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Foreword

This report covers the detailed results of 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census for Erongo 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 second report was the National one, which was released in August 2003, and provides detailed results at national and regional levels.

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

There is a need to note that the Census collected information at both personal and household levels relating to basic characteristics of the population. Basic indicators in the form of percentages and rates are presented for both levels. The indicators are 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 report relates to all persons who were in Erongo region 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 Erongo, but were present during the Census Reference Night, are included in this report. Information on the population, which usually resides in the various regions has been 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.

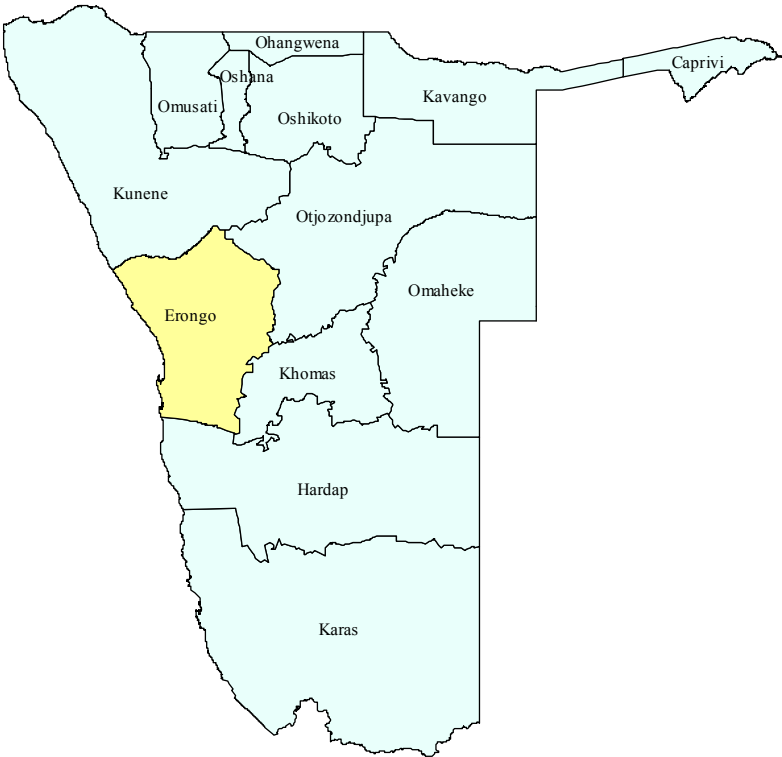
Immanuel Ngatjizeko, M. P.

Director General

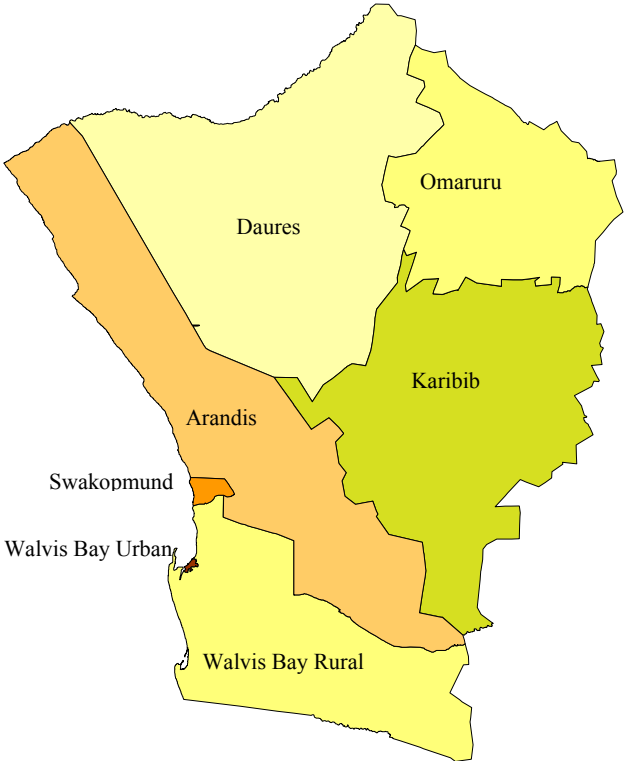
National Planning Commission

Windhoek, November 2003

Regions of Namibia



Erongo Region



Total population:

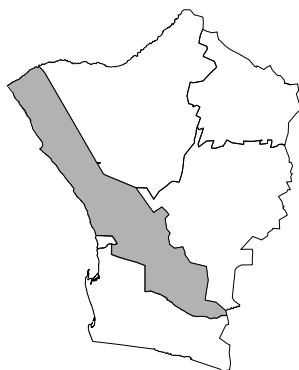
Arandis	7 590
Daures	10 289
Karibib	12 084
Omaruru	7 156
Swakopmund	26 310
Walvis Bay Rural	16 293
Walvis Bay Urban	27 941

Erongo Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size	2001	1991		2001	1991
Total	107 663	55 470	Children 6-15 years attending school, Per cent		
Females	50 040	26 531	Boys	89	85
Males	57 616	28 939	Girls	86	89
Growth Rate (%)	1.3	..	Labour force, 15+ years, per cent		
In Urban/Rural, per cent			In labour force	71	64
Urban areas	80	63	Employed	66	76
Rural areas	20	37	Unemployed	34	24
Sex ratio			Outside labour force	24	36
Males per 100 females	115	109	Student	35	32
			Homemaker	34	41
			Retired, too old, etc.	31	27
Area: In square Kilometres	63 579	65 086	Housing Conditions, per cent		
Population density			Households with		
Persons per sq. km	1.7	0.9	Safe water	96	96
Age composition, percent			No toilet facility	12	23
Under 5 years	11	13	Electricity for lighting	73	53
5 – 14 years	18	21	Access to radio	89	72
15 – 59 years	64	59	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	40	20
60+ years	6	7	Main Source of income, per cent		
Marital status: 15 years and above, Per cent			Household main income		
Never married	57	50	Farming	4	..
Married legally, of whom	26	28	Wages & Salaries	67	..
Married with certificate	24	...	Cash remittance	8	..
Married traditionally	2	...	Business, non-farming	8	..
Married consensually	10	16	Pension	10	..
Divorced/Separated	2	2	Fertility		
Widowed	3	4	Average number of children per woman	3.2	5.1
Citizenship, per cent			Mortality		
Namibian	96	94	Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Non-Namibian	4	6	Females	43	..
Main language spoken at home			Males	40	..
Per cent of households			Both Sexes	42	51
Oshiwambo	37	24	Life expectancy at birth, years		
Afrikaans	22	16	Females	59	66
Nama/Damara	21	33	Males	54	63
Otjiherero	10	18	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, per cent		
Private households			Orphaned by		
Number	27 496	13 453	Mother	3	...
Average size	3.8	3.8	Father	5	...
Head of Household, per cent			Both parents	1	...
Females	35	28	Disability, per cent		
Males	65	72	With disability	4	3
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent	92	85	Of whom		
Education, 15+ years, per cent			Deaf	21	12
Never attended	8	18	Blind	41	31
Currently at school	9	12	Speech	10	8
Left school	79	70	Hands	10	..
			Legs	22	..
			Limbs	32	33
			Mental	4	20

Arandis Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	7 590	In labour force	69
Females	3 762	Employed	64
Males	3 828	Unemployed	36
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	102	Student	27
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	45
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	13
5 – 14 years	22	Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 – 59 years	59	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	100
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	1
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	75
Never married	52	Access to radio	91
Married with certificate	31	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	10	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	65
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	9
Private households		Business, non-farming	7
Number	1 906	Pension	15
Average size	3.9	Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	31	per woman	3.6
Males	69	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	97	Females	34
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Males	57
Never attended	5	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	13	Females	66
Left school	80	Males	56
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, per cent	
Per cent		With disability	7
Girls	92		
Boys	93		



Daures Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	10 289	In labour force	50
Females	4 915	Employed	54
Males	5 374	Unemployed	46
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	46
Males per 100 females	109	Student	20
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	43
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	36
5 – 14 years	24	Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 – 59 years	50	Households with	
60+ years	11	Safe water	75
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	57
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	20
Never married	66	Access to radio	85
Married with certificate	14	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married traditionally	4	Household main income	
Married consensually	11	Farming	24
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	23
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	15
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	2 364	Pension	26
Average size	4.3	Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	42	per woman	4.5
Males	58	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	80	Females	38
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Males	52
Never attended	22	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	10	Females	51
Left school	67	Males	56
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, per cent	
Per cent		With disability	7
Girls	88		
Boys	86		



Karibib Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	12 084	In labour force	53
Females	5 867	Employed	71
Males	6 217	Unemployed	29
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	106	Student	21
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	55
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	24
5 – 14 years	23	Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 – 59 years	55	Households with	
60+ years	8	Safe water	84
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	35
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	42
Never married	58	Access to radio	91
Married with certificate	21	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married traditionally	1	Household main income	
Married consensually	15	Farming	9
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	49
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	14
Private households		Business, non-farming	7
Number	2 966	Pension	15
Average size	4.0	Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	37	per woman	3.6
Males	63	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	86	Females	44
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Males	54
Never attended	14	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	9	Females	65
Left school	75	Males	47
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, per cent	
Per cent		With disability	2
Girls	87		
Boys	84		



Omaruru Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	7 156	In labour force	63
Females	3 470	Employed	72
Males	3 686	Unemployed	28
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	106	Student	30
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	35
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	35
5 – 14 years	21	Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 – 59 years	59	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	98
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	16
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	53
Never married	55	Access to radio	86
Married with certificate	18	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	18	Farming	6
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	62
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	8
Private households		Business, non-farming	9
Number	1 837	Pension	11
Average size	3.7	Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	40	per woman	3.4
Males	60	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Females	56
Never attended	16	Males	49
Currently at school	10	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	69	Females	59
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	62
Per cent		Disability, per cent	
Girls	87	With disability	5
Boys	82		



Swakopmund Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	26 310	In labour force	76
Females	12 744	Employed	70
Males	13 566	Unemployed	30
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	107	Student	45
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	19
Under 5 years	10	Retired, too old, etc.	36
5 – 14 years	17	Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 – 59 years	67	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	100
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	5
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	79
Never married	55	Access to radio	85
Married with certificate	29	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married traditionally	1	Household main income	
Married consensually	9	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	73
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	9
Number	7 526	Pension	8
Average size	3.4	Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	31	per woman	3.0
Males	69	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	96	Females	46
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Males	31
Never attended	5	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	10	Females	63
Left school	82	Males	48
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, per cent	
Per cent		With disability	3
Girls	91		
Boys	89		



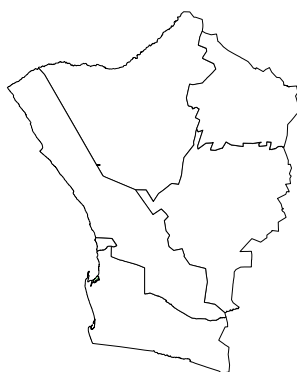
Walvis Bay Rural Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	16 293	In labour force	83
Females	7 759	Employed	59
Males	8 534	Unemployed	41
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	110	Student	15
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	47
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	37
5 – 14 years	16	Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 – 59 years	71	Households with	
60+ years	2	Safe water	99
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	2
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	89
Never married	63	Access to radio	92
Married with certificate	20	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	13	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	77
Widowed	1	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	4 426	Pension	2
Average size	3.7	Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	37	per woman	3.6
Males	63	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Females	53
Never attended	6	Males	30
Currently at school	8	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	86	Females	49
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	67
Per cent		Disability, per cent	
Girls	87	With disability	3
Boys	85		



Walvis Bay Urban Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, per cent	
Total	27 941	In labour force	76
Females	11 523	Employed	66
Males	16 411	Unemployed	34
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	142	Student	17
Age composition, per cent		Homemaker	40
Under 5 years	9	Retired, too old, etc.	31
5 – 14 years	13	Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 – 59 years	69	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	99
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	0
Per cent		Electricity for lighting	92
Never married	55	Access to radio	93
Married with certificate	26	Main Source of income, per cent	
Married traditionally	1	Household main income	
Married consensually	6	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	78
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	4
Private households		Business, non-farming	7
Number	6 471	Pension	6
Average size	3.9	Fertility	
Head of Household, per cent		Average number of children	
Females	33	per woman	2.9
Males	67	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, per cent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
93		Females	38
Education, 15+ years, per cent		Males	36
Never attended	4	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	7	Females	68
Left school	81	Males	56
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, per cent	
Per cent		With disability	3
Girls	89		
Boys	87		



1 General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in Erongo was 107 663. Out of these, 50 040 were females while 57 616 were males. 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 Erongo, 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. Figure 1.1 below provides a breakdown of the population by these groups. The population in private households constitutes close to 96 per cent of the total enumerated population. Persons in institutions make up 2 per cent, while the homeless, overnight travellers and those who were in hotels, lodges, etc. constitute the remaining 2 percent of the enumerated total population.

The distribution of the household population by the size of the households can be observed from the same figure while the distribution of households by size is shown in Figure 1.2. One-person households constitute 19 percent of all households in the region. However, the population in these households makes up only 5 percent of the total household population. Likewise, households with 6 or more members constitute about 19 percent of all households, while their population is slightly more than 40 percent of the total household population.

Figure 1.1 Total Population, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

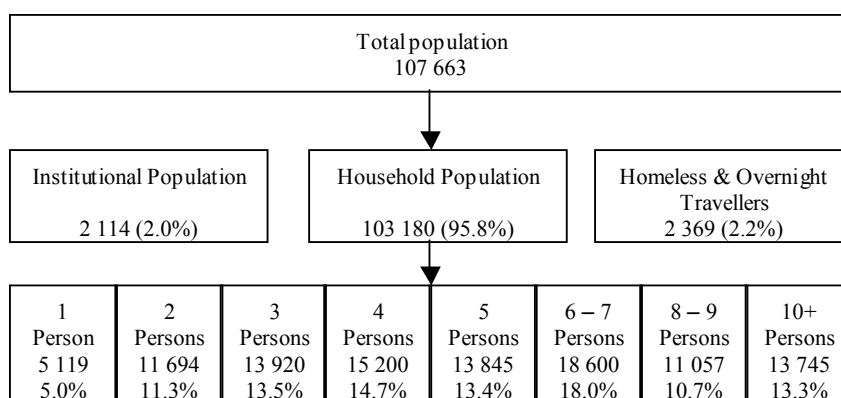
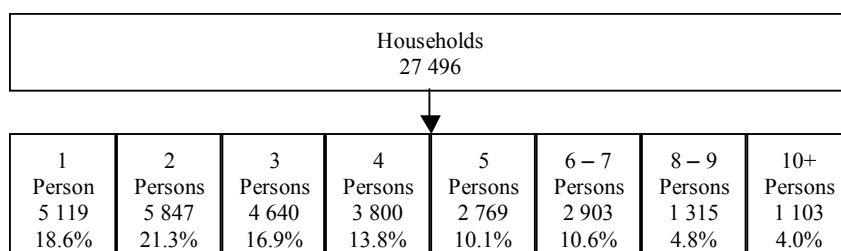


Figure 1.2 Households, Erongo Region, 2001 Census



1.2 Population Distribution

80 percent of the population in Erongo Region is in urban areas

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 so proclaimed by the Government. Table 1.2.1 presents the population distribution by urban and rural areas and by constituency. In the case of Erongo region, 80 percent of the population was enumerated in urban areas, indicating that this region is predominantly urban.

Walvis Bay Urban constituency is the most populous constituency with 26 percent of the total population, while Arandis and Omaruru constituencies are the least populous, each with about 7 percent of the population in the region.

Table 1.2.1 Population distribution by sex and area, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Area	Total	Per cent	Female	Male	Not stated
Erongo	107 663	100	50 040	57 616	7
Urban	86 091	80.0	40 122	45 962	
Rural	21 572	20.0	9 918	11 654	
Arandis	7 590	7.0	3 762	3 828	
Daures	10 289	9.6	4 915	5 374	
Karibib	12 084	11.2	5 867	6 217	
Omaruru	7 156	6.6	3 470	3 686	
Swakopmund	26 310	24.4	12 744	13 566	
Walvis Bay Rural	16 293	15.1	7 759	8 534	
Walvis Bay Urban	27 941	26.0	11 523	16 411	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

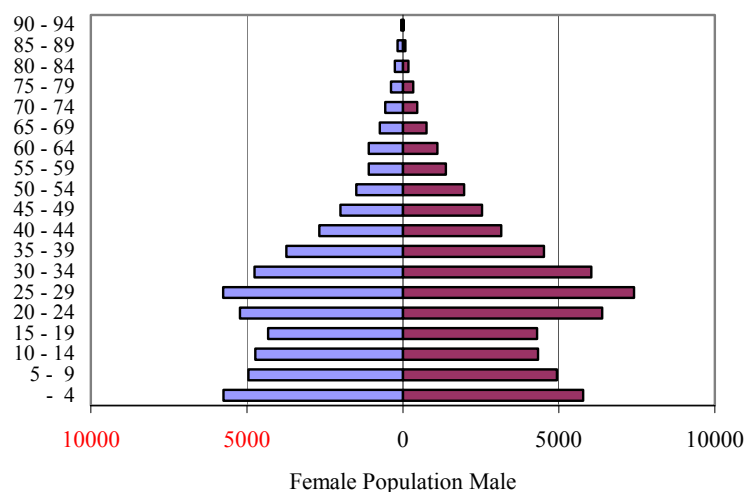
More than 6 out of 10 persons in Erongo are aged between 15 and 59 years

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 proportion of the young population, i.e. under 15 years of age, is fairly low (28%), while that aged 15 – 59 years is about 64 percent. This is more pronounced in the population pyramid, which has a very broad mid section. The upper part of the pyramid, which is relatively narrow, is made up of the population aged 60 years and above, i.e. the senior citizens, and consists of only 6 per cent of the total population.

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

Area	Per cent in age group				Not stated
	0-4	5-14	15-59	60+	
Erongo	10.7	17.6	63.9	5.8	2.0
Urban	10.0	16.4	66.2	5.0	2.4
Rural	13.6	22.4	54.5	9.1	0.5
Arandis	11.3	21.8	59.0	6.8	1.1
Daures	14.8	23.9	49.9	10.9	0.5
Karibib	12.7	23.1	55.5	7.9	0.7
Omaruru	12.2	20.6	58.7	7.4	1.0
Swakopmund	9.9	16.7	66.8	6.1	0.6
Walvis Bay Rural	10.8	15.9	70.6	1.9	0.9
Walvis Bay Urban	8.5	12.8	68.7	4.5	5.5

Figure 2.1.1 Total Population Pyramid, Erongo Region, 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 above. Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 below 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. Table 2.1.1 shows that the proportion of the young population, i.e. under 15 years of age, is 26 and 36 per cent respectively for urban and rural areas. In the case of the population 15 - 59 years, the corresponding percentages for the two areas are respectively 66 and 54. The population aged 60 years and above is 5 per cent in the urban areas and 9 per cent in the rural areas. 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 bulky in the middle, implying a large proportion of the working population and smaller proportions of the young and senior citizens. Unlike the case for urban areas, the pyramid for the rural areas has a relatively broad base and a narrow apex. This is a demonstration of the relatively higher proportion of the young population in the rural areas.

Figure 2.2.1 Urban population pyramid, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

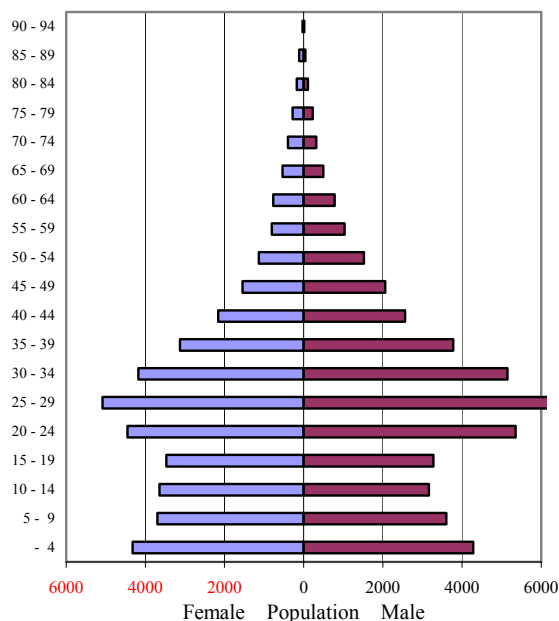
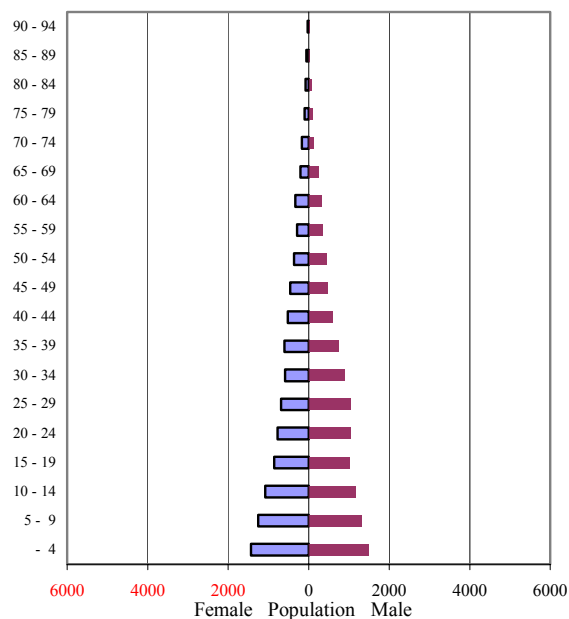


Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Erongo Region, 2001 Census



2.3 Age Structure: Constituency Level

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for the seven constituencies is shown in Table 2.1.1. Except for Swakopmund, Walvis Bay Rural and Walvis Bay Urban constituencies, the age structures of the others have basically a rural characteristic. They all have a fairly young population ranging between 33 and 39 per cent and an old population of between 7 and 11 per cent. Swakopmund, Walvis Bay Rural and Walvis Bay Urban constituencies have the same features as those for urban areas, where the bulk of the population is in the middle-ages and ranges between 67 and 71 per cent. It should be noted that the proportion of the senior citizens in the Daures constituency is close to 11 percent.

2.4 Sex composition

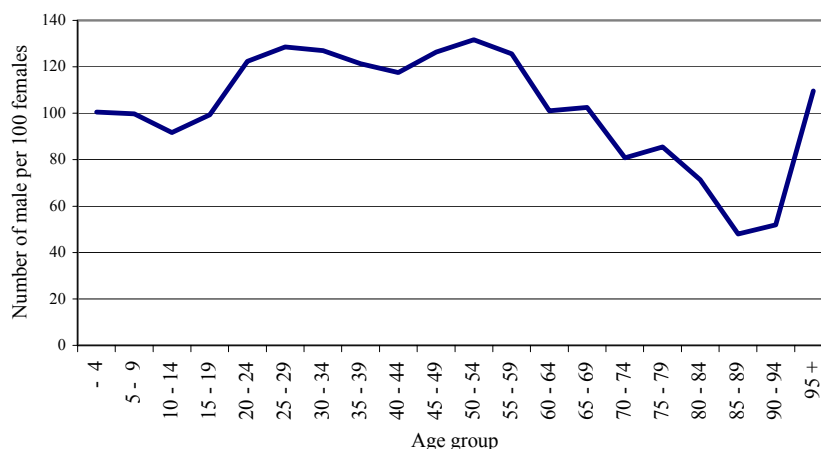
For every 100 females in Erongo there are 115 males

Table 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio as well as the sex composition (percents) of the population by area. Males make up 53 per cent of the whole population in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 115. The sex composition of the population in urban and rural areas as well as constituencies follows the same pattern as the regional one. In all areas, the males are more than the females. 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 – 69, there are relatively more males than females. Between 70 – 95, the sex ratio declines, implying that there are relatively more females than males in these age groups.

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

Area	Per cent		Sex ratio
	Female	Male	
Erongo	46.5	53.5	115.1
Urban	46.6	53.4	114.6
Rural	46.0	54.0	117.5
Arandis	49.6	50.4	101.8
Daures	47.8	52.2	109.3
Karibib	48.6	51.4	106.0
Omaruru	48.5	51.5	106.2
Swakopmund	48.4	51.6	106.5
Walvis Bay Rural	47.6	52.4	110.0
Walvis Bay Urban	41.3	58.7	142.4

Figure 2.4.1 Sex ratio by age, Erongo Region, 2001 Census



2.5 Marital status

There are more widowed women than men in Erongo

The Census asked all persons their current marital status. Table 2.5.1 below presents the distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by type of marital status. It can be observed that 55 per cent of the females and 59 per cent of the males had never been married at the time of the Census. Over two out of ten of the population aged at least 15 years are married with certificate. The proportion of those married traditionally is relatively small. It can be observed that there are relatively more widowed females than males.

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

Marital Status	Number				Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Never Married	44 182	19 101	25 080	1	57.2	55.2	58.9
Married with certificate	18 679	8 564	10 115		24.2	24.7	23.8
Married traditionally	1 329	505	824		1.7	1.5	1.9
Consensual Union	7 796	3 863	3 933		10.1	11.2	9.2
Divorced/Separated	1 321	790	531		1.7	2.3	1.2
Widowed	2 055	1 647	408		2.7	4.8	1.0
Not Stated	1 830	149	1 675	6	2.4	0.4	3.9
Total	77 192	34 619	42 566	7	100	100	100

2.6 Citizenship

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 Erongo region. In Erongo, 96 per cent of the population were nationals of Namibia. Europeans and South Africans each make up about third of the non-Namibian nationals.

Table 2.6.1 Population by sex and citizenship, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Citizenship	Number				Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibian	103 289	48 126	55 158	5	95.9	96.2	95.7
Non Namibian	4 029	1 838	2 190	1	3.7	3.7	3.8
Not Stated	345	76	268	1	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	107 663	50 040	57 616	7	100	100	100

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

Citizenship	Number				Per cent	
	Total	Female	Male	Not Stated	Total	
Angola	227	64	163		5.2	
Botswana	22	12	10		0.5	
RSA	1 431	820	611		32.7	
Zambia	38	20	18		0.9	
Zimbabwe	91	55	36		2.1	
Other SADC Countries	456	201	255		10.4	
Other African Countries	46	9	37		1.1	
European Countries	1 530	592	937	1	35.0	
American Countries	86	37	49		2.0	
Asian and Oceanic Countries	76	17	59		1.7	
Other Countries	26	11	15		0.6	
Not Stated	345	76	268	1	7.9	
Total	4 374	1 914	2 458	2	100	

2.7 Place of birth

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 only 40 per cent of the population was born in Erongo region. More than 20 per cent of the enumerated population was born in the three regions of Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana, and 65 percent of them are males.

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

Birthplace	Number				Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not Stated	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	542	225	317		0.5	0.4	0.6
Erongo	42 931	22 416	20 515		39.9	44.8	35.6
Hardap	2 987	1 628	1 359		2.8	3.3	2.4
Karas	2 047	1 173	874		1.9	2.3	1.5
Kavango	1 534	530	1 004		1.4	1.1	1.7
Khomas	6 750	3 425	3 325		6.3	6.8	5.8
Kunene	3 461	1 719	1 742		3.2	3.4	3.0
Ohangwena	8 325	3 269	5 056		7.7	6.5	8.8
Omaheke	1 029	536	493		1.0	1.1	0.9
Omusati	8 338	2 732	5 606		7.7	5.5	9.7
Oshana	6 552	2 614	3 938		6.1	5.2	6.8
Oshikoto	4 436	1 701	2 735		4.1	3.4	4.7
Otjozondjupa	4 128	2 131	1 997		3.8	4.3	3.5
Not Stated	7 385	2 273	5 105	7	6.9	4.5	8.9
Outside Namibia	7 218	3 668	3 550		6.7	7.3	6.2
Total	107 663	50 040	57 616	7	100	100	100

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 Erongo Region was close to 4 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 3 per cent as against around 5 per cent in the latter. At constituency level, there are significant differences. The proportion of disabled persons ranges from 2 per cent in Karibib to 7 per cent in Daures.

It can be observed in Table 3.2 that blindness is the most common type of disability in Erongo. It affects 41 per cent of the disabled population. Impairment of legs accounts for 22 per cent of all disabilities.

Table 3.1 Disabled Population by area and sex, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Area	Population			Number of disabled			Per cent disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	105 294	49 704	55 590	3 779	1 846	1 933	3.6	3.7	3.5
Urban	83 862	39 825	44 037	2 789	1 345	1 444	3.3	3.4	3.3
Rural	21 432	9 879	11 553	990	501	489	4.6	5.1	4.2
Arandis	7 543	3 747	3 796	487	257	230	6.5	6.9	6.1
Daures	10 289	4 915	5 374	711	367	344	6.9	7.5	6.4
Karibib	11 973	5 849	6 124	207	101	106	1.7	1.7	1.7
Omaruru	7 068	3 435	3 633	318	163	155	4.5	4.7	4.3
Swakopmund	25 912	12 545	13 367	811	389	422	3.1	3.1	3.2
Walvis Bay Rural	16 293	7 759	8 534	404	195	209	2.5	2.5	2.4
Walvis Bay Urban	26 216	11 454	14 762	841	374	467	3.2	3.3	3.2

Table 3.2 Type of disability by sex, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Type of disability	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	1 553	835	718	41.1	22.1	19.0
Deaf	803	398	405	21.3	10.5	10.7
Speech	376	158	218	9.9	4.2	5.8
Hands	383	149	234	10.1	3.9	6.2
Legs	827	400	427	21.9	10.6	11.3
Mental disabled/Mentally ill	165	70	95	4.4	1.9	2.5
Other	323	171	152	8.5	4.53	4.0
Not stated	1 147	531	616	30.3	14.1	16.3
Total*	3 779	1 846	1 933			

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 8265 children aged 3 – 6 years of whom 51 percent are females and 49 percent are males. Table 4.1 below reflects that slightly more than 39 percent of the female children and 36 percent of the male children were attending an Early Childhood Development Programme.

Significant differences in urban and rural areas can be observed. Significantly 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 of 24 percent and about 27 percent of children 3 – 6 years of age in Daures and Karibib constituencies respectively, are attending an ECD Programme compared to the rest of the constituencies. It is worth noting that Swakopmund has the highest attendance of ECD, which is almost 50 percent.

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

Area	Population 3 - 6 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Erongo	8 265	4 193	4 072	3 133	1 657	1 476	37.9	39.5	36.2
Urban	5 971	3 058	2 913	2 647	1 400	1 247	44.3	45.8	42.8
Rural	2 294	1 135	1 159	486	257	229	21.2	22.6	19.8
Arandis	611	312	299	233	127	106	38.1	40.7	35.5
Daures	1 157	562	595	279	145	134	24.1	25.8	22.5
Karibib	1 243	640	603	329	187	142	26.5	29.2	23.5
Omaruru	673	332	341	213	106	107	31.6	31.9	31.4
Swakopmund	1 814	930	884	901	481	420	49.7	51.7	47.5
Walvis Bay Rural	1 177	603	574	422	219	203	35.9	36.3	35.4
Walvis Bay Urban	1 590	814	776	756	392	364	47.5	48.2	46.9

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that out of the 3 133 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme, 71 percent are attending Crèche or Kindergarten, only 8 percent are attending a Day Care Centre or a Nursery School, while about 21 percent 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, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme	Number			Per cent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Erongo	Creche/Kindergarten	2 227	1 175	1 052	71.1	70.9	71.3
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	254	136	118	8.1	8.2	8.0
	Pre-Primary	652	346	306	20.8	20.9	20.7
	Total Attending	3 133	1 657	1 476	100	100	100
Urban	Creche/Kindergarten	1 855	974	881	70.1	69.6	70.6
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	209	111	98	7.9	7.9	7.9
	Pre-Primary	583	315	268	22.0	22.5	21.5
	Total Attending	2 647	1 400	1 247	100	100	100
Rural	Creche/Kindergarten	372	201	171	76.5	78.2	74.7
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	45	25	20	9.3	9.7	8.7
	Pre-Primary	69	31	38	14.2	12.1	16.6
	Total Attending	486	257	229	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.

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.

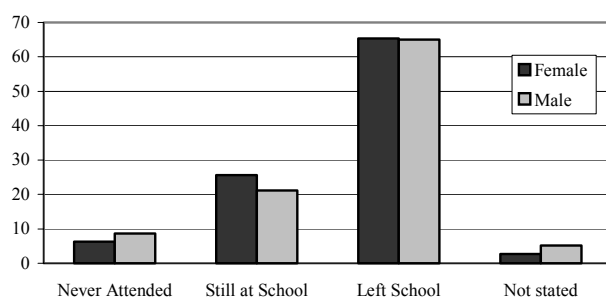
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending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

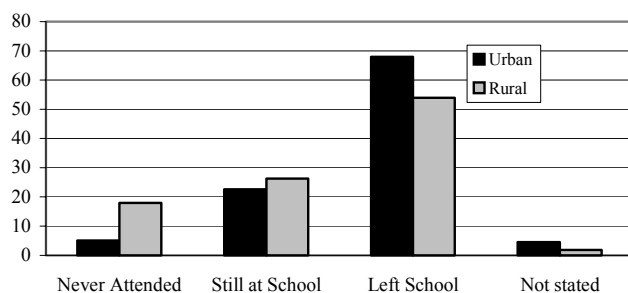
5.1 School Attendance

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



The Census enumerated 91 662 persons aged 6 years and above of whom 8 percent have never attended school. About 23 percent are currently attending and slightly over 65 percent have left school. The numbers of females and males are almost equal in these categories, except that more females are still attending school.

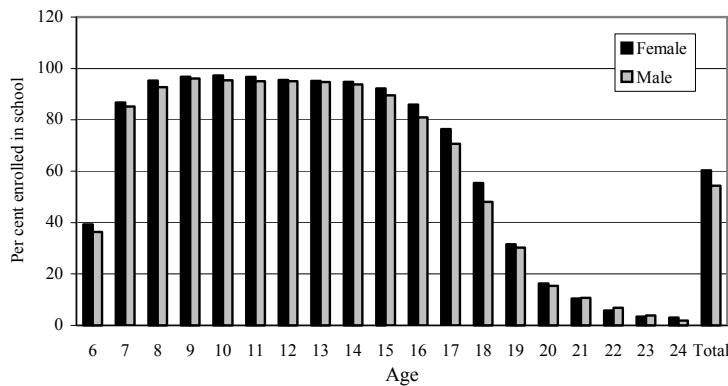
Figure 5.1.2 Per cent Total Population 6 years and above by urban/ rural and school attendance, Erongo Region, 2001 Census



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 a higher proportion of persons have left school in urban areas. Almost equal proportions of persons are still at school in both urban and rural areas.

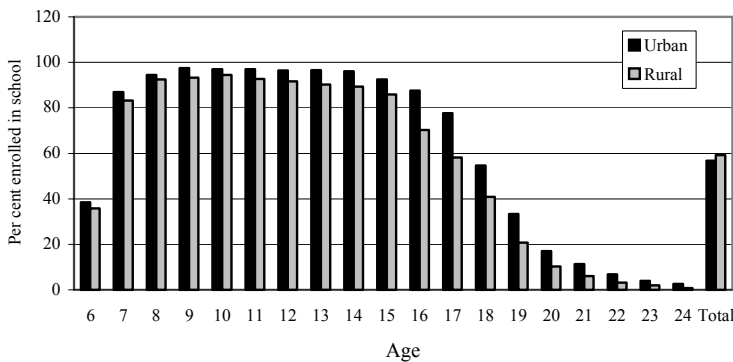
5.2 School Enrolment

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



The figure shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. More than 90 percent of all children aged 8 – 15 years attend school. The highest enrolment rate is 97 percent for females aged 9 – 11 years. Enrolment rates for females are significantly higher than those for males in the age group 15 – 18 years.

Figure 5.2.2 School Enrolment Rates for the population aged 6 – 24 years by age and urban/rural areas Erongo Region, 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.

Table 5.2.1 shows that close to 49 percent of all those aged 15 years and above and had left school have completed primary education while about 21 percent had completed secondary education. About 22 percent did not complete primary education. More males than females did not complete primary education. On the other hand, for those with complete primary education, there are no significant differences between females and males in the region. However, slightly more males than females have completed technical training after secondary school.

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

Educational attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
No level completed	13 191	5 448	7 743	22.2	19.5	24.6
Primary School	29 014	14 332	14 682	48.8	51.3	46.6
Secondary School	12 416	6 130	6 286	20.9	21.9	19.9
University	1 222	556	666	2.1	2.0	2.1
Technical training after Secondary School	1 579	642	937	2.7	2.3	3.0
Teachers Training	542	331	211	0.9	1.2	0.7
Not stated	1 491	489	1 002	2.5	1.8	3.2
Total	59 455	27 928	31 527	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 over 83 000 literate persons. It may be more relevant to use 15 years as the lower age limit, which gives just over 69 000 literate people out of a population of close to 75 000. This leads to a literacy rate of 92 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above.

Table 5.3.1 shows that females are more literate than males in all areas, with the exception of Daures where the opposite case can be observed. A significant proportion (19%) of females in rural areas lack the ability to write and read. Urban females have by far the highest literacy rate of about 96 per cent. At constituency level, the literacy rate ranges from 80 percent in Daures to 98 percent in Walvis Bay Rural. Females in Daures constituency have the lowest literacy rate of 79 percent in the region.

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

Area	Population			Literate			Literacy rate %		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Erongo	74 902	34 325	40 577	69 108	32 140	36 968	92.3	93.6	91.1
Urban	61 218	28 205	33 013	57 928	27 193	30 735	94.6	96.4	93.1
Rural	13 684	6 120	7 564	11 180	4 947	6 233	81.7	80.8	82.4
Arandis	5 030	2 446	2 584	4 901	2 395	2 506	97.4	97.9	97.0
Daures	6 307	2 989	3 318	5 029	2 351	2 678	79.7	78.7	80.7
Karibib	7 647	3 682	3 965	6565	3 175	3 390	85.9	86.2	85.5
Omaruru	4 727	2 259	2 468	3 987	1 968	2 019	84.3	87.1	81.8
Swakopmund	18 956	8 997	9 959	18 144	8 671	9 473	95.7	96.4	95.1
Walvis Bay Rural	11 946	5 541	6 405	11 714	5 454	6 260	98.1	98.4	97.7
Walvis Bay Urban	20 289	8 411	11 878	18 768	8 126	10 642	92.5	96.6	89.6

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

Language	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	161	77	84	0.2	0.2	0.2
Caprivi	568	244	324	0.8	0.8	0.9
Otjiherero	4 746	2 385	2 361	6.9	7.4	6.4
Kavango	964	296	668	1.4	0.9	1.8
Nama/Damara	6929	4 042	2 887	10.0	12.6	7.8
Oshiwambo	25 451	9 418	16 033	36.8	29.3	43.4
Tswana	85	43	42	0.1	0.1	0.1
Afrikaans	39 446	19 639	19 807	57.1	61.1	53.6
German	2 077	1 133	944	3.0	3.5	2.6
English	39 417	18 607	20 810	57.0	57.9	56.3
Other European	725	310	415	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other African	150	72	78	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	60	19	41	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	417	183	234	0.6	0.6	0.6
Unknown	98	25	73	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total*	69 108	32 140	36 968			

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

Almost 3 out of 5 persons in Erongo Region are literate in Afrikaans and English

Table 5.3.2 reveals that Afrikaans and English are the main languages people are literate in, each with 57 percent. Oshiwambo is the next language with about 37 percent of the population being literate in it.

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

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.

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

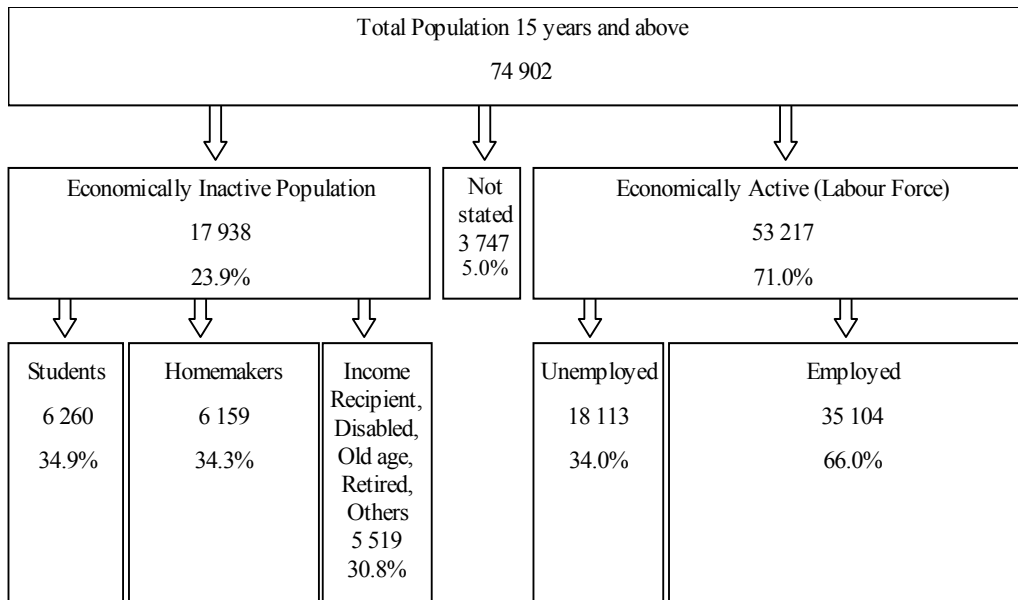


Figure 6.1 shows that 71 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while about 24 percent is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (66%) and the unemployed (34%). In the economically inactive population group, students make up 35 percent, while homemakers constitute 34 percent.

6.1 Labour force participation rate

Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the region is 71 percent. The rate is higher for males (77%) than for females (64%). For urban areas the rate is higher (74%) than that for rural ones (58%). However, there are significant differences between females and males within both areas. For urban areas the rates for females and males are 68 and 79 percent respectively. The corresponding rates for rural areas are 45 and 68 percent respectively. At constituency level, the rates for both females and males range from 50 to 83 percent respectively for Daures and Walvis Bay Rural. 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 aged 15 years and
above, Erongo Region, 2001 Census**

Area	Labour Force Participation Rate, %		
	Total	Female	Male
Erongo	71.0	63.9	77.1
Urban	74.0	67.9	79.3
Rural	57.7	45.4	67.7
Arandis	69.0	63.7	74.0
Daures	49.5	40.4	57.7
Karibib	53.3	42.1	63.8
Omaruru	63.3	57.3	68.8
Swakopmund	75.6	69.7	81.0
Walvis Bay Rural	82.6	75.2	88.9
Walvis Bay Urban	75.7	69.9	79.8

6.2 Labour force

About 71 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the labour force in the region. Table 6.2.1 shows that 66% of the population in the labour force is employed, while 34% is unemployed. There are significant differences between females and males. The proportion of employed females is 58 percent as against 72 percent for males. The corresponding percentages for the unemployed are 42 and 28 respectively. 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, Erongo Region, 2001 Census**

Activity Status	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	35 104	12 656	22 448	66.0	57.7	71.7
Unemployed	18 113	9 270	8 843	34.0	42.3	28.3
Total	53 217	21 926	31 291	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 reveals that 68 percent of all employed persons are employees in the private sector, where the number of males is almost double that of females. The government employs about 16 percent of all employees in the region and again the males outnumber the females. Around 6% of all employed people are other employers with hired or paid employees, while 3 percent are other own account workers without hired or paid employees, but may have unpaid family workers. Individual employers account for 7 percent 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, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Employment Status	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence/ communal farmer (with paid employees)	348	89	259	1.0	0.7	1.2
Subsistence/communal farmer (without paid employees)	173	51	122	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other employer (with paid employees)	2 211	751	1 460	6.3	5.9	6.5
Other own account worker (without paid employees)	1 049	367	682	3.0	2.9	3.0
Employee (Government/parastatal)	5 586	2 366	3 220	15.9	18.7	14.3
Employee (private)	23 758	8 215	15 543	67.7	64.9	69.2
Unpaid family worker (subsistence/communal farmer)	175	99	76	0.5	0.8	0.3
Other unpaid family worker	110	59	51	0.3	0.5	0.2
Other, specify	176	92	84	0.5	0.7	0.4
Not stated	1 518	567	951	4.3	4.5	4.2
Total	35 104	12 656	22 448	100	100	100

6.4 Employed persons by occupation

The largest occupational group is elementary occupations, which includes labourers and other unskilled occupations, and constitutes 28 percent of all employed persons. There are no significant differences in terms of the numbers of females and males. However, slightly over 35 percent of all employed females belong to this occupation group. The second largest occupational group is craft and related trades workers, who make up 19 per cent of all employed persons. Males make up 90 percent of those in this occupation category, and about 26 percent of all employed males fall under this occupation. Professionals together with associate professionals make up 12 percent of all employed persons. There are no significant differences between the numbers of females and males in this occupational group. Other occupations that are predominantly male-dominated are armed forces, skilled agricultural and fishery workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers. The clerks occupational category is female-dominated with about 15 percent of all employed females falling under it.

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

Occupation	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	116	30	86	0.3	0.2	0.4
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2 011	721	1 290	5.7	5.7	5.7
Professionals	2 470	1 248	1 222	7.0	9.9	5.4
Technicians and associate professionals	1 883	945	938	5.4	7.5	4.2
Clerks	2 592	1 873	719	7.4	14.8	3.2
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	4 594	1 915	2 679	13.1	15.1	11.9
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2 994	540	2 454	8.5	4.3	10.9
Craft and related trades workers	6 583	679	5 904	18.8	5.4	26.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 962	108	1 854	5.6	0.9	8.3
Elementary occupations	9 654	4 492	5 162	27.5	35.5	23.0
Not stated	245	105	140	0.7	0.8	0.6
Total	35 104	12 656	22 448	100	100	100

6.5 Employed persons by industry

The Private and Public Services industry alone employs about 17 300 people, which is almost half of all employed persons. While there are no significant differences between the numbers of females and males, around 68 percent of all employed females belong to this sector. The industrial sector of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction, which is the second largest, is heavily male dominated and employs about 7 200 people, or about 21 percent of all employed. The agricultural industry, which is heavily male dominated, employs about 6 900 people, or about 20 percent of all employed persons.

Table 6.5.1 Employed Population aged 15 years and above by industry and sex, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Industry	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and Fishing	6 950	1 725	5 225	19.8	13.6	23.3
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas water supply and construction	7 254	1 101	6 153	20.7	8.7	27.4
Wholesale and retail trade.	3 282	1 165	2 117	9.3	9.2	9.4
Private and Public Services*	17 326	8 544	8 782	49.4	67.5	39.1
Not stated	292	121	171	0.8	1.0	0.8
Total	35 104	12 656	22 448	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 close to 1 out of 5 employed persons, aged 15 years and above, did not complete primary education, while slightly more than 2 out of 5 had completed primary education. Close to 30 percent of all employed persons had completed secondary or higher level of education. There are significant differences between females and males in all the educational categories. About 13 percent of all employed females have incomplete primary education as against 21 percent of all employed males. The corresponding percentages for those who completed primary education are 46 and 41 respectively for females and males. In the case of secondary and higher, the corresponding percentages are respectively 36 and 25.

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

Education attainment	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	6 185	1 581	4 604	17.6	12.5	20.5
Primary School	14 934	5 801	9 133	42.5	45.8	40.7
Secondary School	7 638	3 429	4 209	21.8	27.1	18.8
Tertiary level	2 634	1 150	1 484	7.5	9.1	6.6
Not stated	38 817	13 351	25 466	110.6	105.5	113.4
Total	35 104	12 656	22 448	100	100	100

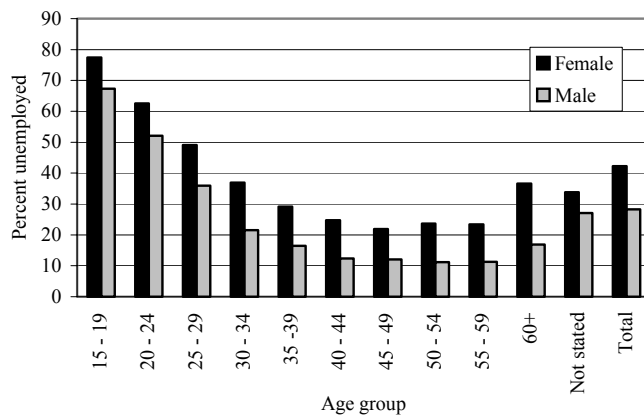
6.7 Unemployment rate

The rate of unemployment in Erongo Region is 34%

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.

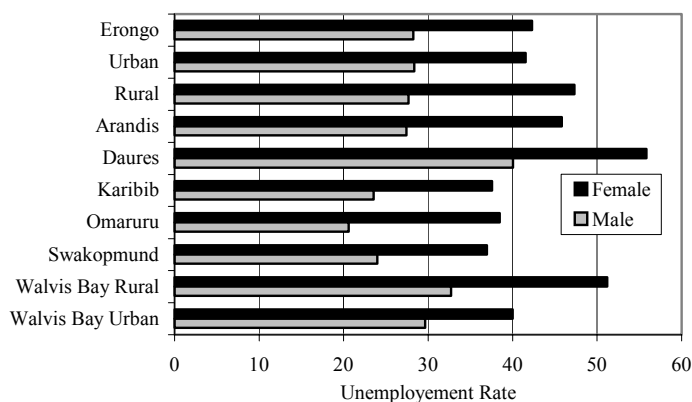
Figure 6.7.1 Unemployment Rate (%) by age group and sex, Erongo Region, 2001 Census



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 than for males in all ages.

Almost 20% 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, Erongo Region, 2001 Census



Females in all areas in the region have higher unemployment rates than males. Females in Daures and Walvis Bay Rural constituencies have the highest unemployment rates of 56 and 51 percent respectively.

Table 6.7.1 shows that more than half of all unemployed persons have attained primary level of education. Slightly more than 1 out of 6 unemployed persons has attained secondary level of education. The proportion of unemployed persons with tertiary level of education is about 1 percent.

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

Educational attainment	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	3 853	1 841	2 012	21.3	19.9	22.8
Primary School	9 334	5 124	4 210	51.5	55.3	47.6
Secondary School	3 000	1 514	1 486	16.6	16.3	16.8
Tertiary Level	224	89	135	1.2	1.0	1.5
Not Stated	1 702	702	1 000	9.4	7.6	11.3
Total	18 113	9 270	8 843	100	100	100

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 students, close to 35 percent, homemakers (34%) and retired (14%). Females significantly outnumber males in the homemakers' category. The case is also the same for the retired and old age categories.

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

Activity Status	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	6 260	3 241	3 019	34.9	29.3	43.9
Homemaker	6 159	4 777	1 382	34.3	43.2	20.1
Income recipient	518	270	248	2.9	2.4	3.6
Severely/disabled	191	70	121	1.1	0.6	1.8
Retired	2 500	1 345	1 155	13.9	12.2	16.8
Old age	2 092	1 237	855	11.7	11.2	12.4
Other	218	115	103	1.2	1.0	1.5
Total (Outside Labour Force)	17 938	11 055	6 883	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population 53 percent of them have attained primary level of education. About 45 percent 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, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Educational attainment	Total	Student	Homemaker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other
Incomplete Primary School	18.8	8.7	26.1	24.7	29.3	16.7	27.2	17.9
Primary School	53.1	80.2	45.1	38.0	26.7	38.2	20.9	40.4
Secondary School	11.4	6.9	11.4	13.1	6.8	22.8	10.1	22.9
Tertiary Level	3.7	2.9	2.7	6.8	0.5	8.4	2.8	5.0
Not Stated	13.1	1.4	14.7	17.4	36.6	13.8	39.0	13.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7 Household Composition and Characteristics

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

7.1 The average household size

Table 7.1.1 shows that on average a household in Erongo Region is made up of around 4 members. In general, the household size in urban and rural areas as well as in the constituencies of Erongo are almost identical, having about 4 members per household. The breakdown of household size in the region, rural and urban areas and at constituency level is presented in the detailed tables.

**Table 7.1.1 Average Household size,
Erongo Region, 2001
Census**

Area	Average household size
Erongo	3.8
Urban	3.7
Rural	3.9
Arandis	3.9
Daures	4.3
Karibib	4.0
Omaruru	3.7
Swakopmund	3.4
Walvis Bay Rural	3.7
Walvis Bay Urban	3.9

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 Erongo Region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons account for 27 per cent of all household members. These together with the head and spouse form the nuclear family. Other relatives to the head/spouse make up 19 per cent, while grandchildren account for 7 percent. The presence of other relatives in the household determines the degree of extended family.

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 27 and 25 per cent respectively. The proportion of other relatives to the head/spouse is relatively higher in urban (20%) than in the rural areas (16%). The opposite is the case for grandchildren with only 5 per cent in urban as compared to 15 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 more male-headed households (65%) than female-headed ones. A similar situation can be observed in urban and rural areas. At constituency level, the male-headed households are relatively more than female-headed households in all constituencies.

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

Relation to Head	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head	27 496	9 506	17 990	26.6	19.3	33.3
Spouse	11 877	10 326	1 551	11.5	21.0	2.9
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	27 855	14 035	13 820	27.0	28.5	25.6
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	881	477	404	0.9	1.0	0.7
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	6 927	3 370	3 557	6.7	6.8	6.6
Parent of Head/Spouse	806	610	196	0.8	1.2	0.4
Other relative of Head/Spouse	19 782	8 713	11 069	19.2	17.7	20.5
Domestic worker non-relative	515	192	323	0.5	0.4	0.6
Other non-relative	6 888	1 944	4 944	6.7	3.9	9.2
Not stated	153	50	103	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	103 180	49 223	53 957	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head	22 036	7 624	14 412	26.9	19.4	34.0
Spouse	9 770	8 598	1 172	11.9	21.9	2.8
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	22 437	11 378	11 059	27.4	28.9	26.1
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	669	373	296	0.8	0.9	0.7
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	3 787	1 848	1 939	4.6	4.7	4.6
Parent of Head/Spouse	639	472	167	0.8	1.2	0.4
Other relative of Head/Spouse	16 366	7 270	9 096	20.0	18.5	21.4
Domestic worker non-relative	276	161	115	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other non-relative	5 663	1 577	4 086	6.9	4.0	9.6
Not stated	127	43	84	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	81 770	39 344	42 426	100	100	100

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

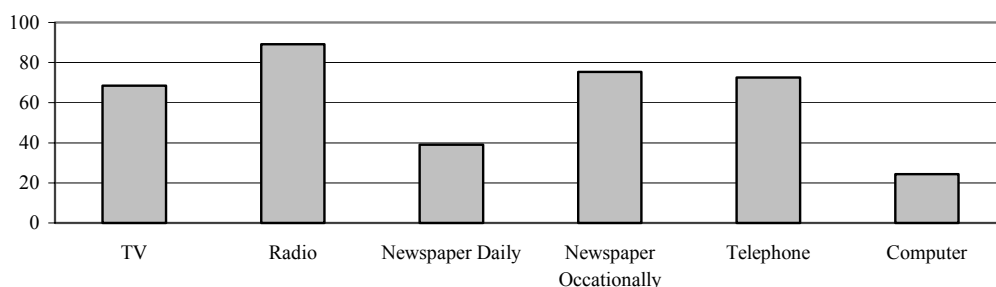
Relation to Head	Number			Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head	5 460	1 882	3 578	25.5	19.1	31.0
Spouse	2 107	1 728	379	9.8	17.5	3.3
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	5 418	2 657	2 761	25.3	26.9	23.9
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	212	104	108	1.0	1.1	0.9
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	3 140	1 522	1 618	14.7	15.4	14.0
Parent of Head/Spouse	167	138	29	0.8	1.4	0.3
Other relative of Head/Spouse	3 416	1 443	1 973	16.0	14.6	17.1
Domestic worker non-relative	239	31	208	1.1	0.3	1.8
Other non-relative	1 225	367	858	5.7	3.7	7.4
Not stated	26	7	19	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	21 410	9 879	11 531	100	100	100

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

Area	Total number of households	Number of households headed by		Per cent of households headed by	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Erongo	27 496	9 506	17 990	34.6	65.4
Urban	22 036	7 624	14 412	34.6	65.4
Rural	5 460	1 882	3 578	34.5	65.5
Arandis	1 906	592	1 314	31.1	68.9
Daures	2 364	996	1 368	42.1	57.9
Karibib	2 966	1 098	1 868	37.0	63.0
Omaruru	1 837	735	1 102	40.0	60.0
Swakopmund	7 526	2 363	5 163	31.4	68.6
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	1 618	2 808	36.6	63.4
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	2 104	4 367	32.5	67.5

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 89 percent of all households in the region. The computer is the least accessible, with 24 percent of the households having an access to it.

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

Area	Number of households	Per cent with access to					
		TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper Occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Erongo	27 496	68.5	89.2	39.0	75.4	72.5	24.4
Urban	22 036	78.8	90.0	46.5	84.7	78.4	29.1
Rural	5 460	26.8	85.9	8.6	37.7	48.9	5.2
Arandis	1 906	74.5	91.4	41.3	80.0	73.9	17.9
Daures	2 364	20.8	84.7	1.6	25.5	24.2	1.6
Karibib	2 966	49.6	91.4	15.3	56.7	67.4	8.2
Omaruru	1 837	55.1	85.7	14.1	51.5	69.1	9.2
Swakopmund	7 526	65.5	85.2	37.9	78.2	71.2	22.0
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	86.0	91.9	61.2	91.6	84.5	37.8
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	88.1	92.8	55.9	93.2	86.4	39.9

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 79 percent of the households in urban areas as compared to only 27 percent in the rural ones. The telephone is accessible to 78 as against 49 percent respectively in urban and rural areas.

At constituency level, except the radio, Daures, Karibib and Omaruru are the ones with least accessibility to the rest of facilities/services under consideration.

7.4 Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on main language usually spoken or most spoken at home. In Erongo Region several languages were identified. Tables 7.4.1 and 7.4.2 indicate the distribution of households by main language spoken. Oshiwambo languages are the most spoken languages in households in the region, with 37 percent of the households communicating in these languages, followed by Afrikaans and Nama/Damara languages with 22 and 21 percent respectively.

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

Main Language	Number of households	Per cent
San	45	0.2
Caprivi	113	0.4
Otjiherero	2 676	9.7
Kavango	430	1.6
Nama/Damara	5 766	21.0
Oshiwambo	10 061	36.6
Tswana	25	0.1
Afrikaans	6 142	22.3
German	899	3.3
English	1 028	3.7
Other European	146	0.5
Other African	34	0.1
Other Language n.e.s	20	0.1
Not stated	111	0.4
Total	27 496	100

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 67 percent of the households having reported so. Farming was reported as the least main source with 4 percent of the households. Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas about 73 percent 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 41. Farming as a main source of income was reported by 16 percent of the households in the rural areas.

At constituency level, it is surprising to note that Daures has pension as the main source of income for about 26 percent of the households, ahead of all the other constituencies. Predominantly more households in the rest of the constituencies reported wages and salaries as their main source of income.

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

Area	Number of house- holds	Per cent						
		Farming	Business activities - non farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Erongo	27 496	3.9	7.9	66.6	9.6	8.0	2.8	1.3
Urban	22 036	0.8	8.0	73.0	7.6	6.4	2.8	1.3
Rural	5 460	16.4	7.5	40.6	17.6	14.3	2.8	0.9
Arandis	1 906	0.9	7.1	64.7	14.5	8.9	2.5	1.4
Daures	2 364	23.6	7.8	23.2	26.4	15.5	2.7	0.8
Karibib	2 966	8.8	7.3	48.6	15.4	14.0	4.5	1.4
Omaruru	1 837	5.7	9.5	62.4	10.5	8.0	2.6	1.2
Swakopmund	7 526	0.7	8.6	72.6	7.9	6.5	2.7	1.0
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	0.7	7.6	77.5	2.4	7.5	2.7	1.6
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	0.8	7.3	77.8	6.0	4.2	2.5	1.3

8 Housing Conditions

The Census asked all households questions on housing characteristics. These included type of housing unit, tenure, materials used for construction, 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 detached and semi-detached houses are predominant as they are occupied by almost six out of ten of all households in the region. Two out of ten households live in improvised housing units or shacks.

In urban areas, detached and semi-detached dwellings are occupied by 66 percent of the households as against 50 percent in rural areas. Traditional houses are also common in rural areas where 20 percent of the households reside in them. A significant proportion of households reside in improvised housing units in both urban and rural areas.

At constituency level, detached and semi-detached dwellings dominate in all constituencies. In Daures, one third of the households occupy traditional dwellings, while in Swakopmund and both Walvis Bay Rural and Urban, a significant proportion of households live in improvised housing units (shacks).

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

Area	Number of households	Per cent					
		Detached, semi-detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit (shack)	Other	Not stated
Erongo	27 496	62.6	6.1	4.3	21.0	5.8	0.2
Urban	22 036	65.8	7.0	0.3	20.7	6.1	0.2
Rural	5 460	49.5	2.7	20.5	22.2	4.8	0.3
Arandis	1 906	79.2	2.3	1.1	11.3	5.9	0.2
Daures	2 364	55.2	2.5	33.4	6.3	2.3	0.3
Karibib	2 966	69.0	2.2	9.6	12.6	6.3	0.2
Omaruru	1 837	82.3	3.3	0.7	9.7	3.8	0.2
Swakopmund	7 526	54.5	9.1	0.1	26.5	9.5	0.3
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	55.6	2.2	1.3	39.4	1.3	0.2
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	66.1	10.4	0.1	17.2	6.1	0.2

8.2 Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. Most of the housing units (32%) in the region are owner occupied without mortgage. About 28 percent of the households occupy dwellings, which are owner occupied with mortgage, while another 23 percent reside in dwellings, which are rented, but not tied to the job. The same trend can be observed in urban areas. In the case of the rural areas, owner occupied dwellings without mortgage predominate (58%). A significant proportion (20%) of households also occupy dwellings provided by the employer.

Significant variations exist at constituency level. Dwellings which are rented, but not job-tied as well as those owner occupied with mortgage are fairly common in Arandis, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay Rural and Walvis Bay Urban. Dwellings, which are owner occupied without mortgage, are commonly found in Daures, Karibib and Omaruru. A significant proportion of households in Karibib and Omaruru reside in dwellings provided by the employer.

Table 8.2.1 Per cent distribution of households by type of Tenure, Erongo Region, 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
Erongo	27 496	22.8	27.5	31.5	5.7	11.1	0.9	0.5
Urban	22 036	26.5	33.0	24.9	5.3	8.8	0.9	0.6
Rural	5 460	7.7	5.3	58.1	7.3	20.3	0.7	0.5
Arandis	1 906	21.9	38.1	27.8	2.3	8.6	0.9	0.5
Daures	2 364	13.8	5.3	65.7	7.9	6.6	0.4	0.3
Karibib	2 966	12.3	13.8	43.5	6.9	22.8	0.4	0.3
Omaruru	1 837	13.0	22.1	30.3	6.6	26.9	0.5	0.6
Swakopmund	7 526	29.5	30.9	26.1	4.8	7.5	0.4	0.8
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	23.9	32.6	24.6	11.4	5.4	1.6	0.5
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	25.4	33.0	25.9	2.2	11.5	1.5	0.5

8.3 Average number of persons per room

Households were asked to give information on the number of rooms used for sleeping in their housing units. Such rooms used for sleeping exclude places like 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, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average number of persons per room
Erongo	1.7
Urban	1.7
Rural	1.8
Arandis	1.4
Daures	1.8
Karibib	1.7
Omaruru	1.6
Swakopmund	1.5
Walvis Bay Rural	2.2
Walvis Bay Urban	1.7

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 2 persons per room. The number of persons per room is slightly higher in rural than in urban areas. Walvis Bay Rural has the highest number of persons per room while Arandis has the lowest.

8.4 Materials used for construction

Information on the main materials used for construction of roofs, walls and floors are given in Tables 8.4.1 to 8.4.3. It can be seen from Table 8.4.1 that the most commonly used material for roofing in the region are asbestos sheets. Two out of five households reside in dwellings with asbestos sheets. The proportion of households, which live in dwellings whose roofing material is corrugated iron sheets is about 30 percent. For urban areas, close to half the households reside in units whose roofing material is asbestos sheets as against only 7 percent in rural areas. On the other hand, most rural households have corrugated iron sheets as the main roofing material for their dwellings.

At constituency level, households in areas along the coastline utilise mainly asbestos and wood for the roofs of their dwellings, while those households residing in areas away from the coast rely on corrugated iron sheets for this purpose.

With respect to the materials used for the floor, cement is the most common material. Table 8.4.2 shows that over two out of three households in the region occupy dwellings with this type of floor. The proportion of households residing in dwellings with such a floor in urban areas is higher than that in rural areas with 79 and 54 percent, respectively. At constituency level, cement is the most common material used for the floor.

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, cement blocks/bricks predominate in the region. Close to 64 percent of the households live in dwellings with walls made out of cement. The same pattern can be observed in urban areas. For rural areas, both cement blocks/bricks as well as corrugated iron sheets predominate. At constituency level, cement blocks/bricks are most common in all constituencies, except Daures where both corrugated iron sheets and sticks, mud and cow dung are also commonly used for wall construction.

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

Area	Number of households	Per cent								
		Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood	Thatch, grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Erongo	27 496	29.8	40.0	2.3	1.7	15.5	0.5	0.3	9.4	0.4
Urban	22 036	19.0	48.2	2.6	1.3	18.5	0.5	0.2	9.4	0.4
Rural	5 460	73.5	7.2	0.9	3.3	3.5	0.7	0.9	9.6	0.4
Arandis	1 906	21.3	45.3	1.4	3.7	26.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2
Daures	2 364	90.0	3.1	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.3	1.4	1.9	0.3
Karibib	2 966	82.0	9.2	0.2	3.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	3.5	0.1
Omaruru	1 837	88.6	6.5	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Swakopmund	7 526	8.9	46.9	5.0	1.4	27.3	0.7	0.1	9.2	0.5
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	7.2	50.8	1.6	1.6	12.2	0.3	0.2	25.5	0.6
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	9.3	60.4	2.0	0.8	17.1	0.6	0.3	9.2	0.4

Table 8.4.2 Per cent distribution of households by main material used for the floors, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Per cent				
		Sand	Cement	Mud/Clay	Other	Not Stated
Erongo	27 496	20.7	73.8	1.5	3.5	0.5
Urban	22 036	16.3	78.7	0.6	3.9	0.5
Rural	5 460	38.4	53.9	5.3	1.7	0.7
Arandis	1 906	10.7	86.6	0.8	1.3	0.6
Daures	2 364	33.1	55.6	9.5	1.3	0.5
Karibib	2 966	26.5	68.9	2.3	2.1	0.3
Omaruru	1 837	20.6	77.2	0.9	0.7	0.6
Swakopmund	7 526	23.0	72.4	0.5	3.5	0.6
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	23.5	70.5	0.6	4.9	0.5
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	11.8	81.8	0.5	5.4	0.5

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

Area	Number of households	Per cent								
		Cement blocks /bricks	Burnt bricks/ Face bricks	Mud/ Clay bricks	Corrugated iron sheets	Prefab	Wooden poles, sticks and grass	Sticks, mud and cow - dung	Other	Not stated
Erongo	27 496	63.7	1.2	1.2	9.1	7.6	6.4	2.3	7.9	0.4
Urban	22 036	70.0	1.3	0.4	4.9	8.5	7.0	0.2	7.4	0.4
Rural	5 460	38.6	1.1	4.6	26.0	4.4	4.1	11.0	9.9	0.3
Arandis	1 906	78.3	2.3	1.3	6.5	3.2	6.7	0.1	1.3	0.4
Daures	2 364	36.2	0.7	8.5	28.7	0.7	1.8	21.3	1.8	0.3
Karibib	2 966	58.8	0.8	1.4	27.9	1.7	0.7	2.9	5.6	0.2
Omaruru	1 837	71.7	1.3	1.3	23.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8
Swakopmund	7 526	68.5	0.7	0.2	2.9	7.4	12.3	0.1	7.4	0.4
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	45.4	1.0	0.3	2.9	19.6	9.9	0.1	20.2	0.5
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	76.5	2.1	0.3	1.5	8.3	3.1	0.3	7.5	0.3

8.5 Source of energy used for cooking, lighting and heating

Tables 8.5.1 to 8.5.3 present the percent distribution of households by sources of energy for cooking, lighting and heating. Table 8.5.1, indicates that most households (67%) in the region use electricity for cooking. This proportion is lower in rural areas (12%) than in urban ones (81%). About 20 percent of the households in the region rely on wood or charcoal from wood for cooking. In the rural areas over 70 percent of the households use wood or charcoal from wood for cooking purposes. At constituency level, the most common source of energy used for cooking in Arandis, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay Rural and Walvis Bay Urban is electricity, while wood or charcoal from wood is commonly used in Daures, Karibib and Omaruru constituencies.

It can be observed in Table 8.5.2 that over 7 out of 10 households use electricity for lighting. Higher proportions of households utilise this source for lighting in urban (85%) than in rural (21%) areas. In the latter, paraffin and the candle are quite popular. With regard to the constituencies, the same urban pattern can be observed in Arandis, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay Rural and Walvis Bay Urban, while the same rural pattern can be observed in Daures, Karibib and Omaruru constituencies.

Table 8.5.3 shows that a high proportion of the households (45%) in the region rely on electricity for heating their homes. Slightly over 40 percent do not heat their homes. More than half of the households in the urban areas use electricity for heating purposes, while another 38 percent do not heat their homes. In the rural areas, almost 60 percent of the households do not heat their home, while wood and charcoal is utilised by about 28 percent of the households. In the constituencies, the same urban pattern can be observed for Arandis, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay Rural and Walvis Bay Urban, while Daures, Karibib and Omaruru follow the same rural pattern.

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

Area	Number of households	Per cent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/ Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal coa;	Solar	No cooking	Other	Not Stated
Erongo	27 496	67.4	3.9	19.6	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
Urban	22 036	81.1	3.7	6.6	7.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3
Rural	5 460	12.4	4.4	72.2	9.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Arandis	1 906	66.1	2.4	8.2	22.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Daures	2 364	12.3	0.9	83.5	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Karibib	2 966	31.5	3.2	57.5	6.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Omaruru	1 837	28.8	1.8	59.3	8.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4
Swakopmund	7 526	76.5	5.3	4.7	12.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	87.7	5.2	2.1	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	91.0	3.7	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3

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

Area	Number of households	Per cent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Erongo	27 496	72.5	12.9	12.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
Urban	22 036	85.3	4.1	9.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Rural	5 460	21.3	48.5	25.3	0.7	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.3
Arandis	1 906	74.9	5.3	17.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2
Daures	2 364	19.5	59.9	15.3	0.2	2.2	0.4	2.3	0.2
Karibib	2 966	42.0	32.9	21.8	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Omaruru	1 837	53.2	14.3	30.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4
Swakopmund	7 526	78.7	8.0	11.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	88.8	2.8	7.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	92.4	1.1	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2

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

Area	Number of households	Per cent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/ Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal - coal	Wood	No heating	Other	Not stated
Erongo	27 496	45.3	1.8	7.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	42.3	0.6	0.5
Urban	22 036	54.9	1.6	2.7	1.1	0.1	0.4	38.1	0.5	0.6
Rural	5 460	6.8	2.5	27.6	1.2	1.0	0.5	59.3	0.8	0.3
Arandis	1 906	51.4	0.7	2.9	1.3	0.3	3.0	39.1	0.1	1.2
Daures	2 364	5.9	1.3	24.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	66.0	0.1	0.3
Karibib	2 966	21.8	3.5	25.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	46.8	0.3	0.4
Omaruru	1 837	20.6	1.9	17.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	58.1	0.0	0.5
Swakopmund	7 526	57.2	1.7	4.2	1.7	0.2	0.2	33.3	1.0	0.5
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	51.3	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.2	43.5	0.9	0.6
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	57.8	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	37.7	0.5	0.4

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

96% of all households in Erongo Region have access to safe water

The percent 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 92 percent of the households in the region depend on piped 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 96 percent of the households have access to safe water. However, 3 percent of the households get their water from rivers, streams or dams. Over 90 percent of the households in the region have a relatively close accessibility to the source of water, as the distance is less than 100 metres. This is indicated in Table 9.1.2, which presents the percent distribution of households by walking distance to the water source. Around 3 percent of the 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, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

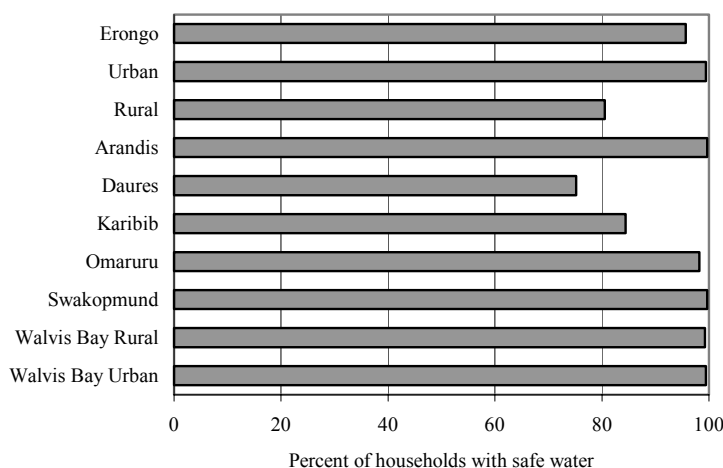


Table 9.1.1 Per cent of households by source of water, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Per cent						
		Piped water within	Public Pipe	Safe Borehole	Safe water	River/ Stream/ Dam/ Canal	Other	Not stated
Erongo	27 496	85.3	7.1	3.3	95.7	2.7	1.5	0.1
Urban	22 036	96.1	3.0	0.3	99.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Rural	5 460	41.8	23.5	15.2	80.5	12.7	6.5	0.2
Arandis	1 906	98.0	1.3	0.5	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Daures	2 364	34.4	13.2	27.6	75.2	13.2	11.3	0.3
Karibib	2 966	60.1	19.1	5.2	84.4	12.6	2.9	0.1
Omaruru	1 837	84.4	12.2	1.5	98.2	0.6	1.0	0.2
Swakopmund	7 526	90.5	8.9	0.2	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	98.5	0.5	0.3	99.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	97.0	2.0	0.4	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1

There are significant disparities between urban and rural areas. The proportion of households with safe drinking water is 99 percent in urban areas while that in rural areas is 81 percent. This implies that close to one out of five households in the rural areas rely on unsafe water for drinking and cooking, and therefore put 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 source of water, with all the households located within a distance of 100 metres. For the rural areas, the corresponding proportion is 65 percent.

There exist notable differences between constituencies. Daures is relatively worse of with regard to the provision of safe drinking water where 1 out of 4 households have no access to safe water. In the rest of the other constituencies, over 80 percent of the their households have access to safe water. With regard to the distance to the source, the constituency of Daures seems to be relatively worse of as more than 20 percent 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, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Distance in metres								
		0	1-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-1000	1001+	Not stated
Erongo	27 496	86.6	6.1	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.1	0.6
Urban	22 036	97.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Rural	5 460	44.2	20.8	8.4	3.5	2.6	3.7	9.4	5.5	1.9
Arandis	1 906	98.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Daures	2 364	34.8	15.6	8.5	5.1	4.5	7.0	16.8	6.7	1.0
Karibib	2 966	64.0	19.7	4.6	1.4	0.9	1.0	3.4	4.6	0.3
Omaruru	1 837	86.9	10.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.4	0.1	2.2
Swakopmund	7 526	91.0	5.8	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	98.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

9.2 Type of toilet facility

Over 1 out of 10 households in Erongo Region have no toilet facility

Table 9.2.1 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. Over 80 percent of the households in Erongo region have access to flush toilet. Slightly over 10 percent utilise the bush. There are notable differences between urban and rural areas. Over 90 percent of the households in the urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural percentage is just over 25. Nearly 50 percent of the rural households use the bush as against 2 percent in the urban areas. More than half of the households in the Daures constituency have no toilet facility.

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

Area	Number of households	Per cent							
		Flush toilet not shared	Flush toilet shared	VIP	Pit long drop	Bucket/pail	Bush	Other	Not stated
Erongo	27 496	46.2	34.1	1.8	5.2	0.6	11.5	0.5	0.1
Urban	22 036	52.9	40.9	1.0	2.1	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.1
Rural	5 460	19.3	6.6	4.9	17.7	2.1	48.7	0.5	0.2
Arandis	1 906	60.9	23.7	8.3	5.9	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0
Daures	2 364	18.5	1.6	1.8	16.9	3.3	57.1	0.5	0.3
Karibib	2 966	44.1	9.6	0.3	10.4	0.6	34.6	0.3	0.1
Omaruru	1 837	42.8	23.5	4.0	11.4	1.6	15.9	0.7	0.1
Swakopmund	7 526	50.5	36.3	2.5	4.6	0.2	5.5	0.3	0.1
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	40.0	55.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.6	1.2	0.1
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	53.1	45.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1

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 Erongo region is the regular collection, with 76 percent of the households having this service. In the urban areas, 90 percent of the households have their garbage regularly collected. The corresponding percentage for the rural areas is only 19. Over 1 out of 5 rural households dump their garbage by the roadside.

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

Area	Number of households	Per cent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Erongo	27 496	75.5	5.7	4.9	6.5	6.6	0.4	0.5
Urban	22 036	89.6	5.9	0.2	2.7	1.1	0.1	0.4
Rural	5 460	18.9	4.8	23.9	21.7	28.5	1.6	0.6
Arandis	1 906	82.1	12.1	0.2	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.4
Daures	2 364	9.9	4.7	29.6	22.4	31.3	1.5	0.5
Karibib	2 966	37.9	11.3	8.5	21.7	18.9	1.2	0.5
Omaruru	1 837	54.8	5.8	14.4	11.8	12.1	0.5	0.5
Swakopmund	7 526	92.5	0.9	0.6	3.2	2.1	0.3	0.4
Walvis Bay Rural	4 426	89.3	5.6	1.7	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.5
Walvis Bay Urban	6 471	91.6	7.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6

10 Fertility

Generally, indicators of the levels of fertility are based on data from either civil registration or reported births in a specified period and the population relating to the same period. In Namibia, the coverage of the civil registration system is not complete and, as such, information on the number of births is deficient. Likewise, reported information on births from surveys and Censuses is usually under-reported and is therefore likely to underestimate the levels of fertility.

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 Erongo have about 3 children

The total fertility rates for Erongo region 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 three children. Women in urban areas were expected to have 3 children, while those in rural areas gave birth to 4 children. The total fertility rates for the constituencies ranged from 3 in Walvis Bay Urban to almost five children in Daures.

Table 10.1.1 Levels of fertility by constituency, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Erongo	3.2
Urban	3.1
Rural	4.0
Arandis	3.6
Daures	4.5
Karibib	3.6
Omaruru	3.4
Swakopmund	3.0
Walvis Bay Rural	3.6
Walvis Bay Urban	2.9

10.2 Fertility Pattern

Teen-age females contribute close to 9% to the total fertility in Erongo Region

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Erongo 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 close to 9 percent to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above contribute another 8 percent. Child-bearing for women is concentrated in the 20 – 35 year age groups which contribute about 67 percent to the total fertility.

Table 10.2.1 Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR), Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Age	ASFR	Per cent
15 – 19	0.0462	8.8
20 – 24	0.1145	21.9
25 – 29	0.1288	24.7
30 – 34	0.1070	20.5
35 – 39	0.0832	15.9
40 – 44	0.0346	6.6
45 - 49	0.0081	1.5

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 deaths is deficient. Likewise, reported information on deaths from surveys and Censuses may be under-reported and hence lead to an underestimation of the level of mortality. Various techniques have been developed to provide reasonable estimates of the levels of mortality.

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

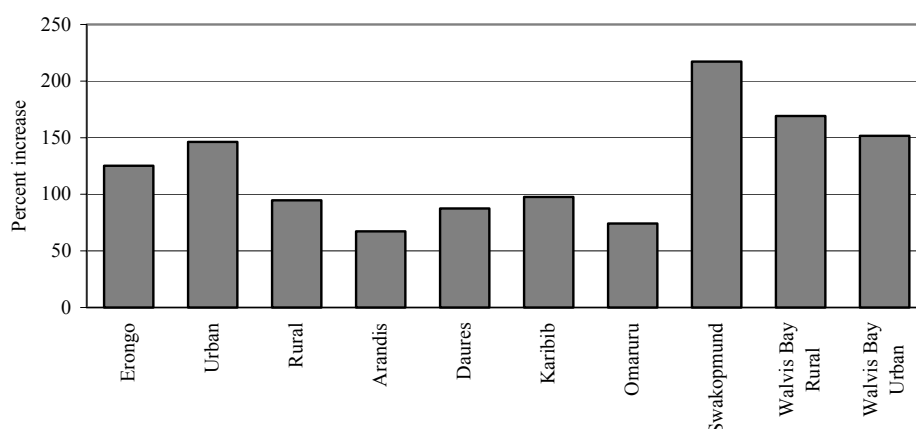
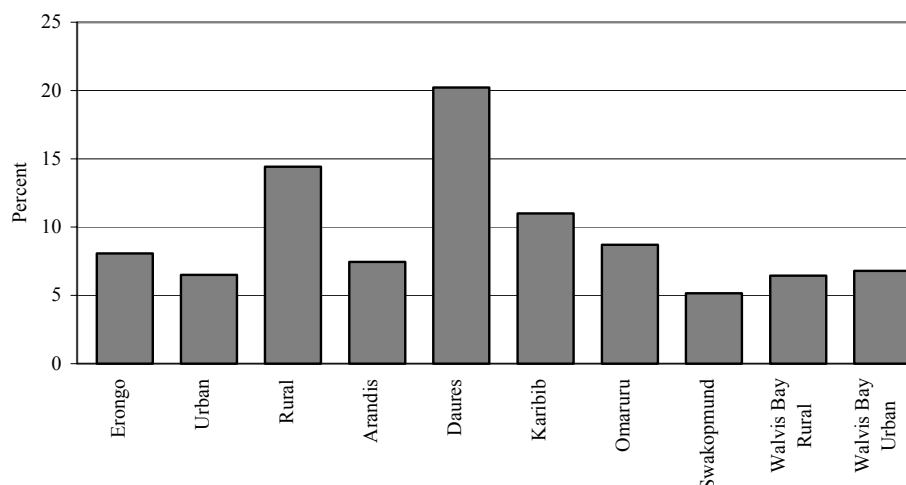
Table 11.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households from 1998 to 2001 in Erongo region. It can be observed that the number of deaths has been increasing since 1999.

Table 11.1.1 Number of reported deaths, 1998 – 2001, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Year	Females	Males	Not stated	Total
1998	434	511		945
1999	321	362		683
2000	407	518		925
2001	732	804	3	1 539

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. For the region, as a whole, the number of deaths increased by 125 percent. The percent increase in the urban areas was 146 as against 95 in the rural ones. At the constituency level, the percent increase ranges from 67 to 217 for Arandis and Swakopmund 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, 8 percent of the households had experienced at least one death within the three years before the Census. In Daures constituency, 1 out of 5 households had had a death within the last three years before the census.

Figure 11.1.1 Percent increase of deaths by area, 1999 – 2001, Erongo Region, 2001 Census**Figure 11.1.2 Percent of households with a death within 3 years before the Census, Erongo Region, 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 rates for Erongo Region are 43 and 40 infant deaths per 1000 live births respectively for females and males.

Infant mortality is lower for urban than for rural areas. With regard to constituencies, Omaruru has the highest infant mortality rate for females with 56 infant deaths per 1 000 female live births, while . Arandis has the highest male rate of 57. Arandis had the lowest female infant mortality rate, while Walvis Bay Rural had the lowest rate for males.

Child and under-five mortality rates follow the same pattern as that of infant mortality. However, the rates of under-five mortality are relatively high. For the region, urban and rural areas females are worse of than males. The same can be observed for the constituencies of Omaruru, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay Urban and Rural. Arandis, Daures and Karibib have higher male under-five mortality rates.

The life expectancy at birth in the region is 59 and 54 years respectively for females and males. Rural areas are worse of than urban ones. Females in Arandis and males in Walvis Bay Rural had the highest life expectancies at birth of 66 and 67 years respectively. The lowest life expectancy at birth is 47 years for males in Karibib.

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

Area	Infant Mortality		Child Mortality		Under-5 Mortality		Life Expectancy at Birth	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Erongo	43	40	13	11	57	49	59	54
Urban	41	39	12	9	53	48	60	55
Rural	54	46	19	15	74	57	58	52
Arandis	34	57	9	18	42	74	66	56
Daures	38	52	11	18	49	66	51	56
Karibib	44	54	14	19	58	69	65	47
Omaruru	56	49	21	16	78	61	59	62
Swakopmund	46	31	15	8	62	37	63	48
Walvis Bay Rural	53	30	19	7	73	36	49	67
Walvis Bay Urban	38	36	11	10	49	44	68	56

11.2 Orphanhood

Information on orphanhood, particularly for children, provides an indirect indicator of 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. About 12 percent of the households in Erongo 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 just over 1 percent. This implies that in 1 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, Erongo Region, 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
Erongo	13 629	1 646	12.1	163	1.2
Urban	10 796	1 250	11.6	126	1.2
Rural	2 833	396	14.0	37	1.3
Arandis	1 037	139	13.4	15	1.4
Daures	1 360	207	15.2	16	1.2
Karibib	1 626	244	15.0	20	1.2
Omaruru	975	127	13.0	14	1.4
Swakopmund	3 421	315	9.2	32	0.9
Walvis Bay Rural	2 176	245	11.3	20	0.9
Walvis Bay Urban	3 034	369	12.2	46	1.5

The number of orphaned children aged below 15 years is presented in Table 11.2.2. For the region as a whole, about 7 percent of all children under this age have lost one parent. This is close to 1 out of 14 children under 15 years of age living with only one parent. The proportion of orphans under the same age without both parents is less than 1 percent. 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, Erongo Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Erongo	30 392	2 134	7.0	191	0.6
Urban	22 644	1 624	7.2	146	0.6
Rural	7 748	510	6.6	45	0.6
Arandis	2 513	175	7.0	21	0.8
Daures	3 982	255	6.4	17	0.4
Karibib	4 326	326	7.5	25	0.6
Omaruru	2 341	155	6.6	14	0.6
Swakopmund	6 956	415	6.0	36	0.5
Walvis Bay Rural	4 347	324	7.5	22	0.5
Walvis Bay Urban	5 927	484	8.2	56	0.9

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 Erongo Region consisted of seven Constituencies, namely Arandis, Daures, Karibib, Omaruru, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay Rural and Walvis Bay Urban.

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. (ii) 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. (iii) Married consensually: persons of the opposite sex living together as husband and wife without any legal or customary ceremony. (iv) Separated: married persons who were not living together as husband and wife but who had not been legally or customarily divorced. (v) Divorced: persons whose marriage had been cancelled legally or customarily and not remarried. (vi) Widowed: persons whose spouses were dead and were not married at the time of the Census.
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Early Childhood Development

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

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

Literacy and Education Concepts

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

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

Economic Items

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

Type of activity	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.

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