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Foreword

This report covers the detailed results of 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census for the whole country. The first report for the Census was the Preliminary Report, which was released in March 2002. The results, which were presented in that report, were provisional in nature. They were based on manual tabulations, and provided population totals categorized by females and males.

The current report provides national and regional detailed basic highlights from the Census. These highlights were derived from detailed tabulations and analysis, which were undertaken after the completion of data processing of the Census information collected in the questionnaires. There is therefore a likelihood that some of the figures presented in this report may differ slightly from those in the Preliminary Report due to some errors in the manual compilation.

There is a need to note that the Census collected information at both personal and household levels relating to basic characteristics of the population. Basic indicators in the form of percentages and rates are presented for both levels. The indicators are presented at national, urban and rural, as well as at regional levels.

The information relates to all persons who were in the country during the Census Reference Night of 27 to 28 August, 2001. All persons who usually resided in Namibia, but were not present during the Census Reference Night, are therefore not included in the analysis.

It is not possible to mention all the various national and international bodies and individuals who have contributed in the undertaking of the Census exercise. However, we are grateful to the technical, financial and material support provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Governments of Sweden, United Kingdom, Spain, France and the United States of America.

Our sincere appreciation goes to the Grade 11 learners and the Primary School teachers who worked respectively as interviewers and supervisors during the main Census enumeration. We would also like to acknowledge the support provided by the regional and local leadership towards the whole Census exercise. The contribution of the rest of the Census staff to the whole operation is appreciated. Last, but not least, we would like to acknowledge the support and cooperation of the general public, especially during the enumeration period.

It is our sincere hope that the Census results, and in particular this report, will be put to good use by both planners and policy makers for objective formulation and implementation of programmes and policies for the development of our nation.

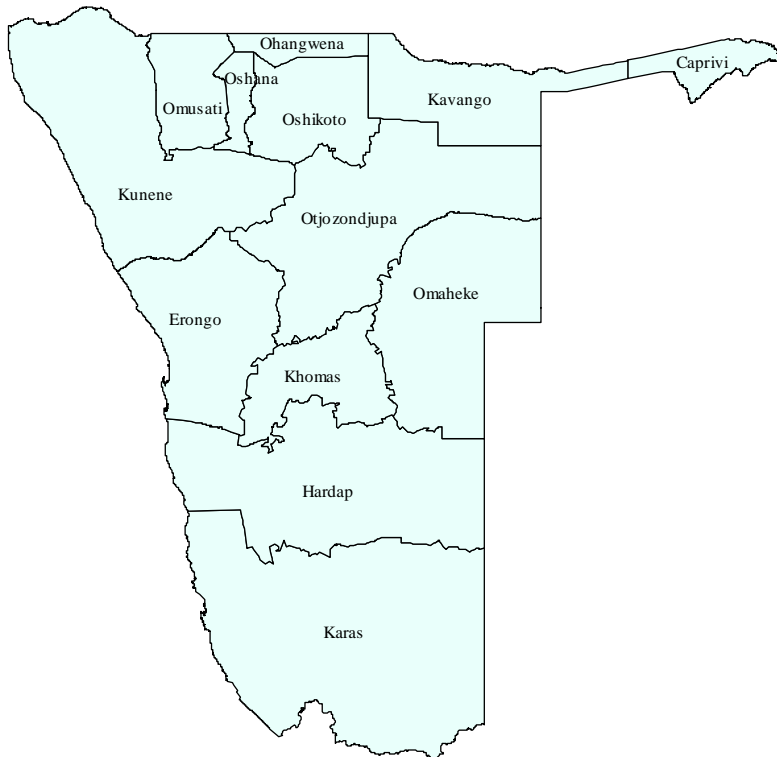
Immanuel Ngatjizeko, M. P.

Director General

National Planning Commission

Windhoek, July 2003

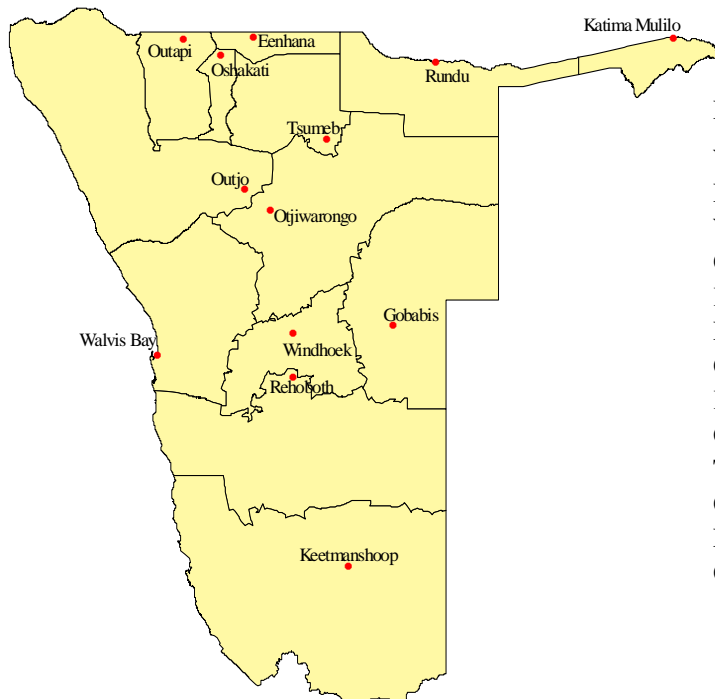
Regions of Namibia



Total population:

Namibia	1 830 330
Caprivi	79 826
Erongo	107 663
Hardap	68 249
Karas	69 329
Kavango	202 694
Khomas	250 262
Kunene	68 735
Ohangwena	228 384
Omaheke	68 039
Omusati	228 842
Oshana	161 916
Oshikoto	161 007
Otjozondjupa	135 384

Largest Urban Locality by Region



Population:

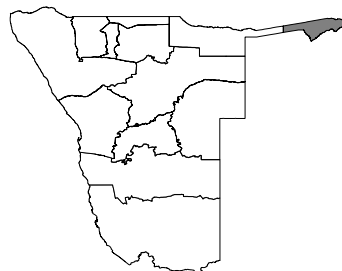
Windhoek	233 529
Rundu	44 413
Walvis Bay	42 015
Oshakati	28 255
Katima Mulilo	22 694
Rehoboth	21 300
Otjiwarongo	19 614
Keetmanshoop	15 543
Gobabis	13 856
Tsumeb	13 108
Outjo	6 013
Eenhana	3 196
Outapi	2 640

Namibia – Census Indicators, 2001 and 1991

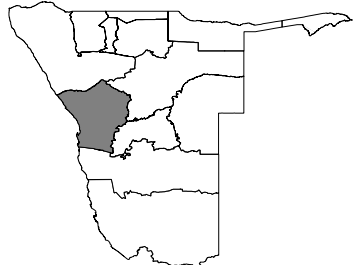
	2001	1991		2001	1991
Population Size					
Total	1 830 330	1 409 920	Children 6-15 years attending school, percent		
Females	942 572	723 593	Boys	80	81
Males	887 721	686 327	Girls	84	85
Growth Rate	2.6	3.1	Labour force, 15+ years, percent		
In Urban/Rural, percent			In labour force	54	58
Urban areas	33	28	Employed	69	81
Rural areas	67	72	Unemployed	31	19
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	94	95	Outside labour force	39	42
Area: In square kilometres	824 116	823 144	Student	35	45
Population density			Homemaker	43	33
Persons per sq. km.	2.1	1.7	Retired, too old, etc.	22	22
Age composition, percent			Housing Conditions, percent		
Under 5 years	13	16	Households with		
5 – 14 years	26	26	Safe water	87	65
15 – 59 years	52	51	No toilet facility	54	61
60+ years	7	7	Electricity for lighting	32	24
Marital status: 15+ years, percent			Access to radio	80	59
Never married	56	50	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	62	74
Married with certificate	19	..	Main Source of income, percent		
Married traditionally	9	..	Household main income		
Married consensually	7	12	Farming	28	..
Divorced/Separated	3	3	Wages & Salaries	41	..
Widowed	4	4	Cash remittance	6	..
Citizenship, percent			Business, non-farming	9	..
Namibian	97	96	Pension	11	..
Non-Namibian	3	4	Fertility		
Main language spoken at home,			Average number of children		
Percent of households			per woman	4.1	6.1
Oshiwambo	48	51	Mortality		
Nama/Damara	11	13	Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Afrikaans	11	9	Females	49	..
Kavango	10	10	Males	55	..
Otjiherero	8	8	Life expectancy at birth, years		
Private households			Females	50	63
Number	346 455	254 389	Males	48	59
Average size	5.1	5.2	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent		
Head of Household, percent			Orphaned by		
Females	45	39	Mother	4	..
Males	55	61	Father	9	..
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	81	76	Both parents	1	..
Education, 15+ years, percent			Disability, percent		
Never attended	15	26	With disability	5	3
Currently at school	34	19	Of whom		
Left school	45	55	Deaf	21	12
			Blind	35	30
			Speech	11	7
			Hands	13	..
			Legs	24	..
			Mental	5	16

Caprivi Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	79 826	In labour force	60
Females	40 749	Employed	83
Males	39 077	Unemployed	17
Growth Rate		Outside labour force	36
	1.8	Student	31
In Urban/Rural, percent		Homemaker	50
Urban areas	28	Retired, too old, etc.	18
Rural areas	72	Housing Conditions, percent	
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		Households with	
	96	Safe water	86
Area: In square kilometres		No toilet facility	83
	14 528	Electricity for lighting	21
Population density:		Access to radio	85
Persons per sq. km	5.5	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	89
Age composition, percent		Main Source of income, percent	
Under 5 years	13	Household main income	
5 – 14 years	25	Farming	28
15 – 59 years	55	Wages & Salaries	30
60+ years	6	Cash remittance	8
Marital status: 15 years and above, percent		Business, non-farming	23
Never married	46	Pension	9
Married with certificate	5	Fertility	
Married traditionally	34	Average number of children per woman	3.8
Married consensually	2	Mortality	
Divorced/Separated	6	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Widowed	5	Females	56
Main language spoken at home		Males	63
Percent of households		Life expectancy at birth, years	
Caprivi languages	88	Females	43
Private households		Males	41
Number	16 839	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Average size	4.7	Orphaned by	
Head of Household, percent		Mother	4
Females	49	Father	9
Males	51	Both parents	1
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Disability, percent	
	78	With disability	4
Education, 15+ years, percent		Of whom	
Never attended	19	Deaf	24
Currently at school	16	Blind	35
Left school	62	Speech	10
Children 6-15 years attending school, percent		Hands	13
Girls	81	Legs	26
Boys	81	Mental	10

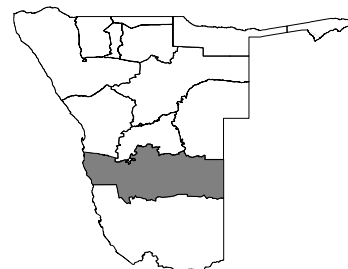


Erongo Region – Census Indicators, 2001

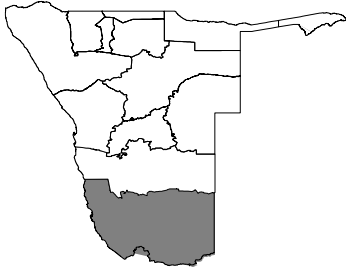
Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	107 663	In labour force	71
Females	50 040	Employed	66
Males	57 616	Unemployed	34
Growth Rate		Outside labour force	24
	1.3	Student	35
In Urban/Rural, percent		Homemaker	34
Urban areas	80	Retired, too old, etc.	31
Rural areas	20	Housing Conditions, percent	
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		Households with	
	115	Safe water	96
Area: In square kilometres		No toilet facility	12
	63 579	Electricity for lighting	73
Population density:		Access to radio	89
Persons per sq. km	1.7	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	20
Age composition, percent		Main Source of income, percent	
Under 5 years	11	Household main income	
5 – 14 years	18	Farming	4
15 – 59 years	64	Wages & Salaries	67
60+ years	6	Cash remittance	8
Marital status: 15 years and above, percent		Business, non-farming	8
Never married	57	Pension	10
Married with certificate	24	Fertility	
Married traditionally	2	Average number of children per woman	3.2
Married consensually	10	Mortality	
Divorced/Separated	2	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Widowed	3	Females	43
Main language spoken at home		Males	40
Percent of households		Life expectancy at birth, years	
Oshiwambo	37	Females	59
Afrikaans	22	Males	54
Nama/Damara	21	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Private households		Orphaned by	
Number	27 496	Mother	3
Average size	3.8	Father	5
Head of Household, percent		Both parents	1
Females	35	Disability, percent	
Males	65	With disability	4
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Of whom	
	92	Deaf	21
Education, 15+ years, percent		Blind	41
Never attended	8	Speech	10
Currently at school	9	Hands	10
Left school	79	Legs	22
Children 6-15 years attending school, percent		Mental	4
Girls	89		
Boys	86		

Hardap Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	68 249	In labour force	64
Females	33 665	Employed	66
Males	34 579	Unemployed	34
Growth Rate		Outside labour force	29
	0.3	Student	29
In Urban/Rural, percent		Homemaker	37
Urban areas	46	Retired, too old, etc.	33
Rural areas	54	Housing Conditions, percent	
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		Households with	
	103	Safe water	95
Area: In square kilometres		No toilet facility	34
	109 651	Electricity for lighting	51
Population density		Access to radio	77
Persons per sq. km	0.6	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	53
Age composition, percent		Main Source of income, percent	
Under 5 years	13	Household main income	
5 – 14 years	23	Farming	9
15 – 59 years	55	Wages & Salaries	61
60+ years	7	Cash remittance	7
Marital status: 15 years and above, percent		Business, non-farming	5
Never married	54	Pension	15
Married with certificate	30	Fertility	
Married traditionally	1	Average number of children per woman	3.7
Married consensually	9	Mortality	
Divorced/Separated	2	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Widowed	4	Females	62
Main language spoken at home		Males	64
Percent of households		Life expectancy at birth, years	
Afrikaans	44	Females	53
Nama/Damara	44	Males	51
Private households		Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Number	15 039	Orphaned by	
Average size	4.4	Mother	4
Head of Household, percent		Father	6
Females	34	Both parents	1
Males	66	Disability, percent	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		With disability	6
	83	Of whom	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Deaf	19
Never attended	13	Blind	47
Currently at school	9	Speech	7
Left school	73	Hands	10
Children 6-15 years attending school, percent		Legs	28
Girls	84	Mental	6
Boys	83		

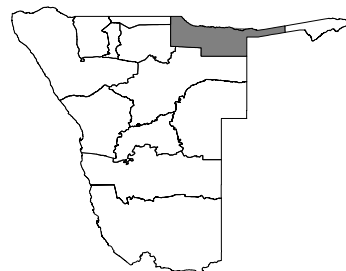


Karas Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	69 329	In labour force	74
Females	32 346	Employed	72
Males	36 976	Unemployed	28
Growth Rate		Outside labour force	24
	1.3	Student	28
In Urban/Rural, percent		Homemaker	40
Urban areas	54	Retired, too old, etc.	32
Rural areas	46	Housing Conditions, percent	
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		Households with	
	114	Safe water	94
Area: In square kilometres		No toilet facility	26
	161 215	Electricity for lighting	50
Population density		Access to radio	81
Persons per sq. km	0.4	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	35
Age composition, percent		Main Source of income, percent	
Under 5 years	11	Household main income	
5 – 14 years	20	Farming	7
15 – 59 years	63	Wages & Salaries	69
60+ years	6	Cash remittance	6
Marital status: 15 years and above, percent		Business, non-farming	5
Never married	55	Pension	10
Married with certificate	29	Fertility	
Married traditionally	3	Average number of children per woman	3.2
Married consensually	8	Mortality	
Divorced/Separated	1	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Widowed	3	Females	38
Main language spoken at home		Males	57
Percent of households		Life expectancy at birth, years	
Afrikaans	40	Females	61
Nama/Damara	26	Males	54
Oshiwambo	23	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Private households		Orphaned by	
Number	15 481	Mother	4
Average size	4.1	Father	6
Head of Household, percent		Both parents	1
Females	35	Disability, percent	
Males	65	With disability	3
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Of whom	
	92	Deaf	22
Education, 15+ years, percent		Blind	29
Never attended	8	Speech	10
Currently at school	23	Hands	13
Left school	66	Legs	27
Children 6-15 years attending school, percent		Mental	7
Girls	87		
Boys	85		

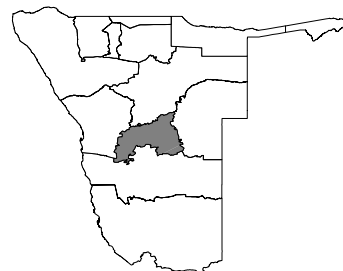
Kavango Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	202 694	In labour force	49
Females	106 176	Employed	80
Males	96 515	Unemployed	20
Growth Rate		Outside labour force	43
	3.7	Student	33
In Urban/Rural, percent		Homemaker	46
Urban areas	28	Retired, too old, etc.	21
Rural areas	72	Housing Conditions, percent	
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		Households with	
	91	Safe water	62
Area: In square kilometres		No toilet facility	81
	48 463	Electricity for lighting	11
Population density		Access to radio	79
Persons per sq. km	4.2	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	89
Age composition, percent		Main Source of income, percent	
Under 5 years	15	Household main income	
5 – 14 years	29	Farming	52
15 – 59 years	48	Wages & Salaries	21
60+ years	6	Cash remittance	4
Marital status: 15 years and above, Percent		Business, non-farming	14
Never married	39	Pension	5
Married with certificate	13	Fertility	
Married traditionally	29	Average number of children per woman	5.5
Married consensually	8	Mortality	
Divorced/Separated	6	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Widowed	6	Females	65
Main language spoken at home		Males	77
Percent of households		Life expectancy at birth, years	
Kavango languages	91	Females	42
Private households		Males	42
Number	30 467	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Average size	6.5	Orphaned by	
Head of Household, percent		Mother	5
Females	41	Father	10
Males	59	Both parents	2
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Disability, percent	
	70	With disability	6
Education, 15+ years, percent		Of whom	
Never attended	26	Deaf	21
Currently at school	19	Blind	31
Left school	51	Speech	10
Children 6-15 years attending school, Percent		Hands	16
Girls	78	Legs	26
Boys	76	Mental	6



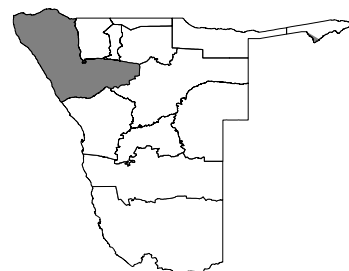
Khomomas Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	250 262	In labour force	46
Females	123 613	Employed	71
Males	126 648	Unemployed	29
Growth Rate	4.0	Outside labour force	50
In Urban/Rural, percent		Student	55
Urban areas	93	Homemaker	25
Rural areas	7	Retired, too old, etc.	20
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	102	Housing Conditions, percent	
Area: In square kilometres	37 007	Households with	
Population density		Safe water	98
Persons per sq. km	6.8	No toilet facility	20
Age composition, percent		Electricity for lighting	69
Under 5 years	11	Access to radio	83
5 – 14 years	18	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	9
15 – 59 years	67	Main Source of income, percent	
60+ years	4	Household main income	
Marital status: 15 years and above Percent		Farming	1
Never married	61	Wages & Salaries	74
Married with certificate	24	Cash remittance	7
Married traditionally	3	Business, non-farming	11
Married consensually	7	Pension	4
Divorced/Separated	2	Fertility	
Widowed	2	Average number of children per woman	4.9
Main language spoken at home		Mortality	
Percent of households		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Oshiwambo	37	Females	53
Afrikaans	24	Males	90
Nama/Damara	13	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Private households		Females	56
Number	58 580	Males	54
Average size	4.2	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Head of Household, percent		Orphaned by	
Females	36	Mother	5
Males	64	Father	10
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	94	Both parents	1
Education, 15+ years, percent		Disability, percent	
Never attended	8	With disability	4
Currently at school	12	Of whom	
Left school	76	Deaf	22
Children 6-15 years attending school percent		Blind	44
Girls	87	Speech	11
Boys	86	Hands	9
		Legs	15
		Mental	4



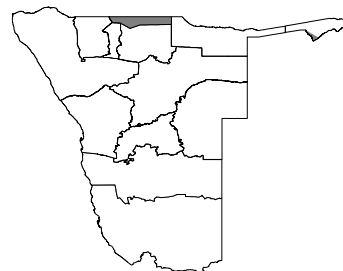
Kunene Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	68 735	In labour force	56
Females	34 237	Employed	77
Males	34 487	Unemployed	23
Growth Rate	1.9	Outside labour force	37
In Urban/Rural, percent		Student	19
Urban areas	25	Homemaker	56
Rural areas	75	Retired, too old, etc.	25
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	101	Housing Conditions, percent	
Area: In square kilometres	115 293	Households with	
Population density		Safe water	73
Persons per sq. km	0.6	No toilet facility	66
Age composition, percent		Electricity for lighting	22
Under 5 years	15	Access to radio	72
5 – 14 years	26	Main Source of income, percent	
15 – 59 years	48	Household main income	
60+ years	7	Farming	35
Marital status: 15 years and above percent		Wages & Salaries	37
Never married	52	Cash remittance	7
Married with certificate	12	Business, non-farming	7
Married traditionally	17	Pension	10
Married consensually	12	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	81
Divorced/Separated	2	Fertility	
Widowed	4	Average number of children per woman	4.7
Main language spoken at home		Mortality	
Percent of households		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Otjiherero languages	42	Females	49
Nama/Damara	36	Males	61
Private households		Life expectancy at birth, years	
Number	12 489	Females	57
Average size	5.3	Males	50
Head of Household, percent		Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Females	40	Orphaned by	
Males	60	Mother	2
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	57	Father	5
Education, 15+ years, percent		Both parents	1
Never attended	41	Disability, percent	
Currently at school	9	With disability	5
Left school	45	Of whom	
Children 6-15 years attending school percent		Deaf	18
Girls	51	Blind	35
Boys	49	Speech	16
		Hands	18
		Legs	27
		Mental	5



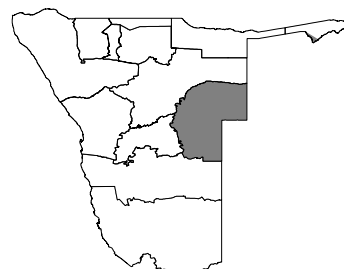
Ohangwena Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	228 384	In labour force	43
Females	124 828	Employed	64
Males	103 556	Unemployed	36
Growth Rate	2.4	Outside labour force	53
In Urban/Rural, percent		Student	35
Urban areas	1	Homemaker	41
Rural areas	99	Retired, too old, etc.	24
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	83	Housing Conditions, percent	
Area: In square kilometres	10 703	Households with	
Population density		Safe water	78
Persons per sq. km	21.3	No toilet facility	89
Age composition, percent		Electricity for lighting	4
Under 5 years	15	Access to radio	72
5 – 14 years	33	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	94
15 – 59 years	41	Main Source of income, percent	
60+ years	9	Household main income	
Marital status: 15 years and above percent		Farming	52
Never married	59	Wages & Salaries	13
Married with certificate	17	Cash remittance	5
Married traditionally	9	Business, non-farming	8
Married consensually	4	Pension	20
Divorced/Separated	4	Fertility	
Widowed	6	Average number of children per woman	5.3
Main language spoken at home		Mortality	
Percent of households		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Oshiwambo languages	97	Females	56
Private households		Males	56
Number	35 958	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Average size	6.3	Females	45
Head of Household, percent		Males	43
Females	60	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Males	40	Orphaned by	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	79	Mother	5
Education, 15+ years, percent		Father	11
Never attended	23	Both parents	2
Currently at school	23	Disability, percent	
Left school	51	With disability	5
Children 6-15 years attending school Percent		Of whom	
Girls	53	Deaf	22
Boys	47	Blind	32
		Speech	11
		Hands	15
		Legs	26
		Mental	5



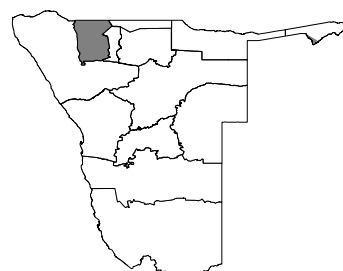
Omaheke Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	68 039	In labour force	54
Females	32 484	Employed	76
Males	35 554	Unemployed	24
Growth Rate		Outside labour force	
	2.5	Student	26
In Urban/Rural, percent		Homemaker	
Urban areas	28	Retired, too old, etc.	19
Rural areas	72	Housing Conditions, percent	
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		Households with	
	98	Safe water	89
Area: In square kilometres		No toilet facility	
	84 612	Electricity for lighting	28
Population density		Access to radio	
Persons per sq. km	0.8	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	76
Age composition, percent		Main Source of income, percent	
Under 5 years	15	Household main income	
5 – 14 years	26	Farming	28
15 – 59 years	51	Wages & Salaries	45
60+ years	6	Cash remittance	7
Marital status: 15 years and above percent		Business, non-farming	
Never married	60	Pension	9
Married with certificate	13	Fertility	
Married traditionally	8	Average number of children per woman	
Married consensually	13	4.7	
Divorced/Separated	2	Mortality	
Widowed	3	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Main language spoken at home		Females	
Percent of households		Males	
Otjiherero languages	39	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Nama/Damara	27	Females	
Afrikaans	12	Males	
Private households		Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Number	12590	Orphaned by	
Average size	5.3	Mother	
Head of Household, percent		Father	
Females	33	Both parents	
Males	67	Disability, percent	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		With disability	
	66	Of whom	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Deaf	
Never attended	33	Blind	
Currently at school	12	Speech	
Left school	51	Hands	
Children 6-15 years attending school percent		Legs	
Girls	75	Mental	
Boys	72		



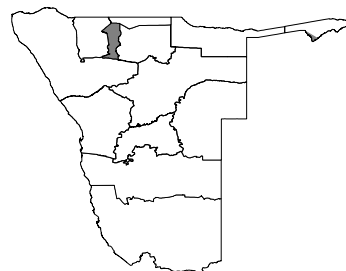
Omusati Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	228 842	In labour force	37
Females	126 368	Employed	64
Males	102 473	Unemployed	36
Growth Rate		Outside labour force	
	1.5	Student	32
In Urban/Rural, percent		Homemaker	
Urban areas	1	Retired, too old, etc.	19
Rural areas	99	Housing Conditions, percent	
Sex ratio		Households with	
Males per 100 females	81	Safe water	83
Area: In square kilometres		No toilet facility	
	26 573	Electricity for lighting	4
Population density		Access to radio	
Persons per sq. km	8.6	Wood /Charcoal for cooking	93
Age composition, percent		Main Source of income, percent	
Under 5 years	13	Household main income	
5 – 14 years	31	Farming	46
15 – 59 years	45	Wages & Salaries	16
60+ years	9	Cash remittance	6
Marital status: 15 years and above percent		Business, non-farming	
Never married	60	Pension	22
Married with certificate	19	Fertility	
Married traditionally	8	Average number of children per woman	
Married consensually	4	4.9	
Divorced/Separated	3	Mortality	
Widowed	5	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Main language spoken at home		Females	
Percent of households		Males	
Oshiwambo languages	95	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Private households		Females	
Number	38 202	Males	
Average size	5.9	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Head of Household, percent		Orphaned by	
Females	62	Mother	5
Males	38	Father	11
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Both parents	
	83	1	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Disability, percent	
Never attended	17	With disability	
Currently at school	24	Of whom	
Left school	55	Deaf	21
Children 6-15 years attending school percent		Blind	38
Girls	91	Speech	12
Boys	88	Hands	14
		Legs	23
		Mental	5



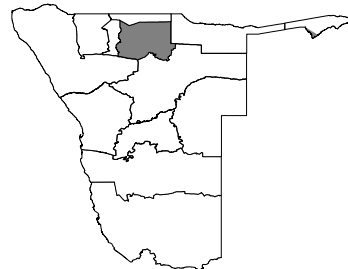
Oshana Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	161 916	In labour force	49
Females	87 958	Employed	59
Males	73 957	Unemployed	41
Growth Rate		Outside labour force	45
	1.8	Student	44
In Urban/Rural, percent		Homemaker	37
Urban areas	31	Retired, too old, etc.	19
Rural areas	69	Housing Conditions, percent	
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		Households with	
	84	Safe water	93
Area: In square kilometres		No toilet facility	49
	8 653	Electricity for lighting	19
Population density		Access to radio	84
Persons per sq. km	18.7	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	66
Age composition, percent		Main Source of income, percent	
Under 5 years	12	Household main income	
5 – 14 years	28	Farming	36
15 – 59 years	53	Wages & Salaries	32
60+ years	7	Cash remittance	5
Marital status: 15 years and above Percent		Business, non-farming	13
Never married	63	Pension	12
Married with certificate	20	Fertility	
Married traditionally	4	Average number of children per woman	3.7
Married consensually	6	Mortality	
Divorced/Separated	2	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Widowed	4	Females	41
Main language spoken at home		Males	46
Percent of households		Life expectancy at birth, years	
Oshiwambo languages	93	Females	48
Private households		Males	46
Number	29 557	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Average size	5.4	Orphaned by	
Head of Household, percent		Mother	6
Females	54	Father	12
Males	46	Both parents	2
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Disability, percent	
	89	With disability	5
Education, 15+ years, percent		Of whom	
Never attended	8	Deaf	21
Currently at school	22	Blind	31
Left school	65	Speech	12
Children 6-15 years attending school percent		Hands	13
Girls	52	Legs	26
Boys	48	Mental	6



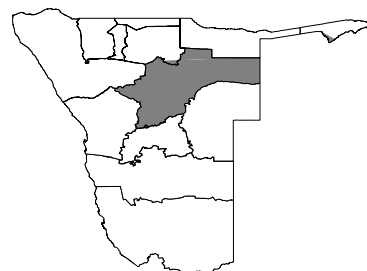
Oshikoto Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	161 007	In labour force	39
Females	84 620	Employed	55
Males	76387	Unemployed	45
Growth Rate	2.2	Outside labour force	56
In Urban/Rural, percent		Student	34
Urban areas	9	Homemaker	45
Rural areas	91	Retired, too old, etc.	21
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	90	Housing Conditions, percent	
Area: In square kilometres	38 653	Households with	
Population density		Safe water	88
Persons per sq. km	4.2	No toilet facility	70
Age composition, percent		Electricity for lighting	15
Under 5 years	14	Access to radio	79
5 – 14 years	29	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	84
15 – 59 years	47	Main Source of income, percent	
60+ years	8	Household main income	
Marital status: 15 years and above percent		Farming	56
Never married	59	Wages & Salaries	20
Married with certificate	22	Cash remittance	3
Married traditionally	45	Business, non-farming	6
Married consensually	7	Pension	11
Divorced/Separated	2	Fertility	
Widowed	4	Average number of children per woman	4.6
Main language spoken at home		Mortality	
Percent of households		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Oshiwambo languages	87	Females	58
Private households		Males	61
Number	28 419	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Average size	5.6	Females	50
Head of Household, percent		Males	50
Females	50	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Males	50	Orphaned by	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	83	Mother	5
Education, 15+ years, percent		Father	10
Never attended	16	Both parents	1
Currently at school	20	Disability, percent	
Left school	61	With disability	5
Children 6-15 years attending school percent		Of whom	
Girls	87	Deaf	24
Boys	82	Blind	29
		Speech	11
		Hands	16
		Legs	24
		Mental	7



Otjozondjupa Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	135 384	In labour force	52
Females	65 488	Employed	68
Males	69 896	Unemployed	32
Growth Rate	2.8	Outside labour force	49
In Urban/Rural, percent		Student	31
Urban areas	41	Homemaker	46
Rural areas	59	Retired, too old, etc.	23
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	107	Housing Conditions, percent	
Area: In square kilometres	105 185	Households with	
Population density		Safe water	94
Persons per sq. km	1.3	No toilet facility	43
Age composition, percent		Electricity for lighting	42
Under 5 years	14	Access to radio	80
5 – 14 years	24	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	60
15 – 59 years	55	Main Source of income, percent	
60+ years	5	Household main income	
Marital status: 15 years and above percent		Farming	15
Never married	55	Wages & Salaries	55
Married with certificate	15	Cash remittance	10
Married traditionally	10	Business, non-farming	8
Married consensually	13	Pension	7
Divorced/Separated	2	Fertility	
Widowed	3	Average number of children per woman	4.1
Main language spoken at home		Mortality	
Percent of households		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Otjiherero languages	28	Females	45
Nama/Damara	22	Males	51
Oshiwambo languages	20	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Private households		Females	61
Number	25 338	Males	55
Average size	4.6	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent	
Head of Household, percent		Orphaned by	
Females	33	Mother	3
Males	67	Father	6
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	67	Both parents	1
Education, 15+ years, percent		Disability, percent	
Never attended	22	With disability	4
Currently at school	10	Of whom	
Left school	53	Deaf	18
Children 6-15 years attending school percent		Blind	32
Girls	66	Speech	13
Boys	61	Hands	12
		Legs	24
		Mental	5



1 General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in Namibia was 1 830 330. Out of these, 942 572 were females while 887 721 were males. This gives a sex ratio of 94 males per 100 females. It should be noted that these were the persons who were physically present in Namibia on the Census Reference Night of 27 August 2001 irrespective of their citizenship, nationality or place of usual residence. Some of the enumerated persons were visitors and travellers who usually reside outside Namibia. Namibian citizens and any other persons who usually reside in the country, but were not present during the Reference Night, were not eligible for enumeration.

51 percent of population in Namibia are females

The enumeration exercise covered all persons in private households and institutions, the homeless and overnight travellers. The figure below provides a breakdown of the population by these groups. The population in private households constitute close to 97 percent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is about two and half percent while the homeless and overnight travellers made up less than one percent of the total population.

The size of the private households is relatively large, where close to 40 percent of the households are made up of more than 6 members. The population in these households constitutes almost two thirds of the total population in households. While one-person households make up 12 percent of all households, the population in these households constitute only 2 percent of the household population.

Figure 1.1 Total Population, Namibia, 2001 Census

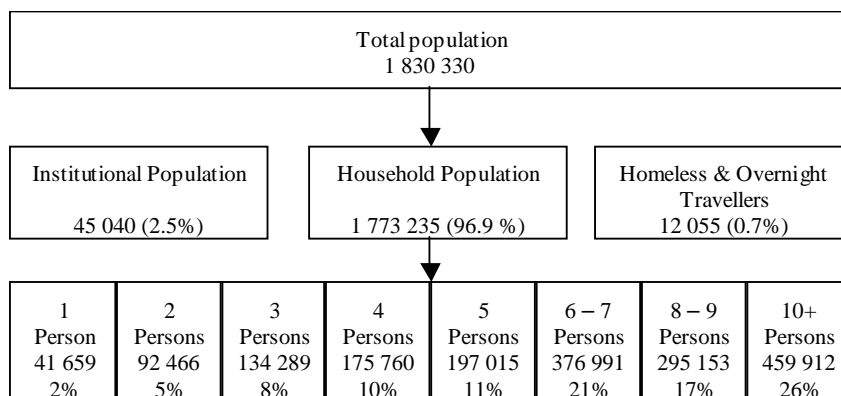
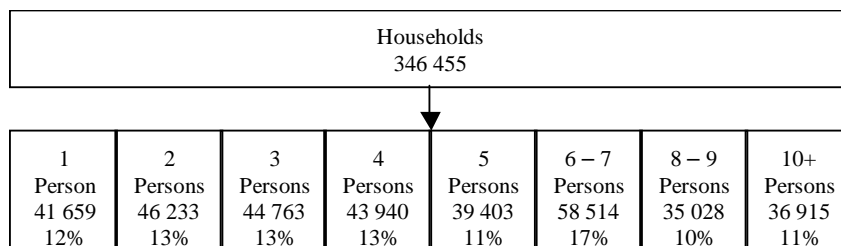


Figure 1.2 Households, Namibia, 2001 Census



1.2 Population Distribution

The distribution of population by urban and rural areas as well as by regions is shown in Table 1.2.1 below. Comparisons between 1991 and 2001 census figures can be observed in Table 1.2.2. It should be noted that urban areas are so proclaimed by the Government. There were 30 proclaimed urban localities in the country at the time of the census. One third of the population was enumerated in urban areas. This shows an increase of the proportion of the urban population from 27 in 1991 to 33 percent in 2001.

It is worth observing that the sex ratio, i.e. the number of males per 100 females, is higher in the urban than in the rural areas. There were about 99 males for every 100 females in the urban areas as against 92 in the rural ones. The sex ratio for urban areas in 1991 was 103 while that for rural areas was the same as in 2001.

The distribution of the population by region can also be seen in the same table. Khomas region is now the most populous with close to 14 percent of the total country population. In 1991, Omusati was the most populous region. However, the trend in the population distribution has not changed from that of 1991, as the northern part of the country is still the most populous with over 50 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population in the southern regions of Karas and Hardap is only about 8 percent of the total population.

Table 1.2.1 Population distribution by sex and area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Total	Percent	Female	Male	Not stated	Sex Ratio
Namibia	1 830 330	100	942 572	887 721	37	94.2
Urban	603 612	33.0	303 236	300 358	18	99.1
Rural	1 226 718	67.0	639 336	587 363	19	91.9
Caprivi	79 826	4.4	40 749	39 077		95.9
Erongo	107 663	5.9	50 040	57 616	7	115.1
Hardap	68 249	3.7	33 665	34 579	5	102.7
Karas	69 329	3.8	32 346	36 976	7	114.3
Kavango	202 694	11.1	106 176	96 515	3	90.9
Khomas	250 262	13.7	123 613	126 648	1	102.5
Kunene	68 735	3.8	34 237	34 487	11	100.7
Ohangwena	228 384	12.5	124 828	103 556		83.0
Omaheke	68 039	3.7	32 484	35 554	1	109.5
Omusati	228 842	12.5	126 368	102 473	1	81.1
Oshana	161 916	8.8	87 958	73 957	1	84.1
Oshikoto	161 007	8.8	84 620	76 387		90.3
Otjozondjupa	135 384	7.4	65 488	69 896		106.7

The changes in the percentage distributions of the population in some of the regions between 1991 and 2001 should be treated with caution since not all changes may be a result of natural decrease or net migration or both. Some of these changes were brought about by changes in geographical areas, which took place after 1991. The regions which were affected are Erongo, Caprivi, Kavango, Kunene and Omusati.

In the case of Erongo, Walvis Bay was not part of the region in 1991. It only became part of the region in 1994. This has resulted in a significant increase of the regional population between 1991 and 2001. Part of the area of Kunene region was relocated to Omusati region in 1998. The same applies to Caprivi and Kavango regions where a whole constituency was relocated from the former to the latter. The decline in the population of Caprivi between 1991 and 2001 is therefore due to the change in the geographical area. Likewise, the significant increase in the population of Kavango is partly due to the increase in the geographical area.

Table 1.2.2 Population distribution by sex and area, Namibia, 1991 and 2001

Area	1991			2001		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	100	51.3	48.7	100	51.5	48.5
Urban	27.1	49.2	50.8	33.0	50.2	49.8
Rural	72.9	52.1	47.9	67.0	52.1	47.9
Caprivi	6.4	51.3	48.7	4.4	51.0	49.0
Erongo	3.9	47.8	52.2	5.9	46.5	53.5
Hardap	4.7	49.3	50.7	3.7	49.3	50.7
Karas	4.3	44.5	55.5	3.8	46.7	53.3
Kavango	8.3	52.3	47.7	11.1	52.4	47.6
Khomas	11.8	47.5	52.5	13.7	49.4	50.6
Kunene	4.5	49.5	50.5	3.8	49.8	50.2
Ohangwena	12.7	55.4	44.6	12.5	54.7	45.3
Omaheke	3.7	48.2	51.8	3.7	47.7	52.3
Omusati	13.5	56.0	44.0	12.5	55.2	44.8
Oshana	9.6	54.4	45.6	8.8	54.3	45.7
Oshikoto	9.1	51.9	48.1	8.8	52.6	47.4
Otjozondjupa	7.3	46.1	53.9	7.4	48.4	51.6

Table 1.2.3 Urban Population by sex and area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Locality	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Windhoek	233 529	116 222	117 306	1	38.7	38.3	39.1
Gobabis	13 856	7 046	6 810		2.3	2.3	2.3
Grootfontein	14 249	6 796	7 453		2.4	2.2	2.5
Karasburg	4 075	2 139	1 936		0.7	0.7	0.6
Karibib	3 726	1 847	1 879		0.6	0.6	0.6
Keetmanshoop	15 778	8 204	7 573	1	2.6	2.7	2.5
Mariental	9 836	4 826	5 008	2	1.6	1.6	1.7
Omaruru	4 761	2 390	2 371		0.8	0.8	0.8
Otavi	3 813	2 022	1 791		0.6	0.7	0.6
Otjiwarongo	19 614	10 459	9 155		3.2	3.4	3.0
Outjo	6 013	3 194	2 819		1.0	1.1	0.9
Tsumeb	14 929	7 434	7 495		2.5	2.5	2.5
Henties Bay	3 285	1 636	1 649		0.5	0.5	0.5
Okahandja	14 039	7 064	6 975		2.3	2.3	2.3
Swakopmund	23 808	11 651	12 157		3.9	3.8	4.0
Usakos	2 926	1 587	1 339		0.5	0.5	0.4
Walvis Bay	43 611	19 021	24 583	7	7.2	6.3	8.2
Arandis	3 974	1 990	1 984		0.7	0.7	0.7
Eenhana	2 814	1 511	1 303		0.5	0.5	0.4
Katima Mulilo	22 134	11 849	10 285		3.7	3.9	3.4
Khorixas	5 890	3 105	2 783	2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Luderitz	13 295	5 791	7 502	2	2.2	1.9	2.5
Okakarara	3 296	1 721	1 575		0.5	0.6	0.5
Ondangwa	10 900	5 446	5 454		1.8	1.8	1.8
Ongwediva	10 742	6 189	4 553		1.8	2.0	1.5
Opuwo	5 101	2 536	2 565		0.8	0.8	0.9
Oshakati	28 255	15 204	13 051		4.7	5.0	4.3
Rehoboth	21 308	11 305	10 003		3.5	3.7	3.3
Rundu	36 964	19 769	17 192	3	6.1	6.5	5.7
Outapi	2 640	1 310	1 330		0.4	0.4	0.4
Oranjemund	4 451	1 972	2 479		0.7	0.7	0.8
Total	603 612	303 236	300 358	18	100	100	100

Table 1.2.3 gives the distribution of the population by urban localities. Windhoek has the highest proportion of the urban population (38.7 percent) followed by Walvis Bay, Rundu and Oshakati with 7.2, 6.1 and 4.7 percent respectively. The smallest urban area in Namibia is Outapi with a proportion of only 0.4 percent.

1.3 The Population Growth

The inter-censal growth rate, i.e. between 1991 and 2001 is 2.6 percent. This means that, on average, the population in Namibia is growing at rate of 2.6 percent per annum. At this rate of growth, the population of Namibia will double in 27 years time. The growth rate during this inter-censal period has declined from the 1981 – 1991 period, which was 3.1 percent per annum.

Table 1.3 below gives the growth rates by region. It should be mentioned that the calculation of the growth rates for regions took into account the changes in the geographical areas of those regions which were affected by such changes. As it can be seen in the table, there are variations in the growth rates for regions. While most of the regions have growth rates which fluctuates between 2 and 3 percent, Khomas and Kavango have higher rates which are respectively 4.0 and 3.7 percent. On the other hand, Hardap, Erongo, Karas and Omusati have the lowest growth rates, which range from 0.3 to 1.5 percent.

Table 1.3 Percentage growth rate by area from 1991 to 2001, Namibia

Area	% Growth rate
Namibia	2.6
Caprivi*	1.8
Erongo**	1.3
Hardap	0.3
Karas	1.3
Khomas	4.0
Kavango*	3.7
Kunene*	1.9
Ohangwena	2.4
Omaheke	2.5
Omusati*	1.5
Oshana	1.8
Oshikoto	2.2
Otjozondjupa	2.8

Note: * The areas for the regions of Caprivi, Kavango, Kunene and Omusati have been adjusted, since they were not the same during the two periods.

** The growth rate for the Erongo region excludes Walvis Bay which was not part of the region during the 1991 census.

2 Population Structure and Composition

The population structure refers to the distribution of the population by age and sex. Information on sex and age forms the basis for detailed analysis of the characteristics of any population. The age structure is important in determining the number of births expected in the future. Even if fertility declines, the number of births may continue to increase because the number of females in childbearing ages continues to increase. In a developing country like Namibia, out of the three components of population change, i.e. fertility, mortality and migration, fertility has the most significant influence on population change.

The Census collected information on age, sex, marital status and citizenship for all persons who were enumerated. Each of these components is explained in the sections below.

2.1 Age Structure: National Level

Close to 40 percent of the population is aged below 15 years

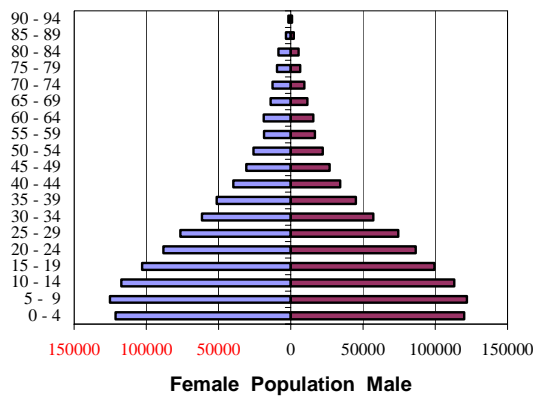
The age distribution of the population by broad age groups and by area is presented in Table 2.1, while the distribution of the population by single years is given in the Appendix. It can be observed from the table that Namibia has a relatively young population, close to 40 of the whole population is under 15 years of age. The rural areas have relatively younger age structure than the urban ones. The proportion of the population aged less than 15 years in rural areas is slightly over 43 percent while that of urban areas is only 30 percent.

The youthfulness of the population is more pronounced by the population pyramid, Figure 2.1, which has a very broad base and a very narrow apex. Close to 7 percent of the population is aged 60 years and above, i.e. the senior citizens, a relatively low percentage compared to other age groups. Population pyramids of this shape are typical for countries with relatively high fertility and high mortality.

Table 2.1 Population distribution by area and age group, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Percent in age group				Not stated
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+	
Namibia	13.2	26.1	52.3	6.7	1.8
Urban	11.2	18.9	64.4	3.9	1.6
Rural	14.2	29.6	46.3	8.0	1.9
Caprivi	13.5	25.4	55.0	6.0	0.1
Erongo	10.7	17.6	63.9	5.8	2.0
Hardap	12.6	23.1	55.3	7.5	1.5
Karas	11.1	19.5	62.6	5.7	1.2
Kavango	15.0	28.9	48.2	5.9	1.9
Khomas	10.7	17.7	66.7	3.5	1.3
Kunene	15.1	25.9	48.2	7.3	3.4
Ohangwena	15.2	33.0	41.0	9.1	1.6
Omaheke	14.6	25.9	50.5	6.2	2.7
Omusati	12.9	31.0	44.5	9.2	2.4
Oshana	11.9	27.5	52.5	6.7	1.4
Oshikoto	14.0	29.4	47.0	7.5	2.1
Otjozondjupa	14.2	23.6	55.4	5.4	1.5

Figure 2.1 Population Pyramid, Namibia, 2001 Census

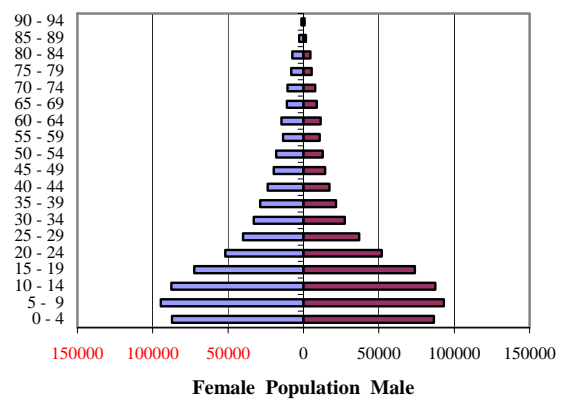
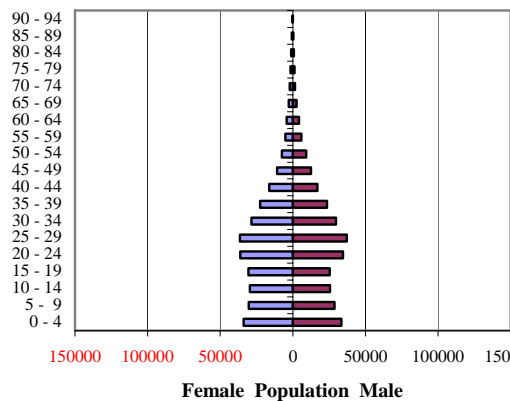


2.2 Age structure: Urban and rural areas

Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 present the population pyramids respectively for urban and rural areas by five-year age groups. There exist significant differences on the age structure between urban and rural areas. The rural areas have relatively more young people as well as senior citizens. On the other hand, the urban areas have relatively more people in the economically active age groups, i.e. 15 – 59 years. This phenomenon can be observed in the pyramids for the two areas. The pyramid for the urban areas is rather bulky in the middle and has a relatively narrow apex, implying a large proportion of the working population and a small proportion of the senior citizens. On the contrary, the pyramid for the rural areas has a relatively broader base and an apex, which is not as narrow as that of the urban pyramid. This is a demonstration of the relatively higher proportions of both the young and the old populations in the rural areas.

Figure 2.2.1 Urban population pyramid, Namibia, 2001 Census

Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Namibia, 2001 Census



2.3

2.3 Age Structure: Regional Comparisons

There are variations in the age distribution of the population by regions. As shown in Table 2.1 regions with significant urban populations, for example Khomas, Erongo, Hardap and Otjozondjupa, are more characterised by relatively high proportions of the population in the middle ages, i.e. ages 15 to 59 years. For example, in Khomas two thirds of the population is made up of persons aged 15 to 59 years.

2.2 Sex composition

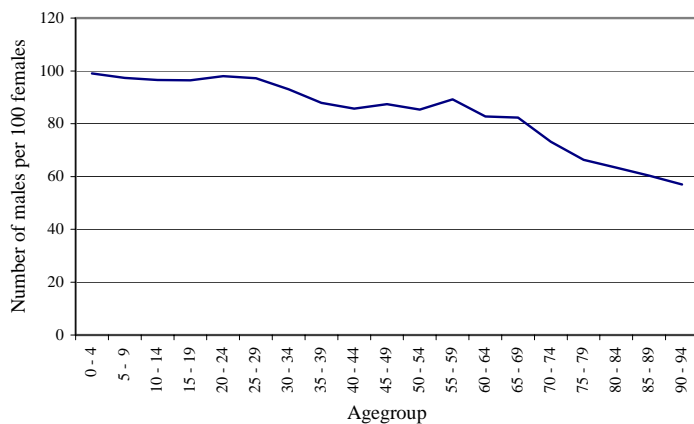
For every 100 females in Namibia there are 94 Males

Table 2.4 shows the sex ratio as well as the sex composition (percents) of the population by area. Females make up 51 percent of the whole population in the country. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 94, which is the same as in 1991. Table 2.4 shows the sex ratio by urban and rural areas and by regions. The number of females and males are almost equal in urban areas (99 males per 100 females) while in rural areas the number of males is less than that of females where the sex ratio is 92. With the exception of Kunene region, the northern regions have relatively more females than males. On the other hand, the southern and central regions have an excess of males over females.

Table 2.4 Sex ratio and percent distribution of the population by sex and area Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Percent		Sex ratio
	Females	Males	
Namibia	51	49	94
Urban	50	50	99
Rural	52	48	92
Caprivi	51	49	96
Erongo	46	54	115
Hardap	49	51	103
Karas	47	53	114
Kavango	52	48	91
Khomas	49	51	102
Kunene	50	50	101
Ohangwena	55	45	83
Omaheke	48	52	109
Omusati	55	45	81
Oshana	54	46	84
Oshikoto	53	47	90
Otjozondjupa	48	52	107

Figure 2.4 Sex ratio by age, Namibia, 2001 Census



The sex ratio declines as age increases. This can be observed in Figure 2.4.

2.5 Marital status

29% of the population aged at least 15 years are currently formally married, and only 19 % are married with certificate

Marital status in the past used to play an important role in determining the levels of fertility. However, the extent to which it influences fertility seems to be gradually diminishing as many people nowadays continue to have children out of wedlock or opt to have relatively few children even when they are married.

The Census asked all persons their current marital status. Individuals were categorised into six types of marital status. These are: never married, married with certificate (by civil law), married traditionally or customarily, consensual union, divorced or separated, and widowed. The two types of recognised forms of marriage in Namibia are married with certificate and traditional. Table 2.5 below presents the distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by type of marital status.

As it can be observed, slightly over 28 percent of the population aged 15 years and above are either married with certificate or traditionally. Only 19 percent married with certificate. The never married population forms the highest proportion, which is 56 percent. On the other hand, 7 percent of the population is made up of couples in consensual unions, i.e., they consider themselves married but have not formalised the union either legally or traditionally. The proportion of the widowed and divorced/separated population is close to 7 percent. However, there are relatively more widowed and divorced/separated females than males.

Table 2.5 Population 15 years and above by sex and marital status, Namibia, 2001 Census

Marital Status	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not Stated	Total	Female	Male
Never Married	625 230	300 540	324 683	7	56.2	51.9	60.9
Married with certificate	213 152	109 889	103 258	5	19.2	19.0	19.4
Married traditionally	104 575	58 138	46 437		9.4	10.0	8.7
Consensual Union	82 108	43 916	38 191	1	7.4	7.6	7.2
Divorced/Separated	30 785	22 427	8 358		2.8	3.9	1.6
Widowed	44 528	38 873	5 654	1	4.0	6.7	1.1
Not Stated	11 469	5 219	6 230	20	1.0	0.9	1.2
Total	1 111 847	579 002	532 811	34	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.6 Citizenship

Table 2.6.1 Population by sex and citizenship, Namibia, 2001 Census

Citizenship	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not Stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibian	1 770 324	915 957	854 354	13	96.7	97.2	96.2
Non-Namibians	56 923	25 184	31 719	20	3.1	2.7	3.6
Not Stated	3 083	1 431	1 648	4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	1 830 330	942 572	887 721	37	100.0	100.0	100.0

All persons were asked to state their country of citizenship. The information on citizenship can be important for various reasons. Citizenship can be perceived as a measure of the extent Namibia is interacting with the rest of the world. Tables 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 show the population by citizenships. It can be seen from Table 2.6.1 that close to 97 percent of the population is Namibian. The non-Namibian citizens are made up mainly of Angolan citizens (43 %) followed by South Africans and Zambians 12 and 9 percent respectively.

Table 2.6.2 Population with non-Namibian citizenship by sex and citizenship, Namibia, 2001 Census

Citizenship	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not Stated	Total	Female	Male
Angola	24 342	10 336	14 006		42.8	41.0	44.2
Botswana	587	292	295		1.0	1.2	0.9
RSA	6 595	3 196	3 394	5	11.6	12.7	10.7
Zambia	5 092	1 585	3 507		8.9	6.3	11.1
Zimbabwe	1 262	644	618		2.2	2.6	1.9
Other SADC Countries	8 494	4 269	4 225		14.9	17.0	13.3
Other African Countries	1 303	525	778		2.3	2.1	2.5
European Countries	6 622	3 089	3 518	15	11.6	12.3	11.1
American Countries	1 547	808	739		2.7	3.2	2.3
Asian and Oceanic Countries	852	340	512		1.5	1.4	1.6
Other Countries	227	100	127		0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	56 923	25 184	31 719	20	100.0	100.0	100.0

3 Disability

The Census asked all enumerated persons in households and institutions about any type of permanent disability or limitation. Disability is defined as a limitation in carrying out everyday activities at home, at work, or at school because of long-term physical or mental condition.

Six various types of disability are identified: blind, deaf, impaired speech, impairment of hands, impairment of legs and mentally disabled/mentally ill.

Table 3.1 below shows the disabled population by area and sex. It can be seen from the table that the proportion of the disabled population in Namibia is close to 5 percent. There are no differences between females and males. The proportion of disabled persons is lower in urban than in rural areas. In the former it is 4 percent as against 5 percent in the latter. At regional level, there are significant differences. The proportion of disabled persons ranges from 3 percent in Karas to 6 percent in Hardap and Omusati.

Table 3.1 Disabled Population by area and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Population			Disabled Population			Percent Disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	1 818 275	938 875	879 396	85 567	43 966	41 601	4.7	4.7	4.7
Urban	596 763	301 322	295 440	22 062	10 978	11 084	3.7	3.6	3.8
Rural	1 221 512	637 553	583 956	63 505	32 988	30 517	5.2	5.2	5.2
Caprivi	79 652	40 677	38 975	3 495	1 822	1 673	4.4	4.5	4.3
Erongo	105 294	49 704	55 590	3 779	1 846	1 933	3.6	3.7	3.5
Hardap	67 754	33 462	34 289	4 125	2 010	2 115	6.1	6.0	6.2
Karas	67 765	32 008	35 757	1 698	762	936	2.5	2.4	2.6
Kavango	201 651	105 744	95 907	11 045	5 663	5 382	5.5	5.4	5.6
Khomas	248 689	122 950	125 738	9 150	4 524	4 626	3.7	3.7	3.7
Kunene	67 476	33 739	33 737	3 125	1 515	1 610	4.6	4.5	4.8
Ohangwena	228 173	124 766	103 407	10 378	5 572	4 806	4.5	4.5	4.6
Omaheke	67 835	32 419	35 416	2 426	1 155	1 271	3.6	3.6	3.6
Omusati	227 993	126 088	101 905	14 572	8 092	6 480	6.4	6.4	6.4
Oshana	161 196	87 741	73 455	7 248	3 813	3 435	4.5	4.3	4.7
Oshikoto	160 086	84 300	75 786	8 607	4 416	4 191	5.4	5.2	5.5
Otjozondjupa	134 711	65 277	69 434	5 919	2 776	3 143	4.4	4.3	4.5

Table 3.2 presents the disabled population by type of disability and sex. It can be observed that blindness is the most common type of disability in Namibia. It affects 35 percent of the disabled population. In females, it is 6 percent higher than in males, making it the disability type with the largest difference between the sexes. Impairment of legs, the second most common disability in Namibia, accounts for 24 percent of all disabilities. It is significantly higher in males than in females.

Table 3.2 Type of disability by sex, Namibia, 2001 Census

Type of disability	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	29 949	16 688	13 261	35.0	38.0	31.9
Deaf	18 313	9 590	8 723	21.4	21.8	21.0
Impaired Speech	9 756	4 778	4 978	11.4	10.9	12.0
Impairment of Hands	11 659	5 615	6 044	13.6	12.8	14.5
Impairment of Legs	20 560	9 890	10 670	24.0	22.5	25.6
Mental disabled/Mentally ill	4 782	2 316	2 466	5.6	5.3	5.9
Other	4 562	2 440	2 122	5.3	5.5	5.1
Not stated	14 673	7 479	7 194	17.1	17.0	17.3
Total*	85 567	43 966	41 601			

Note: * The total is the number of persons with a disability. This is not the total in the column as some persons have multiple disabilities

Table 3.3 reflects the percent of the disabled population by type and area. The table shows almost three quarters of the disabled population are in the rural areas. About 3 out of 5 of the disabled are found in the northern regions of Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto. The southern regions of Karas and Hardap have a relatively low proportion of the disabled (less than 8 percent). The distribution of the type of disability by urban and rural areas and by region follows almost the same pattern as that of the national level.

Table 3.3 Percent disabled population by type and area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Total disabled	Percent Disabled	Type of Disability						
			Blind	Deaf	Speech	Hands	Legs	Mental	Other
Namibia	85 567	100.0	35.0	21.4	11.4	13.6	24.0	5.6	5.3
Urban	22 062	25.8	29.0	25.3	25.6	19.0	20.7	20.1	28.1
Rural	63 505	74.2	71.0	74.7	74.4	81.0	79.3	79.9	71.9
Caprivi	3 495	4.1	4.1	4.6	3.7	3.9	4.5	7.6	2.8
Erongo	3 779	4.4	5.2	4.4	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.4	7.1
Hardap	4 125	4.8	6.4	4.2	3.1	3.5	5.6	5.4	5.5
Karas	1 698	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.0
Kavango	11 045	12.9	11.5	12.7	11.3	15.5	14.2	14.4	13.3
Khomas	9 150	10.7	13.5	11.0	10.4	7.2	6.6	6.7	7.3
Kunene	3 125	3.7	3.6	3.0	5.0	4.7	4.1	3.0	2.2
Ohangwena	10 378	12.1	10.9	12.5	11.9	13.5	13.3	11.3	10.8
Omaheke	2 426	2.8	2.5	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.8	2.5
Omusati	14 572	17.0	18.3	16.9	18.5	17.3	16.4	14.8	11.8
Oshana	7 248	8.5	7.6	8.1	9.1	8.3	9.0	8.6	11.3
Oshikoto	8 607	10.1	8.4	11.2	9.9	11.8	10.2	11.8	9.1
Otjozondjupa	5 919	6.9	6.4	5.9	8.0	6.3	7.0	6.6	13.2

Note: The columns add to 100% for urban and rural and for all regions respectively.

4 Early Childhood Development

The questions on the existence of Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes asked in the Census are explained in detail in Appendix 1. Briefly, all children aged 3 – 6 years were asked about attendance of any type of ECD programme. These include Creche/Kindergarten, Day Care Centre/Nursery School and Pre-Primary School for preparation to enter formal primary education.

Table 4.1 presents the distribution of the 3 - 6 year olds by ECD attendance, sex and area. The Census counted about 200 000 children in this age group. It can be seen that, for Namibia as a whole, 32 percent of these children were attending ECD programmes. There are no significant differences between female and male children. However, there are differences between urban and rural areas with the former having higher proportions of children attending ECD programmes. It should be noted that the numbers are higher in rural than in urban areas, but it is the proportions which are under consideration.

Attendance of Early Childhood Development Programmes in the regions varies notably. Relatively small proportions, less than 20 percent, of children in the regions of Caprivi, Kunene and Otjozondjupa are involved in ECD programmes. The regions with highest proportions, over 40 percent, of children in ECD programmes are Khomas, Omusati and Oshana.

Table 4.1 Population aged 3–6 years attending Early Childhood Development Programme by area and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Population 3 – 6 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	200 010	100 842	99 168	63 804	33 280	30 524	31.9	33.0	30.8
Urban	48 930	24 851	24 079	19 253	9 993	9 260	39.3	40.2	38.5
Rural	151 080	75 991	75 089	44 551	23 287	21 264	29.5	30.6	28.3
Caprivi	8 692	4 337	4 355	1 207	657	550	13.9	15.1	12.6
Erongo	8 265	4 193	4 072	3 133	1 657	1 476	37.9	39.5	36.2
Hardap	6 843	3 492	3 351	1 510	767	743	22.1	22.0	22.2
Karas	5 828	2 902	2 926	1 997	1 019	978	34.3	35.1	33.4
Kavango	24 631	12 392	12 239	3 698	1 899	1 799	15.0	15.3	14.7
Khomas	19 434	9 945	9 489	8 592	4 483	4 109	44.2	45.1	43.3
Kunene	8 528	4 195	4 333	1 078	551	527	12.6	13.1	12.2
Ohangwena	31 191	15 898	15 293	12 031	6 368	5 663	38.6	40.1	37.0
Omaheke	8 060	3 973	4 087	1 632	854	778	20.2	21.5	19.0
Omusati	27 414	13 794	13 620	11 043	5 710	5 333	40.3	41.4	39.2
Oshana	16 628	8 411	8 217	8 033	4 118	3 915	48.3	49.0	47.6
Oshikoto	19 386	9 810	9 576	7 408	3 955	3 453	38.2	40.3	36.1
Otjozondjupa	15 110	7 500	7 610	2 442	1 242	1 200	16.2	16.6	15.8

Table 4.2 reflects the percent distribution of the children in ECD programmes by type and area. It can be observed that, at national level, slightly more than three quarters of the children are attending crèche/kindergarten and one out of five are in pre-primary programmes. Higher proportions of children are attending the former programme in rural than in urban areas, which is the opposite case for pre-primary preparation.

The table also reveals that almost all the regions follow the same pattern whereby a large proportion of the children in ECD programmes are attending Creche/Kindergarten, followed by Pre-Primary with the notable exception of Kavango where more than half of the children in any type of ECD programme are attending pre-primary while 46 percent in Creche/Kindergarten.

Table 4.2 Population 3–6 years of age attending by type of Early Childhood Development Programme, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme			Total
	Creche/ Kindergarten	Daycare Centre/ Nursery School	Pre-Primary	
Namibia	76.5	3.5	20.0	100
Urban	69.9	6.1	24.0	100
Rural	79.3	2.4	18.3	100
Caprivi	62.1	3.1	34.8	100
Erongo	71.1	8.1	20.8	100
Hardap	61.5	2.5	36.0	100
Karas	72.0	7.1	20.9	100
Kavango	45.7	3.3	51.0	100
Khomas	67.4	6.4	26.2	100
Kunene	72.7	7.7	19.6	100
Ohangwena	83.3	2.8	14.0	100
Omaheke	75.2	2.0	22.7	100
Omusati	83.8	2.2	14.0	100
Oshana	83.0	1.6	15.4	100
Oshikoto	82.3	1.9	15.8	100
Otjozondjupa	78.8	5.0	16.1	100

5 Education and Literacy

The Census asked all persons, aged 6 years and above, about school attendance and highest level of education attained. In addition, there was a question on their ability to write and read in any language with understanding, so as to measure the level of literacy in the country.

School attendance means attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education. Examples of educational institutions are primary schools, secondary or high schools, technical schools, agricultural institutes, teacher training colleges and universities.

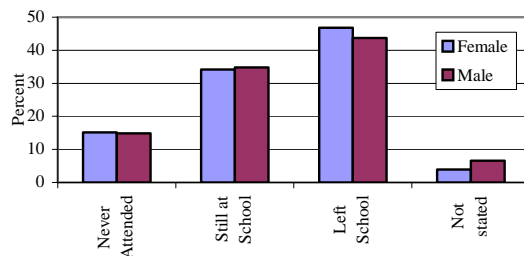
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who attended school in the past but have already left.

The question on educational attainment was put to people who are presently attending or have left school, college or university. Educational attainment means the highest standard, grade or years completed by a person at a formal educational institution without necessarily a formal certification.

The purpose of the question on literacy was to divide the population into two groups: Those who are able to write and read a message in any language with understanding and those who do not have this ability. People who can write but not read or who can read but not write are not literate. The question on literacy was straightforward: "Can you write and read a message in any language?" The respondent's answer was recorded directly without any further probing.

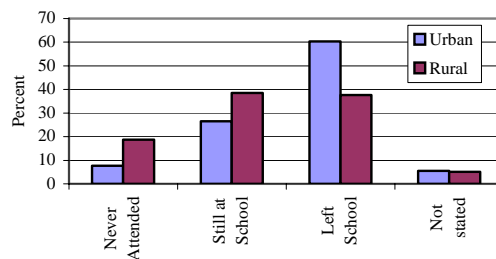
5.1 School Attendance

Figure 5.1.1 Percent Total Population 6 years and above by school attendance and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census



The Census enumerated slightly over 1.5 million persons aged 6 years and above of whom 15% have never attended school. About 34% are currently attending and slightly over 45% have left school. The numbers of females and males are almost equal in these categories, except that more females have left school.

Figure 5.1.2 Percent Total Population 6 years and above by urban/ rural and school attendance, Namibia, 2001 Census



The figure reveals significant differences in proportions of school attendance for those who never attended and those who have left school in urban and rural areas. Relatively higher proportions have never attended school in rural areas than in urban ones. At the same time, higher proportions have left school in urban areas. On the other hand, higher proportions are still at school in rural than in urban areas.

Figure 5.1.3 Percent Total Population 6 years and above by area and school attendance, Namibia, 2001 Census

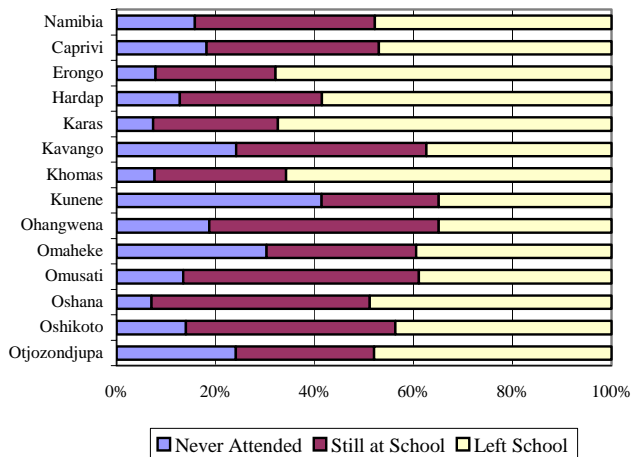
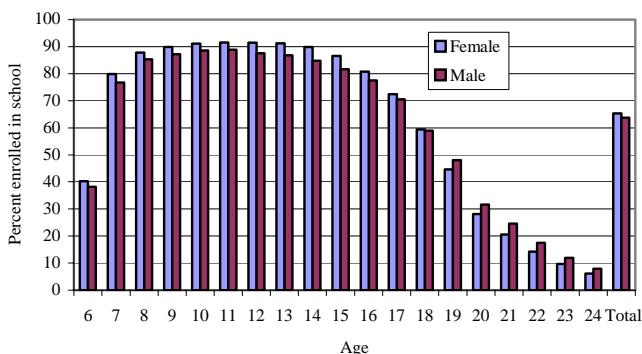


Figure 5.1.3 shows significant differences among regions for those aged 6 years and above who never attended school. In Kunene, higher proportions of the population, more than 40 percent, have never attended school. One out of five of the persons in Omaheke, Kavango and Otjozondjupa regions have never attended school. It is interesting to note that high proportions of the population in Khomas, Erongo, and Karas regions have left school and less than 10% of the same population has never attended school. In all regions more than 20% are still at school while more than 30% have left school.

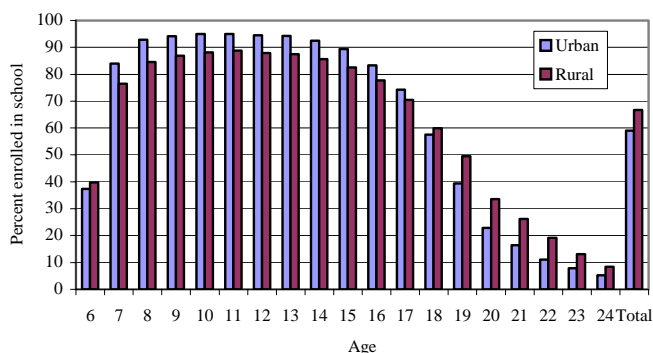
5.2 School Enrolment

Figure 5.2.1 School Enrolment Rates for the population aged 6 – 24 years by age and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census



The figure shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. About 90% of all children aged 9 – 14 years attend school. The highest enrolment rate is 92% for females at age 11. Enrolment rates for females are significantly lower than those for males in the higher age groups, i.e. from 19 – 24 years.

Figure 5.2.2 School Enrolment Rates for the population aged 6 – 24 years by age and urban and rural areas Namibia, 2001 Census



The figure shows that school enrolment at earlier ages is higher in urban than in rural areas, while at older ages it is the opposite situation. The highest enrolment rate is 95% at ages 10, 11 and 12 years in urban areas.

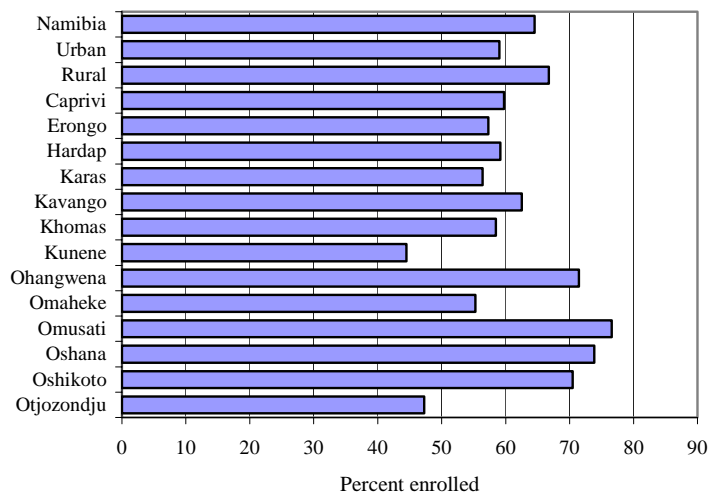
Figure 5.2.3 School Enrolment Rates for the population aged 6 – 24 years by area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Figure 5.2.3 shows that close to 65% of the children aged 6-24 years are enrolled in schools. It can be observed that among regions Omusati region has the highest enrolment rate of about 76%. In Kunene and Otjozondjupa regions, the enrolment rates are below 50%.

5.3 Educational Attainment

Table 5.3 shows that close to 42% of all those aged 15 years and above and who had left school have completed primary education while about 15% of them had completed secondary education. About 33% did not complete primary school. There are no significant differences in educational attainment between females and males in the country.

Table 5.3 Population aged 15 years and above, who left school, by sex and educational attainment, Namibia, 2001 Census

Educational attainment	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	228 298	118 976	109 322		33.5	32.4	34.7
Primary School	283 138	160 807	122 331		41.5	43.8	38.8
Secondary School	105 956	55 730	50 225	1	15.5	15.2	15.9
University	13 459	6 467	6 992		2.0	1.8	2.2
Technical training after Secondary School	15 771	7 620	8 151		2.3	2.1	2.6
Teachers Training	9 009	5 234	3 775		1.3	1.4	1.2
Not stated	26 651	12 081	14 570		3.9	3.3	4.6
Total	682 282	366 915	315 366	1	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.4 Literacy

Over 4 out of 5 persons aged 15+ years are literate

Census data on literate and illiterate people must be used with special caution. The approach that was used to collect the information – *Can you write and read in any language with understanding?* – tends, by experience, to overestimate the number of literate people since no literacy test was administered. There was a provision for two languages for each person.

The literacy question was put to all persons aged 6 years and above. It may be more relevant to use 15 years as the lower age limit, which gives just over 894 600 literate people. This leads to a literacy rate of 81 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above.

Table 5.4.1 shows that there are no differences between females and males as far as literacy is concerned. A significant proportion (25%) of persons in rural areas lack the ability to write and read.

Urban females have by far the highest literacy rate of 92 percent. At regional level, the literacy rate ranges from 57% in Kunene region to 94% in Khomas region. Females in Kunene region have the lowest literacy rate of 54% in the country.

Table 5.4.1 Population aged 15 years and above by literacy, sex and area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Population				Literate				Literacy rate		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	1 100 425	575 603	524 818	4	894 663	467 661	427 001	1	81.3	81.2	81.4
Urban	415 283	207 429	207 853	1	376 743	190 939	185 803	1	90.7	92.1	89.4
Rural	685 142	368 174	316 965	3	517 920	276 722	241 198		75.6	75.2	76.1
Caprivi	48 622	24 979	23 643		38 040	18 682	19 358		78.2	74.8	81.9
Erongo	74 902	34 325	40 577		69 108	32 140	36 968		92.3	93.6	91.1
Hardap	43 455	21 275	22 177	3	36 058	18 253	17 805		83.0	85.8	80.3
Karas	46 672	21 392	25 280		40 439	19 651	20 788		86.6	91.9	82.2
Kavango	112 673	60 894	51 779		79 208	40 134	39 074		70.3	65.9	75.5
Khomas	177 626	86 442	91 183	1	166 373	82 013	84 359	1	93.7	94.9	92.5
Kunene	39 381	19 847	19 534		22 481	10 817	11 664		57.1	54.5	59.7
Ohangwena	117 909	68 753	49 156		93 354	53 809	39 545		79.2	78.3	80.4
Omaheke	40 239	18 858	21 381		26 582	12 552	14 030		66.1	66.6	65.6
Omusati	127 565	75 079	52 486		105 677	61 802	43 875		82.8	82.3	83.6
Oshana	97 491	55 022	42 469		86 630	49 585	37 045		88.9	90.1	87.2
Oshikoto	90 247	49 110	41 137		74 916	41 325	33 591		83.0	84.1	81.7
Otjozondjupa	83 643	39 627	44 016		55 797	26 898	28 899		66.7	67.9	65.7

Table 5.4.2 Literate population aged 15 years and above by sex and language in which they are literate, Namibia, 2001 Census

Language	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
San	6 054	3 045	3 009		0.7	0.7	0.7
Caprivi	61 661	30 698	30 963		6.9	6.6	7.3
Otjiherero	76 580	38 433	38 147		8.6	8.2	8.9
Kavango	116 291	57 478	58 813		13.0	12.3	13.8
Nama/Damara	62 856	34 378	28 478		7.0	7.4	6.7
Oshiwambo	624 858	330 068	294 790		69.8	70.6	69.0
Tswana	3 566	1 833	1 733		0.4	0.4	0.4
Afrikaans	335 486	165 602	169 884		37.5	35.4	39.8
German	12 738	6 668	6 069	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
English	620 675	321 516	299 158	1	69.4	68.7	70.1
Other European	16 227	6 730	9 497		1.8	1.4	2.2
Other African	4 715	2 008	2 707		0.5	0.4	0.6
Other	964	409	555		0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	15 039	6 305	8 734		1.7	1.3	2.0
Total Literate*	894 663	467 661	427 001	1			

Note: * The total is the number of literate persons This is not the total in the column as some persons are literate in more than one language

More than 2 out of 3 persons aged 15+ years in Namibia are literate in either Oshiwambo or English

Table 5.4.2 reveals that about 70% of those aged 15 years and above, can write and read in either Oshiwambo or English language with understanding. About 37% are literate in Afrikaans, making it the third most common language in which people are literate.

6 Labour Force

The questions on economic activity that were asked in the Census are given in Appendix 1 together with their concepts and definitions.

The Census asked all persons aged 8 years and above about their activity during the seven days prior to the Census night, August 27-28, 2001. A person was regarded as having worked, if he or she had worked even for one hour for pay, profit or family gain during that period. Consequently, people who worked for at least one hour but who had another activity, as main activity, for example as student or homemaker, were economically active according to this definition.

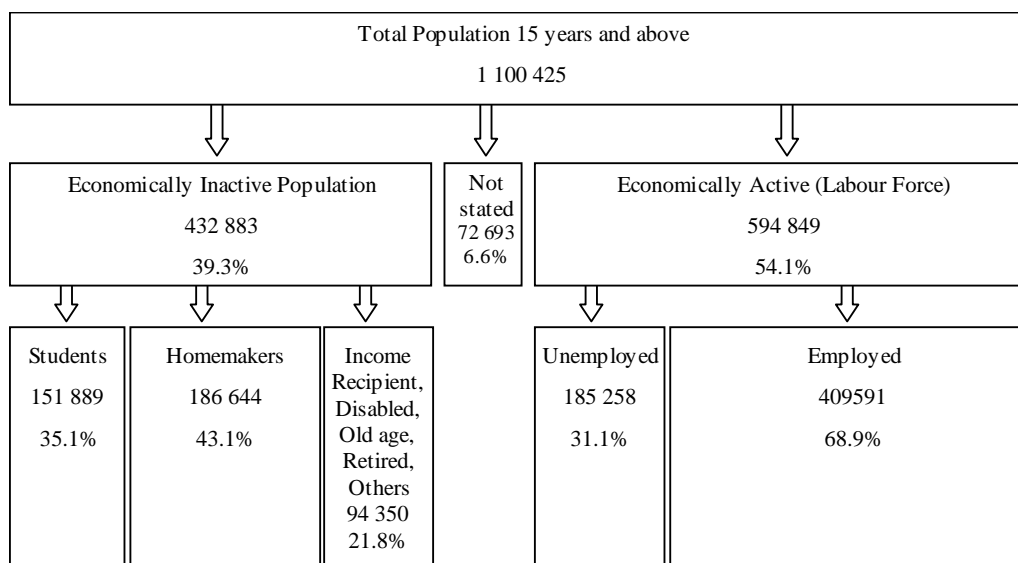
The major purpose of the census questions on economic activity is to divide the population into those who are currently economically active, that is, belonging to the labour force and those who are outside the labour force. Other questions allow the breakdown of the employed persons by major groups of occupation, industry and status in employment.

Persons in the labour force consist of the employed and the unemployed. Persons regarded as being economically inactive, i.e. outside the labour force, are grouped into seven categories. These are students, homemakers, retired, old age, income recipient and severely disabled. These persons were not in any paid or self-employment during the past seven days prior to the Census reference night.

This report focuses on the population aged 15 years and above in order to conform to international practices.

Figure 6.1 shows that 54% of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while 39% is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (69%) and the unemployed (31%). In the economically inactive population group, students make up 35%, while homemakers constitute 40%.

Figure 6.1 Population aged 15 years and above by activity status, Namibia, 2001 Census



6.1 Labour force participation rate

Table 6.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the country is slightly over 54%. The rate is higher for males (60%) than for females (49%). For the total populations in urban and rural areas, there are significant differences. For urban areas the rates for females and males are 65% and 74% respectively. The corresponding rates for rural areas are 40% and 50% respectively. At regional level, the rates for both females and males range from 37% in Omusati to 74% in Khomas. The table also shows significant differences between females and males within each of the regions.

Table 6.1 Labour Force Participation Rates (%) by area and sex for the Population aged 15+, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	54.1	48.9	59.7
Urban	69.3	64.9	73.6
Rural	44.8	40.0	50.5
Caprivi	59.8	54.1	65.9
Erongo	71.0	63.9	77.1
Hardap	63.9	56.1	71.4
Karas	66.7	61.5	71.0
Kavango	48.5	47.0	50.3
Khomas	74.3	69.9	78.5
Kunene	55.7	47.1	64.4
Ohangwena	42.5	40.6	45.3
Omaheke	53.9	42.3	64.0
Omusati	37.1	35.5	39.5
Oshana	49.2	47.1	51.8
Oshikoto	38.6	34.2	43.9
Otjozondjupa	51.5	44.3	58.0

The Labour Force Participation Rate is the proportion of the economically active population in a given population group, i.e. the number of economically active persons divided by the total population in the same population group.

6.2 Labour force

About 54% of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the labour force in Namibia. Table 6.2 shows that, out of these, 69% were employed, while 31% were unemployed. At national level, slightly over two thirds of the labour force population is employed, while the rest are unemployed. The proportion of unemployed females is higher than that of their male counterparts. The pattern of the labour force for urban and rural areas follows the national one.

Table 6.2 Economically Active Population aged 15 years and above by activity status, sex and area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Activity Status	Number			Percent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	Employed	409 591	180 459	229 132	68.9	64.1	73.2
	Unemployed	185 258	101 251	84 007	31.1	35.9	26.8
	Total (Labour Force)	594 849	281 710	313 139	100	100	100
Urban	Employed	196 960	84 626	112 334	68.5	62.9	73.4
	Unemployed	90 630	49 978	40 652	31.5	37.1	26.6
	Total (Labour Force)	287 590	134 604	152 986	100	100	100
Rural	Employed	212 631	95 833	116 798	69.2	65.1	72.9
	Unemployed	94 628	51 273	43 355	30.8	34.9	27.1
	Total (Labour Force)	307 259	147 106	160 153	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by age

Figure 6.3 Employed persons aged 15 years and above by age group and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census

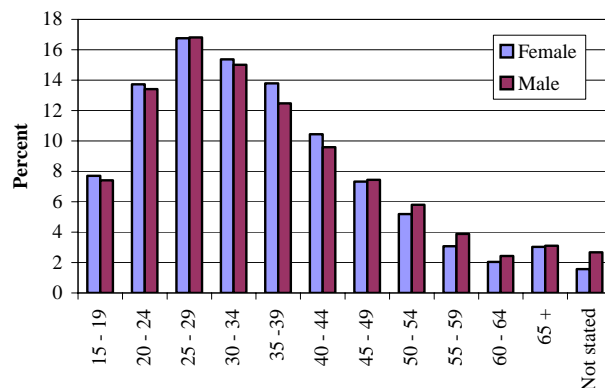


Figure 6.3 indicates a similar shape over the employed population by age for both sexes. The proportion is slightly higher for males in older ages.

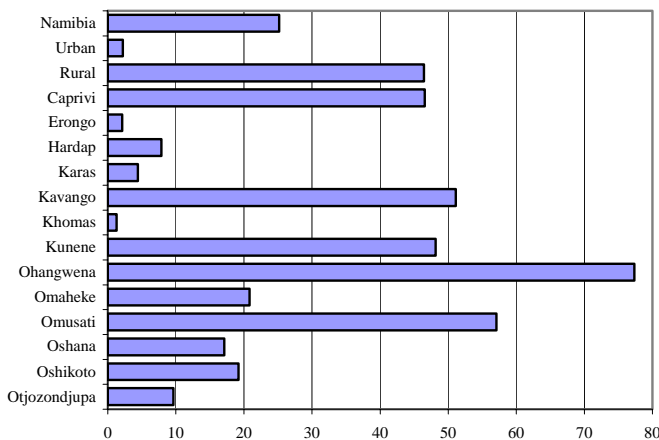
6.4 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.4 reveals that about 43% of all employed persons are employees in the private sector. Almost 20% of all employed persons are employed by the public sector. Less than half of them are females. The table further reveals that slightly over 12% of all employed persons are unpaid family workers in the subsistence/communal farming sector. These are persons, who work in the family farming business without pay. More than half of them are females.

Own account workers without hired or paid employees make up 10% of all employed people. Close to 55% of them are females. Individual employers account for almost 6% of all employed persons. An individual employer operates an own business with paid employees. Close to two thirds of them are males.

Table 6.4 Employed population aged 15 years and above by status in employment and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census

Employment Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence/ communal farmer (with paid employees)	8 641	2 425	6 216	2.1	1.3	2.7
Subsistence/communal farmer (without paid employees)	21 515	11 547	9 968	5.3	6.4	4.4
Other employer (with paid employees)	14 924	5 670	9 254	3.6	3.1	4.0
Other own account worker (without paid employees)	20 362	11 344	9 018	5.0	6.3	3.9
Employee (Government/parastatal)	76 941	34 634	42 307	18.8	19.2	18.5
Employee (private)	174 972	64 493	110 479	42.7	35.7	48.2
Unpaid family worker (subsistence/communal farmer)	50 671	28 819	21 852	12.4	16.0	9.5
Other unpaid family worker	18 440	10 919	7 521	4.5	6.1	3.3
Other	1 896	941	955	0.5	0.5	0.4
Not stated	21 229	9 667	11 562	5.2	5.4	5.0
Total	409 591	1 80 459	229 132	100	100	100

Figure 6.4 Subsistence agricultural workers rate, Namibia, 2001 Census

The subsistence agricultural workers rate is the proportion of employed persons in subsistence agriculture. Except for Oshana, the rest of the northern regions have relatively high rates (over 40%). In particular, the subsistence agricultural rate in Ohangwena region is exceptionally high.

6.5 Employed persons by occupation

From Table 6.5 it can be observed that the largest occupational group is elementary occupations, which include labourers and other unskilled occupations, and constitute 26% of all employed persons. There are no significant differences between females and males. The second largest occupational group by size is skilled agricultural and fishery service workers, who make up 17 percent. More than half of them are males. The third group is service, shop and market related sales workers with 16%, of whom about 55 percent are females. Professionals together with associate professionals make up slightly more than 7% of all employed persons. Females slightly outnumber males in this occupational category.

Other occupations that are predominantly male-dominated are armed forces, legislators, senior officials and managers, craft and related trade workers and machine and plant operators.

Table 6.5 Employed population aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	4 380	691	3 689	1.1	0.4	1.6
Legislators, senior officials and managers	11 670	3 956	7 714	2.8	2.2	3.4
Professionals	30 749	16 658	14 091	7.5	9.2	6.1
Technicians and associate professionals	20 809	10 606	10 203	5.1	5.9	4.5
Clerks	22 207	15 583	6 624	5.4	8.6	2.9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	65 472	35 804	29 668	16.0	19.8	12.9
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	68 882	29 300	39 582	16.8	16.2	17.3
Craft and related trades workers	57 477	11 115	46 362	14.0	6.2	20.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	15 346	1 126	14 220	3.7	0.6	6.2
Elementary occupations	107 998	53 413	54 585	26.4	29.6	23.8
Not stated	4 601	2 207	2 394	1.1	1.2	1.0
Total	409 591	180 459	229 132	100	100	100

6.6 Employed persons by industry

The distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by industry is presented in Table 6.6. The Private and Public Services industry alone employs about 233 800 people, which is more than half of all employed people. Around 70% of all employed females work in this sector. The agricultural industry employs about 25% of all employed persons. This is also the second largest industry for females, with about 20% of them, followed by manufacturing with about 5%. The industrial sector of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction is heavily male dominated.

Table 6.6 Employed Population aged 15 years and above by industry and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	102 439	37 327	65 112	25.0	20.7	28.4
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, Electricity, gas, water supply and construction	50 474	9 235	41 239	12.3	5.1	18.0
Wholesale and retail trade	17 788	6 244	11 544	4.3	3.5	5.0
Private and Public Services*	233 842	125 281	108 561	57.1	69.4	47.4
Not stated	5 048	2 372	2 676	1.2	1.3	1.2
Total	409 591	180 459	229 132	100	100	100

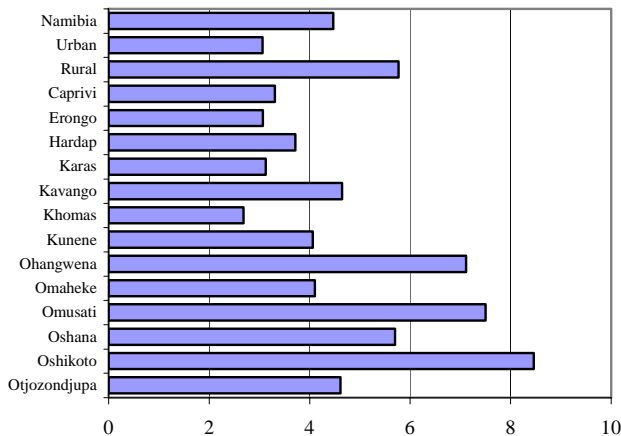
Note: * Private and Public Services include: Hotels and restaurants; Transport, storage and communications; Financial intermediation; Real estate, renting and business activities; Public administration and defence; Education; Health and social work; Other community, social and personal service activities; Private household; and Extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

6.7 Employed persons by educational attainment

Table 6.7 shows that about 1 out of 5 employed persons, aged 15 years and above, did not complete primary education and about 1 out of 3 had only completed primary education. Only 8% of the employed population had completed tertiary education.

Table 6.7 Employed persons aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	90 597	36 476	54 121	22.1	20.2	23.6
Primary School	139 574	65 771	73 803	34.1	36.4	32.2
Secondary School	64 598	31 074	33 524	15.8	17.2	14.6
Tertiary Level	31 974	15 597	16 377	7.8	8.6	7.1
Not stated	82 848	31 541	51 307	20.2	17.5	22.4
Total	409 591	180 459	229 132	100	100	100

Figure 6.7 Dependency Rate, Namibia, 2001 Census

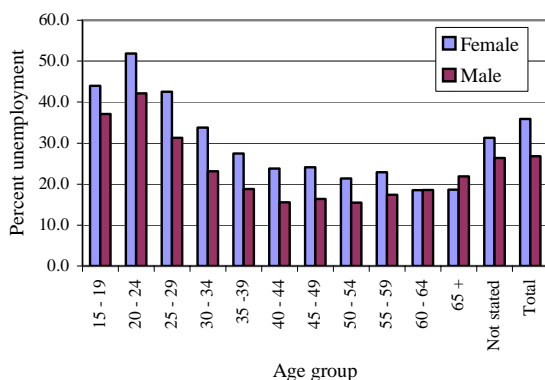
Dependency rate is the ratio of the total population to the employed population in a given area. Relatively high dependency rates are found in the rural areas as well as in the northern regions of Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto. Most of the central and southern regions have relatively low dependency rates.

6.8 Unemployment rate

The rate of unemployment in Namibia is 31%

Unemployment rate is the proportion of the unemployed persons in the labour force for a given sex/age population group, i.e. the number of unemployed persons divided by all people in the labour force in the same sex/age population group.

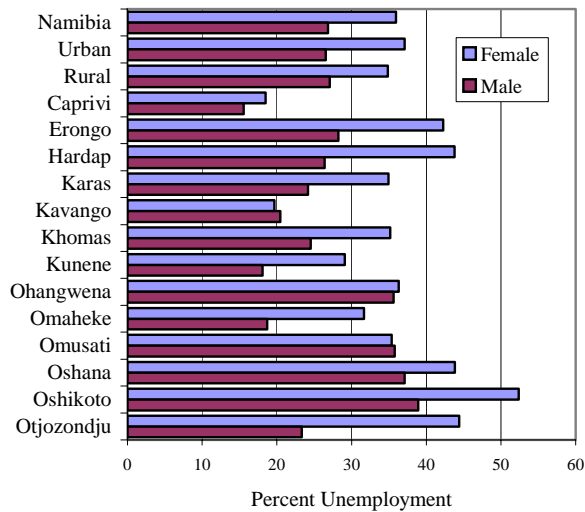
Unemployment can be defined in a “broad” or “strict” sense, depending on the inclusion or exclusion of those without a job and are available for work but are not actually seeking it. Both definitions are consistent with the principles of the labour force framework, but selecting one or the other tends to have a large impact on the rate of unemployment and may be quite controversial. According to international statistical standards, the unemployed should in principle satisfy the three criteria of (i) being without work, (ii) being available for work, and (iii) actively looking for work. This strict definition excludes those who are not actively looking for work. The 2001 Population and Housing Census uses the strict definition. However, in some cases, the interviewers did not probe very well to filter out those who did not look for work. Therefore, those who are without a job, available to take up a job and did not look for work may be included in the reported figures for the unemployed. No information was collected, either on number of working hours or on underemployment. Collecting this information normally requires detailed specific interviews with respondents in a labour force survey. The data on unemployment should be used with caution.

Figure 6.8.1 Unemployment Rate (%) by age group and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census

Young people, notably females, have the highest unemployment rates. Figure 6.8.1 indicates significant differences over the unemployment rate by age for both sexes. The rate is higher for females in all ages except for age 65 and above.

Almost 19% of all unemployed have previously worked. To a larger extent, younger people are first time job seekers than older people.

Figure 6.8.2 Unemployment rates (%) by area and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census



Women in urban areas have the highest unemployment rate. People are normally more active and anxious to look for employment in urban than in rural areas. The supply of job opportunities is normally also higher in urban areas. This often results in both higher labour force and higher unemployment rates. Females in urban areas and Oshikoto region have the highest unemployment rate of 44% and 52% respectively.

Table 6.8 Unemployed population aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census.

Educational attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	47 872	23 955	23 917	25.8	23.7	28.5
Primary School	79 989	47 602	32 387	43.2	47.0	38.6
Secondary School	26 447	14 764	11 683	14.3	14.6	13.9
Tertiary Level	2 991	1 593	1 398	1.6	1.6	1.7
Not stated	27 959	13 337	14 622	15.1	13.2	17.4
Total	185 258	101 251	84 007	100	100	100

Table 6.8 shows that 2 out of 5 unemployed persons have attained primary level of education. More than one out of 10 unemployed persons have attained secondary level of education. The proportion of unemployed persons with tertiary level of education is about 2 percent.

6.9 Population outside labour force

7 out of 10 homemakers are females

Persons who are outside the labour force are grouped into six categories of which three are predominant. These are homemakers, about 43%, students (35%) and old age (13%). In the homemaker category, about 7 out of 10 persons are females. Females also significantly outnumber males in the old age category. More males are classified as students.

Table 6.9.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population about 36% of them have attained primary level of education. About 31% of the homemakers have attained primary level of education. It is worth noting that there are a few persons, about 1%, with tertiary level of education, who are economically inactive.

Table 6.9.1 Economically Inactive Population (Outside Labour Force) aged 15 years and above by activity status and sex, Namibia, 2001 Census

Activity Status	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Student	151 889	77 011	74 878		35.1	29.2	44.2
Homemaker	186 644	130 866	55 778		43.1	49.7	32.9
Income recipient	8 637	4 553	4 084		2.0	1.7	2.4
Severely/disabled	6 641	3 125	3 516		1.5	1.2	2.1
Retired	19 965	10 736	9 229		4.6	4.1	5.4
Old age	55 544	35 216	20 327	1	12.8	13.4	12.0
Other	3 563	1 921	1 642		0.8	0.7	1.0
Total	432 883	263 428	169 454	1	100	100	100

Table 6.9.2 Percent of economically inactive population (outside labour force) aged 15 years and above by educational attainment, Namibia, 2001 Census

Educational attainment	Total	Student	Home-maker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other	Not stated
Incomplete Primary School	26.0	22.5	33.7	27.0	29.5	27.1	28.3	29.0	10.7
Primary School	36.2	67.8	31.2	29.4	19.3	23.2	9.8	28.4	9.6
Secondary School	4.6	4.7	5.4	8.8	2.8	9.4	1.5	8.5	2.8
Tertiary Level	1.5	2.3	1.1	3.2	1.1	4.4	0.7	2.4	0.6
Not stated	31.7	2.7	28.5	31.6	47.3	35.9	59.7	31.7	76.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7 Household Composition and Characteristics

The Census defines a private household as a group of people related or unrelated, who live in the same dwelling unit and share or have common catering arrangements. A person who lives alone and caters for himself/herself forms a one-person household. Any usual member of a household who was absent from such a household was not counted in that household but in the household where he or she spent the Census night. The Census separates members of private households from people in institutions, such as hospitals or hotels. This chapter presents data on average size of households, relationship to the head of the household, means of communication available, main language spoken at home and main source of income.

7.1 The average household size

On the average, there are 5 persons per household in Namibia

The average household sizes by area are presented in Table 7.1. The table reflects that, for Namibia as a whole, households are made up of 5 members. Differences exist between urban and rural areas where the average household size for the former is about 4, while that for the latter is close to 6 persons. Likewise, there are significant differences among regions. Most of the regions in the north have relatively larger households than those in the south. The average household size in both Kavango and Ohangwena regions is over six members, while that for Hardap and Karas is around 4. Erongo is the only region where the average household size is below 4 persons.

Table 7.1 Average Household size, Namibia, 2001 Census

Namibia	5.1
Urban	4.2
Rural	5.7
Caprivi	4.7
Erongo	3.8
Hardap	4.4
Karas	4.1
Kavango	6.5
Khomas	4.2
Kunene	5.3
Ohangwena	6.3
Omaheke	5.3
Omusati	5.9
Oshana	5.4
Oshikoto	5.6
Otjozondjupa	4.6

7.2 Household composition

In order to determine the composition of a household, the relationship of members of the household to the head of the household is taken into consideration. Table 7.2.1 below indicates that the son or daughter relationship to the head or spouse is predominant in Namibia. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons, account for 32 percent of all household members. Other relatives to the head/spouse make up 19 percent, while grandchildren account for 16 percent. These last two proportions provide a good indicator of the degree of extended family.

Tables 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 present the respective urban and rural household populations by relationship to the head/spouse. In both urban and rural areas, children of the head/spouse are still the predominant group with 30 and 33 percent, respectively. The proportion of other relatives to the head/spouse is

relatively higher in urban (23%) than in the rural areas (16%). The opposite is the case for grandchildren with only 6 percent in urban as compared to 21 percent in the rural areas.

Table 7.2.4 shows the distribution of households by area and by the sex of the head of household. It can be observed that, for the country as a whole, there are slightly more male-headed households (55%) than female-headed ones. The proportion of male-headed households is relatively higher in urban (60%) than in rural (52%) areas. The sex of the household head varies significantly between the regions. The northern regions of Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto are the only regions where the proportion of the female household heads is 50 percent or more. Except for Caprivi, the proportion of female-headed households in the rest of the regions is below or around 40 percent.

Table 7.2.1 Household Population by sex and relationship to head of household, Namibia, 2001 Census

Relation to Head	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Head	346 455	154 990	191 465		19.5	16.8	22.6
Spouse	138 298	118 795	19 503		7.8	12.9	2.3
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	560 065	288 063	271 999	3	31.6	31.2	32.0
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	20 178	11 175	9 003		1.1	1.2	1.1
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	279 557	139 974	139 583		15.8	15.1	16.4
Parent of Head/Spouse	17 790	13 486	4 304		1.0	1.5	0.5
Other relative of Head/Spouse	327 619	163 538	164 081		18.5	17.7	19.3
Domestic worker non-relative	12 672	4 785	7 887		0.7	0.5	0.9
Other non-relative	67 585	27 931	39 653	1	3.8	3.0	4.7
Not stated	3 016	1 456	1 560		0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	1 773 235	924 193	849 038	4	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7.2.2 Urban Household Population by sex and relationship to head of household, Namibia, 2001 Census

Relation to Head	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Head	136 909	54 707	82 202		23.7	18.4	29.1
Spouse	57 321	48 376	8 945		9.9	16.3	3.2
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	170 635	88 083	82 552		29.5	29.7	29.3
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	7 093	3 815	3 278		1.2	1.3	1.2
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	33 935	17 001	16 934		5.9	5.7	6.0
Parent of Head/Spouse	5 057	3 787	1 270		0.9	1.3	0.5
Other relative of Head/Spouse	133 216	65 186	68 030		23.0	22.0	24.1
Domestic worker non-relative	3 055	2 386	669		0.5	0.8	0.2
Other non-relative	30 613	12 956	17 656	1	5.3	4.4	6.3
Not stated	978	456	522		0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	578 812	296 753	282 058	1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7.2.3 Rural Household Population by sex and relationship to head of household, Namibia, 2001 Census

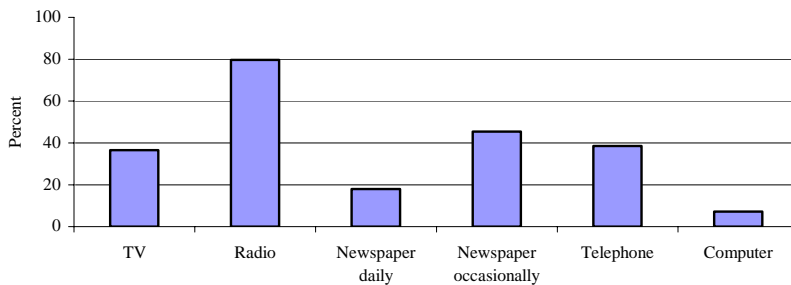
Relation to Head	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Head	209 546	100 283	109 263		17.5	16.0	19.3
Spouse	80 977	70 419	10 558		6.8	11.2	1.9
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	389 430	199 980	189 447	3	32.6	31.9	33.4
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	13 085	7 360	5 725		1.1	1.2	1.0
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	245 622	122 973	122 649		20.6	19.6	21.6
Parent of Head/Spouse	12 733	9 699	3 034		1.1	1.5	0.5
Other relative of Head/Spouse	194 403	98 352	96 051		16.3	15.7	17.0
Domestic worker non-relative	9 617	2 399	7 218		0.8	0.4	1.3
Other non-relative	36 972	14 975	21 997		3.1	2.4	3.9
Not stated	2 038	1 000	1 038		0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	1 194 423	627 440	566 980	3	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7.2.4 Distribution of households by area and sex of the head of household, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Total number of households	Number of households headed by		Percent of households headed by	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Namibia	346 455	154 990	191 465	44.7	55.3
Urban	136 909	54 707	82 202	40.0	60.0
Rural	209 546	100 283	109 263	47.9	52.1
Caprivi	16 839	8 183	8 656	48.6	51.4
Erongo	27 496	9 506	17 990	34.6	65.4
Hardap	15 039	5 180	9 859	34.4	65.6
Karas	15 481	5 492	9 989	35.5	64.5
Kavango	30 467	12 427	18 040	40.8	59.2
Khomas	58 580	21 292	37 288	36.3	63.7
Kunene	12 489	5 011	7 478	40.1	59.9
Ohangwena	35 958	21 476	14 482	59.7	40.3
Omaheke	12 590	4 135	8 455	32.8	67.2
Omusati	38 202	23 695	14 507	62.0	38.0
Oshana	29 557	15 975	13 582	54.0	46.0
Oshikoto	28 419	14 216	14 203	50.0	50.0
Otjozondjupa	25 338	8 402	16 936	33.2	66.8

7.3 Access to means of communication

The Census asked all households about accessibility to selected services/facilities. These included television, radio, newspapers, telephone and computer. Distinction should be made between ownership and accessibility. A household may have access to such a facility/service without necessarily claiming its ownership. Figure 7.3 below presents a picture of the diversity of access to these communication facilities. Table 7.3 presents the regional situation with regard to accessibility of these facilities. Both the figure and the table reveal that the radio is accessible to 80% of all households in the country. The computer is the least accessible, with about 7% of the households having access to it.

Figure 7.3 Percent of households with access to selected facilities, Namibia, 2001 Census**Table 7.3** Percent of households with access to selected facilities by area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent with access to					
		TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Namibia	346 455	36.5	79.7	18.0	45.5	38.6	7.2
Urban	136 909	66.4	84.5	34.6	74.1	63.6	18.2
Rural	209 546	17.0	76.6	7.2	26.9	22.3	2.0
Caprivi	16 839	43.4	84.9	13.9	44.7	25.3	3.5
Erongo	27 496	68.5	89.2	39.0	75.4	72.5	24.4
Hardap	15 039	42.1	76.8	15.1	46.3	58.1	6.3
Karas	15 481	50.6	81.2	18.5	55.2	66.1	13.8
Kavango	30 467	26.5	78.5	5.1	22.4	24.2	4.1
Khomas	58 580	64.2	82.9	35.7	75.5	61.3	20.8
Kunene	12 489	20.9	72.3	3.0	20.0	24.5	2.7
Ohangwena	35 958	10.2	72.3	7.5	27.4	12.9	0.8
Omaheke	12 590	29.0	76.7	9.3	27.2	39.2	5.5
Omusati	38 202	11.2	74.9	9.9	30.4	16.5	1.1
Oshana	29 557	36.5	83.9	23.6	57.2	42.0	4.9
Oshikoto	28 419	17.6	79.0	10.6	30.7	17.1	2.1
Otjondjupa	25 338	41.2	79.9	14.9	38.7	43.5	5.9

There are significant differences between urban and rural areas in terms of access to these facilities/services. Urban households are relatively better off than the rural ones in terms of access to the facilities under consideration. For example, the television is accessible to 66% of the households in urban areas as compared to only 17% in the rural areas. The telephone is accessible to 64% as against 22% in urban and rural areas respectively.

Significant differences also exist between the regions with regard to accessibility to the facilities/services under consideration. The regions with relatively large proportions of urban population are better off than those which are predominantly rural. The regions belonging to the former are Erongo, Karas, Khomas and Otjondjupa. Those belonging to the latter group are located mainly in the north.

7.4 Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on language usually spoken or most spoken at home. This should not be confused with languages in which people are literate. The former refers to the language which household members mostly use to communicate to each other while at home. Table 7.4 indicates the distribution of households by main language spoken. Oshiwambo is the most spoken language at home in the country, with 49% of the households communicating in it. Nama/Damara and Afrikaans are the next two languages spoken at home, each with slightly over 11 percent of the households.

Table 7.4 Distribution of households by main language spoken, Namibia, 2001 Census

Main language	Number of households	Percent
San	4 229	1.2
Caprivi	17 493	5.0
Otjiherero	27 374	7.9
Kavango	33 741	9.7
Nama/Damara	39 717	11.5
Oshiwambo	167 943	48.5
Tswana	1 051	0.3
Afrikaans	39 481	11.4
German	3 654	1.1
English	6 522	1.9
Other European	1 790	0.5
Other African	1 447	0.4
Not stated	2 013	0.6
Total	346 455	100.0

7.5 Main source of household income

The Census asked all households their main source of income. It should be noted that households usually rely on various sources of income. However, they were asked to state only the main source. Table 7.5 below presents the distribution of households by their main source of income. It can be seen that wages and salaries is the leading main source of income in the country with around 41% of the households having reported so. Farming is the second main source of income with about 29% of the households relying on it.

Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas about 70% of the households in urban areas reported wages and salaries as their main source of income, the corresponding percentage for the rural areas was only 23. Farming was the main source of income for the rural areas (46%) as against 2 percent in the urban ones.

Predominantly more households in central and southern regions of Namibia such as Khomas, Erongo, Hardap and Karas reported wages and salaries as their main source of income. On the other hand, a significant proportion of the households in the northern regions reported farming as the main source of income.

Table 7.5 Percent distribution of households by main source of income, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Farming	Business activities, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Namibia	346 455	28.6	9.5	41.4	11.0	6.2	2.1	1.3
Urban	136 909	1.9	12.0	69.7	5.4	7.2	2.5	1.4
Rural	209 546	46.0	7.8	23.0	14.6	5.5	1.8	1.3
Caprivi	16 839	27.6	23.4	29.7	9.0	8.2	1.2	0.9
Erongo	27 496	3.9	7.9	66.6	9.6	8.0	2.8	1.3
Hardap	15 039	8.5	4.8	61.4	15.2	6.7	2.2	1.2
Karas	15 481	7.2	4.5	68.6	10.2	6.2	2.0	1.3
Kavango	30 467	51.9	14.1	20.6	5.0	4.3	2.9	1.1
Khomas	58 580	1.4	11.0	74.2	3.5	6.5	2.1	1.3
Kunene	12 489	35.4	6.9	37.4	10.1	7.2	1.5	1.5
Ohangwena	35 958	51.7	7.5	13.0	20.4	4.7	1.3	1.3
Omaheke	12 590	28.3	6.3	45.0	9.0	7.4	2.7	1.3
Omusati	38 202	45.5	7.5	16.0	22.0	6.1	1.9	1.1
Oshana	29 557	35.8	12.5	32.3	11.5	5.2	1.5	1.2
Oshikoto	28 419	56.3	6.1	20.6	10.6	3.2	1.5	1.7
Otjozondjupa	25 338	14.6	7.6	55.2	7.2	9.6	3.6	2.2

8 Housing Conditions

The Census asked all households questions on housing characteristics. These included type of housing units, tenure, materials used for constructions, and source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating.

8.1 Type of housing unit

Nine types of housing units were identified. These are: detached house, semi-detached/townhouse, apartment/flat, guest flat, part commercial/industrial, mobile home (caravan or tent), single quarters, traditional dwelling, and improvised house (shack). The types of housing units are defined in Appendix 1.

Table 8.1 shows that traditional dwellings and semi-detached houses are predominant in Namibia with each occupied by 2 out of 5 households. Close to one out of 10 households live in improvised dwellings.

In urban areas, detached and semi-detached dwellings make up 67% as against 25% in rural areas. On the other hand, traditional dwellings are the most common in rural areas constituting for 66% of the households. Improvised housing units (shacks) are the second most common dwellings in urban areas with 18% of households. The correspondent percentage in rural areas is only 4.

At regional level, traditional dwellings dominate in northern regions of Caprivi (74%), Kavango (64%), Ohangwena (90 %), Omusati (82 %), Oshana (51%) and Oshikoto (75%). The opposite is the case for the central and southern regions where semi-detached houses are the most common.

Table 8.1 Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent					
		Detached, semi-detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit (shack)	Other	Not stated
Namibia	346 455	41.1	3.3	41.5	9.2	4.3	0.6
Urban	136 909	66.6	6.2	3.4	17.6	5.6	0.5
Rural	209 546	24.5	1.4	66.4	3.7	3.4	0.6
Caprivi	16 839	20.3	2.2	73.5	1.4	2.3	0.3
Erongo	27 496	62.6	6.1	4.3	21.0	5.8	0.2
Hardap	15 039	75.2	3.7	0.9	16.5	3.2	0.5
Karas	15 481	65.0	5.8	7.3	13.7	7.7	0.5
Kavango	30 467	30.4	0.9	64.1	1.9	2.3	0.5
Khomas	58 580	63.0	7.0	0.6	24.3	4.6	0.5
Kunene	12 489	54.2	1.6	34.4	3.2	5.8	0.8
Ohangwena	35 958	4.4	1.2	90.2	1.2	2.2	0.8
Omaheke	12 590	65.4	2.7	12.8	11.4	7.0	0.6
Omusati	38 202	13.9	1.1	81.6	0.6	2.4	0.4
Oshana	29 557	38.0	3.6	50.5	2.0	5.1	0.7
Oshikoto	28 419	16.8	1.5	75.0	2.2	3.8	0.6
Otjozondjupa	25 338	65.0	2.8	13.1	10.9	7.1	1.0

8.2 Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2. Most of the housing units (60%) in the country are occupied by owners, without any mortgage. This phenomenon is more common in rural areas (88%) than in urban ones (35%). Housing units occupied by owners with mortgage are found mainly in urban areas (31%). Likewise, households which reside in rented dwellings not tied to their jobs are found mainly in the urban areas. About 10 percent of the households live in dwellings provided by employers.

Table 8.2 Percent distribution of households by type of Tenure, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Rented, not tied to the job	Owner occupied (with mortgage)	Owner occupied (without mortgage)	Rent free (not owner occupied)	Provided by employer	Other	Not stated
Namibia	346 455	8.6	16.0	60.2	4.1	9.8	0.6	0.6
Urban	136 909	19.1	31.3	35.2	4.7	8.5	0.5	0.7
Rural	209 546	1.7	6.0	76.6	3.8	10.7	0.6	0.6
Caprivi	16 839	3.9	10.8	77.6	3.6	3.7	0.3	0.2
Erongo	27 496	22.8	27.5	31.5	5.7	11.1	0.9	0.5
Hardap	15 039	8.5	15.4	44.3	6.8	24.2	0.2	0.5
Karas	15 481	13.1	15.9	41.6	4.2	23.8	0.8	0.7
Kavango	30 467	2.1	7.1	83.7	2.5	3.3	0.9	0.4
Khomas	58 580	17.1	36.4	33.2	3.9	8.3	0.5	0.7
Kunene	12 489	6.6	7.9	63.4	3.6	17.3	0.4	0.7
Ohangwena	35 958	1.4	6.0	86.8	2.0	2.8	0.2	0.8
Omaheke	12 590	3.5	10.6	51.8	6.6	26.1	0.7	0.7
Omusati	38 202	1.6	6.3	84.6	3.9	2.8	0.5	0.4
Oshana	29 557	5.5	11.5	71.9	4.5	5.4	0.4	0.8
Oshikoto	28 419	4.7	9.0	74.7	3.9	6.5	0.6	0.5
Otjozondjupa	25 338	13.8	20.1	33.2	6.2	24.7	1.0	1.1

8.3 Average number of persons per room

Households were asked to give information on the number of rooms in their housing units. Rooms include all the rooms used for sleeping and exclude places such as kitchens, bathrooms, toilets, stoeps and verandas. The average number of persons per room is shown in Table 8.3 below.

Table 8.3 Average number of persons per room, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Average number of persons per room
Namibia	1.5
Urban	1.6
Rural	1.4
Caprivi	2.7
Erongo	1.7
Hardap	1.7
Karas	1.8
Kavango	2.1
Khomas	1.5
Kunene	2.1
Ohangwena	1.1
Omaheke	2.5
Omusati	1.1
Oshana	1.3
Oshikoto	1.1
Otjozondjupa	1.9

The average number of persons per room provides an indicator of the extent of overcrowding, which can lead to the spread of contagious diseases among the members of the household.

The country has an average of about 2 persons per room. The number of persons per room is slightly higher in urban than in rural areas. The Caprivi Region has the highest number of persons per room, close to 3 persons, while Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto have the lowest rate of 1 person per room.

8.4 Materials used for construction

Information on the main materials used for construction of roofs, walls and floors are given in Tables 8.4.1 to 8.4.3. It can be seen from Table 8.4.1 that the most commonly used material for roofing in the country are corrugated iron sheets where more than half of the households reside in dwellings with such roofs. This proportion is even higher in urban (close to 8 out of ten) than in rural areas (about one third). Households that live in dwellings whose roofing material is thatch/grass, constitute 36% of all households in the country. This percentage is far more higher in rural (58%) than in urban (2%) areas.

At regional level, dwellings with corrugated iron sheets predominate in Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Kunene, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa. Dwellings whose roofs are constructed from thatched grass are most commonly found in Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto. In Erongo region, 2 out of 5 dwellings have roofs covered with asbestos sheets.

With respect to materials used for the floor in the whole country, cement is the most common material. Table 8.4.2 shows that about 44 percent of the households occupy dwellings with this type of floor. This proportion is even higher in urban areas (72%) as compared to the rural ones (27%). Dwellings with sand and mud/clay floors are the most predominant in the rural areas.

There are significant differences within the regions. Dwellings with cement floors predominate in the central and southern regions while floors constructed from sand and mud/clay are the most common for dwellings in the northern regions.

Table 8.4.1 Percent distribution of households by main material used for roof, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood	Thatch, grass	Sticks, mud and cow dung	Other	Not stated
Namibia	346 455	51.9	5.2	0.7	0.7	2.4	35.9	1.2	1.4	0.5
Urban	136 909	77.6	11.7	1.2	1.0	3.4	2.0	0.5	2.1	0.5
Rural	209 546	35.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.8	58.1	1.7	1.0	0.6
Caprivi	16 839	34.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.9	59.8	2.2	0.5	0.4
Erongo	27 496	29.8	40.0	2.3	1.7	15.5	0.5	0.3	9.4	0.4
Hardap	15 039	94.4	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4
Karas	15 481	73.8	16.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	3.9	1.0	1.7	0.4
Kavango	30 467	21.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.2	71.5	1.5	1.0	0.6
Khomas	58 580	91.7	3.3	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Kunene	12 489	70.9	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	14.7	9.5	1.3	0.8
Ohangwena	35 958	11.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.8	82.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Omaheke	12 590	92.2	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.5
Omusati	38 202	23.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.0	71.8	1.0	0.4	0.4
Oshana	29 557	54.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.3	41.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
Oshikoto	28 419	29.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.3	66.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
Otjozondjupa	25 338	86.7	2.6	0.4	1.4	0.3	5.2	1.4	1.0	0.9

Table 8.4.2 Percent distribution of households by main material used for the floor, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent				
		Sand	Cement	Mud/ Clay	Other	Not stated
Namibia	346 455	31.2	44.5	21.7	1.8	0.8
Urban	136 909	20.9	71.9	3.6	2.8	0.7
Rural	209 546	37.9	26.7	33.5	1.1	0.8
Caprivi	16 839	9.3	21.1	68.6	0.5	0.6
Erongo	27 496	20.7	73.8	1.5	3.5	0.5
Hardap	15 039	22.7	73.6	1.6	1.4	0.7
Karas	15 481	19.4	72.2	1.3	6.5	0.5
Kavango	30 467	36.6	14.5	47.1	1.1	0.8
Khomas	58 580	23.3	72.0	1.4	2.6	0.7
Kunene	12 489	22.0	44.3	28.0	4.5	1.2
Ohangwena	35 958	33.9	11.1	53.5	0.5	1.0
Omaheke	12 590	25.1	66.6	5.7	2.1	0.5
Omusati	38 202	44.7	21.0	32.7	0.9	0.8
Oshana	29 557	44.8	40.8	13.0	0.7	0.7
Oshikoto	28 419	51.7	24.1	23.0	0.5	0.8
Otjozondjupa	25 338	25.5	66.3	5.7	1.5	1.1

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, cement blocks/bricks and wooden poles, sticks and grass predominate in the country. Close to 40% of households live in dwellings with walls made of cement blocks/bricks, while 21% reside in dwellings with walls made of wooden poles, sticks and grass. In urban areas, cement blocks/bricks (66%) and corrugated iron sheets (21%) predominate. On the other hand, in rural areas wooden poles, sticks and grass (33%) seem to be the most common.

Walls constructed from cement blocks/bricks predominate in the central and the southern regions. Dwellings with walls constructed from sticks, mud and cow dung are most commonly found in Caprivi and Kunene regions. Dwellings with walls constructed from wooden poles, sticks and grass are common in the regions of Kavango, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto.

Table 8.4.3 Percent distribution of households by main material used for the walls, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Cement blocks/bricks	Burnt bricks/Face bricks	Mud/Clay bricks	Corrugated iron sheets	Pre-fabricated material	Wooden poles, sticks and grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Namibia	346 455	37.9	0.8	14.0	14.8	1.6	20.8	7.9	1.7	0.6
Urban	136 909	65.9	0.8	2.8	21.3	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.9	0.5
Rural	209 546	19.6	0.8	21.3	10.6	0.8	32.8	12.0	1.5	0.6
Caprivi	16 839	15.3	0.5	29.2	1.2	0.5	7.9	44.7	0.4	0.3
Erongo	27 496	63.7	1.2	1.2	9.1	7.6	6.4	2.3	7.9	0.4
Hardap	15 039	62.5	1.0	0.9	31.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.4
Karas	15 481	60.4	0.8	1.0	26.8	1.1	6.4	0.9	2.3	0.4
Kavango	30 467	9.1	0.7	25.9	3.1	0.9	34.9	22.1	2.7	0.6
Khomas	58 580	68.1	0.8	0.3	26.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5
Kunene	12 489	33.9	0.8	3.0	12.0	1.3	4.2	42.4	1.7	0.8
Ohangwena	35 958	8.9	0.8	48.3	3.4	0.6	34.1	2.4	0.8	0.8
Omaheke	12 590	43.2	1.0	2.1	35.1	2.4	1.3	12.4	1.9	0.6
Omusati	38 202	18.5	0.9	29.0	4.2	0.4	43.3	2.8	0.5	0.4
Oshana	29 557	34.6	0.5	8.6	18.2	0.8	34.8	1.3	0.8	0.5
Oshikoto	28 419	19.1	0.5	9.4	7.2	0.9	57.3	3.8	1.2	0.5
Otjozondjupa	25 338	55.8	1.1	2.6	27.1	1.5	3.0	6.9	1.0	0.9

8.5 Source of energy used for cooking, lighting and heating

Tables 8.5.1 to 8.5.3 present the percent distribution of households by sources of energy for cooking, lighting and heating. Table 8.5.1 indicates that over 3 out of 5 households in Namibia rely on wood and charcoal from wood for cooking. This proportion is even higher in rural areas (close to 9 out of 10) than in urban ones (only 1 out of 5). More than half of the households (56%) in urban areas rely on electricity for cooking.

Close to two thirds of the households in Erongo and Khomas regions use electricity for cooking. Most of the households in the rest of the regions use mainly wood and charcoal from wood for cooking purposes.

With regard to main source of energy used for lighting, both electricity and the candle are quite common in the country as a whole. Two thirds of the households utilise these two sources. On the other hand, two thirds of the households in the urban areas use electricity as against less than 10 percent in the rural areas. Most rural households rely on the candle (41%), paraffin (24%) and wood (22%) for lighting purposes.

Most of the households in central and southern regions use electricity for lighting, while the northern regions rely on paraffin, candle and wood for the same purpose.

Table 8.5.3 shows that about one third of the households in the country do not heat their dwellings. This is more pronounced in the rural (41%) than in the urban (30%) areas. More than 2 out of 5 households use wood and charcoal from wood for heating purposes. Again, relatively more households (3 out of 5) in the rural areas make use of this source than those in the urban areas (11%). Electricity for heating is used mainly in urban areas where 42% of households utilise this energy source.

With regard to the regions, Erongo and Khomas rely heavily on electricity for heating purposes where over 40 percent of the households make use of it. Most of the households in the regions of Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto rely heavily on wood and charcoal from wood for heating purposes with more than 60 percent of them using this energy source. More than half of the households in Caprivi and Kunene regions do not heat their dwellings.

Table 8.5.1 Households by source of energy for cooking, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/Charcoal from wood	Gas	Char-coal-coal	Solar	No cooking	Other	Not stated
Namibia	346 455	24.9	4.9	61.6	6.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Urban	136 909	56.1	10.4	19.6	12.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4
Rural	209 546	4.5	1.4	89.1	2.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4
Caprivi	16 839	6.1	1.1	89.2	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Erongo	27 496	67.4	3.9	19.6	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
Hardap	15 039	34.9	0.9	53.0	9.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
Karas	15 481	26.7	6.5	34.5	30.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
Kavango	30 467	4.9	0.9	89.3	3.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Khomas	58 580	65.7	17.1	8.8	6.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
Kunene	12 489	9.8	1.7	81.2	4.9	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Ohangwena	35 958	2.2	1.3	93.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
Omaheke	12 590	14.0	1.5	75.7	7.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5
Omusati	38 202	2.0	1.3	93.1	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3
Oshana	29 557	10.6	7.2	65.8	11.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.2	0.4
Oshikoto	28 419	9.1	1.0	84.0	3.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4
Otjozondjupa	25 338	27.5	2.6	60.1	7.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8

Table 8.5.2 Households by source of energy for lighting, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Namibia	346 455	32.4	17.1	34.6	0.4	0.7	13.3	1.0	0.5
Urban	136 909	67.6	6.5	23.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rural	209 546	9.5	24.1	41.5	0.3	0.9	21.8	1.4	0.5
Caprivi	16 839	20.7	6.6	69.3	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.2
Erongo	27 496	72.5	12.9	12.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
Hardap	15 039	51.4	13.7	32.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5
Karas	15 481	49.8	16.8	30.8	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Kavango	30 467	11.1	1.2	61.4	0.2	0.7	24.4	0.6	0.4
Khomas	58 580	69.3	7.7	20.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
Kunene	12 489	22.0	32.8	22.5	0.2	0.8	20.0	1.1	0.7
Ohangwena	35 958	3.9	19.3	39.4	0.2	0.6	34.8	1.1	0.7
Omaheke	12 590	27.5	35.5	31.9	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.5
Omusati	38 202	3.9	29.2	31.5	0.3	0.7	31.6	2.4	0.4
Oshana	29 557	19.4	24.8	45.9	0.5	0.8	6.8	1.4	0.4
Oshikoto	28 419	14.5	20.3	34.0	0.4	0.6	28.8	1.0	0.4
Otjozondjupa	25 338	42.0	21.4	31.1	0.4	0.8	3.0	0.7	0.8

Table 8.5.3 Households by source of energy for heating, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of house- holds	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/ Charcoal from wood	Gas	Char- coal- coal	Solar	No heating	Other	Not stated
Namibia	346 455	18.8	2.3	41.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	34.2	0.6	0.7
Urban	136 909	41.6	2.9	11.3	1.6	0.3	0.4	40.9	0.3	0.8
Rural	209 546	3.8	2.0	61.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	29.8	0.8	0.7
Caprivi	16 839	4.4	0.8	36.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	56.6	0.5	0.9
Erongo	27 496	45.3	1.8	7.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	42.3	0.6	0.5
Hardap	15 039	20.8	0.7	26.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	49.2	0.2	0.8
Karas	15 481	25.1	1.9	24.9	1.8	0.6	0.2	44.8	0.1	0.5
Kavango	30 467	4.5	0.7	69.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	22.6	0.3	0.9
Khomas	58 580	49.7	4.1	8.2	1.3	0.2	0.5	35.2	0.2	0.7
Kunene	12 489	5.2	1.4	36.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	53.6	0.2	1.1
Ohangwena	35 958	2.0	1.6	69.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	24.8	0.7	0.7
Omaheke	12 590	12.3	2.0	38.0	1.3	1.1	0.4	43.5	0.5	0.8
Omusati	38 202	1.8	2.5	69.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	23.3	0.8	0.4
Oshana	29 557	9.4	4.2	42.1	2.4	0.5	0.3	38.4	2.0	0.8
Oshikoto	28 419	8.0	2.0	65.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	21.2	0.6	0.6
Otjozondjupa	25 338	22.4	2.6	39.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	32.0	0.4	1.2

9 Water Supply and Sanitation

This chapter covers household sources of drinking and cooking water as well as the distance to the source; type of toilet facilities; and how garbage/refuse is disposed off. Inadequate sanitation and lack of safe water for drinking and cooking create conducive environment for the spread of infectious and parasitic diseases, and are therefore a public health concern. Each household was asked to state the main source of water for drinking and cooking and also the one way walking distance to the water source. Likewise, information on the main type of toilet facility used by the household was collected, as well as the main means used by the household to dispose garbage/refuse.

9.1 Type of water supply

87% of all households in Namibia have access to safe water

The percent distribution of households by source of water for drinking and cooking is shown in Figure 9.1as well as in Table 9.1.1 for the country, urban and rural areas and regions. More than half of the households have piped water within their compounds, while about another 35% of them get their water from public pipes and boreholes. Urban households are relatively better off than the rural ones with regard to the availability of piped water within their compounds. On the other hand, the rural areas have a relatively higher proportion of households with access to public piped water as well as boreholes. However, one out of ten households in the rural areas depend on natural sources of water, i.e. river, stream, etc. for drinking and cooking.

Some regions are relatively better off than others in terms of water source for drinking and cooking. Most of the households in the central and southern regions have piped water within their compounds. On the other hand, most households in the northern regions rely more on public pipes and boreholes. It is worth noting that 3 out of 10 households in Kavango region get their water from the natural sources, i.e. rivers and streams.

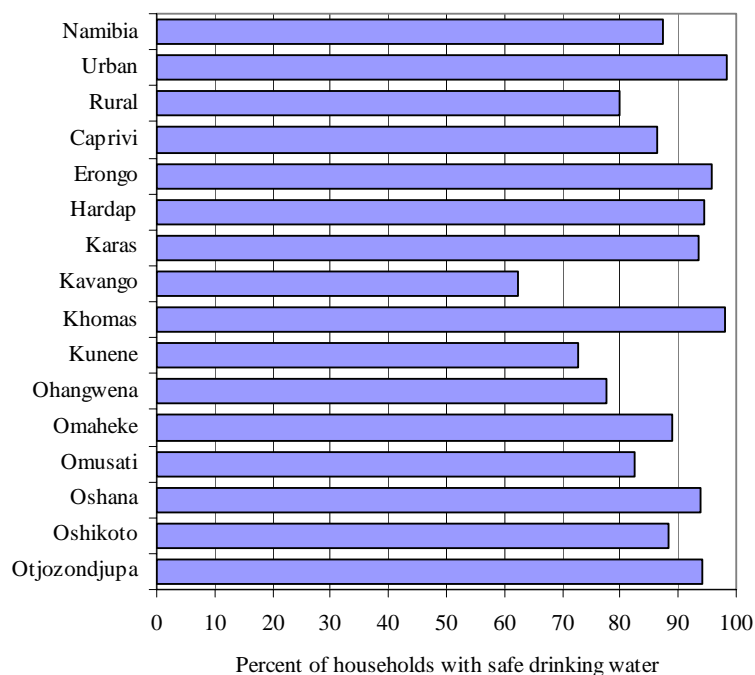
For public health purposes, water from pipes and boreholes, except those with open tanks, is regarded as safe for drinking and cooking. On this basis, it can be seen from the table that almost 9 out of 10 households in the country have access to safe drinking water. Urban households (98%) are much better off than the rural ones (80%).

Over 90 percent of the households in the central and southern regions have access to safe water, while households in some of the regions in the northern part of the country are relatively worse off. The regions which are relatively worse off are Kavango, Kunene and Ohangwena.

Accessibility to water source is not complete without consideration of the distance to the source. The analysis on distance to the source undertaken here does not distinguish between safe and unsafe water source. Table 9.1.2 presents the percent distribution of households by distance to the water source.

For the country as a whole, 54 percent of the households have water within their premises. Another 21 percent get their water within a distance of 200 metres. However, almost 1 out of 10 households have to cover more than one kilometre to fetch water. Urban households are relatively better off than the rural ones. In the former, four out of five households have water within their premises as against just over one out of three in the latter case. In the urban areas less than 1% cover more than one kilometre to fetch water as against 15% for the rural areas.

There is distinct pattern for distance to water source in the regions. Most of the households in the central and southern regions have water within their premises. Significant proportions of the households in the northern region have to cover long distances to fetch water. This is particularly so in Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto.

Figure 9.1 Percent of households with safe drinking water by area, Namibia, 2001 Census**Table 9.1.1** Percent of households by source of water, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Piped water within	Public Pipe	Safe bore-hole	Safe water	River/ Stream/ Dam/ Canal	Other	Not stated
Namibia	346 455	52.7	27.9	6.6	87.2	6.6	5.3	0.8
Urban	136 909	78.2	19.6	0.6	98.4	0.5	0.3	0.8
Rural	209 546	36.1	33.3	10.6	79.9	10.6	8.6	0.8
Caprivi	16 839	26.8	29.1	30.5	86.3	10.7	2.4	0.5
Erongo	27 496	85.3	7.1	3.3	95.7	2.7	1.5	0.1
Hardap	15 039	66.6	20.3	7.7	94.6	3.4	1.6	0.4
Karas	15 481	76.5	15.3	1.9	93.7	3.9	1.9	0.5
Kavango	30 467	23.5	23.2	15.6	62.3	29.7	7.3	0.7
Khomas	58 580	75.4	20.5	2.0	97.9	0.7	0.5	0.9
Kunene	12 489	44.9	13.9	14.1	72.8	15.5	10.8	0.9
Ohangwena	35 958	30.1	42.0	5.5	77.5	5.0	16.2	1.2
Omaheke	12 590	65.2	15.7	8.2	89.1	2.3	7.8	0.8
Omusati	38 202	33.3	46.2	3.0	82.5	8.5	8.3	0.7
Oshana	29 557	49.5	42.8	1.4	93.7	3.3	2.1	0.9
Oshikoto	28 419	43.4	39.5	5.4	88.2	3.9	7.1	0.8
Otjozondjupa	25 338	67.8	19.5	7.0	94.3	1.5	2.7	1.5

Table 9.1.2 Percent of households by distance to water source, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of house- holds	Distance in metres								Not stated
		0	1-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-1000	1001+	
Namibia	346 455	54.1	16.5	4.4	2.4	1.8	2.4	8.0	9.2	1.2
Urban	136 909	79.8	14.1	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.0
Rural	209 546	37.3	18.1	5.9	3.5	2.5	3.6	12.7	15.0	1.3
Caprivi	16 839	27.7	46.5	8.5	4.0	2.1	2.5	5.0	3.3	0.3
Erongo	27 496	86.6	6.1	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.1	0.6
Hardap	15 039	69.2	20.7	4.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.3
Karas	15 481	78.5	12.8	3.2	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6
Kavango	30 467	25.2	18.7	7.9	4.8	3.3	5.2	14.5	18.8	1.6
Khomas	58 580	77.2	16.7	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.8
Kunene	12 489	45.4	20.6	6.1	2.9	2.1	2.6	9.8	9.4	1.2
Ohangwena	35 958	31.4	17.5	5.0	3.2	2.7	4.5	16.4	18.2	1.1
Omaheke	12 590	66.7	12.9	5.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	4.4	1.6	1.1
Omusati	38 202	33.9	12.9	5.6	3.7	2.9	3.6	15.9	20.4	1.0
Oshana	29 557	50.3	16.1	4.6	3.0	2.3	2.5	10.7	9.0	1.4
Oshikoto	28 419	44.8	11.5	3.1	2.1	1.6	3.3	11.8	20.4	1.3
Otjozondjupa	25 338	69.9	14.2	2.8	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.5	3.1	3.1

9.2 Type of toilet facility

More than half of the households in the country have no toilet facility

Table 9.2. presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. Over 54% of the households in Namibia have no toilet facility. Instead, they utilise the bush. Only 44% of the households in the country use flush or long drop toilet facility. There are notable differences between urban and rural areas. Over 70% of the households in the urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural percentage is less than 10. Over 78% of the rural households use the bush as against 17% in the urban areas. Over 80% of the households in Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena and Omusati regions have no access to a toilet facility.

Table 9.2 Percent of households by toilet facility, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of house-holds	Percent							
		Flush toilet not shared	Flush toilet shared	VIP	Pit long drop	Bucket/pail	Bush	Other	Not stated
Namibia	346 455	22.5	11.9	2.0	7.1	1.5	54.2	0.3	0.4
Urban	136 909	47.5	25.0	2.1	5.7	1.6	17.4	0.5	0.3
Rural	209 546	6.1	3.4	2.0	8.1	1.5	78.3	0.2	0.4
Caprivi	16 839	7.4	5.9	0.3	1.9	0.5	83.4	0.1	0.4
Erongo	27 496	46.2	34.1	1.8	5.2	0.6	11.5	0.5	0.1
Hardap	15 039	40.2	9.4	1.4	4.3	10.3	34.0	0.1	0.3
Karas	15 481	37.9	19.9	1.9	6.6	7.3	26.0	0.2	0.3
Kavango	30 467	5.2	2.1	1.1	8.8	0.8	81.3	0.1	0.5
Khomas	58 580	49.9	25.4	0.8	2.2	0.6	20.2	0.5	0.4
Kunene	12 489	19.9	6.3	0.6	4.8	2.1	65.5	0.2	0.6
Ohangwena	35 958	2.0	1.2	1.4	5.5	0.5	88.8	0.1	0.5
Omaheke	12 590	22.4	10.5	1.2	2.6	0.7	62.2	0.1	0.2
Omusati	38 202	2.3	1.0	3.9	8.8	0.5	83.0	0.2	0.3
Oshana	29 557	13.7	5.5	8.2	21.1	1.2	49.2	0.7	0.4
Oshikoto	28 419	9.3	6.6	1.4	10.4	1.4	70.2	0.5	0.3
Otjozondjupa	25 338	30.3	17.5	0.8	7.0	0.8	42.7	0.2	0.7

9.3 Garbage and refuse disposal

Table 9.3 shows the percent distribution of households by means of disposing garbage/refuse. The most common means of disposing garbage in Namibia is regular collection, which is utilised by 31% of all the households. In the urban areas, over 65% of the households have their garbage regularly collected. The corresponding percentage for the rural areas is only 8. The most common means of rubbish disposal in most of the regions is the rubbish pit and incineration, except for Khomas and Erongo regions where regular collection is relatively high.

Table 9.3 Percent of households by means of garbage disposal, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of house- holds	Percent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Namibia	346 455	30.9	11.5	18.0	14.7	20.3	3.4	1.2
Urban	136 909	65.3	11.3	2.8	10.3	8.6	0.9	0.8
Rural	209 546	8.4	11.7	27.9	17.6	28.0	5.1	1.4
Caprivi	16 839	8.7	6.8	22.4	16.0	43.6	1.4	1.1
Erongo	27 496	75.5	5.7	4.9	6.5	6.6	0.4	0.5
Hardap	15 039	28.7	16.8	16.3	12.8	23.7	0.7	0.9
Karas	15 481	57.3	8.0	8.4	11.5	13.5	0.4	0.9
Kavango	30 467	3.1	9.7	30.8	17.8	31.7	5.5	1.4
Khomas	58 580	70.3	8.7	2.7	8.9	7.6	1.1	0.7
Kunene	12 489	15.1	11.7	32.9	18.8	17.1	2.9	1.6
Ohangwena	35 958	7.1	15.1	32.3	23.2	18.7	2.0	1.5
Omaheke	12 590	20.9	3.5	8.4	10.1	53.8	1.8	1.5
Omusati	38 202	7.9	15.5	20.4	19.0	23.7	12.3	1.1
Oshana	29 557	16.8	16.8	19.1	19.7	21.2	4.7	1.5
Oshikoto	28 419	12.6	15.6	33.3	14.9	17.5	4.8	1.2
Otjozondjupa	25 338	42.3	11.0	11.1	11.2	21.5	1.1	1.8

10 Fertility

Generally, indicators of the levels of fertility are based on data from either civil registration or reported births in a specified period and the population relating to the same period. In Namibia, the coverage of the civil registration system is not complete and, as such, information on the number of births is deficient. Likewise, reported information on births and deaths from surveys and censuses is usually under-reported and hence, does not provide a good basis for estimating the levels of fertility and mortality.

An indirect method of estimating the levels of fertility has been developed. Estimates of fertility based on the reported births in the last twelve months provide the true pattern, but under-estimate the level of fertility. On the other hand, estimates based on the average number of children ever born to women provide lifetime estimates of fertility levels, but without a time reference. The indirect technique adjusts the levels of fertility estimated from reported births in the last twelve months by using the estimates from the average number of children ever born to women.

In the 2001 Census all women in child-bearing ages were asked questions on the number of live births as well as the month and year of the last live birth. The total number of live births provides an estimate of lifetime fertility while the information on the last live birth provides current estimates of the level of fertility. The latter are usually underestimated, and the lifetime fertility estimates are used to adjust them to arrive at the expected current levels of fertility.

There are various measures of fertility. The indicator used here is the total fertility rate (TFR). This is the average number of children a woman would be expected to have if she survives through her reproductive period, i.e. from about age 15 to 49 years. In addition to the total fertility rates, the pattern of fertility is also provided. This indicates the contribution by the various age groups of the women to the total fertility rate. Comparisons with the rates estimated from the 1991 census are also made. It should, however, be noted that the method of estimation for the rates from data in the two censuses is not the same.

10.1 Levels of Fertility

On the average, women in Namibia gave birth to 4 children in 2001 as compared to 6 children in 1991

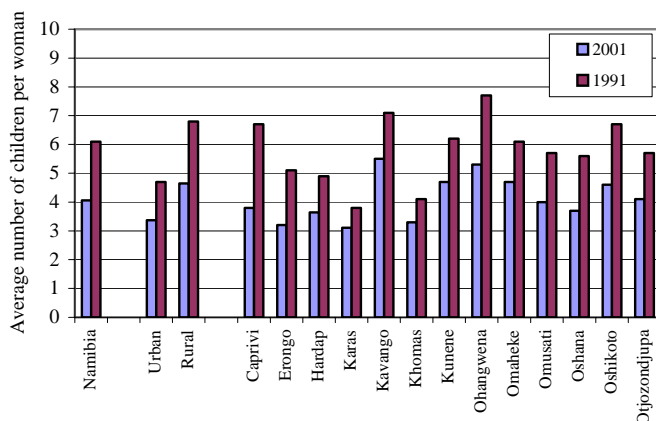
The total fertility rates for Namibia by urban and rural areas and by region are shown in Table 10.1. On the average, at the time of the Census in 2001, women were expected to give birth to about four children. Women in urban areas were expected to have between three to four children, while those in rural areas gave birth to between four and five children. The total fertility rates for the regions ranged from three children for Karas region to over 5 children for Kavango and Ohangwena regions.

It can be observed from the table and from Figure 10.1 that the level of fertility has declined significantly between 1991 and 2001. During the latter period women are, on the average, having two fewer children than in 1991. This decline is consistent across all the regions as well as for the urban and rural areas. It is worth noting that the over all trend in the level of fertility across the regions is consistent between the two periods of time. It can be concluded that, with the exception of Caprivi, the regions with relatively high levels of fertility in 2001 were the same ones in 1991. The same is also the case for those regions with relatively low levels of fertility.

This decline in the level of fertility between the two periods is not surprising. The period around 1990/91 was not what one would take as a normal period for most activities in the country. This was the time immediately after independence, when the country was now peaceful. Before this time, during the war, marriages had been disrupted, even postponed, partly through temporary separation of couples as well as insecurity. In such situations, the level of fertility is expected to be relatively low. After independence, when the situation returned to normal, a small "baby boom" was likely to take place, as most couples would like to make up for what was lost during the war, and hence, the cause for the observed high levels of fertility in 1991. Ten years later, the situation has completely stabilized and reproductive behaviour has returned to normal. At this time, the normal trend of fertility levels is in force.

Table 10.1 Levels of fertility by area, Namibia, 1991 and 2001 Census

Area	Total Fertility Rates	
	2001	1991
Namibia	4.1	6.1
Urban	3.4	4.7
Rural	4.6	6.8
Caprivi	3.8	6.7
Erongo	3.2	5.1
Hardap	3.6	4.9
Karas	3.1	3.8
Kavango	5.5	7.1
Khomas	3.3	4.1
Kunene	4.7	6.2
Ohangwena	5.3	7.7
Omaheke	4.7	6.1
Omusati	4.0	5.7
Oshana	3.7	5.6
Oshikoto	4.6	6.7
Otjozondjupa	4.1	5.7

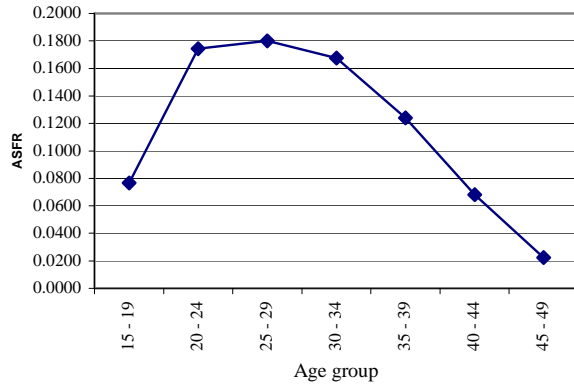
Figure 10.1 Total Fertility Rates by area, Namibia, 1991 and 2001 Censuses

10.2 Fertility Pattern

Teen-age females contribute over 9% to the total fertility in Namibia

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Namibia is shown in Figure 10.2.1. Motherhood starts at a fairly early age, and child bearing is still significant in the late ages. This can clearly be seen by the percent contribution to the total fertility rate by the various age groups of mothers as presented in Figures 10.2.2 for Namibia and Figure 10.2.3 for urban and rural areas. Teen-age mothers contribute over 9% to the total fertility rate, while mothers aged 40 years and above contribute another 11%. Child-bearing for women is concentrated in the 20 – 35 year age group which accounts for over 64% of the total fertility rate. The pattern for urban and rural areas is basically the same, except that mothers in urban areas have relatively more children in their younger ages while those in rural areas have relatively more children in their older ages.

Figure 10.2.1 Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR), Namibia, 2001 Census



Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is the average number of births per woman in a specific age group for all the women in that age group, irrespective of whether they had a live birth or not, during the last 12 months before the Census.

Figure 10.2.2 Percent age contribution to TFR, Namibia, 2001 Census

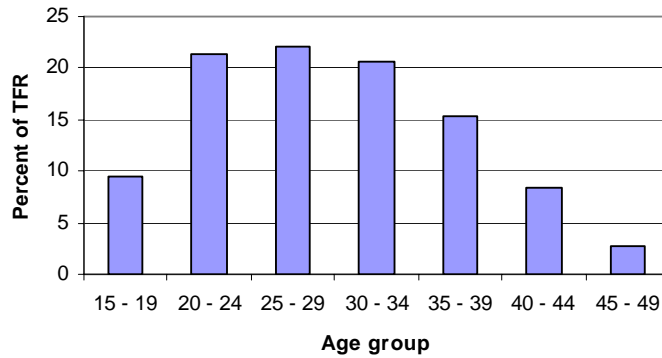
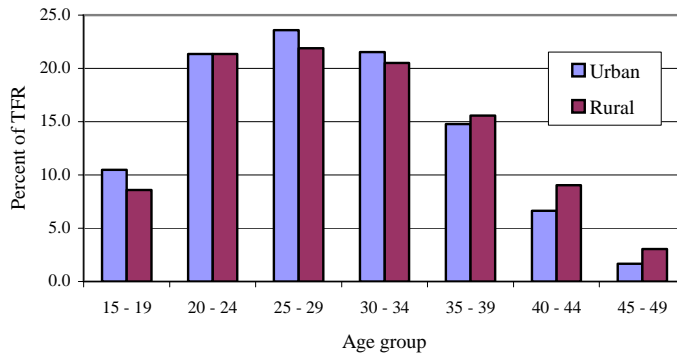


Figure 10.2.3 Percent age contribution to TFR, Urban and Rural Areas, 2001 Census



10.3 Fertility differentials

The level of fertility is influenced by various socio-economic characteristics of the mothers. The census collected information on some of these characteristics. Total fertility rate estimates were undertaken for women in some of these socio-economic groups. These were marital status, highest level of education attained, activity and status in employment. The fertility rates for these groupings are presented in Tables 10.3.1, 10.3.2, 10.3.3 and 10.3.4 respectively.

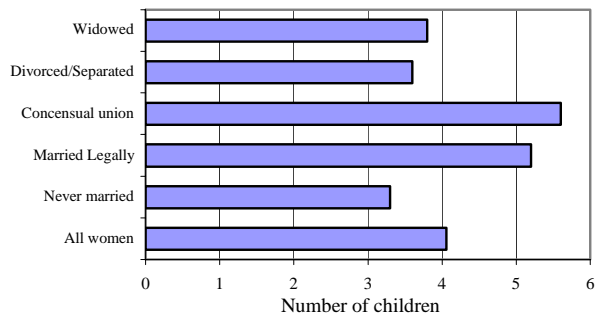
10.3.1 Levels of fertility by marital status of mothers

It can be observed from Table 10.3.1 and Figure 10.3.1 that, for Namibia as a whole, never married women have the lowest level of fertility, while those in consensual unions have the highest level. The same pattern is observed for both urban and rural areas. There are no significant differences in the fertility levels for women who have been divorced/separated and those who are widowed. The same pattern was also observed from data in the 1991 census.

Table 10.3.1 Total fertility rates by marital status of mothers, Namibia, 2001 Census

Marital Status	Namibia	Urban	Rural
All women	4.1	3.4	4.6
Never married	3.3	3.1	3.6
Married Legally	5.2	4.0	5.8
Consensual union	5.6	4.9	6.0
Divorced/Separated	3.6	3.4	4.0
Widowed	3.8	3.2	4.0

Figure 10.3.1 Total fertility rates by marital status of mothers, Namibia, 2001 Census



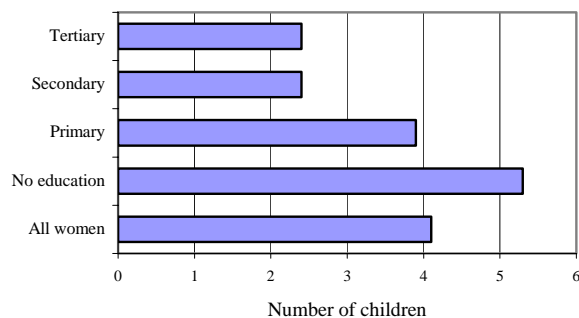
10.3.2 Levels of fertility by highest level of education of mothers

Fertility levels by mothers' highest level of education completed is presented in Table 3.2.1 and Figure 3.2.1. It can be observed that, for Namibia as a whole, the higher the level of education for mothers the lower the level of fertility. This is clearly seen in the case where the total fertility rate for mothers with no education is double that of mothers with secondary or post-secondary education. A similar pattern is observed for both urban and rural areas. This relationship between the level of fertility and education was also observed in the data from the 1991 census.

Table 10.3.2 Total fertility rate by mothers' highest level of education completed, Namibia, 2002 Census

Educational level	Namibia	Urban	Rural
All women	4.1	3.4	4.6
No education	5.3	4.5	5.7
Primary	3.9	3.7	4.2
Secondary	2.4	2.4	2.4
Tertiary	2.4	2.3	2.7

Figure 10.3.2 Total fertility rate by mothers' highest level of education completed, Namibia, 2001 Census



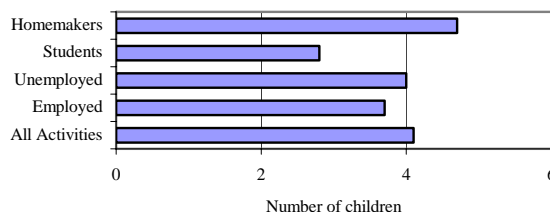
10.3.3 Levels of fertility by the activity status of mothers

The total fertility rates by the activity status of mothers are presented in Table 10.3.3 and Figure 10.3.3. For Namibia as a whole, mothers who are homemakers have the highest fertility, followed by the unemployed, while students have the lowest number of children. The same pattern can be observed for urban and rural areas, with rural women having higher numbers of children than their urban counterparts. It should be noted that homemakers in rural areas have an average of close to seven children as compared to the urban ones who have about four children.

Table 10.3.3 Total fertility rates by mothers' activity status and by urban and rural areas, Namibia, 2001 Census

Activity	Namibia	Urban	Rural
All Activities	4.1	3.4	4.6
Employed	3.7	3.1	4.5
Unemployed	4.0	3.6	6.0
Students	2.8	1.8	3.6
Homemakers	4.7	3.9	6.7

Figure 10.3.3 Total fertility rates by mothers' activity status, Namibia, 2001 Census



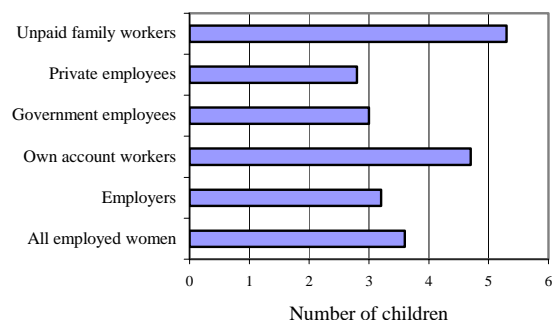
10.3.4 Levels of fertility by mothers' status in employment

The levels of fertility by the employment status of mothers are presented in Table 10.3.4 and Figure 10.3.4. At national level, women who are in private employment have the lowest number of children while unpaid family workers have the highest level of fertility. The same pattern can be observed for urban and rural areas. This same phenomenon was observed from the 1991 census results.

Table 10.3.4 Total fertility rates by mothers' employment status, Namibia, 2001 Census

Employment status	Namibia	Urban	Rural
All employed women	3.6	3.1	4.5
Employers	3.2	2.9	3.6
Own account workers	4.7	3.7	5.1
Government Employees	3.0	2.9	3.0
Private Employees	2.8	2.7	3.4
Unpaid Family Workers	5.3	3.9	5.5

Figure 10.3.4 Total fertility rates by mothers, employment status, Namibia, 2001 Census



10.4 Coverage of registration of last live birth

It was noted above that if the registration of births in the country was complete, it would not be necessary to estimate the levels of fertility using indirect methods. The census collected information on the registration status of the last live birth in an attempt to assess the coverage of the registration of births. Table 10.4 shows the distribution of births by status of registration for the country, urban and rural areas as well as for all the regions.

It can be observed that three quarters of all the births in the country were registered. There are significant differences between urban and rural areas. In the former case, close to 9 out of ten births were registered, while in the latter situation, less than 8 out of 10 were registered. The registration of births in the regions ranges from 59 percent in Kavango to 93 percent in Hardap.

Table 10.4 Distribution of last live birth by registration status and area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Total births	Registered	Not Registered	Not stated	% Registered
Namibia	273 067	206 753	59 129	7 185	75.7
Urban	114 251	101 377	10 212	2 662	88.7
Rural	158 816	105 376	48 917	4 523	66.4
Caprivi	12 773	9 700	2 848	225	75.9
Erongo	18 845	17 158	1 279	408	91.0
Hardap	10 942	10 129	619	194	92.6
Karas	11 759	10 870	704	185	92.4
Kavango	30 871	18 071	11 997	803	58.5
Khomas	47 607	42 614	3 920	1 073	89.5
Kunene	9 867	6 557	2 996	314	66.5
Ohangwena	28 097	16 977	10 096	1 024	60.4
Omaheke	9 831	6 875	2 687	269	69.9
Omusati	27 147	17 912	8 482	753	66.0
Oshana	23 840	18 253	4 883	704	76.6
Oshikoto	22 041	15 937	5 411	693	72.3
Otjozondjupa	19 447	15 700	3 207	540	80.7

11 Mortality and Orphanhood

Indicators of the level of mortality are usually based on data from either civil registration or reported deaths in a specified period and the population relating to the same period. In Namibia, the coverage of the civil registration system is not complete and, as such, information on the number of deaths is deficient. Likewise, reported information on deaths from surveys and Censuses may be under-reported and hence lead to an underestimation of the level of mortality. Various techniques have been developed to provide reasonable estimates of the levels of mortality.

In the 2001 Census, information on deaths was collected at two levels. Women in childbearing ages were asked about their total number of live births and those still surviving as well as the survival status of their last live birth. If these are reported correctly, then they would provide reasonable measures of infant and child mortality. At the same time, all households were requested to report on all deaths that occurred in the household since 1998. If there was a death in 2001, then the sex and age of the deceased was also recorded. This information will provide the sex and age pattern of mortality. In addition, if the deceased was a female in childbearing ages, maternal related cause of death was also reported.

Orphanhood information was collected for all members of the household. Each person was requested to state the survival status of his/her biological parents, i.e. both mother and father.

11.1 Number of reported deaths

Table 11.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households from 1998 to 2001 in Namibia. It can be observed that the number of deaths has been increasing since 1999.

Table 11.1.1 Number of reported deaths, 1998 – 2001, Namibia, 2001 Census

Year	Females	Males	Not stated	Total
1998	10 596	12 289		22 885
1999	9 550	11 358		20 908
2000	12 243	14 084		26 327
2001*	18 206	18 507	879	37 592

*Note * The deaths reported for 2001 were only for the first 8 months. Adjustments were made to cover all the 12 months.*

Table 11.1.2 shows the percent increase in the number of deaths between 1999 and 2001 for the whole country, urban and rural areas, as well as the regions. For Namibia, as a whole, the number of deaths has increased by 80 percent within the last three years before the census. Deaths in urban areas have increased by over 100 percent while those in rural areas have gone up by over 70 percent within the same period.

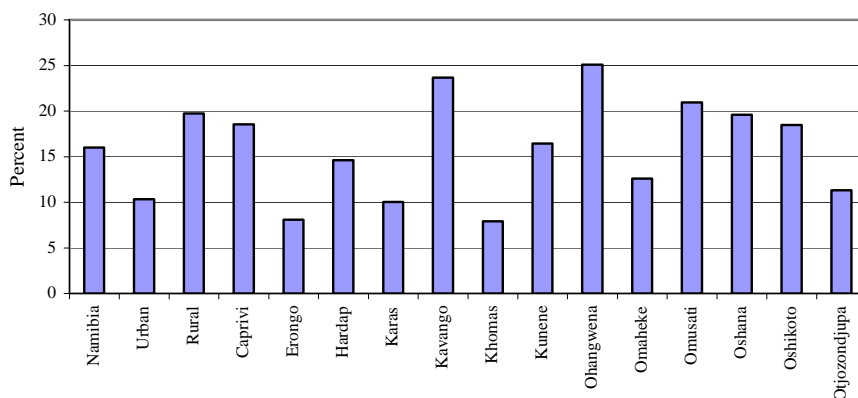
There are significant differences with regard to the regions. Only Otjozondjupa region recorded a decline in deaths. The percentage increase in the rest of the regions ranges from 31 to 129 respectively for Kunene and Khomas regions.

The magnitude of mortality in the country can also be observed by looking at households, which had at least one death within 3 years before the Census. This is shown in Figure 11.1.1. For the country as a whole, close to one out of six households have experienced at least one death within the last three years before the Census. For urban areas, one out of ten households had a death, while in rural areas one out five had a death during the same period.

Significant differences exist in the regions in terms of households which had a death within the last three years before the census. More than 20 percent of the households in Ohangwena, Kavango and Omusati regions had a death during the period under consideration. In the regions of Caprivi, Hardap, Karas, Kunene, Omaheke, Oshana, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa, 10 – 20 percent of the households had a death during this period. Only Khomas and Erongo regions have less than 10 percent of the households with a death within the three years before the census.

Table 11.1.2 Percent increase of deaths by area, 1999 – 2001, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	% Increase
Namibia	80
Urban	101
Rural	73
Caprivi	108
Erongo	125
Hardap	120
Karas	95
Kavango	104
Khomas	129
Kunene	31
Ohangwena	122
Omaheke	66
Omusati	95
Oshana	58
Oshikoto	105
Otjozondjupa	-37

Figure 11.1.1 Percent of households with a death within 3 years before the Census Namibia, 2001 Census

11.2 Mortality indicators

There are many indicators, which are used for describing the levels of mortality. Three of these indicators are presented here. The first one is infant mortality rate, which is the number of infant deaths per one thousand live births. That is, the number of babies who die before their first birthday per 1 000 live births. The second measure is the under-five mortality rate, which is the number of children who die before they celebrate their fifth birthday per 1 000 live births. This indicator provides a good summary measure of child mortality. The last indicator is the expectation of life at birth, which is the number of years a new-born would be expected to live if it were exposed to the current pattern of mortality. Expectation of life at birth provides an overall indicator of the level of mortality for the whole population under consideration.

The estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates are based on information from children ever born and those surviving, while the estimates of expectation of life at birth are based on the reported child deaths aged 1 – 4 years for the year 2001.

The various indicators are presented in Table 11.2.1 for both 1991 and 2001 censuses. In 2001 the infant mortality rate for Namibia was 49 and 55 per 1 000 live births respectively for females and

males. Female infants are relatively better off than their male counterparts. The rate for both sexes was 53 infant deaths per 1 000 live births. In 1991 the rate for both sexes was 67. This implies that the infant mortality rate declined by about 29 percent between 1991 and 2001.

In 2001, the infant mortality rates for urban areas are 43 and 47 respectively for females and males, while the corresponding rates for rural areas are 54 and 61. Infants in rural areas experience higher mortality than those in urban areas. Again, for both areas, female infants experience lower mortality than the male ones. The rates for both sexes are 44 and 58 respectively for urban and rural areas. The corresponding rates in 1991 were 55 and 72, indicating a decline in the level of infant mortality in both urban and rural areas between the two periods.

The level of infant mortality varies significantly between the regions. The rate for both sexes ranges from 40 to 71 infant deaths per 1 000 live births in Khomas and Kavango regions respectively. Except for Khomas, Kunene and Ohangwena regions, significant declines between 1991 and 2001 can be observed in all the other regions.

Under-five mortality follows the same pattern as that of infant mortality for the whole country, urban and rural areas, as well as the regions. However, the rates for Kavango and Caprivi regions are exceptionally high. In both regions more than one out of ten children will have died before the age of five. Overall, males are worse off than females.

The life expectancy at birth in Namibia was estimated at 50 and 48 years respectively for females and males. This has declined significantly from the 1991 estimates which were 63 and 59 years respectively for females and males. This implies an increase of the level of overall mortality in the country. Although infant and child mortality has declined over the period under consideration, significant increases in adult mortality has resulted in an overall increase in the level of mortality for the whole population.

Life expectancy at birth for urban areas was estimated at 52 and 51 years respectively for females and males. Corresponding estimates for rural areas were 49 and 47 years respectively. Males are worse off than females in both areas. There are no corresponding estimates for 1991.

Regional estimates of life expectancy at birth for females range from 41 to 61 years respectively for Kavango and Otjozondjupa regions. The estimates for males range from 41 to 55 years respectively for Caprivi and Otjozondjupa regions. The regions of Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena and Oshana have relatively low life expectation at birth for both females and males, implying high levels of mortality for their respective populations. It should be noted that both Caprivi and Kavango regions also have very high levels of child mortality. It can be observed from the table that, except for Otjozondjupa region, the level of mortality has increased significantly for all the other regions between 1991 and 2001.

Table 11.2 Estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates and Expectation of life at birth by area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Infant Mortality				Under-5 Mortality				Life expectancy at Birth			
	2001		1991		2001		1991		2001		1991	
	Females	Males	Average	Both sexes	Females	Males	Average	Both sexes	Females	Males	Females	Males
Namibia	49	55	52	67	64	78	71	87	50.2	47.6	62.8	59.1
Urban	43	47	45	55	51	63	57	71	52.4	51.2
Rural	54	61	58	72	73	88	81	93	49.5	46.7
Caprivi	56	62	59	106	82	111	97	132	42.5	40.7	54.5	51.4
Erongo	43	40	42	51	43	58	51	66	59.4	53.8	66.5	62.7
Hardap	60	63	62	72	67	74	71	93	52.6	51.0	61.5	57.9
Karas	37	56	47	74	55	60	58	91	61.4	53.9	62.0	58.4
Kavango	65	77	71	84	100	125	113	109	41.5	41.9	59.0	55.5
Khomas	38	42	40	39	47	55	51	50	56.2	54.1	69.5	65.5
Kunene	49	61	55	59	60	85	73	77	57.2	50.0	64.5	60.7
Ohangwena	56	56	56	59	69	86	78	109	44.8	43.2	64.6	60.9
Omaheke	51	59	55	78	62	91	77	101	60.0	55.4	60.3	56.7
Omusati	32	46	39	49	55	66	61	64	50.3	46.4	66.9	63.0
Oshana	41	46	44	62	63	64	64	80	47.7	46.2	64.0	60.3
Oshikoto	58	61	60	66	72	75	74	86	49.8	50.0	63.0	59.3
Otjozondjupa	45	51	48	67	59	80	70	87	61.2	54.9	62.6	59.0

11.3 Mortality differentials

Like the levels of fertility, child mortality levels are affected by the background characteristics of their mothers. These include, among others, marital status, the level of education attained, activity as well as the employment status. Estimates of under-five mortality rates are presented by these background characteristics of mothers in Tables 11.3.1 to 11.3.4 as well as in Figures 11.3.1 to 11.3.4.

11.3.1 Child mortality levels by the marital status of mothers

From Table 11.3.1 and Figure 11.3.1 it can be observed that the level of mortality for children varies with their mothers' marital status. Children of widowed and divorced/separated mothers experience the highest mortality, while those of women who have never been married have the lowest mortality. This pattern is consistent even for urban and rural areas.

11.3.2 Child mortality levels by the highest level of education of mothers

Levels of under-five mortality by mothers' highest level of education completed are presented in Table 11.3.2 and Figure 11.3.2. It can clearly be observed that child mortality and the level of education of mothers are inversely related. The children of mothers with secondary education or higher experience relatively low mortality as compared to those children whose mothers have had little or no education.

11.3.3 Child mortality levels by the activity status of mothers

Under-five mortality rates by the activity status of mothers are shown in Table 11.3.3 and Figure 11.3.3. For Namibia as a whole, children belonging to student mothers experience the highest mortality. This is very pronounced in the rural areas where more than 1 out of 10 children die before the age of five.

11.3.4 Child mortality levels by employment status of mothers

The rates of under-five mortality by the employment status of mothers are presented in Table 11.3.4 and Figure 11.3.4. The children of unpaid family workers have the highest level of mortality, while those of mothers in Government employment have the lowest level. It can be observed that the mortality level of children belonging to the latter group of women is less than 50 percent of those belonging to the former group. This same pattern can be observed for both urban and rural areas.

Table 11.3.1 Estimates of Under-five mortality rates by mothers' marital status and by area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Marital status	Namibia	Urban	Rural
All women	71	58	81
Never married	65	58	72
Legally married	68	48	81
Consensual union	87	76	94
Divorced	106	85	117
Widowed	113	74	131

Figure 11.3.1 Estimates of under-five mortality rates by mothers' marital status, Namibia, 2001 Census

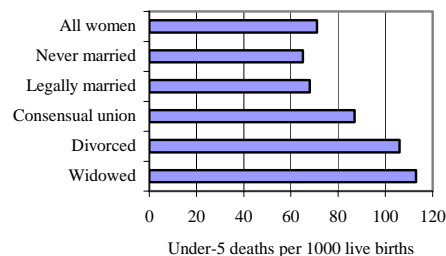


Table 11.3.2 Estimates of under-five mortality rates by mothers' level of education and by area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Level attained	Namibia	Urban	Rural
All women	71	58	81
No level completed	83	82	84
Primary school	61	54	68
Secondary school	33	29	42
Tertiary level	31	28	38

Figure 11.3.2 Estimates of under-five mortality by mothers' level of education, Namibia, 2001 Census

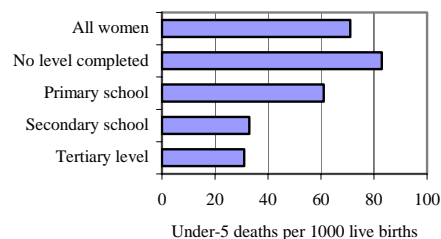
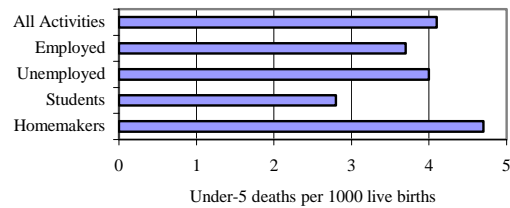


Table 11.3.3 Estimates of Under-five mortality rates by mothers' activity status and by area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Activity	Namibia	Urban	Rural
All Activities	4.1	3.4	4.6
Employed	3.7	3.1	4.5
Unemployed	4.0	3.6	6.0
Students	2.8	1.8	3.6
Homemakers	4.7	3.9	6.7

Table 11.3.4 Estimates of under-five mortality rates by mothers' status in employment and by area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Employment status	Namibia	Urban	Rural
All employed	65	50	82
Employers	73	45	94
Own account workers	90	79	95
Government employees	41	35	48
Private employees	56	49	69
Unpaid Family Workers	96	99	96

Figure 11.3.3 Estimates of Under-five mortality rates by mothers' activity status, Namibia, 2001 Census**Figure 11.3.4 Estimates of under-five mortality rates by mothers' status in employment, Namibia, 2001 Census**

11.4 Coverage of the registration of deaths

It has been noted above that if the registration of deaths in the country was complete, it would not be necessary to estimate the levels of mortality using indirect methods. The census collected information on the registration status of reported deaths in 2001 in an attempt to assess the coverage of the registration of deaths. Table 11.4 shows the distribution of deaths by status of registration for the country, urban and rural areas as well as for all the regions.

It can be observed that seven out of ten deaths which took place in 2001 were registered. Urban areas had higher rates of registration than the rural ones with 86 percent as compared to 65 percent respectively. The registration of deaths in the regions ranged from 58 percent in Ohangwena to 94 percent in Hardap.

Table 11.4 Distribution of reported deaths in 2001 by registration status and by area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Total deaths	Registered	Not Registered	Not stated	% Registered
Namibia	25 061	17 556	5 192	2 313	70.1
Urban	6 529	5 597	430	502	85.7
Rural	18 532	11 959	4 762	1 811	64.5
Caprivi	1 550	911	456	183	58.8
Erongo	1 026	932	33	61	90.8
Hardap	984	928	24	32	94.3
Karas	626	583	16	27	93.1
Kavango	3 334	2 083	1 001	250	62.5
Khomas	2 190	1 914	141	135	87.4
Kunene	923	604	194	125	65.4
Ohangwena	4 269	2 462	1 327	480	57.7
Omaheke	628	517	61	50	82.3
Omusati	3 465	2 394	832	239	69.1
Oshana	2 452	1 755	447	250	71.6
Oshikoto	2 446	1 647	540	259	67.3
Otjozondjupa	1 168	826	120	222	70.7

11.5 Orphanhood

Information on orphanhood, particularly for children, provides an indirect indicator for adult mortality. It also reflects on the degree of dependency at household level. Table 11.5.1 below presents the number of households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years. Close to 24 percent of the households in Namibia have a child under 15 years of age without one parent. The proportion of households with orphaned children under the same age who have lost both parents is slightly over 3 percent. This implies that in 3 out of every 100 households there is a child without parents, relying on extended family relatives, or friends, for survival.

There are significant differences between urban and rural areas. The percent of households with children aged below 15 years who have only one parent is 16 and 28 respectively for urban and rural areas. The corresponding percentages of households with children who have lost both parents are respectively 2 and 4.

The regions of Caprivi, Kavango and Ohangwena are the most hit by the orphanage situation where about 1 out of 20 households have under-15 children who have lost both parents. In the case of Ohangwena region, more than a third of these households have children who are survived by only one parent. In the regions of Caprivi, Kavango, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto, more than 1 out of 5 households have children with only one parent.

The number of orphaned children aged below 15 years is presented in Table 11.5.2. For the country as a whole, about 12 percent of all children under this age have lost one parent. This is slightly over one out of eight children under 15 years of age who are survived by only one parent. The proportion of orphans under the same age without both parents is just over 1 percent. This implies that about 1 out of 100 children under the age of 15 have lost both parents.

In urban areas, about 9 percent of the children under 15 have lost one parent as compared to the rural areas where the corresponding percentage is 13. The percentage of children who have lost both parents is about 1 percent for both areas.

With regard to the regions, Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto stand out as the ones where more than 1 out of 10 under-15 children are survived by only one parent. In Caprivi region, close to 3 percent of the children have lost both parents. In the rest of the other regions, the corresponding proportion is below 2 percent.

Table 11.5.1 Households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years by area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households with children under 15	Households with at least one child under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Namibia	237 752	56 765	23.9	7 768	3.3
Urban	76 829	11 972	15.6	1 516	2.0
Rural	160 923	44 793	27.8	6 252	3.9
Caprivi	11 878	3 378	28.4	662	5.6
Erongo	13 629	1 646	12.1	163	1.2
Hardap	9 307	1 509	16.2	189	2.0
Karas	8 448	1 322	15.6	171	2.0
Kavango	25 239	6 669	26.4	1 163	4.6
Khomas	31 441	4 138	13.2	483	1.5
Kunene	8 283	1 335	16.1	134	1.6
Ohangwena	30 659	10 495	34.2	1 397	4.6
Omaheke	8 408	1 429	17.0	185	2.2
Omusati	31 288	9 718	31.1	1 232	3.9
Oshana	21 020	6 298	30.0	823	3.9
Oshikoto	21 249	6 050	28.5	798	3.8
Otjozondjupa	16 903	2 778	16.4	368	2.2

Table 11.5.2 Number of orphans aged below 15 years by area, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Namibia	717 850	87 587	12.2	9 590	1.3
Urban	181 480	17 008	9.4	1 846	1.0
Rural	536 370	70 579	13.2	7 744	1.4
Caprivi	31 030	5 444	17.5	842	2.7
Erongo	30 392	2 134	7.0	191	0.6
Hardap	24 299	2 184	9.0	231	1.0
Karas	21 093	1 855	8.8	202	1.0
Kavango	88 978	11 962	13.4	1 556	1.7
Khomas	71 063	5 622	7.9	569	0.8
Kunene	28 095	1 979	7.0	157	0.6
Ohangwena	110 264	16 212	14.7	1 679	1.5
Omaheke	27 596	2 061	7.5	224	0.8
Omusati	100 428	14 682	14.6	1 445	1.4
Oshana	63 705	9 854	15.5	1 065	1.7
Oshikoto	69 839	9 288	13.3	940	1.3
Otjozondjupa	51 068	4 310	8.4	489	1.0

12 Migration

The census enumerated people at the place where they spent the Census Reference Night of 27-28 August 2001. Some of these people were not counted at their usual place of residence. Likewise, some members of the population were no longer residing in their original place of birth. Others have moved to other regions. In an effort to capture information on inter-regional population movements, the census collected information on place of birth, place of usual residence at the time of the census, one and five years before the census. Such information will provide indicators on lifetime as well as short time migration movements within the country.

11.1 Usual resident population

Table 12.1 presents the population by place of enumeration and place of usual residence. It can be observed that out of the total population of 1.83 million, which was enumerated in Namibia, slightly over 1% was not usually residing in the country. In the case of the enumerated urban population, only about 87 percent was actually residing in the urban areas. On the other hand, not all the enumerated population in the rural areas was usually residing there. Close to 5 percent of them were not usual residents.

The enumerated populations in the regions of Erongo, Karas, Khomas, Kunene, Oshana, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa was more than the populations which usually reside in them. On the other hand, significant proportions of the populations which usually reside in the regions of Ohangwena and Omusati were enumerated elsewhere.

Table 12.1 Distribution of the population by place of enumeration and place of usual residence, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	Population by place of		Percent
	Enumeration	Usual residence	
Namibia	1 830 330	1 805 117	98.6
Urban	603 612	522 777	86.6
Rural	1 226 718	1 282 340	104.5
Caprivi	79 826	80 584	100.9
Erongo	107 663	99 169	92.1
Hardap	68 249	69 007	101.1
Karas	69 329	64 792	93.5
Kavango	202 694	203 409	100.4
Khomas	250 262	230 791	92.2
Kunene	68 735	66 290	96.4
Ohangwena	228 384	240 112	105.1
Omaheke	68 039	68 766	101.1
Omusati	228 842	239 870	104.8
Oshana	161 916	155 874	96.3
Oshikoto	161 007	158 329	98.3
Otjozondjupa	135 384	128 124	94.6

12.2 Lifetime migration

2 out of 5 persons usually residing in urban areas, were not born there

Lifetime migration provides information on people who have moved from their place of birth and were currently residing elsewhere. Table 12.2.1 presents the population distribution by place of usual residence and place of birth. For Namibia as a whole, about 4 percent of the population currently residing in Namibia was born outside the country.

Urban areas depict a significant rate of lifetime in-migration where about 40 percent of the population residing in these areas was not born there. On the other hand, rural areas show a different scenario. Over 90 percent of the population usually residing in rural areas was born there.

The regions of Erongo, Karas, Khomas and Otjozondjupa have a very significant lifetime in-migration. In the case of Erongo and Khomas, more than half of the usual residents in these regions were not born there. On the other hand, more than 90 percent of the population which usually reside in the regions of Kavango, Ohangwena and Omusati was born there.

Table 12.2.1 Population distribution by place of usual residence and place of birth, Namibia, 2001 census

Area	Place of usual residence	Place of birth	Percent born in area
Namibia	1 805 117	1 736 839	96.2
Urban	522 777	312 158	59.7
Rural	1 282 340	1 166 938	91.0
Caprivi	80 584	73 841	91.6
Erongo	99 169	44 171	44.5
Hardap	69 007	53 082	76.9
Karas	64 792	41 918	64.7
Kavango	203 409	193 395	95.1
Khomas	230 791	99 946	43.3
Kunene	66 290	53 894	81.3
Ohangwena	240 112	221 347	92.2
Omaheke	68 766	52 519	76.4
Omusati	239 870	223 065	93.0
Oshana	155 874	119 438	76.6
Oshikoto	158 329	121 059	76.5
Otjozondjupa	128 124	74 442	58.1

Details for place of birth for the regions with relatively high lifetime migration are presented in Table 12.2.2. For Erongo region, about 11 percent of the usual resident population who were not born in the region were born in Khomas region, while about 37 percent were born in the northern regions of Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana. About 11 percent of the same residents were born outside Namibia. With regard to Karas region, the proportions of the usual resident population who were not born there are 14 percent from outside Namibia; 20 percent from Hardap and Khomas regions; and 47 percent from the northern regions of Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana.

As far as Khomas region is concerned, about 14 percent of the usual residents who were not born there were born outside Namibia. About 46 percent of those not born in the region originate from the northern regions of Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto. Otjozondjupa region has the highest proportion of usual residents who were born outside the country, which is about 27 percent. Slightly over 30 percent of the residents who were not born in the region originated from the regions of Kavango, Khomas and Ohangwena.

Table 12.2.2 Usual resident population by place of birth, selected regions, Namibia, 2001 Census

Erongo region			Karas region		
Place of birth	Number	Percent	Place of birth	Number	Percent
Erongo region	44 171	44.5	Karas region	41 918	64.7
Outside Erongo region	50 655	51.1	Outside Karas region	22 451	34.7
Not stated	4 343	4.4	Not stated	423	0.7
Total	99 169	100.0	Total	64 792	100.0
Place of birth outside Erongo region			Place of birth outside Karas region		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Caprivi	508	0.9	Caprivi	899	3.9
Hardap	2 895	5.3	Erongo	808	3.5
Karas	1 918	3.5	Hardap	2 359	10.3
Kavango	1 297	2.4	Kavango	2 328	10.2
Khomas	5 924	10.8	Khomas	2 242	9.8
Kunene	3 107	5.6	Kunene	214	0.9
Ohangwena	7 348	13.4	Ohangwena	2 561	11.2
Omaheke	928	1.7	Omaheke	416	1.8
Omusati	7 081	12.9	Omusati	2 741	12.0
Oshana	5 724	10.4	Oshana	3 017	13.2
Oshikoto	4 070	7.4	Oshikoto	1 162	5.1
Otjozondjupa	3 720	6.8	Otjozondjupa	494	2.2
Outside Namibia	6 135	11.2	Outside Namibia	3 210	14.0
Not stated	4 343	7.9	Not stated	423	1.8
Total	54 998	100.0	Total	22 874	100.0
Khomas region			Otjozondjupa region		
Place of birth	Number	Percent	Place of birth	Number	Percent
Khomas region	99 946	43.3	Otjozondjupa region	74 442	58.1
Outside Khomas region	129 113	55.9	Outside Otjozondjupa region	52 878	41.3
Not stated	1 732	0.8	Not stated	804	0.6
Total	230 791	100.0	Total	128 124	100.0
Place of birth outside Khomas region			Place of birth outside Otjozondjupa region		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Caprivi	3 503	2.7	Caprivi	1 283	2.4
Erongo	7 279	5.6	Erongo	2 696	5.0
Hardap	12 387	9.5	Hardap	1 193	2.2
Karas	5 889	4.5	Karas	772	1.4
Kavango	4 957	3.8	Kavango	6 510	12.1
Kunene	2 173	1.7	Khomas	6 003	11.2
Ohangwena	20 400	15.6	Kunene	2 875	5.4
Omaheke	7 069	5.4	Ohangwena	4 518	8.4
Omusati	19 621	15.0	Omaheke	1 761	3.3
Oshana	10 734	8.2	Omusati	3 684	6.9
Oshikoto	9 510	7.3	Oshana	2 965	5.5
Otjozondjupa	7 459	5.7	Oshikoto	3 838	7.1
Outside Namibia	18 132	13.9	Outside Namibia	14 780	27.5
Not stated	1 732	1.3	Not stated	804	1.5
Total	130 845	100.0	Total	53 682	100.0

12.3 Short term migration

Indicators for inter-regional short-term migration provide one of the main inputs for regional population projections. The other main input is the rate of natural increase. Table 12.3.1 presents the distribution of the population by the usual place of residence at the time of the census and in 1996. It can be observed that urban areas have had a significant net gain in 2001. Some 4 percent of the people who currently reside in urban areas were not usually living there in 1996. The corresponding proportion for rural areas is slightly over 1 percent.

The regions of Erongo, Karas, Khomas, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa have had significant gains in 2001. Kavango region lost some people between the two periods under consideration. It is worthwhile to find out where the people in the regions with significant net gain originated from. This is presented in Table 12.3.2.

Table 12.3.1 Population distribution by usual place of residence in 2001 and 1996, Namibia, 2001 Census

Area	2001	1996	Difference	% Net migration
Urban	464 356	445 775	18 581	4.0
Rural	1 103 980	1 088 583	15 397	1.4
Caprivi	69 562	69 896	- 334	-0.5
Erongo	88 421	81 224	7 197	8.1
Hardap	60 428	59 865	563	0.9
Karas	57 372	53 187	4 185	7.3
Kavango	172 982	177 517	-4 535	-2.6
Khomas	206 110	190 719	15 391	7.5
Kunene	56 416	55 386	1 030	1.8
Ohangwena	204 767	205 267	- 500	-0.2
Omaheke	58 773	56 500	2 273	3.9
Omusati	210 031	213 043	-3 012	-1.4
Oshana	137 185	137 900	- 715	-0.5
Oshikoto	136 284	135 039	1 245	0.9
Otjozondjupa	110 005	98 815	11 190	10.2

In Erongo region, 78 percent of the population who were usually residing there in 2001 were also there in 1996. The remaining 22 percent were residing elsewhere. Out of these, 18 percent were living in Khomas region, while over 40 percent were residing in the northern regions of Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto. In the case of Karas region, 81 percent of the usual residents in 2001 were also there in 1996. Out of those who had moved into the region, 18 percent originated from Khomas region, while over 40 percent came from the northern regions of Kavango, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana.

With regard to Khomas region, about 79 percent of the resident population in 2001 were also there in 1996. Again, over 40 percent of those who had moved to the region originated from the northern regions. It should be noted that 12 percent of those who had moved into the region between 1996 and 2001 came from outside Namibia. As for Otjozondjupa region, 78 percent of the resident population during the census period was residing there in 1996. Over 25 percent of those who had moved into the region came from Kavango and Khomas regions. About 30 percent of the migrants into the region originated from outside Namibia.

Table 12.3.2 Usual place of resident population aged 5 years and above in 2001 by place of residence in 1996, selected regions, Namibia, 2001 Census

Erongo region			Karas region		
1996 place of usual residence	Number	Percent	1996 place of usual residence	Number	Percent
Erongo region	68 848	77.9	Karas region	46 294	80.7
Outside Erongo region	19 573	22.1	Outside Karas region	11 078	19.3
Total	88 421	100.0	Total	57 372	100.0
Place of origin	Number	Percent	Place of origin	Number	Percent
Caprivi	237	1.2	Caprivi	480	4.3
Hardap	899	4.6	Erongo	568	5.1
Karas	652	3.3	Hardap	1 030	9.3
Kavango	706	3.6	Kavango	1 461	13.2
Khomas	3 569	18.2	Khomas	1 973	17.8
Kunene	1 473	7.5	Kunene	118	1.1
Ohangwena	2 266	11.6	Ohangwena	903	8.2
Omaheke	358	1.8	Omaheke	281	2.5
Omusati	2 351	12.0	Omusati	1 013	9.1
Oshana	1 980	10.1	Oshana	1 136	10.3
Oshikoto	1 510	7.7	Oshikoto	464	4.2
Otjozondjupa	1 807	9.2	Otjozondjupa	291	2.6
Outside Namibia	850	4.3	Outside Namibia	625	5.6
Not stated	915	4.7	Not stated	735	6.6
Total	19 573	100.0	Total	11 078	100.0
Khomas region			Otjozondjupa region		
1996 place of usual residence	Number	Percent	1996 place of usual residence	Number	Percent
Khomas region	163 235	79.2	Otjozondjupa region	85 629	77.8
Outside Khomas region	42 875	20.8	Outside Otjozondjupa region	24 376	22.2
Total	206 110	100.0	Total	110 005	100.0
Place of origin	Number	Percent	Place of origin	Number	Percent
Caprivi	1 319	3.1	Caprivi	436	1.8
Erongo	3 325	7.8	Erongo	1 325	5.4
Hardap	2 757	6.4	Hardap	339	1.4
Karas	1 914	4.5	Karas	232	1.0
Kavango	2 498	5.8	Kavango	3 774	15.5
Kunene	756	1.8	Khomas	2 569	10.5
Ohangwena	5 358	12.5	Kunene	990	4.1
Omaheke	2 217	5.2	Ohangwena	1 019	4.2
Omusati	5 367	12.5	Omaheke	676	2.8
Oshana	3 836	8.9	Omusati	1 072	4.4
Oshikoto	2 915	6.8	Oshana	1 059	4.3
Otjozondjupa	3 026	7.1	Oshikoto	1 747	7.2
Outside Namibia	5 130	12.0	Outside Namibia	7 418	30.4
Not stated	2 457	5.7	Not stated	1 720	7.1
Total	42 875	100.0	Total	24 376	100.0

Appendix 1: Census Definitions of Concepts and Classifications

In this appendix the concepts and classifications used in the 2001 Population and Housing Census are defined. These concepts and classifications were based on regional and international recommendations with adaptations to suit local conditions.

Geographic and Migration Concepts

Namibia consisted of 13 Regions, namely Caprivi, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Kavango, Khomas, Kunene, Oshana, Oshana, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa.

Locality/village	For the purpose of this Census a locality/village was defined as a distinct population cluster, irrespective of size, in which people lived and which had a name or locally recognized status.
Urban locality	Urban localities referred to the municipalities and townships, which at the Census time had been so proclaimed by the Government.
Rural locality	All other localities not included in the urban classification were regarded as rural. These included localities proclaimed as villages and other settlements.
Place of birth	The usual place of residence of respondent's mother at the time of respondent's birth.
Place of usual residence	The town or village where a person usually lived, i.e. where a person had lived for the past 6 months, or intended to live for the next 6 months.

Demographic and Social Concepts

Household	A person or group of persons, related or unrelated, living together in the same house/dwelling and having the same catering arrangements.
Head of household	The person of either sex who was looked upon by the other members of the household as their leader or main decision-maker.
Citizenship	The country of which the respondent was a legal citizen either by birth or by naturalisation.
Disability	A limitation or difficulty in carrying out everyday activities at home, at work or at school, due to long term physical or mental condition resulting from health problems, birth defects or accidents.

Definitions used at different levels of disability were as follows:

Blind: persons who were totally blind in one or both eyes. It also included persons who had difficulty seeing in one or both eyes even with glasses.

Deaf: persons who were totally unable to hear in one ear or who were only able to hear with great difficulty. It also included persons who had difficulty hearing even with hearing aids.

Impaired speech: persons who were unable to speak and those who had difficulty in communicating or being understood.

Impaired limbs: persons with problems of movement, standing, grasping due to deformity, amputation, paralysis or other sickness. Persons who were using clutches, wheelchairs, artificial limbs and other walking or grasping aids were also classified under this category.

Mentally disabled: persons who were mentally retarded and those who were mentally sick were classified under this category.

Marital status	<p>The question on marital status was asked to all persons. It was defined as the personal status of persons in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country.</p> <p>The definitions used for the various categories of marital status were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Never married: persons who had never married before in their lifetime.(ii) Married legally or customarily: persons who during the reference period were married under the legal systems of the country or the customs of the local area. These are categorized into the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Married with certificate:b) Married traditionally:(iii) Married consensually: persons of the opposite sex living together as husband and wife without any legal or customary ceremony.(iv) Separated: married persons who were not living together as husband and wife but who had not been legally or customarily divorced.(v) Divorced: persons whose marriage had been cancelled legally or customarily and not remarried.(vi) Widowed: persons whose spouses were dead and were not married at the time of the Census.
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Early Childhood Development

One question on participation in Early Childhood Development was presented to children aged between 3 and 6 years, inclusive. The categories are given below:

No	Did not participate.
Crèches/ Kinder- gartens	These are found in both urban and rural areas. They cater for children from 2 to 5 years of age. Children learn social skills such as how to play with others, wash their hands and many others.
Day Care Centres/ Nursery School	These are the ones that cater for very young children, even less than one year olds to 4 year olds. These centres are mainly found in urban areas and are privately owned. The children learn social skills and are also prepared for primary school. They are mainly utilized by working parents with young children.
Pre-primary	These are mainly found in urban areas and serve as preparatory courses before entry into grade one in primary school education cycle. Pre-primary cater for children of 5 to 6 years old.

Literacy and Education Concepts

Questions on literacy and educational concepts were restricted to respondents aged 6 years and above.

Literacy	The ability to write and read with understanding in any language. Persons who could read and not write were classified as non-literate. Similarly, persons who were able to write and not read were classified as non-literate.
School attendance	Attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of instruction.
Educational attainment	The highest standard, grade or years completed by respondent at the highest level of school, college or university attended.

Economic Items

Questions on economic characteristics were restricted to persons aged 8 years and above and referred to the last 7 days preceding the Census Reference Night.

Type of activity	<p>The activity status of the respondents during the reference period.</p> <p>The following are the definitions of the various categories of economic activity status used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Worked: Those who worked for at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain during the reference period. (ii) Temporarily out of work: Those who did not work, but have a job or a business or a form, but who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason. (iii) Unemployed (worked before): The unemployed include all persons aged 8 years and above, who, during the reference period, were not in any paid employment or self-employment and were actively looking for work and were available for work if they were offered jobs. (iv) Unemployed (first time job seekers): Person, male or female, who did not work, were actively looking for work and were available but have never worked before. (v) Students: This category includes all persons, male or female, aged 8 years and above who, during the reference period, were attending school and who were not in any paid employment or enterprise and were not available for work. (vi) Homemakers: All persons, male or female, who are aged 8 years and above, and who, during the reference period, were wholly engaged in household duties and were neither engaged in any paid or self-employment nor available for work. (vii) Income recipient: These are persons, male or female, who were not in any paid or self-employment during the reference period but who received income from rents or other investments. (viii) Severely disabled: These are persons, male or female, who were not working and were not available for work during the reference period because of their severe disability or handicap by society. (ix) Retired: These are persons who are retired or pensioned and not in any paid or self-employment. (x) Old age: These are persons who are not in any paid or self-employment and not working because of old age. (xi) Other: This category includes persons who reside in prisons, hospitals or other institutions during the reference period.
Occupation	<p>The kind of work done during the reference period by those who worked or had a business and by those who are unemployed but had previously worked.</p>
Industry	<p>The type of goods produced or services provided or business or function or work carried out at the respondent's workplace (if employed) or previous workplace (if unemployed worked before). This information classifies the person's workplace into the right industry.</p>

Status in employment

All employed persons of either sex, age 8 years and over, were classified in one of the categories below:

- (i) Subsistence or communal farmer with paid employees: A person who, for at least one hour during the reference period, operated his or her own Subsistence or Communal farm and hired one or more employees.
- (ii) Subsistence or communal farmer without paid employees: Own account workers are those who, for at least one hour during the period, operated their own subsistence or communal farm, without paid employees, and worked for own consumption or profit. Included in this category are only the subsistence/communal farmers. These are people who are in crop farming (e.g. Mahangu farmers, Maize farmers, etc.) or animal farming (cattle, chickens, etc.)
- (iii) Other employer with paid employees: A person who, for at least one hour during the reference period, operated his or her own economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade, and hired one or more employees.
- (iv) Other own account worker without paid employees: Own account workers are those who, for at least one hour during the period, operated their own enterprise, e.g. farmer, petty trader or carpenter, without paid employees, and worked for own consumption or profit. These are people who are in business themselves, basket weavers, traditional beer makers, etc. Persons who were selling fruit or vegetables under trees; wayside barbers and homemakers who in addition to household duties collect and sell firewood, make and sell traditional beer, milk cattle and sell milk etc. are also included in this category.
- (v) Employee, government and state enterprise (Parastatal): This category includes those who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked for, and were paid from the government including state enterprises.
- (vi) Employee, private: These include those who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked for a private employer and were paid either wages, salary, commission, tips, contract or in kind by the employer. Paid family workers are also included here.
- (vii) Unpaid family worker (subsistence/communal farmer): Unpaid family workers refer to those members of the household who are related to the head/spouse of the household and who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked without pay or profit in the subsistence/communal farm owned by the household.
- (viii) Other unpaid family worker: Unpaid family workers refer to those members of the household who are related to the head/spouse of the household and who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked in the enterprise operated by the household without pay or profit.

Housing Conditions

Type of housing unit Type of housing refers to a separate and independent living premises occupied by the household.

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) Detached house: Is a house on its own or without an outhouse and not attached to another house
- (ii) Semi-detached/town house: Is a house, which is attached to another but with its own facilities and a separate entrance.
- (iii) Apartments/flat: Is a self-contained living premise in a building with one or more floors. All apartments or flats in the building will have a common entrance.
- (iv) Guest flat: Is a self-contained, separated living premises in the same compound as a detached house, and usually on outhouse of the detached house.
- (v) Part commercial or industrial or business: These are living premises, which are also used for commercial or industrial purposes. A housing unit, which is partly used as a bottle store or a supermarket, or a workshop, will come under this category.
- (vi) Mobile homes (caravans, tents): Refer to living premises, which could be shifted or transplanted or transported, such as tents, caravans, etc.
- (vii) Single quarters: Consists of either a room or a set of rooms with shared toilet and kitchen facilities.
- (viii) Traditional dwelling: A housing unit consisting of a hut or a group of huts walled or un-walled with sticks, poles with or without thatch or grass. Ongandas come under this category.
- (ix) Improvised housing units (shacks): These are housing units built of discarded materials, such as cardboards, plastic sheeting, flattened empty tins, etc. Derelict vehicles and carts used as housing are also classified in this category.
- (x) Other: Any other type of housing unit not specified above.

Tenure The information on status of tenure indicates whether the dwelling unit was owner occupied or rented by the household.

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) Rented (not tied to the job): The renting of dwelling units under this category is independent from any household member's job.
- (ii) Owner occupied (with Mortgage): The dwelling unit may be owned by one of the household members who is still paying mortgage on it.
- (iii) Owner occupied (without mortgage): Under this category the dwelling unit is entirely owned by one of the household members. E.g. the structure has been bought cash or paid off or self-constructed or inherited.
- (iv) Rent free (not owner occupied): The house is not owned by any of the household members and is occupied rent-free.
- (v) Provided by employer (Government): The house is provided by the Government to one of the household members even though some rent is paid.
- (vi) Provided by employer (Private): The house is provided by a private employer to one of the household members even though some rent is paid.
- (vii) Other: This covers any other form of tenure, which does not fall in any of the above categories.

Number of Rooms The number of rooms included all rooms used for sleeping by a household. If a garage was used as a sleeping room it was also counted. Kitchens, bathrooms, toilets, stoeps and verandas were excluded.

In addition some household members used traditional or other outhouses as sleeping quarters. In this case the number of sleeping rooms were included in the number of rooms in the main building plus rooms for sleeping in other units.

Material used for outer walls The information required was the main material used for constructing the outer walls i.e. the main frame of the building.

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) Cement blocks/bricks: This category refers to buildings with cement blocks or bricks as the main material used.
- (ii) Burnt bricks/face bricks: This category covers buildings with burnt bricks as the main material used for constructing outer walls.
- (iii) Mud/clay bricks: This is usually found in traditional houses. It is bricks formed from treated or seasoned mud/clay, which is sometimes mixed with cow dung.
- (iv) Corrugated iron sheets: is referred to if the outer walls of the building are constructed mainly with corrugated iron sheets.
- (v) Prefabricated material: These are walls, which are constructed with concrete slabs, fibreglass, asbestos and cement, gunnite, hardboard, wood and asbestos or wood only.
- (vi) Wooden poles, sticks and grass: If wooden poles or sticks with or without grass (thatch) are used for the construction of outer walls.
- (vii) Sticks with mud or cow-dung: is referred to if the sticks used for the outer walls are covered with mud or cow-dung.
- (viii) Other: If the outer walls are constructed with materials other than the ones listed.

Material used for the roof In the context of the Census roof refers to the upper covering of the house. If a household is occupying the ground floor of a 2-storeyed house and concrete slabs are used for separating the ground floor from the 1st floor and the top of the building i.e. the upper floor is covered with corrugated iron sheets then the material for the roof for all the housing units in the building will be corrugated iron sheets.

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) Corrugated iron sheets: This category refers to buildings with roofs of corrugated iron sheets
- (ii) Asbestos sheets: This category covers buildings with roofs constructed with asbestos sheets
- (iii) Brick tiles: These are buildings with brick tiles as roofs
- (iv) Slate: Slate is a type of a rock, which easily breaks, in thin layers; these layers are often used for roofing.
- (v) Wood covered with melthoid..
- (vi) Thatch, grass: referred to if the roof is thatched with grass.
- (vii) Sticks, mud and cow-dung: referred to if the roofing material of a building is made out of sticks, mud and cow-dung.
- (viii) Other: For roofing materials, which do not fall into any of these categories.

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- Material used for the floor** The information required here was the main material used for constructing the floor i.e. the bottom part of the building.
- The categories used were as follows:
- (i) Sand: This is when there is no artificial material on the floor. The floor is only the natural environment (earth).
 - (ii) Cement: If the floor of the house is constructed with cement or even when the cement on the floor is covered with tiles or carpet.
 - (iii) Mud/clay: This is usually found in traditional houses. It is treated or seasoned mud/clay, which is sometimes mixed with cow dung.
 - (iv) Other, specify: If the floor is constructed with materials other than the ones listed above.
-
- Main source of water for drinking and cooking and Distance to the water source** A measure of the well-being of Namibians is the proportion of households that have access to clean (potable) water. Distance to the water source also helps to derive times taken to collect household's water needs. This information helps derive areas with serious water problems.
- The categories used were as follows:
- (i) Piped water inside the house: Water drawn from pipes installed in the house and originating from a central source- river, pond, lake or borehole.
 - (ii) Piped water outside: Water drawn from pipes installed in a homestead, but not inside the house, and originating from a central source- river, pond, lake or borehole.
 - (iii) Public pipe: Water drawn from pipes installed in a locality to serve the whole locality and originating from a central source- river, pond, lake or borehole.
 - (iv) Borehole: Same as wells, but deeper and has a pump for drawing water.
 - (v) Borehole with open tank: This is a borehole where the water drawn is pumped into an open tank right next to it.
 - (vi) Borehole with tank covered: This is a borehole where the water drawn is pumped into a tank which is covered right next to it.
 - (vii) River/stream/cam: A river or naturally flowing source of water or reservoir formed by man by building a barrier across a river to hold back water.
 - (viii) Canal: Man-made open flowing water source.
 - (ix) Well, protected: A man-made hole/shaft dug in the ground from which water is obtained. Water is drawn using buckets. A protected well has a fence and/or a cover.
 - (x) Well, unprotected: A man-made hole/shaft dug in the ground from which water is obtained. Water is drawn using buckets. An unprotected well does not have a fence around it.

Main source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating

The questions referred to the source of energy most often used during the year.

The codes for source of energy for cooking were:

- (i) Electricity
- (ii) Paraffin
- (iii) Wood/Charcoal from wood
- (iv) Gas
- (v) Charcoal - coal
- (vi) Solar
- (vii) No cooking
- (viii) Other

The codes for source of energy for lighting were:

- (i) Electricity
- (ii) Paraffin
- (iii) Candle
- (iv) Gas
- (v) Solar
- (vi) Wood
- (vii) Other

The codes for source of energy for heating were:

- (i) Electricity
- (ii) Paraffin
- (iii) Wood/Wood charcoal
- (iv) Gas
- (v) Charcoal - coal
- (vi) Solar
- (vii) No heating
- (viii) Other

Access to means of communication

This question provides data on how news and other information reached the household. The categories below refer to accessibility to the facility/service and not ownership:

- (i) Television
- (ii) Radio
- (iii) Newspaper, daily
- (iv) Newspaper, occasionally
- (v) Telephone/cell
- (vi) Computer

Type of toilet facility	<p>This information provides a measure of sanitation level of the household since these facilities are important for disease control and health improvement.</p> <p>The categories used were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The household has water closet or flush toilet used only by the household members and their visitors (ii) The household shares water closet or flush toilet with other households (iii) The household members use VIP (Ventilated improved pit latrine), (iv) The household members use Pit latrine, long drop. (v) The household members use bucket or pail (vi) The household members use the bush (no toilet facility) (vii) Other
Garbage and refuse disposal	<p>This information can be used in obtaining the hygienic level of the household since these facilities are important for disease control and health improvement.</p> <p>The categories used were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The household garbage is regularly collected (ii) The household garbage is irregularly collected (iii) The household garbage is incinerated (iv) The household garbage is dumped on the roadside (v) Rubbish pit usage (vi) Other
The household's main source of income	<p>The purpose of this question was to collect information on the survival of the household, since these aspects are very important for the elimination of poverty and hunger and the improvement of the living standard of the people.</p> <p>The main source of income did not only refer to money, but could also be the main products produced for consumption (e.g. some farmers cultivate and depend on Mahangu. In this case farming is the main source of income).</p> <p>The categories used were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Farming (ii) Business activities (non farming) (iii) Wages and salaries (iv) Pension (v) Cash remittance (vi) Other

Fertility and Mortality

Live birth	A child born alive is one who cries after being born. Thus, a live birth is a birth, which results in a child that shows any sign of life irrespective of the time or period within which these signs are manifested. Miscarriages or abortions and stillbirths are not live births.
Lifetime fertility	Questions on this topic were limited to female respondents aged 12 to 49 years irrespective of their marital status. The four types of data collected on this topic were as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Children ever born: the total number of live births by the respondent during her lifetime. These were then split into three categories:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Those who with the mother during the census night.b) Those who were living elsewhere on census night.c) Those who were not alive.
Current fertility	The number of children born alive to respondent (females aged 12-49 years) during the 12-month period preceding the Census night.
Infant mortality	This is defined as the probability of a newborn not surviving to its first birthday. It is usually expressed as the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births. This was estimated from children ever born and those surviving.
Child mortality	The indicator used for child mortality is the under five mortality rate which is the number of under five deaths per 1000 live births. This was estimated from children ever born and those surviving.
Life Expectancy	Life expectancy at birth provides a mortality indicator for the whole population. This is defined as the average number of years expected to be lived by a new born if it is exposed to the current mortality pattern of the population.

Appendix 2: Main Questionnaire

Main Questionnaire page 2

Appendix 3: Detailed tables

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