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Foreword

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

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

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

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

The information relates to all persons who were in Kavango 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 Kavango, but were present during the Census Reference Night, are included in this report. Information on the population, which usually resides in the various regions will be presented in the National Report.

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

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

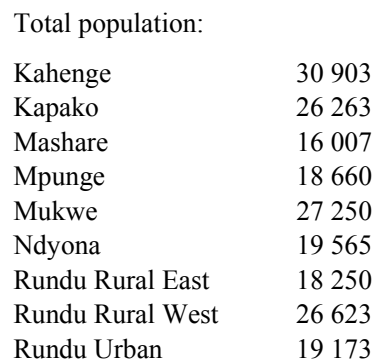
It is our sincere hope that the Census results, and in particular this report, will be put to good use by both planners and policy makers for objective formulation and implementation of programmes and policies for the development of our nation.

Immanuel Ngatjizeko, M. P.

Director General

National Planning Commission

Windhoek, June 2004

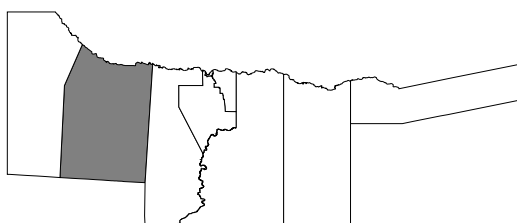


Kavango Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size	2001	1991		2001	1991
Total	202 694	116 830	Children 6-15 years attending school, Percent		
Females	106 176	61 067	Girls	78	81
Males	96 515	55 763	Boys	76	81
Growth Rate (%)	3.7	..	Labour force, 15+ years, percent		
In Urban/Rural, percent			In labour force	50	58
Urban areas	18	17	Employed	80	89
Rural areas	82	83	Unemployed	20	11
Sex ratio			Outside labour force	43	42
Males per 100 females	91	91	Student	33	39
			Homemaker	46	41
			Retired, too old, etc.	21	20
Area: In square Kilometres	48 463	42 771	Housing Conditions, percent		
Population density			Households with		
Persons per sq. km	4.2	2.7	Safe water	62	48
Age composition, percent			No toilet facility	81	89
Under 5 years	15	15	Electricity for lighting	11	5
5 – 14 years	29	26	Access to radio	79	39
15 – 59 years	48	51	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	89	93
60+ years	6	7	Main Source of income, percent		
Marital status: 15 years and above, Percent			Household main income		
Never married	39	30	Farming	52	..
Married legally, of whom	41	45	Wages & Salaries	21	..
Married with certificate	13	...	Cash remittance	4	..
Married traditionally	29	...	Business, non-farming	14	..
Married consensually	8	13	Pension	5	..
Divorced/Separated	6	5	Fertility		
Widowed	6	6	Average number of children per woman	5.5	7.1
Citizenship, percent			Mortality		
Namibian	98	97	Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Non-Namibian	2	3	Females	65	..
Main language spoken at home			Males	75	..
Percent of households			Both Sexes	70	84
Kavango languages	91	90	Life expectancy at birth, years		
Private households			Females	41	59
Number	30 467	17 831	Males	42	55
Average size	6.5	6.2	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent		
Head of Household, percent			Orphaned by		
Females	41	33	Mother	5	...
Males	59	67	Father	10	...
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	72	62	Both parents	2	...
Education, 15+ years, percent			Disability, percent		
Never attended	26	35	With disability	6	3
Currently at school	19	16	Of whom		
Left school	51	49	Deaf	21	13
			Blind	31	26
			Speech	10	9
			Limbs	42	35
			Hands	16	..
			Legs	26	..
			Mental	6	15

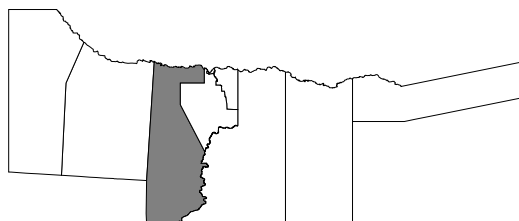
Kahenge Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	30 903	In labour force	60
Females	16 060	Employed	93
Males	14 843	Unemployed	7
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	35
Males per 100 females	92	Student	34
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	39
Under 5 years	16	Retired, too old, etc.	28
5 – 14 years	30	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	47	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	54
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	95
Percent		Electricity for lighting	2
Never married	64	Access to radio	81
Married with certificate	10	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	8	Household main income	
Married consensually	12	Farming	69
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	11
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	9
Number	4 515	Pension	3
Average size	6.8	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	38	per woman	5.8
Males	62	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	74	Females	72
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	78
Never attended	22	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	18	Females	40
Left school	58	Males	42
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	6
Girls	79		
Boys	76		



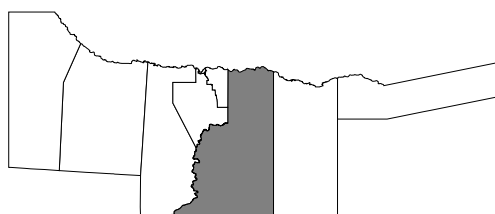
Kapako Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	26 263	In labour force	55
Females	13 811	Employed	87
Males	12 452	Unemployed	13
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	90	Student	27
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	50
Under 5 years	16	Retired, too old, etc.	23
5 – 14 years	30	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	46	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	55
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	96
Percent		Electricity for lighting	3
Never married	64	Access to radio	88
Married with certificate	7	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	18	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	66
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	9
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	2
Private households		Business, non-farming	15
Number	3 954	Pension	4
Average size	6.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	37	per woman	6.0
Males	63	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	70	Females	74
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	65
Never attended	30	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	18	Females	43
Left school	50	Males	35
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	7
Girls	77		
Boys	73		



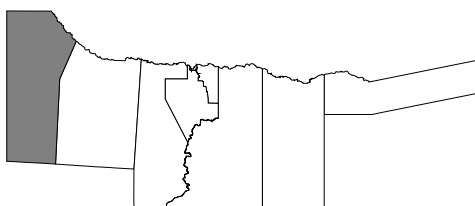
Mashare Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size			
Total	16 007	Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Females	8 323	In labour force	40
Males	7 684	Employed	78
		Unemployed	22
Sex ratio			
Males per 100 females	92	Outside labour force	53
		Student	34
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	47
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	19
5 – 14 years	30		
15 – 59 years	48	Housing Conditions, percent	
60+ years	7	Households with	
		Safe water	45
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	95
Percent		Electricity for lighting	2
Never married	65	Access to radio	68
Married with certificate	8		
Married traditionally	17	Main Source of income, percent	
Married consensually	2	Household main income	
Divorced/Separated	4	Farming	63
Widowed	3	Wages & Salaries	11
		Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	10
Number	2 289	Pension	9
Average size	6.9		
		Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	41	per woman	5.7
Males	59		
		Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	66	Females	35
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	67
Never attended	36		
Currently at school	21	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	41	Females	50
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	40
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	74	With disability	4
Boys	72		



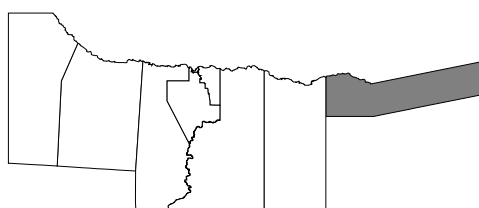
Mpungu Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	18 660	In labour force	72
Females	9 466	Employed	95
Males	9 194	Unemployed	5
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	97	Student	47
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	28
Under 5 years	16	Retired, too old, etc.	25
5 – 14 years	31	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	46	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	60
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	94
Percent		Electricity for lighting	3
Never married	68	Access to radio	73
Married with certificate	8	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	6	Household main income	
Married consensually	13	Farming	75
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	7
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	1
Private households		Business, non-farming	11
Number	2 499	Pension	3
Average size	7.4	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	37	per woman	6.5
Males	63	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	72	Females	64
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	73
Never attended	26	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	19	Females	45
Left school	54	Males	50
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	6
Girls	78		
Boys	75		



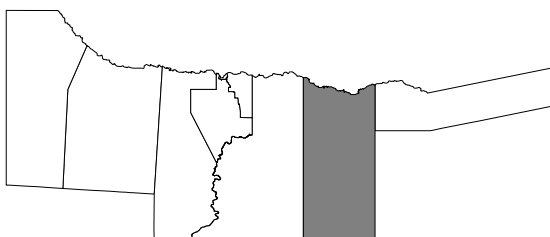
Mukwe Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	27 250	In labour force	39
Females	14 096	Employed	66
Males	13 154	Unemployed	34
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	93	Student	23
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	57
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	20
5 – 14 years	28	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	47	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	34
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	92
Percent		Electricity for lighting	8
Never married	63	Access to radio	80
Married with certificate	4	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	23	Household main income	
Married consensually	4	Farming	58
Divorced/Separated	4	Wages & Salaries	17
Widowed	1	Cash remittance	5
Private households		Business, non-farming	9
Number	4 189	Pension	8
Average size	6.3	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	42	per woman	5.8
Males	58	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	66	Females	83
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	104
Never attended	28	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	17	Females	43
Left school	52	Males	42
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	7
Girls	78		
Boys	78		



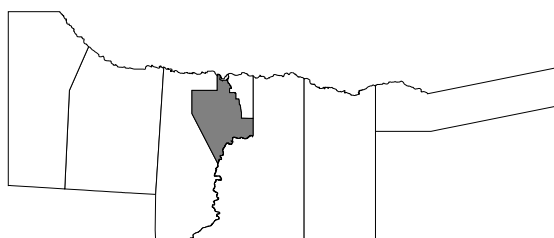
Ndiyona Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	19 565	In labour force	31
Females	10 456	Employed	61
Males	9 109	Unemployed	39
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	87	Student	23
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	57
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	19
5 – 14 years	29	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	49	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	45
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	92
Percent		Electricity for lighting	3
Never married	64	Access to radio	73
Married with certificate	4	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	21	Household main income	
Married consensually	1	Farming	58
Divorced/Separated	5	Wages & Salaries	17
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	5
Private households		Business, non-farming	9
Number	2 978	Pension	8
Average size	6.4	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	49	per woman	5.6
Males	51	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	69	Females	80
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	73
Never attended	26	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	20	Females	44
Left school	53	Males	48
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	5
Girls	73		
Boys	74		



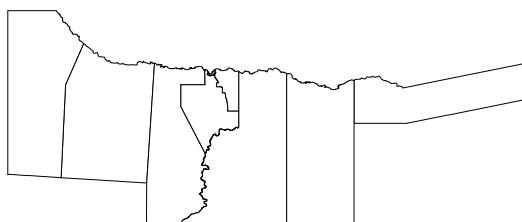
Rundu Rural West Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	26 623	In labour force	49
Females	14 023	Employed	79
Males	12 599	Unemployed	21
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	45
Males per 100 females	90	Student	37
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	45
Under 5 years	16	Retired, too old, etc.	18
5 – 14 years	29	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	47	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	95
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	72
Percent		Electricity for lighting	17
Never married	65	Access to radio	81
Married with certificate	7	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	20	Household main income	
Married consensually	1	Farming	34
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	30
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	22
Number	4 093	Pension	4
Average size	6.3	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	41	per woman	5.5
Males	59	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	61
Never attended	29	Males	86
Currently at school	17	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	52	Females	38
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	43
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	78	With disability	5
Boys	77		



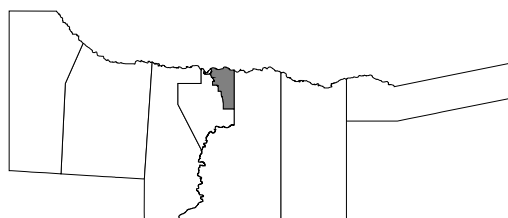
Rundu Urban Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	19 173	In labour force	54
Females	10 161	Employed	71
Males	9 010	Unemployed	29
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	89	Student	37
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	53
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	33
5 – 14 years	25	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	57	Households with	
60+ years	3	Safe water	99
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	18
Percent		Electricity for lighting	57
Never married	70	Access to radio	79
Married with certificate	9	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	13	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	4
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	57
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	34
Private households		Business, non-farming	27
Number	3 217	Pension	3
Average size	5.8	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	39	per woman	4.3
Males	61	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	90	Females	45
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	65
Never attended	13	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	22	Females	36
Left school	63	Males	41
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	3
Girls	84		
Boys	83		



Rundu Rural East Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	18 250	In labour force	51
Females	9 780	Employed	68
Males	8 470	Unemployed	32
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	87	Student	41
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	35
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	24
5 – 14 years	29	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	47	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	76
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	75
Percent		Electricity for lighting	4
Never married	65	Access to radio	71
Married with certificate	7	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	19	Household main income	
Married consensually	1	Farming	39
Divorced/Separated	4	Wages & Salaries	26
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	6
Private households		Business, non-farming	166
Number	2 733	Fertility	
Average size	6.7	Average number of children	
Head of Household, percent		per woman	5.3
Females	44	Mortality	
Males	56	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Females	56
	70	Males	62
Education, 15+ years, percent		Life expectancy at birth, years	
Never attended	31	Females	39
Currently at school	20	Males	38
Left school	47	Disability, percent	
Children 6-15 years attending school		With disability	6
Percent			
Girls	90		
Boys	88		



1 General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in Kavango was 202 694. Out of these, 106 176 were females while 96 515 were males. This gives a sex ratio of about 91 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 Kavango, 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 about 98 percent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is only 1 percent of the total population.

Figure 1.2 provides the distribution of households by size for the whole region. The size of the private households is relatively large, where more than half of the households are made up of more than 6 members. However, the population in these households constitutes slightly over three quarters of the household population in the region. While one-person households make up 6 percent of all households, they constitute only 1 percent of the household population.

Figure 1.1 Total Populations, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

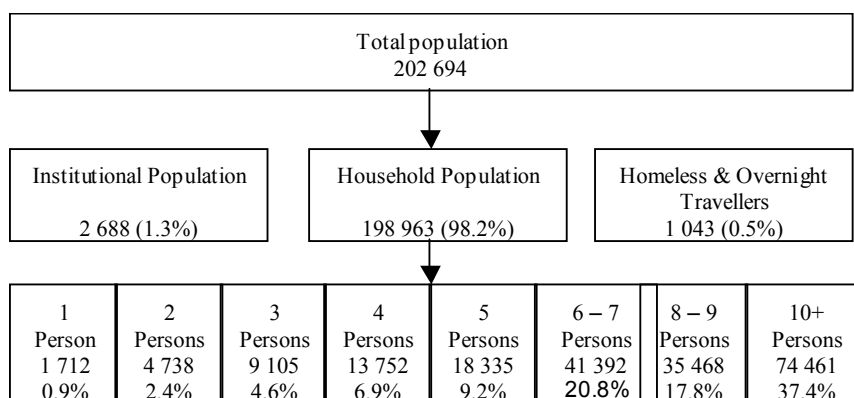
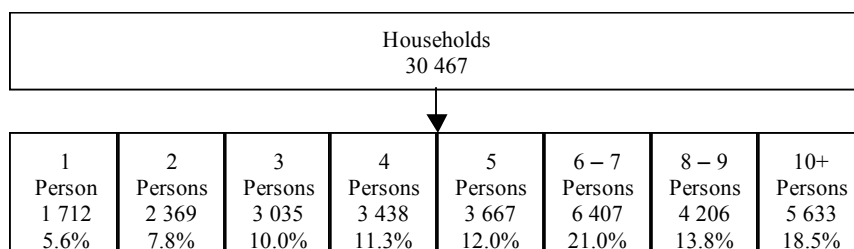


Figure 1.2 Households, Kavango Region, 2001 Census



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 82 percent of the total population was enumerated in the rural parts of the region.

There are 9 constituencies in the region. Kahenge constitutes 15 percent, while Mukwe and Rundu Rural West constituencies each have about 13 percent of the enumerated population, making them the most populous constituencies in the region. The proportion of the population in the Mashare constituency was just about 8 percent of the enumerated population in the region.

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

Area	Total	Percent	Females	Male	Not stated
Kavango	202 694	100	106 176	96 515	3
Urban	36 964	18.2	19 769	17 192	3
Rural	165 730	81.8	86 407	79 323	
Kahenge	30 903	15.2	16 060	14 843	
Kapako	26 263	13.0	13 811	12 452	
Mashare	16 007	7.9	8 323	7 684	
Mpungu	18 660	9.2	9 466	9 194	
Mukwe	27 250	13.4	14 096	13 154	
Ndiyona	19 565	9.7	10 456	9 109	
Rundu Rural East	18 250	9.0	9 780	8 470	
Rundu Rural West	26 623	13.1	14 023	12 599	1
Rundu Urban	19 173	9.5	10 161	9 010	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

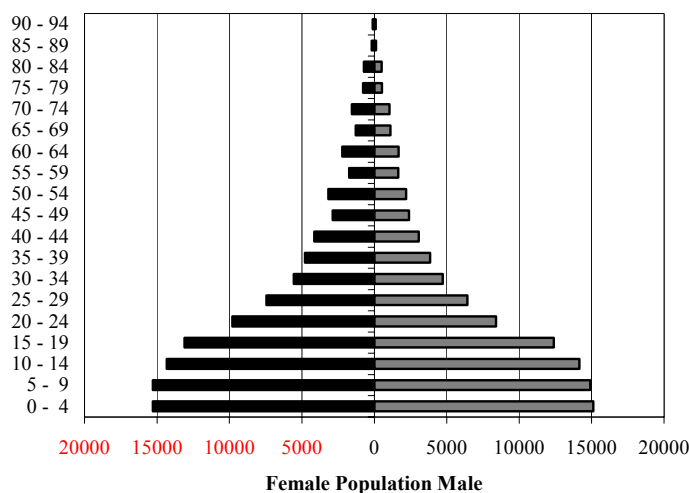
More than 2 out of 5 persons in Kavango are aged below 15 years

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 under 15 years of age is close to 44 percent, while those aged 15 – 59 years make up 48 percent of the whole population in the region. This can clearly be observed in the population pyramid, which is relatively broad in the first three age groups at the base and relatively narrow towards the apex, an indication of a relatively low percentage of senior citizens, i.e. those aged 60 years and above.

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

Area	Percent in Age group				
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+	Not stated
Kavango	15.0	28.9	48.2	5.9	1.9
Urban	14.5	26.2	54.1	3.5	1.7
Rural	15.1	29.5	46.9	6.5	2.0
Kahenge	15.6	29.8	46.6	6.0	2.0
Kapako	16.0	30.2	46.2	6.5	1.1
Mashare	14.0	29.8	47.7	6.8	1.7
Mpungu	16.3	31.4	46.4	5.5	0.4
Mukwe	14.0	27.5	47.4	6.5	4.6
Ndiyona	14.3	28.8	49.0	7.0	0.8
Rundu Rural East	15.1	29.2	46.5	6.7	2.5
Rundu Rural West	15.8	28.7	48.6	5.3	1.6
Rundu Urban	13.2	25.1	57.2	3.0	1.5

Figure 2.1.1 Population Pyramid, Kavango Region, 2001 Census



2.2 Age structure: Urban and rural areas

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for urban and rural areas is shown in Table 2.1.1. Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 present the population pyramids for the respective areas by five-year age groups. The pyramid for the rural areas has a relatively broader base, an indication of a relatively younger population. The urban population has a higher proportion of the working age population, while, on the other hand, a higher proportion of senior citizens can be observed in rural areas.

Figure 2.2.1 Urban population pyramid, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

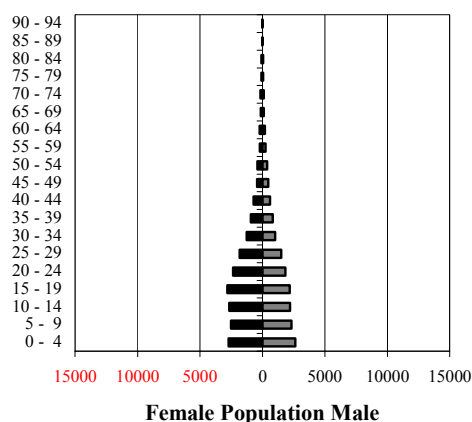
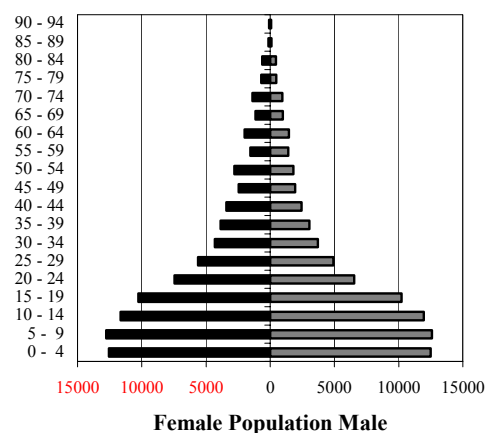


Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Kavango Region, 2001 Census



2.3 Age Structure: Constituency Level

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for the nine constituencies is shown in Table 2.1.1. Except for the Rundu Urban constituency, the proportion of the population under 15 years of age is above 40 percent in all the other constituencies with Mpungu peaking at about 48 percent. Rundu Urban constituency has the highest proportion (57%) of the working age population and a relatively low proportion (3%) of the senior citizens. The proportion of senior citizens is around 7 percent in the rest of the constituencies except those of Mpungu and Rundu Rural West.

2.4 Sex composition

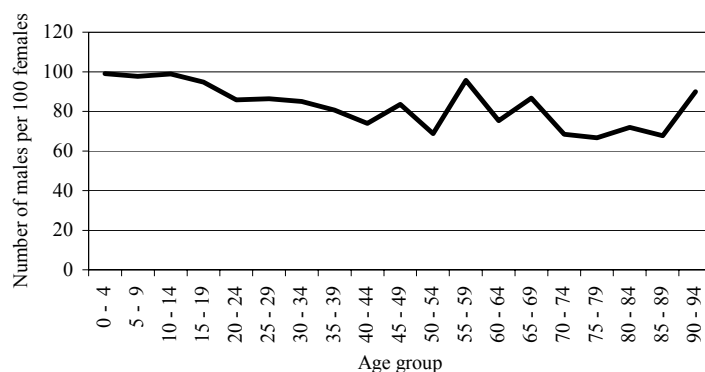
For every 100 females in Kavango there are 91 Males

Table 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio as well as the sex composition (percent) of the population by area. Males make up close to 48 percent of the whole population in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 91. Figure 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio by age for the regional population. The number of females and males is almost equal for the age groups below 14 years. The ratio then declines steadily to age group 40 - 44 years, then fluctuates up and down and finally stabilizes in the older ages, but still with more females than males.

The sex composition of the population in urban and rural areas as well as in the constituencies follow the same pattern as that at regional level. The sex ratio ranges from 87 to 97 males per 100 females respectively for Rundu Rural East and Mpungu constituencies.

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

Area	Percent		Sex Ratio
	Females	Male	
Kavango	52.4	47.6	90.9
Urban	53.5	46.5	87.0
Rural	52.1	47.9	91.8
Kahenge	52.0	48.0	92.4
Kapako	52.6	47.4	90.2
Mashare	52.0	48.0	92.3
Mpungu	50.7	49.3	97.1
Mukwe	51.7	48.3	93.3
Ndiyona	53.4	46.6	87.1
Rundu Rural West	52.7	47.3	89.8
Rundu Urban	53.0	47.0	88.7
Rundu Rural East	53.6	46.4	86.6

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

2.5 Marital status

1 out of 3 of all married persons aged 15+ years in Kavango 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 29 percent of the females and 48 percent of the males had never been married at the time of the Census. For the region as a whole, almost 1 out of 8 persons aged 15 years and above are married with certificate. Females make up more than half of all persons married traditionally. It can further be noted that close to 9 out of 10 persons who are widowed are females.

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

Marital status	Population				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Never married	41 520	17 425	24 095		38	29	48
Married with certificate	14 200	7 504	6 695	1	13	13	13
Married traditional	31 740	18 255	13 485		29	31	27
Consensual union	8 796	5 269	3 527		8	9	7
Divorced or separated	6 238	5 041	1 197		6	8	2
Widowed	6 026	5 303	723		5	9	1
Not stated	1 254	707	546	1	1	1	1
Total	109 774	59 504	50 268	2	100	100	100

2.6 Citizenship

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

Citizenship	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibian	199 325	104 533	94 790	2	98.3	98.5	98.2
Non Namibian	3 163	1 527	1 635	1	1.6	1.4	1.7
Not stated	206	116	90		0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	202 694	106 176	96 515	3	100	100	100

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

Citizenship	Number				Percent	
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	
Angola	1 700	772	928		50.5	
Botswana	88	39	49		2.6	
South Africa	83	38	44	1	2.5	
Zambia	110	52	58		3.3	
Zimbabwe	38	17	21		1.1	
Other SADC countries	811	431	380		24.1	
Other African countries	35	14	21		1	
European countries	132	68	64		3.9	
American countries	123	71	52		3.7	
Asian and Oceanic countries	35	22	13		1	
Other countries	8	3	5		0.2	
Not Stated	206	116	90		6.1	
Total	3 369	1 643	1 725	1	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 Kavango region. In Kavango, 98 percent of the population were nationals of Namibia. Angolans make up slightly more than 50 percent of the non-Namibian nationals.

2.7 Place of birth

Information on place of birth is useful for the analysis of lifetime migration. To identify their place of birth, all persons were asked to state their mothers' place of usual residence at the time of their birth. Table 2.7.1 presents the distribution of the population by place of birth. It can be seen that close to 19 out of 20 persons, who were enumerated in the region were born in the region. Slightly more than one out of five of those born outside the region were born in the neighbouring regions of Caprivi and Ohangwena. Slightly over one percent of those enumerated were born outside the country.

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

Birthplace	Number			Not stated	Percent		
	Total	Female	Male		Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	1 493	759	734		0.7	0.7	0.8
Erongo	219	92	127		0.1	0.1	0.1
Hardap	529	269	260		0.3	0.3	0.3
Karas	120	45	75		0.1	0.0	0.1
Kavango	190 438	101 001	89 437		94.0	95.1	92.7
Khomas	923	460	462	1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Kunene	188	71	117		0.1	0.1	0.1
Ohangwena	1 350	504	846		0.7	0.5	0.9
Omaheke	282	135	147		0.1	0.1	0.2
Omusati	867	318	549		0.4	0.3	0.6
Oshana	918	361	557		0.5	0.3	0.6
Oshikoto	446	175	271		0.2	0.2	0.3
Otjozondjupa	683	317	366		0.3	0.3	0.4
Not stated	1 424	364	1 059	1	0.7	0.3	1.1
Outside Namibia	2 814	1 305	1 508	1	1.4	1.2	1.6
Total	202 694	106 176	96 515	3	100	100	100

3 Disability

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

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

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below show the disabled population by area and sex as well as by type of disability. It can be seen from the first table that the proportion of the disabled population in Kavango Region was around 5 percent. There are no significant differences between females and males. The proportion of disabled persons is slightly lower in urban than in rural areas. In the former it is 4 percent as against 6 percent in the latter. Slight differences can be observed at constituency level. The proportion of disabled persons ranges from about 3 percent in Rundu Urban to 7 percent in Kapako and Mukwe constituencies.

It can be observed in Table 3.2 that blindness is the most common type of disability in the region. It affects about 31 percent of the disabled population. Impairment of legs accounts for 26 percent of all disabilities.

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

Area	Population			Number of disabled			Percent disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Kavango	201 651	105 744	95 907	11 045	5 663	5 382	5.5	5.4	5.6
Urban	36 584	19 564	17 020	1 475	735	740	4.0	3.8	4.3
Rural	165 067	86 180	78 887	9 570	4 928	4 642	5.8	5.7	5.9
Kahenge	30 790	16 011	14 779	1 727	857	870	5.6	5.4	5.9
Kapako	26 232	13 797	12 435	1 742	896	846	6.6	6.5	6.8
Mashare	15 935	8 307	7 628	659	312	347	4.1	3.8	4.5
Mpungu	18 626	9 460	9 166	1 082	526	556	5.8	5.6	6.1
Mukwe	26 975	14 010	12 965	1 980	1 081	899	7.3	7.7	6.9
Ndiyona	19 427	10 398	9 029	974	507	467	5.0	4.9	5.2
Rundu Rural West	26 548	14 006	12 542	1 213	633	580	4.6	4.5	4.6
Rundu Urban	18 879	9 979	8 900	603	298	305	3.2	3.0	3.4
Rundu Rural East	18 239	9 776	8 463	1 065	553	512	5.8	5.7	6.0

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

Type of disability	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	3 452	1 888	1 564	31.3	33.3	29.1
Deaf	2 332	1 214	1 118	21.1	21.4	20.8
Hands	1 813	920	893	16.4	16.2	16.6
Legs	2 914	1 380	1 534	26.4	24.4	28.5
Speech	1 108	539	569	10	9.5	10.6
Mentally ill	692	361	331	6.3	6.4	6.2
Other	609	331	278	5.5	5.8	5.2
Total Disabled	11 045	5 663	5 382			

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

4 Early Childhood Development

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

The Census counted about 24 600 children aged 3 – 6 years in the region. The number of females and males were almost equal. Table 4.1 below shows that about 15 percent of these children were attending ECD programmes, with no significant differences between female and male children.

However, significant differences between urban and rural areas can be observed. Relatively higher proportions of children are attending an early childhood development programme in urban than in rural areas.

Attendance of Early Childhood Development Programmes in constituencies varies notably. A relatively small proportion (8%) in Ndiyona and about 10 percent in Mashare and Mukwe constituencies respectively, are attending such a programme. The rest of the constituencies have relatively higher proportions with Rundu urban having 28 percent of the children involved in ECD programmes.

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

Area	Population 3 - 6 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Kavango	24 631	12 392	12 239	3 702	1 900	1 802	15	15.3	14.7
Urban	4 003	2 005	1 998	1 095	553	542	27.4	27.6	27.1
Rural	20 628	10 387	10 241	2 607	1 347	1 260	12.6	13	12.3
Kahenge	4 016	1 973	2 043	630	315	315	15.7	16	15.4
Kapako	3 417	1 726	1 691	446	226	220	13.1	13.1	13
Mashare	1 937	971	966	185	94	91	9.6	9.7	9.4
Mpungu	2 672	1 337	1 335	419	225	194	15.7	16.8	14.5
Mukwe	3 001	1 571	1 430	312	165	147	10.4	10.5	10.3
Ndiyona	2 232	1 102	1 130	182	94	88	8.2	8.5	7.8
Rundu Rural West	3 258	1 632	1 626	674	333	341	20.7	20.4	21
Rundu Urban	1 878	957	921	525	271	254	28	28.3	27.6
Rundu Rural East	2 220	1 123	1 097	329	177	152	14.8	15.8	13.9

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that out of the 3 700 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme, close to 46 percent are attending Crèche or Kindergarten, 51 percent are attending Pre-primary, while only 3 percent are attending Day care Centre/Nursery school. Higher proportions of children are attending pre-primary school in rural (59%) than in urban (31%) areas. Unlike in rural areas, the crèche/kindergarten is the main facility of early childhood development in urban area. There are no significant differences in the numbers of female and male children who are attending any particular early childhood development programmes.

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

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme	Number			Percent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Kavango	Crèche/Kindergarten	1 693	855	838	45.7	45	46.5
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	122	66	56	3.3	3.5	3.1
	Pre-Primary School	1 887	979	908	51	51.5	50.4
	Total Attending	3 702	1 900	1 802	100	100	100
Urban	Crèche/Kindergarten	708	349	359	64.7	63.1	66.2
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	45	25	20	4.1	4.5	3.7
	Pre-Primary School	342	179	163	31.2	32.4	30.1
	Total Attending	1 095	553	542	100	100	100
Rural	Crèche/Kindergarten	985	506	479	37.8	37.6	38
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	77	41	36	3	3	2.9
	Pre-Primary School	1 545	800	745	59.3	59.4	59.1
	Total Attending	2 607	1 347	1 260	100	100	100

5 Education and Literacy

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

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

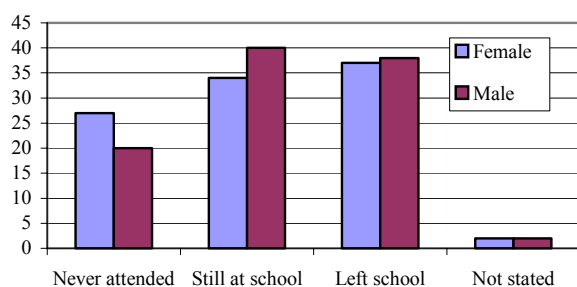
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending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

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

The purpose of the question on literacy was to divide the population into two groups: Those who are able to write and read a message in any language with understanding and those who do not have this ability. People who can write but not read or who can read but not write are not literate. The question on literacy was straightforward: "Can you write and read a message in any language?"

5.1 School Attendance

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



The Census enumerated about 165 000 persons aged 6 years and above of whom about 23 percent have never attended school. About 37 percent are currently attending and 37 percent have left school. There are significant differences in the proportions of females and males for those who never attended and slight differences for those who had left school. In the case of those attending, the proportion for males is higher than that of females.

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

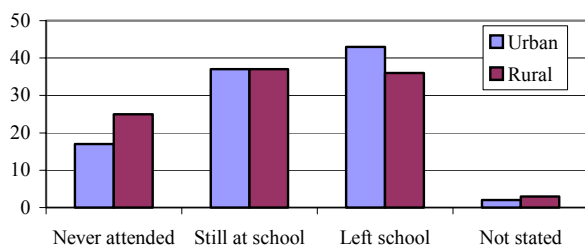


Figure 5.1.2 reveals that relatively more persons have never attended school in rural than in urban areas, whilst more persons have left school in urban than in rural areas. It is interesting to note that there is an equal proportion of persons that are still at school in both urban and rural areas.

5.2 School Enrolment

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

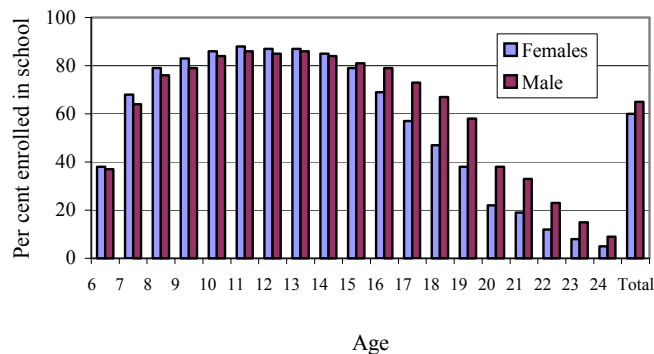


Figure 5.2.1 shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. Over 80 percent of all children aged 9 – 15 years attend school. The highest enrolment rate is close to 90 percent for females at age 11. Enrolment rates are slightly higher for females than males at early ages. The opposite is the case for older ages.

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

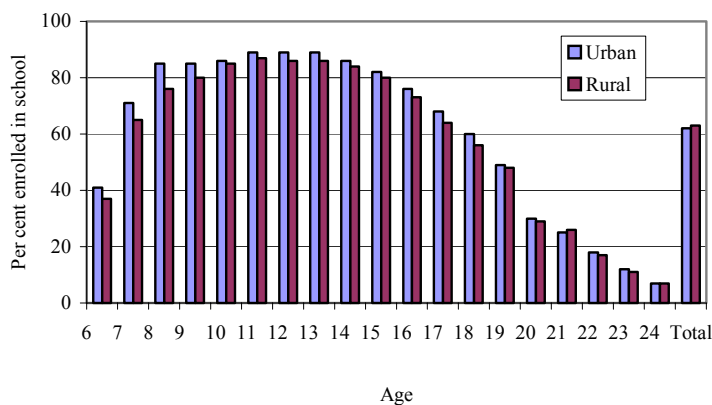


Figure 5.2.2 shows that school enrolment rates are higher at almost all ages in urban than in rural areas. These differences are more significant at the early ages.

Table 5.2.1 shows that close to 53 percent of the population aged 15 years and above and had left school did not complete primary school. There are more females than males in this category. About 34 percent of all those aged 15 years and above and who had left school had completed primary education while about 7 percent of them had completed secondary education.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	31 352	17 882	13 470	52.7	57.3	47.6
Primary School	20 340	10 300	10 040	34.2	33	35.5
Secondary School	4 299	1 565	2 734	7.2	5	9.7
University	423	163	260	0.7	0.5	0.9
Technical training after secondary school	691	251	440	1.2	0.8	1.6
Teachers Training	570	197	373	1	0.6	1.3
Not stated	1 796	827	969	3	2.7	3.4
Total	59 471	31 185	28 286	100	100	100

5.3 Literacy

7 out of 10 persons aged 15+ years in Kavango are literate

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

The literacy question was put to all persons aged 6 years and above and resulted in about 115 000 literate persons. For international comparisons, it is more relevant to use 15 years as the lower age limit, which gives just over 81 000 literate people. This leads to a literacy rate of 72 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above.

Table 5.3.1 shows that males are more literate than females in all areas. Significant proportions of females lack the ability to write and read in all areas of the region. At constituency level, the literacy rate ranges from 66 percent in Mukwe and Mashare to about 90 percent in Rundu Urban. Females in Mukwe constituency have the lowest literacy rate of 58 percent in the region.

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

Area	Population			Literate			Literacy rate %		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Kavango	112 673	60 894	51 779	81 257	40 406	40 851	72.1	66.4	78.9
Urban	21 563	11 678	9 885	18 207	9 379	8 828	84.4	80.3	89.3
Rural	91 110	49 216	41 894	63 050	31 027	32 023	69.2	63.0	76.4
Kahenge	16 790	9 115	7 675	12 333	6 262	6 071	73.5	68.7	79.1
Kapako	14 102	7 705	6 397	9 859	4 909	4 950	69.9	63.7	77.4
Mashare	8 933	4 808	4 125	5 933	2 913	3 020	66.4	60.6	73.2
Mpungu	9 729	5 028	4 701	7 027	3 468	3 559	72.2	69.0	75.7
Mukwe	15 683	8 336	7 347	10 321	4 845	5 476	65.8	58.1	74.5
Ndiyona	11 003	6 150	4 853	7 540	3 841	3 699	68.5	62.5	76.2
Rundu Rural West	14 716	7 908	6 808	10 767	5 273	5 494	73.2	66.7	80.7
Rundu Urban	11 553	6 140	5 413	10 360	5 325	5 035	89.7	86.7	93.0
Rundu Rural East	10 164	5 704	4 460	7 117	3 570	3 547	70.0	62.6	79.5

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

Language	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	400	217	183	0.5	0.5	0.4
Caprivi	1 519	781	738	1.9	1.9	1.8
Otjiherero	640	303	337	0.8	0.7	0.8
Kavango	77 770	39 609	38 161	95.7	98.0	93.4
Nama/Damara	344	152	192	0.4	0.4	0.5
Oshiwambo	4 263	1 443	2 820	5.2	3.6	6.9
Tswana	41	11	30	0.1	0.0	0.1
Afrikaans	7 996	3 117	4 879	9.8	7.7	11.9
German	88	37	51	0.1	0.1	0.1
English	37 508	16 733	20 775	46.2	41.4	50.9
Other European	1 186	448	738	1.5	1.1	1.8
Other African	476	238	238	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	55	23	32	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	792	308	484	1.0	0.8	1.2
Total*	81 257	40 406	40 851	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table 5.3.2 reveals that close to 96 percent of those aged 15 years and above, can write and read Kavango languages with understanding. English is the second language in which people are most literate (46%). Other significant languages in the region in which people are literate in are Afrikaans (10%) and Oshiwambo (5%).

6 Labour Force

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

The Census asked all persons aged 8 years and above about their activity during the seven days prior to the Census night 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, people who worked for at least one hour but who had another activity, as main activity, for example as student or homemaker, were economically active according to this definition.

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

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

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

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

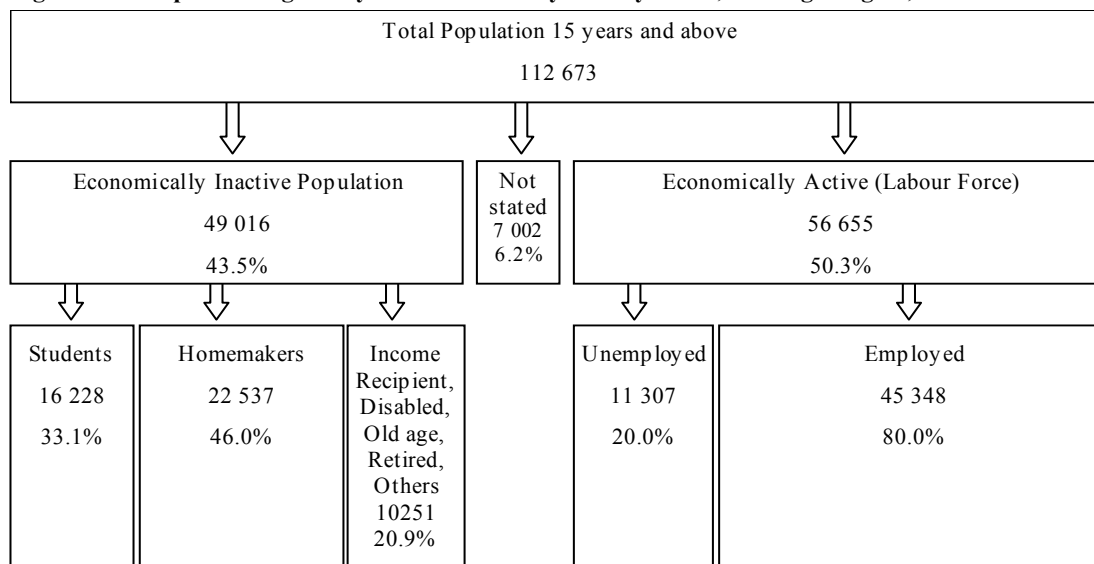


Figure 6.1 shows that 50 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while 43 percent is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (80%) and the unemployed (20%). In the economically inactive population group, students make up 33 percent, while homemakers constitute about 46 percent.

6.1 Labour force participation rate

Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the region is only 50 percent. The rate is higher for males (54%) than for females (47%). For urban and rural areas, there are hardly any differences. However, there are significant differences between females and males within both areas. For urban areas the rates for females and males are 49 percent and 59 percent respectively. The corresponding rates for rural areas are 47 percent and 52 percent respectively. At constituency level, the rates for both females and males range from 31 percent in Ndiyona to 72 percent in Mpungu. The table also shows significant differences between females and males within each of the constituencies.

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

Area	Labour Force Participation Rate %		
	Total	Female	Male
Kavango	50.3	47.4	53.7
Urban	53.5	48.9	58.9
Rural	49.5	47.0	52.4
Kahenge	59.8	59.2	60.6
Kapako	55.2	52.5	58.4
Mashare	40.1	38.0	42.4
Mpungu	71.9	72.7	71.0
Mukwe	39.3	35.6	43.4
Ndiyona	31.5	28.7	35.2
Rundu Rural West	48.9	43.4	55.3
Rundu urban	54.0	49.4	59.2
Rundu Rural East	51.1	48.0	55.0

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

6.2 Labour force

The labour force is made up of the employed and the unemployed persons in a population. About 50 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the labour force in the region. Table 6.2.1 shows that 80 percent of the population in the labour force is employed, while 20 percent is unemployed. There are no significant differences between females and males in these categories. The Census also distinguished between those unemployed but who 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, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	45 348	23 123	22 225	80.0	80.1	80.0
Unemployed	11 307	5 737	5 570	20.0	19.9	20.0
Total	56 655	28 860	27 795	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 presents the employed population aged 15 years and above by status in employment and sex. Slightly over 23 percent of the employed persons, of whom 2 out of 5 are females, are employed as unpaid family workers in subsistence farming. Other unpaid family workers constitute close to 12 percent of all employees. Subsistence farmers without paid employees make up about 16 percent of all employees. Again, females are the majority in this category. The government and parastatals employ 14 percent of all employed persons in the region. This is the only sector where males significantly outnumber females. Slightly over 1 out of 5 of all employed males belong to this

category. The private sector employs about 13 percent of all the employed persons, of whom almost 2 out of 3 are males. Individual employers account for about 3 percent of all employed persons. An individual employer operates an own business with paid employees. Only about 2 percent of all employed persons are subsistence farmers with paid employees.

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

Employment Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence farmer with paid employees	868	407	461	1.9	1.8	2.1
Subsistence farmer, no paid employees	7 388	4 350	3 038	16.3	18.8	13.7
Other employer with paid employees	1 252	503	749	2.8	2.2	3.4
Other own-account worker	5 536	3 151	2 385	12.2	13.6	10.7
Employee, Government or parastatal	6 521	1 871	4 650	14.4	8.1	20.9
Employee, private	5 749	2 179	3 570	12.7	9.4	16.1
Unpaid family worker, subsistence farm	10 497	6 307	4 190	23.1	27.3	18.9
Other unpaid family worker	5 298	3 172	2 126	11.7	13.7	9.6
Other	370	208	162	0.8	0.9	0.7
Not Stated	1 869	975	894	4.1	4.2	4.0
Total	45 348	23 123	22 225	100	100	100

6.4 Employed persons by occupation

Table 6.4.1 presents the employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The largest occupational group is skilled agricultural and fishery workers who constitute about 35 percent of all employed persons. The second largest occupational group is elementary occupations which includes labourers and other unskilled occupations who make up about 30 percent of all employed persons. Over 3 out of 5 persons in this occupation group are females. Craft and related workers make up 9 percent of all employed persons of whom three quarters are males. Other occupations that are predominantly male-dominated are armed forces, legislators, senior officials and managers as well as professionals.

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

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	1 416	49	1 367	3.1	0.2	6.2
Legislators, senior officials and managers	374	105	269	0.8	0.5	1.2
Professionals	2 304	896	1 408	5.1	3.9	6.3
Technicians and associate professionals	1 835	901	934	4.0	3.9	4.2
Clerks	558	320	238	1.2	1.4	1.1
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	4 137	2 170	1 967	9.1	9.4	8.9
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	15 920	8 886	7 034	35.1	38.4	31.6
Craft and related trade workers	4 180	1 052	3 128	9.2	4.5	14.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	684	124	560	1.5	0.5	2.5
Elementary occupations	13 467	8 362	5 105	29.7	36.2	23.0
Not Stated	473	258	215	1.0	1.1	1.0
Total	45 348	23 123	22 225	100	100	100

6.5 Employed persons by industry

Table 6.5.1 present the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by industry and sex. The private and public services industry employs about 24 400 people, which is well above 50 percent of all employed persons. There are no significant differences between females and males who are employed in this sector. About 36 percent of all employed persons are engaged in the agricultural sector, with females slightly outnumbering the males. The industrial sector of manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction employs about 7 percent of all employed persons, with males heavily outnumbering the females.

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

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	16 493	9 186	7 307	36.4	39.7	32.9
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction	3 131	554	2 577	6.9	2.4	11.6
Wholesale and retail trade	811	315	496	1.8	1.4	2.2
Private and Public services	24 423	12 807	11 616	53.9	55.4	52.3
Not Stated	490	261	229	1.1	1.1	1.0
Total	45 348	23 123	22 225	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 the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and sex. It can be observed that about 26 percent of the employed persons have never attended school, and that the majority of them are females. It can further be noted that slightly over one third of the employed persons did not complete primary education, while about one quarter of them had completed this level of education. Only about 6 percent of the employed persons, of whom the majority are males, had completed secondary education. Persons with tertiary level of education make about 3 percent of all employed persons and two thirds of them are males.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	11 980	7 066	4 914	26.4	30.6	22.1
Incomplete Primary School	16 033	8 535	7 498	35.4	36.9	33.7
Primary School	12 019	5 604	6 415	26.5	24.2	28.9
Secondary School	2 650	901	1 749	5.8	3.9	7.9
Tertiary Level	1 525	558	967	3.4	2.4	4.4
Not Stated	1 141	459	682	2.5	2.0	3.1
Total	45 348	23 123	22 225	100	100	100

6.7 Unemployment rate

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 persons in the labour force in the same sex/age population group.

The unemployment rate in Kavango is 20 percent

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 (percent) by age group and sex, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

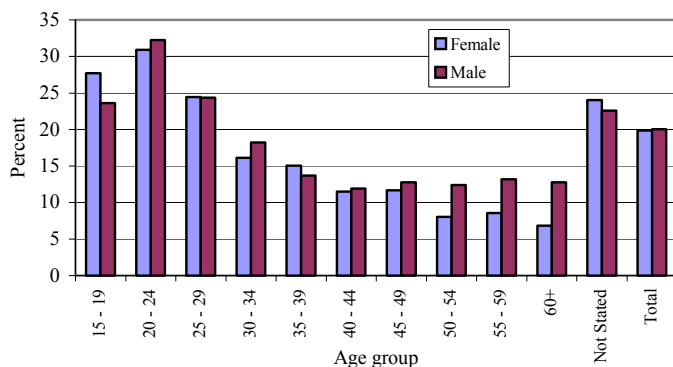


Figure 6.7.1 indicates that young people have the highest unemployment rate in the region. There are no notable differences between females and males. However, at older ages, the rates are slightly higher for males than females.

Almost 16 percent of all unemployed have previously worked. To a larger extent, younger people are first time job seekers than older people.

Figure 6.7.2 Unemployment rate (percent) by area and sex, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

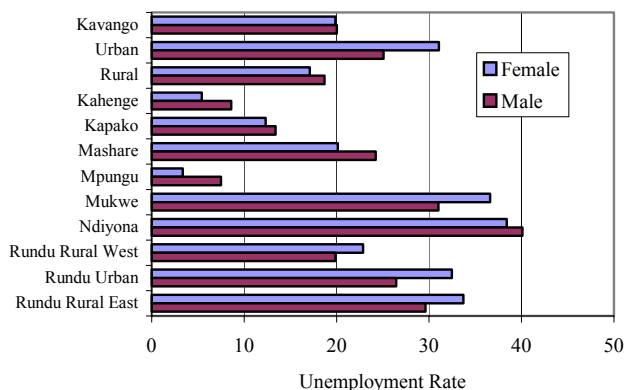


Figure 6.7.2 gives the unemployment rates by area and sex. For the urban areas, the rate of unemployment is higher for females than males. Ndiyona constituency has the highest unemployment rate for both females and males while Mpungu and Kahenge constituencies depict the lowest rates for both sexes.

Table 6.7.1 shows that 1 out of 5 unemployed persons had never attended school, while slightly more than one third of them had incomplete primary level of education. About 3 out of 10 of the unemployed had completed primary education, as against only 8 percent who had completed secondary education. It should be noted that there were very few unemployed persons (1%) with a tertiary level of education. There are no significant differences between females and males with regard to unemployment and the level of education completed.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	2 287	1 296	991	20.2	22.6	17.8
Incomplete Primary School	4 050	2 099	1 951	35.8	36.6	35.0
Primary School	3 608	1 768	1 840	31.9	30.8	33.0
Secondary School	870	357	513	7.7	6.2	9.2
Not Stated	392	183	209	3.5	3.2	3.8
Tertiary Level	100	34	66	0.9	0.6	1.2
Total	11 307	5 737	5 570	100	100	100

6.8 Population outside labour force

Persons who are outside the labour force are grouped into six categories of which three are predominant. These are homemakers (40%), students (29%) and old age (9%). 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, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	16 228	7 313	8 915	29.0	22.8	37.2
Homemaker	22 537	14 571	7 966	40.2	45.5	33.2
Income recipient	1 077	564	513	1.9	1.8	2.1
Severely disabled	1 044	555	489	1.9	1.7	2.0
Retired	1 795	1 110	685	3.2	3.5	2.9
Old age	5 243	3 331	1 912	9.4	10.4	8.0
Other	1 092	530	562	1.9	1.7	2.3
Not Stated	7 002	4 060	2 942	12.5	12.7	12.3
Total (Outside labour Force)	56 018	32 034	23 984	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population about one quarter of them have never attended school, over one third had incomplete primary education, while close to another one third had completed primary education. About one percent of the economically inactive persons had completed a tertiary level of education. It should be noted that close to one quarter of the homemakers had completed primary education.

Table 6.8.2 Percent of economically inactive population (outside labour force) aged 15 years and above by educational attainment, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Total	Student	Home maker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other
Never attended	26.9	0.0	31.3	34.0	51.3	54.9	75.0	27.8
Incomplete Primary School	35.4	37.5	39.1	35.7	27.8	26.7	16.7	37.5
Primary School	31.2	55.9	23.5	21.2	14.8	9.6	2.1	22.3
Secondary School	2.1	2.2	2.4	3.4	1.1	1.8	0.3	4.0
Tertiary Level	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.0
Not stated	3.7	2.9	3.3	4.5	4.3	6.0	5.7	7.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7 Household Composition and Characteristics

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

7.1 The average household size

Table 7.1.1 shows that on average a household in Kavango Region is composed of between 6 and 7 members. In urban areas, the average household size is 6 while in rural it is between 6 and 7 members. At constituency level the household sizes vary, ranging between 5 and 8 members. The breakdown of household size in Kavango, rural and urban areas and at constituency level is presented in the detailed tables.

Table 7.1.1 Average Household size, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average household size
Kavango	6.5
Urban	6.0
Rural	6.7
Kahenge	6.8
Kapako	6.6
Mashare	6.9
Mpungu	7.4
Mukwe	6.3
Ndiyona	6.4
Rundu Rural West	6.3
Rundu Urban	5.8
Rundu Rural East	6.7

7.2 Household composition

In order to determine the composition of a household, the relationship of members 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 Kavango Region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons account for about 38 percent of all household members. Other relatives to the head/spouse make up 18 percent, while grandchildren account for about 15 percent.

Tables 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 present the respective urban and rural household populations by relationship to the head/spouse. In both urban and rural areas, children of the head/spouse are still the predominant group with 36 and 38 percent respectively. The proportion of other relatives to the head/spouse is relatively higher in urban (26%) than in the rural areas (16%). The opposite is the case for grandchildren with only 8 percent in urban as compared to about 17 percent in the rural areas.

Table 7.2.4 shows the distribution of households by area and by the sex of the head of household. It can be observed that, for the region as a whole, there are more male-headed households (59%) than female-headed ones (41%). There are no significant differences between urban and rural households

as far as the sex of the head is concerned. At constituency level, the male-headed households are relatively more than the female-headed ones in all the constituencies.

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head	30 467	12 427	18 040	15.3	11.8	19.3
Spouse	15 970	14 471	1 499	8.0	13.7	1.6
Son / daughter	75 021	38 476	36 545	37.7	36.5	39
Son / daughter in law	4 260	2 325	1 935	2.1	2.2	2.1
Grandchild	29 716	14 771	14 945	14.9	14	16
Parent	2 370	1 918	452	1.2	1.8	0.5
Other relative	35 891	18 484	17 407	18.0	17.6	18.6
Domestic worker, non-relative	712	281	431	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other non-relative	4 340	2 008	2 332	2.2	1.9	2.5
Not stated	216	111	105	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	198 963	105 272	93 691	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	6 049	2 397	3 652	16.7	12.3	21.7
Spouse	3 041	2 663	378	8.4	13.7	2.3
Son / daughter	12 952	6 792	6 160	35.7	34.9	36.7
Son / daughter in law	711	407	304	2.0	2.1	1.8
Grandchild	2 940	1 501	1 439	8.1	7.7	8.6
Parent	462	368	94	1.3	1.9	0.6
Other relative	9 278	4 912	4 366	25.6	25.2	26.0
Domestic worker, non-relative	97	62	35	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other non-relative	689	335	354	1.9	1.7	2.1
Not stated	45	27	18	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	36 264	19 464	16 800	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	24 418	10 030	14 388	15.0	11.7	18.7
Spouse	12 929	11 808	1 121	7.9	13.8	1.5
Son / daughter	62 069	31 684	30 385	38.1	36.9	39.5
Son / daughter in law	3 549	1 918	1 631	2.2	2.2	2.1
Grandchild	26 776	13 270	13 506	16.5	15.5	17.6
Parent	1 908	1 550	358	1.2	1.8	0.5
Other relative	26 613	13 572	13 041	16.4	15.8	17.0
Domestic worker, non-relative	615	219	396	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other non-relative	3 651	1 673	1 978	2.2	1.9	2.6
Not stated	171	84	87	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	162 699	85 808	76 891	100	100	100

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

Area	Total number of households	Number of households headed by		Percent of households headed by	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Kavango	30 467	12 427	18 040	40.8	59.2
Urban	6 049	2 397	3 652	39.6	60.4
Rural	24 418	10 030	14 388	41.1	58.9
Kahenge	4 515	1 704	2 811	37.7	62.3
Kapako	3 954	1 483	2 471	37.5	62.5
Mashare	2 289	927	1 362	40.5	59.5
Mpungu	2 499	930	1 569	37.2	62.8
Mukwe	4 189	1 778	2 411	42.4	57.6
Ndiyona	2 978	1 456	1 522	48.9	51.1
Rundu Rural West	4 093	1 688	2 405	41.2	58.8
Rundu Urban	3 217	1 251	1 966	38.9	61.1
Rundu Rural East	2 733	1 210	1 523	44.3	55.7

Access to means of communication

The Census asked all households about accessibility to selected services/facilities. These included television, radio, newspaper, telephone and computer. Distinction should be made between ownership and accessibility. A household may have accessibility to such a facility/service without necessarily claiming its ownership. Table 7.3.1 below presents a picture of the diversity of accessibility to these communication facilities. Figure 7.3.1 presents the regional situation with regard to accessibility of these facilities. It can be observed that the radio is accessible to 79 percent of all households in the region. The computer is the least accessible, with 4 percent of the households having an access to it.

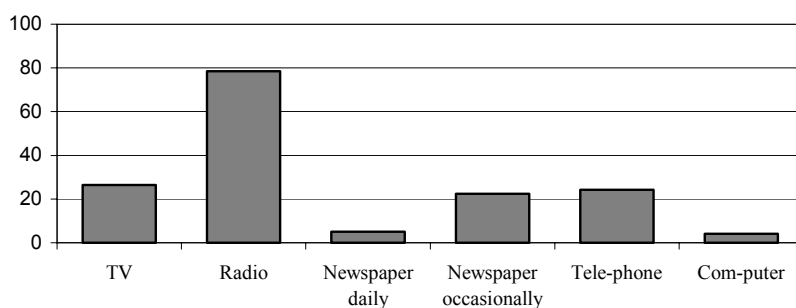
Figure 7.3.1 Percent of households with access to selected facilities, Kavango, 2001 Census

Table 7.3.1 Percent of households with access to selected facilities, by area, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent					
		TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Kavango	30 467	26.5	78.5	5.1	22.4	24.2	4.1
Urban	6 049	60.4	80.7	14.9	47.3	45.0	11.4
Rural	24 418	18.1	77.9	2.6	16.3	19.1	2.4
Kahenge	4 515	17.0	81.4	4.1	15.6	26.6	2.3
Kapako	3 954	23.8	88.4	1.6	14.4	33.9	1.3
Mashare	2 289	14.1	68.4	2.7	11.1	3.2	2.2
Mpungu	2 499	21.8	72.6	4.1	18.2	28.1	9.0
Mukwe	4 189	12.2	80.2	1.9	23.9	13.2	1.9
Ndiyona	2 978	18.6	73.1	2.2	13.7	7.0	0.7
Rundu Rural West	4 093	45.2	81.4	4.4	28.2	37.0	6.9
Rundu Urban	3 217	62.8	79.4	22.4	57.0	45.5	12.1
Rundu Rural East	2 733	20.9	71.0	3.0	16.6	11.8	2.2

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 60 percent of the households in urban areas as compared to only 18 percent in the rural areas. The telephone is accessible to 45 percent as against 18 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

At constituency level, except the radio, Mashare and Kahenge and Mukwe are the ones with least accessibility to the rest of facilities/services under consideration.

Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on language usually spoken or most spoken at home. In the Kavango Region several languages were identified. Table 7.4.1 provides the distribution of households by main language spoken. Kavango language is the most spoken language in households in the Region, with 91 percent of the households communicating in this language. Oshiwambo is spoken in 2 percent of the households.

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

Main Language	Number of households	Percent
Bushman	390	1.3
Caprivi	296	1.0
Otjiherero	146	0.5
Kavango	27 746	91.1
Nama/Damara	142	0.5
Oshiwambo	731	2.4
Tswana	3	0.0
Afrikaans	192	0.6
German	4	0.0
English	138	0.5
Other European	177	0.6
Other African	319	1.0
Other	27	0.1
Not stated	156	0.5
Total	30 467	100

7.5 Main source of household income

The Census asked all households their main source of income. It should be noted that households may rely on various sources of income. However, they were asked to state only the main source. Table 7.5.1 below presents the distribution of households by their main source of income. It can be seen that farming is the leading main source of income in the region with about 52 percent of the households having reported so. Wages and salaries as a main source of income was reported by 21 percent of the households. Business, non-farming, was reported as a main source of income for about 14 percent of the households in the region and only 5 percent reported their main source of income to be pension.

Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas about 51 percent of the households in urban areas reported wages and salaries as their main source of income, the corresponding percentage for the rural areas was only 13. On the other hand, farming as the main source of income was mostly reported in rural areas with about 63 percent as compared to only 8 percent in urban areas. Business, non-farming, was reported as a main source of income for 27 percent of the households in urban areas as against 11 percent in rural areas.

At constituency level, it is interesting to note that more households in most constituencies reported farming as their main source of income. Mpungu had the highest percentage with 75 percent and Rundu Urban reported the lowest with 4 percent of their households with farming as their main source of income. The opposite is observed with wages and salaries as the main source of income, reported mainly in Rundu Urban (57%) and least in Mpungu (7%). Pension as a household main source of income was fairly significant in the constituencies of Mashare (9%) and Mukwe (8%).

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Farming	Business, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Kavango	30 467	51.9	14.1	20.6	5.0	4.3	2.9	1.1
Urban	6 049	7.9	27.0	50.6	3.3	5.5	4.1	1.5
Rural	24 418	62.8	10.9	13.2	5.4	4.0	2.6	1.0
Kahenge	4 515	68.8	8.8	10.9	3.5	2.7	4.3	1.0
Kapako	3 954	66.2	15.4	9.4	4.0	2.3	1.6	1.1
Mashare	2 289	63.0	9.7	11.3	8.7	3.0	3.4	1.0
Mpungu	2 499	75.4	11.3	7.4	2.8	0.8	1.4	0.9
Mukwe	4 189	57.7	9.1	17.0	7.9	4.9	2.6	0.6
Ndiyona	2 978	59.6	7.3	16.7	5.9	8.1	1.5	1.0
Rundu Rural West	4 093	33.7	22.0	30.1	3.7	6.7	2.5	1.3
Rundu Urban	3 217	4.1	26.5	57.0	3.2	3.8	4.4	1.0
Rundu Rural East	2 733	39.2	16.2	25.7	6.1	6.1	4.5	2.2

8 Housing Conditions

The Census asked all households questions on housing characteristics. These included the 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). These types of housing units are defined in Appendix 1.

Table 8.1.1 shows that traditional dwellings are predominant as they are occupied by close to two thirds of all households in the region. It is worth noting that detached/semi detached houses are occupied by about 30 percent of the households in the region.

Disparities exist between urban and rural areas, where the detached/semi-detached dwellings predominate in urban areas (59%), as against traditional dwellings in the rural ones (72%). Improvised housing units (shacks) are occupied by 4 percent of the households in the urban areas as against 1 percent in the rural ones.

At constituency level, detached/semi-detached houses are fairly common in Mukwe (47%), Ndiyona (46%), Rundu Rural West (37%), Rundu Urban (68%) and Rundu Rural East (37%). Traditional dwellings dominate in all constituencies except Rundu Urban, where the percent of households occupying them ranges from 48 to 91 respectively in Mukwe and Kapako. A significant proportion (7%) of households in Rundu Urban live in improvised housing units (shacks).

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

Area	Number of house- holds	Percent					
		Detached, semi- detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit {shack}	Other	Not Stated
Kavango	30 467	30.4	0.9	64.1	1.9	2.3	0.5
Urban	6 049	59.0	2.1	30.4	4.4	3.2	0.8
Rural	24 418	23.3	0.6	72.4	1.3	2.0	0.4
Kahenge	4 515	9.0	0.9	86.2	0.7	2.5	0.7
Kapako	3 954	5.0	0.4	90.5	1.1	2.6	0.3
Mashare	2 289	17.1	0.4	80.7	0.4	1.0	0.3
Mpungu	2 499	7.4	0.6	85.5	3.2	2.8	0.4
Mukwe	4 189	47.3	0.8	48.3	1.0	2.3	0.3
Ndiyona	2 978	46.0	0.4	51.3	1.0	1.0	0.3
Rundu Rural West	4 093	37.2	0.9	57.6	2.0	1.8	0.5
Rundu Urban	3 217	68.0	3.1	17.6	6.7	4.1	0.4
Rundu Rural East	2 733	36.7	0.7	58.3	1.5	1.9	1.1

8.2 Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. Most of the households (84%) in the region own their dwellings without any mortgage. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. While close to two thirds of the households in urban areas own their own dwelling, the corresponding proportion in the rural areas is close to 9 out of 10. At the same time, about 16 percent of households in urban areas reside in owner occupied dwellings with mortgage as compared to only 5 percent in the rural areas. Significant proportions of households in urban areas occupy dwellings either provided by the employer (9%) or or rented and not tied to the job (9%).

At constituency level, owner-occupied dwellings without mortgage are predominate in all of them, where the proportion of households occupying them ranges from 47 to 93 percent respectively in the constituencies of Rundu Urban and Rundu Rural East. Dwellings which are owner occupied with mortgage are common in Rundu Urban (23%) and Ndiyona (11%). Dwellings provided by employer are also common in Rundu Urban (15%) Rented dwellings not tied to the job are also fairly common in Rundu Urban (11%).

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Rented, not tied to the job	Owner Occupied (with mortgage)	Owner Occupied (without mortgage)	Rent free (not owner occupied)	Provided by Employer	Other	Not Stated
Kavango	30 467	2.1	7.1	83.7	2.5	3.3	0.9	0.4
Urban	6 049	8.5	15.7	64.0	2.3	8.6	0.2	0.7
Rural	24 418	0.5	4.9	88.6	2.5	2.0	1.1	0.3
Kahenge	4 515	0.4	4.6	88.4	0.8	2.5	2.6	0.7
Kapako	3 954	0.1	7.5	86.4	4.4	1.2	0.2	0.3
Mashare	2 289	1.0	2.6	85.8	4.3	1.8	4.0	0.4
Mpungu	2 499	0.5	5.2	92.0	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.2
Mukwe	4 189	1.2	3.0	87.3	4.4	3.4	0.6	0.2
Ndiyona	2 978	0.2	10.6	84.2	3.1	1.6	0.2	0.1
Rundu Rural West	4 093	3.8	5.4	87.9	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.3
Rundu Urban	3 217	11.2	22.8	46.9	3.8	14.6	0.4	0.3
Rundu Rural East	2 733	0.4	2.2	93.5	0.7	1.8	0.3	1.1

8.3 Average number of persons per room

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

Table 8.3.1 Average number of persons per room, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average number of persons per room
Kavango	2.1
Urban	2.1
Rural	2.1
Kahenge	1.9
Kapako	2.1
Mashare	2.0
Mpungu	2.0
Mukwe	2.2
Ndyona	2.1
Rundu Rural West	2.3
Rundu Urban	2.0
Rundu Rural East	2.2

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

The region has an average of about 2 persons per room. There is no significant difference between rural and urban areas nor between constituencies..

8.4 Materials used for construction

Information on the main material used for construction of roofs, walls and floors is given in Tables 8.4.1 to 8.4.3. It can be seen from Table 8.4.1 that the most commonly used material for roofing in the region is the thatch grass. About 7 out of 10 of all the households reside in dwellings with such roofing material. This proportion is even higher in rural (81%) than in urban (31%) areas. Households that live in dwellings, whose roofing material is corrugated iron sheets, constitute 22 percent of all households in the region. Again this proportion is high in urban (60%) than in rural (12%) areas.

At constituency level, dwellings with roofs made from thatch grass pre-dominate in all constituencies except Rundu Urban. The proportion of households residing in dwellings with such roofs range from 89 percent in Kapako to 55 percent in Rundu Rural West. Roofs made from corrugated iron sheets are most common in Rundu Urban with 2 out of 3 households living under them. A significant proportion (38%) of the households in Rundu Rural West reside in dwellings made from similar roofs.

With respect to floor construction, mud/clay is the most common material used. Table 8.4.2 shows that close to half of the households in the region occupy dwellings with this type of floor. The proportion is higher in rural (52%) than in urban (27%) areas. Slightly more than one third of the households in the region occupy dwellings with sand floors. This proportion is higher in rural (39%) than in urban (27%) areas. Cement is more commonly used in urban (43%) than in rural (7%) areas.

With regard to constituencies, dwellings with mud/clay and sand floors predominate in all of them. The proportion of households residing in dwellings with such floors range from 68 percent in Kapako to 20 percent in Rundu Urban. Sand floors are equally common, with the proportions occupying such households ranging from 62 to 22 percent respectively in Ndiyona and Rundu Urban constituencies. Cement floors are common in Rundu Urban (56%), Rundu Rural West (20%), Mukwe (12%) and Rundu Rural East (12%).

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood cover with melthoid	Thatch, grass	Stick, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Kavango	30 467	21.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.2	71.5	1.5	1.0	0.6
Urban	6 049	60.4	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.2	31.3	1.1	1.6	0.7
Rural	24 418	12.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.5	81.5	1.6	0.9	0.5
Kahenge	4 515	6.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	86.7	3.3	0.9	0.8
Kapako	3 954	6.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	89.5	0.8	1.1	0.7
Mashare	2 289	9.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	4.7	80.2	3.2	1.0	0.4
Mpungu	2 499	9.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	84.3	1.5	1.6	0.5
Mukwe	4 189	23.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	72.7	1.0	0.7	0.4
Ndiyona	2 978	5.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.6	88.1	0.6	0.4	0.3
Rundu Rural West	4 093	38.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.5	55.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Rundu Urban	3 217	66.6	3.1	2.1	0.7	1.7	21.5	1.6	2.4	0.2
Rundu Rural East	2 733	30.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	65.0	1.3	0.8	1.2

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

Area	Number of households	Percent				
		Sand	Cement	Mud/Clay	Other	Not stated
Kavango	30 467	36.6	14.5	47.1	1.1	0.8
Urban	6 049	27.2	43.0	27.5	0.9	1.3
Rural	24 418	38.9	7.4	51.9	1.1	0.7
Kahenge	4 515	34.5	6.0	56.9	1.8	0.9
Kapako	3 954	25.5	5.0	67.9	0.8	0.7
Mashare	2 289	32.9	5.6	58.1	2.5	0.7
Mpungu	2 499	43.9	8.2	45.7	1.2	1.0
Mukwe	4 189	46.7	11.9	39.6	1.3	0.5
Ndiyona	2 978	62.0	5.4	32.3	0.0	0.3
Rundu Rural West	4 093	28.2	20.0	50.4	0.6	0.8
Rundu Urban	3 217	21.9	56.2	19.6	1.2	1.1
Rundu Rural East	2 733	38.8	11.9	47.5	0.2	1.6

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, wooden poles, sticks and grass predominate in the region. It can be seen from Table 8.4.3 that slightly over 1 out of 3 of the households live in dwellings with walls made out of such material. About a quarter of the households reside in dwellings whose walls are made from mud/clay bricks. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. Walls made from cement blocks/bricks are more common in urban (30%) than in rural (4%) areas. About one quarter of the households in both urban and rural areas reside in dwellings whose walls are made from mud/clay bricks. Walls made from wooden poles, sticks and grass are less common in urban (16%) than in rural areas (39%). It is worth noting that 25 percent of the households in rural areas live in dwellings whose walls are constructed from sticks, mud and cow-dung.

At constituency level, dwellings with walls made from mud/clay bricks are fairly common in all of them. The proportion of households residing in such dwellings range from 39 to 16 percent respectively in Mashare and Ndiyona constituencies. Equally common in all constituencies, are dwellings whose walls are made from wooden poles, sticks and grass. The proportion of the households residing in such dwellings range from 69 percent in Ndiyona to 16 percent in Rundu Urban. In Rundu Urban 44 percent of the households reside in dwellings whose walls are made from cement blocks/bricks. A significant proportion (11%) in Rundu Rural West lives in similar dwellings. It should be observed that 2 percent of the households in Rundu Rural West occupy dwellings whose walls are constructed from prefab materials.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Cement blocks/bricks	Burnt bricks/Face bricks	Mud/Clay bricks	Corrugated iron sheets	Prefab	Wooden poles, sticks and cow-dung grass	Other mud and sticks	Other	Not stated
Kavango	30 467	9.1	0.7	25.9	3.1	0.9	34.9	22.1	2.7	0.6
Urban	6 049	30.2	1.0	25.8	10.2	1.9	16.2	11.4	2.4	0.9
Rural	24 418	3.9	0.6	25.9	1.4	0.6	39.5	24.7	2.7	0.6
Kahenge	4 515	3.9	0.6	16.5	1.5	0.6	38.7	33.6	3.6	0.9
Kapako	3 954	2.5	0.4	33.6	0.9	0.3	24.6	32.7	4.4	0.6
Mashare	2 289	3.0	1.2	38.8	0.7	0.5	30.7	22.9	1.5	0.6
Mpungu	2 499	4.7	1.0	20.8	2.9	0.2	52.0	15.9	1.9	0.6
Mukwe	4 189	6.5	0.4	25.0	1.2	1.3	44.3	18.7	2.1	0.5
Ndiyona	2 978	2.1	0.3	16.0	0.4	0.2	69.5	10.0	1.1	0.3
Rundu Rural West	4 093	10.6	1.0	31.5	7.4	2.4	15.8	26.7	4.0	0.6
Rundu Urban	3 217	44.3	0.8	19.2	9.7	0.9	16.1	6.7	1.9	0.4
Rundu Rural East	2 733	4.2	0.6	35.7	3.0	1.0	30.2	22.3	1.8	1.3

8.5 Source of energy used for cooking, lighting and heating

Tables 8.5.1 to 8.5.3 present the percent distribution of households by sources of energy for cooking, lighting and heating. As indicated in Table 8.5.1, most of the households (89%) in the region rely on wood and charcoal from wood for cooking. Only 5 percent utilize electricity for cooking. Another 3 percent of the households make use of gas for this purpose. There are significant differences between urban and rural areas. More than 90 percent as against 65 of the households in rural and urban areas respectively make use of wood/charcoal from wood for cooking purposes. About 18 percent as against 2 percent of the households in urban and rural areas respectively use electricity for cooking. Gas is utilized for cooking by 13 percent and about 1 percent of the households in urban and rural areas respectively.

At constituency level, wood/charcoal from wood is used extensively in all the constituencies with more than half of the households using such energy for cooking. In the Mpungu and Kapako constituencies those using wood/charcoal from wood for cooking the proportion is 97 percent. In the case of Rundu Urban, the main sources of energy for cooking are wood/charcoal from wood (51%), electricity (25%) and gas (20%).

With regard to lighting, it can be observed from Table 8.5.2 that more than half of the households (61%) in the region use candle for this purpose, while another 24 percent of them utilize wood. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. Electricity is used by 40 percent of the households in the urban areas as compared to only 4 percent in the rural areas. Candle light is more common to both rural (63%) and urban areas (55%). A significant proportion (30%) of the rural households use wood for lighting as compared to only 2 percent in urban areas.

There are significant differences in source of energy for lighting at constituency level. Rundu Urban (57%) and to some extent Rundu Rural West (16%) rely on electricity for this purpose. Most of the households in all the constituencies make use of candle light. In the case of the rural constituencies the second main sources of energy for lighting is wood ranging from 23 percent in Kapako to 46 percent in Mpungu.

Table 8.5.3 shows that a significant proportion (69%) of the households in the region heat their homes with wood/charcoal from wood. The proportion of the households in the region that do not heat their homes is 23 percent. There are significant differences between urban and rural areas. About 40 percent of the households in the former, as compared to 18 percent in the latter, do not heat their homes. Close to 17 percent of the households in urban areas make use of electricity for heating, while 77 percent of the households in rural areas make use of wood/charcoal from wood for the same purpose.

At constituency level, the households which heat their dwellings rely heavily on wood and charcoal from wood. The proportion of households utilizing this source of energy for heating purposes ranges from 96 percent in Mpungu to 35 percent in Rundu Urban. It should be noted that there are significant proportions of households in some of the constituencies which do not heat their homes.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/ Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal- coal	Solar	No cooking	Other	Not stated
Kavango	30 467	4.9	0.9	89.3	3.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Urban	6 049	18.1	1.6	65.2	13.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7
Rural	24 418	1.6	0.7	95.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kahenge	4 515	1.4	0.6	95.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
Kapako	3 954	0.5	0.8	97.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Mashare	2 289	1.4	1.0	95.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3
Mpungu	2 499	0.9	0.5	97.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Mukwe	4 189	4.0	0.8	92.9	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Ndiyona	2 978	0.9	0.7	95.2	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
Rundu Rural West	4 093	7.3	1.1	86.7	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
Rundu Urban	3 217	25.5	1.6	50.8	20.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
Rundu Rural East	2 733	1.2	1.1	93.0	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.0

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

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Kavango	30 467	11.1	1.2	61.4	0.2	0.7	24.4	0.6	0.4
Urban	6 049	40.1	1.3	54.5	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.6
Rural	24 418	3.9	1.2	63.1	0.1	0.7	30.0	0.7	0.4
Kahenge	4 515	2.1	1.4	55.2	0.2	0.4	38.3	1.5	0.8
Kapako	3 954	2.9	1.5	71.6	0.1	0.5	22.7	0.3	0.4
Mashare	2 289	2.1	0.7	63.5	0.1	0.5	31.9	0.8	0.3
Mpungu	2 499	2.9	1.2	48.5	0.1	0.6	45.8	0.6	0.2
Mukwe	4 189	7.9	0.6	58.4	0.0	0.6	31.6	0.4	0.4
Ndiyona	2 978	3.0	0.8	65.9	0.2	0.8	28.5	0.7	0.1
Rundu Rural West	4 093	16.6	1.3	71.9	0.5	0.7	8.5	0.1	0.3
Rundu Urban	3 217	56.9	1.0	39.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2
Rundu Rural East	2 733	3.8	1.9	76.9	0.1	1.3	14.1	0.7	1.2

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood / Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No heating	Other	Not stated
Kavango	30 467	4.5	0.7	69.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	22.6	0.3	0.9
Urban	6 049	16.5	0.8	37.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	40.0	0.3	2.6
Rural	24 418	1.6	0.7	77.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	18.3	0.3	0.5
Kahenge	4 515	1.1	0.6	90.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	6.0	0.4	0.7
Kapako	3 954	0.4	0.7	94.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.4
Mashare	2 289	1.9	0.9	46.5	0.0	0.8	0.6	48.6	0.2	0.6
Mpungu	2 499	0.6	0.6	95.6	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.3
Mukwe	4 189	2.9	0.9	80.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	13.9	0.4	0.3
Ndiyona	2 978	1.6	0.6	60.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	36.0	0.1	0.2
Rundu Rural West	4 093	8.0	0.5	55.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	34.2	0.2	0.8
Rundu Urban	3 217	21.6	1.1	35.2	1.0	1.1	0.3	38.9	0.4	0.5
Rundu Rural East	2 733	2.5	0.8	49.5	0.1	1.6	0.7	39.6	0.3	4.9

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

Only 62 percent of all households in Kavango region have access to safe water 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.

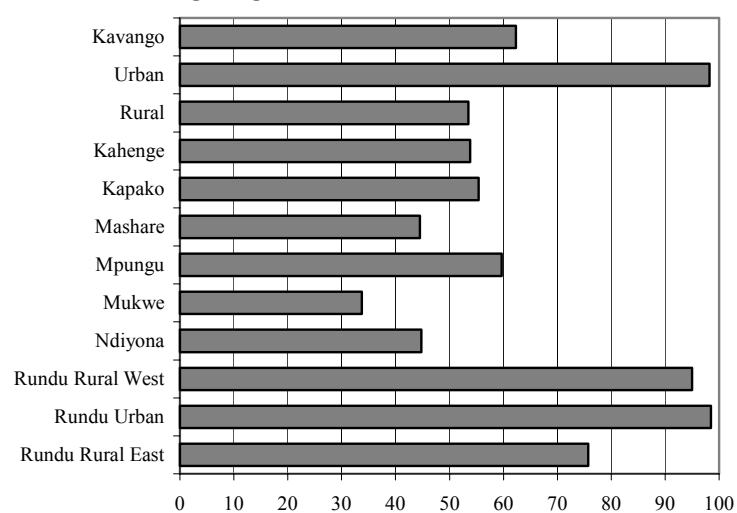
The percent distribution of households with safe water for drinking and cooking by area is shown in Figure 9.1.1 while Table 9.1.1 shows the percent distribution of households by the main source of water for drinking and cooking as well as by area. It can be seen from the figure as well from the table that slightly more than 6 out of 10 households in the region have access to safe drinking and cooking water. Close to 30 percent of the households get their water from rivers, streams or dams. The main source of safe water for most of the households is from piped water within the compound and the public pipe.

Urban areas are better off when compared to the rural ones. Over 98 percent of the households in the urban areas have access to safe water as compared to only 53 percent in the rural areas. In the case of the latter, 37 percent of the households fetch their water from natural sources, i.e. rivers, streams or dams, as against less than one percent in the former areas.

The provision of safe water in some of the constituencies is not encouraging. Less than half of the households in Mashare, Mukwe and Ndiyona have no provision of safe water. A relatively high proportion of these households depend on the natural sources. It is only the constituencies of Rundu Rural West, Rundu Urban and Rundu Rural East that are relatively better off with regard to the provision of safe water.

Table 9.1.2 presents the distribution of households by distance to the water source and by area. Only 44 percent of the households in the region have a relatively close accessibility to the water source, a distance of at most 100 metres. About 19 percent of households in the region have to cover more than one kilometre to fetch their water. There are also significant differences between urban and rural areas. Higher proportions of households in the rural areas cover longer distances than those in urban ones. For example, 23 percent of them cover more than 1 kilometre as against an insignificant proportion in the urban areas.

At constituency level, the pattern is very diverse. Relatively high proportions of households in some of the constituencies cover more than one kilometre to fetch water. The notable ones are Kahenge (34%), Kapako (25%), and Mpungu (43%). Only the constituencies of Rundu Rural West, Rundu Urban and Rundu Rural East are in a better situation, though not satisfactory.

Figure 9.1.1 Percent of households with safe drinking water by area, Kavango Region, 2001 Census**Table 9.1.1 Percent of households by area and source of water, Kavango Region, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Piped water within	Public pipe	Safe bore-hole	Safe water	River/ Stream/ Dam/ Canal	Other	Not stated
Kavango	30 467	23.5	23.2	15.6	62.3	29.7	7.3	0.7
Urban	6 049	65.6	31.9	0.7	98.2	0.5	0.4	0.9
Rural	24 418	13.1	21.1	19.3	53.5	37.0	9.0	0.6
Kahenge	4 515	8.4	25.6	19.8	53.8	34.7	10.7	0.8
Kapako	3 954	13.0	21.6	20.8	55.4	35.4	8.9	0.3
Mashare	2 289	6.0	20.6	17.9	44.5	48.4	6.5	0.7
Mpungu	2 499	14.6	15.1	30.0	59.7	29.6	10.3	0.4
Mukwe	4 189	12.8	3.7	17.2	33.7	55.5	10.4	0.4
Ndiyona	2 978	15.9	12.6	16.3	44.8	43.2	11.2	0.8
Rundu Rural West	4 093	35.8	48.8	10.4	95.0	0.7	3.5	0.8
Rundu Urban	3 217	75.2	22.6	0.7	98.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Rundu Rural East	2 733	32.1	35.3	8.3	75.7	21.2	1.4	1.6

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

Area	Number of households	Distance in metres								Not stated
		0	1-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-1000	1000+	
Kavango	30 467	25.2	18.7	7.9	4.8	3.3	5.2	14.5	18.8	1.6
Rural	24 418	14.8	18.8	9.0	5.4	3.8	6.0	17.7	23.2	1.3
Urban	6 049	67.3	18.2	3.4	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.1	2.9
Kahenge	4 515	10.7	14.2	5.0	5.3	3.5	5.3	19.7	33.8	2.5
Kapako	3 954	14.6	20.3	11.5	3.7	3.4	3.8	17.3	25.0	0.3
Mashare	2 289	6.8	31.4	11.5	5.2	3.8	8.9	19.3	12.3	0.7
Mpungu	2 499	19.8	5.0	3.5	2.3	1.5	7.7	16.6	42.8	0.7
Mukwe	4 189	13.3	24.2	11.4	8.7	5.7	5.7	17.1	11.9	2.0
Ndiyona	2 978	16.2	14.6	13.2	5.2	4.6	6.4	20.1	18.8	0.8
Rundu Rural West	4 093	36.7	24.5	5.2	4.9	2.9	4.8	9.7	9.5	1.9
Rundu Urban	3 217	77.5	14.8	2.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.5
Rundu Rural East	2 733	33.7	17.7	8.2	5.6	3.1	4.9	9.7	15.0	2.1

9.2 Type of toilet facility

Over 8 out of 10 households in Kavango region have no toilet facility

Table 9.2.1 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. Only 7 percent of the households in the region use flush toilet while another 81 percent have no toilet facility at all. It is worth noting that about 9 percent of the households make use of the Pit long drop. There are notable differences between urban and rural areas. 29 percent of the households in the urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural percentage is 2. Over 93 percent of the rural households use the bush as against 32 percent in the urban areas.

At constituency level, the same urban-rural pattern can be observed. The predominantly urban constituency follow the urban pattern while those which are predominantly rural follow the rural pattern. It should be noted that over 9 out of 10 of the households in Kahenge, Kapako, Mashare, Mpungu, Mukwe and Ndiyona have no toilet facilities.

Table 9.2.1 Percent of households by toilet facility, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Flush toilet not shared	Flush toilet shared	VIP	Pit long drop	Bucket / pail	Bush	Other	Not stated
Kavango	30 467	5.2	2.1	1.1	8.8	0.8	81.3	0.1	0.5
Urban	6 049	21.2	7.8	3.1	32.6	2.0	32.3	0.2	0.7
Rural	24 418	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.9	0.4	93.4	0.1	0.5
Kahenge	4 515	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.5	95.0	0.0	0.7
Kapako	3 954	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	95.9	0.1	0.6
Mashare	2 289	1.7	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.8	94.6	0.1	0.4
Mpungu	2 499	1.1	0.4	0.4	3.5	0.2	93.8	0.2	0.4
Mukwe	4 189	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.9	0.4	91.9	0.1	0.5
Ndiyona	2 978	0.6	0.4	0.1	6.0	0.3	92.4	0.1	0.1
Rundu Rural West	4 093	6.8	2.0	3.8	13.8	0.6	72.2	0.4	0.6
Rundu Urban	3 217	31.7	12.7	1.0	33.3	3.2	17.7	0.2	0.2
Rundu Rural East	2 733	1.5	0.3	0.7	20.3	0.4	75.3	0.2	1.3

9.3 Garbage and refuse disposal

Table 9.3.1 shows the percent distribution of households by means of disposing garbage/refuse. The two most common means of disposing garbage in Kavango region are the rubbish pit and incineration. The proportions of households utilising these facilities are 32 and 31 percent respectively. The rubbish pit is more predominant in the urban areas (38%) than in the rural areas (30%). Incineration is mostly common in the rural areas with 34 percent of the households utilising it. Roadside dumping is also a common feature in the rural areas.

The urban-rural pattern can be observed at constituency level whereby the urban constituency follow the urban pattern while the rural ones follow the rural pattern with incineration, roadside dumping and rubbish pit being the most common ones. It should be noted that one out of four households in the Rundu Urban constituency have their refuse irregularly collected.

Table 9.3.1 Percent of households by means of garbage disposal, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Kavango	30 467	3.1	9.7	30.8	17.8	31.7	5.5	1.4
Urban	6 049	6.9	15.5	16.7	17.3	37.8	4.0	1.8
Rural	24 418	2.1	8.3	34.3	17.9	30.2	5.9	1.3
Kahenge	4 515	2.1	13.4	41.4	15.6	15.8	9.7	1.9
Kapako	3 954	0.7	6.9	50.1	7.7	26.3	6.2	2.0
Mashare	2 289	2.9	6.0	21.3	15.3	45.2	8.3	1.0
Mpungu	2 499	4.7	3.5	18.1	45.1	25.7	2.4	0.6
Mukwe	4 189	2.4	4.8	34.3	17.9	35.0	4.8	0.9
Ndiyona	2 978	1.9	13.6	25.2	15.3	40.5	2.7	0.9
Rundu Rural West	4 093	3.3	7.3	23.1	17.9	41.1	6.2	1.1
Rundu Urban	3 217	9.4	25.1	8.0	20.0	32.2	3.5	1.7
Rundu Rural East	2 733	1.2	5.9	43.8	13.1	30.8	3.7	1.6

10 Fertility

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

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

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

There are various measures of fertility. The indicator used here is the total fertility rate (TFR). This is the average number of children a woman would be expected to have if she survives through her reproductive period, i.e. from about age 15 to 49 years. In addition to the total fertility rates, the pattern of fertility is also provided. This indicates the contribution to the total fertility rate by the various age groups of the women.

10.1 Levels of Fertility

On the average, women in Kavango have around 5 children

The total fertility rates for Kavango 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 between 5 and 6 children children. Women in urban areas were expected to have four to five children, while those in rural areas gave birth to almost six children. Except for Rundu Urban, the total fertility rates for the rest of the constituencies range between 5 and 7 children per woman. That for Rundu Urban was around 4 children per woman.

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

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Kavango	5.5
Urban	4.6
Rural	5.9
Kahenge	5.8
Kapako	6.0
Mashare	5.7
Mpungu	6.5
Mukwe	5.8
Ndiyona	5.6
Rundu Rural West	5.5
Rundu Urban	4.3
Rundu Rural East	5.3

10.2 Fertility Pattern

Teen-age females contribute 12% to the total fertility in Kavango region

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Kavango region is shown in Table 10.2.1. Motherhood starts at a fairly early age in the region, and child bearing is less significant in the late ages. Teen-age females contribute 12 percent to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above account for another 12 percent. Child-bearing for women is highly concentrated in the 20–39 year age groups which contributes over 76 percent to the total fertility.

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

Age group	ASFR	Percent
15-19	0.1285	11.7
20-24	0.2333	21.2
25-29	0.2288	20.8
30-34	0.2147	19.5
35-39	0.1595	14.5
40-44	0.0911	8.3
45-49	0.0451	4.1

11 Mortality and Orphanhood

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

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

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

11.1 Mortality

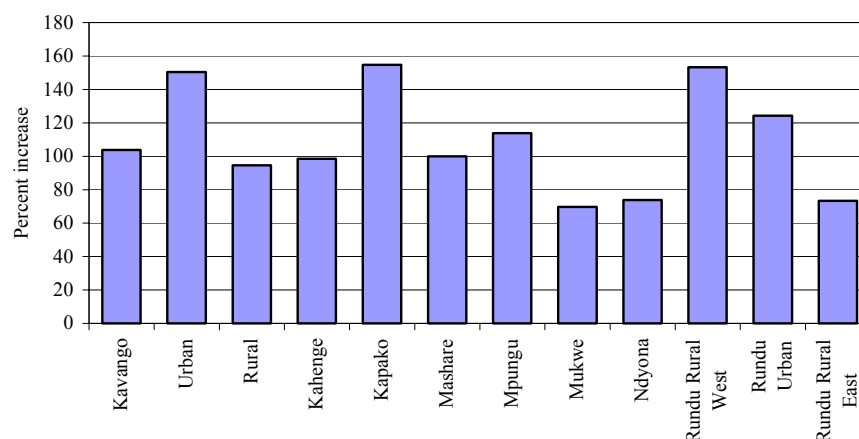
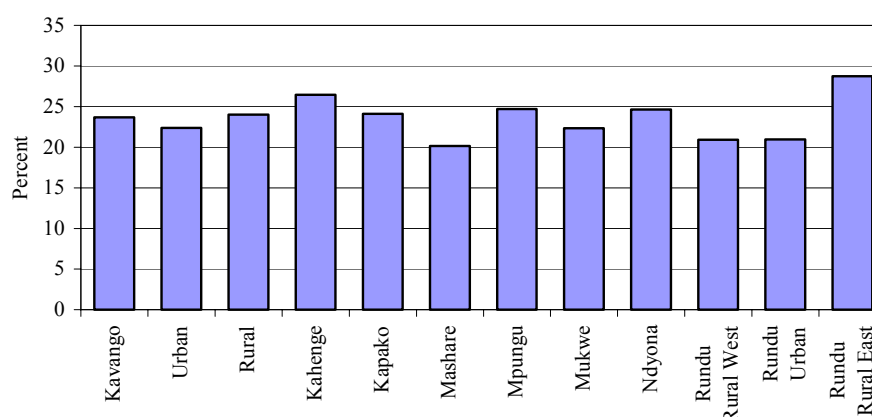
Table 11.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households from 1998 to 2001 in Kavango region. It can be observed that the number of deaths has dropped slightly in 1999, but has been increasing since 2000.

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

Year	Females	Males	Not stated	Total
1998	1 557	1 562		3 119
1999	1 115	1 338		2 453
2000	1 570	1 614		3 184
2001	2 574	2 379	48	5 001

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 areas as well as the constituencies. The percent increase ranges from 70 to 155 in Mukwe and Kapako constituencies, respectively. The magnitude of mortality in the region can also be observed by looking at households, which had at least one death within 3 years before the census. This is shown in figure 11.1.2. For the region as a whole, it is noticeable that one out of four households have experienced at least one death within the three years before the Census. Close to three out of ten households in Rundu Rural East have lost a family member within the last three years.

Figure 11.1.1 Percent increase of deaths by area, 1999 – 2001, Kavango Region, 2001 Census**Figure 11.1.2 Percent of households with a death within 3 years before the Census, Kavango Region, 2001 Census**

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

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

The various indicators are presented in Table 11.1.2. The infant mortality rate for Kavango Region is 65 and 75 per 1000 live births, respectively for females and males.

Infant mortality rate for females is lower for urban than for rural areas. With regard to constituencies, Mukwe has the highest infant mortality rate for both females and males with 83 infant deaths per 1 000 female live births and 104 infant deaths per 1 000 male live births. Mashare and Rundu Urban constituencies experience the lowest infant mortality for both females and males.

Child mortality follows the same pattern as that of infant mortality. Like in the infant and child mortality, rates of under-five mortality for males are worse off than those for females. Mukwe constituency takes the lead in each of the three mortality indicators.

The life expectancy at birth in the region is 41 and 42 years respectively for females and males. The life expectancy at birth is higher in rural than in urban areas. That for females is 43 and 34 years respectively. At constituency level, Rundu Rural West, Rundu Urban and Rundu Rural East all experience relatively low life expectancy at birth for both females and males. In most constituencies, females are worse off than males.

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

Area	Infant Mortality		Child Mortality		Under 5 Mortality		Life Expectancy	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kavango	65	75	26	32	92	101	41	42
Urban	49	73	16	31	66	98	34	41
Rural	70	76	29	33	100	103	43	42
Kahenge	72	78	31	34	104	106	40	42
Kapako	74	65	32	26	107	86	43	35
Mashare	35	67	9	27	44	89	50	40
Mpungu	64	73	25	31	91	98	45	50
Mukwe	83	104	37	52	122	145	43	42
Ndiyona	80	73	35	31	117	98	44	48
Rundu Rural West	61	86	24	40	86	118	38	43
Rundu Urban	45	65	15	26	60	86	36	41
Rundu Rural East	56	62	21	24	78	81	39	38

11.2 Orphanhood

Information on orphanhood, particularly for children, provides an indirect indicator for adult mortality. It also reflects on the degree of dependency at household level. Table 11.2.1 below presents the number of households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years. About 26 percent of the households in Kavango region have a child below 15 years of age without one parent. The proportion of households with at least one orphaned member under the same age who has lost both parents is just over four percent. This implies that in 1 out of every 25 households there is a child without both mother and father, relying on extended family relatives for survival. It can be observed that there are no significant differences between urban and rural areas, nor between constituencies.

Table 11.2.1 Households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years by area, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households with children under 15	Households with at least one child under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kavango	25 239	6 669	26.4	1 163	4.6
Urban	4 625	1 131	24.5	194	4.2
Rural	20 614	5 538	26.9	969	4.7
Kahenge	3 848	1 026	26.7	170	4.4
Kapako	3 358	815	24.3	138	4.1
Mashare	1 961	535	27.3	108	5.5
Mpungu	2 215	653	29.5	123	5.6
Mukwe	3 322	873	26.3	162	4.9
Ndyona	2 536	645	25.4	103	4.1
Rundu Rural West	3 365	861	25.6	118	3.5
Rundu Urban	2 352	584	24.8	111	4.7
Rundu Rural East	2 282	677	29.7	130	5.7

The number of orphaned children aged below 15 years is presented in Table 11.2.2. For the region as a whole, about 13 percent of all children under this age have lost one parent. This is slightly more than one out of ten children below 15 years of age living with only one parent. The proportion of orphans under the same age without both parents is about two percent. This implies that 2 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, Kavango Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kavango	88 978	11 962	13.4	1 556	1.7
Urban	15 021	1 964	13.1	266	1.8
Rural	73 957	9 998	13.5	1 290	1.7
Kahenge	14 000	1 741	12.4	227	1.6
Kapako	12 130	1 448	11.9	182	1.5
Mashare	7 002	996	14.2	147	2.1
Mpungu	8 897	1 201	13.5	160	1.8
Mukwe	11 292	1 664	14.7	217	1.9
Ndyona	8 424	1 151	13.7	131	1.6
Rundu Rural West	11 832	1 543	13.0	154	1.3
Rundu Urban	7 326	989	13.5	149	2.0
Rundu Rural East	8 075	1 229	15.2	189	2.3

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 Kavango Region consisted of six Constituencies, namely Kahenge, Kapako, Mashare, Mpungu, Ndyona, Rundu Rural East, Rundu Rural West and Rundu Urban.

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

Demographic and Social Concepts

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

Definitions used at different levels of disability were as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Marital status	The question on marital status was asked to all persons. It was defined as the personal status of persons in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country. The definitions used for the various categories of marital status were as follows: (i) Never married: persons who had never married before in their lifetime. Married legally or customarily: persons who during the reference period were married under legal systems of the country or the customs of the local area. Married consensually: persons of the opposite sex living together as husband and wife without any legal or customary ceremony. Separated: married persons who were not living together as husband and wife but who had not been legally or customarily divorced. Divorced: persons whose marriage had been cancelled legally or customarily and not remarried. Widowed: persons whose spouses were dead and were not married at the time of the Census.
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Early Childhood Development

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

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

Literacy and Education Concepts

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

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

Economic Items

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

Type of activity	The economic activity status of the respondents during the reference period. The following are the definitions of the various categories of economic activity status used: (i) Worked: Those who worked for at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain during the reference period. (ii) Temporarily out of work: Those who did not work, but have a job or a business or a farm, but who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason. (iii) Unemployed (worked before): The unemployed include all persons aged 8 years and above, who, during the reference period, were not in any paid employment or self-employment and were actively looking for work and were available for work if they were offered jobs. (iv) Unemployed (first time job seekers): Person, male or female, who did not work, were actively looking for work and were available but have never worked before. (v) Students: This category includes all persons, male or female, aged 8 years and above who, during the reference period, were attending school and who were not in any paid employment or enterprise and were not available for work. (vi) Homemakers: All persons, male or female, who are aged 8 years and above, and who, during the reference period, were wholly engaged in household duties and were neither engaged in any paid or self-employment nor available for work. (vii) Income recipient: These are persons, male or female, who were not in any paid or self-employment during the reference period but who received income from rents or other investments. (viii) Severely disabled: These are persons, male or female, who were not working and were not available for work during the reference period because of their severe disability or handicap by society. (ix) Retired: These are persons who are retired or pensioned and not in any paid or self-employment. (x) Old age: These are persons who are not in any paid or self-employment and not working because of old age. (xi) Other: This category includes persons who reside in prisons, hospitals or other institutions during the reference period.
Occupation	The kind of work done during the reference period by those who worked or had a business and by those who are unemployed but had previously worked.
Activity	The type of goods produced or services provided or business or function or work carried out at the respondent's workplace (if employed) or previous workplace (if unemployed worked before). This information classifies the person's workplace into the right industry.

Status in employment	All employed persons of either sex, age 8 years and over, were classified in one of the categories below: (i) Subsistence or communal farmer with paid employees: A person who, for at least one hour during the reference period, operated his or her own Subsistence or Communal farm and hired one or more employees. (ii) Subsistence or communal farmer without paid employees: Own account workers are those who, for at least one hour during the period, operated their own subsistence or communal farm, without paid employees, and worked for own consumption or profit. Included in this category are only the subsistence/communal farmers. These are people who are in crop farming (e.g. Mahangu farmers, Maize farmers, etc.) or animal farming (cattle, chickens, etc.) (iii) Other employer with paid employees: A person who, for at least one hour during the reference period, operated his or her own economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade, and hired one or more employees. (iv) Other own account worker without paid employees: Own account workers are those who, for at least one hour during the period, operated their own enterprise, e.g. farmer, petty trader or carpenter, without paid employees, and worked for own consumption or profit. These are people who are in business themselves, basket weavers, traditional beer makers, etc. Persons who were selling fruit or vegetables under trees; wayside barbers and homemakers who in addition to household duties collect and sell firewood, make and sell traditional beer, milk cattle and sell milk etc. are also included in this category. (v) Employee, government and state enterprise (Parastatal): This category includes those who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked for, and were paid from the government including state enterprises. (vi) Employee, private: These include those who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked for a private employer and were paid either wages, salary, commission, tips, contract or in kind by the employer. Paid family workers are also included here. (vii) Unpaid family worker (subsistence/communal farmer): Unpaid family workers refer to those members of the household who are related to the head/spouse of the household and who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked without pay or profit in the subsistence/communal farm owned by the household. (viii) Other unpaid family worker: Unpaid family workers refer to those members of the household who are related to the head/spouse of the household and who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked in the enterprise operated by the household without pay or profit.
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Housing Conditions

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

Number of Rooms	The number of rooms included all rooms used for sleeping by a household. If a garage was used as a sleeping room it was also counted. Kitchens, bathrooms, toilets, stoeps and verandas were excluded. In addition some household members used traditional or other outhouses as sleeping quarters. In this case the number of sleeping rooms were included in the number of rooms in the main building plus rooms for sleeping in other units.
Material used for outer walls	The information required was the main material used for constructing the outer walls i.e. the main frame of the building. The categories used were as follows: (i) Cement blocks/bricks: This category refers to buildings with cement blocks or bricks as the main material used. (ii) Burnt bricks/face bricks: This category covers buildings with burnt bricks as the main material used for constructing outer walls. (iii) Mud/clay bricks: This is usually found in traditional houses. It is bricks formed from treated or seasoned mud/clay, which is sometimes mixed with cow dung. (iv) Corrugated iron sheets: is referred to if the outer walls of the building are constructed mainly with corrugated iron sheets. (v) Prefabricated material: These are walls, which are constructed with concrete slabs, fibreglass, asbestos and cement, gunnite, hardboard, wood and asbestos or wood only. (vi) Wooden poles, sticks and grass: If wooden poles or sticks with or without grass (thatch) are used for the construction of outer walls. (vii) Sticks with mud or cow-dung: is referred to if the sticks used for the outer walls are covered with mud or cow-dung. (viii) Other: If the outer walls are constructed with materials other than the ones listed.
Material used for the roof	In the context of the Census roof refers to the upper covering of the house. If a household is occupying the ground floor of a 2-storeyed house and concrete slabs are used for separating the ground floor from the 1st floor and the top of the building i.e. the upper floor is covered with corrugated iron sheets then the material for the roof for all the housing units in the building will be corrugated iron sheets. The categories used were as follows: (i) Corrugated iron sheets: This category refers to buildings with roofs of corrugated iron sheets (ii) Asbestos sheets: This category covers buildings with roofs constructed with asbestos sheets (iii) Brick tiles: These are buildings with brick tiles as roofs (iv) Slate: Slate is a type of a rock, which easily breaks, in thin layers; these layers are often used for roofing. (v) Wood covered with melthoid.. (vi) Thatch, grass: referred to if the roof is thatched with grass. (vii) Sticks, mud and cow-dung: referred to if the roofing material of a building is made out of sticks, mud and cow-dung. (viii) Other: For roofing materials, which do not fall into any of these categories.

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

Main source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating

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

The codes for source of energy for cooking were:

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

The codes for source of energy for lighting were:

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

The codes for source of energy for heating were:

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

Access to means of communication

This question provides data on how news and other information reached the household. The categories below refer to access to the source, not ownership of the item:

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

Type of toilet facility	This information provides a measure of sanitation level of the household since these facilities are important for disease control and health improvement. The categories used were as follows: (i) The household has water closet or flush toilet used only by the household members and their visitors (ii) The household shares water closet or flush toilet with other households (iii) The household members use VIP (Ventilated improved pit latrine), (iv) The household members use Pit latrine, long drop. (v) The household members use bucket or pail (vi) The household members use the bush (no toilet facility) (vii) Other
Garbage and refuse disposal	This information can be used in obtaining the hygienic level of the household since these facilities are important for disease control and health improvement. The categories used were as follows: (i) The household garbage is regularly collected (ii) The household garbage is irregularly collected (iii) The household garbage is incinerated (iv) The household garbage is dumped on the roadside (v) Rubbish pit usage (vi) Other
The household's main source of income	The purpose of this question was to collect information on the survival of the household, since these aspects are very important for the elimination of poverty and hunger and the improvement of the living standard of the people. The main source of income did not only refer to money, but could also be the main products produced for consumption (e.g. some farmers cultivate and depend on Mahangu. In this case farming is the main source of income). The categories used were as follows: (i) Farming (ii) Business activities (not farming) (iii) Wages and salaries (iv) Pension (v) Cash remittance (vi) Other

Fertility and Mortality

Live birth	A child born alive is one who cries after being born. Thus, a live birth is a birth, which results in a child that shows any sign of life irrespective of the time or period within which these signs are manifested. Miscarriages or abortions and stillbirths are not live births.
Lifetime fertility	Questions on this topic were limited to female respondents aged 12 to 49 years irrespective of their marital status. The four types of data collected on this topic were as follows: (i) Children ever born: the total number of children born alive by respondent during her lifetime. (ii) Number of children born alive and living: the number of children, male and female, born alive to respondent living in respondent's household on Census night. (iii) Number of children born alive and living elsewhere: the number of children born alive to respondent but who were living elsewhere on Census night. (iv) Number of children born alive but now dead: the number of children, male and female, born alive to respondent and who had since died.
Current fertility	The number of children born alive to respondent (females aged 12-49 years) during the 12-month period preceding the Census night.
Infant mortality	A question also restricted to female respondents aged 12-49 years, infant mortality referred to the number of respondent's children who had died out of those born alive to during the 12-month period preceding the Census night.

Main Questionnaire

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