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Foreword

This report covers the detailed results of 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census for Khomas 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 questionnaire. 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 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 as such.

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

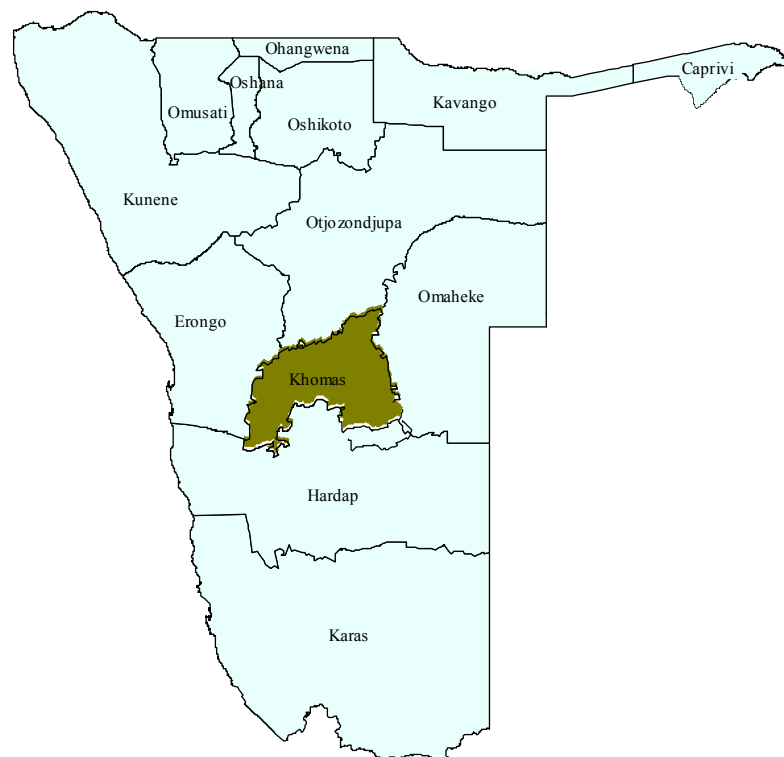
It is our sincere hope that the Census results, and in particular this report, will be put to good use by both policy makers and planners for objective policy formulation and implementation of programmes for the development of our nation.

Immanuel Ngatjizeko, M. P.

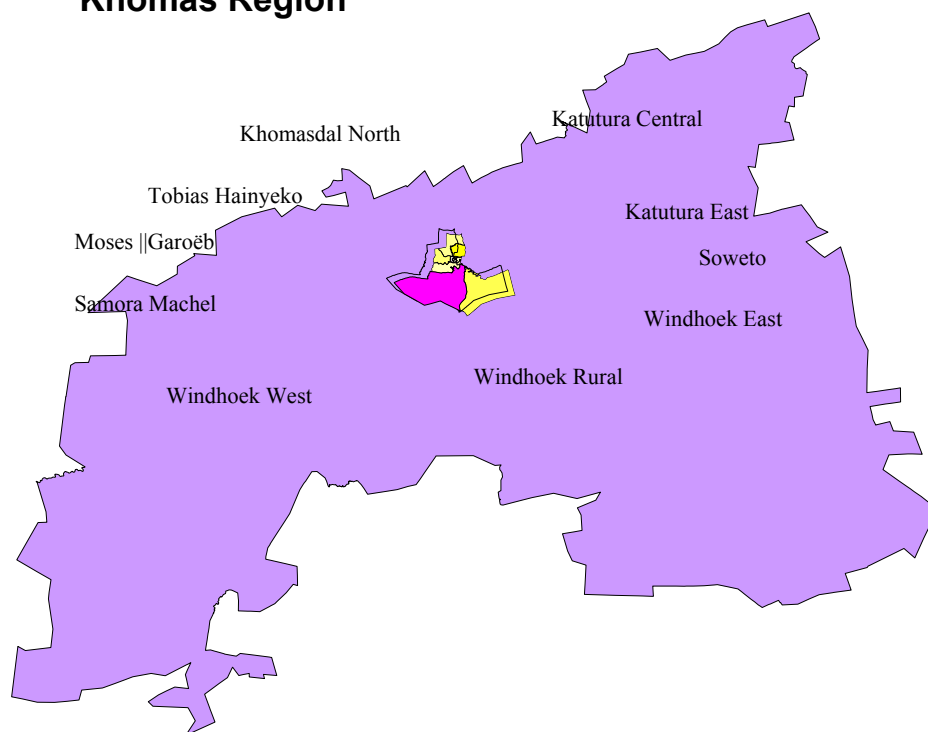
Director General

National Planning Commission

Windhoek, November 2004



Khomas Region



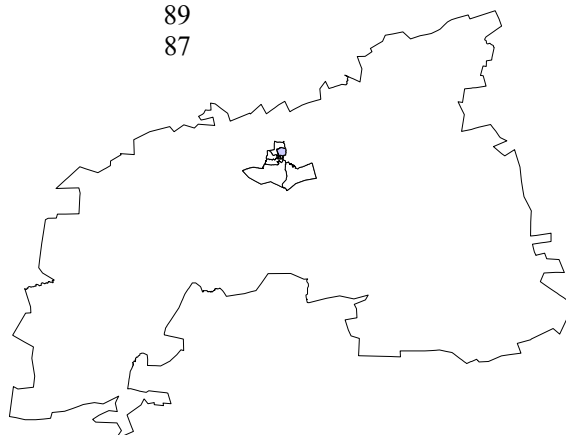
Population:	
Katutura Central	21 243
Katutura East	17 745
Khomasdal North	27 950
Moses //Garoëb	25 642
Samora Machel	29 382
Soweto	13 865
Tobias Hainyeko	34 348
Windhoek East	17 674
Windhoek Rural	20 212
Windhoek West	42 201

Khomas Region – Census Indicators, 2001

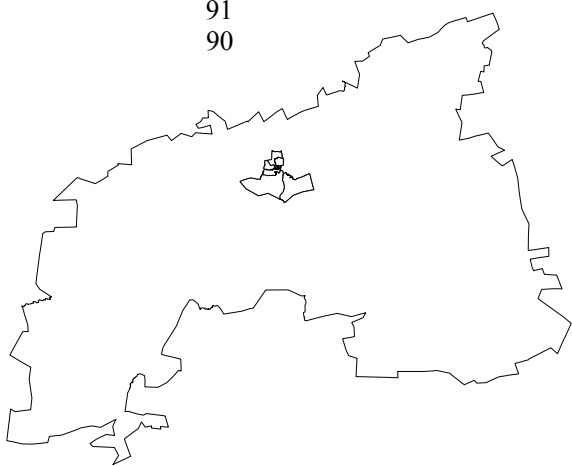
Population Size	2001	1991		2001	1991
Total	250 262	167 071	Children 6-15 years attending school, Percent		
Females	123 613	79 365	Girls	87	..
Males	126 648	87 706	Boys	87	..
Growth Rate (%)	4.0	..	Labour force, 15+ years, percent		
In Urban/Rural, percent			In labour force	76	71
Urban areas	93	88	Employed	70	75
Rural areas	7	12	Unemployed	30	25
Sex ratio			Outside labour force	21	29
Males per 100 females	103	111	Student	55	40
			Homemaker	24	41
			Retired, too old, etc.	21	19
Area: In square Kilometres	37 007	37 590	Housing Conditions, percent		
Population density			Households with		
Persons per sq. km	6.8	4.4	Safe water	98	99
Age composition, percent			No toilet facility	20	7
Under 5 years	11	12	Electricity for lighting	69	78
5 – 14 years	18	18	Access to radio	83	79
15 – 59 years	67	67	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	9	17
60+ years	3	4	Main Source of income, percent		
Marital status: 15 years and above, Percent			Household main income		
Never married	61	54	Farming	1	..
Married legally, of whom	27	30	Wages & Salaries	74	..
Married with certificate	24	..	Cash remittance	7	..
Married traditionally	3	..	Business, non-farming	11	..
Married consensually	7	11	Pension	3	..
Divorced/Separated	2	2	Fertility		
Widowed	2	3	Average number of children per woman	3.3	4.1
Citizenship, percent			Mortality		
Namibian	95	94	Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Non-Namibian	5	6	Females	40	..
Main language spoken at home			Males	41	..
Percent of households			Both Sexes	41	39
Oshiwambo	37	27	Life expectancy at birth, years		
Afrikaans	24	30	Females	56	65
Nama/Damara	13	21	Males	54	69
Otjiherero	9		Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent		
Private households			Orphaned by		
Number	58 580	33 662	Mother	3	..
Average size	4.2	4.7	Father	6	..
Head of Household, percent			Both parents	1	..
Females	36	27	Disability, percent		
Males	64	73	With disability	4	1
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	96	91	Of whom		
Education, 15+ years, percent			Deaf	22	11
Never attended	8	13	Blind	44	17
Currently at school	12	11	Speech	11	12
Left school	78	76	Limbs	24	43
			Hands	9	..
			Legs	15	..
			Mental	3	23

Katutura Central Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	21 243	In labour force	74
Females	11 565	Employed	61
Males	9 678	Unemployed	39
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	22
Males per 100 females	84	Student	57
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	19
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	24
5 – 14 years	19	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	64	Households with	
60+ years	4	Safe water	99
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	0.4
Percent		Electricity for lighting	92
Never married	74	Access to radio	81
Married with certificate	11	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	5	Household main income	
Married consensually	6	Farming	3
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	74
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	4
Private households		Business, non-farming	9
Number	4 072	Pension	5
Average size	5.2	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	57	per woman	4.1
Males	43	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	25
Never attended	9	Males	38
Currently at school	13	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	77	Females	59
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	51
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	89	With disability	3
Boys	87		

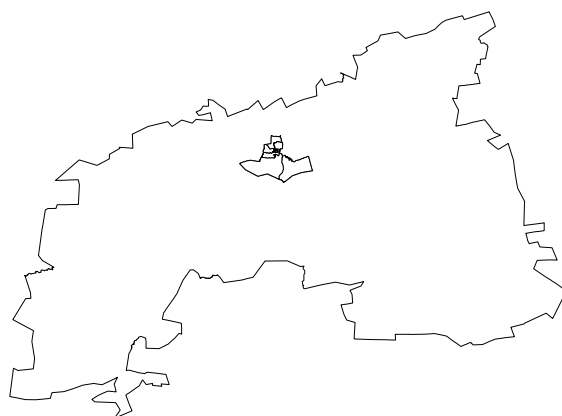


Katutura East Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	17 745	In labour force	75
Females	9 581	Employed	63
Males	8 164	Unemployed	37
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	85	Student	63
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	8
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	29
5 – 14 years	22	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	61	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	97
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	0
Percent		Electricity for lighting	92
Never married	71	Access to radio	84
Married with certificate	16	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	1	Household main income	
Married consensually	5	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	76
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	7
Number	3 165	Pension	6
Average size	5.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	56	per woman	3.1
Males	44	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	95	Females	41
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	39
Never attended	6	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	15	Females	67
Left school	77	Males	63
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	5
Girls	91		
Boys	90		

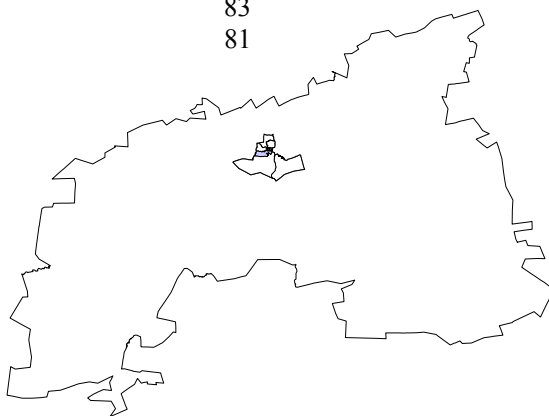
Khomasdal North Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	27 950	In labour force	73
Females	14 701	Employed	75
Males	13 249	Unemployed	25
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	90	Student	61
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	19
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	19
5 – 14 years	21	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	65	Households with	
60+ years	3	Safe water	98
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	0.3
Percent		Electricity for lighting	97
Never married	60	Access to radio	89
Married with certificate	29	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	4	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	87
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	4
Private households		Business, non-farming	5
Number	5 770	Pension	2
Average size	4.7	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	42	per woman	3.2
Males	58	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	98	Females	23
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	22
Never attended	3	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	16	Females	65
Left school	79	Males	62
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	5
Girls	91		
Boys	91		



Moses //Garoëb Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	25 642	In labour force	85
Females	11 305	Employed	62
Males	14 337	Unemployed	38
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	127	Student	13
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	47
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	42
5 – 14 years	13	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	72	Households with	
60+ years	1	Safe water	99
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	51
Percent		Electricity for lighting	28
Never married	66	Access to radio	75
Married with certificate	15	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	3	Household main income	
Married consensually	13	Farming	0
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	70
Widowed	1	Cash remittance	11
Private households		Business, non-farming	14
Number	6 978	Pension	1
Average size	3.7	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	33	per woman	3.0
Males	67	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	52
Never attended	9	Males	54
Currently at school	7	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	82	Females	38
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	46
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	83	With disability	3
Boys	81		

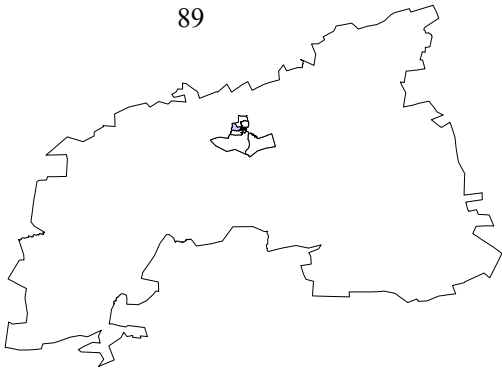


Samora Machel Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	29 382	In labour force	81
Females	14 025	Employed	63
Males	15 357	Unemployed	37
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	109	Student	65
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	20
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	15
5 – 14 years	18	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	68	Households with	
60+ years	1	Safe water	98
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	23
Percent		Electricity for lighting	69
Never married	67	Access to radio	79
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	3	Household main income	
Married consensually	9	Farming	0
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	76
Widowed	1	Cash remittance	9
Private households		Business, non-farming	12
Number	6 598	Pension	1
Average size	4.4	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	35	per woman	3.8
Males	65	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	97	Females	38
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	32
Never attended	7	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	11	Females	61
Left school	80	Males	52
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	4
Girls	88		
Boys	87		

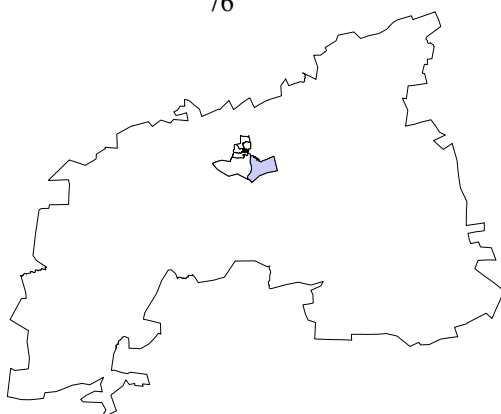


Soweto Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	13 865	In labour force	73
Females	7 361	Employed	67
Males	6 504	Unemployed	33
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	88	Student	73
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	13
Under 5 years	10	Retired, too old, etc.	14
5 – 14 years	21	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	66	Households with	
60+ years	2	Safe water	98
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	0.3
Percent		Electricity for lighting	94
Never married	70	Access to radio	86
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	3	Household main income	
Married consensually	4	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	81
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	5
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	2 553	Pension	2
Average size	5.4	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	49	per woman	3.1
Males	51	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	98	Females	32
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	47
Never attended	5	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	19	Females	57
Left school	74	Males	43
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	3
Girls	89		
Boys	89		

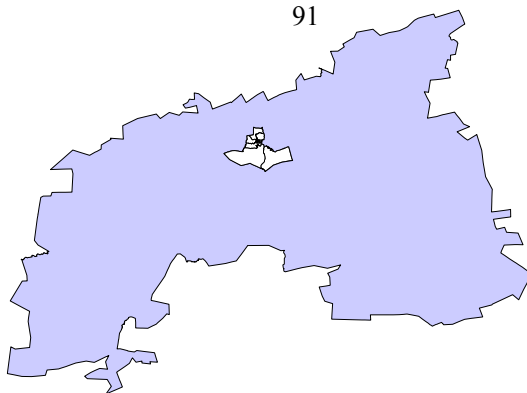
Tobias Hainyeko Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	34 348	In labour force	81
Females	15 242	Employed	62
Males	19 106	Unemployed	38
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	125	Student	36
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	52
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	13
5 – 14 years	14	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	70	Households with	
60+ years	1	Safe water	98
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	58
Percent		Electricity for lighting	20
Never married	65	Access to radio	70
Married with certificate	14	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	7	Household main income	
Married consensually	11	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	69
Widowed	1	Cash remittance	9
Private households		Business, non-farming	15
Number	8 872	Pension	1
Average size	3.8	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	31	per woman	4.2
Males	69	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
96		Females	41
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	52
Never attended	15	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	6	Females	48
Left school	77	Males	49
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	3
Girls	78		
Boys	76		



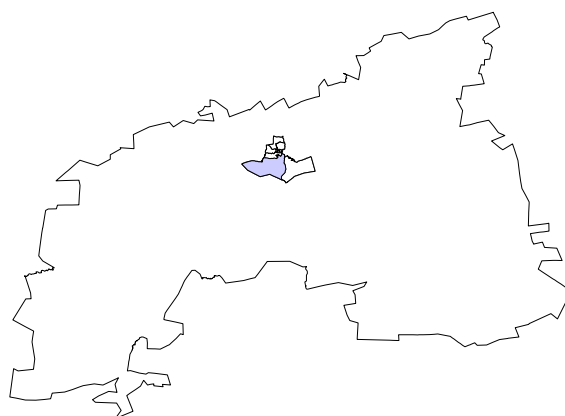
Windhoek East Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	17 674	In labour force	73
Females	8 941	Employed	92
Males	8 733	Unemployed	8
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	26
Males per 100 females	98	Student	43
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	25
Under 5 years	7	Retired, too old, etc.	31
5 – 14 years	14	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	69	Households with	
60+ years	8	Safe water	98
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	0.3
Percent		Electricity for lighting	98
Never married	40	Access to radio	94
Married with certificate	47	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	1	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	5	Wages & Salaries	67
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	18
Number	5 620	Pension	8
Average size	3.0	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	28	per woman	2.5
Males	72	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	99	Females	36
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	21
Never attended	1	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	12	Females	80
Left school	86	Males	78
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	3
Girls	90		
Boys	91		



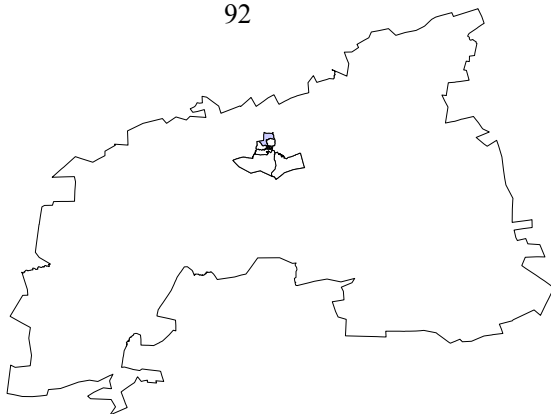
Windhoek Rural Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	20 212	In labour force	72
Females	9 190	Employed	78
Males	11 022	Unemployed	22
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	120	Student	31
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	35
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	33
5 – 14 years	20	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	59	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	94
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	33
Percent		Electricity for lighting	47
Never married	53	Access to radio	82
Married with certificate	30	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	10	Farming	9
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	61
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	8
Private households		Business, non-farming	10
Number	4 961	Pension	9
Average size	3.8	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	26	per woman	3.3
Males	74	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	59
Never attended	21	Males	44
Currently at school	8	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	69	Females	61
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	62
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	78	With disability	4
Boys	77		



Windhoek West Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	42 201	In labour force	72
Females	21 702	Employed	81
Males	20 498	Unemployed	19
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	95	Student	64
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	16
Under 5 years	8	Retired, too old, etc.	21
5 – 14 years	18	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	68	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	98
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	0.4
Percent		Electricity for lighting	98
Never married	51	Access to radio	93
Married with certificate	37	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	1	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	0
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	81
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	4
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	9 991	Pension	4
Average size	3.9	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	33	per woman	2.5
Males	67	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	25
Never attended	2	Males	24
Currently at school	18	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	79	Females	69
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	62
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	92	With disability	4
Boys	92		



1. General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in the Khomas Region was 250 262. Out of these, 123 613 were females while 126 648 were males. This gives a sex ratio of about 103 males per 100 females. It should be noted that this population is not the same as those who usually reside in the region. These were the persons who were physically present on the Census Reference Night of 27 - 28 August 2001. Some of the enumerated persons were visitors and travellers who usually reside elsewhere. Likewise, persons who usually reside in Khomas, but were not present on the Census reference night, were enumerated elsewhere if they spent the census reference night in Namibia.

The enumeration exercise covered all persons in private households and institutions, the homeless and overnight travellers. Figure 1.1.1 below provides a breakdown of the population by these groups. The population in private households constitutes about 97 percent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is only 2 percent of the total population.

From Figure 1.1.2, it can be observed that the size of the private households is relatively small, where 7 out of 10 households are made up of less than 6 members. However, the population in these households constitutes slightly over half of the household population in the region. It should be noted that while one-person households make up 15 percent of all households, they constitute only 4 percent of the household population. On the other hand, households with more than 10 members are only 5 percent of all households, while their population constitutes about 14 percent of the total household population.

Figure 1.1.1 Total Populations, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

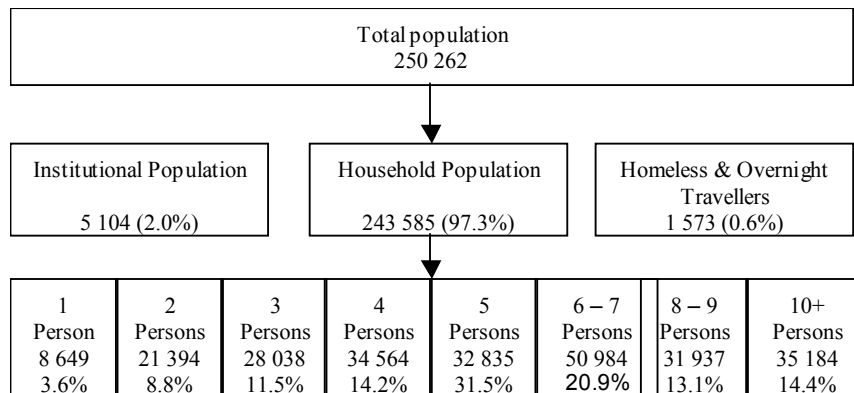
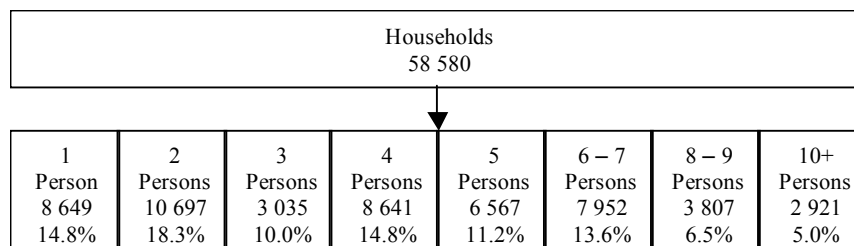


Figure 1.1.2 Households, Khomas Region, 2001 Census



1.2 Population Distribution

The enumerated population distribution by urban and rural areas as well as by constituencies is shown in Table 1.2 below. It should be noted that urban areas are so proclaimed by the Government. Slightly over 93 percent of the total population was enumerated in the urban part of the region.

There are 10 constituencies in the region. Windhoek West is the most populous constituency with about 17 percent of the total regional population, while Soweto is the least populous with less than 6 percent of the population.

Table 1.2 Population distribution by sex and area, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

Area	Total	Percent	Female	Male	Not stated
Khomas	250 262	100	123 613	126 648	1
Urban	233 529	93.3	116 222	117 306	1
Rural	16 733	6.7	7 391	9 342	
Katutura Central	21 243	8.5	11 565	9 678	
Katutura East	17 745	7.1	9 581	8 164	
Khomasdal North	27 950	11.2	14 701	13 249	
Moses //Garoëb	25 642	10.2	11 305	14 337	
Samora Machel	29 382	11.7	14 025	15 357	
Soweto	13 865	5.5	7 361	6 504	
Tobias Hainyeko	34 348	13.7	15 242	19 106	
Windhoek East	17 674	7.1	8 941	8 733	
Windhoek Rural	20 212	8.1	9 190	11 022	
Windhoek West	42 201	16.9	21 702	20 498	1

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

2 out of 3 persons in Khomas Region belong to the working age population, i.e. the 15 - 59 year age group

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 working age population, i.e. those aged 15 – 59 years, makes up two thirds of the whole population in the region. This can clearly be observed in the population pyramid, which is bulky in the middle ages. The proportion of the population aged 60 years and above, i.e. the senior citizens, is just over 3 percent, a relatively low proportion.

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

Area	Percent in age group				
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+	Not stated
Khomas	10.7	17.7	66.7	3.5	1.3
Urban	10.6	17.5	67.4	3.3	1.3
Rural	12.6	20.9	57.8	6.8	2.0
Katutura Central	11.0	19.5	64.0	4.3	1.2
Katutura East	11.5	21.6	61.4	4.7	0.8
Khomasdal North	10.6	20.9	64.5	3.1	0.8
Moses //Garöëb	12.1	12.5	72.3	1.1	2.0
Samora Machel	11.1	18.0	67.9	1.4	1.6
Soweto	9.7	20.8	66.1	2.3	1.0
Tobias Hainyeko	13.1	14.2	69.9	1.4	1.4
Windhoek East	7.2	14.2	69.2	8.2	1.3
Windhoek Rural	11.8	20.1	59.5	6.9	1.7
Windhoek West	8.4	18.3	67.7	4.5	1.1

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. Except for the proportion of senior citizens, there are significant differences in the age structure between urban and rural areas. This can clearly be seen from the respective population pyramids. The rural population pyramid depicts a broader base than the urban one. On the other hand, the urban pyramid is relatively bulkier in the middle age groups than the rural one.

Figure 2.1.1 Population Pyramid, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

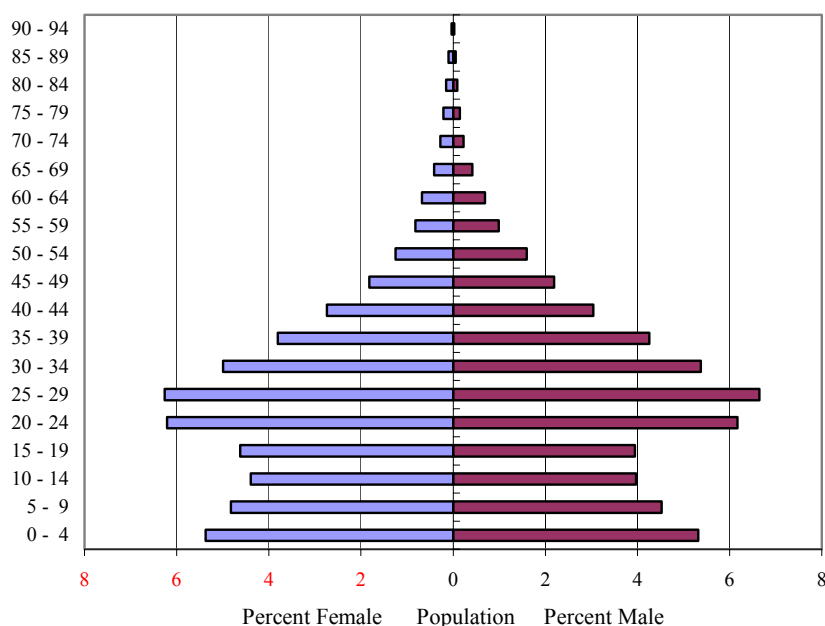


Figure 2.2.1 Urban population pyramid, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

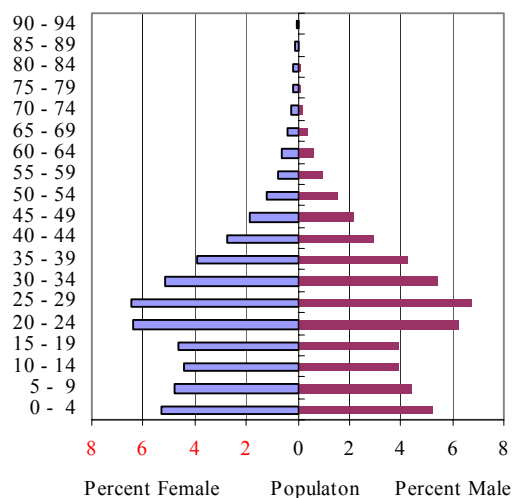
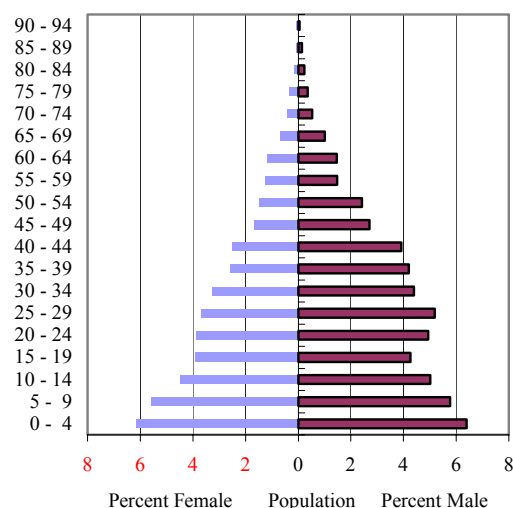


Figure 2.2.1 Rural population pyramid, Khomas Region, 2001 Census



2.3 Age Structure: Constituency Level

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for the ten constituencies is shown in Table 2.1.1. All the constituencies have a relatively high proportion of the working age population, which ranges from 59 to 72 percent respectively for the Windhoek Rural and Moses ||Garoëb constituencies. The proportion of the population under 15 years of age ranges from 21 to 32 percent respectively for Windhoek Rural and Windhoek East constituencies.

2.4 Sex composition

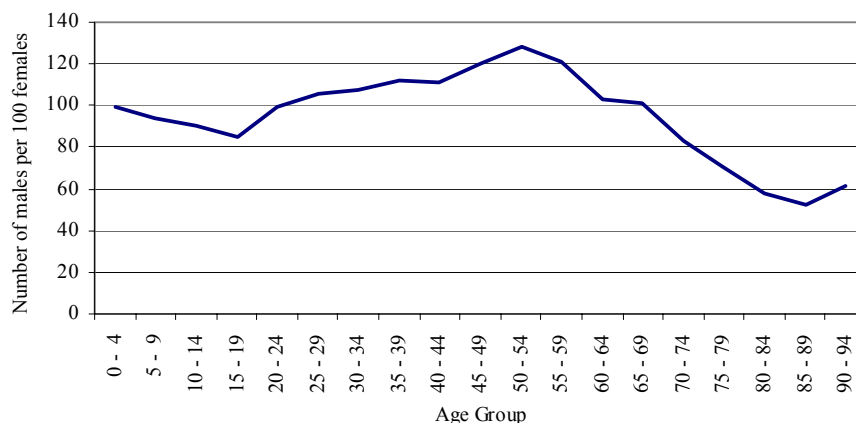
For every 100 females in Khomas region, there are 103 males

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 51 percent of the whole population in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 102. Figure 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio by age for the regional population. Females outnumber males in the younger and older age groups. On the other hand, males outnumber females in the working population age groups, with a peak in the late forties and early fifties.

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

Area	Percent		Sex Ratio
	Female	Male	
Khomas	49.4	50.6	102.5
Urban	49.8	50.2	100.9
Rural	44.2	55.8	126.4
Katutura Central	54.4	45.6	83.7
Katutura East	54.0	46.0	85.2
Khomasdal North	52.6	47.4	90.1
Moses //Garoëb	44.1	55.9	126.8
Samora Machel	47.7	52.3	109.5
Soweto	53.1	46.9	88.4
Tobias Hainyeko	44.4	55.6	125.4
Windhoek East	50.6	49.4	97.7
Windhoek Rural	45.5	54.5	119.9
Windhoek West	51.4	48.6	94.5

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



2.5 Marital status

About 9 out of 10 of all married persons aged 15+ years 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. Three out of five of the

population aged 15 years and above have never been married. It can also be observed that over a quarter of all persons aged 15 years and above are married either with certificate or traditionally. However, the majority (89%) of them are married with certificate. About 7 percent of this population are in consensual unions while the proportion of the widowed population is relatively small (2%) in this region.

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

Marital Status	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Never married	107 388	51 816	55 571	1	61.1	60.2	61.9
Married with certificate	42 799	19 984	22 815		24.3	23.2	25.4
Married traditional	5 188	2 237	2 951		2.9	2.6	3.3
Consensual union	12 238	6 189	6 049		7.0	7.2	6.7
Divorced or separated	3 727	2 415	1 312		2.1	2.8	1.5
Widowed	3 798	3 117	681		2.2	3.6	0.8
Not stated	753	362	391		0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	175 891	86 120	89 770	1	100	100	100

2.6 Citizenship

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

Citizenship	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	236 993	117 204	119 788	1	94.7	94.8	94.6
Non Namibian	12 690	6 121	6 569		5.1	5.0	5.2
Not stated	579	288	291		0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	250 262	123 613	126 648	1	100	100	100

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

Citizenship	Number			Percent
	Total	Female	Male	Total
Angola	2 841	1 224	1 617	21.4
Botswana	187	115	72	1.4
South Africa	2 213	1 087	1 126	16.7
Zambia	469	236	233	3.5
Zimbabwe	570	281	289	4.3
Other SADC countries	1 890	964	926	14.2
Other African countries	729	320	409	5.5
European countries	2 590	1 319	1 271	19.5
American countries	630	329	301	4.7
Asian and Oceanic countries	467	197	270	3.5
Other countries	104	49	55	0.8
Not Stated	579	288	291	4.4
Total	13 269	6 409	6 860	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 Khomas region. About 95 percent of the population were citizens of Namibia. Angolans make up slightly over 21 percent of the non-Namibian nationals, followed by nationals of European countries (19%) and South Africans (17%).

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 only about

2 out of 5 persons who were enumerated in the region were born in the region. Close to 30 percent of the enumerated persons were born in the northern regions while about 8 percent of them were born outside the country.

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

Birthplace	Number			Not stated	Percent		
	Total	Female	Male		Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	4 108	1 863	2 245		1.6	1.5	1.8
Erongo	7 959	4 217	3 742		3.2	3.4	3.0
Hardap	14 118	7 935	6 183		5.6	6.4	4.9
Karas	6 525	3 850	2 675		2.6	3.1	2.1
Kavango	5 544	2 090	3 454		2.2	1.7	2.7
Khomas	98 048	51 327	46 720	1	39.2	41.5	36.9
Kunene	2 432	1 108	1 324		1.0	0.9	1.0
Ohangwena	24 296	9 999	14 297		9.7	8.1	11.3
Omaheke	8 063	4 644	3 419		3.2	3.8	2.7
Omusati	23 794	9 603	14 191		9.5	7.8	11.2
Oshana	12 429	5 861	6 568		5.0	4.7	5.2
Oshikoto	11 210	4 986	6 224		4.5	4.0	4.9
Otjozondjupa	8 428	4 561	3 867		3.4	3.7	3.1
Not stated	2 378	1 070	1 308		1.0	0.9	1.0
Outside Namibia	20 930	10 499	10 431		8.4	8.5	8.2
Total	250 262	123 613	126 648	1	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 Khomas Region was around 4 percent. There are no significant differences between females and males. The proportion of disabled persons is almost the same between urban and rural areas. Slight differences can be observed at constituency level. The proportion of disabled persons ranges from 3 percent in Tobias Hainyeko to about 5 percent in Katutura East and Khomasdal North constituencies.

It can be observed in Table 3.2 that blindness is the most common type of disability in Khomas. It affects 44 percent of the disabled population followed by deaf, which constitutes 23 percent. Impairment of legs accounts for 15 percent of all disabilities.

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

Area	Population			Number of disabled			Percent disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Khomas	248 688	122 950	125 738	9 150	4 524	4 626	3.7	3.7	3.7
Urban	232 362	115 685	116 677	8 495	4 274	4 221	3.7	3.7	3.6
Rural	16 326	7 265	9 061	655	250	405	4.0	3.4	4.5
Katutura Central	21 236	11 565	9 671	666	383	283	3.1	3.3	2.9
Katutura East	17 742	9 581	8 161	860	479	381	4.8	5.0	4.7
Khomasdal North	27 912	14 696	13 216	1 298	723	575	4.7	4.9	4.4
Moses //Garoëb	25 642	11 305	14 337	875	360	515	3.4	3.2	3.6
Samora Machel	29 374	14 019	15 355	1 067	509	558	3.6	3.6	3.6
Soweto	13 862	7 361	6 501	482	258	224	3.5	3.5	3.4
Tobias Hainyeko	34 315	15 236	19 079	1 023	435	588	3.0	2.9	3.1
Windhoek East	17 365	8 813	8 552	435	222	213	2.5	2.5	2.5
Windhoek Rural	19 790	9 064	10 726	811	328	483	4.1	3.6	4.5
Windhoek West	41 450	21 310	20 140	1 633	827	806	3.9	3.9	4.0

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

Type of disability	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	4 044	2 231	1 813	44.2	49.3	39.2
Deaf	2 025	1 017	1 008	22.1	22.5	21.8
Hands	837	324	513	9.1	7.2	11.1
Legs	1 365	586	779	14.9	13.0	16.8
Speech	1 020	465	555	11.1	10.3	12.0
Mentally ill	321	126	195	3.5	2.8	4.2
Other	332	173	159	3.6	3.8	3.4
Total Disabled	9 150	4 524	4 626			

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, information of all children aged 3 – 6 years regarding the attendance of any type of ECD programme was collected. These include Creche/Kindergarten, Day Care Centre/ Nursery School and Pre-Primary School for preparation to enter formal primary education.

During the census, there were about 19 000 children aged 3 – 6 years. Table 4.1 below reflects that about 44 percent of them were attending an ECD programme. There are no significant differences between female and male children attending such a programme in the region. However, notable differences can be observed for urban and rural areas. Relatively higher proportions of children are attending an early childhood development programme in urban (47%) than in rural (15%) areas.

Attendance of Early Childhood Development Programmes at constituencies varies notably. A relatively small proportion (21%) in Windhoek Rural as against a relatively large one (68%) in Windhoek East can be observed in the table.

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

Area	Population 3 - 6 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Khomas	19 434	9 945	9 489	8 603	4 488	4 115	44.3	45.1	43.4
Urban	17 793	9 140	8 653	8 360	4 376	3 984	47.0	47.9	46.0
Rural	1 641	805	836	243	112	131	14.8	13.9	15.7
Katutura Central	1 623	842	781	518	266	252	31.9	31.6	32.3
Katutura East	1 474	771	703	623	354	269	42.3	45.9	38.3
Khomasdal North	2 350	1 206	1 144	986	510	476	42.0	42.3	41.6
Moses //Garoëb	1 952	991	961	838	454	384	42.9	45.8	40.0
Samora Machel	2 334	1 228	1 106	1 086	591	495	46.5	48.1	44.8
Soweto	1 035	535	500	479	253	226	46.3	47.3	45.2
Tobias Hainyeko	2 890	1 493	1 397	1 309	686	623	45.3	45.9	44.6
Windhoek East	1 034	514	520	707	357	350	68.4	69.5	67.3
Windhoek Rural	1 867	920	947	385	178	207	20.6	19.3	21.9
Windhoek West	2 875	1 445	1 430	1 672	839	833	58.2	58.1	58.3

It can be seen in Table 4.2 that out of the 8 600 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme, two thirds of them are attending Crèche or Kindergarten, while over a quarter of them are attending Pre-primary. A relatively small proportion (6%) are attending Day Care Centre/Nursery schools. A similar pattern can be observed for urban and rural areas.

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

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme	Number			Percent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Khomas	Creche/Kindergarten	5 800	3 048	2 752	67.4	67.9	66.9
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	548	256	292	6.4	5.7	7.1
	Pre-Primary School	2 255	1 184	1 071	26.2	26.4	26
	Total Attending	8 603	4 488	4 115	100	100	100
Urban	Creche/Kindergarten	5 619	2 960	2 659	67.2	67.6	66.7
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	532	250	282	6.4	5.7	7.1
	Pre-Primary School	2 209	1 166	1 043	26.4	26.6	26.2
	Total Attending	8 360	4 376	3 984	100	100	100
Rural	Creche/Kindergarten	181	88	93	74.5	78.6	71.0
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	16	6	10	6.6	5.4	7.6
	Pre-Primary School	46	18	28	18.9	16.1	21.4
	Total Attending	243	112	131	100	100	100

5 Education and Literacy

The concepts and definitions on education and literacy that were used in the Census are given in Appendix 1. 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 read and write 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.

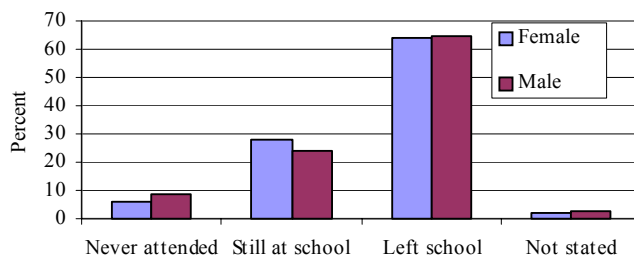
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending 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 classified as 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, Khomas Region, 2001 Census



The Census enumerated about 217 000 persons aged 6 years and above of whom 8 percent have never attended school, 26 percent are currently attending while 64 percent have left school. There are no significant difference in the proportions of females and males in the above categories.

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

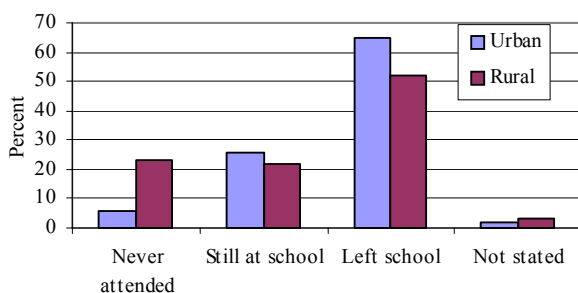


Figure 5.1.2 reveals that significantly higher proportions of persons have never attended school in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, a higher proportion of persons have left school in urban areas. There is no significant difference in the proportions of persons still attending in the two areas.

5.2 School Enrolment

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

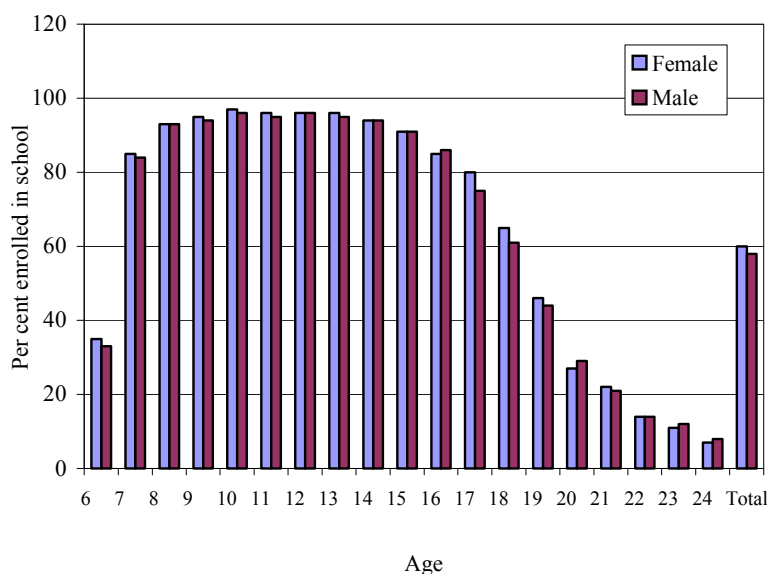


Figure 5.2.1 shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years by sex. Over 90 percent of all children aged 8 – 15 years attend school. There are no notable differences in the enrolment rates for females and males in the region.

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

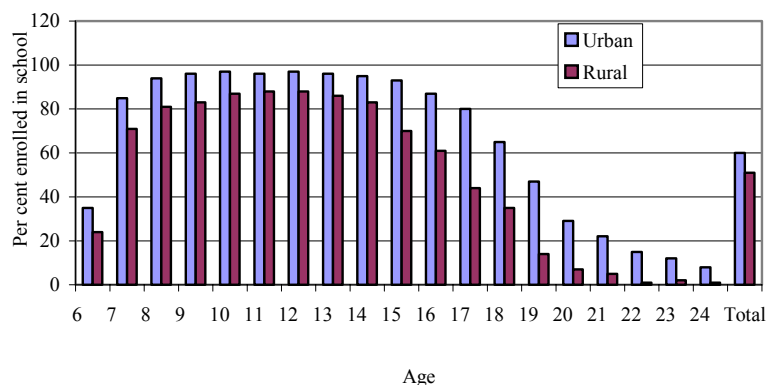


Figure 5.2.2 shows that school enrolment rates are significantly higher in urban than in rural areas at all ages. These differences are more significant at the older ages

Table 5.2.1 shows that about 18 percent of all those aged 15 years and above and had left school had not completed their primary education while about 42 percent of them had completed this level of education. About 26 percent had completed secondary education, while slightly over 10 percent had tertiary education. Significant differences can be observed between females and males in the lower levels of education.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	24 437	9 983	14 454	17.6	14.7	20.4
Primary School	57 993	30 037	27 956	41.7	44.2	39.4
Secondary School	36 580	18 685	17 895	26.3	27.5	25.2
University	7 634	3 615	4 019	5.5	5.3	5.7
Technical training after secondary school	5 264	2 536	2 728	3.8	3.7	3.8
Teachers Training	2 382	1 428	954	1.7	2.1	1.3
Not stated	4 683	1 739	2 944	3.4	2.6	4.1
Total	138 973	68 023	70 950	100	100	100

5.3 Literacy

19 out of 20 persons aged 15+ years are literate

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

The literacy question was put to all persons aged 6 years and above and resulted in about 205 000 literate persons. It is more relevant to use the adult population aged 15 years and above, which gives just over 170 000 literate people. This leads to a literacy rate of 96 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above.

Table 5.3.1 shows that there are no differences in the literacy rates between females and males in all areas. However, the rates are higher in urban (97%) than in rural (77%) areas. At constituency level the rates are all above 95 percent, except for Windhoek Rural, which is 81 percent.

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

Area	Population			Literate			Literacy rate %		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Khomas	177 625	86 442	91 183	170 193	82 993	87 200	95.8	96.0	95.6
Urban	166 870	81 881	84 989	161 906	79 475	82 431	97.0	97.1	97.0
Rural	10 755	4 561	6 194	8 287	3 518	4 769	77.1	77.1	77.0
Katutura Central	14 773	8 194	6 579	14 063	7 774	6 289	95.2	94.9	95.6
Katutura East	11 870	6 482	5 388	11 284	6 121	5 163	95.1	94.4	95.8
Khomasdal North	19 096	10 215	8 881	18 667	9 984	8 683	97.8	97.7	97.8
Moses //Garoëb	19 340	8 049	11 291	18 732	7 801	10 931	96.9	96.9	96.8
Samora Machel	20 835	9 485	11 350	20 281	9 228	11 053	97.3	97.3	97.4
Soweto	9 632	5 132	4 500	9 401	5 005	4 396	97.6	97.5	97.7
Tobias Hainyeko	24 945	10 428	14 517	23 894	9 940	13 954	95.8	95.3	96.1
Windhoek East	13 590	6 931	6 659	13 422	6 865	6 557	98.8	99.0	98.5
Windhoek Rural	13 368	5 927	7 441	10 865	4 864	6 001	81.3	82.1	80.6
Windhoek West	30 176	15 599	14 577	29 584	15 411	14 173	98.0	98.8	97.2

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

Language	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	828	394	434	0.5	0.5	0.5
Caprivi	3 717	1 691	2 026	2.2	2.0	2.3
Otjiherero	13 410	7 507	5 903	7.9	9.0	6.8
Kavango	3 607	1 259	2 348	2.1	1.5	2.7
Nama/Damara	12 232	7 037	5 195	7.2	8.5	6.0
Oshiwambo	64 324	26 937	37 387	37.8	32.5	42.9
Tswana	700	402	298	0.4	0.5	0.3
Afrikaans	86 815	44 064	42 751	51.0	53.1	49.0
German	5 239	2 727	2 512	3.1	3.3	2.9
English	108 553	54 838	53 715	63.8	66.1	61.6
Other European	4 031	1 809	2 222	2.4	2.2	2.5
Other African	1 463	690	773	0.9	0.8	0.9
Other	389	169	220	0.2	0.2	0.3
Not stated	1 243	472	771	0.7	0.6	0.9
Total*	170 193	82 993	87 200	100	100	100

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 64 percent of the literate population aged 15 years and above, can write and read English with understanding. Afrikaans is the second language in which people are most literate (51%). Other significant languages in the region in which people are literate are Oshiwambo (38%), Otjiherero (8%) and Nama/Damara (7%).

6 Labour Force

The concepts and definitions on economic activity that were used in the Census are given in Appendix 1.

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

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

Persons regarded as being economically inactive are grouped into seven categories. These are students, homemakers, retired, old age, income 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 practice.

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

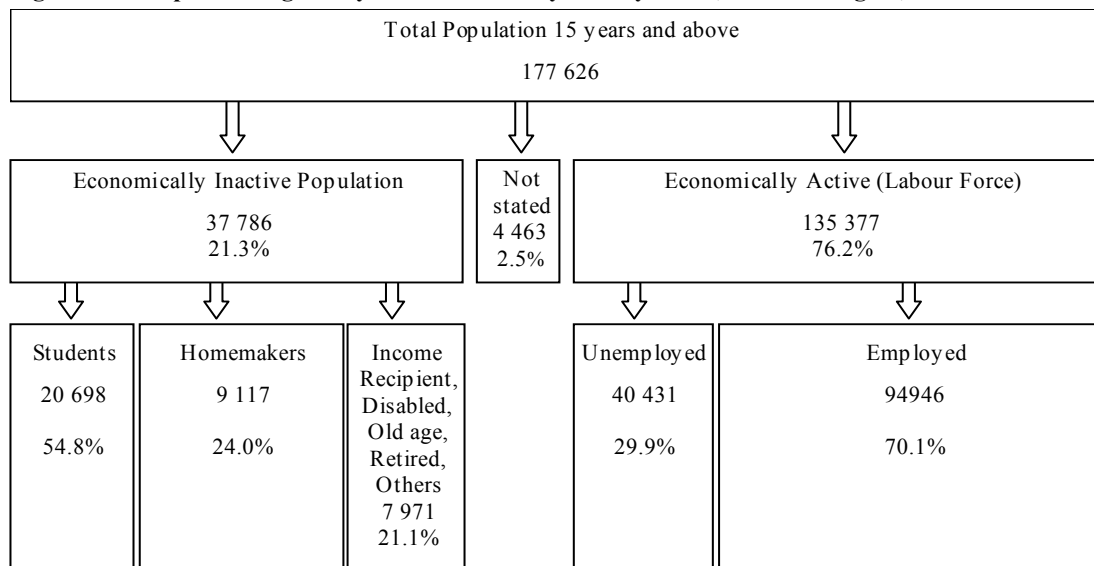


Figure 6.1 shows that 76 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while 21 percent is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (70%) and the unemployed (30%). In the economically inactive population group, more than half of them (55%) are students, while homemakers constitute about 24 percent.

6.1 Labour force participation rate

Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the region is about 76 percent. The rate is higher for males (81%) than for females (71%). There is a slight difference between urban and rural areas. However, there are significant differences between females and males within both areas. For urban areas the rates for females and males are 71 and 82 percent respectively. The corresponding rates for the rural areas are 61 and 81 percent respectively. At constituency level, the rates range from 72 percent in Windhoek West to 85 percent in Moses //Garoëb. The table also shows significant differences between the sexes in almost all the constituencies, with higher rates for the males.

Table 6.1.1 Labour force participation rates (%) by area and sex for the Population 15+, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

Area	Labour Force Participation Rate %		
	Total	Female	Male
Khomas	76.2	70.6	81.5
Urban	76.5	71.2	81.6
Rural	72.2	60.7	80.6
Katutura Central	73.8	72.3	75.6
Katutura East	74.6	74.0	75.2
Khomasdalen North	73.2	69.5	77.3
Moses //Garoëb	84.5	76.8	90.0
Samora Machel	81.4	77.4	84.7
Soweto	73.3	70.8	76.2
Tobias Hainyeko	80.7	69.6	88.8
Windhoek East	72.9	66.4	79.6
Windhoek Rural	72.1	61.9	80.2
Windhoek West	71.6	67.7	75.9

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

6.2 Labour force

About 76 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the labour force in the region. Table 6.2.1 shows that 70 percent of the population in the labour force is employed, while 30 percent is unemployed. The proportion of employed males (75%) is relatively higher than that of employed females (65%). The Census also distinguished between those unemployed but previously worked and those who were first time job seekers.

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

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	94 946	39 521	55 425	70.1	64.7	74.6
Unemployed	40 431	21 540	18 891	29.9	35.3	25.4
Total	135 377	61 061	74 316	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 reveals that employment in this region is male dominated in almost all categories of employment status. About 62 percent of all employed persons are employed in the private sector, where about 3 out of 5 are males. The government employs about 26 percent of all employed persons. Individual employers account for about 3 percent of all employed persons. An individual employer operates an own business with paid employees.

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

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence farmer with paid employees	517	150	367	0.5	0.4	0.7
Subsistence farmer, no paid employees	235	71	164	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other employer with paid employees	2 975	1 113	1 862	3.1	2.8	3.4
Other own-account worker	2 640	1 277	1 363	2.8	3.2	2.5
Employee, Government or parastatal	24 998	11 030	13 968	26.3	27.9	25.2
Employee, private	58 972	23 797	35 175	62.1	60.2	63.5
Unpaid family worker, subsistence farm	361	223	138	0.4	0.6	0.2
Other unpaid family worker	291	169	122	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other	353	152	201	0.4	0.4	0.4
Not Stated	3 604	1 539	2 065	3.8	3.9	3.7
Total	94 946	39 521	55 425	100	100	100

6.4 Employed persons by occupation

Table 6.4.1 presents the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation. The largest occupational group is elementary occupations, which includes labourers and other unskilled occupation, which constitutes 19 percent of all employed persons. More than 3 out of 5 persons in this occupation group are females. Another large occupational group is that of professionals, technicians and associate professionals who make up about 20 percent of all employed persons, with no significant differences between females and males. Service workers, shop and market sales workers make about 17 percent of all workers, with males heavily outnumbering the females. Craft and related workers also constitute about 17 percent of all employed persons, with almost 90 percent of them being males. Clerks, of whom the majority are females, constitute about 11 percent of all employed persons. Other occupations that are predominantly male-dominated are armed forces, legislators, senior officials and managers, skilled agricultural and fishery workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers.

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

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	2 169	301	1 868	2.3	0.8	3.4
Legislators, senior officials and managers	5 350	1 803	3 547	5.6	4.6	6.4
Professionals	10 320	5 533	4 787	10.9	14.0	8.6
Technicians and associate professionals	8 480	4 211	4 269	8.9	10.7	7.7
Clerks	10 147	7 129	3 018	10.7	18.0	5.4
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	15 857	6 664	9 193	16.7	16.9	16.6
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1 935	287	1 648	2.0	0.7	3.0
Craft and related trade workers	15 824	1 690	14 134	16.7	4.3	25.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5 867	366	5 501	6.2	0.9	9.9
Elementary occupations	18 010	11 125	6 885	19.0	28.1	12.4
Not Stated	987	412	575	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	94 946	39 521	55 425	100	100	100

6.5 Employed persons by industry

Table 6.5.1 presents the distribution of employed and those previously employed persons aged 15 years and above by industry. It can be observed that all industrial sectors are heavily dominated by male employees. The private and public services industry alone employs about 68 000 people, which constitutes 72 percent of all employed persons. More than 84 percent of the employed females, as against just over 63 percent of the employed males, belong to this sector. About 18 percent of all employed persons are engaged in the manufacturing sector, which also includes mining and quarrying. The wholesale and retail trade sector employs only 7 percent of all employed persons.

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

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2 150	354	1 796	2.3	0.9	3.2
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction	16 982	3 526	13 456	17.9	8.9	24.3
Wholesale and retail trade	6 405	2 005	4 400	6.7	5.1	7.9
Private and Public services	68 423	33 229	35 194	72.1	84.1	63.5
Not Stated	986	407	579	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	94 946	39 521	55 425	100	100	100

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

6.6 Employed persons by educational attainment

Table 6.6.1 shows that over 7 percent of the employed persons have never attended school, while about 14 percent of employed persons aged 15 years and above, did not complete primary education. About 35 percent had completed primary education, while an additional 27 percent had completed secondary education. About 14 percent of the employed population had completed tertiary education.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	6 955	1 753	5 202	7.3	4.4	9.4
Incomplete Primary School	12 839	3 653	9 186	13.5	9.2	16.6
Primary School	32 942	14 587	18 355	34.7	36.9	33.1
Secondary School	25 354	12 192	13 162	26.7	30.8	23.7
Tertiary Level	13 122	6 293	6 829	13.8	15.9	12.3
Not Stated	3 734	1 043	2 691	3.9	2.6	4.9
Total	94 946	39 521	55 425	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 Khomas is 30 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, which is conducted in a labour force survey.

Figure 6.7.1 Unemployment Rate (percent) by age group and sex, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

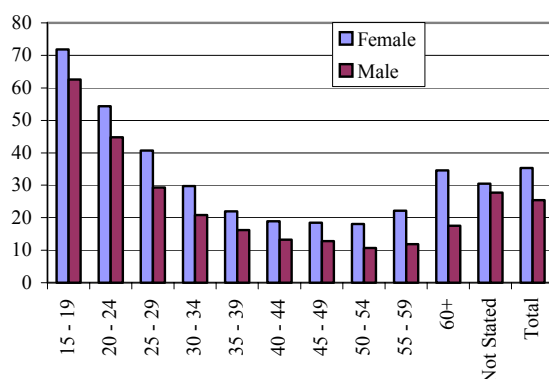
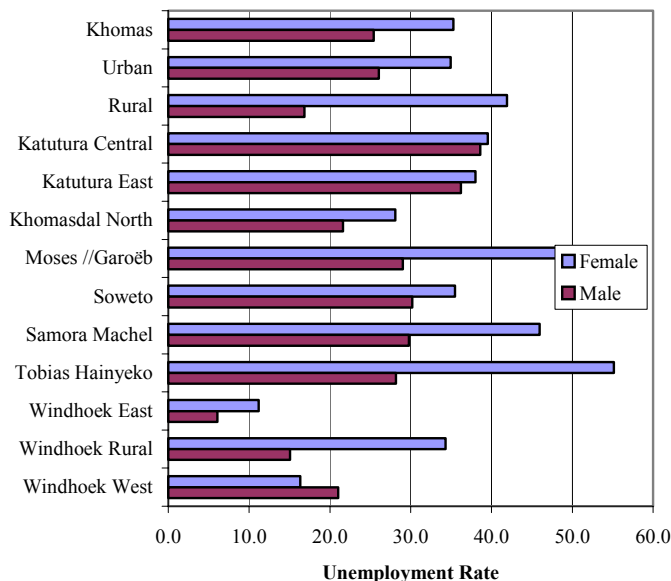


Figure: 6.7.2 Unemployment rate (percent) by area and sex, Khomas Region, Census 2001



Young people, notably females, have the highest unemployment rate. Figure 6.7.1 indicates a similar shape over the unemployment rate by age for both sexes. The rate is higher for females than that for males in all age groups.

About 12 percent of all unemployed persons had previously worked before. To a larger extent, younger people are first time job seekers than older people.

The sex pattern of unemployment in urban and rural areas follows the regional one. The unemployment rate for females is higher than that for males in all areas. Females in Tobias Hainyeko constituency have the highest unemployment rate of about 55 percent.

Table 6.7.1 shows that over 9 percent of the unemployed persons had never attended school. Close to one out of five unemployed persons had not completed their primary education, while 45 percent of them had attained this level of education. Another one out of five unemployed persons had attained secondary level of education. The proportion of unemployed persons with tertiary level of education is about 3 percent.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	3 721	1 753	1 968	9.2	8.1	10.4
Incomplete Primary School	7 693	3 715	3 978	19.0	17.2	21.1
Primary School	18 367	10 496	7 871	45.4	48.7	41.7
Secondary School	8 099	4 408	3 691	20.0	20.5	19.5
Tertiary Level	1 157	600	557	2.9	2.8	2.9
Not Stated	1 394	568	826	3.4	2.6	4.4
Total	40 431	21 540	18 891	100	100	100

6.8 Population outside labour force

Persons who are outside the labour force are grouped into six categories of which two are predominant. These are students (49%) and homemakers (22%). Females outnumber males in both categories. The retired and those who are too old make up 14 percent of the population outside the labour force.

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

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	20 698	11 037	9 661	49.0	43.5	57.3
Homemaker	9 117	7 469	1 648	21.6	29.4	9.8
Income recipient	1 044	538	506	2.5	2.1	3.0
Severely disabled	430	197	233	1.0	0.8	1.4
Retired	3 124	1 714	1 410	7.4	6.8	8.4
Old age	2 771	1 750	1 020	6.6	6.9	6.0
Other	602	242	360	1.4	1.0	2.1
Not Stated	4 463	2 434	2 029	10.6	9.6	12.0
Total (Outside labour Force)	42 249	25 381	16 867	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 presents the distribution of the population outside the labour force and aged 15 years and above by sex and the level of education attained. The table reveals that out of all economically inactive population more than half of them (53%) had completed primary school level of education. Another 16 percent had completed secondary school, while those with a tertiary level of education constituted another 8 percent. In the homemaker category, the proportion of those with a primary school level of education was 43 percent, while those with secondary school level was 17 percent. There was also a significant proportion (6%) of homemakers with a tertiary level of education.

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

Educational Attainment	Total	Student	Home maker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other
Never attended	6.7	0.0	11.5	13.4	21.2	13.9	26.7	10.5
Incomplete Primary School	12.5	6.6	19.8	19.6	19.8	16.1	24.2	16.9
Primary School	53.1	66.8	43.1	36.0	33.0	30.5	22.6	38.4
Secondary School	15.9	15.0	16.6	19.3	12.6	22.6	12.1	20.3
Tertiary Level	8.1	9.0	5.9	7.4	5.3	11.2	5.7	7.5
Not stated	3.7	2.7	3.1	4.3	8.1	5.8	8.7	6.5
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 Khomas Region is made up of around 4 members. There are no significant differences between urban and rural areas with regard to the average size of a household. At constituency level, the household size ranges from 3 to 6 members in Windhoek East and Katutura East respectively.

Table 7.1.1 Average Household size, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average Household size
Khomas	4.2
Urban	4.2
Rural	4.0
Katutura Central	5.2
Katutura East	5.6
Khomasdal North	4.7
Moses //Garoëb	3.7
Samora Machel	4.4
Soweto	5.4
Tobias Hainyeko	3.8
Windhoek East	3.0
Windhoek Rural	3.8
Windhoek West	3.9

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 Khomas Region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons, account for about 28 percent of all household members. Other relatives to the head/spouse make up 25 percent, while grandchildren account for about 5 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, each with 28 percent. The proportion of other relatives to the head/spouse is relatively higher in rural (25%) than in urban areas (17%). The opposite is the case for grandchildren with 8 percent in urban as against only 5 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 (64%) than female-headed ones (36%). There are notable differences between urban and rural households. The proportion of male-headed households in the former is 63 percent as compared to 75 percent in the latter. Significant variations can be observed at constituency level. Except Katutura Central and Katutura East, large proportions of male-headed households can be observed in the rest of constituencies.

Table 7.2.1 Household population by sex and relationship to head of household, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	58 580	21 292	37 288	24.0	17.5	30.6
Spouse	25 039	21 200	3 839	10.3	17.4	3.1
Son / daughter of Head/Spouse	68 928	35 269	33 659	28.3	29.0	27.6
Son / daughter in law of Head/Spouse	2 751	1 431	1 320	1.1	1.2	1.1
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	11 429	5 557	5 872	4.7	4.6	4.8
Parent of Head/Spouse	2 062	1 525	537	0.8	1.3	0.4
Other relative of Head/Spouse	59 980	27 939	32 041	24.6	23.0	26.3
Domestic worker, non-relative	1 546	1 312	234	0.6	1.1	0.2
Other non-relative	12 887	5 871	7 015	5.3	4.8	5.7
Not stated	383	187	196	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	243 585	121 583	122 001	100	100	100

Table 7.2.2 Urban household population by sex and relationship to head of household, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	3873	983	2890	24.8	13.7	34.3
Spouse	1816	1572	244	11.6	21.9	2.9
Son / daughter of Head/Spouse	4439	2192	2247	28.4	30.5	26.7
Son / daughter in law of Head/Spouse	168	83	85	1.1	1.2	1.0
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	1271	590	681	8.1	8.2	8.1
Parent of Head/Spouse	119	83	36	0.8	1.2	0.4
Other relative of Head/Spouse	2696	1188	1508	17.3	16.5	17.9
Domestic worker, non-relative	62	37	25	0.4	0.5	0.3
Other non-relative	1149	456	693	7.4	6.3	8.2
Not stated	28	10	18	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	15621	7194	8427	100	100	100

Table 7.2.3 Rural household population by sex and relationship to head of household, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

Relation to Head	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	54 707	20 309	34 398		24.0	17.8	30.3
Spouse	23 223	19 628	3 595		10.2	17.2	3.2
Son / daughter of Head/Spouse	64 489	33 077	31 412		28.3	28.9	27.7
Son / daughter in law of Head/Spouse	2 583	1 348	1 235		1.1	1.2	1.1
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	10 158	4 967	5 191		4.5	4.3	4.6
Parent of Head/Spouse	1 943	1 442	501		0.9	1.3	0.4
Other relative of Head/Spouse	57 284	26 751	30 533		25.1	23.4	26.9
Domestic worker, non-relative	1 484	1 275	209		0.7	1.1	0.2
Other non-relative	11 738	5 415	6 322	1	5.1	4.7	5.6
Not stated	355	177	178		0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	227 964	114 389	113 574	1	100	100	100

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

Area	Total Number of households	Number Headed by		Percent headed by	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Khomas	58 580	21 292	37 288	36.3	63.7
Urban	54 707	20 309	34 398	37.1	62.9
Rural	3 873	983	2 890	25.4	74.6
Katutura Central	4 072	2 321	1 751	57.0	43.0
Katutura East	3 165	1 778	1 387	56.2	43.8
Khomasdal North	5 770	2 410	3 360	41.8	58.2
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	2 339	4 639	33.5	66.5
Samora Machel	6 598	2 309	4 289	35.0	65.0
Soweto	2 553	1 259	1 294	49.3	50.7
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	2 702	6 170	30.5	69.5
Windhoek East	5 620	1 581	4 039	28.1	71.9
Windhoek Rural	4 961	1 298	3 663	26.2	73.8
Windhoek West	9 991	3 295	6 696	33.0	67.0

7.3 Access to means of communication

The Census asked all households about accessibility to selected services/facilities. These included television, radio, newspaper, telephone and computer. Distinction should be made between ownership and accessibility. A household may have accessibility to such a facility/service without necessarily claiming its ownership. Figure 7.3.1 presents the regional situation with regard to accessibility of these facilities. Table 7.3.1 below presents a picture of the diversity of accessibility to these communication facilities. Households in Khomas region are fairly better off in terms of accessibility to such facilities. It can be observed that the radio is accessible to more than 80 percent of all the households in the region. About three quarters of the households have access to a newspaper occasionally, while over 60 percent have access to the television as well as to the telephone. The computer is the least accessible, with just over 20 percent of the households having an access to it.

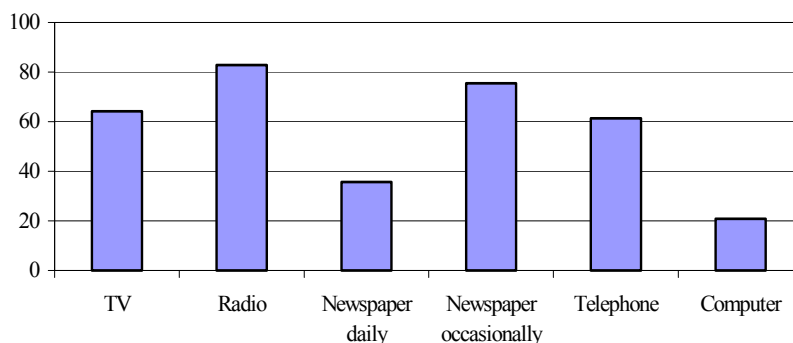
Figure 7.3.1 Percent of households with access to selected facilities, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

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

Area	Total Number of households	TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Khomas	58 580	64.2	82.9	35.7	75.5	61.3	20.8
Urban	54 707	66.7	83.1	37.8	78.5	62.6	21.8
Rural	3 873	28.4	79.1	7.1	34.0	43.9	7.5
Katutura Central	4 072	69.5	81.5	25.2	69.9	49.7	7.7
Katutura East	3 165	79.0	83.8	37.7	84.2	61.3	9.2
Khomasdal North	5 770	87.4	88.6	46.0	87.9	72.6	20.4
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	34.7	74.7	21.7	66.2	43.1	3.1
Samora Machel	6 598	57.0	79.0	29.6	75.4	50.2	7.4
Soweto	2 553	82.8	85.8	40.4	87.2	65.3	14.8
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	28.7	69.9	16.8	58.3	35.2	3.7
Windhoek East	5 620	91.2	93.9	63.4	90.6	92.2	60.0
Windhoek Rural	4 961	41.9	82.2	17.9	46.2	54.3	19.4
Windhoek West	9 991	91.7	92.9	56.3	92.9	88.0	46.8

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 all the facilities under consideration. For example, the television is accessible to two thirds of the households in urban areas as compared to less than one third in the rural areas. The telephone is accessible to 63 percent as against 44 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

Large variations can also be observed at constituency level. The Windhoek East constituency has the largest proportions of households with access to any of the facilities, while the constituencies of Tobias Hainyeko, Windhoek Rural and Moses //Garoëb are the ones with relatively lower proportions of households with access to such facilities. The radio is still the most accessible in all the constituencies, where the proportion of households with accessibility to this facility ranges from 70 to 94 percent respectively for Tobias Hainyeko and Windhoek East constituencies. The proportion of households with access to the computer ranges from 3 to 60 percent respectively for the Moses //Garoëb and Windhoek East constituencies. With regard to television, the proportion of households with access to this facility ranges from 29 to 92 percent respectively for the Tobias Hainyeko and Windhoek West constituencies.

7.4 Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on language usually spoken or most spoken by member of the households. In the Khomas Region several languages were identified. Table 7.4.1 provides the distribution of households by main language spoken. The Oshiwambo languages are the most spoken in households in the Region, with a proportion of 37 percent, followed by Afrikaans (24%) Nama/Damara (13%), Otjiherero (9%) and English (6%).

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

Main Language	Number of households	Percent
San	181	0.3
Caprivi	765	1.3
Otjiherero	5 264	9.0
Kavango	1 265	2.2
Nama/Damara	7 763	13.3
Oshiwambo	21 812	37.2
Tswana	227	0.4
Afrikaans	14 141	24.1
German	2 015	3.4
English	3 591	6.1
Other European	842	1.4
Other African	263	0.4
Other	96	0.2
Not stated	355	0.6
Total	58 580	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 one. Table 7.5.1 below presents the distribution of households by their main source of income by urban and rural areas as well as by constituency. It can be seen that wages and salaries is the leading main source of income in the region with 74 percent of the households having reported so. Business, non-farming, as a main source of income was reported by 11 percent of the households. Cash remittances was reported as a main source of income by about 7 percent of the households in the region, while slightly over 3 percent reported their main source of income to be pension.

Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas 75 percent of the households in urban areas reported wages and salaries as their main source of income, the corresponding proportion for the rural areas was 60 percent. On the other hand, farming as the main source of income was reported by slightly more than 1 out of 10 households in the rural areas as compared to an insignificant proportion in urban areas. Likewise, pension was a main source of income to almost 1 out of ten of the households in the rural areas, while the corresponding proportion in the urban areas was about 3 percent.

At constituency level, wages and salaries is still the most common main source of income. The proportion of household that reported this ranges from 67 to 87 percent respectively for the Windhoek East and Khomasdal North constituencies. Windhoek East had the highest proportion of households (18%) with business, non-farming, as their main source of income. This was followed by Tobias Hainyeko (15%), Moses //Garoëb (14%) and Samora Machel (12%). The highest proportion of households reporting pension as their main source of income was 9 percent in Windhoek Rural, followed by Windhoek East with 8 percent. A significant proportion of households also reported cash remittances as their main source of income in the constituencies of Moses //Garoëb (11%) Tobias Hainyeko (9%), Samora Machel (9%) and Windhoek Rural (8%).

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Farming	Business, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Khomas	58 580	1.4	11.0	74.1	3.5	6.5	2.0	1.3
Urban	54 707	0.7	11.3	75.1	3.1	6.2	2.1	1.2
Rural	3 873	11.4	6.3	60.4	8.8	9.5	1.9	1.4
Katutura Central	4 072	2.5	9.1	74.2	5.0	4.2	3.1	1.6
Katutura East	3 165	0.6	6.6	75.6	6.3	6.9	2.9	0.9
Khomasdal North	5 770	0.7	4.6	86.5	2.3	3.7	0.6	1.4
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	0.4	14.2	70.0	0.9	11.0	2.2	1.0
Samora Machel	6 598	0.3	11.8	75.6	0.7	8.6	1.2	1.6
Soweto	5 553	0.8	8.3	81.1	1.8	4.8	2.3	0.8
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	0.7	14.6	69.3	0.8	8.6	4.3	1.3
Windhoek East	5 620	0.7	18.0	67.2	8.1	2.6	1.5	1.6
Windhoek Rural	4 961	9.2	9.7	61.1	8.6	8.1	1.7	1.4
Windhoek West	9 991	0.3	8.1	81.3	4.1	4.0	1.1	0.8

8 Housing Conditions

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

8.1 Type of housing unit

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

Table 8.1.1 shows that detached/semidetached houses are predominant as they are occupied by 63 percent of all households in the region. It is worth noting that improvised housing units (shacks) are occupied by about 24 percent of all households.

There are slight disparities between urban and rural areas. Although detached/semi-detached dwellings predominate in both areas, the proportion of households occupying them is higher in rural (67%) than in urban (63%) areas. Likewise, improvised housing units (shacks) are more predominant in urban (25%) than in rural (18%) areas.

Significant variations can be observed at constituency level. Detached/semi-detached dwellings still predominate in almost all constituencies, with the proportion of households occupying them ranging from 22 to 96 percent respectively in Tobias Hainyeko and Soweto Constituencies. Improved housing units (shacks) predominate in Tobias Hainyeko (71%) and Moses //Garoëb (64%) constituencies. Such dwelling units are also fairly common in Samora Machel constituency where about 37 percent of the households occupy them. A significant proportion of households live in flats in Windhoek East (21%) and Windhoek West (17%). The proportion of households living in traditional dwellings is insignificant.

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

Ares	Number of households	Percent					
		Detached, semi-detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improved housing unit (shack)	Other	Not stated
Khomas	58 580	63.0	7.0	0.6	24.3	4.6	0.5
Urban	54 707	62.7	7.4	0.2	24.8	4.4	0.5
Rural	3 873	66.8	1.3	6.3	17.9	7.0	0.8
Katutura Central	4 072	91.7	0.8	0.6	1.2	5.3	0.4
Katutura East	3 165	89.0	4.8	0.0	3.5	2.3	0.4
Khomasdal North	5 770	86.6	9.2	0.1	0.8	2.7	0.6
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	31.9	0.8	0.2	63.9	3.0	0.3
Samora Machel	6 598	46.2	1.0	0.2	37.2	14.7	0.7
Soweto	2 553	96.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	1.7	0.4
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	22.3	0.7	0.5	71.4	4.6	0.5
Windhoek East	5 620	75.5	21.4	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.6
Windhoek Rural	4 961	68.4	5.8	5.0	14.2	5.9	0.7
Windhoek West	9 991	80.2	17.0	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.3

8.2 Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. Owner-occupied dwellings, with and without mortgage, predominate in the region. The proportion of households in dwellings with mortgage is 36 percent while those without one, i.e. fully owned, is 33 percent. A notable proportion of households (17%) live in rented dwellings, which are not tied to their jobs. Dwellings provided by employers are occupied by about 8 percent of the households. There are differences between urban and rural areas. In the former case, the regional pattern prevails. In the case of the rural areas, more than half of the households occupy dwellings which are provided by their employers. One quarter of the households reside in their own dwellings without mortgage, while another 13 percent are in dwellings with mortgage.

There are distinct differences relating to tenure at constituency level. Owner-occupied dwellings with mortgage predominate in the constituencies of Soweto (56%), Khomasdal North (53%), Windhoek West (51%), Samora Machel (46%) and Windhoek East (36%). Owner occupied dwellings without mortgage are most common in Tobias Hainyeko (62%), Moses //Garoëb (59%), Katutura East (42%) and Katutura Central (39%). Dwellings provided by employer are most common in Windhoek Rural constituency with 43 percent of the households occupying them. In most of the constituencies, a significant proportion of households reside in dwellings which are rented and not tied to their jobs. It should be noted that about 11 percent of the households in Moses //Garoëb constituency do not own the dwellings, but occupy them free of charge.

Table 8.2.1 Percent distribution of households by type of tenure, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Rented not tied to the job	Owner occupied (with mortgage)	Owner Occupied (no mortgage)	Rent Free (not owner occupied)	Provided by Employer	Other	Not Stated
Khomas	58 580	17.1	36.4	33.2	3.9	8.3	0.5	0.7
Urban	54 707	17.9	38.0	33.8	3.8	5.3	0.5	0.6
Rural	3 873	5.0	12.5	24.8	5.2	51.0	0.4	1.2
Katutura Central	4 072	27.1	27.1	39.0	3.2	2.7	0.3	0.6
Katutura East	3 165	22.8	29.3	42.2	2.5	2.5	0.2	0.5
Khomasdal North	5 770	21.7	53.0	16.2	2.3	5.1	0.7	1.1
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	4.7	23.0	59.3	10.8	1.4	0.6	0.3
Samora Machel	6 598	16.4	45.8	29.0	1.5	6.0	0.3	1.0
Soweto	2 553	22.9	56.1	15.8	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.5
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	4.2	24.6	61.6	5.0	3.6	0.7	0.3
Windhoek East	5 620	28.7	36.2	21.2	2.6	9.9	0.6	0.9
Windhoek Rural	4 961	9.3	17.7	24.1	4.4	43.0	0.4	1.0
Windhoek West	9 991	24.9	50.6	13.0	2.1	8.6	0.4	0.5

8.3 Average number of persons per room

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

Area	Average number of person per room	
Khomas	1.5	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.
Urban	1.5	
Rural	1.7	
Katutura Central	2.1	The region has on average of between one and two person per room. There are no significant differences between urban and rural. Katutura Central, Samora Machel and Moses //Garoëb between 2 and 3 persons while Windhoek East has the lowest average number of persons per room (1 person per room).
Katutura East	1.9	
Khomasdal North	1.6	
Moses //Garoëb	2.1	
Samora Machel	2.1	
Soweto	1.8	
Tobias Hainyeko	1.9	
Windhoek East	0.8	
Windhoek Rural	1.4	
Windhoek West	1.1	

8.4 Materials used for construction

Information on the main materials 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 corrugated iron sheet. Over 9 out of 10 of all households reside in dwellings with such roofing material. There are no differences between urban and rural areas.

At constituency level, dwellings with roofs made from corrugated iron sheets pre-dominate in all constituencies. The proportion of households residing in dwellings with such roofs range from 86 percent in Katutura Central to 97 percent in Moses //Garoëb. A small proportion of households in some of the constituencies live in dwellings whose roofs are constructed from asbestos sheets.

With respect to floor construction, cement is the most common material used. Table 8.4.2 shows that slightly over seven out of ten households in the region occupy dwellings with this type of floor. Another 23 percent reside in dwellings with sand floors. There are no significant differences between urban and rural areas.

With regard to constituencies, dwellings with cement floors still predominate in most of them. The proportion of households residing in such dwellings range from 27 percent in Tobias Hainyeko to 95 percent in Soweto. Dwellings with sand floors are predominant in Tobias Hainyeko (66%) and Moses //Garoëb (60%) constituencies. Significant proportions of households in dwellings with sand floors can also be observed in Samora Machel (25%) and Windhoek Rural (18%) constituencies.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood covered with melthoid	Thatch, grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other Not stated
Khomas	58 580	91.7	3.3	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Urban	54 707	91.6	3.4	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Rural	3 873	92.3	1.5	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6
Katutura Central	4 072	85.8	5.4	0.3	5.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.5
Katutura East	3 165	95.3	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Khomasdal North	5 770	89.5	7.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	96.8	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4
Samora Machel	6 598	94.5	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.3
Soweto	2 553	88.1	8.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.1
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	92.2	2.4	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7
Windhoek East	5 620	89.3	2.5	4.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Windhoek Rural	4 961	89.9	2.8	1.1	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1
Windhoek West	9 991	91.4	3.8	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6

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

Area	Number of households	Percent				
		Sand	Cement	Mud, clay	Other	Not stated
Khomas	58 580	23.3	72.0	1.4	2.6	0.7
Urban	54 707	23.4	72.0	1.3	2.6	0.7
Rural	3 873	22.7	72.5	1.9	1.8	1.1
Katutura Central	4 072	3.0	93.7	1.4	1.1	0.7
Katutura East	3 165	4.7	93.6	0.8	0.7	0.3
Khomasdal North	5 770	5.2	90.7	0.5	2.6	1.1
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	59.8	36.0	2.0	1.7	0.5
Samora Machel	6 598	24.7	72.3	0.8	1.2	0.9
Soweto	2 553	3.1	95.3	0.7	0.2	0.7
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	66.1	27.3	3.5	2.5	0.6
Windhoek East	5 620	3.2	86.5	0.7	8.4	1.1
Windhoek Rural	4 961	18.4	76.9	1.6	2.2	0.9
Windhoek West	9 991	2.5	93.9	0.3	2.7	0.5

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, cement blocks/bricks predominate in the region. Close to 7 out of 10 households live in dwellings with walls made out of such material. Slightly over a quarter of the households reside in dwellings made from corrugated iron sheets. There are slight differences between urban and rural areas. While the urban areas maintain the regional pattern, the same is not the case for the rural part of the region. Dwellings with cement blocks/bricks are occupied by 3 out of 5 households, while close to one third of them live in dwellings with corrugated iron sheets.

At constituency level, walls made from cement blocks/bricks dominate in most of the constituencies. The proportion of the households residing in such dwellings range from 16 percent in Tobias Hainyeko to 96 percent in Windhoek West. Walls made from corrugated iron sheets predominate in Tobias Hainyeko (73%) and Moses //Garoëb (67%) constituencies. It can also be observed that dwellings with such walls are common in Samora Machel (39%) and Windhoek Rural (26%) constituencies.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								Not stated
		Cement block or bricks	Burnt bricks or Face bricks	Mud or clay bricks	Corrugated iron sheets	Prefab	Wooden poles, stick and grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	
Khomas	58 580	68.1	0.8	0.3	26.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5
Urban	54 707	68.7	0.8	0.3	26.3	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
Rural	3 873	60.0	0.9	0.9	32.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9
Katutura Central	4 072	91.4	0.7	0.3	4.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.5
Katutura East	3 165	93.1	0.4	0.2	5.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Khomasdal North	5 770	96.1	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	25.7	0.5	0.4	66.6	4.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.2
Samora Machel	6 598	57.3	0.5	0.2	38.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7
Soweto	2 553	94.0	1.0	0.6	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	16.1	0.8	0.4	73.2	3.9	3.3	0.4	1.4	0.4
Windhoek East	5 620	95.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.9
Windhoek Rural	4 961	67.6	0.9	0.7	25.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8
Windhoek West	9 991	96.2	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4

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 respectively. As indicated in Table 8.5.1, almost two thirds of the households in the region use electricity for cooking purposes, followed by paraffin (17%), wood/charcoal from wood (9%) and gas (7%). There are distinct variations between urban and rural areas. Urban areas follow the regional pattern. In rural areas, wood/charcoal from wood is the main source of energy for cooking with two thirds of the households utilizing it. The proportion of households that use electricity for cooking is about 18 percent.

There are large variations at constituency level. The use of electricity for cooking purposes is predominant in 7 out of the 10 constituencies with the percentage of the households utilizing this source ranging from 65 to 97. Paraffin dominates in the Tobias Hainyeko and Moses //Garoeb constituencies where slightly over half of the households make use of it, while wood/charcoal from wood dominates in the Windhoek Rural constituency. Gas for cooking purposes is also fairly common in three of the constituencies.

With regard to lighting, it can be observed from Table 8.5.2 that close to 7 out of 10 households in the region make use electricity for this purpose, followed by the candle, which is used by one out of five households. A notable proportion (8%) of the households use paraffin. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. The regional pattern can be observed in the urban areas. However, in the rural areas, the most common source of energy for lighting is the candle (46%), followed by electricity (32%) and paraffin (16%).

There are significant differences in source of energy for lighting at constituency level. Electricity predominates in 8 out of the 10 constituencies where the proportion of households involved ranges from 47 to 98 percent. The candle is the most common source in the Tobias Hainyeko and Moses //Garoeb constituencies with slightly over half of the households utilizing it. Paraffin is also fairly common in three of the constituencies.

Table 8.5.3 shows that a notable proportion (35%) of the households in the region do not heat their homes. Where heating takes place, mainly electricity is used for this purpose. Small proportions of households also make use of wood/charcoal from wood (8%) and paraffin (4%) for this purpose. There are significant differences between urban and rural areas. Like in the source of energy for cooking and lighting, the regional pattern can be observed in the urban areas. In the case of rural areas, slightly over half of the households use wood/charcoal from wood for heating purposes. Electricity for heating purposes is used by only 13 percent of the households. It is worth noting that 28 percent of the households do not heat their homes. This is lower than that in the urban areas (36%).

Distinct differences can be observed at constituency level. Households which do not heat their homes are predominant in Tobias Hainyeko (62%), and Moses //Garoëb (60%) constituencies. Other constituencies with high proportions of this phenomenon are Samora Machel (43%), Katutura Central (42%) and Katutura East (41%). No heating is also fairly common in the remaining constituencies. Electricity for heating purposes is predominant in 6 of the 10 constituencies with the proportions ranging from 52 to 84 percent. In Windhoek Rural constituency, a high proportion (41%) of the households make use of wood/charcoal from wood for heating purposes. The use of this source for the same purpose is also commonly found in Tobias Hainyeko (13%) and Moses //Garoëb (12%) constituencies. Paraffin for heating purposes is also fairly common in Moses //Garoëb (11%) and Tobias Hainyeko (9%) constituencies.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								Not stated
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood or Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No cooking	Other	
Khomas	58 580	65.7	17.1	8.8	6.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
Urban	54 707	69.1	18.1	4.6	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4
Rural	38 73	17.9	3.0	67.5	8.3	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8
Katutura Central	40 72	90.6	0.8	3.1	3.6	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.5
Katutura East	31 65	90.1	1.5	3.3	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3
Khomasdal North	57 70	96.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6
Moses //Garoëb	69 78	21.9	50.7	10.2	16.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
Samora Machel	65 98	64.6	20.1	4.3	9.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6
Soweto	25 53	92.2	1.2	1.1	3.5	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.4
Tobias Hainyeko	88 72	17.2	54.9	12.9	13.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
Windhoek East	56 20	95.7	0.2	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.7
Windhoek Rural	49 61	34.8	2.3	53.2	7.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6
Windhoek West	99 91	96.6	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3

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

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Khomas	58 580	69.3	7.7	20.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
Urban	54 707	71.9	7.1	18.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4
Rural	3 873	32.3	15.9	45.8	0.7	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.9
Katutura Central	4 072	92.0	0.8	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.5
Katutura East	3 165	91.9	1.0	5.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2
Khomasdal North	5 770	96.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	28.1	16.6	52.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2
Samora Machel	6 598	68.8	8.2	20.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
Soweto	2 553	93.9	0.6	3.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	20.3	23.3	53.3	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.2
Windhoek East	5 620	97.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6
Windhoek Rural	4 961	46.7	12.4	36.0	0.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.7
Windhoek West	9 991	98.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								Not stated
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood or charcoal for wood	Gas	Charcoal - coal	Solar	No heating	Other	
Khomas	58 580	49.7	4.1	8.2	1.3	0.2	0.5	35.2	0.2	0.7
Urban	54 707	52.3	4.1	5.1	1.3	0.2	0.5	35.7	0.2	0.7
Rural	3 873	13.0	3.3	51.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	27.8	0.3	1.0
Katutura Central	4 072	52.4	0.7	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	42.2	0.2	0.7
Katutura East	3 165	54.7	0.7	2.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	40.5	0.1	0.4
Khomasdal North	5 770	77.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	18.7	0.2	0.9
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	14.0	10.5	12.1	2.6	0.2	0.1	59.8	0.3	0.4
Samora Machel	6 598	41.7	7.9	4.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	42.7	0.2	0.8
Soweto	2 553	69.4	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	26.5	0.2	0.7
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	12.5	9.2	12.6	1.8	0.2	1.2	61.6	0.3	0.6
Windhoek East	5 620	84.3	0.7	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.2	10.1	0.3	0.9
Windhoek Rural	4 961	28.2	2.8	40.7	1.5	0.9	0.7	24.1	0.3	0.9
Windhoek West	9 991	80.1	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.6	16.6	0.1	0.6

9 Water Supply and Sanitation

This chapter covers household sources of water for drinking and cooking 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

98 percent of all households in Khomas have access to safe water

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 98 percent of the households in the region have access to safe water for drinking and cooking. About one percent of the households have no access to such water. The main source of safe water for most of the households (75%) is from piped water within the compound. The same pattern applies for urban areas but not for rural ones. The proportion of households with safe drinking water in the rural areas drops to 93 percent, meaning that those without such water compose to 7 percent. Close to one out of five households in the same areas rely on safe boreholes for their safe water.

At constituency level, all of them have relatively high proportions of households with safe water. However, there are differences with regard to the source of water. While most of the households in most of the constituencies have piped water within their compounds, piped water away from the compound is predominant in Tobias Hainyeko (67%) and Moses //Garoëb (55%) constituencies. About 15 percent of the households in Windhoek Rural constituency rely on safe boreholes.

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

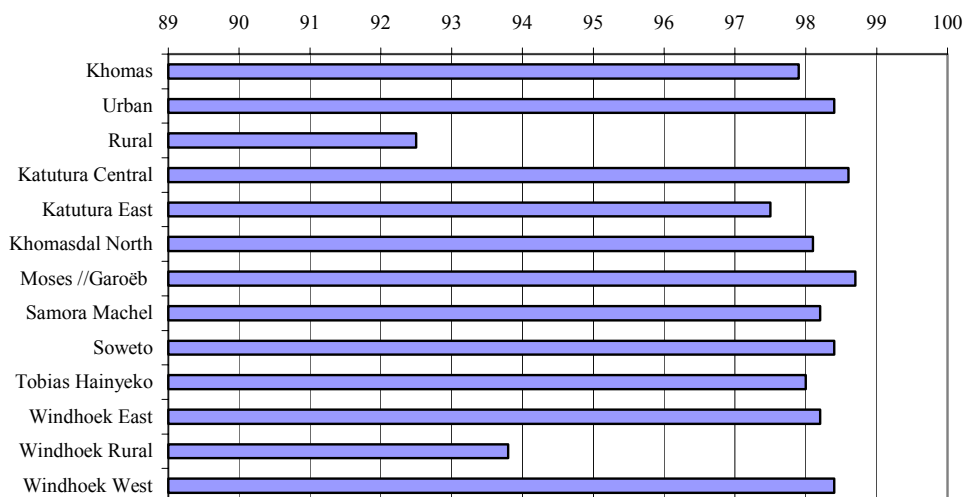


Table 9.1.1 Percent of households by area and source of water, Khomas Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Piped water within	Public pipe	Safe bore hole	Safe water	River, stream, dam, canal	Other	Not stated
Khomas	58 580	75.4	20.5	2.0	97.9	0.7	0.5	0.9
Urban	54 707	76.4	21.1	0.9	98.4	0.6	0.3	0.9
Rural	3 873	61.9	12.0	18.6	92.5	3.2	3.5	0.8
Katutura Central	4 072	95.5	2.4	0.7	98.6	0.5	0.1	0.8
Katutura East	3 165	96.0	0.5	1.0	97.5	0.6	0.1	1.8
Khomasdal North	5 770	96.9	0.1	1.1	98.1	0.7	0.2	1.0
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	42.9	55.5	0.3	98.7	0.2	0.4	0.6
Samora Machel	6 598	74.3	23.3	0.6	98.2	0.6	0.3	0.8
Soweto	2 553	97.2	0.1	1.1	98.4	0.7	0.1	0.8
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	30.4	67.0	0.6	98.0	0.6	0.5	1.0
Windhoek East	5 620	96.7	0.1	1.4	98.2	0.6	0.2	1.1
Windhoek Rural	4 961	69.6	9.6	14.6	93.8	2.7	2.8	0.7
Windhoek West	9 991	97.0	0.2	1.2	98.4	0.6	0.4	0.6

About 94 percent of the households in the region have a relatively close accessibility to the water source with a distance of at most 100 metres. This is indicated in Table 9.1.2, which presents the percent distribution of households by walking distance to the water source. It can be observed that less than 1 percent of households in the region have to cover more than one kilometre to fetch their water. Higher proportions of households in the rural areas cover longer distances than those in urban ones. For example, more than 1 percent of them cover more than 1 kilometre as against 0.2 percent in the urban areas.

With regard to constituencies, Tobias Hainyeko, Windhoek Rural and Moses //Garoëb are the ones worse off as far as distance to be covered for fetching water is concerned.

Table 9.1.2 Percent of households by distance to water source, Khomas 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	
Khomas	58 580	77.2	16.7	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.8
Urban	54 707	78.1	16.7	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7
Rural	3 873	64.1	17.5	4.1	3.4	1.4	1.2	5.1	1.1	2.1
Katutura Central	4 072	96.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Katutura East	3 165	98.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Khomasdal North	5 770	99.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	43.6	39.5	7.7	2.5	1.7	0.7	3.5	0.5	0.3
Samora Machel	6 598	75.6	21.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9
Soweto	2 553	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	31.6	53.4	6.5	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.9
Windhoek East	5 620	98.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Windhoek Rural	4 961	71.7	13.8	3.2	2.7	1.1	0.9	4.0	0.8	1.7
Windhoek West	9 991	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

9.2 Type of toilet facility

Slightly more than 1 out of 5 households in Khomas have no toilet facility

Table 9.2.1 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. While about three quarters of the households in the region use flush toilet, another one fifth have no toilet facility at all. The regional pattern can be observed in the urban areas. For the rural areas, the proportion of households without a toilet facility is about 42 percent. Only 38 percent have flush toilets. About 15 percent of the households use the pit long drop type.

There are notable differences at constituency level. The constituencies with the highest proportion of households without toilet facilities are Tobias Hainyeko (58%), Moses //Garoëb (51%), Windhoek Rural (33%) and Samora Machel (23%). It is worth noting that about 12 percent of the households in Windhoek Rural constituency use the pit long drop toilet facility.

Table 9.2.1 Percent of households by toilet facility, Khomas 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
Khomas	58 580	49.9	25.4	0.8	2.2	0.6	20.2	0.5	0.4
Urban	54 707	51.6	26.3	0.8	1.3	0.4	18.7	0.5	0.3
Rural	3 873	26.3	11.8	1.2	14.9	3.0	41.6	0.5	0.6
Katutura Central	4 072	49.8	45.5	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.3
Katutura East	3 165	53.2	40.1	1.5	2.1	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.3
Khomasdal North	5 770	65.4	32.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	20.5	24.6	0.3	2.5	0.9	50.6	0.3	0.3
Samora Machel	6 598	40.5	32.4	1.9	0.8	0.8	22.5	0.7	0.5
Soweto	2 553	70.0	26.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	11.2	25.5	1.4	2.8	0.6	57.6	0.4	0.4
Windhoek East	5 620	84.1	14.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5
Windhoek Rural	4 961	41.6	9.4	1.2	11.8	2.3	32.7	0.5	0.5
Windhoek West	9 991	80.7	18.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2

9.3 Garbage and refuse disposal

Table 9.3.1 shows the percent distribution of households by means of disposing garbage/refuse. The most common means of disposing garbage in Khomas Region is the regular collection with 70 percent of the households having this service. Other notable means of garbage disposal are irregular collection (9%), roadside dumping (9%) and rubbish pit (8%). There are differences between urban and rural areas. The former follow the regional pattern. However, in rural areas, only 12 percent of the households have their garbage being collected regularly. The most common means of garbage disposal are the rubbish pit (41%) and incineration (30%).

With regard to constituencies, some of them are relatively better off than the others. The proportion of households with a regular collection of garbage ranges from 35 percent in Tobias Hainyeko to 99 percent in Soweto. Constituencies with significant proportions of households having irregular collection are Katutura East (26%), Tobias Hainyeko and Moses //Garoëb, each with (15%) of their households having their garbage collected irregularly. Incineration is common in Windhoek Rural (24%), while roadside dumping is a common phenomenon in Tobias Hainyeko (32%) and Moses //Garoëb (20%). The rubbish pit is another popular means of garbage disposal in Windhoek Rural (33%), Moses //Garoëb (13%) and Tobias Hainyeko (12%).

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Khomas	58 580	70.3	8.7	2.7	8.9	7.6	1.1	0.7
Urban	54 707	74.5	9.0	0.8	8.9	5.2	0.9	0.6
Rural	3 873	12.0	3.5	30.0	8.6	41.4	2.9	1.6
Katutura Central	4 072	84.3	3.6	0.1	0.2	7.6	3.7	0.6
Katutura East	3 165	73.3	26.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Khomasdal North	5 770	94.4	3.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8
Moses //Garoëb	6 978	48.3	15.1	1.3	20.2	12.9	1.8	0.4
Samora Machel	6 598	70.8	13.2	1.0	9.1	4.6	0.3	1.0
Soweto	2 553	98.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5
Tobias Hainyeko	8 872	35.4	15.0	2.4	31.7	12.2	2.3	0.9
Windhoek East	5 620	96.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
Windhoek Rural	4 961	28.4	5.0	23.6	6.7	32.6	2.3	1.3
Windhoek West	9 991	94.8	2.3	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.3

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 rate, 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 Khomas Region have around 3 to 4 children

The total fertility rates for Khomas region by urban and rural areas and by constituency are shown in Table 10.1.1. On the average, at the time of the census, women were expected to give birth to about three children. Women in urban areas were expected to have three children as well, while those in rural areas gave birth to almost four children. Women in the constituencies of Tobias Hainyeko and Katutura Central gave birth to more than 4 children while those in Windhoek East and West were expected to have 2 to 3 children.

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

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Khomas	3.3
Urban	3.3
Rural	3.7
Katutura Central	4.1
Katutura East	3.1
Khomasdal North	3.2
Moses //Garoëb	3.0
Samora Machel	3.8
Soweto	3.1
Tobias Hainyeko	4.2
Windhoek East	2.5
Windhoek Rural	3.3
Windhoek West	2.5

10.2 Fertility Pattern

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

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Khomas Region is shown in Table 10.2.1. Motherhood starts at a fairly early age in the region, and child bearing is still significant in the late ages. Teen-age females contribute 9 percent to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above account for another 8 percent. Child-bearing for women is highly concentrated in the 20–34 year age group which contributes about 69 percent to the total fertility.

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

Age	ASFR	Percent
15-19	0.0573	8.6
20-24	0.1390	21.1
25-29	0.1639	24.7
30-34	0.1528	23.0
35-39	0.0967	14.6
40-44	0.0444	6.7
45-49	0.0091	1.4

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

11 Mortality and Orphanhood

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

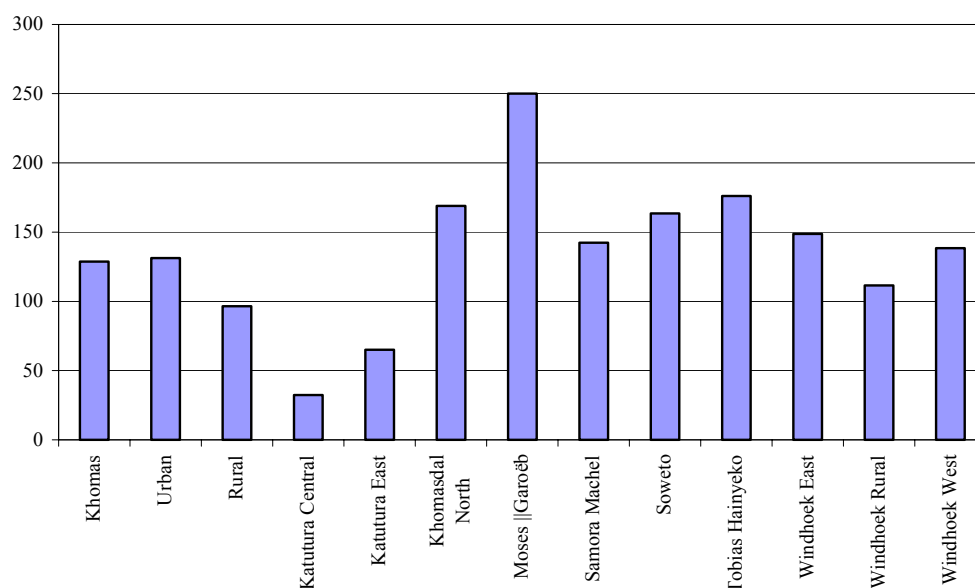
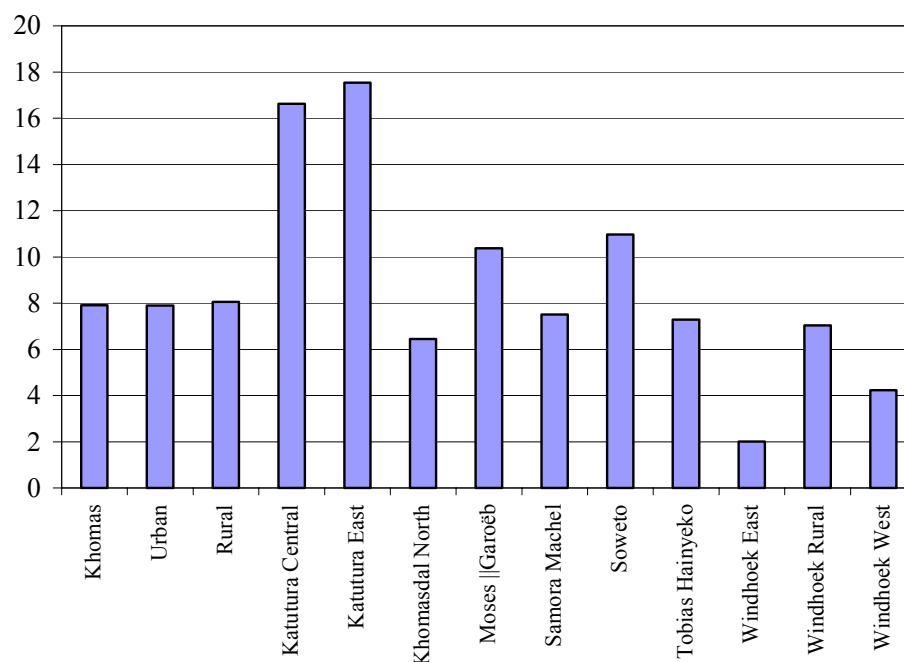
Table 11.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households from 1998 to 2001 in Khomas region. It can be observed that the number of deaths has more than doubled since 1999.

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

Year	Females	Males	Not stated	Total
1998	704	844	0	1 548
1999	623	813	0	1 436
2000	789	1029	0	1 818
2001	1 548	1 701	36	3 285

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 32 to 250 in Katutura Central and Moses //Garoëb 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 8 percent of the households have experienced at least one death within the three years before the Census. In the Katutura Central and Katutura East constituencies, more than 16 percent of the households have experienced at least one death within the last three years before the census.

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

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

of life at birth provides an overall indicator of the level of mortality for the whole population under consideration.

The estimates of infant, child and under-five mortality rates are based on information from children ever born and those surviving, while the estimates of expectation of life at birth are based on the reported child deaths aged 1 – 4 years for the year 2001. The various indicators are presented in Table 11.1.2.

The infant mortality rates for Khomas region are 40 and 41 infant deaths per 1000 live births respectively for females and males. The rates are lower for urban than for rural areas. With regard to constituencies, Windhoek Rural and Moses //Garoëb experience higher infant mortality than the rest.

Child and under-five mortality rates follow the same pattern as that of infant mortality. Urban areas are better than the rural ones. Likewise, the constituencies of Windhoek Rural and Moses //Garoëb are still the worst ones.

The life expectancy at birth in the region is 56 and 54 years respectively for females and males. Interestingly, rural areas experience higher life expectancy than the urban areas. Constituencies with the worst life expectancies are Moses //Garoëb and Tobias Hainyeko. Windhoek East enjoys the highest life expectancy for both females and males.

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

Area	Infant Mortality		Child Mortality		Under-5 mortality		Life expectancy at birth	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Khomas	40	41	12	12	52	50	56	54
Urban	38	42	11	13	49	51	56	54
Rural	62	45	24	15	87	55	62	62
Katutura Central	25	38	5	11	30	46	59	51
Katutura East	41	39	12	11	54	48	67	63
Khomasdal North	23	22	4	4	28	25	65	62
Moses //Garoëb	52	54	18	19	71	69	38	46
Samora machel	38	32	11	8	49	38	61	52
Soweto	32	47	8	15	40	58	57	43
Tobias Hainyeko	41	52	13	18	54	66	48	49
Windhoek East	36	21	10	4	46	24	80	78
Windhoek Rural	59	44	22	14	83	54	61	62
Windhoek West	25	24	5	5	30	28	69	62

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 13 percent of the households in Khomas region have a child under 15 years of age without one parent. The proportion of households with a child under 15 years without both parents both parents is close to two percent. This implies that in 1 out of every 50 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. However, at constituency level, the proportion of households with a child orphaned by one parent ranges from 7 percent in Windhoek East to 22 percent in Katutura East. The proportion of households with a child under 15 years without both parents is highest in Katutura East and Soweto, each with 3 percent.

Table 11.2.1 Households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years by area, Khomas 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
Khomas	31 441	4 138	13.2	483	1.5
Urban	29 380	3 826	13.0	441	1.5
Rural	2 061	312	15.1	42	2.0
Katutura Central	2 481	416	16.8	42	1.7
Katutura East	2 151	464	21.6	65	3.0
Khomasdal North	3 738	472	12.6	49	1.3
Moses //Garoëb	3 184	391	12.3	31	1.0
Samora Machel	3 680	536	14.6	44	1.2
Soweto	1 658	297	17.9	47	2.8
Tobias Hainyeko	4 551	532	11.7	65	1.4
Windhoek East	2 084	135	6.5	23	1.1
Windhoek Rural	2 508	346	13.8	48	1.9
Windhoek West	5 406	549	10.2	69	1.3

The number of orphaned children aged below 15 years is presented in Table 11.2.2. For the region as a whole, about 8 percent of all children under this age have lost one parent. The proportion of orphans under the same age without both parents is close to one percent. This implies that one out of every one hundred children under the age of 15 has lost both biological parents. There are no differences between urban and rural areas. However, it can be observed that, at constituency level, the proportion of orphans who have lost one parent ranges from about 5 percent in Windhoek East to 11 percent in Katutura East. The proportion of children orphaned by both parents is not that different between constituencies.

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

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Khomas	76 634	6 058	7.9	616	0.8
Urban	65 492	5 186	7.9	522	0.8
Rural	5 571	436	7.8	47	0.8
Katutura Central	6 463	561	8.7	52	0.8
Katutura East	5 872	658	11.2	75	1.3
Khomasdal North	8 816	656	7.4	65	0.7
Moses //Garoëb	6 302	486	7.7	36	0.6
Samora Machel	8 539	727	8.5	48	0.6
Soweto	4 230	440	10.4	57	1.3
Tobias Hainyeko	9 370	688	7.3	80	0.9
Windhoek East	3 775	176	4.7	24	0.6
Windhoek Rural	6 422	485	7.6	53	0.8
Windhoek West	11 274	745	6.6	79	0.7

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 Khomas Region consisted of ten Constituencies, namely Tobias Hainyeko, Katutura Central, Katutura East, Khomasdal North, Soweto, Samora Machel, Windhoek East, Windhoek Rural, Windhoek West and Moses //Garoëb.

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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