Namibia Statistics Agency



Namibia 2023 Population and Housing Census

FERTILITY THEMATIC REPORT

NAMIBIA 2023 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

FERTILITY THEMATIC REPORT

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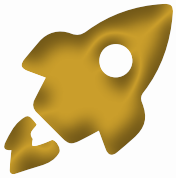
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VISION



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

MISSION



"Leveraging on partnership and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit for purpose"

CORE VALUES



Integrity
Excellent Performance
Professionalism
Accountability
Partnerships
Customer-Focused

FOREWORD



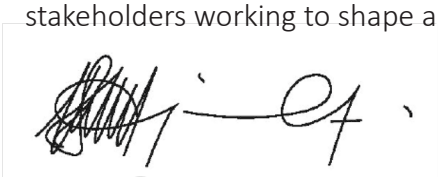
The 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census marks a significant milestone in the nation's ongoing commitment to understanding and addressing the demographic dynamics that shape our society. Among the critical dimensions explored in this census is fertility, a central driver of population growth and a key indicator of social and economic development.

This Fertility Report provides a comprehensive analysis of fertility patterns across Namibia, drawing on detailed data collected from households nationwide. It presents insights into the levels, trends, and differentials in fertility, and examines how factors such as age, education, economic status, and geographic location influence childbearing behavior. The findings in this report offer valuable evidence for planning and policymaking, particularly in areas of reproductive health, education, gender equality, and family welfare.

Understanding fertility dynamics is vital for ensuring that national development strategies are responsive to the needs of all Namibians. The evidence presented in this report will support efforts to strengthen service delivery, enhance family planning programs, and contribute to the achievement of Namibia's Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

It should be noted that the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) presented in this thematic report differs from that reported in the Namibia 2023 Population and Housing Census Main Report, as the latter is based on direct estimates, while this report presents adjusted estimates derived using demographic techniques to provide a more reliable measure of fertility levels.

We commend the Namibia Statistics Agency and all partners involved in the census for their dedication and technical excellence in producing this report. We also extend our appreciation to the Namibian public for their participation in the census, which makes such analysis possible. It is our hope that this thematic report will serve as a vital resource for government institutions, development partners, researchers, and civil society stakeholders working to shape a healthier, more equitable future for all.



ALEX SHIMUAFENI
STATISTICIAN – GENERAL & CEO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fertility is a key demographic component that directly influences the size, structure, and growth of a population. Understanding fertility patterns is important for formulating policies and programmes related to reproductive health and primary health care services, early childhood development and primary education. This report presents estimates of the current and lifetime fertility levels, differentials in Namibia based on the 2023 census.

Key questions on fertility asked in the census include births during the 12 months prior to the census (October 2022 – September 2023), as well as the total number of children ever born. Since births in the last 12 months are often not fully reported, indirect measures of fertility may provide a more complete measure of actual fertility. Based on these indirect measures, an upward adjustment factor of the average P/F ratio for the age group of 25 – 29 and 30 – 34 years was applied to the Total Fertility Rate (TFR).

The reported number of live births during the 12 months prior to the 2023 census was 85,991. The adjusted TFR in 2023 was 3.9 – this is the number of births a woman would expect to have during her lifetime. This figure is not significantly different from the adjusted TFR recorded in the 2011 census, suggesting stability in fertility levels.

Levels of fertility vary across geographic and administrative areas. As is the case for most countries, Namibia's rural TFR (5.0) is higher than the urban TFR (3.2). This is due to a variety of factors, such as the high cost of raising children and higher levels of education in urban areas, which tends to be associated with the use of family planning measures. Fertility levels varied across the 14 regions, with Kavango West recording the highest rate at 5.5 children per woman, while Khomas has the lowest at 2.7. Given this diversity, population growth rates vary considerably across Namibia. Moreover, areas with higher fertility tend to have higher proportions of children in their populations.

What kinds of social characteristics affect birth rates of women? The first is simply their age. Birth rates are notably higher for women aged 20 – 34 than for those at other childbearing ages. Another important factor is marital status. Married women have a highest TFR of 6.7, while those who have never married (3.5) had the lowest TFR. Despite this difference, never married women can expect to have 3 children which shows that marriage is not a requirement for having children in Namibia. Fertility rates also differ by education, with childbearing tending to be lower among women with higher levels of education. Lastly, differences by activity status were observed. Women outside labour force have the highest TFR (4.6).

Adolescent fertility in Namibia remains a concern, with age-specific fertility rates showing a sharp increase from 1.5 births per 1,000 females among those aged 12–14 years to 64.2 births per 1,000 females among 15–19-year-olds. Rural adolescents have considerably higher fertility (83.8 births per 1,000) than their urban counterparts (46.3 births per 1,000), highlighting persistent disparities linked to access to education,

reproductive health services, and socio-cultural norms. At regional level, adolescent birth rate is highest in Kavango West at 108 births per 1000 women followed by Zambezi with 104 births per 1000 women and lowest in Khomas (36.1 births per 1000 women). Although adolescent birth rate in Namibia is low when compared to other SADC countries, the risk of teenage motherhood still deserves utmost policy attention because of its socio-economic implications to both the adolescent mother and their children. Adolescents with incomplete primary education and no formal education tend to have the highest fertility rates.

Childbearing at late ages bears many risks to the health of mother. In this analysis we define late childbearing as giving birth at 45 years or above. The findings indicate that late childbearing is relatively rare in Namibia. A late fertility rate of 7.4 births per 1,000 women was recorded, representing 881 live births to women aged 45–54 years in the 12 months preceding the census. Moreover, women who pursue childbearing until late ages are exposed to high risks for their own health and their children.

To ensure that the population will not decline over time, each woman in the reproductive age should be replaced at least by one daughter. There are three indicators to capture that the likelihood of the population is not growing below the replacement levels. The first one is the TFR that should be greater or equal to 2.1 children to ensure the replacement of the population for the next generation. The two others are the Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) and the Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) which should be greater or equal to 1 to ensure that each female is replaced by a daughter. According to the 2023 census, the adjusted TFR is 3.9 children per woman, the Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) is 1.8 daughters per women, and the Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) is 1.7 daughters per woman. All these indicators show that the Namibian population will continue to grow due to fertility.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CAPI	Computer- Assisted Personal Interviews
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CRN	Census Reference Night
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GRR	Gross Reproduction Rate
ICLS	International Conference for Labour Statisticians
LFR	Late Fertility Rate
MoHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
NDHS	Namibia Demographic and Health Surveys
NRR	Net Reproduction Rate
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPR	Parity Progression Ratios
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

KEY INDICATORS

Summary of key Fertility indicators: Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Adjusted TFR	CBR	GRR	NRR	Mean Parity (Women 45-49 years)	Percent Childless women (45-49 years)	Percent of adolescents (12 – 19 years) with at least one birth	Percent Adolescent (15 – 19 years) Fertility rate
Namibia	3.9	28.5	1.8	1.7	3.6	6.8	7.9	9.5
Urban	3.2	28.0	1.5	1.4	3.1	7.1	6.3	7.3
Rural	5.0	29.1	2.4	2.2	4.2	6.6	9.5	11.7
//Kharas	3.3	26.6	1.6	1.5	3.2	6.4	5.9	6.0
Erongo	3.0	25.1	1.4	1.3	2.9	8.0	5.2	5.8
Hardap	3.8	26.3	1.7	1.6	3.4	6.0	7.1	9.7
Kavango East	4.5	32.4	2.1	1.9	4.3	5.4	12.0	13.8
Kavango west	5.5	34.7	2.5	2.3	5.1	3.9	14.3	15.7
Khomas	2.7	25.5	1.3	1.2	2.9	7.7	4.8	5.2
Kunene	4.5	29.4	2.1	1.9	4.7	6.8	12.7	13.3
Ohangwena	5.2	30.5	2.5	2.3	4.4	5.4	6.9	10.2
Omaheke	5.2	34.1	2.5	2.2	4.2	4.6	10.2	10.2
Omusati	4.5	26.1	2.1	2.0	3.6	8.4	5.7	9.2
Oshana	3.2	25.9	1.5	1.5	3.1	8.8	4.7	6.5
Oshikoto	4.5	27.6	2.1	2.0	3.9	6.8	7.2	10.3
Otjozondjupa	4.3	31.0	2.0	1.9	3.8	5.2	9.3	10.0
Zambezi	4.7	35.0	2.2	2.0	3.8	6.1	14.5	13.6

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

Fertility is a key demographic component that directly influences the size, structure, and growth of a population. It reflects not only biological and reproductive behavior but also broader social, cultural, and economic conditions. Understanding fertility patterns is therefore essential for formulating policies and strategies that support national development goals, particularly in the areas of health, education, gender equality, and economic planning.

This Fertility Report presents detailed findings from the 2023 Namibia Population and Housing Census. It explores levels and trends in fertility, with a focus on total fertility rates, age-specific fertility rates, and differentials by region, urban-rural residence, education level, and other key characteristics. The report also assesses changes over time and compares current fertility patterns with those observed in previous censuses and surveys.

The analysis provides evidence-based insights to guide programme implementation and policy decisions in the areas of reproductive health, family planning, maternal and child health, and social protection. By identifying disparities and highlighting progress, the report supports targeted interventions and resource allocation aimed at improving the well-being of Namibian women, children, and families.

Of the three factors which affect population growth (fertility, mortality, and migration), fertility is the most important component of the population change as it evaluates the effectiveness of family planning and other population and social programmes. Knowledge on fertility levels and trends helps the government and policy makers formulate, monitor and evaluate policies relates to populations changes, reproductive health and primary health care services, early childhood development and primary education. This chapter describes the general context of fertility in Namibia and outlines the objectives of the analysis.

The report is structured as follows: Chapter 1 outlines the methodology used in data collection and analysis as well as evaluation of the quality of the fertility data; Chapter 2 presents national and regional current fertility indicators; Chapter 3 explores socioeconomic and demographic differentials in fertility; Chapter 4 presents the adolescents fertility, Chapter 5 presents late childbearing and Chapter 6 provides a discussion of findings and key policy implications.

1.1. Background

Population censuses are one of the most important sources of the demographics data for analysing fertility patterns at different geographic levels and across different socioeconomic groups. In line with the United Nations principles and recommendations for population and Housing Censuses (revision 3), Censuses provides a comprehensive framework for collecting individual-levels demographics and fertility information that is comparable across time and populations, particularly through standardized questions on children ever born and recent fertility.

The 2023 Fertility report is the second of its kind to be produced in Namibia using Census data, following the first report based on the 2011 population and housing census. Both censuses were conducted using a de facto enumeration approach, where individuals are counted at their current residence on the census reference night, consistent with international statistical standards as outlined in the UN census recommendations.

In accordance with the Namibia Statistic Act (Act No.9 of 2011), The Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) is mandated to collect, compile, analyse and disseminate official and other statistics including population and housing census data. The act further requires statistics be produced in a manner that ensures quality, relevance, and accessibility to inform national planning and policy formulation.

The 2023 census collected fertility information from women aged 12 to 54 years using two key questions: (i) Children Ever Born (CEB), which measure lifetime fertility and (ii) births in the twelve (12) months (October 2022 to September 2023) preceding the census, which captures current fertility. These variables are essential for estimating fertility levels and analysing fertility differential across population subgroups.

The 2023 Census provides essential data to estimate fertility. This report provides analyses of these data, including estimates of current fertility, and differentials by demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic characteristics.

The findings are intended to support a wide range of users, including policy makers, planners in the field of population development, health and education sectors, investors, researchers, and the general publics.

The specific objectives of the report are to:

- Estimates the current levels of fertility, trends and differentials by geographical and socio-economic characteristics.
- Provide the national measures of fertility
- Provide fertility estimates required for the population projections.

1.2. Overview of Fertility data from the census

This report presents estimates of fertility during the 12 months prior to the 2023 census and includes a critical assessment and interpretation of these estimates. The 2023 Census estimates are compared with estimates from previous censuses to assess the trend of fertility over time.

Fertility is one of three components that determine long-term population growth. The other two components are mortality and migration. Population growth is also influenced by population age distribution. This influence comes about because the incidence of births, deaths, and migrations varies greatly with age.

The limitation for fertility data:

i. Misreporting of age of mother or date of birth of children.
ii. Underreporting of certain births (e.g., stillbirths, infant deaths soon after birth, births outside marriage).
iii. Indirect estimation methods rely on assumptions that may not always hold true.
iv. Different data sources (census, DHS, vital registration) may give incomparable results.

v. The civil registration system in Namibia is not complete, does not capture the place of usual residence and therefore cannot provide complete and reliable statistics on fertility rates.
vi. Survey data such as DHS, though it collects more information than censuses, are limited by their sample size and cannot be disaggregated at lower administrative units.

1.3. Methodology

This section discusses fertility estimates presented at national, rural/urban and regional levels. The indices of fertility levels and trends used are average children ever born (CEB), total fertility rate (TFR), age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) and crude birth rate (CBR). TFR will be used extensively to make comparisons with other areas.

It is observed that each of the recent birth and fertility data collected by the census were subject to systematic underreporting. There is a tendency among mothers not to report information on children who have died or those older children who have left home for a long period. Hence the data on fertility are subject to reporting errors with increasing age of the mother and appropriate corrections should be made. Due to reporting errors on fertility information in censuses, it is recommended that indirect demographic techniques of data adjustment be used to reduce substantial errors inherent during data collection and not corrected using direct estimates of fertility.

To assess the consistency and quality of fertility reporting, we adopted the Brass P/F method which is an indirect technique used to estimate fertility rates, particularly Total Fertility Rate (TFR), when reliable data on births is limited or incomplete.

Key reasons for adopting the Brass P/F method over other methods:

i. **Corrects for Underreporting of Births**: In many surveys and censuses, recent births are often underreported due to memory lapses, cultural norms, or data collection challenges. The P/F ratio method adjusts fertility estimates using the average number of children ever born to women in specific age groups (P) and the cumulated current (period) fertility for women in a specific age group, derived from births reported in the last 12 months (F), compensating for underreporting.
ii. **Suitable for Censuses and Surveys with Limited Birth Histories**: When detailed birth histories (used in direct methods) are not available, the Brass P/F method provides a way to estimate fertility using summary data: a) Number of children ever born (CEB) by age of mother, b) Number of births in the 12 months preceding the census.
iii. **Validates and Adjusts ASFRs**: The method helps validate or adjust Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs) by comparing the cumulative fertility (P) to the current fertility (F), identifying inconsistencies. If the ASFRs are declining, the P/F ratio will typically be greater than 1, and the method corrects this trend.
iv. **Useful in Low-Resource Settings:** In settings with weak vital registration systems or incomplete birth data, it offers a simple, robust alternative to complex demographic models.
v. **Highlights Fertility Trends**: Discrepancies between the P/F ratios across age groups can help detect fertility decline or reporting issues, making it useful not just for adjustment but also for trend analysis.

The Brass P/F ratio adjusts an observed age-specific fertility pattern (corresponding to the period 12 months prior to a census or survey) to a level of fertility derived from data on "parity" (i.e. average number of children ever born per woman). The P/F Ratio Method assumes that the completeness of data from which the age-specific fertility rates are calculated is the same for all age groups of women; that the reporting of the average number of children ever born per woman is complete, at least up to ages 30 or 35 years; that there is no age misreporting of women in the childbearing ages; and that the pattern and level of fertility remained constant during the recent past (i.e. 10 or 15 years prior to a census).

Observed ASFRs were adjusted upwards using the average of the P/F ratios for 25 – 29 and 30 – 34 age groups. Taking the average of the two ASFR, the Brass P/F ratio method shows the level of fertility for Namibia as 3.9. The national **adjustment factor of 1.05** was applied for the estimation of adjusted fertility rates.

Table 1.1: Adjusted TFR based on Brass P/F Ratio Method: Namibia, 2023 Census

Age group	ASFR	Mean children ever born (P)	F	P/F	Average Adjustment (1.05)
15-19	0.0594	0.1518	0.1783	0.8516	0.0624
20-24	0.1501	0.8458	0.7474	1.1316	0.1576
25-29	0.1581	1.6250	1.5219	1.0677	0.1660
30-34	0.1532	2.3879	2.2978	1.0392	0.1609
35-39	0.1320	3.0744	3.0003	1.0247	0.1386
40-44	0.0745	3.5056	3.4881	1.0050	0.0783
45-49	0.0149	3.6021	3.6819	0.9783	0.0157
TFR	3.7				3.9

Application of the Brass P/F Ratio Method

The Brass P/F ratio method was applied to assess the completeness and consistency of fertility data collected during the 2023 Population and Housing Census. This indirect estimation technique compares parity (P)—the average number of children ever born to women in specific age groups—with age-specific fertility rates (F) derived from the census data. The method is particularly useful in settings like Namibia, where there may be **underreporting of births or inconsistent reporting of children ever born**, especially among younger women.

In applying the method, P/F ratios were calculated for the standard three five-year age groups: **20–24, 25–29, and 30–34**. The rationale for using these particular age groups is based on the assumption that women in these age ranges are less affected by recall bias and have had sufficient exposure to reproduction to yield reliable estimates. The method assumes a population in demographic equilibrium and constant fertility trends, which may not always hold true.

To account for deviations from this assumption, especially in the context of recent demographic shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic, careful consideration was given to the potential effects of a baby boom during the pandemic period. Administrative data from the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) and the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system suggest a **slight increase in births** during the 2020–2021 period, which may be attributed to reduced access to contraceptives, increased time spent at home during lockdowns, and limited health services during the pandemic.

Although there is some indication of increased births during the COVID-19 years, this short-term fluctuation did not significantly affect the overall estimation. This is because the Brass method relies on comparing P and F for multiple overlapping age groups (typically 20–24, 25–29, and 30–34). Looking at the results, the P/F ratios for the 25–29 and 30–34 age groups are relatively similar and more stable than the ratio for the 20–24 group, which can sometimes be influenced by recent shifts in the timing of childbearing. Because of this consistency, the average of the P/F ratios for the 25–29 and 30–34 age group was used as the adjustment factor to estimates adjusted fertility rates.

This consistency mirrors the pattern observed in the 2011 Census, further validating the plausibility and robustness of the adjustment factor. The similarity of the adjustment factor across censuses suggests that the method remains valid and reliable, even in the face of recent demographic disruptions such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Thus, the use of the Brass P/F ratio method provides a credible basis for correcting fertility estimates in the 2023 Census, improving the reliability of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) estimates, particularly when analysing trends over time or making regional comparisons. Consequently, the method remains valid for adjusting fertility estimates and correcting underreporting of births in the recent census data.

1.3.1. Fertility Estimates

Namibia has not yet reached a complete reporting of vital events, according to the recent Vital statistics report 2018 – 2021, birth registered within 12 months was 61.9 percent in 2021. The inclusion of the fertility questions in the PHC questionnaire was used to obtain information on reported births in the last 12 months prior to the census and children ever born by women 15 – 49 years to obtain the reported estimates. Since births in the 12 months prior to the PHC are often not fully reported, indirect measures of fertility may provide a more complete measure of the level of fertility. Based on these indirect measures, an upward adjustment factor of **1.05** was applied to all statistics derived from reported births during the 12 months prior to the census. All statistics quoted below from the 2023 census have been adjusted by this factor.

a) Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

The most common measure of fertility is the crude birth rate (CBR). The CBR is defined as the number of births in a year divided by the census population, times 1,000. While all other indices are derived by using births of women in childbearing age, the indicator on CBR includes all births in the population including from women outside the reproductive age group 15 – 49.

$$CBR = \frac{B}{P} \times 1000$$

where **B** is births in a year, **P** is the total population or census population.
The CBR is a general indicator of fertility in a population or country or a particular area.

b) Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is the number of births in a year to women in a specific age group divided by the mid-year population of women in that specific age group.

$$ASFR = \frac{Number\ of\ Births\ in\ a\ year\ to\ women\ aged\ x\ to\ x\ +\ n}{mid\ -\ year\ population\ of\ women\ aged\ x\ to\ x\ +\ n}$$

where **n** is the width of the age interval.

c) General Fertility Rate (GFR)

This measure limits the number of births to the female population in childbearing age. It is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in a population per year. This is represented by:

$$GFR = \frac{B}{P_{f15-49}} \times\ 1000$$

where B is the number of births in a year and P_{f15-49} is the number of women aged 15 to 49 years.

d) Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended her childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. TFR is also a measure of cohort fertility when examining a birth cohort of women. TFR can be compared from one population to another because it takes into account differences in age structure. TFR is one of the most useful indicators of fertility because it gives the best picture of how many children women are currently having. TFR is the sum of the age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) for women aged 15-49, in 5-year age intervals.

TFR is calculated as:

$$TFR = 5\sum ASFR$$

e) Parity

Parity: The number of children born alive to a woman.

$$Mean\ Parity = \frac{Number\ of\ children\ born\ alive\ to\ a\ women\ aged\ x\ to\ x\ +\ n}{Census\ population\ of\ women\ aged\ x\ to\ x\ +\ n}$$

where **n** is the width of the age interval.

f) Reproduction rates

The indicator that measures in which conditions generations are replaced. If calculated not taking into account women's mortality it is called **Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)**. The GRR is exactly like TFR, except that it counts only daughters and literally measures "reproduction"– a woman reproducing herself in the next generation by having a daughter. The GRR is estimated by multiplying the TFR by the percentage of female at birth. The GRR, like TFR, assumes that the hypothetical cohort of women pass from birth through their reproductive life without experiencing mortality. This assumption is satisfactory when one wants to compare levels of fertility and/or gross reproduction across populations and over time.

For a more realistic assessment of the reproductive potential of a population, taking into account mortality, one needs to calculate the **Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)**. The NRR is obtained by multiplying the ASFR by the Survivorship rate of corresponding age-group from the women life table and summing up all these values. When NRR equals 1, then each generation of women is exactly reproducing itself. When it is larger than 1, the next generation will have more women. When it is smaller than 1, the next generation will have less women.

$$GRR = \sum_{x=15}^{49} ASFR_x \times proportion\ of\ female\ births$$

$$NRR = \sum_{x=15}^{49} ASFR_x \times proportion\ of\ female\ births * l_x$$

where l_x is the survival rate for females aged 15 – 49 years.

g) Parity Progression Ratios (PPR)

Parity is the number of children born alive to a woman at a given age. Zero parity women are those with no live births and single parity refers to those women who have one child and so on. Parity Progression Ratio (PPR) is the probability of having another child given that the mother has reached certain parity. PPRs are usually represented as i0, i1, i2 and so on.

$$PPR_{i \to i+1} = \frac{Women\ with\ at\ least\ i\ +1\ children}{Women\ a\ with\ at\ least\ i\ children}$$

1.4. Evaluation of the Fertility data quality

The questions on fertility that are usually asked in population censuses provide data on both recent births and lifetime fertility. Data on births and lifetime fertility are subjected to reporting errors with increasing age of the mother. There is a tendency among mothers not to report information on children who have died or those older children who have left home for a long period.

This section will examine the potential bias associated with data on recent births and children ever born from the 2023 census and will further assess the severity of the bias they introduce in the data. In doing so, the analysis will specifically focus on the completeness of birth reporting and its variations by mother's age and sex of children, the plausibility and consistency of reported parities including the percentage of women with unknown parity. Where possible, appropriate corrections will be made.

1.4.1. Reporting of births in the 12 months prior to the census

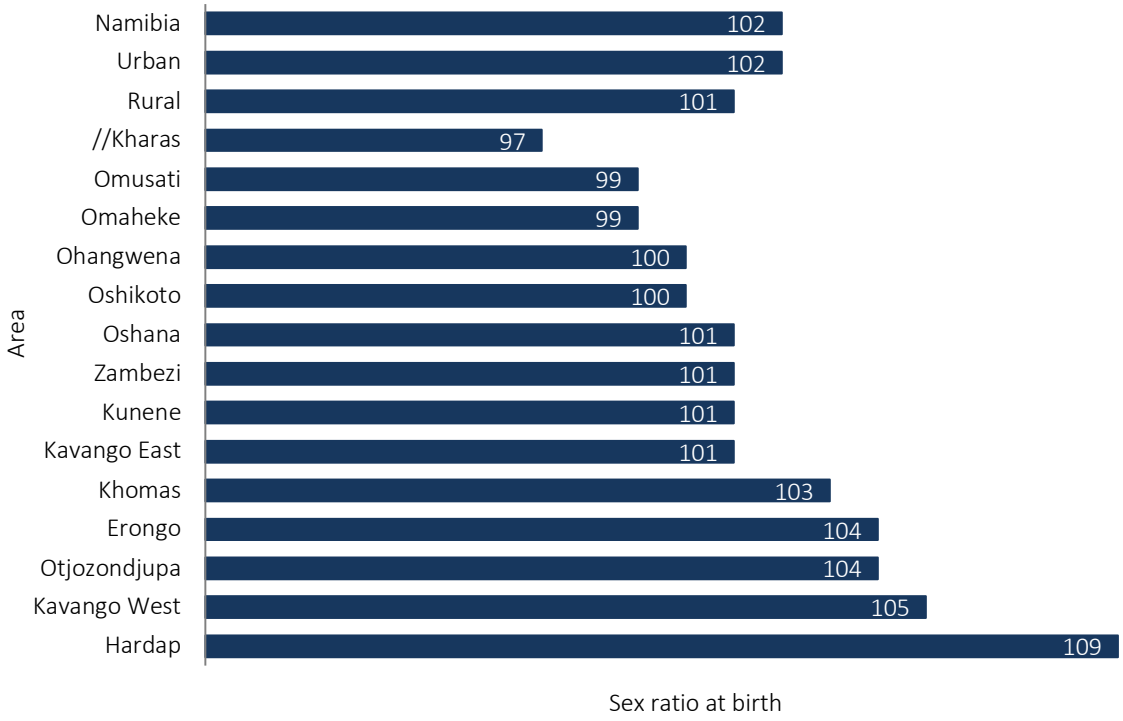
Overall, the reported births in Namibia were 85,991 births in the 12 months prior to the 2023 census, corresponding to a total of 758,821 women in the age group 15 – 49 years.

Table 1.2: Reported births by sex and women's age-group: Namibia, 2023 Census

Age group (years)	Number of Women	Births		
		Total	Male	Female
Total	758 821	85 991	43 326	42 665
15-19	137 860	8 193	4 190	4 003
20-24	128 741	19 321	9 689	9 632
25-29	126 544	20 011	10 120	9 891
30-34	121 295	18 583	9 350	9 233
35-39	97 471	12 870	6 438	6 432
40-44	80 850	6 027	3 032	2 995
45-49	66 060	986	507	479

Normally, sex ratios at birth range between 102 and 106 males born for every 100 females. The sex ratio based on the births in the 12 months prior to the 2023 census from women aged 15-49 was 102. This means that there were slightly more male births compared to female births, 102 male births for every 100 female births. There are variations in sex ratio among the regions ranging from 97 in //Kharas region to 109 in Hardap region.

Figure 1.1: Sex ratio at birth by Area: Namibia, 2023 Census

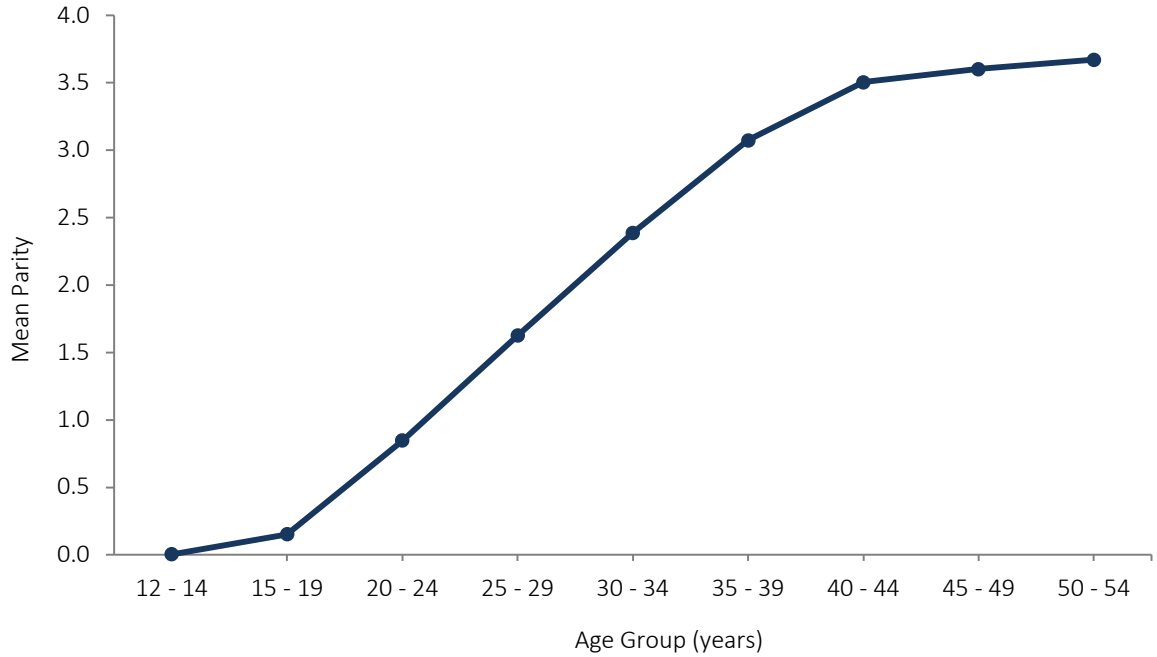


1.4.2. Completeness of the reporting of children ever born by women's age-group

If the quality of the lifetime fertility reporting varies significantly according to the women's age, this will appear in the curve of the number of children ever born per woman (mean parity) by women's age-group. It is expected that the mean parity increases with women's age-group. A moderate increase is expected at the early and late stages of reproductive life and faster in between.

The age pattern of mean parity is smooth and increases consistently with age, indicating that the reported parity data are internally coherent. Nevertheless, the Brass P/F ratio method was applied to assess the consistency between cumulative fertility and current fertility and indicates the needs to adjust the reported fertility rates.

Figure 1.2: Women's mean parity by age-group: Namibia, 2023 Census



1.4.3. Completeness of the reporting of children ever born (the P/F ratio method)

To assess the completeness of fertility reporting, the Brass P/F ratio method was applied to women aged 20–24, 25–29, and 30–34 years. Under conditions of fertility underreporting, the P/F ratios for these age groups are expected to exceed unity (P/F > 1), indicating that the cumulative fertility experience of women, as measured by average parity (P), is higher than would be expected from the reported current fertility rates (F).

The mean parity increases steadily with age, from 0.15 children per woman among women aged 15–19 years to 3.60 children per woman among women aged 45–49 years, indicating a smooth and plausible fertility pattern with no obvious irregularities in the reporting of children ever born

Looking at the results, the P/F ratios for the 25–29 and 30–34 age groups are relatively similar and more stable than the ratio for the 20–24 group, which can sometimes be influenced by recent shifts in the timing of childbearing. Because of this consistency, the average of the P/F ratio for the 25–29 and 30–34 age groups (1.05) was used as the adjustment factor to estimates adjusted fertility rates.

Table 1.3: Brass P/F Ratios by age group: Namibia, 2023 Census

Age group	Women	Reported births	Total children ever born	ASFR	Mean children ever born (P)	F	P/F
15-19	137 860	8 193	20 931	0.0594	0.1518	0.1783	0.8516
20-24	128 741	19 321	108 885	0.1501	0.8458	0.7474	**1.1316**
25-29	126 544	20 011	205 628	0.1581	1.6250	1.5219	**1.0677**
30-34	121 295	18 583	289 638	0.1532	2.3879	2.2978	**1.0392**
35-39	97 471	12 870	299 668	0.1320	3.0744	3.0003	1.0247
40-44	80 850	6 027	283 427	0.0745	3.5056	3.4881	1.0050
45-49	66 060	986	237 958	0.0149	3.6021	3.6819	0.9783

CHAPTER 2 : CURRENT FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

Current fertility reflects recent childbearing experiences among women aged 15-49 years. This age-group is traditionally considered as the reproductive span though some women start childbearing before age 15 and others continue giving birth after 49 years of age. Moreover, for consistent comparison over time and across countries, fertility indicators are computed for the age-group 15-49 years. This chapter presents the levels, patterns and trends of current fertility at the national and regional levels.

2.1. Fertility levels

The levels of fertility are influenced by various socio-economic characteristics of the mother. The 2023 census collected information on some of these characteristics. Therefore, it is important to study and understand fertility levels in relation to some of the factors that may have significantly influenced fertility. The fertility estimates in this report were calculated based on women aged 15-49 years and all reported births in the twelve months preceding the 2023 PHC.

This section presents the basic fertility indicators such as crude birth rate (CBR), Gross Reproductive rate (GRR), Net Reproductive rate (NRR), age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) and total fertility rate (TFR). As a fertility measure, TFR is used extensively to make comparisons with other areas. The adjusted ASFRs and TFRs are based on the indirect methods described in the annexure.

2.1.1. Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Generally, a crude birth rate of more than 30 births per 1,000 is considered high, while a CBR of less than 18 births per 1000 persons is considered low. In 2023, the CBR in Namibia was 28.5 births per 1,000 persons, which falls within these bounds but towards the higher end. This implies that for every 1,000 population, there were about 28.5 births. When looking at the urban/rural differentials, CBR was similar to the national level with 28.0 and 29.1 births per 1,000 population respectively. Zambezi, Kavango West, Omaheke, Kavango East, Otjozondjupa and Ohangwena have high CBR of more than 30 births per 1,000 persons.

Table 2.1: Crude Birth Rate by Census Years

Area	CBR			
	1991	2001	2011	2023
Namibia	43.1	24.7	29.4	28.5
Urban	-	25.4	29.9	28.0
Rural	-	24.3	29.0	29.1
//Kharas	26.2	22.7	26.5	26.6
Erongo	38.5	22.8	27.0	25.1
Hardap	34.2	24.0	26.7	26.3
Kavango East	50.3	27.8	22.6	32.4
Kavango West			55.2	34.7
Khomas	37.7	24.8	28.5	25.5
Kunene	42.5	27.9	33.7	29.4
Ohangwena	50.1	25.9	30.7	30.5
Omaheke	39.3	27.7	30.0	34.1
Omusati	40.5	20.7	26.4	26.1
Oshana	47.2	22.6	26.6	25.9
Oshikoto	47.1	25.1	28.3	27.6
Otjozondjupa	40.4	25.5	30.5	31.0
Zambezi	49.6	25.8	32.3	35.0

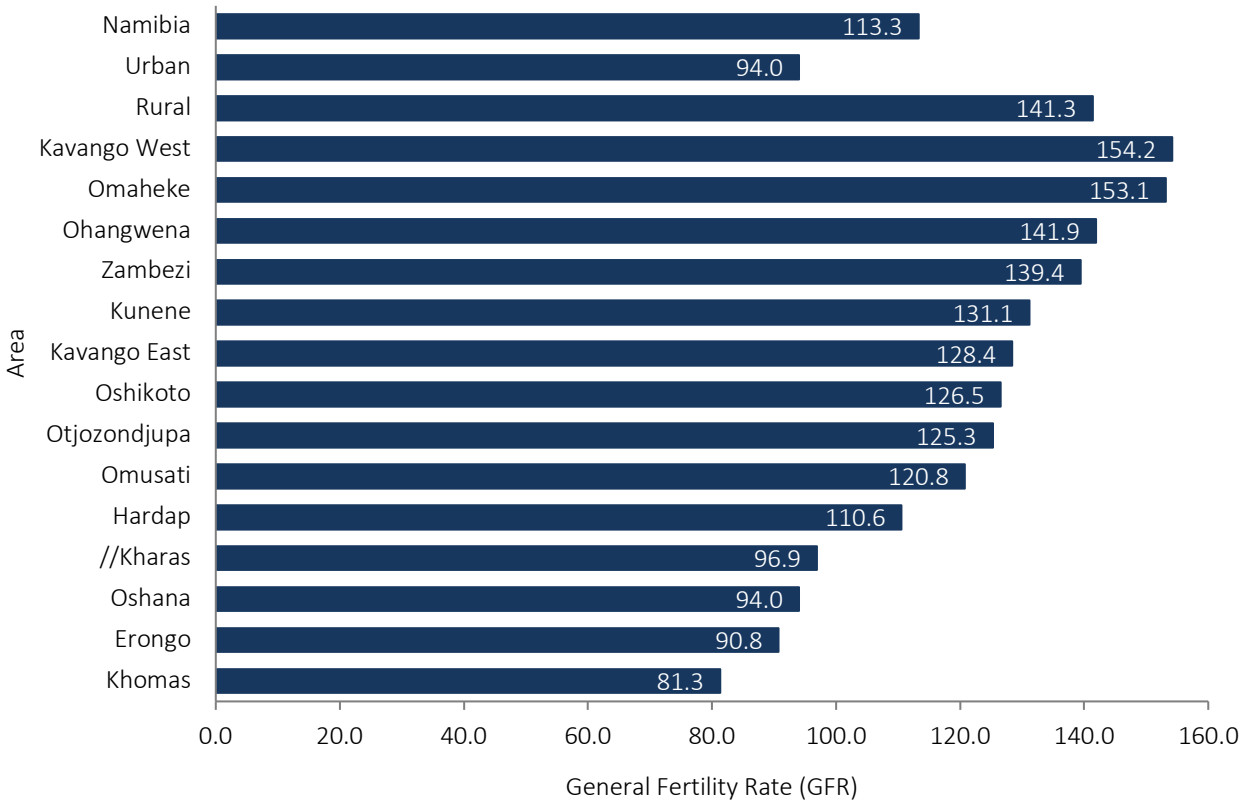
Note: *- The CBR of 1991 and 2001 were based on the Kavango region which was demarcated into Kavango East and Kavango West.*
- CBR for urban and rural area in 1991 was unavailable
- CBR was computed based on the unadjusted births

2.1.2. General Fertility Rate (GFR)

One of the indicators that measure more precise levels of fertility in a population is the GFR, which is the number of children born in a year divided by the number of women in the standard reproductive age group (15-49).

At the national level, there were about 113 births per 1,000 females in childbearing age group 15 – 49 years. The GFR in rural areas was higher with 141.3 births per thousand women than in urban areas where 94.0 births per thousand women was recorded. At regional level, GFR varies from 154.2 births per thousand women in Kavango West to 81.3 births per thousand women in Khomas region.

Figure 2.1: General Fertility Rate: Namibia, 2023 Census



2.1.3. Gross and Net Reproductive Rate (GRR & NRR)

This section presents two demographic indicators commonly used to assess fertility patterns and generational replacement.

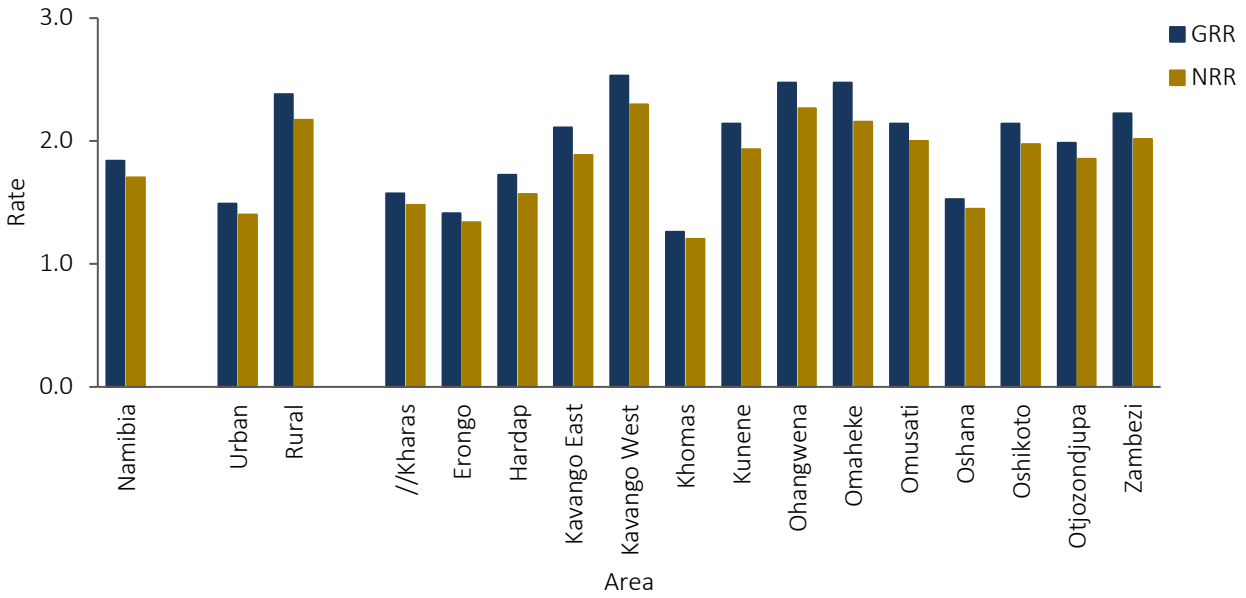
- Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR): This indicator estimates the average number of daughters a woman would have during her reproductive years, based on current fertility rates and the proportion of female births. It does not account for mortality.
- Net Reproduction Rate (NRR): This measure refines the GRR by incorporating age-specific female mortality rates. It reflects the average number of daughters a woman would have who survive to the end of the reproductive period, under current fertility and mortality conditions.

If the NRR is equal 1, each generation of women is exactly reproducing itself. If it is larger than 1, the next generation will have more women. If it is smaller than 1, the next generation will have fewer women.

As indicated in Figure 2.2, the GRR is 1.8 daughters per women which implies that on average, a woman (15-49 years) in Namibia would have an average number of 1.8 daughters during her childbearing age. The NRR is 1.7 daughters per woman which means that on average mothers will replace themselves by 1.7 daughters who will survive to the mean age of childbearing. And this also means that out of 1.8 daughters born by a mother in Namibia, 1.7 daughters will survive to replace their mothers in the next generation.

A similar pattern was evident across the regions, with the NRR reaching its highest level in the Kavango West Region (2.2 daughters per woman) and its lowest level in the Khomas Region (1.1 daughters per woman). In conclusion, Namibia's reproductive behavior is still above the replacement level at the population level hence each mother has enough daughters to replace themselves.

Figure 2.2: Gross and Net Reproductive Rate: Namibia, 2023 Census



2.1.4. Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

The ASFR is the number of births in a year to mothers of a specific age group divided by the number of women at that age group. Age-specific fertility rates are typically calculated for women in each five-year age group for ages 15 to 49 years, though other defined age-groups can be used.

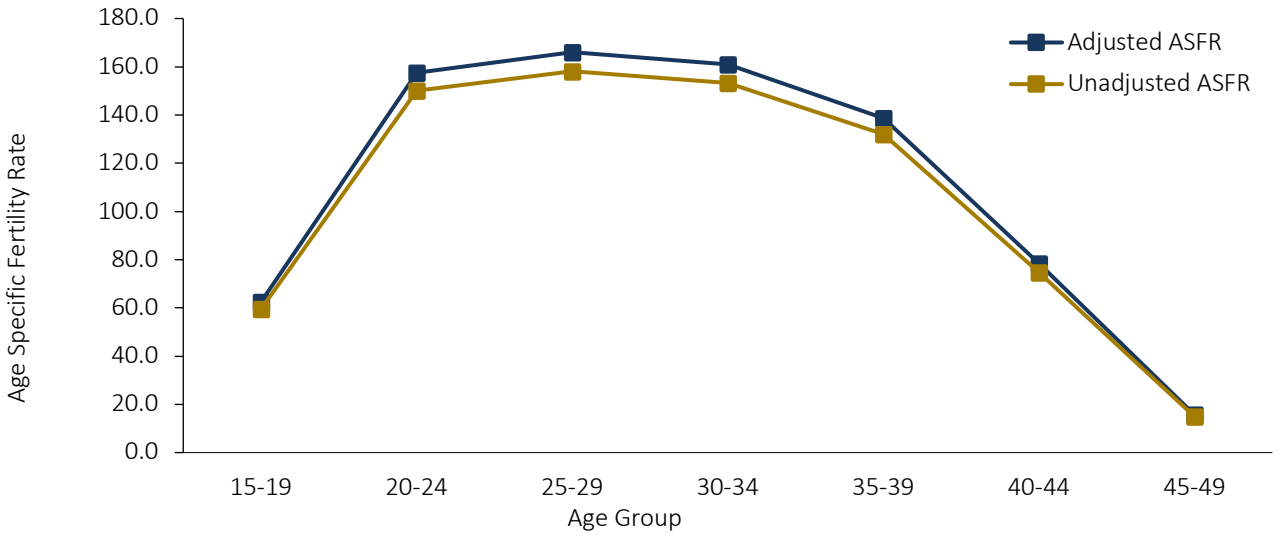
This section discusses an indirect method of adjusting TFR, namely the Brass P/F Ratio Method developed by William Brass. This method adjusts total fertility rates based on census data on the average number of children ever born, by age of women and number of births to women during the last 12-month period prior to the census.

It adjusts an observed age-specific fertility pattern (corresponding to the period 12 months prior to a census) to a level of fertility derived from data on "parity" (i.e. number of children ever born per woman). The P/F Ratio Method assumes that the completeness of data from which the age-specific fertility rates are calculated is the same for all age groups of women, that the reporting of the average number of children ever born per woman is complete, that there is no age misreporting of women in the childbearing ages and that the pattern and level of fertility remained constant during the recent past. Observed ASFR rates were adjusted upwards using the average of the P/F ratios for the 25 – 29 and 30 – 34 age groups.

The results in Figure 2.3 below show unadjusted ASFRs and adjusted estimates of fertility based on the Brass P/F Ratio method on different age groups. Unadjusted ASFR refers to the fertility rate calculated for

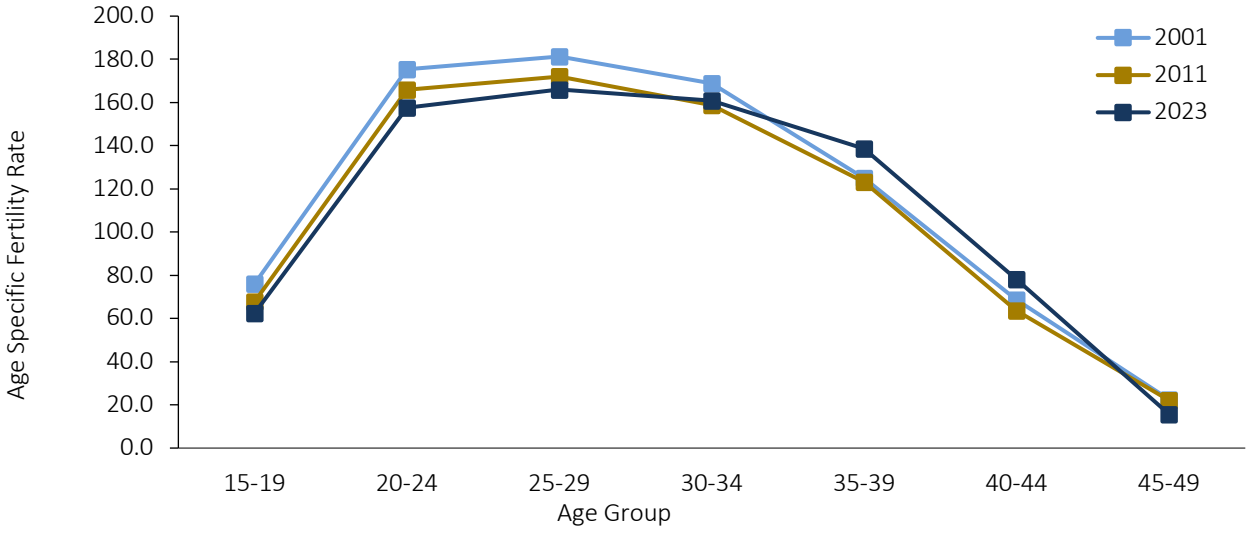
specific age groups of women without any corrections or adjustments for data issues such as underreporting, misreporting, or sampling biases. Essentially, it's the raw measure of the number of births per 1,000 women in each age group within a given period. As expected, young women in age group (15 – 19) and older women age groups (40 – 49) have lower rates compared to other women in middle age groups. Women give birth mostly during their 20 to 34 years of age. Fertility is low during adolescence followed by a steady increase to reach its maximum by aged 25-29 years. Thereafter, fertility decreases continuously to reach 14.9 children per 1000 woman by age 49.

Figure 2.3: Adjusted and Unadjusted Age Specific Fertility Rate: Namibia, 2023 Census



An analysis of the adjusted age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) shows a substantial decrease in 15 – 29-year-olds specifically between 2001 and 2023 implying decline of adolescent birth rates and young adults. However, age-specific fertility rates for the 30 – 44-year-olds show a rise between 2011 and 2023, implying rising of births among the older women.

Figure 2.4: Adjusted Age Specific Fertility Rate by Census year



The general fertility pattern in all areas in Namibia is the same as the one described at the national level, with some differences in the timing of fertility. In the urban areas, Erongo, Khomas and Kavango East regions, childbearing peaks in the age group 30-34 while in rural areas, it tends to concentrate mostly in the 20-24 age group. It is worth-noting that the ASFR for women in age group 15 – 19 in Kavango West and Zambezi region is over 100 births per 1000 women, implying a high adolescent birth rate.

Table 2.2: Adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs) by area: Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Adjusted ASFR						
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
Namibia	62.4	157.6	166.0	160.9	138.6	78.3	15.7
Urban	45.0	112.6	136.0	138.1	122.8	66.1	12.6
Rural	81.5	229.3	216.3	200.0	163.7	95.2	19.3
//Kharas	46.1	142.1	139.9	137.4	110.6	61.3	12.7
Erongo	40.0	113.7	133.1	133.6	109.0	61.8	13.9
Hardap	61.4	178.2	172.0	154.9	121.6	61.9	7.2
Kavango East	81.9	169.5	176.9	189.4	168.4	86.2	19.1
Kavango West	105.0	212.7	226.5	212.2	184.3	119.9	29.4
Khomas	35.1	84.6	113.8	123.9	111.4	57.8	10.3
Kunene	89.4	201.7	183.3	178.9	137.4	83.1	30.6
Ohangwena	62.9	221.9	223.5	216.1	177.0	118.7	19.4
Omaheke	87.7	228.0	258.3	191.2	166.4	89.6	15.4
Omusati	50.6	212.2	196.9	179.6	150.2	86.1	17.3
Oshana	38.9	120.0	142.9	131.3	128.3	71.7	10.4
Oshikoto	68.0	201.5	185.7	179.6	164.9	86.0	16.3
Otjozondjupa	74.6	177.4	184.7	175.8	143.8	75.2	21.5
Zambezi	101.2	192.6	198.5	195.2	151.2	87.7	12.7

2.1.5. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended her childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The TFR is a summary measure that takes account of differing population age structures and sizes, allowing comparisons of fertility across different populations. It can be compared from one population to another because it considers differences in age structure. The TFR is one of the most useful indicators of fertility because it gives the best picture of how many children women are currently having.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): represents the average number of children a woman would have over her reproductive lifespan, assuming current age-specific fertility rates remain constant. A TFR of approximately 2.1 is often cited as the level at which a population would replace itself in the long term, in the absence of migration.

The results in Table 2.3 below shows the unadjusted and adjusted TFR based on the Brass P/F ratio method. According to the reported fertility, the unadjusted TFR for Namibia in 2023 was 3.7 children and the adjusted TFR is 3.9 children derived from the adjusted ASFR. This implies that, under the current fertility conditions, a

woman residing in Namibia would have 3.9 children at the end of her reproductive life. TFR was high in rural areas than urban areas with the adjusted TFR indicating 5.0 and 3.2 births per woman respectively.
As expected, current fertility varies across regions. The adjusted TFR vary between 2.7 births per woman in the Khomas region and 5.5 in the Kavango West. It is worth noting that TFRs are low in the regions that are predominantly urban areas (//Kharas, Erongo, Hardap, Khomas and Oshana region) where they are below the national level of 3.9 births per woman.

Table 2.3: Unadjusted and adjusted estimate of Total Fertility rate: Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Unadjusted TFR	Adjusted TFR
Namibia	3.7	3.9
Urban	3.0	3.2
Rural	4.8	5.0
//Kharas	3.1	3.3
Erongo	2.9	3.0
Hardap	3.6	3.8
Kavango East	4.2	4.5
Kavango West	5.2	5.5
Khomas	2.6	2.7
Kunene	4.3	4.5
Ohangwena	4.9	5.2
Omaheke	4.9	5.2
Omusati	4.3	4.5
Oshana	3.1	3.2
Oshikoto	4.3	4.5
Otjozondjupa	4.1	4.3
Zambezi	4.5	4.7

2.1.6. Age at childbearing

Mean Age at Childbearing: The Mean Age of Childbearing is another fertility measure that determines the average age at which women experienced childbearing. It is a summary of the timing of fertility within a population or a group of women.

The results show that the national mean age at birth is 30.4 years. This indicates that women who delivered live births in the 12 months preceding the census were 30 years old, on average. The females in rural areas gave birth earlier than their counterparts in the urban areas. The results further revealed that the mean age at birth value ranges from a low of 29.6 years in Hardap region, to high of 31.3 years in Khomas.

Table 2.4: Mean age at birth at live birth by area: Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Mean Age at Birth
Namibia	30.4
Urban	30.9
Rural	30.0
//Kharas	30.3
Erongo	30.8
Hardap	29.6
Kavango East	30.5
Kavango West	30.4
Khomas	31.3
Kunene	30.0
Ohangwena	30.7
Omaheke	29.7
Omusati	30.3
Oshana	31.0
Oshikoto	30.2
Otjozondjupa	30.1
Zambezi	29.7

With regards to education levels, the findings revealed that half of the women who never attended school, those who attended but not formal education and those with incomplete primary education had their first live birth before the age of 20. It is evident that the higher a woman's educational level, the older she will be at her first live birth.

In terms of labour force participation, the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) Resolution was used to determine Labour Force status. The mean age at live birth for females in labour force was 28.7 years while for females outside labour was 31.1.

Table 2.5: Mean age at birth at live birth by educational level and Activity status of Mother: Namibia, 2023 Census

Women's variables	Mean Age at Birth
Educational Attainment	
Never attended	30.3
No formal education	31.3
Incomplete primary Education	30.1
Complete Primary Education	30.1
Complete Secondary education and above	30.2
Unknown	30.2
Activity status	
In labour force	**28.7**
Employed	29.5
Unemployed	29.0
Outside Labour Force	**31.1**
Potential labour force	29.6
Do not want Employment	31.7

2.2. Fertility Trends

This section analyses the fertility trend in Namibia across different sources over time looking at Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) estimates.

2.2.1. Adjusted ASFR and TFR from various sources over the Years

Figure 2.5 presents ASFR estimates in Namibia from various sources over the years. The graph shows a declining trend in age-specific fertility rates in Namibia from 1991 to 2023. Fertility is highest among women aged 25–29, and the overall pattern reflects a shift towards lower and later fertility, particularly among older women. It is worth noting that ASFR curves from 2001 to 2023 Census and 2000 to 2013 DHS are much closer together, indicating more stable fertility patterns compared to the large difference and high ASFR between 1991–1992. This suggests that the fertility transition has slowed or stabilized in recent years.

The consistency in peak age and decline in ASFR indicates the country is undergoing a fertility transition, likely driven by increased education, contraceptive use, urbanization, and changing social norms.

Figure 2.5: Comparisons of ASFR estimates in Namibia from various sources over the years

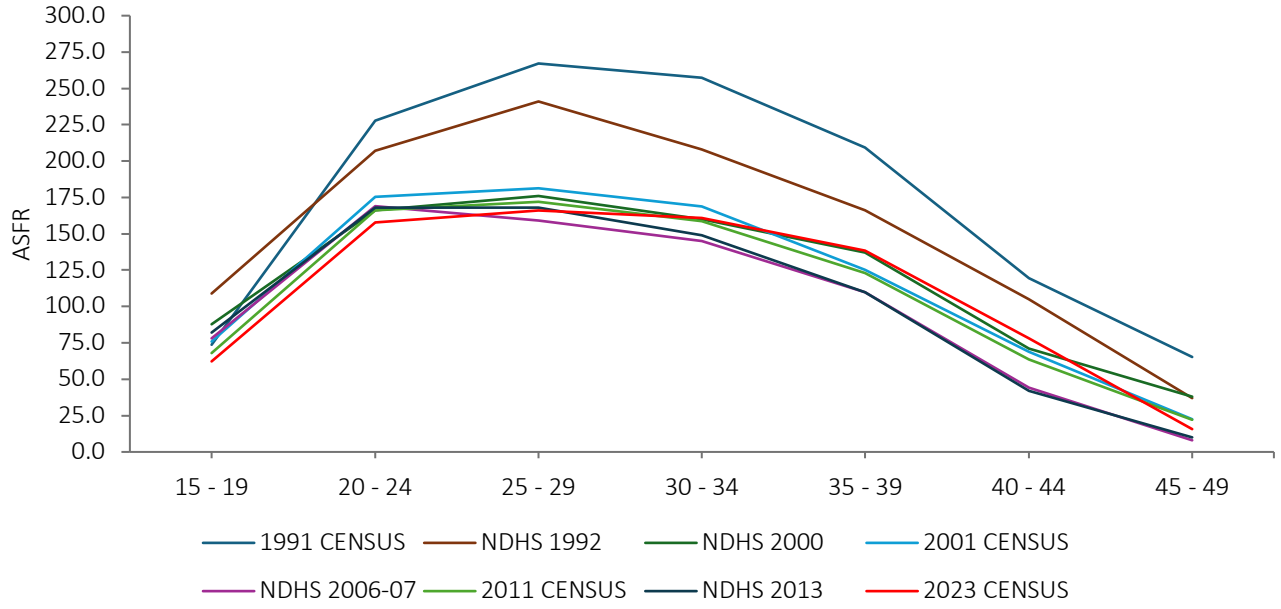


Table 2.6 shows the adjusted Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Namibia by area over census years. It is observed that the national TFR has decreased from 6.1 in 1991 to 3.9 in 2023. The rapid decline in fertility observed from 1991 and 2023 at the national level is also reflected across all areas.

The TFR in rural areas is higher (5.0 children) compared to urban TFR (3.2 children). This implies that on average women in rural areas have almost two children more than women in urban areas. The difference in fertility rates between urban and rural areas, women can be attributed to differences in socio-economic characteristics of women.

Table 2.6: Adjusted Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by area and census year

Area	Adjusted TFR			
	1991	2001	2011	2023
Namibia	6.1	4.1	3.9	3.9
Urban	4.7	3.4	3.2	3.2
Rural	6.8	4.6	4.6	5.0
//Kharas	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.3
Erongo	5.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Hardap	4.9	3.6	3.7	3.8
Kavango East	7.1	5.5	4.5	4.5
Kavango West			5.4	5.5
Khomas	4.1	4.9	3.0	2.7
Kunene	6.2	4.7	5.3	4.5
Ohangwena	7.7	5.3	4.9	5.2
Omaheke	6.1	4.7	4.7	5.2
Omusati	5.7	4.9	4.1	4.5
Oshana	5.6	3.7	3.2	3.2
Oshikoto	6.7	4.6	4.3	4.5
Otjozondjupa	5.7	4.1	4.3	4.3
Zambezi	6.7	3.8	4.3	4.7

CHAPTER 3 : FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS

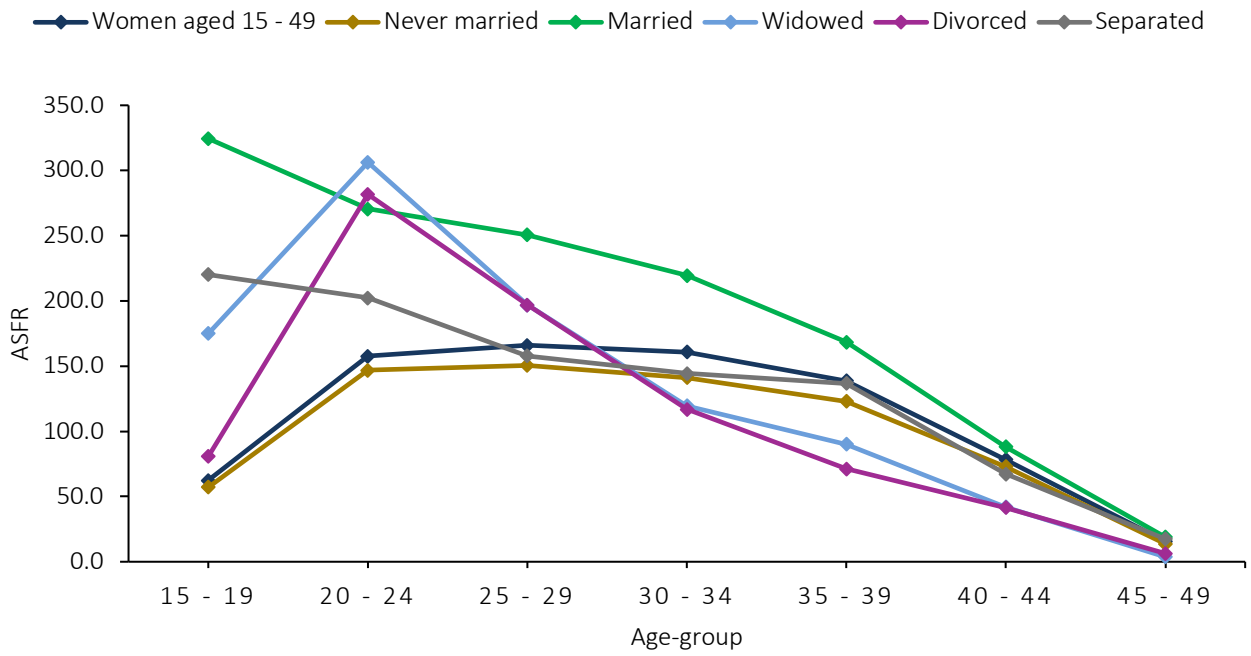
The levels of fertility are influenced by various socio-economic characteristics of the mother. The 2023 census collected information on some of these characteristics. Therefore, it is important to study and understand fertility levels in relation to some of the factors that may have significant influence on fertility. This chapter describes the variation in fertility analysis looking at marital status, educational background, activity and employment status of mothers at national, urban and rural as well as regional levels.

The indices of fertility levels and trends used in this chapter are total fertility rate (TFR) and age-specific fertility rate (ASFR). TFR will be used extensively to make comparisons with other areas. Due to expected reporting errors on fertility information in censuses, it is recommended that indirect demographic techniques of data adjustment are used to accommodate underreporting inherent in the data.

3.1. Fertility by marital status

Figure 3.1 shows the adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) for women by marital status. It can be observed that women who were married have the highest ASFR among the 25- 49 age groups. Furthermore, the married women had the highest ASFR at ages 15 – 19 while women who were never married had the lowest ASFR through ages 15 to 29.

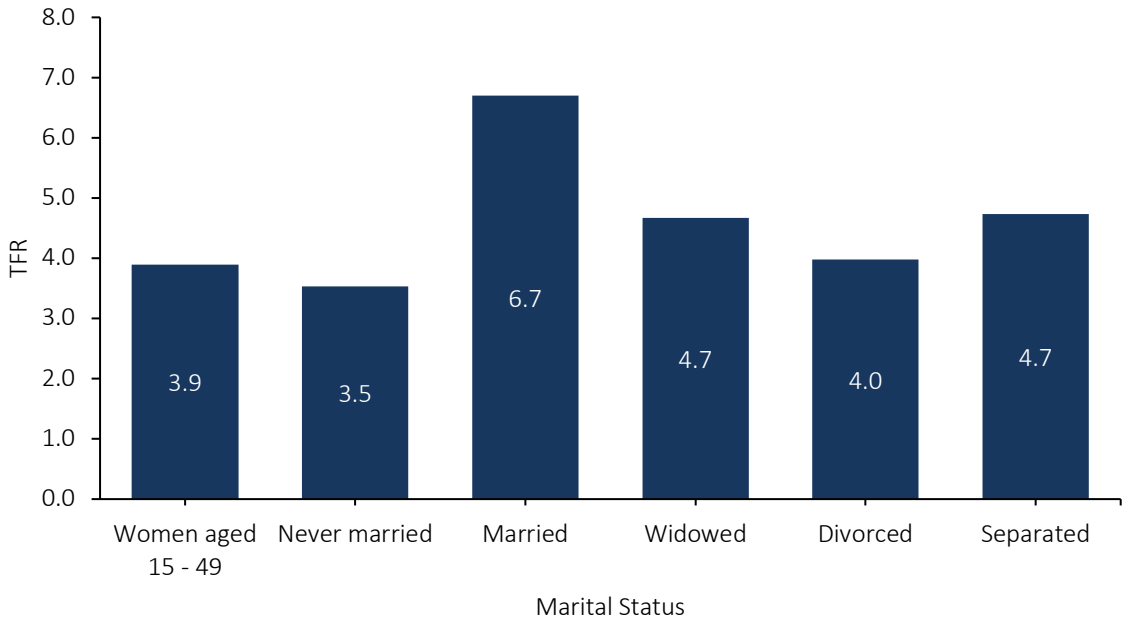
Figure 3.1: Adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rate by marital status of mother: Namibia, 2023 Census



Note: *Married includes those married with certificate, traditionally married or in Consensual union. These categories are presented separately in Annex VI.*

Figure 3.2 shows the adjusted Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women by marital status. It can be observed that the highest TFR was among the married women with 6.7 fertility rate, on average all women in their reproductive years have a fertility rate of 3.9. Women who never married (3.5) had the lowest TFR amongst the marital status.

Figure 3.2: Adjusted TFR by Marital Status: Namibia, 2023 Census

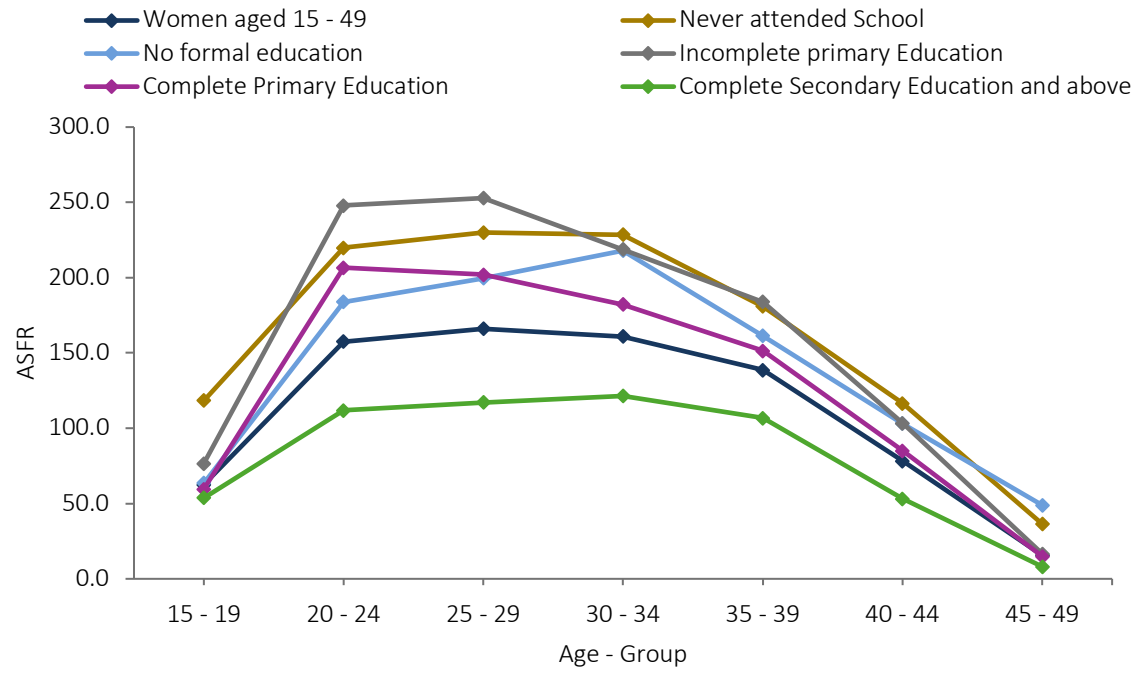


Note: *Married includes those married with certificate, traditionally married and in Consensual union.*

3.2. Fertility by educational level

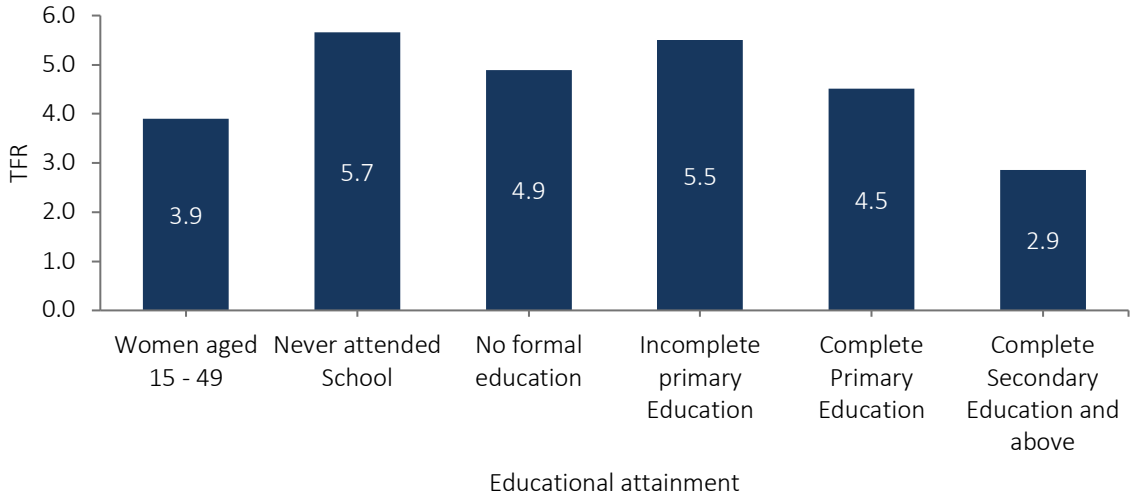
Education is one of the social factors that influence fertility levels. Figure 3.3 shows the adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) for women by educational level. It can be observed that women who have completed secondary education and above reported the lowest ASFR among all age groups while women who had no formal education had the highest fertility among women between ages 30 to 49.

Figure 3.3: Adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rate by educational level of mother: Namibia, 2023 Census



The adjusted Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women aged 15 to 49 years by educational level is presented in Figure 3.4. Women with no formal education reported the highest TFR of more than 6 children followed by those who have not attended school (5.7) and incomplete primary education (5.5). The women who have completed secondary education and above reported the lowest TFR (2.9).

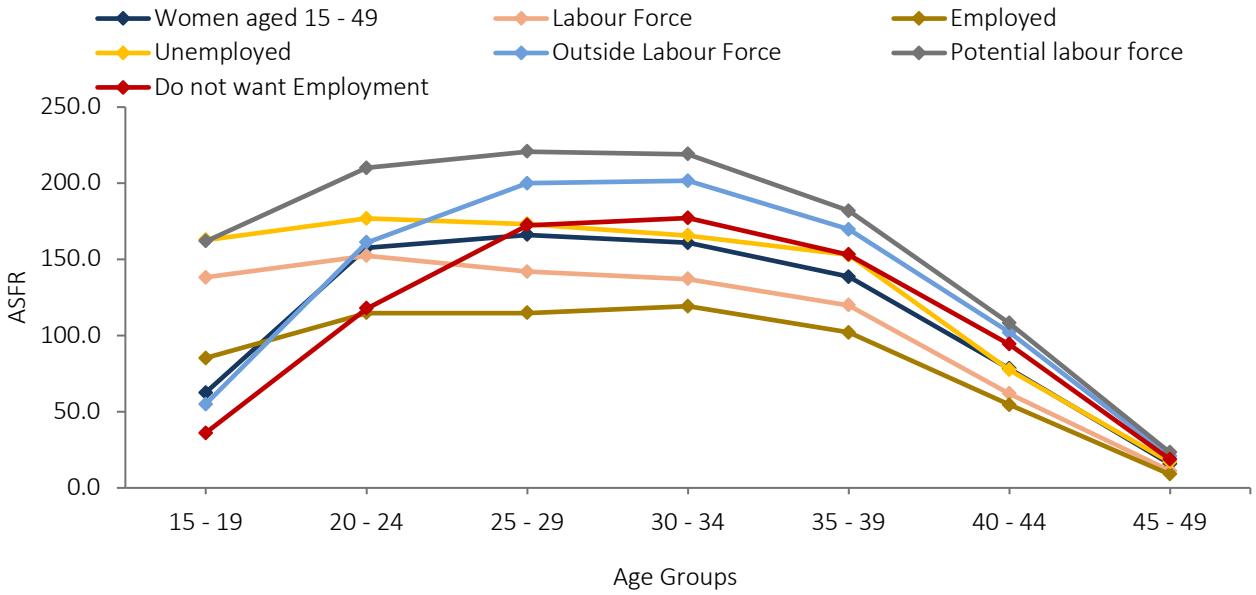
Figure 3.4: Adjusted TFR by Educational level: Namibia, 2023 Census



3.3. Fertility by economic activity status

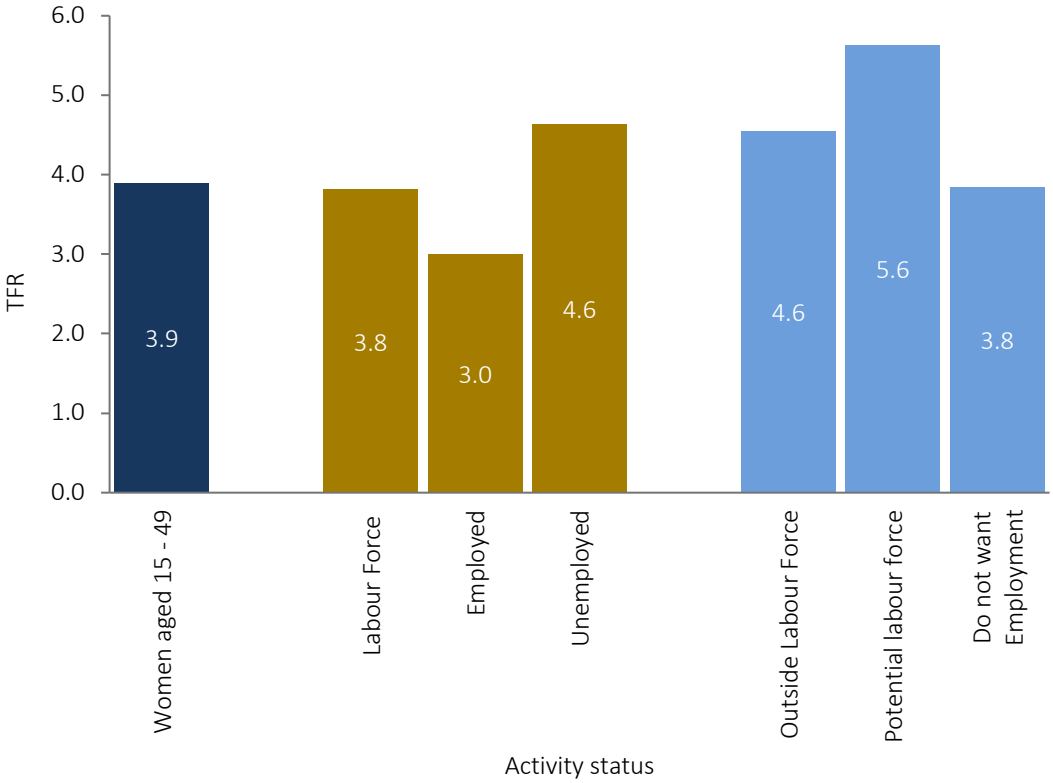
Figure 3.5 shows the adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) for women by activity status. The graph shows a higher ASFR for women in potential labour force, while the employed women had lower ASFR.

Figure 3.5: Adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rate by activity status of mother: Namibia, 2023 Census



The adjusted Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women aged 15 to 49 years by activity status is presented in Figure 3.6. The figure shows that the overall total fertility rate is 3.9 and the same rate is observed for women who do not want employment. Women in labour force (3.8) recorded the lowest TFR, while women outside labour force (4.6) recorded the highest total fertility rate.

Figure 3.6: Current TFR by activity status: Namibia, 2023 Census

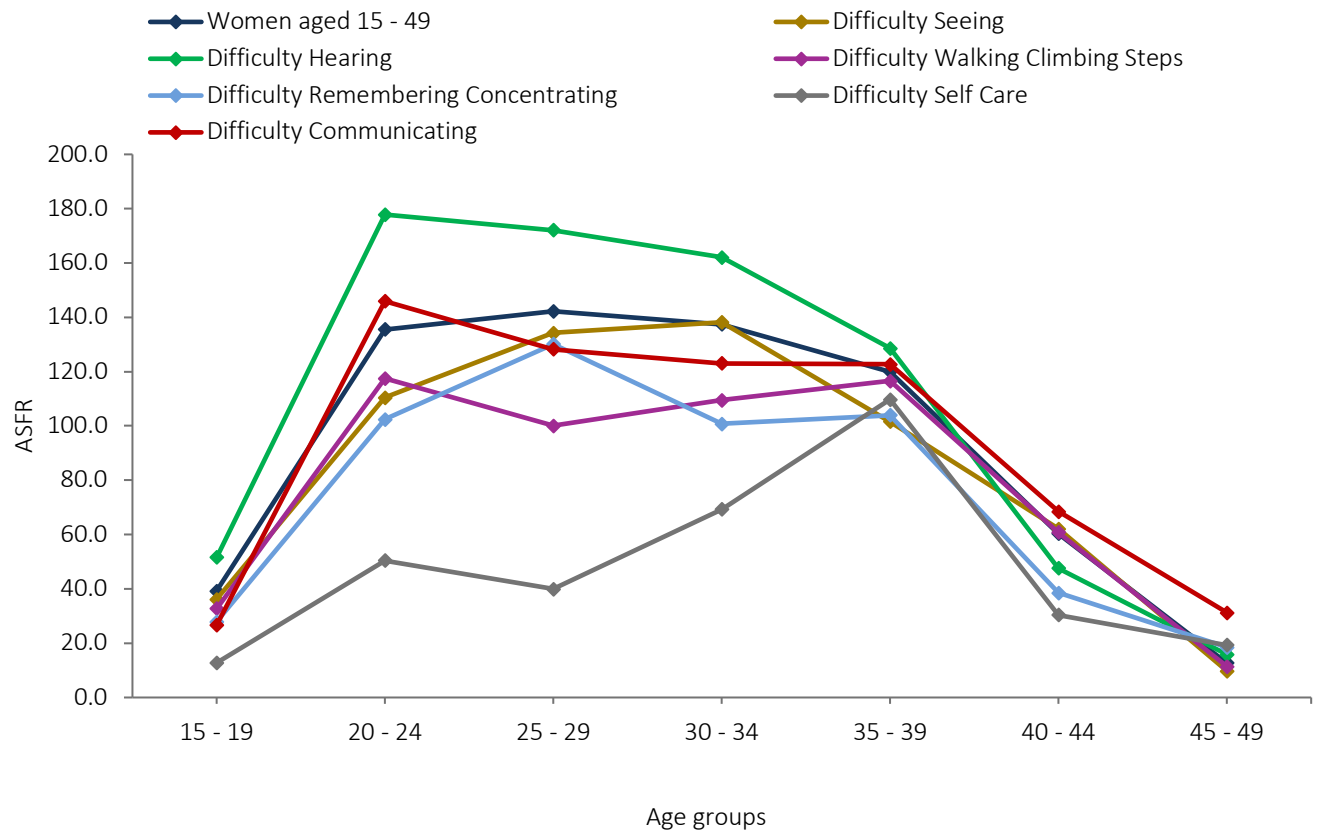


3.4. Fertility by women with disabilities

To determine persons with disability, the 2023 Population and Housing Census adopted the Washington Group's question set on six (6) functionality domains: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, and communication. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had some difficulties, a lot of difficulties, or could not do at all in performing specific tasks even with the aid of assistive devices, a supportive environment, or ample resources, and those who reported experiencing more difficulties or cannot do at all in at least two of the six (6) domains were classified as persons with disability.

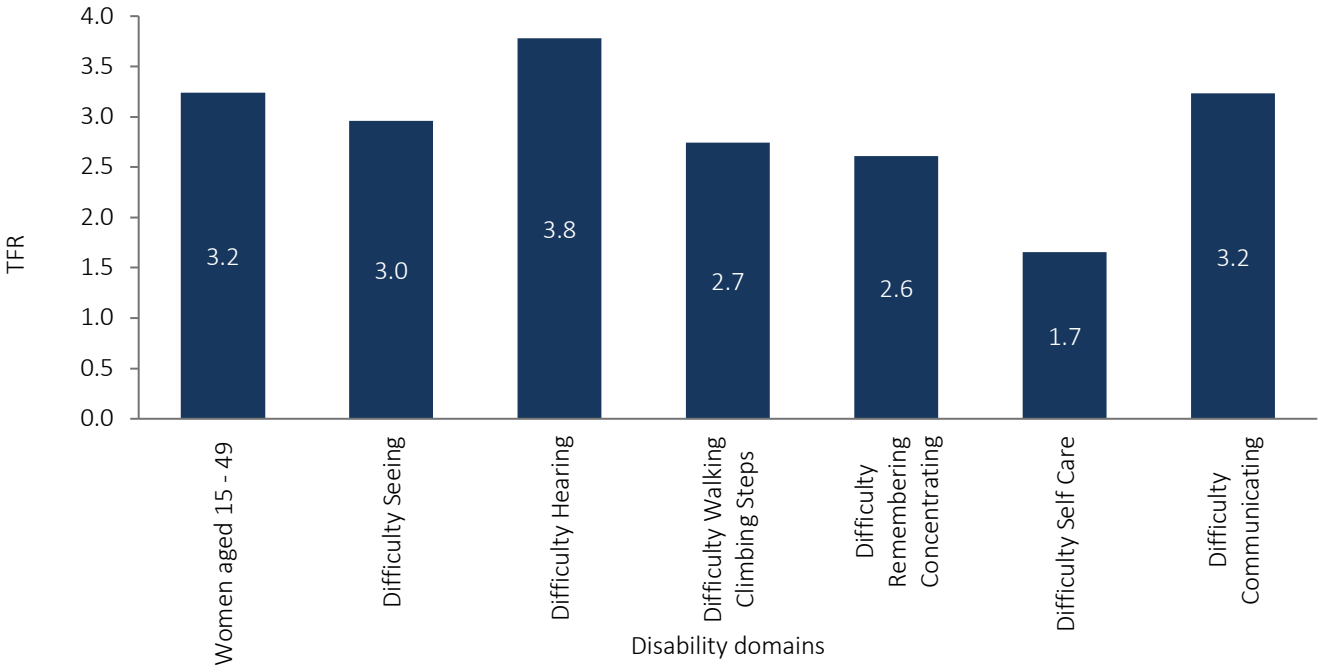
Figure 3.7 shows the adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) for women with disabilities. The graph reveals that fertility varies significantly by disability type. Women with hearing and communication difficulties have the highest ASFRs, particularly between ages 20–34, while women with self-care difficulties have the lowest fertility rates across all age groups. This suggests varying levels of reproductive health access, support, or biological factors associated with different disability types. All disability groups show a decline in fertility after age 30–34, consistent with typical reproductive aging patterns.

Figure 3.7: Adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rate by disability domains: Namibia, 2023 Census



The adjusted Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women aged 15 to 49 years with disability is presented in Figure 3.8. The figure shows that the overall total fertility rate is 3.2 and the same rate is observed for women with communication difficulties. Women with hearing difficulties (3.8) recorded the highest TFR, while women with self-care difficulties (1.7) recorded the lowest total fertility rate.

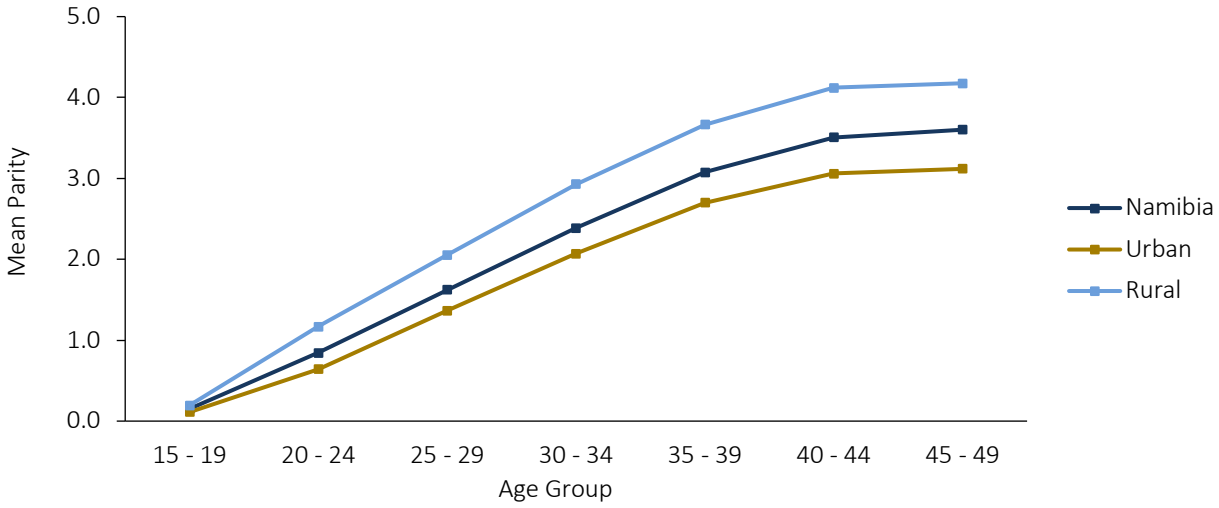
Figure 3.8: Current TFR by disability domains: Namibia, 2023 Census



3.5. Average parity

The average parity refers to the average number of children ever born per woman in a given population. Figure 3.9 shows the average number of children ever born to women in each age group. As expected, the average number of children ever born per woman increases with age. The mean parity curve typically shows a gradual rise during the early reproductive years, followed by a more consistent and steadier increase as women grow older.

Figure 3.9: Women's mean parity by age-group and Urban/Rural: Namibia, 2023 Census



The mean parity for women aged 15 to 49 years is presented in Table 3.1. It can be observed that women from Kavango West region had the highest mean parity across all age groups, while and Khomas regions recorded the lowest mean parity across all ages.

Table 3.1: Women's mean parity by age-group and Region: Namibia, 2023 Census

Region	Mean Parity						
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
//Kharas	0.1	0.8	1.6	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.2
Erongo	0.1	0.7	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.9
Hardap	0.1	0.9	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.4
Kavango East	0.2	1.1	1.9	2.8	3.5	4.1	4.3
Kavango West	0.3	1.3	2.3	3.3	4.2	4.8	5.1
Khomas	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.9
Kunene	0.3	1.3	2.2	3.1	3.8	4.4	4.7
Ohangwena	0.1	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.7	4.3	4.4
Omaheke	0.2	1.2	2.1	2.9	3.6	3.9	4.2
Omusati	0.1	0.9	1.8	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.6
Oshana	0.1	0.6	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.1
Oshikoto	0.1	1.0	1.8	2.6	3.4	3.9	3.9
Otjozondjupa	0.2	1.0	1.8	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.8
Zambezi	0.3	1.1	1.9	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.8

CHAPTER 4 : EXPECTATION OF LIFE AND ADULT MORTALITY

Adolescent pregnancies remain a serious concern in Namibia. According to World Health Organisation (2008), Births to adolescents are associated with numerous health risk factors such as anemia, malaria, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Potential health harm young women face such as incidence of obstetric fistula; children of adolescent mothers are at higher risk not celebrating their first birthday; adolescents' potential loss of educational opportunities and risk of not participating in labour force leading to higher risk of falling into poverty. Hence, monitoring adolescent childbearing is therefore crucial for social welfare and health interventions.

This chapter examines fertility among adolescent women, which is crucial for decision-makers, public health sectors, policymakers, communities as well international agencies. For mothers, the health consequences of early childbearing include higher rates of maternal mortality, complications during labour, and premature delivery. The children born to adolescents are susceptible to low birth weight, prematurity, stillbirth, and neonatal mortality. In addition to these health effects for mothers and children, the broader social consequences of early childbearing may include reduced educational opportunities and lower future family income.

4.1. Level of adolescent fertility

The 2023 census results revealed that there were 18,529 adolescent girls aged 12 – 19 who have already given birth. The number of adolescents who already gave birth were more in rural areas (11,275) than in urban (7,254). The frequency is low at younger ages with 25 adolescents who already gave birth at the age of 12 years and high at the age 19 years with 7,524 adolescents. This overall pattern is replicated in area of residence.

Overall, the percentage of adolescent girls who already gave birth is 7.9 percent of the total adolescent girls at the national level and rural areas had a higher percent (9.5%) compared to urban (6.3%). The frequency varies from a low level of nearly 0 percent at age 12 to 30 percent at age 19 years and this pattern is similar in urban and rural areas, as presented in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1.

Table 4.1: Distribution of adolescent girls by age and area of residence: Namibia, 2023 Census

Age	Number of adolescents Girls			Number of Adolescents Girls who already gave birth			% of Adolescents who already gave birth		
	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Namibia	Urban	Rural	Namibia	Urban	Rural
Total	233 809	115 079	118 730	18 529	7 254	11 275	7.9	6.3	9.5
12	33 306	14 899	18 407	25	7	18	0.1	0.0	0.1
13	33 029	14 580	18 449	30	9	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
14	29 614	13 524	16 090	156	46	110	0.5	0.3	0.7
15	29 956	13 937	16 019	537	178	359	1.8	1.3	2.2
16	28 406	14 349	14 057	1 539	529	1 010	5.4	3.7	7.2
17	26 942	14 221	12 721	3 078	1 167	1 911	11.4	8.2	15.0
18	27 509	14 977	12 532	5 640	2 189	3 451	20.5	14.6	27.5
19	25 047	14 592	10 455	7 524	3 129	4 395	30.0	21.4	42.0

Figure 4.1: Percent distribution of adolescents who gave birth by age and area of residence: Namibia, 2023 Census

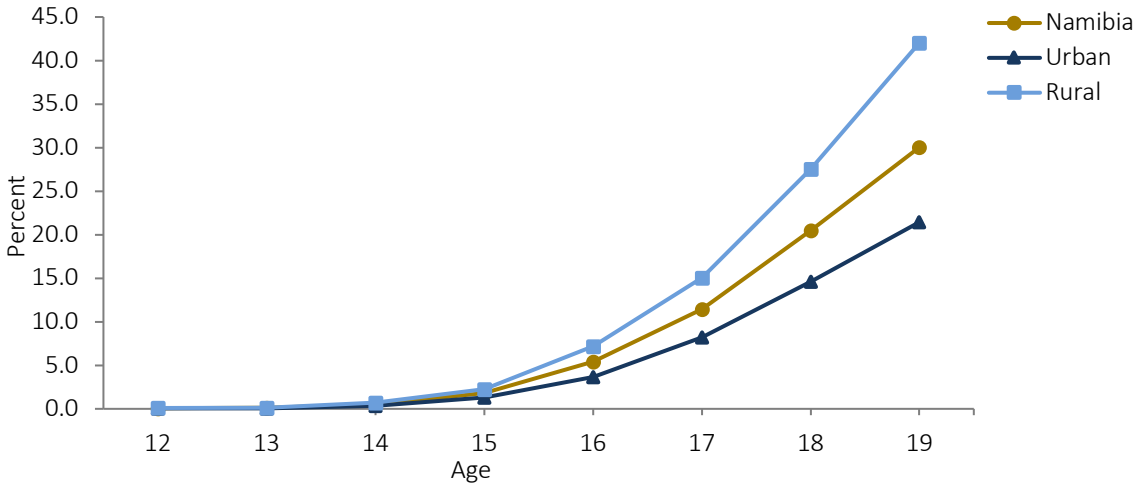


Table 4.2 indicates fertility levels at ages 12 – 14 and 15 – 19 respectively. The indicator of adolescent fertility using births in the 12 months prior to census date is age specific fertility rate (ASFR). For women in the age group 15-19, ASFR indicates 64.2 births per 1000 female adolescents at national Level. Adolescent fertility rate is higher in rural areas (83.8 per 1000) than in urban (46.3 per 1000). At regional level, adolescent fertility rates were high in Kavango West and Zambezi region with rates of over 100 births per 1000 women.

At ages 12 – 14, the rate is much lower yet still notable fertility levels, which indicate 1.5 births per 1,000 female adolescents nationally.

Table 4.2: Adolescent's age specific fertility rates by area: Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	ASFR	
	12-14	15-19
Namibia	1.5	64.2
Urban	1.1	46.3
Rural	1.9	83.8
//Kharas	1.5	47.4
Erongo	1.2	41.1
Hardap	0.4	63.1
Kavango East	2.0	84.3
Kavango West	4.1	108.0
Khomas	0.6	36.1
Kunene	3.6	92.0
Ohangwena	1.0	64.7
Omaheke	1.9	90.3
Omusati	0.8	52.0
Oshana	0.5	40.1
Oshikoto	1.0	70.0
Otjozondjupa	2.3	76.8
Zambezi	4.1	104.0

Table 4.3 indicates fertility levels at ages 12 – 14 and 15 – 19 by education status. For school attendance, adolescent fertility rate is high among the adolescents who have left school (240.6 birth per 1000) whereas for educational attainment is high among those with Incomplete primary Education (78.8 births per 1000).

Table 4.3: Adolescent's age specific fertility rates by education status: Namibia, 2023 Census

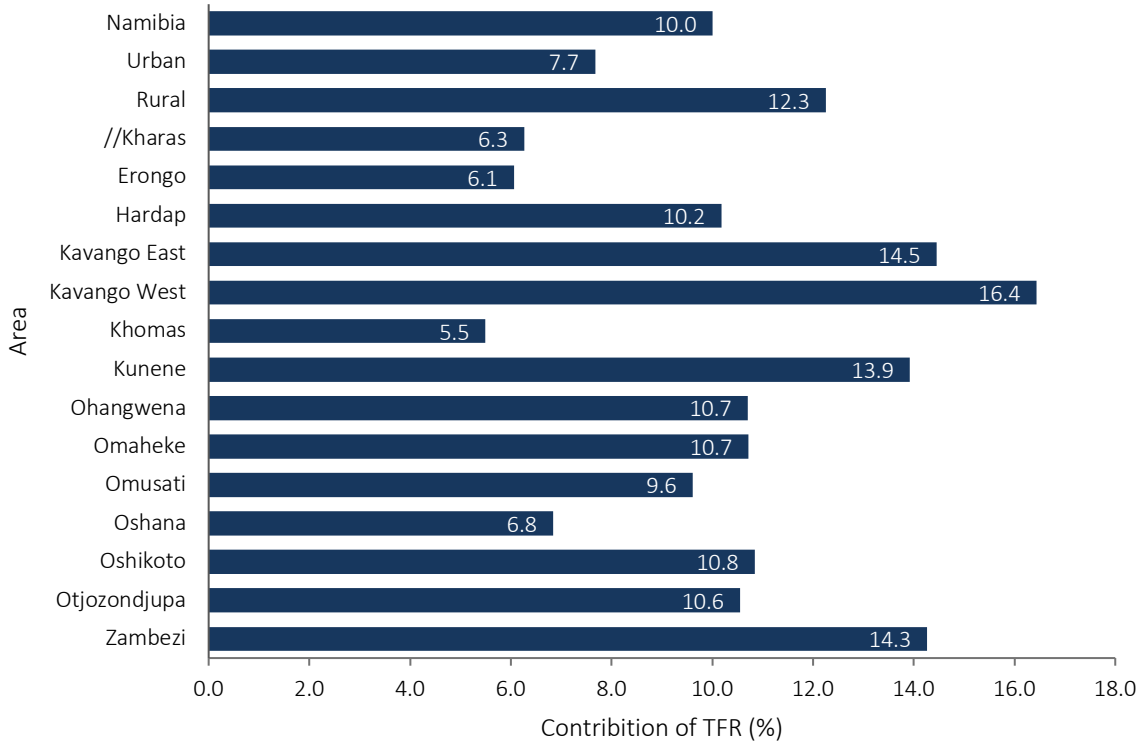
Educational status	ASFR	
	12-14	15-19
School Attendance		
Total	1.5	64.2
Never attended	6.1	121.8
Attending school	0.8	28.0
Left school	29.2	240.6
Educational Attainment		
Total	1.5	64.2
No formal education	3.6	65.4
Incomplete primary Education	1.0	78.8
Complete Primary Education	2.2	61.3
Complete Secondary education and above	55.9	55.1

Note: *Attending school includes those attending primary, secondary and tertiary education.*

4.2. Contribution of Adolescence Fertility to TFR

Table 4.3 shows that adolescents' contribution to the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is 10.0 percent births. The contribution to the TFR for rural areas is higher (12.3%) compared to urban (7.7%). At regional level, Kavango West (16.4%) had a higher contribution while Khomas (5.5%) had the lowest.

Figure 4.2: Percent of the adolescent fertility rate of the total fertility rate by area: Namibia, 2023 Census



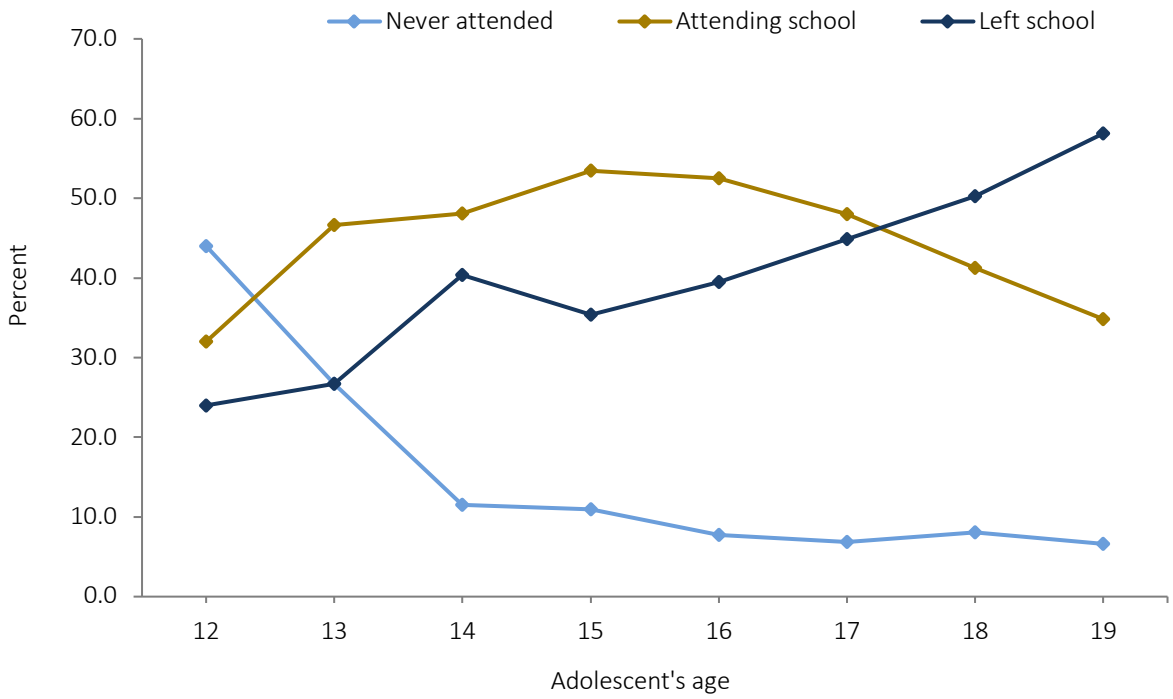
4.3. Adolescents' fertility differentials

This section presents the selected differentials of current adolescents' fertility by: (i) education status (school attendance and educational attainment); and (ii) comparison with SADC countries.

4.3.1. Adolescents' fertility by education status

Adolescent fertility varies considerably by school attendance. In Namibia, adolescent fertility is higher among the girls who indicated that they have left school. Overall, out of the adolescents who already gave birth, 51.1 percent left school, 41.1 were attending school and 7.4 percent never attended school. This difference holds at each age as shown in Figure 4.3. Childbearing is more common among the 19 years old who left school, 15 years old who are attending school and 12 years old who never attended school.

Figure 4.3: Percentage of adolescents who already gave birth by age and school attendance: Namibia, 2023 Census



Note: *Attending school includes those attending primary, secondary and tertiary education.*

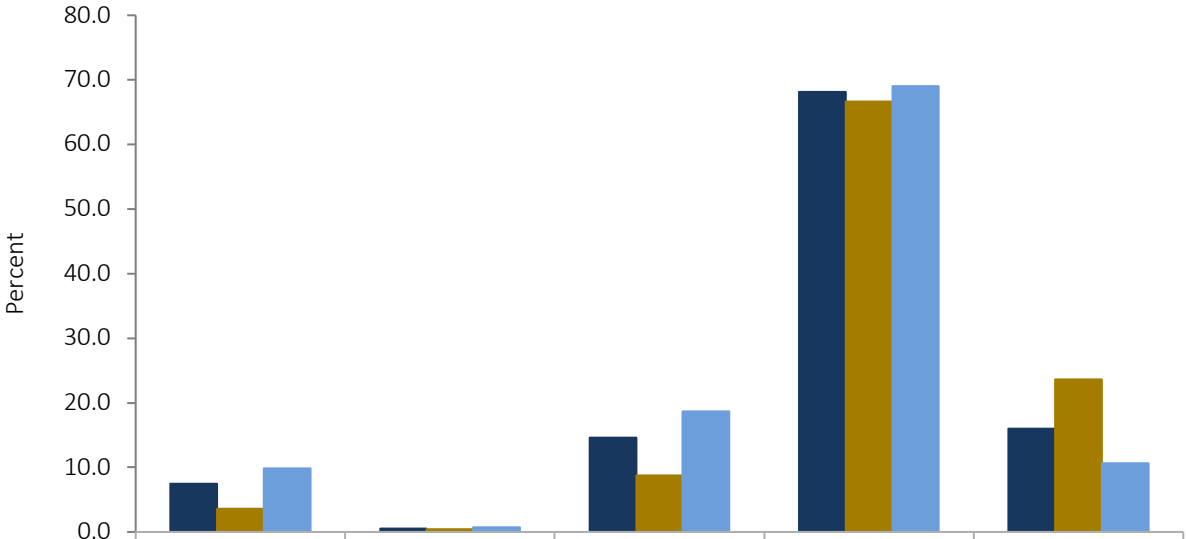
Childbearing is much more frequent among the adolescent girls who indicated that they have left school than among adolescents attending school. This overall pattern was replicated across all areas except in Kavango East and Kavango West where childbearing is much more frequent among the adolescent girls who are attending school. However, it is worth noting that, in Kunene region 34.1 percent of the adolescents who already gave birth never attended school.

Table 4.4: Percentage of adolescents who already gave birth by school attendance and area: Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Number of Adolescents who already gave birth	Never attended	Attending school	Left school
Namibia	18 529	7.4	41.1	51.1
Urban	7 254	3.6	47.5	48.6
Rural	11 275	9.9	37.0	52.7
//Kharas	401	2.7	26.2	71.1
Erongo	787	3.8	40.2	55.7
Hardap	549	3.5	20.9	75.2
Kavango East	2 517	2.2	54.5	43.1
Kavango West	1 661	3.6	48.3	48.0
Khomas	1 513	5.0	42.2	52.6
Kunene	1 195	34.1	28.3	37.0
Ohangwena	2 134	6.4	44.7	48.3
Omaheke	736	10.5	27.6	62.0
Omusati	1 588	8.1	40.8	50.1
Oshana	801	5.9	46.7	47.2
Oshikoto	1 439	6.1	38.7	54.3
Otjozondjupa	1 512	9.1	29.6	61.2
Zambezi	1 696	6.3	43.9	49.7

Most of the adolescents who already gave birth indicated complete primary education (68.1%) as their highest level of education followed by those with complete secondary education and above (16.0%). The national pattern of adolescents who already gave birth by educational attainment is like the urban areas, however in rural areas, most adolescents indicated complete primary education as their highest level of education followed by those with incomplete primary education.

Figure 4.4: Percentage of adolescents who already gave birth by educational attainment: Namibia, 2023 Census



	Never attended school	No formal education	Incomplete primary Education	Complete Primary Education	Complete Secondary education and above
Namibia	7.4	0.6	14.6	68.1	16.0
Urban	3.6	0.4	8.7	66.7	23.6
Rural	9.9	0.7	18.7	69.1	10.7

4.3.2. Adolescents' fertility by countries

Adolescent birth rate in Namibia for girls age 15-19 lies between 50-74 per 1,000 and for girls in the age group 10-14 is less than 2 per 1000 (Table 4.2). When compared to the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Namibia falls in the same category with Botswana, South Africa, Lesotho, Seychelles and Union of Comoros. The results further indicated that only Mauritius has birth rate among women age 15-19 below 50 per 1,000 and birth rate among women age 10-14 below 2 per 1000. Countries with high birth rate among women age 15-19 (over 100 per 1,000) and high birth rate among women age 10-14 (over 4 per 1,000) are Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Angola, Madagascar.

Table 4.5: Adolescents (10 - 14, and 15 - 19 years) births rates by different countries

	Births per 1000 in age group 10 - 14			
		< 2	2 - 4	5+
Births per 1000 in age - group 15 - 19	< 50	Mauritius		
	50 - 74	**Namibia**, Botswana, South Africa, Lesotho, Seychelles, Union of Comoros		
	75 - 99	Eswatini		
	100+	Tanzania, Zimbabwe	Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Zambia	Mozambique, Angola, Madagascar

Source: World Health Organization (n.d.), Global Health Observatory (GHO): Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 10-14 & 15–19 years). https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/adolescent-birth-rate-(per-1000-women-aged-15-19-years)

CHAPTER 5 : LATE CHILDBEARING AND LATE FERTILITY

Women who keep on giving birth until late ages are exposed to high risk for their own health and that of their children's health (Johns Hopkins Medicine, 2024). In this analysis we define late childbearing as giving birth at 45 years or above. It is measured by the Late Fertility Rate (LFR) which is the percentage of women who gave birth during the 12 months preceding the census among women aged 45 years and above. However, the LFR underestimates the true level of late childbearing in Namibia because it is based on births occurred in the 12 months preceding the census while women aged 45 and above who still give birth do not deliver every single year. Women who gave birth two years or more before the census while aged 45 years and above are not captured by the LFR.

$$LFR = \frac{\Sigma_{45+} Women\ who\ gave\ birth\ in\ the\ last\ 12\ months}{\Sigma_{45+}\ Women} x\ 1000$$

5.1. Late Fertility Rate (LFR)

The LFR in 2023 was 7.4 per 1000 women aged 45-54 years in Namibia. Overall, 881 women aged 45 – 54 years have given birth during the year preceding the census, meaning that a notable number of women in Namibia continue to give birth till late ages. The variations in LFR by area, marital status, educational attainment and economic activity status are presented in Table 5.1. These findings suggest that there is still a culture of extending childbearing at late ages in Namibia, regardless of other social and economic influences.

Table 5.1: Late Fertility Rate (LFR) by area, Marital status, educational level and Activity status: Namibia, 2023 Census

Women's variables	Number of women aged 45 - 54 years	Number of women aged 45 - 54 years who gave birth in the 12 months preceding the census	Late Fertility Rate
Area			
Namibia	118 780	881	7.4
Urban	62 416	360	5.8
Rural	56 364	521	9.2
//Kharas	5 189	31	6.0
Erongo	10 101	51	5.0
Hardap	4 596	15	3.3
Kavango East	6 698	74	11.0
Kavango West	3 856	54	14.0
Khomas	21 836	115	5.3
Kunene	4 091	65	15.9
Ohangwena	12 013	106	8.8
Omaheke	3 736	31	8.3
Omusati	13 386	104	7.8
Oshana	9 944	57	5.7
Oshikoto	10 479	81	7.7
Otjozondjupa	8 259	74	9.0
Zambezi	4 596	23	5.0
Marital Status			
Never married	55 099	371	6.7
Married	53 460	481	9.0
Widowed	5 162	8	1.5
Divorced	3 089	9	2.9
Separated	1 624	9	5.5
Unknown	346	3	8.7
Educational Attainment			
Never attended	13 921	224	16.1
No formal education	1 779	20	11.2
Incomplete primary Education	14 736	117	7.9
Complete Primary Education	46 268	346	7.5
Complete Secondary education and above	37 982	155	4.1
Unknown	4 094	19	4.6
Activity status			
In labour force	**60 715**	**371**	6.1
Employed	44 368	215	4.8
Unemployed	16 347	156	9.5
Outside Labour Force	**58 065**	**510**	8.8
Potential labour force	26 483	285	10.8
Do not want Employment	31 582	225	7.1

Note: *Married includes those married with certificate, traditionally married or in Consensual union.*

5.2. Completed childbearing of women aged 45 and above and women aged 50 and above

5.2.1. Total number of children ever born at the end of reproductive life

The total number of children a woman has under the past conditions of fertility is usually measured by mean parity at 50 years of age. This assumes that women no longer have children after age 49. However, in Namibia, a reasonable number of women continue their childbearing beyond age 49. Thus, both indicators were used to assess the distribution of mean parities at the end of the childbearing age.

The mean parity among women aged 45- 49 years is 3.6 children which is lower than the one among women aged 50- 54 years with 3.7 children. The mean parity shows an increase beyond 50 years which is indicative of late childbearing in Namibia. It may be the case that age 50 may not be the termination age of childbearing in Namibia since few women still give birth after age 50. The mean number of children increases from age group 45 – 49 to 50 – 54 years in urban areas with no differences in rural areas. At regional level, most regions had no differences in the mean number of children in both age groups however the highest increase was recorded in Kavango West.

Table 5.2: Mean parity of women aged 45 and above and women aged 50 and above by area: Namibia, 2023 Census

Area	Aged 45+ years			Aged 50+ years		
	Number of women	CEB	Mean parity	Number of women	CEB	Mean parity
Namibia	118 780	431 528	3.6	52 720	193 570	3.7
Urban	62 416	196 176	3.1	26 579	84 440	3.2
Rural	56 364	235 352	4.2	26 141	109 130	4.2
//Kharas	5 189	16 646	3.2	2 294	7 418	3.2
Erongo	10 101	29 289	2.9	4 370	12 675	2.9
Hardap	4 596	15 601	3.4	2 274	7 704	3.4
Kavango East	6 698	29 498	4.4	2 786	12 668	4.5
Kavango West	3 856	20 063	5.2	1 679	8 988	5.4
Khomas	21 836	62 953	2.9	9 255	26 792	2.9
Kunene	4 091	19 195	4.7	1 726	8 197	4.7
Ohangwena	12 013	53 680	4.5	5 560	25 120	4.5
Omaheke	3 736	15 845	4.2	1 689	7 287	4.3
Omusati	13 386	47 497	3.5	6 336	22 108	3.5
Oshana	9 944	30 701	3.1	4 389	13 619	3.1
Oshikoto	10 479	41 116	3.9	4 884	19 422	4.0
Otjozondjupa	8 259	31 898	3.9	3 613	14 314	4.0
Zambezi	4 596	17 546	3.8	1 865	7 258	3.9

5.2.2. Parity Progression Ratio

The Parity progression Ratio (PPR) is a demographic measure used to examine fertility behavior in by assessing the likelihood that a woman will proceed from one birth order (parity) to the next. It focuses on the progression of childbearing across successive parities and is useful in analysis of family size formation and completed fertility patterns.

The parity progression ratio from parity *i* to parity *i+1* is defined as

$$PPR_i = \frac{P(N \geq i+1)}{P(N \geq i)}$$

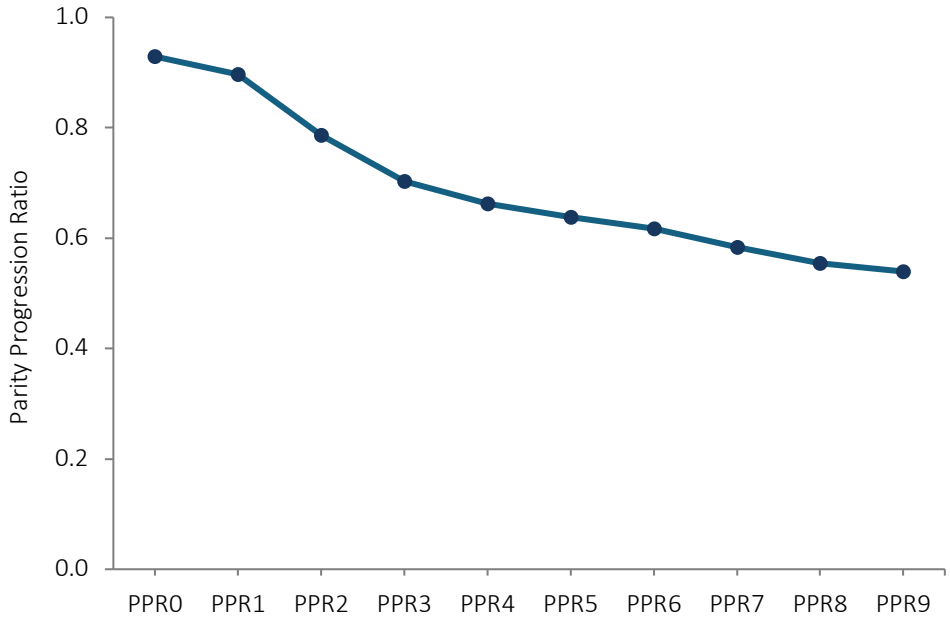
Where ;

- PPRi= Parity progression ratio from parity i to parity i+1
- P(N≥ i+1) = Number of women who have progressed to parity i+1
- P(N≥ i) = Number of women who have progressed to atleast parity i

Figure 5.1 indicate the parity progression ratios (PPRs) for women aged 45-54 years, representing the probability of progressing from one parity to the next after the completion of childbearing. The graph reveals a declining trend in parity progression as the birth order increases. Women who had one child were likely to progress to a second child (PPR_1=0.90), while those with two children had an equally probability of progressing to the third child (PPR_2=0.90). This indicates that having atleast two to three children was common among the women who have completed their reproductive years.

Beyond the third child the probability of progressing to the next parity gradually declined. The progression ratio decreased to 0.80 from the second to the third parity, 0.70 for progression to the fourth and fifth births, and 0.60 for progression to the sixth through ninth births.

Figure 5.1: Parity Progression Ratio for women aged 45 -54 years: Namibia, 2023 Census



5.3. Childless Women at age 45 years and above

This section examines the percentage of women aged 45 years and above who report having had no live births (childlessness) by the end of their reproductive years. Childlessness at these ages is often used as a proxy for permanent or near-permanent childlessness, since fertility after age 45 is biologically very rare.

Understanding the prevalence of childlessness among older women is essential for interpreting overall fertility levels and for informing population projections, as it directly affects cohort completed fertility and contributes to variations in total fertility rates across populations and over time.

The results presented in Table 5.3 show that about 7.3 percent of women in Namibia are childless at the end of their reproductive span, giving an estimation of the prevalence of sterility among women, with the limitations discussed above.

Table 5.3: Percentage of Childless Women by Age Group (45–49 and 50–54 Years) by area

Area	% Childless Women	
	At age 45-49 years	At age 50-54 years
Namibia	6.8	7.3
Urban	7.1	7.3
Rural	6.6	7.4
//Kharas	6.4	6.0
Erongo	8.0	8.5
Hardap	6.0	6.2
Kavango East	5.4	4.8
Kavango West	3.9	3.9
Khomas	7.7	8.1
Kunene	6.8	6.4
Ohangwena	5.4	5.9
Omaheke	4.6	4.9
Omusati	8.4	10.3
Oshana	8.8	9.1
Oshikoto	6.8	7.2
Otjozondjupa	5.2	5.6
Zambezi	6.1	7.9

5.4. Premarital fertility

In this analysis, premarital fertility is measured by the percentage of never married women who had given birth by the time of the census.
At the national level, 53.4 percent of never married women have already given birth at the time of the census. It varies slightly by area where premarital fertility ranges between 46.0 in Kavango West and 61.6 in //Kharas region.

The prevalence of premarital fertility varies more importantly according to the educational attainment and activity status. The prevalence of premarital fertility was high among the non-educated women those who never attended school and with no formal education as their highest level of education. By activity status, the employed never married women have the highest prevalence of premarital fertility (78.3% respectively) among those in labour force while the potential labour force have the highest prevalence of premarital fertility (72.1%) among those outside labour force.

Table 5.4: Percentage of never married women who already gave birth by area, Education Level, Activity status: Namibia, 2023 Census

Women's variables	Number of never married women aged 12 - 54 years	Number of never married women aged 12 - 54 years who already gave birth	Percentage of never married women who already gave birth
Area			
Namibia	701 649	374 345	53.4
Urban	406 902	215 981	53.1
Rural	294 747	158 364	53.7
//Kharas	27 074	16 685	61.6
Erongo	59 138	33 272	56.3
Hardap	23 520	13 296	56.5
Kavango East	44 171	21 222	48.0
Kavango West	21 891	10 080	46.0
Khomas	136 979	70 649	51.6
Kunene	24 318	13 479	55.4
Ohangwena	76 159	39 650	52.1
Omaheke	21 033	12 420	59.1
Omusati	74 200	39 375	53.1
Oshana	62 799	33 183	52.8
Oshikoto	56 348	31 007	55.0
Otjozondjupa	48 747	27 816	57.1
Zambezi	25 272	12 211	48.3
Educational Attainment			
Never attended	41 119	28 771	70.0
No formal education	4 208	2 807	66.7
Incomplete primary Education	106 465	28 606	26.9
Complete Primary Education	309 228	176 159	57.0
Complete Secondary education and above	230 086	130 733	56.8
Unknown	10 543	7 269	68.9
Activity status*			
In labour force	**274 166**	**211 522**	77.2
Employed	153 495	120 255	78.3
Unemployed	120 671	91 267	75.6
Outside Labour Force	**331 842**	**162 629**	**49.0**
Potential labour force	126 178	90 932	72.1
Do not want Employment	205 664	71 697	34.9

**Females aged 12-14 years are excluded from economic activities statistics*

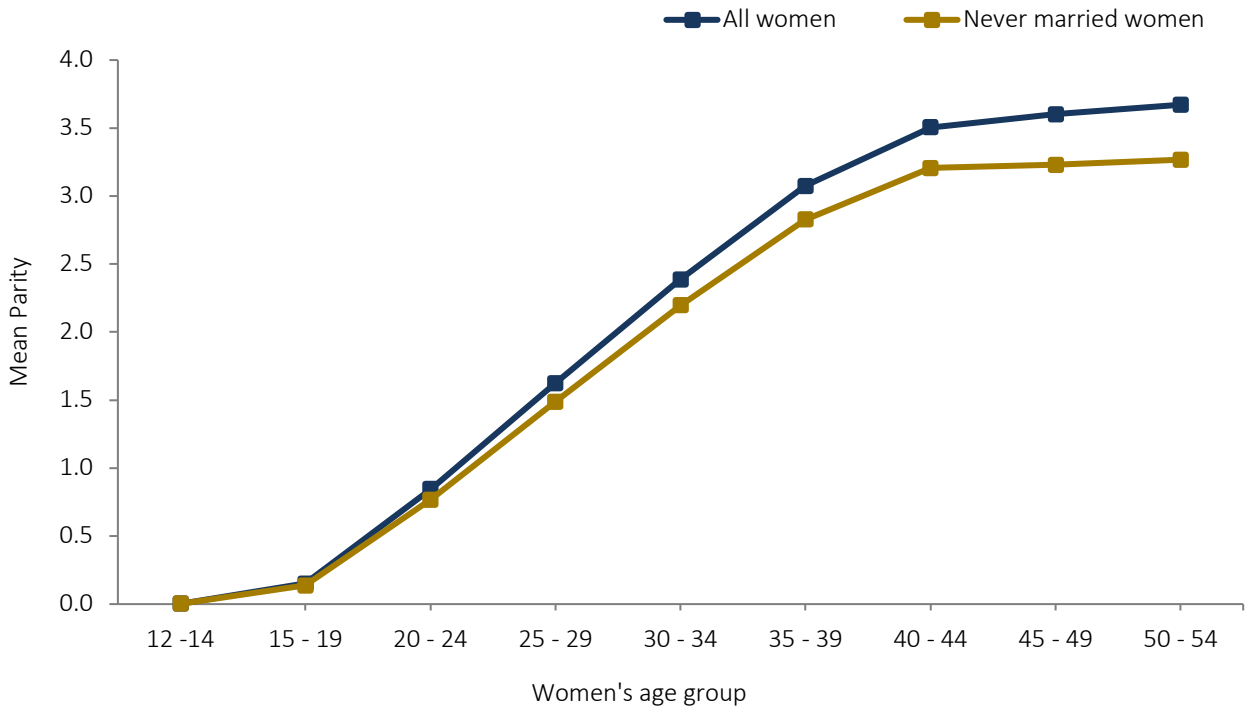
Since the risk of premarital fertility depends on the length of exposure and woman's age, it is important to compute the prevalence of premarital fertility by age-group. The prevalence of premarital fertility increases rapidly with women's age. It is low among adolescents but becomes greater in the age-group 20-24 and thereafter increases till it reaches its maximum at age 50-54. This pattern is explained by the duration of exposure to premarital fertility that increases with age. Premarital fertility follows the same pattern in all regions as the national one.

Table 5.5: Percentage of never married women who gave birth by age group and by region: Namibia, 2023 Census

Region	Total	12 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54
Total	53.4	0.2	12.1	51.6	74.0	84.9	89.6	90.9	90.3	89.3
//Kharas	61.6	0.2	9.4	55.0	77.9	86.1	90.8	91.8	91.5	90.8
Erongo	56.3	0.1	8.0	44.0	71.0	82.7	87.9	90.1	89.7	88.5
Hardap	56.5	0.1	11.2	59.8	80.0	87.8	90.5	91.2	91.2	89.2
Kavango East	48.0	0.2	17.2	61.2	80.3	89.2	91.9	92.5	91.6	92.4
Kavango West	46.0	0.4	20.9	67.8	84.6	91.6	92.6	94.3	91.8	93.7
Khomas	51.6	0.1	7.3	33.4	62.2	78.4	85.7	88.3	89.0	88.1
Kunene	55.4	0.4	20.0	69.2	80.0	87.8	89.4	91.4	90.2	90.8
Ohangwena	52.1	0.1	12.0	63.5	82.5	89.6	93.2	93.4	92.5	91.6
Omaheke	59.1	0.3	15.4	66.8	84.1	90.5	92.6	93.0	94.3	94.0
Omusati	53.1	0.2	9.9	60.7	79.4	88.4	90.8	90.6	89.1	86.3
Oshana	52.8	0.1	7.5	40.4	69.8	82.7	89.0	89.2	88.2	88.1
Oshikoto	55.0	0.2	12.3	61.1	79.3	87.9	91.1	92.4	90.8	89.7
Otjozondjupa	57.1	0.3	13.7	58.6	78.8	87.6	91.7	93.4	92.4	92.2
Zambezi	48.3	0.5	19.6	61.4	77.6	87.0	89.4	91.4	89.1	83.8

Mean parity of never married women vs. mean parity of all women as it would be expected, never married women have a mean parity which is lower than the mean parity among all women at any age group.

Figure 5.2: Comparison of mean parity of never married women with parity of all women's at the time of the census: Namibia, 2023 Census



CHAPTER 6 : CONCLUSION

Population and Housing Census is one of the sources of data used to analyse fertility through different angles and at different disaggregated level. The TFR estimates at national level (Table 2.6) show that there has been a downward trend over the past three censuses, with a slight difference between 2011 and 2023, but still above the replacement level (2.0). However, regional estimates indicate high fertility levels in some of the predominantly rural regions such as Kavango West, Ohangwena, Omaheke, Zambezi and Kunene, and lowest in Khomas region. It is again worth noting that fertility levels are high among young women (25 – 29 years) in Namibia and among women with no formal education, never attended school and those who have not completed primary education, a situation worth investigating further for policy intervention.

Education, marital status and employment status of women have a significant influence on their decision whether to have children or not. The analysis revealed that never married, complete secondary education and above and women in labour force experienced the lowest fertility rate. In addition, women with no formal education and those outside labour force experienced high fertility levels. The situation calls for appropriate policy interventions to address the high fertility among women in these disadvantaged groups.

With the Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) above the replacement levels, the population may be able to reproduce itself in future as there will be enough girls to replace the mothers.

Adolescent fertility differentials were also observed. The findings indicate that ASFR (64.2 births per 1,000 women) was high for persons aged 15 – 19, a situation that may be attributed to early marital relationships, particularly married, and educational differences among young mothers. The findings also revealed that fertility for adolescent mothers is high in Kavango West, Zambezi, Kunene and Omaheke regions with over 90 births per 1,000 women. It is notable that while the government of Namibia has put up advanced policies and programmes to improve the availability and accessibility of health services to the people, their usage might be compromised by lack of awareness and accessibility, predominantly in rural regions. These have a negative impact on the health of the adolescents and their infants. It also contributes to a high level of poverty, illiteracy and a low level of education, and thus a poor quality of life in the country.

Women who keep on giving birth until late ages are exposed to high risk for their own health and that of their children. The analysis revealed that 881 women age 45 – 54 gave birth in the last 12 months which gives a LFR of 7.4 per 1000. The findings also revealed that the late fertility rate is high in Kunene, Kavango West and Kavango East. Childbearing at a late age bears many risks, hence this requires special interventions.

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ANNEX I : DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Age-dependency ratio: is measured as the ratio between those typically not in the labour force and the age group typically in the labour force. Using the national definition of working age, it is defined as the sum of persons aged 0 to 15 and elderly people aged 60 and above, divided by the population in the 16 to 59 age group, multiplied by 100. For international comparisons, age groups 0 to 14 and 65 and above are used to identify dependents.

Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR): refers to the number of births to women in a specific age group, divided by the number of women in that age group. The ASFR is expressed as number of births per 1,000 women.

Childlessness: is the condition of living up to age without ever having a live birth. The condition can either be voluntary or involuntary and often taken as a proxy measure of infertility.

Consensual union: In Namibia, a person is be classified as being in a "consensual union" if living together with a person of the opposite sex as husband and wife without any legal or customary ceremony.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): Crude Birth Rate is the most basic form of fertility measure. It is defined as the total number of births during a calendar year divided by the corresponding mid-year population. CBR is usually expressed per 1000 population. The indicator is crude because it relates births to both men and women, heavily confounded with the age distribution of the population. However, the indicator is widely used to indicate the overall effect of fertility and that it could be estimated easily with minimum data requirements.

De facto population: includes all persons physically present in the country or area at the reference date.

De jure population: includes all usual residents of the given country or area, whether or not they were physically present in the area at the reference date. The de jure population is also referred to as the (usual) resident population.

General Fertility Rate (GFR): General Fertility Rate measures the number of births in a given year divided by the corresponding mid-year population of women in the childbearing years (15-49).

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR): is the average number of daughters that would be born alive to a hypothetical cohort of women if they lived to the end of their reproductive years and if they experienced the same age-specific fertility throughout their lives that women in each age group experience in a given year.

Late Fertility Rate (LFR): refers to the number of women who gave birth during the 12 months preceding the census among women aged 45- 54 years, per 1000 women.

Live birth: Live birth is a birth, which results in a child that shows any sign of life (For example, breathing, heartbeat, crying or movement of voluntary muscles) irrespective of the time or period within which these signs are manifested. Miscarriages or abortions and stillbirths are not live births.

Marital status: personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country and defined in the Census in five categories: Never married: an individual who has never been in a union; Married: an individual who was in marital union at the moment of the Census, legally or not or in consensual union; Divorced: an individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to legislation; Separated: an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse and is awaiting the court decision; Widowed: a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried. The marital status of all usual residents aged 12 and above is enquired about in the Census questionnaire.

Mean Age at Childbearing: The Mean Age of Childbearing is another fertility measure that determines the average age at which women experienced childbearing. It is a summary of the timing of fertility within a population or a group of women.

Net Reproduction Rate (NRR): is the average number of daughters that would be born alive to a hypothetical cohort of women if they experienced the same age-specific fertility throughout their lives that women in each age group experienced in a given year, or period of years, and if they were also subjected to the mortality rates of the same year or period of years. When it is larger than 1, the next generation will have more women. When it is smaller than 1, the next generation will have less women.

Parity: refers to the average number of children ever born to a cohort of women up to a specific age.

Parity progression Ratios (PPR): Parity is the number of children born alive to a woman. Zero parity women are those with no live births and single parity refers to those women who have one child and so on. Parity Progression Ratio (PPR) is the probability of having another child given that the mother has reached certain parity.

Sex: refers to the classification of people as male or female, based on biological and physiological characteristics such as chromosomes, hormones, and reproductive organs.

Sex ratio: the number of males per 100 females in the population. A sex ratio of 100 would imply that there are as many males as females.

Total fertility rate (TFR): refers to the average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period during their lifetime if they were subject to experiencing the ASFRs of a given period. It is calculated by summing the ASFRs and multiplying the sum by the width of the age interval. The indirect estimate of TFR for Namibia is obtained by applying the Brass P/F ratio method to adjust the ASFRs.

2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

2023 Census PLAY YOUR PART, BE COUNTED

Namibia Statistics Agency

SECTION A

Identification Information:

Region : _____ Code: ☐☐

Constituency : _____ Code: ☐☐

EA Code : ☐☐☐ EA Rural/Urban: ☐☐

Locality Name : _____ Structure Number: ☐☐☐☐

Household Number : ☐☐☐ Dwelling Unit Number: ☐☐☐☐

Date of Interview : ☐☐☐☐ (D D M M) Time started: ☐☐☐☐ (H H M M)

Particulars of the Household

Physical Address of the household : _____

_____

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

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

Name of Primary Respondent : _____

Form _____of_____

Total number of questionnaires for this household: ☐☐

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

Household Type

100 Conventional households

1 0 0

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS *2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS*

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

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

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

44 A document, information, or a record provided to the Agency that relates to an individual and household, may not be disclosed to a third party; admitted as evidence in legal proceedings, or disclosed to a government body for non-statistical purposes.

45 A person employed in carrying out data collection must take the Oath of Office and Secrecy prior to commencing the data collection exercise.

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Namibia Statistics

2023 Census — PLAY YOUR PART, BE COUNTED

B — **SECTION B: FOR ALL PERSONS**

B1	B2a	B2b	B2c	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10
	What are the names of all the persons who spent the census reference night (i.e. 24 September 2023) in this household?	Apart from the listed names, are there any babies, small children, persons with disability, persons that passed on/died, visitors or elderly persons who spent the census reference night (i.e. 24 September 2023) in this household?	Is [NAME] a usual member of this household?	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital Status: For persons aged 8 years and above	Age at first marriage/ consensual union	Ethnicity	Citizenship	Type of Citizenship
				What is [NAME]'s relationship to the head/acting head of the household?	Is [NAME] male or female?	How old was [NAME] on his/her last birthday?	What is [NAME]'s marital status?	What was [NAME]'s age at first marriage/ consensual union?	Which ethnic group does (NAME) belong to?	What is [NAME]'s Country of Citizenship?	Is [NAME] a Namibian citizen by...
PERSON LINE NUMBER	*Start with the head/acting head of household.* *The head or acting head is the person who is 12 years or older and is the main decision-maker in the household.* *List the names and surnames of all persons including those who were on night shift (security guards, nurses, domestic workers) and all members who were absent overnight, for example working or attending events/ gatherings (entertainment venue or at a religious gathering, attending funerals or weddings etc.) must be included* *Persons who died on or after the Census night, must be counted as alive* *Interviewer: make a complete list of everyone and fill in questions B3 -B5 before going on to B6 - B24*	*If yes go back to B2a and record all the names.* *If no, continue.* Yes 1 No 2	***Usual member:*** *Refers to persons who have been living in the household for 6 months or more, or intend to stay in the household for the next 6 months.* Yes 1 No 2	Head/Acting Head 01 Spouse 02 Partner 03 Daughter/Son 04 Daughter/ Son-In-Law 05 Grandchild 06 Parent 07 Parent-In-Law 08 Sister/ Brother 09 Sister/ Brother-In-Law 10 Other Relative 11 Domestic Worker 12 Other Non-Relative 13	Male 1 Female 2	*Age referred to is age as per last birthday before or on the census reference night (i.e. 24 September 2023)* *If < 1 year, enter 000* *If > 120 years, enter 120* *If unknown, probe and estimate*	Never Married 1 ▶ B8 Married with Certificate 2 Married traditionally/Customary 3 Consensual Union 4 Widowed 5 Divorced 6 Separated 7 Don't know 9 ▶ B8	*For those coded 2,3,4,5,6 & 7 in B6* *If age is not known enter 999* If > 120 years , enter 120	*The respondent should provide the ethnic group they strongly associate themselves with.* *Write down the ethnic group* *If respondent doesn't know , write don't know*	*Write down the Country of Citizenship* *If not Namibian go to B11* *If respondent does not have a citizenship, write No Country of Citizenship*	*Read out the categories and record the appropriate response* Birth 1 Descent 2 Marriage 3 Registration 4 Naturalization 5 Don't know 9
	NAME	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	YEARS	CODE	YEARS	ETHNIC GROUP	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	CODE

| B | PART B: FOR ALL PERSONS | | | | | | | MIGRATION QUESTIONS (B13 - B16): FOR ALL PERSONS | | | | | | |

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

B	PART B: FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 17 YEARS AND BELOW		PART B: FOR ALL PERSONS	PART B: HEALTH & FUNCTIONALITY: FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE	ALBINISM: FOR ALL PERSONS
B1	B18	B19	B20	B21	B22
PERSON NUMBER	Orphan hood: For persons aged 17 years and below		Social Grants/ Pension	The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM. Now I am going to ask you some questions about your ability to do different activities.	Albinism: All Persons
	Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive?	Is [NAME]'s biological father alive?	Does [NAME] receive the following social grants/ pension?	Does [NAME] have difficulty...?	Is [NAME] a person with albinism?
			Read out all response categories and record one or more that apply. Record code 11 for No and 99 for Don't know	*Read the categories aloud and record the appropriate answer given by the respondent*	
			Old age Pension ***(60 years and above)*** 01		
			Disability Grant ***(0 - 59 years)*** 02	Seeing, even if wearing glasses or contact lenses A	
			State maintanance grant ***(0 - 17 years)*** 03	Hearing, even if using a hearing aid B	
			Foster parent grant ***(0 - 17 years)*** 04	Walking or climbing steps/stairs C	
			From workmen's compensation unemployment insurance, social security ***(15 years and above)*** 05	Remembering or concentrating D	
			Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA) Funds ***(All ages)*** 06	With self-care such as washing all over or dressing E	
			Pensions from employment and/or annuity funds ***(18 years and above)*** 07	Communicating in his/her usual language (including sign language), (i.e. understanding others or being understood by others) F	
			GIPF ***(All ages)*** 08	Category	
			War Veterans/ex- combatants Grant ***(All Ages)*** 09	No difficulty 1	
			Other specify ***(All ages)*** 10	Some difficulty 2	
			No 11	A lot of difficulty 3	
	Yes 1	Yes 1	Don't Know 99	Cannot do at all 4	Yes 1
	No 2	No 2		Don't know 9	No 2
	Don't know 9	Don't know 9	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10	A B C D E F	Don't know 9
	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE

B	SECTION B: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT): FOR PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND ABOVE																						SECTION B: SPORT ACTIVITIES: FOR PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS AND ABOVE			
B1	B23		B24																				B25			B26
PERSON LINE NUMBER	Mobile Phone Type		ICT Platforms																				How often does [NAME] participate in sport activities for 30 minutes or more?			What is the primary sport activity [NAME] participates in?
	What type of mobile phone has [NAME] owned in the last 3 months?		What ICT platforms did [NAME] use to access Information in the last 3 months?																						
			The Information referred to here include Presidential papers, reports (research), developmental project reports (on education, health, security, environment, trade, technology, infrastructure, social issues, e-services, etc.), Cabinet decisions, news, statistical publications, facts sheets, handbooks & manuals, budgets, maps & atlases, pamphlets, hearings (testimony), parliamentary reports/records, Committee prints, records of proceedings & databases, statutes, bills, laws, codes, judicial opinions/journals/decisions, orders of the courts, oral argument transcripts, audit reports, etc.																		*Record only one response*			*Write down the appropriate primary sport*
	Record the main mobile phone only		*Read all response categories, record one or multiple responses. Record code 11 for No and 99 for Don't know*																						
			Internet browsing (search engines like Google, Bing, etc.)	01																					
			Social Media (Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Twitter, etc.)	02																					
			Email	03																					
			SMS (Short Messaging Service)	04																					
			MMS (Multimedia Messaging Service)	05																			Never	1	▶ C1	
			Radio	06																			Once a week	2		
			Television	07																			Twice a week	3		
			Mobile Apps (e.g. NBC, NSA, Namibian Newspaper, etc.)	08																			Three times a week	4		
	Basic phone (no internet)	1	Print Media (Newspaper, Journals ect..)	09																			More than three times a week	5		
	Feature phone (access to the Internet with limited functionalities of a smart phone)	2	Other (Specify_____)	10																			Once a month	6		
	Smart phone	3	No	11																			Twice a month	7		
	None	4	Don't know	99																			Three times a month	8		
	Don't know	9	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10											Don't Know	9	▶ C1	
	CODE		CODE																				CODE			PRIMARY SPORT ACTIVITY

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

Namibia Statistics

2023 Census PLAY YOUR PART, BE COUNTED

B	C	SECTION C: EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD): FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 0 - 5 YEARS		D	SECTION D: LITERACY AND EDUCATION: FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 6 YEARS AND ABOVE		
B1	C1		C2	D1		D2	D3
PERSON LINE NUMBER	Is [NAME] attending an Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme?		What is the MAIN reason [NAME] is not attending an Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme?	Can [NAME] read and write a message in any language with understanding?		Is [NAME] attending school?	What is [NAME]'s highest level of education completed?
	If coded 1,2,3 or 9 go to next person or end section. For all persons aged 0-5, end individual interview.		*Record the main reason only*	*Here, it is assumed that a person who can write a simple message or letter can also read.* *The language referred to is the one taught/written in school* *Write down the languages, if more than two languages only write down two languages preferred by respondnet* *If sign language is used, write sign language*		*If coded 1 or 9, go to next person or Section E*	*Write down the highest level of education completed*
	Edu-care (Day-care, Crèche, Kinder-garten)	1 Next person	Financial constraints 1			Never Attended 1 ▶ E1	
	Pre-Primary	2 Next person	Illness 2			Attending Pre-Primary 2	
	Attending Primary School	3 Next person	Disability 3			Attending primary or secondary school 3	
	No	4	Distance to centre 4			Attending Tertiary (e.g. College, University, Vocational etc.) 4	
	Don't know	9 Next person	Too young to attend 5			Attending adult education programme 5	
			Other, specify 6			Left school 6	
			Don't know 9			Don't Know 9 ▶ E1	
	CODE		CODE	FIRST	SECOND	CODE	HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

| E | PART E: LABOUR FORCE: FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE | | |

| E | PART E: LABOUR FORCE: FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE | | |

| F | FERTILITY: FOR ALL FEMALES AGED 12 TO 54 YEARS | | |

G MORTALITY: Deaths in the household (Last 12 months)

G1		G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7a	G7b	G7c
						(Deaths in the last 12 months)			
How many deaths have occurred in this household from October 2022 to September 2023?		**What is/are the name(s) of the deceased household member(s)?**	**Was [NAME] male or female?**	**How old was [NAME] when he/she died?**	**Was the death of [NAME] registered?**	**Did [NAME] die due to...?**	Maternal Deaths (For females aged 12-54 years)		
						Read out all catergories and select the appropriate cause of death.	**Did [NAME] die while pregnant?**	**Did [NAME] die while giving birth?**	**Did [NAME] die within 6 weeks of the end of a pregnancy or child birth?**
						For females aged 12 -54 go to G7a, else end individual interview.			
This refers to persons who died after having spent, or had an intention to stay for 6 months or more in this household, including deceased newborns and newlyweds *The deaths should not include person who died on or after the census reference night (i.e. 24 September 2023).* *Enter number of deaths, if none enter 00 and go to section H*	**DECEASED PERSON LINE NUMBER**	*List all names and surnames of persons who died in this household*		*If < 1 years, enter 000* *If > 120 years , enter 120* *Enter 999 for don't know* *Record the age in complete years*	*Was a death certificate issued?*	Cancer 01 Covid 19/ Covid19 related 02 Diabetes (High/low Blood Sugar) 03 Heart Disease 04 Hypertension/High blood pressure (Stroke) 05 Lung Disease 06 Vomiting/diarrhea 07 Other illness 08 Accident 09 Murder 10 Suicide 11 Natural Disaster 12 Don't know 99			
			Male 1 Female 2		Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 9		Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 9	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 9	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 9
NUMBER		NAME	CODE	NUMBER	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE

H HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

H1 What is the type of Housing Unit?

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

H2 What is the ownership status of this Housing/Dwelling Unit?

Owned and fully paid off (without Mortgage)	1	
Owned, but not yet fully paid off (with Mortgage)	2	
Rented (Individual)	3	
Rented from other (Government, Local Authority, Parastatal, Private firms)	4	
Occupied rent free	5	
Other (Specify_____)	6	

H3 What is the main material used for the roof?

Corrugated iron/zinc sheet	01	
Asbestos sheet	02	
Brick tiles	03	
Concrete	04	
Thatch, grass	05	
Slate	06	
Wood covered with melthoid	07	
Sticks with mud and cow-dung	08	
Tin	09	
Wood/board/plastic/Canvas	10	
Other (Specify_____)	11	

H4 What is the main material used for the outer walls?

Cement blocks/Bricks/Stones	01	
Burnt bricks/Face bricks	02	
Mud/Clay bricks	03	
Corrugated iron/Zinc	04	
Prefabricated materials	05	
Wood poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	06	
Sticks with mud/Clay/Cow dung	07	
Tin	08	
Wood/board/plastic/Canvas	09	
Other (Specify_____)	10	

H5 What is the main material used for the floor?

Sand/Earth	01	
Cement	02	
Mud/Clay	03	
Wood	04	
Concrete	05	
Tiles (Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)	06	
Interlocks/Bricks	07	
Other (Specify_____)	08	

H6 How many rooms are used for sleeping?

*Include living rooms, dining rooms, study rooms, kitchens and garages if used for sleeping purposes but **exclude** bathrooms, passageways, hallways, verandas, stoops, lobbies and toilets*

H HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

H7 What is the household's MAIN source of water for cooking and drinking ? *Mark "X" in appropriate box*

	Cooking	Drinking
Piped water inside from Local water scheme (operated by service provider)		
Piped water outside from Local water scheme (operated by service provider)		
Public Pipe water from Local water scheme (operated by service provider)		
Boreholes/Boreholes with tank covered		
Boreholes with open tank		
River/Dam/Stream		
Canal		
Well Protected		
Well Unprotected		
Bottled /filtered/purified water		
None/Do not cook		
Other (Specify_____)		

H8 What is the MAIN source of energy this household uses for cooking?

Electricity from mains	01	
Electricity from generator	02	
Gas	03	
Paraffin/Kerosene	04	
Wood/ Firewood	05	
Charcoal	06	
Coal	07	
Solar energy	08	
Animal dung	09	
None/Do not cook	00	
Other (Specify_____)	10	

H9 What is the MAIN source of energy this household uses for lighting?

Electricity from mains	01	
Electricity from generator	02	
Gas	03	
Paraffin/Kerosene	04	
Wood	05	
Candles	06	
Animal Dung	07	
Solar Energy	08	
Battery Lamp / Torch/ Cellphone	09	
None	00	
Other (Specify_____)	10	

H10 What is the household's MAIN type of toilet facility?

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

H11 What MAIN means of waste disposal for this household?

Record only the MAIN

Regularly collected	01	
Irregularly collected	02	
Burning	03	
Roadside dumping	04	
Rubbish Pit	05	
Burying	06	
Dump in the field/bush	07	
Other (Specify_____)	08	

H12 What is the MAIN language spoken in this household?

Write the language in the space provided, If sign language is used by the household, write Sign Language	

H13 What is the household's MAIN source of income/ livelihood/survival?
Record MAIN source only

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

H14 Does the household own or have access to any of the following assets?

READ ALL RESPONSES AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY

Mark "X" in all the appropriate boxes. Mark either own, access or none only. For Home fixed internet connectivity and Mobile internet connectivity, only select between access and none.

Assets	Own	Access	None
Transportation assets			
Motor car			
Motorbike/cycle			
Bicycle			
Animal-drawn cart			
Boat/Canoe			
Communication assets			
Computer/Laptop			
Smartphone			
Radio			
Television			
TV decoder (e.g. DSTV, GoTV)			
Telephone (fixed)			
Telephone (mobile)			
Home fixed internet connectivity			
Mobile internet connectivity			
Housing assets			
Refrigerator/Freezer			
Electrical/gas stove			
Air conditioner			
Generator			
Microwave			
Washing machine			
Sewing/knitting machine			
Vacuum cleaner			

H HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Only for those coded 1, 2 & 8 in H2

Yes	1	
No	2	▶H17
Don't know	9	▶H17

H16 What legal right does this household have over the ownership of this land where your dwelling is built?

Record only MAIN.

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

H17 Has any usual member of this household engaged in the following production activities in the past 12 months (October 2022 to September 2023)?

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

If yes in crops, then go to H18

If yes in livestock, then go to H19

If Yes/No for Aquaculture, Fishing and forestry and if No for crop/livestock end interview

Production Activity	Yes	No	
Aquaculture			
Fishing			
Forestry			
Crop farming			*If No for all, then End Interview*
Livestock farming			

H18 *If Yes on crops in H17, what type of crop is the household engaged in? Mark "X" for all that apply*

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

H19 *If Yes on livestock in H17, what type of livestock is the household raising? Enter the appropriate code from codelist 5.1 or 5.2*

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

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

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

FORM A: CONVENTIONAL HOUSEHOLDS *2023 NAMIBIA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS*

Namibia Statistics

2023 Census PLAY YOUR PART, BE COUNTED

Field Administrative Information

Final Results ☐

RESULT CODES

1 = Completed
2 = Partially completed
3 = Refusal
4 = Non- contact - Temporarily out
5 = Moved out / Vacant / Unoccupied / Under construction
6 = Non-accessible
7 = Demolished, Non existent
8 = Disregarded

Comments on any result code 2 to 8:

Number of persons in the Household

Female ☐

Male ☐

Total ☐

Date of Interview **Ended on** ☐☐☐☐ D D M M

Time ended ☐☐☐☐ H H M M

Field Staff

Enumerator:

Name : _____ **Staff code :** ☐☐☐☐☐

Signature : _____ **Date :** ☐☐☐☐ D D M M

Supervisor:

Name _____ **Staff code :** ☐☐☐☐☐

Signature : _____ **Date :** ☐☐☐☐ D D M M

ANNEX III : TABLE 1: POPULATION SIZE AND NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN PRECEDING YEAR BY SEX AND AREA, 2023 CENSUS

Area	Population			Births		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	3 022 401	1 474 224	1 548 177	85 991	43 326	42 665
Urban	1 512 685	725 048	787 637	42 267	21 348	20 919
Rural	1 509 716	749 176	760 540	43 724	21 978	21 746
//Kharas	109 893	55 670	54 223	2 916	1 433	1 483
Erongo	240 206	122 322	117 884	6 014	3 070	2 944
Hardap	106 680	54 323	52 357	2 796	1 458	1 338
Kavango East	218 421	102 310	116 111	7 040	3 540	3 500
Kavango West	123 266	59 420	63 846	4 248	2 176	2 072
Khomas	494 605	241 085	253 520	12 586	6 380	6 206
Kunene	120 762	60 573	60 189	3 522	1 770	1 752
Ohangwena	337 729	159 701	178 028	10 291	5 141	5 150
Omaheke	102 881	54 346	48 535	3 499	1 745	1 754
Omusati	316 671	147 265	169 406	8 247	4 094	4 153
Oshana	230 801	106 558	124 243	5 957	2 986	2 971
Oshikoto	257 302	127 374	129 928	7 089	3 553	3 536
Otjozondjupa	220 811	113 280	107 531	6 826	3 488	3 338
Zambezi	142 373	69 997	72 376	4 960	2 492	2 468

ANNEX IV : TABLE 2: BIRTHS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, CHILDREN SURVIVING, CHILDREN DIED BY SEX, AGE OF MOTHER AND AREA, 2023 CENSUS

Age group of mothers	Number of women	Births			surviving			Died		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	907 490	86 247	43 450	42 797	84 653	42 556	42 097	1 594	894	700
12 - 14	95 949	135	62	73	132	61	71	3	1	2
15 - 19	137 860	8 193	4 190	4 003	8 089	4 129	3 960	104	61	43
20 - 24	128 741	19 321	9 689	9 632	18 997	9 504	9 493	324	185	139
25 - 29	126 544	20 011	10 120	9 891	19 676	9 946	9 730	335	174	161
30 - 34	121 295	18 583	9 350	9 233	18 227	9 146	9 081	356	204	152
35 - 39	97 471	12 870	6 438	6 432	12 553	6 268	6 285	317	170	147
40 - 44	80 850	6 027	3 032	2 995	5 906	2 959	2 947	121	73	48
45 - 49	66 060	986	507	479	955	484	471	31	23	8
50 - 54	52 720	121	62	59	118	59	59	3	3	0
Urban										
Total	519 164	42 364	21 393	20 971	41 638	20 990	20 648	726	403	323
12 - 14	43 003	43	18	25	41	17	24	2	1	1
15 - 19	72 076	3 089	1 588	1 501	3 037	1 553	1 484	52	35	17
20 - 24	79 102	8 483	4 197	4 286	8 350	4 118	4 232	133	79	54
25 - 29	79 178	10 246	5 200	5 046	10 093	5 122	4 971	153	78	75
30 - 34	76 704	10 084	5 114	4 970	9 919	5 025	4 894	165	89	76
35 - 39	59 715	6 981	3 548	3 433	6 826	3 467	3 359	155	81	74
40 - 44	46 970	2 954	1 475	1 479	2 902	1 444	1 458	52	31	21
45 - 49	35 837	430	226	204	417	218	199	13	8	5
50 - 54	26 579	54	27	27	53	26	27	1	1	0

Age group of mothers	Number of women	Births			surviving			Died		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rural										
Total	388 326	43 883	22 057	21 826	43 015	21 566	21 449	868	491	377
12 - 14	52 946	92	44	48	91	44	47	1	0	1
15 - 19	65 784	5 104	2 602	2 502	5 052	2 576	2 476	52	26	26
20 - 24	49 639	10 838	5 492	5 346	10 647	5 386	5 261	191	106	85
25 - 29	47 366	9 765	4 920	4 845	9 583	4 824	4 759	182	96	86
30 - 34	44 591	8 499	4 236	4 263	8 308	4 121	4 187	191	115	76
35 - 39	37 756	5 889	2 890	2 999	5 727	2 801	2 926	162	89	73
40 - 44	33 880	3 073	1 557	1 516	3 004	1 515	1 489	69	42	27
45 - 49	30 223	556	281	275	538	266	272	18	15	3
50 - 54	26 141	67	35	32	65	33	32	2	2	0
//Kharas										
Total	35 210	2 923	1 437	1 486	2 862	1 402	1 460	61	35	26
12 - 14	2 835	4	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
15 - 19	3 965	174	91	83	171	88	83	3	3	0
20 - 24	4 528	613	325	288	603	318	285	10	7	3
25 - 29	5 480	730	356	374	717	349	368	13	7	6
30 - 34	5 493	719	366	353	702	357	345	17	9	8
35 - 39	4 141	436	192	244	426	187	239	10	5	5
40 - 44	3 579	209	86	123	202	83	119	7	3	4
45 - 49	2 895	35	17	18	34	16	18	1	1	0
50 - 54	2 294	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0
Erongo										
Total	76 771	6 029	3 077	2 952	5 933	3 026	2 907	96	51	45
12 - 14	6 137	7	2	5	7	2	5	0	0	0
15 - 19	9 120	347	166	181	344	164	180	3	2	1
20 - 24	9 854	1 067	540	527	1 055	531	524	12	9	3
25 - 29	11 667	1 479	788	691	1 452	774	678	27	14	13
30 - 34	12 305	1 566	799	767	1 540	785	755	26	14	12
35 - 39	9 886	1 026	508	518	1 008	498	510	18	10	8
40 - 44	7 701	453	229	224	444	227	217	9	2	7
45 - 49	5 731	76	40	36	75	40	35	1	0	1
50 - 54	4 370	8	5	3	8	5	3	0	0	0

Age group of mothers	Number of women	Births			surviving			Died		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Hardap										
Total	30 628	2 801	1 461	1 340	2 718	1 419	1 299	83	42	41
12 - 14	3 070	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
15 - 19	4 636	271	150	121	263	146	117	8	4	4
20 - 24	4 019	682	355	327	660	345	315	22	10	12
25 - 29	4 127	676	338	338	663	332	331	13	6	7
30 - 34	4 039	596	304	292	579	297	282	17	7	10
35 - 39	3 394	393	217	176	379	208	171	14	9	5
40 - 44	2 747	162	85	77	153	79	74	9	6	3
45 - 49	2 322	16	9	7	16	9	7	0	0	0
50 - 54	2 274	4	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
Kavango East										
Total	66 120	7 070	3 556	3 514	6 971	3 503	3 468	99	53	46
12 - 14	8 521	16	9	7	16	9	7	0	0	0
15 - 19	12 419	969	511	458	967	510	457	2	1	1
20 - 24	9 416	1 520	773	747	1 502	758	744	18	15	3
25 - 29	8 816	1 485	748	737	1 459	736	723	26	12	14
30 - 34	8 233	1 485	738	747	1 457	723	734	28	15	13
35 - 39	6 692	1 073	534	539	1 052	526	526	21	8	13
40 - 44	5 325	437	207	230	434	206	228	3	1	2
45 - 49	3 912	71	29	42	70	28	42	1	1	0
50 - 54	2 786	14	7	7	14	7	7	0	0	0
Kavango West										
Total	34 223	4 276	2 189	2 087	4 198	2 146	2 052	78	43	35
12 - 14	4 999	19	10	9	19	10	9	0	0	0
15 - 19	6 650	665	343	322	658	340	318	7	3	4
20 - 24	5 119	1 037	549	488	1 023	544	479	14	5	9
25 - 29	4 122	889	464	425	877	458	419	12	6	6
30 - 34	3 706	749	368	381	729	355	374	20	13	7
35 - 39	3 065	538	263	275	526	256	270	12	7	5
40 - 44	2 706	309	157	152	301	152	149	8	5	3
45 - 49	2 177	61	32	29	56	28	28	5	4	1
50 - 54	1 679	9	3	6	9	3	6	0	0	0

Age group of mothers	Number of women	Births			surviving			Died		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khomas										
Total	175 830	12 606	6 388	6 218	12 429	6 287	6 142	177	101	76
12 - 14	11 739	6	2	4	5	1	4	1	1	0
15 - 19	19 715	659	324	335	649	317	332	10	7	3
20 - 24	29 009	2 338	1 142	1 196	2 312	1 127	1 185	26	15	11
25 - 29	28 522	3 090	1 598	1 492	3 049	1 576	1 473	41	22	19
30 - 34	27 631	3 260	1 661	1 599	3 219	1 637	1 582	41	24	17
35 - 39	20 764	2 202	1 128	1 074	2 158	1 104	1 054	44	24	20
40 - 44	16 614	914	465	449	903	459	444	11	6	5
45 - 49	12 581	123	62	61	120	60	60	3	2	1
50 - 54	9 255	14	6	8	14	6	8	0	0	0
Kunene										
Total	32 524	3 553	1 783	1 770	3 478	1 741	1 737	75	42	33
12 - 14	3 943	13	3	10	12	3	9	1	0	1
15 - 19	5 485	467	243	224	464	240	224	3	3	0
20 - 24	4 504	865	430	435	855	423	432	10	7	3
25 - 29	4 475	781	383	398	764	373	391	17	10	7
30 - 34	4 114	701	335	366	682	327	355	19	8	11
35 - 39	3 309	433	230	203	416	221	195	17	9	8
40 - 44	2 603	206	119	87	201	115	86	5	4	1
45 - 49	2 365	69	30	39	66	29	37	3	1	2
50 - 54	1 726	18	10	8	18	10	8	0	0	0
Ohangwena										
Total	91 380	10 309	5 151	5 158	10 138	5 055	5 083	171	96	75
12 - 14	13 297	12	7	5	12	7	5	0	0	0
15 - 19	17 511	1 049	526	523	1 043	521	522	6	5	1
20 - 24	11 601	2 452	1 206	1 246	2 415	1 187	1 228	37	19	18
25 - 29	10 750	2 288	1 133	1 155	2 246	1 115	1 131	42	18	24
30 - 34	10 118	2 082	1 043	1 039	2 045	1 018	1 027	37	25	12
35 - 39	8 679	1 463	733	730	1 431	718	713	32	15	17
40 - 44	7 411	838	434	404	830	427	403	8	7	1
45 - 49	6 453	119	66	53	110	59	51	9	7	2
50 - 54	5 560	6	3	3	6	3	3	0	0	0

Age group of mothers	Number of women	Births			surviving			Died		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Omaheke										
Total	27 449	3 507	1 748	1 759	3 417	1 702	1 715	90	46	44
12 - 14	2 911	5	2	3	5	2	3	0	0	0
15 - 19	4 272	357	183	174	346	178	168	11	5	6
20 - 24	4 214	915	444	471	893	431	462	22	13	9
25 - 29	3 841	945	471	474	926	463	463	19	8	11
30 - 34	3 411	621	313	308	601	304	297	20	9	11
35 - 39	2 719	431	215	216	419	208	211	12	7	5
40 - 44	2 345	200	100	100	194	96	98	6	4	2
45 - 49	2 047	30	19	11	30	19	11	0	0	0
50 - 54	1 689	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0
Omusati										
Total	86 594	8 265	4 103	4 162	8 133	4 022	4 111	132	81	51
12 - 14	11 964	9	4	5	9	4	5	0	0	0
15 - 19	15 681	755	383	372	747	379	368	8	4	4
20 - 24	10 196	2 061	1 065	996	2 033	1 047	986	28	18	10
25 - 29	9 982	1 872	917	955	1 853	905	948	19	12	7
30 - 34	9 692	1 658	806	852	1 625	784	841	33	22	11
35 - 39	8 157	1 167	568	599	1 140	552	588	27	16	11
40 - 44	7 536	618	298	320	606	293	313	12	5	7
45 - 49	7 050	116	57	59	112	54	58	4	3	1
50 - 54	6 336	9	5	4	8	4	4	1	1	0
Oshana										
Total	74 424	5 969	2 990	2 979	5 881	2 935	2 946	88	55	33
12 - 14	6 666	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
15 - 19	10 461	388	198	190	381	196	185	7	2	5
20 - 24	11 995	1 371	652	719	1 352	640	712	19	12	7
25 - 29	10 691	1 455	759	696	1 439	747	692	16	12	4
30 - 34	10 136	1 267	633	634	1 250	622	628	17	11	6
35 - 39	7 952	972	478	494	954	468	486	18	10	8
40 - 44	6 579	449	233	216	439	226	213	10	7	3
45 - 49	5 555	55	33	22	54	32	22	1	1	0
50 - 54	4 389	9	4	5	9	4	5	0	0	0

Age group of mothers	Number of women	Births			surviving			Died		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oshikoto										
Total	69 558	7 106	3 559	3 547	6 930	3 460	3 470	176	99	77
12 - 14	8 637	8	2	6	7	2	5	1	0	1
15 - 19	11 299	732	360	372	722	354	368	10	6	4
20 - 24	8 774	1 684	855	829	1 647	837	810	37	18	19
25 - 29	8 704	1 539	764	775	1 504	746	758	35	18	17
30 - 34	8 373	1 432	717	715	1 397	696	701	35	21	14
35 - 39	7 004	1 100	564	536	1 057	539	518	43	25	18
40 - 44	6 288	515	249	266	501	239	262	14	10	4
45 - 49	5 595	87	44	43	86	43	43	1	1	0
50 - 54	4 884	9	4	5	9	4	5	0	0	0
Otjozondjupa										
Total	64 655	6 855	3 507	3 348	6 698	3 423	3 275	157	84	73
12 - 14	6 545	14	9	5	14	9	5	0	0	0
15 - 19	9 650	686	364	322	673	355	318	13	9	4
20 - 24	8 953	1 513	758	755	1 478	738	740	35	20	15
25 - 29	9 363	1 647	816	831	1 611	802	809	36	14	22
30 - 34	8 876	1 486	766	720	1 461	753	708	25	13	12
35 - 39	7 147	979	503	476	945	485	460	34	18	16
40 - 44	5 862	420	229	191	410	223	187	10	6	4
45 - 49	4 646	95	52	43	93	50	43	2	2	0
50 - 54	3 613	15	10	5	13	8	5	2	2	0
Zambezi										
Total	42 124	4 978	2 501	2 477	4 867	2 435	2 432	111	66	45
12 - 14	4 685	18	9	9	18	9	9	0	0	0
15 - 19	6 996	674	348	326	661	341	320	13	7	6
20 - 24	6 559	1 203	595	608	1 169	578	591	34	17	17
25 - 29	6 004	1 135	585	550	1 116	570	546	19	15	4
30 - 34	5 168	961	501	460	940	488	452	21	13	8
35 - 39	4 562	657	305	352	642	298	344	15	7	8
40 - 44	3 554	297	141	156	288	134	154	9	7	2
45 - 49	2 731	33	17	16	33	17	16	0	0	0
50 - 54	1 865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANNEX V : TABLE 3: CHILDREN EVER BORN, CHILDREN SURVIVING, CHILDREN DIED BY SEX, AGE OF MOTHER AND AREA, 2023 CENSUS

Age group of mothers	Number of women	Children ever born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia										
Total	907 490	1 639 930	817 976	821 954	1 573 463	782 145	791 318	66 467	35 831	30 636
12 - 14	95 949	225	110	115	218	106	112	7	4	3
15 - 19	137 860	20 931	10 627	10 304	20 473	10 362	10 111	458	265	193
20 - 24	128 741	108 885	54 986	53 899	106 070	53 436	52 634	2 815	1 550	1 265
25 - 29	126 544	205 628	103 114	102 514	200 102	100 068	100 034	5 526	3 046	2 480
30 - 34	121 295	289 638	144 790	144 848	281 054	140 085	140 969	8 584	4 705	3 879
35 - 39	97 471	299 668	149 281	150 387	289 384	143 789	145 595	10 284	5 492	4 792
40 - 44	80 850	283 427	141 079	142 348	270 942	134 481	136 461	12 485	6 598	5 887
45 - 49	66 060	237 958	118 293	119 665	224 753	111 176	113 577	13 205	7 117	6 088
50 - 54	52 720	193 570	95 696	97 874	180 467	88 642	91 825	13 103	7 054	6 049
Urban										
Total	519 164	827 330	413 195	414 135	799 894	398 218	401 676	27 436	14 977	12 459
12 - 14	43 003	68	32	36	64	30	34	4	2	2
15 - 19	72 076	8 029	4 082	3 947	7 831	3 972	3 859	198	110	88
20 - 24	79 102	50 847	25 547	25 300	49 616	24 864	24 752	1 231	683	548
25 - 29	79 178	108 222	54 363	53 859	105 695	52 961	52 734	2 527	1 402	1 125
30 - 34	76 704	158 950	79 496	79 454	154 896	77 260	77 636	4 054	2 236	1 818
35 - 39	59 715	161 251	80 463	80 788	156 603	77 974	78 629	4 648	2 489	2 159
40 - 44	46 970	143 787	71 620	72 167	138 787	68 942	69 845	5 000	2 678	2 322
45 - 49	35 837	111 736	55 741	55 995	106 674	52 929	53 745	5 062	2 812	2 250
50 - 54	26 579	84 440	41 851	42 589	79 728	39 286	40 442	4 712	2 565	2 147

Age group of mothers	Number of women	Children ever born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Rural										
Total	388 326	812 600	404 781	407 819	773 569	383 927	389 642	39 031	20 854	18 177
12 - 14	52 946	157	78	79	154	76	78	3	2	1
15 - 19	65 784	12 902	6 545	6 357	12 642	6 390	6 252	260	155	105
20 - 24	49 639	58 038	29 439	28 599	56 454	28 572	27 882	1 584	867	717
25 - 29	47 366	97 406	48 751	48 655	94 407	47 107	47 300	2 999	1 644	1 355
30 - 34	44 591	130 688	65 294	65 394	126 158	62 825	63 333	4 530	2 469	2 061
35 - 39	37 756	138 417	68 818	69 599	132 781	65 815	66 966	5 636	3 003	2 633
40 - 44	33 880	139 640	69 459	70 181	132 155	65 539	66 616	7 485	3 920	3 565
45 - 49	30 223	126 222	62 552	63 670	118 079	58 247	59 832	8 143	4 305	3 838
50 - 54	26 141	109 130	53 845	55 285	100 739	49 356	51 383	8 391	4 489	3 902
//Kharas										
Total	35 210	64 548	32 227	32 321	62 467	31 074	31 393	2 081	1 153	928
12 - 14	2 835	5	3	2	5	3	2	0	0	0
15 - 19	3 965	438	216	222	424	209	215	14	7	7
20 - 24	4 528	3 783	1 955	1 828	3 707	1 916	1 791	76	39	37
25 - 29	5 480	8 527	4 282	4 245	8 338	4 167	4 171	189	115	74
30 - 34	5 493	12 176	6 057	6 119	11 871	5 892	5 979	305	165	140
35 - 39	4 141	11 631	5 734	5 897	11 331	5 578	5 753	300	156	144
40 - 44	3 579	11 342	5 661	5 681	10 950	5 447	5 503	392	214	178
45 - 49	2 895	9 228	4 622	4 606	8 843	4 393	4 450	385	229	156
50 - 54	2 294	7 418	3 697	3 721	6 998	3 469	3 529	420	228	192
Erongo										
Total	76 771	124 857	62 662	62 195	121 362	60 709	60 653	3 495	1 953	1 542
12 - 14	6 137	9	2	7	9	2	7	0	0	0
15 - 19	9 120	874	435	439	855	424	431	19	11	8
20 - 24	9 854	6 460	3 253	3 207	6 335	3 175	3 160	125	78	47
25 - 29	11 667	16 046	8 163	7 883	15 696	7 972	7 724	350	191	159
30 - 34	12 305	24 777	12 521	12 256	24 292	12 258	12 034	485	263	222
35 - 39	9 886	25 330	12 634	12 696	24 681	12 262	12 419	649	372	277
40 - 44	7 701	22 072	11 022	11 050	21 398	10 656	10 742	674	366	308
45 - 49	5 731	16 614	8 261	8 353	16 021	7 924	8 097	593	337	256
50 - 54	4 370	12 675	6 371	6 304	12 075	6 036	6 039	600	335	265

Age group of mothers	Number of women	Children ever born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Hardap										
Total	30 628	55 960	28 100	27 860	53 862	26 899	26 963	2 098	1 201	897
12 - 14	3 070	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
15 - 19	4 636	614	299	315	593	287	306	21	12	9
20 - 24	4 019	3 739	1 938	1 801	3 614	1 867	1 747	125	71	54
25 - 29	4 127	7 005	3 457	3 548	6 798	3 333	3 465	207	124	83
30 - 34	4 039	9 903	4 977	4 926	9 591	4 798	4 793	312	179	133
35 - 39	3 394	10 177	5 102	5 075	9 849	4 921	4 928	328	181	147
40 - 44	2 747	8 919	4 497	4 422	8 574	4 308	4 266	345	189	156
45 - 49	2 322	7 897	3 933	3 964	7 569	3 742	3 827	328	191	137
50 - 54	2 274	7 704	3 896	3 808	7 272	3 642	3 630	432	254	178
Kavango East										
Total	66 120	127 981	63 739	64 242	121 992	60 571	61 421	5 989	3 168	2 821
12 - 14	8 521	30	18	12	29	17	12	1	1	0
15 - 19	12 419	2 848	1 473	1 375	2 796	1 443	1 353	52	30	22
20 - 24	9 416	10 077	5 106	4 971	9 863	4 981	4 882	214	125	89
25 - 29	8 816	17 004	8 448	8 556	16 543	8 193	8 350	461	255	206
30 - 34	8 233	23 041	11 528	11 513	22 321	11 148	11 173	720	380	340
35 - 39	6 692	23 733	11 934	11 799	22 817	11 461	11 356	916	473	443
40 - 44	5 325	21 750	10 732	11 018	20 504	10 099	10 405	1 246	633	613
45 - 49	3 912	16 830	8 305	8 525	15 574	7 616	7 958	1 256	689	567
50 - 54	2 786	12 668	6 195	6 473	11 545	5 613	5 932	1 123	582	541
Kavango West										
Total	34 223	75 907	37 908	37 999	71 997	35 809	36 188	3 910	2 099	1 811
12 - 14	4 999	26	14	12	26	14	12	0	0	0
15 - 19	6 650	1 902	955	947	1 871	941	930	31	14	17
20 - 24	5 119	6 590	3 336	3 254	6 413	3 244	3 169	177	92	85
25 - 29	4 122	9 287	4 668	4 619	9 010	4 516	4 494	277	152	125
30 - 34	3 706	12 172	6 095	6 077	11 750	5 858	5 892	422	237	185
35 - 39	3 065	12 789	6 365	6 424	12 228	6 074	6 154	561	291	270
40 - 44	2 706	13 078	6 553	6 525	12 279	6 133	6 146	799	420	379
45 - 49	2 177	11 075	5 461	5 614	10 260	5 037	5 223	815	424	391
50 - 54	1 679	8 988	4 461	4 527	8 160	3 992	4 168	828	469	359

Age group of mothers	Number of women	Children ever born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Khomas										
Total	175 830	261 552	130 396	131 156	253 918	126 228	127 690	7 634	4 168	3 466
12 - 14	11 739	9	3	6	7	2	5	2	1	1
15 - 19	19 715	1 663	817	846	1 630	798	832	33	19	14
20 - 24	29 009	14 153	7 084	7 069	13 852	6 917	6 935	301	167	134
25 - 29	28 522	33 493	16 856	16 637	32 784	16 478	16 306	709	378	331
30 - 34	27 631	51 270	25 550	25 720	50 113	24 906	25 207	1 157	644	513
35 - 39	20 764	51 262	25 590	25 672	49 958	24 886	25 072	1 304	704	600
40 - 44	16 614	46 749	23 194	23 555	45 322	22 442	22 880	1 427	752	675
45 - 49	12 581	36 161	18 132	18 029	34 714	17 320	17 394	1 447	812	635
50 - 54	9 255	26 792	13 170	13 622	25 538	12 479	13 059	1 254	691	563
Kunene										
Total	32 524	72 592	36 288	36 304	70 209	34 986	35 223	2 383	1 302	1 081
12 - 14	3 943	20	6	14	19	6	13	1	0	1
15 - 19	5 485	1 437	754	683	1 413	739	674	24	15	9
20 - 24	4 504	5 696	2 855	2 841	5 540	2 763	2 777	156	92	64
25 - 29	4 475	9 650	4 784	4 866	9 424	4 661	4 763	226	123	103
30 - 34	4 114	12 635	6 303	6 332	12 276	6 103	6 173	359	200	159
35 - 39	3 309	12 564	6 293	6 271	12 200	6 085	6 115	364	208	156
40 - 44	2 603	11 395	5 657	5 738	11 012	5 439	5 573	383	218	165
45 - 49	2 365	10 998	5 513	5 485	10 514	5 255	5 259	484	258	226
50 - 54	1 726	8 197	4 123	4 074	7 811	3 935	3 876	386	188	198
Ohangwena										
Total	91 380	182 221	90 538	91 683	172 874	85 705	87 169	9 347	4 833	4 514
12 - 14	13 297	19	11	8	19	11	8	0	0	0
15 - 19	17 511	2 377	1 167	1 210	2 320	1 137	1 183	57	30	27
20 - 24	11 601	11 780	5 992	5 788	11 457	5 822	5 635	323	170	153
25 - 29	10 750	20 831	10 474	10 357	20 234	10 126	10 108	597	348	249
30 - 34	10 118	29 172	14 496	14 676	28 089	13 913	14 176	1 083	583	500
35 - 39	8 679	32 411	16 113	16 298	30 998	15 381	15 617	1 413	732	681
40 - 44	7 411	31 951	15 858	16 093	30 162	14 933	15 229	1 789	925	864
45 - 49	6 453	28 560	14 088	14 472	26 554	13 102	13 452	2 006	986	1 020
50 - 54	5 560	25 120	12 339	12 781	23 041	11 280	11 761	2 079	1 059	1 020

Age group of mothers	Number of women	Children ever born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Omaheke										
Total	27 449	58 561	29 297	29 264	55 663	27 687	27 976	2 898	1 610	1 288
12 - 14	2 911	11	6	5	10	5	5	1	1	0
15 - 19	4 272	861	452	409	817	427	390	44	25	19
20 - 24	4 214	4 964	2 519	2 445	4 761	2 402	2 359	203	117	86
25 - 29	3 841	8 157	4 105	4 052	7 810	3 908	3 902	347	197	150
30 - 34	3 411	9 917	4 951	4 966	9 480	4 702	4 778	437	249	188
35 - 39	2 719	9 696	4 855	4 841	9 239	4 618	4 621	457	237	220
40 - 44	2 345	9 110	4 568	4 542	8 689	4 328	4 361	421	240	181
45 - 49	2 047	8 558	4 274	4 284	8 055	3 999	4 056	503	275	228
50 - 54	1 689	7 287	3 567	3 720	6 802	3 298	3 504	485	269	216
Omusati										
Total	86 594	155 773	77 494	78 279	148 550	73 519	75 031	7 223	3 975	3 248
12 - 14	11 964	23	12	11	22	11	11	1	1	0
15 - 19	15 681	1 733	876	857	1 703	858	845	30	18	12
20 - 24	10 196	9 677	4 913	4 764	9 453	4 786	4 667	224	127	97
25 - 29	9 982	17 728	8 784	8 944	17 211	8 495	8 716	517	289	228
30 - 34	9 692	25 149	12 587	12 562	24 328	12 129	12 199	821	458	363
35 - 39	8 157	26 649	13 328	13 321	25 595	12 751	12 844	1 054	577	477
40 - 44	7 536	27 317	13 534	13 783	25 991	12 821	13 170	1 326	713	613
45 - 49	7 050	25 389	12 603	12 786	23 767	11 706	12 061	1 622	897	725
50 - 54	6 336	22 108	10 857	11 251	20 480	9 962	10 518	1 628	895	733
Oshana										
Total	74 424	115 687	57 325	58 362	111 676	55 096	56 580	4 011	2 229	1 782
12 - 14	6 666	6	1	5	6	1	5	0	0	0
15 - 19	10 461	879	446	433	864	437	427	15	9	6
20 - 24	11 995	6 904	3 414	3 490	6 774	3 340	3 434	130	74	56
25 - 29	10 691	14 275	7 187	7 088	13 986	7 031	6 955	289	156	133
30 - 34	10 136	20 715	10 354	10 361	20 191	10 056	10 135	524	298	226
35 - 39	7 952	21 566	10 587	10 979	20 968	10 258	10 710	598	329	269
40 - 44	6 579	20 641	10 239	10 402	19 877	9 808	10 069	764	431	333
45 - 49	5 555	17 082	8 387	8 695	16 255	7 927	8 328	827	460	367
50 - 54	4 389	13 619	6 710	6 909	12 755	6 238	6 517	864	472	392

Age group of mothers	Number of women	Children ever born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Oshikoto										
Total	69 558	137 083	68 039	69 044	130 336	64 502	65 834	6 747	3 537	3 210
12 - 14	8 637	16	7	9	15	7	8	1	0	1
15 - 19	11 299	1 604	825	779	1 575	810	765	29	15	14
20 - 24	8 774	8 655	4 411	4 244	8 392	4 265	4 127	263	146	117
25 - 29	8 704	15 444	7 674	7 770	14 937	7 421	7 516	507	253	254
30 - 34	8 373	21 980	10 891	11 089	21 198	10 474	10 724	782	417	365
35 - 39	7 004	23 578	11 662	11 916	22 661	11 170	11 491	917	492	425
40 - 44	6 288	24 690	12 278	12 412	23 367	11 617	11 750	1 323	661	662
45 - 49	5 595	21 694	10 762	10 932	20 280	10 002	10 278	1 414	760	654
50 - 54	4 884	19 422	9 529	9 893	17 911	8 736	9 175	1 511	793	718
Otjozondjupa										
Total	64 655	126 646	63 730	62 916	121 469	60 970	60 499	5 177	2 760	2 417
12 - 14	6 545	25	15	10	25	15	10	0	0	0
15 - 19	9 650	1 778	912	866	1 725	875	850	53	37	16
20 - 24	8 953	9 169	4 604	4 565	8 875	4 459	4 416	294	145	149
25 - 29	9 363	17 051	8 602	8 449	16 512	8 300	8 212	539	302	237
30 - 34	8 876	22 719	11 417	11 302	21 957	11 016	10 941	762	401	361
35 - 39	7 147	22 861	11 521	11 340	22 012	11 084	10 928	849	437	412
40 - 44	5 862	21 145	10 681	10 464	20 241	10 205	10 036	904	476	428
45 - 49	4 646	17 584	8 819	8 765	16 720	8 370	8 350	864	449	415
50 - 54	3 613	14 314	7 159	7 155	13 402	6 646	6 756	912	513	399
Zambezi										
Total	42 124	80 562	40 233	40 329	77 088	38 390	38 698	3 474	1 843	1 631
12 - 14	4 685	24	11	13	24	11	13	0	0	0
15 - 19	6 996	1 923	1 000	923	1 887	977	910	36	23	13
20 - 24	6 559	7 238	3 606	3 632	7 034	3 499	3 535	204	107	97
25 - 29	6 004	11 130	5 630	5 500	10 819	5 467	5 352	311	163	148
30 - 34	5 168	14 012	7 063	6 949	13 597	6 832	6 765	415	231	184
35 - 39	4 562	15 421	7 563	7 858	14 847	7 260	7 587	574	303	271
40 - 44	3 554	13 268	6 605	6 663	12 576	6 245	6 331	692	360	332
45 - 49	2 731	10 288	5 133	5 155	9 627	4 783	4 844	661	350	311
50 - 54	1 865	7 258	3 622	3 636	6 677	3 316	3 361	581	306	275

ANNEX VI : TABLE 4: BIRTHS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE OF MOTHER, 2023 CENSUS

Age group	Total	Never married	Married with certificate	Married traditionally / customary	Consensual union	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Don't Know
Total	86 126	61 581	9 208	6 982	7 400	148	218	359	230
12 - 14	135	128	0	1	4	1	0	0	1
15 - 19	8 193	7 345	18	292	492	1	1	13	31
20 - 24	19 321	16 397	208	1 073	1 521	7	11	48	56
25 - 29	20 011	15 191	1 127	1 599	1 967	15	30	49	33
30 - 34	18 583	11 991	2 874	1 786	1 716	27	54	80	55
35 - 39	12 870	7 090	3 104	1 347	1 098	42	61	98	30
40 - 44	6 027	3 023	1 596	710	525	48	52	57	16
45 - 49	986	416	281	174	77	7	9	14	8



NAMIBIA 2023 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

FERTILITY THEMATIC REPORT