

Namibia Vital Statistics Report

Births, Deaths and Marriages registered in 2016 & 2017



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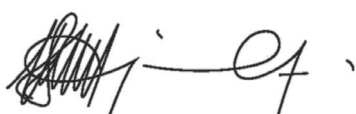
FOREWORD BY THE NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

The production and availability of a vital statistics report is a key step towards stimulating and guiding the improvements of the civil registration system. The most important reason for developing and publishing a vital statistics report is the needs of the public, government, civil society and the international community for data on births, deaths, and essential indicators derived from these. Vital statistics are used to produce the fundamental demographic and epidemiological measures that are needed in national planning across multiple sectors such as education, labour and health.

At the first conference of the African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration that was held in Ethiopia in 2010, the importance of civil registration, system for issuance of national identity documents and production of quality vital statistics was acknowledged. At the second conference held in South Africa in 2012, the Ministers made a decision to undertake country led comprehensive assessments of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems and a commitment to integrate strategic planning recommendations resulting from the assessments into government mainstream national plans. As a result, Namibia undertook the Comprehensive Assessment on CRVS in 2014 and developed a Five Year Strategic Plan for the improvement of CRVS system.

At the third African Ministers Conference in Cote d'Ivoire in 2014, the Ministers made further commitment to the production of vital statistics based on civil registration data regardless of the level of completeness to establish the state of the system and its development. The fourth Conference was held in Mauritania in 2017 with the theme, "Accelerating a coordinated improvement of civil registration and vital statistics for implementation and monitoring of the development agenda in Africa: Review of progress and the way forward".

This report provides vital statistics and evaluates the quality as well as completeness of civil registration data. It presents statistics on vital events of births, deaths, and marriages, which are captured in the National Population Register System (NPRS) of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (MHA). The report also highlights trends and improvements over the years. It is worth noting that currently, information on divorces is not captured in the NPRS therefore excluded from this report. This is the fifth report to be produced since 2015 and the reports have been instrumental in the improvement of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system.



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FOREWORD BY MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, IMMIGRATION, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Department of Civil Registration in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security is the central role player in the administration of the Population Register which contains both Civil Registration and Identity data. The Population Register is electronically managed by the Ministry in the National Population Registration System (NPRS) while the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) processes CR data obtained from NPRS to generate annual Vital Statistics Reports. Collaboration between MHAISS and NSA as well as other key stakeholders is indispensable in improving the CRVS system in Namibia.

The Vital Statistics Reports by the NSA have been useful to the Ministry in bridging the gaps in the CRVS system. Bridging these gaps has led to revision and consolidation of civil registration laws, forms and processes as well as improving the civil registration data quality with the emergence of the digital registration of events in the electronic birth and death notification system. The enhancement of monitoring and management of the Civil Registration data comes through recommendations made by in Reports such as this one.

The five (5) year CRVS Strategic Plan (for the period 2015/16 to 2020/21) has been a useful framework outlining the approach to improve CRVS in Namibia in a coordinated manner involving all key stakeholders. It has guided the implementation of key deliverables such as the improvement of data quality. This milestone could not have been achieved without our CRVS stakeholders such as the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Namibian Police.

The Ministry is pleased with the NSA's efforts to produce the CRVS data, which we rely on to continue improving the CRVS System. While we continue to see gradual improvement, we are also aware of the need to bring marriage data on par with birth and death data.

This Report provides valuable insight which the Ministry and other CRVS stakeholders will find useful in planning and decision making.



ETIENNE MARITZ
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

The abbreviations and acronyms used in this report are as follows:

APAI-CRVS	Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CR	Civil Registration
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DP	Data Processing
DVS	Demographic and Vital Statistics
e-NPRS	Electronic National Population Registration System
ID	Identity Document
MHAI	Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration
MoHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSS	Ministry of Safety and Security
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPHC	Namibia Population and Housing Census
NPRS	National Population Registration System
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
UN	United Nations
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
VS	Vital Statistics
VSR	Vital Statistics Report
WHO	World Health Organization

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Capturing means that a registered event is captured on the system (NPRS). An event may be registered but not captured on the NPRS system.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of deaths for children under five years of age occurring among the live births in a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 live births occurring among the population of the given geographical area during the same year.

Civil Registration (CR) continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events pertaining to the population, as provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements in each country.

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS): Civil registration is the system by which the government records the vital events (births, marriages and deaths) of its citizens. The primary purpose of civil registration is to create a legal document that can be used to establish and protect the right of individuals. A secondary purpose is to create a data source for the compilation of vital statistics.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): the number of livebirths occurring in a population during a given period of time, usually a calendar year, i.e., the number of live births occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of that area during the same year.

Crude Death Rate (CDR): the number of deaths occurring in a population during a given period of time, usually a calendar year, i.e., the number of deaths occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of that area during the same year.

Crude Marriage Rate the number of marriages occurring in a population during a given period of time, 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 that area during the same year.

Date of occurrence: The exact date when an event occurred, which should be expressed in terms of the day, month and year, as well as the hour and minute, if appropriate (for live births, foetal deaths and deaths).

Date of registration: The day, month and year when an entry of registration of a vital event is made in the civil register.

Death is 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.

Event captured refers to capturing/entering information of the event/record on the National Population Register System (NPRS).

Event occurred refers to the actual occurrence of an event (Birth, Death, or Marriage).

Event registered refers to the registration of an event through an issuance of a certificate e.g. birth certificate, death certificate or marriage certificate.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): the number of infant deaths occurring during the same period of time, usually a calendar year, i.e., the number of deaths of live-born children under 1 year of age occurring in a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 live births occurring among the population of that area during the same year.

Late Registration is the registration of a vital event after the legally specified time period but within the grace period. The grace period is usually considered to be one year following the vital event.

Live Birth is a result of the complete expulsion or extraction from its 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 to be live-born.

Marriage is the act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of spouses is constituted. Civil union refers to a legal construct, registered with the public authorities according to the laws of the country.

Place of occurrence is the geographical location in the country: (a) locality and (b) major division or other geographical place in which the locality is situated, where the live birth, death, delivery of a dead foetus, marriage or divorce **occurred**.

Place of registration is the geographical location in the country: (a) locality and (b) major division or other geographical place in which the locality is situated, where the live birth, death, delivery of a dead foetus, marriage or divorce is **registered in the civil registration system**.

Region of occurrence refers to the region where the event occurred and is derived from place of occurrence

Region of registration refers to the region in which the event was registered and is derived from the office of registration.

Registration means that an event has notified to the MHA office and a certificate has been issued.

Registration within a year means that an event is registered within 12 months (year) from the date of occurrence.

Registration year refers to the year when the event was registered. Year of registration is derived from date of registration

Vital event is the occurrence of a live birth, death, foetal death, marriage, divorce, adoption, legitimation, and recognition of parenthood, annulment of marriage or legal separation.

Vital event record: A legal document entered into the civil register that attests to the occurrence and characteristics of a vital event.

Vital statistical record: A document or record containing those items of information concerning an individual vital event that meet the needs of vital statistics compilation.

Vital Statistics (VS) is 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.

Year of occurrence refers to the year when the event occurred. Year of occurrence is derived from date of occurrence

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CHAPTER 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, 2014).

This annual vital statistics report is produced in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (MHA), following the guideline for producing vital statistics developed by Statistics Norway in 2015 for Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The guideline is a comprehensive document developed in line with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Vital Statistics (UN 2014), which provides useful and detailed background information.

Furthermore, the report covers vital events such as births, deaths and marriages registered in 2016 and 2017. The Department of Civil Registration in the MHA mandated to register vital events and issuing of national certificates, provided the data used by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) in the production of this report.

The Annual Vital Statistics Report therefore presents a great opportunity to learn from past experience in terms of the registration of births, deaths and marriages as well as evaluate the quality of the available data on civil registration and vital events in the country.

1.1 Objectives

The objective of this report is to provide an overview of the status of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in Namibia based on the available data from the National Population Registration System (NPRS) of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (MHA).

The specific objectives are:

1. To provide basic statistics on registered births, deaths and marriages from the civil registration system;
2. To highlight timeliness, quality and completeness of data from the registered vital events;
3. To show progress and regress in the CRVS system;
4. Present limitations or challenges;
5. Present recommendations for the improvement of CRVS.

1.2 Organisation of the Report

The report is organised into the following main chapters:

Chapter 1 presents the *introduction, objectives of the report*

Chapter 2 presents *the civil registration system in Namibia*, including background, registration processes of vital events, organisational structure, data flows and incentives and disincentives for civil registration;

Chapter 3 presents *methodology, data quality and main findings*;

Chapter 4 presents *timeliness and completeness*;

Chapter 5 provides basic statistics for *registered births*;

Chapter 6 provides basic statistics for *registered deaths*;

Chapter 7 provides basic statistics for *registered marriages*;

Chapter 8 presents *conclusion, challenges and recommendations* and, **Annexure, References** presented at the end of the report.

1.3 Main findings

The analysis mostly focused on registration years 2016 and 2017 while for some tables or figures it shows trends from registration year 2011 to 2017.

The total number of registered births increased with 726 from 106,386 in 2016 to 107,112 in 2017, while the number of births that occurred increased with 580 from 41,843 in 2016 to 42,423 in 2017.

The total number of registered deaths were 18,919 in 2016 and 20,226 in 2017, which is an increase of 1,307 death registered, while the number of deaths that occurred were 18,188 in 2016 and 18,441 in 2017 which is an increase of 253 death occurred out of the total deaths registered in 2017, there were 2,086 (10.3%) child deaths, 1,634 (8.1%) infant deaths and 995 (4.9%) neonatal deaths.

The total **number of marriages** were 5,793 in 2016 and 4,859 in 2017.

A birth registered within 12 months from the date of concurrence is considered to be registered timely. Generally, there was an improvement in the number of timely birth registrations between 2016 and 2017. There was a slight increase (51.8 percent in 2016 to 52.1 percent in 2017) in timely birth registrations.

A death registered within 14 days from the day of occurrence is considered as a timely death registration, according to the Namibia laws. There has been a decline in proportion of deaths registered within 14 days between the two years, 91.5 percent in 2016 to 88.2 percent in 2017. On the other hand, for comparability and alignment with international standards, timely death registration is defined as a death registered within a year (12 months) from the day of occurrence. There was a decrease in death registered timely (within 12 months), 97.6 percent in 2016 to 94.1 percent in 2017.

Major improvement observed in timely (within 12 months) capturing of marriages between the two periods, 7.3 percent in 2016 to 60.5 percent in 2017.

Evaluation of quality of the civil registration data and checking for errors in the system is very important. Errors may occur at any point of the registration process i.e. point of registration due to reporting/recording/ clerical errors etc. There were some impossible cases found in the data such as events registered before they occurred (which resulted in negative ages at death, at birth registration or marriage), unknown registration offices, unknown registration year and sex of husband/wife registered as female/male since same sex marriage is not legal in Namibia.

Civil registration completeness is defined as the number of events (births or deaths) registered within a year divided by the projected births or deaths. Complete registration has been reached when every vital event that has occurred in a population of a specific country at a specified time period has been registered in the system. Overall, there has been an improvement in the completeness rates for births and deaths from 15.6% in 2011 to 80.1% in 2017, and 63.9 percent in 2011 to 76.0 percent in 2017 respectively over the years. **See tables 4.1 and 4.2.**

In general, completeness rates for births were found to be lower than for deaths. It is worth noting that the gap is narrowing in 2017, which implies that the completeness rates for births and death is almost equal.

The majority of registered births were for those under the age of 5 years. The sex ratio of registered births shows that there were more female than male birth registrations. Khomas, Kavango East and Ohangwena regions registered the highest number of births in both years (2016, 2017) while least number of birth registrations were in Kavango West. Most births occurred in health facilities (mostly in state/public hospitals) than elsewhere e.g. at home for both years (2016, 2017).

There were more births registered on time by mothers aged between the age groups 20 – 24 to 30 – 34 years in both years (2016, 2017), while younger and older mothers (0 – 14 and 45+ years) registered the least number of births. The data also shows that unmarried parents registered 90.6 percent births.

The number of registered deaths are generally increasing. There were more male than female deaths, about 45 percent female and 55 percent male deaths (*see table 6.1*). Sex ratio at death by age, shows that in general, there were more male than female deaths except after age 80 years and above.

There were more marriages without ante-nuptial contracts (in community of property) compared to those with ante-nuptial contract (out of community of property) over the years. Most marriages occurred in August (in 2016) and May (in 2017). Most people get married from the age groups of 20 – 24 to 45 – 49. Khomas region registered the highest number of marriages in both years (19.9 percent for 2016 and 22.6 for 2017) while Kavango West registered the least (1.2 percent in 2016 and 0.8 percent in 2017).

CHAPTER 2: THE CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

2.1 Background

The Civil Registration System in Namibia dates back to early 1900. However, before independence in 1990, civil registration was not compulsory to all. Civil registration only covered the white population groups and some black population particularly in urban areas. During the period, 1979 – 1990, most people above the age of 16 years were registered for the national Identity Documents (IDs) without birth certificates.

After independence, the registration of vital events (births, deaths and civil marriages) and issuance of certificates was entrusted to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (MHAI), while the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) does divorce registrations. There is no legal agreement between MoJ and MHAI to exchange data on divorces. Divorce **data only exist as cases (in hard copy)** at the High Court.

Namibia conducted a comprehensive assessment of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System in July 2014 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 programme was implemented through a regional Medium Term Plan (MTP) that ran for an initial phase of five years from 2010 – 2015, with 2010 being a preparatory year. The assessment aimed at compiling information on the status of civil registration and vital statistics system in Namibia, in terms of registration and vital events and generation of vital statistics report from civil registration data.

2.2 Registration process in Namibia

The Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (MHAI) registers births, deaths and marriages, while medical officers in the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) determine the causes of death. However, other institutions involved in the process of civil registration are depicted in **Figure 2.1**.

There is a memorandum of understanding between MHAI and MoHSS to utilise health facilities to register births and deaths. The registration of new-born babies and children below one (1) year is done at district hospitals countrywide.

Marriages are registered, after solemnization, at the Ministry of Justice or by church ministers appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs and Immigration.

Divorces are under the jurisdiction of the high court under the Ministry of Justice, which intermittently sends the final divorce order to the MHAI for recording.

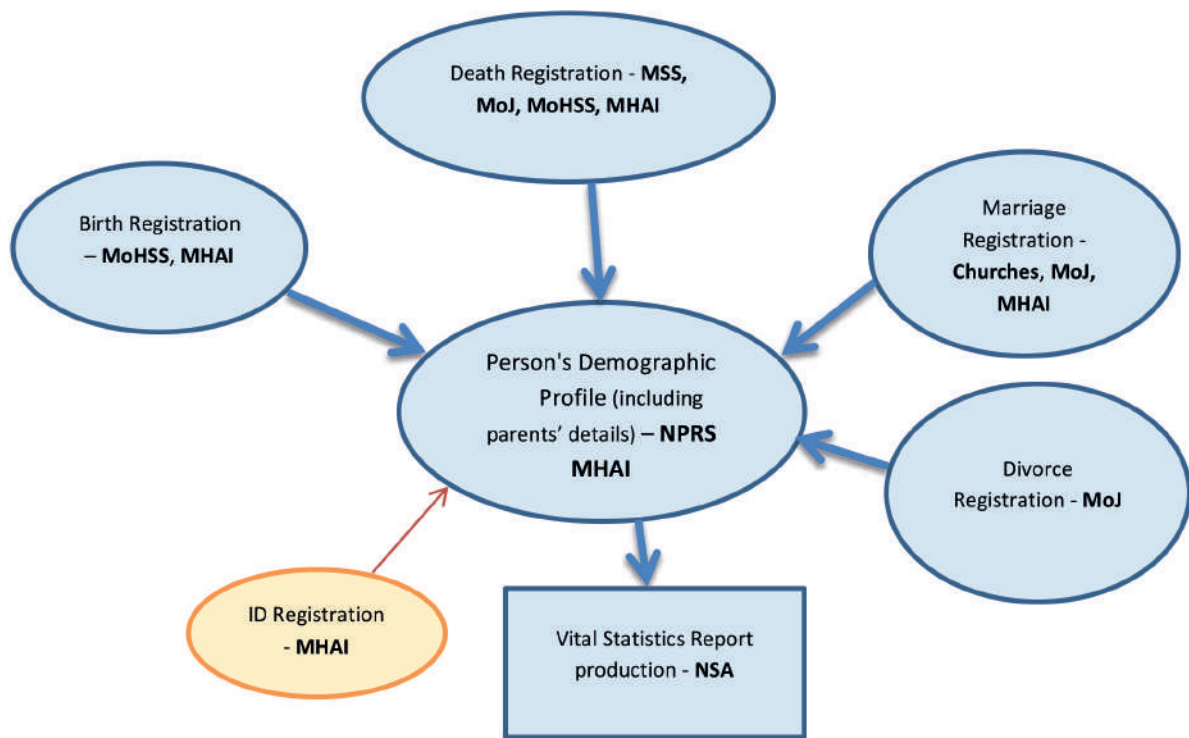


Figure 2. 2: Structural and functionality of the Namibian NPRS

2.4 Civil registration data flow

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 of vital events.

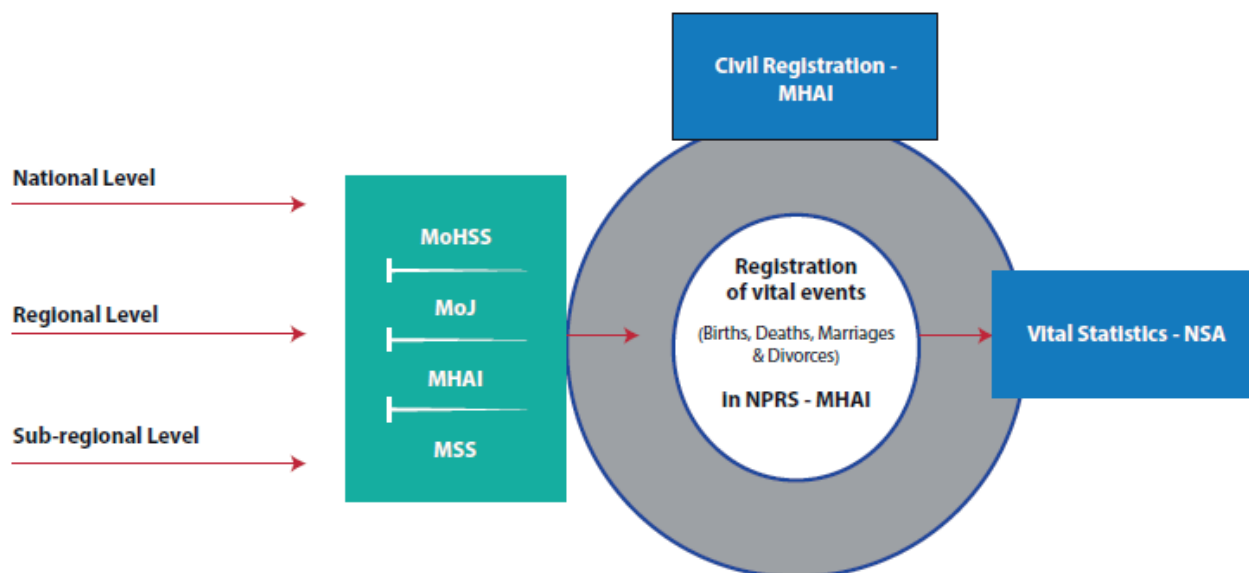


Figure 2. 3: Organizational chart presenting different levels and cooperation partners

Entering of records in NPRS: Ideally, all events should be captured on NPRS as soon they are notified. 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.

Transferring CR records from MHAI to NSA: A safe and secure system is recommended to exchange the data from 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.

Data analysis for the report: Data analysis is done at the statistics office which is mandated to produce official statistics in the country. For this report, civil registration data on Births, Deaths and Marriages registered up to 2017 were used. Information provided was at individual record level. To ensure confidentiality, names, addresses, ID numbers, or any other means by which a record could be easily identify an individual an applicant were not provided to the statistics office.

2.5 Vital Statistics Report Production and Dissemination Process

The processing, analysis and publishing of the Vital Statistics report is done by the Namibia Statistics Agency. The process flow for the production of vital statistics report is illustrated in **Figure 2.4**.

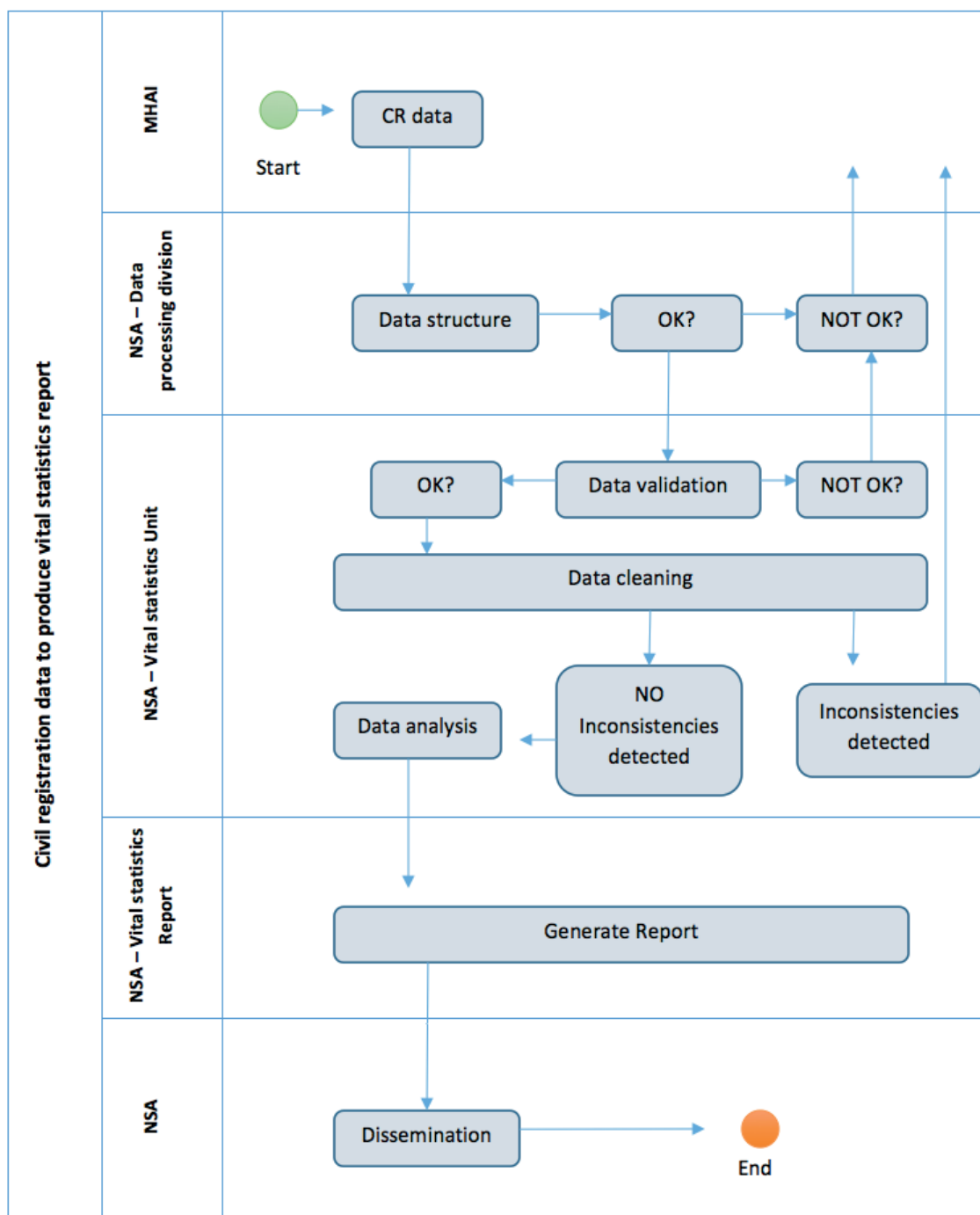


Figure 2. 4: Flow for processing of civil registration data to produce vital statistics report

2.6 Legal

There are specific Acts of Parliament that governs the registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces in Namibia. The Birth, Marriage and Death Registration Act 81 of 1963, as amended, sets out the legal framework for civil registration of births, deaths and civil marriages that is currently used in Namibia. 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 No.9 of 2011.

2.7 Incentives and disincentives of civil registration

There are factors that influence registration of vital events either positively or negatively (incentives and/or disincentives).

2.7.1 Incentives

Birth certificate: 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. Registration offices are available at subnational level aiming to reach all population. It is not required for one to have a birth certificate to receive public health or education services. However, a birth certificate is required for other public or private services, such as obtaining a national Identity Document, inheritance, social services benefits, passport, driver's license, utility services (water and electricity), and opening a bank account.

MHAI Health-based facilities provide information to expecting mothers regarding birth registration requirements in the absence of father. For unmarried parents, an affidavit/declaration and copy of the father's ID card is used for registration using the fathers' last name. A mother can register a birth using her own surname.

A child is issued with a non-Namibian birth certificate in an event where parents cannot prove citizenship.

Death certificate: 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 investments, access to bank accounts and real estate holdings. A burial cannot take place without a burial order that is issued when registering a death.

Marriage certificate: There is no fee required to obtain the certificate. Some benefits of being in possession of a marriage certificate includes the spouse of the deceased being able to claim from insurance benefits as they can prove the marriage. Marriages are only solemnized by persons who are licensed by MHAI.

2.7.2 Disincentives

Birth certificate: Based on assessment report, the following are some of the factors affecting registration negatively;

- 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 lines, lack of public awareness on the registration requirements and cultural norms.
- Lack of facilities to carry out mobile registrations to reach remote and nomadic population.

Death certificate: Factors such as hard-to-reach areas could delay registration process of deaths. Registration may take long for the deceased without any identification at time of death.

Marriage certificate: Customary marriages are not recognized by the Namibian law. Marriage register books are only returned back to MHAI by appointed officials when they are full. This means that the book can be kept for more than a year and the marriages will not be recorded in NPRS in time for the vital statistics report production.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCE

3.1 Methodology

At point of registration, there are some procedures in place to ensure data quality. The statistics office checks the quality of the data by running frequencies of all variables to be analysed from the data. However, checks are being included in the data entry application based on inconsistencies detected on the data. All detected inconsistencies were verified with the data source, corrections were made where necessary, and no imputations were carried out as data was treated as in in order to identify inconsistencies and use the information to improve the CRVS system.

The statistics office manually derives variables from data such as region of birth, death and marriage from places of birth, death and marriage using the locality book compiled by NSA. This is important as statistics are better presented at a subnational level e.g. regions. Other variables such as age at marriage, death or birth registration; and month of birth, death or marriage were also derived using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) or Excel since CR data records the actual year of event occurrence or registration.

3.1.1 Data analysis

Analysis focused on events registered in the 2016 and 2017 calendar year showing frequency distributions and cross tabulations to present statistics on births, deaths and marriages by selected socio-demographic and geographic characteristics. Statistics from the previous report was also used to construct patterns over time.

Birth data provides demographic indicators such as age at registration, sex ratio at birth (males per 100 females), place of birth occurrence and registration, type of birth facility, parents' marital status and age of parents at time of childbirth.

Death data provides demographic indicators such as ages at death, sex ratio at death (males per 100 females), place of death and registration, marital status and citizenship at time of death. A section on neonatal, infant and child deaths is also included in this report.

Marriage data provides demographic indicators such as age at marriage, place of marriage, type of marriage contract and marriage by citizenship.

3.1.2 Cautionary Note on Death data

Note that the difference in the death totals in the Causes of Death (CoD) report as compared to the death totals in the Vital Statistics Report (VSR) are due to the different time of extraction of the two data sets from the National Population Register System (NPRS).

3.2 Data source

The report uses administrative Civil Registration (CR) data from the National Population Registration System (NPRS). The vital events records from NPRS include all births, deaths and marriages registered between January 2016 and December 2017.

3.3 Data Quality

According to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) Principles and Recommendations for Vital Statistics (UN 2014), "the quality of vital statistics is measured according to four quality dimensions namely: completeness, correctness or accuracy, availability and timeliness". It is thus, important that quality control measures are put in place from the onset.

3.3.1 Checking for errors in the data

Ideally, the department of civil registration under MHA should have data entry edit checks in the system for checking the quality of data during the data entry stage. However, there are very limited edit checks in the system. The Statistics office runs basic frequencies for each variable to check for errors in the data.

a) Checking for duplicates

Each record has a unique applicant code that is used to check for duplicates in the data. The NPRS system creates the unique code, which makes it almost impossible to have an event recorded more than once hence, no duplicated records were found in the data.

b) Checking for improbable data

Improbable cases are those that are unrealistic or out of range such as:

- i) Mother's age at child birth too young/old
- ii) Mother is younger than child
- iii) Age at marriage (civil) below the legal age or too young
- iv) Birth or death is registered before occurring, (Negative ages)

All detected cases were noted and shared with civil registration office. No imputations were done as data was treated as is. A separate document on data quality issues is produced by the statistics office and shared with the members of the CRVS technical committee.

c) Checking for missing values

It is important to detect if for each vital event, all the specified variables are recorded or there are missing values, such as date of birth or death or marriage or registration dates. Generally, few records (less than 0.1%) were found to have missing values such as; date of event, unknown registration office and unknown sex.

d) Dialogue with registration office

Errors detected in the data at the statistics office are reported to the civil registration office. Meetings are held between the two offices to discuss the types of errors detected and recommendations to reduce the errors. Additionally, results are also used to identify areas (regions or registration offices) with more errors so that focus is made to improve data quality.

e) Correcting errors

The best approach to correct errors is at the point of entry when the error is detected. 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. Constant communications between the two offices is maintained throughout the process

CHAPTER 4: TIMELINESS AND COMPLETENESS

4.1 Timeliness

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

It is critical to note that a complete registration system is not only determined by the timely registration of events, but also timely capturing of the events on the NPRS system. Timely capturing of the data on NPRS is crucial since it is the only way the data gets to be analysed. This enables the Statistics Office to produce timely statistics.

Timely birth registration and capturing refers to a birth that has been registered and captured within twelve (12) months from the time of occurrence. Late birth registration and capturing is when a birth is registered and captured after 12 months of event occurrence.

On the other hand, timely death registration or capturing refers to a death that has been registered or captured within 14 days from the date of occurrence. However, for comparability, the report also uses the standard 12 months' definition for timely death registration.

4.1.1 Registration Status of events

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 carried out primarily because of the resulting legal documents are valuable as provided for by the law. 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 the registration law.

Figure 4.1 shows the status of birth registration for the years 2016 and 2017. The figure shows that there was a slight increase in registration of birth within 12 months from 51.8 percent in 2016 to 52.1 percent in 2017, while late registration declines slight from 48.2 percent in 2016 to 47.9 percent in 2017.

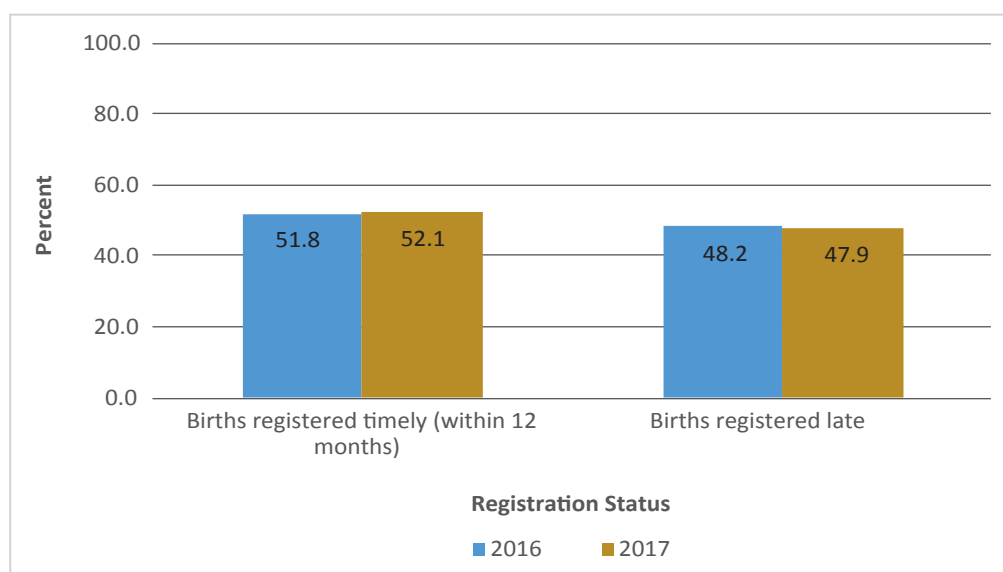


Figure 4. 1: Percent registered births by status (within 12 months or late) and year of registration

Figure 4.2 shows the status of capturing timely registered births in the NPRS. It is observed from the figure that almost 100 percent for 2016 and over 89 for 2017 of births registered timely were also captured on time in the NPRS. Similarly, late registration of births in the NPRS increased to 10.5 percent in 2017 from 0.3 percent in 2016.

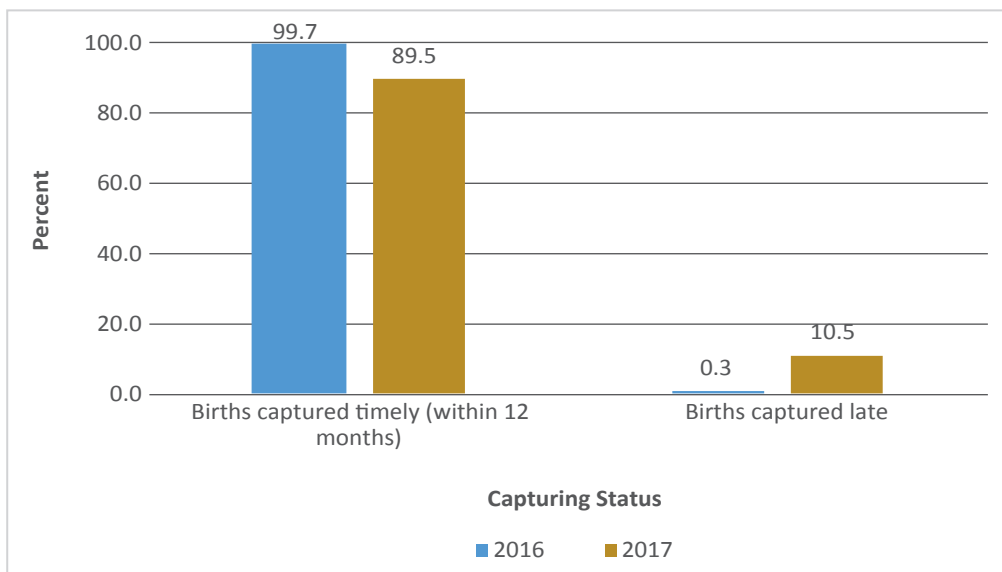


Figure 4. 2: Births registered timely by status (within 12 months or late) and year of capture in NPRS

For Namibia, a death registration is considered timely if it is registered within 14 days from time of occurrence. **Figure 4.3** shows a decline in the timely registration of deaths from 91.5 percent in 2016 to 88.2 percent in 2017,

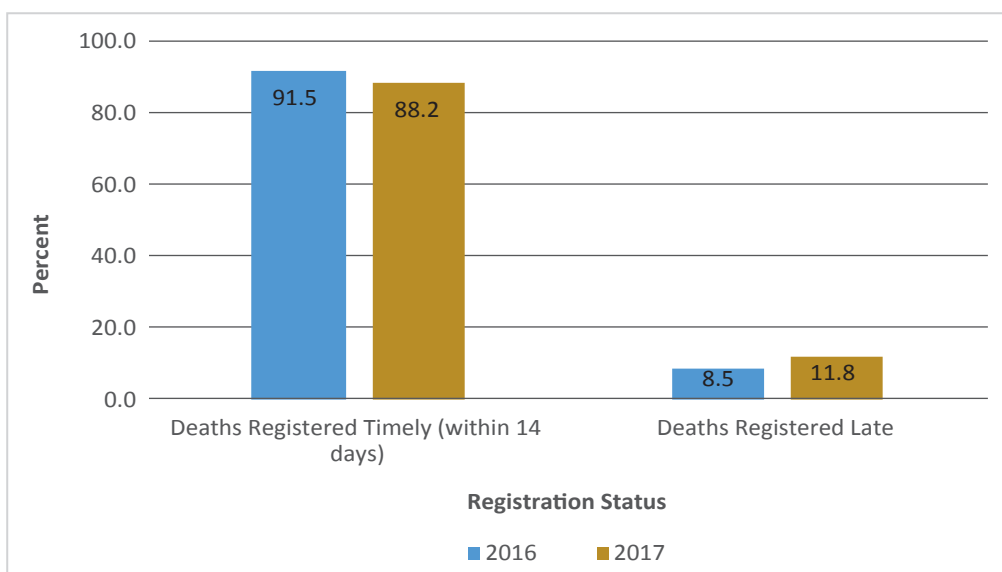


Figure 4. 3: Percent registered deaths by status (within 14 days or late) and year of registration

Analysis on how long it takes for a death record to be captured in the NPRS shows that there was an increase from 88.4 percent in 2016 to 92.2 percent in 2017 in timely capturing of deaths as shown in **Figure 4.4**.

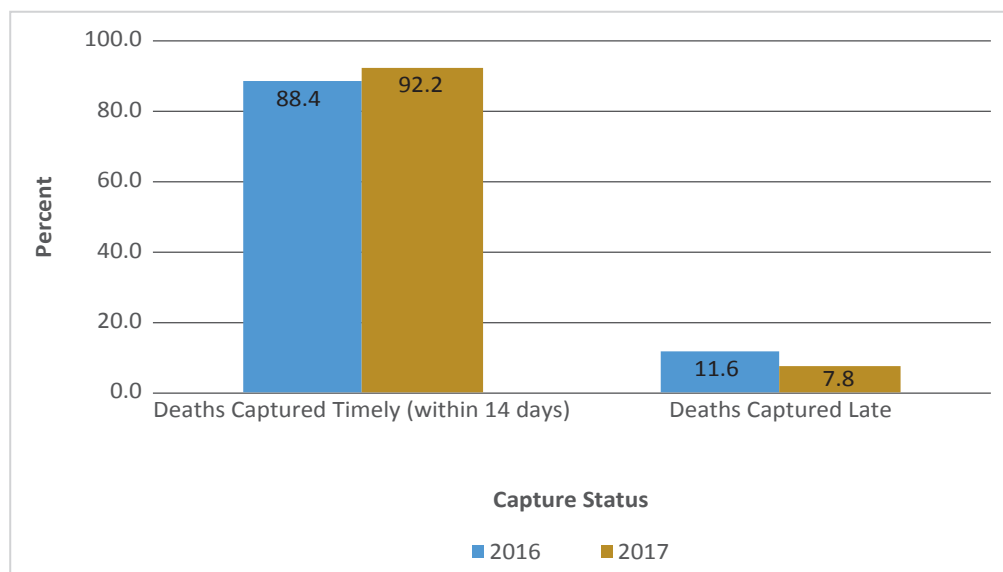


Figure 4. 4: Deaths registered timely by status (within 14 days or late) and year of capture in NPRS

Figure 4.5 shows the status of death registration using the 12 months' definition of timeliness. The figure shows a decrease in the timely registration of deaths within the 12 months' period, from 97.6 percent in 2016 to 94.1 percent in 2017. However, in contrast the late registration of deaths within the same period increased by 3.5 percent to 5.9 percent in 2017.

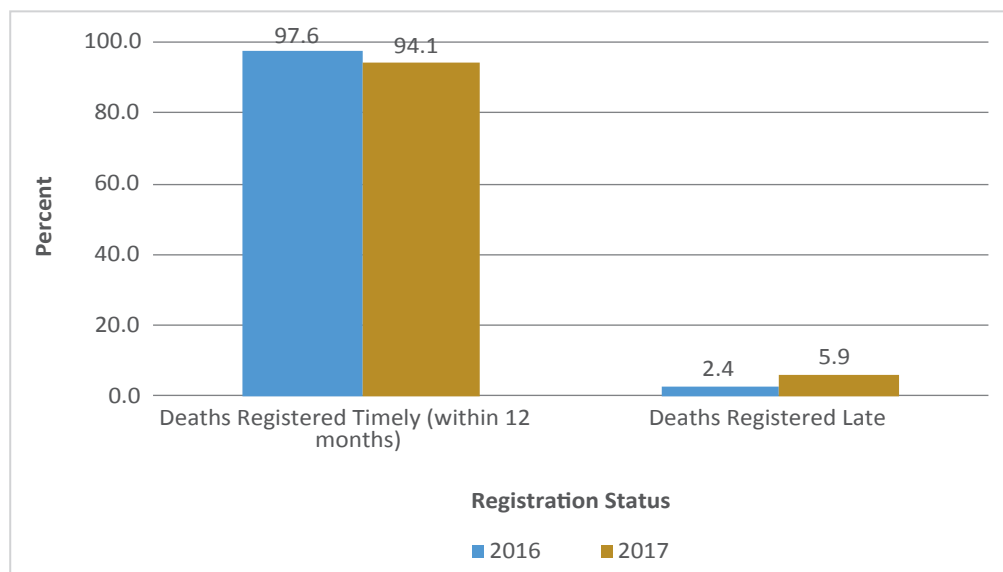


Figure 4. 5: Percent registered deaths by status (within 12 months or late) and year of registration

Analysis on how long it takes to capture timely (within 12 months) registered deaths on NPRS shows that, almost 100 percent of the deaths registered timely were also captured timely on NPRS for both years as shown in **Figure 4.6**.

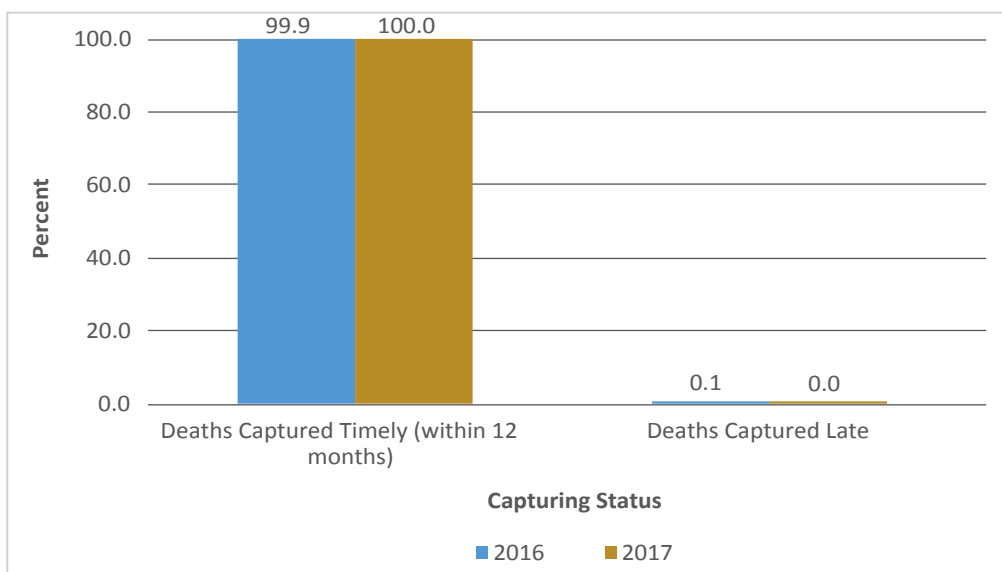


Figure 4. 6: Deaths registered timely by year of capture in NPRS and status (within 12 months or late)

Figure 4.7 shows the percent registered marriages that were captured in the NPRS within 12 months and those that were captured late in the NPRS. There has been a major improvement (85% improvement) in timely capturing of marriages from 7.3 percent in 2016 to 60.5 percent in 2017, resulting in a drastic reduction in late capturing.

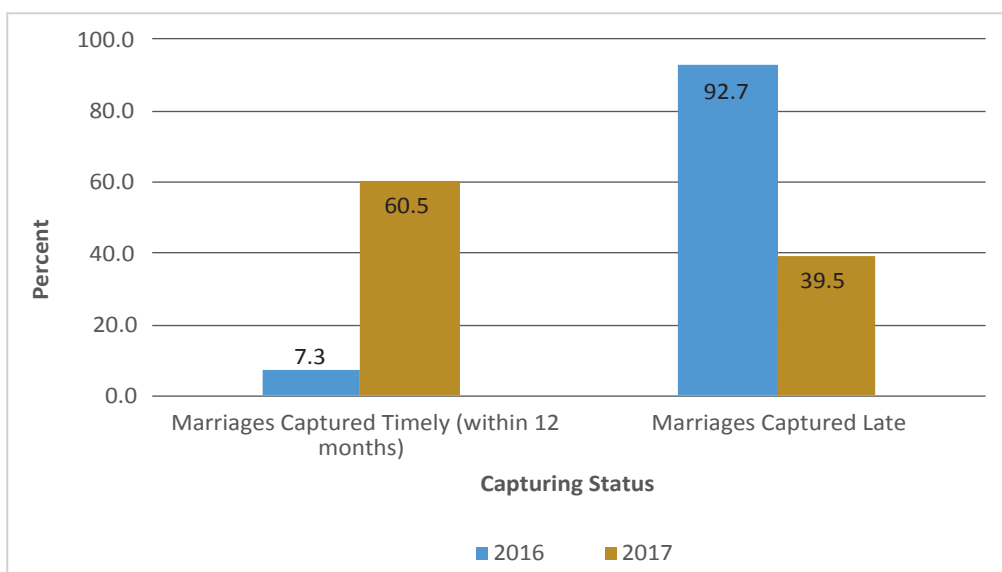


Figure 4. 7: Percent registered marriages by status (within 12 months or late) and year of capture in NPRS

4.1.2 Timely Registration of events by regions

Figure 4.8 shows the proportion of births registered timely (within 12 months) for the years 2016 and 2017. Regions such as Kunene, Ohangwena, Kavango West, Kavango East, Omaheke and Zambezi recorded the lowest percentage of timely birth registrations in 2016. On the other hand, in 2017, the percentage timely registration of births increased in Kunene and Omaheke regions, while decreased in Kavango West and // Karas regions respectively.

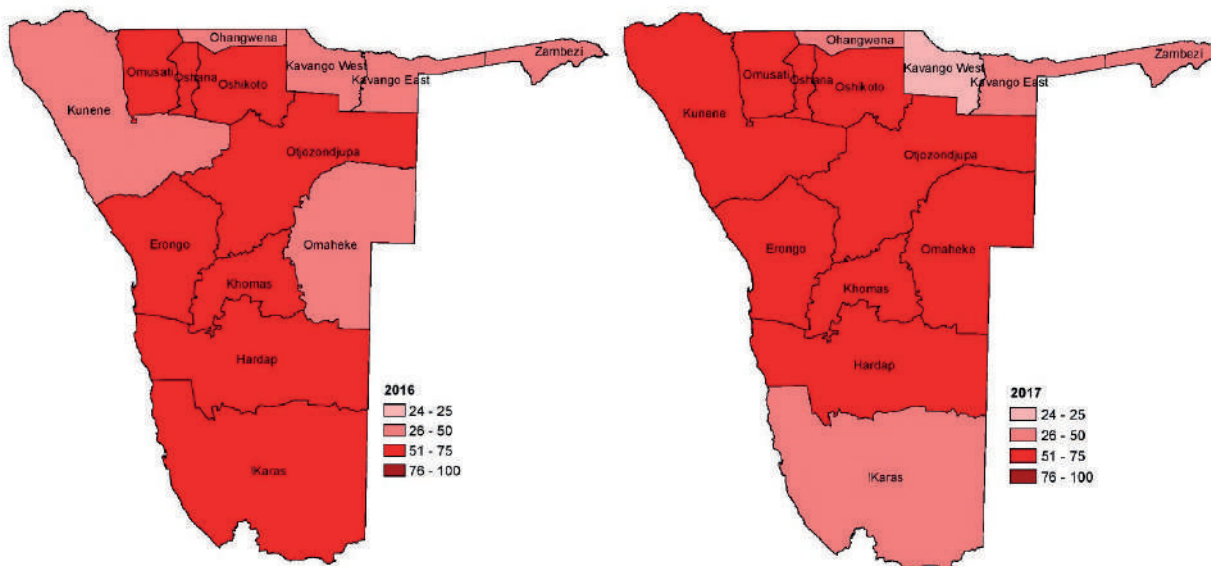


Figure 4. 8: Percent timely (within 12 months) registered births by region and year of registration

Figure 4.9 presents the percentage change between 2016 and 2017 in timely (within 12 months) birth registration at regional level. Kunene, Ohangwena, Oshikoto and Zambezi were the most improved regions in the timely registration of births, while Erongo and //Karas recorded the highest declines.

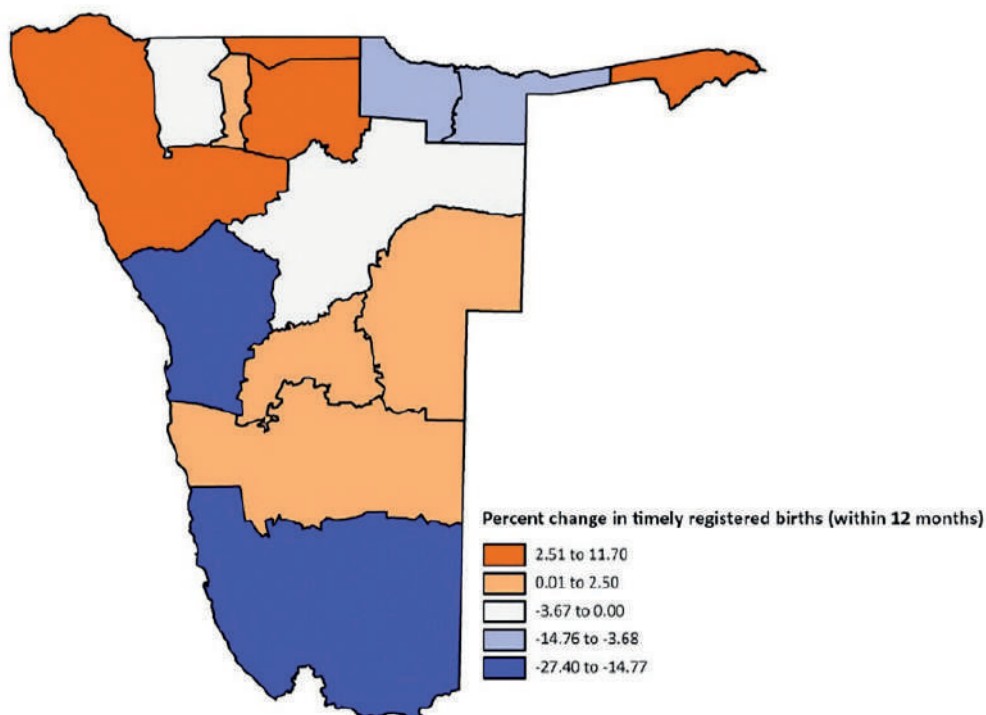


Figure 4. 9: Percentage change in timely (within 12 months) birth registrations by region

Figure 4.10 shows the percent timely (within 14 days) death registrations for the years 2016 and 2017. Kavango West recorded the lowest in 2016, while Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa recorded the lowest in 2017.

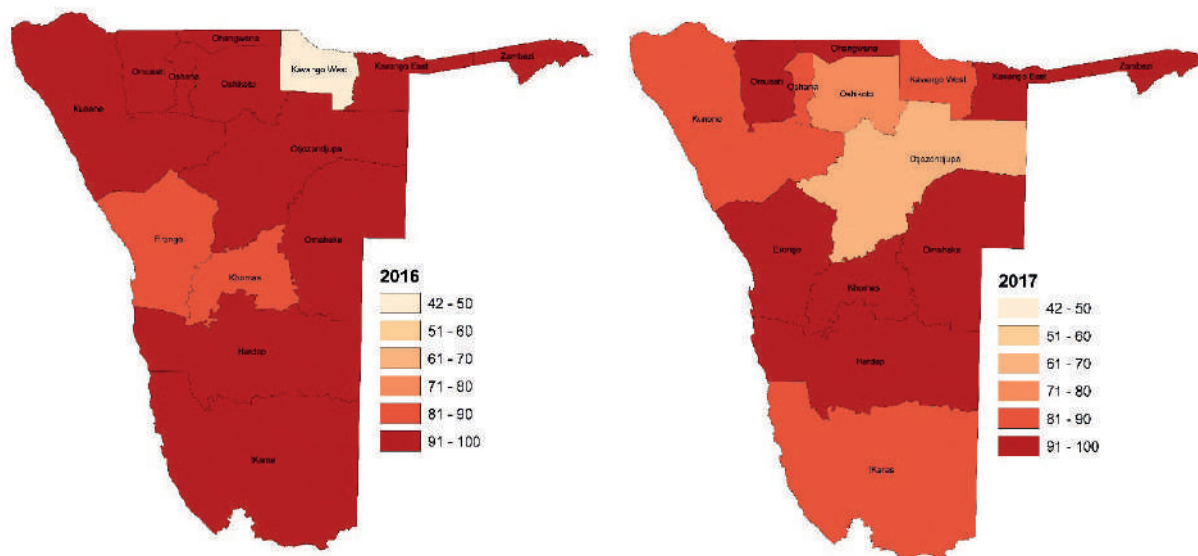


Figure 4. 10: Percent timely (within 14 days) registered deaths by registration year, 2016 & 2017

Figure 4.11 shows the percentage change in deaths registered timely (within 14 days) by region of registration for the years 2016 and 2017. Kavango West, Erongo, Khomas, Ohangwena and Omusati region recorded a positive change (improvements) in timely registration of deaths, while Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa regions have the highest decline in terms of registering deaths within 14 days.

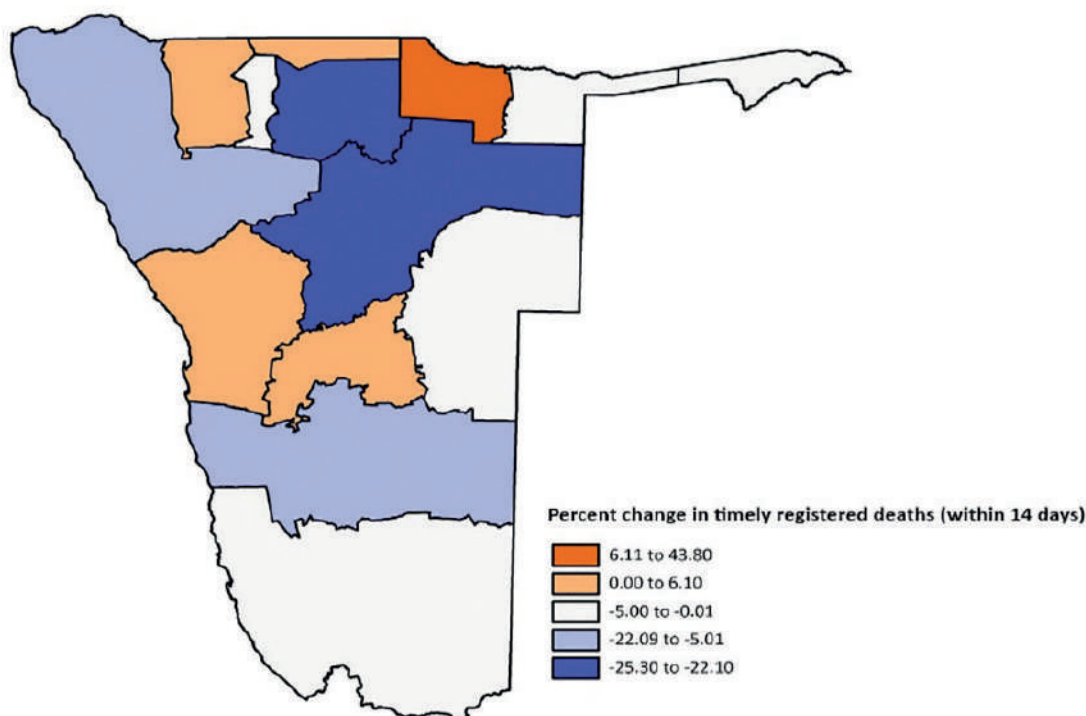


Figure 4. 11: Percent change in timely (within 14 days) registered deaths by registration year, 2016 & 2017

Figure 4.12 shows the percent timely (within 12 months) registered deaths by region of registration for the years 2016 and 2017. In 2016, the percent of deaths registered within 12 months for all regions was above 90 percent. Oshikoto region recorded the lowest in 2017.

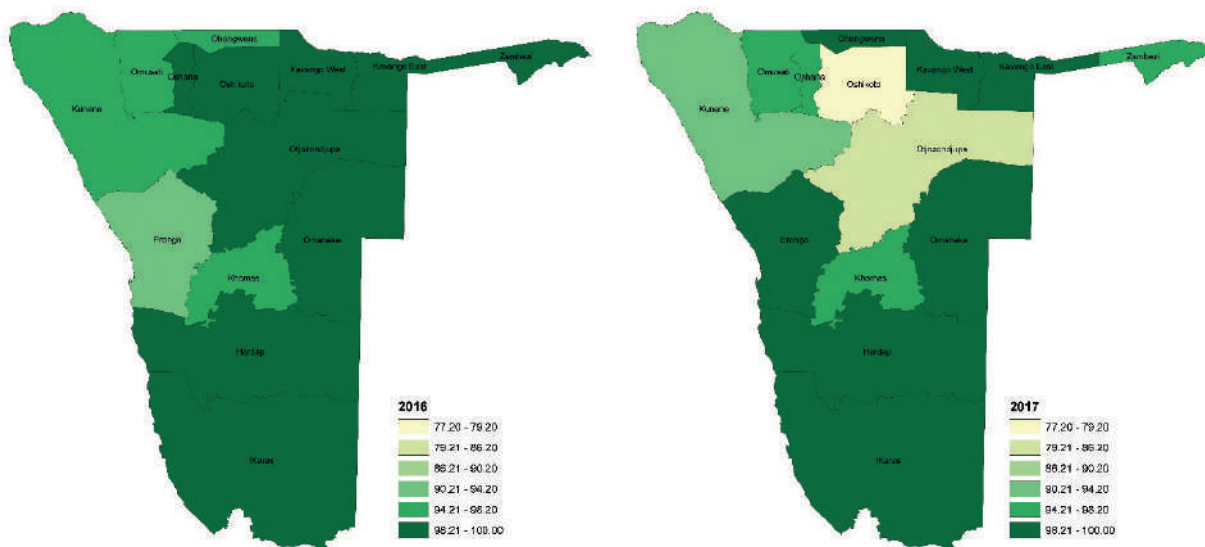


Figure 4. 12: Percent deaths registered timely (within 12 months) by registration year, 2016 & 2017

Figure 4.13 shows that Erongo region recorded the highest improvements in timely registration of deaths, while Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa regions had the highest decline.

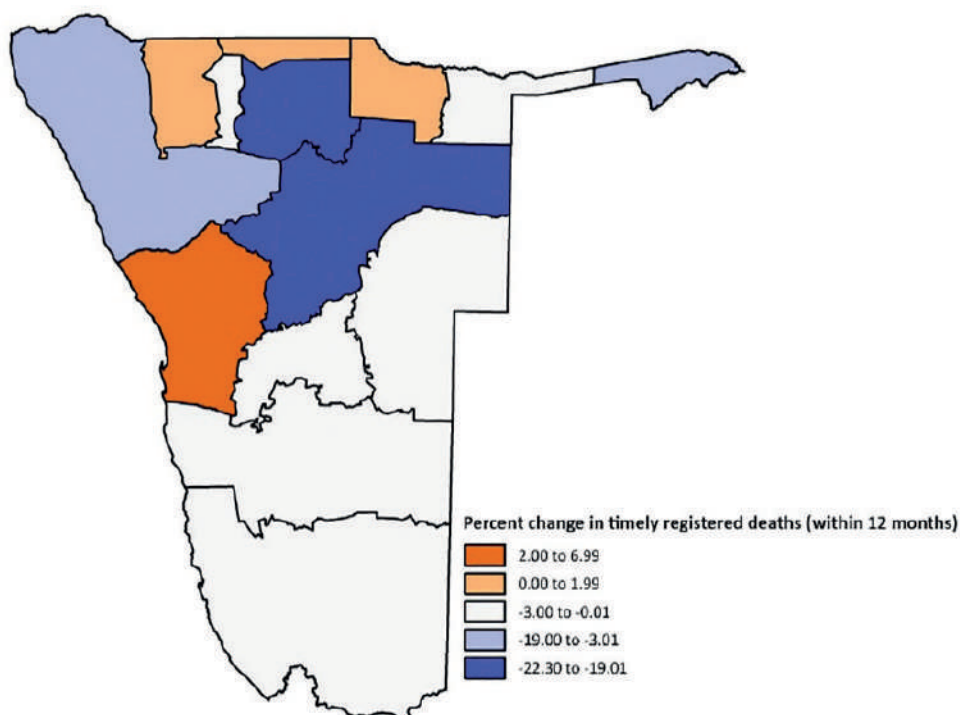


Figure 4. 13: Percent change in timely registered deaths (within 12 months) for registration between 2016 & 2017

Figure 4.14 shows that Kavango West recorded the lowest percent in timely captured marriages in 2016, while Kunene and Omaheke recorded the lowest number of timely captured marriages in 2017.

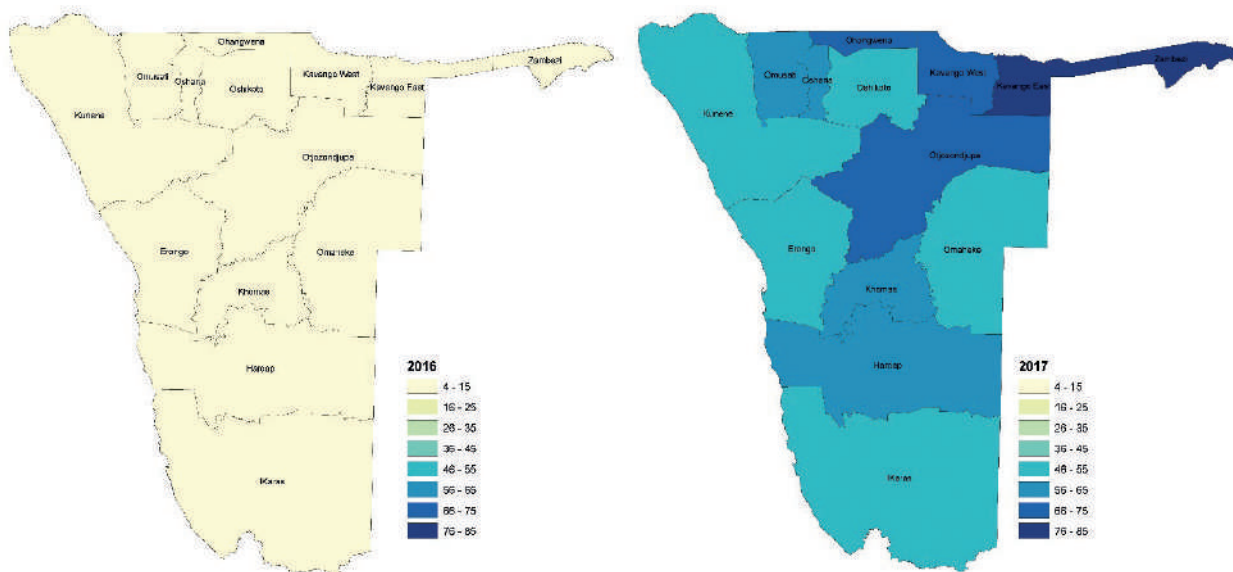


Figure 4. 14: Percent marriages captured timely (within 12 months) by registration year, 2016 & 2017

Figure 4.15 shows that there has been an improvement of more than 40 percent for all regions in timely capturing of marriages in the system from time of occurrence. Kavango East and Zambezi recorded the highest increase in timely registrations.

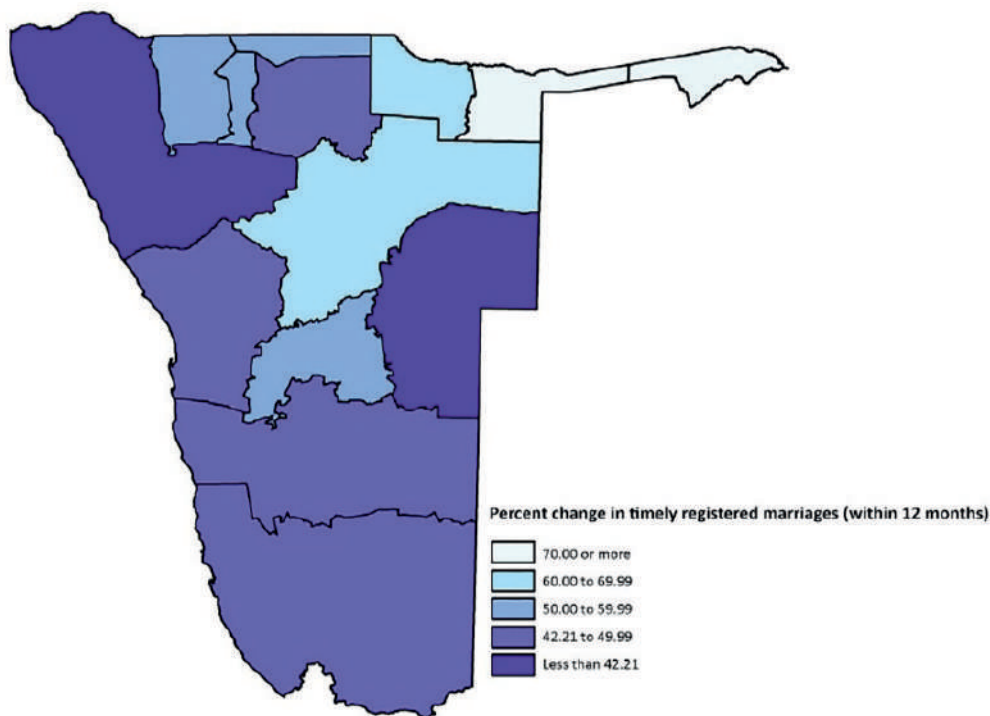


Figure 4. 15: Percent marriages captured timely (within 12 months) in 2017

4.2 Completeness

Civil registration completeness is defined as the number of events (births or deaths), registered within a year divided by the projected number of births or deaths for that particular year. Complete registration has been reached when every vital event that has occurred in a population of a specific country at a specified time period has been registered in the system. This implies that the system has attained 100 percent completeness within its area of coverage.

4.2.1 Estimation of completeness rates

There are two approach to estimating the completeness of civil registration, namely, the direct and indirect method. The direct method entails matching registration records with records from an independent source, such as civil registration record for other events, administrative and social records or population censuses and surveys. The latter includes comparisons with data from other sources or other time periods such as censuses and surveys.

The indirect method entails comparison of trends, delayed registration (monitoring the interval between the date of occurrence and date of registration of events provides useful information on the timeliness of civil registration and completeness of statistical reporting).

In general, indirect methods indicate whether incompleteness or inaccuracies exist, while direct methods not only access the coverage and accuracies of data but also points to likely sources of the problem.

Estimation of completeness rate in this report used indirect methods. The number of registered events (births and deaths) is the number recorded by the civil registration system (in NPRS), whereas the number of projected events are as estimated in the Census population projections.

Birth completeness rates are calculated as follows:

$$(1) \text{ Birth completeness rates} = \frac{\text{Number of registrered births within the year of occurance}}{\text{Projected births in a year}} \times 100$$

Equally, death completeness rates were calculated as:

$$(2) \text{ Death completeness rates} = \frac{\text{Number of registrered deaths within the year of occurance}}{\text{Projected deaths in a year}} \times 100$$

Birth completeness rates and death completeness rates are shown in **Table 4.1** and **Table 4.2** respectively. Events (Births and Deaths) registered within a year implies that the event was registered within 12 months from the time it occurred. Overall, there has been a steady improvement over time in both the birth and death completeness rates. Completeness rate for birth registration range between 15.6 percent in 2011 to 80.1 percent in 2017. On the other hand, the completeness rates for death registration ranged between 63.9 percent in 2011 to 76.0 percent in 2017. Furthermore, completeness of death registration increases, there were slight declines in the rates, namely in 2014 (67.5%) and in 2016 (73.0%).

Table 4. 1: Birth completeness rates by year, 2011 – 2017

Year	Births registered within a year	Projected births	Birth completeness rate
2011	10 304	65 900	15.6
2012	20 856	66 731	31.3
2013	36 583	67 510	54.2
2014	39 681	68 218	58.2
2015	48 723	68 827	70.8
2016	55 136	69 322	79.5
2017	55 842	69 709	80.1

Table 4. 2: Death completeness rates by year, 2011 – 2017

Year of occurrence	Deaths registered within a year	Projected deaths	Death completeness rate
2011	17 387	27 205	63.9
2012	17 086	26 699	64.0
2013	18 651	26 249	71.1
2014	17 466	25 864	67.5
2015	19 411	25 537	76.0
2016	18 456	25 268	73.0
2017	19 031	25 045	76.0

In general, completeness rates for birth registration were found to be lower than that of death registration. However, the pattern changes from 2016 where birth completeness rates are observed to be higher than the death completeness rates. It is also worth noting that the gap, between the birth and death completeness rates has been narrowing reaching a minimum of 4.1 percent in 2017 (Figure 4.16).

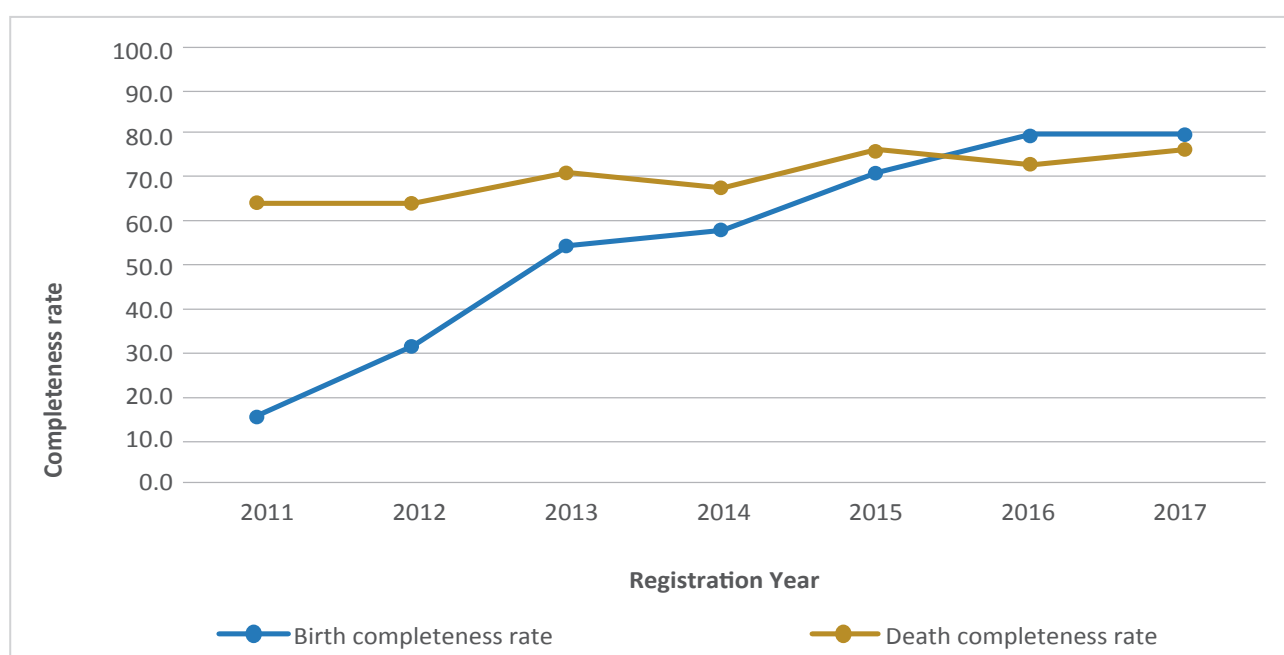


Figure 4. 16: Completeness rates for registered births and deaths by year, 2011 – 2017

CHAPTER 5: BIRTHS

Registration of births or acquiring a birth certificate is essential as it is required for other public or private services, such as obtaining a national identification document, social services benefits, passport, driver's license, utility services (water and electricity), and opening a bank account.

This chapter present information on birth registration trends, age and sex differentials, and place of birth occurrence and registration and parent's characteristics.

5.1 Trends in birth registrations

This section shows trends of registered births by sex, number of births that occurred, Registered, as well as Crude Birth Rates.

Table 5.1 shows the number of births occurred and births registered by sex from 2011 – 2017.

Table 5. 1: Births by year of occurrence, year of registration and sex

Year	Births Occurred				Births Registered			
	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Unknown
2011	25 952	13 477	12 475	0	14 257	7 513	6 744	0
2012	42 822	22 214	20 606	2	32 535	17 156	15 379	0
2013	52 932	27 279	25 652	1	65 535	34 186	31 349	0
2014	53 407	26 925	26 481	1	76 531	39 502	37 029	0
2015	53 721	27 301	26 419	1	102 907	53 040	49 866	1
2016	41 843	20 967	20 875	1	106 386	54 523	51 857	6
2017	42 423	21 263	21 154	6	107 112	54 638	52 464	10

Figure 5.1 shows the number of registered births by sex and year of birth. There was no significant difference between the number of female and male births registered in a birth year.

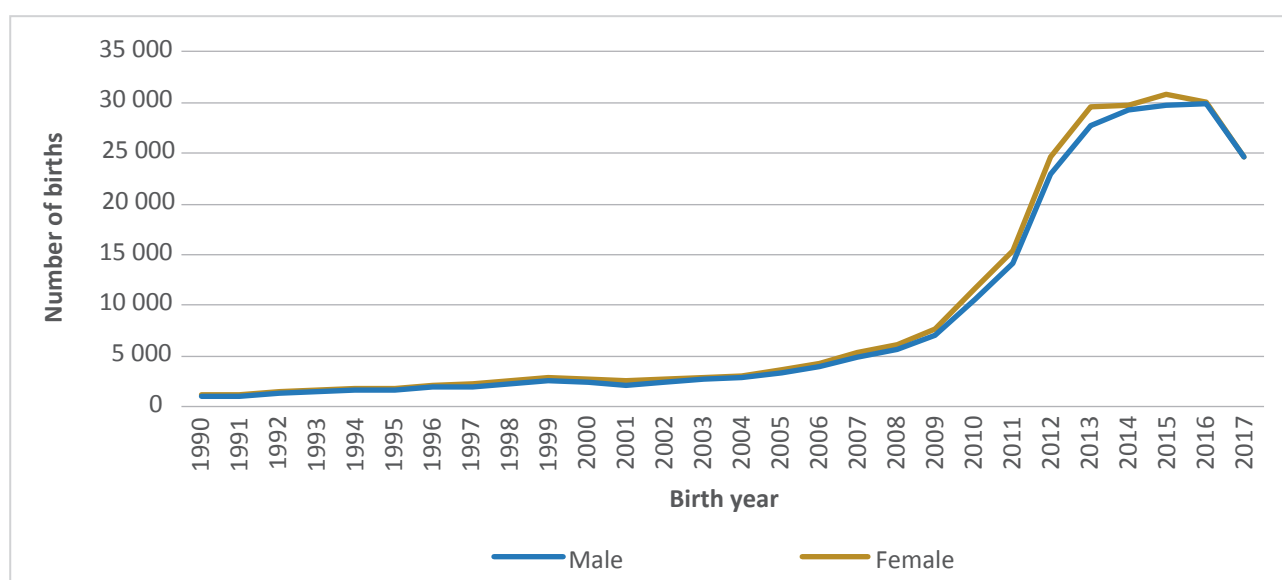


Figure 5. 1: Registered births by sex and birth year: 1990 – 2017

Figure 5.2 shows trends in the total number of births that occurred by comparing the datasets used in previous report (2017/18 VSR) and current report (2018/2019 VSR) for the period 1990 to 2017. It shows that there were slightly more records in the 2017 dataset compared to the 2016 dataset in the respective years.

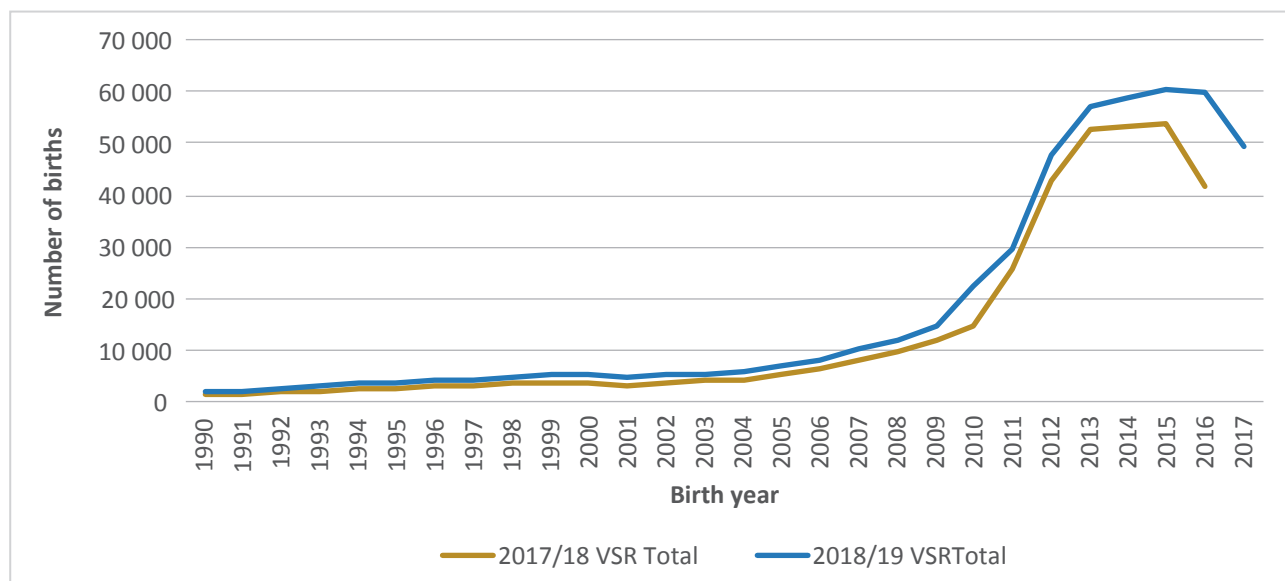


Figure 5. 2: Number of births occurred - comparing 2017/18 VSR and 2018/19 TOTAL, 1990 – 2017

Figure 5.3 shows the number of registered births that occurred as well as the number of births registered within 12 months of occurrence. Comparison between number of births occurred and those registered shows that, fewer births were registered than those occurred in 2011 and 2012. In 2013, a change is observed where more births were registered compared to those occurred. It is noted that the number of births registered within 12 months from the time of occurrence have been increasing over the years.

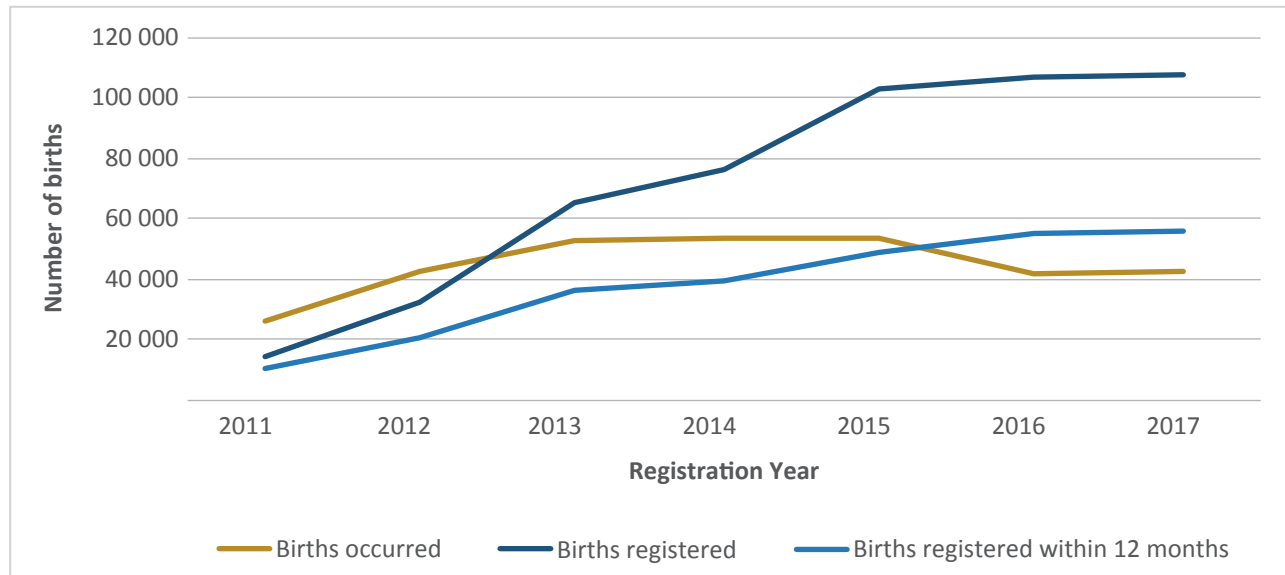


Figure 5. 3: Registered births by year of occurrence and year of registration, 2011 – 2017

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year.

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Number of births in a year}}{\text{Population of that year}} \times 1000$$

Table 5.2 shows the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for the registered births that occurred during the period 2011 to 2017. 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 table, CBR in 2011 was lowest (12.3) and highest in 2013 (24.1), however, CBR has been declining in the last consecutive four years.

Table 5.2: Crude Birth Rates (CBR) by year of birth, 2011 – 2017

Year	Births Occurred	Population	CBR
2011	25 952	2 116 077	12.3
2012	42 822	2 155 440	19.9
2013	52 932	2 196 086	24.1
2014	53 407	2 237 894	23.9
2015	53 721	2 280 716	23.6
2016	41 843	2 324 388	18.0
2017	42 423	2 368 747	17.9

5.2 Age and Sex differentials for births

Age at registration is one of the important measures to determine the registration timeliness. 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 of child-focused NGOs, as it represents the starting point for the recognition and protection of every child's fundamental right to identity and existence. It refers to the permanent and official recording of a child's existence by the state. Article 7 of the convention on the Rights of the child (1989) states that every child has the right to be registered at birth by the state according to UNICEF.

Figure 5.4 compares the number of registered births by age at registration and year of registration (2016, 2017). There were more registered births for those aged under one compared to any other age group for both periods.

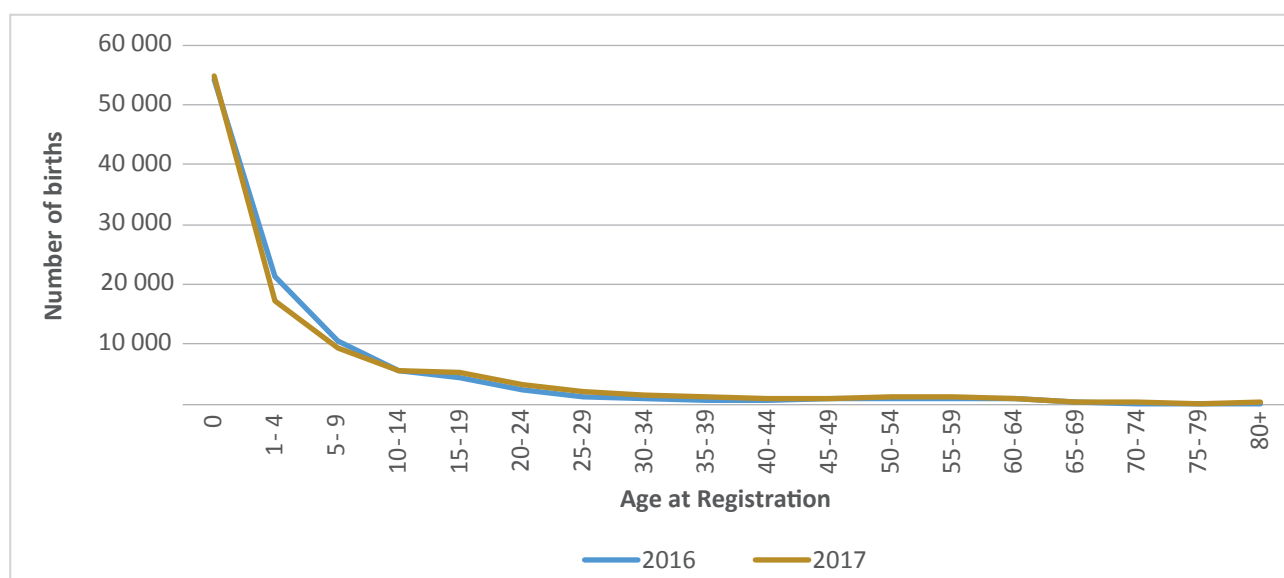


Figure 5.4: Registered births by age at registration and registration year

In general, the majority of the births registered are of those below the age of five. The proportion of children under five slightly decreased from 70.9 in 2016 to 67.5 in 2017 as shown in **Figure 5.5**

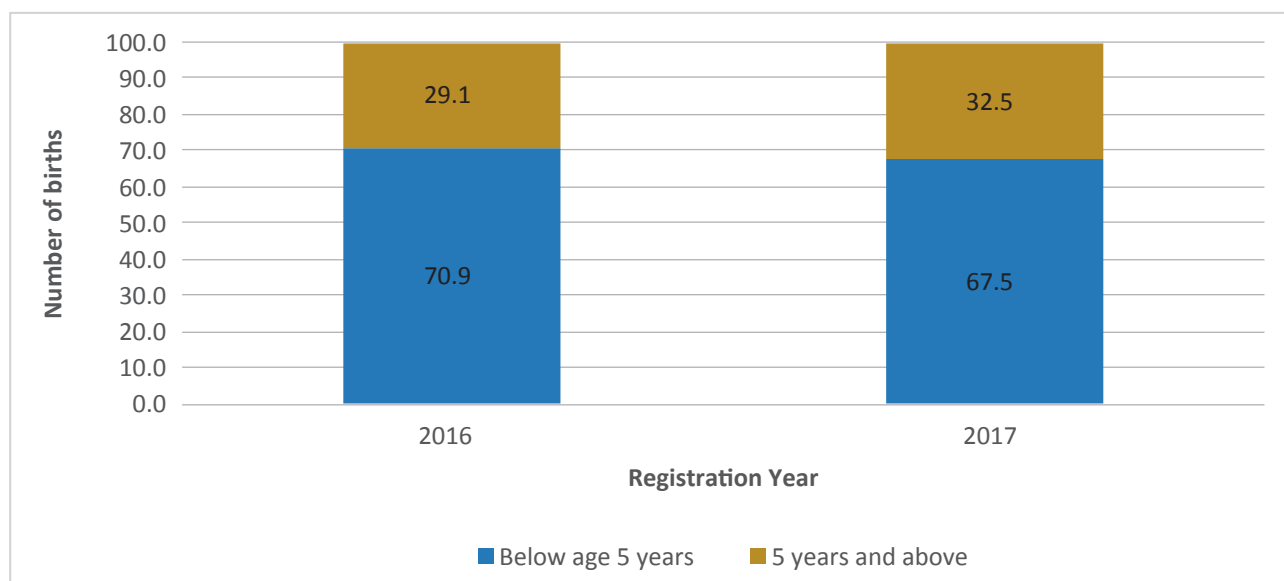


Figure 5. 5: Proportion of children under 5 years whose births have been registered, 2016 & 2017

Figure 5.6 shows proportion of children under five registered between 2011 and 2017. Overall, the proportion of birth registrations for children under five accounts for over 65 percent for all the registrations. The proportion of projected population for children under 5 is much higher than the under 5 registered births, which may imply a low completeness rate for the children.

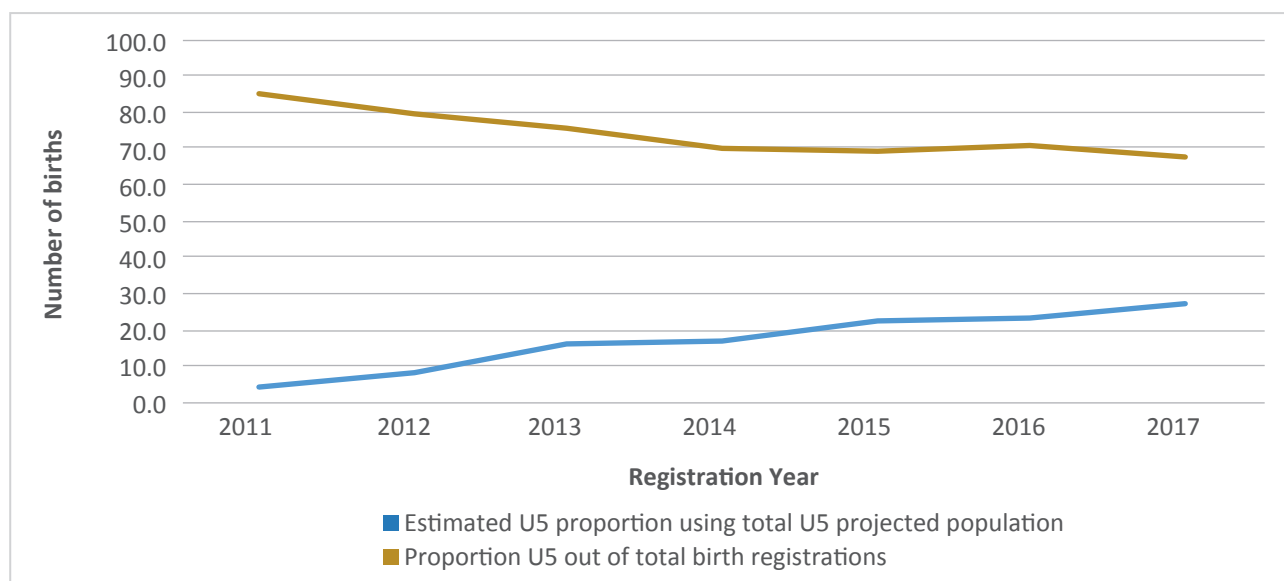


Figure 5. 6: Proportion of children under five whose births have been registered, 2011 – 2017

A sex ratio is the proportion of males for every 100 females. A sex ratio of less than 100 means that there are more females than males.

Table 5.3 shows the number of registered births by sex, sex ratio and year of birth. The sex ratio for all the years is less than 100 with the exception of the year 2016; which implies that there were more female registered births than males.

Table 5.3: Registered births by sex, sex ratio and year of occurrence

Year of Birth	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Sex Ratio
1990 - 2010	101 290	53 161	48 128	1	91
2011	25 952	13 477	12 475	0	93
2012	42 822	22 214	20 606	2	93
2013	52 932	27 279	25 652	1	94
2014	53 407	26 925	26 481	1	98
2015	53 721	27 301	26 419	1	97
2016	41 843	20 967	20 875	1	100
2017	42 423	21 263	21 154	6	99

5.3 Registered births by place of occurrence and registration

This section looks at the number of registered births by region of occurrence, registration and type of birth facility where the birth occurred.

In 2016, six regions (Erongo, Kavango East, Khomas, Kunene, Omaheke, and Zambezi) registered over 90 percent of the births that occurred in those regions. **Figure 5.7** also shows that most (close to 70 percent) of the births that occurred in Kavango West are registered elsewhere. See detailed table at annexure (**Annexure Table 2**).

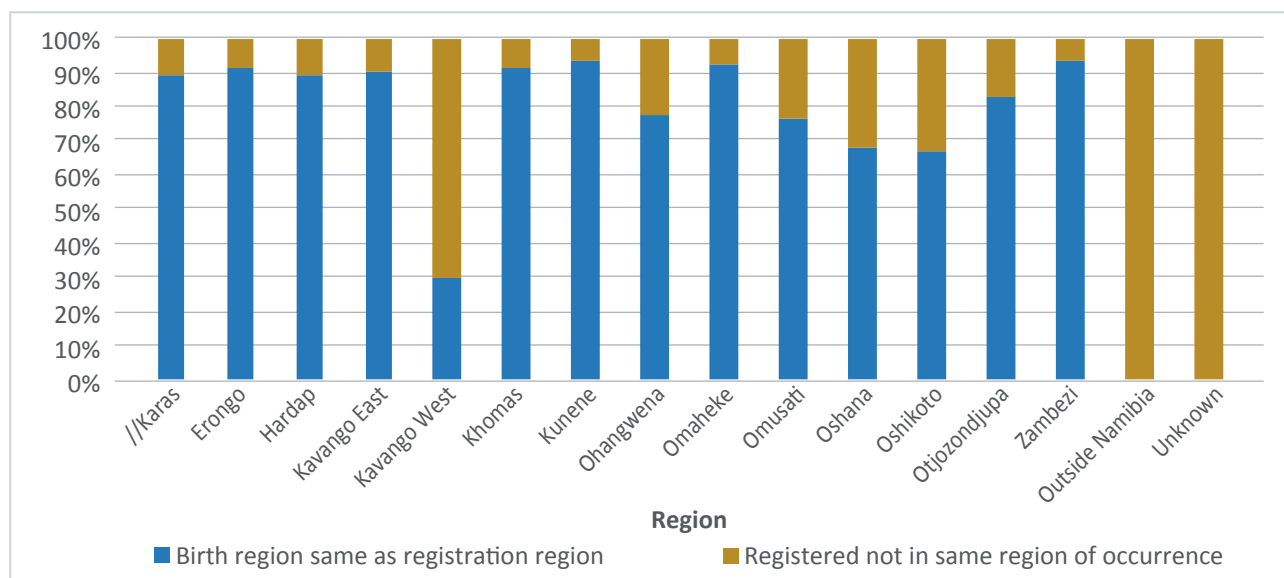


Figure 5.7: Percent registered births by region of birth and region of registration, 2016

Figure 5.9 presents births registered within 12 months (timely) by type of birth facility where the births occurred and registration year. The graph shows that more births occurred in state health facilities, while least occurred at home for both years (2016 & 2017). There is an increase in the percent of timely birth registrations for births occurring in state health facilities while a decrease is observed in private health facilities.

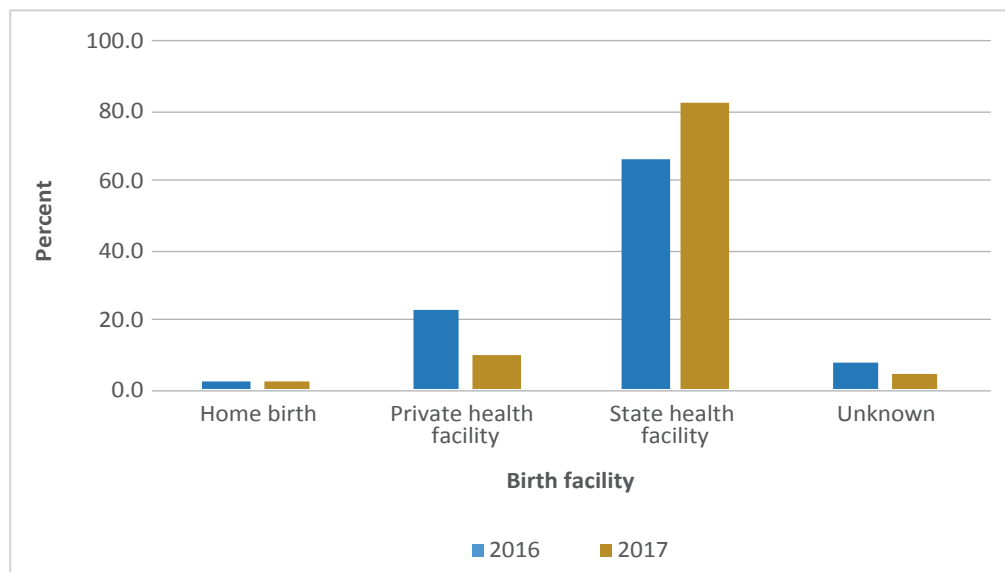


Figure 5. 9: Percent of births registered timely (within 12 months) by type of facility, 2016 & 2017

Figure 5.10 shows that most births registered late occurred in state health facilities, while least occurred in private health facilities for both years (2016 & 2017). There is an increase in the percent of late birth registrations for births occurring in state health facilities and at home.

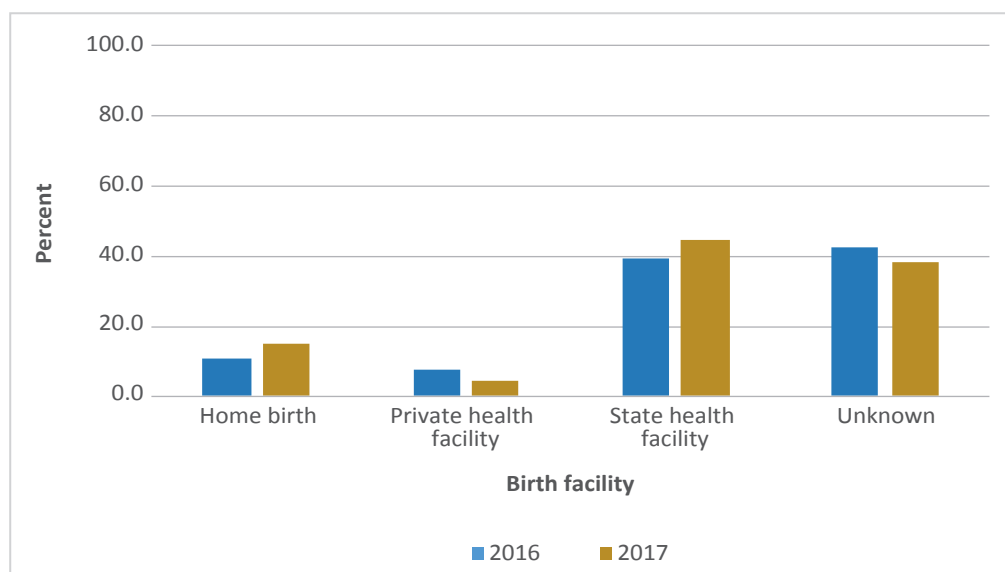


Figure 5. 10: Percent of births registered late by type of facility, 2016 & 2017

Figure 5.11 shows that in general, more births occur in health facilities than at home although regions such as Kunene, Ohangwena, Kavango East, Zambezi and Omaheke had substantial proportion of births occurring at home.

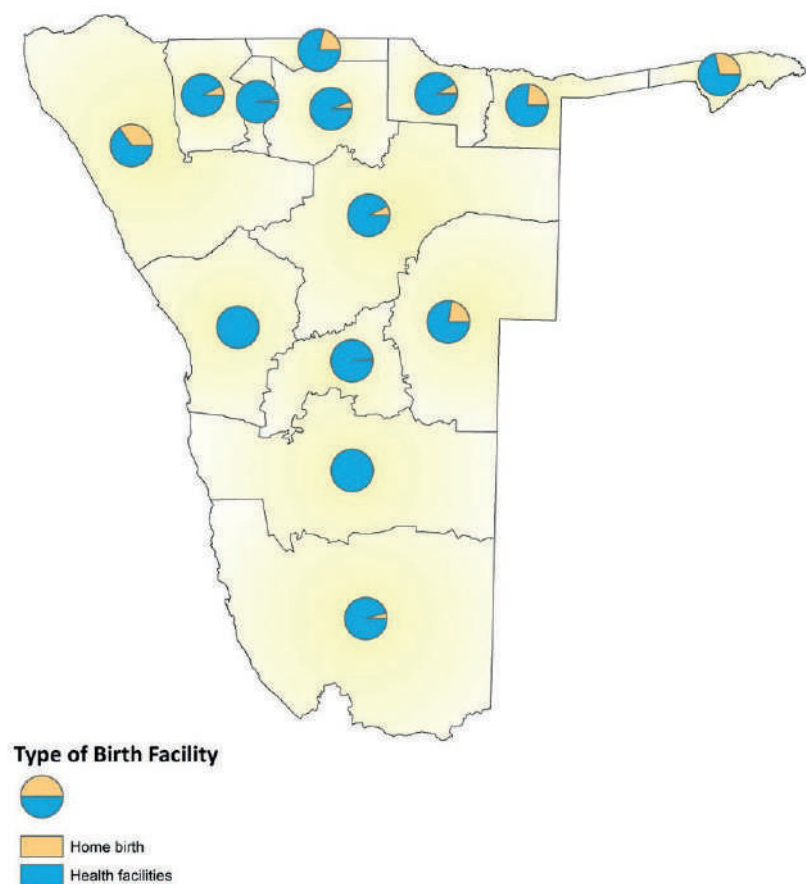


Figure 5. 11: Percent registered births by type of birth facility and region of registration, 2017

Table 5.5 presents registered births by type of facility at regional level for 2017. Khomas region recorded the highest number of birth registration with 68 percent recorded in state hospitals. Overall, more birth registrations were recorded in state hospitals. It is worth noting that ‘Not Specified’ recorded close to 85 percent in Kavango West.

Table 5. 5: Registered births by type of facility and region of registration, 2017

Registration region	Total	Home birth	State hospital	State clinic	Private hospital	Not Applicable
//Karas	5 143	3.7	70.8	7.4	2.6	15.5
Erongo	9 014	0.3	99.7	0.3	11.3	13.6
Hardap	2 869	0.3	42.0	3.9	48.7	5.1
Kavango East	14 084	15.0	45.9	0.0	3.0	36.0
Kavango West	2 352	1.2	13.6	0.0	0.5	84.7
Khomas	20 770	0.9	68.4	0.2	12.9	17.6
Kunene	4 154	22.7	41.9	0.2	0.7	34.5
Ohangwena	11 683	17.6	62.7	0.5	1.1	18.1
Omaheke	2 832	19.3	63.7	0.3	3.2	13.5
Omusati	7 701	5.8	52.1	1.3	19.1	21.8
Oshana	8 116	1.6	76.8	0.9	2.2	18.5
Oshikoto	7 490	5.0	83.3	0.3	1.7	9.7
Otjozondjupa	6 626	5.9	70.1	1.9	4.2	17.9
Zambezi	4 246	27.2	68.8	0.0	0.1	3.8
Not Specified	32	3.1	81.3	0.0	3.1	12.5
Total	107 112	8.0	63.4	0.9	7.2	20.4

Figure 5.12 below presents registered births by region of registration and year of registration. Khomas region registered the highest number of births in both years (2016, 2017) while least number of birth registration were recorded in Kavango West in both years.

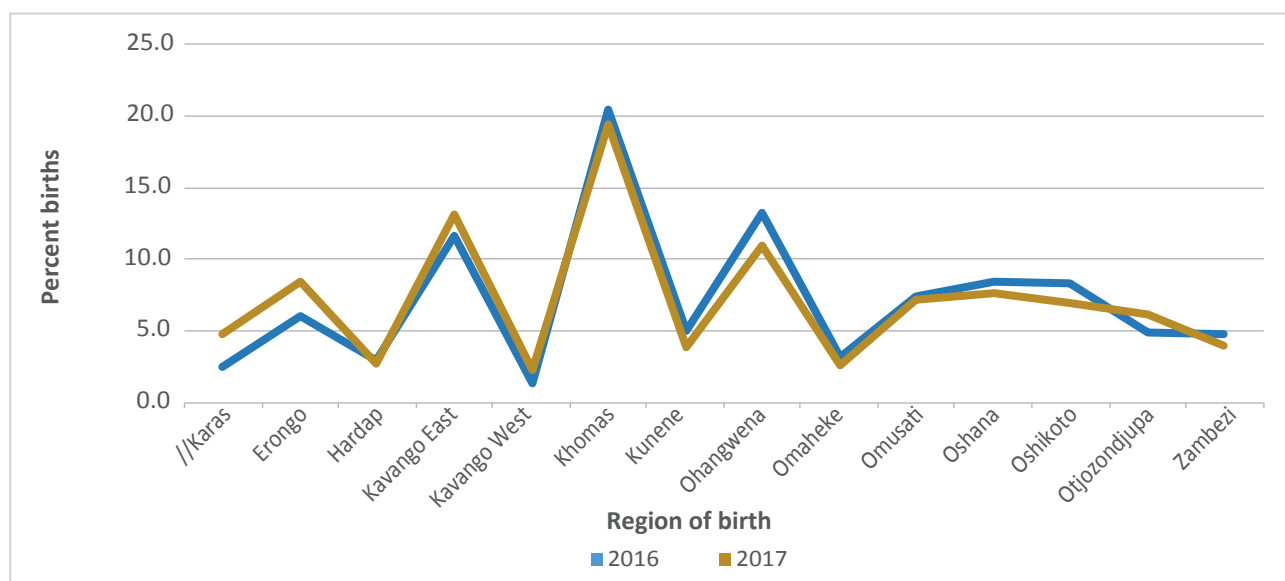


Figure 5. 12: Registered births by region of registration and year of registration

5.4 Characteristics of parents

This section presents information on characteristics of parents such as age of mother, nationality and marital status.

Figure 4.13 below presents percent of timely registered births by age of mother and registration year. The graph shows more births were registered on time by mothers aged between the age groups 20 – 24 to 30 – 34 years in both years (2016, 2017). In general, younger and older mothers (12 – 14, 15 – 19 and 45+ years) recorded the least birth registrations. The trend can also depict the fertility rate trends in women as more births are expected in the reproductive ages.

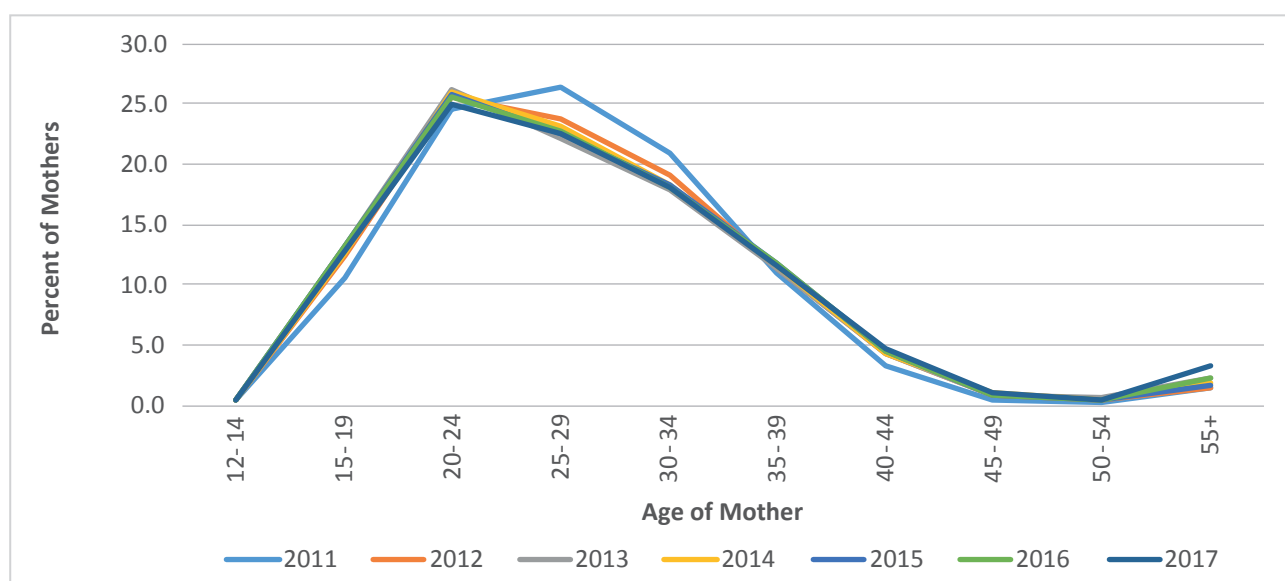


Figure 5. 13: Percent timely registered births by age of mother and registration year

Table 5.6 presents marital status of parents by year of birth registration. The table shows that in general, more births were registered by unmarried parents (90.6%).

Table 5. 6: Parents’ marital status by year of birth registration, 2011 - 2017

Year of birth registration	Father		Mother	
	Married	Not Married	Married	Not Married
2011	280	13 605	267	13 620
2012	1 138	30 347	1 118	30 380
2013	1 699	59 592	1 678	59 621
2014	2 387	67 145	2 370	67 159
2015	2 932	89 521	2 909	89 555
2016	2 894	96 169	2 881	96 203
2017	2 490	96 987	2 490	96 987

Figure 5.14 presents the percent registered births by nationality of mothers and fathers in 2017. The graph shows that most of the births were registered by Namibian parents.

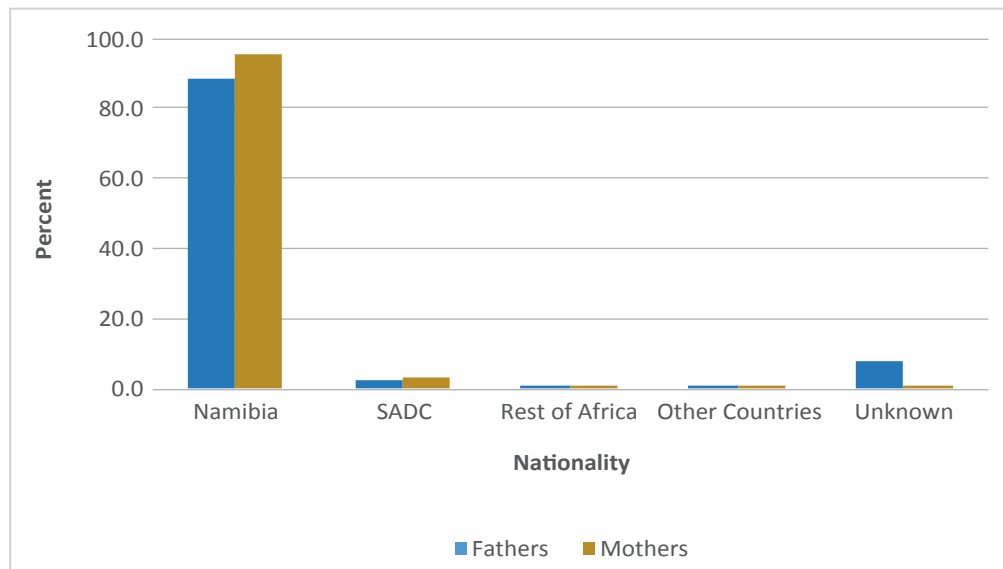


Figure 5. 14: Percent registered births by nationality of mother and father, 2017

CHAPTER 6: DEATHS

This chapter presents information on the number of deaths recorded on NPRS at the Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration. It also presents information on death registration trends, age and sex differentials, and registered deaths by place of occurrence, citizenship and marital status. Mortality indicators including infant mortality, neonatal mortality and child mortality are also presented. A death is considered registered upon issuing of a death certificate. Currently, the Namibian law does not permit a burial without a death certificate; this has a positive impact on the death data.

Although the focus year of registration of death is 2016 & 2017, some tables were presented including previous years (e.g. **Table 6.1**) to show trends. Data is for all deaths (citizens and non-citizens), regardless of where they occurred in the country.

6.1 Trends in death registrations

Table 6.1 shows a trend of deaths occurred and deaths registered by sex from 2011 – 2017. There were more male deaths and hence more male registration throughout 2011 to 2017

Table 6. 1: Deaths by year of occurrence, registration and sex

Death year	Deaths Occurred			Deaths Registered		
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown
2011	7 966	9 619	0	8 064	9 659	0
2012	8 035	9 567	1	7 900	9 408	0
2013	8 765	10 460	0	8 785	10 375	0
2014	8 582	10 112	1	9 277	10 843	0
2015	8 559	10 053	1	9 541	11 164	1
2016	8 325	9 859	4	8 624	10 289	6
2017	8 467	10 282	4	9 231	10 987	11

Figure 6.1 shows the trend of death patterns over a time period (1990 – 2017). It shows the number of registered deaths by sex and death year for the period 1990 to 2017. The figure shows that between the periods under consideration, there were more male than female deaths registered over the years, with the highest number recorded in 2014 (11,057 females and 12,148 males) for both sexes.

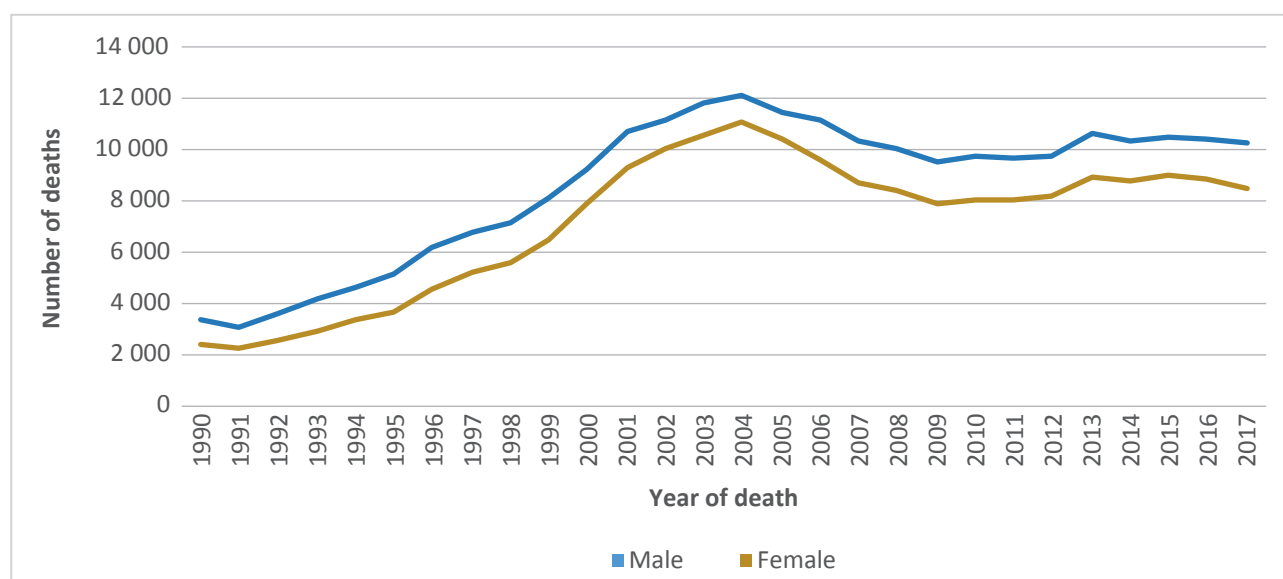


Figure 6. 1: Registered deaths by sex and death year: 1990 – 2017

Figure 6.2 shows trends in the total number of deaths that occurred comparing the datasets used in previous report (2017/18 VSR) and current report (2018/2019 VSR) for the period 1990 to 2017. It shows that there were more records in the current dataset compared to the previous dataset in the respective years. The gap narrows from the year 2010.

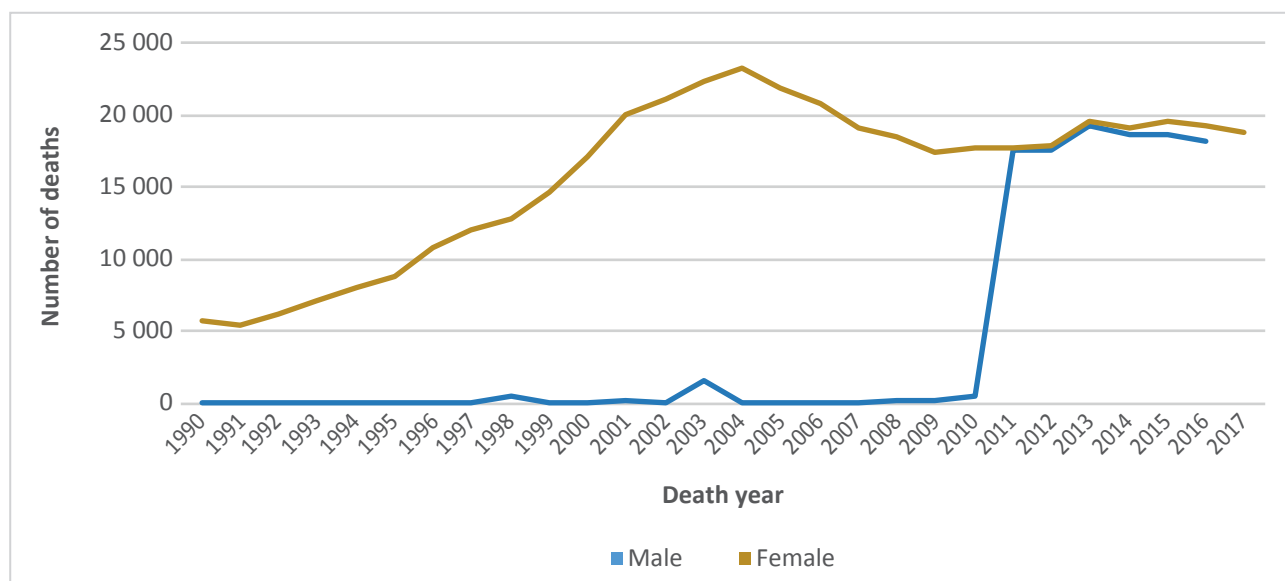


Figure 6. 2: Number of deaths occurred - comparing 2017/18 VSR and 2018/19 TOTAL figures, 1990 – 2017

Figure 6.3 shows the number of registered deaths, deaths that occurred as well as deaths registered within 12 months of occurrence for the registration period 2011 to 2017. There were notable differences in the number of deaths that occurred and those registered between 2011 and 2012, where the figure shows that fewer deaths were registered compared to those that occurred. As from 2013, a change is observed where more deaths were registered compared to those occurring. The number of deaths registered within 12 months from the time of occurrence have been generally increasing except for a decline observed in 2014 and 2016.

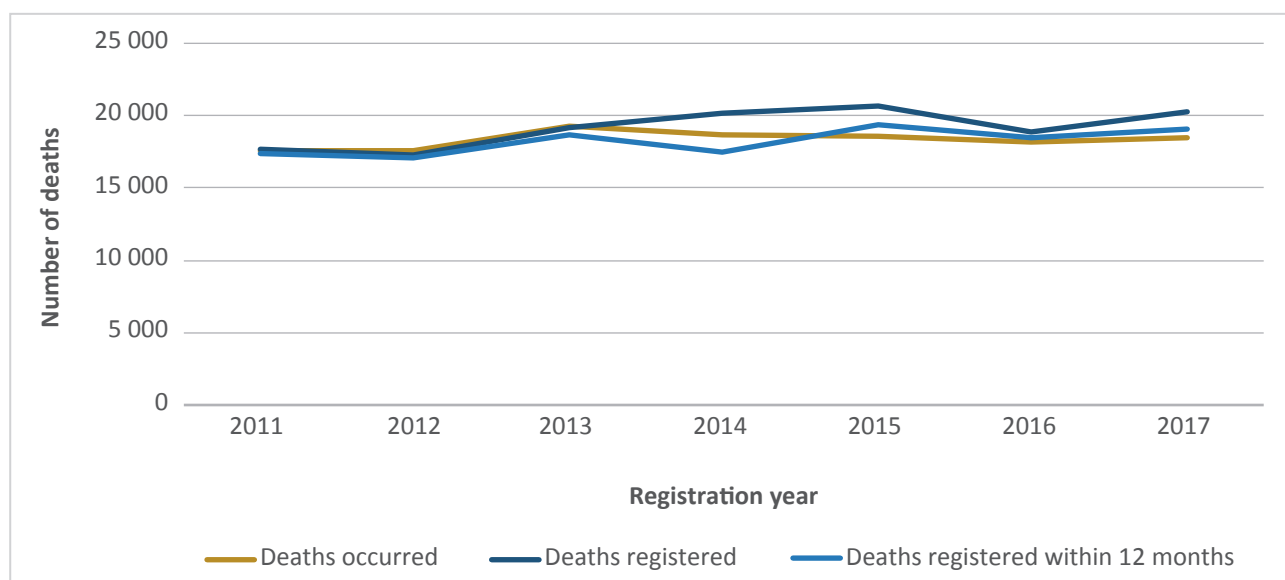


Figure 6. 3: Registered deaths by year of occurrence and year of registration, 2011 – 2017

Crude death rate (CDR) refer to the number of deaths 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.

$$CDR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a year}}{\text{Population of that year}} \times 1000$$

Table 6.2 shows the Crude Death Rates (CDR) by death year 2011 to 2017. The highest crude death rate (8.8) was observed in 2013, while the lowest (7.8) was observed in 2016 and 2017. A decline in the CDR from 2014 to 2017 was observed.

Table 6. 2: Crude Death Rates (CDR) by death year, 2011 – 2017

Year	Deaths Occurred	Projected Population	CDR
2011	17 585	2 116 077	8.3
2012	17 603	2 155 440	8.2
2013	19 225	2 196 086	8.8
2014	18 695	2 237 894	8.4
2015	18 613	2 280 716	8.2
2016	18 188	2 324 388	7.8
2017	18 441	2 368 747	7.8

Table 6.3 shows number of registered deaths by month and year of death from 2011 to 2017. The table shows that 2013 had the most deaths registered with most deaths having been registered in July.

Table 6. 3: Registered deaths by month and year of death, 2011 – 2017

Death Month	Death Year						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	1 280	1 406	1 611	1 627	1 431	1 677	1 244
February	1 138	1 286	1 318	1 362	1 242	1 443	1 360
March	1 450	1 269	1 464	1 591	1 400	1 444	1 676
April	1 458	1 250	1 394	1 597	1 345	1 505	1 469
May	1 404	1 286	1 546	1 570	1 518	1 544	1 694
June	1 594	1 464	1 602	1 623	1 688	1 524	1 551
July	1 617	1 709	1 879	1 695	1 696	1 658	1 616
August	1 545	1 576	1 763	1 687	1 681	1 740	1 814
September	1 468	1 607	1 589	1 457	1 545	1 534	1 565
October	1 558	1 664	1 747	1 459	1 730	1 448	1 551
November	1 499	1 526	1 629	1 408	1 666	1 380	1 427
December	1 574	1 560	1 683	1 619	1 671	1 291	1 474
Total	17 585	17 603	19 225	18 695	18 613	18 188	18 441

6.2 Age and Sex differentials for deaths

This section covers the distribution of deaths by age, sex and sex ratio.

Table 6.4 shows the number of registered deaths by year, sex and sex ratio. In general, there were more male deaths registered compared to female deaths for the period 2011 to 2017.

Table 6. 4: Registered deaths by death year, sex and sex ratio

Death year	Sex			Total	Sex Ratio
	Female	Male	Unknown		
2011	7 966	9 619	0	17 585	121
2012	8 035	9 567	1	17 603	119
2013	8 765	10 460	0	19 225	119
2014	8 582	10 112	1	18 695	118
2015	8 559	10 053	1	18 613	117
2016	8 325	9 859	4	18 188	118
2017	8 350	10 087	4	18 441	121

Figure 6.4 indicates the age sex ratio at death. It shows that, in general, there were more male than female deaths except after age 80 years and above.

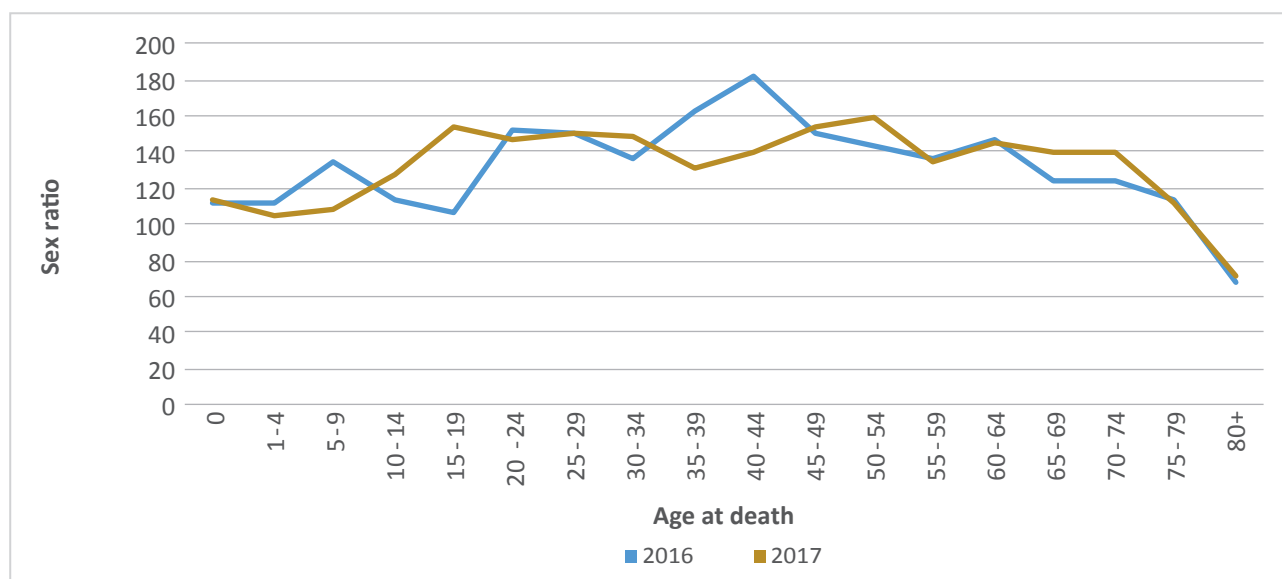


Figure 6. 4: Age sex ratio by year of registration, 2016 & 2017

Figure 6.5 shows the number of registered deaths by grouped age groups and year of death. Most deaths were for the age groups 60 – 94, 15 – 59 and under 5s.

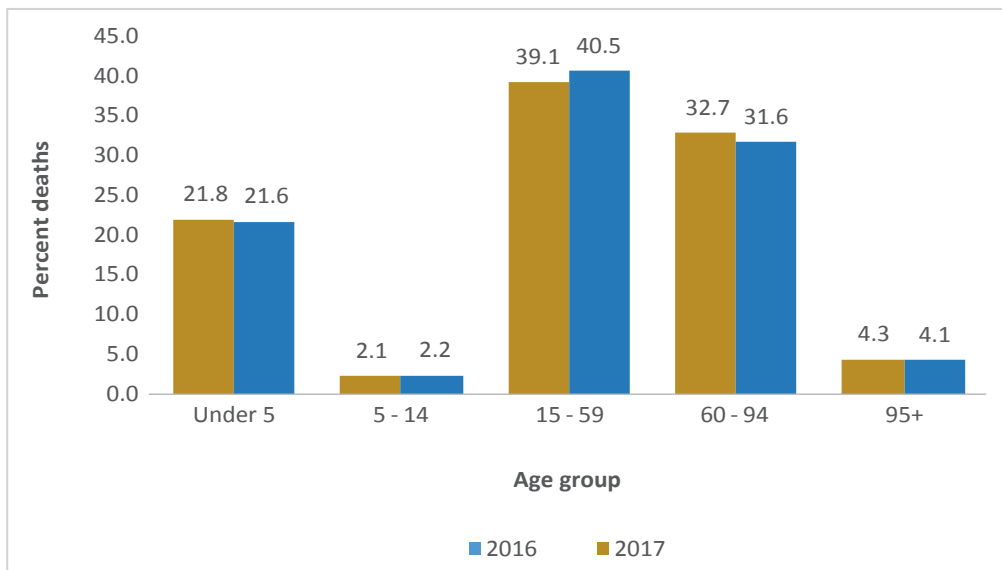


Figure 6. 5: Percentage distribution of deaths by broad age groups and year of death

Figure 6.6 shows the number of registered deaths by sex, age and year of registration. The most deaths registered were observed among infants aged zero in both years. There were more male deaths than female deaths registered.

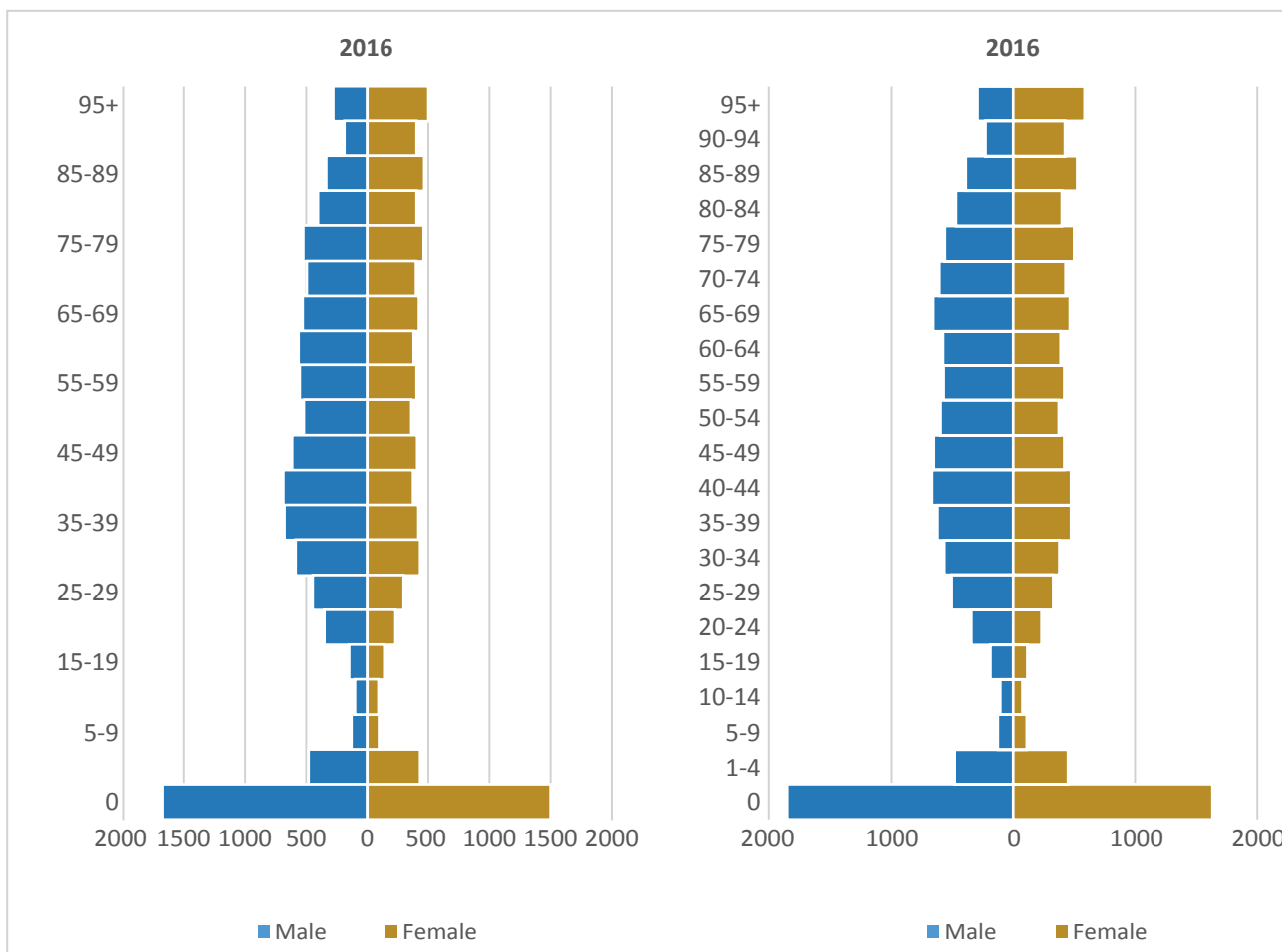


Figure 6. 6: Number of registered deaths by sex, age and year of registration, 2016 & 2017

Figure 6.7 compares the number of deaths in civil records and the projected number of deaths. The number of observed deaths in CR and projected deaths were highest for the age group of 0 and 80 and above. The figure also shows the number of projected deaths were more than civil records in most of the age groups, except the age groups 1 – 4 and 65 – 69 years where the numbers are almost equal.

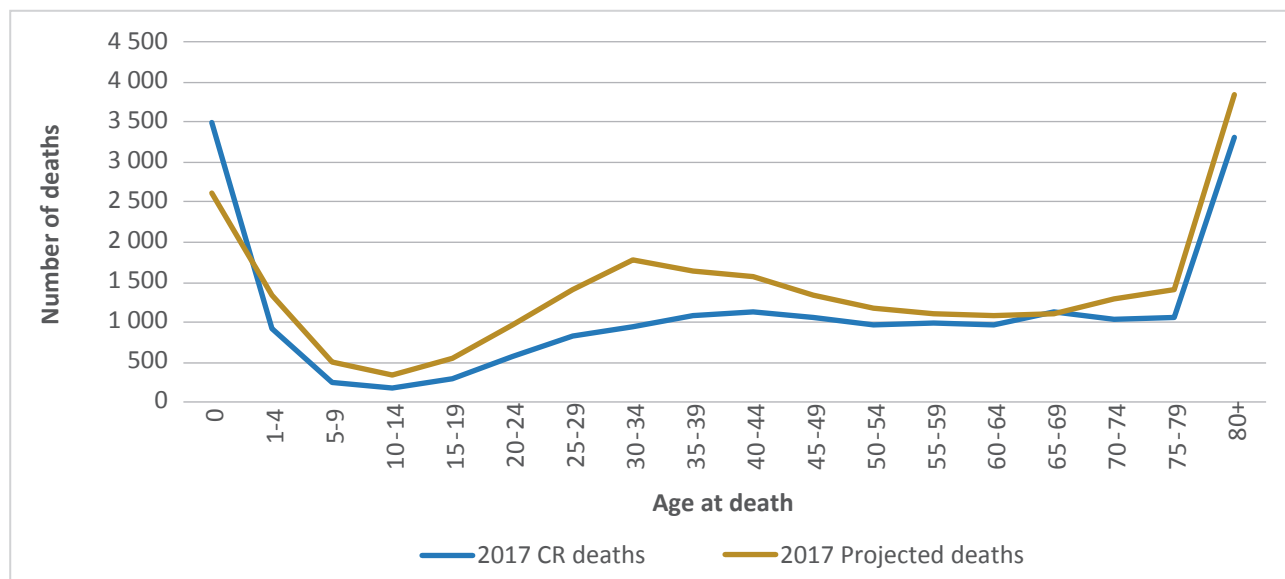


Figure 6. 7: 2017 deaths according the CR data and projected deaths by age

Figure 6.8 shows the percentage distribution of deaths by age and year of death. In both years, the highest proportion of deaths consists mostly of younger and elderly people in the age groups 0 to 4 and 80 and above, followed by middle-aged individuals in the age group 30 to 49 years, which is clearly depicted by the “W-shape” graph.

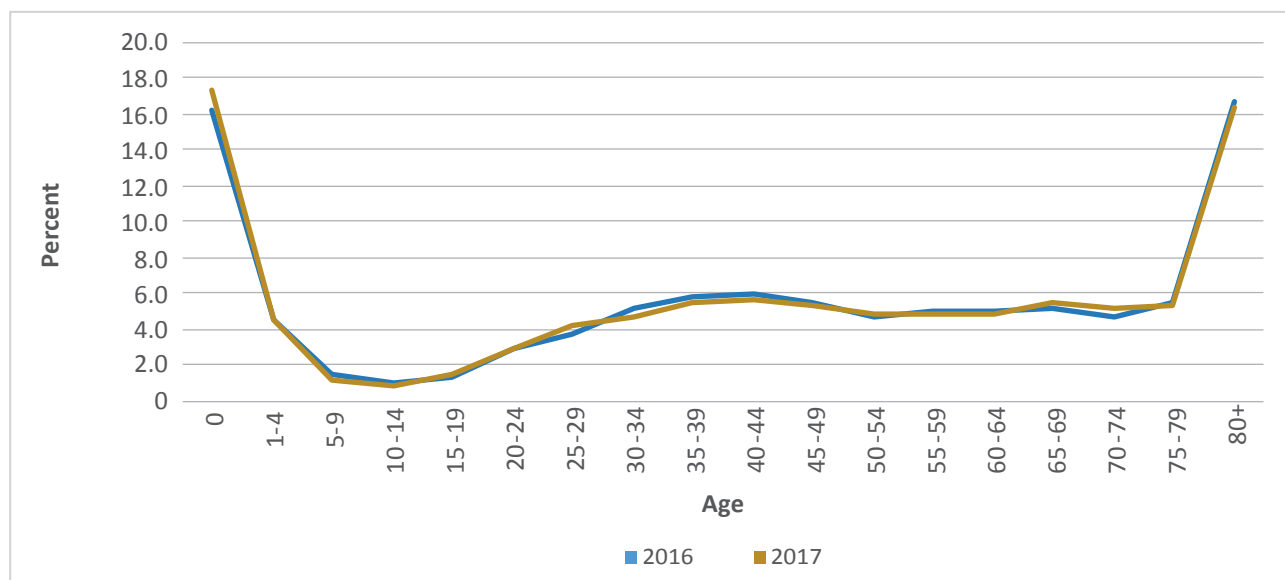


Figure 6. 8: Percentage distribution of deaths by age and year of death, 2016 and 2017

6.3 Registered deaths by place of occurrence and registration

This section will highlight where the deaths occurred and registered. **Table 6.5** shows the registered deaths by region in which the death occurred in 2016 and 2017. Khomas region recorded the highest number of deaths.

Table 6. 5: Registered deaths by region of death and year of registration

Region of death	Year of Registration		Percent	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
//Karas	627	709	3.3	3.5
Erongo	946	1 000	5.0	4.9
Hardap	865	932	4.6	4.6
Kavango East	1 816	1 686	9.6	8.3
Kavango West	467	405	2.5	2.0
Khomas	3 536	3 656	18.7	18.1
Kunene	759	439	4.0	2.2
Ohangwena	1 796	1 559	9.5	7.7
Omaheke	699	677	3.7	3.3
Omusati	1 828	1 759	9.7	8.7
Oshana	2 047	2 906	10.8	14.4
Oshikoto	1 653	2 042	8.7	10.1
Otjozondjupa	970	1 472	5.1	7.3
Zambezi	850	720	4.5	3.6
Outside Namibia	36	75	0.2	0.4
Not specified	24	192	0.1	0.9
Total	18 919	20 229	100.0	100.0

Figure 6.9 and **Figure 6.10** shows the proportion of deaths registered either in the same region of occurrence or registered in a different region where death occurred. In 2016, most deaths were not registered in the regions they occurred, *see Figure 6.9*. Khomas registered about 25 percent (the highest compared to all regions) of deaths that occurred in the region while the rest recorded less than 20 percent. *See detailed table at Annexure Table 6.*



Figure 6. 9: Percent registered deaths by region of death and registration, 2016

In 2017, the picture looks much more different as compared to 2016. **Figure 6.10** shows that most deaths were registered in the regions they occurred. Only Kavango West registered the lowest (about 65 percent of deaths that occurred in the region were registered in the region) while the rest recorded above 85 percent. **See Annexure Table 7**

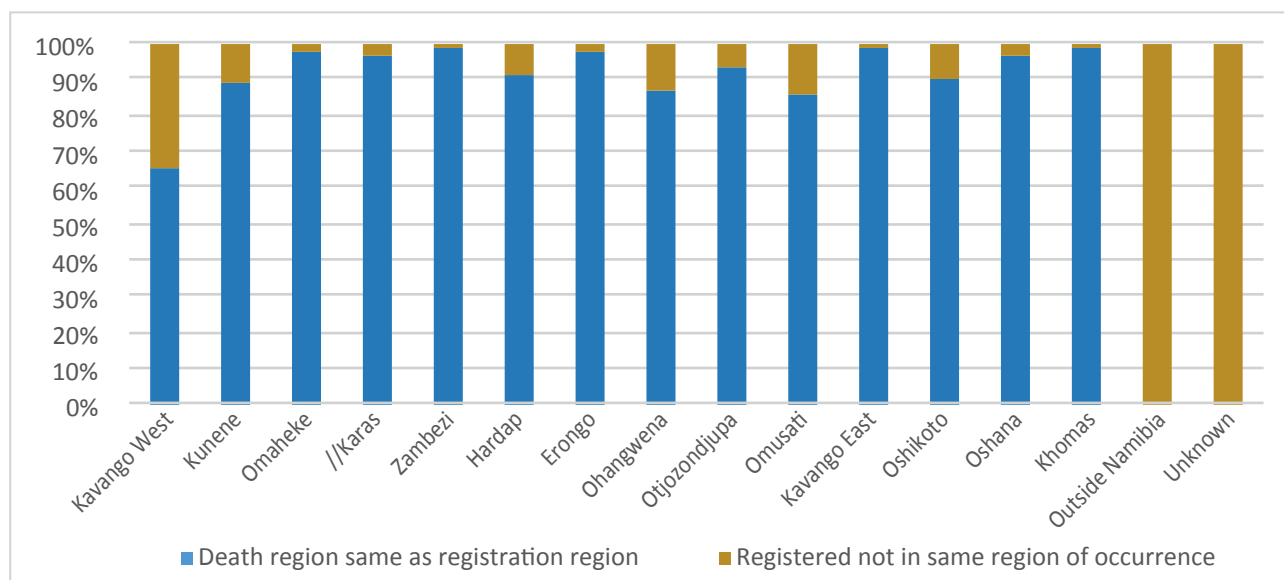


Figure 6. 10: Percent registered deaths by region of death and registration, 2017

Table 6.6 shows that most registered deaths are those that occurred within the country while a few died elsewhere. It is notable that the number of deaths whose country of death was not specified has increased from 24 in 2016 to 192 in 2017.

Table 6. 6: Registered deaths by country of death and year of registration, 2011 - 2017

Registration Year	Death Country					Total
	Namibia	SADC	Rest of Africa	Other countries	Not specified	
2011	17 668	29	0	5	21	17 723
2012	17 248	33	2	5	20	17 308
2013	19 095	38	1	3	23	19 160
2014	20 054	33	0	4	29	20 120
2015	20 620	45	0	6	35	20 706
2016	18 859	30	1	5	24	18 919
2017	19 962	67	3	5	192	20 229

Table 6.7 shows the registered deaths by region in which the deaths were registered. Khomas registered the highest number of deaths for both years (23.7 percent in 2016 and 20.4 percent in 2017) while Kavango West registered the lowest number of deaths for both years (1.5 percent in 2016 and 1.4 percent in 2017).

Table 6. 7: Registered deaths by region of registration and year of registration

Region of death registration	Number of Deaths		Percent	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
//Karas	630	712	3.4	3.6
Erongo	1 013	1 016	5.5	5.2
Hardap	880	870	4.8	4.5
Kavango East	1 977	1 807	10.8	9.3
Kavango West	269	275	1.5	1.4
Khomas	4 330	3 983	23.7	20.4
Kunene	440	421	2.4	2.2
Ohangwena	1 271	1 398	6.9	7.2
Omaheke	751	716	4.1	3.7
Omusati	1 708	1 580	9.3	8.1
Oshana	2 388	3 341	13.1	17.1
Oshikoto	1 557	1 939	8.5	9.9
Otjozondjupa	927	1 427	5.1	7.3
Zambezi	778	744	4.3	3.8
Total	18 289	19 517	100.0	100.0

6.4 Registered deaths by citizenship and marital status

Information on citizenship and marital status of persons concerned is important to help distinguish possible differentials in mortality.

Table 6.8 depicts the deceased's citizenship at the time of death. As expected, Namibians are more than non-citizens. Records with unknown citizenship has been decreasing since 2011

Table 6. 8: Registered deaths by citizenship and year of registration, 2011 - 2017

Registration year	Citizenship					Total
	Namibia	SADC	Rest of Africa	Other countries	Unknown	
2011	15 212	177	2	47	2 285	17 723
2012	15 610	311	16	62	1 309	17 308
2013	17 208	356	4	74	1 518	19 160
2014	17 736	518	1	89	1 776	20 120
2015	19 097	642	4	99	864	20 706
2016	17 670	624	5	89	531	18 919
2017	18 893	747	5	114	470	20 229

Table 6.9 shows the number of deaths by marital status, most deaths occurred among single people.

Table 6. 9: Registered deaths by marital status and year of registration, 2011 - 2017

Registration Year	Marital status						Total
	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Other	Unknown	
2011	12 366	2 374	74	504	2 398	7	17 723
2012	11 834	2 535	91	595	2 059	194	17 308
2013	13 877	2 561	81	692	1 916	33	19 160
2014	14 645	2 657	83	618	2 110	7	20 120
2015	15 272	2 868	98	663	1 793	12	20 706
2016	13 757	2 822	116	833	1 339	52	18 919
2017	14 429	3 356	138	1 287	1 004	15	20 229

6.5 Neonatal, Infant and Child deaths

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.

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 6.11 presents the percent distribution of neonatal, infant and child deaths registered in 2016 & 2017. Of all deaths registered in 2017, about 10 percent were neonatal while infant deaths made up about 17 percent and child deaths were about 22 percent.

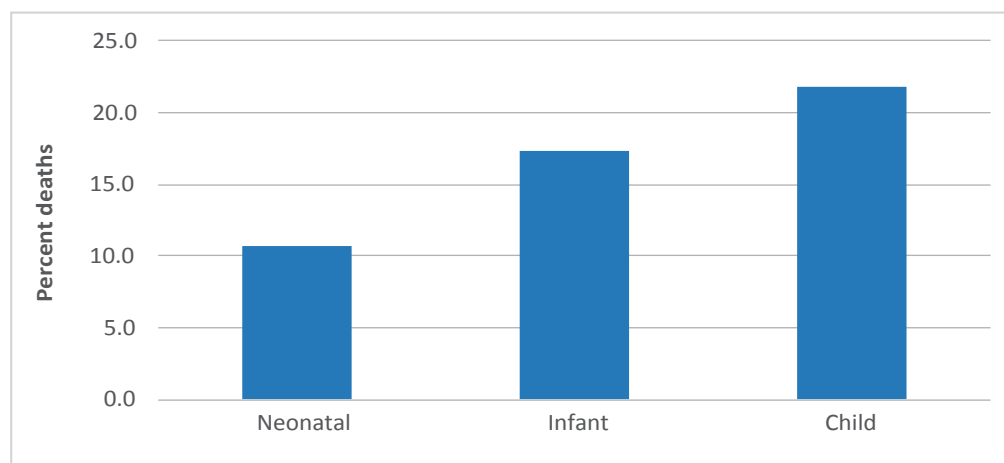


Figure 6. 11: Percent registered neonatal, infant and child deaths, 2017

6.5.1 Neonatal deaths

The infant mortality rate is an important indicator of the overall health of a society. It is widely used as a measure of population health and the quality of health care. **Neonatal deaths** are deaths of neonates dying before reaching 28 days.

Table 6.10 shows all registered age-specific neonatal deaths by sex as well as the age-specific sex ratio in 2017. The sex ratio is calculated as the number of male deaths per 100 female deaths. It can be observed from the table that most babies die before they are a day old, while in general the number of neonatal deaths decrease as the babies get older. In general, there were more male neonatal deaths than females.

Table 6. 10: Registered neonatal deaths by age and sex ratio, 2017

Age at death in days	Sex			Total	Sex ratio
	Female	Male	Unknown		
0	577	646	9	1 232	112
1	81	110	0	191	136
2	60	73	0	133	122
3	46	48	0	94	104
4	22	39	0	61	177
5	20	42	0	62	210
6	9	23	0	32	256
7	14	27	0	41	193
8	14	14	0	28	100
9	18	12	0	30	67
10	14	9	0	23	64
11	8	9	0	17	113
12	7	11	0	18	157
13	10	10	0	20	100
14	11	12	0	23	109
15	9	9	0	18	100
16	9	8	0	17	89
17	8	7	0	15	88
18	10	9	0	19	90
19	5	8	0	13	160
20	6	7	0	13	117
21	7	6	0	13	86
22	9	6	0	15	67
23	9	0	0	9	0
24	3	5	0	8	167
25	2	4	0	6	200
26	5	8	0	13	160
27	2	1	0	3	50
Total	995	1 163	9	2 167	117

Figure 6.12 shows that in general, there are more male neonatal deaths than female at most ages.

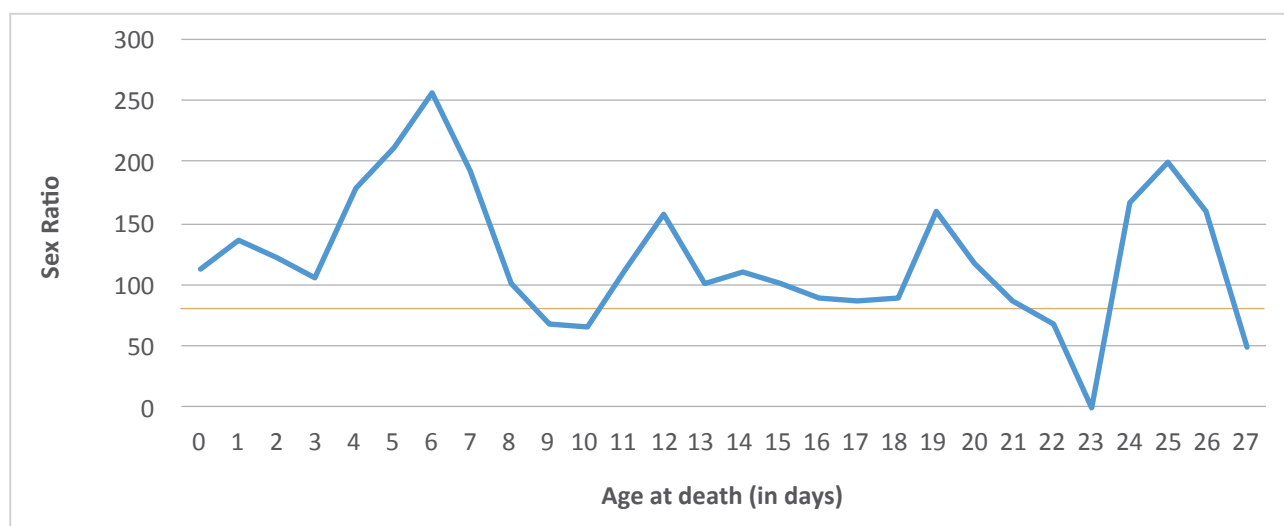


Figure 6. 12: Age -Sex ratio for neonatal deaths, 2017

Regional differences for neonatal deaths by sex and sex ratio is shown in **Table 6.11**. Khomas region registered the highest number of neonatal deaths (529 neonatal deaths) while Kavango West recorded the least number of neonatal deaths (37 neonatal deaths).

Table 6. 11: Registered neonatal deaths by region of death, sex and sex ratio, 2017

Death region	Sex			Total	Sex ratio
	Female	Male	Unknown		
//Karas	31	39	0	70	126
Erongo	50	56	0	106	112
Hardap	32	28	0	60	88
Kavango East	88	120	0	208	136
Kavango West	20	17	0	37	85
Khomas	222	301	6	529	136
Kunene	20	30	0	50	150
Ohangwena	44	32	0	76	73
Omaheke	26	38	0	64	146
Omusati	57	72	0	129	126
Oshana	181	188	2	371	104
Oshikoto	105	113	0	218	108
Otjozondjupa	94	101	1	196	107
Zambezi	17	21	0	38	124
Unknown	8	7	0	15	88
Total	995	1 163	9	2 167	117

Figure 6.13 shows the number of neonatal deaths by sex and region. Most of the regions registered more neonatal deaths for males than females, except for Hardap, Kavango West and Ohangwena where more female deaths were registered.

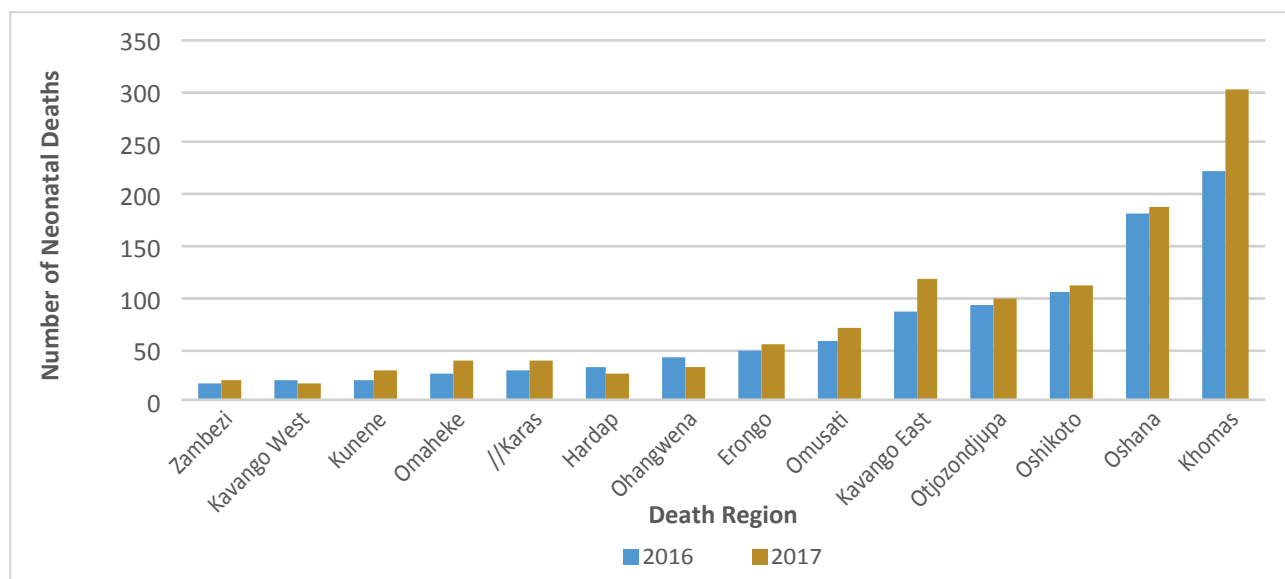


Figure 6. 13: Registered neonatal deaths by region and sex, 2017

Figure 6.14. Shows the sex ratio of registered neonatal deaths by region of registration year 2017, Kunene and Omaheke regions have the highest sex ratio.

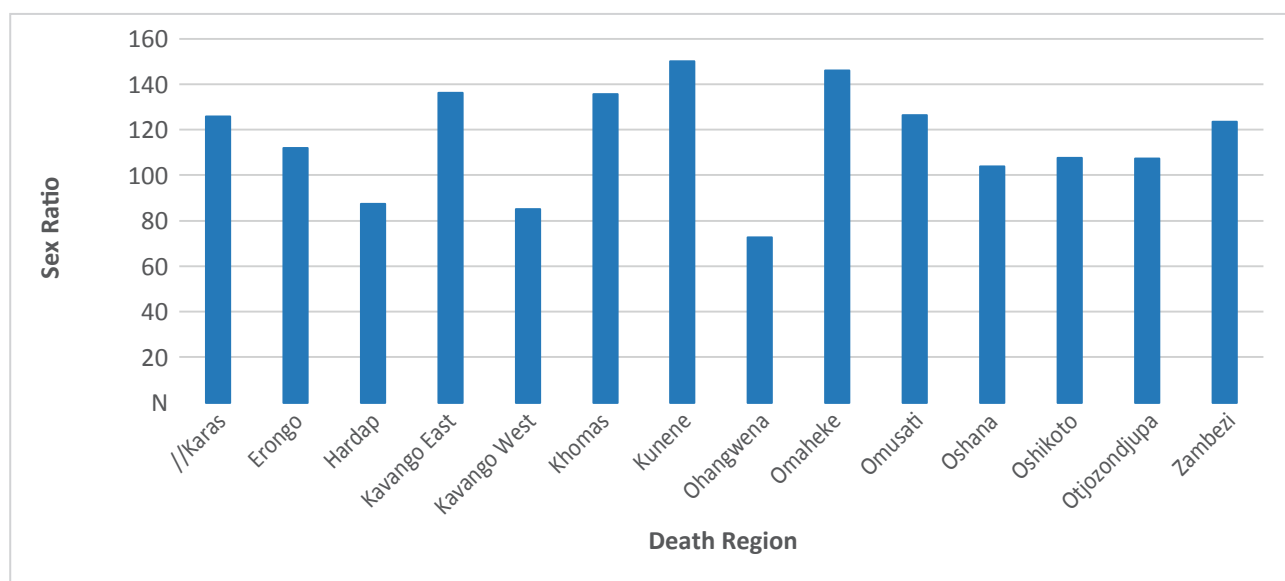


Figure 6. 14: Sex ratio for registered neonatal deaths by region, 2017

6.5.2 Infant deaths

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of deaths of children before their first birthday per 1,000 live births. It is a target in the Sustainable Development Goals, goal 3 for countries to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Therefore, it 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.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is calculated as:

$$IMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths in a given year}}{\text{Total live births in that year}} \times 1000 \text{ live births}$$

The number of infant deaths by death year, sex and sex ratio is presented in **Table 6.12**. Most infant deaths occurred in 2013. The sex ratio also shows more male infant deaths than female infant deaths for the period 2011 – 2017.

Table 6. 12: Registered infant death by sex and sex ratio, 2011 – 2017

Death Year	Sex			Total	Sex ratio
	Female	Male	Unknown		
2011	1 212	1 347	0	2 559	111
2012	1 272	1 340	1	2 610	105
2013	1 497	1 688	0	3 184	113
2014	1 338	1 537	1	2 876	115
2015	1 430	1 519	0	2 947	106
2016	1 396	1 538	4	2 935	110
2017	1 042	1 121	0	2 163	108

Table 6.13 shows infant mortality rates by year. The results show that IMR has increased between 2011 and 2017, 2017 being the highest with, 50.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births and 2011 being the lowest with 38.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births). In general, there were more infant deaths amongst males than females over the years.

Table 6. 13: Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) by year, 2011 – 2017

Death Year	Sex			Infant deaths	Projected births	IMR
	Female	Male	Unknown			
2011	1 213	1 347	0	2 560	65 900	38.8
2012	1 272	1 340	1	2 613	66 731	39.2
2013	1 497	1 688	0	3 185	67 510	47.2
2014	1 338	1 537	1	2 876	68 218	42.2
2015	1 430	1 519	0	2 949	68 827	42.8
2016	1 396	1 538	4	2 938	69 322	42.4
2017	1 634	1 851	9	3 494	69 709	50.1

Figure 6.15 reflects infant deaths by region and year of occurrence. Khomas region has the highest number of infant deaths (502 infant deaths in 2016 and 709 infant deaths in 2017). There was a decrease in the number of registered Infant deaths in Kavango West, Kunene, Zambezi, Ohangwena, Omusati and Kavango East region.

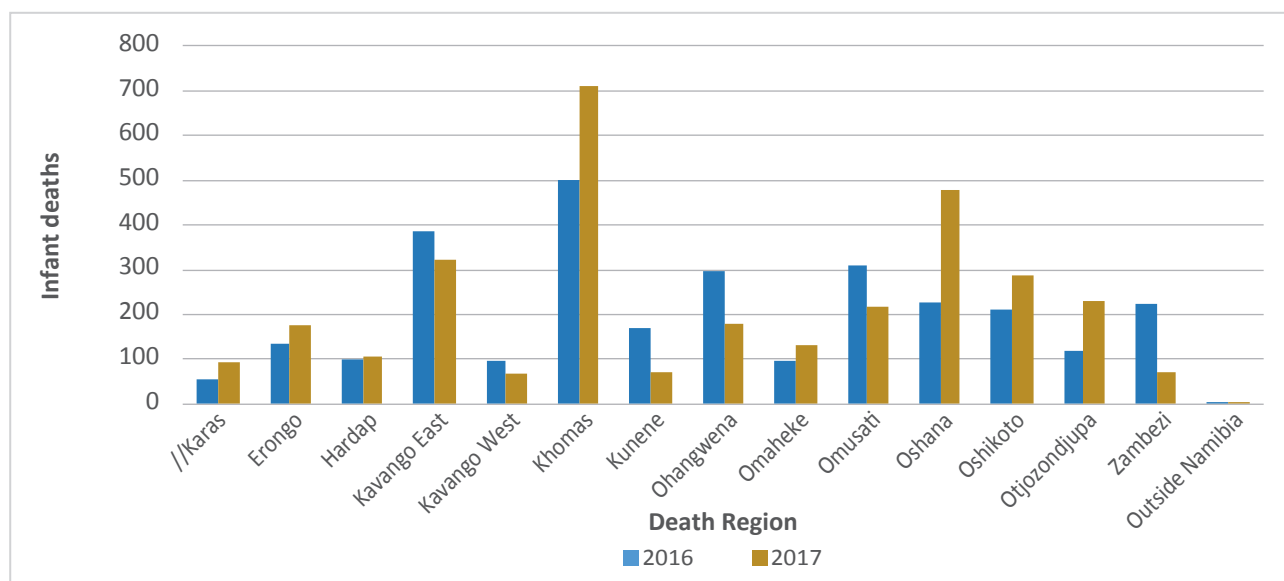


Figure 6. 15: Registered infant deaths by region and year of death

6.5.3 Child deaths

The child mortality rate is a leading indicator of the level of child health and overall development in countries. The rate is expressed as the number of deaths of children under five per 1,000 live births.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is calculated as:

$$CMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths for children aged 0-4 years in a given year}}{\text{Total live births in that year}} \times 1,000 \text{ live births}$$

$$CMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths for children aged 0-4 years in a given year}}{\text{Total live births in that year}} \times 1000 \text{ live births}$$

Table 6.14. shows the number of registered child deaths by sex, sex ratio and year of registration. The highest number of child deaths were registered in 2017 (4,421 child deaths), while the lowest number of child deaths were recorded in 2012 (3,263 child deaths). In general, there were more male deaths among children than female deaths as shown by the sex ratio over the years. The table also shows that the number of child deaths are increasing over time.

Table 6. 14: Registered child deaths by sex and sex ratio, 2011 – 2017

Registration Year	Sex			Total	Sex ratio
	Female	Male	Unknown		
2011	1 681	1 812	0	3 493	108
2012	1 584	1 679	0	3 263	106
2013	1 932	2 077	0	4 009	108
2014	1 888	2 024	0	3 912	107
2015	1 996	2 187	1	4 184	110
2016	1 932	2 154	5	4 091	111
2017	2 086	2 326	9	4 421	112

Figure 6.16 illustrates registered child deaths by age and year. More children die before reaching the age of one for both years with 2017 having more cases than 2016. In general, the numbers of deaths decrease as age increases.

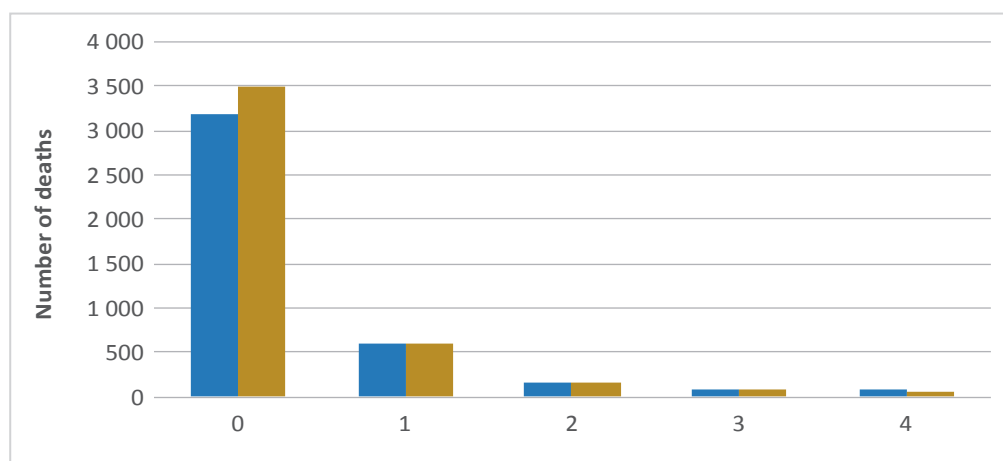


Figure 6. 16: Registered child deaths by age at death and year of registration

Table 6.15 presents child mortality rates by year and sex. Child mortality rate was highest (59.6 child deaths per 1,000 live births) in 2013, while the lowest (50.6 child deaths per 1,000 live births) was in 2012. In general, the number of child deaths have increased overtime.

Table 6. 15: Child Mortality Rates (CMR) by year of death, 2011 – 2017

Death Year	Sex			Total child deaths	Projected births	CMR
	Female	Male	Unknown			
2011	1 619	1 785	0	3 404	65 900	51.7
2012	1 650	1 724	1	3 375	66 731	50.6
2013	1 918	2 108	0	4 026	67 510	59.6
2014	1 777	1 986	1	3 764	68 218	55.2
2015	1 841	1 963	0	3 804	68 827	55.3
2016	1 820	2 014	4	3 838	69 322	55.4
2017	1 875	2 145	4	4 024	69 709	57.7

Figure 6.17 shows child deaths by region and year. Khomas region had the highest number of child deaths (683 in 2016 and 830 in 2017). A decline in the number of child deaths is observed for Kavango West, Kunene, Zambezi, Ohangwena, Omusati and Kavango East.

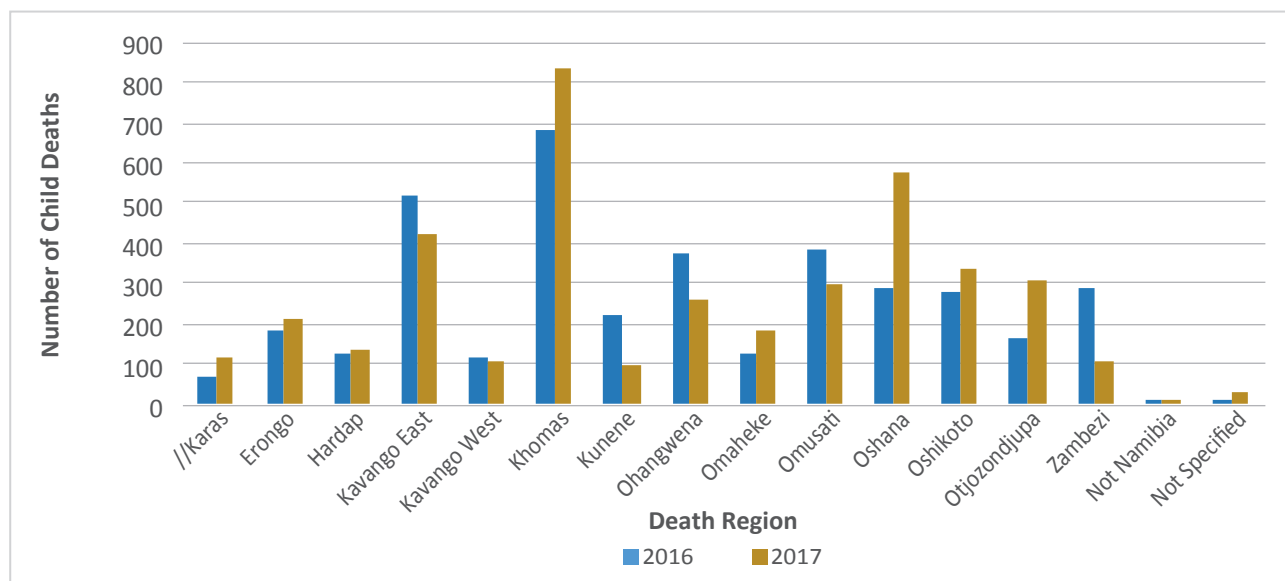


Figure 6. 17: Registered child deaths by region and year

CHAPTER 7: 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 wife and husband. It should be noted that the capturing of marriage records on the system only commenced in 2014.

7.1 Trends of marriage registrations

This section presents the distribution of registered marriages since 1990. Other information on crude marriage rates for the period 2011 – 2017 are also provided in this section.

Figure 7.1 presents the number of registered marriages by year and type of marriage contract (1990 -2017). If there is no ante nuptial contract, then the marriage will be in community of property while the opposite (ante nuptial contract) means the marriage is out of community of property. The graph shows that marriages with no ante-nuptial contracts were consistently more compared to those with ante-nuptial contract over the years.

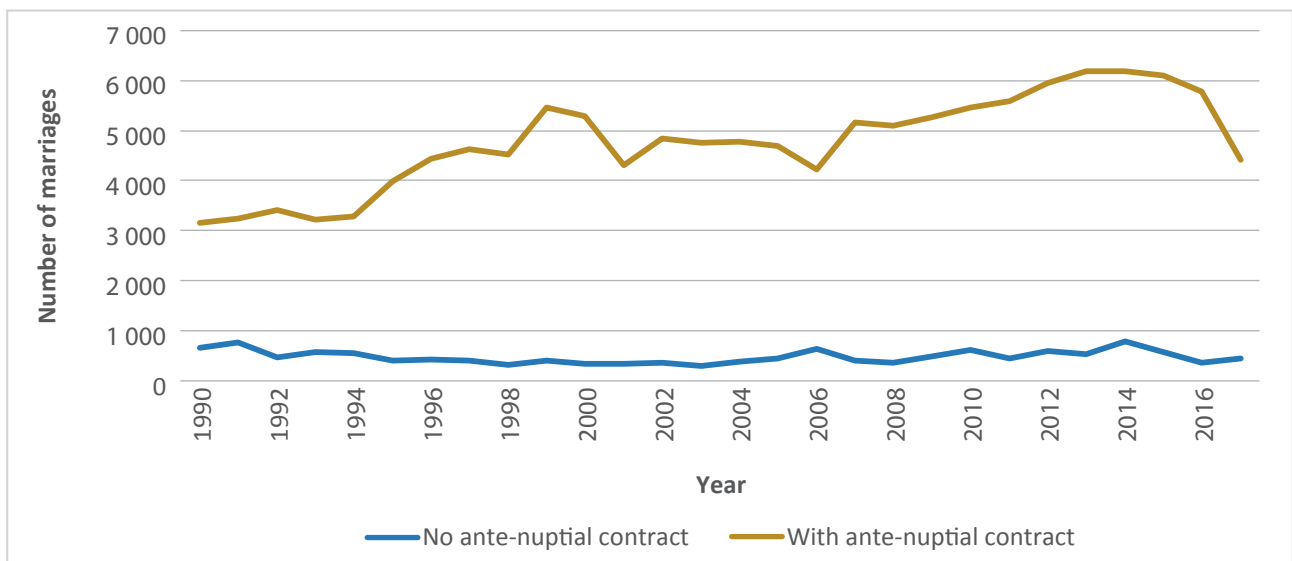


Figure 7. 1: Registered marriages by year married and type of contract, 1990 - 2017

Figure 7.2 presents the number of marriages occurred, 2017/18 VSR and 2018/19 VSR in the period of 1990 to 2017. The trend is all the same throughout until 2015 where the marriage records for 2017/18 data starts decreasing.

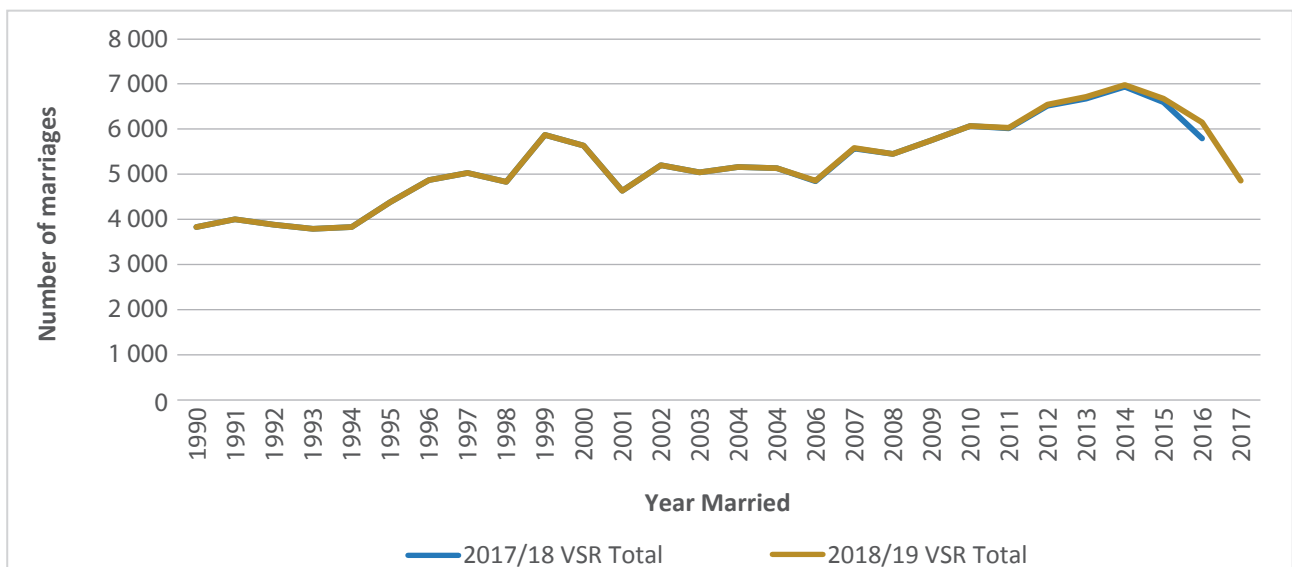


Figure 7. 2: Number of marriages occurred - comparing 2017/18 VSR and 2018/19, 1990 - 2017

The **crude marriage rate** is the number of **marriages** occurring among the population during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of a given geographical area during the same year.

Table 7.1 presents registered marriages by year married and crude marriage rates from 2011 to 2017. The table shows that there was a decrease in the crude rate due to the decrease in number of marriages as opposed to increase in the annual population projected.

Table 7. 1: Registered marriages by year married and crude marriage rates, 2011 - 2017

Marriage year	Number of marriages	Projected population	Crude Marriage Rate
2011	5 976	2 116 077	2.8
2012	6 397	2 155 440	3.0
2013	6 613	2 196 086	3.0
2014	6 879	2 237 894	3.1
2015	6 471	2 280 716	2.8
2016	3 335	2 324 388	1.4
2017	2 818	2 368 747	1.2

Figure 7.3 shows the change in crude marriage rates by year. A decrease is observed from year 2014 to 2017.

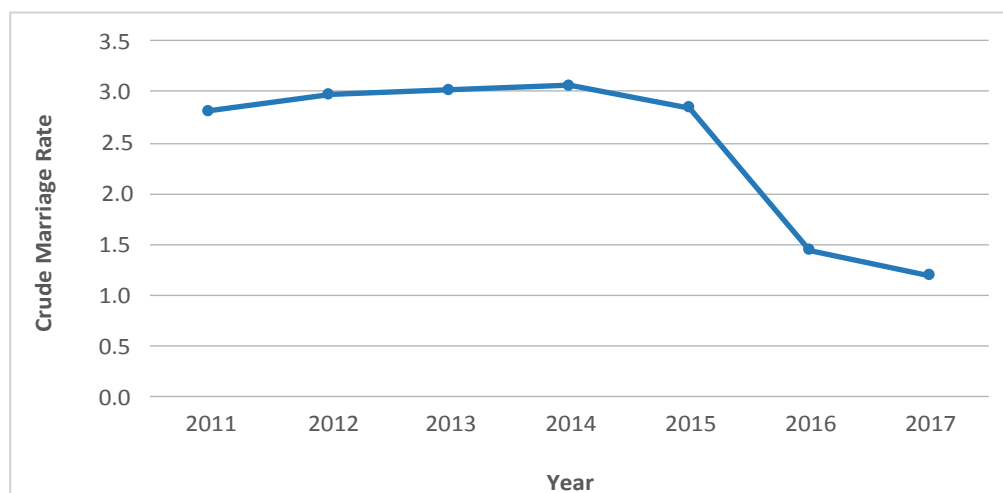


Figure 7. 3: Crude marriage rates by year, 2011 – 2017

Figure 7.4 presents the number of registered marriages by marriage month and year of occurrence. It can be seen from the graph that in 2016, most marriages occurred in August whereas in 2017, most of the marriages took place in May.

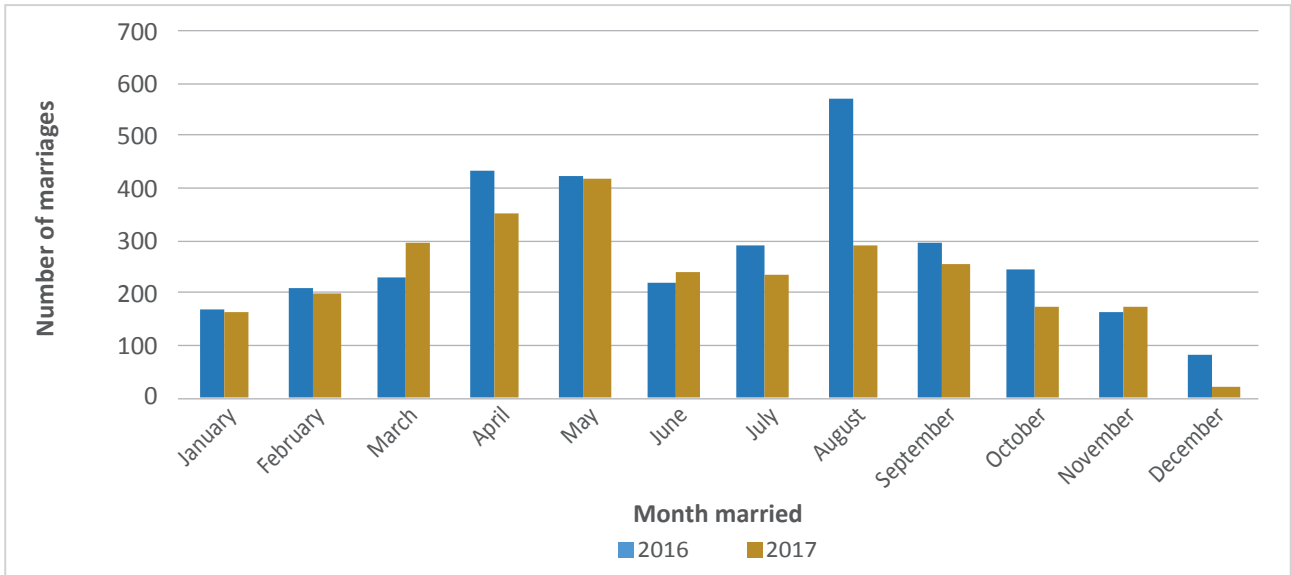


Figure 7. 4: Registered marriages by marriage month and year

7.2 Age differentials in Marriages

This section presents information on age at marriage for wives and husbands. **Figure 7.5** presents age at marriage for wife and husband by year. In general, for both years, both men and women tend to get married from the ages 20 – 24 to 45 – 49, as illustrated by the figure.

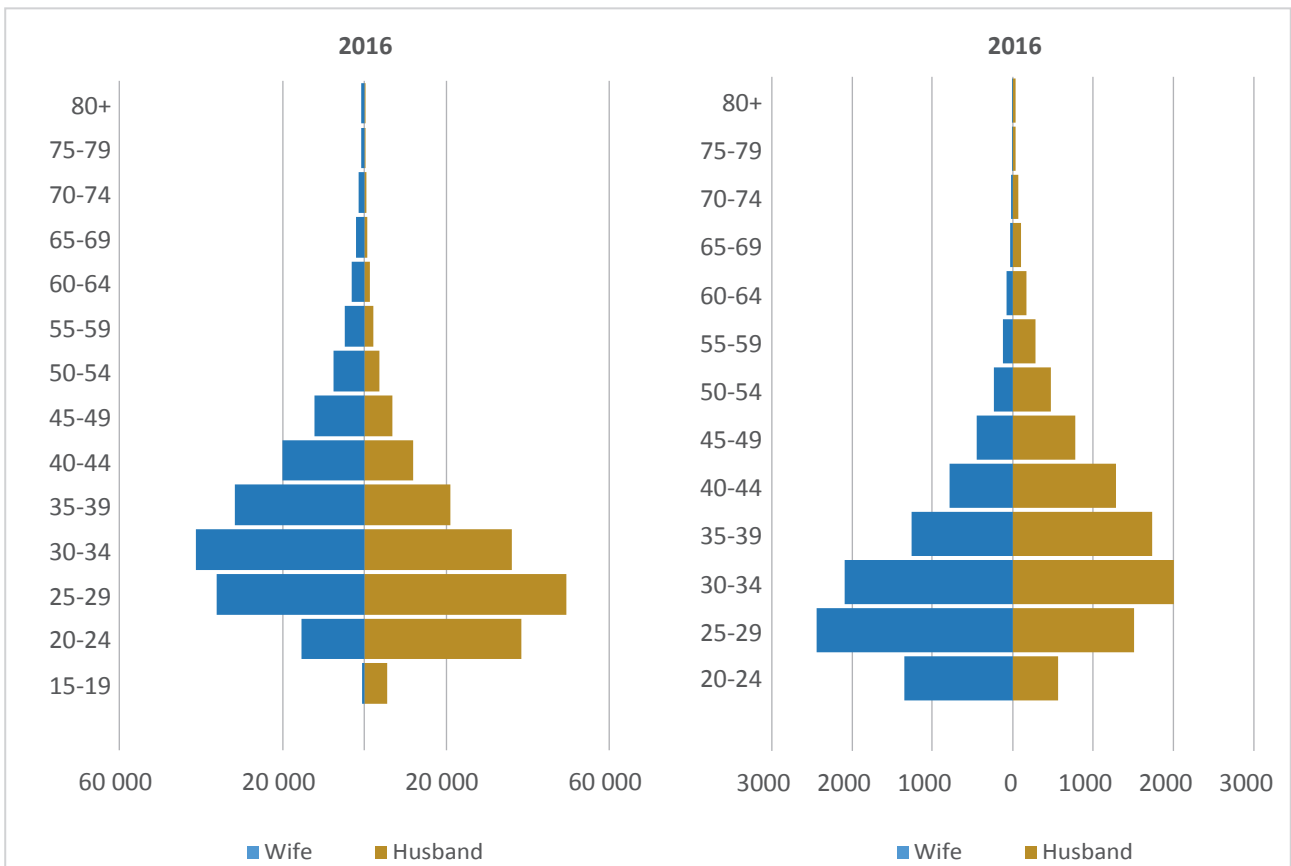


Figure 7. 5: Age at marriage for wife and husband by year married, 2016 & 2017

7.3 Marriage registrations by place of occurrence and nationality

The section presents registered marriages by place of occurrence and nationality. **Figure 7.6** shows percent registered marriages by region married and year captured. Khomas region registered the highest number of marriages in both years (19.9 percent for 2016 and 22.6 for 2017) while Kavango West registered the least (1.2 percent in 2016 and 0.8 percent in 2017).

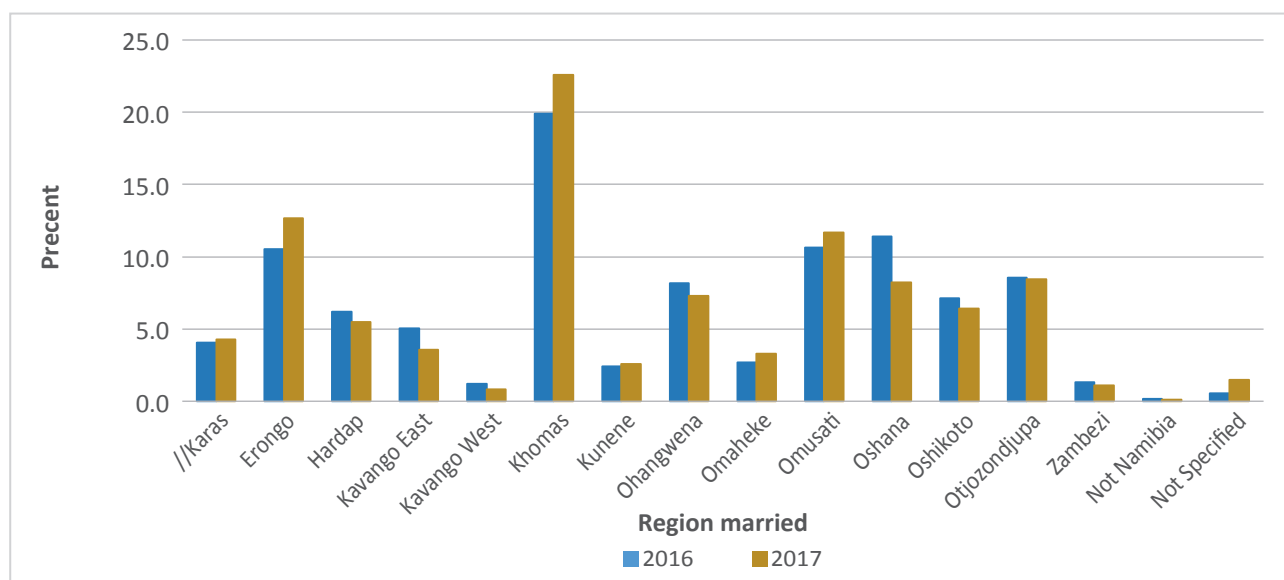


Figure 7. 6: Percent registered marriages by region married and year captured

Table 7.2 presents registered marriages by nationality of husband and wife in 2017. The table shows that most marriages registered (7 558) were between Namibian citizens, followed by those between Namibian husbands and wives who are of SADC nationality (616).

Table 7. 2: Registered marriages by nationality of husband and wife, 2017

Husband's nationality	Wife's nationality					Total
	Namibia	SADC	Rest of Africa	Other Countries	Unknown	
Namibia	7 558	616	3	52	120	8 349
SADC	11	317	1	5	2	336
Rest of Africa	0	41	2	1	0	44
Other Countries	0	98	1	45	0	144
Unknown	45	98	1	1	53	198

CONCLUSION

A well-functioning CRVS system has statistical advantages over censuses and sample surveys. It provides reliable disaggregated data at any geographical or administrative level, at a relatively low cost. Data obtained through complete and accurate civil registration processes are not subject to sampling errors and contain relatively few response errors. In addition to the legal, administrative, and statistical advantages, CRVS systems play an important role in monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at regional and global levels (UNSD, 2014). Data from complete and accurate CRVS systems can also provide information used to monitor other targets and indicators.

The birth and death completeness rates have improved over the years (2011 – 2017). Completeness rates for births was lowest with 15.6 percent in 2011 and highest with 80.1 percent in 2017. The death completeness rates were lowest in 2011 with 63.9 percent and highest in 2015 and 2017 with 76 percent. Completeness rates for deaths are generally higher than that of births. While notable improvements were observed over the years, the completeness rates for Namibia are still lower than the SDG target as per indicator 17.19.2(b) which aims at achieving 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration.

In general, the quality of the data has improved though not significantly from 2016 to 2017 for the variables that were analysed such as: records registered before they occurred (which resulted in negative ages at death, at birth registration or marriage), unknown registration offices, unknown sex, husband's sex registered as female and vice versa, as well as unknown registration year. The proportion of errors in the births data increased by 0.01 percent (0.05 percent in 2016 to 0.06 percent in 2017) and errors in death data decreased by 0.28 percent (3.19 percent in 2016 to 2.91 percent in 2017) while errors in marriage data increased by 0.62 percent (1.19 percent in 2016 to 1.81 percent in 2017).

The number of registered births and deaths has increased between 2016 and 2017 while number of marriages has decreased.

In terms of timeliness where events are registered within 12 months (timely) of occurring, there are more deaths registered timely compared to births. Timely death registrations were 97.6 percent in 2016 and 94.1 percent in 2017, while timely birth registrations were 51.8 percent in 2016 and 52.1 percent in 2017. Timely death registrations have slightly decreased while timely birth registration has slightly increased.

Mortality statistics can be used to measure the quality of health in a country. Analysis shows that there is a decrease in crude death rates for the deaths that occurred from 2011 to 2017. The lowest CDR was 7.8 in 2016 and 2017 and highest in 2013 with 8.8 deaths per 1,000 population. Deaths among children under-five are increasing over the years. Under-five mortality rates were found to be lowest (50.6) in 2012 and highest (59.6) in 2013, decreased in 2014 to 55.2 and stands at 57.7 in 2017.

There is a lot that the country needs to do to improve under-five mortality as the estimated figures for Namibia are much higher than what is aimed for in the SDGs (target 3.2), which intends to reduce under – five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030. In addition, the inconsistencies in these trends call for further investigation in order to address the root cause of under – five mortality.

The number of marriages that occurred per 1,000 population indicate that marriages are decreasing over the years.

There is room to improve the quality of the data as recommended by the UN principles and recommendations for vital statistics in order to compile detailed statistics needed for evidence-based planning from the administrative data.

8.1 Challenges

1. Not all recommended tables by the UN principles and recommendation could be produced due to data limitation (some key variables missing in NPRS). *See annex II;*
2. Indicators such as Age Specific Fertility Rate and Total Fertility Rate cannot be computed from the available CR data. The system cannot establish from the data as to how many births women in specific ages have;
3. Time-consuming manual process data cleaning activities (for variables such as place of death/birth/marriage) due to lack of or wrong information on region of event occurrence;
4. There are cases (0.01%) in death data for marital status variable in the categories “Other”;
5. High number (20.4%) of records whose facility birth type is unknown;

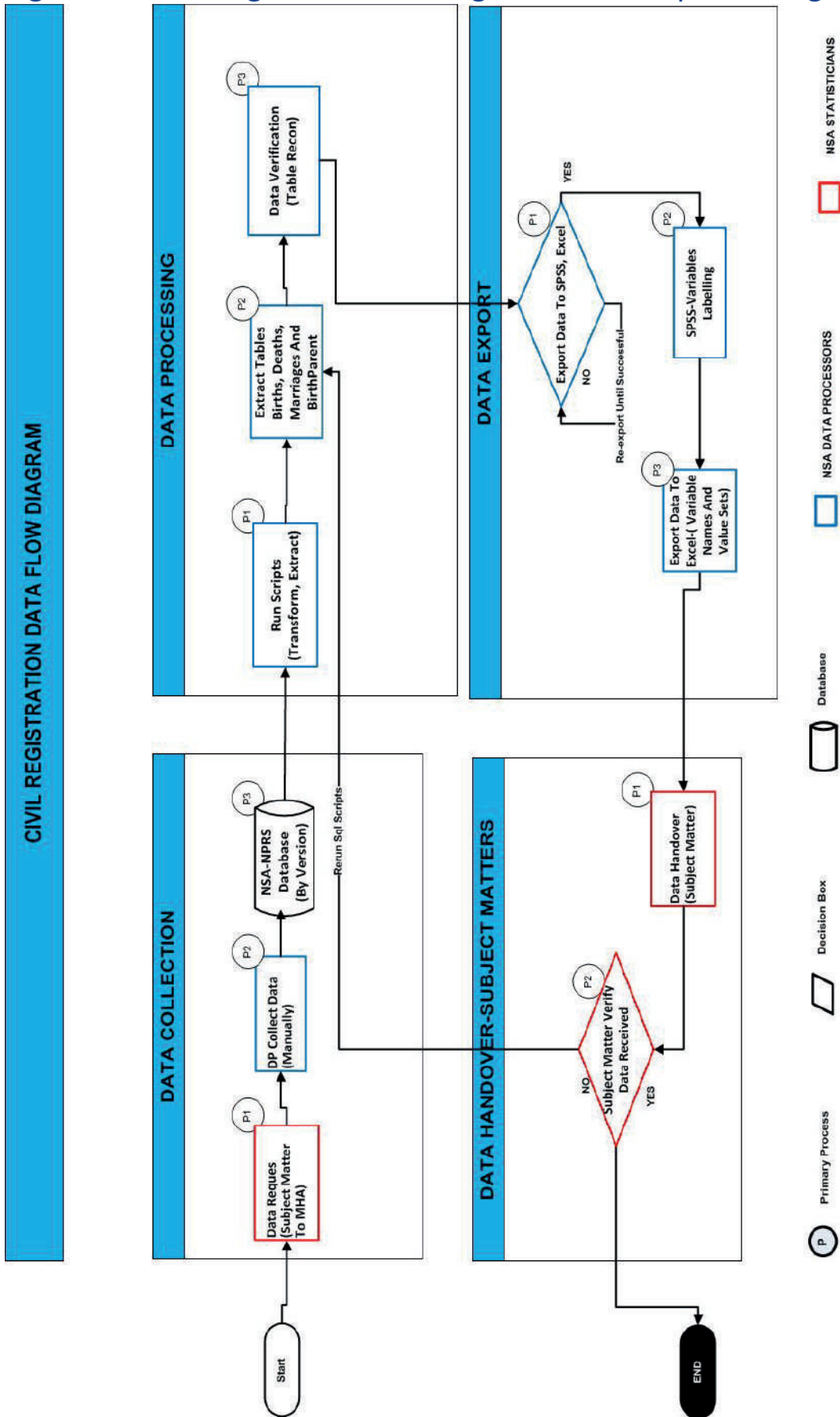
6. There were records found with default date of occurrence 01/01/1900;
7. There are still cases of records with Unknown Registration office where the event was registered;
8. There is no divorce data available on NPRS.

8.2 Recommendations

1. Revise civil registration forms (births, deaths and marriages) to include missing recommended variables (see annexure II);
2. Set the system to be able to bring out children born alive to mother during her entire reproductive lifetime;
3. Record information accurately on place, constituency and region of birth/marriage/death;
4. Revise marital status categories as per recommended standards to avoid category “other”;
5. Remove category “Not Applicable” as type of birth facility;
6. Reduce data quality issues by implementing edit checks fields in the system;
7. Collect information on divorces based on recommended form;
8. Collect information on education attainment for mother;
9. Collect information on employment status (employed or unemployed) of mother;
10. Collect information on education attainment for deceased;
11. Collect information on employment status (employed or unemployed) for deceased;
12. Collect information on mother’s usual place of residence;
13. Collect information on deceased’s usual place of residence;
14. Collect information on education attainment for bride and groom;
15. Collect information on employment status (employed or unemployed) for bride and groom;
16. Set Registration office name and region as a default in the system based on location to avoid the clerk selecting.

ANNEXURE

Figure 1: Flow diagram for Civil Registration data processing



Annex I: Tables

Births

Table 1: Number of births occurred - comparing 2017/18 VSR and 2018/19 TOTAL figures, 1990 – 2017

Birth year	2017/18 VSR Total	2018/19 VSR Total	Birth year	2017/18 VSR Total	2018/19 VSR Total
1990	1 504	2 223	2004	4 240	5 911
1991	1 439	2 090	2005	5 264	7 017
1992	2 014	2 775	2006	6 403	8 346
1993	2 299	3 139	2007	8 131	10 206
1994	2 511	3 454	2008	9 716	11 869
1995	2 615	3 498	2009	12 160	14 800
1996	3 050	4 161	2010	14 801	22 272
1997	3 120	4 263	2011	25 952	29 534
1998	3 490	4 966	2012	42 822	47 487
1999	3 768	5 547	2013	52 932	57 345
2000	3 515	5 117	2014	53 407	58 921
2001	3 308	4 753	2015	53 721	60 575
2002	3 645	5 157	2016	41 843	59 902
2003	4 031	5 551	2017	-	49 282

Table 2.: Registered births by region of birth and registration, 2016

Region of birth	Registration Region													Total		
	//Karas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa		Zambezi	Not Specified
//Karas	2099	23	36	13	0	108	7	12	11	12	23	5	10	6	0	2365
Erongo	14	5127	8	8	0	219	22	43	26	31	53	25	55	9	0	5640
Hardap	38	29	2695	6	0	193	4	7	29	4	8	3	17	2	1	3036
Kavango East	105	55	21	9468	281	293	10	19	29	16	7	20	115	61	0	10500
Kavango West	27	19	15	2536	1167	118	7	7	9	1	4	17	30	7	1	3965
Khomas	102	275	158	62	0	16297	54	137	280	103	119	67	211	23	0	17888
Kunene	5	39	3	5	1	99	4770	15	25	74	27	12	49	0	0	5124
Ohangwena	43	197	30	32	0	1731	34	11815	17	142	648	380	132	6	3	15210
Omaheke	4	14	10	2	0	175	5	5	2829	14	6	5	11	2	0	3082
Omusati	46	177	26	14	0	679	115	231	28	6659	540	78	79	5	1	8678
Oshana	32	142	18	21	0	560	89	753	14	660	5844	364	57	9	2	8565
Oshikoto	39	214	21	38	4	646	25	972	16	106	1594	7734	110	8	5	11532
Otjozondjupa	15	89	15	83	1	371	95	34	75	32	38	81	4314	6	0	5249
Zambezi	12	10	6	55	0	220	0	8	2	6	6	7	21	4858	0	5211
Outside Namibia	0	1	0	1	0	43	0	12	2	0	7	1	0	1	0	68
Unknown	8	6	10	34	6	61	17	27	8	19	45	15	12	5	0	273
Total	2589	6417	3072	12378	1460	21813	5254	14097	3400	7879	8969	8814	5223	5008	13	106386

Table 3: Registered births by region of birth and occurrence, 2017

Region of birth	Registration Region											Total				
	//Karas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana		Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	Not Specified
//Karas	3 664	94	67	14	1	200	3	13	9	15	22	6	21	8	0	4 137
Erongo	73	6 426	17	17	1	368	14	50	15	23	57	33	59	0	0	7 153
Hardap	163	106	2 452	6	1	282	6	5	20	5	7	14	18	2	0	3 087
Kavango East	156	106	33	9 490	332	300	8	13	30	8	12	26	122	23	2	10 661
Kavango West	63	30	20	4 115	1 982	151	7	12	6	1	2	17	57	4	0	6 467
Khomas	273	534	151	60	4	16 238	67	121	234	114	115	85	316	21	9	18 342
Kunene	27	144	3	6	0	103	3 670	14	15	72	26	18	70	1	0	4 169
Ohangwena	150	334	40	45	6	652	22	9 707	11	116	473	156	99	3	11	11 825
Omaheke	27	44	9	5	0	158	5	6	2 388	8	9	5	42	7	0	2 713
Omusati	183	375	29	26	0	726	148	166	19	6 582	466	88	99	4	4	8 915
Oshana	143	266	15	33	1	469	88	618	14	624	5 758	449	87	4	3	8 572
Oshikoto	126	289	13	37	10	560	24	892	10	86	1 077	6 503	145	3	1	9 776
Otjozondjupa	51	222	7	77	2	348	79	33	41	28	42	72	5 457	9	0	6 468
Zambezi	35	35	6	59	3	154	2	2	3	3	11	7	27	4 152	0	4 499
Outside Namibia	3	3	1	4	0	30	2	2	0	1	7	1	1	1	0	56
Unknown	6	6	6	90	9	31	9	29	17	15	32	10	6	4	2	272
Total	5 143	9 014	2 869	14 084	2 352	20 770	4 154	11 683	2 832	7 701	8 116	7 490	6 626	4 246	32	107 112

Table 4: Registered births by age and year of registration

Age at Registration	Year of birth registration	
	2016	2017
0	54 220	54966
1 - 4	21 200	17372
5 - 9	10 671	9274
10 - 14	5 685	5650
15 - 19	4 359	5305
20 - 24	2 435	3204
25 - 29	1 353	2036
30 - 34	894	1455
35 - 39	630	1145
40 - 44	559	918
45 - 49	824	1079
50 - 54	854	1241
55 - 59	935	1277
60 - 64	900	1017
65 - 69	326	418
70 - 74	177	234
75 - 79	151	220
80+	213	301

Deaths

Table 5: Number of deaths occurred - comparing 2017/18 VSR and 2018/19 TOTAL figures, 1990 – 2017

Death year	2017/18 VSR Total	2018/19 VSR Total	Death year	2017/18 VSR Total	2018/19 VSR Total
1990	19	5 740	2004	90	23 205
1991	23	5 349	2005	80	21 878
1992	8	6 120	2006	68	20 743
1993	28	7 113	2007	75	19 067
1994	31	7 974	2008	170	18 443
1995	19	8 835	2009	182	17 450
1996	51	10 791	2010	524	17 751
1997	64	11 997	2011	17 585	17 738
1998	494	12 784	2012	17 603	17 908
1999	63	14 627	2013	19 225	19 585
2000	47	17 091	2014	18 695	19 184
2001	163	19 999	2015	18 613	19 498
2002	82	21 189	2016	18 188	19 286
2003	1 540	22 393	2017	-	18 753

Table 6: Registered deaths by region of death and occurrence, 2016

Region of death	Registration Region													Total	
	//Karas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Ojjozondjupa		Zambezi
//Karas	30	20	28	55	10	162	11	34	27	64	75	59	35	17	627
Erongo	30	55	43	101	12	213	29	68	56	67	115	81	42	34	946
Hardap	37	55	41	74	22	200	20	50	33	74	105	83	41	30	865
Kavango East	49	91	77	211	36	422	54	129	76	141	197	145	88	100	1 816
Kavango West	19	30	22	50	9	100	6	31	20	37	57	42	20	24	467
Khomas	111	203	186	368	52	892	86	204	131	285	404	299	198	117	3 536
Kunene	32	39	29	102	9	155	20	48	32	76	87	51	38	41	759
Ohangwena	56	82	80	188	19	412	51	135	65	185	236	143	85	59	1 796
Omaheke	27	33	51	75	7	174	12	50	32	55	91	46	20	26	699
Omusati	55	98	89	196	33	370	39	151	55	197	236	141	85	83	1 828
Oshana	71	107	99	200	20	425	37	132	69	197	319	171	106	94	2 047
Oshikoto	57	90	56	164	17	367	33	113	84	147	243	140	75	67	1 653
Ojjozondjupa	31	51	37	94	11	226	26	59	35	105	115	85	52	43	970
Zambezi	24	54	39	95	11	198	16	63	34	70	100	69	37	40	850
Not specified	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	2	2	4	5	0	2	1	24
Outside Namibia	1	4	2	2	1	10	0	2	0	4	3	2	3	2	36
Total	630	1 013	880	1 977	269	4 330	440	1 271	751	1 708	2 388	1 557	927	778	18 919

Table 7: Registered deaths by region of death and occurrence, 2017

Region of death	Region of registration											Total			
	//Karas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Oshana	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana		Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
//Karas	681	10	2	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	1	709
Erongo	0	979	0	0	0	11	2	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	1 000
Hardap	8	0	850	0	0	48	1	0	19	0	0	1	5	0	932
Kavango East	0	0	0	1 661	6	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	9	1 686
Kavango West	0	0	0	120	265	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	405
Khomas	10	5	16	3	1	3 588	2	1	13	1	3	0	13	0	3 656
Kunene	0	1	0	0	0	28	388	0	0	11	6	4	1	0	439
Oshana	0	1	0	3	0	4	2	1 346	0	28	165	9	1	0	1 559
Omaheke	2	1	0	0	0	11	3	0	656	0	1	0	3	0	677
Omusati	0	0	0	0	0	40	9	20	2	1 512	158	17	1	0	1 759
Oshana	0	0	0	2	0	16	3	12	0	14	2 812	46	1	0	2 906
Oshikoto	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	8	1	2	172	1 841	2	0	2 042
Otjozondjupa	1	5	0	0	0	69	3	1	2	1	2	12	1 373	3	1 472
Zambezi	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	710	720
Outside Namibia	6	7	1	6	0	34	1	2	2	3	8	0	4	1	75
Unknown	4	7	1	7	3	86	6	8	12	7	14	6	13	18	192
Total	712	1 016	870	1 807	275	3 983	421	1 398	716	1 580	3 341	1 939	1 427	744	20 229

Marriages

Table 8: Number of marriages occurred - comparing 2017/18 VSR and 2018/19 TOTAL figures, 1990 - 2017

Year married	2017/18 VSR Total	2018/19 VSR Total
1990	3 832	3 833
1991	4 003	4 005
1992	3 884	3 884
1993	3 790	3 791
1994	3 834	3 835
1995	4 383	4 385
1996	4 870	4 871
1997	5 031	5 034
1998	4 831	4 834
1999	5 870	5 874
2000	5 638	5 640
2001	4 634	4 638
2002	5 197	5 198
2003	5 043	5 046
2004	5 158	5 162
2005	5 137	5 139
2006	4 851	4 852
2007	5 574	5 577
2008	5 446	5 450
2009	5 758	5 759
2010	6 071	6 076
2011	6 021	6 028
2012	6 521	6 539
2013	6 676	6 718
2014	6 937	6 976
2015	6 598	6 675
2016	5 793	6 153
2017	-	4 859

Annex II: Topics and Themes recommended by UN

Topics and themes to be investigated for vital statistics purposes through the civil registration systems

Live Birth

Number	Topic	Available from civil registration of birth	Available from other sources	Not available	Year(s) available
(i) Characteristic of the event					
a	Date of occurrence	Y	N		2011-2017
b	Date of registration	Y	N		2011-2017
c	Place of occurrence	Y	Y		2011-2017
d	Locality of occurrence	Y	Y		2011-2017
e	Urban/rural occurrence	Y	Y		2011-2017
f	Place of registration	Y	N		2011-2017
g	Type of birth (i.e., single, twin, triplet, quadruplet or higher multiple delivery)	N	Y		2011-2017
h	Attendant at birth	N	Y		2011-2017
i	Type of place of occurrence (hospital, home, etc.)	Y	N		2011-2017
(ii) Characteristics of the new-born					
a	Sex	Y	Y		2011-2017
b	Weight at birth	N	Y		2011-2017
(iii) Characteristics of the mother					
a	Date of birth	Y	Y		2011-2017
b	Age	Y	Y		2011-2017
c	Marital status	Y	Y		2011-2017
d	Child born in wedlock (legitimacy status of the child)	N	N	Y	2011-2017
e	Educational attainment	N	Y		2011-2017
f	Literacy status	N	Y		2011-2017
g	Ethnic and/or national group	N	N	Y	2011-2017
h	Citizenship	Y	Y		2011-2017
i	Economic activity status	N	Y		2011-2017
j	Usual occupation	N	Y		2011-2017
k	Socioeconomic status	N	Y		2011-2017
l	Place of usual residence	N	Y		2011-2017
m	Locality of residence	Y	Y		2011-2017
n	Urban/rural residence	Y	Y		2011-2017
o	Duration of residence in usual place	N	Y		2011-2017
p	Place of previous residence	N	Y		2011-2017
q	Place/country of birth	Y	Y		2011-2017
r	Migrant status	N	Y		2011-2017
s	Date of last menstrual cycle of the mother	N	Y		2011-2017

t	Gestational age	N	Y		2011-2017
u	Number of prenatal visits	N	Y		2011-2017
v	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began	N	Y		2011-2017
w	Children born alive to mother during her entire lifetime	N	Y		2011-2017
x	Birth order or parity	N	Y		2011-2017
y	Foetal deaths to mother during her entire lifetime	N	Y		2011-2017
z	Date of last previous live birth	N	Y		2011-2017
aa	Foetal deaths to mother during her entire lifetime	N	Y		2011-2017
ab	Date of last previous live birth	N	Y		2011-2017
ac	Interval since last previous live birth	N	Y		2011-2017
ad	Date of marriage	Y	N		2011-2017
ae	Duration of marriage	N	N	Y	2011-2017
(iv) Characteristics of the father (if known)					2011-2017
a	Date of birth	Y	Y		2011-2017
b	Age	Y	Y		2011-2017
c	Marital status	Y	Y		2011-2017
d	Educational attainment	N	Y		2011-2017
e	Literacy status	N	Y		2011-2017
f	Ethnic and/or national group	N	N	Y	2011-2017
g	Citizenship	Y	Y		2011-2017
h	Economic activity status	N	Y		2011-2017
i	Usual occupation	N	Y		2011-2017
j	Socioeconomic status	N	Y		2011-2017
k	Place of usual residence	N	Y		2011-2017
l	Locality of residence	Y	Y		2011-2017
m	Urban/rural residence	Y	Y		2011-2017
(v) Characteristics of population at risk (see United Nations (2014, p. 48))					

Death

Number	Topic	Available from civil registration of births	Available from other sources	Not available	Year(s) available
(i) Characteristics of the event					
a	Date of occurrence	Y	Y		2011-2017
b	Date of registration	Y	N		2011-2017
c	Place of occurrence	Y	Y		2011-2017
d	Locality of occurrence	Y	Y		2011-2017
e	Urban/rural occurrence	Y	Y		2011-2017
f	Place of registration	Y	N		2011-2017
g	Cause of death	Y	Y		2011-2017
h	Manner of death	N	Y		2011-2017

i	Whether autopsy findings were used to establish cause of death	N	Y		2011-2017
j	Death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (for females between 15 and 49 years of age)	N	Y		2011-2017
k	Certifier	N	Y		2011-2017
l	Type of certification	N	N	Y	2011-2017
m	Type of place of occurrence (hospital, home, etc.)	N	Y		2011-2017
(ii) Characteristics of the decedent					
a	Date of birth	Y	N		2011-2017
b	Age	Y	Y		2011-2017
c	Sex	Y	Y		2011-2017
d	Marital status	Y	Y		2011-2017
e	Educational attainment	N	N	Y	2011-2017
f	Literacy status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
g	Ethnic and/or national group	N	N	Y	2011-2017
h	Citizenship	Y	Y		2011-2017
i	Economic activity status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
j	Usual occupation	N	N	Y	2011-2017
k	Socioeconomic status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
l	Whether birth was registered (for deaths under 1 year of age)	N	N	Y	2011-2017
m	Born in wedlock (for deaths under 1 year of age)	N	N	Y	2011-2017
n	Legitimacy status (for deaths under 1 year of age)	N	N	Y	2011-2017
o	Place of usual residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
p	Place of usual residence of the mother (for deaths under 1 year of age)	N	N	Y	2011-2017
q	Locality of residence	Y	Y		2011-2017
r	Urban/rural residence	Y	Y		2011-2017
s	Duration of residence in usual (present) place	N	N	Y	2011-2017
t	Place of previous residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
u	Place of birth	Y	N		2011-2017
v	Migrant status	N	N	N	2011-2017
(iii) Characteristics of population at risk (see United Nations (2014, p. 48))					

Number	Topic	Stillbirths?			Year(s) available
		Available from civil registration of births	Available from other sources	Not available	
(i) Characteristics of the event					
a	Date of occurrence (of foetal delivery)	Y	Y		2011-2017

b	Date of registration	Y	N		2011-2017
c	Place of occurrence	Y	N		2011-2017
d	Locality of occurrence	Y	N		2011-2017
e	Urban/rural occurrence	Y	N		2011-2017
f	Place of registration	Y	N		2011-2017
g	Type of birth (i.e., single, twin, triplet, quadruplet, or higher multiple delivery)	N	Y		2011-2017
h	Attendant at birth	N	Y		2011-2017
i	Certifier	N	Y		2011-2017
j	Type of certification	N	Y		2011-2017
k	Cause of foetal death	Y	Y		2011-2017
l	Type of place of occurrence (hospital, home, etc.)	N	Y		2011-2017
(ii) Characteristics of the foetus					
n	Sex	Y	Y		2011-2017
a	Delivered in wedlock	N	N	Y	2011-2017
b	Legitimacy status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
c	Weight at delivery	N	Y		2011-2017
d	Date of last menstrual period of the mother	N	Y		2011-2017
e	Gestational age	N	Y		2011-2017
(iii) Characteristics of the mother					
a	Date of birth	N	Y		2011-2017
b	Age	N	Y		2011-2017
c	Number of prenatal visits	N	Y		2011-2017
d	Children born alive to mother during her entire lifetime	N	Y		2011-2017
e	Birth order or parity	N	Y		2011-2017
f	Children born to mother during her entire lifetime and still living	N	Y		2011-2017
g	Foetal deaths to mother during her entire lifetime	N	Y		2011-2017
h	Date of last previous live birth	N	Y		2011-2017
i	Interval since last previous live birth	N	Y		2011-2017
j	Date of marriage	N	N	Y	2011-2017
k	Duration of marriage	N	N	Y	2011-2017
l	Educational attainment	N	Y		2011-2017
m	Literacy status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
n	Economic activity status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
o	Usual occupation	N	Y		2011-2017
p	Socioeconomic status	N	Y		2011-2017
q	Ethnic and/or national group	N	N	Y	2011-2017
r	Citizenship	N	Y		2011-2017
s	Place of usual residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
t	Locality of residence	N	Y		2011-2017
u	Urban/rural residence	Y	Y		2011-2017

v	Duration of residence in usual (present) place	N	N	Y	2011-2017
x	Place of previous residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
y	Place of birth	N	Y		2011-2017
z	Migrant status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
(iv) Characteristics of the father					
a	Date of birth	N	N	Y	2011-2017
b	Age	N	N	Y	2011-2017
c	Education attainment (30) †	N	N	Y	2011-2017
d	Literacy status (31) †	N	N	Y	2011-2017
e	Economic activity status (34) †	N	N	Y	2011-2017
f	Usual occupation (35) †	N	N	Y	2011-2017
g	Socioeconomic status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
h	Place of usual residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
i	Locality of residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
j	Urban/rural residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
k	Duration of residence in usual (present) place	N	N	Y	2011-2017
l	Place of previous residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
m	Place of birth	N	N	Y	2011-2017
n	Migrant status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
o	Ethnic and/or national group	N	N	Y	2011-2017
p	Citizenship	N	N	Y	2011-2017
(v) Characteristics of population at risk (see United Nations (2014, p. 48))					

Marriage

Number	Topic	Available from civil registration of marriages	Available from other sources	Not available	Year(s) available
(i) Characteristics of the event					
a	Date of occurrence	Y	N		2011-2017
b	Date of registration	Y	N		2011-2017
c	Place of occurrence	Y	N		2011-2017
d	Locality of occurrence	Y	N		2011-2017
e	Urban/rural occurrence	Y	N		2011-2017
f	Place of registration	Y	N		2011-2017
g	Type of marriage	Y	N		2011-2017
(ii) Characteristics of bride and groom (separately)					
a	Date of birth	Y	N		2011-2017
b	Age	Y	Y		2011-2017
c	Marital status (previous)	N	N	Y	2011-2017
d	Number of previous marriages	N	N	Y	2011-2017
e	Marriage order	N	N	Y	2011-2017
f	Educational attainment	N	N	Y	2011-2017
g	Literacy status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
h	Economic activity status	N	N	Y	2011-2017

i	Usual occupation	N	N	Y	2011-2017
j	Socioeconomic status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
k	Ethnic and/or national group	N	N	Y	2011-2017
l	Citizenship	Y	Y		2011-2017
m	Place of usual residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
n	Locality of residence	Y	N		2011-2017
o	Urban/rural residence	Y	N		2011-2017
p	Duration of residence in usual (present) place	N	N	Y	2011-2017
q	Place of previous residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
r	Place of birth	Y	N		2011-2017
s	Migrant status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
(iii) Characteristics of population at risk (see United Nations (2014, p. 48))					

Divorce

Number	Topic	Available from civil registration of divorces	Available from other sources	Not available	Year(s) available
(i) Characteristics of the event					
a	Date of occurrence	N	Y		2011-2017
b	Date of registration	N	Y		2011-2017
c	Place of occurrence	N	Y		2011-2017
d	Locality of occurrence	N	Y		2011-2017
e	Urban/rural occurrence	N	Y		2011-2017
f	Place of registration	N	Y		2011-2017
(ii) Characteristics of divorcees (husband and wife separately)					
a	Date of birth	N	Y		2011-2017
b	Age	N	Y		2011-2017
c	Type of marriage being dissolved	N	Y		2011-2017
d	Number of dependent children of divorced persons	N	Y		2011-2017
e	Number of children born alive to the marriage being dissolved	N	N	Y	2011-2017
f	Date of marriage	N	Y		2011-2017
g	Duration of marriage	N	Y		2011-2017
h	Mode of dissolution of previous marriage	N	Y		2011-2017
i	Number of previous marriages	N	Y		2011-2017
j	Marriage order	N	N	Y	2011-2017
k	Educational attainment	N	N	Y	2011-2017
l	Literacy status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
m	Economic activity status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
n	Usual occupation	N	Y		2011-2017
o	Socioeconomic status	N	N	Y	2011-2017
p	Ethnic and/or national group	N	N	Y	2011-2017
q	Place of usual residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017

r	Locality of residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
s	Urban/rural residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
t	Duration of residence in usual (present) place	N	N	Y	2011-2017
u	Place of previous residence	N	N	Y	2011-2017
v	Place of birth	N	Y		2011-2017
w	Migrant status	N	Y		2011-2017
x	Place of occurrence of marriage being dissolved	N	Y		2011-2017
(iii) Characteristics of population at risk (see United Nations (2014, p. 48)					

Source: United Nations (2014, table III.1, pp. 18-19).

Annex III: Minimum list of tabulations recommended by UN

This annexure includes the tables recommended by the United Nations Principles and Recommendations (2014) and other tables proposed in these guidelines. It may be useful to go through these lists when making the tabulation plan and to include the years(s) for which the tables can (or should) be produced. The choice and numbering of the tables is up to the country.

Place of usual residence is commonly considered to be the most important location variable. The number of administrative units to be included depends on the administrative structure of the civil registration system and the number of units. If the number of units is large, a more detailed table may be included as an annexure to the vital statistics report and/or a web table.

Table A2.1: Live births

Number in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations	Table content	Possible: Yes/ No	Possible if civil registration data are combined with data from other sources	Year(s)
	First priority tables			
IB-1	Total number of live births by sex, incl. sex ratio at birth and site of delivery	Y	N	2011-2017
ST-3	Live births by place of residence ¹ and urban–rural residence of the mother	N	Y	2011-2017
LB-9	Live births by age of mother (15-19, 20-24 ... 45-49)	Y	Y	2011-2017
LB-1	Live births by place of occurrence and sex of child	Y	Y	2011-2017
LB-2	Live births by place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother	N	Y	2011-2017
	Second priority tables			2011-2017
LB-3	Live births by place of registration, month of occurrence and month of registration	Y	N	2011-2017
LB-9	Live births by place of usual residence and age of mother, sex of child and live-birth order	N	N	2011-2017
LB-11	Live births by place of birth, place of usual residence and age of mother	N	Y	2011-2017
LB-13	Live births by place of occurrence, site of delivery and attendant at birth	N	Y	2011-2017
LB-4	Live births by month, place of occurrence and place of usual residence of mother	N	N	2011-2017
LB-5	Live births by age, place of usual residence and marital status of mother	N	Y	2011-2017
LB-6	Live births by age of father	Y	N	2011-2017
LB-7	Live births by place of usual residence , age and educational attainment of mother	N	Y	2011-2017
LB-8	Live births by educational attainment and age of mother, and live-birth order	N	N	2011-2017

LB-10	Live births by live-birth order and interval between last and previous live births to mother	N	N	2011-2017
LB-12	Live births by place of usual residence and age of mother and legitimacy status	N	N	2011-2017
LB-14	Live births by site of delivery, attendant at birth and birth weight	N	Y	2011-2017
LB-15	Live births by birth weight and place of usual residence and educational attainment of mother	N	N	2011-2017
LB-16	Live births by gestational age, place of usual residence of mother and birth weight	N	N	2011-2017
LB-17-	Live births by birth weight, place of usual residence of mother and month in which prenatal care began	N	N	2011-2017
LB-18	Live births by age and place of usual residence of mother and month in which prenatal care began	N	N	2011-2017
LB-19	Live births by live-birth order, place of usual residence of mother and month in which prenatal care began	N	N	2011-2017
LB-20	Live births by place of usual residence of mother and duration of residence at the LB-current usual residence	N	N	2011-2017

NOTE: variables highlighted in red are not available in civil registration data for Namibia

Table A2.2: Indicators of live births

Number in guidelines	Table content	Possible: yes/ no	Possible if civil registration data are combined with data from other sources	Year(s)
	First priority tables			
IB-1	Crude birth rate	Y	Y	2011-2017
IB-2	Age-specific birth rates for 5-year age groups	N	Y	2011-2017
IB-3	Total fertility rate	N	Y	2011-2017
	Second priority tables			2011-2017
IB-4	General fertility rate	N	Y	2011-2017
IB-5	Net reproduction rate	N	Y	2011-2017
IB-6	Mean (or median) age at childbearing	N	Y	2011-2017
IB-7	Mean (or median) age at first birth	N	Y	2011-2017
IB-8	Proportion of births born in marriage	N	N	2011-2017
IB-9	Children ever born	N	Y	2011-2017

NOTE: variables highlighted in red are not available in civil registration data for Namibia

Table A2.3: Deaths

Number in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations	Table content	Possible: yes/ no	Possible if civil registration data are combined with data from other sources	Year(s)
	First priority tables			
DE-1	Deaths by place of usual residence and sex of decedent	N	Y	2011-2017
DE-2	Deaths by place of occurrence and place of usual residence and sex of decedent	N	Y	2011-2017
DE-4	Deaths by place of registration, month of occurrence and month of registration	Y	N	2011-2017
DE-5	Deaths by place of occurrence and site of occurrence	Y	Y	2011-2017
DE-6	Deaths by place of usual residence , age and sex of decedent	N	N	2011-2017
	Second priority tables			
DE-3	Deaths by month and place of occurrence and place of usual residence of decedent	N	Y	2011-2017
DE-7	Deaths by age, sex, place of usual residence and marital status of decedent	N	N	2011-2017
DE-8	Deaths by place of usual residence , age, sex and educational attainment of decedent	N	N	2011-2017
DE-9	Deaths by sex, cause of death, place of usual residence and age of decedent	N	Y	2011-2017
DE-10	Deaths by month of occurrence and cause of death	Y	N	2011-2017
DE-11	Deaths by place of occurrence, sex of decedent and type of certification	N	N	2011-2017
DE-12	Maternal deaths by cause of death and age of woman	Y	N	2011-2017
DE-13	Deaths by age and type of usual activity of decedent	N	N	2011-2017

NOTE: variables highlighted in red are not available in civil registration data for Namibia

Table A2.4: Indicators of deaths

Number in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations	Table content	Possible: yes/ no	Possible if civil registration data are combined with data from other sources	Year(s)
	First priority tables			
ID-1	Total number of deaths by sex	Y	Y	2011-2017
ID-2	Crude death rate	Y	Y	2011-2017
ID-3	Infant mortality rate	Y	Y	2011-2017

ID-4	Under-five mortality rate	Y	Y	2011-2017
ID-5	Maternal mortality rate	N	Y	2011-2017
ID-6	Age-specific death rates (m_x) for 5-year age groups by sex	N	Y	2011-2017
ID-7	Life expectancy at birth (e_0)	N	Y	2011-2017
	Second priority tables			2011-2017
ID-8	Life table for each sex	N	Y	2011-2017

NOTE: variables highlighted in red are not available in civil registration data for Namibia

Table A2.5: Marriage and divorce

Number in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations	Table content	Possible: yes/ no	Possible if civil registration data are combined with data from other sources	Year(s)
MA-1	Marriages by place of usual residence of groom and month of occurrence	N	N	2011-2017
MA-2	Marriages by place of usual residence of groom and age of bride and of groom	N	N	2011-2017
MA-3	Marriages by age and previous marital status of bride and of groom	N	N	2011-2017
MA-4	Marriages by educational attainment of bride and of groom	N	N	2011-2017
MA-5	Marriages by occupation of bride and of groom	N	N	2011-2017
DI-1	Divorces by place of usual residence of husband	N	N	2011-2017
DI-2	Divorces by age of husband and wife	N	N	2011-2017
DI-3	Divorces by duration of marriage and age of husband and of wife	N	N	2011-2017
DI-4	Divorces by duration of marriage and number of dependent children	N	N	2011-2017
DI-5	Divorces by educational attainment of husband and of wife	N	N	2011-2017
DI-6	Divorces by occupation of husband and of wife	N	N	2011-2017
DI-7	Divorces by number of previous marriages of husband and of wife	N	N	2011-2017
ST-7	Time series of marriages by place of usual residence of groom (past 10 years)	N	N	2011-2017
ST-8	Time series of divorces by place of usual residence of husband (past 10 years)	N	N	2011-2017

NOTE: variables highlighted in red are not available in civil registration data for Namibia

Table A2.6: Indicators of marriages and divorces

Number in guidelines	Table content	Possible yes/ No	Possible if civil registration data are combined with data from other sources	Year(s)
	First priority tables			
MI-1	Crude marriage rate and crude divorce rate	N	Y	2011-2017
MI-2	Mean age at first marriage	N	N	2011-2017
MI-3	Mean age at divorce	N	N	2011-2017
	Second priority tables			
MI-4	Proportion of marriages ending in divorce	N	N	2011-2017

NOTE: variables highlighted in red are not available in civil registration data for Namibia

Table A2.7: Summary tables

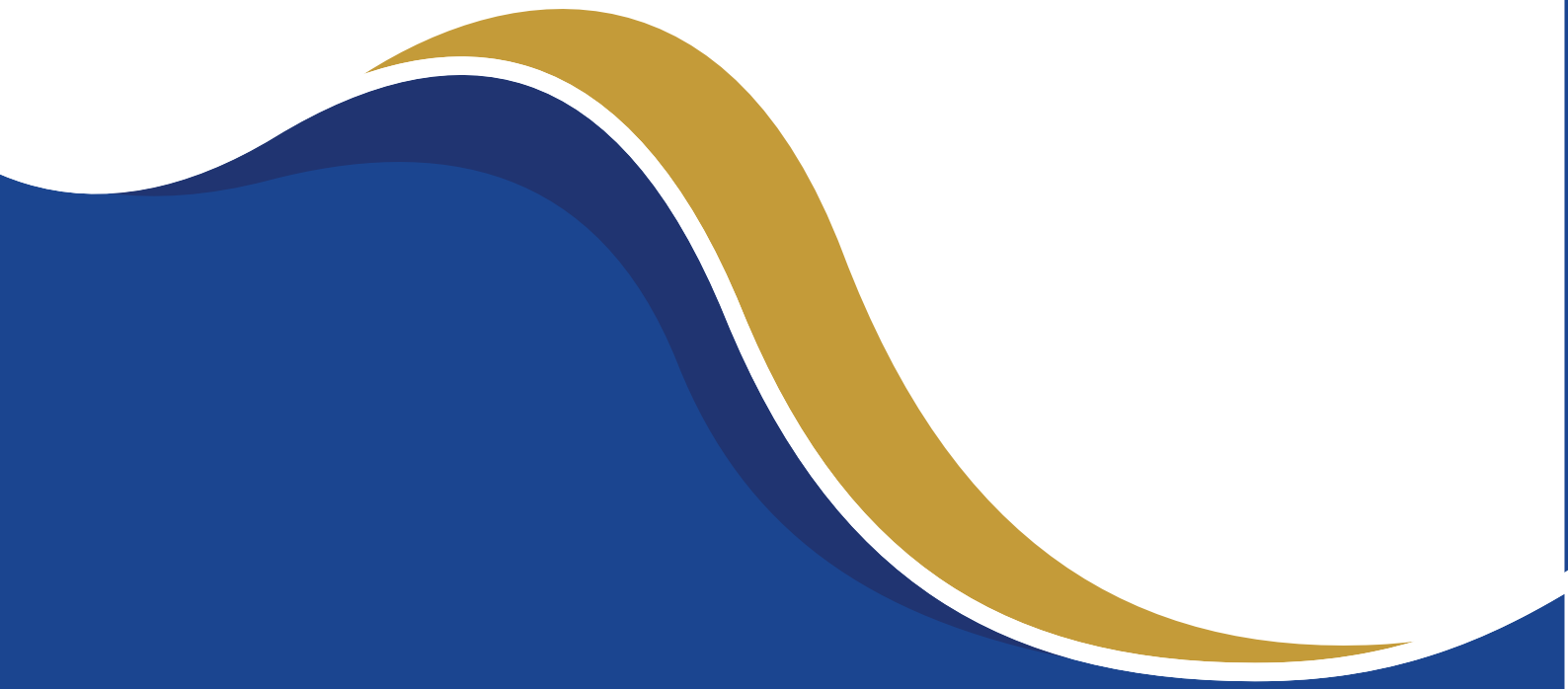
Number in the United Nations Principles and Recommendations	Table content	Possible: yes/ no	Possible if civil registration data are combined with data from other sources	Year(s)
ST-1	Live births, deaths, infant deaths, foetal deaths, marriages and divorces by place of usual residence	N	Y	2011-2017
ST-2	Crude birth rate, crude death rate, infant mortality rate by sex, foetal mortality rate, crude marriage rate and crude divorce rate, by place of usual residence	N	Y	2011-2017
ST-3	Time series of live births by place of usual residence of mother (past 10 years)*	N	N	2011-2017
ST-4	Time series of deaths by place of usual residence of decedent (past 10 years)*	N	N	2011-2017
ST-5	Time series of infant deaths by place of usual residence of mother (past 10 years)*	N	N	2011-2017
ST-6	Time series of foetal deaths by place of usual residence of mother (past 10 years)*	N	N	2011-2017
ST-7	Time series of marriages by place of usual residence of groom (past 10 years)*	N	N	2011-2017
ST-8	Time series of divorces by place of usual residence of husband (past 10 years)*	N	N	2011-2017
ST-9	Times series of vital events in the country (past 10 years)	Y	N	2011-2017

Note: The tables marked with a star (*) may be more appropriate in the chapter on each vital event.

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