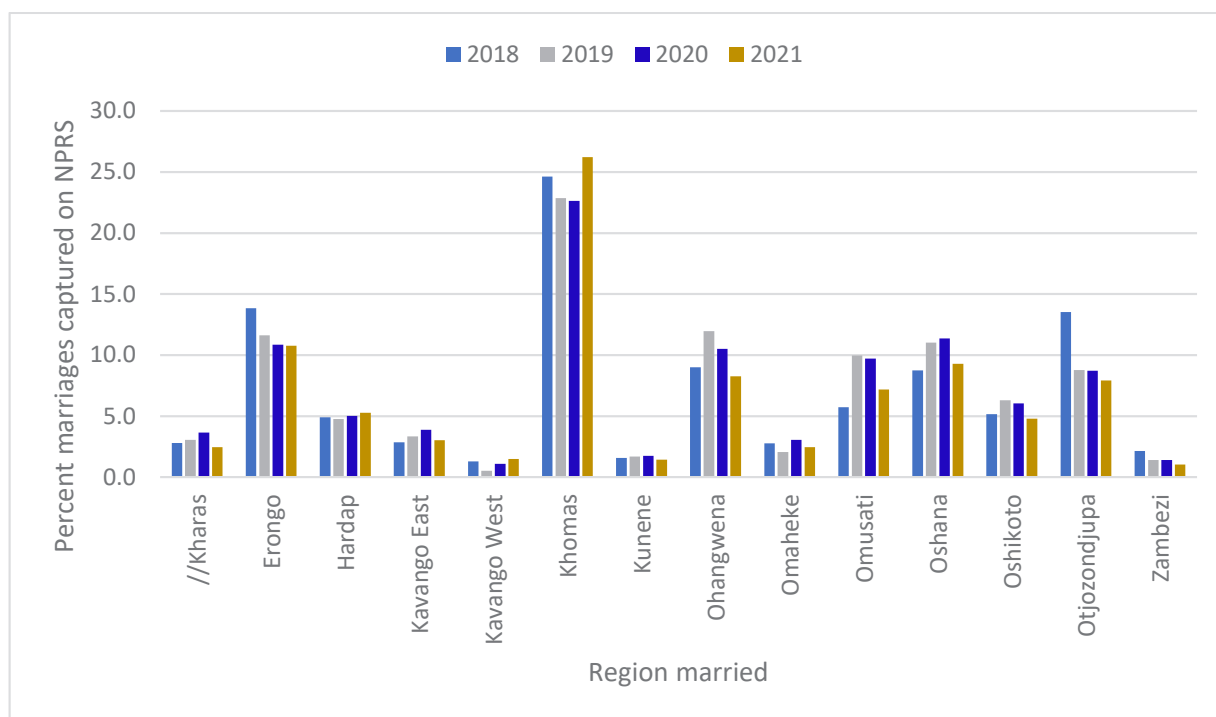


Figure 5.5 presents the proportion of marriages by region of occurrence and the year they were captured on NPRS. Most marriages captured occurred in Khomas region while the least marriages were from Kavango West, Kunene and Zambezi. This may imply that marriage officers in Khomas submit marriage registers to the Ministry on a more regular basis compared to other regions.

Figure 5.5: Percent marriages by year captured on NPRS and region of marriage, 2018-2021



5.2 Marriage registrations by place of occurrence and nationality of wives and husbands

The section presents registered marriages by places where the marriages occurred and nationality of wives and husbands at the time they got married.

Figure 5.6 shows percent of marriages by region and year of marriage. Khomas region had the highest percentage of marriages in all the four years. Kavango West, Kunene and Zambezi region had the least marriages, below 2 percent, in all the years.

Figure 5.6: Percent registered marriages by region married and year of marriage, 2018-2021

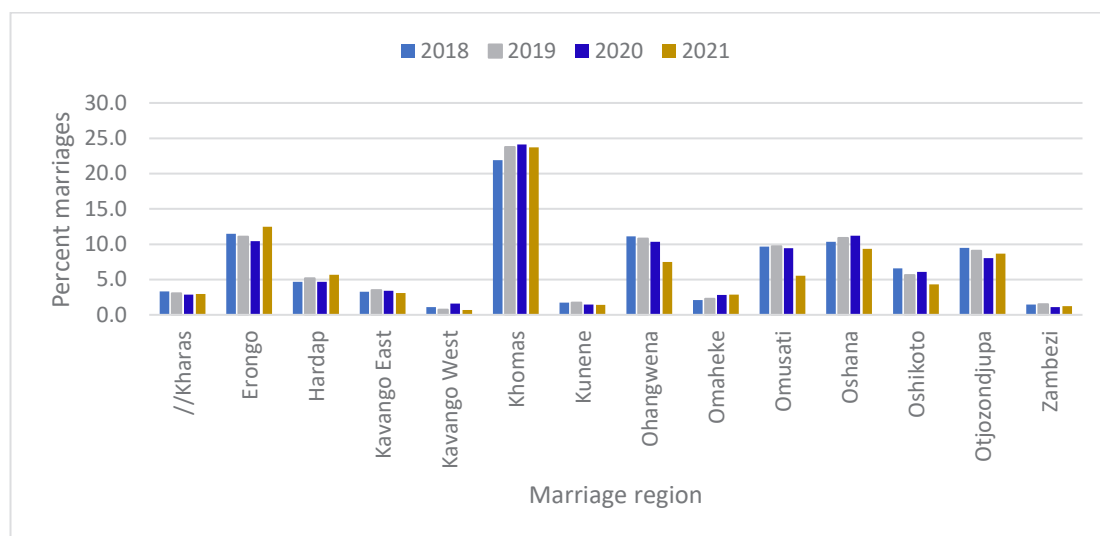
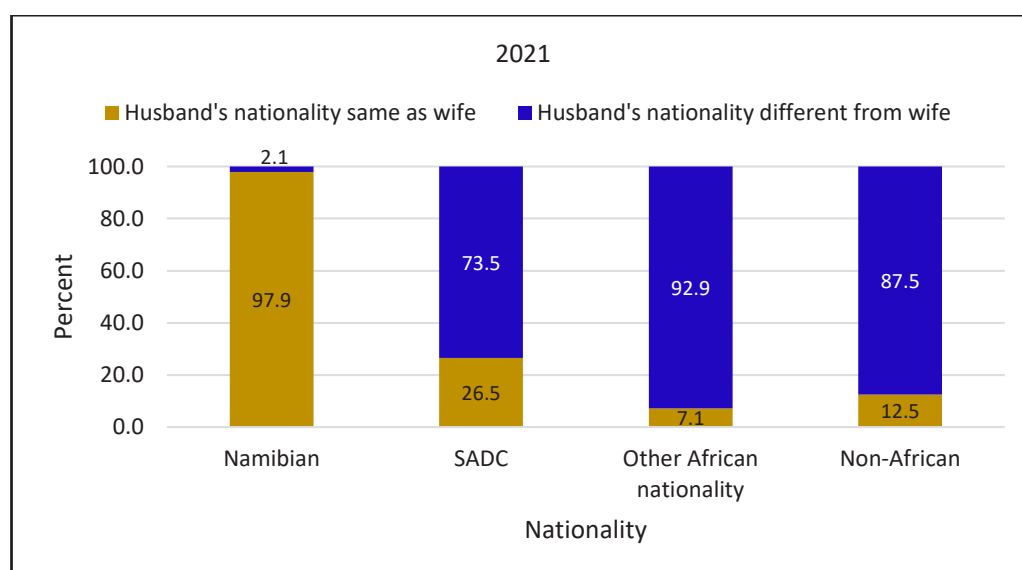


Figure 5.7 presents the percent marriages by nationality of wives and husbands for the year 2021. The figure shows that 97.9 percent of wives who were Namibian nationals were married to Namibia's husbands.

Figure 5.7: Percent marriages by nationality of wives and husbands and marriage year, 2021



5.3 Marriage registrations by place of occurrence and place of birth for husbands and wives

The section presents marriages by place of marriage as well as place of birth for husbands and wives.

Figure 5.8 presents the proportion of husbands whose region of birth was the same as their wives' and those who got married to wives born in different regions, for the year 2021. Generally, most husbands (above 50%) were married to wives born in different regions.

Figure 5.8: Husband's birth region by region of marriage and year, 2021

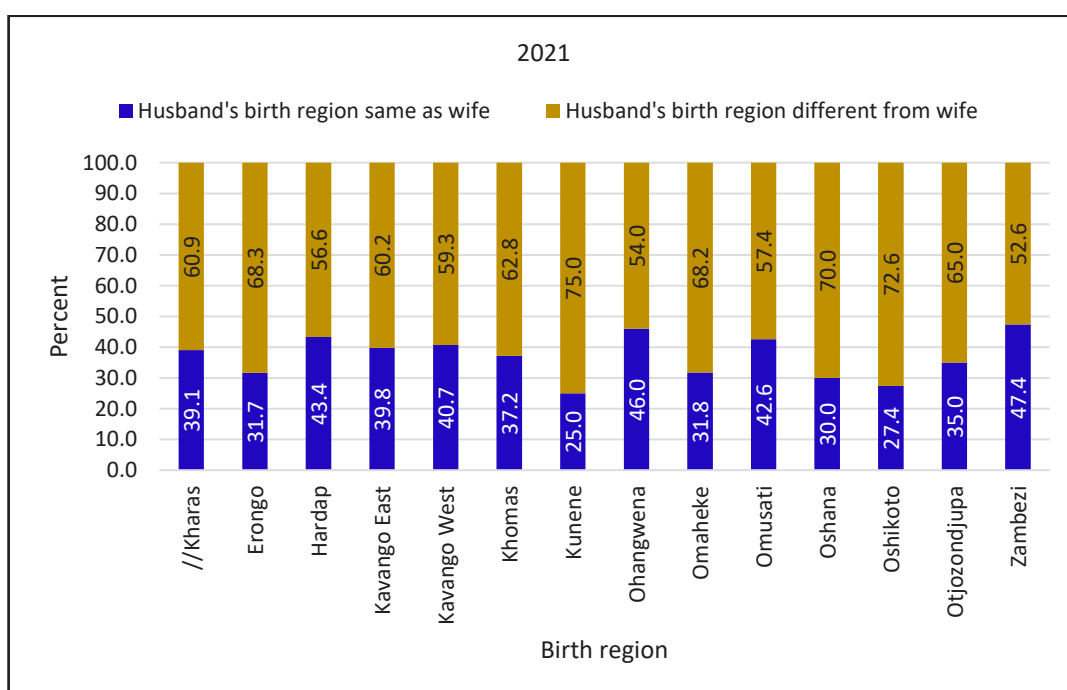


Figure 5.9 shows the proportion of husbands who got married in the same region they were born and those who married in different regions, for the year 2021. The figure shows that only 3 regions had over 50 percent (Kavango West (55.6%), Ohangwena (51.7%) and Omusati (53.9%)) of husbands whose birth region was the same as marriage region.

Figure 5.9: Husbands' birth region by region married and year, 2021

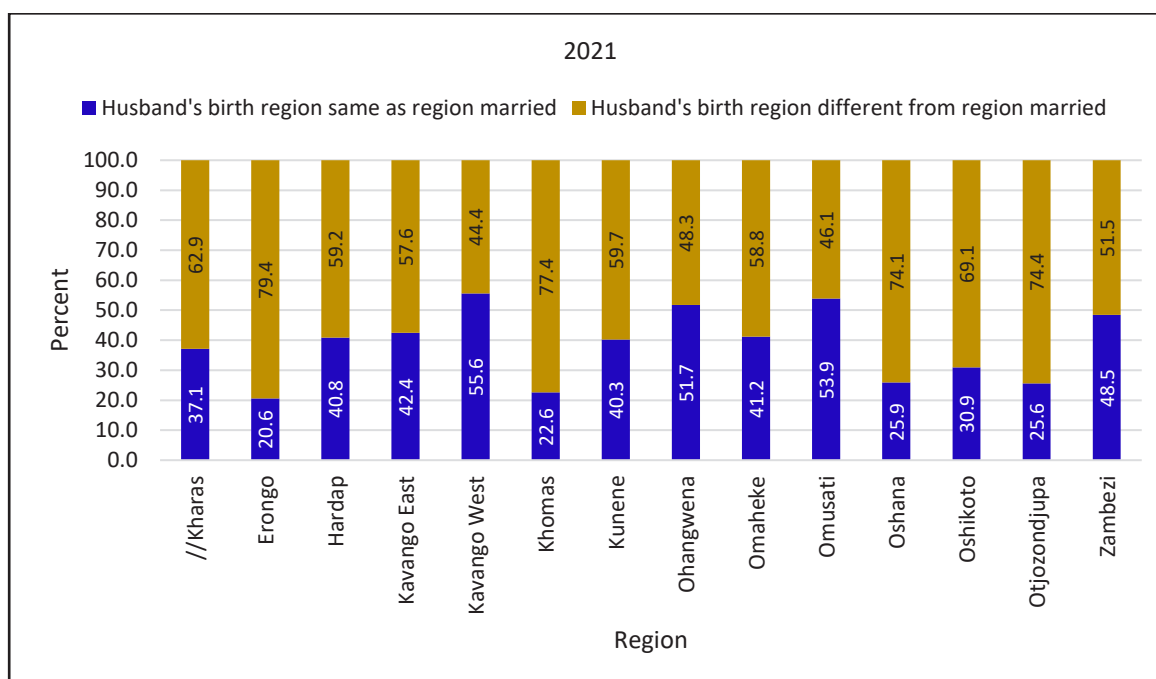
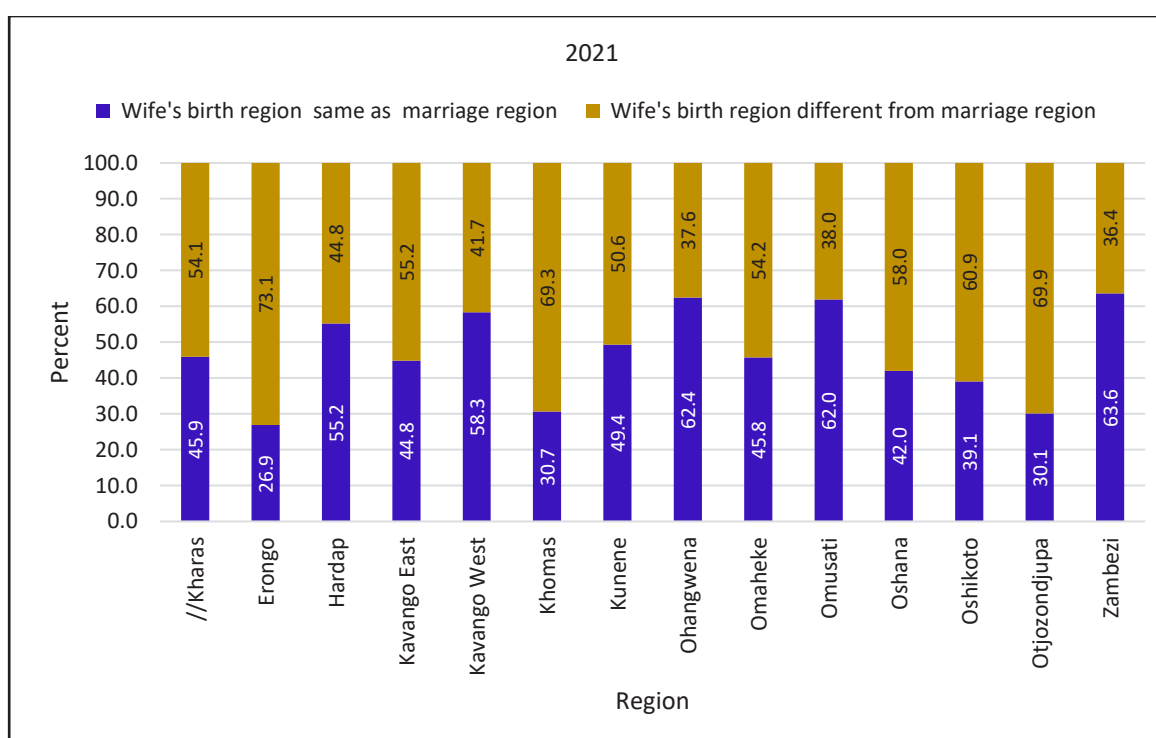


Figure 5.10 shows the proportion of wives who married in the same region they were born and those who married in different regions for the year 2021. The figure shows that over 60 percent of the women born in Erongo, Khomas, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa got married in the regions different from where they were born.

Figure 5.10: Wives' birth region by region married and year, 2021



5.4 Age at marriage for wives and husbands

This section presents information on age at marriage for wives and husbands. Information on age at marriage gives an indication about which ages people tend to get married as well as shows if there are any differences in ages between couples.

Figure 5.11 shows the proportion of husbands who were older or younger than their wives or same age at the time they married. Statistics show that across the years, most (almost 80%) husbands had younger wives, while a few (about 16%) had older wives and the very few married to wives of the same age.

Figure 5.11: Age of husband to wife at the time of marriage by year married, 2018-2021

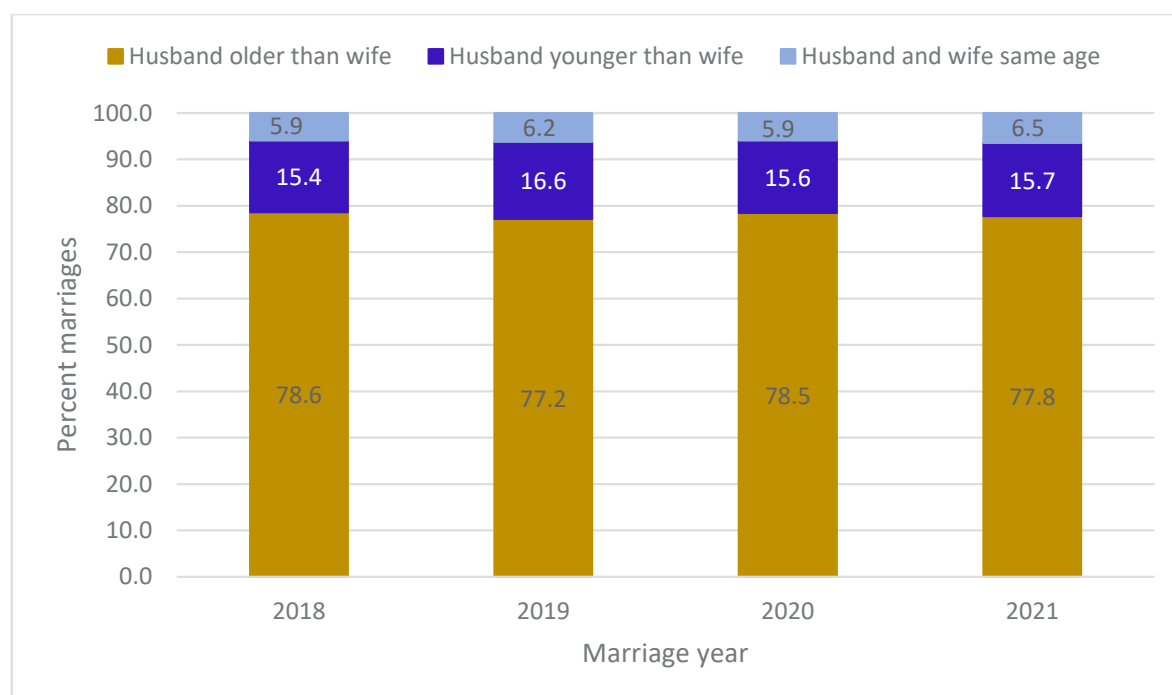


Figure 5.12 shows the average age at marriage for both wives and husband by year. On average, men married around the age of 40 while women married around the age of 35, which was about 5 years earlier than men.

Figure 5.12: Average age at marriage for wife and husband by year married, 2018 – 2021

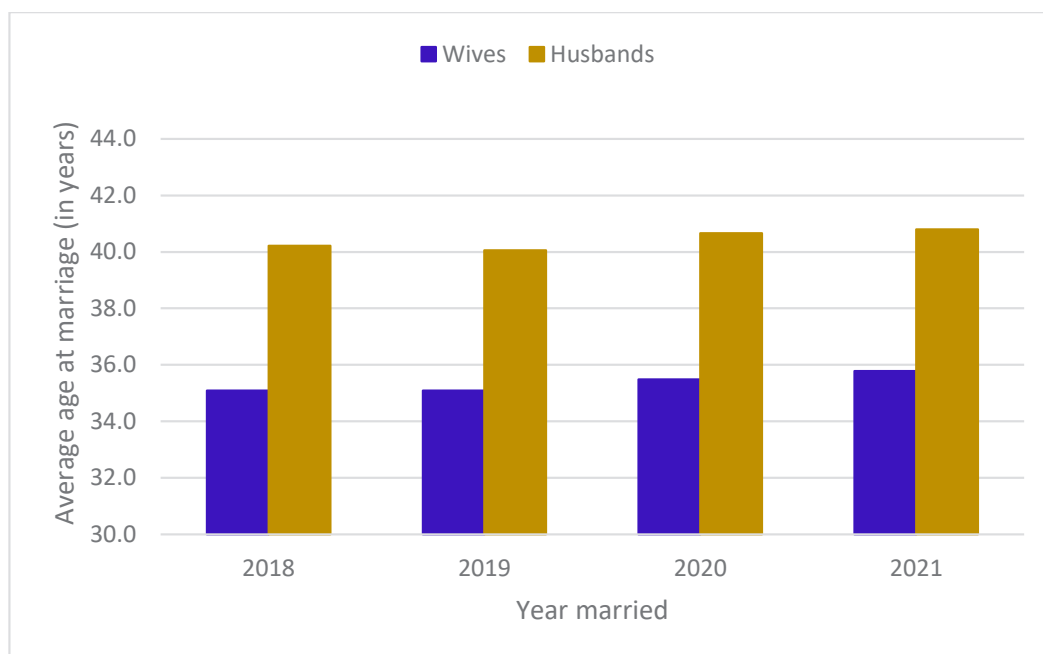


Figure 5.13 shows the number of wives by age at marriage and year of marriage. The figure shows that most women married around the ages 20-34 years old.

Figure 5.13: Number of wives by age at marriage and year married, 2018-2021

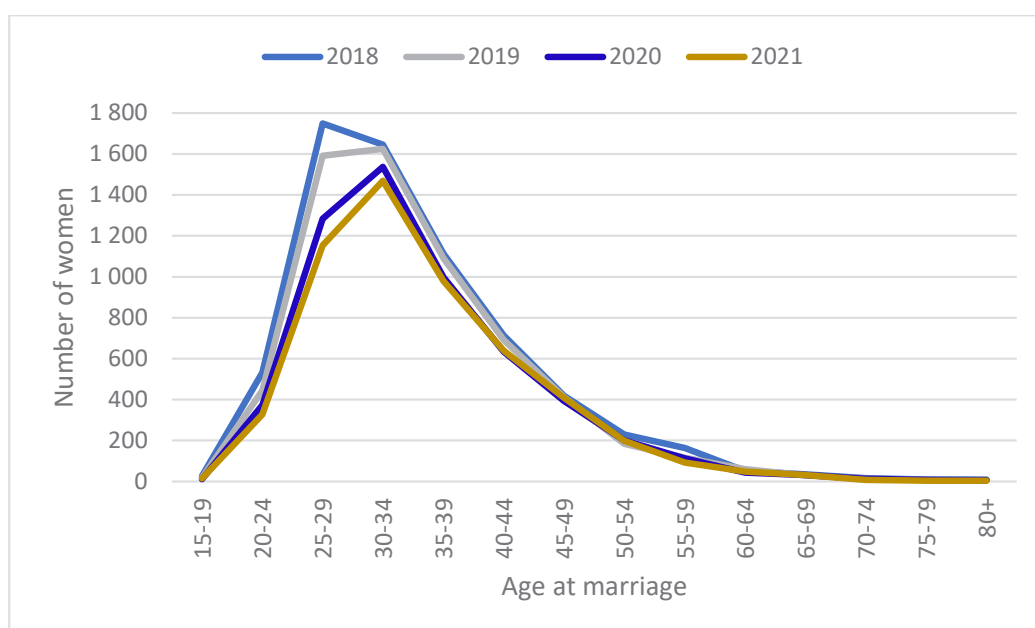
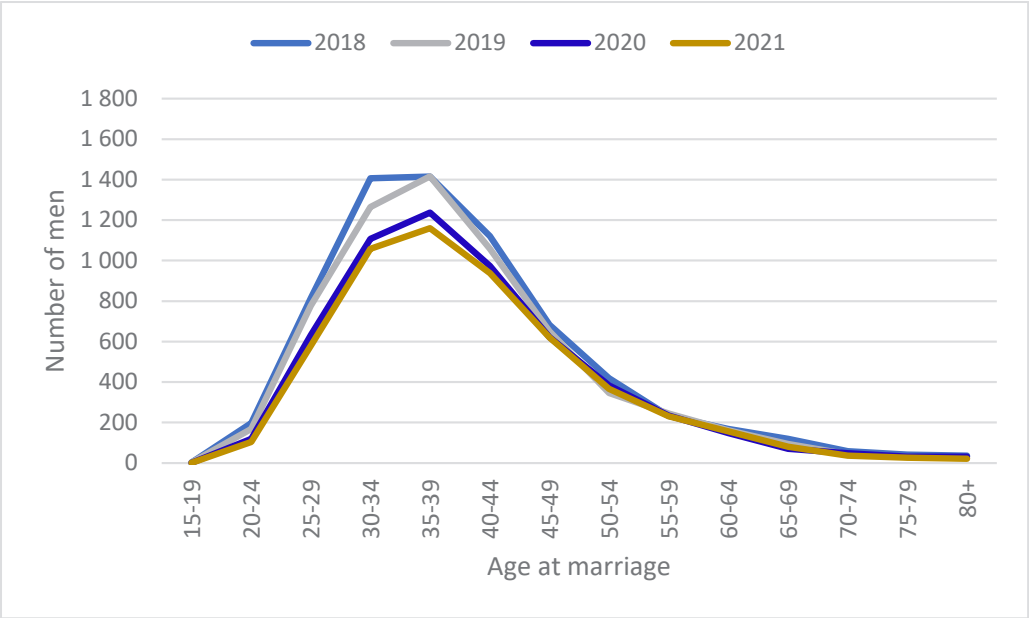


Figure 5.14 presents the number of husbands by age at time of marriage-by-marriage year. Most men married around the ages of 30 to 39 years old.

Figure 5.14: Number of husbands by age at marriage and year married, 2018-2021



Chapter 6. Deaths

Registration of deaths is an ongoing process that allows for registration of all deaths that occurred in the country, whether in the past or in the current year. A death is considered registered upon issuing of a death certificate, which is a requisite in settling the deceased estate. This chapter presents information on the number of deaths occurred and registered, registration trends, sex differentials, citizenship, and marital status of deceased. The death rates provide a picture of health problems which are often used in the formulation of health plans and policies to prevent and reduce mortality. Mortality statistics also provide as a measure for assessing community health status and improving quality of life.

6.1 Trends in death registrations

This section shows deaths registered and occurred, trends in registered deaths by sex of deceased, month, and year of death.

Table 6.1 shows the number of deaths that occurred in comparison to those registered, by sex of decedent for the years 2018-2021. There are slightly more deaths registered compared to the deaths that occurred in a year, which indicates late death registration. There were more male than female deaths.

Table 6.1: Number of deaths occurred and registered by sex of decedent year, 2018-2021

Year	Number of Deaths Occurred				Number of Deaths Registered			
	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
2018	8 753	10 179	7	18 939	8 812	10 289	8	19 109
2019	8 915	10 428	9	19 352	9 077	10 514	6	19 597
2020	8 202	9 755	5	17 962	8 296	9 932	13	18 241
2021	11 211	12 903	3	24 117	11 317	13 062	9	24 388

Figure 6.1 shows the number of deaths registered, occurred, and those registered within 12 months for the years 2018-2021. There were no major differences between overall deaths registered, deaths occurred and those death registered within 12 months across the years. It can also be observed that there were more deaths in 2021 which could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic which was at peak in Namibia in that year.

Figure 6.1: Number of deaths registered, occurred, and registered within 12 months by year, 2018-2021

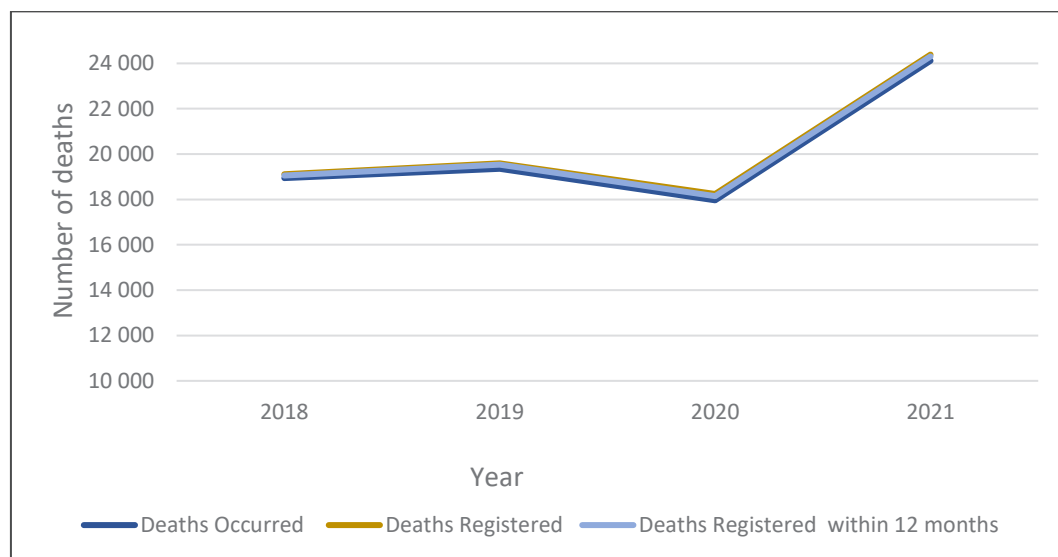


Figure 6.2 shows the trends in number of deaths by sex of decedent and year of death (1990-2021). An increase can be seen in registered deaths over the years by sex, with more male than female deaths.

Figure 6.2: Number of deaths by sex of decedent and death year, 1990-2021

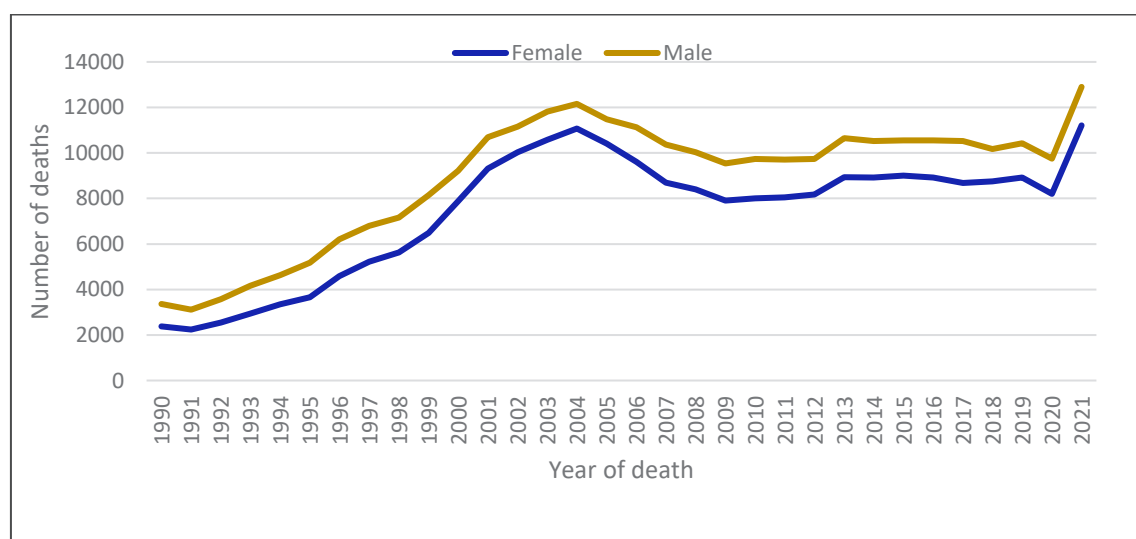


Figure 6.3 shows percent registered deaths by death month and year of occurrence, 2018 – 2021. The year 2021 recorded the highest deaths in June and July, which could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic that was at peak in the country.

Figure 6.3: Percent registered deaths by month and death year, 2018-2021

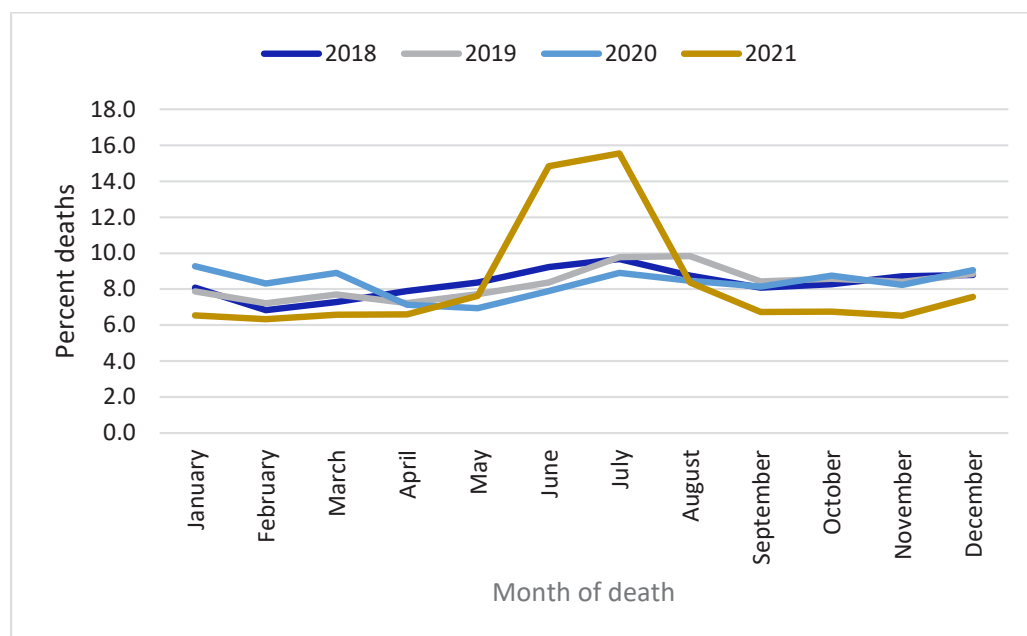


Table 6.2 shows the number of deaths occurred by sex ratio and death year, 2018 - 2021. A sex ratio of more than 100 illustrates that there were more male deaths than female deaths across the years.

Table 6.2: Number of deaths occurred by sex and sex ratio and death year, 2018-2021

Death year	Sex			Sex Ratio	Total deaths
	Female	Male	Unknown		
2018	8 753	10 179	7	116	18 932
2019	8 915	10 428	9	117	19 343
2020	8 202	9 755	5	119	17 957
2021	11 211	12 903	3	115	24 114

6.2 Deaths by place of occurrence and registration

Death registrations include all deaths that occurred and were registered in the country. The comparison of deaths by place of occurrence and registration may be useful for administrative purposes and interpreting patterns of mortality. This section therefore presents deaths occurred by region of death and registrations for the reference period 2018-2021.

Figure 6.4 illustrates percent registered deaths by region and year of registration. Khomas region registered most deaths. Deaths recorded in Oshana have been declining consistently over the period. Kavango West, Kunene, Omaheke and Zambezi regions recorded the lowest registered deaths with less than 5 percent over the years.

Figure 6.4: Percent deaths by registration region and year of registration, 2018-2021

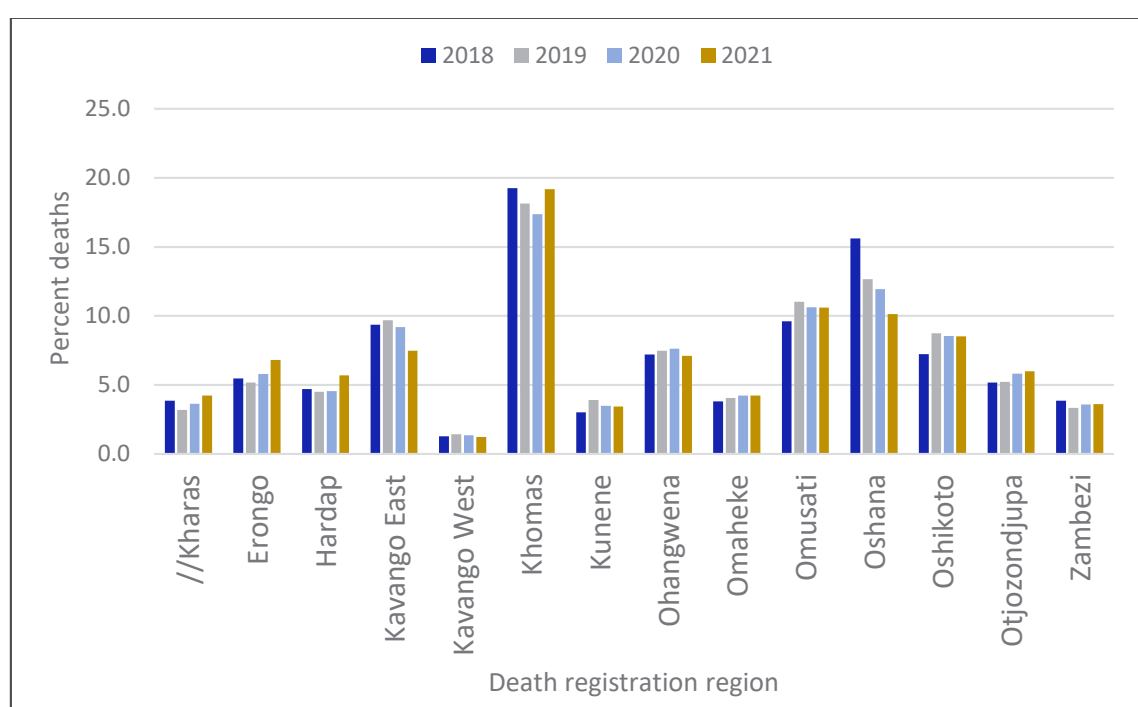


Table 6.3 shows the proportion of registered deaths by site and year of registration. The variable on site was derived from information provided under place of death. There is a high proportion of deaths whose site could not be determined. However, for those that could be determined, it shows that most deaths occurred in health facilities.

Overall, the proportion of deaths in health facilities has been increasing between 2018 and 2021, from 18.3 percent to 47.3 percent, respectively. This could also imply that there is an improvement on the recording of place of death.

Table 6.3: Registered deaths by death site and registration year, 2018-2021

Site of death	Number of deaths				Percent deaths			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Health facility	3 498	6 236	7 210	11 546	18.3	31.8	39.5	47.3
Home	159	546	873	1 417	0.8	2.8	4.8	5.8
Other	1	13	16	30	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unknown	15 451	12 802	10 142	11 395	80.9	65.3	55.6	46.7
Total	19 109	19 597	18 241	24 388	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: "Other" includes correctional facilities, old age/retirement homes, police holding cells and schools

Figure 6.5 shows the proportion of deaths registered in the same region of occurrence (death region) and those registered in a different region from where the death occurred for the year 2021. Apart from Hardap, Omaheke, Omusati and Oshikoto regions that registered less than 50 percent of the deaths that occurred in those regions, most regions had more than half of the deaths registered in the same region they occurred.

Figure 6.5: Deaths registered in the region where they occurred and those registered in different regions, 2021

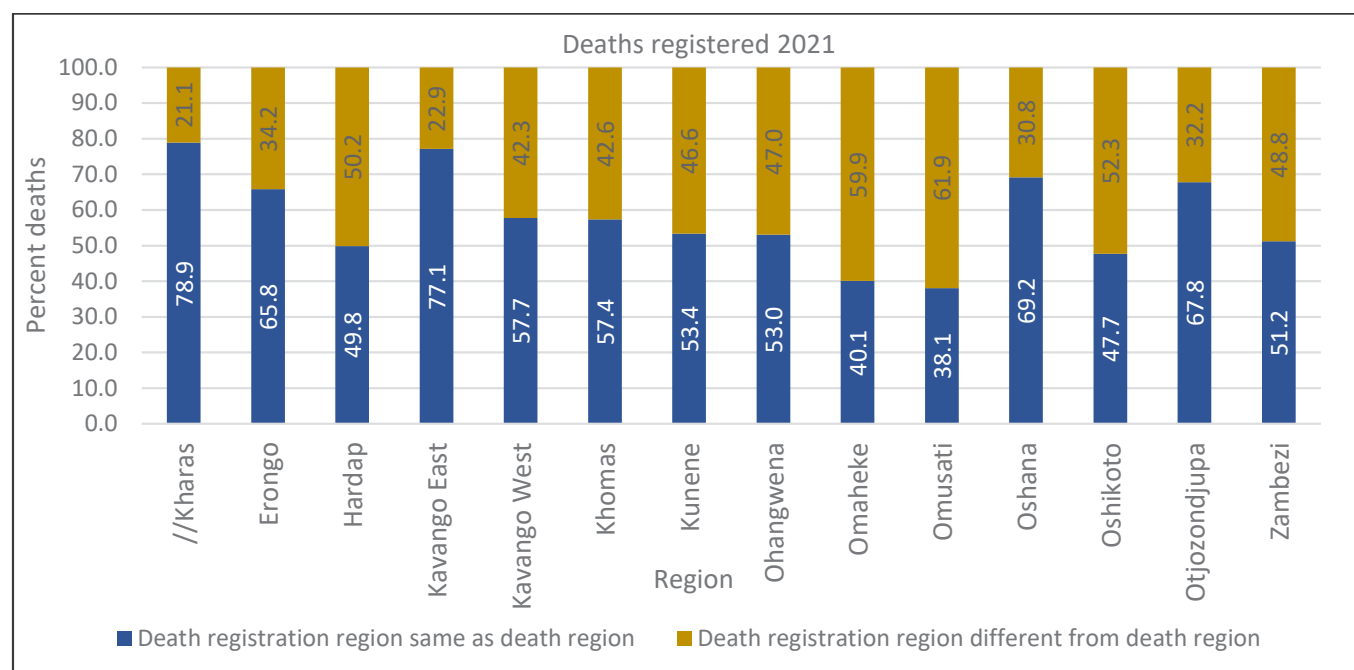
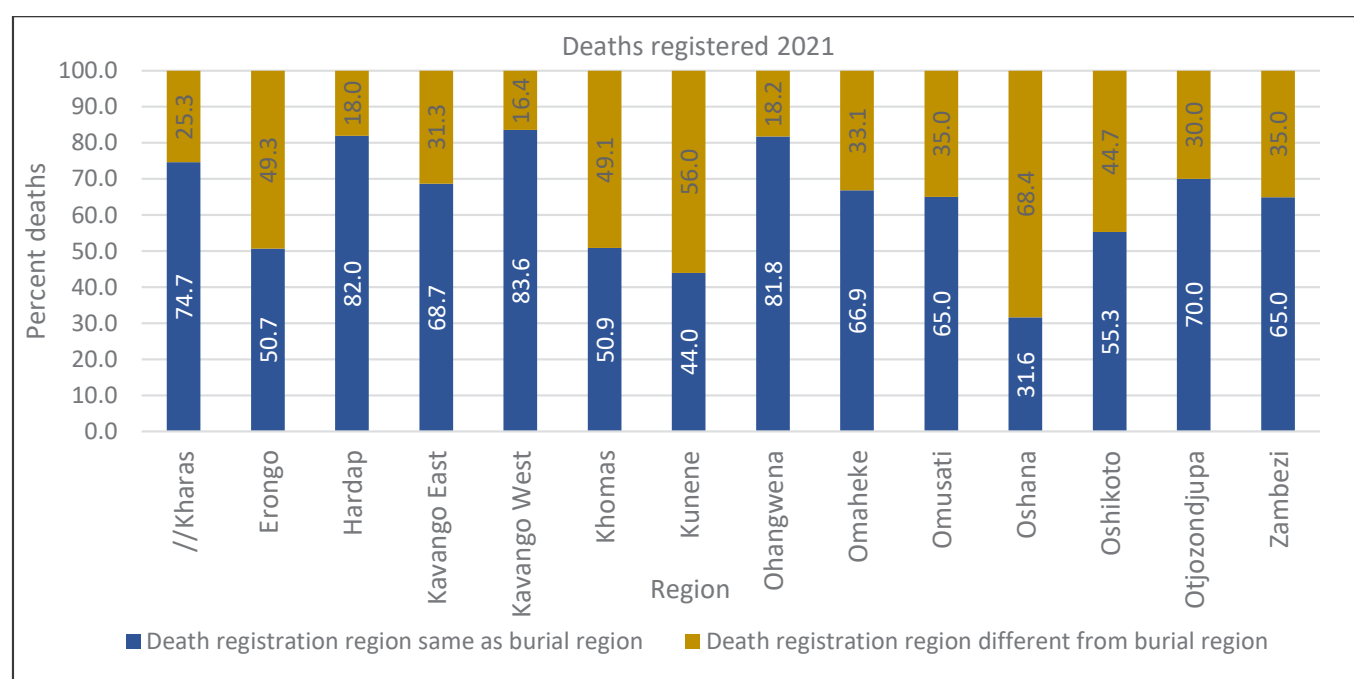


Figure 6.6 shows the proportion of deaths registered in the same region they were buried and those registered in different regions for the year 2021. Kunene and Oshana registered less than half of the deaths that were buried in those regions.

Figure 6.6: Deaths registered in the region where they were buried and those registered in different regions, 2021



6.3 Crude death rate

Crude Death Rate (CDR) refers to the number of deaths occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year per 1,000 mid-year population of the given geographical area during the same year. Hence, CDR indicates the levels of mortality in a population.

$$CDR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a year}}{\text{Population of that year}} \times 1,000$$

Figure 6.7 shows an increase in Crude Death Rate between 2018 and 2021 from 7.8 in 2018 to 9.5 deaths per 1,000 population in 2021.

Figure 6.7: Crude Death Rates and number of deaths occurred by year of death, 2018-2021

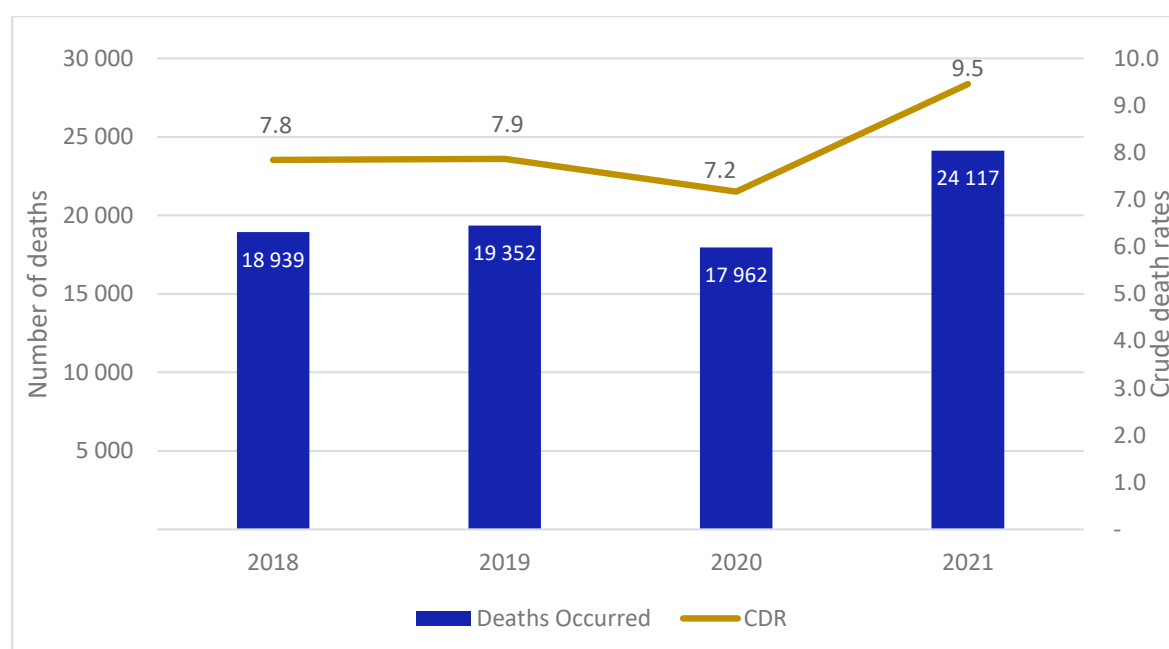


Figure 6.8 shows CDR by region and death year. Kavango West recorded the lowest CDR in 2021 with 2.3 deaths per 1,000 population, while Kavango East recorded the highest with 9.4 deaths per 1,000 population.

Figure 6.8: Crude Death Rates by region of death and death year, 2018 – 2021

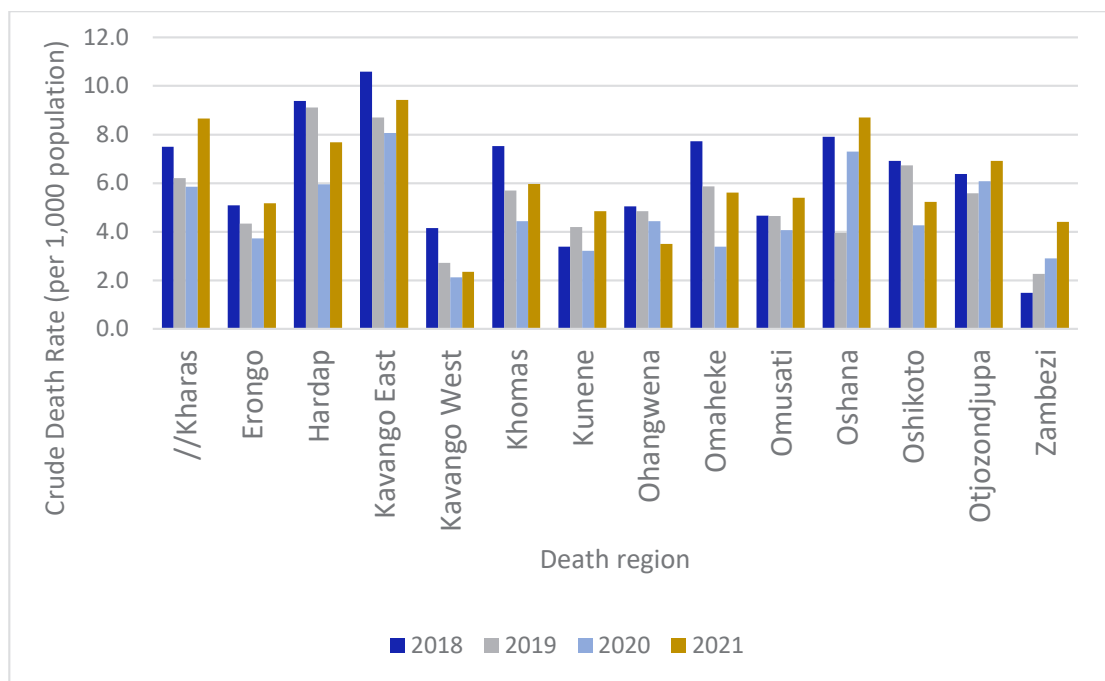
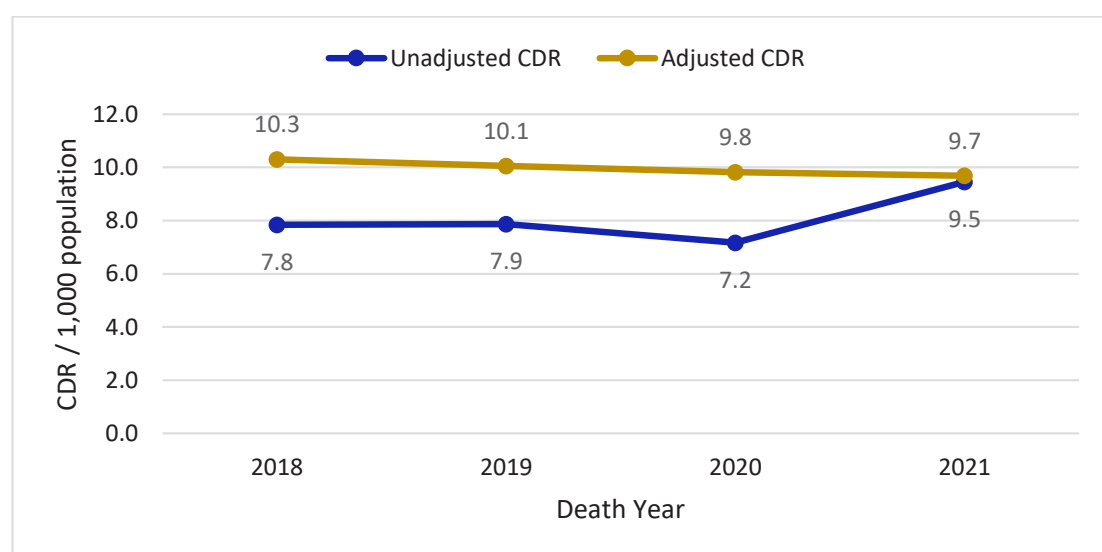


Figure 6.9 shows the adjusted and unadjusted CDR, the adjusted CDR was calculated using the number of deaths inferred from the birth completeness rate. The figure shows a constant decline in the adjusted CDR. Additionally, the estimated CDR is higher than the actual, indicating slow death registration.

Figure 6.9: Unadjusted and adjusted Crude Death Rates (CDR) by year, 2018 -2021



6.4 Mortality by Age and Sex

Age-sex specific mortality shows the number of deaths that occur in different age groups by sex, that is, the distribution between males and females at different ages.

Figure 6.10 illustrates proportion deaths occurred by age and sex of decedent for 2020 and 2021. The figure depicts high infant mortality in Namibia. The shape of the pyramids shows a uniform pattern of broad base, which implies more deaths among the young age group (under five) and for both sexes, with more male than female deaths.

Figure 6.10: Proportion of deaths occurred by age and sex of decedent and death year, 2020-2021

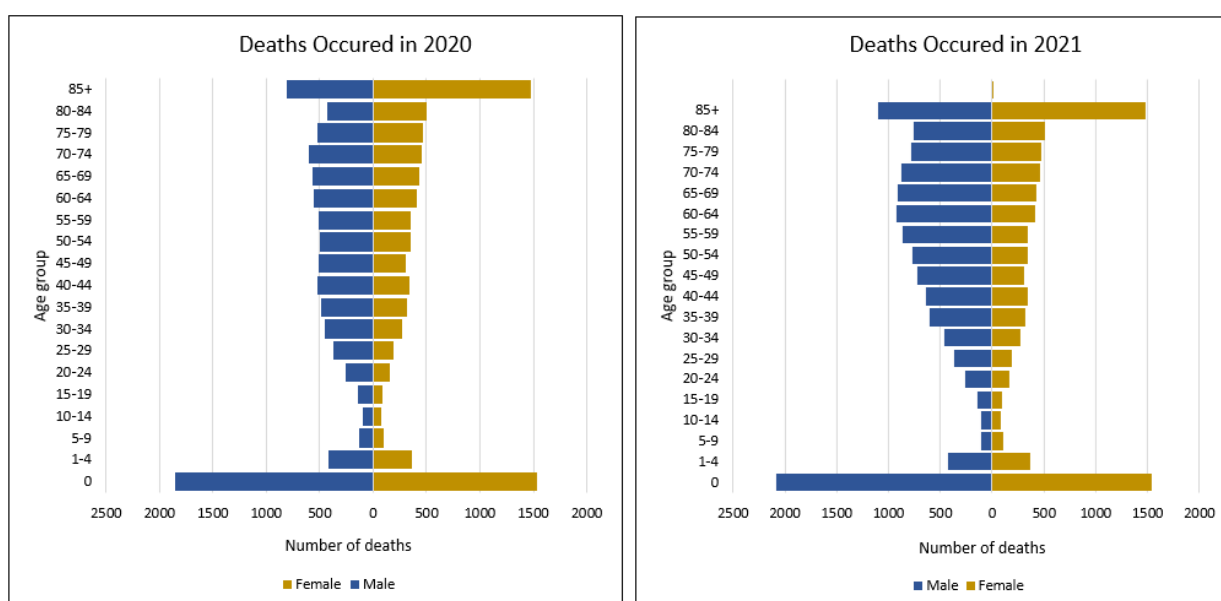
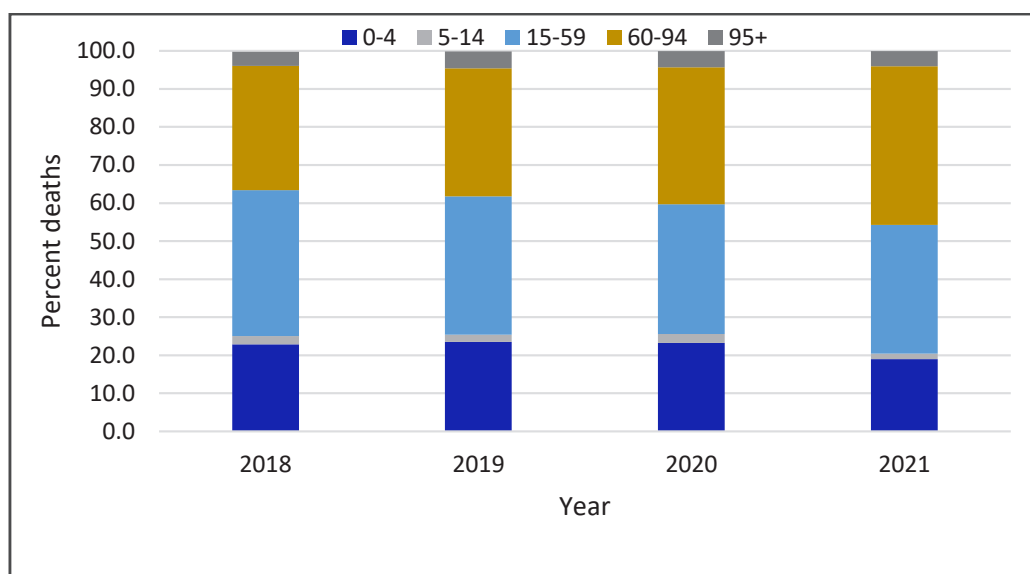


Figure 6.11 shows percent deaths by broad age groups for 2018-2021. The figure shows that the proportion of deaths in the age group 5-14 years is relatively low compared to other age groups.

Figure 6.11: Percent deaths by broad age groups and death year, 2018-2021



6.5 Deaths by marital status and citizenship of decedent

Marital status and living arrangements have implications for an individual's health and mortality. Information on citizenship and marital status of decedent is important to understand the impact of marital status and status on mortality.

Figure 6.12 shows the distribution of decedent by marital status at the time of death by year of death, 2018-2021. The figure shows that most decedents were single at the time of death.

Figure 6.12: Marital status of decedent by year of death, 2018-2021

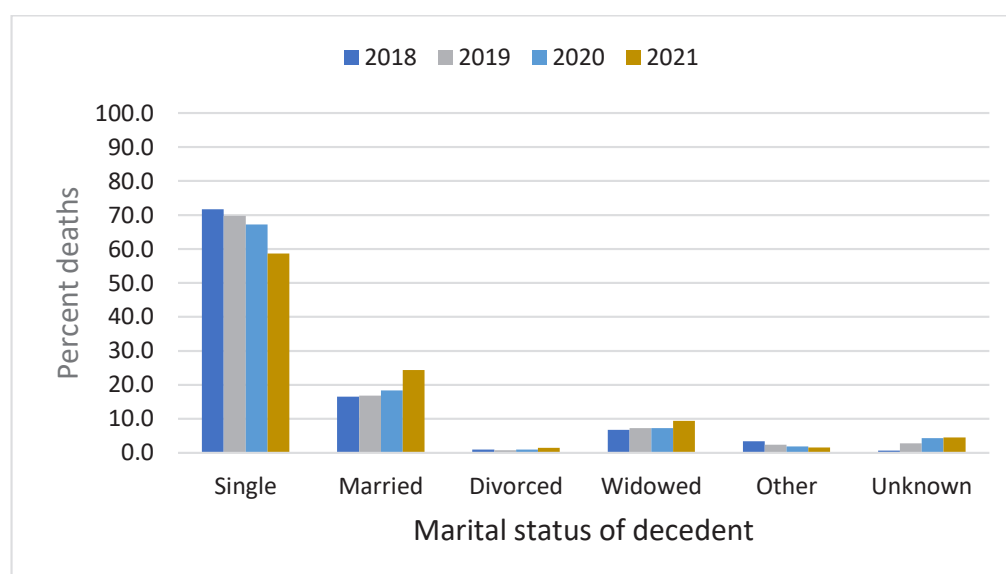


Table 6.4 shows percent of decedent by citizenship and year, 2018-2021. It indicates that most of the decedents were Namibians.

Table 6.4: Percent citizenship of decedent by death year 2018-2021

Decedent Citizenship	Number of Deaths				Percent Deaths			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Namibian	17 572	18 014	17 097	22 844	92.8	93.1	95.2	94.7
SADC	809	859	579	851	4.3	4.4	3.2	3.5
Other African citizenship	8	6	6	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-African	101	99	74	137	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Unknown	449	374	206	275	2.4	1.9	1.1	1.1
Total	18 939	19 352	17 962	24 117	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

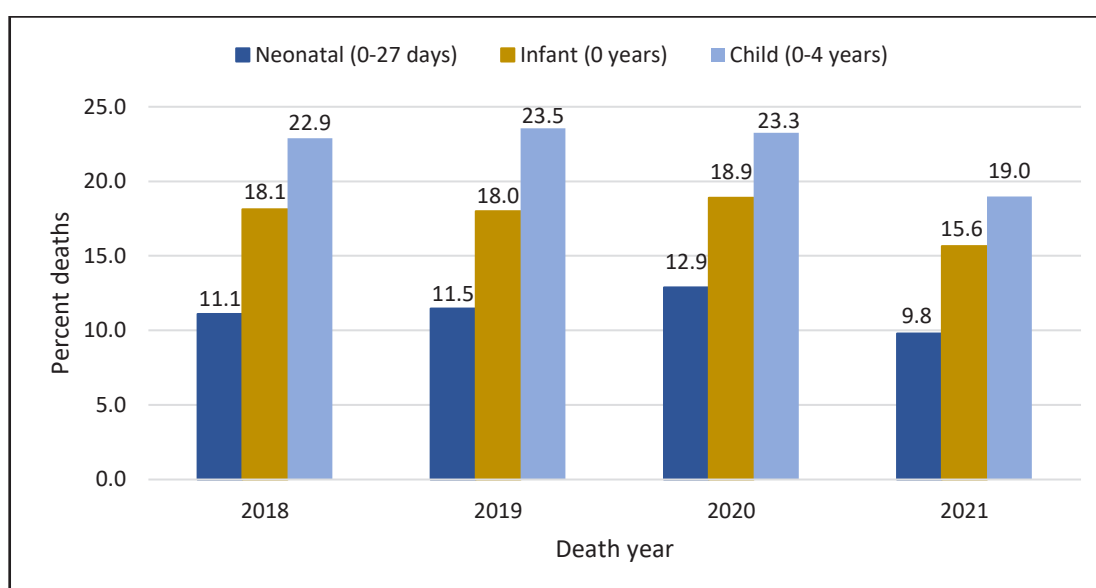
6.6 Neonatal, Infant and Child mortality

Preserving the lives of new-borns has been a long-standing issue in the public health, social policy, and humanitarian endeavours. Thus, reporting on the occurrence of deaths among children is important for the provision of indicators of the overall physical health of a country. Deaths in children are usually classified in three categories such as neonatal, infant and child deaths. This section covers deaths of children below the age 5 segregated by region, sex and sex ratio.

Neonatal deaths are deaths of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, while **infant deaths** are deaths of babies less than one year of age and **child deaths** refers to the death of children under the age of five. It is expected that infant deaths and child deaths be higher than neonatal deaths because they are a subset of the infants and children.

Figure 6.13 shows the proportion of neonatal, infant and child deaths out of the total deaths occurred in the years 2018 – 2021. Neonatal deaths increased between 2018 (11.1%) and 2020 (12.9%), while in 2021, it decreased to 9.8 percent. The infant deaths were about 18 percent in each of the first three years (2018 – 2020) and declined to about 16 percent in 2021, while child deaths were about 23 percent in each of the first three years (2018 – 2020) and declined to about 19 percent in 2021.

Figure 6.13: Percent registered neonatal, infant and child deaths by registration year, 2018 -2021



6.6.1 Neonatal deaths

Neonatal deaths account for a large proportion of child deaths and serve as a useful indicator of maternal and newborn health care and other social developmental factors. According to the CR data on annex D01, about half of the child death are neonatal deaths. Neonatal mortality Rate (NMR) is the number of resident newborns in a specified geographic area dying before reaching the age of 28 days divided by the number of live births in that area and year multiplied by 1,000.

$$NMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths for newborns less than 28 days}}{\text{Total live births in that year}} \times 1,000$$

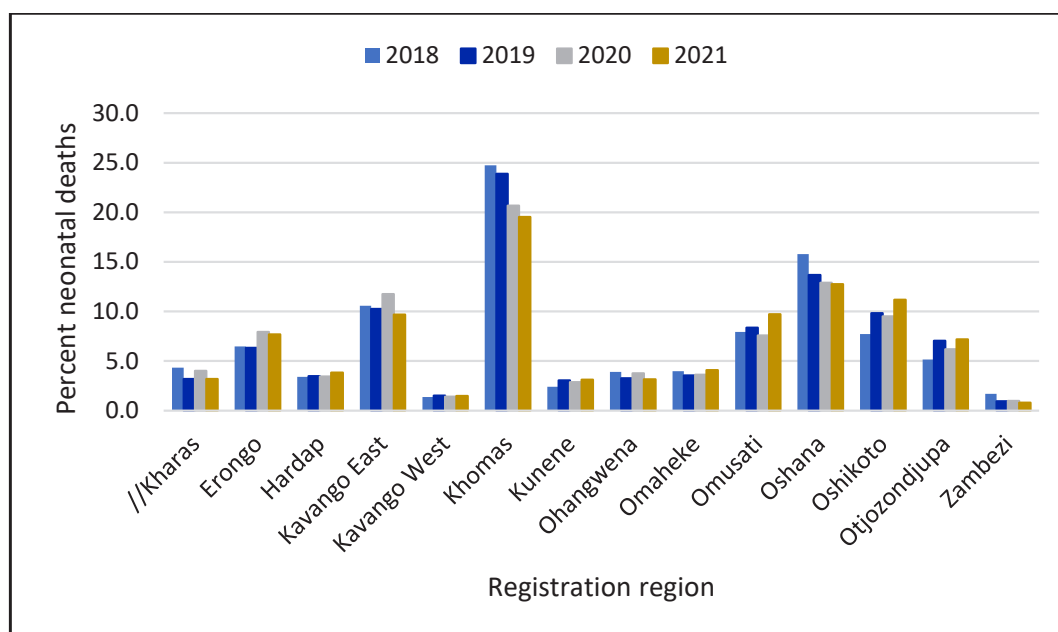
Table 6.5 shows the number of neonatal deaths, projected births, as well as neonatal mortality rates for the years 2018 – 2021. The NMR has increased from 30.0 deaths to 33.6 per 1,000 livebirths between 2018 and 2021 respectively.

Table 6.5: Registered neonatal deaths, projected births, and neonatal mortality rates by year of death, 2018 – 2021

Death year	Number of neonatal deaths	Projected births	NMR
2018	2 103	69 996	30.0
2019	2 220	70 182	31.6
2020	2 314	70 272	32.9
2021	2 361	70 279	33.6

Figure 6.14 represents registered neonatal deaths by region and year of death registration. Khomas region recorded the highest proportion, with over 15 percent across the years. However, there is a decrease in neonatal deaths in Khomas region. Zambezi has the lowest percentage of neonatal deaths.

Figure 6.14: Percent registered neonatal deaths by registration region and year of death registration, 2018 – 2021



6.6.2 Infant deaths

Infant deaths are deaths of infants before their first birthday. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of resident infants in a specified geographic area dying before reaching the age of 1 year (12 months) divided by the number of livebirths in that area and year multiplied by 1,000. IMR provides key information about maternal and infant health and serves as an important marker of the overall health of a society.

$$IMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants less than 1 years}}{\text{Total live births in that year}} \times 1,000$$

Table 6.6 shows registered deaths of children under 1 year old, projected deaths as well as IMR. IMR increased from 49 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths in 2018 to 54 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths in 2021. There were more infant deaths in 2021 compared to other years. This may be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic which was at peak in Namibia during that year.

Table 6.6: Registered infant deaths by sex, sex ratio Projected births, Infant Mortality Rate and death year, 2018 – 2021

Death year	Number of infant deaths	Projected births	IMR
2018	3 421	69 996	48.9
2019	3 472	70 182	49.5
2020	3 386	70 272	48.2
2021	3 762	70 279	53.5

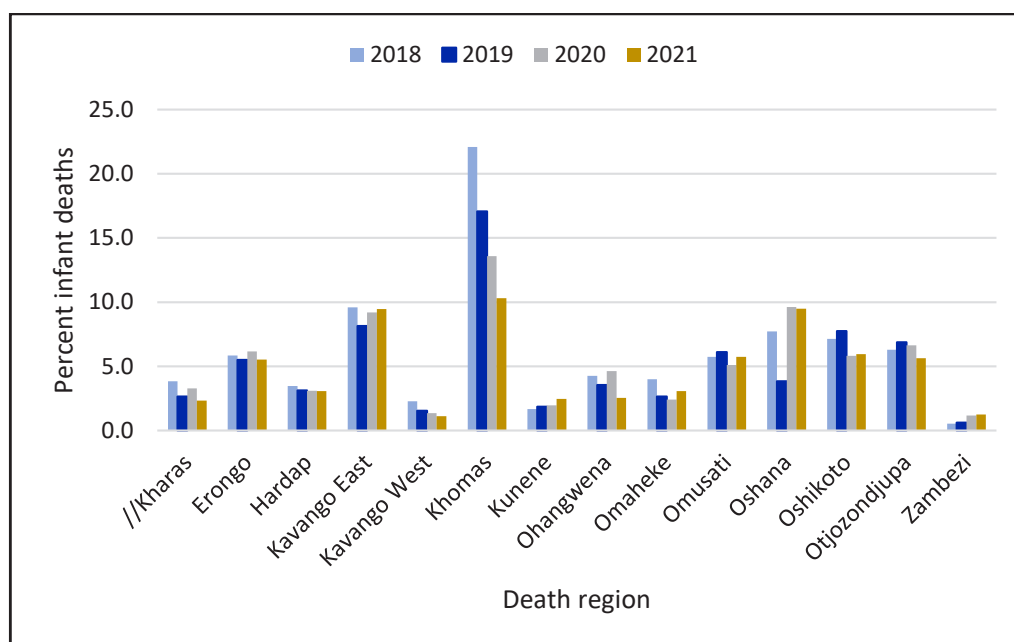
Table 6.7 presents infant deaths by sex and sex ratio for deaths that occurred in 2018 – 2021. Sex ratio presented in the table is the number of male infant deaths per 100 female infant deaths. It indicates that in 2021, there were 23 more male infant deaths for every 100 female infant deaths.

Table 6.7: Registered infant deaths by sex, sex ratio and year of death, 2018 – 2021

Death year	Sex			Total	Sex Ratio
	Female	Male	Unknown		
2018	1 608	1 808	5	3 421	112
2019	1 595	1 868	9	3 472	117
2020	1 531	1 851	4	3 386	121
2021	1 688	2 072	2	3 762	123

Figure 6.15 represents registered infant deaths by region and year of death registration. Khomas region had the highest percentage of infant deaths while Zambezi recorded the least infant deaths. Infant deaths have reduced between 2018 and 2021 in Kavango West and Khomas regions, but have increased in Oshana, Zambezi and Kunene regions.

Figure 6.15: Percent registered infant deaths by region of death and year of death, 2018 – 2021



6.7.3 Child deaths

The child mortality rate is a leading indicator of the level of child health and overall development in countries. Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is a crude indicator of health status, poverty, and socioeconomic status in a community, as well as the availability and quality of health services and medical technology amongst others. Child Mortality Rate is the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday, which is expressed as the number of deaths of children under five per 1,000 live births.

$$CMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths for children aged 1 – 4 year}}{\text{Estimated live births}} \times 1,000 \text{ live births}$$

Table 6.8 presents the number of deaths for children aged 1 – 4 years, projected births and CMR by year of death, 2018 – 2021. The CRM decreased from 12.8 child deaths per 1,000 livebirths in 2018 to 11.4 child deaths in 2021. The 2021 CMR implies that for every 1,000 livebirths, about 11 children died before reaching 5 years of age.

Table 6.8: Registered child deaths, projected births, Child Mortality Rates by death year, 2018 – 2021

Death year	Number of deaths for children 1-4 years	Projected births	CMR
2018	898	69 996	12.8
2019	1 066	70 182	15.2
2020	783	70 272	11.1
2021	802	70 279	11.4

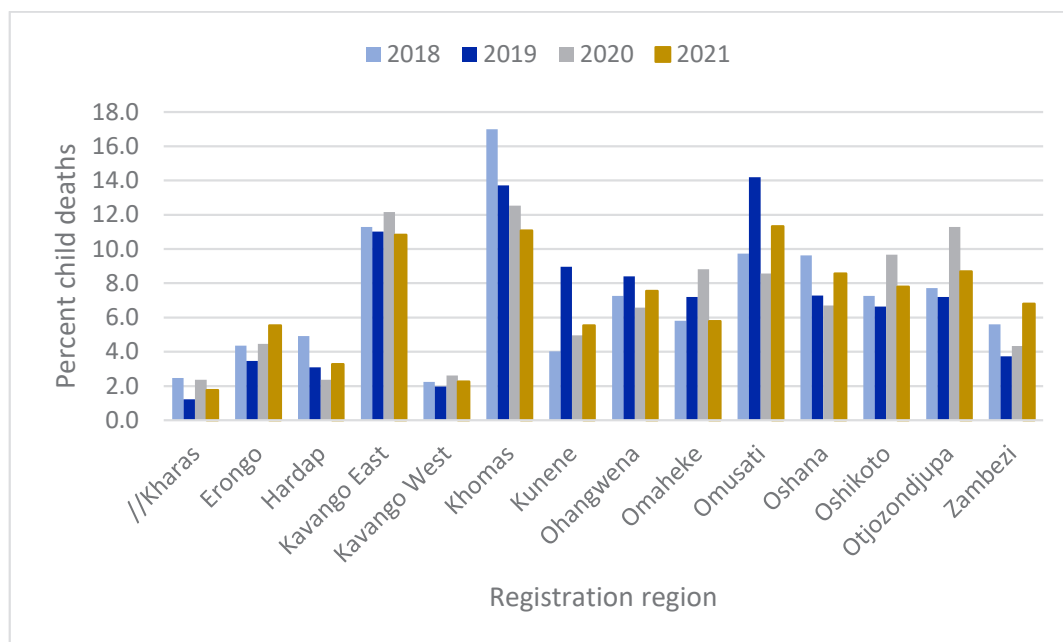
Table 6.9 presents number of child deaths by sex and sex ratio for the years 2018 – 2021. There were more male child deaths to compared to female child deaths across the years.

Table 6.9: Child Deaths by sex, sex ratio Projected births, Child Mortality Rate and Deaths year, 2018 – 2021

Death year	Female	Male	Total	Sex Ratio
2018	434	464	898	107
2019	519	547	1 066	105
2020	363	420	783	116
2021	378	424	802	112

Figure 6.16 shows the percentage of child deaths by region of registration and year of registration. Overall, Khomas, Kavango East and Omusati region registered the highest percentage of child deaths across the years, while //Kharas and Kavango West registered the lowest.

Figure 6.16: Registered child deaths by registration region and year of registration, 2018 - 2021



Chapter 7. Data Challenges, Recommendations and Action for Improvement

Data variables: Limited information/data collected, hence statistics presented are best used for improving the CRVS system in Namibia. This entails the revision of forms/system e.g., to include usual place of residence for the deceased/mother, site of death, occupation and education level of deceased/mother and build capacity towards standard recording of information during event notification/registration. There is a need to improve/include the recording of region of birth/death/marriage which is currently recorded as locality and not in a standard format i.e., locality, constituency, region.

Data quality: The quality of the data has improved as the proportion of errors in the data is less. However, unexpected unknown values such as unknown registration offices, unknown year of event occurrence or registration, or event registered before occurring have been found in the data. There is a need to strengthen the capacity of registration officers to ensure that the information collected is accurate. There is also a need to improve the system to ensure obvious errors that can be because of human error are eliminated/minimised.

Timeliness registration: Although death registration timeliness is high, with more than 90 percent deaths registered within 12 months, there is a need to improve birth registration timeliness. Efforts should be made by the Civil Registration office to ensure births are registered timely. Timeliness registration of marriages as per the requirement by Law (register within 3 days) is very low as only about 1 percent or below are registered by the Authority for records. This calls for a strategy to ensure person information are updated timely as soon as the marriage event occurs.

Completeness of registration: Completeness of death and birth registration was above 70 percent, which is high. However, efforts should still be made to improve and reach 100 percent completeness of both births and deaths registrations. The completeness rates for the under-fives are low (below 25%), hence the need to pay more attention to this group as the target is to register all births within a year from time of birth.

Births: There has been decline in birth registrations over the years. The number of births registered in a year was almost double the number of births that occurred in the same years, which indicates late registrations. There was an improvement in the registration of births for children under five years over the years, from 70.0 percent in 2018 to 77.6 percent in 2021. There is still room for improvement to have complete (100%) births registrations while children are below the age of five years.

Marriages: The number of registered marriages has decreased over the years, with crude marriage rate of 2.8 in 2018 that reduced to 2.1 percent in 2021. Generally, there is a low number of marriage records on NPRS as the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration, Safety and Security only records the marriage event after they have received a marriage register book from the marriage officers. It is important to register marriages as it is directly linked to property and inheritance rights upon death of a spouse. Without reliable data on marriages and divorces, there is a gap on information pertaining to a key aspect of women's vulnerability, as marital arrangements determine significant aspects of their lives and those of their children.

Deaths: There has been increase in death registrations over the years with more male than female deaths. There is a consistency in high number of infant deaths. The high infant deaths indicates that there is a need to look at the country's current maternal and infant health that is contributing to the high numbers. It is recommended to further investigate the death rates by age to find targeted solutions.

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Annexure

1. Data Quality

Table DQ.01: Births registered timely (within 14 days and 12 months) and total births by registration region and year of registration, 2018-2021

Birth registration region	Births registered within 14 days				Births registered within 12 months				Total birth registrations			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
//Kharas	871	1 049	939	832	2 291	2 097	2 192	2 079	4 349	4 946	4 436	3 325
Erongo	2 673	2 977	3 687	3 227	5 310	4 988	5 115	4 754	9 017	10 039	8 804	6 656
Hardap	551	808	1 386	1 317	1 949	1 908	2 322	1 866	3 060	3 186	4 877	2 745
Kavango East	844	1 293	2 338	1 566	4 309	4 160	4 659	3 127	12 458	13 255	10 866	7 255
Kavango West	66	92	145	66	910	751	766	762	4 004	3 410	2 221	1 737
Khomas	7 761	9 866	11 496	9 198	13 447	13 225	13 028	9 901	20 851	26 460	21 780	13 684
Kunene	337	598	691	443	2 750	2 825	2 240	2 259	5 745	7 470	5 646	4 571
Ohangwena	648	765	958	762	5 261	4 896	4 740	5 184	12 815	10 101	9 975	9 658
Omaheke	400	526	561	734	1 594	1 466	1 498	1 357	3 228	3 768	2 700	3 608
Omusati	769	769	790	849	3 502	2 916	3 063	3 680	7 919	8 322	7 090	6 136
Oshana	2 748	2 850	3 168	2 649	7 249	6 895	6 782	6 428	11 773	15 701	13 027	8 889
Oshikoto	1 626	2 344	1 358	1 284	5 794	5 082	4 612	5 397	8 834	8 567	7 245	7 319
Otjozondjupa	810	733	657	770	3 436	2 872	1 846	1 972	6 253	6 586	3 339	4 076
Zambezi	294	531	1 357	872	1 825	2 270	2 220	1 732	3 261	5 388	4 844	3 434
Not specified	598	1 415	2 831	1 965	657	1 559	3 455	2 666	663	1 562	3 498	2 758
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Total	20 996	26 616	32 362	26 535	60 284	57 910	58 538	53 164	114 232	128 761	110 350	85 853

Table DQ.02: Percent births captured on NPRS timely (within 14 days and 12 months) and total births by registration region and year captured, 2018-2021

Birth registration region	Births captured within 14 days				Births captured within 12 months				Total births captured			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
//Karas	3 698	4 061	3 830	2 795	4 080	4 928	4 385	3 448	4 080	4 959	4 452	3 513
Erongo	7 674	8 507	6 476	4 816	8 509	9 839	8 344	7 114	8 509	9 896	8 541	7 391
Hardap	2 436	2 587	3 802	1 690	2 839	3 078	4 598	2 923	2 839	3 114	4 678	3 068
Kavango East	9 804	10 498	6 544	4 863	10 998	13 247	8 858	9 121	10 998	13 314	9 198	9 758
Kavango West	1 143	2 804	1 323	1 201	2 218	4 883	1 954	2 105	2 218	4 931	2 015	2 183
Khomas	15 964	21 377	14 853	7 665	17 816	26 437	20 684	14 792	17 816	27 435	21 109	15 534
Kunene	3 462	6 317	4 381	3 451	4 171	8 207	5 519	4 695	4 171	8 404	5 697	4 891
Ohangwena	10 788	8 639	8 543	8 770	12 385	9 919	9 925	9 889	12 385	10 015	10 092	9 998
Omaheke	1 527	3 151	1 951	2 939	2 396	4 307	2 196	3 912	2 396	4 320	2 211	4 157
Omusati	6 273	7 249	6 552	5 644	8 351	9 847	8 281	7 669	7 012	8 889	7 223	6 220
Oshana	8 718	13 072	10 656	7 484	9 091	14 067	11 854	7 598	10 429	15 687	13 442	9 596
Oshikoto	7 656	6 900	6 063	6 924	8 175	8 603	7 333	7 464	8 176	8 706	7 469	7 535
Otjozondjupa	5 244	5 810	2 722	3 296	5 857	6 631	3 221	4 026	5 857	6 670	3 280	4 174
Zambezi	2 897	4 821	3 606	2 673	3 112	5 198	4 584	3 757	3 112	5 209	4 621	3 859
Not specified	128	489	1 467	1 529	358	1 083	2 981	3 272	358	1 121	3 197	3 575
Unknown	1	0	2	2	2		2	2	2	0	2	2
Total	87 413	106 282	82 771	65 742	100 358	130 274	104 719	91 787	100 358	132 670	107 227	95 454

Table DQ.03: Birth completeness rates by year, 2018-2021

Birth year	Births occurred	Projected livebirths	Birth completeness rate (%)
2018	69 434	69 996	99.2
2019	62 522	70 182	89.1
2020	62 967	70 272	89.6
2021	43 598	70 279	62.0

Table DQ.04: Deaths registered timely (within 14 days and 12 months) and total deaths by registration region and year of registration, 2018-2021

Death registration region	Deaths registered within 14 days				Deaths registered within 12 months				Total death registrations			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
//Kharas	678	600	635	996	738	627	664	1 029	738	627	664	1 030
Erongo	1 018	986	1 003	1 607	1 045	1 012	1 054	1 657	1 046	1 014	1 056	1 660
Hardap	851	850	791	1 367	898	883	830	1 385	898	884	832	1 387
Kavango East	1 597	1 626	1 378	1 632	1 786	1 894	1 666	1 819	1 787	1 899	1 678	1 823
Kavango West	186	180	230	284	243	278	247	298	244	279	247	298
Khomas	3 594	3 457	3 005	4 533	3 674	3 552	3 137	4 657	3 681	3 556	3 168	4 677
Kunene	537	699	589	787	571	767	631	830	578	768	635	837
Ohangwena	1 323	1 402	1 340	1 666	1 371	1 449	1 381	1 712	1 376	1 463	1 392	1 733
Omaheke	693	751	644	938	726	795	770	1 032	726	795	771	1 033
Omusati	1 636	2 073	1 902	2 548	1 823	2 152	1 935	2 583	1 838	2 160	1 940	2 585
Oshana	2 894	2 415	2 090	2 414	2 970	2 462	2 155	2 460	2 982	2 479	2 178	2 469
Oshikoto	1 360	1 675	1 500	2 046	1 380	1 712	1 556	2 077	1 381	1 713	1 558	2 080
Otjozondjupa	919	978	1 012	1 374	984	1 021	1 058	1 452	989	1 024	1 060	1 459
Zambezi	728	647	650	875	738	651	656	882	738	654	656	882
Unknown	106	274	382	406	107	282	405	434	107	282	405	435
Namibia, locality not specified	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	18 120	18 613	17 151	23 473	19 054	19 537	18 146	24 307	19 109	19 597	18 241	24 388

Table DQ.05: Registered deaths captured in NPRS timely (within 14 days and 12 months) and total deaths by registration region and year captured, 2018-2021

Registration region	Deaths captured within 14 days				Deaths captured within 12 months				Total deaths captured			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
//Kharas	718	606	645	1 014	618	660	660	1 039	1 165	673	708	1 073
Erongo	1 024	990	1 022	1 632	1 000	1 038	1 038	1 675	1 534	1 151	1 145	1 840
Hardap	834	859	812	1 371	873	823	823	1 393	1 515	1 022	928	1 526
Kavango East	1 610	1 525	1 507	1 578	1 583	1 584	1 584	1 665	2 699	1 618	1 669	1 724
Kavango West	171	380	217	253	541	330	330	481	403	557	363	502
Khomas	3 616	3 504	3 111	4 611	3 539	3 150	3 150	4 681	6 862	3 976	3 542	5 192
Kunene	408	637	530	771	782	635	635	852	683	1 106	712	982
Ohangwena	1 344	1 375	1 377	1 714	1 442	1 403	1 403	1 736	1 972	1 539	1 537	1 849
Omaheke	702	777	727	986	794	757	757	1 032	1 101	865	774	1 139
Omusati	1 622	1 959	1 744	2 185	1 993	1 782	1 782	2 226	3 190	2 098	1 912	2 362
Oshana	3 651	3 182	2 813	3 531	3 393	2 857	2 857	3 568	6 197	3 773	3 186	3 886
Oshikoto	535	827	874	972	869	888	888	983	753	911	932	1 018
Otjozondjupa	1 083	1 022	1 178	1 599	1 170	1 222	1 222	1 638	1 781	1 331	1 371	1 752
Zambezi	817	919	1 054	1 312	944	1 062	1 062	1 319	1 409	1 058	1 157	1 423
Total	18 135	18 562	17 611	23 529	19 541	18 191	18 191	24 288	31 264	21 678	19 936	26 268

Table DQ.06: Death completeness rates by year, 2018-2021

Death Year	Deaths Occurred	Projected deaths	Death Completeness rate (%)
2018	18 931	24 867	76.1
2019	19 340	24 724	78.2
2020	17 956	24 607	73.0
2021	23 904	24 490	97.6

Table DQ.07: Number of marriages by number of days taken to be captured on NPRS, region of marriage and year captured, 2020-2021

Marriage region	Days taken					Total
	0-3 days	4-14 days	15-30 days	31-364 days	365+ days	
//Kharas	0	8	14	128	11	161
Erongo	0	14	70	489	15	588
Hardap	0	7	29	225	4	265
Kavango East	0	36	21	131	4	192
Kavango West	0	13	4	73	1	91
Khomas	9	90	143	1 078	41	1 361
Kunene	0	5	19	55	3	82
Ohangwena	1	18	55	488	21	583
Omaheke	0	30	48	78	3	159
Omusati	0	10	33	474	16	533
Oshana	0	22	72	496	41	631
Oshikoto	0	8	28	281	25	342
Otjozondjupa	0	56	86	291	21	454
Zambezi	0	1	16	42	2	61
Namibia, locality not specified	0	0	0	2	0	2
Outside Namibia	1	3	3	2	1	10
Region not determined	0	1	1	87	39	128
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	1
2020 Total	11	322	642	4 421	248	5 644
//Kharas	0	29	36	94	0	159
Erongo	3	59	113	494	1	670
Hardap	3	58	47	197	1	306
Kavango East	0	24	37	104	0	165
Kavango West	0	9	9	18	0	36
Khomas	38	215	241	781	0	1 275
Kunene	0	13	14	50	0	77
Ohangwena	1	30	109	261	1	402
Omaheke	5	44	41	63	0	153
Omusati	1	27	63	206	0	297
Oshana	0	64	115	315	8	502
Oshikoto	0	7	52	171	3	233
Otjozondjupa	6	142	113	204	0	465
Zambezi	0	7	11	47	1	66
Outside Namibia	0	2	1	7	0	10
Region not determined	5	52	97	410	0	564
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	1
2021 Total	62	782	1 099	3 423	15	5 381

2. Births

Table B.01: Registered births by region of birth, sex and year of birth, 2018 – 2021

Birth region	Birth year															
	2018				2019				2020				2021			
	F	M	U	Total	F	M	U	Total	F	M	U	Total	F	M	U	Total
//Kharas	1 144	1 109	0	2 253	1 062	1 121	0	2 183	1 138	1 157	0	2 295	796	803	0	1 599
Erongo	2 717	2 743	0	5 460	2 521	2 602	0	5 123	2 783	2 872	0	5 655	2 212	2 186	0	4 398
Hardap	1 093	1 168	1	2 262	1 052	980	2	2 034	1 159	1 142	0	2 301	886	847	0	1 733
Kavango East	2 815	2 823	1	5 639	2 384	2 333	0	4 717	2 561	2 628	0	5 189	1 320	1 324	0	2 644
Kavango West	655	658	0	1 313	506	518	0	1 024	540	551	0	1 091	262	256	0	518
Khomas	7 233	7 284	1	14 518	6 872	6 891	4	13 767	6 753	6 853	1	13 607	5 043	5 158	3	10 204
Kunene	1 168	1 156	0	2 324	999	1 010	0	2 009	891	916	0	1 807	485	574	0	1 059
Ohangwena	2 166	2 190	0	4 356	2 016	1 893	0	3 909	1 943	1 842	0	3 785	1 123	1 126	1	2 250
Omaheke	930	1 006	0	1 936	795	850	0	1 645	735	796	0	1 531	500	521	0	1 021
Omusati	2 443	2 382	0	4 825	2 293	2 260	0	4 553	2 212	2 275	0	4 487	1 618	1 641	0	3 259
Oshana	3 810	3 745	0	7 555	3 412	3 539	1	6 952	3 430	3 323	0	6 753	2 636	2 531	0	5 167
Oshikoto	4 241	4 355	0	8 596	3 891	3 948	1	7 840	3 785	3 857	0	7 642	2 499	2 551	1	5 051
Otjozondjupa	2 085	2 083	1	4 169	1 863	1 796	0	3 659	1 950	1 957	0	3 907	1 441	1 490	0	2 931
Zambezi	1 314	1 433	0	2 747	1 141	1 184	0	2 325	1 147	1 186	0	2 333	719	741	0	1 460
Not determined	697	693	0	1 390	362	363	0	725	247	286	0	533	143	136	0	279
Outside Namibia	21	28	0	49	11	6	0	17	8	6	0	14	0	3	0	3
Unknown	15	27	0	42	24	15	0	39	21	16	0	37	11	11	0	22
Total	34 547	34 883	4	69 434	31 205	31 309	8	62 522	31 303	31 663	1	62 967	21 694	21 899	5	43 598

Note: "F" = "Female", "M" = Male, "U" = Unknown

Table B.02: Registered births by region of registration, sex and registration year, 2018 – 2021

Birth registration region	2018				2019				2020				2021			
	F	M	U	Total	F	M	U	Total	F	M	U	Total	F	M	U	Total
//Karas	2 170	2 179	0	4 349	2 352	2 593	1	4 946	2 108	2 328	0	4 436	1 633	1 692	0	3 325
Erongo	4 484	4 532	1	9 017	5 003	5 036	0	10 039	4 362	4 439	3	8 804	3 348	3 308	0	6 656
Hardap	1 503	1 557	0	3 060	1 591	1 593	2	3 186	2 419	2 457	1	4 877	1 394	1 351	0	2 745
Kavango East	6 398	6 059	1	12 458	6 830	6 425	0	13 255	5 571	5 295	0	10 866	3 693	3 562	0	7 255
Kavango West	2 061	1 943	0	4 004	1 725	1 685	0	3 410	1 145	1 076	0	2 221	853	884	0	1 737
Khomas	10 438	10 411	2	20 851	13 304	13 150	6	26 460	10 812	10 965	3	21 780	6 798	6 883	3	13 684
Kunene	2 850	2 895	0	5 745	3 667	3 803	0	7 470	2 868	2 778	0	5 646	2 281	2 290	0	4 571
Ohangwena	6 610	6 205	0	12 815	5 122	4 978	1	10 101	5 117	4 857	1	9 975	4 927	4 730	1	9 658
Omaheke	1 570	1 658	0	3 228	1 864	1 904	0	3 768	1 275	1 425	0	2 700	1 760	1 848	0	3 608
Omusati	4 145	3 774	0	7 919	4 343	3 978	1	8 322	3 639	3 451	0	7 090	3 103	3 033	0	6 136
Oshana	6 145	5 627	1	11 773	8 105	7 594	2	15 701	6 764	6 262	1	13 027	4 512	4 377	2	8 891
Oshikoto	4 505	4 329	0	8 834	4 337	4 230	0	8 567	3 575	3 668	2	7 245	3 616	3 701	0	7 317
Otjozondjupa	3 073	3 180	0	6 253	3 265	3 321	0	6 586	1 639	1 700	0	3 339	1 973	2 103	0	4 076
Zambezi	1 633	1 628	0	3 261	2 615	2 773	0	5 388	2 410	2 434	0	4 844	1 691	1 743	0	3 434
Not specified	319	344	0	663	769	793	0	1 562	1 749	1 748	1	3 498	1 375	1 383	0	2 758
Unknown	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2
Total	57 905	56 322	5	114 232	64 892	63 856	13	128 761	55 454	54 884	12	110 350	42 958	42 889	6	85 853

Note: "F" = "Female", "M" = Male, "U" = Unknown

Table B.03: Registered births, projected population, CBR by region of birth and year of birth, 2018 – 2021

Birth Region	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Births Occurred	Projected Population	CBR	Births Occurred	Projected Population	CBR	Births Occurred	Projected Population	CBR	Births Occurred	Projected Population	CBR
//Kharas	2 253	89 157	25.3	2 183	90 874	24.0	2 295	92 588	24.8	1 599	94 294	17.0
Erongo	5 460	195 652	27.9	5 123	202 319	25.3	5 655	209 006	27.1	4 398	215 700	20.4
Hardap	2 262	90 325	25.0	2 034	91 905	22.1	2 301	93 477	24.6	1 733	95 049	18.2
Kavango East	5 639	153 255	36.8	4 717	155 709	30.3	5 189	158 182	32.8	2 644	160 670	16.5
Kavango West	1 313	90 514	14.5	1 024	91 102	11.2	1 091	91 671	11.9	518	92 239	5.6
Khomas	14 518	447 636	32.4	13 767	463 823	29.7	13 607	480 136	28.3	10 204	496 546	20.5
Kunene	2 324	102 485	22.7	2 010	104 858	19.2	1 807	107 245	16.8	1 059	109 672	9.7
Ohangwena	4 356	260 190	16.7	3 909	262 668	14.9	3 785	265 234	14.3	2 250	267 835	8.4
Omaheke	1 936	75 734	25.6	1 645	76 246	21.6	1 531	76 736	20.0	1 021	77 212	13.2
Omusati	4 825	252 931	19.1	4 553	254 546	17.9	4 487	256 194	17.5	3 259	257 874	12.6
Oshana	7 555	194 577	38.8	6 952	197 274	35.2	6 753	199 970	33.8	5 167	202 656	25.5
Oshikoto	8 596	200 686	42.8	7 840	203 522	38.5	7 642	206 385	37.0	5 051	209 270	24.1
Otjozondupa	4 169	158 237	26.3	3 659	160 120	22.9	3 907	161 968	24.1	2 931	163 776	17.9
Zambezi	2 747	102 264	26.9	2 325	103 970	22.4	2 333	105 706	22.1	1 460	107 433	13.6
Not determined	1 390	0	0	725	0	0	533	0	0	279	0	0
Outside Namibia	49	0	0	17	0	0	14	0	0	3	0	0
Unknown	42	0	0	39	0	0	37	0	0	22	0	0
Total	69 434	2 324 486	29.9	62 522	2 368 062	26.4	62 967	2 411 910	26.1	43 598	2 455 932	17.8

Table B.04: Registered births by age at registration and registration year, 2018 -2021

Age	Birth registration year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
0	60 308	57 912	58 538	53 164
1-4	19 605	17 283	13 374	13 477
5-9	9 243	8 016	4 629	4 045
10-14	5 691	7 266	4 292	2 420
15-19	5 294	8 929	6 948	3 569
20-24	3 136	6 460	4 705	2 226
25-29	2 223	4 859	3 266	1 396
30-34	1 635	4 041	2 895	1 047
35-39	1 280	3 123	2 653	783
40-44	891	2 186	1 891	582
45-49	894	1 845	1 520	470
50-54	979	1 652	1 203	511
55-59	1 147	1 978	1 523	713
60-64	1 028	1 817	1 797	936
65-69	370	538	392	191
70-74	180	340	280	148
75-79	146	210	181	58
80-84	76	110	117	57
85+	93	177	133	53
Unknown	13	19	13	7
Total	114 232	128 761	110 350	85 853

Table B.06: Registered births by region of occurrence and region of registration and registration year, 2019

Birth Registration Region	Birth Region														Not determined	Outside Namibia		Total
	//Karas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango		Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi		Unknown	Namibia	
//Karas	3 501	61	137	184	66	273	22	123	24	162	124	77	57	51	63	15	6	4 946
Erongo	101	6 936	185	101	38	752	148	336	76	346	233	349	308	37	82	6	5	10 039
Hardap	51	18	2 653	27	23	232	8	16	11	44	22	26	15	5	29	4	2	3 186
Kavango East	31	22	15	10 114	1 844	86	7	61	11	56	77	73	167	246	395	21	29	13 255
Kavango West	3	14	14	707	2 439	10		16	3	4	6	17	16	65	92	8	10	3 410
Khomas	274	677	430	400	163	18 769	135	1 011	455	1 084	715	874	735	301	311	58	68	26 460
Kunene	15	67	7	19	11	1 092	3 813	77	17	916	309	72	265	6	721	61	2	7 470
Ohangwena	9	56	9	9	15	177	5	6 280	5	192	722	2 428	24	4	153	9	4	10 101
Omaheke	20	29	60	38	14	411	30	21	2 772	39	19	21	90	8	175	10	11	3 768
Omusati	27	69	6	16		239	41	278	11	5 868	702	172	594	6	247	39	7	8 322
Oshana	58	160	29	38	9	396	58	1 620	22	2 661	8 237	1 994	115	38	214	29	23	15 701
Oshikoto	20	57	9	42	15	155	18	334	9	161	509	6 922	120	12	164	16	4	8 567
Otjozondjupa	71	111	37	154	62	407	75	146	58	140	106	186	4 674	48	292	6	13	6 586
Zambezi	1	5	1	84	11	35	1	6		6	11	16	11	4 881	172	11	136	5 388
Not specified	13	261	63	85	57	182	28	36	22	72	109	98	505	25	6	0	0	1 562
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4 195	8 529	3 655	12 018	4 767	23 216	4 389	10 361	3 496	11 751	11 901	13 325	7 696	5 733	3 116	293	320	128 761

Table B.07: Registered births by region of occurrence and region of registration and registration year, 2020

Birth Registration Region	Birth Region																Not determined	Unknown	Outside Namibia		Total
	//Karas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	Outside Namibia						
//Karas	3 392	50	95	108	36	226	14	105	24	105	91	80	39	17	40	12	2	4 436			
Erongo	73	6 363	121	77	16	508	107	315	44	325	234	268	234	16	77	15	11	8 804			
Hardap	134	51	3 785	51	22	469	8	60	35	77	40	33	31	8	68	3	2	4 877			
Kavango East	10	13	9	8 721	1 201	74	5	28	7	23	31	37	118	181	309	35	64	10 866			
Kavango West	1	1	8	415	1 673	6	3	8	1	7	7	6	2	27	42	4	10	2 221			
Khomas	204	405	258	195	82	16 713	99	678	292	812	551	611	425	184	198	39	34	21 780			
Kunene	14	67	3	12	6	769	2 898	58	22	687	200	61	176	6	612	52	3	5 646			
Ohangwena	8	47	7	11	7	191	6	6 165	4	220	765	2 349	47	5	118	17	8	9 975			
Omaheke	7	24	22	18	3	243	3	13	2 155	18	13	17	50	3	102	1	8	2 700			
Omusati	25	60	6	15	3	212	45	190	16	5 021	639	195	431	3	189	29	11	7 090			
Oshana	58	112	16	15	6	317	45	1 155	20	2 184	6 983	1 776	90	31	165	34	20	13 027			
Oshikoto	13	47	6	26	14	121	14	281	13	114	423	5 945	84	11	127	6	0	7 245			
Otjozondjupa	6	40	18	57	29	182	18	45	26	53	43	89	2 610	14	104	3	2	3 339			
Zambezi	5	7	4	99	31	38	3	7	0	9	19	14	14	4 444	102	16	32	4 844			
Not specified	23	639	162	319	58	283	38	45	88	41	92	90	1 566	49	3	2	0	3 498			
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2			
Total	3 973	7 926	4 520	10 139	3 187	20 352	3 306	9 153	2 747	9 696	10 132	11 571	5 917	5 000	2 256	268	207	110 350			

Table B.09: Registered births by facility type and year of birth, 2018 – 2021

Birth Facility Type	Birth year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Forensic Pathology	591	310	146	77
Home Birth	2 915	2 085	1 954	890
Private Health Centre	371	500	603	435
Private Hospital	7 313	7 456	7 882	6 981
State Clinic	402	426	448	281
State Health Centre	117	178	241	136
State Hospital	53 556	48 789	49 797	34 171
Unknown	4 169	2 778	1 896	627
Total	69 434	62 522	62 967	43 598

Table B.10: Age of mother at childbirth by birth year, 2018 -2021

Mother's age at childbirth	Child's birth year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Invalid age	4	1	2	0
Below 12 years	4	4	0	2
12-14	102	90	54	39
15-19	6 701	5 541	4 838	2 695
20-24	15 475	13 445	13 110	8 096
25-29	16 393	14 897	15 198	10 257
30-34	13 324	12 250	12 914	9 786
35-39	9 122	8 479	8 890	6 992
40-44	3 350	3 206	3 187	2 500
45-49	367	298	268	230
50-54	25	24	14	13
Unknown age	4 558	4 284	4 488	2 979
Total	69 425	62 519	62 963	43 589

Table B.11: Number of mothers who registered their births timely by age of mother and birth registration year, 2018 – 2021

Mother's age at birth registration	Birth registration year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
<12	20	13	24	15
12-14	62	74	57	52
15-19	4 408	4 203	3 984	3 261
20-24	13 224	12 282	12 019	10 549
25-29	14 967	14 150	14 248	12 521
30-34	12 317	11 864	12 277	11 506
35-39	8 453	8 183	8 432	8 230
40-44	3 243	3 096	3 151	3 138
45-49	342	335	275	303
50 - 54	20	23	11	16
55+	9	3	6	11
Unknown	3 259	3 710	4 102	3 592
Total	60 324	57 936	58 586	53 194

Table B.12: Registered births by nationality of mother and registration year, 2018 – 2021

Mother's nationality	Birth registration year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Namibia	99 937	112 623	97 767	74 847
SADC	3 838	4 400	2 996	2 905
non-African	206	205	135	110
Rest of Africa	47	49	36	39
Not Specified	1 335	1 870	1 395	1 039
Total	105 363	119 147	102 329	78 940

Table B.13: Registered births by nationality of mother and registration year, 2018 – 2021

Father's nationality	Birth registration year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Namibia	92 780	106 303	93 519	72 271
SADC	3 155	3 737	2 598	2 002
non-African	243	306	213	145
Rest of Africa	112	124	136	98
Not Specified	9 073	8 677	5 863	4 424
Total	105 363	119 147	102 329	78 940

3. Marriages

Table M01: Registered marriages by year married and type of contract, 1990 – 2021

Marriage year	Type of contract		Total
	No ante-nuptial contract	With ante-nuptial contract	
1990	3 176	669	3 845
1991	3 265	771	4 036
1992	3 437	474	3 911
1993	3 259	572	3 831
1994	3 320	565	3 885
1995	4 005	400	4 405
1996	4 472	430	4 902
1997	4 666	404	5 070
1998	4 538	321	4 859
1999	5 488	421	5 909
2000	5 336	349	5 685
2001	4 435	348	4 783
2002	4 891	357	5 248
2003	4 779	305	5 084
2004	4 829	404	5 233
2005	4 836	462	5 298
2006	4 391	637	5 028
2007	5 237	421	5 658
2008	5 158	367	5 525
2009	5 342	500	5 842
2010	5 648	630	6 278
2011	5 812	457	6 269
2012	6 110	630	6 740
2013	6 333	550	6 883
2014	6 268	813	7 081
2015	6 299	613	6 912
2016	6 084	406	6 490
2017	5 985	545	6 530
2018	6 186	530	6 716
2019	5 742	546	6 288
2020	5 145	499	5 644
2021	4 743	638	5 381
Total	159 215	16 034	175 249

Table M02: Age and nationality of wives at time of marriage by year of marriage, 2018-2021

Age of wife	Wife's nationality					Total
	Namibian	SADC	Rest of Africa	Non-African	Unknown	
2018	6 422	206	9	71	5	6 713
15-19	23	4	0	0	0	27
20-24	489	39	3	2	0	533
25-29	1 679	55	1	13	1	1 749
30-34	1 584	38	3	20	1	1 646
35-39	1 074	22	2	13	1	1 112
40-44	685	23	0	5	0	713
45-49	404	8	0	7	0	419
50+	484	17	0	11	2	514
2019	6 060	153	7	60	7	6 287
15-19	14	3	0	1	0	18
20-24	413	25	2	4	0	444
25-29	1 535	38	2	15	1	1 591
30-34	1 578	30	1	14	2	1 625
35-39	1 059	15	2	12	3	1 091
40-44	676	12	0	4	0	692
45-49	399	10	0	2	1	412
50+	386	20	0	8	0	414
2020	5 505	91	3	41	4	5 644
15-19	10	1	0	0	0	11
20-24	348	20	0	4	2	374
25-29	1 252	22	0	9	1	1 284
30-34	1 506	15	2	14	0	1 537
35-39	977	15	0	5	1	998
40-44	622	9	1	2	0	634
45-49	387	5	0	2	0	394
50+	403	4	0	5	0	412
2021	5 205	128	7	38	2	5 380
15-19	13	1	0	0	0	14
20-24	292	29	3	4	0	328
25-29	1 107	37	1	8	1	1 154
30-34	1 432	26	2	9	0	1 469
35-39	969	7	0	3	0	979
40-44	619	13	1	5	1	639
45-49	401	3	0	5	0	409
50+	372	12	0	4	0	388

Table M03: Age and nationality of husbands at time of marriage by year of marriage, 2018-2021

Age of husband	Husband's nationality					Total
	Namibian	SADC	Rest of Africa	Non-African	Unknown	
2018	6 196	312	84	106	14	6 712
15-19	0	0	3	0	0	3
20-24	138	23	22	13	1	197
25-29	724	62	18	9	1	814
30-34	1 278	85	26	15	2	1 406
35-39	1 332	55	9	19	0	1 415
40-44	1 064	35	4	15	2	1 120
45-49	648	20	2	7	5	682
50+	1 012	32	0	28	3	1 075
2019	5 798	324	64	90	9	6 285
15-19	0	0	2	1	0	3
20-24	126	28	6	7	1	168
25-29	685	70	14	8	0	777
30-34	1 158	71	19	15	2	1 265
35-39	1 313	80	9	13	1	1 416
40-44	1 015	24	10	9	0	1 058
45-49	622	21	1	7	0	651
50+	879	30	3	30	5	947
2020	5 404	169	18	48	4	5 643
15-19	1	0	0	0	0	1
20-24	112	5	1	2	0	120
25-29	592	34	2	4	0	632
30-34	1 055	44	4	5	0	1 108
35-39	1 188	35	3	8	3	1 237
40-44	947	18	1	7	1	974
45-49	598	14	5	5	0	622
50+	911	19	2	17	0	949
2021	5 098	196	28	56	3	5 381
15-19	1	0	0	0	0	1
20-24	96	6	1	1	0	104
25-29	530	39	4	6	0	579
30-34	998	47	5	9	0	1 059
35-39	1 109	34	9	8	0	1 160
40-44	898	28	3	9	0	938
45-49	588	19	3	9	1	620
50+	878	23	3	14	2	920

Table M04: Marriages by wife's birth region and husband's birth region and year of marriage, 2020

Wife's birth region	Husband's birth region																	Total	
	Kavango										Outside						Region not determined		Unknown
	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	East	West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	Namibia				
//Kharas	66	8	16	1	0	42	0	5	4	4	4	1	4	1	6	0	2	164	
Erongo	12	61	15	1	0	49	11	5	9	8	4	9	35	1	9	1	2	232	
Hardap	18	15	92	0	0	71	2	0	11	0	2	2	8	1	3	0	3	228	
Kavango East	1	6	1	101	39	12	0	6	5	9	9	4	5	6	6	0	6	216	
Kavango West	0	1	1	49	87	5	0	5	0	3	1	4	5	3	0	1	8	173	
Khomas	24	53	59	2	1	243	15	26	27	26	29	22	56	3	53	1	7	647	
Kunene	3	8	5	0	0	13	33	1	1	4	3	0	10	0	1	0	1	83	
Ohangwena	7	10	1	3	6	28	1	441	1	161	106	93	17	0	16	7	14	913	
Omaheke	3	7	4	0	0	35	1	2	46	1	4	1	10	0	6	0	2	122	
Omusati	6	6	6	1	8	20	7	156	1	384	98	59	7	1	25	1	14	800	
Oshana	2	5	0	3	2	20	2	110	1	95	138	61	9	3	9	3	10	473	
Oshikoto	3	7	5	2	2	28		99	3	62	73	160	23	0	14	5	6	493	
Otjozondjupa	4	31	12	6	2	54	19	13	15	10	11	16	94	1	6	1	3	298	
Zambezi	1	6	1	7	3	9	0	5	1	10	3	5	3	57	10	0	1	122	
Outside Namibia	5	13	14	4	8	60	3	23	5	28	18	21	15	12	55	3	7	294	
Region not determined	4	11	6	6	7	20	5	50	14	46	27	19	13	5	22	2	6	263	
Unknown	2	2	2	3	8	15	2	17	2	13	7	7	3	7	4	1	25	120	
Total	161	250	240	189	174	724	101	964	146	864	537	484	318	101	245	27	117	5 644	

Table M05: Marriages by wife's birth region and husband's birth region and year of marriage, 2021

Wife's birth region	Husband's birth region																		Total
	Kavango										Outside Region not								
	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	East	West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	Namibia	determined	Unknown		
//Kharas	61	7	25	1	0	28	1	5	2	4	3	4	3	1	9	2	0	156	
Erongo	10	83	19	1	1	67	11	4	7	5	5	12	15	1	16	1	4	262	
Hardap	23	14	111	1	0	72	3	3	9	1	1	3	6	0	5	4	0	256	
Kavango East	3	4	2	72	36	15	1	7	0	5	8	5	6	4	6	5	2	181	
Kavango West	0	1	0	43	55	8	0	5	1	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	135	
Khomas	28	52	69	1	0	233	13	20	27	18	20	12	55	2	61	9	6	626	
Kunene	0	17	4	1	0	22	25	2	2	3	1	7	11	0	2	2	1	100	
Ohangwena	4	10	2	4	5	26	3	375	1	139	102	87	13	0	15	24	5	815	
Omaheke	5	7	12	2	0	39	2	1	47	0	4	0	14	0	9	6	0	148	
Omusati	0	8	5	3	5	20	2	135	2	298	111	56	8	0	24	21	2	700	
Oshana	0	9	2	4	3	20	2	81	3	89	134	63	9	2	12	12	2	447	
Oshikoto	6	15	7	3	1	25	4	109	2	52	61	125	17	2	18	8	1	456	
Otjozondjupa	6	37	16	4	0	61	15	8	11	12	5	7	108	1	10	5	3	309	
Zambezi	1	2	5	11	2	9	0	8	0	8	5	7	5	63	7	0	0	133	
Outside Namibia	11	26	11	10	2	95	4	23	4	21	23	19	13	16	78	7	1	364	
Region not determined	4	7	13	8	6	23	6	32	8	38	19	22	10	7	14	2	3	222	
Unknown	1	3	1	3	1	6	1	11	2	4	6	5	1	2	3	4	17	71	
Total	163	302	304	172	117	769	93	829	128	700	511	438	297	104	291	114	49	5 381	

Table M06: Marriages by region of occurrence, husband's birth region and year of marriage, 2020

Region of marriage	Husband's birth region																	Total
	Kavango										Outside					Region not determined		
	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	East	West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	Namibia	Unknown		
//Kharas	72	7	11	3	4	14	2	9	0	15	4	5	2	2	3	6	2	161
Erongo	15	113	27	9	7	70	13	54	9	56	31	43	57	8	41	25	10	588
Hardap	10	8	112	3	1	58	1	4	5	4	4	4	7	1	20	14	9	265
Kavango East	0	1	0	97	47	2	0	4	1	5	4	1	3	9	7	7	4	192
Kavango West	0	0	0	16	58	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	5	91
Khomas	48	49	49	34	23	339	22	170	35	151	72	101	57	35	97	59	20	1 361
Kunene	1	5	1	0	1	13	23	5	1	6	2	3	11	3	2	3	2	82
Ohangwena	1	0	0	6	3	15	0	323	1	64	53	51	3	0	18	29	14	583
Omaheke	4	2	10	4	4	27	1	3	57	7	5	3	7	6	5	11	3	159
Omusati	3	6	0	3	2	14	4	64	1	282	57	31	4	3	11	37	11	533
Oshana	0	5	2	6	1	18	2	152	3	116	167	86	7	10	19	26	11	631
Oshikoto	2	5	4	3	1	12	1	66	2	27	46	125	15	3	12	16	2	342
Otjozondjupa	5	29	9	24	12	53	14	31	6	28	14	27	118	11	33	21	19	454
Zambezi	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	29	16	4	5	61
Outside Namibia	0	0	0		0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		5	0	0	10
Region not determined	2	2	3	6	9	7	0	24	1	34	12	12	5	2	3	3	3	128
Total	164	232	228	216	173	647	83	913	122	800	473	493	298	122	294	263	120	5 644

Table M07: Marriages by region of occurrence, husband's birth region and year of marriage, 2021.

Region of marriage	Husband's birth region																	Total
	Kavango										Outside					Region not		
	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	East	West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	Namibia	determined	Unknown	
//Kharas	59	5	10	8	3	15	0	10	3	8	8	9	3	1	11	4	2	159
Erongo	17	138	39	13	5	89	17	72	11	51	34	53	49	10	49	16	7	670
Hardap	18	13	125	1	1	68	3	4	16	6	6	2	14	5	8	15	1	306
Kavango East	0	2	2	70	49	2	1	3	0	5	3	1	0	7	8	8	4	165
Kavango West	1	0	0	10	20	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	36
Khomas	32	54	40	35	17	288	19	161	41	134	62	92	55	45	128	58	14	1 275
Kunene	1	8	1	0	1	7	31	4	1	2	2	3	12	0	2	2	0	77
Ohangwena	0	3	0	1	1	10	0	208	0	54	40	46	5	3	11	15	5	402
Omaheke	2	6	10	2	2	29	2	3	63	1	1	1	16	4	4	7	0	153
Omusati	0	1	0	1	1	6	1	37	0	160	43	13	2	1	8	18	5	297
Oshana	3	3	2	2	2	10	2	126	1	88	130	72	4	6	20	20	11	502
Oshikoto	1	3	1	1	0	10	1	42	3	31	42	72	9	3	7	3	4	233
Otjozondjupa	9	17	8	9	14	46	12	34	7	42	19	23	119	11	56	25	14	465
Zambezi	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	32	23	4	1	66
Outside Namibia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	10
Region not determined	12	9	18	25	18	43	10	109	2	116	57	67	20	5	25	25	3	564
Total	156	262	256	181	135	626	100	815	148	700	447	456	309	133	364	222	71	5 381

4. Deaths

Table D01: Deaths occurred by age and sex of decedent and death year, 2018-2021

Age at death	Death year											
	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Female	Male	Unknown Total	Female	Male	Unknown Total	Female	Male	Unknown Total	Female	Male	Unknown Total
0 days	546	672	5 1 223	589	733	7 1 329	626	765	4 1 395	625	798	2 1 425
1-6 days	235	270	0 505	230	298	1 529	245	333	0 578	251	320	0 571
7-27 days	181	194	0 375	164	198	0 362	173	168	0 341	167	198	0 365
28-364 days	651	679	0 1 330	616	646	1 1 263	489	590	0 1 079	648	764	0 1 412
1-4 years	437	466	0 903	521	553	0 1 074	363	421	0 784	379	424	0 803
5-9 years	113	119	1 233	90	111	0 201	101	135	0 236	79	102	0 181
10-14 years	82	95	0 177	76	85	0 161	81	98	0 179	66	109	0 175
15-19 years	118	158	0 276	115	173	0 288	92	142	0 234	108	142	0 250
20-24 years	194	305	0 499	158	293	0 451	161	252	0 413	151	257	0 408
25-29 years	286	399	0 685	247	418	0 665	190	375	0 565	240	370	0 610
30-34 years	354	511	0 865	328	481	0 809	274	454	0 728	318	466	0 784
35-39 years	398	639	0 1 037	376	559	0 935	315	482	0 797	399	604	0 1 003
40-44 years	393	590	0 983	423	593	0 1 016	339	526	0 865	413	644	0 1 057
45-49 years	397	617	0 1 014	380	612	0 992	302	514	0 816	486	723	0 1 209
50-54 years	354	586	0 940	375	577	0 952	348	501	0 849	551	768	0 1 319
55-59 years	415	546	0 961	378	548	0 926	347	509	0 856	653	867	0 1 520
60-64 years	397	533	0 930	422	486	0 908	411	558	0 969	758	924	0 1 682
65-69 years	401	566	0 967	462	585	0 1 047	431	570	0 1 001	709	911	1 1 621
70-74 years	407	520	0 927	388	550	0 938	457	599	0 1 056	737	871	0 1 608
75-79 years	486	569	0 1 055	480	566	0 1 046	470	516	0 986	680	785	0 1 465
80-84 years	416	402	0 818	503	440	0 943	503	433	0 936	828	753	0 1 581
85+ years	1 472	714	0 2 186	1 585	909	0 2 494	1 479	805	0 2 284	1 960	1 096	0 3 056
Unknown age	20	29	1 50	9	14	0 23	5	9	1 15	5	7	0 12
Total	8 753	10 179	7 18 939	8 915	10 428	9 19 352	8 202	9 755	5 17 962	11 211	12 903	3 24 117

Table D02: Deaths occurred by broad age groups, death year 2018-2021

Age at death (in years)	Death Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-4	22.1	18.4	23.0	12.4
5-14	41.7	39.3	34.2	36.9
15-59	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
60-94	34.0	40.4	41.4	49.3
95+	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7
Total deaths- //Kharas	725	630	665	1 021
0-4	24.1	25.6	30.6	21.4
5-14	36.2	29.7	26.0	28.4
15-59	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.7
60-94	37.0	42.6	40.2	49.1
95+	1.0	1.0	2.1	0.4
Unknown age	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total deaths- Erongo	1 051	1 012	1 043	1 651
0-4	18.7	16.2	21.1	18.0
5-14	43.6	42.4	36.9	37.5
15-59	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.7
60-94	35.6	39.1	39.8	43.5
95+	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.3
Unknown age	0	0	0	0
Total deaths- Hardap	876	873	808	1 384
0-4	25.9	27.2	30.0	28.6
5-14	37.4	34.1	32.1	27.8
15-59	3.0	2.3	3.2	2.4
60-94	30.3	33.8	32.2	37.9
95+	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.0
Unknown age	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Total deaths- Kavango East	1 906	1 759	1 639	1 811
0-4	29.5	28.5	34.9	30.1
5-14	35.1	32.6	22.4	26.3
15-59	5.3	2.5	0.5	2.4
60-94	28.9	31.8	39.1	37.3
95+	1.1	4.6	3.1	3.3
Unknown age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total deaths- Kavango West	261	233	244	296

Age at death (in years)	Death Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-4	26.4	26.0	24.7	15.2
5-14	42.7	40.7	39.7	42.7
15-59	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.0
60-94	28.8	30.6	33.3	40.5
95+	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
Unknown age	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total deaths- Khomas	3 671	3 544	3 106	4 603
0-4	26.1	33.9	26.4	24.9
5-14	28.1	25.1	30.4	26.2
15-59	3.1	1.9	1.5	2.9
60-94	38.0	35.8	39.0	44.1
95+	3.1	3.0	2.8	1.9
Unknown age	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Total deaths- Kunene	572	738	608	834
0-4	16.1	16.3	16.6	14.3
5-14	33.3	29.5	26.3	30.2
15-59	2.2	1.9	2.6	0.6
60-94	38.6	38.2	41.9	41.1
95+	9.6	14.1	12.5	13.7
Unknown age	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total deaths- Ohangwena	1 357	1 447	1 369	1 689
0-4	31.8	30.8	40.4	31.3
5-14	36.1	35.7	27.8	31.8
15-59	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5
60-94	28.5	31.0	29.4	36.2
95+	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.2
Unknown age	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total deaths- Omaheke	723	846	741	1 010
0-4	20.8	27.5	23.1	25.7
5-14	30.6	29.2	25.1	23.4
15-59	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.3
60-94	38.0	33.5	40.7	41.7
95+	8.3	8.0	9.1	7.8
Unknown age	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total deaths- Omusati	1 672	2 135	1 935	2 580

Age at death (in years)	Death Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-4	20.5	18.2	22.5	19.3
5-14	37.0	35.9	33.5	32.0
15-59	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.2
60-94	34.0	37.2	35.7	41.0
95+	5.7	6.9	6.2	6.3
Unknown age	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Total deaths- Oshana	2 928	2 450	2 140	2 444
0-4	21.1	23.4	26.3	22.2
5-14	34.5	33.6	29.2	32.5
15-59	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.4
60-94	35.9	35.4	34.7	37.4
95+	7.7	6.5	7.8	6.6
Unknown age	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Total deaths- Oshikoto	1 374	1 716	1 553	2 069
0-4	28.0	35.3	31.2	24.2
5-14	39.0	32.7	32.2	31.5
15-59	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.1
60-94	28.7	28.2	33.7	42.0
95+	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.1
Unknown age	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.1
Total deaths- Otjozondjupa	1 013	890	986	1 136
0-4	19.1	16.7	20.0	15.8
5-14	41.4	40.8	39.7	39.9
15-59	1.9	2.5	3.5	2.7
60-94	29.9	34.2	34.2	35.9
95+	5.7	5.8	2.6	5.7
Unknown age	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total deaths- Zambezi	736	654	653	879

Table D03: Registered deaths by sex, region of registration and registration year, 2018 – 2021

Death registration region	Death registration year															
	2018				2019				2020				2021			
	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
Erongo	342	396	0	738	266	361	0	627	293	371	0	664	476	554	0	1 030
Hardap	469	577	0	1 046	455	559	0	1 014	437	618	1	1 056	736	924	0	1 660
Kavango East	412	485	1	898	387	496	1	884	357	475	0	832	685	702	0	1 387
Kavango West	823	964	0	1 787	890	1 009	0	1 899	777	900	1	1 678	834	989	0	1 823
Khomas	131	113	0	244	145	134	0	279	106	140	1	247	132	166	0	298
Kunene	1 657	2 022	2	3 681	1 622	1 933	1	3 556	1 451	1 708	9	3 168	2 164	2 507	6	4 677
Ohangwena	265	311	2	578	338	429	1	768	264	370	1	635	389	448	0	837
Omaheke	670	706	0	1 376	747	716	0	1 463	693	699	0	1 392	871	862	0	1 733
Omusati	340	385	1	726	346	449	0	795	331	440	0	771	438	595	0	1 033
Oshana	874	964	0	1 838	1 046	1 114	0	2 160	893	1 047	0	1 940	1 211	1 373	1	2 585
Oshikoto	1 375	1 606	1	2 982	1 145	1 333	1	2 479	1 014	1 164	0	2 178	1 145	1 322	2	2 469
Otjozondjupa	638	743	0	1 381	816	897	0	1 713	719	839	0	1 558	966	1 114	0	2 080
Zambezi	437	551	1	989	459	563	2	1 024	472	588	0	1 060	659	800	0	1 459
Unknown	339	399	0	738	298	356	0	654	314	342	0	656	410	472	0	882
Not specified	40	67	0	107	117	165	0	282	175	230	0	405	201	234	0	435
Total	8 812	10 289	8	19 109	9 077	10 514	6	19 597	8 296	9 932	13	18 241	11 317	13 062	9	24 388

Table D04: Number of deaths by sex, region of death and year of death, 2018 – 2021

Death region	Death year															
	2018				2019				2020				2021			
	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
///Kharas Erongo Hardap Kavango East Kavango West Khomas Kunene Ohangwena Omaheke Omusati Oshana Oshikoto Otjozondjupa Zambezi Outside Namibia Region not determined Not specified Unknown	325	349	0	674	236	329	0	565	258	286	0	544	373	449	0	822
	454	545	0	999	402	478	0	880	329	448	0	777	521	596	0	1 117
	389	466	1	856	376	470	1	847	245	313	0	558	356	382	0	738
	770	862	0	1 632	620	742	0	1 362	609	664	1	1 274	707	811	0	1 518
	177	179	0	356	125	114	0	239	84	107	1	192	98	111	0	209
	1 580	1 838	2	3 420	1 248	1 456	2	2 706	1 010	1 145	1	2 156	1 395	1 605	2	3 002
	139	156	0	295	168	198	0	366	137	189	0	326	242	236	0	478
	624	675	0	1 299	645	599	0	1 244	620	546	0	1 166	487	439	0	926
	267	309	0	576	196	252	0	448	115	140	0	255	184	244	0	428
	563	612	0	1 175	548	595	0	1 143	410	481	1	892	493	531	0	1 024
	726	822	0	1 548	413	418	0	831	779	827	1	1 607	1 051	1 080	1	2 132
	641	745	0	1 386	665	714	0	1 379	402	484	0	886	503	600	0	1 103
	457	555	1	1 013	399	489	2	890	452	534	0	986	521	615	0	1 136
	69	88	0	157	124	116	0	240	153	157	0	310	223	253	0	476
	15	19	0	34	14	25	0	39	9	16	0	25	16	13	0	29
1 505	1 893	2	3 400	2 691	3 368	4	6 063	2 449	3 275	0	5 724	3 926	4 791	0	8 717	
1	3	0	4	7	18	0	25	113	92	0	205	101	119	0	220	
51	63	1	115	38	47	0	85	28	51	0	79	14	28	0	42	
Total	8 753	10 179	7	18 939	8 915	10 428	9	19 352	8 202	9 755	5	17 962	11 211	12 903	3	24 117

Table D05: Registered neonatal deaths by sex, registration region and year of registration, 2018 – 2021

Registration region	Death registration year											
	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
//Kharas	52	40	0	92	38	33	0	71	34	61	0	95
Erongo	59	78	0	137	58	83	0	141	62	124	1	187
Hardap	34	37	1	72	31	46	1	78	38	43	0	81
Kavango East	101	123	0	224	109	120	0	229	132	144	1	277
Kavango West	15	14	0	29	16	18	0	34	14	18	1	33
Khomas	241	281	1	523	236	296	1	533	222	264	1	487
Kunene	28	23	0	51	36	32	0	68	35	33	0	68
Ohangwena	38	45	0	83	35	38	0	73	44	45	0	89
Omaheke	35	48	1	84	33	46	0	79	35	50	0	85
Omusati	77	91	0	168	89	98	0	187	84	95	0	179
Oshana	158	176	0	334	126	178	1	305	146	158	0	304
Oshikoto	68	95	0	163	96	123	0	219	97	127	0	224
Otjozondjupa	47	61	1	109	68	87	2	157	65	81	0	146
Unknown	5	4	0	9	18	18	0	36	36	42	0	78
Zambezi	11	25	0	36	8	13	0	21	10	13	0	23
Total	969	1 141	4	2 114	997	1 229	5	2 231	1 054	1 298	4	2 356
									1 037	1 323	6	2 366

Table D07: Registered child deaths by sex, registration region and year of registration, 2018 – 2021

Death registration region	Death registration year															
	2018				2019				2020				2021			
	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
///Kharas Erongo Hardap Kavango East Kavango West Khomas Kunene Ohangwena Omaheke Omusati Oshana Oshikoto Otjozondjupa Zambezi Unknown	82	77	0	159	53	65	0	118	57	89	0	146	58	69	0	127
	114	131	0	245	116	119	0	235	99	172	1	272	128	160	0	288
	89	80	1	170	61	77	1	139	64	74	0	138	89	87	0	176
	204	239	0	443	228	250	0	478	225	246	1	472	199	266	0	465
	40	40	0	80	42	39	0	81	35	38	1	74	37	47	0	84
	440	488	1	929	443	473	1	917	340	409	1	750	341	416	5	762
	77	67	0	144	111	132	1	244	73	84	0	157	92	98	0	190
	110	118	0	228	127	124	0	251	107	130	0	237	117	139	0	256
	104	110	1	215	113	115	0	228	108	132	0	240	101	125	0	226
	159	199	0	358	219	246	0	465	153	190	0	343	224	240	1	465
	254	315	0	569	212	279	1	492	216	233	0	449	227	254	0	481
	161	169	0	330	193	207	0	400	182	230	0	412	188	251	0	439
	136	144	1	281	144	183	2	329	154	167	0	321	133	199	0	332
	68	79	0	147	49	66	0	115	58	54	0	112	69	78	0	147
	11	11	0	22	30	46	0	76	56	74	0	130	54	74	0	128
Total	2 049	2 267	4	4 320	2 141	2 421	6	4 568	1 927	2 322	4	4 253	2 057	2 503	6	4 566

Table D08: 2020 death registrations by region of registration and death

Death registration office region	Death region																			Total
	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango	Kavango West	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	
//Kharas	523	1	4	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	664
Erongo	723	3	1	0	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 056
Hardap	2	1	509	1	0	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	832
Kavango East	0	0	2	1 266	38	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 678
Kavango West	0	0	0	5	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247
Karas	1	4	24	11	1	1 993	2	4	7	3	10	2	30	4	7	1 029	32	4	3	3 168
Karas	0	1	1	1	0	97	317	0	1	1	5	4	1	2	0	201	2	1	1	635
Oshana	0	0	1	5	0	7	0	1 107	0	32	16	27	0	0	0	176	6	14	1	1 392
Oshana	2	4	3	6	2	15	1	4	230	7	1	2	7	0	1	477	7	2	7	771
Oshana	1	1	0	0	0	8	0	17	0	841	152	10	53	1	0	837	17	2	1	1 940
Oshikoto	2	0	0	0	2	5	0	15	0	8	15	713	2	0	0	781	0	13	0	2 178
Oshikoto	3	0	3	3	0	13	2	0	1	0	0	1	840	0	2	186	6	0	0	1 558
Zambezi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	1	272	2	85	0	1 060
Unknown	11	45	30	0	2	21	10	15	15	4	20	28	58	0	0	138	0	4	0	656
Namibia, locality not specified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	405
Total	545	782	581	1 300	202	2 198	333	1 184	257	905	1 623	905	997	313	28	5 778	108	202	1	18 241

Table D09: 2021 death registrations by region of registration and death

Death registration office region	Death region																			Total
	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	Karas	
//Kharas	810	0	2	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 021
Erongo	1	1 089	0	1	0	16	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	513	7	16	1	1 651
Hardap	5	0	687	0	0	32	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	642	1	10	1	1 384
Kavango East	0	0	0	1 401	29	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	14	1	339	5	18	1	1 811
Kavango West	0	0	0	3	171	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	107	0	13	0	296
Karas	1	6	22	2	1	2 671	2	1	0	0	1	2	29	1	13	1 840	1	10	4	4 603
Karas	0	0	1	0	0	190	444	0	0	7	4	0	5	0	1	172	0	10	0	834
Oshana	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	883	0	20	21	38	1	0	0	702	2	17	1	1 689
Oshana	3	0	10	1	0	11	1	0	411	0	0	0	3	0	1	562	4	3	3	1 010
Oshana	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	8	2	985	380	7	109	0	1	1 072	11	1	1	2 580
Oshikoto	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	2	1 696	45	1	0	2	681	2	6	2	2 444
Oshikoto	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	8	0	4	20	986	4	0	0	1043	0	1	0	2 069
Oshikoto	0	0	2	2	0	28	3	0	3	0	0	11	952	0	0	398	4	7	1	1 410
Zambezi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453	3	336	2	84	2	879
Unknown	1	21	13	105	7	33	24	17	11	4	8	13	27	7	0	141	1	3	3	436
Total	822	1 117	738	1 518	209	3 002	478	926	428	1 024	2 132	1 103	1 136	476	29	8 717	42	220	4	24 117

Table D10: 2020 death registrations by region of registration and burial

Death registration office region	Burial Region																	Total		
	Outside															Region not determined	Namibia, locality not specified			
	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	Namibia					
	496	2	18	6	2	32	1	2	2	0	3	4	2	1	2	4	57	32	0	664
//Kharas	6	586	15	3	0	17	18	23	5	22	10	13	17	3	3	3	221	93	1	1 056
Erongo	16	4	702	4	1	26	1	1	6	2	1	2	3	4	4	4	43	16	0	832
Hardap	0	2	2	1 118	335	4	0	6	1	9	0	1	13	34	3	3	120	29	1	1 678
Kavango East	0	0	0	17	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	2	0	247
Kavango West	94	110	177	60	15	1 523	35	96	141	121	54	77	211	56	29	259	110	0	3 168	
Khomas	0	12	2	1	0	156	292	5	3	15	4	6	9	0	0	111	19	0	635	
Kunene	0	0	0	3	1	5	8	1 123	5	61	38	58	0	0	4	60	31	0	1 392	
Ohangwena	2	3	32	3	0	18	0	5	565	3	4	72	23	0	3	80	30	0	771	
Omaheke	0	4	1	0	0	14	8	92	1	1 222	67	72	112	1	3	297	46	0	1 940	
Omusati	1	2	0	0	4	19	19	372	0	315	588	166	11	3	11	633	34	0	2 178	
Oshana	0	1	0	5	11	6	7	200	0	67	120	752	12	0	3	350	24	0	1 558	
Oshikoto	5	20	4	19	6	26	16	19	9	15	7	21	722	2	2	137	30	0	1 060	
Otjozondjupa	0	1	1	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	420	7	206	5	0	656	
Zambezi	12	44	20	8	3	13	2	17	8	11	12	21	49	0	2	43	140	0	405	
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18 241
Namibia, locality not specified	632	790	975	1 248	599	1 861	407	1 961	739	1 866	910	1 192	1 191	521	79	2 627	641	2	2	18 241

Table D11: 2021 death registrations by region of registration and burial

Death registration office region	Burial Region																			Total	
	Not															Outside			Region not determined		Unknown
	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	specified	Namibia					
//Kharas	769	4	26	5	9	51	2	10	1	4	9	2	2	1	2	0	1	122	12	1 030	
Erongo	9	842	21	5	2	43	32	40	2	41	21	24	49	3	1	3	385	137	1 660		
Hardap	36	3	1 137	1	0	53	1	4	7	4	6	0	5	1	0	4	102	23	1 387		
Kavango East	0	2	0	1 252	318	4	1	9	1	13	5	1	16	32	0	4	120	45	1 823		
Kavango West	0	0	0	33	249	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	8	2	298		
Khomas	123	191	258	59	23	2 379	52	161	194	177	100	112	311	53	0	55	365	64	4 677		
Kunene	0	7	0	1	3	225	368	6	1	21	6	5	16	0	0	6	141	31	837		
Ohangwena	0	2	0	2	2	3	10	15	1 417	0	101	43	57	1	0	3	55	24	1 733		
Omaheke	0	7	42	2	2	31	4	7	691	7	3	4	29	1	0	2	150	51	1 033		
Omusati	1	6	0	0	1	13	18	129	6	1 681	74	95	118	1	0	5	396	41	2 585		
Oshana	1	2	1	1	9	22	11	447	3	337	781	211	9	1	0	10	594	29	2 469		
Oshikoto	9	8	3	6	8	7	9	290	2	92	204	1 151	34	3	0	1	226	27	2 080		
Otjozondjupa	2	26	9	11	10	50	33	15	20	16	8	37	1 022	9	0	6	151	34	1 459		
Zambezi	0	0	1	4	6	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	573	0	2	275	11	882		
Unknown	12	13	67	24	24	26	18	13	11	9	11	14	12	7	0	0	40	158	435		
Total	950	1 112	1 511	1 449	667	2 915	564	2 549	939	2 504	1 274	1 713	1 632	687	1	102	3 130	689	24 388		

Table D12: 2020 death registrations by region of death and burial

Death region	Burial region																Total
	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	Outside Namibia	Region not determined	
//Kharas	426	1	14	4	0	0	17	1	0	2	2	2	2	5	1	1	544
Erongo	4	454	9	3	0	0	12	14	12	5	12	5	9	12	1	0	777
Hardap	14	1	459	3	0	0	18	3	1	6	2	2	2	3	0	3	558
Kavango East	1	3	1	888	233	2	0	0	7	1	6	0	0	7	25	2	1 274
Kavango West	0	0	0	19	162	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	192
Khomas	80	77	122	44	10	990	62	65	98	78	32	54	54	149	42	15	2 156
Kunene	0	6	0	0	0	61	165	2	1	4	4	4	4	4	0	1	326
Ohangwena	0	2	0	0	0	6	6	935	2	1	54	32	50	0	0	2	1 166
Omaheke	1	1	7	1	0	3	1	2	191	1	0	0	0	4	0	21	255
Omusati	0	0	1	1	0	8	5	62	2	572	32	29	2	2	1	1	892
Oshana	2	2	0	0	2	19	16	268	2	338	350	109	9	9	2	8	1 607
Oshikoto	1	1	0	2	3	3	0	131	0	37	90	375	5	0	4	219	886
Otjozondjupa	5	20	5	16	7	22	15	19	10	17	2	22	682	2	1	103	986
Zambezi	1	0	0	4	5	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	210	3	75	310
Outside Namibia	0	0	3	2	1	5	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	6	2	25
Region not determined	98	210	281	226	153	659	109	418	391	718	332	519	275	171	29	929	5 724
Unknown	0	4	5	8	0	1	1	0	5	7	10	9	2	10	2	8	79
Not specified	2	3	45	0	8	1	2	14	2	3	8	7	7	4	62	1	205
Total	635	785	952	1 221	584	1 830	399	1 942	717	1 856	903	1 186	1 172	520	79	2 598	17 962

Table D13: 2021 death registrations by region of death and burial

Death region	Burial region																Total
	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	Outside Namibia	Region not determined	
//Kharas	628	2	24	3	7	1	36	1	7	4	1	8	1	1	2	0	822
Erongo	6	617	16	2	1	1	32	21	18	1	14	8	15	29	1	3	1 117
Hardap	24	2	605	1	0	0	32	1	2	5	4	0	0	2	1	2	738
Kavango East	0	2	0	1 040	265	4	4	1	3	1	10	6	1	16	21	1	1 518
Kavango West	0	0	0	31	160	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	8	209
Khomas	81	124	189	38	16	1 409	112	82	131	113	56	73	210	34	26	253	3 002
Kunene	0	3	0	1	4	119	227	4	0	7	2	2	2	9	0	3	478
Ohangwena	1	2	1	0	3	4	7	746	0	46	25	39	1	1	3	27	926
Omaheke	0	5	17	1	0	14	2	0	295	3	0	0	0	16	1	2	428
Omusati	0	1	0	0	0	5	5	8	63	1	667	26	37	1	0	1	1 024
Oshana	1	1	1	0	5	16	17	376	3	551	493	145	6	6	1	6	2 132
Oshikoto	6	1	1	2	2	2	1	7	224	3	55	143	510	13	0	1	1 103
Otjozondjupa	3	26	8	8	7	42	21	14	17	11	5	25	805	3	1	97	1 136
Zambezi	0	0	1	10	5	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	313	2	476
Outside Namibia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	9	29
Region not determined	176	308	628	286	179	1 165	130	947	454	992	474	842	473	241	35	1 138	8 717
Unknown	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	9	1	1	3	3	0	42
Not specified	16	7	11	18	14	12	6	17	3	2	4	4	3	5	60	0	220
Total	943	1 104	1 505	1 444	669	2 896	561	2 506	920	2 487	1 250	1 694	1 597	685	95	3 090	24 117

Births

5

Application type: ☐ New ☐ Life registration ☐ Adoption ☐ Amendment ☐



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF BIRTH
(Regulation 2 (iii))

Kindly take notice that penalties for false statements willfully made are the same as those for Perjury

[illegible]

A: DETAILS OF THE CHILD

Surname: _____

First name(s): _____

Date of birth:							
D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

Type of birth: Single ☐ Twins ☐ Triplets ☐ Quadruplet ☐

PLACE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Place of birth: _____ Constituency: _____
 Region of birth: _____ Country of birth: _____

9: BIRTH REGISTRATION DETAILS

Name of health facility where the child was born: _____ Home birth: ☐

Usual place of resident of child ("town"): _____

The capacity of person(s) registering: _____

C: DETAILS OF THE BIOLOGICAL FATHER OF THE CHILD

[illegible]Surname: _____

First names:

Date of birth:

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Place of birth: _____ Region: _____Country of birth:Citizenship at the time of child's birth:

If the father is not a Namibian citizen, state whether he is a permanent resident of the Republic of Namibia

YES ☐ NO ☐

Permanent resident permit no:Date issued: _____Usual place of resident of father (Town):

Address:

Cell no: _____ Home phone: _____Email address:EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (tick one only):

No formal education	
Adult education	
Incomplete primary education	
Complete primary education	
Complete secondary education	
Vocational training	
Tertiary education	

DECLARATION OF PATERNITY:

hereby declare that I am the biological/adoptive^{*} father of the above-mentioned child, and agree to the first name(s) and surname given:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

*A court order must be attached for adoptive parent(s)

Identity number: _____

Surname: _____

First names: _____

Date of birth: _____

Place of birth: _____ Region: _____

Country of birth: _____

Citizenship at the time of child's birth: _____

If the mother is not a Namibian Citizen, state whether she is a permanent resident of the Republic of Namibia

YES ☐ NO ☐

Permanent resident permit no.: _____

Date issued: _____

Usual place of residence of mother (Town): _____

Address: _____

Cell no.: _____ Home phone: _____

Email address: _____

No formal education	
Adult education	
Incomplete primary education	
Complete primary education	
Complete secondary education	
Vocational training	
Tertiary education	

hereby declare that I am the biological/adoptive mother of the above-mentioned child, and agree to the first name(s) and surname given:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

E: MARITAL STATUS OF THE PARENTS

Are the parents indicated under item C and D legally married to each other?

YES ☐ NO ☐

Place of marriage: _____ Date of marriage: _____

¹A court order must be attached for adoptive parent(s)

In the event that the child is not living with either the biological parents, kindly provide the name and address of caregiver or institution:

Name of coauthor/institution: _____

Address: _____

Cell: _____

G: DECLARATION OF PERSON REGISTERING THE CHILD

I solemnly declare that the information furnished above is true and correct.

Full name: _____ ID number: _____

Relationship to child: _____

Residential address: _____

Telephone number: _____ E-mail: _____

Signature: _____

H: LEFT THUMB PRINT IF APPLICANT IS ABOVE THE AGE OF TWELVE (12) YEARS

LEFT THUMB PRINT

I: FOR OFFICIAL USE

Type of birth certificate issued:	Namibian birth certificate:	Birth certificate for non-Namibians:

I hereby declare that the content of this form has been verified and is correct.

Approved/Not Approved:

Name of Registrar _____ Date _____

Registration Office _____

Signature of Registrar _____

Official Stamp

Marriages/Divorces

Figure RF.02: Marriage register form

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IMMIGRATION
MARRIAGE REGISTER

1013617

A. PARTICULARS OF HUSBAND

1. Surname: 2. Identity no:
3. First names in full:
4. Date of birth: Day Month Year 5. Country of birth:
6. Marital Status:
7. Residential Address: Postal Address:
Tel./Cell:

B. PARTICULARS OF WIFE

8. Maiden name: 9. Identity no:
10. Present legitimate surname:
11. First names in full:
12. Date of birth: Day Month Year 13. Country of birth:
14. Marital Status:
15. Residential Address: Postal Address:
Tel./Cell:

C. PARTICULARS OF MARRIAGE

16. Date of marriage:
Day Month Year 17. Consent to the marriage given by (to be completed in the case of minors only):
(a) Father: (b) Mother:
18. Marriage solemnized at (a) City / Town / Farm:
(b) District:
19. By / without antenuptial contract:
20. Remarks:

D. (i) DECLARATION BY MARRIED COUPLE

21. This marriage between us was contracted in the presence of the undersigned witnesses:
Signature (Husband) Signature (Wife)
22. Witnesses:
Name and Surname: Name and Surname:
Identity No.: Identity No.:
Signature: Signature:

D. (ii) DECLARATION BY MARRIED OFFICER

23. This marriage was solemnized by me on this day of 20
24. Signature 25. Designation Number (Church marriage officer)
26. Name in Full:
27. Denomination/Office stamp (ex officio marriage officer) 28. Address of church marriage officer
.....
..... Tel. No:

E. CERTIFICATE BY MARRIAGE OFFICER

(Section 6 of Act 25 of 1961)
I hereby declare that at the time of the solemnization of this marriage, I was empowered in terms of the Marriage Act, 1961 or prior law, to solemnize this marriage.
.....
..... Signature

Figure RF.04: Application for the late registration of death form

[illegible]

Figure RF.04: Application for the late registration of death form

[illegible]

