
Table of Contents

Foreword	2
Summary Census Indicators	4
1 General Overview	11
2 Population Structure and Composition	13
3 Disability	17
4 Early Childhood Development	18
5 Education and Literacy	20
6 Labour Force	23
7 Household Composition and Characteristics	29
8 Housing Conditions	34
9 Water Supply and Sanitation	39
10 Fertility	42
11 Mortality and Orphanhood	44
 Appendices	
1. Census Definitions of Concepts and Classifications	49
2. Questionnaires	59
3. Detailed Tables	61

Foreword

This report covers the detailed results of 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census for the Hardap Region. 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 Hardap 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 Hardap, 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.

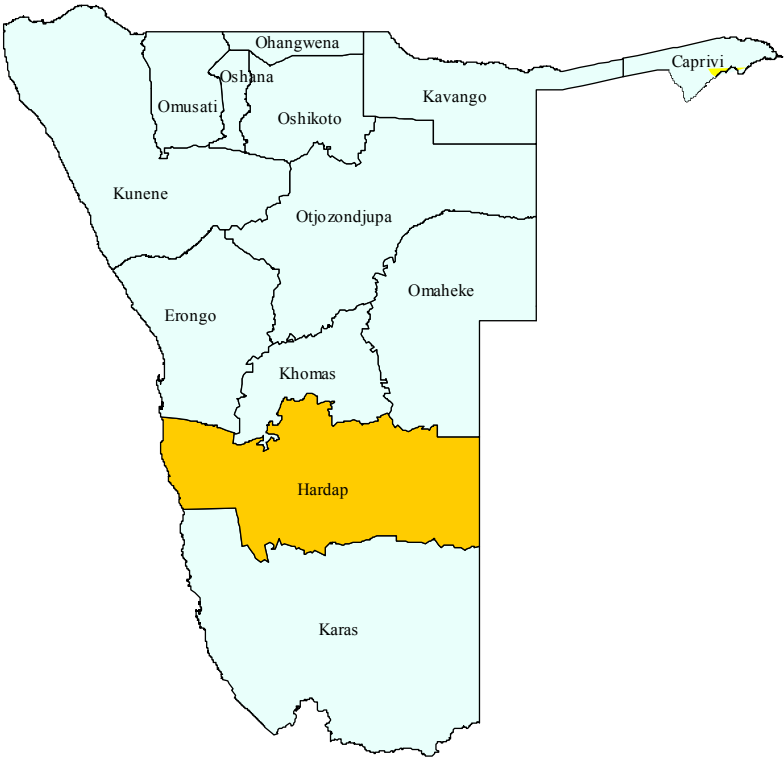
Immanuel Ngatjizeko, M. P.

Director General

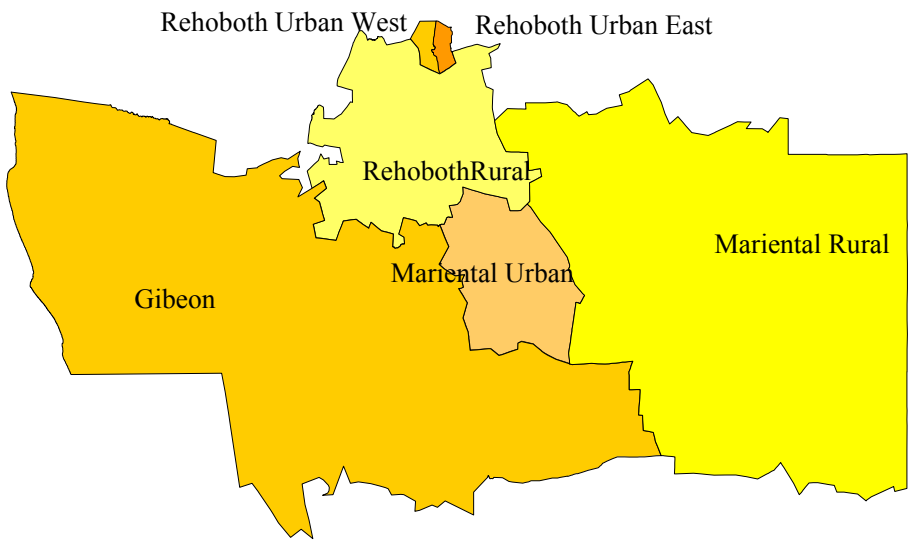
National Planning Commission

Windhoek, June 2004

Regions of Namibia



Hardap Region



Total population:

Gibeon	11 541
Mariental Rural	13 946
Mariental Urban	13 109
Rehoboth Rural	7 524
Rehoboth Urban East	12 891
Rehoboth Urban West	9 238

Hardap Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size	2001	1991		2001	1991
Total	68 249	66 495	Children 6-15 years attending school, Percent		
Females	33 665	32 767	Girls	84	86
Males	34 579	33 728	Boys	83	84
Growth Rate (%)	0.3	..	Labour force, 15+ years, percent		
In Urban/Rural, percent			In labour force	64	54
Urban areas	46	44	Employed	66	74
Rural areas	54	56	Unemployed	34	26
Sex ratio			Outside labour force	29	46
Males per 100 females	103	103	Student	29	28
			Homemaker	37	47
			Retired, too old, etc.	33	25
Area: In square Kilometres	109 651	110 382	Housing Conditions, percent		
Population density			Households with		
Persons per sq. km	0.6	0.6	Safe water	95	98
Age composition, percent			No toilet facility	34	33
Under 5 years	13	14	Electricity for lighting	51	30
5 – 14 years	23	25	Access to radio	77	63
15 – 59 years	55	55	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	53	64
60+ years	7	7	Main Source of income, percent		
Marital status: 15 years and above, Percent			Household main income		
Never married	54	49	Farming	9	..
Married legally, of whom	31	32	Wages & Salaries	61	..
Married with certificate	30	...	Cash remittance	7	..
Married traditionally	1	...	Business, non-farming	5	..
Married consensually	9	12	Pension	15	..
Divorced/Separated	2	2	Fertility		
Widowed	4	5	Average number of children per woman	3.7	4.9
Citizenship, percent			Mortality		
Namibian	98	98	Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Non-Namibian	2	2	Females	62	..
Main language spoken at home			Males	64	..
Percent of households			Both Sexes	63	72
Nama/Damara	44	49	Life expectancy at birth, years		
Afrikaans	44	43	Females	53	61
Oshiwambo	7	5	Males	51	58
Private households			Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent		
Number	15 039	13 358	Orphaned by		
Average size	4.4	4.6	Mother	4	...
Head of Household, percent			Father	6	...
Females	34	28	Both parents	1	...
Males	66	72	Disability, percent		
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	83	79	With disability	6	3
Education, 15+ years, percent			Of whom		
Never attended	13	21	Deaf	19	13
Currently at school	9	13	Blind	47	26
Left school	73	66	Speech	7	9
			Limbs	38	39
			Hands	10	..
			Legs	28	..
			Mental	6	19

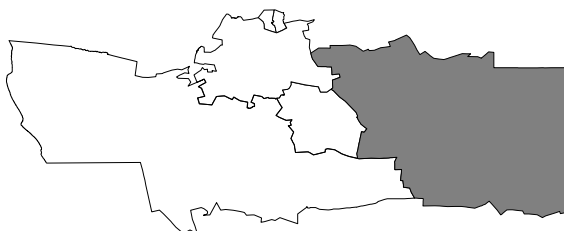
Gibeon Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	11 541	In labour force	66
Females	5 503	Employed	62
Males	6 033	Unemployed	38
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	110	Student	26
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	36
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	38
5 – 14 years	23	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	51	Households with	
60+ years	10	Safe water	89
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	47
Percent		Electricity for lighting	31
Never married	56	Access to radio	79
Married with certificate	26	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	1	Household main income	
Married consensually	9	Farming	19
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	47
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	6
Private households		Business, non-farming	5
Number	2 482	Pension	20
Average size	4.5	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	35	per woman	4.4
Males	65	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	70
Never attended	19	Males	67
Currently at school	17	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	63	Females	56
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	43
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	81	With disability	8
Boys	80		



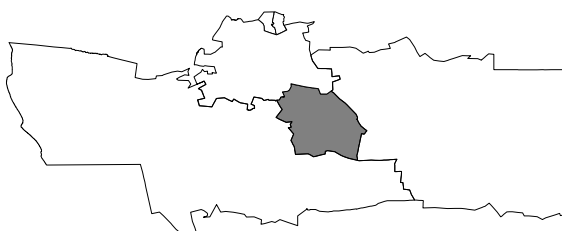
Mariental Rural Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	13946	In labour force	68
Females	6879	Employed	69
Males	7067	Unemployed	31
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	103	Student	24
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	43
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	32
5 – 14 years	25	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	53	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	97
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	46
Percent		Electricity for lighting	46
Never married	46	Access to radio	77
Married with certificate	31	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	0	Household main income	
Married consensually	17	Farming	15
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	59
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	4
Number	3121	Pension	11
Average size	4.4	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	27	per woman	4.5
Males	73	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	60
Never attended	18	Males	66
Currently at school	7	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	73	Females	39
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	45
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	75	With disability	5
Boys	75		



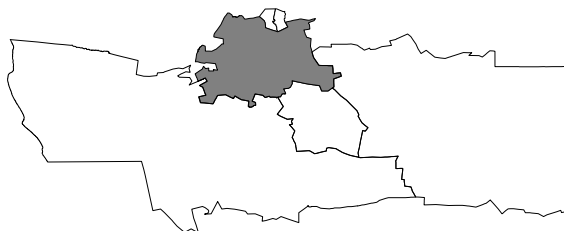
Mariental Urban Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	13 109	In labour force	65
Females	6 110	Employed	65
Males	6 999	Unemployed	35
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	115	Student	21
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	37
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	34
5 – 14 years	21	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	61	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	98
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	36
Percent		Electricity for lighting	61
Never married	64	Access to radio	75
Married with certificate	22	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	1	Household main income	
Married consensually	7	Farming	3
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	71
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	5
Private households		Business, non-farming	7
Number	2 646	Pension	10
Average size	4.5	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	33	per woman	3.4
Males	67	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	79	Females	69
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	60
Never attended	9	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	8	Females	52
Left school	69	Males	51
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	6
Girls	86		
Boys	83		



Rehoboth Rural Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	7 524	In labour force	61
Females	3 514	Employed	63
Males	4 010	Unemployed	37
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	114	Student	21
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	40
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	39
5 – 14 years	23	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	52	Households with	
60+ years	12	Safe water	84
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	47
Percent		Electricity for lighting	27
Never married	47	Access to radio	69
Married with certificate	33	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	0	Household main income	
Married consensually	13	Farming	9
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	56
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	3
Number	1 975	Pension	23
Average size	3.7	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	28	per woman	3.4
Males	72	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	76	Females	76
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	74
Never attended	23	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	8	Females	80
Left school	67	Males	58
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	6
Girls	86		
Boys	83		



Rehoboth Urban East Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	12 891	In labour force	62
Females	6 750	Employed	62
Males	6 141	Unemployed	38
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	91	Student	31
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	33
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	32
5 – 14 years	23	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	57	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	99
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	20
Percent		Electricity for lighting	67
Never married	59	Access to radio	75
Married with certificate	27	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	0	Household main income	
Married consensually	6	Farming	2
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	62
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	10
Private households		Business, non-farming	6
Number	2 770	Pension	16
Average size	4.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	46	per woman	3.5
Males	54	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	87	Females	59
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	56
Never attended	12	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	11	Females	53
Left school	73	Males	59
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	6
Girls	88		
Boys	88		



Rehoboth Urban West Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	9 238	In labour force	60
Females	4 909	Employed	76
Males	4 329	Unemployed	24
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	88	Student	33
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	40
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	27
5 – 14 years	24	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	57	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	98
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	5
Percent		Electricity for lighting	75
Never married	45	Access to radio	86
Married with certificate	45	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	1	Household main income	
Married consensually	2	Farming	3
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	73
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	4
Number	2 045	Pension	15
Average size	4.5	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	37	per woman	3.0
Males	63	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	13
Never attended	4	Males	55
Currently at school	13	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	82	Females	80
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	64
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	92	With disability	6
Boys	91		



1 General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in Hardap region was 68 249. Out of these, 33 665 were females while 34 579 were males. This gives a sex ratio of close to 103 males per 100 females. It should be noted that this population is not the same as those who usually reside in the region. These were the persons who were physically present on the Census Reference Night of 27-28 August 2001. Some of the enumerated persons were visitors and travellers who usually reside elsewhere. Likewise, persons who usually reside in Hardap, 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 97 percent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is about three percent of the total population. Over 50 percent of the population is found in households with a size of 6 or more persons.

Figure 1.2 presents the distribution of households by size. About 15 percent of the households are made up of one person, while the population in these households makes up less than 4 percent of the total household population in the region. Slightly over 28 percent of the households have 6 or more persons, but their population, as noted above, is over 50 percent.

Figure 1.1 Total Population, Hardap, 2001 Census

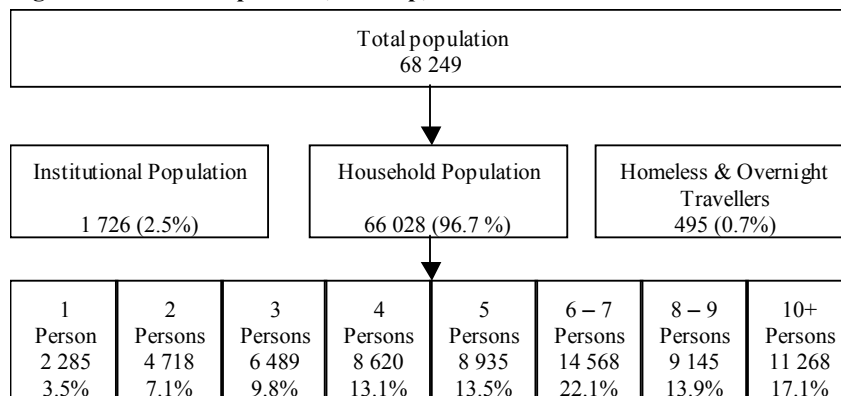
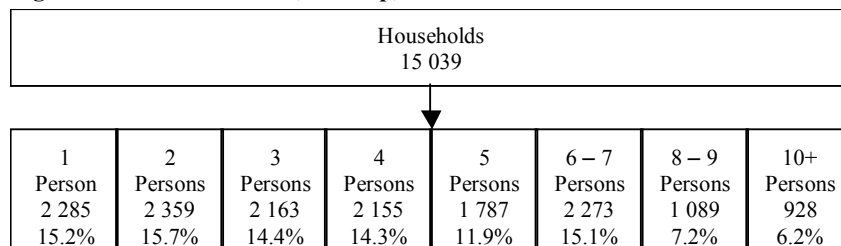


Figure 1.2 Households, Hardap, 2001 Census



1.2 Population Distribution

The enumerated population distribution by urban and rural areas as well as by constituencies is shown in Table 1.2.1 below. It should be noted that urban areas are so proclaimed by the Government. About 37 000 (54%) persons of the total population were enumerated in the rural parts of the region. Note that the figure of 72 % for rural areas under the census indicators for Hardap region in the National Report is a typing error. It is worth observing that the sex ratio, i.e. the number of males per 100 females, is higher in the rural than in the urban areas. There were 93 as against 112 males for every 100 females in the urban and rural areas respectively.

There are 6 constituencies in the region. Mariental Rural constituency is the most populous with about 14 000 persons, closely followed by Mariental Urban. Rehoboth Rural is the least populous with about 7 500 persons. Except for the constituencies of Rehoboth Urban East and Rehoboth Urban West, the rest of the constituencies have relatively more males than females.

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

Area	Total	Percent	Female	Male	Not stated	Sex Ratio
Hardap	68 249	100	33 665	34 579	5	102.7
Urban	31 144	45.6	16 131	15 011	2	93.1
Rural	37 105	54.4	17 534	19 568	3	111.6
Gibeon	11 541	16.9	5 503	6 033	5	109.6
Mariental Rural	13 946	20.4	6 879	7 067		102.7
Mariental Urban	13 109	19.2	6 110	6 999		114.5
Rehoboth Rural	7 524	11.0	3 514	4 010		114.1
Rehoboth Urban East	12 891	18.9	6 750	6 141		91.0
Rehoboth Urban West	9 238	13.5	4 909	4 329		88.2

2 Population Structure and Composition

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

2.1 Age Structure: Regional Level

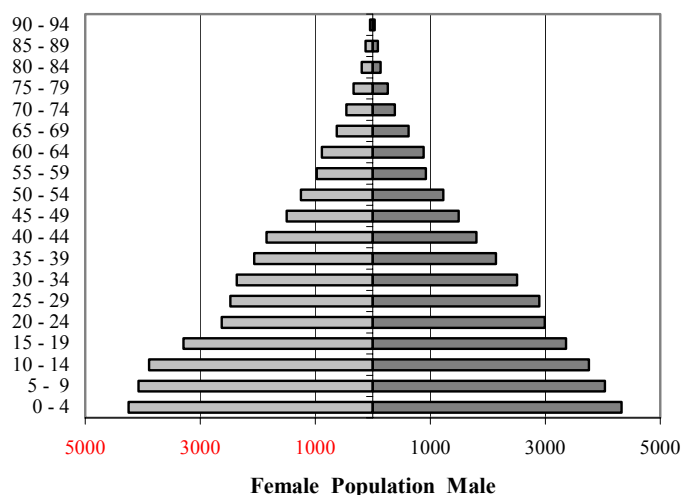
Close to 4 out of 10 persons in Hardap region are aged below 15 years

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups and by area is presented in Table 2.1.1 below. At the same time, Figure 2.1.1 presents the regional population pyramid by 5 year age groups. It can be observed from the table that the population of Hardap region is relatively young as 36 percent of the whole population is under 15 years of age. This is more pronounced in the population pyramid, which has a very broad base and a very narrow apex. The proportion of the population aged 60 years and above, i.e. the senior citizens, is about 8 percent. More than half of the population belong to the economically active age groups of 15 to 59 years.

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

Area	Percent in age group				
	0-4	5-14	15-59	60+	Not stated
Hardap	12.6	23.1	55.3	7.5	1.5
Urban	12.1	22.8	57.6	6.1	1.4
Rural	12.9	23.3	53.3	8.7	1.7
Gibeon	13.4	22.8	51.2	9.8	2.8
Mariental Rural	13.8	24.6	53.3	7.1	1.2
Mariental Urban	12.1	20.9	60.6	4.7	1.7
Rehoboth Rural	11.7	23.3	51.6	11.9	1.4
Rehoboth Urban East	12.3	22.9	56.7	6.7	1.4
Rehoboth Urban West	11.5	24.4	56.9	6.8	0.5

Figure 2.1.1 Population Pyramid, Hardap, 2001 Census



2.2 Age structure: Urban and rural areas

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for urban and rural areas is shown in Table 2.1.1. Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 present the population pyramids for the respective areas by five-year age groups. There are no significant differences on the age structure between urban and rural areas. The proportion of the young population, i.e. under 15 years of age, is 35 and 36 percent respectively for urban and rural areas. In the case of the population aged 60 years and above, the corresponding percentages for the two areas are respectively 6 and 9. The rural areas have slightly more young people as well as senior citizens. On the other hand, the urban areas have relatively more people in the economically active age groups of 15 – 59 years. This phenomenon can be observed in the pyramids for the two areas. Unlike the case for urban areas, the pyramid for the rural areas has a relatively broader base and an apex which is not as narrow as that of the urban pyramid. This is a demonstration of the relatively higher proportions of both the young and the old populations in the rural areas.

Figure 2.2.1 Urban population pyramid, Hardap, 2001 Census

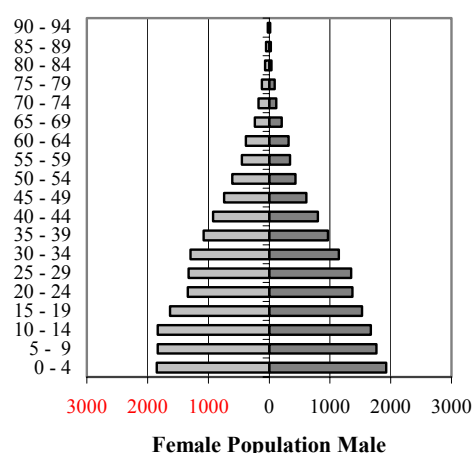
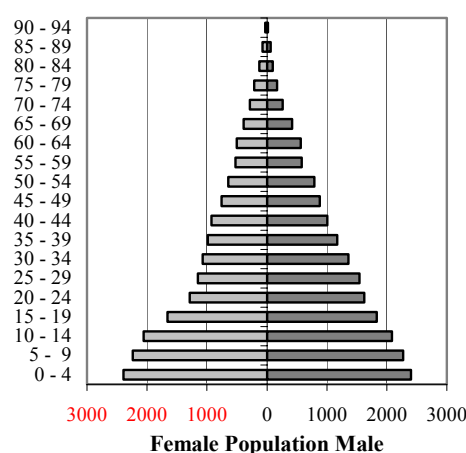


Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Hardap, 2001 Census



2.3 Age Structure: Constituency Level

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for the six constituencies is shown in Table 2.1.1. All the constituencies reflect age structures that are basically similar. They all have a fairly young population – around 35 percent – and an old age population of around 7 percent, with Rehoboth Rural taking a lead in the proportion of senior citizens (12 %). At a closer look it is noticeable that age structures in Gibeon, Mariental Rural and Rehoboth Rural have the same features as those for rural areas. Meanwhile, the rest resemble those for urban areas.

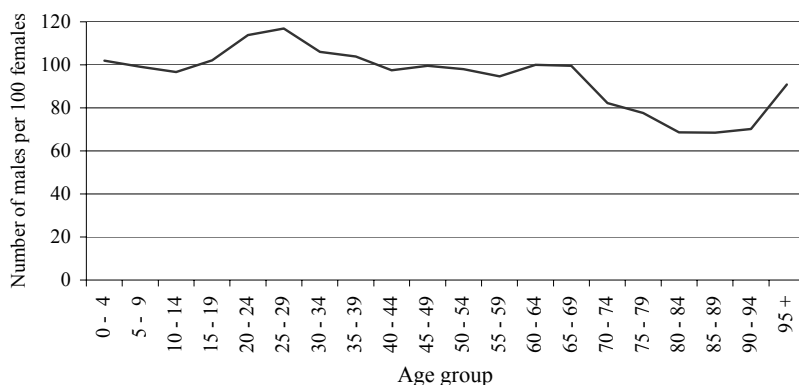
2.4 Sex Composition

For every 100 females in Hardap region there are 103 Males

Table 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio as well as the sex composition (percents) of the population by area. Females make up 49 percent of the whole population in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 103. 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 young population below the age of 10 years. For the age groups 20 – 40, there are significantly more males than females. After age 40, the sex ratio declines, implying that there are significantly more females than males in the higher age groups. Except for Rehoboth Urban East and Rehoboth Urban West constituencies, the sex composition of the population in the other constituencies is higher than 103. With regard to Rehoboth Urban East and Rehoboth Urban West there are 91 and 88 males for every 100 females, respectively.

Table 2.4.1 Sex ratio and percent distribution of the population by sex and area Hardap, 2001 Census

Area	Percent		Sex Ratio
	Female	Male	
Hardap	49.3	50.7	102.7
Urban	51.8	48.2	93.1
Rural	47.3	52.7	111.6
Gibeon	47.7	52.3	109.6
Mariental Rural	49.3	50.7	102.7
Mariental Urban	46.6	53.4	114.5
Rehoboth Rural	46.7	53.3	114.1
Rehoboth Urban East	52.4	47.6	91.0
Rehoboth Urban West	53.1	46.9	88.2

Figure 2.4.1 Sex ratio by age, Hardap, 2001 Census

2.5 Marital status

30 percent of all persons aged 15 + in Hardap region are married with certificate

The Census asked all persons their current marital status. Table 2.5.1 below presents the distribution of the regional population aged 15 years and above by type of marital status. It can be observed that 49 percent of females and 58 percent of males had never been married at the time of the Census. Nearly one out of every 10 persons aged at least 15 years are in consensual unions, i.e. marriage without legal or customary ceremony. It can be observed that there are relatively more females than males who were widowed. About 7 percent of all females aged 15 years and above are widowed. Note that the figure of 3 % for married with certificate under Census Indicators for Hardap region in the National Report, is a typing error.

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

Marital Status	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Never Married	23 564	10 500	13 061	3	53.7	48.9	58.2
Married with certificate	13 047	6 761	6 286		29.7	31.5	28.0
Married traditionally	222	75	147		0.5	0.3	0.7
Consensual Union	3 999	2 026	1 973		9.1	9.4	8.8
Divorced/Separated	812	476	336		1.8	2.2	1.5
Widowed	1 908	1 455	453		4.3	6.8	2.0
Not stated	363	163	199	1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Total	43 915	21 456	22 455	4	100	100	100

2.6 Citizenship

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

Citizenship	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibian	67 097	33 114	33 983		98.3	98.4	98.3
Non-Namibian	1 041	514	525	2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Not stated	111	37	71	3	0.2	0.1	0.2

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

Citizenship	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Angola	49	18	31		4.7	3.5	5.9
Botswana	12	5	7		1.2	1.0	1.3
RSA	314	159	155		30.2	30.9	29.5
Zambia	9	2	7		0.9	0.4	1.3
Zimbabwe	42	19	23		4.0	3.7	4.4
Other SADC Countries	238	129	109		22.9	25.1	20.8
Other African Countries	16	7	9		1.5	1.4	1.7
European Countries	251	128	121	2	24.1	24.9	23.0
American Countries	72	29	43		6.9	5.6	8.2
Asian and Oceanic Countries	28	13	15		2.7	2.5	2.9
Other Countries	10	5	5		1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	1041	514	525	2	100	100	100

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 Hardap region. About 98 percent of the enumerated population were nationals of Namibia. One third of the non-Namibians were citizens of South Africa, 30 percent were nationals of the rest of the SADC countries, while close to a quarter were national of other European Countries.

2.7 Place of birth

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

Place of birth	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	134	47	87		0.2	0.1	0.3
Erongo	958	443	515		1.4	1.3	1.5
Hardap	50 876	25 957	24 919		74.5	77.1	72.1
Karas	3 448	1 712	1 736		5.1	5.1	5.0
Kavango	693	209	484		1.0	0.6	1.4
Khomas	4 225	2 069	2 156		6.2	6.1	6.2
Kunene	240	73	167		0.4	0.2	0.5
Ohangwena	1 193	436	757		1.7	1.3	2.2
Omaheke	976	457	519		1.4	1.4	1.5
Omusati	850	277	573		1.2	0.8	1.7
Oshana	1 003	316	687		1.5	0.9	2.0
Oshikoto	295	109	186		0.4	0.3	0.5
Otjozondjupa	567	225	342		0.8	0.7	1.0
Outside Namibia	1 793	916	877		2.6	2.7	2.5
Not stated	998	419	574	5	1.5	1.2	1.7
Total	68 249	33 665	34 579	5	100	100	100

Information on place of birth is useful for the analysis of lifetime migration. To identify their place of birth all persons were asked to state their mothers' place of usual residence at the time of their birth. Table 2.7.1 shows the place of birth for all persons who were enumerated in the region. It can be observed that 75 percent of the population were born in Hardap region. Only 6 and 5 percent of the enumerated population were born in the neighbouring regions of Khomas and Karas respectively. Only about 3 percent of the enumerated population were born outside Namibia.

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 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 persons with disability by area and sex as well as by type of disability. It can be seen from the first table that the proportion of the persons with disability in Hardap Region was about 6 percent. There are no major differences between females and males. Nor are there any differences between urban and rural areas, where the proportion of the persons with disability in each area is 6 percent. However, differences can be seen at constituency level. The proportion of persons with disability ranges from about 5 to 8 percent respectively for Mariental Rural and Gibeon constituencies.

It can be observed in Table 3.2 that blindness is the most common type of disability in Hardap region. It affects 47 percent of all the disabled population. Impairment of legs accounts for 28 percent of all disabilities.

Table 3.1 Persons with Disability by area and sex, Hardap, 2001 Census

Area	Population			Disabled Population			Percent Disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Hardap	67 754	33 462	34 289	4 125	2 010	2 115	6.1	6.0	6.2
Urban	31 057	16 093	14 964	1 968	1 022	946	6.3	6.4	6.3
Rural	36 697	17 369	19 325	2 157	988	1 169	5.9	5.7	6.0
Gibeon	11 263	5 371	5 889	875	436	439	7.8	8.1	7.5
Mariental Rural	13 876	6 851	7 025	664	302	362	4.8	4.4	5.2
Mariental Urban	13 108	6 110	6 998	768	370	398	5.9	6.1	5.7
Rehoboth Rural	7 390	3 474	3 916	443	181	262	6.0	5.2	6.7
Rehoboth Urban East	12 883	6 748	6 135	820	423	397	6.4	6.3	6.5
Rehoboth Urban West	9 234	4 908	4 326	555	298	257	6.0	6.1	5.9

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

Type of disability	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	1 928	1 020	908	46.7	50.7	42.9
Deaf	771	381	390	18.7	19.0	18.4
Speech	304	140	164	7.4	7.0	7.8
Hands	410	174	236	9.9	8.7	11.2
Legs	1 152	552	600	27.9	27.5	28.4
Mental disabled/Mentally ill	260	109	151	6.3	5.4	7.1
Other	252	106	146	6.1	5.3	6.9
Not stated	354	163	191	8.6	8.1	9.0
Total*	4 125	2 010	2 115			

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

The Census counted about 6 800 children aged 3 – 6 years of whom 51percent are females and 49 percent are males. Table 4.1 below indicates that 22 percent of the children in this age group were attending an ECD programme. There are no differences between girls and boys.

However, there are slight differences between urban and rural areas where relatively higher proportions of children have attended an ECD programme in the former than in the latter area. Differences in the proportion of children attending ECD programmes also exist at constituency level. These range from 17 to 27 percent respectively for Mariental Rural and Gibeon constituencies. Again, there are hardly any differences between girls and boys

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

Area	Population 3-6			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Hardap	6 843	3 492	3 351	1 510	767	743	22.1	22.0	22.2
Urban	2 939	1 463	1 476	679	329	350	23.1	22.5	23.7
Rural	3 904	2 029	1 875	831	438	393	21.3	21.6	21.0
Gibeon	1 222	619	603	329	169	160	26.9	27.3	26.5
Mariental Rural	1571	840	731	268	149	119	17.1	17.7	16.3
Mariental Urban	1 193	608	585	280	139	141	23.5	22.9	24.1
Rehoboth Rural	743	377	366	161	76	85	21.7	20.2	23.2
Rehoboth Urban East	1 238	615	623	262	132	130	21.2	21.5	20.9
Rehoboth Urban West	876	433	443	210	102	108	24.0	23.6	24.4

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that out of the 1 510 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme, about 61 percent are attending Crèche or Kindergarten. There are relatively small differences for the proportions of girls and boys who are attending such an ECD programme. There are very few children (3%) who are attending a Day Care Centre or a Nursery School. Another 36 percent of the children are attending Pre-primary School. Higher proportions of children are attending Crèche/Kindergarten in rural than in urban areas. It should be noted that there are hardly any differences between girls and boys in terms of the numbers attending any of these programmes.

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

Area	Type of early childhood Development programme	Number			Percent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Hardap	Crèche/Kindergarten	929	485	444	61.5	63.2	59.8
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	37	17	20	2.5	2.2	2.7
	Pre-Primary	544	265	279	36.0	34.6	37.6
	Total Attending	1 510	767	743	100	100	100
Urban	Crèche/Kindergarten	381	193	188	56.1	58.7	53.7
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	20	8	12	2.9	2.4	3.4
	Pre-Primary	278	128	150	40.9	38.9	42.9
	Total Attending	679	329	350	100	100	100
Rural	Crèche/Kindergarten	548	292	256	65.9	66.7	65.1
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	17	9	8	2.0	2.1	2.0
	Pre-Primary	266	137	129	32.0	31.3	32.8
	Total Attending	831	438	393	100	100	100

5 Education and Literacy

The questions on education and literacy that were asked in the Census are given in Appendix 1 together with their concepts and definitions. Briefly, the Census asked all persons, aged 6 years and above, about school attendance and highest level of education attained. In addition, there was a question on their ability to write and read in any language with understanding, so as to measure the level of literacy in the region.

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

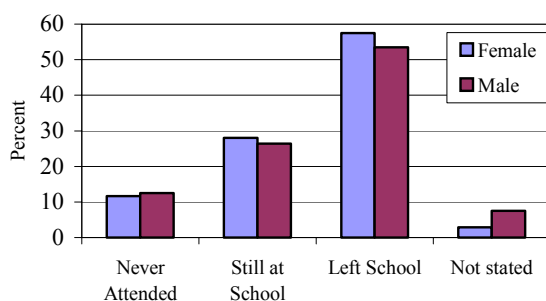
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending.

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?*”

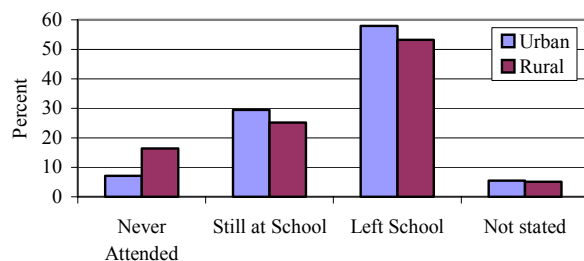
School Attendance

Figure 5.1.1 Percent of total Population aged 6 years and above by school attendance and sex, Hardap, 2001 Census



About 57 500 persons aged 6 years and above were enumerated in the census. Out of these, 12 percent have never attended school. About 27 percent are currently attending and slightly over 55 percent have left school. The proportions of females and males are almost equal in these categories.

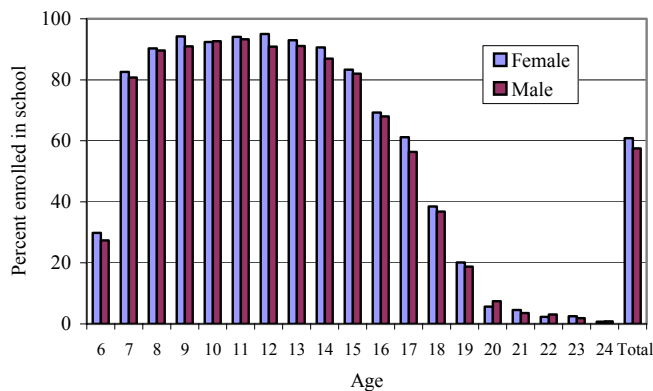
Figure 5.1.2 Percent of total Population 6 years and above by urban/ rural and school attendance, Hardap, 2001 Census



The figure reveals some 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 than in urban areas, while a higher proportion has left school in urban than in rural areas. Urban areas have a slightly higher proportion of persons who are still at school.

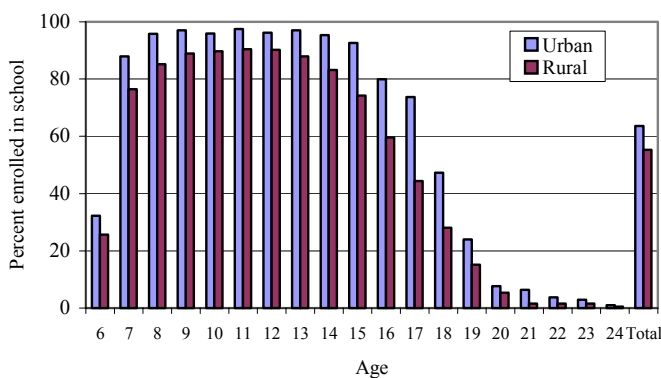
School Enrolment

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



The figure shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. About 93 percent of all children aged 9 – 13 years attend school. The highest enrolment rate is 95 percent for females at age 12. Enrolment rates for males are slightly lower than those for females in almost all ages.

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



The figure shows that school enrolment rates are higher in urban than in rural areas in all ages. The highest enrolment rate is about 96 percent at ages 9-14 years in urban areas.

Table 5.2.1 shows that about 23 percent of all those aged 15 years and above who had left school did not complete primary education. There are no differences between females and males in this category. However close to 42 percent of those who had left school had completed primary education and females outnumber the males. Close to 11 percent of those who had left school had completed secondary education. Here there are no differences between females and males. About 3 percent of those who had left school had attained a tertiary level of education.

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

Educational Attainment	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
No level completed	10 033	4 902	5 131		23.1	23.0	23.1
Primary School	18 332	9 818	8 514		42.2	46.1	38.4
Secondary School	4 606	2 287	2 319		10.6	10.7	10.5
University	393	180	213		0.9	0.8	1.0
Technical training after Secondary School	603	245	358		1.4	1.2	1.6
Teachers Training	406	240	166		0.9	1.1	0.7
Not stated	9 082	3 603	5 476	3	20.9	16.9	24.7
Total	43 455	21 275	22 177	3	100	100	100

Literacy

Census data on literacy 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. A provision was given for literacy in two languages for each person.

The literacy question was put to all persons aged 6 years and above. It is more relevant to use 15 years as the lower age limit for indicators of adult literacy, which gives about 36 000 literate people in Hardap region. This leads to a literacy rate of 83 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above.

Table 5.3.1 shows that the literacy rate is higher for females than for males in all areas. A significant proportion (24%) of males, in rural areas lack the ability to write and read. Urban females have by far the highest literacy rate of 92 percent. At constituency level, the literacy rate ranges from 76 percent in Rehoboth Rural to 96 percent in Rehoboth Urban West. Males in Mariental Urban constituency have the lowest literacy rate of about 71 percent in the region.

Table 5.3.1 Population aged 15+ years by literacy, sex and area, Hardap, 2001 Census

Area	Population				Literate			Literacy rate		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Hardap	43 455	21 275	22 177	3	36 058	18 253	17 805	83.0	85.8	80.3
Urban	20 180	10 578	9 602		17 982	9 698	8 284	89.1	91.7	86.3
Rural	23 275	10 697	12 575	3	18 076	8 555	9 521	77.7	80.0	75.7
Gibeon	7 096	3 351	3 742	3	5 722	2 711	3 011	80.6	80.9	80.5
Mariental Rural	8 532	4 151	4 381		6 792	3 327	3 465	79.6	80.1	79.1
Mariental Urban	8 791	3 901	4 890		6 989	3 542	3 447	79.5	90.8	70.5
Rehoboth Rural	4 778	2 184	2 594		3 624	1 672	1 952	75.8	76.6	75.3
Rehoboth Urban East	8 339	4 456	3 883		7 266	3 882	3 384	87.1	87.1	87.1
Rehoboth Urban West	5 919	3 232	2 687		5 665	3 119	2 546	95.7	96.5	94.8

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

Language	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	75	35	40	0.2	0.2	0.2
Caprivi	215	91	124	0.6	0.5	0.7
Otjiherero	213	52	161	0.6	0.3	0.9
Kavango	339	75	264	0.9	0.4	1.5
Nama/Damara	10 131	5 371	4 760	28.1	29.4	26.7
Oshiwambo	3 046	1 095	1 951	8.4	6.0	11.0
Tswana	185	81	104	0.5	0.4	0.6
Afrikaans	31 543	15 896	15 647	87.5	87.1	87.9
German	157	78	79	0.4	0.4	0.4
English	18 013	9 005	9 008	50.0	49.3	50.6
Other European	100	40	60	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other African	39	11	28	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	10	5	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	641	175	466	1.8	1.0	2.6
Total Literate*	36 058	18 253	17 805			

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 9 out of 10 persons in Hardap Region are literate in Afrikaans

Table 5.3.2 reveals that about 87 percent of those aged 15 years and above, can write and read in Afrikaans with understanding. About 50 percent are literate in English, making it the second most common language in which people are literate.

6 Labour Force

The Census asked all persons aged 8 years and above about their activity during the seven days prior to the Census night of August 27-28, 2001. A person was regarded as having worked, if he or she had worked, even for one hour for pay, profit or family gain during that period. Consequently, According to this definition, people who had worked for at least one hour, but had another activity, as main activity, for example as students or homemakers, were economically active. The questions on economic activity that were asked in the Census are given in Appendix 1 together with their concepts and definitions.

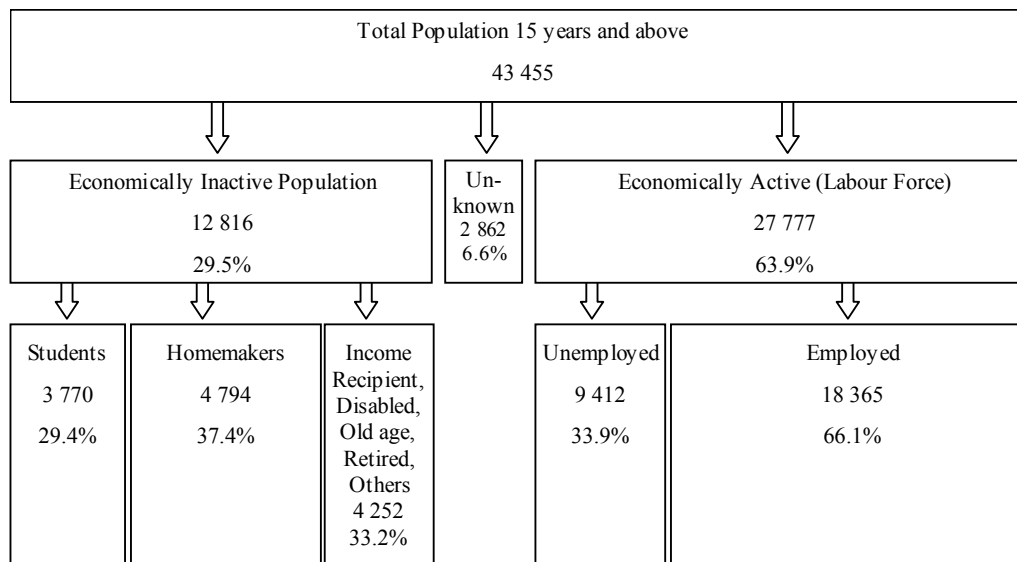
The major purpose of the Census questions on economic activity is to divide the population into those who are currently economically active, that is, belonging to the labour force, and those who are outside the labour force. Other questions allow the breakdown of the employed persons by major groups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

Persons regarded as being economically inactive are grouped into seven categories. These are students, homemakers, retired, old age, income recipients and severely disabled. These persons were not in any paid or self-employment during the seven days prior to the Census reference night.

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

Figure 6.1 shows that, in Hardap region, about 64% of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while about 29 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 29 percent, while homemakers constitute 37 percent.

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



6.1 Labour force participation rate

Labour force participation rate is defined as the proportion of all persons who are economically active, i.e. those belonging to the labour force. Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the region is almost 64 percent. The rate is higher for males (71%) than for females (56%). The rates for urban and rural areas follow the same regional pattern. Male labour force participation rates are

relatively higher than those for females in both areas. At constituency level, the rates for both females and males range from 61 percent in Rehoboth Urban West to 68 percent in Mariental Rural. The table also shows that, except for Mariental Urban, significant differences exist between the sexes, with higher rates for males in all the remaining constituencies.

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

Area	Total	Female	Male
Hardap	63.9	56.1	71.4
Urban	62.9	58.3	67.9
Rural	64.8	54.0	74.1
Gibeon	65.6	55.3	74.8
Mariental Rural	68.0	56.2	79.2
Mariental Urban	64.5	66.9	62.6
Rehoboth Rural	61.1	45.8	74.0
Rehoboth Urban East	61.8	56.2	68.2
Rehoboth Urban West	60.5	50.9	72.1

6.2 Labour force

Table 6.2.1 shows that 66 percent of the population in the labour force is employed, while about 33 percent is unemployed. Relatively unequal distributions of females and males can be observed among the employed and the unemployed. More than one out of five females, as against one out of four males, are unemployed. The Census also distinguished between those unemployed but previously worked and those who were first time job seekers.

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

Activity status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	18 365	6 711	11 654	66.1	56.2	73.6
Unemployed	9 412	5 233	4 179	33.9	43.8	26.4
Total (Labour Force)	27 777	11 944	15 833	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 reveals that almost 65 percent of all employed persons are employees in the private sector, where the number of males is almost double that of females. Close to 18 percent of all employed persons are employed in the public sector, with almost equal numbers of females and males. There are relatively small numbers of employed persons in the rest of the sectors.

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

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence/ communal farmer (with paid employees)	806	126	680	4.4	1.9	5.8
Subsistence/communal farmer (without paid employees)	229	52	177	1.2	0.8	1.5
Other employer (with paid employees)	719	186	533	3.9	2.8	4.6
Other own account worker (without paid employees)	270	97	173	1.5	1.4	1.5
Employee (Government/parastatal)	3 211	1 539	1 672	17.5	22.9	14.3
Employee (private)	11 862	4 168	7 694	64.6	62.1	66.0
Unpaid family worker (subsistence/communal farmer)	282	116	166	1.5	1.7	1.4
Other unpaid family worker	95	49	46	0.5	0.7	0.4
Other, specify	56	28	28	0.3	0.4	0.2
Not stated	835	350	485	4.5	5.2	4.2
Total	18 365	6 711	11 654	100	100	100

6.4 Employed persons by occupation

It can be observed in Table 6.4.1 that the largest occupational group is elementary occupations, which includes labourers and other unskilled occupations, and constitute 41 percent of all the employed persons. Close to 3 out of 5 persons in this group are males. About 47 percent of all employed males and 38 percent of all employed females belong to this occupational group. The second largest occupational group is mining and building trades workers who make up almost 14 percent of all employed persons. Again males heavily outnumber females in this group. About 20 percent of all employed males, as against an insignificant proportion of females, belong to this category. Service, shop and market sales workers make up 9 percent of all employed persons. More than 12 percent of all employed females are under this occupational category. Professionals together with associate professionals make up less than 10 percent of all employed persons. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers constitute 10 percent of all employed persons. Males heavily outnumber females in this occupational category. Clerks make up about 7 percent of all employed persons and are heavily female dominated, with about 15 percent of all employed females under this category. Other occupations that are predominantly male-dominated are armed forces, legislators, senior officials and managers, machine and plant operators and skilled agricultural and fishery workers.

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

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed Forces	58	10	48	0.3	0.1	0.4
Legislators, Senior Officials and managers	542	201	341	3.0	3.0	2.9
Professionals	1 025	616	409	5.6	9.2	3.5
Technician and associate professionals	655	338	317	3.6	5.0	2.7
Clerks	1 344	1 000	344	7.3	14.9	3.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1 722	827	895	9.4	12.3	7.7
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1 904	216	1 688	10.4	3.2	14.5
Mining and Building Trades Workers	2 471	90	2 381	13.5	1.3	20.4
Craft and related trades workers	488	201	287	2.7	3.0	2.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	476	23	453	2.6	0.3	3.9
Elementary occupations	7 563	3 144	4 419	41.2	46.8	37.9
Not stated	117	45	72	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	18 365	6 711	11 654	100	100	100

6.5 Employed persons by industry

It can be seen in Table 6.5.1 that the private and public services industry employs about 9 000 people. This is close to half of all employed persons. It can also be observed that 81 percent of all employed females, as against 31 percent of all employed males, work in this industrial sector. The agricultural industry, which is heavily male dominated, employs close to 5 800 people, or 31 percent of all

employed. Almost 44 percent of all employed males belong to this industry. The industrial sector of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction is also predominantly male dominated, with 20 percent of all employed males belonging to this group.

Table 6.5.1 Employed population, aged 15 years and above by industry and sex, Hardap, 2001 Census

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5 757	638	5 119	31.3	9.5	43.9
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas water supply and construction	2 618	282	2 336	14.3	4.2	20.0
Wholesale and retail trade	861	329	532	4.7	4.9	4.6
Private and public services	9 008	5 416	3 592	49.0	80.7	30.8
Not stated	121	46	75	0.7	0.7	0.6
Total	18 365	6 711	11 654	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 more than 1 out of 5 employed persons, aged 15 years and above, did not complete primary education. Another 2 out of 5 had only completed primary education. Only 6 percent of the employed population had completed tertiary education.

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

Educational attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	4 110	1 252	2 858	22.4	18.7	24.5
Primary School	7 284	2 898	4 386	39.7	43.2	37.6
Secondary School	2 795	1 242	1 553	15.2	18.5	13.3
Tertiary level	1 074	472	602	5.8	7.0	5.2
Not stated	3 102	847	2 255	16.9	12.6	19.3
Total	18 365	6 711	11 654	100	100	100

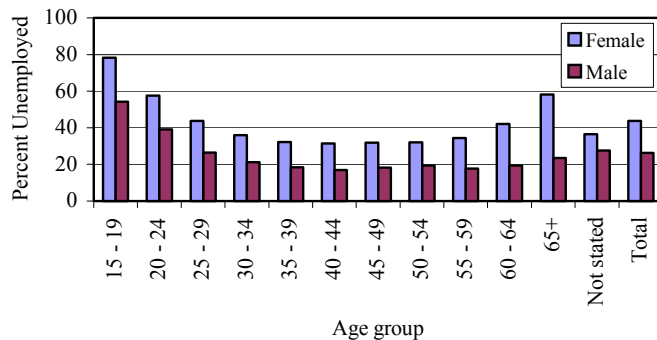
Unemployment rate

The rate of unemployment in Hardap region is 34 percent

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.

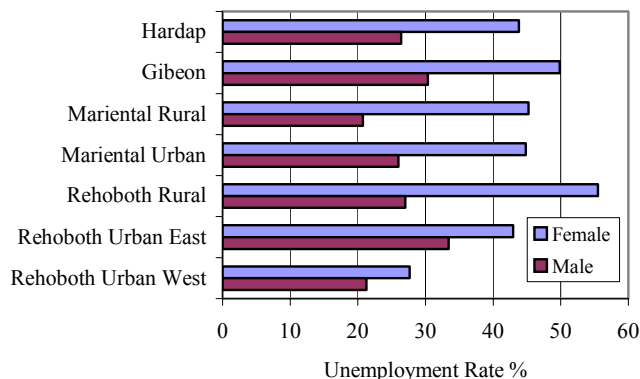
Figure 6.7.1 Unemployment Rate (%) by age group and sex, Hardap, 2001 Census



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 higher for females in all age groups.

Almost 50 percent of all unemployed have previously worked. To a larger extent, younger people are first time job seekers.

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



Females in all areas in the region have higher unemployment rates than males. Unemployment rate is highest for females in Rehoboth Rural, and is followed by Gibeon.

Table 6.7.1 shows that 49 percent of all unemployed persons have attained primary level of education. Slightly over one out of ten unemployed persons have attained secondary level of education. The proportion of unemployment persons with tertiary level of education is less than 1 percent.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	2 332	1 278	1 054	24.8	24.4	25.2
Primary School	4 584	2 665	1 919	48.7	50.9	45.9
Secondary School	1 043	524	519	11.1	10.0	12.4
Tertiary Level	76	25	51	0.8	0.5	1.2
Not stated	1 377	741	636	14.6	14.2	15.2
Total	9 412	5 233	4 179	100	100	100

6.7 Population outside labour force

Persons who are outside the labour force are grouped into six categories of which three are predominant. These are homemakers (37%), students (29%) and old age (17%). Females significantly outnumber males in the homemakers and the old age categories.

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

Activity status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	3 770	1 896	1 874	29.4	22.5	42.9
Homemaker	4 794	4 260	534	37.4	50.4	12.2
Income recipient	333	146	187	2.6	1.7	4.3
Severely/disabled	338	125	213	2.6	1.5	4.9
Retired	1 392	701	691	10.9	8.3	15.8
Old age	2 115	1 287	828	16.5	15.2	18.9
Other	74	30	44	0.6	0.4	1.0
Total	12 816	8 445	4 371	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population, 48 percent of them have attained primary level of education. About 47 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 Percent of economically inactive population (outside labour force) aged 15 years and above by educational attainment, Hardap, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Total	Student	Home-maker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other
Incomplete Primary School	26.2	11.9	28.6	25.8	37.3	34.4	39.1	24.3
Primary School	48.0	79.3	47.4	41.1	26.0	26.4	12.8	36.5
Secondary School	5.5	5.4	6.8	9.9	2.7	5.8	2.0	13.5
Tertiary Level	1.9	1.4	1.9	4.2	0.6	4.1	0.8	2.7
Not stated	18.5	2.0	15.4	18.9	33.4	29.2	45.2	23.0
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 during the Census Reference Night was not counted in that household but in the household/place 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.

The average household size

Table 7.1.1 shows that, on average, a household in Hardap region is composed of 4 members. In general, the household size in urban areas was made up of around 5 members as against 4 members in rural areas. At constituency level, the size ranges between about 4 and 5 members. There are hardly any significant differences in household size between the constituencies, except for Rehoboth Rural where the average size is below 4 members. Detailed information on household size is presented in the Appendix 3.

Table 7.1.1 Average Household size, Hardap, 2001 Census

Area	Average household size
Hardap	4.4
Urban	4.7
Rural	4.2
Gibeon	4.5
Mariental Rural	4.4
Mariental Urban	4.5
Rehoboth Rural	3.7
Rehoboth Urban East	4.6
Rehoboth Urban West	4.5

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 Hardap Region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons, account for 32 percent of all household members. This implies that nuclear families, i.e. head, spouse and own children, make up about 65 percent of all household members. Other relatives to the head/spouse make up 15 percent, while grandchildren account for 12 percent. This indicates that extended family members, that is, other relatives of head/spouse, constitute about 29 percent of all household members.

Tables 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 present the respective urban and rural household population composition by relationship to the head/spouse. In both urban and rural areas, children of the head/spouse are still the predominant group with 36 and 29 percent respectively. There is no differences in the proportion of other relatives to the head/spouse in urban (15%) and rural areas (15%). The same is the case for grandchildren with close to 12 percent in urban as well as 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, urban and rural areas and at constituency level, male-headed households are relatively more than the female-headed ones. The respective proportions for the region are 66 and 34 percent. The proportion of male-headed households is higher in rural (72%) than in urban (58%) areas.

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

Relation to Head	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not Stated	Total	Female	Male
Head	15 039	5 180	9 859		22.8	15.6	30.1
Spouse	6 442	5 868	574		9.8	17.7	1.8
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	21 219	10 945	10 271	3	32.1	32.9	31.3
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	646	296	350		1.0	0.9	1.1
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	7 815	3 864	3 951		11.8	11.6	12.1
Parent of Head/Spouse	632	451	181		1.0	1.4	0.6
Other relative of Head/Spouse	10 043	4 756	5 287		15.2	14.3	16.1
Domestic worker non-relative	176	89	87		0.3	0.3	0.3
Other non-relative	3 914	1 750	2 164		5.9	5.3	6.6
Not Stated	102	39	63		0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	66 028	33 238	32 787	3	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head	6 474	2 748	3 726	21.5	17.2	26.3
Spouse	3 007	2 689	318	10.0	16.9	2.2
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	10 796	5 585	5 211	35.8	35.0	36.7
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	309	132	177	1.0	0.8	1.2
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	3 563	1 802	1 761	11.8	11.3	12.4
Parent of Head/Spouse	307	219	88	1.0	1.4	0.6
Other relative of Head/Spouse	4 504	2 216	2 288	14.9	13.9	16.1
Domestic worker non-relative	75	57	18	0.2	0.4	0.1
Other non-relative	1 062	484	578	3.5	3.0	4.1
Not Stated	33	7	26	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	30 130	15 939	14 191	100	100	100

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

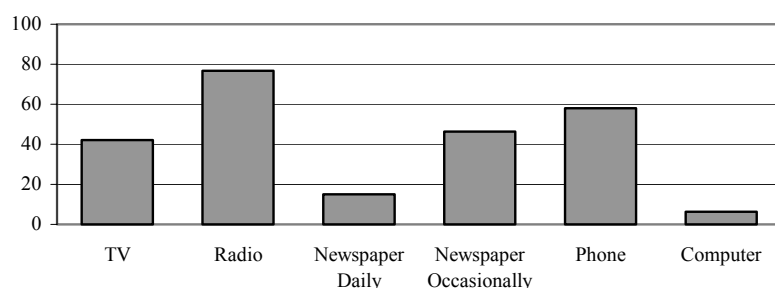
Relation to Head	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not Stated	Total	Female	Male
Head	8 565	2 432	6 133		23.9	14.1	33.0
Spouse	3 435	3 179	256		9.6	18.4	1.4
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	10 423	5 360	5 060	3	29.0	31.0	27.2
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	337	164	173		0.9	0.9	0.9
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	4 252	2 062	2 190		11.8	11.9	11.8
Parent of Head/Spouse	325	232	93		0.9	1.3	0.5
Other relative of Head/Spouse	5 539	2 540	2 999		15.4	14.7	16.1
Domestic worker non-relative	101	32	69		0.3	0.2	0.4
Other non-relative	2 852	1 266	1 586		7.9	7.3	8.5
Not Stated	69	32	37		0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	35 898	17 299	18 596	3	100	100	100

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

Area	Total number of households	Number of households headed by		Percent of households headed by	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Hardap	15 039	5 180	9 859	34.4	65.6
Urban	6 474	2 748	3 726	42.4	57.6
Rural	8 565	2 432	6 133	28.4	71.6
Gibeon	2 482	877	1 605	35.3	64.7
Mariental Rural	3 121	850	2 271	27.2	72.8
Mariental Urban	2 646	868	1 778	32.8	67.2
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	546	1 429	27.6	72.4
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	1 282	1 488	46.3	53.7
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	757	1 288	37.0	63.0

Access to means of communication

The Census asked all households about accessibility to selected communication 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 by area. Figure 7.3.1 presents the regional situation with regard to accessibility to these facilities. It can be observed that the radio is accessible to 77 percent of all households in the region. The computer is the least accessible, with less than 10 percent.

Figure 7.3.1 Percent of households with access to selected facilities, Hardap, 2001 Census**Table 7.3.1 Percent of households with access to selected communication facilities, by area, Hardap, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent with access to					
		TV	Radio	Newspaper Daily	Newspaper Occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Hardap	15 039	42.1	76.8	15.1	46.3	58.1	6.3
Urban	6 474	62.6	78.2	26.0	66.6	69.6	8.2
Rural	8 565	26.6	75.7	6.8	30.9	49.4	4.8
Gibeon	2 482	21.2	78.6	6.2	35.7	46.9	4.1
Mariental Rural	3 121	34.4	77.0	6.8	25.8	53.0	7.0
Mariental Urban	2 646	55.0	74.9	21.2	53.8	66.0	8.7
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	16.7	69.2	4.4	25.4	45.9	0.9
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	51.5	75.1	19.5	61.4	61.2	5.0
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	74.4	86.1	35.2	80.2	76.7	11.3

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 63 percent of the households in urban areas as compared to only 27 percent in the rural ones. The telephone is accessible to 70 percent as against 49 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

At constituency level, Gibeon, Mariental Rural, and Rehoboth Rural are the ones with least accessibility to the facilities/services under consideration.

Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on the main language usually spoken or most spoken at home. In the Hardap region, several languages were identified. Tables 7.4.1 indicates the distribution of households by the main language spoken at home. Nama/Damara and Afrikaans are the most spoken languages in households in the Region, with about 44 percent of the households communicating in each of these languages. Oshiwambo follows these languages with about 7 percent of the households communicating in it.

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

Main language	Number of households	Percent
San	32	0.2
Caprivi	37	0.2
Otjiherero	125	0.8
Kavango	123	0.8
Nama/Damara	6 667	44.3
Oshiwambo	1 108	7.4
Tswana	71	0.5
Afrikaans	6 606	43.9
German	43	0.3
English	114	0.8
Other European	18	0.1
Other African	12	0.1
Other	3	0.0
Not Stated	80	0.5
Total	15 039	100

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 61 percent of the households having reported so. Pension, as a main source of income, was reported by 15 percent of the households.

Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas about 67 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 57.

At constituency level, it is interesting to note that most of the households in the constituencies reported wages and salaries as their main source of income. The rural constituencies of Gibeon, Mariental Rural and Rehoboth Rural reported the lowest proportions.

Table 7.5.1 Percent distribution of households by main source of income, Hardap, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Farming	Business activities, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not Stated
Hardap	15 039	8.5	4.8	61.4	15.2	6.7	2.2	1.2
Urban	6 474	1.3	6.2	67.5	14.0	7.1	3.0	0.9
Rural	8 565	14.0	3.8	56.7	16.1	6.3	1.6	1.5
Gibeon	2 482	18.8	4.8	47.1	20.1	6.0	1.3	1.9
Mariental Rural	3 121	14.6	4.2	59.1	11.1	7.3	2.1	1.7
Mariental Urban	2 646	2.8	7.0	71.2	9.7	5.0	3.3	1.1
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	9.2	2.7	56.2	22.5	7.3	1.6	0.5
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	1.8	5.6	62.3	15.8	10.3	3.2	1.1
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	2.8	4.0	73.3	14.9	3.2	1.0	0.8

8 Housing Conditions

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

8.1 Type of housing unit

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

Table 8.1.1 shows that detached, semi-detached houses are predominant as they are occupied by about three quarters of all households in the region. Close to 17 percent of the households live in improvised housing units (shacks). There are no significant differences between urban and rural areas with respect to the types of housing units. At constituency level, detached and semi-detached houses dominate in Rehoboth Urban west constituency (89%), while significant proportion (over 20%) of shacks are found in Rehoboth Rural and Rehoboth Urban East.

Table 8.1.1 Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit, Hardap, 2001 Census

Area	Percent						
	Number of households	Detached, semi-detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit (shack)	Other	Not stated
Hardap	15 039	75.2	3.7	0.9	16.5	3.2	0.5
Urban	6 474	76.4	3.7	0.2	17.1	2.2	0.4
Rural	8 565	74.4	3.7	1.5	16.0	3.9	0.6
Gibeon	2 482	75.4	4.8	0.5	12.7	5.3	1.2
Mariental Rural	3 121	75.6	3.9	0.5	16.5	2.9	0.6
Mariental Urban	2 646	69.8	5.8	2.8	16.6	4.3	0.6
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	73.5	2.1	1.5	21.2	1.7	0.1
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	70.7	1.8	0.1	24.7	2.5	0.2
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	89.3	3.1	0.2	5.2	1.9	0.2

Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. Most of the housing units (44%) in the region are occupied by owners, without any mortgage. This phenomenon is more common in urban (48%) than in rural (41%) areas. Housing units occupied by owners with mortgage are found mainly in urban areas (24%). Likewise, households who reside in rented dwellings not tied to their jobs are found mainly in the urban areas. A significant proportion (36%) of dwelling units provided by employers are found in rural areas of the region.

At constituency level, relatively large proportions of the households own their dwellings without mortgage in all constituencies. Owner-occupied dwellings with mortgage predominate in Rehoboth Urban East and West. The same constituencies show high proportions (over 10%) of households occupying dwellings, which are rented and not tied to their jobs. They are also the same constituencies with relatively small proportions of households with dwellings not tied to their jobs.

Table 8.2.1 Percent distribution of households by type of Tenure, Hardap, 2001 Census

Area	Percent							
	Number of households	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
Hardap	15 039	8.5	15.4	44.3	6.8	24.2	0.2	0.5
Urban	6 474	13.6	23.9	48.1	4.9	8.9	0.2	0.4
Rural	8 565	4.6	9.0	41.4	8.2	35.8	0.2	0.7
Gibeon	2 482	5.4	11.3	48.6	5.4	28.2	0.0	1.0
Mariental Rural	3 121	4.0	9.9	38.4	7.5	39.0	0.4	0.8
Mariental Urban	2 646	8.7	19.6	35.2	8.1	27.6	0.4	0.4
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	4.7	4.6	49.9	7.5	33.0	0.3	0.1
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	13.1	22.8	50.8	6.3	6.5	0.2	0.4
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	16.4	24.0	45.7	5.4	8.1	0.1	0.4

8.3 Average number of persons per room

Households were asked to give information on the number of rooms in their housing units. Rooms include all the rooms used for sleeping and exclude places such as kitchens, bathrooms, toilets, stoeps and verandas. The distribution of the average number of persons per room by area is shown in Table 8.3.1 below.

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

Area	Average number of persons per room
Hardap	1.7
Urban	1.6
Rural	1.8
Gibeon	1.9
Mariental Rural	1.9
Mariental Urban	1.9
Rehoboth Rural	1.6
Rehoboth Urban East	1.7
Rehoboth Urban West	1.3

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 the same in rural and urban areas. Most of the constituencies have an average of 2 persons per room, with the exception of Rehoboth Urban West having the lowest average

Materials used for construction

Information on the main materials used for the construction of roofs, floors and walls are given in Tables 8.4.1 - 8.4.3. It can be seen from Table 8.4.1 that the most commonly used material for roofing in the region is a corrugated-iron sheet. Over 94 percent of households reside in dwellings with corrugated iron sheet roofs. The same proportion can be observed for both rural and urban areas. About 3 percent of the households live in dwellings, whose roofing material is asbestos sheets. The same regional pattern is found in the constituencies.

With respect to materials used for the floor, cement is the most common material. Table 8.4.2 shows that about three quarters of the households in the region occupy dwellings with this type of floor. Slightly over one out of five households reside in dwellings with sand floors. There are no significant differences between urban and rural areas. The same pattern is observed at constituency level.

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, cement blocks/bricks as well as corrugated iron sheets predominate in the region. About 63 percent of the households live in dwellings with walls made out of cement blocks / bricks, while 32 percent reside in dwellings with walls made out of corrugated iron sheets. There are some differences between urban and rural areas. In the former, close to 7 out of 10 households reside in dwellings whose walls are made from cement blocks/bricks as against 6 out of 10 in the latter. The corresponding percentages for walls made of corrugated iron sheets are 27 and 35 respectively. At constituency level, the same urban-rural pattern can be observed.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Corrugated-iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood	Thatch, grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Hardap	15 039	94.4	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4
Urban	6 474	94.2	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2
Rural	8 565	94.6	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5
Gibeon	2 482	92.9	4.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8
Mariental Rural	3 121	93.7	2.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.6
Mariental Urban	2 646	88.1	6.6	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.5
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	97.7	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	98.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	97.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1

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

Area	Number of households	Percent				
		Sand	Cement	Mud/Clay	Other	Not stated
Hardap	15 039	22.7	73.6	1.6	1.4	0.7
Urban	6 474	20.8	76.7	1.5	0.5	0.4
Rural	8 565	24.2	71.2	1.6	2.1	0.9
Gibeon	2 482	18.5	73.5	2.6	4.3	1.1
Mariental Rural	3 121	27.5	70.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
Mariental Urban	2 646	24.3	70.9	1.8	1.6	1.4
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	28.7	68.7	1.4	1.1	0.2
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	27.8	69.0	2.0	0.8	0.4
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	6.1	92.8	0.7	0.3	0.1

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Cement blocks/bricks	Burnt bricks/Face bricks	Mud/Clay bricks	Corrugated-iron sheets	Pre-fabricated material	Wooden poles, sticks and grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Hardap	15 039	62.5	1.0	0.9	31.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.4
Urban	6 474	69.0	0.6	0.4	27.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.3
Rural	8 565	57.6	1.3	1.2	35.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.6
Gibeon	2 482	52.5	1.0	1.7	39.2	1.7	0.3	0.1	2.5	1.0
Mariental Rural	3 121	63.8	0.9	0.6	29.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	2.5	0.6
Mariental Urban	2 646	61.8	2.8	0.7	29.6	2.2	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.5
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	54.8	0.4	1.8	40.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.1
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	57.2	0.2	0.3	40.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	87.9	0.6	0.3	9.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1

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. As indicated in Table 8.5.1, most households (53%) in the region rely on wood and charcoal from wood for cooking. This proportion is even higher in rural areas (71%) than in urban ones (30%). Note that the figure of 20 % for wood and charcoal from wood for cooking, under the Census Indicators in the National Report is a typing error. More than half of the households in the urban areas use electricity for cooking purposes. The same urban-rural pattern can be observed at constituency level.

It can be observed in Table 8.5.2 that slightly more than half of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion is higher in urban areas where more than 7 out of 10 households use electricity. The candle is also quite common with about one third of the households in the region using this source for lighting. This is even more so (39%) in rural areas. The same urban-rural pattern can also be observed at constituency level.

Table 8.5.3 shows that most of the households (49%) do not heat their homes. Where heating takes place, mainly wood and charcoal from wood is used for this purpose, with more predominance in the rural areas. Electricity for heating is used mainly in urban areas where 34% of the households utilise this energy source.

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

Area	Number of Household	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/ Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal- coal	Solar	No cooking	Other	Not stated
Hardap	15 039	34.9	0.9	53.0	9.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
Urban	6 474	56.4	1.3	29.8	11.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Rural	8 565	18.7	0.7	70.6	7.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5
Gibeon	2 482	15.2	0.6	69.0	11.7	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.8
Mariental Rural	3 121	20.2	0.7	69.6	7.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Mariental Urban	2 646	44.5	1.7	42.2	10.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	13.4	0.8	79.5	3.7	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	47.7	1.3	42.1	8.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	72.5	0.4	11.7	14.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Area	Number of household	Percent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Hardap	15 039	51.4	13.7	32.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5
Urban	6 474	71.1	4.2	24.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rural	8 565	36.5	20.8	38.9	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Gibeon	2 482	30.7	25.6	38.3	0.3	2.9	0.6	0.6	1.1
Mariental Rural	3 121	45.8	5.9	43.8	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.5
Mariental Urban	2 646	61.3	5.4	31.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	27.1	40.8	30.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	66.5	4.5	28.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	75.0	7.9	16.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Area	Number of Households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/ Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal- coal	Solar	No heating	Other	Not stated
Hardap	15039	20.8	0.7	26.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	49.2	0.2	0.8
Urban	6474	34.0	0.8	19.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	44.0	0.2	0.6
Rural	8565	10.8	0.6	32.1	0.7	1.2	0.3	53.1	0.2	0.9
Gibeon	2482	10.1	0.8	40.5	1.0	2.0	0.5	43.8	0.2	1.2
Mariental Rural	3121	13.3	0.5	26.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	57.3	0.3	0.7
Mariental Urban	2646	21.7	0.9	17.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	57.5	0.2	0.4
Rehoboth Rural	1975	6.7	0.7	33.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	57.1	0.1	0.9
Rehoboth Urban East	2770	26.3	0.8	31.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	39.2	0.4	1.0
Rehoboth Urban West	2045	50.4	0.6	8.7	1.0	0.2	0.4	38.5	0.0	0.2

9 Water Supply and Sanitation

This chapter covers household sources of drinking and cooking water as well as the distance to the source; type of toilet facilities; and how garbage/refuse is disposed 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

95% of all households in Hardap 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 67 percent of the households in the region depend on piped water within their compounds for drinking and cooking. 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, about 95 percent of the households have access to safe water.

About 90 percent of the households in the region have a relatively close accessibility to the water source as the distance is 100 metres or less. This is indicated in Table 9.1.2, which presents the percent distribution of households by walking distance to the water source.

Figure 9.1.1 Percent of households with safe drinking water by area, Hardap, 2001 Census

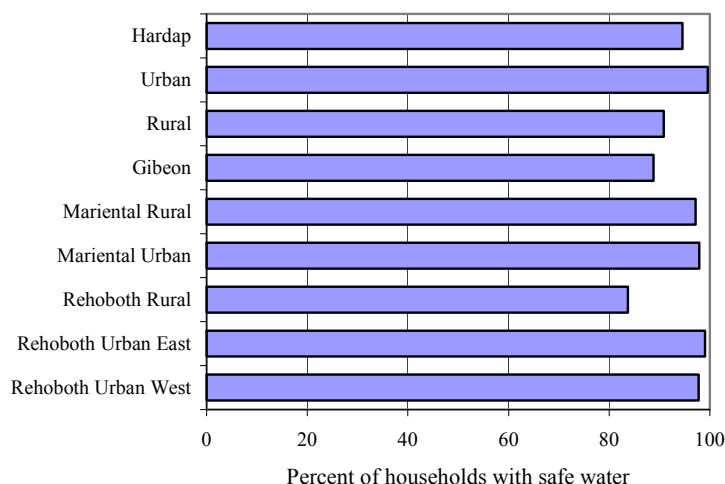


Table 9.1.1 Percent of households by source of water, Hardap, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Piped water within	Public Pipe	Safe bore-hole	Safe water	River/ Stream/ Dam/ Canal	Other	Not stated
Hardap	15039	66.6	20.3	7.7	94.6	3.4	1.6	0.4
Urban	6474	74.5	24.9	0.1	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
Rural	8565	60.6	16.9	13.4	90.8	5.9	2.7	0.5
Gibeon	2482	60.0	16.0	12.9	88.8	8.4	1.9	1.0
Mariental Rural	3121	61.1	24.1	12.0	97.2	1.1	1.2	0.5
Mariental Urban	2646	77.9	19.4	0.6	97.9	1.4	0.5	0.3
Rehoboth Rural	1975	52.6	12.3	18.9	83.7	9.4	6.8	0.1
Rehoboth Urban East	2770	56.1	41.4	1.5	99.0	0.4	0.4	0.2
Rehoboth Urban West	2045	96.1	0.2	1.5	97.8	2.0	0.1	0.1

There are significant disparities between urban and rural areas. The proportion of households with safe drinking water is almost 100 percent in urban areas while that in rural areas is close to 91 percent. This implies that nine out of ten households in the rural areas have access to safe water for drinking and cooking. Most of the households in the urban areas have a relatively close accessibility to the water source, where slightly over 90 percent of the households are within a distance of 100 metres. For the rural areas, the corresponding proportion is 87 percent.

There exist notable differences between constituencies. In all the constituencies, while over 80 percent of the households have access to safe water, Mariental Rural and Urban as well as the Rehoboth urban constituencies are better of than Gibeon and Rehoboth Rural. With regard to the distance to the source, over 80 percent of the households in all the constituencies are within a distance of 100 metres or less.

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

Area	Number of households	Distance in meters								
		0	1 - 100	101 - 200	201 - 300	301 - 400	401 - 500	501 - 1000	1001+	Not stated
Hardap	15 039	69.2	20.7	4.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.3
Urban	6 474	75.3	18.2	2.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.1
Rural	8 565	64.5	22.5	5.4	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	2.2
Gibeon	2 482	63.0	22.2	5.8	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	2.7
Mariental Rural	3 121	66.6	24.2	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	3.2
Mariental Urban	2 646	78.8	17.1	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	55.9	26.2	8.0	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.2	0.1
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	57.5	28.9	5.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	3.0	0.6	0.2
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	96.6	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0

9.2 Type of toilet facility

One third of the households in Hardap region have no toilet facility

Table 9.2 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. Over one third of the households in Hardap region have no toilet facility. Instead, they utilise the bush. Close to 50 percent of the households in the region use a flush toilet facility. Notable differences exist between urban and rural areas. Over 60 percent of the households in the urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural percentage is about 37 percent. About 46 percent of the rural households use the bush as against 18 percent in the urban areas. Around 46 percent of the households in Gibeon,

Mariental Rural and Rehoboth Rural constituencies have no access to toilet facilities. Only Rehoboth Urban West has a relatively high proportion (84%) of households with a flush toilet. The Bucket/pail is also common a common toilet facility where one out of 10 households in the region make use of this facility. The proportion of households is relatively higher in the constituencies of Rehoboth Rural and Rehoboth Urban East.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Flush toilet not shared	Flush toilet shared	VIP	Pit long drop	Bucket/pail	Bush Other	Not stated	
Hardap	15 039	40.2	9.4	1.4	4.3	10.3	34.0	0.1	0.3
Urban	6 474	56.8	9.7	2.0	1.9	11.6	17.6	0.2	0.2
Rural	8 565	27.6	9.2	0.9	6.1	9.3	46.3	0.1	0.4
Gibeon	2 482	26.6	10.0	0.6	4.0	11.3	46.6	0.1	0.8
Mariental Rural	3 121	30.2	10.4	0.7	7.6	4.1	46.4	0.1	0.4
Mariental Urban	2 646	46.4	14.5	0.2	1.6	0.8	35.9	0.2	0.4
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	19.5	7.0	1.9	7.4	17.6	46.5	0.0	0.0
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	43.0	8.4	4.4	2.7	21.5	19.6	0.1	0.3
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	80.0	4.4	0.1	2.0	8.6	4.5	0.2	0.0

9.3 Garbage and refuse disposal

Table 9.3 shows the percent distribution of households by means of disposing garbage/refuse. The most common means of disposing garbage in Hardap region is the regular pick-up, which is utilised by 29 percent of all the households. This means of disposal is higher in urban (37%) than in rural areas (23%). The rubbish pit is also a common means of garbage disposal with about 24 percent of the households in the region making use of it. The corresponding proportions for urban and rural areas are respectively 15 and 30 percent. Incineration is a popular means of garbage disposal in the constituencies of Gibeon (32%) and Rehoboth Rural (39%). Over 10 percent of the households in the region dump their garbage by the roadside, and this is the case for all the constituencies except that of Rehoboth Urban West.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Hardap	15 039	28.7	16.8	16.3	12.8	23.7	0.7	0.9
Urban	6 474	36.5	32.8	2.7	11.5	15.1	0.5	0.9
Rural	8 565	22.8	4.8	26.5	13.7	30.3	0.9	1.0
Gibeon	2 482	27.0	5.8	31.9	12.3	19.6	1.6	1.8
Mariental Rural	3 121	23.1	3.5	14.5	13.7	43.7	0.8	0.8
Mariental Urban	2 646	52.4	7.9	6.4	16.6	15.3	0.5	0.8
Rehoboth Rural	1 975	14.0	3.5	39.0	14.5	28.0	0.3	0.7
Rehoboth Urban East	2 770	16.0	36.0	5.6	15.2	25.7	0.8	0.8
Rehoboth Urban West	2 045	40.0	49.0	5.6	2.0	2.3	0.2	0.9

10 Fertility

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

An indirect method of estimating the levels of fertility has been developed. Estimates of fertility based on the reported births in the last twelve months provide the true pattern, but under-estimate the level of fertility. On the other hand, estimates based on the 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 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.

Levels of Fertility

On the average, women in Hardap region have close to 4 children

The total fertility rates for Hardap 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 four children. Women in urban areas were expected to have three children, while those in rural areas gave birth to four children. The total fertility rates for constituencies ranged from three for Rehoboth Urban West to almost five in Mariental Rural.

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

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Hardap	3.7
Urban	3.4
Rural	4.0
Gibeon	4.4
Mariental Rural	4.5
Mariental Urban	3.4
Rehoboth Rural	3.4
Rehoboth Urban East	3.5
Rehoboth Urban west	3.0

Fertility Pattern

Teen-age females contribute about 9 percent to the total fertility rate in Hardap

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Hardap region is shown in Table 10.2.1. Motherhood starts at a fairly early age in the region, and child bearing is still relatively significant in the late ages. Teen-age females contribute 9 percent to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above contribute 8 percent. Child-bearing for women is concentrated in the 20–34 age groups which contribute 70 percent to the total fertility in the region.

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

Age	ASFR	Percent
15 - 19	0.0627	9.4
20 - 24	0.1827	27.4
25 - 29	0.1525	22.8
30 - 34	0.1346	20.1
35 - 39	0.0824	12.3
40 - 44	0.0395	5.9
45 – 49	0.0134	2.0

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

In the 2001 Census, information on deaths was collected at two levels. Women in child-bearing ages were asked about their total number of live births and those still surviving as well as the survival status of their last live birth. If these are reported correctly, then they would provide reasonable measures of infant and child mortality. At the same time, all households were requested to report on all deaths that occurred in the household since 1998. If there was a death in 2001, 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

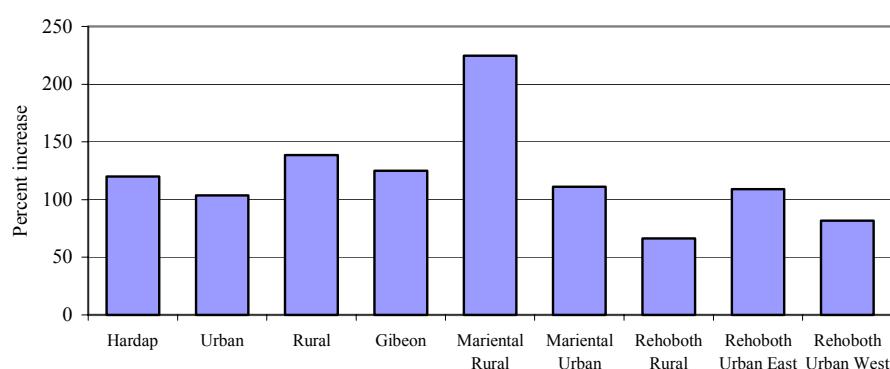
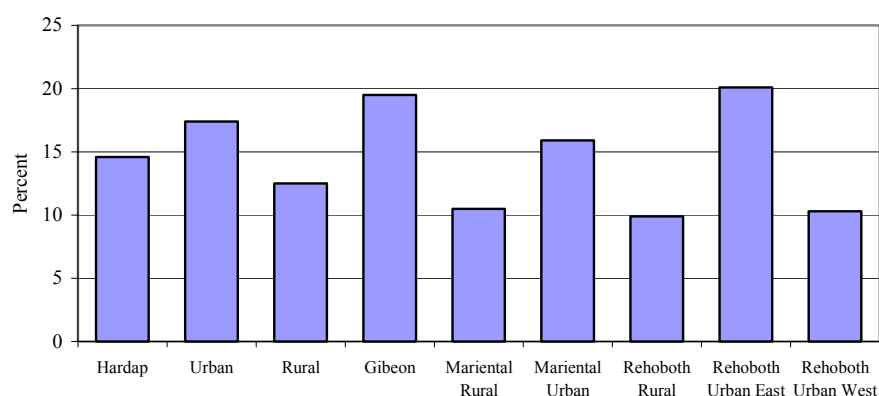
Table 11.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households from 1998 to 2001 in Hardap region. It can be observed that the number of deaths has been increasing since 1999.

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

Year	Total	Females	Males
1998	744	327	417
1999	671	288	383
2000	880	391	489
2001*	1476	729	747

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

Figure 11.1.1 shows the percent increase in the number of deaths between 1999 and 2001 for the region, urban and rural and the constituencies. The percent increase ranges from 60 to 230 in Rehoboth Rural and Gibeon constituencies respectively. The magnitude of mortality in the region can also be observed by looking at households which had at least one death within the last 3 years before the Census. This is shown in figure 11.1.2. For the region as a whole, one out of ten households have experienced at least one death within the three years before the Census. Two out of ten households in Gibeon and Rehoboth Urban East have had a death within the last three years.

Figure 11.1.1 Percent increase of deaths by area, 1999 – 2001, Hardap, 2001 Census**Figure 11.1.2 Percent of households with a death within 3 years before the Census Hardap, 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. This provides an overall measure of child mortality. The last indicator is the expectation of life at birth, which is the number of years a new-born would be expected to live if it were exposed to the current pattern of mortality. Expectation of life at birth provides an overall indicator of the level of mortality for the whole population under consideration.

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

The various indicators are presented in Table 11.1.2. The infant mortality rate for Hardap Region is 62 and 64 per 1000 live births respectively for females and males. Infant mortality is lower for urban than for rural areas. With regard to constituencies, Rehoboth Rural has the highest infant mortality rates for both females and males while Rehoboth Urban West constituency experienced the lowest infant mortality.

Child mortality follows the same pattern as that of infant mortality. However, the rates of under-five mortality are rather alarming. Overall, females are worse off than males.

The life expectancy at birth in the region is 53 and 51 years respectively for females and males. Rural areas are worse off than urban areas. Gibeon males and Mariental Rural females had the lowest life expectancy at birth of 43 and 39 years respectively. The life expectancy at birth for Rehoboth Rural and Rehoboth Urban West are relatively high when compared to the rest of the constituencies.

There is a need to note that the mortality estimates for some of the constituencies in this region do not appear to be consistent as some are relatively high while others are relatively low. These estimates are based on information reported by the respondents. There was no way of cross checking the accuracy of this information. It is therefore recommended that further investigation be made during the 2006 Inter-censal Demographic Survey.

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

Area	Infant Mortality		Child Mortality		Under-5 Mortality		Life Expectancy at Birth	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Hardap	62	64	27	22	87	84	52.6	51.0
Urban	33	58	8	18	41	75	56.1	58.0
Rural	67	67	31	23	96	89	50.4	46.7
Gibeon	70	67	33	23	100	89	55.7	42.8
Mariental Rural	60	66	26	23	84	87	38.7	45.2
Mariental Urban	69	60	32	19	99	78	51.9	50.7
Rehoboth Rural	76	74	37	28	110	100	79.6	57.6
Rehoboth Urban East	59	56	25	17	83	72	53.4	59.3
Rehoboth Urban West	13	55	2	16	15	71	79.6	64.4

Orphanhood

Information on orphanhood, particularly for children, provides an indirect indicator for adult mortality. It also reflects on the degree of dependency at household level. Table 11.2.1 below presents the number of households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years. It can be observed that 16 percent of the households in Hardap 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 2 percent. This implies that in 2 out of every 100 households there is a child without both parents, relying on extended family relatives for survival. It can be seen 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, Hardap, 2001 Census

Area	Number of Households with at least one child under 15 orphaned by				
	households with children under 15	One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hardap	9 307	1 509	16.2	189	2.0
Urban	4 397	675	15.4	80	1.8
Rural	4 910	834	17.0	109	2.2
Gibeon	1 428	275	19.3	30	2.1
Mariental Rural	1 920	313	16.3	51	2.7
Mariental Urban	1 581	318	20.1	44	2.8
Rehoboth Rural	1 056	177	16.8	17	1.6
Rehoboth Urban East	1 871	286	15.3	28	1.5
Rehoboth Urban West	1 451	140	9.6	19	1.3

The number of orphaned children aged below 15 years is presented in Table 11.2.2. For the region as a whole, 9 percent of all children under this age have lost one parent. This is close to one out of every 10 children under 15 years of age living with only one parent. The proportion of orphans under the same age without both parents is 1 percent. This implies that about 1 out of every 100 children under the age of 15 have no parents. There are hardly any differences between urban and rural areas, nor between constituencies.

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

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hardap	24 299	2 184	9.0	231	1.0
Urban	10 877	1 001	9.2	99	0.9
Rural	13 422	1 183	8.8	132	1.0
Gibeon	4 167	390	9.4	36	0.9
Mariental Rural	5 344	429	8.0	60	1.1
Mariental Urban	4 317	473	11.0	49	1.1
Rehoboth Rural	2 612	258	9.9	23	0.9
Rehoboth Urban East	4 544	426	9.4	38	0.8
Rehoboth Urban West	3 315	208	6.3	25	0.8

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 Hardap Region consisted of six Constituencies, namely Gibeon, Mariental Rural, Mariental Urban, Rehoboth Rural, Rehoboth Urban East, Rehoboth Urban West.

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.

Main Questionnaire

Main Questionnaire page 2

Detailed tables

<i>Chapter and table</i>	<i>Page</i>
Population Structure and Composition	
2.1 Total Population by sex and single year	D-1
2.2 - 2.10 Population distribution by age group and sex	D-2
2.11 - 2.19 Population distribution by broad age group and sex	D-4
2.20 Population distribution by age group and sex	D-6
2.21 - 2.23 Household Population by age group and sex	D-6
2.24 Institutional Population by age group and sex	D-7
2.25 Special Population by age group and sex	D-7
2.26 Total Population by age group and type	D-7
2.27 - 2.35 Total Population by sex and marital status	D-8
Disability	
3.1 Disabled Population by area and sex	D-10
3.2 Population by disability status, area and sex	D-10
Early Childhood Development	
4.1 Children aged 3-6 years attending Early Childhood Development Programme by area, age and sex	D-11
Education and Literacy	
5.1 - 5.19 Population by School Attendance and age group	D-12
5.20 - 5.28 School enrolment for the population aged 6-24 years by age and sex	D-21
5.29 - 5.37 Population 15 years and above by literacy, age group and sex	D-26
Labour Force	
6.1 - 6.3 Population aged 15 + by sex, age and activity status	D-31
6.4 Labour Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate, population aged 15 + by age and sex	D-32
6.5 - 6.13 Population aged 15 + by activity status and sex	D-32
Household Composition and Characteristics	
7.1 - 7.9 Households and population	D-37
7.10 - 7.18 Household Population by sex and relationship to head of household	D-38
7.19 - 7.27 Households by access to selected facilities	D-41
7.28 - 7.36 Household population by main source of income	D-42

<i>Chapter and table</i>	<i>Page</i>
Housing Conditions	
8.1 - 8.9 Households and population by type of housing unit	D-44
8.10 - 8.18 Households and population by type of tenure	D-45
8.19 - 8.27 Households and population by number of rooms	D-47
8.28 - 8.36 Households and population by main material used for the roof	D-49
8.37 - 8.45 Households and population by main material used for outer walls	D-50
8.46 - 8.54 Households and population by main material used for the floor	D-52
8.55 - 8.63 Households and population by main source of energy for cooking	D-53
8.64 - 8.72 Households and population by main source of energy for lighting	D-55
8.73 - 8.81 Households and population by main source of energy for heating	D-56
Water Supply and Sanitation	
9.1 - 9.9 Households and population by main source of water supply	D-59
9.10 - 9.18 Households and population by walking distance to water source	D-60
9.19 - 9.27 Households by means of refuse disposal	D-62
9.28 - 9.36 Households and population by type of toilet facility	D-63
Fertility	
10.1 - 10.9 Children ever born to mothers 12 - 49 years of age	D-65
10.10 - 10.18 Births in the last 12 months	D-67
Mortality and Orphanhood	
11.1 - 11.9 Households with a death and the number of deaths by year	D-70
11.10 - 11.18 Deaths in 2001 by age group and sex	D-71
11.19 - 11.21 Population by orphanage, age group and sex	D-74