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Foreword

This report covers the detailed results of 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census for Oshana 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 Oshana 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.

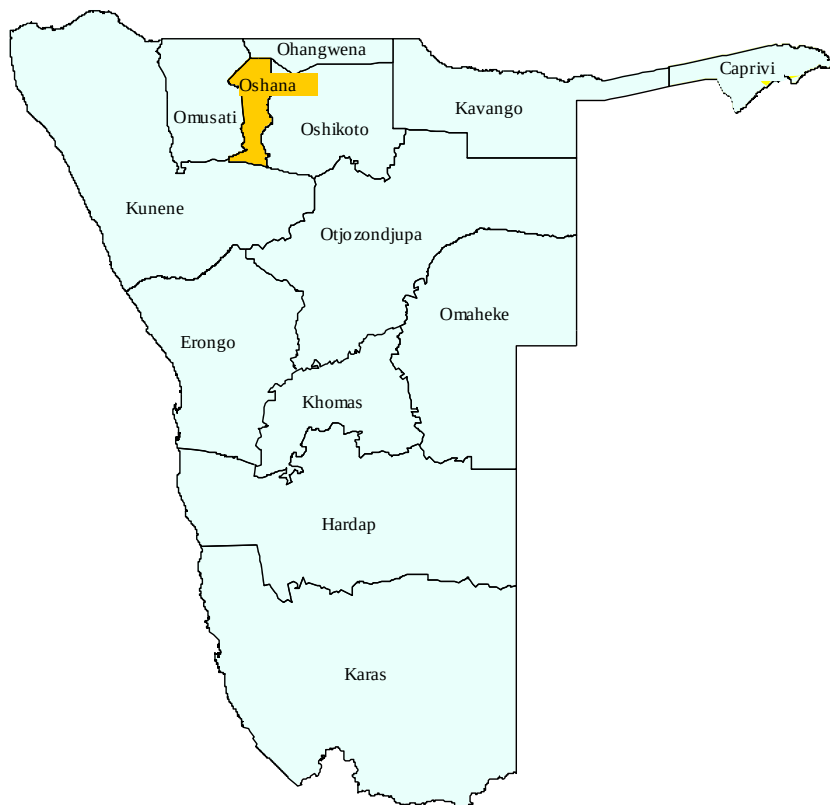
Immanuel Ngatjizeko, M. P.

Director General

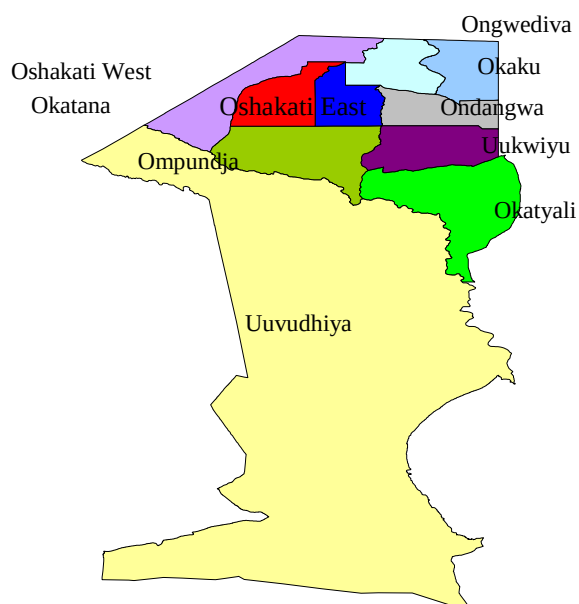
National Planning Commission

Windhoek, November 2004

Regions of Namibia



Oshana Region



Population:

Okaku	20 354
Okatana	15 352
Okatyali	2 812
Ompundja	4 448
Ondangwa	31 694
Ongwediva	26 700
Oshakati East	24 269
Oshakati West	19 862
Uukwiya	12 047
Uuvudhiya	4 378

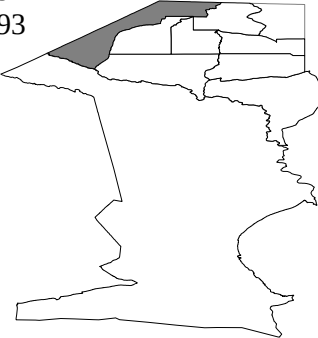
Oshana Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size	2001	1991		2001	1991
Total	161 916	134 884	Children 6-15 years attending school, Percent		
Females	87 958	73 340	Girls	92	...
Males	73 957	61 544	Boys	90	...
Growth Rate (%)	1.8	..	Labour force, 15+ years, percent		
In Urban/Rural, percent			In labour force	51	49
Urban areas	31	26	Employed	60	79
Rural areas	69	74	Unemployed	40	21
Sex ratio			Outside labour force	46	51
Males per 100 females	84	84	Student	43	55
			Homemaker	37	28
			Retired, too old, etc.	20	16
Area: In square Kilometres	8 653	5 180	Housing Conditions, percent		
Population density			Households with		
Persons per sq. km	18.7	26.0	Safe water	94	57
Age composition, percent			No toilet facility	49	74
Under 5 years	12	16	Electricity for lighting	19	8
5 – 14 years	28	26	Access to radio	84	68
15 – 59 years	53	51	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	66	66
60+ years	7	7	Main Source of income, percent		
Marital status: 15 years and above, Percent			Household main income		
Never married	63	59	Farming	36	..
Married legally, of whom	24	22	Wages & Salaries	32	..
Married with certificate	20	...	Cash remittance	5	..
Married traditionally	4	...	Business, non-farming	13	..
Married consensually	6	12	Pension	11	..
Divorced/Separated	2	3	Fertility		
Widowed	4	4	Average number of children		
			per woman	3.8	5.6
Citizenship, percent			Mortality		
Namibian	98	96	Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Non-Namibian	2	4	Females	42	..
Main language spoken at home			Males	43	..
Percent of households			Both Sexes	43	62
Oshiwambo	93	98	Life expectancy at birth, years		
Private households			Females	48	64
Number	29 557	22 190	Males	46	60
Average size	5.4	5.7	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent		
Head of Household, percent			Orphaned by		
Females	54	47	Mother	5	...
Males	46	53	Father	12	...
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	91	86	Both parents	2	...
Education, 15+ years, percent			Disability, percent		
Never attended	7	17	With disability	5	3
Currently at school	42	29	Of whom		
Left school	48	54	Deaf	21	14
			Blind	31	30
			Speech	12	7
			Limbs	39	40
			Hands	13	..
			Legs	26	..
			Mental	6	15

Okaku Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

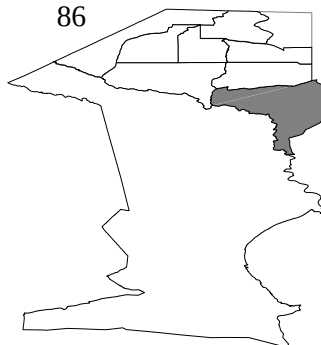
Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	20 354	In labour force	35
Females	11 245	Employed	36
Males	9 109	Unemployed	64
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	81	Student	42
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	34
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	22
5 – 14 years	33	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	43	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	91
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	82
Percent		Electricity for lighting	2
Never married	61	Access to radio	83
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	6	Household main income	
Married consensually	5	Farming	56
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	12
Widowed	6	Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	6
Number	3 330	Pension	20
Average size	6.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	61	per woman	4.1
Males	39	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	66
Never attended	12	Males	52
Currently at school	27	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	59	Females	45
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	37
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	92	With disability	6
Boys	89		

Okatana Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	15 352	In labour force	45
Females	8 481	Employed	70
Males	6 871	Unemployed	30
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	81	Student	54
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	40
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	41
5 – 14 years	31	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	47	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	90
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	75
Percent		Electricity for lighting	3
Never married	63	Access to radio	84
Married with certificate	21	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	3	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	69
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	11
Widowed	7	Cash remittance	2
Private households		Business, non-farming	3
Number	2 430	Pension	13
Average size	6.3	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	56	per woman	3.7
Males	44	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	46
Never attended	11	Males	23
Currently at school	7	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	60	Females	62
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	45
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	94	With disability	5
Boys	93		

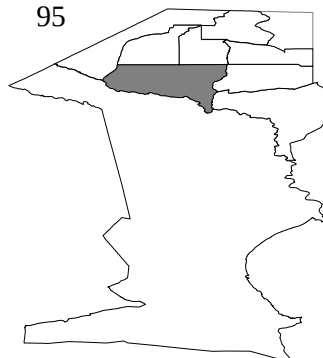
Okatyali Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	2 812	In labour force	59
Females	1 542	Employed	85
Males	1 270	Unemployed	15
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	82	Student	41
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	45
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	11
5 – 14 years	33	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	44	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	98
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	62
Percent		Electricity for lighting	3
Never married	60	Access to radio	79
Married with certificate	24	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	7	Farming	87
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	3
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	0
Private households		Business, non-farming	1
Number	425	Pension	6
Average size	6.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	56	per woman	4.8
Males	44	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	53
Never attended	4	Males	75
Currently at school	25	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	69	Females	44
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	55
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	92	With disability	5
Boys	86		



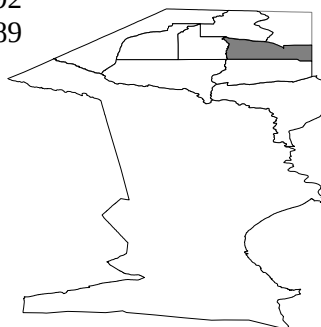
Ompundja Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	4 448	In labour force	48
Females	2 448	Employed	39
Males	2 000	Unemployed	61
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	82	Student	55
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	23
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	19
5 – 14 years	32	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	46	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	92
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	65
Percent		Electricity for lighting	1
Never married	61	Access to radio	88
Married with certificate	30	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	83
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	5
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	1
Private households		Business, non-farming	1
Number	714	Pension	10
Average size	6.2	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	53	per woman	3.4
Males	47	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	48
Never attended	9	Males	13
Currently at school	29	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	62	Females	55
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	...
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	96	With disability	4
Boys	95		



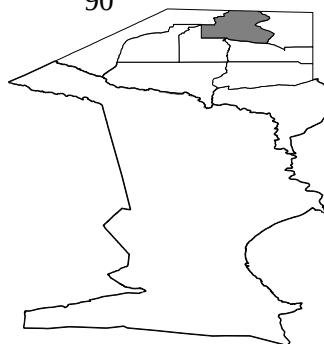
Ondangwa Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	31 694	In labour force	53
Females	16 607	Employed	61
Males	15 087	Unemployed	39
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	91	Student	52
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	26
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	19
5 – 14 years	25	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	56	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	93
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	42
Percent		Electricity for lighting	24
Never married	63	Access to radio	85
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	3	Household main income	
Married consensually	8	Farming	29
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	36
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	5
Private households		Business, non-farming	15
Number	5 802	Pension	11
Average size	5.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	52	per woman	4.0
Males	48	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	39
Never attended	7	Males	42
Currently at school	19	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	71	Females	42
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	47
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	92	With disability	4
Boys	89		



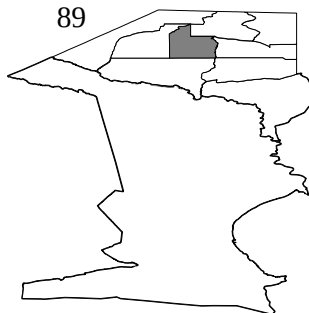
Ongwediva Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	26 700	In labour force	56
Females	14 973	Employed	65
Males	11 726	Unemployed	35
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	78	Student	42
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	35
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	14
5 – 14 years	28	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	53	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	94
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	42
Percent		Electricity for lighting	40
Never married	63	Access to radio	85
Married with certificate	21	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	3	Household main income	
Married consensually	5	Farming	25
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	47
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	9
Number	4 988	Pension	10
Average size	5.3	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	54	per woman	3.5
Males	46	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	34
Never attended	8	Males	37
Currently at school	24	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	66	Females	50
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	49
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	92	With disability	4
Boys	90		



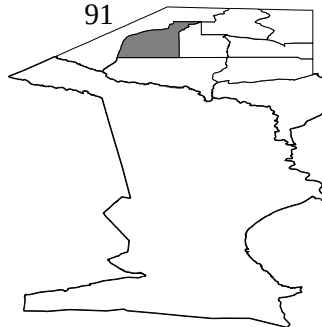
Oshakati East Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	24 269	In labour force	55
Females	12 955	Employed	66
Males	11 314	Unemployed	34
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	87	Student	42
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	35
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	52
5 – 14 years	23	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	59	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	96
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	30
Percent		Electricity for lighting	25
Never married	62	Access to radio	83
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	4	Household main income	
Married consensually	9	Farming	23
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	46
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	15
Number	4 846	Pension	7
Average size	4.7	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	52	per woman	3.6
Males	48	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	44
Never attended	9	Males	42
Currently at school	16	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	72	Females	53
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	51
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	91	With disability	4
Boys	89		



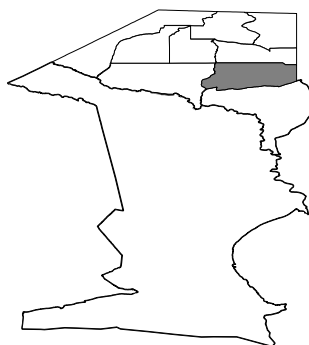
Oshakati West Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	19 862	In labour force	61
Females	10 914	Employed	60
Males	8 948	Unemployed	40
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	82	Student	37
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	43
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	37
5 – 14 years	21	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	61	Households with	
60+ years	4	Safe water	96
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	31
Percent		Electricity for lighting	20
Never married	66	Access to radio	84
Married with certificate	17	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	4	Household main income	
Married consensually	8	Farming	13
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	41
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	26
Number	4 259	Pension	8
Average size	4.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	52	per woman	3.5
Males	48	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	23
Never attended	8	Males	57
Currently at school	17	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	73	Females	43
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	45
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	91	With disability	4
Boys	91		



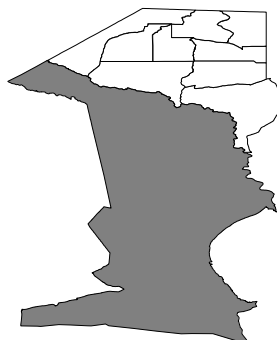
Uukwiyu Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	12 047	In labour force	40
Females	6 551	Employed	25
Males	5 496	Unemployed	75
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	84	Student	59
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	45
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	34
5 – 14 years	33	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	45	Households with	
60+ years	8	Safe water	94
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	70
Percent		Electricity for lighting	1
Never married	61	Access to radio	85
Married with certificate	24	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	3	Household main income	
Married consensually	4	Farming	56
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	10
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	2
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	1 899	Pension	21
Average size	6.3	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	56	per woman	4.5
Males	44	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	52
Never attended	5	Males	52
Currently at school	28	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	65	Females	45
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	45
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	93	With disability	6
Boys	92		



Uuvudhiya Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	4 378	In labour force	50
Females	2 242	Employed	81
Males	2 136	Unemployed	19
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	95	Student	36
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	49
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	12
5 – 14 years	30	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	49	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	93
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	77
Percent		Electricity for lighting	17
Never married	58	Access to radio	78
Married with certificate	22	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	6	Household main income	
Married consensually	6	Farming	55
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	26
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	2
Private households		Business, non-farming	6
Number	864	Pension	9
Average size	5.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	47	per woman	3.7
Males	53	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	41
Never attended	12	Males	40
Currently at school	22	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	62	Females	54
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	51
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	90	With disability	4
Boys	87		



1 General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in Oshana region was 161 916. Out of these, 87 958 were females while 73 957 were males. This gives a sex ratio of 84 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 Oshana, 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 98 percent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is about two percent of the total population. About 68 percent of the population is found in households with a size of 6 or more persons.

Figure 1.2 presents the distribution of households by size. About 12 percent of the households are made up of one person, while the population in these households makes up 2 percent of the total household population in the region. Over 40 percent of the households have 6 or more persons, but their population, as noted above, is about 68 percent.

Figure 1.1 Total Population, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

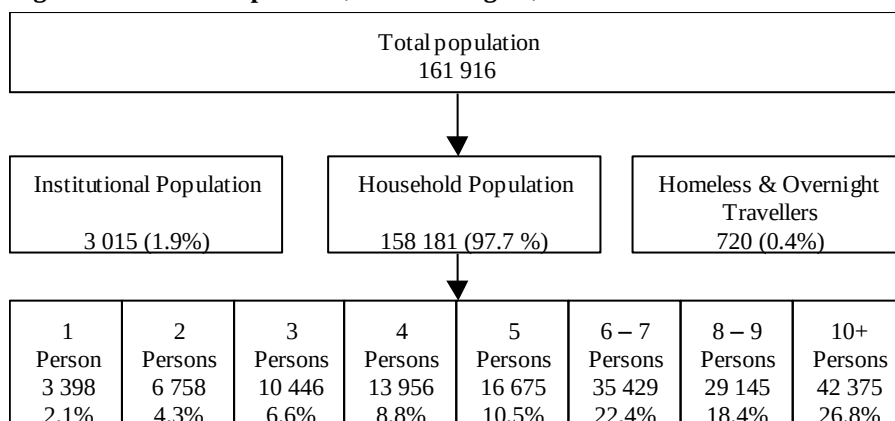
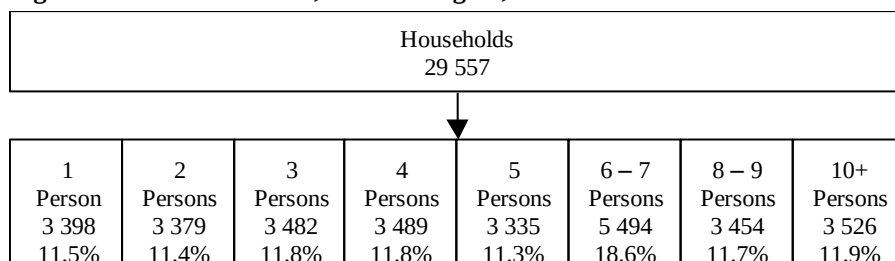


Figure 1.2 Households, Oshana Region, 2001 Census



1.2 Population Distribution

The enumerated population distribution by urban and rural areas as well as by constituencies is shown in Table 1.2.1 below. It should be noted that urban areas are so proclaimed by the Government. About 112 019 (69%) persons of the total population were enumerated in the rural parts of the region. It is worth observing that the sex ratio, i.e. the number of males per 100 females, is higher in the rural than in the urban areas. There were 86 as against 83 males for every 100 females in the urban and rural areas respectively.

There are 10 constituencies in the region. Ondangwa constituency is the most populous with about 31 700 persons, it is followed by Ongwediva (26 700). Okatyali is the least populous with about 2 800 persons. All of the constituencies have more females than males.

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

Area	Total	Percent	Female	Male	Not stated
Oshana	161 916	100	87 958	73 957	1
Urban	49 897	30.8	26 839	23 058	
Rural	112 019	69.2	61 119	50 899	1
Okaku	20 354	12.6	11 245	9 109	
Okatana	15 352	9.5	8 481	6 871	
Okatyali	2 812	1.7	1 542	1 270	
Ompundja	4 448	2.7	2 448	2 000	
Ondangwa	31 694	19.6	16 607	15 087	
Ongwediva	26 700	16.5	14 973	11 726	1
Oshakati East	24 269	15.0	12 955	11 314	
Oshakati West	19 862	12.3	10 914	8 948	
Uukwiyu	12 047	7.4	6 551	5 496	
Uuvudhiya	4 378	2.7	2 242	2 136	

2 Population Structure and Composition

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

2.1 Age Structure: Regional Level

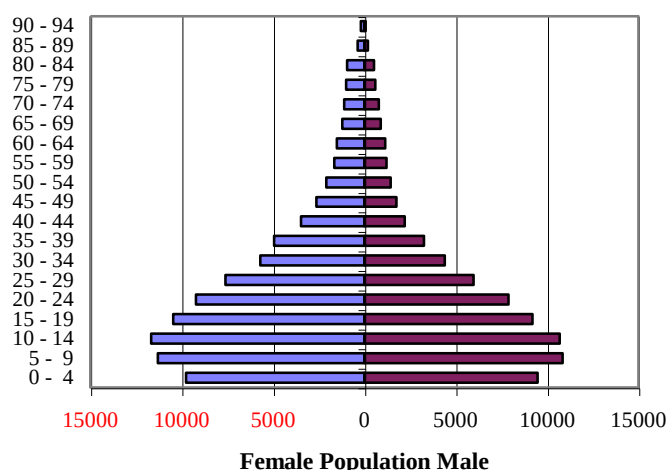
Close to 2 out of 5 persons in Oshana region are aged below 15 years

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 Oshana region is relatively young as about 40 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. More than half of the population belong to the economically active age groups of 15 to 59 years.

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

Area	Percent in age group				
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+	Not stated
Oshana	11.9	27.5	52.5	6.7	1.4
Urban	10.9	18.9	66.8	1.8	1.7
Rural	12.3	31.3	46.2	8.9	1.3
Okaku	13.1	33.3	42.8	9.4	1.4
Okatana	11.7	31.0	46.7	9.5	1.0
Okatyali	14.3	32.6	43.6	7.4	2.1
Ompundja	11.8	32.1	46.4	9.1	0.7
Ondangwa	11.4	25.4	55.6	6.0	1.6
Ongwediva	11.9	28.1	52.6	6.1	1.2
Oshakati East	11.3	22.7	59.4	4.8	1.8
Oshakati West	11.4	21.4	61.5	4.3	1.4
Uukwiyu	12.8	33.3	45.1	7.9	0.9
Uuvudhiya	11.8	29.7	48.9	7.3	2.3

Figure 2.1.1 Population Pyramid, Oshana Region, 2001 Census



2.2 Age structure: Urban and rural areas

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for urban and rural areas is shown in Table 2.1.1. Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 present the population pyramids for the respective areas by five-year age groups. There are significant differences on the age structure between urban and rural areas. The proportion of the young population, i.e. under 15 years of age, is 30 and 44 percent respectively for urban and rural areas. In the case of the population aged 60 years and above, the corresponding percentages for the two areas are respectively 2 and 9. The rural areas have 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, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

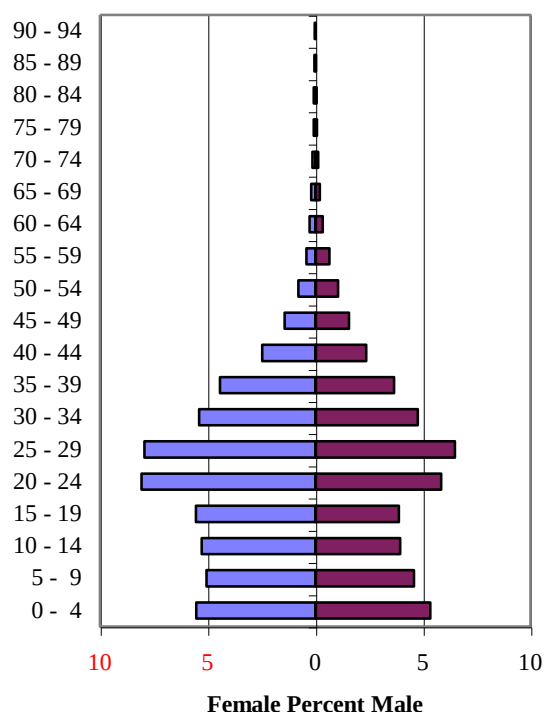
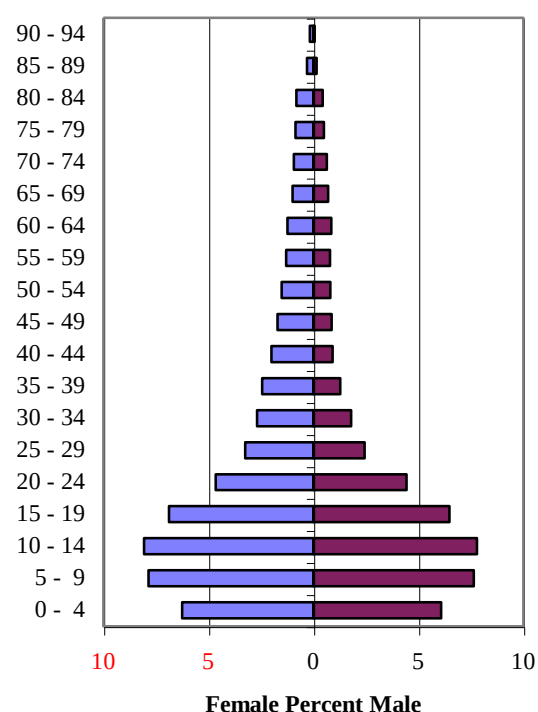


Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Oshana Region, 2001 Census



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. They all have a fairly young population – around 40 percent– and an old age population of around 7 percent, with Okatana and Okaku taking a lead in the proportion of senior citizens (9 %). It is noticeable that the age structures in Oshakati West, Oshakati East and Ondangwa have the same features as those for the urban areas. The structures in the other constituencies resemble that for the rural areas.

2.4 Sex Composition

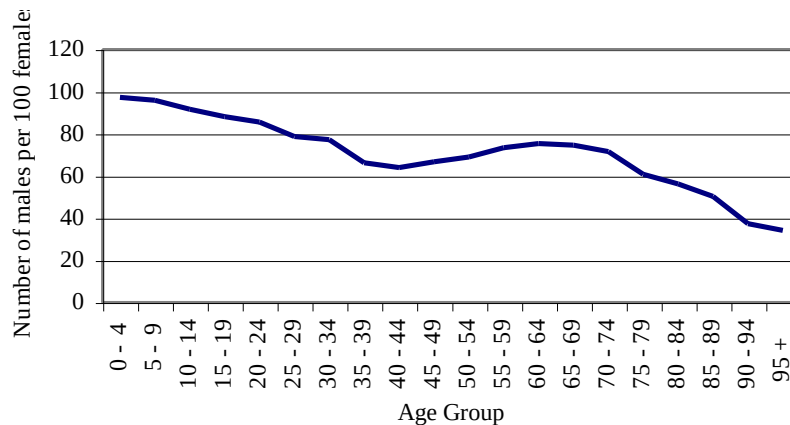
For every 100 females in Oshana region there are 84 males

Table 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio as well as the sex composition (percents) of the population by area. Females make up 54 percent of the whole population in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 84. Figure 2.4.1. shows the sex ratio by age for the regional population. The number of females and males are almost equal for the young population below the age of 10 years. After the age of 10, there are significantly more females than males in all the age groups.

It can be noticed that there are more females than males in all the constituencies. The sex ratio ranges from 78 to 95 males per 100 females respectively in Ongwediva and Uuvudhiya.

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

Area	Percent		
	Female	Male	Sex Ratio
Oshana	54.3	45.7	84.1
Urban	53.8	46.2	85.9
Rural	54.6	45.4	83.3
Okaku	55.2	44.8	81.0
Okatana	55.2	44.8	81.0
Okatyali	54.8	45.2	82.4
Ompundja	55.0	45.0	81.7
Ondangwa	52.4	47.6	90.8
Ongwediva	56.1	43.9	78.3
Oshakati East	53.4	46.6	87.3
Oshakati West	54.9	45.1	82.0
Uukwiyu	54.4	45.6	83.9
Uuvudhiya	51.2	48.8	95.3

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

2.5 Marital status

20 percent of all persons aged 15 + in Oshana region are married with certificate

The Census asked all persons their current marital status. Table 2.5.1 below presents the distribution of the regional population aged 15 years and above by type of marital status. It can be observed that 60 percent of females and 67 percent of males had never been married at the time of the Census. Six percent of all persons aged at least 15 years are in consensual unions, i.e. marriage without legal or customary ceremony. It can further be seen that there are relatively more females than males who were widowed. About 7 percent of all females aged 15 years and above are widowed.

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

Marital Status	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Never married	60 271	32 354	27 917		62.9	59.6	67.1
Married with certificate	19 309	10 841	8 468		20.1	20.0	20.3
Married traditional	3 488	2 067	1 421		3.6	3.8	3.4
Consensual union	6 093	3 402	2 691		6.4	6.3	6.5
Divorced or separated	1 786	1 344	442		1.9	2.5	1.1
Widowed	4 078	3 759	319		4.3	6.9	0.8
Not stated	869	505	363	1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	95 894	54 272	41 621	1	100	100	100

1.6 Citizenship

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

Citizenship	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	159046	86778	72268		98.2	98.7	97.7
Non Namibian	2653	1093	1559	1	1.6	1.2	2.1
Not stated	217	87	130		0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	161916	87958	73957	1	100	100	100

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

Citizenship	Number				Percent
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total
Angola	1 413	530	883		49.2
Botswana	12	6	6		0.4
South Africa	142	55	86	1	4.9
Zambia	61	10	51		2.1
Zimbabwe	54	23	31		1.9
Other SADC countries	693	357	336		24.1
Other African countries	66	27	39		2.3
European countries	96	39	57		3.3
American countries	66	29	37		2.3
Asian and Oceanic countries	47	15	32		1.6
Other countries	3	2	1		0.1
Not Stated	217	87	130		7.6
Total	2 870	1 180	1 689	1	100

All persons were asked to state their country of citizenship. Tables 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 show the total population and the non-Namibian population respectively by country of citizenship in Oshana region. About 98 percent of the population were nationals of Namibia. Angolans make up slightly over 49 percent of the non-Namibian nationals, followed by nationals of South Africa (5%).

2.7 Place of birth

Information on place of birth is useful for the analysis of lifetime migration. To identify their place of birth, all persons were asked to state their mothers' place of usual residence at the time of their birth. Table 2.7.1 presents the distribution of the population by place of birth. It can be seen that 70 percent of the persons who were enumerated in the region were born in the region. About 23 percent were born in the neighbouring regions of Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto.

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

Birth Place	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	988	407	581		0.6	0.5	0.8
Erongo	1 199	599	600		0.7	0.7	0.8
Hardap	357	137	220		0.2	0.2	0.3
Karas	571	298	273		0.4	0.3	0.4
Kavango	533	172	361		0.3	0.2	0.5
Khomas	2 298	1 195	1 103		1.4	1.4	1.5
Kunene	718	307	411		0.4	0.3	0.6
Ohangwena	14 705	7 998	6 707		9.1	9.1	9.1
Omaheke	217	84	133		0.1	0.1	0.2
Omusati	13 201	7 862	5 339		8.2	8.9	7.2
Oshana	113 247	61 445	51 802		69.9	69.9	70.0
Oshikoto	8 756	5 240	3 516		5.4	6.0	4.8
Otjozondjupa	1 112	547	565		0.7	0.6	0.8
Not stated	734	313	421		0.5	0.4	0.6
Outside Namibia	3 280	1 354	1 925	1	2.0	1.5	2.6
Total	161 916	87 958	73 957	1	100	100	100

3 Disability

The Census asked all persons about any type of permanent disability or limitation. Disability is defined as a limitation in carrying out everyday activities at home, at work, or at school because of long-term physical or mental condition. Six 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 Oshana Region was about 5 percent. There are no significant differences between females and males. There are differences between urban and rural areas, where the proportion of persons with disability is lower in urban than in rural areas. Differences can be also seen at constituency level. The proportion of persons with disability ranges from about 4 to 6 percent respectively for Oshakati East and Uukwiya constituencies.

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

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

Area	Population			Number of disabled			Percent disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Oshana	161 196	87 741	73 455	7 248	3 813	3 435	4.5	4.3	4.7
Urban	49 553	26 733	22 820	1 677	805	872	3.4	3.0	3.8
Rural	111 643	61 008	50 635	5 571	3 008	2 563	5.0	4.9	5.1
Okaku	20 263	11 229	9 034	1 152	602	550	5.7	5.4	6.1
Okatana	15 352	8 481	6 871	782	431	351	5.1	5.1	5.1
Okatyali	2 812	1 542	1 270	131	77	54	4.7	5.0	4.3
Ompundja	4 432	2 448	1 984	187	101	86	4.2	4.1	4.3
Ondangwa	31 616	16 589	15 027	1 336	704	632	4.2	4.2	4.2
Ongwediva	26 592	14 923	11 669	1 029	560	469	3.9	3.8	4.0
Oshakati East	24 045	12 873	11 172	876	420	456	3.6	3.3	4.1
Oshakati West	19 809	10 899	8 910	866	441	425	4.4	4.0	4.8
Uukwiya	11 897	6 515	5 382	727	409	318	6.1	6.3	5.9
Uuvudhiya	4 378	2 242	2 136	162	68	94	3.7	3.0	4.4

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

Type of disability	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	2 264	1 329	935	31.2	34.9	27.2
Deaf	1 488	819	669	20.5	21.5	19.5
Hands	968	483	485	13.4	12.7	14.1
Legs	1 861	838	1 023	25.7	22	29.8
Speech	888	449	439	12.3	11.8	12.8
Mentally ill	411	188	223	5.7	4.9	6.5
Other	516	290	226	7.1	7.6	6.6
Total Disabled	7 248	3 813	3 435			

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 16 600 children aged 3 – 6 years of whom 51 percent are females and 49 percent are males. Table 4.1 below indicates that 48 percent of the children in this age group were attending an ECD programme. There are slight differences between girls and boys.

There also are no differences between urban and rural areas. Differences in the proportion of children attending ECD programmes exist at constituency level. These range from 41 to 68 percent respectively for Okaku and Okatyali constituencies. Again, there are only small differences between girls and boys.

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

Area	Population 3 - 6 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Oshana	16 628	8 411	8 217	8 040	4 122	3 918	48.4	49.0	47.7
Urban	3 776	1 904	1 872	1 830	908	922	48.5	47.7	49.3
Rural	12 852	6 507	6 345	6 210	3 214	2 996	48.3	49.4	47.2
Okaku	2 474	1 275	1 199	1 021	562	459	41.3	44.1	38.3
Okatana	1 707	846	861	867	410	457	50.8	48.5	53.1
Okatyali	352	175	177	240	115	125	68.2	65.7	70.6
Ompundja	528	280	248	228	125	103	43.2	44.6	41.5
Ondangwa	2 979	1 511	1 468	1 412	724	688	47.4	47.9	46.9
Ongwediva	2 842	1 425	1 417	1 384	719	665	48.7	50.5	46.9
Oshakati East	2 160	1 069	1 091	979	476	503	45.3	44.5	46.1
Oshakati West	1 650	849	801	814	423	391	49.3	49.8	48.8
Uukwiyu	1 440	737	703	860	447	413	59.7	60.7	58.7
Uuvudhiya	496	244	252	235	121	114	47.4	49.6	45.2

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that out of the 8 040 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme, 83 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 (2%) who are attending a Day Care Centre or a Nursery School. Another 15 percent of the children are attending Pre-primary School. Slightly more 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, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme	Number			Percent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Oshana	Creche/Kindergarten	6 673	3 437	3 236	83.0	83.4	82.6
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	126	58	68	1.6	1.4	1.7
	Pre-Primary School	1 241	627	614	15.4	15.2	15.7
	Total Attending	8 040	4 122	3 918	100	100	100
Urban	Creche/Kindergarten	1 480	740	740	80.9	81.5	80.3
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	38	17	21	2.1	1.9	2.3
	Pre-Primary School	312	151	161	17.0	16.6	17.5
	Total Attending	1 830	908	922	100	100	100
Rural	Creche/Kindergarten	5 193	2 697	2 496	83.6	83.9	83.3
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	88	41	47	1.4	1.3	1.6
	Pre-Primary School	929	476	453	15.0	14.8	15.1
	Total Attending	6 210	3 214	2 996	100	100	100

5 Education and Literacy

The concepts and definitions on education and literacy that were used in the Census are given in Appendix 1. Briefly, the Census asked all persons, aged 6 years and above, about school attendance and highest level of education attained. In addition, there was a question on their ability to 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.

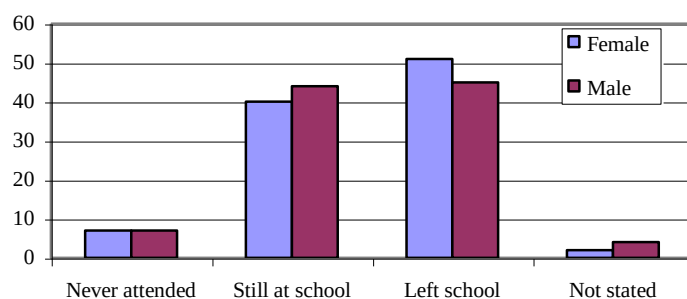
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending.

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?*”

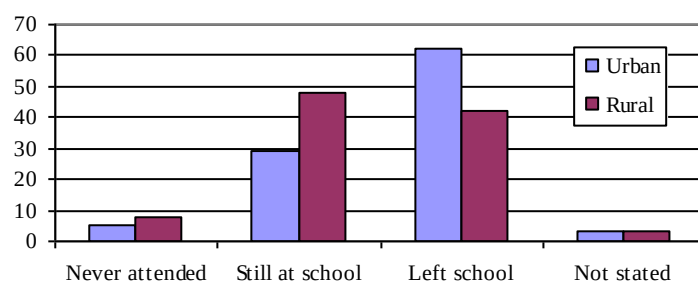
5.1 School Attendance

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



About 137 800 persons aged 6 years and above were enumerated in the census. Out of these, 7 percent have never attended school. 42 percent are currently attending and 48 percent have left school. The proportions of females and males are almost equal in these categories.

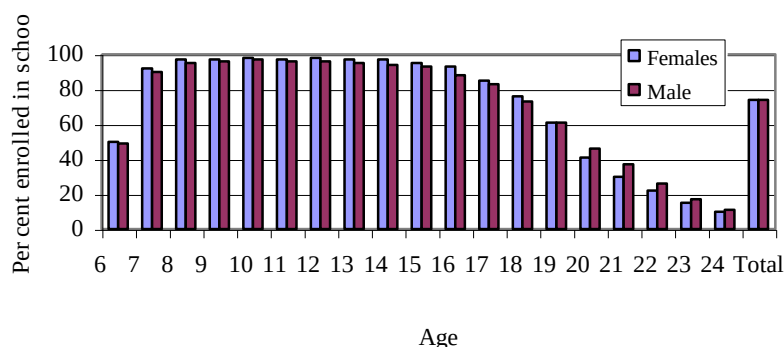
Figure 5.1.2 Percent of total population 6 years and above by urban/ rural and school attendance, Oshana Region, 2001 Census



The figure reveals some differences in school attendance for those who never attended and those who have left school in urban and rural areas. Slightly 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. Rural areas have a higher proportion of persons who are still at school.

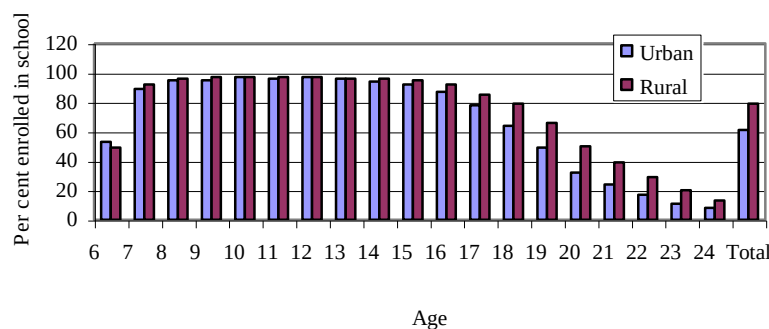
5.2 School Enrolment

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



The figure shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. About 96 percent of all children aged 9 – 13 years attend school. The highest enrolment rate is 98 percent for females at ages 10 and 12. Enrolment rates for males are slightly lower than those for females up to age 18. The opposite is the case from age 20.

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



The figure shows that school enrolment rates are higher in rural than in urban areas in almost all ages. The highest enrolment rate is about 97 percent at age 10 in urban areas and 9 - 11 in rural areas.

5.3 Educational Attainment

Table 5.3.1 present the distribution of the population aged 15 years and above and who had left school by educational attainment and by sex. It can be observed that females outnumber males in all the levels of education attained. About 31 percent of all those aged 15 years and above who had left school did not complete primary education. Close to 42 percent of those who had left school had completed primary education. About 18 percent of those who had left school had completed secondary education. Here there are no differences between females and males. About 6 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, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	20 064	10 928	9 136	30.5	28.5	33.2
Primary School	27 402	17 004	10 398	41.6	44.4	37.7
Secondary School	11 799	6 878	4 921	17.9	18.0	17.9
University	984	548	436	1.5	1.4	1.6
Technical training after secondary school	1 522	831	691	2.3	2.2	2.5
Teachers Training	1 208	749	459	1.8	2.0	1.7
Not stated	2 864	1 346	1 518	4.3	3.5	5.5
Total	65 843	38 284	27 559	100	100	100

5.4 Literacy

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

The literacy question was put to all persons aged 6 years and above. It is more relevant to use 15 years as the lower age limit for indicators of adult literacy, which gives about 89 000 literate people in Oshana region. This leads to a literacy rate of 91 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above.

Table 5.4.1 shows that the literacy rate is almost equal for females and males in all areas. Urban females have slightly a higher literacy rate of 96 percent. At constituency level, the literacy rate ranges from about 85 percent in Uuvudhiya to about 94 percent in Oshakati West. Males in Uuvudhiya constituency have the lowest literacy rate of 82 percent in the region.

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

Area	Population			Literate			Literacy rate%		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Oshana	97 491	55 022	42 469	88 960	50 093	38 867	91.2	91.0	91.5
Urban	34 741	18 834	15 907	32 946	18 092	14 854	94.8	96.1	93.4
Rural	62 750	36 188	26 562	56 014	32 001	24 013	89.3	88.4	90.4
Okaku	10 819	6 443	4 376	9 363	5 510	3 853	86.5	85.5	88.0
Okatana	8 790	5 191	3 599	7 865	4 568	3 297	89.5	88.0	91.6
Okatyali	1 494	846	648	1 331	761	570	89.1	90.0	88.0
Ompundja	2 483	1 433	1 050	2 281	1 317	964	91.9	91.9	91.8
Ondangwa	19 962	10 539	9 423	18 440	9 770	8 670	92.4	92.7	92.0
Ongwediva	15 908	9 414	6 494	14 604	8 553	6 051	91.8	90.9	93.2
Oshakati East	15 811	8 635	7 176	14 477	7 942	6 535	91.6	92.0	91.1
Oshakati West	13 305	7 469	5 836	12 491	7 026	5 465	93.9	94.1	93.6
Uukwiyu	6 358	3 696	2 662	5 925	3 456	2 469	93.2	93.5	92.7
Uuvudhiya	2 561	1 356	1 205	2 183	1 190	993	85.2	87.8	82.4

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

Language	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	244	143	101	0.3	0.3	0.3
Caprivi	987	446	541	1.1	0.9	1.4
Otjiherero	984	432	552	1.1	0.9	1.4
Kavango	425	149	276	0.5	0.3	0.7
Nama/Damara	277	106	171	0.3	0.2	0.4
Oshiwambo	85 289	49 006	36 283	95.9	97.8	93.4
Tswana	24	11	13	0.0	0.0	0.0
Afrikaans	6 644	2 516	4 128	7.5	5.0	10.6
German	491	293	198	0.6	0.6	0.5
English	50 484	27 999	22 485	56.7	55.9	57.9
Other European	1 262	480	782	1.4	1.0	2.0
Other African	254	106	148	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other	62	24	38	0.1	0.0	0.1
Not stated	931	336	595	1.0	0.7	1.5
Total*	88 960	50 093	38 867			

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

More than 9 out of 10 persons in Oshana Region are literate in Oshiwambo

Table 5.4.2 reveals that about 96 percent of those aged 15 years and above, can write and read in Oshiwambo with understanding. About 57 percent are literate in English, making it the second most common language in which people are literate.

6 Labour Force

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

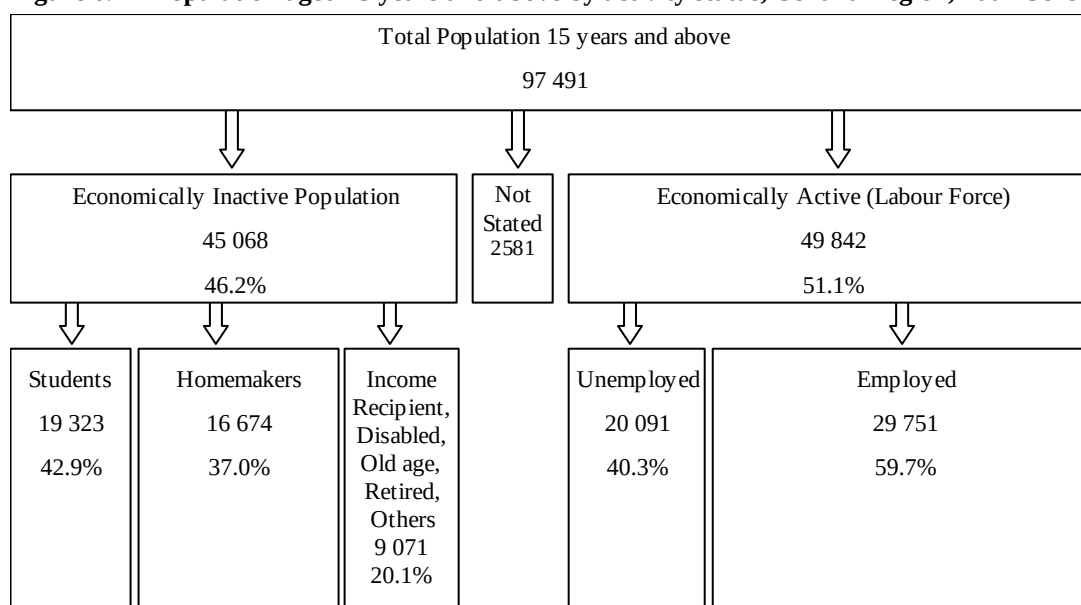
The major purpose of the Census questions on economic activity is to divide the population into those who are currently economically active, that is, belonging to the labour force, and those who are outside the labour force. Other questions allow the breakdown of the employed persons by major groups 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 Oshana region, about 51 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while about 46 percent is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (60%) and the unemployed (40%). In the economically inactive population group, students make up 43 percent, while homemakers constitute 37 percent.

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



6.1 Labour force participation rate

Labour force participation rate is defined as the proportion of all persons who are economically active, i.e. those belonging to the labour force. Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the region is 51 percent. The rate is higher for males (55%) than for females (48%). The rates are higher in the urban than in the rural area. Male labour force participation rates are relatively higher than those for females in both areas.

At constituency level, the rate for females and males together ranges from 33 percent in Okaku to (66%) in Oshakati West. The table also shows that, the participation rates for males are higher than those for females in all constituencies except Okatyali and Ompundja.

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

Area	Labour Force Participation Rate %		
	Total	Female	Male
Oshana	51.1	47.9	55.4
Urban	69.1	65.9	73.0
Rural	41.2	38.5	44.8
Okaku	35.5	33.4	38.5
Okatana	44.5	43.1	46.5
Okatyali	59.5	60.9	57.7
Ompundja	48.2	49.0	47.1
Ondangwa	52.5	48.1	57.4
Ongwediva	56.1	53.6	59.9
Oshakati East	55.0	50.1	61.0
Oshakati West	60.5	56.4	65.7
Uukwiyu	40.2	39.7	40.9
Uuvudhiya	50.4	44.3	57.3

6.2 Labour force

Table 6.2.1 shows that 60 percent of the population in the labour force is employed, while about 40 percent is unemployed. Relatively unequal distributions of females and males can be observed among the employed and the unemployed. More females (44%) than males (37%) 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, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	29 751	14 858	14 893	59.7	56.4	63.3
Unemployed	20 091	11 473	8 618	40.3	43.6	36.7
Total	49 842	26 331	23 511	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 reveals that almost 32 percent of all employed persons are employees in the private sector, where the number of males is slightly more than that of females. Close to 29 percent of all employed persons are employed in the public sector, with almost equal numbers of females and males. About 10 percent of all employed persons are unpaid family workers in subsistence farming, while about 8 percent are other own account workers without paid employees.

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

Employment Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence farmer with paid employees	247	100	147	0.8	0.7	1.0
Subsistence farmer, no paid employees	569	339	230	1.9	2.3	1.5
Other employer with paid employees	1 582	703	879	5.3	4.7	5.9
Other own-account worker	2 367	1 561	806	8.0	10.5	5.4
Employee, Government or parastatal	8 702	3 943	4 759	29.2	26.5	32.0
Employee, private	9 614	4 297	5 317	32.3	28.9	35.7
Unpaid family worker, subsistence farm	2 937	1 883	1 054	9.9	12.7	7.1
Other unpaid family worker	1 167	709	458	3.9	4.8	3.1
Other	145	71	74	0.5	0.5	0.5
Not Stated	2 421	1 252	1 169	8.1	8.4	7.8
Total	29 751	14 858	14 893	100	100	100

6.4 Employed persons by occupation

It can be observed in Table 6.4.1 that the largest occupational group is service workers, shop and market related workers which constitute 27 percent of all the employed persons. About 23 percent of all employed males and 31 percent of all employed females belong to this occupational group. The second largest occupational group are elementary occupations and craft and related trade workers who make up (17%) of all employed persons. Females (22%) outnumber males (13%) in the former while males (24%) outnumber females (10%) in the latter. Professionals together with associate professionals make up 17 percent of all employed persons. It is worth noting that females outnumber males in these two categories.

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

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	777	110	667	2.6	0.7	4.5
Legislators, senior officials and managers	690	224	466	2.3	1.5	3.1
Professionals	3 211	1 921	1 290	10.8	12.9	8.7
Technicians and associate professionals	1 975	1 112	863	6.6	7.5	5.8
Clerks	1 777	1 217	560	6.0	8.2	3.8
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	7 988	4 549	3 439	26.8	30.6	23.1
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1 421	665	756	4.8	4.5	5.1
Craft and related trade workers	4 994	1 448	3 546	16.8	9.7	23.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 262	60	1 202	4.2	0.4	8.1
Elementary occupations	5 175	3 305	1 870	17.4	22.2	12.6
Not Stated	481	247	234	1.6	1.7	1.6
Total	29 751	14 858	14 893	100	100	100

6.5 Employed persons by industry

It can be seen in Table 6.5.1 that the private and public services industry employs about 22 000 people. This is close to three quarters of all employed persons. It can also be observed that 82 percent of all employed females, as against 65 percent of all employed males, work in this industrial sector. Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction, which is heavily male dominated, employs about 3 800 people, or 13 percent of all employed. About 21 percent of all employed males belong to this industry as compared to only 5 percent of females.

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

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1 509	683	826	5.1	4.6	5.5
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction	3 823	767	3 056	12.8	5.2	20.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1 919	880	1 039	6.5	5.9	7.0
Private and Public services	21 930	12 236	9 694	73.7	82.4	65.1
Not Stated	570	292	278	1.9	2.0	1.9
Total	29 751	14 858	14 893	100	100	100

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

6.6 Employed persons by educational attainment

Table 6.6.1 shows that close to 1 out of 5 employed persons, aged 15 years and above, did not complete primary education. Over 1 out of 3 had only completed primary education. Only 11 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, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	1705	626	1079	5.7	4.2	7.2
Incomplete Primary School	5558	2400	3158	18.7	16.2	21.2
Primary School	11102	5957	5145	37.3	40.1	34.5
Secondary School	6711	3562	3149	22.6	24.0	21.1
Tertiary Level	3229	1834	1395	10.9	12.3	9.4
Not Stated	1446	479	967	4.9	3.2	6.5
Total	29751	14858	14893	100	100	100

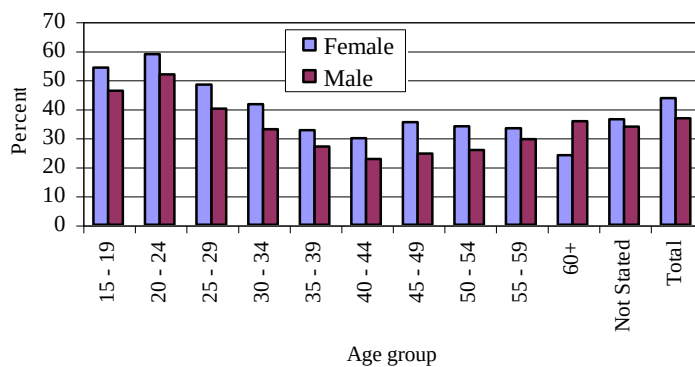
6.7 Unemployment rate

The rate of unemployment in Oshana region is 40 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.

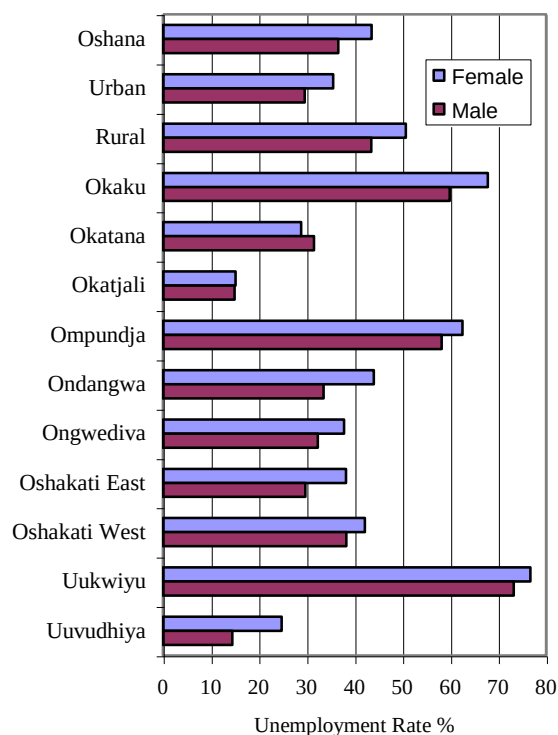
The data on unemployment should be used with caution. No information was collected, either on number of working hours or on underemployment. Collecting this information normally requires detailed specific interviews with respondents in a labour force survey.

Figure 6.7.1 Unemployment Rate (%) by age group and sex, Oshana 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 except for the age group 60+.

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



Except for Okatana, females in all areas in the region have higher unemployment rates than males. Unemployment rate is highest for both females and males in Uukwiyu, and is followed by Okaku and Ompundja.

Table 6.7.1 shows that 46 percent of all unemployed persons have attained primary level of education. Slightly over 17 percent unemployed persons have attained secondary level of education. The proportion of unemployed persons with tertiary level of education is about 2 percent.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	1 370	598	772	6.8	5.2	9.0
Incomplete Primary School	5 030	2 364	2 666	25.0	20.6	30.9
Primary School	9 160	5 803	3 357	45.6	50.6	39.0
Secondary School	3 437	2 191	1 246	17.1	19.1	14.5
Tertiary Level	356	222	134	1.8	1.9	1.6
Not Stated	738	295	443	3.7	2.6	5.1
Total	20 091	11 473	8 618	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 (35%), students (41%) and old age (12%). Females significantly outnumber males in the homemakers and the old age categories.

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

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	19 323	10 239	9 084	40.6	35.7	47.9
Homemaker	16 674	11 892	4 782	35.0	41.4	25.2
Income recipient	585	295	290	1.2	1.0	1.5
Severely disabled	614	268	346	1.3	0.9	1.8
Retired	1 404	788	616	2.9	2.7	3.2
Old age	5 763	3 735	2 028	12.1	13.0	10.7
Other	705	122	583	1.5	0.4	3.1
Not Stated	2 581	1 352	1 229	5.4	4.7	6.5
Total (Outside labour Force)	47 649	28 691	18 958	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population, 49 percent of them have attained primary level of education. About 39 percent of the homemakers have attained primary level of education. It is worth noting that there are a few persons, about 2 percent 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, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Total	Student	Home maker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other
Never attended	10.7	0.0	12.2	15.7	31.1	20.3	38.1	6.0
Incomplete Primary School	28.5	18.2	34.8	27.0	34.9	43.0	40.7	29.6
Primary School	49.0	72.5	38.8	34.7	24.6	22.4	11.6	37.0
Secondary School	5.4	4.4	8.2	12.3	2.8	4.1	0.5	6.7
Tertiary Level	1.5	2.3	0.9	3.9	0.5	1.6	0.3	1.1
Not stated	4.9	2.6	5.2	6.3	6.2	8.6	8.9	19.6
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.

7.1 The average household size

Table 7.1.1 shows that, on average, a household in Oshana region is composed of between 5 and 6 members. The household size in urban areas was about 4 members as against 6 members in rural areas. At constituency level, the size ranges between 5 and 7 members. There are hardly any significant differences in household size between the constituencies. Detailed information on household size is presented in the Appendix 3.

Table 7.1.1 Average Household size, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average household size
Oshana	5.4
Urban	4.2
Rural	6.1
Okaku	6.1
Okatana	6.3
Okatyali	6.6
Ompundja	6.2
Ondangwa	5.1
Ongwediva	5.3
Oshakati East	4.7
Oshakati West	4.6
Uukwiyu	6.3
Uuvudhiya	5.1

7.2 Household composition

In order to determine the composition of a household, the relationship of members of the household to the head of the household is taken into consideration. Table 7.2.1 below indicates that the son or daughter relationship to the head or spouse is predominant in the Oshana Region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons, account for 33 percent of all household members. This implies that nuclear families, i.e. head, spouse and own children, make up about 58 percent of all household members. Other relatives to the head/spouse make up 16 percent, while grandchildren account for 21 percent. This indicates that extended family members, that is, other relatives of head/spouse, constitute about 37 percent of all household members.

Tables 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 present the respective urban and rural household population composition by relationship to the head/spouse. In both urban and rural areas, children of the head/spouse are still the predominant group with 27 and 35 percent respectively. Closely followed by grandchildren for the rural areas (28%) and other relatives in urban areas (26%).

Table 7.2.4 shows the distribution of households by area and by the sex of the head of household. It can be observed that, for the region, urban and rural areas and at constituency level, female-headed households are relatively more than the male-headed ones, except for Uuvudhiya constituency. The proportions for the region are (54%) for females and (46%) for males. The proportion of female-

headed households is higher in rural (56%) than in urban (50%) areas. There are no significant differences between constituencies.

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	29 557	15 975	13 582	18.7	18.3	19.1
Spouse	9 853	8 542	1 311	6.2	9.8	1.8
Son/Daughter of head/spouse	51 587	26 968	24 619	32.6	31.0	34.6
Son/Daughter in law of head/spouse	2 001	1 193	808	1.3	1.4	1.1
Grandchild of head/spouse	33 007	16 637	16 370	20.9	19.1	23.0
Parent of head/spouse	920	697	223	0.6	0.8	0.3
Other relative of head/spouse	24 939	13 721	11 218	15.8	15.8	15.8
Domestic worker, non-relative	912	628	284	0.6	0.7	0.4
Other non-relative	5 151	2 569	2 582	3.3	3.0	3.6
Not stated	254	128	126	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	158 181	87 058	71 123	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	11 349	5 725	5 624	24.1	21.9	26.8
Spouse	3 455	2 762	693	7.3	10.6	3.3
Son/Daughter of head/spouse	12 851	6 782	6 069	27.2	25.9	28.9
Son/Daughter in law of head/spouse	833	485	348	1.8	1.9	1.7
Grandchild of head/spouse	2 475	1 293	1 182	5.2	4.9	5.6
Parent of head/spouse	243	163	80	0.5	0.6	0.4
Other relative of head/spouse	12 062	6 786	5 276	25.6	25.9	25.1
Domestic worker, non-relative	463	399	64	1.0	1.5	0.3
Other non-relative	3 367	1 733	1 634	7.1	6.6	7.8
Not stated	85	40	45	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	47 183	26 168	21 015	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	18 208	10 250	7 958	16.4	16.8	15.9
Spouse	6 398	5 780	618	5.8	9.5	1.2
Son/Daughter of head/spouse	38 736	20 186	18 550	34.9	33.2	37
Son/Daughter in law of head/spouse	1 168	708	460	1.1	1.2	0.9
Grandchild of head/spouse	30 532	15 344	15 188	27.5	25.2	30.3
Parent of head/spouse	677	534	143	0.6	0.9	0.3
Other relative of head/spouse	12 877	6 935	5 942	11.6	11.4	11.9
Domestic worker, non-relative	449	229	220	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other non-relative	1 784	836	948	1.6	1.4	1.9
Not stated	169	88	81	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	110 998	60 890	50 108	100	100	100

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

Area	Total Number of households	Number of households headed by		Percent of households headed by	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Oshana	29 557	15 975	13 582	54.0	46.0
Urban	11 349	5 725	5 624	50.4	49.6
Rural	18 208	10 250	7 958	56.3	43.7
Okaku	3 330	2 028	1 302	60.9	39.1
Okatana	2 430	1 367	1 063	56.3	43.7
Okatyali	425	239	186	56.2	43.8
Ompundja	714	378	336	52.9	47.1
Ondangwa	5 802	3 036	2 766	52.3	47.7
Ongwediva	4 988	2 696	2 292	54.0	46.0
Oshakati East	4 846	2 537	2 309	52.4	47.6
Oshakati West	4 259	2 221	2 038	52.1	47.9
Uukwiyu	1 899	1 070	829	56.3	43.7
Uuvudhiya	864	403	461	46.6	53.4

7.3 Access to means of communication

The Census asked all households about accessibility to selected communication services/facilities. These included television, radio, newspaper, telephone and computer. Distinction should be made between ownership and accessibility. A household may have accessibility to such a facility/service without necessarily claiming its ownership. Table 7.3.1 below presents a picture of the diversity of accessibility to these communication facilities by area. Figure 7.3.1 presents the regional situation with regard to accessibility to these facilities. It can be observed that the radio is accessible to 84 percent of all households in the region. The computer is the least accessible, with only about 5 percent.

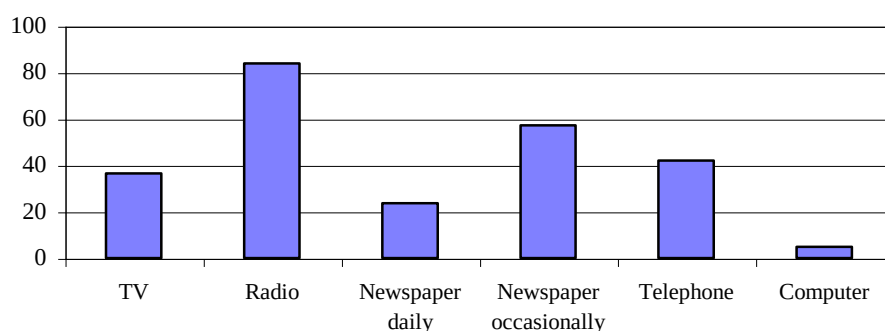
Figure 7.3.1 Percent of households with access to selected facilities, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

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

Area	Number of households	Percent					
		TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Oshana	29 557	36.5	83.9	23.6	57.2	42.0	4.9
Urban	11 349	57.1	84.4	38.4	81.6	63.7	11.1
Rural	18 208	23.6	83.6	14.3	42.0	28.5	1.0
Okaku	3 330	18.8	82.6	11.6	33.5	24.4	0.8
Okatana	2 430	22.4	84.2	12.5	48.3	20.0	1.5
Okatyali	425	12.0	78.6	2.1	11.5	9.9	0.0
Ompundja	714	15.7	87.7	10.4	35.6	24.5	0.6
Ondangwa	5 802	39.3	84.7	32.1	62.9	44.5	4.7
Ongwediva	4 988	50.9	84.7	22.5	67.9	55.0	9.9
Oshakati East	4 846	47.3	83.5	27.1	68.7	52.6	10.5
Oshakati West	4 259	42.1	83.7	36.5	73.1	53.3	2.2
Uukwiyu	1 899	22.0	84.6	15.6	33.0	36.5	0.4
Uuvudhiya	864	16.2	78.2	4.7	24.0	8.8	1.2

There are significant differences between urban and rural areas in terms of accessibility to these facilities/services. The urban households are relatively better off than the rural ones in terms of accessibility to the facilities under consideration. For example, the television is accessible to 57 percent of the households in urban areas as compared to only 24 percent in the rural ones. The telephone is accessible to 64 percent as against 29 percent in urban and rural areas respectively. There are no differences with respect to radio accessibility between rural and urban areas.

At constituency level, Okatyali and Uuvudhiya are the ones with least accessibility to the facilities/services under consideration, while Ongwediva, Oshakati East, Ondangwa and Oshakati West have the highest percentage of households with access to these facilities..

7.4 Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on the main language usually spoken or most spoken at home. In the Oshana region, several languages were identified. Tables 7.4.1 indicates the distribution of households by the main language spoken at home. Oshiwambo is the most spoken language in households in the region, with about 93 percent of the households communicating in this language. Afrikaans and English follow with less than 2 percent of the households communicating in these languages.

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

Main Language	Number of households	Percent
San	48	0.2
Caprivi	173	0.6
Otjiherero	239	0.8
Kavango	85	0.3
Nama/Damara	120	0.4
Oshiwambo	27619	93.4
Tswana	8	0.0
Afrikaans	439	1.5
German	22	0.1
English	409	1.4
Other European	195	0.7
Other African	50	0.2
Other	13	0.0
Not stated	137	0.5
Total	29557	100

7.5 Main source of household income

The Census asked all households their main source of income. It should be noted that households may rely on various sources of income. However, they were asked to state only the main source. Table 7.5.1 presents the distribution of households by their main source of income. It can be seen that Farming is the leading main source of income in the region with about 36 percent of the households having reported so, closely followed by wages and salaries (32%). Business non-farming was reported by about 13 percent of the households and about 12 percent reported pension as their main source of income.

Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. About 59 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 16 percent, while about 55 percent of the households in rural areas reported farming as their main source of income and the corresponding percentage for urban was only 5 percent.

At constituency level, over 4 out of 5 households in Okatyali and Ompundja reported farming as their main source of income. Oshakati West has the lowest percentage of households with farming as their main source of income. Ongwediva, Oshakati East, Oshakati West and Ondangwa reported the highest percentage of households depending on wages and salaries. Over 1 out of 5 households in Uukwiyu reported pension as their main source of income. The other constituencies with a high proportion depending on pension are Okaku, Okatana, Ondangwa and Ongwediva.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Farming	Business, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Oshana	29 557	35.8	12.5	32.3	11.5	5.2	1.5	1.2
Urban	11 349	5.4	22.2	58.6	1.6	8.9	2.0	1.3
Rural	18 208	54.8	6.4	15.8	17.6	2.9	1.2	1.2
Okaku	3 330	55.7	6.3	12.4	19.6	3.0	1.9	1.0
Okatana	2 430	69.3	3.1	10.9	13.3	1.7	0.7	0.9
Okatyali	425	86.8	1.4	3.3	6.1	0.2	1.9	0.2
Ompundja	714	82.5	0.8	5.2	9.9	1.0	0.3	0.3
Ondangwa	5 802	28.9	15.4	36.2	11.2	5.1	1.8	1.3
Ongwediva	4 988	24.7	8.8	46.5	10.3	7.2	1.0	1.5
Oshakati East	4 846	22.5	15.3	46.0	6.6	7.4	0.8	1.4
Oshakati West	4 259	13.2	26.2	41.0	8.3	7.5	2.6	1.2
Uukwiyu	1 899	56.0	7.7	9.8	20.7	1.9	2.2	1.6
Uuvudhiya	864	54.9	5.6	26.0	8.7	1.9	1.9	1.2

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 traditional dwellings are predominant as they are occupied by about half of all households in the region. Close to 40 percent of the households live in detached, semi detached houses.

Disparities exist between urban and rural areas with respect to the types of housing units. Detached, semi detached houses predominate in urban areas with 79 percent of the households in the region occupying such dwellings; the corresponding percentage for rural ones is 12 percent. Traditional dwellings are occupied by 82 percent of the households in the rural areas as against less than 1 percent in urban areas.

At constituency level, traditional dwellings dominate in all constituencies except Ondangwa, Ongwediva, Oshakati East and Oshakati West whereby detached, semi detached houses are quite common. A small proportion (5%) of households occupy shacks in Oshakati West.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent					
		Detached, semi detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit (shack)	Other	Not stated
Oshana	29 557	38.0	3.6	50.5	2.0	5.1	0.7
Urban	11 349	79.2	7.4	0.7	2.8	9.0	0.9
Rural	18 208	12.3	1.2	81.6	1.6	2.7	0.6
Okaku	3 330	4.4	0.5	92.0	0.3	2.3	0.6
Okatana	2 430	13.6	0.7	80.7	1.4	3.2	0.4
Okatyali	425	0.7	0.5	93.9	2.6	1.9	0.5
Ompundja	714	9.4	0.4	87.3	0.3	2.5	0.1
Ondangwa	5 802	44.0	5.0	41.4	2.8	5.9	0.8
Ongwediva	4 988	48.5	3.7	42.1	1.5	3.6	0.6
Oshakati East	4 846	49.8	6.7	28.7	2.1	11.3	1.4
Oshakati West	4 259	69.1	4.5	16.2	4.5	4.7	0.8
Uukwiyu	1 899	10.3	0.4	87.2	0.5	1.5	0.1
Uuvudhiya	864	18.5	2.0	74.9	0.5	4.1	0.1

8.2 Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. Most of the housing units (72%) in the region are occupied by owners, without any mortgage. This phenomenon is more common in rural (87%) than in urban (47%) areas. Housing units occupied by owners with mortgage are found mainly in urban areas (21%). Significant proportions of households in urban areas occupy dwellings either rented not tied to the job (13%) or provided by employer (11%)

At constituency level, relatively large proportions of the households own their dwellings without mortgage in all constituencies. Owner-occupied dwellings with mortgage predominate in Ongwediva, Ondangwa, Oshakati East and Oshakati West. The same constituencies show high proportions of households occupying dwellings, which are rented and not tied to their jobs. Uuvudhiya has the highest proportion (20%) of households with dwellings provided by employer.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Rented not tied to the job	Owner occupied (with mortgage)	Owner Occupied (without mortgage)	Rent Free (not owner occupied)	Provided by Employer	Other	Not Stated
Oshana	29 557	5.5	11.5	71.9	4.5	5.4	0.4	0.8
Urban	11 349	12.9	20.7	46.9	8.1	10.5	0.2	0.7
Rural	18 208	0.9	5.7	87.5	2.3	2.2	0.5	0.9
Okaku	3 330	1.7	2.0	93.3	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.3
Okatana	2 430	0.2	3.0	87.1	4.9	1.4	2.9	0.5
Okatyali	425	0.5	2.4	90.8	2.4	2.1	0.0	1.9
Ompundja	714	0.0	1.1	97.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
Ondangwa	5 802	6.5	10.7	71.5	4.8	5.7	0.1	0.6
Ongwediva	4 988	7.3	23.9	57.9	3.7	5.1	0.3	1.8
Oshakati East	4 846	8.9	12.5	56.6	8.4	12.6	0.1	0.8
Oshakati West	4 259	9.1	17.6	63.6	5.9	2.9	0.3	0.7
Uukwiyu	1 899	0.0	2.6	96.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Uuvudhiya	864	0.6	1.3	74.7	3.4	20.0	0.0	0.1

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, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average number of person per room
Oshana	1.3
Urban	1.6
Rural	1.3
Okaku	1.3
Okatana	1.3
Okatyali	1.4
Ompundja	1.1
Ondangwa	1.4
Ongwediva	1.3
Oshakati East	1.3
Oshakati West	1.5
Uukwiyu	1.4
Uuvudhiya	1.0

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

The region has an average of about 1 person per room. There are no significant differences between urban and rural areas nor between the constituencies.

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 material for roofing in the region is a corrugated-iron sheet. Over 54 percent of households reside in dwellings with corrugated iron sheet roofs. This proportion is higher in urban (95%) than in rural (29%) areas. There is a relatively higher proportion (41%) of the households in the region whose roofing material is thatched, grass. Two thirds of the rural households live in dwellings roofed with such material as against only 1 percent in urban areas. The same regional pattern is found in the constituencies.

With respect to materials used for the floor, sand and cement are fairly common in the region with 45 and 41 percent respectively of the households in the region. Over one out of ten households reside in dwellings with mud/clay floors. Significant differences can be observed between urban and rural areas. Close to three fifth of the rural households in the region occupy dwellings with sand floors as compared to over 7 out of 10 households in the urban areas with cement floors. The rural constituencies follow the rural pattern while the urban ones follow the urban pattern.

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, cement blocks/bricks as well as wooden poles, sticks and grass predominate in the region. About 35 percent of the households live in dwellings with walls made out of cement blocks/bricks, while another 35 percent reside in dwellings with walls made out of wooden poles, sticks and grass. There are some differences between urban and rural areas. In the former, over 3 out of 5 households reside in dwellings whose walls are made from cement blocks/bricks as against close to 1 out of 5 in the latter. The corresponding percentages for walls made of wooden poles, sticks and grass are 1 and 56 respectively. Walls that are made up of prefab material are commonly found in the urban areas of the region. At constituency level, wooden poles, stick and grass predominate in most of the constituencies. The proportion of the households residing in such dwellings range from 14 in Oshakati West to 84 percent in Ompundja constituencies. Walls made from cement blocks or bricks are common in Ongwediva (52%), Oshakati West (46%), Oshakati East (42%) and Ondangwa (37%). Except for Ongwediva, the same constituencies have higher proportions of households that live in dwellings whose walls are made of corrugated iron sheets.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								Not stated
		Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood covered with melthoid	Thatched, grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	
Oshana	29 557	54.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.3	41.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
Urban	11 349	95.3	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4
Rural	18 208	28.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	66.0	0.9	0.8	0.5
Okaku	3 330	19.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.1	76.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
Okatana	2 430	27.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	3.0	67.3	0.5	0.4	0.2
Okatyali	425	12.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	86.4	0.0	0.2	0.5
Ompundja	714	18.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	78.7	0.4	1.0	0.4
Ondangwa	5 802	66.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	30.0	0.4	0.2	0.5
Ongwediva	4 988	59.4	1.8	0.3	0.3	1.3	35.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Oshakati East	4 846	70.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	21.8	2.0	1.6	0.9
Oshakati West	4 259	83.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.6	12.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
Uukwiyu	1 899	28.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	70.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uuvudhiya	864	31.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.5	64.2	1.2	0.2	0.1

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

Area	Number of households	Percent				Not stated
		Sand Cement	Mud/clay	Other		
Oshana	29 557	44.8	40.8	13.0	0.7	0.7
Urban	11 349	25.3	71.2	1.6	1.3	0.7
Rural	18 208	57.0	21.8	20.1	0.4	0.7
Okaku	3 330	54.0	15.6	29.6	0.2	0.6
Okatana	2 430	53.8	24.8	20.3	0.5	0.6
Okatyali	425	81.9	7.1	9.9	0.7	0.5
Ompundja	714	70.0	16.2	11.3	2.1	0.3
Ondangwa	5 802	37.2	47.3	13.9	1.1	0.6
Ongwediva	4 988	26.9	54.8	17.2	0.3	0.8
Oshakati East	4 846	46.8	48.3	2.6	1.4	0.8
Oshakati West	4 259	38.5	56.4	3.9	0.6	0.6
Uukwiyu	1 899	65.7	19.2	14.3	0.4	0.4
Uuvudhiya	864	73.5	23.6	1.5	0.6	0.8

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Cement blocks or bricks	Burnt bricks or Face bricks	Mud or clay bricks	Corrugated iron sheets	Prefab	Wooden poles, stick and grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Oshana	29 557	34.6	0.5	8.6	18.2	0.8	34.8	1.3	0.8	0.5
Urban	11 349	62.0	0.4	0.3	33.8	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rural	18 208	17.4	0.5	13.8	8.4	0.4	55.9	1.8	1.1	0.6
Okaku	3 330	12.8	0.5	24.1	5.4	0.3	54.1	1.7	0.4	0.7
Okatana	2 430	19.3	0.8	9.9	4.1	0.4	61.9	2.3	0.8	0.5
Okatyali	425	5.9	0.5	11.8	5.9	0.0	59.5	6.6	8.5	1.4
Ompundja	714	10.1	0.4	1.1	2.4	0.0	84.0	0.4	1.4	0.1
Ondangwa	5 802	36.8	0.5	3.8	24.9	1.6	30.2	0.7	1.1	0.4
Ongwediva	4 988	52.3	0.4	18.9	8.1	0.4	16.4	2.4	0.5	0.6
Oshakati East	4 846	42.4	0.5	2.4	28.7	1.1	23.2	0.4	0.5	0.8
Oshakati West	4 259	46.3	0.5	0.4	37.2	0.4	14.0	0.5	0.3	0.4
Uukwiyu	1 899	15.8	0.4	8.0	9.3	0.4	65.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Uuvudhiya	864	17.5	0.2	0.3	4.9	1.2	68.9	3.2	3.7	0.1

8.5 Source of energy used for cooking, lighting and heating

Tables 8.5.1 to 8.5.3 present the percent distribution of households by sources of energy for cooking, lighting and heating. As indicated in Table 8.5.1, most households (66%) in the region rely on wood and charcoal from wood for cooking. Only 12 percent of the households in the region use gas and another 11 percent of the households make use of electricity. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. The proportion of the households that utilize wood/charcoal from wood is higher in rural areas (87%) than in urban (32%) ones. More than 1 out of 4 households in the urban areas use gas for cooking purposes while another close to 1 out of 4 households utilize electricity for the same purpose. The corresponding percentage for the rural areas is 3 and 2 respectively.

At constituency level, wood/charcoal from wood is extensively used in all of them. Electricity is also fairly common in Ondangwa, Ongwediva, Oshakati East and Oshakati West and Uuvudhiya. With the exception of Uuvudhiya, the same four constituencies and Oshakati West have a relatively larger proportions of their households utilise gas as their main source of energy.

It can be observed in Table 8.5.2 that about 46 percent of the households use candle for lighting. This proportion is high in both urban and rural areas. Paraffin is also common in the region with close to 1 out of 4 households in the region utilizing this source of energy. The electricity is also quite common with about 1 out of 5 households in the region using this source for lighting. This proportion is higher in urban (45%) than in rural (4%) areas. The same urban-rural pattern can also be observed at constituency level.

Table 8.5.3 shows that most of the households (38%) do not heat their homes. Where heating takes place, mainly wood and charcoal from wood is used for this purpose, with more predominance in the rural areas. Electricity for heating is used mainly in urban areas where 21 percent of the households as compared to only 2 percent in the rural ones utilize this energy source.

At constituency level, the households that heat their dwellings rely heavily on wood and charcoal from wood. The proportion of households using this source of energy ranges from 29 percent in Oshakati East to 79 percent in Okaku. The proportions of households that use electricity for the same purpose are predominant in Ondangwa (12%), Ongwediva (18%) and Oshakati East (14%).

Table 8.5.1 Percent distribution of households by source of energy for cooking, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood / Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No cooking	Other	Not stated
Oshana	29 557	10.6	7.2	65.8	11.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.2	0.4
Urban	11 349	24.3	15.6	31.8	26.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4
Rural	18 208	2.0	1.9	86.9	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.4
Okaku	3 330	0.8	1.0	94.6	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
Okatana	2 430	1.0	1.1	85.8	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	9.4	0.2
Okatyali	425	0.7	0.2	45.4	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	51.3	0.0
Ompundja	714	0.1	1.1	82.8	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	14.3	0.3
Ondangwa	5 802	14.8	5.9	64.8	10.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.4
Ongwediva	4 988	20.2	3.5	53.5	20.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Oshakati East	4 846	14.8	17.5	48.3	17.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
Oshakati West	4 259	8.3	15.1	52.9	19.6	0.5	0.0	0.8	2.5	0.4
Uukwiyu	1 899	0.1	0.8	92.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	4.5	0.3
Uuvudhiya	864	14.9	2.9	74.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.1	0.0

Table 8.5.2 Percent distribution of households by source of energy for lighting, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Oshana	29 557	19.4	24.8	45.9	0.5	0.8	6.8	1.4	0.4
Urban	11 349	44.8	10.7	42.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Rural	18 208	3.6	33.6	48.2	0.4	1.0	10.7	2.0	0.5
Okaku	3 330	1.6	34.7	40.5	0.4	0.5	20.8	1.1	0.5
Okatana	2 430	3.0	18.8	54.7	0.4	1.2	17.7	4.1	0.2
Okatyali	425	3.1	51.3	34.8	0.5	0.9	2.8	6.6	-
Ompundja	714	0.7	54.3	30.4	-	0.1	9.7	4.6	0.1
Ondangwa	5 802	23.6	22.3	49.4	0.5	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.5
Ongwediva	4 988	40.0	19.0	36.2	0.3	1.1	2.3	0.7	0.4
Oshakati East	4 846	25.5	18.1	50.2	0.7	0.5	3.5	1.0	0.4
Oshakati West	4 259	19.9	18.1	57.3	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.5
Uukwiyu	1 899	0.5	51.8	38.5	0.4	0.5	6.6	1.3	0.4
Uuvudhiya	864	16.6	29.3	27.3	0.2	0.2	23.3	2.9	0.2

Table 8.5.3 Percent distribution of households by source of energy for heating, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	wood or charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal - coal	Solar	No heating	Other	Not stated
Oshana	29 557	9.4	4.2	42.1	2.4	0.5	0.3	38.4	2.0	0.8
Urban	11 349	20.5	5.9	17.2	4.5	0.4	0.2	50.1	0.4	0.7
Rural	18 208	2.4	3.2	57.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	31.2	2.9	0.8
Okaku	3 330	1.4	1.7	79.2	1.1	0.9	0.2	14.7	0.3	0.4
Okatana	2 430	1.6	3.2	49.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	36.5	7.2	0.5
Okatyali	425	0.7	1.4	30.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	35.5	29.6	0.7
Ompundja	714	0.0	7.0	52.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	35.6	3.5	0.3
Ondangwa	5 802	11.9	4.2	37.8	3.6	0.4	0.2	39.8	0.4	1.7
Ongwediva	4 988	18.0	1.5	31.5	1.7	0.3	0.2	46.0	0.2	0.6
Oshakati East	4 846	13.6	6.2	29.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	47.7	0.3	1.0
Oshakati West	4 259	7.8	7.3	34.0	6.1	0.8	0.5	40.9	2.3	0.4
Uukwiyu	1 899	0.8	5.0	49.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	42.0	1.8	0.2
Uuvudhiya	864	9.6	3.8	63.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	15.2	6.9	0.2

9 Water Supply and Sanitation

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

9.1 Type of water supply

About 94% of all households in Oshana 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 50 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 94 percent of the households have access to safe water.

Around 66 percent of the households in the region have a relatively close accessibility to the water source as the distance is 100 metres or less. This is indicated in Table 9.1.2, which presents the percent distribution of households by walking distance to the water source.

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

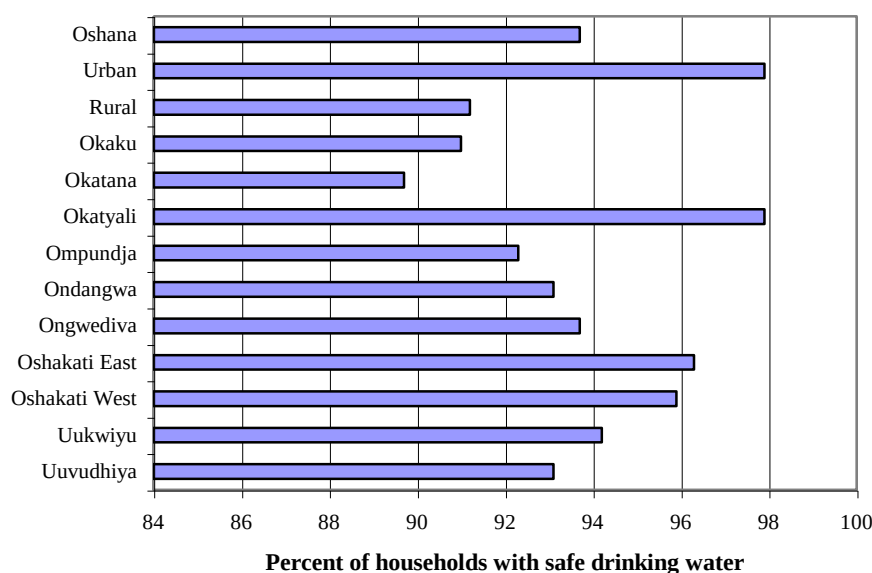


Table 9.1.1 Percent of households by source of water, Oshana Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Piped water within	Public pipe	Safe borehole	Safe water	River, stream, dam, canal	Other	Not stated
Oshana	29 557	49.5	42.8	1.4	93.7	3.3	2.1	0.9
Urban	11 349	73.7	23.5	0.7	97.9	0.8	0.4	0.9
Rural	18 208	34.5	54.9	1.8	91.2	4.8	3.1	0.9
Okaku	3 330	19.3	69.0	2.7	91.0	5.3	2.9	0.8
Okatana	2 430	31.9	55.8	2.0	89.7	4.6	5.2	0.5
Okatyali	425	18.4	79.5	0.0	97.9	0.9	1.2	0.0
Ompundja	714	22.4	68.6	1.3	92.3	3.2	3.9	0.6
Ondangwa	5 802	62.7	29.6	0.8	93.1	4.4	1.3	1.2
Ongwediva	4 988	64.6	27.9	1.2	93.7	2.8	2.8	0.8
Oshakati East	4 846	50.9	43.7	1.7	96.3	1.6	1.0	1.0
Oshakati West	4 259	60.6	34.9	0.4	95.9	2.5	0.6	1.0
Uukwiyu	1 899	38.1	53.9	2.2	94.2	2.1	2.5	1.2
Uuvudhiya	864	40.6	50.5	2.0	93.1	4.5	2.2	0.2

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 about 91 percent. This implies that nine out of ten households in the rural areas have access to safe water for drinking and cooking. Most of the households in the urban areas have a relatively close accessibility to the water source, where slightly over 90 percent of the households are within a distance of 100 metres. For the rural areas, the corresponding proportion is around 50 percent.

There exist notable differences between constituencies. In all the constituencies, 90 percent of the households have access to safe water. With regard to the distance to the source, over 75 percent of the households in all urban constituencies are within a distance of 100 metres or less as compared to less than 50 percent of the households in all rural constituencies. All the rural constituencies are worse off than the urban ones. For most of them, more than 20 percent of the households have to cover at least a kilometre to fetch water.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		0	1-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-1000	>1000	Not stated
Oshana	29 557	50.3	16.1	4.6	3.0	2.3	2.5	10.7	9.0	1.4
Urban	11 349	74.7	16.8	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.2
Rural	18 208	35.1	15.8	5.8	4.1	3.3	3.7	16.7	14.0	1.5
Okaku	3 330	19.7	16.9	6.6	5.5	4.3	4.5	21.8	19.3	1.4
Okatana	2 430	32.5	22.7	6.0	4.3	3.6	3.6	14.9	11.2	1.3
Okatyali	425	19.3	21.2	3.8	2.1	1.2	7.5	15.8	23.5	5.6
Ompundja	714	22.4	18.6	5.6	3.8	2.4	2.7	14.8	28.7	1.0
Ondangwa	5 802	63.4	14.3	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.7	7.3	5.5	1.2
Ongwediva	4 988	65.5	13.7	3.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	6.4	4.9	1.1
Oshakati East	4 846	51.8	17.8	7.0	3.8	2.5	3.3	8.4	2.9	2.6
Oshakati West	4 259	61.5	19.9	2.6	1.7	1.0	1.0	6.8	4.8	0.6
Uukwiyu	1 899	38.4	8.4	6.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	18.4	17.6	1.1
Uuvudhiya	864	44.6	5.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.3	14.8	23.4	0.9

9.2 Type of toilet facility

Nearly half of the households in Oshana region have no toilet facility

Table 9.2 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. Almost half of the households in Oshana region have no toilet facility. Instead, they utilise the bush. Close to 21 percent of the households in the region use a pit long drop facility while 19 percent of all households in the region uses a flush toilets. Notable differences exist between urban and rural areas. Over 40 percent of the households in the urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural percentage is about 5 percent. About 69 percent of the rural households use the bush as against 17 percent in the urban areas. More than 70 percent of the households in Uuvudhiya, Okatana and Okaku constituencies have no access to toilet facilities. Only Ongwediva has a relatively high proportion (37%) of households with a flush toilet. The proportion of households that use pit long drop as a toilet facility is relatively higher in the constituencies of Okatyali (34%), Ondangwa (28%) and Oshakati West (30%).

Table 9.2 Percent of households by toilet facility, Oshana 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
Oshana	29 557	13.7	5.5	8.2	21.1	1.2	49.2	0.7	0.4
Urban	11 349	30.4	11.9	14.4	24.0	0.9	16.7	1.4	0.4
Rural	18 208	3.3	1.5	4.3	19.3	1.4	69.4	0.2	0.4
Okaku	3 330	1.1	1.3	2.1	12.2	0.9	82.0	0.1	0.4
Okatana	2 430	2.5	1.8	3.6	15.5	1.5	74.6	0.2	0.3
Okatyali	425	2.4	0.2	1.2	33.6	0.2	61.9	0.5	0.0
Ompundja	714	1.3	0.3	7.8	23.9	0.4	65.3	0.6	0.4
Ondangwa	5 802	13.1	8.1	5.0	28.1	2.5	41.9	1.1	0.2
Ongwediva	4 988	32.2	4.6	4.4	16.3	0.3	41.6	0.3	0.3
Oshakati East	4 846	17.4	6.6	23.6	19.1	1.4	30.3	0.9	0.6
Oshakati West	4 259	13.1	11.1	12.5	30.3	0.7	30.6	1.3	0.4
Uukwiyu	1 899	2.2	1.1	0.7	23.6	1.7	69.8	0.5	0.4
Uuvudhiya	864	14.4	3.7	0.1	4.1	0.8	77.0	0.0	0.0

6.9 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 Oshana region is the rubbish pit, which is utilised by 21 percent of all the households. This means of disposal is higher in rural (28%) than in urban (11%) areas. Incineration and roadside dumping are also a common means of garbage disposal with about 19 and 20 percent of the households in the region respectively making use of it. In urban areas 36 percent of the households have their garbage regularly collected.

Roadside dumping is a popular means of garbage disposal in most the constituencies. The proportion of households utilising this means ranges from 10 to 38 percent respectively in Uuvudhiya and Uukwiyu. Except Ompundja, over 10 percent of all the households in the rest of the constituencies dump their garbage by the roadside. It should be noted that regular pick up is a fairly common means of garbage disposal in the urban constituencies. It is utilised by 36 percent of all the households

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Oshana	29 557	16.8	16.8	19.1	19.7	21.2	4.7	1.5
Urban	11 349	36.0	16.9	11.8	21.3	10.7	2.1	1.2
Rural	18 208	4.9	16.8	23.7	18.7	27.8	6.3	1.7
Okaku	3 330	1.9	24.7	12.4	17.6	33.2	8.6	1.6
Okatana	2 430	2.6	14.1	32.7	15.0	29.3	5.1	1.1
Okatyali	425	2.6	2.1	26.1	14.1	21.2	33.2	0.7
Ompundja	714	11.9	27.6	24.5	3.9	27.9	2.5	1.7
Ondangwa	5 802	23.0	16.1	15.3	26.3	13.6	4.2	1.4
Ongwediva	4 988	28.0	15.6	17.9	11.0	23.1	3.1	1.4
Oshakati East	4 846	22.4	14.3	13.4	24.1	19.2	4.3	2.3
Oshakati West	4 259	17.8	14.1	22.0	24.6	17.2	2.8	1.5
Uukwiyu	1 899	1.1	23.0	37.8	14.5	21.9	0.6	1.2
Uuvudhiya	864	17.8	18.4	9.7	25.5	17.6	10.1	0.9

10 Fertility

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

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

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

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

10.1 Levels of Fertility

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

The total fertility rates for Oshana region by urban and rural areas and by constituency are shown in Table 10.1.1. On the average, at the time of the Census, women were expected to give birth to about 4 children. Women in both urban and rural areas were expected to have between three and four children. The total fertility rates for constituencies ranged from 3 in Ompundja to almost 5 in Okatyali.

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

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Oshana	3.8
Urban	3.5
Rural	3.9
Okaku	4.1
Okatana	3.7
Okatyali	4.8
Ompundja	3.4
Ondangwa	4.0
Ongwediva	3.5
Oshakati East	3.6
Oshakati West	3.5
Uukwiyu	4.5
Uuvudhiya	3.7

10.2 Fertility Pattern

Teen-age females contribute about 7 percent to the total fertility rate in Oshana

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Oshana region is shown in Table 10.2.1. Motherhood starts at a fairly early age in the region, and child bearing is still significant in the late ages. Teen-age females contribute 7 percent to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above contribute another 14 percent. Child-bearing for women is concentrated in the 20–34 year age groups which contribute 63 percent to the total fertility in the region.

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

Age	ASFR	Percent
15 – 19	0.0498	7
20 – 24	0.1418	20
25 – 29	0.1515	21
30 – 34	0.1552	22
35 – 39	0.1146	16
40 – 44	0.0701	10
45 – 49	0.025	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

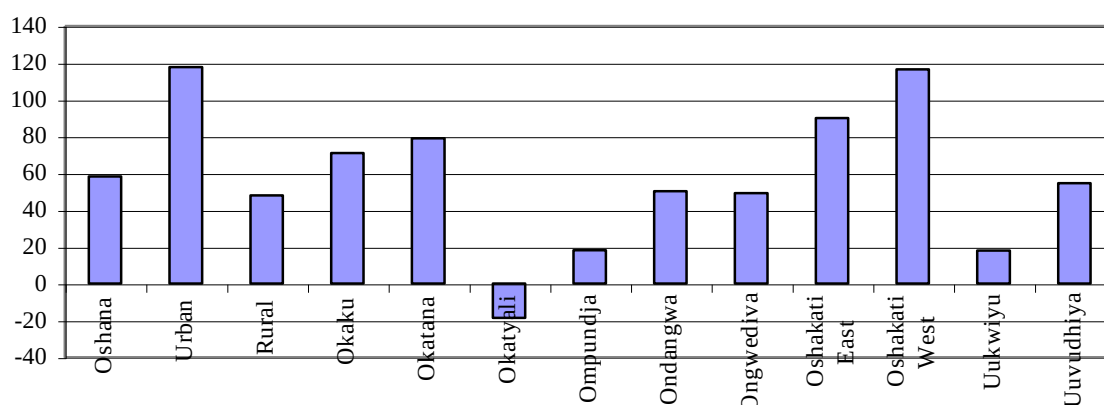
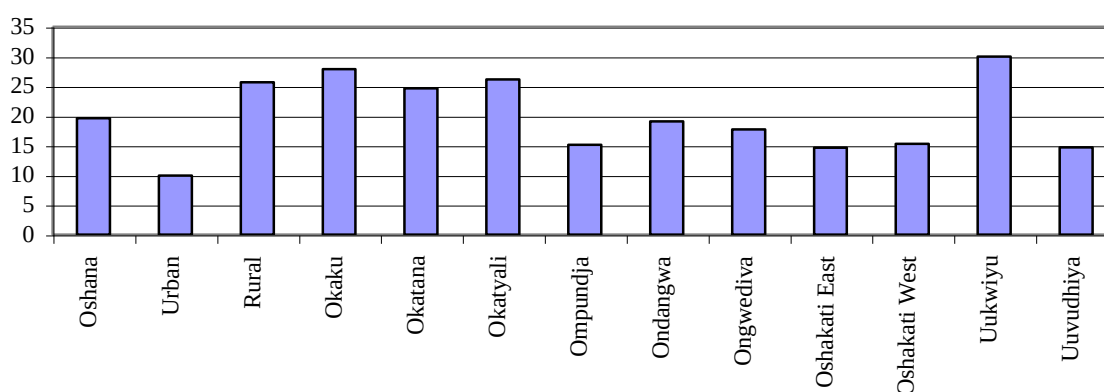
Table 11.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households from 1998 to 2001 in Oshana region. It can be observed that the number of deaths has been increasing since 1999.

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

Year	Females	Males	Not stated	Total
1998	1 055	1 260	0	2 315
1999	1 063	1 260	0	2 323
2000	1 407	1 593	0	3 000
2001*	1 668	1 926	84	3 678

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

Figure 11.1.1 shows the percent increase in the number of deaths between 1999 and 2001 for the region, urban and rural and the constituencies. The increase is much higher in urban than in rural areas. The percent increase is highest in Oshakati West constituency with almost (120%), followed by Oshakati East with about (90%). The number of deaths in Okatyali decreased by about (20%) 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, two out of ten households have experienced at least one death within the three years before the Census. Three out of ten households in Uukwiyu constituency have had a death within the last three years.

Figure 11.1.1 Percent increase of deaths by area, 1999 – 2001, Oshana Region, 2001 Census**Figure 11.1.2 Percent of households with a death within 3 years before the Census
Oshana 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 Oshana Region is 42 and 43 infant deaths per 1 000 live births respectively for females and males. Although infant mortality tends to be lower for urban than for rural areas, in Oshana it is the opposite. In urban areas infant mortality for females is 46 while the corresponding infant mortality for rural areas is 36. For males the corresponding figures are 47 and 38 respectively. At constituency level, Oshakati West has the lowest infant mortality rate of 23 infant deaths per 1000 live births for females, while Ompundja has the lowest infant mortality for males with 13 infant deaths per 1000 live births. The constituencies with the highest infant mortality rates are Okaku (66%) and Okatyali (75%) for females and males respectively.

The life expectancy at birth in Oshana region is 48 and 46 years respectively for females and males. In urban areas the life expectancy is 54 for females and 56 for males, and the corresponding figures for rural areas are 46 and 45. The constituency with the highest life expectancy is Okatana for females and Okatyali for males.

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

Area	Infant mortality		Child Mortality		Under-5 Mortality		Life expectancy at birth	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Oshana	42	43	13	14	55	53	48	46
Urban	46	47	15	15	46	41	54	56
Rural	36	38	10	11	62	58	46	45
Okaku	66	52	26	18	94	66	45	37
Okatana	46	23	15	4	62	27	62	45
Okatyali	53	75	19	4	73	25	44	55
Ompundja	48	13	22	2	83	15	55	
Ondangwa	39	42	11	13	50	45	41	47
Ongwediva	34	37	9	10	42	45	50	49
Oshakati East	44	42	14	13	58	51	53	51
Oshakati West	23	57	6	21	32	74	44	45
Uukwiyu	52	52	18	18	71	66	45	45
Uuvudhiya	41	40	12	12	54	49	54	51

11.2 Orphanhood

Information on orphanhood, particularly for children, provides an indirect indicator for adult mortality. It also reflects on the degree of dependency at household level. Table 11.2.1 below presents the number of households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years. It can be observed that 30 percent of the households in Oshana 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 four percent. This implies that in 4 out of every 100 households there is a child without both parents, relying on extended family relatives for survival. It can be seen that a significant number of households with children orphaned by both parents is found in rural areas, i.e. 677 compared to 146 in urban areas. The same pattern is seen when it comes to households with children orphaned by one parent. At constituency level households with children orphaned by one parent range between 24 and 35 percent for Oshakati West and Okaku, respectively. The proportion of households with children orphaned by both parents vary between 2 and 5 percent for Okatyali and Ompundja constituencies, respectively.

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

Area	Number of Households with children under 15	Households with at least one child under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oshana	21 020	6 298	30.0	823	3.9
Urban	6 157	1 326	21.5	146	2.4
Rural	14 863	4 972	33.5	677	4.6
Okaku	2 803	990	35.3	130	4.6
Okatana	2 020	694	34.4	75	3.7
Okatyali	380	124	32.6	9	2.4
Ompundja	611	196	32.1	32	5.2
Ondangwa	3 907	1 179	30.2	162	4.1
Ongwediva	3 525	1 023	29.0	127	3.6
Oshakati East	3 016	774	25.7	136	4.5
Oshakati West	2 520	592	23.5	65	2.6
Uukwiyu	1 643	553	33.7	64	3.9
Uuvudhiya	595	173	29.1	23	3.9

The number of orphaned children aged below 15 years is presented in Table 11.2.2. For the region as a whole, around 16 percent of all children under this age have lost one parent. This is well over one out of every 10 children under 15 years of age living with only one parent. The proportion of orphans under the same age without both parents is two percent. This implies that about 2 out of every 100 children under the age of 15 have no parents. There are slightly any differences between urban and rural areas, and among constituencies.

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

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oshana	63 705	9 854	15.5	1065	1.7
Urban	14 812	1 856	12.5	173	1.2
Rural	48 893	7 998	16.4	892	1.8
Okaku	9 444	1 542	16.3	155	1.6
Okatana	6 562	1 102	16.8	92	1.4
Okatyali	1 318	210	15.9	13	1.0
Ompundja	1 949	308	15.8	39	2.0
Ondangwa	11 654	1 863	16.0	200	1.7
Ongwediva	10 684	1 584	14.8	149	1.4
Oshakati East	8 234	1 246	15.1	246	3.0
Oshakati West	6 504	868	13.3	69	1.1
Uukwiyu	5 539	868	15.7	73	1.3
Uuvudhiya	1 817	263	14.5	29	1.6

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 Oshana Region consisted of ten Constituencies, namely Okaku, Okatana, Okatyali, Ompundja, Ondangwa, Ongwediva, Oshakati East, Oshakati West, Uukwiya, Uuvudhiya.

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

Demographic and Social Concepts

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

Definitions used at different levels of disability were as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Literacy and Education Concepts

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

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

Economic Items

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

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

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

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

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

Number of Rooms

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

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

Material used for outer walls

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

Material used for the roof

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

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

Main source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating

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

The codes for source of energy for cooking were:

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

The codes for source of energy for lighting were:

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

The codes for source of energy for heating were:

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

Access to means of communication

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

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

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

Fertility and Mortality

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

Main Questionnaire

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