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Foreword

This report covers the detailed results of 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census for Omusati Region. The first report for the Census was the Preliminary Report, which was released in March 2002. The results, which were presented in that report, were provisional in nature. They were based on manual tabulations, and provided population totals categorized by females and males.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

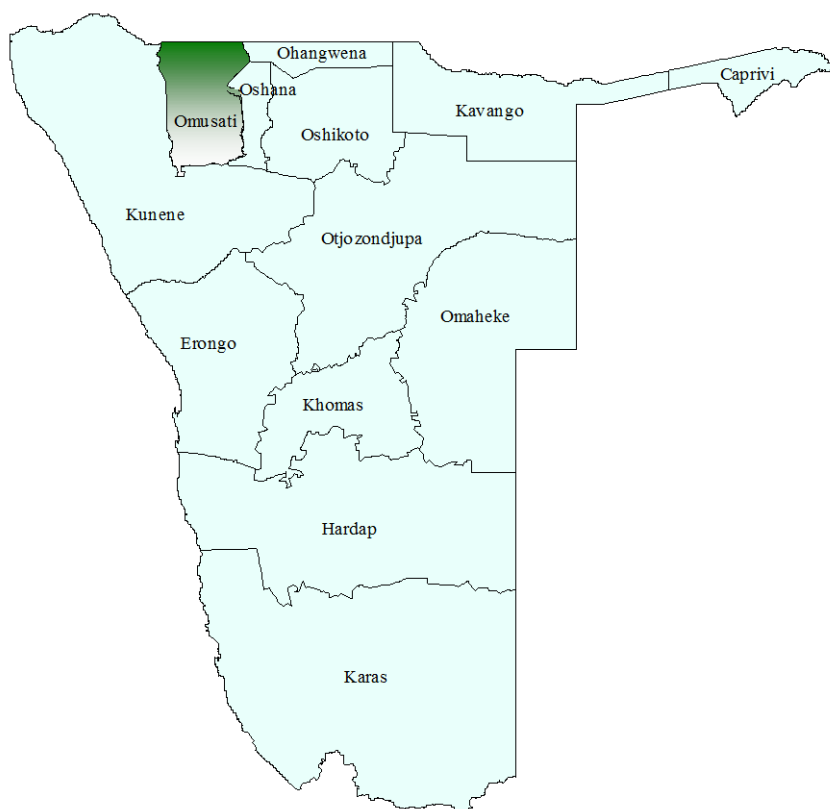
Immanuel Ngatjizeko

Director General

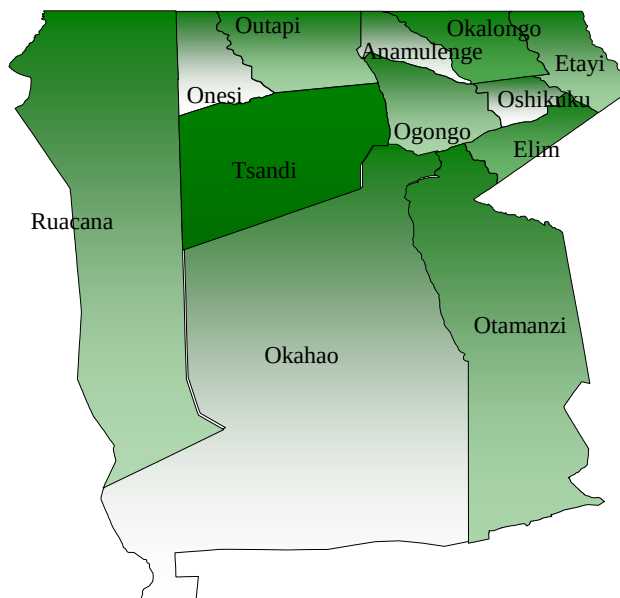
National Planning Commission

Windhoek, November 2004

Regions of Namibia



Omusati Region



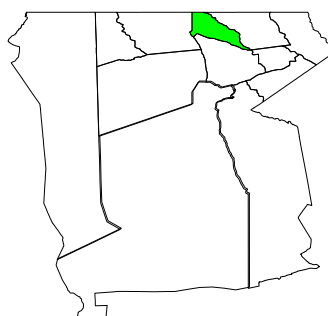
Population:	
Anamulenge	12 617
Elim	10 850
Etayi	35 130
Ogongo	19 611
Okahao	17 751
Okalongo	28 719
Onesi	12 995
Oshikuku	8 299
Otamanzi	13 121
Outapi	31 496
Ruacana	11 204
Tsandi	27 049

Omusati Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size	2001	1991		2001	1991
Total	228 842	189 919	Children 6-15 years attending school, Percent		
Females	126 368	106 296	Girls	91	..
Males	102 473	83 623	Boys	88	..
Growth Rate (%)	1.5	..	Labour force, 15+ years, Percent		
In Urban/Rural, Percent			In labour force	38	55
Urban areas	1	0	Employed	65	89
Rural areas	99	100	Unemployed	35	11
Sex ratio			Outside labour force	59	45
Males per 100 females	81	79	Student	31	67
			Homemaker	49	15
			Retired, too old, etc.	19	18
Area: In square Kilometres	26 573	12 552	Housing Conditions, Percent		
Population density			Households with		
Persons per sq. km	8.6	15.1	Safe water	83	15
Age composition, Percent			No toilet facility	83	93
Under 5 years	13	16	Electricity for lighting	4	1
5 – 14 years	31	31	Access to radio	75	53
15 – 59 years	45	44	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	93	98
60+ years	9	9	Main Source of income, Percent		
Marital status: 15 years and above, Percent			Household main income		
Never married	61	54	Farming	45	..
Married legally, of whom	27	26	Wages & Salaries	16	..
Married with certificate	19	...	Cash remittance	6	..
Married traditionally	8	...	Business, non-farming	7	..
Married consensually	4	10	Pension	22	..
Divorced/Separated	3	4	Fertility		
Widowed	5	6	Average number of children per woman	4.1	5.7
Citizenship, Percent			Mortality		
Namibian	98	99	Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Non-Namibian	2	1	Females	34	..
Main language spoken at home			Males	47	..
Percent of households			Both Sexes	41	49
Oshiwambo	95	99	Life expectancy at birth, years		
Private households			Females	61	67
Number	38 202	30 882	Males	61	63
Average size	5.9	5.9	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, Percent		
Head of Household, Percent			Orphaned by		
Females	62	57	Mother	5	...
Males	38	43	Father	11	...
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent	84	78	Both parents	1	...
Education, 15+ years, Percent			Disability, Percent		
Never attended	17	24	With disability	6	4
Currently at school	24	31	Of whom		
Left school	56	45	Deaf	21	13
			Blind	38	37
			Speech	12	7
			Limbs	37	36
			Hands	14	..
			Legs	23	..
			Mental	5	16

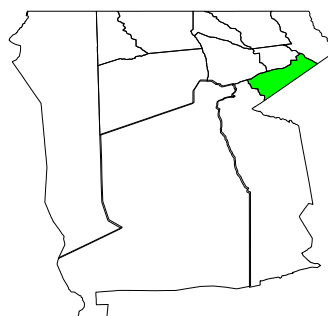
Anamulenge Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, Percent	
Total	12 617	In labour force	38
Females	6 989	Employed	88
Males	5 628	Unemployed	12
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	81	Student	24
Age composition, Percent		Homemaker	57
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	19
5 – 14 years	31	Housing Conditions, Percent	
15 – 59 years	46	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	81
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	75
Percent		Electricity for lighting	5
Never married	64	Access to radio	77
Married with certificate	21	Main Source of income, Percent	
Married traditionally	5	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	41
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	18
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	6
Private households		Business, non-farming	9
Number	1 870	Pension	23
Average size	6.7	Fertility	
Head of Household, Percent		Average number of children	
Females	60	per woman	3.6
Males	40	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, Percent	86	Females	43
Never attended	16	Males	31
Currently at school	23	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	59	Females	..
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	62
Percent		Disability, Percent	
Girls	91	With disability	7
Boys	90		



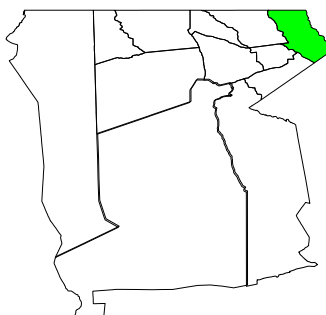
Elim Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, Percent	
Total	10 850	In labour force	24
Females	6 109	Employed	58
Males	4 741	Unemployed	42
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	74
Males per 100 females	78	Student	31
Age composition, Percent		Homemaker	54
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	15
5 – 14 years	31	Housing Conditions, Percent	
15 – 59 years	45	Households with	
60+ years	11	Safe water	93
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	74
Percent		Electricity for lighting	1
Never married	59	Access to radio	81
Married with certificate	24	Main Source of income, Percent	
Married traditionally	4	Household main income	
Married consensually	2	Farming	43
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	13
Widowed	7	Cash remittance	6
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	1 781	Pension	27
Average size	6.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, Percent		Average number of children	
Females	62	per woman	2.9
Males	38	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, Percent		Females	57
Never attended	10	Males	55
Currently at school	25	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	62	Females	64
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	68
Percent		Disability, Percent	
Girls	94	With disability	5
Boys	92		



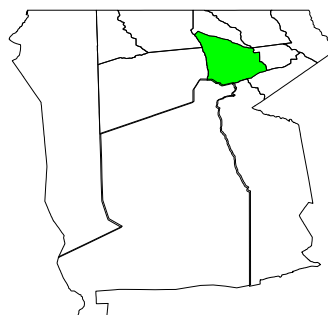
Etayi Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, Percent	
Total	35 130	In labour force	42
Females	19 715	Employed	71
Males	15 415	Unemployed	29
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	78	Student	29
Age composition, Percent		Homemaker	51
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	21
5 – 14 years	33	Housing Conditions, Percent	
15 – 59 years	41	Households with	
60+ years	10	Safe water	81
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	89
Percent		Electricity for lighting	1
Never married	62	Access to radio	82
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, Percent	
Married traditionally	6	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	52
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	12
Widowed	7	Cash remittance	4
Private households		Business, non-farming	6
Number	5 746	Pension	23
Average size	6.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, Percent		Average number of children	
Females	66	per woman	4.6
Males	34	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, Percent	85	Females	23
Never attended	16	Males	62
Currently at school	26	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	55	Females	64
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	60
Percent		Disability, Percent	
Girls	91	With disability	6
Boys	87		



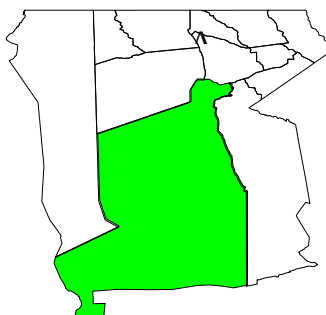
Ogongo Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, Percent	
Total	19 611	In labour force	45
Females	10 999	Employed	78
Males	8 612	Unemployed	22
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	78	Student	24
Age composition, Percent		Homemaker	58
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	19
5 – 14 years	32	Housing Conditions, Percent	
15 – 59 years	45	Households with	
60+ years	10	Safe water	83
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	78
Percent		Electricity for lighting	3
Never married	60	Access to radio	80
Married with certificate	22	Main Source of income, Percent	
Married traditionally	7	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	32
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	19
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	11
Private households		Business, non-farming	7
Number	3 371	Pension	28
Average size	5.8	Fertility	
Head of Household, Percent		Average number of children	
Females	66	per woman	3.9
Males	34	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, Percent		Females	24
Never attended	13	Males	32
Currently at school	26	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	59	Females	61
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	58
Percent		Disability, Percent	
Girls	92	With disability	5
Boys	90		



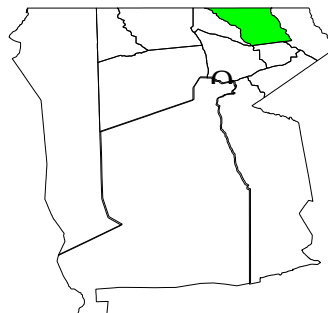
Okahao Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, Percent	
Total	17 751	In labour force	38
Females	9 812	Employed	39
Males	7 939	Unemployed	61
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	81	Student	36
Age composition, Percent		Homemaker	36
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	27
5 – 14 years	29	Housing Conditions, Percent	
15 – 59 years	47	Households with	
60+ years	10	Safe water	86
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	76
Percent		Electricity for lighting	5
Never married	61	Access to radio	71
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, Percent	
Married traditionally	10	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	43
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	17
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	7
Number	3 244	Pension	23
Average size	5.4	Fertility	
Head of Household, Percent		Average number of children	
Females	62	per woman	3.1
Males	38	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, Percent	82	Females	34
Never attended	16	Males	55
Currently at school	23	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	60	Females	56
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	56
Percent		Disability, Percent	
Girls	90	With disability	7
Boys	86		



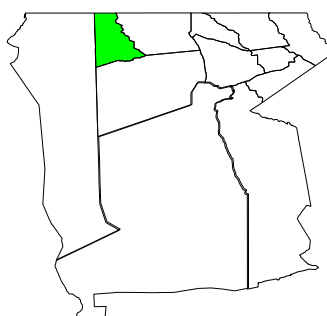
Okalongo Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, Percent	
Total	28 719	In labour force	48
Females	15 992	Employed	85
Males	12 727	Unemployed	15
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	80	Student	32
Age composition, Percent		Homemaker	45
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	23
5 – 14 years	34	Housing Conditions, Percent	
15 – 59 years	41	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	90
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	87
Percent		Electricity for lighting	2
Never married	63	Access to radio	76
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, Percent	
Married traditionally	7	Household main income	
Married consensually	2	Farming	31
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	18
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	9
Private households		Business, non-farming	10
Number	4 213	Pension	29
Average size	6.8	Fertility	
Head of Household, Percent		Average number of children	
Females	64	per woman	4.9
Males	36	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, Percent		Females	38
Never attended	21	Males	38
Currently at school	28	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	47	Females	61
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	58
Percent		Disability, Percent	
Girls	90	With disability	7
Boys	87		



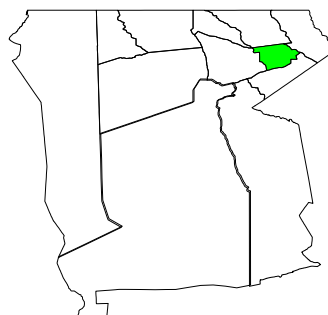
Onesi Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, Percent	
Total	12 995	In labour force	18
Females	7 040	Employed	68
Males	5 955	Unemployed	32
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	85	Student	27
Age composition, Percent		Homemaker	62
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	11
5 – 14 years	30	Housing Conditions, Percent	
15 – 59 years	46	Households with	
60+ years	8	Safe water	73
Marital status: 15+ years Percent		No toilet facility	90
Never married	60	Electricity for lighting	3
Married with certificate	12	Access to radio	69
Married traditionally	14	Main Source of income, Percent	
Married consensually	5	Household main income	
Divorced/Separated	3	Farming	60
Widowed	3	Wages & Salaries	10
Private households		Cash remittance	4
Number	2 227	Business, non-farming	6
Average size	5.8	Pension	17
Head of Household, Percent		Fertility	
Females	60	Average number of children	
Males	40	per woman	4.7
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent		Mortality	
	79	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, Percent		Females	18
Never attended	22	Males	49
Currently at school	22	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	52	Females	69
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	63
Percent		Disability, Percent	
Girls	89	With disability	6
Boys	86		



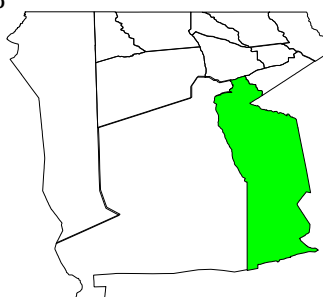
Oshikuku Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, Percent	
Total	8 299	In labour force	37
Females	4 747	Employed	68
Males	3 552	Unemployed	32
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	56
Males per 100 females	75	Student	36
Age composition, Percent		Homemaker	47
Under 5 years	11	Retired, too old, etc.	17
5 – 14 years	29	Housing Conditions, Percent	
15 – 59 years	47	Households with	
60+ years	8	Safe water	91
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	68
Percent		Electricity for lighting	15
Never married	63	Access to radio	85
Married with certificate	24	Main Source of income, Percent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	34
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	25
Widowed	6	Cash remittance	4
Private households		Business, non-farming	14
Number	1 357	Pension	20
Average size	5.9	Fertility	
Head of Household, Percent		Average number of children	
Females	63	per woman	3.6
Males	37	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, Percent		Females	15
Never attended	8	Males	37
Currently at school	24	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	63	Females	57
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	66
Percent		Disability, Percent	
Girls	94	With disability	6
Boys	93		



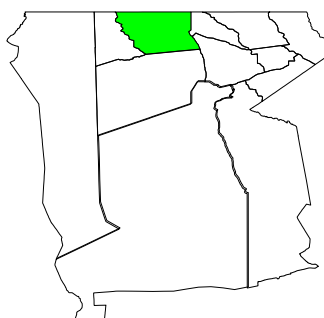
Otamanzi Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, Percent	
Total	13 121	In labour force	23
Females	7 415	Employed	40
Males	5 706	Unemployed	60
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	77	Student	29
Age composition, Percent		Homemaker	53
Under 5 years	13	Retired, too old, etc.	18
5 – 14 years	32	Housing Conditions, Percent	
15 – 59 years	44	Households with	
60+ years	10	Safe water	90
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	89
Percent		Electricity for lighting	0.2
Never married	56	Access to radio	72
Married with certificate	25	Main Source of income, Percent	
Married traditionally	7	Household main income	
Married consensually	4	Farming	60
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	11
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	4
Private households		Business, non-farming	4
Number	2 319	Pension	19
Average size	5.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, Percent		Average number of children	
Females	64	per woman	4.1
Males	36	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, Percent		Females	61
Never attended	14	Males	69
Currently at school	22	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	63	Females	..
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	66
Percent		Disability, Percent	
Girls	92	With disability	8
Boys	88		



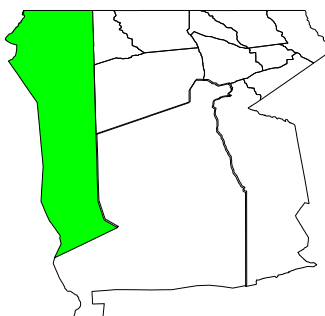
Outapi Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, Percent	
Total	31 496	In labour force	33
Females	16 975	Employed	64
Males	14 521	Unemployed	36
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	85	Student	33
Age composition, Percent		Homemaker	51
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	16
5 – 14 years	30	Housing Conditions, Percent	
15 – 59 years	45	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	75
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	83
Percent		Electricity for lighting	7
Never married	61	Access to radio	69
Married with certificate	16	Main Source of income, Percent	
Married traditionally	8	Household main income	
Married consensually	6	Farming	50
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	17
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	5
Private households		Business, non-farming	10
Number	5 049	Pension	16
Average size	6.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, Percent		Average number of children	
Females	59	per woman	4.0
Males	41	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, Percent		Females	37
Never attended	19	Males	51
Currently at school	23	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	55	Females	63
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	63
Percent		Disability, Percent	
Girls	91	With disability	6
Boys	88		



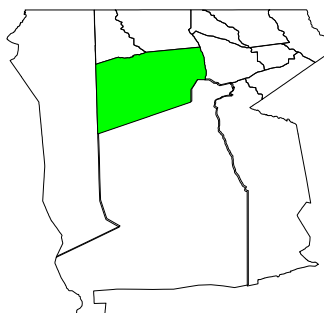
Ruacana Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, Percent	
Total	11 204	In labour force	40
Females	5 511	Employed	78
Males	5 693	Unemployed	22
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	103	Student	25
Age composition, Percent		Homemaker	61
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	13
5 – 14 years	26	Housing Conditions, Percent	
15 – 59 years	49	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	84
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	79
Percent		Electricity for lighting	14
Never married	54	Access to radio	65
Married with certificate	12	Main Source of income, Percent	
Married traditionally	19	Household main income	
Married consensually	7	Farming	56
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	23
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	5
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	2 217	Pension	6
Average size	4.8	Fertility	
Head of Household, Percent		Average number of children	
Females	48	per woman	5.9
Males	52	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, Percent		Females	51
Never attended	32	Males	51
Currently at school	16	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	49	Females	69
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	65
Percent		Disability, Percent	
Girls	81	With disability	7
Boys	77		



Tsandi Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, Percent	
Total	27 049	In labour force	45
Females	15 064	Employed	37
Males	11 984	Unemployed	63
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	80	Student	45
Age composition, Percent		Homemaker	30
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	25
5 – 14 years	29	Housing Conditions, Percent	
15 – 59 years	46	Households with	
60+ years	10	Safe water	78
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	86
Percent		Electricity for lighting	2
Never married	61	Access to radio	73
Married with certificate	20	Main Source of income, Percent	
Married traditionally	7	Household main income	
Married consensually	5	Farming	45
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	15
Widowed	5	Cash remittance	6
Private households		Business, non-farming	5
Number	4 808	Pension	25
Average size	5.6	Fertility	
Head of Household, Percent		Average number of children	
Females	62	per woman	5.9
Males	38	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, Percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, Percent		Females	27
Never attended	16	Males	23
Currently at school	25	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	58	Females	64
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	61
Percent		Disability, Percent	
Girls	95	With disability	7
Boys	91		



1 General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in Omusati was 228 842. Out of these, 126 368 were females while 102 473 were males. This gives a sex ratio of about 81 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 Omusati, but were not present on the Census reference night, were enumerated elsewhere if they spent the Census Reference Night in Namibia.

The enumeration exercise covered all persons in private households and institutions, the homeless and overnight travellers. Figure 1.1 below provides a breakdown of the population by these groups. The population in private households constitute close to 99 percent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is about one percent of the total population.

The size of the private households is relatively large, where half of the households are made up of 6 or more members. The population in these households constitutes about 72 percent of the household population in the region. While one-person households make up 7 percent of all households, they constitute only 1 percent of the household population.

Figure 1.1 Total Population, Omusati Region, 2001 Census

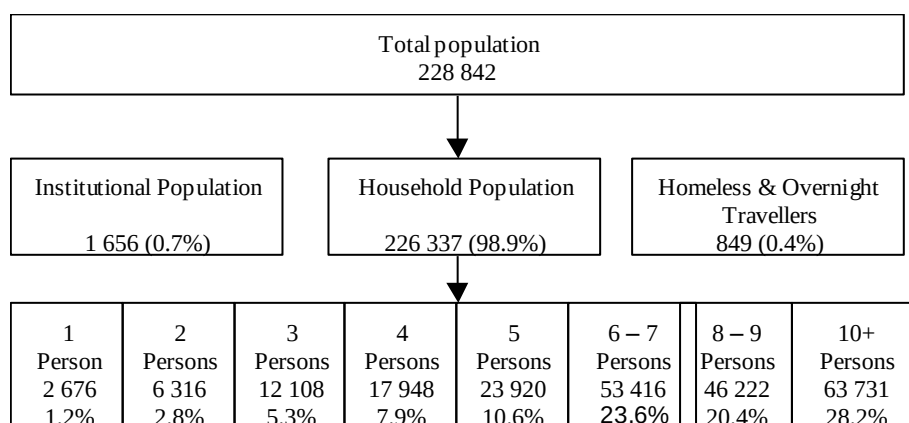


Figure 1.2 Households, Omusati Region, 2001 Census

Households 38 202							
1 Person 2 676 7.0%	2 Persons 3 158 8.3%	3 Persons 4 036 10.6%	4 Persons 4 487 11.7%	5 Persons 4 784 12.5%	6 – 7 Persons 8 271 21.7%	8 – 9 Persons 5 483 14.4%	10+ Persons 5 307 13.9%

1.2 Population Distribution

The enumerated population distribution by urban and rural areas as well as by constituencies is shown in Figure 1.2.1. It should be noted that urban areas are proclaimed by the Government, and in Omusati region, Outapi is the only urban locality in the region. About 99 percent of the total population was enumerated in the rural parts of the region.

There are 12 constituencies in the region. About 15 percent of the population was enumerated in Etayi constituency, making it the most populous constituency in the region. The proportion of the population in the Oshikuku constituency was just about 4 percent of the enumerated population in the region.

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

Area	Total	Percent	Females	Male	Not stated
Omusati	228 842	100	126 368	102 473	1
Urban	2 640	1.2	1 310	1 330	
Rural	226 202	98.8	125 058	101 143	1
Anamulenge	12 617	5.5	6 989	5 628	
Elim	10 850	4.7	6 109	4 741	
Etayi	35 130	15.4	19 715	15 415	
Ogongo	19 611	8.6	10 999	8 612	
Okahao	17 751	7.8	9 812	7 939	
Okalongo	28 719	12.5	15 992	12 727	
Onesi	12 995	5.7	7 040	5 955	
Oshikuku	8 299	3.6	4 747	3 552	
Otamanzi	13 121	5.7	7 415	5 706	
Outapi	31 496	13.8	16 975	14 521	
Ruacana	11 204	4.9	5 511	5 693	
Tsandi	27 049	11.8	15 064	11 984	1

2 Population Structure and Composition

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

2.1 Age Structure: Regional Level

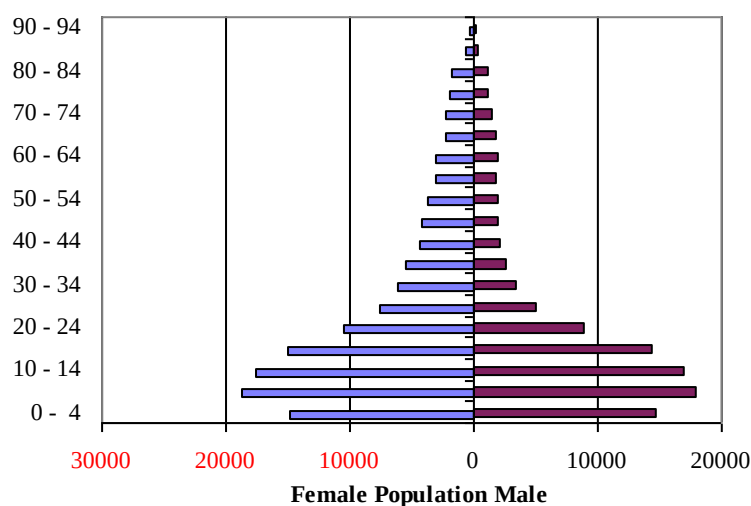
Slightly over 2 out of 5 persons in Omusati are aged below 15 years

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 Omusati is fairly young as 44 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 narrow apex. The proportion of the population aged 60 years and above, i.e. the senior citizens, is only 9 percent, a relatively low percentage.

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

Area	Percent in age group				
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+	Not stated
Omusati	12.9	31.0	44.5	9.2	2.4
Urban	9.2	13.3	71.0	2.5	3.9
Rural	12.9	31.2	44.2	9.3	2.4
Anamulenge	12.1	31.2	46.1	9.0	1.6
Elim	11.3	30.6	44.6	11.2	2.4
Etayi	13.4	33.3	41.3	10.2	1.8
Ogongo	12.2	32.3	45.0	9.8	0.8
Okahao	12	29.2	47.0	10.4	1.4
Okalongo	13.8	34.4	41.4	8.8	1.7
Onesi	13.9	30.2	45.7	7.9	2.2
Oshikuku	11.5	29.1	46.6	8.2	4.7
Otamanzi	12.5	31.9	43.6	10.3	1.8
Outapi	13.5	29.9	45.1	7.3	4.2
Ruacana	14.2	26.3	48.6	5.2	5.6
Tsandi	12.2	28.9	46.1	10.4	2.4

Figure 2.1.1 Population Pyramid, Omusati 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 exist significant differences in the age structure between urban and rural areas. The proportion of the young population, i.e. under 15 years of age, is 23 and 44 percent respectively for urban and rural areas. In the case of the population aged 60 years and above, the corresponding Percentages for the two areas are respectively 3 and 9. The rural areas have relatively 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, i.e. 15–59 years. This phenomenon can be observed in the pyramids for the two areas. The pyramid for the urban areas is rather bulky in the middle and has a relatively narrow apex, implying a large proportion of the working population and a small proportion of the senior citizens. 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, Omusati Region, 2001 Census

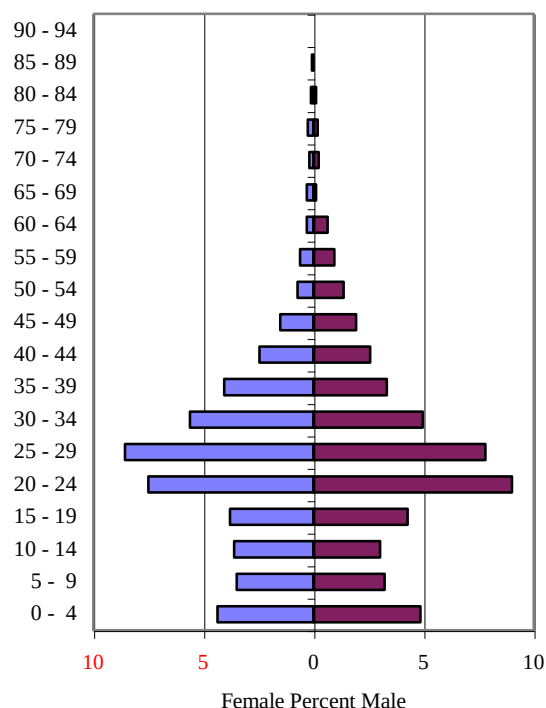
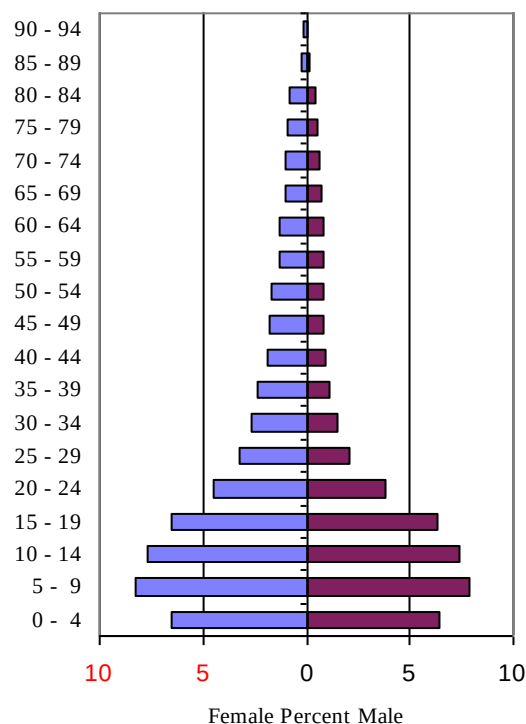


Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Omusati Region, 2001 Census



2.3 Age Structure: Constituency Level

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for the six constituencies is shown in Table 2.1.1. The age structures of all constituencies are basically the same. They all have a fairly young population – between 40 and 47 percent – and an old population of between 7 and 11 percent.

2.4 Sex composition

For every 100 females in Omusati there are 81 Males

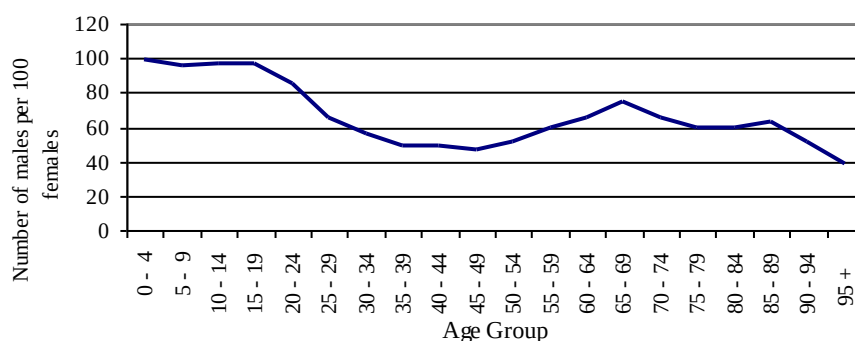
Table 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio as well as the sex composition (percents) of the population by area. Females make up 55 percent of the whole population in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 81. Figure 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio by age for the regional population. The number of females and males are almost equal for the age groups below 20 years. After age 20, the sex ratio declines up to age group 35–39 and then stabilizes, implying that, from age 20 onwards, there are relatively more females than males.

There are slightly more males than females in urban areas, where there are 101 males for every 100 females. Except for Ruacana constituency, the sex composition of the population in the other constituencies follows the same pattern as the regional one. With regard to Ruacana, there are 103 males for every 100 females.

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

Area	Female	Male	Sex Ratio
Omusati	55.2	44.8	81.1
Urban	49.6	50.4	101.5
Rural	55.3	44.7	80.9
Anamulenge	55.4	44.6	80.5
Elim	56.3	43.7	77.6
Etayi	56.1	43.9	78.2
Ogongo	56.1	43.9	78.3
Okahao	55.3	44.7	80.9
Okalongo	55.7	44.3	79.6
Onesi	54.2	45.8	84.6
Oshikuku	57.2	42.8	74.8
Otamanzi	56.5	43.5	77.0
Outapi	53.9	46.1	85.5
Ruacana	49.2	50.8	103.3
Tsandi	55.7	44.3	79.6

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



2.5 Marital status

Only 19% of all married persons in Omusati 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 56 percent of the females and 67 percent of the males had never been married at the time of the Census. About 8 percent of the population aged at least 15 years were in traditional unions, i.e. marriage without formal certification. It can be observed that there are relatively more females than males who were divorced or widowed. For the females, 3 and 8 percent were respectively divorced and widowed. The corresponding proportions for males were around 1 percent for both.

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

Marital Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never married	74 375	40 728	33 647	60.5	56.1	66.9
Married with certificate	23 728	14 080	9 648	19.3	19.4	19.2
Married traditional	9 416	5 860	3 556	7.7	8.1	7.1
Consensual union	4 799	2 975	1 824	3.9	4.1	3.6
Divorced or separated	3 090	2 375	715	2.5	3.3	1.4
Widowed	6 216	5 784	432	5.1	8.0	0.9
Not stated	1 241	797	444	1.0	1.1	0.9
Total	122 865	72 599	50 266	100	100	100

2.6 Citizenship

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

Citizenship	Number				Percent			
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male	Not stated
Namibia	225 182	125 040	100 141	1	98.4	98.9	98	100
Non Namibian	3 441	1 227	2 214		1.5	1.0	2.2	
Not stated	219	101	118		0.1	0.1	0.1	
Total	228 842	126 368	102 473	1	100	100	100	100

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

Citizenship	Number			Percent
	Total	Female	Male	Total
Angola	2 185	549	1 636	59.7
Botswana	26	10	16	0.7
South Africa	44	22	22	1.2
Zambia	36	17	19	1.0
Zimbabwe	21	12	9	0.6
Other SADC countries	940	525	415	25.7
Other African countries	53	23	30	1.4
European countries	55	26	29	1.5
American countries	59	37	22	1.6
Asian and Oceanic countries	9	1	8	0.2
Other countries	13	5	8	0.4
Not Stated	219	101	118	6.0
Total	3 660	1 328	2 332	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 Omusati region. In Omusati, 98 percent of the population were nationals of Namibia. Angolas make up about 60 percent of the non-Namibian nationals, followed by other SADC country nationals with 26 percent.

2.7 Place of birth

Information on place of birth is useful for the analysis of lifetime migration. To identify their place of birth, all persons were asked to state their mothers' place of usual residence at the time of their birth. Table 2.7.1 presents the distribution of the population by place of birth. It can be seen that slightly over 9 out of 10 of all persons who were enumerated in the region were born in the region. Slightly over 4 percent were born in other northern regions. Close to 2 percent of those enumerated were born outside the country.

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

Birth Place	Number				Percent		
	Total	Females	Male	Not stated	Total	Females	Male
Caprivi	298	162	136		0.1	0.1	0.1
Erongo	749	365	384		0.3	0.3	0.4
Hardap	127	67	60		0.1	0.1	0.1
Karas	229	113	116		0.1	0.1	0.1
Kavango	196	94	102		0.1	0.1	0.1
Khomas	1685	889	796		0.7	0.7	0.8
Kunene	1001	473	528		0.4	0.4	0.5
Ohangwena	4752	2 785	1 967		2.1	2.2	1.9
Omaheke	118	48	70		0.1	0.0	0.1
Omusati	209 830	116 619	93 211		91.7	92.3	91.0
Oshana	4 215	2 433	1 782		1.8	1.9	1.7
Oshikoto	863	467	396		0.4	0.4	0.4
Otjozondjupa	625	330	294	1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Not stated	757	337	420		0.3	0.3	0.4
Outside Namibia	3 397	1 186	2 211		1.5	0.9	2.2
Total	228842	126 368	102 473	1	100	100	100

3 Disability

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

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

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below show the disabled population by area and sex as well as by type of disability. It can be seen from the first table that the proportion of the disabled population in Omusati Region was slightly over 6 percent. There are no differences between females and males. The proportion of disabled persons is lower in urban than rural areas. In the former it is close to 4 percent as against slightly over 6 percent in the latter. At constituency level, there are no notable differences. The proportion of disabled persons ranges from close to 5 percent in Elim to slightly over 8 percent in Otamanzi.

It can be observed in Table 3.2 that blindness is the most common type of disability in Omusati. It affects about 38 percent of the disabled population. Impairment of legs accounts for 23 percent of all disabilities, followed by impaired hands (21%).

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

Area	Population			Number of disabled			Percent disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Omusati	227 993	126 088	101 905	14 572	8 092	6 480	6.4	6.4	6.4
Urban	2 349	1 157	1 192	88	32	56	3.7	2.8	4.7
Rural	225 644	124 931	100 713	14484	8 060	6 424	6.4	6.5	6.4
Anamulenge	12 615	6 989	5 626	835	441	394	6.6	6.3	7.0
Elim	10 786	6 097	4 689	512	272	240	4.7	4.5	5.1
Etayi	35 128	19 714	15 414	2 205	1 260	945	6.3	6.4	6.1
Ogongo	19 600	10 995	8 605	1 059	582	477	5.4	5.3	5.5
Okahao	17 640	9 770	7 870	1 244	750	494	7.1	7.7	6.3
Okalongo	28 708	15 991	12 717	1 981	1 142	839	6.9	7.1	6.6
Onesi	12 995	7 040	5 955	756	396	360	5.8	5.6	6.0
Oshikuku	8 280	4 737	3 543	470	257	213	5.7	5.4	6.0
Otamanzi	13 105	7 410	5 695	1 075	607	468	8.2	8.2	8.2
Outapi	31 186	16 822	14 364	1 799	941	858	5.8	5.6	6.0
Ruacana	10 956	5 486	5 470	712	359	353	6.5	6.5	6.5
Tsandi	26 994	15 037	11 957	1 924	1 085	839	7.1	7.2	7.0

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

Type of disability	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	5 487	3 359	2 128	37.7	41.5	32.8
Deaf	3 102	1 734	1 368	21.3	21.4	21.1
Hands	2 017	1 044	973	13.8	12.9	15.0
Legs	3 384	1 697	1 687	23.2	21.0	26.0
Speech	1 808	947	861	12.4	11.7	13.3
Mentally ill	708	358	350	4.9	4.4	5.4
Other	538	318	220	3.7	3.9	3.4
Total Disabled	14 572	8 092	6 480			

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

4 Early Childhood Development

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

The Census counted about 27 400 children aged 3 – 6 years. Table 4.1 below reflects that 42 percent of the female children and close to 39 percent of the male children were attending an Early Childhood Development Programme.

Significant differences in urban and rural areas can be observed. Relatively higher proportions of children were attending an early childhood development programme in urban than in rural areas.

Attendance of Early Childhood Development Programmes in constituencies varies slightly. It ranges between 33 percent and 44 percent. Ruacana constituency has the smallest proportion (33%) of children aged 3–6 years who attend an ECD Programme. It is worth noting that Elim has the highest attendance of ECD, which is slightly over 44 percent.

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

Area	Population 3 - 6 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Omusati	27 414	13 794	13 620	11 074	5 724	5350	40.4	41.5	39.3
Urban	136	65	71	75	35	40	55.1	53.8	56.3
Rural	27 278	13 729	13 549	10 999	5 689	5310	40.3	41.4	39.2
Anamulenge	1 488	773	715	593	318	275	39.9	41.1	38.5
Elim	1 174	590	584	521	266	255	44.4	45.1	43.7
Etayi	4 417	2 181	2 236	1 831	931	900	41.5	42.7	40.3
Ogongo	2 391	1 182	1 209	919	480	439	38.4	40.6	36.3
Okahao	1 898	924	974	692	353	339	36.5	38.2	34.8
Okalongo	3 802	1 910	1 892	1 569	819	750	41.3	42.9	39.6
Onesi	1 593	828	765	635	339	296	39.9	40.9	38.7
Oshikuku	911	452	459	389	193	196	42.7	42.7	42.7
Otamanzi	1 565	809	756	578	308	270	36.9	38.1	35.7
Outapi	3 861	1 938	1 923	1 672	843	829	43.3	43.5	43.1
Ruacana	1 330	687	643	436	233	203	32.8	33.9	31.6
Tsandi	2 984	1 520	1 464	1 239	641	598	41.5	42.2	40.8

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that out of the 11 074 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme, 84 percent are attending crèche or kindergarten, only 2 percent are attending a day care centre or a nursery school, while about 14 percent are attending pre-primary school. Higher proportions of children are attending pre-primary school in rural than in urban areas. There are no significant differences in proportions of female and male children who are attending a particular early childhood development programme.

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

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme	Number			Percent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Omusati	Creche/Kindergarten	9 274	4 808	4 466	83.7	84.0	83.5
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	242	115	127	2.2	2.0	2.4
	Pre-Primary School	1 558	801	757	14.1	14.0	14.1
	Total Attending	11 074	5 724	5 350	100	100	100
Urban	Creche/Kindergarten	66	31	35	88.0	88.6	87.5
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	3	2	1	4.0	5.7	2.5
	Pre-Primary School	6	2	4	8.0	5.7	10.0
	Total Attending	75	35	40	100	100	100
Rural	Creche/Kindergarten	9 208	4 777	4 431	83.7	84.0	83.4
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	239	113	126	2.2	2.0	2.4
	Pre-Primary School	1 552	799	753	14.1	14.0	14.2
	Total Attending	10 999	5 689	5 310	100	100	100

5 Education and Literacy

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

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

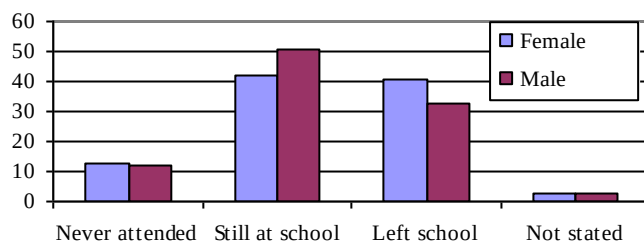
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending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

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

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

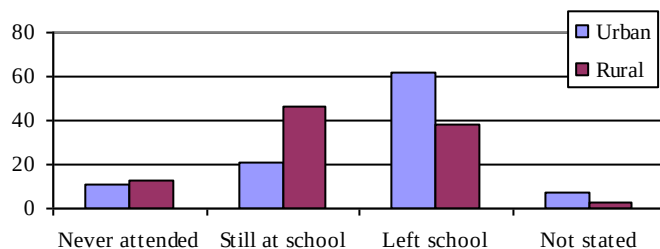
5.1 School Attendance

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



The Census enumerated about 191 400 persons aged 6 years and above of whom 13 percent have never attended school. About 46 percent are currently attending and slightly over 38 percent have left school. The proportions of females and males are almost equal in these categories, except that more females have never attended school.

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



who have left school in urban and rural areas. Relatively more persons have never attended school in rural than in urban areas, while more persons have left school in urban areas. A larger proportion of persons are still at school in rural than in urban areas.

Figure 5.1.4 reveals significant differences in school attendance for those who never attended and those

5.2 School Enrolment

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

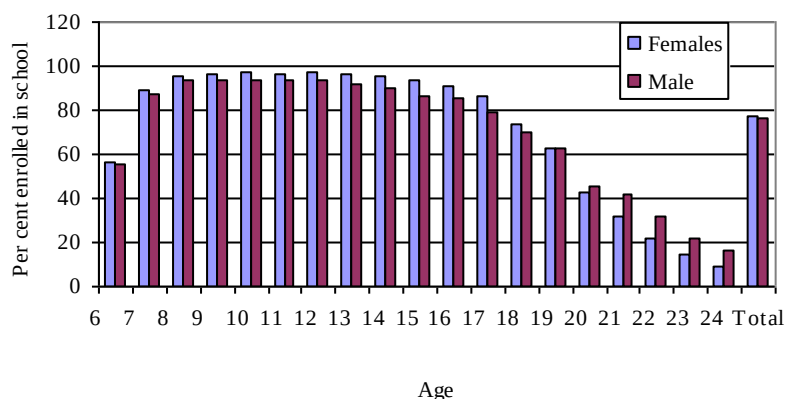


Figure 5.2.1 shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. Well above 90 percent of all children aged 10 – 13 years attend school. The highest enrolment rate is 98 percent for females at age 10. Enrolment rates for females are significantly higher than those for males in all age groups, except 20 years and above.

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

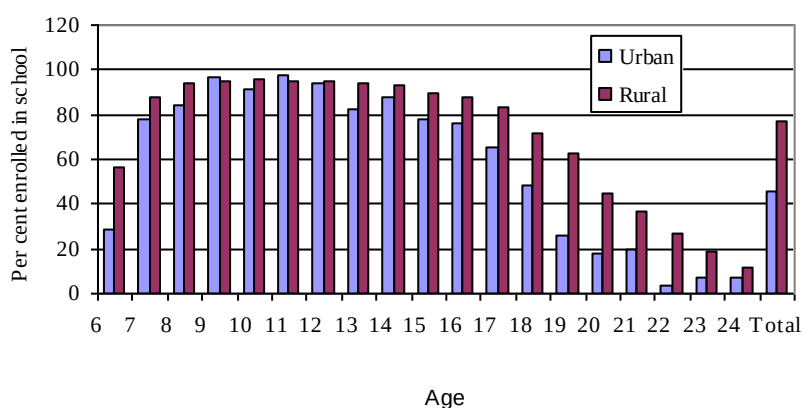


Figure 5.2.2 shows that school enrolment at almost all ages is higher in rural than in urban areas, while at older ages enrolment is far higher in rural than in urban areas. The highest enrolment rate is 99 percent at age 11 years in urban areas.

5.3 Educational Attainment

Table 5.3.1 below shows that about 44 percent of all those aged 15 years and above and had left school did not complete primary education, while close to 38 percent of them had completed primary education. Another 9 percent of them had completed secondary education. There are significant differences in educational attainment between females and males in the region.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	31 247	17 633	13 614	43.6	39.8	49.9
Primary School	27 065	18 418	8 647	37.8	41.5	31.7
Secondary School	6 395	4 249	2 146	8.9	9.6	7.9
University	464	286	178	0.6	0.6	0.7
Technical training after secondary school	1 154	707	447	1.6	1.6	1.6
Teachers Training	1 070	685	385	1.5	1.5	1.4
Not stated	4 232	2 357	1 875	5.9	5.3	6.9
Total	71 627	44 335	27 292	100	100	100

5.4 Literacy

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

The literacy question was put to all persons aged 6 years and above. It may be more relevant to use 15 years as the lowest age limit, which gives just over 106 700 literate people. This leads to a literacy rate of 84 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above.

Table 5.4.1 depicts the distribution of the literate population, aged 15 years and above, by sex and area. There are slight differences between urban and rural areas. The corresponding rates for these areas are 90 and 84 percent respectively. Differences between females and males can also be observed in both areas.

The table also shows variations between constituencies. The literacy rates range from 68 to 90 percent respectively in Ruacana and Elim constituencies. Males are slightly more literate than females in most of them.

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

Area	Population			Literate			Literacy rate %		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Omusati	127 565	75 079	52 486	106 752	62 255	44 497	83.7	82.9	84.8
Urban	1 788	866	922	1 607	800	807	89.9	92.4	87.5
Rural	125 777	74 213	51 564	105 145	61 455	43 690	83.6	82.8	84.7
Anamulenge	7 150	4 173	2 977	6 138	3 515	2 623	85.8	84.2	88.1
Elim	6 245	3 754	2 491	5 601	3 340	2 261	89.7	89.0	90.8
Etagi	18 720	11 393	7 327	15 982	9 491	6 491	85.4	83.3	88.6
Ogongo	10 886	6 619	4 267	9 646	5 823	3 823	88.6	88.0	89.6
Okahao	10 333	6 117	4 216	8 459	5 023	3 436	81.9	82.1	81.5
Okalongo	14 883	9 019	5 864	12 672	7 515	5 157	85.1	83.3	87.9
Onesi	7 258	4 089	3 169	5 721	3 159	2 562	78.8	77.3	80.8
Oshikuku	4 911	3 016	1 895	4 217	2 600	1 617	85.9	86.2	85.3
Otamanzi	7 286	4 472	2 814	6 081	3 775	2 306	83.5	84.4	81.9
Outapi	17 566	9 951	7 615	14 614	8 174	6 440	83.2	82.1	84.6
Ruacana	6 421	3 177	3 244	4 376	2 152	2 224	68.2	67.7	68.6
Tsandi	15 906	9 299	6 607	13 245	7 688	5 557	83.3	82.7	84.1

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

Language	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	419	250	169	0.4	0.4	0.4
Caprivi	712	412	300	0.7	0.7	0.7
Otjiherero	1782	935	847	1.7	1.5	1.9
Kavango	154	72	82	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nama/Damara	114	62	52	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oshiwambo	106 611	62 596	44 015	99.9	100.5	98.9
Tswana	23	8	15	0.0	0.0	0.0
Afrikaans	3 107	943	2 164	2.9	1.5	4.9
German	503	306	197	0.5	0.5	0.4
English	51 501	29 771	21 730	48.2	47.8	48.8
Other European	1 074	393	681	1.0	0.6	1.5
Other African	178	65	113	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other	37	18	19	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	1 094	502	592	1.0	0.8	1.3
Total*	106 752	62 255	44 497	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

Nearly 5 out of 10 persons in Omusati are literate in English

Table 5.4.2 reveals that about 100 percent of those aged 15 years and above who are literate, can read and write in Oshiwambo languages with understanding. About 48 percent are literate in English, making it the second most common language in which people are literate in the Omusati

6 Labour Force

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

The Census asked all persons aged 8 years and above about their activity during the seven days prior to the Census reference night, 27 – 28 August 2001. A person was regarded as having worked, if he or she had worked even for one hour for pay, profit or family gain during that period. Consequently, people who 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, and income recipient and severely disabled. These persons were not in any paid or self-employment during the past seven days prior to the Census reference night.

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

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

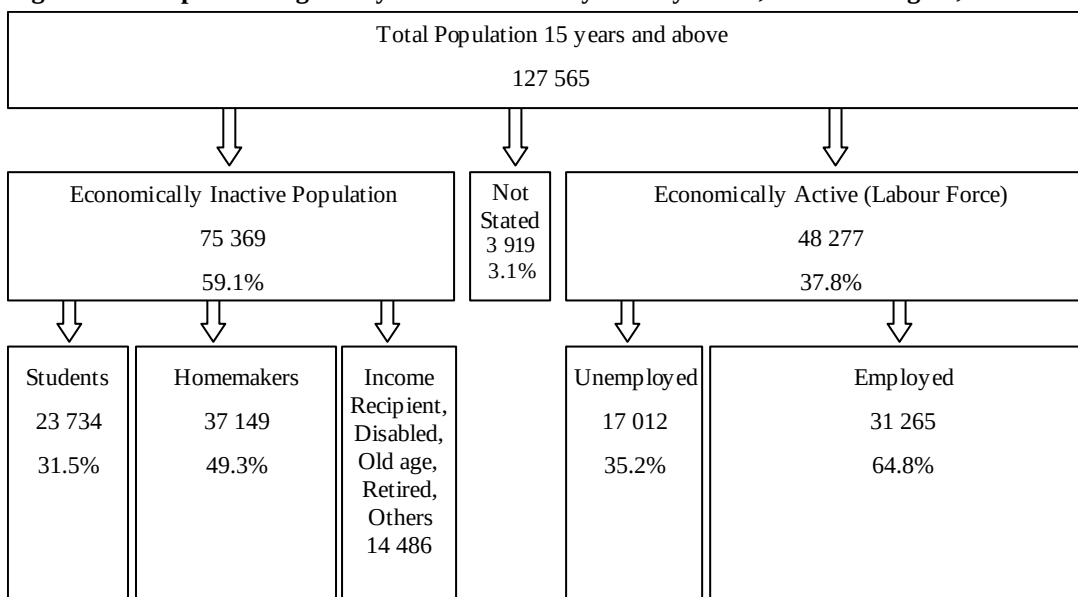


Figure 6.1 shows that 38 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while 59 percent was outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (65%) and the unemployed (35%). In the economically inactive population group, students make up 31 percent, while homemakers constitute 49 percent.

6.1 Labour force participation rate

Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the region is almost 38 percent. The rate is higher for males (41%) than for females (36%). There are significant differences between urban and rural areas. The rate is higher in the former (63%) than in the latter (37%) areas. There are no differences between females and males in the urban areas. However, slight differences can be observed in the rural areas.

At constituency level, the rates for both sexes range from 18 percent in Onesi to 48 percent in Okalongo. The table also shows significant differences between females and males within each of the constituencies.

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

Area	Labour Force Participation Rate %		
	Total	Female	Male
Omusati	37.8	35.9	40.6
Urban	63.2	63.2	63.2
Rural	37.5	35.6	40.2
Anamulenge	38.0	35.3	41.7
Elim	23.6	20.8	27.7
Etagi	41.8	40.3	44.2
Ogongo	44.8	43.3	47.2
Okahao	38.2	35.4	42.2
Okalongo	47.8	48.3	47.0
Onesi	17.8	15.5	20.7
Oshikuku	36.8	35.8	38.4
Otamanzi	23.5	21.7	26.3
Outapi	32.6	30.1	35.8
Ruacana	40.3	31.7	48.6
Tsandi	45.3	43.8	47.5

6.2 Labour force

About 38 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the labour force in the region. Table 6.2.1 shows that 65 percent of the population in the labour force is employed, while 35 percent is unemployed. Relatively equal distributions of females and males can be observed among the employed and the unemployed. The Census also distinguished between those unemployed but previously worked and those who were first time job seekers.

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

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	31 265	17 466	13 799	64.8	64.7	64.8
Unemployed	17 012	9 518	7 494	35.2	35.3	35.2
Total	48 277	26 984	21 293	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 reveals that 29 percent of all employed persons are unpaid family workers in the subsistence/communal farming sector, where about 3 out of 5 are females. These are persons, who work in the family farming business without pay. About 16 percent of all employed persons are employees in the private sector, while another 18 percent are employed by the government. Around 13 percent of all employed persons are other unpaid family workers. Own account workers who operate an own business without paid employees, constitute 5 percent of all employed persons.

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

Employment Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence farmer with paid employees	511	219	292	1.6	1.3	2.1
Subsistence farmer, no paid employees	2 584	1 605	979	8.3	9.2	7.1
Other employer with paid employees	1 007	435	572	3.2	2.5	4.1
Other own-account worker	1 627	1 036	591	5.2	5.9	4.3
Employee, Government or parastatal	5 617	2 907	2 710	18.0	16.6	19.6
Employee, private	4 900	2 210	2 690	15.7	12.7	19.5
Unpaid family worker, subsistence farm	9 136	5 586	3 550	29.2	32.0	25.7
Other unpaid family worker	4 119	2 512	1 607	13.2	14.4	11.6
Other	179	111	68	0.6	0.6	0.5
Not Stated	1 585	845	740	5.1	4.8	5.4
Total	31 265	17 466	13 799	100	100	100

6.4 Employed persons by occupation

The largest occupational group is service workers, shop and market sales workers who constitute 33 percent of all employed persons. This group is heavily female dominated. It can also be observed that about 2 out of 5 of all employed females belong to this occupation group. The second largest occupational group is elementary occupations, which include labourers and other unskilled occupations who make up 17 percent of all employed persons, skilled agricultural and fishery workers constitute almost 17 percent of the employed persons. Professionals together with associate professionals make up about 11 percent of all employed persons.

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

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	458	37	421	1.5	0.2	3.1
Legislators, senior officials and managers	260	88	172	0.8	0.5	1.2
Professionals	2 675	1 708	967	8.6	9.8	7.0
Technicians and associate professionals	835	525	310	2.7	3.0	2.2
Clerks	360	257	103	1.2	1.5	0.7
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	10 419	7 047	3 372	33.3	40.3	24.4
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	5 167	2 240	2 927	16.5	12.8	21.2
Craft and related trade workers	4 594	1 779	2 815	14.7	10.2	20.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	619	57	562	2.0	0.3	4.1
Elementary occupations	5 408	3 478	1 930	17.3	19.9	14.0
Not Stated	470	250	220	1.5	1.4	1.6
Total	31 265	17 466	13 799	100	100	100

6.5 Employed persons by industry

The private and public services industry alone employs over 19 600 people, who constitute close to two-thirds of all employed persons. Around 72 percent of all employed females, as compared to 51 percent of the males, work in this sector. The second largest industrial sector is agriculture, which employs about 24 percent of all employed persons. The manufacturing sector employs about 10 percent of all employees, and is heavily male dominated.

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

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7 607	3 743	3 864	24.3	21.4	28.0
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction	3 207	757	2 450	10.3	4.3	17.8
Wholesale and retail trade	270	100	170	0.9	0.6	1.2
Private and Public services	19 677	12 605	7 072	62.9	72.2	51.3
Not Stated	504	261	243	1.6	1.5	1.8
Total	31 265	17 466	13 799	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 presents the distribution of employed persons by educational attainment and sex. It can be observed that about 14 percent of all employed persons had never attended school. Another 28 percent had incomplete primary education. Those with primary education constituted 37 percent of all employees. Females heavily outnumber males in this category. About 9 percent of the employees had secondary education, while another 7 percent had attained a tertiary level of education.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	4 290	2 129	2 161	13.7	12.2	15.7
Incomplete Primary School	8 865	4 384	4 481	28.4	25.1	32.5
Primary School	11 568	7 102	4 466	37.0	40.7	32.4
Secondary School	2 750	1 737	1 013	8.8	9.9	7.3
Tertiary Level	2 148	1 342	806	6.9	7.7	5.8
Not Stated	1 644	772	872	5.3	4.4	6.3
Total	31 265	17 466	13 799	100	100	100

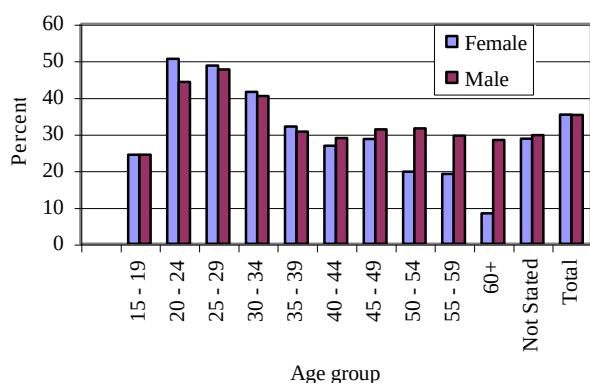
6.7 Unemployment rate

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

The rate of unemployment in Omusati is 35%

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, Omusati Region, 2001 Census



Young people, notably females, have the highest unemployment rate. Figure 6.7.1 indicates a similar shape over the unemployment rate by age for both sexes. The rate is slightly higher for females in younger ages and higher for males in the older ages.

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

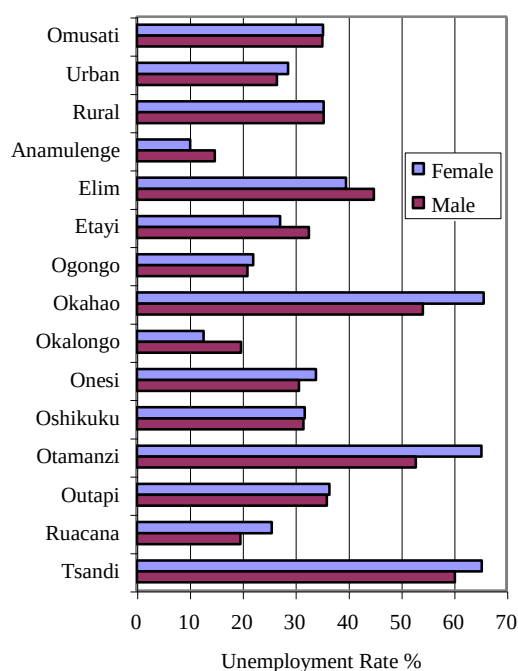


Figure 6.7.2 shows that unemployment rates are higher for females than males in the constituencies of Okahao, Onesi, Ruacana, Tsandi and Otamanzi. Females in Okahao constituency have the highest unemployment rate of 65 percent.

Table 6.7.1 presents the distribution of the unemployed population aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and sex. It can be seen that 10 percent of the unemployed persons had never attended school. Males heavily outnumber the females. Another 31 percent of the unemployed had incomplete primary education. However 42 and 12 percent respectively had attained primary and secondary education. In both situations, females heavily outnumber the males. The proportion of the unemployed with tertiary education was less than 2 percent.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	1 667	644	1 023	9.8	6.8	13.7
Incomplete Primary School	5 284	2 379	2 905	31.1	25.0	38.8
Primary School	7 074	4 629	2 445	41.6	48.6	32.6
Secondary School	2 031	1 380	651	11.9	14.5	8.7
Tertiary Level	263	161	102	1.5	1.7	1.4
Not Stated	693	325	368	4.1	3.4	4.9
Total	17 012	9 518	7 494	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, close to 47 percent, students about 30 percent and old age about 12 percent. Females significantly outnumber males in the homemakers and the old age categories.

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

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	23 734	12 331	11 403	29.9	25.6	36.6
Homemaker	37 149	25 004	12 145	46.9	52.0	38.9
Income recipient	999	515	484	1.3	1.1	1.6
Severely disabled	1 206	611	595	1.5	1.3	1.9
Retired	1 860	939	921	2.3	2.0	3.0
Old age	9 981	6 446	3 535	12.6	13.4	11.3
Other	440	183	257	0.6	0.4	0.8
Not Stated	3 919	2 066	1 853	4.9	4.3	5.9
Total (Outside labour Force)	79 288	48 095	31 193	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population 37 percent have attained primary level of education. About 30 percent of the homemakers have attained the same 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, Omusati Region, 2001 Census

Educational Attainment	Total	Student	Home maker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other
Never attended	20.0	0.0	21.7	22.8	44.5	34.2	55.9	18.9
Incomplete Primary School	32.4	26.5	37.3	31.7	30.8	38.5	27.4	31.6
Primary School	37.4	66.2	29.5	29.5	15.9	15.4	6.4	25.9
Secondary School	3.2	3.0	4.0	6.3	2.2	1.9	0.2	5.0
Tertiary Level	0.9	1.2	0.8	3.1	0.6	1.5	0.2	1.4
Not stated	6.1	3.1	6.7	6.5	6.0	8.5	9.8	17.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7 Household Composition and Characteristics

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

7.1 The average household size

Table 7.1.1 shows that on average a household in Omusati is composed of around 6 members. The average household size in urban and rural areas is 4 and 6 respectively. At constituency level, the household size ranges from about 5 in Ruacana to 7 in Anamulenge constituencies.

Table 7.1.1 Average Household size, Omusati Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average household size
Omusati	5.9
Urban	3.9
Rural	6.0
Anamulenge	6.7
Elim	6.1
Etayi	6.1
Ogongo	5.8
Okahao	5.4
Okalongo	6.8
Onesi	5.8
Oshikuku	5.9
Otamanzi	5.6
Outapi	6.1
Ruacana	4.8
Tsandi	5.6

7.2 Household composition

In order to determine the composition of a household, the relationship of members of the household to the head of the household is taken into consideration. Table 7.2.1 below indicates that the son or daughter relationship to the head or spouse is predominant in the Omusati Region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons account for 31 percent of all household members. Grandchildren to the head/spouse make up 24 percent, while other relatives account for 17 percent.

Tables 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 present the respective urban and rural household population by relationship to the head/spouse. In both urban and rural areas, children of the head/spouse are still the predominant group with 23 and 31 percent respectively. The proportion of other relatives to the head/spouse is relatively higher in urban (21%) than in the rural areas (17%). The opposite is the case for grandchildren with only 7 percent in urban as compared to 25 percent in the rural areas.

Table 7.2.4 shows the distribution of households by area and by the sex of the head of household. It can be observed that, for the region as a whole, there are relatively more female-headed households (62%) than male-headed ones(38%). The proportion of male-headed households is relatively higher in urban (55%) than in rural (45%) areas. At constituency level, all the constituencies have relatively more female-headed households where the proportions range between 59 and 66 percent, except for the constituency of Ruacana where the male-headed households (52%) are slightly more than the female-headed ones(48%).

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	38 202	23 695	14 507	16.9	18.9	14.4
Spouse	11 882	9 006	2 876	5.2	7.2	2.8
Son / daughter	69 226	36 730	32 496	30.6	29.3	32.2
Son / daughter in law	1 733	1 151	582	0.8	0.9	0.6
Grandchild	55 032	27 882	27 150	24.3	22.2	26.9
Parent	4 587	3 353	1 234	2.0	2.7	1.2
Other relative	38 134	20 421	17 713	16.8	16.3	17.5
Domestic worker, non-relative	1 666	486	1 180	0.7	0.4	1.2
Other non-relative	5 434	2 438	2 996	2.4	1.9	3.0
Not stated	441	230	211	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	226 337	125 392	100 945	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	508	277	231	25.8	26.5	25.0
Spouse	111	72	39	5.6	6.9	4.2
Son / daughter	451	238	213	22.9	22.7	23.0
Son / daughter in law	31	21	10	1.6	2.0	1.1
Grandchild	137	79	58	6.9	7.5	6.3
Parent	23	16	7	1.2	1.5	0.8
Other relative	417	221	196	21.1	21.1	21.2
Domestic worker, non-relative	9	3	6	0.5	0.3	0.6
Other non-relative	279	115	164	14.1	11.0	17.7
Not stated	6	5	1	0.3	0.5	0.1
Total	1 972	1 047	925	100	100	100

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

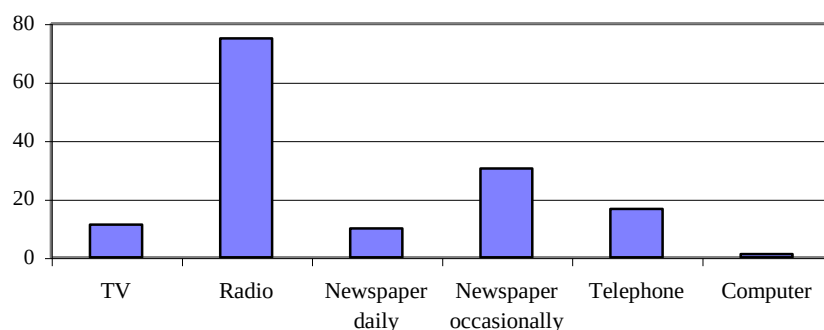
Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	37 694	23 418	14 276	16.8	18.8	14.3
Spouse	11 771	8 934	2 837	5.2	7.2	2.8
Son / daughter	68 775	36 492	32 283	30.7	29.3	32.3
Son / daughter in law	1 702	1 130	572	0.8	0.9	0.6
Grandchild	54 895	27 803	27 092	24.5	22.4	27.1
Parent	4 564	3 337	1 227	2.0	2.7	1.2
Other relative	37 717	20 200	17 517	16.8	16.2	17.5
Domestic worker, non-relative	1 657	483	1 174	0.7	0.4	1.2
Other non-relative	5 155	2 323	2 832	2.3	1.9	2.8
Not stated	435	225	210	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	224 365	124 345	100 020	100	100	100

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

Area	Total Number of households	Number of households headed by		Percent of households headed by	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Omusati	38 202	23 695	14 507	62.0	38.0
Urban	508	277	231	54.5	45.5
Rural	37 694	23 418	14 276	62.1	37.9
Anamulenge	1 870	1 129	741	60.4	39.6
Elim	1 781	1 100	681	61.8	38.2
Etayi	5 746	3 810	1 936	66.3	33.7
Ogongo	3 371	2 220	1 151	65.9	34.1
Okahao	3 244	1 997	1 247	61.6	38.4
Okalongo	4 213	2 713	1 500	64.4	35.6
Onesi	2 227	1 328	899	59.6	40.4
Oshikuku	1 357	861	496	63.4	36.6
Otamanzi	2 319	1 486	833	64.1	35.9
Outapi	5 049	2 997	2 052	59.4	40.6
Ruacana	2 217	1 068	1 149	48.2	51.8
Tsandi	4 808	2 986	1 822	62.1	37.9

7.3 Access to means of communication

The Census asked all households about accessibility to selected services/facilities. These included television, radio, newspaper, telephone and computer. Distinction should be made between ownership and accessibility. A household may have accessibility to such a facility/service without necessarily claiming its ownership. Table 7.3.1 below presents a picture of the diversity of access to these communication facilities. Figure 7.3.1 presents the regional situation with regard to access to these facilities. It can be observed that the radio is accessible to 75 percent of all households in the region. The computer is the least accessible, with only 1 percent of the households having an access to it.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent with access to					
		TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Omusati	38 202	11.2	74.9	9.9	30.4	16.5	1.1
Urban	508	59.3	82.7	57.5	81.5	69.3	7.5
Rural	37 694	10.6	74.8	9.3	29.8	15.8	1.0
Anamulenge	1 870	14.7	77.2	17.2	42.8	15.8	1.2
Elim	1 781	16.5	81.4	13.9	36.5	13.5	1.4
Etyai	5 746	20.5	81.8	14.3	40.8	36.0	1.1
Ogongo	3 371	13.3	80.3	6.4	32.7	20.4	1.0
Okahao	3 244	8.2	70.8	4.8	23.0	12.1	1.1
Okalongo	4 213	7.8	76.4	8.8	23.4	10.3	1.9
Onesi	2 227	6.2	68.8	8.4	21.4	14.1	0.9
Oshikuku	1 357	26.8	84.7	17.0	55.6	16.0	1.3
Otamanzi	2 319	6.9	72.2	4.7	18.9	15.0	0.1
Outapi	5 049	8.8	68.9	13.9	28.7	14.5	1.4
Ruacana	2 217	8.4	65.3	5.1	17.1	10.1	1.4
Tsandi	4 808	4.4	72.9	6.4	31.3	7.5	0.5

There are significant differences between urban and rural areas in terms of accessibility to these facilities/services. The urban households are relatively better off than the rural ones in terms of accessibility to the facilities under consideration. For example, the television is accessible to 59 percent of the households in urban areas as compared to only 11 percent in the rural areas. The telephone is accessible to 69 percent as against 16 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

At constituency level, Otamanzi, Outapi and Ruacana are the ones with least accessibility to some of the facilities/services under consideration.

7.4 Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on language usually spoken or mostly spoken at home. In the Omusati Region several languages were identified. Table 7.4.1 presents the distribution of households by main language spoken. Oshiwambo languages are the most spoken languages in households in the Region, with 95 percent of the households communicating in these languages.

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

Main Language	Number of households	Percent
San	108	0.3
Caprivi	64	0.2
Otjiherero	957	2.5
Kavango	42	0.1
Nama/Damara	22	0.1
Oshiwambo	36 447	95.4
Tswana	23	0.1
Afrikaans	61	0.2
German	11	0.0
English	82	0.2
Other European	135	0.4
Other African	109	0.3
Other	2	0.0
Not stated	139	0.4
Total	38 202	100

7.5 Main source of household income

The Census asked all households their main source of income. It should be noted that households may rely on various sources of income. However, they were asked to state only the main source. Table 7.5.1 below presents the distribution of households by their main source of income. It can be seen that farming is the leading main source of income in the region with about 45 percent of the households having reported so. Wages and salaries as a main source of income was reported by 16 percent of the households. Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas about 40 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 about 16 percent. Farming was the main source of income for the rural households (46%).

At constituency level, it is interesting to note that in all of them, households reported farming as the most common main source of income. Most of the constituencies except Ruacana had significant proportions of households reporting pension as their main source of income.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Farming	Business, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Omusati	38 202	45.5	7.5	16.0	22	6.1	1.9	1.1
Urban	508	8.1	28.1	40.2	3.0	19.1	0.8	0.8
Rural	37 694	46.0	7.2	15.7	22.2	5.9	1.9	1.1
Anamulenge	1 870	40.8	9.3	18.4	23.1	5.9	1.3	1.1
Elim	1 781	42.8	8.3	13.5	26.7	5.7	2.1	0.7
Etayi	5 746	52.3	5.7	12.3	22.8	4.4	1.8	0.7
Ogongo	3 371	31.7	6.7	19.0	27.7	11.1	2.7	1.1
Okahao	3 244	42.9	7.1	16.7	23.3	6.9	2.6	0.5
Okalongo	4 213	30.5	9.6	18.2	29.1	8.6	1.9	2.1
Onesi	2 227	60.3	6.4	9.7	16.5	4.4	1.6	1.0
Oshikuku	1 357	34.4	13.9	24.7	20.0	4.3	2.1	0.6
Otamanzi	2 319	59.9	4.2	10.8	19.1	3.8	1.1	1.1
Outapi	5 049	49.6	9.7	16.6	16.0	5.4	1.2	1.4
Ruacana	2 217	55.9	7.8	23.0	6.1	4.6	1.4	1.2
Tsandi	4 808	44.8	5.3	15.2	25.5	5.8	2.3	1.1

8 Housing Conditions

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

8.1 Type of housing unit

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

Table 8.1.1 shows that traditional dwellings are predominant as they are occupied by more than 4 out of 5 households in the region. About 14 percent of the households live in detached or semi-detached houses.

In urban areas, detached and semi-detached dwellings make up 64 percent as against 13 percent in the rural areas. On the other hand, traditional dwellings are the most common in rural areas where 82 percent of the households reside in them. Only 3 percent of households reside in traditional dwellings in urban areas.

In all the constituencies, traditional dwellings dominate with the highest proportion in Elim (91%) and the lowest in Ogongo (71%). It is worth noting that about one out of four households in the constituencies of Ogongo and Oshikuku reside in detached and semi detached dwelling units.

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

Area	Number of household	Percent					
		Detached, semi detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improved housing unit (shack)	Other	Not stated
Omusati	38 202	13.9	1.1	81.6	0.6	2.4	0.4
Urban	508	64.4	14.0	3.3	1.8	16.5	0.0
Rural	37 694	13.2	0.9	82.7	0.6	2.2	0.4
Anamulenge	1 870	16.5	1.2	78.8	0.6	2.6	0.3
Elim	1 781	5.8	0.8	90.6	0.6	1.7	0.4
Etagi	5 746	9.3	0.7	86.6	0.8	2.1	0.4
Ogongo	3 371	26.2	0.3	71.1	0.5	1.5	0.4
Okahao	3 244	11.6	0.6	84.8	0.4	2.5	0.2
Okalongo	4 213	17.4	0.6	78.4	0.5	2.1	1.1
Onesi	2 227	7.9	1.3	87.5	0.5	2.6	0.2
Oshikuku	1 357	24.9	1.5	69.9	0.7	2.7	0.3
Otamanzi	2 319	5.3	0.5	92.7	0.2	0.9	0.4
Outapi	5 049	19.0	2.2	74.2	1.0	3.3	0.3
Ruacana	2 217	18.0	1.8	72.5	1.0	5.9	0.8
Tsandi	4 808	7.5	1.6	88.6	0.4	1.5	0.4

8.2 Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. Most of the housing units (85%) in the region are occupied by owners, without any mortgage. This phenomenon is more common in rural (85%) than in urban (47%) areas. Housing units occupied by owners with mortgage are found mainly in urban areas (12%). Likewise, households residing in dwellings which are provided by employers are found mainly in the urban areas 18 (%).

At Constituency level, owner-occupied dwellings without mortgage are predominant in all the of them, where the proportion of households occupying them ranges from 65 to 93 percent in the

constituencies of Ruacana and Otamanzi respectively. One out of ten households in Ruacana reside in dwelling units provided by the employers.

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

Area	Number of household	Percent						
		Rented not tied to the job	Owner occupied (with mortgage)	Owner Occupied (no mortgage)	Rent Free (not owner occupied)	Provided by Employer	Other	Not Stated
Omusati	38 202	1.6	6.3	84.6	3.9	2.8	0.5	0.4
Urban	508	9.6	11.8	46.7	13.4	18.3	0.2	0.0
Rural	37 694	1.4	6.3	85.1	3.8	2.5	0.5	0.4
Anamulenge	1 870	0.8	3.3	90.3	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.5
Elim	1 781	1.6	3.8	92.0	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.3
Etayi	5 746	2.0	7.6	86.0	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.2
Ogongo	3 371	0.5	7.4	84.3	3.1	4.0	0.4	0.3
Okahao	3 244	1.8	3.5	87.1	3.1	4.1	0.1	0.2
Okalongo	4 213	1.9	7.9	83.2	3.5	1.7	1.3	0.5
Onesi	2 227	0.7	7.7	83.8	5.2	2.4	0.1	0.2
Oshikuku	1 357	0.8	8.0	84.7	0.3	5.7	0.1	0.4
Otamanzi	2 319	0.2	3.3	93.0	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.6
Outapi	5 049	1.2	6.6	81.8	6.7	3.3	0.2	0.2
Ruacana	2 217	5.5	7.9	64.6	8.6	10.9	1.8	0.7
Tsandi	4 808	1.5	6.0	85.8	4.5	1.0	0.6	0.7

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 average number of persons per room is shown in Table 8.3.1 below.

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

Area	Average number of person per room
Omusati	1.1
Urban	1.3
Rural	1.1
Anamulenge	1.0
Elim	0.9
Etayi	1.1
Ogongo	1.1
Okahao	1.2
Okalongo	1.3
Onesi	1.3
Oshikuku	1.0
Otamanzi	1.0
Outapi	1.2
Ruacana	1.5
Tsandi	1.2

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.

In the region, on average, there is one person per sleeping room. There are no significant differences between urban and rural as well as constituencies level.

8.4 Materials used for construction

Information on the main material used for construction of roofs, walls and floors 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 thatch/grass. About seven out of ten households reside in dwellings with thatched roofs. This proportion is much higher in rural areas (73%) than in urban (2%) ones. Households that live in dwellings, whose roofing material is corrugated iron sheets, constitute 23 percent of all households in the region. This proportion is relatively higher in urban (96%) than in rural (22%) areas.

At constituency level, dwellings with roofs made from thatched grass pre-dominate in all constituencies except Oshikuku. The proportion of households residing in dwellings with such roofs ranges from 58 percent in Elim to 81 percent in Etayi. Roofs made from corrugated iron sheets are the most common in Oshikuku with half of households in the region residing in dwellings with such roofs. A significant proportion of households in Ruacana (36%) and Anamulenge (33%) reside in dwellings with similar roofs.

With respect to the materials used for the floor, sand is the most common material. Table 8.4.2 shows that slightly less than half of the households in the region occupy dwellings with this type of floor. The proportion in rural areas is even higher with four out of five households residing in dwellings with such a floor. About one third of the households in the region occupy dwellings with mud/clay floors. The same proportion of households can be observed for the rural areas. On the other hand, more than three quarters of the households in the urban areas occupy dwellings with cement floors.

With regards to constituencies, dwellings with sand, mud/clay and cement are the most common materials used for the floor. The proportion of households residing in dwellings with sand floors ranges from 25 percent in Etayi to 80 percent in Otamanzi. For cement it ranges from 8 percent in Otamanzi to 47 in Oshikuku, while those dwellings covered with mud/clay range from 11 to 61 percent respectively in Otamanzi and Okalongo constituencies.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood covered with melthoid	Thatched, grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Omusati	38 202	23.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.0	71.8	1.0	0.4	0.4
Urban	508	95.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Rural	37 694	22.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.0	72.7	1.1	0.4	0.4
Anamulenge	1 870	32.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	65.1	0.3	0.3	0.5
Elim	1 781	26.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	8.1	58.3	5.6	0.4	0.3
Etayi	5 746	14.7	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.9	80.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Ogongo	3 371	29.7	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	65.4	1.6	0.3	0.3
Okahao	3 244	23.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	72.7	0.4	0.4	0.7
Okalongo	4 213	16.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.4	78.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Onesi	2 227	24.5	0.1	0.5	1.2	3.0	69.4	0.9	0.1	0.2
Oshikuku	1 357	50.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	47.0	0.4	1.2	0.1
Otamanzi	2 319	8.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	87.2	1.9	0.1	0.6
Outapi	5 049	26.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.1	70.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Ruacana	2 217	36.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	56.1	3.1	2.2	0.7
Tsandi	4 808	17.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	2.7	76.3	0.9	0.3	0.3

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

Area	Number of households	Percent				
		Sand	Cement	Mud/Clay	Other	Not stated
Omusati	38 202	44.7	21.0	32.7	0.9	0.8
Urban	508	19.9	78.0	0.8	1.0	0.4
Rural	37 694	45.1	20.2	33.1	0.9	0.8
Anamulenge	1 870	42.5	28.9	27.3	0.2	1.1
Elim	1 781	62.8	28.6	6.3	0.6	1.7
Etayi	5 746	24.5	16.9	57.8	0.1	0.6
Ogongo	3 371	36.6	26.2	36.3	0.3	0.6
Okahao	3 244	63.6	21.7	12.4	1.4	0.9
Okalongo	4 213	20.8	17.4	60.8	0.1	0.9
Onesi	2 227	51.8	19.0	28.4	0.4	0.4
Oshikuku	1 357	29.0	46.9	22.8	0.8	0.4
Otamanzi	2 319	80.4	7.7	10.5	0.2	1.3
Outapi	5 049	52.6	21.1	25.4	0.4	0.5
Ruacana	2 217	46.8	24.1	22.0	6.0	1.1
Tsandi	4 808	51.7	17.2	28.9	1.5	0.7

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, wooden poles, stick and grass as well as mud/clay bricks predominate in the region. About 43 percent of the households live in dwellings with walls made out of wooden poles, stick and grass, while 29 percent reside in dwellings with walls made out of mud/clay bricks. The same situation can be observed for rural areas. In urban areas, however, cement blocks/bricks and corrugated iron sheets predominate with 7 out of 10 households residing in dwellings with such walls. In the same areas about 25 percent of the households are in dwellings whose walls are made from corrugated iron sheets.

At constituency level, dwellings with walls made from wooden poles, stick and grass are fairly common in all of them. The proportion of households residing in such dwellings ranges from 21 to 82 percent respectively in Etayi and Otamanzi respectively. The proportion of households residing in dwellings whose walls are of mud or clay bricks are mostly in Anamulenge (37%), Etayi (59%) and Okalongo (51%). It is only in Oshikuku where 45 percent of the households reside in dwellings with walls made from cement blocks or bricks.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Cement blocks or bricks	Burnt bricks or Face bricks	Mud or clay bricks	Corrugated iron sheets	Prefab	Wooden poles, stick and grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Omusati	38 202	18.5	0.9	29.0	4.2	0.4	43.3	2.8	0.5	0.4
Urban	508	70.1	0.6	1.6	24.6	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.0
Rural	37 694	17.8	0.9	29.3	3.9	0.4	43.9	2.8	0.5	0.4
Anamulenge	1 870	29.1	0.5	38.6	4.7	0.3	25.2	0.6	0.7	0.4
Elim	1 781	23.5	0.2	2.4	3.0	0.1	64.3	6.0	0.2	0.3
Etayi	5 746	15.4	0.6	58.8	2.1	0.4	20.8	1.2	0.4	0.3
Ogongo	3 371	27.3	0.8	31.8	2.9	0.4	34.3	1.4	0.5	0.6
Okahao	3 244	18.9	0.8	11.4	2.4	0.7	60.7	3.8	0.6	0.8
Okalongo	4 213	13.5	1.1	50.5	2.8	0.6	30.0	0.7	0.4	0.5
Onesi	2 227	13.9	0.7	16.4	10.1	0.3	55.7	2.5	0.2	0.1
Oshikuku	1 357	44.7	1.4	15.3	6.1	0.1	29.8	1.3	0.8	0.4
Otamanzi	2 319	5.7	0.4	5.1	3.0	1.0	82.4	1.3	0.5	0.6
Outapi	5 049	19.0	2.0	24.6	6.2	0.4	46.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
Ruacana	2 217	22.1	0.8	3.4	9.6	0.3	42.7	19.1	1.3	0.6
Tsandi	4 808	12.5	0.9	27.9	3.2	0.4	51.9	2.6	0.3	0.3

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 (93%) in the region rely on wood and charcoal from wood for cooking. Only 2 Percent utilize electricity for cooking. There are significant difference between urban and rural areas. More than nine out of ten households in the rural, as against one out of three households in urban areas, make use of wood or charcoal from wood. Electricity is mostly used for cooking in urban areas with 36 percent against only 2 percent in the rural areas.

At constituency level, wood or charcoal from wood is used extensively in all the constituencies where more than eight out of ten households utilise this source for cooking.

It can be observed in Table 8.5.2 that about 1 out of 3 households in the region use candle, paraffin and wood for lighting. This situation is the same for rural areas. Close to 3 out of 5 households in the urban areas use electricity and about one out of three use candles. With regards to constituencies, there exist significant differences. The most common energy used for lighting in all constituencies are paraffin, wood and candle.

Table 8.5.3 shows that, at regional level, about 70 percent of the households use wood or charcoal from wood to heat their homes, while 23 percent do not heat their homes at all. Electricity for heating is used mainly in urban areas where 24 percent of the households utilise this energy source. About 3 out of 5 households in the urban areas do not heat their homes. The regional pattern can be observed in the rural areas where 7 out of 10 households use wood or charcoal from wood for heating purposes, while 23 percent do not heat their homes

At constituency level, it can be observed that the rural pattern prevails in all of them with relatively high proportions of households using wood/charcoal from wood for heating purposes, and a notable proportion not heating their homes.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood or Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No Cooking	Other	Not stated
Omusati	38 202	2.0	1.3	93.1	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3
Urban	508	36.4	12.8	32.5	11.0	5.7	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
Rural	37 694	1.6	1.2	93.9	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3
Anamulenge	1 870	2.0	1.4	93.2	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Elim	1 781	0.3	0.8	84.8	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	10.4	0.3
Etayi	5 746	0.3	1.2	96.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Ogongo	3 371	2.2	1.1	94.3	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3
Okahao	3 244	2.9	1.5	91.8	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
Okalongo	4 213	0.8	1.2	95.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Onesi	2 227	1.5	1.7	94.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
Oshikuku	1 357	5.6	1.0	83.6	7.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.2
Otamanzi	2 319	0.0	0.7	96.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4
Outapi	5 049	3.9	2.3	90.2	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Ruacana	2 217	7.2	1.1	88.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6
Tsandi	4 808	0.9	1.1	95.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2

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

Area	Number of Households	Percent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Omusati	38 202	3.9	29.2	31.5	0.3	0.7	31.6	2.4	0.4
Urban	508	59.3	4.3	33.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.4
Rural	37 694	3.2	29.5	31.5	0.3	0.7	32.0	2.5	0.4
Anamulenge	1 870	4.7	14.4	45.2	0.2	0.9	30.9	3.4	0.3
Elim	1 781	1.4	25.2	41.0	0.3	0.8	29.6	1.3	0.3
Etayi	5 746	0.8	41.4	35.8	0.2	0.8	16.9	3.8	0.4
Ogongo	3 371	2.8	42.4	27.1	0.3	0.7	24.3	2.1	0.3
Okahao	3 244	5.3	27.8	24.4	0.4	0.5	40.2	1.2	0.3
Okalongo	4 213	1.8	37.9	30.5	0.2	0.7	26.5	1.8	0.6
Onesi	2 227	3.4	19.7	37.5	0.2	0.6	35.7	2.5	0.4
Oshikuku	1 357	14.9	23.1	42.7	0.0	0.9	17.4	1.0	0.1
Otamanzi	2 319	0.2	30.3	16.9	0.1	0.3	48.8	2.9	0.6
Outapi	5 049	6.6	14.9	34.7	0.8	0.7	39.4	2.7	0.4
Ruacana	2 217	13.9	20.9	41.8	0.4	0.3	21.2	0.9	0.7
Tsandi	4 808	1.7	30.3	19.4	0.3	0.6	44.1	3.3	0.3

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood or charcoal for wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No heating	Other	Not stated
Omusati	38 202	1.8	2.5	69.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	23.0	0.8	0.4
Urban	508	24.0	4.7	8.5	2.8	0.6	0.0	59.0	0.2	0.6
Rural	37 694	1.5	2.5	70.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	23.0	0.8	0.4
Anamulenge	1 870	2.3	2.3	71.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	21.0	0.4	0.5
Elim	1 781	2.3	1.9	53.9	0.2	0.4	1.0	35.0	4.9	0.3
Etagi	5 746	0.9	2.5	63.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	30.0	1.3	0.4
Ogongo	3 371	2.4	2.8	70.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	22.0	0.4	0.4
Okahao	3 244	1.9	2.6	70.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	23.0	0.7	0.1
Okalongo	4 213	0.7	1.9	68.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	25.0	1.5	0.5
Onesi	2 227	1.8	1.5	72.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	23.0	0.2	0.2
Oshikuku	1 357	3.7	6.0	54.2	1.5	0.1	0.4	33.0	0.4	0.7
Otamanzi	2 319	0.6	2.6	65.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	29.0	0.2	0.6
Outapi	5 049	2.8	2.8	77.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	15.0	0.2	0.2
Ruacana	2 217	3.2	2.2	61.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	31.0	0.2	0.6
Tsandi	4 808	1.4	2.5	82.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	11.0	0.6	0.3

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

83% of all households in Omusati have access to safe water

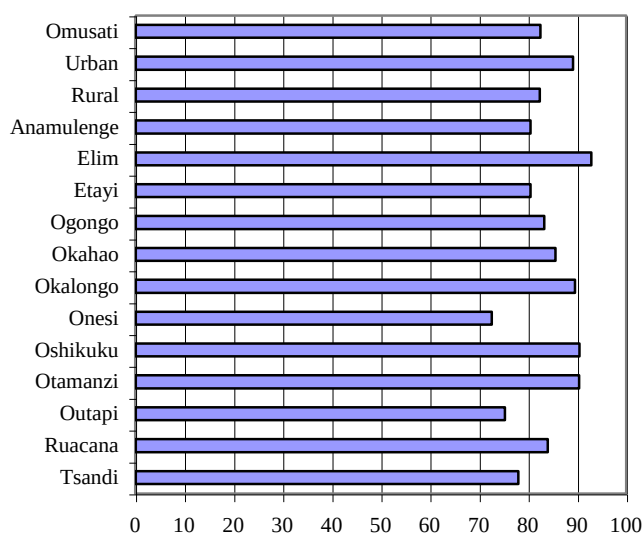
The percent distribution of households by source of water for drinking and cooking is shown in Table 9.1.1 for the region, urban and rural areas and constituencies while Figure 9.1.1 present the percent distribution of households with access to safe water by area. About 49 percent of the households in the region depend on public pipes and boreholes for their water. Another 33 percent of the households have piped water within their compounds. 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 83 percent of the households have access to safe water. However, about 9 percent of the households get their water from rivers, streams or dams. Urban areas are relatively better off than the rural ones. About 89 percent of the households in the urban areas, as against 82 percent in the rural ones, have access to safe water.

At constituency level, the proportion of households to safe water ranges from 73 to 93 percent respectively in Onesi and Elim constituencies. The proportion of households which rely on water from rivers, streams, canals and dams for drinking and cooking is fairly significant in the constituencies of Anamulenge (13%), Ogongo (11%), Onesi (16%), Outapi (15%) and Tsandi (10%).

Table 9.1.2 presents the percent distribution of households by distance to the water source and by area. For the region, as a whole, about 46 percent of the households have access to their water within a distance of 100 metres, while about 20 percent of them have to cover more than one kilometre to fetch water. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. Higher proportions of households in the latter than in the former areas have to cover longer distances to fetch water. In the case of the urban areas, over 90 percent of the households have access to water within 100 metres of their dwellings, as against 46 percent in the rural areas. The proportion of households which have to cover more than one kilometre to fetch water is 21 percent in the rural areas, as compared to 13 percent in the urban ones.

The rural pattern is observable at constituency level. It should be noted that there are relatively high proportions of households in some of the constituencies with relatively long distances to the water source

Figure 9.1.1 Percent of households with safe drinking water by area, Omusati Region, 2001 Census**Table 9.1.1 Percent of households by source of water, Omusati Region, 2001 Census**

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Piped water within	Public pipe	Safe borehole	Safe water	River/Stream/Dam/Canal	Other	Not stated
Omusati	38 202	33.3	46.2	3.0	82.5	8.5	8.3	0.7
Urban	508	55.1	33.9	0.2	89.2	4.1	2.0	4.7
Rural	37 694	33.0	46.4	3.0	82.4	8.6	8.3	0.7
Anamulenge	1 870	50.5	29.6	0.4	80.5	13.0	6.0	0.4
Elim	1 781	18.1	74.3	0.5	92.9	5.6	1.0	0.6
Etayi	5 746	30.1	46.8	3.6	80.5	3.5	15.5	0.5
Ogongo	3 371	28.8	53.3	1.2	83.3	11.5	4.3	0.8
Okahao	3 244	37.3	43.8	4.5	85.6	6.8	7.0	0.5
Okalongo	4 213	29.1	58.8	1.7	89.6	3.2	6.2	0.9
Onesi	2 227	32.9	31.9	7.8	72.6	16.1	10.6	0.8
Oshikuku	1 357	22.8	67.3	0.4	90.5	7.5	1.1	0.9
Otamanzi	2 319	59.1	30.8	0.5	90.4	5.0	3.7	0.8
Outapi	5 049	34.6	40.0	0.7	75.3	15.3	8.2	1.1
Ruacana	2 217	27.7	38.6	17.7	84.0	5.7	9.2	1.1
Tsandi	4 808	32.0	45.3	0.7	78.0	10.1	11.4	0.4

Table 9.1.2 Percent of households by distance to water source, Omusati 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
Omusati	38 202	33.9	12.9	5.6	3.7	2.9	3.6	15.9	20.4	1.0
Urban	508	60.6	30.3	2.6	3.0	1.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.6
Rural	37 694	33.5	12.7	5.6	3.7	3.0	3.7	16.1	20.7	1.0
Anamulenge	1 870	51.2	9.0	4.0	2.6	2.3	3.9	12.2	12.6	2.2
Elim	1 781	18.5	27.8	6.3	3.3	3.3	4.4	16.4	19.0	1.0
Etayi	5 746	31.0	14.5	5.6	4.3	3.7	3.9	19.3	17.5	0.2
Ogongo	3 371	29.1	10.7	6.4	4.7	4.0	2.9	21.4	19.9	0.8
Okahao	3 244	38.0	14.9	5.6	3.0	2.6	3.7	15.1	16.4	0.8
Okalongo	4 213	29.4	10.9	5.7	3.1	3.4	3.4	17.3	22.6	4.3
Onesi	2 227	32.9	13.8	8.6	4.2	1.6	3.5	12.8	22.0	0.6
Oshikuku	1 357	23.7	11.4	5.7	5.9	3.3	5.5	26.1	18.2	0.2
Otamanzi	2 319	59.5	1.9	3.2	2.3	1.5	2.2	8.5	20.3	0.6
Outapi	5 049	35.5	16.8	6.5	4.1	2.7	4.0	15.4	14.9	0.3
Ruacana	2 217	28.5	15.1	4.6	3.3	4.0	5.3	15.6	22.5	1.1
Tsandi	4 808	32.6	9.2	4.6	3.4	2.2	2.7	11.7	33.3	0.2

9.2 Type of toilet facility

Slightly over 4 out of 5 households in Omusati have no toilet facility

Table 9.2.1 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. Over 80 percent of the households in Omusati region have no toilet facility. Instead, they utilise the bush. Only 3 percent of the households in the region use a flush toilet. There are notable differences between urban and rural areas. About 31 percent of the households in the urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural percentage is 3. About 84 percent of the rural households use the bush as against 20 percent in the urban areas.

At constituency level, the rural pattern prevails. Very high proportions, ranging from 68 to 90 percent, of households in all the constituencies have no toilet facility.

Table 9.2.1 Percent of households by toilet facility, Omusati Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Flush toilet, not shared	Flush toilet shared	VIP	Pit long drop	Bucket, pail	Bush	Other	Not stated
Omusati	38 202	2.3	1.0	3.9	8.8	0.5	83.0	0.2	0.3
Urban	508	26.6	4.5	13.0	35.4	0.2	19.9	0.4	0.0
Rural	37 694	1.9	1.0	3.8	8.4	0.5	83.8	0.2	0.3
Anamulenge	1 870	0.4	0.9	13.8	9.0	0.4	75.0	0.4	0.2
Elim	1 781	1.7	0.8	8.0	14.8	0.3	73.8	0.3	0.3
Etayi	5 746	0.6	0.3	3.3	6.0	0.6	88.8	0.2	0.2
Ogongo	3 371	0.8	2.8	2.7	14.0	1.2	77.9	0.2	0.4
Okahao	3 244	2.5	1.2	2.7	17.1	0.5	75.7	0.2	0.2
Okalongo	4 213	0.8	0.6	4.3	6.2	0.3	87.3	0.2	0.4
Onesi	2 227	1.0	0.4	2.0	5.3	0.6	90.1	0.1	0.3
Oshikuku	1 357	10.7	1.8	7.3	10.8	0.6	68.1	0.6	0.1
Otamanzi	2 319	0.5	0.3	2.5	6.3	0.8	89.2	0.0	0.5
Outapi	5 049	3.3	1.0	3.3	8.2	0.4	83.4	0.2	0.2
Ruacana	2 217	11.1	2.2	1.1	5.4	0.2	78.9	0.5	0.7
Tsandi	4 808	1.2	1.0	3.3	7.2	0.6	86.4	0.1	0.2

9.3 Garbage and refuse disposal

Table 9.3.1 shows the percent distribution of households by means of disposing garbage/refuse. The most common means of disposing garbage in Omusati region is the use of the rubbish pit, which is utilised by 24 percent of all the households. This is followed by incineration (21%) and roadside dumping (19%). In the urban areas, about 41 percent of the households have their garbage regularly collected. The corresponding percentage for the rural areas is close to 8. The regional pattern can be observed for the rural areas.

The pattern in the constituencies follows that in the rural areas where the popular means of garbage disposal are the rubbish pit, roadside dumping and incineration.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Omusati	38 202	7.9	15.5	20.4	19.0	23.7	12.3	1.1
Urban	508	40.9	5.7	5.7	11.8	34.6	0.6	0.6
Rural	37 694	7.5	15.6	20.6	19.1	23.6	12.5	1.1
Anamulenge	1 870	8.2	23.6	21.9	5.6	26.9	12.6	1.2
Elim	1 781	11.4	14.7	17.3	23.9	21.3	10.8	0.6
Etayi	5 746	4.6	12.9	26.7	14.9	26.6	13.3	1.0
Ogongo	3 371	3.7	6.6	23.3	26.2	24.4	14.6	1.1
Okahao	3 244	9.0	7.3	19.8	11.3	28.3	23.6	0.7
Okalongo	4 213	12.6	16.4	28.2	16.2	12.8	12.3	1.4
Onesi	2 227	4.0	17.2	12.4	30.0	27.3	7.2	1.8
Oshikuku	1 357	10.5	10.5	23.4	14.7	27.6	13.0	0.4
Otamanzi	2 319	5.2	10.1	12.2	23.1	30.6	17.4	1.4
Outapi	5 049	10.0	25.4	16.1	24.7	19.9	3.1	1.0
Ruacana	2 217	11.7	9.6	18.8	26.7	25.2	6.7	1.3
Tsandi	4 808	7.4	22.1	17.5	14.2	23.1	14.5	1.2

10 Fertility

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

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

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

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

10.1 Levels of Fertility

On the average, women in Omusati have 4 children

The total fertility rates for Omusati 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 four children. Women in urban areas were expected to have between three and four children, while those in rural areas gave birth to four children. The total fertility rates for constituencies ranged from between two and three in Elim to six in Ruacana and Tsandi.

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

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Omusati	4.1
Urban	3.7
Rural	4.1
Anamulenge	3.6
Elim	2.9
Etayi	4.6
Ogongo	3.9
Okahao	3.1
Okalongo	4.9
Onesi	4.7
Oshikuku	3.6
Otamanzi	4.1
Outapi	4.0
Ruacana	5.9
Tsandi	5.9

10.2 Fertility Pattern

Teen-age females contribute 3% to the total fertility in Omusati

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Omusati Region is shown in Table 10.2.1. Motherhood starts at a fairly early age in the region, and child bearing is still significant in the late ages. Teen-age females contribute 3% to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above contribute another 15%. Child-bearing for women is concentrated in the 20 – 40 year age group which contributes about 81% to the total fertility.

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

Age	ASFR	Percent
15-19	0.01958	3
20-24	0.125349	19
25-29	0.137117	21
30-34	0.150211	23
35-39	0.118753	18
40-44	0.069659	11
45-49	0.027158	4

11 Mortality and Orphanhood

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

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

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

11.1 Mortality

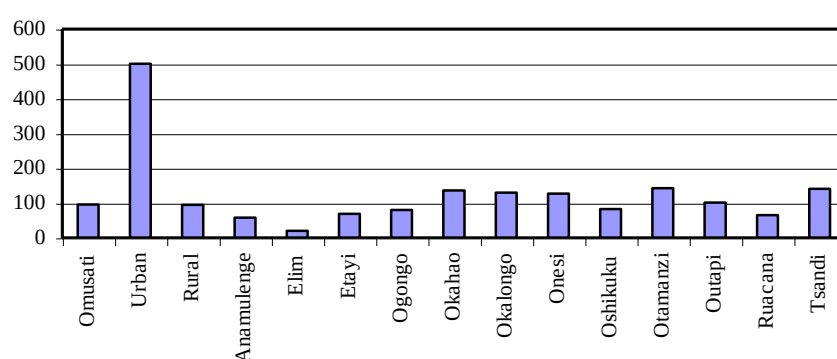
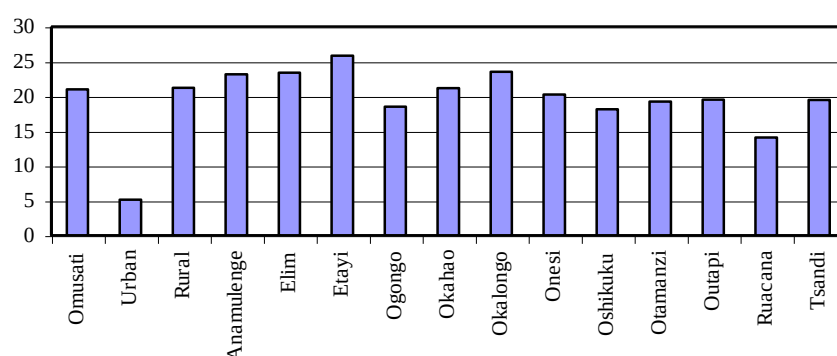
Table 11.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households from 1998 to 2001 in Omusati region. It can be observed that the number of deaths has been increasing since 1999.

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

Year	Females	Males	Not stated	Total
1998	1 129	1 542	0	2 671
1999	1 143	1 524	0	2 667
2000	1 489	1 929	0	3 418
2001*	2 411	2 718	69	5 198

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

Figure 11.1.1 shows the percent increase in the number of deaths between 1999 and 2001 for the region, urban and rural areas as well as the constituencies. The percent increase ranges from 19 to 142 in Elim and Otamanzi constituencies respectively. The magnitude of mortality in the region can also be observed by looking at households, which had at least one death within 3 years before the Census. This is shown in figure 11.1.2. For the region as a whole, one out of five households have experienced at least one death within the three years before the Census. There are no significant differences at constituency level. Around one out of five households in all constituencies experienced death within three years before the census.

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

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

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

The various indicators are presented in Table 11.1.2. The infant mortality rate for Omusati Region is 34 and 47 infant deaths per 1 000 live births respectively for females and males.

Infant mortality is higher for urban than for rural areas. With regard to constituencies, Otamanzi and Elim have relatively higher rates than the rest.

Child mortality follows the same pattern as that of infant mortality. However, the rates of under-five mortality are rather alarming. Overall, males are worse off than females. In Otamanzi constituency, for example, one out of ten male children dies before the age of five years.

The life expectancy at birth in the region is 51 and 47 years for females and males respectively. Rural areas are worse off than the urban areas. Females in Oshikuku had the highest life expectancy at birth of 67 years. Onesi males experienced the lowest life expectancy at birth, as they were expected to live 42 years.

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

Area	Infant Mortality Rate		Child Mortality Rate		Under-5 Mortality		Life Expectancy	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Omusati	34	47	9	16	42	63	50.5	46.7
Urban	42	83	13	38	55	122	60.4	62.1
Rural	34	48	9	16	42	65	50.5	46.6
Anamulenge	43	31	14	8	57	39	50.1	48.2
Elim	57	55	28	20	79	76	48.6	50.7
Etayi	23	62	4	24	28	87	49.5	42.9
Ogongo	24	32	5	8	29	40	59.3	44.7
Okahao	34	55	9	20	42	76	45.5	44.0
Okalongo	38	38	11	11	49	49	48.4	42.7
Onesi	18	49	3	17	21	56	49.1	42.3
Oshikuku	15	37	2	11	17	47	66.7	49.1
Otamanzi	61	69	23	28	86	99	54.2	49.5
Outapi	37	51	11	17	47	70	51.6	49.5
Ruacana	51	51	17	18	70	70	52.0	55.1
Tsandi	27	23	6	5	33	28	47.8	52.9

11.2 Orphanhood

Information on orphanhood, particularly for children, provides an indirect indicator for adult mortality. It also reflects on the degree of dependency at household level. Table 11.2.1 below presents the number of households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years. Around 31 percent of the households in Omusati 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 4 percent. This implies that in 4 out of every 25 households there is a child without parents, relying on extended family relatives for survival. It can be observed that there are no significant differences between urban and rural areas, nor between constituencies.

Table 11.2.1 Households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years by area, Omusati 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
Omusati	31 288	9 718	31.1	1232	3.9
Urban	222	61	27.5	7	3.2
Rural	31 066	9 657	31.1	1225	3.9
Anamulenge	1 617	562	34.8	79	4.9
Elim	1 504	481	32.0	72	4.8
Etayi	4 950	1 669	33.7	184	3.7
Ogongo	2 857	880	30.8	118	4.1
Okahao	2 518	784	31.1	121	4.8
Okalongo	3 722	1 188	31.9	140	3.8
Onesi	1 782	537	30.1	56	3.1
Oshikuku	1 077	348	32.3	45	4.2
Otamanzi	1 907	531	27.8	61	3.2
Outapi	4 073	1 275	31.3	138	3.4
Ruacana	1 405	332	23.6	31	2.2
Tsandi	3 876	1 131	29.2	187	4.8

The number of orphaned children aged below 15 years is presented in Table 11.2.2. For the region as a whole, about 15 percent of all children under this age have lost one parent. This is almost close to one out of seven children under 15 years of age living with only one parent. The proportion of orphans under the same age without both parents is around 1 percent. There are hardly any differences between urban and rural areas, but slight differences can be observed among constituencies.

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

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Omusati	100 428	14 682	14.6	1 445	1.4
Urban	561	74	13.2	7	1.2
Rural	99 867	14 608	14.6	1438	1.4
Anamulenge	5 465	821	15.0	87	1.6
Elim	4 541	711	15.7	85	1.9
Etayi	16 408	2 582	15.7	208	1.3
Ogongo	8 714	1 315	15.1	148	1.7
Okahao	7 307	1 212	16.6	142	1.9
Okalongo	13 825	1 818	13.2	166	1.2
Onesi	5 737	807	14.1	60	1.0
Oshikuku	3 369	534	15.9	51	1.5
Otamanzi	5 819	827	14.2	76	1.3
Outapi	13 620	1 896	13.9	154	1.1
Ruacana	4 535	466	10.3	39	0.9
Tsandi	11 088	1 693	15.3	229	2.1

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 Omusati Region consisted of twelve Constituencies, namely Anamulenge, Elim, Etayi, Ogongo, Okahao, Okalongo, Onesi, Oshikuku, Outapi, Ruacana, Tsandi and Otamanzi.

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

Demographic and Social Concepts

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

Definitions used at different levels of disability were as follows:

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

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

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

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

Mentally disabled: persons who were mentally retarded and those who were mentally

sick were classified under this category.

Marital status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Early Childhood Development

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

No Did not participate.

**Crèches/
Kinder-
gartens** These are found in both urban and rural areas. They cater for children from 2 to 5 years of age. Children learn social skills such as how to play with others, wash their hands and many others.

**Day Care
Centres/
Nursery
School** These are the ones that cater for very young children, even less than one year olds to 4 year olds. These centres are mainly found in urban areas and are privately owned. The children learn social skills and are also prepared for primary school. They are mainly utilized by working parents with young children.

Pre-primary These are mainly found in urban areas and serve as preparatory courses before entry into grade one in primary school education cycle. Pre-primary cater for children of 5 to 6 years old.

Literacy and Education Concepts

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

Literacy The ability to write and read with understanding in any language. Persons who could read and not write were classified as non-literate. Similarly, persons who were able to write and not read were classified as non-literate.

School attendance Attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of instruction.

Educational attainment The highest standard, grade or years completed by respondent at the highest level of school, college or university attended.

Economic Items

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

Type of activity	The economic activity status of the respondents during the reference period. The following are the definitions of the various categories of economic activity status used: (ii) Worked: Those who worked for at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain during the reference period. (iii) 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. (iv) 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. (v) 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. (vi) 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. (vii) 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. (viii) 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. (ix) 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. (x) Retired: These are persons who are retired or pensioned and not in any paid or self-employment. (xi) Old age: These are persons who are not in any paid or self-employment and not working because of old age. (xii) 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: (xiii) 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. (xiv) 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.) (xv) 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. (xvi) 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. (xvii) 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. (xviii) 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. (xix) 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. (xx) Other unpaid family worker: Unpaid family workers refer to those members of the household who are related to the head/spouse of the household and who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked in the enterprise operated by the household without pay or profit.
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Housing Conditions

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

The categories used were as follows:

- (xxi) Detached house: Is a house on its own or without an outhouse and not attached to another house
- (xxii) Semi- detached/town house: Is a house, which is attached to another but with its own facilities and a separate entrance.
- (xxiii) 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.
- (xxiv) 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.
- (xxv) 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.
- (xxvi) Mobile homes (caravans, tents): Refer to living premises, which could be shifted or transplanted or transported, such as tents, caravans, etc.
- (xxvii) Single quarters: Consists of either a room or a set of rooms with shared toilet and kitchen facilities.
- (xxviii) 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.
- (xxix) 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.
- (xxx) 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:

- (xxxi) Rented (not tied to the job): The renting of dwelling units under this category is independent from any household member's job.
- (xxxii) Owner occupied (with Mortgage): The dwelling unit may be owned by one of the household members who is still paying mortgage on it.
- (xxxiii) 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.
- (xxxiv) Rent free (not owner occupied): The house is not owned by any of the household members and is occupied rent-free.
- (xxxv) Provided by employer (Government): The house is provided by the Government to one of the household members even though some rent is paid.
- (xxxvi) Provided by employer (Private): The house is provided by a private employer to one of the household members even though some rent is paid.
- (xxxvii) 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: (xxxviii) Cement blocks/bricks: This category refers to buildings with cement blocks or bricks as the main material used. (xxxix) Burnt bricks/face bricks: This category covers buildings with burnt bricks as the main material used for constructing outer walls. (xl) 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. (xli) Corrugated iron sheets: is referred to if the outer walls of the building are constructed mainly with corrugated iron sheets. (xlii) Prefabricated material: These are walls, which are constructed with concrete slabs, fibreglass, asbestos and cement, gunnite, hardboard, wood and asbestos or wood only. (xliii) Wooden poles, sticks and grass: If wooden poles or sticks with or without grass (thatch) are used for the construction of outer walls. (xliv) Sticks with mud or cow-dung: is referred to if the sticks used for the outer walls are covered with mud or cow-dung. (xlv) 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: (xlvi) Corrugated iron sheets: This category refers to buildings with roofs of corrugated iron sheets (xlvii) Asbestos sheets: This category covers buildings with roofs constructed with asbestos sheets (xlviii) Brick tiles: These are buildings with brick tiles as roofs (xlix) Slate: Slate is a type of a rock, which easily brakes, in thin layers; these layers are often used for roofing. (l) Wood covered with melthoid.. (li) Thatch, grass: referred to if the roof is thatched with grass. (lii) Sticks, mud and cow-dung: referred to if the roofing material of a building is made out of sticks, mud and cow-dung. (liii) 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: (liv) Sand: This is when there is no artificial material on the floor. The floor is only the natural environment (earth). (lv) 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. (lvi) Mud/clay: This is usually found in traditional houses. It is treated or seasoned mud/clay, which is sometimes mixed with cow dung. (lvii) 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: (lviii) Piped water inside the house: Water drawn from pipes installed in the house and originating from a central source- river, pond, lake or borehole. (lix) 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. (lx) 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. (lxi) Borehole: Same as wells, but deeper and has a pump for drawing water. (lxii) Borehole with open tank: This is a borehole where the water drawn is pumped into an open tank right next to it. (lxiii) Borehole with tank covered: This is a borehole where the water drawn is pumped into a tank which is covered right next to it. (lxiv) 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. (lxv) Canal: Man-made open flowing water source. (lxvi) 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. (lxvii) 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:

- (lxviii) Electricity
- (lxix) Paraffin
- (lxx) Wood/Charcoal from wood
- (lxxi) Gas
- (lxxii) Charcoal - coal
- (lxxiii) Solar
- (lxxiv) No cooking
- (lxxv) Other

The codes for source of energy for lighting were:

- (lxxvi) Electricity
- (lxxvii) Paraffin
- (lxxviii) Candle
- (lxxix) Gas
- (lxxx) Solar
- (lxxxi) Wood
- (lxxxii) Other

The codes for source of energy for heating were:

- (lxxxiii) Electricity
- (lxxxiv) Paraffin
- (lxxxv) Wood/Wood charcoal
- (lxxxvi) Gas
- (lxxxvii) Charcoal - coal
- (lxxxviii) Solar
- (lxxxix) No heating
- (xc) 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:

- (xci) Television
- (xcii) Radio
- (xciii) Newspaper, daily
- (xciv) Newspaper, occasionally
- (xcv) Telephone/cell
- (xcvi) 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: (xcvii) The household has water closet or flush toilet used only by the household members and their visitors (xcviii) The household shares water closet or flush toilet with other households (xcix) The household members use VIP (Ventilated improved pit latrine), (c) The household members use Pit latrine, long drop. (ci) The household members use bucket or pail (cii) The household members use the bush (no toilet facility) (ciii) 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: (civ) The household garbage is regularly collected (cv) The household garbage is irregularly collected (cvi) The household garbage is incinerated (cvii) The household garbage is dumped on the roadside (cviii) Rubbish pit usage (cix) 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: (cx) Farming (cxi) Business activities (not farming) (cxii) Wages and salaries (cxiii) Pension (cxiv) Cash remittance (cxv) 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: (cxvi) Children ever born: the total number of children born alive by respondent during her lifetime. (cxvii) 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. (cxviii) Number of children born alive and living elsewhere: the number of children born alive to respondent but who were living elsewhere on Census night. (cxix) Number of children born alive but now dead: the number of children, male and female, born alive to respondent and who had since died.
Current fertility	The number of children born alive to respondent (females aged 12-49 years) during the 12-month period preceding the Census night.
Infant mortality	A question also restricted to female respondents aged 12-49 years, infant mortality referred to the number of respondent's children who had died out of those born alive to during the 12-month period preceding the Census night.

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