Republic of Namibia

2023 Census
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Namibia Statistics Agency





NAMIBIA 2023 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

MAIN REPORT

2023 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
MAIN REPORT

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MISSION



"Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice"

VISION



"To be a high-performance institution in quality statistics delivery''

CORE VALUES



Integrity

Excellent Performance

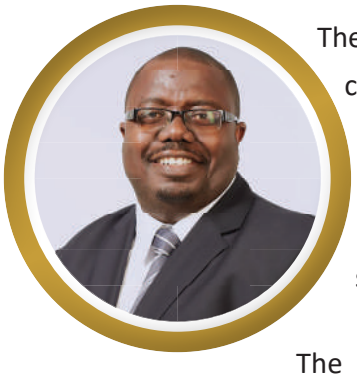
Professionalism

Accountability

Partnerships

Customer-focused

FOREWORD



The Government of the Republic of Namibia through the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) conducted the 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census to provide updated demographic, social, and economic indicators for policy formulation and planning to support the national development agenda and track the implementation of national, regional, continental and global development goals such as the NDPs AU Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The preliminary report that was released in march 2024 provided the interim results on the population distribution by sex at regional and constituency levels. While the main reports present the Census results in much more details covering all variables collected in the Census.

The Population and Housing Census in Namibia dates to the year 1991 when the first post-independence Census was implemented. The second and third Censuses were carried out in 2001 and 2011 respectively. The 2023 Population and Housing Census marks the fourth in the series and the first to use technologies in data collection.

The results of the 2023 Population and Housing Census provide population statistics from the national to the lowest administration level and smaller user defined areas, as well as demographic and socio-economic indicators at both national and regional levels. The census remains the only national data collection exercise that can provide the lowest levels of disaggregated statistics to support decentralized decision-making across the country.

More thematics report (Fertility, Mortality, Migration Labour Force, Disabilities, Regional profile and Population Projection) and targeted analyses of the census data will be undertaken in the next financial year. The NSA will also produce Census Atlas, Interactive Atlas as well as Proximity analysis which will provide information on the spatial distribution. In addition, sample micro data will be availed, for researcher and analyst to further do research and studies on the Namibian population.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders who contributed to the success of the 2023 Population and Housing Census. The Offices/ Ministries/Agencies and other government institutions, international organizations such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Statistics South Africa, United Kingdom Office for National Statistics (ONS), Old Mutual, Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC) and Telecom Namibia for their support in diverse ways. In addition, my appreciation goes to the Namibian Government for its Financial and other support as well as the NSA Board of Directors.

I finally recommend that the up-to-date demographic and socio-economic statistical information contained in this main report of the 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census be used to inform data-driven decisions, and policy formulation to enhance development planning for the national, regional, and global development programs.

ALEX SHIMUAFENI

STATITICIAN GENERAL & CEO

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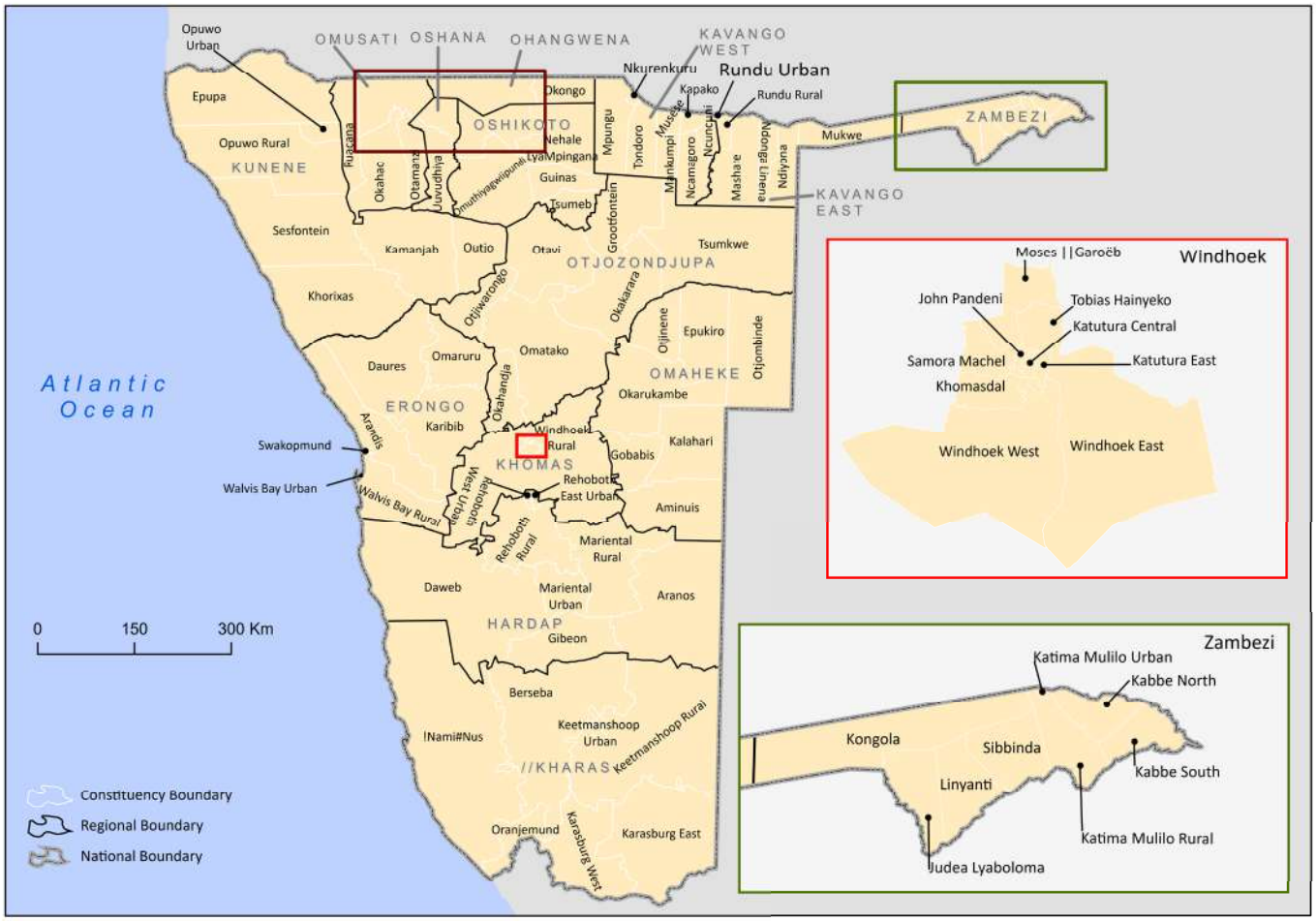
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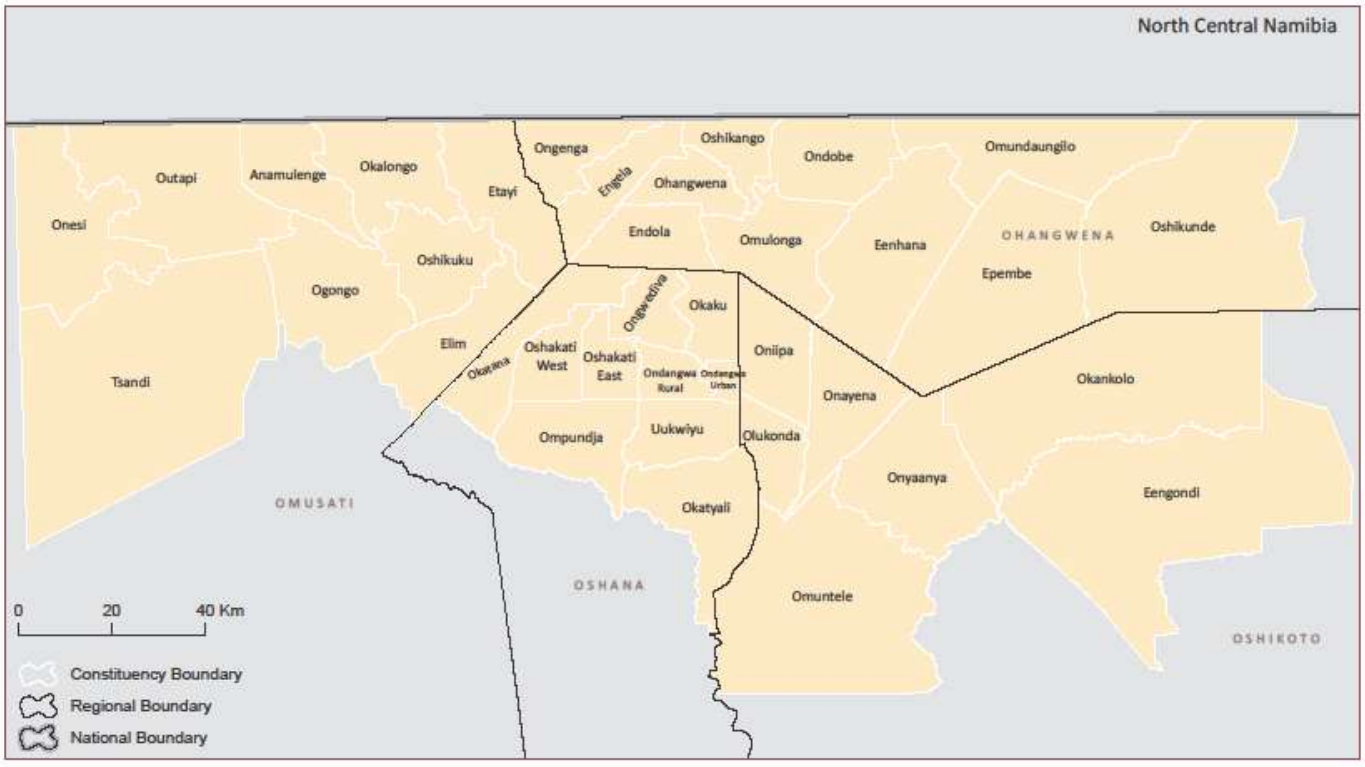
ACRONYM

ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rates
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CRAN	Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia
CRN	Census Reference Night
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CWR	Child to Women Ratio
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GRR	Gross Reproduction rate
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ID	Identification Cards
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITFT	Information Technology Field Technicians
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
MHAISS	Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety, and Security
MMS	Multimedia Messaging Service
MTC	Mobile Telecommunications Company
MVA	Motor Vehicle Accident
NDP	National Development Plans
NIEIS	Namibia Integrated Employment Information System
NQAFS	Namibia Quality Assurance Framework for Statistics
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
O/M/As	Offices/Ministries/Agencies
ONS	United Kingdom's Office of National Statistics
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIT	Scan Information and Communication
SMEs	Subject Matter Experts
SMS	Short Message Service

StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
SWA	South-West Africa
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WG	Washington Group
WHO	World Health Organization

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF NAMIBIA





SELECTED CENSUS INDICATORS

Namibia – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023		2011	2023
Population Size			**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	2 113 077	3 022 401	Primary Education	48.5	44.7
Males	1 021 912	1 474 224	Secondary Education	20.5	24.8
Females	1 091 165	1 548 177	Tertiary Education	5.8	11.8
Annual growth rate (%)	1.4	3.0	**Fertility**		
			Average number of children per woman	3.6	3.8
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %			**Disability, %**		
Urban	42.8	50.0	Prevalence	-	4.4
Rural	57.2	50.0	**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	94	95	Number	464 839	756 339
Population density			Average size	4.4	3.8
People per sq. km.	2.6	3.7	**Household headship**		
Age composition, %			Female-headed	43.8	49.0
Under 5 years	13.5	13.7	Child-Headed	1.1	0.9
5 – 14 years	23.0	23.3	Orphan-headed	0.4	0.2
15 – 34 years	36.9	34.1	Elderly-headed	21.1	18.1
35 – 59 years	19.5	22.0	**Housing conditions, %**		
60+ years	7.1	6.8	Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %			Safe water for drinking	80.0	91.4
Never married	59.0	69.7	No toilet facility	48.6	40.0
Married with certificate	20.1	15.8	No Toilet facility in urban	22.4	20.3
Married traditionally	7.6	5.5	Electricity for lighting	43.3	47.1
Consensual union	7.5	4.1	Wood/charcoal for cooking	53.7	50.4
Divorced/Separated	2.0	1.5	Household living		
Widowed	3.6	2.8	Improvised housing units (shacks)	16.0	28.7
Citizenship, %			**Sanitation, %**		
Namibian	96.8	94.9	Urban Household access to flush toilet	68.7	69.9
Non-Namibian	3.2	4.8	Rural Household access to flush toilet	11.3	18.5
No Country of citizenship	-	0.3	Urban Household access to garbage collection	78.6	69.9
Age at First Marriage, % of women aged 20-24			Rural household access to Garbage collection	7.2	5.9
Before age 15	-	0.3	**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	2.0	Household main income		
Birth Registration			Wages & Salaries	47.7	46.6
% of children under 5 years	78.3	73.8	Old age Pension	14.1	13.8
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above			Farming	16.4	10.7
Access to internet browsing for info	8.8	28.3	Business, non-farming	11.6	9.0
Own cellphone	52.6	52.2			
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	89.0	87.0			
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	17.9	21.4			
Education, 15+ years, %					
Never attended school	13.0	11.1			
Currently at school	17.0	20.6			
Left school	66.0	66.1			

//Kharas – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023		2011	2023
Population Size			**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	77 421	109 893	Primary Education	53.9	52.5
Males	39 407	55 670	Secondary Education	22.9	27.2
Females	38 014	54 223	Tertiary Education	3.8	7.8
Annual growth rate (%)	1.1	2.9	**Fertility**		
			Average number of children per woman	3.6	3.0
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %			**Disability, %**		
Urban	54.0	62.5	Prevalence	-	3.6
Rural	46.0	37.5	**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	104	103	Number	20 988	33 273
Population density			Average size	3.6	3.1
People per sq. km.	0.5	0.7	**Household headship**		
Age composition, %			Female-headed	37.1	44.5
Under 5 years	11.2	10.9	Child-Headed	0.8	0.4
5 – 14 years	19.3	18.6	Orphan-headed	0.3	0.1
15 – 34 years	36.3	36.6	Elderly-headed	13.0	12.1
35 – 59 years	26.9	27.9	**Housing conditions, %**		
60+ years	6.2	6.0	Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %			Safe water for drinking	92.4	90.0
Never married	58.7	70.2	No toilet facility	23.3	23.8
Married with certificate	27.1	18.0	No Toilet facility in urban	8.7	6.9
Married traditionally	3.0	2.4	Electricity for lighting	68.3	66.8
Consensual union	6.7	4.8	Wood/charcoal for cooking	28.0	26.6
Divorced/Separated	1.3	1.2	Household living		
Widowed	3.1	2.6	Improvised housing units (shacks)	26.0	29.0
Citizenship, %			**Sanitation, %**		
Namibian	97.7	97.9	Urban Household access to flush toilet	86.7	91.6
Non-Namibian	2.3	1.5	Rural Household access to flush toilet	37.9	40.8
			Urban Household access to garbage collection	91.2	87.9
24 years who were married			Rural household access to Garbage collection	38.1	28.9
Before age 15	-	0.2	**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	1.4	Household main income		
Birth Registration			Wages & Salaries	71.6	68.5
% of children under 5 years		92.2	Old age Pension	9.4	8.9
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above			Farming	4.7	2.3
Access to internet browsing for info	11.4	37.6	Business, non-farming	5.1	3.9
Own Cellphone	63.8	61.3			
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	96.6	95.6			
ECD, % of 0-5years attending	21.3	24.1			
Education, 15+ years, %					
Never attended school	5.0	3.5			
Currently at school	24.1	12.3			
Left school	67.9	83.3			

Erongo – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023			2011	2023
Population Size				**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	150 809	240 206		Primary Education	44.0	43.0
Males	79 823	122 322		Secondary Education	29.8	33.6
Females	70 986	117 884		Tertiary Education	6.7	12.9
Annual growth rate (%)	3.4	3.9		**Fertility**		
				Average number of children per woman	3.0	2.9
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %				**Disability, %**		
Urban	87.4	89.9		Prevalence	-	3.0
Rural	12.6	10.1		**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	112	104		Number	44 116	74 795
Population density				Average size	3.3	3.1
People per sq. km.	2.4	3.8		**Household headship**		
Age composition, %				Female-headed	34.4	42.7
Under 5 years	10.8	11.0		Child-Headed	0.7	0.5
5 – 14 years	16.7	18.6		Orphan-headed	0.3	0.1
15 – 34 years	41.2	36.4		Elderly-headed	11.5	10.9
35 – 59 years	25.7	28.3		**Housing conditions, %**		
60+ years	5.6	5.8		Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %				Safe water for drinking	96.3	97.6
Never married	57.5	70.3		No toilet facility	10.6	9.7
Married with certificate	26.4	21.3		No Toilet facility in urban	5.1	5.6
Married traditionally	1.9	1.4		Electricity for lighting	81.0	77.9
Consensual union	10.4	2.6		Wood/charcoal for cooking	15.0	13.3
Divorced/Separated	1.6	1.7		Household living		
Widowed	2.1	2.1		Improvised housing units (shacks)	32.5	37.4
Citizenship, %				**Sanitation, %**		
Namibian	96.3	96.5		Urban Household access to flush toilet	89.3	85.5
Non-Namibian	3.7	3.0		Rural Household access to flush toilet	30.8	40.8
				Urban Household access to garbage collection	92.4	89.3
20-24 yeas who were married				Rural household access to Garbage collection	11.6	11.8
Before age 15	-	0.1		**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	0.5		Household main income		
Birth Registration				Wages & Salaries	72.8	68.7
% of children under 5 years		89.1		Old age Pension	6.8	7.7
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above				Farming	2.5	0.7
Access to internet	15.5	47.8		Business, non-farming	9.2	7.5
Own Cellphone	71.7	67.3				
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	96.7	95.4				
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	28.3	32.2				
Education, 15+ years, %						
Never attended school	5.2	4.4				
Currently at school	21.9	15.6				
Left school	69.3	78.1				

Hardap – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023			2011	2023
Population Size				**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	79 507	106 680		Primary Education	43.0	52.1
Males	40 572	54 323		Secondary Education	19.9	25.2
Females	38 935	52 357		Tertiary Education	2.7	6.0
Annual growth rate (%)	1.5	2.4		**Fertility**		
				Average number of children per woman	3.5	3.7
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %				**Disability, %**		
Urban	60.1	74.3		Prevalence	-	5.1
Rural	39.9	25.7		**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	104	104		Number	19 307	28 197
Population density				Average size	4.0	3.6
People per sq. km.	0.7	1		**Household headship**		
Age composition, %				Female-headed	36.4	43.6
Under 5 years	11.9	11.9		Child-Headed	0.7	0.4
5 – 14 years	21.1	21.4		Orphan-headed	0.3	0.1
15 – 34 years	34.7	32.9		Elderly-headed	18.7	19.6
35 – 59 years	24.4	25.4		**Housing conditions,** %		
60+ years	7.8	8.4		Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %				Safe water for drinking	93.0	93.2
Never married	54.4	68.5		No toilet facility	34.9	32.0
Married with certificate	28.4	21.6		No Toilet facility in urban	24.6	27.3
Married traditionally	0.8	0.6		Electricity for lighting	67.0	62.1
Consensual union	10.2	3.1		Wood/charcoal for cooking	45.0	42.1
Divorced/Separated	1.7	1.9		Household living		
Widowed	4.5	3.9		Improvised housing units (shacks)	24.7	39.1
Citizenship, %				**Sanitation,** %		
Namibian	98.2	98.2		Urban Household access to flush toilet	65.1	63.0
Non-Namibian	1.8	1.4		Rural Household access to flush toilet	40.5	46.9
				Urban Household access to garbage collection	78.6	65.8
20-24 yeas who were married				Rural household access to Garbage collection	18.7	13.8
Before age 15	-	0.1		**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	1.4		Household main income		
Birth Registration				Wages & Salaries	64.2	56.1
% of children under 5 years		87.5		Old age Pension	13.4	15.9
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above				Farming	6.9	3.8
Access to internet	6.7	29.8		Business, non-farming	4.2	3.4
Own Cellphone	55.8	50.8				
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	91.1	90.5				
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	11.5	14.7				
Education, 15+ years, %						
Never attended school	9.8	7.3				
Currently at school	24.8	12.5				
Left school	62.4	78.8				

Kavango East – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023			2011	2023
Population Size				**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	136 823	218 421		Primary Education	48.6	46.9
Males	63 887	102 310		Secondary Education	15.2	18.8
Females	72 936	116 111		Tertiary Education	4.1	9.7
Annual growth rate (%)	1.6	3.9		**Fertility**		
				Average number of children per woman	4.2	4.3
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %				**Disability, %**		
Urban	46.0	56.9		Prevalence	-	5.8
Rural	54.0	43.1		**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	88	88		Number	23 050	39 907
Population density				Average size	6.3	5.3
People per sq. km.	5.7	9.1		**Household headship**		
Age composition, %				Female-headed	44.6	53.0
Under 5 years	15.3	15.8		Child-Headed	1.0	0.8
5 – 14 years	25.9	27.3		Orphan-headed	0.4	0.1
15 – 34 years	36.9	33.3		Elderly-headed	23.8	21.0
35 – 59 years	15.3	17.4		**Housing conditions,** %		
60+ years	6.7	6.2		Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %				Safe water for drinking	72.0	84.7
Never married	46.0	59.7		No toilet facility	67.0	50.5
Married with certificate	10.6	9.1		No Toilet facility in urban	47.4	30.0
Married traditionally	19.2	10.1		Electricity for lighting	32.0	42.6
Consensual union	14.7	14.2		Wood/charcoal for cooking	79.6	69.4
Divorced/Separated	4.5	2.6		Household living		
Widowed	4.9	3.3		Improvised housing units (shacks)	6.4	33.2
Citizenship, %				**Sanitation,** %		
Namibian	98.3	98.1		Urban Household access to flush toilet	29.4	51.3
Non-Namibian	1.7	1.5		Rural Household access to flush toilet	4.6	8.7
				Urban Household access to garbage collection	22.9	22.3
20-24 yeas who were married				Rural household access to Garbage collection	3.4	3.4
Before age 15	-	0.7		**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	5.9		Household main income		
Birth Registration				Wages & Salaries	20.0	32.5
% of children under 5 years	-	69.9		Old age Pension	12.0	16.4
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above				Farming	33.0	14.8
Access to internet	1.1	19.4		Business, non-farming	14.0	10.1
Own Cellphone	21.2	38.3				
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	85.6	82.0				
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	15.4	12.4				
Education, 15+ years, %						
Never attended school	17.9	14.1				
Currently at school	34.6	27.8				
Left school	42.5	56.0				

Kavango West – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023			2011	2023
Population Size				**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	86 529	123 266		Primary Education	47.7	48.6
Males	40 874	59 420		Secondary Education	6.7	12.0
Females	45 655	63 846		Tertiary Education	1.0	4.4
Annual growth rate (%)	0.2	2.9		**Fertility**		
				Average number of children per woman	4.8	5.2
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %				**Disability, %**		
Urban	1.0	8.5		Prevalence	-	6.8
Rural	99.0	91.5		**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	90	93		Number	13 691	21 614
Population density				Average size	5.8	5.5
People per sq. km.	3.6	5.0		**Household headship**		
Age composition, %				Female-headed	40	45.2
Under 5 years	16.9	16.7		Child-Headed	1.2	1.0
5 – 14 years	28.9	28.8		Orphan-headed	0.5	0.1
15 – 34 years	31.8	30.9		Elderly-headed	29.3	26.9
35 – 59 years	15.0	16.4		**Housing conditions, %**		
60+ years	7.4	7.2		Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %				Safe water for drinking	57.0	80.4
Never married	40.7	55.2		No toilet facility	87.6	78.2
Married with certificate	16.3	11.9		No Toilet facility in urban	6.5	38.4
Married traditionally	20.4	11.5		Electricity for lighting	11.0	20.4
Consensual union	13.4	15.2		Wood/charcoal for cooking	94.0	88.0
Divorced/Separated	4.2	2.4		Household living		
Widowed	4.8	3.6		Improvised housing units (shacks)	-	16.6
Citizenship, %				**Sanitation, %**		
Namibian	98.7	98.4		Urban Household access to flush toilet	87.8	60.6
Non-Namibian	1.3	1.5		Rural Household access to flush toilet	2.9	7.4
				Urban Household access to garbage collection	82.1	48.1
20-24 yeas who were married				Rural household access to Garbage collection	2.7	1.7
Before age 15	-	1.1		**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	7.5		Household main income		
Birth Registration				Wages and Salaries	10.0	18.7
% of children under 5 years		54.9		Old age Pension	3.0	17.3
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above				Farming	60.0	36.5
Access to internet	0.4	10.1		Business, non-farming	9.0	5.7
Own Cellphone	16.5	30.5				
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %		77.9				
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	13.4	14.9				
Education, 15+ years, %						
Never attended school		17.6				
Currently at school		25.2				
Left school		55.3				

Khomas – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023		2011	2023
Population Size			**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	342 141	494 605	Primary Education	39.0	38.5
Males	169 672	241 085	Secondary Education	31.2	30.7
Females	172 469	253 520	Tertiary Education	13.0	21.3
Annual growth rate (%)	3.1	3.1	**Fertility**		
			Average number of children per woman	2.8	2.5
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %			**Disability, %**		
Urban	95.2	98.3	Prevalence	-	2.6
Rural	4.8	1.7	**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	98	95	Number	89 438	144 630
Population density			Average size	3.7	3.3
People per sq. km.	9.3	13.4	**Household headship**		
Age composition, %			Female-headed	38.8	45.2
Under 5 years	10.8	10.6	Child-Headed	0.7	0.4
5 – 14 years	16.4	17.4	Orphan-headed	0.3	0.1
15 – 34 years	45.4	40.6	Elderly-headed	7.5	8.3
35 – 59 years	23.8	27.2	**Housing conditions, %**		
60+ years	3.6	4.2	Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %			Safe water for drinking	99.0	98.7
Never married	61.5	72.5	No toilet facility	19.9	17.0
Married with certificate	23.2	18.6	No Toilet facility in urban	19.2	16.9
Married traditionally	3.0	2.0	Electricity for lighting	69.0	64.1
Consensual union	8.8	3.4	Wood/charcoal for cooking	8.0	9.8
Divorced/Separated	1.8	1.6	Household living		
Widowed	1.8	1.6	Improvised housing units (shacks)	30.6	46.9
Citizenship, %			**Sanitation, %**		
Namibian	94.2	95.1	Urban Household access to flush toilet	77.6	76.7
Non-Namibian	5.8	4.6	Rural Household access to flush toilet	49.5	58.6
			Urban Household access to garbage collection	88.8	74.5
20-24 yeas who were married			Rural household access to Garbage collection	17.9	14.4
Before age 15	-	0.1	**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	0.6	Household main income		
Birth Registration			Wages & Salaries	72.7	64.4
% of children under 5 years		85.8	old age Pension	3.4	4.8
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above			Business, non-farming	14.1	11.7
Access to internet	24.7	52.3	Farming	1.4	0.5
Own Cellphone	74.7	70.3			
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	97.4	95.8			
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	27.7	29.3			
Education, 15+ years, %					
Never attended school	4.8	4.7			
Currently at school	29.2	24.5			
Left school	62.0	68.9			

Kunene – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023			2011	2023
Population Size				**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	86 856	120 762		Primary Education	40.9	52.4
Males	43 603	60 573		Secondary Education	13.8	18.4
Females	43 253	60 189		Tertiary Education	2.7	6.0
Annual growth rate (%)	2.3	2.7		**Fertility**		
				Average number of children per woman	4.9	4.4
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %				**Disability, %**		
Urban	26.4	33.7		Prevalence	-	4.7
Rural	73.6	66.3		**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	101	101		Number	18 495	28 890
Population density				Average size	4.6	3.8
People per sq. km.	0.8	1.0		**Household headship**		
Age composition, %				Female-headed	39.7	48.1
Under 5 years	16.5	15.9		Child-Headed	1.9	1.4
5 – 14 years	25.2	25.7		Orphan-headed	0.5	0.2
15 – 34 years	32.6	31.5		Elderly-headed	18.5	18.2
35 – 59 years	18.7	19.8		**Housing conditions, %**		
60+ years	6.9	7.0		Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %				Safe water for drinking	67.1	74.1
Never married	56.0	68.0		No toilet facility	63.2	64.2
Married with certificate	12.7	9.0		No Toilet facility in urban	34.9	40.8
Married traditionally	17.8	14.6		Electricity for lighting	31.0	33.6
Consensual union	8.5	2.8		Wood/charcoal for cooking	77.0	72.2
Divorced/Separated	2.2	2.1		Household living		
Widowed	2.7	2.6		Improvised housing units (shacks)	8.7	23.7
Citizenship, %				**Sanitation, %**		
Namibian	97.1	93.3		Urban Household access to flush toilet	55.0	51.2
Non-Namibian	2.9	6.1		Rural Household access to flush toilet	15.1	15.0
				Urban Household access to garbage collection	57.0	52.3
20-24 yeas who were married				Rural household access to Garbage collection	8.3	7.3
Before age 15	-	0.7		**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	4.4		Household main income		
Birth Registration				Wages & Salaries	41.0	35.0
% of children under 5 years		66.2		Old age pension	11.0	12.8
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above				Business, non-farming	7.7	4.7
Access to internet	4.2	14.2		Farming	31.6	16.2
Own Cellphone	37.0	36.4				
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	64.9	63.8				
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	9.1	11.0				
Education, 15+ years, %						
Never attended school	35.9	37.6				
Currently at school	20.6	14.6				
Left school	37.9	45.9				

Ohangwena– Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023			2011	2023
Population Size				**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	245 446	337 729		Primary Education	40.8	45.8
Males	112 130	159 701		Secondary Education	8.5	19.3
Females	133 316	178 028		Tertiary Education	2.7	7.3
Annual growth rate (%)	0.7	2.7		**Fertility**		
				Average number of children per woman	4.6	5.0
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %				**Disability, %**		
Urban	10.1	14.5		Prevalence	-	5.0
Rural	89.9	85.5		**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	84	90		Number	43 723	67 820
Population density				Average size	5.6	4.8
People per sq. km.	22.9	31.7		**Household headship**		
Age composition, %				Female-headed	56.5	58.0
Under 5 years	15.5	16.2		Child-Headed	2	1.5
5 – 14 years	28.6	29.1		Orphan-headed	0.9	0.3
15 – 34 years	32.9	29.9		Elderly-headed	37.4	28.4
35 – 59 years	13.7	16.8		**Housing conditions, %**		
60+ years	9.2	8.0		Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %				Safe water for drinking	56.4	84.3
Never married	65.1	73.2		No toilet facility	80.0	61.7
Married with certificate	17.5	15.5		No Toilet facility in urban	52.5	41.3
Married traditionally	7.0	4.6		Electricity for lighting	11.0	20.7
Consensual union	3.1	1.2		Wood/charcoal for cooking	88.0	83.2
Divorced/Separated	1.9	1.0		Household living		
Widowed	5.3	3.9		Improvised housing units (shacks)	5.1	11.3
Citizenship, %				**Sanitation, %**		
Namibian	98.6	95.2		Urban Household access to flush toilet	33.0	48.5
Non-Namibian	1.4	4.6		Rural Household access to flush toilet	2.9	11.3
				Urban Household access to garbage collection	44.5	62.7
20-24 yeas who were married				Rural household access to Garbage collection	4.5	3.0
Before age 15	-	0.1		**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	0.4		Household main income		
Birth Registration				Wages & Salaries	22.2	24.9
% of children under 5 years		69.0		Old age Pension	28.5	23.8
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above				Farming	25.7	22.1
Access to internet	2.6	14.0		Business, non-farming	12.1	10.5
Own Cellphone	43.5	41.8				
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	86.3	84.6				
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	16.8	22.3				
Education, 15+ years, %						
Never attended school	13.5	14.8				
Currently at school	41.7	24.2				
Left school	39.9	57.7				

Omaheke – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023			2011	2023
Population Size				**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	71 233	102 881		Primary Education	42.2	50.8
Males	37 217	54 346		Secondary Education	23.0	17.5
Females	34 016	48 535		Tertiary Education	3.5	6.9
Annual growth rate (%)	0.5	3.1		**Fertility**		
				Average number of children per woman	4.4	5.0
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %				**Disability, %**		
Urban	29.8	43.8		Prevalence	-	6.1
Rural	70.2	56.2		**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	109	112		Number	16 174	28 188
Population density				Average size	4.3	3.3
People per sq. km.	0.8	1.2		**Household headship**		
Age composition, %				Female-headed	33.6	39.1
Under 5 years	15.0	15.1		Child-Headed	1.4	0.8
5 – 14 years	23.7	21.3		Orphan-headed	0.4	0.2
15 – 34 years	33.8	34.1		Elderly-headed	18.6	16.9
35 – 59 years	20.8	22.4		**Housing conditions, %**		
60+ years	6.8	7.0		Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %				Safe water for drinking	85.1	89.8
Never married	58.4	70.8		No toilet facility	60.2	57.9
Married with certificate	15.6	10.6		No Toilet facility in urban	47.0	51.1
Married traditionally	10.2	8.1		Electricity for lighting	33.0	35.4
Consensual union	11.1	6.2		Wood/charcoal for cooking	73.0	70.6
Divorced/Separated	1.7	1.5		Household living		
Widowed	2.9	2.4		Improvised housing units (shacks)	18.4	46.8
Citizenship, %				**Sanitation, %**		
Namibian	98.7	94.9		Urban Household access to flush toilet	48.4	45.8
Non-Namibian	1.3	4.7		Rural Household access to flush toilet	27.3	33.7
				Urban Household access to garbage collection	61.5	39.7
20-24 yeas who were married				Rural household access to Garbage collection	10.3	9.0
Before age 15	-	0.6		**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	3.3		Household main income		
Birth Registration				Wages & Salaries	48.8	50.4
% of children under 5 years		70.2		Old age Pension	12.2	13.9
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above				Farming	21.5	9.3
Access to internet	12.2	20.1		Business, non-farming	7.3	5.0
Own Cellphone	45.0	45.6				
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	73.3	76.0				
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	9	11.7				
Education, 15+ years, %						
Never attended school	29.0	21.6				
Currently at school	10.0	13.3				
Left school	58.0	63.9				

Omusati– Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023			2011	2023
Population Size				**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	243 166	316 671		Primary Education	48.1	45.3
Males	109 545	147 265		Secondary Education	14.0	19.6
Females	133 621	169 406		Tertiary Education	3.5	8.0
Annual growth rate (%)	0.6	2.2		**Fertility**		
				Average number of children per woman	3.8	4.3
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %				**Disability, %**		
Urban	5.7	11.1		Prevalence	-	5.7
Rural	94.3	88.9		**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	82	87		Number	46 698	72 437
Population density				Average size	5.2	4.2
People per sq. km.	9.1	11.9		**Household headship**		
Age composition, %				Female-headed	55.3	58.3
Under 5 years	13.9	14.7		Child-Headed	1.4	1.4
5 – 14 years	26.3	27.3		Orphan-headed	0.6	0.2
15 – 34 years	32.8	29.2		Elderly-headed	40.3	32.4
35 – 59 years	16.3	18.4		**Housing conditions, %**		
60+ years	10.7	10.4		Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %				Safe water for drinking	51.6	89.9
Never married	64.5	74.0		No toilet facility	77.9	57.8
Married with certificate	20.0	16.0		No Toilet facility in urban	30.7	17.1
Married traditionally	5.7	4.1		Electricity for lighting	9.0	20.2
Consensual union	3.1	1.3		Wood/charcoal for cooking	88.0	82.4
Divorced/Separated	1.5	0.1		Household living		
Widowed	5.0	4.2		Improvised housing units (shacks)	1.1	8.2
Citizenship, %				**Sanitation, %**		
Namibian	98.4	94.0		Urban Household access to flush toilet	49.0	65.6
Non-Namibian	1.6	5.7		Rural Household access to flush toilet	2.5	11.7
				Urban Household access to garbage collection	65.1	76.7
20-24 yeas who were married				Rural household access to Garbage collection	5.2	2.1
Before age 15	-	0.1		**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	0.4		Household main income		
Birth Registration				Wages & Salaries	25.4	27.0
% of children under 5 years		70.3		Old age Pension	30.8	26.3
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above				Farming	22.0	19.5
Access to internet	2.6	15.3		Business, non-farming	10.4	7.6
Own Cellphone	44.3	46.4				
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	87.6	84.1				
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	14.9	22.0				
Education, 15+ years, %						
Never attended school	13.0	12.3				
Currently at school	23.0	21.1				
Left school	60.0	63.2				

Oshana – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023		2011	2023
Population Size			**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	176 674	230 801	Primary Education	40.2	40.8
Males	80 115	106 558	Secondary Education	24.5	27.5
Females	96 559	124 243	Tertiary Education	6.3	15.1
Annual growth rate (%)	0.9	2.2	**Fertility**		
			Average number of children per woman	3.0	3.1
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %			**Disability, %**		
Urban	45.2	53.2	Prevalence	-	4.4
Rural	54.8	46.8	**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	83	86	Number	37 284	60 412
Population density			Average size	4.5	3.7
People per sq. km.	20.4	26.7	**Household headship**		
Age composition, %			Female-headed	53.7	56.2
Under 5 years	12.3	12.7	Child-Headed	1.1	0.8
5 – 14 years	21.4	22.1	Orphan-headed	0.5	0.1
15 – 34 years	39.8	35.5	Elderly-headed	24.9	20
35 – 59 years	19.0	22.3	**Housing conditions, %**		
60+ years	7.5	7.3	Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %			Safe water for drinking	84.1	98.0
Never married	66.7	75.8	No toilet facility	46.0	23.6
Married with certificate	22.2	17.6	No Toilet facility in urban	27.8	16.0
Married traditionally	2.1	1.0	Electricity for lighting	31.0	51.3
Consensual union	3.9	1.3	Wood/charcoal for cooking	49.0	44.7
Divorced/Separated	1.3	0.7	Household living		
Widowed	3.6	3.2	Improvised housing units (shacks)	7.5	21.6
Citizenship, %			**Sanitation, %**		
Namibian	97.5	95.6	Urban Household access to flush toilet	44.1	62.4
Non-Namibian	2.5	4.3	Rural Household access to flush toilet	3.8	20.0
			Urban Household access to garbage collection	65.1	78.2
20-24 yeas who were married			Rural household access to Garbage collection	3.0	2.5
Before age 15	-	0.0	**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	0.2	Household main income		
Birth Registration			Wages & Salaries	40.3	39.3
% of children under 5 years		81.0	Old age Pension	18.7	17.0
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above			Business, non-farming	17.2	14.0
Access to internet	8.2	32.6	Farming	13.1	8.2
Own Cellphone	57.2	59.4			
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	95.5	92.0			
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	22.8	30.8			
Education, 15+ years, %					
Never attended school	7.0	5.7			
Currently at school	21.0	24.8			
Left school	68.0	67.4			

Oshikoto – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023		2011	2023
Population Size			**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	181 973	257 302	Primary Education	38.7	46.2
Males	87 066	127 374	Secondary Education	14.6	20.8
Females	94 907	129 928	Tertiary Education	3.0	8.5
Annual growth rate (%)	1.2	2.9	**Fertility**		
			Average number of children per woman	4.1	4.4
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %			**Disability, %**		
Urban	13.0	18.3	Prevalence	-	4.6
Rural	87.0	81.7	**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	92	98	Number	37 400	60 643
Population density			Average size	4.8	4.1
People per sq. km.	4.7	6.7	**Household headship**		
Age composition, %			Female-headed	48.6	51.4
Under 5 years	14.1	14.7	Child-Headed	1.5	1.2
5 – 14 years	25.8	24.8	Orphan-headed	0.5	0.2
15 – 34 years	33.9	31.9	Elderly-headed	29.4	24.3
35 – 59 years	17.7	20.3	**Housing conditions**, %		
60+ years	8.5	8.3	Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %			Safe water for drinking	69.7	90.2
Never married	62.2	72.2	No toilet facility	68.9	54.6
Married with certificate	22.7	18.6	No Toilet facility in urban	29.9	26.5
Married traditionally	4.4	2.9	Electricity for lighting	20.0	28.6
Consensual union	5.1	2.2	Wood/charcoal for cooking	80.0	74.5
Divorced/Separated	1.2	0.9	Household living		
Widowed	4.0	2.9	Improvised housing units (shacks)	4.8	15.6
Citizenship, %			**Sanitation**, %		
Namibian	97.8	93.7	Urban Household access to flush toilet	64.9	62.4
Non-Namibian	2.2	6.0	Rural Household access to flush toilet	8.3	17.7
			Urban Household access to garbage collection	65.1	54.0
20-24 yeas who were married			Rural household access to Garbage collection	4.2	6.4
Before age 15	-	0.2	**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	0.8	Household main income		
Birth Registration			Wages & Salaries	29.7	33.3
% of children under 5 years		69.2	Old age Pension	18.2	18.3
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above			Farming	33.3	23.6
Access to internet	3.9	18.1	Business, non-farming	8.5	8.3
Own Cellphone	47.1	48.7			
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	88.0	85.2			
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	17.8	22.2			
Education, 15+ years, %					
Never attended school	14.0	12.3			
Currently at school	20.0	19.4			
Left school	63.0	65.3			

Otjozondjupa – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023			2011	2023
Population Size				**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	143 903	220 811		Primary Education	40.4	46.5
Males	73 902	113 280		Secondary Education	18.9	22.7
Females	70 001	107 531		Tertiary Education	4.1	10.5
Annual growth rate (%)	0.6	3.6		**Fertility**		
				Average number of children per woman	4.0	4.1
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %				**Disability, %**		
Urban	53.8	62.9		Prevalence	-	3.9
Rural	46.2	37.1		**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	106	105		Number	33 192	58 237
Population density				Average size	4.2	3.6
People per sq. km.	1.4	2.1		**Household headship**		
Age composition, %				Female-headed	36.6	42.6
Under 5 years	14.2	13.9		Child-Headed	1.1	0.8
5 – 14 years	22.0	22.0		Orphan-headed	0.3	0.2
15 – 34 years	35.7	34.9		Elderly-headed	14.8	13.8
35 – 59 years	22.4	23.5		**Housing conditions, %**		
60+ years	5.8	5.7		Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %				Safe water for drinking	94.6	93.8
Never married	56.8	70.1		No toilet facility	38.9	37.2
Married with certificate	18.4	14.1		No Toilet facility in urban	22.4	25.7
Married traditionally	9.2	6.4		Electricity for lighting	56.0	57.9
Consensual union	11.4	5.5		Wood/charcoal for cooking	56.0	51.4
Divorced/Separated	1.7	1.4		Household living		
Widowed	2.4	1.9		Improvised housing units (shacks)	17.7	40.1
Citizenship, %				**Sanitation, %**		
Namibian	94.4	93.9		Urban Household access to flush toilet	63.3	60.6
Non-Namibian	5.6	5.6		Rural Household access to flush toilet	28.4	36.5
				Urban Household access to garbage collection	69.4	55.4
20-24 yeas who were married				Rural household access to Garbage collection	10.0	10.9
Before age 15	-	0.7		**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	3.2		Household main income		
Birth Registration				Wages & Salaries	59.6	57.8
% of children under 5 years		74.3		Old age Pension	9.2	10.4
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above				Business, non-farming	10.1	7.5
Access to internet	8.3	29.5		Farming	10.1	4.7
Own Cellphone	54.9	52.2				
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	83.0	83.0				
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	16	15.8				
Education, 15+ years, %						
Never attended school	20.0	14.9				
Currently at school	11.0	15.1				
Left school	66.0	68.2				

Zambezi – Census Indicators, 2011 and 2023

	2011	2023			2011	2023
Population Size				**Education Attainment, %**		
Total	90 596	142 373		Primary Education	43.0	43.3
Males	44 099	69 997		Secondary Education	22.8	28.6
Females	46 497	72 376		Tertiary Education	5.5	11.2
Annual growth rate (%)	1.3	3.8		**Fertility**		
				Average number of children per woman	4.1	4.5
Population in Urban/Rural areas, %				**Disability, %**		
Urban	31.3	33.9		Prevalence	-	4.9
Rural	68.7	66.1		**Private households**		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	95	97		Number	21 283	37 296
Population density				Average size	4.2	3.7
People per sq. km.	6.2	9.7		**Household headship**		
Age composition, %				Female-headed	44.2	49.9
Under 5 years	14.4	16.1		Child-Headed	1.1	1.1
5 – 14 years	24.6	23.7		Orphan-headed	0.5	0.2
15 – 34 years	37.0	34.1		Elderly-headed	18.4	14.5
35 – 59 years	17.9	20.6		**Housing conditions, %**		
60+ years	6.1	5.4		Households with		
Marital status: 15+ years, %				Safe water for drinking	73.2	84.2
Never married	45.3	52.5		No toilet facility	73.5	77.0
Married with certificate	5.0	4.2		No Toilet facility in urban	58.0	54.5
Married traditionally	33.9	30.5		Electricity for lighting	32.0	36.3
Consensual union	4.3	5.0		Wood/charcoal for cooking	83.0	79.7
Divorced/Separated	5.2	3.6		Household living		
Widowed	6.1	3.9		Improvised housing units (shacks)	13.2	11.0
Citizenship, %				**Sanitation, %**		
Namibian	90.1	83.2		Urban Household access to flush toilet	38.0	42.3
Non-Namibian	9.9	16.5		Rural Household access to flush toilet	1.8	6.8
				Urban Household access to garbage collection	85.4	65.1
20-24 yeas who were married				Rural household access to Garbage collection	0.7	1.7
Before age 15	-	0.7		**Main source of income**, %		
Before age 18	-	6.7		Household main income		
Birth Registration				Wages & Salaries	29.5	37.8
% of children under 5 years		60.6		Old age Pension	13.8	10.1
ICT, % of the population 3yrs and above				Business, non-farming	25.2	13.0
Access to internet	3.7	20.7		Farming	20.6	13.3
Own Cellphone	42.2	44.9				
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	84.0	83.3				
ECD, % of 0-5 years attending	12.7	18.1				
Education, 15+ years, %						
Never attended school	16.0	12.2				
Currently at school	18.0	20.3				
Left school	59.0	66.5				

Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

The Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) is mandated by Part III, Section 7, sub-section 2 (d) of the Statistics Act No. 9 of 2011, to conduct Population and Housing Censuses every ten (10) years. This places a legal obligation on all NSA employees and stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Namibia 2023 Population and Housing Census (henceforth referred to as the 2023 Census) to record, process, analyze, and disseminate responses received during the 2023 census enumeration truthfully and accurately. The Statistics Act, through Part VIII, Sections 44 and 45 underscore the importance of data security in that all personnel involved in the 2023 Census sign the Oath of Secrecy that ensures data collected in the 2023 census that could be linked to individuals and households are kept strictly confidential.

The 2023 census was the fourth undertaking since Namibia's independence in 1990, and the first spatially enabled digital census in the country. The first complete census was conducted in 1991, followed by the second and third censuses, conducted in 2001 and 2011 respectively.

The main objective of the 2023 census is to provide up-to-date demographic and socio-economic statistical information about the population and their living conditions, necessary for evidence-based planning, decision-making, and policy formulation. The 2023 census further, provides data for monitoring and evaluation of development programs at national, regional, and constituency levels while also providing the indicators to evaluate progress against national and international Agenda such as Vision 2030, National Development Plans (NDPs), Harambee Prosperity Plans, Sectoral Plans, Africa Agenda 2063 and the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The implementation of the 2023 census required extensive collaboration and partnerships at the national and international levels to ensure success. Various partnerships and collaborations were activated to leverage technical, financial, and logistical support. Since 2020, the NSA held meetings with Offices/Ministries/Agencies (O/M/As), Development Partners, and private organizations to sensitize them on the 2023 census processes, the strategic areas needing support, and the usefulness of the census data. These meetings led to, among others, pledges (financial, training venues, transport and use of offices and other resources), the services of experts, supplies of uniforms, bulk messaging, and publicity platforms.

International partnerships such as the United Kingdom's Office of National Statistics (ONS) ensured NSA benefited from the best practices in the conduct of digital Census. Similarly, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) assisted the NSA with the technical experts and transportation of tablets used in enumeration, on top of the funding it availed to the 2023 census. Furthermore, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the NSA's sister organization, Statistics South Africa (Stats SÁ) availed 10,991 tablets and 1,700 tablets and accessories respectively to be used during the enumeration period. This is in addition to the 700 tables NSA had procured.

The 2023 census enumeration was scheduled for a period of three weeks from 18 September to

06 October 2023. The first week (18 – 23 September 2023) was dedicated to the household listing, while the enumeration of persons and housing took place from 24 September to 06 October 2023), with a further extension to 05 November 2023 as part of the census mop-up exercise to ensure complete enumeration of the entire population. The 2023 census Reference Night (CRN) was the night of the 24 September 2023.

The 2023 census targeted all persons who were found within the borders of Namibia on the CRN of 24 September 2023. The population included persons in conventional/private households, institutions (such as school hostels, army/police barracks, hospital wards, and prisons), and special population groups such as the homeless, travelers, sea workers, etc. Therefore, the actual population presented in this report reflects the Namibia population on the CRN.

This report presents a basic analysis of the 2023 census data with disaggregation at national, urban, rural, and regional levels.

1.1. Methodology

The 2023 census adopted a de facto method of enumeration, which is the enumeration of all persons in the country at a particular point in time. The census project was implemented in three broad phases as per the international standards and best practices. These phases comprised the pre-enumeration, enumeration and post-enumeration phases respectively. These phases are discussed in the following sections.

1.2. Pre-Enumeration phase

The census pre-enumeration phase comprises the census planning, census mapping, census tools development such as questionnaire development, edit rules, scripting of the questionnaire, Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) application development and testing, and the like. The pre-enumeration phase kicked off with the census mapping exercise in October 2019 and concluded with the census pilot in November 2021.

The census mapping entails visiting and enumerating all structures in the country including the collection of basic information on their use. The purpose of this exercise was to demarcate the entire country into uniquely defined units known as Enumeration Areas (EAs) in preparation for the census enumeration. A total of 8,738 EAs were demarcated nationally and formed the basis for all census logistics. All mapped structures were uniquely numbered to enable easy linkage with the census questionnaire, a base mark for a spatially enabled census. Similarly, the census pilot was undertaken to assess the readiness of all census tools, processes, and logistical arrangements. The pilot was implemented in 109 purposively selected EAs (54 EAs from urban areas and 55 EAs from rural areas) across the country. An independent team of observers from UNECA provided valuable technical inputs and recommendations during the pilot. During this phase, the activities on census publicity and advocacy commenced to advocate and create awareness of the census undertaking to the public.

1.3. Enumeration phase

The enumeration phase comprised the finalization of census tools, census publicity and advocacy, recruitment and training of field staff, transport and logistics, listing, main enumeration, and data transmission. A publicity campaign covering a collection of activities, using a multi-channel approach to engage various stakeholders nationwide to ensure widespread awareness and participation was executed. The campaign made use of print and digital media, radio and television broadcasts, community information sessions, and targeted Short Message Service (SMS) communications. These efforts were arranged to reach all Mobile Telecommunications Company (MTC) and Telecom Namibia subscribers, fostering a broad reach, and understanding of the census's significance. In addition, publicity materials such as Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) flyers and multilingual posters and flyers featuring individuals pledging their support and urging national participation, were produced and disseminated among stakeholders. Tailored engagements were conducted for hard-to-reach communities, covering farm areas, gated communities, and remote regions, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility. Furthermore, quarterly newsletters, targeted information sheets, and engaging countdowns to the CRN, sustain public interest and momentum.

On the recruitment of census personnel, an online application using the Namibia Integrated Employment Information System (NIEIS) recruitment portal was deployed. A total of 111,100 applications were received and screened, leading to the selection of 8,811 enumerators, and 3,952 supervisors who were trained at different periods and levels through a face-to-face mode. After the training, 8,881 enumerators, 3,346 team supervisors, 121 constituency supervisors, 125 communication and publicity officers, 142 Information Technology Field Technicians (ITFT), and 29 data quality monitors were then deployed. The total field staff included 132 personnel from marginalized communities and 5 persons with disabilities. In addition, the NSA recruited 120 office-based staff and 31 interns, and 357 were availed from various offices, ministries, and agencies to serve in different positions of the Census.

The main enumeration commenced country-wide from 25 September 2023 to 06 October 2023, however, with extensions for final verifications, the fieldwork only concluded officially on 05 November 2023. Three different questionnaires were administered: Form A for Private/Conventional Households and Form B for Institutional (School Hostel, Army Barracks, prisons, University Hostel, etc.) Households and Form C for Special Populations (hospitals Inpatient, Hotels, travelers, Homeless, etc.). Form A had Individual/person records, household records, and Mortality Records. While Form B only had individual/personal records. In contrast, Form C had only 8 individual/person records.

The deployment comprised of assigning an enumerator to an EA in urban areas, while in rural areas, two enumerators were allocated to an EA in a sweeping mode. These field staff were supported by a team supervisor, constituency supervisor, constituency IT field technician, constituency fleet officer, constituency publicity officer, deputy regional census coordinator, and regional census coordinator.

All these levels ensured daily data transmission from the field to the Head Office server to avoid loss of data. In addition, to ensure mobility during the main enumeration period, the NSA deployed a total of 2,753 vehicles sourced directly from private individuals. This was the first time local transport services providers directly provided services to an NSA data collection undertaking.

1.4. Post-Enumeration Phase

The post-enumeration phase commenced with the primary data cleaning performed by the NSA Data Processing division. During this process, data was checked for completeness and consistency using a Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) application, and discrepancies found were then resolved. This process ensured that all persons and households were correctly placed in their respective EAs, constituencies, and regions. CSPro Batch Edit programs were also developed to ensure correctness in key variables used in the production of this report.

This process was then followed by the secondary data cleaning carried out by the subject matter experts, to validate cases and carry out imputations whenever needed. The final data file was moved through to the production phase, where data analysis, tables, and figures production, as well as report writing, took place.

1.5 Data Quality

To safeguard the quality of the 2023 Census data, a total quality assurance approach based on the Namibia Quality Assurance Framework for Statistics (NQAFS) was followed. This approach ensured the quality of digital tile packages, printed maps, questionnaires, applications, field manuals, and training of all census staff. The Census data quality assurance manual was developed to inform fieldwork procedures, plans, and guidelines. In addition, the Census Dashboard that extracts data from the central server was developed and used by the Data Monitoring team to check for data inconsistencies and flag areas of concern during enumeration.

The summary checks on the data received from the central server were shared with the regional field staff and verification was carried out during data collection to ensure data quality. Furthermore, the NSA conducted a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) to measure the coverage and content error of the Census data.

During enumeration, the Census Situation room was set up at the Head Office to provide overall management oversight of the enumeration progress using the Census Dashboard and daily regional reports. This platform provides an opportunity to timely resolve issues and challenges experienced in the field daily.

Lastly, there were no major data quality issues identified in the 2023 PHC data. There were a minimal number of issues that were edited, and imputation rates for individuals and questions were all under one percent.

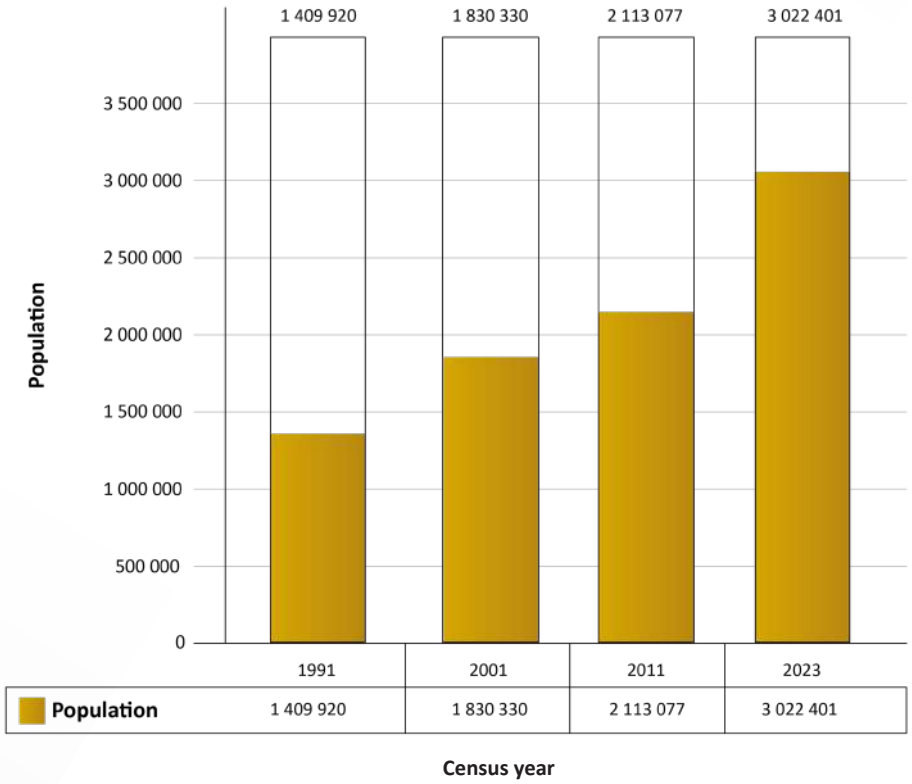
Chapter 2 POPULATION STRUCTURE, COMPOSITION AND DENSITY

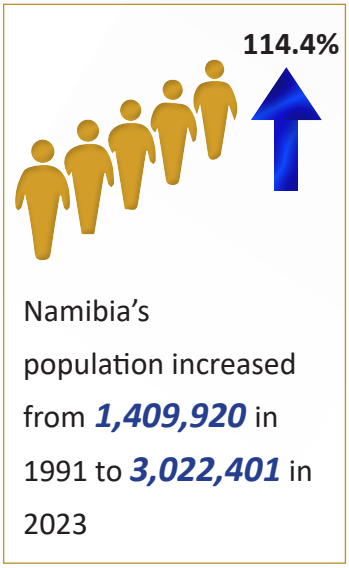
This chapter presents key findings from the demographic characteristics. It also covers the population size, structure, composition, density, and median ages. Additionally, it offers analyses of population patterns from 1991, 2001, 2011, and 2023 censuses where possible.

2.1. Population size

The 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census (PHC) enumerated 3,022,401 people in Namibia as of 24 September 2023. Figure 2.1 shows that Namibia's population increased from 1,409,920 in 1991 to 3,022,401 in 2023, representing a population increase of 1,612,481 (114.4%) over the period of 32 years.

Figure 2.1: Namibia population by census years





It is observed from Figure 2.2, that the urban population has caught up and slightly surpassed the rural population for the 2023 census year. The urban population was 1,512,685 compared to the rural population which recorded 1,509,716 people. The result indicates an increase of 67.4 percent in the urban population between the 2011 and 2023 census, while the rural population increased by 24.8 percent between the two census years.

Figure 2.2: Urban and rural population size by census year

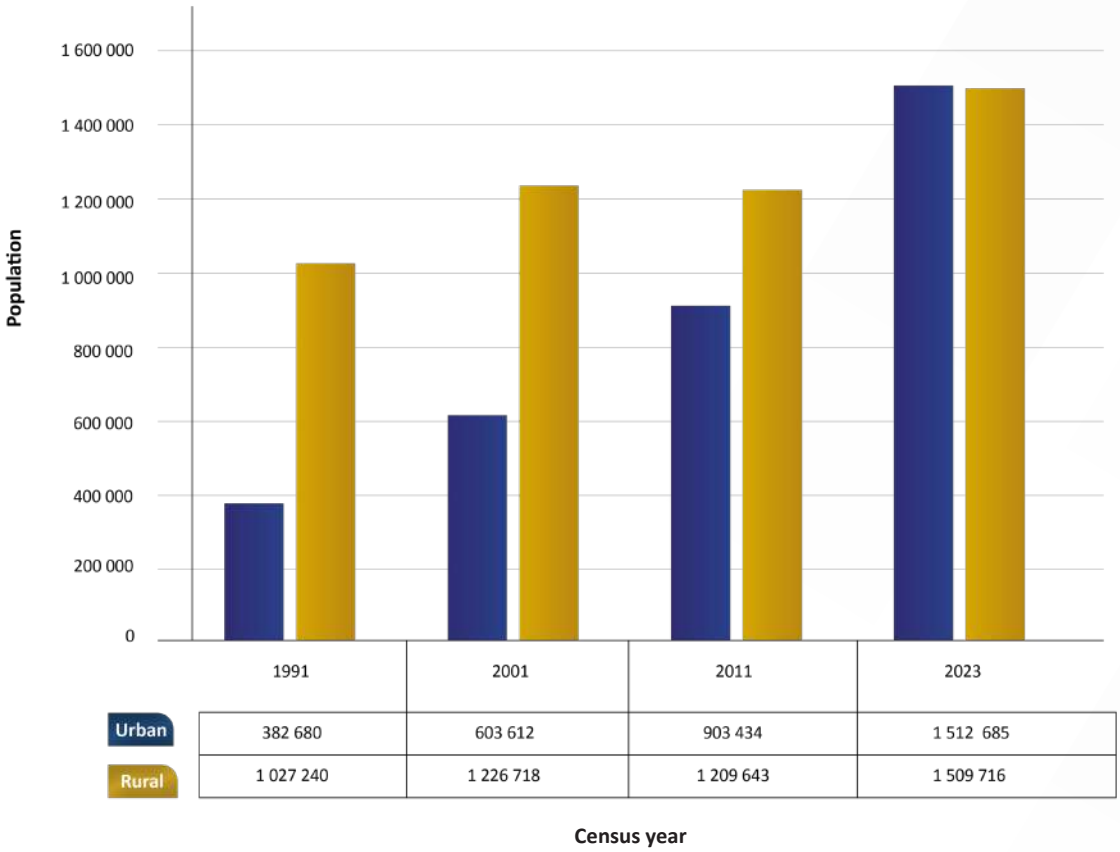




Table 2.1 shows the population by area and census years. The results show that the Khomas region retained the largest population in Namibia for all census years except for 1991, where Omusati (189,919) had the largest population. In contrast, the region of Omaheke registered the smallest population across all four census years.

The table further shows that the rural percent share decreased across all four census years from 72.9 percent in 1991 to 50.0 percent in 2023. At the regional level in 2023, Khomas had the highest share of the total population with 16.4 percent followed by Ohangwena (11.2%) and Omusati (10.5%), whereas, Omaheke, Hardap, and //Kharas had the smallest share of the total population with 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6 percent respectively.

Table 2.1: Population size and percentage share by census year and area

Area	1991		2001		2011		2023	
	Number	% share	Number	% share	Number	% share	Number	% share
Namibia	1 409 920		1 830 330		2 113 077		3 022 401	
Urban	382 680	27.1	603 612	33.0	903 434	42.8	1 512 685	50.0
Rural	1 027 240	72.9	1 226 718	67.0	1 209 643	57.2	1 509 716	50.0
//Kharas	61 162	4.3	69 329	3.8	77 421	3.7	109 893	3.6
Erongo	55 470	3.9	107 663	5.9	150 809	7.1	240 206	7.9
Hardap	66 495	4.7	68 249	3.7	79 507	3.8	106 680	3.5
Kavango East	116 830	8.3	202 694	11.1	136 823	6.5	218 421	7.2
Kavango West					86 529	4.1	123 266	4.1
Khomas	167 071	11.8	250 262	13.7	342 141	16.2	494 605	16.4
Kunene	64 017	4.5	68 735	3.8	86 856	4.1	120 762	4.0
Ohangwena	179 634	12.7	228 384	12.5	245 446	11.6	337 729	11.2
Omaheke	52 735	3.7	68 039	3.7	71 233	3.4	102 881	3.4
Omusati	189 919	13.5	228 842	12.5	243 166	11.5	316 671	10.5
Oshana	134 884	9.6	161 916	8.8	176 674	8.4	230 801	7.6
Oshikoto	128 745	9.1	161 007	8.8	181 973	8.6	257 302	8.5
Otjozondjupa	102 536	7.3	135 384	7.4	143 903	6.8	220 811	7.3
Zambezi	90 442	6.4	79 826	4.4	90 596	4.3	142 373	4.7

Note: The results of 1991 and 2001 were based on the Kavango region which was demarcated into Kavango East and Kavango West

2.2. Sex composition and ratio

This sub-section presents information on the sex composition and ratio of the population which make up important demographic characteristics of the population.

2.2.1. Sex composition

Table 2.2 shows that in 2023, there were more females in Namibia, accounting for 51.2 percent of the total population compared to 48.8 percent males. A similar trend is also reflected in both urban and rural areas where females make up 52.1 and 50.4 percent of the population. At the regional level, more females were recorded in Oshana (53.8%), Omusati (53.5%), and Kavango East (53.2%). However, regions such as Omaheke (52.8%), Otjozondjupa (51.3%), Erongo (50.9%) and Hardap (50.9%), recorded the highest population of males.

Table 2.2: Population and percent distribution by sex and area

Area	Number			Percent	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Namibia	3 022 401	1 474 224	1 548 177	48.8	51.2
Urban	1 512 685	725 048	787 637	47.9	52.1
Rural	1 509 716	749 176	760 540	49.6	50.4
//Kharas	109 893	55 670	54 223	50.7	49.3
Erongo	240 206	122 322	117 884	50.9	49.1
Hardap	106 680	54 323	52 357	50.9	49.1
Kavango East	218 421	102 310	116 111	46.8	53.2
Kavango West	123 266	59 420	63 846	48.2	51.8
Khomas	494 605	241 085	253 520	48.7	51.3
Kunene	120 762	60 573	60 189	50.2	49.8
Ohangwena	337 729	159 701	178 028	47.3	52.7
Omaheke	102 881	54 346	48 535	52.8	47.2
Omusati	316 671	147 265	169 406	46.5	53.5
Oshana	230 801	106 558	124 243	46.2	53.8
Oshikoto	257 302	127 374	129 928	49.5	50.5
Otjozondjupa	220 811	113 280	107 531	51.3	48.7
Zambezi	142 373	69 997	72 376	49.2	50.8

2.2.2. Sex ratio

Sex ratio is an important measure of sex composition, and it is defined as, the proportion of males per 100 females in a given population. According to Figure 2.3, the national sex ratio was 95 which means that there are on average 95 males for every 100 females in Namibia. The sex ratio for rural areas was slightly more than the urban areas with 99 males for every 100 females compared to 92 males for every 100 females.

At the regional level, Omaheke had the highest sex ratio in 2023 with 112 males per 100 females, while Oshana, Omusati, and Kavango East had the lowest sex ratios below 90 males per 100 females.

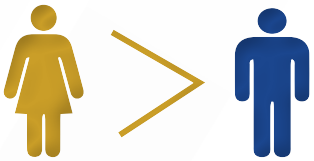
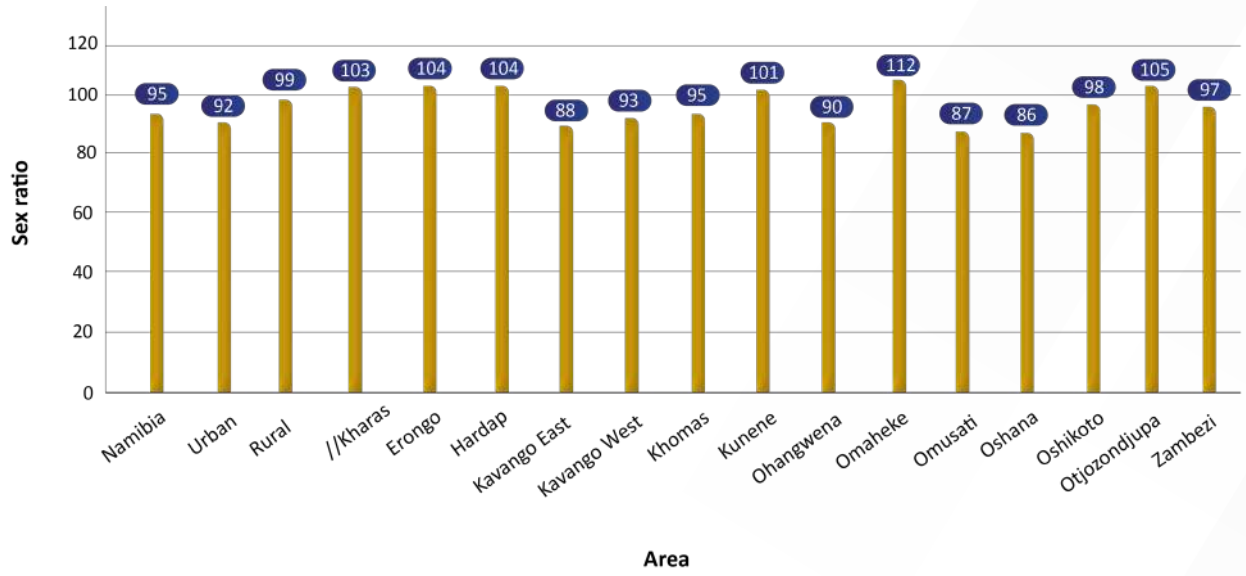


Table 2.2 shows that in ***2023***, there were more females in Namibia, accounting for ***51.2 percent*** of the total population compared to ***48.8 percent*** males

Figure 2.3: Sex ratio by area



2.3. Age group structure

The percent distribution of the population by major age groups and area is presented in Table 2.3. Namibia has a relatively young population, with 37.0 percent of the total population less than 15 years of age. The share of young people below the age of 15 years in rural areas was higher than in urban areas with 42.0 and 32.1 percent, respectively. This contrasts with the youth population (15 – 34 years) in urban areas (38.4%) who were more than those in rural areas (29.8%).

Likewise, the elderly population (persons aged 60 years and above) was higher in rural areas (9.0%) compared to urban areas (4.7%). The situation was however different when it comes to the working-age population (15 – 59 years) which made up 63.2 percent of the population in urban areas compared to 49.1 percent in rural areas.

Table 2.3: Percent distribution of population by major age group and area

Area	Total	Major age group (%)				
		0 - 4	5-14	15 - 34	35 - 59	60+
Namibia	3 022 401	13.7	23.3	34.1	22.0	6.8
Urban	1 512 685	11.8	20.4	38.4	24.8	4.7
Rural	1 509 716	15.7	26.2	29.8	19.3	9.0
//Kharas	109 893	10.9	18.6	36.6	27.9	6.0
Erongo	240 206	11.0	18.6	36.4	28.3	5.8
Hardap	106 680	11.9	21.4	32.9	25.4	8.4
Kavango East	218 421	15.8	27.3	33.3	17.4	6.2
Kavango West	123 266	16.7	28.8	30.9	16.4	7.2
Khomas	494 605	10.6	17.4	40.6	27.2	4.2
Kunene	120 762	15.9	25.7	31.5	19.8	7.0

Area	Total	Major age group (%)				
		0 - 4	5-14	15 - 34	35 - 59	60+
Ohangwena	337 729	16.2	29.1	29.9	16.8	8.0
Omaheke	102 881	15.1	21.3	34.1	22.4	7.0
Omusati	316 671	14.7	27.3	29.2	18.4	10.4
Oshana	230 801	12.7	22.1	35.5	22.3	7.3
Oshikoto	257 302	14.7	24.8	31.9	20.3	8.3
Otjozondjupa	220 811	13.9	22.0	34.9	23.5	5.7
Zambezi	142 373	16.1	23.7	34.1	20.6	5.4

Table 2.4 presents the percent distribution of the youth population (15 – 34 years) by age group and area. Among the youth in Namibia, 27.0 percent were in the age group of 15 – 19 years old. A similar trend was observed in rural areas where 31.9 percent of the youth were in the 15 to 19 age category. Overall, the urban areas were dominated by youth in the age group of 20 to 34 years.

At the regional level, northern regions such as Kavango West, Ohangwena, Omusati, Kavango East, Oshikoto, and Zambezi had the largest proportions of youth in the age groups of 15 to 24 years. On the other hand, Erongo, //Kharas, Khomas, and Otjozondjupa regions had the highest percent of youth ages 25 to 34 years.

Table 2.4: Percent distribution of the Youth (15-34 years) population by five years age group and area

Area	Youth Population	Age group (%)			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34
Namibia	1 030 935	27.0	25.4	24.5	23.1
Urban	581 078	23.2	25.8	26.1	24.9
Rural	449 857	31.9	24.8	22.6	20.8
//Kharas	40 246	19.8	23.7	28.9	27.6
Erongo	87 394	19.9	23.3	28.0	28.7
Hardap	35 064	26.6	23.9	24.8	24.7
Kavango East	72 837	33.5	24.8	21.8	19.9
Kavango West	38 129	36.4	26.2	20.0	17.4
Khomas	200 948	18.6	27.2	27.6	26.6
Kunene	38 063	30.0	24.4	23.8	21.8
Ohangwena	101 026	36.6	24.2	20.5	18.7
Omaheke	35 048	25.4	26.9	25.1	22.5
Omusati	92 519	35.6	23.5	21.1	19.8
Oshana	82 000	24.5	27.7	24.7	23.0
Oshikoto	82 059	30.5	25.3	22.9	21.3
Otjozondjupa	77 077	24.9	25.1	25.9	24.2
Zambezi	48 525	28.2	26.4	24.5	20.8

2.4. Age and sex Distribution

Population pyramids provide important illustrations of the demographic characteristics of the population. Figure 2.4 is the national population pyramid, which shows that Namibia has a broad base of young people, and a very narrow apex made up of a small proportion of elderly people. This shape is a typical reflection of populations having high fertility and high mortality rates.

Figure 2.4: National population pyramid

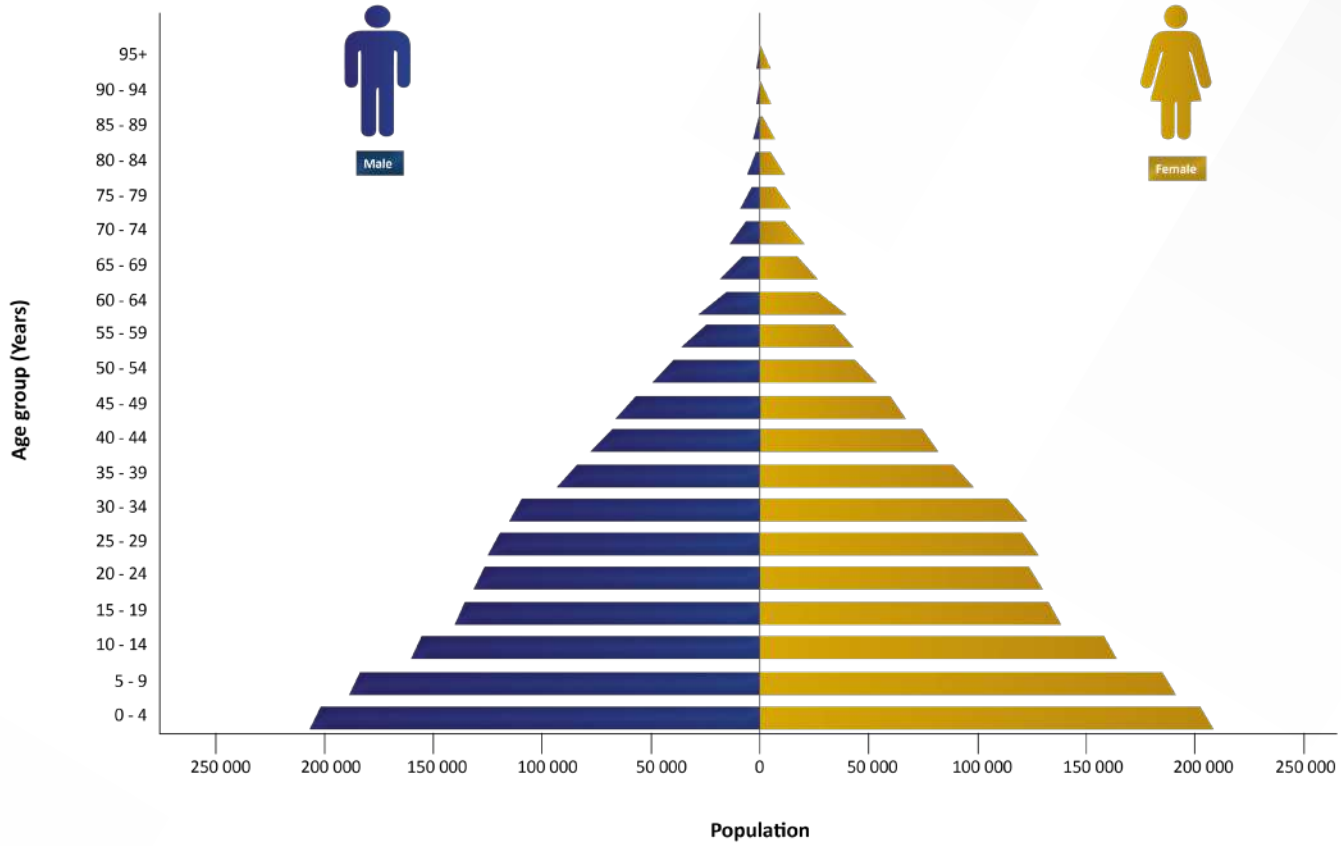


Figure 2.5 and Figure 2.6 shows the population pyramid for urban and rural areas. The urban population pyramid was broader in the middle, indicating a high number of youth population and a relatively narrow apex for the elderly population. This indicates that urban areas had a large proportion of working-age people (between 15 - 59 years of age) and a much smaller proportion of elderly people.

The population pyramid for rural areas has a relatively broader base and apex compared to the urban areas pyramid, which indicates a relatively higher proportion of the young and old population.

Figure 2.5: Urban population pyramid

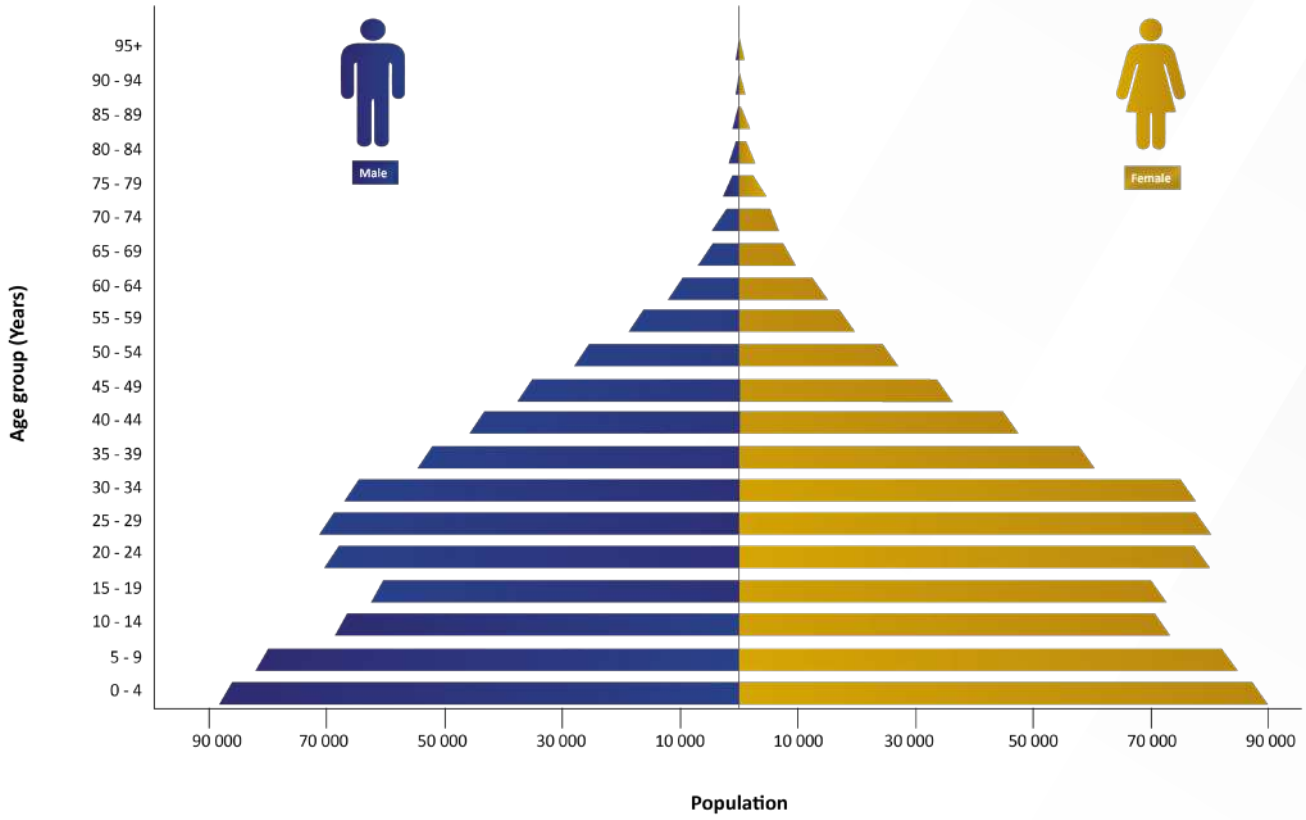
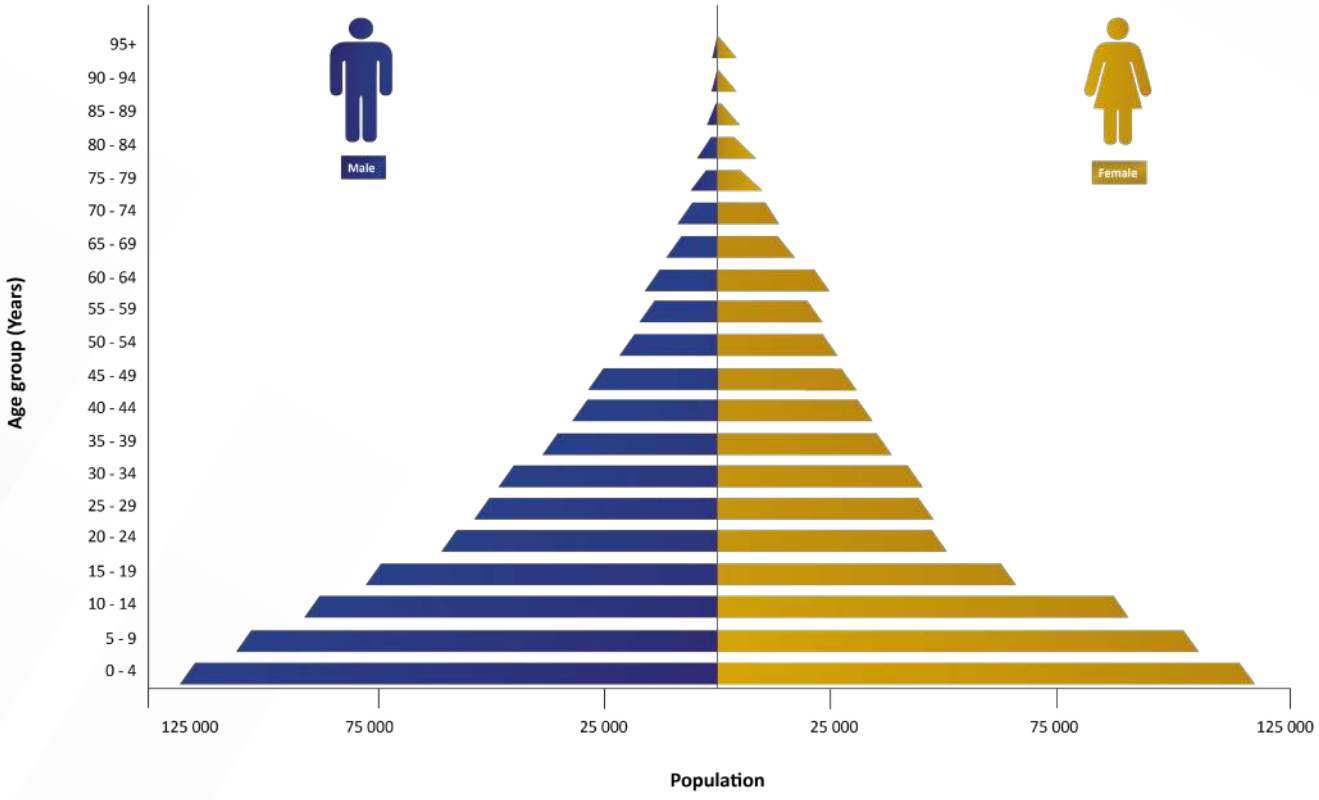


Figure 2.6: Rural population pyramid



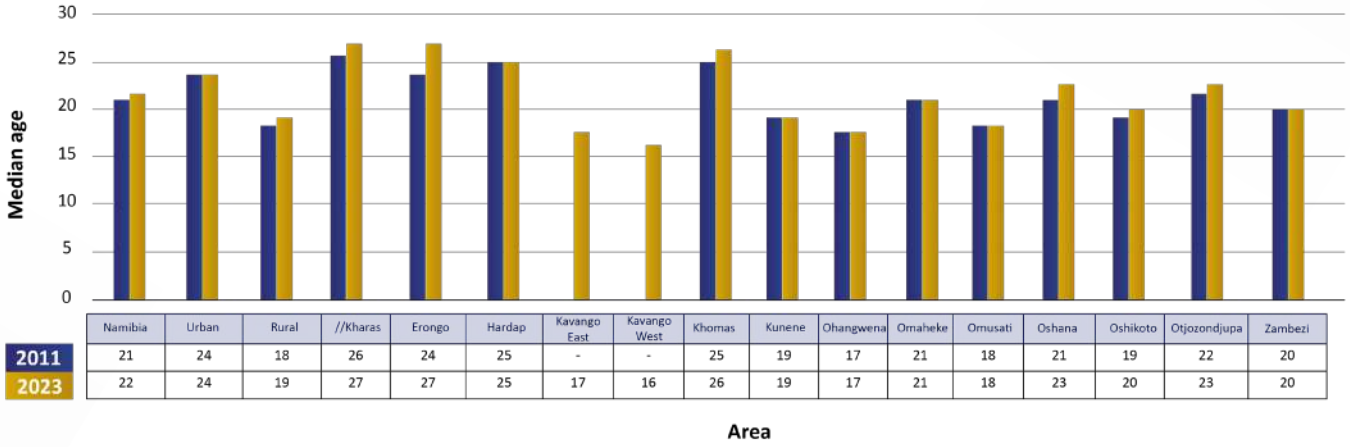
2.4.1. Median age

Median age is used as an indicator to determine whether the population is young, old, or intermediate. Thus, a country is considered young when it has a median age of less than 20 years, while countries with medians of 30 years and above are old. Populations with median ages between 20 and 29 are referred to as intermediate.

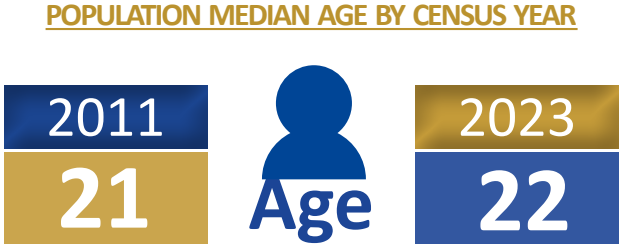
Figure 2.7 provides information on median age by census year and area. Namibia had a median age of 22 years in 2023 compared to a median age of 21 years recorded in 2011, which means that Namibia remains an intermediate population. The urban population remains intermediate with a median age of 24 years for both 2011 and 2023, while that of rural areas remains young with a mean age of 18 and 19 years for 2011 and 2023.

At the regional level, //Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, Khomas, Omaheke, Oshana, and Otjozondjupa maintained median ages above the national median age across the two census years (2011 and 2023), while Kavango West (16 years), Kavango East (17 years) and Ohangwena (17 years) recorded young populations in 2023.

Figure 2.7: Distribution of Population median age by census year and area.



	Namibia	Urban	Rural	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
2011	21	24	18	26	24	25	-	-	25	19	17	21	18	21	19	22	20
2023	22	24	19	27	27	25	17	16	26	19	17	21	18	23	20	23	20



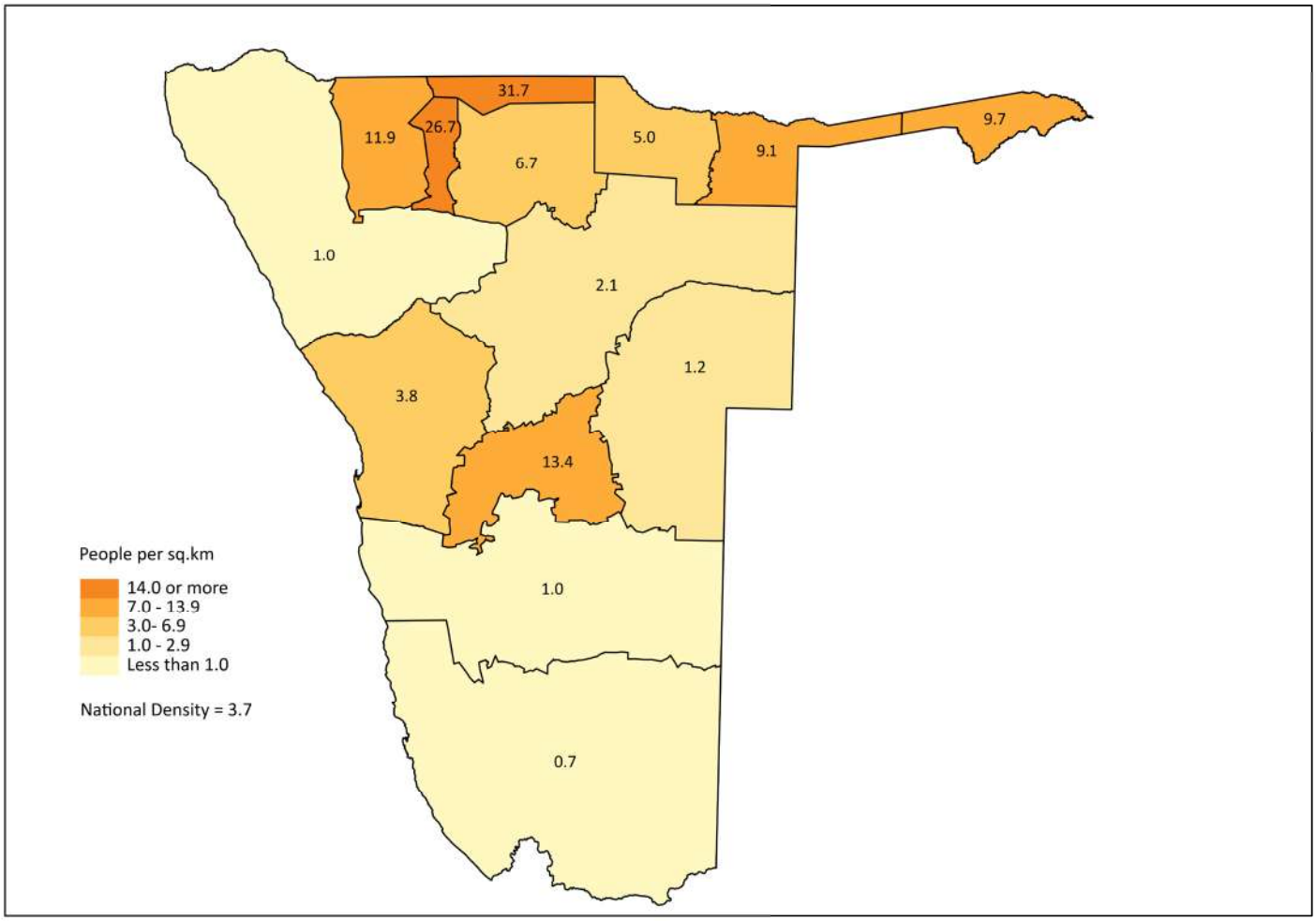
Namibia remains an intermediate population

2.5. Population density

Population density is the average number of people per square kilometer. Thus, it shows the relationship between a given population and the size of the country. The regional population density is presented in Figure 2.8.

At the regional level, Ohangwena and Oshana were the most densely populated regions with 31.5 and 26.7 persons per square kilometers. On the other hand, //Kharas was the least densely populated region with a density of 0.7 persons per square kilometer followed by Hardap and Kunene regions each with 1.0 persons per square kilometer.

Figure 2.8: Population density by region, 2023 Census



Chapter 3 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

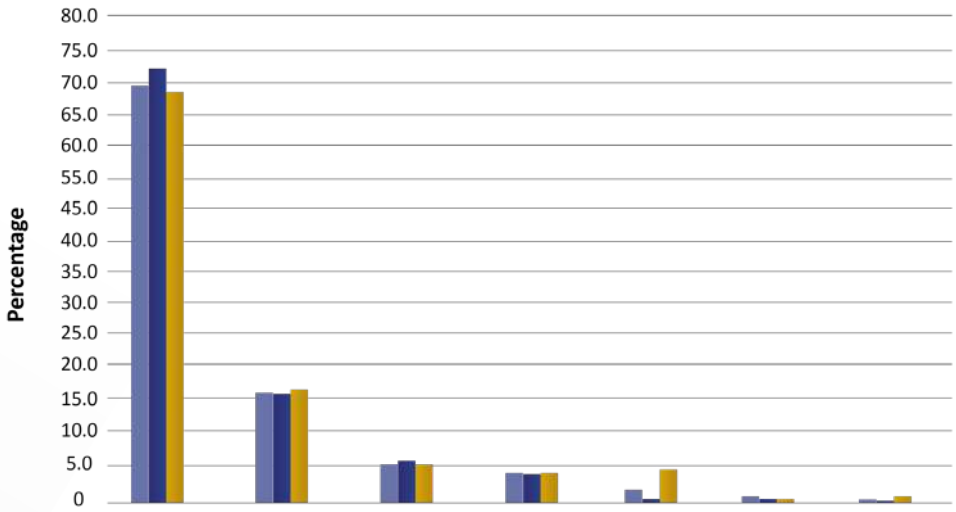
This chapter provides information on marital status, citizenship, birth registration, national ID, ethnicity, general health and functioning, albinism, and orphanhood, these aspects are a fundamental component of an individual's legal, social, and economic identity for legal rights and opportunities and general well-being within a society.

3.1. Marital Status

Marital status refers to the legal and social status of an individual about marital status. In the 2023 census, never married refers to persons who have never entered a marital union.

Figure 3.1 presents the population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex. The graph indicates that 69.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and above were never married, 15.8 percent were married with a certificate, 5.5 percent were married traditionally, and 4.1 percent were in a consensual union. The graph further reveals that a higher proportion of males (72.3%) compared to females (67.3%) were never married.

Figure 3.1: Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex



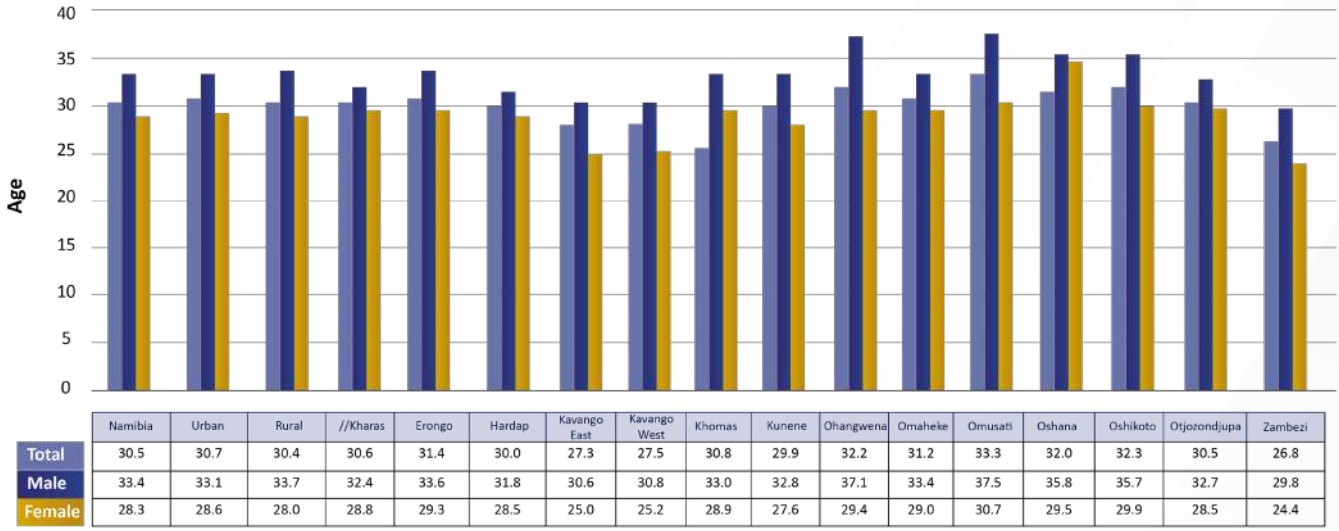
	Never married	Married with certificate	Married traditionally	Consensual union	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total	69.7	15.8	5.5	4.1	2.8	1.0	0.6
Male	72.3	15.7	5.6	4.0	0.8	0.7	0.4
Female	67.3	15.9	5.5	4.2	4.8	1.2	0.8

Marital status

Figure 3.2 shows the mean age at first marriage/Consensual union. Mean age at first marriage and consensual union refers to the average age at which persons or a group of persons in a population get married or get into a consensual union for the first time. The average age at first marriage and consensual union in Namibia stood at 30.5, with males recording a higher mean age at 33.4 and females at 28.3. The same trend was observed for urban and rural areas.

At the regional level, Omusati recorded the highest mean age of 37.5 (males) and 30.7 (females), while Zambezi recorded the lowest at 29.8 and 24.4 for males and females.

Figure 3.2: Mean age at first marriage and consensual union by sex and area



	Namibia	Urban	Rural	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
Total	30.5	30.7	30.4	30.6	31.4	30.0	27.3	27.5	30.8	29.9	32.2	31.2	33.3	32.0	32.3	30.5	26.8
Male	33.4	33.1	33.7	32.4	33.6	31.8	30.6	30.8	33.0	32.8	37.1	33.4	37.5	35.8	35.7	32.7	29.8
Female	28.3	28.6	28.0	28.8	29.3	28.5	25.0	25.2	28.9	27.6	29.4	29.0	30.7	29.5	29.9	28.5	24.4

3.2. Citizenship

Citizenship is defined as a legal status granted by the state that confers individual rights, privileges, and responsibilities within the state or nation. Table 3.1 presents the population by citizenship status and sex. The table shows that a higher proportion of the population (94.9%) were Namibians while non-Namibians accounted for 4.8 percent. In addition, about 0.1 percent of the population do not belong to any country and hence were stateless.

Table 3.1: Population by citizenship status and sex

Citizenship	Population			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3 022 401	1 474 224	1 548 177	100.0	100.0	100.0
Namibians	2 867 880	1 386 007	1 481 873	94.9	94.0	95.7
Non-Namibians	145 395	83 192	62 203	4.8	5.6	4.0
No country of citizenship	1 919	922	997	0.1	0.1	0.1
Don't know	7 207	4 103	3 104	0.2	0.3	0.2

Table 3.2 below is the percent distribution of non-Namibian population by country of citizenship and sex. The highest proportion was recorded among Angolan nationals with 61.5 percent. In addition, there were more male than female Angolan nationals, with 63.3 and 59.2 percent respectively. Nationals of Zambia and Zimbabwe constituted about 14.8 and 6.9 percent respectively, while Botswana was the lowest with about 0.5 percent.

Table 3.2: Non-Namibian population by country of citizenship and sex

Citizenship	Population			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	145 395	83 192	62 203	100.0	100.0	100.0
Angola	89 461	52 660	36 801	61.5	63.3	59.2
Botswana	666	330	336	0.5	0.4	0.5
South Africa	7 070	3 283	3 787	4.9	3.9	6.1
Zambia	21 476	11 936	9 540	14.8	14.3	15.3
Zimbabwe	10 080	5 602	4 478	6.9	6.7	7.2
Other SADC Countries	5 450	2 954	2 496	3.7	3.6	4.0
Other African Countries	1 755	1 117	638	1.2	1.3	1.0
European Countries	5 210	2 633	2 577	3.6	3.2	4.1
American Countries	844	443	401	0.6	0.5	0.6
Asian and Oceanic Countries	2 962	2 002	960	2.0	2.4	1.5
Other	421	232	189	0.3	0.3	0.3

3.3 Birth Registration

The 2023 census provides information on whether the respondent has a birth certificate which is issued whenever a birth is registered. A birth certificate is a key legal identity upon which other national documentation such as identity cards and passports are issued and for children it is needed to access social services, such as social grants and educational services.

Table 3.3 shows the percent distribution of birth certificate status by area. The table indicates that 86.8 percent of the population had a birth certificate issued by the Namibian government. Urban recorded a significant proportion of 92.2 percent who were issued with a birth certificate by the Namibian government compared to 81.3 percent in rural areas. At the regional level, the highest proportion of the population issued with a birth certificate by the Namibian government was in //Kharas (95.8%), while Zambezi had the lowest proportion (74.2%). About 10.8 percent of the population had no birth certificate, which is more common in Zambezi (22.7%), Kavango West (22.2%), and Kunene (15.8%). Furthermore, regions like Omusati, Ohangwena, Kavango East, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Omaheke had more than 10 percent of the population with no birth certificate.

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Table 3.3: Percent distribution of birth certificate status by area

Area	Population	Birth Certificate Status (%)			
		Birth certificate issued by Namibian Government	Birth certificate issued by foreign Government	Without Birth certificate	Don't know
Namibia	2 992 863	86.8	1.8	10.8	0.6
Urban	1 492 946	92.2	2.1	5.2	0.4
Rural	1 499 917	81.3	1.5	16.4	0.8
//Kharas	108 314	95.8	1.1	2.4	0.7
Erongo	236 142	93.2	2.3	3.8	0.7
Hardap	104 798	95.2	0.8	3.5	0.5
Kavango East	216 435	85.5	0.4	13.9	0.3
Kavango West	122 658	77.1	0.3	22.2	0.4
Khomas	490 151	91.7	3.4	4.4	0.5
Kunene	119 305	81.7	1.0	15.8	1.4
Ohangwena	336 176	83.8	1.2	14.2	0.7
Omaheke	101 794	86.4	1.9	10.7	1.0
Omusati	315 077	83.4	1.3	14.6	0.7
Oshana	227 937	91.3	1.7	6.5	0.5
Oshikoto	254 086	84.0	1.8	13.3	0.8
Otjozondjupa	218 735	85.9	2.1	11.3	0.7
Zambezi	141 255	74.2	2.7	22.7	0.4

Note: Excludes the population enumerated with the special population form (form C)

In addition, for the population aged 0 to 4 years, the result in Table 3.4 shows that 73.4 percent had birth certificates issued by the Namibian government. At the regional level, the highest proportion of the population with birth certificates issued by the Namibian government was in //Kharas (92.0%), while Kavango West had the lowest proportion (54.7%). However, about 25.4 percent of the population aged 0 to 4 years had no birth certificates. Most of these population were in Kavango West (44.6%), Zambezi (39.2%), and Kunene (32.1%) regions.

Table 3.4: Percent distribution of birth certificate status for persons aged 0 to 4 years by type and area.

Area	Total	Birth certificate issued by Namibia Government	Birth certificate issued by foreign Government	Without Birth certificate	Don't Know
Namibia	413 431	73.4	0.4	25.4	0.7
Urban	176 378	84.1	0.4	15.1	0.4
Rural	237 053	65.5	0.4	33.1	1.0
Kharas	11 978	92.0	0.2	7.3	0.5
Erongo	26 155	88.7	0.4	10.4	0.5
Hardap	12 512	87.3	0.2	11.9	0.5
Kavango East	34 285	69.8	0.1	29.8	0.3
Kavango West	20 560	54.7	0.1	44.6	0.5
Khomas	52 111	85.1	0.7	13.7	0.5
Kunene	19 070	66.0	0.3	32.1	1.6
Ohangwena	54 606	68.6	0.3	29.9	1.2
Omaheke	15 522	69.8	0.5	29.1	0.6
Omusati	46 525	70.0	0.4	28.6	1.0
Oshana	29 150	80.5	0.5	18.4	0.6
Oshikoto	37 513	68.8	0.4	29.8	1.0
Otjozondjupa	30 552	73.7	0.6	25.1	0.6
Zambezi	22 892	59.8	0.8	39.2	0.2

Note: Excludes the population enumerated with the special population form (form C)

3.4. National Identification Document

This section provides information on the coverage of national identification cards (ID) in circulation. Two types of ID cards in circulation in Namibia are the new blue/pink card (issued after independence) and the South West Africa ID cards (issued before independence). The 2023 census provides information on whether the respondent has an ID, issued to persons aged 16 years and above.

Table 3.5 shows that a significant proportion (85.3%) of the population had a new Namibian ID, with urban areas recording a significant proportion of 91.0 percent compared to 78.5 percent in rural areas. At the regional level, the highest proportion of people who had a new national identification document was in //Kharas (95.1%), while Zambezi had the lowest proportion at 69.3 percent. On the other hand, 13.9 percent of the population aged 16 and above had no national identity card, and this is more prevalent in rural areas (20.4%) than urban areas (8.3%). Zambezi (30.0%) and Kavango west (24.3%) were the region with the highest proportion of the population 16 years and above with no national identity card.

Table 3.5: Percent distribution of the population aged 16 years and above by area and national ID status

Area	Population	National Identification Card Status			
		Namibian ID	South West Africa (SWA) ID	Without ID	Don't know
Namibia	1 816 587	85.3	0.1	13.9	0.7
Urban	982 289	91.0	0.1	8.3	0.6
Rural	834 298	78.5	0.2	20.4	0.9
//Kharas	74 295	95.1	0.1	4.1	0.7
Erongo	161 814	92.6	0.2	6.4	0.8
Hardap	67 458	91.8	0.1	7.6	0.5
Kavango East	116 983	83.3	0.2	16.1	0.4
Kavango West	63 429	75.0	0.3	24.3	0.4
Khomas	345 063	91.3	0.1	7.9	0.6
Kunene	66 796	79.5	0.2	19.1	1.2
Ohangwena	175 218	80.2	0.1	18.9	0.8
Omaheke	62 541	84.0	0.2	14.8	1.0
Omusati	174 709	81.0	0.1	18.1	0.8
Oshana	143 676	89.7	0.1	9.6	0.6
Oshikoto	147 310	81.4	0.2	17.4	1.0
Otjozondjupa	135 650	83.5	0.2	15.5	0.9
Zambezi	81 645	69.3	0.2	30.0	0.5

Note: Excludes the population enumerated with the special population form (form C)

3.5. Ethnicity

Table 3.6 presents the population by the top 20 ethnic groups and sex. The Aakwanyama ethnic group accounts for the highest percentage of the population with 23.6 percent, followed by Aandonga (10.3%) and OvaHerero (5.9%).

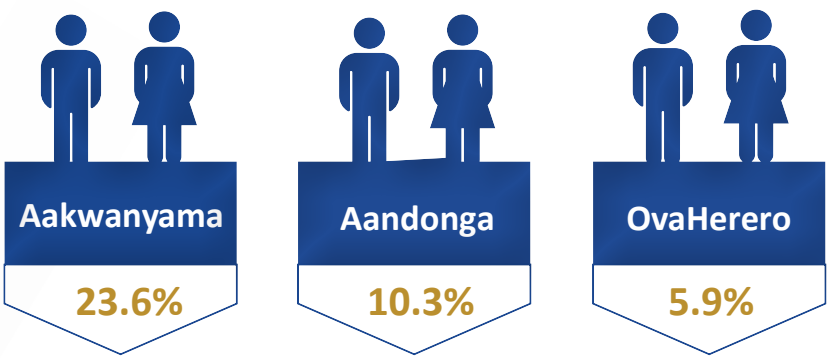


Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of the population by top 20 ethnic groups and sex

Ethnicity	Total		Male	Female
	Number	Percent		
Aakwanyama	712 165	23.6	346 508	365 657
Aandonga	311 211	10.3	147 117	164 094
Ovaherero	178 987	5.9	87 644	91 343
Damara, NEC	170 112	5.6	82 621	87 491
Aakwambi	159 692	5.3	75 455	84 237
Vakwangali	147 631	4.9	71 479	76 152
Nama, NEC	93 904	3.1	45 261	48 643
Aambalantu	83 935	2.8	39 641	44 294
Vakavango, NEC	81 646	2.7	41 362	40 284
Aangandjera	76 847	2.5	36 638	40 209
Other African Ethnic group	73 486	2.4	40 601	32 885
Masubia	62 590	2.1	30 597	31 993
Coloured	62 226	2.1	30 149	32 077
Aambadja	59 243	2.0	29 047	30 196
White	53 773	1.8	26 186	27 587
Hambukushu	51 422	1.7	25 234	26 188
Vagciriku	50 529	1.7	24 203	26 326
Aakwaluudhi	47 447	1.6	21 878	25 569
Baster	45 629	1.5	22 532	23 097
Mafwe	43 398	1.4	21 056	22 342

Note: NEC means not elsewhere classified (Generic ethnic). The rest of the ethnical groups are presented in the Appendix iii

3.6. Health and functioning

The purpose of this section is to provide information on the population with disability for persons aged five years and above based on the six Washington Group (WG) of functional domains. These domains were seeing, hearing, communicating, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, as well as self-care.

3.6.1 Domain type and degree of functioning difficulty

Table 3.7 shows the population aged five years and above by degree of difficulty in six functional domains. The results show that the majority (over 94%) of persons had no difficulty in functioning in the five domains measured, except for “Seeing” which recorded a percentage of 88.7.

The results also show that the degree of difficulty in performing activities was low across all six domains where hearing and remembering or concentrating were the lowest (0.1%) for persons who cannot perform any activity at all.

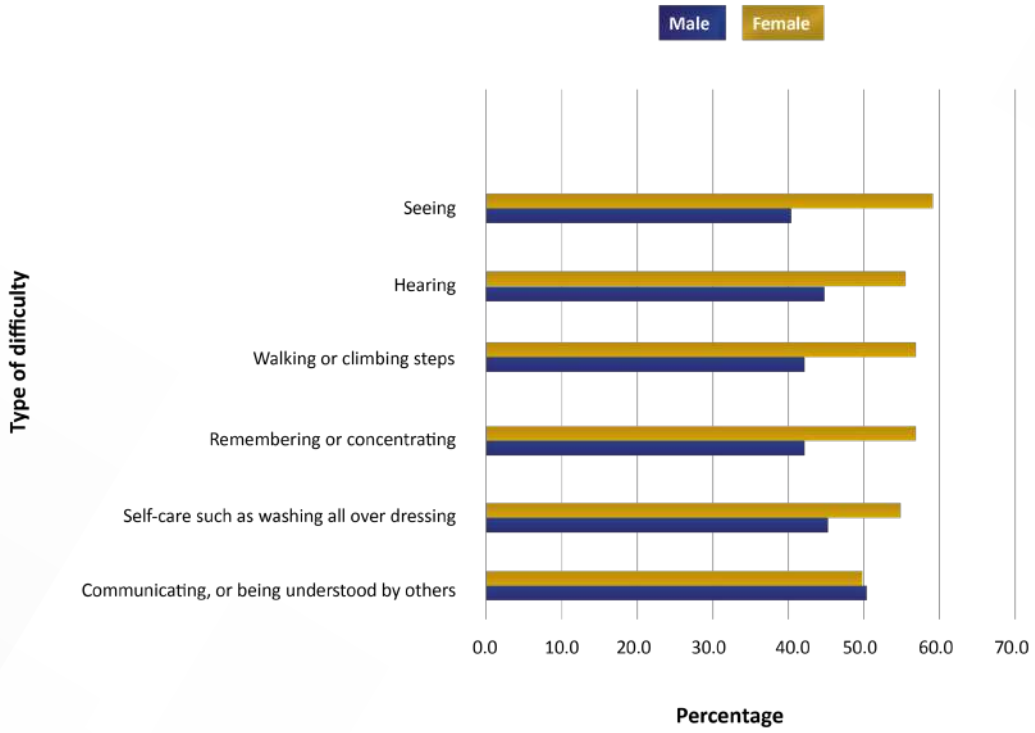
Table 3.7: Percent distribution of population five years and above by type of difficulty and degree of difficulty in performing activities.

Type of difficulty	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do it at all	Don't know
Seeing	88.7	9.1	1.7	0.2	0.3
Hearing	95.2	3.6	0.8	0.1	0.3
Walking or climbing steps	94.4	3.8	1.2	0.3	0.3
Remembering or concentrating	95.0	3.8	0.8	0.1	0.3
Self-care	97.8	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Communicating	97.4	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3

Note: Excludes the population enumerated with the special population form (form C)

Figure 3.3 shows the percent of population aged five years and above with a lot of difficulty in performing an activity or cannot do at all by type and sex. Difficulty seeing recorded the highest proportion (42.1%) among the six domains, while self-care recorded the lowest (13.4%). Furthermore, there was no significant difference between males and females in all six domains.

Figure 3.3: Percent of the population aged five years and above with a lot of difficulty in performing an activity or cannot do at all by type and sex.



3.6.2 Disability Status

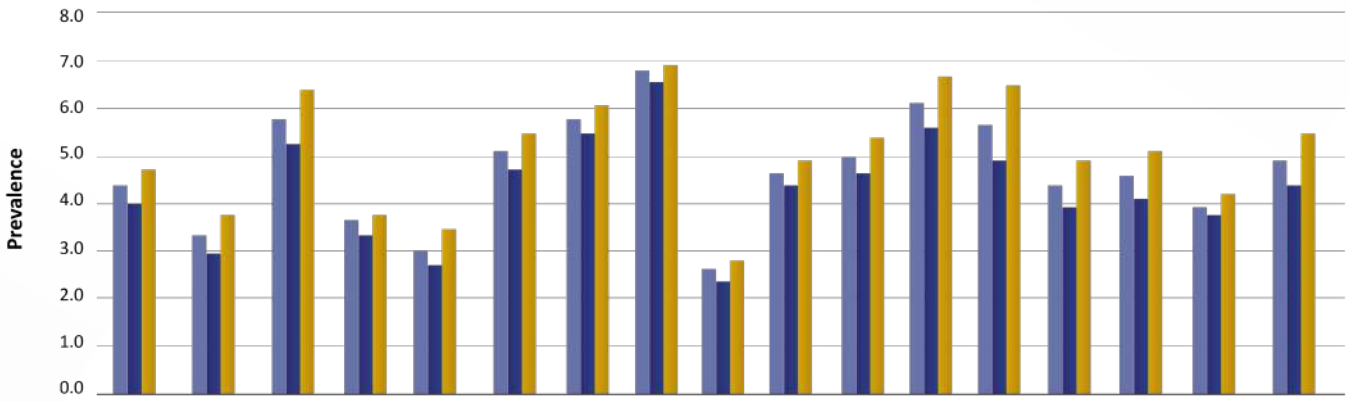
This section looks at the prevalence of disability generated from the six functional domains. The computation of disability status using these questions provides good disability estimates based on the World Health Organisation's (WHO) International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) as the conceptual framework focusing on the component of activity limitations.

The disability status indicator is computed as prescribed by the Washington Group computation guidelines. A person is regarded as having a disability if they reported any of the following degrees of difficulty in the six functional domains of seeing, hearing, communicating, walking/climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, and self-care:

- A person who reported a lot of difficulty in any of the six domains of functioning.
- A person who reported 'unable to do at all' in any of the six domains of functioning.

The results of the population aged five years and above with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in at least one domain is shown in Figure 3.4. At the national level, 4.4 percent of the population aged five years and above had a lot of difficulty in performing an activity or could not do it at all. In addition, urban and rural areas recorded 3.2 and 5.8 percent respectively. Nevertheless, more females than males had a lot of difficulty in performing an activity or could not do it at all, both at national and urban/rural levels. At the regional level, Kavango West (6.8%) recorded the highest percentage of people with difficulty in performing an activity or those that could not do it at all, while the lowest percentage was observed in the Khomas region with 2.6 percent.

Figure 3.4: Percent of the population aged five years and above with a lot of difficulty or cannot do an activity at all-in-one domain by sex and area.



	Namibia	Urban	Rural	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
Total	4.4	3.2	5.8	3.6	3.0	5.1	5.8	6.8	2.6	4.7	5.0	6.1	5.7	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.9
Male	4.0	2.9	5.2	3.3	2.7	4.8	5.5	6.6	2.3	4.5	4.6	5.6	4.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.3
Female	4.8	3.8	6.4	3.8	3.3	5.5	6.1	6.9	2.8	4.9	5.4	6.7	6.5	4.9	5.1	4.2	5.5

Note: Excludes the population enumerated with the special population form (form C)

The results of the population aged five years and above with a lot of difficulty or cannot do an activity at all in any domain are shown in Table 3.8. Urban areas had a similar trend as rural areas, where the population aged five years and above had a lot of difficulty in performing an activity or could not do it at all in any domain. At the regional level, a similar pattern is observed for the population aged five years and above with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in seeing and walking/climbing steps where these proportions continue to be higher than for other groups.

Table 3.8: Percent of the population aged five years and above with a lot of difficulty or cannot do an activity at all in any domain by type and area.

Area	persons with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	Difficulty Domain (%)					
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing steps	Remembering or concentrating	Self-care such as washing all over or dressing	Communicating, or being understood by others
Namibia	114 648	42.1	19.9	33.7	20.7	13.4	14.9
Urban	41 802	45.9	18.5	31.7	20.4	12.5	11.7
Rural	72 846	40.0	20.8	34.8	20.9	13.9	16.8
//Kharas	3 448	47.3	17.7	32.7	20.6	12.4	8.9
Erongo	6 243	47.4	16.7	30.4	16.6	10.6	11.5
Hardap	4 728	45.7	18.3	34.7	23.5	12.5	9.3
Kavango East	10 599	33.6	20.2	31.2	23.8	13.8	28.4
Kavango West	6 907	30.9	19.0	30.5	20.2	11.3	31.8
Khomas	11 171	49.9	19.2	31.8	19.6	13.7	11.9
Kunene	4 713	44.0	20.0	38.6	25.6	14.1	13.9
Ohangwena	14 142	39.1	23.1	36.0	19.3	14.5	12.7
Omaheke	5 283	44.4	17.6	34.7	23.5	10.3	11.7
Omusati	15 434	43.5	20.9	34.4	21.2	14.5	13.4
Oshana	8 806	43.2	19.7	32.3	19.0	13.7	14.6
Oshikoto	9 965	41.7	20.4	36.3	19.4	13.3	11.0
Otjozondjupa	7 392	44.6	17.7	32.8	21.5	12.2	12.6
Zambezi	5 817	40.8	21.8	35.2	19.4	16.6	11.6

Note: Excludes the population enumerated with the special population form (form C)

The results of the population aged five years and above with a lot of difficulties or cannot do an activity at all in any domain by five-year age group and type are shown in Table 3.9. The population aged 5 years and older with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in seeing and walking or climbing steps have the same trend where the percentage increases as the population gets older.

Table 3.9: Percent of the population aged five years and above with a lot of difficulties in performing an activity or cannot do at all by five-year age group and type.

Age group	Total with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	Seeing	Hearing	Walking or climbing steps	Remembering or concentrating	Self-care such as washing all over or dressing	Communicating, or being understood by others
Total	114 648	42.1	19.9	33.7	20.7	13.4	14.9
5 - 9	8 142	21.5	18.9	18.2	19.5	32.2	36.7
10 - 14	7 588	30.8	24.1	17.5	23.2	14.4	29.7
15 - 19	6 657	34.3	21.9	16.9	24.7	11.4	26.5
20 - 24	5 393	35.0	20.7	18.1	24.0	11.4	26.5
25 - 29	5 285	34.8	22.4	20.7	23.1	10.4	23.1
30 - 34	5 971	36.6	20.5	24.1	22.4	10.9	19.2
35 - 39	5 806	37.9	18.1	27.6	21.2	9.0	15.6
40 - 44	6 415	42.5	16.0	29.1	19.6	6.9	10.5
45 - 49	7 149	47.9	14.6	30.5	16.6	6.6	9.3
50 - 54	7 506	47.4	14.4	34.1	17.1	5.9	7.5
55 - 59	7 307	45.0	14.3	39.7	17.9	6.7	6.7
60 - 64	7 643	45.0	15.7	40.7	18.4	7.4	6.5
65 - 69	6 486	45.5	16.9	44.4	19.3	9.3	6.0
70 - 74	6 703	48.6	19.3	46.8	19.3	10.6	6.2
75 - 79	5 800	51.8	21.5	47.9	20.3	13.1	6.1
80 - 84	5 505	54.6	24.7	50.5	20.5	18.0	6.6
85 - 89	3 573	53.8	28.9	54.8	22.8	24.1	8.4
90 - 94	2 945	57.1	31.6	55.8	23.8	31.6	10.1
95+	2 774	55.6	38.7	64.2	30.0	45.1	14.2

Note: Excludes the population enumerated with the special population form (form C)

3.6.3 Albinism

The term Albinism is defined as a defect of melanin production that results in little or no color (pigment) in the skin, hair, and eyes. The information was collected to identify persons with albinism for the formulation of targeted special programs in Namibia.

The results presented in Table 3.10 show that 38,142 (1.3%) persons had albinism. The table also shows that about 1.3 percent of male and female populations respectively, were people with albinism. In addition, the results shows that people with albinism were found more in rural areas (1.3%) than in urban areas (1.2%). At the regional level, the results show that Oshikoto region (1.6%) had the highest percent of the population with albinism while Hardap (0.8%) recorded the lowest share.

Table 3.10: Percent distribution of population with albinism by sex and area

Area	Population			With albinism			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	2 992 863	1 454 819	1 538 044	38 142	18 883	19 259	1.3	1.3	1.3
Urban	1 492 946	712 164	780 782	17 889	8 629	9 260	1.2	1.2	1.2
Rural	1 499 917	742 655	757 262	20 253	10 254	9 999	1.3	1.4	1.3
//Kharas	108 314	54 543	53 771	985	508	477	0.9	0.9	0.9
Erongo	236 142	119 521	116 621	3 361	1 693	1 668	1.4	1.4	1.4
Hardap	104 798	52 878	51 920	811	412	399	0.8	0.8	0.8
Kavango East	216 435	100 969	115 466	2 635	1 216	1 419	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kavango West	122 658	58 911	63 747	1 553	778	775	1.3	1.3	1.2
Khomas	490 151	238 585	251 566	5 279	2 617	2 662	1.1	1.1	1.1
Kunene	119 305	59 697	59 608	1 489	762	727	1.2	1.3	1.2
Ohangwena	336 176	158 712	177 464	5 124	2 448	2 676	1.5	1.5	1.5
Omaheke	101 794	53 497	48 297	898	478	420	0.9	0.9	0.9
Omusati	315 077	146 381	168 696	4 637	2 264	2 373	1.5	1.5	1.4
Oshana	227 937	104 658	123 279	3 306	1 550	1 756	1.5	1.5	1.4
Oshikoto	254 086	125 381	128 705	4 036	2 080	1 956	1.6	1.7	1.5
Otjozondjupa	218 735	111 898	106 837	2 359	1 251	1 108	1.1	1.1	1.0
Zambezi	141 255	69 188	72 067	1 669	826	843	1.2	1.2	1.2

Note: Excludes the population enumerated with the special population form (form C)

In addition, Table 3.11 shows the population of people with albinism by sex and five-year age group. Age group 5 to 9 had the highest percentage of persons with albinism for both males (18.8%) and females (17.7%), while age group 95 years and older recorded the lowest for both sexes.

Table 3.11: Percent distribution of population with albinism by sex and five-year age group

Age group	With albinism			Percent	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	38 142	18 883	19 259	49.5	50.5
0 - 4	770	392	378	2.1	2.0
5 - 9	6 947	3 542	3 405	18.8	17.7
10 - 14	5 493	2 766	2 727	14.6	14.2
15 - 19	4 330	2 185	2 145	11.6	11.1
20 - 24	3 857	1 934	1 923	10.2	10.0
25 - 29	3 619	1 811	1 808	9.6	9.4
30 - 34	3 246	1 591	1 655	8.4	8.6
35 - 39	2 524	1 213	1 311	6.4	6.8
40 - 44	1 970	952	1 018	5.0	5.3
45 - 49	1 575	823	752	4.4	3.9
50 - 54	1 137	540	597	2.9	3.1
55 - 59	898	414	484	2.2	2.5

Age group ***5 to 9*** had the ***highest percentage*** of persons with albinism for both males ***(18.8%)*** and females ***(17.7%),*** age group ***95 years*** and older recorded the lowest for both sexes.

Age group	With albinism			Percent	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
60 - 64	633	269	364	1.4	1.9
65 - 69	414	166	248	0.9	1.3
70 - 74	277	123	154	0.7	0.8
75 - 79	199	76	123	0.4	0.6
80 - 84	126	49	77	0.3	0.4
85 - 89	59	18	41	0.1	0.2
90 - 94	37	11	26	0.1	0.1
95+	31	8	23	0.0	0.1

Note: Excludes the population enumerated with the special population form (form C)

3.7. Orphanhood

Orphanhood refers to persons aged 17 years and below who have lost either one or both parents. Table 3.12 reveals that 7.6 percent of children aged 17 years and below had lost at least one parent, with 1.2 percent having lost both parents. Orphanhood was more prevalent in rural areas (8.0%) than in urban areas (7.0%). Regional variations in orphanhood show that Kavango East (8.5%), Zambezi (8.4%), Hardap (8.3%), and Oshikoto (8.3%) had the highest percentage of orphans with at least one parent dead. On the other hand, Erongo (5.5%) and Khomas (6.0%) recorded the lowest percentage of orphanhood. Furthermore, Oshikoto (2.0%) and Kavango East (1.6%) recorded the highest percentage of orphans with both parents dead.

Table 3.12: Percent distribution of orphans aged 17 years and below by Orphanhood status and area

Area	Total population aged 17 years and below	Orphan with at least one parent dead		Orphan with both parents' dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Namibia	1 287 612	97 767	7.6	16 021	1.2
Urban	563 778	39 594	7.0	6 334	1.1
Rural	723 834	58 173	8.0	9 687	1.3
//Kharas	37 318	2 674	7.2	300	0.8
Erongo	81 340	4 501	5.5	563	0.7
Hardap	41 203	3 436	8.3	353	0.9
Kavango East	109 580	9 279	8.5	1 726	1.6
Kavango West	64 915	5 015	7.7	891	1.4
Khomas	158 816	9 593	6.0	1 853	1.2
Kunene	57 154	4 704	8.2	720	1.3
Ohangwena	176 079	14 059	8.0	2 158	1.2
Omaheke	42 735	3 402	8.0	493	1.2
Omusati	154 033	12 512	8.1	1 834	1.2
Oshana	91 988	6 765	7.4	1 116	1.2
Oshikoto	116 745	9 672	8.3	2 321	2.0
Otjozondjupa	90 718	6 717	7.4	1 031	1.1
Zambezi	64 988	5 438	8.4	662	1.0

Note: Excludes the population enumerated with the special population form (form C)

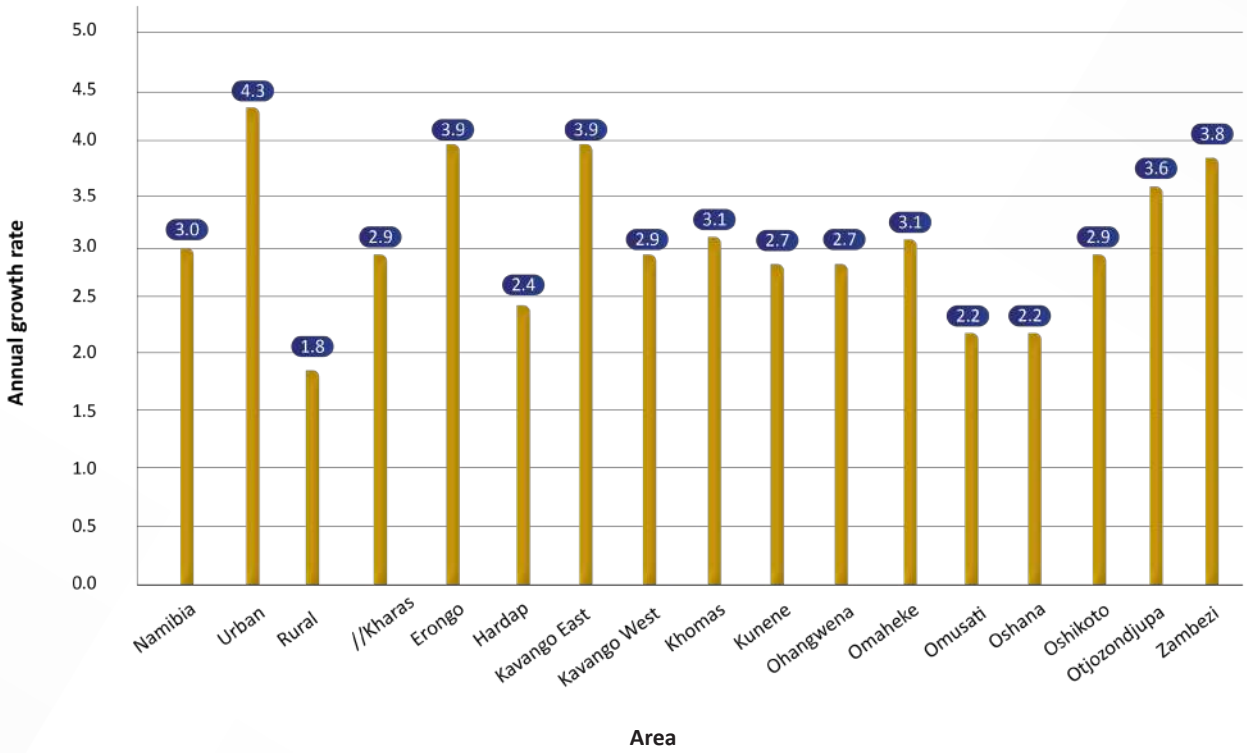
Chapter 4 POPULATION TRENDS AND URBANISATION

This chapter analyses population trends, including changes in fertility, mortality, and migration, presented at national, urban/rural, and regional levels. The indices of population trends presented herein are growth rate, Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), and Net migration.

4.1. Population Growth

Figure 4.1 provides the population increase and annual growth rate between 2011 and 2023. The intercensal population annual growth rate between 2011 and 2023 was 3.0 percent. The urban areas experienced a notable annual growth rate of 4.3 percent, compared to 1.8 percent growth in rural areas. Erongo and Kavango East recorded the highest annual growth rates at 3.9 percent each along with Zambezi at 3.8 percent, while Omusati and Oshana regions recorded the lowest growth rate at 2.2 percent.

Figure 4.1: Annual growth rate (2011 to 2023) by area



4.2. Fertility

The Census undertaking collected information on live births from women aged 12 to 54 years, which amongst others includes the month and year of the last live birth. Generally, fertility indicators measure the frequency of childbearing for women aged 15 to 49 years in each population. This section presents the basic direct fertility indicator such as Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Child - Women ratio (CWR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), General Reproduction Rate (GRR), Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), and Age at first live birth for women aged 15 to 49 years, irrespective of their marital status or whether they have borne any child.

4.2.1. Fertility Indicator

The fertility indicators presented in Table 4.1 show that women in Namibia gave birth to 85,991 babies in the year preceding the census, which is equivalent to the CBR of 28.5 births per 1,000 population in Namibia. This implies that for every 1,000 population, there were about 28.5 births. The data indicated a slight difference between urban and rural areas with a CBR of 27.9 and 29 births per 1,000 population. At the regional level, Zambezi and Kavango West had the highest CBR of 34.8 and 34.5 births per 1,000 population while Erongo recorded the lowest CBR of 25.0 births per 1,000 population. The GFR and CWR confirm this ranking. The General fertility varies by region, which shows that the population in Khomas region is the less capable of producing babies while that in Kavango West and Omaheke are the most capable of producing babies.

Table 4.1: Number of births, Crude Birth Rate (CBR), and General Fertility Rates by area

Area	Population	Births	CBR	GFR	GRR	CWR
Namibia	3 022 401	85 991	28.5	113.3	1.9	544
Urban	1 512 685	42 281	27.9	94.0	1.5	392
Rural	1 509 716	43 710	29.0	141.3	2.4	764
//Kharas	109 893	2 916	26.5	96.9	1.6	397
Erongo	240 206	6 014	25.0	90.8	1.4	394
Hardap	106 680	2 796	26.2	110.6	1.8	499
Kavango East	218 421	7 040	32.2	128.4	2.1	624
Kavango West	123 266	4 248	34.5	154.2	2.6	746
Khomas	494 605	12 586	25.4	81.3	1.3	337
Kunene	120 762	3 522	29.2	131.1	2.2	708
Ohangwena	337 729	10 291	30.5	141.9	2.5	751
Omaheke	102 881	3 499	34.0	153.1	2.5	678
Omusati	316 671	8 247	26.0	120.8	2.2	679
Oshana	230 801	5 957	25.8	94.0	1.5	458
Oshikoto	257 302	7 089	27.6	126.5	2.2	666
Otjozondjupa	220 811	6 826	30.9	125.3	2.0	559
Zambezi	142 373	4 960	34.8	139.4	2.3	642

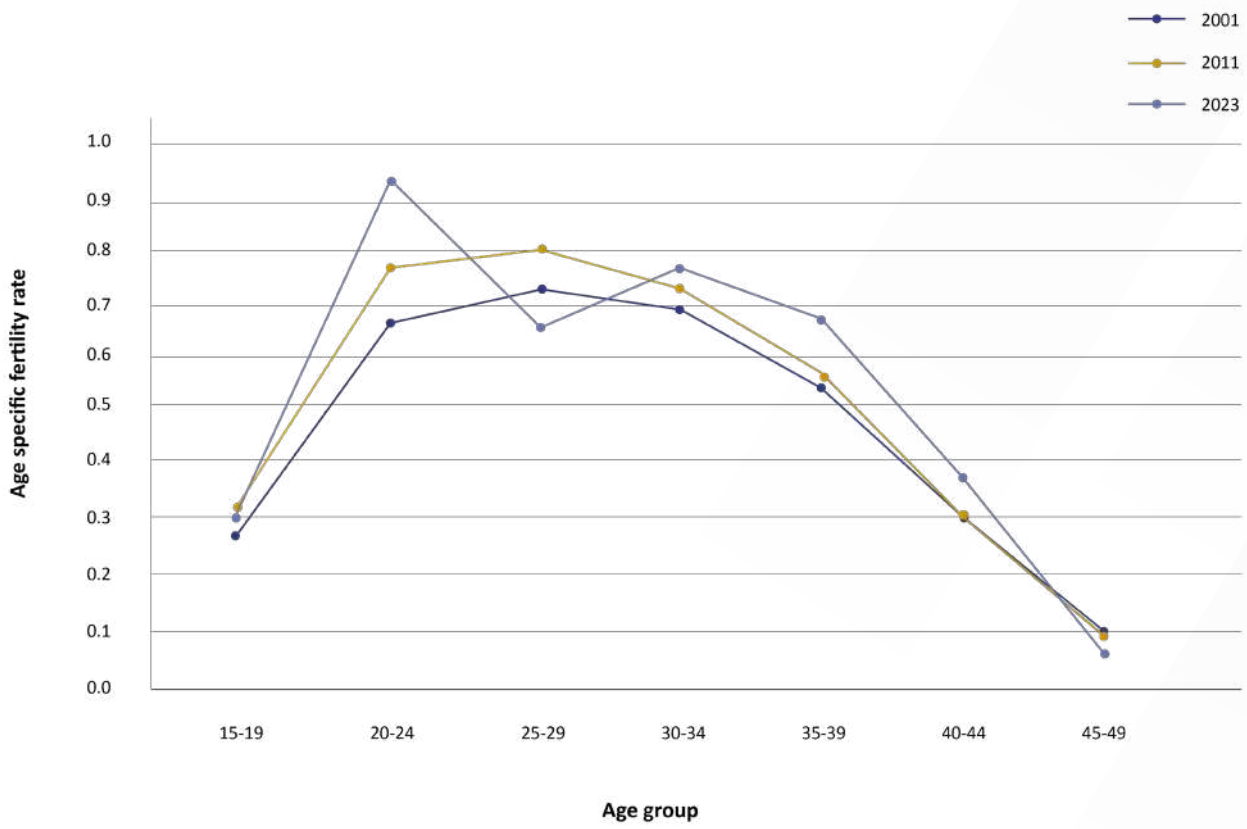


Women in Namibia gave birth to ***85,991*** babies in the year preceding the census

4.2.2. Age-Specific Fertility Rate

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is the average number of births per woman in a specific age group for women in that age group. Figure 4.2 shows that fertility starts early and extends over a broad period. There were about 300 live births for every 1,000 women aged 15 to 19. In addition, child-bearing peaks in the 20 to 24 age group and declines to less than 0.1 after the age of 44 years.

Figure 4.2: Unadjusted Age Specific Fertility Rate by census year



4.2.3. Total Fertility Rate

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average total number of children that would be born to a woman during her childbearing years. Table 4.2 indicates a slight increase in the unadjusted Total Fertility Rate (TFR) from 3.6 children per woman in 2011 to 3.7 children per woman in 2023. Nonetheless, there has been a notable decrease of almost 50 percent in TFR, from 6.1 children in 1991.

The TFR in rural areas was higher with 4.8 children per woman than in urban areas where 3.0 children per woman was recorded. At the regional level, Kavango West had the highest TFR of 5.2 children per woman and Erongo had the lowest TFR of 2.9 children per woman in 2023.

Table 4.2: Total fertility rate by census year and area

Area	Total Fertility Rate			
	1991	2001	2011	2023
Namibia	6.1	4.1	3.6	3.8
Urban	4.7	3.4	3.0	3.0
Rural	6.8	4.6	4.3	4.9
//Kharas	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.2
Erongo	5.1	3.2	3.0	2.9
Hardap	4.9	3.6	3.5	3.7
Kavango East	7.1	5.5	4.2	4.3
Kavango West			4.8	5.2

Area	Total Fertility Rate			
	1991	2001	2011	2023
Khomas	4.1	4.9	2.8	2.6
Kunene	6.2	4.7	4.9	4.4
Ohangwena	7.7	5.3	4.6	5.0
Omaheke	6.1	4.7	4.4	5.0
Omusati	5.7	4.9	3.8	4.3
Oshana	5.6	3.7	3.0	3.1
Oshikoto	6.7	4.6	4.1	4.4
Otjozondjupa	5.7	4.1	4.0	4.1
Zambezi	6.7	3.8	4.1	4.5

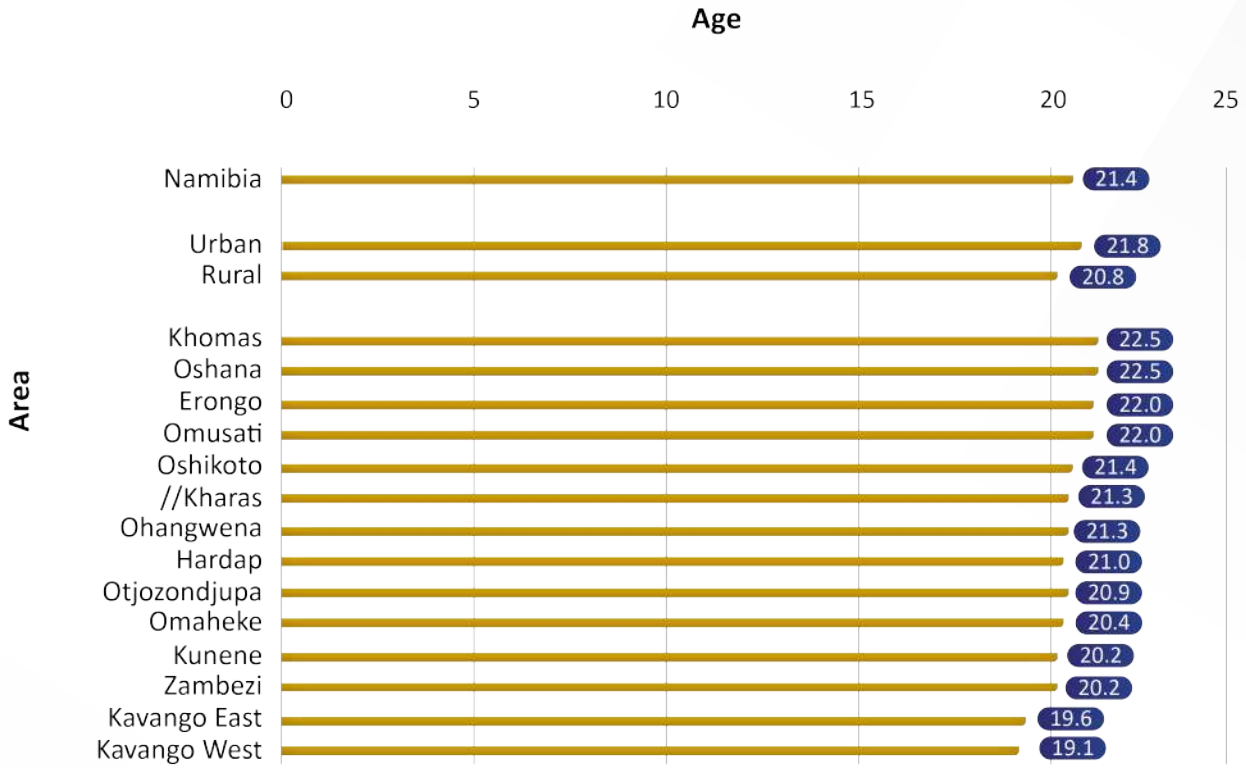
Note: The results of 1991 and 2001 were based on the Kavango region which was demarcated into Kavango East and Kavango West

4.2.4. Age at First Live Birth

Age at first live birth influences the total number of births that a woman might have in her life, which has an impact on the size, composition, and future growth of the population.

Figure 4.3 shows the average age of mothers at their first live birth in Namibia was 21 years of age, while in urban/rural a 1-year average difference was recorded in favor of urban areas. Mothers in Kavango West and Kavango East regions give birth for the first time at the early average age of 19 and 20 years while those in Khomas, and Oshana regions give birth at the average age of 23 years.

Figure 4.3: Average age of mother at first live birth by area



4.2.5. Birth Delivery Assistance

Table 4.3 presents the percent distribution of births in the last 12 months by delivery assistance. The results indicated that 72.4 percent of births deliveries were assisted by nurses or midwives followed by medical doctors with 20.2 percent. However, assistance by Relative/Friend was 3.1 percent and No assistance was 0.9 percent. Furthermore, birth deliveries assisted by nurses or midwives were high in both rural and urban, while birth deliveries assisted by medical doctors were mostly in urban areas compared to rural areas.

At the regional level, birth deliveries assisted by nurses or midwives were high in all the regions with birth deliveries assisted by medical doctors mostly high in the Hardap and Khomas regions. Similarly, in Kunene birth delivery assisted by a traditional birth attendant (15.3%) were more compared to those assisted by medical doctors (13.4%).

Table 4.3: Percent distribution of births by who assisted with the delivery and area

Area	Births	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ Friend	No assistance	Other	Don't know
Namibia	85 991	20.2	72.4	3.1	3.1	0.9	0.1	0.2
Urban	42 281	27.5	70.0	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.3
Rural	43 710	13.2	74.7	5.5	5.1	1.3	0.1	0.1
//Kharas	2 916	28.9	68.9	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Erongo	6 014	26.9	71.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
Hardap	2 796	37.5	58.0	0.6	2.9	0.6	0.3	0.2
Kavango East	7 040	12.5	78.0	3.7	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.2
Kavango West	4 248	9.3	79.9	3.8	5.8	1.0	0.1	0.1
Khomas	12 586	35.7	62.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2
Kunene	3 522	13.4	64.3	15.3	5.8	1.1	0.0	0.2
Ohangwena	10 291	13.9	78.2	4.1	2.3	1.2	0.1	0.3
Omaheke	3 499	23.6	64.0	3.7	7.1	1.4	0.2	0.0
Omusati	8 247	13.9	78.1	3.3	2.9	1.5	0.1	0.2
Oshana	5 957	21.2	75.0	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.1
Oshikoto	7 089	15.1	76.3	3.5	3.9	1.0	0.1	0.1
Otjozondjupa	6 826	22.7	66.6	4.1	5.1	1.1	0.1	0.2
Zambezi	4 960	7.0	85.1	3.6	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.0

4.3. Urbanization

The level of urbanization indicates the relative number of inhabitants in urban areas compared to rural areas. Table 4.4 shows the percent of urban population for all the census years 1991, 2001, 2011, and 2023. Urbanization at a national level has been on rising from 28 percent in 1991 to 50.0 percent in 2023 while at the regional level, Khomas and Erongo regions recorded the highest urbanization of 98.3 and 90.0 percent. In contrast, the least urbanization was recorded in Kavango West (8.5%) and Omusati (11.1%) regions.

Table 4.4: Proportion of the urbanization level by census year and region

Area	1991	2001	2011	2023		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Total	Urban	Percent
Namibia	27.1	33.0	42.8	3 022 401	1 512 685	50.0
//Kharas	45	54.2	54.0	109 893	68 707	62.5
Erongo	63	80.0	87.4	240 206	216 218	90.0
Hardap	44	45.6	60.1	106 680	79 217	74.3
Kavango East	17	18.2	46.4	218 421	124 419	57.0
Kavango West			0.7	123 266	10 463	8.5
Khomas	88	93.3	95.2	494 605	486 186	98.3
Kunene	25	24.7	26.4	120 762	40 680	33.7
Ohangwena	0	1.2	10.1	337 729	49 271	14.6
Omaheke	16	20.4	29.8	102 881	45 026	43.8

Area	1991	2001	2011	2023		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Total	Urban	Percent
Omusati	0	1.2	5.7	316 671	35 183	11.1
Oshana	26	30.8	45.2	230 801	122 797	53.2
Oshikoto	13	9.3	13.0	257 302	47 260	18.4
Otjozondjupa	46	40.6	53.8	220 811	138 922	62.9
Zambezi	15	27.7	31.3	142 373	48 336	34.0

Note: The results of 1991 and 2001 were based on the Kavango region which was demarcated into Kavango East and Kavango West

The population for urban centers for 2011 and 2023 is reported in Table 4.5, reveal that overall, Namibia's total urban population grew at an annual rate of 4.1 percent. The highest annual growth rate was reported in the town of Nkurenkuru (23.6%) and Divundu (17.1%). The top five populous towns and cities in Namibia were Windhoek (486,301), Rundu (118,632), Walvis Bay (102,592), Swakopmund (75,921) and Oshakati (58,656).

Table 4.5 Population by town and census years (2011 and 2023)

Town	2011	2023	Annual Growth rate	Town	2011	2023	Annual Growth rate
Namibia	919 919	1 512 685	4.1				
//Kharas				**Ohangwena**			
Aroab	1 660	2 651	3.9	Eenhana	5 528	16 588	9.2
Berseba	784	992	2.0	Okongo	2 236	3 564	3.9
Bethanie	1 748	2 372	2.5	Helao Nafidi	19 375	29 119	3.4
Karasburg	4 401	6 621	3.4	**Omaheke**			
Keetmanshoop	19 447	27 862	3.0	Gobabis	19101	33 418	4.7
Koes	1 530	2 264	3.3	Leonardville	1 086	2 099	5.5
Luderitz	12 537	16 156	2.1	Otjinene	2 102	6 876	9.9
Oranjemund	3 908	7 736	5.7	Witvlei	1 524	2 633	4.6
Tses	1 365	2 053	3.4	**Omusati**			
Erongo				Okahao	1 833	7 486	11.7
Arandis	5 170	5 726	0.9	Oshikuku	2 761	5 499	5.7
Henties Bay	4 720	7 569	3.9	Outapi	6 437	13 664	6.3
Karibib	5 132	8 434	4.1	Ruacana	2 985	5 939	5.7
Omaruru	6 300	10 767	4.5	Tsandi	891	2 595	8.9
Swakopmund	44 725	75 921	4.4	**Oshana**			
Usakos	3 583	5 094	2.9	Ondangwa	22 822	30 364	2.4
Walvis Bay	62 096	102 704	4.2	Ongwediva	20 260	33 777	4.3
Hardap				Oshakati	36 541	58 656	3.9
Aranos	3 683	5 493	3.3	**Oshikoto**			
Gibeon	2 244	4 120	5.1	Omuthiya	3 794	7 560	5.7
Gochas	1 347	1 868	2.7	Oniipa	3 882	4 740	1.7
Kalkrand	830	1 602	5.5	Tsumeb	19 275	34 960	5.0
Maltahohe	2 379	3 464	3.1	**Otjozondjupa**			
Mariental	12 478	18 494	3.3	Grootfontein	10 415	26 839	7.9
Rehoboth	28 843	40 788	2.9	Okahandja	22 639	45 182	5.8
Stampriet	1 890	3 388	4.9	Okakarara	3 927	7 123	5.0

Town	2011	2023	Annual Growth rate	Town	2011	2023	Annual Growth rate
Kavango East				Otavi	5 242	10 756	6.0
Divundu	746	5 787	17.1	Otjiwarongo	28 249	49 022	4.6
Rundu	63 431	118 632	5.2	**Zambezi**			
Kavango West				Bukalo	978	1 935	5.7
Nkurenkuru	618	10 463	23.6	Katima Mulilo	28 362	46 401	4.1
Khomas							
Windhoek	325 858	486 186	3.3				
Kunene							
Kamanjab	1 323	3 915	9.0				
Khorixas	6 796	9 371	2.7				
Opuwo	7 657	12 331	4.0				
Outjo	8 445	15 063	4.8				

4.4. Mortality

The Census collected information on the deaths in the last 12 months, starting from October 2022 to September 2023 as a measure to gauge the mortality situation in the households. Usually, mortality indicators are based on data from civil registration, 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.

4.4.1. Mortality Indicators

The mortality indicators described in this section are the direct estimates of Crude Death Rates which portray the overall mortality pattern in the country, Infant mortality rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR), and the Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) based on the reported deaths in the household in the 12 months preceding the census reference night. The result in Table 4.6 shows that for every 1000 people in Namibia, there were about 7 deaths, while Hardap and Omaheke have CDR of more than 10 deaths per 1000 people. The three childhood mortality indicators presented in the tables show that the deaths of children under the age of five are more prevalent in Omaheke, Hardap, and Kavango West regions.

Table 4.6: Direct estimates for various Mortality indicators

Area	CDR	IMR	CMR	U5MR
Namibia	6.9	26.2	12.6	38.8
//Kharas	7.7	28.1	4.8	32.9
Erongo	4.3	20.6	6.2	26.8
Hardap	11.2	42.6	12.9	55.4
Kavango East	7.7	28.8	19.7	48.6
Kavango West	7.7	35.3	18.1	53.4
Khomas	4.0	19.4	7.4	26.8
Kunene	9.1	29.8	13.1	42.9
Ohangwena	8.0	28.1	13.6	41.7
Omaheke	11.0	35.7	25.7	61.4

For every ***1000 people*** in Namibia, there were about ***7 deaths***

Area	CDR	IMR	CMR	U5MR
Omusati	8.3	21.0	14.7	35.6
Oshana	6.2	22.0	8.7	30.7
Oshikoto	7.2	28.9	12.7	41.6
Otjozondjupa	6.2	23.7	13.6	37.4
Zambezi	6.4	28.8	10.5	39.3

4.4.2. Reported Deaths in the households

The proportion of household deaths within the 12 months preceding the census reference night was higher among males (54.8%) compared to females (45.2%), similarly, household deaths were higher in rural area (61.3%) than in urban area (38.7%). The proportion of household deaths were more than 10 percent in the regions of Ohangwena (12.9%) and Omusati (12.7%).

Table 4.7: Number of reported deaths in the last 12 months by sex and area

Area	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	20 822	11 414	9 408	100.0	54.8	45.2
Urban	8 062	4 443	3 619	38.7	55.1	44.9
Rural	12 760	6 971	5 789	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

Figure 4.4 shows the distribution of reported deaths by age and sex. The results show that deaths were higher among children under the age of five years, with more male deaths. Regarding the population of working age, deaths were more among males than females, while at older ages of 80 years and above, more significant deaths were recorded amongst females than males.

Figure 4.4: Reported number of deaths by age and sex

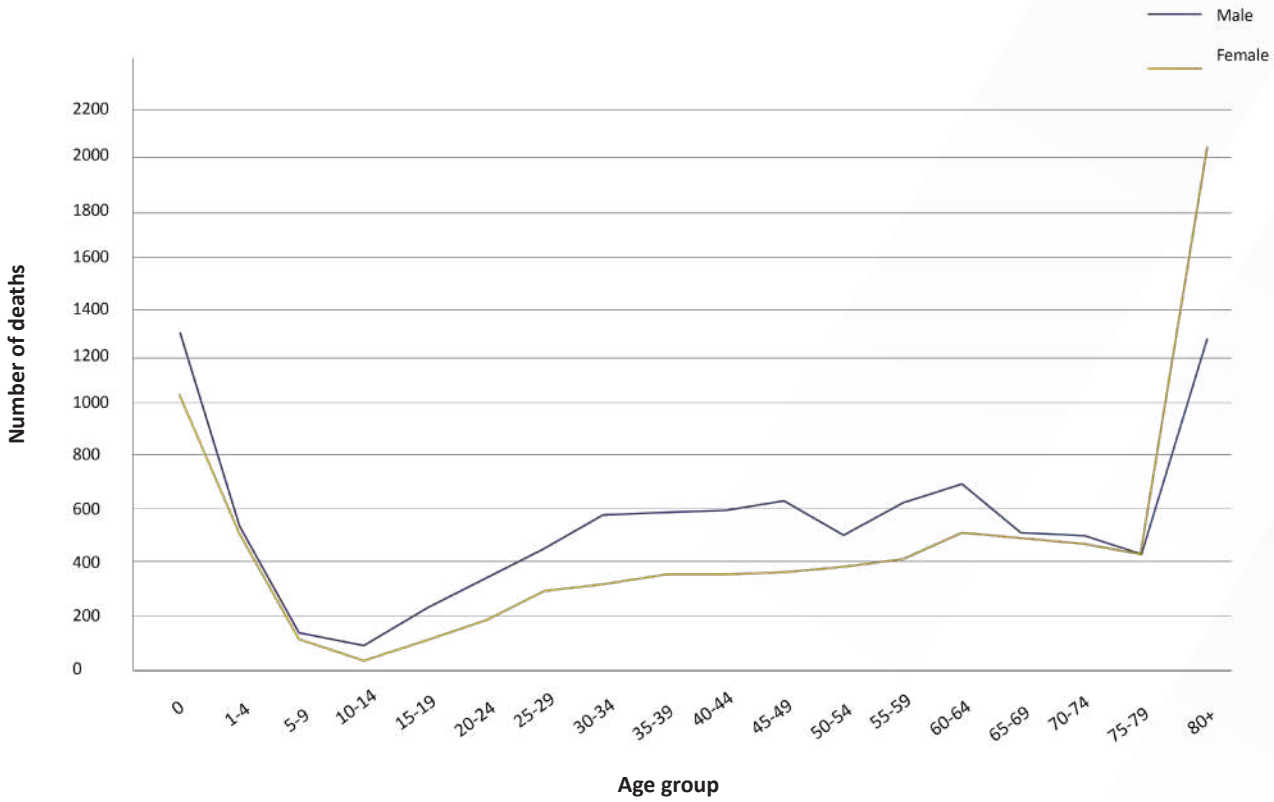
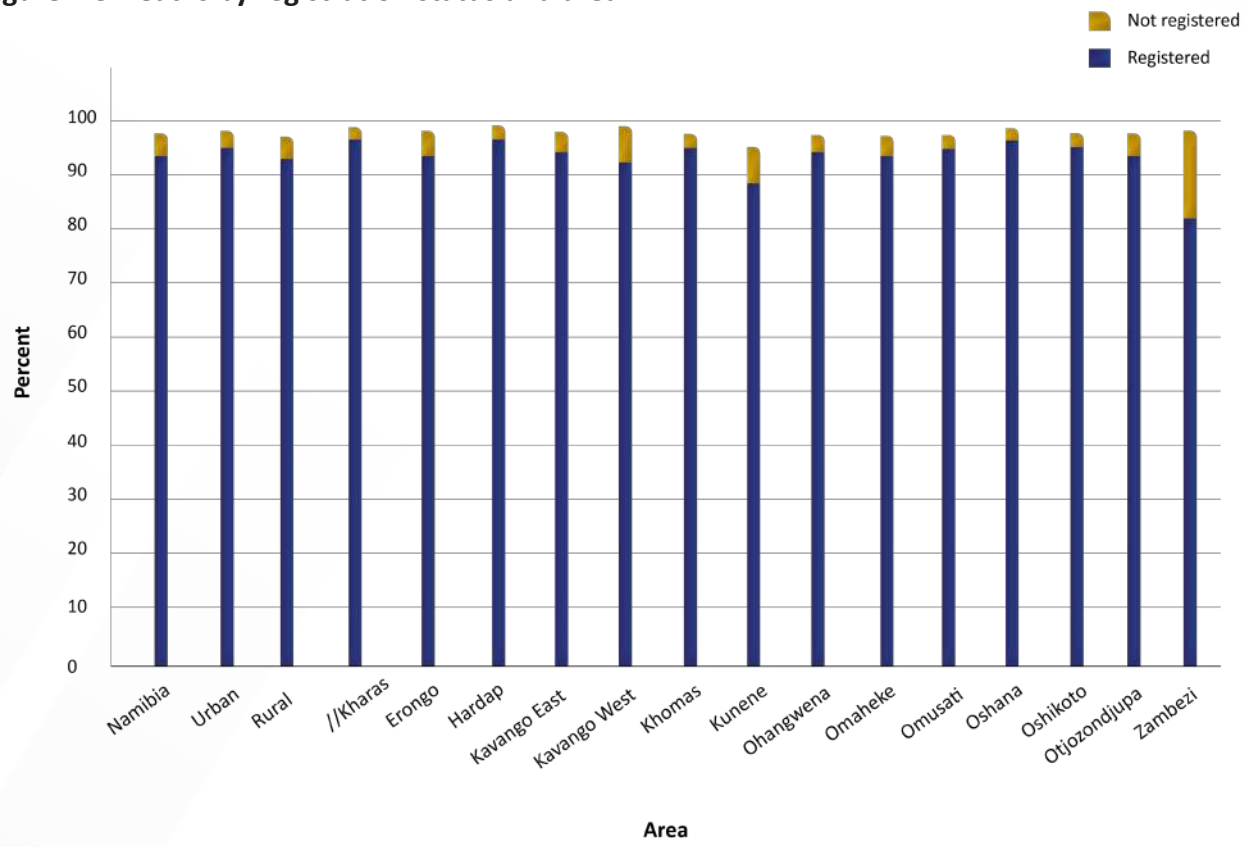


Figure 4.5 shows deaths by registration status and area. 94.2 percent of deaths in Namibia were registered, with 95.3 percent of death registered in urban areas compared to 93.4% of death that is registered in rural areas. At regional level, //Kharas (97.5%) and Oshana (97.1%) recorded the highest percentage of registered deaths, while Zambezi (83.0%) and Kunene (88.9%) recorded the lowest death registration.

Figure 4.5 Deaths by registration status and area



Furthermore, Table 4.8 presents the distribution of deaths by cause and sex. The result reveals that out of the recorded 20,822 household deaths, 1,583 (7.6%) were attributed to Cancer, and 1,310 (6.3%) were due to Hypertension/Stroke. In total of 11,414 deaths among males and 9,408 deaths among females occurred in the 12 months preceding the census. Amongst the male deaths, accidents (6.7%) are the second highest cause of death following other illnesses. While amongst the female deaths, Cancer is the second highest cause of death following other illnesses.

Table 4.8: Deaths by cause and sex

Causes of death	Number			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/Stroke	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

Furthermore, the result of maternal deaths which is the deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of the termination of the pregnancy irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy from any cause is presented in Table 4.9 shows the number of females aged 15 to 49 years that have died. The Table 4.9 indicates that 5.6 percent of females died while pregnant, whilst 4.8 and 6.3 percent for urban and rural respectively. Regionally, Omaheke (9.6%) and Oshikoto (8.9%) recorded the highest number of women who died while pregnant. Kavango West (3.0%), followed by Omaheke (2.9%) and Otjozondjupa (2.8%) recorded the highest percentage of women who died during childbirth.

Table 4.9: Percent Maternal deaths by type and area

Area	Total	Maternal Deaths (%)		
		While pregnant	During childbirth	Within 6 weeks of the end of a pregnancy or childbirth
Namibia	1 912	5.6	1.2	2.1
Urban	872	4.8	0.8	2.1
Rural	1 040	6.3	1.4	2.1
//Kharas	80	3.8	0.0	0.0

Area	Total	Maternal Deaths (%)		
		While pregnant	During childbirth	Within 6 weeks of the end of a pregnancy or childbirth
Erongo	117	1.7	0.9	2.6
Hardap	104	5.8	2.0	3.1
Kavango East	165	7.3	0.7	0.0
Kavango West	72	8.3	3.0	3.1
Khomas	216	4.2	1.0	2.4
Kunene	83	4.8	0.0	2.5
Ohangwena	237	5.5	0.4	2.2
Omaheke	115	9.6	2.9	5.0
Omusati	201	3.0	0.5	2.1
Oshana	123	8.1	1.8	0.9
Oshikoto	158	8.9	0.7	1.4
Otjozondjupa	114	7.0	2.8	2.9
Zambezi	127	3.1	1.6	1.7

5.6 percent of females died while pregnant, whilst ***4.8 and 6.3 percent*** for **Urban** and **Rural** respectively.

4.5. Migration

Migration is an integral part of demographic change in addition to fertility and mortality. The importance of collecting migration data is critical for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 17.18 which highlights the need for the availability of timely and reliable data.

The 2023 PHC defined migration as "a change in an individual's place of residence for a certain time for specific reasons". Migration can be internal i.e. within a border of a country (inter-regional or constituency) or international (beyond the borders). The migration module includes questions on citizenship, place of birth, country of birth, place of usual residence, duration at place of residence, previous residence 12 months ago, and main reasons for moving. This section is comprised of short-term and long-term migration, excluding international migration.

4.5.1. Short–term migration

Short-term migration entails individuals relocating from one location to another for a limited duration. The 2023 census defines short-term migration as a situation where one's usual residence differs from a previous residence or place of enumeration.

Place of usual residence is the place at which the person lives at the time of the census and has been there for more than 6 months or intends to stay there for at least 6 months, previous residence asked where the respondent was usually living 12 months ago, from October 2022 to September 2023. The difference indicates a net migration from region to region, with a negative net migration indicating that the region has lost a significant number of people. Table 4.10 presents an analysis of the previous place of residence compared to the usual place of residence. It is observed that the Khomas, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa, and Erongo regions showed negative net migration. This means that fewer people migrated into these regions than those who migrated out of these regions.

Table 4.10: Short term migration matrix by region

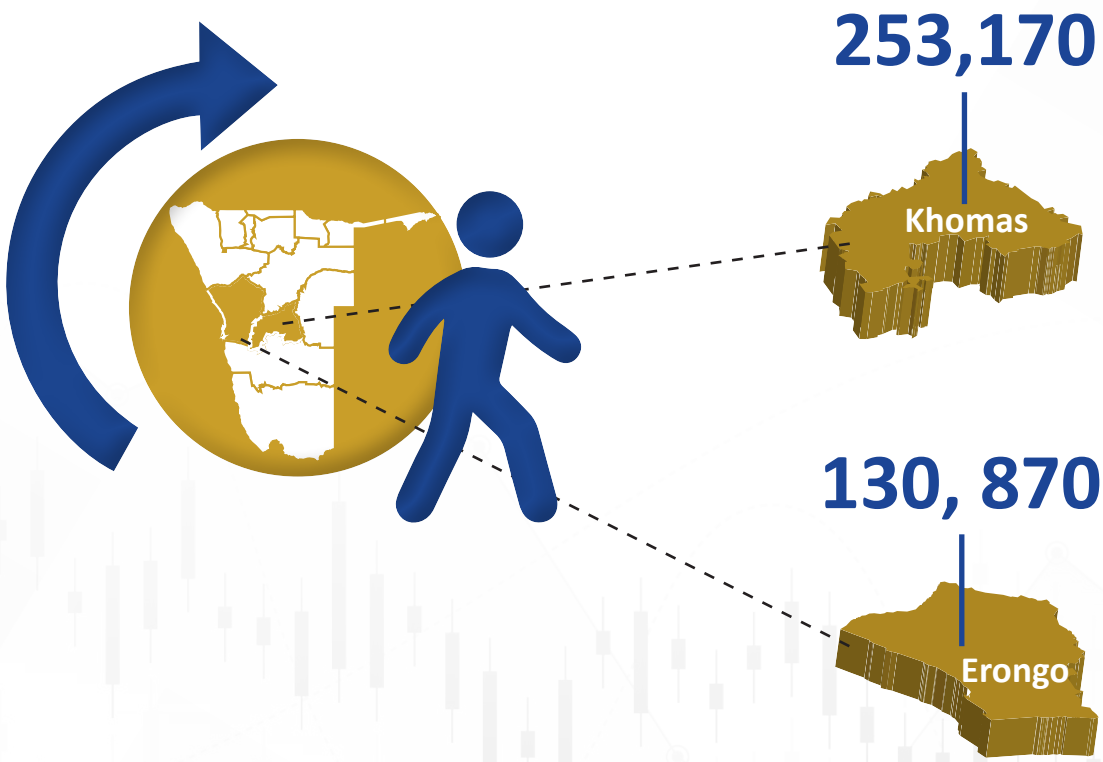
Place of Previous residence	Place of Usual residence																
	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	Outside Namibia	Out migrant	Net migrants
//Kharas	95,816	633	609	574	235	1,140	104	485	119	609	550	379	335	169	52	5,941	662
Erongo	843	211,488	492	273	118	2,630	591	1,008	294	1,037	1,024	962	1,404	128	204	10,804	-4,201
Hardap	613	721	96,781	196	66	1,764	67	149	254	154	156	184	283	25	32	4,632	1,971
Kavango East	658	445	804	205,544	1,231	1,181	102	174	186	139	172	332	847	251	54	4,632	1,971
Kavango West	304	292	166	2,244	116,615	941	96	151	159	72	96	259	665	100	58	5,545	1,058
Khomas	1,231	2,811	1,596	829	1,008	440,846	737	2,609	1,815	2,792	2,118	2,250	3,659	462	756	23,917	-17,314
Kunene	138	882	68	95	116	1,082	109,259	398	427	656	340	285	1,276	26	326	5,789	814
Ohangwena	584	1,563	276	245	224	4,256	809	315,113	423	1,527	3,503	3,711	1,298	108	832	18527	-11,924
Omaheke	132	362	253	61	51	1,695	177	292	90,927	353	113	127	803	37	166	4,456	2,147
Omusati	594	1,540	283	169	103	3,718	746	1,358	701	292,324	3,556	1,236	1,244	90	892	15,338	-8,735
Oshana	430	1,040	179	181	95	2,397	293	2,838	177	3,562	201,585	3,308	828	147	586	15,475	-8,872
Oshikoto	357	1,209	169	216	148	2,693	257	2,568	188	1,009	3,295	229,116	1,437	91	816	13,637	-7,034
Otjozondjupa	348	1,455	271	621	478	2,624	833	936	774	823	695	1,460	188,923	292	664	11,610	-5,007
Zambezi	246	168	29	315	72	659	47	114	87	88	194	131	378	131,279	704	2,528	4,075
Outside Namibia	125	789	105	283	216	2,311	618	2,032	660	2,799	1,368	2,149	1,880	2,269	8,270		
In Migrants	6,603	13,910	5,300	6,302	4,161	9,967	5,477	15,112	6,264	15,620	17,180	16,773	16,337	4,195			

Note: This table excludes cases where the region of usual residence or place of previous residence was unspecified, not applicable, and not known. Information was only obtained from households and institutional questionnaire

4.5.2. Long – term migration

Long-term migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another for an extended period. The 2023 PHC defined long-term migration as a change in the usual place of residence from the place of birth.

Table 4.11 provides information on the movement of people between their place of birth to usual place of residence. Khomas and Erongo regions received the highest number of lifetime migrants having recorded 253,170 and 130, 870 in-migrants, which contrasts with Kavango West which recorded the least in-migrants of 13,551 people—in terms of out-migrations, Ohangwena and Omusati recorded the highest movement of 149,238 and 127,331 people, while the Zambezi region recorded the least movement of 17,621 people. Overall, 142,377 who were born outside Namibia reside in Namibia at the census reference night, for which most of them are found in the regions of Khomas (27,785), Zambezi (18,945), and Omusati (16,227).



Khomas and **Erongo regions** received the highest number of lifetime migrants having recorded ***253,170*** and ***130, 870*** in-migrants respectively

Table 4.11: Lifetime migration matrix by region

Place of Birth	Place of Usual Residence															
	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	Outside Namibia	Out-migrant
//Kharas	63 429	4 769	3 948	551	236	7 900	334	1 175	562	1 159	1 394	1 324	1 810	217	26	25 405
Erongo	1 559	101 430	1414	491	159	11 942	2 051	3 311	969	3 028	2 904	3 365	5 255	133	48	36 629
Hardap	3 165	5 648	78 056	495	111	12 086	283	515	1 478	438	546	667	1 783	63	21	27 299
Kavango East	4 660	3 831	1 522	187 535	6 112	9 858	546	443	966	407	630	1 691	5 432	927	26	37 051
Kavango West	2 594	2 339	1 005	15 814	111 707	7 672	495	315	838	205	365	1 289	4 293	413	20	37 657
Khomas	4 863	17 688	8 526	1 621	969	229 474	2 239	9 032	9 763	9 875	7 113	8 994	15 656	722	153	97 214
Kunene	687	7 740	347	235	114	5 328	96 767	825	1 716	3157	1 120	965	6 350	69	47	28 700
Ohangwena	5 706	20 374	2 135	1 691	1 162	44 469	1 924	280 531	1 900	9 814	21 640	28 023	9 520	630	250	149 238
Omaheke	639	2 639	1 454	161	84	11 946	390	474	70 504	709	345	477	3 160	66	28	22 572
Omusati	6 644	20 444	2 149	1 282	503	45 776	3 182	6 436	2 427	253 280	20 676	7 755	9 252	620	185	127 331
Oshana	4 126	11 644	1 058	1 151	405	21 794	1 301	10 358	926	13 014	141 730	14 118	5 173	527	81	85 676
Oshikoto	2 794	12 449	972	894	438	25 440	956	11 238	889	3 500	15 069	165 467	7 450	314	74	82 477
Otjozondjupa	1 116	9 732	919	1 530	650	14 929	2 978	1 868	2 984	1 683	1 897	5 136	121 313	405	62	45 889
Zambezi	1 609	1 804	306	1 995	337	6 245	236	403	408	326	1 002	645	2 113	116 497	192	17 621
Outside Namibia	2 179	9 769	1 640	3 902	2 271	27 785	5 471	13 978	4 811	16 227	9 040	13 609	12 750	18 945	18 092	142 377
In-migrants	42 341	130 870	27 395	31 813	13 551	253 170	22 386	60 371	30 637	63 542	83 741	88 058	89 997	24 051	1 213	

Chapter 5 SOCIO-ECONOMICS CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The chapter deals with the socioeconomic characteristics of the population and the information discussed in this chapter is crucial for decision-making, planning, and monitoring of development programs and policies. The sub-topic discussed is Information Communication Technology (ICT).

5.1. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

This section provides information on the usage and access to ICT facilities, collected from people aged three years and above. The information included access to ICT such as internet browsing (search engines like Google, Bing, etc.), social media (Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Twitter, etc.), Email, SMS (Short Messaging Service), MMS (Multimedia Messaging Service), Radio, Television, Mobile Apps (e.g. NBC, NSA, etc.) and Print Media.

Information on the population that owned a mobile phone by type presented in Table 5.1, shows that 52.1 percent of the population aged three years and above owned a mobile phone. Furthermore, the majority (41.7%) of the population in urban areas owned a smartphone while 25.4 percent in rural areas owned basic phones. Most of the population (57.8%) in rural areas did not own a mobile phone.

At regional level, most urbanized regions appear to have a low percentage of the population owning feature phones and a high proportion owning smartphones.

Table 5.1: Percent distribution of persons aged three years and above who own mobile phones by type and area

Area	Population 3 years and above	Type of Mobile Phones				
		Basic phone	Feature phone	Smartphone	None	Don't know
Namibia	2 743 319	22.1	1.5	28.5	47.4	0.5
Urban	1 383 629	18.9	1.9	41.7	37.1	0.4
Rural	1 359 690	25.4	1.2	15.1	57.8	0.5
//Kharas	100 977	21.9	1.5	37.9	37.9	0.8
Erongo	220 124	18.6	1.9	46.8	31.9	0.8
Hardap	97 172	18.9	2.5	29.4	48.9	0.4
Kavango East	195 357	17.8	1.2	19.2	61.4	0.4

Area	Population 3 years and above	Type of Mobile Phones				
		Basic phone	Feature phone	Smartphone	None	Don't know
Kavango West	110 016	18.5	0.7	11.3	69.3	0.2
Khomas	457 728	18.4	2.3	49.7	29.2	0.4
Kunene	107 999	18.5	1.7	16.1	62.7	0.9
Ohangwena	304 275	25.7	0.9	15.2	57.9	0.4
Omaheke	92 310	22.0	1.2	22.4	53.8	0.5
Omusati	287 976	28.0	1.0	17.4	53.2	0.4
Oshana	210 730	25.6	1.4	32.4	40.2	0.3
Oshikoto	231 952	27.6	1.0	20.2	50.8	0.4
Otjozondjupa	199 781	20.9	1.8	29.5	47.2	0.6
Zambezi	126 922	21.7	2.1	21.0	54.9	0.3

Note: This excluded the population enumerated with special population (Form C)

The result on the distribution of the population aged three years and above who used ICT platforms in the three months preceding the census enumeration by area is presented in Table 5.2. The results show that most of the population used SMS (48.9%) and radio (44.8%) to access information. In urban areas, the most used ICT platform was SMS (60.3%) followed by television (55.3%), while in rural areas radio (40.8%) followed by SMS (37.2%). At the regional level, SMS was the dominant medium used in Khomas (67.9%), Erongo (64.7%), and //Kharas (60.2%).

Table 5.2: Percent of the population aged three years and above who used ICT platforms to access information by area in the last three months

Area	Population 3 years and above	ICT Platforms (%)								
		Internet browsing	Social media	Email	SMS	MMS	Radio	Television	Mobile Apps	Print media
Namibia	2 743 319	28.3	29.7	23.2	48.9	12.3	44.8	35.7	17.2	19.5
Urban	1 383629	43.4	44.3	36.8	60.3	17.9	48.7	55.3	27.4	30.5
Rural	1 359690	12.9	14.8	9.4	37.2	6.5	40.8	15.8	6.8	8.3
//Kharas	100 977	37.6	39.2	30.6	60.2	12.8	43.1	53.0	21.5	20.9
Erongo	220 124	47.8	49.1	41.2	64.7	18.2	52.7	61.5	32.0	33.3
Hardap	97 172	29.8	31.7	23.1	51.5	8.5	47.3	52.2	16.0	17.3
Kavango East	195 357	19.4	20.0	15.7	36.8	9.8	32.2	29.6	9.7	10.2
Kavango West	110 016	10.1	11.0	7.8	30.2	5.8	30.5	14.6	4.9	4.5
Khomas	457 728	52.3	52.6	45.6	67.9	22.8	51.1	57.5	34.6	38.5
Kunene	107 999	14.2	16.3	11.5	30.0	7.0	24.8	22.5	7.5	7.1
Ohangwena	304 275	14.0	15.5	10.0	37.0	7.2	46.3	16.1	7.9	10.3
Omaheke	92 310	20.1	22.9	14.5	43.3	7.2	42.8	28.7	9.5	10.4
Omusati	287 976	15.3	17.3	11.3	40.2	8.3	46.6	16.0	9.0	12.3
Oshana	210 730	32.6	34.4	27.0	55.9	14.9	57.5	39.6	21.0	27.0
Oshikoto	231 952	18.1	20.1	14.3	42.4	9.0	42.8	20.7	10.0	12.0
Otjozondjupa	199 781	29.5	31.1	23.1	50.3	10.6	41.8	43.5	16.9	19.0
Zambezi	126 922	20.7	21.2	16.3	43.5	9.1	37.8	31.0	10.6	11.4

Note: This excludes population enumerated with special form (Form C)

5.2. Social grants/pension

The information on social grants shows the extent of social protection and safety net in Namibia. The results presented in Table 5.3 indicates that 483,131 persons indicated that they received at least one grant/ pension. The table further shows that 36.6 percent of those receiving social grants/pensions receive old age pensions, followed by the state maintenance grant with 32.0 percent.

Table 5.3: Percent distribution of population receiving Social grants by type of social grant/pension

Type of Social grant/Pension	Number	%
Total persons receiving atleast one grant	**483 131**	
Old age Pension	176 780	36.6
Disability Grants	61 616	12.8
State Maintenance grant	154 731	32.0
Foster parent grant	22 742	4.7
Workmen's compensation	19 151	4.0
Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA) Funds	9 712	2.0
Pension from previous job	17 849	3.7
GIPF	44 361	9.2
War Veterans/ex-combatants Grants	19 912	4.1
Others	61 823	12.8

5.3. Sports activities

Figure 5.1 shows the distribution of persons who have participated in sports activities for thirty minutes or more by frequency and sex. The results show that more males participate in sports activities than females. The results further show that most males are participating in sport three times a week (63.1%), more than three times a week (64.4%) and three times a month (63.7%), while most females are participating once a month (47.1%) and once a week (43.1%).

Figure 5.1: Distribution of persons who have participated in sports activities for thirty minutes or more by frequency and sex

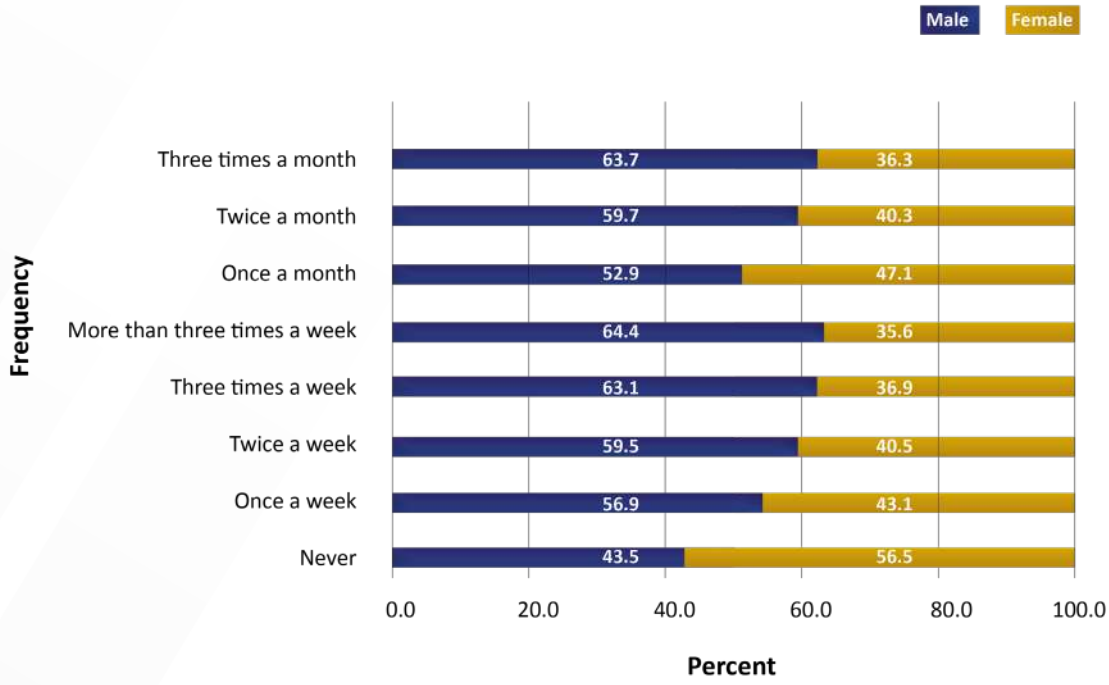
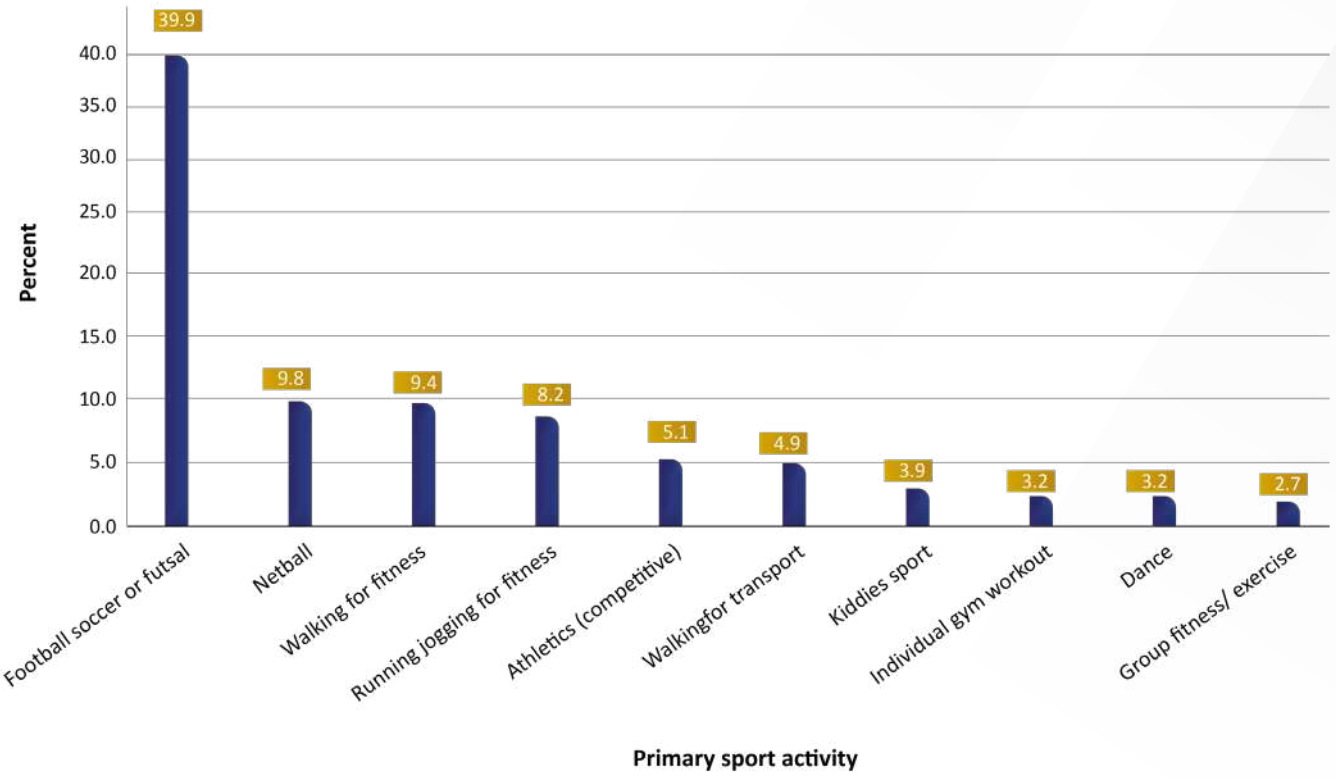


Figure 5.2 indicates that football was the most participated sport activity with 39.9 percent, followed by netball (9.8%), walking for fitness (9.4%) and running jogging for fitness (8.2%). Group fitness/exercise was the least participated sport activity with 2.7 percent.

Figure 5.2: Percent distribution of the population aged four years and above participating in top ten primary sport activities



5.4. Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Information on early childhood development (ECD) was collected from children aged 0 to 5 years on the type of ECD programs attended, which were Edu-care (day-care, crèche, and kindergarten), pre-primary, and primary school.

Table 5.4 shows that a total of 493,103 children were aged 0 to 5 years, with more females compared to their male counterparts. The results further showed that 21.4 percent of the children were enrolled in ECD programs, where the majority 26.2 percent of the children attending ECD facilities are in urban areas compared to rural areas where only 17.9 percent attended. Overall, a higher proportion of girls were observed to attend ECD as compared to boys.

At the regional level, Erongo (32.2%) recorded the highest percentage of children attending ECD, followed by Oshana (30.8%) and Khomas (29.3%), while Kunene (11.0%) had the lowest attendance rate.

Table 5.4: Population aged 0 to 5 years attending ECD by sex and area

Area	Children aged 0-5 Years			Attending ECD					
				Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	493 103	246 000	247 103	105 377	51 127	54 250	21.4	20.8	22.0
Urban	210 683	104 454	106 229	55 076	26 781	28 295	26.1	25.6	26.6
Rural	282 420	141 546	140 874	50 301	24 346	25 955	17.8	17.2	18.4
//Kharas	14 263	7 018	7 245	3 433	1 703	1 730	24.1	24.3	23.9
Erongo	31 285	15 527	15 758	10 074	4 904	5 170	32.2	31.6	32.8
Hardap	14 959	7 398	7 561	2 193	1 019	1 174	14.7	13.8	15.5
Kavango East	40 374	20 322	20 052	4 989	2 356	2 633	12.4	11.6	13.1
Kavango West	24 235	12 103	12 132	3 609	1 693	1 916	14.9	14.0	15.8
Khomas	61 978	30 700	31 278	18 144	8 889	9 255	29.3	29.0	29.6
Kunene	23 116	11 473	11 643	2 533	1 207	1 326	11.0	10.5	11.4
Ohangwena	65 414	32 548	32 866	14 581	6 942	7 639	22.3	21.3	23.2
Omaheke	18 539	9 374	9 165	2 160	1 054	1 106	11.7	11.2	12.1
Omusati	55 829	27 916	27 913	12 284	5 995	6 289	22.0	21.5	22.5
Oshana	35 219	17 432	17 787	10 848	5 256	5 592	30.8	30.2	31.4
Oshikoto	44 727	22 448	22 279	9 925	4 863	5 062	22.2	21.7	22.7
Otjozondjupa	36 259	18 160	18 099	5 738	2 847	2 891	15.8	15.7	16.0
Zambezi	26 906	13 581	13 325	4 866	2 399	2 467	18.1	17.7	18.5

Note: This excludes the population enumerated with special form (Form C)

Table 5.5 presents the population aged 0 to 5 years who are attending ECD categorized by type and area. In Namibia, attendance in Edu-care (Day-care, Crèche, Kindergarten) was notably higher at 83.9 percent, compared to pre-primary school (14.4%) and primary school (1.4%). A similar trend was observed in urban and rural areas, and at regional level.

Table 5.5: Distribution of children aged 0 to 5 years attending Early Childhood Development by type and area

Area	Number					Percent			
	Population Attending ECD	Edu-care (Day-care, Crèche, Kinder-garden)	Pre-Primary	Attending Primary School	Don't Know	Edu-care (Day-care, Crèche, Kinder-garden)	Pre-Primary	Attending Primary School	Don't Know
Namibia	105 377	88 366	15 128	1 426	457	83.9	14.4	1.4	0.4
Urban	55 076	45 732	8 506	593	245	83.0	15.4	1.1	0.4
Rural	50 301	42 634	6 622	833	212	84.8	13.2	1.7	0.4
//Kharas	3 433	2 921	452	37	23	85.1	13.2	1.1	0.7
Erongo	10 074	8 895	1 045	51	83	88.3	10.4	0.5	0.8
Hardap	2 193	1 635	497	46	15	74.6	22.7	2.1	0.7
Kavango East	4 989	3 446	1 348	169	26	69.1	27.0	3.4	0.5
Kavango West	3 609	2 404	1 067	133	5	66.6	29.6	3.7	0.1
Khomas	18 144	15 076	2 840	159	69	83.1	15.7	0.9	0.4
Kunene	2 533	1 955	497	65	16	77.2	19.6	2.6	0.6
Ohangwena	14 581	12 826	1 519	205	31	88.0	10.4	1.4	0.2
Omaheke	2 160	1 698	418	32	12	78.6	19.4	1.5	0.6
Omusati	12 284	10 516	1 532	159	77	85.6	12.5	1.3	0.6
Oshana	10 848	9 451	1 237	133	27	87.1	11.4	1.2	0.2
Oshikoto	9 925	8 626	1 160	105	34	86.9	11.7	1.1	0.3
Otjozondjupa	5 738	4 813	836	59	30	83.9	14.6	1.0	0.5
Zambezi	4 866	4 104	680	73	9	84.3	14.0	1.5	0.2

Note: This excludes the population enumerated with special form (form C)

Table 5.6 presents the distribution of children aged 0 to 5 years who are not attending ECD, by main reason for not attending. The result shows that in Namibia, 82.3 percent of the children aged 0-5 years who are not attending ECD are considered as too young to attend by their household members, while 10.3 percent were not attending due to financial constraints. Illness and disability accounted for 0.1 percent and 0.3 percent respectively of the children who are not attending ECD.

Furthermore, at the urban/rural level, being too young to attend (83.3%) was the main reason for not attending ECD in rural areas followed by distance to the center (7.5%) and financial constraint (7.0%), while in urban areas financial constraints (15.5%) second main reason advanced after being too young to attend (80.9%). These patterns are further reflected at the regional levels.

Table 5.6: Main reason for not attending ECD for population aged 0 to 5 years by area

Area	Population not attending ECD	Reason for not attending ECD (%)						
		Financial constraints	Illness	Disability	Distance to center	Too young to attend	Other	Don't know
Namibia	386 571	10.3	0.1	0.3	5.0	82.3	1.2	0.8
Urban	155 158	15.5	0.2	0.2	1.1	80.9	1.3	0.9
Rural	231 413	6.9	0.1	0.3	7.5	83.3	1.1	0.7
//Kharas	10 795	12.4	0.2	0.1	2.2	81.9	2.1	1.1
Erongo	21 123	17.9	0.2	0.2	2.8	75.7	1.7	1.5
Hardap	12 700	11.9	0.2	0.2	2.3	83.2	1.4	0.9
Kavango East	35 259	8.5	0.1	0.3	3.5	85.5	1.4	0.7
Kavango West	20 616	6.6	0.1	0.3	8.1	83.4	1.2	0.4
Khomas	43 744	18.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	77.3	1.7	1.0
Kunene	20 371	11.0	0.1	0.3	8.2	77.4	1.1	1.9
Ohangwena	50 745	5.1	0.1	0.4	7.5	85.7	0.7	0.5
Omaheke	16 360	9.7	0.1	0.3	4.6	83.2	1.4	0.7
Omusati	43 443	5.4	0.1	0.3	3.3	89.7	0.5	0.7
Oshana	24 323	6.2	0.1	0.2	2.0	90.3	0.6	0.6
Oshikoto	34 672	5.4	0.1	0.3	8.2	84.4	0.9	0.6
Otjozondjupa	30 396	14.4	0.1	0.3	4.5	78.5	1.3	0.8
Zambezi	22 024	19.9	0.2	0.3	10.0	67.0	2.2	0.4

Note: This excludes the population enumerated with special form (Form C)

5.5. Literacy and Formal Education

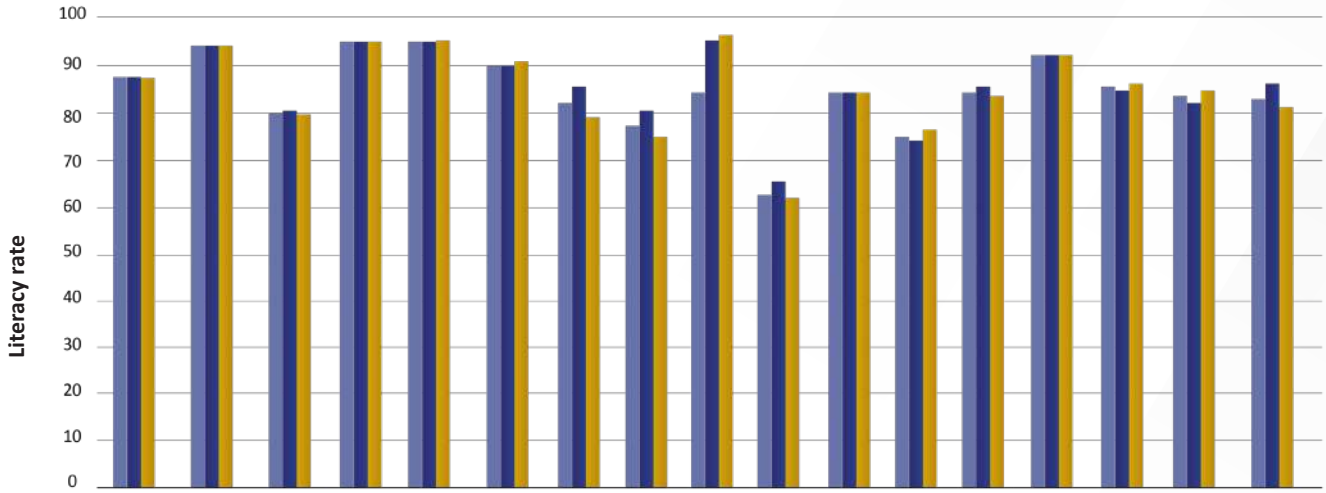
Information on literacy and education is vital for many purposes, including the need for the Government to draft and monitor national development programs and goals. During the census, information on education and literacy was collected from all people aged 6 years and above who were residing in residential and institutional dwellings, however, the analysis focused on persons aged 15 years and above. Therefore, the population presented in this section excludes those enumerated with form C.

5.5.1. Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. Therefore, respondents were asked whether they could read and write in any language with understanding. No test was however administered to determine their proficiency level of literacy. Figure 5.3 presents the literacy rate in Namibia for the population 15 years and above by area and sex. The table indicates that 87.3 percent of the population was literate, and there is no significant difference in literacy levels between males and females. Furthermore, the literacy rate was higher in urban (93.8%) than in rural (79.6%) areas, while at the regional level, Khomas

region recorded the highest literacy rate of 95.8 percent while Kunene had the lowest at 63.9 percent. The largest difference between male and female literacy rates was found in Kavango East, where 6.4 percent more males were literate. Oshana region recorded an equal share of literacy rate for males and females at 92.0 percent.

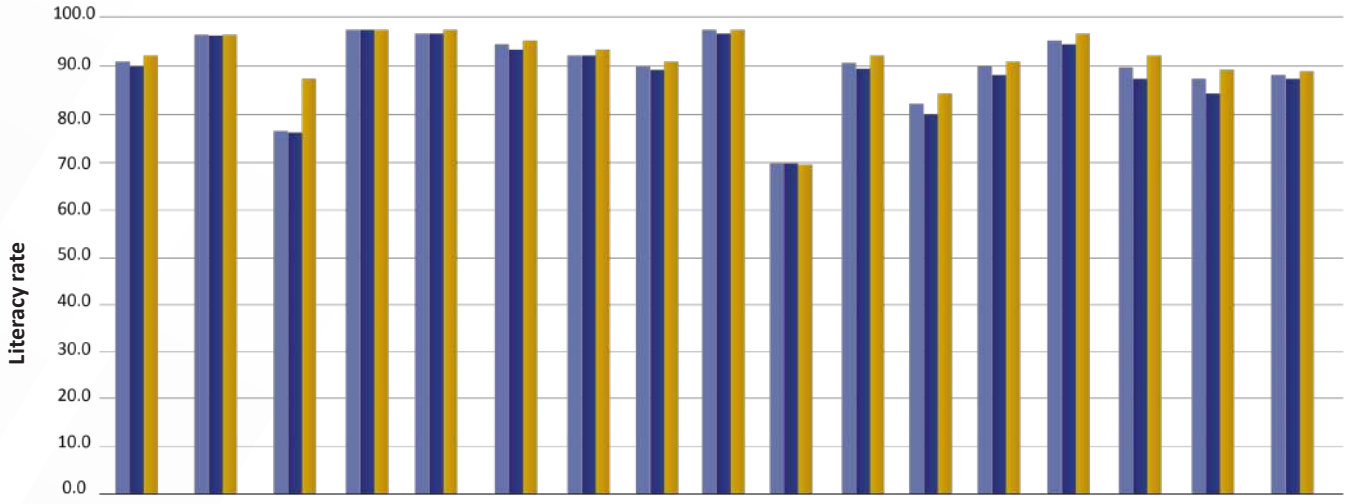
Figure 5.3: Literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and above by area and sex



	Namibia	Urban	Rural	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
otal	87.3	93.8	79.6	95.6	95.4	90.5	82.0	77.9	95.8	63.9	84.6	76.0	84.1	92.0	85.2	83.0	83.3
Male	87.5	94.0	80.2	95.5	95.0	89.7	85.6	80.5	95.3	65.5	84.8	75.0	84.8	92.0	84.3	82.0	85.2
emale	87.1	93.7	79.1	95.6	95.8	91.2	79.2	75.6	96.3	62.2	84.5	77.2	83.6	92.0	86.1	84.1	81.6

In addition, the result presented in Figure 5.4 shows that the literacy rate among the youth population aged 15 to 34 years in Namibia stood at 91.6 percent. Notably, there was a higher proportion of literate for females (92.7%) compared to males (90.4%). Moreover, the literacy rate was higher in urban areas (96.1%) than in rural areas (85.7%). It is further observed that the literacy rate for young women exceeded that of their male counterparts across the board, except for the Kunene region.

Figure 5.4: Literate youth population aged 15 to 34 years by area and sex



	Namibia	Urban	Rural	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
otal	91.6	96.1	85.8	97.2	96.6	94.3	92.3	90.2	96.8	69.3	90.7	81.8	89.8	94.8	89.6	87.1	88.7
Male	90.4	95.7	84.5	97.1	96.0	93.2	91.9	89.0	96.2	69.6	89.1	80.0	88.6	93.7	87.7	85.2	88.3
emale	92.7	96.4	87.2	97.4	97.2	95.4	92.7	91.3	97.3	69.0	92.4	83.9	91.1	95.7	91.7	89.1	89.0

5.5.2. Formal Education

Formal education is an organized and regulated system of education, which follows a curriculum, and awards recognized academic certificates or degrees. This type of education is given in schools, colleges, official institutions and universities.

5.5.2.1. School Attendance

School attendance is defined as full-time attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction for longer than a year. Table 5.7 presents the population aged 6 years and above by school attendance and area. This figure shows that the largest proportion (50.0%) of the population aged 6 years and above left school, on the other hand, 31.2 percent were attending primary/secondary school. Those attending tertiary had a relatively low share of 5.3 percent, while persons attending adult education had the lowest share of 0.3 percent. Urban areas showed a high proportion of the population who left school with 54.5 compared to 45.2 percent in rural areas. On the other hand, those attending adult education programs had the lowest proportion in both urban and rural areas, with shares of 0.2 and 0.4 percent, respectively.

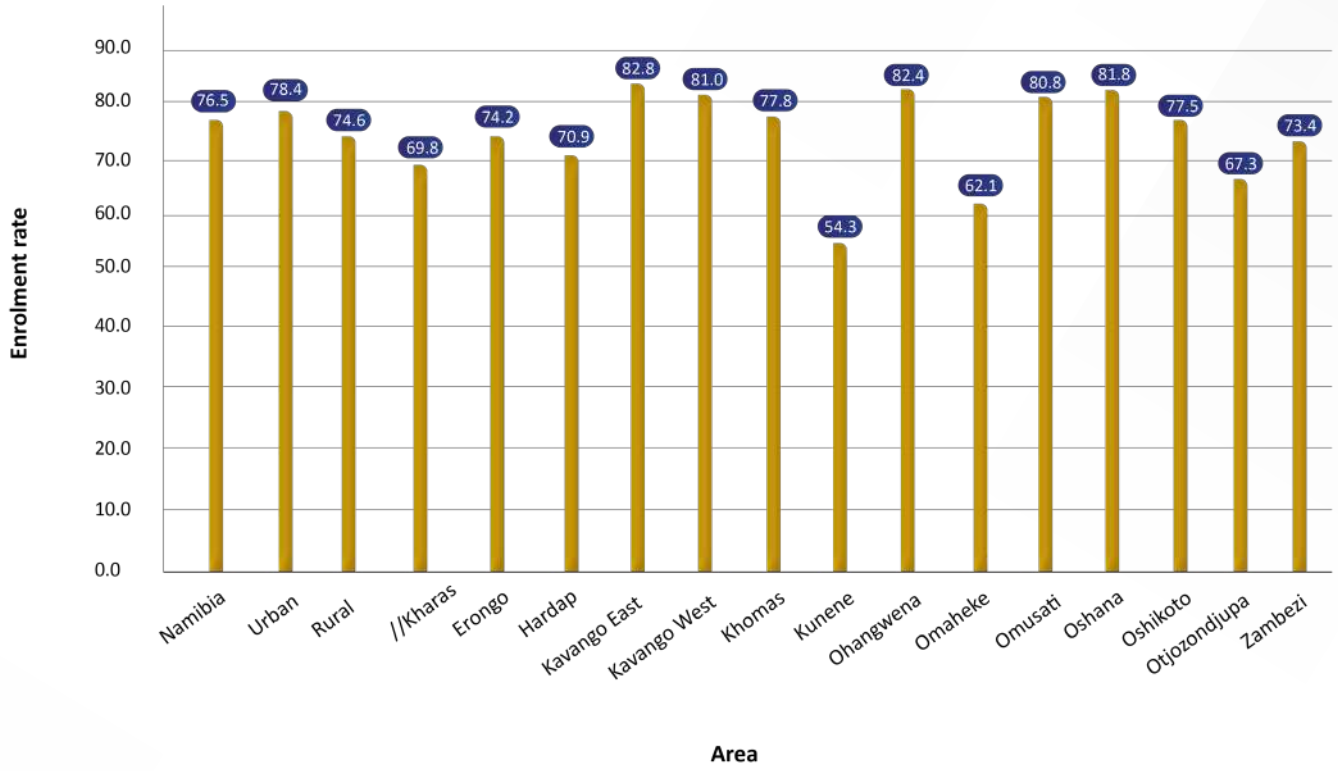
Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of the population aged 6 years and above by school attendance and area.

Area	Population 6 years and above	School Attendance (%)						
		Never attended	Attending pre-primary	Attending primary or secondary school	Attending tertiary	Attending adult education programme	Left school	Don't Know
Namibia	2 499 760	9.7	2.1	31.2	5.3	0.3	50.0	1.4
Urban	1 282 263	5.2	1.9	28.2	8.8	0.2	54.5	1.3
Rural	1 217 497	14.4	2.4	34.5	1.6	0.4	45.2	1.4
//Kharas	94 051	3.3	1.5	23.7	3.1	0.1	67.7	0.8
Erongo	204 857	4.0	1.8	24.1	5.1	0.1	63.4	1.5
Hardap	89 839	6.4	1.4	27.9	1.8	0.1	61.4	1.1
Kavango East	176 061	11.0	2.3	41.3	4.5	0.4	39.4	1.1
Kavango West	98 423	13.2	2.6	42.0	2.9	0.5	38.0	0.8
Khomas	428 173	4.4	1.7	22.6	12.9	0.1	56.9	1.4
Kunene	96 189	36.2	1.8	25.1	1.7	0.4	33.8	1.1
Ohangwena	270 762	11.2	2.9	41.9	2.3	0.6	39.4	1.7
Omaheke	83 255	19.2	1.6	25.4	2.4	0.2	50.4	0.8
Omusati	259 248	9.9	2.7	37.6	2.6	0.5	44.7	1.9
Oshana	192 718	4.8	2.3	30.3	9.0	0.3	51.9	1.4
Oshikoto	209 359	9.9	2.4	34.4	3.0	0.5	48.0	1.8
Otjozondjupa	182 476	13.5	1.7	27.2	3.3	0.1	52.8	1.3
Zambezi	114 349	10.9	2.1	32.3	4.3	0.2	49.7	0.6

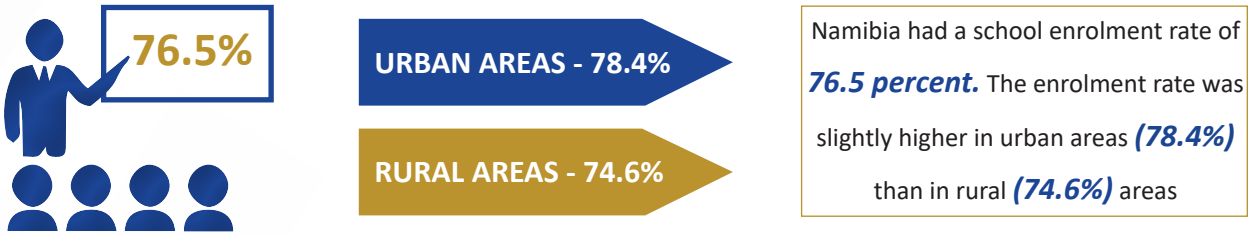
5.5.2.2. School Enrolment

School enrolment refers to the population aged 6 to 24 years excluding those who left school, attending adult education, and those who never attended school. Figure 5.5 shows the enrolment rate for the school-going population aged 6 to 24 years. Namibia had a school enrolment rate of 76.5 percent. The enrolment rate was slightly higher in urban areas (78.4%) than in rural (74.6%) areas. The result further shows that the school enrolment rate for regions such as Kavango East, Ohangwena, Oshana, Kavango West, and Omusati was above 80.0 percent, while in Kunene region's rate was the lowest at 54.3 percent.

Figure 5.5: Enrolment rate for school-going population aged 6 to 24 years by area.

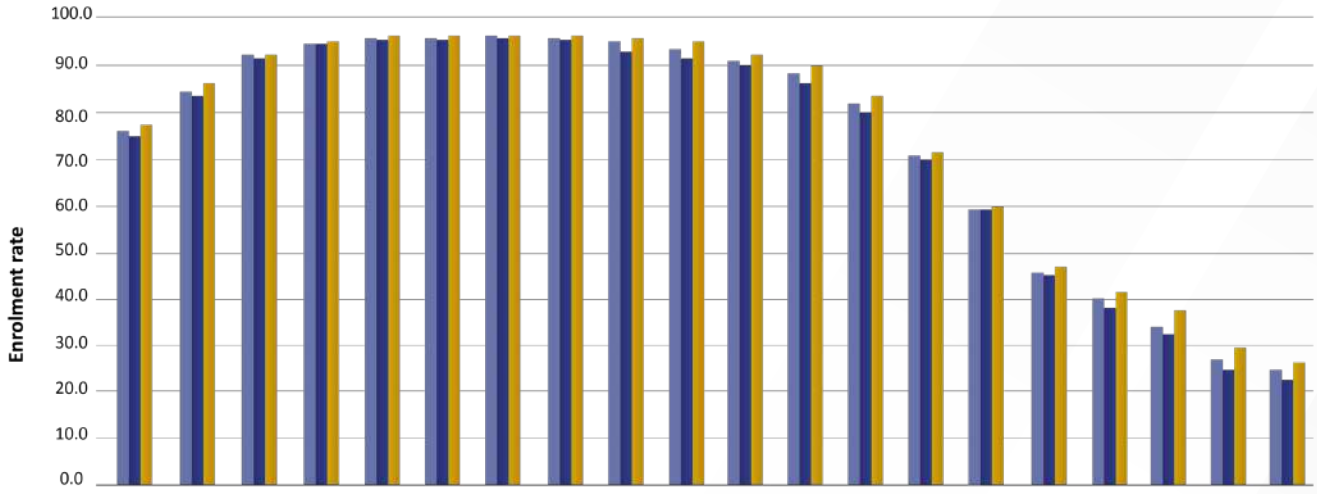


Namibia school enrollment rate %



In Namibia, school attendance is mandatory for persons aged 6 to 17 years. 76.1 percent of persons aged 6 to 24 years were enrolled in school as presented in Figure 5.6. This pattern does not vary significantly by sex. In contrast, the figure further shows that school enrolment varies a lot by age and sex, reaching its peak between the ages of 9 to 12 (95%) years. Drastic low levels of school enrolment were observed after the age of 15 years and continued to decline to 24 percent at the age of 24 years.

Figure 5.6: School enrolment of the school-going population aged 6 to 24 years by sex



	Total	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Total	76.5	84.5	91.9	93.6	94.7	94.7	95.1	94.7	94.1	93.5	91.6	88.2	82.2	70.9	59.4	46.1	40.3	34.2	27.3	23.8
Male	75.3	83.8	91.5	93.1	94.2	94.0	94.5	93.9	93.1	92.4	90.0	86.7	80.6	69.6	58.8	45.4	38.3	32.3	25.2	21.9
Female	77.6	85.2	92.2	94.1	95.2	95.3	95.6	95.4	95.1	94.6	93.1	89.8	83.9	72.3	60.0	46.8	42.3	36.0	29.4	25.7

Primary school enrolment rate is presented in Table 5.8. The result shows that overall, the enrolment rate for primary school was 92.7 percent for children aged 6 to 13 years old. The enrolment rate was higher in urban areas (95.3%) than in rural areas (90.8%), with more females enrolled in school than males. At the regional level, the highest enrolment rate of 96.9 percent was recorded in Oshana, while Kunene recorded the lowest enrolment rate of children in primary school with 63.9 percent.

Table 5.8: Primary school enrolment for the population aged 6 to 13 years old by area and sex

Area	Population 6-13 years			Enroled			Enrolment rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	565 015	280 221	284 794	524 002	258 116	265 886	92.7	92.1	93.4
Urban	247 915	121 334	126 581	236 233	115 214	121 019	95.3	95.0	95.6
Rural	317 100	158 887	158 213	287 769	142 902	144 867	90.8	89.9	91.6
//Kharas	16 384	8 196	8 188	15 581	7 756	7 825	95.1	94.6	95.6
Erongo	35 733	17 572	18 161	34 009	16 651	17 358	95.2	94.8	95.6
Hardap	18 536	9 288	9 248	17 456	8 678	8 778	94.2	93.4	94.9
Kavango East	48 325	23 997	24 328	45 625	22 464	23 161	94.4	93.6	95.2
Kavango West	28 698	14 511	14 187	27 020	13 521	13 499	94.2	93.2	95.2
Khomas	68 967	33 618	35 349	65 964	32 077	33 887	95.6	95.4	95.9
Kunene	24 525	12 227	12 298	15 668	7 580	8 088	63.9	62.0	65.8
Ohangwena	79 387	39 365	40 022	75 694	37 325	38 369	95.3	94.8	95.9
Omaheke	17 074	8 457	8 617	14 290	6 970	7 320	83.7	82.4	84.9
Omusati	69 411	34 358	35 053	65 748	32 427	33 321	94.7	94.4	95.1
Oshana	41 047	20 143	20 904	39 783	19 482	20 301	96.9	96.7	97.1
Oshikoto	51 189	25 565	25 624	48 651	24 152	24 499	95.0	94.5	95.6
Otjozondjupa	38 791	19 364	19 427	34 071	16 788	17 283	87.8	86.7	89.0
Zambezi	26 948	13 560	13 388	24 442	12 245	12 197	90.7	90.3	91.1

5.5.2.3. Educational Attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed in years for the population aged 15 years and above. Completed refers to a complete circle whether it was a pass or failure. Table 5.9 shows that the largest proportion (44.7%) of the population aged 15 years and above who were out of school had completed primary education, while another 24.8 percent had completed secondary education. The percentage of those who completed tertiary education was 11.8.

Table 5.9: Distribution of the population aged 15 years and above who left school by highest level of educational attainment and sex

Educational Attainment	Population			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1 240 048	590 303	649 745	100.0	100.0	100.0
No formal Education	14 937	6 874	8 063	1.2	1.2	1.2
Incomplete Primary Education	187 755	95 972	91 783	15.1	16.3	14.1
Completed Primary Education	554 431	281 819	302 612	44.7	42.7	46.6
Completed Secondary Education	308 033	152 220	155 813	24.8	25.8	24.0
Completed Tertiary Education	146 561	67 466	79 095	11.8	11.4	12.2
Other	2 532	1 304	1 228	0.2	0.2	0.2
Don't Know	25 799	14 648	11 151	2.1	2.5	1.7

Note: No formal education includes adult education and Educare

Chapter 6 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter provides information on household characteristics, particularly on household size, composition and by the head of household, main income, and assets. A household is defined as a group of people related or unrelated who live in the same dwelling unit and share or have common catering arrangements.

6.1. Private/Conventional Households

The 2023 census recorded a total of 756,339 private households (conventional households) in Namibia. The percentage share of households in urban areas increased from 49.3 percent in 2011 to 54.8 percent in 2023. On the other hand, the households in rural areas decreased from 50.7 percent in 2011 to 45.2 percent in 2023. At regional level, Khomas region had the highest proportion of households across all the census years.

Table 6.1: Number of private households by area

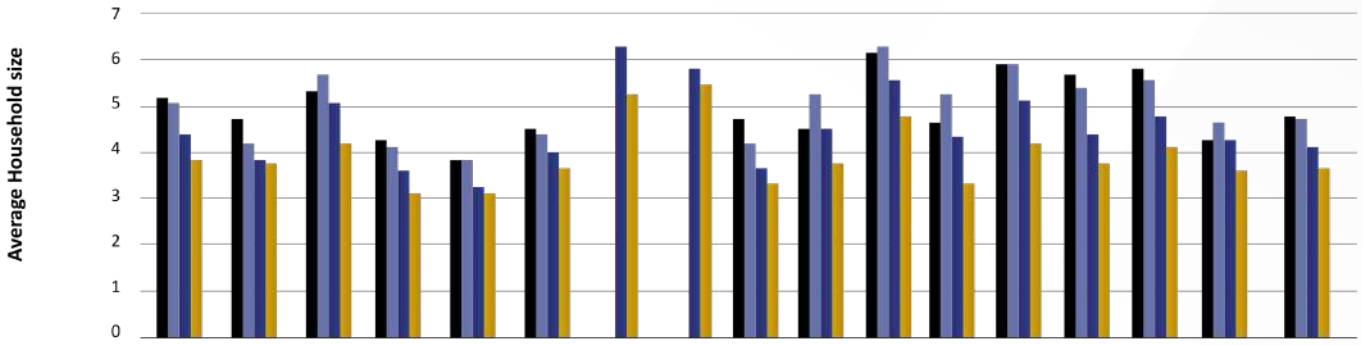
Area	1991		2001		2011		2023	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Namibia	**254 389**	100.0	**346 455**	100.0	**464 839**	100.0	**756 339**	100.0
Urban	75 939	29.9	136 909	39.5	228 955	49.3	414 119	54.8
Rural	178 450	70.1	209 546	60.5	235 884	50.7	342 220	45.2
//Kharas	12 046	4.7	15 481	4.5	20 988	4.5	33 273	4.4
Erongo	13 453	5.3	27 496	7.9	44 116	9.5	74 795	9.9
Hardap	13 358	5.3	15 039	4.3	19 307	4.2	28 197	3.7
Kavango East	17 831	7.0	30 467	8.8	23 050	5.0	39 907	5.3
Kavango West					13 691	2.9	21 614	2.9
Khomas	33 662	13.2	58 580	16.9	89 438	19.2	144 630	19.1
Kunene	12 460	4.9	12 489	3.6	18 495	4.0	28 890	3.8
Ohangwena	28 427	11.2	35 958	10.4	43 723	9.4	67 820	9.0
Omaheke	9 500	3.7	12 590	3.6	16 174	3.5	28 188	3.7
Omusati	30 882	12.1	38 202	11.0	46 698	10.0	72 437	9.6
Oshana	22 190	8.7	29 557	8.5	37 284	8.0	60 412	8.0
Oshikoto	21 426	8.4	28 419	8.2	37 400	8.0	60 643	8.0
Otjozondjupa	21 093	8.3	25 338	7.3	33 192	7.1	58 237	7.7
Zambezi	18 061	7.1	16 839	4.9	21 283	4.6	37 296	4.9

Note: the results of 1991 and 2001 were based on the Kavango region, which was demarcated into Kavango East and Kavango West

6.2. Household Size

The household size is the average number of persons in the household. This is the total number of the population over the total number of households in each area at a particular point in time. The results presented in Figure 6.1 shows that on average, a Namibian household consists of 3.8 persons. This figure continues to decline from 5.2 persons in 1991 to 5.1 persons in 2001 and 4.4 persons in 2011. The average household size was smaller in urban areas (3.5 persons) than in rural areas (4.2 persons). At the regional level, //Kharas and Erongo recorded the lowest household size each with 3.1 persons, while Kavango East (5.3 persons) and Kavango West (5.5 persons) recorded the highest household sizes.

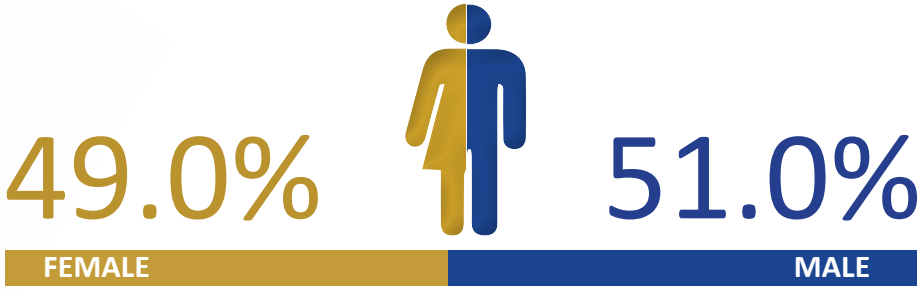
Figure 6.1: Average household size by area and census year



	Namibia	Urban	Rural	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
1991	5.2	4.7	5.4	4.3	3.8	4.6	-	-	4.7	4.6	6.2	4.6	5.9	5.7	5.8	4.3	4.8
2001	5.1	4.2	5.7	4.1	3.8	4.4	-	-	4.2	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.9	5.4	5.6	4.6	4.7
2011	4.4	3.8	5.1	3.6	3.3	4.0	6.3	5.8	3.7	4.6	5.6	4.3	5.2	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.2
2023	3.8	3.5	4.2	3.1	3.1	3.6	5.3	5.5	3.3	3.8	4.8	3.3	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.7

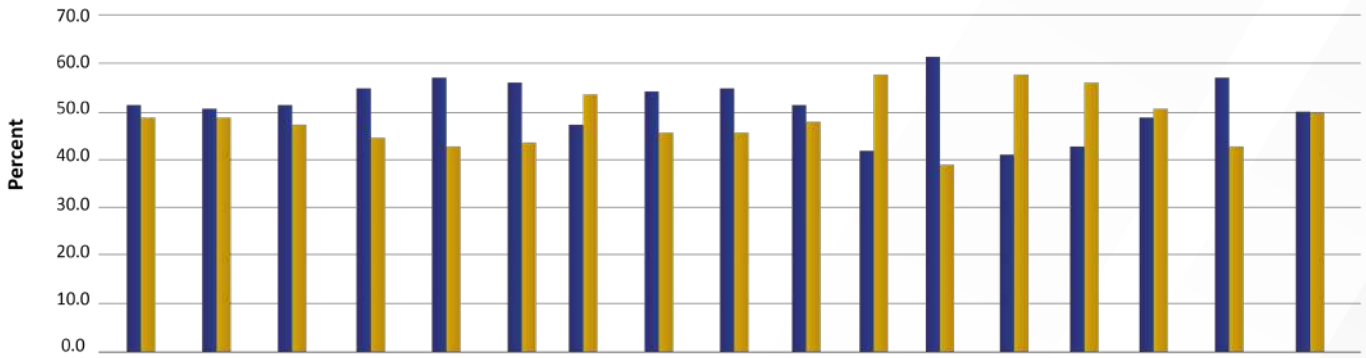
6.3. Sex of Household Head

The results presented in Figure 6.2 indicates that 51.0 percent of the households in Namibia are headed by males, which was also the same in both urban areas (50.8%) and rural areas (51.4%). At regional level, more female-headed households were recorded in the northern regions, except for Kavango West and Zambezi while in the central and southern regions male-headed households were dominant.



51.0 % of households in Namibia are headed by males compared to ***49.0 %*** female

Figure 6.2: Percent distribution of household heads by area and sex



	Namibia	Urban	Rural	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
Male	51.0	50.8	51.4	55.5	57.3	56.4	47.0	54.8	54.8	51.9	42.0	60.9	41.7	43.8	48.6	57.4	50.1
Female	49.0	49.2	48.6	44.5	42.7	43.6	53.0	45.2	45.2	48.1	58.0	39.1	58.3	56.2	51.4	42.6	49.9

6.3.1. Household Headed by Children and Orphans

Table 6.2 presents information on households headed by children aged 17 years or younger and households headed by orphans, (i.e. children under the age of 18 who have lost at least one parent). The results show that around 2 percent of households in Namibia were headed by children. The proportion of children-headed households in rural areas was 1.2 percent, while in urban areas it was 0.6 percent.

The table further shows a decrease in child-headed households in Namibia from 1.7 percent in 2011 to 0.9 percent in 2023. Child-headed households also declined in urban areas (1.2% to 0.6%) and rural areas (2.1% to 1.2%). At the regional level, Ohangwena (1.5%), Kunene (1.4%), and Omusati (1.4%) recorded the highest number of child-headed households. In contrast, //Kharas, Hardap, and Khomas recorded the lowest number of child-headed households each with 0.4 percent.

The results further reveal that about 0.2 percent of the households were headed by orphans. More orphan-headed households were reported in rural areas (0.2%) than urban areas (0.1%). Ohangwena had the highest number of orphan-headed households (0.3%) while //Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, Kavango East, Kavango West, Khomas, and Oshana had the lowest each with 0.1 percent. The results shows that more households headed by orphans were reported in 2011 (0.6%) compared to 0.2 percent in 2023. A significant reduction in orphan-led households was observed in both rural and urban areas from 2011 to 2023. Ohangwena had the highest number of orphans-headed households in 2011 (1.2%) and 2023 (0.3%).

Table 6.2: Distribution of child and orphan headed households by area

Area	Households	Child-headed households			Orphan headed households		
		2011	2023		2011	2023	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
Namibia	756 339	1.1	6594	0.9	0.4	1 160	0.2
Urban	414 119	0.8	2630	0.6	0.3	401	0.1
Rural	342 220	1.5	3964	1.2	0.6	759	0.2
//Kharas	33 273	0.8	127	0.4	0.3	24	0.1
Erongo	74 795	0.7	380	0.5	0.3	53	0.1
Hardap	28 197	0.7	125	0.4	0.3	25	0.1
Kavango East	39 907	1.0	335	0.8	0.4	58	0.1
Kavango West	21 614	1.2	220	1.0	0.5	27	0.1
Khomas	144 630	0.7	634	0.4	0.3	94	0.1
Kunene	28 890	1.9	399	1.4	0.5	67	0.2
Ohangwena	67 820	2.0	1 041	1.5	0.9	199	0.3
Omaheke	28 188	1.4	230	0.8	0.4	51	0.2
Omusati	72 437	1.4	1 004	1.4	0.6	172	0.2
Oshana	60 412	1.1	459	0.8	0.5	76	0.1
Oshikoto	60 643	1.5	727	1.2	0.5	141	0.2
Otjozondjupa	58 237	1.1	495	0.8	0.3	93	0.2
Zambezi	37 296	1.1	418	1.1	0.5	80	0.2

Table 6.3 presents the distribution of households with orphans by area. About 8.6 percent of households in Namibia had orphans. More households with orphans were reported in rural (11.1%) than in urban areas (6.5%). There were more households with orphans reported in Ohangwena (14.3%), Kavango West (14.1%), and Kavango East (13.8%), while Khomas (4.8%) and Erongo (4.5%) reported the lowest number of households with orphans.

Table 6.3: Distribution of households with orphans by area

Area	Households	Households with Orphans	Percent
Namibia	756 339	65 128	8.6
Urban	414 119	27 007	6.5
Rural	342 220	38 121	11.1
//Kharas	33 273	1 750	5.3
Erongo	74 795	3 368	4.5
Hardap	28 197	2 242	8.0
Kavango East	39 907	5 508	13.8
Kavango West	21 614	3 052	14.1
Khomas	144 630	7 006	4.8
Kunene	28 890	2 649	9.2
Ohangwena	67 820	9 688	14.3
Omaheke	28 188	1 880	6.7
Omusati	72 437	8 755	12.1
Oshana	60 412	4 760	7.9
Oshikoto	60 643	6 485	10.7
Otjozondjupa	58 237	4 245	7.3
Zambezi	37 296	3 740	10.0



About ***8.6 percent*** of households in Namibia had orphans.

6.4. Distribution of households with disabilities and headed by persons with disability

Table 6.4 presents the distribution of households with disabilities and headed by persons with disability. The result indicates that 11.9 percent of households had persons with disabilities. There was a higher proportion of households with persons with disabilities in rural (16.4%) than urban areas (8.2%). At the regional level, Kavango West (20.6%) and Kavango East (17.7%) had the highest number of households with persons with disabilities, while Khomas (6.5%) had the lowest.

The table further indicates that 6.6 percent of households were headed by persons with a disability. A higher proportion of households headed by persons with disabilities was observed in rural areas (9.6%) than in urban areas (4.2%). At the regional level, Kavango West (10.8%) and Omusati (10.4%) had the highest number of households headed by persons with disabilities, while Khomas (3.1%) had the lowest.

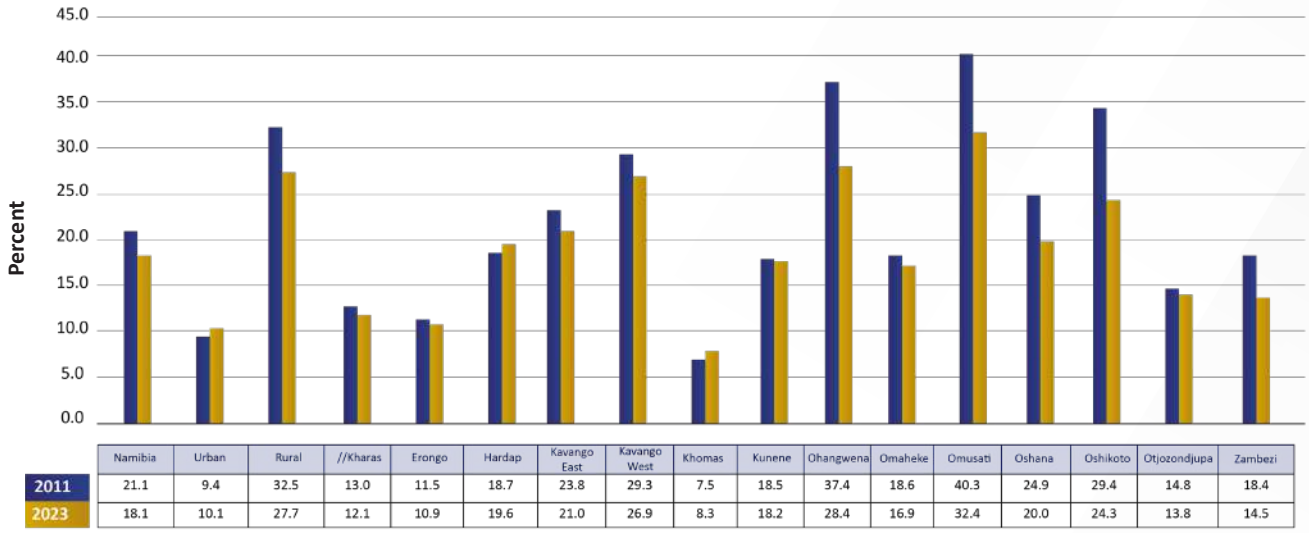
Table 6.4: Distribution of households with a person with disability and those headed by persons with disability by area

Area	Households	Households with persons with Disabilities		Households headed by persons with disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Namibia	756 339	90 077	11.9	50 002	6.6
Urban	414 119	33 840	8.2	17 270	4.2
Rural	342 220	56 237	16.4	32 732	9.6
Kharas	33 273	2 857	8.6	1 519	4.6
Erongo	74 795	5 225	7.0	2 911	3.9
Hardap	28 197	3 802	13.5	2 084	7.4
Kavango East	39 907	7 050	17.7	3 680	9.2
Kavango West	21 614	4 452	20.6	2 342	10.8
Khomas	144 630	9 334	6.5	4 533	3.1
Kunene	28 890	3 806	13.2	2 145	7.4
Ohangwena	67 820	11 114	16.4	5 895	8.7
Omaheke	28 188	4 185	14.8	2 568	9.1
Omusati	72 437	12 361	17.1	7 563	10.4
Oshana	60 412	7 000	11.6	4 072	6.7
Oshikoto	60 643	8 164	13.5	4 606	7.6
Otjozondjupa	58 237	5 969	10.2	3 287	5.6
Zambezi	37 296	4 758	12.8	2 797	7.5

Figure 6.3 shows the distribution of households headed by elderly persons (60 years and above) by area. In 2023, about 18.1 percent of households in Namibia were headed by elderly persons. Households headed by elderly persons in rural areas were higher (27.7%) compared to urban areas (10.1%). At the regional level, Omusati recorded the highest percentage of households headed by elderly persons at 32.4 percent, followed by Ohangwena (28.4%), while Khomas recorded the least with 8.3 percent.

The graph further shows that there was a decrease in households headed by elderly persons from 21.1 percent in 2011 to 18.1 percent in 2023. A similar trend was observed in rural areas. Furthermore, Ohangwena and Omusati recorded the highest decline in households headed by elderly persons from 2011 to 2023, while Hardap and Khomas recorded a slight increase.

Figure 6.3: Percent distribution of households headed by elderly persons (60+) by area and census year



	Namibia	Urban	Rural	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
2011	21.1	9.4	32.5	13.0	11.5	18.7	23.8	29.3	7.5	18.5	37.4	18.6	40.3	24.9	29.4	14.8	18.4
2023	18.1	10.1	27.7	12.1	10.9	19.6	21.0	26.9	8.3	18.2	28.4	16.9	32.4	20.0	24.3	13.8	14.5

6.5. Household Main Source of Livelihood/Survival

Information on the livelihood of households is very important to measure the level of poverty, hunger, and in general the living standard of the people. Livelihood referred to here is not only in monetary terms but also in terms of the main products being produced for consumption/sale.

Table 6.5 present information on the main source of income for which 46.6 percent of households in Namibia depend on salaries and wages as their main source of survival, 13.8 percent of the households depend on the old age pension, while 10.7 percent depend on farming for their survival. The result further shows that 3.6 percent of the households rely on government social grants for survival.

Table 6.5: Percent distribution of households by area and main source of livelihood/survival

Main source of livelihood/survival	Namibia	Urban	Rural
Households	**756 339**	**414 119**	**342 220**
Salaries and /or wages	46.6	59.7	30.8
Old age pension	13.8	7.3	21.8
Farming (Subsistence and Commercial)	10.6	1.0	22.2
Business activities non-farming	9.0	11.5	6.0
Child support (Parents)	2.4	3.3	1.4
Grants	2.6	1.9	3.3
In-kind receipts	2.1	2.2	1.9
Drought relief assistance	1.4	0.4	2.6
Other sources of Livelihood	3.7	4.2	3.0
Source of livelihood is not specified	3.3	4.2	2.1

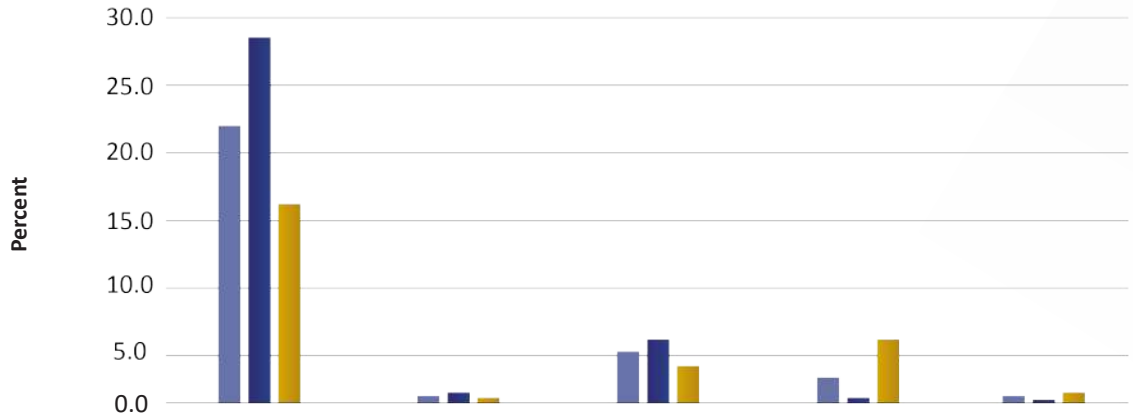
Note: Grants include state maintenance, foster parent, vulnerable, and disabilities grants

6.6. Household assets

Assets ownership is an important indicator of social welfare and living standards, and therefore households that own certain assets depict a certain standard of living. The census collected information on a wide range of assets including cars, televisions, radios, and mobile phones. These can be categorized into assets used for transportation, communication, and domestic utilities. It should be noted that a household can own or have access to one or more assets.

Figure 6.4 provides information on the type of transport assets owned by households. Motorcars were the most owned transportation assets, owned by 22.6 percent of the households, followed by bicycles owned by 5.5 percent of the households. Similarly, motorcars were the most owned transportation assets in urban and rural households, owned by 27.6 percent and 16.6 percent of households, respectively. In addition, households that owned animal-drawn carts were more prevalent in rural areas, owned by 6.6 percent.

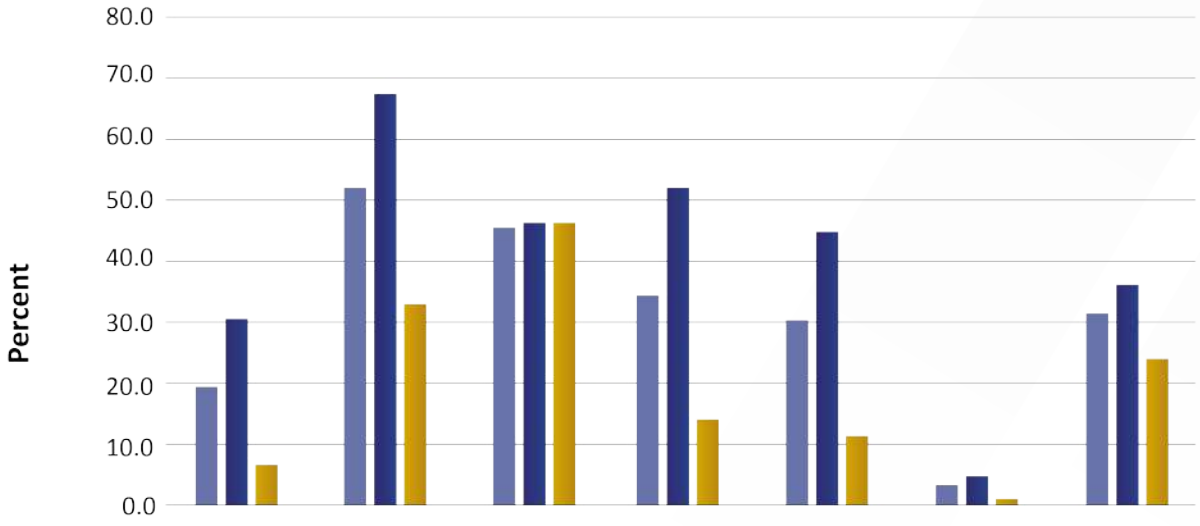
Figure 6.4: Percent distribution of households who own selected transportation assets by area



	Motor car	Motorbike/cycle	Bicycle	Animal-drawn cart	Boat/Canoe
Namibia	22.6	1.1	5.5	3.3	0.8
Urban	27.6	1.4	6.6	0.6	0.3
Rural	16.6	0.8	4.2	6.6	1.3

Figure 6.5 provides information on communication assets owned by households. The majority (52.4%) of households owned smartphones, followed by radio (47.2%) and television (35.1%). Most urban households (68.5%) owned smartphones compared to 33.0 percent of rural households. Computers/laptops were mostly owned by urban households (30.5%) compared to 6.4 percent of households in rural areas.

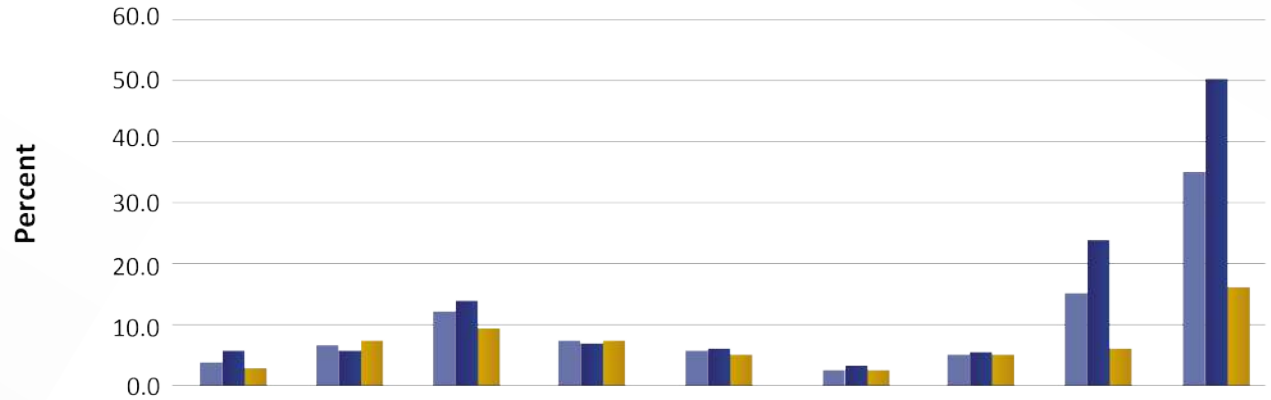
Figure 6.5: Percent distribution of households who own selected communication assets by area



	Computer/ Laptop	Smartphone	Radio	Television	TV decoder (e.g. DSTV GoTV)	Telephone (Fixed)	Telephone (Mobile)
Namibia	19.6	52.4	47.2	35.1	30.2	3.0	30.8
Urban	30.5	68.5	46.9	52.2	45.5	4.5	37.2
Rural	6.4	33.0	47.5	14.4	11.6	1.1	22.9

Figure 6.6 shows the distribution of households having access to selected communication assets. In Namibia, 34.9 percent of households have access to mobile internet connectivity. A similar trend is observed at urban and rural areas where 50.3 and 16.2 percent of the households had access to mobile internet connectivity.

Figure 6.6: Percent distribution of households with access to selected communication assets by area

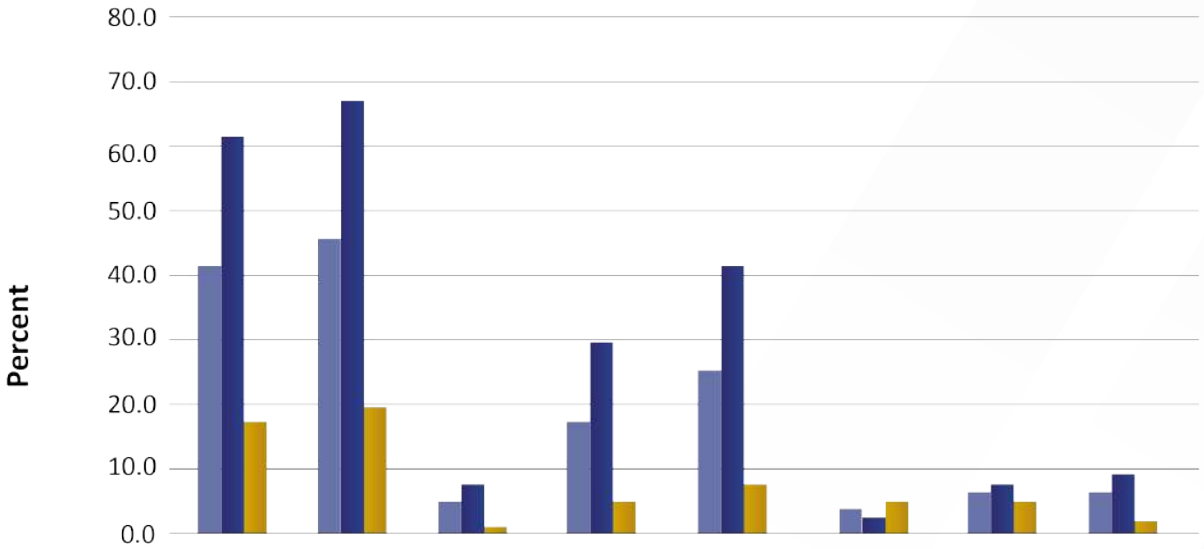


	Computer/ Laptop	Smartphone	Radio	Television	TV decoder (e.g. DSTV GoTV)	Telephone (Fixed)	Telephone (Mobile)	Home fixed internet connectivity	Mobile internet connectivity
Namibia	4.4	6.0	11.8	6.5	4.7	2.3	4.3	15.0	34.9
Urban	5.1	4.8	13.4	6.2	4.9	2.6	4.4	23.2	50.3
Rural	3.7	7.4	9.8	6.8	4.4	2.1	4.3	5.1	16.2

Note: Access does not include ownership

Similarly, Figure 6.7 gives information on household assets, of which most households in Namibia (46.3%) owned electrical/gas stoves, followed by 41.6 percent of households who owned refrigerators/freezers, while 26.0 percent of households owned microwaves. Similarly, the results show that these assets are the ones that are also mostly owned by households in both urban and rural areas.

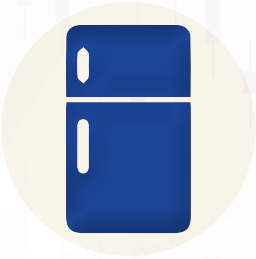
Figure 6.7: Percent distribution of households owning selected housing utilities by area



	Refrigerator/ Freezer	Electrical/ gas stove	Vacuum cleaner	Washing machine	Microwave	Generator	Sewing/ Kitting machine	Air conditioner
Namibia	41.6	46.3	5.2	18.4	26.0	3.7	5.8	6.0
Urban	60.8	68.2	8.5	29.7	40.8	2.9	7.1	9.0
Rural	18.4	19.7	1.3	4.8	8.2	4.7	4.2	2.4



Electrical/gas stove - ***46.6%***



Refrigerators/freezers - ***41.6%***



Microwaves - ***26.0%***

In Namibia, ***46.3%*** owned electrical/ gas stoves, followed by ***41.6%*** of households who owned refrigerators/ freezers, while ***26.0%*** of households owned microwaves.

Chapter 7 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

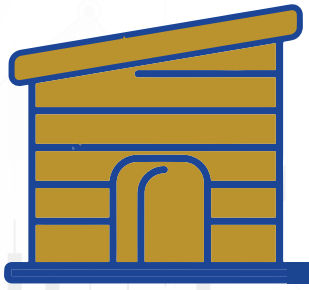
The chapter analyses the characteristics of housing, covering all structures used as dwelling units. It considers various aspects such as the type of housing, tenure, building materials, housing utilities, sources of energy, water supply, and sanitation.

7.1. Type of housing

The 2023 PHC defined eleven categories of housing units: formal dwellings/houses with brick or concrete structures on separate stands or farms, traditional dwellings made of traditional materials, flats or apartments in blocks of flats, cluster houses in complexes, townhouses (semi-detached houses in complexes), semi-detached houses, formal dwellings or additional units in backyards, informal dwellings/ shacks in backyards, informal dwellings/shacks not in backyards (such as in informal/squatter settlements or on farms), caravans/tents, and single quarters.

The results presented in Table 7.1 shows that 28.7 percent of households in Namibia are informal dwellings or shacks, of which 40.2 percent are in urban areas. The regional distribution shows that informal dwellings are mostly found in Khomas (46.9%), Omaheke (46.8%), and Otjozondjupa (40.1%). While Omusati (8.2%), Zambezi (11.0%) and Ohangwena (11.3%) regions had the least informal dwelling household.

28.7%



28.7 percent of households in Namibia are **informal dwellings or shacks**, of which ***40.2 percent*** are in urban areas

Table 7.1: Percent distribution of households by area and type of housing unit

Area	Household	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in the complex	Townhouse	Semi-detached house	Formal dwelling (house/ flat/ room) in the backyard	Informal dwelling	Caravan/ tent	Single Quarters	Others
Namibia	756 339	33.2	26.0	4.1	0.2	1.2	0.6	4.6	28.7	0.3	0.6	0.4
Urban	414 119	40.9	2.5	5.8	0.2	2.0	0.7	6.6	40.2	0.2	0.6	0.3
Rural	342 220	23.8	54.6	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.2	14.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
//Kharas	33 273	41.5	11.8	8.0	0.1	1.2	1.5	5.1	29.0	0.3	1.2	0.3
Erongo	74 795	44.3	1.4	5.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	8.4	37.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Hardap	28 197	49.2	1.4	2.9	0.4	0.9	1.2	3.5	39.1	0.3	0.7	0.4
Kavango East	39 907	27.3	32.3	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.5	33.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Kavango West	21 614	16.8	62.3	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	16.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
Khomas	144 630	37.4	0.1	6.0	0.2	1.9	0.5	6.3	46.9	0.1	0.4	0.1
Kunene	28 890	30.5	36.4	2.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.1	23.7	1.0	1.5	0.7
Ohangwena	67 820	21.4	58.3	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.4	2.6	11.3	0.2	0.6	0.4
Omaheke	28 188	36.2	7.0	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	3.2	46.8	0.9	0.8	1.8
Omusati	72 437	23.2	59.0	3.6	0.1	1.3	0.6	3.4	8.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Oshana	60 412	40.0	23.0	4.6	0.2	2.6	0.5	6.9	21.6	0.1	0.3	0.2
Oshikoto	60 643	25.9	48.6	3.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	3.5	15.6	0.2	0.6	0.3
Otjozondjupa	58 237	42.5	5.8	2.6	0.1	1.1	0.8	4.2	40.1	1.2	1.1	0.4
Zambezi	37 296	17.7	63.1	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.4	11.0	0.6	0.6	0.9

7.2. Type of Tenure and Land Rights

Tenure refers to the conditions which govern the rights of individuals to occupy dwelling units. The most frequent forms are tenancy (in which rent is paid to a landlord) and owner occupancy which can be subdivided into owner-occupier or mortgaged. In the case of tenancy, the landlord can be a private individual, a non-profit organization such as a housing association, or a government body that provides public housing. Land rights refer to the type of ownership over the land, the dwelling is built on.

Table 7.2 illustrates the percent distribution of households by type of tenure status and area. The majority of households in Namibia occupied dwelling units that were owned and fully paid off without mortgage (43.4%), followed by occupied rent-free (22.9%). In urban areas, there was a high proportion of rented (from individual) dwelling units (28.5%) and 32.3 percent owned without mortgage. However, in rural areas, a larger proportion (56.8%) of households occupied dwelling units that were owned without a mortgage, while only 3.0 percent households were rented (from individual).

At the regional level, most households that were owned without a mortgage were mostly found in Omusati and Oshikoto having the highest proportion of 73.8 percent and 70.8 percent respectively. Furthermore, households that occupied rent-free were recorded more in Kunene and Omaheke with 45.4 percent and 43.5 percent respectively.

Table 7.2: Percent distribution of households by area and type of tenure status

Area	Households	Owned and fully paid off (without Mortgage)	Owned but not yet fully paid off (with Mortgage)	Rented (Individual)	Rented from other (Government Local Authority Parastatal Private firms)	Occupied rent free	Other
Namibia	756 339	43.4	9.6	17.0	4.4	22.9	2.7
Urban	414 119	32.3	15.4	28.5	4.9	16.8	2.1
Rural	342 220	56.8	2.5	3.0	3.8	30.3	3.6
//Kharas	33 273	30.3	11.2	18.6	11.7	25.9	2.3
Erongo	74 795	22.5	14.7	42.6	3.0	15.9	1.3
Hardap	28 197	36.9	14.2	11.0	6.7	27.5	3.8
Kavango East	39 907	45.4	10.4	4.9	1.9	28.4	9.0
Kavango West	21 614	47.6	4.6	4.5	1.6	37.5	4.2
Khomas	144 630	28.8	14.8	27.2	5.9	21.2	2.1
Kunene	28 890	25.3	9.8	6.7	7.2	45.4	5.7
Ohangwena	67 820	62.0	4.6	7.8	5.1	19.9	0.7
Omaheke	28 188	28.4	8.4	7.1	3.7	43.5	8.8
Omusati	72 437	73.8	3.8	8.2	5.1	8.1	1.0
Oshana	60 412	59.0	7.8	20.5	2.8	8.1	1.8
Oshikoto	60 643	70.8	3.9	10.3	2.5	12.1	0.4
Otjozondjupa	58 237	28.6	11.9	13.7	3.2	39.0	3.6
Zambezi	37 296	39.1	5.7	9.3	1.3	40.2	4.4

Table 7.3 presents the percent distribution of households by land rights status and area. 62.6 percent of households owned or had land rights on the land on which their dwelling was built. About 30.0 percent of households did not own or have land rights. Rural households (69.7%) owned or had more land rights compared to urban (56.7%) households. Households in Omusati (80.1%) had the highest proportion of land rights ownership status, while //Kharas (44.0%) had the lowest. However, over 40.0 percent of the households in Khomas, Hardap, and //Kharas regions did not own or have land rights.

Table 7.3: Percent distribution of Households by land rights status and area

Area	Households	Own land/have land rights	Does not own and have no land rights	Don't know
Namibia	756 339	62.6	29.5	7.9
Urban	414 119	56.7	36.9	6.5
Rural	342 220	69.7	20.5	9.7
//Kharas	33 273	44.0	48.3	7.6
Erongo	74 795	56.4	37.2	6.4
Hardap	28 197	52.7	40.3	7.1
Kavango East	39 907	74.9	15.5	9.6
Kavango West	21 614	72.1	15.7	12.1
Khomas	144 630	52.0	41.8	6.2
Kunene	28 890	53.6	30.0	16.4
Ohangwena	67 820	79.0	12.3	8.7
Omaheke	28 188	58.1	34.3	7.6
Omusati	72 437	80.1	13.2	6.7
Oshana	60 412	69.1	24.7	6.2
Oshikoto	60 643	73.2	18.5	8.3
Otjozondjupa	58 237	51.7	39.3	9.0
Zambezi	37 296	57.0	33.1	9.9

Table 7.4 present distribution of households by area and land ownership type. Most households in Namibia had customary land rights(registered), this was the same trend observed for urban and rural areas as well as at the regional level, except for Kavango West which had unregistered customary land rights.

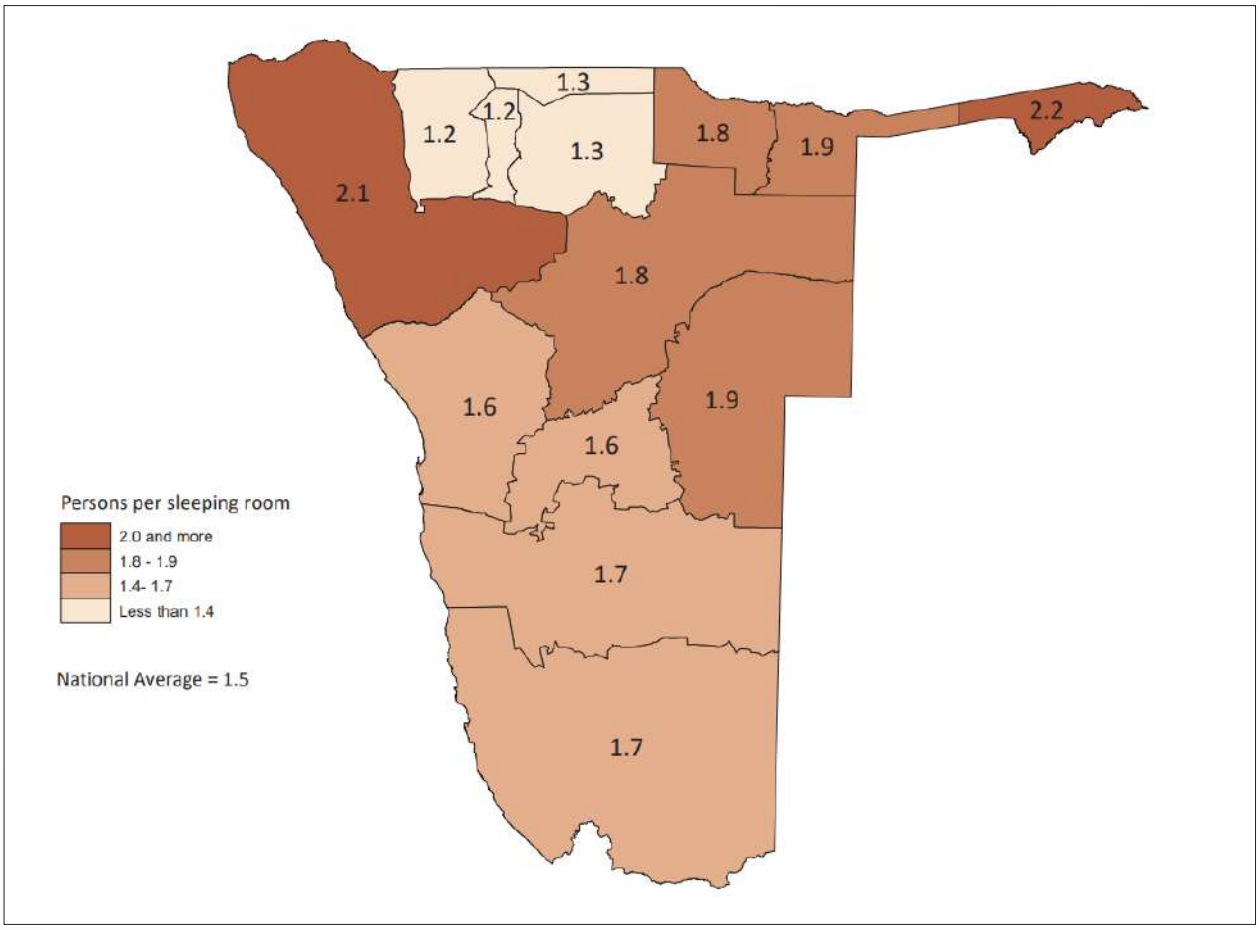
Table 7.4: Percent distribution of Households by area and land ownership type

Area	Customary Land Rights (Registered)	Customary land rights (Unregistered)	Occupational Land rights	Leasehold/ Contracts (Urban and declared settlements)	Leasehold/ Contracts (Agricultural (Commercial)	Leasehold/ Contracts (Communal)	Starter Title	Land-hold Title	Freehold Title	Other	Don't know
Namibia	63.7	7.4	6.6	5.7	0.2	0.9	1.2	4.0	7.9	1.2	1.3
Urban	54.1	4.7	7.4	11.0	0.1	0.6	2.2	7.1	9.4	1.7	1.7
Rural	73.2	9.9	5.7	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	6.4	0.6	0.8
//Kharas	59.7	2.9	8.1	8.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	8.1	7.3	2.6	1.2
Erongo	52.2	2.7	6.0	16.8	0.1	1.3	2.4	7.4	7.0	1.8	2.3
Hardap	68.5	4.3	7.1	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	4.9	6.4	1.8	1.6
Kavango East	46.7	24.6	9.9	2.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.6	11.2	1.3	0.7
Kavango West	32.4	39.5	11.0	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.6	12.1	0.1	0.5
Khomas	44.2	4.3	9.0	11.2	0.1	0.6	3.5	9.2	13.9	2.2	1.9
Kunene	42.6	11.6	11.5	2.9	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.9	21.0	0.6	2.2
Ohangwena	83.7	2.7	4.5	2.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	3.6	0.2	0.9
Omaheke	48.9	9.9	7.7	5.5	0.6	2.2	3.4	4.6	12.4	2.4	2.3
Omusati	89.4	2.6	2.6	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.7
Oshana	80.2	3.2	4.3	3.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.4	2.5	0.7	0.9
Oshikoto	81.3	3.9	6.1	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.8	3.0	0.3	0.8
Otjozondjupa	52.6	9.6	5.7	7.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	5.2	13.7	2.5	1.6
Zambezi	54.4	16.9	7.6	4.5	0.1	1.1	0.7	2.9	10.7	0.5	0.7

7.3. Average number of persons per sleeping room

The census collected information on the average number of persons per sleeping (or room occupancy), which serves as a measure of congestion (crowding), as well as the number of sleeping rooms per household. Figure 7.1 showed that the average number of persons per sleeping room in Namibia was 1.5 persons per sleeping room, which suggests that most households were not overcrowded in Namibia. Zambezi (2.2) and Kunene (2.1) regions had the highest room occupancy while the lowest average number of people per sleeping room was in Omusati (1.2) and Oshana (1.2) regions.

Figure 7.1: Average number of persons per sleeping room by area



7.4. Material used for the outer wall, floor, and roof

The section presents information on the materials used to construct walls, floors, and roofs, which are important indicators of the socio-economic conditions and welfare of households. Table 7.5 shows that 44.1 percent of households in Namibia reside in dwellings with walls made from cement blocks/bricks/stone. In urban areas, households that used cement/bricks (53.1%) for outer walls were highest, followed by corrugated iron/zinc (37.2%) households and this was the same trend observed in rural areas with 33.3 and 32.1 percent. Moreover, corrugated iron/zinc was found to be the highest at the regional level in Omaheke and Khomas with 56.4 and 48.2 percent respectively.

Table 7.5: Percent distribution of households by area and the main material used for outer walls

Area	Households	Cement blocks/ Bricks/ Stones	Burnt bricks/ Face bricks	Mud/ Clay bricks	Corrugated iron/ Zinc	Prefabricated materials	Wood poles/ Sticks or grass/ Reeds	Sticks with mud/ Clay/ Cow dung	Tin	Wood/ Board/ Plastic/ Canvas	No wall	Other
Namibia	756 339	44.1	0.9	4.6	34.9	0.4	6.5	3.9	0.1	4.1	0.3	0.2
Urban	414 119	53.1	0.6	1.3	37.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	5.6	0.2	0.2
Rural	342 220	33.3	1.3	8.6	32.1	0.4	13.4	8.0	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.3
//Kharas	33 273	50.4	0.6	1.8	29.7	2.0	10.9	1.6	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.5
Erongo	74 795	57.3	0.9	0.6	9.1	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.2	29.3	0.0	0.3
Hardap	28 197	53.4	1.0	0.1	43.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
Kavango East	39 907	30.4	1.1	11.3	42.8	0.2	8.3	5.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
Kavango West	21 614	22.9	1.3	15.2	31.1	0.3	12.8	14.6	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1
Khomas	144 630	50.2	0.4	0.1	48.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
Kunene	28 890	33.5	1.0	3.4	23.9	0.4	2.5	30.7	0.2	3.7	0.1	0.7
Ohangwena	67 820	42.1	1.5	6.2	28.8	0.3	17.5	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.2
Omaheke	28 188	37.3	0.7	0.4	56.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.1
Omusati	72 437	41.1	1.3	1.2	37.6	0.2	13.9	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.2
Oshana	60 412	54.1	0.9	1.0	39.1	0.3	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
Oshikoto	60 643	38.4	1.2	1.9	36.0	0.3	18.1	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.2
Otjozondjupa	58 237	48.2	0.8	2.3	42.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	3.1	0.3	0.5
Zambezi	37 296	18.7	1.0	44.1	4.7	0.2	4.9	25.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1

Table 7.6 shows that the main material used for floors in Namibian households was cement, with 42.5 percent. The same trend was observed for urban and rural areas. It is worth noting that Tiles Ceramic/ Wood/ Plastics (37.0%) were mostly used in urban areas, whereas in rural, sand/earth (35.2%) was also mostly used. A similar trend was also observed for almost all the regions apart from Erongo and Khomas which commonly used tiles and Zambezi which used mud/clay.

Table 7.6: Percent distribution of households by area and the main material used for the floor

Area	Households	Sand/ Earth	Cement	Mud/ Clay	Wood	Concrete	Tiles (Ceramic/ Wood/ Plastic)	Interlocks/ Bricks	Other
Namibia	756 339	24.6	42.5	5.9	0.5	3.6	22.5	0.3	0.1
Urban	414 119	15.8	40.5	1.4	0.5	4.3	37.0	0.5	0.1
Rural	342 220	35.2	44.9	11.4	0.5	2.8	4.9	0.1	0.2
//Kharas	33 273	21.8	40.0	1.2	2.8	5.1	28.7	0.2	0.2
Erongo	74 795	16.6	37.1	0.6	0.8	4.9	39.3	0.4	0.2
Hardap	28 197	19.8	43.8	0.6	0.4	8.8	26.0	0.5	0.1
Kavango East	39 907	25.1	43.5	14.1	0.2	2.3	14.8	0.0	0.0
Kavango West	21 614	31.3	33.3	28.8	0.5	1.7	4.4	0.0	0.1
Khomas	144 630	15.2	37.7	0.3	0.3	4.1	41.3	1.1	0.1
Kunene	28 890	25.2	45.6	16.7	0.7	4.0	7.2	0.1	0.5
Ohangwena	67 820	36.3	48.5	5.6	0.4	1.2	7.9	0.0	0.0
Omaheke	28 188	26.9	54.8	0.5	0.5	3.7	13.2	0.2	0.4
Omusati	72 437	37.5	49.2	1.9	0.2	2.6	8.5	0.0	0.0
Oshana	60 412	20.2	51.6	0.9	0.2	3.0	24.0	0.1	0.0
Oshikoto	60 643	39.7	43.2	2.5	0.6	2.8	11.0	0.1	0.1
Otjozondjupa	58 237	23.4	45.1	1.1	0.3	5.0	24.7	0.1	0.3
Zambezi	37 296	13.7	21.7	49.3	0.2	3.1	11.7	0.0	0.2

Table 7.7 demonstrates that corrugated iron/ zinc sheet was the main material used for roofing with 80.7 percent covering more than half of Namibian households. The same trend was observed in urban and rural areas with a significant number of households that used thatch/grass as the main material for roofs in rural areas with 18.5 percent.

At the regional level, roofs made from corrugated iron/zinc sheets dominated in all regions, except in Erongo where the asbestos sheet was the most commonly main material used for roofing with 33.9 percent. However, thatch/grass was significant in Kavango West, Ohangwena as well as Zambezi regions with 31.5, 25.1, and 20.5 percent, respectively.

Table 7.7: Percent distribution of households by area and the main material used for the roof

Area	Households	Corrugated iron/ Zinc sheet	Asbestos sheet	Brick tiles	Concrete	Thatch/Grass	Slate	Wood covered with malthoid	Sticks with mud and cow dung	Tin	Wood/ Board/ Plastic/ Canvas	No Roof	Other
Namibia	756 339	80.7	4.2	1.1	0.5	8.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.2
Urban	414 119	84.4	7.5	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.1
Rural	342 220	76.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	18.5	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.3
//Kharas	33 273	74.0	12.9	0.3	0.5	6.7	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.3	2.6	0.0	1.1
Erongo	74 795	32.1	33.9	5.6	1.0	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.2	23.6	0.0	0.4
Hardap	28 197	96.8	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1
Kavango East	39 907	85.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	13.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kavango West	21 614	66.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	31.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Khomas	144 630	97.1	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Kunene	28 890	79.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	4.9	0.0	0.4	9.4	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.5
Ohangwena	67 820	71.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	25.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1
Omaheke	28 188	95.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.2
Omusati	72 437	82.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	13.3	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.1
Oshana	60 412	93.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	4.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
Oshikoto	60 643	77.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	17.5	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3
Otjozondjupa	58 237	94.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.2
Zambezi	37 296	77.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	20.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1

7.5. Source of Energy

Information gathered from private households on energy usage for cooking and lighting offers valuable insights into social conditions and development. This data also helps measure Namibia's use of renewable sources (like solar and wind power) and non-renewable sources (such as oil and coal) and highlights the environmental impact of different energy types.

Table 7.8 indicates that the most prevalent energy source for lighting in Namibia was electricity from mains, utilized by 46.9 percent of households. In urban areas, 69.2 percent use electricity for lighting, while rural areas depend on battery/lamp/torch/cellphone (53.0%). At the regional level, a similar trend was observed for the urbanized regions. Kavango West, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshikoto, and Zambezi commonly used batteries or lamps or torches as the main sources of energy for lighting.

Table 7.8: Percent distribution of households by area and main source of energy for lighting

Area	Households	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin/ Kerosene	Wood	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Battery lamp/ Torch	None	Other
Total	756 339	46.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.9	3.7	0.0	12.4	33.3	1.0	0.1
Urban	414 119	69.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	4.3	0.0	8.0	16.9	0.5	0.1
Rural	342 220	19.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.8	2.9	0.1	17.8	53.0	1.6	0.1
//Kharas	33 273	66.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	5.1	0.0	10.2	15.2	1.3	0.1
Erongo	74 795	77.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	3.3	0.0	6.5	10.9	0.4	0.1
Hardap	28 197	61.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	14.4	0.0	12.2	8.7	1.0	0.3
Kavango East	39 907	42.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	2.3	0.0	12.1	38.0	2.7	0.1
Kavango West	21 614	20.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.6	1.3	0.0	11.8	58.9	2.9	0.0
Khomas	144 630	63.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	4.6	0.0	11.2	18.8	0.4	0.1
Kunene	28 890	33.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	10.9	3.1	0.2	9.9	38.2	2.8	0.1
Ohangwena	67 820	20.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.3	0.0	17.2	57.3	0.5	0.0
Omaheke	28 188	35.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.8	12.5	0.0	25.8	21.1	2.2	0.1
Omusati	72 437	20.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.0	13.4	62.4	0.6	0.1
Oshana	60 412	51.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	12.5	34.3	0.3	0.0
Oshikoto	60 643	28.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.7	1.3	0.0	17.8	48.7	0.6	0.0
Otjozondjupa	58 237	57.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.9	6.6	0.0	11.9	19.0	1.4	0.0
Zambezi	37 296	36.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	5.1	0.0	5.5	49.5	1.9	0.2

Table 7.9 illustrates that 50.1 percent of households in Namibia depend on wood/firewood as their primary source of energy for cooking, while 34.1 percent of households use electricity from the national grid. In urban areas, 55.0 percent of households cook with electricity from mains, and about 21.8 percent of households also use gas. In rural areas, the majority (84.6%) used wood/firewood for cooking.

Electricity from the main grid was primarily used by households in Erongo, Khomas, and Hardap at 72.9, 55.4, and 48.3 percent respectively. In contrast, most households in the northern regions used wood/firewood for cooking. Households in the //Kharas region stood out for their relatively high usage of gas (28.8%) compared to other regions. Khomas was the only region where wood/firewood (9.6%) was least used for cooking, although it was more used for lighting in other regions.

Table 7.9: Percent distribution of households by area and main source of energy for cooking

Area	Households	Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin/ Kerosene	Wood/ Firewood	Charcoal	Coal	Solar energy	Animal dung	None/ Do not cook	Other
Namibia	756 339	34.1	0.1	13.9	0.3	50.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1
Urban	414 119	55.0	0.1	21.8	0.5	21.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
Rural	342 220	8.8	0.1	4.3	0.1	84.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.0
//Kharas	33 273	43.2	0.1	28.8	0.0	26.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1
Erongo	74 795	72.9	0.1	12.9	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Hardap	28 197	48.3	0.1	7.6	0.1	41.9	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Kavango East	39 907	19.4	0.0	10.6	0.0	69.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Kavango West	21 614	9.2	0.0	2.3	0.1	88.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Khomas	144 630	55.4	0.1	32.7	1.2	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1
Kunene	28 890	19.9	0.2	4.6	0.1	73.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1
Ohangwena	67 820	11.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	82.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Omaheke	28 188	21.6	0.0	6.7	0.1	70.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1
Omusati	72 437	12.6	0.1	3.7	0.1	82.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0
Oshana	60 412	34.1	0.1	15.9	0.1	44.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.5	0.4	0.0
Oshikoto	60 643	14.4	0.1	9.6	0.1	74.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0
Otjozondjupa	58 237	36.2	0.1	10.9	0.2	50.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1
Zambezi	37 296	17.9	0.0	1.5	0.1	79.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1

7.6. Water Supply and Sanitation

This section covers the main source of water for cooking and drinking. Inadequate access to safe water and poor sanitation are public health concerns because they create conditions conducive to the spread of diseases. Safe water was defined as water from the following sources: piped water inside, outside, public pipe, well-protected, bottled water, and boreholes with tank covers. Information on the type of toilet facilities for households was also collected during the census to find out the level of access to proper toilet facilities in the country.

Table 7.10 indicates that 91.4 percent of households in Namibia had access to safe water for drinking. The table further indicates that 98.0 percent of urban households had access to safe water for drinking, contrasting with 83.5 percent of rural households. At the regional level, Khomas recorded the highest percentage (98.7%) of households with access to safe water for drinking, while Kunene recorded the lowest at 74.1 percent.

Table 7.10: Percent distribution of households by area and main source of water for drinking

Area	Households	Piped water inside	Piped water outside	Public Pipe	Well protected	Bottled/ filtered/ purified water	Boreholes with tank-covered	**Safe water**	Borehole with open tank	River/ Dam/ Stream	Canal	Well Unprotected	Others
Namibia	756 339	41.7	17.1	17.9	1.5	2.7	10.5	**91.4**	2.3	3.0	0.4	1.5	1.3
Urban	414 119	52.2	15.6	24.4	0.8	4.3	0.7	**98.0**	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.2
Rural	342 220	29.0	19.0	10.1	2.2	0.7	22.4	**83.5**	4.8	6.2	0.8	3.2	1.5
//Kharas	33 273	42.4	15.0	20.6	0.6	2.6	8.8	**90.0**	2.4	5.7	0.5	0.1	1.3
Erongo	74 795	59.1	14.7	14.2	0.8	4.7	4.2	**97.6**	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.6
Hardap	28 197	41.3	11.5	20.8	0.5	1.0	18.2	**93.2**	3.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.1
Kavango East	39 907	34.4	24.0	13.6	0.3	0.5	12.0	**84.7**	2.0	10.3	0.0	0.5	2.5
Kavango West	21 614	17.8	12.2	17.4	1.4	0.5	31.2	**80.4**	2.7	14.1	0.1	1.2	1.4
Khomas	144 630	44.2	8.0	36.5	0.6	7.2	2.3	**98.7**	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kunene	28 890	21.8	10.3	10.8	2.8	1.0	27.4	**74.1**	9.6	9.6	0.1	3.3	3.3
Ohangwena	67 820	40.1	21.5	8.3	3.2	0.5	10.7	**84.3**	3.1	4.5	0.3	6.4	1.4
Omaheke	28 188	21.2	11.5	18.6	1.1	1.0	36.5	**89.8**	6.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.5
Omusati	72 437	38.8	36.6	6.6	2.1	0.5	4.2	**88.9**	1.5	2.4	3.1	2.2	1.9
Oshana	60 412	62.4	22.2	10.1	2.2	0.9	0.2	**98.0**	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0
Oshikoto	60 643	46.3	18.2	10.6	3.0	2.3	9.7	**90.2**	1.8	2.5	0.2	3.7	1.6
Otjozondjupa	58 237	36.1	14.0	21.2	0.8	2.3	19.4	**93.8**	3.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.8
Zambezi	37 296	26.4	18.3	17.4	1.1	0.3	20.6	**84.2**	4.9	6.4	0.1	3.7	0.8

Table 7.11 indicates that 91.9 percent of households in Namibia have access to safe water for cooking. The table also shows that 17.8 percent of households had access to piped water outside their housing units, and about 18 percent of the households had access to public piped water, while another 43.7 percent had access to piped water inside their housing units.

Almost all households (98.5%) in urban areas had access to safe water for cooking. Similarly, 83.9 percent of rural households had the same access.

Regionally, Khomas had the highest percentage (98.9%) of households with access to safe water for cooking, followed by Oshana (98.5%), Erongo (97.8%), Otjozondjupa (94.6%), Hardap (93.6%), and Oshikoto (91.0%). Kunene recorded the lowest percentage at 75.2, with 9.6 percent of households relying on boreholes with uncovered tanks or rivers as the main source of water for cooking.

Table 7.11: Percent distribution of households by area and main source of water for cooking

Area	Households	Piped water inside	Piped water outside	Public Pipe	Well protected	Bottled/ filtered/ purified water	Boreholes with tank-covered	**Safe water**	Borehole with open tank	River/ Dam/ Stream	Canal	Well Unprotected	Don't Cook	Others
Namibia	756 339	43.7	17.8	17.9	1.4	0.5	10.6	**91.9**	2.3	3.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.6
Urban	414 119	55.8	16.3	24.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	**98.5**	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Rural	342 220	29.1	19.6	10.0	2.1	0.5	22.5	**83.9**	4.8	6.3	0.8	3.3	0.1	0.7
//Kharas	33 273	43.8	15.2	21.0	0.5	0.7	8.8	**89.9**	2.4	5.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0
Erongo	74 795	62.8	14.9	14.2	0.8	0.8	4.3	**97.8**	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Hardap	28 197	41.9	11.9	20.7	0.5	0.4	18.2	**93.6**	3.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.5
Kavango East	39 907	34.4	25.6	13.5	0.2	0.4	12.1	**86.2**	2.0	10.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.0
Kavango West	21 614	17.8	13.0	17.4	1.3	0.4	31.2	**81.2**	2.7	14.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.6
Khomas	144 630	50.7	8.2	36.7	0.5	0.4	2.3	**98.9**	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Kunene	28 890	22.2	11.5	10.7	2.7	0.6	27.5	**75.2**	9.6	9.6	0.1	3.3	0.1	2.1
Ohangwena	67 820	39.9	22.3	8.2	3.1	0.4	10.7	**84.6**	3.2	4.8	0.3	6.7	0.1	0.3
Omaheke	28 188	21.6	12.0	18.6	1.0	0.8	36.2	**90.2**	6.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9
Omusati	72 437	38.8	37.5	6.5	2.0	0.5	4.4	**89.6**	1.5	2.5	3.3	2.4	0.1	0.6
Oshana	60 412	62.7	22.8	10.1	2.1	0.6	0.2	**98.5**	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Oshikoto	60 643	48.0	19.1	10.5	3.0	0.6	9.8	**91.0**	1.8	2.6	0.2	3.8	0.1	0.6
Otjozondjupa	58 237	37.7	14.9	21.2	0.7	0.7	19.5	**94.6**	3.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
Zambezi	37 296	26.5	18.7	17.5	0.7	0.2	20.7	**84.4**	4.9	6.4	0.1	3.8	0.1	0.4

Table 7.12 shows that 40.0 percent of households in Namibia had no toilet facilities. Additionally, 20.3 percent of urban households also do not have toilet facilities, while 63.8 percent of households in rural areas indicated that they had no toilet facilities.

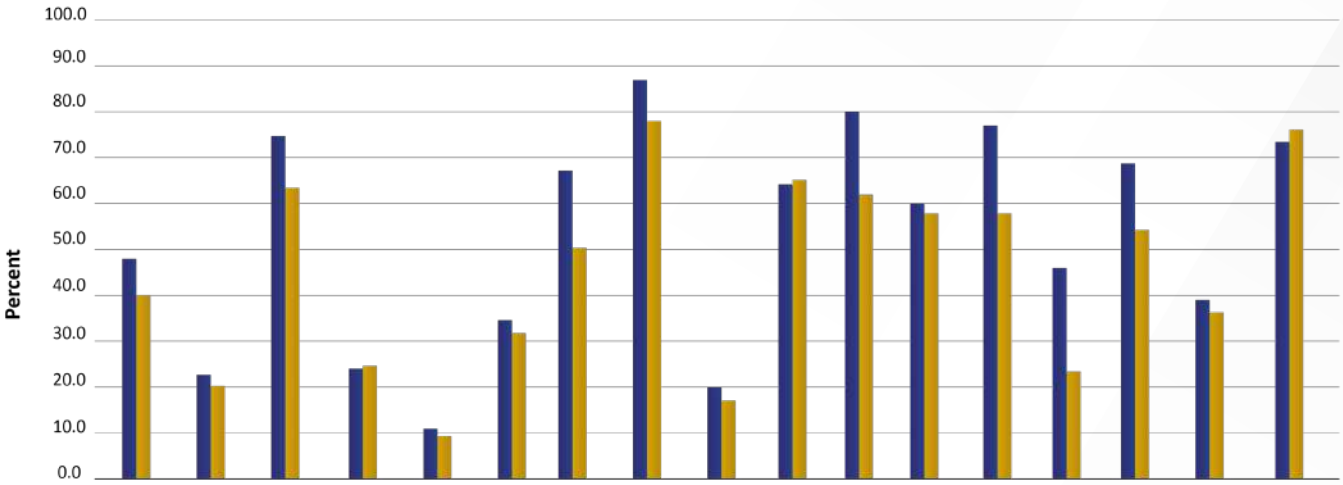
At the regional level, 78.2 percent of households in Kavango West and 77.5 percent in Zambezi had no toilet facilities.

Table 7.12: Percent distribution of households by area and type of main toilet facilities

Area	Households	Private Flush connected to the main sewer	Private Flush connected to septic cesspool	Private Flush not connected to main sewer/septic	Public Flush connected to the main sewer	Public Flush connected to the septic	Public Flush not connected to main sewer/septic	Chemical toilet (Mobile toilet)	Pit Latrine with a ventilation pipe	Covered pit latrine without a ventilation	Uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe	Bucket toilet (Manually removed)	No toilet facility/ open defecation	Other
Namibia	756 339	33.8	3.7	2.4	4.6	1.0	1.1	0.4	5.5	4.5	2.2	0.6	40.0	0.2
Urban	414 119	54.4	3.1	2.3	7.6	1.1	1.3	0.3	3.1	3.2	2.2	0.7	20.3	0.3
Rural	342 220	8.9	4.5	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	8.3	6.1	2.2	0.5	63.8	0.1
//Kharas	33 273	49.1	3.5	2.1	11.4	1.2	1.8	0.2	2.8	1.9	0.9	0.8	23.8	0.5
Erongo	74 795	68.8	2.2	2.0	5.4	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.8	3.4	2.7	0.7	9.7	0.3
Hardap	28 197	47.5	5.3	2.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.1	2.0	2.6	1.4	3.3	32.0	0.5
Kavango East	39 907	19.6	8.4	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	5.6	3.6	4.9	0.5	50.5	0.4
Kavango West	21 614	7.1	3.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	6.0	1.5	0.9	0.2	78.2	0.0
Khomas	144 630	53.8	1.9	2.0	14.6	1.9	2.0	0.2	2.9	1.9	1.0	0.3	17.0	0.3
Kunene	28 890	21.7	2.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	4.1	1.5	0.8	1.0	64.2	0.1
Ohangwena	67 820	11.5	3.3	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	9.4	7.2	2.2	0.4	61.7	0.1
Omaheke	28 188	26.9	5.2	2.9	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	57.9	0.2
Omusati	72 437	12.3	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	11.5	8.2	2.2	0.4	57.8	0.1
Oshana	60 412	31.9	6.4	4.1	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	11.4	11.8	6.0	0.6	23.6	0.2
Oshikoto	60 643	17.1	4.4	2.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	7.5	7.4	2.6	0.5	54.6	0.2
Otjozondjupa	58 237	39.0	4.6	3.0	2.8	1.2	0.6	0.1	3.7	4.1	2.7	0.6	37.2	0.3
Zambezi	37 296	12.7	3.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	77.5	0.1

Figure 7.2 shows the comparison of households with no toilet facilities for 2011 and 2023. Households with no toilet facilities decreased from 48.6 in 2011 to 40.0 percent in 2023. The same trend was observed in urban and rural and across the regions, apart from //Kharas, Kunene, and Zambezi regions which increased slightly.

Figure 7.2: Percent distribution of households with no toilet facility by year and area



	Namibia	Urban	Rural	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
2011	48.6	22.4	74.0	23.3	10.6	34.9	67.0	87.6	19.9	63.2	80.0	60.2	77.9	46.4	68.9	38.9	73.5
2023	40.0	20.3	63.8	23.8	9.7	32.0	50.5	78.2	17.0	64.2	61.7	57.9	57.8	23.6	54.6	37.2	77.5

7.7. Garbage or Waste Disposal

This section covers the disposal of waste/garbage for households collected during the census. Table 7.13 shows that the most common means of disposing of garbage was regular collection (36.9%), followed by burning (24.2%) and dumping in the field/bush (23.1%). The results further show that regular waste collection was mostly common in urban (63.7%) households, while for rural households, burning (41.8%) was more common. At the regional level, regular waste collection was common in Erongo, Khomas, and //Kharas regions with 78.4, 65.4, and 57.3 percent respectively.

Table 7.13: Percent distribution of households by area and means of waste disposal

Area	Households	Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Burning	Roadside dumping	Rubbish Pit	Burying	Dump in the field/ bush	Other
Namibia	756 339	36.9	4.0	24.2	3.7	4.7	3.2	23.1	0.2
Urban	414 119	63.7	6.2	9.6	5.8	4.1	2.0	8.4	0.2
Rural	342 220	4.4	1.4	41.8	1.1	5.4	4.6	40.9	0.2
//Kharas	33 273	57.3	4.5	15.7	7.4	5.1	0.8	9.1	0.1
Erongo	74 795	78.4	2.6	8.1	2.9	4.1	0.8	2.7	0.4
Hardap	28 197	47.3	2.6	20.3	1.7	6.3	3.8	17.6	0.4
Kavango East	39 907	11.9	2.8	38.6	3.3	7.6	16.1	19.4	0.4
Kavango West	21 614	6.0	0.7	52.7	0.4	3.8	7.7	28.6	0.1
Khomas	144 630	65.4	7.8	11.6	6.2	2.7	0.3	5.6	0.3
Kunene	28 890	18.0	5.1	34.1	5.2	2.5	2.2	32.7	0.2
Ohangwena	67 820	12.4	2.2	31.7	1.0	2.7	3.0	46.9	0.1
Omaheke	28 188	18.7	2.7	35.6	5.7	11.4	12.6	13.1	0.2
Omusati	72 437	11.3	1.1	30.4	0.8	2.9	1.7	51.7	0.1
Oshana	60 412	43.5	5.0	23.1	0.9	2.5	1.5	23.4	0.1
Oshikoto	60 643	13.7	2.3	34.4	2.5	3.9	2.5	40.4	0.2
Otjozondjupa	58 237	33.6	4.5	27.6	9.7	5.4	2.7	16.1	0.3
Zambezi	37 296	16.5	5.8	20.9	1.4	16.9	5.9	32.3	0.2

Appendix I Population by Constituency and Sex

Area	Population		
	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	**3 022 401**	**1 474 224**	**1 548 177**
//Kharas Region	109 893	55 670	54 223
!Nami -= Nus	17 243	8 431	8 812
Berseba	11 258	6 025	5 233
Karasburg East	13 821	7 016	6 805
Karasburg West	17 741	8 365	9 376
Keetmanshoop Rural	8 744	4 846	3 898
Keetmanshoop Urban	27 862	13 602	14 260
Oranjemund	13 224	7 385	5 839
Erongo Region	240 206	122 322	117 884
Arandis	13 542	6 961	6 581
Daures	14 601	8 061	6 540
Karibib	19 705	10 394	9 311
Omaruru	13 322	6 916	6 406
Swakopmund	75 921	37 950	37 971
Walvis Bay Rural	51 497	25 828	25 669
Walvis Bay Urban	51 618	26 212	25 406
Hardap Region	106 680	54 323	52 357
Aranos	10 722	5 597	5 125
Daweb	6 092	3 197	2 895
Gibeon	8 034	4 342	3 692
Mariental Rural	12 812	6 658	6 154
Mariental Urban	18 368	9 319	9 049
Rehoboth East Urban	29 299	14 308	14 991
Rehoboth Rural	9 439	5 182	4 257
Rehoboth West Urban	11 914	5 720	6 194
Kavango East Region	218 421	102 310	116 111
Mashare	19 478	9 264	10 214
Mukwe	39 170	18 938	20 232
Ndiyona	13 800	6 680	7 120
Ndonga Linena	14 936	6 863	8 073
Rundu Rural	12 405	5 899	6 506
Rundu Urban	118 632	54 666	63 966

Kavango West Region	123 266	59 420	63 846
Kapako	27 823	12 726	15 097
Mankumpi	6 910	3 526	3 384
Mpungu	21 098	10 737	10 361
Musese	13 659	6 417	7 242
Ncamagoro	8 449	4 253	4 196
Ncuncuni	10 943	5 286	5 657
Nkurenkuru	15 887	7 418	8 469
Tondoro	18 497	9 057	9 440
Khomas Region	494 605	241 085	253 520
John Pandeni	25 457	11 658	13 799
Katutura Central	30 557	14 146	16 411
Katutura East	22 940	10 569	12 371
Khomasdal	67 211	30 966	36 245
Moses//Garoeb	68 932	35 687	33 245
Samora Machel	92 401	45 247	47 154
Tobias Hainyeko	67 067	34 390	32 677
Windhoek East	30 054	14 213	15 841
Windhoek Rural	30 079	16 452	13 627
Windhoek West	59 907	27 757	32 150
Kunene Region	120 762	60 573	60 189
Epupa	26 491	12 436	14 055
Kamanjab	11 349	6 568	4 781
Khorixas	15 506	7 933	7 573
Opuwo Rural	14 894	7 625	7 269
Opuwo Urban	23 934	11 185	12 749
Outjo	19 743	10 229	9 514
Sesfontein	8 845	4 597	4 248
Ohangwena Region	337 729	159 701	178 028
Eenhana	35 304	16 050	19 254
Endola	32 698	15 221	17 477
Engela	30 004	13 865	16 139
Epembe	16 336	7 954	8 382
Ohangwena	31 491	14 955	16 536
Okongo	31 746	16 529	15 217
Omulonga	32 802	15 243	17 559
Omundaungilo	15 009	7 106	7 903
Ondobe	32 622	15 006	17 616
Ongenga	27 296	12 787	14 509

Oshikango	30 531	14 296	16 235
Oshikunde	21 890	10 689	11 201
Omaheke Region	102 881	54 346	48 535
Aminius	13 801	7 565	6 236
Epukiro	7 880	4 291	3 589
Gobabis	35 452	17 470	17 982
Kalahari	12 021	6 395	5 626
Okorukambe	12 271	6 860	5 411
Otjinene	12 415	6 646	5 769
Otjombinde	9 041	5 119	3 922
Omusati Region	316 671	147 265	169 406
Anamulenge	20 344	9 364	10 980
Elim	13 400	6 120	7 280
Etayi	33 088	15 275	17 813
Ogongo	17 649	8 081	9 568
Okahao	24 909	11 979	12 930
Okalongo	32 663	14 830	17 833
Onesi	23 364	10 965	12 399
Oshikuku	19 693	8 865	10 828
Otamanzi	16 399	7 803	8 596
Outapi	53 594	24 282	29 312
Ruacana	27 261	13 514	13 747
Tsandi	34 307	16 187	18 120
Oshana Region	230 801	106 558	124 243
Okaku	21 892	10 126	11 766
Okatana	19 974	9 375	10 599
Okatyali	4 502	2 294	2 208
Ompundja	4 582	2 132	2 450
Ondangwa Rural	14 959	6 931	8 028
Ondangwa Urban	31 466	14 732	16 734
Ongwediva	44 166	19 677	24 489
Oshakati East	39 915	18 501	21 414
Oshakati West	30 665	13 571	17 094
Uukwiyu	13 033	6 145	6 888
Uuvudhiya	5 647	3 074	2 573
Oshikoto Region	257 302	127 374	129 928
Eengondi	24 208	12 404	11 804
Guinas	8 578	4 619	3 959
Nehale lyaMpingana	17 317	9 897	7 420

Okankolo	17 988	8 847	9 141
Olukonda	14 318	6 761	7 557
Omuntele	21 043	10 412	10 631
Omuthiyagwiipundi	39 855	19 610	20 245
Onayena	16 669	7 713	8 956
Oniipa	33 727	15 752	17 975
Onyaanya	25 465	11 847	13 618
Tsumeb	38 134	19 512	18 622
Otjozondjupa Region	220 811	113 280	107 531
Grootfontein	36 951	18 705	18 246
Okahandja	46 061	22 565	23 496
Okakarara	30 987	16 382	14 605
Omatako	18 283	10 792	7 491
Otavi	18 279	9 937	8 342
Otjiwarongo	54 893	26 707	28 186
Tsumkwe	15 357	8 192	7 165
Zambezi Region	142 373	69 997	72 376
Judea Lyaboloma	8 738	4 329	4 409
Kabbe North	12 253	6 313	5 940
Kabbe South	11 345	5 996	5 349
Katima Mulilo Rural	24 016	12 042	11 974
Katima Mulilo Urban	46 401	21 475	24 926
Kongola	12 069	6 026	6 043
Linyanti	10 425	5 271	5 154
Sibbinda	17 126	8 545	8 581

Appendix II Population distribution by major age group and area

Area	Total	Major age group				
		0-4	5-14	15-34	35-59	60+
Namibia	3 022 401	415 477	703 896	1 030 935	665 418	206 675
Urban	1 512 685	177 780	308 421	581 078	374 746	70 660
Rural	1 509 716	237 697	395 475	449 857	290 672	136 015
//Kharas	109 893	12 027	20 416	40 246	30 627	6 577
Erongo	240 206	26 305	44 611	87 394	67 905	13 991
Hardap	106 680	12 690	22 879	35 064	27 101	8 946
Kavango East	218 421	34 455	59 699	72 837	37 952	13 478
Kavango West	123 266	20 594	35 470	38 129	20 251	8 822
Khomas	494 605	52 406	85 996	200 948	134 473	20 782
Kunene	120 762	19 206	31 041	38 063	23 969	8 483
Ohangwena	337 729	54 756	98 202	101 026	56 629	27 116
Omaheke	102 881	15 574	21 939	35 048	23 074	7 246
Omusati	316 671	46 696	86 339	92 519	58 323	32 794
Oshana	230 801	29 303	51 036	82 000	51 578	16 884
Oshikoto	257 302	37 814	63 874	82 059	52 323	21 232
Otjozondjupa	220 811	30 710	48 608	77 077	51 815	12 601
Zambezi	142 373	22 941	33 786	48 525	29 398	7 723

Appendix

Population distribution by town and sex

Towns	Total	Male	Female
Total	1 512 685	725 048	787 637
//Kharas Region			
Aroab	2 651	1 310	1 341
Berseba	992	480	512
Bethanie	2 372	1 180	1 192
Karasburg	6 621	3 189	3 432
Keetmanshoop	27 862	13 602	14 260
Koes	2 264	1 110	1 154
Luderitz	16 156	7 847	8 309
Oranjemund	7 736	4 495	3 241
Tses	2 053	964	1 089
Erongo Region			
Arandis	5 726	3 102	2 624
Henties Bay	7 569	3 673	3 896
Karibib	8 434	4 323	4 111
Omaruru	10 767	5 349	5 418
Swakopmund	75 921	37 950	37 971
Usakos	5 094	2 446	2 648
Walvis Bay	102 704	51 817	50 887
Hardap Region			
Aranos	5 493	2 708	2 785
Gibeon	4 120	1 897	2 223
Gochas	1 868	897	971
Kalkrand	1 602	745	857
Maltahohe	3 464	1 647	1 817
Mariental	18 494	8 932	9 562
Rehoboth	40 788	19 806	20 982
Stampriet	3 388	1 695	1 693
Kavango East Region			
Divundu	5 787	2 854	2 933
Rundu	118 632	54 666	63 966
Kavango West Region			
Nkurenkuru	10 463	4 876	5 587

Khomas Region			
Windhoek	486 186	236 044	250 142
Kunene Region			
Kamanjab	3 915	1 808	2 107
Khorixas	9 371	4 339	5 032
Opuwo	12 331	5 640	6 691
Outjo	15 063	7 310	7 753
Ohangwena Region			
Eenhana	16 588	7 225	9 363
Okongo	3 564	1 584	1 980
Helao Nafidi	29 119	13 665	15 454
Omaheke Region			
Gobabis	33 418	16 124	17 294
Leonardville	2 099	1 066	1 033
Otjinene	6 876	3 324	3 552
Witvlei	2 633	1 331	1 302
Omusati Region			
Okahao	7 486	3 241	4 245
Oshikuku	5 499	2 168	3 331
Outapi	13 664	5 643	8 021
Ruacana	5 939	2 757	3 182
Tsandi	2 595	1 053	1 542
Oshana Region			
Ondangwa	30 364	14 201	16 163
Ongwediva	33 777	14 726	19 051
Oshakati	58 656	26 448	32 208
Oshikoto Region			
Omuthiya	7 560	3 664	3 896
Oniipa	4 740	1 999	2 741
Tsumeb	34 960	17 504	17 456
Otjozondjupa Region			
Grootfontein	26 839	12 558	14 281
Okahandja	45 182	21 840	23 342
Okakarara	7 123	3 337	3 786
Otavi	10 756	5 333	5 423
Otjiwarongo	49 022	23 217	25 805
Zambezi Region			
Bukalo	1 935	861	1 074
Katima Mulilo	46 401	21 475	24 926

Appendix IV Population distribution by ethnic groups and sex

Ethnicity	Total	Male	Female
Total	3 022 401	1 474 224	1 548 177
Aakolonkadhi	29 963	14 286	15 677
Aakwaluudhi	47 447	21 878	25 569
Aakwambi	159 692	75 455	84 237
Aakwanyama	712 165	346 508	365 657
Aambalantu	83 935	39 641	44 294
Aambadja	59 243	29 047	30 196
Aandonga	311 211	147 117	164 094
Aangandjera	76 847	36 638	40 209
Aawambo, N.E.C	42 736	21 902	20 834
Asian	1 543	1 050	493
Baster	45 629	22 532	23 097
Bayeyi	2 484	1 209	1 275
Coloured	62 226	30 149	32 077
|Gobanin	8 746	4 228	4 518
|Khoma -daman	6 945	3 355	3 590
Hago-daman	417	234	183
Tsoa-xau-daman	4 433	2 069	2 364
!Kuise-daman	564	286	278
!Oe-ŧgân	6 151	2 935	3 216
Dâore-daman/Dâoren	3 632	1 766	1 866
|Gaiö-daman	3 955	1 851	2 104
!!Huruben	241	122	119
ŧAo-daman	6 473	3 034	3 439
Ao-guwun	108	53	55
Namidaman	7 426	3 655	3 771
Damara, N.E.C	170 112	82 621	87 491
Mafwe	43 398	21 056	22 342
Matotela	12 183	5 839	6 344
Masubia	62 590	30 597	31 993

Mayeyi	6 926	3 289	3 637
!Aman	3 003	1 471	1 532
!Gami-ǂnûn	4 517	2 254	2 263
!Gomén	238	133	105
!Khara-khoin	1 469	705	764
!!Haboben	877	429	448
||Khau-|gôan	1 012	507	505
||Ô-gain	230	118	112
|Hai-|Khauan	700	374	326
Kaikhaben	199	113	86
|Hôa-|aran	471	248	223
|Khobesin	1 531	793	738
Gai-||khaun	3 295	1 564	1 731
Kharo-!oan	260	115	145
ǂAonin	450	194	256
Nama, N.E.C	93 904	45 261	48 643
Ovadhimba/Ovazemba	35 684	18 668	17 016
Ovahakaona	3 522	1 770	1 752
Ovaherero	178 987	87 644	91 343
Ovahimba	35 221	17 168	18 053
Ovakuvale	736	480	256
Ovakwankwa	715	412	303
Ovambanderu	12 594	6 223	6 371
Ovandombodola	135	83	52
Ovandongona	4 771	2 530	2 241
Ovankumbi	15 896	9 970	5 926
Ovatjavikwa	290	148	142
Ovatjimba	3 685	1 840	1 845
Ovatwa	683	329	354
J'U/hoansi	6 553	3 289	3 264
!Khung	4 459	2 257	2 202
Kwe/kxoe/Mbarakwengo	3 679	1 869	1 810
Naro	1 549	763	786
Hei//om	18 880	9 094	9 786

!Xoo	1 019	507	512
/Auni and Nu-//en	31	11	20
||Kx'au-||'en	136	70	66
San, N.E.C	34 895	17 243	17 652
Tswana	10 967	5 369	5 598
Hambukushu	51 422	25 234	26 188
Vambunza	5 426	2 528	2 898
Vagciriku	50 529	24 203	26 326
Vasambyu	13 499	6 288	7 211
Vakwangali	147 631	71 479	76 152
Vakavango, N.E.C	81 646	41 362	40 284
White	53 773	26 186	27 587
Other African ethnicity	73 486	40 601	32 885
Other (Specify)	28 081	15 215	12 866
Chokwe	6 218	2 916	3 302
Nyemba	30 054	14 099	15 955
/Khomanin	897	433	464
Don't Know	13 075	7 262	5 813

Appendix V

Population in the households, residential institutions and Special Population by region and sex

Area	Conventional households			Residential institutions			Special population groups		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	2 901 869	1 409 459	1 492 410	90 994	45 360	45 634	29 538	19 405	10 133
Urban	1 456 729	694 704	762 025	36 217	17 460	18 757	19 739	12 884	6 855
Rural	1 445 140	714 755	730 385	54 777	27 900	26 877	9 799	6 521	3 278
//Kharas	103 599	51 866	51 733	4 715	2 677	2 038	1 579	1 127	452
Erongo	230 034	115 918	114 116	6 108	3 603	2 505	4 064	2 801	1 263
Hardap	100 678	50 859	49 819	4 120	2 019	2 101	1 882	1 445	437
Kavango East	210 443	98 176	112 267	5 992	2 793	3 199	1 986	1 341	645
Kavango West	119 282	57 158	62 124	3 376	1 753	1 623	608	509	99
Khomas	483 926	235 564	248 362	6 225	3 021	3 204	4 454	2 500	1 954
Kunene	110 455	55 183	55 272	8 850	4 514	4 336	1 457	876	581
Ohangwena	326 818	154 212	172 606	9 358	4 500	4 858	1 553	989	564
Omaheke	94 004	49 785	44 219	7 790	3 712	4 078	1 087	849	238
Omusati	304 311	141 650	162 661	10 766	4 731	6 035	1 594	884	710
Oshana	221 594	101 898	119 696	6 343	2 760	3 583	2 864	1 900	964
Oshikoto	248 298	122 375	125 923	5 788	3 006	2 782	3 216	1 993	1 223
Otjozondjupa	210 186	107 284	102 902	8 549	4 614	3 935	2 076	1 382	694
Zambezi	138 241	67 531	70 710	3 014	1 657	1 357	1 118	809	309



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