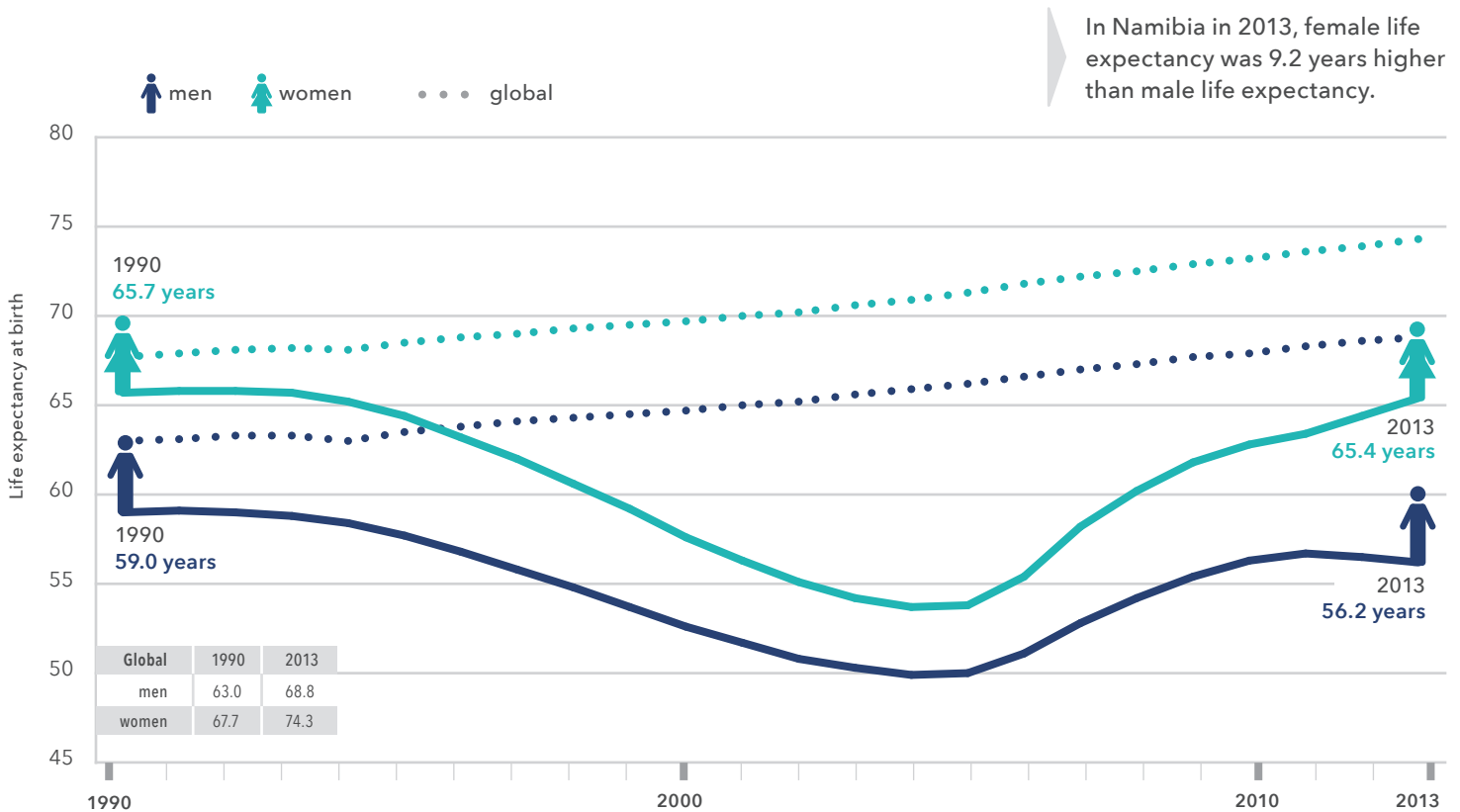


Namibia

Findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study

Life expectancy globally and in Namibia, 1990-2013



The Global Burden of Disease: 2013 study results

This profile provides findings from the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study 2013. The GBD study empowers decision-makers to compare the impacts of different health threats that kill people prematurely and cause poor health to see how much progress they have made in tackling these threats. GBD 2013 tracks years lost from more than 300 diseases, injuries, and risk factors. GBD can be used at the global, national, and local levels to understand health trends over time and to measure whether people are getting healthier. Decision-makers can also use GBD to benchmark their country's health progress relative to its peers and identify health disparities within its borders.

GBD estimates are based on more than 50,000 different data sources such as death certificates, household surveys, and examination surveys. GBD researchers use statistical modeling to produce the

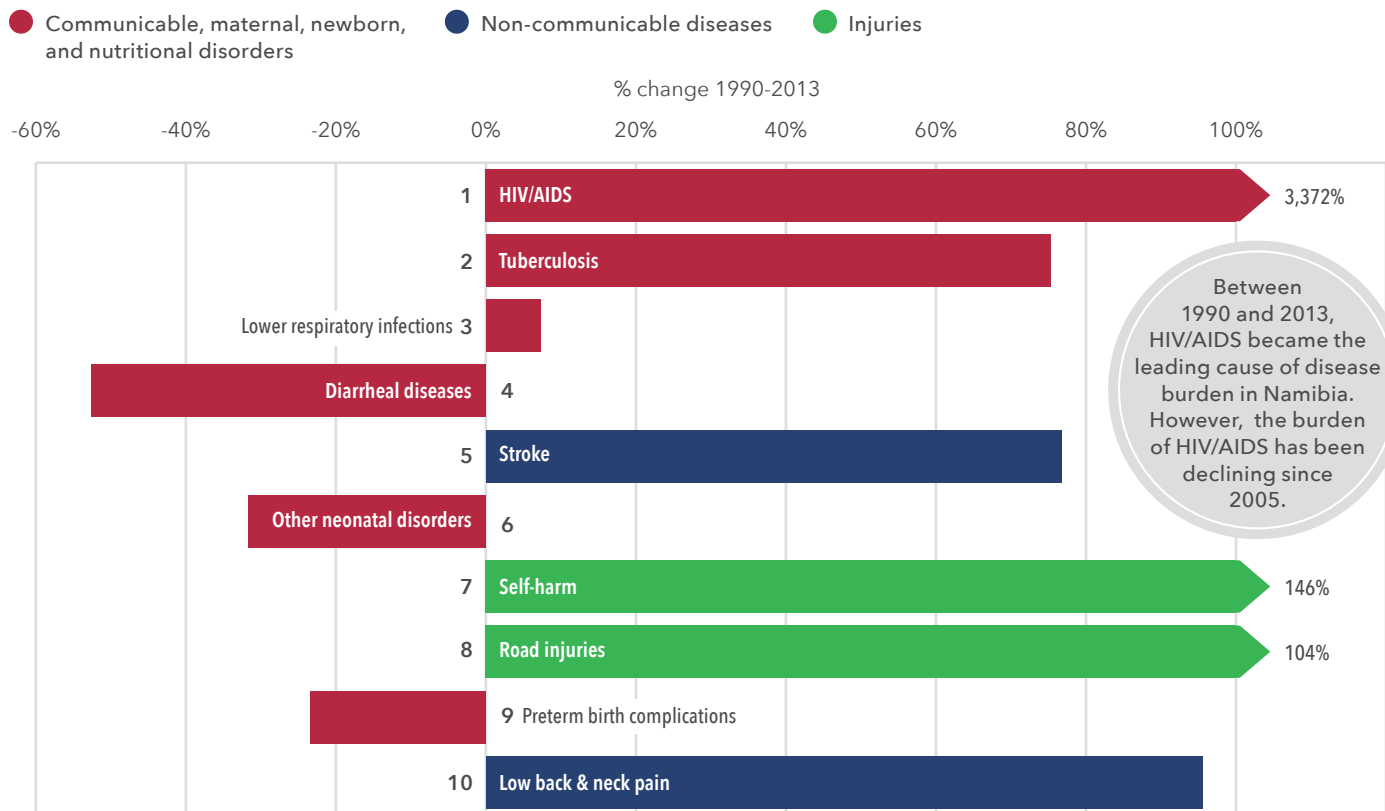
most scientifically rigorous estimates possible. Estimates from the Global Burden of Disease study may differ from national statistics due to differences in data sources and methodology.

GBD brings together a strong community of health specialists who are passionate about improving health through science. Through their knowledge about local and regional health, more than 1,000 GBD experts, who hail from government agencies, universities, and research institutions in 120 countries, are answering some of the world's most important questions about health. As the coordinators of the GBD study, we invite you to join this groundbreaking effort by becoming a GBD expert.

For more information, visit www.healthdata.org/gbd. Please send feedback and questions to engage@healthdata.org.



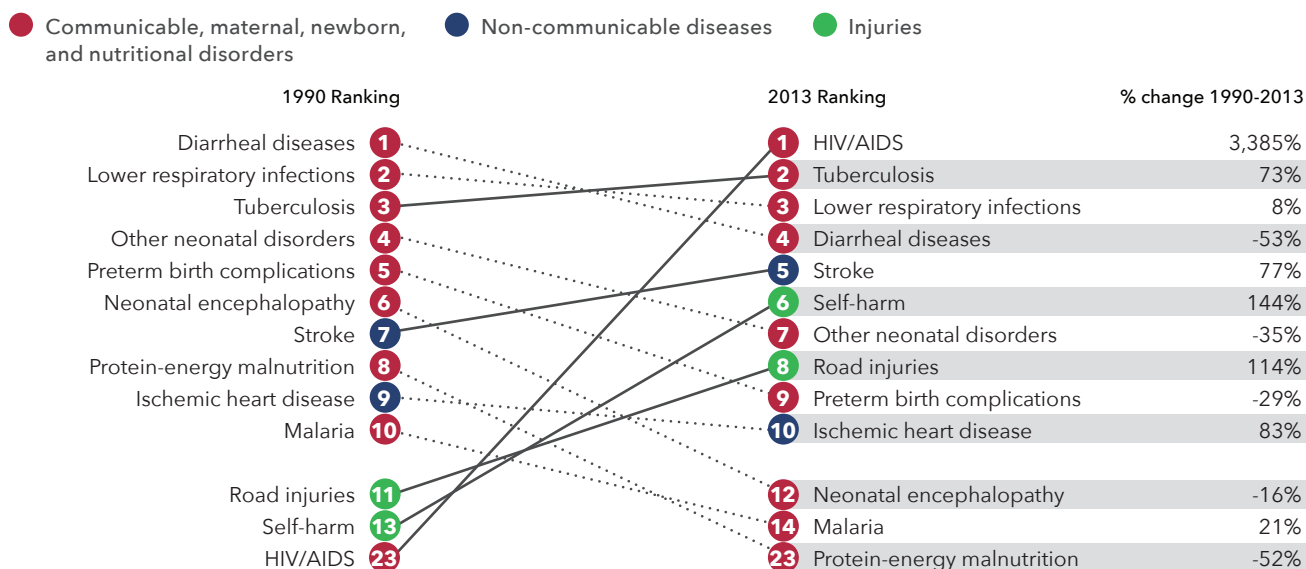
Leading causes of disability-adjusted life years in 2013 and percent change, 1990-2013



Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) are the sum of years of healthy life lost to premature death and years lived with disability.

Pointed arrows indicate causes that have increased or decreased by a greater amount than shown on the x-axis. The small burden of HIV/AIDS in 1990 accounts for the dramatic relative increase in burden from this cause.

Leading causes of years of life lost to premature death, 1990 and 2013, and percent change, 1990-2013



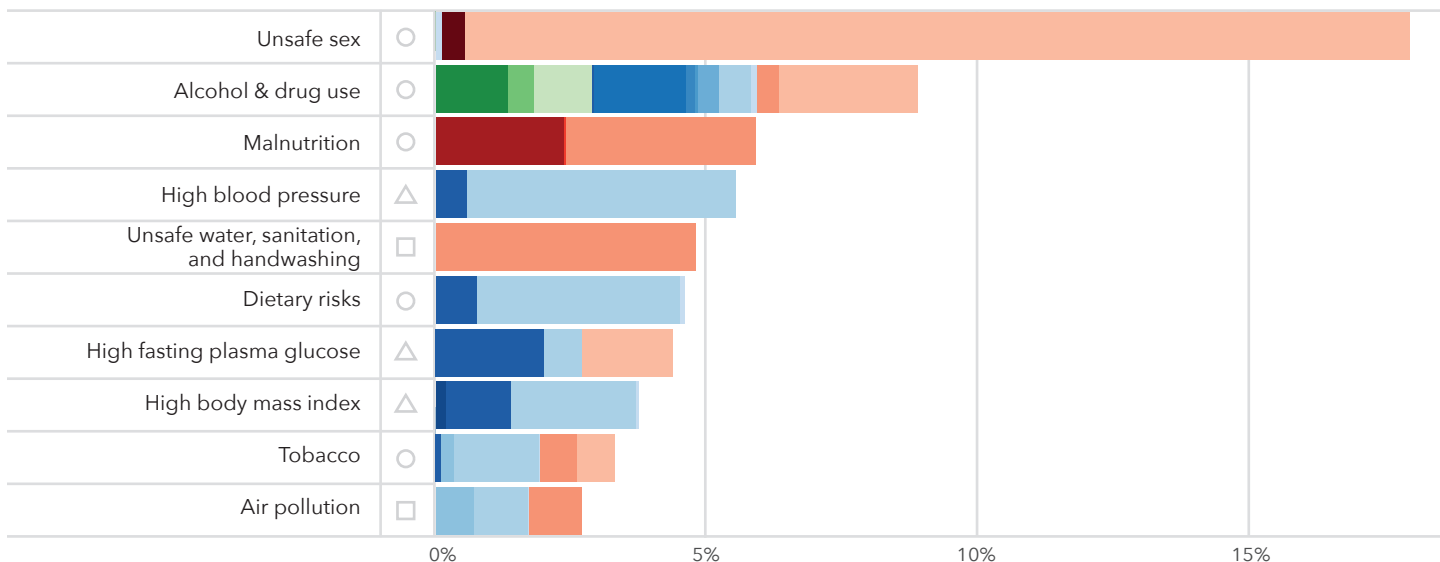
While still leading contributors to Namibia's burden of premature death, diarrheal diseases were associated with 53% fewer YLLs in 2013 than in 1990.

Years of life lost (YLLs) are years of life lost due to premature mortality.

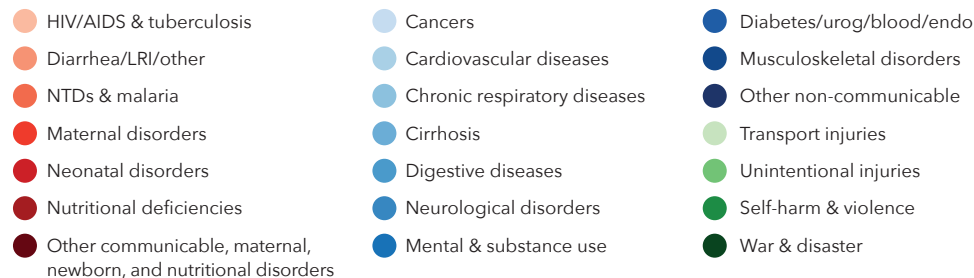
Burden of disease attributable to leading risk factors, 2013

expressed as a percentage of Namibia DALYs

○ Behavioral △ Metabolic □ Environmental

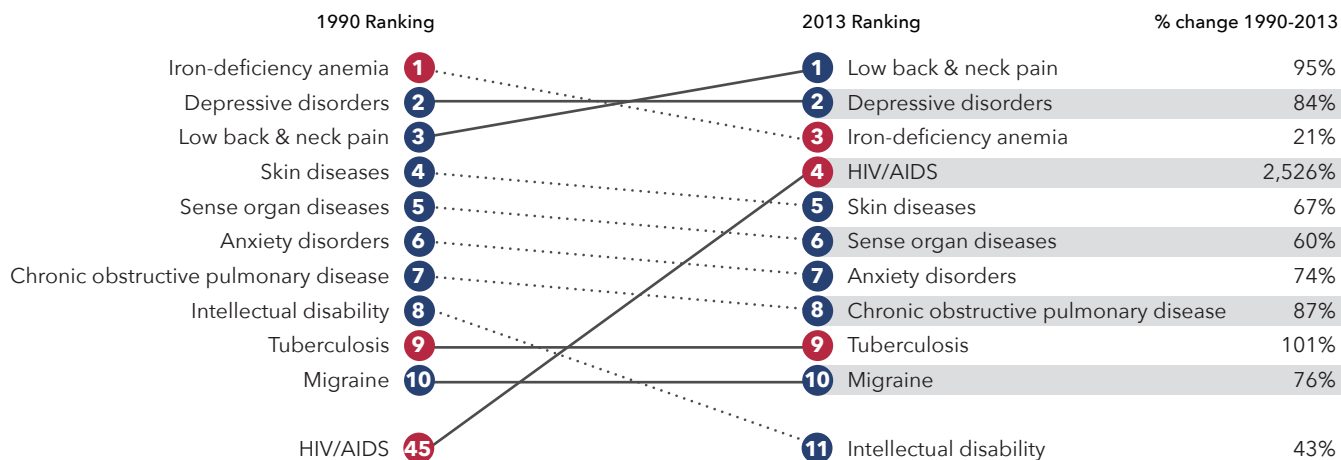


Risk factors are potentially modifiable causes of disease and injury.



Leading causes of years lived with disability, 1990 and 2013, and percent change, 1990-2013

● Communicable, maternal, newborn, and nutritional disorders ● Non-communicable diseases ● Injuries



Low back and neck pain continue to be leading contributors to Namibia's burden of disabling conditions and were responsible for 58% more YLDs in 2013 than HIV/AIDS.

Years lived with disability (YLDs) are years lived in less than ideal health. This includes conditions that may last for only a few days, as well as conditions that can last a lifetime.

Rates of premature death* in Namibia versus comparison countries, 2013

© Commonwealth country

	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5	Rank 6	Rank 7	Rank 8	Rank 9	Rank 10
	HIV/AIDS	Tuberculosis	Lower respiratory infections	Stroke	Diarrheal diseases	Ischemic heart disease	Diabetes	COPD	Self-harm	Road injuries
© Namibia	9,898	5,053	3,310	2,677	2,215	2,221	1,430	1,316	1,300	1,117
Comparison group average	11,727	2,827	3,536	2,320	2,572	1,797	908	654	593	1,065
© Botswana	15,471	2,363	1,808	923	1,280	828	488	540	915	821
Ethiopia	3,466	3,082	4,106	2,797	3,190	1,625	645	449	376	1,051
© Kenya	7,861	2,331	3,422	1,421	3,222	885	467	316	363	615
© Lesotho	27,540	8,881	6,250	2,727	5,860	2,407	1,509	1,377	1,672	1,411
Madagascar	975	962	3,505	6,548	2,906	1,335	530	993	256	724
© Malawi	17,162	3,040	4,947	1,797	4,687	1,144	560	410	521	1,019
© Mauritius	100	30	646	1,866	80	2,775	2,603	304	434	515
© Mozambique	17,957	3,349	3,333	2,012	2,568	1,096	619	380	406	1,452
© Rwanda	4,267	2,117	3,315	2,175	1,701	1,509	551	463	296	1,524
© Seychelles	122	54	1,788	1,867	64	2,466	424	365	377	527
© South Africa	22,268	1,540	2,307	1,613	1,460	1,429	1,324	804	583	855
Sudan	881	327	1,478	2,547	1,190	4,628	648	952	384	1,206
© Swaziland	26,554	5,516	5,742	2,797	3,878	2,489	1,829	1,493	1,609	1,705
© Tanzania	9,130	2,352	4,100	1,151	2,596	1,212	507	334	342	720
© Uganda	9,839	2,620	3,730	1,833	2,099	1,620	614	461	13	2,151
© Zambia	15,044	4,026	4,314	2,892	3,406	1,629	752	475	227	762
Zimbabwe	22,555	3,237	5,548	2,115	3,895	1,057	841	344	595	993

This table shows the top 10 causes of premature death in Namibia. It can be used to compare rates* across countries relative to the group average. Comparison groups were chosen based on Global Burden of Disease regional classifications.

*Rates are in years of life lost per 100,000 and are age standardized