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Foreword

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

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

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

The report does not provide information on why or how the population is characterized. The information relates to what is happening to the population.

The report relates to all persons who were in Oshikoto 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 Oshikoto, but were present during the Census Reference Night, are included in this report. Information on the population, which usually resides in the various regions, has been presented in the National Report.

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

Our sincere appreciation goes to the Grade 11 learners 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 planners and policy makers for objective formulation and implementation of programmes and policies for the development of our nation.

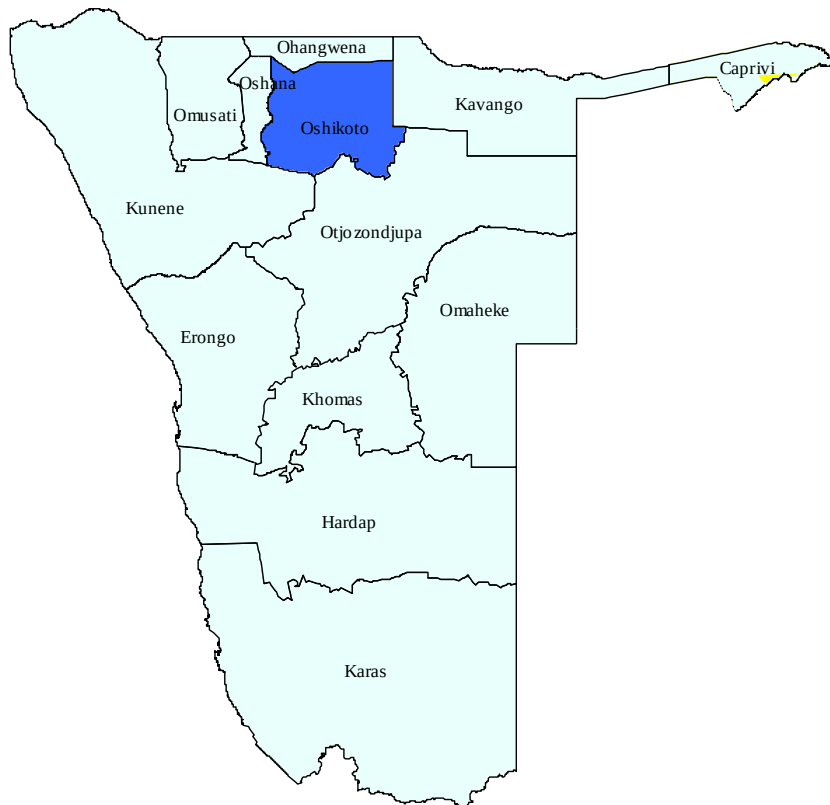
Immanuel Ngatjizeko, M. P.

Director General

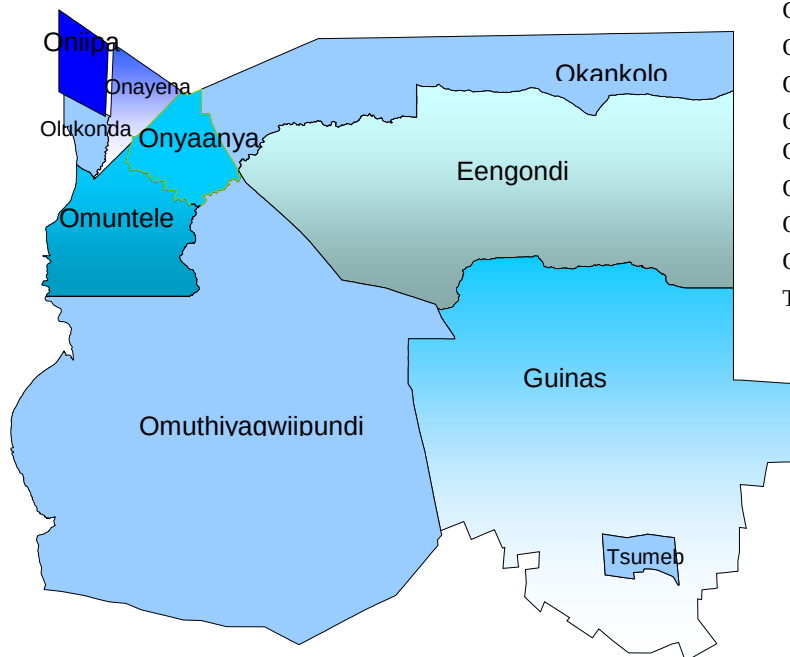
National Planning Commission

Windhoek, November 2004

Regions of Namibia



Oshikoto Region



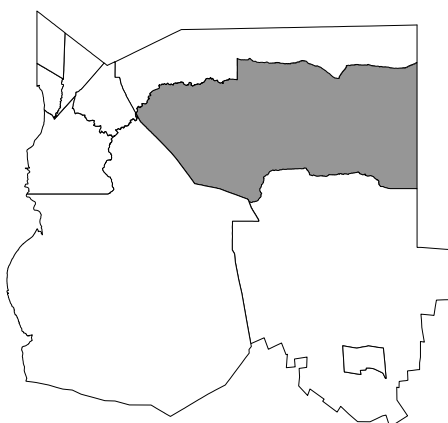
Population:	
Eengodi	15 217
Guinas	9 033
Okankolo	13 065
Olukonda	9 226
Omuntele	15 160
Omuthiyagwiipundi	23 674
Onayena	15 459
Oniipa	24 730
Onyaanya	20 536
Tsumeb	14 907

Oshikoto Region – Census Indicators, 2001

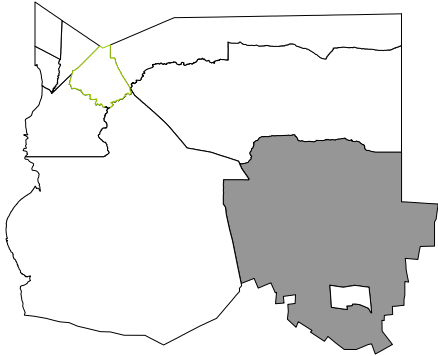
Population Size	2001	1991		2001	1991
Total	161 007	128 745	Children 6-15 years attending school, Percent		
Females	84 620	61 979	Girls	87	79
Males	76 387	66 766	Boys	83	86
Growth Rate (%)	2.2	..	Labour force, 15+ years, percent		
In Urban/Rural, percent			In labour force	40	48
Urban areas	9	13	Employed	55	79
Rural areas	91	87	Unemployed	45	21
Sex ratio			Outside labour force	57	48
Males per 100 females	90	93	Student	34	49
			Homemaker	45	27
			Retired, too old, etc.	21	24
Area: In square Kilometres	38 653	26 765	Housing Conditions, percent		
Population density			Households with		
Persons per sq. km	4.2	4.8	Safe water	88	19
Age composition, percent			No toilet facility	70	50
Under 5 years	14	16	Electricity for lighting	15	75
5 – 14 years	29	28	Access to radio	79	14
15 – 59 years	47	48	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	84	59
60+ years	8	8	Main Source of income, percent		
Marital status: 15 years and above, Percent			Household main income		
Never married	59	54	Farming	56	..
Married legally, of whom	27	27	Wages & Salaries	21	..
Married with certificate	23	...	Cash remittance	3	..
Married traditionally	5	...	Business, non-farming	6	..
Married consensually	7	12	Pension	11	..
Divorced/Separated	2	3	Fertility		
Widowed	4	4	Average number of children per woman	4.7	6.7
Citizenship, percent			Mortality		
Namibian	99	97	Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Non-Namibian	1	3	Females	57	..
Main language spoken at home			Males	60	..
Percent of households			Both Sexes	59	66
Oshiwambo	87	88	Life expectancy at birth, years		
Nama/Damara	5	4	Females	51	59
Afrikaans	3	2	Males	50	63
San	2	3	Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent		
Private households			Orphaned by		
Number	28 419	21 426	Mother	5	...
Average size	5.6	5.8	Father	10	...
Head of Household, percent			Both parents	1	...
Females	50	55	Disability, percent		
Males	50	45	With disability	5	4
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	84	78	Of whom		
Education, 15+ years, percent			Deaf	24	13
Never attended	15	24	Blind	29	32
Currently at school	20	24	Speech	11	6
Left school	63	52	Limbs	40	41
			Hands	16	..
			Legs	24	..
			Mental	7	16

Eengodi Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	15 217	In labour force	36
Females	7 113	Employed	71
Males	8 104	Unemployed	29
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	61
Males per 100 females	114	Student	18
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	72
Under 5 years	16	Retired, too old, etc.	10
5 – 14 years	29	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	46	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	73
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	96
Percent		Electricity for lighting	0
Never married	78	Access to radio	63
Married with certificate	9	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	6	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	85
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	4
Widowed	1	Cash remittance	4
Private households		Business, non-farming	4
Number	2 764	Pension	2
Average size	5.4	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	40	per woman	6.6
Males	60	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
	70	Females	59
Education, 15+ years, percent		Males	50
Never attended	29	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Currently at school	13	Females	47
Left school	55	Males	57
Children 6-15 years attending school		Disability, percent	
Percent		With disability	3
Girls	77		
Boys	64		

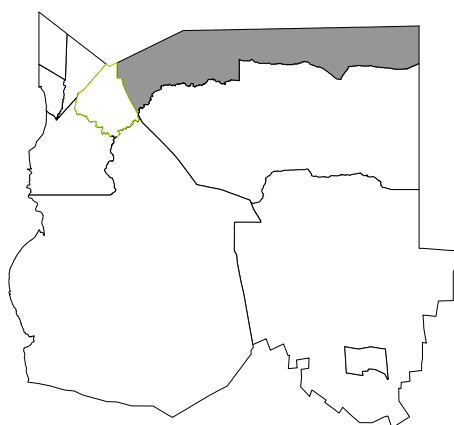


Guinas Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	9 033	In labour force	62
Females	4 084	Employed	82
Males	4 949	Unemployed	18
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	121	Student	20
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	58
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	22
5 – 14 years	22	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	53	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	85
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	68
Percent		Electricity for lighting	24
Never married	67	Access to radio	77
Married with certificate	11	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	4	Household main income	
Married consensually	16	Farming	25
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	53
Widowed	1	Cash remittance	2
Private households		Business, non-farming	5
Number	1 774	Pension	7
Average size	4.7	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	21	per woman	5.0
Males	79	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	52
Never attended	49	Males	66
Currently at school	5	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	43	Females	64
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	51
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	52	With disability	6
Boys	50		

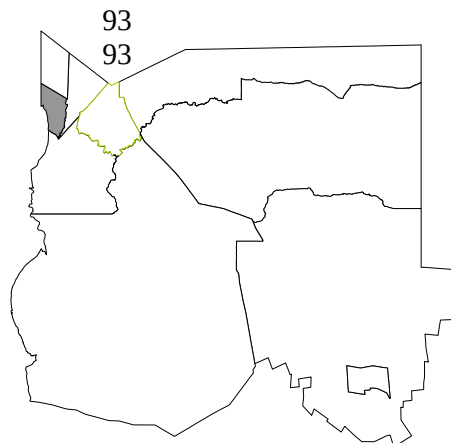
Okankolo Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	13 065	In labour force	24
Females	6 746	Employed	59
Males	6 319	Unemployed	41
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	94	Student	71
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	22
Under 5 years	16	Retired, too old, etc.	64
5 – 14 years	32		14
15 – 59 years	51	Housing Conditions, percent	
60+ years	8	Households with	
Marital status: 15 years and above		Safe water	82
Percent		No toilet facility	96
Never married	76	Electricity for lighting	1
Married with certificate	10	Access to radio	87
Married traditionally	4	Main Source of income, percent	
Married consensually	5	Household main income	
Divorced/Separated	1	Farming	84
Widowed	2	Wages & Salaries	3
Private households		Cash remittance	1
Number	2 038	Business, non-farming	5
Average size	6.4	Pension	6
Head of Household, percent		Fertility	
Females	47	Average number of children	
Males	53	per woman	7.7
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Mortality	
	75	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	49
Never attended	29	Males	86
Currently at school	19	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	20	Females	53
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	50
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	75	With disability	5
Boys	63		



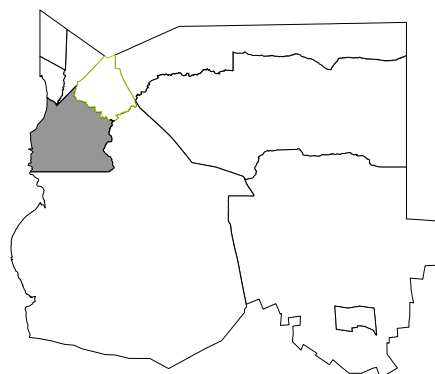
Olukonda Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	9 226	In labour force	44
Females	5 035	Employed	40
Males	4 191	Unemployed	60
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	83	Student	55
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	45
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	26
5 – 14 years	30		29
15 – 59 years	49	Housing Conditions, percent	
60+ years	9	Households with	
Marital status: 15 years and above		Safe water	97
Percent		No toilet facility	47
Never married	79	Electricity for lighting	15
Married with certificate	14	Access to radio	83
Married traditionally	1	Main Source of income, percent	
Married consensually	2	Household main income	
Divorced/Separated	1	Farming	61
Widowed	3	Wages & Salaries	13
Private households		Cash remittance	7
Number	1 562	Business, non-farming	5
Average size	5.9	Pension	13
Head of Household, percent		Fertility	
Females	55	Average number of children	
Males	45	per woman	3.6
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Mortality	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Never attended	4	Females	22
Currently at school	25	Males	44
Left school	70	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Children 6-15 years attending school		Females	51
Percent		Males	64
Girls		Disability, percent	
Boys		With disability	6



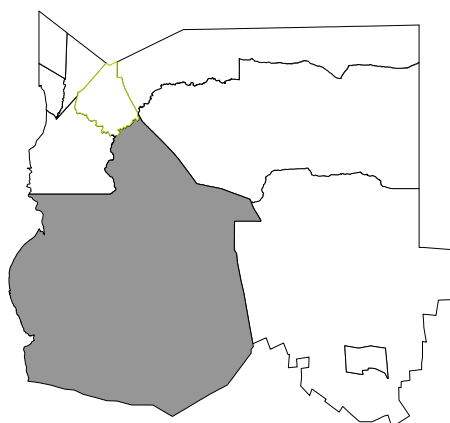
Omuntele Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	15 160	In labour force	29
Females	8 200	Employed	51
Males	6 960	Unemployed	49
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	85	Student	25
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	46
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	18
5 – 14 years	33	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	43	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	93
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	85
Percent		Electricity for lighting	1
Never married	80	Access to radio	81
Married with certificate	13	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	1	Household main income	
Married consensually	2	Farming	72
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	9
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	4
Number	2 553	Pension	9
Average size	5.9	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	57	per woman	4.5
Males	43	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent	92	Females	68
Never attended	8	Males	75
Currently at school	26	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	65	Females	51
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	60
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	93	With disability	6
Boys	90		



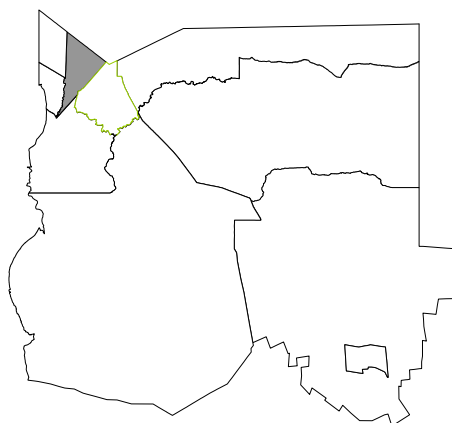
Omuthiyagwiipundi Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	23 674	In labour force	33
Females	12 282	Employed	57
Males	11 392	Unemployed	43
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	93	Student	32
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	54
Under 5 years	15	Retired, too old, etc.	9
5 – 14 years	31	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	45	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	89
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	87
Percent		Electricity for lighting	5
Never married	80	Access to radio	77
Married with certificate	11	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	3	Household main income	
Married consensually	3	Farming	58
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	17
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	4
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	4 344	Pension	10
Average size	5.4	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	52	per woman	5.4
Males	48	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	49
Never attended	16	Males	57
Currently at school	21	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	61	Females	50
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	50
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	87	With disability	5
Boys	84		



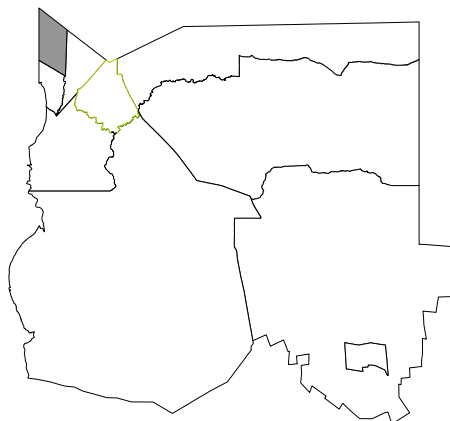
Onayena Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	15 459	In labour force	28
Females	8 589	Employed	35
Males	6 870	Unemployed	65
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	80	Student	70
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	37
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	34
5 – 14 years	31		28
15 – 59 years	43	Housing Conditions, percent	
60+ years	11	Households with	
Marital status: 15 years and above		Safe water	85
Percent		No toilet facility	76
Never married	79	Electricity for lighting	1
Married with certificate	13	Access to radio	81
Married traditionally	1	Main Source of income, percent	
Married consensually	2	Household main income	
Divorced/Separated	1	Farming	68
Widowed	3	Wages & Salaries	8
Private households		Cash remittance	1
Number	2 497	Business, non-farming	4
Average size	6.2	Pension	16
Head of Household, percent		Fertility	
Females	62	Average number of children	
Males	38	per woman	4.2
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Mortality	
	88	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	42
Never attended	7	Males	36
Currently at school	27	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	65	Females	55
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	50
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	92	With disability	6
Boys	91		



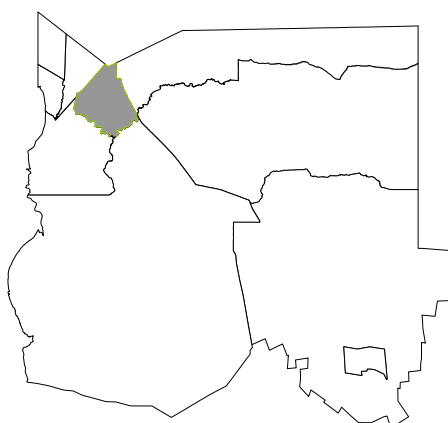
Oniipa Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	24 730	In labour force	40
Females	13 636	Employed	47
Males	11 094	Unemployed	53
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	81	Student	40
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	35
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	26
5 – 14 years	30	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	48	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	89
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	60
Percent		Electricity for lighting	12
Never married	77	Access to radio	81
Married with certificate	14	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	2	Farming	49
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	19
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	2
Private households		Business, non-farming	8
Number	4 074	Pension	18
Average size	5.9	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	57	per woman	4.0
Males	43	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	68
Never attended	5	Males	55
Currently at school	24	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	70	Females	51
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	43
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	93	With disability	5
Boys	92		



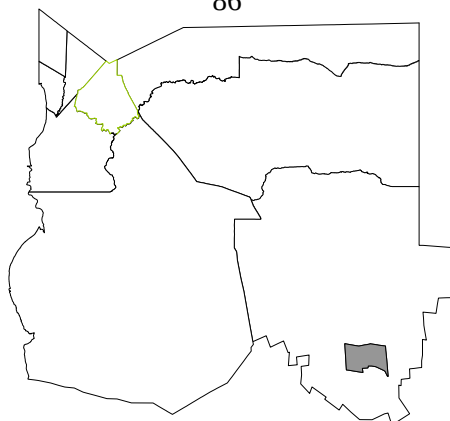
Onyaanya Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	20 536	In labour force	35
Females	11 513	Employed	39
Males	9 023	Unemployed	61
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	78	Student	39
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	35
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	26
5 – 14 years	32	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	44	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	89
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	87
Percent		Electricity for lighting	2
Never married	80	Access to radio	82
Married with certificate	12	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	2	Farming	71
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	9
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	3
Number	3 420	Pension	11
Average size	6.0	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	60	per woman	4.0
Males	40	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	71
Never attended	11	Males	63
Currently at school	25	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	63	Females	38
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	45
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	93	With disability	6
Boys	89		



Tsumeb Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	14 907	In labour force	71
Females	7 422	Employed	62
Males	7 485	Unemployed	38
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	101	Student	48
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	19
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	33
5 – 14 years	19	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	61	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	98
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	3
Percent		Electricity for lighting	77
Never married	69	Access to radio	80
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	8	Farming	1
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	67
Widowed	1	Cash remittance	7
Private households		Business, non-farming	11
Number	3 393	Pension	8
Average size	4.2	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	38	per woman	3.5
Males	62	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	54
Never attended	13	Males	53
Currently at school	12	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	72	Females	58
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	54
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	85	With disability	6
Boys	86		



1 General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in Oshikoto region was 161 007. Out of these, 84 620 were females while 76 387 were males. This gives a sex ratio of close to 90 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 Oshikoto, but were not present on the Census reference night, were enumerated elsewhere if they spent the night in Namibia.

The enumeration exercise covered all persons in private households and institutions, the homeless and overnight travellers. Figure 1.1 below provides a breakdown of the population by these groups. The population in private households constitutes around 98 percent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is only one percent of the total population. Around 70 percent of the population is found in households with a size of 6 or more persons.

Figure 1.2 presents the distribution of households by size. About 10 percent of the households are made up of one person, while the population in these households makes up less than 4 percent of the total household population in the region. Around 45 percent of the households have 6 or more persons; but their population, as noted above is 70 percent of the total household population in the region.

Figure 1.1 Total Population, Oshikoto Region, 2001 Census

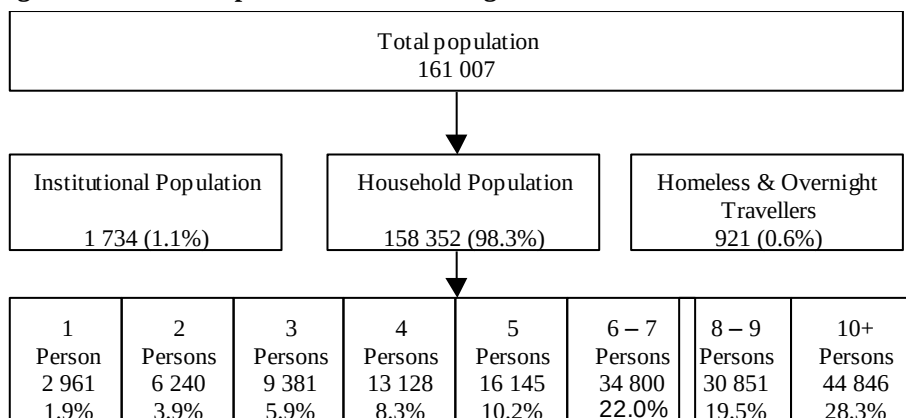
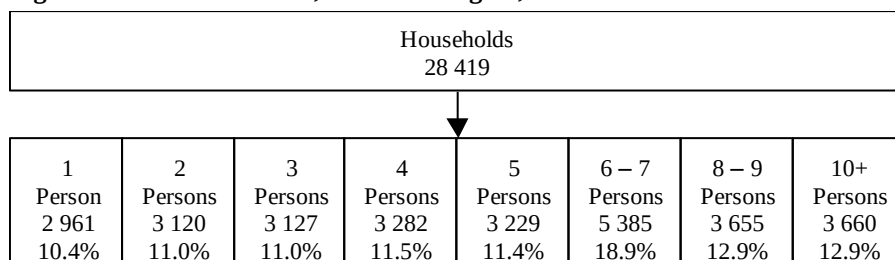


Figure 1.2 Households, Oshikoto Region, 2001 Census



1.2 Population Distribution

The enumerated population distribution by urban and rural areas as well as by constituencies is shown in Table 1.2.1 below. It should be noted that urban areas are so proclaimed by the Government. About 146 078 (97%) persons of the total population were enumerated in the rural parts of the region. The urban population is only 9 percent of the total population

There are 10 constituencies in the region. Oniipa constituency is the most populous with about 24 700 persons, followed by Omuthiyagwiipundi. Guinas is the least populous with about 9 000 persons. Except for the constituencies of Eengodi, Guinas and Tsumeb, the rest of the constituencies have relatively more females than males.

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

Area	Total	Percent	Female	Male
Oshikoto	161 007	100	84 620	76 387
Urban	14 929	9.3	7 434	7 495
Rural	146 078	90.7	77 186	68 892
Eengodi	15 217	9.5	7 113	8 104
Guinas	9 033	5.6	4 084	4 949
Okankolo	13 065	8.1	6 746	6 319
Olukonda	9 226	5.7	5 035	4 191
Omuntele	15 160	9.4	8 200	6 960
Omuthiyagwiipundi	23 674	14.7	12 282	11 392
Onayena	15 459	9.6	8 589	6 870
Oniipa	24 730	15.4	13 636	11 094
Onyaanya	20 536	12.8	11 513	9 023
Tsumeb	14 907	9.3	7 422	7 485

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.

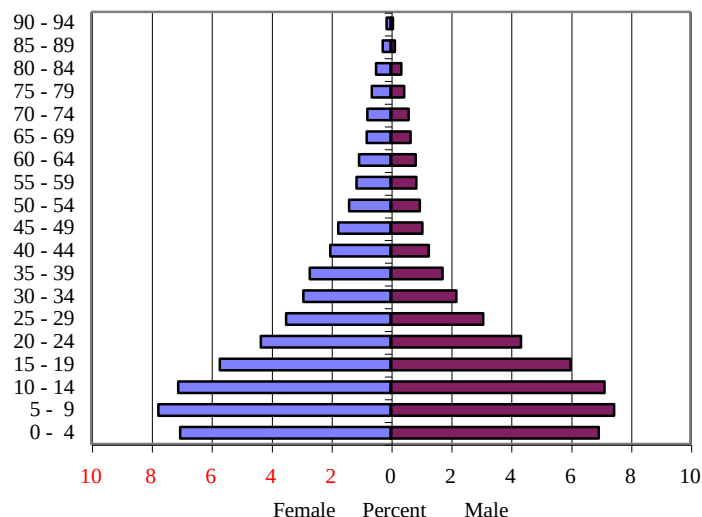
2.1 Age Structure: Regional Level

At least 4 out of 10 persons in Oshikoto region are aged below 15 years

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups and by area is presented in Table 2.1.1 below. At the same time, Figure 2.1.1 presents the regional population pyramid by 5 year age groups. It can be observed from the table that the population of Oshikoto region is relatively young as 43 percent of the whole population is under 15 years of age. This is more pronounced in the population pyramid, which has a very broad base and a very narrow apex. The proportion of the population aged 60 years and above, i.e. the senior citizens, is about 8 percent. Nearly half of the population belongs to the economically active age groups of 15 to 59 years.

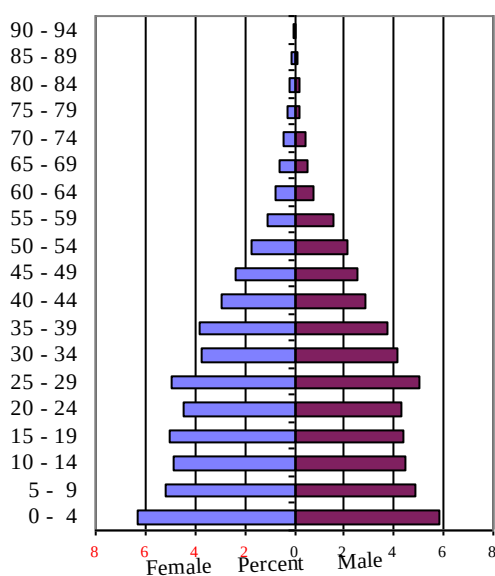
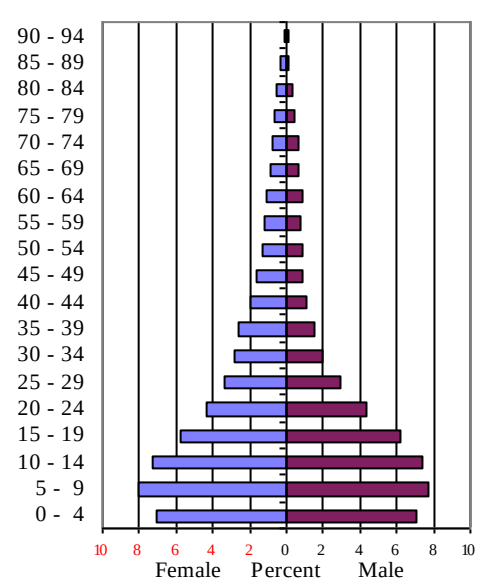
Table 2.1.1 Population distribution by area and age group, Oshikoto Region, 2001 Census

Area	Percent in Age Group				
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+	Not stated
Oshikoto	14.0	29.4	47.0	7.5	2.1
Urban	12.1	19.5	60.9	4.6	3.0
Rural	14.2	30.5	45.5	7.8	2.0
Eengodi	16.2	29.1	46.1	5.3	3.3
Guinas	15.0	21.9	53.0	5.2	4.9
Okankolo	16.4	31.6	41.1	8.0	2.9
Olukonda	12.0	29.6	48.7	8.8	0.9
Omuntele	15.0	33.4	43.5	7.4	0.7
Omuthiyagwiipundi	15.1	31.3	45.5	6.1	1.9
Onayena	12.4	31.5	43.3	10.7	2.1
Oniipa	12.1	29.6	47.6	9.3	1.4
Onyaanya	13.9	32.1	43.9	8.6	1.5
Tsumeb	12.1	19.5	60.8	4.6	3.0

Figure 2.1.1 Population Pyramid, Oshikoto Region, 2001 Census

2.2 Age structure: Urban and rural areas

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for urban and rural areas is shown in Table 2.1.1. Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 present the population pyramids for the respective areas by five-year age groups. There are significant differences in the age structure between urban and rural areas. The proportion of the young population, i.e. under 15 years of age, is 32 and 45 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 5 and 8. The rural areas have more young people as well as senior citizens. On the other hand, the urban areas have relatively more people in the economically active age groups of 15 – 59 years. This phenomenon can be observed in the pyramids for the two areas. Unlike the case for urban areas, the pyramid for the rural areas has a relatively broader base and an apex which is not as narrow as that of the urban pyramid. This is a demonstration of the relatively higher proportions of both the young and the old populations in the rural areas.

Figure 2.2.1 Urban population pyramid, Oshikoto, 2001 Census**Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Oshikoto, 2001 Census**

2.3 Age Structure: Constituency Level

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for the ten constituencies is shown in Table 2.1.1. All the constituencies reflect age structures that are basically similar. They all have a fairly young population – more than 30 percent– and an old age population of around 5 percent in Tsumeb to 11 percent in Onayena constituency. At a closer look, it is noticeable that age structures in Tsumeb has the same features as that of urban areas. Meanwhile, the age structures in the rest of the constituencies resemble that in the rural areas.

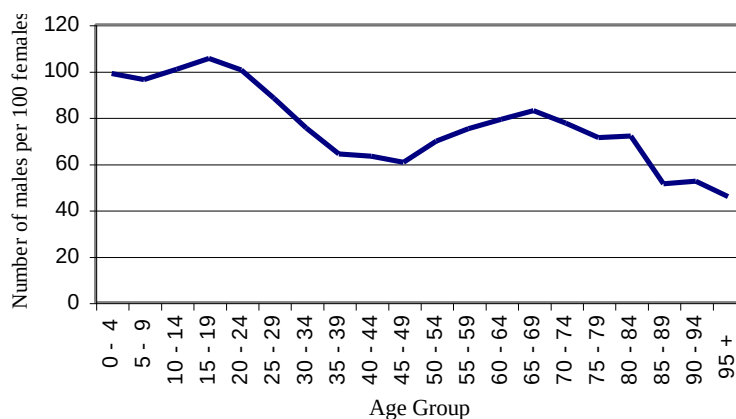
2.4 Sex Composition

For every 100 females in Oshikoto region there are 90 Males

Table 2.4.1 shows the sex ratio as well as the sex composition (percents) of the population by area. Females make up 53 percent of the whole population in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 90. Figure 2.4.1. shows the sex ratio by age for the regional population. The number of females and males are almost equal for the young population below the age of 10 years. For the age groups 10 – 24, there are significantly more males than females. After age 25, the sex ratio declines, implying that there are significantly more females than males in the higher age groups. For the Eengodi, Guinas and Tsumeb constituencies, the sex ratio is above 100 while in the other constituencies it is less than 100. With regard to Eengodi, Guinas and Tsumeb there are more males than females.

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

Area	Percent		Sex Ratio
	Female	Male	
Oshikoto	52.6	47.4	90.3
Urban	49.8	50.2	100.8
Rural	52.8	47.2	89.3
Eengodi	46.7	53.3	113.9
Guinas	45.2	54.8	121.2
Okankolo	51.6	48.4	93.7
Olukonda	54.6	45.4	83.2
Omuntele	54.1	45.9	84.9
Omuthiyagwiipundi	51.9	48.1	92.8
Onayena	55.6	44.4	80.0
Oniipa	55.1	44.9	81.4
Onyaanya	56.1	43.9	78.4
Tsumeb	49.8	50.2	100.8

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

2.5 Marital status

23 percent of all persons aged 15 + in Oshikoto region are married with certificate

The Census asked all persons their current marital status. Table 2.5.1 below presents the distribution of the regional population aged 15 years and above by type of marital status. It can be observed that 54 percent of females and 65 percent of males had never been married at the time of the Census. Around 7 percent of all persons aged at least 15 years are in consensual unions, i.e. marriage without legal or customary ceremony. It can be observed that there are relatively more females than males who were widowed. About 7 percent of all females aged 15 years and above are widowed.

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

Marital Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never married	52 033	26 051	25 982	59.3	54.3	65.3
Married with certificate	19 853	11 344	8 509	22.6	23.7	21.4
Married traditionally	3 941	2 388	1 553	4.5	5.0	3.9
Consensual union	6 068	3 295	2 773	6.9	6.9	7.0
Divorced or separated	1 784	1 347	437	2.0	2.8	1.1
Widowed	3 522	3 245	277	4.0	6.8	0.7
Not stated	515	269	246	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	87 716	47 939	39 777	100	100	100

2.6 Citizenship

All persons were asked to state their country of citizenship. Tables 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 show the total population and the non-Namibian population respectively by country of citizenship in Oshikoto region. It can be observed that 98 percent of the enumerated population were nationals of Namibia. Angola make up about 37 percent of the non-Namibian nationals.

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

Citizenship	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	158 019	83 448	74 571	98.1	98.6	97.6
Non Namibian	2 785	1 073	1 712	1.7	1.3	2.2
Not stated	203	99	104	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	161 007	84 620	76 387	100	100	100

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

Citizenship	Number			Percent Total
	Total	Female	Male	
Angola	1 092	226	866	36.5
Botswana	31	13	18	1.0
South Africa	153	76	77	5.1
Zambia	46	20	26	1.5
Zimbabwe	52	30	22	1.7
Other SADC countries	926	474	452	31.0
Other African countries	43	20	23	1.4
European countries	317	149	168	10.6
American countries	89	50	39	3.0
Asian and Oceanic countries	30	11	19	1.0
Other countries	6	4	2	0.2
Not Stated	203	99	104	6.8
Total	2 988	1 172	1 816	100

2.7 Place of birth

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

Place of Birth	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	541	264	277	0.3	0.3	0.4
Erongo	1 241	605	636	0.8	0.7	0.8
Hardap	422	193	229	0.3	0.2	0.3
Karas	421	210	211	0.3	0.2	0.3
Kavango	1 014	398	616	0.6	0.5	0.8
Khomas	2 716	1 353	1 363	1.7	1.6	1.8
Kunene	420	219	201	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ohangwena	20 088	9 935	10 153	12.5	11.7	13.3
Omaheke	215	99	116	0.1	0.1	0.2
Omusati	3 787	1 939	1 848	2.4	2.3	2.4
Oshana	7 282	3 891	3 391	4.5	4.6	4.4
Oshikoto	116 142	62 581	53 561	72.1	74.0	70.1
Otjozondjupa	2 997	1 529	1 468	1.9	1.8	1.9
Not stated	890	342	548	0.6	0.4	0.7
Outside Namibia	2 831	1 062	1 769	1.8	1.3	2.3
Total	161 007	84 620	76 387	100	100	100

Information on place of birth is useful for the analysis of lifetime migration. To identify their place of birth all persons were asked to state their mothers' place of usual residence at the time of their birth. Table 2.7.1 shows the place of birth for all persons who were enumerated in the region. It can be observed that 72 percent of the enumerated population were born in the region. The majority of those who were not born in the region were born in the neighbouring regions of Ohangwena (13%), Oshana (5%) and Otjozondjupa (2%). Only about 2 percent of the enumerated population were born outside Namibia.

3 Disability

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

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below show the persons with disability by area and sex as well as by type of disability. It can be seen from the first table that the proportion of the persons with disability in Oshikoto Region was almost 6 percent. There are no major differences between females and males. Nor are there any differences between urban and rural areas, where the proportion of the persons with disability in each area is almost 6 percent. However, differences can be seen at constituency level. The proportion of persons with disability ranges from about 4 to 6 percent respectively for Eengodi and Olukonda constituencies.

It can be observed in Table 3.2 that blindness is the most common type of disability in Oshikoto region. It affects 29 percent of all the disabled population. Impairment of legs accounts for 24 percent while deaf affects 24 percent of all the persons living with disability.

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

Area	Population			Disabled population			Percent disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Oshikoto	160 086	84 300	75 786	8 607	4 416	4 191	5.4	5.2	5.5
Urban	14 549	7 337	7 212	814	409	405	5.6	5.6	5.6
Rural	145 537	76 963	68 574	7 793	4 007	3 786	5.4	5.2	5.5
Eengodi	15 194	7 100	8 094	534	211	323	3.5	3.0	4.0
Guinas	8 799	3 999	4 800	517	236	281	5.9	5.9	5.9
Okankolo	13 065	6 746	6 319	668	323	345	5.1	4.8	5.5
Olukonda	9 226	5 035	4 191	575	317	258	6.2	6.3	6.2
Omuntele	15 160	8 200	6 960	876	450	426	5.8	5.5	6.1
Omuthiyagwiipundi	23 461	12 175	11 286	1 154	550	604	4.9	4.5	5.4
Onayena	15 459	8 589	6 870	911	480	431	5.9	5.6	6.3
Oniipa	24 637	13 606	11 031	1 309	740	569	5.3	5.4	5.2
Onyaanya	20 536	11 513	9 023	1 249	700	549	6.1	6.1	6.1
Tsumeb	14 549	7 337	7 212	814	409	405	5.6	5.6	5.6

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

Type of disability	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	2 508	1 347	1 161	29.1	30.5	27.7
Deaf	2 044	1 044	1 000	23.7	23.6	23.9
Hands	1 382	650	732	16.1	14.7	17.5
Legs	2 092	1 030	1 062	24.3	23.3	25.3
Speech	968	523	445	11.2	11.8	10.6
Mental disabled/Mentally ill	564	297	267	6.6	6.7	6.4
Other	417	229	188	4.8	5.2	4.5
Total Disabled	8 607	4 416	4 191			

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

4 Early Childhood Development

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

The Census counted about 19 300 children aged 3 – 6 years of whom 51 percent are females and 49 percent are males. Table 4.1 below indicates that 38 percent of the children in this age group were attending an ECD programme. There are some differences between girls and boys where relatively higher proportions of girls (41%) have attended an ECD programme as compare to (36%) of boys.

There are hardly any differences between urban and rural areas with regard to ECD programme attendance. Differences in the proportion of children attending ECD programmes can be observed at constituency level. These range from 21 to 51 percent respectively for Guinas and Olukonda constituencies. Again, there are no notable differences between girls and boys in all the constituencies.

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

Area	Population 3 - 6 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Oshikoto	19 386	9 810	9 576	7 446	3 975	3 471	38.4	40.5	36.2
Urban	1 301	685	616	517	277	240	39.7	40.4	39
Rural	18 085	9 125	8 960	6 929	3 698	3 231	38.3	40.5	36.1
Eengodi	2 079	1 045	1 034	633	352	281	30.4	33.7	27.2
Guinas	1 038	528	510	217	118	99	20.9	22.3	19.4
Okankolo	1 887	941	946	586	317	269	31.1	33.7	28.4
Olukonda	987	500	487	507	268	239	51.4	53.6	49.1
Omuntele	2 022	999	1 023	918	471	447	45.4	47.1	43.7
Omuthiyagwiipundi	3 107	1 571	1 536	1 299	691	608	41.8	44.0	39.6
Onayena	1 851	959	892	756	393	363	40.8	41.0	40.7
Oniipa	2 612	1 295	1 317	1 135	618	517	43.5	47.7	39.3
Onyaanya	2 502	1 287	1 215	878	470	408	35.1	36.5	33.6
Tsumeb	1 301	685	616	517	277	240	39.7	40.4	39.0

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that out of the 7 400 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme, 82 percent are attending crèche or kindergarten. There are relatively small differences for the proportions of girls and boys who are attending such an ECD programme. There are very few children (2%) who are attending a day care centre or a nursery school. Another 16 percent of the children are attending pre-primary school.

There are hardly any differences in the proportions of children are attending these different programmes in urban and rural areas. It should be noted that there are some slight differences between girls and boys in terms of the numbers attending any of these programmes.

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

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme	Number			Percent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Oshikoto	Creche/Kindergarten	6 129	3 301	2 828	82.3	83	81.5
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	140	70	70	1.9	1.8	2.0
	Pre-Primary School	1 177	604	573	15.8	15.2	16.5
	Total Attending	7 446	3 975	3 471	100	100	100
Urban	Creche/Kindergarten	413	228	185	79.9	82.3	77.1
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	14	5	9	2.7	1.8	3.8
	Pre-Primary School	90	44	46	17.4	15.9	19.2
	Total Attending	517	277	240	100	100	100
Rural	Creche/Kindergarten	5 716	3 073	2 643	82.5	83.1	81.8
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	126	65	61	1.8	1.8	1.9
	Pre-Primary School	1 087	560	527	15.7	15.1	16.3
	Total Attending	6 929	3 698	3 231	100	100	100

5 Education and Literacy

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

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

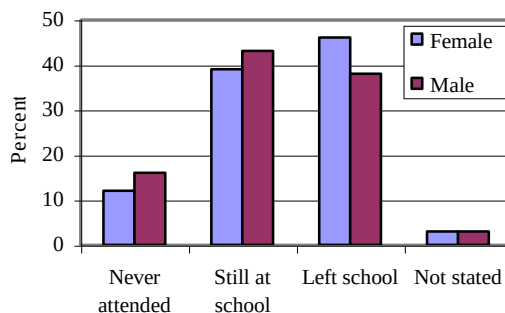
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending.

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

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

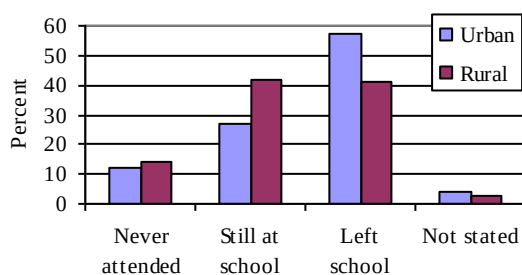
5.1 School Attendance

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



About 132 000 persons aged 6 years and above were enumerated in the census. Out of these, 14 percent had never attended school. About 41 percent were currently attending and 43 percent had left school. A higher proportion had left school for females than males.

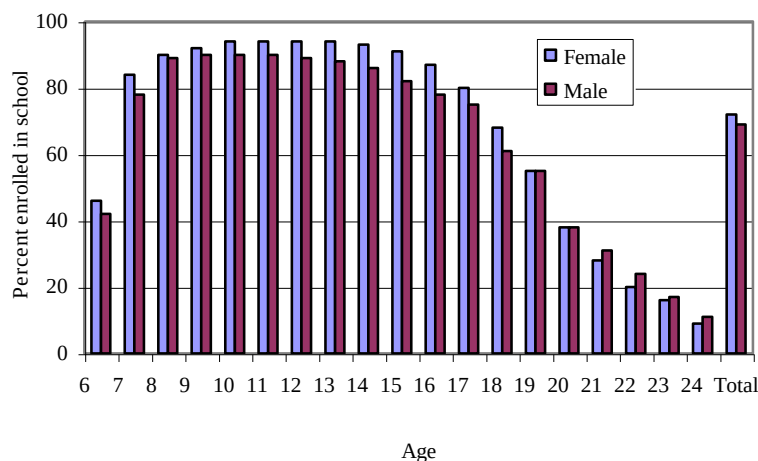
Figure 5.1.2 Percent of total Population 6 years and above by urban/ rural and school attendance, Oshikoto Region, 2001 Census



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

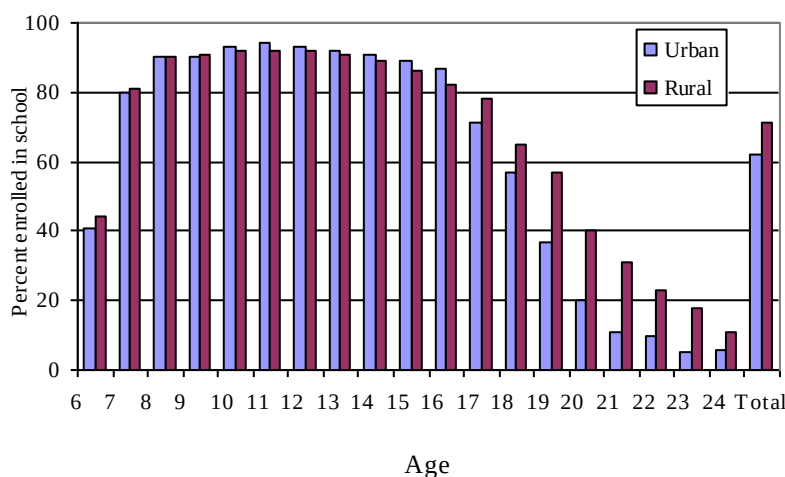
5.2 School Enrolment

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



The figure shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. About 90 percent of all children aged 8 – 13 years were attending school. The highest enrolment rate is 94 percent for females aged 10 – 13 years. Enrolment rates for males are slightly lower than those for females at ages 6 – 18 years.

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



The figure shows that there are no significant differences in school enrolment rates at early ages. Differences exist as from age 17 years whereby the enrolment rate is higher in rural areas as compared to the urban ones. The highest enrolment rate is 94 percent at age 11 years in urban areas.

5.3 Educational Attainment

Table 5.3.1 shows that females outnumber males at all levels of educational attainment for all persons aged 15 years and above and who had left school. About 43 percent of these persons did not complete primary education. Another 38 percent had completed primary education. Close to 10 percent of them had completed secondary education. An additional 3 percent had attained a tertiary level of education.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	23 771	12 810	10 961	42.5	39.4	46.8
Primary School	21 460	13 856	7 604	38.4	42.7	32.5
Secondary School	5 317	3 068	2 249	9.5	9.4	9.6
University	409	224	185	0.7	0.7	0.8
Technical training after secondary school	879	486	393	1.6	1.5	1.7
Teachers Training	631	368	263	1.1	1.1	1.1
Not stated	3 413	1 667	1 746	6.1	5.1	7.5
Total	55 880	32 479	23 401	100	100	100

5.4 Literacy

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

The literacy question was put to all persons aged 6 years and above. It is more relevant to use 15 years as the lower age limit for indicators of adult literacy, which gives about 76 100 literate people in Oshikoto region. This leads to a literacy rate of 84 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above. There are hardly any differences between female and males.

Table 5.4.1 shows that there is a slightly higher proportion of literate persons in urban than in rural areas. However, there are no notable differences between the sexes within the respective areas.

At constituency level, the literacy rate ranges from 48 percent in Guianas to 95 percent in Olukonda. Significant differences between females and males can be observed in the constituencies of Eengodi and Guinas.

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

Area	Population			Literate			Literacy rate		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Oshikoto	90 247	49 110	41 137	76 099	41 840	34 259	84.3	85.2	83.3
Urban	9 849	4 900	4 949	8 731	4 290	4 441	88.6	87.6	89.7
Rural	80 398	44 210	36 188	67 368	37 550	29 818	83.8	84.9	82.4
Eengodi	8 299	3 737	4 562	5 832	2 797	3 035	70.3	74.8	66.5
Guinas	5 488	2 361	3 127	2 627	954	1 673	47.9	40.4	53.5
Okankolo	6 794	3 656	3 138	5 129	2 861	2 268	75.5	78.3	72.3
Olukonda	5 388	3 095	2 293	5 116	2 935	2 181	95.0	94.8	95.1
Omuntele	7 831	4 453	3 378	7 203	4 116	3 087	92.0	92.4	91.4
Omuthiyagwiipundi	12 495	6 701	5 794	10 807	5 827	4 980	86.5	87.0	86.0
Onayena	8 670	5 144	3 526	7 631	4 477	3 154	88.0	87.0	89.4
Oniipa	14 342	8 389	5 953	13 342	7 774	5 568	93.0	92.7	93.5
Onyaanya	11 091	6 674	4 417	9 681	5 809	3 872	87.3	87.0	87.7
Tsumeb	9 849	4 900	4 949	8 731	4 290	4 441	88.6	87.6	89.7

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

Language	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	327	153	174	0.4	0.4	0.5
Caprivi	725	374	351	1.0	0.9	1.0
Otjiherero	868	432	436	1.1	1.0	1.3
Kavango	554	211	343	0.7	0.5	1.0
Nama/Damara	1 142	629	513	1.5	1.5	1.5
Oshiwambo	69 876	38 887	30 989	91.8	92.9	90.5
Tswana	24	10	14	0.0	0.0	0.0
Afrikaans	8 465	3 741	4 724	11.1	8.9	13.8
German	503	265	238	0.7	0.6	0.7
English	34 782	18 976	15 806	45.7	45.4	46.1
Other European	564	221	343	0.7	0.5	1.0
Other African	102	46	56	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	31	12	19	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not stated	732	288	444	1.0	0.7	1.3
Total Literate*	76 099	41 840	34 259			

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

Slightly more than 9 out of 10 persons in Oshikoto Region are literate in Oshiwambo.

Table 5.3.2 reveals that 92 percent of those aged 15 years and above, can write and read in Oshiwambo with understanding. About 46 percent are literate in English, making it the second most common language in which people are literate.

6 Labour Force

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

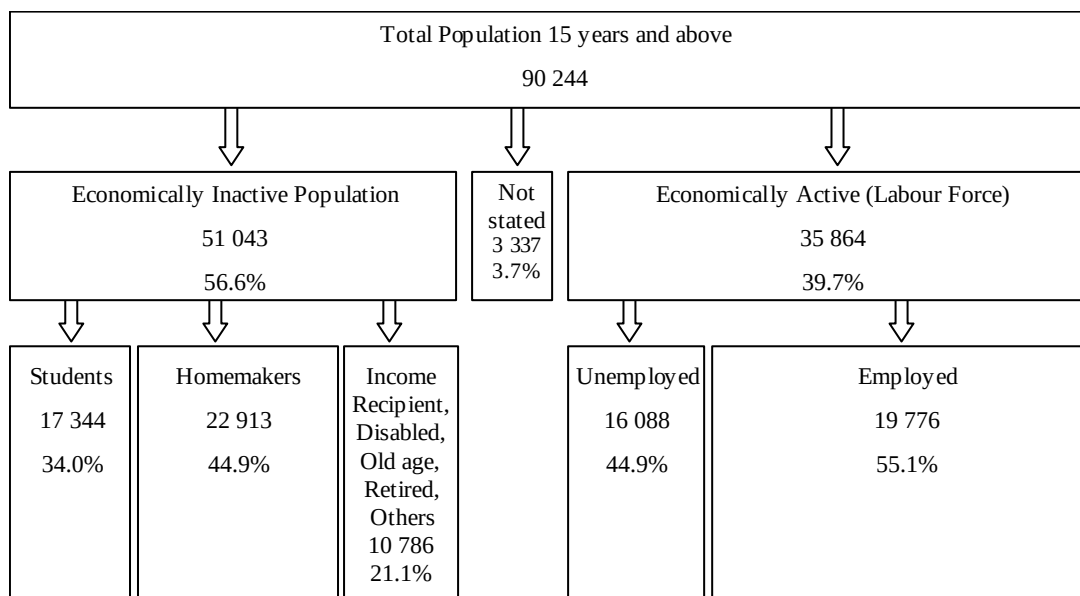
The major purpose of the Census questions on economic activity is to divide the population into those who are currently economically active, that is, belonging to the labour force, and those who are outside the labour force. Other questions allow the breakdown of the employed persons by major groups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

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

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

Figure 6.1 shows that, in Oshikoto region, about 40 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while about 57 percent is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (55%) and the unemployed (45%). In the economically inactive population group, students make up 34 percent, while homemakers constitute 45 percent.

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



6.1 Labour force participation rate

Labour force participation rate is defined as the proportion of all persons who are economically active, i.e. the proportion of those belonging to the labour force. Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the region is almost 40 percent. The rate is higher for males (45%) than for females (35%). The participation rates are relatively higher for urban (71%) than for rural (36%) areas. The rates for males are higher than those for females in both areas.

There are significant variations at constituency level. The rates range from 28 percent in Onayena to 71 percent in Tsumeb. These rates are relatively higher for males than for females in all the constituencies.

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

Area	Labour Force Participation Rate %		
	Total	Female	Male
Oshikoto	39.7	35.0	45.5
Urban	71.1	65.7	76.5
Rural	35.9	31.5	41.2
Eengodi	36.4	25.8	45.1
Guinas	62.4	46.4	74.4
Okankolo	23.8	19.7	28.6
Olukonda	43.9	42.8	45.3
Omuntele	29.2	27.3	31.6
Omuthiyagwiipundi	32.7	28.0	38.1
Onayena	27.9	25.9	30.8
Oniipa	40.3	37.9	43.6
Onyaanya	35.0	33.4	37.2
Tsumeb	71.1	65.7	76.5

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

6.2 Labour force

Table 6.2.1 shows that 55 percent of the population in the labour force is employed, while about 45 percent is unemployed. Employed males heavily outnumber the employed females. This leads to an unemployment rate of 52 percent for females as against 38 percent for males. 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, Oshikoto Region, 2001 Census

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	19 776	8 210	11 566	55.1	47.8	61.9
Unemployed	16 088	8 954	7 134	44.9	52.2	38.1
Total (Labour Force)	35 864	17 164	18 700	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 reveals that males outnumber females in all the categories of employment status. Almost 42 percent of all employed persons are employees in the private sector, where the number of males is almost double that of females. About 46 percent of all the males are employed in this sector. Close to 24 percent of all employed persons are employed in the public sector, with slightly more males than females. There are relatively small numbers of employed persons in the rest of the sectors.

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

Employment Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence/communal farmer (with paid employees)	662	184	478	3.3	2.2	4.1
Subsistence/communal farmer (without paid employees)	866	454	412	4.4	5.5	3.6
Other employer (with paid employees)	837	355	482	4.2	4.3	4.2
Other own-account worker	1 129	721	408	5.7	8.8	3.5
Employee (Government/parastatal)	4 715	2 060	2 655	23.8	25.1	23.0
Employee (Private)	8 269	2 972	5 297	41.8	36.2	45.8
Unpaid family worker (subsistence/communal farmer)	1 679	747	932	8.5	9.1	8.1
Other unpaid family worker	308	133	175	1.6	1.6	1.5
Other	78	31	47	0.4	0.4	0.4
Not Stated	1 233	553	680	6.2	6.7	5.9
Total	19 776	8 210	11 566	100	100	100

6.4 Employed persons by occupation

It can be observed in Table 6.4.1 that the largest occupational group is elementary occupations, which includes labourers and other unskilled occupations, and constitute close to 23 percent of all the employed persons. About 3 out of 5 persons in this group are males. This occupational group is followed closely by the service workers, shop and market sales workers who also make up 23 percent. This group is heavily dominated by females. In fact, one third of all employed females belong to this occupational group. The group of skilled agricultural and fishery workers make up 15 percent of all employed persons, where the number of males is double that of females. Professionals together with associate professionals make up another 14 percent of all employed persons. Females heavily outnumber males in this occupational category. Craft and related trade workers constitute 12 percent of all employed persons, and here, males heavily outnumber females. Clerks make up about 4 percent of all employed persons and are heavily female dominated, with about 6 percent of all employed females under this category.

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

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	361	47	314	1.8	0.6	2.7
Legislators, senior officials and managers	314	112	202	1.6	1.4	1.7
Professionals	1 743	1 013	730	8.8	12.3	6.3
Technicians and associate professionals	1 029	581	448	5.2	7.1	3.9
Clerks	722	501	221	3.7	6.1	1.9
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	4 445	2 677	1 768	22.5	32.6	15.3
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3 055	1 037	2 018	15.4	12.6	17.4
Craft and related trade workers	2 422	535	1 887	12.2	6.5	16.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	895	56	839	4.5	0.7	7.3
Elementary occupations	4 481	1 490	2 991	22.7	18.1	25.9
Not Stated	309	161	148	1.6	2.0	1.3
Total	19 776	8 210	11 566	100	100	100

6.5 Employed persons by industry

It can be seen in Table 6.5.1 that the private and public services industry employs about 11 700 people. This is more than half of all employed persons. It can also be observed that 74 percent of all employed females, as against 59 percent of all employed males, work in this industrial sector. The agricultural industry, which is heavily male dominated, employs about 5 100 people, which constitutes 11 percent of all employed persons. This industry employs 32 percent of all employed males. The industrial sector of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and

construction is also predominantly male dominated, with 15 percent of all employed males belonging to this group.

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

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5 103	1 407	3 696	25.8	17.1	32.0
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction	2 114	359	1 755	10.7	4.4	15.2
Wholesale and retail trade	483	197	286	2.4	2.4	2.5
Private and Public services	11 754	6 085	5 669	59.4	74.1	49.0
Not Stated	322	162	160	1.6	2.0	1.4
Total	19 776	8 210	11 566	100	100	100

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

6.6 Employed persons by educational attainment

Table 6.6.1 shows that more almost 1 out of 5 employed persons, aged 15 years and above, never attended school. Those with incomplete primary education accounted for about 23 percent of all employed persons. In both of these groups males heavily outnumber females. The proportion of those with primary education was 30 percent. Another 13 percent had completed primary education, as against 8 percent, with a tertiary level of education.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	3 743	957	2 786	18.9	11.7	24.1
Incomplete Primary School	4 642	1 637	3 005	23.5	19.9	26.0
Primary School	5 912	3 055	2 857	29.9	37.2	24.7
Secondary School	2 672	1 354	1 318	13.5	16.5	11.4
Tertiary Level	1 529	836	693	7.7	10.2	6.0
Not Stated	1 278	371	907	6.5	4.5	7.8
Total	19 776	8 210	11 566	100	100	100

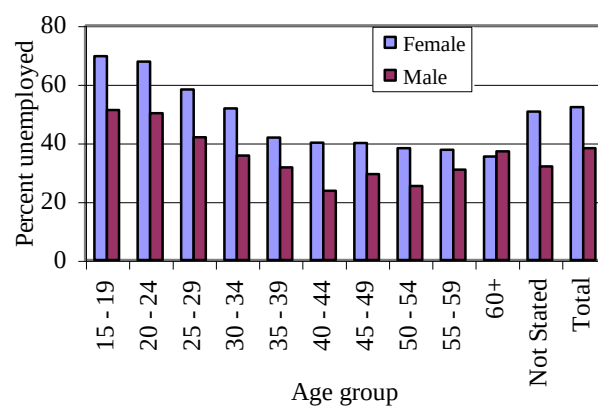
6.7 Unemployment rate

The rate of unemployment in Oshikoto region is 45 percent

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

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

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



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

Almost 50 percent of all unemployed have previously worked. To a larger extent, younger people are first time job seekers.

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

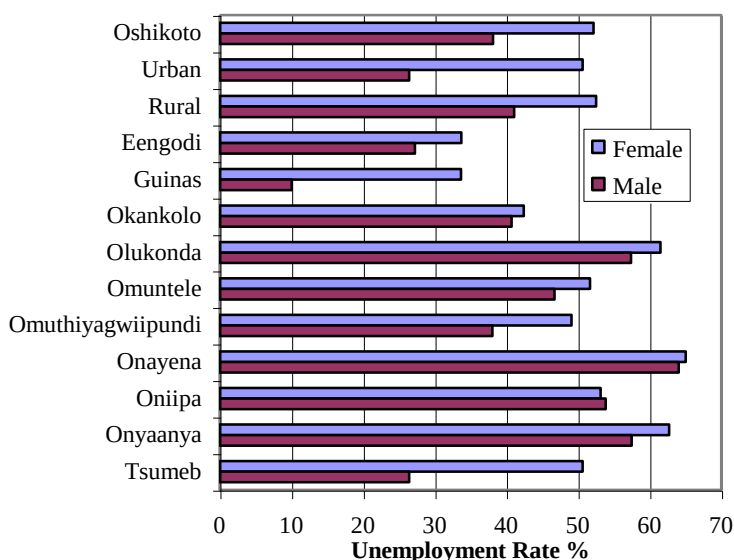


Figure 6.7.2 indicates that females in all areas in the region have higher unemployment rates than males. The unemployment rate is highest for females and males in Onayena, followed by Onyaanya and Olukonda.

Table 6.7.1 shows that 12 percent of all unemployed persons had never attended school, while another 32 percent had incomplete primary education. Another 40 percent, with females heavily outnumbering the males, had attained a primary level of education. Slightly over one out of ten unemployed persons have attained secondary level of education. The proportion of unemployment persons with tertiary level of education is 1 percent.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	1 932	918	1 014	12.0	10.3	14.2
Incomplete Primary School	5 179	2 514	2 665	32.2	28.1	37.4
Primary School	6 420	4 084	2 336	39.9	45.6	32.7
Secondary School	1 532	966	566	9.5	10.8	7.9
Tertiary Level	167	100	67	1.0	1.1	0.9
Not Stated	858	372	486	5.3	4.2	6.8
Total	16 088	8 954	7 134	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 (42%), students (32%) and old age (14%). 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, Oshikoto Region, 2001 Census

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	17 344	8 689	8 655	31.9	27.2	38.6
Homemaker	22 913	15 118	7 795	42.1	47.3	34.7
Income recipient	715	383	332	1.3	1.2	1.5
Severely disabled	625	279	346	1.1	0.9	1.5
Retired	1 564	857	707	2.9	2.7	3.2
Old age	7 568	4 710	2 858	13.9	14.7	12.7
Other	314	179	135	0.6	0.6	0.6
Not Stated	3 337	1 729	1 608	6.1	5.4	7.2
Total	54 380	31 944	22 436	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population, 15 percent had never attended school, while 40 percent of them had attained primary level of education. About 31 percent of the homemakers had attained a primary level of education. It is worth noting that there are a few persons, with tertiary level of education, who are economically inactive

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

Educational Attainment	Total	Student	Homemaker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other
Never attended	14.9	0.0	19.8	14.1	27.5	24.2	31.4	14.6
Incomplete Primary School	35.7	28.3	39.9	28.0	40.3	37.2	40.1	37.3
Primary School	39.7	64.6	30.5	33.6	19.8	23.0	16.5	35.7
Secondary School	2.9	2.6	3.6	11.9	1.6	3.8	0.7	4.8
Tertiary Level	0.8	0.9	0.5	3.1	1.4	3.5	0.5	2.9
Not stated	5.9	3.6	5.6	9.4	9.3	8.3	10.8	4.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7 Household Composition and Characteristics

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

7.1 The average household size

Table 7.1.1 shows that, on average, a household in Oshikoto region is composed of 6 members. The household size in urban areas was made up of around 4 members as against 6 members in rural areas. At constituency level, the size ranges between 4 and 6 members. There are hardly any significant differences in household size between the constituencies, except for Tsumeb where the average size is only about 4 members. Detailed information on household size is presented in the Appendix 3.

Table 7.1.1 Average Household size, Oshikoto Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average household size
Oshikoto	5.6
Urban	4.2
Rural	5.8
Eengodi	5.4
Guinas	4.7
Okankolo	6.4
Olukonda	5.9
Omuntele	5.9
Omuthiyagwiipundi	5.4
Onayena	6.2
Oniipa	5.9
Onyaanya	6.0
Tsumeb	4.2

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 Oshikoto Region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons, account for 33 percent of all household members. This implies that nuclear families, i.e. head, spouse and own children, make up about 57 percent of all household members. Other relatives to the head/spouse make up 15 percent, while grandchildren account for 22 percent. This indicates that extended family members, that is, other relatives of head/spouse, constitute about 38 percent of all household members.

Tables 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 present the respective urban and rural household population composition by relationship to the head/spouse. In both urban and rural areas, children of the head/spouse are still the predominant group with 29 and 32 percent respectively. There are slight differences in the proportions of other relatives to the head/spouse in urban (19%) and rural areas (15%). The proportion of grandchildren is higher in rural (23%) than in urban (9%) areas.

Table 7.2.4 shows the distribution of households by area and by the sex of the head of household. It is interesting to note that, for the region, the proportion of female headed households is equal to that of

themale headed ones. The proportion of male-headed households is higher in urban (62%) than in rural (48%) areas. Variations can be observed at constituency level. Except for Eengodi, Guinas, Okankolo and Tsumeb, the proportion of the female headed households in the rest of the constituencies is above 50 percent.

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head	28 419	14 216	14 203	17.9	17.0	19.0
Spouse	10 125	8 935	1 190	6.4	10.7	1.6
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	51 444	26 525	24 919	32.5	31.8	33.3
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	1 173	688	485	0.7	0.8	0.6
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	34 353	17 055	17 298	21.7	20.4	23.1
Parent of Head/Spouse	1 186	917	269	0.7	1.1	0.4
Other relative of Head/Spouse	24 050	12 153	11 897	15.2	14.5	15.9
Domestic worker, non-relative	1 465	400	1 065	0.9	0.5	1.4
Other non-relative	5 878	2 517	3 361	3.7	3.0	4.5
Not stated	259	128	131	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	158 352	83 534	74 818	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head	3 393	1 285	2 108	23.8	17.7	30.1
Spouse	1 505	1 284	221	10.6	17.7	3.2
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	4 141	2 109	2 032	29.1	29.1	29.0
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	189	100	89	1.3	1.4	1.3
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	1 223	629	594	8.6	8.7	8.5
Parent of Head/Spouse	107	82	25	0.8	1.1	0.4
Other relative of Head/Spouse	2 720	1 367	1 353	19.1	18.9	19.3
Domestic worker, non-relative	51	24	27	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other non-relative	870	343	527	6.1	4.7	7.5
Not stated	46	17	29	0.3	0.2	0.4
Total	14 245	7 240	7 005	100	100	100

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

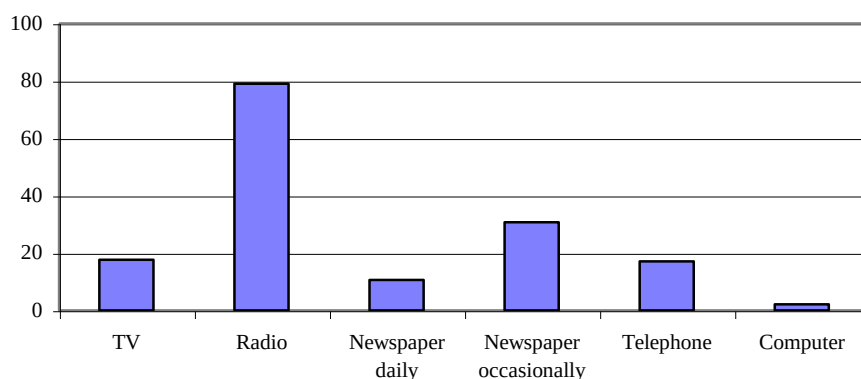
Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head	25 026	12 931	12 095	17.4	16.9	17.8
Spouse	8 620	7 651	969	6.0	10.0	1.4
Son/Daughter of Head/Spouse	47 303	24 416	22 887	32.8	32.0	33.8
Son/Daughter in law of Head/Spouse	984	588	396	0.7	0.8	0.6
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	33 130	16 426	16 704	23.0	21.5	24.6
Parent of Head/Spouse	1 079	835	244	0.7	1.1	0.4
Other relative of Head/Spouse	21 330	10 786	10 544	14.8	14.1	15.5
Domestic worker, non-relative	1 414	376	1 038	1.0	0.5	1.5
Other non-relative	5 008	2 174	2 834	3.5	2.8	4.2
Not stated	213	111	102	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	144 107	76 294	67 813	100	100	100

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

Area	Total Number of households	Number of households headed by		Percent of households headed by	
		Females	Males	Females	Males
Oshikoto	28 419	14 216	14 203	50.0	50.0
Urban	3 393	1 285	2 108	37.9	62.1
Rural	25 026	12 931	12 095	51.7	48.3
Eengodi	2 764	1 111	1 653	40.2	59.8
Guinas	1 774	377	1 397	21.3	78.7
Okankolo	2 038	954	1 084	46.8	53.2
Olukonda	1 562	862	700	55.2	44.8
Omuntele	2 553	1 447	1 106	56.7	43.3
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	2 252	2 092	51.8	48.2
Onayena	2 497	1 537	960	61.6	38.4
Oniipa	4 074	2 327	1 747	57.1	42.9
Onyaanya	3 420	2 064	1 356	60.4	39.6
Tsumeb	3 393	1 285	2 108	37.9	62.1

7.3 Access to means of communication

The Census asked all households about accessibility to selected communication services/facilities. These included television, radio, newspaper, telephone and computer. Distinction should be made between ownership and accessibility. A household may have accessibility to such a facility/service without necessarily claiming its ownership. Table 7.3.1 below presents a picture of the diversity of accessibility to these communication facilities by area. Figure 7.3.1 presents the regional situation with regard to accessibility to these facilities. It can be observed that the radio is accessible to 79 percent of all households in the region. The computer is the least accessible, with only 2 percent.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent with access to					
		TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Oshikoto	28 419	17.6	79.0	10.6	30.7	17.1	2.1
Urban	3 393	60.5	80.2	25.9	59.9	46.0	9.9
Rural	25 026	11.8	78.8	8.5	26.7	13.2	1.0
Eengodi	2 764	2.1	63.3	1.0	8.5	0.9	0.1
Guinas	1 774	25.4	76.6	4.8	18.8	24.8	2.9
Okankolo	2 038	3.2	86.8	2.6	17.2	1.0	0.5
Olukonda	1 562	24.8	82.5	23.9	41.4	33.6	1.0
Omuntele	2 553	5.3	81.0	4.0	14.3	2.4	0.5
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	4.3	77.1	5.0	23.7	13.2	0.5
Onayena	2 497	11.5	80.5	7.8	33.9	12.4	1.0
Oniipa	4 074	21.0	81.3	16.6	42.1	20.8	2.3
Onyaanya	3 420	15.6	82.2	11.6	34.0	14.9	0.7
Tsumeb	3 393	60.5	80.2	25.9	59.9	46.0	9.9

There are significant differences between urban and rural areas in terms of accessibility to these facilities/services. The urban households are relatively better off than the rural ones. For example, the television is accessible to 61 percent of the households in urban areas as compared to only 12 percent in the rural ones. The telephone is accessible to 46 percent as against 13 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

At constituency level, Eengodi, Okankolo, Omuntele, and Omuthiyagwiipundi are the ones with least accessibility to the facilities/services under consideration.

7.4 Main language spoken in the household

The Census included a question on the main language usually spoken or most spoken at home. In the Oshikoto region, several languages were identified. Tables 7.4.1 indicates the distribution of households by the main language spoken at home. Oshiwambo is the most spoken language in households in the region, with about 87 percent of the households communicating in it. Nama/Damara follows this language with about 5 percent of the households communicating in it.

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

Main Language	Number of households	Percent
San	610	2.2
Caprivi	73	0.3
Otjiherero	330	1.2
Kavango	229	0.8
Nama/Damara	1 388	4.9
Oshiwambo	24 617	86.6
Tswana	1	0.0
Afrikaans	731	2.6
German	105	0.4
English	143	0.5
Other European	63	0.2
Other African	18	0.1
Other	6	0.0
Not stated	105	0.4
Total	28 419	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 56 percent of the households having reported so. Wages and salaries, as the main source of income, was reported by 21 percent of the households. Over 1 out of 10 households in the region relied on pension as their main source of income.

Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas about 67 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 14. The opposite is the case for farming whereby 64 percent of the rural households relied on it as against only 1 percent in urban areas.

At constituency level, it is interesting to note that most of the households in the constituencies reported farming as their main source of income except for Guinas and Tsumeb whereby more than half of the households reported wages and salaries.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Farming	Business, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Oshikoto	28 419	56.3	6.1	20.6	10.6	3.2	1.5	1.7
Urban	3 393	1.4	11.1	66.8	8.3	6.9	2.5	3.0
Rural	25 026	63.8	5.4	14.3	10.9	2.7	1.4	1.5
Eengodi	2 764	85.2	3.5	4.1	3.5	1.8	0.6	1.3
Guinas	1 774	25.0	4.7	53.1	6.8	2.3	1.1	6.9
Okankolo	2 038	84.1	5.1	2.6	5.8	0.5	0.9	1.1
Olukonda	1 562	60.9	4.9	13.2	12.6	7.2	0.6	0.6
Omuntele	2 553	72.2	4.0	8.9	9.0	3.0	1.7	1.3
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	58.3	8.4	16.9	10.4	4.0	1.0	1.0
Onayena	2 497	68.0	4.1	8.0	16.0	1.0	2.1	0.6
Oniipa	4 074	49.1	7.9	19.3	18.0	2.3	1.9	1.5
Onyaanya	3 420	70.6	3.2	9.3	11.2	3.1	1.7	0.9
Tsumeb	3 393	1.4	11.1	66.8	8.3	6.9	2.5	3.0

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 dwelling are predominant as they are occupied by three quarters of all households in the region. Close to 17 percent of the households live in detached, semi detached houses. There are significant differences between urban and rural areas with respect to the types of housing units. While 79 percent of the urban households reside in detached/semi-detached dwellings, 85 percent of the rural households reside in traditional dwelling units.

At constituency level, detached and semi-detached houses predominate in Tsumeb (79%) and Guinas (45%), while traditional dwellings dominate in the rest of the constituencies. It should be noted improvised housing units (shacks) are fairly common in Guinas (15%) and Tsumeb (7%).

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

Area	Number of households	Percent					
		Detached, semi detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit (shack)	Other	Not stated
Oshikoto	28 419	16.8	1.5	75.0	2.2	3.8	0.6
Urban	3 393	79.2	4.5	0.6	6.8	7.3	1.4
Rural	25 026	8.3	1.1	85.1	1.6	3.3	0.5
Eengodi	2 764	0.7	0.8	95.2	0.9	1.9	0.5
Guinas	1 774	45.5	1.4	23.6	14.5	13.4	1.6
Okankolo	2 038	3.2	0.5	92.9	0.5	2.4	0.6
Olukonda	1 562	13.8	1.9	78.7	1.5	3.1	1.0
Omuntele	2 553	1.2	0.3	96.0	0.5	1.6	0.4
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	3.4	2.1	90.3	0.5	3.3	0.4
Onayena	2 497	2.1	0.5	94.6	0.5	2.1	0.3
Oniipa	4 074	14.3	1.0	80.4	0.7	3.4	0.3
Onyaanya	3 420	4.7	1.0	91.3	0.4	2.3	0.4
Tsumeb	3 393	79.2	4.5	0.6	6.8	7.3	1.4

8.2 Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. Most of the housing units (60%) in the region are occupied by owners, without any mortgage. This phenomenon is more common in rural (77%) than in urban (35%) areas. Housing units occupied by owners with mortgage are found mainly in urban areas (31%). Likewise, households who reside in rented dwellings not tied to their jobs are found mainly in the urban areas (19%). A significant proportion (11%) of dwelling units provided by employers are found in rural areas of the region.

At constituency level, relatively high proportions of the households own their dwellings without mortgage in all constituencies, except Guinas and Tsumeb. Owner-occupied dwellings with mortgage as well as rented ones predominate in Tsumeb. In Guinas, about 40 percent of the households reside in dwellings provided by employers.

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

Area	Number of Households	Percent						
		Rented	Owner occupied (with mortgage)	Owner occupied (no mortgage)	Rent free	Provided by employer	Other	Not Stated
Oshikoto	346 455	8.6	16.0	60.2	4.1	9.8	0.6	0.6
Urban	136 909	19.1	31.3	35.2	4.7	8.5	0.5	0.7
Rural	209 546	1.7	6.0	76.6	3.8	10.7	0.6	0.6
Eengodi	2 764	0.5	2.2	84.5	7.0	4.8	0.3	0.7
Guinas	1 774	0.7	9.0	38.8	10.9	39.6	0.1	0.8
Okankolo	2 038	0.5	7.6	88.6	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.6
Olukonda	1 562	1.0	7.0	88.9	0.6	1.7		0.8
Omuntele	2 553	0.4	4.2	90.7	0.8	2.1	1.4	0.4
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	0.2	6.1	84.9	2.3	5.8	0.5	0.2
Onayena	2 497	0.2	4.7	91.0	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.2
Oniipa	4 074	4.5	4.9	78.5	5.7	4.3	1.7	0.3
Onyaanya	3 420	0.4	4.0	88.7	3.9	2.7	0.1	0.3
Tsumeb	3 393	31.6	36.7	15.1	4.7	9.9	0.7	1.3

8.3 Average number of persons per room

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

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

Area	Average number of persons per room
Oshikoto	1.1
Urban	1.6
Rural	1.0
Eengodi	1.1
Guinas	2.0
Okankolo	1.1
Olukonda	1.2
Omuntele	1.0
Omuthiyagwiipundi	1.1
Onayena	0.8
Oniipa	1.0
Onyaanya	0.9
Tsumeb	1.6

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

The region has, on average, only one person per room. It is slightly higher in urban than in rural areas. At constituency level, the average number of persons per room is lowest in Onayena and highest in Guinas.

8.4 Materials used for construction

Information on the main materials used for the construction of roofs, floors and walls are given in Tables 8.4.1 - 8.4.3. It can be seen from Table 8.4.1 that the most commonly used material for roofing in the region are thatched grass. Two thirds of the households reside in dwellings with such roofs. Another 30 percent of the households live in dwellings whose roofs are of corrugated iron sheets. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. Whereas the predominant roofing material in the urban (92%) areas is the corrugated iron sheet that for the rural (76%) areas is thatched grass.

At constituency level, roofs with corrugated iron sheets predominate in Guinas (79%) and Tsumeb (92%), while those with thatched grass predominate in the rest of the constituencies.

With respect to materials used for the floor, sand is the most common material. Table 8.4.2 shows that slightly over half of the households in the region occupy dwellings with this type of floor. Dwellings with cement floors are occupied by 24 percent of the households, while those with mud/clay floors are occupied by another 23 percent. Differences can be observed between urban and rural areas. Dwellings with cement floors are predominant in urban areas with 85 percent of the households occupying them. In the case of rural areas, dwellings with sand floors predominate with 73 percent of the households occupying them, followed by those with mud/clay (26%) and cement (16%) floors.

At constituency level, dwellings with sand floors predominate in all the constituencies except Tsumeb. Dwellings with sand and cement floors are also fairly common in some of the constituencies.

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, wooden poles, stick and grass predominate in the region. About 57 percent of the households live in dwellings with walls made with such materials. There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. In the former, the predominant material for the walls are cement blocks/bricks (84%), while in the latter wooden poles, stick and mud (65%) predominate.

At constituency level, dwellings with walls of wooden poles, stick and mud predominate almost all constituencies except Guinas and Tsumeb. In Tsumeb walls of cement blocks/bricks predominate, while in Guinas both cement blocks/bricks as well as corrugated iron sheets are the most commonly materials used for wall construction.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood covered with melthoid	Thatch, grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Oshikoto	28 419	29.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.3	66.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
Urban	3 393	92.1	2.8	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.4
Rural	25 026	20.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5	75.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
Eengodi	2 764	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	92.6	0.2	0.5	0.5
Guinas	1 774	78.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	17.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
Okankolo	2 038	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	94.5	0.5	0.5	0.2
Olukonda	1 562	31.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	65.0	0.3	0.3	0.6
Omuntele	2 553	6.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.7	88.1	0.2	0.7	0.5
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	16.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	81.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
Onayena	2 497	9.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.3	87.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Oniipa	4 074	38.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	57.7	1.5	0.2	0.2
Onyaanya	3 420	12.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	2.8	82.0	0.6	0.5	0.3
Tsumeb	3 393	92.1	2.8	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.4

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

Area	Number of households	Percent				
		Sand	Cement	Mud/Clay	Other	Not stated
Oshikoto	28 419	51.7	24.1	23.0	0.5	0.8
Urban	3 393	10.0	85.4	1.3	1.5	1.8
Rural	25 026	57.3	15.8	25.9	0.4	0.6
Eengodi	2 764	88.9	2.7	7.4	0.0	0.9
Guinas	1 774	49.7	43.7	3.0	2.1	1.5
Okankolo	2 038	79.1	1.9	18.0	0.2	0.8
Olukonda	1 562	43.9	34.4	20.8	0.0	0.8
Omuntele	2 553	66.9	5.7	26.8	0.3	0.3
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	66.2	11.3	22.1	0.2	0.3
Onayena	2 497	44.9	10.5	43.9	0.4	0.4
Oniipa	4 074	36.9	31.3	30.8	0.3	0.6
Onyaanya	3 420	43.8	10.2	44.9	0.3	0.8
Tsumeb	3 393	10.0	85.4	1.3	1.5	1.8

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Cement block or bricks	Burnt bricks/ Face bricks	Mud/Clay bricks	Corrugated iron sheets	Prefab	Wooden poles, stick and grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Oshikoto	28 419	19.1	0.5	9.4	7.2	0.9	57.3	3.8	1.2	0.5
Urban	3 393	83.6	0.6	0.5	10.4	2.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.0
Rural	25 026	10.4	0.5	10.6	6.8	0.7	65.1	4.3	1.3	0.4
Eengodi	2 764	1.0	0.2	3.6	2.5	0.2	90.3	0.8	0.7	0.7
Guinas	1 774	36.5	0.8	1.7	30.9	1.0	16.5	10.3	1.3	0.9
Okankolo	2 038	1.2	0.8	6.0	1.1	0.4	85.8	3.6	0.5	0.4
Olukonda	1 562	16.1	1.1	1.3	6.0	0.4	62.6	8.1	3.6	0.7
Omuntele	2 553	3.8	0.2	7.2	2.1	0.3	79.7	5.2	1.1	0.5
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	8.9	0.3	17.7	8.0	0.4	61.4	2.4	0.6	0.3
Onayena	2 497	6.0	0.1	13.6	1.7	0.2	74.8	1.3	2.0	0.4
Oniipa	4 074	19.2	0.9	17.7	8.5	2.4	42.7	6.8	1.5	0.2
Onyaanya	3 420	6.6	0.5	10.4	5.1	0.4	71.9	3.4	1.3	0.5
Tsumeb	3 393	83.6	0.6	0.5	10.4	2.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.0

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 (84%) in the region rely on wood and charcoal from wood for cooking. This proportion is even higher in rural areas (92%) than in urban ones (23%). A higher proportion of households use electricity for cooking urban (57%) than in rural (3%) areas.

At constituency level, all of them, except Tsumeb, extensively make use of wood/charcoal from wood for cooking purposes. In Tsumeb, 57 percent of the household use electricity, 23 percent use wood/charcoal from wood, while another 16 percent utilise gas for cooking purposes.

It can be observed in Table 8.5.2 that, in the region as a whole, the candle, wood, paraffin and electricity are all used by households for lighting purposes. The corresponding proportions of households are 34, 29, 20 and 14 percent respectively. In the urban areas more than three quarters of the households use electricity for lighting. On the other hand, in the rural areas, the candle, wood and paraffin are all utilised, with the corresponding proportions being 36, 33 and 23 percent respectively.

At Constituency level, except for Tsumeb, households in the rest of the constituencies make use paraffin, the candle and wood for lighting purposes. Most of the households (77%) in Tsumeb use electricity for the same purpose.

Table 8.5.3 shows that about 21 percent of the households do not heat their homes. Almost two thirds of the households in the region use wood/charcoal from wood to heat their homes. In urban areas, electricity and wood/charcoal from wood are the main sources of energy for heating purposes. The corresponding proportion of households using them are 47 and 19 percent respectively. On the other hand, in rural areas, most of the households (72%) use only wood/charcoal from wood for the same purpose.

With regard to constituencies, other than Tsumeb, most of the households in the rest of the constituencies use wood/charcoal from wood. In Tsumeb, about 47 percent of the households make use of electricity for the same purpose.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/ Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal -coal	Solar	No cooking	Other	Not stated
Oshikoto	28 419	9.1	1.0	84.0	3.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4
Urban	3 393	57.3	1.3	22.9	16.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1
Rural	25 026	2.6	1.0	92.3	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3
Eengodi	2 764	0.2	0.7	96.6	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Guinas	1 774	10.0	0.8	82.5	4.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9
Okankolo	2 038	0.3	0.6	96.8	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
Olukonda	1 562	6.3	1.5	82.0	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	3.8	0.5
Omuntele	2 553	0.2	0.7	96.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.3
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	3.2	0.7	94.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Onayena	2 497	0.5	0.6	94.3	1.1	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.1
Oniipa	4 074	4.1	2.0	87.0	4.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4
Onyaanya	3 420	1.0	1.1	95.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Tsumeb	3 393	57.3	1.3	22.9	16.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1

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

Area	Number of households	Percent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Oshikoto	28 419	14.5	20.3	34.0	0.4	0.6	28.8	1.0	0.4
Urban	3 393	77.1	1.5	18.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1
Rural	25 026	6.0	22.9	36.1	0.4	0.6	32.6	1.1	0.3
Eengodi	2 764	0.4	20.1	23.6	0.1	0.7	54.2	0.6	0.3
Guinas	1 774	24.0	16.1	45.9	0.3	1.2	9.2	1.6	1.5
Okankolo	2 038	0.6	8.5	14.7	0.2	0.3	75.1	0.4	0.2
Olukonda	1 562	15.2	32.3	39.6	2.5	0.5	9.2	0.5	0.2
Omuntele	2 553	0.5	38.8	28.1	0.3	0.6	30.8	0.5	0.4
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	4.9	26.3	38.1	0.2	0.6	29.0	0.7	0.2
Onayena	2 497	1.4	21.3	33.6	0.3	0.7	39.9	2.8	0.2
Oniipa	4 074	11.7	19.3	50.9	0.4	0.8	15.3	1.3	0.2
Onyaanya	3 420	2.3	22.1	39.9	0.1	0.5	33.6	1.2	0.3
Tsumeb	3 393	77.1	1.5	18.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood /charcoal for wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No heating	Other	Not stated
Oshikoto	28 419	8.0	2.0	65.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	21.2	0.6	0.6
Urban	3 393	46.6	1.1	18.5	2.6	0.6	0.2	28.6	0.6	1.2
Rural	25 026	2.8	2.1	72.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	20.2	0.6	0.5
Eengodi	2 764	0.3	1.5	88.4	0.1	0.7	0.7	7.7	0.2	0.3
Guinas	1 774	7.7	1.2	35.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	52.4	0.2	1.6
Okankolo	2 038	0.5	1.2	95.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5
Olukonda	1 562	9.7	2.1	32.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	52.6	1.9	0.4
Omuntele	2 553	0.5	4.1	73.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	19.2	1.4	0.4
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	3.0	1.4	86.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	7.6	0.3	0.3
Onayena	2 497	0.6	1.8	73.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.6	0.8	0.4
Oniipa	4 074	4.3	3.6	62.6	1.6	0.5	0.3	25.6	0.7	0.9
Onyaanya	3 420	1.5	1.7	74.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	20.6	0.1	0.4
Tsumeb	3 393	46.6	1.1	18.5	2.6	0.6	0.2	28.6	0.6	1.2

9 Water Supply and Sanitation

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

9.1 Type of water supply

88% of all households in Oshikoto region have access to safe water

The percent distribution of households by source of water for drinking and cooking is shown in Figure 9.1.1 as well as in Table 9.1.1 for the region, urban and rural areas and constituencies. 43 percent of the households in the region depend on piped water within their compounds for drinking and cooking. For public health purposes, water from pipes and boreholes, except those with open tanks, is regarded as safe for drinking and cooking. For the region as a whole, 88 percent of the households have access to safe water.

It can be observed in Table 9.1.1 that about 43 percent of the households in the region have piped water within their compounds. Another 40 percent get their water from public pipes. However, about 7 percent still rely on rivers, streams, dams and canals for their water.

There are distinct differences between urban and rural areas. In urban areas safe water is available to 98 percent of the households. The corresponding proportion for the rural areas is 87 percent. Whereas piped water within the compound is available to 78 percent of the households, the proportion in the rural areas is only 39 percent. On the other hand, water from public pipes is available to 42 percent of the households in rural area as against 19 percent in the urban ones. Higher proportions of households in rural (4%) areas than in urban (1%) ones get their water from natural sources.

In constituencies, the proportion of households with safe water ranges from 73 percent in Engondi to 98 percent in Tsumeb. Most of the households rely on water in pipes within their compounds or public pipes. Safe boreholes are a common feature in the constituencies of Engondi, Guinas and Okankolo.

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

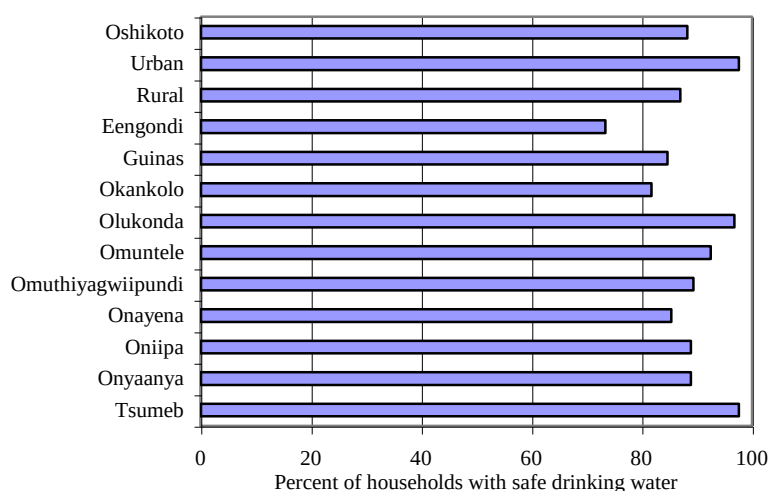


Table 9.1.1 Percent of households by source of water, Oshikoto Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Piped water within	Public pipe	Safe borehole	Safe water	River/ Stream/ Dam/ Canal	Other	Not stated
Oshikoto	28 419	43.4	39.5	5.4	88.3	3.9	7.1	0.8
Urban	3 393	78.3	18.5	0.8	97.6	0.5	0.4	1.5
Rural	25 026	38.7	42.3	6.0	87.0	4.4	8.0	0.7
Eengodi	2 764	55.2	7.4	10.8	73.4	0.7	24.7	1.2
Guinas	1 774	45.1	15.1	24.5	84.7	3.6	10.0	1.7
Okankolo	2 038	53.2	11.5	17.1	81.8	5.1	12.0	1.1
Olukonda	1 562	54.4	41.6	0.8	96.8	2.0	0.8	0.4
Omuntele	2 553	13.4	78.6	0.5	92.5	1.2	5.6	0.7
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	26.5	61.0	1.9	89.4	3.8	6.1	0.7
Onayena	2 497	33.4	47.1	4.9	85.4	9.7	4.5	0.5
Oniipa	4 074	57.5	29.3	2.1	88.9	6.0	4.6	0.4
Onyaanya	3 420	21.7	64.5	2.7	88.9	5.7	4.9	0.5
Tsumeb	3 393	78.3	18.5	0.8	97.6	0.5	0.4	1.5

Table 9.1.2 presents the percent distribution of households by distance to the water source. It can be seen that over 50 percent of the households are relatively close to the water source with a distance of 100 metres or less. However, about 20 percent of the households in the region have to cover more than one kilometre to fetch their water. The situation is worse for rural than for urban areas. Relatively higher proportions of rural than urban households cover relatively longer distances to fetch their water.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		0	1-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-1000	1000+	Not stated
Oshikoto	28 419	44.8	11.5	3.1	2.1	1.6	3.3	11.8	20.4	1.3
Urban	3 393	85.4	12.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0
Rural	25 026	39.3	11.3	3.5	2.4	1.9	3.7	13.4	23.1	1.3
Eengodi	2 764	55.3	3.0	1.3	1.0	0.5	2.4	8.4	27.6	0.5
Guinas	1 774	48.3	30.7	5.0	2.1	1.0	1.8	2.7	1.7	6.8
Okankolo	2 038	53.5	10.5	3.8	2.5	1.0	3.9	7.7	16.5	0.5
Olukonda	1 562	54.5	10.2	4.2	3.4	3.8	6.3	11.8	4.9	0.8
Omuntele	2 553	14.8	10.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.4	17.2	44.2	2.4
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	26.7	7.3	3.1	1.7	1.6	4.3	19.8	34.6	0.9
Onayena	2 497	33.7	17.1	6.7	3.3	2.6	3.4	16.6	16.3	0.5
Oniipa	4 074	58.0	9.2	3.0	2.8	1.5	4.3	9.9	10.8	0.6
Onyaanya	3 420	22.6	12.7	4.0	2.8	2.6	3.5	18.1	32.3	1.3
Tsumeb	3 393	85.4	12.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0

9.2 Type of toilet facility

Seven out ten households in Oshikoto region have no toilet facility

Table 9.2 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. About 7 out of 10 households in Oshikoto region have no toilet facility. Instead, they utilise the bush. Only 16 percent of the households in the region use a flush toilet facility. Notable differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas 79 percent of the households in the rural areas have no toilet facility, the corresponding proportion in the urban ones is only 3 percent. Over 90 percent of the households in the urban areas use a flush toilet while the corresponding percentage in the rural areas is 5.

Alarmingly high proportions of the households in most of the constituencies have no access to toilet facilities. The notable exceptions are Tsumeb and Olukonda. It is worth noting that the pit long drop latrine is utilised by about 40 percent of the households in Olukonda.

Table 9.2 Percent of households by toilet facility, Oshikoto 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
Oshikoto	28 419	9.3	6.6	1.4	10.4	1.4	70.2	0.5	0.3
Urban	3 393	56.2	36.7	0.5	0.4	2.0	3.2	0.2	0.8
Rural	25 026	2.9	2.5	1.5	11.7	1.3	79.2	0.5	0.3
Eengodi	2 764	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.1	96.2	0.3	0.2
Guinas	1 774	8.6	15.1	1.4	3.9	1.5	68.1	0.7	0.8
Okankolo	2 038	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.5	96.3	0.1	0.3
Olukonda	1 562	4.7	3.6	2.8	40.5	1.1	47.1	0.1	0.1
Omuntele	2 553	0.7	0.5	0.6	10.3	0.5	85.4	1.7	0.3
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	1.8	1.6	1.0	7.2	0.8	87.3	0.2	0.1
Onayena	2 497	2.0	2.4	0.6	16.5	1.5	76.1	0.3	0.7
Oniipa	4 074	6.7	1.8	4.2	23.5	3.4	59.7	0.5	0.2
Onyaanya	3 420	1.3	2.0	1.2	6.7	1.2	86.5	0.9	0.2
Tsumeb	3 393	56.2	36.7	0.5	0.4	2.0	3.2	0.2	0.8

9.3 Garbage and refuse disposal

Table 9.3 shows the percent distribution of households by means of disposing garbage/refuse. The most common means of disposing garbage in Oshikoto region is incineration, which is utilised by one third of the households. This means of disposal is utilised mainly in rural (38%) areas. Regular pick-up of garbage is a common feature in urban areas with 58 percent of the households enjoying this service. Incineration, the rubbish pit and roadside dumping are all popular means of garbage disposal in all the constituencies, except Tsumeb, where regular collection is the most common.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Oshikoto	28 419	12.6	15.6	33.3	14.9	17.5	4.8	1.2
Urban	3 393	57.6	20.0	0.4	10.3	9.5	0.7	1.5
Rural	25 026	6.5	15.0	37.8	15.5	18.6	5.4	1.2
Eengodi	2 764	9.7	23.6	37.6	16.9	9.2	2.2	0.8
Guinas	1 774	12.0	5.0	16.2	24.5	34.8	5.4	2.1
Okankolo	2 038	6.6	20.0	44.7	15.5	12.0	0.3	1.0
Olukonda	1 562	3.4	11.5	36.5	3.9	24.5	19.3	1.0
Omuntele	2 553	4.9	11.6	35.3	15.4	24.1	7.2	1.6
Omuthiyagwiipundi	4 344	5.4	21.2	36.6	17.1	16.0	2.6	1.2
Onayena	2 497	4.4	11.7	49.3	4.1	22.7	6.4	1.4
Oniipa	4 074	9.3	9.0	31.3	21.2	22.1	5.8	1.3
Onyaanya	3 420	3.4	16.2	48.2	14.9	10.9	5.6	0.8
Tsumeb	3 393	57.6	20.0	0.4	10.3	9.5	0.7	1.5

10 Fertility

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

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

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

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

10.1 Levels of Fertility

On the average, women in Oshikoto region have 4 to 5 children

The total fertility rates for Oshikoto region by urban and rural areas and by constituency are shown in Table 10.1.1. On the average, at the time of the Census, women were expected to give birth to four to five children. Women in urban areas were expected to have four children, while those in rural areas gave birth to five children. The total fertility rates for constituencies ranged from about four in Olukonda and Tsumeb to about eight in Okankolo.

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

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Oshikoto	4.7
Urban	3.5
Rural	4.9
Eengodi	6.6
Guinas	5.0
Okankolo	7.7
Olukonda	3.6
Omuntele	4.5
Omuthiyagwiipundi	5.4
Onayena	4.2
Oniipa	4.0
Onyaanya	4.0
Tsumeb	3.5

10.2 Fertility Pattern

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

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Oshikoto region is shown in Table 10.2..1 Motherhood starts at a fairly early age, and child bearing is still relatively significant in the late ages. Teen-age females contribute 9 percent to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above contribute another 12 percent. Child-bearing for women is concentrated in the 20–39 age groups which contribute 80 percent to the total fertility in the region.

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

Age group	ASFR	Percent
15 – 19	0.0818	9
20 – 22	0.1767	19
25 – 29	0.1967	21
30 – 34	0.2002	21
35 – 39	0.1758	19
40 – 44	0.0874	9
45 – 49	0.0251	3

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

11 Mortality and Orphanhood

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

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

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

11.1 Mortality

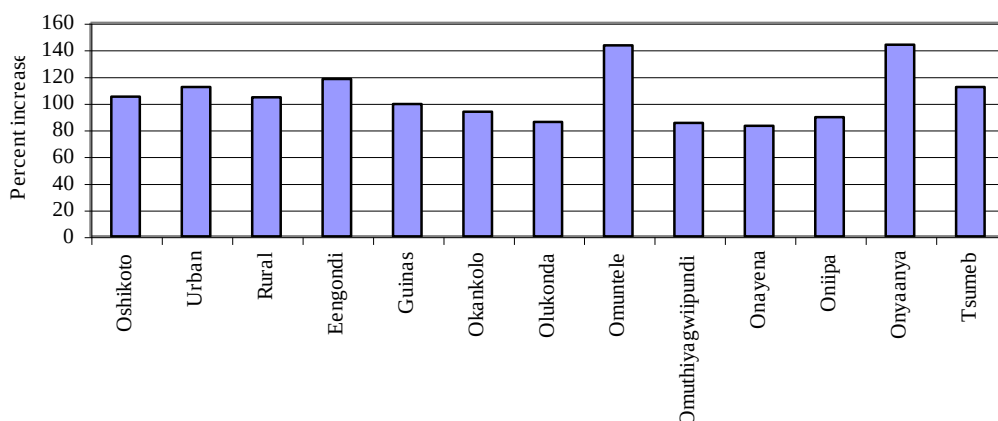
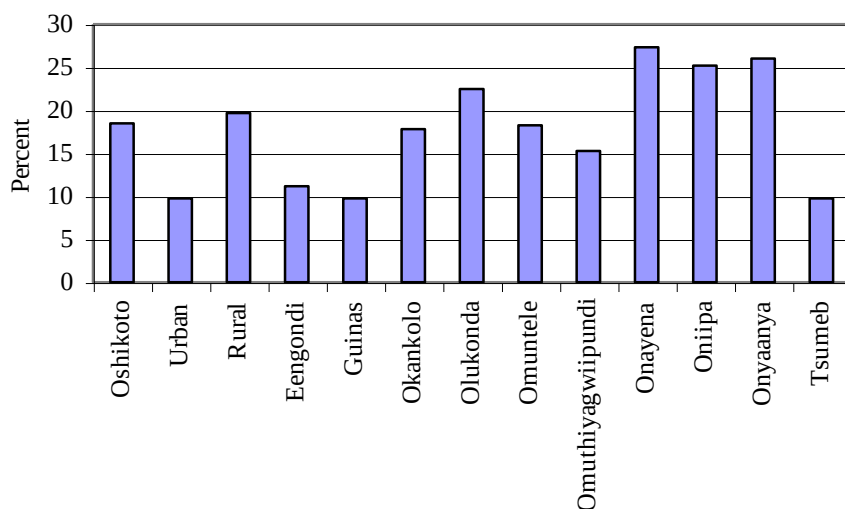
Table 11.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households from 1998 to 2001 in Oshikoto region. It can be observed that the number of deaths has been increasing since 1999.

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

Year	Total	Females	Males	Not stated
1998	1 843	831	1 012	
1999	1 793	821	972	
2000	2 421	1 076	1 345	
2001*	3 669	1 728	1 808	134

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

Figure 11.1.1 shows the percent increase in the number of deaths between 1999 and 2001 for the region, urban and rural and the constituencies. The percent increase ranges from 83 to 140 in Onayena and Onyaanya constituencies respectively. The magnitude of mortality in the region can also be observed by looking at households which had at least one death within the last 3 years before the Census. This is shown in figure 11.1.2. For the region as a whole, close to two out of five households have experienced at least one death within the three years before the Census. Over one out of four households in Onayena have had a death within the last three years.

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

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

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

The various indicators are presented in Table 11.1.2. The infant mortality rate for Oshikoto Region is 57 and 60 infant deaths for 1 000 live births respectively for females and males. Infant mortality is lower for urban than for rural areas. With regard to constituencies, Onyaanya has the highest infant mortality rates for females (71), while Okankolo has the highest for males (86). Whereas Olukonda constituency has the lowest infant mortality for females (22), Onayena has the lowest for males (36).

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.

The life expectancy at birth in the region is 51 and 50 years respectively for females and males. Rural areas are worse off than the urban areas. Onyaanya females and Oniipa males had the lowest life expectancy at birth of 38 and 43 years respectively. The life expectancy at birth for females in Guinas and for males in Olukonda are relatively high when compared to the rest of the constituencies.

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

Area	Infant mortality		Child Mortality		Under-5 Mortality		Life expectancy at birth	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Oshikoto	57	60	21	23	79	78	51	50
Urban	57	60	21	23	79	78	58	54
Rural	54	53	20	19	75	67	50	50
Eengodi	59	50	23	17	83	63	47	57
Guinas	52	66	18	27	71	82	64	51
Okankolo	49	86	16	40	66	118	53	50
Olukonda	22	44	4	14	26	54	51	64
Omuntele	68	75	28	32	97	101	51	60
Omuthiyagwiipundi	49	57	17	21	66	74	50	50
Onayena	42	36	13	10	55	43	55	50
Oniipa	68	55	28	20	97	71	51	43
Onyaanya	71	63	30	25	102	83	38	44
Tsumeb	54	53	20	19	75	67	58	54

11.2 Orphanhood

Information on orphanhood, particularly for children, provides an indirect indicator for adult mortality. It also reflects on the degree of dependency at household level. Table 11.2.1 below presents the number of households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years. It can be observed that 29 percent of the households in Oshikoto 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 about 4 percent. This implies that in 1 out of every 25 households there is a child without both parents, relying on extended family relatives for survival. It can be seen that more households in rural areas as compared to urban areas have orphans. At constituency level, Onayena has the highest proportion of households with at least one child who has lost one parent and Tsumeb has the lowest. The constituency with the highest percentage of households with at least one child who has lost both parents is Onyaanya and the one with the lowest is Guinas.

Table 11.2.1 Households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years by area, Oshikoto 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
Oshikoto	21 249	6 050	28.5	798	3.8
Urban	1 948	313	16.1	58	3.0
Rural	19 301	5 737	29.7	740	3.8
Eengodi	1 938	509	26.3	73	3.8
Guinas	1 072	204	19.0	27	2.5
Okankolo	1 714	444	25.9	56	3.3
Olukonda	1 236	384	31.1	49	4.0
Omuntele	2 103	580	27.6	73	3.5
Omuthiyagwiipundi	3 173	967	30.5	107	3.4
Onayena	2 087	698	33.4	83	4.0
Oniipa	3 220	1 052	32.7	132	4.1
Onyaanya	2 758	899	32.6	140	5.1
Tsumeb	1 948	313	16.1	58	3.0

The number of orphaned children aged below 15 years is presented in Table 11.2.2. For the region as a whole, 13 percent of all children under this age have lost one parent. This is more than one out of every 10 children under 15 years of age living with only one parent. The proportion of orphans under the same age without both parents is slightly over 1 percent. This implies that more than 1 out of every 100 children under the age of 15 have no parents. There are hardly any differences between urban and rural areas, nor between constituencies.

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

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oshikoto	69 839	9 288	13.3	940	1.3
Urban	4 700	445	9.5	74	1.6
Rural	65 139	8 843	13.6	866	1.3
Eengodi	6 895	793	11.5	88	1.3
Guinas	3 311	310	9.4	29	0.9
Okankolo	6 271	648	10.3	62	1.0
Olukonda	3 838	597	15.6	56	1.5
Omuntele	7 329	929	12.7	87	1.2
Omuthiyagwiipundi	10 966	1 447	13.2	121	1.1
Onayena	6 789	1 099	16.2	99	1.5
Oniipa	10 295	1 591	15.5	158	1.5
Onyaanya	9 445	1 429	15.1	166	1.8
Tsumeb	4 700	445	9.5	74	1.6

Appendix 1: Census Definitions of Concepts and Classifications

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

Geographic and Migration Concepts

The Oshikoto Region consisted of ten Constituencies, namely Eengodi, Guinas, Okankolo, Olukonda, Omuntele, Omuthiyagwiipundi, Onayena, Oniipa, Onyaanya, and Tsumeb.

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

Demographic and Social Concepts

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

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

- (i) Never married: persons who had never married before in their lifetime.
- (ii) Married legally or customarily: persons who during the reference period were married under legal systems of the country or the customs of the local area.
- (iii) Married consensually: persons of the opposite sex living together as husband and wife without any legal or customary ceremony.
- (iv) Separated: married persons who were not living together as husband and wife but who had not been legally or customarily divorced.
- (v) Divorced: persons whose marriage had been cancelled legally or customarily and not remarried.
- (vi) Widowed: persons whose spouses were dead and were not married at the time of the Census.

Early Childhood Development

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

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

Literacy and Education Concepts

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

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

Economic Items

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

Type of activity	The economic activity status of the respondents during the reference period. The following are the definitions of the various categories of economic activity status used:
(i)	Worked: Those who worked for at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain during the reference period.

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

Occupation The kind of work done during the reference period by those who worked or had a business and by those who are unemployed but had previously worked.

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

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

- (i) Subsistence or communal farmer with paid employees: A person who, for at least one hour during the reference period, operated his or her own Subsistence or Communal farm and hired one or more employees.
- (ii) Subsistence or communal farmer without paid employees: Own account workers are those who, for at least one hour during the period, operated their own subsistence or communal farm, without paid employees, and worked for own consumption or profit. Included in this category are only the subsistence/communal farmers. These are people who are in crop farming (e.g. Mahangu farmers, Maize farmers, etc.) or animal farming (cattle, chickens, etc.)
- (iii) Other employer with paid employees: A person who, for at least one hour during the reference period, operated his or her own economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade, and hired one or more

employees.

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

Housing Conditions

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

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

Number of Rooms

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

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

Material used for outer walls

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

Material used for the roof

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

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

Main source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating	The questions referred to the source of energy most often used during the year. The codes for source of energy for cooking were: (i) Electricity (ii) Paraffin (iii) Wood/Charcoal from wood (iv) Gas (v) Charcoal - coal (vi) Solar (vii) No cooking (viii) Other The codes for source of energy for lighting were: (i) Electricity (ii) Paraffin (iii) Candle (iv) Gas (v) Solar (vi) Wood (vii) Other The codes for source of energy for heating were: (i) Electricity (ii) Paraffin (iii) Wood/Wood charcoal (iv) Gas (v) Charcoal - coal (vi) Solar (vii) No heating (viii) Other
Access to means of communication	This question provides data on how news and other information reached the household. The categories below refer to access to the source, not ownership of the item: (i) Television (ii) Radio (iii) Newspaper, daily (iv) Newspaper, occasionally (v) Telephone/cell (vi) Computer

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

Fertility and Mortality

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

Main Questionnaire

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