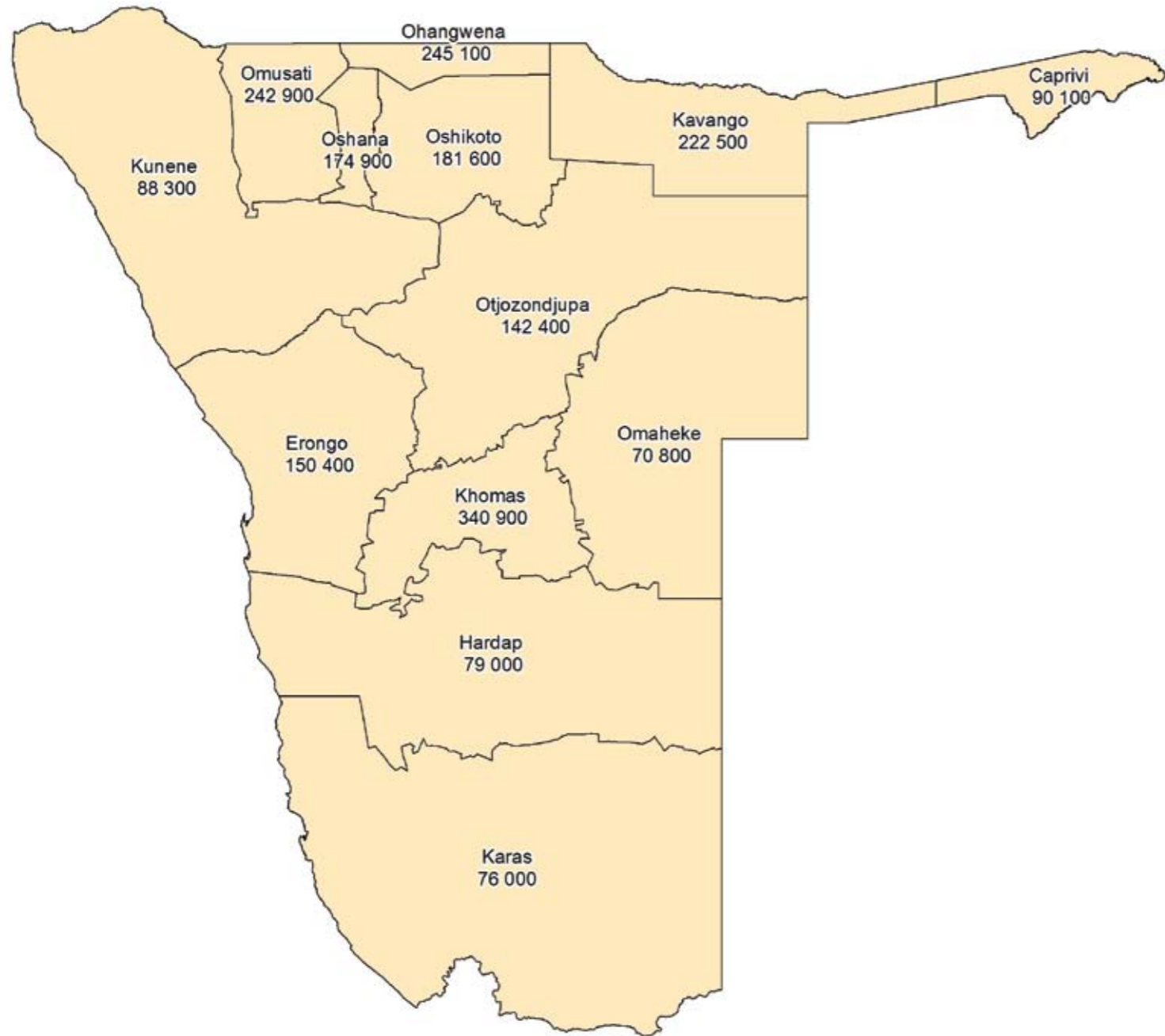




REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

## NAMIBIA 2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS PRELIMINARY RESULTS



UNFPA - because everyone counts

National Planning Commission  
Private Bag 13356  
Windhoek

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# Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census Preliminary Results

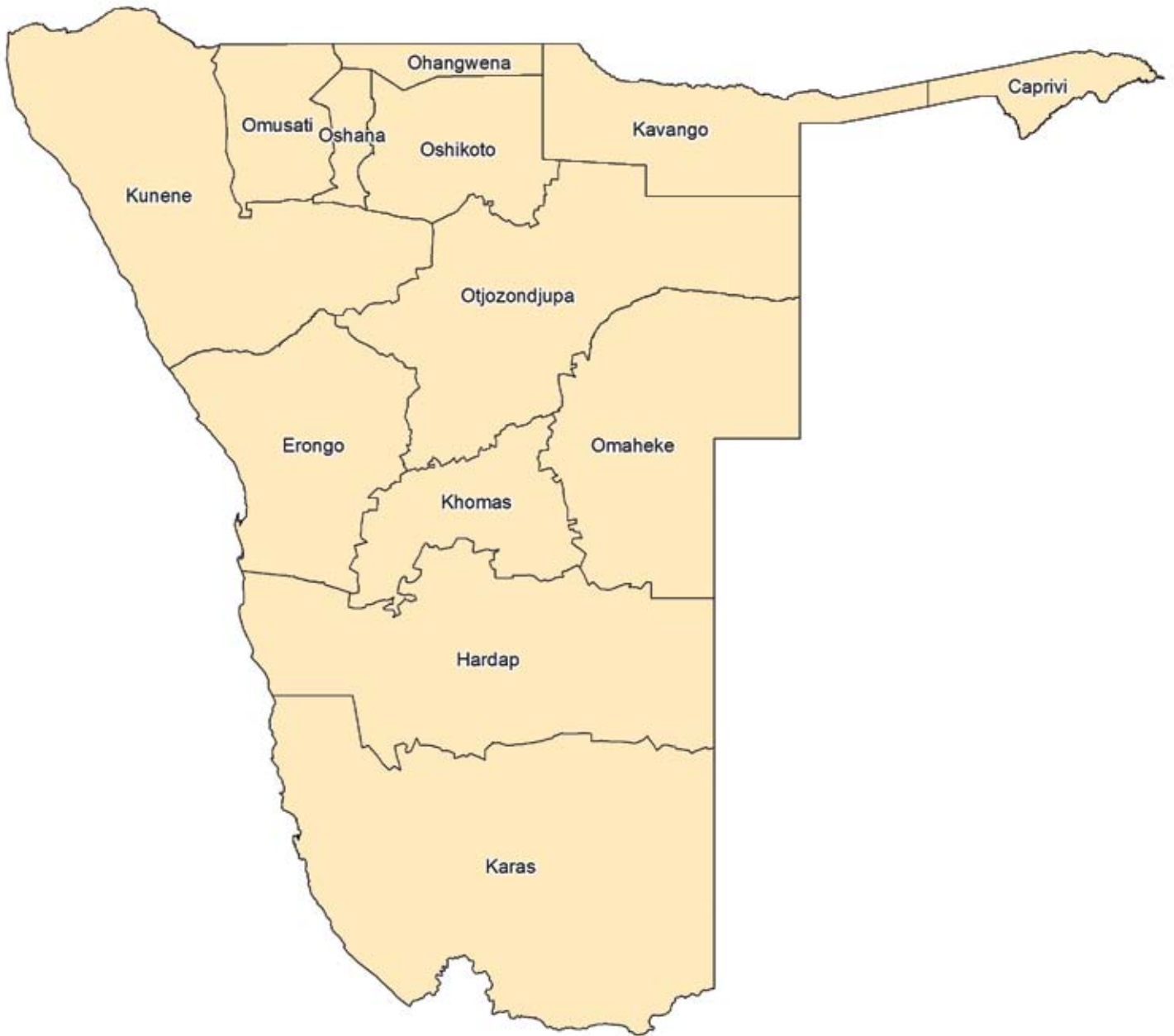


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ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF NAMIBIA



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## Table of Contents

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF NAMIBIA .....	i
LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
LIST OF FIGURES.....	v
LIST OF MAPS .....	vi
LIST OF IMAGES .....	vii
FOREWORD .....	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	xi
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	xii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
1. INTRODUCTION .....	7
1.1 Preamble.....	7
1.2 History of census taking in Namibia.....	8
2. PREPARATIONS FOR ENUMERATION .....	11
2.1 Purpose/Objectives.....	11
2.2 Key concepts/definitions used .....	12
2.3 Census organisation/structure .....	13
2.4 Cartographic/Mapping work.....	15
2.5 Census Instruments .....	12
2.6 Pilot Census.....	21
2.7 Recruitment and Training.....	21
2.8 Publicity and Advocacy.....	22
2.9 Special groups reached/consulted .....	23
3. ENUMERATION .....	25
3.1 Personnel cadres and deployment.....	27
3.2 Transportation.....	28
3.3 Extension of enumeration period .....	28
3.4 Quality assurance mechanisms .....	28
3.5 Enumeration coverage .....	29
3.6 Return of materials .....	29
4. LESSONS LEARNT .....	31
4.1 Best practices.....	31
4.2 Challenges/Constraints .....	32
5. POST ENUMERATION ACTIVITIES .....	35
5.1 Data processing activities .....	35
6. ROLE OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS .....	39

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7. PRELIMINARY RESULTS .....	41
8. CONCLUSION .....	61
ANNEXES .....	63

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## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Enumerated Population by Living Arrangement.....	41
Table 2: Population Distribution by Sex and Area.....	42
Table 3: Total Population by Year (1991-2011) and Region.....	50
Table 4: Distribution of Household Population by Sex, Number of Households by Area.....	51
Table 5: Households Comparison with 1991 and 2001 by Region.....	56
Table 6: Population by Major Municipalities and Towns.....	57
Table 7: Comparison of Enumerated and Projected Population by Region.....	59

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## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Population Growth in Namibia, 1921 – 2011.....	2
Figure 2: Population by Household Types, Namibia 2011 Census.....	3
Figure 3: Percent Population Distribution by Sex, Namibia 2011 Census.....	4
Figure 4: Percent Population Distribution by Urban and Rural, Namibia 2011 Census.....	5
Figure 5: Population Distribution by Region, Namibia 2011 Census.....	5
Figure 6: Census Taking in Namibia, 1921 – 2011.....	8



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## LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Population Distribution by Sex and Region, Namibia 2011 Census.....	46
Map 2: Population Density (Persons per sq.km) By Constituency.....	47
Map 3: Average Household Size by Constituency.....	55
Map 4: Population by Major Municipalities and Towns.....	58



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## LIST OF IMAGES

Image 1: PDA Used For 2011 Census Mapping.....	16
Image 2: Typical Rural Dwelling Units in Namibia.....	17
Image 3: Urban Pre-Demarcated EA Map.....	18
Image 4: Official Launch of Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census.....	24
Image 5: Census Officials Enumerating the Homeless.....	26
Image 6: Census Personnel Swearing the Oath of Secrecy Administered by the GS.....	28



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## FOREWORD

The Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census (hereinafter Namibia 2011 Census) enumeration was successfully conducted from 28<sup>th</sup> August to 15<sup>th</sup> September 2011. The Government of the Republic of Namibia is fully committed to conducting decennial population and housing censuses..

The Namibia 2011 census is the third census conducted after independence, following the previous ones in 1991 and 2001. Consequently, Namibia now joins the few countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that have not only successfully conducted their censuses in the 2010 round, but have strictly adhered to the decennial periodicity or regularity requirement which forms part of international best practice for census-taking.

In terms of decision number 9<sup>th</sup>/07.06.11/003, Cabinet declared the 2011 Population and Housing Census a priority national assignment, and designated 28<sup>th</sup> August 2011 as Census Reference Night. The 2011 census counted everyone from the newly born baby to the old who were present in the country during Census reference night. For households who reported having usual members who at the time of the census were outside the country, a short form was used to record such individuals and the countries of destination.

The 2011 census was conducted under the legal framework of Statistical Act 66 of 1976 which empowers the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) at a time, to undertake Population and Housing Censuses.

The Census Preliminary report, is the first in series of reports to be released from the 2011 Population and Housing Census. The report gives preliminary population counts by male and female and per region and constituency. Preliminary population counts were compiled manually by extracting population summaries from census questionnaires/forms that were used to count people. This report will be followed by detail Basic report that will give detail information related to demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population and housing units. The process of data processing, analysis and compilation of report will take sometime and hence the need to release preliminary figures to assist planning and decision making processes.

As it can be observed from the report, the population of Namibia has grown steadily since 1921, rising from one-quarter million persons in 1921, through 1.4 million in 1991, 1.8 million in 2001 to 2.1 million persons in 2011.

Figures in the preliminary report should be used with caution as they may change slightly after the completion of full census data processing.

It is therefore my sincere hope that this report will be used responsibly by all stakeholders for the development of our nation.



Tom K Alweendo  
**DIRECTOR GENERAL**





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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

It is worth mentioning that a Population and Housing census is a national exercise that required enormous amount of financial and human resources which were mostly allocated from the government and public institutions.

Since there was no permanent census structure, a temporary structure was set up to implement the 2011 census activities. Capacity building was, therefore, crucial to ensure that census staff were equipped with necessary skills to enable them to carry out census activities and produced results that meet international standards.

We wish to express our gratitude to our development partners, namely the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Government of Luxemburg and USAID who provided financial and technical support in the implementation of census activities, mainly in strengthening the capacity of census officials in the areas of census methodology, data processing, cartographic work and analysis.

We are also grateful to the Namibian Police, the City of Windhoek Police, Namibia Agricultural Union, Regional Councils, Inter-Agency Technical Committee, and Regional Committees for their support towards the implementation of Census Enumeration. The support received from government agencies and institutions that availed officials to assist in the implementation of census enumeration exercise is also appreciated.

Last but not least, we would like to acknowledge the support and cooperation from the general public in providing the required information during census enumeration period that has greatly contributed to the success of this whole exercise.

  
**ANDRIES LEEVI HUNGAMO**  
**PERMANENT SECRETARY**



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DU	Dwelling Unit
EA	Enumeration Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GS	Government Statistician
IACTC	Inter-Agency Census Technical Committee
ICT	Information Communication Technology
Lux	Government of Luxemburg
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICT	Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology
NPC	National Planning Commission
PDA	Personal Data Assistant
NDPs	National Development Plans
PS	Permanent Secretary
RCC	Regional Census Committee
RCSS	Regional Census Supporting Staffs
RTCC	Regional Technical Census Committee
UNAM	University of Namibia
UN	United Nations



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **Background**

The United Nations defines a population census as the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or disseminating demographic, economic, social data pertaining, at a specific time to all persons in a country or designated area. It is the primary source of information about the population of the country and undertaken at regular intervals, usually every 10 years. The fundamental purpose is to provide information on the size, distribution, composition and other social and economic characteristics of the population as well as the housing conditions and household amenities. Such information is necessary for monitoring the implementation of the various national and global development agenda. The Namibian Government is therefore committed to conducting regular and quality population and housing censuses to support the country's socio-economic development efforts.

The Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census (Namibia 2011 Census) enumeration was successfully conducted from 28<sup>th</sup> August to 15<sup>th</sup> September 2011. All persons were counted according to where and how they spent the census reference night. The census was conducted in accordance to the UN Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses. It was the third census conducted after independence, following the previous ones in 1991 and 2001. Consequently, Namibia now joins a few countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that have not only successfully conducted their censuses in the 2010 round, but have strictly adhered to the decennial periodicity or regularity requirement which forms part of international best practice for census-taking.

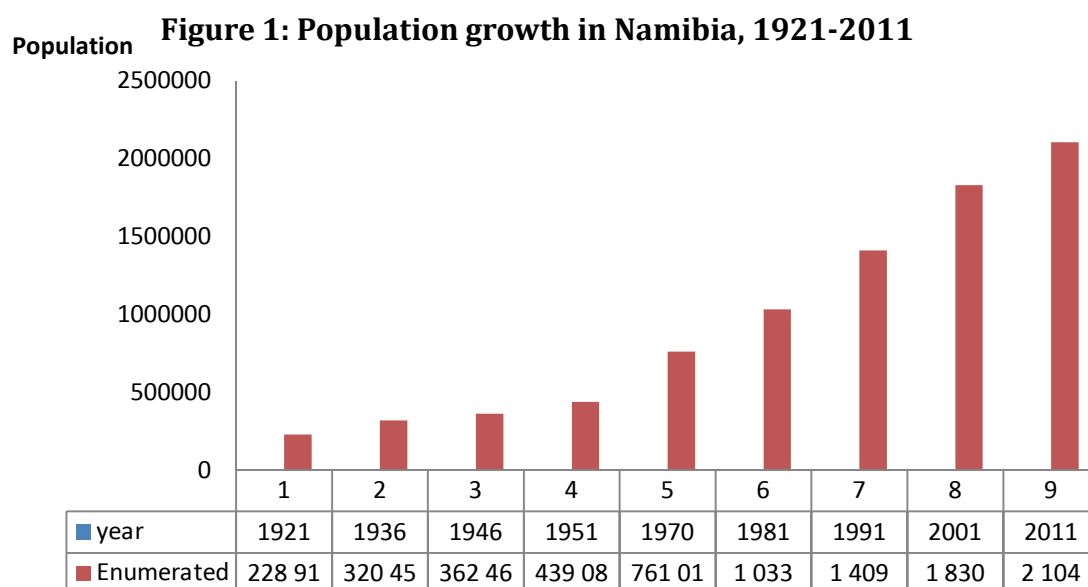
The census collected important information necessary for evidence-based decision-making by all stakeholders. This report is the first in a series to be released on the census. The report presents the provisional (interim) results based on the population summaries extracted manually (by hand) by the census clerks upon the completion of the data collection exercise. The interim results provide population size and number of households at the national, regional, constituency levels, and for rural and urban categories. The size and distribution is also provided by sex (males versus females). The Full (detailed) results will be provided when the automated data processing is completed. This section highlights the preliminary findings of the Namibia 2011 Census.



## Results

### (i) Population size and growth

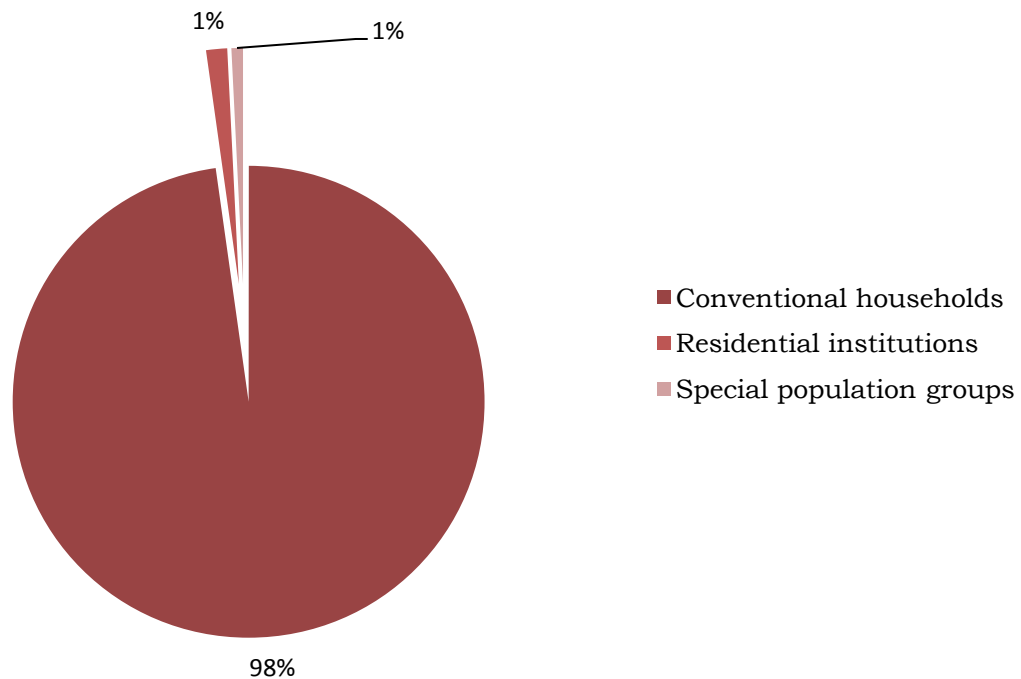
Figure 1 shows that the Namibia 2011 Census enumerated 2,104,900 persons. The enumerated population is 4 percent lower than the expected (projected figure of 2,184,092 and, therefore, falls within the internationally accepted error margin. The figure represents an absolute increase of 274,570 persons (or 15 percent) compared to the 1,830,330 persons enumerated in the last census in 2001. Overall, the population of Namibia has grown steadily since 1921, rising from about one-quarter million persons in early 1921 through 1.8 million persons in early 2001 to 2.1 million in 2011. This has immediate policy implications for education, health, social amenities and shelter, among other basic necessities.



### (ii) Living arrangements

The population was counted under various living arrangements on the census night. Broadly, persons were captured in private (conventional) households, residential institutions and under special population groups. Figure 2 shows that, virtually all persons (98 percent) were enumerated in conventional households. The remaining 2 percent was shared equally between residential institutions and special population groups.

**Fig 2. Namibia 2011 Census provisional results: Population by household types, Namibia 2011 Census**

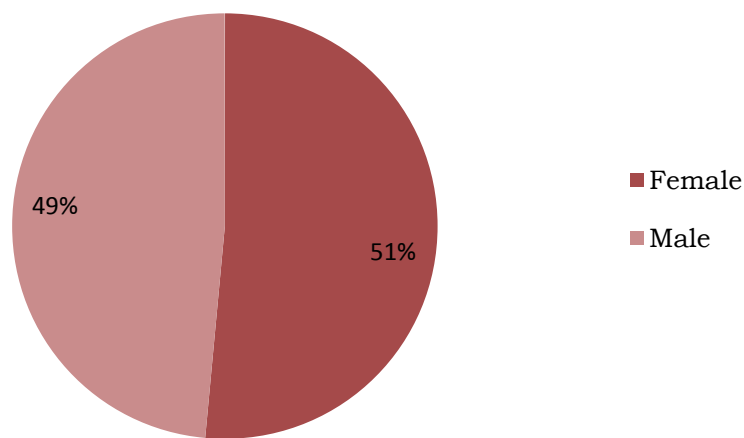


A total of 465,400 households were counted, representing an increase of 110,945 (or 32 percent) from the 346,455 households registered in the 2001 Census. This reflects a reduction in average household size to 4.4 in 2011 compared from 5.1 in 2001. Average household size varies significantly across regions and constituencies. It is highest in Kavango (6.0), and lowest in Erongo (3.3). Generally, large households are to be found in the northern regions, while small ones are found in the more urban regions such as Erongo and Khomas. The southern regions have moderately sized households.

**(iii) Gender dimensions**

Figure 3 shows that of the total 2,104,900 persons enumerated in the 2011 Census 1,083,600 (51 percent) were females and 1,021,300 (49 percent) were males. This pattern may vary slightly across regions and constituencies, which is not uncommon. Overall, there are more females than men in most populations.

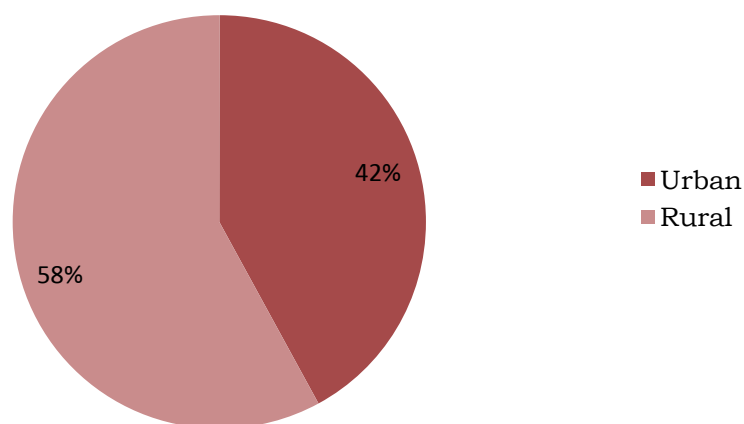
**Figure 3. Namibia 2011 Census provisional report:  
Percent population distribution by sex,**



**(iv) Rural/Urban distribution**

As shown in Figure 4 a total of 1,219,400 persons (58 percent) were enumerated in rural areas, while 885,500 (42 percent) were enumerated in urban areas in 2011. Compared to the proportional distributions of 67 percent and 33 percent respectively enumerated in the 2001 census, this shows that the rate of urbanisation in Namibia is increasing.

**Figure 4. Namibia 2011 Census provisional report:  
Percent Population distribution by Urban and Rural**

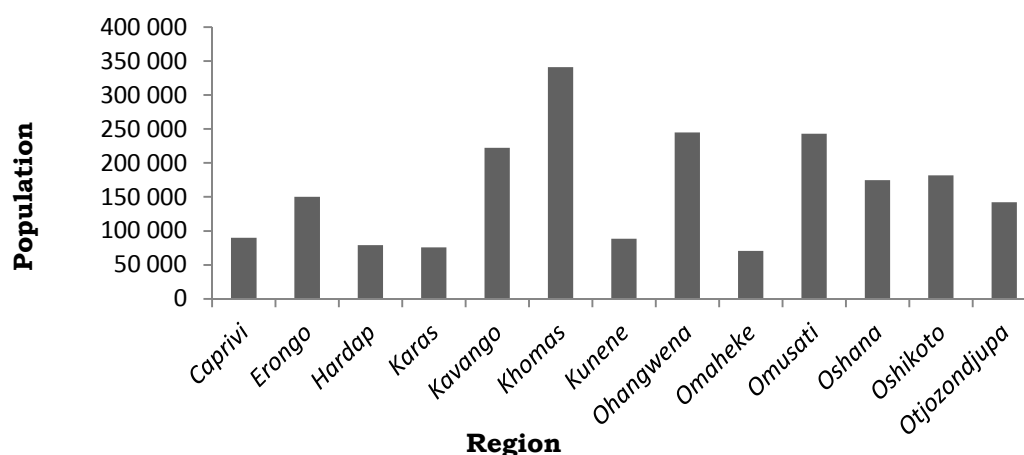


#### (v) Regional distribution

Figure 5 shows the absolute population distribution by regions. The most populated regions in 2011 were Khomas (340,900), Ohangwena (245,100) and Omusati (242,900) while the least populated were Omaheke (70,800), Karas (76,000) and Hardap (79,000) regions, (see also table 2).

However, the population density index (See Table 2) shows concentration of persons in more urban regions (Erongo, Khomas) and, to a much lesser extent, the northern regions (Ohangwena, Oshana and Omusati), compared to the rest of the country. Population density is a direct outcome of internal population redistribution as dictated by various “push and pull” factors.

**Figure 5. Namibia 2011 Census provisional report:  
Population distribution by region**





## 1. INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 Preamble**

#### **1.1.1 What is a population census?**

The United Nations defines a population census as the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or disseminating demographic, economic, social data pertaining, at a specific time to all persons in a country or designated area. But, in simple terms a population census is the total count of all persons in a country at a specified time. It is the primary source of information about the population of the country. It is undertaken at regular intervals, usually every 10 years. A census is different from surveys in the sense that everyone is counted, and with reference to the census night. More recently, a comprehensive housing component has been added to the population census agenda so that detailed information on housing characteristics is also collected alongside personal characteristics. Hence they are now more accurately referred to as population and housing censuses.

#### **1.1.2 Importance of Census data**

Population and housing censuses are important statistical operations undertaken to provide information needed for a variety of purposes. Their fundamental purpose is to provide information on the size, distribution, composition and other social and economic characteristics of the population as well as the housing conditions and household amenities. Such information is necessary for monitoring the implementation of the various national and global development agenda.

The Namibian Government is therefore committed to conducting regular and quality population and housing censuses to support the country's socio-economic development efforts.

#### **1.1.3 Scope of the report**

Due to the importance of the census data the Government made a decision to have provisional results released as soon as possible to ensure timeliness and, subsequently, usefulness of the statistics in national decision-making.

This report is the first in a series to be released on the Namibian 2011 Census. The report presents the provisional (interim) results of the census based on summaries extracted manually by census clerks directly from the census questionnaires after enumeration. The interim results provide population size and number of households at the national, regional, constituency levels, and for rural and urban categories. The size and distribution is also provided by sex (males versus females). These figures

may change slightly when the full report is published. These figures may change slightly when the full report is published.

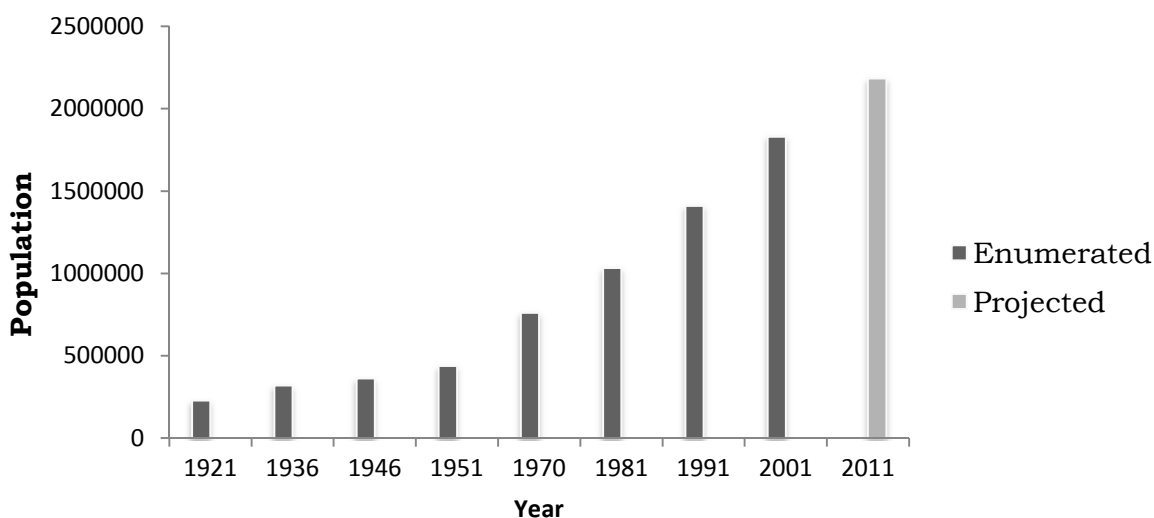
The report also highlights the various tasks implemented in the run up to the enumeration, and how the big count was executed. The detailed report will be released early next year (2013) once the full scale data processing is completed.

### 1.2 History of census taking in Namibia

The Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census (hereinafter Namibia 2011 Census) enumeration was successfully conducted from 28<sup>th</sup> August to 15<sup>th</sup> September 2011. It was the third census conducted after independence, following the previous ones in 1991 and 2001. Consequently, Namibia now joins the few countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that have not only successfully conducted their censuses in the 2010 round, but have strictly adhered to the decennial periodicity or regularity requirement which forms part of international best practice for census-taking.

Before independence censuses were taken at somewhat regular intervals as shown in Figure 6 – in 1926, 1936, 1946, 1951, 1960, 1970 and 1981. However, these censuses used somewhat different methodologies, and differ in terms of coverage, content and procedures used. The Figure shows that the population of Namibia has grown steadily since 1921, rising from about one-quarter million persons in early 1921 to 1.8 million persons in early 2001, and was projected to reach about 2.2 million persons in 2011.

**Figure 6: Census Taking in Namibia**





The National Planning Commission (NPC), through the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), is responsible for conducting population censuses in Namibia, besides offering other national statistical services.



## 2. PREPARATIONS FOR ENUMERATION

The Namibia 2011 Census was conducted in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2010 Round of Population Censuses. It enumerated everyone who spent the night of 28<sup>th</sup> August 2011 within the borders of the Republic of Namibia.

Preparation for the census started in earnest in 2008. Several activities were undertaken in preparation toward the census, including:

- Compilation of the project document
- Gazettement of the census
- Cartography/mapping
- Development of census instruments
- Pilot census
- Recruitment and training
- Publicity and advocacy
- Logistics and administration

The extensive and intensive preparations ensured adequate preparedness for successful enumeration. The preparatory activities are discussed briefly in the following sections.

### **2.1 Purpose/Objectives**

The main objective of the Namibia 2011 Census was to provide socio-economic information necessary for decision making at all levels. The census provides up to date information on the population size and growth, composition and structure, as well as the geographic distribution – by constituencies and regions. Specifically, the census will be expected to:

- provide an objective and adequate statistical basis for overall social and economic planning, monitoring and evaluation;
- provide an adequate statistical basis for measuring the size and growth of the population;
- determine the structure and composition of the population by age, sex, region and other socio-economic characteristics;
- provide a basis for estimating basic demographic characteristics, which include, among others, the levels of fertility and mortality, not only at national and regional levels, but also for specific population sub-groups;
- make it possible to estimate future population trends through population projections;
- provide information for updating the electoral boundaries and register;
- provide information for the delineation of regional as well as constituency boundaries;

- serve as a database for up-dating the Frame for the National Master Sample; and,
- provide statistical basis for small area estimation of key social, economic and other population-based indicators.

## **2.2 Key concepts/definitions used**

### **2.2.1 Household**

A household consists of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same homestead/compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. They have a common catering arrangement (cook and eat together), and are answerable to the same household head. It is important to remember that members of a household need not necessarily be related, either by blood or marriage.

### **2.2.2 Dwelling Unit**

For the purpose of the census enumeration, a dwelling unit (DU) is defined as a residential place occupied by a household at the time of the census. The dwelling unit may be vacant or shared by more than one household. Housing unit on a permanent building (including traditional housing unit), mobile (caravans) and informal structure (such as shacks) are referred to as dwelling units.

### **2.2.3 Institution**

Institutions can be defined as sets of premises in a permanent structure or structures designed to accommodate groups of persons who are bound by either a common public objective or common personal interests. Usually, persons of the same sex share the same dormitories. Examples are hospitals, old age homes, nurses' homes/hostels, hostels of boarding schools, colleges, universities or employment hostels, convents, seminaries, military/army barracks, prisons, refugee camps etc.

### **2.2.4 Enumeration Area**

One of the crucial aspects of the census enumeration is to ensure complete geographical coverage of the whole country. For this purpose, the whole country was divided into small geographical areas of manageable sizes known as Enumeration Areas (EAs). The EA boundaries are unique within each Constituency and respect the standard boundaries of the Regions and Local Authorities as defined by the Delimitation Commission. They are designed to support the census data collection and to make the enumerators work easier.

### **2.2.5 Census Reference Night**

All persons were enumerated according to how and where they spent the Census Reference Night in Namibia, regardless of the date of enumeration. The night of Sunday, 28 August 2011 was designated as the Census Reference Night.

### **2.2.6 De facto versus de Jure enumeration**

De facto census enumerates persons according to where they are found on the reference night. De jure census, on the other hand, enumerates persons according to where they usually live, and potentially increases chances of double counting. The de facto approach to enumeration is, therefore, preferred as it reduces coverage errors. The Namibia 2011 Census used the de facto enumeration approach. However, information on the de jure population can also be obtained.

### **2.2.7 Unit of enumeration**

All persons who spent the census night in Namibia were identified under various residential types or living arrangements to facilitate complete and accurate enumeration. Various living arrangements were identified, including households, institutions such as schools, hostels and camps, vagrants such as travellers and homeless, and other special groups such as nomads and fishermen. Individual information was recorded for all persons within each living arrangement group.

## **2.3 Census organisation/structure**

The National Planning Commission (NPC) through the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is responsible for undertaking the population censuses. Because of its importance to national development and decision-making process the census implementation requires the participation of all stakeholders. This all-inclusive stakeholder mobilization is achieved via the formation of various committees – at national and regional levels.

At the center of the census implementation structure is the Census Secretariat (or Census Office), which is responsible for all (technical, publicity, logistical, administrative) aspects of the census. The Census Office is headed by the Government Statistician, who is also the National Census Coordinator, supported by the Census Manager, (see Organochart in Annex I).

In addition, the following structure was put in place to support the Census Office especially during enumeration:

- **National Census Steering Committee** or the **High Level Census Committee** is the supreme organ responsible for the census implementation. Its role is mainly to provide policy advisory and administrative oversight on census implementation. It is made up of Permanent Secretaries from Line Ministries with critical

administrative role over key census activities, and representatives of key stakeholders from the Private Sector, Development Partners, NGOs and faith-based organizations. The Committee is headed by the Permanent Secretary of NPC, who is also the National Census Officer.

- **Inter-Agency Census Technical Committee (IACTC)**, which comprises technocrats from line Ministries and other institutions with a technical stake in the census process. In particular, the IACTC advises the Census Office on the implementation of the technical aspects of the census, e.g. development of the census instruments, training and quality assurance mechanisms for enumeration. The committees are supported by the Chief Technical Adviser, who ensures that the census is implemented in accordance with the international standards and procedures.
- **Regional Census Committee (RCC)** was responsible for preparing the populace to be properly enumerated through targeted/focused publicity and advocacy activities. The committee is headed by the respective Hon. Governor, assisted by the Chief Regional Officer. It comprised Hon. Chairpersons of the Regional Councils, Hon. Regional Councilors, Local Authority (Mayor) and representatives of all organizations through which the public can be sensitized (gatekeepers) such as faith-based organizations, NGOs/CBOs, development agencies, and traditional authorities.
- **Regional Technical Census Committee (RTCC)** was responsible for the implementation of all census activities, in consultation with the Census Office. It was headed by the Chief Regional Officer who was also the Regional Census Officer, assisted by the Director of Planning. The RTCC comprised technocrats, mostly from the Regional Development Committee. The committee oversaw the operations of the Constituency Census Offices for all constituencies under its jurisdiction. The Constituency Census Offices were managed by the Chief Control Officers or Chief Clerks, assisted by NPC officers in the Region. The offices were the focal point of all census operations within the Constituency, including material storage and distribution during enumeration. All queries regarding census operations within the constituency were directed to the Constituency Census Office.
- **Regional, Constituency and Team Supervisors** worked closely with the Regional Committees and the Constituency Censuses Offices to ensure that the census enumeration within their jurisdiction was complete and accurate.

## **2.4 Cartographic/Mapping work**

Cartographic or mapping work was the most demanding and critical activity undertaken in preparation for enumeration. Its primary goal was to ensure complete and accurate geographical coverage of the country during enumeration. Mapping entails dividing the country into smaller unique geographic areas known as “Enumeration Area (EA)” to serve as small data collection units during enumeration. This helps to avoid duplications and omissions during enumeration, determine the maximum size of the area to be allocated to one enumerator, and decide on the human and other resources required for the enumeration. The information is also used to update the GIS database and, therefore, useful for disseminating information for public administration and other uses. Mapping is, therefore, an integral part of census-taking worldwide.

The Namibia 2011 Census mapping methodology was a great departure from the previous censuses. The first census in independent Namibia in 1991 used traditional mapping methodologies whereby enumeration area maps were drawn by hand. The 2001 Census cartographic work was done using digital mapping methodologies. In particular, EA maps were produced using Geographic Information (GI) technology for the first time, which enabled census results to be disseminated on a GIS-based data dissemination tools. In the 2011 Census a key requirement for the mapping exercise was to create Dwelling Unit (DU) Frame as a baseline for updating of Enumeration Areas (EAs) of the 2001 census. This important addition was made for the first time in Namibia. To implement this effectively advanced technology, namely handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) enabled Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) (see Image 1), aerial photographs ( see Image 2 and 3) and satellite images were used to collect geo—referenced data for dwelling units directly without intervening paper work. This information was used to create a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) database. The process ensured great improvement in the detail and quality of the enumeration area (EA) delineation and maps.

The DUF, while giving baseline information about the structure of dwelling units, will be linked to the census results at household level. This will allow the office to present census results according to end-user specifications (sub-national divisions). The methodology was also developed to provide basis for updating or adding new data layers for planning that are geographically referenced in the future. A customized application has been developed to integrate the DUF data into the central census database allowing data retrieval at all desired levels. The integrated system will also facilitate more targeted decision-making at lower levels of geography and/or administration, e.g. localities.

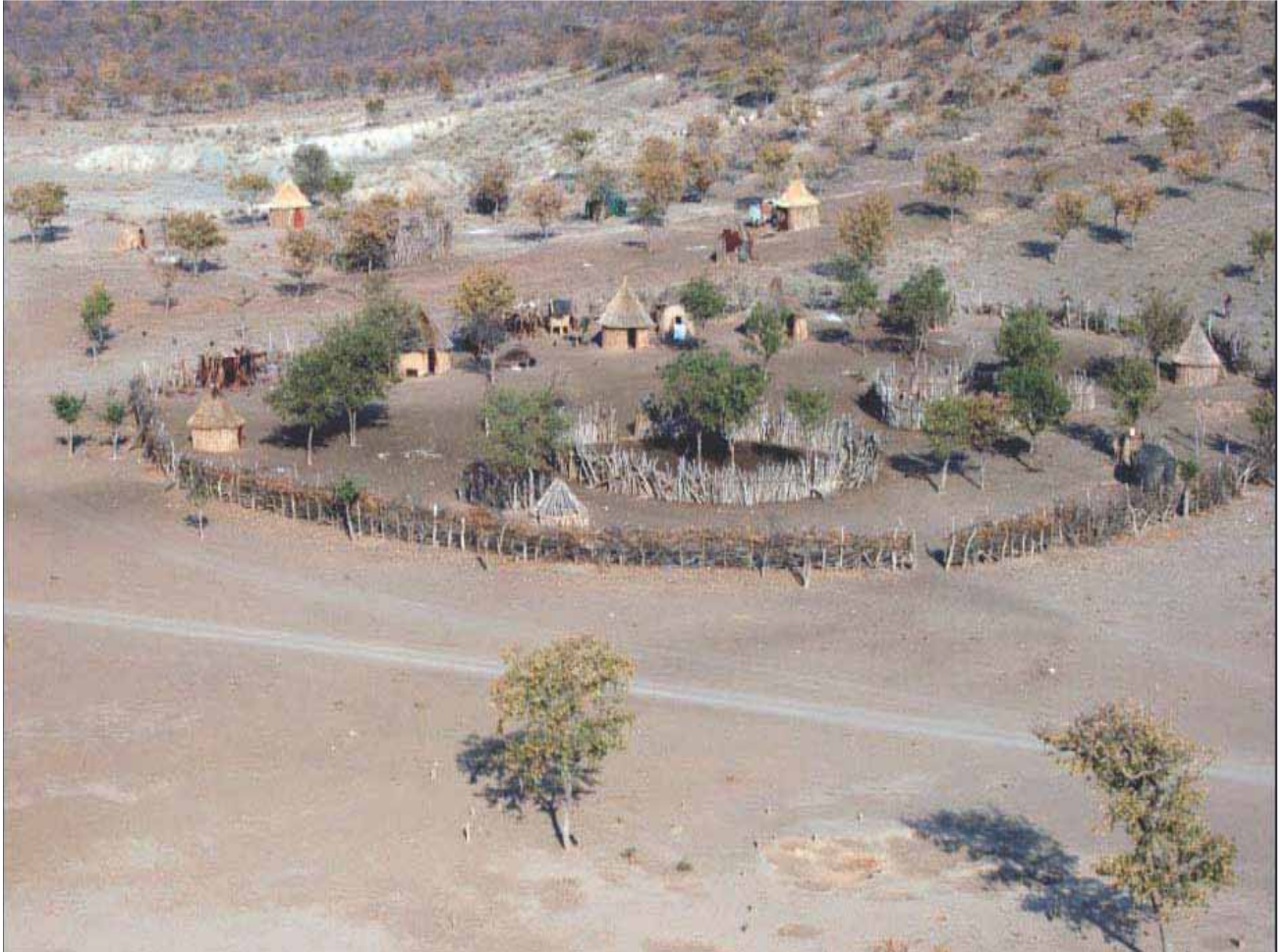
The mapping team underwent thorough training on methods and procedures before embarking on this challenging task. Quality assurance mechanisms were also in-built in the mapping strategy. The data collected



were checked at field level and re-checked at the office for to ensure completeness and accuracy.



**Image 1: Example of PDA used for 2011 census mapping**



**Image 2: Typical Rural Dwelling Units in Namibia (extract from digital aerial photo)**





**Image 3: An example of Urban Pre-delineated EA map for fieldwork verification**

## 2.5 Census Instruments

### 2.5.1 Questionnaire development

Development and finalization of census instruments was achieved through consultations with various subject matter experts and stakeholder groups – both within NPC and outside NPC. The Inter-Agency Census Technical Committee (IACTC) – comprising subject matter experts representing various stakeholders – was quite instrumental in the process of questionnaire development and finalization.

The questionnaires were originally drafted by the census office and thereafter presented at a well attended symposium of users and producers of statistics for discussion and adoption. The instruments were later revised based on lessons from the pilot census, and additional questions/instruments developed in line with international best practices. Attempts were made to set up a clear identification framework for the entire populace on the census night, and to develop appropriate questionnaire instruments for each respective group. The following questionnaire instruments were finally agreed on for the Namibia 2011 Census:

- Form A (Long Form): For conventional households and residential institutions
- Form B1 (Short Form): For special population groups such as persons in transit (travellers), police cells, homeless and off-shore populations
- Form B2 (Short Form): For hotels/guesthouses
- Form B3 (Short Form): For foreign missions/diplomatic corps;
- Form C: For recording Emigrant characteristics

All Forms were done in A3 paper size of *scannable* quality. Form A's were spiral-bound into 10-questionnaire booklets with hard-cover chipboards to act as writing support during enumeration and also protect the questionnaires from damage during transportation and storage. Ditto Forms B1 and C. However, Forms B2 and B3 – which were to be self-administered – were loose, to allow separate filling by various respondents.

These instruments were administered in conjunction with other relevant documentation as follows:

- Manuals (Trainer's, Supervisor's, enumerator's, field editors/coders, and codebook);
- Enumeration and quality control instruments/materials (call-back cards, enumeration cards, household enumeration stickers and several field control forms and monitoring/reporting schedules.

Key topics covered on the main census form included the following:

- i) Geographical information placing each enumerated household and/or individual within an EA, Constituency, Region, and urban/rural;
- ii) Basic information on each household member (demographic characteristics of each person such as age and sex, relationship, etc;
- iii) Information on internal migration and residence status e.g. residence, duration of residence, place of birth, citizenship etc;
- iv) Orphanhood;
- v) Access to ICT services;
- vi) Early childhood development, literacy and education attainment;
- vii) Labour force participation, occupation and industry;
- viii) Information on children ever born and dead for women aged 12 year and above;
- ix) Housing and household information, including assets, amenities, participation in agriculture and source of income.
- x) Emigration.

For further information on the information collected please see the questionnaires attached (Annex II).

### **2.5.2 Instructions manuals and control forms**

Various instructions manuals were developed to facilitate the implementation of different tasks:

- Training guidelines were designed to guide trainers to conduct effective training of field enumeration personnel through standardizing training methods and minimizing distortion of facts;
- Enumerator's instruction manual guided the field data collection;
- Supervisors Manuals facilitated effective supervision of field personnel at all levels;
- Code book provided standard codes for data collection and processing;
- Field editing and coding manual provided guidance to editors and coders to do detailed editing during data collection and processing.
- Guidelines for material distribution and dispatch guided the dispatch and distribution of material during enumeration as well as the return of materials to census office after enumeration.

In addition to the various instruction manuals more than a dozen control forms were developed and used throughout training, enumeration and data processing to facilitate process monitoring and quality control.

## **2.6 Pilot Census**

To test the preparedness to undertake the census a pilot census was conducted in September 2010. The pilot census was conducted in all the 13 regions, 23 constituencies and 27 localities of the country; 27 Enumeration Areas (EA) were selected for the test within each locality. Lessons from the pilot census exercise were very instrumental in improving the overall preparations towards successful enumeration.

## **2.7 Recruitment and Training**

- 3 The census operation is very large in terms of coverage hence require a considerable portion of government budget as well as personnel and transport. The 2011 Census recruited 9516 personnel of which 91 percent were the enumerators. The census project was implemented on a temporary structure in addition to the permanent establishment of NPC.
- 4 A good recruitment strategy was designed for recruiting the field personnel which took into account, academic qualifications, local languages and cultures of different ethnic groups within constituencies. Therefore all field enumerators and supervisors were identified within their respective constituencies. In addition, supervisors were identified based on leadership qualities, experience on similar activities and driving skills.
- 5 For unemployed persons, applications were invited through advertisements on local newspapers with clear criteria for each group.
- 6 Furthermore, constituency, regional supervisors and some of the Team Supervisors were identified through their respective ministry and government agencies whereas some were those who unemployed and worked in previous data collection environment. Regional and Constituency supervisors were those who were trainers and were selected according to their performances during their training.
- 7 In addition, there were other staff that was recruited for supporting activities such as transport, finance, Human resources office, as well as logistics and administration.



- 8 A series of training sessions took place namely, the training of master trainers, training of trainers and training of team supervisors and enumerators. In total 8750 people underwent training in their respective regions during the last phase to prepare them to work as enumerators and team supervisors in addition to 600 trainers. For quality assurance at all levels of training, training was facilitated and supervised by selected highly skilled officials who have knowledge and experience in Statistics and data collection from ministries, the Polytechnic of Namibia and the University of Namibia.

## **2.8 Publicity and Advocacy**

The 2011 National Census Publicity Committee, consisted of communications specialists from various institutions; MICT, NPC, Bank of Namibia, City of Windhoek, UNAM and UNFPA. This committee assisted in establishing a targeted communications action plan, assimilated from the communications framework of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

The following were key components of the communication strategy:

- Radio and TV adverts
- Distribution of Posters, flyers, t-shirts, caps, car stickers
- Placement of banners and billboards in various strategic locations in cities/towns
- Advocacy meetings with various interest groups
- Participation in talk shows
- Regional road shows
- Official launch of the census program – nationally and in all the regions
- Establishment of Call Center
- Enumeration of VIPs

Major Information dissemination activities took place during the post and enumeration phase of the census:

- Census publicity materials were designed, printed and distributed per region. Materials distributed included pamphlets, posters, t-shirts, caps, pull-up banners, display banners, and FAQ leaflets. Outdoor Advertising (Billboards & Outdoor TV Screens) was used, radio adverts, announcements and radio phone in programmes conveyed information to the public.
- Television adverts and programmes provided detailed information on the census. His Excellency, President Hifikepunye Pohamba launched the census nationally followed by the launch of the census by

Governors in their respective regions. At regional and constituency level, publicity and advocacy campaigns was enforced with the aid of regional information officers from the Ministry of information & Communication Technology, GIS Analysts, Statisticians and Mapping staff from the census.

- The campaign was also marked with road shows while, census countdown clock placed on the television and operation of the census Call Centre was set up to answer to all census queries.

## **2.9 Special groups reached/consulted**

- President of the Republic of Namibia
- Prime Minister of the Republic of Namibia
- Cabinet ministers
- Permanent Secretaries
- Chief regional Officers
- Regional Councils
- Commissioner for Refugees
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Nampol
- Commercial Famers union (Agric Farmers Union)
- Communal farmers union
- Diplomatic Corps
- Development Partners

The highlight of the campaign was the official launch of the census program by the Hon. Prime Minister Hon Nahas Angula on behalf of H.E. the President Nghifikepunye Pohamba to mark the commencement of the countdown to the census. Also noteworthy was the placement of the census countdown clock at the top corner of the broadcast screen by NBC TV before and during the enumeration, and the establishment of a call center to facilitate interaction between the public and the census office. Therefore, the census communication strategy played a critical role in keeping the public engaged and informed about the census process and their role and participation in it.



**Image 4: Official Launch of the Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census**



From left is Hon. Prime Minister Nahas Angula, Her Worship Elaine Trepper, the Mayor of City of Windhoek and Mr. Tom Alweendo, Director General of the National Planning Commission on the day of the official launch of the Census Program.

### 3. ENUMERATION

The Namibia 2011 Census was planned for the night of 28<sup>th</sup> August to 10<sup>th</sup> September 2011, with the former date as the reference night. Ideally, the enumeration reference date was the midnight of 28<sup>th</sup> August 2011. Practically, however, the whole night was taken as the Census Reference Night.

The census enumeration kicked off with the enumeration of the President of the Republic of Namibia, H.E. Nghifikepunye Pohamba and the Speaker of Parliament Hon. Theo Gurirab on the evening of 28<sup>th</sup> August – with Media coverage<sup>1</sup>.

This was followed by the enumeration of special population groups on the Census Night which included persons on transit, homeless, persons in police holding cells, hotels and guesthouses, hospital in-patients and offshore populations. With the help of the Namibian Police, road blocks were set up strategically at mass transit points in all the regions to facilitate the enumeration of travelers. Enumeration of the diplomatic corps also took place on the census night via a self-administered questionnaire. The rest of the population was enumerated from the morning of 29<sup>th</sup> September 2011.

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<sup>1</sup> Additional VIPs planned to be enumerated the same way were the Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition, Head of the Churches. However, while the Prime Minister was out of town, appointments with the other VIPs could not be made on time.



**Image 5: Census officials enumerating the homeless at a dumping site in Windhoek Rural on August 29, 2011.**

### **3.1 Personnel cadres and deployment**

The following cadres of field personnel were used in the 2011 Census enumeration:

- Enumerators and coders/editors
- Team supervisors
- Constituency Supervisors
- Regional Supervisors
- National Supervisors
- Field monitoring team

The field personnel were deployed into six (6) distinct levels with specific functions:

- Level I: Quality Assurance team to ensure data quality at all field levels. This team comprised mainly persons from top public and private institutions with appreciable knowledge of the implementation of large-scale statistical activities of this nature.
- Level II: Regional Supervisors responsible for all census technical and logistical activities in the region. This also comprised persons with appreciable knowledge in statistical data collection methods and procedures.
- Level III: Constituency Supervisors who were responsible for all census technical and logistical activities within the constituency. These were required to have good physical and administrative knowledge of the constituency they were assigned, including the local language.
- Level IV: Team Supervisors who were responsible for four (4) or so EAs/enumerators.
- Level V: Enumerators who were assigned to an EA.
- Level VI: Coders/Editors assigned to each Team Supervisor for quality assurance purposes (data checking/validation).

All census personnel swore an Oath of Secrecy under the Statistics Act to guarantee proper conduct confidentiality of the information collected. The Oath of Secrecy was administered by authorised government functionaries on 25<sup>th</sup> August at various regional headquarters.





**Image 6: Census personnel swearing the Oath of Secrecy administered by the Government Statistician at IUM – Windhoek on August 25, 2011.**

### **3.2 Transportation**

Roundabout 1,500 vehicles of different models (for different terrains) were required for the census enumeration so as to ensure that each supervisor (national, regional, constituency and team supervisors) had a reliable vehicle at their disposal. These vehicles were mobilized from ministries and other government agencies. A sizeable proportion were rented/hired. A few hitches were experienced, especially due to the late arrival of the rented vehicles. However, enumeration proceeded as the hitches were resolved.

A few areas in Kunene (Opuwo and Epupa) required a helicopter, while parts of Caprivi were hardly motorable due to flooding, nor could boats be used (because of low water levels). Enumeration in these areas progressed slowly, and continued beyond the original enumeration end date (10<sup>th</sup> September 2011), until 15<sup>th</sup> September 2011.

### **3.3 Extension of enumeration period**

The official enumeration period was extended by five (5) days – to 15<sup>th</sup> September 2011 to allow for mop up enumeration activities of pockets of population, especially in Caprivi, Khomas, Kunene, and Otjozondjupa regions. The Call Center was very instrumental in facilitating these mop up enumeration activities.

### **3.4 Quality assurance mechanisms**

Comprehensive quality assurance guidelines were developed and shared with all field personnel. Four layers of field supervision, plus a monitoring team, were put in place to ensure adequate facilitation, real-time response to emerging issues, and feedback to Census Office during data collection (see under deployment above). Additionally, several control forms and

reporting schedules were used during enumeration to facilitate monitoring activities. Field monitoring teams oversaw logistical and administrative aspects of enumeration in each region, as well as performed spot checks to assess whether enumeration activities were proceeding appropriately.

### 35 Enumeration coverage

The following table summarizes the outcome of the enumeration. All the 5489 EAs were covered, that is, 100% coverage. However, a few refusals and non-contacts of individuals were encountered.

Distribution of Enumeration Areas by region

<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of expected EAs</b>	<b>Number of EAs Covered</b>
<b>Caprivi</b>	298	298
<b>Erongo</b>	414	414
<b>Hardap</b>	300	300
<b>Karas</b>	271	271
<b>Kavango</b>	443	443
<b>Khomas</b>	901	901
<b>Kunene</b>	215	215
<b>Ohangwena</b>	558	558
<b>Omaheke</b>	178	178
<b>Omusati</b>	646	646
<b>Oshana</b>	414	414
<b>Oshikoto</b>	491	491
<b>Otjozondjupa</b>	360	360
<b>Total</b>	<b>5489</b>	<b>5489</b>

### 3.6 Return of materials

All census materials were returned to census office from the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of September. The materials were packed and arranged according to the guidelines provided to all supervisors. In brief all questionnaires for each EA were bundled together using rubber bands or strings – for each constituency. Once satisfied that everything was in order the constituency supervisors dispatched the materials to the regional headquarters from where the regional supervisors had them verified and subsequently made arrangements to have them transported to Census Office in Windhoek.

At the Census Office pre-trained officers were on standby to receive the materials. The dispatch was done according to a schedule agreed upon with the regional team so as to allow the Census Office to make adequate preparations to receive the materials appropriately. The Census Office personnel used a pre-determined checklist to ensure that nothing was missed. Any anomalies detected were sorted out before releasing the concerned supervisor.



## 4. LESSONS LEARNT

### 4.1 Best practices

1. Commitment from the highest level of government accorded census implementation priority status as an important national exercise.
  - The government funded over 95 percent of the entire census budget.
  - The National Launch of the census process was presided over by the Hon. Prime Minister on behalf of the President of the Republic of Namibia. This was followed by similar launches in each region presided over by the respective Governors. These events helped to focus national attention on the census process as an important national exercise. The awareness thereto created resulted in widespread public support and participation in the exercise and provided the much needed momentum that carried the census campaigns through the enumeration period.
  - The regular (weekly, sometimes daily) census management meetings were chaired by the Permanent Secretary for the NPC. This facilitated effective implementation of key technical and administrative decisions related to census implementation as the entire senior management of NPC participated in these meetings, and took instructions directly from the Permanent Secretary.
2. Smart enumeration strategies on the census night helped to rally public support and participation.
  - The enumeration of the President and other VIPs on the census night with media coverage, and airing the footages of the same on the evening news not only helped to focus national attention on the commencement of the enumeration exercise, it encouraged public participation in the enumeration – following on the President’s lead.
3. Strategic partnerships with various government agencies and local authorities greatly facilitated the enumeration exercise.
  - Collaboration with NBC resulted in widespread public education and awareness of the process, particularly their role in it.
  - Enumeration of special population groups (e.g. travellers, homeless, fishermen, refugees) was planned and undertaken jointly with Nampol, Ministry of Fisheries, and Commissioner for Refugees).
  - Enumeration of farm populations was planned jointly with farmers’ unions (commercial and communal farmers unions).
  - Involvement of the development partners as a key stakeholder group played a major role in the implementation of the exercise,



especially in ensuring that international standards were upheld at every phase/stage of implementation.

4. Technical innovations and adherence to international standards ensured delivery of a world class census.
  - The Namibia 2011 Census is being implemented in accordance with the UN Principles and Recommendations for the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses. These principles and recommendations govern all censuses conducted from 2005 to 2014 – worldwide!
  - Improved questionnaire structure and use of state-of-the-art data processing technology/methods facilitated easy and accurate capture and timely processing of the data collected.
  - Adoption of IT advances in cartographic work (aerial photography, satellite imagery, GPS, GIS) and the creation of the Dwelling Unit (DU) Frame have not only speeded up the pace of implementation, it enhanced completeness and accuracy of the data collected, as well as set up a framework for effective dissemination and increased utilisation of the information.
5. An effective communication strategy ensured that all population groups were reached with appropriate messages on time, which heightened public engagement and participation in the process.
  - The census agenda/theme was integrated in the national (and global) development agenda so that every individual, community/group and institution recognised that it was in their best interest to support the process. Additionally, the stakeholders were widely consulted during the questionnaire development process so as to collect information that would be relevant for decision-making in various sectors.
  - The communication strategy made it possible for the public to understand the key features of and their role in the process. Specific messages, in various media and languages, were packaged and disseminated to simplify concepts such as the census reference night versus the enumeration period, the confidentiality clause (Statistics Act), security arrangements and communication channels with the Census Office. A call Center with toll free hotlines was specifically set up for this purpose.

## **4.2 Challenges/Constraints**

1. The census implementation was generally delayed, which created immense pressure towards the enumeration date. In particular, there were considerable delays in obtaining approvals and exemptions on staff hiring and procurement. In addition, cartographic work was severally disrupted by rains/flooding etc.

2. The sheer vastness of the physical distances and difficult terrain to be traversed presented formidable logistical and operational challenges to the mapping and enumeration teams. Further, inadequacy or lack of appropriate transport for certain geographic pockets exacerbated the logistical challenges, especially at the beginning of enumeration.
3. High staff turnover at NPC/CBS resulted in inadequate capacity to handle an exercise of this nature and magnitude. The technical assistance sourced by the government through development partners and the establishment of temporary national census structure ensured effective implementation of the exercise.



## 5. POST ENUMERATION ACTIVITIES

The following table highlights the schedule of various post enumeration activities:

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>
1	Preliminary data processing operations	Oct 2011	Feb 2012
2	Launch/Dissemination of Preliminary results	Mar 2012	Apr 2012
3	Data capture (Scanning)	April 2012	Sept 2012
4	Data cleaning and tabulation	Sept 2011	Dec 2012
5	Launch/Disseminate Basic reports	Jan 2013	Mar 2013
6	Compile Thematic reports	Mar 2013	Feb 2014
7	Launch/Disseminate Thematic reports	Jan 2014	Apr 2014
8	Post census cartographic/mapping activities	Oct 2011	Aug 2012

Several products will be churned out of these processes and released as follows:

### 5.1 Data processing activities

#### 5.1.1 Preliminary Data processing activities

Data processing activities started pre scanning activities. The following are the activities which were carried out in preparation for the release of the preliminary results and Data processing operation.

1. Once the Questionnaire were received from field, the office staff had to sort them out according to their enumeration areas (EAs), constituencies and regions and create a shelve system where they are safely stored and will be retrieved for data processing.
2. Questionnaires editing:
  - a. The questionnaire was edited to ensure that all persons are correctly placed in their respective EAs, constituencies and regions where they were enumerated. The Geocode list was used to cross check the EA number on the questionnaire book cover to ensure that the number is correct. In addition, the editing looked at the identification section, thus, the region, constituency, EA code, Rural/urban, dwelling unit, household

numbering. It is important to ensure that information on this section is correct to avoid transferring data from one region to another or constituency to another.

3. Coding of the questionnaire

- a. The coding looked at questions which the coders were not able to provide codes for, due to limited descriptions. These were only migration and labour force questions. Staff in the office did a detailed study to find codes for the occupation and industry by consulting other documentations such as international classifications.

4. The extraction of population tallies

- a. This was to capture population summary by household type, number of households by gender (males and females) for the release of the preliminary report.

### **5.1.2 Automated Processing Activities**

Over one million questionnaires' are to be processed and this task needs to be completed within six months. To ensure timely processing and release of census data, all questionnaires are to be scanned using optical character recognition software (OCR) to ensure fast and accurate processing of data. Automated processing therefore involves taking physical questionnaires and putting them through a scanner in order to transform them into electronic documents.

Once the data is transferred into electronic format, it is verified and then 'cleaned' using custom developed tools. Cleaning refers to the process of eliminating all errors detected in the data during the transformation process. Cleaned data that is contained in a database is then used for analysis and dissemination.

#### **Current Activities**

Activities to be carried out include:

- review all data processing systems that are in place
- Familiarize and train staff on how to use data processing systems
- Perform a full systems tests to ensure systems are ready for production

These activities are to be carried out between 27 March 2012 and 9 April 2012

## Planned activities

- *Scanning*

Scanning refers to the act of transforming physical (paper based) data in to electronic format through the use of OCR technologies. After scanning the data, it is captured into a database for further processing.

- *Data Cleaning*

During this activity, captured data is verified and all errors will be eliminated, to prepare data for analysis and dissemination purposes.

These activities are to be carried out between 10 April 2012 and August 2012

### 5.1.3 Compilation of various reports

Various reports will be compiled from the census data. These reports will be released at different times as shown in the products release calendar. In particular, the following reports will be compiled and shared with all stakeholders:

- Preliminary report. This presents the preliminary census results best on manual extraction of population counts from the census forms. This report is limited in circulation and use.
- Basic reports. These reports present the basic or full results of the census. They will be compiled after complete processing of census information. Limited analysis will be included for key sectors.
- Thematic reports. These reports will cover themes and attempt to deepen insights on specific sectors by analysing data in the context of the respective policies and programs. They are useful for assessing policy success or failures and indicating where adjustments are required. Various themes will be covered, including but not limited to:
  - Fertility
  - Mortality
  - Migration
  - Population dynamics
  - Education
  - Labor force
  - Housing
  - Gender dimensions
  - Agriculture/farming
  - Disability
  - Population projections/forecasts

These reports will be compiled in conjunction with the subject-matter specialists from the respective sectors.

#### **5.1.4 Dissemination of results**

All census products will be disseminated to all stakeholders via user-friendly media. The products include:

- Reports (preliminary, basic, thematic)
- Maps
- Factsheets
- Databases

A comprehensive dissemination plan is being finalised and will be made available to the stakeholders in due course.

#### **5.1.5 Other post enumeration activities**

Other post enumeration activities include the development of the household-based sampling frame based on the census information, conducting intercensal surveys to update the socio-economic indicators, and updating the Dwelling Unit (DU) Frame in preparation for future surveys and censuses. These activities will be undertaken in conjunction with various stakeholders as appropriate.

## 6. ROLE OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The Development Partners form an integral part of the census organizational structure and implementation plan. Because census provides critical information for decision making for various sectors – at both national and international level - the census agenda embodies the interest of the development partners as well. Accordingly, it is in their best interest to support the census process and ensure it is successfully implemented. Generally, development partners' support to the census process includes, but not limited to, the following areas:

- Enforcing international standards
- Advocacy / sensitization campaigns
- Encouraging transparency and accountability (credibility)
- Capacity building (skills/technical assistance, equipment/infrastructure)
- Budget
- Timely (speedy) processing and release of results
- Dissemination and proper utilization of census data towards promoting evidence based decision making.
- Proper documentation and archiving.

The following development partners have supported the Namibian 2011 Census in various ways:

- UNFPA
  - Providing technical assistance in overall census implementation, and in cartographic work, census methodology, data processing, and analysis, and publicity and advocacy.
  - Funding for publicity and advocacy activities
  - Mobilizing additional resources for the census from other development partners (i.e. USAID-Namibia).
- GOVERNMENT OF LUXEMBURG:
  - Supporting mapping/cartographic activities mainly through providing technical assistance, hardware and software, and funded some activities.
- USAID-NAMIBIA:
  - Providing support for data processing activities (technical assistance/training) through the United States Census Bureau.





## 7. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

**Table 1. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Enumerated population by living arrangements (type of residence).**

Type Of Household	Population		
	Total	Females	Males
Total	2,104,900	1,083,600	1,021,300
Conventional households	2,058,100	1,065,600	992,500
Residential institutions	30,200	12,200	18,000
Special population groups	16,600	5,800	10,800
Police Holding cells			
Hospitals in-patients			
Travellers			
Homeless			
Fisherman			
Hotels /Lodges and guesthouse			
Diplomat			

Table 2. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Population distribution by Sex and Area by Region/Constituency

Region	Constituency	Population			Area in sq.km	Population density
		Total	Female	Male		
<b>Namibia</b>		<b>2,104,900</b>	<b>1,083,300</b>	<b>1,021,600</b>	<b>825,615</b>	2.5
Caprivi	Kabbe	14,500	7,100	7,400	2,155	6.7
	KatimaMulilo Rural	16,300	8,100	8,100	1,952	8.3
	KatimaMulilo Urban	28,200	15,200	13,000	32	868.1
	Kongola	5,600	2,800	2,800	5,123	1.1
	Linyanti	15,300	8,000	7,400	3,809	4.0
	Sibbinda	10,200	5,100	5,100	1,713	5.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90,100</b>	<b>46,300</b>	<b>43,800</b>	<b>14,785</b>	6.1
Erongo	Arandis	10,200	4,900	5,300	13,490	0.8
	Daures	11,300	5,300	6,000	17,752	0.6
	karibib	13,300	6,400	6,900	14,521	0.9
	Omaruru	8,500	4,100	4,400	8,425	1.0
	Swakopmund	44,700	21,000	23,700	196	228.0
	Walvis Bay Rural	26,900	12,700	14,200	9,134	2.9
	Walvis Bay Urban	35,500	16,300	19,200	19	1886.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>150,400</b>	<b>70,700</b>	<b>79,700</b>	<b>63,539</b>	2.4
Hardap	Gibeon	12,100	5,800	6,300	50,335	0.2
	Mariental Rural	15,100	7,300	7,800	41,955	0.4
	Mariental Urban	15,300	7,400	7,900	5,919	2.6
	Rehoboth Rural	7,300	3,200	4,100	288	25.2
	Rehoboth Urban East	18,000	9,100	8,900	10,954	1.6
	Rehoboth Urban west	11,200	5,700	5,500	326	34.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>40,500</b>	<b>109,781</b>	0.7
Karas	Berseba	10,500	4,900	5,600	31,744	0.3
	Karasburg	16,200	8,300	7,900	38,397	0.4
	Keetmanshoop Rural	7,100	3,300	3,800	37,999	0.2
	Keetmanshoop Urban	18,900	9,800	9,100	525	36.1
	Luderitz	13,700	6,800	6,900	48,225	0.3
	Oranjemund	9,600	4,400	5,200	4,623	2.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>161,514</b>	0.5

Table 2. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Population distribution by Sex and Area by Region/Constituency

Region	Constituency	Population			Area in sq.km	Population density
		Total	Female	Male		
Kavango	Kahenge	29,700	15,700	14,000	8726	3.4
	Kapako	27,000	14,300	12,700	6205	4.3
	Mashare	15,600	8,100	7,500	9175	1.7
	Mpungu	20,700	10,600	10,100	8234	2.5
	Mukwe	27,600	14,200	13,400	5571	5.0
	Ndiyona	20,500	11,000	9,500	8120	2.5
	Rundu Rural west	38,200	20,400	17,800	594	64.4
	Rundu Urban	20,700	11,100	9,600	2098	9.9
	Rundu Rural East	22,500	12,000	10,500	18	1225.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>222,500</b>	<b>117,400</b>	<b>105,100</b>	<b>48742</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Khomas	Tobias Hainyeko	45,800	21,100	24,700	2	22638.1
	Katutura Central	24,600	13,500	11,100	3	9333.1
	Katutura East	18,600	10,100	8,500	26	714.5
	Khomasdal North	43,400	23,200	20,200	33	1332.5
	Soweto	15,100	8,200	6,900	2	8008.7
	Samora Machel	49,700	25,300	24,400	19	2683.7
	Windhoek East	22,600	11,300	11,300	19	1174.0
	Windhoek Rural	22,200	10,100	12,100	167	132.7
	Windhoek West	53,400	27,600	25,800	36485	1.5
	Moses //Garoeb	45,500	20,700	24,800	209	217.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>340,900</b>	<b>171,100</b>	<b>169,800</b>	<b>36964</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Kunene	Epupa	18,000	9,600	8,400	23518	0.8
	Kamanjab	8,700	4,000	4,700	17105	0.5
	Khorixas	12,900	6,200	6,700	21269	0.6
	Opuwo	27,900	14,200	13,700	25723	1.1
	Outjo	12,400	5,900	6,500	7464	1.7
	Sesfontein	8,400	4,000	4,400	20181	0.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88,300</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>44,400</b>	<b>115260</b>	<b>0.8</b>

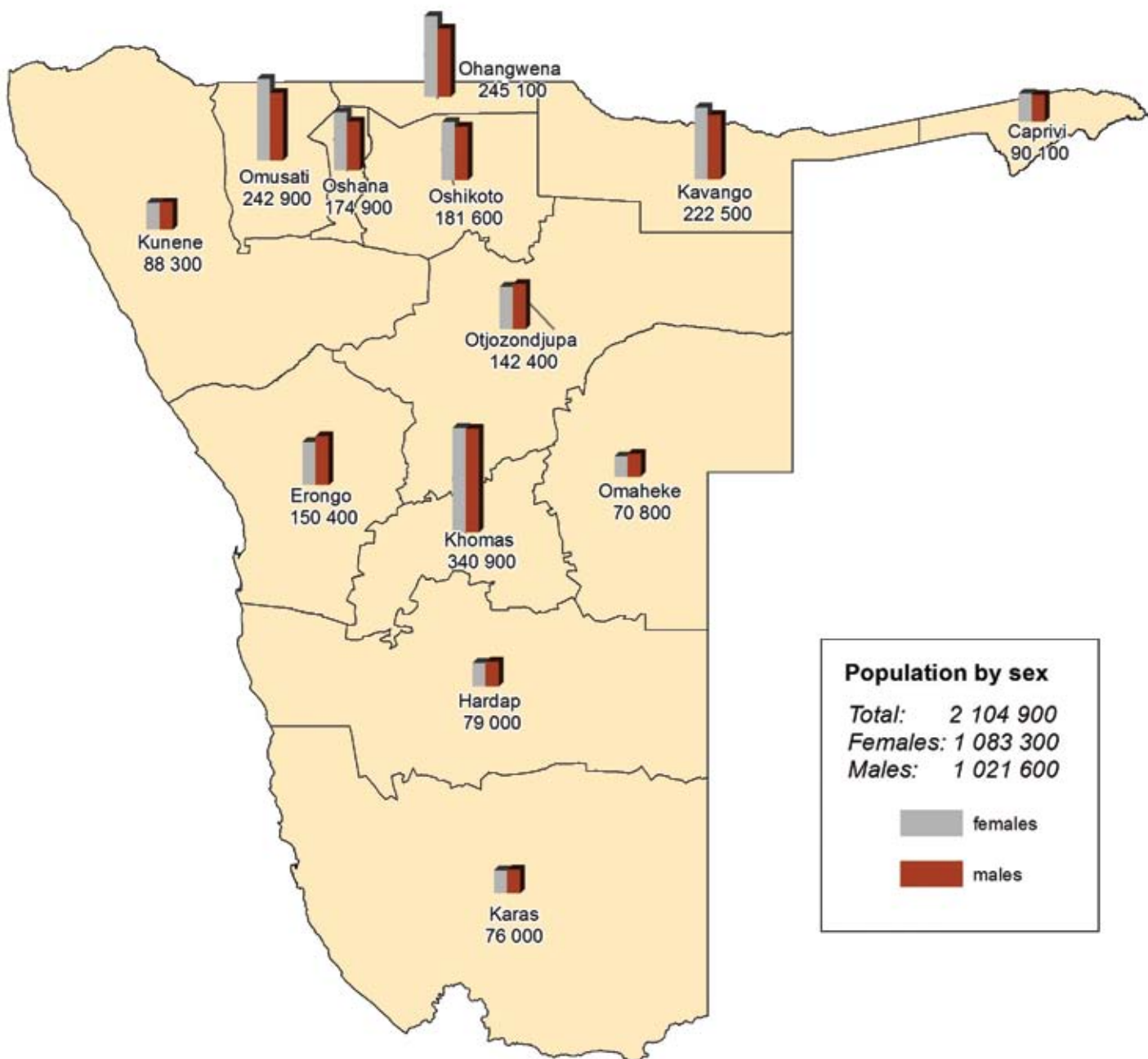
Table 2. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Population distribution by Sex and Area by Region/Constituency

Region	Constituency	Population			Area in sq.km	Population density
		Total	Female	Male		
Ohangwena	Eenhana	21,100	11,400	9,700	1111	19.0
	Endola	25,500	14,000	11,500	328	77.7
	Engela	24,300	13,200	11,100	296	82.0
	Epembe	16,200	8,700	7,500	1810	8.9
	Ohangwena	17,500	9,600	7,900	170	102.4
	Okongo	25,600	12,800	12,800	4697	5.4
	Omundaungilo	7,800	4,200	3,600	597	13.1
	Ondobe	24,000	13,300	10,700	618	38.8
	Ongenga	21,900	12,000	9,900	498	43.8
	Oshikango	28,700	15,700	13,000	320	89.8
	Omulonga	32,500	18,000	14,500	261	124.3
	<b>Total</b>		<b>245,100</b>	<b>132,900</b>	<b>112,200</b>	<b>10706</b>
Omaheke	Aminius	12,300	5,700	6,600	13028	0.9
	Gobabis	21,000	10,600	10,400	10959	1.9
	Kalahari	7,500	3,600	3,900	5781	1.3
	Otjinene	7,400	3,500	3,900	12283	0.6
	Otjombinde	6,900	3,000	3,900	6435	1.1
	Steinhausen	9,700	4,400	5,300	19000	0.5
	Epukiro	6,000	2,700	3,300	17495	0.3
	<b>Total</b>		<b>70,800</b>	<b>33,500</b>	<b>37,300</b>	<b>84981</b>
Omusati	Anamulenge	13,300	7,400	5,900	353	37.6
	Elim	11,200	6,100	5,100	444	25.3
	Etayi	34,900	19,400	15,500	643	54.2
	Ogongo	19,600	10,800	8,800	805	24.3
	Okahao	17,500	9,500	8,000	9890	1.8
	Okalongo	30,500	16,900	13,600	656	46.5
	Onesi	13,100	7,100	6,000	601	21.8
	Oshikuku	8,900	5,100	3,800	277	32.2
	Outapi	37,200	20,400	16,800	4178	8.9
	Ruacana	15,200	7,600	7,600	983	15.4
	Tsandi	28,000	15,300	12,700	5363	5.2
	Otamanzi	13,500	7,400	6,100	2358	5.7
	<b>Total</b>		<b>242,900</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>109,900</b>	<b>26551</b>

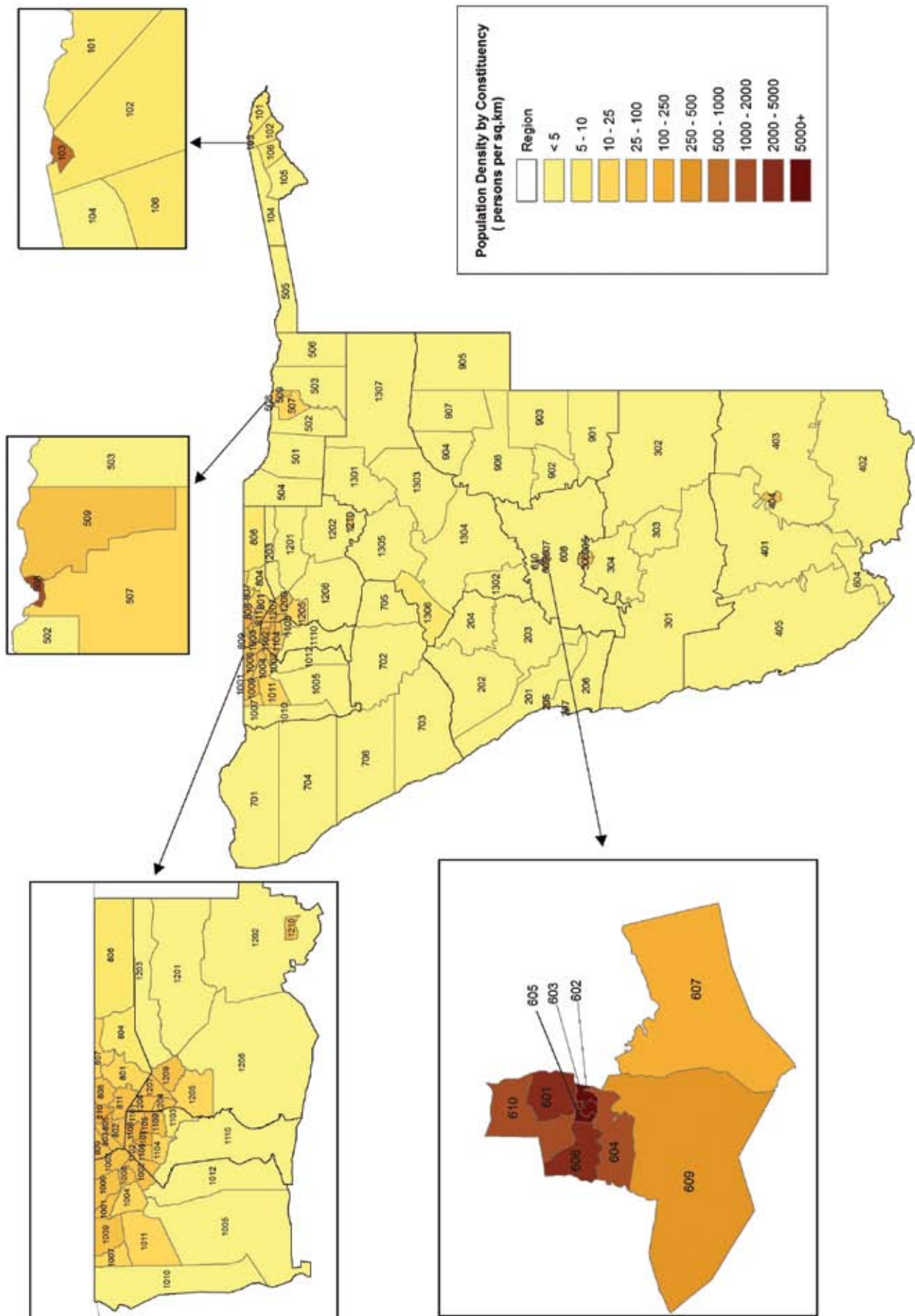
Table 2. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Population distribution by Sex and Area by Region/Constituency

Region	Constituency	Population			Area in sq.km	Population density
		Total	Female	Male		
Oshana	Okaku	18,900	10,400	8,500	224	84.3
	Okatana	14,700	7,900	6,800	425	34.6
	Okatjali	3,200	1,700	1,500	557	5.7
	Ompundja	4,600	2,500	2,100	465	10.0
	Ondangwa	36,800	19,600	17,200	209	176.3
	Ongwediva	33,700	18,500	15,200	221	152.3
	Oshakati East	26,700	14,600	12,100	187	143.1
	Oshakati West	20,200	11,200	9,000	240	84.2
	Uukwiyu	12,100	6,600	5,500	299	40.6
	Uuvudhiya	4,000	2,100	1,900	5819	0.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>174,900</b>	<b>95,100</b>	<b>79,800</b>	<b>8647</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Oshikoto	Eengodi	21,800	10,200	11,600	7816	2.8
	Guinas	10,400	4,700	5,700	10239	1.0
	Okankolo	15,900	8,200	7,700	3554	4.5
	Olukonda	9,600	5,200	4,400	241	39.6
	Omuntele	17,100	9,000	8,100	1629	10.5
	Omuthiya Gwiipundi	26,100	13,600	12,500	13389	2.0
	Onayena	15,400	8,500	6,900	442	34.7
	Oniipa	24,800	13,700	11,100	372	66.8
	Onyaanya	20,800	11,600	9,200	731	28.5
	Tsumeb	19,700	9,900	9,800	271	72.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>181,600</b>	<b>94,600</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>38685</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Otjozondjupa	Grootfontein	24,600	11,900	12,700	11300	2.2
	Okahandja	24,300	12,200	12,100	5856	4.1
	Okakarara	22,500	10,800	11,700	14669	1.5
	Omatako	17,300	7,400	9,900	24893	0.7
	Otavi	12,500	5,700	6,800	14252	0.9
	Otjiwarongo	31,300	16,000	15,300	5900	5.3
	Tsumkwe	9,900	4,800	5,100	28590	0.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>142,400</b>	<b>68,800</b>	<b>73,600</b>	<b>105460</b>	<b>1.4</b>

Map 1. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Population distribution by sex and Region



Map 2. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Population density (persons per sq. Km) by Constituency ID (Const ID see list next page)





Legend: List of Constituency by region for Map 2

REGION	CONSTITUENCY	CONST_ID	REGION	CONSTITUENCY	CONST_ID
Caprivi	Kabbe	101	Khomas	Khomasdal North	604
Caprivi	Katima Mulilo Rural	102	Khomas	Soweto	605
Caprivi	Katima Mulilo Urban	103	Khomas	Samora Machel	606
Caprivi	Kongola	104	Khomas	Windhoek East	607
Caprivi	Linyanti	105	Khomas	Windhoek Rural	608
Caprivi	Sibbinda	106	Khomas	Windhoek West	609
Erongo	Arandis	201	Khomas	Moses //Garoëb	610
Erongo	Daures	202	Kunene	Epupa	701
Erongo	Karibib	203	Kunene	Kamanjab	702
Erongo	Omaruru	204	Kunene	Khorixas	703
Erongo	Swakopmund	205	Kunene	Opuwo	704
Erongo	Walvis Bay Rural	206	Kunene	Outjo	705
Erongo	Walvis Bay Urban	207	Kunene	Sesfontein	706
Hardap	Gibeon	301	Ohangwena	Eenhana	801
Hardap	Mariental Rural	302	Ohangwena	Endola	802
Hardap	Mariental Urban	303	Ohangwena	Engela	803
Hardap	Rehoboth Rural	304	Ohangwena	Epembe	804
Hardap	Rehoboth Urban East	305	Ohangwena	Ohangwena	805
Hardap	Rehoboth Urban West	306	Ohangwena	Okongo	806
Karas	Berseba	401	Ohangwena	Omundaungilo	807
Karas	Karasburg	402	Ohangwena	Ondobe	808
Karas	Keetmanshoop Rural	403	Ohangwena	Ongenga	809
Karas	Keetmanshoop Urban	404	Ohangwena	Oshikango	810
Karas	Luderitz	405	Ohangwena	Omulonga	811
Karas	Oranjemund	406	Omaheke	Aminius	901
Kavango	Kahenge	501	Omaheke	Gobabis	902
Kavango	Kapako	502	Omaheke	Kalahari	903
Kavango	Mashare	503	Omaheke	Otjinene	904
Kavango	Mpungu	504	Omaheke	Otjombinde	905
Kavango	Mukwe	505	Omaheke	Steinhausen	906
Kavango	Ndiyona	506	Omaheke	Epukiro	907
Kavango	Rundu Rural West	507	Omusati	Anamulenge	1001
Kavango	Rundu Urban	508	Omusati	Elim	1002
Kavango	Rundu Rural East	509	Omusati	Etayi	1003
Khomas	Tobias Hainyeko	601	Omusati	Ogongo	1004
Khomas	Katutura Central	602	Omusati	Okahao	1005
Khomas	Katutura East	603	Omusati	Okalongo	1006

<b>REGION</b>	<b>CONSTITUENCY</b>	<b>CONST_ID</b>	<b>REGION</b>	<b>CONSTITUENCY</b>	<b>CONST_ID</b>
Omusati	Onesi	1007	Oshikoto	Eengodi	1201
Omusati	Oshikuku	1008	Oshikoto	Guinas	1202
Omusati	Outapi	1009	Oshikoto	Okankolo	1203
Omusati	Ruacana	1010	Oshikoto	Olukonda	1204
Omusati	Tsandi	1011	Oshikoto	Omuntele	1205
Omusati	Otamanzi	1012	Oshikoto	Omuthiyagwiipundi	1206
Oshana	Okaku	1101	Oshikoto	Onayena	1207
Oshana	Okatana	1102	Oshikoto	Oniipa	1208
Oshana	Okatyali	1103	Oshikoto	Onyaanya	1209
Oshana	Ompundja	1104	Oshikoto	Tsumeb	1210
Oshana	Ondangwa	1105	Otjozondjupa	Grootfontein	1301
Oshana	Ongwediva	1106	Otjozondjupa	Okahandja	1302
Oshana	Oshakati East	1107	Otjozondjupa	Okakarara	1303
Oshana	Oshakati West	1108	Otjozondjupa	Omatako	1304
Oshana	Uukwiyu	1109	Otjozondjupa	Otavi	1305
Oshana	Uuvudhiya	1110	Otjozondjupa	Otjiwarongo	1306
			Otjozondjupa	Tsumkwe	1307

Table 3. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Comparison with population enumerated in 1991 and 2001 censuses by Region

Year		2011		2001		1991	
Area		Population Count	Percent	Population Count	Percent	Population Count	Percent
<b>Namibia</b>		<b>2,104,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,830,293</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,409,920</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Urban/Rural</b>	Urban	885,500	42.1	603,594	33.0	394,778	28.0
	Rural	1,219,400	57.9	1,226,699	67.0	1,015,142	72.0
	Caprivi*	90,100	4.3	79,826	4.4	90,422	6.4
	Erongo**	150,400	7.1	107,656	5.9	55,470	3.9
	Hardap	79,000	3.8	68,244	3.7	66,495	4.7
	Karas	76,000	3.6	69,322	3.8	61,162	4.3
	Kavango*	222,500	10.6	202,691	11.1	116,830	8.3
	Khomas	340,900	16.2	250,261	13.7	167,071	11.8
	Kunene*	88,300	4.2	68,724	3.8	64,017	4.5
	Ohangwena	245,100	11.6	228,384	12.5	179,634	12.7
	Omaheke	70,800	3.4	68,038	3.7	52,735	3.7
	Omusati*	242,900	11.5	228,841	12.5	189,919	13.5
	Oshana	174,900	8.3	161,915	8.8	134,884	9.6
	Oshikoto	181,600	8.6	161,007	8.8	128,745	9.1
<b>Region</b>	Otjozondjupa	142,400	6.8	135,384	7.4	102,536	7.3

Note: \* There were boundary changes between 1991 and 2001 censuses.

\*\* The 1991 population of Erongo Region excludes Walvis Bay town, which was not part of Namibia then.

Table 4. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Distribution of (conventional) household population by sex, number of households by Region/Constituency

Region	Constituency	Population			Household	Average Household size
		Total	Female	Male		
<b>Namibia</b>		<b>2,058,300</b>	<b>1,065,600</b>	<b>992,700</b>	<b>465,400</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Caprivi	Kabbe	14,500	7,100	7,400	3,300	4.4
	KatimaMulilo Rural	16,200	8,100	8,100	4,300	3.8
	KatimaMulilo Urban	27,900	15,100	12,800	6,800	4.1
	Kongola	5,300	2,800	2,500	1,200	4.4
	Linyanti	15,000	7,800	7,200	3,800	3.9
	Sibbinda	10,100	5,000	5,100	2,600	3.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>45,900</b>	<b>43,100</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Erongo	Arandis	10,200	4,900	5,300	2,900	3.5
	Daures	11,200	5,200	6,000	3,100	3.6
	karibib	12,900	6,300	6,600	3,700	3.5
	Omaruru	8,400	4,100	4,300	2,400	3.5
	Swakopmund	43,500	20,400	23,100	14,400	3.0
	Walvis Bay Rural	26,400	12,600	13,800	8,000	3.3
	Walvis Bay Urban	33,300	16,100	17,200	10,400	3.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>146,000</b>	<b>69,700</b>	<b>76,300</b>	<b>44,900</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Hardap	Gibeon	11,200	5,400	5,800	2,900	3.9
	Mariental Rural	15,000	7,300	7,700	3,900	3.8
	Mariental Urban	14,600	7,300	7,300	3,600	4.1
	Rehoboth Rural	7,200	3,200	4,000	2,300	3.1
	Rehoboth Urban East	17,700	9,000	8,700	4,200	4.2
	Rehoboth Urban west	11,100	5,700	5,400	2,800	4.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76,900</b>	<b>37,900</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Karas	Berseba	10,300	4,800	5,500	2,600	4.0
	Karasburg	16,100	8,300	7,800	4,700	3.4
	Keetmanshoop Rural	7,100	3,300	3,800	1,800	3.9
	Keetmanshoop Urban	18,300	9,500	8,800	4,400	4.2
	Luderitz	13,300	6,700	6,600	4,400	3.0
	Oranjemund	9,100	4,300	4,800	3,400	2.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74,400</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>3.5</b>

Table 4. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Distribution of (conventional) household population by sex, number of households by Region/Constituency

Region	Constituency	Population			Household	Average Household size
		Total	Female	Male		
Kavango	Kahenge	29,600	15,700	13,900	4,800	6.2
	Kapako	26,800	14,200	12,600	4,200	6.4
	Mashare	15,500	8,100	7,400	2,500	6.2
	Mpungu	20,600	10,600	10,000	3,100	6.6
	Mukwe	26,900	14,000	12,900	4,500	6.0
	Ndiyona	20,500	11,000	9,500	3,400	6.0
	Rundu Rural west	37,400	20,300	17,100	6,500	5.8
	Rundu Urban	20,300	10,900	9,400	3,800	5.3
	Rundu Rural East	22,300	11,900	10,400	3,600	6.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>219,900</b>	<b>116,700</b>	<b>103,200</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Komas	Tobias Hainyeko	45,800	21,100	24,700	12,600	3.6
	Katutura Central	24,600	13,500	11,100	5,300	4.6
	Katutura East	18,500	10,100	8,400	3,800	4.9
	Komasdal North	42,400	22,600	19,800	10,400	4.1
	Soweto	15,100	8,200	6,900	3,400	4.4
	Samora Machel	49,600	25,200	24,400	13,200	3.8
	Windhoek East	20,100	10,400	9,700	7,000	2.9
	Windhoek Rural	21,000	9,700	11,300	6,600	3.2
	Windhoek West	49,800	26,200	23,600	13,800	3.6
	Moses //Garob	45,500	20,700	24,800	13,800	3.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>332,300</b>	<b>167,700</b>	<b>164,600</b>	<b>89,900</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Kunene	Epupa	17,800	9,500	8,300	2,700	6.6
	Kamanjab	8,000	3,600	4,400	2,400	3.3
	Khorixas	12,700	6,100	6,600	3,300	3.8
	Opuwo	27,500	14,000	13,500	5,300	5.2
	Outjo	11,900	5,700	6,200	3,300	3.6
	Sesfontein	8,000	3,800	4,200	1,700	4.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>42,800</b>	<b>43,200</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>4.6</b>

Table 4. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Distribution of (conventional) household population by sex, number of households by Region/Constituency

Region	Constituency	Population			Household	Average Household size
		Total	Female	Male		
Ohangwena	Eenhana	20,700	11,300	9,400	4,000	5.2
	Endola	25,300	13,900	11,400	4,600	5.5
	Engela	24,000	13,000	11,000	4,900	4.9
	Epembe	16,200	8,700	7,500	2,600	6.2
	Ohangwena	17,500	9,600	7,900	3,200	5.5
	Okongo	25,000	12,500	12,500	4,700	5.3
	Omundaungilo	7,800	4,200	3,600	1,200	6.5
	Ondobe	23,700	13,200	10,500	3,800	6.2
	Ongenga	21,800	11,900	9,900	3,900	5.6
	Oshikango	28,500	15,600	12,900	5,300	5.4
	Omulonga	32,500	18,000	14,500	5,300	6.1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>242,700</b>	<b>131,800</b>	<b>110,900</b>	<b>43,500</b>
Omaheke	Aminius	12,200	5,700	6,500	2,700	4.5
	Gobabis	20,000	10,300	9,700	5,100	3.9
	Kalahari	7,500	3,600	3,900	1,700	4.4
	Otjinene	7,200	3,400	3,800	1,600	4.5
	Otjombinde	6,900	3,000	3,900	1,500	4.6
	Steinhausen	9,600	4,400	5,200	2,300	4.2
	Epukiro	6,000	2,700	3,300	1,200	5.0
	<b>Total</b>		<b>69,500</b>	<b>33,200</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>16,100</b>
Omusati	Anamulenge	13,300	7,400	5,900	2,400	5.5
	Elim	11,200	6,100	5,100	2,100	5.3
	Etayi	34,900	19,400	15,500	6,200	5.6
	Ogongo	19,200	10,600	8,600	3,700	5.2
	Okahao	17,300	9,400	7,900	3,800	4.6
	Okalongo	30,400	16,800	13,600	4,800	6.3
	Onesi	13,100	7,100	6,000	2,500	5.2
	Oshikuku	8,700	4,900	3,800	1,700	5.1
	Outapi	36,500	20,000	16,500	7,100	5.1
	Ruacana	14,900	7,500	7,400	3,700	4.0
	Tsandi	28,000	15,300	12,700	5,900	4.7
	Otamanzi	13,500	7,400	6,100	2,800	4.8
	<b>Total</b>		<b>240,900</b>	<b>131,900</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>46,700</b>

Table 4. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Distribution of (conventional) household population by sex, number of households by Region/Constituency

Region Constituency		Population			Household	Average Household size	
		Total	Female	Male			
Oshana	Okaku	18,900	10,400	8,500	3,400	5.6	
	Okatana	14,700	7,900	6,800	2,600	5.7	
	Okatjali	3,100	1,700	1,400	500	6.2	
	Ompundja	4,600	2,500	2,100	900	5.1	
	Ondangwa	33,400	18,100	15,300	7,500	4.5	
	Ongwediva	32,000	17,700	14,300	6,700	4.8	
	Oshakati East	25,900	14,300	11,600	6,800	3.8	
	Oshakati West	20,000	11,100	8,900	5,200	3.8	
	Uukwiyu	12,100	6,600	5,500	2,200	5.5	
	Uuvudhiya	3,900	2,000	1,900	1,000	3.9	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>168,900</b>	<b>92,500</b>	<b>76,400</b>	<b>36,800</b>	<b>4.6</b>	
	Oshikoto	Eengodi	21,800	10,200	11,600	4,900	4.4
		Guinas	9,700	4,500	5,200	2,400	4.0
Okankolo		15,600	8,000	7,600	2,900	5.4	
Olukonda		9,600	5,200	4,400	2,000	4.8	
Omuntele		16,900	8,900	8,000	3,300	5.1	
Omuthiya Gwiipundi		26,100	13,600	12,500	5,500	4.7	
Onayena		15,300	8,500	6,800	2,700	5.7	
Oniipa		24,200	13,300	10,900	4,800	5.0	
Onyaanya		20,400	11,300	9,100	3,900	5.2	
Tsumeb		19,500	9,900	9,600	5,000	3.9	
<b>Total</b>		<b>179,100</b>	<b>93,400</b>	<b>85,700</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>4.8</b>	
Otjozondjupa	Grootfontein	23,100	11,600	11,500	5,700	4.1	
	Okahandja	24,100	12,100	12,000	5,600	4.3	
	Okakarara	22,300	10,700	11,600	4,700	4.7	
	Omatako	11,300	4,900	6,400	3,000	3.8	
	Otavi	11,800	5,500	6,300	3,200	3.7	
	Otjiwarongo	30,400	15,600	14,800	7,900	3.8	
	Tsumkwe	9,800	4,800	5,000	1,900	5.2	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>132,700</b>	<b>65,100</b>	<b>67,600</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>4.1</b>	



Map 3. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Average household size by Constituency

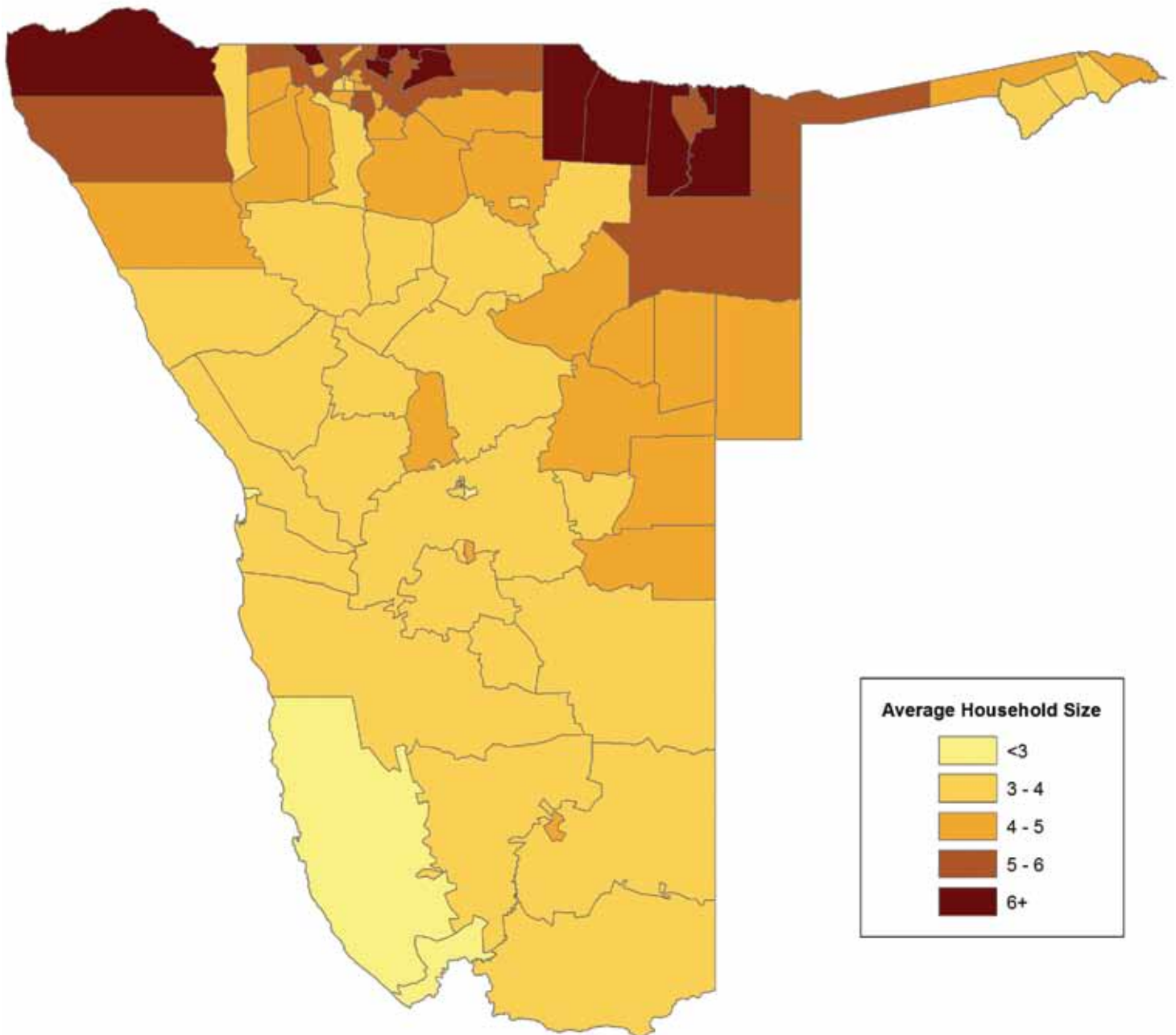


Table 5. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Comparing distribution of households with 1991 and 2001 censuses by Region

Region	1991		2001		2011	
	Household	Average Household size	Household	Average Household size	Household	Average Household size
Caprivi	18,061	4.8	16,839	4.7	22,000	4.0
Erongo	13,453	3.8	27,496	3.8	44,900	2.6
Hardap	13,358	4.6	15,039	4.4	19,700	3.9
Karas	12,046	4.3	15,481	4.1	21,300	3.5
Kavango	17,831	6.2	30,467	6.5	36,400	6.0
Khomas	33,662	4.7	58,580	4.2	89,900	3.7
Kunene	12,460	4.6	12,489	5.3	18,700	4.6
Ohangwena	28,427	6.2	35,958	6.3	43,500	5.6
Omaheke	9,500	4.6	12,590	5.3	16,100	4.3
Omusati	30,882	5.9	38,202	5.9	46,700	5.2
Oshana	22,190	5.7	29,557	5.4	36,800	4.6
Oshikoto	21,426	5.8	28,419	5.6	37,400	4.8
Otjozondjupa	21,093	4.3	25,338	4.6	32,000	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>254,389</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>346,455</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>465,400</b>	<b>4.4</b>

Table 6. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Population by major municipalities and towns

Urban Locality	Population			Areas in (sq.km)	Density
	Total	Female	Male		
<b>Total</b>	<b>882,100</b>	<b>450,600</b>	<b>431,500</b>	<b>4,570.0</b>	<b>12,605</b>
Katima Mulilo	28,200	15,200	13,000	33.4	844.1
Arandis	5,100	2,400	2,700	33.4	152.6
Henties Bay	4,800	2,400	2,400	133.5	36.0
Karibib	5,100	2,500	2,600	103.6	49.2
Usakos	3,600	1,900	1,700	60.8	59.2
Omaruru	6,000	3,000	3,000	206.6	29.0
Swakopmund	44,700	21,000	23,700	213.0	209.9
Walvis Bay	61,300	28,600	32,700	32.5	1,889.1
Mariental	12,300	6,300	6,000	39.0	315.1
Rehoboth	28,800	14,600	14,200	649.0	44.4
Karasburg	4,300	2,200	2,100	39.9	107.9
Keetmanshoop	18,900	9,800	9,100	586.9	32.2
Luderitz	12,500	6,200	6,300	15.3	815.4
Oranjemund	3,900	1,800	2,100	6.4	608.4
Nkurenkuru	600	300	300	1.0	582.5
Rundu	61,900	33,300	28,600	164.1	377.3
Windhoek	322,500	162,800	159,700	715.8	450.6
Khorixas	6,900	3,600	3,300	76.0	90.8
Opuwo	7,900	4,200	3,700	10.4	757.4
Helao Nafidi	19,200	10,400	8,800	86.5	221.9
Gobabis	19,000	9,800	9,200	377.4	50.4
Otjinene	2,100	1,100	1,000	10.8	193.7
Outapi	6,600	3,700	2,900	10.8	611.7
Oshikuku	2,600	1,600	1,000	19.2	135.1
Okahao	1,600	900	700	6.3	253.2
Ruacana	2,900	1,500	1,400	51.4	56.4
Ondangwa	21,100	11,100	10,000	49.6	425.8
Ongwediva	19,300	10,800	8,500	44.1	438.1
Oshakati	35,600	19,600	16,000	60.5	588.0
Omuthiya	3,800	2,000	1,800	132.1	28.8
Tsumeb	19,200	9,700	9,500	18.0	1,064.3
Grootfontein	16,400	8,400	8,000	70.1	234.0
Okahandja	22,500	11,400	11,100	164.2	137.0
Okakarara	3,700	2,000	1,700	21.6	171.3
Otavi	5,200	2,600	2,600	43.3	120.1
Otjiwarongo	28,000	14,500	13,500	139.9	200.2
Outjo	8,400	4,300	4,100	104.6	80.3
Eenhana	5,600	3,100	2,500	39.0	143.6

**Map 4. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Population by municipalities and major towns**

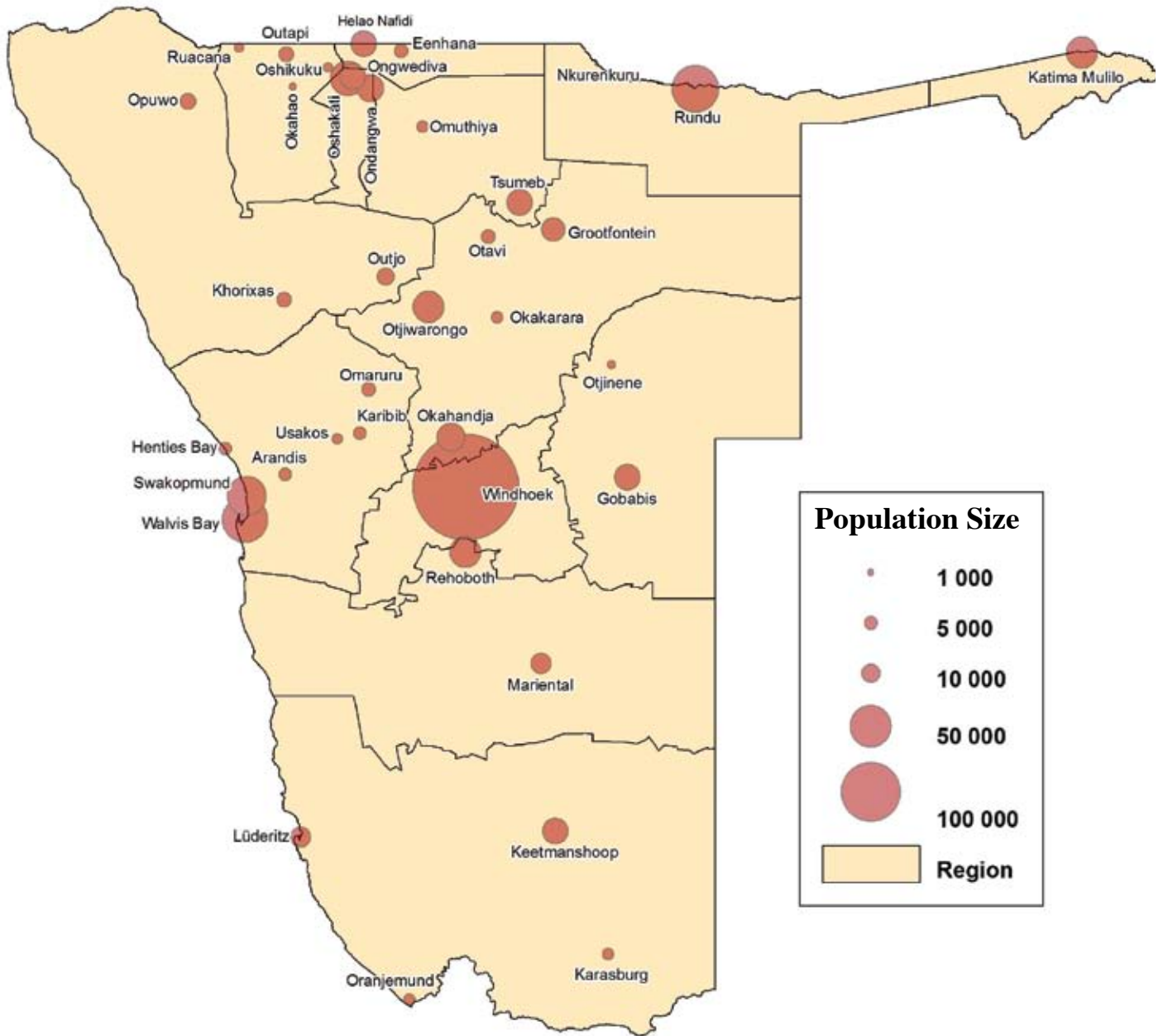


Table 7. Namibia 2011 Census Provisional Results: Comparing enumerated and projected population by Region

Region	Enumerated Population	Projected Population based on 2001 census	Ratio
	(1)	(2)	(1) / (2)
<b>Namibia</b>	<b>2,104,900</b>	<b>2,184,092</b>	<b>0.96</b>
Caprivi	90,100	89,125	1.01
Erongo*	150,400	114,342	1.32
Hardap	79,000	72,483	1.09
Karas	76,000	73,630	1.03
Kavango	222,500	273,659	0.81
Khomas	340,900	348,171	0.98
Kunene	88,300	77,581	1.14
Ohangwena	245,100	270,755	0.91
Omaheke	70,800	81,473	0.87
Omusati	242,900	247,948	0.98
Oshana	174,900	180,777	0.97
Oshikoto	181,600	187,098	0.97
Otjozondjupa	142,400	167,051	0.85

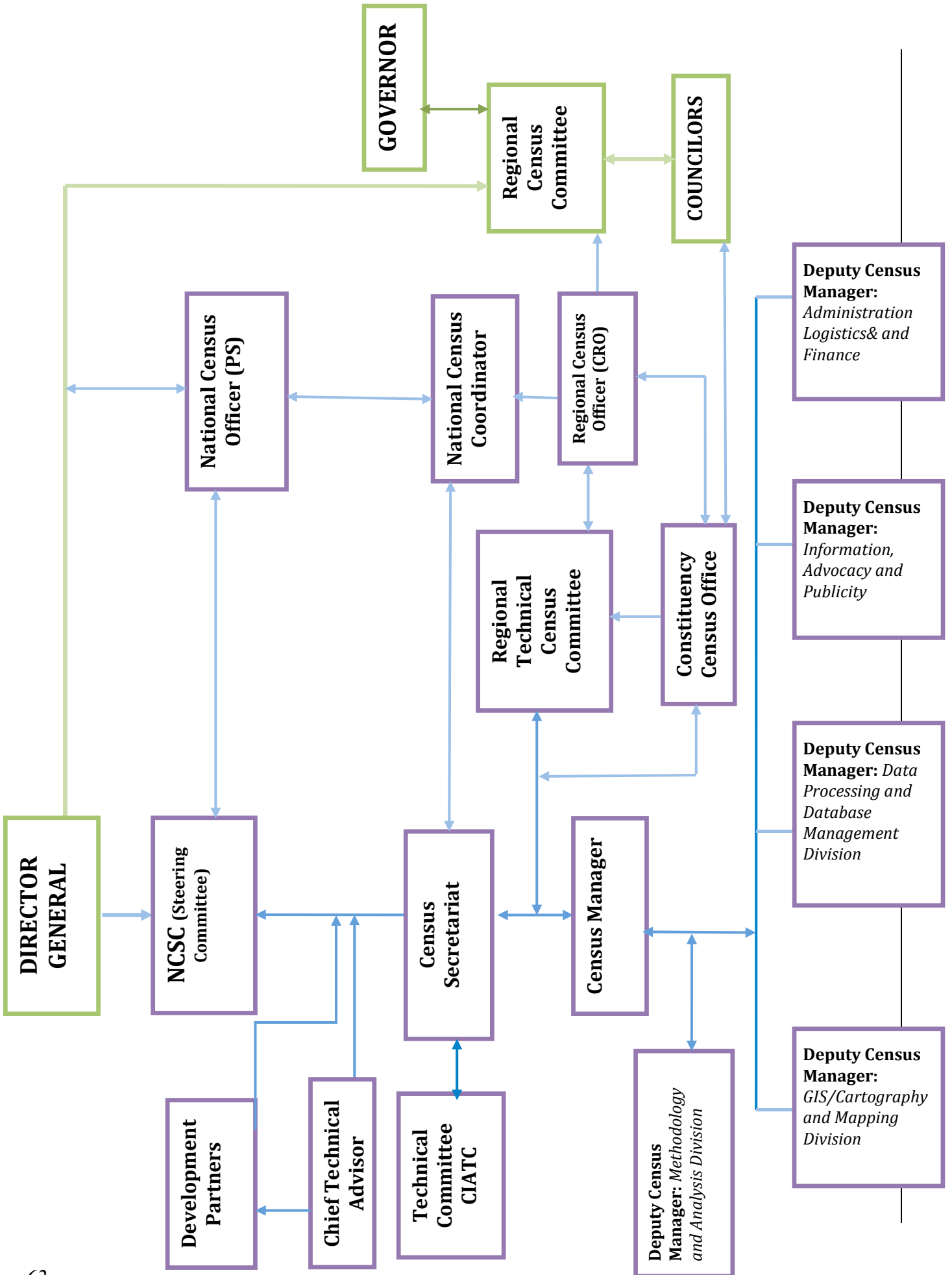


## 8. CONCLUSION

The Namibia 2011 Census enumeration was successfully conducted from 28<sup>th</sup> August to 15<sup>th</sup> September 2011. It was the third census conducted after independence, following the previous ones in 1991 and 2001. Consequently, Namibia now joins a few countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that have not only successfully conducted their censuses in the 2010 round, but have strictly adhered to the decennial periodicity or regularity requirement which forms part of international best practice for census-taking.

The census collected important information necessary for evidence-based decision-making by all stakeholders. The results will be disseminated widely. All stakeholders are encouraged to use the census results extensively and responsibly. Those in doubt or seeking additional information should promptly contact the Census Office for assistance.





ANNEX II  
CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES



Book serial  
Number

Book \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA  
**CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
National Planning Commission

**Confidential**  
Statistical Act 66 of 1976

4/07/11



**BE SURE TO BE COUNTED**

**FORM A**

**NAMIBIA 2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS**  
**Household/Institution Questionnaire**

<b>Household types</b>	
100 Conventional household	
<b>Institutional</b>	
201 Boarding school/ Tertiary education hostels	
202 Convents/ Seminaries hostels/ Monasteries	
203 Military/ army barracks	
204 Prison	
205 Police colleges/ Mobile units	
206 Employment hostels	
207 Nurses homes/ hostels	
208 Rehabilitation centres	
209 Old age homes	
210 Person in temporary waiting shelters Orphanage shelters	
211 Safe Homes	
212 Relocation camps (internally displaced persons)	
213 Maternity waiting shelters	
214 Person in temporary waiting shelters	
215 Refugee camps	
216 Other, specify	

**Region:** .....

**Constituency:** .....

**EA Number:**

**Name of Institution:**.....

REGION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CONSTITUENCY: \_\_\_\_\_  
 EA CODE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 HOUSEHOLD TYPE: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### POPULATION SUMMARY

DWELLING UNIT NUMBER	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	TOTAL POPULATION		
		TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE
TOTAL				

<p><b>Field Staff</b></p> <p><b>INTERVIEWER</b></p> <p>Name/ID No.: _____ <span style="float: right;">_____</span></p> <p>Date started: ___/___/___</p> <p>Date ended: ___/___/___</p> <p>Signature: _____</p>	<p><b>EDITOR/CODER</b></p> <p>Name/ID No.: _____ <span style="float: right;">_____</span></p> <p>Date checked: ___/___/___</p> <p>Signature: _____</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SUPERVISOR</b></p> <p>Name/ID No.: _____ <span style="float: right;">_____</span></p> <p>Date coded/filled: ___/___/___</p> <p>Signature: _____</p>	



**Republic of Namibia**  
**Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census**  
**Form A: Household/Institution Questionnaire**



**CONFIDENTIAL** Name of main respondent / Head of institution ..... Locality (Town/Village/Settlement) ..... 1 ..... Form Number ..... of

A	REGION CODE	CONSTITUENCY CODE	UIR	EA CODE	DU NUMBER	HH NUMBER	HOUSEHOLD TYPE	QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER	OF							
<b>B</b>	<b>FOR ALL PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD/ INSTITUTION</b>															
<b>B1</b>	<b>Person Line Number</b>															
	What are the names of all the persons who spent the night of 28 August 2011 in this household/institution?	Relationship	Sex	Age	Line Number of Mother	Usual Member of Household	Marital Status	Citizenship	Birth Place	Usual Residence	Duration of Residence	Previous Residence	Orphanhood	Disability	ICT/for persons 3 years and above	
		What is (NAME)'s relationship to the head of household? 01 Spouse 02 Partner 03 Son/daughter of head of household 04 Son/daughter in law of head of household 05 Grand child of head of household 06 Other relative of head of household 99 Other relationship	Is (NAME) female or male? F-Female M-Male	How old was (NAME) at his/her birthday? # For age enter "99" if 99 years and above enter "99" for "99" or "99" Don't know	Did (NAME)'s biological mother spend the night of 28 August 2011 in this household? # Yes, enter "01" or "02" # No, enter "99" Don't know	Is (NAME) a usual member of household? 1 Yes 2 No	What is (NAME)'s marital status? 01 Never married 02 Married 03 Widowed 04 Divorced 05 Separated 99 Don't know	Does (NAME) hold a Namibian Birth Certificate? 1 Yes 2 No 9 Don't know	Where was (NAME)'s mother usually living when (NAME) was born? # In Namibia enter Region, Constituency and Locality as if available Namibia enter the country name in the space provided below. The Code will enter the codes from codelet 2 in the boxes provided	Where does (NAME) usually live? # In Namibia enter Region, Constituency and Locality as if available Namibia enter the country name in the space provided below. The Code will enter the codes from codelet 2 in the boxes provided	For how long has (NAME) been living at this place? # Ever since born # Ever since (NAME) is completed 8 this line enter "99"	Where did (NAME) usually live since September 2010? # In Namibia enter Region, Constituency and Locality as if available Namibia enter the country name in the space provided below. The Code will enter the codes from codelet 2 in the boxes provided	Is (NAME) biological mother's labor alive? 1 Yes 2 No 9 Don't know	Does (NAME) have any type of long term disability or limitation? 01 Visual impairment 02 Deafness 03 Speech impairment 04 Intellectual disability 05 Physical impairment 06 Mental disability 07 Other, specify 99 Don't know	Because of the disability does (NAME) have any difficulties in engaging in any learning and/or economic activity? 1 Yes 2 No 9 Don't know	Did (NAME) get services or use any facilities within the last 12 months? 01 Yes 02 No 03 Don't know 99 Don't know

NOTE: B3, B6, B7, Section G and H are only applicable to Conventional households (100). ELSE DO NOT ASK THESE QUESTIONS  
For "Other-specify" please write in the COMMENT BOX on the last page





Republic of Namibia  
Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census  
Form A: Household/Institution Questionnaire

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2

Form Number

C ECD		D		E		LABOUR FORCE		F		FERTILITY - For females aged 12 to 64 years													
For all persons aged 0-4 years		For all persons 5 years and above		During the last 7 days prior to Census Night, did (NAME) work for at least one hour for pay, profit, or family gain?		What type of work did (NAME) do during the last seven days (or usually does, even if he/she was absent in the last 7 days)?		In teacher main job did (NAME) work as?		How many of your own children were with you on the night of 28 August 2011?		How many of your own children were elsewhere on the night of 28 August 2011?		How many of your own children are no longer alive?		How old were you when you had your first live birth?		When was your last live birth?		Was it single or multiple birth?		Is your last live birth still alive?	
B1	C1	D1	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3	E4	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9						
	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99															
	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99															
	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99															
	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99															
	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99															
	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99															
	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99															
	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99															
	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99															
	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99															
	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99															
	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99			01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 99															

NOTE: B3, B6, B7, Section G and H are only applicable to Conventional households (100). ELSE DO NOT ASK THESE QUESTIONS.  
For "Other-specify" please write in the COMMENT BOX on the last page





Republic of Namibia  
Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census  
Form A: Household/Institution Questionnaire



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3

Form Number

A REGION CODE		CONSTITUENCY CODE	UJR	EA CODE	DU NUMBER	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	HH NUMBER		QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER																				
G MORTALITY, Deaths in the household (The questions below refer to deaths in the last 12 months (September 2010 to August 2011))					What is the MAIN material used for the...? What is the household's MAIN source of energy for...?																												
G1	How many deaths occurred in this household in the last 12 months? (September 2010 - August 2011) (Enter number of deaths, if zero, enter 00 and go to Section H)	G2	What is the Name of the deceased household member? <i>List all names and addresses of persons who were members of this household</i>	G3	Was the death registered? (Death Certificate) 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	G4	Was the person female or male? F - Female M - Male	G5	How old was the person when he/she died? In years 1 0-4 2 5-9 3 10-14 4 15-19 5 20-24 6 25-29 7 30-34 8 35-39 9 40-44 10 45-49 11 50-54 12 55-59 13 60-64 14 65-69 15 70-74 16 75-79 17 80-84 18 85-89 19 90-94 20 95-99 21 100 or over	G6	What was the cause of his/her death? 1 Bleed 2 Heart 3 Stroke 4 Suicide 5 Pregnancy related 6 Other, specify 7 Don't know	G7	Maternal/Deaths of females or... Did she die... 1 While pregnant 2 During childbirth 3 Within 7 months after childbirth 4 Other, specify 5 Don't know	H1	What is the type of housing unit? 01 Detached house 02 Semi-detached/townhouse 03 Condo/flat 04 Other, specify	H2	What is the tenure status? 01 Owner/occupier with mortgage 02 Owner/occupier without mortgage 03 Rented (government) 04 Rented (private) 05 Rented (informal) 06 Informal dwelling 07 Informal dwelling with rent (shack) 08 Occupied street home 09 Other, specify	H3	How many sleeping rooms are available in this household?	H4	How many rooms are used for sleeping in this household?	H5	Outer walls: 01 Cement blocks/blocks 02 Cement blocks/Foam blocks 03 Brick/Foam 04 Concrete 05 Other, specify	H6	Roof: 01 Concrete 02 Brick/Foam 03 Metal 04 Wood 05 Other, specify	H7	Floor: 01 Sand/Earth 02 Cement 03 Brick/Foam 04 Wood 05 Concrete 06 Tiles (ceramic/porcelain) 07 Other, specify	Cooking		Lighting		Heating	
H HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS - To be completed for each household (If more than one questionnaire used, complete this section on the last questionnaire)																																	
H9					H10					H11					H12					H13					H14								
What is the household's MAIN source of water for cooking and drinking?					What is the household's MAIN toilet facility?					How does this household dispose of waste/garbage?					Household assets most/less appropriate					What is the MAIN language spoken in this household? (see code B)					What is the household's MAIN source of income?								
01 Piped water inside 02 Piped water outside 03 Public tap 04 Hand-dug/protected well 05 Borehole with open tank 06 Hand-dug/protected well 07 Canal 08 Well Protected 09 Not Underground 10 Other, specify					01 Private flush connected to main sewer 02 Shared flush connected to main sewer 03 Private flush connected to septic tank 04 Shared flush connected to septic tank 05 Pit latrine with ventilation pipe 06 Shared Pit latrine with ventilation pipe 07 Open Pit latrine 08 Bucket toilet 09 No toilet facility 10 Other, specify					1 Regularly collected 2 Regularly collected in own vehicle 3 Burning 4 Burned/Dumped 5 Buried in 6 Other, specify					01 Car 02 Jet Plane 03 Motorcycle 04 Bicycle 05 Boat 06 Fridge 07 Microwave/Refrigerator 08 TV set 09 Washing Machine 10 Computer/Laptop 11 Refrigerator 12 Stereo 13 Microwave 14 Truck 15 Boat 16 Pick-up truck 17 Bus 18 Home internet connection 19 Other, specify					01 English 02 Afrikaans 03 Other, specify					01 Farming 02 Business 03 Salary 04 Pensions 05 Grants 06 Social Security 07 Other, specify								
H15					H16					H17					H18																		
Has this household engaged in any own account agricultural activity in the past 12 months (Since September 2010)? # Not applicable					If Yes in H15, what is the type of own account agricultural activity? 1 Livestock 2 Crop 3 Poultry 4 Agro-processing 5 Horticulture 6 Other, specify					Under which agricultural farming sector are the household agricultural activities in H16 performed? 1 Commercial sector 2 Community sector 3 Family sector 4 Small scale sector					How many members of this household have migrated to another country since 2007? # none enter '0'					# of and amount, also continue to form C													

NOTE: B3, B6, B7, Section G and H are only applicable to Conventional households (100). ELSE DO NOT ASK THESE QUESTIONS  
For 'Other-specify' please write in the COMMENT BOX on the last page

Field administration information		COMMENT BOX (Persons)	COMMENT BOX (Households)
RESULTS CODES	Number of persons in the Household/ Institution	Specific Comments for individual responses	Specific Comments for households (Section G & H) responses
Completed	Female	Column	Column
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Parially Completed	Male		
Non-contact	Total		
Refusal			
Other, specify			
Vacant			

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Republic of Namibia  
 Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census  
 Special Population Groups  
 Form B1

Form Number

Form \_\_\_ of \_\_\_

4/07/11



Section <b>A</b>	Region Code	Constituency Code	U/R	EA Code	DU Number <small>for 2011, 2014, 2015 leave blank</small>	Type of special population code
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Total

Female

Male

Name of the Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Person Line Number	Names <small>What are the names of all persons who spent the night of 28th August 2011 in this institution?</small>	Sex <small>Is (NAME) female or male? F= Female M= Male</small>	Age <small>How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? If less than one year enter 00, if 95 years and above enter 99 Enter 99 for don't know</small>	Citizenship <small>What is (NAME)'s citizenship? Enter codes from code list 1</small>	Birth Place <small>Where was (NAME)'s mother usually living when (NAME) was born? If in Namibia write region, constituency and Locality or if outside Namibia, write country name in the space provided below The coder will enter the codes from code list 2 in the boxes provided</small>	Usual Residence <small>Where does (NAME) usually live? If in Namibia write region, constituency and Locality or if outside Namibia, write country name in the space provided below The coder will enter the codes from code list 2 in the boxes provided</small>
	B2	B4	B5	B9	B11	B12
<input type="text"/>	-----	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	-----	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	-----	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	-----	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	-----	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	-----	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	-----	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	-----	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	-----	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	-----	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	-----	<input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Types of Special Population: 301 Police Holding Cells      303 Travellers      305 Fishermen  
 302 Hospital in-patient      304 Homeless

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Republic of Namibia  
 Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census  
 Special Population Groups  
 Form B2

Form Number

Form .....of .....

4/07/11



Section	Region Code	Constituency Code	U/R	EA Code	DU Number	Type of Special Population Code
A						3 0 6

1. What is your name and surname? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is your sex?  F=Female  
 M=Male

3. How old were you on your last birthday?  
 (If less than one year enter 00, if 95 years and above enter 95)

4. What is your Marital status?  
 01 Never Married     04 Consensual union     07 Separated  
 02 Married with certificate     05 Divorced  
 03 Married traditionally     06 Widowed

5. What is your citizenship? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What is your Highest level of Education Completed? \_\_\_\_\_

7. What is your Occupation? \_\_\_\_\_

For questions 8-11, if in Namibia, write the region name, constituency and locality;  
 if outside Namibia write the country name in the space provided below.

8. Where was your mother usually living when you were born?  
 Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Region: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Constituency: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Locality: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Where do you usually live?  
 Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Region: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Constituency: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Locality: \_\_\_\_\_

10. For how long have you been living at your usual place of residence (the place stated in question 9, write complete years)   
*If not Namibia indicate intended duration of stay in Namibia.*

11. Where did you usually live since September 2010?  
 Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Region: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Constituency: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Locality: \_\_\_\_\_

For office use only

B2

B4

B5

B8

B9

D3

E2

B11

B12

B13

B14

Type of special Population:  
 306 Hotels/Lodges/Guesthouses





Republic of Namibia  
 Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census  
 Special Population Group: Diplomats  
 Form B3

Form Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Form \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
 4/07/11



For Office Use Only

Section	Region	Constituency Code	U/R	EA Code	DU Number	Household Number	Type of special Population code
A							3 0 7

Total  Female  Male

Name of the Mission: \_\_\_\_\_

Person Line Number	Names What are the names of all persons who spent the night of 28th August 2011 in this household? <i>List the names and surnames of all persons including those who were on night shift on the Reference night</i> <small>(Exclude visitors who do not usually live on the premises. LIST WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE OR THE HOUSEWIFE)</small>	Relationship				Sex Is (NAME) female or male? F= Female M= Male	Age How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? <i>If less than one year enter 00, if 95 years and above enter 95. Enter 99 for don't know</i>	Citizenship What is (NAME)'s citizenship? <i>Write in space provided. The coder will enter the codes from booklet 1 in the boxes provided</i>	Duration of Residence How long have (NAME) being living in Namibia? <i>If less than one year enter 00/1 born in Namibia enter 98</i>	Education What is (NAME)'s highest level of education? <i>Write in space provided. The coder will enter the codes from booklet 3 in the boxes provided</i>
		What is (NAME)'s relationship to the head of the household? 01 Head 02 Spouse 03 Son/Daughter of head/spouse 04 Son/Daughter in-law of head/spouse 05 Grand child of head/spouse 06 Other	06 Parent of head/spouse 07 Other relative of head/spouse 08 Domestic worker non-relative 09 Other non-relative 99 Don't know	B4 <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M	B5 <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> M					
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/>								
		06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/>								

Type of special Population: 307 Diplomatic corps/Foreign missions

CONFIDENTIAL



**Republic of Namibia**  
**Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census**  
**Emigrants**  
**Form C**

Form Number

Form.....of.....

4/07/11



Section <b>A</b>	Region Code	Constituency Code	U/R	EA Code	DU Number	Household number	Code		
							4	0	0

Total  Female  Male

Person Line Number	Names	Sex	Age	Education Level	Professional Training/ Occupation	Status/ Reason	Remittance	Current Residence	Year of Departure
	What are the names of all persons who left this household since 2001 to other countries, and did not spend the census reference night in Namibia? <i>List the names and surnames of all persons living abroad</i>	What is (NAME)'s sex? 1 Female 2 Male	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? <i>If less than one year enter 00. If 95 years and above enter 95. Enter 99 for don't know</i>	What is (NAME)'s highest grade/ standard or level of Education completed? <i>Enter codes from codelist 3</i>	What is (NAME)'s professional training/ Occupation? <i>Describe the type of work in the space provided. The coder will enter codes in the boxes provided</i>	What is (NAME)'s status reason for staying abroad? 01 Casualty 02 Employment 03 Education/ Studies 04 Sports 05 Marriage 06 Link up with family 07 Short Term stay (Business or Tourism) 08 Other, specify 99 Don't know	Did (NAME) remit money in the last 12 months to any household member? 1. Cash 2. In kind 3. No 4. Not Applicable 9. Don't know	What is (NAME)'s country of current residence destination?  <i>Enter codes from codelist 1</i>	What is (NAME) year of departure?
EM 1	EM 2	EM 3	EM 4	EM 5	EM 6	EM 7	EM 8	EM 9	EM 10
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2					<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2					<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2					<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2					<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2					<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2					<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2					<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2					<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9		