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Foreword

This report covers the detailed results of 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census for Ohangwena 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 current report provides regional detailed basic highlights from the Census. These highlights were derived from detailed tabulations and analysis, which was undertaken after the completion of data processing of the Census information collected in the questionnaires. There is therefore a likelihood that some of the figures presented in this report may differ slightly from those in the Preliminary Report due to some errors in the manual compilation.

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

The report does not provide information on why or how the population is characterized as such.

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

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

Our sincere appreciation goes to the Grade 11 learners of 2001 and the Primary School teachers who worked respectively as interviewers and supervisors during the main Census enumeration. We would also like to acknowledge the support provided by the regional and local leadership towards the whole Census exercise. The contribution of the rest of the Census staff to the whole operation is appreciated. Last, but not least, we would like to acknowledge the support and cooperation of the general public, especially during the enumeration period.

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

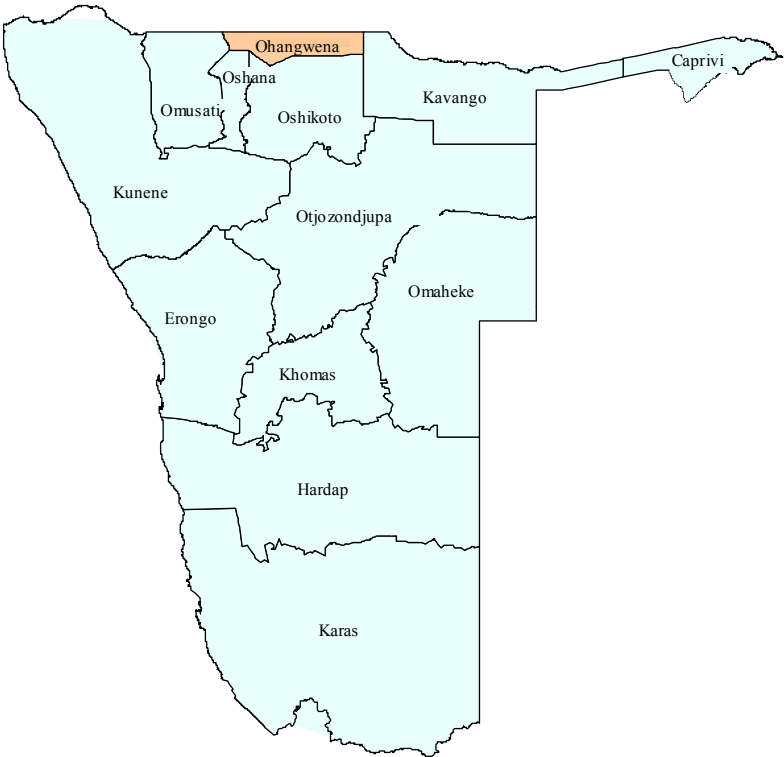
Immanuel Ngatjizeko, M. P.

Director General

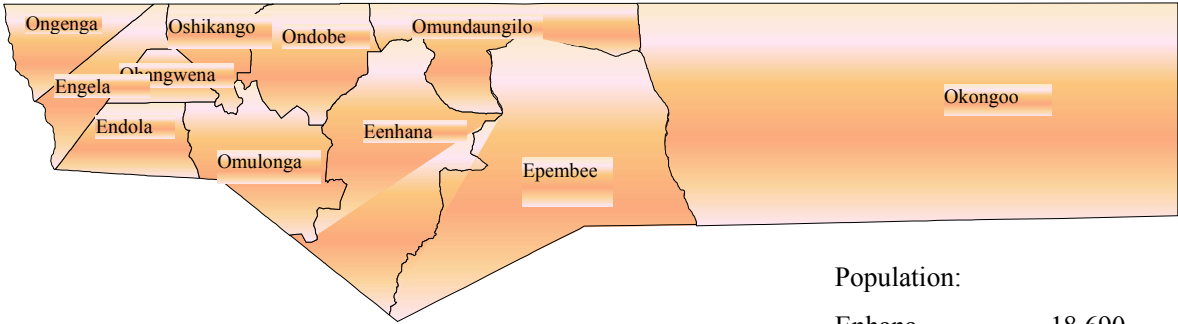
National Planning Commission

Windhoek, November 2004

Regions of Namibia



Ohangwena Region



Population:

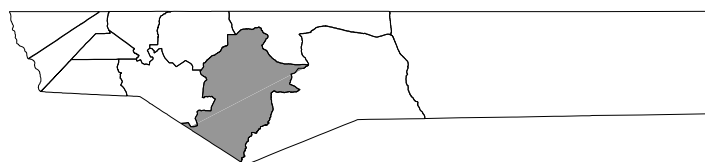
Enhana	18 690
Endola	24 804
Engela	21 832
Epembe	14 860
Ohangwena	17 887
Okongo	21 551
Omundaungilo	8 115
Ondobe	22 253
Ongenga	21 706
Oshikango	25 221
Omulonga	31 465

Ohangwena Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size	2001	1991		2001	1991
Total	228 384	179 634	Children 6-15 years attending school, percent		
Females	124 828	99 469	Girls	53	..
Males	103 556	80 165	Boys	47	..
Growth Rate (%)	2.4	..	Labour force, 15+ years, percent		
In Urban/Rural, percent			In labour force	43	49
Urban areas	1	0	Employed	64	83
Rural areas	99	100	Unemployed	36	17
Sex ratio			Outside labour force	53	51
Males per 100 females	83	81	Student	35	53
			Homemaker	41	23
			Retired, too old, etc.	23	24
Area: In square Kilometres	10 703	10 029	Housing Conditions, percent		
Population density			Households with		
Persons per sq. km	21.3	17.9	Safe water	78	28
Age composition, percent			No toilet facility	89	96
Under 5 years	15	19	Electricity for lighting	4	1
5 – 14 years	33	31	Access to radio	72	
15 – 59 years	41	41	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	94	
60+ years	9	9	Main Source of Income, percent		
Marital status: 15 years and above, percent			Household main income		
Never married	59	30	Farming	52	..
Married legally, of whom	26	45	Wages & Salaries	13	..
Married with certificate	17	..	Cash remittance	5	..
Married traditionally	9	..	Business, non-farming	7	..
Married consensually	4	13	Pension	20	..
Divorced/Separated	4	5	Fertility		
Widowed	6	6	Average number of children per woman	5.3	7.7
Citizenship, percent			Mortality		
Namibian	98	97	Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Non-Namibian	2	3	Females	55	..
Main language spoken at home			Males	58	..
Percent of households			Both Sexes		59
Oshiwambo languages	97	90	Life expectancy at birth, years		
Private households			Females	45	61
Number	35 958	17 831	Males	44	65
Average size	6.3	6.2	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent		
Head of Household, percent			Orphaned by		
Females	60	56	Mother	5	..
Males	40	44	Father	10	..
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	80	71	Both parents	2	..
Education, 15+ years, percent			Disability, percent		
Never attended	26	35	With disability	5	4
Currently at school	19	16	Of whom		
Left school	51	49	Deaf	22	13
			Blind	32	33
			Speech	11	7
			Limbs	41	39
			Hands	15	..
			Legs	26	..
			Mental	5	16

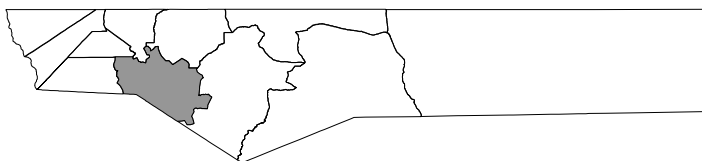
Eenhana Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		In labour force	50
Total	18 690	Employed	73
Females	10 154	Unemployed	27
Males	8 536		
		Outside labour force	47
Sex ratio		Student	36
Males per 100 females	84	Homemaker	42
		Retired, too old, etc.	22
Age composition, percent			
Under 5 years	15	Housing Conditions, percent	
5 – 14 years	31	Households with	
15 – 59 years	44	Safe water	82
60+ years	8	No toilet facility	87
		Electricity for lighting	9
Marital status: 15 years and above		Access to radio	80
Percent			
Never married	58	Main Source of income, percent	
Married with certificate	21	Household main income	
Married traditionally	8	Farming	48
Married consensually	4	Wages & Salaries	21
Divorced/Separated	3	Cash remittance	3
Widowed	5	Business, non-farming	11
		Pension	15
Private households			
Number	2 995	Fertility	
Average size	6.1	Average number of children	
		per woman	5.9
Head of Household, percent			
Females	56	Mortality	
Males	44	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
		Females	59
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	82	Males	35
Education, 15+ years, percent		Life expectancy at birth, years	
Never attended	16	Females	55
Currently at school	9	Males	48
Left school	74		
		Disability, percent	
Children 6-15 years attending school		With disability	5
Percent			
Girls	86		
Boys	82		
Labour force, 15+ years, percent			



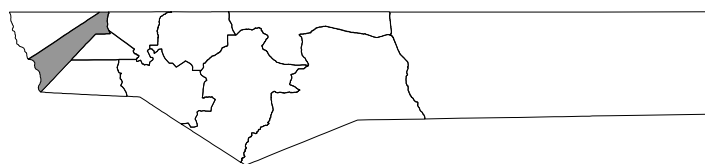
Endola Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	24 804	In labour force	39
Females	13 696	Employed	21
Males	11 108	Unemployed	79
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	81	Student	45
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	23
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	33
5 – 14 years	34	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	42	Households with	
60+ years	10	Safe water	89
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	86
Percent		Electricity for lighting	3
Never married	61	Access to radio	77
Married with certificate	15	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	10	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	58
Divorced/Separated	5	Wages & Salaries	11
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	4
Number	4 079	Pension	21
Average size	6.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	59	per woman	4.7
Males	41	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	83	Females	49
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	33
Never attended	8	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	6	Females	46
Left school	85	Males	46
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	6
Girls	89		
Boys	87		



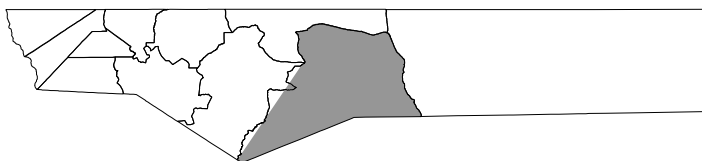
Engela Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size			
Total	21 832	Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Females	12 063	In labour force	41
Males	9 769	Employed	70
		Unemployed	30
Sex ratio			
Males per 100 females	81	Outside labour force	56
		Student	30
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	57
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	13
5 – 14 years	31		
15 – 59 years	44	Housing Conditions, percent	
60+ years	9	Households with	
		Safe water	92
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	81
Percent		Electricity for lighting	10
Never married	61	Access to radio	73
Married with certificate	17		
Married traditionally	6	Main Source of income, percent	
Married consensually	6	Household main income	
Divorced/Separated	3	Farming	52
Widowed	7	Wages & Salaries	16
		Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	10
Number	3 588	Pension	17
Average size	5.9		
Head of Household, percent		Fertility	
Females	62	Average number of children	
Males	38	per woman	4.3
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Mortality	
	85	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	67
Never attended	12	Males	61
Currently at school	5		
Left school	81	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Children 6-15 years attending school		Females	49
Percent		Males	40
Girls	90	Disability, percent	
Boys	87	With disability	4



Epembe Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	14 860	In labour force	73
Females	8 104	Employed	92
Males	6 756	Unemployed	8
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	83	Student	26
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	27
Under 5 years	18	Retired, too old, etc.	38
5 – 14 years	33	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	39	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	39
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	97
Percent		Electricity for lighting	1
Never married	55	Access to radio	71
Married with certificate	17	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	11	Household main income	
Married consensually	6	Farming	69
Divorced/Separated	5	Wages & Salaries	6
Widowed	6	Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	2 264	Pension	12
Average size	6.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	60	per woman	6.5
Males	40	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	74	Females	53
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	78
Never attended	6	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	10	Females	42
Left school	82	Males	45
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	4
Girls	80		
Boys	68		



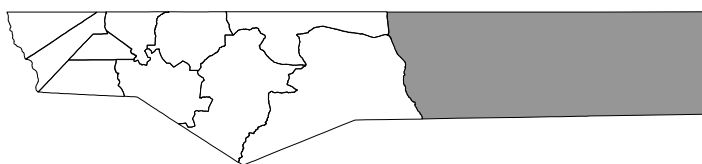
Ohangwena Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	17 887	In labour force	29
Females	9 722	Employed	60
Males	8 165	Unemployed	40
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	84	Student	32
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	50
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	18
5 – 14 years	33	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	43	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	85
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	82
Percent		Electricity for lighting	8
Never married	62	Access to radio	80
Married with certificate	15	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	9	Household main income	
Married consensually	4	Farming	26
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	21
Widowed	6	Cash remittance	8
Private households		Business, non-farming	12
Number	2 837	Pension	31
Average size	6.2	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	59	per woman	4.8
Males	41	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	83	Females	50
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	68
Never attended	6	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	6	Females	49
Left school	86	Males	41
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	4
Girls	85		
Boys	80		



Okongo Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	21 551	In labour force	78
Females	10 678	Employed	97
Males	10 853	Unemployed	3
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	102	Student	44
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	28
Under 5 years	16	Retired, too old, etc.	28
5 – 14 years	30	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	42	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	57
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	95
Percent		Electricity for lighting	3
Never married	59	Access to radio	31
Married with certificate	22	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	7	Household main income	
Married consensually	5	Farming	63
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	11
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	9
Number	3 329	Pension	11
Average size	6.4	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	50	per woman	5.7
Males	50	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	77	Females	76
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	77
Never attended	8	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	18	Females	43
Left school	73	Males	46
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	3
Girls	83		
Boys	70		



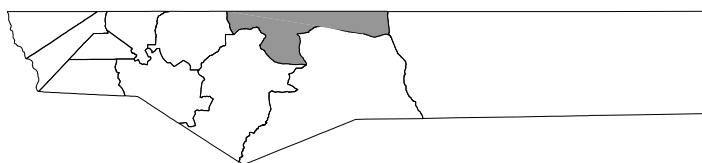
Omulonga Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	31 465	In labour force	35
Females	17 543	Employed	76
Males	13 922	Unemployed	24
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	79	Student	35
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	40
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	24
5 – 14 years	35	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	38	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	81
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	93
Percent		Electricity for lighting	1
Never married	56	Access to radio	80
Married with certificate	16	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	13	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	49
Divorced/Separated	5	Wages & Salaries	11
Widowed	6	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	7
Number	5 073	Pension	23
Average size	6.2	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	63	per woman	6.0
Males	37	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	75	Females	49
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	62
Never attended	6	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	6	Females	45
Left school	86	Males	42
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	5
Girls	85		
Boys	78		



Omundaungilo Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	8 115	In labour force	59
Females	4 509	Employed	81
Males	3 606	Unemployed	19
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	80	Student	34
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	31
Under 5 years	17	Retired, too old, etc.	36
5 – 14 years	34	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	39	Households with	
60+ years	8	Safe water	81
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	95
Percent		Electricity for lighting	1
Never married	55	Access to radio	62
Married with certificate	16	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	14	Household main income	
Married consensually	4	Farming	56
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	11
Widowed	7	Cash remittance	6
Private households		Business, non-farming	4
Number	1 094	Pension	17
Average size	7.4	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	55	per woman	6.9
Males	45	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent	69	Females	38
Never attended	6	Males	58
Currently at school	6	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	86	Females	41
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	38
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	74	With disability	7
Boys	62		



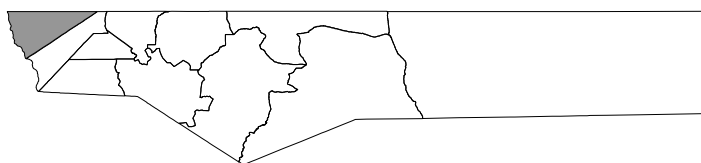
Ondobe Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	22 253	In labour force	27
Females	12 351	Employed	63
Males	9 902	Unemployed	37
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	80	Student	34
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	49
Under 5 years	16	Retired, too old, etc.	17
5 – 14 years	34	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	38	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	70
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	94
Percent		Electricity for lighting	1
Never married	59	Access to radio	82
Married with certificate	17	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	9	Household main income	
Married consensually	4	Farming	56
Divorced/Separated	4	Wages & Salaries	9
Widowed	7	Cash remittance	6
Private households		Business, non-farming	4
Number	3 342	Pension	23
Average size	6.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	66	per woman	5.6
Males	34	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	77	Females	103
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	79
Never attended	6	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	6	Females	47
Left school	86	Males	51
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	4
Girls	83		
Boys	75		



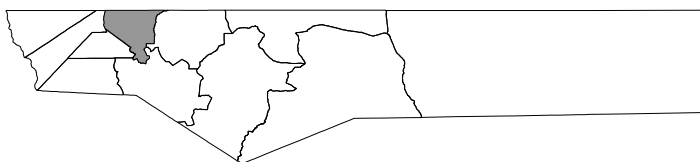
Ongenga Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size			
Total	21 706	Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Females	12 092	In labour force	33
Males	9 614	Employed	28
		Unemployed	72
Sex ratio			
Males per 100 females	79	Outside labour force	64
Age composition, percent		Student	39
Under 5 years	14	Homemaker	32
5 – 14 years	34	Retired, too old, etc.	29
15 – 59 years	41	Housing Conditions, percent	
60+ years	11	Households with	
Marital status: 15 years and above		Safe water	81
Percent		No toilet facility	87
Never married	60	Electricity for lighting	2
Married with certificate	18	Access to radio	72
Married traditionally	6	Main Source of income, percent	
Married consensually	4	Household main income	
Divorced/Separated	4	Farming	49
Widowed	7	Wages & Salaries	11
Private households		Cash remittance	7
Number	3 498	Business, non-farming	6
Average size	6.2	Pension	23
Head of Household, percent		Fertility	
Females	61	Average number of children	
Males	39	per woman	4.8
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Mortality	
	86	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	60
Never attended	6	Males	50
Currently at school	6	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	86	Females	43
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	45
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	91	With disability	5
Boys	87		



Oshikango Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size			
Total	25 221	Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Females	13 916	In labour force	38
Males	11 305	Employed	57
		Unemployed	43
Sex ratio			
Males per 100 females	81	Outside labour force	60
		Student	31
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	46
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	23
5 – 14 years	33		
15 – 59 years	41	Housing Conditions, percent	
60+ years	9	Households with	
		Safe water	80
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	84
Percent		Electricity for lighting	5
Never married	60	Access to radio	77
Married with certificate	17		
Married traditionally	7	Main Source of income, percent	
Married consensually	5	Household main income	
Divorced/Separated	4	Farming	46
Widowed	7	Wages & Salaries	16
		Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	3 859	Pension	25
Average size	6.5		
		Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	62	per woman	5.1
Males	38		
		Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	83	Females	48
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	48
Never attended	6		
Currently at school	6	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	86	Females	40
		Males	38
Children 6-15 years attending school			
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	86	With disability	4
Boys	80		



1. General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in Ohangwena was 228 384. Out of these, 124 828 were females while 103 556 were males. This gives a sex ratio of 83 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 Ohangwena, 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. The figure below provides a breakdown of the population by these groups. The population in private households constitutes about 99 percent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is about 1 percent of the total population.

The size of the private households is relatively large, where more than 7 out of 10 households are made up of more than 6 members. However, the population in these households constitutes slightly over half of the total household population in the region. On the other hand, one-person households make up 7 percent of all households, but constitute only 1 percent of the household population.

Figure 1.1 Total Populations, Ohangwena Region, 2001 Census

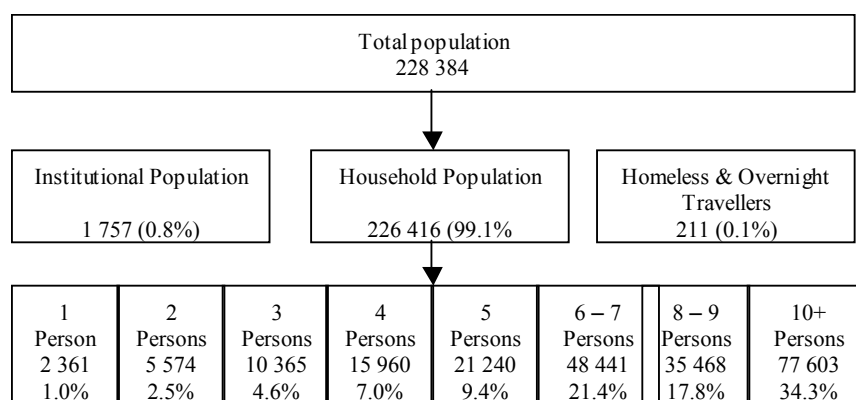
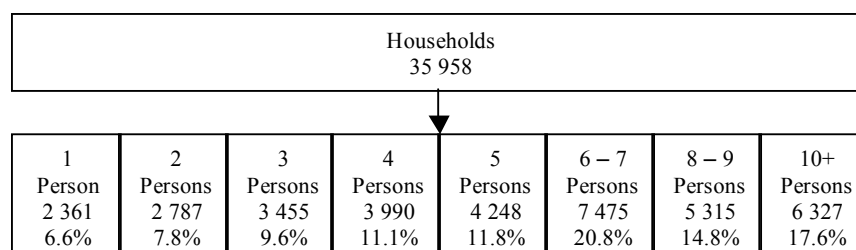


Figure 1.2 Households, Ohangwena Region, 2001 Census



1.2 Population Distribution

The distribution of the population by urban and rural areas as well as by constituencies is shown in Table 1.2.1 below. It should be noted that urban areas are so proclaimed by the Government. About 99 percent of the total population was enumerated in the rural parts of the region.

There are 11 constituencies in the region. Omulonga make up 14 percent making it the most populous constituency in the region. Endola and Oshikango are the next populous constituencies, each with about 11 percent of the enumerated population. The proportion of the population in the Omundaungilo constituency is about 4 percent of the enumerated population in the region, making it the least populous.

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

Area	Total	Percent	Female	Male
Ohangwena	228 384	100	124 828	103 556
Urban	2 814	1.2	1 511	1 303
Rural	225 570	98.8	123 317	102 253
Eenhana	18 690	8.2	10 154	8 536
Endola	24 804	10.9	13 696	11 108
Engela	21 832	9.6	12 063	9 769
Epembe	14 860	6.5	8 104	6 756
Ohangwena	17 887	7.8	9 722	8 165
Okongo	21 551	9.4	10 678	10 873
Omulonga	31 465	13.8	17 543	13 922
Omundaungilo	8 115	3.6	4 509	3 606
Ondobe	22 253	9.7	12 351	9 902
Ongenga	21 706	9.5	12 092	9 614
Oshikango	25 221	11.0	13 916	11 305

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

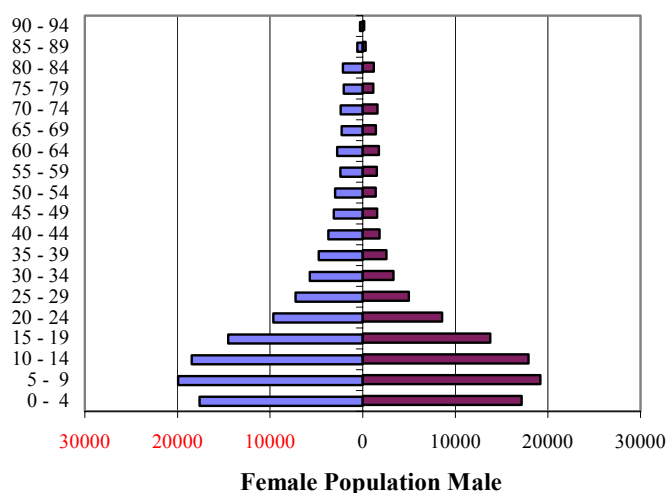
Nearly five out of ten persons in Ohangwena are aged below 15 years

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 close to half of the population is aged below 15 years, while the working age population, i.e. those aged 15 – 59 years, constitutes just over 40 percent of the whole population in the region. This can clearly be observed in the population pyramid where the base up to age group 10–14 years is fairly broad. The proportion of the population aged 60 years and above, i.e. the senior citizens, is about 9 percent.

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

Area	Percent in age group				
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+	Not stated
Ohangwena	15.2	33.0	41.0	9.1	1.6
Urban	10.5	17.1	67.9	3.4	1.1
Rural	15.3	33.2	40.7	9.1	1.6
Eenhana	15.5	31.5	44.1	7.6	1.4
Endola	14.1	33.7	41.6	9.9	0.8
Engela	13.8	31.1	43.6	9.1	2.4
Epembe	17.7	33.4	39.4	8.8	0.8
Ohangwena	14.1	33.0	43.1	9.4	0.4
Okongo	16.4	30.2	41.9	6.4	5.1
Omulonga	15.4	35.3	38.3	9.5	1.5
Omundaungilo	17.5	33.9	38.9	8.1	1.7
Ondobe	16.1	34.4	38.4	9.4	1.7
Ongenga	14.2	33.6	40.8	10.8	0.7
Oshikango	15.0	32.8	41.3	9.4	1.4

Figure 2.1.1 Population Pyramid, Ohangwena, 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. Except for the proportion of senior citizens, there are significant differences in the age structure between urban and rural areas. It can be observed from the table that two thirds of the population in the former areas belong to the working age. On the other hand, close to half of the population in the latter areas is under 15 years of age. This is clearly demonstrated by the two pyramids. The urban pyramid is bulky in the middle, an indication of a high proportion of the working age population, while the rural pyramid is broad at the bottom, an indication that the population in the rural areas is relatively young.

Figure 2.2.1 Urban population pyramid, Ohangwena, 2001 Census

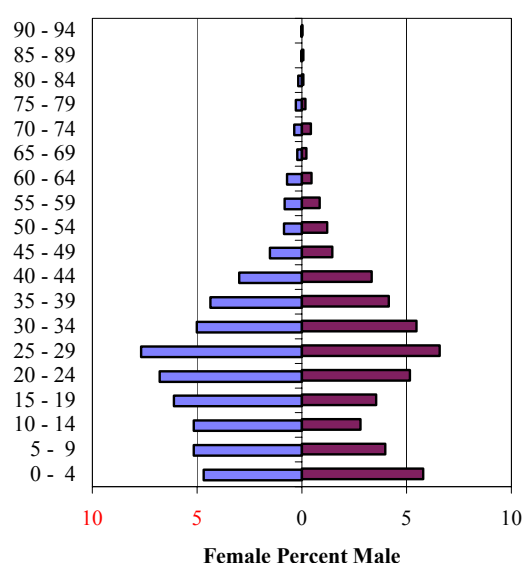
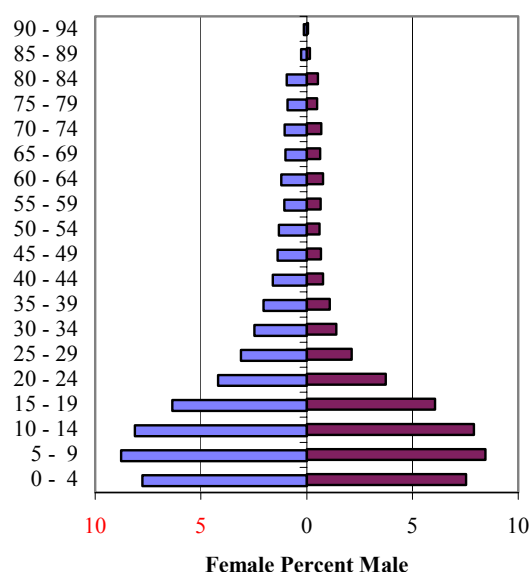


Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Ohangwena, 2001 Census



2.3 Age Structure: Constituency Level

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for the eleven constituencies is shown in Table 2.1.1. The proportion of working age population in the constituencies ranges between 38 and 44 percent. Eenhana, the regional capital has the highest proportion (44%) of the working age population and a relatively low proportion of the senior citizens. On the other hand, is a relatively high proportion (11%) of the senior citizens can be observed in the Ongenga constituency. The age structures for the rest of the constituencies are relatively close to that of the region.

2.4 Sex composition

For every 100 females in Ohangwena there are 83 Males

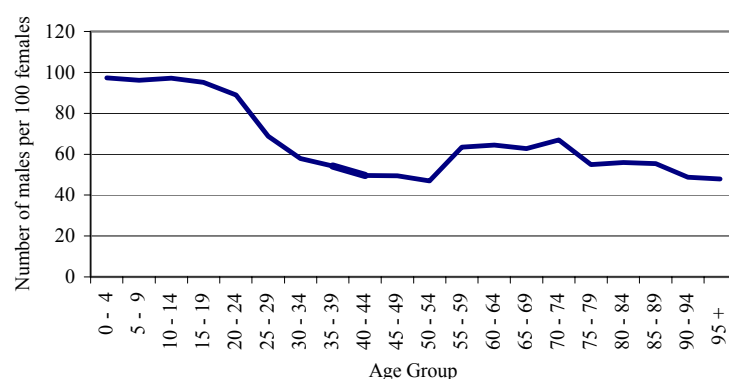
Table 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio as well as the sex composition of the population by area. Males make up close to 45 percent of the whole population in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 83. Figure 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio by age for the population of Ohangwena. The number of females and males is almost equal for the age groups below 14 years. For the age groups 15 – 94, there are clearly more females than males. The sex ratio declines with age, implying that there are more females than males in the older age groups. Except for the Okongo constituency, the sex composition of the population in the other constituencies follows the same

pattern as the regional one. With regard to Okongo, there were 102 males for every 100 females. Omulonga and Ongenga have the lowest sex ratio of around 79 males for every 100 females.

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

Area	Percent		Sex Ratio
	Female	Male	
Ohangwena	54.7	45.3	83.0
Urban	53.7	46.3	86.2
Rural	54.7	45.3	82.9
Eenhana	54.3	45.7	84.1
Endola	55.2	44.8	81.1
Engela	55.3	44.7	81.0
Epembe	54.5	45.5	83.4
Ohangwena	54.4	45.6	84.0
Okongo	49.5	50.5	101.8
Omulonga	55.8	44.2	79.4
Omundaungilo	55.6	44.4	80.0
Ondobe	55.5	44.5	80.2
Ongenga	55.7	44.3	79.5
Oshikango	55.2	44.8	81.2

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



2.5 Marital status

Only 17% of all persons aged 15+ years in Ohangwena 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 is noticeable that 53 percent of the females and 67 percent of the males had never been married at the time of the Census. For the region as a whole, only 17 percent of ten persons aged 15 years and above are married with certificate. It can further be noted that the number of the divorced/separated as well as widowed females significantly outnumber that of males who belong to the same categories in the region.

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

Marital status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never married	67 441	35 589	31 852	59.0	53.1	67.3
Married with certificate	19 758	11 558	8 200	17.3	17.2	17.3
Married traditional	10 139	6 469	3 670	8.9	9.7	7.7
Consensual union	5 018	3 077	1 941	4.4	4.6	4.1
Divorced or separated	4 265	3 375	890	3.7	5.0	1.9
Widowed	6 847	6 372	475	6.0	9.5	1.0
Not stated	908	580	328	0.8	0.9	0.7
Total	114 376	67 020	47 356	100	100	100

2.6 Citizenship

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

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

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

Citizenship	Number			Percent
	Total	Female	Male	Total
Angola	1 858	806	1 052	56.1
Botswana	21	11	10	0.6
South Africa	50	23	27	1.5
Zambia	30	13	17	0.9
Zimbabwe	12	7	5	0.4
Other SADC countries	739	408	331	22.3
Other African countries	12	3	9	0.4
European countries	70	41	29	2.1
American countries	105	60	45	3.2
Asian and Oceanic countries	15	4	11	0.5
Other countries	1		1	0.03
Not Stated	398	209	189	12.0
Total	3 311	1 585	1 726	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 Ohangwena region. In Ohangwena, 98 percent of the population were citizens of Namibia. As expected, Angolans make up more than 50 percent of the non-Namibian citizens.

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 is noticeable that nine out of ten persons who were enumerated in Ohangwena were born in there. Close to four percent were born in Ohangwena's neighbouring regions, while one percent of those enumerated were born outside the country.

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

Birthplace	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	282	136	146	0.1	0.1	0.1
Erongo	1 056	543	513	0.5	0.4	0.5
Hardap	319	181	138	0.1	0.1	0.1
Karas	337	190	147	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kavango	635	325	310	0.3	0.3	0.3
Khomas	2 727	1 413	1 314	1.2	1.1	1.3
Kunene	116	56	60	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ohangwena	207 839	113 807	94 032	91.0	91.2	90.8
Omaheke	569	292	277	0.2	0.2	0.3
Omusati	2 090	1 247	843	0.9	1.0	0.8
Oshana	3 832	2 128	1 704	1.7	1.7	1.6
Oshikoto	3 977	2 359	1 618	1.7	1.9	1.6
Otjozondjupa	714	362	352	0.3	0.3	0.3
Outside Namibia	3 204	1 475	1 729	1.4	1.2	1.7
Not stated	687	314	373	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total	228 384	124 828	103 556	100	100	100

3 Disability

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

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

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below show the population living with disabilities by area and sex as well as by type of disability. It can be seen from the first table that the proportion of the disabled population in Ohangwena Region was around 5 percent. There are no significant differences between females and males. The proportion of disabled persons is slightly lower in urban than in rural areas. In the former it is three percent as against five percent in the latter. Slight differences can be observed at constituency level. The proportion of persons with disabilities ranges from 3 percent in Okongo to 7 percent in Omundaungilo constituency.

It can be observed in Table 3.2 that blindness is the most common type of disability in Ohangwena. It affects 32 percent of the population living with disabilities. Impairment of legs accounts for 26 percent while deafness accounts for 22 percent of all disabilities.

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

Area	Population			Number of disabled			Percent disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Ohangwena	228 173	124 766	103 407	10 378	5 572	4 806	4.5	4.5	4.6
Urban	2 814	1 511	1 303	81	39	42	2.9	2.6	3.2
Rural	225 359	123 255	102 104	10 297	5 533	4 764	4.6	4.5	4.7
Eenhana	18 689	10 154	8 535	902	467	435	4.8	4.6	5.1
Endola	24 804	13 696	11 108	1 545	893	652	6.2	6.5	5.9
Engela	21 693	12 010	9 683	870	467	403	4.0	3.9	4.2
Epembe	14 860	8 104	6 756	628	338	290	4.2	4.2	4.3
Ohangwena	17 887	9 722	8 165	724	375	349	4.0	3.9	4.3
Okongo	21 551	10 678	10 873	665	291	374	3.1	2.7	3.4
Omulonga	31 462	17 542	13 920	1 519	846	673	4.8	4.8	4.8
Omundaungilo	8 115	4 509	3 606	569	301	268	7.0	6.7	7.4
Ondobe	22 249	12 349	9 900	834	437	397	3.7	3.5	4.0
Ongenga	21 689	12 092	9 597	1 033	558	475	4.8	4.6	4.9
Oshikango	25 174	13 910	11 264	1 089	599	490	4.3	4.3	4.4

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

Type of disability	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	3 281	1 868	1 413	31.6	33.5	29.4
Deaf	2 298	1 239	1 059	22.1	22.2	22.0
Hands	1 571	851	720	15.1	15.3	15.0
Legs	2 743	1 373	1 370	26.4	24.6	28.5
Speech	1 167	610	557	11.2	10.9	11.6
Mentally ill	542	285	257	5.2	5.1	5.3
Other	495	286	209	4.8	5.1	4.3
Total Disabled	10 378	5 572	4 806			

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

The Census counted about 31 200 children aged 3 – 6 years of whom 51 percent are females and 49 percent are males. Table 4.1 below reflects that about 40 percent of the female children and close to 37 percent of the male children were attending an Early Childhood Development Programme.

There are no significant differences in early childhood development programme attendance between urban and rural areas, with 41 and 39 percent respectively.

There are slight differences in early childhood development programme attendance at constituency level, with Endola having the highest percentage (50%) followed by Eenhana (45%) and Ondobe having the lowest percentage of 29.

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

Area	Population 3 - 6 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Ohangwena	31 191	15 898	15 293	12 039	6 371	5 668	38.6	40.1	37.1
Urban	209	107	102	85	48	37	40.7	44.9	36.3
Rural	30 982	15 791	15 191	11 954	6 323	5 631	38.6	40.0	37.1
Eenhana	2 584	1 304	1 280	1 169	603	566	45.2	46.2	44.2
Endola	3 262	1 692	1 570	1 621	846	775	49.7	50.0	49.4
Engela	2 657	1 328	1 329	1 076	550	526	40.5	41.4	39.6
Epembe	2 347	1 192	1 155	868	479	389	37	40.2	33.7
Ohangwena	2 380	1 197	1 183	869	446	423	36.5	37.3	35.8
Okongo	2 852	1 464	1 388	1 008	547	461	35.3	37.4	33.2
Omulonga	4 511	2 313	2 198	1 750	946	804	38.8	40.9	36.6
Omundaungilo	1 280	667	613	385	210	175	30.1	31.5	28.5
Ondobe	3 192	1 589	1 603	929	477	452	29.1	30.0	28.2
Ongenga	2 796	1 382	1 414	1 144	583	561	40.9	42.2	39.7
Oshikango	3 330	1 770	1 560	1 220	684	536	36.6	38.6	34.4

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that out of the 12 039 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme, 83 percent are attending Crèche or Kindergarten, 14 percent are attending Pre-primary, while only about 3 percent are attending Day care Centre/Nursery school. Higher proportions of children are attending Crèche or Kindergarten in rural than in urban areas. Like in rural area, the crèche/kindergarten is the main facility of early childhood development in urban area. There are no significant differences in the numbers of female and male children who are attending any particular early childhood development programmes.

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

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme	Number			Percent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Ohangwena	Creche/Kindergarten	10 027	5 300	4 727	83.3	83.2	83.4
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	331	169	162	2.7	2.7	2.9
	Pre-Primary School	1 681	902	779	14.0	14.2	13.7
	Total Attending	12 039	6 371	5 668	100	100	100
Urban	Creche/Kindergarten	61	35	26	71.8	72.9	70.3
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School						
	Pre-Primary School	24	13	11	28.2	27.1	29.7
	Total Attending	85	48	37	100	100	100
Rural	Creche/Kindergarten	9 966	5 265	4 701	83.4	83.3	83.5
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	331	169	162	2.8	2.7	2.9
	Pre-Primary School	1 657	889	768	13.9	14.1	13.6
	Total Attending	11 954	6 323	5 631	100	100	100

5 Education and Literacy

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

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

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

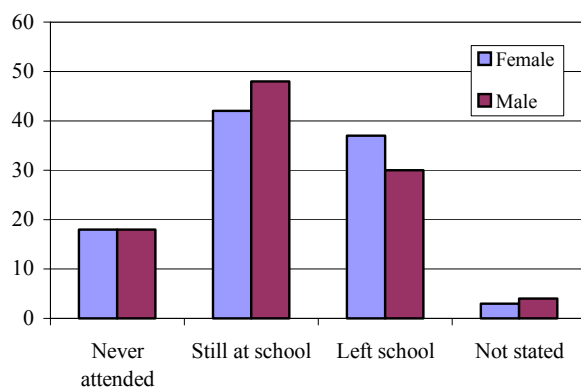
We acknowledge the differences between the national report and this report on this indicators. These differences were mainly due to change in the database.

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

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

5.1 School Attendance

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



The Census enumerated about 185 450 persons aged 6 years and above of whom 18 percent have never attended school. About 45 percent are currently attending and 34 percent have left school. There are no differences in the proportions of females and males for those who never attended and significant differences for those who had left school. In the case of those attending, the proportion for males is higher than that of females

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

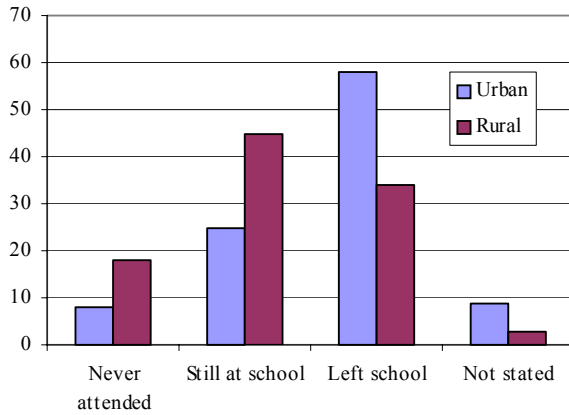
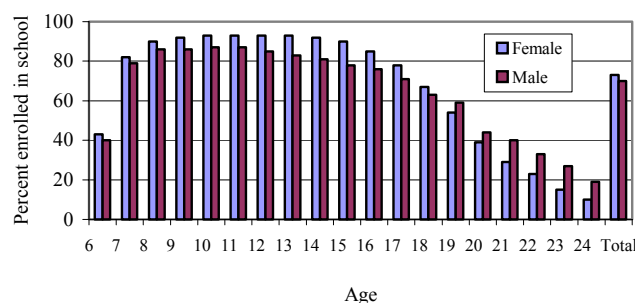


Figure 5.1.2 reveals that relatively more persons have never attended school in rural than in urban areas, whilst more persons have left school in urban areas. It is interesting to note that more persons are still at school in rural than in urban areas.

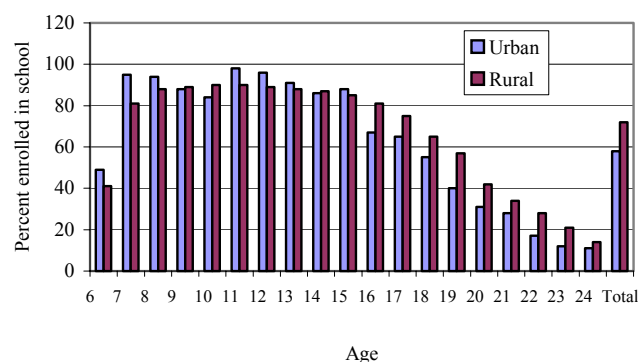
5.2 School Enrolment

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



The figure shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. Close to 90 percent of all children aged 9 – 15 years attend school. The highest enrolment rate is over 90 percent for females between 9 and 12. Enrolment rates are slightly higher for females than males at early ages, while the opposite is the case in the older ages.

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



The figure shows that school enrolment rates are higher in urban than in rural areas at early ages, while the opposite is the case for the older ages.

5.3 Educational Attainment

Table 5.3.1 shows that about 35 percent of all those aged 15 years and above and had left school had completed primary education while about 7 percent of them had completed secondary education. Close to 51 percent did not complete primary school. The number of females outnumbers that of males in all categories.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	31 098	18 367	12 731	50.7	48.4	54.4
Primary School	21 218	14 276	6 942	34.6	37.6	29.7
Secondary School	3 977	2 466	1 511	6.5	6.5	6.5
University	325	194	131	0.5	0.5	0.6
Technical training after secondary school	980	586	394	1.6	1.5	1.7
Teachers Training	639	403	236	1.0	1.1	1.0
Not stated	3 117	1 667	1 450	5.1	4.4	6.2
Total	61 354	37 959	23 395	100	100	100

5.4. Literacy

4 out of 5 persons aged 15+ years are literate

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

The literacy question was put to all persons aged 6 years and above and resulted in about 143 000 literate persons. It is more relevant to use 15 years as the lower age limit, which gives just over 94 000 literate people. This leads to a literacy rate of 80 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above.

Table 5.4.1 shows that there are no significant differences between females and males. A significant proportion (about 20%) of females in rural areas lack the ability to write and read. Urban females have by far the highest literacy rate of 85 percent. At constituency level, the literacy rate ranges from 74 percent in Epembe to about 86 percent in Ongenga. Males and Females in Omundaungilo constituency have the lowest literacy rate of 69 percent in the region.

Table 5.4.1 Population aged 15 years and above by literacy, sex and area, Ohangwena, 2001 Census

Area	Population			Literate			Literacy rate %		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Ohangwena	117 910	68 754	49 156	94 413	54 195	40 218	80.1	78.8	81.8
Urban	2 038	1 089	949	1 726	928	798	84.7	85.2	84.1
Rural	115 872	67 665	48 207	92 687	53 267	39 420	80.0	78.7	81.8
Eenhana	9 905	5 722	4 183	8 113	4 681	3 432	81.9	81.8	82.0
Endola	12 962	7 700	5 262	10 753	6 179	4 574	83.0	80.2	86.9
Engela	11 905	7 020	4 885	10 076	5 806	4 270	84.6	82.7	87.4
Epembe	7 276	4 188	3 088	5 371	3 111	2 260	73.8	74.3	73.2
Ohangwena	9 469	5 469	4 000	7 875	4 441	3 434	83.2	81.2	85.8
Okongo	11 501	5 727	5 774	8 813	4 479	4 334	76.6	78.2	75.1
Omulonga	15 497	9 433	6 064	11 643	6 956	4 687	75.1	73.7	77.3
Omundaungilo	3 946	2 347	1 599	2 715	1 619	1 096	68.8	69.0	68.5
Ondobe	11 009	6 617	4 392	8 444	5 010	3 434	76.7	75.7	78.2
Ongenga	11 323	6 818	4 505	9 763	5 702	4 061	86.2	83.6	90.1
Oshikango	13 117	7 713	5 404	10 847	6 211	4 636	82.7	80.5	85.8

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

Language	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	350	182	168	0.4	0.3	0.4
Caprivi	715	414	301	0.8	0.8	0.7
Otjiherero	734	385	349	0.8	0.7	0.9
Kavango	547	284	263	0.6	0.5	0.7
Nama/Damara	283	149	134	0.3	0.3	0.3
Oshiwambo	93 355	53 828	39 527	98.9	99.3	98.3
Tswana	6	2	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Afrikaans	2 359	818	1 541	2.5	1.5	3.8
German	163	90	73	0.2	0.2	0.2
English	40 115	22 652	17 463	42.5	41.8	43.4
Other European	425	161	264	0.5	0.3	0.7
Other African	74	18	56	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	28	15	13	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	928	416	512	1.0	0.8	1.3
Total*	94 413	54 195	40 218	100	100	100

Note: * The total is the number of literate persons. This is not the total in the column as some persons are literate in more than one language

Table 5.4.2 reveals that close to 99 percent of those aged 15 years and above, can write and read Oshiwambo with understanding. English is the second language in which people are most literate (43%).

6. Labour Force

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

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

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

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

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

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

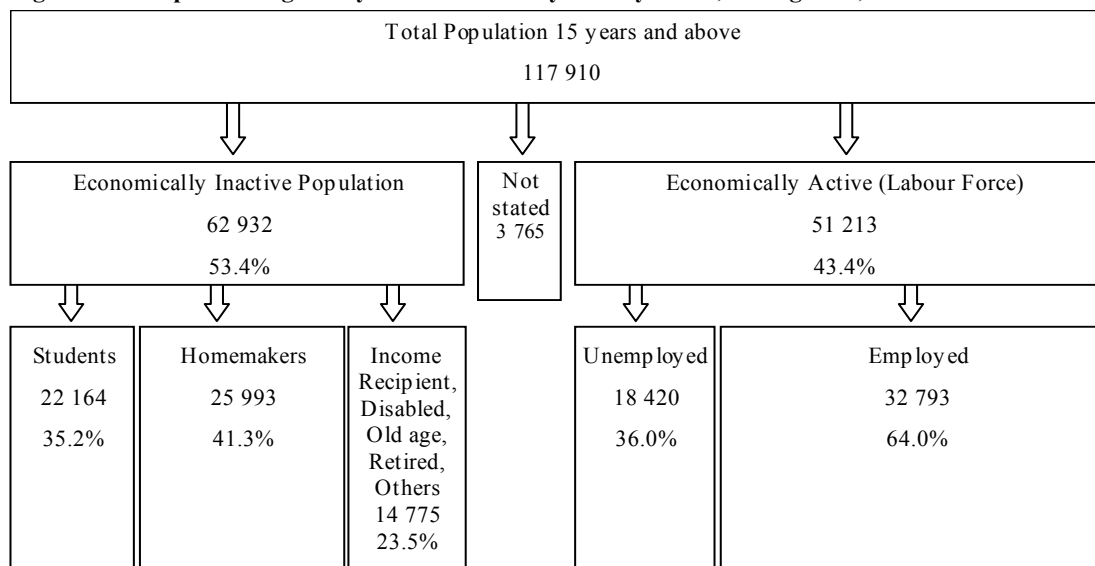


Figure 6.1 shows that 43 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while 53 percent is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (64%) and the unemployed (36%). In the economically inactive population group, students make up 28 percent, while homemakers constitute about 41 percent.

6.1. Labour force participation rate

Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the region is about 43 percent. The rate is higher for males (47%) than for females (41%). There are significant differences between urban and rural areas where the rates are 77 and 43 percent respectively. There are also some slight differences between females and males within both areas. For urban areas the rates for females and males are 72 and 83 percent respectively. The corresponding rates for rural areas are 41 and 46 percent respectively. At constituency level, the rates for both females and males range from 26 percent in Ohangwena and Ondobe to 78 percent in Okongo. The table also shows slight differences between females and males within each of the constituencies.

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

Area	Labour Force Participation Rate %		
	Total	Female	Male
Ohangwena	43.4	41.1	46.6
Urban	77.0	71.6	83.1
Rural	42.8	40.7	45.9
Eenhana	50.1	46.3	55.2
Endola	39.2	37.9	41.2
Engela	41.2	38.7	44.7
Epembe	72.5	72.9	72.1
Ohangwena	28.8	25.9	32.6
Okongo	77.7	77.2	78.2
Omulonga	34.5	32.9	37.0
Omundaungilo	59.2	59.5	58.7
Ondobe	27.2	25.9	29.1
Ongenga	32.6	32.0	33.5
Oshikango	37.8	35.2	41.6

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

6.2. Labour force

About 43 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the labour force in the region. Table 6.2.1 shows that 64 percent of the population in the labour force is employed, while 36 percent is unemployed. There are hardly any differences in the proportions of employed males and females. 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, Ohangwena, 2001 Census

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	32 793	18 011	14 782	64.0	63.7	64.5
Unemployed	18 420	10 275	8 145	36.0	36.3	35.5
Total	51 213	28 286	22 927	100	100	100

6.3. Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 reveals that employment in this region is female dominated in categories of subsistence farmers, no paid employees; unpaid family worker, subsistence farm; other unpaid family worker and other own account worker. Close to 47 percent of all employed persons are unpaid family workers in subsistence farming. The government employs about 14 percent of all employed persons, while the private sector employs about 13 percent. Individual employers account for about 4 percent of all employed persons. An individual employer operates an own business with paid employees. Only about 1 percent of all employed persons are subsistence farmers with paid employees.

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

Employment Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence farmer with paid employees	284	127	157	0.9	0.7	1.1
Subsistence farmer, no paid employees	1 926	1 164	762	5.9	6.5	5.2
Other employer with paid employees	885	441	444	2.7	2.4	3.0
Other own-account workers	1 238	845	393	3.8	4.7	2.7
Employee, Government or parastatal	4 544	2 184	2 360	13.9	12.1	16.0
Employee, private	4 084	1 903	2 181	12.5	10.6	14.8
Unpaid family worker, subsistence farm	15 361	8 707	6 654	46.8	48.3	45.0
Other unpaid family worker	2 930	1 797	1 133	8.9	10.0	7.7
Other	102	60	42	0.3	0.3	0.3
Not Stated	1 439	783	656	4.4	4.3	4.4
Total	32 793	18 011	14 782	100	100	100

6.4. Employed persons by occupation

The largest occupational group is skilled agricultural and fishery workers who constitute close to 50 percent of all employed persons, slightly more than half of females are in these occupational groups. The second largest occupational group is service workers, shop and market sales workers who make up about 15 percent of all employed persons. Professionals together with associate professionals make up less than 10 percent of all employed persons. Occupations that are mostly male-dominated are craft and related trade workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, armed forces, legislators, senior officials and managers. It is worth noting that the professionals and associate professionals categories are female dominated.

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

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	419	23	396	1.3	0.1	2.7
Legislators, senior officials and managers	211	70	141	0.6	0.4	1.0
Professionals	1 982	1 261	721	6.0	7.0	4.9
Technicians and associate professionals	699	420	279	2.1	2.3	1.9
Clerks	444	290	154	1.4	1.6	1.0
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	4 825	3 023	1 802	14.7	16.8	12.2
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	16 218	9 488	6 730	49.5	52.7	45.5
Craft and related trade workers	4 080	1 359	2 721	12.4	7.5	18.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	547	50	497	1.7	0.3	3.4
Elementary occupations	2 934	1 810	1 124	8.9	10.0	7.6
Not Stated	434	217	217	1.3	1.2	1.5
Total	32 793	18 011	14 782	100	100	100

6.5. Employed persons by industry

All industrial categories, except for manufacturing including mining and quarrying, are heavily dominated by female employees. The private and public services industry alone employs about 15 000 people, which is slightly above 47 percent of all employed persons. Half of the employed females, as against only 43 percent of the employed males, belong to this sector. Around 46 percent of all employed persons are engaged in the agricultural sector. The industrial sector of manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction employs about 5 percent of all employed persons. Only 8 percent of all employed males belong to this industrial category.

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

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	14 963	8 154	6 809	45.6	45.3	46.1
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction	1 565	351	1 214	4.8	1.9	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade	387	204	183	1.2	1.1	1.2
Private and Public services	15 445	9 082	6 363	47.1	50.4	43.0
Not Stated	433	220	213	1.3	1.2	1.4
Total	32 793	18 011	14 782	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 about 22 percent of the employed persons had never attended school, while slightly less than 1 out of 3 employed persons, aged 15 years and above, did not complete primary education. Close to 30 percent had completed primary education. Only about 5 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, Ohangwena Region, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	7 200	3 505	3 695	22.0	19.5	25.0
Incomplete Primary School	10 765	5 796	4 969	32.8	32.2	33.6
Primary School	9 627	5 863	3 764	29.4	32.6	25.5
Secondary School	2 036	1 188	848	6.2	6.6	5.7
Tertiary Level	1 650	980	670	5.0	5.4	4.5
Not Stated	1 515	679	836	4.6	3.8	5.7
Total	32 793	18 011	14 782	100	100	100

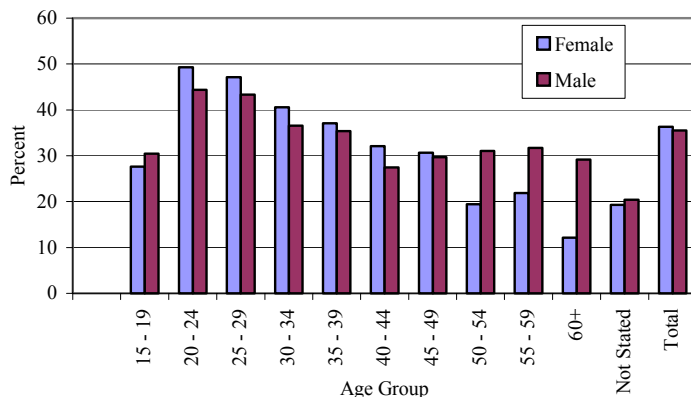
6.7. Unemployment rate

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

The unemployment rate in Ohangwena is 36 percent

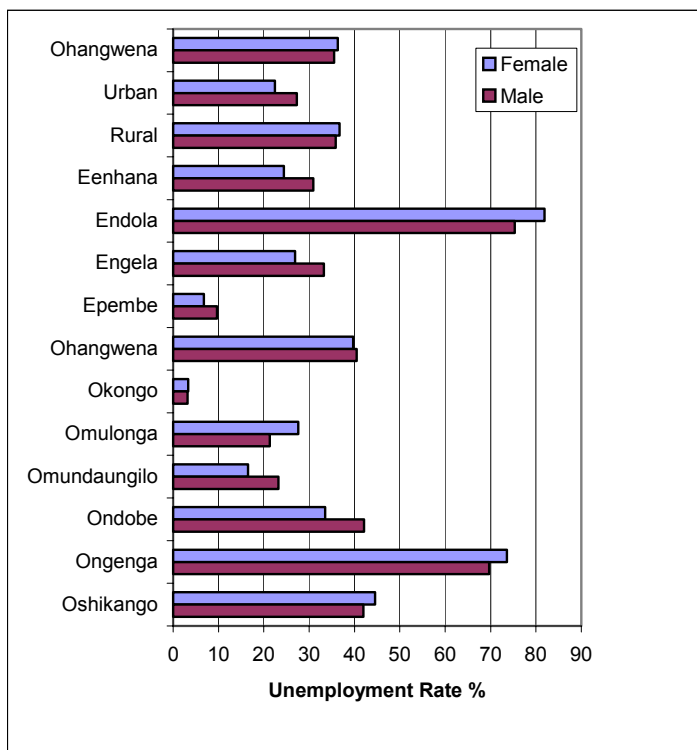
The data on unemployment should be used with caution. No information was collected, either on number of working hours or on underemployment. Collecting this information normally requires detailed specific interviews with respondents in a labour force survey.

Figure 6.7.1 Unemployment rate (percent) by age group and sex, Ohangwena 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 males than that for females in the older ages.

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



Almost 21 percent of all unemployed have previously worked. To a larger extent, younger people are first time job seekers than older people.

The sex pattern of unemployment in rural areas follows the regional one. The unemployment rate for males is higher than that for females in urban areas. Females in Endola constituency have the highest unemployment rate of 82 percent.

Table 6.7.1 shows that about 15 percent of the unemployed persons had never attended school, while slightly more than one third of them had attained primary level of education. Close to two out of five unemployed persons had not completed their primary education. About 7 percent of the unemployed persons had attained secondary level of education. The proportion of unemployed persons with tertiary level of education is less than 1 percent.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	2 780	1 126	1 654	15.1	11.0	20.3
Incomplete Primary School	6 959	3 673	3 286	37.8	35.7	40.3
Primary School	6 506	4 257	2 249	35.3	41.4	27.6
Secondary School	1 275	809	466	6.9	7.9	5.7
Not Stated	717	290	427	3.9	2.8	5.2
Tertiary Level	183	120	63	1.0	1.2	0.8
Total	18 420	10 275	8 145	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 (39%), students (33%) and old age (15%). 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, Ohangwena Region, 2001 Census

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	22 164	11 369	10 795	33.2	28.1	41.2
Homemaker	25 993	17 889	8 104	39.0	44.2	30.9
Income recipient	1 686	1 033	653	2.5	2.6	2.5
Severely disabled	1 050	509	541	1.6	1.3	2.1
Retired	1 814	958	856	2.7	2.4	3.3
Old age	9 977	6 687	3 290	15.0	16.5	12.5
Other	248	130	118	0.4	0.3	0.4
Not Stated	3 765	1 893	1 872	5.6	4.7	7.1
Total (Outside labour Force)	66 697	40 468	26 229	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population one quarter of the population had never attended school, while one third of them had attained primary level of education. About 23 percent of the homemakers have attained primary level of education. It is worth noting that there are a few persons, with tertiary level of education, who are economically inactive.

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

Educational Attainment	Total	Student	Home maker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other
Never attended	25.3	0.0	29.0	39.7	49.8	47.0	62.5	32.7
Incomplete Primary School	34.5	33.4	40.2	30.7	27.0	31.3	23.8	39.5
Primary School	33.5	61.1	23.4	20.0	14.8	12.1	6.9	19.0
Secondary School	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.2	0.3	2.4
Tertiary Level	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.2
Not stated	4.3	2.4	4.8	6.0	5.9	7.5	6.4	5.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7. Household Composition and Characteristics

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

7.1. The average household size

Table 7.1.1 shows that on average a household in Ohangwena Region is composed of 6 to 7 members. In urban areas, the average household size is between 3 and 4 members while in rural it is between 6 and 7 members. At constituency level, the household sizes vary, with most constituencies reporting their average household size as 6 while others had 6 to 8 members in their households. The breakdown of household size at regional, rural and urban areas, as well as at constituency level, is presented in the detailed tables.

Table 7.1.1 Average Household size, Ohangwena Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average household size
Ohangwena	6.3
Urban	3.8
Rural	6.3
Eenhana	6.1
Endola	6.1
Engela	5.9
Epembe	6.6
Ohangwena	6.2
Okongo	6.4
Omulonga	6.2
Omundaungilo	7.4
Ondobe	6.6
Ongenga	6.2
Oshikango	6.5

7.2. Household composition

In order to determine the composition of a household, the relationship of members to the head of the household is taken into consideration. Table 7.2.1 below indicates that the son or daughter relationship to the head or spouse is predominant in the Ohangwena Region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons, account for about 31 percent of all household members. Grandchildren to the head/spouse make up 29 percent, while other relatives account for another 15 percent.

Tables 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 present the respective urban and rural household populations by relationship to the head/spouse. In rural areas, children of the head/spouse are still the predominant group with 30 percent. For urban areas, other relatives are the predominant group with 26 percent. The proportion of grandchildren to the head/spouse is relatively higher in rural (27%) than in the urban areas (7%). The opposite is the case for other non-relatives with only 2 percent in rural as compared to about 12 percent in the urban areas.

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head	35 958	21 476	14 482	15.9	17.3	14.1
Spouse	11 305	9 680	1 625	5.0	7.8	1.6
Son / daughter of head/spouse	70 183	36 430	33 753	31.0	29.4	33.0
Son / daughter in law Son / daughter of head/spouse	1 630	971	659	0.7	0.8	0.6
Grandchild Son / daughter of head/spouse	65 226	33 043	32 183	28.8	26.6	31.4
Parent of head/spouse	1 742	1 372	370	0.8	1.1	0.4
Other relative	35 194	18 694	16 500	15.5	15.1	16.1
Domestic worker, non-relative	904	346	558	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other non-relative	3 941	1 860	2 081	1.7	1.5	2.0
Not stated	333	165	168	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	226 416	124 037	102 379	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	596	326	270	26.1	24.7	28.1
Spouse	147	127	20	6.4	9.6	2.1
Son / daughter of head/spouse	471	238	233	20.6	18	24.2
Son / daughter in law Son / daughter of head/spouse	20	12	8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Grandchild Son / daughter of head/spouse	157	94	63	6.9	7.1	6.6
Parent of head/spouse	10	8	2	0.4	0.6	0.2
Other relative	596	348	248	26.1	26.3	25.8
Domestic worker, non-relative	14	8	6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other non-relative	270	161	109	11.8	12.2	11.3
Not stated	2	0	2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	2 283	1 322	961	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	35 362	21 150	14 212	15.8	17.2	14.0
Spouse	11 158	9 553	1 605	5.0	7.8	1.6
Son / daughter of head/spouse	69 712	36 192	33 520	31.1	29.5	33.1
Son / daughter in law Son / daughter of head/spouse	1 610	959	651	0.7	0.8	0.6
Grandchild Son / daughter of head/spouse	65 069	32 949	32 120	29.0	26.9	31.7
Parent of head/spouse	1 732	1 364	368	0.8	1.1	0.4
Other relative	34 598	18 346	16 252	15.4	15.0	16.0
Domestic worker, non-relative	890	338	552	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other non-relative	3 671	1 699	1 972	1.6	1.4	1.9
Not stated	331	165	166	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	224 133	122 715	101 418	100	100	100

Table 7.2.4 shows the distribution of households by area and by the sex of the head of household. It can be observed that, for the region as a whole, there are more female-headed households (60%) than male-headed ones (40%). There are no significant differences between urban and rural households. They all have more female-headed households. At constituency level, except for Okongo, the rest have significantly more female-headed households than male-headed ones.

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

Area	Total number of households	Number of households headed by		Percent of households headed by	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Ohangwena	35 958	21 476	14 482	59.7	40.3
Urban	596	326	270	54.7	45.3
Rural	35 362	21 150	14 212	59.8	40.2
Eenhana	2 995	1 673	1 322	55.9	44.1
Endola	4 079	2 408	1 671	59.0	41.0
Engela	3 588	2 220	1 368	61.9	38.1
Epembe	2 264	1 356	908	59.9	40.1
Ohangwena	2 837	1 660	1 177	58.5	41.5
Okongo	3 329	1 650	1 679	49.6	50.4
Omulonga	5 073	3 196	1 877	63.0	37.0
Omundaungilo	1 094	601	493	54.9	45.1
Ondobe	3 342	2 196	1 146	65.7	34.3
Ongenga	3 498	2 116	1 382	60.5	39.5
Oshikango	3 859	2 400	1 459	62.2	37.8

7.3. Access to means of communication

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

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

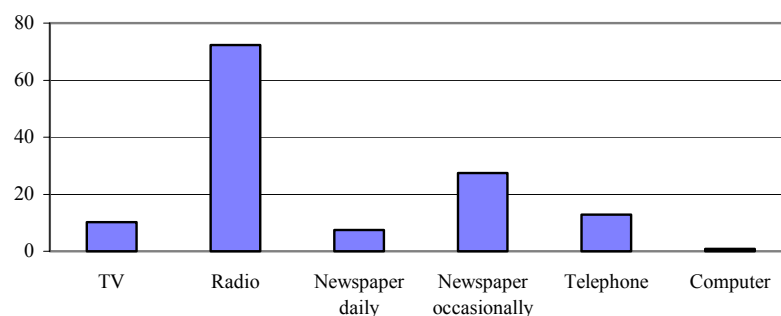


Table 7.3.1 Percent of households with access to selected facilities, by area, Ohangwena Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent					
		TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Ohangwena	35 958	10.2	72.3	7.5	27.4	12.9	0.8
Urban	596	36.6	81	28.5	81.5	49.5	3.9
Rural	35 362	9.8	72.2	7.1	26.5	12.2	0.7
Eenhana	2 995	10.6	79.9	7.5	34.1	13.0	1.2
Endola	4 079	15	76.6	4.6	26.2	8.7	0.6
Engela	3 588	16.8	72.9	11.5	33.2	13.4	1.3
Epembe	2 264	1.3	71.1	1.5	10.4	0.6	0.4
Ohangwena	2 837	17.8	80.3	10.7	31.2	19.1	1.0
Okongo	3 329	0.6	30.7	3.2	11.2	1.4	0.2
Omulonga	5 073	6.5	79.8	7.0	22.5	16.1	0.7
Omundaungilo	1 094	1.4	62.4	1.8	29.8	0.5	0.5
Ondobe	3 342	12.6	82.1	12.0	36.3	34.6	0.4
Ongenga	3 498	7.5	71.5	7.4	30.9	3.7	0.8
Oshikango	3 859	14.3	77.3	10.1	34.5	17.9	0.8

There are significant differences between urban and rural areas in terms of accessibility to these facilities/services. The urban households are relatively better off than the rural ones in terms of accessibility to the facilities under consideration. For example, the radio is accessible to 81 percent of the households in urban areas as compared to 72 percent in the rural areas. The telephone is accessible to almost 50 percent of the households in the urban areas as against only 12 percent in rural the areas.

At constituency level, except for the radio, Epembe and Okongo are the ones with least accessibility to the rest of facilities/services under consideration.

7.4. Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on language usually spoken or most spoken at home. In the Ohangwena Region several languages were identified. Table 7.4.1 provides the distribution of households by main language spoken. Oshiwambo language is the most spoken language in households in the region, with 97 percent of the households communicating in this language. It is worth noting that the San language is spoken in close to one percent of the households.

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

Main Language	Number of households	Percent
San	289	0.8
Caprivi	52	0.1
Otjiherero	150	0.4
Kavango	97	0.3
Nama/Damara	110	0.3
Oshiwambo	34 906	97.1
Tswana	1	0.0
Afrikaans	36	0.1
German	11	0.0
English	58	0.2
Other European	28	0.1
Other African	19	0.1
Not stated	201	0.6
Total	35 958	100

7.5. Main source of household income

The Census asked all households their main source of income. It should be noted that households may rely on various sources of income. However, they were asked to state only the main source. Table 7.5.1 below presents the distribution of households by their main source of income. It can be seen that farming is the leading main source of income in the region with about 52 percent of the households having reported so. Pension as a main source of income was reported by 20 percent of the households. Wages and salaries as a main source of income was reported by 13 percent of the households. Business non-farming was reported as a main source of income for about 8 percent of the households in the region and only 5 percent reported their main source of income to be from cash remittances.

Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas 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 only 13. On the other hand, farming as the main source of income was mostly reported in rural areas with about 52 percent as compared to only 13 percent in urban areas.

At constituency level, it is interesting to note that, except for Ohangwena, significant proportions of households in the rest of the constituencies reported farming as their main source of income. Epembe had the highest percentage with 69 percent and Ohangwena reported the lowest with 26 percent. It is worth noting that Ohangwena constituency has a very high proportion (31%) of households relying on pension as their main source of income.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Farming	Business, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Ohangwena	35 958	51.7	7.5	13.0	20.4	4.7	1.3	1.3
Urban	596	12.6	21.0	58.9	1.0	5.7	0.7	0.2
Rural	35 362	52.3	7.3	12.3	20.8	4.7	1.3	1.4
Eenhana	2 995	48.2	10.7	20.6	15.2	3.3	1.0	1.1
Endola	4 079	57.8	4.4	11.2	21.3	3.5	0.4	1.4
Engela	3 588	52.4	9.8	16.3	16.9	3.3	0.3	1.0
Epembe	2 264	69.1	8.0	6.1	12.1	2.6	1.0	1.1
Ohangwena	2 837	25.9	11.8	20.7	31.4	8.0	1.0	1.2
Okongo	3 329	63.3	8.8	11.0	11.1	2.9	1.6	1.3
Omulonga	5 073	49.1	6.6	10.7	23.5	6.5	2.0	1.6
Omundaungilo	1 094	56.4	4.1	11.2	16.5	6.4	3.5	1.9
Ondobe	3 342	56.2	4.2	8.8	23.1	5.8	0.6	1.3
Ongenga	3 498	49.1	5.8	10.6	22.5	7.3	2.8	1.9
Oshikango	3 859	46.4	7.8	15.7	24.8	2.7	1.5	1.1

8. Housing Conditions

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

8.1. Type of housing unit

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

Table 8.1.1 shows that traditional dwellings are predominant as they are occupied by 90 percent of all households in the region. It is worth noting that detached/semi-detached houses constitute 4 percent of all housing units.

Disparities exist between urban and rural areas, where the detached/semi-detached dwellings predominate in urban areas (41%) as against traditional dwellings in rural areas (92%). Improved housing units (shacks) are occupied by 29 percent of the households in urban areas as compare to less than 1 percent in rural ones.

At constituency level, traditional dwellings still predominate in all areas, ranging from 77 percent in Eenhana to 96 percent in Ondobe. Detached/semi-detached houses are common in the Eenhana (9%) and Ohangwena (8%) Constituencies. Eenhana also recorded a relatively high proportion (7%) of improvised housing units

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

Area	Number of households	Percent					
		Detached ,semi-detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improved housing unit (shack)	Other	Not stated
Ohangwena	35 958	4.4	1.2	90.2	1.2	2.2	0.8
Urban	596	40.8	6.2	11.7	29.2	11.9	0.2
Rural	35 362	3.7	1.2	91.5	0.8	2.1	0.8
Eenhana	2 995	9.0	1.9	77.2	6.6	4.3	0.9
Endola	4 079	2.3	1.2	93.8	0.4	2.3	0.1
Engela	3 588	8.2	2.7	84.3	0.5	3.8	0.5
Epembe	2 264	4.1	0.4	91.9	0.5	2.0	1.1
Ohangwena	2 837	6.7	1.6	86.8	0.8	3.5	0.7
Okongo	3 329	2.4	1.8	91.3	1.2	2.6	0.7
Omulonga	5 073	2.5	0.4	95.0	0.7	0.9	0.5
Omundaungilo	1 094	2.3	0.7	92.2	1.6	2.0	1.1
Ondobe	3 342	1.9	0.4	95.4	0.4	1.0	0.8
Ongenga	3 498	2.9	0.3	92.4	1.0	1.9	1.5
Oshikango	3 859	6.0	2.0	88.9	0.7	1.3	1.1

8.2. Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. A large proportion of the households (87%) in the region own their dwellings without any mortgage. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. Almost half of the households in urban areas own their dwellings without mortgage as compare to 88 percent in rural areas. More than one out of five households in urban areas reside in owner occupied dwellings with mortgage as compared to less than one out of ten households in the

rural areas. Dwellings, which are provided by employers, are occupied by 13 percent of the households in urban areas as against only 3 percent in rural areas.

There are distinct differences relating to tenure at constituency level. Owner-occupied dwellings without mortgage predominate at all constituencies, ranging from 78 percent in Eenhana to 92 percent in Endola and Ondobe constituencies. There are also high proportions of households residing in owner-occupied dwellings with mortgage in the constituencies of Eenhana (15%), Oshikango (11%), and Omundaungilo (10%).

Table 8.2.1 Percent distribution of households by type of Tenure, Ohangwena 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
Ohangwena	35 958	1.4	6.0	86.8	2.0	2.8	0.2	0.8
Urban	596	5.2	24.5	48.8	8.2	13.3	0.0	0.0
Rural	35 362	1.4	5.7	87.5	1.9	2.6	0.2	0.9
Eenhana	2 995	1.3	14.7	77.8	2.2	3.4	0.0	0.6
Endola	4 079	0.4	1.7	93.4	0.9	3.3	0.1	0.1
Engela	3 588	5.4	8.0	79.3	3.8	2.7	0.2	0.6
Epembe	2 264	2.0	2.3	91.6	0.3	1.8	0.4	1.6
Ohangwena	2 837	1.8	2.2	85.1	4.2	5.8	0.2	0.6
Okongo	3 329	0.5	4.1	89.0	0.9	4.1	0.7	0.7
Omulonga	5 073	1.1	6.0	89.5	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.7
Omundaungilo	1 094	0.8	10.4	83.1	3.7	0.9	0.1	0.9
Ondobe	3 342	0.3	3.4	93.2	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.8
Ongenga	3 498	0.4	4.1	89.7	3.0	1.1	0.2	1.4
Oshikango	3 859	1.6	11.0	79.7	1.1	5.0	0.4	1.4

8.3. Average number of persons per room

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

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

Area	Average number of persons per room
Ohangwena	1.1
Urban	1.7
Rural	1.1
Eenhana	1.4
Endola	1.2
Engela	1.0
Epembe	1.1
Ohangwena	1.1
Okongo	1.5
Omulonga	1.1
Omundaungilo	1.7
Ondobe	1.0
Ongenga	1.0
Oshikango	1.0

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

The region has an average of 1 person per room. The average number of persons per room is one and two in rural and urban areas respectively. There are no significant differences between the constituencies.

8.4. Materials used for construction

Information on the main material used for construction of roofs, walls and floors is given in Tables 8.4.1 to 8.4.3. It can be seen from Table 8.4.1 that the most commonly used material for roofing in the region is the thatch/grass. More than 80 percent of all households reside in dwellings with such roofing material. This proportion is even higher in rural (84%) than in urban (10%) areas. Households that live in dwellings, whose roofing material is made from corrugated iron sheets, constitute 11 percent of all households in the region. Again this proportion is higher in urban (85%) than in rural (10%) areas.

At constituency level, dwellings with roofs made from thatch/grass pre-dominate in all constituencies. The proportion of households residing in dwellings with such roofs ranges from 68 percent in Engela to 93 percent in Ondobe. Households with roofs made from corrugated iron sheets are most common in Eenhana (20%), Engela (25%) and Ohangwena (17%).

With respect to floor construction, mud/clay is the most common material used. Table 8.4.2 shows that more than half of the households in the region occupy dwellings with this type of floor. The proportion is significantly higher in rural (54%) than in urban (2%) areas. Almost two out of five households in the region occupy dwellings with sand floors. This proportion is higher in urban (41%) than in rural (34%) areas. Cements is more commonly used in urban (56%) than in rural (10%) areas.

With regard to constituencies, dwellings with mud/clay as well as sand floors predominate in all of them. The proportion of households residing in such dwellings with mud/clay floors ranges from 26 to 67 percent respectively in Epembe and Endola constituencies. The proportion of households residing in dwellings with sand floors range from 18 to 70 percent respectively in Endola and Epembe constituencies. Significant proportions of households in Eenhana (14%), Endola (15%), Engela (27%) and Ohangwena (17%) reside in dwellings with cement floors.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								Not stated
		Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood cover with melthoid	Thatch, grass	Stick, mud and cow-dung	Other	
Ohangwena	35 958	11.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.8	82.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Urban	596	85.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	10.4	1.3	1.5	0.0
Rural	35 362	9.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.8	84.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
Eenhana	2 995	20.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.3	75.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
Endola	4 079	12.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	4.0	81.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Engela	3 588	25.3	1.6	0.4	0.5	2.8	68.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
Epembe	2 264	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.5	90.1	0.4	0.6	0.6
Ohangwena	2 837	17.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.4	78.0	0.4	0.4	0.5
Okongo	3 329	8.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.9	82.2	3.3	1.8	0.8
Omulonga	5 073	6.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.4	88.4	0.7	0.7	0.5
Omundaungilo	1 094	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.1	88.5	2.4	0.3	0.6
Ondobe	3 342	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	92.5	0.3	1.3	0.6
Ongenga	3 498	7.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.7	85.6	0.2	0.7	1.3
Oshikango	3 859	11.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.3	83.7	0.6	0.4	1.0

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

Area	Number of households	Percent				
		Sand	Cement	Mud/Clay	Other	Not stated
Ohangwena	35 958	33.9	11.1	53.5	0.5	1.0
Urban	596	40.9	55.9	2.2	1.0	0.0
Rural	35 362	33.8	10.4	54.4	0.5	1.0
Eenhana	2 995	42.1	14.4	41.9	0.6	0.9
Endola	4 079	18.2	14.7	66.5	0.1	0.5
Engela	3 588	25.8	25.6	47.5	0.3	0.8
Epembe	2 264	70.1	3.0	25.7	0.2	1.0
Ohangwena	2 837	18.0	16.8	64.0	0.2	1.0
Okongo	3 329	50.6	7.1	40.6	0.5	1.1
Omulonga	5 073	27.8	5.5	65.2	0.6	0.9
Omundaungilo	1 094	51.3	3.4	41.0	2.9	1.5
Ondobe	3 342	34.8	5.0	58.6	0.4	1.1
Ongenga	3 498	38.8	9.4	50.3	0.1	1.4
Oshikango	3 859	25.7	12.1	60.6	0.7	1.0

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, mud/clay bricks predominate in the region. Close to half of the households live in dwellings with walls made out of such material. Another one third of the households in the region reside in dwellings whose walls are made from wooden poles, sticks and grass.

There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. Walls made from wooden poles, sticks and grass are fairly common in rural (34%) than in urban (13%) areas. Walls made from cement blocks/bricks are more common in urban (36%) than in rural (9%) areas. Nearly half of the households in rural areas reside in dwellings whose walls are made from mud/clay bricks as compared to only 2 percent in urban areas.

At constituency level, dwellings with walls made from mud/clay bricks are fairly common in all of them. The proportions range from 15 to 71 percent respectively in Epembe and Ohangwena constituencies. Even more common in all constituencies are dwellings whose walls are made from wooden poles, sticks and grass. The proportion of households residing in such dwellings range from 7 to 75 percent respectively in Epembe and Ohangwena constituencies. In Engela, 23 percent of households reside in dwellings whose walls are made from cement blocks/bricks. Significant proportions, 14 and 15 percent of the households respectively, in Endola and Ohangwena constituencies also reside in dwellings whose walls are made from similar materials.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Cement blocks/bricks	Burnt bricks/Face bricks	Mud/Clay bricks	Corrugated iron sheets	Prefab	Wooden poles, sticks and cow-dung grass	Other	Not stated	
Ohangwena	35 958	8.9	0.8	48.3	3.4	0.6	34.1	2.4	0.8	0.8
Urban	596	33.6	8.6	2.0	37.1	0.5	12.9	0.3	4.9	0.2
Rural	35 362	8.5	0.6	49.1	2.8	0.6	34.4	2.4	0.8	0.8
Eenhana	2 995	8.8	2.3	26.8	9.3	0.5	46.9	3.2	1.5	0.8
Endola	4 079	14.0	0.5	64.0	2.7	0.2	14.4	3.5	0.5	0.1
Engela	3 588	22.7	0.9	50.8	6.5	0.4	15.1	2.5	0.4	0.8
Epembe	2 264	1.5	0.4	15.2	2.2	0.3	74.6	4.6	0.4	0.8
Ohangwena	2 837	14.9	1.0	70.8	3.7	0.6	7.2	0.5	0.6	0.7
Okongo	3 329	3.5	0.4	35.7	4.7	1.5	45.2	5.6	2.8	0.7
Omulonga	5 073	3.9	0.8	49.7	1.8	0.5	39.9	2.1	0.6	0.6
Omundaungilo	1 094	1.7	0.3	28.8	1.2	0.6	62.4	3.7	0.5	0.7
Ondobe	3 342	3.6	0.7	50.1	0.9	0.8	41.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
Ongenga	3 498	8.2	0.5	43.5	0.8	0.4	44.1	0.7	0.6	1.3
Oshikango	3 859	9.5	0.7	66.1	2.9	0.4	17.9	0.9	0.5	1.2

8.5. Source of energy used for cooking, lighting and heating

Tables 8.5.1 to 8.5.3 present the percent distribution of households by sources of energy for cooking, lighting and heating. As indicated in Table 8.5.1, most of the households (94%) in the region rely on wood and charcoal from wood for cooking. Only 2 percent utilize electricity for cooking. Another 1 percent of the households in the region make use of paraffin for this purpose. There is a significant difference between urban and rural areas. More than 90 percent of the households in rural areas, as against 57 percent in urban areas, make use of wood and charcoals from wood for cooking purposes. About 30 percent of the households in urban areas utilize electricity for the same purpose. The corresponding percentage in the rural areas is only 2. The use of paraffin and gas for cooking is more common in urban than in rural areas.

At constituency level, wood/charcoal from wood is used extensively in all the constituencies. The proportions range from 87 to 98 percent respectively in Engela and Omundaungilo constituencies. In the Eenhana and Engela constituencies, about 6 percent of the households reported the use of electricity as the main the source of energy for cooking.

With regard to lighting, it can be observed from Table 8.5.2 that 39 percent of the households in the region use candle for this purpose, while another 35 percent of them utilize wood. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. Electricity is used in urban areas by 45 percent of the households as compared to only 3 percent in rural areas. Candlelight is fairly common in both urban as (46%) and rural (39%) areas. A significant proportion (35%) of the rural households also use wood for lighting as compared to only 3 percent in the urban areas.

There are significant differences in the source of energy for lighting at constituency level. It can be seen that most of the households in all the constituencies make use of candle and wood for lighting. Another significant proportion of the households in Endola (25%), Engela (33%) and Ongenga (35%) make use of paraffin for this purpose.

Table 8.5.3 shows that a significant proportion (69%) of the households in the region heat their homes with wood/charcoal from wood. The proportion of the house households in the region that do not heat their homes is 25 percent. There are significant differences between urban and rural areas. About 42 percent of the households in the former, as compared to 25 percent in the latter, do not heat their homes. It can be observed that 70 percent of the households in the rural areas make use of wood/charcoal from wood for heating as compared to 33 percent in the urban areas. Furthermore, a

significant proportion (23%) of the households in urban areas make use of electricity for heating purposes. The corresponding proportion in the rural areas is only 2 percent.

At constituency level, the households that heat their dwellings rely heavily on wood and charcoal from wood. The proportion of households utilizing this source of energy ranges from 35 to 86 percent respectively in Engela and Omundaungilo constituencies. It should be noted that there are significant proportions of households in some constituency that do not heat their homes. The proportions range from 11 to 55 percent respectively in Omundaungilo and Engela constituencies.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No cooking	Other	Not stated
Ohangwena	35 958	2.2	1.3	93.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
Urban	596	29.9	6.4	56.9	5.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Rural	35 362	1.8	1.2	94.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Eenhana	2 995	6.0	1.8	89.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
Endola	4 079	1.1	1.0	95.9	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Engela	3 588	6.2	3.0	87.4	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5
Epembe	2 264	0.4	0.2	97.0	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Ohangwena	2 837	4.8	1.5	89.8	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4
Okongo	3 329	1.1	0.9	96.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Omulonga	5 073	0.3	0.9	96.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Omundaungilo	1 094	0.5	0.3	97.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Ondobe	3 342	0.2	0.6	96.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
Ongenga	3 498	1.1	1.5	93.8	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2
Oshikango	3 859	3.0	1.4	92.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0

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

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Ohangwena	35 958	3.9	19.3	39.4	0.2	0.6	34.8	1.1	0.7
Urban	596	44.5	5.9	45.5	0.2	0.3	3.0	0.7	0.0
Rural	35 362	3.2	19.5	39.3	0.2	0.6	35.3	1.1	0.7
Eenhana	2 995	9.2	11.8	39.2	0.1	0.4	37.2	1.3	0.7
Endola	4 079	2.6	25.4	48.8	0.2	1.1	21.5	0.3	0.1
Engela	3 588	9.8	33.3	37.1	0.2	0.8	17.5	0.7	0.6
Epembe	2 264	1.1	6.2	20.8	0.4	0.4	69.8	0.4	1.0
Ohangwena	2 837	8.2	16.7	56.0	0.1	0.8	17.3	0.1	0.7
Okongo	3 329	3.0	6.7	26.9	0.1	0.3	61.0	1.4	0.5
Omulonga	5 073	0.5	20.3	34.1	0.1	0.3	42.8	1.6	0.4
Omundaungilo	1 094	1.0	5.8	26.8	0.1	0.2	65.0	0.4	0.8
Ondobe	3 342	0.6	15.4	45.6	0.2	0.3	36.1	0.7	1.0
Ongenga	3 498	2.1	34.5	32.8	0.5	0.5	26.8	1.3	1.3
Oshikango	3 859	4.7	18.3	52.3	0.3	0.8	19.8	2.9	0.9

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood / Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No heating	Other	Not stated
Ohangwena	35 958	2.0	1.6	69.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	24.8	0.7	0.7
Urban	596	22.5	0.8	33.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	41.6	0.2	0.2
Rural	35 362	1.7	1.6	69.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	24.5	0.7	0.7
Eenhana	2 995	5.4	0.9	69.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	21.1	0.5	0.7
Endola	4 079	1.5	2.7	79.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	14.7	0.2	0.2
Engela	3 588	4.0	4.0	35.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	54.9	0.2	0.6
Epembe	2 264	0.6	0.5	84.3	0.0	1.0	0.7	11.9	0.4	0.6
Ohangwena	2 837	5.1	0.9	64.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	26.4	0.1	0.6
Okongo	3 329	0.7	0.8	83.6	0.1	0.6	0.3	13.3	0.3	0.3
Omulonga	5 073	0.7	1.6	77.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	17.7	0.7	0.7
Omundaungilo	1 094	0.6	0.2	86.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	11.2	0.2	0.6
Ondobe	3 342	0.4	0.5	62.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	35.2	0.1	0.6
Ongenga	3 498	0.9	1.6	56.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	36.3	1.9	1.3
Oshikango	3 859	2.5	1.7	71.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	20.3	1.9	0.8

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 off. 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

78 percent of all households in Ohangwena have access to safe water

For public health purposes, water from pipes and boreholes, except those with open tanks, is regarded as safe for drinking and cooking.

The percent distribution of households with safe water for drinking and cooking by area is shown in Figure 9.1.1 while Table 9.1.1 shows the percent distribution of households by the main source of water for drinking and cooking as well as by area. It can be seen from the figure as well from the table that close to 4 out of 5 households in the region have access to safe drinking and cooking water. The main source of safe water for a large number of households (42%) is from public pipe. There is a difference between urban and rural areas with the former having a higher proportion with regard to safe water. About 18 percent of the households in rural areas fetch their water for drinking and cooking from natural sources, i.e. rivers, streams, dams and canals. The corresponding proportion for the urban areas is less than one percent.

There are significant differences between constituencies. The proportion of households with safe drinking and cooking water ranges from 39 to 92 percent respectively for Epembe and Engela constituencies. In the latter area, a significant proportion (59%) of households rely on natural sources of water for drinking and cooking.

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

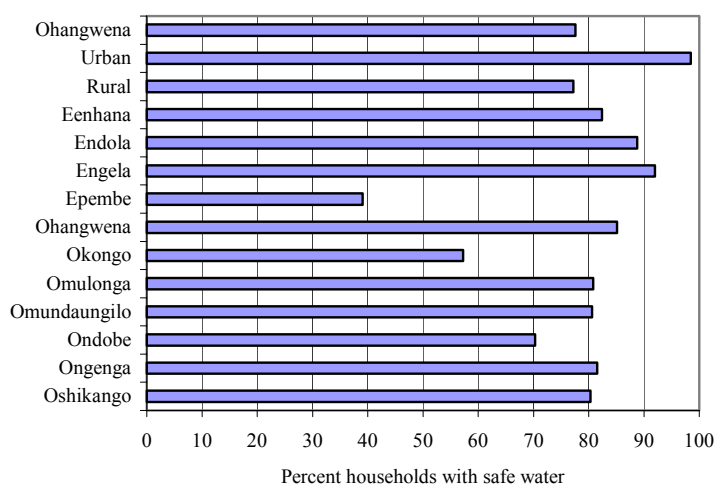


Table 9.1.1 Percent of households by area and source of water, Ohangwena Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Piped water within	Public pipe	Safe bore-hole	Safe water	River/ Stream/ Dam/ Canal	Other	Not stated
Ohangwena	35 958	30.1	42.0	5.5	77.6	17.7	3.6	1.2
Urban	596	94.6	3.7	0.2	98.5	0.7	0.2	0.7
Rural	35 362	29.0	42.6	5.6	77.2	17.9	3.7	1.2
Eenhana	2 995	68.0	8.8	5.6	82.4	15.2	1.1	1.2
Endola	4 079	11.3	73.5	4.0	88.8	10.0	0.9	0.3
Engela	3 588	22.7	65.6	3.7	92.0	6.3	0.8	0.9
Epembe	2 264	26.0	2.3	10.8	39.1	58.9	0.3	1.7
Ohangwena	2 837	17.9	65.4	1.8	85.1	12.9	1.1	0.9
Okongo	3 329	40.7	3.4	13.2	57.3	13.1	28.0	1.5
Omulonga	5 073	36.5	35.0	9.3	80.8	16.8	1.4	1.0
Omundaungilo	1 094	78.7	0.4	1.5	80.6	16.6	0.2	2.7
Ondobe	3 342	20.9	46.0	3.4	70.3	26.7	1.7	1.3
Ongenga	3 498	21.6	59.0	0.9	81.5	15.8	1.1	1.6
Oshikango	3 859	23.0	53.7	3.6	80.3	16.8	1.4	1.5

Close to 49 percent of the households in the region is relatively close to the water source, as the distance is less than 100 metres. This is indicated in Table 9.1.2, which presents the percent distribution of households by walking distance to the water source. About 18 percent of the households have to cover more than 1 kilometre to fetch their water.

There distinct differences between urban and rural areas. It can be observed that higher proportions of households cover longer distances in rural than in urban areas.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								Not stated
		0 - 1	1 - 100	101 - 200	201 - 300	301 - 400	401 - 500	501 - 1000	1000+	
Ohangwena	35 958	31.4	17.5	5.0	3.2	2.7	4.5	16.4	18.2	1.1
Urban	596	94.8	3.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0
Rural	35 362	30.4	17.8	5.1	3.2	2.7	4.6	16.7	18.5	1.1
Eenhana	2 995	68.4	5.9	2.3	1.6	0.7	1.1	5.9	12.0	2.1
Endola	4 079	11.9	26.9	10.6	5.5	4.1	7.7	20.9	12.2	0.3
Engela	3 588	23.1	19.3	7.1	3.9	5.5	6.6	17.5	15.9	1.2
Epembe	2 264	29.0	18.3	3.9	2.7	1.6	2.6	17.4	23.1	1.4
Ohangwena	2 837	18.9	18.7	5.5	5.0	3.2	5.5	25.1	17.7	0.5
Okongo	3 329	43.2	7.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.5	11.5	28.8	2.1
Omulonga	5 073	37.0	13.1	3.4	1.8	1.7	3.5	14.7	24.0	0.8
Omundaungilo	1 094	78.7	4.0	2.6	2.2	0.1	1.9	6.0	3.9	0.5
Ondobe	3 342	21.7	22.1	5.2	3.1	2.7	4.5	19.5	20.8	0.5
Ongenga	3 498	25.8	24.8	2.7	3.2	3.3	5.7	20.3	12.2	1.9
Oshikango	3 859	24.5	21.6	7.0	3.9	2.9	4.9	14.9	19.2	1.1

9.2. Type of toilet facility

Close 9 out of 10 households in Ohangwena have no toilet facility

Table 9.2.1 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. Only 3 percent of the households in the region use flush toilet while another 89 percent have no toilet facility at all. It is worth noting that about 6 percent of the households make use of the pit long drop. There are notable differences between urban and rural areas. Over 20 percent of the households in the urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural percentage is 2. Over 89 percent of the rural households use the bush as against 55 percent in the urban areas.

There are hardly any observable differences at constituency level. Most of the households (81% - 97%) in all the constituencies have no toilet facility. The pit, long drop, latrine is utilised by a small proportion of households in Engela (12%), and Ohangwena (9%) constituencies.

Table 9.2.1 Percent of households by toilet facility, Ohangwena 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
Ohangwena	35 958	2.0	1.2	1.4	5.5	0.5	88.8	0.1	0.5
Urban	596	22.3	14.4	1.0	7.6	0.2	54.5	0.0	0.0
Rural	35 362	1.6	1.0	1.4	5.5	0.5	89.4	0.1	0.5
Eenhana	2 995	5.5	2.9	0.8	2.6	0.8	86.6	0.2	0.6
Endola	4 079	1.5	1.3	3.9	6.0	0.5	86.2	0.1	0.3
Engela	3 588	2.0	2.2	0.8	12.4	0.8	80.9	0.4	0.5
Epembe	2 264	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	97.0	0.1	0.4
Ohangwena	2 837	3.9	1.6	1.9	9.4	0.8	81.9	0.1	0.5
Okongo	3 329	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.5	0.2	95.2	0.0	0.2
Omulonga	5 073	1.0	0.4	0.6	3.6	0.4	93.5	0.1	0.4
Omundaungilo	1 094	0.1	0.2	1.9	2.2	0.5	94.5	0.0	0.5
Ondobe	3 342	0.3	0.2	0.7	3.6	0.3	94.3	0.1	0.5
Ongenga	3 498	1.4	0.9	1.7	7.3	0.3	87.1	0.1	1.2
Oshikango	3 859	4.0	2.4	1.4	6.8	0.5	84.1	0.0	0.8

9.3. Garbage and refuse disposal

Table 9.3.1 shows the percent distribution of households by means of disposing garbage/refuse. The most common means of disposing garbage in Ohangwena region is incineration, with 35 percent of the households utilising it. This is followed by roadside dumping (23%) and then the rubbish pit (19%).

Significant differences can be observed between urban and rural areas. Regular collection of garbage is fairly common in the urban areas where one third of the households enjoy this service. Another 35 percent of the households in these areas make use of the rubbish pit. In the case of the rural areas, the most common means of garbage disposal is incineration with one third of the households utilizing it. This is followed by roadside dumping (23%) and then the rubbish pit (19%).

At constituency level, incineration appears to be popular in all the constituencies. The proportion of households making use of this ranges from 15 to 55 percent respectively in Oshikango and Endola constituencies. Roadside dumping and the rubbish pit are also popular means of garbage disposal in all the constituencies.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Ohangwena	35 958	7.1	15.1	32.3	23.2	18.7	2.0	1.5
Urban	596	33.1	8.2	15.8	7.7	34.9	0.0	0.3
Rural	35 362	6.7	15.2	32.6	23.5	18.5	2.0	1.5
Eenhana	2 995	13.4	27.5	26.8	7.2	22.5	1.4	1.2
Endola	4 079	7.4	14.0	54.8	4.5	16.8	1.9	0.6
Engela	3 588	7.7	17.4	19.4	17.0	34.2	2.8	1.6
Epembe	2 264	3.9	10.2	29.9	33.9	16.1	4.6	1.5
Ohangwena	2 837	5.3	17.9	36.8	17.0	21.5	1.0	0.6
Okongo	3 329	6.0	11.8	40.7	26.6	12.9	0.7	1.3
Omulonga	5 073	3.1	8.5	37.5	35.5	11.9	2.4	1.1
Omundaungilo	1 094	1.3	22.1	35.6	8.3	30.3	0.2	2.3
Ondobe	3 342	7.2	5.5	34.7	34.1	16.2	0.1	2.2
Ongenga	3 498	9.4	11.8	22.8	36.9	12.1	4.9	2.1
Oshikango	3 859	10.2	26.5	14.7	22.9	22.0	1.3	2.4

10. Fertility

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

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

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

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

10.1. Levels of Fertility

On the average, women in Ohangwena region have around 5 children

The total fertility rates for Ohangwena 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 five children. Women in both urban and rural areas were expected to have five children. The total fertility rates for the constituencies range from 4 to 7 children, with Engela having the lowest rate and Epembe & Omundaungilo being the leading constituencies in terms of fertility.

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

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Ohangwena	5.3
Urban	5.4
Rural	4.9
Eenhana	5.9
Endola	4.7
Engela	4.3
Epembe	6.5
Ohangwena	4.8
Okongo	5.7
Omulonga	6.0
Omundaungilo	6.9
Ondobe	5.6
Ongenga	4.8
Oshikango	5.1

10.2. Fertility Pattern

Teen-age females contribute 7% to the total fertility in Ohangwena Region

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Ohangwena Region is shown in Table 10.2.1. Motherhood starts at a fairly early age in the region, and child bearing is less significant in the late ages. Teen-age females contribute 7 percent to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above account for another 13 percent. Child-bearing for women is highly concentrated in the 20–34 year age group which contributes about 63 percent to the total fertility.

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

Age group	ASFR	Percent
15-19	0.0735	6.8
20-24	0.2126	19.8
25-29	0.2341	21.7
30-34	0.2284	21.2
35-39	0.1823	16.9
40-44	0.1090	10.1
45-49	0.0365	3.4

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

11. Mortality and Orphanhood

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

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

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

11.1. Mortality

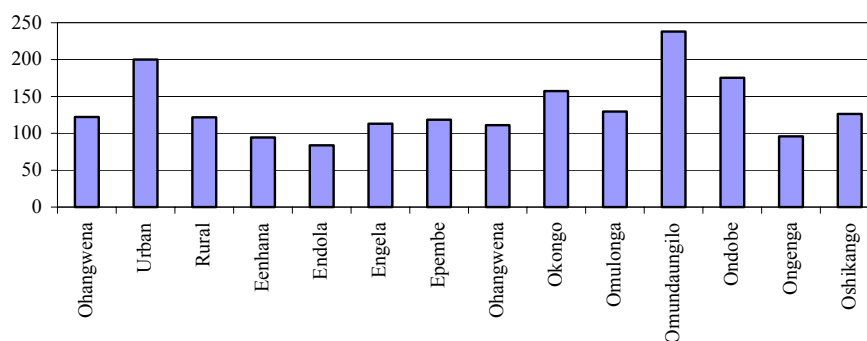
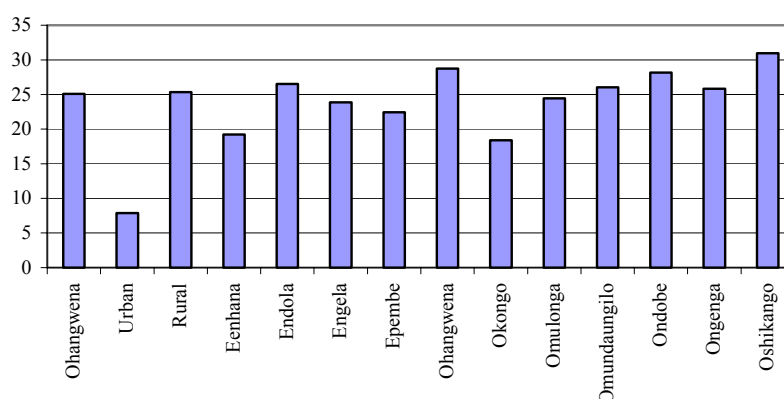
Table 11.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households from 1998 to 2001 in Ohangwena Region. It can be observed that the number of deaths has been increasing since 1999.

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

Year	Females	Males	Not stated	Total
1998	1437	1649		3086
1999	1309	1573		2882
2000	1762	2170		3932
2001	3147	3051	206	6404

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

Figure 11.1.1 shows the percent increase in the number of deaths between 1999 and 2001 for the region, urban and rural areas as well as the constituencies. The percent increase ranges from 84 to 238 in Endola and Omundaungilo constituencies, respectively. The magnitude of mortality in the region can also be observed by looking at households, which had at least one death within 3 years before the Census. This is shown in figure 11.1.2. For the region as a whole, it is noticeable that one out of four households have experienced at least one death within the three years before the Census. Over three out of ten households in Oshikango constituency have lost a family member within the last three years.

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

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

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

The various indicators are presented in Table 11.1.2. The infant mortality rate for Ohangwena Region is 55 and 58 per 1000 live births, respectively for females and males. Infant mortality is lower for females in urban than in rural areas.

With regard to constituencies, Ondobe has the highest infant mortality rate for both females and males with 103 and 79 infant deaths per 1 000 live births for females and males respectively. Child mortality follows the same pattern as that of infant mortality.

With regard to the under-five mortality at the regional level, 76 and 75 female and male children respectively per 1000 live births die before the age of five years. The rates are higher for males in urban than in rural areas. At constituency level, the rates are relatively high for Ondobe and Okongo constituencies. In the former area, 154 and 107 children per 1000 female and male births respectively die before reaching the age of five. The corresponding rates for the other constituency for females and males respectively are 110 and 104.

The life expectancy at birth in the region is 45 and 44 years respectively for females and males. Females in urban areas have the highest life expectancy in the Ohangwena region.. The same picture can be seen at constituency level. The population in most of the constituencies has a life expectancy at birth in the range of 40 to 50 years for both females and males.

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

Area	Infant Mortality		Child Mortality		Under 5 Mortality		Life Expectancy	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Ohangwena	55	58	20	22	76	75	45	44
Urban	37	69	10	28	47	130	60	41
Rural	55	58	20	21	76	80	45	43
Eenhana	59	35	22	9	82	42	55	48
Endola	49	33	17	9	66	39	46	46
Engela	67	61	27	23	95	79	49	40
Epembe	53	78	30	34	72	105	42	45
Ohangwena	50	68	17	28	68	90	49	41
Okongo	76	77	33	33	110	104	43	46
Omulonga	49	62	17	24	66	81	45	42
Omundaungilo	38	58	11	22	48	75	41	38
Ondobe	103	79	52	35	154	107	47	51
Ongenga	60	50	23	17	84	62	43	45
Oshikango	48	48	16	16	64	59	40	38

11.2 Orphanhood

Information on orphanhood, particularly for children, provides an indirect indicator for adult mortality. It also reflects on the degree of dependency at household level. Table 11.2.1 below presents the number of households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years. About 34 percent of the households in Ohangwena 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 5 percent. This implies that in 1 out of every 20 households has a child without both mother and father, relying on extended family relatives for survival.

Table 11.2.1 Households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years by area, Ohangwena 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
Ohangwena	30 657	10 493	34.2	1397	4.6
Urban	300	84	28.0	7	2.3
Rural	30 357	10 409	34.3	1390	4.6
Eenhana	2 432	767	31.5	98	4.0
Endola	3 418	1 229	36.0	151	4.4
Engela	2 878	1 010	35.1	139	4.8
Epembe	2 000	619	31.0	82	4.1
Ohangwena	2 399	896	37.3	134	5.6
Okongo	2 653	840	31.7	110	4.1
Omulonga	4 509	1 452	32.2	192	4.3
Omundaungilo	1 003	350	34.9	46	4.6
Ondobe	3 026	1 046	34.6	140	4.6
Ongenga	3 042	1 091	35.9	137	4.5
Oshikango	3 297	1 193	36.2	168	5.1

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

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

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ohangwena	110 262	16 210	14.7	1 679	1.5
Urban	776	126	16.2	9	1.2
Rural	109 486	16 084	14.7	1 670	1.5
Eenhana	8 784	1 193	13.6	117	1.3
Endola	11 842	1 865	15.7	177	1.5
Engela	9 788	1 515	15.5	166	1.7
Epembe	7 584	927	12.2	104	1.4
Ohangwena	8 418	1 391	16.5	166	2.0
Okongo	10 050	1 297	12.9	128	1.3
Omulonga	15 965	2 222	13.9	235	1.5
Omundaungilo	4 169	553	13.3	48	1.2
Ondobe	11 239	1 602	14.3	172	1.5
Ongenga	10 366	1 699	16.4	163	1.6
Oshikango	12 057	1 946	16.1	203	1.7

Appendix 1: Census Definitions of Concepts and Classifications

In this appendix the concepts and classifications used in the 2001 Population and Housing Census are defined. These concepts and classifications were based on regional and international recommendations with adaptations to suit local conditions.

Geographic and Migration Concepts

The Ohangwena Region consisted of eleven Constituencies, namely Eenhana, Endola, Engela, Epembe, Ohangwena, Okongo, Omulonga Omundaungilo, Ondobe, Ongenga, and Oshikango.

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

Demographic and Social Concepts

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

Definitions used at different levels of disability were as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Marital status

The question on marital status was asked to all persons. It was defined as the personal status of persons in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country.

The definitions used for the various categories of marital status were as follows:

(i) Never married: persons who had never married before in their lifetime.

Married legally or customarily: persons who during the reference period were married under legal systems of the country or the customs of the local area.

Married consensually: persons of the opposite sex living together as husband and wife without any legal or customary ceremony.

Separated: married persons who were not living together as husband and wife but who had not been legally or customarily divorced.

Divorced: persons whose marriage had been cancelled legally or customarily and not remarried.

Widowed: persons whose spouses were dead and were not married at the time of the Census.

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 form, 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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