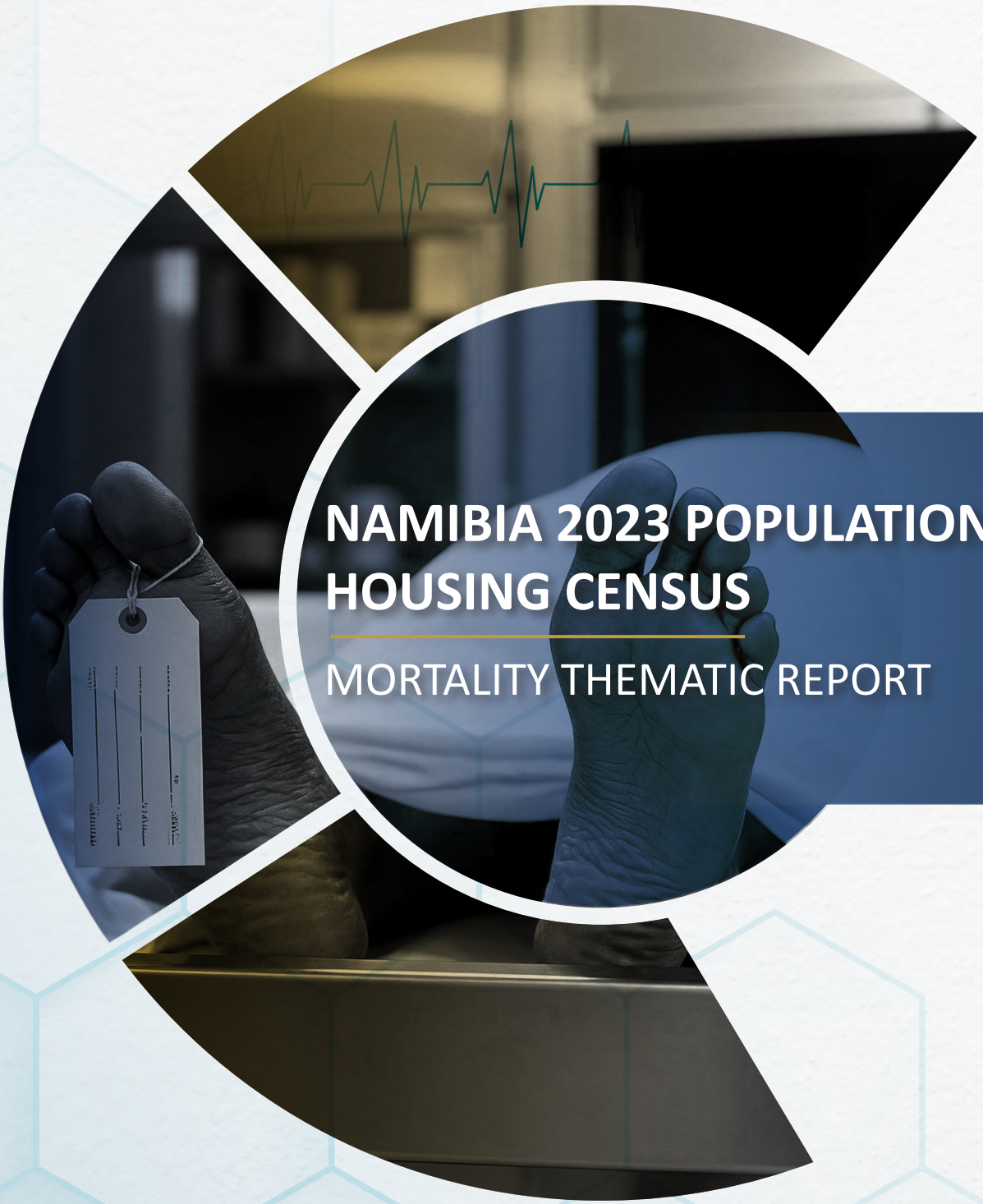
Namibia Statistics Agency



NAMIBIA 2023 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

MORTALITY THEMATIC REPORT

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MORTALITY THEMATIC REPORT

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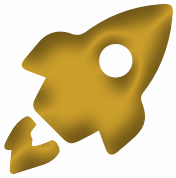
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FOREWORD



The 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census (2023 NPHC) was conducted with the Census Reference Night (CRN) of 24 September 2023. The main objective was to provide up-to-date essential information for development planning and policy formulation. The 2023 NPHC marks a significant milestone in the nation's ongoing commitment to understanding and addressing the demographic dynamics that shape our society. Among the critical dimensions explored in this census is mortality, a central driver of population change and a key indicator of social and economic development. The mortality section collected information on the deaths of usual members of households in the twelve (12) months preceding the CRN, i.e. (October 2022 – September 2023).

Mortality statistics are among the most critical indicators of a nation's health and wellbeing. They provide vital insights into the burden of disease, the performance of the health system, and the social and economic conditions that shape people's lives. As such, the analysis of mortality patterns is essential to inform targeted interventions, shape health and development policies, and ultimately save lives.

This Mortality Thematic Report presents detailed findings derived from the 2023 NPHC- the first digital census conducted in the country. The census provides a unique and comprehensive source of data that enables the assessment of mortality differentials by age, sex, region, and other socio-demographic characteristics. The report also explores key indicators such as the Crude Death Rate (CDR), Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDR), infant and child mortality, and adult mortality, among others.

The results presented in this report highlight not only the progress Namibia has made in improving population health outcomes but also the persistent challenges that require urgent attention. Regional disparities in mortality patterns underscore the need for evidence-based planning and responsive public health strategies.

I wish to commend the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), along with its partners and stakeholders, for their continued commitment to producing high-quality and timely statistics. The insights from this report will support the work of policymakers, planners, researchers, and development partners in creating a healthier, more equitable future for all Namibians.

As we strive toward achieving national and global development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this report provides an essential resource for tracking progress and guiding action.

ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATITICIAN GENERAL & CEO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mortality estimates are vital for tracking the progress made in improving the health system of any society, and for developing sound policies and programmes to improve quality of life. While vital registration is still to improve in Namibia, the 2023 NPHC and demographic surveys continue to be the primary sources of data for the estimating of mortality levels and trends.

The key census questions providing information about mortality asked about deaths within households during the 12 months prior to the census, as well as the age and sex of the deceased.

Results show that, the number of reported deaths 12 months preceding the Census Reference Night (CRN) in Namibia was 20,822. Reported deaths were higher among rural areas (12,761) compared to urban areas (8,061). In terms of sex differences, there were more male deaths reported compared to females with 11,414 and 9,408 deaths, respectively.

In terms of deaths reported in the household by age and sex, results showed that deaths were higher among children under the age of five years, with more male deaths. Regarding the population of working age (15 years and above), deaths were higher among males than females, while at older ages of 80 years and above, there were more female deaths compared to males.

The CDR (deaths divided by the total population) was 7.0 deaths per 1,000 persons in Namibia with the CDR for males higher (7.9 deaths per 1,000 persons) compared to that of females (6.2 deaths per 1,000 persons). The CDR was highest in Hardap region with 11.4 deaths per 1,000 people, followed by Omaheke with 11.2 deaths per 1,000 people. The CDR was observed to be lowest in Khomas region with 4.1 deaths per 1,000 persons.

To estimate the completeness of reported deaths in Namibia, we adopted the Brass Growth Balance (BGB) method developed by Brass (1975).

The completeness of death reporting in the census for males was 99.8 percent while that of females was 98.0 percent. Furthermore, the close alignment between the unadjusted ASDR and the adjusted ASMR (derived from the BGB method) showed that reported deaths from the census data are largely complete and consistent across all age groups. Additionally, the residuals plots were below 1 percent, falling well within the acceptable margin of error for the BGB method, which confirms that the reported deaths did not require any adjustment for reporting errors.

In terms of child mortality levels and trends, Namibia had an Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 26.2 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths, with a higher IMR observed in rural areas compared to urban areas (29.3 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths in rural areas compared to urban areas with 23.0 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths).

The IMR varied at regional level, Hardap region recorded the highest infant deaths followed by Omaheke with 42.6 and 35.7 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths respectively. The lowest infant deaths were observed in Khomas, at 19.4 deaths per 1,000 livebirths. In terms of infant deaths by sex, the IMR for male infants was higher compared to the IMR for female across all areas, except in Erongo, Kavango West and Omaheke regions.

The Child Mortality Rate (CMR) for Namibia stood at 12.6 per 1,000 live births. The CMR was higher in rural (15.2 child deaths per 1,000 livebirths) than in urban (9.8 child deaths per 1,000 livebirths) areas indicating that more child deaths were observed in rural than urban areas.

Regionally, there were noticeable differences in child mortality, with the highest observed in Omaheke (25.7 child deaths per 1,000 live births) and the lowest observed in //Kharas at 4.8 child deaths per 1,000 livebirths.

Child deaths among male and female children were consistently higher for male children compared to female children with the exception of Khomas, Kunene and Otjozondjupa where the CMR was observed to be high for female children compared to male children, indicating more female deaths than male deaths in the regions.

Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) stood at 38.8 per 1,000 live births in Namibia. U5MR was higher in rural areas with 44.5 deaths per 1,000 livebirths compared to urban areas with 32.8 deaths per 1,000 livebirths which implies that there were more deaths in rural areas compared to urban areas for children aged below 5 years.

The highest under 5-deaths were observed in Omaheke (61.4 deaths per 1,000 live births). The lowest under-5 deaths were recorded in Erongo and Khomas with an estimated U5MR of 26.8 per 1,000 live births.

Single year life tables were prepared for Namibia and regions by sex. The life expectancy at birth in Namibia is 64.0 years for males and 72.7 years for females. Furthermore, the life expectancy at birth for both males and females were higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Life expectancy at birth for males was highest in Erongo region, with 73.1 while that of females was highest in Oshana region with 77.3 years.

This report further examined mortality among the adult and elderly (Life expectancy at age 60 (e60) and the life expectancy at age 70 (e70)). Nationally, at age 60, a male can expect to live for another 18.0 years whereas a female can live for an additional 23.2 years. At age 70, a male can expect to live another 12.7 years whereas a female can expect to live for additional 16.7 years.

The report further examined adult mortality by looking at the values of 35q15 and 45q15. These two indicators depict deaths for those aged 15 to 50 years and mortality in old age for those aged 15 to 60 years. The results indicate that for every 1,000 males who reach age 15, there are 186 who do not reach their 50th birthday. In addition, for every 1,000 females who reach 15 years, 105 do not reach their 50th birthday.

Similarly, for the older adults, for every 1,000 males aged 15, 304 do not survive to age 60 while for every 1,000 females aged 15, 186 do not reach age 60.

Adult mortality varies across regions, with Omusati having the highest Adult Mortality Rate (AMR), 300 males aged 15 years do not survive to age 50, while for every 1,000 females aged 15 years, 201 do not reach age 50 in Omaheke region.

Similarly, for every 1,000 males aged 15 years in Omusati, 447 males do not get to reach their 60th birthday, while for every 1,000 females aged 15 years in Omaheke, 319 females do not get to reach their 60th birthday.

Estimates of the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was estimated at 193 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births while the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMrate) stood at 22 maternal deaths per 100,000 women. The MMR was highest among females in older reproductive age groups, with the highest MMR (811 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) observed among women aged 45–49 years. Maternal deaths were also prevalent among young women aged 15–19 years, with an estimated MMR of 269 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality was highest among women aged between 20 and 39 years with the highest MMrate estimated at 25.6 maternal deaths per 100,000 women.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

2023 NPHC	2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census
AMR	Adult Mortality Rate
ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
ASMR	Age Specific Mortality Rate
BGB	Brass Growth Balance method
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CMR	Central Mortality Rate
CRN	Census Reference Night
CRS	Civil registration system
DHS	Demographic and Health surveys
GGB	Generalised Growth Balance method
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ICD	The International Classification of Disease
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LTR	Lifetime risk of dying a maternal death
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MLT	Model Life Table
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMrate	Maternal Mortality Rate
MNCH	Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
PMDF	Proportion of deaths of women of reproductive age that are maternal
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEG	Synthetic Extinct Generations method
U5MR	Under-five Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organisation

SELECTED CENSUS INDICATORS

Area	Infant Mortality Rate			U5MR			Life Expectancy at birth			Adult Mortality Rate				MMR	MMrate	CDR	% death registered
										Probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50		Probability of dying between ages of 15 and 60					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Namibia	26.2	28.3	24.1	38.8	41.7	35.9	68.4	64.0	72.7	186	105	304	186	193	21.9	7.0	94.2
Urban	23.0	24.8	21.2	32.8	35.0	30.6	69.1	65.9	72.3	135	81	243	155	156	14.7	5.4	95.3
Rural	29.3	31.7	26.9	44.5	48.1	40.9	66.5	61.3	71.6	251	140	376	224	229	32.3	8.6	93.4
//Kharas	28.1	28.6	27.6	32.9	34.9	31.0	65.3	61.9	68.7	158	105	325	189	103	10.0	8.1	97.5
Erongo	20.6	19.5	21.7	26.8	27.4	26.2	73.9	73.1	74.6	79	74	158	129	100	9.1	4.5	93.6
Hardap	42.6	46.0	38.9	55.4	59.0	51.6	61.0	57.8	64.1	251	159	390	251	393	43.5	11.4	96.6
Kavango East	28.8	29.9	27.7	48.6	53.1	44.0	65.1	60.4	69.7	219	145	345	231	185	23.7	7.7	94.1
Kavango West	35.3	34.9	35.7	53.4	55.1	51.6	66.5	62.1	70.9	239	113	337	179	235	36.3	7.6	91.5
Khomas	19.4	22.6	16.1	26.8	29.8	23.7	72.4	70.0	74.7	108	59	178	127	127	10.3	4.1	95.4
Kunene	29.8	33.9	25.7	42.9	42.9	42.8	62.7	59.6	65.8	209	137	395	242	170	22.3	9.2	88.9
Ohangwena	28.1	29.6	26.6	41.7	43.6	39.8	67.1	60.3	73.8	285	129	421	215	185	26.2	8.0	94.9
Omaheke	35.7	35.5	35.9	61.4	64.2	58.7	60.3	59.5	61.0	231	201	377	319	543	83.2	11.2	93.7
Omusati	21.0	23.4	18.5	35.6	39.1	32.3	67.8	59.5	76.0	300	121	447	187	133	16.1	8.4	95.1
Oshana	22.0	23.8	20.2	30.7	35.2	26.3	71.4	65.4	77.3	191	81	308	157	218	20.5	6.4	97.1
Oshikoto	28.9	31.5	26.3	41.6	44.2	39.0	69.0	63.4	74.6	240	112	363	183	240	30.3	7.3	95.5
Otjozondjupa	23.7	27.8	19.5	37.4	39.9	34.8	67.7	65.8	69.5	138	90	252	182	249	31.2	6.5	94.4
Zambezi	28.8	32.9	24.7	39.3	45.7	32.8	69.3	66.2	72.3	189	153	278	270	161	22.5	6.6	83.0

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF REPORT

1.1. Background

Mortality is a fundamental demographic component that directly affects the size, structure, and growth of a population. It reflects not only biological and health-related factors but also broader social, economic, and environmental conditions. Understanding mortality patterns is essential for developing policies and strategies that support national development goals, particularly in health, social protection, education, and economic planning.

Mortality trends are influenced by factors such as disease burden, nutrition, access to healthcare services, sanitation, maternal and child health interventions, and emerging health challenges, including non-communicable diseases and pandemics. Tracking mortality over time provides critical insights into the effectiveness of public health interventions, the resilience of health systems, and disparities among different population sub-groups.

This Mortality Thematic Report presents detailed findings from the 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census (2023 NPHC). It examines levels and trends in mortality across key age groups-infants, children, adults, and older populations—while highlighting differences by sex, region, urban-rural residence, and other socio-economic characteristics. The report also compares current mortality patterns with those observed in previous censuses and surveys, enabling an assessment of progress over time.

Among the three components of population change - fertility, mortality and migration, mortality provides critical insights into population health, life expectancy, and the effectiveness of healthcare and social systems. Knowledge of mortality levels and trends is fundamental for government and policymakers to design and evaluate interventions in public health, maternal and child health, disease control, social protection, and emergency preparedness.

1.2. Purpose and Scope of the Mortality Report

The primary purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive assessment of mortality in Namibia using the 2023 NPHC data. Specifically, the report aims to:

- Present current levels and trends of mortality, including infant, child, and adult mortality.
- Examine differences in mortality by sex, geographic region, urban-rural residence, and socio-demographic factors.
- Identify high-risk groups and mortality patterns to inform health programming and policy interventions.
- Provide mortality estimates to support population projections, social service planning, and monitoring of national and international development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.3. Data Sources

Population censuses are unique sources for analyzing mortality at detailed geographic and socio-demographic levels. The 2023 NPHC collected information on deaths occurring in households during the 12 months preceding the census (October 2022 to September 2023).

1.4. Structure of the Report

This report is organized as follows:

- **Chapter 1** introduces the report and outlines its scope.
- **Chapter 2** evaluates mortality data by assessing historical trends from various sources and examines the completeness of reported mortality data to determine whether direct or indirect estimation methods should be used.
- **Chapter 3** presents key mortality indicators for Namibia overall and by region, including trends over the last three censuses. It also examines the age and sex patterns of reported deaths and death rates, as well as death registration and causes of death.
- **Chapter 4** focuses on life expectancy and mortality among adults and the elderly, with estimates derived from single-year life tables for males and females.
- **Chapter 5** addresses maternal mortality in Namibia, using both the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMRate), alongside corresponding measures for pregnancy-related mortality.
- **Chapter 6** provides discussions and conclusions based on key mortality indicators, to inform policy and guide decision-making.

CHAPTER 2 : EVALUATION OF MORTALITY DATA

The 2023 NPHC collected information on household deaths in the 12 months preceding the census, from October 2022 to September 2023, to gauge the mortality situation in households. Usually, mortality indicators are based on civil registration data, but in Namibia, civil registration is incomplete. It must also be acknowledged that information from surveys and censuses may be under-reported, which can lead to underestimates of the level of mortality in the country.

This chapter aims to assess mortality data for incompleteness caused mainly due to reporting errors and recommend the most appropriate demographic techniques to adjust for reported deaths and derive plausible Age Specific Mortality Rates (ASMR) in order to establish Namibia's mortality patterns.

2.1. Deaths reporting accuracy

A variety of factors can bias the reporting of deaths. Some biases lead to overreporting, while other biases cause underreporting. A few of these biases are summarised below:

- **Factors that may cause overreporting of deaths**
  - » **Out-of-frame reporting:** respondents report deaths that occurred more than 12 months preceding the census.
  - » **Double counting:** more than one household reports the same death.
- **Factors that may cause under-reporting of deaths**
  - » Respondents forget a death or choose not to report it.
  - » Respondents do not consider the event to be a death (e.g. infant death shortly after birth).
  - » When individuals live alone, their deaths may go unrecorded.

In the following sections, we evaluate the quality of reported deaths from the 2023 NPHC.

2.2. Historical trends related to mortality indicators

A basic method to assess mortality data is to consider their consistency with prior trends. We discuss mortality trends over time from different sources for childhood and adult mortality.

2.2.1. Infant mortality

Figure 2.1 compares the level of infant mortality reported in the 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census with those from previous censuses as well as previous Demographic and Health surveys (DHS).

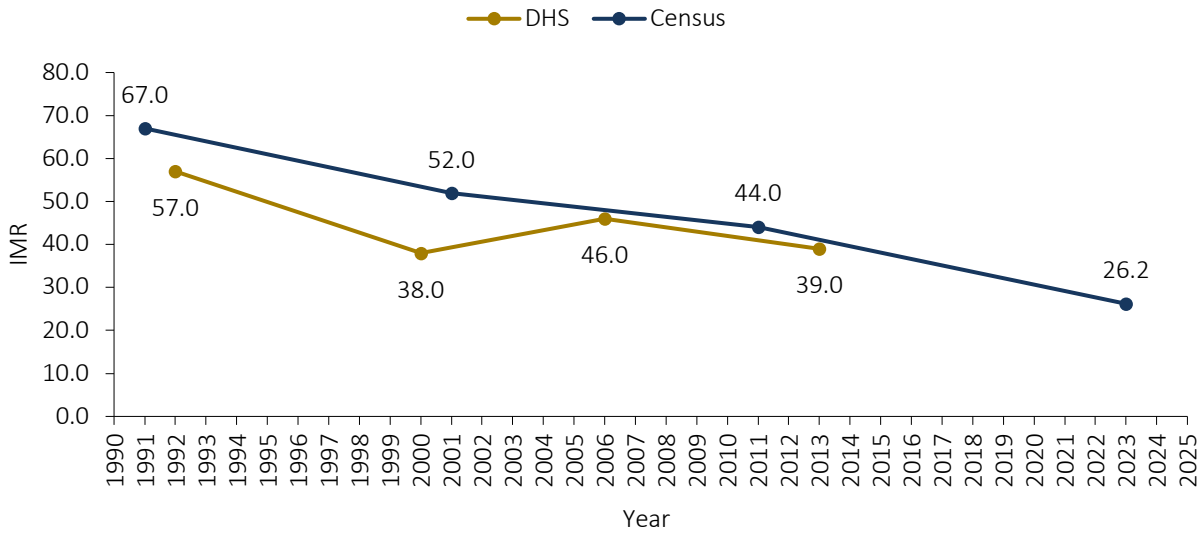
Overall, both data sources indicate a declining trend in infant mortality between 1991 and 2023. The 2023 NPHC estimated an Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 26.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. A comparison of census estimates across successive census rounds shows a consistent decline in infant mortality, decreasing from 67 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1991 to 52 per 1,000 in 2001, 44 per 1,000 in 2011, and 26.2 per 1,000 in 2023.

Similarly, the DHS estimates indicate an overall reduction in infant mortality, although with some fluctuations. The IMR declined from 57 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 38 per 1,000 in 2000, increased to 46 per 1,000 in 2006, and subsequently declined to 39 per 1,000 in 2013.

It is noteworthy that census-based estimates have consistently been higher than those derived from the DHS over the period from 1991 to 2023.

Figure 2.1: Infant Mortality (Under 1 year) Trends in Namibia, DHS and Census, 1991 – 2023

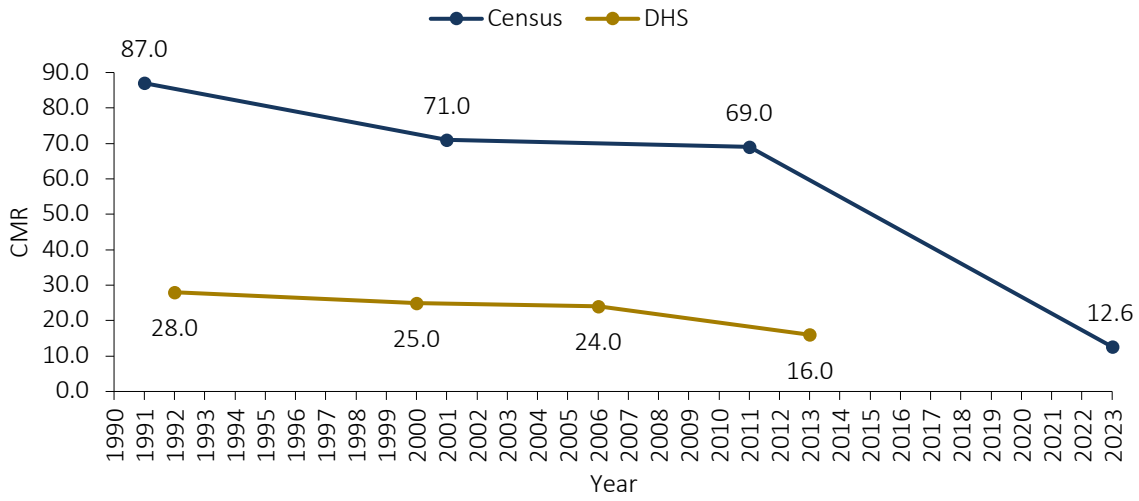
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2.2.2. Child mortality

Figure 2.2 presents Child Mortality Rates (CMR) from different mortality data sources. The CMR was highest (87 child deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1991, while the lowest (12.6 child deaths per 1,000 live births) was in 2023. In general, the number of child deaths has substantially decreased overtime.

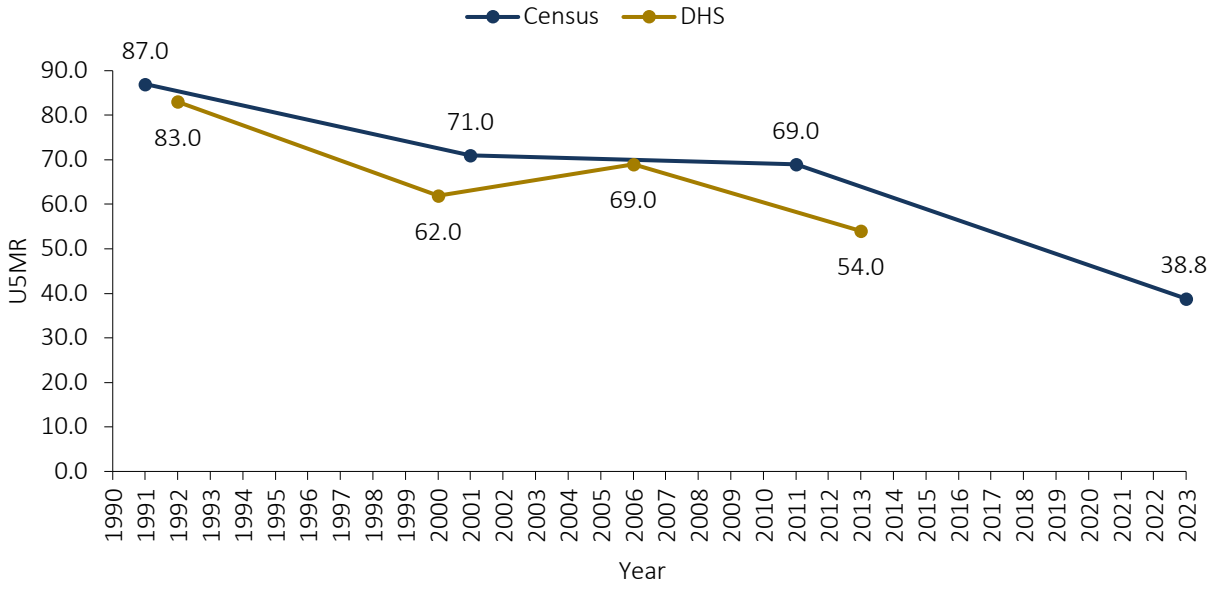
Figure 2.2: Child Mortality (1 - 4 years) Trends in Namibia, DHS and Census, 1991 – 2023



2.2.3. Under 5 Mortality

Figure 2.3 shows a consistent decline in under-five mortality in Namibia. According to the DHS, the Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) decreased from 83 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 54 deaths in 2013, indicating steady improvement in child survival over two decades. Data from the censuses align with this downward trend, showing a decrease from 87 in 1991 to 38.8 in 2023.

Figure 2.3: Under 5 Mortality (0 - 4 years) Trends in Namibia, DHS and Census, 1991 – 2023

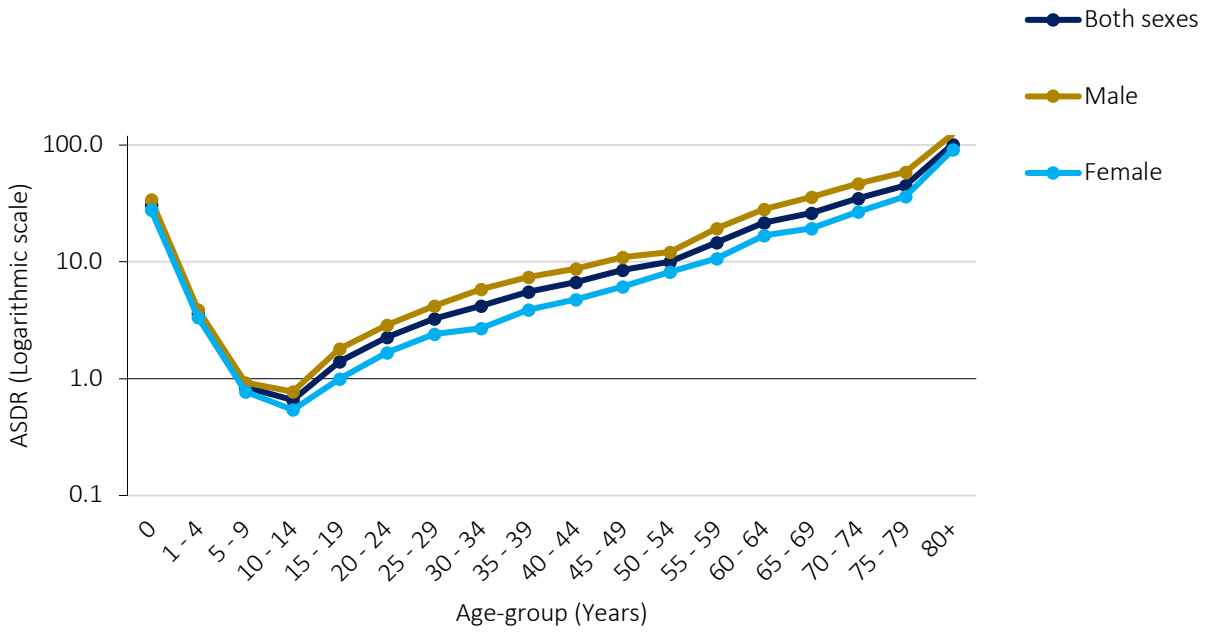


2.3. Reported mortality rates

Figure 2.4 presents the Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDR) by age-group. Mortality was high at birth (age 0) and declined sharply through early childhood, reaching its lowest levels between ages 5 and 14. From adolescence onward, ASDR gradually increased, with a more pronounced rise beginning around age 50 and peaking sharply among those aged 80 years and above.

Throughout most age groups, males consistently exhibited higher death rates than females, while the curve for both sexes followed a similar trajectory.

Figure 2.4: ASDR by sex, Namibia, 2023 census



2.4. Evaluating for completeness of mortality data relative to the population

Evaluating the completeness of mortality data is a fundamental step in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of mortality estimates derived from population censuses. Unlike vital registration systems, which continuously record deaths, census data rely on retrospective household reporting, making them vulnerable to underreporting, recall bias, and age misreporting, among other issues.

To assess the completeness of such data, indirect estimation techniques such as the Brass Growth Balance (BGB) method, the Generalised Growth Balance (GGB) method, and the Synthetic Extinct Generations (SEG) method are usually employed.

These methods analyse the relationship between the age distribution of the living population and reported deaths to identify and correct coverage errors and omissions.

The BGB method estimates death registration completeness under the assumption of a stable, closed population (no migration), while the GGB method additionally accounts for differences in census coverage using two consecutive censuses. The SEG method estimates completeness by comparing the census population with cumulative future deaths.

In the following sub-sections, we estimate the completeness of reported deaths to enhance the credibility of census-based mortality estimates and support more accurate demographic and public health analyses by adopting the BGB method developed by Brass (1975). The BGB method was adopted because changes in the population are assumed to occur only through births and deaths, with no migration (immigration or emigration).

2.4.1. Choice of Denominator for Mortality Rates

Mortality rates are designed to measure the risk of dying among the population that usually resides in a country or region. For this reason, the usual resident population should be used as the denominator rather than the enumerated population, which includes short-term visitors. This approach is consistent with international standards, including the United Nations (UN) Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses and World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines, and ensures comparability across countries and over time.

Using the usual resident population also aligns with the way deaths are recorded. The death counts available from the census relate to individuals in households who were part of the usual resident population, not short-term visitors. Including visitors in the denominator would artificially inflate the population size and lead to an underestimation of mortality rates. Furthermore, mortality indicators are intended to inform health and social policy for the resident population. If non-residents were included, these measures would be distorted and could mislead resource allocation and planning. In short, mortality rates should reflect the experience of the population in Namibia on a regular basis (usual residence), not those temporarily present during census enumeration.

2.4.2. Why is the census population backdated to six months earlier?

Mortality rates require that the population denominator corresponds to the reference period of deaths. In this case, deaths were collected for the twelve months preceding census (September 2022 to September 2023). If the enumerated population on the CRN (i.e. 24 September 2023) were used as the denominator, this would introduce a timing mismatch because the deaths occurred throughout the year, not just at the end of the period. Using the enumerated population assumes all deaths occurred at the end of the year, which introduces bias into the rate.

International practice recommends using a population estimate that reflects the midpoint of the death reference period. For a twelve-month death count ending on CRN, the midpoint is approximately six months earlier, on 24 March 2023. This adjustment produces a Central Mortality Rate (CMR), which is more accurate because it aligns the population estimate with the average exposure during the year. Backdating also helps avoid seasonal bias, as Namibia's population may fluctuate due to migration or other factors. By using the estimated usual resident population as of 24 March 2023, the mortality rates better reflect the population at risk during the period when the deaths occurred.

Table 2.1 below presents results usual resident population for Namibia on the CRN, the usual resident population 6 months prior to the census (Mid-year) and reported deaths in the 12 months preceding the census. The usual resident population for Namibia stood at 2,993,697, the usual resident population 6 months prior to census was 2,963,868 as shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Usual Resident population, Mid-year usual resident population and reported deaths in the 12 months preceding the census by age-group and sex: Namibia, 2023 census

Age-group (Years)	Usual Resident Population (CRN-24/09/2023)			Usual resident population 6 months prior to census (Mid-Year-24/03/2023)			Reported deaths (12 months preceding the census)		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female
Total	2 993 697	1 458 153	1 535 544	2 963 868	1 443 616	1 520 252	20 822	11 414	9 408
0 - 4	413 081	205 976	207 105	414 448	206 669	207 779	3 737	2 034	1 703
5 - 9	378 067	188 194	189 873	372 962	185 473	187 489	317	171	146
10 - 14	322 197	159 435	162 762	317 399	157 047	160 352	208	122	87
15 - 19	275 315	138 339	136 976	272 155	137 136	135 019	382	248	135
20 - 24	257 519	129 511	128 008	258 476	129 814	128 662	587	372	216
25 - 29	249 515	123 315	126 200	249 868	123 209	126 659	820	515	306
30 - 34	235 262	113 991	121 271	230 649	111 976	118 673	975	657	319
35 - 39	189 559	92 148	97 411	187 158	90 841	96 317	1 045	670	376
40 - 44	157 942	77 068	80 874	154 738	75 938	78 800	1 038	664	375
45 - 49	131 375	65 278	66 097	128 716	63 752	64 964	1 097	698	401
50 - 54	101 834	49 043	52 791	99 695	47 771	51 924	1 006	581	425
55 - 59	78 174	35 893	42 281	78 106	35 558	42 548	1 144	692	453
60 - 64	66 823	27 801	39 022	64 527	27 005	37 522	1 402	769	633
65 - 69	43 871	18 145	25 726	42 809	17 772	25 037	1 127	641	486
70 - 74	33 426	13 547	19 879	32 917	13 381	19 536	1 151	623	528
75+	59 737	20 469	39 268	59 245	20 274	38 971	4 785	1 957	2 819

2.4.3. Evaluation of the completeness of mortality data

To estimate the completeness of reported deaths, the Brass Growth Balance (BGB) method, developed by Brass (1975), was considered. The BGB method only requires mortality data collected at a single point in time and is applicable when the adult population can be assumed to be approximately stable, that is, when the population exhibits a relatively constant age structure over time.

The method also provides a means of smoothing adjusted age-specific mortality rates by fitting them to an appropriate standard model life table. This approach improves the reliability of mortality estimates, provided that a suitable model life table with an age pattern similar to that of the population under study is available.

The validity of the BGB method depends on several key assumptions. These include constant completeness of census coverage and death registration across age groups, minimal net migration during the reference period, and accurate age reporting with no major distortions between five-year age groups. When these assumptions are reasonably satisfied, death distribution methods such as the BGB are among the preferred techniques for estimating adult mortality. They provide age-specific and period-specific mortality estimates while producing relatively timely and reliable measures of adult mortality.

2.4.2.1. Key Concepts and Assumptions:

- **Stable Population**: The method assumes a stable population, meaning one with a constant growth rate and an unchanging age structure over time (at least for adults).
- **Closed Population**: It's also assumed that the population is closed to migration, meaning there's no significant movement of people in or out of the area being studied.
- **Constant Growth Rate**: The growth rate is assumed to be constant for all age groups within the stable population.
- **Equal Death Reporting**: The method assumes that the completeness of death reporting is relatively consistent across different ages.

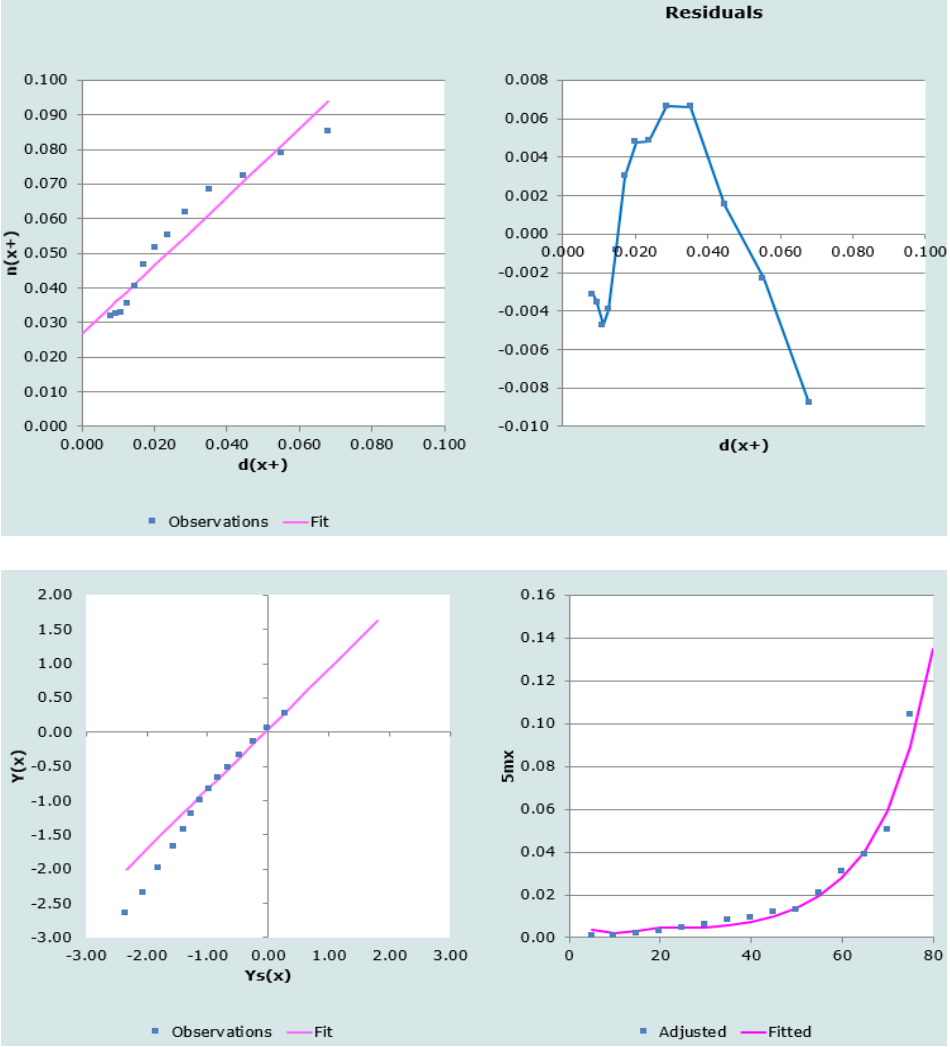
In conclusion, if the completeness of reporting of deaths appears to be less than 60 percent, then caution is advised in applying the Brass method as the uncertainty about the estimate is large.

The diagnostic plots shown in Figures 2.5 and Figure 2.6 provide evidence on the quality and completeness of death reporting for males and females. Residuals scattered closely around zero would indicate that the death reporting is consistent across age groups, while large or systematic deviations may suggest biases in reporting. For instance, negative residuals in the younger adult ages may reflect under-reporting of deaths, while positive residuals at older ages could result from age exaggeration in census data.

The assessment of mortality data using the BGB method indicates that the completeness of death reporting in the census for males was 99.8 percent. Furthermore, the fitted line on the observed versus expected deaths plot (left panel) shows a strong linear relationship, suggesting that the census data are reasonably consistent across age groups.

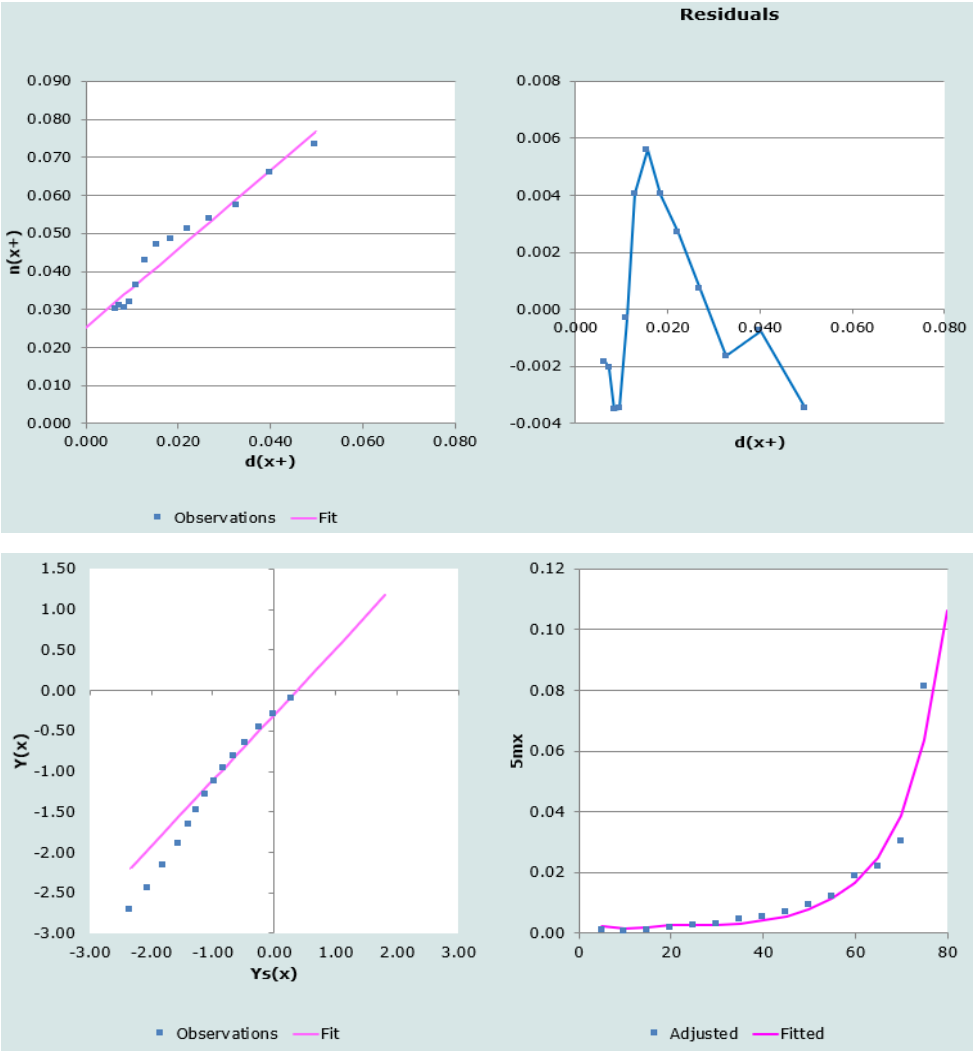
However, the slope of the line, which represents the level of completeness, is below unity, implying that not all deaths were captured in the census. This points to underreporting of deaths, although the degree of underreporting appears to be modest. The residual plot (right panel) provides further insight, showing a systematic pattern rather than random scatter around zero. At younger ages, deaths tend to be slightly under-reported, while at middle ages they are over-reported, and at older ages they are again under-reported. This indicates that the completeness of death reporting is not uniform across age groups, a common feature in census mortality data due to age misreporting or differential coverage. Overall, the results suggest that while the census mortality data are of reasonable quality, there is an observed insignificant level of incompleteness.

Figure 2.5: Diagnostic plots for males (Open interval of 69+), completeness rate= 99.8%



Similarly, the completeness of death reporting in the census for females was 98.0 percent, suggesting that death reporting was generally complete and consistent across age groups, with the fitted line closely matching the observed data, as shown in Figure 2.6. The residuals indicate only modest deviations: slight under-reporting of deaths at younger and older ages, and some over-reporting in the middle adult ages. These variations are relatively small and do not undermine the overall assessment that the completeness of female death reporting in the census is reasonably high.

Figure 2.6: Diagnostic plots for females (open interval = 69+), completeness rate = 98.0%



Nevertheless, Figure 2.7 and Figure 2.8 compare the unadjusted Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR) and the adjusted Age-Specific Mortality Rate (ASMR) from the BGB method for both males and females, respectively. The results show that the two curves are similar across all age groups. This indicates that the adjustments applied to account for potential reporting errors, completeness, or other biases had only a minimal effect on the overall mortality pattern.

Figure 2.7: Comparison of ASMRs for males by Age, Namibia, 2023 census

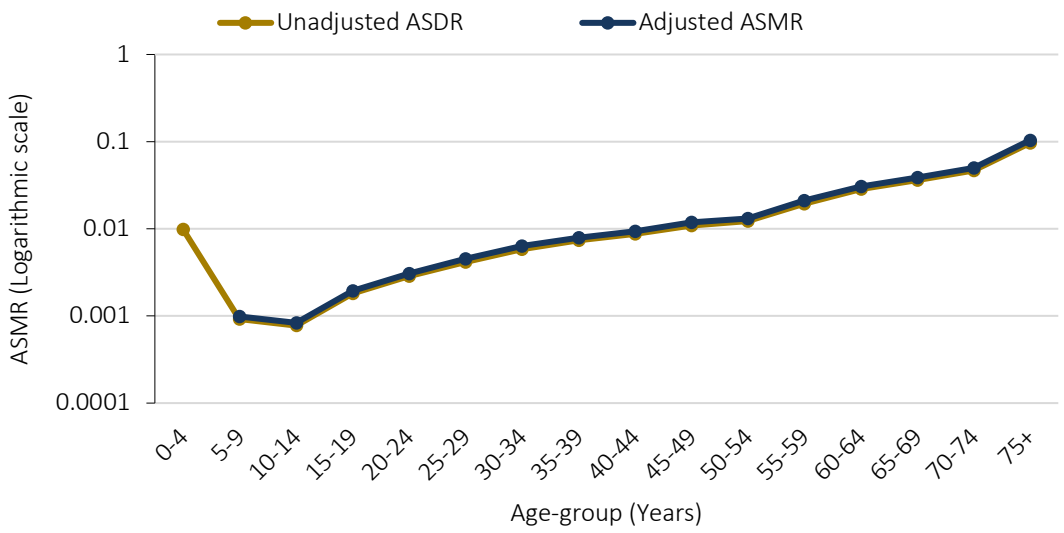
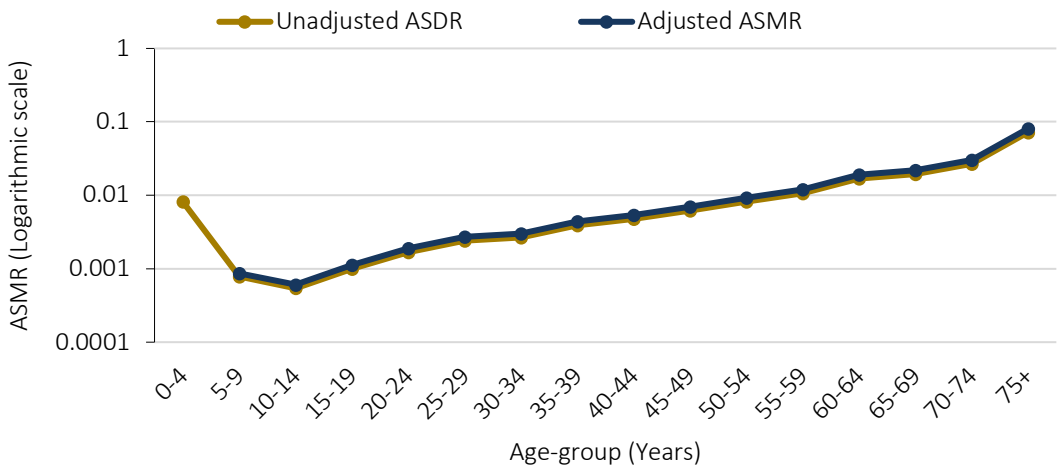


Figure 2.8: Comparison of ASMRs for females by Age, Namibia, 2023 census



In conclusion, the close alignment between the unadjusted ASDR and the adjusted ASMR as estimated using the BGB method indicates that the reported deaths from the census data are largely complete and consistent across all age groups. Additionally, the residuals shown in Figures 2.5 and 2.6 were all below 1 percent, falling well within the acceptable margin of error for the BGB method. This further confirms that the reported deaths do not require any adjustment for reporting errors.

CHAPTER 3 : BASIC INDICATORS OF MORTALITY

3.1. Reported household deaths

Table 3.1 presents the number of reported deaths in the 12 months preceding the census, by area and sex. Reported deaths totaled 20,822 within the 12 months preceding the census reference night. Moreover, reported deaths were higher in rural areas (61.3%) than in urban areas (38.7%). Furthermore, the percentage of reported deaths was higher among males (54.8%) compared to females (45.2%), at regional level, the percentage of reported deaths were more than 12 percent in the regions of Ohangwena (12.9%) and Omusati (12.7%), the rest of the regions were found to have reported deaths less than 10 percent with the lowest found in //Kharas (4.1%).

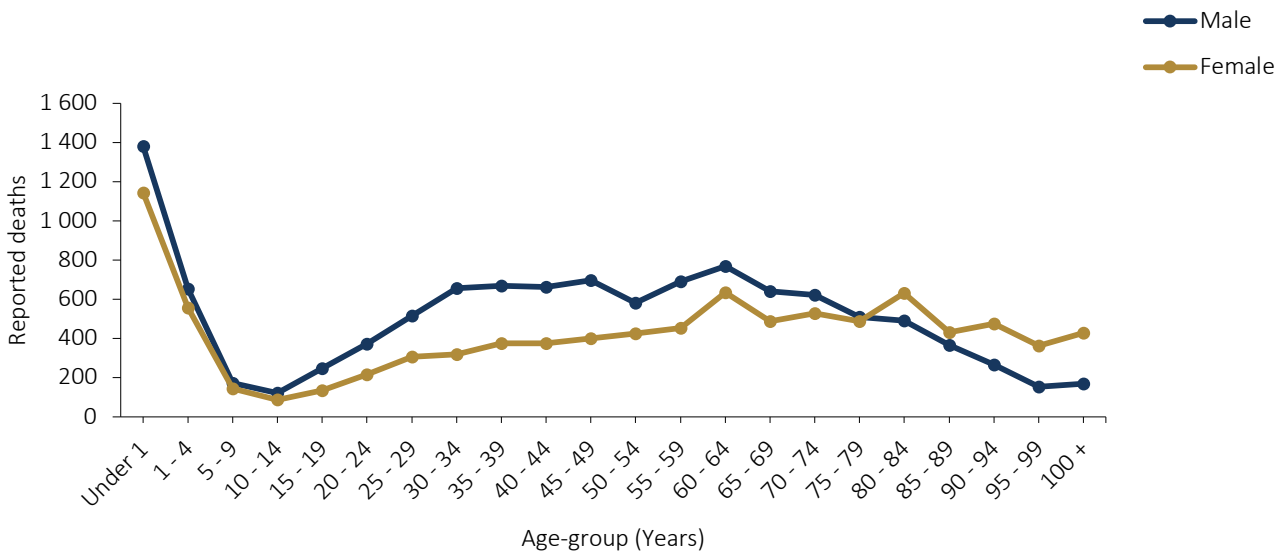
Table 3.1: Number of reported deaths in the 12 months preceding the census by area and sex: Namibia, 2023 census

Area	Reported deaths			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	20 822	11 414	9 408	100.0	54.8	45.2
Urban	8 061	4 443	3 618	38.7	55.1	44.9
Rural	12 761	6 971	5 790	61.3	54.6	45.4
//Kharas	849	483	366	4.1	56.9	43.1
Erongo	1 041	536	505	5.0	51.5	48.5
Hardap	1 197	675	522	5.7	56.4	43.6
Kavango East	1 671	894	777	8.0	53.5	46.5
Kavango West	944	509	435	4.5	53.9	46.1
Khomas	1 989	1 120	869	9.6	56.3	43.7
Kunene	1 094	605	489	5.3	55.3	44.7
Ohangwena	2 691	1 451	1 240	12.9	53.9	46.1
Omaheke	1 128	602	526	5.4	53.4	46.6
Omusati	2 643	1 480	1 163	12.7	56.0	44.0
Oshana	1 429	789	640	6.9	55.2	44.8
Oshikoto	1 852	1 031	821	8.9	55.7	44.3
Otjozondjupa	1 378	760	618	6.6	55.2	44.8
Zambezi	916	479	437	4.4	52.3	47.7

3.2. Deaths reported in households by age and sex

Figure 3.1 shows the distribution of reported deaths by age-group (Years) and sex for Namibia. The results show that deaths were higher among children under the age of five years, with more male deaths. Regarding the population aged between15 and 79 years, deaths were higher among males than females, while at older ages of 80 years and above, there were more female deaths compared to males.

Figure 3.1: Reported number of deaths by age and sex: Namibia, 2023 census



3.3. Crude death rate

The crude death rate (CDR) is an important indicator that portrays the overall mortality pattern in the country.

The result in Table 3.2 shows that for every 1,000 people in Namibia, there were about 7 deaths. Furthermore, the CDR was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas, with 8.6 and 5.4 deaths for every 1,000 people, respectively.

Region-wise, the CDR was highest in Hardap region with 11.4 deaths per 1,000 people, followed by Omaheke with 11.2 deaths per 1,000 people. The CDR was observed to be lowest in the Khomas and Erongo regions with 4.1 and 4.5 deaths per 1,000 persons, respectively.

Table 3.2: CDR by sex: Namibia, 2023 census

Area	CDR		
	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	7.0	7.9	6.2
Urban	5.4	6.2	4.7
Rural	8.6	9.5	7.8
Kharas	8.1	9.0	7.1
Erongo	4.5	4.5	4.4
Hardap	11.4	12.6	10.1
Kavango East	7.7	8.8	6.7
Kavango West	7.6	8.5	6.8
Khomas	4.1	4.8	3.5
Kunene	9.2	10.3	8.2
Ohangwena	8.0	9.1	7.0
Omaheke	11.2	11.4	11.0
Omusati	8.4	10.1	6.9
Oshana	6.4	7.6	5.3
Oshikoto	7.3	8.3	6.4
Otjozondjupa	6.5	7.1	6.0
Zambezi	6.6	7.0	6.2

Note: *the denominator used to estimate the CDR is the usual resident population 6 months prior to the census (Mid-year).*

3.4. Age specific mortality

Figures 3.2 and 3.3 display the ASMR for males and females for 2011 and 2023 censuses. Overall, there is a decline in mortality for both sexes across all age groups from 2011 to 2023. This indicates an overall improvement in health outcomes and a reduction in the risk of death at various stages of life over the twelve years (12) period. Furthermore, the 2023 curves for both males and females are lower than the curve in 2011 signifying a positive downward trend. Nevertheless, there is a consistent pattern of high mortality in infants and older ages in both census years as shown in Figure 3.2 and 3.3. Additionally, the mortality amongst elderly males and females was similar in 2011 and 2023, especially after 65 years and above.

Figure 3.2: ASMRs for males by age and census years

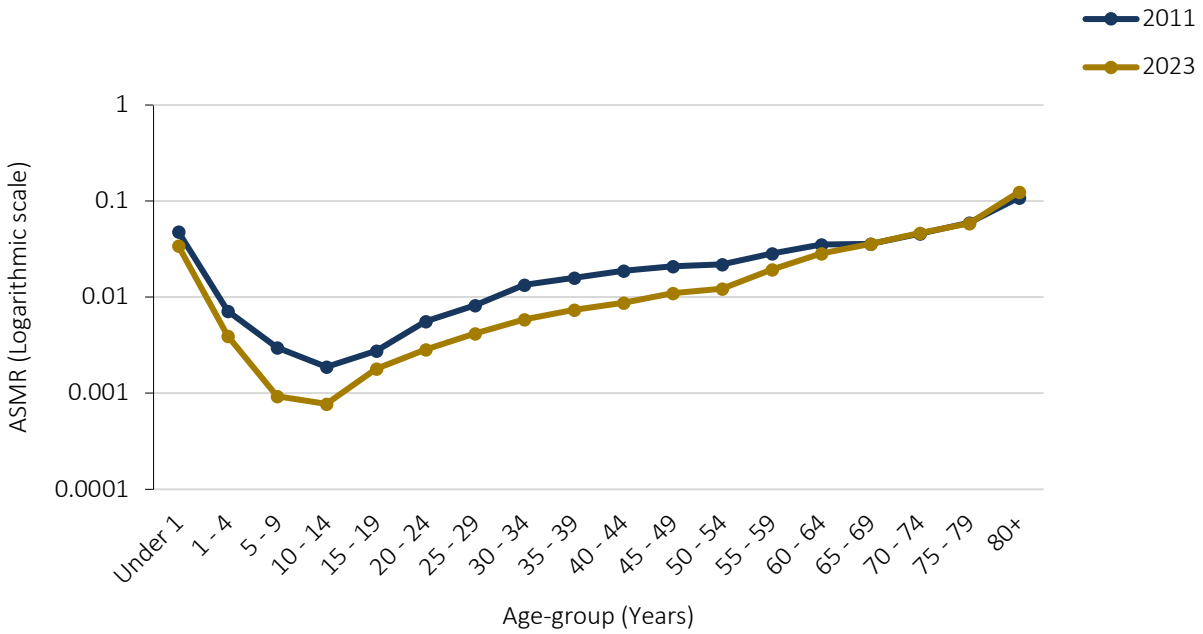


Figure 3.3: ASMRs for females by age and census years

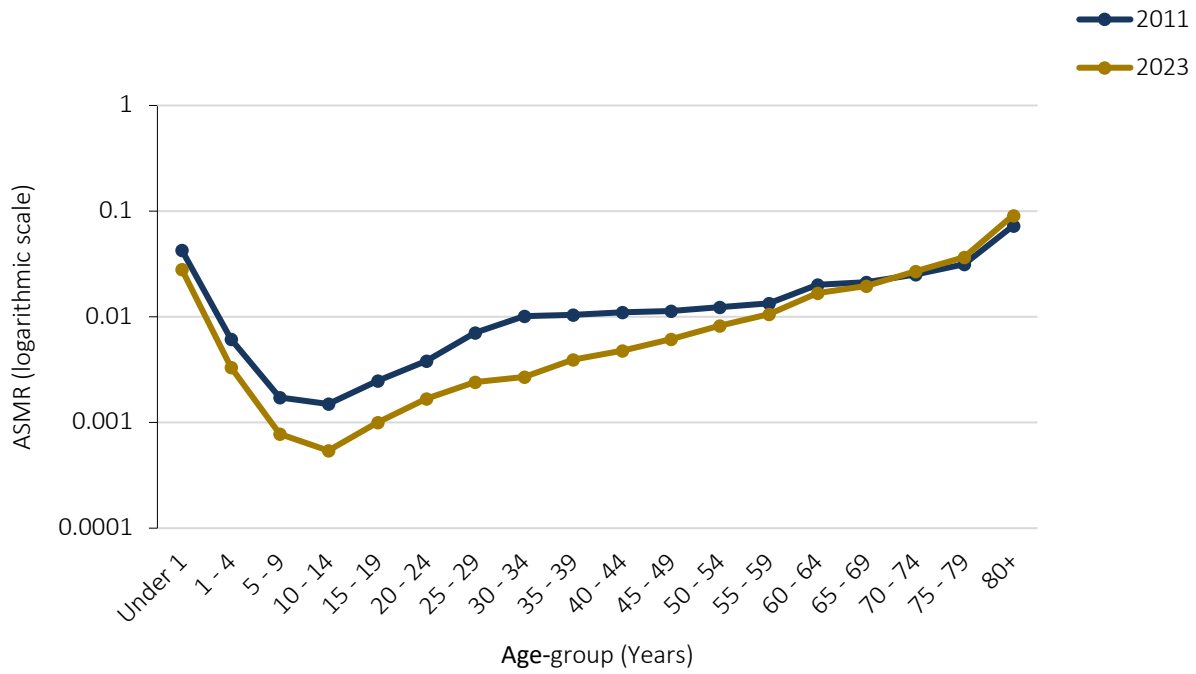


Figure 3.4 and 3.5 presents ASMR for Namibia by age and urban/rural for males and females, respectively. Mortality is high among infants and young children, declines rapidly and stays low for older children and young adults, then rises progressively at older ages. Both sexes have a higher mortality in infants (under 1), which then sharply declined until late childhood and adolescences (10-19 years).

The mortality rates for both males and females showed a gradual increase across adulthood, rising further among those aged 70 years and above. A consistent pattern across both sexes shows that mortality was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas except among those aged 60 years and above where, mortality among older persons was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Figure 3.4: ASMRs for males by urban/rural and age, Namibia, 2023 census

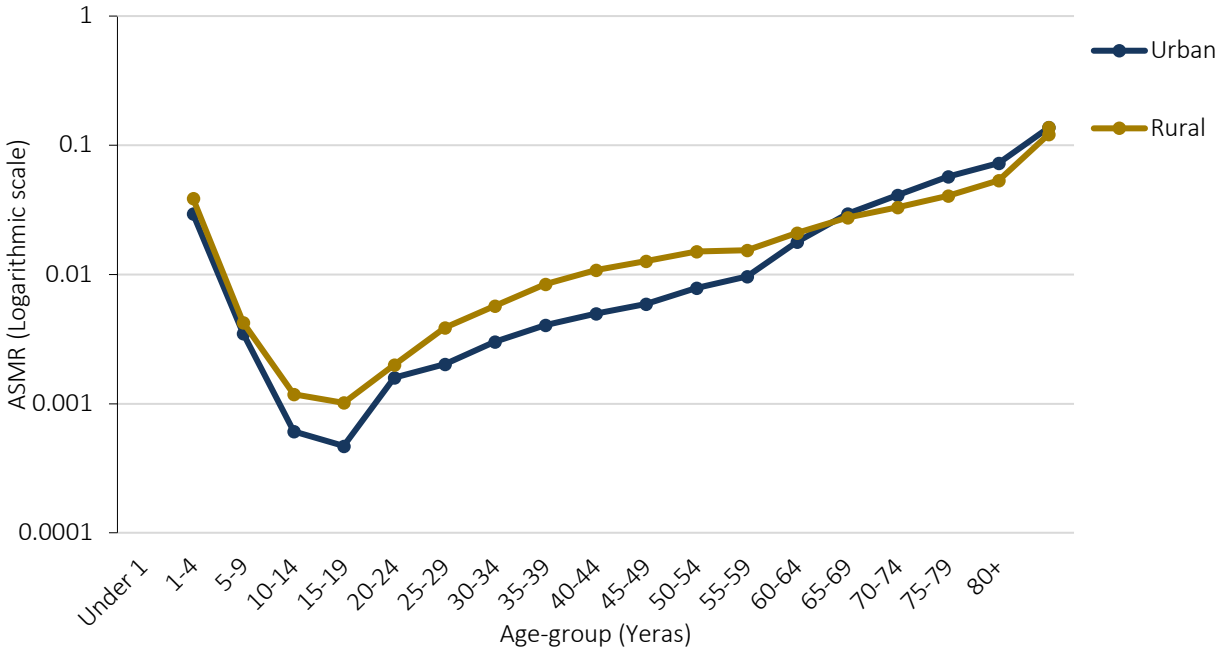
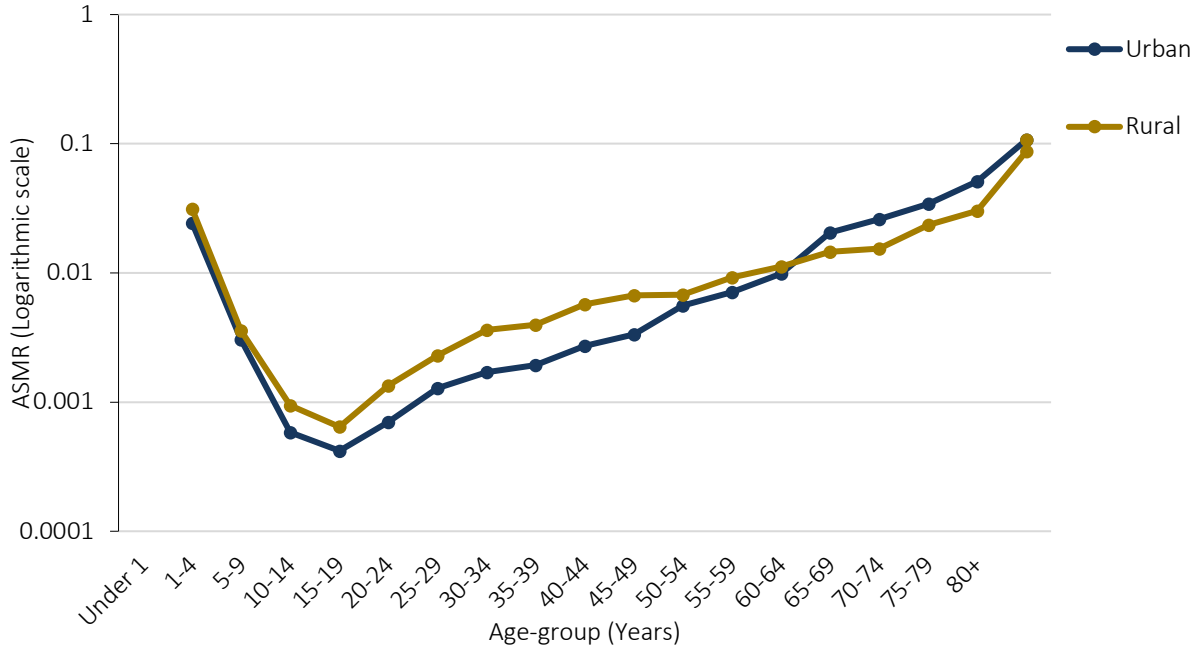


Figure 3.5: ASMRs for females by urban/rural and age, Namibia, 2023 census



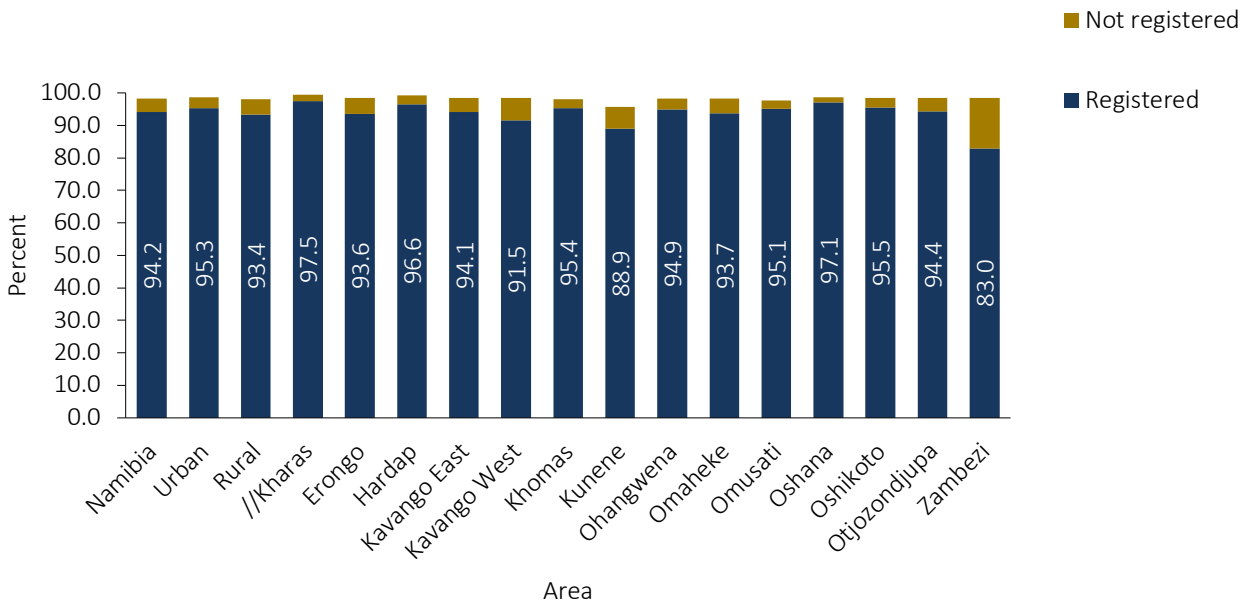
3.5. Death Registration

Death registration is important as it provides primary inputs for governance and development. In the same vein, mortality statistics derived from registered deaths provide evidence for health policy and planning.

Figure 3.6 presents the percentage of registration status of reported deaths by area. Overall, death registration in Namibia were high, with over 91 percent of reported deaths registered across all areas, except in Kunene and Zambezi where 6.8 and 15.5 percent of reported deaths were not registered, respectively. Although the registration of deaths in Namibia was high, some unregistered deaths may be attributed to respondents not knowing whether the reported death was officially registered or not.

In terms of registered deaths in the 2023 census, the registration of deaths in Namibia was in line with timely registered deaths from the Civil registration system (CRS) with over 99 percent of deaths registered within 12 months between 2018 and 2021 (NSA, 2024).

Figure 3.6: Registered deaths by registration status and area, Namibia, 2023 census



3.6. Causes of Death

Table 3.3 presents the distribution of deaths by cause and sex. The results reveal that out of the recorded 20,822 household deaths, the leading cause of death was cancer, with 1,583 (7.6%), followed by hypertension with 1,310 (6.3%). The third most prevalent cause of death was natural disaster with 1,060 household deaths (6.1%). A similar pattern was observed for females, where cancer, hypertension and natural disasters, stood at 9.2, 7.6 and 5.9 percent, respectively.

Amongst the male deaths, accidents (6.7%) were the most prevalent cause of death, followed by cancer (6.2%) and natural disaster (6.1%).

Table 3.3: Deaths by cause and sex: Namibia, 2023 census

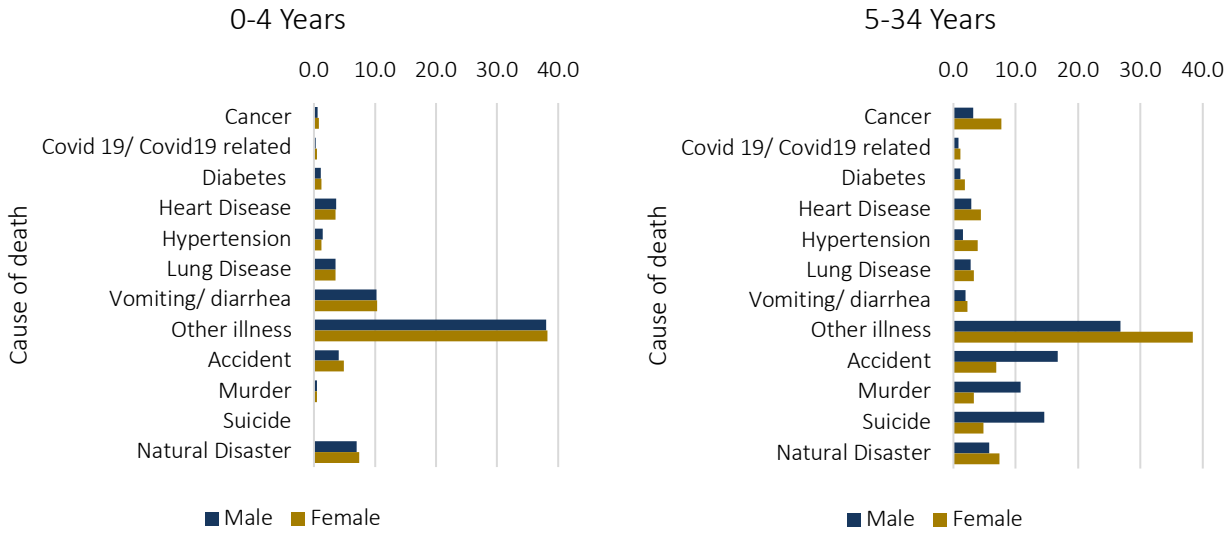
Cause of death	Actual deaths			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	20 822	11 414	9 408	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cancer	1 583	713	870	7.6	6.2	9.2
Covid 19/ Covid19 related	253	148	105	1.2	1.3	1.1
Diabetes	620	289	331	3.0	2.5	3.5
Heart Disease	1 060	540	520	5.1	4.7	5.5
Hypertension	1 310	597	713	6.3	5.2	7.6
Lung Disease	848	529	319	4.1	4.6	3.4
Vomiting/ diarrhea	551	305	246	2.6	2.7	2.6
Other illness	7 290	3 814	3 476	35.0	33.4	36.9
Accident	1 011	763	248	4.9	6.7	2.6
Murder	460	375	85	2.2	3.3	0.9
Suicide	698	598	100	3.4	5.2	1.1
Natural Disaster	1 260	701	559	6.1	6.1	5.9
Don't know	3 878	2 042	1 836	18.6	17.9	19.5

Note: *"Other illness" refers to any health condition or disease not specifically listed in the questionnaire. This category captures responses where individuals reported illnesses that fall outside the predefined options provided during data collection. Hypertension includes hypertension/ high blood pressure/ stroke and diabetes means high/ low blood sugar.*

Figure 3.7 and Figure 3.8 further present the percentage of deaths by cause and sex across four major age groups. Among male and female children aged 0–4 years, deaths are mostly caused by vomiting/ diarrhea, followed by natural disasters, while lung diseases and heart diseases are more prevalent among females compared to male children. Nevertheless, accidents among the children aged 0-4 years where more prevalent among male children compared to female children.

In the 5–34 age group, there is a high percentage of deaths caused by accidents, suicide and murder, particularly among males, indicating risk-related and external causes. The rest of the diseases in this age group are more prevailed among females than males as shown in Figure 3.7.

Figure 3.7: Percent distribution of deaths by death cause, sex and major age groups (0-4, 5-34), Namibia, 2023 census

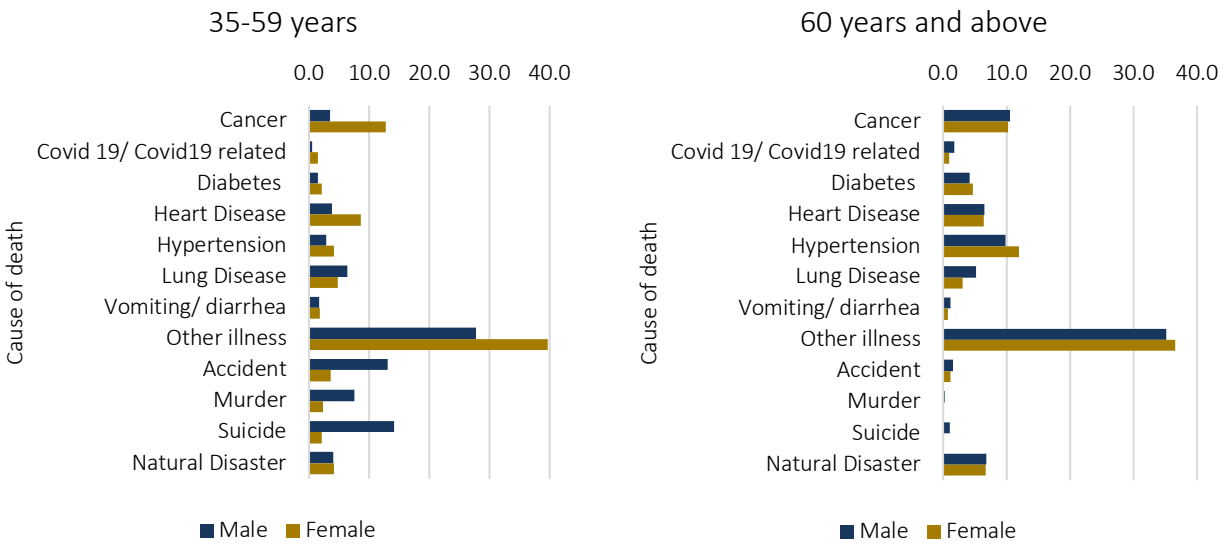


Note: *"Other illness" refers to any health condition or disease not specifically listed in the questionnaire. This category captures responses where individuals reported illnesses that fall outside the predefined options provided during data collection. Hypertension included hypertension/ high blood pressure/ stroke and diabetes means high/ low blood sugar.*

The results for those aged 35 years and above are presented in Figure 3.8. For adults aged 35–59, chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, and hypertension were more common. Furthermore, males in these groups showed higher deaths from heart disease, lung disease, and murder, while deaths from diabetes and hypertension were high among females.

In the 60+ category, chronic diseases such as heart disease, hypertension, lung diseases, diabetes, cancer, lung diseases and strokes were among the highest.

Figure 3.8: Percent distribution of deaths by death cause, sex and major age groups (35 - 59, 60+), Namibia, 2023 census



Note: *"Other illness" refers to any health condition or disease not specifically listed in the questionnaire. This category captures responses where individuals reported illnesses that fall outside the predefined options provided during data collection. Hypertension includes hypertension/ high blood pressure and diabetes means high/ low blood sugar).*

3.7. Childhood Mortality levels and trends

This subsection looks at indicators of childhood mortality, namely:

- Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the 1st birthday
- Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the 5th birthday
- Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the 5th birthday.

The following formulas are used to calculate these important indicators of childhood mortality.

(a) **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** refers to the number of deaths of children younger than 1 year (12 months) per 1,000 live births in a given population. The IMR is one of the key indicators that measures the survival status of the population. IMR is represented by the formula:

$$IMR = \frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ of\ infants\ under\ age\ 1\ in\ a\ given\ year}{Total\ live\ births\ in\ that\ year} x\ 1{,}000$$

b) **Child Mortality Rate (CMR):** refers to the number of deaths of children dying between 1 – 4 years per 1,000 live births in a given population.

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

c) **Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR):** refers to the probability for children to die before their fifth birthday per 1,000 live births occurring during a specified reference period.

$$U5MR = \frac{Number\ of\ deaths\ of\ children\ age\ 0-4\ in\ a\ given\ year}{Total\ live\ births\ in\ that\ year}\ x\ 1{,}000$$

3.7.1. Infant Mortality

Figure 3.9 presents IMRs by area. Nationally, Namibia had an IMR of 26.2 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths. In terms of urban and rural areas, the IMR was higher for rural areas than urban areas, with 29.3 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths in rural areas compared to 23.0 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths in urban areas.

At regional level, Hardap region recorded the highest infant deaths followed by Omaheke with 42.6 and 35.7 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths respectively. Nevertheless, Khomas had the lowest infant deaths, recording 19.4 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 3.9: IMRs by area, Namibia, 2023 census

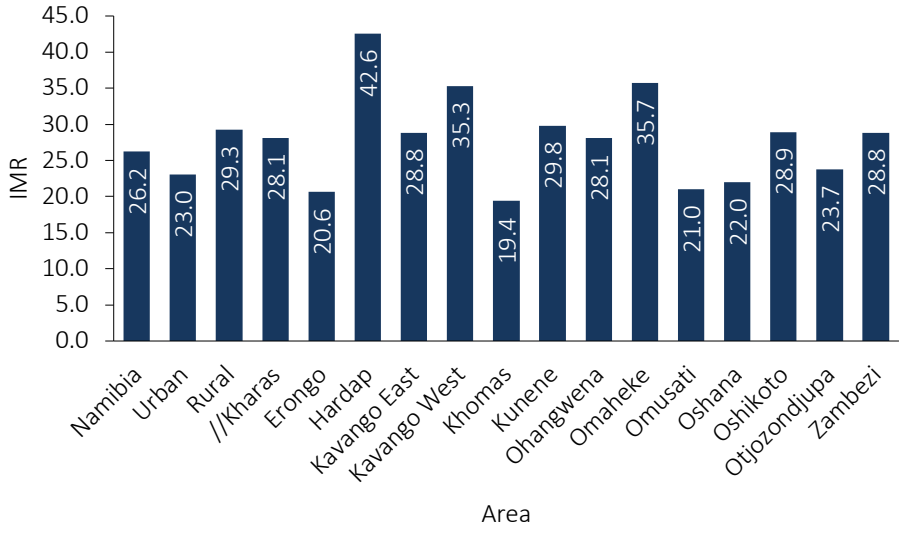
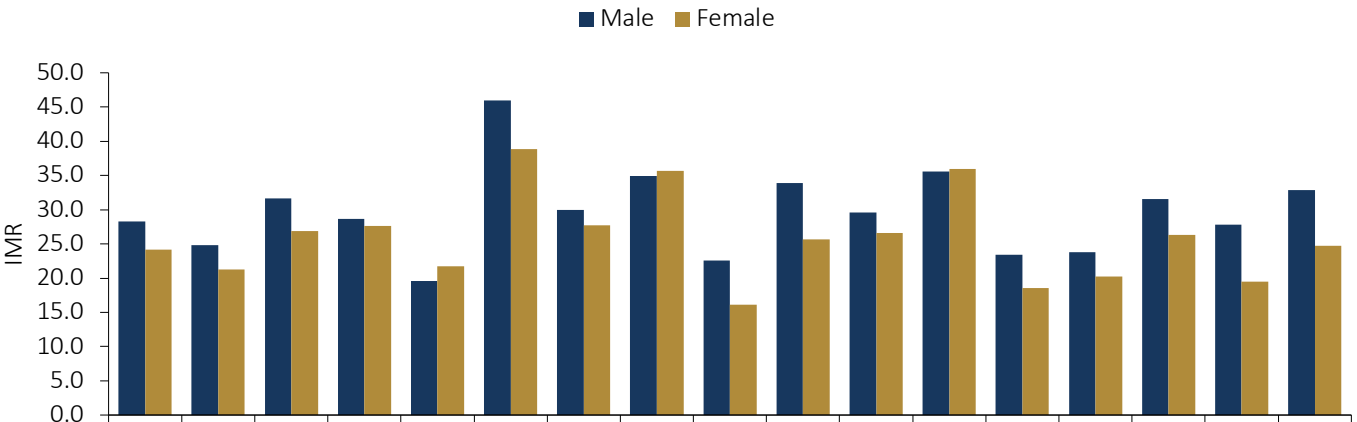


Figure 3.10 further disaggregates IMR by area and sex. Overall, the IMR for male infants was higher compared to the IMR for female across all areas, except in Erongo, Kavango West and Omaheke regions. This implies that there were more male infant deaths over the 12 months preceding the census, compared female infant deaths.

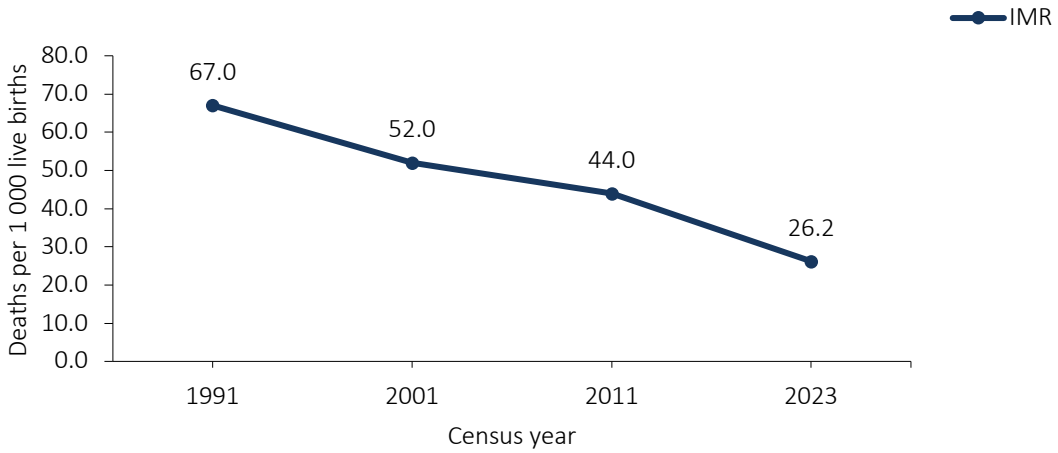
Figure 3.10: IMRs by area and sex, Namibia, 2023 census



	Namibia	Urban	Rural	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
Male	28.3	24.8	31.7	28.6	19.5	46.0	29.9	34.9	22.6	33.9	29.6	35.5	23.4	23.8	31.5	27.8	32.9
Female	24.1	21.2	26.9	27.6	21.7	38.9	27.7	35.7	16.1	25.7	26.6	35.9	18.5	20.2	26.3	19.5	24.7

Figure 3.11 presents IMRs by census years. Infant mortality has consistently been declining, ranging from 67 deaths per 1,000 livebirths in 1991 to 26.2 deaths per 1,000 livebirths in 2023.

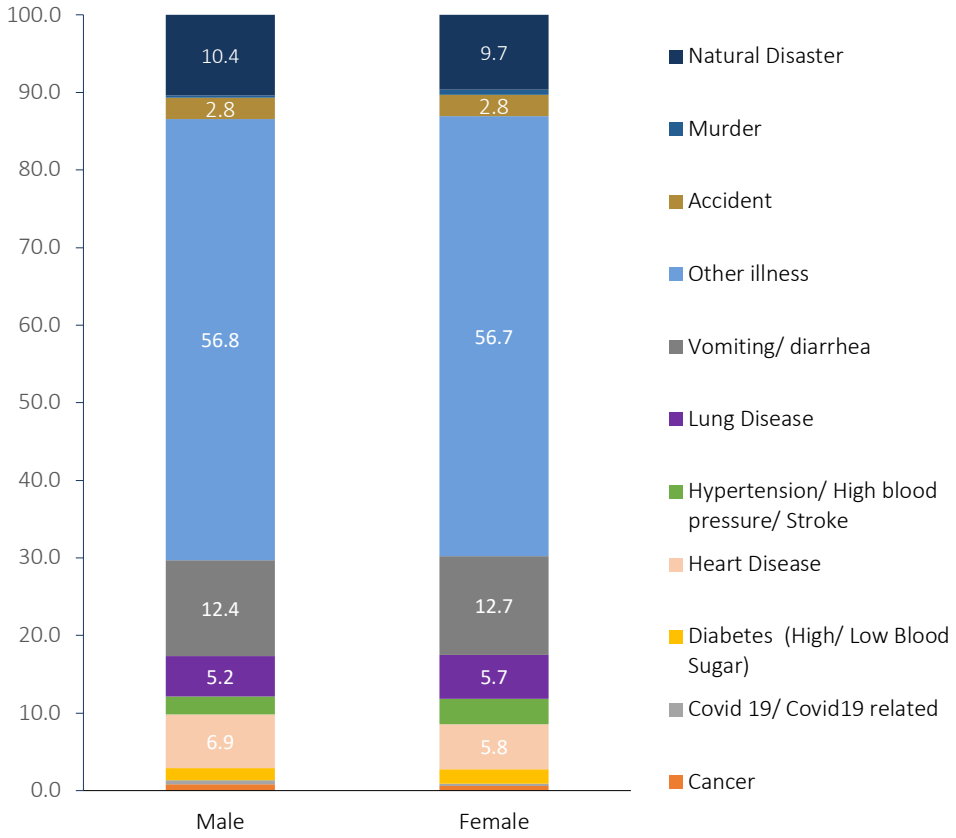
Figure 3.11: IMR trends by sex and census years (1991, 2001, 2011, 2023)



Note: *The mortality indicators (IMR) for 1991 and 2001 were estimated using indirect methods, unlike for the 2011 and 2023 census, which used direct estimation methods.*

Figure 3.12 presents the percentage distribution of causes of death among infants by sex. Other illness accounted for the majority of deaths for both males (56.8%) and females (56.7%), followed by vomiting/ diarrhea (12.4% for males and 12.7% for females). Natural disasters were the third most common cause of death, contributing to 10.4% of male infant deaths and 9.7% of female infant deaths.

Figure 3.12: Percent distribution of infant deaths by death cause and sex, Namibia, 2023 census



Note: *"Other illness" refers to any health condition or disease not specifically listed in the questionnaire. This category captures responses where individuals reported illnesses that fall outside the predefined options provided during data collection. The total infant deaths do not include "don't know".*

3.7.2. Child mortality

Figure 3.13 presents the CMR by area. The CMR for Namibia stood at 12.6 per 1,000 live births. Furthermore, the CMR was higher in rural (15.2 child deaths per 1,000 livebirths) than in urban (9.8 child deaths per 1,000 livebirths) areas, indicating that more child deaths were observed in rural than in urban areas over the 12 months preceding the census.

Regionally, there were noticeable differences in child mortality, with the highest observed in Omaheke (25.7 child deaths per 1,000 live births) and the lowest observed in //Kharas at 4.8 child deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 3.13: CMRs by area, Namibia, 2023 census

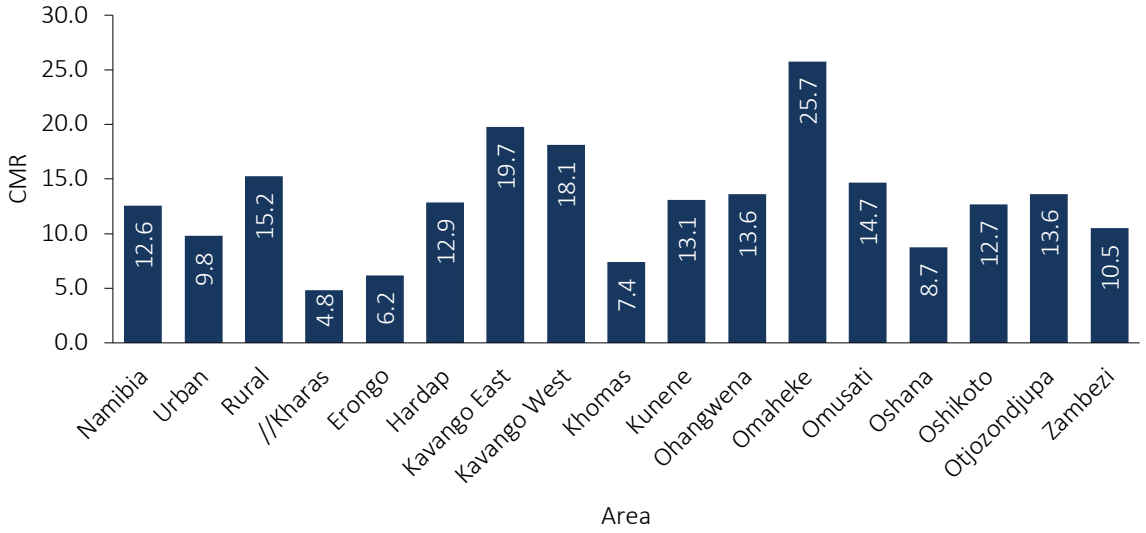
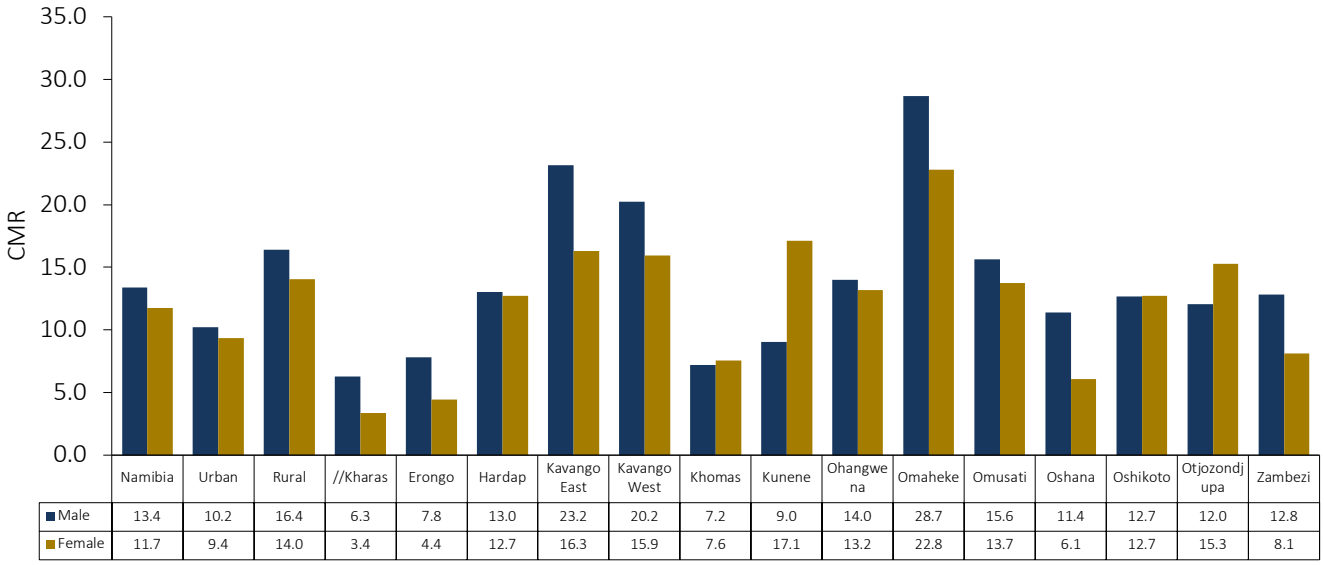


Figure 3.14 presents result on child deaths among male and female children aged 1 to 4 years. Child mortality was consistently higher for male children compared to female children except for the Khomas, Kunene and Otjozondjupa region where the CMR was observed to be high for female children compared to male children, indicating more female deaths than male deaths in those regions. Child deaths between males and females in Oshikoto region were similar.

Figure 3.14: CMRs by area and sex, Namibia, 2023 census



	Namibia	Urban	Rural	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
Male	13.4	10.2	16.4	6.3	7.8	13.0	23.2	20.2	7.2	9.0	14.0	28.7	15.6	11.4	12.7	12.0	12.8
Female	11.7	9.4	14.0	3.4	4.4	12.7	16.3	15.9	7.6	17.1	13.2	22.8	13.7	6.1	12.7	15.3	8.1

3.7.3. Under-five mortality

Figures 3.15 presents U5MR by area. The results indicate that U5MR stood at 38.8 per 1,000 live births in Namibia. U5MR was higher in rural areas with 44.5 deaths per 1,000 livebirths compared to urban areas with 32.8 deaths per 1,000 livebirths which implies that there were more deaths in rural compared to urban areas for children aged below 5 years.

Furthermore, there were variations observed in the regions, with the highest under 5 deaths observed in Omaheke (61.4 deaths per 1,000 live births). The lowest under-5 deaths were recorded in Erongo and Khomas, each with an estimated U5MR of 26.8 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 3.15: U5MRs by area, Namibia, 2023 census

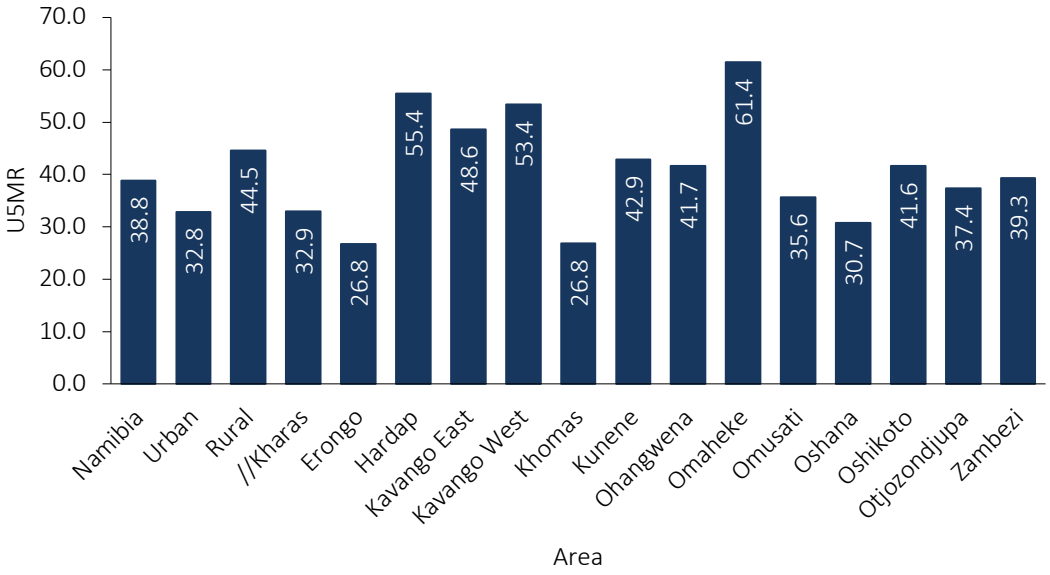
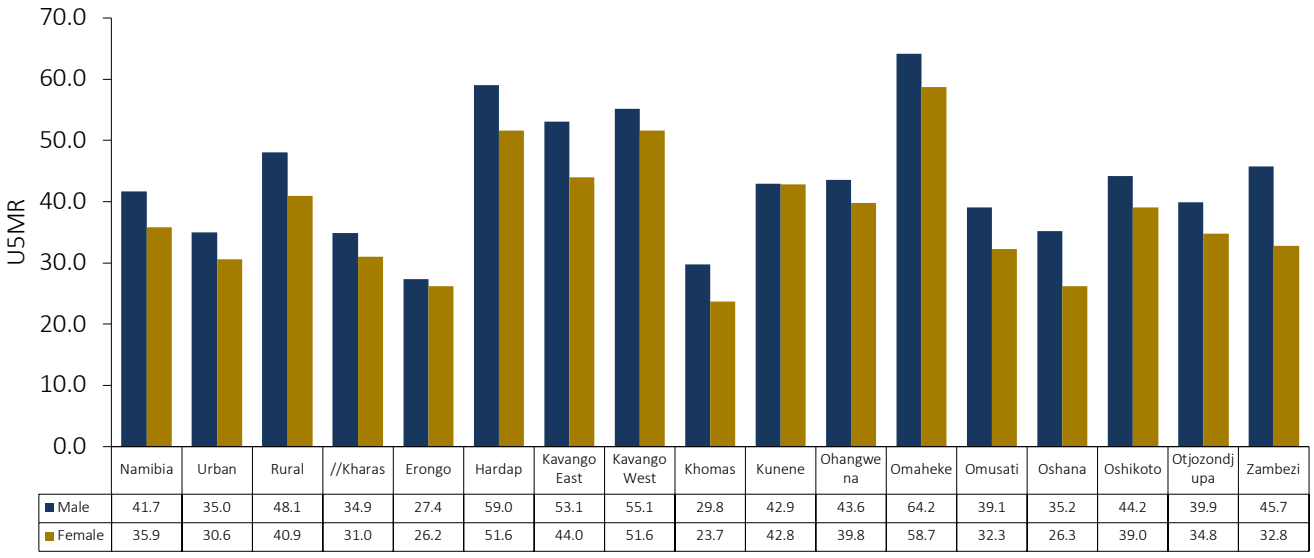


Figure 3.16 further presents U5MRs by sex and area. The results indicate that U5MR was higher among male children when compared to female children, with 41.7 deaths per 1,000 livebirths and 35.9 deaths per 1,000 livebirths, respectively.

In terms of regions, there are consistently more male under 5 deaths compared to females with the highest under 5 deaths observed in Omaheke (64.2 deaths per 1,000 livebirths for males and 58.7 deaths per 1,000 live births for females. Likewise, Erongo region recorded the lowest U5MR for males with 27.4 deaths per 1, 000 live births, while Khomas region recorded the lowest U5MR for females at 23.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

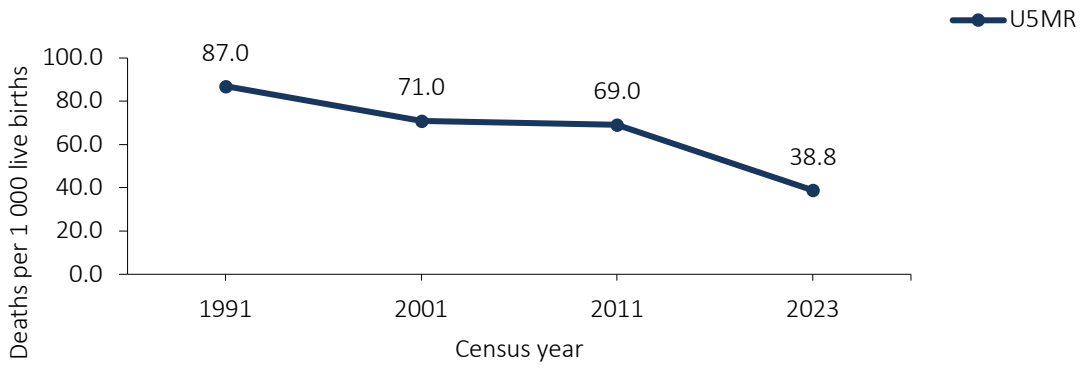
Figure 3.16: U5MRs by area and sex, Namibia, 2023 census



	Namibia	Urban	Rural	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
Male	41.7	35.0	48.1	34.9	27.4	59.0	53.1	55.1	29.8	42.9	43.6	64.2	39.1	35.2	44.2	39.9	45.7
Female	35.9	30.6	40.9	31.0	26.2	51.6	44.0	51.6	23.7	42.8	39.8	58.7	32.3	26.3	39.0	34.8	32.8

The results in Figure 3.17 present the U5MRs by census years. The downward curve confirms a declining trend in under-5 mortality, ranging from 87 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1991 to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2023.

Figure 3.17: U5MR trends by census years (1991, 2001, 2011, 2023)



Note: *The mortality indicators (U5MR) for 1991 and 2001 were estimated using indirect methods, unlike for the 2011 and 2023 census, which used direct estimation methods.*

CHAPTER 4 : EXPECTATION OF LIFE AND ADULT MORTALITY

This chapter explores life expectancies and adult mortality, crucial indicators of population health. Understanding these dynamics is essential for effective public health policy and interventions aimed at extending health. The mortality estimates were derived from the single age life tables.

4.1. Construction of a life table

Life tables provide essential information about mortality in various age groups, and it is one of the most useful measures of overall mortality and the number of years of life one can expect to live at birth. Life tables are constructed from the estimated mortality rates, where the nMx is directly calculated from the reported deaths. Because it is derived from mortality rates in each age group, such measures are not influenced by population structure. The following are the notations used in a life table:

nMx = Age-specific central death rate.

nax = Average person-years lived by those who die between ages x and $x+n$.

nqx = Probability of dying between exact ages x and $x+n$ (age-specific mortality rate).

l_x = Number of survivors at age x.

ndx = Number of deaths occurring between ages x and $x+n$.

nLx = Number of person-years lived between ages x and $x+n$.

T_x = Number of person-years lived after age x.

e_x = Life expectancy at age x.

A life table is typically derived from a series of age-specific death rates (nMx). These death rates (deaths at each age group divided by population at the same age group) are converted into probabilities of dying (nQx) from one age group to the next based on an estimation of the distribution of those who died (nAx) in each interval. Put more simply, the probability of dying is equal to the deaths in an age interval divided by those who began the interval (those deaths plus those who survived the interval). By convention, life tables estimate survivorship using a radix of the population of 100,000 (l_x). Thereafter, the probabilities of dying at each age group allow one to determine how many of this original group survive. Within each age interval, the life table determines the number of "person years" lived (nLx) – where survivors contribute all years lived in the interval and non-survivors contribute the portion of years they lived before death. The summation of all "person years" lived (T_x) is divided by the original 100,000 births to determine life expectancy at birth. Life tables also indicate the remaining life expectancy at each age by dividing the remaining persons years to be lived by the number who begin at that age group (e_x).

The next sub-sections present results estimated from the single year life tables constructed by area and sex, all life tables appear in annex iii.

4.2. Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth is the summary of health indicator of a population, which can be used to track the improvement of the socio-economic and health status of the population.

According to Table 4.1 the life expectancy at birth in Namibia for males is 64.0 years while that of females is 72.7 years. This means that on average, a male born in Namibia and if subjected during their entire life to the current levels of mortality at the different ages would expect to live for 64.0 years, similarly, a female would be expected to live 72.7 years.

As is usually the case, life expectancy at birth is greater amongst females compared to males, this entails that females live longer than males as shown in Table 4.1. Furthermore, the life expectancy at birth for both males and females were higher in urban compared to rural areas.

Likewise, life expectancy at birth for males was highest in Erongo region, with 73.1 while that of females was highest in Oshana region with 77.3 years. The life expectancy at birth was lowest among males in Hardap region with 57.8 years, whilst for females, the life expectancy was lowest in Omaheke at 61.0 years.

This implies that males born in Erongo and if subjected during their entire life to the current levels of mortality at the different ages would be expected to live longer than those born in Hardap region. Similarly, females born in Oshana and if subjected during their entire life to the current levels of mortality at the different ages would be expected to live longer than those born in Omaheke region.

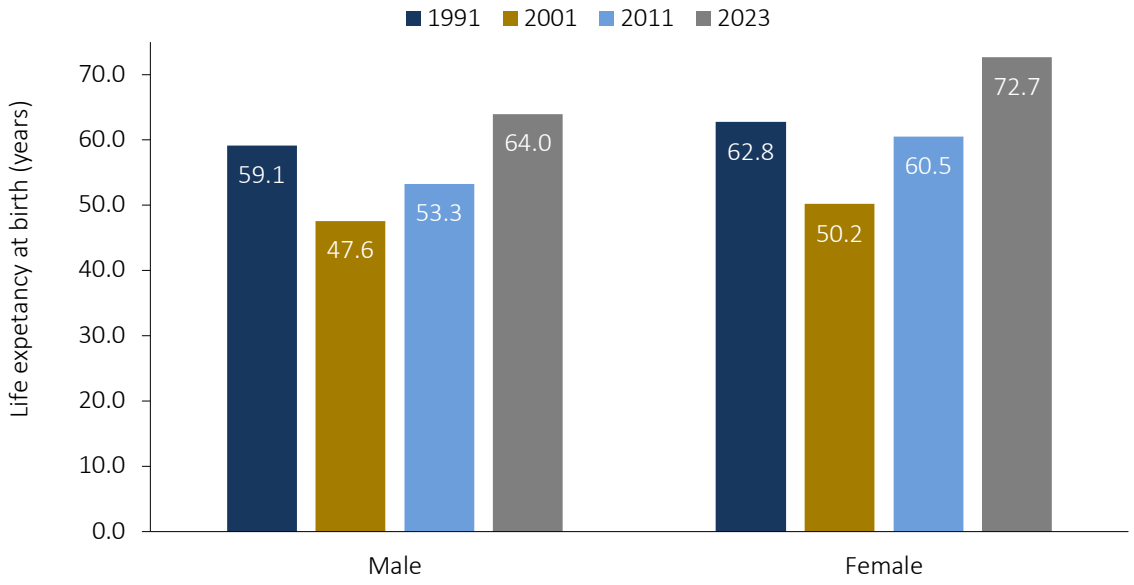
Table 4.1: Life Expectancy at birth by area and sex, Namibia, 2023 census

Area	Life Expectancies at birth	
	Male	Female
Namibia	64.0	72.7
Urban	65.9	72.3
Rural	61.3	71.6
//Kharas	61.9	68.7
Erongo	73.1	74.6
Hardap	57.8	64.1
Kavango East	60.4	69.7
Kavango West	62.1	70.9
Khomas	70.0	74.7
Kunene	59.6	65.8
Ohangwena	60.3	73.8
Omaheke	59.5	61.0
Omusati	59.5	76.0
Oshana	65.4	77.3
Oshikoto	63.4	74.6
Otjozondjupa	65.8	69.5
Zambezi	66.2	72.3

Figure 4.1 further presents trends in life expectancy at birth by sex and census years. The trend of the life expectancy in Namibia shows significant socio-economic and health transformations over the past 32 years, as clearly illustrated in the trends of the life expectancy at birth.

Figure 4.1 further shows that male life expectancy at birth declined from 59.1 years in 1991 to 47.6 years in 2001, while female life expectancy dropped from 62.8 to 50.2 years over the same periods. However, from 2011 onwards, both sexes experienced improvement in life expectancy, from 53.3 to 64.0 years for males and increasing from 60.5 to 72.7 years for females in 2023.

Figure 4.1: Trends in life expectancy at birth by sex and census years



4.3. Mortality among the adult and elderly

This subsection will assess the two key indicators: life expectancy at age 60 (e60) and the life expectancy at age 70 (e70), which reflects mortality risks during adulthood and the standard threshold for defining the elderly population.

4.3.1. Expectation of life at age 60 and 70 (e_{60} and e_{70})

The expectation of life at these ages is the average number of years that a person who has attained age 60 or 70 is expected to live, if age-specific mortality levels remain constant.

At national level, at age 60, a male can expect to live for another 18.0 years, whereas a female can live for an additional 23.2 years. At age 70, a male can expect to live another 12.7 years, whereas a female can expect to live for an additional 16.7 years. This implies that, at age 60, females live an additional 5.2 years more than males, while at age 70, females live an additional 4.0 years more than males.

In terms of urban and rural areas, the life expectancy was higher for females compared to males aged 60 and 70 years. However, it is worth noting that the life expectancy for males in rural areas is higher than the

life expectancy for males in urban areas, a similar trend was observed for females, where the life expectancy among females in rural areas was higher than that of females in urban areas.

At the regional level, the Zambezi region recorded the highest life expectancies for both males and females aged 60 years. Furthermore, the Erongo region recorded the highest life expectancy for males aged 70 years, while females had the highest life expectancy in Zambezi. Life expectancies for those aged 60 and 70 years were lowest in the Hardap region for both males and females.

Table 4.2: Life expectancies at ages 60 and 70, Namibia, 2023 census

Area	Life Expectancies age 60		Life Expectancies age 70	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Namibia	18.0	23.2	12.7	16.7
Urban	16.8	20.5	11.4	14.4
Rural	18.7	24.6	13.4	17.6
//Kharas	14.2	17.5	9.2	11.2
Erongo	21.7	21.8	15.8	15.4
Hardap	13.6	16.1	8.5	10.1
Kavango East	16.2	23.6	11.2	16.5
Kavango West	20.1	23.4	14.9	17.2
Khomas	18.9	21.3	13.1	14.5
Kunene	14.8	18.0	12.1	13.4
Ohangwena	18.8	26.6	13.6	19.0
Omaheke	16.2	16.5	11.1	10.8
Omusati	18.5	27.0	13.9	19.6
Oshana	18.9	26.0	12.6	19.5
Oshikoto	20.3	25.8	14.6	18.6
Otjozondjupa	17.6	18.6	12.2	12.6
Zambezi	22.4	27.9	15.0	21.9

4.4. Adult mortality at age 50 (35q15) and at age 60 (45q15)

Adult Mortality is estimated by looking at the values of 35q15 and 45q15. These two indicators depict deaths for those aged 15 to 50 years and mortality in old age for those aged 15 to 60 years.

The results from Table 4.3 indicate that for every 1,000 males who reach age 15, 186 do not reach their 50th birthday. In addition, for every 1,000 females who reach 15 years, 105 do not reach their 50th birthday. Similarly, for the older adults, for every 1,000 males aged 15, 304 do not survive to age 60, while for every 1,000 females aged 15, 186 do not reach age 60. These results are consistent with the fact that males have higher mortality than females.

Table 4.3 further presents estimates of adult mortality for urban and rural areas. The Adult Mortality Rate (AMR) was higher in rural compared to urban areas.
Furthermore, adult mortality varies across regions, with Omusati having the highest AMR. 300 males aged 15

years in Omusati region do not survive to age 50. Similarly, in Omaheke region, for every 1,000 females aged 15 years, 201 do not reach age 50.

Similarly, for every 1,000 males aged 15 years in Omusati, 447 do not reach their 60th birthday, while for every 1,000 females aged 15 years in Omaheke, 319 do not reach their 60th birthday.

The lowest AMR was evident in the Erongo region, with 79 males out of 1,000 males aged 15 years dying before reaching their 50th birthday, while 59 females out of 1,000 females aged 15 years do not reach their 50th birthday in Kunene region. Likewise, 158 males in Erongo out of 1,000 males aged 15 years do not reach their 60th birthday. In addition, for every 1,000 females aged 15 years, 127 females in Khomas region die before reaching the age of 60 years.

Table 4.3: AMRs at Ages 50 and 60 years, Namibia, 2023 census

Area	AMR at age 50 (35q15)		AMR at age 60 (45q15)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Namibia	186	105	304	186
Urban	135	81	243	155
Rural	251	140	376	224
//Kharas	158	105	325	189
Erongo	79	74	158	129
Hardap	251	159	390	251
Kavango East	219	145	345	231
Kavango West	239	113	337	179
Khomas	108	59	178	127
Kunene	209	137	395	242
Ohangwena	285	129	421	215
Omaheke	231	201	377	319
Omusati	300	121	447	187
Oshana	191	81	308	157
Oshikoto	240	112	363	183
Otjozondjupa	138	90	252	182
Zambezi	189	153	278	270

CHAPTER 5 : MATERNAL MORTALITY

This chapter provides information on maternal mortality. Measuring maternal mortality is crucial for several reasons: it enables monitoring and evaluation of programs, form resource allocation, and informs public health strategies to improve maternal health.

5.1. Maternal mortality levels

5.1.1. Maternal Mortality Definitions

The International Classification of Disease (ICD), Revision 11, provides three definitions related to maternal mortality.

- **Maternal death**: a maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 weeks of the termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.
- **Pregnancy related death**: a pregnancy related death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of cause.
- **Late pregnancy related death**: a late pregnancy related death of a woman while pregnant or within 12 months of termination of pregnancy irrespective of cause.

There are two common measures of maternal mortality (and corresponding measures for pregnancy-related mortality), namely, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), and the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMRate). Two other measures of maternal mortality that will often be encountered are the proportion of deaths of women of reproductive age that are maternal (PMDF), and the lifetime risk of dying a maternal death (LTR). This chapter will focus on the MMR and MMRate as basic measures for maternal mortality.

- **Maternal Mortality Ratio:** refers to the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the same period and expressed as follows:

$$MMRatio = \frac{Maternal\ deaths}{Number\ of\ live\ births} * 100\,000$$

- **Maternal mortality rate**: refers to number of maternal deaths per 100,000 women of reproductive age usually 15 – 49 years and is expressed as follows:

$$MMRate = \frac{Maternal\ deaths}{Women\ aged\ 15-49\ years} * 100\,000$$

Table 5.1 presents the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) derived from reported maternal deaths by age. The MMR was estimated at 193 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births while the maternal mortality rate (MMrate) was 22 maternal deaths per 100,000 women.

The MMR was highest among women in the older reproductive age groups, with the peak ratio of 811 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births recorded among those aged 45–49 years.
Maternal deaths were also prevalent among young mothers aged 15–19 years, with an estimated MMR of 269 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Similarly, the maternal mortality was highest among mothers aged between 20 and 39 years, with the highest MMrate estimated at 25.6 maternal deaths per 100,000 women. Furthermore, older women aged 40-49 years recorded the lowest level of maternal mortality, with a MMrate of 12.1 maternal deaths per 100,000 women. Maternal mortality was also low among young mothers aged between 15 and 19 years, with an estimated MMrate of 16 maternal deaths per 100,00 women.

Table 5.1: Reported MMR and MMrate by age, Namibia, 2023 census

Age	Female population	Pregnancy Related deaths	Births in the last 12 months	MMR	MMrate
All ages	758 821	166	85 991	193	21.9
15 – 19	137 860	22	8 193	269	16.0
20 – 24	128 741	33	19 321	171	25.6
25 – 29	126 544	31	20 011	155	24.5
30 – 34	121 295	31	18 583	167	25.6
35 – 39	97 471	25	12 870	194	25.6
40 – 44	80 850	16	6 027	265	19.8
45 – 49	66 060	8	986	811	12.1

Note: *Pregnancy related deaths were used to calculate the MMR and MMrate.*

Figure 5.1 presents the MMR in urban and rural areas. Maternal mortality is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas in young mothers aged between 15 and 19 years. However, maternal mortality is higher in rural areas than in urban areas for women aged between 20 and 44 years. Furthermore, maternal mortality sharply increases for females aged 45-49 years and is higher among women in urban compared to rural areas. It should also be noted that maternal mortality in urban area exceeds the national level for women aged 45 to 49 years.

Figure 5.1: Reported MMR by urban/rural and age, Namibia, 2023 census

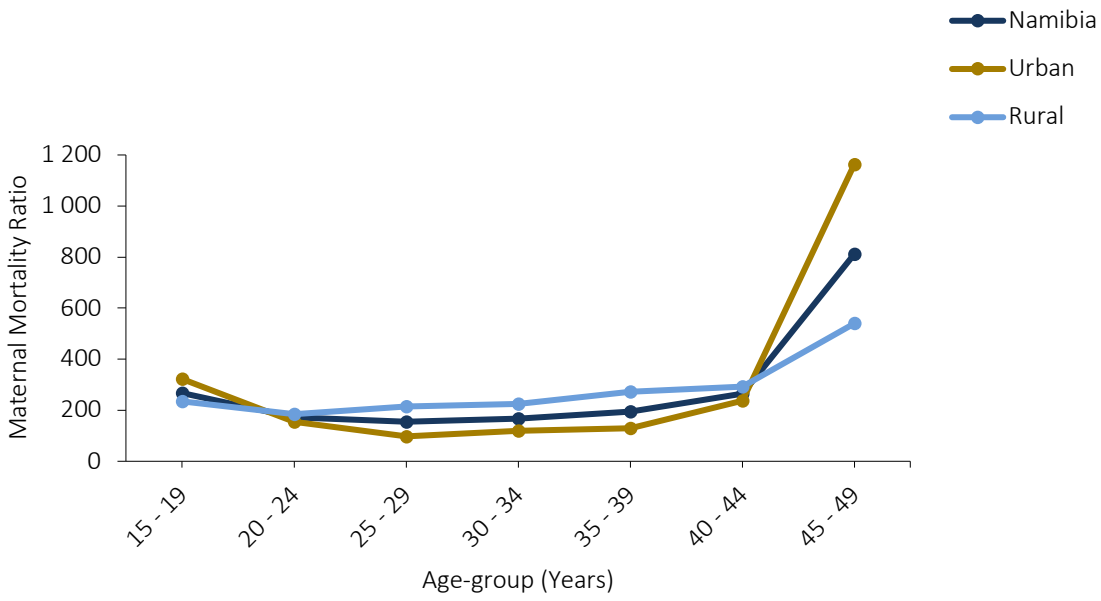
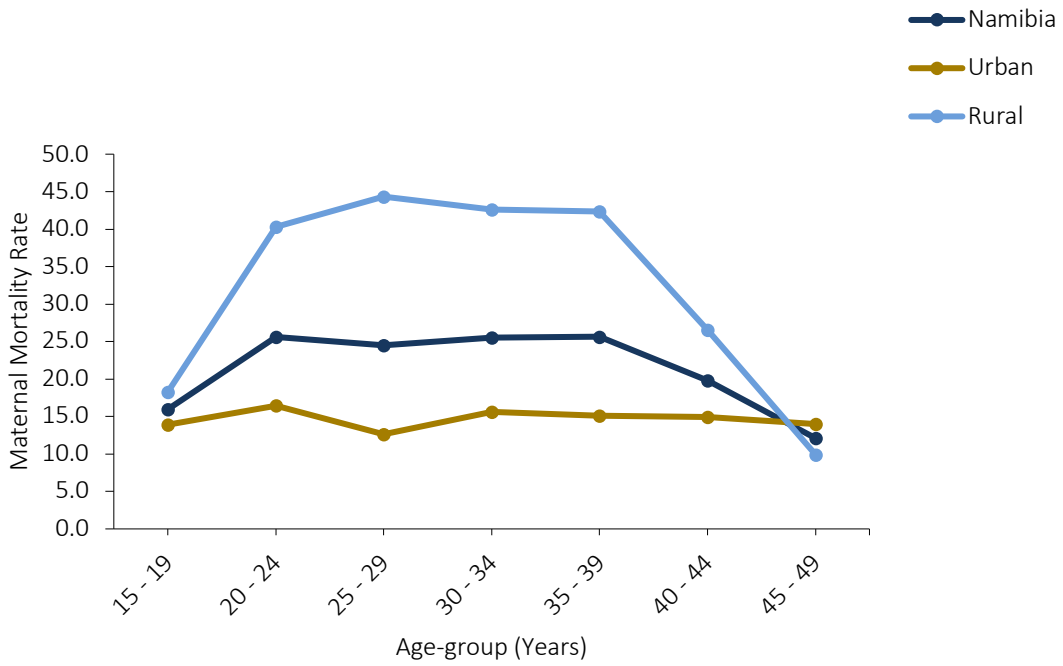


Figure 5.2 presents the MMrate in urban and rural areas. The MMrate for rural areas is consistently higher than that of urban areas except for women aged between 45 and 49 years. This implies that maternal mortality was generally high among most women in rural areas compared to those in urban areas.

It should however be noted that, the MMrate for rural areas was well above that of the National level, which is the opposite of the curve for urban areas which was below the national level indicating that the levels of maternal mortality were lower for most women in reproductive ages residing in urban areas.

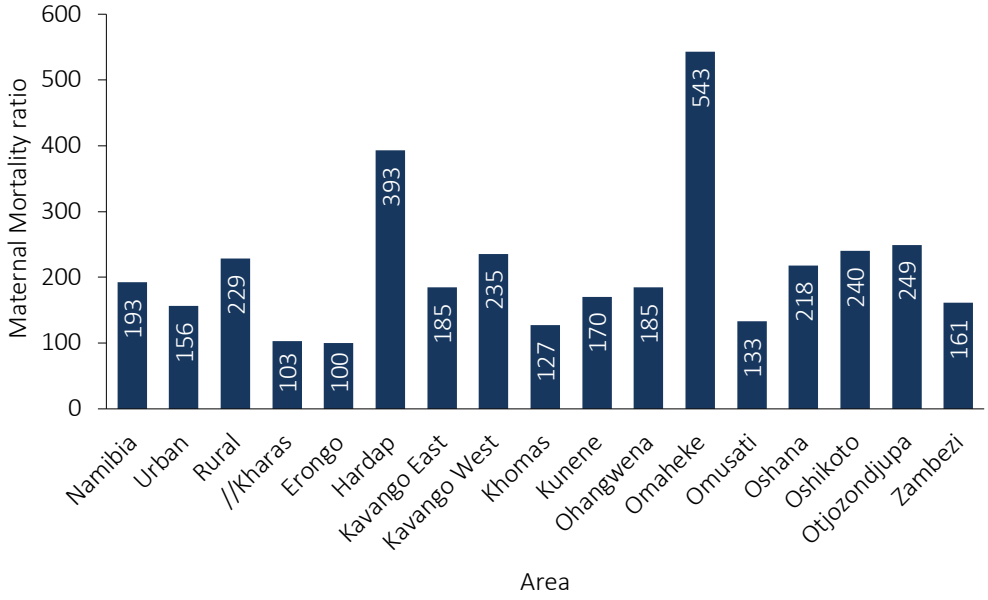
Figure 5.2: Reported MMrate by urban/rural and age, Namibia, 2023 census



Estimates of maternal mortality by area are given in Figure 5.3. Maternal mortality was high in rural areas compared to urban areas, with an estimated MMR of 229 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births and 156 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, respectively.

Regional-wise, maternal deaths were highest in Omaheke at 543 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, followed by Hardap with 393 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. //Kharas, Erongo, and Khomas were among the regions with a lower maternal mortality, with the lowest being Erongo, which stood at 100 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

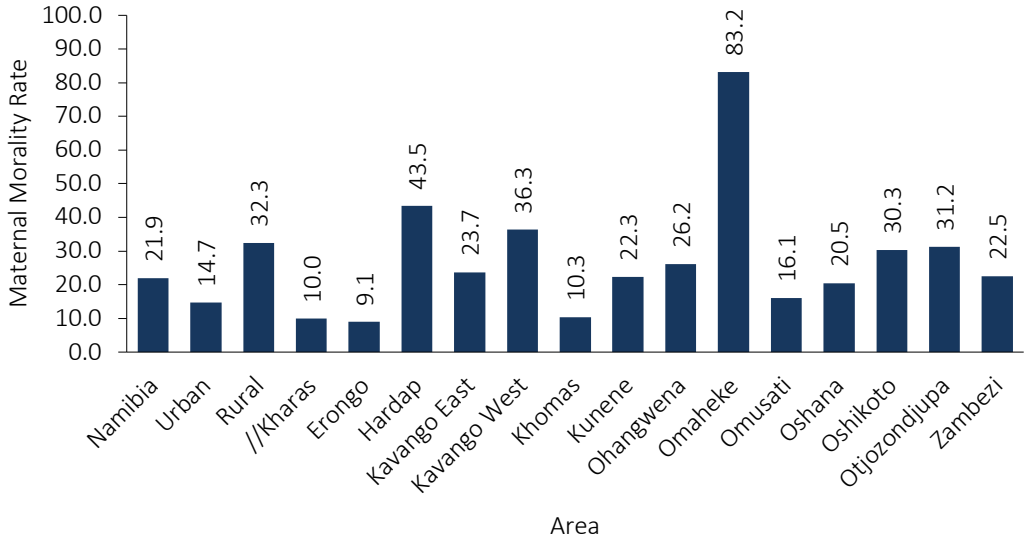
Figure 5.3: Reported MMR by area, Namibia, 2023 census



The MMrate by area is presented in Figure 5.4. Maternal mortality was high in rural areas (32.3 maternal deaths per 100,000 women) compared to urban areas (14.7 maternal deaths per 100,000 women).

At the regional level, maternal mortality was highest in Omaheke, totalling 83.2 maternal deaths per 100,000 women, followed by Hardap with 43.5 maternal deaths per 100,000 women. //Kharas, Erongo, and Khomas were among the regions with a lower maternal mortality, with the lowest being Erongo, which stood at 9.1 maternal deaths per 100,000 women.

Figure 5.4: Reported MMrate by area, Namibia, 2023 census



5.2. Pregnancy-Related Mortality

Understanding the levels, patterns, and determinants of pregnancy-related mortality is essential for designing effective maternal health interventions. This subsection estimates pregnancy related mortality to guide resource allocation, strengthen maternal care systems, and contribute to the achievement of national and global maternal health targets.

Table 5.2 depicts pregnancy related deaths by area. In general, pregnancy-related deaths decrease as age increases, as shown in Table 5.2. However, pregnancy related deaths were evident in young and adult women in reproductive age, particularly those aged between 15 and 24 years, with the highest pregnancy related deaths observed in young women aged between 15 and 19 years old. On the other hand, pregnancy related deaths were lower in older women with the lowest observed among those aged 45 – 49 years.

Table 5.2: Pregnancy related deaths by age, Namibia, 2023 census

Age group	Female Population	Female Deaths	Total Pregnancy Related Deaths	Births in the last 12 months	Percentage (%) of pregnancy related deaths
15 - 19	137 860	121	22	8 193	18.2
20 - 24	128 741	194	33	19 321	17.0
25 - 29	126 544	275	31	20 011	11.3
30 - 34	121 295	287	31	18 583	10.8
35 - 39	97 471	338	25	12 870	7.4
40 - 44	80 850	337	16	6 027	4.7
45 - 49	66 060	360	8	986	2.2
All ages	**758 821**	**1 912**	**166**	**85 991**	**8.7**

a) Infant Mortality Rate

The IMR in Namibia has shown a steady decline over the past three decades, decreasing from 67 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1991 to 52 in 2001, 44 in 2011, and 26.2 in 2023. This consistent reduction reflects progress in healthcare delivery, maternal and child health interventions, and broader socio-economic development.

Despite these improvements, Namibia remains unlikely to meet the SDGs target of ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under five by 2030. The SDG specifically aims to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least 25 per 1,000 live births.

A similar downward trend in IMR is observed across both urban and rural areas, as well as across all regions. However, regional disparities persist, with IMRs ranging from 19.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in Khomas to 42.6 in Hardap region, indicating that certain areas still face significant health challenges.

Overall, the decline in IMR signifies the positive impact of national health programmes and interventions. Nevertheless, the pace of decline remains slow, suggesting the need for further investigation into the underlying factors contributing to persistent infant mortality. Strengthening maternal and child health services, addressing regional inequalities, and improving access to quality healthcare are essential if Namibia is to achieve the SDG targets by 2030.

b) Child Mortality Rate

The CMR in Namibia has been steadily declining over the past two decades, from 71 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2001 to 69 in 2011, and further down to 12.6 in 2023. This overall reduction reflects progress in child health and survival, likely resulting from improved healthcare delivery, vaccination coverage, and maternal and child health programmes.

However, the data reveal a persistent disparity between rural and urban areas. Rural areas record a higher CMR of 15.2 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to 9.8 in urban areas, indicating that children in rural communities continue to face greater health and survival challenges

At the regional level, noticeable variations remain. The Omaheke Region recorded the highest CMR at 25.7 deaths per 1,000 live births, while the //Kharas Region reported the lowest at 4.8.

Although Namibia has made significant progress, the current CMR suggests that the country may still struggle to meet the SDG target of ending preventable deaths of children under five by 2030. Therefore, Namibia must intensify efforts to strengthen maternal and child health programmes, expand healthcare accessibility in rural and high-mortality regions, and address the broader social and economic factors that contribute to child deaths.

c) Under 5 mortality rate

Namibia's U5MR currently stands at 38.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, with rural areas (44.5) experiencing significantly higher rates than urban areas (32.8), underscoring the unequal risk of child deaths across the country. Regional differences are stark, with Omaheke recording the highest U5MR at 61.4, while Erongo and Khomas report the lowest at 26.8.

If these high mortality rates are not addressed, achieving the SDG target of lowering under-five mortality to at least 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030 may remain unmet.

d) Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is a key summary indicator of a population's health, reflecting improvements in both socio-economic and health conditions. In Namibia, life expectancy at birth in 2023 was 64.0 years for males and 72.7 years for females. These results indicate an increase for both sexes compared to 2011, suggesting that Namibians are expected to live longer.

e) Maternal Mortality Ratio

The Namibia DHS data indicate fluctuations in the country's maternal mortality trends over time. The MMR increased from 249 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1992 to 271 in 2000 and further to 449 in 2006/07, before declining to 385 in 2013. This shows that while the 2013 MMR was lower than the 2006/07 estimate, it remained higher than the 2000 and 1992 figures (271 and 249, respectively). Nonetheless, the difference between the 2013 Namibia DHS and the preceding surveys was not statistically significant.

Furthermore, results from the 2011 and 2023 census reveal a substantial decline in maternal mortality, from 604 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2011 to 193 in 2023. This downward trend reflects progress in improving maternal health outcomes in Namibia. However, despite this progress, the current MMR remains high, and the SDG target of reducing maternal deaths to less than 70 per 100,000 live births, is unlikely to be achieved.

In conclusion, the observed declines in infant, child, under-five, and maternal mortality demonstrate that Namibia's health investments and socio-economic interventions are yielding positive results. However, the current pace of improvement is insufficient to meet the SDG targets by 2030, indicating the need for accelerated and more targeted policy responses.

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ANNEX I : SINGLE YEAR LIFE TABLES

Table 1: Single year Life Table for Males, Namibia

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0342	100 000	64.0	43	0.0079	82 313	29.9
1	0.0085	96 673	65.2	44	0.0079	81 666	29.1
2	0.0036	95 854	64.8	45	0.0103	81 025	28.3
3	0.0022	95 514	64.0	46	0.0088	80 191	27.6
4	0.0017	95 304	63.1	47	0.0128	79 487	26.9
5	0.0010	95 144	62.2	48	0.0120	78 473	26.2
6	0.0010	95 050	61.3	49	0.0095	77 536	25.5
7	0.0010	94 958	60.4	50	0.0121	76 805	24.7
8	0.0008	94 868	59.4	51	0.0104	75 878	24.0
9	0.0008	94 790	58.5	52	0.0146	75 091	23.3
10	0.0007	94 714	57.5	53	0.0098	74 004	22.6
11	0.0006	94 652	56.6	54	0.0124	73 282	21.8
12	0.0007	94 594	55.6	55	0.0145	72 378	21.1
13	0.0006	94 532	54.6	56	0.0222	71 334	20.4
14	0.0014	94 476	53.7	57	0.0180	69 767	19.9
15	0.0012	94 347	52.7	58	0.0189	68 522	19.2
16	0.0014	94 238	51.8	59	0.0238	67 241	18.6
17	0.0016	94 105	50.9	60	0.0295	65 657	18.0
18	0.0027	93 959	49.9	61	0.0196	63 750	17.5
19	0.0022	93 705	49.1	62	0.0335	62 511	16.9
20	0.0026	93 500	48.2	63	0.0252	60 451	16.4
21	0.0025	93 255	47.3	64	0.0298	58 944	15.8
22	0.0028	93 024	46.4	65	0.0408	57 214	15.3
23	0.0033	92 762	45.5	66	0.0230	54 927	14.9
24	0.0031	92 458	44.7	67	0.0336	53 678	14.2
25	0.0041	92 174	43.8	68	0.0374	51 906	13.7
26	0.0040	91 792	43.0	69	0.0409	50 000	13.2
27	0.0039	91 424	42.2	70	0.0571	47 996	12.7
28	0.0045	91 067	41.3	71	0.0331	45 331	12.5
29	0.0043	90 658	40.5	72	0.0522	43 856	11.9
30	0.0054	90 269	39.7	73	0.0403	41 625	11.5
31	0.0055	89 780	38.9	74	0.0449	39 979	10.9
32	0.0060	89 291	38.1	75	0.0496	38 224	10.4
33	0.0056	88 755	37.4	76	0.0461	36 375	9.9
34	0.0064	88 260	36.6	77	0.0630	34 734	9.4
35	0.0077	87 695	35.8	78	0.0649	32 613	8.9
36	0.0082	87 020	35.1	79	0.0711	30 563	8.5
37	0.0075	86 312	34.4	80	0.0895	28 463	8.1
38	0.0060	85 670	33.6	81	0.0665	26 024	7.8
39	0.0070	85 158	32.8	82	0.0818	24 349	7.3
40	0.0093	84 565	32.0	83	0.0850	22 435	6.9
41	0.0082	83 782	31.3	84	0.0916	20 607	6.4
42	0.0095	83 096	30.6	85+	0.1665	18 802	6.0

Table 2: Single year Life Table for Females, Namibia

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0279	100 000	72.7	43	0.0043	88 671	36.4
1	0.0076	97 276	73.7	44	0.0041	88 289	35.6
2	0.0033	96 543	73.3	45	0.0053	87 924	34.7
3	0.0016	96 228	72.5	46	0.0065	87 458	33.9
4	0.0012	96 070	71.6	47	0.0061	86 887	33.1
5	0.0010	95 958	70.7	48	0.0055	86 362	32.3
6	0.0008	95 863	69.8	49	0.0070	85 889	31.5
7	0.0007	95 784	68.8	50	0.0088	85 288	30.7
8	0.0006	95 714	67.9	51	0.0067	84 542	30.0
9	0.0006	95 652	66.9	52	0.0090	83 980	29.2
10	0.0006	95 592	66.0	53	0.0069	83 225	28.4
11	0.0006	95 537	65.0	54	0.0088	82 651	27.6
12	0.0003	95 481	64.0	55	0.0092	81 924	26.9
13	0.0005	95 452	63.1	56	0.0108	81 172	26.1
14	0.0007	95 404	62.1	57	0.0094	80 302	25.4
15	0.0007	95 335	61.1	58	0.0096	79 548	24.6
16	0.0008	95 264	60.2	59	0.0150	78 786	23.9
17	0.0011	95 189	59.2	60	0.0166	77 617	23.2
18	0.0011	95 082	58.3	61	0.0112	76 342	22.6
19	0.0012	94 978	57.4	62	0.0190	75 495	21.8
20	0.0014	94 863	56.4	63	0.0185	74 071	21.2
21	0.0017	94 728	55.5	64	0.0151	72 717	20.6
22	0.0017	94 570	54.6	65	0.0198	71 624	19.9
23	0.0020	94 407	53.7	66	0.0143	70 218	19.3
24	0.0015	94 214	52.8	67	0.0186	69 225	18.6
25	0.0020	94 071	51.9	68	0.0207	67 950	17.9
26	0.0024	93 880	51.0	69	0.0213	66 554	17.3
27	0.0021	93 654	50.1	70	0.0330	65 153	16.7
28	0.0023	93 455	49.2	71	0.0205	63 039	16.2
29	0.0033	93 243	48.3	72	0.0296	61 759	15.5
30	0.0028	92 935	47.5	73	0.0241	59 958	15.0
31	0.0024	92 671	46.6	74	0.0243	58 529	14.3
32	0.0031	92 448	45.7	75	0.0309	57 125	13.7
33	0.0021	92 159	44.9	76	0.0334	55 388	13.1
34	0.0026	91 967	44.0	77	0.0310	53 566	12.5
35	0.0038	91 724	43.1	78	0.0430	51 930	11.9
36	0.0037	91 380	42.2	79	0.0420	49 743	11.4
37	0.0039	91 043	41.4	80	0.0648	47 698	10.9
38	0.0039	90 689	40.6	81	0.0397	44 704	10.6
39	0.0040	90 332	39.7	82	0.0627	42 965	10.0
40	0.0048	89 967	38.9	83	0.0499	40 355	9.6
41	0.0038	89 534	38.1	84	0.0755	38 389	9.0
42	0.0059	89 195	37.2	85+	0.1147	35 597	8.7

Table 3: Single year Life Table for Males, Urban

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0295	100 000	65.9	43	0.0051	86 540	29.8
1	0.0076	97 127	66.9	44	0.0050	86 101	29.0
2	0.0029	96 388	66.4	45	0.0069	85 670	28.1
3	0.0018	96 107	65.6	46	0.0067	85 080	27.3
4	0.0015	95 932	64.7	47	0.0086	84 515	26.5
5	0.0005	95 792	63.8	48	0.0087	83 791	25.7
6	0.0006	95 743	62.8	49	0.0074	83 064	24.9
7	0.0005	95 687	61.9	50	0.0087	82 447	24.1
8	0.0008	95 638	60.9	51	0.0091	81 736	23.3
9	0.0006	95 566	59.9	52	0.0121	80 994	22.5
10	0.0003	95 505	59.0	53	0.0066	80 020	21.8
11	0.0005	95 477	58.0	54	0.0102	79 497	20.9
12	0.0006	95 432	57.0	55	0.0140	78 687	20.2
13	0.0002	95 373	56.1	56	0.0187	77 590	19.4
14	0.0008	95 358	55.1	57	0.0154	76 150	18.8
15	0.0014	95 281	54.1	58	0.0167	74 988	18.1
16	0.0012	95 146	53.2	59	0.0227	73 743	17.4
17	0.0010	95 036	52.2	60	0.0282	72 088	16.8
18	0.0023	94 943	51.3	61	0.0199	70 081	16.2
19	0.0021	94 728	50.4	62	0.0337	68 702	15.5
20	0.0009	94 528	49.5	63	0.0259	66 423	15.1
21	0.0020	94 443	48.6	64	0.0347	64 724	14.4
22	0.0023	94 255	47.7	65	0.0470	62 515	13.9
23	0.0023	94 040	46.8	66	0.0219	59 645	13.6
24	0.0027	93 823	45.9	67	0.0373	58 352	12.9
25	0.0032	93 569	45.0	68	0.0439	56 215	12.3
26	0.0030	93 266	44.1	69	0.0466	53 799	11.9
27	0.0023	92 990	43.3	70	0.0645	51 348	11.4
28	0.0033	92 775	42.4	71	0.0446	48 140	11.1
29	0.0034	92 474	41.5	72	0.0684	46 039	10.6
30	0.0042	92 165	40.6	73	0.0511	42 994	10.3
31	0.0043	91 782	39.8	74	0.0485	40 852	9.9
32	0.0035	91 387	39.0	75	0.0594	38 916	9.3
33	0.0031	91 066	38.1	76	0.0609	36 671	8.9
34	0.0051	90 787	37.2	77	0.0653	34 505	8.4
35	0.0060	90 323	36.4	78	0.0755	32 322	7.9
36	0.0055	89 784	35.6	79	0.1054	29 969	7.5
37	0.0040	89 295	34.8	80	0.1000	26 968	7.3
38	0.0038	88 940	34.0	81	0.1057	24 400	7.0
39	0.0051	88 601	33.1	82	0.0743	21 949	6.7
40	0.0072	88 147	32.3	83	0.1030	20 376	6.2
41	0.0050	87 511	31.5	84	0.1210	18 381	5.8
42	0.0061	87 072	30.6	85+	0.1821	16 284	5.5

Table 4: Single year Life Table for Females, Urban

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0242	100 000	72.3
1	0.0078	97 627	73.0
2	0.0022	96 874	72.6
3	0.0013	96 664	71.7
4	0.0009	96 534	70.8
5	0.0008	96 444	69.9
6	0.0006	96 372	69.0
7	0.0003	96 311	68.0
8	0.0005	96 287	67.0
9	0.0007	96 237	66.1
10	0.0003	96 165	65.1
11	0.0004	96 139	64.1
12	0.0001	96 096	63.1
13	0.0004	96 089	62.2
14	0.0010	96 053	61.2
15	0.0006	95 961	60.2
16	0.0007	95 901	59.3
17	0.0008	95 836	58.3
18	0.0007	95 756	57.4
19	0.0007	95 693	56.4
20	0.0011	95 622	55.4
21	0.0015	95 515	54.5
22	0.0011	95 370	53.6
23	0.0013	95 263	52.6
24	0.0014	95 136	51.7
25	0.0013	95 004	50.8
26	0.0016	94 882	49.8
27	0.0016	94 732	48.9
28	0.0015	94 578	48.0
29	0.0026	94 440	47.1
30	0.0017	94 192	46.2
31	0.0018	94 034	45.3
32	0.0024	93 863	44.4
33	0.0015	93 635	43.5
34	0.0020	93 492	42.5
35	0.0025	93 309	41.6
36	0.0027	93 078	40.7
37	0.0028	92 831	39.8
38	0.0024	92 575	38.9
39	0.0033	92 357	38.0
40	0.0040	92 056	37.1
41	0.0023	91 686	36.3
42	0.0033	91 478	35.4
43	0.0030	91 176	34.5
44	0.0032	90 904	33.6
45	0.0046	90 614	32.7
46	0.0062	90 196	31.8
47	0.0049	89 635	31.0
48	0.0045	89 194	30.2
49	0.0071	88 791	29.3
50	0.0067	88 163	28.5
51	0.0069	87 576	27.7
52	0.0082	86 974	26.9
53	0.0053	86 265	26.1
54	0.0073	85 810	25.3
55	0.0063	85 184	24.4
56	0.0106	84 652	23.6
57	0.0088	83 756	22.8
58	0.0113	83 023	22.0
59	0.0128	82 087	21.3
60	0.0188	81 043	20.5
61	0.0134	79 531	19.9
62	0.0204	78 475	19.2
63	0.0253	76 890	18.6
64	0.0204	74 968	18.0
65	0.0284	73 451	17.4
66	0.0162	71 397	16.9
67	0.0208	70 248	16.2
68	0.0284	68 800	15.5
69	0.0328	66 873	14.9
70	0.0382	64 715	14.4
71	0.0349	62 290	13.9
72	0.0276	60 152	13.4
73	0.0344	58 511	12.8
74	0.0307	56 534	12.2
75	0.0357	54 824	11.6
76	0.0405	52 902	11.0
77	0.0622	50 801	10.4
78	0.0665	47 737	10.0
79	0.0515	44 663	9.7
80	0.0839	42 421	9.2
81	0.0610	39 003	8.9
82	0.1109	36 695	8.5
83	0.0694	32 840	8.4
84	0.0804	30 639	8.0
85+	0.1314	28 270	7.6

Table 5: Single year Life Table for Males, Rural

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0387	100 000	61.3	43	0.0120	77 282	29.2
1	0.0092	96 257	62.6	44	0.0119	76 364	28.5
2	0.0040	95 379	62.2	45	0.0149	75 459	27.8
3	0.0025	94 999	61.5	46	0.0116	74 346	27.2
4	0.0018	94 764	60.6	47	0.0189	73 486	26.6
5	0.0014	94 590	59.7	48	0.0163	72 113	26.1
6	0.0013	94 461	58.8	49	0.0120	70 944	25.5
7	0.0013	94 340	57.9	50	0.0167	70 096	24.8
8	0.0009	94 217	57.0	51	0.0119	68 935	24.2
9	0.0009	94 134	56.0	52	0.0177	68 121	23.5
10	0.0010	94 046	55.1	53	0.0138	66 922	22.9
11	0.0007	93 957	54.1	54	0.0150	66 006	22.2
12	0.0007	93 890	53.1	55	0.0148	65 024	21.5
13	0.0009	93 825	52.2	56	0.0260	64 066	20.8
14	0.0018	93 739	51.2	57	0.0207	62 424	20.4
15	0.0009	93 570	50.3	58	0.0210	61 142	19.8
16	0.0016	93 482	49.4	59	0.0247	59 872	19.2
17	0.0020	93 331	48.4	60	0.0304	58 409	18.7
18	0.0031	93 141	47.5	61	0.0193	56 662	18.2
19	0.0022	92 854	46.7	62	0.0331	55 577	17.6
20	0.0044	92 647	45.8	63	0.0248	53 769	17.1
21	0.0030	92 241	45.0	64	0.0260	52 453	16.6
22	0.0035	91 960	44.1	65	0.0363	51 107	16.0
23	0.0044	91 643	43.3	66	0.0237	49 286	15.6
24	0.0035	91 238	42.5	67	0.0313	48 129	14.9
25	0.0053	90 916	41.6	68	0.0335	46 646	14.4
26	0.0054	90 437	40.8	69	0.0370	45 108	13.9
27	0.0061	89 946	40.1	70	0.0529	43 469	13.4
28	0.0062	89 396	39.3	71	0.0265	41 228	13.1
29	0.0056	88 847	38.5	72	0.0426	40 149	12.4
30	0.0071	88 350	37.8	73	0.0352	38 476	11.9
31	0.0070	87 728	37.0	74	0.0430	37 144	11.3
32	0.0096	87 114	36.3	75	0.0453	35 579	10.8
33	0.0093	86 282	35.6	76	0.0383	34 003	10.3
34	0.0083	85 484	35.0	77	0.0624	32 727	9.7
35	0.0101	84 779	34.2	78	0.0611	30 747	9.2
36	0.0120	83 928	33.6	79	0.0576	28 925	8.8
37	0.0126	82 930	33.0	80	0.0862	27 305	8.3
38	0.0092	81 891	32.4	81	0.0526	25 049	8.0
39	0.0096	81 145	31.7	82	0.0853	23 765	7.4
40	0.0122	80 371	31.0	83	0.0805	21 820	7.0
41	0.0127	79 400	30.4	84	0.0831	20 132	6.6
42	0.0143	78 396	29.7	85+	0.1646	18 525	6.1

Table 6: Single year Life Table for Females, Rural

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0312	100 000	71.6	43	0.0061	85 321	37.1
1	0.0074	96 960	72.8	44	0.0054	84 806	36.4
2	0.0041	96 247	72.4	45	0.0061	84 352	35.5
3	0.0019	95 858	71.6	46	0.0068	83 838	34.8
4	0.0014	95 680	70.8	47	0.0074	83 268	34.0
5	0.0012	95 551	69.9	48	0.0066	82 654	33.2
6	0.0010	95 439	69.0	49	0.0068	82 113	32.5
7	0.0011	95 344	68.0	50	0.0111	81 553	31.7
8	0.0008	95 237	67.1	51	0.0064	80 651	31.0
9	0.0005	95 165	66.1	52	0.0099	80 139	30.2
10	0.0008	95 115	65.2	53	0.0085	79 352	29.5
11	0.0007	95 037	64.2	54	0.0102	78 683	28.8
12	0.0005	94 971	63.3	55	0.0118	77 884	28.1
13	0.0006	94 924	62.3	56	0.0108	76 967	27.4
14	0.0005	94 865	61.3	57	0.0099	76 138	26.7
15	0.0009	94 818	60.4	58	0.0081	75 386	25.9
16	0.0009	94 737	59.4	59	0.0167	74 780	25.1
17	0.0014	94 652	58.5	60	0.0151	73 543	24.6
18	0.0017	94 516	57.6	61	0.0098	72 441	23.9
19	0.0019	94 360	56.7	62	0.0180	71 737	23.2
20	0.0019	94 184	55.8	63	0.0144	70 455	22.6
21	0.0019	94 010	54.9	64	0.0119	69 450	21.9
22	0.0027	93 832	54.0	65	0.0144	68 631	21.1
23	0.0032	93 576	53.1	66	0.0131	67 650	20.4
24	0.0017	93 280	52.3	67	0.0174	66 771	19.7
25	0.0033	93 120	51.4	68	0.0162	65 619	19.0
26	0.0038	92 817	50.5	69	0.0140	64 564	18.3
27	0.0029	92 463	49.7	70	0.0300	63 663	17.6
28	0.0036	92 194	48.9	71	0.0134	61 780	17.1
29	0.0045	91 859	48.0	72	0.0308	60 958	16.3
30	0.0048	91 451	47.3	73	0.0200	59 111	15.8
31	0.0034	91 010	46.5	74	0.0213	57 943	15.1
32	0.0043	90 699	45.6	75	0.0287	56 724	14.5
33	0.0030	90 308	44.8	76	0.0299	55 116	13.9
34	0.0038	90 035	44.0	77	0.0180	53 490	13.3
35	0.0058	89 695	43.1	78	0.0341	52 536	12.5
36	0.0054	89 178	42.4	79	0.0383	50 774	11.9
37	0.0058	88 701	41.6	80	0.0579	48 864	11.4
38	0.0064	88 192	40.9	81	0.0318	46 116	11.0
39	0.0052	87 633	40.1	82	0.0454	44 673	10.4
40	0.0059	87 178	39.3	83	0.0446	42 689	9.8
41	0.0060	86 662	38.5	84	0.0745	40 827	9.2
42	0.0096	86 147	37.8	85+	0.1121	37 895	8.9

Table 7: Single Year Life Table for Males, //Kharas region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0368	100 000	61.9	43	0.0042	84 472	26.2
1	0.0045	96 433	63.2	44	0.0051	84 117	25.3
2	0.0009	95 999	62.4	45	0.0048	83 689	24.4
3	0.0000	95 911	61.5	46	0.0152	83 290	23.5
4	0.0028	95 911	60.5	47	0.0101	82 032	22.9
5	0.0000	95 641	59.7	48	0.0099	81 211	22.1
6	0.0030	95 641	58.7	49	0.0107	80 409	21.3
7	0.0020	95 357	57.8	50	0.0109	79 555	20.5
8	0.0039	95 170	57.0	51	0.0114	78 694	19.8
9	0.0010	94 796	56.2	52	0.0254	77 803	19.0
10	0.0000	94 698	55.2	53	0.0060	75 848	18.4
11	0.0011	94 698	54.2	54	0.0145	75 396	17.6
12	0.0011	94 592	53.3	55	0.0290	74 312	16.8
13	0.0000	94 489	52.3	56	0.0609	72 187	16.3
14	0.0000	94 489	51.3	57	0.0161	67 922	16.3
15	0.0000	94 489	50.3	58	0.0143	66 836	15.5
16	0.0026	94 489	49.3	59	0.0326	65 886	14.7
17	0.0013	94 243	48.5	60	0.0350	63 774	14.2
18	0.0000	94 119	47.5	61	0.0099	61 578	13.7
19	0.0028	94 119	46.5	62	0.0434	60 972	12.8
20	0.0028	93 854	45.7	63	0.0429	58 379	12.4
21	0.0000	93 588	44.8	64	0.0542	55 927	11.9
22	0.0025	93 588	43.8	65	0.0304	52 973	11.5
23	0.0038	93 357	42.9	66	0.0291	51 388	10.9
24	0.0021	92 999	42.1	67	0.0778	49 915	10.2
25	0.0046	92 804	41.2	68	0.0624	46 175	10.0
26	0.0052	92 379	40.3	69	0.0673	43 381	9.6
27	0.0027	91 900	39.6	70	0.0548	40 556	9.2
28	0.0040	91 650	38.7	71	0.0289	38 393	8.7
29	0.0009	91 282	37.8	72	0.0748	37 300	8.0
30	0.0018	91 199	36.8	73	0.0375	34 610	7.5
31	0.0041	91 031	35.9	74	0.0959	33 336	6.8
32	0.0038	90 661	35.1	75	0.1093	30 286	6.4
33	0.0031	90 321	34.2	76	0.1745	27 147	6.1
34	0.0074	90 040	33.3	77	0.0697	22 791	6.2
35	0.0045	89 377	32.5	78	0.1257	21 256	5.6
36	0.0058	88 977	31.7	79	0.2740	18 742	5.3
37	0.0065	88 465	30.9	80	0.1644	14 226	5.8
38	0.0062	87 889	30.1	81	0.1619	12 065	5.8
39	0.0080	87 345	29.2	82	0.0971	10 258	5.7
40	0.0082	86 645	28.5	83	0.1069	9 307	5.2
41	0.0048	85 941	27.7	84	0.1187	8 363	4.8
42	0.0124	85 529	26.8	85+	0.2329	7 426	4.3

Table 8: Single Year Life Table for Females, //Kharas region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0342	100 000	68.7	43	0.0062	89 386	31.3
1	0.0037	96 680	70.0	44	0.0000	88 830	30.5
2	0.0000	96 328	69.3	45	0.0109	88 830	29.5
3	0.0000	96 328	68.3	46	0.0121	87 868	28.8
4	0.0010	96 328	67.3	47	0.0038	86 815	28.1
5	0.0000	96 235	66.3	48	0.0040	86 487	27.2
6	0.0000	96 235	65.3	49	0.0019	86 140	26.3
7	0.0000	96 235	64.3	50	0.0128	85 977	25.4
8	0.0010	96 235	63.3	51	0.0097	84 883	24.7
9	0.0000	96 142	62.4	52	0.0113	84 060	24.0
10	0.0011	96 142	61.4	53	0.0046	83 115	23.2
11	0.0000	96 041	60.4	54	0.0057	82 735	22.3
12	0.0000	96 041	59.4	55	0.0076	82 263	21.4
13	0.0000	96 041	58.4	56	0.0105	81 643	20.6
14	0.0000	96 041	57.4	57	0.0133	80 790	19.8
15	0.0000	96 041	56.4	58	0.0153	79 723	19.1
16	0.0000	96 041	55.4	59	0.0076	78 513	18.4
17	0.0000	96 041	54.4	60	0.0112	77 915	17.5
18	0.0000	96 041	53.4	61	0.0262	77 047	16.7
19	0.0015	96 041	52.4	62	0.0268	75 052	16.1
20	0.0015	95 900	51.5	63	0.0362	73 068	15.5
21	0.0029	95 757	50.6	64	0.0224	70 467	15.1
22	0.0000	95 481	49.7	65	0.0329	68 905	14.4
23	0.0031	95 481	48.7	66	0.0141	66 674	13.9
24	0.0000	95 186	47.9	67	0.0314	65 739	13.1
25	0.0021	95 186	46.9	68	0.0344	63 707	12.5
26	0.0023	94 982	46.0	69	0.0221	61 552	11.9
27	0.0010	94 760	45.1	70	0.0429	60 208	11.2
28	0.0032	94 664	44.1	71	0.0092	57 677	10.6
29	0.0029	94 363	43.3	72	0.0163	57 149	9.7
30	0.0057	94 091	42.4	73	0.0534	56 226	8.9
31	0.0000	93 561	41.6	74	0.0667	53 304	8.3
32	0.0049	93 561	40.6	75	0.0961	49 864	7.9
33	0.0051	93 105	39.8	76	0.0352	45 290	7.6
34	0.0012	92 636	39.0	77	0.1685	43 724	6.9
35	0.0024	92 523	38.1	78	0.1266	36 930	7.1
36	0.0057	92 297	37.2	79	0.1503	32 533	6.9
37	0.0028	91 771	36.4	80	0.1524	27 985	7.0
38	0.0055	91 515	35.5	81	0.0948	24 022	7.1
39	0.0029	91 015	34.7	82	0.0667	21 846	6.7
40	0.0071	90 747	33.8	83	0.0805	20 436	6.1
41	0.0033	90 108	33.0	84	0.1455	18 854	5.6
42	0.0047	89 807	32.1	85+	0.1845	16 297	5.4

Table 9: Single Year Life Table for Males, Erongo region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0236	100 000	73.1	43	0.0037	90 830	35.6
1	0.0048	97 692	73.8	44	0.0061	90 498	34.7
2	0.0017	97 225	73.2	45	0.0068	89 944	33.9
3	0.0038	97 059	72.3	46	0.0038	89 332	33.2
4	0.0000	96 693	71.5	47	0.0015	88 994	32.3
5	0.0022	96 693	70.5	48	0.0046	88 861	31.3
6	0.0027	96 482	69.7	49	0.0024	88 451	30.5
7	0.0005	96 225	68.9	50	0.0033	88 241	29.6
8	0.0005	96 179	67.9	51	0.0021	87 949	28.6
9	0.0010	96 131	66.9	52	0.0099	87 767	27.7
10	0.0005	96 036	66.0	53	0.0000	86 901	27.0
11	0.0000	95 990	65.0	54	0.0081	86 901	26.0
12	0.0000	95 990	64.0	55	0.0094	86 198	25.2
13	0.0011	95 990	63.0	56	0.0116	85 390	24.4
14	0.0006	95 885	62.1	57	0.0099	84 405	23.7
15	0.0000	95 824	61.2	58	0.0132	83 575	22.9
16	0.0013	95 824	60.2	59	0.0221	82 482	22.2
17	0.0007	95 698	59.2	60	0.0110	80 676	21.7
18	0.0007	95 631	58.3	61	0.0219	79 793	20.9
19	0.0028	95 569	57.3	62	0.0099	78 066	20.4
20	0.0006	95 298	56.5	63	0.0200	77 297	19.6
21	0.0006	95 239	55.5	64	0.0171	75 768	19.0
22	0.0017	95 180	54.5	65	0.0235	74 481	18.3
23	0.0013	95 017	53.6	66	0.0236	72 749	17.7
24	0.0016	94 891	52.7	67	0.0289	71 051	17.1
25	0.0009	94 742	51.8	68	0.0335	69 029	16.6
26	0.0010	94 658	50.8	69	0.0389	66 752	16.2
27	0.0009	94 563	49.9	70	0.0536	64 204	15.8
28	0.0035	94 482	48.9	71	0.0487	60 854	15.6
29	0.0039	94 151	48.1	72	0.0204	57 959	15.4
30	0.0004	93 786	47.3	73	0.0361	56 786	14.7
31	0.0019	93 748	46.3	74	0.0377	54 774	14.2
32	0.0025	93 567	45.4	75	0.0878	52 746	13.8
33	0.0039	93 331	44.5	76	0.0206	48 311	14.0
34	0.0026	92 971	43.7	77	0.0219	47 324	13.3
35	0.0023	92 731	42.8	78	0.0542	46 300	12.5
36	0.0051	92 520	41.9	79	0.0615	43 855	12.2
37	0.0011	92 048	41.1	80	0.0820	41 240	11.9
38	0.0021	91 947	40.1	81	0.0308	37 990	11.9
39	0.0017	91 757	39.2	82	0.0284	36 837	11.3
40	0.0031	91 599	38.3	83	0.0841	35 805	10.6
41	0.0014	91 317	37.4	84	0.0643	32 914	10.5
42	0.0039	91 188	36.5	85+	0.0986	30 862	10.1

Table 10: Single Year Life Table for Females, Erongo region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0255	100 000	74.6
1	0.0035	97 502	75.5
2	0.0016	97 157	74.8
3	0.0000	97 004	73.9
4	0.0004	97 004	72.9
5	0.0004	96 961	71.9
6	0.0004	96 920	70.9
7	0.0009	96 877	70.0
8	0.0000	96 788	69.0
9	0.0010	96 788	68.0
10	0.0005	96 692	67.1
11	0.0005	96 642	66.1
12	0.0000	96 592	65.2
13	0.0000	96 592	64.2
14	0.0006	96 592	63.2
15	0.0000	96 537	62.2
16	0.0000	96 537	61.2
17	0.0019	96 537	60.2
18	0.0000	96 357	59.3
19	0.0000	96 357	58.3
20	0.0019	96 357	57.3
21	0.0007	96 174	56.4
22	0.0006	96 111	55.5
23	0.0010	96 055	54.5
24	0.0006	95 964	53.5
25	0.0015	95 910	52.6
26	0.0005	95 769	51.7
27	0.0015	95 719	50.7
28	0.0005	95 579	49.8
29	0.0027	95 534	48.8
30	0.0016	95 277	47.9
31	0.0019	95 122	47.0
32	0.0013	94 944	46.1
33	0.0018	94 822	45.1
34	0.0026	94 650	44.2
35	0.0015	94 405	43.3
36	0.0006	94 265	42.4
37	0.0034	94 212	41.4
38	0.0029	93 888	40.6
39	0.0049	93 617	39.7
40	0.0036	93 156	38.9
41	0.0023	92 822	38.0
42	0.0032	92 608	37.1
43	0.0037	92 308	36.2
44	0.0037	91 967	35.3
45	0.0060	91 624	34.5
46	0.0066	91 079	33.7
47	0.0010	90 477	32.9
48	0.0020	90 388	31.9
49	0.0096	90 205	31.0
50	0.0063	89 345	30.3
51	0.0039	88 788	29.5
52	0.0051	88 442	28.6
53	0.0039	87 993	27.7
54	0.0030	87 650	26.8
55	0.0109	87 390	25.9
56	0.0107	86 446	25.2
57	0.0035	85 528	24.5
58	0.0036	85 228	23.5
59	0.0098	84 923	22.6
60	0.0215	84 092	21.8
61	0.0051	82 304	21.3
62	0.0207	81 882	20.4
63	0.0217	80 204	19.8
64	0.0185	78 480	19.2
65	0.0178	77 040	18.6
66	0.0128	75 679	17.9
67	0.0281	74 713	17.2
68	0.0193	72 639	16.6
69	0.0302	71 254	15.9
70	0.0490	69 135	15.4
71	0.0343	65 826	15.2
72	0.0185	63 605	14.7
73	0.0354	62 441	13.9
74	0.0371	60 268	13.4
75	0.0049	58 071	12.9
76	0.0196	57 789	12.0
77	0.0163	56 667	11.2
78	0.0488	55 753	10.4
79	0.0477	53 097	9.9
80	0.0503	50 622	9.3
81	0.0894	48 139	8.8
82	0.0732	44 021	8.6
83	0.0573	40 913	8.2
84	0.1220	38 635	7.6
85+	0.1325	34 193	7.5

Table 11: Single Year Life Table for Males, Hardap region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0536	100 000	57.8	43	0.0186	77 315	24.9
1	0.0118	94 859	59.9	44	0.0103	75 893	24.4
2	0.0034	93 748	59.6	45	0.0162	75 117	23.6
3	0.0016	93 429	58.8	46	0.0093	73 908	23.0
4	0.0000	93 277	57.9	47	0.0163	73 223	22.2
5	0.0017	93 277	56.9	48	0.0230	72 043	21.6
6	0.0000	93 114	56.0	49	0.0118	70 404	21.0
7	0.0000	93 114	55.0	50	0.0089	69 577	20.3
8	0.0009	93 114	54.0	51	0.0150	68 959	19.5
9	0.0009	93 029	53.1	52	0.0172	67 931	18.8
10	0.0000	92 944	52.1	53	0.0106	66 771	18.1
11	0.0000	92 944	51.1	54	0.0177	66 066	17.3
12	0.0000	92 944	50.1	55	0.0156	64 907	16.6
13	0.0000	92 944	49.1	56	0.0465	63 905	15.8
14	0.0000	92 944	48.1	57	0.0140	61 004	15.5
15	0.0011	92 944	47.1	58	0.0302	60 157	14.8
16	0.0011	92 838	46.2	59	0.0285	58 368	14.2
17	0.0000	92 735	45.2	60	0.0479	56 726	13.6
18	0.0023	92 735	44.2	61	0.0294	54 072	13.2
19	0.0000	92 519	43.3	62	0.0412	52 506	12.6
20	0.0000	92 519	42.3	63	0.0304	50 387	12.1
21	0.0028	92 519	41.3	64	0.0534	48 879	11.5
22	0.0013	92 257	40.4	65	0.0611	46 337	11.1
23	0.0091	92 134	39.5	66	0.0565	43 588	10.7
24	0.0012	91 301	38.8	67	0.0373	41 194	10.3
25	0.0145	91 188	37.9	68	0.0289	39 686	9.7
26	0.0065	89 879	37.4	69	0.0639	38 555	9.0
27	0.0059	89 301	36.7	70	0.0939	36 166	8.5
28	0.0049	88 774	35.9	71	0.0830	32 921	8.3
29	0.0037	88 340	35.1	72	0.0581	30 299	8.0
30	0.0064	88 017	34.2	73	0.0817	28 588	7.5
31	0.0118	87 460	33.4	74	0.0342	26 344	7.1
32	0.0035	86 437	32.8	75	0.0878	25 457	6.3
33	0.0061	86 133	31.9	76	0.0863	23 315	5.8
34	0.0068	85 613	31.1	77	0.1153	21 387	5.3
35	0.0160	85 030	30.3	78	0.2038	19 056	4.9
36	0.0091	83 679	29.8	79	0.1658	15 531	4.9
37	0.0092	82 924	29.0	80	0.2964	13 153	4.7
38	0.0071	82 165	28.3	81	0.0945	9 757	5.1
39	0.0058	81 587	27.5	82	0.1181	8 877	4.6
40	0.0221	81 119	26.7	83	0.1585	7 886	4.1
41	0.0129	79 346	26.2	84	0.2454	6 728	3.7
42	0.0130	78 328	25.6	85+	0.2783	5 257	3.6

Table 12: Single Year Life Table for Females, Hardap region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0430	100 000	64.1	43	0.0058	83 927	29.4
1	0.0091	95 849	65.9	44	0.0044	83 444	28.5
2	0.0032	94 978	65.5	45	0.0063	83 079	27.7
3	0.0008	94 674	64.7	46	0.0123	82 556	26.8
4	0.0009	94 600	63.8	47	0.0138	81 551	26.2
5	0.0009	94 512	62.8	48	0.0071	80 433	25.5
6	0.0018	94 430	61.9	49	0.0085	79 864	24.7
7	0.0000	94 261	61.0	50	0.0062	79 187	23.9
8	0.0000	94 261	60.0	51	0.0074	78 700	23.0
9	0.0000	94 261	59.0	52	0.0104	78 117	22.2
10	0.0000	94 261	58.0	53	0.0074	77 307	21.4
11	0.0010	94 261	57.0	54	0.0154	76 735	20.6
12	0.0000	94 168	56.0	55	0.0026	75 562	19.9
13	0.0000	94 168	55.0	56	0.0158	75 368	19.0
14	0.0000	94 168	54.0	57	0.0108	74 187	18.3
15	0.0011	94 168	53.0	58	0.0173	73 390	17.4
16	0.0022	94 067	52.1	59	0.0223	72 134	16.7
17	0.0023	93 859	51.2	60	0.0210	70 545	16.1
18	0.0000	93 648	50.3	61	0.0301	69 082	15.4
19	0.0051	93 648	49.3	62	0.0304	67 034	14.9
20	0.0024	93 171	48.6	63	0.0231	65 026	14.3
21	0.0073	92 945	47.7	64	0.0196	63 544	13.7
22	0.0042	92 268	47.0	65	0.0384	62 311	12.9
23	0.0012	91 882	46.2	66	0.0247	59 964	12.4
24	0.0040	91 775	45.3	67	0.0220	58 502	11.7
25	0.0012	91 406	44.5	68	0.0598	57 229	11.0
26	0.0014	91 293	43.5	69	0.0469	53 907	10.6
27	0.0012	91 170	42.6	70	0.0605	51 437	10.1
28	0.0027	91 058	41.6	71	0.0659	48 417	9.7
29	0.0076	90 811	40.7	72	0.0816	45 328	9.3
30	0.0013	90 123	40.0	73	0.0433	41 774	9.1
31	0.0028	90 009	39.1	74	0.0351	40 003	8.4
32	0.0047	89 756	38.2	75	0.0629	38 624	7.7
33	0.0013	89 336	37.4	76	0.0564	36 267	7.2
34	0.0000	89 220	36.4	77	0.0816	34 277	6.6
35	0.0029	89 220	35.4	78	0.0933	31 589	6.1
36	0.0063	88 964	34.5	79	0.0537	28 774	5.6
37	0.0079	88 409	33.7	80	0.1815	27 269	4.9
38	0.0048	87 717	33.0	81	0.1540	22 732	4.8
39	0.0080	87 293	32.2	82	0.1929	19 481	4.5
40	0.0119	86 596	31.4	83	0.1516	16 054	4.4
41	0.0126	85 569	30.8	84	0.1350	13 792	4.0
42	0.0068	84 502	30.2	85+	0.2835	12 047	3.5

Table 13: Single Year Life Table for Males, Kavango East region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0384	100 000	60.4	43	0.0074	79 538	27.5
1	0.0140	96 282	61.8	44	0.0031	78 953	26.8
2	0.0061	94 950	61.6	45	0.0207	78 706	25.8
3	0.0029	94 375	61.0	46	0.0158	77 090	25.4
4	0.0053	94 099	60.2	47	0.0132	75 879	24.8
5	0.0004	93 600	59.5	48	0.0217	74 885	24.1
6	0.0012	93 563	58.5	49	0.0105	73 278	23.6
7	0.0000	93 448	57.6	50	0.0110	72 514	22.8
8	0.0011	93 448	56.6	51	0.0204	71 719	22.1
9	0.0015	93 347	55.6	52	0.0155	70 269	21.5
10	0.0009	93 203	54.7	53	0.0093	69 190	20.9
11	0.0000	93 124	53.8	54	0.0116	68 551	20.1
12	0.0016	93 124	52.8	55	0.0209	67 758	19.3
13	0.0004	92 971	51.9	56	0.0291	66 358	18.7
14	0.0009	92 930	50.9	57	0.0250	64 456	18.2
15	0.0009	92 843	49.9	58	0.0102	62 862	17.7
16	0.0024	92 758	49.0	59	0.0235	62 226	16.8
17	0.0020	92 536	48.1	60	0.0559	60 779	16.2
18	0.0064	92 350	47.2	61	0.0080	57 474	16.1
19	0.0037	91 765	46.5	62	0.0143	57 019	15.3
20	0.0032	91 426	45.7	63	0.0404	56 209	14.5
21	0.0043	91 135	44.8	64	0.0319	53 981	14.0
22	0.0050	90 743	44.0	65	0.0656	52 285	13.5
23	0.0048	90 286	43.2	66	0.0287	48 965	13.4
24	0.0038	89 853	42.4	67	0.0064	47 579	12.7
25	0.0052	89 510	41.6	68	0.0400	47 275	11.8
26	0.0064	89 050	40.8	69	0.0783	45 422	11.3
27	0.0025	88 485	40.0	70	0.0615	42 001	11.2
28	0.0043	88 264	39.1	71	0.0213	39 495	10.8
29	0.0026	87 883	38.3	72	0.0610	38 664	10.1
30	0.0092	87 653	37.4	73	0.0691	36 374	9.7
31	0.0079	86 852	36.8	74	0.0607	33 943	9.3
32	0.0080	86 168	36.0	75	0.0482	31 945	8.9
33	0.0048	85 484	35.3	76	0.0119	30 441	8.3
34	0.0041	85 073	34.5	77	0.1300	30 081	7.4
35	0.0073	84 721	33.6	78	0.0702	26 410	7.3
36	0.0094	84 101	32.9	79	0.0809	24 620	6.8
37	0.0048	83 316	32.2	80	0.0875	22 706	6.4
38	0.0048	82 916	31.3	81	0.1103	20 802	5.9
39	0.0086	82 516	30.5	82	0.1123	18 628	5.5
40	0.0103	81 805	29.7	83	0.0510	16 647	5.1
41	0.0056	80 964	29.1	84	0.0854	15 820	4.4
42	0.0122	80 511	28.2	85+	0.2692	14 524	3.7

Table 14: Single Year Life Table for Females, Kavango East region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0355	100 000	69.7
1	0.0130	96 557	71.2
2	0.0036	95 312	71.2
3	0.0013	94 974	70.4
4	0.0026	94 849	69.5
5	0.0004	94 607	68.7
6	0.0016	94 569	67.7
7	0.0011	94 413	66.8
8	0.0011	94 308	65.9
9	0.0020	94 207	65.0
10	0.0017	94 015	64.1
11	0.0022	93 855	63.2
12	0.0008	93 649	62.3
13	0.0008	93 570	61.4
14	0.0019	93 492	60.4
15	0.0022	93 318	59.5
16	0.0014	93 113	58.7
17	0.0005	92 985	57.8
18	0.0005	92 937	56.8
19	0.0006	92 890	55.8
20	0.0019	92 834	54.8
21	0.0034	92 657	54.0
22	0.0033	92 340	53.1
23	0.0017	92 037	52.3
24	0.0026	91 884	51.4
25	0.0025	91 644	50.5
26	0.0043	91 412	49.7
27	0.0027	91 022	48.9
28	0.0020	90 774	48.0
29	0.0060	90 589	47.1
30	0.0038	90 043	46.4
31	0.0037	89 700	45.6
32	0.0044	89 365	44.7
33	0.0028	88 976	43.9
34	0.0017	88 727	43.0
35	0.0050	88 575	42.1
36	0.0053	88 136	41.3
37	0.0056	87 672	40.5
38	0.0036	87 186	39.8
39	0.0068	86 876	38.9
40	0.0044	86 288	38.2
41	0.0024	85 907	37.3
42	0.0037	85 701	36.4
43	0.0088	85 385	35.5
44	0.0083	84 637	34.9
45	0.0066	83 941	34.1
46	0.0117	83 392	33.4
47	0.0151	82 421	32.8
48	0.0066	81 186	32.2
49	0.0110	80 652	31.5
50	0.0059	79 767	30.8
51	0.0090	79 297	30.0
52	0.0104	78 586	29.2
53	0.0117	77 770	28.5
54	0.0097	76 866	27.9
55	0.0189	76 124	27.1
56	0.0100	74 696	26.6
57	0.0061	73 952	25.9
58	0.0134	73 499	25.1
59	0.0103	72 517	24.4
60	0.0225	71 773	23.6
61	0.0106	70 175	23.2
62	0.0156	69 433	22.4
63	0.0123	68 357	21.8
64	0.0064	67 522	21.0
65	0.0137	67 088	20.2
66	0.0186	66 174	19.4
67	0.0147	64 954	18.8
68	0.0217	64 009	18.1
69	0.0045	62 636	17.4
70	0.0353	62 356	16.5
71	0.0000	60 193	16.1
72	0.0426	60 193	15.1
73	0.0277	57 680	14.7
74	0.0221	56 101	14.1
75	0.0304	54 872	13.4
76	0.0416	53 232	12.8
77	0.0360	51 062	12.4
78	0.0522	49 259	11.8
79	0.0678	46 754	11.4
80	0.0456	43 689	11.2
81	0.0103	41 741	10.7
82	0.1033	41 311	9.8
83	0.0407	37 252	9.8
84	0.0953	35 764	9.2
85+	0.1108	32 510	9.0

Table 15: Single Year Life Table for Males, Kavango West region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0491	100 000	62.1
1	0.0153	95 282	64.2
2	0.0057	93 843	64.1
3	0.0023	93 306	63.5
4	0.0028	93 093	62.7
5	0.0007	92 829	61.8
6	0.0007	92 766	60.9
7	0.0013	92 700	59.9
8	0.0000	92 577	59.0
9	0.0021	92 577	58.0
10	0.0007	92 383	57.1
11	0.0007	92 317	56.2
12	0.0007	92 248	55.2
13	0.0000	92 183	54.2
14	0.0016	92 183	53.2
15	0.0008	92 032	52.3
16	0.0000	91 960	51.4
17	0.0017	91 960	50.4
18	0.0063	91 802	49.5
19	0.0052	91 222	48.8
20	0.0011	90 746	48.0
21	0.0013	90 644	47.1
22	0.0014	90 527	46.1
23	0.0035	90 404	45.2
24	0.0031	90 085	44.4
25	0.0099	89 811	43.5
26	0.0086	88 928	42.9
27	0.0033	88 162	42.3
28	0.0070	87 871	41.4
29	0.0121	87 256	40.7
30	0.0034	86 209	40.2
31	0.0061	85 919	39.3
32	0.0081	85 394	38.6
33	0.0063	84 701	37.9
34	0.0144	84 168	37.1
35	0.0121	82 965	36.6
36	0.0074	81 971	36.1
37	0.0170	81 370	35.4
38	0.0096	80 001	34.9
39	0.0130	79 241	34.3
40	0.0071	78 219	33.7
41	0.0096	77 665	33.0
42	0.0060	76 925	32.3
43	0.0083	76 465	31.5
44	0.0166	75 836	30.7
45	0.0105	74 586	30.2
46	0.0096	73 808	29.5
47	0.0222	73 102	28.8
48	0.0133	71 496	28.5
49	0.0072	70 554	27.8
50	0.0035	70 051	27.0
51	0.0089	69 807	26.1
52	0.0050	69 189	25.3
53	0.0075	68 845	24.5
54	0.0144	68 328	23.6
55	0.0154	67 349	23.0
56	0.0211	66 320	22.3
57	0.0130	64 935	21.8
58	0.0347	64 097	21.1
59	0.0142	61 911	20.8
60	0.0377	61 040	20.1
61	0.0230	58 779	19.8
62	0.0158	57 442	19.3
63	0.0199	56 540	18.6
64	0.0452	55 423	18.0
65	0.0415	52 973	17.8
66	0.0000	50 818	17.5
67	0.0232	50 818	16.5
68	0.0279	49 655	15.9
69	0.0412	48 287	15.3
70	0.0227	46 339	14.9
71	0.0107	45 297	14.3
72	0.0613	44 813	13.4
73	0.0266	42 149	13.2
74	0.0392	41 044	12.6
75	0.0739	39 468	12.1
76	0.0596	36 657	11.9
77	0.0594	34 536	11.6
78	0.0253	32 545	11.3
79	0.0222	31 731	10.6
80	0.0313	31 034	9.8
81	0.0478	30 079	9.1
82	0.0408	28 675	8.6
83	0.1013	27 527	7.9
84	0.0618	24 873	7.7
85+	0.1401	23 383	7.1

Table 16: Single Year Life Table for Females, Kavango West region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0446	100 000	70.9
1	0.0073	95 704	73.1
2	0.0064	95 006	72.6
3	0.0016	94 404	72.1
4	0.0026	94 255	71.2
5	0.0019	94 010	70.4
6	0.0026	93 832	69.5
7	0.0018	93 585	68.7
8	0.0012	93 412	67.8
9	0.0013	93 299	66.9
10	0.0014	93 175	66.0
11	0.0014	93 045	65.1
12	0.0000	92 913	64.2
13	0.0007	92 913	63.2
14	0.0008	92 849	62.2
15	0.0015	92 777	61.2
16	0.0017	92 636	60.3
17	0.0018	92 483	59.4
18	0.0018	92 316	58.5
19	0.0033	92 150	57.7
20	0.0031	91 851	56.8
21	0.0000	91 566	56.0
22	0.0000	91 566	55.0
23	0.0040	91 566	54.0
24	0.0012	91 196	53.2
25	0.0050	91 083	52.3
26	0.0014	90 632	51.6
27	0.0013	90 509	50.6
28	0.0044	90 387	49.7
29	0.0014	89 995	48.9
30	0.0052	89 866	48.0
31	0.0033	89 398	47.2
32	0.0042	89 101	46.4
33	0.0000	88 731	45.6
34	0.0018	88 731	44.6
35	0.0016	88 572	43.6
36	0.0056	88 432	42.7
37	0.0038	87 942	42.0
38	0.0037	87 607	41.1
39	0.0064	87 281	40.3
40	0.0018	86 727	39.5
41	0.0000	86 572	38.6
42	0.0110	86 572	37.6
43	0.0079	85 622	37.0
44	0.0024	84 948	36.3
45	0.0043	84 745	35.4
46	0.0029	84 378	34.5
47	0.0061	84 135	33.6
48	0.0104	83 623	32.8
49	0.0055	82 755	32.2
50	0.0095	82 305	31.3
51	0.0037	81 526	30.6
52	0.0041	81 221	29.7
53	0.0031	80 893	28.9
54	0.0034	80 642	28.0
55	0.0195	80 370	27.0
56	0.0000	78 819	26.6
57	0.0095	78 819	25.6
58	0.0094	78 076	24.8
59	0.0153	77 343	24.0
60	0.0152	76 168	23.4
61	0.0220	75 019	22.8
62	0.0105	73 389	22.2
63	0.0171	72 625	21.5
64	0.0234	71 395	20.8
65	0.0323	69 744	20.3
66	0.0203	67 528	20.0
67	0.0162	66 169	19.4
68	0.0227	65 104	18.7
69	0.0079	63 645	18.1
70	0.0368	63 143	17.2
71	0.0214	60 859	16.9
72	0.0355	59 568	16.2
73	0.0099	57 493	15.8
74	0.0299	56 926	14.9
75	0.0259	55 248	14.4
76	0.0334	53 835	13.7
77	0.0127	52 069	13.2
78	0.0302	51 413	12.3
79	0.0437	49 882	11.7
80	0.0410	47 750	11.2
81	0.0159	45 832	10.7
82	0.0809	45 107	9.8
83	0.0640	41 600	9.6
84	0.0484	39 021	9.2
85+	0.1157	37 176	8.6

Table 17: Single Year Life Table for Males, Khomas region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0257	100 000	70.0	43	0.0021	89 136	33.0
1	0.0052	97 489	70.9	44	0.0034	88 945	32.1
2	0.0018	96 979	70.2	45	0.0042	88 643	31.2
3	0.0017	96 804	69.3	46	0.0047	88 274	30.3
4	0.0009	96 642	68.5	47	0.0090	87 863	29.4
5	0.0002	96 552	67.5	48	0.0055	87 074	28.7
6	0.0002	96 532	66.5	49	0.0081	86 599	27.9
7	0.0007	96 510	65.6	50	0.0063	85 904	27.1
8	0.0002	96 446	64.6	51	0.0076	85 361	26.3
9	0.0005	96 423	63.6	52	0.0078	84 713	25.4
10	0.0000	96 378	62.6	53	0.0021	84 050	24.6
11	0.0003	96 378	61.6	54	0.0079	83 871	23.7
12	0.0003	96 351	60.7	55	0.0073	83 210	22.9
13	0.0000	96 325	59.7	56	0.0061	82 605	22.0
14	0.0006	96 325	58.7	57	0.0098	82 106	21.2
15	0.0024	96 266	57.7	58	0.0138	81 303	20.4
16	0.0019	96 033	56.9	59	0.0132	80 190	19.7
17	0.0013	95 851	56.0	60	0.0235	79 136	18.9
18	0.0020	95 730	55.0	61	0.0166	77 296	18.3
19	0.0020	95 537	54.1	62	0.0324	76 026	17.6
20	0.0000	95 348	53.2	63	0.0217	73 604	17.2
21	0.0011	95 348	52.2	64	0.0212	72 020	16.6
22	0.0018	95 240	51.3	65	0.0434	70 512	15.9
23	0.0018	95 071	50.4	66	0.0125	67 518	15.6
24	0.0034	94 897	49.5	67	0.0278	66 678	14.8
25	0.0026	94 571	48.7	68	0.0311	64 849	14.2
26	0.0021	94 321	47.8	69	0.0359	62 863	13.6
27	0.0019	94 124	46.9	70	0.0646	60 647	13.1
28	0.0018	93 943	46.0	71	0.0447	56 852	13.0
29	0.0020	93 773	45.1	72	0.0494	54 368	12.5
30	0.0031	93 584	44.1	73	0.0467	51 745	12.1
31	0.0031	93 292	43.3	74	0.0770	49 381	11.7
32	0.0022	93 006	42.4	75	0.0520	45 718	11.6
33	0.0019	92 802	41.5	76	0.0570	43 400	11.2
34	0.0047	92 630	40.6	77	0.0847	40 993	10.8
35	0.0056	92 191	39.8	78	0.0404	37 664	10.7
36	0.0054	91 673	39.0	79	0.0687	36 173	10.1
37	0.0024	91 178	38.2	80	0.0970	33 772	9.8
38	0.0025	90 960	37.3	81	0.1354	30 647	9.8
39	0.0032	90 732	36.4	82	0.0552	26 759	10.1
40	0.0067	90 438	35.5	83	0.0829	25 321	9.7
41	0.0034	89 838	34.7	84	0.0583	23 306	9.5
42	0.0045	89 534	33.9	85+	0.1111	21 985	9.0

Table 18: Single Year Life Table for Females, Khomas region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0177	100 000	74.7	43	0.0026	93 473	35.6
1	0.0061	98 258	75.0	44	0.0027	93 232	34.7
2	0.0017	97 662	74.4	45	0.0033	92 983	33.8
3	0.0013	97 500	73.6	46	0.0042	92 675	32.9
4	0.0009	97 378	72.7	47	0.0036	92 284	32.0
5	0.0007	97 292	71.7	48	0.0031	91 951	31.2
6	0.0004	97 229	70.8	49	0.0053	91 669	30.3
7	0.0004	97 188	69.8	50	0.0077	91 183	29.4
8	0.0002	97 144	68.8	51	0.0056	90 482	28.6
9	0.0005	97 122	67.8	52	0.0064	89 973	27.8
10	0.0005	97 076	66.9	53	0.0036	89 400	27.0
11	0.0000	97 028	65.9	54	0.0090	89 079	26.1
12	0.0003	97 028	64.9	55	0.0035	88 285	25.3
13	0.0008	97 003	63.9	56	0.0078	87 976	24.4
14	0.0006	96 926	63.0	57	0.0120	87 297	23.6
15	0.0003	96 869	62.0	58	0.0106	86 258	22.8
16	0.0003	96 841	61.0	59	0.0096	85 350	22.1
17	0.0006	96 812	60.0	60	0.0162	84 532	21.3
18	0.0008	96 754	59.1	61	0.0075	83 175	20.6
19	0.0005	96 677	58.1	62	0.0162	82 555	19.8
20	0.0002	96 633	57.2	63	0.0275	81 232	19.1
21	0.0006	96 614	56.2	64	0.0220	79 030	18.6
22	0.0006	96 557	55.2	65	0.0175	77 311	18.0
23	0.0008	96 501	54.2	66	0.0095	75 967	17.3
24	0.0014	96 419	53.3	67	0.0106	75 247	16.5
25	0.0005	96 289	52.3	68	0.0194	74 450	15.7
26	0.0010	96 238	51.4	69	0.0341	73 017	15.0
27	0.0015	96 142	50.4	70	0.0255	70 566	14.5
28	0.0012	95 994	49.5	71	0.0344	68 791	13.8
29	0.0015	95 882	48.6	72	0.0217	66 468	13.3
30	0.0012	95 737	47.6	73	0.0427	65 039	12.6
31	0.0018	95 621	46.7	74	0.0309	62 318	12.1
32	0.0023	95 448	45.8	75	0.0188	60 424	11.5
33	0.0010	95 232	44.9	76	0.0655	59 298	10.7
34	0.0012	95 140	43.9	77	0.0761	55 538	10.4
35	0.0020	95 030	43.0	78	0.0862	51 469	10.1
36	0.0019	94 837	42.1	79	0.0390	47 216	10.0
37	0.0016	94 662	41.1	80	0.0412	45 409	9.4
38	0.0018	94 512	40.2	81	0.0507	43 575	8.7
39	0.0015	94 338	39.3	82	0.0887	41 419	8.2
40	0.0037	94 200	38.3	83	0.0808	37 900	7.9
41	0.0014	93 851	37.5	84	0.0879	34 957	7.5
42	0.0026	93 716	36.5	85+	0.1397	32 012	7.2

Table 19: Single Year Life Table for Males, Kunene region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0419	100 000	59.6	43	0.0239	81 065	25.4
1	0.0057	95 951	61.1	44	0.0119	79 150	25.0
2	0.0043	95 410	60.4	45	0.0145	78 212	24.3
3	0.0007	95 002	59.7	46	0.0057	77 087	23.6
4	0.0007	94 936	58.7	47	0.0104	76 652	22.7
5	0.0000	94 866	57.8	48	0.0079	75 857	22.0
6	0.0007	94 866	56.8	49	0.0115	75 261	21.1
7	0.0016	94 799	55.8	50	0.0301	74 401	20.4
8	0.0008	94 646	54.9	51	0.0038	72 191	20.0
9	0.0010	94 568	53.9	52	0.0107	71 917	19.1
10	0.0000	94 475	53.0	53	0.0220	71 149	18.3
11	0.0000	94 475	52.0	54	0.0043	69 601	17.7
12	0.0010	94 475	51.0	55	0.0243	69 302	16.7
13	0.0009	94 385	50.0	56	0.0269	67 636	16.1
14	0.0022	94 297	49.1	57	0.0881	65 837	15.6
15	0.0021	94 091	48.2	58	0.0296	60 280	16.0
16	0.0011	93 894	47.3	59	0.0282	58 520	15.4
17	0.0000	93 789	46.3	60	0.0247	56 893	14.8
18	0.0079	93 789	45.3	61	0.0593	55 505	14.2
19	0.0025	93 050	44.7	62	0.0409	52 306	14.0
20	0.0062	92 817	43.8	63	0.0268	50 211	13.6
21	0.0031	92 246	43.1	64	0.0634	48 885	13.0
22	0.0016	91 961	42.2	65	0.0892	45 879	12.8
23	0.0062	91 811	41.3	66	0.0203	41 960	12.9
24	0.0064	91 239	40.5	67	0.0499	41 117	12.2
25	0.0055	90 658	39.8	68	0.0968	39 116	11.8
26	0.0017	90 160	39.0	69	0.1012	35 506	11.9
27	0.0115	90 009	38.1	70	0.0914	32 085	12.1
28	0.0106	88 980	37.5	71	0.0618	29 280	12.3
29	0.0032	88 044	36.9	72	0.0574	27 526	12.0
30	0.0013	87 760	36.0	73	0.0543	25 991	11.7
31	0.0039	87 644	35.1	74	0.0262	24 618	11.3
32	0.0050	87 301	34.2	75	0.0388	23 980	10.6
33	0.0052	86 865	33.4	76	0.0697	23 067	10.0
34	0.0057	86 417	32.5	77	0.0627	21 513	9.7
35	0.0016	85 924	31.7	78	0.0799	20 205	9.3
36	0.0084	85 788	30.8	79	0.1785	18 652	9.0
37	0.0090	85 067	30.0	80	0.1203	15 596	9.7
38	0.0119	84 301	29.3	81	0.0669	13 826	9.9
39	0.0048	83 301	28.6	82	0.0535	12 931	9.5
40	0.0100	82 906	27.8	83	0.0478	12 256	9.0
41	0.0053	82 080	27.0	84	0.0669	11 684	8.4
42	0.0072	81 648	26.2	85+	0.1256	10 928	8.0

Table 20: Single Year Life Table for Females, Kunene region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0298	100 000	65.8
1	0.0144	97 100	66.8
2	0.0035	95 713	66.8
3	0.0031	95 376	66.0
4	0.0006	95 083	65.2
5	0.0032	95 022	64.3
6	0.0014	94 721	63.5
7	0.0000	94 591	62.5
8	0.0023	94 591	61.5
9	0.0000	94 372	60.7
10	0.0000	94 372	59.7
11	0.0000	94 372	58.7
12	0.0000	94 372	57.7
13	0.0010	94 372	56.7
14	0.0010	94 282	55.7
15	0.0022	94 184	54.8
16	0.0010	93 982	53.9
17	0.0011	93 884	53.0
18	0.0000	93 780	52.0
19	0.0013	93 780	51.0
20	0.0012	93 661	50.1
21	0.0058	93 552	49.1
22	0.0029	93 007	48.4
23	0.0037	92 741	47.6
24	0.0016	92 397	46.7
25	0.0038	92 251	45.8
26	0.0059	91 897	45.0
27	0.0029	91 354	44.3
28	0.0070	91 090	43.4
29	0.0043	90 458	42.7
30	0.0085	90 066	41.9
31	0.0000	89 307	41.2
32	0.0044	89 307	40.2
33	0.0030	88 918	39.4
34	0.0037	88 647	38.5
35	0.0048	88 319	37.7
36	0.0076	87 900	36.8
37	0.0042	87 235	36.1
38	0.0018	86 873	35.3
39	0.0090	86 713	34.3
40	0.0078	85 933	33.6
41	0.0000	85 269	32.9
42	0.0070	85 269	31.9
43	0.0023	84 676	31.1
44	0.0062	84 478	30.2
45	0.0069	83 955	29.4
46	0.0082	83 377	28.6
47	0.0085	82 693	27.8
48	0.0027	81 996	27.0
49	0.0059	81 772	26.1
50	0.0118	81 290	25.3
51	0.0128	80 340	24.5
52	0.0121	79 314	23.9
53	0.0066	78 360	23.1
54	0.0117	77 842	22.3
55	0.0126	76 936	21.5
56	0.0092	75 970	20.8
57	0.0138	75 275	20.0
58	0.0093	74 241	19.3
59	0.0292	73 552	18.4
60	0.0361	71 436	18.0
61	0.0060	68 902	17.6
62	0.0455	68 493	16.7
63	0.0361	65 444	16.5
64	0.0244	63 123	16.1
65	0.0405	61 600	15.5
66	0.0137	59 155	15.1
67	0.0549	58 348	14.3
68	0.0363	55 228	14.1
69	0.0639	53 259	13.6
70	0.0401	49 961	13.4
71	0.0722	47 997	12.9
72	0.0616	44 652	12.9
73	0.0167	41 982	12.7
74	0.0000	41 285	11.9
75	0.0784	41 285	10.9
76	0.0121	38 169	10.7
77	0.0324	37 709	9.8
78	0.0549	36 506	9.1
79	0.0417	34 554	8.6
80	0.2369	33 144	8.0
81	0.0611	26 123	9.0
82	0.1882	24 574	8.5
83	0.0519	20 347	9.2
84	0.0526	19 317	8.7
85+	0.1235	18 326	8.1

Table 21: Single Year Life Table for Males, Ohangwena region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0341	100 000	60.3	43	0.0071	74 687	28.8
1	0.0074	96 684	61.4	44	0.0191	74 156	28.0
2	0.0039	95 970	60.9	45	0.0172	72 756	27.5
3	0.0020	95 599	60.1	46	0.0118	71 518	27.0
4	0.0012	95 406	59.2	47	0.0193	70 682	26.3
5	0.0012	95 289	58.3	48	0.0171	69 329	25.8
6	0.0002	95 172	57.3	49	0.0090	68 153	25.2
7	0.0008	95 153	56.4	50	0.0215	67 540	24.4
8	0.0013	95 074	55.4	51	0.0087	66 102	24.0
9	0.0002	94 954	54.5	52	0.0132	65 528	23.2
10	0.0011	94 934	53.5	53	0.0204	64 668	22.5
11	0.0002	94 826	52.5	54	0.0154	63 360	21.9
12	0.0012	94 803	51.6	55	0.0121	62 390	21.2
13	0.0009	94 686	50.6	56	0.0269	61 642	20.5
14	0.0014	94 597	49.7	57	0.0265	60 006	20.0
15	0.0008	94 468	48.7	58	0.0361	58 439	19.6
16	0.0008	94 392	47.8	59	0.0293	56 365	19.3
17	0.0034	94 314	46.8	60	0.0266	54 737	18.8
18	0.0019	93 994	46.0	61	0.0205	53 301	18.3
19	0.0010	93 814	45.1	62	0.0288	52 220	17.7
20	0.0060	93 722	44.1	63	0.0166	50 738	17.2
21	0.0030	93 163	43.4	64	0.0199	49 904	16.5
22	0.0026	92 885	42.5	65	0.0336	48 922	15.8
23	0.0044	92 641	41.6	66	0.0352	47 307	15.3
24	0.0039	92 233	40.8	67	0.0562	45 670	14.8
25	0.0059	91 877	39.9	68	0.0357	43 175	14.7
26	0.0065	91 336	39.2	69	0.0307	41 661	14.2
27	0.0066	90 745	38.4	70	0.0472	40 403	13.6
28	0.0094	90 152	37.7	71	0.0261	38 540	13.2
29	0.0071	89 306	37.0	72	0.0410	37 546	12.6
30	0.0089	88 678	36.3	73	0.0320	36 038	12.1
31	0.0068	87 888	35.6	74	0.0582	34 902	11.5
32	0.0109	87 295	34.8	75	0.0272	32 929	11.1
33	0.0110	86 353	34.2	76	0.0330	32 045	10.4
34	0.0110	85 408	33.6	77	0.0578	31 005	9.8
35	0.0168	84 470	33.0	78	0.0366	29 262	9.3
36	0.0139	83 064	32.5	79	0.0448	28 211	8.6
37	0.0181	81 916	32.0	80	0.1263	26 975	8.0
38	0.0097	80 446	31.5	81	0.0512	23 769	8.0
39	0.0133	79 673	30.8	82	0.0794	22 582	7.4
40	0.0180	78 624	30.2	83	0.1019	20 858	7.0
41	0.0142	77 218	29.8	84	0.1225	18 836	6.7
42	0.0191	76 126	29.2	85+	0.1542	16 661	6.5

Table 22: Single Year Life Table for Females, Ohangwena region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0300	100 000	73.8
1	0.0063	97 074	75.0
2	0.0038	96 463	74.5
3	0.0020	96 096	73.8
4	0.0012	95 907	72.9
5	0.0012	95 792	72.0
6	0.0008	95 677	71.1
7	0.0004	95 601	70.2
8	0.0006	95 562	69.2
9	0.0000	95 503	68.2
10	0.0002	95 503	67.2
11	0.0009	95 482	66.3
12	0.0002	95 395	65.3
13	0.0009	95 373	64.3
14	0.0008	95 284	63.4
15	0.0000	95 207	62.4
16	0.0009	95 207	61.4
17	0.0012	95 126	60.5
18	0.0016	95 010	59.6
19	0.0019	94 860	58.7
20	0.0008	94 682	57.8
21	0.0018	94 607	56.8
22	0.0033	94 434	55.9
23	0.0024	94 123	55.1
24	0.0010	93 898	54.2
25	0.0030	93 808	53.3
26	0.0025	93 524	52.4
27	0.0028	93 286	51.6
28	0.0033	93 023	50.7
29	0.0024	92 716	49.9
30	0.0049	92 496	49.0
31	0.0044	92 045	48.2
32	0.0058	91 641	47.5
33	0.0041	91 108	46.7
34	0.0034	90 735	45.9
35	0.0041	90 426	45.1
36	0.0051	90 051	44.3
37	0.0031	89 596	43.5
38	0.0070	89 320	42.6
39	0.0062	88 700	41.9
40	0.0061	88 156	41.2
41	0.0071	87 624	40.4
42	0.0097	87 001	39.7
43	0.0054	86 164	39.1
44	0.0057	85 704	38.3
45	0.0083	85 220	37.5
46	0.0034	84 516	36.8
47	0.0060	84 230	35.9
48	0.0054	83 726	35.1
49	0.0042	83 274	34.3
50	0.0077	82 926	33.5
51	0.0083	82 288	32.7
52	0.0100	81 611	32.0
53	0.0108	80 798	31.3
54	0.0119	79 934	30.6
55	0.0084	78 990	30.0
56	0.0097	78 327	29.3
57	0.0118	77 570	28.5
58	0.0067	76 657	27.9
59	0.0187	76 147	27.1
60	0.0095	74 736	26.6
61	0.0089	74 028	25.8
62	0.0119	73 373	25.0
63	0.0116	72 506	24.3
64	0.0088	71 674	23.6
65	0.0149	71 044	22.8
66	0.0054	69 990	22.1
67	0.0137	69 612	21.3
68	0.0171	68 666	20.5
69	0.0045	67 502	19.9
70	0.0394	67 199	19.0
71	0.0117	64 601	18.7
72	0.0228	63 848	17.9
73	0.0156	62 408	17.3
74	0.0023	61 439	16.6
75	0.0344	61 297	15.6
76	0.0280	59 224	15.2
77	0.0031	57 587	14.6
78	0.0320	57 410	13.6
79	0.0270	55 600	13.1
80	0.0519	54 120	12.4
81	0.0222	51 384	12.0
82	0.0266	50 256	11.3
83	0.0418	48 938	10.6
84	0.0516	46 936	10.0
85+	0.1050	44 577	9.5

Table 23: Single Year Life Table for Males, Omaheke region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0441	100 000	58.3
1	0.0172	95 750	59.9
2	0.0083	94 124	59.9
3	0.0059	93 346	59.4
4	0.0063	92 792	58.8
5	0.0015	92 212	58.1
6	0.0009	92 075	57.2
7	0.0010	91 994	56.3
8	0.0010	91 907	55.3
9	0.0000	91 811	54.4
10	0.0012	91 811	53.4
11	0.0000	91 702	52.4
12	0.0013	91 702	51.4
13	0.0013	91 584	50.5
14	0.0051	91 469	49.6
15	0.0040	91 008	48.8
16	0.0013	90 642	48.0
17	0.0000	90 526	47.1
18	0.0036	90 526	46.1
19	0.0055	90 196	45.2
20	0.0012	89 702	44.5
21	0.0087	89 596	43.5
22	0.0050	88 820	42.9
23	0.0019	88 379	42.1
24	0.0036	88 209	41.2
25	0.0082	87 895	40.4
26	0.0038	87 177	39.7
27	0.0013	86 844	38.8
28	0.0069	86 732	37.9
29	0.0050	86 138	37.1
30	0.0079	85 709	36.3
31	0.0088	85 033	35.6
32	0.0088	84 291	34.9
33	0.0070	83 553	34.2
34	0.0128	82 969	33.5
35	0.0055	81 912	32.9
36	0.0070	81 461	32.1
37	0.0093	80 896	31.3
38	0.0072	80 148	30.6
39	0.0144	79 571	29.8
40	0.0053	78 433	29.2
41	0.0135	78 022	28.4
42	0.0052	76 973	27.7
43	0.0039	76 572	26.9
44	0.0144	76 277	26.0
45	0.0117	75 183	25.4
46	0.0114	74 312	24.7
47	0.0220	73 470	23.9
48	0.0070	71 869	23.4
49	0.0194	71 370	22.6
50	0.0264	69 997	22.0
51	0.0333	68 175	21.6
52	0.0214	65 940	21.3
53	0.0194	64 541	20.8
54	0.0176	63 299	20.2
55	0.0216	62 195	19.5
56	0.0176	60 869	18.9
57	0.0107	59 804	18.3
58	0.0150	59 170	17.5
59	0.0282	58 290	16.7
60	0.0268	56 667	16.2
61	0.0134	55 166	15.6
62	0.0581	54 434	14.8
63	0.0311	51 361	14.7
64	0.0370	49 789	14.1
65	0.0369	47 980	13.6
66	0.0208	46 242	13.1
67	0.0390	45 290	12.4
68	0.0579	43 557	11.9
69	0.0500	41 106	11.5
70	0.0690	39 102	11.1
71	0.0376	36 494	10.9
72	0.0574	35 146	10.3
73	0.0425	33 184	9.8
74	0.0331	31 804	9.3
75	0.0244	30 769	8.5
76	0.0827	30 028	7.7
77	0.0812	27 644	7.4
78	0.0724	25 485	7.0
79	0.0965	23 706	6.4
80	0.1885	21 524	6.0
81	0.0626	17 817	6.2
82	0.1579	16 736	5.6
83	0.1263	14 287	5.4
84	0.0724	12 590	5.1
85+	0.2253	11 711	4.4

Table 24: Single Year Life Table for Females, Omaheke region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0431	100 000	61.0
1	0.0173	95 843	62.7
2	0.0099	94 208	62.8
3	0.0037	93 278	62.4
4	0.0000	92 935	61.6
5	0.0008	92 935	60.6
6	0.0000	92 861	59.7
7	0.0000	92 861	58.7
8	0.0000	92 861	57.7
9	0.0000	92 861	56.7
10	0.0000	92 861	55.7
11	0.0000	92 861	54.7
12	0.0000	92 861	53.7
13	0.0000	92 861	52.7
14	0.0000	92 861	51.7
15	0.0038	92 861	50.7
16	0.0043	92 511	49.9
17	0.0028	92 117	49.1
18	0.0026	91 864	48.2
19	0.0015	91 626	47.3
20	0.0043	91 493	46.4
21	0.0030	91 098	45.6
22	0.0014	90 829	44.7
23	0.0062	90 704	43.8
24	0.0044	90 147	43.1
25	0.0027	89 752	42.2
26	0.0078	89 506	41.4
27	0.0016	88 809	40.7
28	0.0016	88 670	39.7
29	0.0063	88 528	38.8
30	0.0058	87 972	38.0
31	0.0091	87 465	37.3
32	0.0067	86 672	36.6
33	0.0000	86 094	35.8
34	0.0134	86 094	34.8
35	0.0097	84 944	34.3
36	0.0107	84 128	33.6
37	0.0132	83 230	33.0
38	0.0104	82 137	32.4
39	0.0044	81 285	31.8
40	0.0086	80 927	30.9
41	0.0077	80 236	30.2
42	0.0210	79 617	29.4
43	0.0026	77 965	29.0
44	0.0027	77 766	28.1
45	0.0093	77 560	27.1
46	0.0083	76 839	26.4
47	0.0092	76 201	25.6
48	0.0030	75 506	24.8
49	0.0144	75 282	23.9
50	0.0236	74 209	23.3
51	0.0199	72 476	22.8
52	0.0171	71 047	22.2
53	0.0031	69 840	21.6
54	0.0237	69 620	20.7
55	0.0339	67 991	20.2
56	0.0116	65 726	19.9
57	0.0038	64 965	19.1
58	0.0040	64 719	18.1
59	0.0193	64 461	17.2
60	0.0415	63 231	16.5
61	0.0188	60 659	16.2
62	0.0566	59 533	15.5
63	0.0408	56 258	15.4
64	0.0244	54 012	15.0
65	0.0341	52 708	14.4
66	0.0214	50 942	13.9
67	0.0310	49 864	13.1
68	0.0000	48 340	12.5
69	0.0213	48 340	11.5
70	0.0629	47 322	10.8
71	0.0090	44 435	10.4
72	0.0609	44 035	9.5
73	0.0399	41 432	9.1
74	0.0957	39 810	8.5
75	0.0710	36 174	8.3
76	0.0234	33 692	7.8
77	0.1007	32 912	7.0
78	0.1148	29 755	6.7
79	0.1557	26 523	6.4
80	0.0676	22 691	6.5
81	0.0201	21 208	5.9
82	0.1681	20 785	5.0
83	0.0749	17 563	4.8
84	0.1148	16 295	4.1
85+	0.2795	14 525	3.6

Table 25: Single Year Life Table for Males, Omusati region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0276	100 000	59.5
1	0.0089	97 302	60.2
2	0.0028	96 446	59.7
3	0.0021	96 177	58.9
4	0.0022	95 976	58.0
5	0.0025	95 763	57.1
6	0.0017	95 526	56.2
7	0.0030	95 363	55.3
8	0.0018	95 076	54.5
9	0.0005	94 909	53.6
10	0.0008	94 858	52.6
11	0.0003	94 781	51.7
12	0.0000	94 753	50.7
13	0.0009	94 753	49.7
14	0.0019	94 672	48.7
15	0.0015	94 497	47.8
16	0.0010	94 351	46.9
17	0.0017	94 257	45.9
18	0.0024	94 098	45.0
19	0.0037	93 875	44.1
20	0.0029	93 532	43.3
21	0.0030	93 261	42.4
22	0.0016	92 980	41.5
23	0.0036	92 827	40.6
24	0.0017	92 495	39.7
25	0.0036	92 335	38.8
26	0.0059	91 999	37.9
27	0.0092	91 459	37.2
28	0.0064	90 621	36.5
29	0.0094	90 042	35.7
30	0.0094	89 202	35.1
31	0.0095	88 367	34.4
32	0.0107	87 531	33.7
33	0.0094	86 596	33.1
34	0.0091	85 787	32.4
35	0.0095	85 007	31.7
36	0.0131	84 205	31.0
37	0.0229	83 112	30.4
38	0.0140	81 234	30.1
39	0.0145	80 104	29.5
40	0.0188	78 948	28.9
41	0.0179	77 474	28.5
42	0.0230	76 101	28.0
43	0.0140	74 369	27.6
44	0.0104	73 333	27.0
45	0.0180	72 574	26.3
46	0.0162	71 282	25.7
47	0.0231	70 137	25.1
48	0.0163	68 532	24.7
49	0.0192	67 421	24.1
50	0.0213	66 139	23.6
51	0.0161	64 745	23.1
52	0.0339	63 708	22.4
53	0.0241	61 586	22.2
54	0.0142	60 122	21.7
55	0.0141	59 275	21.0
56	0.0396	58 447	20.3
57	0.0274	56 180	20.1
58	0.0143	54 661	19.7
59	0.0306	53 886	18.9
60	0.0341	52 261	18.5
61	0.0179	50 508	18.1
62	0.0433	49 613	17.4
63	0.0352	47 510	17.2
64	0.0380	45 867	16.8
65	0.0434	44 158	16.4
66	0.0219	42 282	16.1
67	0.0361	41 365	15.5
68	0.0331	39 899	15.0
69	0.0292	38 599	14.5
70	0.0611	37 488	13.9
71	0.0188	35 264	13.8
72	0.0516	34 608	13.0
73	0.0259	32 867	12.7
74	0.0272	32 026	12.0
75	0.0489	31 167	11.3
76	0.0423	29 680	10.9
77	0.0500	28 451	10.3
78	0.0716	27 064	9.8
79	0.0751	25 193	9.5
80	0.0582	23 369	9.2
81	0.0737	22 046	8.7
82	0.0912	20 480	8.4
83	0.0700	18 693	8.1
84	0.0871	17 428	7.7
85+	0.1362	15 973	7.3

Table 26: Single Year Life Table for Females, Omusati region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0200	100 000	76.0	43	0.0039	88 522	39.9
1	0.0067	98 039	76.5	44	0.0082	88 178	39.1
2	0.0035	97 383	76.0	45	0.0057	87 455	38.4
3	0.0026	97 041	75.3	46	0.0046	86 956	37.6
4	0.0009	96 787	74.5	47	0.0074	86 557	36.8
5	0.0010	96 696	73.6	48	0.0081	85 916	36.0
6	0.0011	96 604	72.7	49	0.0088	85 222	35.3
7	0.0009	96 494	71.7	50	0.0072	84 472	34.6
8	0.0007	96 403	70.8	51	0.0019	83 869	33.9
9	0.0008	96 335	69.9	52	0.0076	83 712	33.0
10	0.0013	96 260	68.9	53	0.0085	83 076	32.2
11	0.0000	96 136	68.0	54	0.0093	82 373	31.5
12	0.0000	96 136	67.0	55	0.0036	81 607	30.8
13	0.0000	96 136	66.0	56	0.0074	81 312	29.9
14	0.0006	96 136	65.0	57	0.0118	80 712	29.1
15	0.0009	96 079	64.0	58	0.0066	79 763	28.4
16	0.0003	95 991	63.1	59	0.0148	79 238	27.6
17	0.0007	95 959	62.1	60	0.0084	78 073	27.0
18	0.0007	95 891	61.2	61	0.0088	77 422	26.2
19	0.0005	95 820	60.2	62	0.0178	76 745	25.5
20	0.0009	95 776	59.2	63	0.0072	75 390	24.9
21	0.0011	95 685	58.3	64	0.0043	74 846	24.1
22	0.0012	95 579	57.3	65	0.0105	74 523	23.2
23	0.0033	95 468	56.4	66	0.0191	73 744	22.4
24	0.0011	95 156	55.6	67	0.0122	72 347	21.9
25	0.0005	95 053	54.7	68	0.0078	71 467	21.1
26	0.0028	95 004	53.7	69	0.0134	70 914	20.3
27	0.0032	94 736	52.8	70	0.0150	69 971	19.6
28	0.0047	94 434	52.0	71	0.0120	68 932	18.8
29	0.0048	93 986	51.2	72	0.0195	68 110	18.1
30	0.0029	93 536	50.5	73	0.0145	66 797	17.4
31	0.0018	93 267	49.6	74	0.0110	65 834	16.7
32	0.0031	93 102	48.7	75	0.0200	65 114	15.8
33	0.0005	92 810	47.9	76	0.0289	63 827	15.1
34	0.0038	92 760	46.9	77	0.0125	62 007	14.6
35	0.0040	92 404	46.1	78	0.0257	61 235	13.8
36	0.0050	92 033	45.3	79	0.0312	59 679	13.1
37	0.0057	91 573	44.5	80	0.0330	57 848	12.5
38	0.0068	91 051	43.7	81	0.0351	55 968	11.9
39	0.0048	90 437	43.0	82	0.0436	54 036	11.3
40	0.0058	90 002	42.2	83	0.0400	51 728	10.8
41	0.0041	89 481	41.5	84	0.0626	49 697	10.2
42	0.0067	89 117	40.6	85+	0.1016	46 681	9.8

Table 27: Single Year Life Table for Males, Oshana region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0264	100 000	65.4
1	0.0068	97 422	66.1
2	0.0028	96 765	65.6
3	0.0021	96 493	64.7
4	0.0011	96 289	63.9
5	0.0004	96 181	62.9
6	0.0004	96 146	62.0
7	0.0011	96 111	61.0
8	0.0000	96 004	60.1
9	0.0000	96 004	59.1
10	0.0018	96 004	58.1
11	0.0014	95 834	57.2
12	0.0000	95 698	56.2
13	0.0009	95 698	55.2
14	0.0005	95 609	54.3
15	0.0011	95 558	53.3
16	0.0006	95 456	52.4
17	0.0017	95 401	51.4
18	0.0033	95 242	50.5
19	0.0006	94 929	49.7
20	0.0016	94 873	48.7
21	0.0006	94 722	47.8
22	0.0016	94 667	46.8
23	0.0023	94 514	45.9
24	0.0032	94 299	45.0
25	0.0031	93 996	44.1
26	0.0044	93 708	43.2
27	0.0063	93 296	42.4
28	0.0041	92 710	41.7
29	0.0031	92 331	40.9
30	0.0062	92 048	40.0
31	0.0077	91 482	39.2
32	0.0054	90 778	38.5
33	0.0062	90 286	37.7
34	0.0078	89 729	37.0
35	0.0034	89 035	36.3
36	0.0117	88 735	35.4
37	0.0067	87 702	34.8
38	0.0089	87 113	34.0
39	0.0038	86 343	33.3
40	0.0057	86 019	32.4
41	0.0156	85 532	31.6
42	0.0075	84 211	31.1
43	0.0178	83 578	30.4
44	0.0066	82 104	29.9
45	0.0104	81 567	29.1
46	0.0108	80 726	28.4
47	0.0142	79 859	27.7
48	0.0139	78 732	27.1
49	0.0040	77 644	26.4
50	0.0170	77 333	25.5
51	0.0034	76 030	25.0
52	0.0146	75 771	24.1
53	0.0136	74 672	23.4
54	0.0104	73 662	22.7
55	0.0103	72 904	22.0
56	0.0227	72 159	21.2
57	0.0123	70 540	20.6
58	0.0195	69 681	19.9
59	0.0335	68 334	19.3
60	0.0144	66 080	18.9
61	0.0336	65 136	18.2
62	0.0374	62 982	17.8
63	0.0162	60 669	17.4
64	0.0071	59 697	16.7
65	0.0340	59 274	15.8
66	0.0143	57 295	15.4
67	0.0212	56 482	14.6
68	0.0277	55 295	13.9
69	0.0273	53 785	13.3
70	0.0342	52 334	12.6
71	0.0173	50 573	12.0
72	0.0620	49 706	11.2
73	0.0570	46 717	10.9
74	0.0494	44 127	10.5
75	0.0527	41 999	10.0
76	0.0498	39 844	9.6
77	0.0612	37 910	9.0
78	0.0651	35 660	8.6
79	0.0181	33 411	8.1
80	0.1076	32 812	7.2
81	0.0372	29 462	7.0
82	0.1283	28 386	6.3
83	0.0638	24 963	6.1
84	0.0438	23 420	5.4
85+	0.2157	22 416	4.6

Table 28: Single Year Life Table for Females, Oshana region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0220	100 000	77.3	43	0.0039	91 449	39.5
1	0.0048	97 846	78.0	44	0.0028	91 089	38.6
2	0.0003	97 375	77.4	45	0.0034	90 837	37.7
3	0.0010	97 343	76.4	46	0.0039	90 528	36.8
4	0.0007	97 245	75.5	47	0.0038	90 178	36.0
5	0.0003	97 175	74.5	48	0.0060	89 833	35.1
6	0.0004	97 142	73.5	49	0.0039	89 291	34.3
7	0.0011	97 107	72.6	50	0.0068	88 940	33.5
8	0.0004	96 999	71.6	51	0.0052	88 339	32.7
9	0.0004	96 962	70.7	52	0.0146	87 883	31.9
10	0.0000	96 923	69.7	53	0.0012	86 608	31.3
11	0.0009	96 923	68.7	54	0.0080	86 508	30.4
12	0.0004	96 835	67.8	55	0.0090	85 818	29.6
13	0.0000	96 792	66.8	56	0.0116	85 051	28.9
14	0.0005	96 792	65.8	57	0.0077	84 066	28.2
15	0.0000	96 742	64.8	58	0.0093	83 424	27.4
16	0.0000	96 742	63.8	59	0.0132	82 648	26.7
17	0.0000	96 742	62.8	60	0.0090	81 560	26.0
18	0.0000	96 742	61.8	61	0.0102	80 827	25.2
19	0.0000	96 742	60.8	62	0.0198	80 008	24.5
20	0.0014	96 742	59.8	63	0.0183	78 440	24.0
21	0.0010	96 604	58.9	64	0.0192	77 021	23.4
22	0.0014	96 511	58.0	65	0.0164	75 556	22.8
23	0.0013	96 375	57.0	66	0.0101	74 330	22.2
24	0.0005	96 250	56.1	67	0.0121	73 585	21.4
25	0.0023	96 204	55.1	68	0.0275	72 704	20.7
26	0.0022	95 983	54.3	69	0.0132	70 733	20.2
27	0.0020	95 776	53.4	70	0.0215	69 805	19.5
28	0.0010	95 583	52.5	71	0.0063	68 318	18.9
29	0.0021	95 484	51.5	72	0.0168	67 886	18.0
30	0.0005	95 282	50.7	73	0.0173	66 758	17.3
31	0.0021	95 237	49.7	74	0.0179	65 615	16.6
32	0.0010	95 035	48.8	75	0.0079	64 451	15.9
33	0.0021	94 937	47.8	76	0.0253	63 945	15.0
34	0.0037	94 739	46.9	77	0.0216	62 350	14.4
35	0.0054	94 392	46.1	78	0.0238	61 019	13.7
36	0.0029	93 881	45.3	79	0.0329	59 582	13.0
37	0.0047	93 611	44.5	80	0.0607	57 654	12.5
38	0.0044	93 167	43.7	81	0.0062	54 256	12.2
39	0.0022	92 760	42.9	82	0.0409	53 923	11.3
40	0.0020	92 557	42.0	83	0.0470	51 760	10.7
41	0.0046	92 374	41.1	84	0.0453	49 383	10.2
42	0.0055	91 950	40.2	85+	0.1034	47 197	9.7

Table 29: Single Year Life Table for Males, Oshikoto region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0385	100 000	63.4	43	0.0169	79 469	30.4
1	0.0090	96 269	64.8	44	0.0103	78 139	29.9
2	0.0023	95 406	64.4	45	0.0151	77 335	29.2
3	0.0019	95 186	63.5	46	0.0117	76 178	28.6
4	0.0003	95 008	62.7	47	0.0169	75 288	27.9
5	0.0003	94 979	61.7	48	0.0201	74 026	27.4
6	0.0016	94 949	60.7	49	0.0119	72 550	27.0
7	0.0003	94 797	59.8	50	0.0094	71 690	26.3
8	0.0003	94 766	58.8	51	0.0211	71 016	25.5
9	0.0010	94 734	57.8	52	0.0113	69 532	25.0
10	0.0004	94 635	56.9	53	0.0107	68 754	24.3
11	0.0008	94 601	55.9	54	0.0231	68 025	23.6
12	0.0007	94 529	55.0	55	0.0160	66 469	23.1
13	0.0000	94 458	54.0	56	0.0279	65 412	22.5
14	0.0009	94 458	53.0	57	0.0185	63 611	22.1
15	0.0004	94 377	52.0	58	0.0196	62 448	21.5
16	0.0021	94 339	51.1	59	0.0179	61 238	20.9
17	0.0017	94 139	50.2	60	0.0369	60 153	20.3
18	0.0012	93 980	49.3	61	0.0100	57 975	20.0
19	0.0005	93 869	48.3	62	0.0244	57 398	19.2
20	0.0053	93 826	47.3	63	0.0196	56 017	18.7
21	0.0037	93 330	46.6	64	0.0243	54 930	18.1
22	0.0037	92 984	45.8	65	0.0384	53 611	17.5
23	0.0030	92 637	44.9	66	0.0138	51 589	17.2
24	0.0032	92 360	44.1	67	0.0166	50 884	16.4
25	0.0030	92 066	43.2	68	0.0328	50 047	15.7
26	0.0037	91 788	42.3	69	0.0296	48 433	15.2
27	0.0034	91 448	41.5	70	0.0468	47 020	14.6
28	0.0040	91 136	40.6	71	0.0089	44 868	14.3
29	0.0043	90 771	39.8	72	0.0338	44 471	13.4
30	0.0076	90 380	39.0	73	0.0328	42 991	12.8
31	0.0046	89 694	38.3	74	0.0289	41 602	12.3
32	0.0124	89 281	37.4	75	0.0391	40 415	11.6
33	0.0099	88 183	36.9	76	0.0123	38 863	11.0
34	0.0046	87 314	36.2	77	0.0666	38 388	10.2
35	0.0152	86 916	35.4	78	0.0743	35 912	9.8
36	0.0108	85 609	34.9	79	0.0300	33 339	9.6
37	0.0106	84 688	34.3	80	0.0346	32 354	8.8
38	0.0057	83 797	33.7	81	0.0534	31 254	8.1
39	0.0088	83 323	32.9	82	0.0484	29 630	7.5
40	0.0112	82 597	32.2	83	0.0742	28 230	6.9
41	0.0143	81 677	31.5	84	0.0463	26 212	6.4
42	0.0131	80 519	31.0	85+	0.1765	25 025	5.7

Table 30: Single Year Life Table for Females, Oshikoto region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0297	100 000	74.6	43	0.0035	88 051	38.9
1	0.0062	97 101	75.8	44	0.0010	87 740	38.1
2	0.0045	96 501	75.2	45	0.0044	87 655	37.1
3	0.0011	96 072	74.6	46	0.0087	87 270	36.3
4	0.0012	95 966	73.7	47	0.0071	86 514	35.6
5	0.0018	95 850	72.8	48	0.0079	85 905	34.8
6	0.0003	95 675	71.9	49	0.0081	85 233	34.1
7	0.0006	95 645	70.9	50	0.0113	84 547	33.4
8	0.0010	95 584	70.0	51	0.0058	83 593	32.8
9	0.0007	95 490	69.0	52	0.0023	83 113	31.9
10	0.0003	95 426	68.1	53	0.0086	82 924	31.0
11	0.0004	95 393	67.1	54	0.0084	82 213	30.3
12	0.0007	95 357	66.1	55	0.0080	81 526	29.5
13	0.0004	95 286	65.2	56	0.0094	80 873	28.8
14	0.0004	95 251	64.2	57	0.0036	80 115	28.0
15	0.0004	95 212	63.2	58	0.0098	79 828	27.1
16	0.0005	95 171	62.2	59	0.0166	79 046	26.4
17	0.0020	95 127	61.3	60	0.0153	77 744	25.8
18	0.0020	94 939	60.4	61	0.0060	76 564	25.2
19	0.0012	94 749	59.5	62	0.0124	76 104	24.4
20	0.0017	94 638	58.6	63	0.0146	75 164	23.7
21	0.0020	94 474	57.7	64	0.0138	74 071	23.0
22	0.0019	94 286	56.8	65	0.0130	73 055	22.3
23	0.0028	94 104	55.9	66	0.0068	72 114	21.6
24	0.0018	93 841	55.1	67	0.0199	71 628	20.8
25	0.0022	93 672	54.2	68	0.0067	70 217	20.2
26	0.0039	93 462	53.3	69	0.0160	69 746	19.3
27	0.0006	93 100	52.5	70	0.0326	68 636	18.6
28	0.0025	93 041	51.5	71	0.0058	66 436	18.2
29	0.0037	92 809	50.6	72	0.0286	66 049	17.3
30	0.0023	92 464	49.8	73	0.0239	64 185	16.8
31	0.0007	92 256	48.9	74	0.0208	62 666	16.2
32	0.0051	92 192	48.0	75	0.0314	61 377	15.5
33	0.0032	91 726	47.2	76	0.0347	59 478	15.0
34	0.0015	91 437	46.4	77	0.0112	57 448	14.5
35	0.0051	91 301	45.4	78	0.0265	56 809	13.7
36	0.0024	90 838	44.7	79	0.0278	55 326	13.0
37	0.0040	90 618	43.8	80	0.0511	53 809	12.4
38	0.0044	90 254	42.9	81	0.0369	51 129	12.0
39	0.0032	89 855	42.1	82	0.0472	49 277	11.4
40	0.0057	89 572	41.3	83	0.0284	47 005	11.0
41	0.0039	89 060	40.5	84	0.0896	45 690	10.3
42	0.0075	88 718	39.7	85+	0.0983	41 772	10.2

Table 31: Single Year Life Table for Males, Otjozondjupa region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0344	100 000	65.8	43	0.0042	85 570	30.4
1	0.0102	96 655	67.1	44	0.0041	85 211	29.5
2	0.0037	95 676	66.7	45	0.0053	84 862	28.7
3	0.0011	95 321	66.0	46	0.0039	84 413	27.8
4	0.0004	95 216	65.1	47	0.0116	84 082	26.9
5	0.0008	95 177	64.1	48	0.0115	83 114	26.2
6	0.0008	95 104	63.1	49	0.0080	82 165	25.5
7	0.0004	95 024	62.2	50	0.0115	81 508	24.7
8	0.0004	94 985	61.2	51	0.0069	80 578	24.0
9	0.0009	94 943	60.2	52	0.0117	80 027	23.2
10	0.0000	94 853	59.3	53	0.0081	79 097	22.4
11	0.0010	94 853	58.3	54	0.0098	78 461	21.6
12	0.0005	94 754	57.4	55	0.0183	77 699	20.8
13	0.0000	94 707	56.4	56	0.0132	76 287	20.2
14	0.0016	94 707	55.4	57	0.0155	75 287	19.5
15	0.0000	94 554	54.5	58	0.0223	74 131	18.8
16	0.0018	94 554	53.5	59	0.0246	72 498	18.2
17	0.0006	94 386	52.6	60	0.0250	70 738	17.6
18	0.0028	94 328	51.6	61	0.0249	68 992	17.0
19	0.0019	94 064	50.7	62	0.0447	67 297	16.5
20	0.0023	93 889	49.8	63	0.0260	64 351	16.2
21	0.0031	93 669	49.0	64	0.0274	62 698	15.6
22	0.0065	93 381	48.1	65	0.0323	61 001	15.0
23	0.0024	92 772	47.4	66	0.0244	59 065	14.5
24	0.0029	92 549	46.5	67	0.0357	57 644	13.8
25	0.0026	92 285	45.7	68	0.0382	55 622	13.3
26	0.0030	92 047	44.8	69	0.0280	53 536	12.8
27	0.0017	91 775	43.9	70	0.0745	52 059	12.2
28	0.0023	91 619	43.0	71	0.0529	48 321	12.1
29	0.0037	91 410	42.1	72	0.0766	45 829	11.7
30	0.0027	91 074	41.2	73	0.0267	42 448	11.6
31	0.0033	90 827	40.3	74	0.0263	41 329	10.9
32	0.0041	90 528	39.5	75	0.0295	40 255	10.2
33	0.0043	90 155	38.6	76	0.0352	39 083	9.5
34	0.0041	89 769	37.8	77	0.0393	37 732	8.8
35	0.0045	89 403	37.0	78	0.0323	36 278	8.1
36	0.0061	89 002	36.1	79	0.0892	35 123	7.4
37	0.0037	88 460	35.3	80	0.0489	32 125	7.0
38	0.0051	88 133	34.5	81	0.0323	30 592	6.3
39	0.0064	87 688	33.6	82	0.0516	29 618	5.5
40	0.0076	87 132	32.9	83	0.1375	28 129	4.8
41	0.0030	86 469	32.1	84	0.2046	24 511	4.4
42	0.0075	86 212	31.2	85+	0.2302	19 961	4.3

Table 32: Single Year Life Table for Females, Otjozondjupa region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0228	100 000	69.5	43	0.0038	89 961	32.2
1	0.0118	97 769	70.1	44	0.0072	89 617	31.4
2	0.0027	96 623	69.9	45	0.0032	88 970	30.6
3	0.0026	96 364	69.1	46	0.0072	88 683	29.7
4	0.0021	96 115	68.3	47	0.0037	88 044	28.9
5	0.0004	95 918	67.4	48	0.0024	87 714	28.0
6	0.0008	95 880	66.4	49	0.0064	87 502	27.1
7	0.0009	95 801	65.5	50	0.0108	86 944	26.2
8	0.0000	95 719	64.6	51	0.0064	86 009	25.5
9	0.0005	95 719	63.6	52	0.0106	85 460	24.7
10	0.0000	95 675	62.6	53	0.0108	84 556	23.9
11	0.0005	95 675	61.6	54	0.0034	83 644	23.2
12	0.0000	95 627	60.6	55	0.0119	83 361	22.3
13	0.0005	95 627	59.6	56	0.0208	82 378	21.5
14	0.0006	95 580	58.6	57	0.0099	80 683	21.0
15	0.0011	95 527	57.7	58	0.0129	79 885	20.2
16	0.0011	95 422	56.7	59	0.0087	78 864	19.4
17	0.0000	95 317	55.8	60	0.0361	78 177	18.6
18	0.0011	95 317	54.8	61	0.0188	75 408	18.3
19	0.0020	95 210	53.9	62	0.0117	74 001	17.6
20	0.0026	95 018	53.0	63	0.0256	73 138	16.8
21	0.0007	94 769	52.1	64	0.0186	71 291	16.2
22	0.0040	94 703	51.1	65	0.0339	69 977	15.5
23	0.0011	94 324	50.4	66	0.0164	67 644	15.0
24	0.0026	94 221	49.4	67	0.0235	66 542	14.3
25	0.0029	93 974	48.5	68	0.0493	64 996	13.6
26	0.0026	93 702	47.7	69	0.0271	61 867	13.3
27	0.0006	93 463	46.8	70	0.0434	60 213	12.6
28	0.0018	93 406	45.8	71	0.0459	57 656	12.2
29	0.0038	93 235	44.9	72	0.0309	55 066	11.7
30	0.0018	92 885	44.1	73	0.0252	53 389	11.1
31	0.0007	92 722	43.1	74	0.0557	52 062	10.3
32	0.0012	92 659	42.2	75	0.0333	49 241	9.9
33	0.0000	92 547	41.2	76	0.0338	47 630	9.2
34	0.0007	92 547	40.2	77	0.0305	46 048	8.5
35	0.0022	92 480	39.3	78	0.0748	44 665	7.7
36	0.0048	92 281	38.3	79	0.0439	41 443	7.3
37	0.0040	91 838	37.5	80	0.1404	39 662	6.6
38	0.0008	91 469	36.7	81	0.1098	34 459	6.5
39	0.0026	91 398	35.7	82	0.0928	30 873	6.2
40	0.0056	91 160	34.8	83	0.1155	28 136	5.8
41	0.0032	90 654	34.0	84	0.1568	25 063	5.5
42	0.0045	90 368	33.1	85+	0.1888	21 418	5.3

Table 33: Single Year Life Table for Males, Zambezi region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0432	100 000	66.2	43	0.0031	79 909	34.5
1	0.0046	95 831	68.0	44	0.0079	79 661	33.6
2	0.0051	95 392	67.4	45	0.0089	79 034	32.8
3	0.0035	94 904	66.7	46	0.0066	78 331	32.1
4	0.0024	94 570	65.9	47	0.0111	77 818	31.3
5	0.0017	94 348	65.1	48	0.0142	76 963	30.7
6	0.0006	94 184	64.2	49	0.0094	75 881	30.1
7	0.0000	94 126	63.2	50	0.0129	75 169	29.4
8	0.0000	94 126	62.2	51	0.0046	74 204	28.8
9	0.0021	94 126	61.2	52	0.0187	73 862	27.9
10	0.0015	93 930	60.4	53	0.0090	72 497	27.4
11	0.0037	93 792	59.4	54	0.0143	71 849	26.7
12	0.0014	93 442	58.7	55	0.0168	70 831	26.0
13	0.0022	93 309	57.8	56	0.0040	69 653	25.5
14	0.0042	93 104	56.9	57	0.0088	69 373	24.6
15	0.0016	92 710	56.1	58	0.0045	68 763	23.8
16	0.0017	92 562	55.2	59	0.0221	68 457	22.9
17	0.0009	92 404	54.3	60	0.0343	66 962	22.4
18	0.0009	92 319	53.4	61	0.0000	64 703	22.2
19	0.0020	92 239	52.4	62	0.0413	64 703	21.2
20	0.0027	92 059	51.5	63	0.0135	62 086	21.0
21	0.0032	91 811	50.6	64	0.0154	61 256	20.3
22	0.0040	91 516	49.8	65	0.0105	60 320	19.6
23	0.0058	91 148	49.0	66	0.0000	59 688	18.8
24	0.0029	90 625	48.3	67	0.0104	59 688	17.8
25	0.0037	90 362	47.4	68	0.0000	59 072	17.0
26	0.0061	90 033	46.6	69	0.0000	59 072	16.0
27	0.0050	89 487	45.9	70	0.0000	59 072	15.0
28	0.0042	89 037	45.1	71	0.0306	59 072	14.0
29	0.0075	88 664	44.3	72	0.0923	57 292	13.4
30	0.0153	87 997	43.6	73	0.0306	52 239	13.7
31	0.0076	86 661	43.3	74	0.0612	50 664	13.1
32	0.0088	86 009	42.6	75	0.0122	47 656	12.9
33	0.0075	85 257	42.0	76	0.0563	47 077	12.0
34	0.0079	84 621	41.3	77	0.0000	44 501	11.7
35	0.0112	83 952	40.6	78	0.0612	44 501	10.7
36	0.0040	83 015	40.1	79	0.0505	41 859	10.3
37	0.0043	82 686	39.2	80	0.0505	39 795	9.8
38	0.0038	82 330	38.4	81	0.0612	37 833	9.3
39	0.0084	82 021	37.5	82	0.1550	35 587	8.9
40	0.0040	81 333	36.8	83	0.0698	30 467	9.3
41	0.0084	81 007	36.0	84	0.1341	28 413	8.9
42	0.0052	80 327	35.3	85+	0.1096	24 841	9.1

Table 34: Single Year Life Table for Females, Zambezi region

Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x	Age (x)	$_nm_x$	l_x	e_x
0	0.0328	100 000	72.3	43	0.0046	85 000	38.4
1	0.0037	96 809	73.7	44	0.0021	84 611	37.6
2	0.0035	96 455	73.0	45	0.0020	84 436	36.7
3	0.0015	96 116	72.2	46	0.0122	84 268	35.7
4	0.0012	95 971	71.3	47	0.0103	83 244	35.2
5	0.0012	95 852	70.4	48	0.0146	82 392	34.5
6	0.0006	95 738	69.5	49	0.0114	81 198	34.0
7	0.0013	95 677	68.6	50	0.0074	80 280	33.4
8	0.0013	95 552	67.7	51	0.0113	79 689	32.7
9	0.0014	95 424	66.7	52	0.0227	78 796	32.0
10	0.0007	95 288	65.8	53	0.0151	77 028	31.7
11	0.0000	95 218	64.9	54	0.0039	75 871	31.2
12	0.0015	95 218	63.9	55	0.0099	75 574	30.3
13	0.0014	95 073	63.0	56	0.0232	74 828	29.6
14	0.0016	94 942	62.1	57	0.0125	73 111	29.3
15	0.0000	94 787	61.2	58	0.0141	72 201	28.7
16	0.0009	94 787	60.2	59	0.0278	71 192	28.1
17	0.0035	94 706	59.2	60	0.0089	69 239	27.9
18	0.0049	94 373	58.4	61	0.0000	68 625	27.1
19	0.0027	93 915	57.7	62	0.0168	68 625	26.1
20	0.0018	93 662	56.9	63	0.0119	67 484	25.5
21	0.0019	93 490	56.0	64	0.0173	66 687	24.8
22	0.0018	93 308	55.1	65	0.0068	65 545	24.3
23	0.0031	93 137	54.2	66	0.0336	65 099	23.4
24	0.0019	92 847	53.3	67	0.0211	62 949	23.2
25	0.0045	92 670	52.4	68	0.0223	61 634	22.7
26	0.0029	92 256	51.7	69	0.0336	60 273	22.2
27	0.0089	91 993	50.8	70	0.0000	58 283	21.9
28	0.0020	91 182	50.3	71	0.0160	58 283	20.9
29	0.0054	90 999	49.4	72	0.0403	57 357	20.3
30	0.0061	90 513	48.6	73	0.0369	55 092	20.1
31	0.0070	89 961	47.9	74	0.0312	53 096	19.8
32	0.0011	89 338	47.3	75	0.0314	51 467	19.4
33	0.0079	89 236	46.3	76	0.0236	49 877	19.0
34	0.0073	88 536	45.7	77	0.0531	48 714	18.5
35	0.0106	87 891	45.0	78	0.0085	46 193	18.4
36	0.0013	86 960	44.5	79	0.0162	45 801	17.6
37	0.0014	86 848	43.5	80	0.0417	45 064	16.9
38	0.0026	86 728	42.6	81	0.0000	43 222	16.6
39	0.0039	86 506	41.7	82	0.0441	43 222	15.6
40	0.0013	86 168	40.9	83	0.0236	41 357	15.3
41	0.0073	86 054	39.9	84	0.0556	40 392	14.6
42	0.0051	85 431	39.2	85+	0.0694	38 206	14.4

ANNEX II : DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR): The total number of deaths per year per 1,000 people of a given age or age group.

Childhood Mortality: The death of children under the age of five years.

Child Mortality rate (4q1): The probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday.

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population): is the annual number of deaths occurring per thousand mid-year populations.

Infant Mortality: Deaths of newborns before attaining exact age 1.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): The probability of dying between birth and exact age 1.

Life Expectancy: The average number of additional years a person could expect to live if current mortality trends were to continue for the rest of that person's life. Most commonly cited as life expectancy at birth.

Life Table: A tabular display of life expectancy and the probability of dying at each age (or age group) for a given population, according to the age-specific death rates prevailing at that time. The life table gives an organized, complete picture of a population's mortality.

Live birth: Live birth is a birth, which results in a child that shows any sign of life (For example, breathing, heartbeat, crying or movement of voluntary muscles) irrespective of the time or period within which these signs are manifested. Miscarriages or abortions and stillbirths are not live births.

Maternal Death: The death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMRate): The quotient between the number of maternal deaths in a given year and the number of women in the child-bearing age, expressed per 100,000, for a given country.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): The number of women who die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth complications per 100,000 live births in a given year.

Mortality: Mortality is the demographic study of death in human populations. There are several measures of mortality, namely infant mortality rate, mortality in the first five years of life (under-5 mortality rate), life expectancy at specific ages and maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 100 000 live births).

Under-5 Mortality (U5M): Deaths occurring before exact age 5

Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR): This is an approximation of the probability of dying before the age of 5. It is the number of children who die before reaching 5 years of age (numerator), divided by the total number of live births in the given 1-year period (denominator), multiplied by 1,000.

2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

SECTION A

Identification Information:

Region : _____ Code: | | |

Constituency : _____ Code: | | |

EA Code : | | | |

EA Rural/Urban: | | |

Locality Name : _____ Structure Number: | | | | |

Household Number : | | | |

Dwelling Unit Number: | | | | |

Date of Interview : | | | | | Time started: | | | | |

D D M M H H M M

Particulars of the Household

Physical Address of the household : _____

_____

Telephone/Mobile Number of the Household (If any), add the neighbours contacts if possible : _____

Name of Head/ acting head of Household (Include well-known name if any), the Head being recorded here is one that spent the Census Reference Night in the household : _____

Name of Primary Respondent : _____

Form _____of_____

Total number of questionnaires for this household:

Questionnaire number of this household (for persons Number 01 -10=1, Numbers 11-20=2, etc.) :

Household Type

100 Conventional households

1	0	0

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS *2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS*

My name is _____ I am a representative of the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA). The NSA is conducting the 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census. All persons who spent the census reference night (i.e.24 September 2023) in this household including babies, old people, persons with disabilities, visitors and those who were on night shift e.g. nurses, security guards etc. must be counted.

The Statistics Act (Act no. 9 of 2011) requires that all persons in Namibia participate in the census. Please be assured that all information to be collected will be kept confidential. The information collected will only be used for statistical purposes. People who misuse the data collected can be prosecuted. I would now like to ask you the following questions, which I will record in this Tablet.

STATISTICS ACT, Act No. 9, 2011 (CONFIDENTIALITY)

44 A document, information, or a record provided to the Agency that relates to an individual and household, may not be disclosed to a third party; admitted as evidence in legal proceedings, or disclosed to a government body for non-statistical purposes.

45 A person employed in carrying out data collection must take the Oath of Office and Secrecy prior to commencing the data collection exercise.

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Namibia Statistics

2023 Census — PLAY YOUR PART, BE COUNTED

B — **SECTION B:** FOR ALL PERSONS

B1	B2a	B2b	B2c	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10
	What are the names of all the persons who spent the census reference night (i.e. 24 September 2023) in this household?	Apart from the listed names, are there any babies, small children, persons with disability, persons that passed on/died, visitors or elderly persons who spent the census reference night (i.e. 24 September 2023) in this household?	Is [NAME] a usual member of this household?	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status: For persons aged 8 years and above	Age at first marriage/ consensual union	Ethnicity	Citizenship	Type of Citizenship
				What is [NAME]'s relationship to the head/acting head of the household?	Is [NAME] male or female?	How old was [NAME] on his/her last birthday?	What is [NAME]'s marital status?	What was [NAME]'s age at first marriage/ consensual union?	Which ethnic group does (NAME) belong to?	What is [NAME]'s Country of Citizenship?	Is [NAME] a Namibian citizen by...
PERSON LINE NUMBER	*Start with the head/acting head of household.* *The head or acting head is the person who is 12 years or older and is the main decision-maker in the household.* *List the names and surnames of all persons including those who were on night shift (security guards, nurses, domestic workers) and all members who were absent overnight, for example working or attending events/ gatherings (entertainment venue or at a religious gathering, attending funerals or weddings etc.) must be included* *Persons who died on or after the Census night, must be counted as alive* *Interviewer: make a complete list of everyone and fill in questions B3 -B5 before going on to B6 - B24*	*If yes go back to B2a and record all the names.* *If no, continue.* Yes 1 No 2	***Usual member:*** *Refers to persons who have been living in the household for 6 months or more, or intend to stay in the household for the next 6 months.* Yes 1 No 2	Head/Acting Head 01 Spouse 02 Partner 03 Daughter/Son 04 Daughter/ Son-In-Law 05 Grandchild 06 Parent 07 Parent-In-Law 08 Sister/ Brother 09 Sister/ Brother-In-Law 10 Other Relative 11 Domestic Worker 12 Other Non-Relative 13	Male 1 Female 2	*Age referred to is age as per last birthday before or on the census reference night (i.e. 24 September 2023)* *If < 1 year, enter 000* *If > 120 years, enter 120* *If unknown, probe and estimate*	Never Married 1 ▶ B8 Married with Certificate 2 Married traditionally/Customary 3 Consensual Union 4 Widowed 5 Divorced 6 Separated 7 Don't know 9 ▶ B8	*For those coded 2,3,4,5,6 & 7 in B6* *If age is not known enter 999* If > 120 years , enter 120	*The respondent should provide the ethnic group they strongly associate themselves with.* *Write down the ethnic group* *If respondent doesn't know , write don't know*	*Write down the Country of Citizenship* *If not Namibian go to B11* *If respondent does not have a citizenship, write No Country of Citizenship*	*Read out the categories and record the appropriate response* Birth 1 Descent 2 Marriage 3 Registration 4 Naturalization 5 Don't know 9
	NAME	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	YEARS	CODE	YEARS	ETHNIC GROUP	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	CODE

B	PART B: FOR ALL PERSONS		MIGRATION QUESTIONS (B13 - B16): FOR ALL PERSONS					
B1	B11	B12	B13a	B13b	B14a	B14b	B15	B16a	B16b	B17
PERSON NUMBER	Birth Certificate	Idenfication Card (ID): For persons aged 16 years and above	Birth Place Region	Birth Place Country	Usual Residence Region	Usual Residence Country	Duration at the place of Usual Residence	Previous Residence: 12 months ago	Previous Residence: 12 months ago	Main Reason for Moving: For persons aged 8 years and above and *B14 ≠ B16 and B15 < 1 year*
	Has [NAME] ever been issued with a Birth Certificate?	Has [NAME] ever been issued with a Namibian Identification Card (ID)?	In which region was [NAME]'s mother usually living when [NAME] was born?	In which country was [NAME]'s mother usually living when [NAME] was born?	In which region does [NAME] usually live?	In which country does [NAME] usually live?	For how long has [NAME] been living at the Place of Usual Residence in completed years?	In which region did [NAME] usually live 12 months ago (i.e. October 2022)?	In which country did [NAME] usually live 12 months ago (i.e. October 2022)?	What was the main reason [NAME] moved to the place where he/she usually lives/resides?
			//Kharas 01 ▶ B14		//Kharas 01 ▶ B15			//Kharas 01 ▶ B17		
			Erongo 02 ▶ B14		Erongo 02 ▶ B15			Erongo 02 ▶ B17		
			Hardap 03 ▶ B14		Hardap 03 ▶ B15			Hardap 03 ▶ B17		
		If in possession of both new and old, record new ID	Kavango East 04 ▶ B14	*Write down the country name if outside Namibia*	Kavango East 04 ▶ B15	*Write down the country name if outside Namibia*		Kavango East 04 ▶ B17	*Write down the country name if outside Namibia*	To take up a job 01
			Kavango West 05 ▶ B14		Kavango West 05 ▶ B15			Kavango West 05 ▶ B17		Job transfer 02
			Khomas 06 ▶ B14		Khomas 06 ▶ B15			Khomas 06 ▶ B17		To look for work, clients 03
		Should a respondent answer No, probe if lost, then select yes if respondent had ever been issued with ID.	Kunene 07 ▶ B14		Kunene 07 ▶ B15		*If less than a year, enter 000 and if 120 or more enter 120, if Don't know enter 999*	Kunene 07 ▶ B17		Education (e.g. studying, schooling, training) 04
			Ohangwena 08 ▶ B14		Ohangwena 08 ▶ B15			Ohangwena 08 ▶ B17		Marriage 05
			Omaheke 09 ▶ B14		Omaheke 09 ▶ B15			Omaheke 09 ▶ B17		Divorce/seperation 06
			Omusati 10 ▶ B14		Omusati 10 ▶ B15			Omusati 10 ▶ B17		Family moved/ Joining family 07
			Oshana 11 ▶ B14		Oshana 11 ▶ B15			Oshana 11 ▶ B17		Medical treatment, Health 08
			Oshikoto 12 ▶ B14		Oshikoto 12 ▶ B15			Oshikoto 12 ▶ B17		Conflict, Insecurity, Natural disaster 09
	Yes, Birth certificate issued by Namibian Government 1	Yes, New ID 1	Otjozondjupa 13 ▶ B14		Otjozondjupa 13 ▶ B15			Otjozondjupa 13 ▶ B17		Lifestyle, cost-of-living 10
	Yes, Birth certificate issued by Foreign Government 2	Yes, South West Africa (SWA) ID 2	Zambezi 14 ▶ B14		Zambezi 14 ▶ B15			Zambezi 14 ▶ B17		Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended 11
	No 3	No 3	Outside Namibia 15		Outside Namibia 15			Outside Namibia 15		Other (Specify_____) 12
	Don't know 9	Don't know 9	Don't Know 99 ▶ B14		Don't Know 99 ▶ B15			Don't Know 99 ▶ B17		Don't Know 99
	CODE	CODE	REGION CODE	COUNTRY NAME	REGION CODE	COUNTRY NAME	NUMBER	REGION CODE	COUNTRY NAME	CODE

B	PART B: FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 17 YEARS AND BELOW		PART B: FOR ALL PERSONS	PART B: HEALTH & FUNCTIONALITY: FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE	ALBINISM: FOR ALL PERSONS
B1	B18	B19	B20	B21	B22
PERSON NUMBER	Orphan hood: For persons aged 17 years and below		Social Grants/ Pension	The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM. Now I am going to ask you some questions about your ability to do different activities.	Albinism: All Persons
	Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive?	Is [NAME]'s biological father alive?	Does [NAME] receive the following social grants/ pension?	Does [NAME] have difficulty...?	Is [NAME] a person with albinism?
			Read out all response categories and record one or more that apply. Record code 11 for No and 99 for Don't know	*Read the categories aloud and record the appropriate answer given by the respondent*	
			Old age Pension ***(60 years and above)*** 01		
			Disability Grant ***(0 - 59 years)*** 02	Seeing, even if wearing glasses or contact lenses A	
			State maintanance grant ***(0 - 17 years)*** 03	Hearing, even if using a hearing aid B	
			Foster parent grant ***(0 - 17 years)*** 04	Walking or climbing steps/stairs C	
			From workmen's compensation unemployment insurance, social security ***(15 years and above)*** 05	Remembering or concentrating D	
			Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA) Funds ***(All ages)*** 06	With self-care such as washing all over or dressing E	
			Pensions from employment and/or annuity funds ***(18 years and above)*** 07	Communicating in his/her usual language (including sign language), (i.e. understanding others or being understood by others) F	
			GIPF ***(All ages)*** 08	Category	
			War Veterans/ex- combatants Grant ***(All Ages)*** 09	No difficulty 1	
			Other specify ***(All ages)*** 10	Some difficulty 2	
			No 11	A lot of difficulty 3	
	Yes 1	Yes 1	Don't Know 99	Cannot do at all 4	Yes 1
	No 2	No 2		Don't know 9	No 2
	Don't know 9	Don't know 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	A B C D E F	Don't know 9
	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE

B	SECTION B: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT): FOR PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND ABOVE																						SECTION B: SPORT ACTIVITIES: FOR PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS AND ABOVE			
B1	B23		B24																				B25			B26
PERSON LINE NUMBER	Mobile Phone Type		ICT Platforms																				How often does [NAME] participate in sport activities for 30 minutes or more?			What is the primary sport activity [NAME] participates in?
	What type of mobile phone has [NAME] owned in the last 3 months?		What ICT platforms did [NAME] use to access Information in the last 3 months?																							
			The Information referred to here include Presidential papers, reports (research), developmental project reports (on education, health, security, environment, trade, technology, infrastructure, social issues, e-services, etc.), Cabinet decisions, news, statistical publications, facts sheets, handbooks & manuals, budgets, maps & atlases, pamphlets, hearings (testimony), parliamentary reports/records, Committee prints, records of proceedings & databases, statutes, bills, laws, codes, judicial opinions/journals/decisions, orders of the courts, oral argument transcripts, audit reports, etc.																		*Record only one response*			*Write down the appropriate primary sport*
	Record the main mobile phone only		*Read all response categories, record one or multiple responses. Record code 11 for No and 99 for Don't know*																							
			Internet browsing (search engines like Google, Bing, etc.)	01																			Never	1	▶ C1	
			Social Media (Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Twitter, etc.)	02																			Once a week	2		
			Email	03																			Twice a week	3		
			SMS (Short Messaging Service)	04																			Three times a week	4		
			MMS (Multimedia Messaging Service)	05																			More than three times a week	5		
			Radio	06																			Once a month	6		
			Television	07																			Twice a month	7		
			Mobile Apps (e.g. NBC, NSA, Namibian Newspaper, etc.)	08																			Three times a month	8		
	Basic phone (no internet)	1	Print Media (Newspaper, Journals ect..)	09																			Don't Know	9	▶ C1	
	Feature phone (access to the Internet with limited functionalities of a smart phone)	2	Other (Specify_____)	10																						
	Smart phone	3	No	11																						
	None	4	Don't know	99																						
	Don't know	9	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10														
	CODE		CODE																				CODE			PRIMARY SPORT ACTIVITY

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Namibia Statistics

2023 Census PLAY YOUR PART, BE COUNTED

B	C	SECTION C: EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD): FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 0 - 5 YEARS		D	SECTION D: LITERACY AND EDUCATION: FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 6 YEARS AND ABOVE		
B1	C1		C2	D1	D2		D3
PERSON LINE NUMBER	Is [NAME] attending an Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme?		What is the MAIN reason [NAME] is not attending an Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme?	Can [NAME] read and write a message in any language with understanding?	Is [NAME] attending school?		What is [NAME]'s highest level of education completed?
	If coded 1,2,3 or 9 go to next person or end section. For all persons aged 0-5, end individual interview.		*Record the main reason only*	*Here, it is assumed that a person who can write a simple message or letter can also read.* *The language referred to is the one taught/written in school* *Write down the languages, if more than two languages only write down two languages preferred by respondnet* *If sign language is used, write sign language*	*If coded 1 or 9, go to next person or Section E*		*Write down the highest level of education completed*
	Edu-care (Day-care, Crèche, Kinder-garten)	1 Next person	Financial constraints	1	Never Attended	1 ▶ E1	
	Pre-Primary	2 Next person	Illness	2	Attending Pre-Primary	2	
	Attending Primary School	3 Next person	Disability	3	Attending primary or secondary school	3	
	No	4	Distance to centre	4	Attending Tertiary (e.g. College, University, Vocational etc.)	4	
	Don't know	9 Next person	Too young to attend	5	Attending adult education programme	5	
			Other, specify	6	Left school	6	
			Don't know	9	Don't Know	9 ▶ E1	
	CODE		CODE	FIRST / SECOND	CODE		HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Namibia Statistics | 2023 Census PLAY YOUR PART, BE COUNTED

E | **PART E: LABOUR FORCE:** FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

B1	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7a	E7b	E7c
Transfer from section B, all persons aged 15 years and above	**In the Past 7 days from (DAY) to (DAY), did [NAME] do any of the following for atleast one (1) hour?**	**Are the farming or animal products that [NAME] is working on intended...?**	**In the Past 7 days from (DAY) to (DAY), did [NAME]...?**	**In the past 4 weeks, did [NAME] look for a paid job or try to start a business?**	**If a job or business opportunity became available, could [NAME] start working within the next 2 weeks?**	**Which of the following best describes what [NAME] is mainly doing at present?**	**What kind of work (do/does) [NAME] do in (his/her) main job/business?**	**What is [NAME]'s main tasks or duties in his/her main job/business?**	**ISCO CODE**
PERSON NUMBER	*Read out all response categories and record appropriate response code*	*Read out all response categories and record appropriate response code*	*Read out all response categories and record appropriate response code*	*This question is referring to the past 4 weeks prior to the interview date.*		*Read out all response categories and record appropriate response code*	*(eg.: Cattle farmer; poultry breeder, fisher , rice farmer , cattle header, primary/secondary school teacher etc.)*	*(E.g breed, raise and sell cattle, raise chickens and collect eggs, catching lobster and preparing them for sale, preparing land, caring for sheep, teaching children etc.)*	*See Codelist 4.1*
						Taking care of the home/ family 1 ▶ F1			
						Studying 2 ▶ F1			
						Doing an unpaid apprenticeship, internship 3 ▶ F1			
						Farming or fishing to produce food for the family 4 ▶ F1			
	Work for someone else for pay (as employee, labourer, apprentice) 1 ▶ E7a	Only for sale 1 ▶ E7a	Do any (other) activity to generate an income, for atleast one (1) hour (e.g. casual work, odd jobs, make things to sell, provide services for pay) 1 ▶ E7a			Doing unpaid voluntary, community, charity work 5 ▶ F1			
	Work in (his/her) own/household farming or fishing 2	Mainly for sale 2 ▶ E7a	Have a paid job or business activity, but was temporarily absent 2 ▶ E7a			Retired, pensioner 6 ▶ F1			
	Work in any other kind of business activity 3 ▶ E7a	Mainly for household consumption 3	Help without pay in a household business for atleast one (1) hour 3 ▶ E7a	Yes 1	Yes 1	Long term illness, injury, disability 7 ▶ F1	*Write atleast two words*	*Write atleast two words*	
	None of the above 4 ▶ E3	Only for household consumption 4	Did not do any income generating activity, not even for one hour. 4	No 2	No 2	Other 8 ▶ F1			
	Don't know 9 ▶ E3	Don't know 9	Don't know 9	Don't know 9	Don't know 9	Don't know 9 ▶ F1			
	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	MAIN TASKS AND DUTIES	ISCO CODE

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Namibia Statistics

2023 Census PLAY YOUR PART, BE COUNTED

E	PART E: LABOUR FORCE: FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE							
B1	E8a	E8b	E8c	E9			E10	
Transfer from section B, all persons aged 15 years and above	What is the main activity of the place where [NAME] work(s)?	What are the main goods or services produced, or the main function at [NAME]'s place of work or business?	ISIC CODE	In [NAME]'s job, did he/she work as ....?			How much is [NAME]'s monthly gross salary/wage/income?	
				READ OUT ALL CATEGORIES			*Record appropriate category that best describes the total income before deductions, including all sources of income and go next person or section F.*	
PERSON NUMBER	*(e.g.: Police Department; Restaurant; Transport Company)*	*(E.g public safety, preparing and serving meals, long distance transport of goods, Primary/Secondary, Tertiary education etc.)*	*See Codelist 4.2*				N$1,000 or less	01
							N$1,001-N$2000	02
				Employee	1		N$2,001-N$3,000	03
				Paid apprentice, intern	2		N$3,001-N$5,000	04
				Employer (with hired employees)	3		N$5,001-N$10,000	05
				Own-account worker (without hired employees)	4		N$10,001-N$15,000	06
				Helper (without pay) in a family business	5	► F1	N$15,001-N$20,000	07
				Don't know	9	► F1	N$20,001-N$25,000	08
							N$25,001-N$30,000	09
							N$30,001-N$40,000	10
							N$40,001-N$50,000	11
							N$50,001 or more	12
							Refused	13
	(KIND / NAME, IF ANY OF ESTABLISHMENT)	(MAIN ACTIVITY, GOODS OR SERVICES)	ISIC CODE				Don't know	99

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F	FERTILITY: FOR ALL FEMALES AGED 12 TO 54 YEARS																	
B1	F1		F2		F3		F4		F5	F6		F7	F8		F9		F10	
BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION F, TRANSFER FROM SECTION B THE PERSON NUMBER FOR ALL FEMALES AGED 12 TO 54 YEARS	**How many live births has [NAME] ever had?**		**How many of [NAME]'s biological children were with you on the census reference night (i.e. 24 September 2023)?**		**How many of [NAME]'s biological children were elsewhere on the night (i.e. 24 September 2023)?**		**How many of [NAME]'s biological children are no longer alive?**		**How old was [NAME] when she had her first live birth?**	*These questions refer to the last live birth* **What was the month and year of [NAME]'s last live birth?**		**Was [NAME]'s last live birth single or a multiple?**	**Was [NAME]'s last live birth male or female?**		**Is [NAME]'s last live birth still alive?**		**Who assisted with the delivery of [Name]'s last live birth?**	
PERSON NUMBER	*Enter number of live births by sex* *If none enter 00,* *If don't know enter 99,* *Else go to next person or section G*		*If none enter 00,* *Else go to next person or section G*		*If none enter 00,* *Else go to next person or section G*		*If none enter 00,* *Else go to next person or section G*		*Enter Age in complete years, if don't know enter 99*	*Record using this format "YYYYMM"* *If don't know enter 9999 for year & 99 for month,*		Single 1 Multiple 2	*Enter number of males and female*		*If yes, enter number still alive by sex*		*Read out all response categories and select appropriate code* Medical Doctor 1 Nurse/Midwife 2 Traditional birth attendant 3 Relative/Friend 4 No assistance 5 Other, specify 6 Don't know 9	
	NUMBER		NUMBER		NUMBER		NUMBER		Age in complete years	YEAR	MONTH	CODE	NUMBER		NUMBER		CODE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					Male	Female	Male	Female		

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G MORTALITY: Deaths in the household (Last 12 months)

G1		G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7a	G7b	G7c
					(Deaths in the last 12 months)				
How many deaths have occurred in this household from October 2022 to September 2023?		**What is/are the name(s) of the deceased household member(s)?**	**Was [NAME] male or female?**	**How old was [NAME] when he/she died?**	**Was the death of [NAME] registered?**	**Did [NAME] die due to...?**	Maternal Deaths (For females aged 12-54 years)		
						Read out all catergories and select the appropriate cause of death.	**Did [NAME] die while pregnant?**	**Did [NAME] die while giving birth?**	**Did [NAME] die within 6 weeks of the end of a pregnancy or child birth?**
						For females aged 12 -54 go to G7a, else end individual interview.			
This refers to persons who died after having spent, or had an intention to stay for 6 months or more in this household, including deceased newborns and newlyweds *The deaths should not include person who died on or after the census reference night (i.e. 24 September 2023).* *Enter number of deaths, if none enter 00 and go to section H*	**DECEASED PERSON LINE NUMBER**	*List all names and surnames of persons who died in this household*		*If < 1 years, enter 000* *If > 120 years , enter 120* *Enter 999 for don't know* *Record the age in complete years*	*Was a death certificate issued?*	Cancer 01 Covid 19/ Covid19 related 02 Diabetes (High/low Blood Sugar) 03 Heart Disease 04 Hypertension/High blood pressure (Stroke) 05 Lung Disease 06 Vomiting/diarrhea 07 Other illness 08 Accident 09 Murder 10 Suicide 11 Natural Disaster 12 Don't know 99			
			Male 1 Female 2		Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 9		Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 9	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 9	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 9
NUMBER		NAME	CODE	NUMBER	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE

H HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

H1 What is the type of Housing Unit?

Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	01
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	02
Flat or apartment in a block of flats/flat or apartment in a block of flats in a complex	03
Cluster house in complex	04
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	05
Semi-detached house	06
Formal dwelling/house/flat/room/servant quarters/granny flat/cottage in the backyard	07
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	08
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	09
Caravan/tent	10
Single Quaters	11
Other (Specify_____)	12

H2 What is the ownership status of this Housing/Dwelling Unit?

Owned and fully paid off (without Mortgage)	1
Owned, but not yet fully paid off (with Mortgage)	2
Rented (Individual)	3
Rented from other (Government, Local Authority, Parastatal, Private firms)	4
Occupied rent free	5
Other (Specify_____)	6

H3 What is the main material used for the roof?

Corrugated iron/zinc sheet	01
Asbestos sheet	02
Brick tiles	03
Concrete	04
Thatch, grass	05
Slate	06
Wood covered with melthoid	07
Sticks with mud and cow-dung	08
Tin	09
Wood/board/plastic/Canvas	10
Other (Specify_____)	11

H4 What is the main material used for the outer walls?

Cement blocks/Bricks/Stones	01
Burnt bricks/Face bricks	02
Mud/Clay bricks	03
Corrugated iron/Zinc	04
Prefabricated materials	05
Wood poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	06
Sticks with mud/Clay/Cow dung	07
Tin	08
Wood/board/plastic/Canvas	09
Other (Specify_____)	10

H5 What is the main material used for the floor?

Sand/Earth	01
Cement	02
Mud/Clay	03
Wood	04
Concrete	05
Tiles (Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)	06
Interlocks/Bricks	07
Other (Specify_____)	08

H6 How many rooms are used for sleeping?

*Include living rooms, dining rooms, study rooms, kitchens and garages if used for sleeping purposes but **exclude** bathrooms, passageways, hallways, verandas, stoops, lobbies and toilets*

H HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

H7 What is the household's MAIN source of water for cooking and drinking ? *Mark "X" in appropriate box*

	Cooking	Drinking
Piped water inside from Local water scheme (operated by service provider)		
Piped water outside from Local water scheme (operated by service provider)		
Public Pipe water from Local water scheme (operated by service provider)		
Boreholes/Boreholes with tank covered		
Boreholes with open tank		
River/Dam/Stream		
Canal		
Well Protected		
Well Unprotected		
Bottled /filtered/purified water		
None/Do not cook		
Other (Specify_____)		

H8 What is the MAIN source of energy this household uses for cooking?

Electricity from mains	01	
Electricity from generator	02	
Gas	03	
Paraffin/Kerosene	04	
Wood/ Firewood	05	
Charcoal	06	
Coal	07	
Solar energy	08	
Animal dung	09	
None/Do not cook	00	
Other (Specify_____)	10	

H9 What is the MAIN source of energy this household uses for lighting?

Electricity from mains	01	
Electricity from generator	02	
Gas	03	
Paraffin/Kerosene	04	
Wood	05	
Candles	06	
Animal Dung	07	
Solar Energy	08	
Battery Lamp / Torch/ Cellphone	09	
None	00	
Other (Specify_____)	10	

H10 What is the household's MAIN type of toilet facility?

Private Flush connected to main sewer	01	
Private flush connected to septic cesspool	02	
Private flush not connected main sewer/ septic cesspool	03	
Public Flush connected to main sewer.	04	
Public Flush connected to the septic cesspool.	05	
Public Flush not connected to main sewer /septic cesspool.	06	
Chemical toilet (mobile toilet)	07	
Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	08	
Covered pit latrine without ventilation pipe	09	
Uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe	10	
Bucket toilet (manually removed)	11	
No toilet facility/Open defecation (bush, riverbed, fields, plastic bag)	12	
Other, specify	13	

H11 What MAIN means of waste disposal for this household?

Record only the MAIN

Regularly collected	01	
Irregularly collected	02	
Burning	03	
Roadside dumping	04	
Rubbish Pit	05	
Burying	06	
Dump in the field/bush	07	
Other (Specify_____)	08	

H12 What is the MAIN language spoken in this household?

Write the language in the space provided, If sign language is used by the household, write Sign Language

H13 What is the household's MAIN source of income/ livelihood/survival?

Record MAIN source only

Salaries and / or wages	01	
Subsistence farming	02	
Commercial farming	03	
Business activities, non-farming	04	
Cash remittances domestic (not including alimony/child support)	05	
Cash remittances international (not including alimony/child support)	06	
Rental income	07	
Interest from savings/investments	08	
Old age pension	09	
War veterans/ex-combatants grants	10	
Disability grants	11	
State maintenance grants	12	
Foster parent grant	13	
Vulnerable grant	14	
From workmen's compensation unemployment insurance, social security	15	
Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA) Funds	16	
Pensions from employment and/or annuity funds	17	
GIPF	18	
Alimony	19	
Drought relief assistance	20	
Harambee/Food bank	21	
In kind receipts	22	
Child support (Parents)	23	
Other (Specify_____)	24	

H14 Does the household own or have access to any of the following assets?

READ ALL RESPONSES AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

Mark "X" in all the appropriate boxes. Mark either own, access or none only. For Home fixed internet connectivity and Mobile internet connectivity, only select between access and none.

Assets	Own	Access	None
Transportation assets			
Motor car			
Motorbike/cycle			
Bicycle			
Animal-drawn cart			
Boat/Canoe			
Communication assets			
Computer/Laptop			
Smartphone			
Radio			
Television			
TV decoder (e.g. DSTV, GoTV)			
Telephone (fixed)			
Telephone (mobile)			
Home fixed internet connectivity			
Mobile internet connectivity			
Housing assets			
Refrigerator/Freezer			
Electrical/gas stove			
Air conditioner			
Generator			
Microwave			
Washing machine			
Sewing/knitting machine			
Vacuum cleaner			

H HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

H15 Does this household own/ have the rights over the land where this dwelling is built?

Only for those coded 1, 2 & 8 in H2

Yes	1	
No	2	▶H17
Don't know	9	▶H17

H16 What legal right does this household have over the ownership of this land where your dwelling is built?

Record only MAIN.

Customary Land Rights - Registered	01	
Customary land rights – Unregistered	02	
Occupational Land rights	03	
Leasehold / Contracts – Urban and declared settlements	04	
Leasehold / Contracts – Agricultural (Commercial)	05	
Leasehold / Contracts – Communal	06	
Starter Title	07	
Landhold Title	08	
Freehold Title	09	
Other (Specify_____)	10	
Don't know	99	

H17 Has any usual member of this household engaged in the following production activities in the past 12 months (October 2022 to September 2023)?

Read out all categories and mark "X" for all applicable responses

If yes in crops, then go to H18

If yes in livestock, then go to H19

If Yes/No for Aquaculture, Fishing and forestry and if No for crop/livestock end interview

Production Activity	Yes	No	
Aquaculture			
Fishing			
Forestry			
Crop farming			*If No for all, then End Interview*
Livestock farming			

H18 *If Yes on crops in H17, what type of crop is the household engaged in? Mark "X" for all that apply*

Cereals	Type	Number of plots	Size (Hectares)
Mahangu/millet (pure stand)	01		
Maize (pure stand)	02		
Sorghum (pure stand)	03		
Wheat (pure stand)	04		
Mixed cropping	05		
Vegetables and melons (pure stand)	**Type**	**Number of plots**	**Size (Hectares)**
Melons	06		
Pumpkins	07		
Cabbages	08		
Spinach	09		
Carrots	10		
Tomatoes	11		
Onions	12		
Leguminious crops (pure stand)	**Type**	**Number of plots**	**Size (Hectares)**
Beans	13		
Cow Peas	14		
Bambara Beans	15		
Fruits trees (pure stand)	**Type**	**Number of plots**	**Number of trees**
Mangoes	16		
Paw-Paws	17		
Lemons	18		
Guavas	19		
Oranges	20		
Other Fruit and nuts (pure stand)	**Type**	**Number of plots**	**Size (Hectares)**
Grapes	21		
Dates	22		
Berries	23		
Nuts	24		
Other specify	25		

H19 *If Yes on livestock in H17, what type of livestock is the household raising? Enter the appropriate code from codelist 5.1 or 5.2*

Cattle, small stock and equine	Type	Number (as at the reference night)
Cattle	01	
Goats	02	
Sheep	03	
Pigs	04	
Donkeys	05	
Horses	06	
Poultry		
Chickens	07	
Ducks	08	
Geese	09	
Other specify	10	

H20 What is the MAIN purpose of production of this/these agricultural activity/activities?

Producing mainly for sale	1	
Producing mainly for sale with some for own consumption	2	
Producing mainly for own consumption with some for sale	3	
Producing mainly for own consumption	4	

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS *2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS*

Field Administrative Information

Final Results ☐

RESULT CODES

1 = Completed
2 = Partially completed
3 = Refusal
4 = Non- contact - Temporarily out
5 = Moved out / Vacant / Unoccupied / Under construction
6 = Non-accessible
7 = Demolished, Non existent
8 = Disregarded

Comments on any result code 2 to 8:

Number of persons in the Household

Female ☐

Male ☐

Total ☐

Date of Interview **Ended on** D D M M

Time ended H H M M

Field Staff

Enumerator:

Name : _____ Staff code : ☐

Signature : _____ Date : D D M M

Supervisor:

Name _____ Staff code : ☐

Signature : _____ Date : D D M M



NAMIBIA 2023 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

MORTALITY THEMATIC REPORT