



MIGRATION report



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA



Namibia 2011 Census

MIGRATION REPORT

Namibia Statistics Agency

2015

MISSION STATEMENT

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

VISION STATEMENT

“Be a high performance institution in statistics delivery”

CORE VALUES

Performance

Integrity

Service focus

Transparency


Accuracy

Partnership

FOREWORD

Migration report is one series of reports that were produced by the Namibia Statistics Agency based on data from the 2011 Namibia Population and Housing census. Migration is a powerful driver of population change and can have important consequence of economic, political and social changes. Because of its great impact on societies, migration needs to be adequately measured and understood. Reliable statistical data is the key to the basic understanding of this important demographic phenomenon. Yet in many countries, including Namibia, statistics on migration are incomplete, out-of-date or do not exist. Improvement in this area requires knowledge of the principles of collecting, compiling and analysing migration statistics. Migration is one of the three factors that affect population size of a particular geographic area, the other factors are fertility and mortality. Analytical reports on the situations of fertility and mortality are presented in separate reports which were released in 2014. The migration report provides information on internal and international migration covering both lifetime and short term migrants based on 2011 census data. Thus, report presents evidences on the migration patterns in Namibia to assist policy makers, planners and researchers in the formulation of national development programmes, as well as monitoring and evaluating implementation of national programs.

I would like to thank the government of United States of America through USAID for their financial support to the US Census Bureau which provided technical support during the production of the this migration report. Finally, I wish to acknowledge the NSA team, particularly the Demographic and Vital Statistics Division, as well as the department of Statistics of UNAM for their contribution towards the production of this report. On our part, we hope that the findings in this report will be put into practice to inform users and guide them when dealing with issues of t national development as well as regional and international development agenda.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is important for Policymakers and planners to know about population movements. It should however be mentioned that migration is a complex subject and without sufficient up to date statistical data it is difficult to give a complete picture of current migration pattern and trends for any population due to lack of data. Migrants are a diverse group of people who move to different geographic areas for different reasons: e.g in search for better living conditions, work, family circumstances, study, economic hardship, or even social unrest. This report examines migration patterns in Namibia based on data from the Namibia 2011 Population and Housing Census.

The report addresses both internal and international migration. Internal migration refers to those moving from one region or constituency to another within Namibia. International migration refers to movements between Namibia and other countries.

The question of interest is how many migrants are there in Namibia? The answer to this question depends on the time frame and administrative boundaries considered. For instance, are we interested in short-term or long-term migration? In addition to usual residence in 2011, the census asked about birthplace and previous residence in 2010, which allows us to measure both lifetime migration and short-term migration patterns. And what boundary must be crossed for a person to be considered a migrant? At the time of the 2011 Census Namibia had 13 regions and 107 constituencies. Evidently one is more likely to cross a constituency boundary than a regional boundary and to reside at a different residence than one's birthplace. The number of internal migrants recorded in Namibia in 2011 varies accordingly: About 41 thousand residents migrated to different regions between 2011 and 2010, whereas 707 thousand residents migrated to different constituencies in 2011 compared to places of birth. Given a total population of 2.1 million the share of those migrating also varies widely – from 2 to 34 percent. Internal migration appears to be common in Namibia, as elsewhere in Africa.

An additional census question about years lived at the usual residence indicates that the lower figure (2 percent) greatly underestimates short-term population mobility. About 15 percent of the usual residents reported that they had lived at their usual residence for less than one year.

Internal migration varies across regions. Over 40 percent of those residing in Khomas and Erongo in 2011 were born outside those regions, which suggests net migration flows into those regions from elsewhere. In contrast more than one in six people born in Ohangwena and Omusati now reside in other regions. The 'square tables' appendices in this report indicate both inflows and outflows from region to region, as well as the implied net flow per region.

Within regions, there is further diversity – 11 regions had constituencies that included both net gainers and net losers of migrants.

In regard to lifetime migration, Oranjemund constituency in //Karas region showed the largest net proportional inflow since birth (+360.7 percent), while Ohangwena constituency in Ohangwena region showed the largest outflow (-43.0 percent). As to short-term migration Steinhausen in Omaheke region recorded the largest net inflow in 2011 compared to 2010 (+5.4 percent), while Kabbe in Zambezi region recorded the largest outflow (-25.1 percent). All of these outliers reflect unique circumstances. For instance, the massive outflow from Kabbe between 2010 and 2011 was likely due to a major flood in 2010.

As to international migration, more than 93 thousand residents or about 4.5 percent of the population in 2011 were born outside of Namibia. The top five countries of the foreign born were Angola (38,076), South Africa (21,209), Zambia (10,299), Zimbabwe (5,770) and Germany (3,670). Compared to citizens, non-citizens are disproportionately male and concentrated at young and middle-age adults, with larger proportions of both the best and least educated. Reliable information about migrant outflows from Namibia to abroad is more limited yet indirect evidence suggests that numerical outflows have been relatively comparable to inflows over the past decade (NSA, 2014c). Thus population growth due to net international migration over the past decades was likely fairly negligible.

Migrants tend to display certain demographic characteristics. The major demographic characteristics of migrants (both internal and international) concerns their age – the propensity of lifetime migration is notably highest at ages 25-59, while the likelihood of short-term migration is highest at ages 20-34. Migration is also somewhat more common among males. As to other social characteristics, short-term migration tends to be most prevalent among the never married and the better educated. Migration patterns are also related to employment and occupation. For instance, migrants tend to go where jobs are – moving from regions where unemployment rates are high to regions where it is low.

A large portion of migration involves that from rural to urban areas. The percentage living in urban areas increased from 27 percent in 1991 to 33 percent in 2001 and to 43 percent in 2011. The urban percentage across regions differs dramatically, with Erongo and Khomas both exceeding 85 percent, while Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto all the mirror opposite – less than 15 percent. The national urban share is projected to grow to 67 percent in 2041 as urban areas grow and rural areas gradually shrink.

WHO (2014) in its African Health Observatory noted that while urbanization brings along development and other good opportunities, it is also associated with health challenges such as overcrowding, pollution, poor sanitation, unhealthy lifestyles and all these factors contribute to poor health for citizens of a country. These harsh conditions are reflected in the Namibia urbanization environment and likely to have more impact on the economic and social development of shack dwellers in the informal settlements. According to the 2001 census Moses //Garoeb constituencies in the Khomas region, for example, where the shack dwellers occurrence has been continuing, 50.6 percent of the households in these constituencies had no toilet facilities and this situation improved slightly to 48.6 percent in 2011 (2001 census, NPC-CBS and 2011 census, NSA). City of Windhoek (1995) findings shows that 85 percent of the inhabitants in the informal settlements came from the northern regions. They have a lower level of education, are unemployed and younger, with lower income, hence only able to afford paying very little toward meeting their housing needs. The findings in this report indicate that 63% of the respondents cited unemployment as the main reason for migrating to urban areas.

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Chapter 1 - Introduction

The study of migration in any country is challenging for at least three reasons. First, unlike the other factors which influence population growth (fertility and mortality), the vital events of which are clearly defined, measurements of migration can differ based on any number of criteria. Second, migrants are a diverse group of people who move for different purposes. Reasons for migrating may include employment opportunities, family circumstances, study, economic hardship or social unrest. Third, accurate measurement of the two broad categories of migration – internal and international – requires different types of data and present unique analytical challenges.

Migration, both internal and international, has impacts on the demographic and socio-economic aspects of a country. In terms of demography, migration affects the size, growth, distribution and composition of the population. Migration prompts the improvement of economic growth and development or puts pressure on resources if not well planned. This report provides an overview of internal and international migration in Namibia based on results from the 2011 Population and Housing Census. The tables and figures contained in this report will provide evidence about the migration patterns in Namibia that may assist policy makers, planners and researchers in developing new policies, strategies for improving the population wellbeing. Migration dynamics can be valued simply by comparing population counts across time.

The migration from rural to urban areas often leads to urbanization. Urbanization is defined as the shift of the population from a rural to urban environment which predominantly results in the physical growth of urban areas. Around the world urbanization is taking place on a massive scale, about 66 percent of the world population is projected to be in urban areas by 2050 (UN, 2014). Namibia is no exception; rural-urban migration remains high since independence in 1990 and continues growing every day. It's worth noting that the growth rate for urban areas is more than that of the total population and this is all due to the heavy influx of population into urban areas from all corners rural areas in the country.

Migration, both internal and international, and urbanization can be viewed as crucial in demographic transition (low fertility, high life expectancy, etc.). More importantly, in the economic and social transformation of the population as it drives development and poverty reduction, urban living is always associated with higher levels of education, better health infrastructures, greater access to social services and opportunity of employment. However, in Namibia little is known whether this influx of migration to urban areas is helping to boost up the economic growth or is contributing to poverty. In some instances high urban migration does not result in employment opportunities or reduction in poverty. Nevertheless, one has to note for example that unplanned and rapid urban growth may threaten urban development when the necessary infrastructure or mechanisms (policies and strategies) are not put in place and properly implemented to the benefit of everyone.

Objectives of the report

The census enumerated people at the place where they spent the Census Reference Night (28 August 2011). Information was collected on place of enumeration, place of usual residence, place of birth and place of usual residence 12 months prior to the census.

Migration is one of the three factors that determines changes in population size, distribution and structure. The others are fertility and mortality. Apart from fertility and mortality, migration, both internal and international, impacts the demographic and socio-economic aspects of a country. In terms of demography, migration affects the size, growth, distribution and composition of the population. Migration also leads to urbanization. Thus this report will provide baseline indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the national development policies in the tourism sector and estimates for the future population of the country.

Specific objectives therefore are to:

- Provide estimates of internal and international migrants in Namibia
- Provide information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants
- Provide information on urbanization

This report therefore looks at and depicts the situation of migration, both internal and international, as well as the urbanization in Namibia which can help policy makers to design and develop proper mechanism to ensure that migration is properly managed in Namibia especially that of the urban areas.

Table 1.1 shows regional and rural/urban counts recorded in the 1991, 2001 and 2011 censuses, as well as the percent distribution of the populations across these areas. The proportion living in urban areas increased dramatically across the three censuses, from 27 percent (1991) to 33 percent (2001) to 43 percent (2011). The highly urbanized regions of Erongo and Khomas, which made up 15.7 percent of the population in 1991, constituted 23.3 percent of the population in 2011. The growth of such urban areas occurred despite the fact that fertility (the primary engine of national population growth) in urban areas is below that of rural areas (NSA, 2014a). What fuelled the growth of urban areas was migration from rural areas and such trend is likely to continue (NSA, 2014c).

Table 1.1 Populations and Percent Distribution by Area and Census Year (1991, 2001, 2011)

Area	Total Population			Percent Distribution		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
Namibia	1 409 920	1 830 330	2 113 077	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	382 680	603 612	903 434	27.1	33.0	42.8
Rural	1 027 240	1 226 718	1 209 643	72.9	67.0	57.2
Erongo	55 470	107 663	150 809	3.9	5.9	7.1
Hardap	66 495	68 249	79 507	4.7	3.7	3.8
//Karas	61 162	69 329	77 421	4.3	3.8	3.7
Kavango	116 830	202 694	223 352	8.3	11.1	10.6
Khomas	167 071	250 262	342 141	11.8	13.7	16.2
Kunene	64 017	68 735	86 856	4.5	3.8	4.1
Ohangwena	179 634	228 384	245 446	12.7	12.5	11.6
Omaheke	52 735	68 039	71 233	3.7	3.7	3.4
Omusati	189 919	228 842	243 166	13.5	12.5	11.5
Oshana	134 884	161 916	176 674	9.6	8.8	8.4
Oshikoto	128 745	161 007	181 973	9.1	8.8	8.6
Otjozondjupa	102 536	135 384	143 903	7.3	7.4	6.8
Zambezi	90 422	79 826	90 596	6.4	4.4	4.3

i. Criteria for Defining a Migrant

How many migrants are there in Namibia? The answer to this question depends on a variety of factors, most importantly the time frame and administrative boundaries considered. For instance, what administrative boundary must be crossed for a person to be considered a migrant? At the time of the 2011 Census, Namibia had 13 regions and 107 constituencies. Clearly one does not have to travel as far to cross a constituency boundary as for a regional boundary.

Similarly, are we interested in short-term or long-term migration? The census asked about one's usual residence in 2011, as well as the areas of birth and the previous residence in 2010 (see Appendix 1 for the sequence and wording of questions). In this report an individual will be considered a lifetime migrant if the area of birth does not match the area of current residence. Similarly, an individual will be considered a short-term migrant if the area of usual residence in 2010 and 2011 do not match. Of course both of these figures may understate overall population mobility – even when residences do match at the two endpoints, an individual might have moved in between them. An additional flaw in the wording of the question about previous residence is that it asked about where people “usually lived since September 2010” (Appendix 1). This wording may have caused some respondents who actually did live at a different residence a year ago to report their current residence as their former residence, biasing downwards estimates of short term migration. Migration should be estimated at distinct points in time.

The number of internal migrants recorded in Namibia in 2011 varies based on the above considerations. Table 1.2 shows that internal migrants varied from 41 thousand (residence in a different region in 2011 compared to 2010) to 707 thousand (residence in a different constituency in 2011 compared to the constituency of birth). Given a total population of 2.1 million, the share of those considered to be migrants also varies widely – from 2 to 34 percent.

Table 1.2 Internal Migrants Based on Various Time Frames and Boundaries, 2011

Time Frame of Migration	Administrative Boundary Crossed	
	Region	Constituency
1 year (Short Term)	40 867	64 768
Lifetime	474 592	707 256

Note: Includes those who resided in an area of Namibia in 2011 which differed from the area of the previous residence in 2010 or the place of birth

ii. Internal Migration in Namibia in Regional Perspective

How does internal migration in Namibia compare to internal migration in other countries? Table 1.3 provides estimates of lifetime migration in Namibia and several other African countries for which data was readily available (Bell and Muhidin, 2009). Valid comparisons are not easy to establish. At any administrative level (e.g. regions or constituencies) more migration will be expected in countries that have more administrative divisions, since any given move will be more likely to cross an administrative boundary. The year of data collection should also be kept in mind (for all countries other than Namibia, estimates shown are from censuses taken around 2000). With these factors in mind, internal lifetime migration in Namibia around 2001 was likely comparable to that in Ghana, Kenya and South Africa, but higher than that in Uganda and Rwanda.¹

Between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of internal lifetime migrants in Namibia, defined at the regional level, increased from 19.6 to 22.5 percent. In 2011, when defined at the constituency level, the proportion of internal migrants is far higher, at 33.7 percent.

Table 1.3 Lifetime Migrants in Namibia and Selected African Countries by Administrative Boundaries

Country	Census Year	Administrative Boundary	Number of Divisions	Lifetime Migrants	Proportion Migrating
Namibia	2001	Region	13	3 358 822	19.6
Namibia	2011	Region	13	4 474 592	22.5
		Constituency	107	7 707 256	33.7
Ghana	2000	Region	10	3 329 320	17.8
		District	110	5 206 990	27.8
Kenya	1999	Province	8	3 496 560	12.6
		District	69	5 622 520	20.3
Rwanda	2001	Province	12	801 890	10.4
South Africa	2002	Province	9	6 717 270	15.4
Uganda	2001	Region	4	1 288 730	5.2
		District	56	3 577 610	14.6

**Note: Namibia based on internal migration within national boundaries, which may bias estimates of lifetime migration downwards if other countries include international migrants among lifetime migrants. Source for countries other than Namibia: Bell and Muhidin (2009)*

¹ Additional factors which complicate cross-national comparisons include age distribution: areas with larger proportions of young and middle aged adults will tend to have more migrants since migration is most common at these ages. Similarly, in addition to the number of divisions in each administrative level, differences in the geographic size of each division may be relevant. Finally, consistent coding of results is important – responses such as “Don’t Know”, if not removed from migration tabulations, may bias upwards the results.

iii. Lifetime Migrants (and Non-Migrants) by Age and Sex

The age-sex distribution of lifetime migrants and non-migrants is shown in Figure 1.1a and 1.1b. Figure 1.1a shows that the majority of migrants are young and middle aged adult (20-39 years). These are people who may move for educational purposes or employment opportunities.

It is clear that the age selective for non-migrant is different when compared to the age pyramid for non-migrant (Figure 1.1b). i.e. middle age population is more likely to migrate than younger and older age groups.

Figure 1.1a - Lifetime Migrants by Age and Sex, 2011

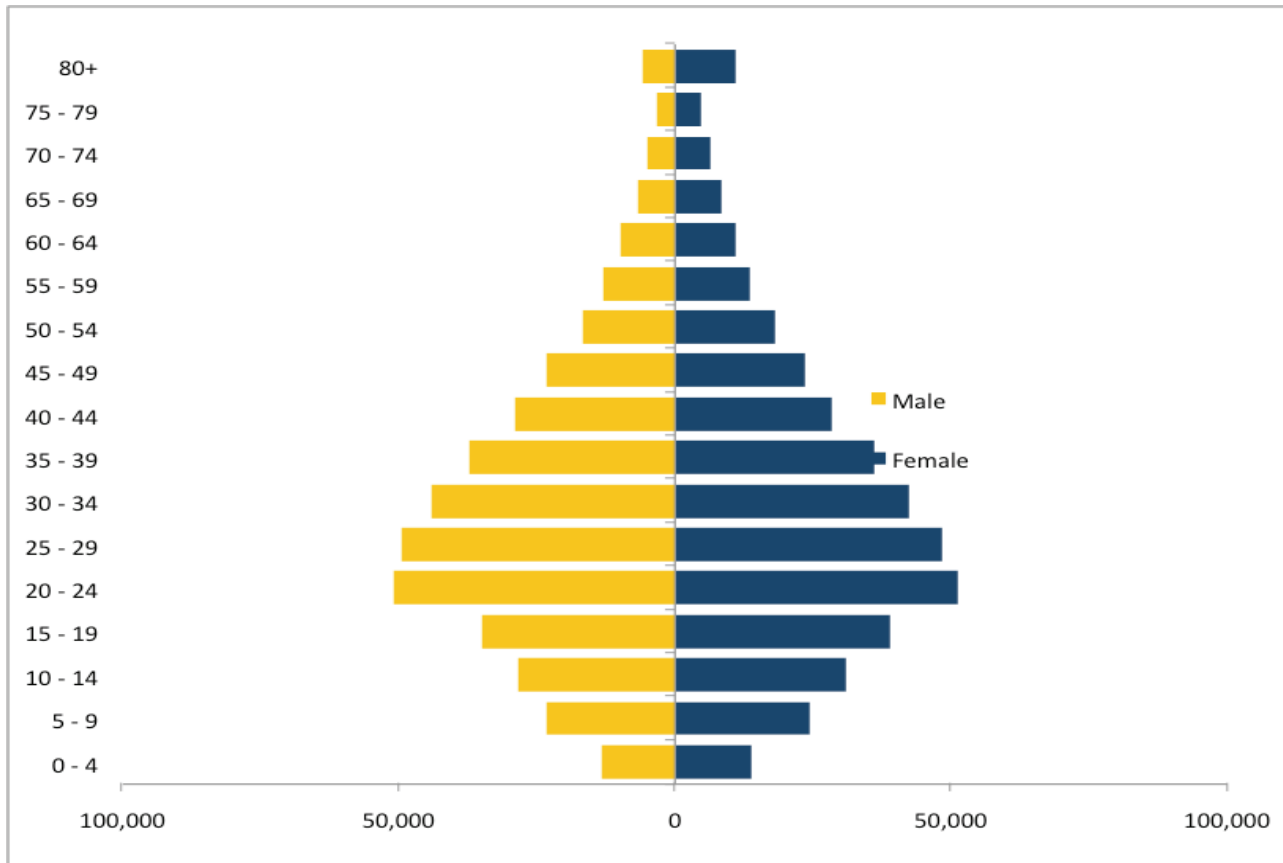
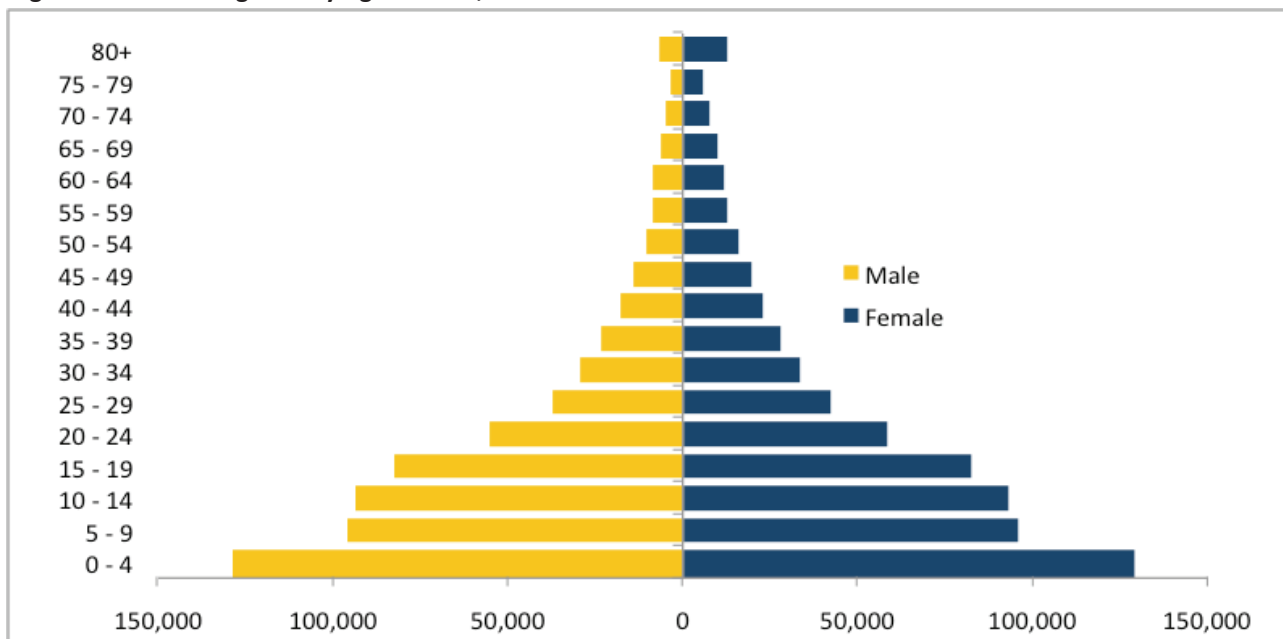


Figure 1.1b - Non Migrants by Age and Sex, 2011



Chapter 2 – Internal Migration

The term internal migration refers to movement within the boundaries of a given country. The 2011 census asked the following questions to capture the morbidity of the population internally and internationally. These were able to depict a person who moved to an area other than that of his or her usual residence:

- i. 'Place of birth' refers to the place where the respondent's mother was usually living when she gave birth (not the town or hospital where the respondent was born).
- ii. 'Place of usual residence' refers to the place where a person usually lives for the most part of any year (at least six month) and should not be confused with home town or where a person originally came from.
- iii. 'Place of previous residence i.e. usual residence since September 2010 refers to where the person was usually living from September 2010 to August 2011.
- iv. 'Duration of residence' refers to the number in completed years lived at the usual place of residence.

Table 2.1 compares the region where a person was enumerated to the region of their usual residence. In areas experiencing more immigration than emigration (positive net migration), such as Erongo and Khomas, usual residents were fewer than those enumerated, while Omusati and Oshana showed the opposite pattern. These results show that 99 percent of the total population enumerated in Namibia was found where they usually lived, while 4 percent in Oshana and close to 3 percent in Omusati regions were enumerated somewhere else. The table further shows that regions (Komas, Erongo, Otjozondjupa, Karas,...) associated with urban areas had more people enumerated than usually living there.

Table 2.1 Population by Place of Enumeration and Place of Usual Residence, Namibia 2011

Area	Enumeration	Usual residence	Percent*
Namibia	2 113 077	2 094 316	99
Erongo	150 809	142 403	94
Hardap	79 507	78 818	99
//Karas	77 421	75 168	97
Kavango	223 352	227 254	102
Khomas	342 141	334 399	98
Kunene	86 856	83 292	96
Oshana	245 446	255 180	104
Omaheke	71 233	71 279	100
Omusati	243 166	249 571	103
Oshana	176 674	170 251	96
Oshikoto	181 973	178 654	98
Otjozondjupa	143 903	136 823	95
Zambezi	90 596	91 224	101
Outside Namibia	NA	17 908	NA
Don't know	NA	157	NA
Other Categories	NA	696	NA

*The percent refers to those usually resident in each area compared to those enumerated there.

Table 2.2 compares those usually resident in each region to those who were born there. Once again, Erongo and Khomas stand out for having far more usual residents than those who were born there, an indication of net migration. Compared to the population born in those regions, net migration rates were over 68 per 100 population.

Table 2.2 Population by Place of Usual Residence and Place of Birth, Namibia 2011

Area	Usual residence	Place of birth	Percent *	Net migration rate (per 100)**
Namibia	2 094 316	2 017 035	96	4
Erongo	142 403	84 470	59	69
Hardap	78 818	85 645	109	- 8
Karas	75 168	65 358	87	15
Kavango	227 254	243 380	107	- 7
Khomas	334 399	190 797	57	75
Kunene	83 292	83 991	101	- 1
Ohangwena	255 180	323 568	127	- 21
Omaheke	71 279	73 283	103	- 3
Omusati	249 571	302 827	121	- 18
Oshana	170 251	174 321	102	- 2
Oshikoto	178 654	176 835	99	1
Otjozondjupa	136 823	121 203	89	13
Zambezi	91 224	91 357	100	0
Outside Namibia	17 908	93 622	523	- 81
Don't know	157	407	259	- 61
Other Categories	1 344	0	NA	NA

*Births in each area divided by 2011 usual residents (expressed as a percent).

**Growth rate per hundred born in each area.

Table 2.3 provides information on the movement of people between usual place of residence and previous residence i.e. September 2010. Zambezi region has lost a significant number of its people i.e. 5.5% to other regions between 2010 and 2011, a situation that could be attributed to flood in 2010 (IFRC, 2010).

Table 2.3 Population by Place of Usual Residence in 2010 and 2011

Area	Enumeration	Usual residence - 2010	Percent*
Namibia	2 113 077	2 094 316	99
Erongo	15 0809	14 2403	94
Hardap	7 9507	7 8818	99
Karas	7 7421	7 5168	97
Kavango	22 3352	22 7254	102
Khomas	34 2141	33 4399	98
Kunene	8 6856	8 3292	96
Ohangwena	24 5446	25 5180	104
Omaheke	7 1233	7 1279	100
Omusati	24 3166	24 9571	103
Oshana	17 6674	17 0251	96
Oshikoto	18 1973	17 8654	98
Otjozondjupa	14 3903	13 6823	95
Zambezi	9 0596	9 1224	101
Outside Namibia	NA	1 7908	NA
Don't know	NA	157	NA
Other Categories	NA	696	NA

*Growth rate per hundred at previous residence.

In addition to the current usual residence the census asked how many years individuals had resided at that residence. Table 2.4 shows the proportional distribution by duration. In Namibia over 14 percent (more than 300 thousand) responded that they had lived at their current residence for less than one year, which is more than four times those who lived in a different constituency than the year before (Table 1.2). Short-term migration is higher when measured by the duration question for several reasons. First, respondents may have moved more than once within the past year. Second, the duration question did not specify a particular boundary – thus an individual who moved down the street during the past year might have reported living at the current residence for less than a year, even though they did not cross a major administrative boundary. Third, as mentioned earlier, the phrasing of the question of previous residence may have biased downwards estimates of short-term migration.

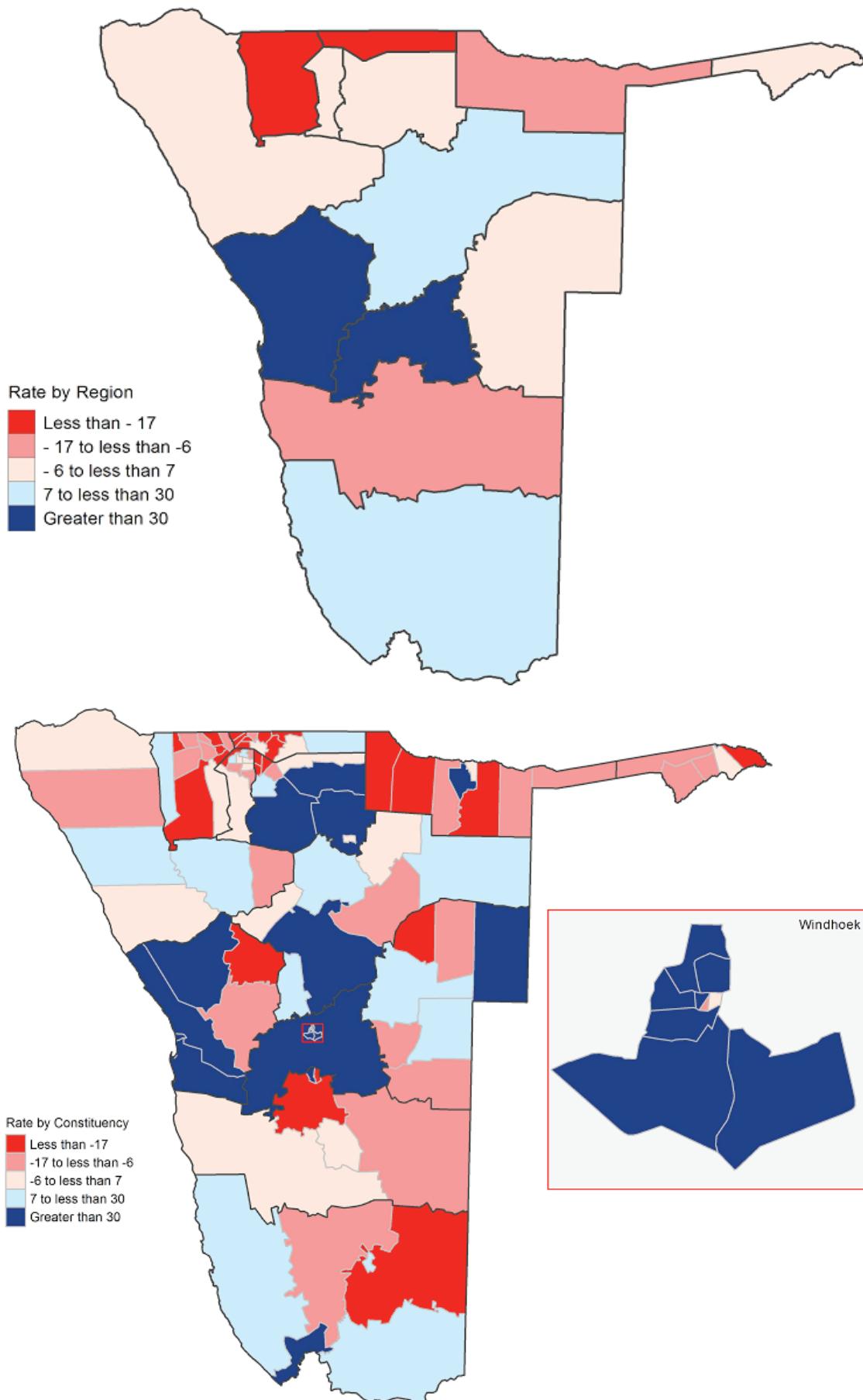
Table 2.4 Percent Distribution of Duration at Usual Residence (in years) by Region, 2011

Area	Usual Residence	Reported Duration	Less than 1	1-3	4-9	10-19	20+	
Total	2 112 381	2 098 289	307 635	428 125	480 486	473 593	408 450	
			Percent Distribution					
Namibia	2 112 381	2 098 289	15	20	23	23	20	
Erongo	142 403	140 555	16	24	25	20	14	
Hardap	78 818	78 084	18	21	22	19	21	
//Karas	75 168	74 523	17	21	24	20	18	
Kavango	227 254	226 304	11	19	24	26	20	
Khomas	334 399	331 897	19	28	25	19	9	
Kunene	83 292	82 619	15	22	24	20	19	
Ohangwena	255 180	254 046	11	17	21	26	25	
Omaheke	71 279	70 788	18	23	24	19	16	
Omusati	249 571	248 388	11	15	20	26	28	
Oshana	170 251	169 220	13	18	21	23	25	
Oshikoto	178 654	177 916	13	18	22	25	22	
Otjozondjupa	136 823	135 874	16	22	25	21	16	
Zambezi	91 224	90 813	15	21	23	24	18	
Namibia Area not Stated	474	454	38	13	14	14	21	
Outside Namibia								
AFRICAN	12 918	12 343	45	14	11	10	19	
ASIA	666	587	49	16	6	4	24	
EUROPE	2 983	2 882	49	5	6	8	33	
OCEANIA	157	157	36	8	14	21	20	
N. AMERICA	591	589	29	10	15	16	31	
S. AMERICA	119	118	23	10	19	28	20	
Don't know	157	132	17	19	9	17	37	

Migration patterns differ not only between regions but also between constituencies. Figure 2.1 shows lifetime net migration rates for both regions and constituencies. 11 regions contained constituencies showing both net gains and net losses of migrants. Erongo and Khomas have experienced high rates of in-migration, implying that the majority of residents in these regions were born elsewhere. However, Ohangwena and Omusati have the highest rate of out-migration, implying that the majority of the people born in these regions usually live elsewhere. At a constituency level Oranjemund in //Karas region showed the largest net proportional inflow since birth (+360.7 percent), while Ohangwena constituency Ohangwena region showed the largest outflow (-43.0 percent).

Several appendices provide additional details about internal migration. Appendices 2 and 3 show “square tables” of region-to-region inflow and outflow for lifetime and short-term migration, as well as implied net migration and net migration rates per region. Appendices 4 and 5 provide further details about lifetime and short-term migration among constituencies.

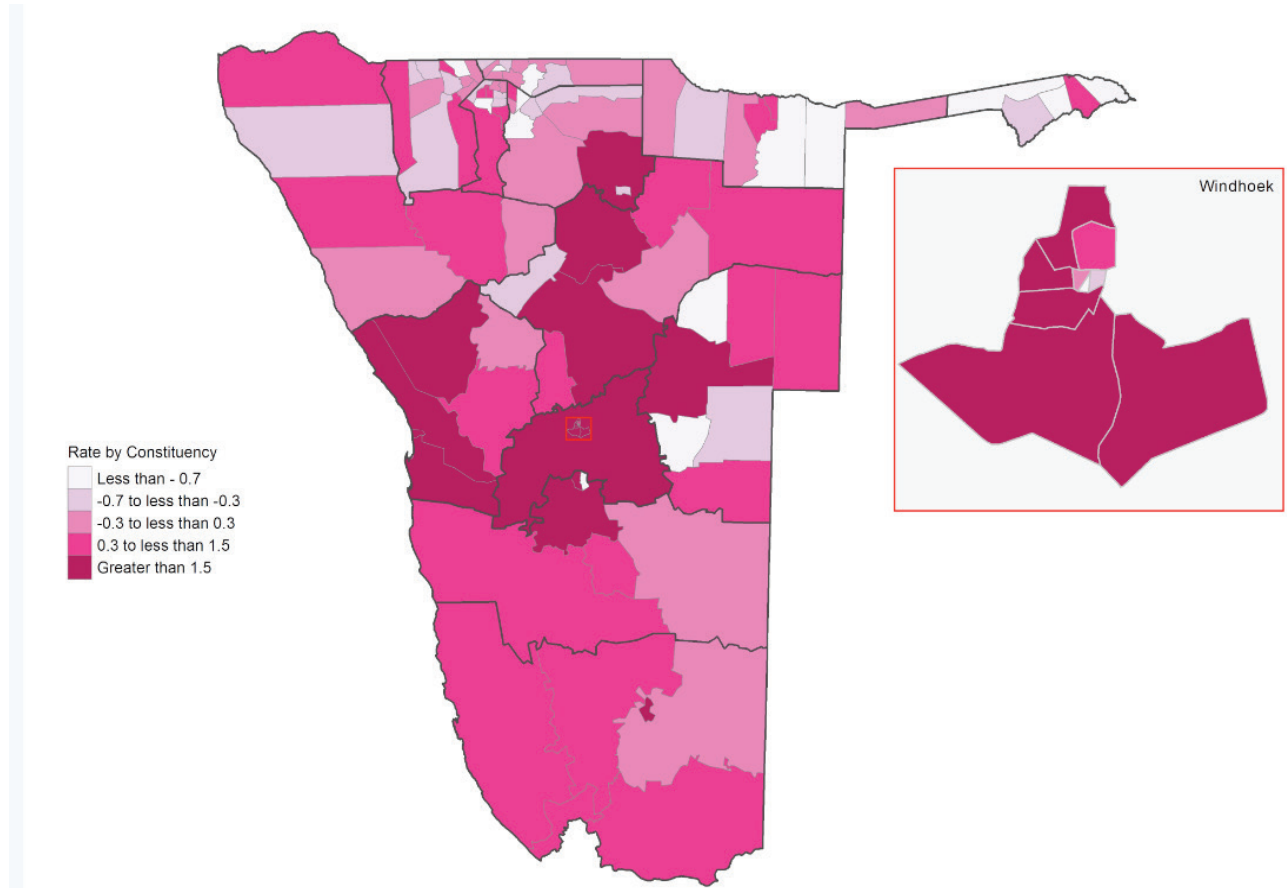
Figure 2.1 Lifetime Net Migration Rate (per 100 born in each area)*



*Increase/decrease of usual residents compared to those born in each region, divided by those born in each region (see Table 2.2).

Intra-regional diversity is also observed in regard to short-term migration (Figure 2.2). Steinhausen (Omaheke region) recorded the largest net inflow in 2011 compared to 2010 (+5.4 percent), while Kabbe (Zambezi region) recorded the largest outflow (-25.1 percent). All of these outliers reflect unique circumstances. For instance, the massive outflow from Kabbe between 2010 and 2011 was likely due to a major flood in 2010 (IFRC, 2010).

Figure 2.2 Short-term Net Migration Rate (per 100 born in each area)*



Chapter 3 – Migrant Characteristics

This chapter presents demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants in Namibia. Most studies on migration have concluded that most migrants come from a segment of the population which has different socio-economic characteristics from the people who are in the place of destination and place of origin (Ravenstein, 1885). In most cases a migrant is able to change his/her socio-economic status during or after migration, for instance, social life, level of education completed, marital, occupation and employment status. Given that such socio-economic characteristics typically change across one's lifetime, Niikondo (2012) indicated that migrants to cities and towns in Namibia come from rural areas in search of employment opportunities and those with better education, as well as the youth, were more interested in investing in urban properties to have better urban life.

3.1 Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex composition of migrants is important because it relates to many other characteristics. Thus it is also important to know the age - sex composition of migrants. Table 3.1 shows the age distribution of lifetime (see also Figure 1.1a). These migrants include internal and international migrants as well as those who responded "Don't Know," regarding their usual residence. Compared to Namibia's population overall, most lifetime migrants are at ages 15-39, with about 54 percent. There is evidence however that a large proportion of migrants to urban areas are in the middle-aged group and Niikondo (2011) found that 68% of people within the age group of 18-30 were interested in urban life.

In terms of sex ratio generally there are more male lifetime migrants for ages 15-39 as compared to females. Furthermore, the sex ratio for lifetime migrants is fairly uniform at most ages, but peaking at 1.04 for ages 30-39.

Table 3.1 - Lifetime Migrants by Age, Percent by Age, and Sex Ratio (Males/Females)

Age group	Lifetime Migrants	Percent by Age	Sex Ratio
0 - 4	27 122	3.4	0.96
5 - 9	47 616	5.9	0.94
10 - 14	59 548	7.4	0.92
15 - 19	73 835	9.2	0.90
20 - 24	101 914	12.6	1.00
25 - 29	97 958	12.2	1.02
30 - 34	86 391	10.7	1.04
35 - 39	73 336	9.1	1.04
40 - 44	57 392	7.1	1.02
45 - 49	46 784	5.8	0.98
50 - 54	34 981	4.3	0.93
55 - 59	26 542	3.3	0.96
60 - 64	20 814	2.6	0.91
65 - 69	15 044	1.9	0.80
70 - 74	11 661	1.4	0.79
75 - 79	8 163	1.0	0.71
80+	16 764	2.1	0.53
Total*	805 865	100.0	0.96

*Includes internal migrants (707,256) and others

Table 3.2 shows the age distribution of short-term migrants. These migrants include internal and international migrants as well as those who responded “Don’t Know,” regarding their usual residence. Compared to Namibia’s population overall, most short-term migrants are at ages 15-34, with about 56 percent. In terms of sex ratio, generally there are more male short-term migrants except for ages 15 and below. Furthermore the sex ratio for short-term migrants is fairly uniform at most ages, but declined to 0.81 for ages 65 years and above.

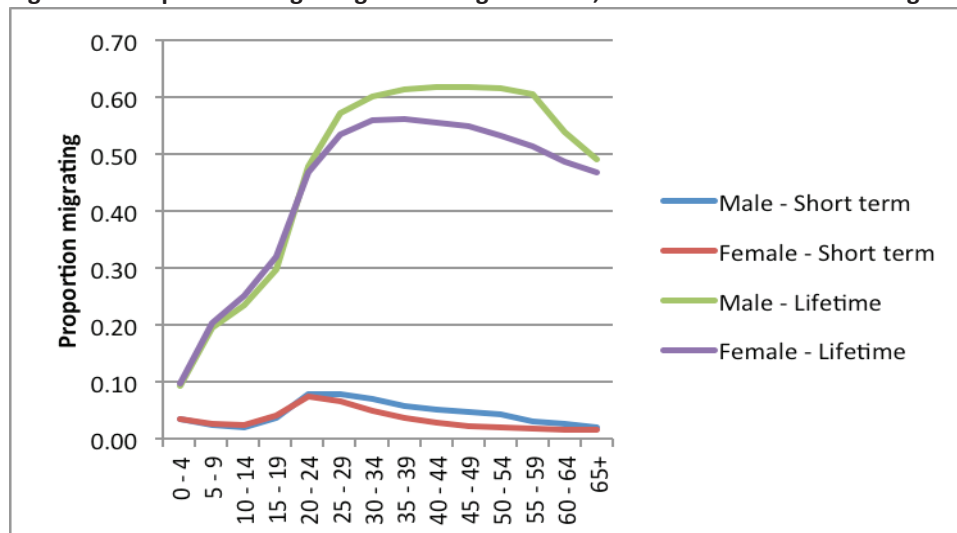
Table 3.2 - Short-term Migrants by Age, Percent by Age, and Sex Ratio (Males/Females)

Age group	Short-term Migrants	Percent by Age	Sex Ratio
1 - 4	7 764	9.0	0.98
5 - 9	6 028	7.0	0.93
10 - 14	5 542	6.4	0.89
15 - 19	9 432	11.0	0.87
20 - 24	16 761	19.5	1.03
25 - 29	12 896	15.0	1.17
30 - 34	8 945	10.4	1.37
35 - 39	5 927	6.9	1.54
40 - 44	3 987	4.6	1.65
45 - 49	2 767	3.2	1.77
50 - 54	1 915	2.2	1.63
55 - 59	1 163	1.4	1.46
60 - 64	845	1.0	1.35
65+	1 973	2.3	0.81
TOTAL*	85 945	100.0	1.12

*Includes internal migrants (64,768) and others

Figure 3.1 shows the likelihood of lifetime migration within each age and sex group – the number of migrants divided by the population at the same age and sex group. Lifetime migration is most common at 20-55 - ages at which about half or more of men and women resided in a different area than where they were born. A decline in lifetime migration at the oldest ages might indicate return migration – that is, the older population may return home to their birthplace once they stop working. The peak likelihood of short-term migration is lower and more concentrated at ages 20-34 - young adult ages at which work and family factors may lead to greater mobility.

Figure 3.1 Proportions Migrating at each Age and Sex, Short-term and Lifetime Migration



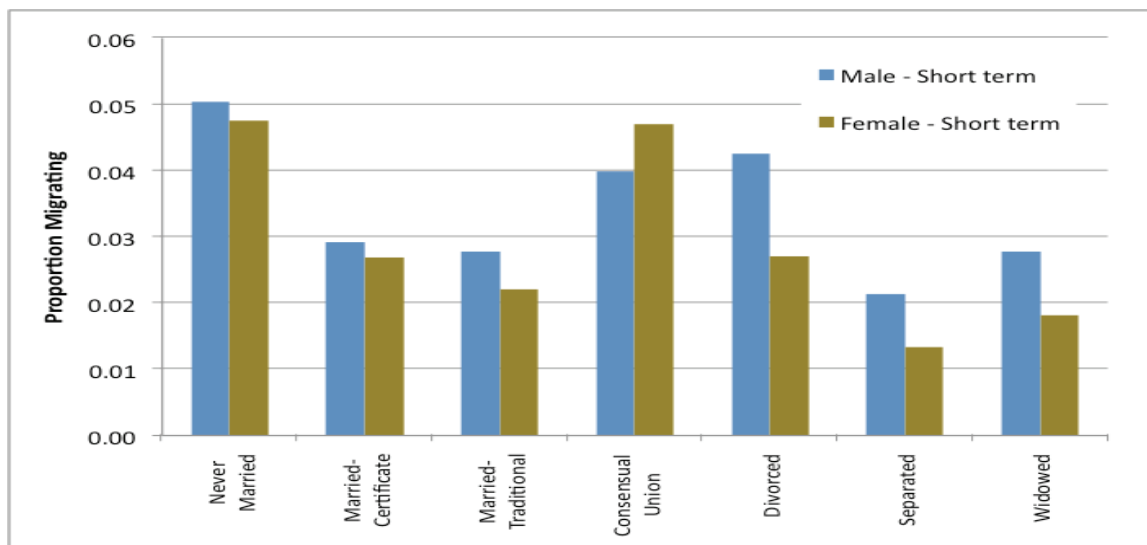
Note – for short-term migration, the age category 0-4 refers to those at 1-4

3.2 Marital Status

Studies have suggested that migrants tend to be single. However, recent studies have found that adult population can be expected to be married and generally married people are expected to move together, thus there is a considerable higher proportion of married migrants than single, divorced or widowed (Timor-Leste, 2010).

Figure 3.2 presents the proportion of migrants by marital status. Those who never married or in consensual unions were most likely to have migrated between 2010 and 2011, compared to those separated or widowed. Such differences might be due in part to their age rather than marital status. For instance, those who never married tend to be at younger adult ages where migration is less likely.

Figure 3.2 Proportion Migrating (Short-term) by Marital Status and Sex, Ages 15 and Above

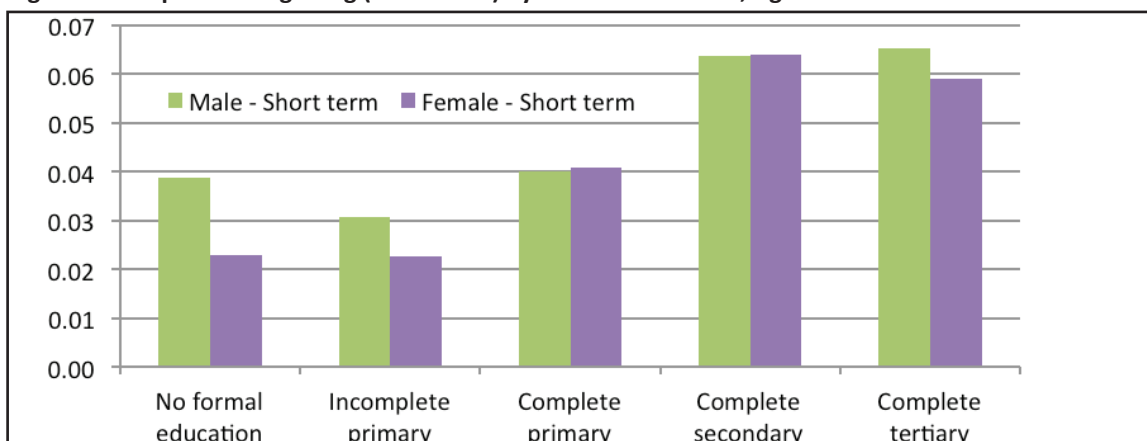


3.3 Education

Another major factor to be considered in terms of migrants is educational attainment. Figure 3.3 reflects the proportion of migrants within each education group. About 6 percent or more of those with at least a secondary education were short-term migrants, a higher share than for those with less education. Thus migrants with high educational status migrate more compared to those with no or less educational attainment. These findings might reflect the job opportunities available for better educated workers, which may require them to move.

Generally there are more male migrants than female migrants who have completed tertiary education. These findings are similar to what was found by other researchers - that more male migrants have higher level of education attainment than female migrants.

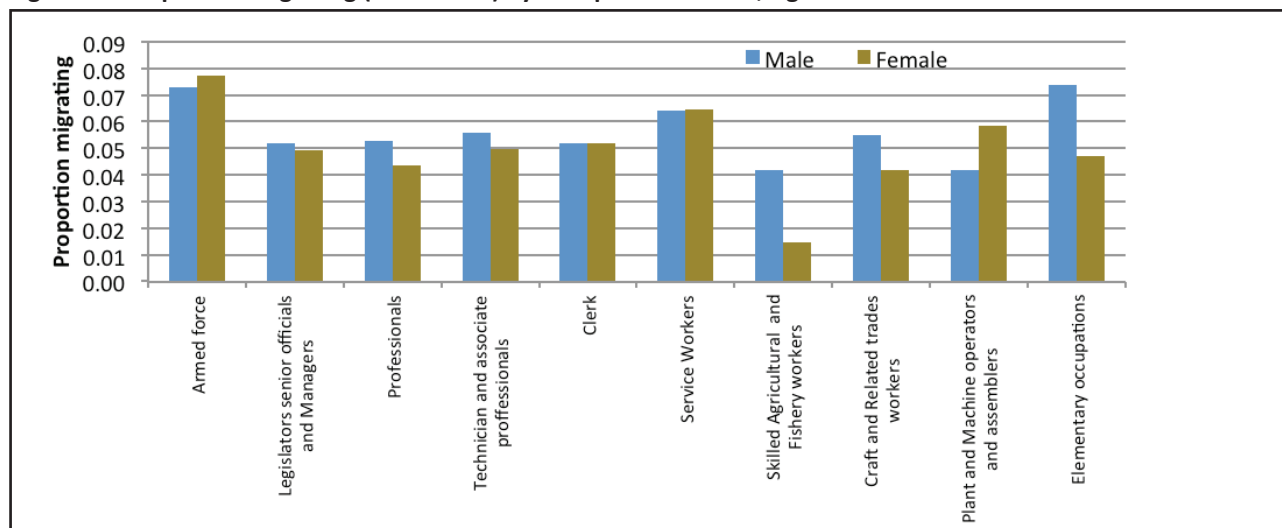
Figure 3.3 Proportion Migrating (Short-term) by Education and Sex, Ages 15 and Above



3.4 Occupation

The occupation composition of migrants provides information on the distribution of working migrants among different classifications of profession. As seen in Figure 3.4 occupational groups that include the better educated (such as legislators, professionals and technicians) do not exhibit higher migration. Occupations exhibiting the most short term migration were armed forces, service workers and elementary occupations.

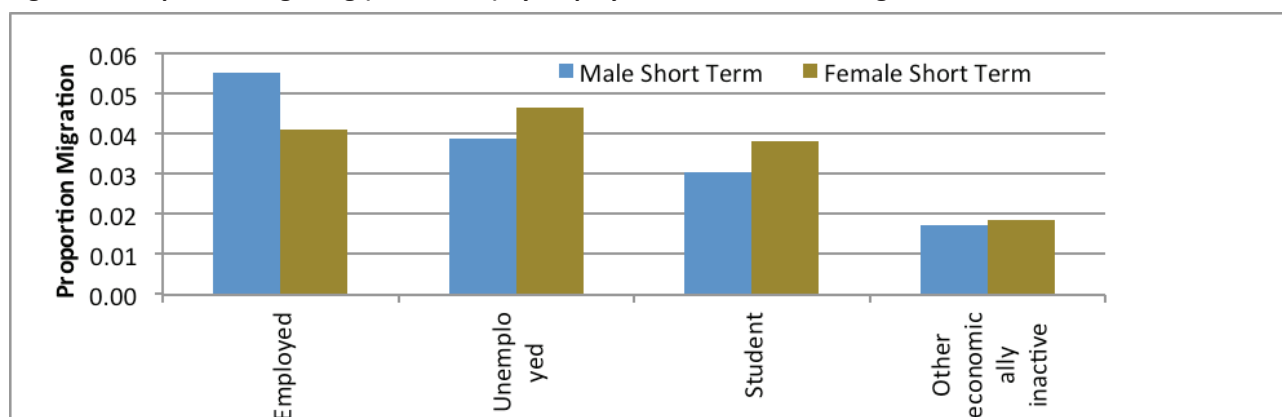
Figure 3.4 Proportion Migrating (Short-term) by Occupation and Sex, Ages 15 and Above



3.5 Employment

Generally it is expected that the labour force participation rate is higher for migrants than non-migrants due to main motives for migrating being work. Figure 3.4 shows that in Namibia migration varies by employment status and sex. In general there are more employed migrants than unemployed migrants. Among males migration seems most common among the employed, while for females migration seems most common among the unemployed. Other evidence suggests that employment opportunities attract migrants – in-migration is highest in regions where unemployment is lowest (not shown). Further investigation into these patterns would be helpful.

Figure 3.5 Proportion Migrating (Short-term) by Employment Status and Sex, Ages 15 and Above



Chapter 4 – International Migration

4.1 International Migrant Stock

The term international migration refers to movement of people between Namibia and other countries.

Globally there were 232 million international migrants in 2013. Of these nearly 59 per cent lived in developed regions, while the developing regions hosted 41 per cent of the world's total. (United Nations, 2013).

Table 4.1 shows that between 1990 and 2013 the number of international migrants worldwide rose by over 77 million or by 50 per cent. Much of this growth occurred between 2000 and 2010. During this period 4.6 million migrants were added annually, compared to an average of 2 million per annum during the period 1990-2000 and 3.6 million per annum during the period 2010-2013. The developed regions gained 53 million or 69 per cent of the 77 million international migrants added worldwide between 1990 and 2013, whereas the developing regions added 24 million or 31 per cent. While the north gained the largest absolute number of migrants between 1990 and 2013, since 2000 the average annual growth rate in international migrant stock in the south outpaced the growth rate in the north: 2.3 per cent per annum versus 2.1 per cent per annum, respectively. Since 2010 the annual growth rate slowed in both the north and the south to 1.5 per cent in the developed regions and 1.8 per cent in the developing regions.

Table 4.1 International Migrant Stock by Development Level and area

Area	International Migrant Stock (Millions)				Average Annual Change in Migrant Stock (Millions)			Average Annual Growth rate in Migrant Stock (Percentage)		
	1990	2000	2010	2013	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2013	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2013
World	154.2	174.5	220.7	231.5	2.0	4.6	3.6	1.2	2.2	1.6
Developed Regions	82.3	103.4	129.7	135.6	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.5
Developing Regions	71.9	71.1	91	95.9	-0.1	2	1.6	-0.1	2.5	1.8
Africa	15.6	15.6	17.1	18.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0	0.9	2.8
Asia	49.9	503.4	67.8	70.8	0.1	1.7	1	0.1	3	1.5
Europe	49	56.2	69.2	72.4	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.5
LAC	7.1	6.5	8.1	8.5	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.9	2.2	1.8
NA	27.8	40.4	51.2	53.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	3.7	2.4	1.2
Oceania	4.7	5.4	7.3	7.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	3.1	2.6

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision-Migrants by Age and Sex* (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013/Age).

Note: LAC refers to Latin America and the Caribbean, while NA refers to Northern America

4.2 Non-Citizens

The 2011 census asked all people to state their country of citizenship, of which Namibians and non-Namibians are reported in table 4.1. The table indicates that the census enumerated almost 68 thousand non-citizens. About two-thirds of non-citizens (47 thousand) indicated their usual resident is abroad, the vast majority of whom were born in Africa (39 thousand). The other third of non-citizens (22 thousand) resided in Namibia.

Appendix 6 provides more detail on those who were born abroad, such as the specific country of birth as well as whether those born abroad were citizens or not. Among the foreign born the top five countries of origin were Angola (38,076), South Africa (21,209), Zambia (10,299), Zimbabwe (5,770) and Germany (3,670). These were also the top five countries of origin for non-citizens, although for citizens Botswana replaces Zimbabwe for the fourth spot. Aside from African countries and Germany the top country of origin of the foreign born was China (1,241), of whom 82 were reported to be citizens.

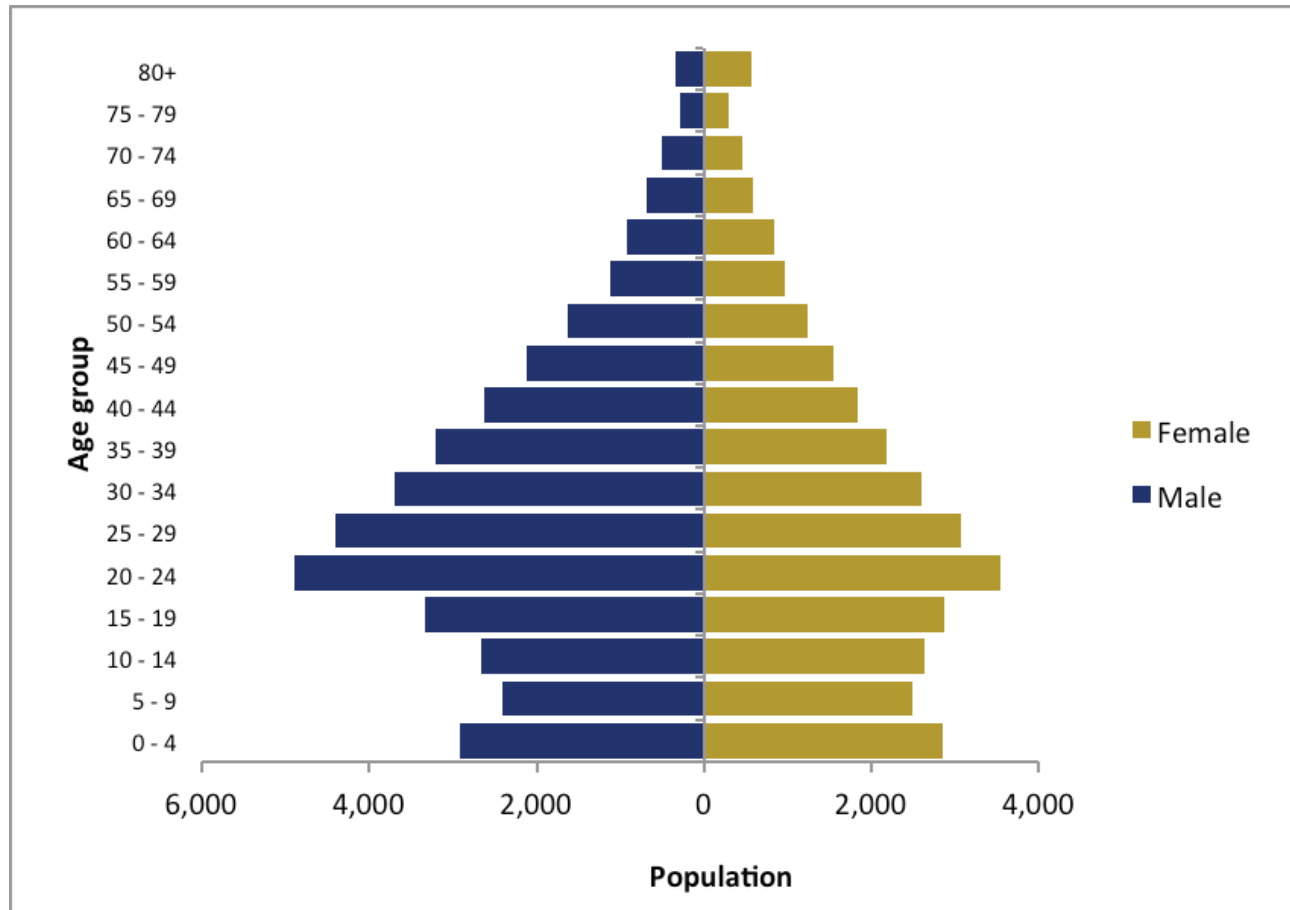
Table 4.2 Citizens and Non-Citizens by Usual Residents

Area	Usual Residents	Namibian Citizens	Non - Namibian Citizens
TOTAL	2 112 381	2 044 590	67 791
Regions of Namibia	2 018 694	1 997 515	21 179
Erongo	84 470	83 239	1 231
Hardap	85 645	85 079	566
//Karas	65 358	64 728	630
Kavango	243 380	241 373	2 007
Khomas	190 797	188 121	2 676
Kunene	83 991	83 261	730
Ohangwena	323 568	321 194	2 374
Omaheke	73 283	72 652	631
Omusati	302 827	300 298	2 529
Oshana	174 321	172 409	1 912
Oshikoto	178 152	176 408	1 744
Otjozondjupa	121 203	118 450	2 753
Zambezi	91 357	89 997	1 360
Namibia Area not Stated	342	306	36
Outside Namibia	93 280	46 720	46 560
African	83 038	43 816	39 222
Asia	2 251	365	1 886
Europe	6 398	1 759	4 639
Oceania	241	103	138
N. America	1 066	537	529
S. America	286	140	146
Don't know	407	355	52

4.2.1 Age and Sex Structure of Non-Citizens

Figure 4.1 shows the age and sex pattern of non-citizens, which is fairly similar to the pattern shown by migrants (Figure 1.1a). The results show that the majority of non-citizens are young and middle aged adults (20-39 years). These are people who may move for educational purposes or employment opportunities.

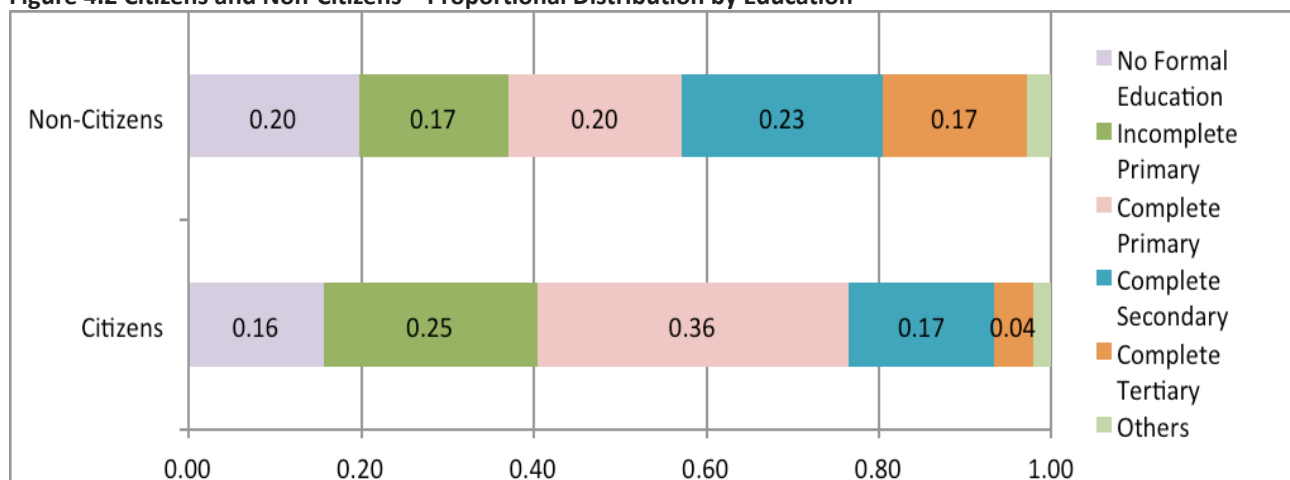
Figure 4.1 Non-Citizens by Age and Sex



4.2.2 Education of Non-Citizen

Figure 4.2 compares the proportional distribution of citizens' and non-citizens' education attainment. Education attainment of non-citizens and citizens varies considerably. The result indicates that non-citizens display higher proportions of both better and lesser educated people.

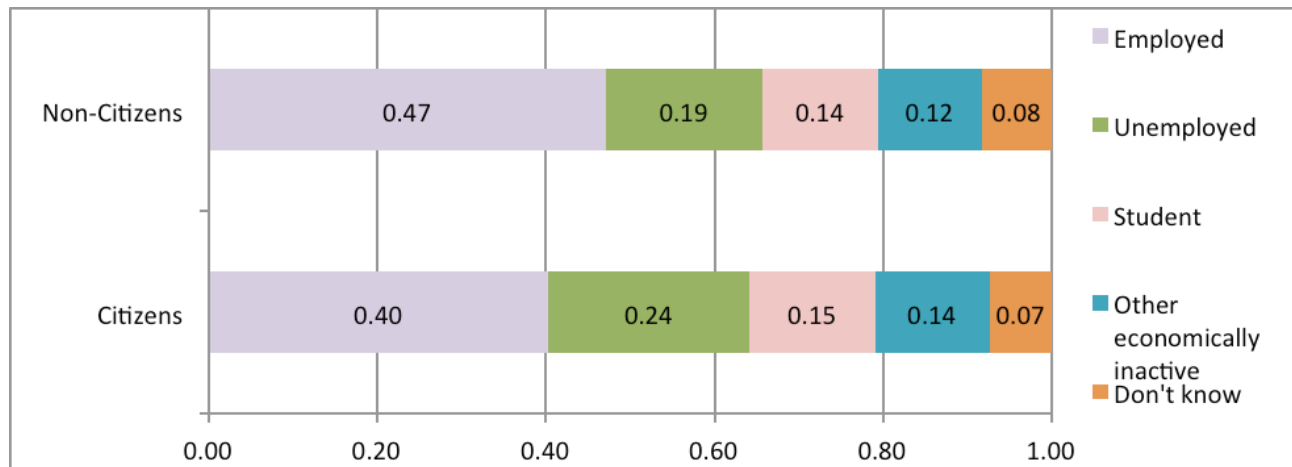
Figure 4.2 Citizens and Non-Citizens – Proportional Distribution by Education



4.2.3 Employment of Non-Citizen

Figure 4.3 compares the proportional distribution of citizens' and non-citizens' employment status. The result shows that non-citizens are more likely to be employed.

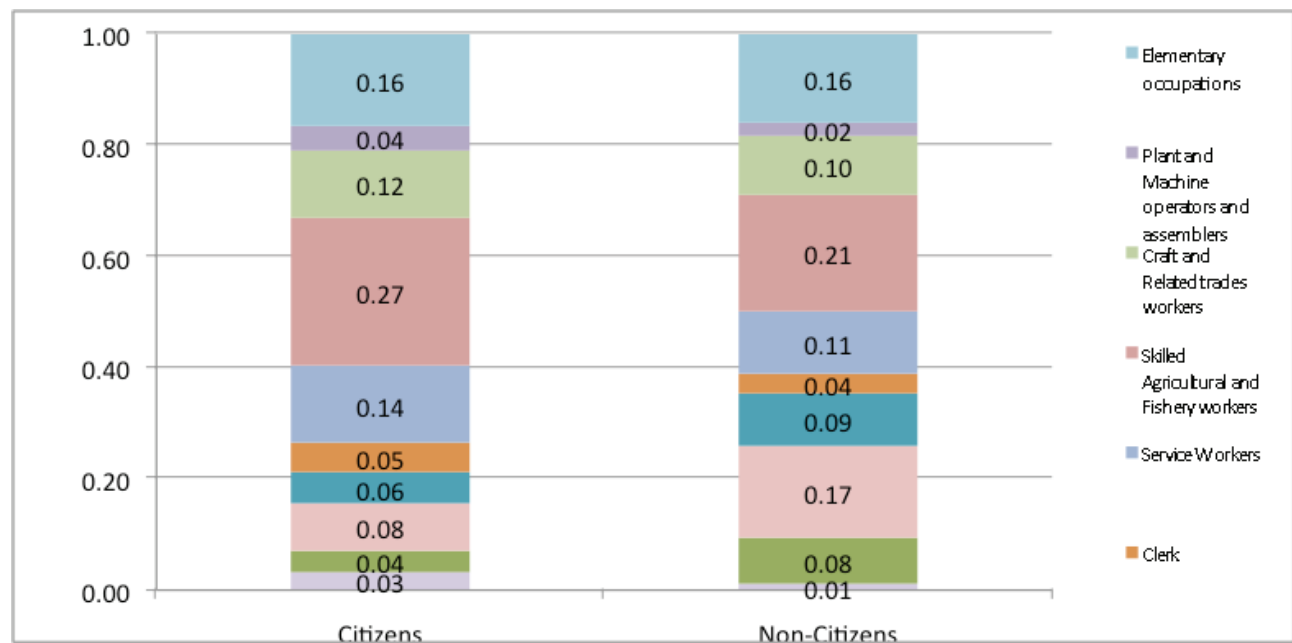
Figure 4.3 Citizens and Non-Citizens – Proportion Distribution by Employment



4.2.4 Occupation of Non-Citizen

Figure 4.4 compares the proportional distribution of citizens' and non-citizens' occupation status. The result indicates that non-citizens include higher proportions of managers, professionals and technicians. That said, the proportion of non-citizens working in elementary positions (16 percent) is the same as for citizens.

Figure 4.4 Citizens and Non-Citizens – Proportion Distribution by Occupation



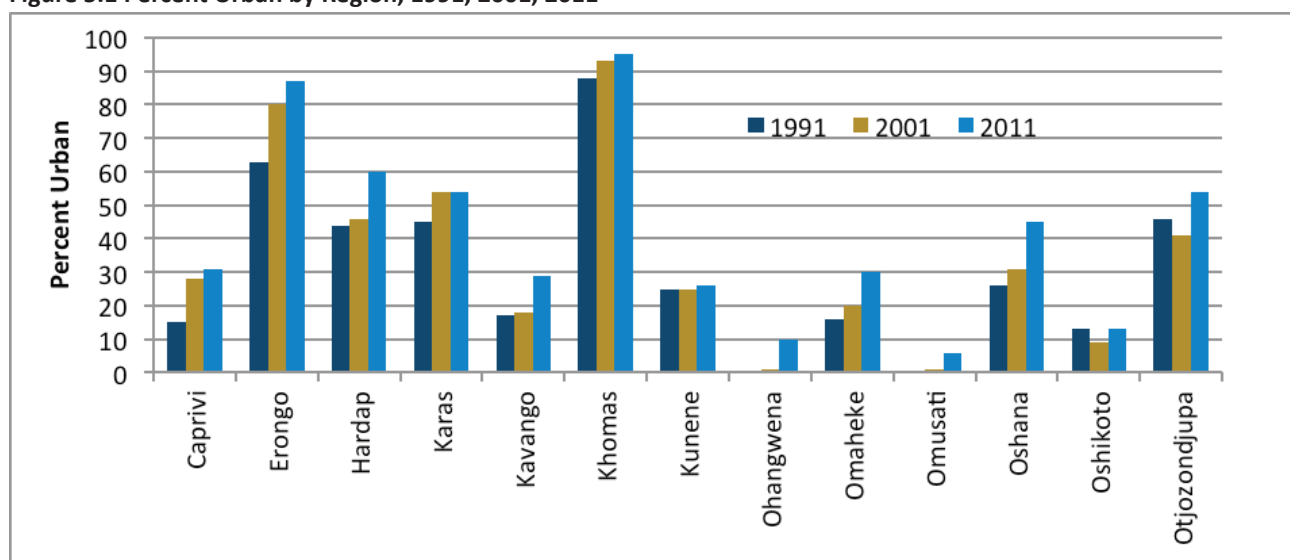
Chapter 5 – Urbanization

A critical aspect of migration is rural to urban migration. Today more than 54 percent of the world's population lives in urban rather than in rural areas. It is projected that 66 percent of the world's population will live in urban areas by 2050 (UN, 214). For Namibia it is projected that close to 60 percent of the population will live in urban areas by 2030 (NSA, 2014²), an indication that rural-urbanization transformation is taking place right here in Namibia at a vast scale. It is important to note that increasing concern over land is expressed.

5.1 Urban Population by Region

Urban areas are attracting more people with high hopes of finding better opportunities. Generally for Namibia as a whole, there is an increase of population living in urban areas. Figure 5.1 shows that the percentage living in urban areas increased from 27 percent in 1991 to 43 percent in 2011 (Table 1.1). Yet the percent urban across regions differs dramatically. In 2011 Erongo and Khomas were both more than 85 percent urban, while Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto were the mirror opposite, less than 15 percent urban (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 Percent Urban by Region, 1991, 2001, 2011



5.2 Projected Urban Population

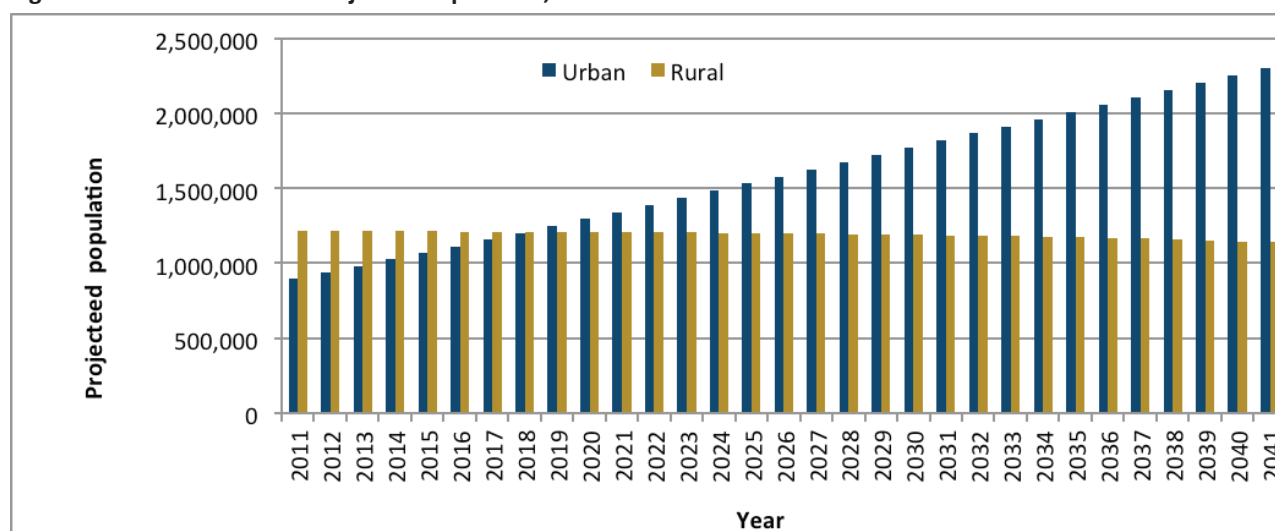
Figure 5.1 shows that urban population is projected to increase dramatically while the rural population is expected to gradually shrink. By 2041, 67 percent of the Namibia population is expected to live in urban areas (NSA, 2014c). This is an indication that Namibia will transit from being a mostly rural society to a mostly urban one. It is projected that over a third of the Namibia population is projected to live in Khomas and Erongo regions (figure 5.1).

² UN Economic and Social Affairs World Urbanization Prospects, highlights, revision 2014

Zaman, Alam & Islam (2009) has found that the challenges of urbanization are:

- i. Unplanned and unguided spontaneous urbanization with continuously mounting problems;
- ii. Lack of advanced planning for utility services, shelter and infrastructure;
- iii. Lack of advanced planning for road infrastructure and public transportation, installation of electric, gas, water, sewerage and telephone lines;
- iv. Lack of comprehensive urbanization comprising all civic amenities like parks, lakes and other recreational facilities;
- v. Absence of regulatory framework of urban public land and waterways to prevent their misuse;
- vi. Absence of conscious policy for utilization of urban public land and waterways which could be used as resources for building civic amenities;
- vii. Inadequate environmental concerns for protection of urban waterways, disposal of solid wastes
- viii. Lack of concern for poor and slum dwellers;
- ix. Absence of regulatory support for citizen's protection against exploitation by home developers and other private utility providers;
- x. Absence of strong mechanism for coordination of infrastructure development and provision of utilities in all city corporation areas.

Figure 5.2 Urban and Rural Projected Population, 2011-2041

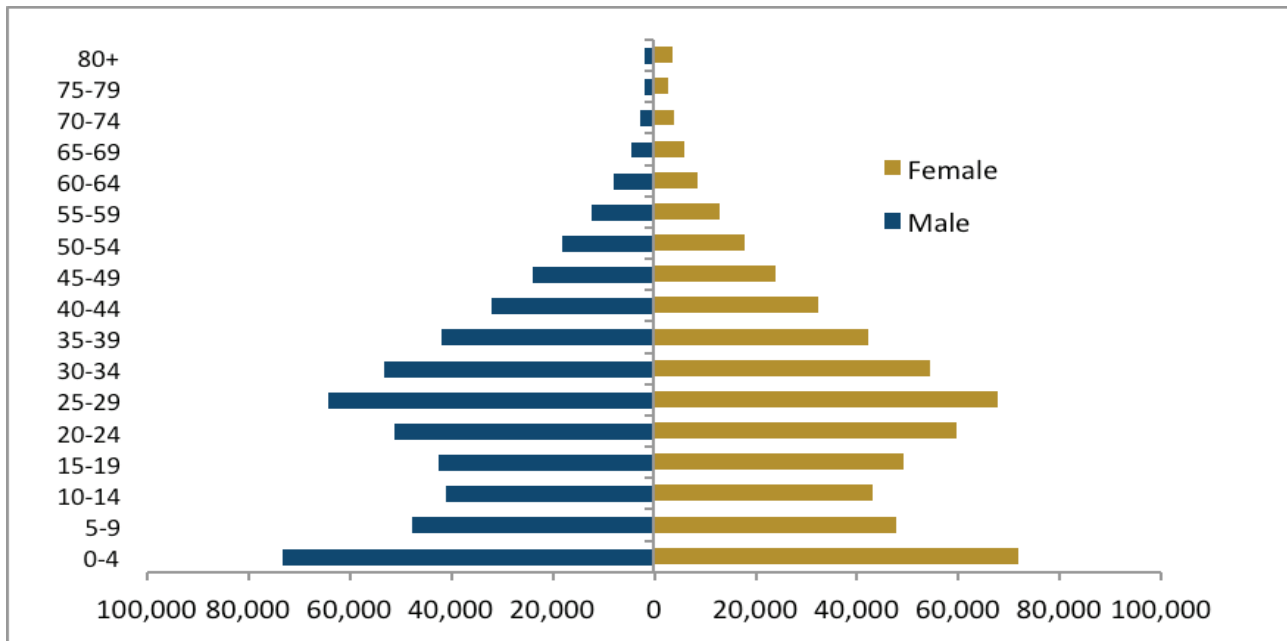


5.3 Age and Sex Structure for Urban Areas, 2011

Rural and urban areas exhibit different age and sex structures (Figure 5.3 and 5.4).

The population pyramid for urban areas in 2011 is bulky in the middle and has a relative narrow apex, indicating that urban areas have a large proportion of working age population (NSA, 2013:p.31). This is an indication that young adults are more prevalent in urban areas due to rural-urban migration, which tends to peak at these ages.

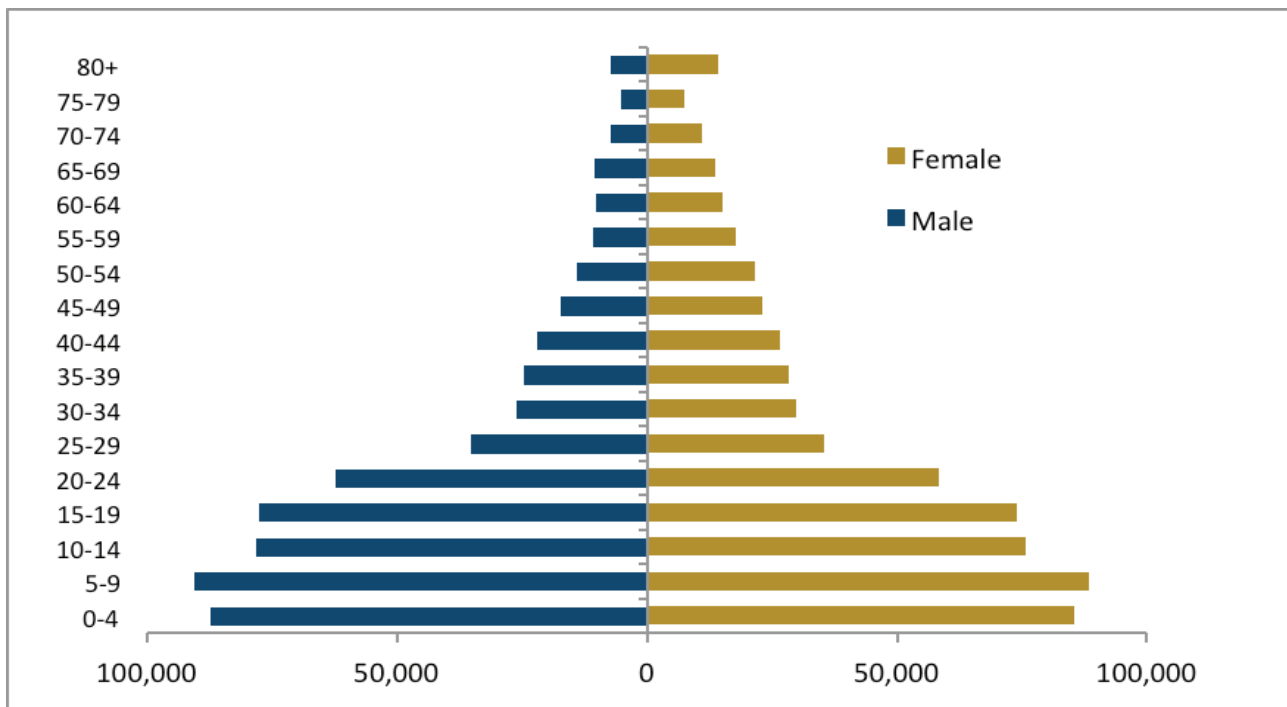
Figure 5.3 Age and Sex Structure of Urban Areas, 2011



5.4 Age and Sex Structure for Rural Areas, 2011

The population pyramid for rural areas in 2011 has a bulky base and a small proportion of working age people and a large proportion of the elderly people (NSA, 2013:p.31). This is also an indication that people are migrating to urban areas for better employment, education and other socio economic status.

Figure 5.4 Age and Sex Structure of Rural Areas, 2011



5.5 Urban Population by Towns in Namibia

The urban populations by town as of 2001 and 2011 are shown in Table 5.1. The most populous towns in 2011 were Windhoek (325,858), Rundu (63,431) and Walvis Bay (62,096). Those with the largest percentage growth between 2001 and 2011 were Outapi and Ondangwa, each of which more than doubled.

Table 5.1 Urban Populations by Town, 2001 and 2011

Area	2001	2011	% Change
Katima Mulilo	22 134	28 362	28%
Henties Bay	3 285	4 720	44%
Arandis	3 974	5 214	31%
Karibib	3 726	5 132	38%
Usakos	2 926	3 583	22%
Omaruru	4 761	6 300	32%
Swakopmund	23 808	44 725	88%
Walvis Bay	43 611	62 096	42%
Aranos	NA	3 683	NA
Mariental	9 836	12 478	27%
Rehoboth	21 308	28 843	35%
//Karasburg	4 075	4 401	8%
Keetmanshoop	15 778	20 977	33%
Luderitz	13 295	12 537	-6%
Oranjemund	4 451	3 908	-12%
Rosh Pinah	NA	2 835	NA
Nkurenkuru	NA	618	NA
Rundu	36 964	63 431	72%
Windhoek	233 529	325 858	40%
Khorixas	5 890	6 796	15%
Opuwo	5 101	7 657	50%
Outjo	6 013	8 445	40%
Eenhana	2 814	5 528	96%
Helao Nafidi	NA	19 375	NA
Gobabis	13 856	19 101	38%
Otjinene	NA	2 102	NA
Outapi	2 640	6 437	144%
Oshikuku	NA	2 761	NA
Okahao	NA	1 665	NA
Ruacana	NA	2 985	NA
Ondangwa	10 900	22 822	109%
Ongwediva	10 742	20 260	89%
Oshakati	28 255	36 541	29%
Omuthiya	NA	3 794	NA
Tsumeb	14 929	19 275	29%
Grootfontein	14 249	16 632	17%
Okahandja	14 039	22 639	61%
Okakarara	3 296	4 709	43%
Otavi	3 813	5 242	37%
Otjiwarongo	19 614	28 249	44%

Note: NA indicates that these towns were not considered to be urban in 2001

Chapter 6 – Concluding observations

Discussion and Conclusion

i. Internal Migrants

The number of internal migrants recorded in Namibia in 2011 varies from 41 thousand (residence in a different region in 2011 compared to 2010) to 707 thousand (residence in a different constituency in 2011 compared to the place of birth). Generally in Namibia one is more likely to cross a constituency boundary than a regional boundary and to reside at a different residence than one's birthplace place. Therefore efforts must be put in place to develop all constituencies equally in order to reduce migration from one constituency to another.

At regional level migration varies widely. Over 40 percent of those residing in Khomas and Erongo in 2011 were born outside those regions, which suggests net migration flows into those regions from elsewhere. In contrast more than one in six people born in Ohangwena and Omusati now reside in other regions.

In regard to lifetime migration Oranjemund (//Karas region) showed the largest net proportional inflow since birth (+360.7 percent), while Ohangwena constituency (Ohangwena region) showed the largest outflow (-43.0 percent).

As to short-term migration Steinhausen (Omaheke region) recorded the largest net inflow in 2011 compared to 2010 (+5.4 percent), while Kabbe (Zambezi region) recorded the largest outflow (-25.1 percent). All of these outliers reflect unique circumstances. For instance the massive outflow from Kabbe between 2010 and 2011 was likely due to a major flood in 2010.

ii. International Migration

As to international migration more than 93 thousand residents in 2011 were born outside of Namibia, or about 4.5 percent of the population. The top five countries of the foreign born were Angola (38,076), South Africa (21,209), Zambia (10,299), Zimbabwe (5,770) and Germany (3,670). Compared to citizens, non-citizens are disproportionately male and concentrated at young and middle-age adults, with larger proportions of both the best and least educated. Reliable information about migrant outflows from Namibia to abroad is more limited, yet indirect evidence suggests that numerical outflows have been relatively comparable to inflows over the past decade (NSA, 2014c). Thus population growth due to net international migration over the past decades was likely fairly negligible.

iii. Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of migrants

The major demographic characteristics of migrants (both internal and international) concerns their age – the propensity of lifetime migration is notably highest at ages 15-39, while the likelihood of short-term migration is highest at ages 15-34. Migration is also somewhat more common among males. As to other social characteristics, short-term migration tends to be most prevalent among the never married and the better educated. Migration patterns are also related to employment and occupation. For instance, migrants tend to go where jobs are – moving from regions where unemployment rates are high to regions where it is low.

iv. Urbanization

The percentage living in urban areas increased from 27 percent in 1991 to 33 percent in 2001 to 43 percent in 2011. The urban percentage across regions differs dramatically with Erongo and Khomas both exceeding 85 percent, while Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto are the opposite with less than 15 percent. The national urban share is projected to grow to 67 percent in 2041 as urban areas grow and rural areas gradually shrink.

In conclusion it is worth mentioning that Namibia will transit from being a mostly rural society to a mostly urban one due to migration. In future censuses and surveys further consideration of which migration questions should be included, how they should be phrased and how they should be ordered would be very helpful.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: 1 QUESTIONS ASKED IN THE 2011 CENSUS ABOUT MIGRATION

Birth Place	Usual Residence	Duration of Residence	Previous Residence
<p>Where was (NAME)'s mother usually living when (NAME) was born?</p> <p><i>If in Namibia write region, constituency and locality or if outside Namibia write the country name in the space provided below.</i></p> <p><i>The Coder will enter the codes from codelist 2 in the boxes provided</i></p>	<p>Where does (NAME) usually live?</p> <p><i>If in Namibia write region, constituency and locality or if outside Namibia write the country name in the space provided below.</i></p> <p><i>The Coder will enter the codes from codelist 2 in the boxes provided</i></p>	<p>For how long has (NAME) been living at this place?</p> <p>Complete in full years, if less than one year enter 00</p>	<p>Where did (NAME) usually live since September 2010?</p> <p><i>If in Namibia write Region, constituency and locality or if outside Namibia write the country name in the space provided below.</i></p> <p><i>The Coder will enter the codes from codelist 2 in the boxes provided</i></p>
B11	B12	B13	B14

APPENDIX II: MIGRATION TABLES

Table A1. Lifetime Migration from Region to Region – Inflows, Outflows, and Net Migration

Usual residence, 2011	Birth place region																Net Migration	Rate of Net Migration			
	Total	Erongo	Hardap	Karas	Kavango	Khomas	Kunene	Oshana	Oshanaheke	Ohangwena	Omaheke	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozov.	Zambezi			Outside countries	Don't know	Not stated
Total	2 112 381	84 470	85 645	65 358	243 380	190 797	83 991	323 568	73 283	302 827	174 321	176 835	121 203	91 357	93 622	407	1 317	554 351	554 351	0	0
Erongo	142 403	63 144	4 109	2 843	3 159	8 574	4 814	12 019	1 810	12 353	7 579	6 842	6 494	1 131	7 430	27	75	79 259	21 326	57 933	1
Hardap	78 818	830	61 375	3 161	956	4 661	1 96	1 395	1 167	1 187	893	521	661	186	1 613	3	13	17 443	24 270	-6 827	0
Karas	75 168	846	2 786	48 949	3 433	2 451	2 35	3 685	392	3 757	3 003	1 534	776	846	2 456	3	16	26 219	16 409	9 810	0
Kavango	227 254	252	186	166	213 616	723	166	1 169	400	959	872	686	1 225	1 374	5 444	2	14	13 638	29 764	-16 126	0
Khomas	334 399	9 194	13 055	6 727	9 235	150 506	2 995	28 646	10 174	31 026	15 136	15 711	11 507	4 961	25 290	161	75	183 893	40 291	143 602	1
Kunene	83 292	1 294	275	153	1 181	1 163	69 301	868	303	2 530	944	537	2 431	611	1 653	5	43	13 991	14 690	- 699	0
Ohangwena	255 180	1 607	255	429	377	3 602	139	229 129	116	3 531	5 045	4 779	1 189	199	4 739	6	38	26 051	94 439	-68 388	0
Omaheke	71 279	428	1 227	422	1 473	4 043	559	927	56 052	1 312	724	423	2 046	242	1 371	21	9	15 227	17 231	-2 004	0
Omusati	249 571	1 070	213	361	286	3 147	1 175	6 502	135	224 654	5 052	1 501	889	226	4 319	26	15	24 917	78 173	-53 256	0
Oshana	170 251	1 405	313	674	500	2 821	469	13 801	192	12 054	123 957	8 137	1 138	909	3 803	14	64	46 294	50 364	-4 070	0
Oshikoto	178 006	1 365	368	479	1 390	3 211	451	19 608	222	3 955	7 683	131 953	3 392	355	3 240	7	327	46 053	44 882	1 171	0
Otjozondjupa	136 823	2 860	1 366	879	6 656	5 339	3 013	5 293	2 194	4 913	2 966	3 902	89 079	1 064	6 972	10	317	47 744	32 124	15 620	0
Zambezi	91 224	107	63	70	1 034	355	449	263	57	340	363	151	232	79 182	8 555	3	0	12 042	12 175	- 133	0
Outside countries	17 908	60	51	39	34	176	18	220	67	224	84	49	100	69	16 711	5	1	1 197	76 911	-75 714	- 1
Don't know	157	0	0	4	0	11	0	6	0	5	4	2	2	1	10	112	0	45	295	- 250	- 1
Not stated	648	8	3	2	50	14	11	37	2	27	16	107	42	1	16	2	310	338	1 007	- 669	- 1

Table A2. Short-term Migration from Region to Region – Inflows, Outflows, and Net Migration

Usual residence 2011	Previous residence, 2010																Net Migration	Rate of Net Migration		
	Total	Erongo	Hardap	Karas	Kavango	Khomas	Kunene	Ohangw.	Omahak.	Omusati	Oshana	Oshikoto	Otjozom.	Zambezi	Outside countries	Don't know			Not stated	Inflow
Total	2 034 731	134 947	75 683	71 986	218 399	317 365	79 745	246 208	68 538	241 901	164 141	172 211	131 172	92 661	18 916	138	720	45 938	45 938	0
Erongo	137 064	131 965	207	232	200	1 041	230	406	115	545	360	348	479	604	322	1	9	5 099	2 982	2 117
Hardap	76 109	140	74 115	240	94	671	49	65	146	60	49	34	109	279	57	0	1	1 994	1 568	426
Karas	72 762	114	209	70 500	215	394	22	122	123	112	155	68	115	518	93	0	2	2 262	1 486	776
Kavango	218 008	81	43	57	216 240	297	56	60	91	42	96	101	259	434	141	1	9	1 768	2 159	- 391
Khomas	322 978	1 033	761	472	578	310 696	197	1 163	674	1 156	1 066	862	991	1 702	1 613	10	4	12 282	6 669	5 613
Kunene	79 802	156	23	12	91	159	78 481	31	31	124	92	46	250	254	47	0	5	1 321	1 264	57
Ohangwena	245 232	243	23	64	70	528	36	242 361	24	238	505	591	150	216	179	1	3	2 871	3 847	- 976
Omahake	68 764	94	88	31	154	582	43	73	67 050	82	80	57	214	183	33	0	0	1 714	1 488	226
Omusati	241 045	213	32	87	21	578	118	273	25	238 126	616	257	163	365	169	0	2	2 919	3 775	- 856
Oshana	164 171	202	34	98	60	631	87	722	40	796	160 061	681	178	406	166	1	8	4 110	4 080	30
Oshikoto	171 851	205	31	65	87	472	50	619	20	224	643	168 715	315	231	107	3	64	3 136	3 496	- 360
Otjozondjupa	131 825	400	98	81	454	890	252	237	187	260	252	337	127 842	305	173	0	57	3 983	3 330	653
Zambezi	87 840	56	11	38	96	153	113	20	7	26	87	22	60	86 652	498	1	0	1 188	6 009	- 4 821
Outside countries	16 546	42	7	8	35	257	10	54	5	109	75	76	40	507	15 317	4	0	1 229	3 599	- 2 370
Don't know	131	1	0	1	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	116	0	15	22	- 7
Not stated	603	2	1	0	4	8	1	1	0	1	3	15	7	4	0	0	556	47	164	- 117

Table A3. Lifetime Migration by Constituency

Area	2011 Usual Residence	Birth place	Net Implied Migration	Net Implied Migration Rate*
Total	2 112 381	2 112 381	0	0
Erongo				
Arandis Constituency	8 820	3 656	5 164	141.2
Daures Constituency	9 369	7 181	2 188	30.5
Karibib Constituency	12 702	13 735	- 1 033	-7.5
Omaruru Constituency	8 928	12 426	- 3 498	-28.2
Swakopmund Constituency	42 889	19 802	23 087	116.6
Walvis Bay Rural	23 851	9 300	14 551	156.5
Walvis Bay Urban	35 844	18 370	17 474	95.1
Hardap				
Gibeon Constituency	11 198	11 463	- 265	-2.3
Mariental Rural constituency	15 023	16 785	- 1 762	-10.5
Mariental Urban Constituency	15 578	15 620	- 42	-0.3
Rehoboth Rural	7 076	9 498	- 2 422	-25.5
Rehoboth East Constituency	19 285	24 157	- 4 872	-20.2
Rehoboth Urban west Constituency	10 658	8 122	2 536	31.2
//Karas				
Berseba Constituency	9 551	10 457	- 906	-8.7
//Karasburg Constituency	15 418	13 499	1 919	14.2
Keetmanshoop Rural	7 776	10 722	- 2 946	-27.5
Keetmanshoop Town	20 253	18 381	1 872	10.2
Luderitz Constituency	13 550	10 428	3 122	29.9
Oranjemund Constituency	8 620	1 871	6 749	360.7
Kavango				
Kahenge Constituency	31 638	39 169	- 7 531	-19.2
Kapako Constituency	27 969	32 640	- 4 671	-14.3
Mashare Constituency	15 974	19 585	- 3 611	-18.4
Mpungu Constituency	21 239	25 690	- 4 451	-17.3
Mukwe Constituency	27 702	30 737	- 3 035	-9.9
Ndiyona Constituency	21 590	25 879	- 4 289	-16.6
Rundu Rural West Constituency	36 291	26 579	9 712	36.5
Rundu Urban	22 267	21 295	972	4.6
Rundu Rural East Constituency	22,584	21,806	778	3.6

Table A3. Lifetime Migration by Constituency Cont'

Area	2011 Usual Residence	Birth place	Net Implied Migration	Net Implied Migration Rate*
Khomas				
Tobias Hainyeko	44 726	18 251	26 475	145.1
Katutura Central	28 557	33 466	- 4 909	-14.7
Katutura East	20 437	19 993	444	2.2
Khomasdal North	41 844	21 584	20 260	93.9
Soweto	16 481	11 471	5 010	43.7
Samora Machel	46 254	15 711	30 543	194.4
Windhoek East	24 288	17 159	7 129	41.5
Windhoek Rural Constituency	19 652	14 828	4 824	32.5
Windhoek West	52 518	27 682	24 836	89.7
Moses //Garob	39 642	10 652	28 990	272.2
Kunene				
Epupa Constituency	17 288	17 329	- 41	-0.2
Kamanjab Constituency	6 086	4 852	1 234	25.4
Khorixas Constituency	12 171	12 481	- 310	-2.5
Opuwo Constituency	27 384	29 557	- 2 173	-7.4
Outjo Constirtuency	12 886	13 824	- 938	-6.8
Sesfontein Constituency	7 477	5 948	1 529	25.7
Ohangwena				
Eenhana Constituency	22 249	32 090	- 9 841	-30.7
Endola Constituency	26 934	37 048	- 10 114	-27.3
Engela Constituency	23 574	28 408	- 4 834	-17
Epembe Constituency	16 627	16 241	386	2.4
Ohangwena Constituency	20 872	36 587	- 15 715	-43
Okongo Constituency	26 012	24 153	1 859	7.7
Omundaungilo Constituency	8 457	11 210	- 2 753	-24.6
Ondombe Constituency	26 188	38 651	- 12 463	-32.2
Ongenga Constituency	22 963	30 538	- 7 575	-24.8
Oshikango Constituency	28 749	34 117	- 5 368	-15.7
Omulonga Constituency	32 555	34 525	- 1 970	-5.7
Omaheke				
Aminius Constituency	12 401	14 259	- 1 858	-13
Gobabis Constituency	23 133	25 839	- 2 706	-10.5
Kalahari Constituency	6 956	6 004	952	15.9
Otjinene Constituency	7 424	9 004	- 1 580	-17.5
Otjombinde Constituency	6 075	3 895	2 180	56
Steinhausen Constituency	9 071	7 189	1 882	26.2
Epukiro Constituency	6 219	7 093	- 874	-12.3

Table A3. Lifetime Migration by Constituency Cont'

Area	2011 Usual Residence	Birth place	Net Implied Migration	Net Implied Migration Rate*
Omusati				
Anamulenge Constituency	13 461	15 182	- 1 721	-11.3
Elim Constituency	12 258	17 169	- 4 911	-28.6
Etayi Constituency	36 243	41 890	- 5 647	-13.5
Ogongo Constituency	19 739	21 968	- 2 229	-10.1
Okahao Constituency	18 262	27 746	- 9 484	-34.2
Okalongo Constituency	33 088	45 111	- 12 023	-26.7
Onesi Constituency	13 880	17 197	- 3 317	-19.3
Oshikuku Constituency	9 369	12 862	- 3 493	-27.2
Outapi Constituency	36 614	43 002	- 6 388	-14.9
Ruacana Constituency	14 511	12 790	1 721	13.5
Tsandi Constituency	28 190	33 235	- 5 045	-15.2
Oshana				
Otamanzi Constituency	13 956	14 675	- 719	-4.9
Okaku Constituency	20 058	23 660	- 3 602	-15.2
Okatana Constituency	15 085	18 864	- 3 779	-20
Okatyali Constituency	3 218	3 845	- 627	-16.3
Ompundja Constituency	5 008	5 835	- 827	-14.2
Ondangwa Constituency	34 183	34 954	- 771	-2.2
Ongwediva Constituency	31 793	28 882	2 911	10.1
Oshakati East Constituency	26 020	24 761	1 259	5.1
Oshakati West Constituency	19 585	18 015	1 570	8.7
Uukwiyu Constituency	11 891	12 212	- 321	-2.6
Uuvudhiya Constituency	3 410	3 293	117	3.6
Oshikoto				
Eengodi Constituency	18 811	10 328	8 483	82.1
Guinas Constituency	8 472	5 878	2 594	44.1
Okankolo Constituency	16 519	15 528	991	6.4
Olukonda Constituency	10 422	14 385	- 3 963	-27.5
Omuntele Constituency	16 889	15 676	1 213	7.7
Omuthiya Constituency	24 944	18 444	6 500	35.2
Onayena Constituency	15 551	23 200	- 7 649	-33
Oniipa Constituency	24 939	30 696	- 5 757	-18.8
Onyaanya Constituency	21 172	23 868	- 2 696	-11.3
Tsumeb Constituency	20 935	20 149	786	3.9

Table A3. Lifetime Migration by Constituency Cont'

Area	2011 Usual Residence	Birth place	Net Implied Migration	Net Implied Migration Rate*
Otjozondjupa				
Grootfontein Constituency	24 861	23 278	1 583	6.8
Okahandja Constituency	24 392	21 058	3 334	15.8
Okakarara Constituency	21 080	22 769	- 1 689	-7.4
Omatako	13 031	6 137	6 894	112.3
Otavi Constituency	10 706	9 157	1 549	16.9
Otjiwarongo Constituency	33 055	31 039	2 016	6.5
Tsumkwe Constituency	9 698	7 765	1 933	24.9
Zambezi				
Kabbe Constituency	15 693	21 467	- 5 774	-26.9
Katima Mulilo Rural	16 612	16 674	- 62	-0.4
Katima Mulilo Urban	26 561	17 295	9 266	53.6
Kongola Constituency	6 002	6 802	- 800	-11.8
Linyanti Constituency	15 493	17 092	- 1 599	-9.4
Sibbinda Constituency	10 863	12 027	- 1 164	-9.7

* For each constituency, rate indicates implied migrants divided by number of people

Table A4. Short-term Migration by Constituency

Area	Usual Residence (2011)	Previous Residence (2010)	Net Implied Migration	Net Implied Migration Rate*
Total	2 034 731	2 034 731	0	0
Erongo				
Arandis	8 590	8 453	137	1.6
Daures	9 135	8 990	145	1.6
Karibib	12 284	12 144	140	1.2
Omaruru	8 633	8 627	6	0.1
Swakopmund	41 563	40 444	1 119	2.8
Walvis Bay Rural	23 065	22 564	501	2.2
Walvis Bay Urban	33 794	33 725	69	0.2
Hardap				
Gibeon	10 896	10 778	118	1.1
Mariental Rural	14 500	14 472	28	0.2
Mariental Urban	14 998	14 869	129	0.9
Rehoboth Rural	6 862	6 730	132	2
Rehoboth East	18 470	18 624	- 154	-0.8
Rehoboth Urban west	10 383	10 210	173	1.7
//Karas				
Berseba	9 284	9 232	52	0.6
//Karasburg	14 952	14 774	178	1.2
Keetmanshoop Rural	7 525	7 526	- 1	0
Keetmanshoop Town	19 513	19 195	318	1.7
Luderitz	13 114	12 965	149	1.1
Oranjemund	8 374	8 294	80	1
Kavango				
Kahenge	30 240	30 372	- 132	-0.4
Kapako	26 874	26 960	- 86	-0.3
Mashare	15 311	15 470	- 159	-1
Mpungu	20 340	20 390	- 50	-0.2
Mukwe	26 686	26 775	- 89	-0.3
Ndiyona	20 711	20 929	- 218	-1
Rundu Rural West	34 881	34 674	207	0.6
Rundu Urban	21 245	21 185	60	0.3
Rundu Rural East	21 720	21 644	76	0.4

Table A4. Short-term Migration by Constituency Cont'

Area	Usual Residence (2011)	Previous Residence (2010)	Net Implied Migration	Net Implied Migration Rate*
Khomas				
Tobias Hainyeko	42 999	42 590	409	1
Katutura Central	27 362	27 925	-563	-2
Katutura East	19 631	19 731	-100	-0.5
Khomasdal North	40 579	39 630	949	2.4
Soweto	15 924	15 900	24	0.2
Samora Machel	44 695	43 116	1579	3.7
Windhoek East	23 598	23 221	377	1.6
Windhoek Rural	19 082	18 443	639	3.5
Windhoek West	50 821	49 460	1361	2.8
Moses //Garoseb	38 287	37 349	938	2.5
Kunene				
Epupa	16 507	16 442	65	0.4
Kamanjab	5 852	5 768	84	1.5
Khorixas	11 751	11 795	-44	-0.4
Opuwo	26 106	26 215	-109	-0.4
Outjo	12 370	12 349	21	0.2
Sesfontein	7 216	7 176	40	0.6
Ohangwena				
Eenhana	21 357	21 532	-175	-0.8
Endola	25 982	26 070	-88	-0.3
Engela	22 666	22 662	4	0
Epembe	15 968	16 041	-73	-0.5
Ohangwena	19 948	20 202	-254	-1.3
Okongo	24 862	24 827	35	0.1
Omundaungilo	8 149	8 141	8	0.1
Ondombe	25 161	25 251	-90	-0.4
Ongenga	22 126	22 266	-140	-0.6
Oshikango	27 573	27 712	-139	-0.5
Omulonga	31 440	31 504	-64	-0.2
Omaheke				
Aminius	12 016	11 917	99	0.8
Gobabis	22 151	22 420	-269	-1.2
Kalahari	6 729	6 773	-44	-0.6
Otjinene	7 160	7 259	-99	-1.4
Otjombinde	5 860	5 800	60	1
Steinhausen	8 823	8 368	455	5.4
Epukiro	6 025	6 001	24	0.4

Table A4. Short-term Migration by Constituency Cont'

Area	Usual Residence (2011)	Previous Residence (2010)	Net Implied Migration	Net Implied Migration Rate*
Omusati				
Anamulenge	12 968	12 843	125	1
Elim	11 878	11 924	-46	-0.4
Etayi	35 029	35 163	-134	-0.4
Ogongo	19 205	19 312	-107	-0.6
Okahao	17 619	17 706	-87	-0.5
Okalongo	31 836	32 095	-259	-0.8
Onesi	13 355	13 458	-103	-0.8
Oshikuku	9 013	9 007	6	0.1
Outapi	35 272	35 507	-235	-0.7
Ruacana	13 989	13 945	44	0.3
Tsandi	27 315	27 404	-89	-0.3
Otamanzi	13 566	13 537	29	0.2
Oshana				
Okaku	19 400	19 477	-77	-0.4
Okatana	14 616	14 721	-105	-0.7
Okatyali	3 106	3 084	22	0.7
Ompundja	4 851	4 897	-46	-0.9
Ondangwa	33 008	33 214	-206	-0.6
Ongwediva	30 661	30 690	-29	-0.1
Oshakati East	24 989	24 701	288	1.2
Oshakati West	18 759	18 518	241	1.3
Uukwiyu	11 479	11 544	-65	-0.6
Uuvudhiya	3 302	3 295	7	0.2
Oshikoto				
Eengodi	18 163	18 157	6	0
Guinas	8 184	8 044	140	1.7
Okankolo	15 833	15 928	-95	-0.6
Olukonda	10 120	10 136	-16	-0.2
Omuntele	16 345	16 535	-190	-1.1
Omuthiya	24 115	24 155	-40	-0.2
Onayena	15 120	15 252	-132	-0.9
Oniipa	24 039	23 945	94	0.4
Onyaanya	20 476	20 613	-137	-0.7
Tsumeb	20 059	20 166	-107	-0.5

Table A4. Short-term Migration by Constituency Cont'

Area	Usual Residence (2011)	Previous Residence (2010)	Net Implied Migration	Net Implied Migration Rate*
Otjozondjupa				
Grootfontein	23 810	23 672	138	0.6
Okahandja	23 520	23 442	78	0.3
Okakarara	20 387	20 352	35	0.2
Omatako	12 753	12 463	290	2.3
Otavi	10 340	10 082	258	2.6
Otjiwarongo	31 778	31 971	-193	-0.6
Tsumkwe	9 237	9 190	47	0.5
Zambezi				
Kabbe	15 133	20 204	-5071	-25.1
Katima Mulilo Rural	15 975	15 841	134	0.8
Katima Mulilo Urban	25 451	25 043	408	1.6
Kongola	5 821	5 904	-83	-1.4
Linyanti	14 965	15 063	-98	-0.7
Sibbinda	10 495	10 606	-111	-1

*For each constituency, rate indicates implied migrants divided by number at previous residence.

Table A5. Foreign Born by Country of Birth for Citizens and Non-Citizens

Area	All	Namibian Citizens	Non Namibian Citizens
ALL	932 80	467 20	465 60
COUNTRIES			
AFRICAN*	5	2	3
Algeria	1 94	1 32	62
Angola	380 76	209 48	171 28
Benin	63	41	22
Botswana	28 58	24 09	4 49
Burkina	29	17	12
Burundi	1 56	14	1 42
Cameroon	48	19	29
Cape Verde	7	1	6
Central African Republic	10	9	1
Comoros	4	3	1
Congo	4 47	88	3 59
Democratic Republic of Congo	12 72	49	12 23
Djibouti	5	0	5
Egypt	70	27	43
Equatorial Guinea	1	1	0
Eritrea	7	1	6
Ethiopia	85	26	59
Gabon	6	5	1
Gambia	35	14	21
Ghana	58	20	38
Guinea	22	6	16
Guinea-Bissau	2	1	1
Ivory Coast	13	2	11
Kenya	4 44	1 13	3 31
Lesotho	51	13	38
Liberia	8	2	6
Libya	15	1	14
Madagascar	4	2	2
Malawi	1 48	24	1 24
Mali	12	3	9
Mauritania	4	2	2
Mauritius	43	10	33
Morocco	10	0	10
Mozambique	56	17	39
Niger	8	3	5
Nigeria	3 93	91	3 02
Rwanda	1 44	12	1 32

Table A5. Foreign Born by Country of Birth for Citizens and Non-Citizens Cont'

Area	All	Namibian Citizens	Non Namibian Citizens
Sao Tome and Principe	2	1	1
Senegal	13	5	8
Seychelles	23	14	9
Sierra Leone	66	48	18
Somalia	38	9	29
South Africa	212 09	154 24	57 85
Sudan North	40	22	18
Sudan South	40	32	8
Swaziland	79	24	55
Tanzania	4 39	1 50	2 89
Togo	11	1	10
Tunisia	3	1	2
Uganda	1 93	45	1 48
Zambia	102 99	31 69	71 30
Zimbabwe	57 70	7 43	50 27
ASIA*	6	4	2
Afghanistan	18	10	8
Bahrain	20	14	6
Bangladesh	14	1	13
Bhutan	4	3	1
Brunei	5	3	2
Burma (Myanmar)	2	0	2
Cambodia	1	1	0
China	12 41	82	11 59
East Timor	2	1	1
India	2 70	51	2 19
Indonesia	37	8	29
Iran	13	7	6
Iraq	1	1	0
Israel	44	0	44
Japan	46	3	43
Jordan	1	1	0
Kazakistan	1	0	1
Korea North	41	6	35
Korea South	15	0	15
Laos	4	2	2
Lebanon	19	1	18
Malaysia	8	3	5
Maldives	3	3	0
Mongolia	1	0	1
Nepal	4	3	1
Oman	1	1	0
Pakistan	67	11	56

Table A5. Foreign Born by Country of Birth for Citizens and Non-Citizens Cont'

Area	All	Namibian Citizens	Non Namibian Citizens
Philippines	99	50	49
Qatar	4	0	4
Russian Federation	1 82	67	1 15
Saudi Arabia	2	1	1
Singapore	7	3	4
Sri Lanka	11	0	11
Syria	1	0	1
Thailand	30	15	15
Turkey	15	7	8
Turkmenistan	1	0	1
United Arab Emirates	5	1	4
Vietnam	3	1	2
Yemen	2	0	2
EUROPE*	16	8	8
Albania	3	2	1
Andorra	1	1	0
Armenia	26	4	22
Austria	2 44	48	1 96
Belarus	3	2	1
Belgium	74	12	62
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	1
Bulgaria	13	8	5
Croatia	8	2	6
Czech Republic	31	17	14
Denmark	46	11	35
Estonia	1	1	0
Finland	32	10	22
France	2 15	44	1 71
Georgia	5	3	2
Germany	36 20	9 95	26 25
Greece	9	5	4
Hungary	8	4	4
Iceland	5	2	3
Ireland	25	6	19
Italy	3 30	27	3 03
Latvia	3	1	2
Liechtenstein	1	0	1
Lithuania	1	0	1
Luxembourg	18	0	18
Macedonia	3	2	1
Malta	8	8	0
Netherlands	2 07	44	1 63

Table A5. Foreign Born by Country of Birth for Citizens and Non-Citizens Cont'

Area	All	Namibian Citizens	Non Namibian Citizens
Norway	22	4	18
Poland	68	19	49
Portugal	1 74	73	1 01
Romania	13	3	10
San Marino	2	2	0
Serbia	7	4	3
Slovakia	5	4	1
Slovenia	5	0	5
Spain	1 38	15	1 23
Sweden	41	10	31
Switzerland	1 72	23	1 49
Ukraine	1 03	9	94
United Kingdom	6 87	3 24	3 63
Vatican City	4	2	2
OCEANIA*	1	1	0
Australia	2 15	96	1 19
Fiji	3	2	1
New Zealand	21	4	17
Papua New Guinea	1	0	1
NORTH AMERICA*	46	34	12
Antigua and Barbuda	1 88	1 85	3
Bahamas	21	20	1
Barbados	1	0	1
Canada	76	16	60
Costa Rica	2	1	1
Cuba	2 72	1 38	1 34
Dominica	5	0	5
Dominican Republic	11	10	1
Haiti	8	0	8
Jamaica	7	2	5
Mexico	4	0	4
Nicaragua	1	0	1
Panama	2	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	2	1	1
United States	4 20	1 29	2 91
SOUTH AMERICA*	8	5	3
Argentina	21	9	12
Bolivia	1	0	1
Brazil	2 14	1 02	1 12
Chile	14	11	3
Colombia	5	1	4
Ecuador	3	2	1
Guyana	3	0	3
Peru	4	2	2
Uruguay	2	0	2
Venezuela	11	8	3

*Number indicates those who specified this continent of birth but not a country of birth.

APPENDIX III: TEAM MEMBERS OF NAMIBIA 2011 CENSUS MIGRATION REPORT

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Liana Koita	Namibia Statistics Agency
Eben Kahitu	Namibia Statistics Agency
Dr. Ndeyapo Martha Nickanor	University of Namibia
Dr. Daniel Goodkind	US Census Bureau of Census

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