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Foreword

This report covers the detailed results of 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census for Kunene Region. The first report for the Census was the Preliminary Report, which was released in March 2002. The results, which were presented in that report, were provisional in nature. They were based on manual tabulations, and provided population totals categorized by females and males. The second report was the National one, which was released in August 2003, and provides detailed results at national and regional levels.

The current report provides regional detailed basic highlights from the Census. These highlights were derived from detailed tabulations and analysis, which were undertaken after the completion of data processing of the Census information collected in the 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 report relates to all persons who were in the Kunene region during the Census Reference Night of 27 to 28 August 2001. All persons who usually reside 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.

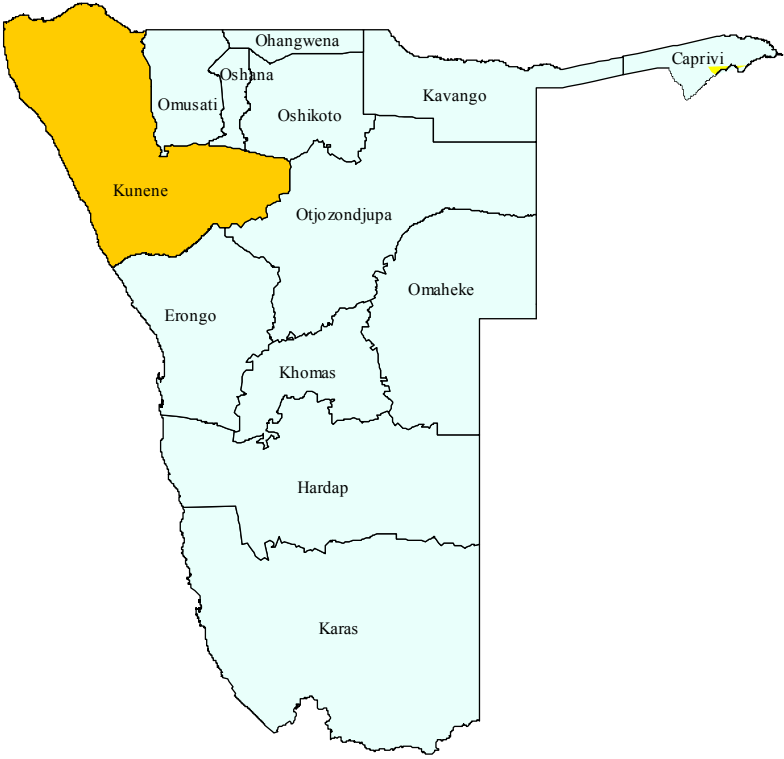
It is our sincere hope that the Census results, and in particular this report, will be put to good use by both policy makers and planners for objective policy formulation and implementation of programmes for the development of our nation.

Immanuel Ngatjizeko, M. P.

Director General

National Planning Commission

Windhoek, November 2004



Kunene Region



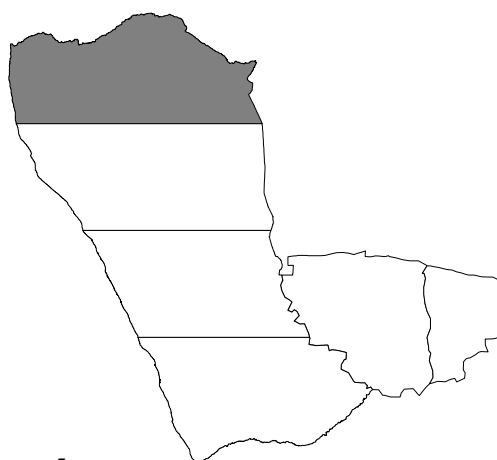
Population:	
Epupa	13 129
Kamanjab	6 454
Khorixas	11 501
Opuwo	20 892
Outjo	9 154
Sesfontein	7 605

Kunene Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size	2001	1991		2001	1991
Total	68 735	64 017	Children 6-15 years attending school, Percent		
Females	34 237	32 658	Girls	61	..
Males	34 487	31 359	Boys	56	..
Growth Rate (%)	0.3	..	Labour force, 15+ years, percent		
In Urban/Rural, percent			In labour force	57	63
Urban areas	25	25	Employed	77	82
Rural areas	75	75	Unemployed	23	18
Sex ratio			Outside labour force	37	37
Males per 100 females	101	102	Student	19	30
			Homemaker	56	43
			Retired, too old, etc.	25	27
Area: In square Kilometres	115 293	136 549	Housing Conditions, percent		
Population density			Households with		
Persons per sq. km	0.6	0.5	Safe water	73	79
Age composition, percent			No toilet facility	65	66
Under 5 years	15	17	Electricity for lighting	22	16
5 – 14 years	26	25	Access to radio	72	41
15 – 59 years	48	50	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	81	85
60+ years	7	8	Main Source of income, percent		
Marital status: 15 years and above, Percent			Household main income		
Never married	52	45	Farming	35	..
Married legally, of whom	29	27	Wages & Salaries	37	..
Married with certificate	12	...	Cash remittance	7	..
Married traditionally	17	...	Business, non-farming	7	..
Married consensually	13	20	Pension	10	..
Divorced/Separated	2	3	Fertility		
Widowed	4	4	Average number of children per woman	4.9	6.2
Citizenship, percent			Mortality		
Namibian	97	96	Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Non-Namibian	3	4	Females	47	..
Main language spoken at home			Males	63	..
Percent of households			Both Sexes	55	59
Otjiherero	42	44	Life expectancy at birth, years		
Nama/Damara	36	34	Females	57	61
Oshiwambo	9	14	Males	50	65
Private households			Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent		
Number	12 489	12 460	Orphaned by		
Average size	5.3	4.6	Mother	2	...
Head of Household, percent			Father	5	...
Females	40	44	Both parents	1	...
Males	60	66	Disability, percent		
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	59	51	With disability	5	3
Education, 15+ years, percent			Of whom		
Never attended	40	49	Deaf	18	12
Currently at school	23	12	Blind	35	30
Left school	34	39	Speech	16	7
			Limbs	45	35
			Hands	18	..
			Legs	27	..
			Mental	5	15

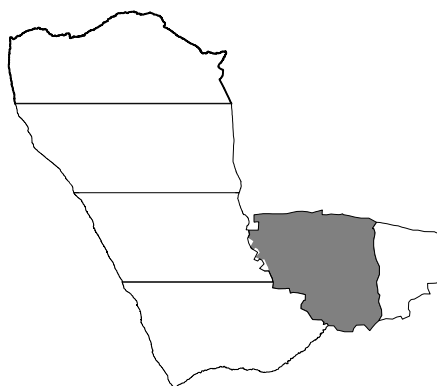
Epupa Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	13 129	In labour force	66
Females	6 674	Employed	93
Males	6 455	Unemployed	7
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	97	Student	11
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	38
Under 5 years	18	Retired, too old, etc.	51
5 – 14 years	28	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	38	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	36
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	96
Percent		Electricity for lighting	2
Never married	39	Access to radio	49
Married with certificate	3	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	44	Household main income	
Married consensually	2	Farming	81
Divorced/Separated	5	Wages & Salaries	5
Widowed	6	Cash remittance	2
Private households		Business, non-farming	7
Number	1 722	Pension	3
Average size	7.5	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	36	per woman	6.1
Males	64	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	36
Never attended	79	Males	65
Currently at school	5	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	13	Females	68
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	46
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	25	With disability	6
Boys	27		



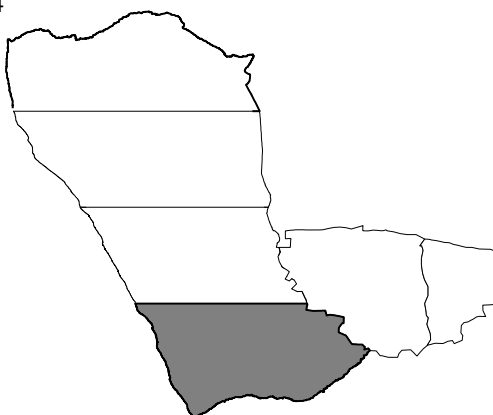
Kamanjab Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	6 454	In labour force	69
Females	2 985	Employed	78
Males	3 469	Unemployed	22
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	116	Student	25
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	30
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	51
5 – 14 years	22	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	57	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	87
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	61
Percent		Electricity for lighting	15
Never married	46	Access to radio	81
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	30	Farming	14
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	67
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	4
Number	1 512	Pension	6
Average size	4.0	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	25	per woman	4.4
Males	75	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	61
Never attended	30	Males	64
Currently at school	8	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	60	Females	59
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	67
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	74	With disability	3
Boys	68		



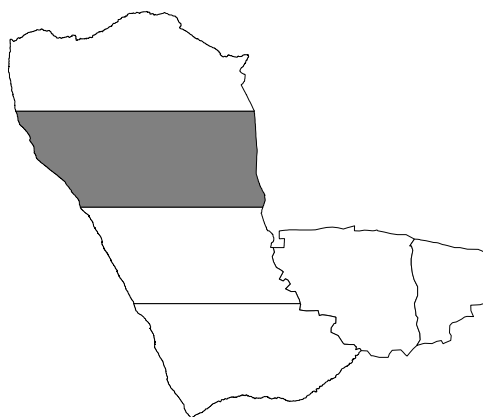
Khorixas Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	11 501	In labour force	63
Females	5 732	Employed	56
Males	5 758	Unemployed	44
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	101	Student	27
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	41
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	32
5 – 14 years	22	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	54	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	82
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	38
Percent		Electricity for lighting	31
Never married	55	Access to radio	86
Married with certificate	21	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	1	Household main income	
Married consensually	19	Farming	17
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	43
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	13
Private households		Business, non-farming	7
Number	2 537	Pension	16
Average size	4.3	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	45	per woman	3.3
Males	55	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	33
Never attended	18	Males	58
Currently at school	9	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	71	Females	61
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	53
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	88	With disability	3
Boys	84		



Opuwo Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	20 892	In labour force	44
Females	10 635	Employed	86
Males	10 257	Unemployed	14
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	96	Student	15
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	68
Under 5 years	17	Retired, too old, etc.	17
5 – 14 years	28	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	44	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	70
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	84
Percent		Electricity for lighting	14
Never married	54	Access to radio	69
Married with certificate	5	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	29	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	51
Divorced/Separated	4	Wages & Salaries	21
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	5
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	3 305	Pension	11
Average size	6.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	46	per woman	6.0
Males	54	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	54	Females	61
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	55
Never attended	49	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	11	Females	53
Left school	38	Males	51
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	4
Girls	56		
Boys	46		

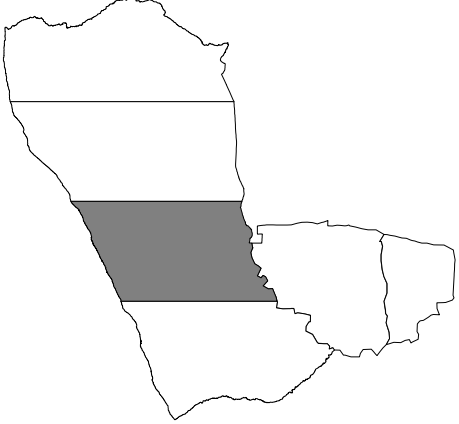


Outjo Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	9 154	In labour force	68
Females	4 481	Employed	73
Males	4 673	Unemployed	27
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	104	Student	24
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	47
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	28
5 – 14 years	21	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	59	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	89
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	40
Percent		Electricity for lighting	51
Never married	56	Access to radio	85
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	3	Household main income	
Married consensually	19	Farming	5
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	69
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	8
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	2 132	Pension	7
Average size	4.2	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	38	per woman	3.6
Males	62	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	71	Females	43
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	73
Never attended	28	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	8	Females	51
Left school	63	Males	46
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	6
Girls	75		
Boys	74		



Sesfontein Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	7 605	In labour force	45
Females	3 730	Employed	75
Males	3 875	Unemployed	25
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	104	Student	18
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	62
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	20
5 – 14 years	30	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	47	Households with	
60+ years	8	Safe water	68
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	79
Percent		Electricity for lighting	12
Never married	57	Access to radio	53
Married with certificate	13	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	10	Household main income	
Married consensually	15	Farming	46
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	26
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	4
Number	1 281	Pension	14
Average size	5.8	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	42	per woman	5.4
Males	58	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	70	Females	33
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	74
Never attended	30	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	12	Females	55
Left school	57	Males	49
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	6
Girls	81		
Boys	69		

1 General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in Kunene region was 68 735. Out of these, 34 237 were females while 34 487 were males. This gives a sex ratio of close to 101 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 Kunene, but were not present on the Census reference night, were enumerated elsewhere, if they spent the night in Namibia.

The enumeration exercise covered all persons in private households and institutions, the homeless and overnight travellers. Figure 1.1 below provides a breakdown of the population by these groups. The population in private households constitutes close to 97 percent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is about two percent of the total population while the homeless and overnight travellers constituted another 2 percent. It should be noted that 67 percent of the population is found in households which are made of 6 or more members.

Figure 1.2 presents the distribution of households by size. About 15 percent of the households are made up of one person, while the population in these households makes up about 3 percent of the total household population in the region. Close to 38 percent of the households have 6 or more persons, but their population, as noted above, is 67 percent.

Figure 1.1 Total Population, Kunene Region, 2001 Census

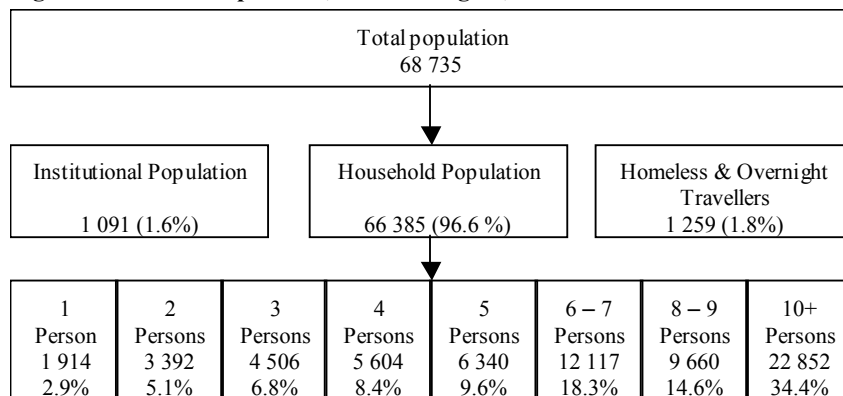
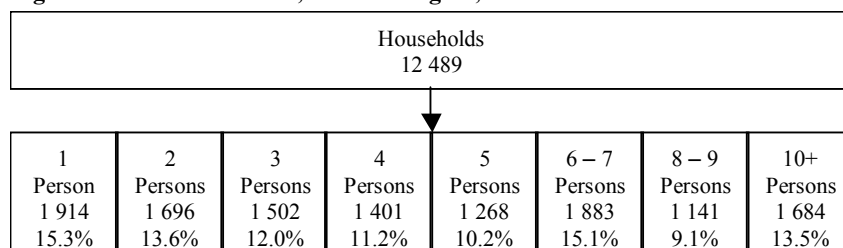


Figure 1.2 Households, Kunene Region, 2001 Census



1.2 Population Distribution

The distribution of the enumerated population by urban and rural areas as well as by constituencies is shown in Table 1.2.1 below. It should be noted that urban areas are so proclaimed by the Government. About 51 700 persons were enumerated in the rural parts of the region, while 17 000 were enumerated in the urban areas. This gives a proportion of 75 and 25 percent respectively in the rural and urban areas.

There are 6 constituencies in the region. Opuwo is the most populous constituency with about 30 percent of the regional population. It is followed by Epupa (19%) and Khorixas (17%). Kamanjab is the least populous with only 9 percent of the population.

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

Area	Total	Percent	Female	Male	Not stated
Kunene	68 735	100	34 237	34 487	11
Urban	17 004	24.7	8 835	8 167	2
Rural	51 731	75.3	25 402	26 320	9
Epupa	13 129	19.1	6 674	6 455	
Kamanjab	6 454	9.4	2 985	3 469	
Khorixas	11 501	16.7	5 732	5 758	11
Opuwo	20 892	30.4	10 635	10 257	
Outjo	9 154	13.3	4 481	4 673	
Sesfontein	7 605	11.1	3 730	3 875	

2 Population Structure and Composition

The population structure refers to the distribution of the population by age and sex. 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.

2.1 Age Structure: Regional Level

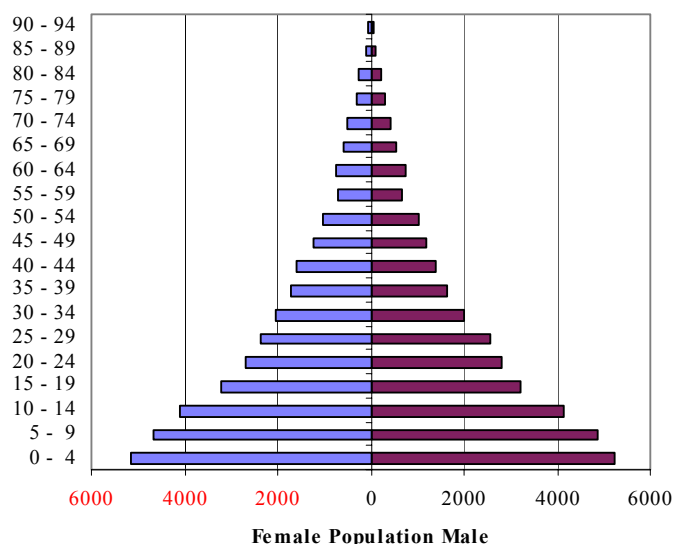
Slightly over 4 out of 10 persons in Kunene region are aged below 15 years

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups and by area is presented in Table 2.1.1 below. At the same time, Figure 2.1.1 presents the regional population pyramid by 5 year age groups. It can be observed from the table that the population of Kunene region is relatively young as 41 percent of the whole population is under 15 years of age. This is more pronounced in the population pyramid, which has a very broad base and a very narrow apex. The proportion of the population aged 60 years and above, i.e. the senior citizens, is about 7 percent. About half of the population belong to the economically active age groups of 15 to 59 years.

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

Area	Percent in age group				
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+	Not stated
Kunene	15.1	25.9	48.2	7.3	3.4
Urban	11.9	19.9	60.6	6.4	1.3
Rural	16.2	27.9	44.2	7.7	4.1
Epupa	18.1	28.0	38.3	7.5	8.2
Kamanjab	12.6	22.0	57.3	6.2	1.9
Khorixas	13.1	22.1	54.2	8.5	2.1
Opuwo	16.6	28.4	44.0	7.2	3.8
Outjo	12.3	21.1	59.1	6.8	0.6
Sesfontein	14.6	30.1	47.1	7.5	0.8

Figure 2.1.1 Population Pyramid, Kunene Region, 2001 Census



2.2 Age structure: Urban and rural areas

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for urban and rural areas is shown in Table 2.1.1. Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 present the population pyramids for urban and rural areas by five-year age groups. There are significant differences on the age structure between urban and rural areas. There is a higher proportion of the young population (under 15 years of age) in rural (44%) than in Urban (31%), while there is a higher proportion of the working age group in urban (61%) than in rural (44%). In the case of the population aged 60 years and above, the corresponding percentages for urban and rural areas are 6 and 8 respectively. The rural areas have slightly more young people as well as senior citizens. On the other hand, the urban areas have relatively more people in the economically active age groups of 15 – 59 years. This phenomenon can be observed in the pyramids for the two areas. Unlike the case for urban areas, the pyramid for the rural areas has a relatively broader base and an apex which is not as narrow as that of the urban pyramid. This is a demonstration of the relatively higher proportions of both the young and the old populations in the rural areas.

Figure 2.2.1 Urban population pyramid, Kunene Region, 2001 Census

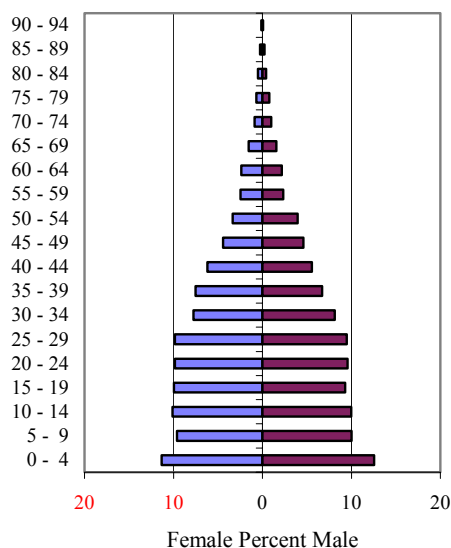
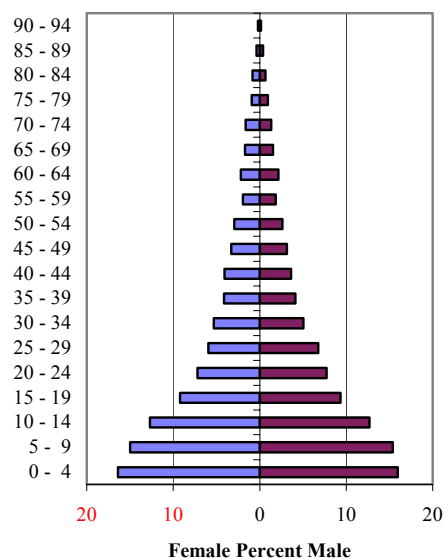


Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Kunene Region, 2001 Census



2.3 Age Structure: Constituency Level

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for the six constituencies is shown in Table 2.1.1. All the constituencies reflect age structures that are basically similar. They all have a fairly young population – around 35 percent – and an old age population of between 6 and 8 percent, with Khorixas taking a lead in the proportion of senior citizens (about 9%). It is noticeable that age structures in Epupa, Opuwo and Sesfontein have the same features as those for rural areas. Meanwhile, the rest resemble those for urban areas.

2.4 Sex Composition

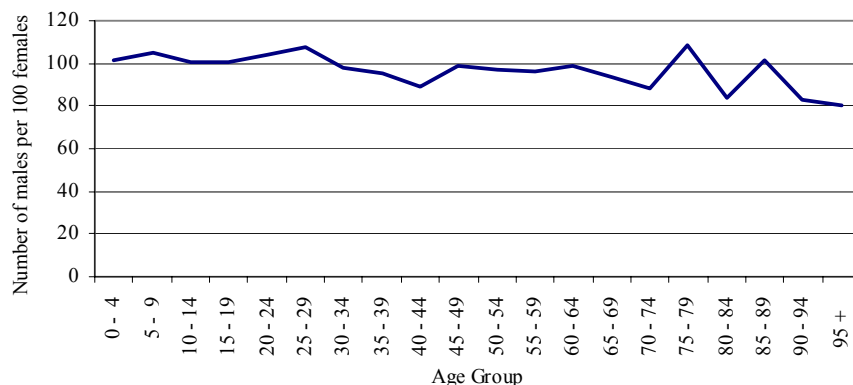
For every 100 females in Kunene region there are 101 Males

Table 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio as well as the sex composition (percents) of the population by area. There is no notable difference in the number of females and males in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 101. Figure 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio by age. There are slightly more males than females for the younger age groups. However, for the middle and older age groups there are slightly more females than males. The peaks troughs observed in the older age groups are likely to be an outcome of age misreporting. Except for the Epupa and Opuwo constituencies, which have more females than males, the rest of them have relatively more males than females.

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

Area	Percent		Sex Ratio
	Female	Male	
Kunene	49.8	50.2	100.7
Urban	52.0	48.0	92.4
Rural	49.1	50.9	103.6
Epupa	50.8	49.2	96.7
Kamanjab	46.3	53.7	116.2
Khorixas	49.9	50.1	100.5
Opuwo	50.9	49.1	96.4
Outjo	49.0	51.0	104.3
Sesfontein	49.0	51.0	103.9

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



2.5 Marital status

Among all persons aged 15+ years in Kunene region, 12 percent are married with certificate, while 17 percent are traditionally married

The Census asked all persons their current marital status. Table 2.5.1 below presents the distribution of the regional population aged 15 years and above by type of marital status. It can be observed that 48 percent of females and 56 percent of males had never been married at the time of the Census. About 29 percent of all persons aged at least 15 years are legally married, i.e. either with certificate or traditionally. Slightly over one out of every ten persons aged at least 15 years and above is in consensual union, i.e. marriage without legal or

customary ceremony. It can further be observed that there are relatively more females than males who were widowed.

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

Marital Status	Number				Percent			
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male	Not stated
Never married	19 749	9 158	10 590	1	51.7	47.7	55.7	33.3
Married with certificate	4 584	2 243	2 340	1	12.0	11.7	12.3	33.3
Married traditional	6 382	3 492	2 890		16.7	18.2	15.2	
Consensual union	4 864	2 479	2 385		12.7	12.9	12.6	
Divorced or separated	930	563	367		2.44	2.9	1.9	
Widowed	1 380	1 107	273		3.61	5.8	1.4	
Not stated	300	143	156	1	0.79	0.7	0.8	33.3
Total	38 189	19 185	19 001	3	100	100	100	100

2.6 Citizenship

All persons were asked to state their country of citizenship. Tables 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 show the total population and the non-Namibian population respectively by country of citizenship in Kunene region. It can be observed that 97 percent of the population were nationals of Namibia. With regard to the non-Namibian population, nationals of European countries make up more than 34 percent, followed by Angolan nationals with 21 percent.

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

Citizenship	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibian	66 849	33 406	33 443		97.3	97.6	97
Non Namibian	1 695	740	944	11	2.5	2.2	2.7
Not stated	191	91	100		0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	68 735	34 237	34 487	11	100	100	100

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

Citizenship	Number				Per cent	
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	
Angola	403	101	302		21.4	
Botswana	8	2	6		0.4	
South Africa	196	104	91	1	10.4	
Zambia	11	5	6		0.6	
Zimbabwe	34	22	12		1.8	
Other SADC countries	243	129	114		12.9	
Other African countries	18	3	15		1.0	
European countries	635	302	323	10	33.7	
American countries	93	44	49		4.9	
Asian and Oceanic countries	40	20	20		2.1	
Other countries	14	8	6		0.7	
Not Stated	191	91	100		10.1	
Total	1 886	831	1 044	11	100	

2.7 Place of birth

Information on place of birth is useful for the analysis of lifetime migration. To identify their place of birth all persons were asked to state their mothers' place of usual residence at the time of their birth. Table 2.7.1 shows the place of birth for all persons who were enumerated in the region. It can be observed that 77 percent of the population were born in Kunene region. About 9 percent of the enumerated population were born in the neighbouring regions of Omusati, Erongo and Otjozondjupa respectively. Only about 3 percent of the enumerated population were born outside Namibia.

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

Birthplace	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	1 578	806	772		2.3	2.4	2.2
Erongo	1 681	819	862		2.4	2.4	2.5
Hardap	284	136	148		0.4	0.4	0.4
Karas	206	107	99		0.3	0.3	0.3
Kavango	949	228	721		1.4	0.7	2.1
Khomas	1 460	711	749		2.1	2.1	2.2
Kunene	53 214	27 541	25 673		77.4	80.4	74.4
Ohangwena	719	220	499		1.0	0.6	1.4
Omaheke	426	202	224		0.6	0.6	0.6
Omusati	1 923	849	1 074		2.8	2.5	3.1
Oshana	1 063	345	718		1.5	1.0	2.1
Oshikoto	450	178	272		0.7	0.5	0.8
Otjozondjupa	2 382	1 076	1 306		3.5	3.1	3.8
Not stated	470	183	287		0.7	0.5	0.8
Outside Namibia	1 930	836	1 083	11	2.8	2.4	3.1
Total	68 735	34 237	34 487	11	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 types of disability are identified: blind, deaf, impaired speech, impairment of hands, impairment of legs and mentally disabled/mentally ill.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below show the persons with disability by area and sex as well as by type of disability. It can be seen from the first table that the proportion of the persons with disability in Kunene Region was about 5 percent. There are no major differences between females and males. Nor are there any differences between urban and rural areas, where the proportion of the persons with disability in each area is 5 percent. However, differences can be seen at constituency level. The proportion of persons with disability ranges from about 3 to 6 percent respectively for Kamanjab and Outjo constituencies.

It can be observed in Table 3.2 that blindness is the most common type of disability in Kunene region. It affects 35 percent of all the disabled population. Impairment of legs accounts for 27 percent of all disabilities.

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

Area	Population			Disabled Population			Percent disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Kunene	67 476	33 739	33 737	3 125	1 515	1 610	4.6	4.5	4.8
Urban	16 467	8 605	7 862	804	418	386	4.9	4.9	4.9
Rural	51 009	25 134	25 875	2 321	1 097	1 224	4.6	4.4	4.7
Epupa	12 963	6 603	6 360	767	384	383	5.9	5.8	6.0
Kamanjab	6 253	2 915	3 338	176	77	99	2.8	2.6	3.0
Khorixas	11 043	5 520	5 523	348	173	175	3.2	3.1	3.2
Opuwo	20 656	10 576	10 080	815	372	443	3.9	3.5	4.4
Outjo	9 080	4 443	4 637	585	324	261	6.4	7.3	5.6
Sesfontein	7 481	3 682	3 799	434	185	249	5.8	5.0	6.6

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

Type of disability	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	1 094	578	516	35.0	38.2	32.0
Deaf	554	293	261	17.7	19.3	16.2
Hands	552	258	294	17.7	17.0	18.3
Legs	842	385	457	26.9	25.4	28.4
Speech	491	214	277	15.7	14.1	17.2
Mentally ill	145	58	87	4.6	3.8	5.4
Other	102	49	53	3.3	3.2	3.3
Total Disabled	3 125	1 515	1 610			

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

4 Early Childhood Development

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

The Census counted about 8 500 children aged 3 – 6 years of whom 49 percent are females and 51 percent are males. Table 4.1 below indicates that 13 percent of the children in this age group were attending an ECD programme. There are no notable differences between girls and boys.

However, there are slight differences between urban and rural areas where relatively higher proportions of children are attending an ECD programme in the former than in the latter area. Differences in the proportion of children attending ECD programmes also exist at constituency level. These range from 4 to 27 percent respectively for Epupa and Khorixas constituencies. There are slight differences between girls and boys.

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

Area	Population 3 - 6 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Kunene	8 528	4 195	4 333	1 094	559	535	12.8	13.3	12.3
Urban	1 416	722	694	470	249	221	33.2	34.5	31.8
Rural	7 112	3 473	3 639	624	310	314	8.8	8.9	8.6
Epupa	2 071	1 006	1 065	83	37	46	4.0	3.7	4.3
Kamanjab	660	324	336	75	41	34	11.4	12.7	10.1
Khorixas	1 172	562	610	315	164	151	26.9	29.2	24.8
Opuwo	2 785	1 428	1 357	268	146	122	9.6	10.2	9.0
Outjo	893	436	457	167	85	82	18.7	19.5	17.9
Sesfontein	947	439	508	186	86	100	19.6	19.6	19.7

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that out of the 1 094 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme, about 72 percent are attending Crèche or Kindergarten. There are relatively small differences for the proportions of girls and boys who are attending such an ECD programme. There are very few children (8%) who are attending a Day Care Centre or a Nursery School. Another 20 percent of the children are attending Pre-primary School. Higher proportions of children are attending Crèche/Kindergarten in rural than in urban areas. It should be noted that there are hardly any differences between girls and boys in terms of the numbers attending any of these programmes.

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

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme	Number			Percent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Kunene	Creche/Kindergarten	791	408	383	72.3	73.0	71.6
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	83	40	43	7.6	7.2	8.0
	Pre-Primary School	220	111	109	20.1	19.9	20.4
	Total Attending	1 094	559	535	100	100	100
Urban	Creche/Kindergarten	321	176	145	68.3	70.7	65.6
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	62	28	34	13.2	11.2	15.4
	Pre-Primary School	87	45	42	18.5	18.1	19.0
	Total Attending	470	249	221	100	100	100
Rural	Creche/Kindergarten	470	232	238	75.3	74.8	75.8
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	21	12	9	3.4	3.9	2.9
	Pre-Primary School	133	66	67	21.3	21.3	21.3
	Total Attending	624	310	314	100	100	100

5 Education and Literacy

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

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

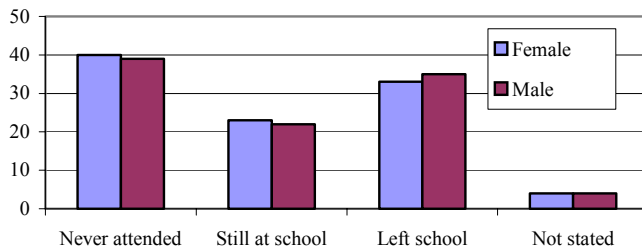
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending.

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

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

School Attendance

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



About 55 000 persons aged 6 years and above were enumerated in the region during the census. Out of these, nearly 40 percent have never attended school. About 23 percent are currently attending and slightly over 34 percent have left school. There are no differences in the proportions between females and males in these categories.

Figure 5.1.2 Percent of total Population aged 6 years and above by school attendance in urban and rural areas, Kunene Region, 2001 Census

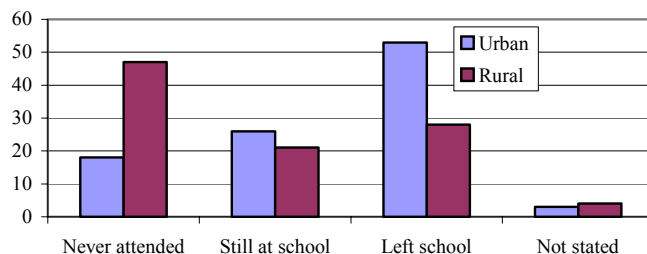


Figure 5.1.2 reveals some differences in school attendance in urban and rural areas. Relatively more persons have never attended school in rural than in urban areas, while a higher proportion has left school in urban than in rural areas. Urban areas have a slightly higher proportion of persons who are still at school.

School Enrolment

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

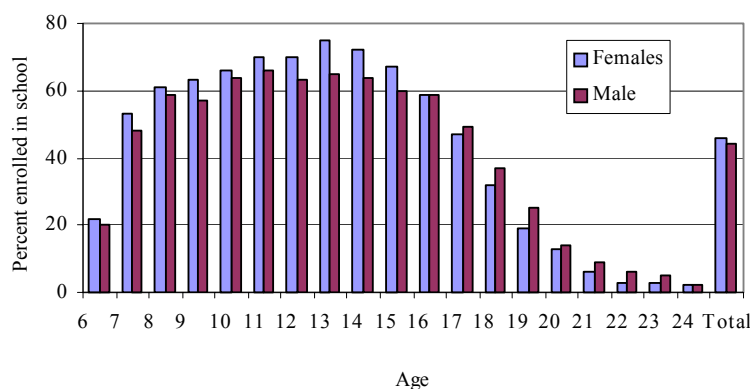


Figure 5.2.1 shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. On average only 58 percent of all children aged 9 – 13 years are attending school in Kunene. The highest enrolment rate is 75 percent for females at age 13. Enrolment rates for males are slightly lower than those for females in all ages from 6 to 15. From age 17 enrolment rates favour the males.

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

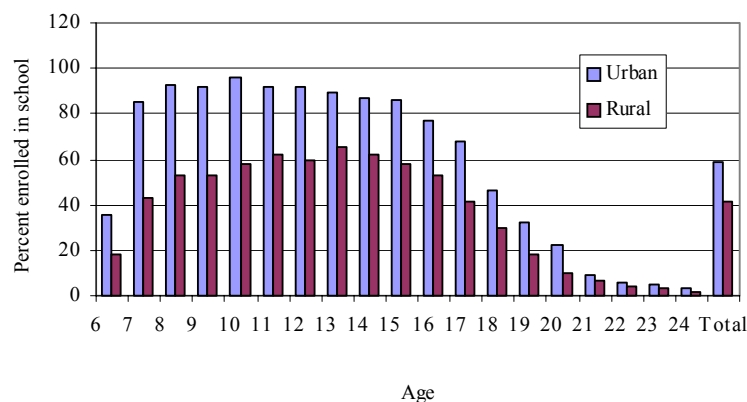


Figure 5.2.2 shows that school enrolment rates are higher in urban than in rural areas in all ages. The highest enrolment rate is about 95 percent for females at ages 8 to 10 years in urban areas.

5.3 Educational Attainment

Table 5.3.1 presents the distribution of the population aged 15 years and above who had left school. It can be observed that about 38 percent of all those aged 15 years and above who had left school did not complete primary education. There are no significant differences between females and males in this category. However, close to 44 percent of those who had left school had completed primary education and females outnumber the males. Close to 12 percent of those who had left school had completed secondary education. Here males outnumber females. About 4 percent of those who had left school had attained a tertiary level of education.

Table 5.3.1 Population aged 15 years and above, who left school, by sex and educational attainment, Kunene Region, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	6 861	3 288	3 573	37.6	36.6	38.5
Primary School	7 944	4 157	3 787	43.5	46.2	40.8
Secondary School	2 115	970	1 145	11.6	10.8	12.3
University	177	89	88	1.0	1.0	0.9
Technical training after secondary school	372	142	230	2.0	1.6	2.5
Teachers Training	160	71	89	0.9	0.8	1.0
Not stated	640	277	363	3.5	3.1	3.9
Total	18 269	8 994	9 275	100	100	100

5.4 Literacy

Only about 3 out of 5 persons aged 15 years and above are literate in Kunene region

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

The literacy question was put to all persons aged 6 years and above. It is more relevant to use 15 years as the lower age limit for indicators of adult literacy, which gives about 23 000 literate people in Kunene region. This leads to a literacy rate of 59 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above. The proportion literate is higher for males than for females.

Table 5.4.1 shows that the literacy rate is higher in urban (79%) than in rural (51%) areas. Males are better off than females in both areas. At constituency level, the rate ranges from 24 to 79 percent respectively in Epupa and Khorixas constituencies. The rate for males is higher than that for females in all constituencies except Khorixas. It is worth noting that females in Epupa have the lowest literacy rate (19%).

Table 5.4.1 Population aged 15+ years by literacy, sex and area, Kunene Region, 2001 Census

Area	Population			Literate			Literacy rate %		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Kunene	39 381	19 847	19 534	23 119	11 039	12 080	58.7	55.6	61.8
Urban	11 103	5 882	5 221	8 751	4 570	4 181	78.8	77.7	80.1
Rural	28 278	13 965	14 313	14 368	6 469	7 899	50.8	46.3	55.2
Epupa	6 933	3 636	3 297	1 657	675	982	23.9	18.6	29.8
Kamanjab	4 039	1 828	2 211	2 709	1 209	1 500	67.1	66.1	67.8
Khorixas	7 029	3 573	3 456	5 527	2 829	2 698	78.6	79.2	78.1
Opuwo	11 267	5 851	5 416	6 125	2 919	3 206	54.4	49.9	59.2
Outjo	6 026	2 907	3 119	4 257	2 029	2 228	70.6	69.8	71.4
Sesfontein	4 087	2 052	2 035	2 844	1 378	1 466	69.6	67.2	72.0

Table 5.4.2 Literate population aged 15 years and above by sex and language in which they are literate, Kunene Region, 2001 Census

Language	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	166	87	79	0.7	0.8	0.7
Caprivi	649	288	361	2.8	2.6	3.0
Otjiherero	7 922	3 645	4 277	34.3	33.0	35.4
Kavango	565	116	449	2.4	1.1	3.7
Nama/Damara	5 181	2 976	2 205	22.4	27.0	18.3
Oshiwambo	2 698	1 035	1 663	11.7	9.4	13.8
Tswana	10	3	7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Afrikaans	11 421	5 667	5 754	49.4	51.3	47.6
German	113	53	60	0.5	0.5	0.5
English	10 745	5 116	5 629	46.5	46.3	46.6
Other European	214	60	154	0.9	0.5	1.3
Other African	70	27	43	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other	24	10	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not stated	774	314	460	3.3	2.8	3.8
Total*	23 119	11 039	12 080	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

Almost half of the literate persons in Kunene Region are literate in Afrikaans

Table 5.4.2 reveals that Afrikaans is the most common language in which people are literate (49%). This is closely followed by English with 47 percent. Other notable languages in which people are literate are Otjiherero with 34 percent, Nama/Damara (22%) and Oshiwambo (12%).

6 Labour Force

The Census asked all persons aged 8 years and above about their activity during the seven days prior to the Census night of 27 - 28 August 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 had worked for at least one hour, but had another activity, as the main activity, for example as students or homemakers, were economically active, according to this definition. The questions on economic activity that were asked in the Census are given in Appendix 1 together with their concepts and definitions.

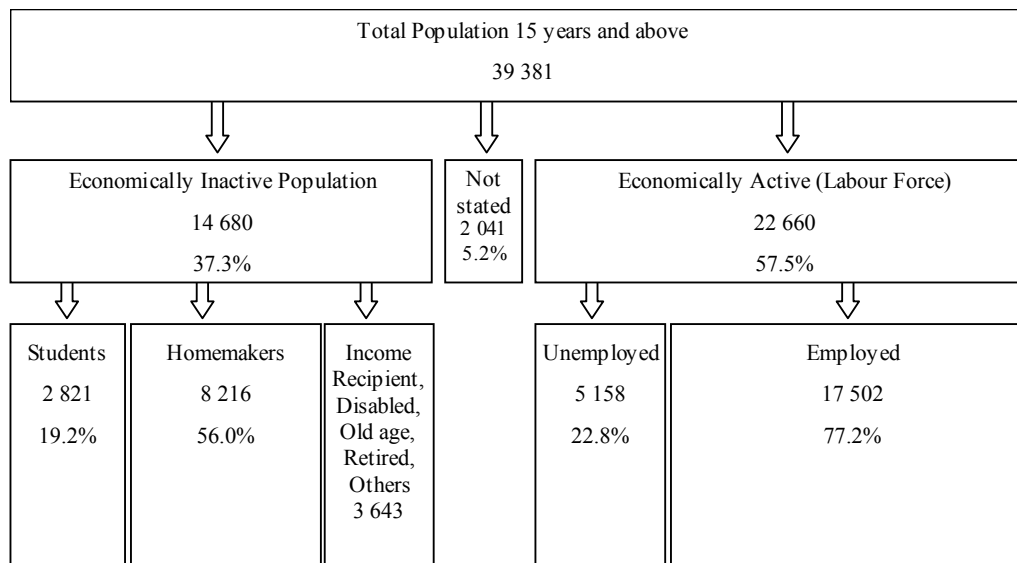
The major purpose of the Census questions on economic activity is to divide the population into those who are currently economically active, that is, belonging to the labour force, and those who are outside the labour force. Other questions allow the breakdown of the employed persons by major groups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

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

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

Figure 6.1 shows that, in Kunene region, about 57 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while about 37 percent is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (77%) and the unemployed (23%). In the economically inactive population group, students make up 19 percent, while homemakers constitute 56 percent.

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



6.1 Labour force participation rate

Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the region is almost 57 percent. The rate is higher for males (67%) than for females (48%). The labour force participation rate for males is relatively higher than that of females in both areas. The same trend can be observed at constituency level whereby rates are higher for males in all constituencies.

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

Area	Labour Force Participation Rate %		
	Total	Female	Male
Kunene	57.5	48.1	67.1
Urban	64.8	59.5	70.9
Rural	54.7	43.3	65.8
Epupa	65.9	60.7	71.8
Kamanjab	69.2	52.2	83.3
Khorixas	62.8	55.6	70.3
Opuwo	43.8	35.0	53.2
Outjo	68.1	55.9	79.5
Sesfontein	44.9	35.2	54.7

The Labour Force Participation Rate is defined as the proportion of economically active persons to the total population in a given population group, i.e. those belonging to the labour force.

6.2 Labour force

Table 6.2.1 shows that 77 percent of the population in the labour force is employed, while about 22 percent is unemployed. Relatively unequal distributions of females and males can be observed among the employed and the unemployed. More than one out of five females, as against almost one out of five males, are unemployed. The Census also distinguished between those unemployed but previously worked and those who were first time job seekers.

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

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	17 502	6 789	10 713	77.2	71.1	81.7
Unemployed	5 158	2 755	2 403	22.8	28.9	18.3
Total	22 660	9 544	13 116	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 reveals that almost 33 percent of all employed persons are employees in the private sector, where the number of males is more than double that of females. Close to 14 percent of all employed persons are employed in the public sector, where, again, males outnumbered females. A significant proportion of employed persons, about 18 percent, is unpaid family workers in subsistence farming, while another 15 percent are subsistence farmers with no paid employees

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

Employment Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence farmer with paid employees	476	107	369	2.7	1.6	3.4
Subsistence farmer, no paid employees	2 593	1 054	1 539	14.8	15.5	14.4
Other employer with paid employees	404	114	290	2.3	1.7	2.7
Other own-account worker	455	232	223	2.6	3.4	2.1
Employee, Government or parastatal	2 473	1 063	1 410	14.1	15.7	13.2
Employee, private	5 765	1 704	4 061	32.9	25.1	37.9
Unpaid family worker, subsistence farm	3135	1 496	1 639	17.9	22.0	15.3
Other unpaid family worker	762	420	342	4.4	6.2	3.2
Other	51	21	30	0.3	0.3	0.3
Not Stated	1 388	578	810	7.9	8.5	7.6
Total	17 502	6 789	10 713	100	100	100

6.4 Employed persons by occupation

It can be observed in Table 6.4.1 that the largest occupational group is elementary occupations, which includes labourers and other unskilled occupations. This group constitutes 44 percent of all the employed persons. The proportions of males and females in this occupational group are the same (44% each). The second largest occupational group is skilled agricultural and fishery workers who make up almost 27 percent of all employed persons. Males slightly outnumber females in this group as well. However, the proportions are almost the same. Service, shop and market sales workers make up 8 percent of all employed persons. More than 9 percent of all employed females are under this occupational category. Professionals together with associate professionals make up less than 10 percent of all employed persons. Clerks make up about 3 percent of all employed persons and are heavily female dominated, with about 6 percent of all employed females under this category. Other occupations that are male dominated are armed forces, legislators, senior officials and managers, machine and plant operators and assemblers.

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

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	19	5	14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Legislators, senior officials and managers	233	78	155	1.3	1.1	1.4
Professionals	801	389	412	4.6	5.7	3.8
Technicians and associate professionals	371	151	220	2.1	2.2	2.1
Clerks	556	388	168	3.2	5.7	1.6
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	1 438	627	811	8.2	9.2	7.6
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	4 652	1 845	2 807	26.6	27.2	26.2
Craft and related trade workers	1 325	218	1 107	7.6	3.2	10.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	250	10	240	1.4	0.1	2.2
Elementary occupations	7 651	2 979	4 672	43.7	43.9	43.6
Not Stated	206	99	107	1.2	1.5	1.0
Total	17 502	6 789	10 713	100	100	100

6.5 Employed persons by industry

It can be seen in Table 6.5.1 that agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing is the largest industry in the region that employs about 10 000 people. This is more than half of all employed persons. It can be observed that 58 percent of all employed males, as against 48 percent of all employed females, work in this industrial sector. The private and public service industry employs close to 6 500 people, and this make up 37 percent of all employed. Around 48 percent of all employed females belong to this industry. The industrial sector of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction is predominantly male dominated, with 9 percent of all employed males belonging to this group.

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

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9 505	3 261	6 244	54.3	48.0	58.3
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction	1 061	106	955	6.1	1.6	8.9
Wholesale and retail trade	223	49	174	1.3	0.7	1.6
Private and Public services	6 476	3 268	3 208	37.0	48.1	29.9
Not Stated	237	105	132	1.4	1.5	1.2
Total	17 502	6 789	10 713	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 nearly 44 percent of all employed persons, aged 15 years and above did not attend formal school education, and about 1 out of 5 employed persons did not complete primary education. Another 1 out of 5 had only completed primary education. Only 3 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, Kunene Region, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	7 673	3 079	4 594	43.8	45.4	42.9
Incomplete Primary School	3 421	1 134	2 287	19.5	16.7	21.3
Primary School	3 980	1 623	2 357	22.7	23.9	22.0
Secondary School	1 297	548	749	7.4	8.1	7.0
Tertiary Level	582	230	352	3.3	3.4	3.3
Not Stated	549	175	374	3.1	2.6	3.5
Total	17 502	6 789	10 713	100	100	100

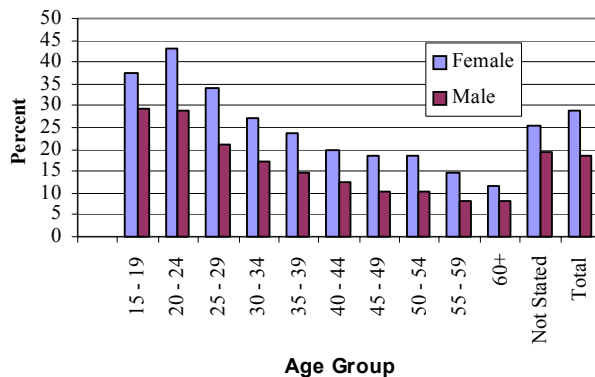
6.7 Unemployment rate

The rate of unemployment in Kunene region is 23 percent

Unemployment rate is the proportion of the unemployed persons in the labour force for a given sex/age population group, i.e. the number of unemployed persons divided by all people in the labour force in the same sex/age population group.

The data on unemployment should be used with caution. No information was collected, either on number of working hours or on underemployment. Collecting this information normally requires detailed specific interviews with respondents in a labour force survey.

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



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

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



Females in all areas in the region, except in Epupa, have higher unemployment rates than males. Unemployment rate is highest for females in Khorixas followed by Outjo and Kamanjab.

Table 6.7.1 shows that 41 percent of all unemployed persons have attained primary level of education. One out of ten unemployed persons have attained secondary level of education. The proportion of unemployment persons with tertiary level of education is 1 percent.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	1 153	580	573	22.4	21.1	23.8
Incomplete Primary School	1 110	595	515	21.5	21.6	21.4
Primary School	2 103	1 233	870	40.8	44.8	36.2
Secondary School	497	235	262	9.6	8.5	10.9
Tertiary Level	56	29	27	1.1	1.1	1.1
Not Stated	239	83	156	4.6	3.0	6.5
Total	5 158	2 755	2 403	100	100	100

6.8 Population outside labour force

Persons who are outside the labour force are grouped into six categories of which three are predominant. These are homemakers (49%), students (17%) and old age (14%). Females outnumber males in the homemakers and the old age categories.

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

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	2 821	1 412	1 409	16.9	13.7	22.0
Homemaker	8 216	5 846	2 370	49.1	56.7	36.9
Income recipient	254	116	138	1.5	1.1	2.2
Severely disabled	236	102	134	1.4	1.0	2.1
Retired	630	314	316	3.8	3.0	4.9
Old age	2 365	1 342	1 023	14.1	13.0	15.9
Other	158	75	83	0.9	0.7	1.3
Not Stated	2 041	1 096	945	12.2	10.6	14.7
Total (Outside labour Force)	16 721	10 303	6 418	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population, 28 percent of them have attained primary level of education. About 23 percent of the homemakers have attained primary level of education. It is worth noting that there are a few persons, with tertiary level of education, who are economically inactive

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

Educational Attainment	Total	Student	Home maker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other
Never attended	44.4	0.0	48.2	43.7	61.4	57.6	79.0	48.7
Incomplete Primary School	20.0	21.1	21.9	19.7	20.3	20.6	12.4	17.1
Primary School	28.3	72.5	22.7	19.7	12.3	12.1	2.7	17.1
Secondary School	2.5	2.1	2.8	8.3	1.3	3.7	0.8	6.3
Tertiary Level	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.4	2.1	0.2	5.7
Not stated	4.1	3.8	3.9	6.7	4.2	4.0	4.8	5.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7 Household Composition and Characteristics

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

The average household size

Table 7.1.1 shows that, on average, a household in Kunene region is composed of around 5 members. In Urban areas, the average household size is made up of about 4 members as against 6 members in rural areas. At constituency level, the household size ranges between 4 and 8 members in Kamanjab and Epupa respectively. The breakdown of household size in Kunene, urban and rural areas as well as at constituency level is presented in the detailed tables (Appendix 3).

Table 7.1.1 Average Household size, Kunene Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average Household size
Kunene	5.3
Urban	4.3
Rural	5.8
Epupa	7.5
Kamanjab	4.0
Khorixas	4.3
Opuwo	6.1
Outjo	4.2
Sesfontein	5.8

Household composition

In order to determine the composition of a household, the relationship of the 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 Kunene Region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons, account for 29 percent of all household members. This implies that nuclear families, i.e. head, spouse and own children, make up about 55 percent of all household members. Other relatives to the head/spouse make up 26 percent, while grandchildren account for 11 percent.

Tables 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 present the respective urban and rural household population composition by relationship to the head/spouse. In both urban and rural areas, children of the head/spouse are still the predominant group with 27 and 30 percent respectively. The proportion of other relatives to the head/spouse is relatively higher in rural (27%) than in the urban areas (23%). The same is the case for grandchildren with only 9 percent in urban as compared to 12 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, male-headed households are relatively more than the female-headed ones. The same pattern can be observed in the urban and rural areas as well as in all the constituencies.

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	12 489	5 011	7 478	18.8	15.0	22.6
Spouse	4 812	4 084	728	7.2	12.2	2.2
Son / daughter of head/spouse	19 244	9 813	9 431	29.0	29.4	28.6
Son / daughter in law of head/spouse	1 107	564	543	1.7	1.7	1.6
Grandchild of head/spouse	7 357	3 673	3 684	11.1	11.0	11.2
Parent of head/spouse	637	464	173	1.0	1.4	0.5
Other relative of head/spouse	17 107	8 447	8 660	25.8	25.3	26.2
Domestic worker, non-relative	375	88	287	0.6	0.3	0.9
Other non-relative	3 057	1 122	1 935	4.6	3.4	5.9
Not stated	200	98	102	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	66 385	33 364	33 021	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	3 710	1 848	1 862	23.3	22.0	24.8
Spouse	1 222	898	324	7.7	10.7	4.3
Son / daughter of head/spouse	4 315	2 291	2 024	27.1	27.2	27.0
Son / daughter in law of head/spouse	232	109	123	1.5	1.3	1.6
Grandchild of head/spouse	1 427	740	687	9.0	8.8	9.2
Parent of head/spouse	185	136	49	1.2	1.6	0.7
Other relative of head/spouse	3 639	1 867	1 772	22.9	22.2	23.6
Domestic worker, non-relative	31	19	12	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other non-relative	1 112	490	622	7.0	5.8	8.3
Not stated	32	14	18	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	15 905	8 412	7 493	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	8 779	3 163	5 616	17.4	12.7	22.0
Spouse	3 590	3 186	404	7.1	12.8	1.6
Son / daughter of head/spouse	14 929	7 522	7 407	29.6	30.1	29.0
Son / daughter in law of head/spouse	875	455	420	1.7	1.8	1.6
Grandchild of head/spouse	5 930	2 933	2 997	11.7	11.8	11.7
Parent of head/spouse	452	328	124	0.9	1.3	0.5
Other relative of head/spouse	13 468	6 580	6 888	26.7	26.4	27.0
Domestic worker, non-relative	344	69	275	0.7	0.3	1.1
Other non-relative	1 945	632	1 313	3.9	2.5	5.1
Not stated	168	84	84	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	50 480	24 952	25 528	100	100	100

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

Area	Total Number of households	Number of households headed by		Percent of households headed by	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Kunene	12 489	5 011	7 478	40.1	59.9
Urban	3 710	1 848	1 862	49.8	50.2
Rural	8 779	3 163	5 616	36.0	64.0
Epupa	1 722	616	1 106	35.8	64.2
Kamanjab	1 512	383	1 129	25.3	74.7
Khorixas	2 537	1 132	1 405	44.6	55.4
Opuwo	3 305	1 532	1 773	46.4	53.6
Outjo	2 132	810	1 322	38.0	62.0
Sesfontein	1 281	538	743	42.0	58.0

Access to means of communication

The Census asked all households about accessibility to selected communication services/facilities. These included television, radio, newspaper, telephone and computer. Distinction should be made between ownership and accessibility. A household may have accessibility to such a facility/service without necessarily claiming its ownership. Table 7.3.1 below presents a picture of the diversity of accessibility to these communication facilities by area. Figure 7.3.1 presents the regional situation. It can be observed that the radio is accessible to 72 percent of all households in the region. The computer is the least accessible, with about 3 percent.

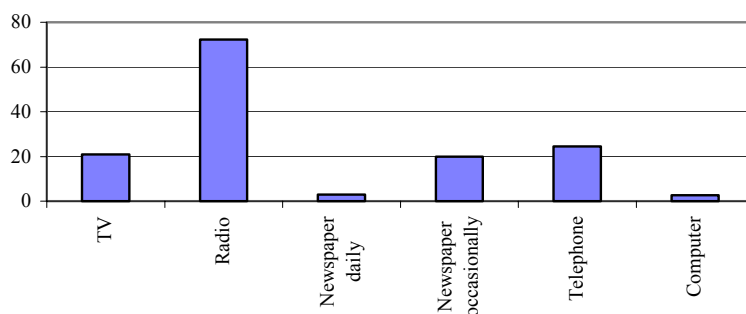
Figure 7.3.1 Percent of households with access to selected facilities, Kunene Region, 2001 Census

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

Area	Number of households	Percent with access to					
		TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Kunene	12 489	20.9	72.3	3.0	20.0	24.5	2.7
Urban	3 710	48.1	84.5	7.4	42.5	47.2	5.4
Rural	8 779	9.4	67.1	1.2	10.5	14.9	1.5
Epupa	1 722	6.9	48.8	0.9	2.6	10.2	0.8
Kamanjab	1 512	19.5	81.3	3.2	21.6	38.6	4.7
Khorixas	2 537	30.7	86.1	3.1	29.6	29.1	3.8
Opuwo	3 305	12.5	68.9	0.5	11.7	15.9	1.1
Outjo	2 132	44.0	85.5	9.9	35.0	46.5	5.1
Sesfontein	1 281	4.8	52.7	0.7	18.9	3.2	0.5

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. For example, the television is accessible to 48 percent of the households in urban areas as compared to only 9 percent in the rural ones. The telephone is accessible to 47 percent as against 15 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

At constituency level, Epupa, Sesfontein, and Opuwo are the ones with least accessibility to the facilities/services under consideration.

Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on the main language usually spoken or most spoken at home. In the Kunene region, several languages were identified. Tables 7.4.1 indicates the distribution of households by the main language spoken at home. Otjiherero and Nama/Damara are the most common languages spoken at home in the region, with 42 and 36 percent of the households respectively using them. Other languages which are spoken at home by a notable proportion of households are Oshiwambo (9%) and Afrikaans (5%).

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

Main Language	Number of households	Percent
Bushman	68	0.5
Caprivi	396	3.2
Otjiherero	5 252	42.1
Kavango	294	2.4
Nama/Damara	4 526	36.2
Oshiwambo	1 059	8.5
Tswana	1	0.0
Afrikaans	641	5.1
German	36	0.3
English	54	0.4
Other European	24	0.2
Other African	36	0.3
Other	1	0.0
Not stated	101	0.8
Total	12 489	100

Main source of household income

The Census asked all households their main source of income. It should be noted that households may rely on various sources of income. However, they were asked to state only the main source. Table 7.5.1 below presents the distribution of households by their main source of income. It can be seen that wages and salaries is the leading main source of income in the region with about 37 percent of the households having reported so. Farming was reported as the main source of income by about 35 percent of the households in the region. Pension, , was also reported as a main source of income by 10 percent of the households.

Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas about 56 percent of the households in urban areas reported wages and salaries as their main source of income, the corresponding percentage for the rural areas was only 30 percent. On the other hand 48 percent of the households in the rural areas relied on farming as their main income source as against 7 percent in the urban areas.

Variations exist at constituency level. Farming, as a main source of income is predominant in Epupa (81%), Opuwo (51%) and Sesfontein (46%). Wages and salaries as the main source of income is predominant in Kamanjab (67%), Khorixas (42%) and Outjo (69%) constituencies.

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

Area	Number of Households	Percent						
		Farming	Business, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Kunene	12 489	35.4	6.9	37.4	10.1	7.2	1.5	1.5
Urban	3 710	6.5	12.4	56.2	10.6	11.3	1.8	1.2
Rural	8 779	47.6	4.5	29.5	9.8	5.5	1.4	1.7
Epupa	1 722	80.6	7.5	5.1	3.0	1.9	0.2	1.6
Kamanjab	1 512	13.6	4.0	67.0	5.9	6.5	1.3	1.8
Khorixas	2 537	17.3	7.1	42.8	16.0	13.4	2.1	1.3
Opuwo	3 305	51.1	8.2	20.8	11.3	5.3	1.4	1.8
Outjo	2 132	4.9	7.9	68.9	7.4	7.6	2.2	1.2
Sesfontein	1 281	46.2	3.7	25.9	14.0	7.3	1.6	1.3

8 Housing Conditions

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

8.1 Type of housing unit

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

Table 8.1.1 shows that detached and semi-detached houses are predominant as they are occupied by more than half of all households in the region. About 34 percent of the households live in traditional dwellings. There are significant differences between urban and rural areas. Over four out of five households in urban area are residing in detached/semi-detached houses as compared to two out of five in rural areas. Close to half of the households in rural areas are residing in traditional dwellings as against only one out of twenty households in urban areas.

At constituency level, detached and semi-detached houses dominate in Khorixas and Outjo constituencies each with 79 percent of their households residing in them. This type of housing unit is also fairly common in Kamanjab (65%) and Sesfontein (54%). Traditional dwellings predominate in Epupa (89%) and Opuwo (54%) constituencies. A notable proportion (10%) of households in Kamanjab reside in improvised housing units.

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

Area	Percent						Other Not stated
	Number of households	Detached, semi-detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improved housing unit (shack)		
Kunene	12 489	54.2	1.6	34.4	3.2	5.8	0.8
Urban	3 710	85.2	2.1	4.5	1.1	6.7	0.4
Rural	8 779	41.1	1.4	47.1	4.0	5.5	0.9
Epupa	1 722	4.0	1.3	89.1	1.2	3.6	0.8
Kamanjab	1 512	65.4	1.5	11.3	10.3	10.3	1.3
Khorixas	2 537	79.3	3.1	10.8	0.6	5.9	0.4
Opuwo	3 305	39.6	1.1	54.1	1.1	3.1	1.0
Outjo	2 132	79.3	1.3	2.3	7.2	9.1	0.8
Sesfontein	1 281	54.4	1.2	37.7	1.3	5.1	0.3

Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. Most of the housing units (63%) in the region are occupied by owners, without any mortgage. About 17 percent of the households reside in dwellings provided by their employers. Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Owner occupied dwellings without mortgage are more common in rural (75%) than in urban (37%) areas. Housing units occupied by owners with mortgage are found mainly in urban areas (17%). About one out of five households in the urban areas live in dwellings which are rented and not tied to their jobs. Same proportions of households in both urban and rural areas occupy dwelling units provided by employers.

At constituency level, relatively large proportions of the households own their dwellings without mortgage in most of the constituencies. One out of five households in Outjo reside in owner-occupied dwellings with mortgage. About half of the households in Kamanjab occupy dwellings that are provided by employer, while in Khorixas close to one out of three households live in similar dwellings.

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

Area	Percent							
	Number of households	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
Kunene	12 489	6.6	7.9	63.4	3.6	17.3	0.4	0.7
Urban	3 710	20.9	16.5	37.0	6.6	17.9	0.4	0.7
Rural	8 779	0.6	4.3	74.6	2.3	17.0	0.5	0.8
Epupa	1 722	0.8	9.2	84.2	0.7	3.0	1.3	0.9
Kamanjab	1 512	0.7	3.2	42.1	3.2	49.7	0.3	0.7
Khorixas	2 537	18.1	5.4	43.4	3.1	29.4	0.3	0.3
Opuwo	3 305	1.4	6.2	83.9	2.5	4.6	0.4	1.0
Outjo	2 132	13.5	20.3	40.2	9.4	15.3	0.3	1.0
Sesfontein	1 281	0.7	0.7	86.3	1.9	10.0	0.2	0.2

8.3 Average number of persons per room

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

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

Area	Average number of person per room
Kunene	2.1
Urban	1.7
Rural	2.3
Epupa	2.8
Kamanjab	1.9
Khorixas	1.7
Opuwo	2.4
Outjo	1.7
Sesfontein	2.2

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

The region has an average of about 2 persons per room. The number of persons per room is lower in urban than in rural areas. Most of the constituencies have an average of 2 persons per room, with Khorixas and Outjo having the lowest averages.

8.4 Materials used for construction

Information on the main materials used for the construction of roofs, floors and walls are given in Tables 8.4.1 - 8.4.3. It can be seen from Table 8.4.1 that the most commonly used materials for roofing in the region are corrugated iron sheets with 71 percent of households residing in dwellings under such roofs. Dwellings with thatched grass are occupied by about 15 percent of the households, while another 10 live in dwellings whose roofs are made from sticks, mud and cow-dung.

Some differences exist between urban and rural areas. Roofs with corrugated iron sheets are more common in urban (92%) than in rural (62%) areas. Thatched grass roofs are fairly common in rural areas where one out of five households occupy dwellings under such roofs. Another 13 percent of the households in the same areas live in dwellings whose roofs are made from sticks, mud and cow-dung.

At constituency level, roofing materials from corrugated iron sheets predominate in all constituencies except Epupa where roofs with thatched grass and sticks, mud and cow-dung are most common.

With respect to materials used for the floor, cement is the most common material. Table 8.4.2 shows that over two out of five of the households in the region occupy dwellings with this type of floor. This is followed by mud and clay (28%) and sand (22%).

There are significant differences between urban and rural areas. Households residing in dwellings with cement floors are predominant in urban (73%) areas whereas mud and clay floors are the most common in the rural (39%) areas.

At constituency level, floors covered with cement are predominant in Kamanjab, Khorixas and Outjo, while those covered with mud and clay are most common in Epupa and Opuwo constituencies.

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, cement blocks/bricks as well as stick, mud and cow-dung predominate in the region. This can be observed in Table 8.4.3. About 34 percent of the households live in dwellings with walls made out of cement blocks/bricks, while 42 percent reside in dwellings with walls made out of sticks, mud and cow-dung.

There are some differences between urban and rural areas. Walls with cement blocks predominate in the former, while walls made from sticks, mud and cow-dung are most common in the latter. In the urban areas, close to 2 out of 3 households reside in dwellings whose walls are made from cement blocks/bricks. In the case of the rural areas more than half of the households reside in dwellings whose walls are of sticks, mud and cow-dung.

There are distinct differences at constituency level. Dwellings with walls made of cement blocks/bricks are most common in Kamanjab (53%), Khorixas (54%) and Outjo (53%). On the other hand, dwellings with walls constructed with sticks, mud and cow-dung are predominant in Epupa (73%), Opuwo (64%) and Sesfontein (72%).

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

Area	Percent									
	Number of households	Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood covered with melthoid	Thatched, grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Kunene	12 489	70.9	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	14.7	9.5	1.3	0.8
Urban	3 710	91.8	3.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
Rural	8 779	62.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.8	20.1	13.2	1.6	0.9
Epupa	1 722	12.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	43.8	40.0	0.5	1.2
Kamanjab	1 512	93.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.6
Khorixas	2 537	93.3	4.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.4
Opuwo	3 305	58.5	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	25.0	11.6	1.0	1.2
Outjo	2 132	89.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.9	0.4	3.7	0.7
Sesfontein	1 281	79.2	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	11.2	5.4	1.1	0.2

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

Area	Percent					
	Number of households	Sand	Cement	Mud, clay	Other	Not stated
Kunene	12 489	22.0	44.3	28.0	4.5	1.2
Urban	3 710	20.6	73.1	3.0	2.5	0.9
Rural	8 779	22.6	32.2	38.6	5.3	1.3
Epupa	1 722	32.8	7.3	52.2	6.0	1.7
Kamanjab	1 512	23.5	64.1	8.2	2.4	1.8
Khorixas	2 537	19.7	66.1	12.0	1.2	0.9
Opuwo	3 305	13.4	28.4	51.5	5.4	1.2
Outjo	2 132	30.8	61.5	3.2	3.5	0.9
Sesfontein	1 281	18.0	40.0	31.1	10.7	0.3

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

Area	Percent									
	Number of households	Cement block or bricks	Burnt bricks or Face bricks	Mud / Clay bricks	Corru-gated iron sheets	Prefab	Wooden poles, stick and grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Kunene	12 489	33.9	0.8	3.0	12.0	1.3	4.2	42.4	1.7	0.8
Urban	3 710	65.8	1.0	1.6	17.3	2.5	1.3	9.0	1.0	0.5
Rural	8 779	20.4	0.7	3.5	9.8	0.7	5.5	56.5	1.9	0.9
Epupa	1 722	3.9	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.2	18.1	72.7	0.5	1.2
Kamanjab	1 512	53.0	0.1	4.4	25.7	1.0	0.7	13.4	1.3	0.4
Khorixas	2 537	53.9	0.4	0.8	13.6	1.4	1.2	27.8	0.5	0.4
Opuwo	3 305	19.6	1.4	6.8	2.3	0.8	2.6	63.8	1.5	1.1
Outjo	2 132	53.2	0.6	0.4	28.5	3.3	3.6	5.0	4.7	0.8
Sesfontein	1 281	16.2	1.4	1.8	5.3	0.7	0.9	71.9	1.2	0.5

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 main sources of energy for cooking, lighting and heating respectively. As indicated in Table 8.5.1, most of the households, 4 out of 5, in the region rely on wood and charcoal from wood for cooking. Only about one out of ten households use electricity for cooking purposes.

There are some differences between urban and rural areas. The proportion of households using wood/charcoal from wood for cooking is 60 and 90 percent respectively in the two areas. Electricity for cooking is also commonly used in urban areas where a quarter of the households utilise it. Another 10 percent of the households in the same areas make use of gas for cooking purposes.

With regard to constituencies, wood/charcoal from wood is the main source of energy for cooking in most of the households in all constituencies. There are only two constituencies with a significant proportion of households which make use of electricity for cooking purposes. These are Khorixas (15%) and Outjo (21%).

Information on the main source of energy for lighting is shown in Table 8.5.2. It can be observed from this table that one third of the households in the region use paraffin for lighting. Other sources of energy for lighting are the candle (23%), electricity (22%) and wood (20%). There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. Whereas electricity and the candle are the most common sources of energy for lighting in urban areas, paraffin and wood predominate in the rural ones.

There are notable differences between constituencies. Electricity for lighting predominate in Outjo (51%) while paraffin is most common in Kamanjab (53%), Khorixas (43%) and Sesfontein (63%). On the other hand, wood is the main source in Epupa (81%).

The main sources of energy for heating are shown in Table 8.5.3. It can be observed that more than half of the households in the region do not heat their homes. About 37 percent of the households make use of wood/charcoal from wood for heating purposes. Differences exist between urban and rural areas. The proportions of households which do not heat their homes are 70 and 47 percent respectively in the two areas. About 12 percent of the households in urban areas make use of electricity for heating purposes. An additional 16 percent in the same areas utilise wood/charcoal from wood. In the case of rural areas, 46 percent of the households use wood/charcoal from wood to heat their homes.

With regard to the constituencies, relatively high proportions of households in Kamanjab (89%), Khorixas (63%) and Outjo (81%) do not heat their homes. On the other hand, notable proportions of households use wood/charcoal from wood to heat their homes in Epupa (75%), Opuwo (56%) and Kamanjab (53%).

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

Area	Percent								
	Number of households	Electricity	Paraffin	Wood or Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No cooking	Other Not stated
Kunene	12 489	9.8	1.7	81.2	4.9	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3
Urban	3 710	25.5	2.3	59.8	10.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2
Rural	8 779	3.1	1.5	90.2	2.5	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
Epupa	1 722	0.5	1.4	92.1	1.1	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.5
Kamanjab	1 512	5.0	1.3	86.0	6.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	-
Khorixas	2 537	15.3	1.9	73.6	7.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5
Opuwo	3 305	7.5	2.1	84.6	3.2	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
Outjo	2 132	20.9	1.8	67.2	8.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1
Sesfontein	1 281	4.4	1.2	90.5	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2

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

Area	Percent								
	Number of households	Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Kunene	12 489	22.0	32.8	22.5	0.2	0.8	20.0	1.1	0.7
Urban	3 710	53.3	7.1	37.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.4
Rural	8 779	8.7	43.6	16.3	0.2	1.0	27.8	1.5	0.8
Epupa	1 722	1.7	2.2	11.9	0.4	0.5	81.5	0.5	1.3
Kamanjab	1 512	15.3	52.8	26.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.6	1.1
Khorixas	2 537	31.1	42.8	24.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2
Opuwo	3 305	13.8	28.2	25.8	0.2	0.6	30.3	0.5	0.7
Outjo	2 132	51.2	20.4	25.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7
Sesfontein	1 281	11.6	63.0	15.1	0.1	0.6	5.9	3.7	0.2

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

Area	Percent									
	Number of households	Electricity	Paraffin	wood or charcoal for wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No heating	Other	Not stated
Kunene	12 489	5.2	1.4	36.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	53.6	0.2	1.1
Urban	3 710	11.9	0.7	15.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	69.6	0.1	0.5
Rural	8 779	2.3	1.7	45.8	0.3	0.8	0.4	46.8	0.3	1.4
Epupa	1 722	0.3	1.2	74.9	0.4	1.0	0.5	20.2	0.5	1.0
Kamanjab	1 512	2.6	1.1	5.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	88.8	0.1	0.9
Khorixas	2 537	10.3	1.5	21.5	1.1	0.6	0.1	62.6	0.0	2.4
Opuwo	3 305	3.2	1.8	56.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	35.7	0.4	0.7
Outjo	2 132	9.3	1.2	7.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	80.5	0.0	0.9
Sesfontein	1 281	2.9	1.5	52.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	40.3	0.5	0.6

9 Water Supply and Sanitation

This chapter covers household sources of drinking and cooking water as well as the distance to the source; type of toilet facilities; and how garbage/refuse is disposed of. Inadequate sanitation and lack of safe water for drinking and cooking create conducive environment for the spread of infectious and parasitic diseases, and are therefore a public health concern. Each household was asked to state the main source of water for drinking and cooking and also the one way walking distance to the water source. Likewise, information on the main type of toilet facility used by the household was collected, as well as the main means used by the household to dispose garbage/refuse.

9.1 Type of water supply

73% of all households in Kunene region have access to safe water

The percent distribution of households by source of water for drinking and cooking is shown in Figure 9.1.1 as well as in Table 9.1.1 for the region, urban and rural areas and constituencies. About 45 percent of the households in the region depend on piped water within their compounds for drinking and cooking. For public health purposes, water from pipes and boreholes, except those with open tanks, is regarded as safe for drinking and cooking. For the region as a whole, about 73 percent of the households have access to safe water. However, a notable proportion of households (15%) rely on the natural water sources, i.e. rivers, streams, dams and canals, for their water for cooking and drinking.

There are significant disparities between urban and rural areas. The proportion of households with safe drinking water is almost 100 percent in urban areas while that in rural areas is close to 62 percent. This implies that six out of ten households in the rural areas have access to safe water for drinking and cooking. It is worth noting that slightly over one out of five households in the rural areas fetch their water for drinking and cooking from the natural sources.

There exist notable differences between constituencies. The proportion of households with access to safe water for drinking and cooking ranges from 36 to 89 percent respectively in Epupa and Outjo constituencies. A significant proportion of households, over one out of three, in Epupa rely on the natural water sources for their water for cooking and drinking.

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

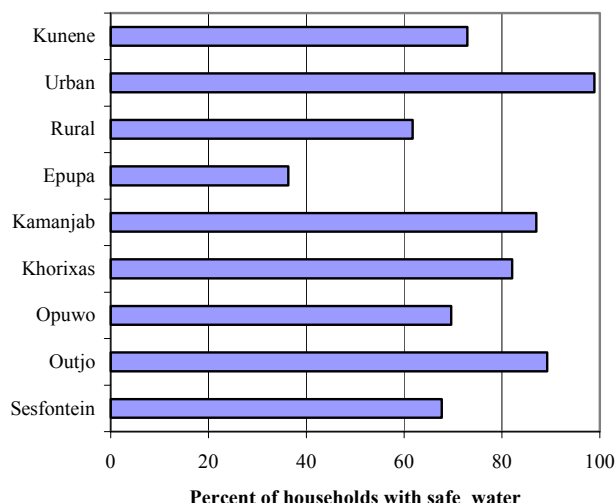


Table 9.1.1 Percent of households by source of water, Kunene Region, 2001 Census

Area	Percent							
	Number of households	Piped water within	Public pipe	Safe borehole	Safe water	River/ Stream/ Dam/ Canal	Other	Not stated
Kunene	12 489	44.9	13.9	14.1	72.9	15.5	10.8	0.9
Urban	3 710	79.3	19.4	0.2	98.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
Rural	8 779	30.3	11.5	19.9	61.7	21.8	15.3	1.1
Epupa	1 722	14.3	4.1	17.9	36.3	36.3	25.3	2.0
Kamanjab	1 512	66.9	14.9	5.2	87.0	9.2	3.0	0.9
Khorixas	2 537	62.4	9.7	10.0	82.1	12.2	5.0	0.6
Opuwo	3 305	29.3	17.4	22.9	69.6	16.0	13.7	0.7
Outjo	2 132	68.2	15.5	5.5	89.2	7.4	2.5	0.9
Sesfontein	1 281	26.7	22.2	18.8	67.7	13.3	18.3	0.6

Table 9.1.2 presents the percent distribution of households by distance to the water source and by area. Two thirds of the households in the region have a relatively close accessibility to the water source as the distance is 100 metres or less. Almost one out of ten households have to cover more than one kilometre to fetch their water.

There are significant differences between urban and rural areas with regard to the distance for the water source. Most of the households in the urban areas have a relatively close accessibility to the water source, where over 90 percent of the households are within a distance of 100 metres. For the rural areas, the corresponding proportion is 54 percent. About 13 percent of the households in the latter areas have to cover more than one kilometre to fetch their water as against an insignificant proportion in the former areas.

Notable differences also exist at constituency level. The proportion of households with a distance of 100 metres or less ranges from 47 to 91 percent respectively for Opuwo and Outjo constituencies. On the other extreme, constituencies with notable proportions of households with a distance of more than one kilometre, are Epupa (20%), Opuwo (19%) and Sesfontein (9%).

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

Area	Number of households	Distance in meters								Not stated
		0	1-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-1000	>1000	
Kunene	12 489	45.4	20.6	6.1	2.9	2.1	2.6	9.8	9.4	1.2
Urban	3 710	79.6	16.0	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6
Rural	8 779	31.0	22.5	7.8	3.9	2.8	3.6	13.8	13.2	1.4
Epupa	1 722	15.0	21.3	8.9	4.6	3.8	3.3	19.7	20.3	3.1
Kamanjab	1 512	68.5	19.6	3.6	2.4	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.2
Khorixas	2 537	62.6	21.8	6.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.3	0.2
Opuwo	3 305	29.6	17.3	5.6	3.1	2.9	3.9	17.1	19.0	1.5
Outjo	2 132	68.7	22.2	4.4	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.9
Sesfontein	1 281	27.1	24.1	9.4	3.6	2.9	5.2	18.0	9.5	0.2

9.2 Type of toilet facility

Almost 2 out of 3 households in Kunene region have no toilet facility

Table 9.2 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility and by area. About 65 percent of the households in Kunene region have no toilet facility. Instead, they utilise the bush. Slightly over one quarter of the households use a flush toilet facility.

Notable differences exist between urban and rural areas. Slightly over 3 out of 5 households in the urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural proportion is slightly over one out of ten. About 80 percent of the rural households use the bush as against 31 percent in the urban areas.

At constituency level, the proportion of households without a toilet facility ranges from 38 to 96 percent respectively in Khorixas and Epupa. The proportion with a flush toilet facility ranges from 2 to 49 percent respectively in Epupa and Khorixas constituencies.

Table 9.2.1 Percent of households by toilet facility, Kunene 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
Kunene	12 489	19.9	6.3	0.6	4.8	2.1	65.5	0.2	0.6
Urban	3 710	49.5	11.9	0.4	3.0	4.1	30.5	0.3	0.4
Rural	8 779	7.4	4.0	0.6	5.6	1.3	80.2	0.2	0.6
Epupa	1 722	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.3	95.8	0.2	1.0
Kamanjab	1 512	19.9	8.9	0.3	7.5	1.7	60.8	0.4	0.5
Khorixas	2 537	38.9	10.6	0.2	8.9	2.5	38.3	0.3	0.3
Opuwo	3 305	9.7	2.2	0.4	2.8	0.4	83.7	0.2	0.6
Outjo	2 132	36.4	11.9	1.7	2.1	6.9	40.3	0.1	0.5
Sesfontein	1 281	6.5	3.4	0.9	9.0	0.8	78.8	0.2	0.5

9.3 Garbage and refuse disposal

Table 9.3 shows the percent distribution of households by means of disposing garbage/refuse. The most common means of disposing garbage in Kunene region is incineration, which is utilised by 33 percent of all the households, followed by roadside dumping (19%). Only 15 percent of the households had their garbage/refuse regularly collected.

There are notable differences between urban and rural areas. Regular collection is most popular in urban areas with close to 40 percent of the households having reported so. The corresponding percentage for rural areas is only 5. On the other hand, incineration is the most popular means of disposal in rural areas (43%). This means of disposal is higher in rural areas with about 43 percent of the households utilising this means. The corresponding urban percentage is 9.

At constituency level, regular collection is popular in Outjo (33%) and Khorixas (28%) while incineration is most popular in Opuwo (49%), Sesfontein (49%) and Epupa (27%). The rubbish pit is most common in Kamanjab (39%). Roadside dumping is also fairly popular in Kamanjab (25%).

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

Area	Number of house- holds	Percent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Kunene	12 489	15.1	11.7	32.9	18.8	17.1	2.9	1.6
Urban	3 710	39.5	18.9	9.1	25.1	6.0	0.4	1.0
Rural	8 779	4.8	8.6	42.9	16.1	21.8	4.0	1.8
Epupa	1 722	3.8	10.3	27.1	18.5	23.0	15.2	2.1
Kamanjab	1 512	10.4	4.2	18.3	24.6	39.5	0.7	2.4
Khorixas	2 537	27.9	14.2	24.0	15.3	16.9	0.8	0.9
Opuwo	3 305	5.8	19.1	49.3	19.0	5.0	0.6	1.1
Outjo	2 132	32.8	9.3	23.3	19.7	12.7	0.3	2.0
Sesfontein	1 281	4.8	2.6	49.0	16.9	21.6	3.6	1.6

10 Fertility

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

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

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

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

Levels of Fertility

On the average, women in Kunene region have close to 5 children per woman

The total fertility rates for Kunene 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 in the region were expected to give birth to about 5 children. Women in urban areas were expected to have four children, while those in rural areas gave birth to 5 - 6 children. The total fertility rates for constituencies ranged from 3 in Khoixas to 6 in Epupa and Opuwo constituencies.

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

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Kunene	4.9
Urban	3.8
Rural	5.5
Epupa	6.1
Kamanjab	4.4
Khorixas	3.3
Opuwo	6.0
Outjo	3.6
Sesfontein	5.4

Fertility Pattern

Teen-age females contribute about 13 percent to the total fertility rate in Kunene

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Kunene region is shown in Table 10.2.1. Motherhood starts at a fairly early age in the region, and child bearing is still relatively significant in the late ages. Teen-age females contribute 13 percent to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above contribute another 12 percent. Child-bearing for women is concentrated in the 20 – 34 year age groups which contribute 62 percent to the total fertility in the region.

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

Age group	ASFR	Percent
15-19	0.1232	12.5
20-24	0.2106	21.4
25-29	0.2127	21.6
30-34	0.1821	18.5
35-39	0.1400	14.2
40-44	0.0820	8.3
45-49	0.0330	3.4

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, 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 Kunene region. It can be observed that the number of deaths has been increasing since 1999.

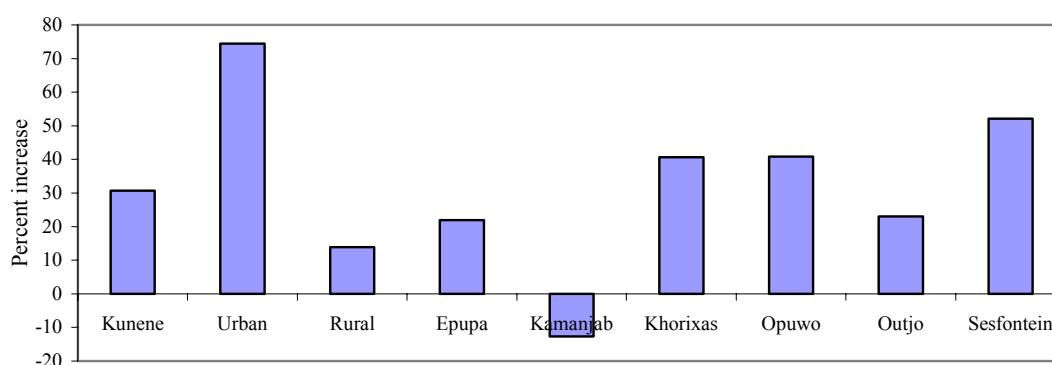
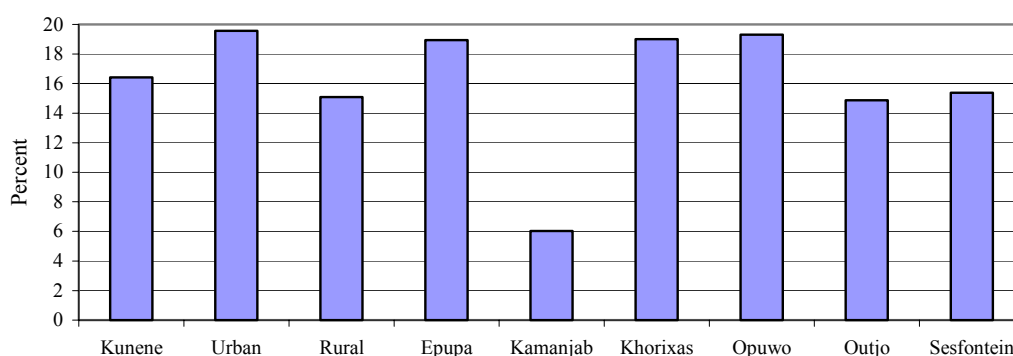
Table 11.1.1 Number of reported deaths, 1998 – 2001, Kunene Region, 2001 Census

Year	Female	Male	Not stated	Total
1998	545	567	0	1 112
1999	498	561	0	1 059
2000	538	635	0	1 173
2001	669	642	74	1 385

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

Figure 11.1.1 shows the percent increase in the number of deaths between 1999 and 2001 for the region, urban and rural and the constituencies. Overall, the number of deaths in the region increased by 31 percent during this period. The percent increase in urban areas was 74 as against only 14 in the rural ones. Only Kamanjab experienced a decline in the number of deaths during the same period. The percent increase in the rest of the constituencies ranged from 22 to 52 in Epupa and Sesfontein respectively.

The magnitude of mortality in the region can also be observed by looking at households which had at least one death within the last 3 years before the census. This is shown in figure 11.1.2. For the region as a whole, 16 percent of the households have experienced at least one death within the three years before the census. Except for the Kamanjab constituency, all the other areas had at least 15 percent of their households having lost a member within the period under consideration.

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

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

The various indicators are presented in Table 11.1.2. The infant mortality rate for Kunene region is 47 and 63 infant deaths per 1000 live births respectively for females and males. Female infant mortality is lower than that of males in both urban and rural areas. At constituency level, Kamanjab and Opuwo have the highest infant mortality rates for females while Outjo and Sesfontein have the highest rates for males. Child mortality follows the same pattern as that of infant mortality.

With regard to under-five mortality at regional level, 65 female children out of 1 000 live births die before they reach the age of 5 years. The corresponding mortality for males is 83 per 1 000 live births. As expected, under-five mortality in urban areas is lower for female than male children, where the corresponding rates are 52 and 113 under-five deaths per 1 000 live births. Similarly, the rates in the rural areas are lower for female than for male children. At constituency level, in all of them, except Opuwo, the female children experience lower levels of mortality than their male counterparts. The

under-five female child mortality ranges from 37 to 87 under-five deaths per 1 000 live births respectively in Khorixas and Opuwo constituencies. The rates for male under-five children range from 71 to 103 deaths per 1 000 live births respectively in Opuwo and Outjo.

The life expectancy at birth in the region is 57 and 50 years respectively for females and males. The are significant differences between rural and urban areas. The life expectancy at birth for females is 39 and 63 years respectively for urban and rural areas. The corresponding figures for males is 47 and 51 years respectively for the two areas.

With regard to the constituencies, the expectation of life at birth for females ranges from 51 to 68 years respectively for Outjo and Epupa. The male life expectancy ranges from 46 to 67 years respectively for Outjo and Kamanjab constituencies.

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

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

Area	Infant Mortality Rate		Child Mortality		Under-5 Mortality Rate		Life Expectancy at Birth	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kunene	47	63	16	24	65	83	57	50
Urban	39	84	12	37	52	113	39	47
Rural	50	58	17	22	70	75	63	51
Epupa	36	65	11	26	50	86	68	46
Kamanjab	61	64	22	25	83	84	59	67
Khorixas	33	58	7	22	37	77	61	53
Opuwo	61	55	24	20	87	71	53	51
Outjo	43	73	13	33	57	103	51	46
Sesfontein	33	74	9	32	42	99	55	49

Orphanhood

Information on orphanhood, particularly for children, provides an indirect indicator for adult mortality. It also reflects on the degree of dependency at household level. Table 11.2.1 below presents the number of households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years. It can be observed that 16 percent of the households in Kunene region have a child under 15 years of age without one parent. The proportion of orphaned children under the same age who have lost both parents is 2 percent. This implies that in 1 out of every 50 households there is a child without both parents, relying on extended family relatives for survival. It can be seen that there are no significant differences between urban and rural areas, nor between constituencies.

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

Area	Number of Households with at least one child under 15 orphaned by				
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kunene	8 283	1 335	16.1	134	1.6
Urban	2 192	318	14.5	32	1.5
Rural	6 091	1 017	16.7	102	1.7
Epupa	1 385	291	21.0	33	2.4
Kamanjab	835	98	11.7	11	1.3
Khorixas	1 498	209	14.0	22	1.5
Opuwo	2 429	411	16.9	37	1.5
Outjo	1 215	166	13.7	18	1.5
Sesfontein	921	160	17.4	13	1.4

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

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

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kunene	28 095	1 979	7.0	157	0.6
Urban	5 364	439	8.2	37	0.7
Rural	22 731	1 540	6.8	120	0.5
Epupa	6 030	485	8.0	39	0.6
Kamanjab	2 214	116	5.2	11	0.5
Khorixas	4 014	294	7.3	24	0.6
Opuwo	9 389	608	6.5	42	0.4
Outjo	3 054	220	7.2	23	0.8
Sesfontein	3 394	256	7.5	18	0.5

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 Kunene Region consisted of six Constituencies, namely Epupa, Kamanjab, Khorixas, Opuwo, Outjo, Sesfontein.

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

Demographic and Social Concepts

Household	A person or group of persons, related or unrelated, living together in the same house and having the same catering arrangements.
Head of household	The person of either sex who was looked upon by the other members of the household as their leader or main decision-maker.
Citizenship	The country of which the respondent was a legal citizen either by birth or by naturalisation (e.g. by marriage or migration).
Disability	A limitation or difficulty in carrying out everyday activities at home, at work or at school, due to long term physical or mental condition resulting from health problems, birth defects or accidents. Definitions used at different levels of disability were as follows: Blind: persons who were totally blind in one or both eyes. It also included persons who had difficulty seeing in one or both eyes even with glasses. Deaf: persons who were totally unable to hear in one ear or who were only able to hear with great difficulty. It also included persons who had difficulty hearing even with hearing aids. Impaired speech: persons who were unable to speak and those who had difficulty in communicating or being understood. Impaired limbs: persons with problems of movement, standing, grasping due to deformity, amputation, paralysis or other sickness. Persons who were using clutches, wheelchairs, artificial limbs and other walking or grasping aids were also classified under this category. Mentally disabled: persons who were mentally retarded and those who were mentally sick were classified under this category.

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

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

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

Literacy and Education Concepts

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

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

Economic Items

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

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

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

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

- (vii) Other: This covers any other form of tenure, which does not fall in any of the above categories.

Number of Rooms

The number of rooms included all rooms used for sleeping by a household. If a garage was used as a sleeping room it was also counted. Kitchens, bathrooms, toilets, stoeps and verandas were excluded.

In addition some household members used traditional or other outhouses as sleeping quarters. In this case the number of sleeping rooms were included in the number of rooms in the main building plus rooms for sleeping in other units.

Material used for outer walls

The information required was the main material used for constructing the outer walls i.e. the main frame of the building.

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) Cement blocks/bricks: This category refers to buildings with cement blocks or bricks as the main material used.
- (ii) Burnt bricks/face bricks: This category covers buildings with burnt bricks as the main material used for constructing outer walls.
- (iii) Mud/clay bricks: This is usually found in traditional houses. It is bricks formed from treated or seasoned mud/clay, which is sometimes mixed with cow dung.
- (iv) Corrugated iron sheets: is referred to if the outer walls of the building are constructed mainly with corrugated iron sheets.
- (v) Prefabricated material: These are walls, which are constructed with concrete slabs, fibreglass, asbestos and cement, gunnite, hardboard, wood and asbestos or wood only.
- (vi) Wooden poles, sticks and grass: If wooden poles or sticks with or without grass (thatch) are used for the construction of outer walls.
- (vii) Sticks with mud or cow-dung: is referred to if the sticks used for the outer walls are covered with mud or cow-dung.
- (viii) Other: If the outer walls are constructed with materials other than the ones listed.

Material used for the roof

In the context of the Census roof refers to the upper covering of the house. If a household is occupying the ground floor of a 2-storeyed house and concrete slabs are used for separating the ground floor from the 1st floor and the top of the building i.e. the upper floor is covered with corrugated iron sheets then the material for the roof for all the housing units in the building will be corrugated iron sheets.

The categories used were as follows:

- (i) Corrugated iron sheets: This category refers to buildings with roofs of corrugated iron sheets
- (ii) Asbestos sheets: This category covers buildings with roofs constructed with asbestos sheets
- (iii) Brick tiles: These are buildings with brick tiles as roofs
- (iv) Slate: Slate is a type of a rock, which easily breaks, in thin layers; these layers are often used for roofing.
- (v) Wood covered with melthoid..
- (vi) Thatch, grass: referred to if the roof is thatched with grass.
- (vii) Sticks, mud and cow-dung: referred to if the roofing material of a building is made out of sticks, mud and cow-dung.

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

Main source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating

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

The codes for source of energy for cooking were:

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

The codes for source of energy for lighting were:

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

The codes for source of energy for heating were:

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

Access to means of communication

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

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

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

Fertility and Mortality

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

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