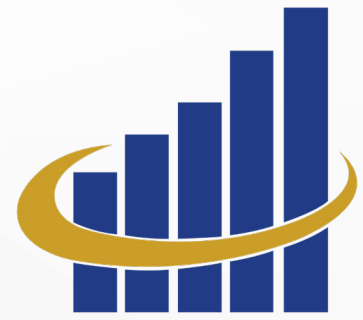




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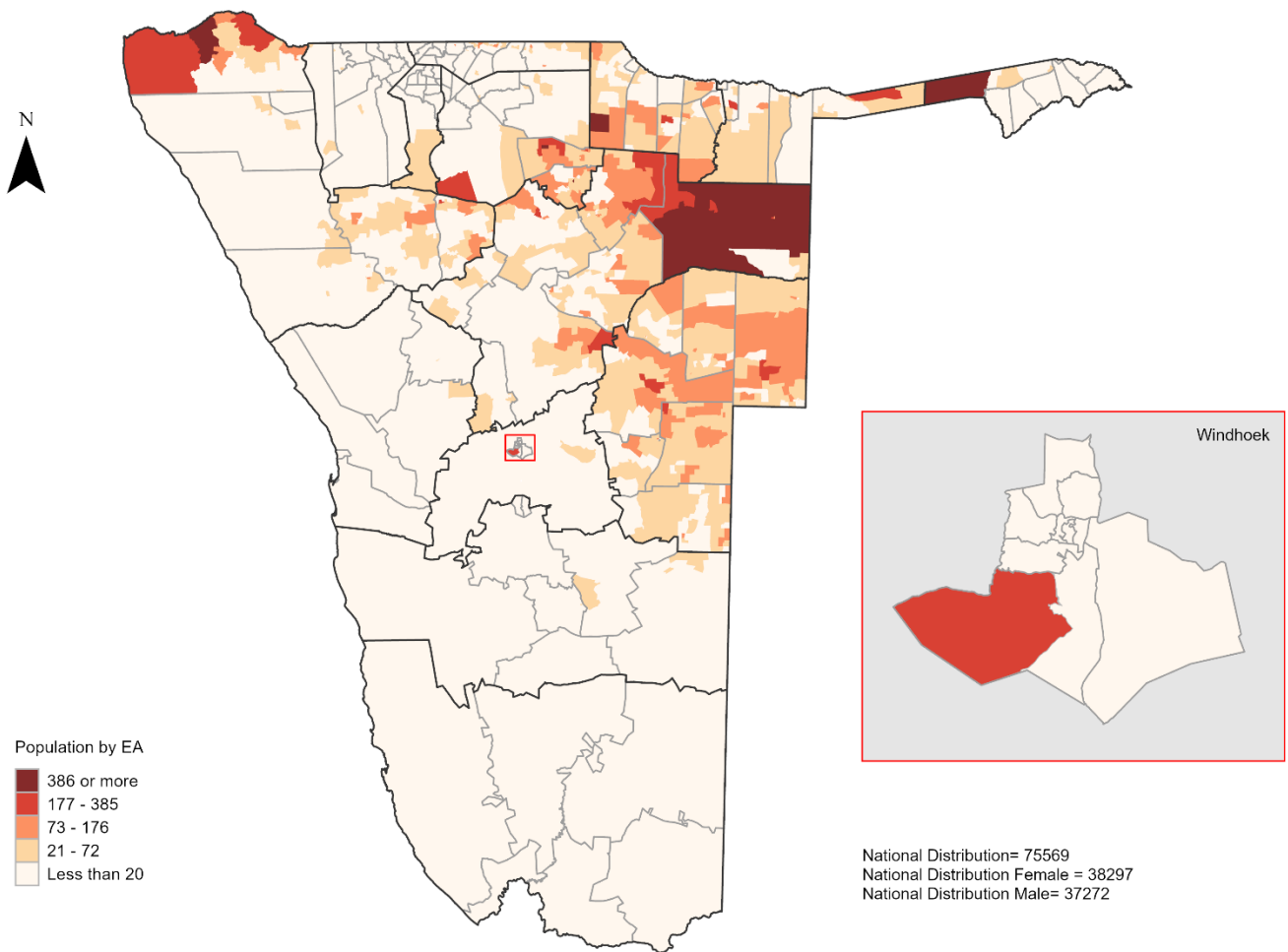
Marginalized Communities Profile

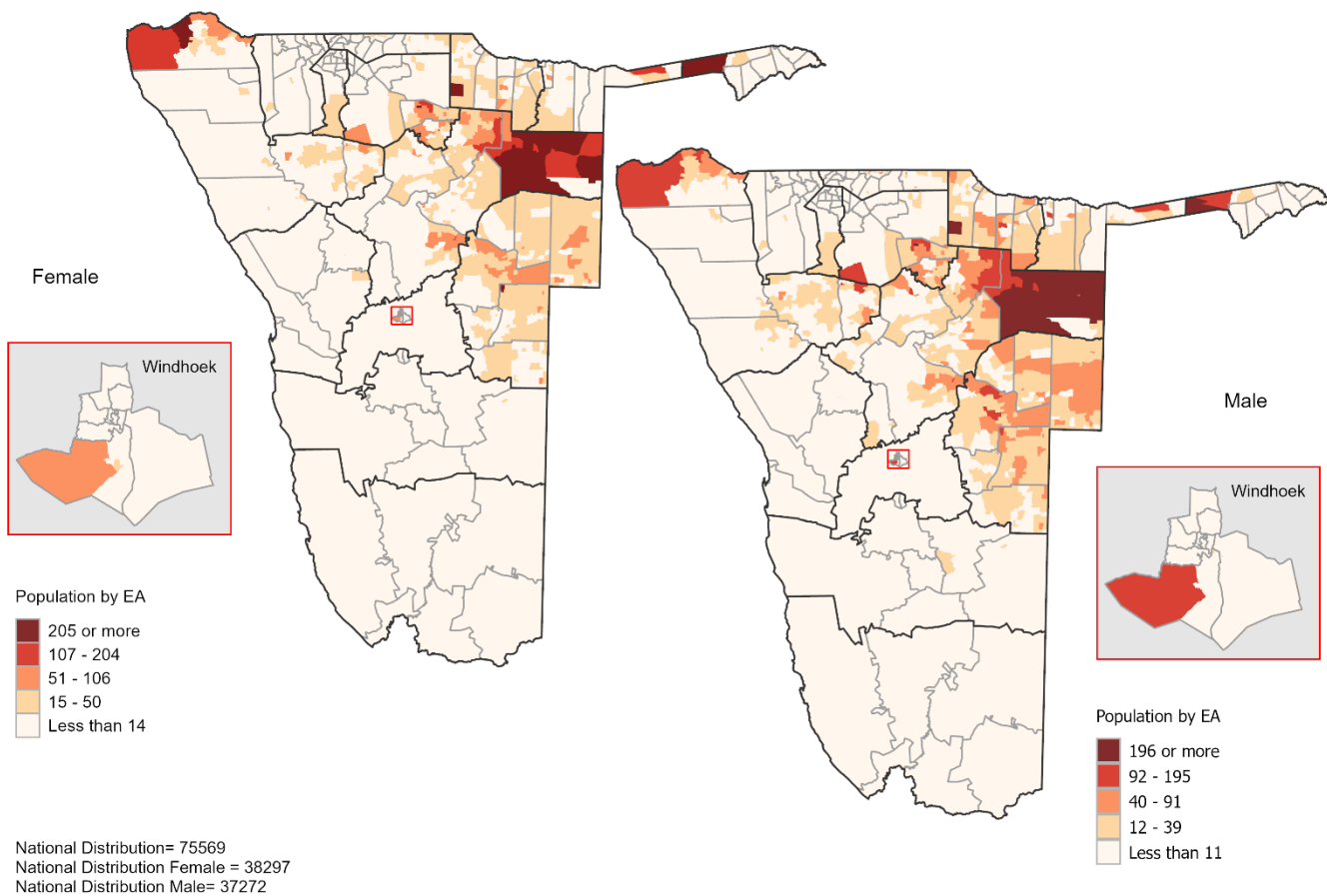
2023 Census



**Namibia Statistics
Agency**

NAMIBIA ADMINISTRATION MAP







Mission

“In a coordinated manner we produce and disseminate relevant, quality and timely statistics that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice”



Vision

“To be a high performing and sustainable institution in in quality statistics and spatial data delivery for research, planning and decision making”



Core Values

*Integrity
Excellent Performance
Professionalism
Accountability
Partnerships
Customer-Focused*

FOREWORD



The Government of the Republic of Namibia, through the Namibia Statistics Agency, conducted the fourth Namibia Population and Housing Census in September 2023 with the 24th of September 2023 being the census reference night (CRN). The Population and Housing Census (PHC) is the most comprehensive and reliable national data resource that provides critical input into national development planning and programs. The census further provides data to measure the impact of various development programs embarked on by Governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders in Namibia. The data requirements to monitor national development programs such as the Fifth National Development Plan (5th NDP), and Vision 2030 can primarily be provided by a census.

This report highlights key findings from an initial analysis of the 2023 census data, concentrating on the Marginalized Communities at urban, rural, and regional levels. The results are essential for guiding the Government, development partners, civil society organizations, and the public on aspects such as the communities population size, distribution, and demographic composition among other factors.

I would like to express our sincere gratitude to all the partners who supported and contributed to the success of the 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census. This includes the Government of the Republic of Namibia, various Ministries and Government institutions, Mobile Telecommunications Limited (MTC Namibia), Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and the United Kingdom's Office of National Statistics (ONS) for their invaluable support in numerous ways.

I would also like to thank all the field staff including census regional coordinators, IT personnel, assistants, supervisors, and enumerators as well as the NSA staff for their hard work and sacrifice. Lastly, let me express my gratitude to the Namibian people for allowing census staff to visit their households and get information from the members of the households. The census would not have succeeded without the cooperation of the Namibian people.

I finally recommend the invaluable information contained in this report of the Namibia Population and Housing Census be used as updated evidence for all decisions and Policymaking for the specialized development programs targeting the marginalized communities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Shimuafeni', written over a horizontal line.

ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN GENERAL & CEO

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
CAPI	Computer- Assisted Personal Interviews
CRAN	Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia
CRN	Census Reference Night
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ID	Identification Cards
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
NDPs	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
Stat SA	Statistics South Africa
SWA	South-West Africa
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WG	Washington Group
WHO	World Health Organization

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 underscores 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 Plan, Sectoral Plans, Africa Agenda 2063 and the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The 2023 Census enumeration was carried out over three weeks from 18 September to 06 October 2023. The first week (18 – 23 September 2023) was dedicated to the household listing exercise and thereafter the enumeration of all persons and housing units took place from 24 September to 06 October 2023). The 2023 Census Reference Night (CRN) was the night of the 24 September 2023.

The 2023 Census targeted the population in conventional/private households including those in institutions for example, in school hostels, army/police barracks, hospitals wards, 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 who were present within the borders of Namibia on the CRN census in 2023. This report presents special highlights for the marginalized communities, based on the ethnicity question that was asked in the 2023 census data.

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. as follows:

1.1.1. Pre-Enumeration phase

This phase covered 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. 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, in particular, 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.

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.

1.1.2. Enumeration phase

The enumeration phase comprised of the finalization of census tools, census publicity and advocacy, recruitment and training of field staff, transport and logistics, listing, main enumeration, and data transmission.

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.

The deployment comprised assigning one 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.

Finally, 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 adopted. This approach ensured the quality of digital tile packages, printed maps, questionnaires, data collection and monitoring 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 out 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 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 provided an opportunity to timely resolve issues and challenges experienced in the field daily.

1.1.3. Census Questionnaire

To ensure complete enumeration and appropriate coverage of all population sub-groups, the census employed three questionnaire, each specifically designed to capture populations under different living arrangements and enumeration conditions.

Form A: Conventional Household Questionnaire

Form A was administered to private (conventional) households, defined as one or more persons living together and sharing common living arrangements within a housing unit. This instrument collected detailed individual- and household-level information, including demographic, social, and economic characteristics. It served as the primary questionnaire and accounted for most of the population under enumeration.

Form B: Institutional Population Questionnaire

Form B was used to enumerate individuals residing in institutional households, defined as collective living quarters managed by an administrative authority, where occupants are bound by institutional rules and do not maintain independent household arrangements. Such institutions include correctional facilities, military barracks, boarding schools, convents), and similar establishments. The questionnaire was structured to reflect the collective nature of residence and did have questions related to households.

Form C: Special Population Questionnaire

Form C was designed to capture hard-to-enumerate and mobile population groups that fall outside conventional household and institutional frameworks. These include, but are not limited to, homeless persons, travellers in

transit, and short-term hospital in-patients. The instrument employed simplified and adaptive data collection approaches to ensure inclusion of these populations, which are typically at risk of under-coverage in standard census operations

1.1.4. Post-Enumeration Phase

The post-enumeration activities include data processing, release of preliminary results, thematic analysis, and dissemination of census results. The use of technology at all stages of the census enabled the timely processing of census data and the production of reports. The quality of the census data can be affirmed by the results of the Post Enumeration surveys.

Certain variables presented in this report were only collected in Form A and B, but not in Form C. As a result, the total population figures shown in some tables may be lower than the overall population count reported elsewhere in the publication. These variations in the total population are due to differences in questionnaire coverage and should not be interpreted as errors, omissions, or inconsistencies in the data.

1.2. Overview of the Marginalized group

In this census profile, marginalized communities are defined with reference to specific ethnic groups, namely the San, Ovatie/ Ovatwa, and Ovatjimba. These groups have historically experienced social, economic, and spatial exclusion relative to the broader population, largely because of long standing structural, historical, and geographic factors. Marginalization in this context is understood as an ethnic group-based condition rather than an individual characteristic.

The identification of these marginalized communities is based on self-reported ethnic affiliation as recorded in the 2023 population and housing census. The classification follows official census ethnic categories and is consistent with national definition of marginalized communities as per the Ministry of Gender Equality and Social Welfare.

Recognized marginalized communities in Namibia:

- i) San: This is a large and diverse group with many sub-groups, such as the !Khung, !Xóo, /Auni and Nu-//en, ||Kx'au-| |'en, Hei//om, J'U/hoansi, Kwe/kxoe/Mbarakwengo, Naro, San NEC.
- ii) Ovatie/ Ovatwa.
- iii) Ovatjimba.

The 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census (PHC) enumerated 3,022,401 people in Namibia of which 75,569 people were from the San, Ovatie/ Ovatwa and Ovatjimba.

According to the census results, the San, Ovatie/ Ovatwa, and Ovatjimba together constitute a relatively small share (2.5%) of the total population, yet they represent population groups with distinct demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Each of these ethnic groups differs in population size and other socio-economic activities.

This report provides a foundational understanding of who the marginalized communities are, their population size, and their broad spatial distribution. The subsequent chapters of this profile build on this foundation by examining in greater detail the population composition, socio-economic characteristics, population dynamics, and household and housing conditions of the San, Ovatie/ Ovatwa, and Ovatjimba. The analysis aims to support evidence-based policymaking and targeted interventions intended to reduce ethnic-based inequalities and promote inclusive development

CHAPTER 2: MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES POPULATION SIZE AND COMPOSITION

This chapter presents highlights of the population characteristics related to size and composition for Marginalized Communities based on the 2023 census results.

Table 2.1 shows the percent distribution of the population by area. The 2023 census enumerated 3,022,401 people in Namibia, of which 75,560 people were either San, Ovaturue/ Ovatwa or Ovatjimba ethnic group, that translate into 2.5 percentage share of the total population.

At the regional level, Omaheke recorded the highest percentage share of marginalized people relative to its total population, at 17.0 percent. This was followed by Otjozondjupa (10.8 percent) and Kunene (7.8 percent). In contrast, regions such as //Karas, Oshana, Omusati, Khomas, Hardap, Ohangwena and Erongo each recorded less than one percent of their respective regional populations belonging to marginalized communities. This pattern indicates that marginalized ethnic groups constitute a substantial proportion of the population in certain regions, while they represent only a very small share of the population in others.

Table 2.1: Percent distribution of the Marginalized population by area: Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Population Size	Marginalized Population	Marginalized Population Percentage
Namibia	3 022 401	75 569	2.5
Urban	1 512 685	25 406	1.7
Rural	1 509 716	50 163	3.3
//Karas	109 893	159	0.1
Erongo	240 206	1 700	0.7
Hardap	106 680	630	0.6
Kavango East	218 421	3 220	1.5
Kavango West	123 266	4 035	3.3
Khomas	494 605	1 486	0.3
Kunene	120 762	9 366	7.8
Ohangwena	337 729	2 139	0.6
Omaheke	102 881	17 452	17.0
Omusati	316 671	484	0.2
Oshana	230 801	224	0.1
Oshikoto	257 302	9 026	3.5
Otjozondjupa	220 811	23 864	10.8
Zambezi	142 373	1 784	1.3

2.1. Population size

Figure 2.1 shows the population size by urban and rural residence. The population of marginalized communities was 75,569 in 2023. The number of marginalized people in rural areas (50,163) was nearly double that in urban areas (25,407).

Figure 2.1: Population size by urban and rural residence: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

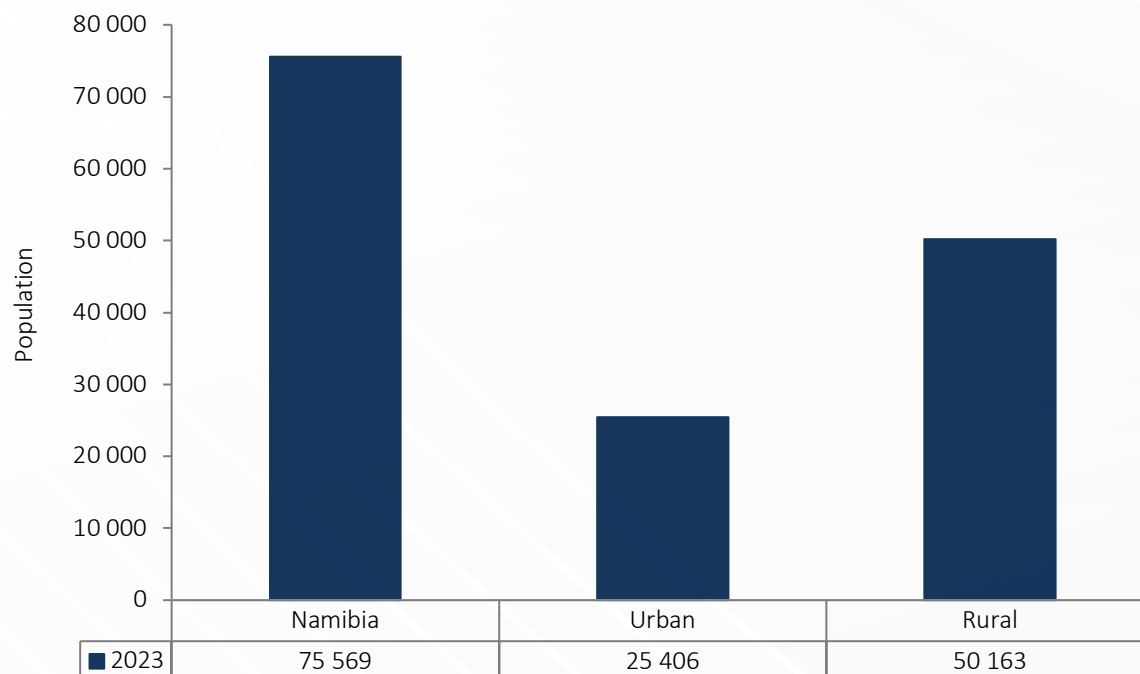


Figure 2.2 shows the population size by area. The largest population of Marginalized communities were mostly found in Otjozondjupa region (23,864) while the region with the least population was //Kharas (159).

Figure 2.2: Population size by Region: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

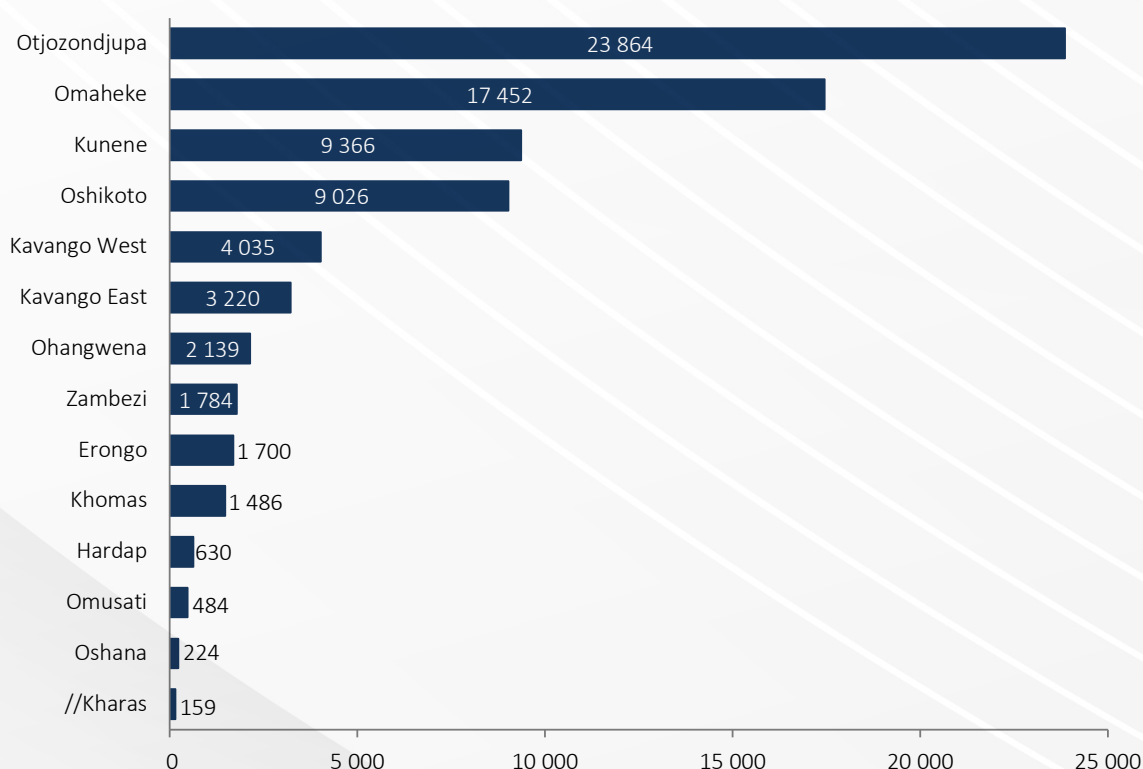


Table 2.2 shows the percent distribution of the population by area and ethnic groups. The San ethnic group had the highest population of marginalized communities with 94.2 percent. This overall pattern was replicated in all areas, except in Omusati region that had the highest percentage of the Ovatomba ethnic group (59.9%).

Table 2.2: Percent distribution of the marginalized population by area and ethnic groups, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Total	Ovatomba	Ovatomwa	San
Namibia	75 569	4.9	0.9	94.2
Urban	25 406	4.9	0.3	94.8
Rural	50 163	4.9	1.2	93.9
//Kharas	159	16.4	1.9	81.8
Erongo	1 700	9.6	0.5	89.9
Hardap	630	10.5	0.3	89.2
Kavango East	3 220	0.2	0.1	99.8
Kavango West	4 035	0.1	0.0	99.8
Khomas	1 486	13.3	1.0	85.7
Kunene	9 366	26.0	5.3	68.6
Ohangwena	2 139	1.1	0.1	98.7
Omaheke	17 452	0.8	0.1	99.2
Omusati	484	59.9	15.1	25.0
Oshana	224	21.0	1.3	77.7
Oshikoto	9 026	1.0	0.1	99.0
Otjozondjupa	23 864	0.8	0.2	99.0
Zambezi	1 784	0.3	0.0	99.7

Figure 2.3: Distribution of the Ovatomba communities by region: Namibia, 2023 Census

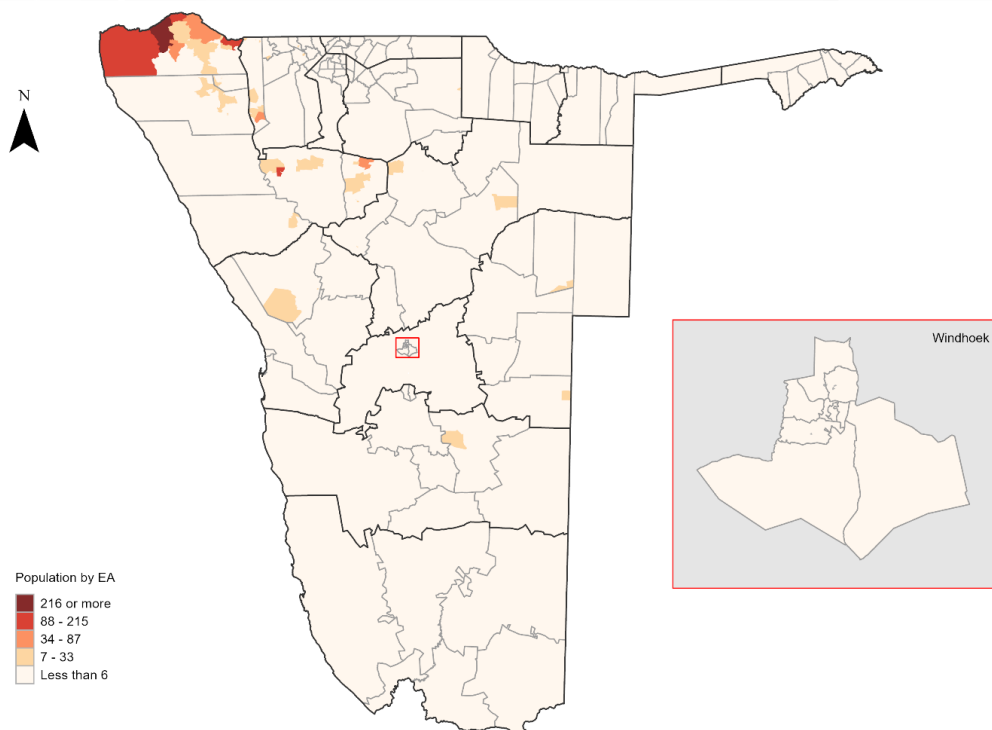


Figure 2.4: Distribution of the Ovatwa communities by region: Namibia, 2023 Census

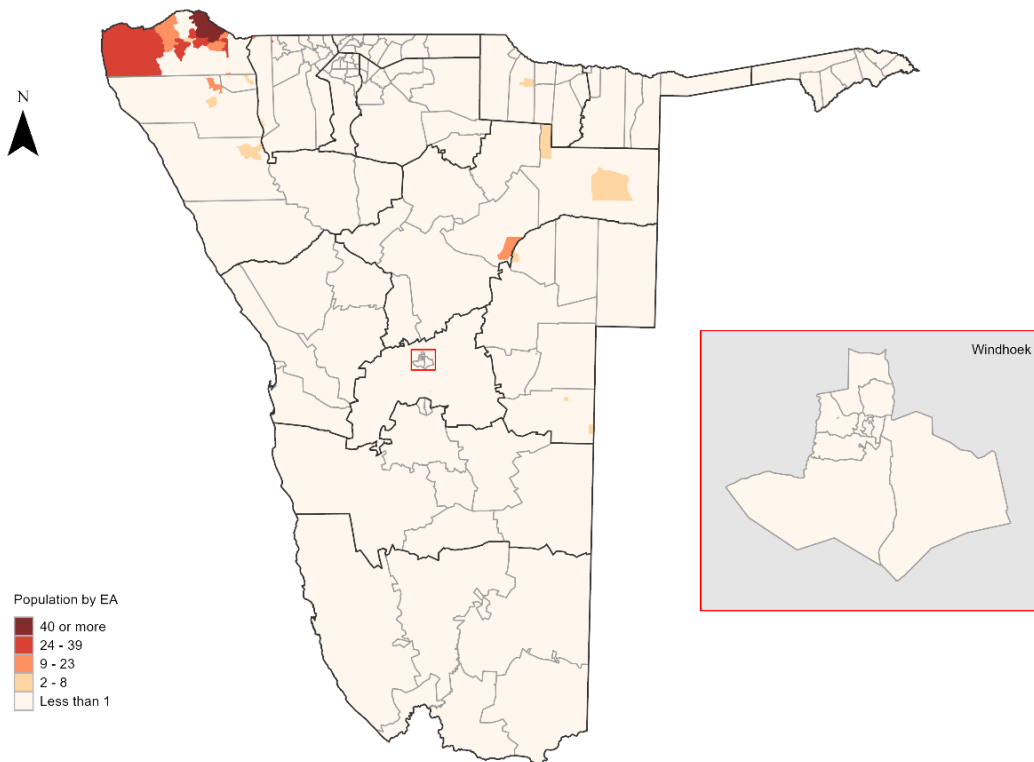


Figure 2.5: Distribution of the San communities by region: Namibia, 2023 Census

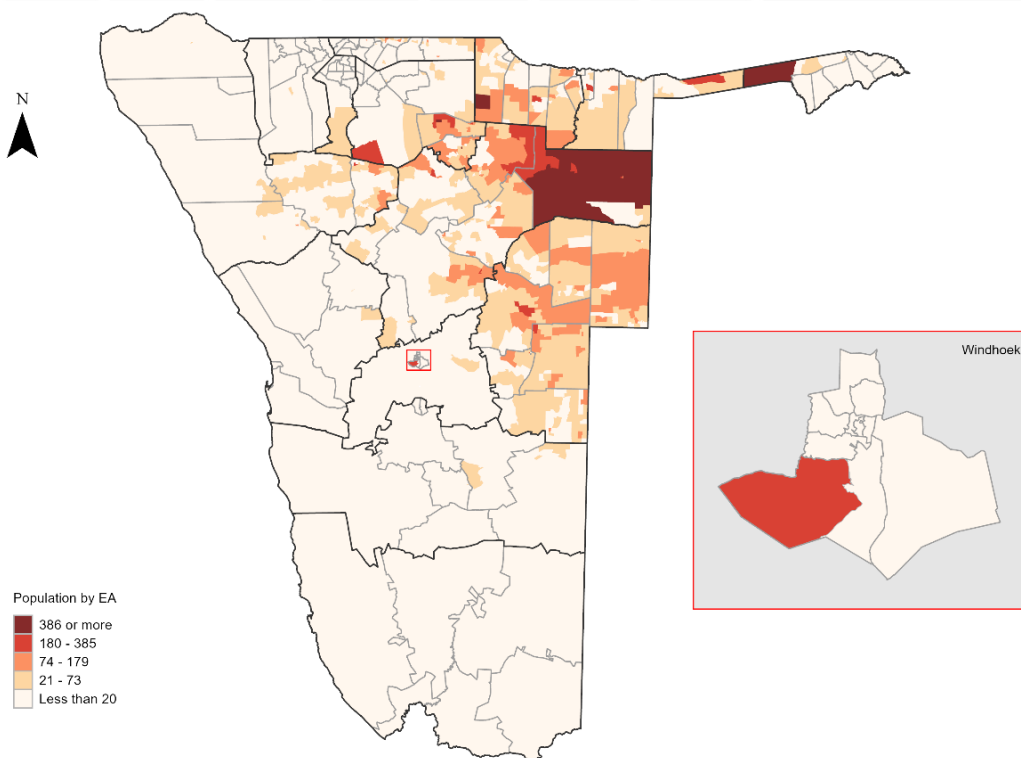
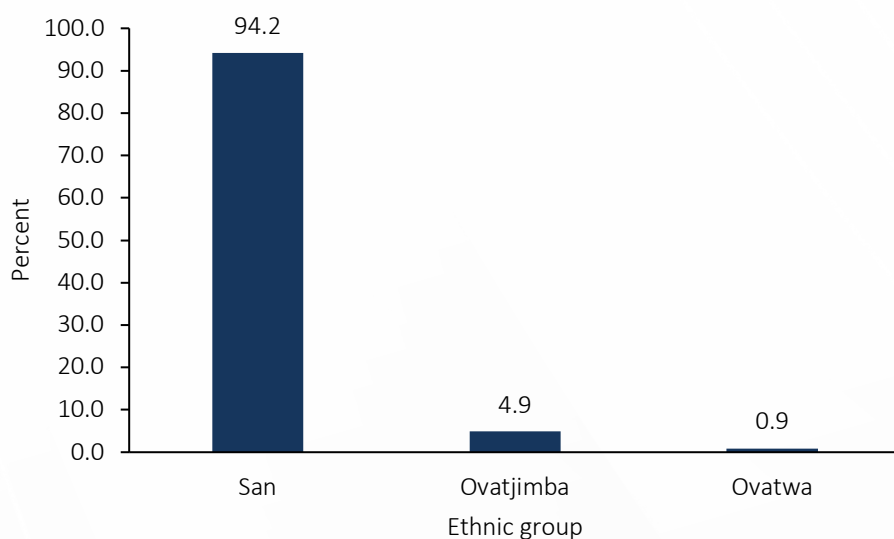


Figure 2.6 shows the percentage distribution of the population by ethnic group. The San ethnic group accounts for the largest share of the population within marginalized communities, at 94.2 percent, followed by the Ovatomjimba (4.9%) and the Ovatomwa (0.9%).

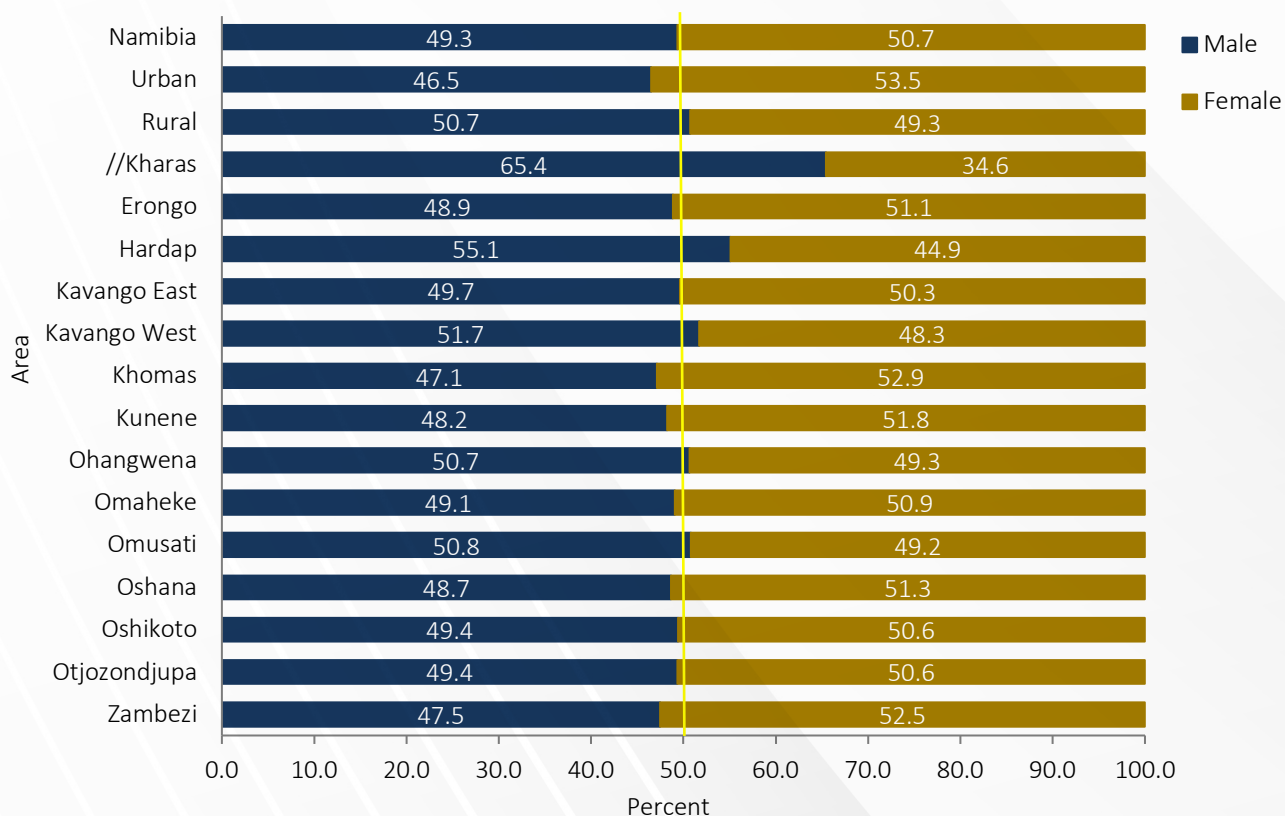
Figure 2.6: Percent distribution of the population by ethnic group: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



2.2. Sex composition

Figure 2.7 shows the percent of the population share by sex and area. The results indicated that there were more females (50.7%) compared to males (49.3%) in marginalized communities. This national pattern was consistent across most areas; however, in rural areas, and in the //Kharas, Hardap, Kavango West, Ohangwena and Omusati regions the percent of males exceeded that of females.

Figure 2.7: Percent population share for the marginalized communities by area and sex, Namibia, 2023 Census



2.3. Age structure

Figure 2.8 shows the percent of the population distribution by area and broad age groups. Marginalized communities are dominated by the young and youthful population. Persons aged 0-14 and 15-34 years constituted more than two-thirds (75.9%) of the population. This national pattern was replicated in all areas, although to a lesser extent in //Kharas region (62.3%).

Figure 2.8: Percent Population distribution by area and broad age groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

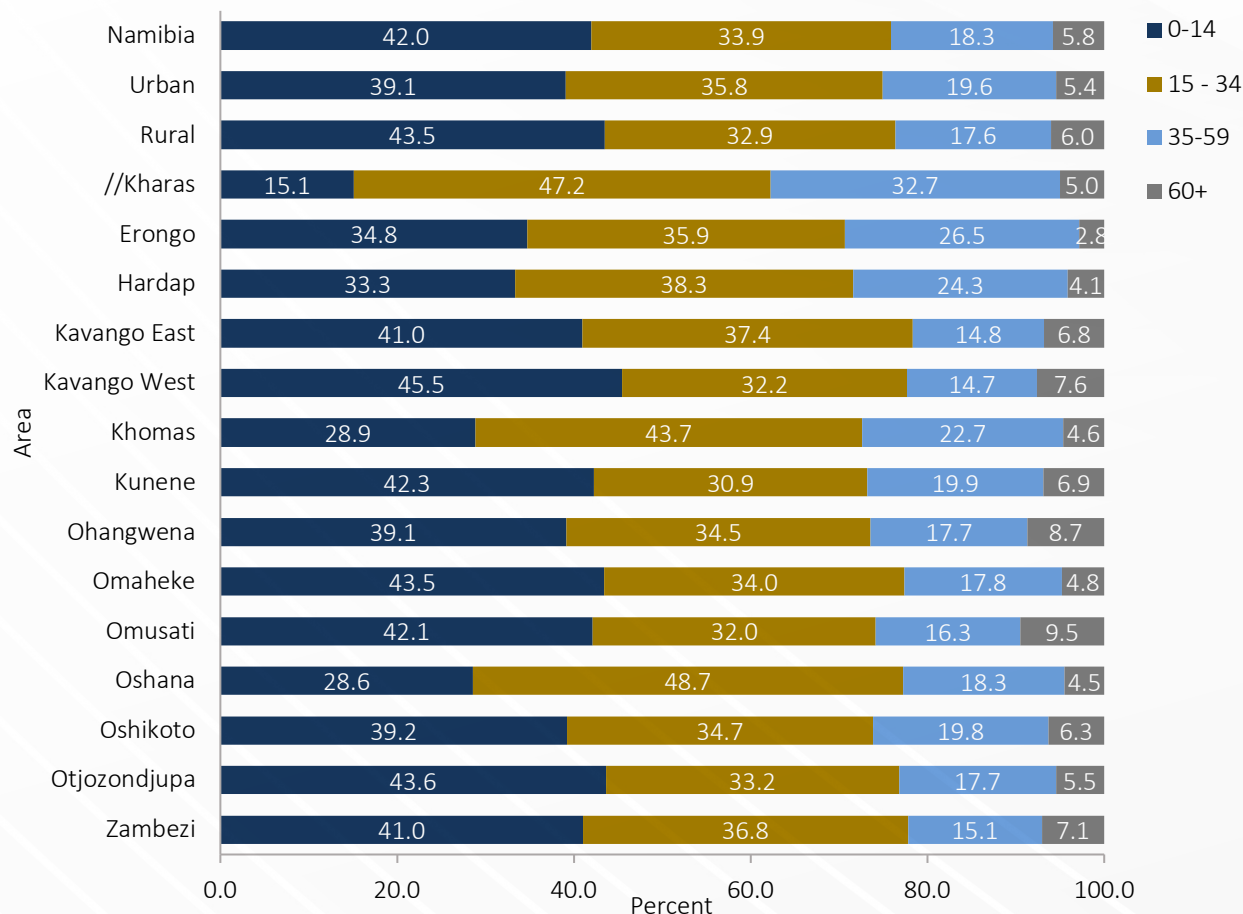
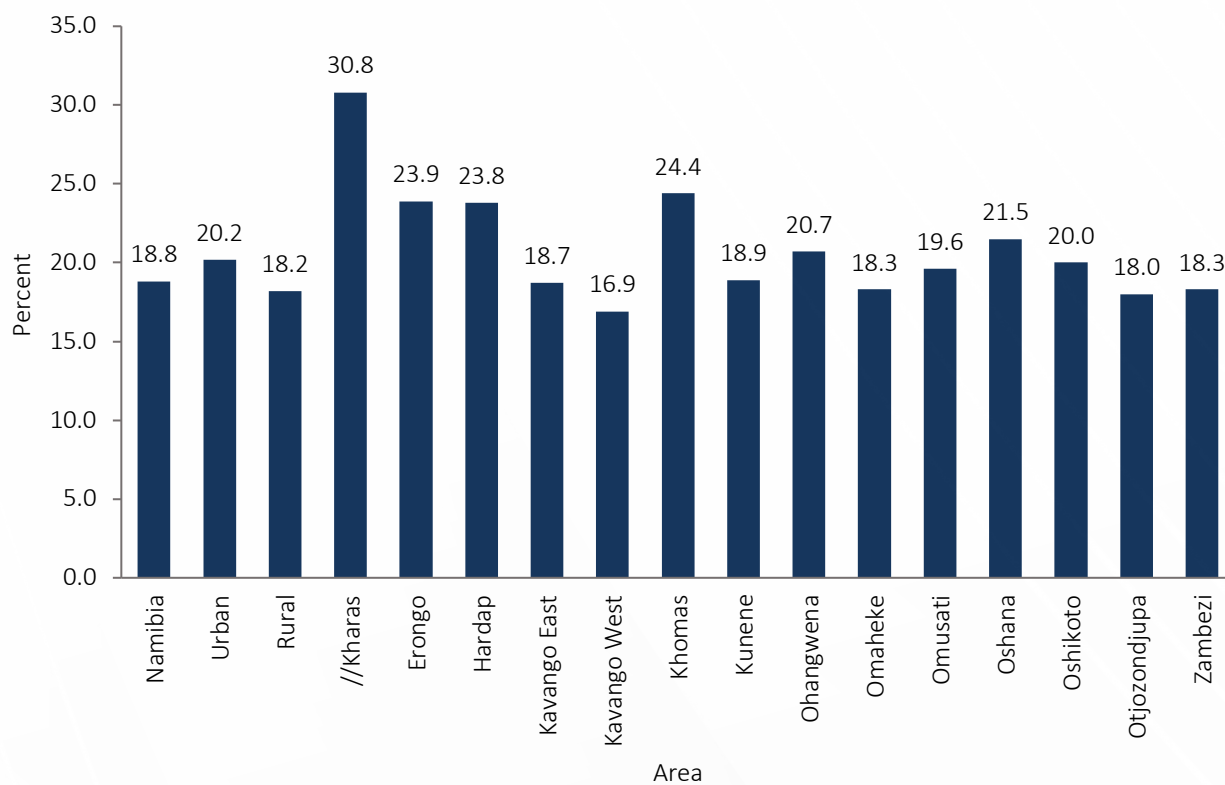


Figure 2.9 shows the median age of the population by area. The median age of the population in Marginalized communities was 18.8 years. The population was younger in rural areas (18.2 years) compared to urban (20.2 years) areas. However, significant variation was observed across the regions, the least being Kavango West (16.9 years) and the highest being //Kharas (30.8 years).

Figure 2.9: Median age of the population by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



CHAPTER 3 : POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter provides information on marital status, citizenship, birth registration, national ID, general health and functioning, albinism, and orphanhood.

3.1. Marital Status

Figure 3.1 shows the population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex. Among the marginalized communities, 72.5 percent of the male population aged 15 years and above were never married, compared to 65.2 percent of females.

Figure 3.1: Percent population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

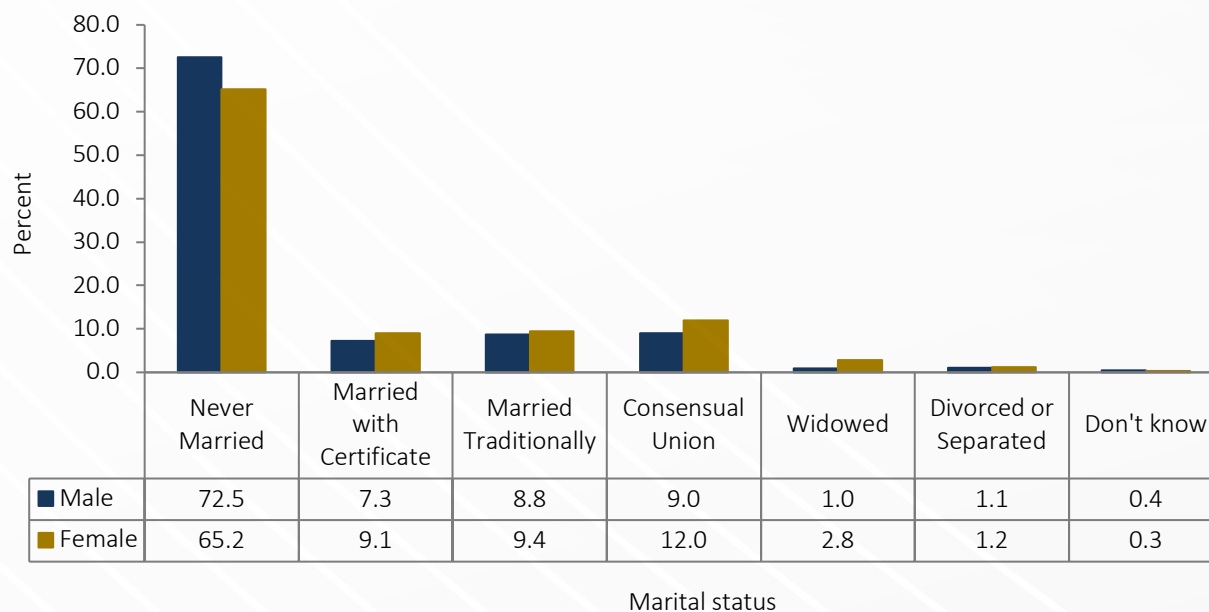


Table 3.1 shows the median age at first marriage/ consensual union by area and sex. The median age at first marriage/ consensual union in marginalized communities was 25.6, with males having a higher median age (27.8) than females (24.0) and the same trend was observed across all areas.

Table 3.1: Median age at first marriage/consensual union by sex and area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	25.6	27.8	24.0
Urban	29.3	30.8	27.8
Rural	24.4	26.1	22.0
//Kharas	28.5	28.5	27.5
Erongo	29.6	30.9	27.9
Hardap	26.8	28.5	25.6
Kavango East	23.6	26.2	21.5
Kavango West	23.7	25.7	21.4
Khomas	28.8	31.6	26.1
Kunene	29.8	32.1	27.9
Ohangwena	26.3	29.7	23.3
Omaheke	26.8	28.8	25.6
Omusati	30.4	32.5	25.8
Oshana	33.8	36.5	33.8
Oshikoto	28.0	30.2	26.1
Otjozondjupa	23.6	25.4	22.0
Zambezi	21.7	24.5	20.5

3.2. Birth registration, National ID and Death Registration

This section provides information on Namibian birth registration status, national ID and death registration.

3.2.1 Birth registration

Figure 3.2 shows the percent distribution of the population with birth certificate issued by Namibian Government by area. Over 80 percent of the population in marginalized communities were issued with a birth certificate by the Namibian Government. This overall pattern was replicated across most areas except in Omusati, Kavango West, Ohangwena and Kavango East region.

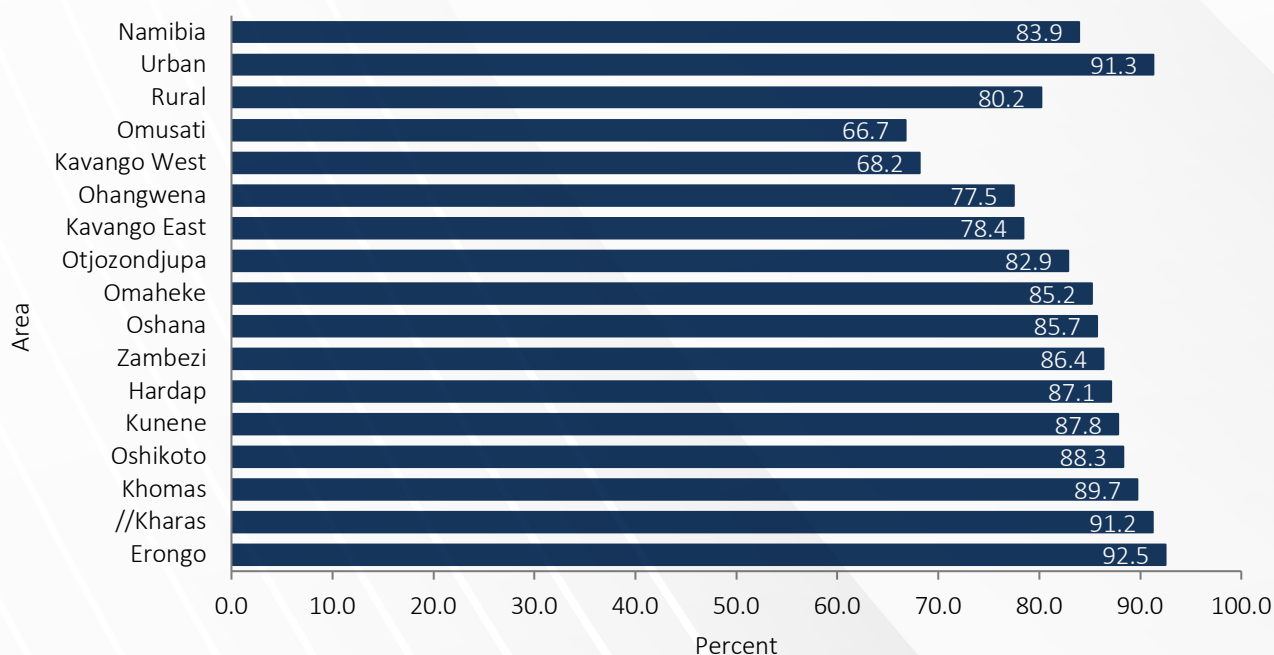
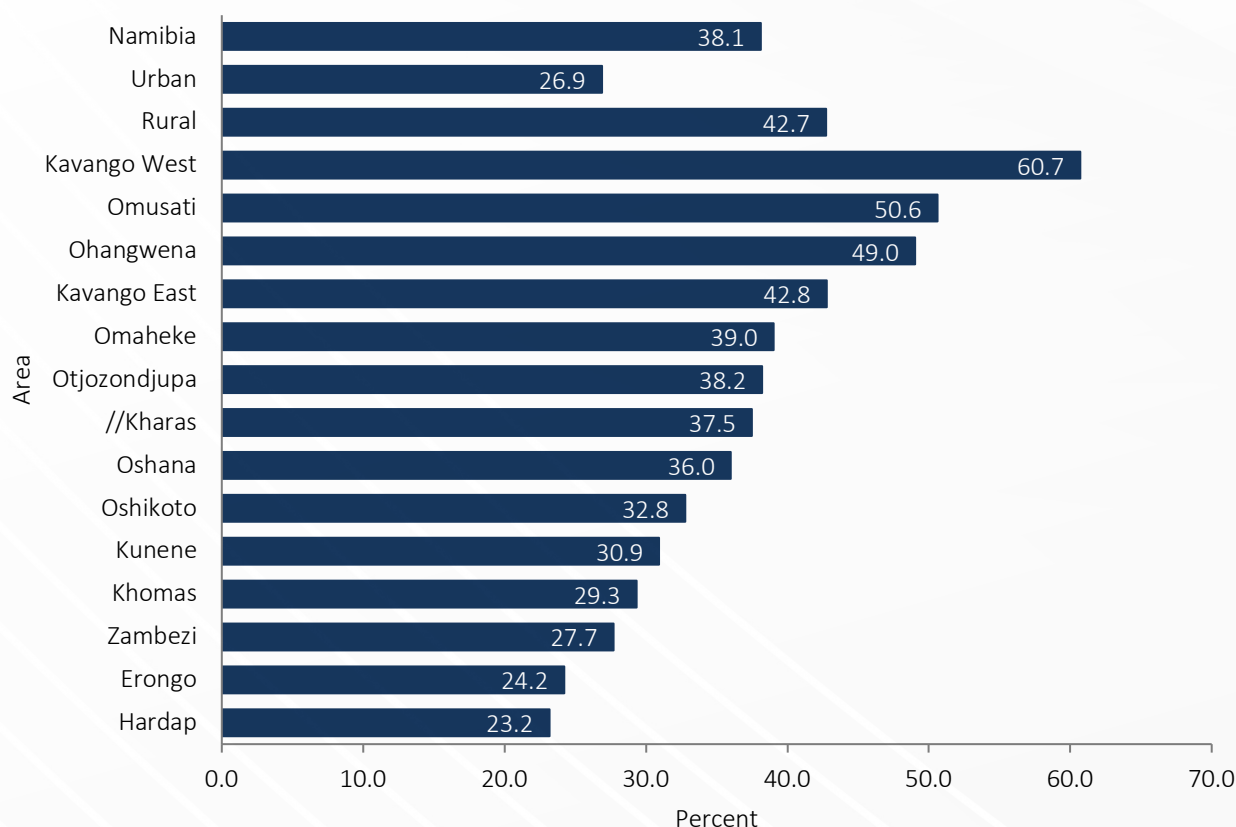
Table 3.1: Median age at first marriage/consensual union by sex and area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Figure 3.2 shows the percent distribution of population 0-4 years without birth certificates by area. There were 38.1 percent of children without birth certificate among the marginalized communities. This percent was higher in rural areas (42.7 %) compared to urban (26.9%) areas. At regional level, Kavango West (60.7%) had the highest percentage while Hardap (23.2%) had the least.

Figure 3.3: Percent distribution of population aged 0 – 4 years without birth certificate by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

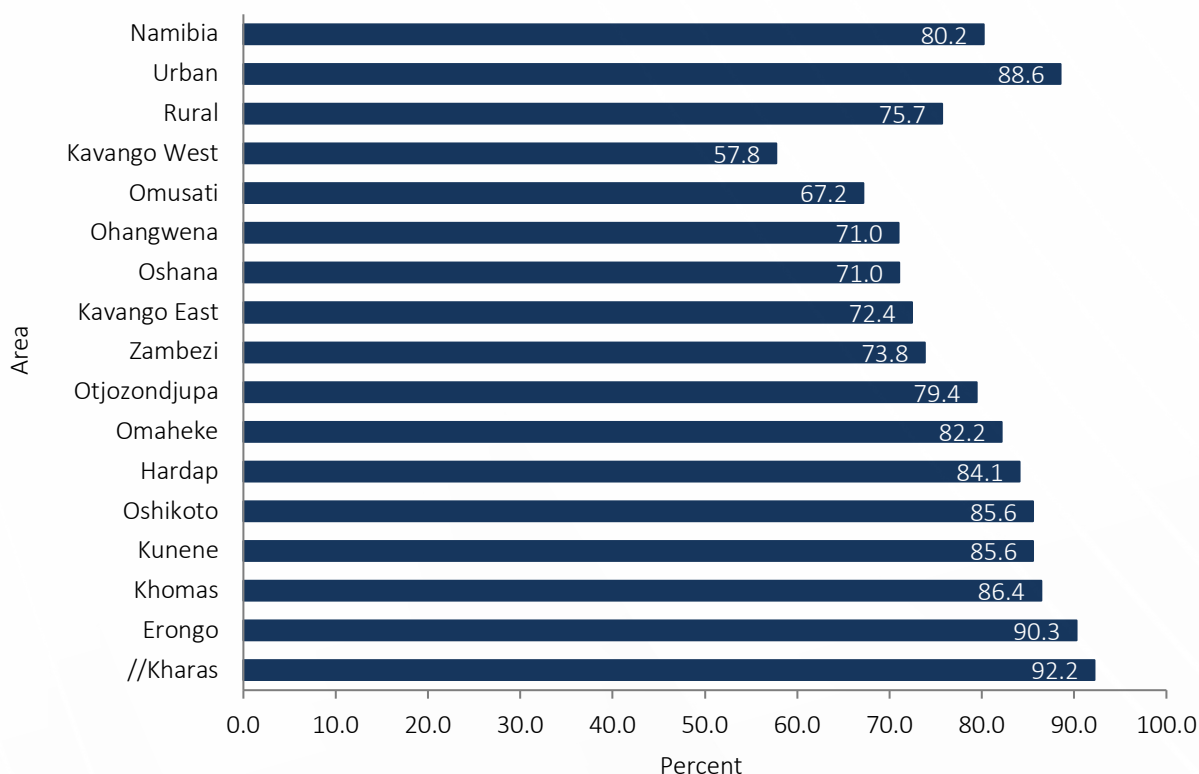


3.2.2. National Identification document (ID)

This section provides information that determines the coverage of Identification Documents (ID cards) in circulation for the population aged 16 years and above. There are two types of ID: New blue/ pink (issued after independence) and SWA ID (issued before independence).

Figure 3.4 shows the percent distribution of the population 16 years and above with new identification documents by area. Over 80 percent of the marginalized population in Namibia were issued with a new Namibian ID. Urban areas (88.6%) had a higher percentage of ID holders compared to rural areas (75.7%). At regional level, //Kharas (92.2%) had the highest percentage while Kavango West (57.8%) had the least.

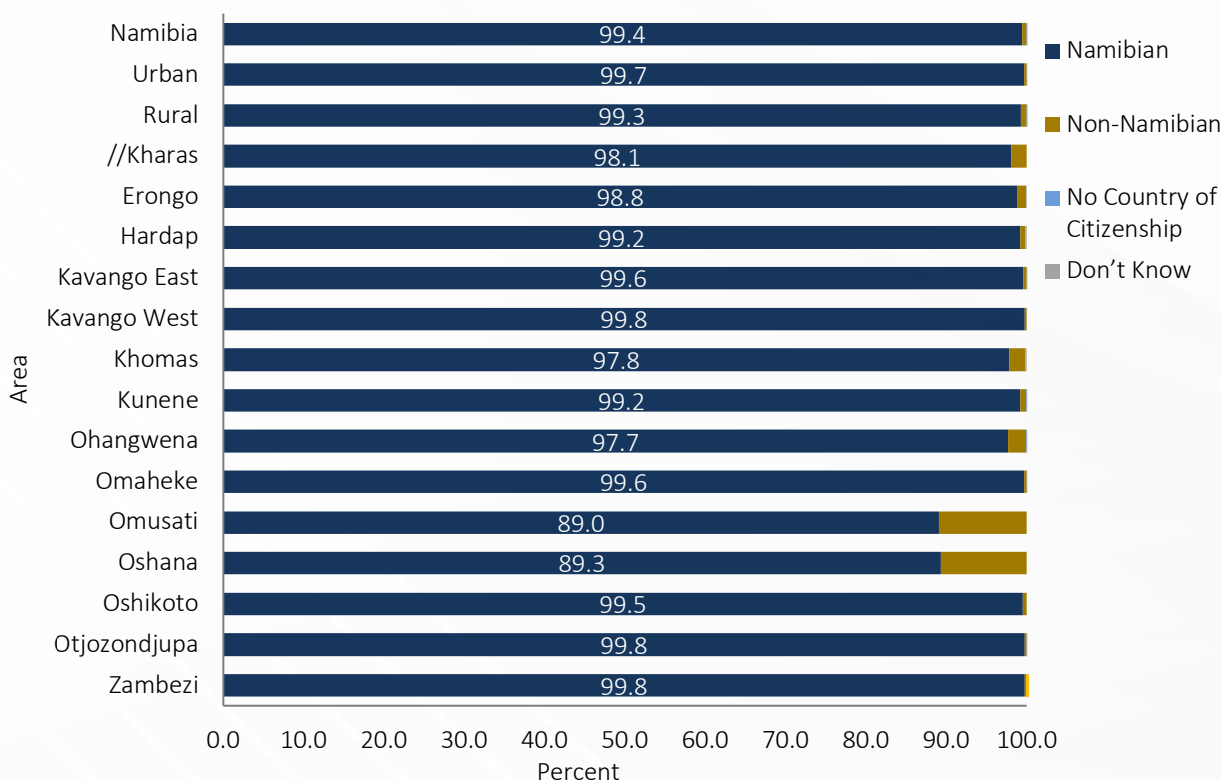
Figure 3.4: Percent distribution of population aged 16 years and above with new Namibian ID by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



Note: New ID referred to here is the blue ID for Namibian and pink for permanent residents. Those with SWA ID see annexure.

3.3. Citizenship

Figure 3.5 shows the percent distribution of population by citizenship and area. The majority (99.4%) of the marginalized population in Namibia, were Namibian citizens. However, Omusati and Oshana had more than 10 percent of non-Namibian marginalized population.

Figure 3.5: Percent distribution of population by area and citizenship: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Note: No country of citizenship - means that a person does not officially belong to any country. They don't have the legal status of being a citizen of any country. These are stateless individuals, meaning they are not recognized as a citizen by any country.

3.4. Difficulty in performing activities

This section aims to provide information on the general health and functioning of the population aged five years and older based on the six Washington Group (WG) short set of functional questions/ domains: namely seeing, hearing, communicating, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, and self-care.

Table 3.2 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 years and above by domain and degree of difficulty in performing an activity. More than 90 percent of the population in marginalized communities had no difficulty in performing any of the five measured domains, with the exception of “Seeing”, which had a lower percentage of 87.7.

Table 3.2: Percent distribution of the population aged 5 years and above by domain and degree of difficulty in performing an activity: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Type of difficulty	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Don't know
Seeing	87.7	9.7	2.3	0.2	0.1
Hearing	93.6	5.0	1.2	0.1	0.0
Walking or climbing steps	92.1	5.7	1.8	0.3	0.0
Remembering or concentrating	92.1	6.3	1.5	0.2	0.1
Self-care such as washing all over or dressing	97.3	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.0
Communicating, or being understood by others	96.6	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.1

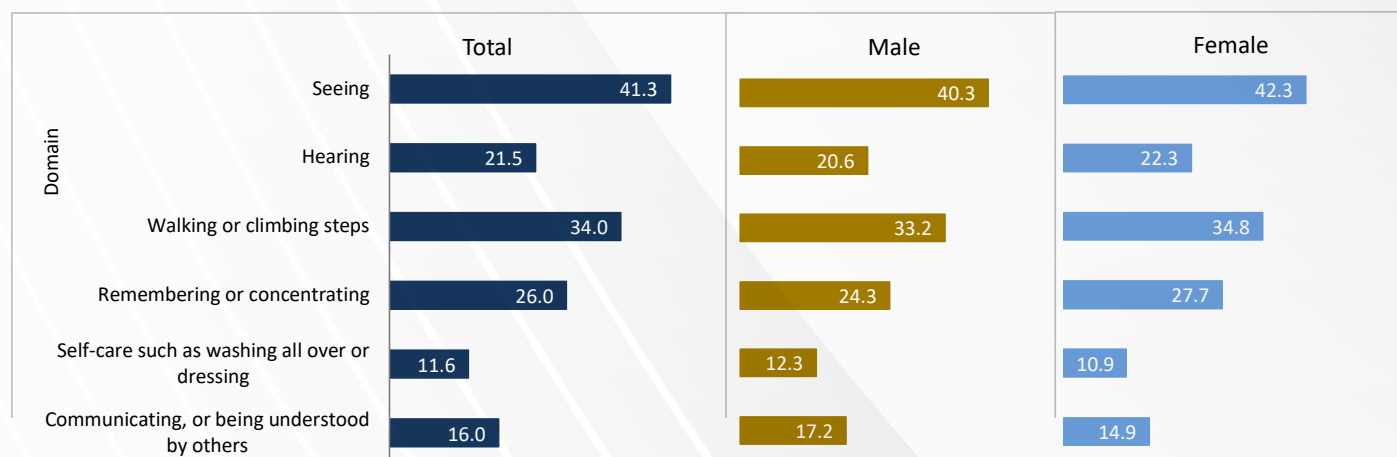
Table 3.3 shows the distribution of the population aged 5 years and above with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in at least one domain by area and sex. Among the marginalized communities, 6.2 percent of the population aged 5 years and above had a lot of difficulty or cannot do an activity at all in at least one domain. Overall, males had a higher percent than females and this pattern was replicated in rural areas. Additionally, Zambezi region (10.9%) had a higher percentage of persons who had a lot of difficulty or cannot do an activity at all in at least one domain, while Khomas (4.1%) had the least.

Table 3.3: Percent of population aged 5 years and above with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in at least one domain by area and sex: Marginalized communities, Namibia 2023 Census

Area	Population			With lot of difficulty or cannot do at all			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	62 275	30 439	31 836	3 835	1 879	1 956	6.2	6.2	6.1
Urban	21 418	9 751	11 667	1 291	570	721	6.0	5.8	6.2
Rural	40 857	20 688	20 169	2 544	1 309	1 235	6.2	6.3	6.1
//Kharas	106	60	46	7	3	4	6.6	5.0	8.7
Erongo	1 442	701	741	89	39	50	6.2	5.6	6.7
Hardap	488	246	242	40	20	20	8.2	8.1	8.3
Kavango East	2 645	1 284	1 361	160	74	86	6.0	5.8	6.3
Kavango West	3 279	1 695	1 584	192	106	86	5.9	6.3	5.4
Khomas	1 274	570	704	52	31	21	4.1	5.4	3.0
Kunene	7 756	3 725	4 031	509	226	283	6.6	6.1	7.0
Ohangwena	1 765	894	871	101	59	42	5.7	6.6	4.8
Omaheke	14 139	6 855	7 284	981	496	485	6.9	7.2	6.7
Omusati	402	201	201	33	12	21	8.2	6.0	10.4
Oshana	192	92	100	14	4	10	7.3	4.3	10.0
Oshikoto	7 629	3 771	3 858	424	203	221	5.6	5.4	5.7
Otjozondjupa	19 673	9 648	10 025	1 071	525	546	5.4	5.4	5.4
Zambezi	1 485	697	788	162	81	81	10.9	11.6	10.3

Figure 3.6 represents the percent of the population aged 5 years and above with a lot of difficulty in performing an activity or cannot do at all by domain and sex. The results indicated that difficulty in seeing had the highest percentage (41.3%) among the six domains, while Self-care such as washing all over or dressing had the lowest (11.6%).

Figure 3.6: Percent population aged 5 years and above with a lot of difficulty in performing an activity or cannot do at all by domain and sex: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



3.5. Albinism

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of the population with albinism by area and sex. There were 915 persons with albinism among the marginalized population. Moreover, there was no significant difference in the percent of persons with albinism among males and females. Additionally, rural areas (1.3%) had a higher percent of persons with albinism than urban (1.0%).

Table 3.4: Distribution of population with albinism by area and sex: Marginalized communities, Namibia, Census 2023

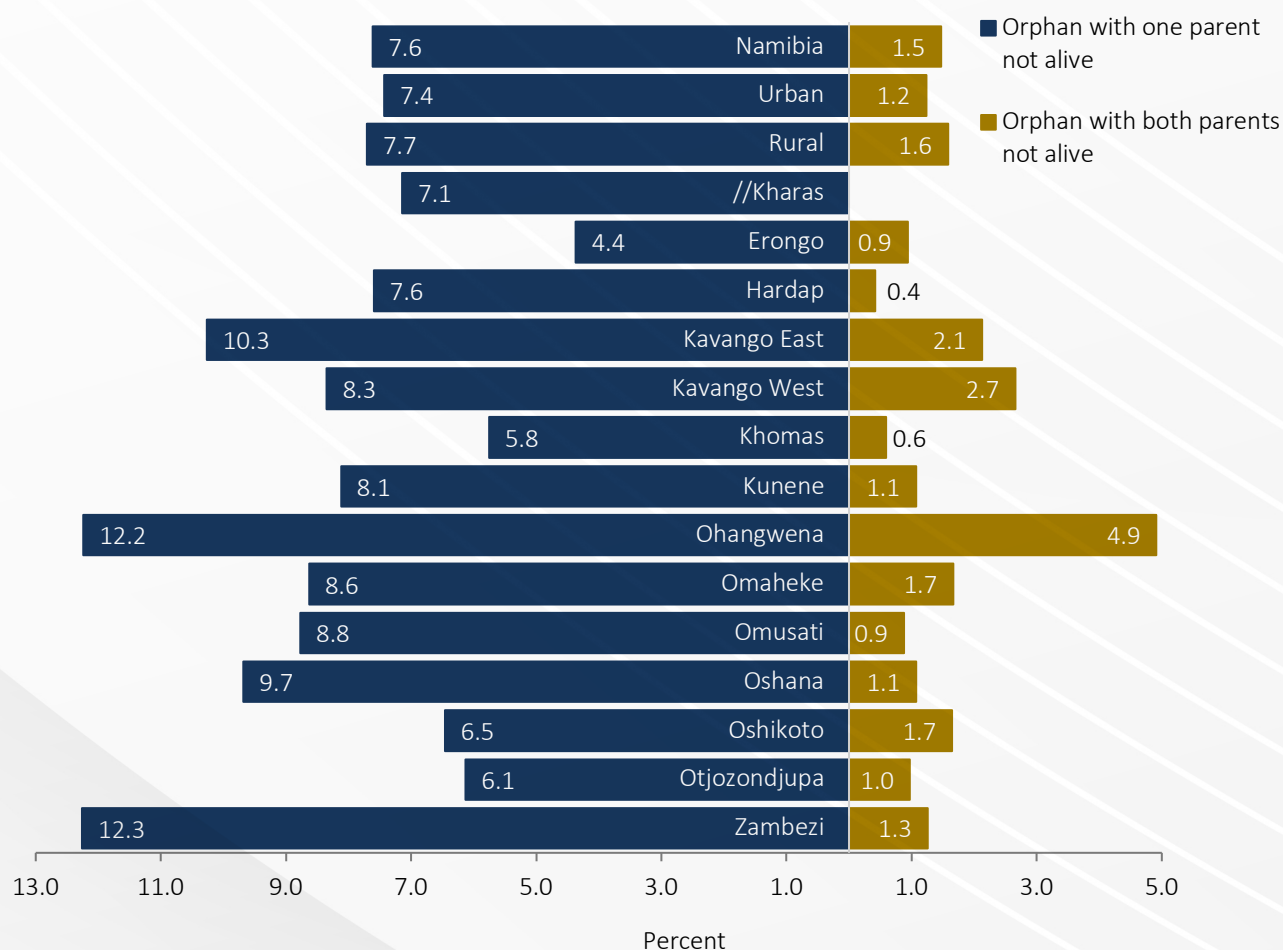
Area	Population			Population with albinism			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	74 847	36 732	38 115	915	459	456	1.2	1.2	1.2
Urban	25 079	11 553	13 526	257	114	143	1.0	1.0	1.1
Rural	49 768	25 179	24 589	658	345	313	1.3	1.4	1.3

3.6. Orphanhood

Orphanhood refers to persons aged 17 years and below who have lost either one or both parents.

Figure 3.7 shows the percent distribution of orphans aged 17 years and below by area and orphanhood status. In Marginalized communities, 7.6 percent of children lost one parent, while 1.5 percent lost both parents. At regional level, Ohangwena (4.9%) had the highest percentage of orphans without both parents while //Kharas had the none.

Figure 3.7: Percent distribution of orphans aged 17 years and below by area and orphanhood status: Marginalized communities, Namibia, Census 2023



CHAPTER 4 : SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The chapter focuses on the socioeconomic characteristics of the marginalized population, providing essential information for decision-making, planning, and monitoring of development programs and policies.

4.1. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

This section provides valuable information on ICT which is required by institutions that deal with ICT infrastructure and regulations.

Table 4.1 shows the percent of the population aged 3 years and above who used ICT platforms to access information in the last 3 months by type and area. The most common means of accessing information among the marginalized communities was the radio (27.9%). The same pattern was observed in rural areas (22.5%), however in urban areas, most persons had access to information through Television (39.3%).

opulation in certain regions, while they represent only a very small share of the population in others.

Table 4.1: Percent population aged 3 years and above who used ICT platforms to access information in the last 3 months by type and area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

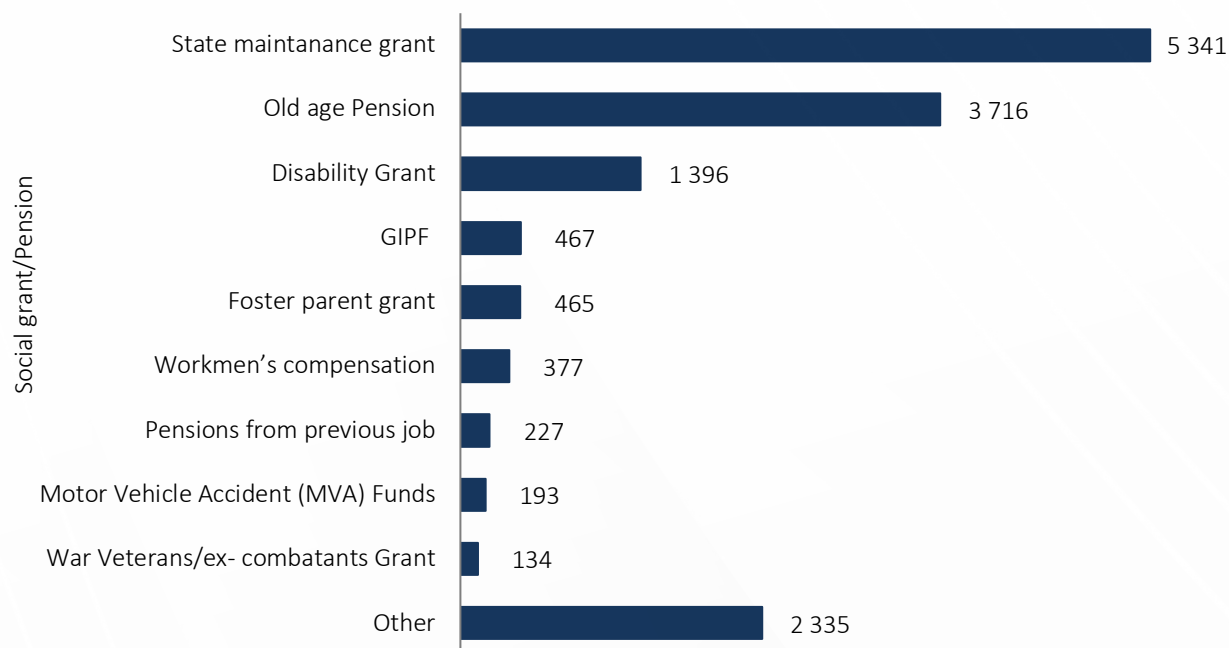
Area	Population aged 3 years and above	Internet browsing	Social media	Email	SMS	MMS	Radio	Television	Mobile Apps	Print Media
Namibia	67 122	8.8	10.0	6.1	24.2	3.6	27.9	22.0	4.4	5.8
Urban	22 766	17.1	18.5	12.6	35.8	6.4	38.4	39.3	9.3	12.5
Rural	44 356	4.6	5.7	2.8	18.3	2.2	22.5	13.0	1.9	2.3
//Kharas	106	45.3	46.2	36.8	67.0	18.9	49.1	46.2	24.5	32.1
Erongo	1 531	33.4	35.8	26.6	52.8	11.4	51.5	46.4	20.6	24.0
Hardap	524	11.8	14.5	9.2	36.3	4.0	30.9	19.7	4.0	5.7
Kavango East	2 844	7.3	7.3	5.5	20.2	3.6	22.3	14.5	3.2	4.3
Kavango West	3 559	2.4	2.7	1.8	11.3	1.5	21.3	5.9	1.2	1.4
Khomas	1 354	29.5	30.4	24.9	45.7	14.6	38.3	35.9	18.8	21.1
Kunene	8 352	10.7	13.3	8.1	29.4	4.4	27.9	28.5	5.8	5.9
Ohangwena	1 892	1.1	1.4	0.5	5.0	0.5	18.6	4.2	0.6	1.4
Omaheke	15 337	4.2	5.3	2.4	19.7	2.2	27.0	12.9	1.9	2.8
Omusati	439	8.2	9.6	6.4	30.1	5.0	30.1	6.4	4.1	7.3
Oshana	201	30.3	30.3	25.4	46.8	12.4	50.2	48.8	18.9	21.4
Oshikoto	8 127	11.6	13.0	7.7	30.3	3.7	33.6	36.2	4.8	7.0
Otjozondjupa	21 262	8.9	10.0	5.9	23.7	3.6	27.2	23.9	4.4	5.9
Zambezi	1 594	7.1	7.8	4.1	20.6	2.8	14.1	11.3	2.6	7.9

Note: This is a multiple-response question, therefore the percentage will not add up to 100 and this excludes the population enumerated with special form (Form C)

4.2. Social grants/ pension

Figure 4.1 shows the distribution of the population receiving social grant/ pension. State maintenance grant (5,341), was the most received social grant among the marginalized communities while War Veterans/ ex-combatants Grant Funds was received by 134 persons.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of population receiving social grant/pension: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



4.3. Sports activities

Table 4.2 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 4 years and above participating in sport activities for 30 minutes or more by frequency and area. A significant percentage (76.7%) of the population had not participated in sport activities for 30 minutes or more in Marginalized communities. The same pattern was replicated across all areas, however, it is worth noting that at regional level, Zambezi (20.1%) region had the highest percentage of persons who participated in sports more than three times a week.

Table 4.2: Percent distribution of population aged 4 years and above participating in sport activities for 30 minutes or more by frequency and area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Total	Never	Once a week	Twice a week	Three times a week	More than three times a week	Once a month or more	Don't Know
Namibia	64 586	76.7	5.0	4.3	4.1	7.9	1.3	0.6
Urban	22 057	75.9	3.6	4.2	4.5	9.7	1.4	0.6
Rural	42 529	77.1	5.8	4.3	3.9	7.0	1.3	0.6
//Kharas	106	60.4	7.5	7.5	5.7	18.9	0.0	0.0
Erongo	1 484	69.5	4.0	5.5	7.0	11.0	2.4	0.7
Hardap	503	75.0	4.0	3.2	4.2	12.1	1.2	0.4
Kavango East	2 727	81.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	5.1	0.7	0.6
Kavango West	3 415	82.3	3.4	4.2	3.7	4.9	1.1	0.4
Khomas	1 312	78.5	4.6	5.0	3.9	6.0	1.3	0.7
Kunene	8 059	77.6	3.9	3.5	4.5	8.4	1.3	0.7
Ohangwena	1 824	83.1	4.5	3.0	2.9	4.6	0.7	1.2
Omaheke	14 718	79.0	5.2	4.5	3.4	6.3	1.2	0.5
Omusati	421	76.2	5.7	5.7	4.0	5.2	1.4	1.7
Oshana	196	55.1	10.7	11.7	6.6	13.8	2.0	0.0
Oshikoto	7 858	74.1	6.9	4.7	3.6	8.0	1.8	0.9
Otjozondjupa	20 431	75.9	5.0	3.9	4.6	8.9	1.2	0.4
Zambezi	1 532	54.0	7.9	9.1	5.5	20.1	2.9	0.6

Figure 4.2 shows the percent distribution of persons aged 4 years and above who have participated in sport activities for 30 minutes or more by frequency and sex. Overall, more males participated in sport activities than females.

Figure 4.2: Percent distribution of persons aged 4 years and above who have participated in sport activities for 30 minutes or more by frequency and sex: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

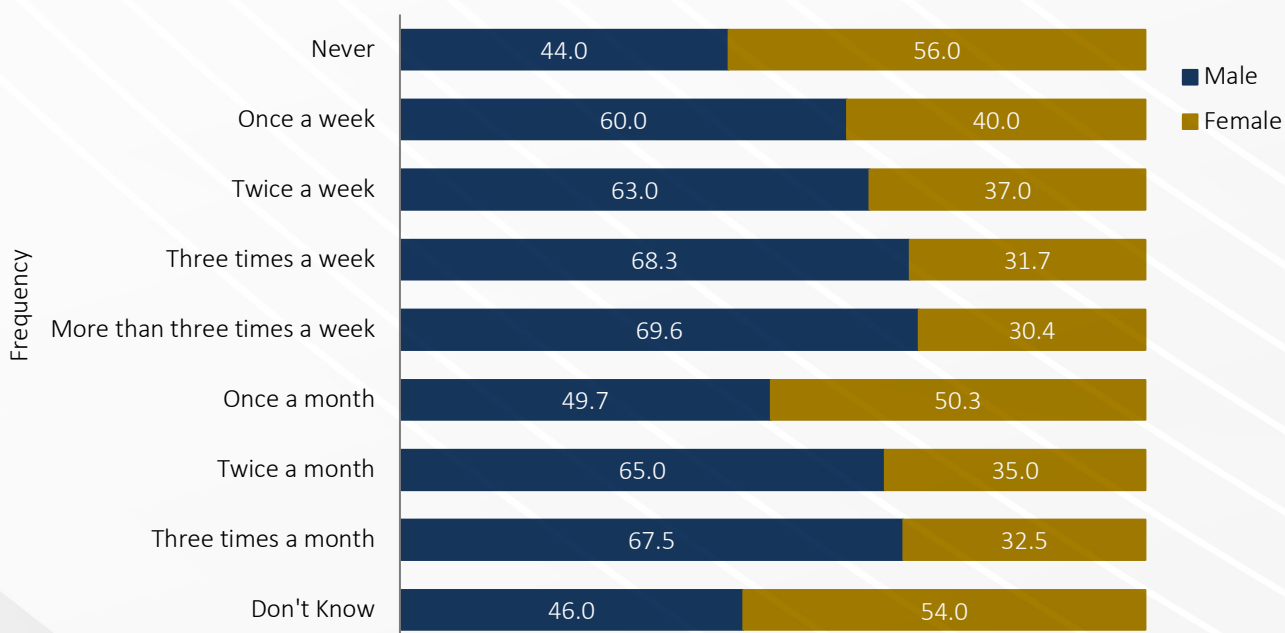
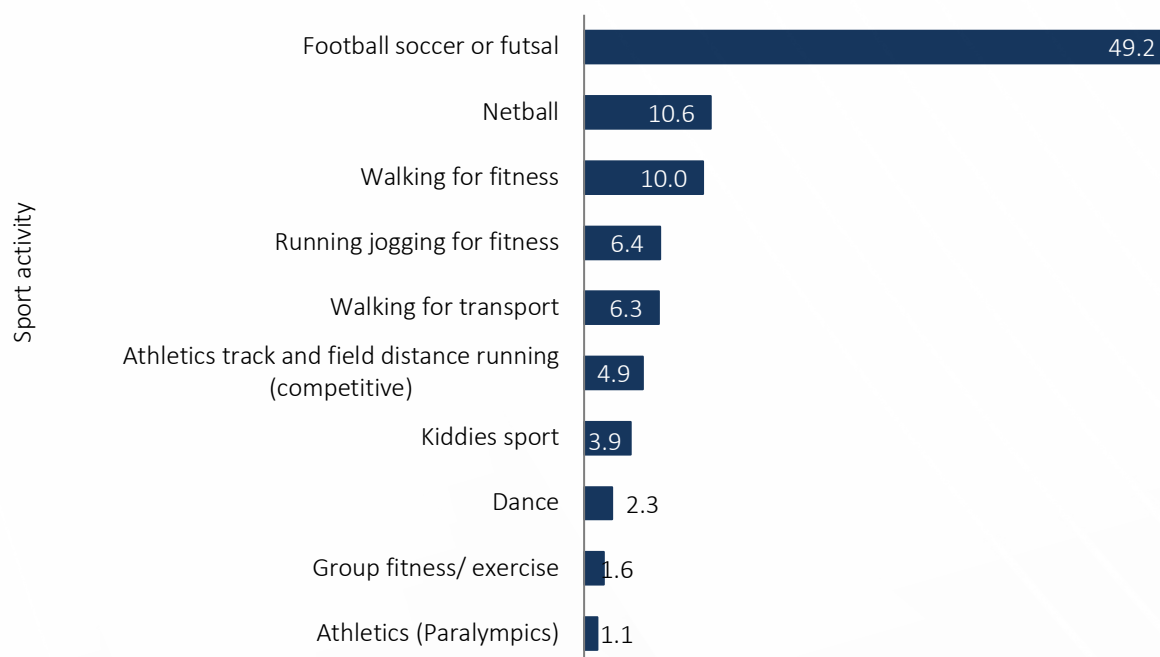


Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of persons aged 4 years and above who have participated in sport activities for 30 minutes or more by sport activities. Football/ soccer or futsal (49.2%) was the most participated sport activity in Marginalized communities.

Figure 4.3: Distribution of persons aged 4 years and above who have participated in sport activities for 30 minutes or more by sport activities : Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



4.4. Early Childhood Development (ECD), Literacy and Education

4.4.1. ECD

This section presents information on ECD attendance and the main reason for not attending for children aged 0 – 5 years.

Figure 4.4: Percent of population aged 0 – 5 years attending ECD by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, Census 2023

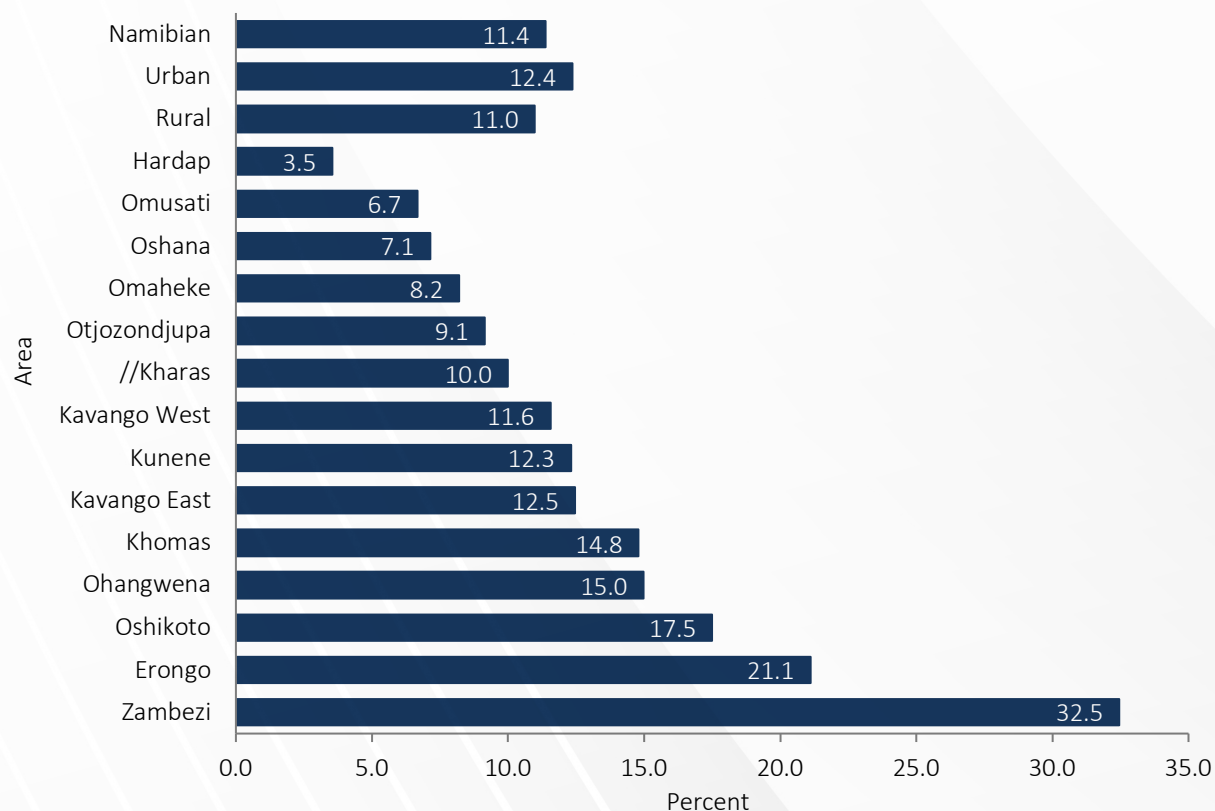


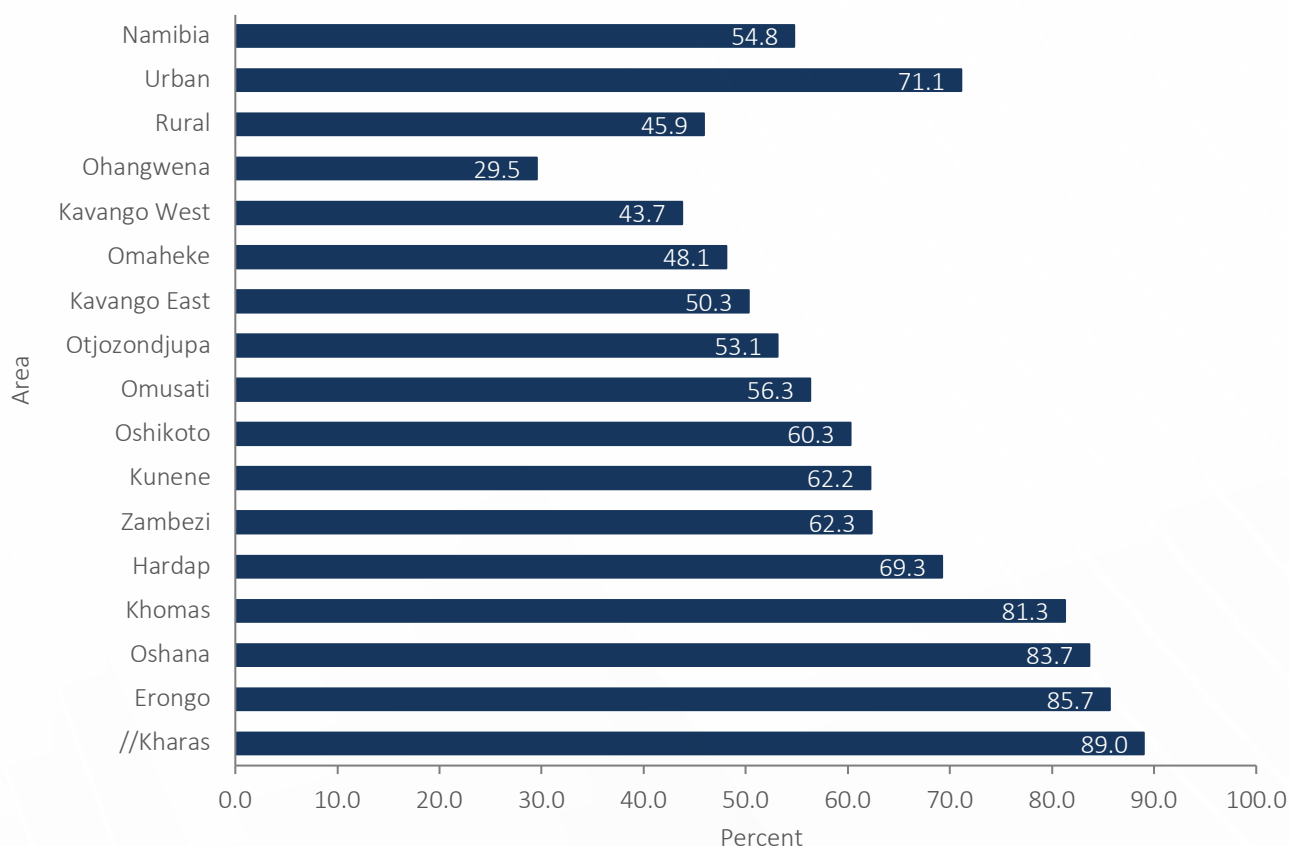
Table 4.3 shows the main reasons for not attending ECD for the population aged 0 – 5 years by area. Among the marginalized communities, the primary reason for not attending ECD programmes was too young to attend (76.4%), while the least was illness. This pattern was observed across all areas in the region. However, it is worth noting that 29.4 percent of children in Erongo region do not attend ECD programmes due to financial constraints

Table 4.3: Main reason for not attending ECD for population aged 0 – 5 years by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, Census 2023

Area	Total	Financial constraints	Illness	Disability	Distance to centre	Too young to attend	Other	Don't know
Namibia	13 310	13.4	0.2	0.3	7.4	76.4	1.5	0.8
Urban	3 826	19.7	0.3	0.3	1.3	76.7	1.2	0.5
Rural	9 484	10.8	0.1	0.3	9.8	76.3	1.7	0.9
//Kharas	9	22.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	66.7	0.0	0.0
Erongo	228	29.4	0.4	0.0	10.5	55.7	3.5	0.4
Hardap	108	13.0	0.0	0.9	9.3	73.1	1.9	1.9
Kavango East	533	14.6	0.2	0.6	7.3	75.0	2.1	0.2
Kavango West	773	8.5	0.1	0.3	11.0	78.9	0.8	0.4
Khomas	190	22.6	0.0	0.0	5.3	70.5	0.5	1.1
Kunene	1 609	14.3	0.2	0.2	9.4	73.8	1.6	0.5
Ohangwena	351	10.8	0.3	0.3	8.3	78.1	1.4	0.9
Omaheke	3 470	11.6	0.2	0.2	5.0	81.2	0.8	1.0
Omusati	84	1.2	0.0	0.0	16.7	79.8	1.2	1.2
Oshana	26	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.3	0.0	3.8
Oshikoto	1 279	16.8	0.0	0.3	3.3	76.9	2.1	0.6
Otjozondjupa	4 419	13.9	0.2	0.3	8.7	74.1	1.9	0.8
Zambezi	231	4.3	0.4	1.7	6.5	81.8	3.5	1.7

4.4.2. Literacy

Figure 4.5 shows literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and above by area. The literacy rate among marginalized communities was 54.8 percent. It was higher in urban (71.1%) compared to rural (45.9%) areas. At regional level, the population in //Kharas (89.0%) had the highest literacy rate while those in Ohangwena (29.5%) had the lowest.

Figure 4.5: Literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, Census 2023

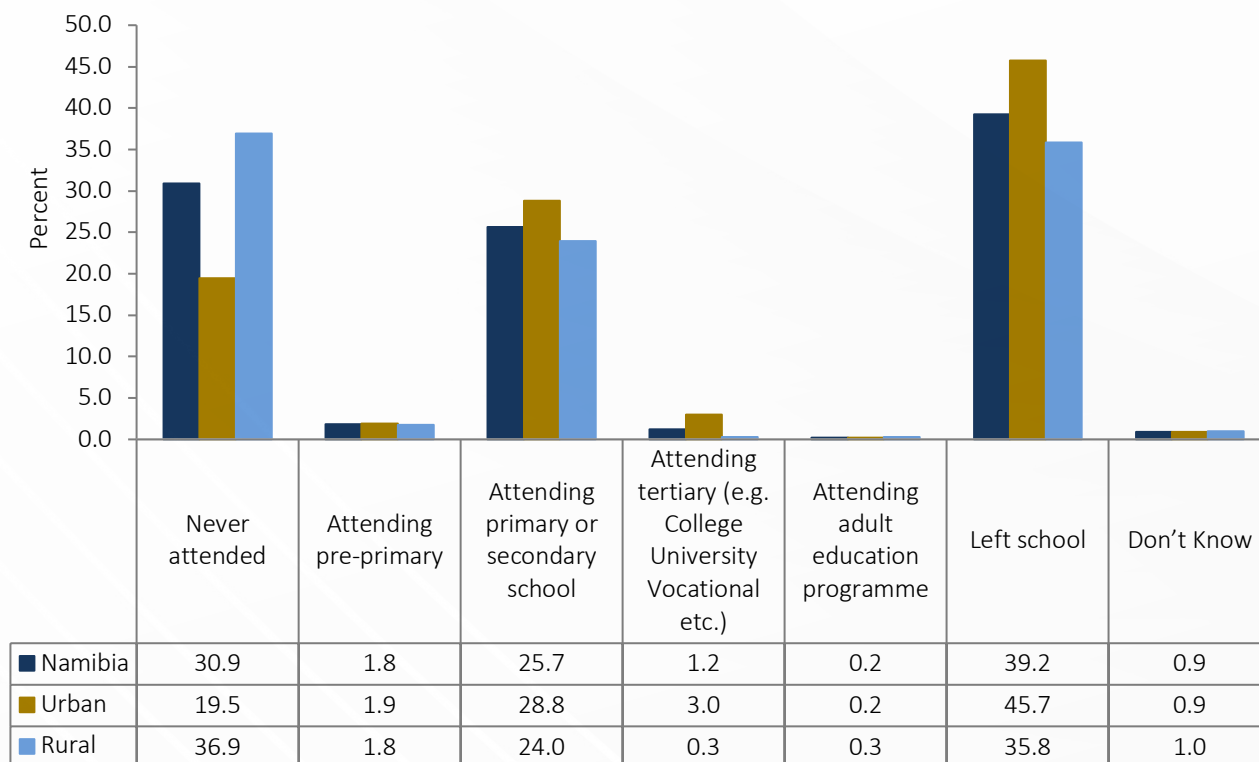
4.4.3. Education

This section presents information on education for persons aged 6 years and above. Formal education refers to any regular formal educational institution, public or private for systematic of any level of education.

4.4.3.1. School Attendance

Figure 4.6 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 6 years and above by area and school attendance. The largest percentage (39.2%) of the marginalized population had left school followed by 30.9 percent who never attended school. Additionally, rural areas (36.9%) had a higher percentage of the population that never attended school compared to urban (19.5%) areas.

Figure 4.6: Percent distribution of the population aged 6 years and above by area and school attendance: Marginalized communities, Namibia, Census 2023



4.4.3.2. School Enrolment

Figure 4.7 shows the school enrolment rate of the school-going population aged 6 – 24 years by area. The enrolment rate among the marginalized population was 53.6 percent. It was higher in urban areas (62.7%) compared to rural areas (48.9%). At regional level, Oshana (71.3%) had the highest enrolment while Hardap (38.0%) had the lowest enrolment rate.

Figure 4.7: Enrolment rate for school going population (6 – 24 years of age) by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, Census 2023

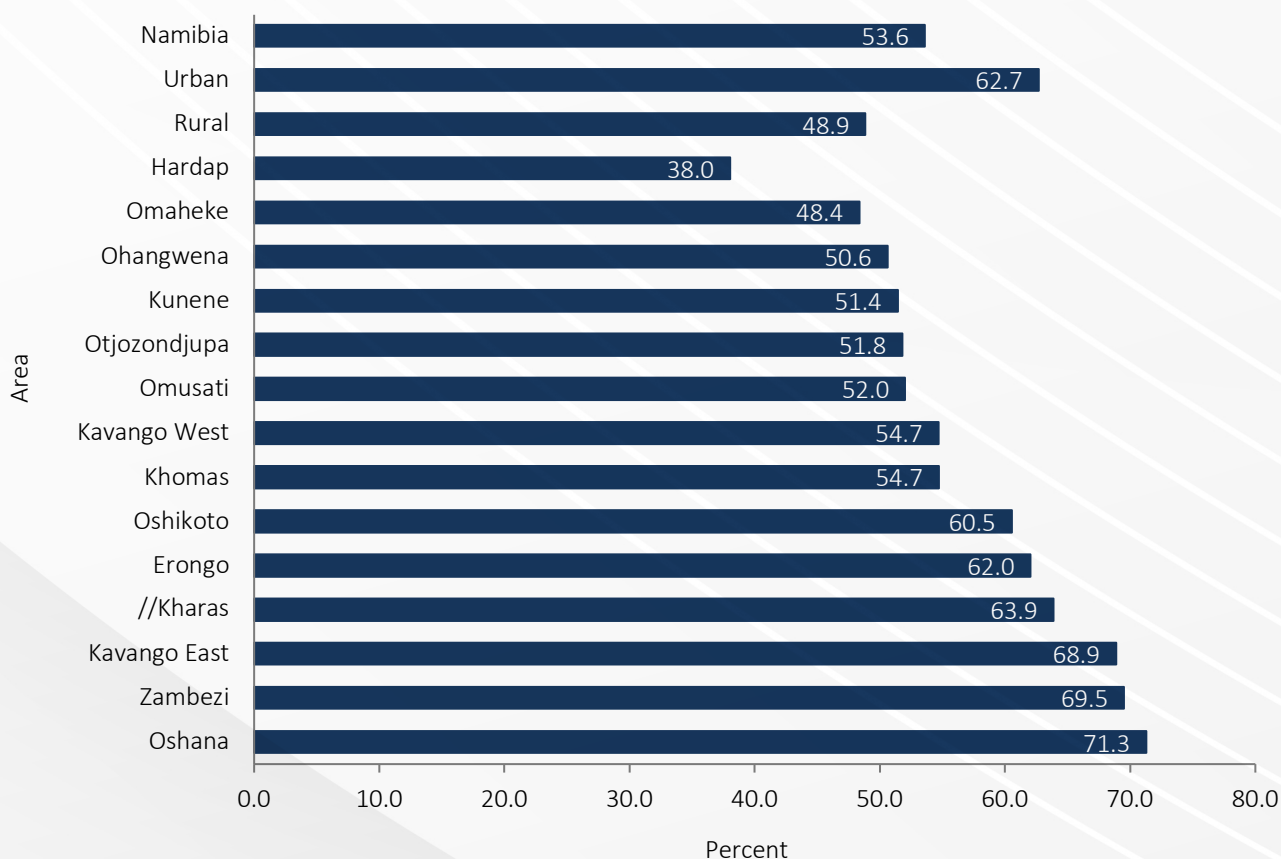
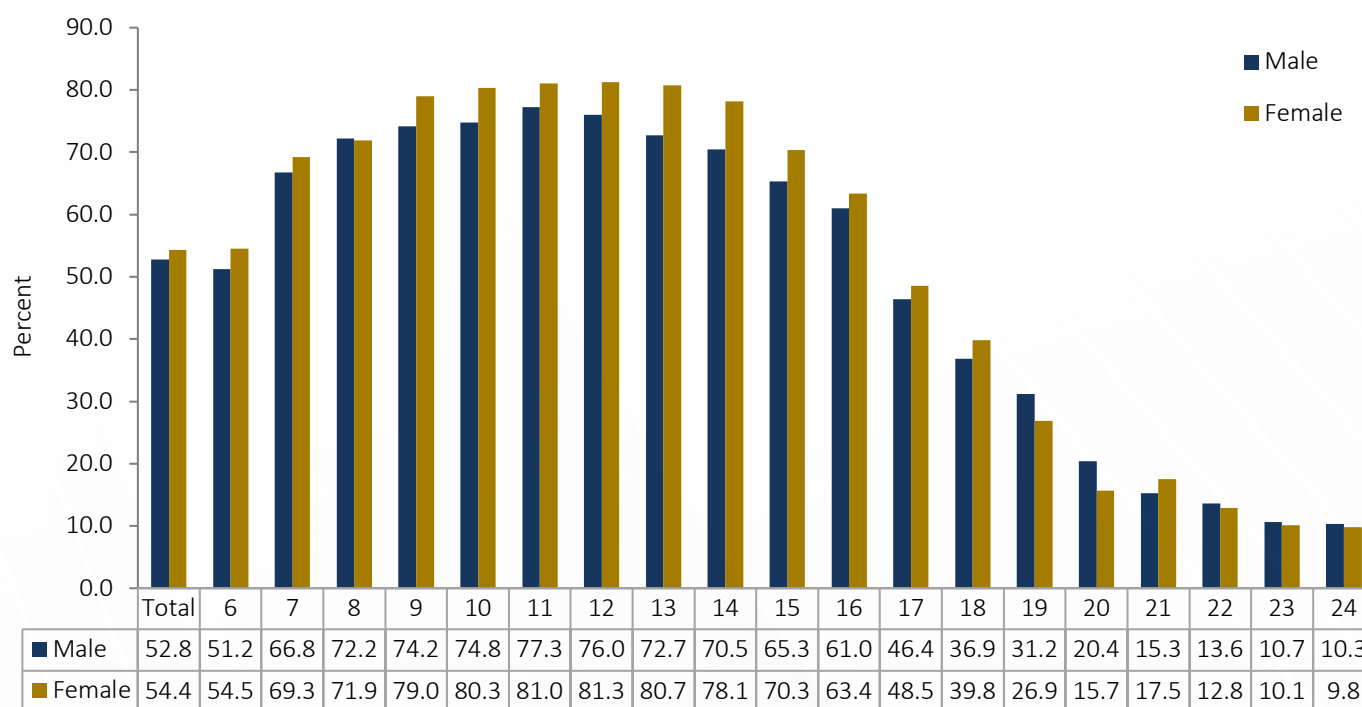


Figure 4.8 shows the school enrolment rate of the school-going population aged 6–24 years by sex and age. Overall, enrolment rates were highest among children aged 8 to 13 years and declined progressively thereafter. Females recorded higher enrolment rates across most age groups. However, male enrolment rates were higher at ages 8, 19, 20, and 22 to 24 years.

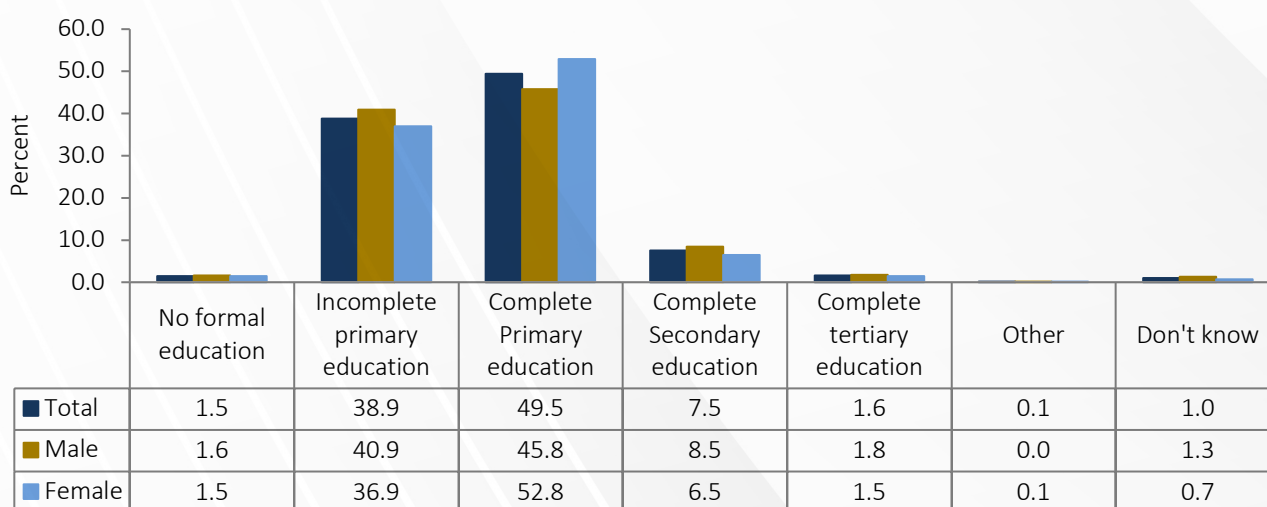
Figure 4.8: Enrolment rate for school going population (6 – 24 years) by sex and age: Marginalized communities, Namibia, Census 2023



4.4.3.3. Educational Attainment

Figure 4.9 shows the percent of the population aged 15 years and above who are no longer attending school, by highest level of education attained and sex. The largest percentage (49.5%) of the marginalized population who left school had completed primary education, followed by 38.9 percent who had incomplete primary education, while 7.5 percent had completed secondary education.

Figure 4.9: Percent of the population aged 15 years and above who are no longer attending school, by highest level of education attained and sex: Marginalized communities, Namibia, Census 2023

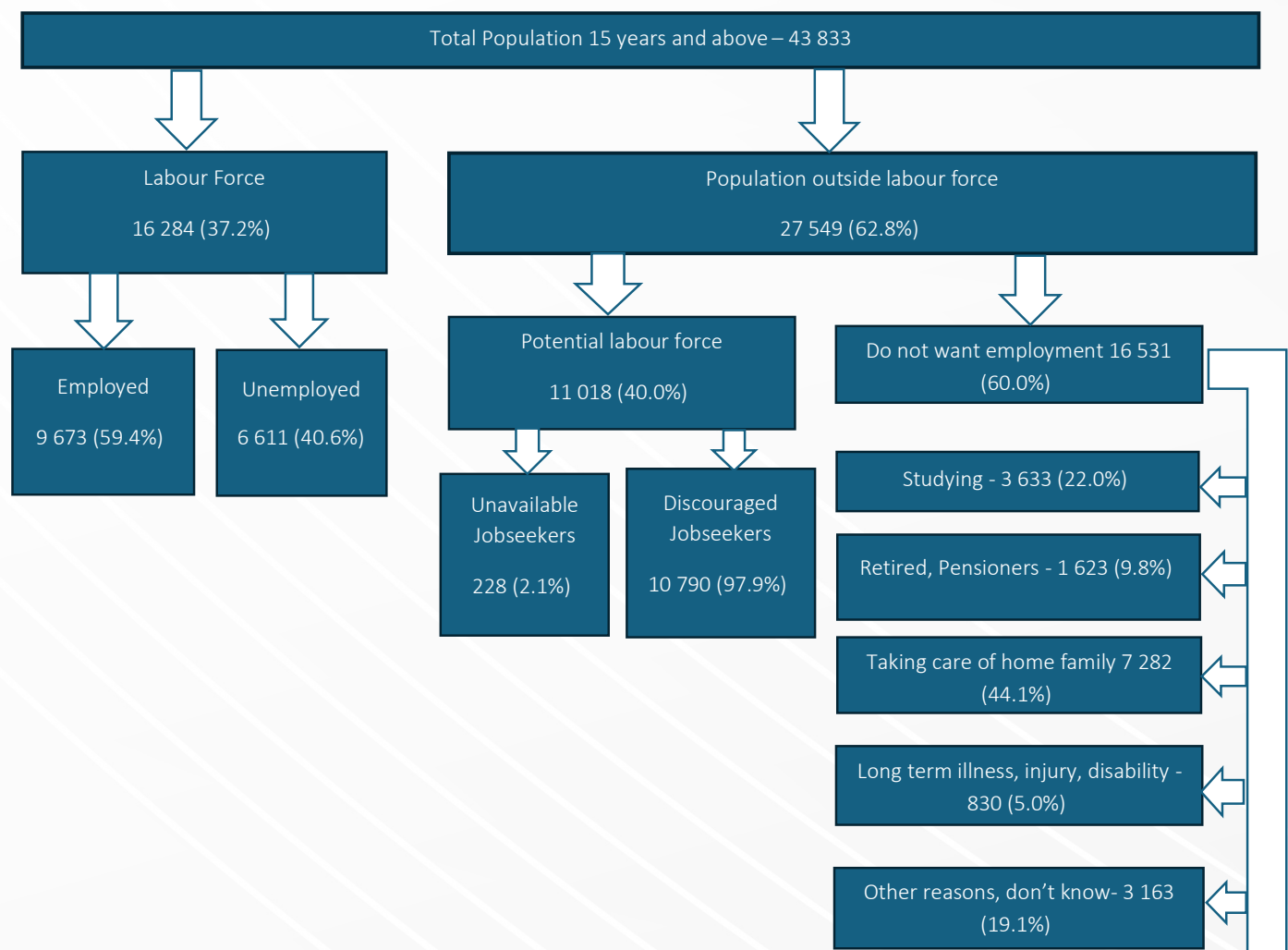


4.5. Labour Force Characteristics

The 2023 PHC adopted the ICLS 19 resolution 1 standard questions as set up by the ILO to measure the economic activity status. The 19th ICLS was to update the previous standards on statistics of the economically active population, employment, and unemployment (13th ICLS, 1982) by setting up a new framework for work and labor market statistics. This section provides an overview of economic activity. Detailed statistics are presented in the Namibia 2023 Labour Force thematic report.

Figure 4.10 shows the population aged 15 years and above by activity status. In marginalized communities, 40.6 percent of the population in labour force were unemployed. It is important to highlight that a significant percentage (97.9%) of the potential labour force were discouraged jobseekers.

Figure 4.10: Population aged 15 years and above by activity status: Marginalized communities, Namibia, Census 2023



4.5.1 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

The Labour Force participation rate measures the proportion of the labour force in relation to the working age population. It is a ratio of the labour Force to the working-age Population expressed as percentage.

Table 4.4 shows the labour force participation for population aged 15 year and above by age group and sex. It is observed that the youngest group, those aged 15-19 years (16.5%) and the older group aged 65+ (5.7%) recorded the lowest LFPR. This is because the young ones are most likely to be in school and not economically active while the older age group are in retirement and not available for work, hence economically inactive.

Table 4.4: Labour force participation rate for population aged 15 year and above by age group and sex: Marginalized communities, Namibia, Census 2023

Age Group	Total			Male			Female		
	Labour Force	Working age	LFPR %	Labour Force	Working age	LFPR %	Labour Force	Working age	LFPR %
Total	16 284	43 833	37.2	9 535	21 326	44.7	6 749	22 507	30.0
15 - 19	1 260	7 627	16.5	777	3 726	20.9	483	3 901	12.4
20 - 24	2 951	7 119	41.5	1 706	3 476	49.1	1 245	3 643	34.2
25 - 29	2 807	5 906	47.5	1 595	2 866	55.7	1 212	3 040	39.9
30 - 34	2 371	4 956	47.8	1 349	2 409	56.0	1 022	2 547	40.1
35 - 39	2 016	4 028	50.0	1 147	1 974	58.1	869	2 054	42.3
40 - 44	1 632	3 256	50.1	922	1 609	57.3	710	1 647	43.1
45 - 49	1 314	2 637	49.8	794	1 327	59.8	520	1 310	39.7
50 - 54	923	2 131	43.3	584	1 046	55.8	339	1 085	31.2
55 - 59	621	1 773	35.0	406	862	47.1	215	911	23.6
60 - 64	234	1 700	13.8	158	800	19.8	76	900	8.4
65+	155	2 700	5.7	97	1 231	7.9	58	1 469	3.9

4.5.2 Population Outside Labour Force

The section presents the population outside the labour force, encompassing persons who were not employed but were actively seeking but were not available but expected to become available in the near future, those who were available but not actively seeking, and those neither available nor seeking but desiring employment, and those who have chosen not to seek employment.

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of the population outside labour force aged 15 years and above by age group, urban/ rural and sex. The age group 15-19 years had the highest share of the population outside labour force at 23.1 percent followed by the age group 20-24 at 15.1 percent. The age group 55-59 years had the least share of the population outside the labour force at 4.2 percent.

Table 4.5: Distribution of population outside the labour force aged 15 years and above by age group, urban/ rural and sex: Marginalized Communities, Namibia, Census 2023

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	27 549	8 625	18 924	11 791	3 591	8 200	15 758	5 034	10 724
15 - 19	6 367	2 281	4 086	2 949	1 008	1 941	3 418	1 273	2 145
20 - 24	4 168	1 355	2 813	1 770	573	1 197	2 398	782	1 616
25 - 29	3 099	896	2 203	1 271	387	884	1 828	509	1 319
30 - 34	2 585	690	1 895	1 060	281	779	1 525	409	1 116
35 - 39	2 012	536	1 476	827	205	622	1 185	331	854
40 - 44	1 624	454	1 170	687	189	498	937	265	672
45 - 49	1 323	393	930	533	154	379	790	239	551
50 - 54	1 208	403	805	462	130	332	746	273	473
55 - 59	1 152	364	788	456	131	325	696	233	463
60 - 64	1 466	499	967	642	208	434	824	291	533
65+	2 545	754	1 791	1 134	325	809	1 411	429	982

Percentage

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 19	23.1	26.4	21.6	25.0	28.1	23.7	21.7	25.3	20.0
20 - 24	15.1	15.7	14.9	15.0	16.0	14.6	15.2	15.5	15.1
25 - 29	11.2	10.4	11.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.6	10.1	12.3
30 - 34	9.4	8.0	10.0	9.0	7.8	9.5	9.7	8.1	10.4
35 - 39	7.3	6.2	7.8	7.0	5.7	7.6	7.5	6.6	8.0
40 - 44	5.9	5.3	6.2	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.9	5.3	6.3
45 - 49	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.1
50 - 54	4.4	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.7	5.4	4.4
55 - 59	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.3
60 - 64	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.0
65+	9.2	8.7	9.5	9.6	9.1	9.9	9.0	8.5	9.2

Table 4.6 shows the distribution of the population aged 15 years and above outside the labour force by reason, urban/ rural and sex. The total number of persons outside labour force was 27,549, of which 8,625 were found in urban areas while 18,924 were in rural areas. The most common reasons for person being outside labour force was family/household responsibility followed by studying.

Table 4.6: Distribution of population aged 15 years and above outside labour force by reason, urban/ rural and sex: Marginalized Communities, Namibia, Census 2023

Reason	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	27 549	11 791	15 758	8 625	3 591	5 034	18 924	8 200	10 724
Taking care of the home/ family	15 351	5 106	10 245	3 810	1 095	2 715	11 541	4 011	7 530
Studying	3 975	1 942	2 033	1 976	890	1 086	1 999	1 052	947
Doing an unpaid apprenticeship internship	125	89	36	25	14	11	100	75	25
Farming or fishing to produce food for the family	537	386	151	37	27	10	500	359	141
Doing unpaid voluntary community charity work	269	189	80	67	48	19	202	141	61
Retired pensioner	1 715	785	930	712	315	397	1 003	470	533
Long term illness injury disability	928	538	390	401	231	170	527	307	220
Other	3 239	1 833	1 406	1 164	650	514	2 075	1 183	892
Don't know	1 410	923	487	433	321	112	977	602	375

4.5.3 Distribution of the employed persons

Table 4.7 shows the distribution of the employed population by age group and sex. Among the marginalized communities, the age group with the highest number of employed persons was 25-29 years followed by 30-34 years with 15.9 percent and 15.0 percent respectively. Employment generally decreases with increase in age, with the lowest numbers employed observed in the older age groups (60-64 and 65+).

Table 4.7: Distribution of employed population by age group and sex: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Employed	Percent	Employed	Percent	Employed	Percent
Total	9 673	100.0	6 374	100.0	3 299	100.0
15 - 19	483	5.0	366	5.7	117	3.5
20 - 24	1 374	14.2	981	15.4	393	11.9
25 - 29	1 537	15.9	1 014	15.9	523	15.9
30 - 34	1 454	15.0	929	14.6	525	15.9
35 - 39	1 282	13.3	801	12.6	481	14.6
40 - 44	1 107	11.4	680	10.7	427	12.9
45 - 49	942	9.7	608	9.5	334	10.1
50 - 54	709	7.3	462	7.2	247	7.5
55 - 59	487	5.0	332	5.2	155	4.7
60 - 64	180	1.9	125	2.0	55	1.7
65+	118	1.2	76	1.2	42	1.3

4.5.4 Occupation

Table 4.8 shows the distribution of the employed population by industry and sex. The results shows that the highest proportion of the employed population are in elementary occupations at 35.5 percent, and this is the similar trend observed in the general population of Namibia. This is followed by the skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers occupation group at 28.4 percent.

Table 4.8: Distribution of employed population by occupation and sex: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Occupation	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9 673	100.0	6 374	100.0	3 299	100.0
Managers	343	3.5	197	3.1	146	4.4
Professionals	377	3.9	181	2.8	196	5.9
Technicians and associate professionals	369	3.8	191	3.0	178	5.4
Clerical support workers	232	2.4	121	1.9	111	3.4
Service and sales workers	1 022	10.6	382	6.0	640	19.4
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	2 751	28.4	2 358	37.0	393	11.9
Craft and related trades workers	779	8.1	655	10.3	124	3.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	247	2.6	229	3.6	18	0.5
Elementary occupations	3 434	35.5	1 976	31.0	1 458	44.2
Armed forces occupations	119	1.2	84	1.3	35	1.1

4.5.5 Industry

Table 4.9 shows the distribution of the employed population by industry and sex. The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry is the largest, accounting for 41.9 percent of the marginalised group workforce, with a predominant male workforce at 54.3 percent compared to 18.1 percent for females. Other significant industry is the activities of the households as employers with 15.1 percent, and it is mostly dominated by females at 30.2 percent compared to 7.3 percent for males.

Table 4.9: Distribution of employed population by industry and sex: Marginalized Communities, Namibia, Census 2023

Industry	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9 673	100.0	6 374	100.0	3 299	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	4 057	41.9	3 461	54.3	596	18.1
Mining and quarrying	100	1.0	83	1.3	17	0.5
Manufacturing	640	6.6	486	7.6	154	4.7
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	4	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.1
Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	36	0.4	23	0.4	13	0.4
Construction	261	2.7	249	3.9	12	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	506	5.2	289	4.5	217	6.6
Transportation and storage	103	1.1	92	1.4	11	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	343	3.5	98	1.5	245	7.4
Information and communication	42	0.4	20	0.3	22	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	53	0.5	33	0.5	20	0.6
Real estate activities	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Professional scientific and technical activities	57	0.6	35	0.5	22	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	875	9.0	510	8.0	365	11.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	306	3.2	167	2.6	139	4.2
Education	277	2.9	103	1.6	174	5.3
Human health and social work activities	161	1.7	57	0.9	104	3.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	75	0.8	53	0.8	22	0.7
Other service activities	309	3.2	142	2.2	167	5.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1 461	15.1	465	7.3	996	30.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0

CHAPTER 5 : POPULATION DYNAMICS

This chapter analyses components of population change: fertility presented at national, urban/ rural and regional levels.

5.1. Fertility

This section presents the basic direct fertility indicators such as Crude Birth Rate (CBR), age at first live birth and birth delivery assistance for women aged 15 – 49 years.

5.1.1. Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Table 5.1 shows the crude birth rates by area. Among the marginalized communities, women gave birth to 3,092 babies in the year preceding the census year, and this is equivalent to the CBR of 40.9 births per 1,000 population. The CBR was higher in urban than rural areas with 42.1 and 40.3 births per 1,000 population respectively.

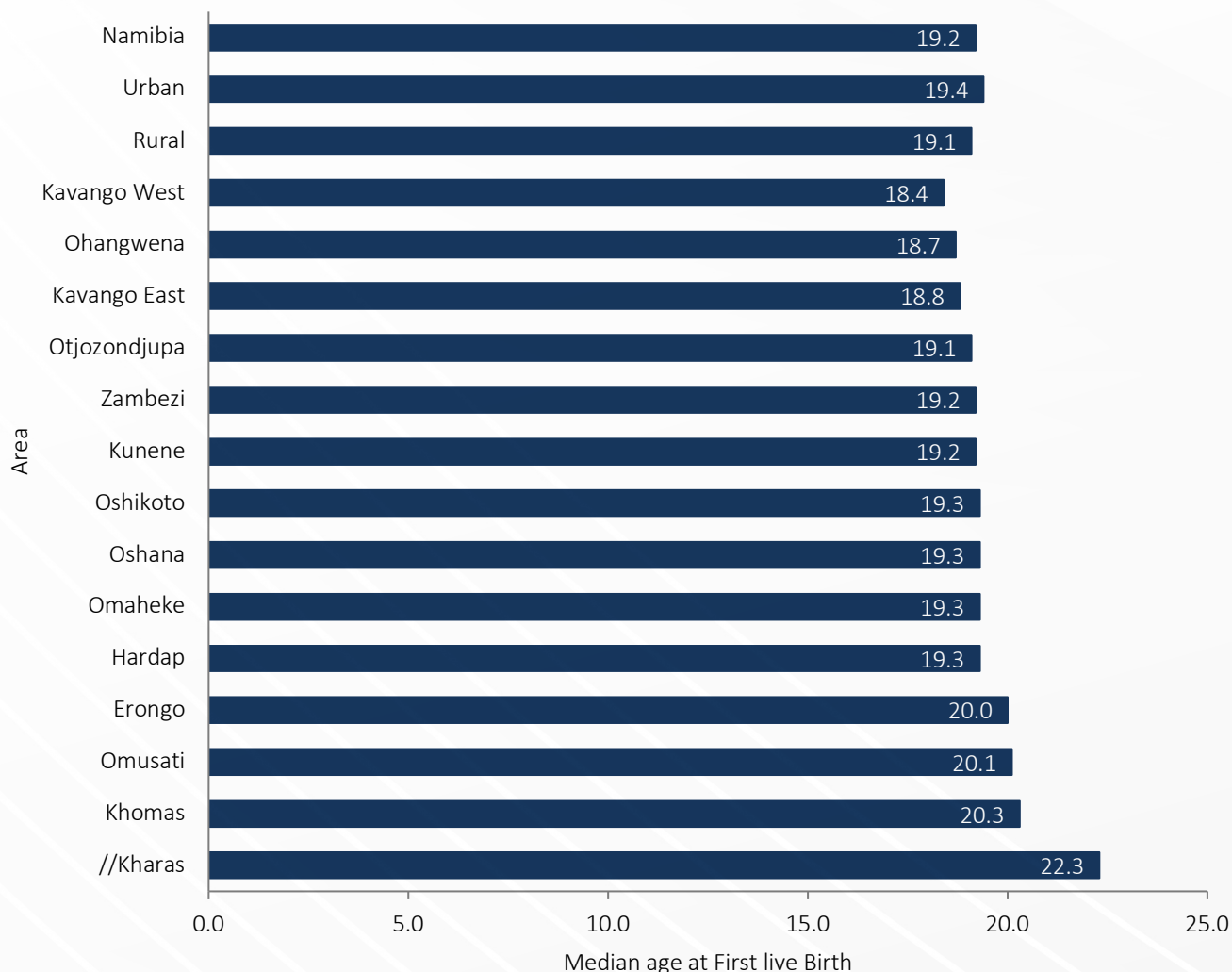
Table 5.1: CBR by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Population	Births	CBR
Namibia	75 569	3 092	40.9
Urban	25 406	1 069	42.1
Rural	50 163	2 023	40.3

5.1.2. Age at First Live Birth

Figure 5.1 shows the median age at first live birth by area. The median age of mothers at first live birth was 19.2 years. There was no significant difference at the age of first live birth between mothers in rural (19.1 years) and mothers in urban (19.4 years) areas.

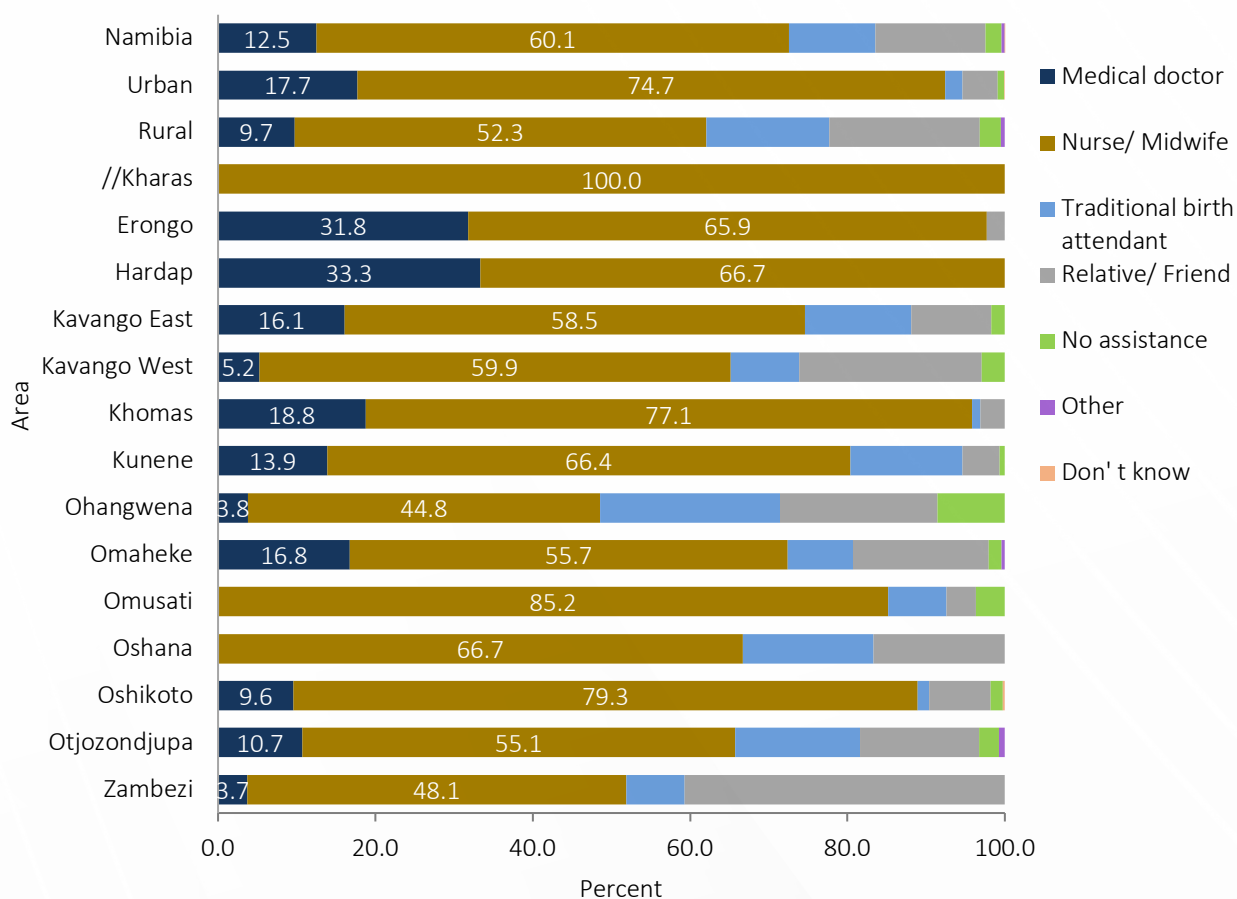
Figure 5.1: Median age of mother at first live birth by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



5.1.3. Birth Delivery Assistance

Figure 5.2 shows the percent distribution of births by type of delivery and area. Among the marginalized communities, 51.1 percent of births were attended by medical professionals (medical doctors and nurse/midwives). However, it is worth noting that the Zambezi and Ohangwena region predominantly had more than 40.0 percent of births attended by non-medical professionals (traditional birth attendant, relative/ friend and no assistance).

Figure 5.2: Percent distribution of births by type of delivery and area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



CHAPTER 6 : HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter provides information on household characteristics, particularly on household size, head of household, main source of income/ livelihood, main language spoken at home, and assets for the households headed by a marginalized person. Furthermore, it analyses the characteristics of housing (type of housing, tenure, building materials), covering all structures used as dwelling units and amenities.

6.1. Number of households

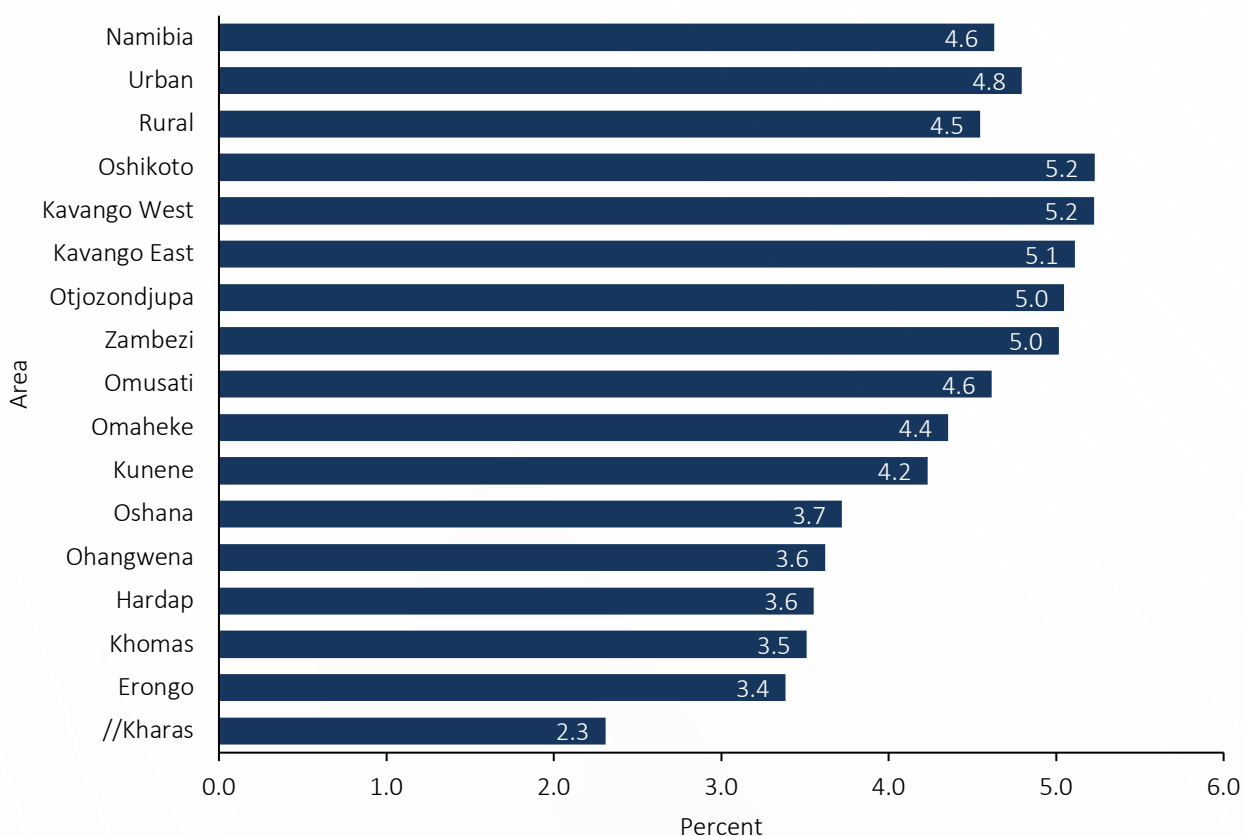
Table 6.1 shows the number of households by area. The number of households headed by marginalized individuals was 14,137 in 2023. These households were found more in rural (9,294) than in urban (4,843) areas.

Table 6.1: Number of households by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia

Area	Marginalized Communities Population	Population in Households headed by Marginalized persons	Number of Households headed by Marginalized persons
Namibia	75 569	65 459	14 137
Urban	25 406	23 225	4 843
Rural	50 163	42 234	9 294
//Kharas	159	90	39
Erongo	1 700	1 594	471
Hardap	630	469	132
Kavango East	3 220	2 443	478
Kavango West	4 035	2 818	539
Khomas	1 486	1 376	392
Kunene	9 366	8 599	2 032
Ohangwena	2 139	1 607	444
Omaheke	17 452	14 049	3 225
Omusati	484	503	109
Oshana	224	160	43
Oshikoto	9 026	8 458	1 617
Otjozondjupa	23 864	21 548	4 268
Zambezi	1 784	1 745	348

6.2. Household size

Figure 6.1 shows the average household size by area. The average household size of marginalized communities was 4.6 persons. It was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas with 4.8 and 4.5 persons respectively. Kavango West and Kavango East regions had the highest average household size (5.2 persons) while //Kharas region had the lowest (2.3 persons).

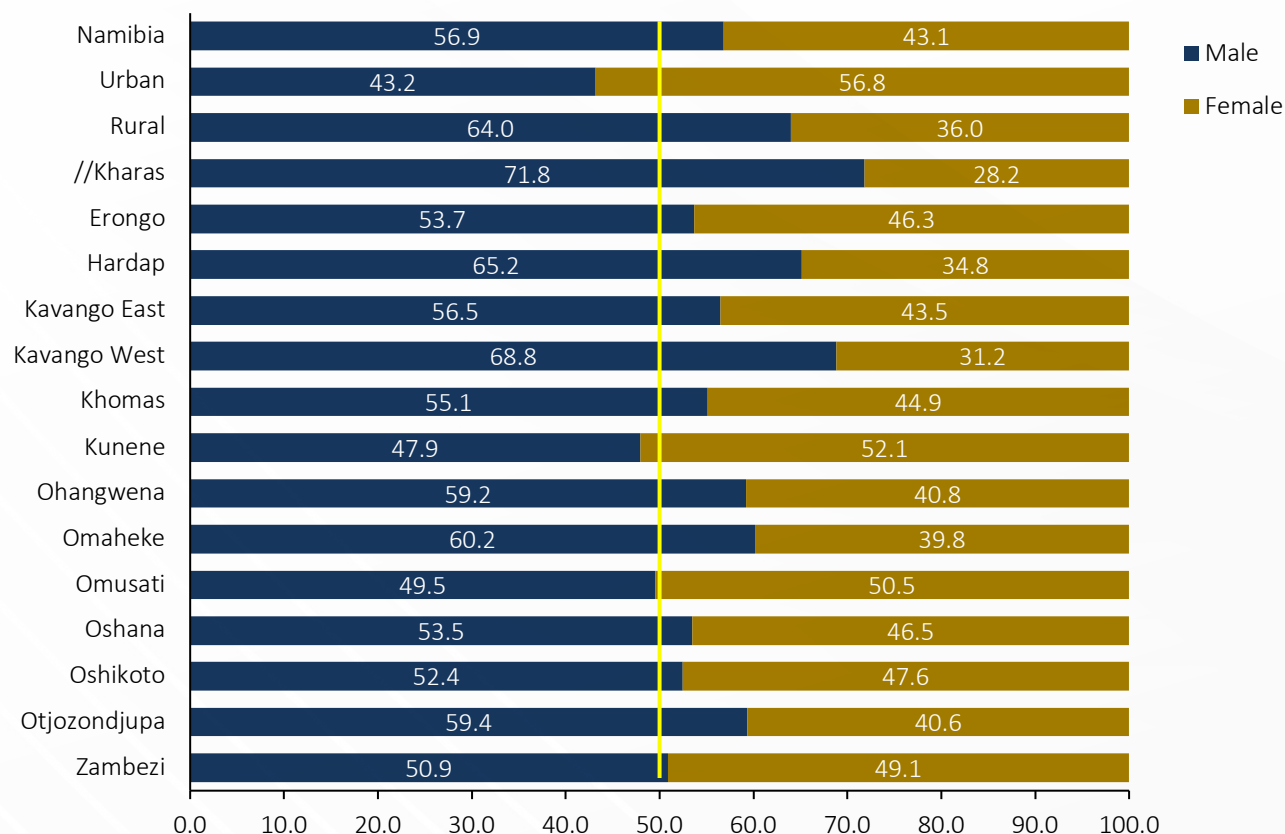
Figure 6.1 Average household size by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

6.3. Household Headship

The head of household is a person, of either sex who is looked upon by other members of the household as their leader or main decision-maker.

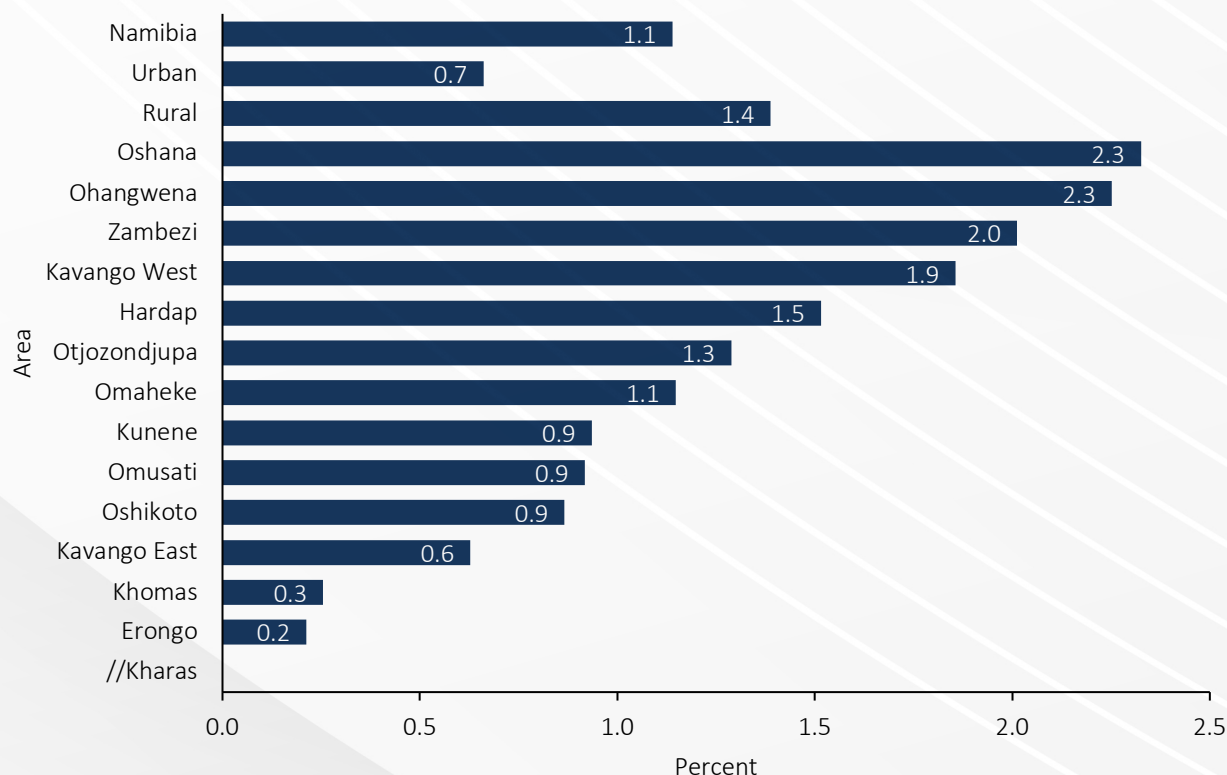
6.3.1. Sex of household head

Figure 6.2 shows the percent distribution of household head by area and sex. There were more male headed households (56.9%) than female (43.1%) headed households. This pattern is replicated in all areas except in urban areas and Kunene region where more households were headed by females (56.8 and 52.1% respectively).

Figure 6.2: Percent distribution of household head by area and sex: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

6.3.2. Household headed by children (17 years and below)

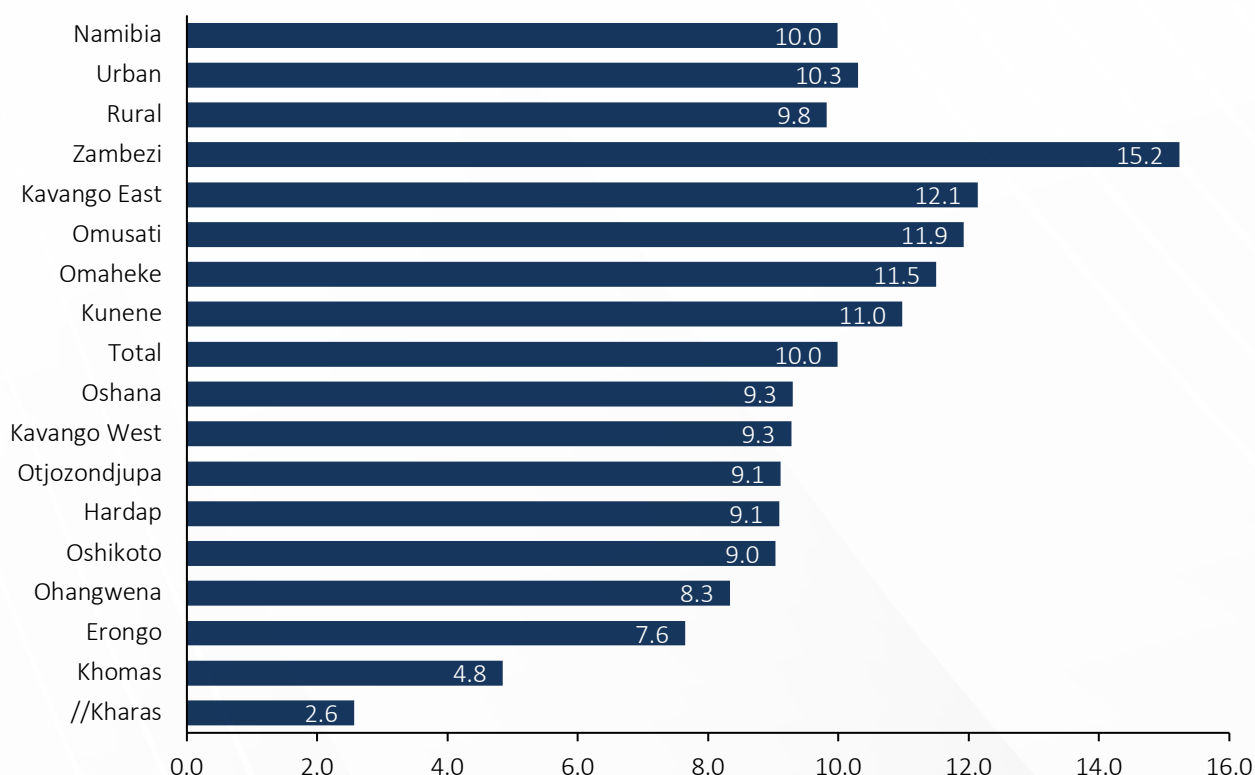
Figure 6.3 shows the percent distribution of child-headed households by area. Among the households headed by marginalized individuals, only 1.1 percent of these households were headed by children. Rural (1.4%) had a higher percentage than urban (0.7%) areas. Furthermore, the Zambezi, Ohangwena and Oshana region had over 2 percent of households headed by children.

Figure 6.3: Percent distribution of child-headed households by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

6.3.3. Households headed by persons with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in at least one domain

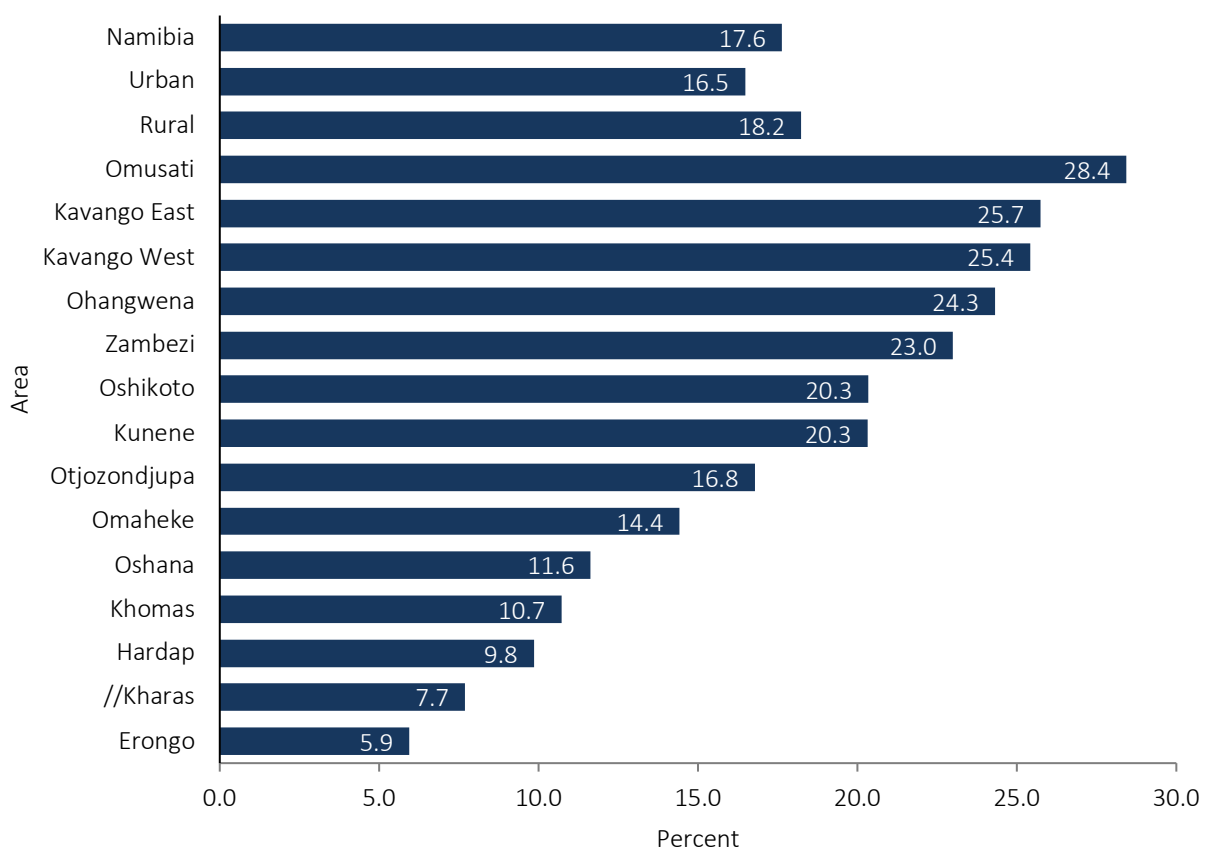
Figure 6.4 shows the percent distribution of households headed by persons with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in at least one domain by area. Among the households headed by marginalized individuals, 10.0 percent of these households were headed by persons with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in at least one domain. Urban (10.3%) had a higher percentage than rural (9.8%) areas. Furthermore, the Kavango East and Zambezi region had over 12 percent of households headed by persons with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in at least one domain.

Figure 6.4: Percent distribution of households headed by persons with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in at least one domain by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



6.3.4. Household headed by elderly persons (60 years and above)

Figure 6.5 shows the percent distribution of households headed by elderly persons by area. Among the households headed by marginalized individuals, 17.6 percent of these households were headed by elderly persons. Rural (18.2%) had more households headed by elderly persons than urban (16.5%) areas. In addition, Omusati region (28.4%) had the highest number of households headed by elderly persons while Erongo region (5.9%) had the lowest.

Figure 6.5: Percent distribution of households headed by elderly persons by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

6.4. Household Main Source of Livelihood/ Survival

Information on the main source of livelihood/ survival determines the livelihood or ways of survival of a household. Livelihood referred to here is not only in monetary terms but can also be the main products being produced for consumption/ sale.

Table 6.2 shows the percent distribution of households by top ten main sources of livelihood/ survival and area. Among the households headed by marginalized individuals, salaries and/ or wages was the leading main source of livelihood/ survival at 42.4 percent, followed by old age pension (15.6%) and Harambee/ Food Bank in the third place with 6.5 percent of the households. The same pattern was observed in both rural and urban areas.

Table 6.2: Percent distribution of households by top ten main sources of livelihood/ survival and area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

	Namibia	Urban	Rural
Main source of livelihood/ survival			
Households	14 137	4 843	9 294
Salaries and/ or wages	42.4	45.6	40.8
Old age pension	15.6	15.8	15.5
Harambee/ Food bank	6.5	5.0	7.2
Drought relief assistance	5.6	1.7	7.7
Grants	4.7	4.1	5.1
Subsistence farming	4.1	0.1	6.2
In kind receipts	3.6	4.9	3.0
Business activities non-farming	2.9	4.7	1.9
Child support (Parents)	2.2	3.2	1.6
Disability grants	1.7	2.7	1.2

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

6.5. Language spoken at home

This section focuses on the main language spoken which refers to the language usually spoken or most often spoken in the household.

Table 6.3 shows the percent distribution of households by top ten main language spoken at home and area. In the households headed by a marginalized person, Khoekhoegowab (40.7%) was the most spoken language at home, followed by San N.E.C (18.4%).

Table 6.3: Percent distribution of households by top ten main language spoken at home and area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Main Language spoken at home	Households	Percent
Households	14 137	100.0
Khoekhoegowab	5 754	40.7
San N.E.C	2 604	18.4
Otjiherero	1 313	9.3
J'U/hoansi	1 003	7.1
!Khung	692	4.9
Kwe/kxoe/Mbarakwengo	623	4.4
Rukwangali	411	2.9
Afrikaans	318	2.2
Otjihimba	234	1.7
English	177	1.3

Note: NEC means Not Elsewhere Classified.

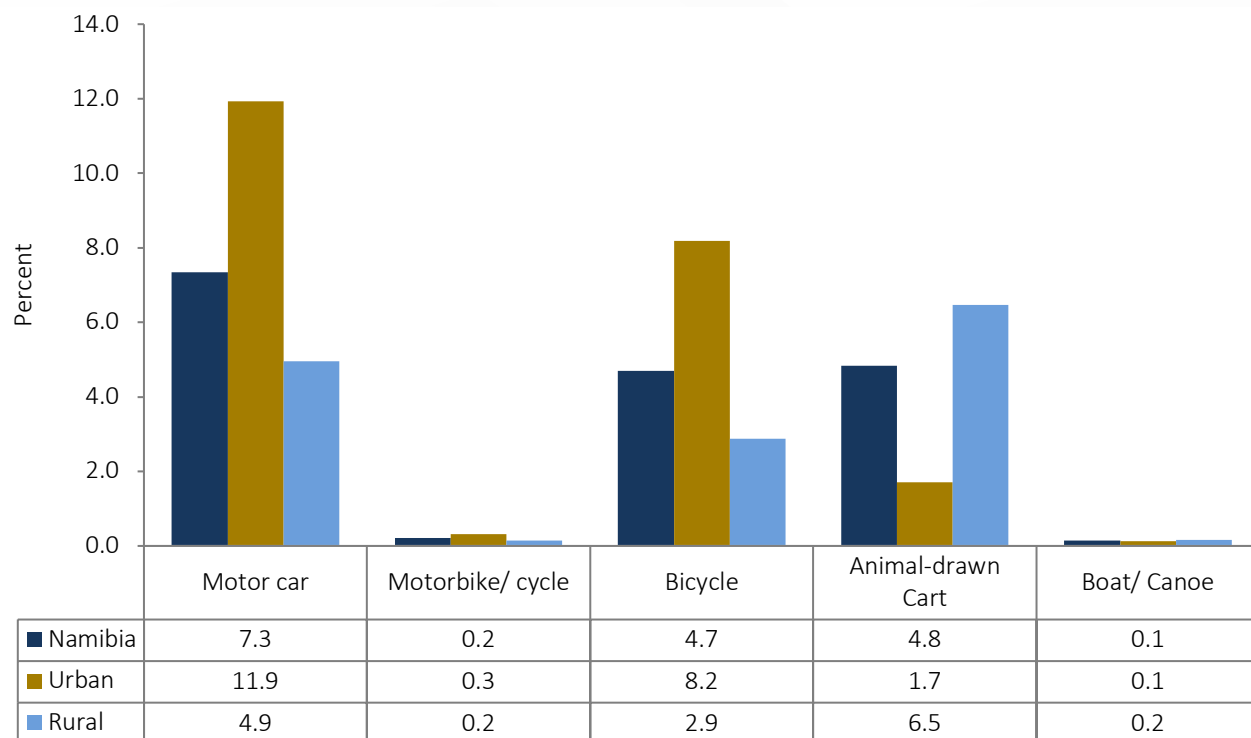
6.6. Household assets

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. It should be noted that a household can own or have access to one or more assets.

6.6.1. Transportation assets

Figure 6.6 shows the percent distribution of households who owned selected transportation assets by area. Motorcars were the most owned transportation asset in households headed by marginalized persons. Motorcars were the most owned transportation asset in urban areas with 11.9 percent, while animal-drawn cart was the most owned transportation asset in rural areas with 6.5 percent.

Figure 6.6: Percent distribution of households who owned selected transportation assets by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



6.6.2. Communication assets

Figure 6.7 shows the percent distribution of households that owned selected communication assets by area. Most of the households headed by marginalized individuals owned a radio (30.8%). The was the same trend observed in urban and rural areas with 42.0 and 24.9 percent respectively.

Figure 6.7: Percent distribution of households that owned selected communication assets by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

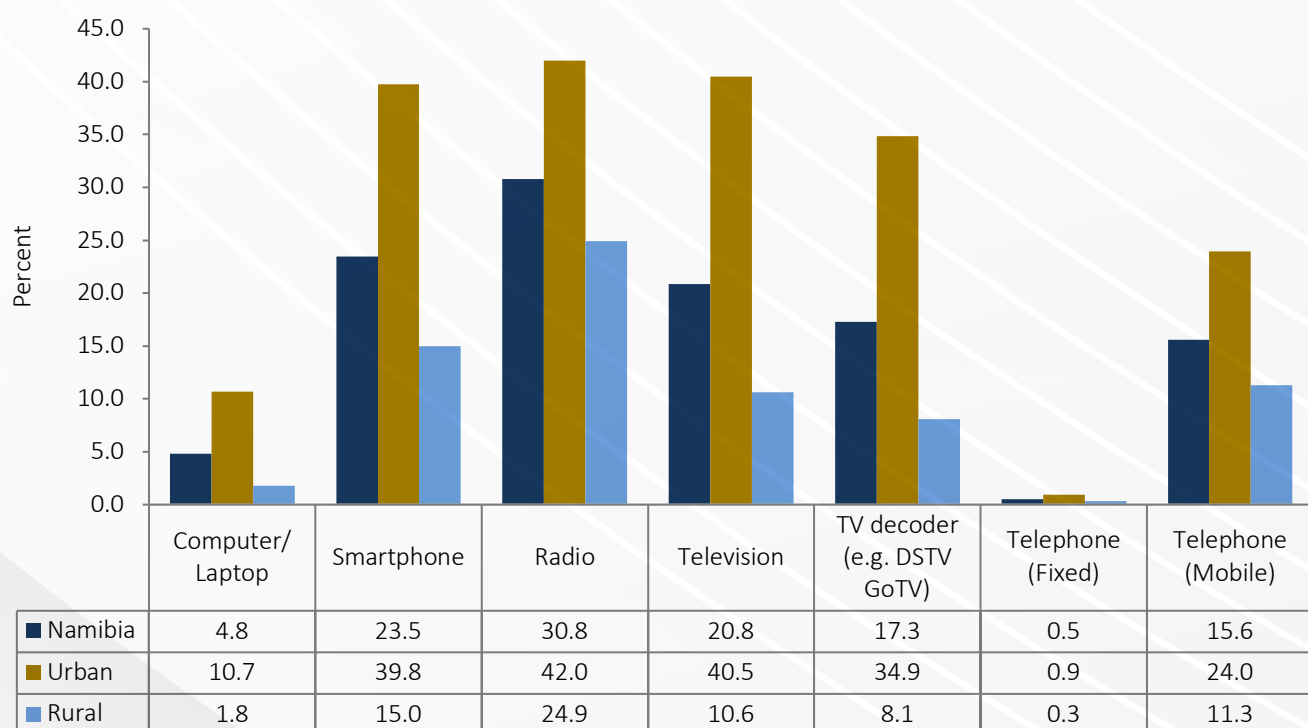
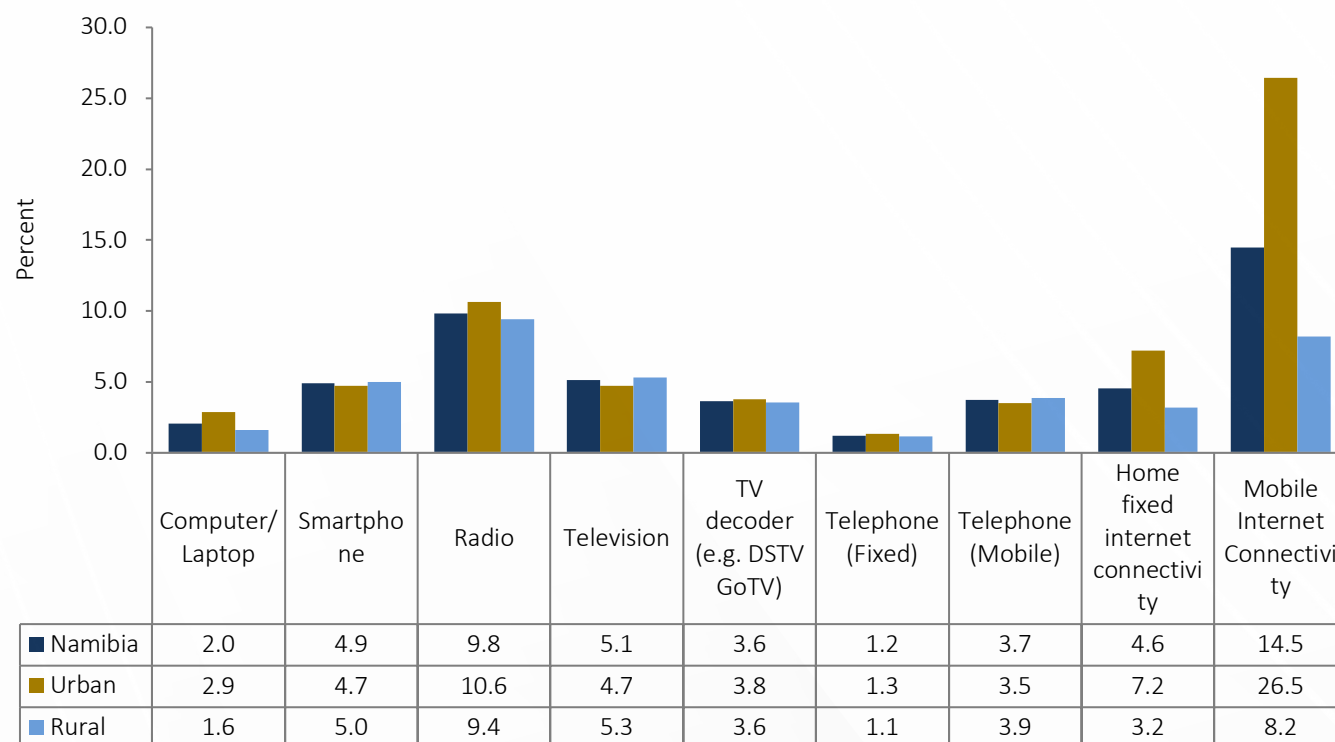


Figure 6.7 shows the percent distribution of households that owned selected communication assets by area. About 14.5 percent of households headed by marginalized individuals had access to mobile internet connectivity. There were more households that had access to mobile internet connectivity in urban areas (26.5%) than in rural areas (8.2%).

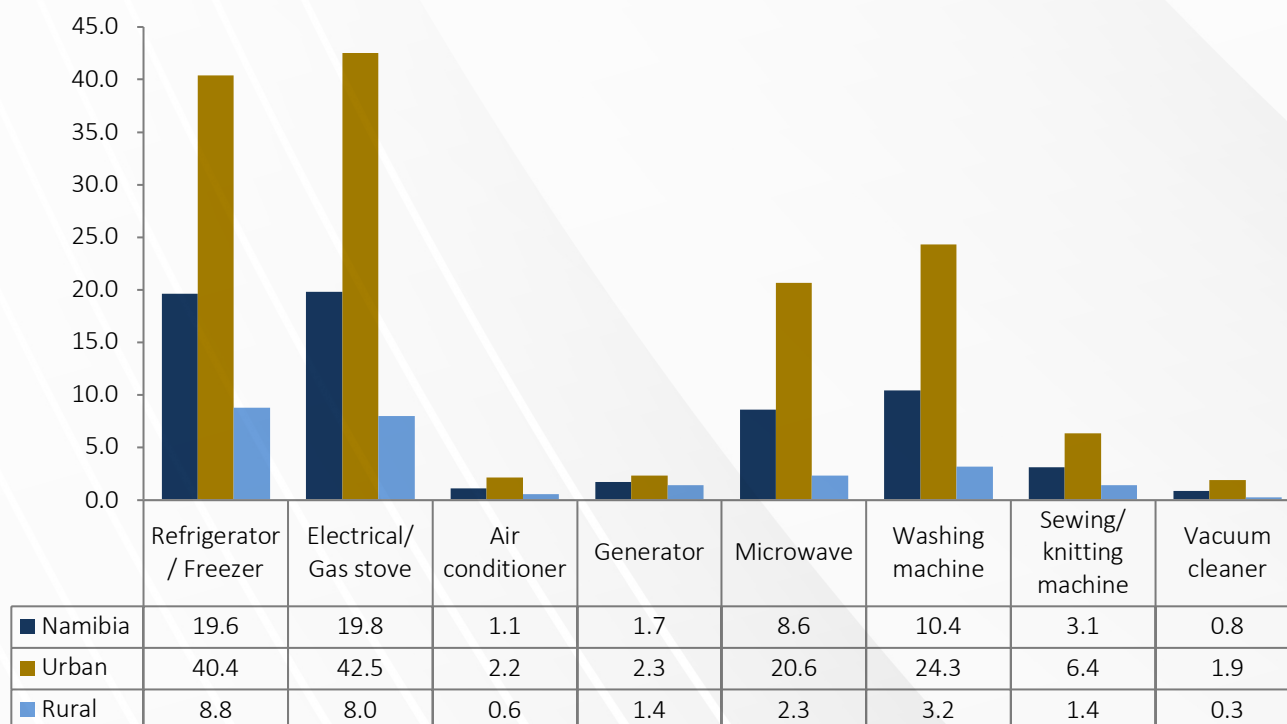
Figure 6.8: Percent distribution of households with access to selected communication assets by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



6.6.3. Housing utilities

Figure 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households that owned selected housing utilities by area. Electrical/gas stoves (19.8%) followed by refrigerators/freezers (19.6%) were the most owned housing utilities. Electrical/gas stoves (42.5%) were the most owned housing utilities in urban areas while refrigerators/freezers (8.8%) were the most owned housing utilities in rural areas

Figure 6.9: Percent distribution of households that owned selected housing utilities by area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



6.7. Type of housing unit

Table 6.4 shows the percent distribution of households by type of housing unit and area. Among households headed by marginalized individuals, 46.4 percent resided in informal dwellings. This pattern was consistent across urban and rural areas, where 61.3 percent and 38.5 percent of such households, respectively, lived in informal housing units.

Table 6.4: Percent distribution of households by area and type of housing unit: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

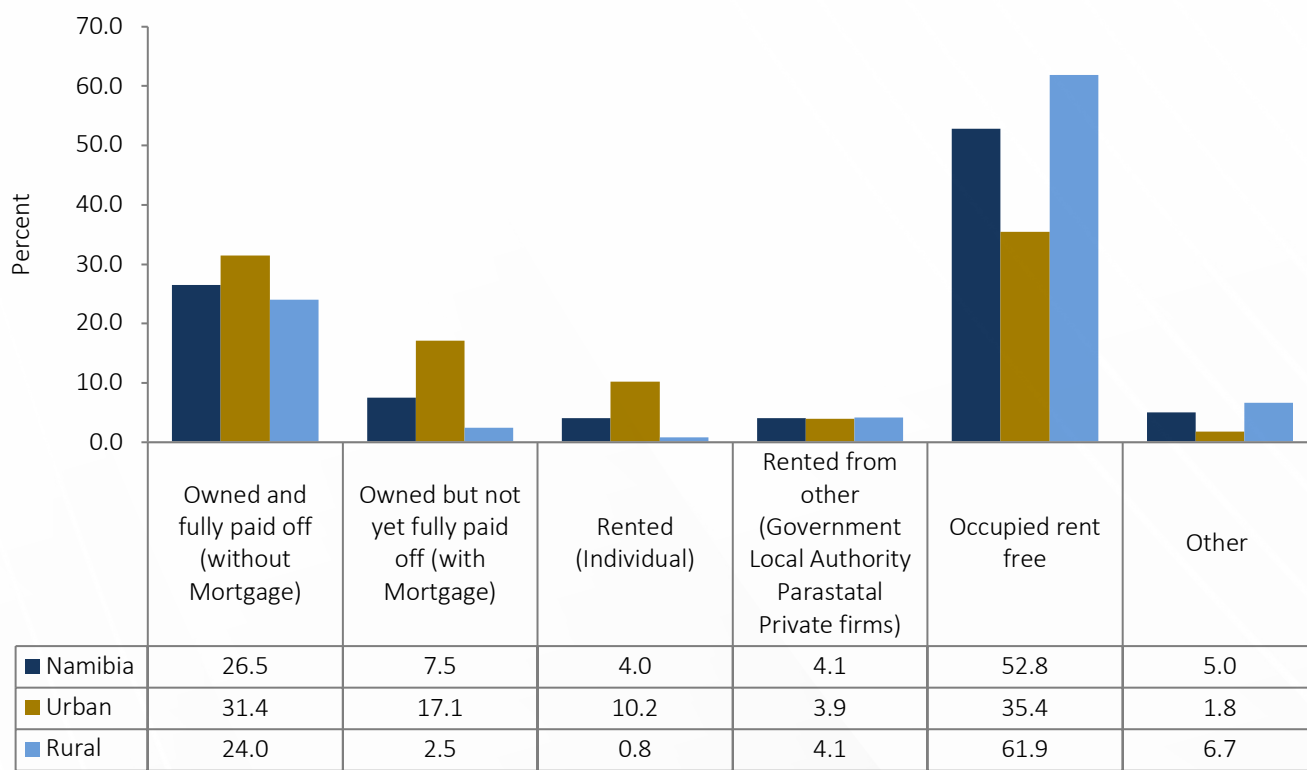
Area	Households	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Flat or apartment in a block of flats	Cluster house in complex	Town house	Semi-detached house	Formal dwelling (house)	Informal dwelling	Caravan/ tent	Single Quarters	Other
Namibia	14 137	24.5	22.1	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.1	46.4	1.1	0.8	0.8
Urban	4 843	28.3	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	3.1	61.3	1.1	1.0	0.6
Rural	9 294	22.5	32.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.6	38.5	1.1	0.7	1.0
//Karas	39	46.2	15.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erongo	471	39.7	2.5	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	9.1	43.9	0.8	0.2	0.6
Hardap	132	40.9	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	52.3	0.0	0.8	0.0
Kavango East	478	11.1	63.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	21.5	0.0	0.4	1.0
Kavango West	539	5.2	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	12.8	0.2	0.0	0.4
Khomas	392	27.8	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.4	57.7	0.5	1.8	0.0
Kunene	2 032	27.2	20.0	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	47.3	0.7	0.9	0.5
Ohangwena	444	8.3	45.9	2.7	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.6	24.8	8.8	6.5	0.0
Omaheke	3 225	25.4	7.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.0	59.3	1.2	0.8	2.4
Omusati	109	9.2	83.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oshana	43	34.9	23.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	27.9	4.7	0.0	0.0
Oshikoto	1 617	30.4	12.2	3.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.6	50.5	0.4	0.4	0.1
Otjozondjupa	4 268	25.0	21.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.2	47.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
Zambezi	348	6.0	81.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.4	0.0	0.3

Note: Informal dwelling includes informal dwelling/ shack in backyard and informal dwelling/ shack not in backyard e.g. in an informal/ squatter settlement or on farm.

6.8. Tenure status

Figure 6.10 percent distribution of households by area and type of tenure status. Most households headed by marginalized individuals, occupied dwelling units which are rent free (52.8%). The same trend was observed in rural areas (61.9%) and urban areas (35.4%).

Figure 6.10: Percent distribution of households by area and type of tenure status: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census



6.9. Main Construction Materials

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.

6.9.1. Materials used for outer walls

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of households by area and the main material used for outer walls. Among households headed by marginalized individuals, 48.1 percent of these household's outer walls were made from corrugated iron/ zinc. The same trend was observed in both rural and urban areas. However, it is worth noting that over half (53.7%) of the households headed by marginalized individuals in Zambezi region used sticks with mud/ clay/ cow dung as the main material for outer walls.

Table 6.5: Percent distribution of households by area and the main material used for outer walls: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023

Census

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	14 137	26.6	0.6	4.4	48.1	0.6	5.6	8.2	0.3	5.1	0.1	0.3
Urban	4 843	31.9	0.5	0.9	61.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	3.7	0.2	0.2
Rural	9 294	23.8	0.7	6.3	41.3	0.8	8.4	12.4	0.2	5.7	0.1	0.3
//Kharas	39	59.0	0.0	2.6	17.9	0.0	10.3	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Erongo	471	47.8	1.1	0.8	22.9	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.4
Hardap	132	43.2	2.3	0.0	51.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Kavango East	478	19.7	1.7	25.5	17.4	0.4	24.3	8.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Kavango West	539	4.6	0.4	11.9	24.5	0.6	32.1	16.1	0.2	8.5	0.0	1.1
Khomas	392	38.3	0.3	0.3	57.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.0
Kunene	2 032	28.1	0.5	1.7	46.4	0.3	1.7	16.9	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Ohangwena	444	19.6	0.2	1.6	31.3	0.7	25.2	2.3	0.0	18.5	0.7	0.0
Omaheke	3 225	22.9	0.3	0.5	68.1	0.7	1.2	2.4	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.2
Omusati	109	12.8	0.9	13.8	24.8	0.0	30.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Oshana	43	39.5	0.0	2.3	44.2	4.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Oshikoto	1 617	32.6	1.3	1.2	52.8	0.2	4.1	5.6	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.1
Otjozondjupa	4 268	28.2	0.6	6.7	46.5	1.0	3.8	7.1	0.1	5.4	0.2	0.4
Zambezi	348	8.9	0.3	17.0	3.7	0.0	12.4	53.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0

6.9.2. Materials used for the floor

Table 6.6 shows the percent distribution of households by area and the main materials used for the floor. The main material used for floors among households headed by marginalized individuals was sand/ earth at 50.3 percent. The same trend was observed for urban, rural areas and most regions.

Table 6.6: Percent distribution of households by area and the main materials used for the floor: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Households	Sand/ Earth	Cement	Mud/ Clay	Wood	Concrete	Tiles (Ceramic/ Wood/ Plastic)	Other
Namibia	14 137	50.3	35.0	3.9	0.4	4.3	5.7	0.4
Urban	4 843	42.3	36.8	1.4	0.2	5.1	13.9	0.4
Rural	9 294	54.5	34.1	5.2	0.5	3.9	1.4	0.4
//Kharas	39	17.9	33.3	2.6	0.0	5.1	41.0	0.0
Erongo	471	17.6	51.2	0.4	0.4	5.9	23.4	1.1
Hardap	132	35.6	53.8	0.8	0.0	3.0	6.1	0.8
Kavango East	478	52.3	23.0	15.9	3.3	2.5	2.7	0.2
Kavango West	539	67.7	11.1	18.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.6
Khomas	392	22.2	44.6	4.6	0.0	3.6	24.5	0.5
Kunene	2 032	41.9	41.8	6.5	0.4	5.7	3.3	0.4
Ohangwena	444	63.3	30.2	3.8	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.2
Omaheke	3 225	55.9	37.1	0.5	0.2	3.6	2.1	0.6
Omusati	109	68.8	20.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0
Oshana	43	23.3	34.9	4.7	2.3	7.0	25.6	2.3
Oshikoto	1 617	41.9	44.2	3.1	0.2	5.3	5.1	0.2
Otjozondjupa	4 268	55.7	30.6	1.1	0.3	5.0	7.0	0.3
Zambezi	348	58.0	11.8	23.0	0.0	4.6	2.6	0.0

Note: Other includes interlocks/ bricks and other materials used for floor.

6.9.3. Materials used for roof

Table 6.7 shows the percent distribution of households by area and the main materials for roof. Corrugated iron/ zinc sheet (83.4%) was the main material used for roofing among households headed by marginalized individuals. A similar trend was observed in all areas.

Table 6.7: Percent distribution of households by area and the main materials for roof: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Total	Corrugated iron/ Zinc sheet	Asbestos sheet	Brick tiles	Concrete	Thatch/ Grass	Wood covered with melthoid	Sticks with mud and cow-dung	Tin	Wood/ Board/ Plastic/ Canvas	Other
Namibia	14 137	83.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	9.7	0.3	1.4	0.1	3.3	0.2
Urban	4 843	92.9	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.1
Rural	9 294	78.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	14.7	0.4	2.0	0.1	3.3	0.2
//Kharas	39	74.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	5.1	0.0
Erongo	471	54.6	19.7	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	21.0	0.6
Hardap	132	97.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Kavango East	478	60.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	36.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0
Kavango West	539	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	52.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	3.5	0.4
Khomas	392	99.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Kunene	2 032	87.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.2	6.5	0.1	3.0	0.2
Ohangwena	444	54.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	24.8	2.3	0.5	0.0	18.0	0.2
Omaheke	3 225	95.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.8	0.3
Omusati	109	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	4.6	3.7	0.0	0.9	0.0
Oshana	43	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oshikoto	1 617	91.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	6.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1
Otjozondjupa	4 268	83.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	11.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.2
Zambezi	348	60.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0

Note: Other includes slate and other materials used for roof.

6.10. Amenities

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.

6.10.1. Source of energy

Information gathered from private households on energy usage for cooking and lighting offers valuable insights into social conditions and development.

Table 6.8 shows the percent distribution of households by area and the main source of energy for lighting. Among households headed by marginalized individuals, electricity (32.4%) was the highest main source of energy used for lighting, closely followed by battery lamp/cellphone (30.1%). A similar trend was observed in urban areas however, in rural areas, battery lamp / torch/ cellphone was the common source of energy used for lighting. It is worth noting that, battery lamp / torch/ cell phone was the highest main source of energy used for lighting in the Kavango West, Omusati and Zambezi region.

Table 6.8: Percent distribution of households by area and the main source of energy for lighting: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Households	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin/ Kerosene	Wood	Candles	Solar Energy	Battery Lamp / Torch/ Cellphone	None	Other
Namibia	14 137	32.4	0.1	1.5	6.7	12.5	10.3	30.1	6.2	0.2
Urban	4 843	54.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	16.7	9.4	15.5	3.0	0.2
Rural	9 294	21.1	0.0	2.1	9.8	10.4	10.8	37.7	7.9	0.2
//Kharas	39	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	12.8	7.7	2.6	0.0
Erongo	471	56.9	0.6	1.3	0.6	8.5	13.2	17.2	1.5	0.2
Hardap	132	36.4	0.0	0.8	1.5	22.7	14.4	18.2	5.3	0.8
Kavango East	478	9.6	0.0	0.0	31.4	5.2	8.8	30.8	14.2	0.0
Kavango West	539	3.7	0.2	0.2	13.5	0.7	5.9	62.0	13.2	0.6
Khomas	392	41.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	15.6	24.5	16.6	1.0	0.0
Kunene	2 032	39.7	0.1	1.9	8.3	6.8	12.4	27.6	3.0	0.2
Ohangwena	444	6.1	0.0	0.0	25.7	0.2	4.7	54.3	8.6	0.5
Omaheke	3 225	25.7	0.0	3.4	1.3	20.7	16.4	25.1	7.1	0.2
Omusati	109	5.5	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	3.7	72.5	3.7	0.0
Oshana	43	48.8	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7	14.0	27.9	0.0	0.0
Oshikoto	1 617	48.0	0.0	0.1	5.6	10.8	4.5	27.3	3.6	0.2
Otjozondjupa	4 268	35.4	0.1	1.3	6.2	14.0	7.0	29.3	6.6	0.1
Zambezi	348	9.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.9	4.6	58.0	14.4	0.0

Note: Other includes animal dung and other source of energy for lighting.

Table 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households by area and the main source of energy for cooking. Wood/ firewood (83.5%) was the mostly used main source of energy for cooking, followed by electricity (12.2%) among households headed by marginalized individuals, a similar trend was observed both in urban and rural areas.

Table 6.9: Percent distribution of households by area and the main source of energy for cooking: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Households	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin/ Kerosene	Wood/ Firewood	Solar energy	None/ Do not cook	Other
Namibia	14 137	12.2	3.3	0.1	83.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Urban	4 843	25.7	7.8	0.1	65.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Rural	9 294	5.2	1.0	0.1	92.9	0.4	0.2	0.2
//Kharas	39	46.2	28.2	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erongo	471	51.0	13.2	0.0	34.8	0.2	0.4	0.4
Hardap	132	22.0	1.5	0.8	74.2	1.5	0.0	0.0
Kavango East	478	4.8	1.3	0.0	92.3	0.8	0.8	0.0
Kavango West	539	0.9	0.4	0.0	98.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Khomas	392	32.7	20.9	1.0	44.1	1.0	0.3	0.0
Kunene	2 032	14.5	2.4	0.0	81.3	0.5	0.3	0.8
Ohangwena	444	2.9	0.0	0.0	95.7	0.2	0.5	0.7
Omaheke	3 225	5.0	1.1	0.1	93.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
Omusati	109	2.8	0.9	0.0	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oshana	43	39.5	14.0	0.0	44.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
Oshikoto	1 617	15.3	4.3	0.2	79.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Otjozondjupa	4 268	12.4	3.3	0.0	83.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Zambezi	348	6.3	1.1	0.3	91.7	0.6	0.0	0.0

Note: Other includes charcoal, coal, animal dung and other source of energy for cooking.

6.10.2. Water Supply and Sanitation

This section covers the main source of water for cooking, drinking, type of toilet facility and means of waste disposal. 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 region.

Table 6.10 shows the percent distribution of households by area and the main source of water for cooking. Most of the households (88.4%) among households headed by marginalized individuals use safe water for cooking. The main source of safe water for cooking was boreholes/ boreholes with tank covered (39.1%). This was the same trend observed in rural areas. As for households in urban areas, the main source of safe water for cooking was public piped water with 35.7 percent.

Table 6.10 Percent distribution of households by area and the main source of water for cooking: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023

Area	Households	Piped water inside	Piped water outside	Public Piped water	Boreholes/ Boreholes with tank covered	Well protected	Bottled/ filtered/ purified water	Safe Water	Boreholes with open tank	River/ Dam/ Stream	Canal unprotected	Well unprotected	None/ Do not cook	Other
Namibia	14 137	15.8	13.0	19.2	39.1	0.8	0.5	88.4	5.6	3.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1
Urban	4 843	31.2	24.6	35.7	5.4	0.7	0.4	98.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1
Rural	9 294	7.8	7.0	10.5	56.6	0.8	0.6	83.4	8.3	5.3	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.1
//Karas	39	51.3	5.1	10.3	17.9	2.6	2.6	89.7	2.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erongo	471	43.1	14.4	19.3	13.0	1.5	0.6	91.9	3.4	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.3
Hardap	132	12.9	6.1	31.1	39.4	0.0	3.0	92.4	3.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Kavango East	478	10.0	10.0	26.2	19.7	0.0	0.8	66.7	12.3	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Kavango West	539	4.8	6.5	12.4	61.6	0.7	0.0	86.1	4.1	6.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	2.0
Khomas	392	28.1	7.9	27.3	30.9	0.3	0.3	94.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
Kunene	2 032	18.5	13.7	19.8	25.5	0.3	0.2	78.0	7.1	10.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	3.3
Ohangwena	444	4.1	3.6	25.9	34.2	1.1	0.0	68.9	3.2	2.7	1.1	23.0	0.0	1.1
Omaheke	3 225	6.5	14.8	22.4	42.3	1.0	1.3	88.1	8.2	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Omusati	109	11.9	24.8	1.8	30.3	3.7	0.0	72.5	3.7	11.0	2.8	10.1	0.0	0.0
Oshana	43	37.2	20.9	20.9	11.6	0.0	0.0	90.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oshikoto	1 617	20.2	11.3	10.1	52.7	0.9	0.2	95.3	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3
Otjozondjupa	4 268	19.6	15.3	18.5	39.8	0.9	0.3	94.4	3.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Zambezi	348	4.9	2.3	20.4	67.8	0.0	0.0	95.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0

Table 6.11 shows the percent distribution of households by area and the main source of water for drinking. Majority of households (87.8%) used safe water for drinking, and the main source of this water was boreholes/boreholes with tank covered (39.4%). This was the same trend observed in rural areas. As for households in urban areas, the main source of safe water for cooking was public piped water with 35.5 percent.

Table 6.11 Percent distribution of households by area and the main source of water for drinking: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023

Area	Households	Piped water inside	Piped water outside	Public Piped water	Boreholes/ Boreholes with tank covered	Well protected	Bottled/ filtered/ purified water	Safe Water	Boreholes with open tank	River/ Dam/ Stream	Canal	Well unprotected	Other
Namibia	14 137	15.5	12.3	19.2	39.4	0.8	0.7	87.8	5.5	3.6	0.1	1.1	1.9
Urban	4 843	30.7	22.9	35.5	5.3	0.9	0.9	96.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.9
Rural	9 294	7.5	6.7	10.7	57.1	0.8	0.6	83.4	8.1	5.3	0.1	1.7	1.3
//Karas	39	51.3	5.1	10.3	20.5	0.0	2.6	89.7	2.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erongo	471	42.9	13.8	19.5	12.7	1.7	1.7	92.4	3.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.5
Hardap	132	12.9	6.8	30.3	40.2	0.0	3.8	93.9	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kavango East	478	10.0	10.0	26.4	19.5	0.0	0.6	66.5	12.6	18.6	0.0	0.0	2.3
Kavango West	539	4.6	5.9	12.6	61.0	0.9	0.0	85.2	4.3	6.5	0.0	1.1	3.0
Khomas	392	26.0	7.9	27.8	30.1	0.3	2.0	94.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
Kunene	2 032	18.1	13.1	19.8	25.3	0.5	0.2	77.1	7.5	10.2	0.0	1.1	4.1
Ohangwena	444	4.1	3.6	26.1	33.6	1.1	0.0	68.5	3.8	2.7	0.9	23.4	0.7
Omaheke	3 225	5.7	14.4	22.4	43.2	1.1	1.2	88.1	7.9	2.6	0.1	0.1	1.3
Omusati	109	11.9	23.9	1.8	28.4	3.7	0.9	70.6	3.7	11.0	2.8	10.1	1.8
Oshana	43	39.5	18.6	20.9	11.6	0.0	0.0	90.7	2.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	2.3
Oshikoto	1 617	19.7	10.9	10.0	53.8	0.6	0.7	95.7	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.7
Otjozondjupa	4 268	19.6	13.5	18.4	40.0	1.0	0.5	93.1	3.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Zambezi	348	4.9	2.6	20.4	67.2	0.0	0.0	95.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0

Table 6.12 shows the percent distribution of households by area and type of main toilet facilities. Among households headed by marginalized individuals, the majority (68.4%) had no toilet facility, a trend consistent across both urban and rural areas. Additionally, some households (1.1%) still used bucket toilets, a practice more common in urban areas (2.2%) than in rural areas (0.5%). At regional level, Erongo recorded the highest percentage of households headed by marginalized individuals using bucket toilets (3%), followed by Kunene (2.7%).

Table 6.12: Percent distribution of households by area and type of main toilet facilities: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Households	Private/ Public flush toilet	Chemical toilet (Mobile toilet)	Pit Latrine with ventilation pipe	Covered pit latrine without a ventilation pipe	Uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe	Bucket toilet (Manually removed)	No toilet facility/ open defecation	Other
Namibia	14 137	22.9	0.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	1.1	68.4	0.3
Urban	4 843	38.4	0.2	3.1	4.1	1.9	2.2	49.5	0.6
Rural	9 294	14.9	0.4	3.7	1.6	0.5	0.5	78.2	0.1
//Kharas	39	74.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0
Erongo	471	60.3	0.2	2.8	5.1	2.3	3.0	25.3	1.1
Hardap	132	33.3	0.8	1.5	2.3	0.0	1.5	60.6	0.0
Kavango East	478	6.9	0.0	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.0	89.3	0.0
Kavango West	539	2.2	0.0	3.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	92.8	0.0
Khomas	392	56.1	0.0	3.3	2.0	0.8	0.5	36.7	0.5
Kunene	2 032	25.3	0.2	8.1	2.1	1.1	2.7	60.2	0.3
Ohangwena	444	1.4	1.8	3.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	92.6	0.0
Omaheke	3 225	16.2	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.3	80.0	0.1
Omusati	109	3.7	0.0	4.6	3.7	0.9	1.8	85.3	0.0
Oshana	43	44.2	0.0	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	27.9	0.0
Oshikoto	1 617	29.4	0.1	6.0	4.0	1.1	0.7	58.0	0.6
Otjozondjupa	4 268	24.7	0.5	2.4	3.8	1.7	0.6	65.9	0.4
Zambezi	348	6.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	90.8	0.0

6.10.3. Garbage or Waste Disposal

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of households by area and means of waste disposal. The most common means of waste disposal was burning (36.2%), and this is the same trend for rural areas (50.7%). As for households in urban areas, the most common means of waste disposal was regularly collection (31.1%).

Table 6.13: Percent distribution of households by area and means of waste disposal: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Households	Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Burning	Roadside dumping	Rubbish Pit	Burying	Dump in the field/ Bush	Other
Namibia	14 137	13.0	3.3	36.2	6.6	7.8	6.8	26.0	0.3
Urban	4 843	31.1	6.5	8.2	16.9	9.5	2.3	25.4	0.3
Rural	9 294	3.6	1.7	50.7	1.2	6.9	9.2	26.4	0.3
//Kharas	39	59.0	0.0	25.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0
Erongo	471	54.8	5.1	24.0	5.7	4.9	0.8	3.8	0.8
Hardap	132	24.2	4.5	22.0	5.3	13.6	9.1	20.5	0.8
Kavango East	478	3.3	0.8	30.8	1.7	1.7	13.0	48.5	0.2
Kavango West	539	0.9	0.7	49.5	0.0	4.3	4.1	40.3	0.2
Khomas	392	41.8	6.1	17.1	6.6	4.3	0.0	23.5	0.5
Kunene	2 032	17.6	7.3	26.2	12.3	3.3	2.1	31.0	0.1
Ohangwena	444	2.7	2.0	38.1	0.2	2.9	3.6	50.5	0.0
Omaheke	3 225	4.0	1.0	42.3	6.0	15.4	14.4	16.7	0.1
Omusati	109	2.8	0.0	40.4	1.8	1.8	0.9	52.3	0.0
Oshana	43	39.5	18.6	4.7	4.7	2.3	7.0	23.3	0.0
Oshikoto	1 617	14.2	7.4	39.5	3.3	8.6	5.6	20.7	0.6
Otjozondjupa	4 268	13.6	2.0	37.1	8.2	5.8	5.2	27.8	0.3
Zambezi	348	3.7	0.9	41.4	1.4	11.8	8.3	32.5	0.0

ANNEX I: DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Dwelling unit

- Dwelling unit is a building/structure where households live. It's a place of residence occupied by one or more households.
- Sometimes a household can occupy more than one building/ structure. On the other hand, households can occupy only part of the buildings/ structure; in that case, that building/ structure becomes the Dwelling unit for all households within it. Buildings/structures can be classified into dwelling units, living quarters other than dwelling units (institutions) and non-dwelling units.

Institutions

An institution can be defined as sets of premises in a permanent structure or structures designed to accommodate groups of persons who are bound by either a common public objective or a common personal interest. Institutions can be categorized into two groups, i.e. residential and non-residential institutions.

- Residential institutions include institutions where people may be allowed to reside for certain period of time for learning or employment purposes.
- Non-residential institutions include institutions such as hotel/ lodges, police holding cells hospitals, etc. These groups of people cannot be said to belong to a conventional household since they do not meet the same criteria as that of a household.

Households (Conventional/ Private)

A household usually consists: (1) of one or more persons, related or unrelated, (2) who live together in the same house/ homestead/ compound, but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, (3) who have the same or common catering or eating arrangements (cook and eat together), and (4) who are answerable to the same head of household.

Homestead

It is an isolated compound with one or more structures and usually inhabited by one or more households. In most cases homesteads will be surrounded by fences, hedges, wall etc. A homestead may contain a traditional dwelling or a group of traditional dwellings. A traditional dwelling will thus be considered a homestead. However, a wall/fence or hedge need not necessarily surround a homestead. For instance, boys' quarters, garage, kitchen etc. may be part of a homestead whether they are surrounded by a fence/wall, etc. During interviews, you will visit homesteads and identify the structures, dwelling units and households in homesteads.

Household members

Refers to all persons who were present in the household on the census reference night, including visitors except those attending social events (Birthday parties, weddings, funerals etc.), employees on night shift and resident domestic servants and their families.

Head of household

The head of household is the person of either sex who is looked upon by other members of the house-hold as their leader or main decision-maker. If she/he was absent on the CRN, the next responsible adult member (**acting head of household**) should be considered as the head.

Note: a head of household should be 12 years and above.

Usual Member

Usual member refers to persons who have been living in the household for 6 months or more or intend to stay in the household for the next 6 months.

Census Reference Night (CRN)

All interviews must relate to CRN, except for selected parts of the questionnaire, in this case an

alternative reference is stated (e.g. some questions in Section E have a reference of last 7 days). The CRN was the night of 24 September 2023.

De Facto

A de-facto method enumerates all persons found within the borders of a particular country at a particular point in time (i.e. CRN).

De Jure

A de jure method interviews all persons who are usually living within the border of a particular country or household, even if they were not present during the time of the census.

Sex ratio

Sex ratio is the proportion of males per 100 females in a given population.

Marital status

Refers to the legal and social status of an individual in relation to marriage. It indicates whether a person is married, never married, divorced or separated, widowed, or in a consensual union (living together as if married/ cohabitating).

Median age at first marriage/ consensual union

Refers to the age at which half of the persons or a group of persons in a population get married/ consensual union for the first time, providing a central point that is less influenced by extreme values.

Albinism

Is a rare, non-contagious, genetically inherited condition characterized by reduced or no melanin production, resulting in light skin, hair, and eyes, vision impairment, and sensitivity to sunlight (WHO).

Orphanhood

Refers to persons aged 17 years and below who have lost either one or both parents.

Literacy

Is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. All persons aged 15 years and above were asked whether they can read and write in any language with understanding, but no test was administered to determine the level of literacy.

Formal education

Refers to any regular formal educational institution, public or private for systematic of any level of education.

School attendance

Is defined as a full-time attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction for longer than a year.

School enrolment

Refers to the school-going population aged 6 to 24 years who were attending school, excluding those attending adult education.

Educational attainment

Refers to the highest level of education completed (refers to a complete cycle whether it was pass or fail).

Household size

Is the average number of persons in the household.

Head of household

Is a person, of either sex who is looked upon by other members of the household as their leader or main decision-maker.

Tenure

Refers to the conditions that govern individuals' rights to occupy dwelling units.

ANNEX II: LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Population by Single years, Sex, Urban/ Rural: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Age	Total						Number						Percent					
	Total						Urban						Rural					
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
All ages	75 569	37 272	38 297	25 406	11 816	13 590	50 163	25 456	24 707	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0	2 630	1 297	1 333	824	409	415	1 806	888	918	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.7
1	2 387	1 237	1 150	705	362	343	1 682	875	807	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
2	2 767	1 397	1 370	815	393	422	1 952	1 004	948	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.9	3.8
3	2 551	1 284	1 267	711	355	356	1 840	929	911	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
4	2 319	1 122	1 197	640	303	337	1 679	819	860	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.5
5	2 476	1 251	1 225	711	344	367	1 765	907	858	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.5
6	2 236	1 113	1 123	703	338	365	1 533	775	758	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.1
7	2 034	1 001	1 033	653	304	349	1 381	697	684	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8
8	1 960	999	961	635	332	303	1 325	667	658	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7
9	1 794	889	905	572	288	284	1 222	601	621	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5
10	1 853	957	896	637	311	326	1 216	646	570	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
11	1 670	845	825	574	272	302	1 096	573	523	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
12	1 756	880	876	623	301	322	1 133	579	554	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
13	1 729	879	850	575	288	287	1 154	591	563	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
14	1 574	795	779	557	278	279	1 017	517	500	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
15	1 599	810	789	535	263	272	1 064	547	517	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
16	1 591	768	823	545	222	323	1 046	546	500	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0
17	1 527	764	763	542	265	277	985	499	486	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
18	1 587	760	827	577	255	322	1 010	505	505	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
19	1 323	624	699	486	219	267	837	405	432	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
20	1 542	763	779	528	264	264	1 014	499	515	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
21	1 373	679	694	526	252	274	847	427	420	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
22	1 348	640	708	493	205	288	855	435	420	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
23	1 606	764	842	575	237	338	1 031	527	504	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0
24	1 250	630	620	451	212	239	799	418	381	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
25	1 393	679	714	498	234	264	895	445	450	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
26	1 147	590	557	438	200	238	709	390	319	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
27	1 099	495	604	393	169	224	706	326	380	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5
28	1 202	562	640	423	182	241	779	380	399	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
29	1 065	540	525	374	190	184	691	350	341	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
30	1 223	645	578	412	180	232	811	465	346	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4

Table 2: Population by Age group, Sex, Urban/Rural: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Age group	Number										Percent					
	Total					Urban					Total			Urban		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
All ages	75 569	37 272	38 297	25 406	11 816	13 590	50 163	25 456	24 707	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	12 654	6 337	6 317	3 695	1 822	1 873	8 959	4 515	4 444	16.7	17.0	16.5	13.8	17.9	17.7	18.0
5-9	10 500	5 253	5 247	3 274	1 606	1 668	7 226	3 647	3 579	13.9	14.1	13.7	12.3	14.4	14.3	14.5
10-14	8 582	4 356	4 226	2 966	1 450	1 516	5 616	2 906	2 710	11.4	11.7	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.0
15-19	7 627	3 726	3 901	2 685	1 224	1 461	4 942	2 502	2 440	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.8	9.9	9.8	9.9
20-24	7 119	3 476	3 643	2 573	1 170	1 403	4 546	2 306	2 240	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.3	9.1	9.1	9.1
25-29	5 906	2 866	3 040	2 126	975	1 151	3 780	1 891	1 889	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.5	7.5	7.4	7.6
30-34	4 956	2 409	2 547	1 717	743	974	3 239	1 666	1 573	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.4
35-39	4 028	1 974	2 054	1 437	636	801	2 591	1 338	1 253	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.1
40-44	3 256	1 609	1 647	1 189	542	647	2 067	1 067	1 000	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.0
45-49	2 637	1 327	1 310	955	440	515	1 682	887	795	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.2
50-54	2 131	1 046	1 085	796	331	465	1 335	715	620	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.5
55-59	1 773	862	911	614	277	337	1 159	585	574	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
60-64	1 700	800	900	576	250	326	1 124	550	574	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
65-69	1 026	484	542	352	156	196	674	328	346	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
70-74	717	325	392	233	94	139	484	231	253	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
75-79	440	202	238	98	50	48	342	152	190	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8
80-84	269	120	149	57	25	32	212	95	117	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
85-89	126	47	79	31	12	19	95	35	60	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
90-94	71	33	38	15	6	9	56	27	29	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
95+	51	20	31	17	7	10	34	13	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0-14	31 736	15 946	15 790	9 935	4 878	5 057	21 801	11 068	10 733	42.0	42.8	41.2	37.2	43.5	43.5	43.4
15-64	41 133	20 095	21 038	14 668	6 588	8 080	26 465	13 507	12 958	54.4	53.9	54.9	59.5	52.8	53.1	52.4
65+	2 700	1 231	1 469	803	350	453	1 897	881	1 016	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.5	4.1
Population 15+	43 833	21 326	22 507	15 471	6 938	8 533	28 362	14 388	13 974	58.0	57.2	58.8	62.8	56.5	56.5	56.6
Population 18+	39 116	18 984	20 132	13 849	6 188	7 661	25 267	12 796	12 471	51.8	50.9	52.6	56.4	50.4	50.3	50.5
Median Age	75 569	37 272	38 297	25 406	11 816	13 590	50 163	25 456	24 707	23.2	23.7	22.6	23.3	23.9	25.5	21.1
Mean Age	75 569	37 272	38 297	25 406	11 816	13 590	50 163	25 456	24 707	25.2	25.4	25.0	25.3	25.8	26.8	24.5
Age Dependency Ratio	34 436	17 177	17 259	10 738	5 228	5 510	23 698	11 949	11 749	83.7	85.5	82.0	68.2	89.5	88.5	90.7

Table 3: Population by Ethnic group by sex: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Ethnic Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	75 569	37 272	38 297
Ovatjimba	3 685	1 840	1 845
Ovatwa	683	329	354
San	71 201	35 103	36 098
!Kung	4 459	2 257	2 202
!Xoo	1 019	507	512
/Auni and Nu-//en	31	11	20
Kx'au	136	70	66
Hei//om	18 880	9 094	9 786
J'U//hoansi	6 553	3 289	3 264
Kwe/kxoe/Mbarakwengo	3 679	1 869	1 810
Naro	1 549	763	786
San NEC	34 895	17 243	17 652

Note: The San ethnic group has about 8 sub-group

Table 3: Population by Ethnic group by sex: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Total	New Namibian ID	Southwest Africa (SWA) ID
Namibia	33 498	33 412	86
Kharas	83	83	0
Erongo	958	957	1
Hardap	308	307	1
Kavango East	1 287	1 282	5
Kavango West	1 208	1 203	5
Khomas	874	872	2
Kunene	4 455	4 439	16
Ohangwena	888	888	0
Omaheke	7 749	7 737	12
Omusati	184	182	2
Oshana	103	103	0
Oshikoto	4 442	4 431	11
Otjozondjupa	10 224	10 193	31
Zambezi	735	735	0

Table 4: Population 15+ by Marital Status, Sex, Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Marital Status	Total			Urban		Rural			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	43 833	21 326	22 507	15 471	6 938	8 533	28 362	14 388	13 974
Never married	30 143	15 465	14 678	11 495	5 344	6 151	18 648	10 121	8 527
Married with certificate	3 605	1 560	2 045	1 977	822	1 155	1 628	738	890
Married traditionally/ customary	3 988	1 868	2 120	245	103	142	3 743	1 765	1 978
Consensual union	4 607	1 916	2 691	1 304	534	770	3 303	1 382	1 921
Widowed	825	203	622	265	55	210	560	148	412
Divorced	238	112	126	70	30	40	168	82	86
Separated	270	115	155	67	26	41	203	89	114
Don't Know	157	87	70	48	24	24	109	63	46

Marital Status	Ovatjimba			Ovatwa			San		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2 126	1 076	1 050	369	168	201	41 338	20 082	21 256
Never married	1 476	760	716	240	115	125	28 427	14 590	13 837
Married with certificate	99	55	44	7	4	3	3 499	1 501	1 998
Married traditionally/ customary	365	187	178	86	42	44	3 537	1 639	1 898
Consensual union	62	39	23	7	3	4	4 538	1 874	2 664
Widowed	58	6	52	17	0	17	750	197	553
Divorced	51	20	31	9	3	6	178	89	89
Separated	11	6	5	3	1	2	256	108	148
Don't Know	4	3	1	0	0	0	153	84	69

Table 5: Population aged 0-5 years by ECD attendance status, Sex, Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

ECD attendance status	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Both Sexes	15 039	4 370	10 669	751	160	14 128
Attending	1 711	540	1 171	60	8	1 643
Not attending	13 310	3 826	9 484	690	152	12 468
Don't know	18	4	14	1	0	17
Male	7 537	2 144	5 393	368	77	7 092
Attending	809	243	566	31	3	775
Not attending	6 717	1 898	4 819	336	74	6 307
Don't know	11	3	8	1	0	10
Female	7 502	2 226	5 276	383	83	7 036
Attending	902	297	605	29	5	868
Not attending	6 593	1 928	4 665	354	78	6 161
Don't know	7	1	6	0	0	7

Table 6: Population 6+ by Literacy status, Sex, Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Literacy Status	Namibia	Percent	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Both Sexes							
Total	59 808	100.0	20 709	39 099	2 862	517	56 429
Literate	32 318	54.0	14 419	17 899	1 388	160	30 770
Not Literate	27 119	45.3	6 191	20 928	1 454	350	25 315
Don't know	371	0.6	99	272	20	7	344
Male							
Total	29 195	48.8	9 409	19 786	1 425	247	27 523
Literate	15 488	53.1	6 477	9 011	757	84	14 647
Not Literate	13 510	46.3	2 886	10 624	659	160	12 691
Don't know	197	0.7	46	151	9	3	185
Female							
Total	30 613	51.2	11 300	19 313	1 437	270	28 906
Literate	16 830	55.0	7 942	8 888	631	76	16 123
Not Literate	13 609	44.5	3 305	10 304	795	190	12 624
Don't know	174	0.6	53	121	11	4	159

Table 7. Population 6+ by school attendance status, Sex, Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

School Attendance	Namibia	Percent	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Both Sexes							
Total	59 808	100.0	20 709	39 099	2 862	517	56 429
Never Attended	18 475	30.9	4 029	14 446	1 303	329	16 843
Attending pre-primary	1 095	1.8	397	698	58	9	1 028
Attending Primary or Secondary school	15 346	25.7	5 971	9 375	513	81	14 752
Attending Tertiary	725	1.2	616	109	55	9	661
Attending Adult education programme	144	0.2	46	98	11	1	132
Left school	23 469	39.2	9 468	14 001	893	81	22 495
Don't Know	554	0.9	182	372	29	7	518
Male							
Total	29 195	48.8	9 409	19 786	1 425	247	27 523
Never Attended	9 094	31.1	1 804	7 290	600	150	8 344
Attending pre-primary	538	1.8	190	348	22	8	508
Attending Primary or Secondary school	7 465	25.6	2 814	4 651	263	40	7 162
Attending Tertiary	350	1.2	295	55	30	7	313
Attending Adult education programme	59	0.2	12	47	6	0	53
Left school	11 379	39.0	4 201	7 178	486	39	10 854
Don't Know	310	1.1	93	217	18	3	289
Female							
Total	30 613	51.2	11 300	19 313	1 437	270	28 906
Never Attended	9 381	30.6	2 225	7 156	703	179	8 499
Attending pre-primary	557	1.8	207	350	36	1	520
Attending Primary or Secondary school	7 881	25.7	3 157	4 724	250	41	7 590
Attending Tertiary	375	1.2	321	54	25	2	348
Attending Adult education programme	85	0.3	34	51	5	1	79
Left school	12 090	39.5	5 267	6 823	407	42	11 641
Don't Know	244	0.8	89	155	11	4	229

Table 8: Population aged 15 years and above who left school by highest level of education attainment by Sex, Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Level of Education	Namibia	Percent	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Both Sexes							
Total	22 326	100.0	9 173	13 153	875	74	21 377
No Formal education	340	1.5	132	208	31	1	308
Incomplete Primary education	8 678	38.9	2 412	6 266	258	21	8 399
Completed Primary education	11 042	49.5	5 103	5 939	414	30	10 598
Completed Secondary Education	1 669	7.5	1 134	535	116	14	1 539
Completed Tertiary education	363	1.6	286	77	44	3	316
Others	12	0.1	8	4	0	0	12
Don't know	222	1.0	98	124	12	5	205
Male							
Total	10 740	48.1	4 050	6 690	476	32	10 232
No Formal education	170	1.6	61	109	18	1	151
Incomplete Primary education	4 397	40.9	1 142	3 255	142	6	4 249
Completed Primary education	4 920	45.8	2 048	2 872	210	12	4 698
Completed Secondary Education	912	8.5	595	317	70	9	833
Completed Tertiary education	194	1.8	140	54	28	1	165
Others	5	0.0	3	2	0	0	5
Don't know	142	1.3	61	81	8	3	131
Female							
Total	11 586	51.9	5 123	6 463	399	42	11 145
No Formal education	170	1.5	71	99	13	0	157
Incomplete Primary education	4 281	36.9	1 270	3 011	116	15	4 150
Completed Primary education	6 122	52.8	3 055	3 067	204	18	5 900
Completed Secondary Education	757	6.5	539	218	46	5	706
Completed Tertiary education	169	1.5	146	23	16	2	151
Others	7	0.1	5	2	0	0	7
Don't know	80	0.7	37	43	4	2	74

Table 9: Population 3+ by type of mobile phone ownership, Sex, Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Type of Mobile Phones	Namibia	Percent	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Both sexes							
Basic Phone	67 122	100.0	22 766	44 356	3 234	603	63 285
Feature phone	9 515	14.2	3 997	5 518	616	44	8 855
Smartphone	616	0.9	366	250	44	3	569
None	6 757	10.1	3 992	2 765	491	57	6 209
Don't Know	50 132	74.7	14 376	35 756	2 077	496	47 559
	102	0.2	35	67	6	3	93
Male							
Basic Phone	32 835	48.9	10 408	22 427	1 609	289	30 937
Feature phone	4 609	14.0	1 573	3 036	323	24	4 262
Smartphone	303	0.9	152	151	26	1	276
None	3 399	10.4	1 740	1 659	289	33	3 077
Don't Know	24 469	74.5	6 928	17 541	967	230	23 272
	55	0.2	15	40	4	1	50
Female							
Basic Phone	34 287	51.1	12 358	21 929	1 625	314	32 348
Feature phone	4 906	14.3	2 424	2 482	293	20	4 593
Smartphone	313	0.9	214	99	18	2	293
None	3 358	9.8	2 252	1 106	202	24	3 132
Don't Know	25 663	74.8	7 448	18 215	1 110	266	24 287
	47	0.1	20	27	2	2	43

Table 10: Population 3+ who used ICT platforms to access the information by ICT Platforms, Sex, Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

ICT platforms	Namibia	Percent	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Both sexes	67 122	100.0	22 766	44 356	3 234	603	63 285
Internet Browsing	5 907	8.8	3 885	2 022	400	49	5 458
Social media	6 740	10.0	4 217	2 523	467	49	6 224
Email	4 124	6.1	2 875	1 249	297	41	3 786
SMS	16 276	24.2	8 141	8 135	934	75	15 267
MMS	2 435	3.6	1 465	970	162	23	2 250
Radio	18 703	27.9	8 741	9 962	732	60	17 911
Television	14 738	22.0	8 956	5 782	475	48	14 215
Mobile Apps	2 956	4.4	2 108	848	191	23	2 742
Print Media	3 860	5.8	2 837	1 023	202	21	3 637
Male	32 835	48.9	10 408	22 427	1 609	289	30 937
Internet Browsing	2 916	8.9	1 719	1 197	235	29	2 652
Social media	3 305	10.1	1 840	1 465	276	29	3 000
Email	2 031	6.2	1 288	743	173	24	1 834
SMS	7 788	23.7	3 398	4 390	527	46	7 215
MMS	1 166	3.6	620	546	88	13	1 065
Radio	9 004	27.4	3 855	5 149	425	37	8 542
Television	6 831	20.8	4 011	2 820	255	25	6 551
Mobile Apps	1 376	4.2	900	476	117	13	1 246
Print Media	1 905	5.8	1 327	578	114	12	1 779
Female	34 287	51.1	12 358	21 929	1 625	314	32 348
Internet Browsing	2 991	8.7	2 166	825	165	20	2 806
Social media	3 435	10.0	2 377	1 058	191	20	3 224
Email	2 093	6.1	1 587	506	124	17	1 952
SMS	8 488	24.8	4 743	3 745	407	29	8 052
MMS	1 269	3.7	845	424	74	10	1 185
Radio	9 699	28.3	4 886	4 813	307	23	9 369
Television	7 907	23.1	4 945	2 962	220	23	7 664
Mobile Apps	1 580	4.6	1 208	372	74	10	1 496
Print Media	1 955	5.7	1 510	445	88	9	1 858

Table 11: Average household size by Area: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Marginalized communities Population	Population in Households headed by Marginalized persons	Number of Households headed by Marginalized persons	Household Size
Namibia	75 569	65 459	14 137	4.6
Urban	25 406	23 225	4 843	4.8
Rural	50 163	42 234	9 294	4.5
//Karas	159	90	39	2.3
Erongo	1 700	1 594	471	3.4
Hardap	630	469	132	3.6
Kavango East	3 220	2 443	478	5.1
Kavango West	4 035	2 818	539	5.2
Khomas	1 486	1 376	392	3.5
Kunene	9 366	8 599	2 032	4.2
Ohangwena	2 139	1 607	444	3.6
Omaheke	17 452	14 049	3 225	4.4
Omusati	484	503	109	4.6
Oshana	224	160	43	3.7
Oshikoto	9 026	8 458	1 617	5.2
Otjozondjupa	23 864	21 548	4 268	5.0
Zambezi	1 784	1 745	348	5.0

Table 12: Households by Main source of Income by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Main Sources of Income	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Salaries and / or wages	5 997	2 209	3 788	366	31	5 600
Subsistence farming	582	7	575	135	36	411
Commercial farming	126	11	115	17	3	106
Business activities non-farming	406	227	179	42	2	362
Cash remittances domestic (not including alimony/child support)	109	53	56	5	1	103
Cash remittances international (not including alimony/child support)	5	2	3	0	0	5
Rental income	38	28	10	0	0	38
Interest from savings/investments	35	17	18	4	0	31
Old age pension	2 207	764	1 443	93	7	2 107
War veterans/ex-combatants grants	4	0	4	0	1	3
Disability grants	245	131	114	8	2	235
State maintenance grants	449	147	302	30	1	418
Foster parent grant	41	10	31	3	0	38
Vulnerable grant	179	40	139	9	0	170
From workmen's compensation unemployment insurance social security	41	3	38	0	1	40
Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA) Funds	2	1	1	0	0	2
Pensions from previous employment and/or annuity funds	17	8	9	1	1	15
GIPF	29	19	10	4	0	25
Alimony	13	7	6	0	0	13
Drought relief assistance	796	80	716	90	22	684
Harambee/Food bank	915	242	673	40	11	864
In kind receipts	512	236	276	13	0	499
Child support (Parents)	306	153	153	14	4	288
Other	537	230	307	16	2	519
Source of livelihood not specified	546	218	328	31	3	512

Table 13: Households assets by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Assets	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Motor car						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	1 038	578	460	90	8	940
Access	3 137	653	2 484	173	22	2 942
None	9 962	3 612	6 350	658	98	9 206
Motorbike/cycle						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	29	15	14	4	1	24
Access	262	33	229	14	3	245
None	13 846	4 795	9 051	903	124	12 819
Bicycle						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	664	396	268	18	2	644
Access	471	117	354	16	3	452
None	13 002	4 330	8 672	887	123	11 992
Animal-drawn Cart						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	684	83	601	31	3	650
Access	779	43	736	30	6	743
None	12 674	4 717	7 957	860	119	11 695
Boat/Canoe						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	21	6	15	3	1	17
Access	97	19	78	4	1	92
None	14 019	4 818	9 201	914	126	12 979

Table 13: Households assets by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census cont'

Assets	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Computer/ Laptop						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	684	518	166	46	9	629
Access	289	140	149	19	1	269
None	13 164	4 185	8 979	856	118	12 190
Smartphone						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	3 317	1 926	1 391	278	20	3 019
Access	692	228	464	31	8	653
None	10 128	2 689	7 439	612	100	9 416
Radio						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	4 351	2 033	2 318	239	16	4 096
Access	1 392	515	877	80	7	1 305
None	8 394	2 295	6 099	602	105	7 687
Television						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	2 947	1 960	987	118	12	2 817
Access	723	228	495	31	5	687
None	10 467	2 655	7 812	772	111	9 584
TV decoder (e.g. DSTV GoTV)						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	2 441	1 688	753	100	12	2 329
Access	514	184	330	26	3	485
None	11 182	2 971	8 211	795	113	10 274
Telephone (Fixed)						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	73	44	29	9	1	63
Access	170	64	106	12	2	156
None	13 894	4 735	9 159	900	125	12 869

Table 13: Households assets by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census, cont'

Assets	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Telephone (Mobile)						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	2 208	1 161	1 047	186	23	1 999
Access	530	169	361	31	4	495
None	11 399	3 513	7 886	704	101	10 594
Home fixed internet connectivity						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Access	645	350	295	35	6	604
None	13 492	4 493	8 999	886	122	12 484
Mobile Internet Connectivity						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Access	2 045	1 281	764	148	10	1 887
None	12 092	3 562	8 530	773	118	11 201
Refrigerator/ Freezer						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	2 772	1 956	816	147	15	2 610
Access	458	150	308	24	1	433
None	10 907	2 737	8 170	750	112	10 045
Electrical/gas stove						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	2 804	2 059	745	193	17	2 594
Access	269	106	163	17	1	251
None	11 064	2 678	8 386	711	110	10 243
Air conditioner						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	159	105	54	10	2	147
Access	90	40	50	6	0	84
None	13 888	4 698	9 190	905	126	12 857

Table 13: Households assets by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census, cont'

Assets	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Generator						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	247	113	134	19	2	226
Access	211	42	169	9	0	202
None	13 679	4 688	8 991	893	126	12 660
Microwave						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	1 218	1 000	218	80	8	1 130
Access	132	65	67	8	1	123
None	12 787	3 778	9 009	833	119	11 835
Washing Machine						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	1 474	1 177	297	47	7	1 420
Access	180	71	109	7	1	172
None	12 483	3 595	8 888	867	120	11 496
Sewing/ Knitting Machine						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	443	309	134	33	4	406
Access	248	100	148	6	0	242
None	13 446	4 434	9 012	882	124	12 440
Vacuum cleaner						
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Own	120	93	27	8	1	111
Access	62	26	36	5	0	57
None	13 955	4 724	9 231	908	127	12 920

Table 14: Households by type of housing unit by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Type of housing Unit	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm	3 462	1 370	2 092	218	15	3 229
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	3 123	73	3 050	295	71	2 757
Flat or apartment in a block of flats/flat or apartment in a block of flats in a complex	195	99	96	13	1	181
Cluster house in complex	40	14	26	1	0	39
Town house (semi-detached house in complex)	27	12	15	1	0	26
Semi-detached house	53	30	23	1	0	52
Formal dwelling/house/flat/room/servant quarters/granny flat/cottage in the backyard	301	149	152	19	0	282
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	994	622	372	34	6	954
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm	5 559	2 349	3 210	314	35	5 210
Caravan/tent	151	51	100	14	0	137
Single Quarters	114	47	67	6	0	108
Other	118	27	91	5	0	113

Table 15: Households by Tenure status by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Tenure status	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Owned and fully paid off (without Mortgage)	3 753	1 522	2 231	232	22	3 499
Owned but not yet fully paid off (with Mortgage)	1 061	830	231	109	5	947
Rented (Individual)	569	495	74	75	6	488
Rented from other (Government Local Authority Parastatal Private firms)	574	191	383	50	5	519
Occupied rent free	7 468	1 716	5 752	426	89	6 953
Other	712	89	623	29	1	682

Table 16: Main Construction Material for outer walls of housing unit by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Material for Outer Walls	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Cement blocks/ Bricks/ Stones	3 759	1 543	2 216	246	16	3 497
Burnt bricks/ Face bricks	90	25	65	9	0	81
Mud/ Clay bricks	628	44	584	26	2	600
Corrugated iron/ Zinc	6 799	2 963	3 836	336	38	6 425
Prefabricated materials	87	10	77	2	0	85
Wood poles/ Sticks or grass/ Reeds	798	21	777	44	9	745
Sticks with mud/ Clay/ Cow dung	1 161	10	1 151	183	48	930
Tin	49	27	22	8	0	41
Wood/ Board/ Plastic/ Canvas	714	180	534	65	15	634
No Wall	38	11	27	2	0	36
Other	14	9	5	0	0	14

Table 17: Main Construction Material for the floor of housing unit by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Material for the floor	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Sand/ Earth	7 117	2 051	5 066	345	53	6 719
Cement	4 946	1 781	3 165	364	35	4 547
Mud/ Clay	552	67	485	89	30	433
Wood	56	8	48	8	1	47
Concrete	612	245	367	47	4	561
Tiles (Ceramic/ Wood/ Plastic)	799	672	127	64	4	731
Interlocks/ Bricks	15	6	9	0	0	15
Other	40	13	27	4	1	35

Table 18: Main Construction Material for the roof of housing unit by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Material for the roof	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Corrugated iron/ Zinc sheet	11 786	4 499	7 287	669	67	11 050
Asbestos sheet	139	112	27	15	1	123
Brick tiles	61	37	24	0	0	61
Concrete	38	14	24	5	0	33
Thatch/ Grass	1 367	4	1 363	44	17	1 306
Slate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood covered with melthoid	43	4	39	10	1	32
Sticks with mud and cow-dung	195	5	190	103	29	63
Tin	12	7	5	3	0	9
Wood/ Board/ Plastic/ Canvas	464	155	309	66	12	386
Other	29	6	23	6	1	22
No roof	3	0	3	0	0	3

Table 19: Main Source of Lighting for the housing unit by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Main Source of Lighting	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Electricity from mains	4 555	2 613	1 942	225	16	4 314
Electricity from generator	23	3	20	0	0	23
Gas	10	6	4	1	0	9
Paraffin/ Kerosene	215	19	196	10	1	204
Wood	951	36	915	131	48	772
Candles	1 769	807	962	47	2	1 720
Animal Dung	7	2	5	1	0	6
Solar Energy	1 456	456	1 000	95	11	1 350
Battery Lamp/ Torch/ Cellphone	4 250	749	3 501	385	42	3 823
None	882	144	738	24	8	850
Other	19	8	11	2	0	17

Table 20: Main Source of cooking for the housing unit by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Main Source of cooking	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Electricity from mains	1 724	1 244	480	162	15	1 547
Electricity from generator	5	2	3	0	0	5
Gas	470	377	93	85	3	382
Paraffin/ Kerosene	15	5	10	1	0	14
Wood/ Firewood	11 799	3 169	8 630	658	110	11 031
Charcoal	20	7	13	7	0	13
Coal	1	1	0	0	0	1
Solar energy	50	11	39	5	0	45
Animal dung	3	1	2	1	0	2
None/ Do not cook	40	21	19	0	0	40
Other	10	5	5	2	0	8

Table 21: Main Source of drinking water by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Main Source of drinking water	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Piped water inside from Local water scheme (operated by service provider)	2 187	1 489	698	170	18	1 999
Piped water outside from Local water scheme (operated by service provider)	1 733	1 107	626	120	11	1 602
Public Pipe water from Local water scheme (operated by service provider)	2 712	1 721	991	118	5	2 589
Boreholes/ Boreholes with tank covered	5 564	257	5 307	217	23	5 324
Boreholes with open tank	774	21	753	88	19	667
River/ Dam/ Stream	505	16	489	123	49	333
Canal	11	0	11	4	0	7
Well protected	120	45	75	8	1	111
Well unprotected	162	1	161	23	1	138
Bottled/filtered/purified water	103	45	58	11	1	91
Other	266	141	125	39	0	227

Table 22: Main Toilet facilities by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Toilet Facilities	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Private Flush connected to main sewer	2 122	1 497	625	145	13	1 964
Private Flush connected to septic cesspool	326	66	260	32	0	294
Private Flush not connected to main sewer/septic cesspool	226	79	147	20	0	206
Public Flush connected to main sewer	275	122	153	11	1	263
Public Flush connected to the septic cesspool	179	61	118	6	1	172
Public Flush not connected to main sewer/septic cesspool	114	34	80	12	0	102
Chemical toilet (Mobile toilet)	44	11	33	0	0	44
Pit Latrine with ventilation pipe	496	150	346	23	0	473
Covered pit latrine without a ventilation pipe	348	197	151	21	0	327
Uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe	144	93	51	4	0	140
Bucket toilet (Manually removed)	157	107	50	4	0	153
No toilet facility/ open defecation (bush riverbed fields plastic Bag)	9 665	2 395	7 270	643	111	8 911
Other	41	31	10	0	2	39

Table 23: Method of solid waste disposal by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Method of waste disposal	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Ovatjimba	Ovatwa	San
Total	14 137	4 843	9 294	921	128	13 088
Regularly collected	1 842	1 504	338	182	14	1 646
Irregularly collected	470	315	155	27	1	442
Burning	5 112	398	4 714	271	26	4 815
Roadside dumping	927	817	110	45	0	882
Rubbish Pit	1 097	458	639	43	5	1 049
Burying	968	109	859	18	2	948
Dump in the field/ Bush	3 682	1 228	2 454	333	80	3 269
Other	39	14	25	2	0	37

Table 24: Language spoken at home by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census

Main language spoken at home	Namibia			Urban			Rural		
	Number of HH	Number of Person	Number of HH	Number of Person	Number of HH	Number of Person	Number of HH	Number of Person	
Total	14 137	65 459	4 843	23 225	9 294	42 234			
Afrikaans	318	981	167	572	151	409			
Khoekhoegowab	5 754	26 092	3 264	16 144	2 490	9 948			
Otjiherero	1 313	4 821	361	1 432	952	3 389			
Rukwangali	411	1 911	69	312	342	1 599			
Rumbunza	1	10	0	0	1	10			
Rumanyo(Rugciriku/Rusambyu)	45	213	6	27	39	186			
Thimbukushu	38	178	3	9	35	169			
Rukavango N.E.C	16	77	7	38	9	39			
Otjimbanderu	3	6	1	1	2	5			
Oshikwanyama	152	501	41	113	111	388			
Oshindonga	88	357	16	70	72	287			
Otshikwambi	13	37	1	2	12	35			
Oshimbalantu	3	10	0	0	3	10			
Oshimbadja	2	6	0	0	2	6			
Oshingandjera	14	62	2	4	12	58			
Oshikwaluudhi	8	50	1	6	7	44			
Oshikolonkadhi	14	68	1	11	13	57			
Oshiwambo N.E.C	34	99	12	33	22	66			
Hei	101	497	30	165	71	332			
J'U/hoansi	1 003	5 481	41	245	962	5 236			
!Khung	692	3 706	45	249	647	3 457			
Kwe/kxoe/Mbarakwengo	623	3 280	101	563	522	2 717			
Naro	60	245	13	52	47	193			
!Xoo	145	810	8	25	137	785			
!IKx'au-!l'en	6	33	3	17	3	16			

Table 24: Language spoken at home by Urban/ Rural and Ethnic groups: Marginalized communities, Namibia, 2023 Census, cont'

Main language spoken at home	Namibia				Urban		Rural	
	Number of HH	Number of Person	Number of HH	Number of Person	Number of HH	Number of Person	Number of HH	Number of Person
San N.E.C	2 604	12 953	401	2 185	2 203	10 768		
Oludhimba	49	191	23	90	26	101		
Oluhakawona	1	5	0	0	1	5		
Otjihimba	234	1 286	23	115	211	1 171		
Olundongona	1	1	1	1	0	0		
Olunkumbi	8	31	1	7	7	24		
Olukuvale	2	36	0	0	2	36		
Olutjavikwa	5	36	0	0	5	36		
Setswana	19	59	6	15	13	44		
Silozi (Sikololo)	8	29	5	24	3	5		
Sifwe	12	46	3	14	9	32		
Sisubiya	3	16	3	16	0	0		
Sitotela	6	24	3	9	3	15		
English	177	561	137	462	40	99		
French	1	1	1	1	0	0		
Portuguese	8	31	2	4	6	27		
IsiXhosa	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Shona	4	6	3	5	1	1		
Bemba	1	6	0	0	1	6		
Umbundu	1	1	0	0	1	1		
Nyandja	1	1	1	1	0	0		
Other African Languages N.E.C	29	148	10	62	19	86		
Sign Language	1	1	0	0	1	1		
Other Asian Languages N.E.C	1	1	0	0	1	1		
Other	102	456	26	123	76	333		

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