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Foreword

This report covers the detailed results of 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census for Caprivi Regional Profile. 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 regional detailed basic highlights from the Census. These highlights were derived from detailed tabulations and analysis, which was 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 also given at regional, urban and rural as well as at constituency levels.

The report does not provide information on why or how the population is characterized. The information relates to what is happening to the population.

The information relates to all persons who were in Caprivi during the Census Reference Night of 27 to 28 August, 2001. All persons who usually resided in the region, but were not present during the Census Reference Night, are therefore not included in the analysis. On the other hand, all those persons who usually did not reside in Caprivi, but were present during the Census Reference Night, are included in this report. Information on the population, which usually resides in the various regions will be presented in the National Report.

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.

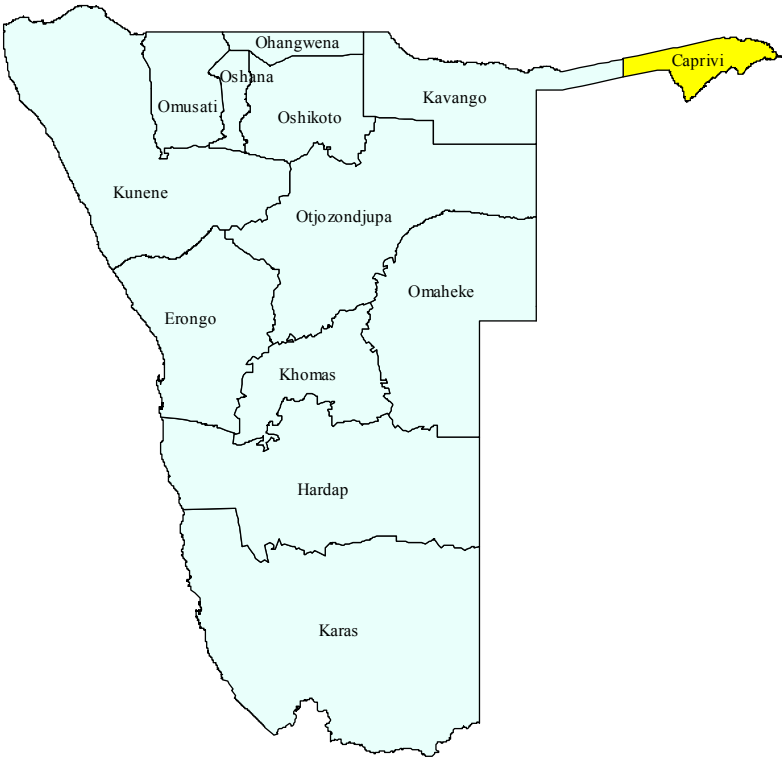
It is our sincere hope that the Census results, and in particular this report, will be put to good use by both planners and policy makers for objective formulation and implementation of programmes and policies for the development of our nation.

Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila

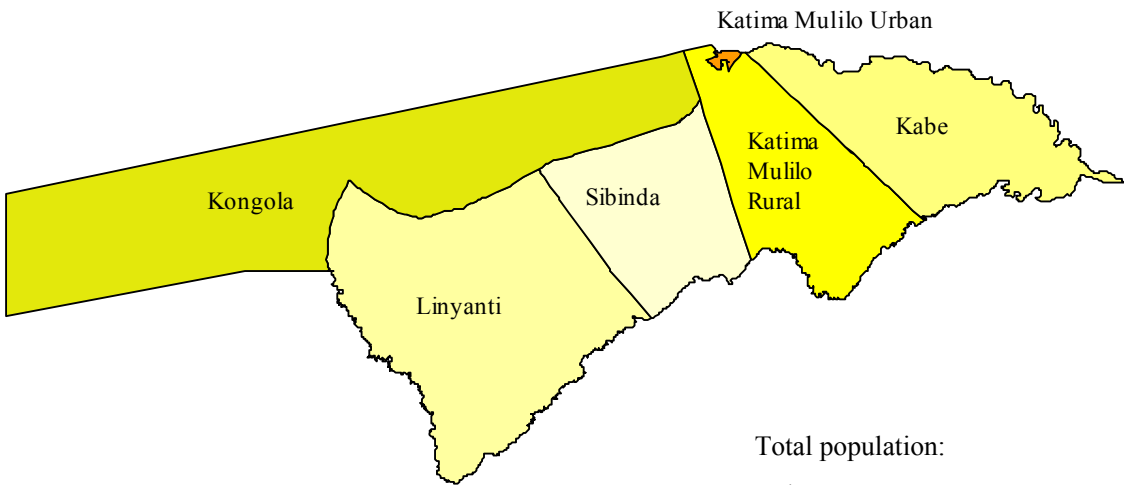
Director General

National Planning Commission

Windhoek, March 2003



Caprivi Region



Total population:

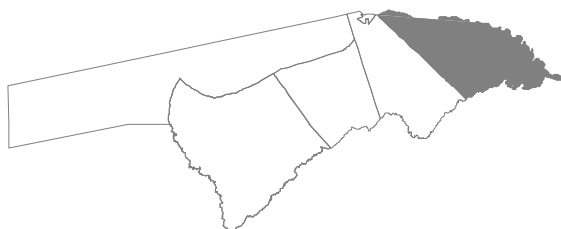
Kabe	14 962
Katima Mulilo Rural	14 566
Katima Mulilo Urban	22 704
Kongola	4 419
Linyanti	13 985
Sibinda	9 190

Caprivi Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	79 826	In labour force	60
Females	40 749	Employed	83
Males	39 077	Unemployed	17
In Urban/Rural, per cent		Outside labour force	36
Urban areas	28	Student	31
Rural areas	72	Homemaker	50
Sex ratio		Retired, too old, etc.	18
Males per 100 females	96	Housing Conditions, per cent	
Age composition, per cent		Households with	
Under 5 years	13	Safe water	86
5 – 14 years	25	No toilet facility	83
15 – 59 years	55	Electricity for lighting	21
60+ years	6	Access to radio	85
Marital status: 15 years and above		Main Source of income, per cent	
Per cent		Household main income	
Never married	46	Farming	28
Married with certificate	5	Wages & Salaries	30
Married traditionally	34	Cash remittance	8
Married consensually	2	Business, non-farming	23
Divorced/Separated	7	Pension	9
Widowed	5	Fertility	
Citizenship, per cent		Average number of children	
Namibian	94	per woman	3.8
Non-Namibian	6	Mortality	
Main language spoken at home		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Per cent of households		Females	56
Caprivi languages	88	Males	63
Private households		Life expectancy at birth, years	
Number	16 839	Females	43
Average size	4.7	Males	41
Head of Household, per cent		Orphanhood, children under 15 years, per cent	
Females	49	Orphaned by	
Males	51	Mother	6
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Father	14
	78	Both parents	3
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Disability, per cent	
Never attended	19	With disability	4
Currently at school	16	Of whom	
Left school	62	Deaf	24
Children 6-15 years attending school		Blind	35
Per cent		Speech	10
Boys	81	Hands	13
Girls	80	Legs	26
		Mental	10

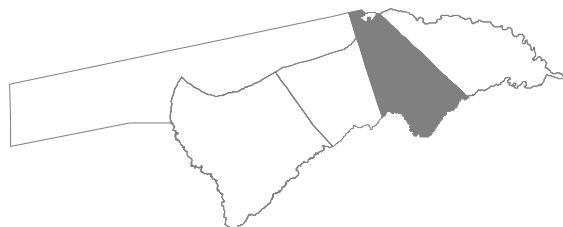
Kabe Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	14 962	In labour force	54
Females	7 131	Employed	81
Males	7 831	Unemployed	19
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	46
Males per 100 females	110	Student	36
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	45
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	19
5 – 14 years	27	Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 – 59 years	52	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	51
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	96
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	4
Never married	48	Access to radio	88
Married with certificate	3	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married traditionally	37	Household main income	
Married consensually	2	Farming	21
Divorced/Separated	5	Wages & Salaries	13
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	5
Private households		Business, non-farming	48
Number	2 924	Pension	12
Average size	5.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	41	per woman	4.1
Males	59	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	80	Females	50
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Males	52
Never attended	19	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	17	Females	51
Left school	63	Males	46
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, per cent	
Per cent		With disability	4
Girls	81		
Boys	80		



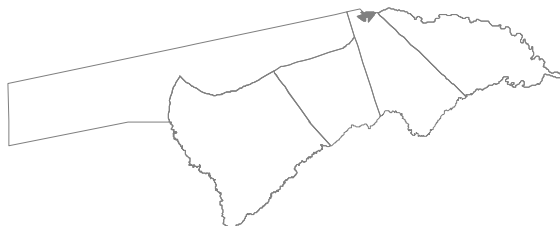
Katima Mulilo Rural Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	14 566	In labour force	62
Females	7235	Employed	91
Males	7331	Unemployed	9
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	101	Student	34
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	36
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	44
5 – 14 years	26	Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 – 59 years	53	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	85
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	93
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	10
Never married	47	Access to radio	90
Married with certificate	4	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married traditionally	34	Household main income	
Married consensually	2	Farming	33
Divorced/Separated	7	Wages & Salaries	23
Widowed	6	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	22
Number	2 999	Pension	11
Average size	4.8	Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	52	per woman	3.8
Males	48	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
76		Females	56
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Males	64
Never attended	20	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	16	Females	36
Left school	62	Males	39
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, per cent	
Per cent		With disability	3
Girls	81		
Boys	82		



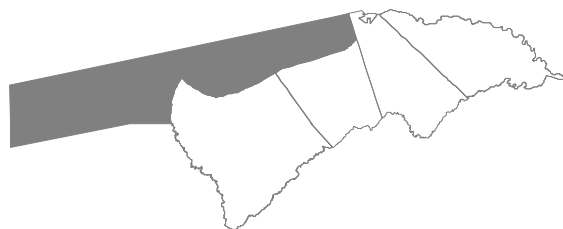
Katima Mulilo Urban Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	22 704	In labour force	59
Females	12 164	Employed	70
Males	10 540	Unemployed	30
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	87	Student	38
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	54
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	8
5 – 14 years	23	Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 – 59 years	62	Households with	
60+ years	2	Safe water	98
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	55
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	61
Never married	51	Access to radio	91
Married with certificate	10	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married traditionally	26	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	2
Divorced/Separated	6	Wages & Salaries	64
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	12
Private households		Business, non-farming	18
Number	4 947	Pension	3
Average size	4.5	Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	47	per woman	3.5
Males	53	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	92	Females	51
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Males	51
Never attended	6	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	16	Females	44
Left school	74	Males	36
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, per cent	
Per cent		With disability	2
Girls	84		
Boys	86		



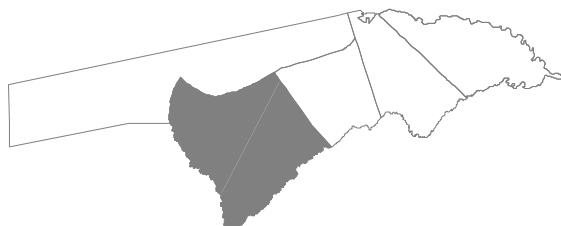
Kongola Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size			
Total	4 419	Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Females	2 237	In labour force	74
Males	2 182	Employed	99
		Unemployed	1
Sex ratio			
Males per 100 females	97	Outside labour force	26
		Student	12
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	41
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	48
5 – 14 years	24		
15 – 59 years	54	Housing Conditions, per cent	
60+ years	9	Households with	
		Safe water	90
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	94
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	2
Never married	37	Access to radio	74
Married with certificate	5		
Married traditionally	42	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married consensually	1	Household main income	
Divorced/Separated	7	Farming	36
Widowed	7	Wages & Salaries	15
		Cash remittance	13
Private households		Business, non-farming	18
Number	851	Pension	16
Average size	4.8		
		Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	57	per woman	3.9
Males	43		
		Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent	54	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
		Females	111
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Males	71
Never attended	34		
Currently at school	13	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	43	Females	37
		Males	25
Children 6-15 years attending school			
Per cent		Disability, per cent	
Girls	75	With disability	9
Boys	73		



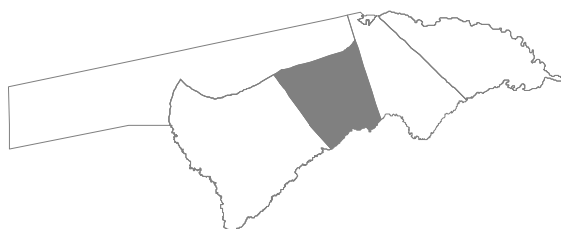
Linyanti Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	13 985	In labour force	68
Females	7 334	Employed	90
Males	6 651	Unemployed	10
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	91	Student	23
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	51
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	26
5 – 14 years	26	Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 – 59 years	52	Households with	
60+ years	8	Safe water	94
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	97
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	0
Never married	39	Access to radio	78
Married with certificate	2	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married traditionally	42	Household main income	
Married consensually	2	Farming	56
Divorced/Separated	8	Wages & Salaries	13
Widowed	6	Cash remittance	5
Private households		Business, non-farming	14
Number	3 108	Pension	10
Average size	4.5	Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	50	per woman	3.8
Males	50	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	67	Females	56
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Males	75
Never attended	30	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	17	Females	43
Left school	51	Males	51
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, per cent	
Per cent		With disability	7
Girls	76		
Boys	75		



Sibinda Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	9 190	In labour force	46
Females	4 648	Employed	85
Males	4 542	Unemployed	15
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	98	Student	25
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	50
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	25
5 – 14 years	27	Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 – 59 years	51	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	96
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	97
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	0
Never married	41	Access to radio	76
Married with certificate	2	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married traditionally	38	Household main income	
Married consensually	2	Farming	44
Divorced/Separated	9	Wages & Salaries	11
Widowed	7	Cash remittance	10
Private households		Business, non-farming	19
Number	2 010	Pension	11
Average size	4.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	53	per woman	4.9
Males	47	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	71	Females	53
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Males	90
Never attended	30	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	15	Females	46
Left school	54	Males	38
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, per cent	
Per cent		With disability	7
Girls	81		
Boys	76		



1 General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in Caprivi was 79 826. Out of these, 40 749 were females while 39 077 were males. This gives a sex ratio of close to 96 males per 100 females. It should be noted that this population is not the same as those who usually reside in the region. These were the persons who were physically present on the Census Reference Night of 27-28 August 2001. Some of the enumerated persons were visitors and travellers who usually reside elsewhere. Likewise, persons who usually reside in Caprivi, but were not present on the Census reference night, were enumerated elsewhere if they spent the night in Namibia.

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 99 per cent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is about one per cent of the total population.

The size of the private households is relatively large, where one third of the households are made up of more than 6 members. However, the population in these households constitutes more than half (56%) of the household population in the region. While one-person households make up 11 per cent of all households, they constitute only 2% of the household population.

Figure 1.1 Total Population, Caprivi, 2001 Census

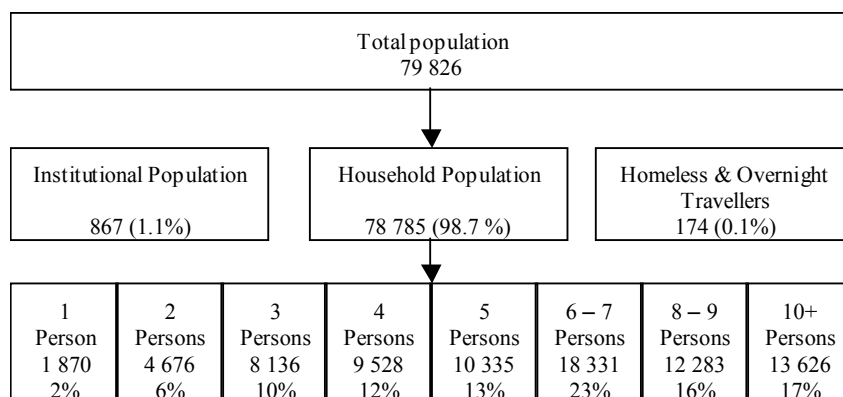
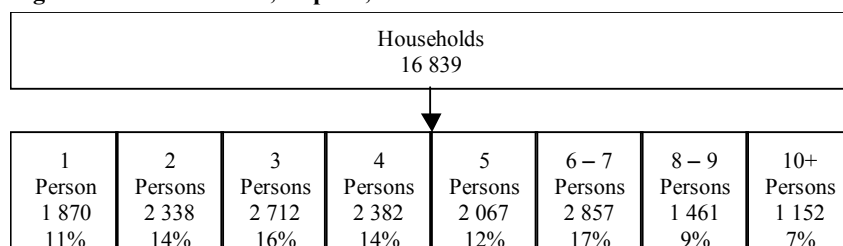


Figure 1.2 Households, Caprivi, 2001 Census



1.2 Population Distribution

The enumerated population distribution by urban and rural areas as well as by constituencies is shown below. It should be noted that urban areas are proclaimed by the Government, and in Caprivi region, Katima Mulilo is the only urban locality in the region. About 72 per cent of the total population was enumerated in the rural parts of the region. It is worth observing that the sex ratio, i.e. the number of males per 100 females, is higher in the rural than in the urban areas. There were 87 males for every 100 females in the urban areas, while in the rural area the number of males and females was the same.

There are 6 constituencies in the region. About 28 per cent of the population was enumerated in the Katima Mulilo Urban constituency, making it the most populous constituency in the region. The proportion of the population in the Kongola constituency was just over 5% of the enumerated population in the region.

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

Area	Total	Per cent	Female	Male	Sex Ratio
Caprivi	79 826	100	40 749	39 077	95.9
Urban	22 134	27.7	11 849	10 285	86.8
Rural	57 692	72.3	28 900	28 792	99.6
Kabe	14 962	18.7	7 131	7 831	109.8
Katima Mulilo Rural	14 566	18.2	7 235	7 331	101.3
Katima Mulilo Urban	22 704	28.4	12 164	10 540	86.6
Kongola	4 419	5.5	2 237	2 182	97.5
Linyanti	13 985	17.5	7 334	6 651	90.7
Sibinda	9 190	11.5	4 648	4 542	97.7

2 Population Structure and Composition

Information on sex and age forms the basis for detailed analysis of the characteristics of any population. The Census collected information on age, sex, marital status, citizenship and place of birth for all persons who were enumerated. Information on sex and age in completed years provides the basis for the analysis of the sex and age structure of the population.

2.1 Age Structure: Regional Level

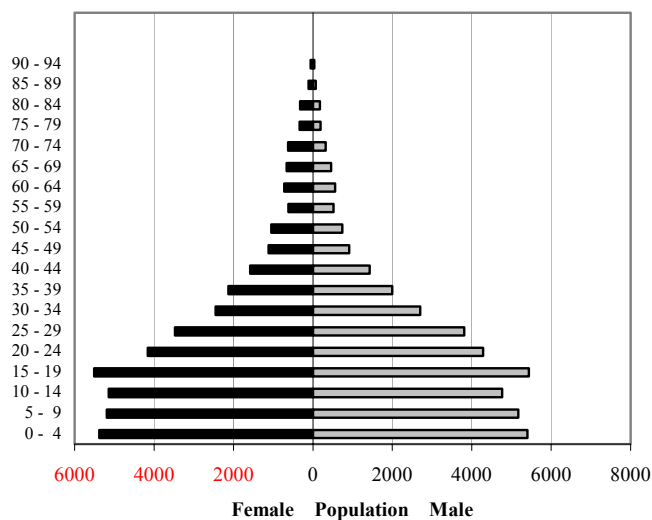
Close to 2 out of 5 persons in Caprivi are aged below 15 years

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups and by area is presented in Table 2.1.1 below. At the same time, Figure 2.1.1 presents the regional population pyramid by 5-year age groups. It can be observed from the table that the population of Caprivi is fairly young as 39 per cent of the whole population is under 15 years of age. This is more pronounced in the population pyramid, which has a very broad base and a very narrow apex. The proportion of the population aged 60 years and above, i.e. the senior citizens, is only 6 per cent, a relatively low percentage.

Table 2.1.1 Population distribution by area and age group, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Per cent in age group				
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+	Not stated
Caprivi	13.5	25.4	55.0	6.0	0.1
Urban	13.2	23.1	61.7	1.9	0.1
Rural	13.6	26.3	52.4	7.5	0.2
Kabe	14.5	26.8	52.0	6.6	0.2
Katima Mulilo Rural	13.7	26.1	53.1	6.9	0.1
Katima Mulilo Urban	13.2	22.9	61.9	1.9	0.1
Kongola	12.5	24.5	54.1	8.8	0.1
Linyanti	13.4	26.2	52.1	8.1	0.1
Sibinda	13.0	27.3	50.8	8.7	0.2

Figure 2.1.1 Population Pyramid, Caprivi, 2001 Census



2.2 Age structure: Urban and rural areas

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for urban and rural areas is shown in Table 2.1.1. Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 present the population pyramids for the respective areas by five-year age groups. There exist significant differences on the age structure between urban and rural areas. The proportion of the young population, i.e. under 15 years of age, is 36 and 40 per cent respectively for urban and rural areas. In the case of the population aged 60 years and above, the corresponding percentages for the two areas are respectively 2 and 8. 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. Unlike the case for urban areas, 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, Caprivi, 2001 Census

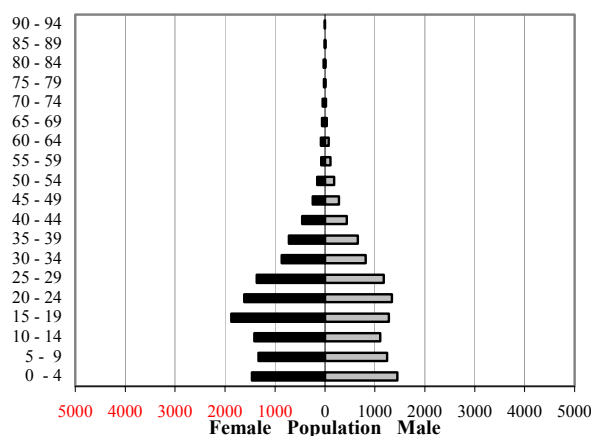
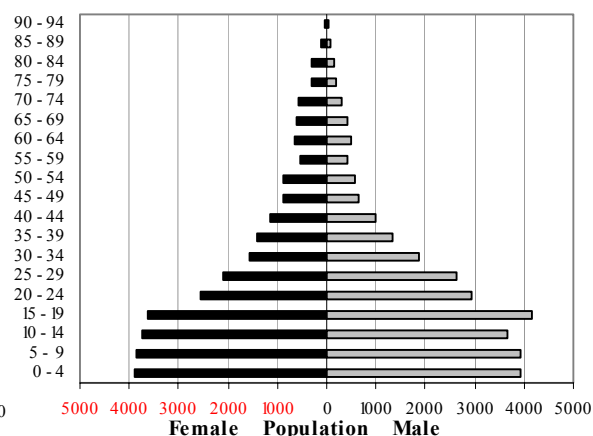


Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Caprivi, 2001 Census



2.3 Age Structure: Constituency Level

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for the six constituencies is shown in Table 2.1.1. Except for Katima Mulilo Rural and Katima Mulilo Urban constituencies, the age structures of the others are basically the same. They all have a fairly young population – around 40% – and an old population of between 6 and 7 per cent. Katima Mulilo Urban constituency has the same features as those for urban areas.

2.4 Sex composition

For every 100 females in Caprivi there are 96 Males

Table 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio as well as the sex composition (per cents) of the population by area. Females make up 51 per cent of the whole population in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 96. Figure 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio by age for the regional population. The number of females and males are almost equal for the age groups below 20 years. For the age groups 20 – 40, there are relatively more males than females. After age 40, the sex ratio declines, implying that there are relatively more females than males in the higher age groups. Except for the Kabe constituency, the sex composition of the population in the other constituencies follows the same pattern as the regional one. With regard to Kabe, there were 110 males for every 100 females.

Table 2.4.1 Sex ratio and per cent distribution of the population by sex and area Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Per cent		Sex ratio
	Females	Males	
Caprivi	51	49	96
Urban	54	46	87
Rural	50	50	100
Kabe	48	52	110
Katima Mulilo Rural	50	50	101
Katima Mulilo Urban	54	46	87
Kongola	51	49	98
Linyanti	52	48	91
Sibinda	51	49	98

Figure 2.4.1 Sex ratio by age, Caprivi, 2001 Census

2.5 Marital status

Only 12% of all married persons in Caprivi are married with certificate

The Census asked all persons their current marital status. Table 2.5.1 below presents the distribution of the regional population aged 15 years and above by type of marital status. It can be observed that 37 per cent of the females and 55 per cent of the males had never been married at the time of the Census. Over one third of the population aged at least 15 years were in traditional unions, i.e. marriage without formal certification. It can be observed that there are relatively more females than males who were divorced or widowed. For the females, 10 and 9 per cent were respectively divorced and widowed. The corresponding proportions for males were 3 and 1 per cent.

Table 2.5.1 Population 15 years and above by sex and marital status, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Marital Status	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never Married	22 376	9 305	13 071	45.9	37.2	55.1
Married with certificate	2 453	1 193	1 260	5.0	4.8	5.3
Married traditionally	16 786	8 940	7 846	34.4	35.7	33.0
Consensual Union	1 111	655	456	2.3	2.6	1.9
Divorced/Separated	3 254	2 557	697	6.7	10.2	2.9
Widowed	2 485	2 222	263	5.1	8.9	1.1
Not stated	318	169	149	0.7	0.7	0.6
Total	48 783	25 041	23 742	100	100	100

2.6 Citizenship

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

Citizenship	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Namibian	74 703	39 202	35 501	93.6	96.2	90.8
Non-Namibian	5 050	1 508	3 542	6.3	3.7	9.1
Not stated	73	39	34	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

Citizenship	Number			Per cent, total
	Total	Female	Male	
Angola	240	54	186	4.8
Botswana	61	25	36	1.2
RSA	103	41	62	2.0
Zambia	4 200	1 174	3 026	83.2
Zimbabwe	142	68	74	2.8
Other SADC Countries	155	79	76	3.1
Other African Countries	36	13	23	0.7
European Countries	48	25	23	1.0
American Countries	44	23	21	0.9
Asian and Oceanic Countries	8	2	6	0.2
Other Countries	13	4	9	0.3

All persons were asked to state their country of citizenship. Tables 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 show the total population and the non-Namibian population respectively by country of citizenship in Caprivi region. In Caprivi, 94 per cent of the population were nationals of Namibia. Zambians make up more than 80 per cent of the non-Namibian nationals.

2.7 Place of birth

Table 2.7.1 Population by sex and place of birth, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Place of birth	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	71 780	38 005	33 775	89.9	93.3	86.4
Erongo	78	32	46	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hardap	103	39	64	0.1	0.1	0.2
Karas	53	21	32	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kavango	623	223	400	0.8	0.5	1.0
Khomas	186	89	97	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kunene	154	70	84	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ohangwena	308	95	213	0.4	0.2	0.5
Omaheke	44	13	31	0.1	0.0	0.1
Omusati	355	112	243	0.4	0.3	0.6
Oshana	196	57	139	0.2	0.1	0.4
Oshikoto	88	28	60	0.1	0.1	0.2
Otjozondjupa	120	44	76	0.2	0.1	0.2
Outside Namibia	5 288	1 725	3 563	6.6	4.2	9.1
Not stated	450	196	254	0.6	0.5	0.6
Total	79 826	40 749	39 077	100	100	100

Information on place of birth is useful for the analysis of lifetime migration. To identify their place of birth all persons were asked to state their mothers' place of usual residence at the time of their birth. Table 2.7.1 shows the place of birth for all persons who were enumerated in the region. It can be observed that 90 per cent of the population were born in Caprivi region. Close to 7 per cent of the enumerated population were born outside Namibia, and two thirds of them are males.

3 Disability

The Census asked all persons 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.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below show the disabled population by area and sex as well as by type of disability. It can be seen from the first table that the proportion of the disabled population in Caprivi Region was close to 5 per cent. There are no differences between females and males. The proportion of disabled persons is lower in urban than rural areas. In the former it is 2 per cent as against 5 per cent in the latter. At constituency level, there are significant differences. The proportion of disabled persons ranges from 2 per cent in Katima Mulilo Urban to 9 per cent in Kongola.

It can be observed in Table 3.2 that blindness is the most common type of disability in Caprivi. It affects 34 per cent of the disabled population. Impairment of legs accounts for 26 per cent of all disabilities.

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

Area	Population			Number of Disabled			Per cent disabled		
	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males
Caprivi	79 652	40 677	38 975	3 495	1 822	1 673	4.4	4.5	4.3
Urban	22 047	11 818	10 229	433	229	204	2.0	1.9	2.0
Rural	57 605	28 859	28 746	3 062	1 593	1 469	5.3	5.5	5.1
Kabe	14 949	7 127	7 822	590	283	307	3.9	4.0	3.9
Katima Mulilo Rural	14 552	7 228	7 324	498	254	244	3.4	3.5	3.3
Katima Mulilo Urban	22 595	12 127	10 468	439	229	210	1.9	1.9	2.0
Kongola	4 388	2 216	2 172	402	213	189	9.2	9.6	8.7
Linyanti	13 978	7 331	6 647	954	537	417	6.8	7.3	6.3
Sibinda	9 190	4 648	4 542	612	306	306	6.7	6.6	6.7

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

Type of disability	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	1218	717	501	34.8	39.4	29.9
Deaf	836	429	407	23.9	23.5	24.3
Impaired Speech	359	169	190	10.3	9.3	11.4
Impairment of Hands	452	232	220	12.9	12.7	13.2
Impairment of Legs	918	477	441	26.3	26.2	26.4
Mental disabled/Mentally ill	363	188	175	10.4	10.3	10.5
Other	127	64	63	3.6	3.5	3.8
Not stated	326	166	160	9.3	9.1	9.6
Total*	3495	1822	1673			

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

4 Early Childhood Development

The questions on existence of Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes asked in the Census are explained in detailed 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.

The Census counted about 8 700 children aged 3 – 6 years of whom 49.9% are females and 50.1% are males. Table 4.1 below reflects that slightly more than 15% of the female children and close to 13% of the male children were attending an Early Childhood Development Programme.

Significant differences in urban and rural areas can be observed. Relatively higher proportions of children have attended an early childhood development programme in urban than in rural areas.

Attendance of Early Childhood Development Programmes in constituencies varies notably. A relatively small proportion, 6% and 7%, of children 3 – 6 years of age in Kabe and Kongola constituencies respectively, are attending an ECD Programme compared to the rest of the constituencies. It is worth noting that Katima Mulilo Urban has the highest attendance of ECD, which is slightly over 24%.

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

Area	Population 3 – 6 years			Attending ECD			Per cent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	8 692	4 337	4 355	1 207	657	550	13.9	15.1	12.6
Urban	2 165	1 083	1 082	528	283	245	24.4	26.1	22.6
Rural	6 527	3 254	3 273	679	374	305	10.4	11.5	9.3
Kabe	1 791	878	913	104	54	50	5.8	6.2	5.5
Katima Mulilo Rural	1 635	830	805	207	108	99	12.7	13.0	12.3
Katima Mulilo Urban	2 209	1 107	1 102	537	291	246	24.3	26.3	22.3
Kongola	440	228	212	31	17	14	7.0	7.5	6.6
Linyanti	1 583	794	789	236	138	98	14.9	17.4	12.4
Sibinda	1 034	500	534	92	49	43	8.9	9.8	8.1

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that out of the 1 207 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme, 62% are attending Crèche or Kindergarten, only 3% are attending a Day Care Centre or a Nursery School, while about 35% are attending Pre-primary School. Higher proportions of children are attending pre-primary school in rural than in urban areas. There are no significant differences in proportions of female and male children who are attending a particular early childhood development programme.

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

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme	Number			Per cent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Region	Creche/Kindergarten	749	407	342	62.1	61.9	62.2
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	38	22	16	3.1	3.3	2.9
	Pre-Primary	420	228	192	34.8	34.7	34.9
	Total Attending	1 207	657	550	100	100	100
Urban	Creche/Kindergarten	410	221	189	77.7	78.1	77.1
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	25	17	8	4.7	6.0	3.3
	Pre-Primary	93	45	48	17.6	15.9	19.6
	Total Attending	528	283	245	100	100	100
Rural	Creche/Kindergarten	339	186	153	49.9	49.7	50.2
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	13	5	8	1.9	1.3	2.6
	Pre-Primary	327	183	144	48.2	48.9	47.2
	Total Attending	679	374	305	100	100	100

5 Education and Literacy

The questions on education and literacy that were asked in the Census are given in Appendix 1 together with their concepts and definitions. Briefly, 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 region.

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.

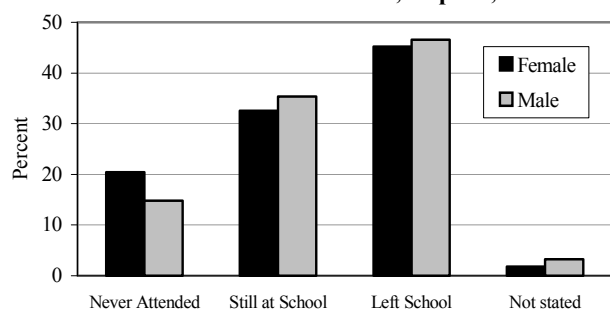
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending school, college or university.

The question on educational attainment was put to people who are presently attending or have attended school, college or university. Educational attainment means the highest standard, grade or years completed by a person at a formal educational institution.

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?"

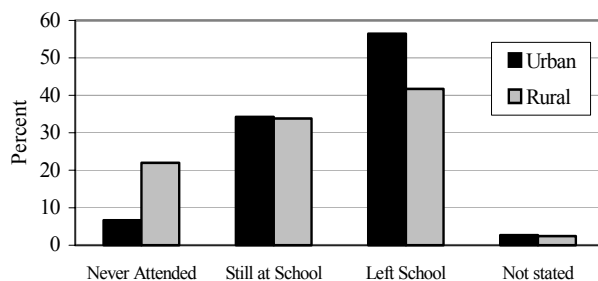
5.1 School Attendance

Figure 5.1.1 Per cent Total Population 6 years and above by school attendance and sex, Caprivi, 2001 Census



The Census enumerated 66 797 persons aged 6 years and above of whom 18% have never attended school. About 34% are currently attending and slightly over 46% have left school. The numbers of females and males are almost equal in these categories, except that more females have never attended school.

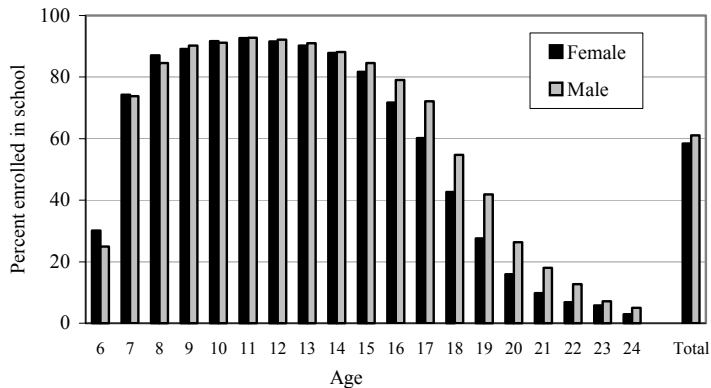
Figure 5.1.2 Per cent Total Population 6 years and above by urban/ rural and school attendance, Caprivi, 2001 Census



The figure reveals significant differences in school attendance for those who never attended and those who have left school in urban and rural areas. Relatively more persons have never attended school in rural areas than in urban areas, whilst more persons have left school in urban areas. An equal proportion of persons are still at school in both urban and rural areas.

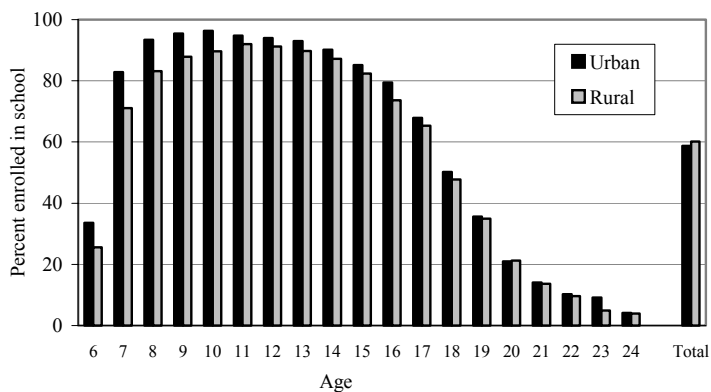
5.2 School Enrolment

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



The figure shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. About 90% of all children aged 10 – 13 years attend school. The highest enrolment rate is 93% for males at age 11. Enrolment rates for females are significantly lower than those for males in the higher age groups, i.e. from 15 – 24 years.

Figure 5.2.2 School Enrolment Rates for the population aged 6 – 24 years by age and urban/rural areas Caprivi, 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. Almost equal representation of urban and rural areas is at age 17 years. The highest enrolment rate is 96% at age 10 years in urban areas.

Table 5.2.1 shows that close to 47% of all those aged 15 years and above and had left school have completed primary education while about 21% of them had completed secondary education. About 26% did not complete primary school. There are no significant differences in educational attainment between females and males in the region.

Table 5.2.1 Population aged 15 years and above, who left school, by sex and educational attainment, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	7 766	3 809	3 957	25.7	24.9	26.5
Primary School	14 156	7 602	6 554	46.9	49.8	43.9
Secondary School	6 280	2 962	3 318	20.8	19.4	22.2
University	334	132	202	1.1	0.9	1.4
Technical training after Secondary School	789	370	419	2.6	2.4	2.8
Teacher Training	373	159	214	1.2	1.0	1.4
Not stated	505	237	268	1.7	1.6	1.8
Total	30 203	15 271	14 932	100	100	100

5.3 Literacy

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 and resulted in about 49 300 literate persons. It may be more relevant to use 15 years as the lower age limit, which gives just over 38 000 literate people. This leads to a literacy rate of 78 per cent of all persons aged 15 years and above.

Table 5.3.1 shows that males are more literate than females in all areas. A significant proportion (32%) of females in rural areas lack the ability to write and read. Urban males have by far the highest literacy rate of 93.5 per cent. At constituency level, the literacy rate ranges from 54% in Kongola to 92% in Katima Mulilo Urban. Females in Kongola constituency have the lowest literacy rate of 49% in the region.

Table 5.3.1 Population aged 15 years and above by literacy, sex and area, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rate %		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	48 622	24 979	23 643	38 040	18 682	19 358	78.2	74.8	81.9
Urban	14 026	7 607	6 419	12 942	6 943	5 999	92.3	91.3	93.5
Rural	34 596	17 372	17 224	25 098	11 739	13 359	72.5	67.6	77.6
Kabe	8 773	4 109	4 664	7 006	3 129	3 877	79.9	76.1	83.1
Katima Mulilo Rural	8 761	4 384	4 377	6 709	3 186	3 523	76.6	72.7	80.5
Katima Mulilo Urban	14 412	7 831	6 581	13 275	7 133	6 142	92.1	91.1	93.3
Kongola	2 750	1 354	1 396	1 484	666	818	54.0	49.2	58.6
Linyanti	8 440	4 507	3 933	5 669	2 741	2 928	67.2	60.8	74.4
Sibinda	5 486	2 794	2 692	3 897	1 827	2 070	71.0	65.4	76.9

Table 5.3.2 Literate population aged 15 years and above by sex and language in which they are literate, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Language	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	201	98	103	0.5	0.5	0.5
Caprivi	35 423	17 593	17 830	93.1	94.2	92.1
Otjiherero	113	44	69	0.3	0.2	0.4
Kavango	416	138	278	1.1	0.7	1.4
Nama/Damara	34	10	24	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oshiwambo	1 073	412	661	2.8	2.2	3.4
Tswana	15	9	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Afrikaans	582	162	420	1.5	0.9	2.2
German	38	19	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
English	25 225	12 105	13 120	66.3	64.8	67.8
Other European	221	70	151	0.6	0.4	0.8
Other African	132	55	77	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other	15	7	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	183	75	108	0.5	0.4	0.6
Total Literate*	38 040	18 682	19 358			

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.

2 out of 3 persons in Caprivi are literate in English

Table 5.3.2 reveals that about 93% of those aged 15 years and above, can write and read in Caprivi languages with understanding. About 66% are literate in English, making it the second 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 regarded as being economically inactive 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 Population aged 15 years and above by activity status

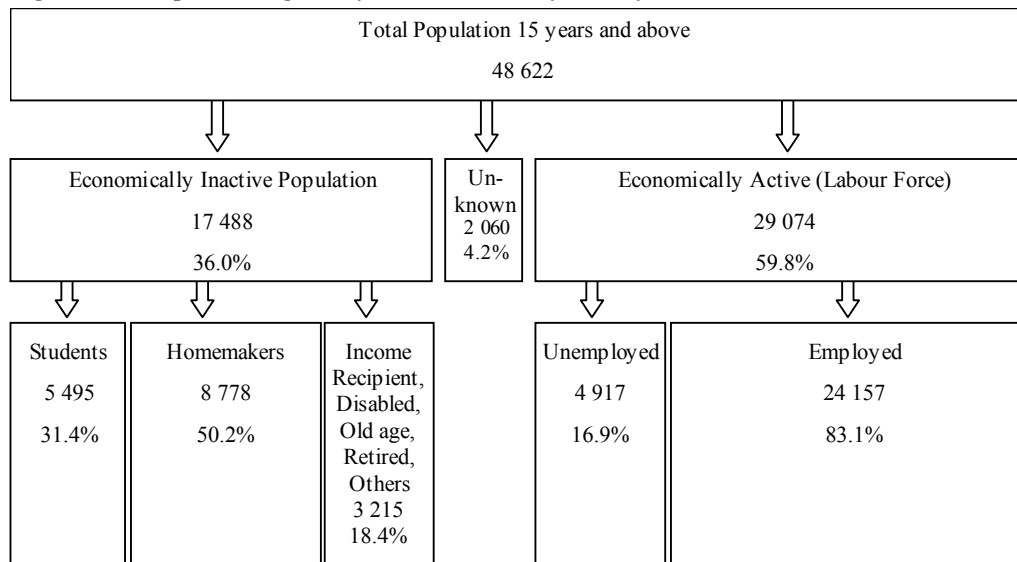


Figure 6.1 shows that 60% of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while 36% is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (83%) and the unemployed (17%). In the economically inactive population group, students make up 31%, while homemakers constitute 50%.

6.1 Labour force participation rate

Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the region is almost 60%. The rate is higher for males (66%) than for females (54%). For the total populations in urban and rural areas, there are hardly any differences. However, there are significant differences between females and males within both areas. For urban areas the rates for females and males are 51% and 68% respectively. The corresponding rates for rural areas are 55% and 65% respectively. At constituency level, the rates for both females and males range from 46% in Sibinda to 74% in Kongola. The table also shows significant differences between females and males within each of the constituencies.

Table 6.1.1 Labour Force Participation Rates (%) by area and sex for the Population 15+, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	59.8	54.1	65.9
Urban	58.8	51.1	67.9
Rural	60.2	55.4	65.1
Kabe	54.5	44.2	63.6
Katima Mulilo Rural	62.1	58.2	66.0
Katima Mulilo Urban	59.1	51.6	68.0
Kongola	73.9	79.8	68.2
Linyanti	68.3	65.1	72.1
Sibinda	46.2	38.9	53.8

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 60% of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the labour force in the region. Table 6.2.1 shows that 83% of the population in the labour force is employed, while 17% is unemployed. Relatively equal distributions of females and males can be observed among the employed and the unemployed. The Census also distinguished between those unemployed but previously worked and those who were first time job seekers.

Table 6.2.1 Economically Active Population aged 15 years and above by activity status and sex, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Activity Status	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	24 157	11 007	13 150	83.1	81.5	84.5
Unemployed	4 917	2 498	2 419	16.9	18.5	15.5
Total (Labour Force)	29 074	13 505	15 569	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 reveals that 21% 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. Almost 21% of all employed persons are employees in the private sector, while about 14% are employed by the government. Around 11% of all employed people are own account workers without hired or paid employees, but may have unpaid family workers. Individual employers account for 6% of all employed persons. An individual employer operates an own business with paid employees.

Table 6.3.1 Employed population aged 15 years and above by status in employment and sex, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Employment Status	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence/ communal farmer (with paid employees)	769	369	400	3.2	3.4	3.0
Subsistence/communal farmer (without paid employees)	3 586	2 056	1 530	14.8	18.7	11.6
Other employer (with paid employees)	664	175	489	2.7	1.6	3.7
Other own account worker (without paid employees)	2 554	1 348	1 206	10.6	12.2	9.2
Employee (Government/parastatal)	3 335	1 264	2 071	13.8	11.5	15.7
Employee (private)	4 953	1 184	3 769	20.5	10.8	28.7
Unpaid family worker (subsistence/communal farmer)	5 135	2 921	2 214	21.3	26.5	16.8
Other unpaid family worker	2 174	1 247	927	9.0	11.3	7.0
Other	76	35	41	0.3	0.3	0.3
Not stated	911	408	503	3.8	3.7	3.8
Total	24 157	11 007	13 150	100	100	100

6.4 Employed persons by occupation

The largest occupational group is skilled agricultural and fishery workers who constitute 32% of all employed persons. The second largest occupational group is service workers, shop and market sales workers who make up 26 per cent of all employed persons. Almost two thirds of them are females. Elementary occupations, which include labourers and other unskilled occupations, constitute 17% of the employed persons. Professionals together with associate professionals make up less than 10% of all employed persons. Males slightly outnumber females in this occupational category. Other occupations that are predominantly male-dominated are armed forces, legislators, senior officials and managers, and machine and plant operators.

Table 6.4.1 Employed population aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Occupation	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	203	19	184	0.8	0.2	1.4
Legislators, senior officials and managers	215	43	172	0.9	0.4	1.3
Professionals	1 418	621	797	5.9	5.6	6.1
Technicians and associate professionals	599	260	339	2.5	2.4	2.6
Clerks	493	308	185	2.0	2.8	1.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	6 171	3 889	2 282	25.5	35.3	17.4
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	7 677	3 023	4 654	31.8	27.5	35.4
Craft and related trades workers	2 900	852	2 048	12.0	7.7	15.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	318	43	275	1.3	0.4	2.1
Elementary occupations	4 163	1 949	2 214	17.2	17.7	16.8
Total	24 157	11 007	13 150	100	100	100

6.5 Employed persons by industry

The Private and Public Services industry alone employs about 16 300 people, which is two-thirds of all employed people. Around 74% of all employed females work in this sector. The agricultural industry employs almost 5 700 people, or about 24% of all employed. The second largest industry for females is agriculture, which employs about 22% of all employed females, followed by manufacturing with about 3%. The industrial sector of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction is heavily male dominated.

Table 6.5.1 Employed and Previously Employed Population aged 15 years and above by industry and sex, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Industry	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	5 699	2 431	3 268	23.6	22.1	24.9
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, Electricity, gas, water supply and construction	1 803	343	1 460	7.5	3.1	11.1
Wholesale and retail trade	212	76	136	0.9	0.7	1.0
Private and Public Services*	16 361	8 120	8 241	67.7	73.8	62.7
Not stated	82	37	45	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	24 157	11 007	13 150	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.

6.6 Employed persons by educational attainment

Table 6.6.1 shows that 1 out of 5 employed persons, aged 15 years and above, did not complete primary education. Another 2 out of 5 had only completed primary education. Only 5% of the employed population had completed tertiary education.

Table 6.6.1 Employed persons aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and sex, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	4 948	2 057	2 891	20.5	18.7	22.0
Primary School	9 470	4 326	5 144	39.2	39.3	39.1
Secondary School	3 293	1 369	1 924	13.6	12.4	14.6
Tertiary Level	1 252	538	714	5.2	4.9	5.4
Not stated	5 194	2 717	2 477	21.5	24.7	18.8
Total	24 157	11 007	13 150	100	100	100

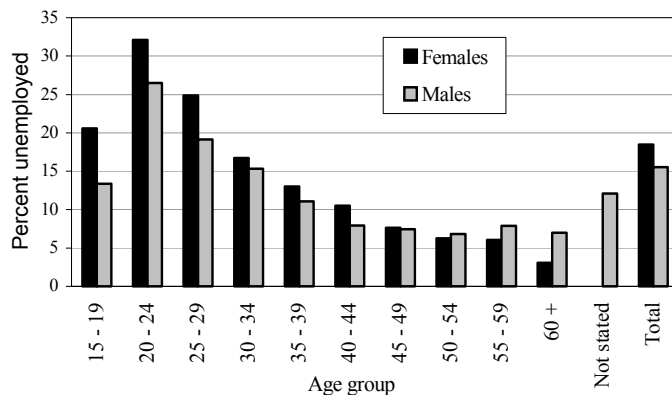
6.7 Unemployment rate

The rate of unemployment in Caprivi is 17%

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.

The data on unemployment should be used with caution. 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.

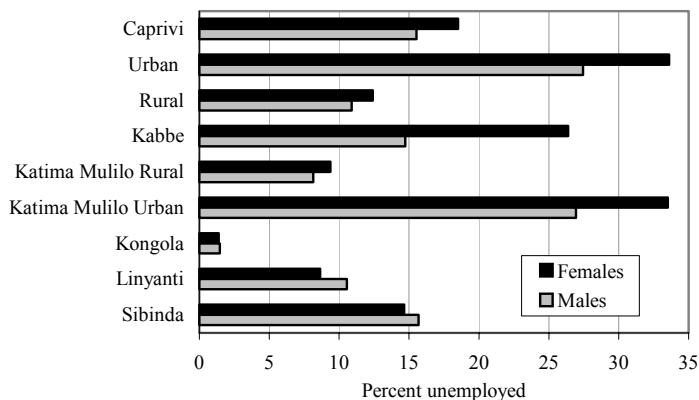
Figure 6.7.1 Unemployment Rate (%) by age group and sex, Caprivi, 2001 Census



Young people, notably females, have the highest unemployment rate. Figure 6.7.1 indicates a similar shape over the unemployment rate by age for both sexes. The rate is slightly higher for females in younger ages and higher for males above 50 years of age.

Almost 11% of all unemployed have previously worked. To a larger extent, younger people are first time job seekers than older people.

Figure 6.7.2 Unemployment rate (%) by area and sex, Caprivi, 2001 Census



Women in urban areas have the highest unemployment rate. People are normally more active and anxious in looking 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 Katima Mulilo Urban constituency have the highest unemployment rate of 34%.

Table 6.7.1 Unemployed population aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and sex, Caprivi, 2001 Census.

Educational attainment	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	612	321	291	12.4	12.9	12.0
Primary School	1 968	1 053	915	40.0	42.2	37.8
Secondary School	1 804	847	957	36.7	33.9	39.6
Tertiary Level	157	67	90	3.2	2.7	3.7
Not stated	376	210	166	7.6	8.4	6.9
Total	4 917	2 498	2 419	100	100	100

Table 6.7.1 shows that 2 out of 5 unemployed persons have attained primary level of education. One out of three unemployed persons has attained secondary level of education. The proportion of unemployed persons with tertiary level of education is about 3 percent.

6.8 Population outside labour force

Persons who are outside the labour force are grouped into six categories of which three are predominant. These are homemakers, close to 45%, students slightly more than 28% and old age about 11%. Females significantly outnumber males in the homemakers and the old age categories.

Table 6.8.1 Economically Inactive Population (Outside Labour Force) aged 15 years and above by activity status and sex, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Activity Status	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	5 495	2 473	3 022	28.1	21.6	37.4
Homemaker	8 778	6 130	2 648	44.9	53.4	32.8
Income recipient	463	266	197	2.4	2.3	2.4
Severely disabled	255	117	138	1.3	1.0	1.7
Retired	461	257	204	2.4	2.2	2.5
Old age	1 882	1 318	564	9.6	11.5	7.0
Other	154	83	71	0.8	0.7	0.9
Not stated	2 060	830	1 230	10.5	7.2	15.2
Total (Outside Labour Force)	19 548	11 474	8 074	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population 45% of them have attained primary level of education. About 44% of the homemakers have attained primary level of education. It is worth noting that there are a few persons, with tertiary level of education, who are economically inactive

Table 6.8.2 Per cent of economically inactive population (outside labour force) aged 15 years and above by educational attainment, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Educational attainment	Total	Student	Home-maker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other	Not stated
Incomplete Primary School	17.2	13.2	21.2	15.8	23.1	19.1	16.2	20.8	11.0
Primary School	45.4	78.1	43.8	32.4	18.4	18.4	4.1	35.7	16.1
Secondary School	8.2	5.0	12.3	10.6	3.5	5.6	0.5	9.1	6.8
Tertiary Level	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5
Not stated	1.1	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.8
Total	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2

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

Table 7.1.1 shows that on average a household in Caprivi is composed of around 5 members. In general, the household size in urban and rural areas as well as in the constituencies of Caprivi are almost identical, having about 5 members per household. The breakdown of household size in Caprivi, rural and urban areas and at constituency level is presented in the detailed tables.

Table 7.1.1 Average Household size, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Caprivi	4.7
Urban	4.6
Rural	4.7
Kabe	5.1
Katima Mulilo Rural	4.8
Katima Mulilo Urban	4.5
Kongola	4.8
Linyanti	4.5
Sibinda	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 the Caprivi Region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons account for 38 per cent of all household members. Other relatives to the head/spouse make up 15 per cent, while grandchildren account for 9 per cent.

Tables 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 present the respective urban and rural household population by relationship to the head/spouse. In both urban and rural areas, children of the head/spouse are still the predominant group with 34 and 39 per cent respectively. The proportion of other relatives to the head/spouse is relatively higher in urban (27%) than in the rural areas (11%). The opposite is the case for grandchildren with only 3 per cent in urban as compared to 11 per cent 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 region as a whole, there are slightly more male-headed households (51%) than female-headed ones. The proportion of male-headed households is relatively higher in urban (53%) than in rural (51%) areas. At constituency level, Kongola and Sibinda constituencies have relatively more female-headed households where the proportions are 57 and 53 per cent respectively.

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

Relation to Head	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head	16 839	8 183	8 656	21.4	20.2	22.6
Spouse	7 256	5 849	1 407	9.2	14.4	3.7
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	29 787	14 871	14 916	37.8	36.7	38.9
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	1 164	585	579	1.5	1.4	1.5
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	7 088	3 414	3 674	9.0	8.4	9.6
Parent of Head/Spouse	745	600	145	0.9	1.5	0.4
Other relative of Head/Spouse	11 852	6 057	5 795	15.0	15.0	15.1
Domestic worker non-relative	1 968	325	1 643	2.5	0.8	4.3
Other non-relative	2 017	559	1 458	2.6	1.4	3.8
Not stated	69	36	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	78 785	40 479	38 306	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head	4 748	2 213	2 535	21.9	18.9	25.3
Spouse	1 958	1 495	463	9.0	12.8	4.6
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	7 341	3 829	3 512	33.8	32.7	35.1
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	307	167	140	1.4	1.4	1.4
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	701	342	359	3.2	2.9	3.6
Parent of Head/Spouse	238	196	42	1.1	1.7	0.4
Other relative of Head/Spouse	5 777	3 135	2 642	26.6	26.7	26.4
Domestic worker non-relative	212	137	75	1.0	1.2	0.7
Other non-relative	432	202	230	2.0	1.7	2.3
Not stated	14	7	7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	21 728	11 723	10 005	100	100	100

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

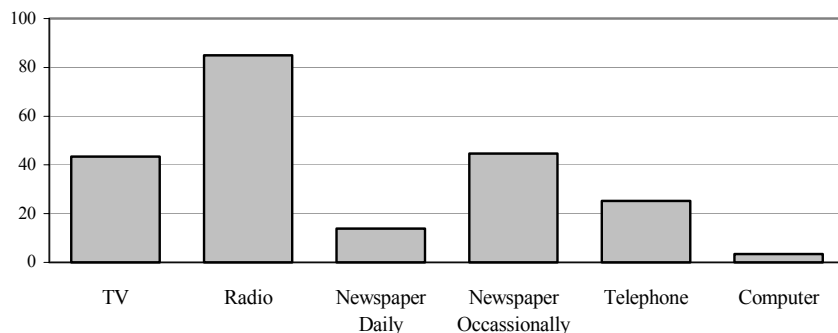
Relation to Head	Total			Per cent		
	Number	Female	Males	Total	Female	Male
Head	12 091	5 970	6 121	21.2	20.8	21.6
Spouse	5 298	4 354	944	9.3	15.1	3.3
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	22 446	11 042	11 404	39.3	38.4	40.3
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	857	418	439	1.5	1.5	1.6
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	6 387	3 072	3 315	11.2	10.7	11.7
Parent of Head/Spouse	507	404	103	0.9	1.4	0.4
Other relative of Head/Spouse	6 075	2 922	3 153	10.6	10.2	11.1
Domestic worker non-relative	1 756	188	1 568	3.1	0.7	5.5
Other non-relative	1 585	357	1 228	2.8	1.2	4.3
Not stated	55	29	26	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	57 057	28 756	28 301	100	100	100

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

Area	Total number of households	Number of households headed by		Per cent of households headed by	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Caprivi	16 839	8 184	8 655	48.6	51.4
Urban	4 748	2 213	2 535	46.6	53.4
Rural	12 091	5 971	6 120	49.4	50.6
Kabe	2 924	1 201	1 723	41.1	58.9
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	1 558	1 441	52.0	48.0
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	2 326	2 621	47.0	53.0
Kongola	851	482	369	56.6	43.4
Linyanti	3 108	1 551	1 557	49.9	50.1
Sibinda	2 010	1 066	944	53.0	47.0

7.3 Access to means of communication

The Census asked all households about accessibility to selected services/facilities. These included television, radio, newspaper, telephone and computer. Distinction should be made between ownership and accessibility. A household may have accessibility to such a facility/service without necessarily claiming its ownership. Table 7.3.1 below presents a picture of the diversity of accessibility to these communication facilities. Figure 7.3.1 presents the regional situation with regard to accessibility of these facilities. It can be observed that the radio is accessible to 85% of all households in the region. The computer is the least accessible, with less than 4% of the households having an access to it.

Figure 7.3.1 Per cent of households with access to selected facilities, Caprivi, 2001 Census**Table 7.3.1 Per cent of households with access to selected facilities, by area, Caprivi, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Per cent with access to					
		TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Caprivi	16 839	43.4	84.9	13.9	44.7	25.3	3.5
Urban	4 748	79.5	90.7	29.9	77.3	55.6	8.2
Rural	12 091	29.3	82.6	7.7	31.9	13.3	1.6
Kabe	2 924	27.6	86.2	5.7	28.7	15.2	1.1
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	48.7	90.2	10.0	38.8	20.1	4.1
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	79.1	91.0	29.2	76.9	55.9	8.0
Kongola	851	28.7	73.8	5.8	30.0	6.0	1.1
Linyanti	3 108	16.4	78.0	9.8	30.1	8.8	0.6
Sibinda	2 010	18.9	75.6	3.9	26.6	5.8	0.6

There are significant differences between urban and rural areas in terms of accessibility to these facilities/services. The urban households are relatively better off than the rural ones in terms of accessibility to the facilities under consideration. For example, the television is accessible to 80% of the households in urban areas as compared to only 29% in the rural areas. The telephone is accessible to 56% as against 13% in urban and rural areas respectively.

At constituency level, Kabe, Kongola, Linyanti and Sibinda are the ones with least accessibility to the facilities/services under consideration.

7.4 Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on language usually spoken or most spoken at home. In the Caprivi Region several languages were identified. Tables 7.4.1 and 7.4.2 indicate the distribution of households by main language spoken. Caprivi languages are the most spoken languages in households in the Region, with 88% of the households communicating in these languages. Of the Caprivi languages, Sisubiya is used by 38% of the households which speak Caprivi languages.

Table 7.4.1 Distribution of households by main language spoken, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Main language	Number of households	Per cent
Caprivi	14 870	88.3
San	161	1.0
Otjiherero	34	0.2
Kavango	568	3.4
Nama/Damara	20	0.1
Oshiwambo	304	1.8
Tswana	4	0.0
Afrikaans	84	0.5
German	3	0.0
English	174	1.0
Other European	34	0.2
Other African	534	3.2
Not stated	49	0.3
Total	16 839	100.0

Table 7.4.2 Distribution of households by Caprivi language spoken, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Main Language	Number of households	Percent
Lozi (Sikololo)	3 254	21.9
Sifwe	3 129	21.0
Sisubiya	5 720	38.4
Siyeyi (Yei)	1 179	7.9
Totela	1 588	10.6
Total	14 870	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 may rely on various sources of income. However, they were asked to state only the main source. Table 7.5.1 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 region with about 30% of the households having reported so. Farming as a main source of income was reported by 28% of the households. Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas about 64% 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 16. Farming was the main source of income for the rural areas (38%).

At constituency level, it is interesting to note that Kabe, a rural constituency, has non-farming business activities as the main source of income for about 48 per cent of the households, well ahead of all the other constituencies. Predominantly more households in the constituencies of Kongola, Linyanti and Sibinda reported farming as their main source of income.

Table 7.5.1 Per cent distribution of households by main source of income, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Per cent						
		Farming	Business activities, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Caprivi	16 839	27.6	23.4	29.7	9.0	8.2	1.2	0.9
Urban	4 748	2.1	17.8	64.4	2.7	11.5	0.9	0.6
Rural	12 091	37.5	25.6	16.1	11.5	6.9	1.4	1.0
Kabe	2 924	20.7	47.6	13.3	12.1	4.9	0.7	0.8
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	32.8	22.5	23.1	11.4	7.0	2.4	0.9
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	2.1	18.0	64.0	2.8	11.6	0.9	0.6
Kongola	851	36.3	17.6	14.6	16.1	13.3	0.9	1.2
Linyanti	3 108	56.3	14.1	13.0	10.5	4.7	0.9	0.6
Sibinda	2 010	44.2	19.4	11.5	10.9	10.0	1.9	2.0

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 8.1.1 shows that traditional dwellings are predominant as they are occupied by almost three quarters of all households in the region. One out of five households live in detached or semi-detached houses.

In urban areas, detached and semi-detached dwellings make up 55% as against 7% in rural areas. On the other hand, traditional dwellings are the most common in rural areas where 88% of the households reside in them. A significant proportion of households reside in traditional dwellings, even in urban areas (38%).

At constituency level, traditional dwellings dominate in the rural constituencies of Kabe, Kongola, Linyanti, Sibinda and Katima Mulilo Rural.

Table 8.1.1 Per cent distribution of households by type of housing unit, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Number of house-holds	Per cent					
		Detached, semi-detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit (shack)	Other	Not stated
Caprivi	16 839	20.3	2.2	73.5	1.4	2.3	0.3
Urban	4 748	55.2	1.7	37.8	2.4	2.8	0.2
Rural	12 091	6.6	2.4	87.5	1.0	2.2	0.3
Kabe	2 924	7.4	2.5	87.2	0.4	1.9	0.6
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	6.3	1.7	88.9	0.4	2.4	0.4
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	53.0	1.6	38.7	3.8	2.7	0.2
Kongola	851	7.8	3.4	86.0	0.7	1.9	0.2
Linyanti	3 108	4.5	2.6	89.8	0.4	2.6	0.2
Sibinda	2 010	9.4	2.7	86.0	0.3	1.6	0.0

8.2 Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. Most of the housing units (78%) in the region are occupied by owners, without any mortgage. This phenomenon is more common in rural areas (88%) than in urban ones (50%). Housing units occupied by owners with mortgage are found mainly in urban areas (24%). Likewise, households who reside in rented dwellings not tied to their jobs are found mainly in the urban areas.

Table 8.2.1 Per cent distribution of households by type of Tenure, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Per cent						
		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
Caprivi	16 839	3.9	10.8	77.6	3.6	3.7	0.3	0.2
Urban	4 748	12.9	24.1	50.0	5.8	7.0	0.1	0.1
Rural	12 091	0.4	5.5	88.4	2.7	2.4	0.4	0.2
Kabe	2 924	0.1	5.2	88.5	3.8	2.0	0.1	0.2
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	0.5	7.7	84.1	3.7	3.7	0.1	0.1
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	12.4	23.1	51.8	5.6	6.8	0.1	0.1
Kongola	851	0.2	1.9	92.4	2.1	3.1	0.1	0.2
Linyanti	3 108	0.3	7.7	87.3	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.2
Sibinda	2 010	0.6	1.5	94.0	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.1

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 8.3.1 below.

Table 8.3.1 Average number of persons per room, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Average number of persons per room
Caprivi	2.7
Urban	2.1
Rural	3.0
Kabe	3.8
Katima Mulilo Rural	3.0
Katima Mulilo Urban	2.0
Kongola	2.9
Linyanti	2.5
Sibinda	3.2

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 region has an average of about 3 persons per room. The number of persons per room is slightly higher in rural than in urban areas. Kabe has the highest number of persons per room, close to 4 persons, while Katima Mulilo Urban has the lowest rate.

8.4 Materials used for construction

Information on the main material used for construction of roofs, walls and floors are given in Tables 8.4.1 - 8.4.3. It can be seen from Table 8.4.1 that the most commonly used material for roofing in the region is thatch/grass. Three out of five households reside in dwellings with thatched roofs. This proportion is even higher in rural areas (slightly more than four out of five) than in urban ones. Households that live in dwellings, whose roofing material is corrugated iron sheets, constitute 35% of all households in the region. This percentage is relatively higher in urban (93) than in rural (12) areas. The same urban-rural pattern can be observed at constituency level.

With respect to the materials used for the floor, mud/clay is the most common material. Table 8.4.2 shows that slightly over two out of three households in the region occupy dwellings with this type of floor. The proportion in rural areas is even higher with four out of five households residing in dwellings with such a floor. Cement floors predominate in urban areas, where more than half of the households occupy dwellings with floors of this nature. At constituency level, the same urban-rural pattern can be observed.

Table 8.4.1 Per cent distribution of households by main material used for roof, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Number of house- holds	Roof material, Per cent								
		Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood	Thatch, grass	Sticks, mud and cow dung	Other	Not stated
Caprivi	16 839	34.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.9	59.8	2.2	0.5	0.4
Urban	4 748	92.7	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.4	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.2
Rural	12 091	12.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.1	81.7	2.9	0.5	0.5
Kabe	2 924	11.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	84.5	1.5	0.5	1.0
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	19.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	75.7	2.6	0.7	0.4
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	91.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	5.1	0.5	0.4	0.2
Kongola	851	13.9	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	80.3	2.4	0.7	0.2
Linyanti	3 108	5.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.8	85.2	4.9	0.3	0.3
Sibinda	2 010	7.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	86.5	2.7	0.5	0.7

Table 8.4.2 Per cent distribution of households by main material used for the floor, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Number of house-holds	Wall material, Per cent				
		Sand	Cement	Mud/ Clay	Other	Not stated
Caprivi	16 839	9.3	21.1	68.6	0.5	0.6
Urban	4 748	6.7	53.2	38.4	1.1	0.6
Rural	12 091	10.3	8.5	80.4	0.2	0.5
Kabe	2 924	8.2	6.6	84.2	0.4	0.5
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	9.3	12.7	77.5	0.2	0.3
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	8.0	51.3	39.0	1.1	0.6
Kongola	851	16.7	9.6	72.5	0.4	0.8
Linyanti	3 108	11.1	7.3	81.0	0.1	0.5
Sibinda	2 010	7.8	6.9	84.3	0.1	0.9

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, sticks, mud and cow-dung as well as mud/clay bricks predominate in the region. Close to 45% of the households live in dwellings with walls made out of sticks, mud and cow-dung, while 29% reside in dwellings with walls made out of mud/clay bricks. The corresponding percentages for rural areas are respectively 56 and 27. In urban areas, however, cement blocks/bricks and mud/clay bricks predominate. Close to 45% of the households in urban areas live in dwellings whose walls are made out of cement blocks/bricks, while 34% of the same households are in dwellings with mud/clay brick walls. At constituency level, the same urban-rural pattern can be observed.

Table 8.4.3 Per cent distribution of households by main material used for the walls, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Per cent								
		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
Caprivi	16 839	15.3	0.5	29.2	1.2	0.5	7.9	44.7	0.4	0.3
Urban	4 748	44.8	0.4	34.4	2.0	0.9	0.5	16.5	0.4	0.1
Rural	12 091	3.8	0.5	27.1	0.9	0.4	10.8	55.7	0.4	0.4
Kabe	2 924	2.8	0.3	19.2	0.3	0.1	17.0	59.4	0.4	0.4
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	6.1	0.4	21.2	1.5	0.2	3.7	66.3	0.3	0.2
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	43.1	0.5	35.4	2.7	0.9	1.1	15.9	0.4	0.1
Kongola	851	3.3	0.7	40.7	0.7	1.8	10.3	41.5	0.5	0.6
Linyanti	3 108	2.8	0.4	33.5	0.2	0.5	14.1	48.1	0.2	0.3
Sibinda	2 010	3.5	0.6	28.7	0.3	0.3	7.4	57.9	0.6	0.7

8.5 Source of energy used for cooking, lighting and heating

Tables 8.5.1 to 8.5.3 present the per cent distribution of households by sources of energy for cooking, lighting and heating. As indicated in Table 8.5.1, most households (89%) in the region rely on wood and charcoal from wood for cooking. This proportion is even higher in rural areas (97%) than in urban ones (71%). One out of 5 households in the urban areas use electricity for cooking purposes. The same urban-rural pattern can be observed at constituency level.

It can be observed in Table 8.5.2 that about 7 out of 10 households use candles for lighting. This proportion is even higher in rural areas where more than 8 out of 10 households use candles. However in the urban areas, close to 2 out of 3 households use electricity for lighting. The same urban-rural pattern can be observed at constituency level.

Table 8.5.3 shows that most of the households (57%) do not heat their homes. Where heating takes place, mainly wood and charcoal from wood is used for this purpose. Electricity for heating is used mainly in urban areas where 12% of the households utilise this energy source.

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

Area	Number of house-holds	Per cent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/Charcoal from wood	Gas	Char-coal-coal	Solar	No cooking	Other	Not stated
Caprivi	16 839	6.1	1.1	89.2	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Urban	4 748	20.4	1.5	70.6	6.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Rural	12 091	0.4	1.0	96.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Kabe	2 924	0.3	1.3	96.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	1.3	0.6	96.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	19.6	1.8	71.4	6.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Kongola	851	0.2	0.9	96.2	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Linyanti	3 108	0.0	0.5	96.9	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1
Sibinda	2 010	0.1	0.7	96.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2

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

Area	Number of house-holds	Per cent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Caprivi	16 839	20.7	6.6	69.3	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.2
Urban	4 748	64.1	1.8	33.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rural	12 091	3.7	8.4	83.4	0.2	1.7	2.0	0.4	0.2
Kabe	2 924	4.5	19.3	73.6	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	9.7	9.7	78.4	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	61.5	1.8	35.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Kongola	851	1.6	2.5	89.2	1.4	0.0	3.4	1.2	0.7
Linyanti	3 108	0.3	2.1	88.8	0.3	3.6	4.5	0.4	0.1
Sibinda	2 010	0.1	3.6	93.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.1

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

Area	Number of house-holds	Per cent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/Charcoal from wood	Gas	Char-coal-coal	Solar	No heating	Other	Not stated
Caprivi	16 839	4.4	0.8	36.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	56.6	0.5	0.9
Urban	4 748	11.8	0.5	18.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	68.2	0.1	0.5
Rural	12 091	1.5	0.9	43.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	52.1	0.6	1.0
Kabe	2 924	2.1	1.1	30.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	63.6	0.2	2.0
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	1.5	0.6	42.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	54.4	0.2	0.3
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	11.3	0.6	21.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	65.9	0.1	0.5
Kongola	851	0.6	0.9	48.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	49.0	0.1	0.0
Linyanti	3 108	1.4	0.7	49.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	47.0	0.2	0.2
Sibinda	2 010	1.2	0.8	46.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	45.1	2.6	2.4

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 of. 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

86% of all households in Caprivi have access to safe water

The per cent distribution of households by source of water for drinking and cooking is shown in Figure 9.1.1 as well as in Table 9.1.1 for the region, urban and rural areas and constituencies. About 60% of the households in the region depend on public pipes and boreholes for their water. For public health purposes, water from pipes and boreholes, except those with open tanks, is regarded as safe for drinking and cooking.

For the region as a whole, slightly over 86% of the households have access to safe water. However, 1 out of every 10 households get their water from rivers, streams or dams. About 70% of the households in the region have a relatively close accessibility to the water source as the distance is less than 100 metres. This is indicated in Table 9.1.2, which presents the per cent distribution of households by walking distance to the water source. About 1 out of 25 households have to cover more than one kilometre to get their water.

Figure 9.1.1 Per cent of households with safe drinking water by area, Caprivi, 2001 Census

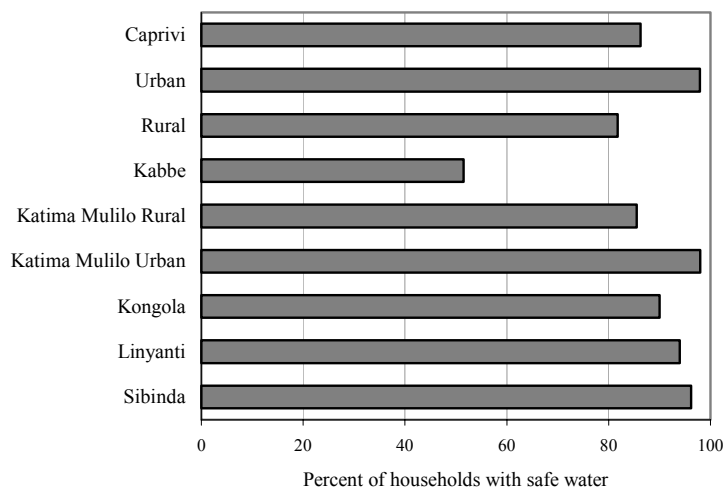


Table 9.1.1 Per cent of households by source of water, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Number of house-holds	Per cent						
		Piped water within	Public Pipe	Safe bore-hole	Safe water	River/ Stream/ Dam/ Canal	Other	Not stated
Caprivi	16 839	26.8	29.1	30.5	86.3	10.7	2.4	0.5
Urban	4 748	55.0	42.8	0.1	97.9	1.2	0.5	0.4
Rural	12 091	15.7	23.7	42.4	81.8	14.5	3.2	0.6
Kabe	2 924	15.7	3.7	32.1	51.5	44.6	3.4	0.5
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	25.0	16.1	44.3	85.5	7.1	6.7	0.7
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	52.8	45.0	0.1	98.0	1.2	0.5	0.4
Kongola	851	6.3	14.3	69.3	90.0	8.6	1.1	0.4
Linyanti	3 108	7.7	32.9	53.3	94.0	4.9	0.7	0.4
Sibinda	2 010	19.8	46.3	30.1	96.2	0.4	2.5	0.8

There are significant disparities between urban and rural areas. The proportion of households with safe drinking water is 98% in urban areas while that in rural areas is 82%. This implies that close to one out of five households in the rural areas rely on unsafe water for drinking and cooking, and therefore putting them at a greater risk of infectious and parasitic diseases. Most of the households in the urban areas have a relatively close accessibility to the water source, where 90% of the households are within a distance of 100 metres. For the rural areas, the corresponding proportion is 60%.

There exist notable differences between constituencies. Kabe is relatively worse of with regard to the provision of safe drinking water where close to half the households have no access to safe water. In the rest of the other constituencies, over 90% of the their households have access to safe water. With regard to the distance to the source, the constituencies of Kongola, Linyanti and Sibinda seem to be relatively worse of as more than 10% of the households are more than half a kilometre away from the water source.

Table 9.1.2 Per cent of households by distance to water source, Caprivi, 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+	
Caprivi	16 839	11.5	58.7	9.6	4.5	2.4	2.8	5.7	3.9	0.9
Urban	4 748	36.4	56.1	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.3
Rural	12 091	1.7	59.7	12.4	5.9	3.0	3.8	7.2	5.2	1.1
Kabe	2 924	0.6	64.5	12.7	8.0	2.7	2.7	5.2	3.5	0.2
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	1.9	62.9	9.7	5.5	2.7	3.5	9.1	4.4	0.3
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	35.0	57.1	3.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.3
Kongola	851	2.9	60.5	14.1	5.8	2.5	2.8	7.4	3.8	0.2
Linyanti	3 108	2.1	54.3	12.6	4.8	5.2	4.7	7.3	8.5	0.5
Sibinda	2 010	2.3	53.7	14.9	5.4	1.0	5.2	7.4	4.8	5.2

9.2 Type of toilet facility

4 out of 5 households in Caprivi have no toilet facility

Table 9.2.1 presents the per cent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. Over 80% of the households in Caprivi region have no toilet facility. Instead, they utilise the bush. Only 15% of the households in the region use flush or long drop toilet facility. There are notable differences between urban and rural areas. Over 40% of the households in the urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural percentage is less than 2. Over 95% of the rural households use the bush as against 53% in the urban areas. Over 90% of the households in Kabe, Kongola, Linyanti and Sibinda constituencies have no access to a toilet facility.

Table 9.2.1 Per cent of households by toilet facility, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Number of house- holds	Per cent							
		Flush toilet not shared	Flush toilet shared	VIP	Pit long drop	Bucket/ pail	Bush	Other	Not stated
Caprivi	16 839	7.4	5.9	0.3	1.9	0.5	83.4	0.1	0.4
Urban	4 748	23.7	19.2	0.6	2.3	0.4	53.1	0.2	0.4
Rural	12 091	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.8	0.6	95.3	0.1	0.3
Kabe	2 924	0.8	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.2	95.7	0.1	0.4
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	1.3	1.2	0.2	3.7	0.6	92.7	0.1	0.1
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	22.8	18.5	0.6	2.4	0.4	54.7	0.2	0.4
Kongola	851	0.8	2.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	94.1	0.4	0.6
Linyanti	3 108	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	97.0	0.0	0.4
Sibinda	2 010	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	96.8	0.0	0.3

9.3 Garbage and refuse disposal

Table 9.3.1 shows the per cent distribution of households by means of disposing garbage/refuse. The most common means of disposing garbage in Caprivi region is the use of a rubbish pit, which is utilised by 44% of all the households. In the urban areas, only 23% of the households have their garbage regularly collected. The corresponding percentage for the rural areas is 3. The most common means of rubbish disposal in the rural constituencies is still the rubbish pit. Incineration is quite popular as well.

Table 9.3.1 Per cent of households by means of garbage disposal, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Number of house- holds	Per cent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Caprivi	16 839	8.7	6.8	22.4	16.0	43.6	1.4	1.1
Urban	4 748	22.6	10.8	4.1	12.1	48.9	0.8	0.9
Rural	12 091	3.3	5.2	29.7	17.5	41.5	1.6	1.2
Kabe	2 924	2.9	2.0	24.2	24.4	43.3	1.3	1.8
Katima Mulilo Rural	2 999	1.8	7.1	32.0	10.8	46.7	0.6	0.9
Katima Mulilo Urban	4 947	21.8	10.8	5.3	13.2	47.4	0.7	0.8
Kongola	851	1.9	3.4	31.7	19.2	41.1	0.6	2.1
Linyanti	3 108	5.1	6.5	27.6	16.9	41.6	1.6	0.8
Sibinda	2 010	4.2	5.2	35.8	15.4	34.4	3.9	1.0

10 Fertility

Generally, indicators of the levels of fertility are based on data from either civil registration or reported births and 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 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 to the total fertility rate by the various age groups of the women.

10.1 Levels of Fertility

On the average, women in Caprivi have close to 4 children

The total fertility rates for Caprivi by urban and rural areas and by constituency are shown in Table 10.1.1. On the average, at the time of the Census, women were expected to give birth to about four children. Women in urban areas were expected to have between three and four children, while those in rural areas gave birth to almost four children. The total fertility rates for constituencies ranged from between three and four for Katima Mulilo Urban to almost five for Sibinda.

Table 10.1.1 Levels of fertility by constituency, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Caprivi	3.8
Urban	3.5
Rural	3.9
Kabbe	4.1
Katima Mulilo Rural	3.8
Katima Mulilo Urban	3.5
Kongola	3.9
Linyanti	3.8
Sibinda	4.9

10.2 Fertility Pattern

Teen-age females contribute 14% to the total fertility in Caprivi

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Caprivi Region is shown in Table 10.2.1. Motherhood starts at a fairly early age in the region, and child bearing is still significant in the late ages. Teen-age females contribute 14% to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above contribute another 12%. Child-bearing for women is concentrated in the 20 – 30 year age group which contributes about 47% to the total fertility.

**Table 10.2.1 Age-Specific Fertility
Rates (ASFR) , Caprivi,
2001 Census**

Age	ASFR	Per cent
15 – 19	0.1067	14
20 – 24	0.1745	23
25 – 29	0.1680	22
30 – 34	0.1259	17
35 – 39	0.0951	12
40 – 44	0.0549	7
45 - 49	0.0389	5

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.

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 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. Most of these methods are based on the assumption that the deaths are under-reported and therefore need to be adjusted.

In the 2001 Census, information on deaths was collected at two levels. Women in child-bearing 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 child-bearing 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.

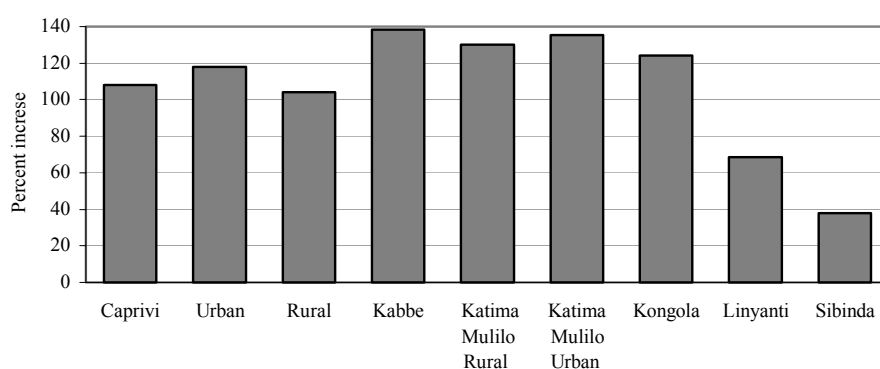
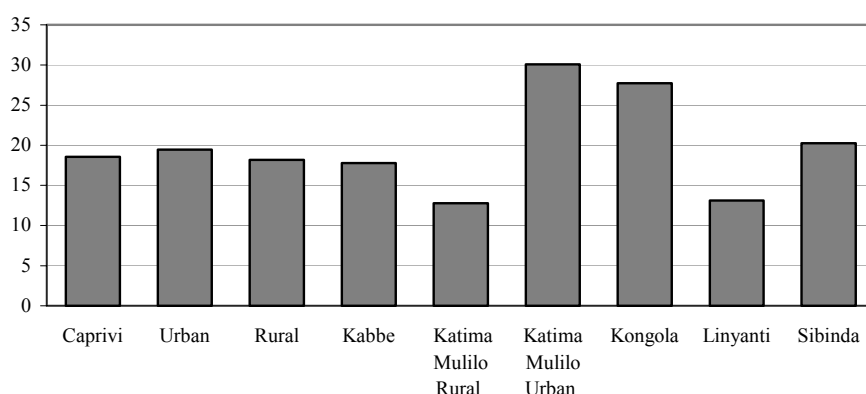
11.1 Mortality

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

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

Year	Females	Males	Total
1998	717	787	1 504
1999	515	603	1 118
2000	651	751	1 402
2001	1 229	1 097	2 325

Figure 11.1.1 shows the percent increase in the number of deaths between 1999 and 2001 for the region, urban and rural areas as well as the constituencies. The percent increase ranges from 38 to 138 in Sibinda and Kabe constituencies respectively. The magnitude of mortality in the region 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 11.1.2. For the region as a whole, close to one out of five households have experienced at least one death within the three years before the Census. Three out of ten households in Katima Mulilo Urban have had a death within the last three years.

Figure 11.1.1 Per cent increase of deaths by area, 1999 – 2001, Caprivi, 2001 Census**Figure 11.1.2 Per cent of households with a death within 3 years before the Census
Caprivi, 2001 Census**

There are many indicators, which are used for describing the levels of mortality. Four 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 one is child mortality rate. This is the number of deaths for children aged one to four years per 1 000 children in the same age group. The third 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. 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, child 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 11.1.2. The infant mortality rate for Caprivi Region is 56 and 63 per 1000 live births respectively for females and males.

Infant mortality is lower for urban than for rural areas. With regard to constituencies, Kongola has the highest infant mortality rate for females with 111 infant deaths per 1 000 female live births. Sibinda experienced the highest male infant mortality with 90 infant deaths per 1 000 male births. Kabbe and Katima Mulilo Urban constituencies experienced the lowest infant mortality for both females and males.

Child mortality follows the same pattern as that of infant mortality. However, the rates of under-five mortality are rather alarming. Overall, males are worse off than females. In Kongola constituency, for example, one out of five male children die before the age of five years.

The life expectancy at birth in the region is 43 and 41 years respectively for females and males. Urban areas are worse off than rural areas. Kabbe females and Linyanti males had the highest life expectancy at birth of 51 years. Overall, again Kongola experienced the lowest life expectancy at birth.

Table 11.1.2 Infant, child and under-five mortality rates and Expectation of life at birth by area, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Infant Mortality		Child Mortality		Under-5 Mortality		Life Expectancy at Birth	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Caprivi	56	63	21	25	82	112	43	41
Urban	55	53	20	19	64	90	38	39
Rural	59	67	22	27	90	121	45	41
Kabbe	50	52	17	18	67	94	51	46
Katima Mulilo Rural	56	64	20	25	89	116	36	39
Katima Mulilo Urban	51	51	18	17	64	92	44	36
Kongola	111	71	57	30	131	200	37	25
Linyanti	56	75	21	32	86	132	43	51
Sibinda	53	90	19	43	105	110	46	38

11.2 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 11.2.1 below presents the number of households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years. Close to 29 per cent of the households in Caprivi Region have a child under 15 years of age without one parent. The proportion of orphaned children under the same age who have lost both parents is almost 6 per cent. This implies that in 6 out of every 100 households there is a child without parents, relying on extended family relatives for survival. It can be observed that there are no significant differences between urban and rural areas, nor between constituencies.

Table 11.2.1 Households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years by area, Caprivi, 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	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Caprivi	11878	3388	28.5	668	5.6
Urban	3153	939	29.8	171	5.4
Rural	8725	2449	28.1	497	5.7
Kabe	2144	629	29.3	129	6.0
Katima Mulilo Rural	2104	628	29.8	150	7.1
Katima Mulilo Urban	3236	956	29.5	174	5.4
Kongola	636	189	29.7	33	5.2
Linyanti	2292	554	24.2	91	4.0
Sibinda	1466	432	29.5	91	6.2

The number of orphaned children aged below 15 years is presented in Table 11.2.2. For the region as a whole, about 18 per cent of all children under this age have lost one parent. This is close to one out of five children under 15 years of age living with only one parent. The proportion of orphans under the same age without both parents is 3 per cent. This implies that about 1 out of thirty children under the age of 15 have no parents. There are hardly any differences between urban and rural areas, nor between constituencies.

Table 11.2.2 Number of orphans aged below 15 years by area, Caprivi, 2001 Census

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Caprivi	31035	5453	17.6	847	2.7
Urban	8023	1464	18.2	214	2.7
Rural	23012	3989	17.3	633	2.8
Kabe	6177	1022	16.5	172	2.8
Katima Mulilo Rural	5785	1035	17.9	191	3.3
Katima Mulilo Urban	8185	1497	18.3	218	2.7
Kongola	1638	309	18.9	41	2.5
Linyanti	5539	897	16.2	114	2.1
Sibinda	3711	693	18.7	111	3.0

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

The Caprivi Region consisted of six Constituencies, namely Kabe, Katima Mulilo Rural, Katima Mulilo Urban, Kongola, Linyanti and Sibinda.

Locality/village	For the purpose of this Census a locality/village was defined as a district 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 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 (e.g. by marriage or migration).
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	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. The definitions used for the various categories of marital status were as follows: (i) Never married: persons who had never married before in their lifetime. Married legally or customarily: persons who during the reference period were married under legal systems of the country or the customs of the local area. Married consensually: persons of the opposite sex living together as husband and wife without any legal or customary ceremony. Separated: married persons who were not living together as husband and wife but who had not been legally or customarily divorced. Divorced: persons whose marriage had been cancelled legally or customarily and not remarried. 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	The economic activity status of the respondents during the reference period. The following are the definitions of the various categories of economic activity status used: (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 farm, 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	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.
Activity	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.

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.
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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.

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 access to the source, not ownership of the item:

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

Type of toilet facility	This information provides a measure of sanitation level of the household since these facilities are important for disease control and health improvement. The categories used were as follows: (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	This information can be used in obtaining the hygienic level of the household since these facilities are important for disease control and health improvement. The categories used were as follows: (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	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. 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). The categories used were as follows: (i) Farming (ii) Business activities (not 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: (i) Children ever born: the total number of children born alive by respondent during her lifetime. (ii) Number of children born alive and living: the number of children, male and female, born alive to respondent living in respondent's household on Census night. (iii) Number of children born alive and living elsewhere: the number of children born alive to respondent but who were living elsewhere on Census night. (iv) Number of children born alive but now dead: the number of children, male and female, born alive to respondent and who had since died.
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	A question also restricted to female respondents aged 12-49 years, infant mortality referred to the number of respondent's children who had died out of those born alive to during the 12-month period preceding the Census night.

Main Questionnaire

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