MISSION STATEMENT

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

VISION STATEMENT

“Be a high performance institution in statistics delivery”.

CORE VALUES

Performance
Integrity
Service focus
Transparency
Accuracy
Partnership
Foreword

Population and Housing censuses are the main source for demographic and socio-economic statistics in any country and the Government of Namibia has regularly participated in three internationally supported decennial census programmes since independence in 1990. The Namibia 2011 Census Atlas is one of the series of main reports that are to be produced using the 2011 Population and Housing Census results. This is the third of a series of reports to be released on the census. A provisional report that provided results such as population distribution by sex, number of households at national, urban, rural, and regional and constituency levels was released in April 2012. Census information on size, distribution, composition and other social and economic characteristics of the population as well as household and housing amenities at administrative levels was launched by HE the President of the Republic of Namibia on 27 March 2013.

Spatial data and its use have changed dramatically over the past few decades. With the advancement of digital mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), it became possible to link census data with a spatial component using a geospatial database that was created during census mapping. For planning and monitoring purposes it is important to know the geographical distribution of the population at different administrative levels. Therefore, the Namibia 2011 Census Atlas provides another way of presenting census information in a spatial form using these important technological advancements that were applied during census undertaking.

The Namibia 2011 Census Atlas is aimed at presenting spatial census information not only to school children and learners but also to planners, researchers and the public at large. The Atlas consists of thematic maps illustrating various indicators as they have been presented in the main basic report at national, regional and constituency levels. The users are hereby advised to use the Namibia 2011 Census Atlas in parallel with the main census basic report.

We thank the government of United States of America through USAID for their financial support of the US Census Bureau who provided advice and technical support during the production of the Namibia 2011 Census Atlas. Finally, the 2011 census team also need to be commended for their efforts in producing the Namibia 2011 Census Atlas on time. I hope learners, planners, researchers and the public will find this Atlas useful in their day-to-day activities. On our part, we pledge to ensure ready availability of all information required by all our users.

DR. JOHN STEYTLER
STATISTICIAN-GENERAL
NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY
Preface

The Namibia 2011 Census Atlas gives the main results of the 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census, which was undertaken in August 2011 geographically. The Atlas provides a wide range of thematic maps on the population characteristics, household and housing conditions. The Atlas also includes physical and administrative maps of Namibia. The population characteristics include spatial population distribution by area, age, sex ratio, marital status, education, vital statistics, migration and education. The household and housing conditions include household size, household assets, head of household by sex, main source of income and type of housing.

The NSA shall make available more thematic maps in the future and these can be downloaded from the website and specific maps based on census results can also be requested via email or through written request or else visit the NSA office at 44 Post Mall Street, Windhoek or visit our website for more information on how to request spatial data at www.nsa.org.na. NSA currently has seven (7) regional offices in Caprivi, Rundu, Oshakati, Keetmanshoop, Windhoek, Opuwo and Swakopmund and all of the offices are situated at Regional Councils. You are welcome to visit our regional offices for assistance with spatial and statistical data requests.

MS LIINA KAFIDI
DIRECTOR AND CENSUSES MANAGER
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS
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Figure 1.2 Land Cover and Geophysical Regions

Landcover
- Forest Savanna & Woodlands
- Mopanie
- Highland Savanna
- Kamel Thorn Savanna
- Thorn Bush Savanna
- Mixed Tree & Shrub Savanna
- Dwarf Shrub Savanna
- Mountain Savanna & Karstveld
- Semi Desert and Savanna Transition
- Desert and Succulent Steppe
- Saline Desert with Dwarf Savanna
- North Namib Desert
- Central Namib Desert
- Southern Namib Desert

Geophysical Region
- Central Plateau
- Damaraland
- Escarpment
- Ekuma
- River canyons
- Kalahari Sands
- Kalkveld
- Kaokoland
- Namib Sand Sea
- Undifferentiated rocky hills

Landcover refers to the vegetative community characterizing the landscape. Geophysical region refers to the predominant landforms in an area, which may be influenced by the climate. Together, these maps provide a further overview of the physical geography of Namibia.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Figure 1.3

Administrative Map of Namibia

0 150 300 Km

National Boundary
Regional Boundary
Constituency Boundary

See inset on next page for detail
Chapter 1. Introduction

Figure 1.4 Proclaimed Towns and Villages

This map shows the location and name for 53 proclaimed towns and villages in Namibia.
Figure 1.5 Enumeration Area Map
These maps show the overall pattern of population density in Namibia. The final two maps in this chapter provide a more in-depth look at population density and distribution using enumeration areas as the base mapping unit.

Density by constituency
- 500.0 or more
- 100.0 - 499.9
- 10.0 - 99.9
- 2.0 - 9.9
- Less than 2.0

National Density = 2.6 people per Km$^2$

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 2. Population

Figure 2.1 Population by Region and Constituency: 2011

The total population in private households was 2,064,489. There were 27,402 people in institutions (hostels, hospitals etc) and 21,186 people in a special population category (homeless, travellers, prisoners, fishermen, etc.).

National Population = 2,113,077

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 2.1 Population by Region and Constituency: 2011 (continued)
Chapter 2. **Population**

Figure 2.2 Population by Proclaimed Towns and Villages: 2011

Regional administrative centres are labelled. Each town and village is symbolised with a circle proportional to its population.

Town and village population

- 100,000
- 10,000
- 1,000

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 2.3 Population Density by Constituency and Region: 2011

These maps show the overall pattern of population density in Namibia. The final two (Figures 2.4 and 2.5) provide a more in-depth look at population density and distribution using enumeration areas as the base mapping unit.

National Density = 2.6 people per Km²

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 2. Population

Figure 2.4 Percent of Total Population Living in Urban Areas by Constituency and Region: 2011

This is the proportion of the population living in urban areas, which is calculated by dividing the urban population by the total population in a given area. The urban areas are as proclaimed by Government.
Chapter 2. Population

Figure 2.5 Annual Rate of Population Change by Constituency and Region: 1991-2001 and 2001-2011

The inter-censal rate was calculated between the two census periods, 1991-2001 and 2001-2011. The inter-censal rate for Namibia declined from 2.6 in 1991-2001 to 1.4 during the 2001-2011 period. For the 2001-2011 period, the following formula was used:

\[
\frac{(\ln(2011\text{ population}) - \ln(2001\text{ population}))}{10} \times 100;
\]

meaning the natural log of 2011 population minus the natural log of the 2001 population, divided by 10, then multiplied by 100.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 2. **Population**

**Figure 2.6 Percent Distribution of the Population Aged Less Than 1 Year (Infants) by Sex and Region: 2011**

![Map showing percent distribution of infants by sex and region.](image)

**National Percent Total** = 3.0
**National Percent Female** = 2.9
**National Percent Male** = 3.1

This is the proportion of infants to the total population. It is calculated by dividing the number of children under the age of one by the total population per region.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 2.7 Percent Distribution of the Population Aged 1-4 Years (Children) by Sex and Region: 2011

This is the proportion of children aged 1-4 years to the total population. It is calculated by dividing the number of children aged 1-4 years by the total population per region.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 2. **Population**

Figure 2.8 Percent Distribution of the Population Aged 5 - 14 Years (Primary School Ages) by Sex and Region: 2011

This is the proportion of children aged 5 - 14 years to the total population. It is calculated by dividing the number of children aged 5 - 14 years by the total population per region.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 2.9 Percent Distribution of the Population Aged 15 - 35 Years (Youth) by Sex and Region: 2011

This is a proportion of youth to the total population. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 15 to 35 years by the total population per region.

National Percent Total = 38.2
National Percent Female = 37.6
National Percent Male = 38.7

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 2. Population

Figure 2.10 Percent Distribution of the Population Aged 15 - 64 Years (Working Age Group) by Sex and Region: 2011

This is the proportion of the working population to the total population. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 15 to 64 years by the total population per region.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 2. Population

Figure 2.11 Percent Distribution of the Population Aged 65 Years and Older (Elderly Population) by Sex and Region: 2011

This is the proportion of the elderly population to the total population. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 65 years and above by the total population per region.

National Percent Total = 5.1
National Percent Female = 6.0
National Percent Male = 4.2

Source: Namibia 2011 Census of Population and Housing
Chapter 2. Population

Figure 2.12 Sex Ratio of Total Population by Region and Constituency: 2011

The sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a given population. The sex ratio is calculated by dividing the number of males by the number of females. It is expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 2. Population

Figure 2.13 Sex Ratio of Children Aged Less Than 1 Year by Region and Constituency: 2011

The sex ratio at birth gives the ratio of males to females of children under the age of one year in a given population. The sex ratio at birth is calculated by dividing the number of infant males by the number of infant females. It is expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 2.14 Population Density by Enumeration Area: 2011

National Density = 2.6 people per Km$^2$

Boundaries are based on statistical geography and are not definitive. Area for each enumeration area calculated based on the New Namibia System projection.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
The distribution of dots represents population distribution in Namibia. Enumeration Areas (EAs) were used as the base mapping unit. The Namibia Statistics Agency maintains a list of structures recorded using satellite imagery and some where verified in the field. A grid comprised of 1 kilometer squares was overlaid on a map of Namibia and each square was coded as containing a building or not containing a building. Within EAs, dots were randomly placed within a grid square that contained a building.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Marital status is defined as the personal status of persons aged 15 years or older in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country. This is all persons who were never married, married, in consensual union, divorced etc. divided by the total population, expressed as a percentage.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 3.1 Percent of Population Never Married by Constituency and Region: 2011

Never married refers to persons who have never entered into any marital union. It is population 15 years and above who are never married divided by the total population 15 years and above.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 3.2 Percent of Population Married With Certificate by Constituency and Region: 2011

Married with certificate refers to persons 15 years and above who are legally married through the court of law. It is the population 15 years and above who are married divided by the total population 15 years and above.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 3. Marital Status

Figure 3.3 Percent of Population Married Traditionally by Constituency and Region: 2011

Married traditionally refers to persons who are married traditionally or customary. It is the population 15 years and above who are married traditionally divided by the total population 15 years and above.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 3. Marital Status

Figure 3.4 Percent of Population in Consensual Union by Constituency and Region: 2011

Consensual union refers to persons 15 years and above living together with persons of the opposite sex as husband and wife without any legal or customary ceremony. It is the population 15 years and above in consensual union divided by the total population 15 years and above.
Chapter 3. **Marital Status**

Figure 3.5 Percent of Population Divorced by Constituency and Region: 2011

Divorced refers to persons who have gone through the legal/traditional procedures of ending the marriage and they have legal documents. It is the population 15 years and above who are divorced divided by the total population 15 years and above.
Figure 3.6 Percent of Population Widowed by Constituency and Region: 2011

Widowed refers to persons whose spouses are no longer alive on the census reference night. It is the population 15 years and above who are widowed divided by the total population 15 years and above.
Chapter 3. **Marital Status**

Figure 3.7 Percent of Population Separated by Constituency and Region: 2011

Separated refers to persons who have not gone through the court or other formalities to finalise their divorce and do not live together any longer. It is the population 15 years and above who are separated divided by the total population 15 years and above.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 3.8 Sex Ratio of Widowed Population by Constituency and Region: 2011

This special calculation of a sex ratio compares the number of widowers to the number of widows. Note that all values are well below 100. This indicates that all constituencies and regions have more widows than widowers.
CHAPTER 4
VITAL STATISTICS

Median age by constituency
- 25 and older
- 22 - 24
- 19 - 21
- Under 19

National Median Age = 21

Median age divides the population such that an equal number of people are below and above its value.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 4. Vital Statistics

Figure 4.1 Median Age by Constituency and Region: 2011

Median age divides the population such that an equal number of people are below and above its value.

National Median Age = 21

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
The total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her reproductive period if she were to go through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. For more information, see Namibia 2011 Population & Housing Census Main Report.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 4. **Vital Statistics**

Figure 4.3 Crude Death Rate by Constituency and Region: 2011

The crude death rate (CDR) is the total number of deaths per 1,000 persons per year. CDR is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a given year by the total population in the same period.

National rate = 10.7

Rate by constituency
- 28.1 (Khorixas)
- 16.0 - 19.9
- 10.7 - 15.9
- 6.0 - 10.6
- Less than 6.0

Rate by region
- 13.0 or more
- 10.8 - 12.9
- 9.0 - 10.7
- Less than 9.0

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
CHAPTER 5

MIGRATION

Migration is the movement of people across a specified boundary, in a given time period, for the purpose of establishing a new residence.

Short-term migration is defined as those who have changed usual residence within 1 or less year of the census.

Long-term migration is defined as those who have established residence in a region other than where they were born.

Net migration refers to in-migrants minus the out-migrants divided by the area’s total population in a given period, expressed as a rate per 1,000 inhabitants.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 5. **Migration**

**Figure 5.1 Net Migration by Region**

Migration is the movement of people across a specified boundary, in a given time period, for the purpose of establishing a new residence.

Short term migration is defined as those who have changed usual residence within 1 year before the census.

Long term migration is defined as those who have established residence in a region other than where they were born.

Net migration refers to in-migrants minus the out-migrants divided by the area’s total population in a given period, expressed as a rate per 1,000 inhabitants.

**Source:** Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 5.2 Long-Term Migration for Caprivi and Erongo

The line originating from a region represents gross in or out migration with respect to the region of interest (ROI). Note that lines combine as they converge on the ROI. These combined flow lines illustrate migration flows between the ROI and overall parts of the country.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 5. **Migration**

Figure 5.3 Long-Term Migration for Hardap and Karas

The line originating from a region represents gross in or out migration with respect to the region of interest (ROI). Note that lines combine as they converge on the ROI. These combined flow lines illustrate migration flows between the ROI and overall parts of the country.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 5.4 Long-Term Migration for Kavango and Khomas

The line originating from a region represents gross in or out migration with respect to the region of interest (ROI). Note that lines combine as they converge on the ROI. These combined flow lines illustrate migration flows between the ROI and overall parts of the country.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 5.5 Long-Term Migration for Kunene and Ohangwena

The line originating from a region represents gross in or out migration with respect to the region of interest (ROI). Note that lines combine as they converge on the ROI. These combined flow lines illustrate migration flows between the ROI and overall parts of the country.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 5.6 Long-Term Migration for Omaheke and Omusati

The line originating from a region represents gross in or out migration with respect to the region of interest (ROI). Note that lines combine as they converge on the ROI. These combined flow lines illustrate migration flows between the ROI and overall parts of the country.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 5.7 Long-Term Migration for Oshana and Oshikoto

The line originating from a region represents gross in or out migration with respect to the region of interest (ROI). Note that lines combine as they converge on the ROI. These combined flow lines illustrate migration flows between the ROI and overall parts of the country.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 5.8 Long-Term Migration for Otjozondjupa

The line originating from a region represents gross in or out migration with respect to the region of interest (ROI). Note that lines combine as they converge on the ROI. These combined flow lines illustrate migration flows between the ROI and overall parts of the country.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
CHAPTER 6

EDUCATION

National Percent = 13.3
National Percent Female = 13.7
National Percent Male = 12.9

Early childhood education refers to the formal teaching of young children by people outside the family or in settings outside the home. It is the population aged 3-6 years attending Early Childhood Development divided by the total population aged 3-6.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 6. Education

Figure 6.1 Early Childhood Education Aged 0 - 4 by Sex and Constituency: 2011

Early childhood education refers to the formal teaching of young children by people outside the family or in settings outside the home. It is the population aged 0 - 4 years attending Early Childhood Development divided by the total population aged 0 - 4.

National Percent = 13.3
National Percent Female = 13.7
National Percent Male = 12.9

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Early childhood education refers to the formal teaching of young children by people outside the family or in settings outside the home. It is the population aged 0 - 4 years attending Early Childhood Development divided by the total population aged 0 - 4.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 6.3 Percent Enrolment at Primary School level Aged 7 - 13 by Constituency and Region: 2011

Enrolment rates are expressed as net enrolment rates, which are calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 7-13 enrolled in primary school, divided by the number of people in the population aged 7-13.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. It is the number of literate population aged 15-24 divided by the total population aged 15-24.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 6. **Education**

**Figure 6.5 Percent Literate Population Aged 15 - 24 by Sex and Region: 2011**

Literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. It is the number of literate population aged 15-24 divided by the total population aged 15-24.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 6.6 Percent Literate Population Aged 15 and Above by Sex and Constituency: 2011

Literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. It is the number of literate population aged 15 and above divided by the total population aged 15 and above.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 6.7 Percent Literate Aged 15 and Above by Sex and Region: 2011

National Percent = 88.9
National Percent Female = 88.0
National Percent Male = 89.5

Literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. It is the number of literate population aged 15 and above divided by the total population aged 15 and above.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 6. Education

Figure 6.8 Percent of Population Aged 15 and Above who Completed Primary Education by Sex and Constituency: 2011

Educational attainment refers to the highest standard/grade or level completed. Primary level is for those who have completed grade 7. It is the population 15 years and above, who left school and have completed education at primary level divided by total population 15 years and above in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 6. **Education**

Figure 6.9 Percent of Population Aged 15 and Above who Completed Secondary Education by Sex and Constituency: 2011

Educational attainment refers to the highest standard/grade or level completed. Secondary education level is for those who have completed grade 12. It is the population 15 years and above and have completed secondary level (and left school) divided by total population 15 years and above who left school in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Educational attainment refers to the highest standard/grade or level completed. Tertiary education is for those who have completed tertiary level i.e. they have obtained certificate, diploma, degree, masters, Doctor of Philosophy (PHD) etc. It is the population 15 years and above who have completed tertiary level and have left school divided by total population 15 years and above in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 6. **Education**

Figure 6.11 Percent Never Attended School Aged 5 -13 by Sex and Constituency: 2011

School attendance refers to full time attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education. It is the population aged 5 to 13 years old who never attended school divided by the total population 5 to 13 years old in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 6.12 Percent Never Attended School Aged 14 -17 by Sex and Constituency: 2011

School attendance refers to full time attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education. It is the population aged 14 to 17 years old who never attended school divided by the total population 14 to 17 years old in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 6. Education

Figure 6.13 Percent Never Attended School Aged 5 -13 by Sex and Region: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent by region</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Percent = 8.9</td>
<td>National Percent Female = 8.3</td>
<td>National Percen Male = 9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.0 or more</td>
<td>8.9 - 29.9</td>
<td>5.0 - 8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School attendance refers to full time attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education. It is the population aged 5 to 13 years old who never attended school divided by the total population 5 to 13 years old in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 6.14 Percent Never Attended School Aged 14 -17 by Sex and Region: 2011

School attendance refers to full time attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education. It is the population aged 14 to 17 years old who never attended school divided by the total population 14 to 17 years old in a given area.

National Percent = 1.5
National Percent Female = 1.2
National Percent Male = 1.7

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 6. **Education**

Figure 6.15 Percent Left School Aged 5 -13 by Sex and Constituency: 2011

School attendance refers to full time attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education. It is the population aged 5 to 13 years old who left school divided by the total population 5 to 13 years old in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 6.16 Percent Left School Aged 14 -17 by Sex and Constituency: 2011

School attendance refers to full time attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education. It is the population aged 14 to 17 years old who left school divided by the total population 14 to 17 years old in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 6. **Education**

Figure 6.17 Percent Left School Aged 5 -13 by Sex and Region: 2011

- National Percent = 7.6
- National Percent Female = 6.6
- National Percent Male = 8.5

School attendance refers to full time attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education. It is the population aged 5 to 13 years old who left school divided by the total population 5 to 13 years old in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
School attendance refers to full-time attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education. It is the population aged 14 to 17 years old who left school divided by the total population 14 to 17 years old in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 6.19 Percent Attending School Aged 5 -13 by Sex and Constituency: 2011

School attendance refers to full time attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education. It is the population aged 5 to 13 years old attending school divided by the total population 5 to 13 years old in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 6.20 Percent Attending School Aged 14 -17 by Sex and Constituency: 2011

School attendance refers to full time attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education. It is the population aged 14 to 17 years old attending school divided by the total population 14 to 17 years old in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 6. Education

Figure 6.21 Percent Attending School Aged 5 -13 by Sex and Region: 2011

School attendance refers to full time attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education. It is the population aged 5 to 13 years old attending school divided by the total population 5 to 13 years old in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 6.22 Percent Attending School Aged 14 -17 by Sex and Region: 2011

School attendance refers to full time attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education. It is the population aged 14 to 17 years old attending school divided by the total population 14 to 17 years old in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 6.23 Percent Educational Attainment for Incomplete Primary Aged 15 and Above by Sex and Constituency: 2011

Incomplete primary is for those who have completed grade 1 to 6 and have left school. It is the population 15 years and above with some primary education (1-6) divided by total population 15 years and above in a given area.

National Percent = 23.7
National Percent Female = 22.5
National Percent Male = 25.1

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 6.24 Percent No Formal Educational Attainment Aged 15 and Above by Sex and Constituency: 2011

No formal education is for those who have not undergone any type of formal education. It is the population 15 years and above with no formal education divided by total population 15 years and above in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
CHAPTER 7

Economic and Disability Status

Unemployment percentage is the proportion of the unemployed persons in the labour force for a given sex/age population group. For example, the number of unemployed people aged 15 and older divided by the total population aged 15 and older.
Figure 7.1 Labour Force Participation and Single Disabilities by Region: 2011

Labour Force Participation

Population With Single Disability

Percent by region

71.5 or more
64.1 - 71.4
56.7 - 64.0
Less than 56.7

National Percent Labour Force = 64.0
National Percent Single Disability = 4.7

Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the economically active population in a given population group, i.e. the number of economically active persons, divided by the total population in the same population group.

Disability is defined as a long-term physical, psychological, or mental condition that limits a person from carrying out everyday activities at home, work or school. It may be present from birth or develop during a person’s lifetime.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 7.2 Disability by Sex and Region: 2011

Disability is defined as a long-term physical, psychological, or mental condition that limits a person from carrying out everyday activities at home, work, or school. It may be present from birth or develop during a person’s lifetime. Information on disability assists government in planning infrastructure, education systems, and community awareness programmes.

National Percent = 4.7
National Percent Female = 4.6
National Percent Male = 4.8

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Disability is defined as a long-term physical, psychological, or mental condition that limits a person from carrying out everyday activities at home, work, or school. It may be present from birth or develop during a person’s lifetime. Information on disability assists government in planning infrastructure, education systems, and community awareness programmes.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 7.4 Unemployment by Region: 2011

Unemployment percentage is the proportion of the unemployed persons in the labour force for a given sex/age population group. For example, the number of unemployed people aged 15 and older divided by the total population aged 15 and older.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
A household consists of one or more persons related or not related and sharing common arrangement. Average household size is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households.
Chapter 8. **Household Characteristics**

**Housing and household information**

*Housing Characteristics*
Housing characteristics includes all structures used as dwelling units. Aspects considered are type of housing unit, tenure, source of energy for lighting and cooking, water supply, toilet and waste/garbage disposal.

*Household*
A household is defined as a person or group of persons related or unrelated living in the same dwelling unit and sharing common catering arrangements.

*Household Size*
Average household size is an indicator of the size of households and is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the total number of households.

*Head of Household*
The head of household is the person, of either sex, to whom other members of the household looked upon as the decision maker. The head of household was identified by the household respondent during enumeration.

*Household Assets*
Ownership of assets is an important indicator of social welfare and living standards, therefore households that own certain assets have higher standards of living than those without.
Chapter 8. Household Characteristics

Figure 8.1 Average Household Size by Constituency and Region: 2011

A household consists of one or more persons related or not related and sharing common catering arrangement. Average household size is obtained by dividing the number of persons in the household by the number of households.

National Average = 4.4

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 8.2 Percent Distribution of Head of Household by Sex and Region: 2011

This is the proportion of households headed by females or males. It is the total households headed by female/male divided by the total number of households in a given area.

National Percent Female = 43.8
National Percent Male = 56.2

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 8.3 Percent Distribution of Head of Household by Sex and Constituency: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent by constituency</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60.0 or more</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.0 - 59.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.0 - 49.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.0 - 39.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Percent Female = 43.8
National Percent Male = 56.2

This is the proportion of households headed by females or males. It is the total households headed by female/male divided by the total number of households in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 8. **Household Characteristics**

Figure 8.4 Percent Distribution of Child-Headed Households by Region and Constituency: 2011

Percent by region
- 2.1 or more
- 1.7 - 2.0
- 1.4 - 1.6
- Less than 1.4

Percent by constituency
- 3.0 or more
- 1.7 - 2.9
- 1.3 - 1.6
- Less than 1.3

National Percent = 1.7

This is the proportion of households headed by children. It is the total number of households headed by children aged 18 years and below divided by the total number of households in a given area.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 8. Household Characteristics

Figure 8.5 Percent Distribution of Orphan-Headed Households by Region and Constituency: 2011

National Percent = 0.6

This is the proportion of households headed by orphans. It is the total number of households headed by children aged 18 and below whose parents are not alive divided by the total number of households in a given area.

Source: 2011 Census of Population and Housing
Figure 8.6 Percent Distribution of Household by Main Source of Income and Region: 2011

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 8.6 Percent Distribution of Household by Main Source of Income and Region: 2011 (Continued)

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 8. **Household Characteristics**

Figure 8.7 Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Housing Unit and Region: 2011

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 8.8 Percent Distribution of the Households by Type of Tenure Status and Region: 2011

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 8.9 Percent Distribution of the Households by Type of Housing (Shacks) by Constituency: 2011

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
CHAPTER 9

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Percent by constituency:
- 90.0 - 99.9
- 80.0 - 89.9
- 70.0 - 79.9
- 60.0 - 69.9
- 50.0 - 59.9
- 21.8 - 49.9

National Percent = 80.0

Water from pipes, protected well and covered boreholes are considered safe water for health purpose.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 9. **Household Assets**

Figure 9.1 Selected Communications Assets: 2011

Ownership of assets is an important indicator of social welfare and living standards, therefore households that own certain assets have higher standards of living than those without.

*Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census*
Figure 9.2 Percent Distribution of Households with Access to Safe Drinking Water: 2011

Water from pipes, protected well and covered boreholes are considered safe water for health purposes.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 9.3 Percent Distribution of Household Using Unsafe Drinking Water: 2011

National Percent = 19.9

Unsafe water included water from rivers, dams, streams, uncovered boreholes, and unprotected wells.

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 9.4 Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking: 2011

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 9. **Household Assets**

Figure 9.4 Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking: 2011 (continued)

- **Charcoal-coal**
  - National Percent = 0.6
  - Percent by region:
    - 0.6 - 1.3
    - 0.1 - 0.5

- **Animal dung**
  - National Percent = 1.1
  - Percent by region:
    - 13.2 (Oshana)
    - 1.1 - 2.9
    - 0.0 - 1.0

- **Solar energy**
  - National Percent = 0.1
  - Percent by region:
    - 0.1 - 0.2
    - 0.0

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 9.5 Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting: 2011

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 9. **Household Assets**

Figure 9.5 Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting: 2011 (continued)

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 9.6 Percent Distribution of Households by Main Toilet Facility: 2011

- **Flush toilet**
  - National Percent = 39.5
  - Percent by region: 60.0 - 82.6
  - 39.5 - 59.9
  - 20.0 - 39.4
  - 6.3 - 19.9

- **Pit latrine with ventilation pipe**
  - National Percent = 4.3
  - Percent by region: 7.0 - 11.6
  - 4.3 - 6.9
  - 2.0 - 4.2
  - 1.2 - 1.9

- **Covered pit latrine with ventilation pipe**
  - National Percent = 3.2
  - Percent by region: 3.2 - 8.8
  - 2.0 - 3.1
  - 1.0 - 1.9

- **Uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe**
  - National Percent = 1.8
  - Percent by region: 1.8 - 4.4
  - 1.0 - 1.7
  - 0.5 - 0.9

- **Bucket toilet**
  - National Percent = 1.8
  - Percent by region: 6.2 (Hardap)
  - 1.8 - 3.5
  - 1.0 - 1.7

- **No toilet**
  - National Percent = 48.6
  - Percent by region: 70.0 - 80.0
  - 48.6 - 69.9
  - 20.0 - 48.5
  - 10.6 - 19.9

**Source:** Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Chapter 9. **Household Assets**

**Figure 9.7 Percent Distribution of Households by Means of Waste/Garbage Disposal: 2011**

- **Regularly collected**
  - National Percent = 37.2
  - Percent by region:
    - 50.0 - 79.8
    - 37.2 - 49.9
    - 10.0 - 37.1
    - 6.2 - 9.9

- **Irregularly collected**
  - National Percent = 5.2
  - Percent by region:
    - 5.2 - 10.8
    - 2.0 - 5.1
    - 1.9

- **Roadside dumping**
  - National Percent = 8.9
  - Percent by region:
    - 14.0 - 19.6
    - 8.9 - 13.9
    - 6.0 - 8.8
    - 4.0 - 5.9

- **Rubbish pit**
  - National Percent = 9.5
  - Percent by region:
    - 20.0 - 26.7
    - 9.5 - 19.9
    - 5.0 - 9.4
    - 3.1 - 4.9

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census
Figure 9.8 Percent Distribution of Households by Main Toilet (Bucket and No Toilet) and Constituency: 2011

Source: Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census