



2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census Release of main results

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Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Population
- Demographics
- Education
- Information Communication Technology
- Social Welfare
- Disability
- Fertility
- Migration
- Mortality

Introduction

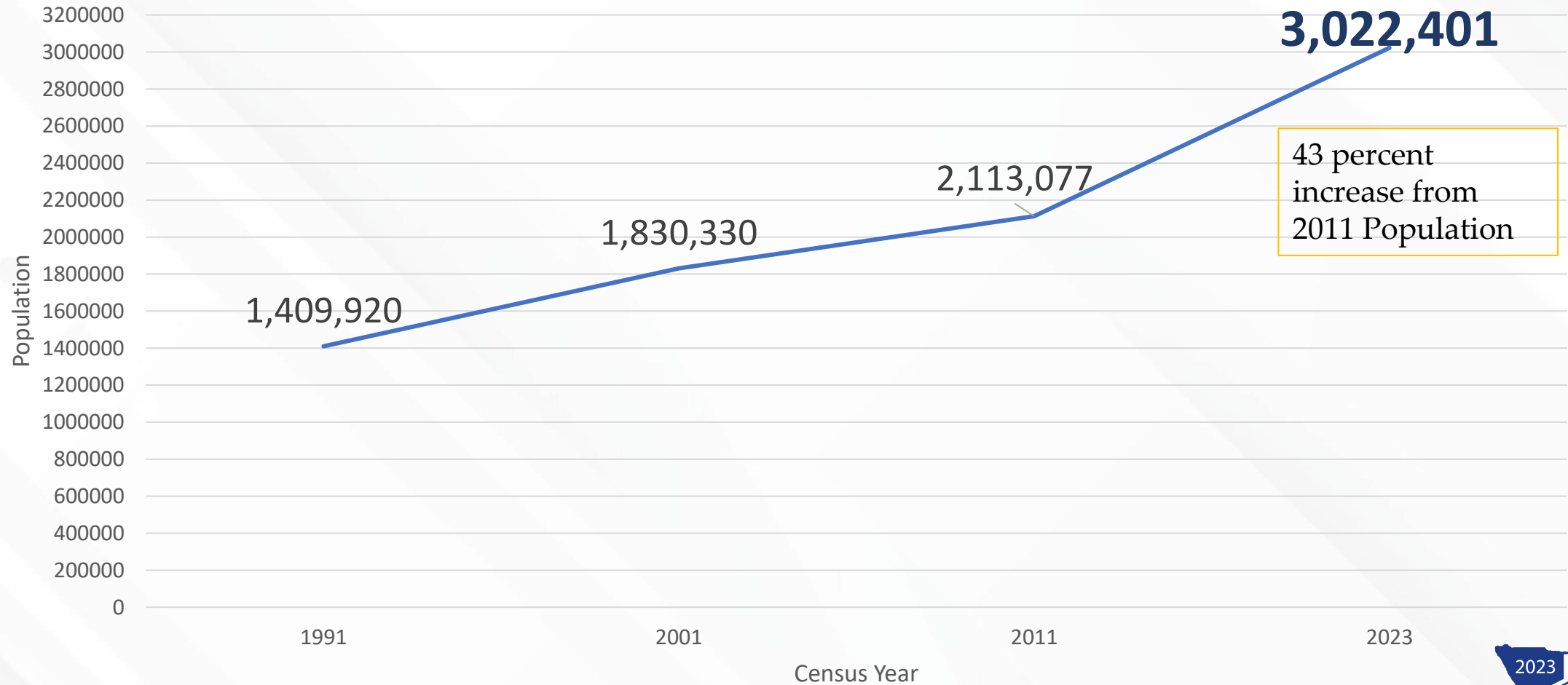
- The Census generates diverse data on demographic and socio-economic information and plays an essential role in planning, policy formulation, and evaluation.
- This was Namibia's first digital census with real-time, computer-aided data collection using handheld devices.
- The population count at the National, Regional, and Constituency levels presented in the Census Final report does not differ from what was presented in the preliminary report, this highlights the impact of using CAPI to collect the data.

Introduction cont...

- However, there was a difference in the Urban/Rural count as well as the town population, due to misalignment of townland boundaries which was sorted after the release of the preliminary report.
- This presentation, highlight high levels key indicators from the census data, and much more is presented in the main report and there will be other thematic report expected to be produced.

Population

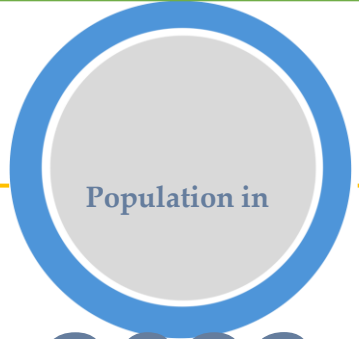
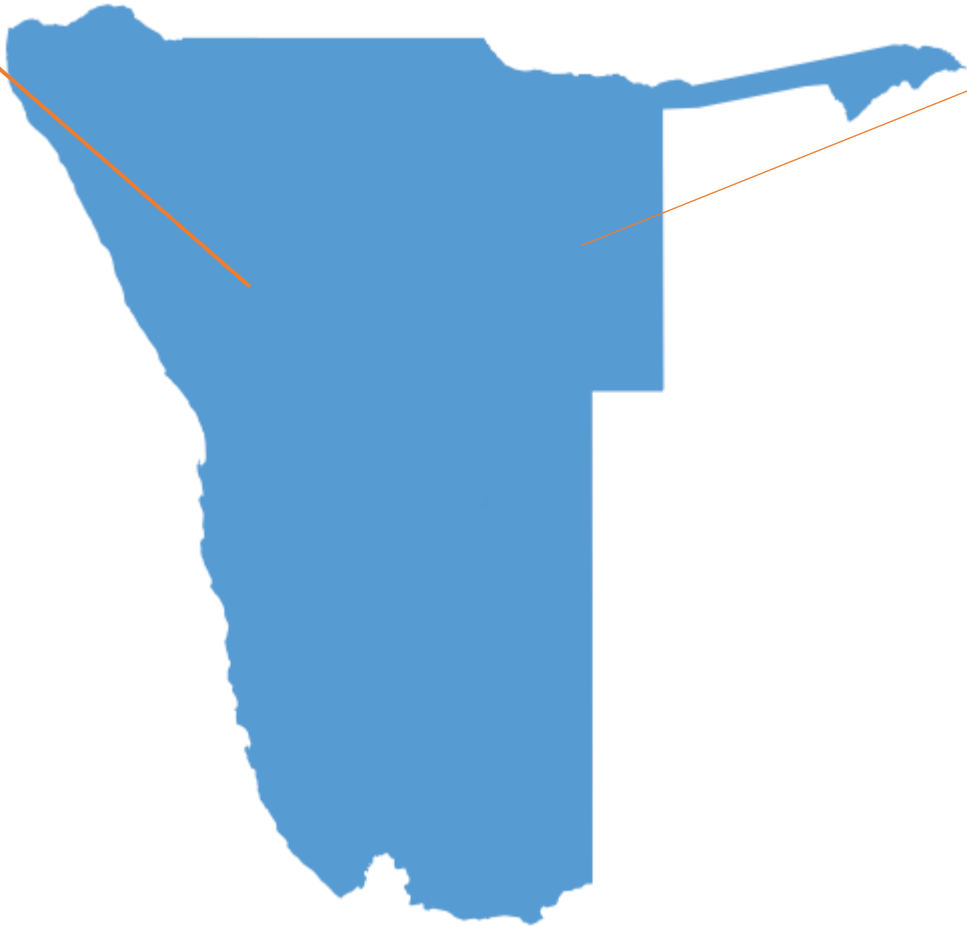
Population Over the Years



The overall sex ratio for the country was 95 males for every 100 females in 2023

2,113,077

3,022,401



2011

2023



51.6%

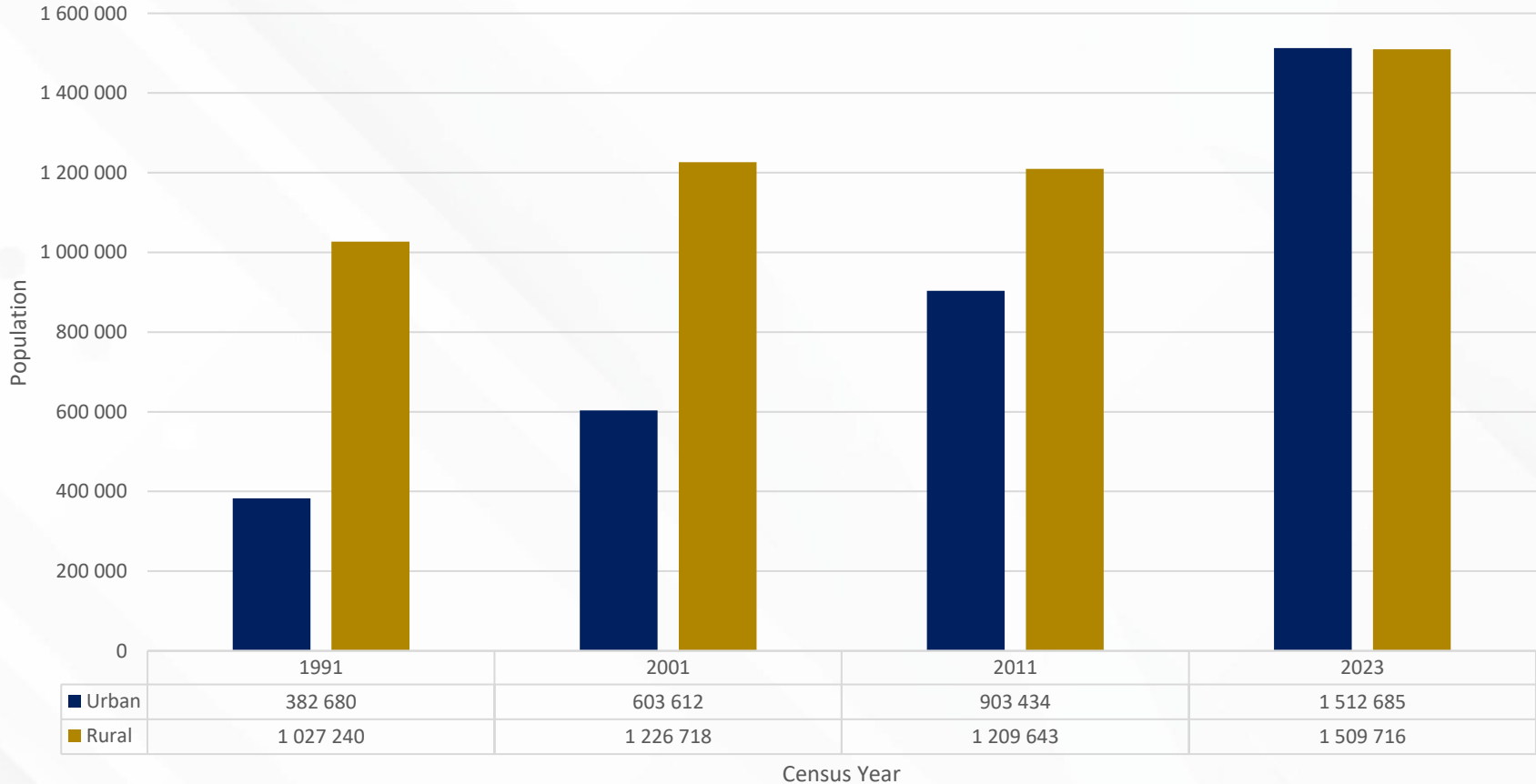
48.4%

51.2%

48.8%

Population annual growth rate: 3.0%

Population size

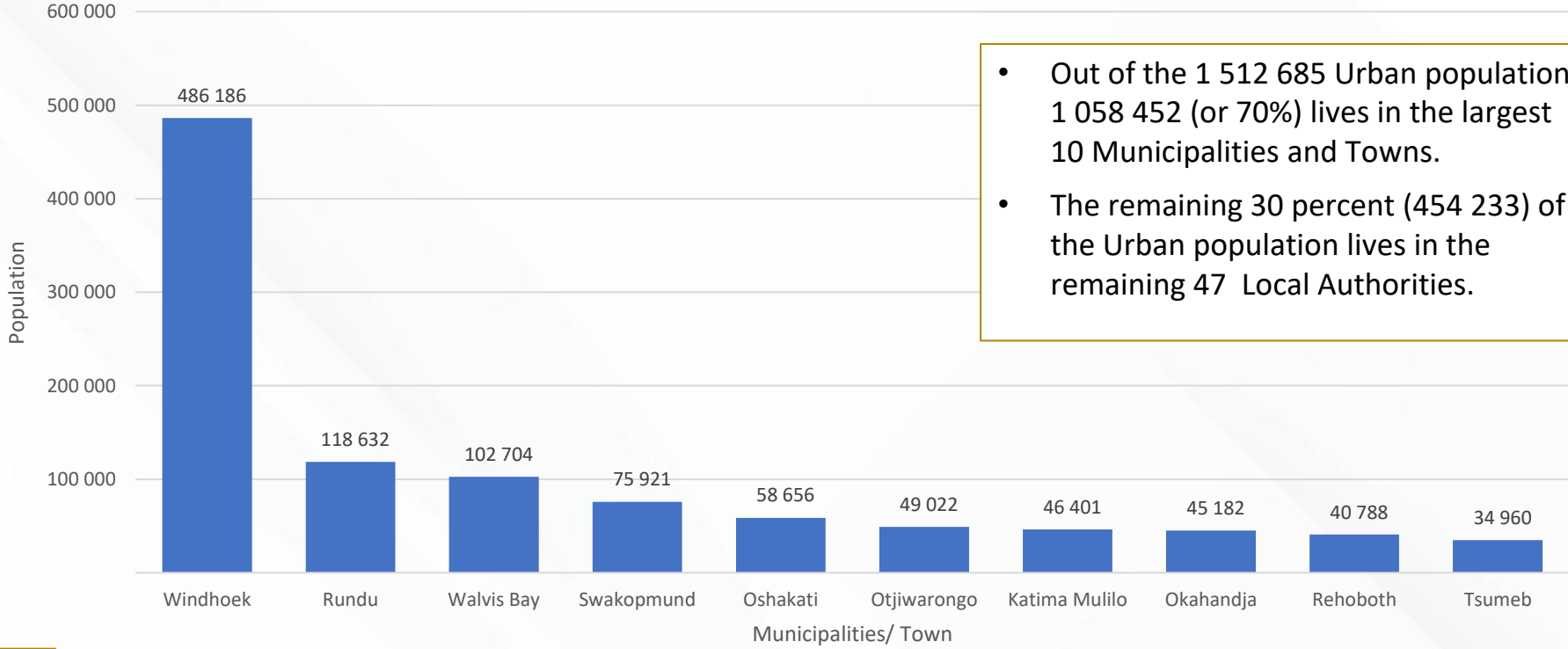


In 2023, half of the population lives in urban areas

The population in urban areas increased by 67.4 percent between the 2011 and 2023 census.

While the rural population increased by 24.8 percent between the same two Census years.

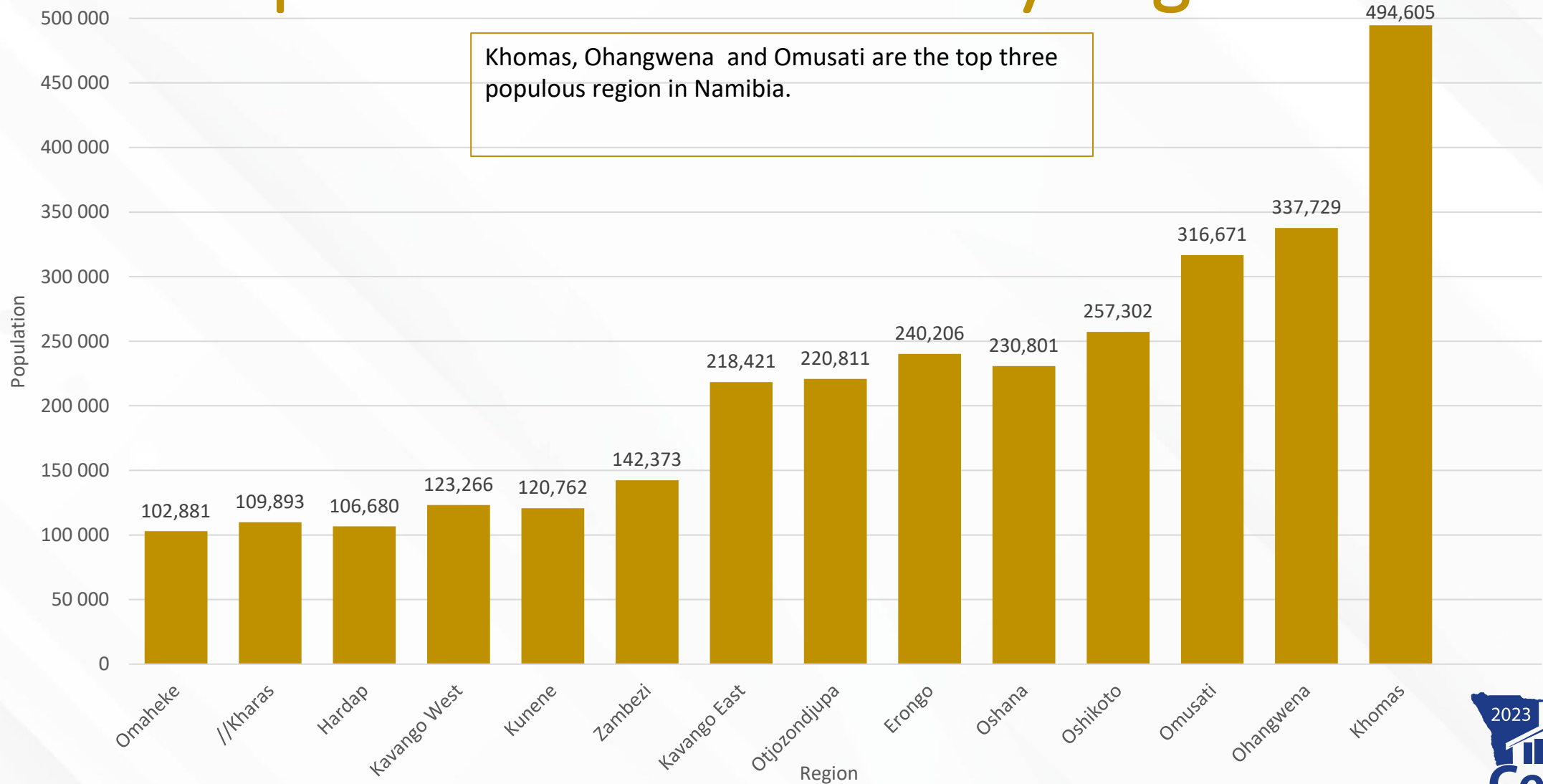
Top 10 Municipalities and town by population



- Out of the 1 512 685 Urban population, 1 058 452 (or 70%) lives in the largest 10 Municipalities and Towns.
- The remaining 30 percent (454 233) of the Urban population lives in the remaining 47 Local Authorities.

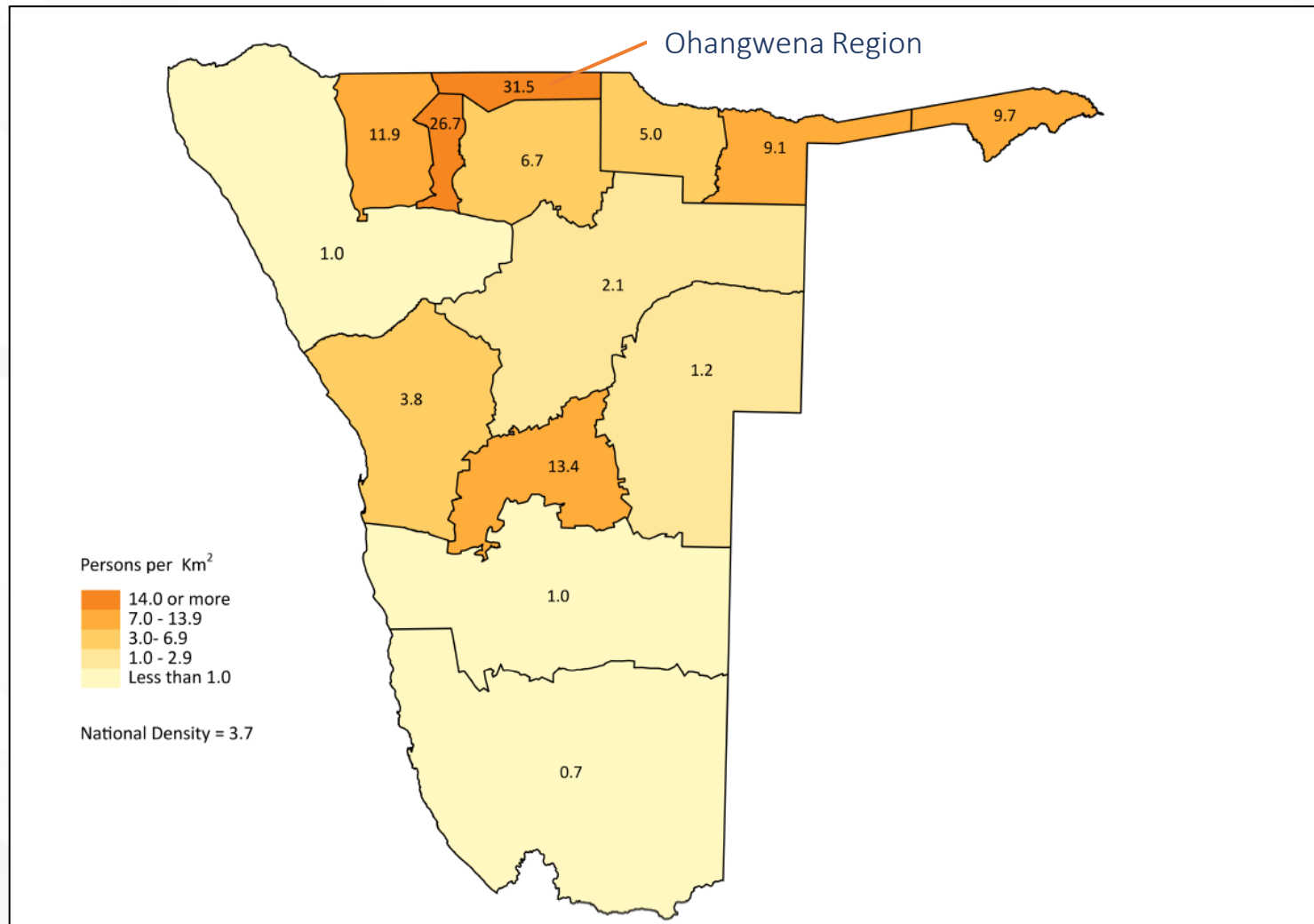
Totalling 70% of the Urban Population	32.1%	7.8%	6.8%	5.0%	3.9%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	2.3%
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Population Distribution by Region



Khomas, Ohangwena and Omusati are the top three populous region in Namibia.

Population Density

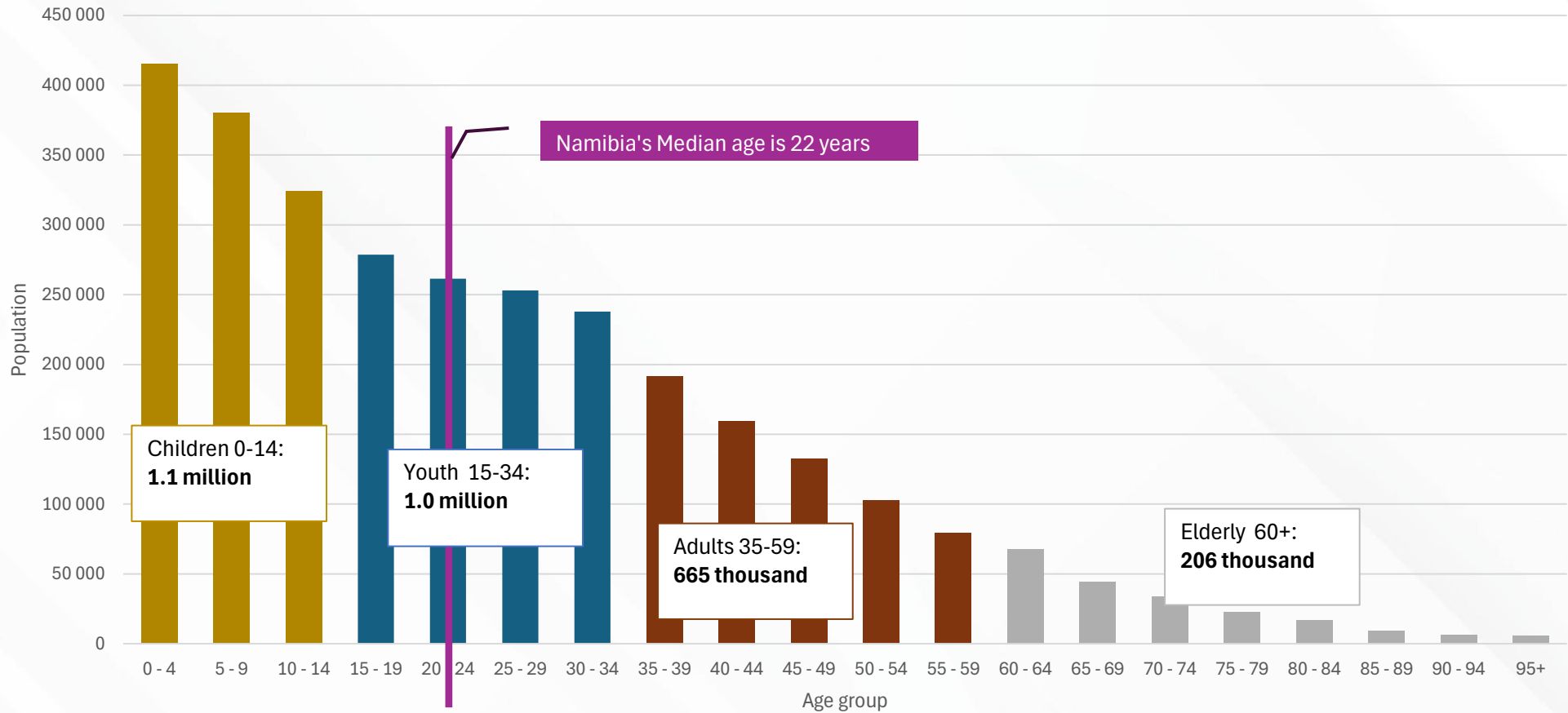


Ohangwena (31.5 persons per km²) and Oshana (26.7 persons per km²) is the most densely populated regions in Namibia.

On the other hand, //Kharas is the most sparsely populated region (0.7 persons per km²)

Demographics

71.1 percent of Namibia's population under 35 years



Percent of the population by broad age group

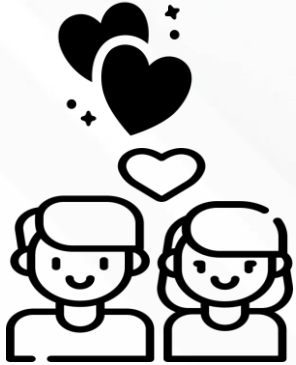
37.0%

34.1%

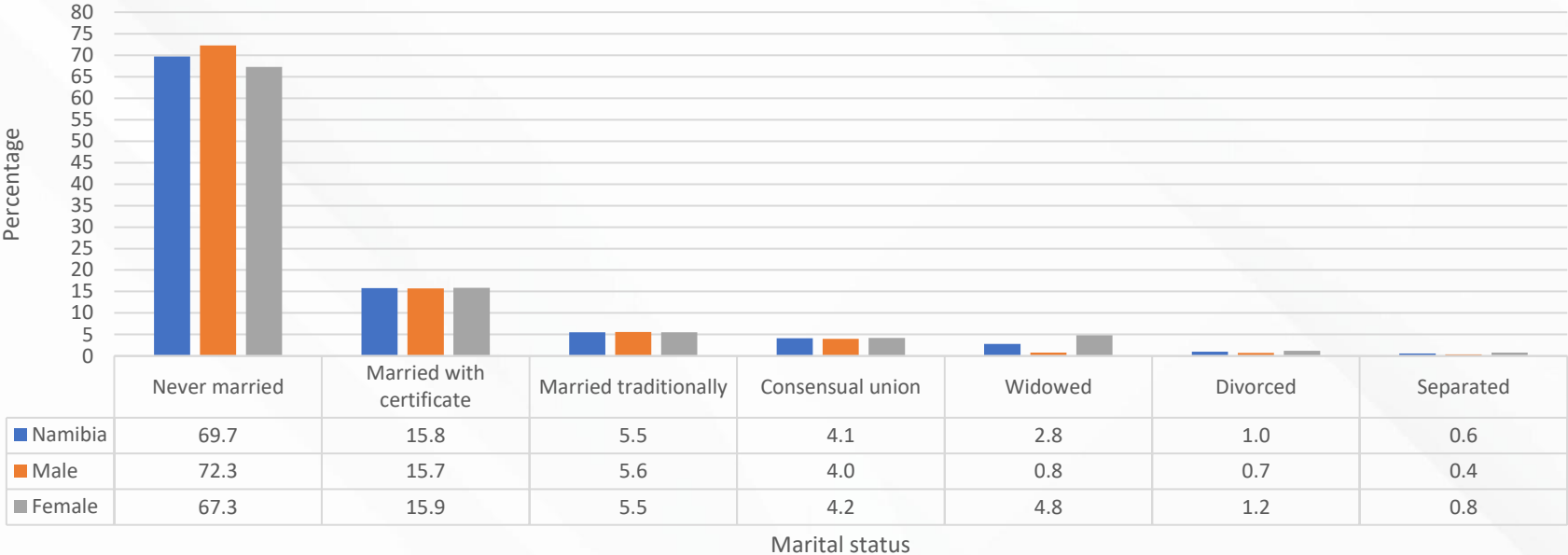
22.0%

6.8%

Marital Status



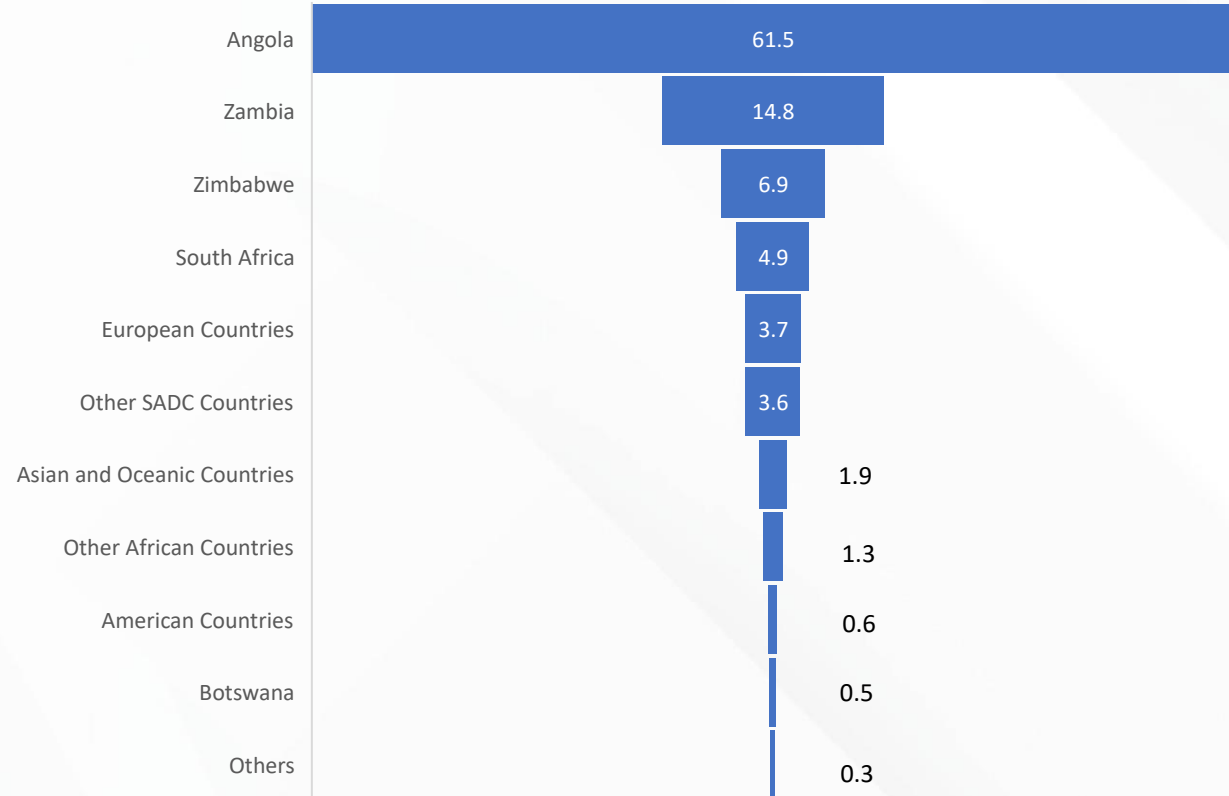
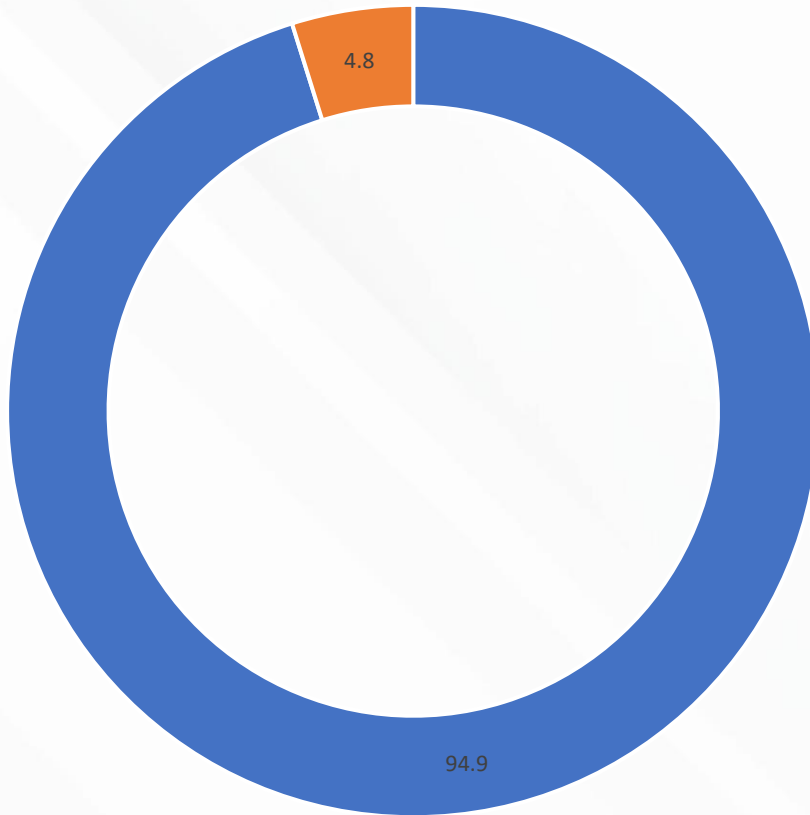
The proportion of married persons in Namibia, for the population aged 15+



Almost 70 percent of the Namibian Population aged 15+ are Never Married, which is 5 percentage point higher among male than Female

Country of citizenship

Not Visible in the Doughnut Graph, 0.1 percent (1 919 persons) have no Country of citizenship and 0.2 percent (7 207 persons) their country of citizenship is not known.



About 5 percent of the population found in Namibia are Non-Namibians.

Issuance of birth certificate for Children under the age 5 years

Area	Total	BC issued by Namibia Government	BC issued by foreign Government	No BC	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

Children under the age of 5 years with birth certificate: 73.8 percent. Lower in Rural areas (65.5%) compares to urban areas (84.1%)

The proportion of children with no birth certificate is higher in Kavango West and Kunene

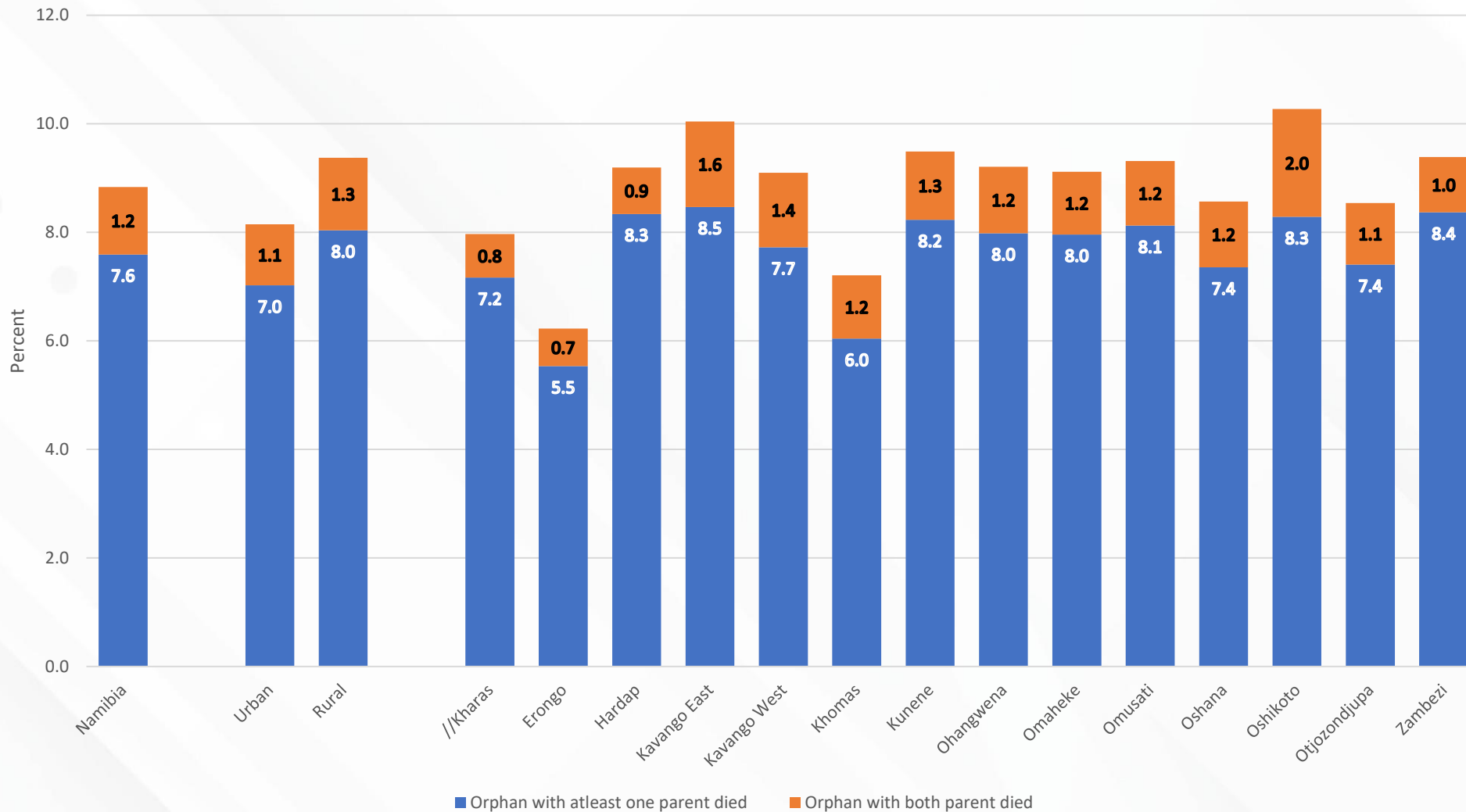
Type of National Identification cards

Area	Total	Namibian ID	SWA ID	No 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
Otjzondjupa	135 650	83.5	0.2	15.5	0.9
Zambezi	81 645	69.3	0.2	30.0	0.5

85.4 percent of the population aged 16+ were issued with National Identification card. Only //Kharas, Erongo, Hardap and Khomas are the regions with proportions above 90 percent.

Zambezi region has the highest proportion of the population 16+ with no ID card (never issued)

Orphanhood status

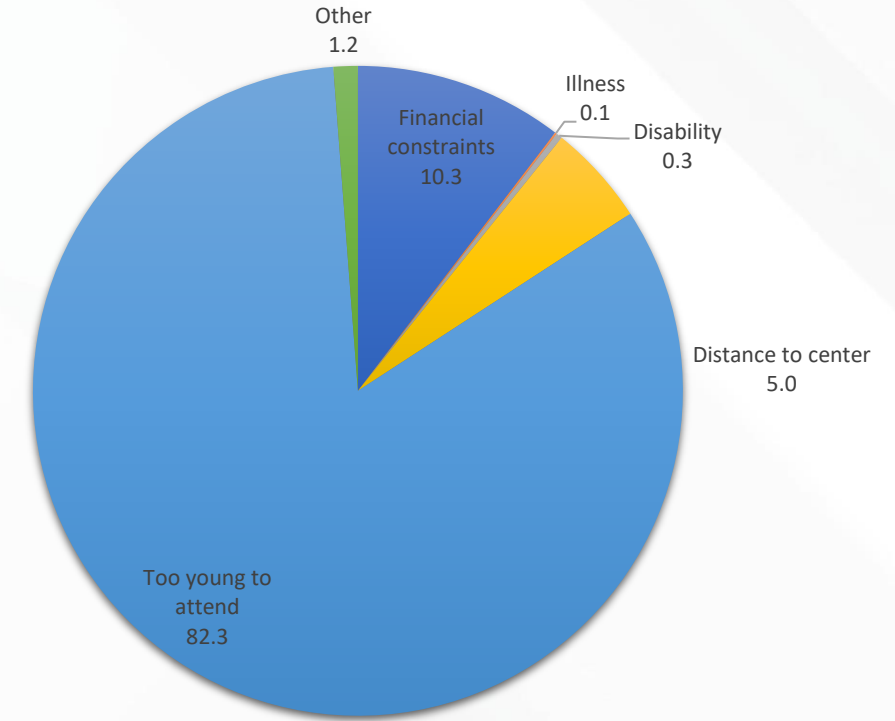
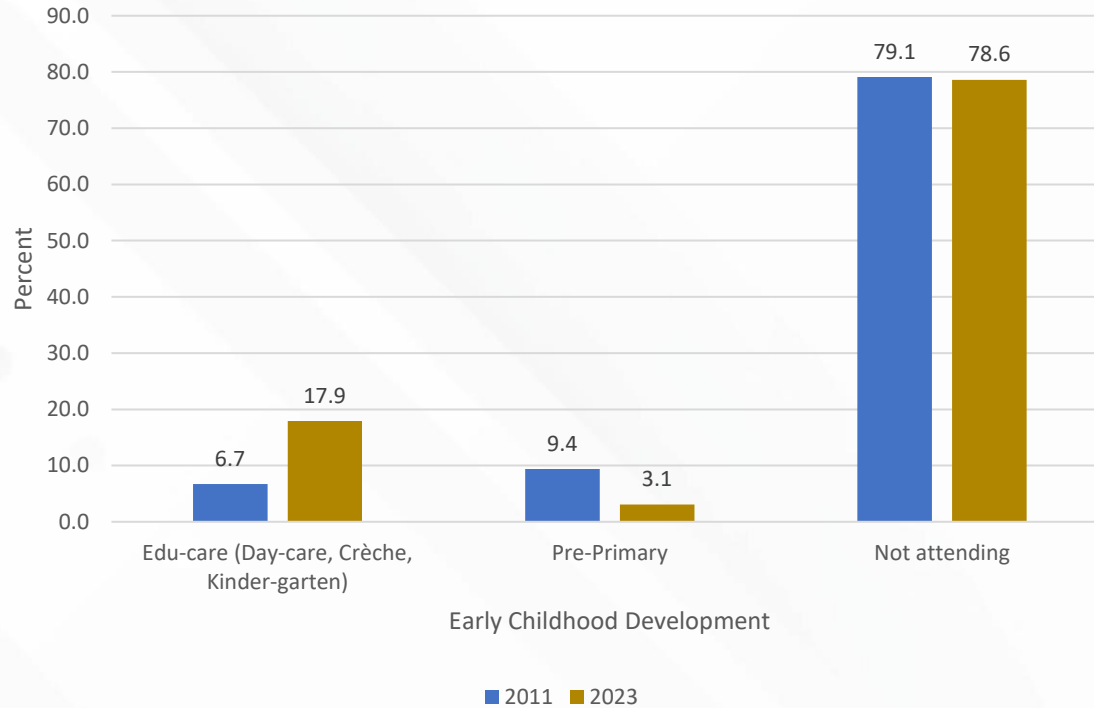


Overall, 7.6 percent of the children under the age of 18 years do not have at least one parent, of which 1.2 percent are double orphans (have none of both parents).

The proportion of single orphans ranges from 5.5 percent in Erongo to 8.5 percent in Kavango East

Education

Early Childhood Development (ECD) for children aged 0-5 years



80 percent of children aged 0-5 are not attending any childhood development in both 2011 & 2023. However, 82.3 percent of those children not attending were considered too young to attend in 2023 Census.

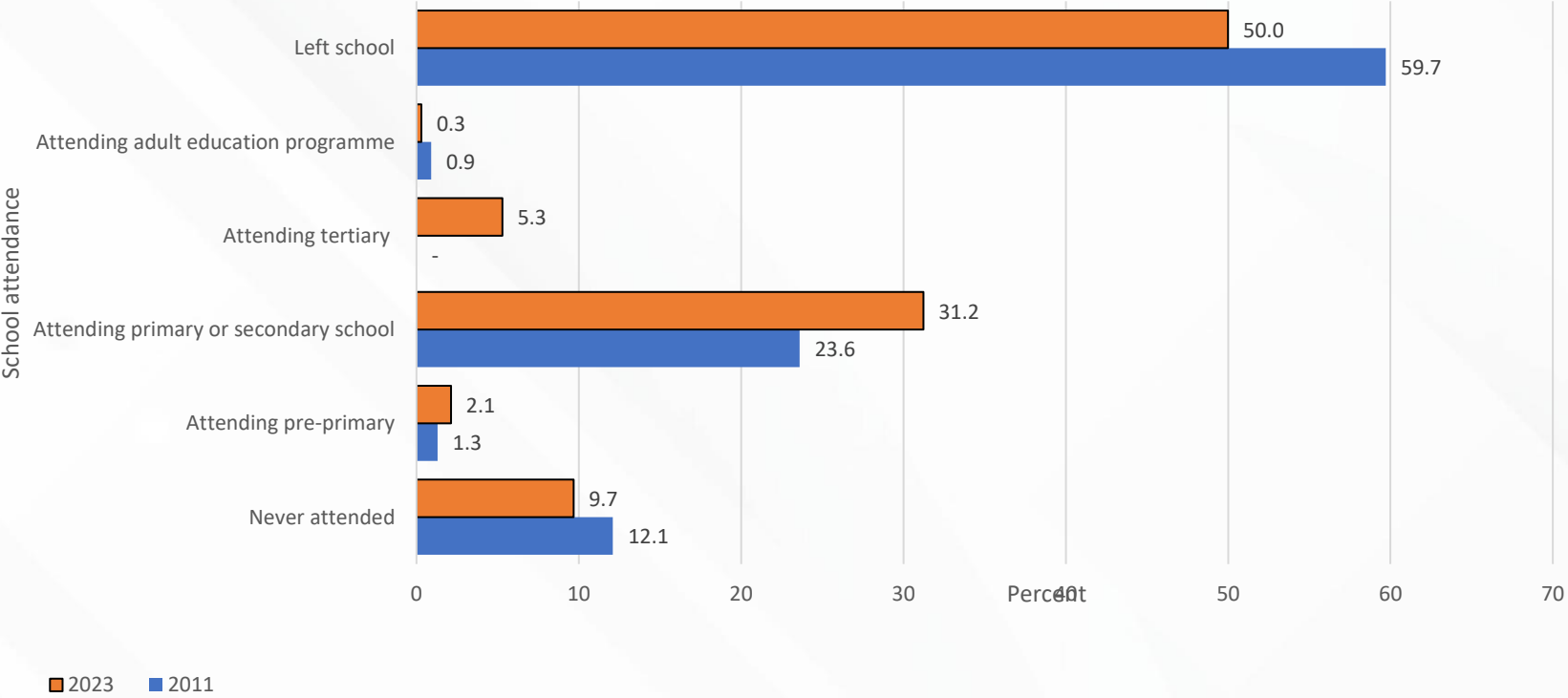
There is an increase in the proportion of children aged 0 to 5 years attending ECD program.

Adult and Youth Literacy rate



- In Namibia, Adult (15+) Literacy rate slightly declined from 89.0 in 2011 to 87.3 in 2023. The rate is in the same range for male (87.5) and female (87.1) in 2023.
- 9 out of 10 youth (15-34) can read and write a message in any language with understanding.

School attendance for the population aged 6+

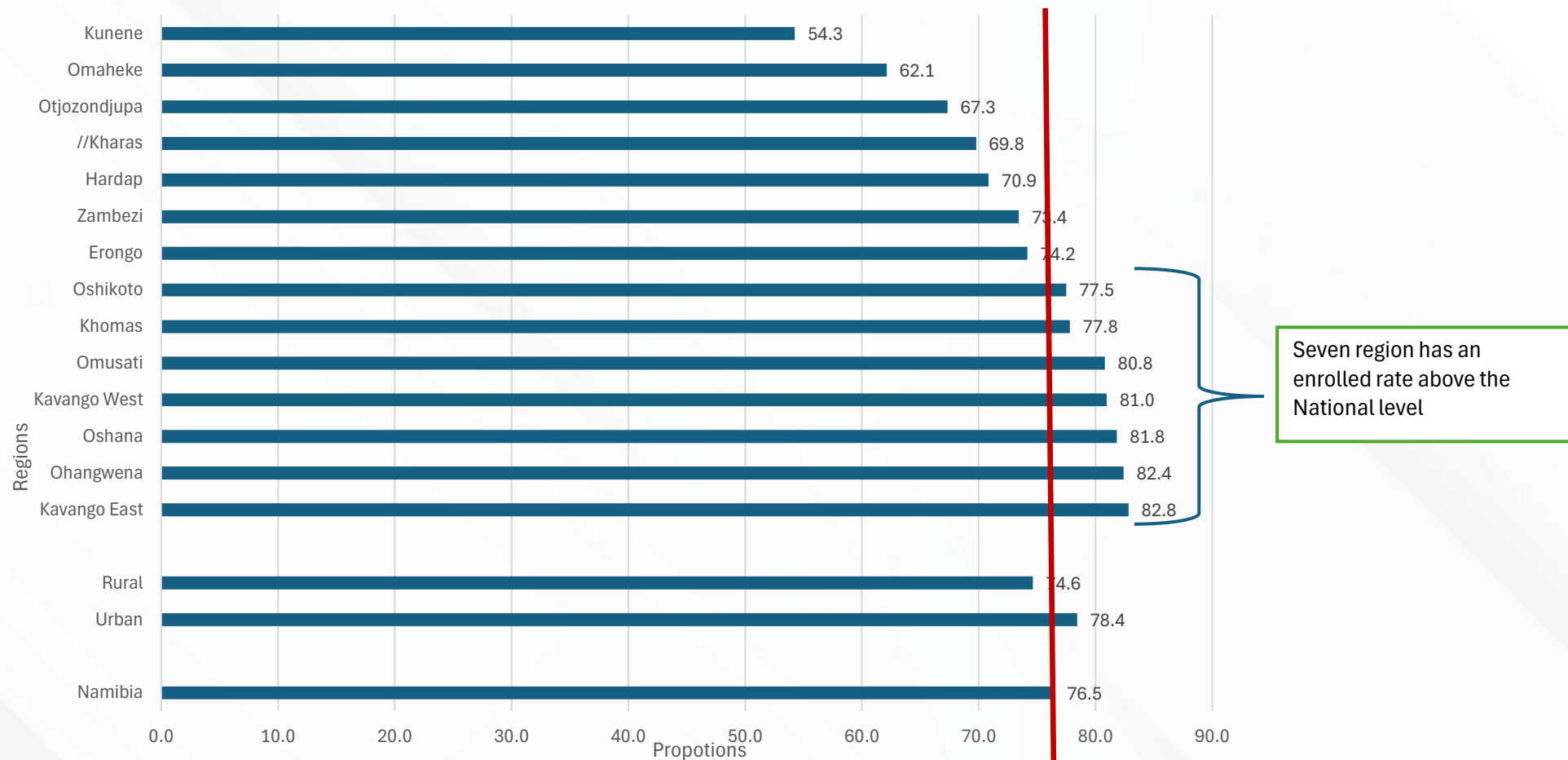


The proportion Never attended has decline from 12.1 percent in 2011 to 9.7 percent in 2023.

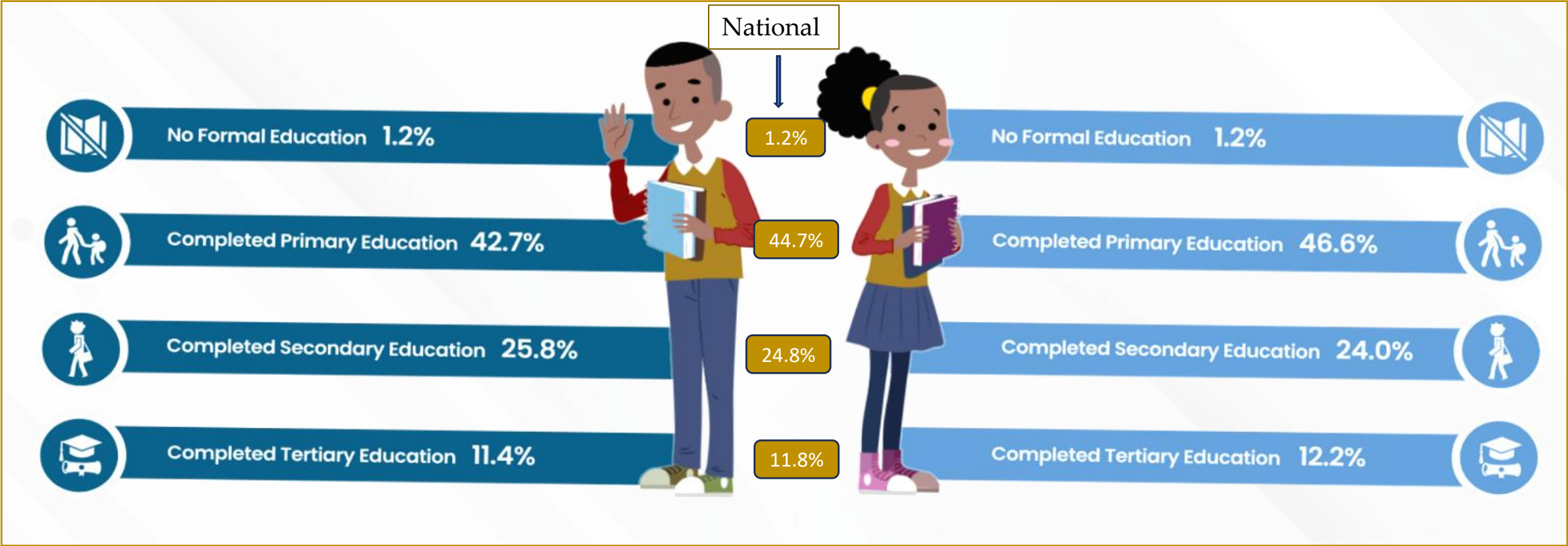
The proportion currently attending primary or secondary school has increased from 23.6 percent in 2011 to 31.2 percent in 2023.

The categories' attending tertiary was not part of 2011 questionnaire.

Proportion of the population aged 6-24 years who were currently attending school in 2023



Educational Attainment for the population who left school

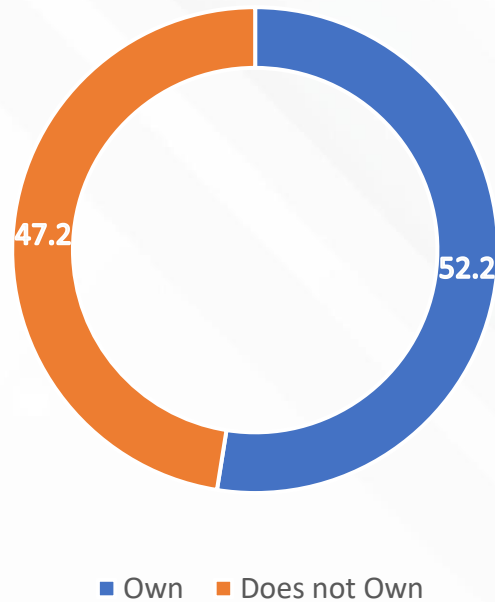


The proportion of female completed Tertiary education is slightly higher than the Male counterparts.

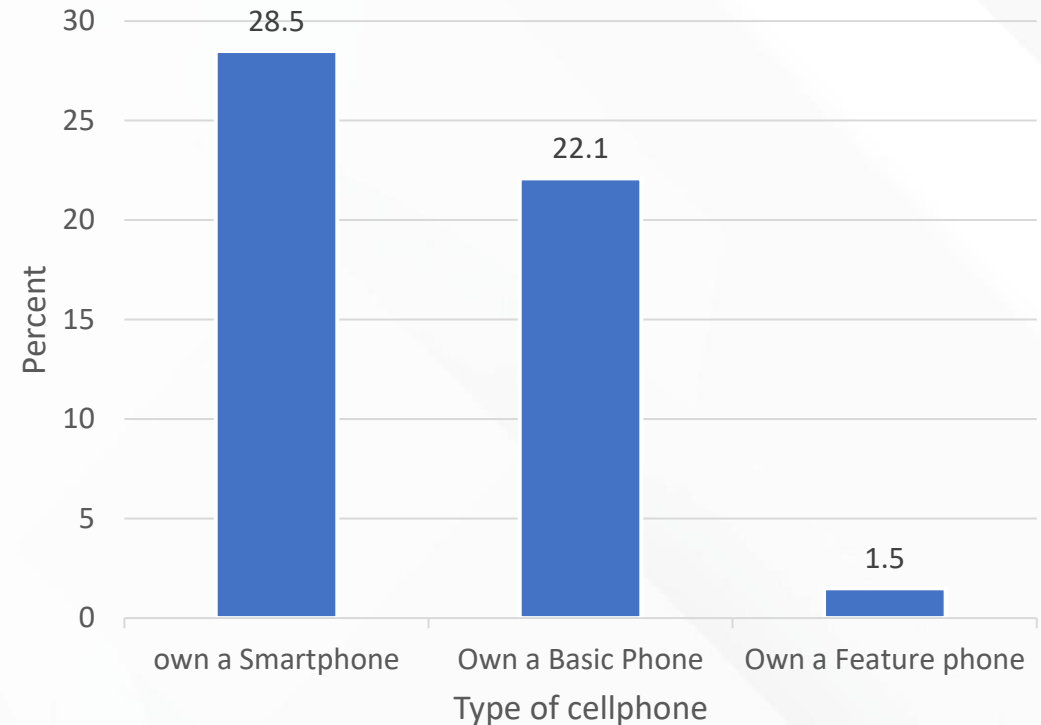
ICT

Population 3+ Cell phone ownership status

Population owning a mobile phone



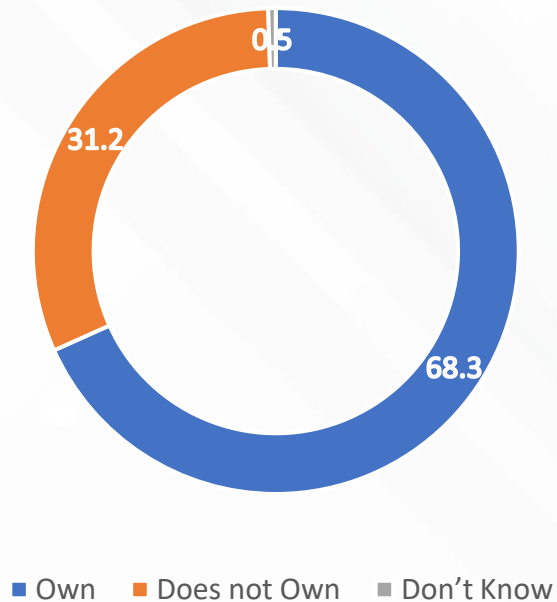
Type of Mobile phone owned



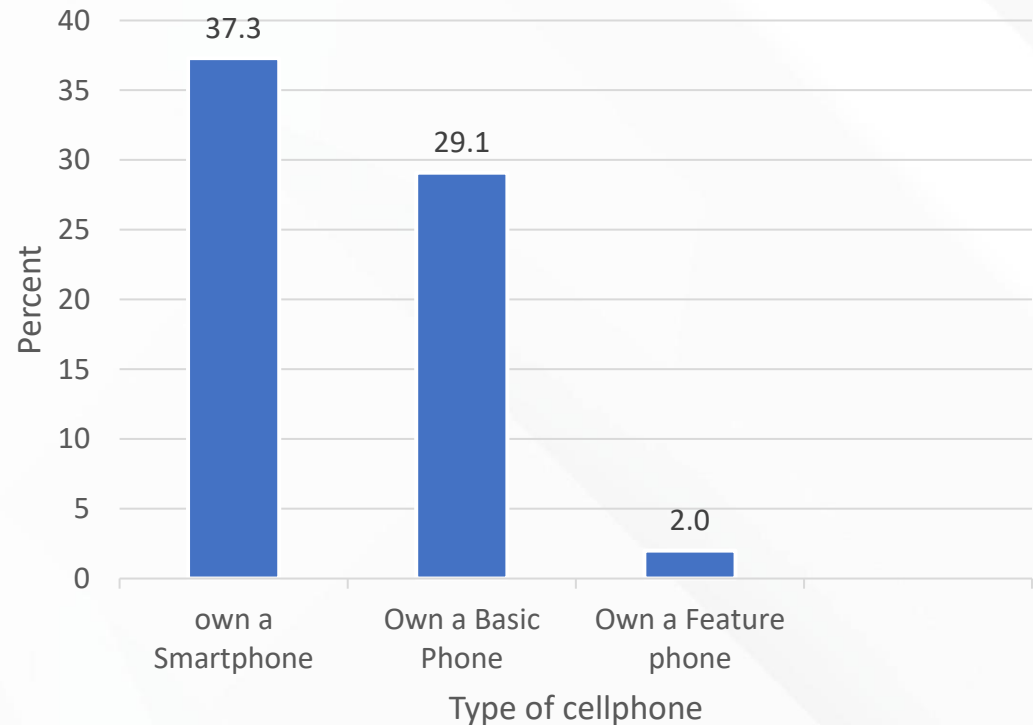
About 52 percent of the population above the age of 3 years own a mobile phone, of which 28.5 percent is a smartphone.

Population 12+ Cell phone ownership status

Population owning a mobile phone



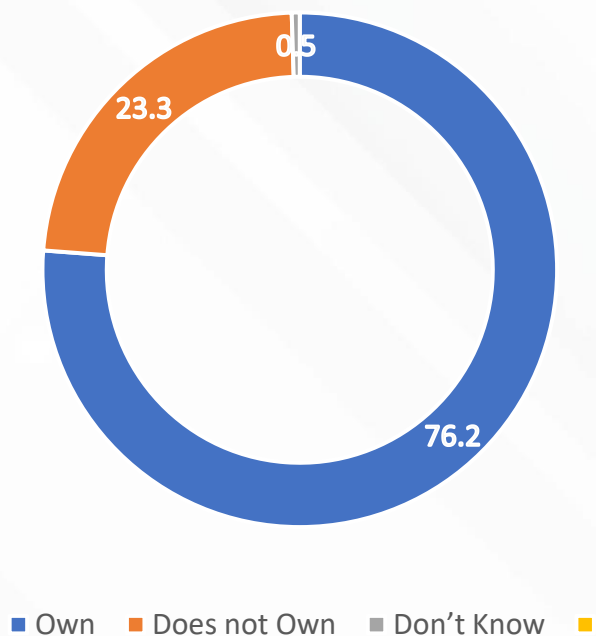
Type of Mobile phone owned



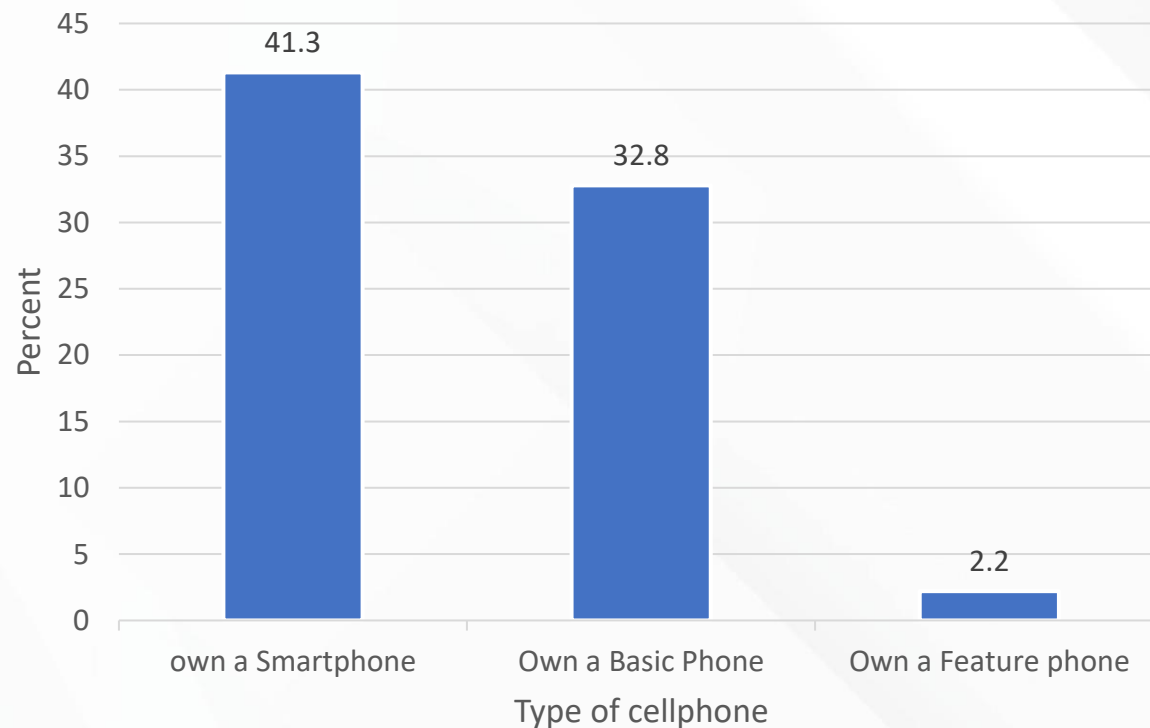
About 68.3 percent of the population above the age of 12 years own a mobile phone, of which 37.2 percent is a smartphone.

Population 16+ Cell phone ownership status

Population owning a mobile phone

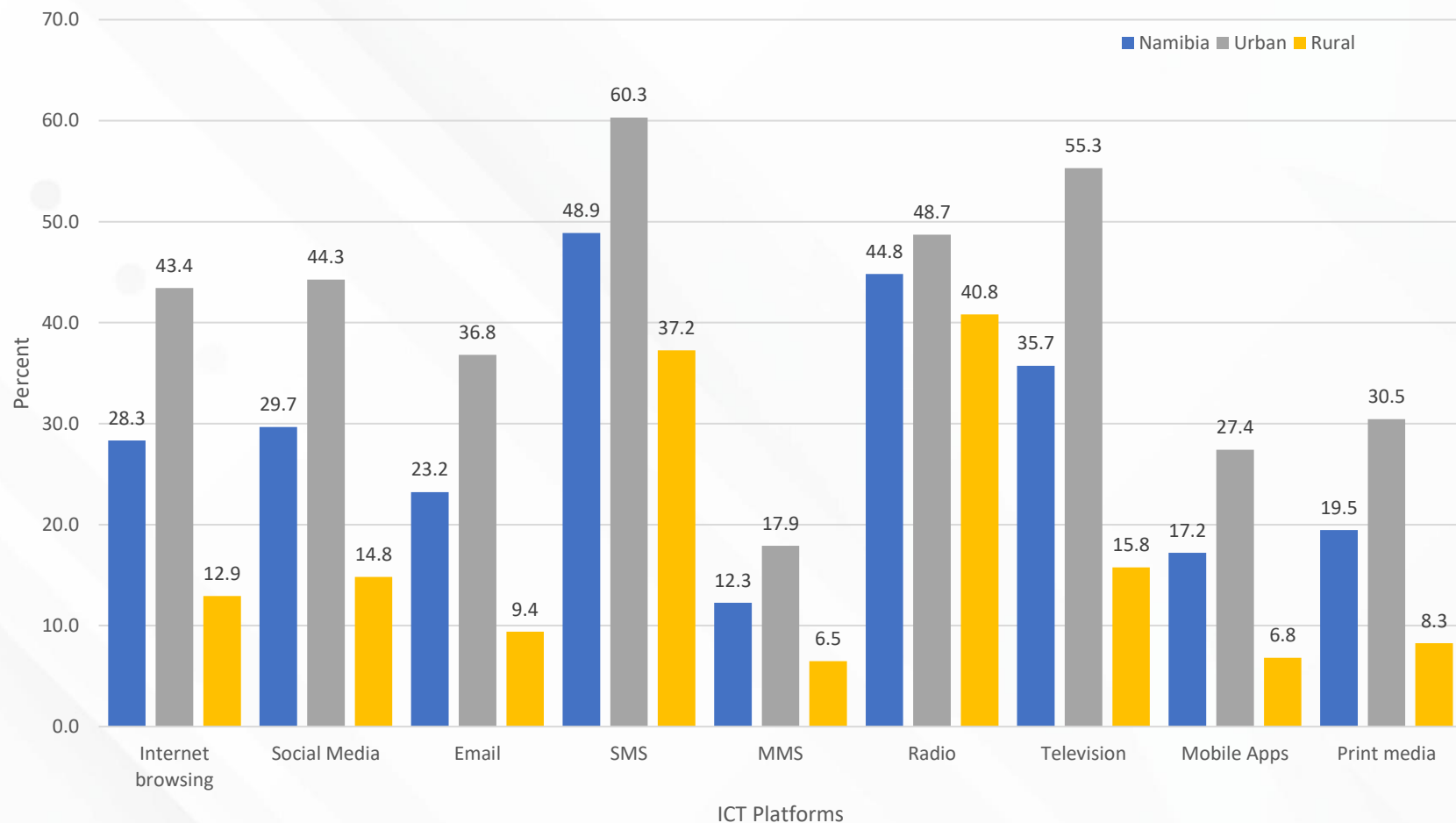


Type of Mobile phone owned



About 76 percent of the population above the age of 16 years own a mobile phone, of which 41.3 percent is a smartphone.

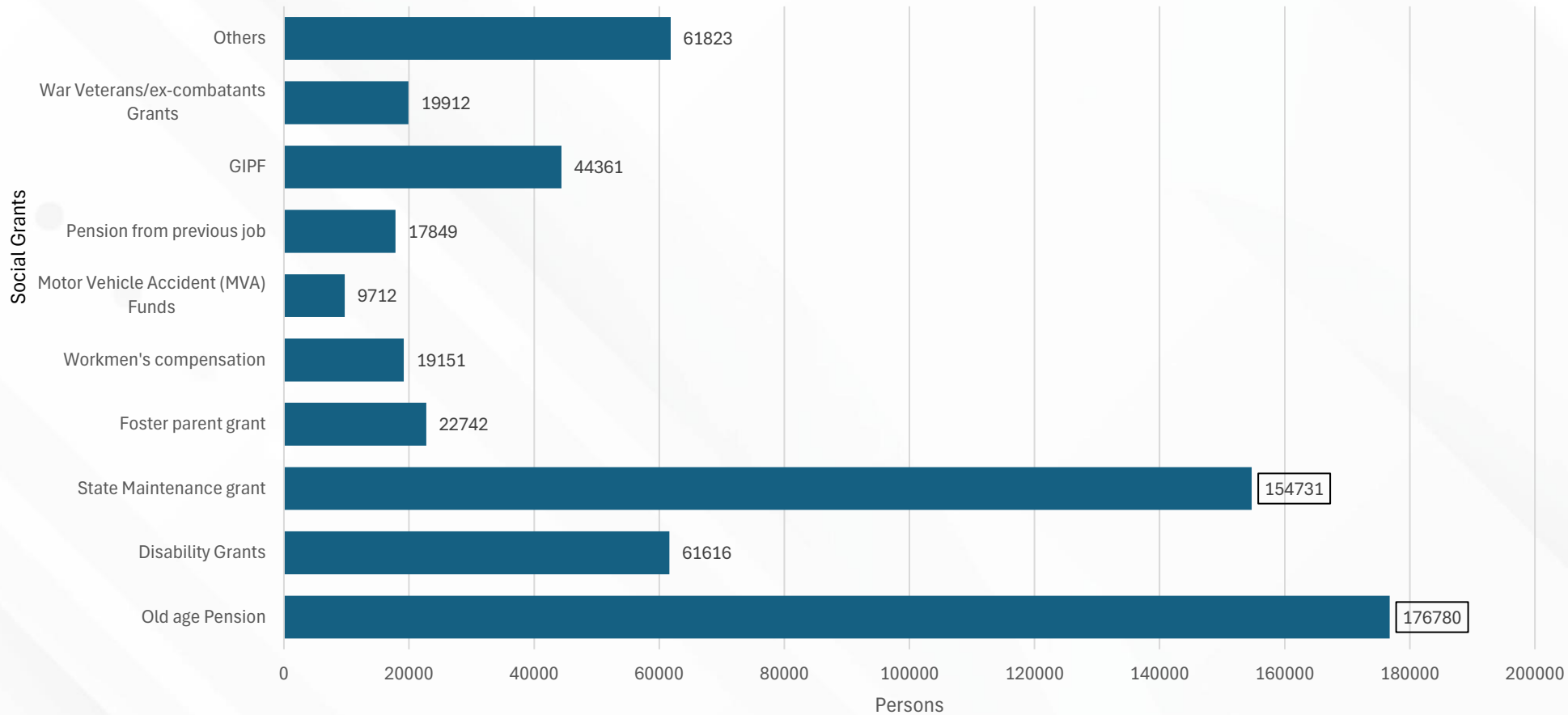
Highest ICT platforms used by the population to access information



At the national level, SMS and Radio are the highest ICT platforms used by the population to access information. However, in Urban areas SMS and TV are the highest.

Social Welfare

Social grants



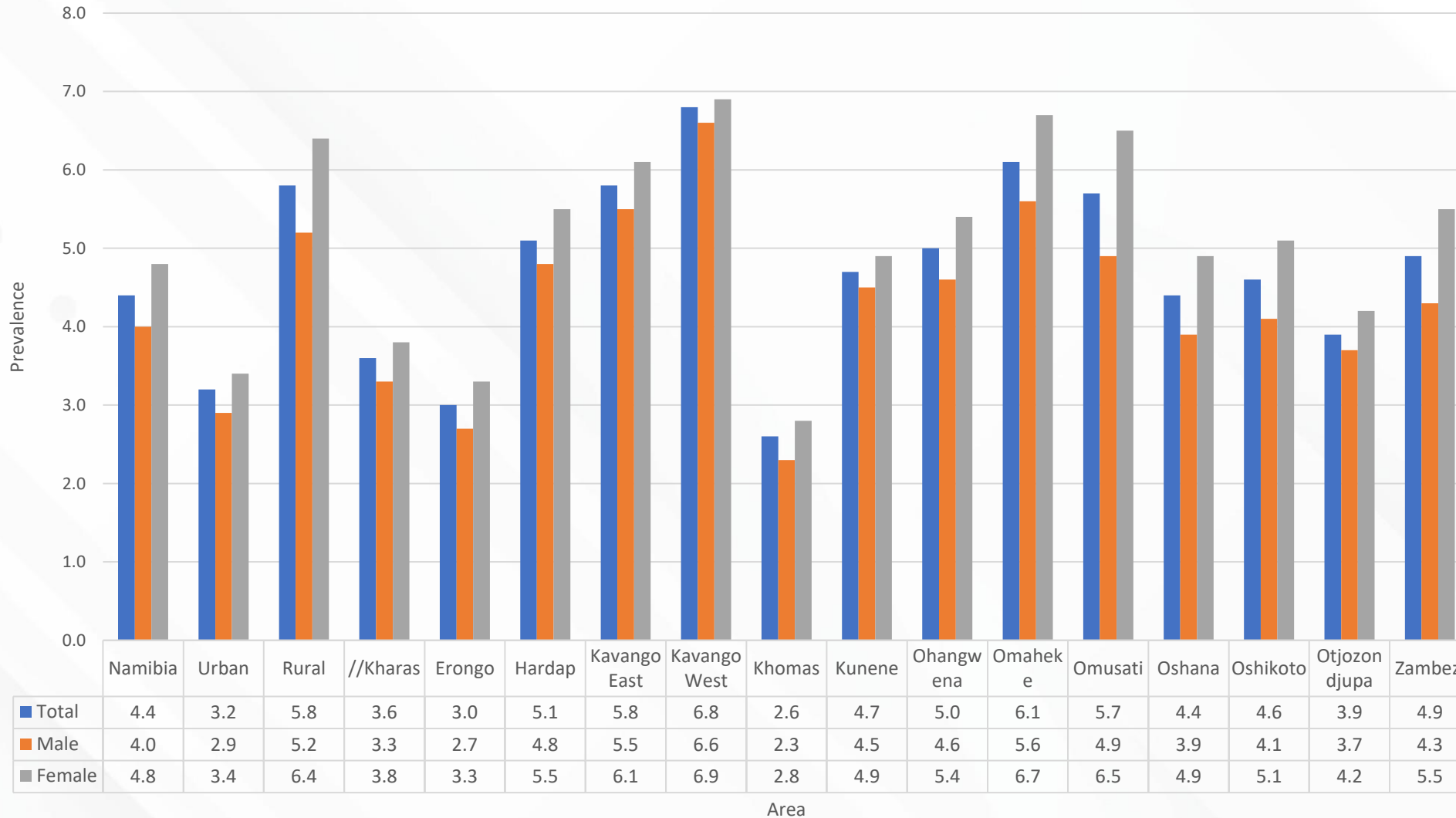
In total, there were 483,141 persons in Namibia receiving social grants. The highest number are old age pensions and state maintenance grants.

Disability

How disability is defined

- ❖ Six (UN Washington Group of Experts) questions recommended for censuses for international comparability of statistics on persons with disabilities.
- ❖ The questions asked if a person has difficulties in the six domains: Seeing; Hearing; Communicating; Walking/climbing stairs; Remembering or concentrating; and Self-care.
- ❖ Disability status derived from the six questions based on the following criteria:
 - ❖ A person who reported a lot of difficulty in any of the six domains of functioning;
 - ❖ A person who reported 'unable to do' in any of the six domains of function

Disability prevalence



The overall disability prevalence is at 4.4 percent. More prevalent in Rural (5.8%) than urban (3.2%). Across the regions, the prevalence ranges between 6.1 percent in Omaheke and 2.6 percent in Khomas.

Fertility

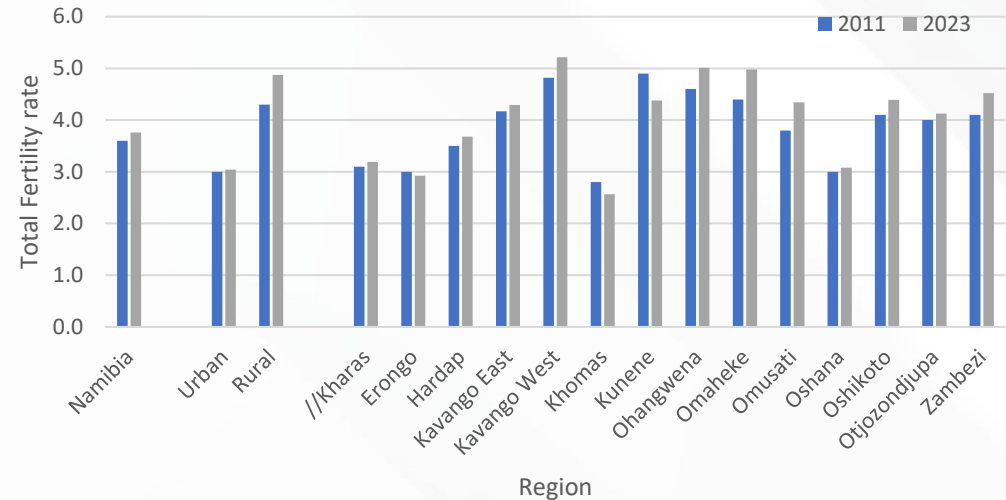
Fertility

Other Measure:

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): The Crude Birth rate indicates that there are **28.5** children per 1000 population.

General Fertility Rate (GFR): The general fertility rate shows that annually, there are **113.3** births in a population per 1,000 women aged 15-49

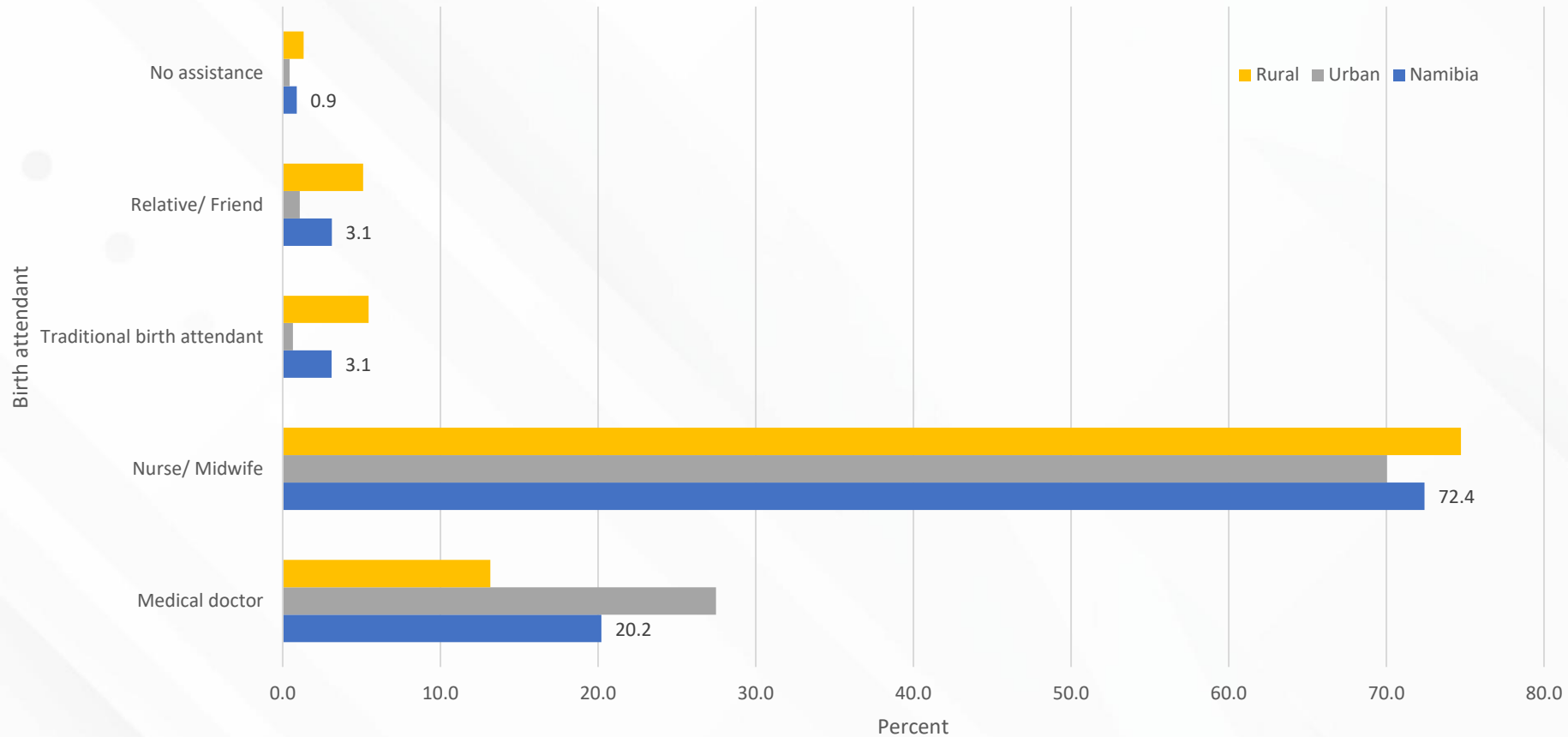
Gross Reproductive Rate (GRR): The data further shows that on average woman in Namibia will have **1.9** daughters if she survives all of her childbearing (15-49) years



21.4 years is the average age of a woman at the birth of a first child in Namibia

The average number of children a woman would have if she survive all her childbearing (15-49) years, is 3.8 children which is a slight increase from 3.6 Children in 2011.

Births attended by medical doctor or midwife



More than 90 percent of the births that occurred in the 12 months preceding the census were attended by either a Medical doctor or Midwife.

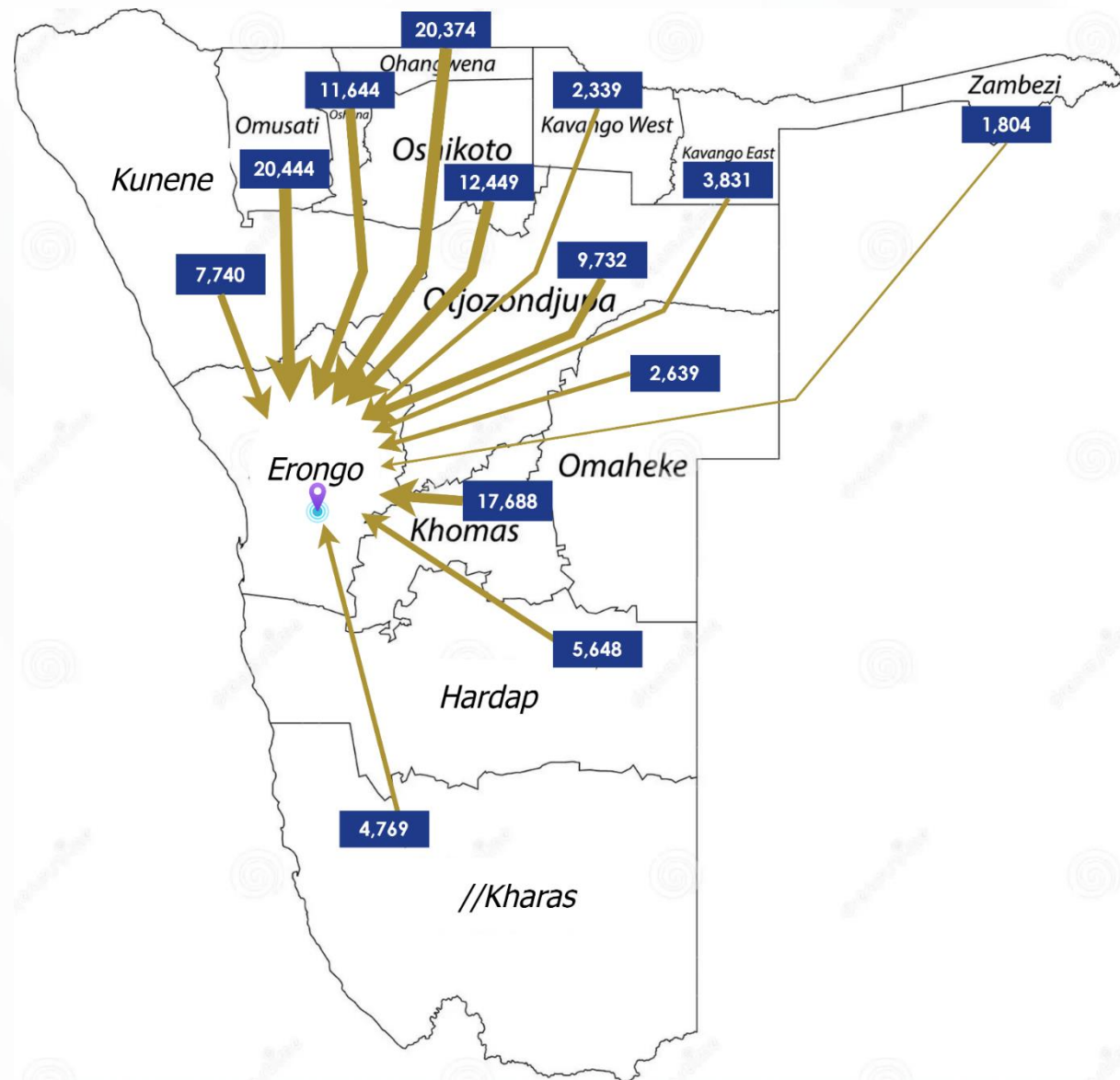
Migration

Migration: Comparing place of birth and place of usual residence

Region	In -Migrants	Out migrants	Net-Migrants
//Kharas	42,341	25,405	16,936
Erongo	130,870	36,629	94,241
Hardap	27,395	27,299	96
Kavango East	31,813	37,051	-5,238
Kavango West	13,551	37,657	-24,106
Khomas	253,170	97,214	155,956
Kunene	22,386	28700	-6,314
Ohangwena	60,371	149,238	-88,867
Omaheke	30,637	22572	8,065
Omusati	63,642	127,331	-63,689
Oshana	83,741	85,676	-1,935
Oshikoto	88,058	82,477	5,581
Otjozondjupa	89,997	45,889	44,108
Zambezi	24,051	17,621	6,430

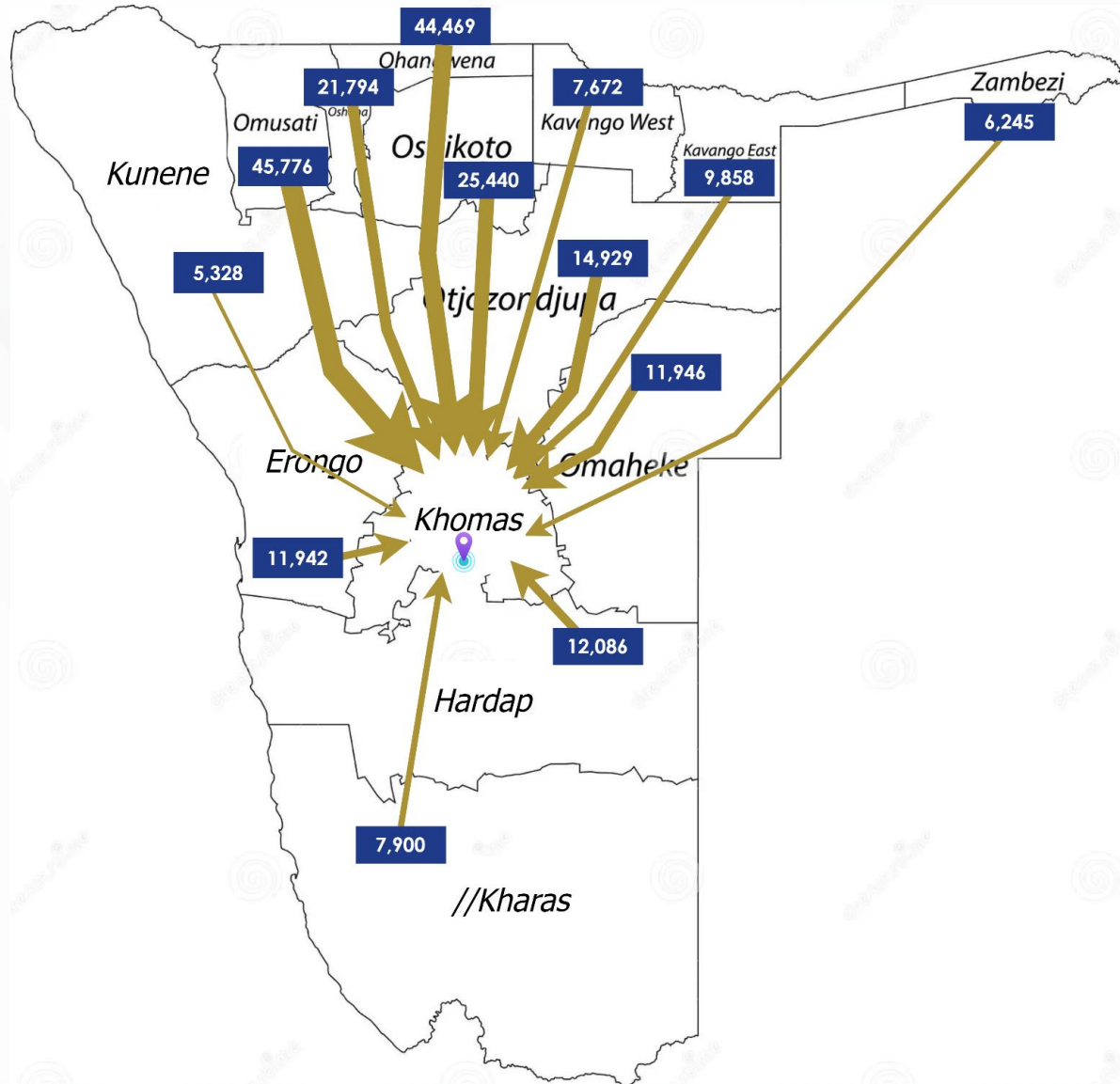
Khomas and Erongo are the most receiving region while Ohangwena and Omusati are the sending region.

In-migrants into Erongo



In-Migrants into Erongo
Region: 130 870
(Out: 36 629)

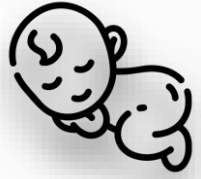
In-migrants into Khomas



In-Migrants into Khomas
Region: 253 170 (Out:
97 214)

Mortality

Infants & Children Deaths



26.2 infants per 1000 babies born alive will most likely not live past their first birthday.



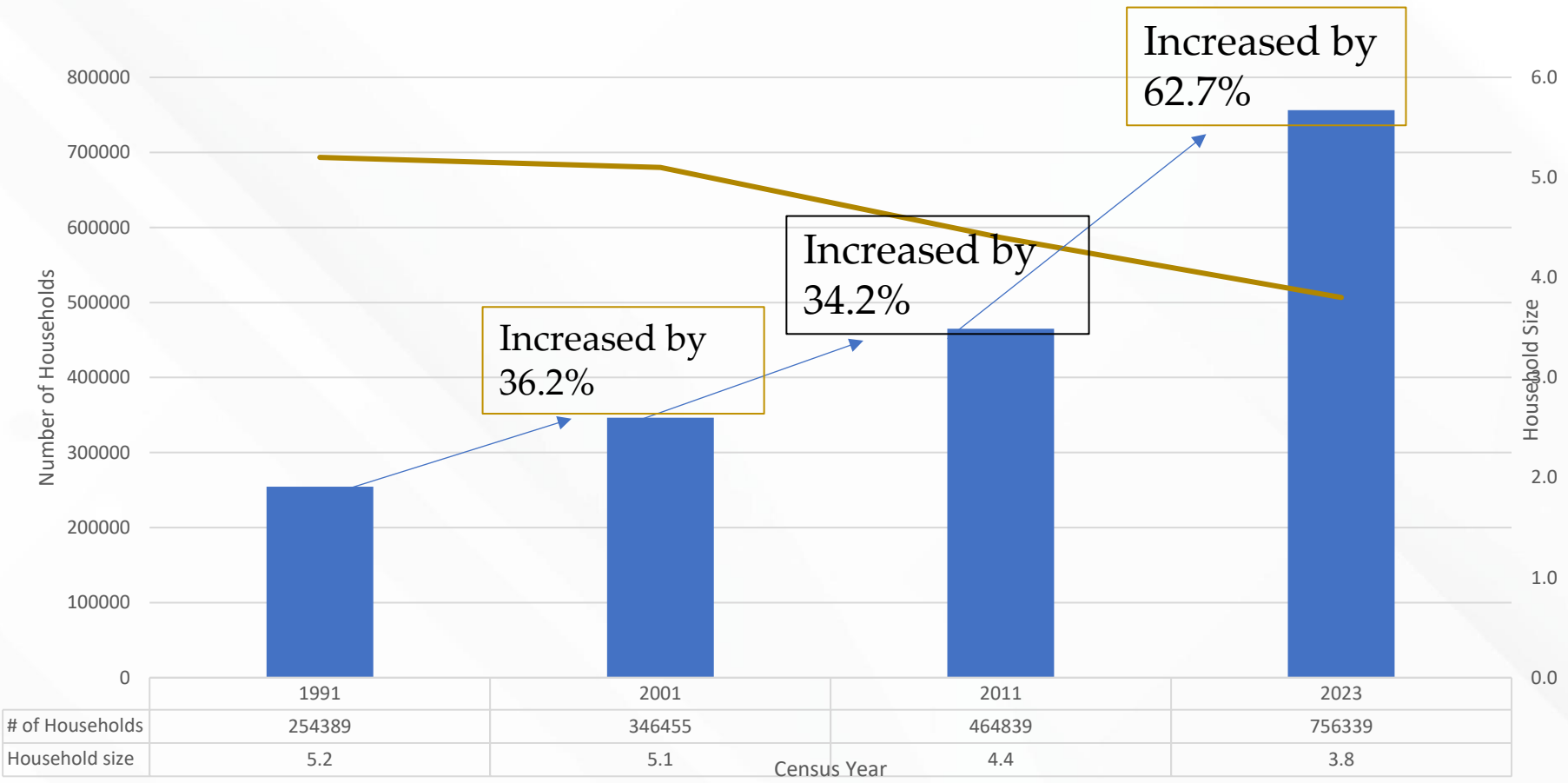
38.8 children per 1000 babies born alive will most likely not live past their Fifth birthday .

Infant Mortality rate was recorded higher in Hardap and Kavango West, but Under Five Mortality was recorded higher in Omaheke and Hardap.

	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Child Mortality Rate	Under five Mortality Rate
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
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

Households and Housings

Households number and average household size



The number of private households in Namibia tripled since 1991.

The increase in households over the years saw the decrease of the average number of persons per household, from 5.2 persons in 1991 to 3.8 persons in 2023

Household Headship



Female - headed households -----



49.0



Male - headed households -----



51.0%



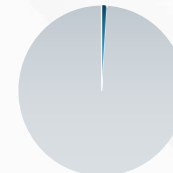
Children - headed households -----



0.9%



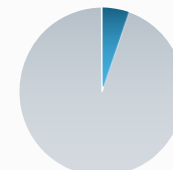
Orphans - headed households -----



0.2%

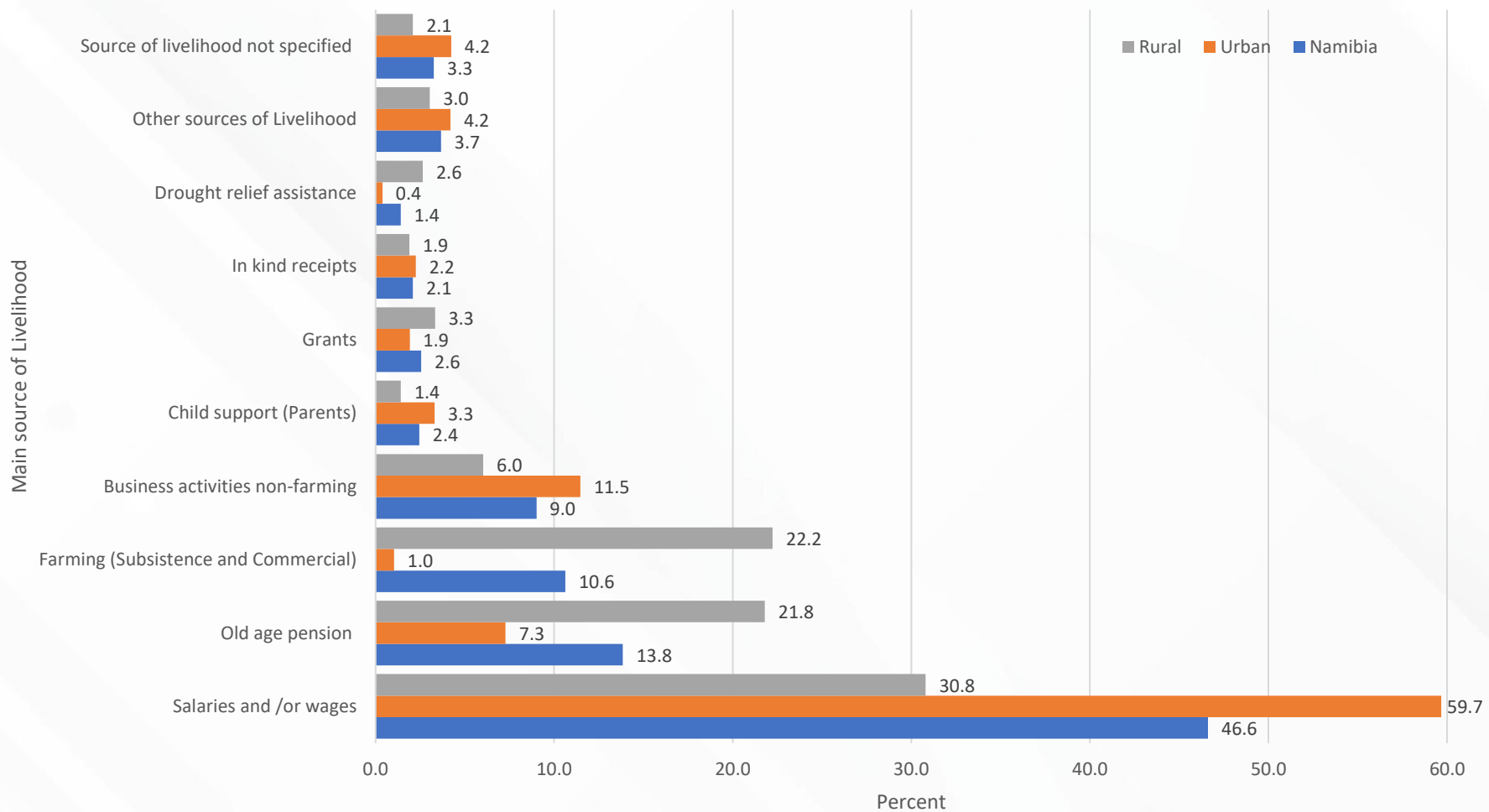


Person with disability- headed households -----



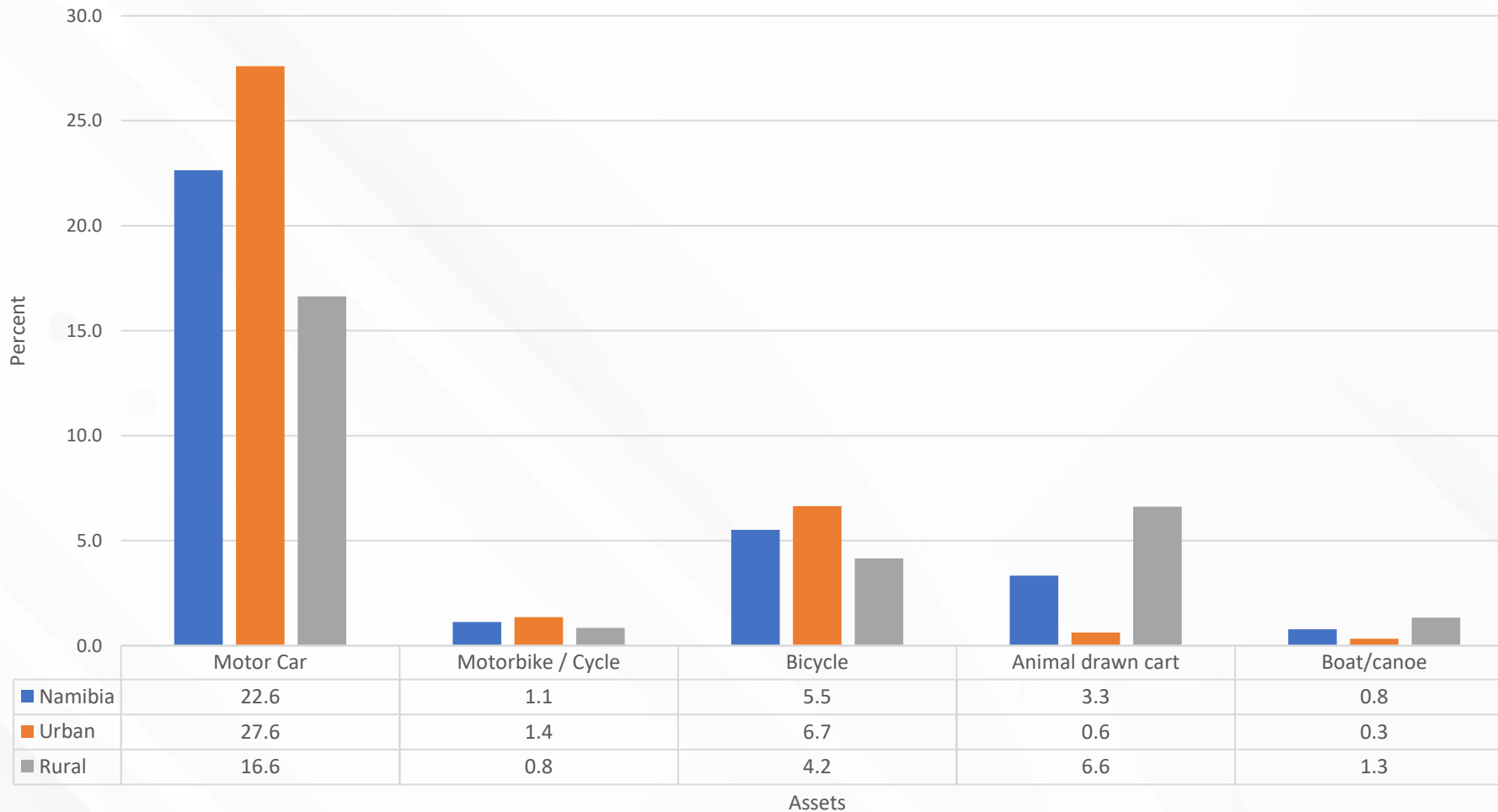
5.6%

Households main source of livelihood/survival (top 10)



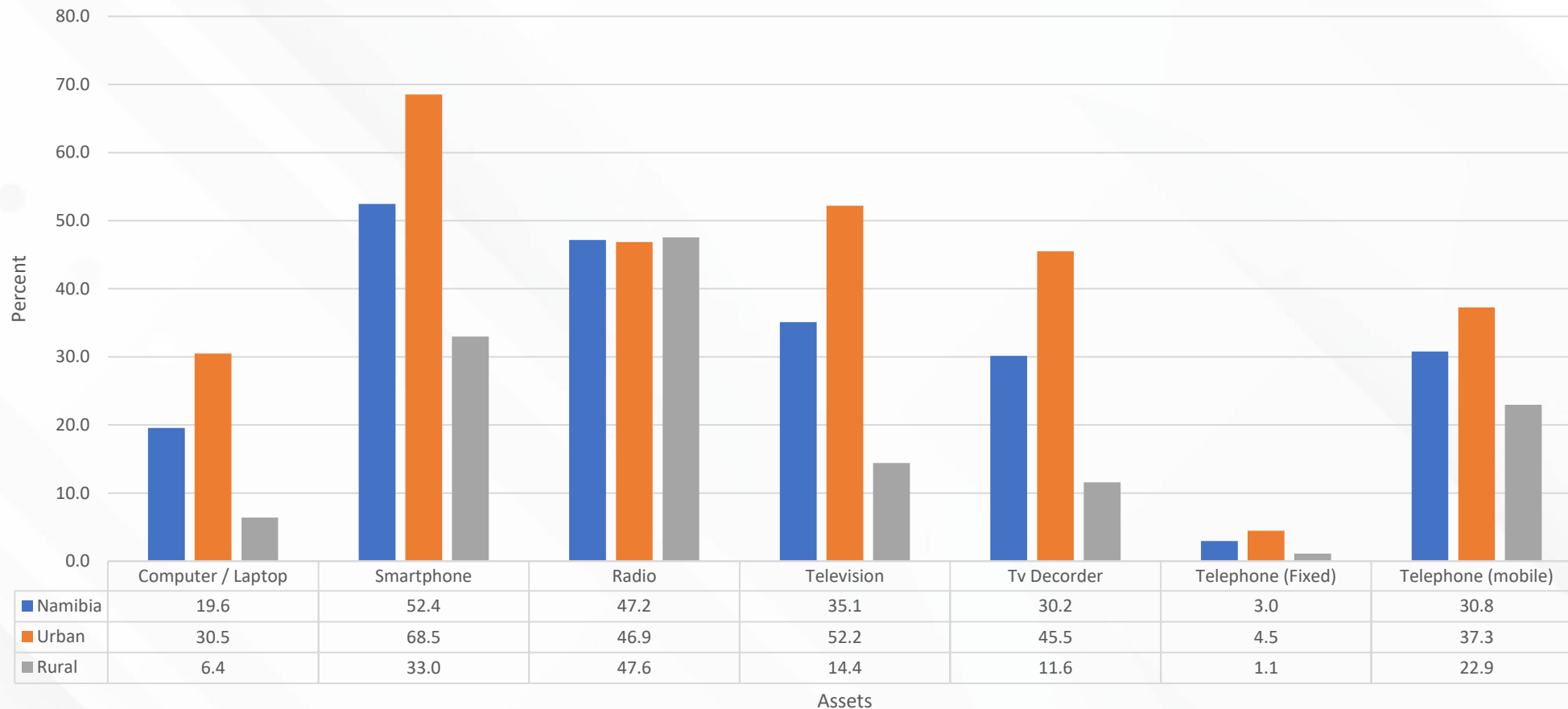
About 47 percent of households survive mostly on salaries and wages, while 13.8 percent rely on old age pensions

Ownership motor car as transportation assets



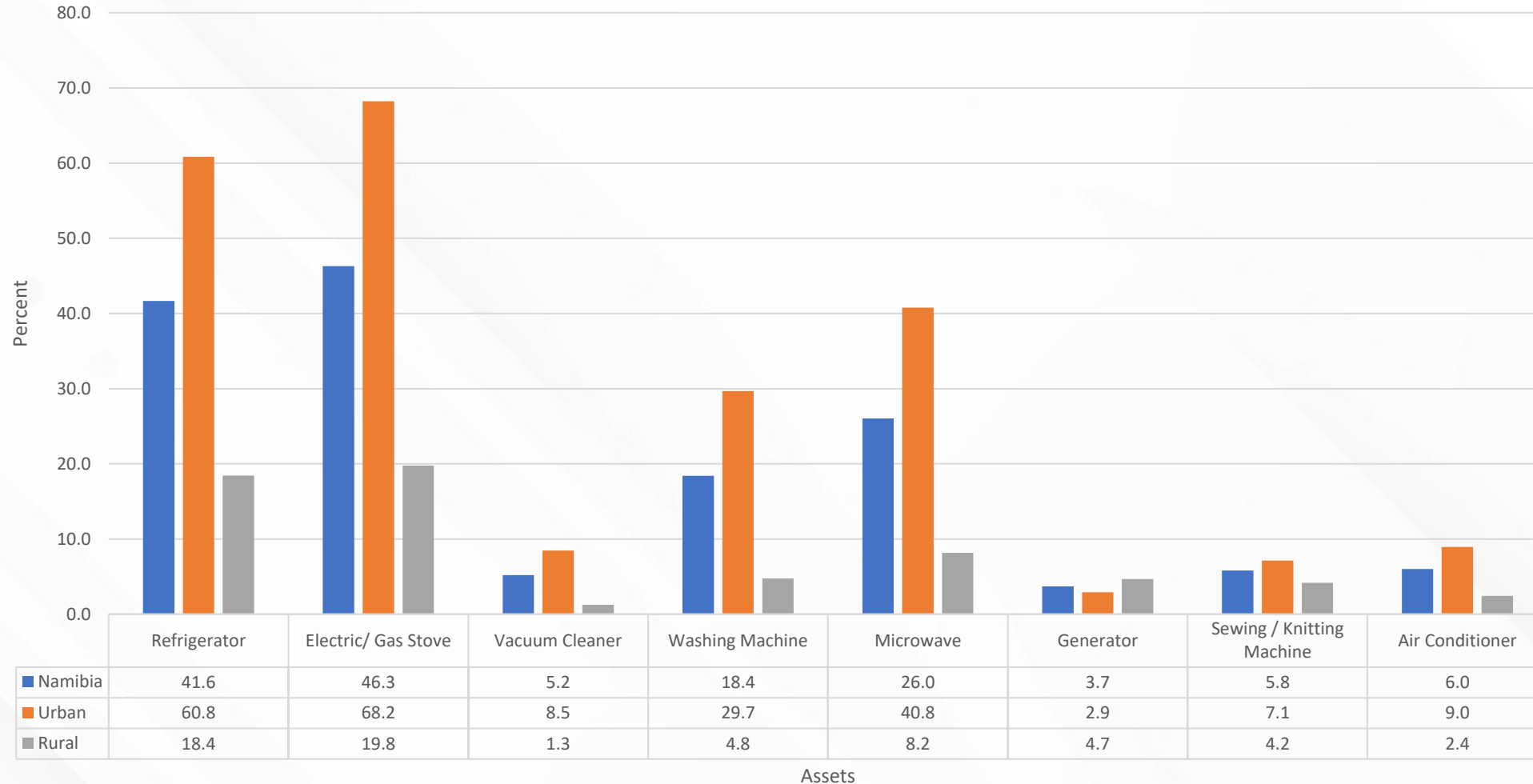
- Close to 23% of households own a Motor Car as transportation assets
- The proportion of household owning motor car is more prominent in urban areas (27.6%) than Rural areas (16.6%).
- About 6.6% of households in rural areas own an animal drawn cart.

Ownership of communication assets



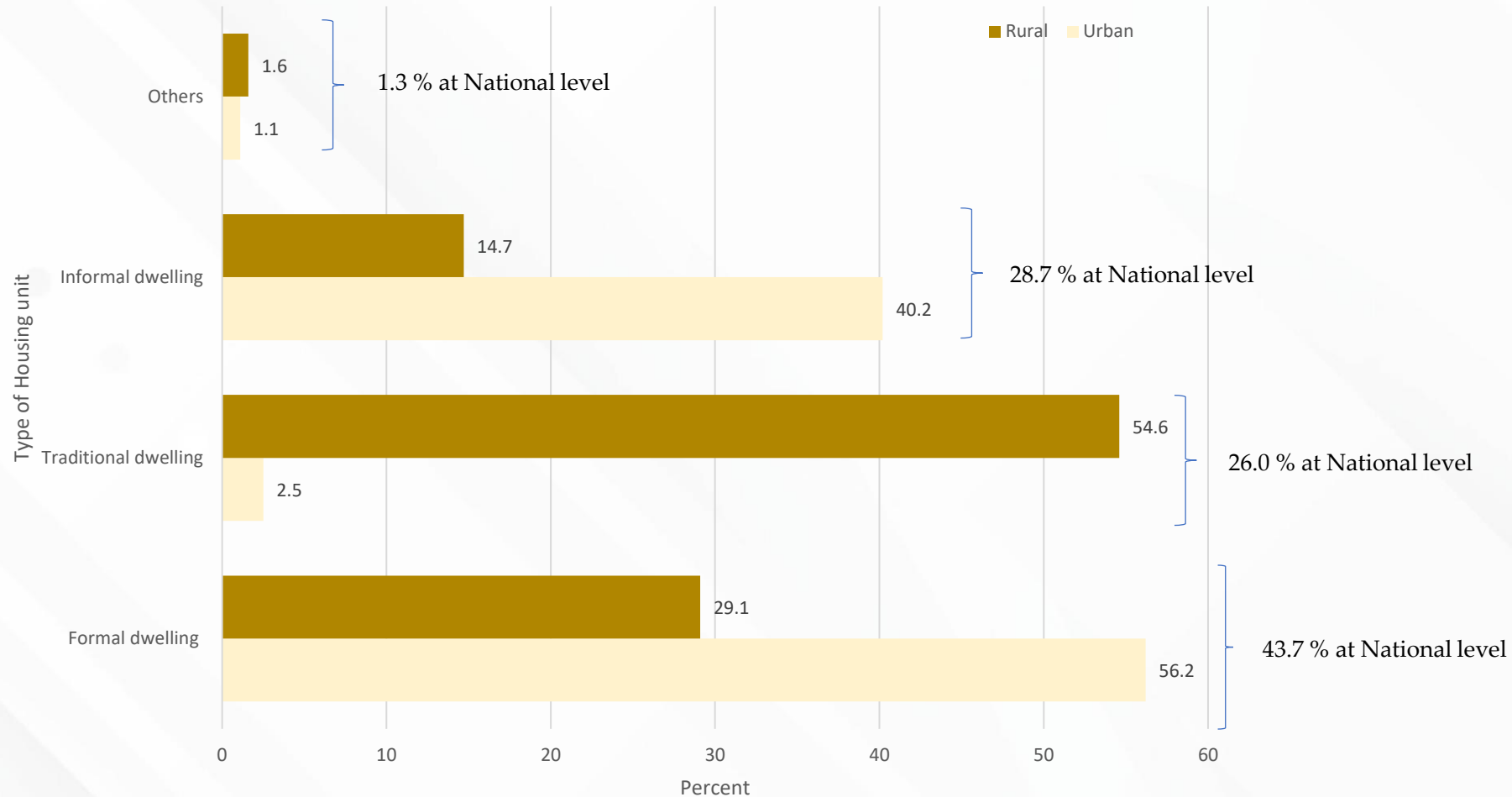
Households in Urban areas mostly own Smartphones, while most of the households in rural areas mostly own a Radio.

Housing assets



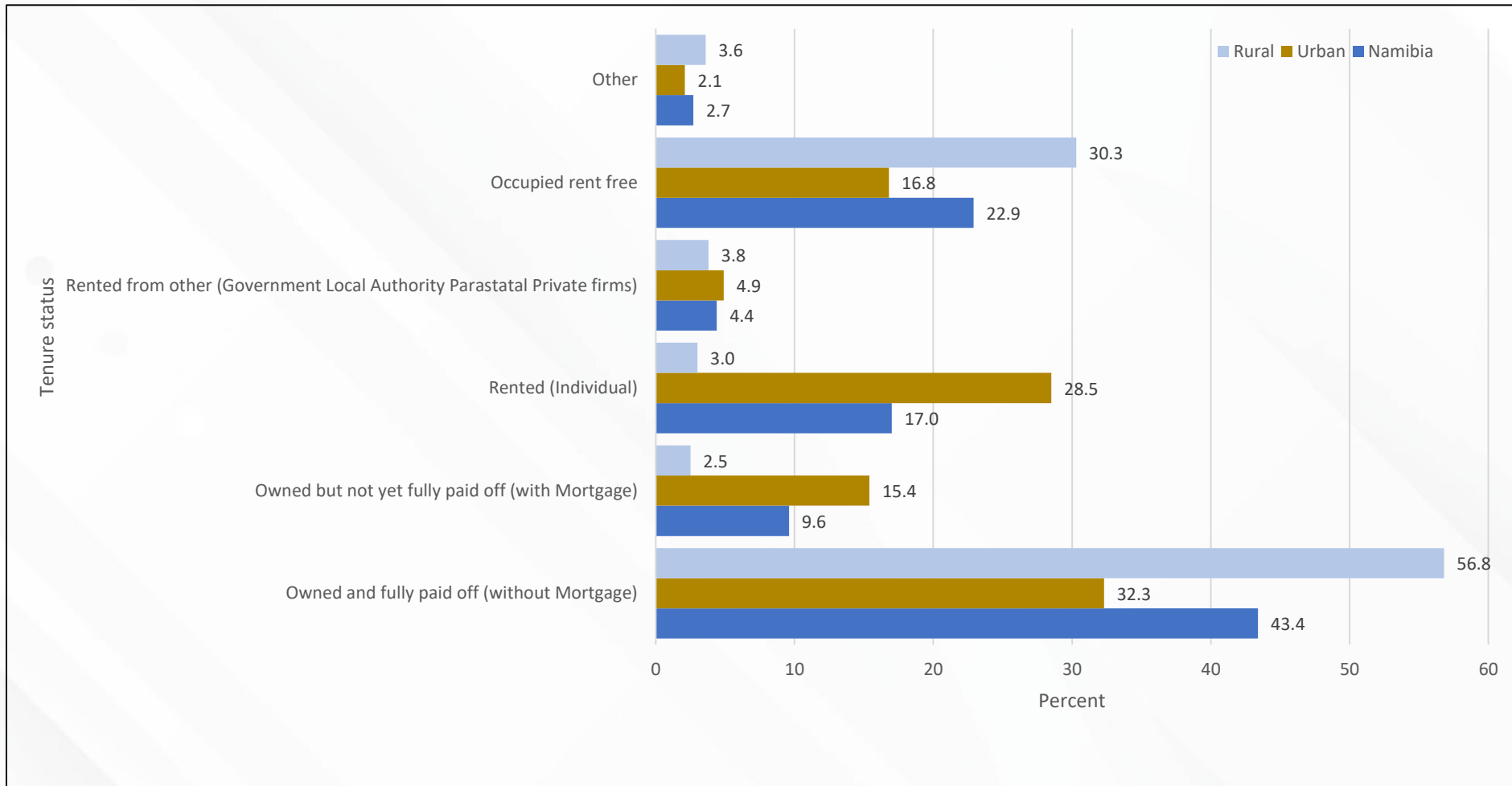
More than 40 percent of households own refrigerators, while 46 percent own a stove and 26 percent own a Microwave.

Type of housing unit



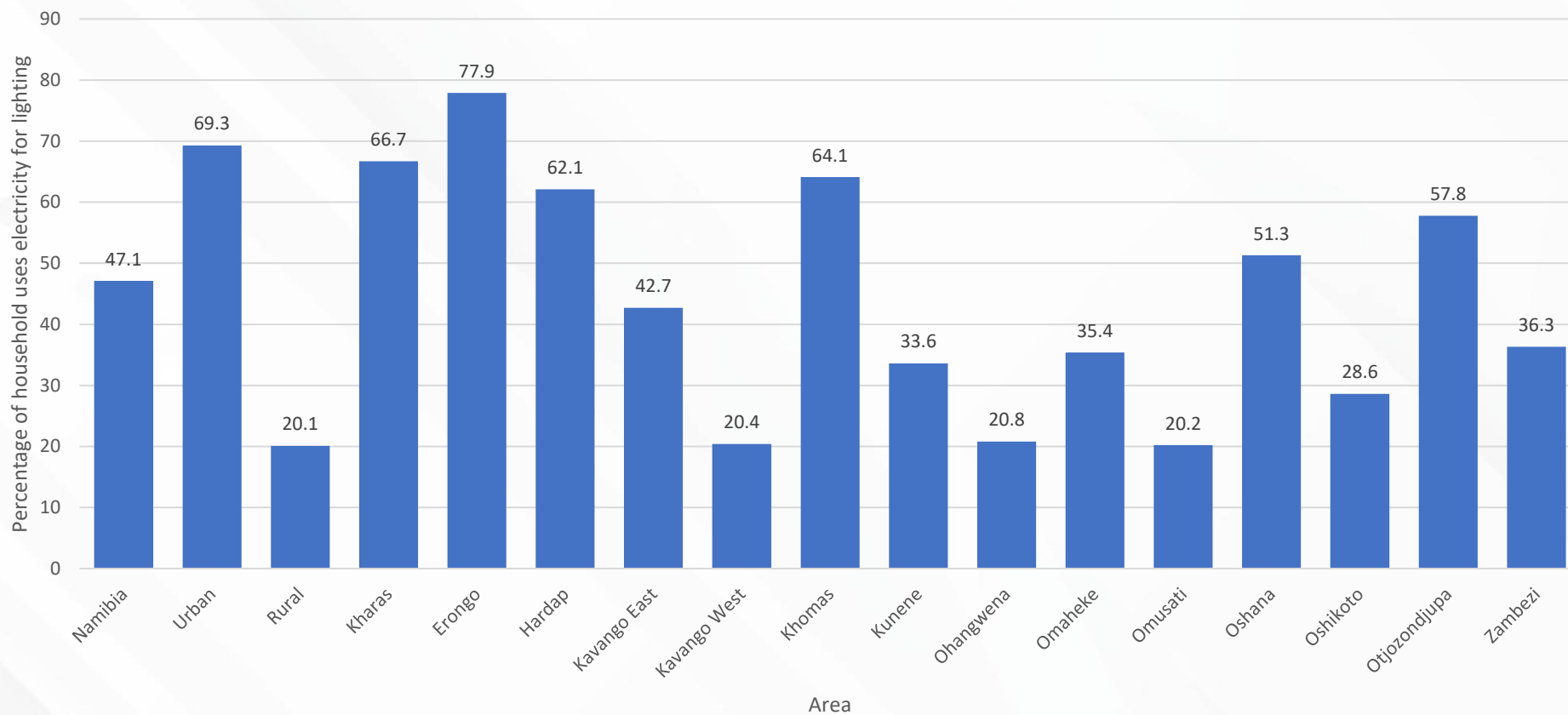
In 2023, 40.2 percent of urban households live in informal housing units, compared to 14.7 percent of rural households

Tenure Status



About 43 percent of households in Namibia are occupied by owners without mortgages, with rural areas (56.8%) recording the highest proportion and urban areas (32.3%).

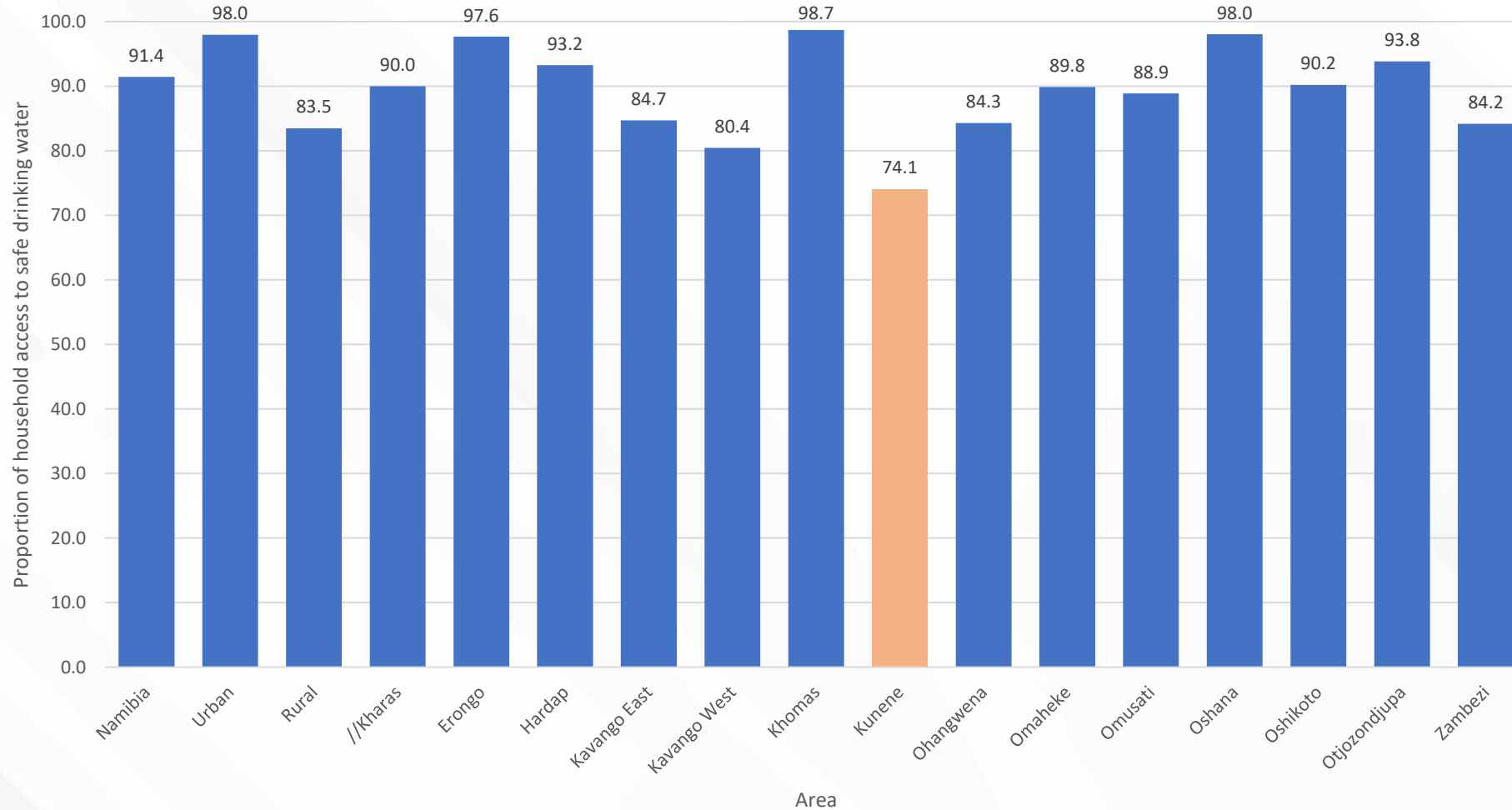
Electricity for lighting



About 47 percent of households in Namibia use electricity for lighting.

Only 20 percent of the rural household uses electricity for lighting

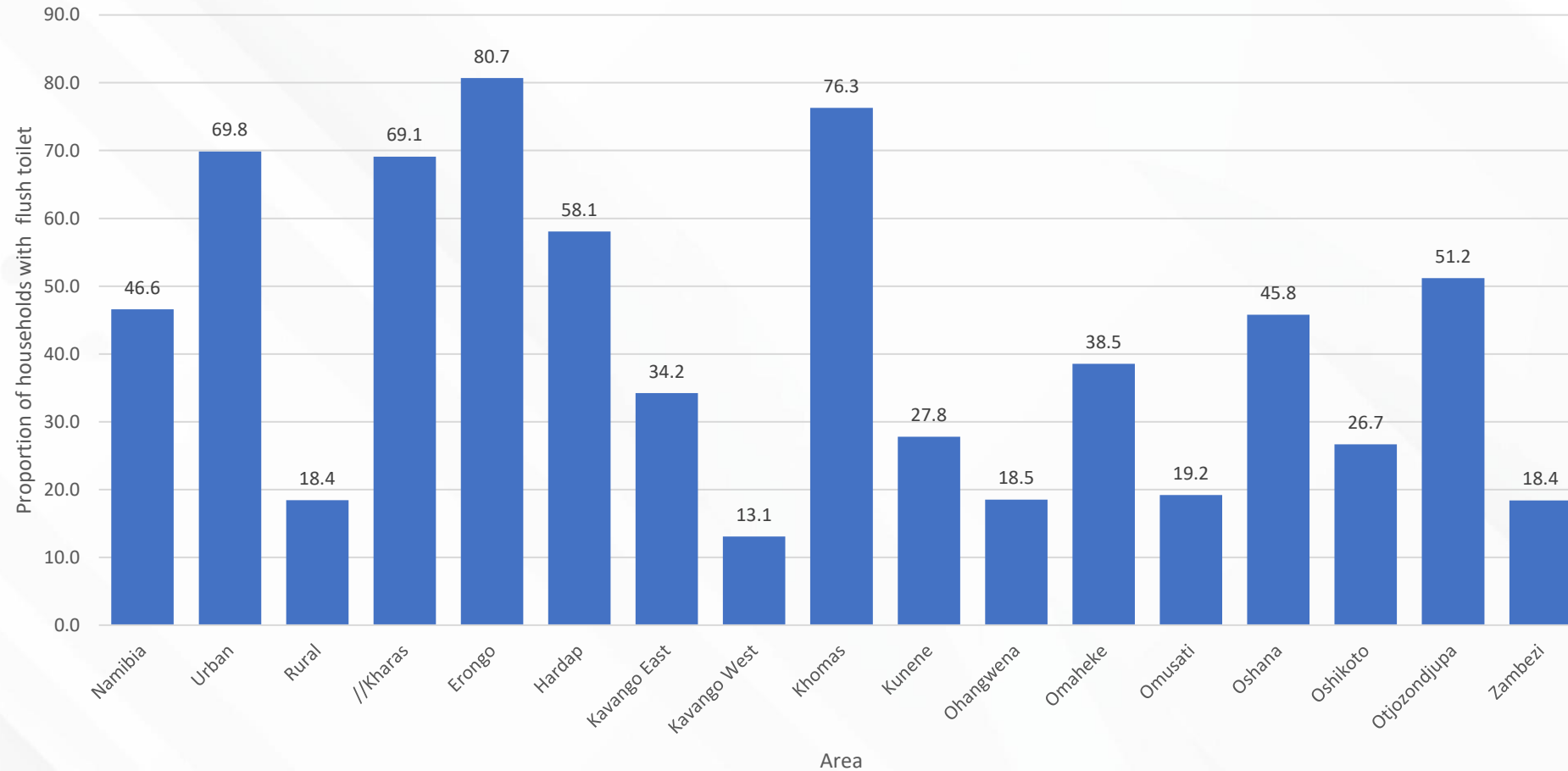
Safe water for drinking



More than 90 percent of households in Namibia drink safe water, with regional variation mostly above 80 percent, except for the Kunene region.

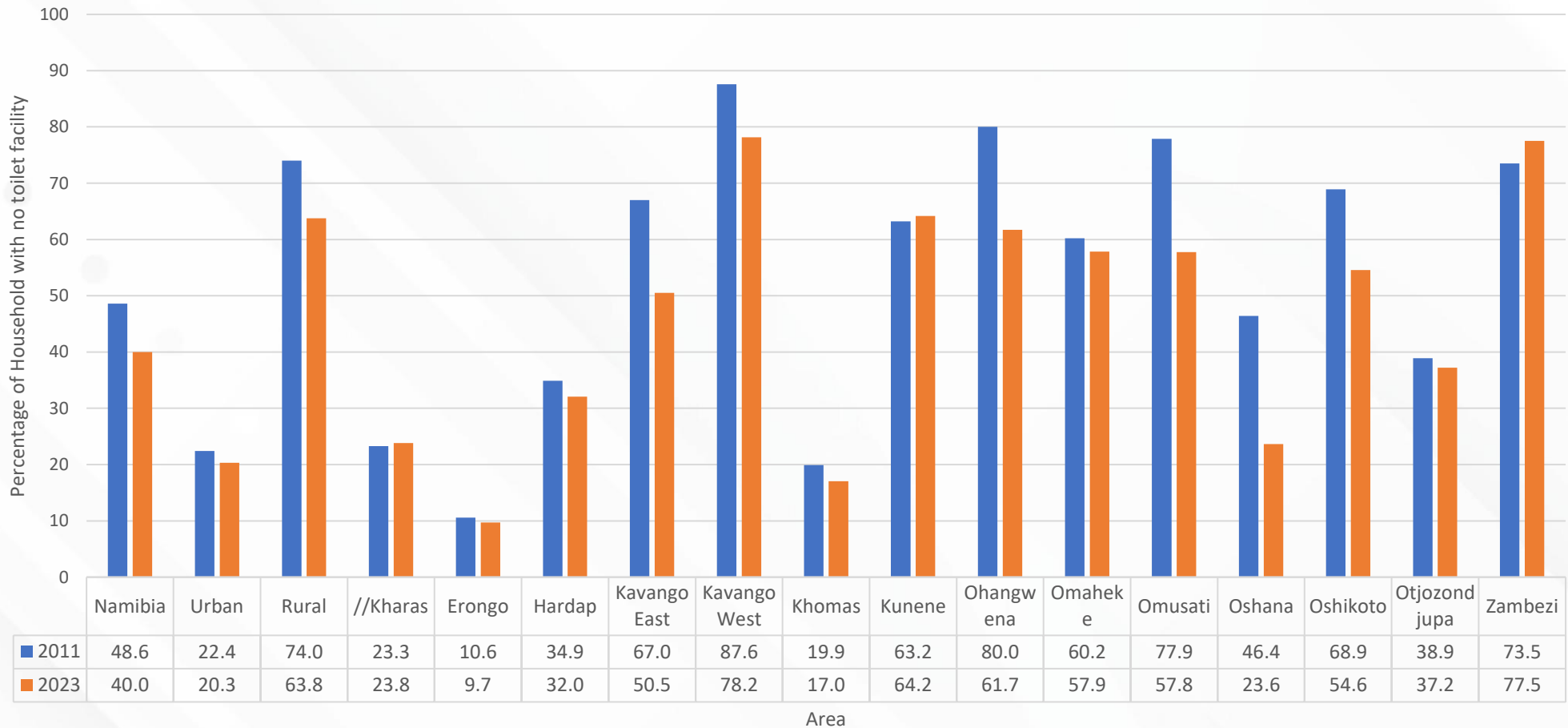
Safe water includes water from Piped systems, Bottled water, Protected Wells, and Covered Boreholes.

Access to flush toilets



46.6 percent of households have access to flush toilets and in urban areas, about 70 percent of households in urban areas use flush toilets.

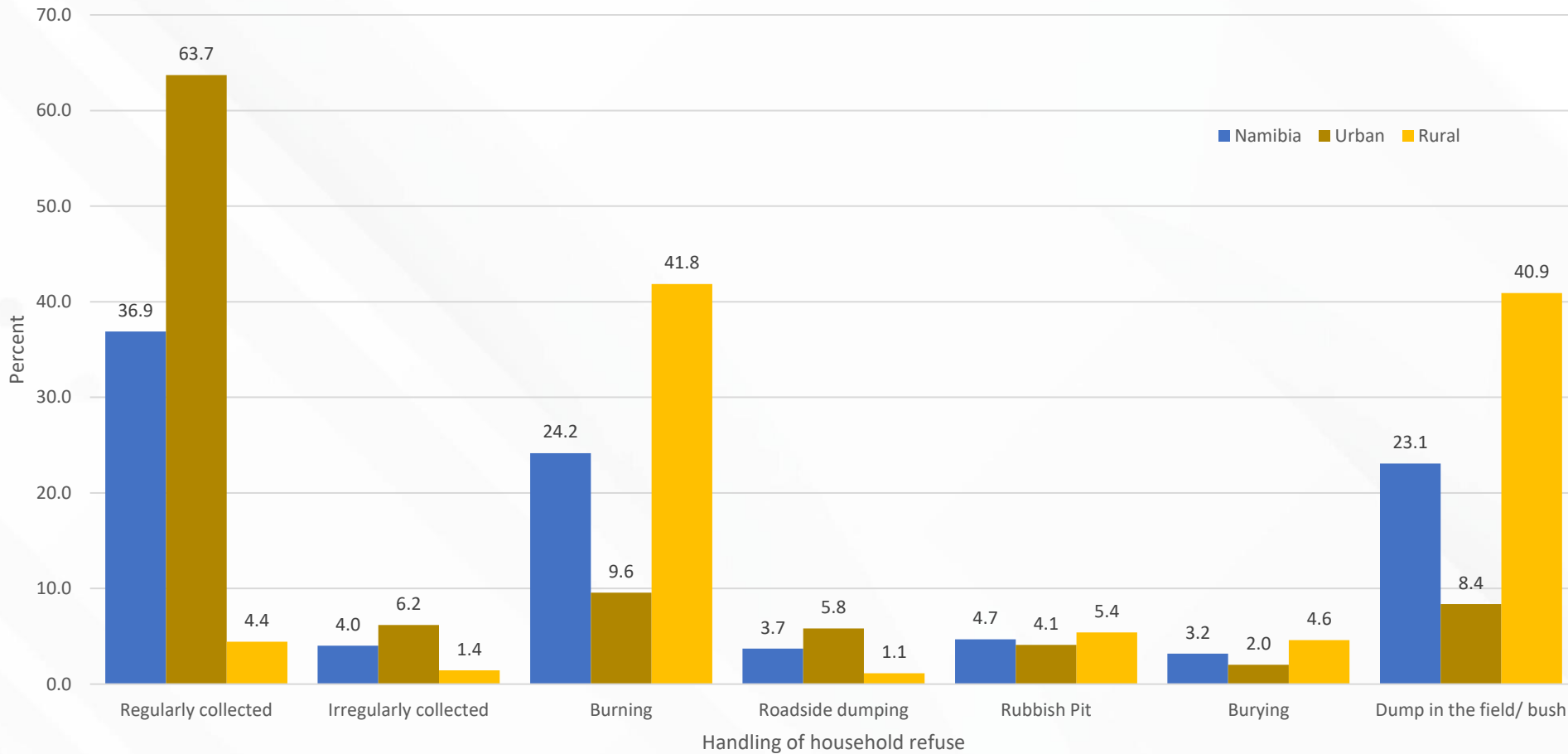
Households with no toilet facility



Household with no toilet facility has declined from 48.6 percent in 2011 to 40 percent 2023.

A similar trend was observed for both urban and rural.

Waste Disposal



About 37 percent of households in the country had their refuse regularly collected, of which 64 percent are urban households and only 4.4 percent are rural households. Almost 82 percent of households either burn or dump their refuse in the field.

In summary:

- This Census information is essential for national development as the size, composition, and characteristics of the population are useful for planning by all Offices, Ministries, and Agencies (OMAs) and the private sector.
- The results will form the basis for the estimation and projection of needs in all sectors of the economy.
- With the 2023 PHC valuable information, the responsibility lies with all of us to make use of statistics for evidence-based planning.
- The results can also be used to update the SDG as part of Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063 and other development plans.



2023 POST-ENUMERATION SURVEY (PES) RESULTS KEY FINDINGS



Background

- PES is an independent sample survey that is conducted immediately after the completion of census enumeration.
- The PES main objective was to:
 - Evaluate the coverage and content errors of the census.
 - Provide an indication of the quality of the census data.



Key findings

Coverage Errors:

- Coverage errors refer to either an undercount or overcount of units owing to omissions of persons or households, or duplications or erroneous inclusions.

Census net coverage error rate

2.6%

Census national coverage rate

93.5%

Omission rate

6.6%

National erroneous inclusion

4.0%

Gross census coverage error rate

10.5%

Content Errors

- Content errors occur when the answers given in the census for a certain person do not agree with the answers given in the PES for that same person.
- The content errors were measured using 4 variables, (sex, age, relationship to the head of the household and marital status).

Variables	Indicator
	Rate of Agreement
Sex	98.8%
Age	97.7%
Relationship to head of household	74.5%
Marital status	90.2%

CONCLUSION

- In conclusion, the PES revealed that the census coverage and content errors are minimal.
- This means there is a high level of consistency in the data from two sources (i.e. Census and PES).
- Therefore, the census data are of quality and can be used for planning and evidence-based decision making.

“The cost and effort of taking a census are only worthwhile when the results are used by decision makers” - **Dr. Kenneth Prewitt, former Director of U.S Census Bureau 1998-2001**



**Thank you for
your attention!**