
Table of Contents

Foreword	2
Summary Census Indicators	4
1 General Overview	12
2 Population Structure and Composition	14
3 Disability	18
4 Early Childhood Development	19
5 Education and Literacy	21
6 Labour Force	25
7 Household Composition and Characteristics	31
8 Housing Conditions	36
9 Water Supply and Sanitation	42
10 Fertility	46
11 Mortality and Orphanhood	48
 Appendices	
1. Census Definitions of Concepts and Classifications	52
2. Questionnaires	62
3. Detailed Tables	64

Foreword

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

The current report provides regional detailed basic highlights from the Census. These highlights were derived from detailed tabulations and analysis, which were undertaken after the completion of data processing of the Census information collected in the 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 report relates to all persons who were in the Omaheke region during the Census Reference Night of 27 to 28 August 2001. All persons who usually reside in the region, but were not present during the Census Reference Night, are therefore not included in the analysis. On the other hand, all those persons who usually did not reside in the region, but were present during the Census Reference Night, are included in this report. Information on the population, which usually resides in the various regions, has been presented in the National Report.

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

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

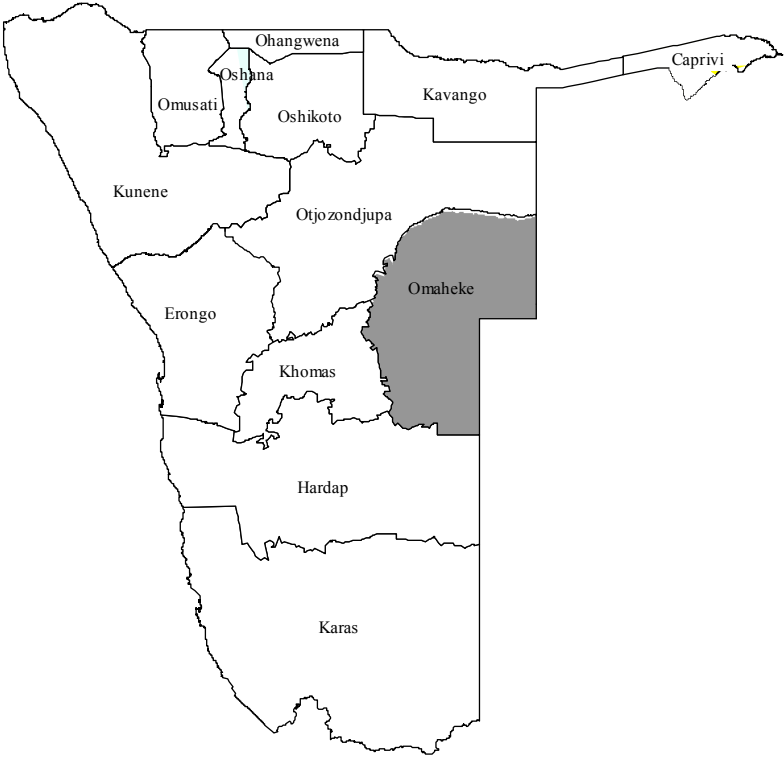
It is our sincere hope that the Census results, and in particular this report, will be put to good use by both policy makers and planners for objective policy formulation and implementation of programmes for the development of our nation.

Immanuel Ngatjizeko, M. P.

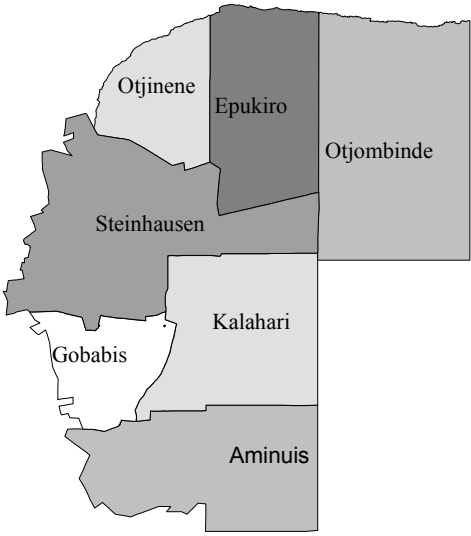
Director General

National Planning Commission

Windhoek, November 2004



Omaheke Region



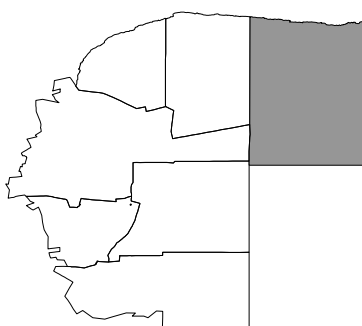
Aminuis	12 392
Epukiro	7 135
Gobabis	15 119
Kalahari	9 443
Otjinene	7 790
Otjombinde	6 560
Steinhausen	9 600

Omaheke Region – Census Indicators, 2001

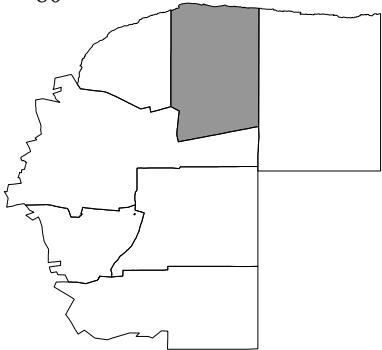
Population Size	2001	1991		2001	1991
Total	68 039	52 735	Children 6-15 years attending school, Percent		
Females	32 484	25 423	Girls	75	..
Males	35 554	27 312	Boys	72	..
Growth Rate (%)	2.5	..	Labour force, 15+ years, percent		
In Urban/Rural, percent			In labour force	55	59
Urban areas	20	16	Employed	76	81
Rural areas	80	84	Unemployed	24	19
Sex ratio			Outside labour force	41	41
Males per 100 females	109	107	Student	26	27
			Homemaker	55	47
			Retired, too old, etc.	19	26
Area: In square Kilometres	84 612	87 202	Housing Conditions, percent		
Population density			Households with		
Persons per sq. km	0.8	0.6	Safe water	89	98
Age composition, percent			No toilet facility	62	59
Under 5 years	15	16	Electricity for lighting	27	22
5 – 14 years	26	27	Access to radio	77	54
15 – 59 years	51	50	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	76	79
60+ years	6	6	Main Source of income, percent		
Marital status: 15 years and above, Percent			Household main income		
Never married	60	50	Farming	28	..
Married legally, of whom	21	25	Wages & Salaries	45	..
Married with certificate	13	..	Cash remittance	7	..
Married traditionally	8	..	Business, non-farming	6	..
Married consensually	13	18	Pension	9	..
Divorced/Separated	2	2	Fertility		
Widowed	3	4	Average number of children per woman	4.9	6.1
Citizenship, percent			Mortality		
Namibian	99	99	Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Non-Namibian	1	1	Females	51	..
Main language spoken at home			Males	58	..
Percent of households			Both Sexes	55	78
Otjiherero	39	43	Life expectancy at birth, years		
Nama/Damara	27	24	Females	66	60
Afrikaans	12		Males	64	57
San	7	12	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent		
Private households			Orphaned by		
Number	12 590	9 500	Mother	3	..
Average size	5.3	4.6	Father	5	..
Head of Household, percent			Both parents	1	..
Females	33	27	Disability, percent		
Males	67	73	With disability	4	3
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	67	57	Of whom		
Education, 15+ years, percent			Deaf	26	12
Never attended	33	46	Blind	30	33
Currently at school	12	11	Speech	14	7
Left school	52	43	Limbs	37	39
			Hands	13	..
			Legs	24	..
			Mental	7	19

Aminuis Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	12 392	In labour force	40
Females	5 890	Employed	74
Males	6 502	Unemployed	26
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	110	Student	27
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	57
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	17
5 – 14 years	27	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	49	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	94
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	77
Percent		Electricity for lighting	14
Never married	67	Access to radio	75
Married with certificate	10	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	12	Household main income	
Married consensually	5	Farming	46
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	27
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	9
Private households		Business, non-farming	6
Number	2 085	Pension	10
Average size	5.9	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	37	per woman	4.6
Males	63	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	14
Never attended	29	Males	30
Currently at school	16	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	54	Females	66
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	66
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	82	With disability	4
Boys	79		

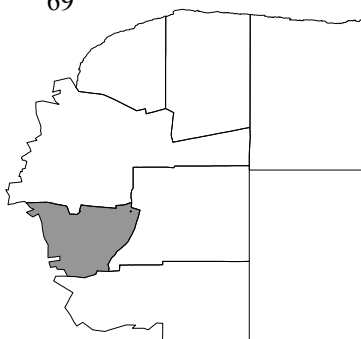


Epukiro Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

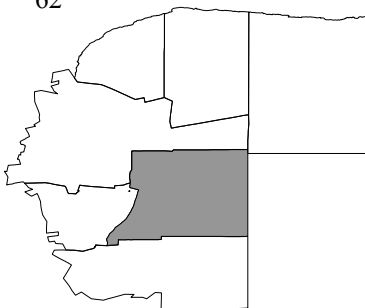
Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	7 135	In labour force	44
Females	3 378	Employed	78
Males	3 757	Unemployed	22
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	111	Student	28
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	57
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	14
5 – 14 years	29	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	47	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	73
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	91
Percent		Electricity for lighting	8
Never married	69	Access to radio	84
Married with certificate	3	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	17	Household main income	
Married consensually	6	Farming	61
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	15
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	7
Number	1 000	Pension	13
Average size	7.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	42	per woman	5.5
Males	58	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	76	Females	34
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	86
Never attended	31	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	20	Females	69
Left school	48	Males	65
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	3
Girls	84		
Boys	80		

Gobabis Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

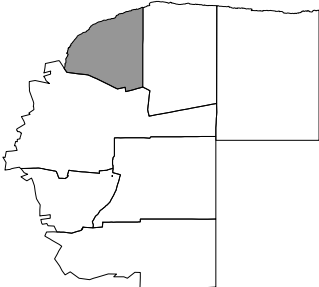
Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	15 119	In labour force	66
Females	7 539	Employed	69
Males	7 580	Unemployed	31
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	28
Males per 100 females	101	Student	23
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	48
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	29
5 – 14 years	21	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	59	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	97
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	39
Percent		Electricity for lighting	44
Never married	54	Access to radio	82
Married with certificate	21	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	18	Farming	3
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	66
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	9
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	3 488	Pension	8
Average size	4.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	37	per woman	4.7
Males	63	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	76	Females	84
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	54
Never attended	23	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	7	Females	61
Left school	67	Males	57
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	3
Girls	70		
Boys	69		



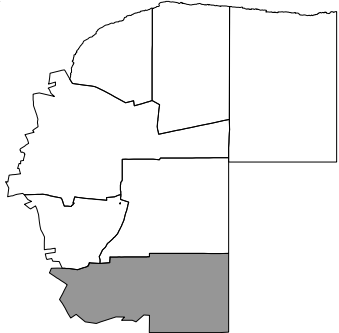
Kalahari Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	9 443	In labour force	59
Females	4 519	Employed	89
Males	4 923	Unemployed	11
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	109	Student	24
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	57
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	19
5 – 14 years	26	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	47	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	93
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	58
Percent		Electricity for lighting	35
Never married	59	Access to radio	71
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	16	Farming	22
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	55
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	8
Private households		Business, non-farming	4
Number	1 830	Pension	10
Average size	5.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	24	per woman	4.2
Males	76	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	50	Females	42
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	63
Never attended	43	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	9	Females	61
Left school	44	Males	69
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	3
Girls	66		
Boys	62		

Otjinene Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

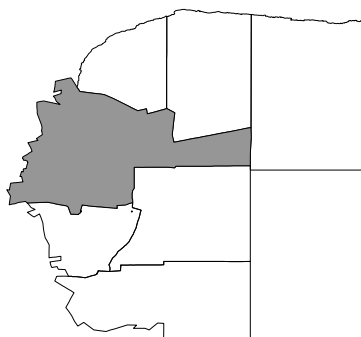
Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	7 790	In labour force	46
Females	3 723	Employed	83
Males	4 067	Unemployed	17
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	109	Student	27
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	57
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	16
5 – 14 years	29	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	46	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	71
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	84
Percent		Electricity for lighting	11
Never married	70	Access to radio	82
Married with certificate	3	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	15	Household main income	
Married consensually	6	Farming	57
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	14
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	10
Number	1 175	Pension	9
Average size	6.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	42	per woman	5.5
Males	58	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	75	Females	45
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	70
Never attended	33	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	17	Females	68
Left school	47	Males	63
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	4
Girls	86		
Boys	82		

Otjombinde Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	6 560	In labour force	55
Females	2 930	Employed	73
Males	3 630	Unemployed	27
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	124	Student	34
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	51
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	15
5 – 14 years	29	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	48	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	73
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	86
Percent		Electricity for lighting	7
Never married	58	Access to radio	64
Married with certificate	5	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	19	Household main income	
Married consensually	12	Farming	53
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	21
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	9
Private households		Business, non-farming	5
Number	1 058	Pension	8
Average size	6.2	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	32	per woman	5.6
Males	68	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	62	Females	44
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	69
Never attended	42	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	15	Females	59
Left school	41	Males	57
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	4
Girls	73		
Boys	71		

Steinhausen Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	9 600	In labour force	65
Females	4 505	Employed	77
Males	5 095	Unemployed	23
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	113	Student	23
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	55
Under 5 years	16	Retired, too old, etc.	22
5 – 14 years	26	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	51	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	93
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	50
Percent		Electricity for lighting	37
Never married	51	Access to radio	76
Married with certificate	15	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	3	Household main income	
Married consensually	26	Farming	14
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	66
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	4
Private households		Business, non-farming	3
Number	1 954	Pension	9
Average size	4.8	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	20	per woman	5.6
Males	80	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	46
Never attended	43	Males	58
Currently at school	8	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	47	Females	67
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	58
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	63	With disability	4
Boys	62		



1 General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in the Omaheke region was 68 039. Out of these, 32 484 were females while 35 554 were males. This gives a sex ratio of close to 109 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 Omaheke, but were not present on the Census reference night, were enumerated elsewhere if they spent the night in Namibia.

The enumeration exercise covered all persons in private households and institutions, the homeless and overnight travellers. Figure 1.1 below provides a breakdown of the population by these groups. The population in private households constitutes 98 percent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is about two percent of the total population.

Figure 1.2 presents the distribution of households by size. About 14 percent of the households are made up of one person, while the population in these households makes up less than 4 percent of the total household population in the region. Households with 6 or more persons account for 38 percent of all households. However, their population makes up about two thirds of the regional population.

Figure 1.1 Total Population, Omaheke Region, 2001 Census

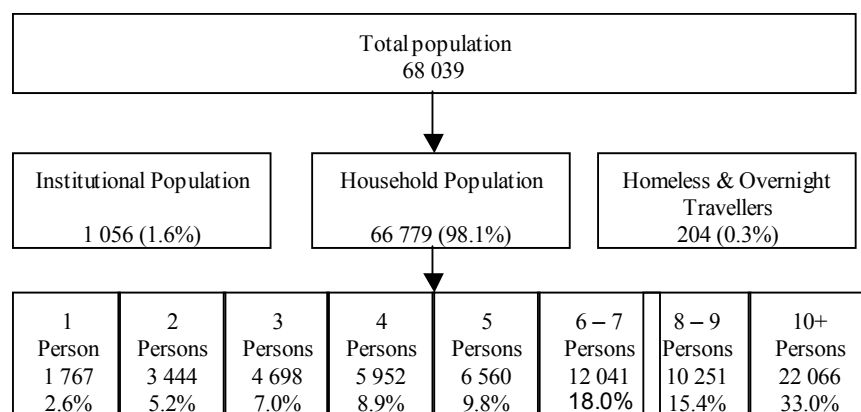
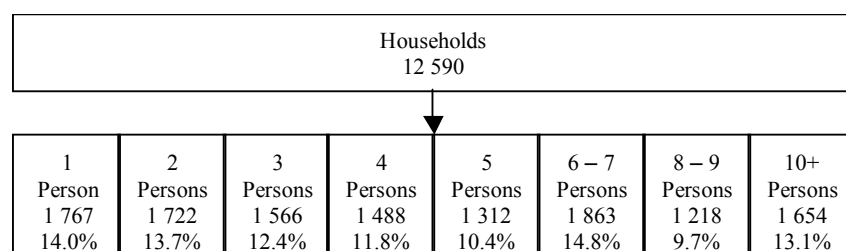


Figure 1.2 Households, Omaheke Region, 2001 Census



1.2 Population Distribution

The enumerated population distribution by urban and rural areas as well as by constituencies is shown in Table 1.2.1 below. It should be noted that urban areas are so proclaimed by the Government. About 54 000 persons, who make up 80 percent of the total population, were enumerated in the rural parts of the region. Close to 14 000 persons were enumerated in the urban areas. This shows that the proportion of the urban population was only 20 percent of the total population.

There are 7 constituencies in the region. Gobabis constituency is the most populous with about 22 percent of the regional population. This is followed by Aminius (18%). Otjombinde is the least populous with about 10 percent of the total population.

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

Area	Total	Percent	Female	Male	Not stated
Omaheke	68 039	100	32 484	35 554	1
Urban	13 856	20.4	7 046	6 810	
Rural	54 183	79.6	25 438	28 744	1
Aminuis	12 392	18.2	5 890	6 502	
Epukiro	7 135	10.5	3 378	3 757	
Gobabis	15 119	22.2	7 539	7 580	
Kalahari	9 443	13.9	4 519	4 923	1
Otjinene	7 790	11.4	3 723	4 067	
Otjombinde	6 560	9.6	2 930	3 630	
Steinhausen	9 600	14.1	4 505	5 095	

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

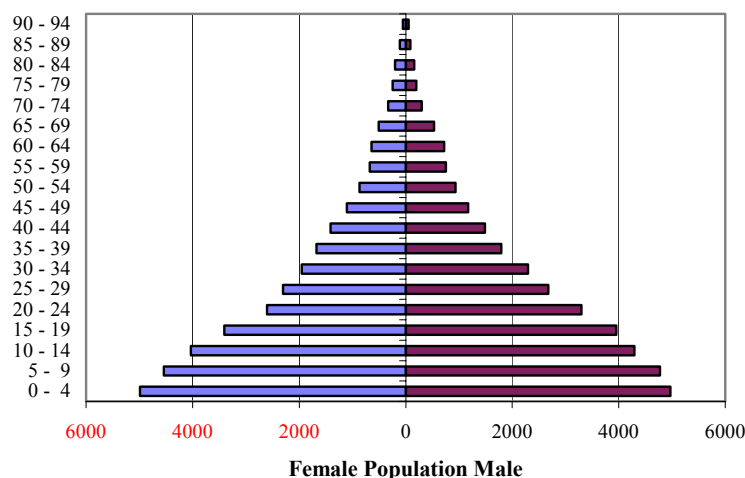
About 2 out of 5 persons in Omaheke region are aged below 15 years

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups and by area is presented in Table 2.1.1 below. At the same time, Figure 2.1.1 presents the regional population pyramid by 5 year age groups. It can be observed from the table that the population of Omaheke region is relatively young as 41 percent of the whole population is under 15 years of age. This is more pronounced in the population pyramid, which has a very broad base and a very narrow apex. The proportion of the population aged 60 years and above, i.e. the senior citizens, is about 6 percent. Slightly more than half of the population belong to the economically active age groups of 15 to 59 years.

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

Area	Percent in age group				
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+	Not stated
Omaheke	14.6	25.9	50.5	6.2	2.7
Urban	13.2	20.5	59.3	5.3	1.7
Rural	15.0	27.3	48.3	6.4	3.0
Aminuis	14.7	26.7	49.3	6.7	2.7
Epukiro	15.1	29.3	46.8	7.2	1.6
Gobabis	13.5	21.1	58.5	5.3	1.5
Kalahari	14.7	25.7	47.1	5.7	6.8
Otjinene	14.5	29.2	45.7	7.2	3.4
Otjombinde	15.3	28.6	47.9	6.4	1.8
Steinhausen	15.6	25.7	51.5	5.7	1.5

Figure 2.1.1 Population Pyramid, Omaheke Region, 2001 Census



2.2 Age structure: Urban and rural areas

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for urban and rural areas is shown in Table 2.1.1. Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 present the population pyramids for the respective areas by five-year age groups. There are differences on the age structure between urban and rural areas. The proportion of the young population, i.e. under 15 years of age, is 34 and 42 percent respectively for urban and rural areas. In the case of the population aged 60 years and above there are no significant differences, the corresponding percentages for the two areas are respectively 5 and 6. The rural areas have slightly more young people as well as senior citizens. On the other hand, the urban areas have relatively more people in the economically active age groups of 15 – 59 years. This phenomenon can be observed in the pyramids for the two areas. Unlike the case for urban areas, the pyramid for the rural areas has a relatively broader base and an apex which is not as narrow as that of the urban pyramid. This is a demonstration of the relatively higher proportions of both the young and the old populations in the rural areas.

Figure 2.2.1 Urban population pyramid, Omaheke, 2001 Census

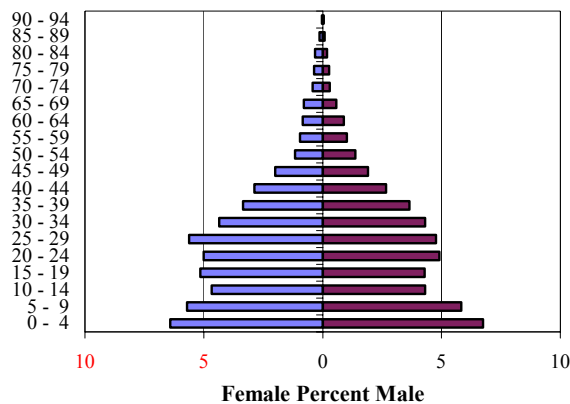
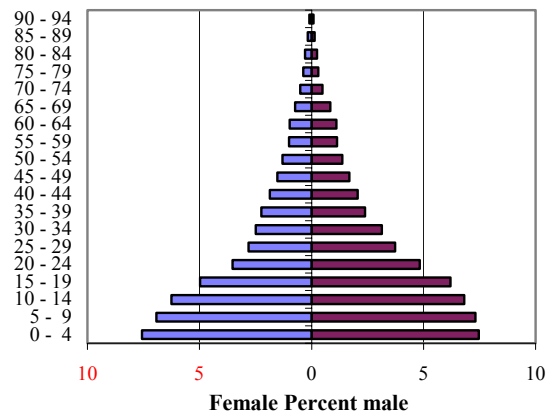


Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Omaheke, 2001 Census



2.3 Age Structure: Constituency Level

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for the seven constituencies is shown in Table 2.1.1. All the constituencies reflect age structures that are basically similar. They all have a fairly young population – around 35 percent or more – and an old age population of between 5 and 7 percent. Gobabis has the highest proportion of the economically active population (59%).

2.4 Sex Composition

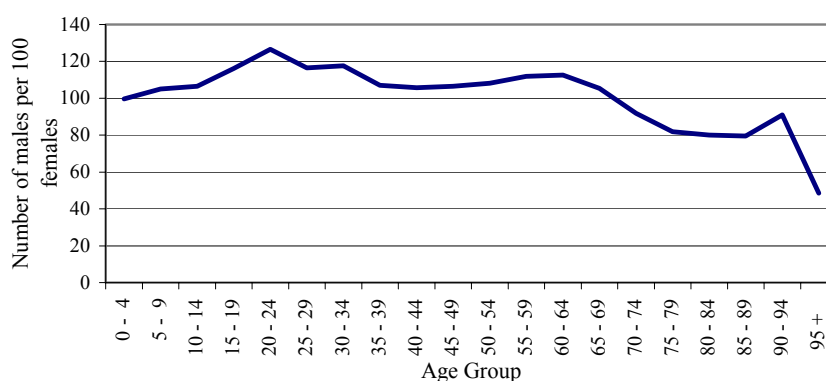
For every 100 females in Omaheke region there are 110 Males

Table 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio as well as the sex composition (percent) of the population by area. Females make up 48 percent of the whole population in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 110. Figure 2.4.1. shows the sex ratio by age for the regional population. The number of females and males are almost equal for the young population below the age of 10 years. For the age groups 15 – 69, there are significantly more males than females. After age 70, the sex ratio declines, implying that there are significantly more females than males in the higher age groups.

The sex ratio for urban areas is relatively lower than that for the rural ones. It can be observed that there are 97 males for every 100 females in the former areas as against 113 males for every 100 females in the latter areas. In all the constituencies in the region, the sex ratio is higher than 100, with Otjombinde peaking at 124 males for every 100 females.

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

Area	Percent		Sex Ratio
	Female	Male	
Omaheke	47.7	52.3	109.5
Urban	50.9	49.1	96.7
Rural	46.9	53.1	113.0
Aminuis	47.5	52.5	110.4
Epukiro	47.3	52.7	111.2
Gobabis	49.9	50.1	100.5
Kalahari	47.9	52.1	108.9
Otjinene	47.8	52.2	109.2
Otjombinde	44.7	55.3	123.9
Steinhausen	46.9	53.1	113.1

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

2.5 Marital status

13 percent of all persons aged 15 + in Omaheke region are married with certificate

The Census asked all persons their current marital status. Table 2.5.1 below presents the distribution of the regional population aged 15 years and above by type of marital status. It can be observed that 55 percent of females and 63 percent of males had never been married at the time of the Census. More than one out of every 10 persons aged at least 15 years are in consensual unions, i.e. marriage without legal or customary ceremony. It can be observed that there are relatively more females than males who were widowed. About 5 percent of all females aged 15 years and above are widowed.

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

Marital Status	Number				Per cent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Never married	23 023	10 024	12 999		59.7	55.3	63.5
Married with certificate	5 034	2 479	2 554	1	13.0	13.7	12.5
Married traditional	3 252	1 627	1 625		8.4	9.0	7.9
Consensual union	5 185	2 574	2 611		13.4	14.2	12.8
Divorced or separated	674	387	287		1.7	2.1	1.4
Widowed	1 286	969	317		3.3	5.3	1.5
Not stated	135	65	70		0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	38 589	18 125	20 463	1	100	100	100

2.6 Citizenship

Table 2.6.1 Population by sex and citizenship, Omaheke region, 2001 Census

Citizenship	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibian	67 238	32 134	35 104		98.8	98.9	98.7
Non Namibian	702	309	392	1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Not stated	99	41	58		0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	68 039	32 484	35 554	1	100	100	100

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

Citizenship	Number				Percent
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total
Angola	74	20	54		9.2
Botswana	71	31	40		8.9
South Africa	142	70	71	1	17.7
Zambia	10	6	4		1.2
Zimbabwe	36	22	14		4.5
Other SADC countries	198	83	115		24.7
Other African countries	20	8	12		2.5
European countries	87	35	52		10.9
American countries	47	23	24		5.9
Asian and Oceanic countries	13	8	5		1.6
Other countries	4	3	1		0.5
Not Stated	99	41	58		12.4
Total	801	350	450	1	100

All persons were asked to state their country of citizenship. Tables 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 show the total population and the non-Namibian population respectively by country of citizenship in Omaheke region. About 99 percent of the enumerated population were nationals of Namibia. Out of the non-Namibian nationals, close to 18 percent were nationals of South Africa, while another 11 percent were nationals of European countries.

2.7 Place of birth

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

Birthplace	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	206	82	124		0.3	0.3	0.3
Erongo	510	225	285		0.7	0.7	0.8
Hardap	1 249	569	680		1.8	1.8	1.9
Karas	542	276	266		0.8	0.8	0.7
Kavango	803	194	609		1.2	0.6	1.7
Khomas	6 244	2 965	3 279		9.2	9.1	9.2
Kunene	618	159	459		0.9	0.5	1.3
Ohangwena	619	162	457		0.9	0.5	1.3
Omaheke	51 466	25 497	25 969		75.6	78.5	73.0
Omusati	720	222	498		1.1	0.7	1.4
Oshana	707	155	552		1.0	0.5	1.6
Oshikoto	274	99	175		0.4	0.3	0.5
Otjozondjupa	1 949	884	1 065		2.9	2.7	3.0
Not stated	554	222	332		0.8	0.7	0.9
Outside Namibia	1 578	773	804	1	2.3	2.4	2.3
Total	68 039	32 484	35 554	1	100	100	100

Information on place of birth is useful for the analysis of lifetime migration. To identify their place of birth all persons were asked to state their mothers' place of usual residence at the time of their birth. Table 2.7.1 shows the place of birth for all persons who were enumerated in the region. It can be observed that 76 percent of the population were born in Omaheke region, while 9 percent were born in the neighbouring region of Khomas. Only about 3 percent of the enumerated population were born in Otjozondjupa region and 2 percent were born outside Namibia.

3 Disability

The Census asked all persons about any type of permanent disability or limitation. Disability is defined as a limitation in carrying out everyday activities at home, at work, or at school because of long-term physical or mental condition. Six types of disability are identified: blind, deaf, impaired speech, impairment of hands, impairment of legs and mentally disabled/mentally ill.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below show the persons with disability by area and sex as well as by type of disability. It can be seen from the first table that the proportion of the persons with disability in Omaheke Region was about 4 percent. There are no significant differences between females and males. Nor are there any differences between urban and rural areas, where the proportion of the persons with disability in each area is 4 percent. However, differences can be seen at constituency level. The proportion of persons with disability ranges from about 2 to 4 percent respectively for Kalahari and Aminuis constituencies.

It can be observed in Table 3.2 that blindness is the most common type of disability in Omaheke region. It affects 30 percent of all the disabled population. Deafness accounts for close to 26 percent of all disabilities. Impairment of legs also accounts for 24 percent.

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

Area	Population			Number of disabled			Percent disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Omaheke	67 835	32 419	35 416	2 426	1 155	1 271	3.6	3.6	3.6
Urban	13 823	7 035	6 788	415	204	211	3.0	2.9	3.1
Rural	54 012	25 384	28 628	2 011	951	1 060	3.7	3.7	3.7
Aminuis	12 391	5 890	6 501	549	275	274	4.4	4.7	4.2
Epukiro	7 133	3 377	3 756	216	110	106	3.0	3.3	2.8
Gobabis	15 086	7 528	7 558	419	199	220	2.8	2.6	2.9
Kalahari	9 361	4 488	4 873	244	120	124	2.6	2.7	2.5
Otjinene	7 768	3 720	4 048	337	167	170	4.3	4.5	4.2
Otjombinde	6 532	2 923	3 609	279	118	161	4.3	4.0	4.5
Steinhausen	9 564	4 493	5 071	382	166	216	4.0	3.7	4.3

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

Type of disability	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	737	351	386	30.4	30.4	30.4
Deaf	626	322	304	25.8	27.9	23.9
Hands	321	129	192	13.2	11.2	15.1
Legs	582	297	285	24.0	25.7	22.4
Speech	333	150	183	13.7	13.0	14.4
Mentally disabled/ill	181	81	100	7.5	7.0	7.9
Other	116	58	58	4.8	5.0	4.6
Total *	2 426	1 155	1 271			

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

4 Early Childhood Development

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

The Census counted about 8 000 children aged 3 – 6 years. Table 4.1 below indicates that 20 percent of the children in this age group were attending an ECD programme. There are no significant differences between girls and boys.

There are some differences between urban and rural areas where relatively higher proportions of children were attending an ECD programme in the former than in the latter area. Differences in the proportion of children attending ECD programmes also exist at constituency level. These range from 12 to 32 percent respectively for Steinhausen and Epukiro constituencies. Again, there are no big differences between girls and boys.

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

Area	Population 3 - 6 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Omaheke	8 060	3 973	4 087	1 634	856	778	20.3	21.5	19.0
Urban	1 400	701	699	374	193	181	26.7	27.5	25.9
Rural	6 660	3 272	3 388	1 260	663	597	18.9	20.3	17.6
Aminuis	1 430	685	745	309	154	155	21.6	22.5	20.8
Epukiro	900	454	446	292	161	131	32.4	35.5	29.4
Gobabis	1 571	784	787	359	189	170	22.9	24.1	21.6
Kalahari	1 120	566	554	168	85	83	15.0	15.0	15.0
Otjinene	965	467	498	212	114	98	22.0	24.4	19.7
Otjombinde	887	425	462	152	78	74	17.1	18.4	16.0
Steinhausen	1 187	592	595	142	75	67	12.0	12.7	11.3

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that out of the 1 634 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme in the region, about 75 percent are attending crèche or kindergarten. There are no differences for the proportions of girls and boys who are attending such an ECD programme. There are very few children (2%) who are attending a day care centre or a nursery school. Another 23 percent of the children are attending pre-primary school.

Higher proportions of children are attending crèche/kindergarten in rural than in urban areas. It should be noted that there are no significant differences between girls and boys in terms of the numbers attending any of these programmes.

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

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme	Number			Percent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Omaheke	Creche/Kindergarten	1 229	648	581	75.2	75.7	74.7
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	33	15	18	2.0	1.8	2.3
	Pre-Primary School	372	193	179	22.8	22.5	23.0
	Total Attending	1 634	856	778	100	100	100
Urban	Creche/Kindergarten	242	128	114	64.7	66.3	63.0
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	21	7	14	5.6	3.6	7.7
	Pre-Primary School	111	58	53	29.7	30.1	29.3
	Total Attending	374	193	181	100	100	100
Rural	Creche/Kindergarten	987	520	467	78.3	78.4	78.2
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	12	8	4	1.0	1.2	0.7
	Pre-Primary School	261	135	126	20.7	20.4	21.1
	Total Attending	1 260	663	597	100	100	100

5 Education and Literacy

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

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

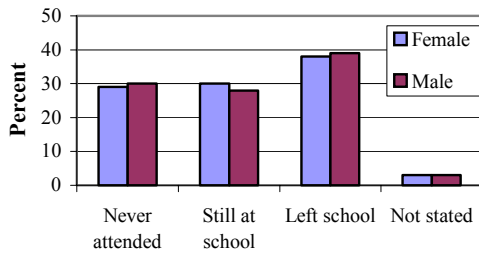
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending.

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

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

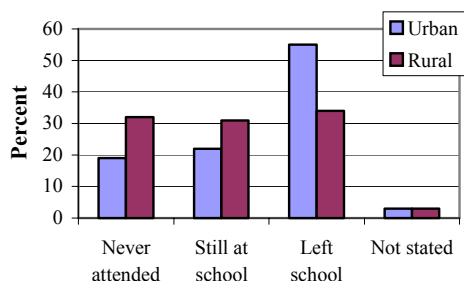
School Attendance

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



Slightly over 55 800 persons aged 6 years and above were enumerated in the census. Out of these, 29 percent have never attended school. About 29 percent are currently attending and 39 percent have left school. The proportions of females and males are almost equal in these categories.

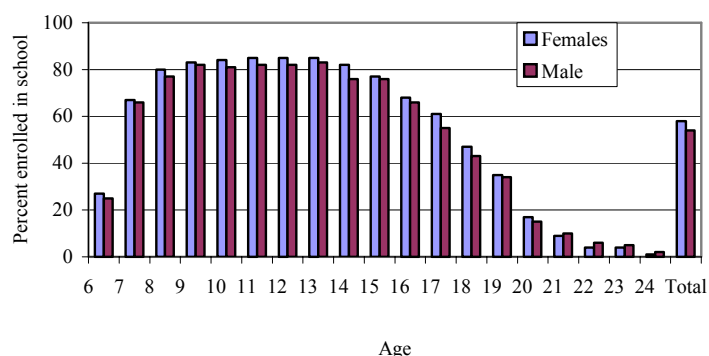
Figure 5.1.2 Percent of total Population 6 years and above by urban/ rural and school attendance, Omaheke Region, 2001 Census



The figure reveals big differences in school attendance for those who never attended and those who have left school in urban and rural areas. Relatively more persons have never attended school in rural than in urban areas, while a higher proportion has left school in urban than in rural areas. Urban areas have a lower proportion of persons who are still at school than rural.

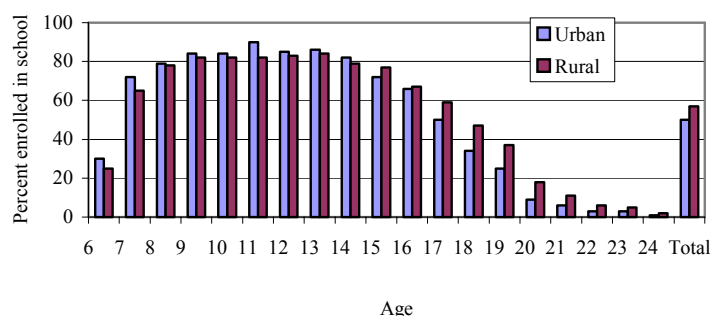
School Enrolment

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



The figure shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6–24 years. About 83 percent of all children aged 9–13 years are attending school. The highest enrolment rate is 84 percent for females at ages 12 and 13. Enrolment rates for males are slightly lower than those for females in almost all ages.

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



The figure shows that school enrolment rates are higher in urban than in rural areas in all ages. The highest enrolment rate is about 84 percent at ages 12–13 years in urban areas.

5.3 Educational Attainment

Table 5.3.1 shows that about 36 percent of all those aged 15 years and above who have left school did not complete primary education. There are slight differences between females and males in this category. Close to 45 percent of those who have left school had completed primary education. There are no notable differences between females and males. Close to 12 percent of those who have left school had completed secondary education, and there are no differences between the sexes. Close to 5 percent had completed tertiary education. Here, males slightly outnumber females.

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

Educational attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
No level completed	7 495	3 336	4 159	35.6	33.5	37.4
Primary School	9 372	4 709	4 663	44.5	47.4	42.0
Secondary School	2 558	1 202	1 356	12.1	12.1	12.2
University	229	106	123	1.1	1.1	1.1
Technical training after Secondary school	448	187	261	2.1	1.9	2.3
Teachers Training	308	164	144	1.5	1.6	1.3
Not stated	650	241	409	3.1	2.4	3.7
Total	21 060	9 945	11 115	100	100	100

5.4 Literacy

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

The literacy question was put to all persons aged 6 years and above. It is more relevant to use 15 years as the lower age limit for indicators of adult literacy, which gives about 27 000 literate people in Omaheke region. This leads to a literacy rate of 67 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above.

Table 5.4.1 shows that the literacy rate varies between areas, but is almost the same for females and males in each of them. The rate is higher in urban (79%) than in rural (64%) areas. At constituency level, it ranges from 50 to 76 percent respectively in Kalahari and Gobabis constituencies.

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

Area	Population			Literate			Literacy rate %		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Omaheke	40 239	18 858	21 381	27 131	12 685	14 446	67.4	67.3	67.6
Urban	9 156	4 708	4 448	7 272	3 745	3 527	79.4	79.5	79.3
Rural	31 083	14 150	16 933	19 859	8 940	10 919	63.9	63.2	64.5
Aminuis	7 260	3 400	3 860	5 261	2 480	2 781	72.5	72.9	72.0
Epukiro	3 961	1 829	2 132	2 990	1 388	1 602	75.5	75.9	75.1
Gobabis	9 855	4 949	4 906	7 478	3 772	3 706	75.9	76.2	75.5
Kalahari	5 543	2 605	2 938	2 789	1 278	1 511	50.3	49.1	51.4
Otjinene	4 359	2 017	2 342	3 272	1 492	1 780	75.1	74.0	76.0
Otjombinde	3 654	1 542	2 112	2 268	957	1 311	62.1	62.1	62.1
Steinhausen	5 607	2 516	3 091	3 073	1 318	1 755	54.8	52.4	56.8

Table 5.4.2 reveals that about 54 percent of those aged 15 years and above, can write and read in Afrikaans with understanding. Another 49 percent are literate in English, making it the second most common language in which people are literate, while Otjiherero is third with about 43 percent being literate in it.

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

Language	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	402	193	209	1.5	1.5	1.4
Caprivi	363	156	207	1.3	1.2	1.4
Otjiherero	11 574	5 493	6 081	42.7	43.3	42.1
Kavango	451	90	361	1.7	0.7	2.5
Nama/Damara	2 416	1 280	1 136	8.9	10.1	7.9
Oshiwambo	2 069	638	1 431	7.6	5.0	9.9
Tswana	1 520	807	713	5.6	6.4	4.9
Afrikaans	14 625	6 875	7 750	53.9	54.2	53.6
German	226	100	126	0.8	0.8	0.9
English	13 300	6 234	7 066	49.0	49.1	48.9
Other European	132	59	73	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other African	56	23	33	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	6	2	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	451	106	345	1.7	0.8	2.4
Total*	27 131	12 685	14 446	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

6 Labour Force

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

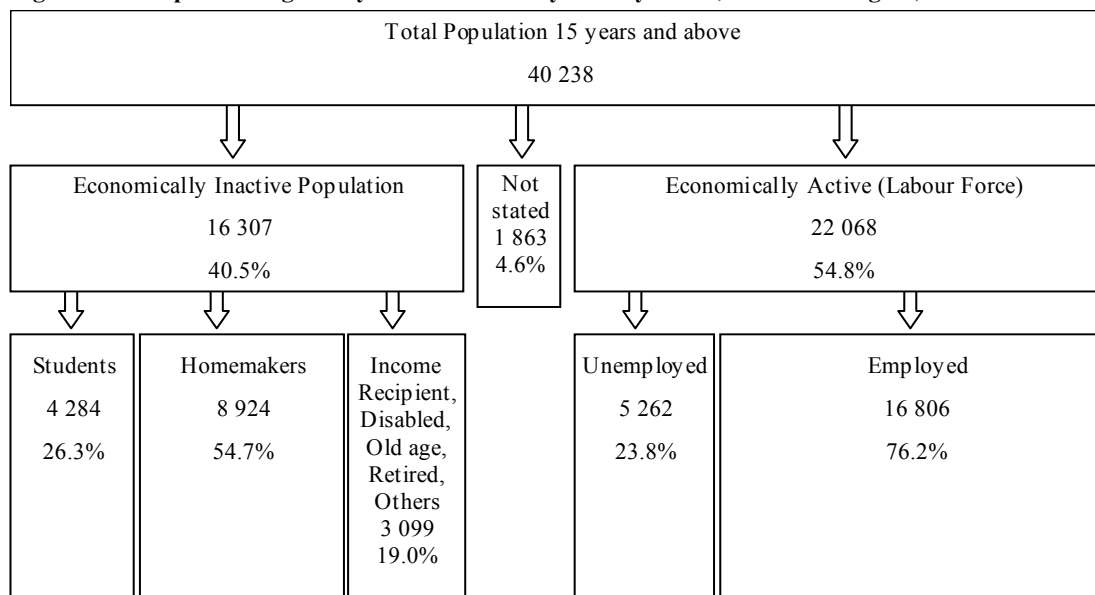
The Census asked all persons aged 8 years and above about their activity during the seven days prior to the Census reference night, August 27-28, 2001. A person was regarded as having worked, if he or she had worked even for one hour for pay, profit or family gain during that period. Consequently, people 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 shows that about 55 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while 41 percent is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (76%) and the unemployed (24%). In the economically inactive population group, students make up 26 percent, while homemakers constitute 55 percent.

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



6.1 Labour force participation rate

Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for Omaheke region is almost 55 percent. The rate is higher for males (65%) than for females (43%). Differences can be observed between urban and rural areas with urban areas being better off. Male labour force participation rates are relatively higher than those for females in both areas. The rates for males are 71 and 64 percent respectively for the urban and rural areas. The corresponding rates for females are 58 and 38 percent respectively.

At constituency level, the rates are relatively higher for males than for females. In the case of females, they range from 29 to 58 percent respectively in Aminuis and Gobabis constituencies. Those for males range from 49 to 75 percent respectively in Aminuis and Kalahari constituencies

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

Area	Labour Force Participation Rate %		
	Total	Female	Male
Omaheke	54.8	42.7	65.5
Urban	64.2	57.7	71.1
Rural	52.1	37.8	64.1
Aminuis	39.8	29.3	49.1
Epukiro	44.1	35.8	51.2
Gobabis	65.6	58.1	73.2
Kalahari	59.1	40.6	75.5
Otjinene	46.3	34.9	56.1
Otjombinde	55.1	38.6	67.2
Steinhausen	65.2	46.6	80.3

The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the economically active population in a given population, i.e. the number of economically active persons divided by the total population in the same population group.

6.2 Labour force

Table 6.2.1 shows the percent distribution of the economically active population by activity status and sex. It can be observed that 76 percent of the population in the labour force is employed, while about 24 percent is unemployed. Males are better off than females in both categories. The proportion of unemployed females (32%) is higher than that of the unemployed males (19%). 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, Omaheke Region, 2001 Census

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	16 806	5 509	11 297	76.2	68.4	80.6
Unemployed	5 262	2 548	2 714	23.8	31.6	19.4
Total	22 068	8 057	14 011	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 presents the employed population aged 15 years and above by status in employment and sex. It can be noticed that males dominate in all the categories except that of unpaid family workers. About 53 percent of all employed persons are employees in the private sector, where over 7 out of 10 are males. Government/Parastatals employees constitute 13 percent of all employed persons.

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

Employment Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence farmer (with paid employees)	766	139	627	4.6	2.5	5.6
Subsistence farmer, (no paid employees)	831	243	588	4.9	4.4	5.2
Other employer (with paid employees)	500	152	348	3.0	2.8	3.1
Other own-account worker	663	289	374	3.9	5.2	3.3
Employee, (Government/parastatal)	2 150	918	1 232	12.8	16.7	10.9
Employee, (private)	8 973	2 562	6 411	53.4	46.5	56.7
Unpaid family worker, (subsistence/communal farmer)	1 439	484	955	8.6	8.8	8.5
Other unpaid family worker	872	487	385	5.2	8.8	3.4
Other	117	46	71	0.7	0.8	0.6
Not Stated	495	189	306	2.9	3.4	2.7
Total	16 806	5 509	11 297	100	100	100

6.4 Employed persons by occupation

Table 6.4.1 shows the employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. Males dominate in all occupations except that of clerks. It can be observed in the table that the largest occupational group is elementary occupations, which includes labourers and other unskilled occupations, and constitute 49 percent of all the employed persons. About 3 out of 5 persons in this group are males. About 45 percent of all employed males and 58 percent of all employed females belong to this occupational group. The second largest occupational group is skilled agricultural and fishery workers who make up almost 21 percent of all employed persons. Again males heavily outnumber females in this group. About 27 percent of all employed males belong to this category. Craft and related trade workers make up 9 percent of all employed persons. About 11 percent of all employed males are under this occupational category. Service workers, shop and market sales workers make up 6 percent of all employed persons. Clerks make up about 3 percent of all employed persons and are heavily female dominated, with about 7 percent of all employed females under this category.

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

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	139	18	121	0.8	0.3	1.1
Legislators, senior officials and managers	260	90	170	1.5	1.6	1.5
Professionals	719	367	352	4.3	6.7	3.1
Technicians and associate professionals	457	225	232	2.7	4.1	2.1
Clerks	523	363	160	3.1	6.6	1.4
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	1 060	502	558	6.3	9.1	4.9
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3 463	461	3 002	20.6	8.4	26.6
Craft and related trade workers	1 532	242	1 290	9.1	4.4	11.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	366	21	345	2.2	0.4	3.1
Elementary occupations	8 218	3 193	5 025	48.9	58.0	44.5
Not Stated	69	27	42	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	16 806	5 509	11 297	100	100	100

6.5 Employed persons by industry

Table 6.5.1 presents the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by industry and sex. Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing industries employ over 8 500 people of whom about 4 out of 5 persons are males. This is slightly over half of all employed persons. It can also be observed that 26 percent of all employed females, as against 63 percent of all employed males, work in these industrial sectors. About 39 percent of all employed persons are engaged in the private & public services industry of whom 57 percent of them were females. The industrial sector of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction is also predominantly male dominated, with 8 percent of all employed males belonging to this group.

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

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8 596	1 436	7 160	51.1	26.1	63.4
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction	1 067	156	911	6.3	2.8	8.1
Wholesale and retail trade	542	169	373	3.2	3.1	3.3
Private and Public services*	6 536	3 720	2 816	38.9	67.5	24.9
Not Stated	65	28	37	0.4	0.5	0.3
Total	16 806	5 509	11 297	100	100	100

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

6.6 Employed persons by educational attainment

Table 6.6.1 shows the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and sex. As illustrated in the table, 36 percent of all the employed persons have never attended school, and the majority of them are males. It can further be noted that over one out of four of the employed persons had only completed primary education while about 1 out of 5 of them did not complete this level of education. Close to one out of ten of the employed persons had completed secondary education and one out of twenty of them had attained tertiary education.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	6 061	1 721	4 340	36.1	31.2	38.4
Incomplete Primary School	3 520	975	2 545	20.9	17.7	22.5
Primary School	4 527	1 755	2 772	26.9	31.9	24.5
Secondary School	1 479	621	858	8.8	11.3	7.6
Not Stated	442	99	343	2.6	1.8	3.0
Tertiary Level	777	338	439	4.6	6.1	3.9
Total	16 806	5 509	11 297	100	100	100

6.7 Unemployment rate

The rate of unemployment in Omaheke region is 24 percent

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

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

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

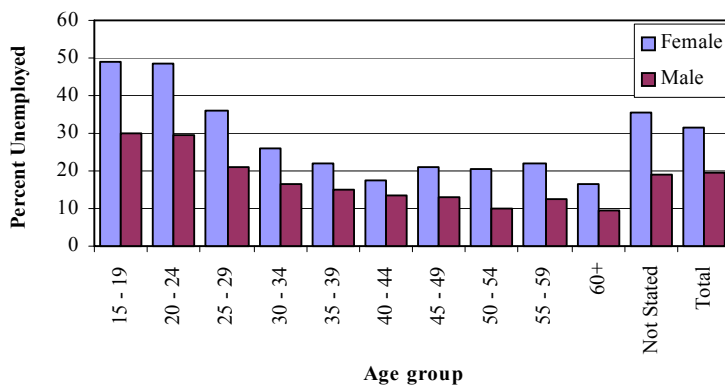


Figure 6.7.1 indicates that young people have the highest unemployment rate. Significant differences exist between females and males. The rate is higher for females in all age groups.

Almost 23 percent of all unemployed persons have previously worked. To a larger extent, younger people are first time job seekers.

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

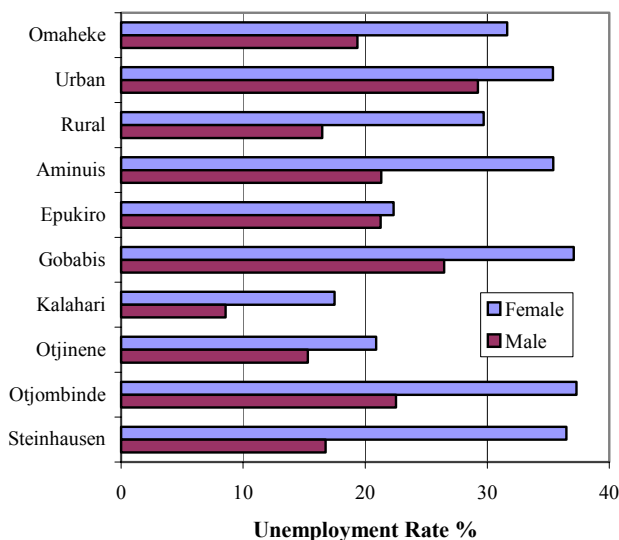


Figure 6.7.2 shows the unemployment rates by area and sex. Females in all areas in the region have higher unemployment rates than males. Unemployment rate is highest for females in Otjombinde, Gobabis and Steinhausen. Kalahari males have the lowest rates.

Table 6.7.1 shows that 27 percent of the unemployed persons had never attended school while slightly over 1 out of 5 of them had not completed primary education. About 38 percent of the unemployed persons had completed primary education, as against only 10 percent who had attained secondary level of education. The proportion of unemployed persons with tertiary level of education is only 1 percent.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	1 403	701	702	26.7	27.5	25.9
Incomplete Primary School	1 127	531	596	21.4	20.8	22.0
Primary School	1 982	985	997	37.7	38.7	36.7
Secondary School	529	250	279	10.1	9.8	10.3
Tertiary Level	65	31	34	1.2	1.2	1.3
Not Stated	156	50	106	3.0	2.0	3.9
Total	5 262	2 548	2 714	100	100	100

6.8 Population outside labour force

Persons who are outside the labour force are grouped into six categories of which three are predominant. These are homemakers (49%), students (24%) and old age (9%). Females significantly outnumber males in the homemakers' category.

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

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	4 284	2 039	2 245	23.6	18.9	30.5
Homemaker	8 924	6 332	2 592	49.1	58.6	35.2
Income recipient	261	103	158	1.4	1.0	2.1
Severely disabled	160	78	82	0.9	0.7	1.1
Retired	910	435	475	5.0	4.0	6.4
Old age	1 694	1 003	691	9.3	9.3	9.4
Other	74	32	42	0.4	0.3	0.6
Not Stated	1 863	778	1 085	10.3	7.2	14.7
Total (Outside labour Force)	18 170	10 800	7 370	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population, about 32 percent have never attended school, while 39 percent of them have attained primary level of education. About 30 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, Omaha Region, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Total	Student	Homemaker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other
Never attended	31.9	0.0	37.6	42.9	68.8	51.4	66.7	43.2
Incomplete Primary School	20.7	17.1	23.3	13.8	14.4	17.7	19.2	32.4
Primary School	38.8	76.1	29.7	29.1	11.3	16.9	8.9	17.6
Secondary School	4.0	3.1	4.6	8.8	0.6	6.9	1.2	4.1
Tertiary Level	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.9	0.5	0.0
Not stated	3.2	2.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.4	2.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7 Household Composition and Characteristics

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

The average household size

Table 7.1.1 shows that, on average, a household in Omaheke region is composed of around 5 members. In general, the household size in urban areas was made up of around 4 members as against 5 to 6 members in rural areas. There are small significant differences in household size between the constituencies. The size ranges between 4 and 7 members. Detailed information on household size is presented in the Appendix 3.

Table 7.1.1 Average Household size, Omaheke Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average Household size
Omaheke	5.3
Urban	4.1
Rural	5.7
Aminuis	5.9
Epukiro	7.1
Gobabis	4.1
Kalahari	5.1
Otjinene	6.6
Otjombinde	6.2
Steinhausen	4.8

Household composition

In order to determine the composition of a household, the relationship of members of the household to the head of the household is taken into consideration. Table 7.2.1 below indicates that the son or daughter relationship to the head or spouse is predominant in the Omaheke Region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons, account for 30 percent of all household members. This implies that nuclear families, i.e. head, spouse and own children, make up about 58 percent of all household members. Other relatives to the head/spouse make up 22 percent, while grandchildren account for 10 percent.

Tables 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 present the respective urban and rural household population composition by relationship to the head/spouse. In both urban and rural areas, children of the head/spouse are still the predominant group with 30 percent per area under review. The proportion of other relatives to the head/spouse is slightly higher in rural (23%) than in urban areas (20%). It is worth noting that there are more grandchildren in rural areas (11%) as compared to urban areas (7%).

Table 7.2.4 shows the distribution of households by area and by the sex of the head of household. It can be observed that, for the region, urban and rural areas and at constituency level, male-headed households are relatively more than the female-headed ones. The respective proportions for the region are 67 and 33 percent. The proportion of male-headed households is higher in rural (70%) than in urban (60%) areas.

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head	12 590	4 135	8 455	18.9	12.9	24.4
Spouse	5 593	4 893	700	8.4	15.2	2.0
Son / daughter of Head/Spouse	20 237	10 008	10 229	30.3	31.1	29.6
Son / daughter in law of Head/Spouse	857	463	394	1.3	1.4	1.1
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	6 757	3 298	3 459	10.1	10.3	10.0
Parent of Head/Spouse	640	464	176	1.0	1.4	0.5
Other relative of Head/Spouse	14 839	7 032	7 807	22.2	21.9	22.6
Domestic worker, non-relative	1 122	252	870	1.7	0.8	2.5
Other non-relative	4 056	1 575	2 481	6.1	4.9	7.2
Not stated	88	48	40	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	66 779	32 168	34 611	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	3 229	1 306	1 923	24.7	19.1	30.8
Spouse	1 434	1 220	214	11.0	17.8	3.4
Son / daughter of Head/Spouse	3 903	1 961	1 942	29.8	28.6	31.1
Son / daughter in law of Head/Spouse	201	123	78	1.5	1.8	1.2
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	948	466	482	7.2	6.8	7.7
Parent of Head/Spouse	158	120	38	1.2	1.8	0.6
Other relative of Head/Spouse	2 576	1 359	1 217	19.7	19.8	19.5
Domestic worker, non-relative	49	36	13	0.4	0.5	0.2
Other non-relative	581	248	333	4.4	3.6	5.3
Not stated	14	10	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	13 093	6 849	6 244	100	100	100

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

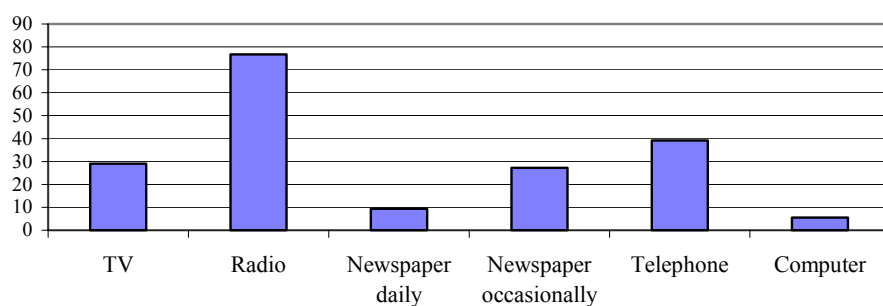
Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	9 361	2 829	6 532	17.4	11.2	23.0
Spouse	4 159	3 673	486	7.7	14.5	1.7
Son / daughter of Head/Spouse	16 334	8 047	8 287	30.4	31.8	29.2
Son / daughter in law of Head/Spouse	656	340	316	1.2	1.3	1.1
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	5 809	2 832	2 977	10.8	11.2	10.5
Parent of Head/Spouse	482	344	138	0.9	1.4	0.5
Other relative of Head/Spouse	12 263	5 673	6 590	22.8	22.4	23.2
Domestic worker, non-relative	1 073	216	857	2.0	0.9	3.0
Other non-relative	3 475	1 327	2 148	6.5	5.2	7.6
Not stated	74	38	36	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	53 686	25 319	28 367	100	100	100

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

Area	Total Number of households	Number of households headed by		Percent of households headed by	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Omaheke	12 590	4 135	8 455	32.8	67.2
Urban	3 229	1 306	1 923	40.4	59.6
Rural	9 361	2 829	6 532	30.2	69.8
Aminuis	2 085	762	1 323	36.5	63.5
Epukiro	1 000	419	581	41.9	58.1
Gobabis	3 488	1 284	2 204	36.8	63.2
Kalahari	1 830	443	1 387	24.2	75.8
Otjinene	1 175	498	677	42.4	57.6
Otjombinde	1 058	342	716	32.3	67.7
Steinhausen	1 954	387	1 567	19.8	80.2

Access to means of communication

The Census asked all households about accessibility to selected communication services/facilities. These included television, radio, newspaper, telephone and computer. Distinction should be made between ownership and accessibility. A household may have accessibility to such a facility/service without necessarily claiming its ownership. Table 7.3.1 below presents a picture of the diversity of accessibility to these communication facilities by area. Figure 7.3.1 presents the regional situation with regard to accessibility to these facilities. It can be observed that the radio is accessible to 77 percent of all households in the region. The computer is the least accessible, with less than 10 percent.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent with access to					
		TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Omaheke	12 590	29.0	76.7	9.3	27.2	39.2	5.5
Urban	3 229	60.2	81.5	27.2	59.2	66.6	13.9
Rural	9 361	18.2	75.1	3.2	16.2	29.8	2.6
Aminuis	2 085	15.3	74.7	1.2	18.5	21.9	2.0
Epukiro	1 000	13.4	83.6	1.8	9.3	42.4	0.5
Gobabis	3 488	54.8	81.7	25.6	54.1	61.9	13.0
Kalahari	1 830	23.2	70.8	6.0	23.4	27.9	3.8
Otjinene	1 175	13.0	81.6	3.9	15.9	27.2	1.9
Otjombinde	1 058	10.6	64.1	0.9	9.1	20.2	1.0
Steinhausen	1 954	30.2	76.0	3.7	17.9	43.6	4.5

There are significant differences between urban and rural areas in terms of accessibility to these facilities/services. The urban households are relatively better off than the rural ones in terms of accessibility to the facilities under consideration. For example, the television is accessible to 60 percent of the households in urban areas as compared to only 18 percent in the rural ones. The telephone is accessible to 67 percent as against 30 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

At constituency level, Otjinene, Otjombinde and Epukiro are the ones with least accessibility to most if not all the facilities/services under consideration.

Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on the main language usually spoken or mostly spoken at home. In the Omaheke region, several languages were identified. Tables 7.4.1 indicates the distribution of households by the main language spoken at home. Otjiherero is the most spoken language in households in the region, with about 39 percent of the households communicating in this language. Nama/Damara is the second language with about 27 percent of the households in the region using this language to communicate. A significant proportion of the households, around 12 percent, are communicating in Afrikaans.

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

Main Language	Number of households	Percent
San	930	7.4
Caprivi	99	0.8
Otjiherero	4 858	38.6
Kavango	189	1.5
Nama/Damara	3 453	27.4
Oshiwambo	620	4.9
Tswana	646	5.1
Afrikaans	1 564	12.4
German	69	0.6
English	59	0.5
Other European	22	0.2
Other African	16	0.1
Not stated	65	0.5
Total	12 590	100

Main source of household income

The Census asked all households their main source of income. It should be noted that households may rely on various sources of income. However, they were asked to state only the main source. Table 7.5.1 below presents the distribution of households by their main source of income. It can be seen that wages and salaries is the leading main source of income in the region with about 45 percent of the households having reported so. Farming, as a main source of income, was reported by 28 percent of the households.

Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas 64 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 38.

At constituency level, it is interesting to note that relatively high proportions of households in most of the constituencies reported farming as their main source of income. Households that are mainly dependent on wages and salaries are found in the constituencies of Gobabis (66%), Kalahari (55%), and Steinhausen (66%). A notable proportion of households in Epukiro (13%) constituency reported pension as their main source of income.

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

Area	Percent							
	Number of house-holds	Farming	Business activities, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Omaheke	12 590	28.3	6.3	45.0	9.0	7.4	2.7	1.3
Urban	3 229	1.5	9.0	64.4	8.1	9.6	5.3	2.0
Rural	9 361	37.5	5.3	38.3	9.3	6.6	1.8	1.1
Aminuis	2 085	46.1	6.0	26.8	9.6	9.5	1.1	0.9
Epukiro	1 000	61.4	6.5	15.0	12.7	2.5	1.5	0.4
Gobabis	3 488	2.7	8.4	65.6	7.7	8.9	5.0	1.8
Kalahari	1 830	21.7	3.7	54.5	9.6	8.4	1.1	0.9
Otjinene	1 175	56.7	10.2	14.3	8.8	6.5	2.0	1.6
Otjombinde	1 058	52.8	4.6	20.6	7.7	9.0	4.3	1.0
Steinhausen	1 954	13.9	3.5	66.0	9.4	3.6	2.1	1.5

8 Housing Conditions

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

8.1 Type of housing unit

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

Table 8.1.1 shows that detached, semi-detached houses are predominant as they are occupied by over (65%) of all households in the region. Close to 13 percent of the households live in traditional dwellings and 11 percent dwell in shacks. Detached, semi-detached houses are predominant in both urban and rural areas with 57 and 68 percent respectively. Traditional dwellings are more common in rural (17%) than in urban (1%) areas., while improvised housing units(shacks) are more common in urban (27%) than in rural (6%) areas.

At constituency level, detached and semi-detached houses predominate in all constituencies. Traditional dwellings are most common in Otjinene (44%), Epukiro (37%) and Otjombinde (30%), while improvised housing units (shacks) are mostly found in Gobabis (26%).

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

Area	Percent						
	Number of house-holds	Detached, semi-detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit (shack)	Other	Not stated
Omaheke	12 590	65.4	2.7	12.8	11.4	7.0	0.6
Urban	3 229	56.6	5.9	0.6	27.3	8.6	0.9
Rural	9 361	68.4	1.6	17.0	6.0	6.5	0.5
Aminuis	2 085	82.2	0.8	9.3	2.6	4.6	0.5
Epukiro	1 000	55.4	0.6	37.4	3.8	2.3	0.5
Gobabis	3 488	59.1	5.1	0.7	25.9	8.3	0.9
Kalahari	1 830	73.7	4.5	5.7	5.9	10.1	0.1
Otjinene	1 175	48.5	0.5	43.8	4.9	1.9	0.3
Otjombinde	1 058	45.9	0.1	30.4	8.8	14.0	0.8
Steinhausen	1 954	76.7	2.6	3.9	9.5	6.4	1.0

Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. Most of the housing units (52%) in the region are occupied by owners, without any mortgage. This phenomenon is more common in rural (54%) than in urban (46%) areas. Housing units occupied by owners with mortgage are found mainly in urban areas (26%). Likewise, households who reside in rented dwellings not tied to their jobs are found mainly in the urban areas (11%). A significant proportion (31%) of dwelling units provided by employers are found in rural areas of the region.

At constituency level, relatively large proportions of the households own their dwellings without mortgage in all constituencies. Owner-occupied dwellings with mortgage predominate in Gobabis. The same constituency shows a high proportion (9%) of households occupying dwellings, which are rented and not tied to their jobs. In Steinhausen, 3 out of 5 of the dwellings are provided by the employer, followed by Kalahari where close to half of the dwellings are provided by the employer.

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

Area	Percent							
	Number of house-holds	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
Omaheke	12 590	3.5	10.6	51.8	6.6	26.1	0.7	0.7
Urban	3 229	10.9	25.8	45.6	4.3	11.7	0.6	1.2
Rural	9 361	0.9	5.4	53.9	7.4	31.1	0.8	0.5
Aminuis	2 085	1.4	6.8	70.8	3.9	16.2	0.3	0.6
Epukiro	1 000	1.6	1.9	77.8	12.4	5.6	0.4	0.3
Gobabis	3 488	9.3	22.0	43.3	3.8	19.9	0.6	1.1
Kalahari	1 830	2.0	9.3	29.0	11.6	47.2	0.4	0.5
Otjinene	1 175	0.4	5.4	79.9	6.0	7.6	0.4	0.3
Otjombinde	1 058	1.6	4.8	78.3	4.5	6.0	4.1	0.7
Steinhausen	1 954	0.6	6.7	23.3	8.2	60.7	0.1	0.5

8.3 Average number of persons per room

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

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

Area	Average number of person per room
Omaheke	2.5
Urban	1.8
Rural	2.7
Aminuis	3.0
Epukiro	3.3
Gobabis	1.9
Kalahari	2.3
Otjinene	2.7
Otjombinde	3.1
Steinhausen	2.2

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

The region has the average of about 3 persons per room. The number of persons per room is higher in rural than in urban areas. Epukiro has the highest number of persons per room while Gobabis has the lowest.

8.4 Materials used for construction

Information on the main materials used for the construction of roofs, floors and walls are given in Tables 8.4.1 - 8.4.3. It can be seen from Table 8.4.1 that the most commonly used material for roofing in the region is corrugated iron sheets. Close to 52 percent of households reside in dwellings whose roofs are covered with corrugated iron sheets. Roof with thatched grass are also fairly common with about 36 percent of the households residing in such houses. In urban areas corrugated iron sheets are predominant, while in the rural areas thatched grass is the most commonly used roofing material. At constituency level, dwellings with corrugated iron roofing materials predominate in all of them.

With respect to materials used for the floor, cement is the most common material. Table 8.4.2 shows that about two thirds of the households in the region occupy dwellings with this type of floor. One out of 4 households reside in dwellings with sand floors. There are significant differences between urban and rural areas. The same pattern is observed at constituency level.

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, cement blocks/bricks as well as corrugated iron sheets predominate in the region. About 43 percent of the households live in dwellings with walls made out of cement blocks/bricks, while 35 percent reside in dwellings with walls made out of corrugated iron sheets. There are some differences between urban and rural areas. In the former, close to 1 out of 2 households reside in dwellings whose walls are made from cement blocks/bricks as against 2 out of 5 in the latter. The corresponding percentages for walls made of corrugated iron sheets are 37 and 35 respectively. At constituency level, Steinhausen has the highest proportion of households with cement blocks/bricks for the outer walls (65%), followed by Gobabis and Kalahari, both with close to 53 percent and Otjombinde has the lowest with close to 18 percent. A high proportion of households residing in dwellings whose walls are constructed from sticks, mud and cow dung can be observed in Otjinene (29%), Epukiro (24%) and Aminuis (23%).

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

Area	Number of Households	Percent								
		Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood covered with melthoid	Thatch, grass	Sticks, mud and cow dung	Other	Not Stated
Omaheke	12 590	51.9	5.2	0.7	0.7	2.4	35.9	1.2	1.4	0.5
Urban	3 229	77.6	11.7	1.2	1.0	3.4	2.0	0.5	2.1	0.5
Rural	9 361	35.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.8	58.1	1.7	1.0	0.6
Aminuis	2 085	94.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.4
Epukiro	1 000	91.9	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.9	1.9	0.4
Gobabis	3 488	90.1	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	2.9	0.7
Kalahari	1 830	94.8	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3
Otjinene	1 175	89.2	4.0	0.2	2.8	2.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3
Otjombinde	1 058	88.1	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.0	7.8	0.9	0.9	0.3
Steinhausen	1 954	95.3	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6

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

Area	Number of households	Percent				
		Sand	Cement	Mud/clay	Other	Not stated
Omaheke	12 590	25.1	66.6	5.7	2.1	0.5
Urban	3 229	37.2	57.9	0.7	3.6	0.7
Rural	9 361	21.0	69.6	7.4	1.6	0.4
Aminuis	2 085	19.9	70.9	6.7	2.1	0.5
Epukiro	1 000	13.1	73.5	9.9	2.9	0.6
Gobabis	3 488	36.0	59.2	0.7	3.3	0.8
Kalahari	1 830	29.5	66.2	3.3	0.8	0.2
Otjinene	1 175	15.5	64.6	16.4	3.2	0.3
Otjombinde	1 058	26.4	59.4	12.9	1.2	0.2
Steinhausen	1 954	18.5	77.2	3.4	0.4	0.5

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Cement blocks/bricks	Burnt bricks/Face bricks	Mud/clay bricks	Corrugated iron sheets	Prefab	Wooden poles, stick and grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Omaheke	12 590	43.2	1.0	2.1	35.1	2.4	1.3	12.4	1.9	0.6
Urban	3 229	51.8	0.4	0.3	36.7	4.8	0.9	0.3	3.8	1.0
Rural	9 361	40.3	1.3	2.7	34.5	1.5	1.5	16.6	1.2	0.4
Aminuis	2 085	35.0	1.0	2.9	34.6	0.8	1.6	22.7	1.2	0.2
Epukiro	1 000	20.5	0.7	1.2	49.8	0.1	0.9	24.0	2.3	0.5
Gobabis	3 488	52.8	0.5	0.4	35.8	4.7	0.9	0.4	3.6	1.0
Kalahari	1 830	52.6	2.5	1.7	25.1	3.8	1.3	11.0	1.7	0.3
Otjinene	1 175	20.7	0.8	0.6	46.7	0.5	0.4	29.5	0.3	0.5
Otjombinde	1 058	17.6	1.4	10.6	49.5	1.2	4.9	13.1	1.0	0.6
Steinhausen	1 954	65.3	0.9	1.5	21.2	1.3	0.7	7.5	1.1	0.5

8.5 Source of energy used for cooking, lighting and heating

Tables 8.5.1 to 8.5.3 present the percent distribution of households by sources of energy for cooking, lighting and heating. As indicated in Table 8.5.1, most households (76%) in the region rely on wood/charcoal from wood for cooking. Only 14 percent of the households make use of electricity for cooking purposes. Differences exist between urban and rural areas. Wood/charcoal from wood is more commonly used in rural (87%) than in urban (44%) areas. Notable proportions of households in urban areas make use of electricity (34%) and gas (17%) for cooking purposes.

At constituency level, the most commonly used source of energy for cooking is wood/charcoal from wood. The proportion of households utilising this source ranges from 51 to 91 percent respectively in Gobabis and Otjombinde constituencies. Electricity for cooking is also common in Gobabis (29%) and Kalahari (13%) constituencies. Gas is also popular in Gobabis (16%).

It can be observed in Table 8.5.2 that most of the households in Omaheke use paraffin for lighting (36%), followed by candles (32%) and electricity (28%). In urban areas, half of the households use electricity for lighting while close to 46 percent in rural use paraffin. The candle is also extensively used in both urban (41%) and rural (29%) areas. Electricity for lighting in rural areas is utilised by about 20 percent of the households.

At constituency level, electricity for lighting is commonly used in Gobabis (44%), Steinhausen (37%) and Kalahari (35%). The use of paraffin for the same purpose is common in Epukiro (75%), Aminuis (61%), Otjinene (65%), Otjombinde (58%) and Kalahari (31%). The candle is popular in Steinhausen (47%), Gobabis (45%) and Kalahari (29%).

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No cooking	Other	Not stated
Omaheke	12 590	14.0	1.5	75.7	7.0		0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2
Urban	3 229	34.1	2.3	44.0	17.5		0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1
Rural	9 361	7.1	1.2	86.6	3.4		0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2
Aminuis	2 085	6.8	1.4	86.1	3.3		0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
Epukiro	1 000	4.4	1.8	90.0	1.3		1.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Gobabis	3 488	29.5	2.2	50.5	15.7		0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2
Kalahari	1 830	12.8	0.5	78.9	5.8		0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2
Otjinene	1 175	6.9	0.8	88.7	2.8		0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Otjombinde	1 058	4.9	2.2	90.5	1.4		0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
Steinhausen	1 954	9.4	0.8	83.3	4.9		1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3

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

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Omaheke	12 590	27.5	35.5	31.9	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.5
Urban	3 229	50.0	5.9	41.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7
Rural	9 361	19.7	45.7	28.7	0.3	1.4	1.8	2.1	0.4
Aminuis	2 085	13.6	60.7	20.7	0.4	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.4
Epukiro	1 000	7.6	75.5	11.3	0.1	1.8	1.4	2.1	0.2
Gobabis	3 488	44.2	7.4	45.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
Kalahari	1 830	34.8	31.3	29.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	2.1	0.2
Otjinene	1 175	11.1	65.4	19.0	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.5
Otjombinde	1 058	6.8	57.7	22.2	0.3	0.7	5.5	6.5	0.4
Steinhausen	1 954	36.6	12.1	46.7	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.4

Table 8.5.3 shows that a large proportion of the households (43%) do not heat their homes. Where heating takes place, mainly wood and charcoal from wood is used for this purpose, with more predominance in the rural areas. Electricity for heating is used mainly in urban areas where 32% of the households utilise this energy source. The use of wood/charcoal from wood for heating purposes is the most common in all the constituencies with the proportion of households utilising this source ranging from 27 to 56 percent respectively in Otjombinde and Otjinene.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	wood/charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No Other heating	Other	Not stated
Omaheke	12 590	12.3	2.0	38.0	1.3	1.1	0.4	43.5	0.5	0.8
Urban	3 229	31.5	1.2	27.0	3.9	0.5	0.2	34.5	0.4	0.8
Rural	9 361	5.6	2.3	41.8	0.4	1.4	0.5	46.6	0.5	0.9
Aminuis	2 085	6.1	1.2	30.1	0.4	1.2	0.5	58.9	0.3	1.3
Epukiro	1 000	2.3	2.9	51.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	39.9	1.3	0.3
Gobabis	3 488	26.8	1.1	30.3	3.7	0.6	0.1	36.1	0.4	0.9
Kalahari	1 830	13.0	1.0	33.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	50.5	0.8	0.2
Otjinene	1 175	3.7	8.2	55.9	0.5	1.3	0.3	29.4	0.3	0.5
Otjombinde	1 058	4.3	2.0	27.3	0.2	3.2	1.6	60.2	0.6	0.6
Steinhausen	1 954	6.9	1.3	53.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	35.2	0.2	1.4

9 Water Supply and Sanitation

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

9.1 Type of water supply

Nearly 90% of all households in Omaheke region have access to safe water

The percent distribution of households by source of water for drinking and cooking is shown in Table 9.1.1 for the region, urban and rural areas and constituencies. Figure 9.1.1 present the percent distribution of households with safe drinking water by area. Table 9.1.1 indicates that about 65 percent of the households in the region depend on piped water within their compounds for drinking and cooking. Another 16 percent get their water from public pipes. For public health purposes, water from pipes and boreholes, except those with open tanks, is regarded as safe for drinking and cooking. For the region as a whole, about 90 percent of the households have access to safe water. Urban areas are better off than the rural ones. Over 98 percent of the households in the former as against 86 percent in the latter areas have access to safe water.

Some constituencies are relatively better off than others with regard to access to safe water for drinking and cooking. The proportion of households with access to such water ranges from 71 to 97 percent respectively in Otjinene and Gobabis constituencies. Significant proportions of households get their water from other sources, like wells and rain, in Otjinene (28%), Otjombinde (23%) and Epukiro (26%).

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

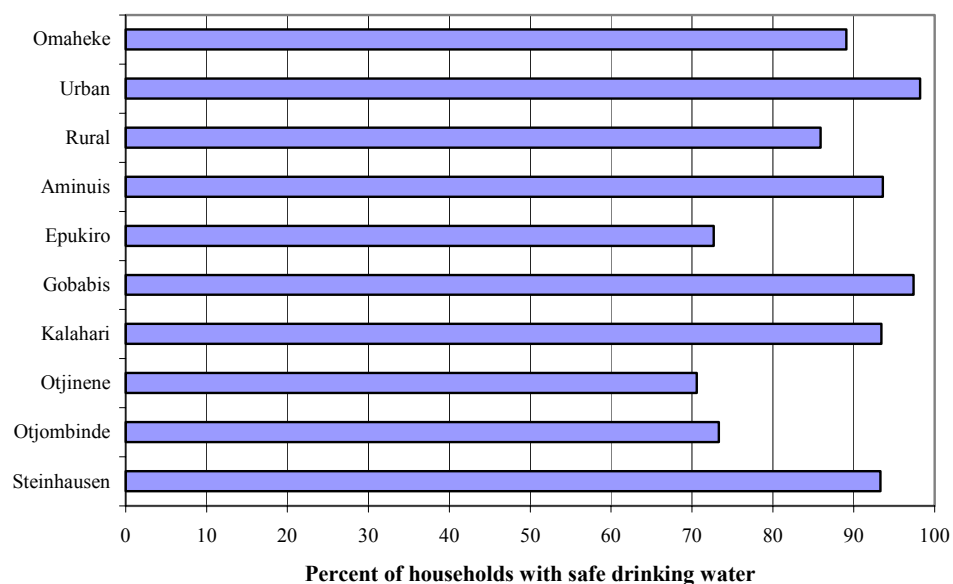


Table 9.1.1 Percent of households by source of water, Omaheke Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Piped water within	Public pipe	Safe borehole	Safe water	River/stream/Other dam/canal		Not stated
Omaheke	12 590	65.2	15.7	8.2	89.1	2.3	7.8	0.8
Urban	3 229	60.9	36.7	0.6	98.2	0.7	0.2	1.1
Rural	9 361	66.7	8.4	10.8	85.9	2.9	10.4	0.7
Aminuis	2 085	82.6	8.4	2.6	93.6	1.7	3.2	1.4
Epukiro	1 000	37.7	16.8	18.2	72.7	0.2	26.3	0.8
Gobabis	3 488	62.6	34.1	0.7	97.4	1.1	0.4	1.1
Kalahari	1 830	79.1	7.3	7.0	93.4	5.6	0.6	0.4
Otjinene	1 175	40.3	9.3	21.0	70.6	0.9	28.2	0.4
Otjombinde	1 058	37.1	7.0	29.2	73.3	3.1	23.2	0.4
Steinhausen	1 954	82.4	6.4	4.5	93.3	3.5	2.6	0.5

The proximity of the water source is presented in Table 9.1.2. It can be observed that close to 80 percent of the households in the region have a relatively close proximity to the water source with the distance 100 metres or less. The proportion is higher in urban than rural areas. A higher proportion of households in rural areas cover longer distances to fetch their water as compared to that in the urban ones.

Some households in some of the constituencies are also not well favoured in terms of distance to the water source. Significant proportions of households cover more than one kilometre. These are in Otjinene (4%), Otjombinde (4%) and Epukiro (4%).

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

Area	Number of households	Distance in metres								
		0	1-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-1000	>1000	Not stated
Omaheke	12 590	66.7	12.9	5.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	4.4	1.6	1.1
Urban	3 229	62.2	10.7	10.0	4.9	5.0	2.5	4.0	0.1	0.6
Rural	9 361	68.3	13.6	4.5	2.1	1.4	2.3	4.5	2.1	1.2
Aminuis	2 085	83.3	8.3	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.7
Epukiro	1 000	41.2	14.2	5.8	2.7	4.7	9.3	17.0	4.3	0.8
Gobabis	3 488	63.9	10.8	9.4	4.5	4.6	2.3	3.7	0.1	0.7
Kalahari	1 830	81.0	13.6	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.3
Otjinene	1 175	41.1	20.3	8.9	4.4	3.3	4.6	7.1	4.2	6.1
Otjombinde	1 058	38.0	20.6	11.5	7.7	3.0	3.0	11.4	4.0	0.8
Steinhausen	1 954	84.6	11.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3

9.2 Type of toilet facility

More than three out of five of the households in Omaheke region have no toilet facility

Table 9.2 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. More than three out of five of the households in Omaheke region have no toilet facility. Instead, they utilise the bush. Only 33 percent of the households in the region use a flush toilet facility. Notable differences exist between urban and rural areas. Over 60 percent of the households in the urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural percentage is only 23 percent. Around 71 percent of the rural households use the bush as against 36 percent in the urban areas.

At constituency level, most of the households in some of them have no toilet facility. The proportion of households without such a facility ranges from 39 to 91 percent respectively in Gobabis and Epukiro constituencies. Constituencies with notable proportions of flush toilets are Gobabis (58%), Kalahari (34%) and Steihausen (39%).

Table 9.2 1 Percent of households by toilet facility, Omaheke Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of house-holds	Percent							
		Flush toilet, not shared	Flush toilet shared	VIP	Pit long- drop	Bucket/ pail	Bush	Other	Not stated
Omaheke	12 590	22.4	10.5	1.2	2.6	0.7	62.2	0.1	0.2
Urban	3 229	46.2	15.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	35.6	0.2	0.6
Rural	9 361	14.1	8.7	1.4	3.3	0.8	71.4	0.1	0.1
Aminuis	2 085	12.0	7.0	0.5	2.2	0.8	77.2	0.2	0.1
Epukiro	1 000	4.1	2.1	0.2	1.6	0.4	91.4	0.1	0.1
Gobabis	3 488	42.9	15.0	0.5	1.3	0.5	39.0	0.3	0.6
Kalahari	1 830	22.3	11.9	3.6	2.7	1.1	58.2	0.1	0.1
Otjinene	1 175	7.5	6.2	0.2	1.2	0.6	84.1	0.0	0.3
Otjombinde	1 058	6.8	4.4	0.4	1.8	0.6	85.9	0.1	0.0
Steihausen	1 954	23.5	15.4	2.6	6.9	1.0	50.4	0.1	0.2

9.3 Garbage and refuse disposal

Table 9.3 shows the percent distribution of households by means of disposing garbage/refuse. The most common means of disposing garbage in Omaheke region is the rubbish pit, which is utilised by 54 percent of all the households. This means of disposal is overwhelmingly higher in rural (70%) than in urban areas (8%). Regular collection of garbage is the second common means of garbage disposal with about 21 percent of the households in the region making use of it. The corresponding proportions for urban and rural areas are respectively 57 and 8 percent.

At constituency level, the rubbish pit is the most common means of disposing garbage. It is utilised by more than half of the households in all constituencies except Gobabis where regular collection is available to half of the households. Roadside dumping is also a popular means of garbage disposal in the constituency of Gobabis (25%). Notable proportions of households make use of incineration in the constituencies of Aminuis (18%), Otjinene (11%), Otjombinde (18%) and Epukiro (16%).

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

Area	Number of house- holds	Percent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Omaheke	12 590	20.9	3.5	8.4	10.1	53.8	1.8	1.5
Urban	3 229	57.3	5.5	0.4	26.6	8.0	0.3	1.9
Rural	9 361	8.3	2.8	11.2	4.3	69.6	2.4	1.4
Aminuis	2 085	6.8	1.0	18.1	2.1	69.1	1.7	1.2
Epukiro	1 000	13.8	2.9	15.6	6.0	59.6	1.4	0.7
Gobabis	3 488	50.1	5.4	0.9	24.7	16.2	0.8	1.9
Kalahari	1 830	12.1	2.5	1.7	3.4	78.4	0.8	1.1
Otjinene	1 175	7.7	7.1	11.3	8.5	60.4	3.3	1.7
Otjombinde	1 058	6.0	3.8	18.4	6.4	61.5	2.7	1.1
Steinhausen	1 954	11.6	1.9	7.2	3.6	70.5	3.5	1.8

10 Fertility

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

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

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

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

Levels of Fertility

On the average, women in Omaheke region have close to 5 children

The total fertility rates for Omaheke 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 urban areas were expected to have between 4 and 5 children, while those in rural areas gave birth to five children. The total fertility rates for constituencies ranged from four for Kalahari to almost six in Otjombinde and Steinhausen.

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

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Omaheke	4.9
Urban	4.5
Rural	5.1
Aminius	4.6
Epukiro	5.5
Gobabis	4.7
Kalahari	4.2
Otjinene	5.5
Otjombinde	5.6
Steinhausen	5.6

Fertility Pattern

Teen-age females contribute about 9 percent to the total fertility rate in Omaheke

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Omaheke region is shown in Table 10.2..1 Motherhood starts at a fairly early age in the region, and child bearing is still relatively significant in the late ages. Teen-age females contribute 9 percent to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above contribute 8 percent. Child-bearing for women is concentrated in the 20 – 34 age groups which contribute 70 percent to the total fertility in the region.

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

Age	ASFR	Percent
15 - 19	0.0627	9.4
20 - 24	0.1827	27.4
25 - 29	0.1525	22.8
30 - 34	0.1346	20.1
35 - 39	0.0824	12.3
40 - 44	0.0395	5.9
45 – 49	0.0134	2.0

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

11 Mortality and Orphanhood

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

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

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

11.1 Mortality

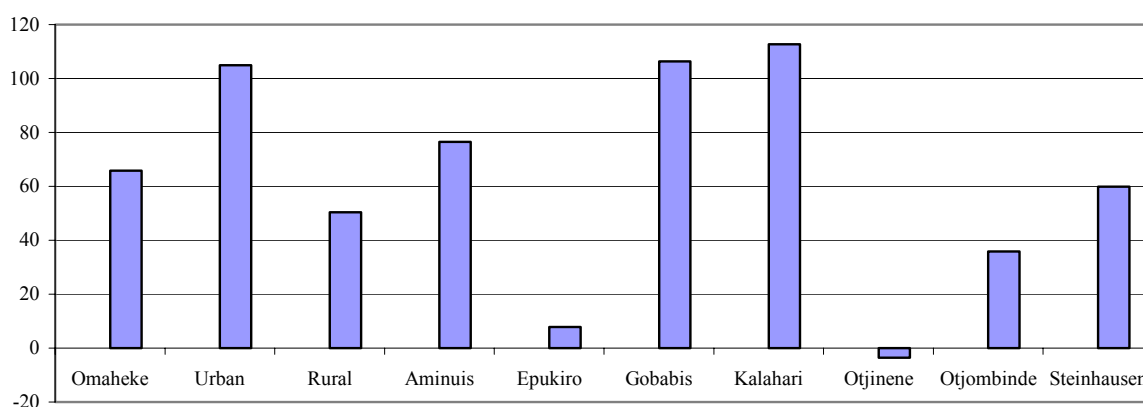
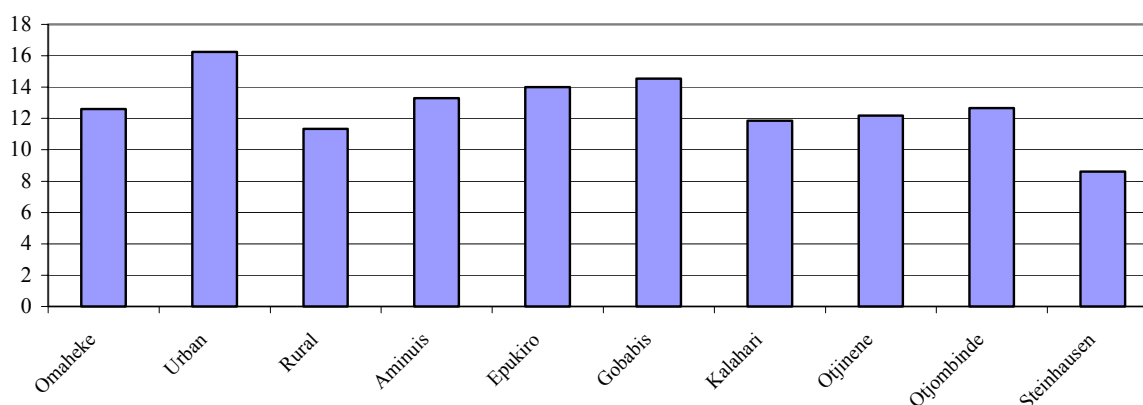
Table 11.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households from 1998 to 2001 in Omaheke region. It can be observed that the number of deaths has been increasing since 1999.

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

Year	Females	Males	Total
1998	250	317	567
1999	280	288	568
2000	319	321	640
2001*	513	422	942

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

Figure 11.1.1 shows the percent increase in the number of deaths between 1999 and 2001 for the region, urban and rural and the constituencies. Only in Otjinene, the number of deaths has dropped between 1999 and 2001. The percentage increase ranges from 8 to 113 in Epukiro and Kalahari constituencies respectively. The magnitude of mortality in the region can also be observed by looking at households which had at least one death within the last 3 years before the Census. This is shown in figure 11.1.2. For the region as a whole, about one out of ten households have experienced at least one death within the three years before the Census.

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

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

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

The various indicators are presented in Table 11.1.2. The infant mortality rate for Omaheke Region is 51 and 58 infant deaths per 1 000 live births respectively for females and males. Infant mortality for females is lower for rural than for urban areas and the vice versa for the males. With regard to constituencies, Gobabis has the highest infant mortality for females with 84 infant deaths per 1 000 female life births while also Epukiro constituency experienced the highest infant mortality for males

with 86 infant deaths per 1 000 male births. Aminuis has the lowest infant mortality rates for both females and males.

Child mortality follows the same pattern as that of infant mortality. However, the rates of under-five mortality are rather alarming. For the region, males are worse off than females. In urban areas, females are worse off than males and in rural areas the other way round. In all the constituencies, males are worse off, except for Gobabis, where the female rate is 123 under-five deaths per 1 000 live births while the corresponding rate for males is 75.

The life expectancy at birth in the region is 66 and 64 years respectively for females and males. Urban areas are worse off than rural areas. Gobabis had the lowest life expectancy for both males and females with 57 and 61 years respectively.

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

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

Area	Infant Mortality		Child Mortality		Under-5 Mortality		Life Expectancy at birth	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Omaheke	51	58	18	22	70	81	66	64
Urban	91	56	43	20	135	78	57	56
Rural	36	60	10	23	46	84	68	66
Aminuis	14	30	1	7	16	37	66	66
Epukiro	34	86	9	39	42	127	69	65
Gobabis	84	54	38	20	123	75	61	57
Kalahari	42	63	13	24	55	89	61	69
Otjinene	45	70	14	29	60	100	68	63
Otjombinde	44	69	14	28	58	99	59	57
Steinhausen	46	58	15	21	62	81	67	58

Orphanhood

Information on orphanhood, particularly for children, provides an indirect indicator for adult mortality. It also reflects on the degree of dependency at household level. Table 11.2.1 below presents the number of households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years. It can be observed that 17 percent of the households in Omaheke Region have a child under 15 years of age without one parent. The proportion of orphaned children under the same age who have lost both parents is 2 percent. This implies that in 2 out of every 100 households there is a child without both parents, relying on extended family relatives for survival. It can be seen that there are no significant differences between urban and rural areas, nor between constituencies.

The number of orphaned children aged below 15 years is presented in Table 11.2.2. For the region as a whole, 8 percent of all children under this age have lost one parent. This is close to one out of every 10 children under 15 years of age living with only one parent. The proportion of orphans under the same age without both parents is about 1 percent. This implies that about 1 out of every 100 children under the age of 15 have no parents. There are hardly any differences between urban and rural areas, nor between constituencies.

Table 11.2.1 Households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years by area, Omaheke 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
Omaheke	8 408	1 429	17.0	185	2.2
Urban	1 892	266	14.1	30	1.6
Rural	6 516	1 163	17.8	155	2.4
Aminuis	1 468	230	15.7	25	1.7
Epukiro	762	142	18.6	22	2.9
Gobabis	2 039	296	14.5	37	1.8
Kalahari	1 246	225	18.1	30	2.4
Otjinene	829	184	22.2	21	2.5
Otjombinde	776	140	18.0	20	2.6
Steinhausen	1 288	212	16.5	30	2.3

Table 11.2.2 Number of orphans aged below 15 years by area, Omaheke 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
Omaheke	27 596	2 061	7.5	224	0.8
Urban	4 667	384	8.2	35	0.7
Rural	22 929	1 677	7.3	189	0.8
Aminuis	5 131	302	5.9	26	0.5
Epukiro	3 172	207	6.5	24	0.8
Gobabis	5 231	432	8.3	42	0.8
Kalahari	3 818	348	9.1	34	0.9
Otjinene	3 409	264	7.7	33	1.0
Otjombinde	2 878	193	6.7	25	0.9
Steinhausen	3 957	315	8.0	40	1.0

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 Omaheke Region consisted of seven Constituencies, namely Aminuis, Gobabis, Kalahari, Otjinene, Otjombinde, Steinhausen, Epukiro.

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

Demographic and Social Concepts

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

Definitions used at different levels of disability were as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Literacy and Education Concepts

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

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

Economic Items

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

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

Activity The type of goods produced or services provided or business or function or work carried out at the respondent's workplace (if employed) or previous workplace (if unemployed worked before). This information classifies the person's workplace into the right industry.

Status in employment All employed persons of either sex, age 8 years and over, were classified in one of the categories below:

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

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

Main Questionnaire page 2

Detailed tables

<i>Chapter and table</i>	<i>Page</i>
Population Structure and Composition	
2.1 Total Population by sex and single year	D-1
2.2 - 2.11 Population distribution by age group and sex	D-2
2.12 - 2.21 Population distribution by broad age group and sex	D-4
2.22 Population distribution by age group and sex	D-6
2.23 - 2.25 Household Population by age group and sex	D-6
2.26 Institutional Population by age group and sex	D-7
2.27 Special Population by age group and sex	D-7
2.28 Total Population by age group and type	D-7
2.27 - 2.35 Total Population by sex and marital status	D-8
Disability	
3.1 Disabled Population by area and sex	D-10
3.2 Population by disability status, area and sex	D-10
Early Childhood Development	
4.1 Children aged 3-6 years attending Early Childhood Development Programme by area, age and sex	D-11
Education and Literacy	
5.1 - 5.21 Population by School Attendance and age group	D-12
5.22 - 5.31 School enrolment for the population aged 6-24 years by age and sex	D-22
5.32 - 5.41 Population 15 years and above by literacy, age group and sex	D-27
Labour Force	
6.1 - 6.3 Population aged 15 + by sex, age and activity status	D-33
6.4 Labour Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate, population aged 15 + by age and sex	D-34
6.5 - 6.14 Population aged 15 + by activity status and sex	D-34
Household Composition and Characteristics	
7.1 - 7.10 Households and population	D-40
7.11 - 7.20 Household Population by sex and relationship to head of household	D-41
7.21 - 7.30 Households by access to selected facilities	D-45
7.31 - 7.40 Household population by main source of income	D-46

<i>Chapter and table</i>	<i>Page</i>
Housing Conditions	
8.1 - 8.10 Households and population by type of housing unit	D-48
8.11 - 8.20 Households and population by type of tenure	D-49
8.21 - 8.30 Households and population by number of rooms	D-51
8.31 - 8.40 Households and population by main material used for the roof	D-53
8.41 - 8.50 Households and population by main material used for outer walls	D-55
8.51 - 8.60 Households and population by main material used for the floor	D-56
8.61 - 8.70 Households and population by main source of energy for cooking	D-57
8.71 - 8.80 Households and population by main source of energy for lighting	D-59
8.81 - 8.90 Households and population by main source of energy for heating	D-61
Water Supply and Sanitation	
9.1 - 9.10 Households and population by main source of water supply	D-63
9.11 - 9.20 Households and population by walking distance to water source	D-64
9.21 - 9.30 Households by means of refuse disposal	D-66
9.31 - 9.40 Households and population by type of toilet facility	D-67
Fertility	
10.1 - 10.10 Children ever born to mothers 12 - 49 years of age	D-69
10.11 - 10.20 Births in the last 12 months	D-71
Mortality and Orphanhood	
11.1 - 11.10 Households with a death and the number of deaths by year	D-74
11.11 - 11.20 Deaths in 2001 by age group and sex	D-75
11.21 - 11.23 Population by orphanage, age group and sex	D-78