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Agency



Namibia 2023 Population and Housing Census

MIGRATION REPORT

MIGRATION THEMATIC REPORT

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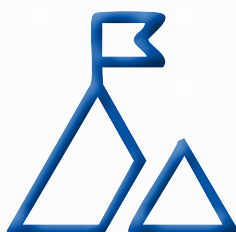
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FOREWORD



The 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census was conducted with the reference night of 24 September 2023. The main objective was to provide up to date essential information for development planning and policy formulations. The 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census marks a significant milestone in the nation's ongoing commitment to understanding and addressing the demographic dynamics that shape our society. Among the critical dimensions explored in this census is migration, a central driver of population changes and a key indicator of socio- economic development.

Migration is a dynamic component of population change that has far-reaching implications for social, economic, and spatial development. Understanding the patterns, drivers, and characteristics of migration is essential for informed policymaking, resource allocation, and national planning.

This Migration report is based on data collected during the 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census. It provides a comprehensive analysis of both internal and highlight of international migration, underscoring trends in population movements, reasons for migration, and demographic profiles of migrants. The report also explores the geographical distribution of migrants.

The findings presented herein are intended to support government institutions, development partners, researchers, and civil societies in designing evidence-based policies and interventions. By shedding light on how and why people move within and across Namibia's borders, this report contributes to a deeper understanding of the country's demographic landscape.

The Namibia Statistics Agency extends its appreciation to all stakeholders, technical experts, and respondents who made this report possible. We are confident that the insights gained from this report will guide meaningful dialogue and strategic action toward inclusive and sustainable development.

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

ALEX SHIMUAFENI

STATISTICIAN – GENERAL & CEO

PREFACE

Migration is a key demographic process influencing population distribution, labour force dynamics, urbanization, and socio-economic development in Namibia. Understanding migration patterns and the characteristics of migrants is therefore essential for effective planning, service delivery, and policy formulation at national, regional, and local levels. This Migration Report provides an analytical overview of migration dynamics in Namibia, based on 2023 Population and Housing Census data.

The report draws primarily on data from the most recent Population and Housing Census conducted by Namibia Statistics Agency. The analysis covers both internal and international migration and examines selected indicators including place of birth, previous place of residence, duration of residence, reasons for migration, and key socio-demographic characteristics of migrants. Disaggregation is presented by Sex, Age, and Region subject to data availability and confidentiality considerations.

This report forms part of NSA's ongoing efforts to enhance the analysis and dissemination of population and social statistics in line with national development priorities, including the Sixth National Development Plan (NDP6), Vision 2030, and relevant international and regional frameworks. The report is intended to support policymakers, planners, researchers, development partners, and other data users by providing reliable and timely migration statistics for evidence-based decision-making.

Users are advised to interpret the findings within the context of the data sources and methodologies employed. While census data provide valuable insights into migration patterns, certain forms of migration, such as circular, seasonal, and undocumented migration, may not be fully captured. Methodological notes included in the report provide guidance on indicator definitions, data limitations, and the appropriate use of the statistics presented.

NSA remains committed to strengthening the production, analysis, and dissemination of migration statistics through continuous methodological improvement, stakeholder collaboration, and alignment with national and international statistical standards.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Policymakers and planners need to know about population movements, although it is sometimes difficult to measure and interpret migration levels and trends. Migrants are a diverse group of people who move for different reasons: work, family circumstances, study, economic hardship, or even social unrest. This report examines migration patterns in Namibia based on results from the 2023 Census.

The report addresses recent internal and international migration. In the report, internal migration refers to those moving between administrative regions within Namibia. International migration refers to movements between Namibia and other countries.

How many migrants are there in Namibia? The answer to this question depends on the time frame and administrative boundaries considered. For instance, are we interested in recent or long-term migration? In addition to usual residence in 2023, the census asked about birthplace and usual residence in 2022, as well as duration at the place of usual residence and reason for moving, which allows us to measure lifetime migration and recent migration. And what boundary must be crossed for a person to be considered a migrant? At the time of the 2023 Census, Namibia had 14 regions and 121 constituencies.

The number of recent internal migrants recorded in Namibia in 2023 was 144,721 (residence in a different region in 2023 compared to 2022) and 17,604 recent international migrants. An additional census question about years lived at the current residence indicates that about 12 percent reported living there for less than one year. Internal migration varies widely across regions. Over 30 percent of residents in Khomas and Erongo in 2023 were born outside those regions, suggesting net migration into those regions from elsewhere. In contrast, slightly over 19 percent of people born in Kavango West and Omusati now reside in other regions. The 'matrix tables' in the appendices of this report indicate both inflows and outflows from region to region, as well as the implied net flow per region.

Migration was most common among ages 15-44 for both recent internal and international migrants, with about half or more of males and females residing in a different region than a year ago. Regarding non-recent migration, Erongo region showed the largest percentage inflow since birth (+40.8%), while Ohangwena region showed the largest outflow (-25.6%). As to recent migration, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions recorded the largest net inflow between 2022 and 2023 (+4.9%).

As for international migration, more than 154,000 residents in 2023 were born outside Namibia, about 5 percent of the usual resident population. The top five countries of birth for the foreign-born were Angola (93,249), Zambia (19,812), South Africa (15,841), Zimbabwe (8,823), and Botswana (2,408). Compared with citizens, non-citizens are concentrated among young and middle-aged adults, with larger proportions of both the best- and least-educated. Reliable information on migrant outflows from Namibia is limited. Thus, population growth due to net international migration over the past 12 years was likely negligible.

Migrants tend to display certain demographic characteristics. The major demographic characteristics of migrants (both internal and international) concern their age – the propensity for recent migration is highest among those ages 20-34. Migration is also somewhat more common among males. As to other social characteristics,



recent migration tends to be most prevalent among the never married and the better educated. Migration patterns are also related to employment and occupation.

Given the importance of migration to policymakers, planners, and researchers, continued attention to the phrasing and format of questions in future surveys and censuses is recommended.

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ABBREVIATIONS

IOM	International Organization for Migration
MMC	Mixed Migration Centre
MR	Migration Report
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
ONS	Office for National Statistics UK
PHC	Population and Housing Census
UN	United Nations

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Citizenship a legal status and relation between an individual and a state that entails specific legal rights and duties

Duration at usual residence refers to the number in completed years lived at the usual place of residence.

Inflow refers to the movement of people into a specific location, such as a city, region, or country.

Internal migration refers to the movement of people within the boundaries of a given country for a specified length of time.

International migration refers to movement of people beyond the boundaries of a given country for a specified length of time.

Migrant is a person who moves from one place to another, either within a country or across international borders, for various reasons such as work, better living conditions, or to join family.

Net migration rate is the difference between the number of immigrants (people moving into a region) and emigrants (people moving out of a region) per 1,000 people in a given year.

Non-migrant refers to a person who stays in their current location within a given national or subnational boundary since birth, and does not relocate to a new place, for the purpose of establishing a new residence or finding work.

Non-recent migrant refers to a person whose place of birth differs from their usual place of residence in 2023 and who has resided in their current place of residence for two years or more. This measure captures long-term migration based on place of birth.

Outflow refers to the movement of people out of a specific area, such as a country or region, either temporarily or permanently.

Place of birth- 'Place of birth' refers to the geographic unit where the mother of the individual resided at the time of the person's birth.

Place of enumeration is the place at which the person was counted i.e. where he/she spent Census night, which may not be where he/she usually lives.

Place of previous residence- Place of previous residence i.e. usual residence since October 2022, i.e. where the person was usually living from October 2022 to September 2023.

Place of usual residence- for census purposes 'Place of usual residence' is defined as the place at which the person lived at the time of the census and has been there for some time (more than 6 months) or intends to stay there for some time (at least 6 months)

Recent migrant refers to a person above 1 year old who has moved to live in another place (region/country) in the 12 months preceding the PHC, e.g. October 2022 – October 2023.

1.1 Introduction

Migration is an important component of population change, even though it is the most challenging population dynamic to measure and define. Migration, both internal and international, affects the demographic and socioeconomic aspects of a country. In terms of demography, migration affects the size, growth, distribution, and composition of the population. Migration can promote economic growth and development or put pressure on resources if not well planned.

Migration, both internal and international, is often studied by examining the size of the migrant population, migrant characteristics, the direction of movement, and the implications for the place of origin as well as the place of destination. Migration consists of two primary units of analysis, the person (who moves) and the geographical location (where the person moved from and where the person moved to). Migrants are normally defined as persons who have changed their place of usual residence, according to the UN handbook of measuring International Migration through population Censuses (United Nations, 2022). Migration is a change in a person's or people's usual place of residence, by moving from one administrative area to another, over a given period. It may be temporary or permanent, and short-term and/or long-term.

Due to the nature and structure of the census questionnaire, census data on migration do not capture exhaustively the detailed information needed for in-depth analysis. Nevertheless, they are adequate for capturing migration flows between Namibia's 14 administrative regions and between Namibia and other countries. This information is helpful for planners, implementers, and policymakers for various socio-economic development undertakings.

This report provides an overview of migration patterns and migrants' characteristics based on 2023 population census results. The tables and figures in this report will provide evidence on recent migration patterns in Namibia that may assist policymakers, planners, and researchers in developing new policies and strategies to address migration-related issues.

1.2 Migration in Namibia

Migration is a significant demographic process that shapes population distribution, urbanization, and socioeconomic development in Namibia. Evidence from previous Population and Housing Censuses indicates that migration in Namibia is predominantly internal, with substantial movement between regions and constituencies over time. Rural-to-urban migration remains the dominant pattern, largely driven by employment opportunities, access to education, and improved service provision in urban areas. Consequently, regions such as Khomas and Erongo have experienced sustained population growth, while several rural regions continue to record net out-migration, exacerbating spatial inequalities and placing pressure on urban housing, infrastructure, and service delivery (Namibia Statistics Agency [NSA], 2015).

International migration, although smaller in scale than internal migration, remains an important component of Namibia's migration profile. Census and administrative data indicate that Namibia hosts a notable population of foreign-born residents, primarily from neighbouring Southern African countries, reflecting historical, economic, and political linkages within the region. International migrants are largely concentrated in urban areas and are predominantly of working age, contributing to the labour force while also facing vulnerabilities related to documentation, job security, and access to social services. At the same time, emigration of Namibians remains inadequately captured in available data, highlighting persistent gaps in migration statistics (International Organization for Migration [IOM], 2016).

To address some of the data gaps and support better policy responses, the IOM collaborated with the Namibian government to produce the country's first Migration Profile, a consolidated evidence base designed to inform policymaking and strengthen migration governance. This IOM-supported profile brings together data on various aspects of migration, including internal and international movements, and highlights the need for improved data collection on migration, mainstreaming migration into national development plans, and institutional coordination. The migration profile also underpins efforts to shape Namibia's National Migration Policy framework, emphasizing migration's developmental dimensions as well as its challenges, such as labour mobility, remittances, and cross-border governance.

1.3 Objectives

This report aims to

- a. To document the stocks and flows of migration in Namibia
- b. To describe the characteristics of migrants

1.4 Methodology

The data on migration were collected using (i) place of birth in relation to place of usual residence, to tabulate lifetime migrants, (ii) place of previous residence as at one year (October 2022), in relation to place of current residence to tabulate recent migrants as per UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. The data provided information on the number of migrants, but not on migration events. Using this approach, not all migrants were included because it was not possible to identify first- or second-time movers or the number of internal return migrants. The method is also not able to establish the deceased migrants, as well as international out migrants. Persons enumerated in an administrative unit within the country, but which is different from their place of birth are referred to as lifetime migrants. Region and country of usual residence, region and country of place of birth, region and country of previous residence and citizenship were the main criteria used to categorize different types of population stocks and flows, with duration of stay providing a further element in statistics on migration flows.

The 2023 Population and Housing Census collected information on an individual's usual place of residence at the time of the census, place of birth, and place of previous residence in 2022 (see Appendix 1 for the sequence and wording of the migration questions). The household (Form A) and institutional (Form B) questionnaires were used to capture information on people's movements.

For the purposes of this report, a non-recent migrant (lifetime migrant) is defined as a person whose place of birth differs from their usual place of residence in 2023 and who has resided in their current place of residence for two years or more. This measure captures long-term migration based on place of birth.

A recent migrant is defined as a person whose place of previous residence in 2022 differs from their usual place of residence in 2023. This measure captures migration that occurred within the year preceding the census.

In addition, information on the main reason for moving was collected for persons aged 8 years and older whose usual place of residence in 2023 differed from their place of residence in 2022. This information provides insights into the factors driving recent migration.

1.5 Criteria for defining a migrant

Who is a migrant? What conditions should be considered when defining a migrant? Migrants are defined as a person who has changed their usual place of residence by crossing an administrative boundary and has resided in the new location for at least 6 months or intended to do so. Migration is assessed by comparing place of residence at two distinct points in time.

The number of internal and international migrants recorded in the 2023 census in Namibia varies based on the above consideration. Table 1.1 shows that, among the total usual residents, 21.2 percent were internal migrants who had resided at their place of usual residence for a year or more (non-recent migrants), and about 5 percent had resided there for less than a year (recent migrants).

Table 1.1: Recent and non-recent internal migrants, Namibia, 2023 Census

	Population	Percent (%)
Usual residents	2 970 198	
Recent migrants (migrated between October 2022-September 2023)	144 721	4.9
Non-recent migrants (duration at usual place of residence is more than 1 year and birthplace different from usual)	630 747	21.2

Table 1.2 shows that, among the total usual residents, there were 3.1 percent non-recent international migrants and less than 1 percent recent international migrants.

Table 1.2: Recent and non-recent international migrants, Namibia, 2023 Census

	Population	Percent
Usual residents	2 970 198	
Recent migrants (migrated between October 2022-September 2023)	17 604	0.6
Non-recent migrants (duration at usual place of residence is more than 1 year) and birthplace different from usual)	93 008	3.1

1.6 Limitations of the migration information from the 2023 Census data

While the census provides the most comprehensive source of migration data at national and subnational levels, several limitations should be considered when interpreting this report's findings. Census-based migration measures rely largely on fixed reference periods (such as place of birth and place of previous residence at a specified time), which limits the ability to capture the timing, frequency, and complexity of migration trajectories. As a result, short-term, circular, seasonal, and temporary forms of migration are not fully reflected in the analysis. In addition, census data do not comprehensively capture undocumented migration, which may lead to an underestimation of certain migrant populations.

Furthermore, the analysis of internal migration is constrained at the regional level. Information on urban-rural status and the constituency of previous/usual residence was not collected to measure migration. Consequently, it was not possible to directly estimate urban-to-urban, rural-to-urban, urban-to-rural, or rural-to-rural migration flows, nor to analyse migration patterns at constituency level. This limitation restricts a more nuanced understanding of spatial mobility, particularly the dynamics of urbanisation and intra-regional movements.

CHAPTER 2: MIGRATION– STOCKS AND FLOWS

Migration is the movement of people from their usual place of residence to a new place of residence, either across an international border or within a subnational boundary. For analytical purposes in this report, there are two categories of migration this report examines: international and internal. International migration occurs when people cross national boundaries to live in another country for a set length of time. Internal migration is when people move across administrative regions within the same country.

This chapter aims to present population of usual residents by place of enumeration, birth and previous residence as well as the percentage of usual residents out of enumerated population in a certain area, percentage of usual residents out of population born in a specific area, and net migration rate per 1,000 population. The chapter also provides some statistics on migrant stocks and flows (stock data provides a snapshot of the migrant population at a given moment, while flow data tracks the movement of migrants into and out of a country.), duration of stay at usual residence as well as recent and non-recent migration.

2.1 Migrant stock

Table 2.1 shows the usual residents' population and those enumerated in a specific area as well as the difference between enumerated and resident population by area. A total of 52,203 persons enumerated were not usual residents of Namibia. At regional level, Ohangwena region had the highest number of usual residents enumerated elsewhere (-2,307 out of 340,036).

Table 2.1 Population by place of Usual Residence and Enumeration, Namibia, 2023 census

Area	Usual residents' population	Enumerated population	Difference*
Namibia	2 970 198	3 022 401	52 203
//Kharas	104 896	109 893	4 997
Erongo	231 032	240 206	9 174
Hardap	104 766	106 680	1 914
Kavango East	218 531	218 421	- 110
Kavango West	124 688	123 266	- 1 422
Khomas	482 025	494 605	12 580
Kunene	118 613	120 762	2 149
Ohangwena	340 036	337 729	- 2 307
Omaheke	100 546	102 881	2 335
Omusati	316 263	316 671	408
Oshana	224 629	230 801	6 172
Oshikoto	252 693	257 302	4 609
Otjozondjupa	211 633	220 811	9 178
Zambezi	139 847	142 373	2 526
Outside Namibia	14 623	N/A	N/A
Unknown	8 042	N/A	N/A

***Note: Difference = Enumerated population - usual residents in each area**

Table 2.2 shows that 5.1 percent of Namibia's usual resident population were born outside the country. Erongo recorded slightly over 40 percent of usual residents born elsewhere, while about 26 percent of the people born in Ohangwena are usual residents elsewhere. It is also worth noting that, for the Hardap and Oshana regions, the populations born there and those residing there are nearly identical.

Table 2.2: Population by place of Usual Residence and Birth, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Usual residents population	Population by birthplace	Difference*	Percent**
Total	2 970 198	2 817 664	152 534	5.1
//Kharas	104 896	87 716	17 180	16.4
Erongo	231 032	136 848	94 184	40.8
Hardap	104 766	104 266	500	0.5
Kavango East	218 531	223 207	- 4 676	-2.1
Kavango West	124 688	148 620	- 23 932	-19.2
Khomas	482 025	324 546	157 479	32.7
Kunene	118 613	124 328	- 5 715	-4.8
Ohangwena	340 036	426 931	- 86 895	-25.6
Omaheke	100 546	91 976	8 570	8.5
Omusati	316 263	378 189	- 61 926	-19.6
Oshana	224 629	225 680	- 1 051	-0.5
Oshikoto	252 693	246 133	6 560	2.6
Otjozondjupa	211 633	165 968	45 665	21.6
Zambezi	139 847	133 256	6 591	4.7
Outside Namibia	14 623	154 255	N/A	N/A
Unknown	8 042	20 944	N/A	N/A

***Note: Difference = Usual residents population – Population by birth place**

****Note: Percent of difference out of Usual resident population**

Table 2.3 shows that 3.1 percent of Namibia's usual resident population, 3 previously resided at a place different from their place of usual residence. At regional level, 4.9 percent of usual residents in Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions previously resided outside their usual residence.

Table 2.3: Population by place of Usual Residence and Previous Residence (October 2022 – September 2023), Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Usual residents population	Population by place of previous residence	Difference*	Percent**
Total	2 970 198	2 877 419	92 779	3.1
//Kharas	104 896	101 832	3 064	2.9
Erongo	231 032	222 592	8 440	3.7
Hardap	104 766	101 456	3 310	3.2
Kavango East	218 531	212 156	6 375	2.9
Kavango West	124 688	122 232	2 456	2.0
Khomas	482 025	465 652	16 373	3.4
Kunene	118 613	115 449	3 164	2.7
Ohangwena	340 036	334 574	5 462	1.6
Omaheke	100 546	95 573	4 973	4.9
Omusati	316 263	308 652	7 611	2.4
Oshana	224 629	217 735	6 894	3.1
Oshikoto	252 693	243 699	8 994	3.6
Otjozondjupa	211 633	201 297	10 336	4.9
Zambezi	139 847	134 520	5 327	3.8
Outside Namibia	14 623	25 960	N/A	N/A
Unknown	8 042	8 534	N/A	N/A

***Note: Difference = Usual residents population – Population by place of previous residence**

****Note: percent of difference out of the usual residents population**

Of the 2,970,198 usual residents in Namibia, about 12 percent reported residing at their current usual residence for less than 1 year, while over 80 percent had resided at their usual residence for more than one year. The trend is similar at the regional level.

Table 2.4: Percent distribution of the population by Duration at usual residence (in years) and Region, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Usual residents' population	Duration at Usual Residence (years)					
		Less than 1	1- 3	4- 9	10- 19	20+	Unknown
Namibia	2 970 198	11.8	20.0	23.0	19.7	22.9	2.5
//Kharas	104 896	13.7	21.4	23.5	18.0	21.8	1.6
Erongo	231 032	12.1	21.4	25.1	20.0	19.0	2.5
Hardap	104 766	13.9	18.5	22.0	19.1	24.3	2.2
Kavango East	218 531	9.4	20.0	25.0	21.0	20.4	4.1
Kavango West	124 688	8.8	19.2	22.5	21.2	23.2	5.1
Khomas	482 025	12.4	20.9	24.1	20.9	19.7	2.0
Kunene	118 613	13.5	20.2	22.3	17.7	21.0	5.3
Ohangwena	340 036	9.8	18.2	22.6	21.3	26.2	1.9
Omaheke	100 546	16.9	22.9	21.8	16.2	20.0	2.2
Omusati	316 263	10.3	17.6	21.5	20.1	28.1	2.5
Oshana	224 629	11.9	19.0	21.7	18.3	27.2	1.9
Oshikoto	252 693	10.4	18.8	22.1	20.5	25.6	2.6
Otjozondjupa	211 633	15.0	22.5	23.6	17.6	19.1	2.2
Zambezi	139 847	13.5	23.4	23.1	17.6	20.7	1.7

***Note: Total excludes those outside Namibia and unknown.**

2.2 Migrant Flows

Migrant flows are the number of people who move from one place to another within a specific period, typically a year, for the purpose of changing their usual place of residence. These flows can be further categorized into immigration (inflow of migrants) and emigration (outflow of migrants). Analysing these flows is crucial for understanding migration patterns and trends.

Figure 2.1 shows that there is a higher percentage of the population between the ages 20 to 34 years who have moved to another region or migrated from another country compared to where they were usually residing in October 2022, and their place of destination effectively becomes their new place of usual residence.

Figure 2.1: Percent of recent migrants by Age-group (in years), Namibia, 2023 Census

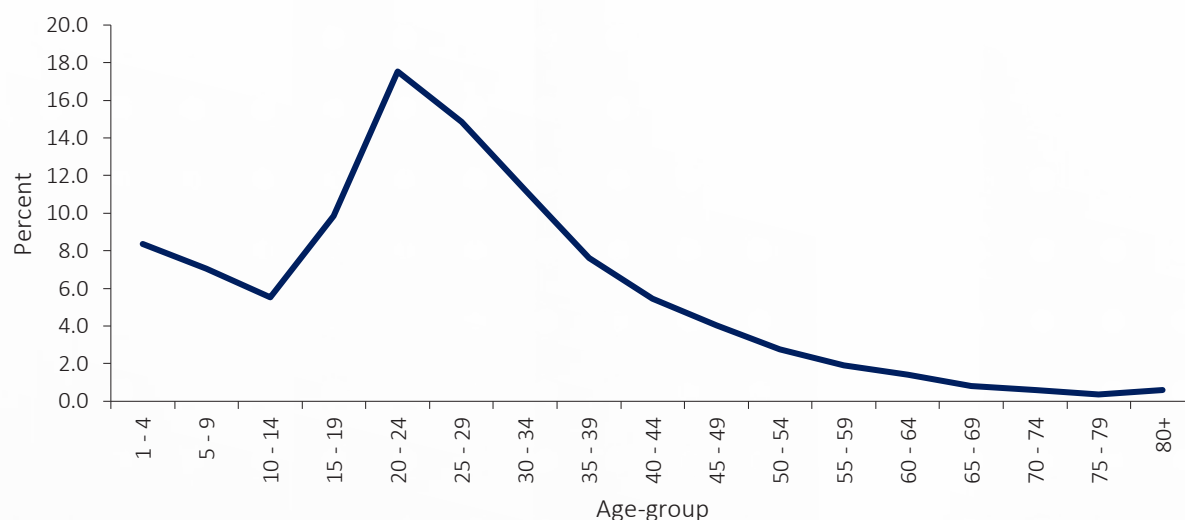


Figure 2.2 and Table 2.5 show the population distribution of recent migrants (those whose usual residence is not the same as their previous residence) by sex. It shows that there were more female recent migrants in both the younger and older age groups (60+ years). In contrast, recent male migrants were commonly found in the age group 15–39 years.

Figure 2.2: Recent migrants by Age Group (in years) and Sex, Namibia, 2023 Census

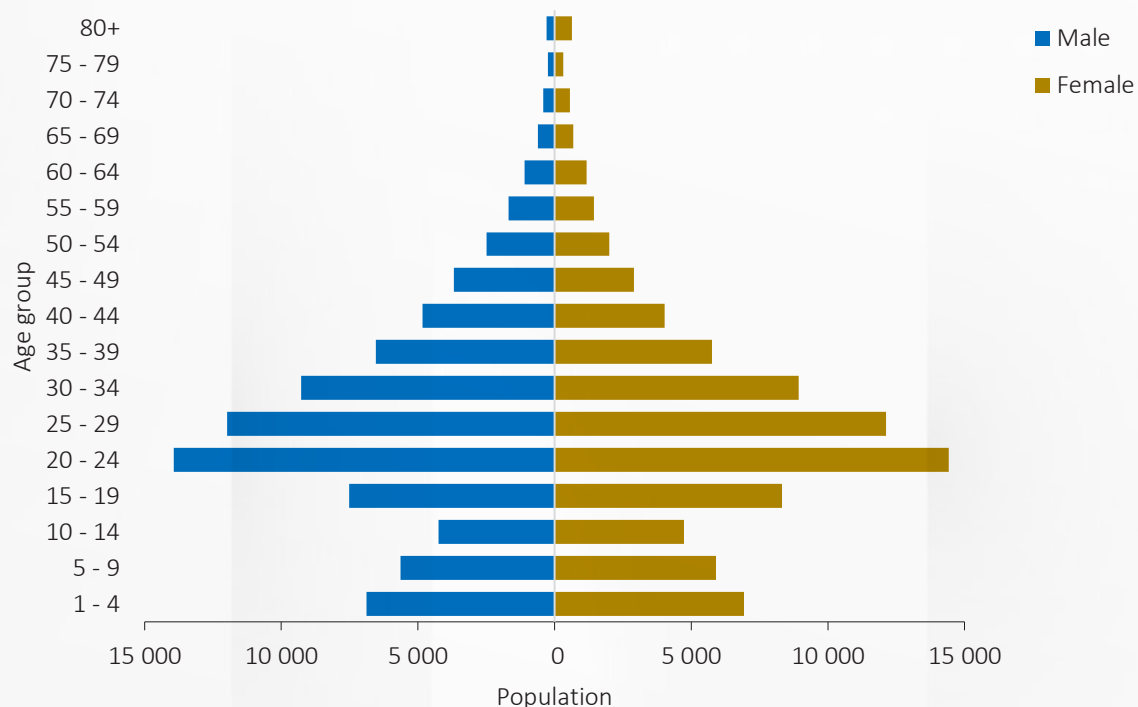


Table 2.5 shows the percentage of recent internal and international recent in-migrants (moved from other countries within 12 months prior to census reference night, September 2023). Recent international in-migrants constitute about 11 percent of all recent in-migrants.

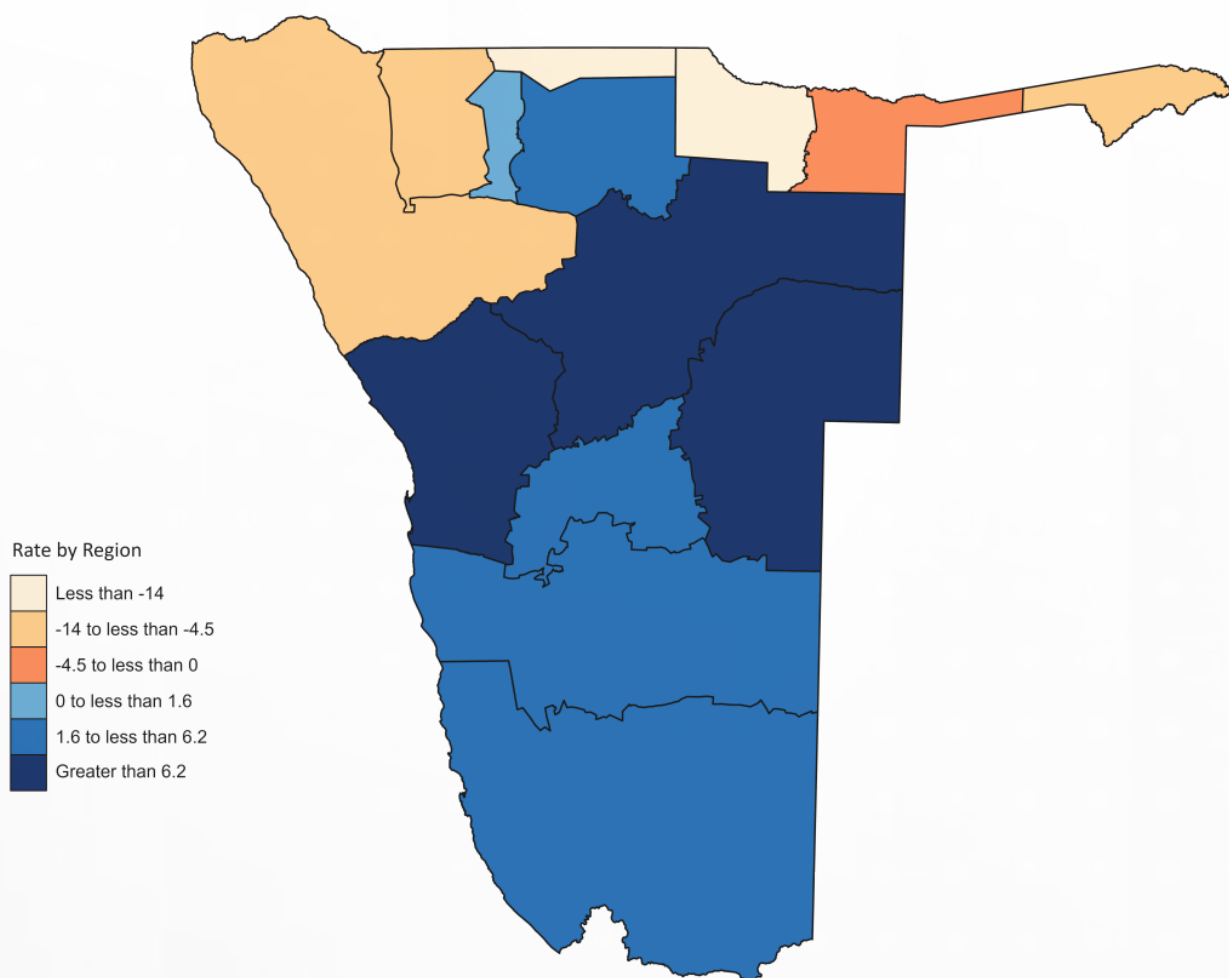
At regional level, Zambezi recorded the lowest percentage of recent internal in-migrants, at about 46 percent. Furthermore, over half of the recent in-migrants in Zambezi were international migrants.

Table 2.5: Internal and International recent in-migrants by Place of Usual Residence, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Total recent migrants	Internal migrants	International migrants
Namibia	162 325	89.2	10.8
//Kharas	6 603	98.1	1.9
Erongo	13 910	94.3	5.7
Hardap	5 300	98.0	2.0
Kavango East	6 302	95.5	4.5
Kavango West	4 161	94.8	5.2
Khomas	29 091	92.1	7.9
Kunene	5 477	88.7	11.3
Ohangwena	15 112	86.6	13.4
Omaheke	6 264	89.5	10.5
Omusati	15 620	82.1	17.9
Oshana	17 180	92.0	8.0
Oshikoto	16 773	87.2	12.8
Otjozondjupa	16 337	88.5	11.5
Zambezi	4 195	45.9	54.1

Recent migration patterns vary significantly across different parts of the country, highlighting intra-regional diversity as presented in Figure 2.3. In 2023, Erongo, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa regions recorded the highest positive net migration of recent migrants (more than 6.2 per 1000 population), which implies that a significant number of people were moving into these regions. In contrast, Ohangwena region and Kavango West experienced the highest negative net migration of recent migrants (less than -14.0 per 1000 population) which implies that a high number of people were moving from Ohangwena and Kavango West to other regions.

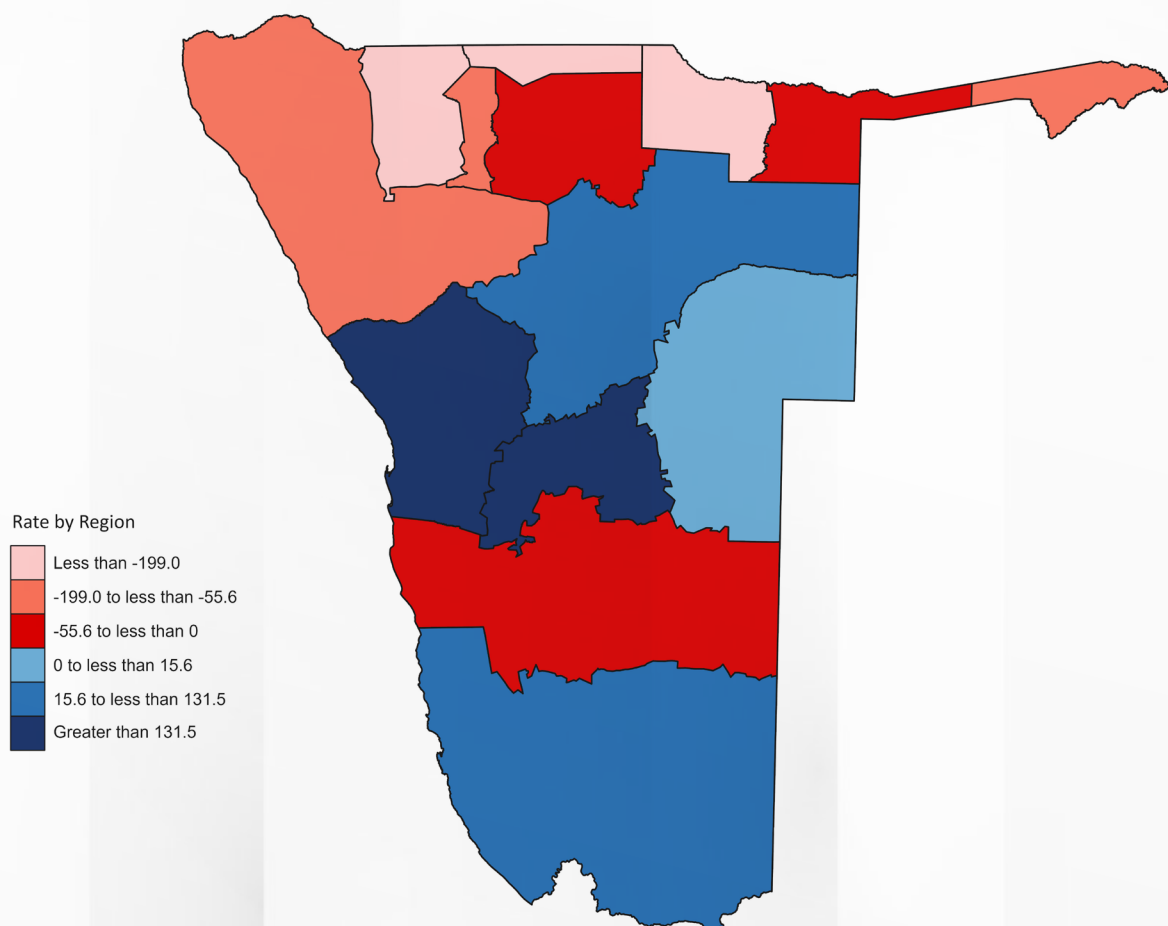
Figure 2.3: Recent Net Internal Migration Rate (per 1,000 population), Namibia, 2023 Census



Note: Usual residents exclude those who do not know their previous residence.

Migration patterns vary notably across the regions, as reflected in the non-recent net migration rates in Figure 2.4. Erongo and Khomas regions have experienced the highest positive rates of non-recent net migration, more than 131.5 per 1,000 population, implying a significant number of usual residents in these regions were born elsewhere. In contrast, Ohangwena have the highest negative rates of net migration, implying that most of the people born in this region usually live elsewhere.

Figure 2.4: Non-recent Internal Net Migration Rate (per 1,000 population), Namibia, 2023 Census



Appendix I, Tables 2.1 and 3.1 show net migration rates for both recent and non-recent migrants highlighting both inflow and outflow of migrants while Tables 2 and 3 show matrices of region-to-region movements.

CHAPTER 3: MIGRANTS CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter presents the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of migrants in Namibia. Most people on the move have several, often intertwined, reasons for migrating. Economic considerations are frequently a structural driver of the decision to migrate (Mixed Migration Centre [MMC], 2022). In most cases, a migrant's socioeconomic status can change during or after migration, including changes in education level, marital status, occupation, and employment status. Given that such socioeconomic characteristics typically change across one's lifetime, this report examines the socioeconomic characteristics of recent migrants (internal and international).

3.1 Age and Sex Structure of migrants

The age and sex composition of migrants is important because it is related to many other characteristics. Thus, it is also important to know the age and sex composition of migrants. The age-sex structure of migrants is shaped by a combination of factors, including economic opportunities, family reunification, and the propensity for different age groups to migrate. Young adults, particularly those in their 20s and 30s, often migrate for work or education, leading to a concentration of this age group in migration patterns. Children tend to migrate with their families, while older adults may migrate for retirement or family reunification, but their numbers are generally lower due to factors such as returning to their home country/area or mortality.

Figure 3.1 shows recent internal migrants within each age and sex group which is the number of migrants divided by the population at the same age and sex group. Internal migration was most common at ages 15-44 years, where about half of males and females resided in a different region than where they usually resided a year ago. The peak likelihood of recent internal migration was at ages 20-34 years.

Figure 3.1: Percent distribution of recent internal migrants by Age group (in years) and Sex, Namibia, 2023 Census

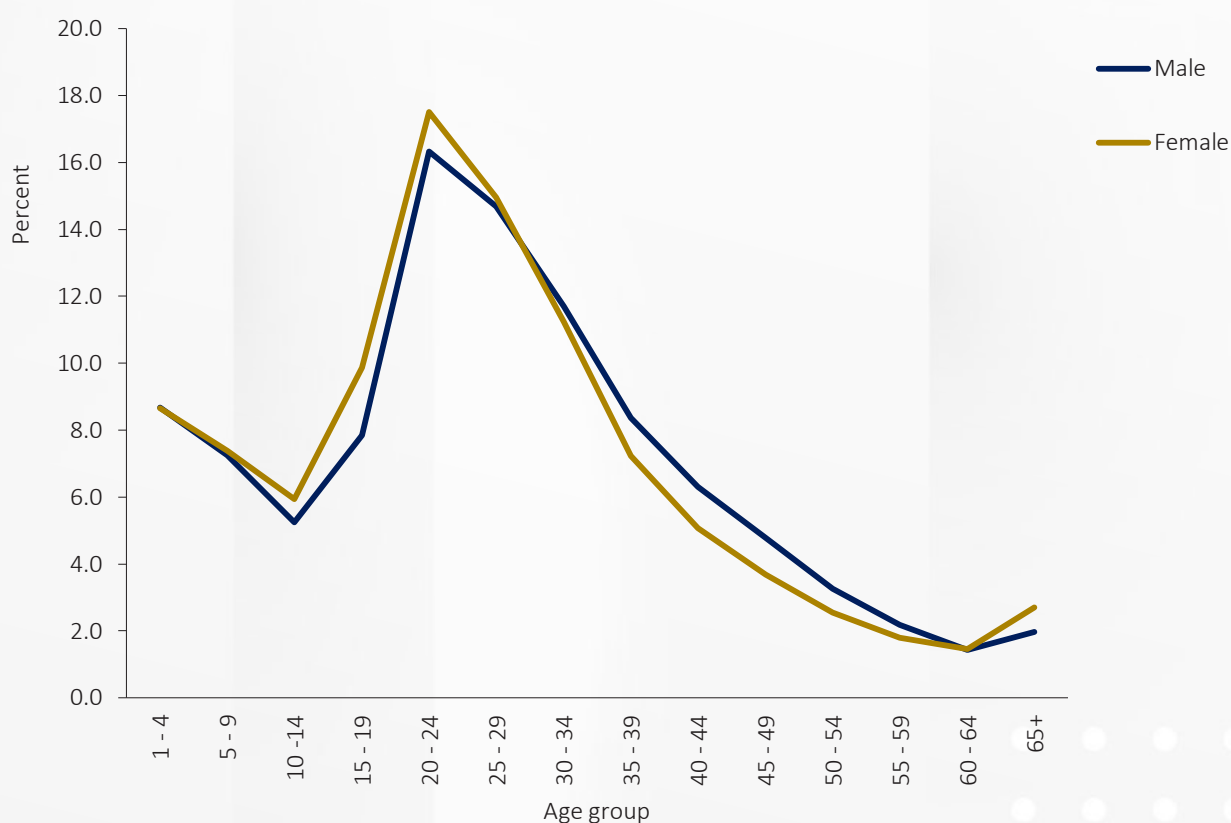
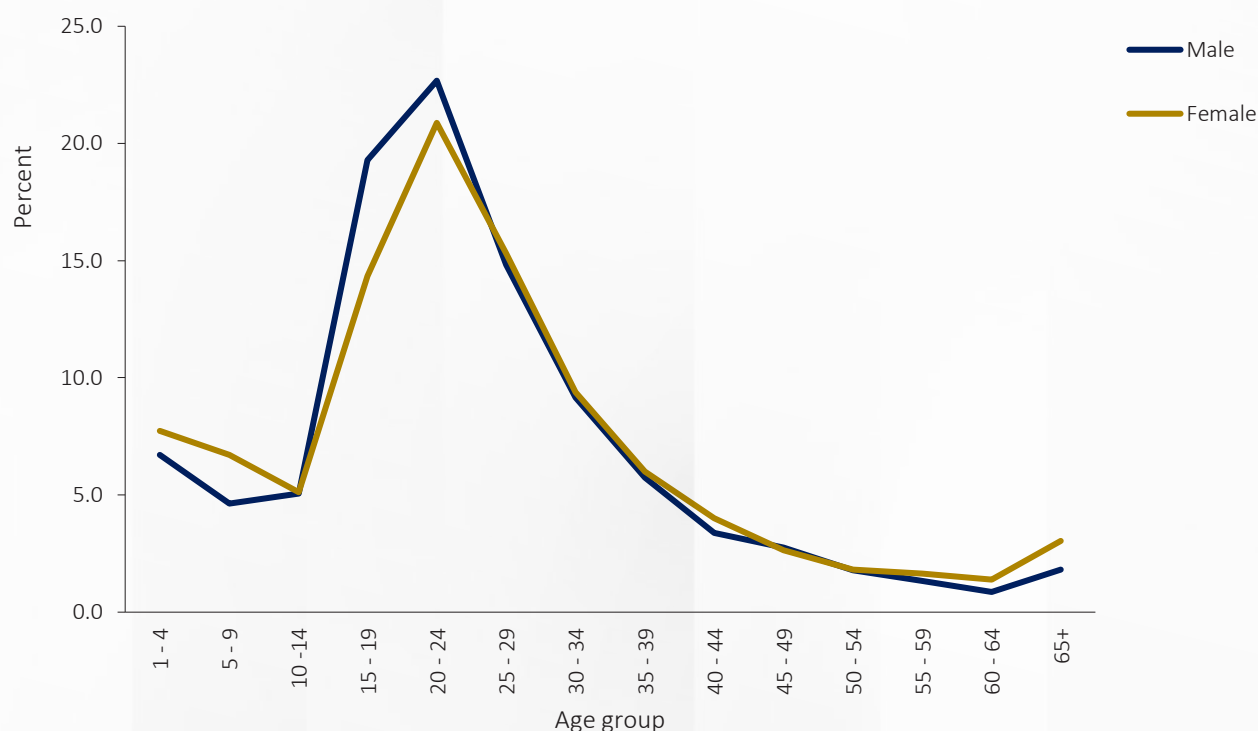


Figure 3.2 shows recent international migrants within each age and sex group, which is the number of migrants divided by the population at the same age and sex group. International migration was most common at ages 15-39 years. The peak likelihood of recent international migration was at ages 20-24 years for both sexes.

Figure 3.2: Percent distribution of recent international migrants by Age group (in years) and Sex, Namibia, 2023 Census



3.2 Marital Status of migrants

Migration decisions are influenced by a range of individual, household, social, and economic factors, with marital status often serving as an important determinant of mobility. Marital status can affect both the motivation and ability to migrate, as family responsibilities and household commitments may influence migration choices. Single individuals generally exhibit higher levels of mobility, as they are less likely to be constrained by spousal and family obligations, enabling them to relocate more easily in pursuit of educational, employment, or other opportunities. In contrast, married individuals may face greater considerations regarding family stability, housing, and the well-being of dependents when making migration decisions.

Figure 3.3 presents the percentage of recent internal migrants by marital status for persons aged 15 years or older. Most internal migrants were never married (78.9%), followed by those married with a certificate (11.9%), while those who had separated (0.3%) migrated the least internally.

Figure 3.3: Percent distribution of recent internal migrants aged 15 years and above by Marital Status, Namibia, 2023 Census

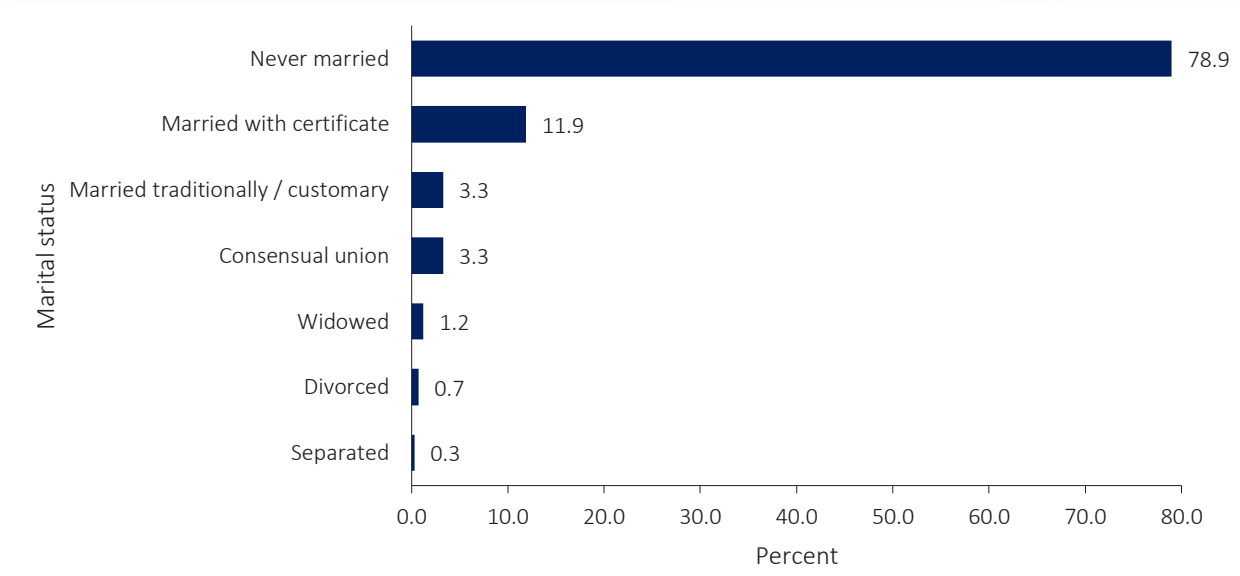
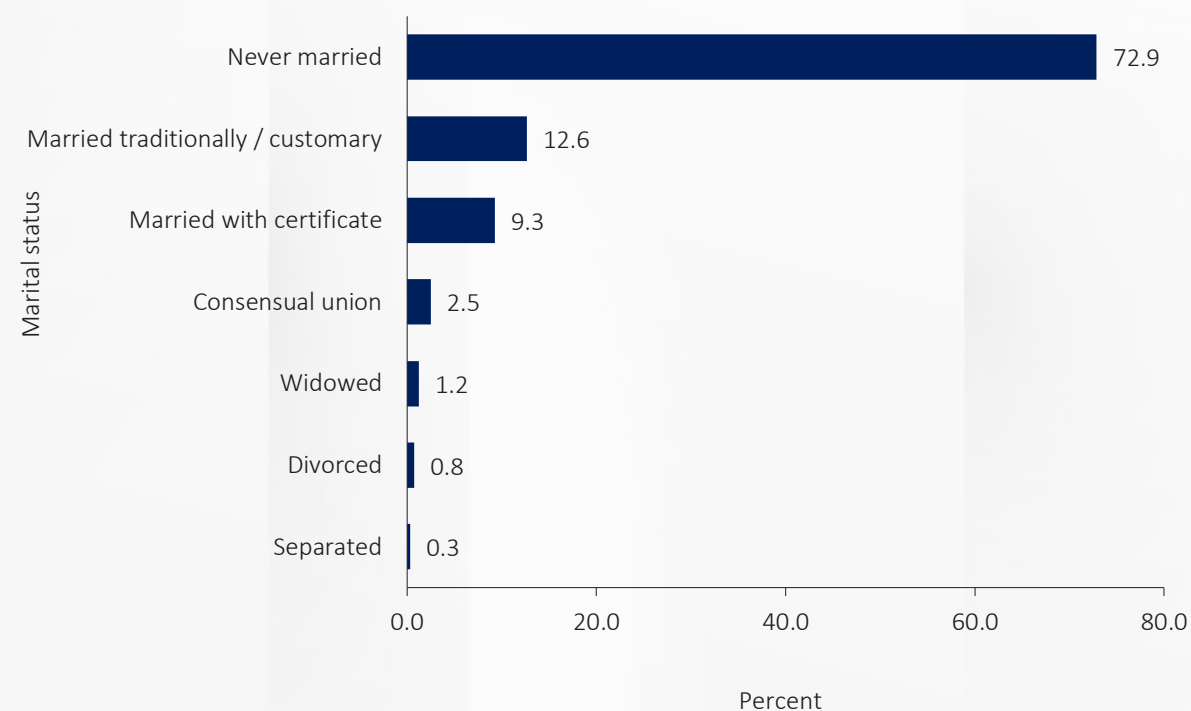


Figure 3.4 presents the percentage of recent international migrants by marital status for persons aged 15 years or older. Most international migrants were never married (72.9%) followed by those who were married traditionally/ customary (12.6%), while the separated (0.3%) migrants recorded the lowest share.

Figure 3.4: Percent distribution of recent international migrants aged 15 years and above by Marital Status, Namibia, 2023 Census



3.3 Educational attainment of migrants

Educational attainment aims to establish migrants' highest level of education attained, providing a baseline for assessing their potential contribution to the labour market and possible integration into the educational institutions. Furthermore, the correlation between schooling and mobility often reveals that those with higher qualifications possess greater geographical flexibility.

Figure 3.5 presents the percentage of recent internal migrants aged 15 years and above who left school by educational attainment. Most of the recent internal migrants had secondary education (38.4%), while the least were those with informal education (1.0%).

Figure 3.5: Percent distribution of recent internal migrants aged 15 years and above who left school by Educational Attainment, Namibia, 2023 Census

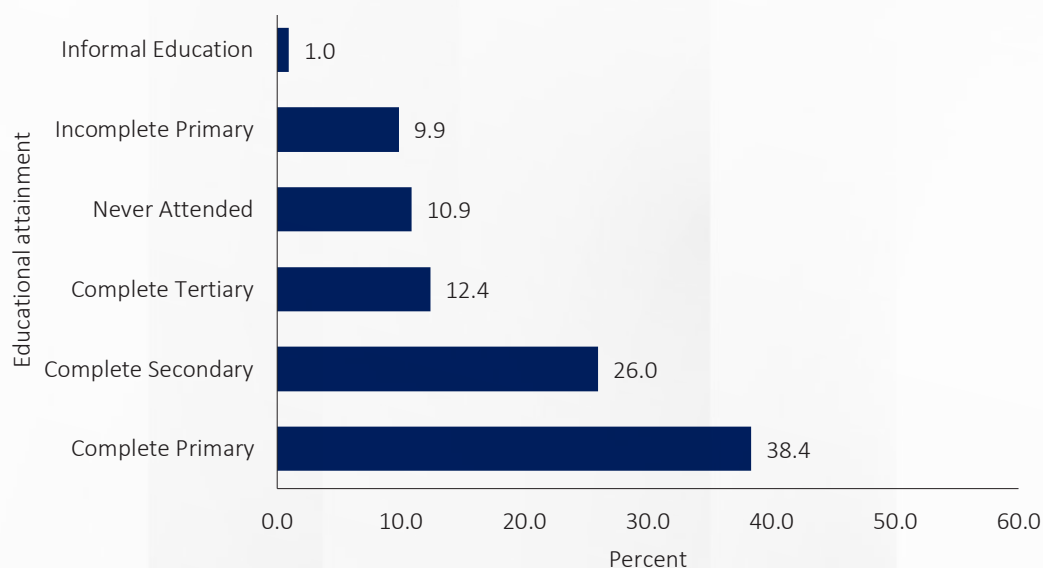
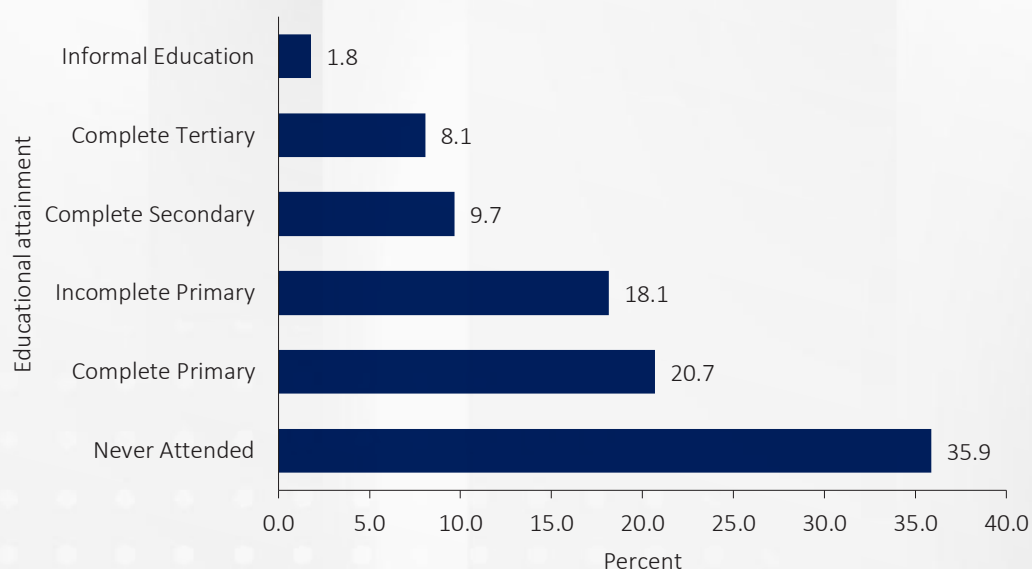


Figure 3.6 presents the percentage of recent international migrants aged 15 years and above who left school by educational attainment. Most recent international migrants did not attend school (35.9%), while the least were those with informal education (1.8%).

Figure 3.6: Percent distribution of recent international migrants aged 15 years and above who left school by Educational Attainment, 2023 Census, Namibia

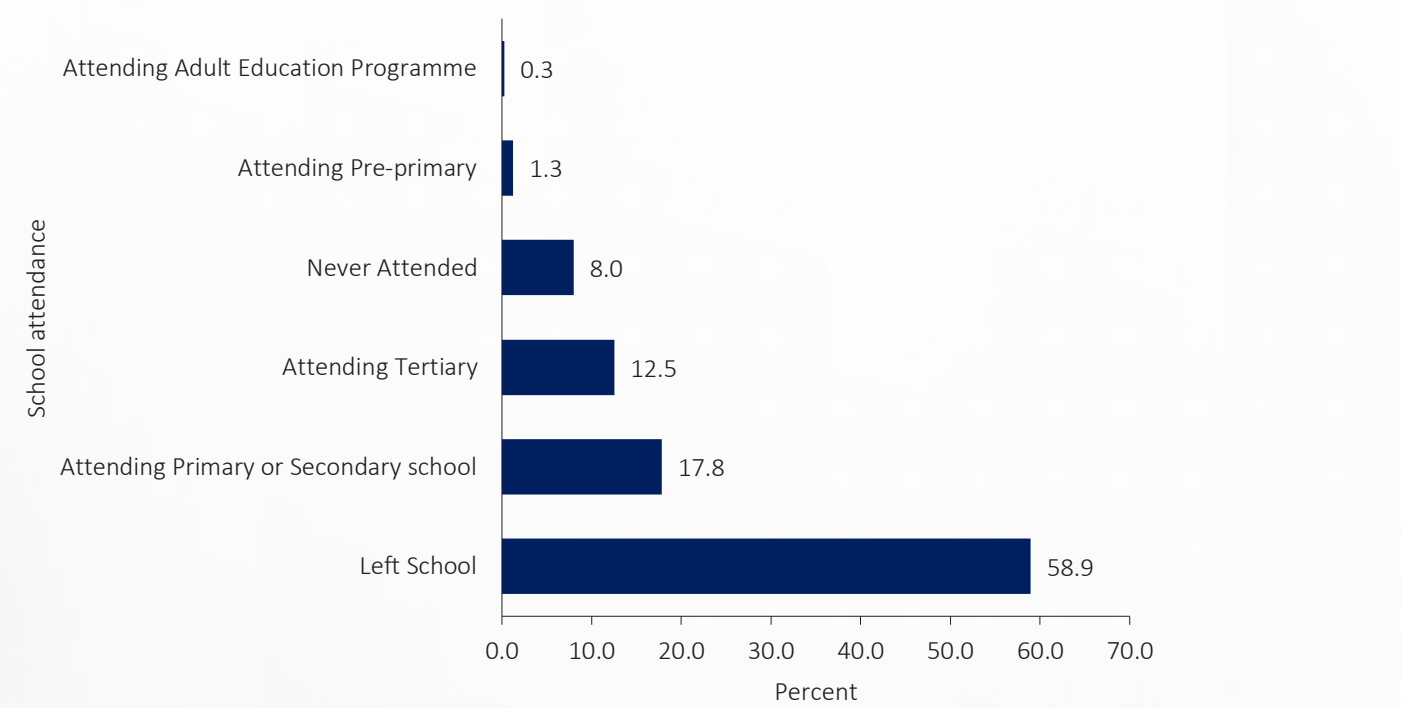


3.4 School Attendance of migrants

School attendance is an important socio-demographic characteristic of migrants. The statistics presented in this section provide information on the school attendance status of migrants.

Figure 3.7 presents recent internal migrants by school attendance, for persons aged 6 years and above. The figure shows that recent internal migrants who left school (58.9%) were the majority while those who were attending adult education programmes (0.3%) were the least.

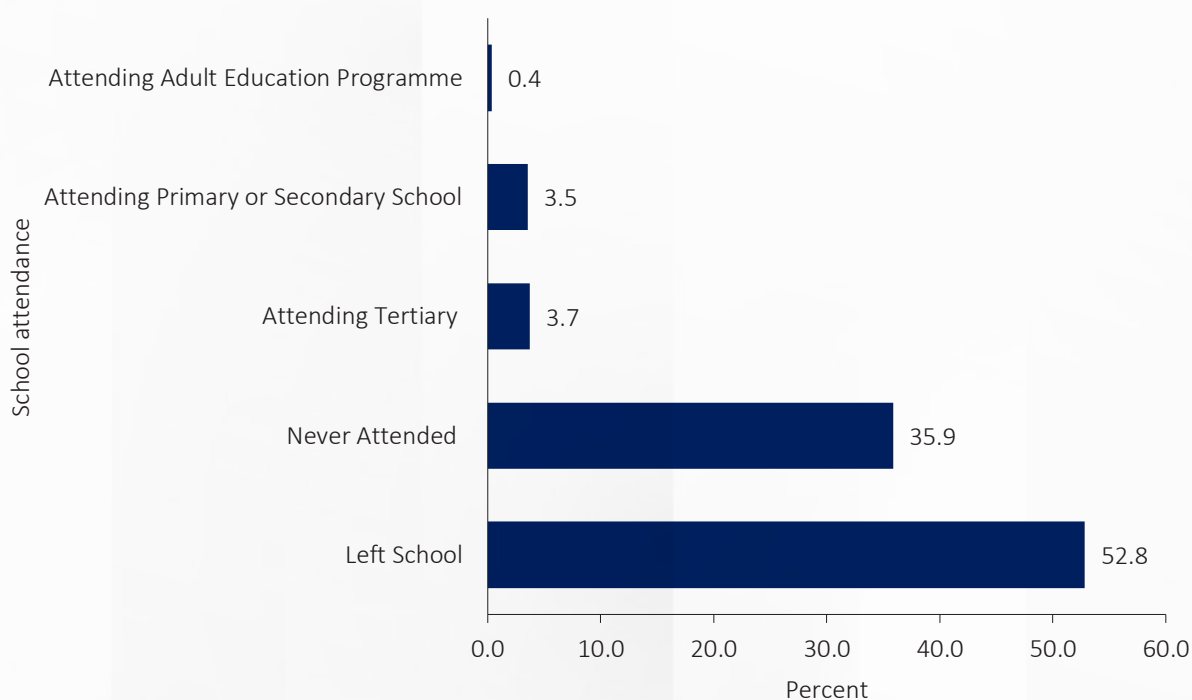
Figure 3.7: Percent distribution of recent internal migrants aged 6 years and above by School Attendance, Namibia, 2023 Census



**Note: Unknown excluded hence percentages do not add up to 100%*

Figure 3.8 shows that recent international migrants who left school (52.8%) were the majority while those who were attending adult education (0.4%) were the least.

Figure 3.8: Percent distribution of recent international migrants aged 6 years and above by School Attendance, Namibia, 2023 Census, Namibia



***Note: Unknown excluded hence percentages do not add up to 100%**

3.5 Activity Status for migrants

This section provides information on economic activities of the economically active population, those in labour force (Employed and Unemployed) and economically inactive, those outside labour force (Students, old age, retired etc.)

It is expected that the labour force participation rate is higher for migrants than non-migrants due to one of the main motives for migrating being work.

Figure 3.9 shows that recent internal migration varies by activity status for persons aged 15 years or older. Generally, there were more employed (39.0%) than unemployed (18.9%) internal migrants. Furthermore, it is worth noting that 17.5 percent of recent internal migrants were inactive in the labour market because they were studying, while 24.6 percent were economically inactive due to other reasons (pension/ retirement, illness/ injuries/ disabilities, family responsibilities).

Figure 3.9: Percent distribution of recent internal migrants aged 15 years and above by Economic Activity Status, Namibia, 2023 Census

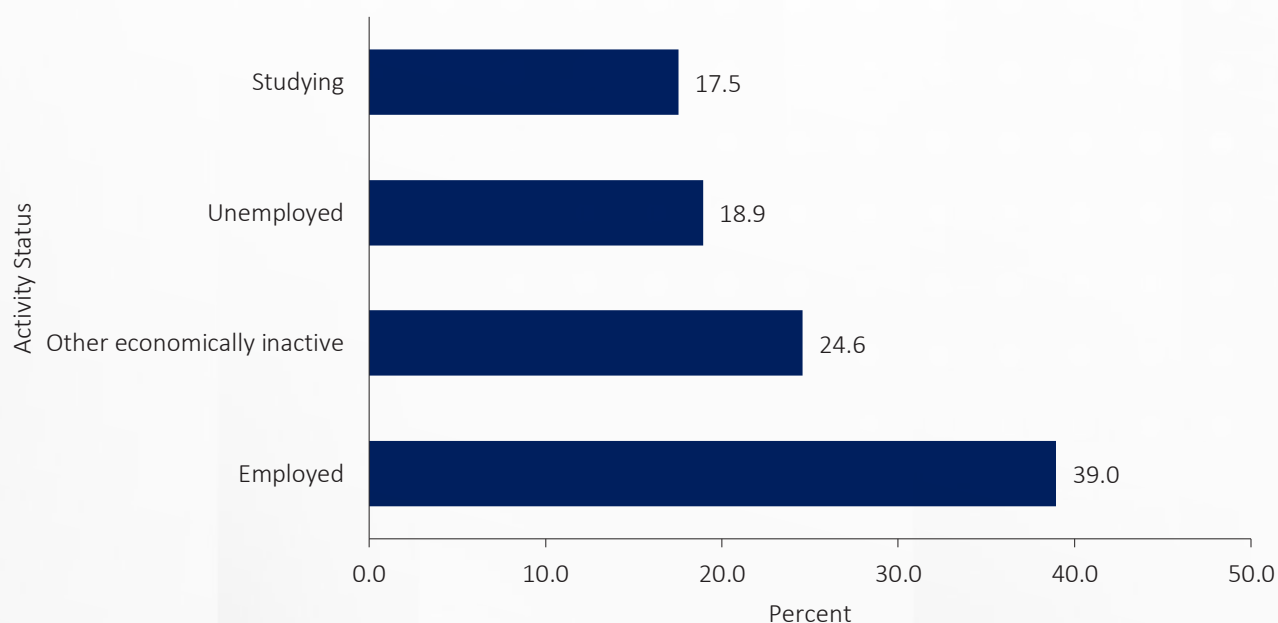
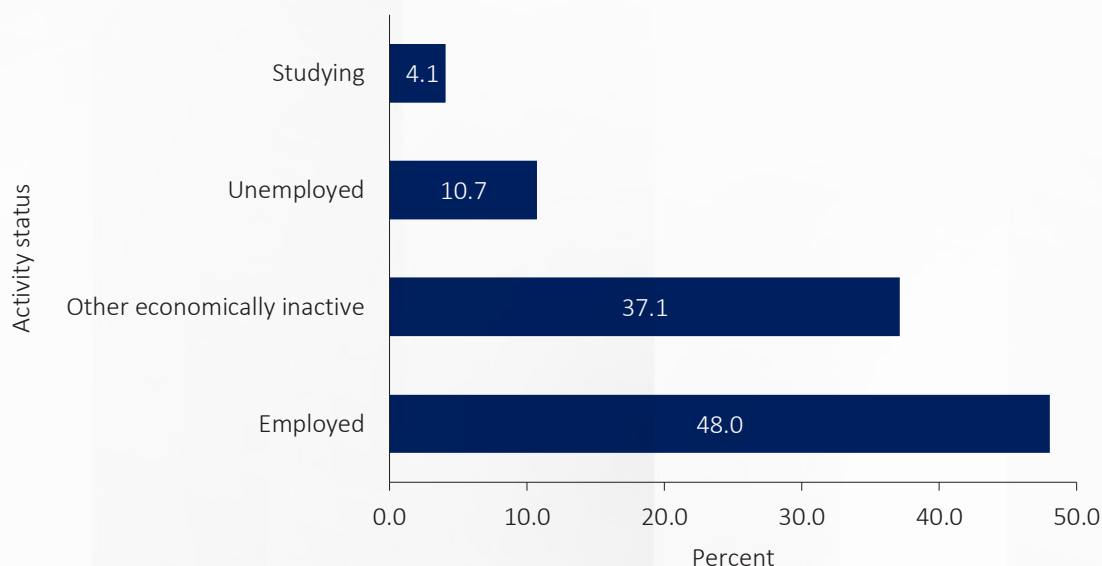


Figure 3.10 shows that recent international migration varies by activity status for persons aged 15 years or older. Generally, there were more employed migrants (48.0%) than unemployed (10.7%). Furthermore, it is worth noting that 4.1 percent of recent international migrants were inactive in the labour market because they were studying, while 37.1 percent were economically inactive due to other reasons (pension/ retirement, illness/ injuries/ disabilities, family responsibilities).

Figure 3.10: Percent of recent international migrants aged 15 years and above by Economic Activity Status, Namibia, 2023 Census



3.6 Occupation for migrants

The occupation composition of migrants provides information on the distribution of employed migrants across different professional classifications.

Figure 3.11 presents recent internal migrants' occupations for employed persons aged 15 years or older. The most recent internal migrants were in the elementary occupations (23.1%) category such as labourers or cleaners, and the least were plant and machine operators and assemblers (3.5%).

Figure 3.11: Percent distribution of recent internal migrants aged 15 years and above by Occupation, Namibia, 2023 Census

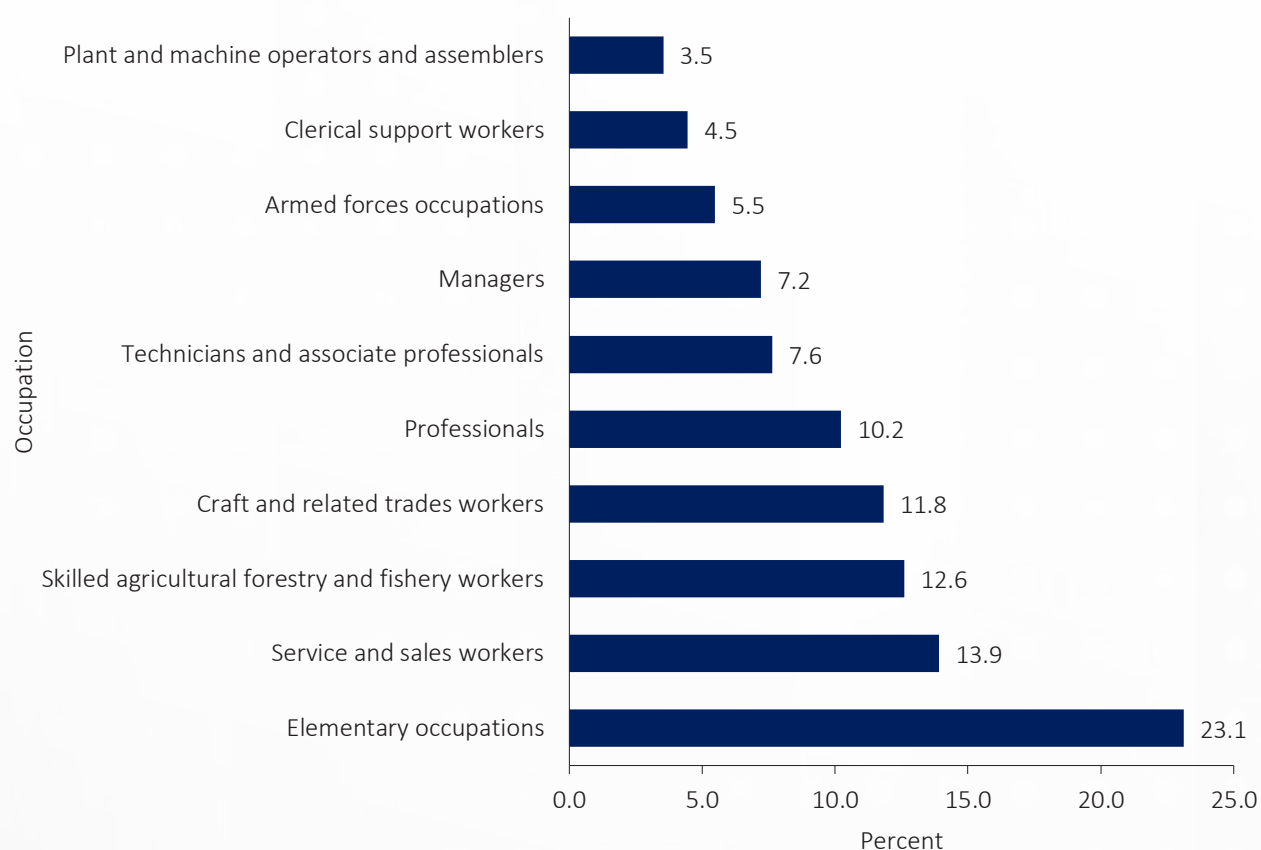
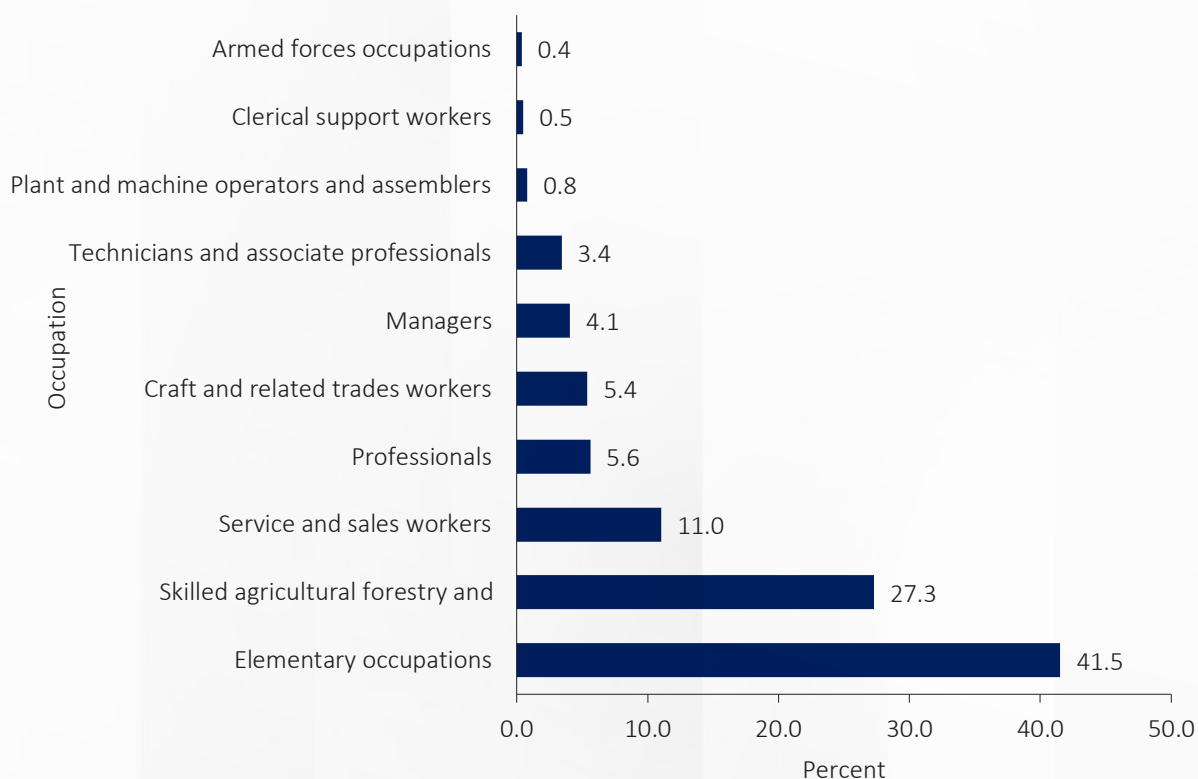


Figure 3.12 presents the occupations of international migrants among employed persons aged 15 years or older. The most recent international migrants were in the elementary occupations (41.5%) category such as labourers or cleaners, and the least were in armed forces occupations (0.4%).

Figure 3.12: Percent distribution of recent international migrants aged 15 years and above by Occupation, Namibia, 2023 Census



CHAPTER 4: RECENT INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

The term international migration refers to the movement of people between Namibia and other countries, while internal migration is the movement of people within the country (between regions). This chapter explores the dynamics of recent internal and international migration, focusing on the movement of people in Namibia, regions, and other countries. It provides information on recent migrants, highlighting their reasons for moving (specific to recent migrants only). This chapter also examines the citizenship status of usual residents within Namibia, distinguishing between citizens and non-citizens, and further delves into their demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as education, activity status, and occupation. Furthermore, the chapter investigates the primary reasons for migration, highlighting motivations such as education and family reunification.

4.1 Citizens and non-Citizens

Table 4.1 presents the usual resident population by citizenship status. It shows that there were 2,970,198 usual residents in Namibia, of whom 2,841,872 were Namibian citizens, and 125,706 were non-Namibian citizens. Furthermore, of the 14,623 whose usual residence was outside Namibia, the majority (10,473) were usual residents of Angola of which 9,300 were Angolan citizens, 1,134 were Namibian citizens who reside in Angola, while 29 had no country of citizenship.

Table 4.1: Usual resident population by Citizenship Status, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Citizenship status				
	Usual residents	Namibian	Non-Namibian	No Country of Citizenship	Unknown
Regions In Namibia	2 970 198	2 841 872	125 706	1 853	767
//Kharas	104 896	103 697	1 185	2	12
Erongo	231 032	225 100	5 840	46	46
Hardap	104 766	103 727	1 022	4	13
Kavango East	218 531	215 760	2 661	81	29
Kavango West	124 688	123 044	1 622	2	20
Khomas	482 025	460 913	20 792	200	120
Kunene	118 613	112 448	5 981	95	89
Ohangwena	340 036	326 283	13 528	150	75
Omaheke	100 546	96 309	4 191	21	25
Omusati	316 263	299 780	15 686	638	159
Oshana	224 629	216 105	8 450	24	50
Oshikoto	252 693	239 485	13 090	57	61
Otjozondjupa	211 633	200 740	10 426	414	53
Zambezi	139 847	118 481	21 232	119	15

Outside Namibia	14 623	1 650	12 904	50	19
Angola	10 473	1 134	9 300	29	10
Botswana	82	30	52	0	0
South Africa	604	208	393	3	0
Zambia	1 812	101	1 703	4	4

Zimbabwe	633	21	608	3	1
Other SADC Countries	302	6	286	10	0
Other African	101	14	87	0	0
European Countries	283	66	217	0	0
American Countries	88	35	53	0	0
Asian and Oceanic Countries	147	11	136	0	0
Other	30	7	22	1	0

***Note: No Country of citizenship is when someone is not recognized as a citizen of any country by law.**

Table 4.2 presents recent internal migrants by place of usual residence and citizenship status. It shows that there were 144,721 recent internal migrants usually residing within the Namibian regions. Khomas had the highest population (26,780), while Zambezi had the lowest with 1,926 migrants mostly Namibian citizens.

Table 4.2: Recent internal migrants by Place of Usual Residence and Citizenship Status, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Citizenship status				
	Recent internal migrants	Namibian	Non-Namibian	No Country of Citizenship	Unknown
Namibia	144 721	139 783	4 838	61	39
//Kharas	6 478	6 408	69	0	1
Erongo	13 121	12 751	363	3	4
Hardap	5 195	5 095	99	0	1
Kavango East	6 019	5 926	92	1	0
Kavango West	3 945	3 846	99	0	0
Khomas	26 780	26 223	532	21	4
Kunene	4 859	4 564	290	4	1
Ohangwena	13 080	12 668	403	4	5
Omaheke	5 604	5 137	463	2	2
Omusati	12 821	12 348	462	7	4
Oshana	15 812	15 334	470	3	5
Oshikoto	14 624	13 962	647	9	6
Otjozondjupa	14 457	13 668	776	7	6
Zambezi	1 926	1 853	73	0	0

Table 4.3 presents recent international migrants by place of usual residence and citizenship status. The data shows that there were 17,604 recent international migrants among the usual resident population within the Namibian regions. Omusati recorded the highest number of international migrants (2,799), while Hardap had the lowest at 105 migrants, the majority (68) of whom were non-Namibian citizens.

Table 4.3: Recent international migrants by Place of Usual Residence and Citizenship Status, Namibia, 2023 Census

Area		Citizenship status			
		Namibian	Non-Namibian	No Country of Citizenship	Unknown
Namibia	Recent international migrants	2 433	14 863	290	18
//Kharas	125	54	71	0	0
Erongo	789	212	573	2	2
Hardap	105	37	68	0	0
Kavango East	283	83	196	3	1
Kavango West	216	39	177	0	0
Khomas	2 311	590	1 716	3	2
Kunene	618	72	544	2	0
Ohangwena	2 032	273	1 754	3	2
Omaheke	660	73	582	1	4
Omusati	2 799	368	2 405	23	3
Oshana	1 368	131	1 234	3	0
Oshikoto	2 149	178	1 964	5	2
Otjozondjupa	1 880	184	1 454	240	2
Zambezi	2 269	139	2 125	5	0

4.2 Non-Namibian migrants

Figure 4.1 shows that most non-Namibian recent internal migrants were in the age groups 15 – 39 years with more males than females, however there were more females in the older ages above 65 years, collectively.

Figure 4.1: Non-Namibian citizen internal recent migrants by Age group (in years) and Sex

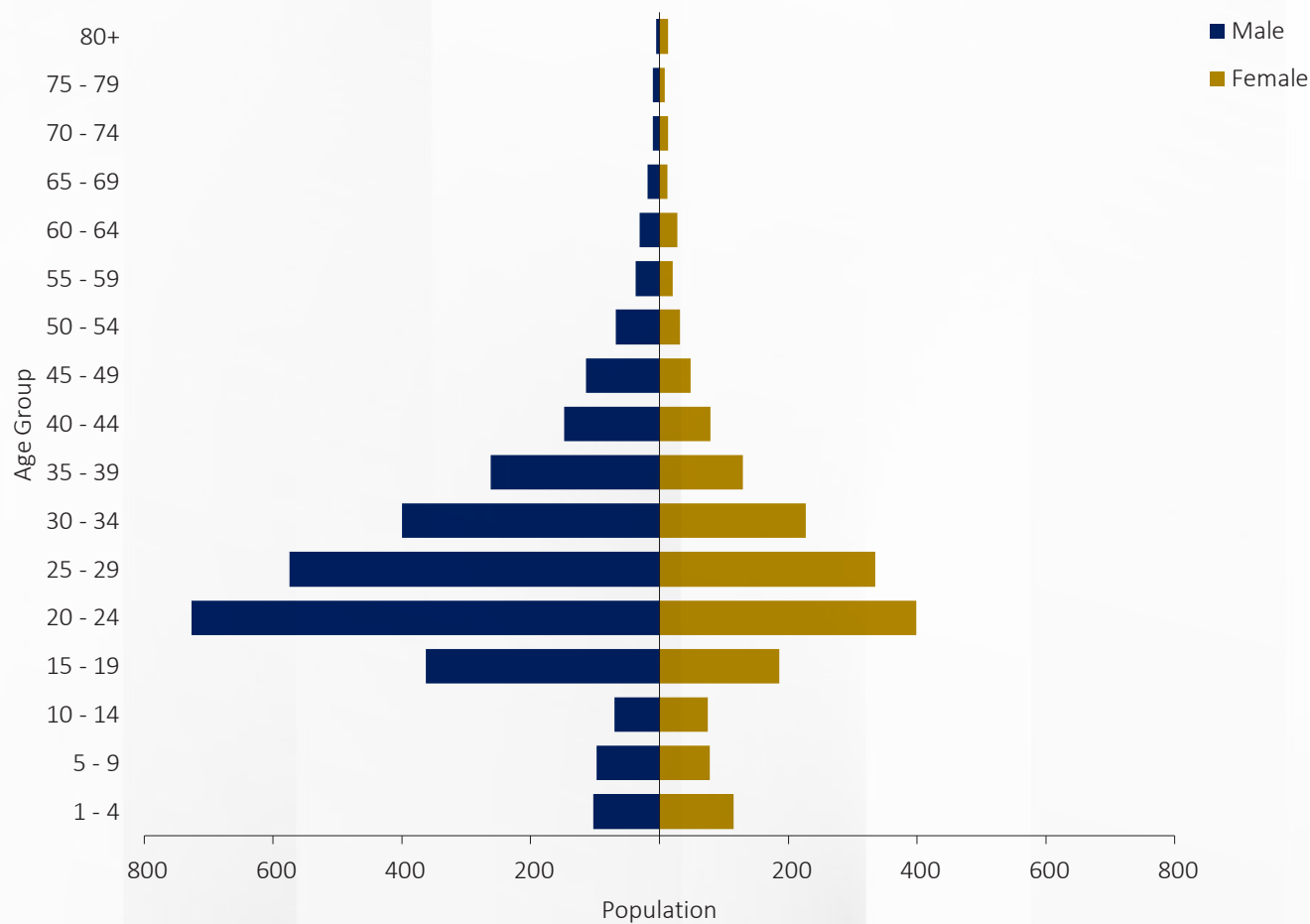
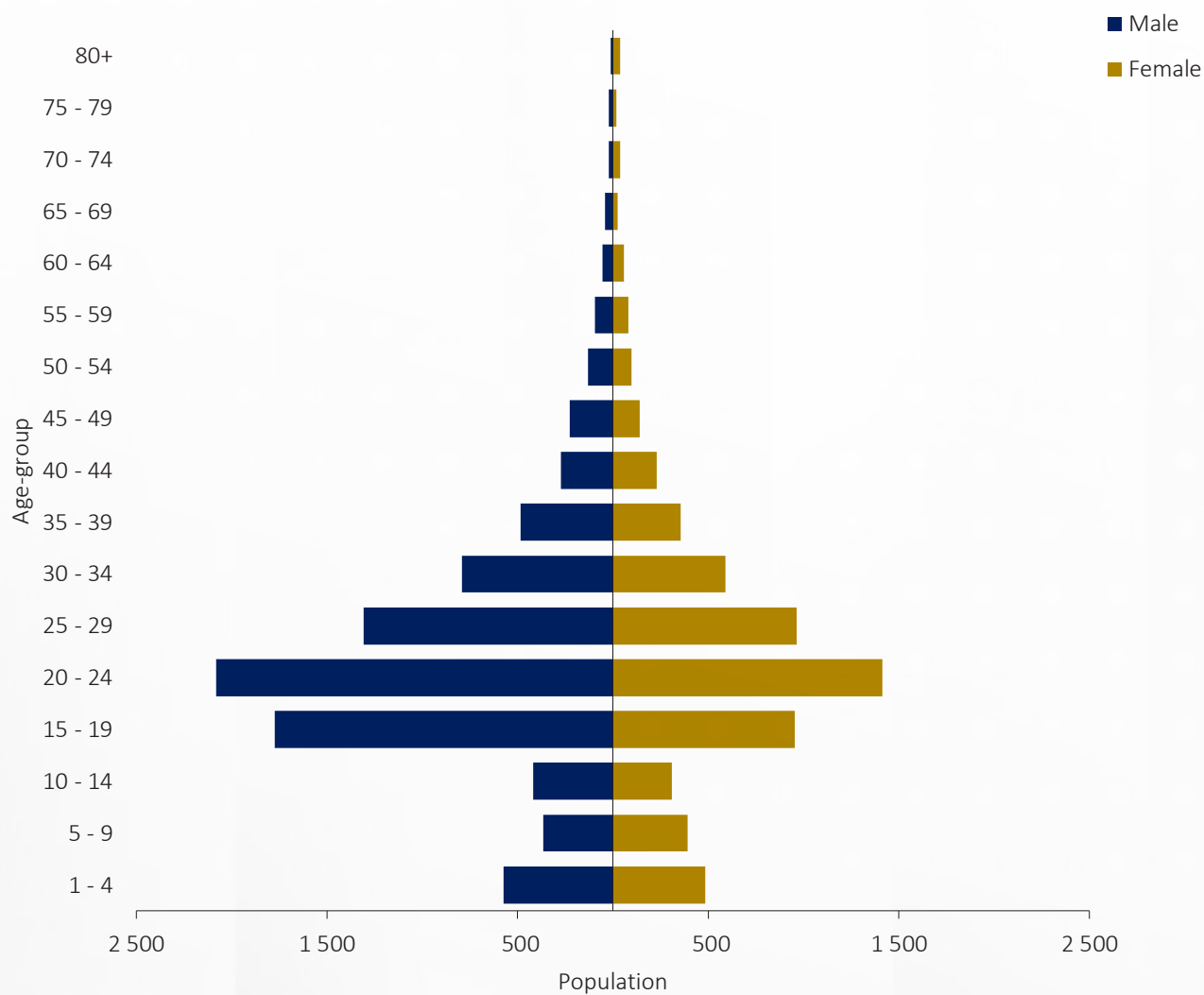


Figure 4.2 shows that most non-Namibian recent international migrants were in the age groups 15 – 34 years with more males than females, however there were more females in the older ages above 70 years, collectively.

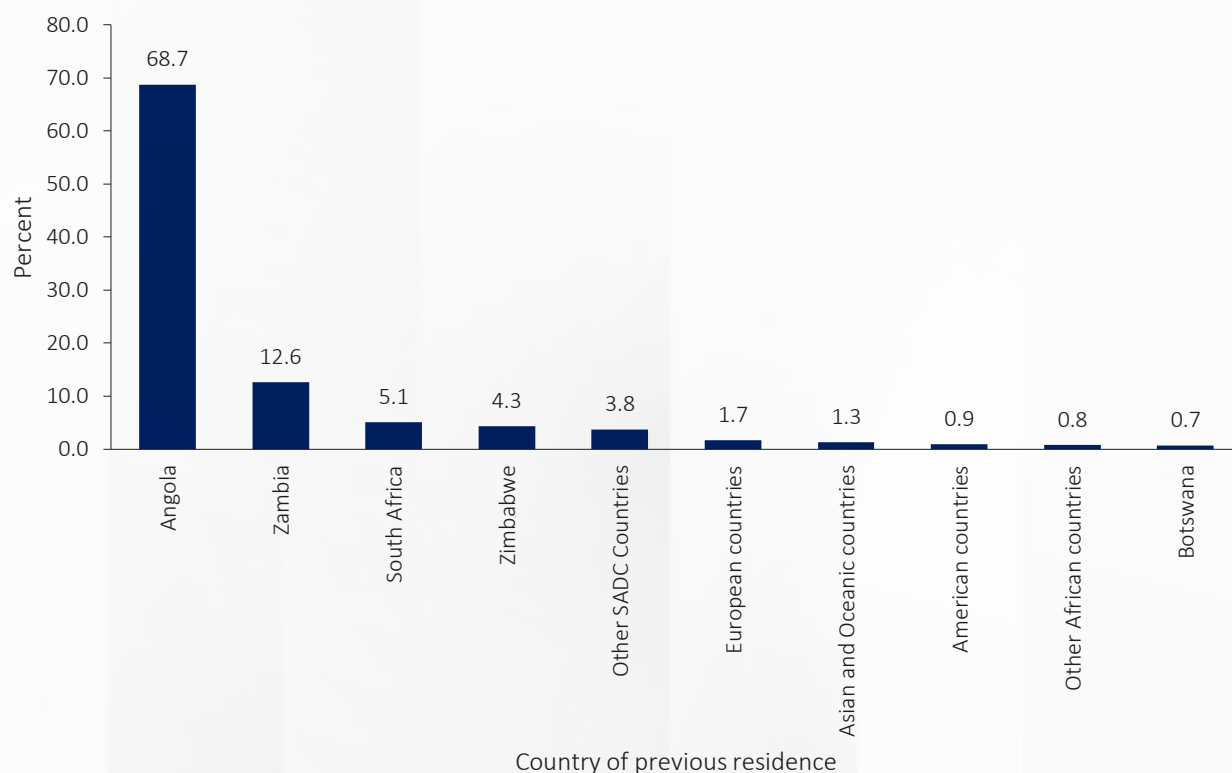
Figure 4.2: Non-Namibian citizen international recent migrants by Age-group (in years) and Sex



4.3 Previous country of residence

Figure 4.3 shows the proportion of recent migrants from outside Namibia who moved to a region in Namibia, by country of previous residence. The result shows that 68.7 percent of the migrants were from Angola and 12.6 percent from Zambia, while the remaining countries/continent each accounted for less than 6 percent.

Figure 4.3: Percent distribution of recent in-migrants usually residing in Namibia by Previous Country of Residence



***Note: For the table showing the percentage of recent migrants by country of origin and region of usual residence in Namibia, see annexure**

Figure 4.4 shows the percentage of recent migrants (Namibian and Non-Namibians) who migrated from outside Namibia to a region in Namibia by country of previous residence. It shows that most recent Namibians migrants were from Angola (55.6%), South Africa (21.1%), and Zambia (5.9%), while non-Namibians were mostly from Angola (71.9%), Zambia (13.9%), and Zimbabwe (4.9%).

Figure 4.4: Percent distribution of recent migrants (Namibians and Non-Namibians) usually residing in Namibia by Previous Country of Residence

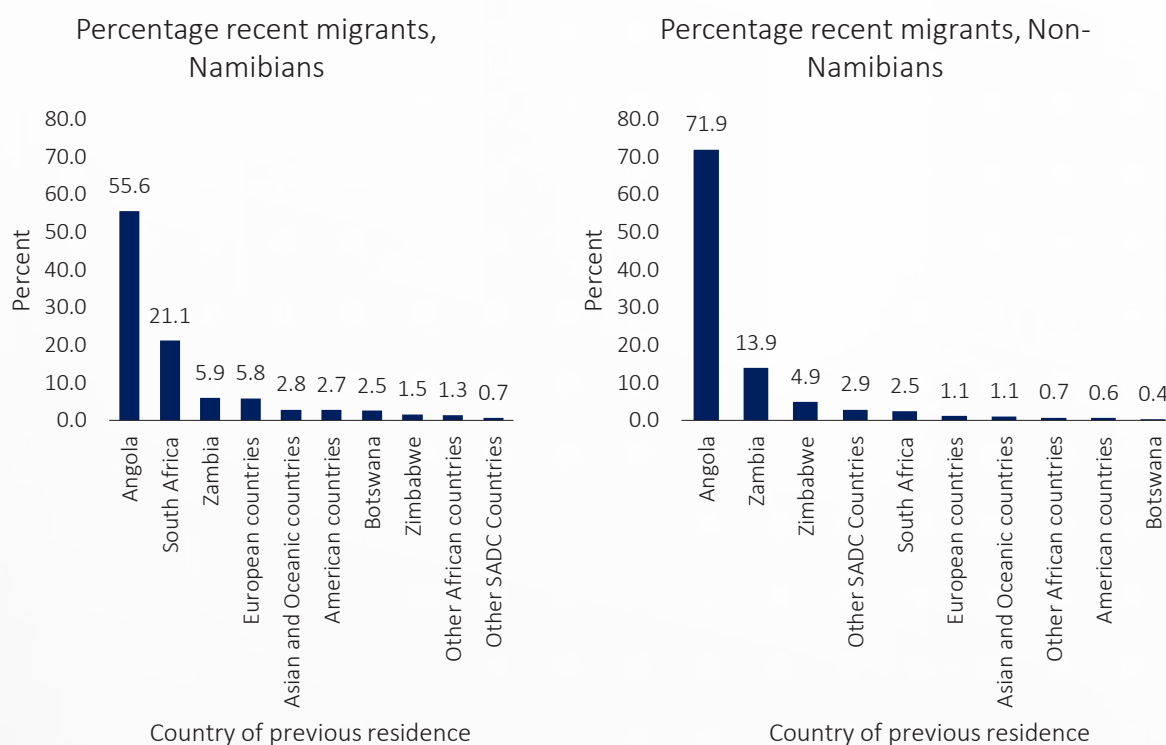


Figure 4.5 shows the proportion Namibian citizens usually residing outside Namibia and their country of residence. A total of 1,650 Namibians has indicated that they were usually residing outside the country. The figure shows that most of the Namibian citizens whose usual place of residence was outside the country were mainly residing in Angola (68.7%), South Africa (12.6%) and Europe (6.1%).

Figure 4.5: Percent distribution of Namibian citizens usually residing outside the country by Country of Usual Residence

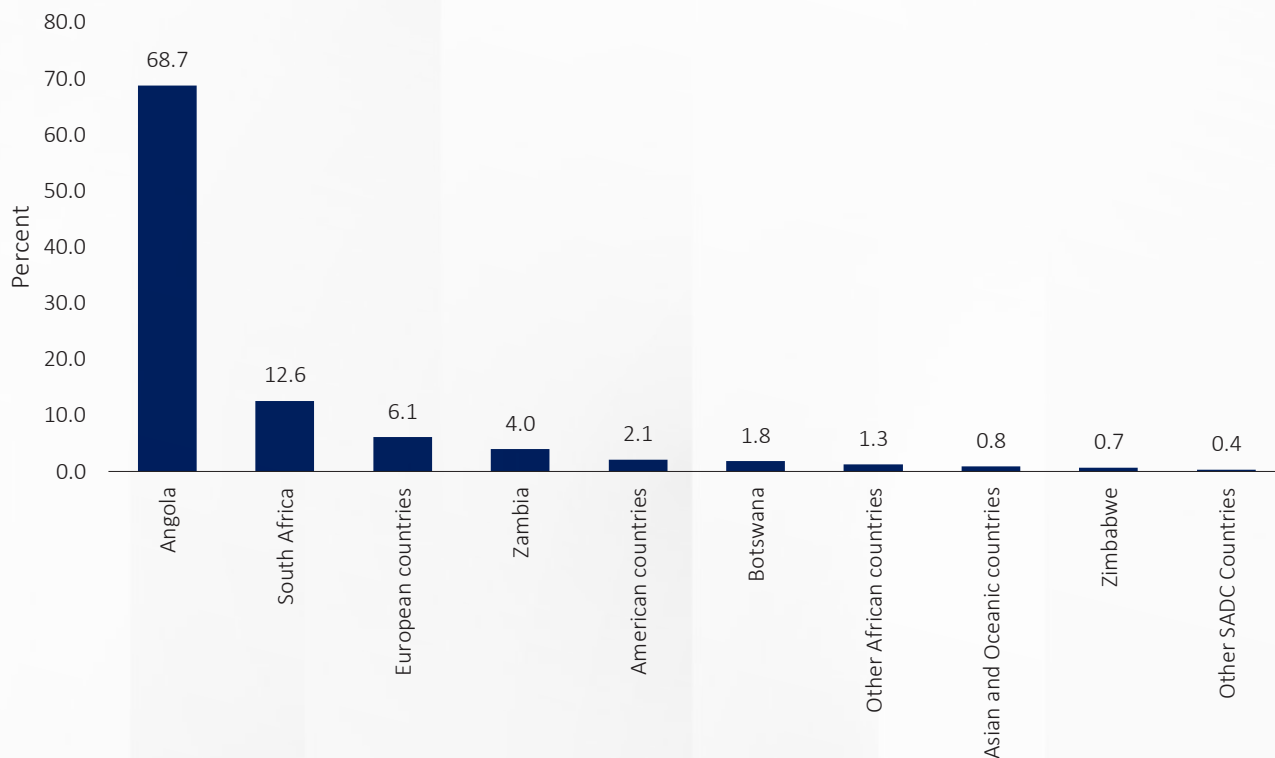
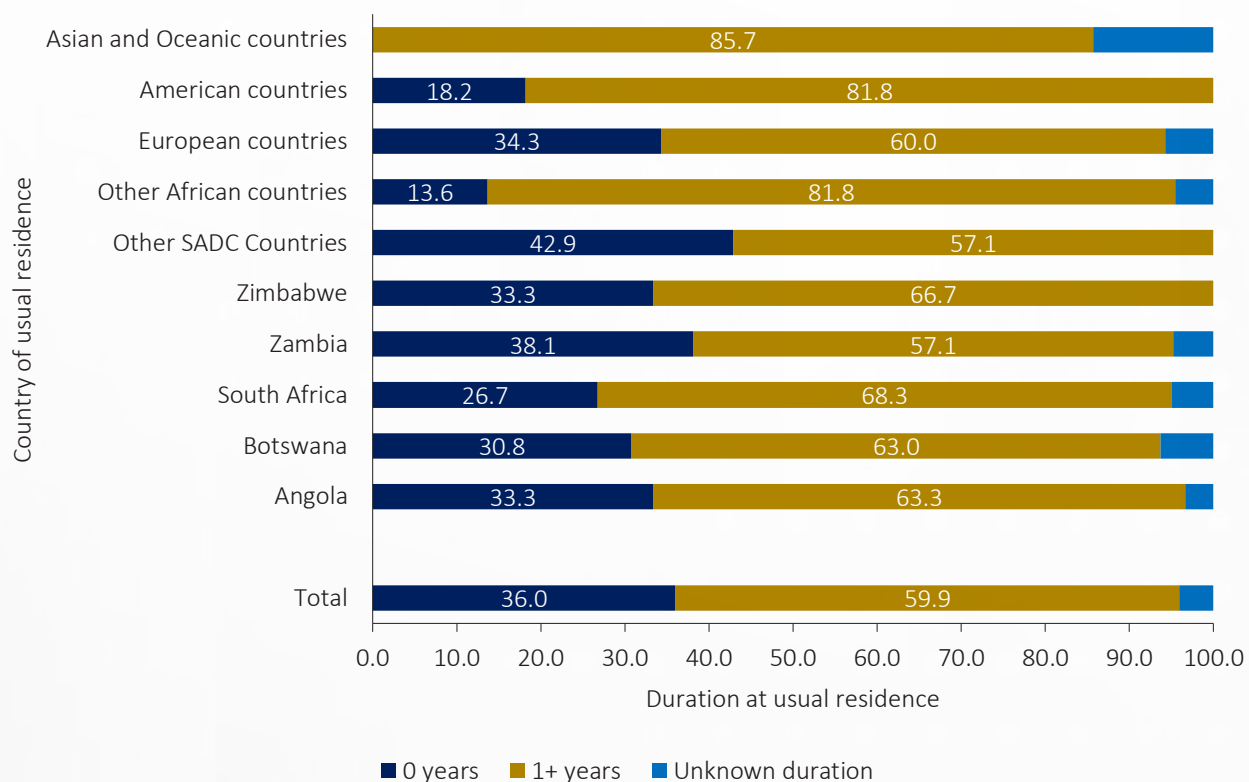


Figure 4.6 further shows that most Namibians residing outside Namibia have been there for one year or longer. There were also notable number of Namibian citizens who had resided in other countries, including those within SADC, for less than one year.

Figure 4.6: Percent distribution of Namibian citizens usually residing outside the country by Country of Usual Residence and Duration



4.4 Educational attainment of Namibian and non- Namibian migrants

Figure 4.7 shows the educational level of the Namibian and non-Namibian internal migrants aged 15 years and above. Notably, a higher percentage of non-Namibian internal migrants had never attended school than Namibian internal migrants. In addition, more Namibian internal migrants have completed primary, secondary, and tertiary education.

Figure 4.7: Percent distribution of recent internal migrants aged 15 years and above by Citizenship Status, Educational attainment, and those who never attended school

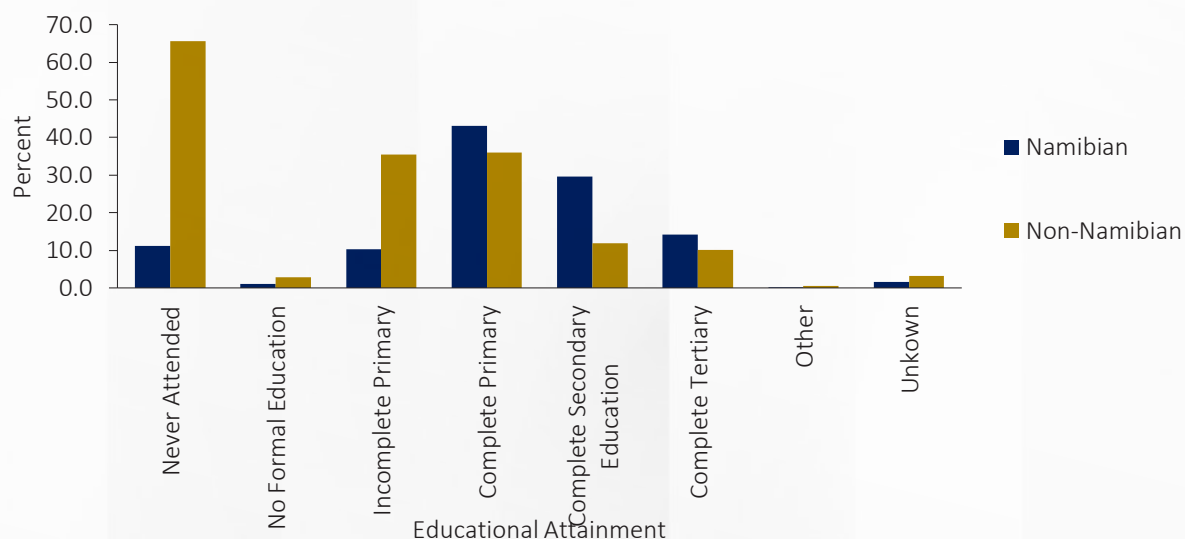
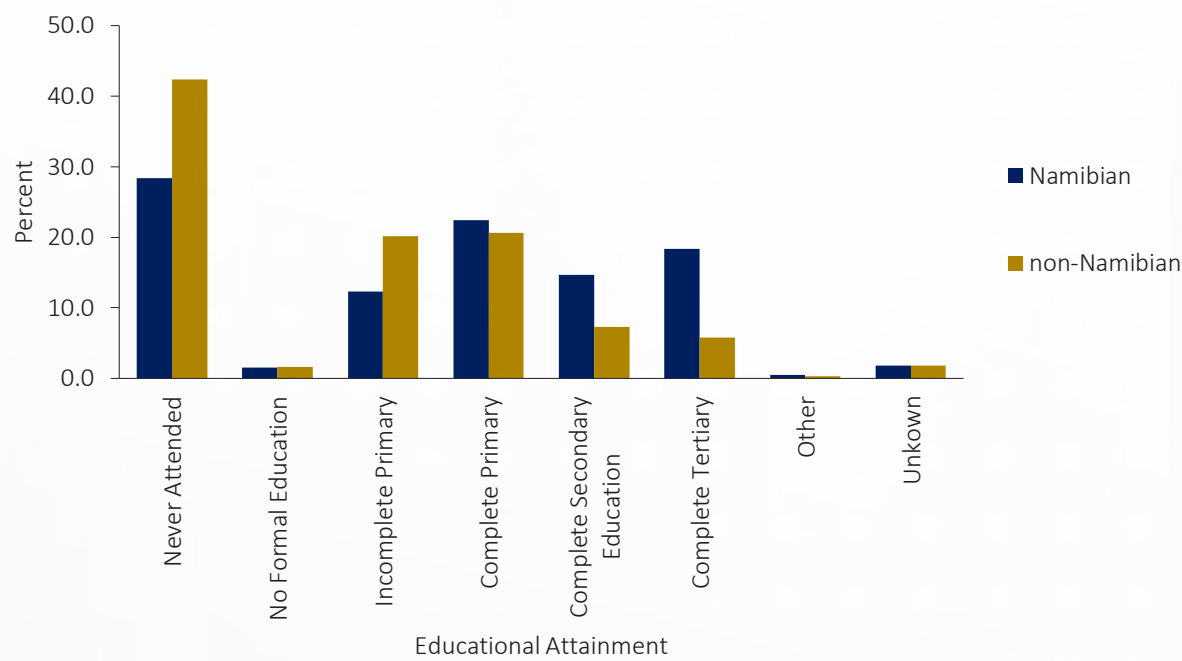


Figure 4.8 shows the educational level of the recent international Namibian and non-Namibian aged 15 years and above. Notably there was a higher percentage of non-Namibian international migrants who have never attended school compared to the Namibian international migrants. In addition, there are relatively more Namibian migrants who have completed primary, secondary and tertiary education.

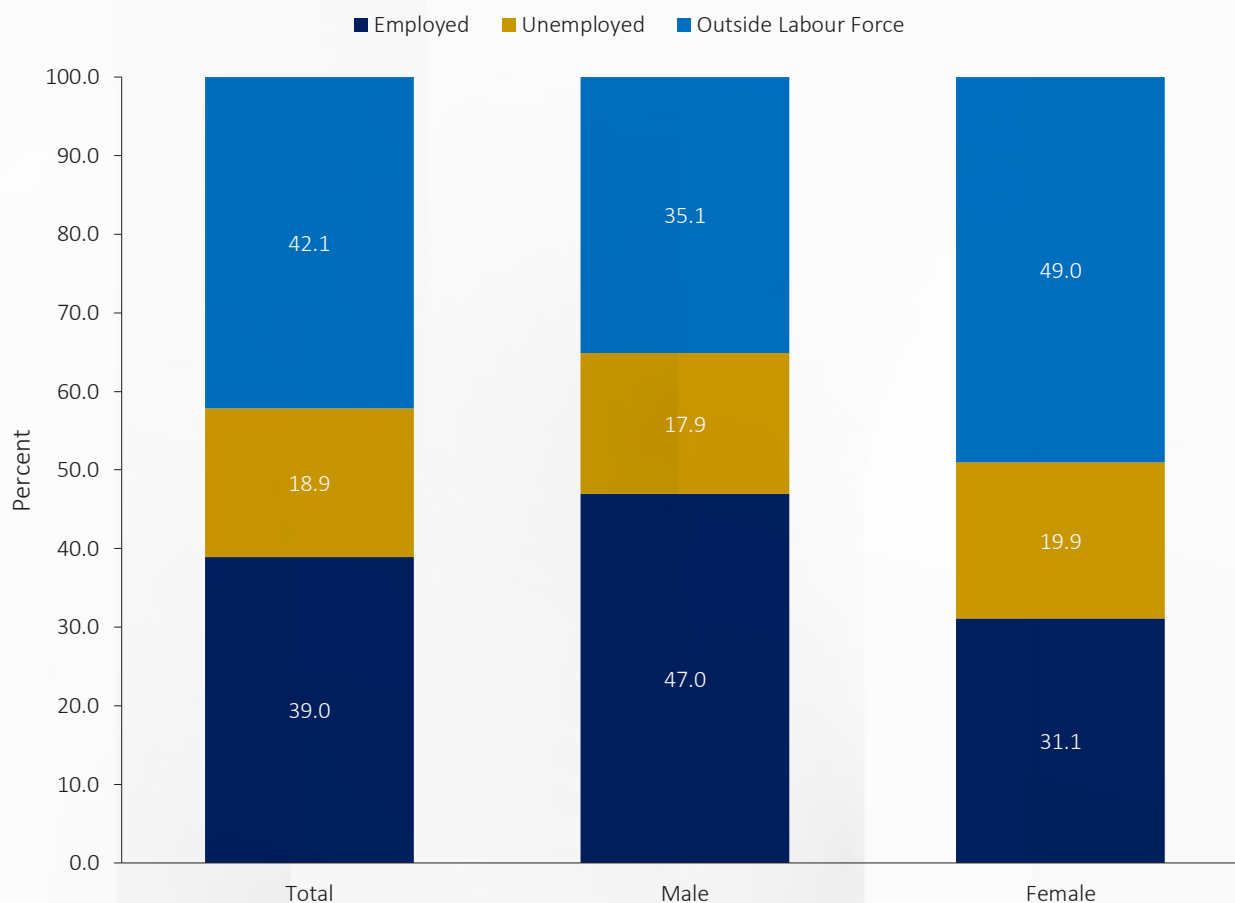
Figure 4.8: Percent distribution of recent international migrants aged 15 years and above by Citizenship Status, Educational Attainment and those who never attended school



4.5 Activity Status of Internal and International migrants

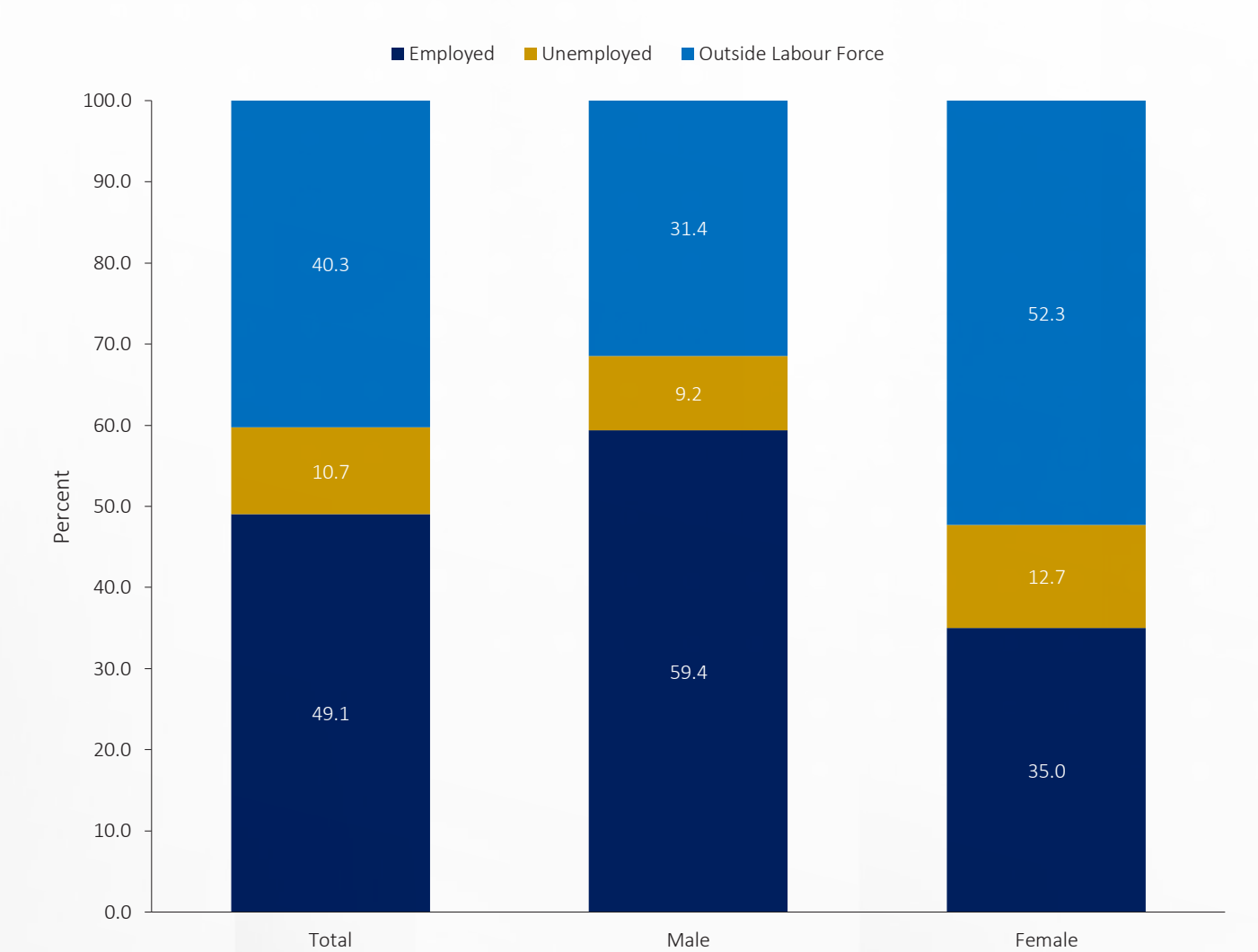
The results of recent internal migrants by Activity status and Sex are presented in Figure 4.9. The figure shows that the largest percentage of recent internal migrants were outside the labour force (42.1%), followed by those who were employed (39.0%). Male internal migrants had a higher employment rate of 47.0 percent compared to their female counterparts (31.1%).

Figure 4.9: Percent distribution of recent internal migrants aged 15 years and above by Economic Activity Status and Sex



The results of recent international migrants by Activity status and Sex are presented in Figure 4.10. The figure shows that overall largest group of recent international migrants were employed (49.1%), followed by those outside labour force with 40.3 percent. Females had a higher percentage of international migrants outside labour force (52.3%) while for males the highest was employed with 59.4 percent.

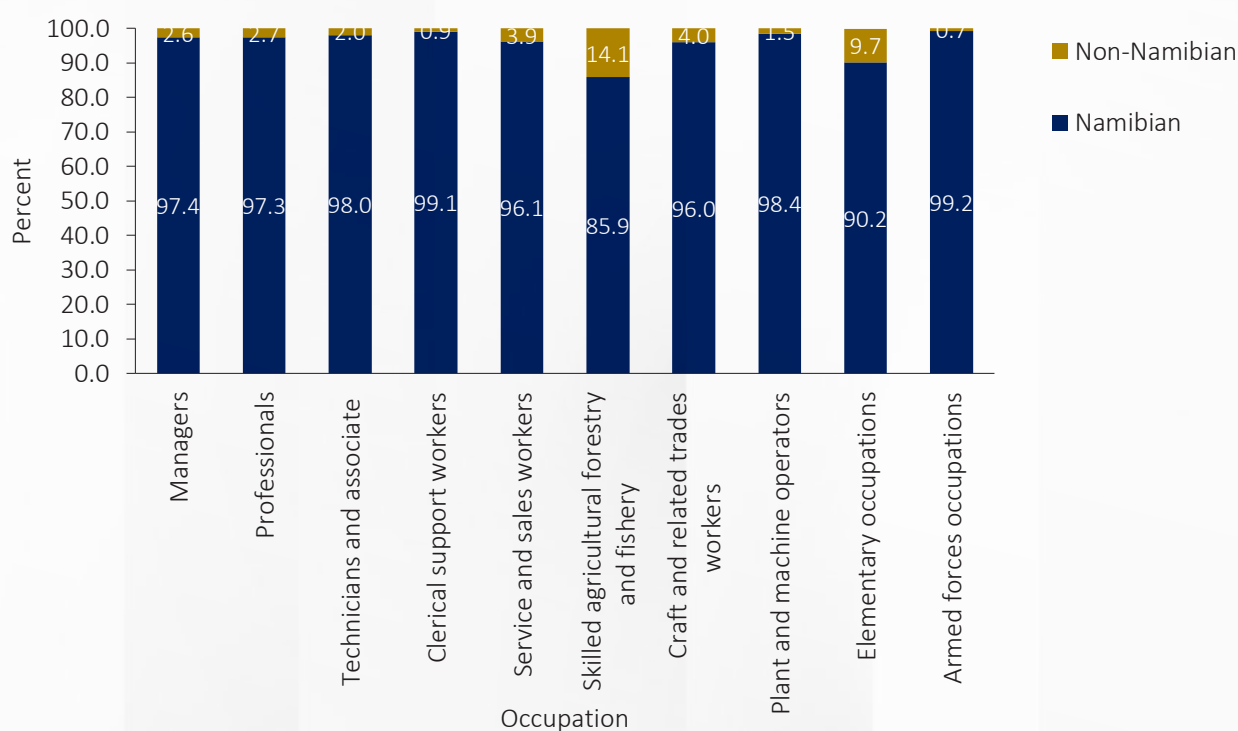
Figure 4.10: Percent distribution of international recent migrants aged 15 years and above by Economic Activity Status and Sex



4.6 Occupation of Citizens and Non-Citizens

Figure 4.11 shows recent internal migrants by occupation for employed persons aged 15 years and above. The figure shows that overall, Namibian internal migrants were relatively dominant across all the occupation categories. However, it is worth noting that non-Namibian internal migrants accounted for 14.1 percent of the skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery category and 9.7 percent of the elementary occupations.

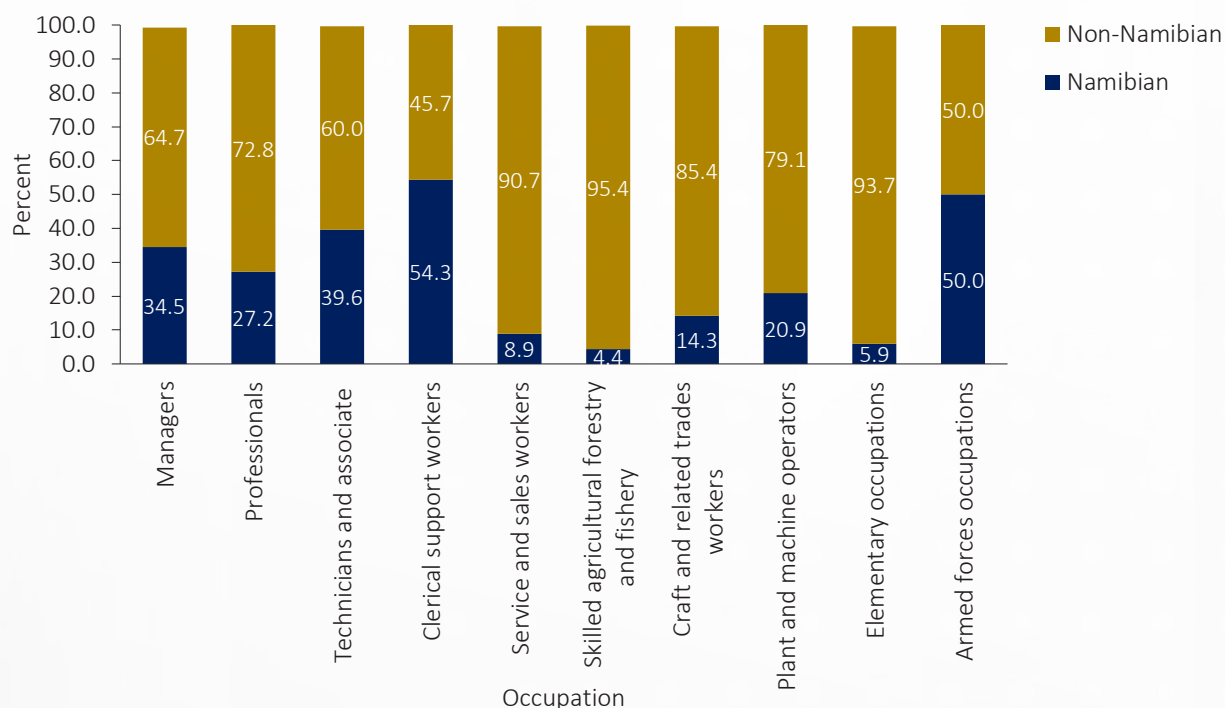
Figure 4.11: Percent distribution of recent internal migrants aged 15 years and above by Occupation and Citizenship Status



Note: Graph excludes No country of citizenship and unknown hence it does not add up to 100%.

Figure 4.12 shows recent international migrants by occupation for employed persons aged 15 years and above. The figure shows that overall, non-Namibian international migrants were relatively dominant across all the occupation categories. However, it is worth noting that Namibian international migrants accounted for over half (54.3%) of the clerical support workers category.

Figure 4.12: Percent distribution of recent international migrants aged 15 years and above by Occupation and Citizenship Status



4.7 Main reason for moving

Migration can be voluntary or involuntary and can occur for a variety of different reasons. It is mainly a result of people moving in search of better economic opportunities, higher wages, improved living standards, education, or reuniting with family.

Table 4.4 presents main reasons for moving for recent internal migrants aged 8 years and above. It shows that most internal migrants mainly relocated due to reasons such as to take up jobs (28.1%), Education (22.2%), Family moved/ Joining family (20.4%) and to look for work or clients (16.0%). Furthermore, males had a relatively higher percentage of internal migrants who mainly moved to take up jobs (34.9%) and to look for work, clients (18.1%), compared to females. However, females had a relatively higher percent of those who moved mostly because their family moved/ joining family (25.0%) and education (25.0%).

Table 4.4: Recent internal migrants aged 8 years and above by Main reason for moving and Sex

Main Reason for Moving	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	124 895	61 731	63 164	100.0	100.0	100.0
To take up a job	35 116	21 514	13 602	28.1	34.9	21.5
Job transfer	4 495	2 709	1 786	3.6	4.4	2.8
To look for work, clients	20 005	11 175	8 830	16.0	18.1	14.0
Education (e.g. studying / training)	27 749	11 962	15 787	22.2	19.4	25.0
Marriage	2 760	427	2 333	2.2	0.7	3.7
Divorce/separation	207	55	152	0.2	0.1	0.2
Family moved/ Joining family	25 468	9 669	15 799	20.4	15.7	25.0
Medical treatment Health	1 231	384	847	1.0	0.6	1.3
Conflict Insecurity Natural disaster	221	115	106	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lifestyle cost-of-living	2 463	1 142	1 321	2.0	1.8	2.1
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	1 364	814	550	1.1	1.3	0.9
Holiday/Vacation	151	55	96	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	2 127	981	1 146	1.7	1.6	1.8
Don't Know	1 538	729	809	1.2	1.2	1.3

Table 4.5 presents main reasons for moving for recent international migrants aged 8 years and above. It shows that most international migrants mainly moved due to reasons such as to take up jobs (44.7%), Family moved/ Joining family (18.5%) and look for work or clients (18.3%). Furthermore, males had a relatively higher percentage of international migrants who mainly moved to take up jobs (53.3%) and to look for work, clients (20.4%), compared to females. However, females had a relatively higher percentage of migrants who moved mostly because their family moved or to join family (27.1%).

Table 4.5: Recent international migrants aged 8 years and above by Main reason for moving and Sex

Main Reason For Moving	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	15 720	9 009	6 711	100.0	100.0	100.0
To take up a job	7 021	4 805	2 216	44.7	53.3	33.0
Job transfer	103	76	27	0.7	0.8	0.4
To look for work, clients	2 884	1 834	1 050	18.3	20.4	15.6
Education (e.g. studying schooling training)	831	394	437	5.3	4.4	6.5
Marriage	426	75	351	2.7	0.8	5.2
Divorce/separation	18	4	14	0.1	0.0	0.2
Family moved/ Joining family	2 908	1 089	1 819	18.5	12.1	27.1
Medical treatment Health	253	73	180	1.6	0.8	2.7
Conflict Insecurity Natural disaster	547	292	255	3.5	3.2	3.8
Lifestyle cost-of-living	283	154	129	1.8	1.7	1.9
Job loss/retrenchment/contract ended	45	32	13	0.3	0.4	0.2
Holiday/Vacation	27	13	14	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	238	108	130	1.5	1.2	1.9
Don't Know	136	60	76	0.9	0.7	1.1

Figure 4.13 shows recent migrants aged 8 years and above, by top four (4) Main reasons of migration, Age-groups and Sex. The results indicate that for the main reasons of education and family movement/ Joining family, recent migration peaked at age group 20 – 24 years for both males and females. However, for the main reasons of taking up a job/job transfer and looking for work/clients, recent migration peaked in the age group 25 – 29 years for both males and females.

Figure 4.13: Recent migrants by top four Main reasons for moving, Age and Sex



CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

The migration phenomenon in Namibia, as measured in the 2023 Census, is still limited. The 2023 PHC enumerated 24.3 percent of the usual resident population as people whose place of birth is different from their current place of residence (non-recent migration) and about 5.5 percent who, during the one year prior to the census, were living in a place other than their current place of residence (recent migration). However, the movements captured by the census generally focus on migration by comparing the current place of residence with either the place of birth or the previous residence.

The significant reasons for migration include taking up new jobs or job transfers, seeking employment, pursuing education, and joining family members.

The increased (real or perceived) availability of economic opportunities in urban-dominated regions may explain the attraction of both recent and non-recent migrants to Khomas, Erongo and Otjozondjupa.

Continued investment in complementary data sources, including administrative records, household surveys, and geospatial data, as well as enhancements to future census questionnaires, will be essential to improving the measurement of migration in Namibia. Strengthening inter-agency collaboration and methodological innovation will further support the production of more detailed, timely, and policy-relevant migration statistics in the future.

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Table 1: Population born outside Namibia by Country of birth and Sex

Birth place Country	Total	Male	Female
Total	154 209	85 861	68 348
Angola	93 249	53 848	39 401
Botswana	2 408	1 147	1 261
South Africa	15 841	7 163	8 678
Zambia	19 812	10 783	9 029
Zimbabwe	8 823	4 864	3 959
Other SADC Countries	4 950	2 719	2 231
Other African	1 914	1 216	698
European Countries	3 586	1 789	1 797
American Countries	837	452	385
Asian and Oceanic Countries	2 163	1 528	635
Other	236	134	102
Unknown	390	218	172

Table 2: Recent migrants by Place of usual residence and Previous residence

Usual residence	Previous Residence Region															
	Total	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi	Outside Namibia
Total	162 325	5 941	10 804	4 632	6 522	5 545	23 917	5 789	18 527	4 456	15 338	15 475	13 637	11 610	2 528	17 604
//Kharas	6 603	-	843	613	658	304	1 231	138	584	132	594	430	357	348	246	125
Erongo	13 910	633	-	721	445	292	2 811	882	1 563	362	1 540	1 040	1 209	1 455	168	789
Hardap	5 300	609	492	-	804	166	1 596	68	276	253	283	179	169	271	29	105
Kavango East	6 302	574	273	196	-	2 244	829	95	245	61	169	181	216	621	315	283
Kavango West	4 161	235	118	66	1 231	-	1 008	116	224	51	103	95	148	478	72	216
Khomas	29 091	1 140	2 630	1 764	1 181	941	-	1 082	4 256	1 695	3 718	2 397	2 693	2 624	659	2 311
Kunene	5 477	104	591	67	102	96	737	-	809	177	746	293	257	833	47	618
Ohangwena	15 112	485	1 008	149	174	151	2 609	398	-	292	1 358	2 838	2 568	936	114	2 032
Omaheke	6 264	119	294	254	186	159	1 815	427	423	-	701	177	188	774	87	660
Omusati	15 620	609	1 037	154	139	72	2 792	656	1 527	353	-	3 562	1 009	823	88	2 799
Oshana	17 180	550	1 024	156	172	96	2 118	340	3 503	113	3 556	-	3 295	695	194	1 368
Oshikoto	16 773	379	962	184	332	259	2 250	285	3 711	127	1 236	3 308	-	1 460	131	2 149
Otjozondjupa	16 337	335	1 404	283	847	665	3 659	1 276	1 298	803	1 244	828	1 437	-	378	1 880
Zambezi	4 195	169	128	25	251	100	462	26	108	37	90	147	91	292	-	2 269

Table 2.1: Net internal Migration rates for recent migrants

Usual Residence	Usual Residents	Internal Inflow	Internal Outflow	Net Internal Migration	Net Internal Migration rate (per 1000 population)
Total	2 887 941	144 721	144 721		
//Kharas	102 419	6 478	5 941	537	5.2
Erongo	225 398	13 121	10 804	2 317	10.3
Hardap	102 081	5 195	4 632	563	5.5
Kavango East	211 846	6 019	6 522	- 503	-2.4
Kavango West	120 776	3 945	5 545	- 1 600	-13.2
Khomas	469 937	26 780	23 917	2 863	6.1
Kunene	114 736	4 859	5 789	- 930	-8.1
Ohangwena	330 225	13 080	18 527	- 5 447	-16.5
Omaheke	97 191	5 604	4 456	1 148	11.8
Omusati	307 944	12 821	15 338	- 2 517	-8.2
Oshana	218 765	15 812	15 475	337	1.5
Oshikoto	245 889	14 624	13 637	987	4.0
Otjozondjupa	205 260	14 457	11 610	2 847	13.9
Zambezi	135 474	1 926	2 528	- 602	-4.4

Note: Usual residents exclude those who do not know their previous residence.

Table 3: Non-recent Migrants by Usual residence and Place of Birth

Usual Residence Region	Birth Place Region														Outside Namibia	
	Total	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango East	Kavango West	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa		Zambezi
Total	723 755	19 378	27 472	20 507	27 163	29 058	72 963	20 771	118 061	17 003	100 833	66 296	63 946	34 807	12 489	93 008
//Kharas	31 976	-	1 146	2 277	3 418	1 929	3 560	440	4 496	409	5 249	3 278	2 137	783	1 145	1 709
Erongo	102 183	3 699	-	4 264	2 805	1 729	13 494	5 999	16 475	1 931	16 592	9 259	9 903	7 551	1 329	7 153
Hardap	19 500	2 845	1 017	-	1 086	625	6 348	219	1 495	955	1 538	692	648	592	232	1 208
Kavango East	24 952	416	324	373	-	13 117	1 194	159	1 177	103	946	816	637	1 176	1 375	3 139
Kavango West	9 592	172	113	81	4 562	-	693	69	732	57	299	257	278	491	224	1 564
Khomas	200 290	6 099	9 113	9 278	7 440	5 979	-	4 002	36 467	9 463	38 243	17 130	20 567	11 443	4 529	20 537
Kunene	15 969	239	1 513	205	382	313	1 678	-	1 388	263	2 421	956	658	2 225	166	3 562
Ohangwena	44 295	946	2 576	408	318	241	7 057	656	-	360	4 910	7 828	8 818	1 446	305	8 426
Omaheke	20 747	413	672	1 053	670	534	7 241	984	1 230	-	1 709	621	631	2 174	249	2 566
Omusati	45 842	936	2 326	345	311	143	7 736	2 318	7 654	584	-	10 033	2 634	1 289	236	9 297
Oshana	61 682	1 063	2 154	400	434	248	5 250	685	16 388	255	15 713	-	11 355	1 385	732	5 620
Oshikoto	66 873	1 026	2 589	497	1 154	916	7 025	695	23 095	370	5 935	11 251	-	3 959	485	7 876
Otjozondjupa	64 139	1 369	3 844	1 289	3 907	2 989	11 199	4 506	7 033	2 215	6 876	3 838	5 505	-	1 482	8 087
Zambezi	15 715	155	85	37	676	295	488	39	431	38	402	337	175	293	-	12 264

Table 3.1: Net internal Migration rates for non - recent migrants

Usual Residence	Usual Residents	Internal Inflow	Internal Outflow	Net Internal Migration	Net Internal Migration rate (per 1000 population)
Total	2 424 958	630 747	630 747		
//Kharas	82 950	30 267	19 378	10 889	131.3
Erongo	186 893	95 030	27 472	67 558	361.5
Hardap	83 299	18 292	20 507	- 2 215	-26.6
Kavango East	184 405	21 813	27 163	- 5 350	-29.0
Kavango West	106 198	8 028	29 058	- 21 030	-198.0
Khomas	389 116	179 753	72 963	106 790	274.4
Kunene	94 830	12 407	20 771	- 8 364	-88.2
Ohangwena	286 579	35 869	118 061	- 82 192	-286.8
Omaheke	75 979	18 181	17 003	1 178	15.5
Omusati	265 697	36 545	100 833	- 64 288	-242.0
Oshana	184 546	56 062	66 296	- 10 234	-55.5
Oshikoto	210 838	58 997	63 946	- 4 949	-23.5
Otjozondjupa	164 129	56 052	34 807	21 245	129.4
Zambezi	109 499	3 451	12 489	- 9 038	-82.5

Note: Usual residents exclude those aged less than 2 years and whose duration at usual residence is more than one year and where birthplace and place of usual residence is not the same for migrants and is the same for non-movers.

Table 4: Recent migrants by usual residence and Citizenship Status

Area	Citizenship status			
	Recent migrants	Namibian	Non-Namibian	No Country of Citizenship
Namibia	162 325	142 216	19 701	351
Karas	6 603	6 462	140	0
Erongo	13 910	12 963	936	5
Hardap	5 300	5 132	167	0
Kavango East	6 302	6 009	288	4
Kavango West	4 161	3 885	276	0
Khomas	29 091	26 813	2 248	24
Kunene	5 477	4 636	834	6
Ohangwena	15 112	12 941	2 157	7
Omaheke	6 264	5 210	1 045	3
Omusati	15 620	12 716	2 867	30
Oshana	17 180	15 465	1 704	6
Oshikoto	16 773	14 140	2 611	14
Otjozondjupa	16 337	13 852	2 230	247
Zambezi	4 195	1 992	2 198	5
Outside Namibia	5 962	810	5 117	27
Angola	4 246	526	3 697	19
Botswana	30	17	13	0
South Africa	248	109	137	2
Zambia	636	67	563	2
Zimbabwe	300	13	286	1
Other SADC Countries	202	5	195	2
Other African	55	6	49	0
European Countries	87	35	52	0
American Countries	28	11	17	0
Asian and Oceanic Countries	74	4	70	0
Other	17	3	13	1
Unknown	39	14	25	0

Table 5: Non-Namibian citizen population by Age and Sex

Age	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	139 200	79 484	59 716	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	10 397	5 220	5 177	7.5	6.6	8.7
5 - 9	8 719	4 262	4 457	6.3	5.4	7.5
10 - 14	7 881	3 981	3 900	5.7	5.0	6.5
15 - 19	15 088	9 515	5 573	10.8	12.0	9.3
20 - 24	22 269	13 584	8 685	16.0	17.1	14.5
25 - 29	19 365	11 300	8 065	13.9	14.2	13.5
30 - 34	14 753	8 400	6 353	10.6	10.6	10.6
35 - 39	11 569	6 602	4 967	8.3	8.3	8.3
40 - 44	8 304	4 837	3 467	6.0	6.1	5.8
45 - 49	6 120	3 788	2 332	4.4	4.8	3.9
50 - 54	4 204	2 566	1 638	3.0	3.2	2.7
55 - 59	3 029	1 745	1 284	2.2	2.2	2.2
60 - 64	2 445	1 283	1 162	1.8	1.6	1.9
65 - 69	1 624	858	766	1.2	1.1	1.3
70 - 74	1 282	622	660	0.9	0.8	1.1
75 - 79	897	443	454	0.6	0.6	0.8
80+	1 254	478	776	0.9	0.6	1.3

Table 6: Non-Namibian citizen recent migrants by Age and Sex

Age	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	19 701	11 705	7 996	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 - 4	1 275	675	600	6.5	5.8	7.5
5 - 9	934	463	471	4.7	4.0	5.9
10 - 14	872	487	385	4.4	4.2	4.8
15 - 19	3 277	2 137	1 140	16.6	18.3	14.3
20 - 24	4 621	2 807	1 814	23.5	24.0	22.7
25 - 29	3 182	1 883	1 299	16.2	16.1	16.2
30 - 34	2 010	1 193	817	10.2	10.2	10.2
35 - 39	1 231	745	486	6.2	6.4	6.1
40 - 44	730	420	310	3.7	3.6	3.9
45 - 49	528	339	189	2.7	2.9	2.4
50 - 54	329	200	129	1.7	1.7	1.6
55 - 59	235	132	103	1.2	1.1	1.3
60 - 64	172	85	87	0.9	0.7	1.1
65 - 69	97	59	38	0.5	0.5	0.5
70 - 74	81	30	51	0.4	0.3	0.6
75 - 79	59	32	27	0.3	0.3	0.3
80+	68	18	50	0.3	0.2	0.6

Table 7: Namibian citizens and non-Namibian citizen population aged 15 years and above by Educational attainment and those who never attended school

Citizenship status	Educational attainment								
	Total	Never attended	No formal education	Incomplete primary	Complete Primary	Complete Secondary education	Complete tertiary	Other	Unknown
Total	1 876 122	208 291	22 062	217 169	745 118	422 377	197 649	7 110	56 346
Namibia	1 758 686	170 130	19 494	197 442	719 942	409 270	185 905	6 298	50 205
Non-Namibian	112 203	37 399	2 514	19 158	23 214	12 210	11 236	740	5 732
No Country of Citizenship	903	303	17	174	241	87	37	4	40
Unknown	4 330	459	37	395	1 721	810	471	68	369

Table 8: Namibian citizen and non-Namibian citizen recent migrants aged 15 years and above by Educational attainment and those who never attended school

Migrants Citizenship status	Educational attainment								
	Total	Never attended	No formal education	Incomplete primary	Complete Primary	Complete Secondary education	Complete tertiary	Other	Unknown
Total	127 973	14 265	1 363	11 809	42 773	36 781	17 076	583	3 323
Namibia	111 077	8 265	1 050	8 388	39 127	35 309	15 963	484	2 491
Non-Namibian	16 620	5 935	309	3 384	3 564	1 428	1 100	96	804
No Country of Citizenship	234	47	3	35	78	43	13	1	14
Unknown	42	18	1	2	4	1	0	2	14

Table 9: Population aged 15 years and above by Economic Activity Status and Citizenship Status

Citizenship status	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force
Total	1 876 122	546 805	320 442	1 008 875
Male	899 589	300 794	158 929	439 866
Female	976 533	246 011	161 513	569 009
Namibian				
Total	1 758 686	497 043	307 118	954 525
Male	830 553	265 260	151 753	413 540
Female	928 133	231 783	155 365	540 985
Non-Namibian				
Total	112 203	49 425	13 146	49 632
Male	66 021	35 297	7 072	23 652
Female	46 182	14 128	6 074	25 980
No Country of Citizens				
Total	903	170	116	617
Male	434	112	58	264
Female	469	58	58	353
Unknown				
Total	4 330	167	62	4 101
Male	2 581	125	46	2 410
Female	1 749	42	16	1 691

Table 10: Internal recent migrants aged 15 years and above by Economic Activity Status and Citizenship Status

Citizenship status	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force
Total	113 496	44 215	21 476	47 805
Male	56 329	26 453	10 097	19 779
Female	57 167	17 762	11 379	28 026
Namibian				
Total	109 126	41 635	21 023	46 468
Male	53 522	24 534	9 850	19 138
Female	55 604	17 101	11 173	27 330
Non-Namibian				
Total	4 299	2 550	441	1 308
Male	2 768	1 900	242	626
Female	1 531	650	199	682
No Country of Citizens				
Total	39	18	9	12
Male	17	10	3	4
Female	22	8	6	8
Unknown				
Total	32	12	3	17
Male	22	9	2	11
Female	10	3	1	6

Table 11: International recent migrants aged 15 years and above by Economic Activity Status and Citizenship Status

Citizenship status	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force
Total	14 477	7 101	1 546	5 830
Male	8 339	4 953	764	2 622
Female	6 138	2 148	782	3 208
Namibian				
Total	1 951	719	276	956
Male	923	414	121	388
Female	1 028	305	155	568
Non-Namibian				
Total	12 321	6 362	1 265	4 694
Male	7 312	4 521	640	2 151
Female	5 009	1 841	625	2 543
No Country of Citizens				
Total	195	15	3	177
Male	98	13	2	83
Female	97	2	1	94
Unknown				
Total	10	5	2	3
Male	6	5	1	0
Female	4	0	1	3

Table 13: Recent migrants aged 15 years and above by Occupation and Citizenship Status

Occupation	Total				Male				Female					
	Total	Namibia	Non-Namibian	Unknown	Total	Namibia	Non-Namibian	No Country of Citizenship	Unknown	Total	Namibia	Non-Namibian	No Country of Citizenship	Unknown
Total	51 316	42 354	8 912	33 17	31 406	24 948	6 421	23	14	19 910	17 406	2 491	10	3
Managers	3 465	3 201	261	2 1	1 912	1 728	181	2	1	1 553	1 473	80	0	0
Professionals	4 925	4 510	415	0 0	2 132	1 852	280	0	0	2 793	2 658	135	0	0
Technicians and associate	3 609	3 401	207	1 0	1 762	1 631	130	1	0	1 847	1 770	77	0	0
Clerical support workers	2 007	1 973	34	0 0	733	711	22	0	0	1 274	1 262	12	0	0
Service and sales workers	6 918	5 977	934	5 2	2 652	2 299	352	0	1	4 266	3 678	582	5	1
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery	7 539	4 869	2 662	7 1	6 628	4 102	2 518	7	1	911	767	144	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	5 562	5 063	495	3 1	4 783	4 332	448	2	1	779	731	47	1	0
Plant and machine operators	1 608	1 549	58	1 0	1 486	1 430	55	1	0	122	119	3	0	0
Elementary occupations	13 232	9 390	3 817	14 11	7 502	5 068	2 415	10	9	5 730	4 322	1 402	4	2
Armed forces occupations	2 448	2 418	29	0 1	1 815	1 794	20	0	1	633	624	9	0	0
Not elsewhere classified	3	3	0	0 0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0

Table 14: Main reason for moving by Sex, recent migrants 8 years and above

Main Reason For Moving	Number		Percent	
	Total	Female	Male	Female
To take up a job	146 095	72 108	100.0	100.0
Job transfer	44 622	16 509	30.5	22.9
To look for work clients	4 651	1 826	3.2	2.5
Education (e.g. studying schooling training)	23 956	10 272	16.4	14.2
Marriage	28 797	16 342	19.7	22.7
Divorce/separation	3 360	2 830	2.3	3.9
Family moved/ Joining family	234	171	0.2	0.2
Medical treatment Health	29 341	18 215	20.1	25.3
Conflict Insecurity Natural disaster	1 552	1 074	1.1	1.5
Lifestyle cost-of-living	916	430	0.6	0.6
Job loss/retenchment/contract ended	2 856	1 511	2.0	2.1
Holiday/Vacation	1 427	569	1.0	0.8
Other	179	110	0.1	0.2
Don't know	2 433	1 313	1.7	1.8

Table 15: Recent internal migrants aged 8 years and above who mainly moved to take up job/ job transfer

Usual Residence Region	Previous Residence Region														
	Total	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango		Karas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
					East	West									
Total	39 611	1 999	2 962	1 615	1 619	1 381	5 913	1 892	4 816	1 325	3 888	4 094	3 481	3 839	787
//Kharas	2 069	0	283	218	194	104	368	42	165	40	194	128	107	160	66
Erongo	4 009	243	0	218	156	120	891	272	378	117	383	300	348	522	61
Hardap	1 703	251	153	0	127	66	453	29	104	113	104	87	80	124	12
Kavango East	1 392	182	77	56	0	282	171	41	85	24	49	56	77	220	72
Kavango West	1 082	77	35	32	201	0	174	63	108	29	49	38	67	186	23
Khomas	5 591	305	694	580	187	173	0	197	690	356	618	527	513	610	141
Kunene	1 566	43	157	30	55	40	211	0	209	67	241	112	89	283	29
Ohangwena	3 274	127	227	55	61	54	540	106	0	102	392	630	570	368	42
Omaheke	2 134	59	94	110	83	92	538	238	185	0	196	99	88	301	51
Omusati	3 534	223	237	52	38	29	589	214	463	92	0	896	341	325	35
Oshana	3 870	157	268	64	54	38	507	103	845	51	798	0	666	236	83
Oshikoto	3 899	102	270	69	100	92	478	104	951	58	403	813	0	415	44
Otjozondjupa	4 851	131	418	120	298	268	871	471	593	265	437	354	497	0	128
Zambezi	637	99	49	11	65	23	122	12	40	11	24	54	38	89	0

Table 16: Recent international migrants aged 8 years and above whose previous residence was outside Namibia and mainly moved to take up job/ job transfer

Usual Residence Region	Total
Total	7 124
//Kharas	32
Erongo	266
Hardap	36
Kavango East	48
Kavango West	83
Khomas	474
Kunene	251
Ohangwena	939
Omaheke	371
Omusati	1 384
Oshana	690
Oshikoto	1 185
Otjozondjupa	764
Zambezi	601

Table 17: Recent internal migrants aged 8 years and above who mainly moved to look for work, clients

Usual Residence Region	Previous Residence Region														
	Total	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango		Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
					East	West									
Total	20 005	1 287	1 489	416	890	693	3 264	615	2 968	492	2 684	1 851	1 648	1 331	377
//Kharas	1 269	0	94	34	234	86	162	24	151	17	166	90	79	25	107
Erongo	2 389	89	0	73	67	50	301	126	428	48	482	227	283	186	29
Hardap	408	47	38	0	34	13	97	5	55	10	60	17	14	14	4
Kavango East	755	236	32	13	0	96	165	14	31	1	15	19	23	87	23
Kavango West	466	101	16	9	42	0	173	13	19	5	15	10	9	52	2
Khomas	5 311	152	296	179	294	256	0	125	1 275	264	1 007	419	597	312	135
Kunene	421	19	56	4	9	13	67	0	40	17	70	31	24	70	1
Ohangwena	1 745	176	224	16	6	13	579	31	0	15	77	288	149	162	9
Omaheke	463	6	24	14	12	13	173	35	41	0	54	21	15	49	6
Omusati	1 878	189	271	23	12	4	588	74	115	38	0	365	78	117	4
Oshana	1 558	135	147	6	10	8	271	19	296	9	360	0	208	78	11
Oshikoto	1 584	83	143	24	44	53	369	35	297	10	123	248	0	148	7
Otjozondjupa	1 556	29	137	21	105	82	250	114	213	52	245	108	161	0	39
Zambezi	202	25	11		21	6	69	0	7	6	10	8	8	31	0

Table 18: Recent international migrants aged 8 years and above whose previous residence was outside Namibia and mainly moved to look for work, clients

Usual Resident Region	Total
Total	2 884
//Kharas	19
Erongo	99
Hardap	9
Kavango East	26
Kavango West	20
Khomas	267
Kunene	105
Ohangwena	378
Omaheke	67
Omusati	553
Oshana	236
Oshikoto	413
Otjozondjupa	139
Zambezi	553

Table 19: Recent internal migrants aged 8 years and above who mainly moved for education

Usual Residence Region	Previous Residence Region														
	Total	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango		Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
					East	West									
Total	27 749	808	2 122	652	1 124	872	4 534	880	3 465	698	3 250	4 045	2 636	2 114	549
//Kharas	911	0	112	91	39	34	257	14	64	21	64	105	48	50	12
Erongo	1 961	98	0	74	43	18	459	143	246	36	224	227	171	193	29
Hardap	640	51	55	0	88	14	289	4	23	28	25	20	10	33	0
Kavango East	1 188	34	58	27	0	494	189	4	56	1	49	54	39	97	86
Kavango West	638	13	21	5	308	0	146	5	38	3	13	16	13	37	20
Khomas	6 914	265	736	324	295	139	0	227	1 030	394	990	815	761	723	215
Kunene	682	7	105	3	5	3	142	0	76	8	118	70	19	123	3
Ohangwena	2 664	52	172	14	60	44	569	32	0	20	278	903	361	123	36
Omaheke	677	11	39	30	16	5	307	23	40	0	65	14	19	104	4
Omusati	2 481	57	186	22	40	12	568	97	237	34	0	928	152	128	20
Oshana	4 505	114	258	25	58	24	598	134	1 071	28	1 080	0	869	199	47
Oshikoto	2 487	55	173	18	56	17	450	48	460	20	201	716	0	251	22
Otjozondjupa	1 620	36	188	17	69	42	458	140	101	102	122	135	155	0	55
Zambezi	381	15	19	2	47	26	102	9	23	3	21	42	19	53	0

Table 20: Recent international migrants aged 8 years and above whose previous residence was outside Namibia and mainly moved for education

Usual Residence Region	Total
Total	831
//Kharas	10
Erongo	43
Hardap	11
Kavango East	19
Kavango West	3
Khomas	489
Kunene	4
Ohangwena	40
Omaheke	10
Omusati	70
Oshana	40
Oshikoto	30
Otjozondjupa	30
Zambezi	32

Table 21: Recent internal migrants aged 8 years and above who moved mainly because Family moved/ Joining family

Usual Residence Region	Previous Residence Region														
	Total	//Kharas	Erongo	Hardap	Kavango		Khomas	Kunene	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozondjupa	Zambezi
					East	West									
Total	25 468	835	1 938	894	1 285	1 192	4 149	1 026	3 381	837	2 373	2 455	2 724	2 006	373
//Kharas	822	0	133	125	70	28	157	13	67	23	69	37	47	37	16
Erongo	2 245	107	0	149	93	51	536	178	233	71	201	135	180	287	24
Hardap	1 102	131	117	0	188	32	356	16	41	50	60	21	33	51	6
Kavango East	1 254	46	58	29	0	668	132	21	34	15	29	28	28	95	71
Kavango West	718	12	10	10	331	0	154	16	20	6	9	13	24	98	15
Khomas	3 835	191	448	343	167	151	0	167	524	270	432	286	360	407	89
Kunene	965	16	122	13	14	20	126	0	154	39	171	42	67	176	5
Ohangwena	2 485	59	166	26	17	12	385	66	0	49	286	464	778	159	18
Omaheke	941	17	58	57	37	22	347	58	53	0	93	20	25	146	8
Omusati	2 027	53	133	21	25	12	370	133	328	69	0	567	188	117	11
Oshana	2 578	60	154	26	28	12	316	27	621	11	533	0	672	86	32
Oshikoto	3 177	67	164	29	59	45	383	50	1 087	12	253	707	0	305	16
Otjozondjupa	2 988	67	352	63	185	116	813	279	197	212	220	108	314	0	62
Zambezi	331	9	23	3	71	23	74	2	22	10	17	27	8	42	0

Table 22: Recent international migrants aged 8 years and above who mainly moved because Family moved/ Joining family

Usual Residence Region	Total
Total	2 908
Kharas	25
Erongo	194
Hardap	21
Kavango East	100
Kavango West	38
Khomas	609
Kunene	130
Ohangwena	327
Omaheke	101
Omusati	313
Oshana	195
Oshikoto	230
Otjozondjupa	220
Zambezi	405

2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS



SECTION A

Identification Information:

Region : _____ Code:

Constituency : _____ Code:

EA Code : EA Rural/Urban:

Locality Name : _____ Structure Number:

Household Number : Dwelling Unit Number:

Date of Interview : Time started:

Particulars of the Household

Physical Address of the household : _____

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

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

Name of Primary Respondent : _____

Form _____ of _____

Total number of questionnaires
for this household:

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

Household Type

100 Conventional households

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

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

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

- 44 A document, information, or a record provided to the Agency that relates to an individual and household, may not be disclosed to a third party; admitted as evidence in legal proceedings, or disclosed to a government body for non-statistical purposes.
- 45 A person employed in carrying out data collection must take the Oath of Office and Secrecy prior to commencing the data collection exercise.

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

PERSON LINE NUMBER

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

[illegible]

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

[illegible]

2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

SECTION B: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT): FOR PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND ABOVE		SECTION B: SPORT ACTIVITIES FOR PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS AND ABOVE									
B23		B24									
Mobile Phone Type		ICT Platforms									
What type of mobile phone has [NAME] owned in the last 3 months?		What ICT platforms did [NAME] use to access information in the last 3 months?									
The information referred to here include Presidential papers, reports (research), developmental project reports (on education, health, security, environment, trade, technology, infrastructure, social issues, e-services, etc.), Cabinet decisions, news, statistical publications, facts sheets, handbooks & manuals, budgets, maps & atlases, pamphlets, hearings (testimony), parliamentary reports/records, Committee prints, records of proceedings & databases, statutes, bills, laws, codes, judicial opinions/journals/decisions, orders of the courts, oral argument transcripts, audit reports, etc. Read all response categories, record one or multiple responses. Record code 11 for No and 99 for Don't know		Record only one response How often does [NAME] participate in sport activities for 30 minutes or more? Write down the appropriate primary sport									
Record the main mobile phone only 1 Basic phone (no internet) 2 Feature phone (access to the internet with limited functionalities of a smart phone) 3 Smart phone 4 None 9 Don't know		Never Once a week Twice a week Three times a week More than three times a week Once a month Twice a month Three times a month Don't know									
CODE		CODE									
PRIMARY SPORT ACTIVITY		PRIMARY SPORT ACTIVITY									

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

PERSON LINE NUMBER

[illegible]

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

PART E: LABOUR FORCE: FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE						
E1	E2a	E3b	E4c	E5	E6	E7
Transfer from section B, all persons aged 15 years and above	What is the main activity of the place where [NAME] work(s)?	What are the main goods or services produced, or the main function at [NAME]'s place of work or business?	ISIC CODE	In [NAME]'s job, did he/she work as ...?	How much is [NAME]'s monthly gross salary/wage/income?	
	(e.g.: Police Department; Restaurant; Transport Company)			READ OUT ALL CATEGORIES	Record appropriate category that best describes the total income before deductions, including all sources of income and go next person or section F.	01
				Employee	NS1,000 or less	02
				Paid apprentice, intern	NS1,001-NS2,000	03
				Employer (with hired employees)	NS2,001-NS3,000	04
				Own-account worker (without hired employees)	NS3,001-NS5,000	05
				Helper (without pay) in a family business	NS5,001-NS10,000	06
				Don't know	NS10,001-NS15,000	07
					NS15,001-NS20,000	08
					NS20,001-NS25,000	09
					NS25,001-NS30,000	10
					NS30,001-NS40,000	11
					NS40,001-NS50,000	12
					NS50,001 or more	13
					Refused	99
					Don't know	

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

[illegible]

G MORTALITY: Deaths in the household (Last 12 months)									
G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7a	G7b	G7c	
(Deaths in the last 12 months)									
How many deaths have occurred in this household from October 2022 to September 2023?	What is/are the name(s) of the deceased household member(s)? <i>List all names and surnames of persons who died in this household</i>	Was [NAME] male or female?	How old was [NAME] when he/she died? <i>If < 1 years, enter 000</i> <i>If > 120 years, enter 120</i> <i>Enter 999 for don't know</i>	Was the death of [NAME] registered?	Did [NAME] die due to...? <i>Read all categories and select the appropriate cause of death.</i> <i>For females aged 12-54 go to G7a, else end individual interview.</i>	Did [NAME] die while pregnant?	Did [NAME] die while giving birth?	Did [NAME] die within 6 weeks of the end of a pregnancy or child birth?	
DECEASED PERSON LINE NUMBER <i>This refers to persons who died after having spent, or had an intention to stay for 6 months or more in this household, including deceased newborns and newlyweds. The deaths should not include person who died on or after the census reference night (i.e. 24 September 2023).</i> <i>Enter number of deaths, if none enter 00 and go to section H</i>					01 Cancer 02 Covid 19/ Covid19 related 03 Diabetes (High/Low Blood Sugar) 04 Heart Disease 05 Hypertension/High blood pressure (Stroke) 06 Lung Disease 07 Vomiting/diarrhea 08 Other illness 09 Accident 10 Murder				

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

H HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

H1	What is the type of Housing Unit?	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
	Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on farm												
	Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials												
	Flat or apartment in a block of flats/flat or apartment in a block of flats in a complex												
	Cluster house in complex												
	Town house (semi-detached house in complex)												
	Semi-detached house												
	Formal dwelling/house/flat/room/servant quarters/granny flat/cottage in the backyard												
	Informal dwelling/shack in backyard												
	Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on farm												
	Caravan/tent												
	Single Quarters												
	Other (Specify _____)												

H2	What is the ownership status of this Housing/Dwelling Unit?	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Owned and fully paid off (without Mortgage)						
	Owned, but not yet fully paid off (with Mortgage)						
	Rented (Individual)						
	Rented from other (Government, Local Authority, Parastatal, Private firms)						
	Occupied rent free						
	Other (Specify _____)						

H3	What is the main material used for the roof?	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
	Corrugated iron/zinc sheet											
	Asbestos sheet											
	Brick tiles											
	Concrete											
	Thatch, grass											
	Slate											
	Wood covered with melthoid											
	Sticks with mud and cow-dung											
	Tin											
	Wood/board/plastic/Canvas											
	Other (Specify _____)											

H4	What is the main material used for the outer walls?	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
	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										
	Other (Specify _____)										

H5	What is the main material used for the floor?	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
	Sand/Earth								
	Cement								
	Mud/Clay								
	Wood								
	Concrete								
	Tiles (Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)								
	Interlocks/Bricks								
	Other (Specify _____)								

H6	How many rooms are used for sleeping?	
	Include living rooms, dining rooms, study rooms, kitchens and garages if used for sleeping purposes but exclude bathrooms, passageways, hallways, verandas, stoops, lobbies and toilets	

2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

H HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

H7		What is the household's MAIN source of water for cooking and drinking? Mark "X" in appropriate box	Cooking/Drinking
		Piped water inside from local water scheme (operated by service provider)	
		Piped water outside from local water scheme (operated by service provider)	
		Public Pipe water from local water scheme (operated by service provider)	
		Boreholes/Boreholes with tank covered	
		River/Dam/Stream	
		Canal	
		Well Protected	
		Well Unprotected	
		Bottled/Filtered/purified water	
		None/Do not cook	
		Other (Specify _____)	

H8		What is the MAIN source of energy this household uses for cooking?
01		Electricity from mains
02		Electricity from generator
03		Gas
04		Paraffin/Kerosene
05		Wood
06		Charcoal
07		Solar energy
08		Animal dung
09		None/Do not cook
10		Other (Specify _____)

H9		What is the MAIN source of energy this household uses for lighting?
01		Electricity from mains
02		Electricity from generator
03		Gas
04		Paraffin/Kerosene
05		Wood
06		Candles
07		Animal Dung
08		Solar Energy
09		Battery Lamp / Torch/ Cellphone
10		None
		Other (Specify _____)

H10		What is the household's MAIN type of toilet facility?
01		Private Flush connected to main sewer
02		Private flush connected to septic cesspool
03		Private flush not connected main sewer/ septic cesspool
04		Public Flush connected to main sewer.
05		Public Flush connected to the septic cesspool.
06		Public Flush not connected to main sewer /septic cesspool.
07		Chemical toilet (mobile toilet)
08		Pit latrine with ventilation pipe
09		Covered pit latrine without ventilation pipe
10		Uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe
11		Bucket toilet (manually removed)
12		No toilet facility/Open defecation (bush, riverbed, fields, plastic bag)
13		Other, specify _____

H11		What MAIN means of waste disposal for this household? Record only the MAIN
01		Regularly collected
02		Irregularly collected
03		Burning
04		Roadside dumping
05		Rubbish Pit
06		Burying
07		Dump in the field/bush
08		Other (Specify _____)

H12		What is the MAIN language spoken in this household?
		Write the language in the space provided. If sign language is used by the household, write Sign Language

H13		What is the household's MAIN source of income/ livelihood/survival? Record MAIN source only
01		Salaries and / or wages
02		Subsistence farming
03		Commercial farming
04		Business activities, non-farming
05		Cash remittances domestic (not including alimony/child support)
06		Cash remittances international (not including alimony/child support)
07		Rental income
08		Interest from savings/investments
09		Old age pension
10		War veterans/ex-combatants grants
11		Disability grants
12		State maintenance grants
13		Foster parent grant
14		Vulnerable grant
15		From workmen's compensation unemployment insurance, social security
16		Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA) Funds
17		Pensions from employment and/or annuity funds
18		GIFF
19		Alimony
20		Drought relief assistance
21		Harambee/Food bank
22		In kind receipts
23		Child support (Parents)
24		Other (Specify _____)

H14		Does the household own or have access to any of the following assets? READ ALL RESPONSES AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY
Mark "X" in all the appropriate boxes. Mark either own, access or none only. For Home fixed internet connectivity and Mobile internet connectivity, only select between access and none.		
Assets	Own	Access
Transportation assets		
Motor car		
Motorbike/cycle		
Bicycle		
Animal-drawn cart		
Boat/Canoe		
Communication assets		
Computer/Laptop		
Smartphone		
Radio		
Television		
TV decoder (e.g. DSTV, GoTV)		
Telephone (fixed)		
Telephone (mobile)		
Home fixed internet connectivity		
Mobile internet connectivity		
Housing assets		
Refrigerator/Freezer		
Electrical/gas stove		
Air conditioner		
Generator		
Microwave		
Washing machine		
Sewing/knitting machine		
Vacuum cleaner		

H HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Only for those coded 1, 2 & 8 in H2

Yes	1
No	2 ▶ H17
Don't know	9 ▶ H17

H16 If Yes on crops in H17, what type of crop is the household engaged in? Mark "X" for all that apply

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

H17 What legal right does this household have over the ownership of this land where your dwelling is built?

Record only MAIN.

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

H19 If Yes on livestock in H17, what type of livestock is the household raising?

Enter the appropriate code from code list 5.1 or 5.2

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

H18 Has any usual member of this household engaged in the following production activities in the past 12 months (October 2022 to September 2023)?

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

If yes in crops, then go to H16

If yes in livestock, then go to H19

If Yes/No for Aquaculture, Fishing and Forestry and (No for Aquaculture and Forestry)

Production Activity	Yes	No
Aquaculture		
Fishing		
Forestry		
Crop Farming		
Livestock Farming		

If No for all, then End Interview

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

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

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Field Administrative Information Final Results RESULT CODES 1 = Completed 2 = Partially completed 3 = Refusal 4 = Non-contact - Temporarily out 5 = Moved out / Vacant / Unoccupied / Under construction 6 = Non-accessible 7 = Demolished, Non-existent 8 = Disregarded Comments on any result code 2 to 8:	Number of persons in the Household Female Male Total Date of Interview Ended on D D M M Time ended H H M M
Field Staff Enumerator: Name : _____ Signature : _____ Supervisor: Name _____ Signature : _____	Staff code : Date : D D M M Staff code : Date : D D M M



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