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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

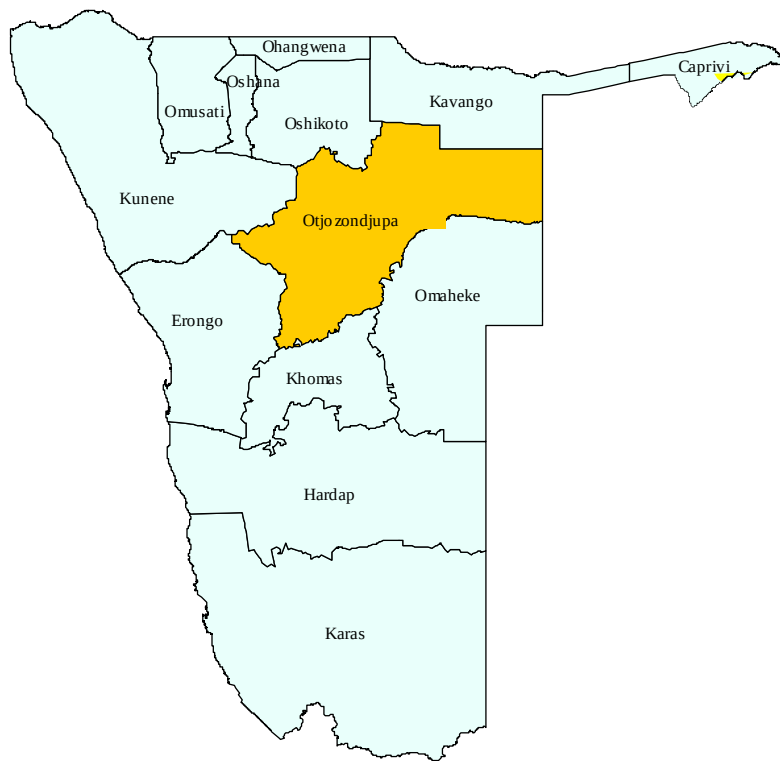
It is our sincere hope that the Census results, and in particular this report, will be put to good use by both policy makers and planners for objective formulation and implementation of programmes and policies for the development of our nation.

Immanuel Ngatjizeko, M. P.

Director General

National Planning Commission

Windhoek, November 2004



Otjozondjupa Region



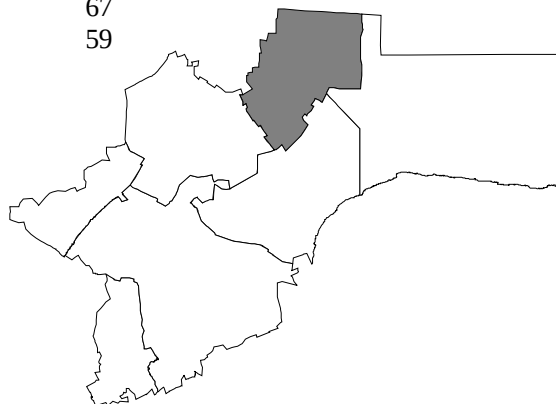
Population:	
Grootfontein	23 793
Okahandja	18 071
Okakarara	21 820
Omatako	26 908
Otavi	12 387
Otjiwarongo	23 412
Tsumkwe	9 002

Otjozondjupa Region – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size	2001	1991		2001	1991
Total	135 384	102 536	Children 6-15 years attending school, Percent		
Females	65 488	55 221	Girls	76	...
Males	69 896	47 315	Boys	73	...
Growth Rate (%)	2.8	..	Labour force, 15+ years, percent		
In Urban/Rural, percent			In labour force	54	64
Urban areas	41	46	Employed	68	80
Rural areas	59	54	Unemployed	32	20
Sex ratio			Outside labour force	35	36
Males per 100 females	107	117	Student	32	27
			Homemaker	45	51
			Retired, too old, etc.	16	22
Area: In square Kilometres	105 185	108 124	Housing Conditions, percent		
Population density			Households with		
Persons per sq. km	1.3	0.9	Safe water	94	98
Age composition, percent			No toilet facility	43	42
Under 5 years	14	14	Electricity for lighting	42	39
5 – 14 years	24	23	Access to radio	80	62
15 – 59 years	55	57	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	60	65
60+ years	5	6	Main Source of income, percent		
Marital status: 15 years and above, Percent			Household main income		
Never married	55	47	Farming	15	..
Married legally, of whom	26	25	Wages & Salaries	55	..
Married with certificate	16	...	Cash remittance	10	..
Married traditionally	10	...	Business, non-farming	8	..
Married consensually	13	21	Pension	7	..
Divorced/Separated	2	2	Fertility		
Widowed	3	3	Average number of children per woman	4.7	5.7
Citizenship, percent			Mortality		
Namibian	89	97	Infant deaths per 1000 live births		
Non-Namibian	11	3	Females	55	..
Main language spoken at home			Males	63	..
Percent of households			Both Sexes	59	67
Otjiherero	28	30	Life expectancy at birth, years		
Nama/Damara	22	25	Females	64	63
Oshiwambo	20	18	Males	57	59
Private households			Orphanhood, children under 15 years, percent		
Number	25 338	21 093	Orphaned by		
Average size	4.6	4.3	Mother	3	...
Head of Household, percent			Father	6	...
Females	33	24	Both parents	1	...
Males	67	76	Disability, percent		
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent	74	66	With disability	4	2
Education, 15+ years, percent			Of whom		
Never attended	24	35	Deaf	19	32
Currently at school	12	10	Blind	32	13
Left school	60	55	Speech	13	10
			Limbs	36	39
			Hands	12	..
			Legs	24	..
			Mental	5	18

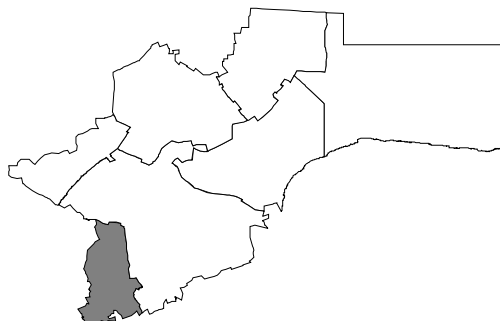
Grootfontein Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	23 793	In labour force	71
Females	11 158	Employed	75
Males	12 635	Unemployed	25
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	113	Student	23
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	32
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	43
5 – 14 years	20	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	60	Households with	
60+ years	4	Safe water	97
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	33
Percent		Electricity for lighting	51
Never married	50	Access to radio	78
Married with certificate	20	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	8	Household main income	
Married consensually	19	Farming	7
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	57
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	23
Private households		Business, non-farming	6
Number	4 916	Pension	4
Average size	4.4	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	30	per woman	4.3
Males	70	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	34
Never attended	24	Males	38
Currently at school	8	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	66	Females	64
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	56
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	67	With disability	3
Boys	59		



Okahandja Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	18 071	In labour force	71
Females	8 917	Employed	64
Males	9 154	Unemployed	36
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	103	Student	41
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	29
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	24
5 – 14 years	21	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	61	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	97
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	29
Percent		Electricity for lighting	59
Never married	60	Access to radio	79
Married with certificate	21	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	3	Household main income	
Married consensually	12	Farming	3
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	68
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	4
Private households		Business, non-farming	12
Number	3 724	Pension	7
Average size	4.7	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	35	per woman	4.3
Males	65	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	36
Never attended	15	Males	42
Currently at school	10	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	72	Females	62
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	57
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	85	With disability	4
Boys	82		



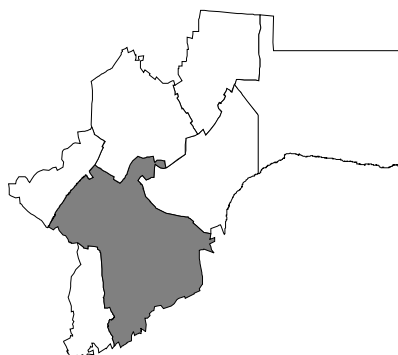
Okakarara Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	21 820	In labour force	32
Females	10 519	Employed	48
Males	11 301	Unemployed	52
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	107	Student	30
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	48
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	18
5 – 14 years	26	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	49	Households with	
60+ years	9	Safe water	87
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	79
Percent		Electricity for lighting	17
Never married	70	Access to radio	87
Married with certificate	4	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	15	Household main income	
Married consensually	5	Farming	46
Divorced/Separated	2	Wages & Salaries	20
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	4
Private households		Business, non-farming	10
Number	36 812	Pension	13
Average size	5.9	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	41	per woman	5.0
Males	59	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	49
Never attended	28	Males	74
Currently at school	19	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	51	Females	61
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	60
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	87	With disability	6
Boys	84		



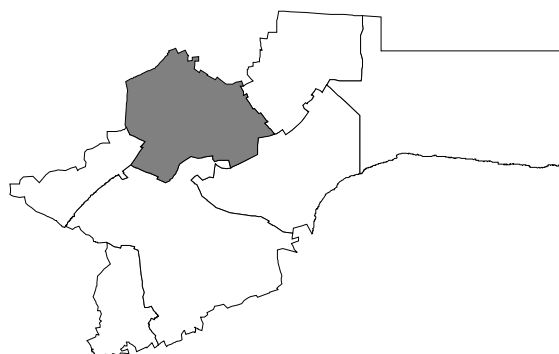
Omatako Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	26 908	In labour force	50
Females	12 537	Employed	64
Males	14 371	Unemployed	36
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	115	Student	41
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	44
Under 5 years	17	Retired, too old, etc.	9
5 – 14 years	29	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	50	Households with	
60+ years	4	Safe water	90
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	48
Percent		Electricity for lighting	44
Never married	52	Access to radio	85
Married with certificate	13	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	16	Household main income	
Married consensually	12	Farming	17
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	71
Widowed	3	Cash remittance	1
Private households		Business, non-farming	3
Number	2 827	Pension	5
Average size	4.2	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	21	per woman	5.9
Males	79	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	91
Never attended	26	Males	92
Currently at school	17	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	45	Females	74
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	66
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	72	With disability	5
Boys	72		



Otavi Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	12 387	In labour force	64
Females	5 834	Employed	77
Males	6 544	Unemployed	23
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	112	Student	24
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	53
Under 5 years	14	Retired, too old, etc.	18
5 – 14 years	21	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	58	Households with	
60+ years	5	Safe water	95
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	38
Percent		Electricity for lighting	37
Never married	51	Access to radio	87
Married with certificate	19	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	5	Household main income	
Married consensually	22	Farming	5
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	64
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	12
Private households		Business, non-farming	5
Number	3 007	Pension	7
Average size	4.0	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	25	per woman	4.8
Males	75	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent	65	Females	48
Never attended	32	Males	65
Currently at school	7	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	57	Females	66
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	67
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	66	With disability	3
Boys	62		



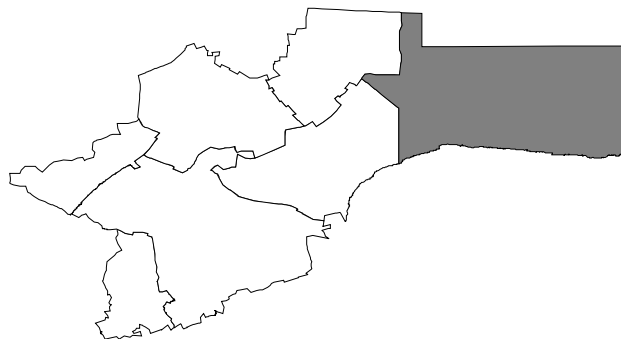
Otjiwarongo Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	23 412	In labour force	67
Females	12 119	Employed	70
Males	11 293	Unemployed	30
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	93	Student	36
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	35
Under 5 years	12	Retired, too old, etc.	20
5 – 14 years	21	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	60	Households with	
60+ years	6	Safe water	96
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	23
Percent		Electricity for lighting	51
Never married	60	Access to radio	83
Married with certificate	20	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	2	Household main income	
Married consensually	14	Farming	3
Divorced/Separated	1	Wages & Salaries	65
Widowed	2	Cash remittance	10
Private households		Business, non-farming	9
Number	5 556	Pension	8
Average size	4.1	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	42	per woman	3.9
Males	58	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	42
Never attended	15	Males	43
Currently at school	11	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	72	Females	57
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	45
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	85	With disability	5
Boys	82		



Tsumkwe Constituency – Census Indicators, 2001

Population Size		Labour force, 15+ years, percent	
Total	9 002	In labour force	31
Females	4 404	Employed	79
Males	4 598	Unemployed	21
Sex ratio		Outside labour force	
Males per 100 females	104	Student	18
Age composition, percent		Homemaker	64
Under 5 years	16	Retired, too old, etc.	11
5 – 14 years	28	Housing Conditions, percent	
15 – 59 years	48	Households with	
60+ years	7	Safe water	95
Marital status: 15 years and above		No toilet facility	88
Percent		Electricity for lighting	6
Never married	38	Access to radio	38
Married with certificate	5	Main Source of income, percent	
Married traditionally	44	Household main income	
Married consensually	5	Farming	50
Divorced/Separated	3	Wages & Salaries	25
Widowed	4	Cash remittance	3
Private households		Business, non-farming	5
Number	1 627	Pension	5
Average size	5.5	Fertility	
Head of Household, percent		Average number of children	
Females	24	per woman	6.2
Males	76	Mortality	
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	
Education, 15+ years, percent		Females	72
Never attended	48	Males	81
Currently at school	12	Life expectancy at birth, years	
Left school	37	Females	61.80
Children 6-15 years attending school		Males	53
Percent		Disability, percent	
Girls	63	With disability	4
Boys	55		



1 General Overview

1.1 Total Enumerated Population

The total population enumerated in Otjozondjupa region was 135 384. Out of these, 65 488 were females while 69 896 were males. This gives a sex ratio of close to 107 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 Otjozondjupa, but were not present on the Census reference night, were enumerated elsewhere if they spent the night in Namibia.

The enumeration exercise covered all persons in private households and institutions, the homeless and overnight travellers. Figure 1.1 below provides a breakdown of the population by these groups. The population in private households constitutes close to 86 percent of the total enumerated population. Population in institutions is quite high, making up about 14 percent of the total population. About 58 percent of the population is found in households with a size of 6 or more members.

Figure 1.2 presents the distribution of households by size. About 17 percent of the households are made up of one person, while the population in these households makes up 4 percent of the total household population in the region. Slightly over 30 percent of the households have 6 or more persons, but their population, as noted above, is about 58 percent.

Figure 1.1 Total population, Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census

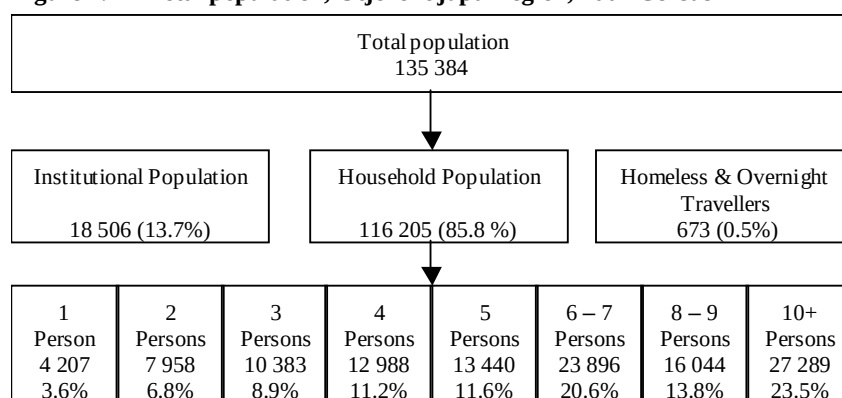
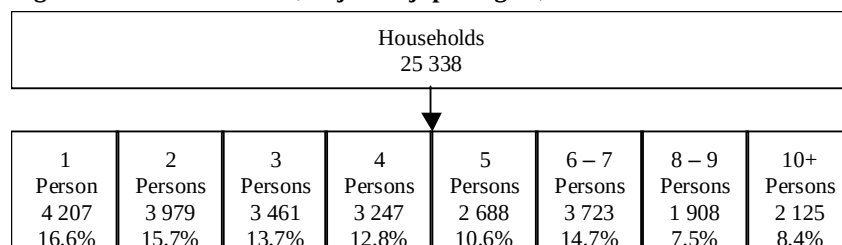


Figure 1.2 Households, Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census



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 59 percent the total population were enumerated in the rural areas, while 41 percent were enumerated in the urban ones.

There are 7 constituencies in the region. Omatako constituency is the most populous with about 20 percent of the regional population, followed by Grootfontein (18%) and Otjiwarongo (17%). Tsumkwe is the least populous with about 7 percent of the population. Except for the constituency of Otjiwarongo, the rest of the constituencies have relatively more males than females.

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

Area	Total	Percent	Female	Male
Otjozondjupa	135 384	100	65 488	69 896
Urban	55 011	40.6	28 062	26 949
Rural	80 373	59.4	37 426	42 947
Grootfontein	23 793	17.6	11 158	12 635
Okahandja	18 071	13.3	8 917	9 154
Okakarara	21 820	16.1	10 519	11 301
Omatako	26 908	19.9	12 537	14 371
Otavi	12 378	9.1	5 834	6 544
Otjiwarongo	23 412	17.3	12 119	11 293
Tsumkwe	9 002	6.6	4 404	4 598

2 Population Structure and Composition

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

2.1 Age Structure: Regional Level

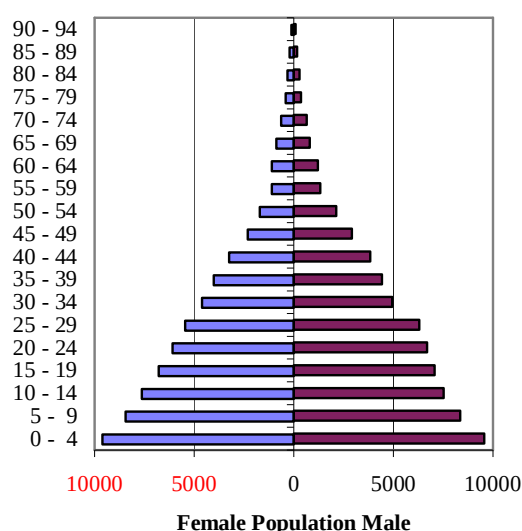
Close to 2 out of 5 persons in Otjozondjupa region are aged below 15 years

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 Otjozondjupa region is relatively young as 38 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 5 percent. More than half of the population belong to the economically active age groups of 15 to 59 years.

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

Area	Percent in age group				
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+	Not stated
Otjozondjupa	14.2	23.6	55.4	5.4	1.5
Urban	12.0	19.7	61.5	4.9	1.9
Rural	15.7	26.3	51.1	5.8	1.2
Grootfontein	13.8	20.4	60.2	3.9	1.7
Okahandja	12.4	20.6	60.5	5.1	1.4
Okakarara	14.2	26.3	49.2	8.5	1.8
Omatoko	16.8	28.7	49.7	3.9	0.8
Otavi	14.2	20.9	57.8	5.0	2.0
Otjiwarongo	12.0	20.5	60.3	5.5	1.7
Tsumkwe	16.0	28.3	47.6	7.1	1.0

Figure 2.1.1 Population Pyramid, Otjozondjupa 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 for urban and rural areas. The proportion of the young population, i.e. under 15 years of age, is 32 and 42 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 6. 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. This is a demonstration of a relatively high proportions of the young populations in the rural areas. The urban pyramid is bulky in the middle ages, an indication of the high proportion of the economically active population.

Figure 2.2.1 Urban population pyramid, Otjozondjupa, 2001 Census

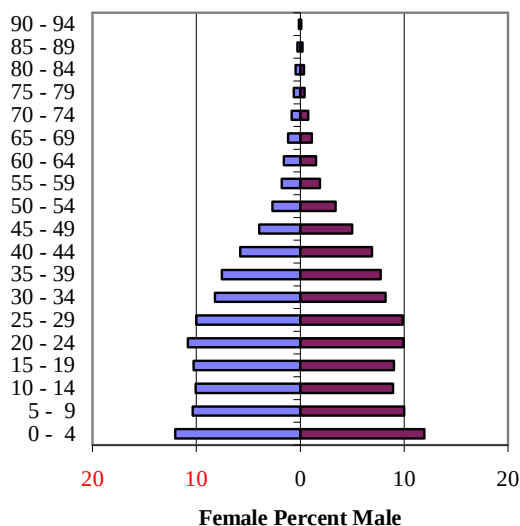
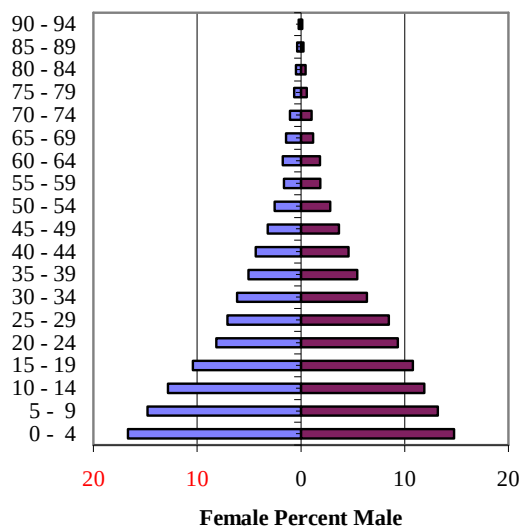


Figure 2.2.2 Rural population pyramid, Otjozondjupa, 2001 Census



2.3 Age Structure: Constituency Level

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups for the seven constituencies is shown in Table 2.1.1. All the constituencies reflect age structures that are basically similar. They all have a fairly young population – over 30 percent – and an old age population of at least 4 percent, with Okakarara taking a lead in the proportion of senior citizens (about 9%). At a closer look it is noticeable that age structures in Omatako and Tsumkwe almost have the same features as those for rural areas. Meanwhile, the rest resemble those for urban areas.

2.4 Sex Composition

For every 100 females in Otjozondjupa region there are 107 males

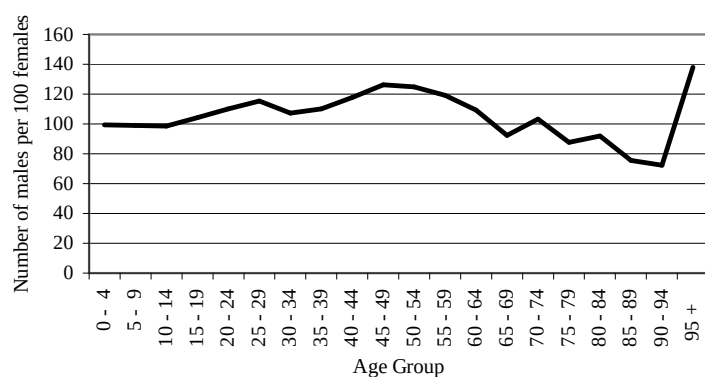
Table 2.4.1 shows 52 percent of the whole population in the region. The sex ratio, which is the number of males per 100 females, is 107. Figure 2.4.1. shows the sex ratio by age for the regional population. The number of females and males are equal for the young population below the age of 10 years. For the age groups 20 – 64, there are significantly more males than females. After age 64, the sex ratio declines, implying that there are significantly more females than males in the higher age

groups. Except for Otjiwarongo constituency, the sex composition of the population in the other constituencies is higher than 102. With regard to Otjiwarongo, there are 93 males for every 100 females.

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

Area	Percent		Sex Ratio
	Female	Male	
Otjozondjupa	48.4	51.6	106.7
Urban	51.0	49.0	96.0
Rural	46.6	53.4	114.8
Grootfontein	46.9	53.1	113.2
Okahandja	49.3	50.7	102.7
Okakarara	48.2	51.8	107.4
Omatako	46.6	53.4	114.6
Otavi	47.1	52.9	112.2
Otjiwarongo	51.8	48.2	93.2
Tsumkwe	48.9	51.1	104.4

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



2.5 Marital status

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

The Census asked all persons their current marital status. Table 2.5.1 below presents the distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by marital status. It can be observed that 52 percent of the females and 58 percent of the males had never been married at the time of the Census. More than one out of every 10 persons aged at least 15 years is in consensual unions, i.e. marriage without legal or customary ceremony. It can be observed that there are relatively more females than males who were widowed. About 5 percent of all females aged 15 years and above are widowed.

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

Marital Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never married	45 418	20 270	25 148	55.2	51.9	58.2
Married with certificate	12 698	5 785	6 913	15.4	14.8	16.0
Married traditionally	8 542	4 260	4 282	10.4	10.9	9.9
Consensual union	10 811	5 512	5 299	13.1	14.1	12.3
Divorced/Separated	1 513	927	586	1.8	2.4	1.4
Widowed	2 317	1 816	501	2.8	4.7	1.2
Not stated	969	460	509	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total	82 268	39 030	43 238	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 Otjozondjupa region. It can be seen that 89 percent of the population were nationals of Namibia. Nationals of Angola make up about 83 percent of the non-Namibian population.

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

Citizenship	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	120 667	58 399	62 268	89.1	89.2	89.1
Non Namibian	14 431	6 936	7 495	10.7	10.6	10.7
Not stated	286	153	133	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	135 384	65 488	69 896	100	100	100

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

Citizenship	Number			Percent Total
	Total	Female	Male	
Angola	12 193	5 952	6 241	82.8
Botswana	39	19	20	0.3
South Africa	360	181	179	2.4
Zambia	61	28	33	0.4
Zimbabwe	82	40	42	0.6
Other SADC countries	927	366	561	6.3
Other African countries	200	70	130	1.4
European countries	413	203	210	2.8
American countries	98	58	40	0.7
Asian and Oceanic countries	50	19	31	0.3
Other countries	8		8	0.1
Not Stated	286	153	133	1.9
Total	14 717	7 089	7 628	100

2.7 Place of birth

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

Birthplace	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Caprivi	1 749	788	961	1.3	1.2	1.4
Erongo	2 925	1 533	1 392	2.2	2.3	2.0
Hardap	1 286	637	649	0.9	1.0	0.9
Karas	843	426	417	0.6	0.7	0.6
Kavango	8 384	3 335	5 049	6.2	5.1	7.2
Khomas	6 539	3 311	3 228	4.8	5.1	4.6
Kunene	3 107	1 506	1 601	2.3	2.3	2.3
Ohangwena	5 717	2 309	3 408	4.2	3.5	4.9
Omaheke	1 904	1 008	896	1.4	1.5	1.3
Omusati	4 794	1 784	3 010	3.5	2.7	4.3
Oshana	3 730	1 410	2 320	2.8	2.2	3.3
Oshikoto	4 308	2 052	2 256	3.2	3.1	3.2
Otjozondjupa	72 593	36 895	35 698	53.6	56.3	51.1
Not stated	1 038	446	592	0.8	0.7	0.8
Outside Namibia	16 467	8 048	8 419	12.2	12.3	12.0
Total	135 384	65 488	69 896	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 54 percent of the population were born in Otjozondjupa region. A sizable proportion of the population were born in the neighbouring regions of Khomas (5%), Kavango (6%) and Oshikoto (3%). About 12 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 Otjozondjupa Region was slightly over 4 percent. There are no major differences between females and males. There are slight differences between urban and rural areas, where the proportion of the persons with disability is 4 and 5 percent respectively. Differences can also be seen at constituency level. The proportion of persons with disability ranges from about 3 to 6 percent respectively for Grootfontein and Okakarara constituencies.

It can be observed in Table 3.2 that blindness is the most common type of disability in Otjozondjupa region. It affects 32 percent of all the disabled population. Impairment of legs accounts for 24 percent, another 18 percent are deaf.

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

Area	Population			Number of disabled			Percent disabled		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Otjozondjupa	134 711	65 277	69 434	5 919	2 776	3 143	4.4	4.3	4.5
Urban	54 700	27 984	26 716	2 289	1 148	1 141	4.2	4.1	4.3
Rural	80 011	37 293	42 718	3 630	1 628	2 002	4.5	4.4	4.7
Grootfontein	23 728	11 136	12 592	698	318	380	2.9	2.9	3.0
Okahandja	17 943	8 883	9 060	710	354	356	4.0	4.0	3.9
Okakarara	21 805	10 516	11 289	1 289	659	630	5.9	6.3	5.6
Omatoko	26 724	12 468	14 256	1 280	535	745	4.8	4.3	5.2
Otavi	12 345	5 828	6 517	424	189	235	3.4	3.2	3.6
Otjiwarongo	23 180	12 046	11 134	1 148	567	581	5.0	4.7	5.2
Tsumkwe	8 986	4 400	4 586	370	154	216	4.1	3.5	4.7

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

Type of disability	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Blind	1 920	960	960	32.4	34.6	30.5
Deaf	1 079	531	548	18.2	19.1	17.4
Hands	733	309	424	12.4	11.1	13.5
Legs	1 431	671	760	24.2	24.2	24.2
Speech	783	356	427	13.2	12.8	13.6
Mentally ill	318	146	172	5.4	5.3	5.5
Other	604	296	308	10.2	10.7	9.8
Total Disabled	5 919	2 776	3 143			

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 15 100 children aged 3 – 6 years of whom 50 percent are females and another 50 percent are males. Table 4.1 below indicates that 22 percent of the children in this age group were attending an ECD programme. There are no differences between girls and boys.

However, there are slight differences between urban and rural areas where relatively higher proportions of children were attending an ECD programme in the former than in the latter area. Differences in the proportion of children attending ECD programmes also exist at constituency level. These range from 11 to 32 percent respectively for Tsumkwe and Okahandja constituencies. Again, there are hardly any differences between girls and boys

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

Area	Population 3 - 6 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Otjozondjupa	15 110	7 500	7 610	3 346	1 695	1 651	22.1	22.6	21.7
Urban	4 902	2 441	2 461	1 392	708	684	28.4	29.0	27.8
Rural	10 208	5 059	5 149	1 954	987	967	19.1	19.5	18.8
Grootfontein	2 503	1 270	1 233	308	155	153	12.3	12.2	12.4
Okahandja	1 710	840	870	543	286	257	31.8	34.0	29.5
Okakarara	2 585	1 318	1 267	550	296	254	21.3	22.5	20.0
Omatako	3 644	1 754	1 890	1 057	521	536	29.0	29.7	28.4
Otavi	1 373	685	688	155	72	83	11.3	10.5	12.1
Otjiwarongo	2 146	1 071	1 075	604	304	300	28.1	28.4	27.9
Tsumkwe	1 149	562	587	129	61	68	11.2	10.9	11.6

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that out of the 3 346 children aged 3 – 6 years attending any type of early childhood development programme, about 81 percent are attending crèche or kindergarten. There are no significant differences in the proportions of girls and boys who are attending such an ECD programme. There are very few children (4%) who are attending a day care centre or a nursery school. Another 15 percent of the children are attending pre-primary school. Higher proportions of children are attending crèche/kindergarten in rural than in urban areas. It should be noted that there are hardly any differences between girls and boys in terms of the numbers attending any of these programmes.

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

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development Programme	Number			Percent		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Otjozondjupa	Creche/Kindergarten	2 718	1 382	1 336	81.2	81.5	80.9
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	137	76	61	4.1	4.5	3.7
	Pre-Primary School	491	237	254	14.7	14.0	15.4
	Total Attending	3 346	1 695	1 651	100	100	100
Urban	Creche/Kindergarten	1 092	557	535	78.4	78.7	78.2
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	87	45	42	6.3	6.4	6.1
	Pre-Primary School	213	106	107	15.3	15.0	15.6
	Total Attending	1 392	708	684	100	100	100
Rural	Creche/Kindergarten	1 626	825	801	83.2	83.6	82.8
	Daycare Centre/Nursery School	50	31	19	2.6	3.1	2.0
	Pre-Primary School	278	131	147	14.2	13.3	15.2
	Total Attending	1 954	987	967	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.

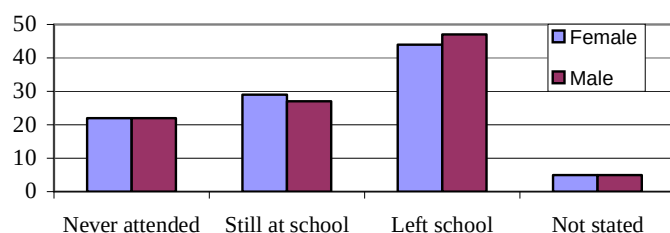
The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending.

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?”*

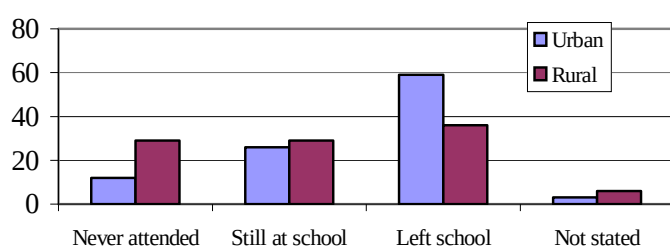
5.1 School Attendance

Figure 50.1.1 Percent of total Population aged 6 years and above by school attendance and sex, Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census



About 111 700 persons aged 6 years and above were enumerated in the census. Out of these, about 22 percent had never attended school. About 28 percent were attending and slightly over 45 percent had left school. The proportions of males are higher than those of females, except for those still at school.

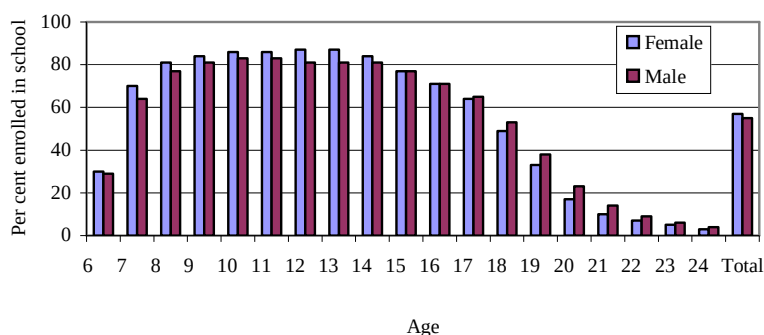
Figure 5.1.2 Percent of total Population 6 years and above by urban/ rural and school attendance, Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census



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 had never attended school in rural than in urban areas, while a higher proportion had left school in urban than in rural areas. Urban areas have a slightly higher proportion of persons who were still at school.

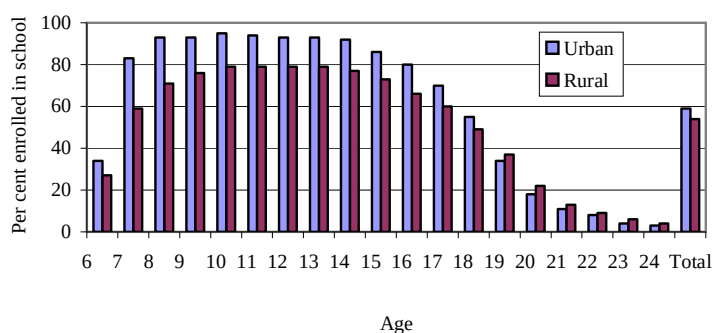
5.2 School Enrolment

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



The figure shows school enrolment rates in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. About 84 percent of all children aged 10 – 13 years were attending school. The highest enrolment rate is 87 percent for females at age 12 and 13. Enrolment rates for males are slightly lower than those for females in almost all ages except from age 17.

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



The figure shows that school enrolment rates are higher in urban from age 6 till age 18. The highest enrolment rate is about 95 percent at ages 10 - 11 years in urban areas.

5.3 Educational Attainment

Table 5.3.1 shows that about 35 percent of all those aged 15 years and above who had left school did not complete primary education. There are significant differences between females and males in this category. Close to 42 percent of those who had left school had completed primary education and females outnumber the males. Another 16 percent of those who had left school had completed secondary education. There are differences between females and males. Close to 5 percent of those who had left school had attained a tertiary level of education.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary School	17 205	7 583	9 622	34.6	32.6	36.3
Primary School	20 769	10 544	10 225	41.7	45.3	38.6
Secondary School	7 759	3 498	4 261	15.6	15.0	16.1
University	693	286	407	1.4	1.2	1.5
Technical training after secondary school	1 032	410	622	2.1	1.8	2.3
Teachers Training	576	321	255	1.2	1.4	1.0
Not stated	1 738	648	1 090	3.5	2.8	4.1
Total	49 772	23 290	26 482	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 62 400 literate people in Otjozondjupa region. This leads to a literacy rate of 75 percent for all persons aged 15 years and above.

Table 5.4.1 shows that the literacy rate is higher for males than for females in all areas. However, differences can be observed between urban and rural areas. The literacy rates are higher in urban (88%) than in the rural (64%) areas. In the case of rural areas, males are better off than females. At constituency level, the literacy rate for females ranges from 41 percent in Tsumkwe to 87 percent in Okahandja. For the males, it ranges from 53 percent in Tsumkwe to 88 percent in Okahandja.

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

Area	Population			Literate			Literacy rate %		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Otjozondjupa	83 643	39 627	44 016	62 466	28 723	33 743	74.7	72.5	76.7
Urban	37 290	18 891	18 399	32 708	16 429	16 279	87.7	87.0	88.5
Rural	46 353	20 736	25 617	29 758	12 294	17 464	64.2	59.3	68.2
Grootfontein	15 599	6 951	8 648	11 726	5 102	6 624	75.2	73.4	76.6
Okahandja	11 993	5 864	6 129	10 493	5 110	5 383	87.5	87.1	87.8
Okakarara	12 968	6 112	6 856	10 587	4 924	5 663	81.6	80.6	82.6
Omatako	14 492	6 515	7 977	8 720	3 406	5 314	60.2	52.3	66.6
Otavi	8 000	3 677	4 323	5 194	2 294	2 900	64.9	62.4	67.1
Otjiwarongo	15 595	8 095	7 500	13 393	6 894	6 499	85.9	85.2	86.7
Tsumkwe	4 996	2 413	2 583	2 353	993	1 360	47.1	41.2	52.7

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

Language	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
San	735	327	408	1.2	1.1	1.2
Caprivi	1 328	542	786	2.1	1.9	2.3
Otjiherero	14 889	7 223	7 666	23.8	25.1	22.7
Kavango	3 432	1 120	2 312	5.5	3.9	6.9
Nama/Damara	4 168	2 493	1 675	6.7	8.7	5.0
Oshiwambo	14 300	5 530	8 770	22.9	19.3	26.0
Tswana	120	41	79	0.2	0.1	0.2
Afrikaans	30 040	14 661	15 379	48.1	51.0	45.6
German	980	493	487	1.6	1.7	1.4
English	32 231	14 844	17 387	51.6	51.7	51.5
Other European	3 877	1 398	2 479	6.2	4.9	7.3
Other African	1 038	411	627	1.7	1.4	1.9
Other	85	25	60	0.1	0.1	0.2
Not stated	2 702	1 339	1 363	4.3	4.7	4.0
Total*	62 466	28 723	33 743	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Half of the persons in Otjozondjupa Region are literate in English

Table 5.4.2 reveals that about 52 percent of those aged 15 years and above, can write and read in English with understanding. Another 48 percent are literate in Afrikaans, making it the second most common language in which people are literate. About 24 percent are literate in Otjiherero, while another 23 percent are literate in Oshiwambo.

6 Labour Force

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

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

The 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 Population aged 15 years and above by activity status, Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census

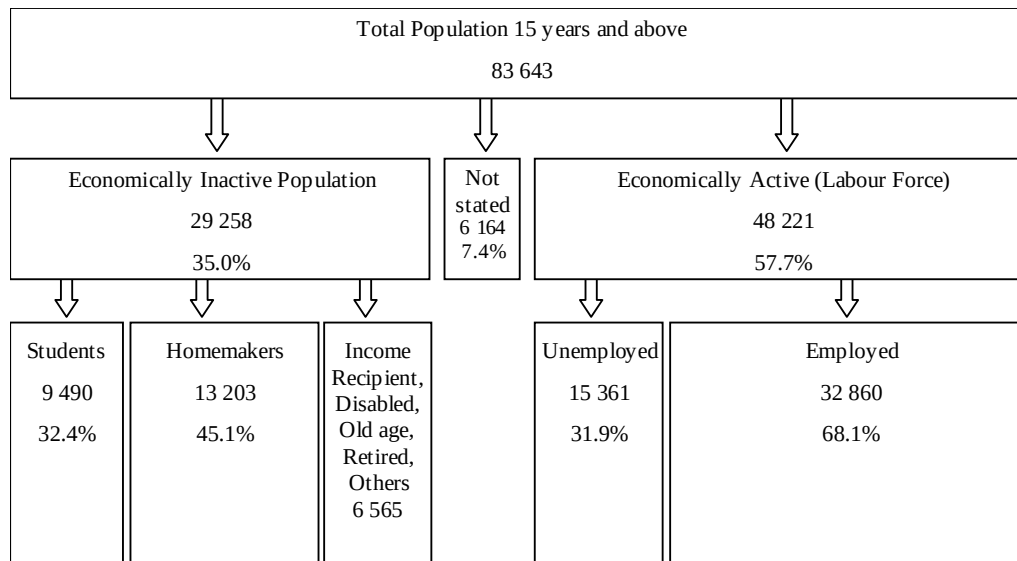


Figure 6.1 shows that, in Otjozondjupa region, about 58 percent of the population aged 15 years and above belongs to the economically active group, which forms the labour force, while 35 percent is outside the labour force. The labour force is made up of the employed (68%) and the unemployed (32%). In the economically inactive population group, students make up 32 percent, while homemakers constitute about 45 percent.

6.1 Labour force participation rate

Table 6.1.1 shows that the labour force participation rate for the region is almost 58 percent. The rate is higher for males (67%) than for females (48%). The rates for urban and rural areas follow the same regional pattern. However, urban (68%) areas have higher rates than the rural (49%) ones, and male rates are relatively higher than the females ones in both areas. At constituency level, the rates for both females and males range from 31 percent in Tsumkwe to 71 percent in Grootfontein and Okahandja.

The table also shows that significant differences exist between the sexes, with higher rates for males in all the constituencies.

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

Area	Labour Force Participation Rate %		
	Total	Female	Male
Otjozondjupa	57.7	47.7	66.6
Urban	68.2	61.5	75.0
Rural	49.2	35.0	60.6
Grootfontein	71.3	58.0	82.0
Okahandja	71.5	64.0	78.6
Okakarara	32.2	25.2	38.5
Omatoko	50.0	38.9	59.1
Otavi	64.3	46.6	79.4
Otjiwarongo	66.8	59.6	74.6
Tsumkwe	30.6	20.3	40.2

Labour force participation rate is defined as the proportion of all persons who are economically active, i.e. those belonging to the labour force, i.e. the number of economically active divided by the total person in the same population group.

6.2 Labour force

The labour force is made up of the employed and unemployed persons in a population. Table 6.2.1 shows that 68 percent of the population in the labour force is employed, while about 32 percent is unemployed. Males heavily outnumber females in the employed category, while the opposite is the case for the unemployed. The Census also distinguished between those unemployed but previously worked and those who were first time job seekers.

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

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employed	32 860	10 384	22 476	68.1	55.0	76.6
Unemployed	15 361	8 506	6 855	31.9	45.0	23.4
Total	48 221	18 890	29 331	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by status in employment

Table 6.3.1 presents the distribution of the employed population aged 15 years and above by status in employment and sex. Slightly over half of all employed persons are employees in the private sector, where the number of males is more than double that of females. It should be noted that 53 percent of the employed males and 48 percent of the employed females belong to this sector. Close to 22 percent of all employed persons are employed in the government/parastatal sector, with the number of males outnumbering that of the females. Subsistence farmers with paid employees employ about 6 percent of all employed persons in the region. 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, Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census

Employment Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence farmer with paid employees	1 941	355	1 586	5.9	3.4	7.1
Subsistence farmer, no paid employees	354	126	228	1.1	1.2	1.0
Other employer with paid employees	1 424	499	925	4.3	4.8	4.1
Other own-account worker	632	302	330	1.9	2.9	1.5
Employee, Government or parastatal	7 134	2 194	4 940	21.7	21.1	22.0
Employee, private	16 792	4 978	11 814	51.1	47.9	52.6
Unpaid family worker, subsistence farm	537	266	271	1.6	2.6	1.2
Other unpaid family worker	276	157	119	0.8	1.5	0.5
Other	209	87	122	0.6	0.8	0.5
Not Stated	3 561	1 420	2 141	10.8	13.7	9.5
Total	32 860	10 384	22 476	100	100	100

6.4 Employed persons by occupation

Table 6.4.1 shows the employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The largest occupational group is elementary occupations, which includes labourers and other unskilled occupations, and constitute 40 percent of all the employed persons. About two out of three persons in this group are males. The second largest occupational group is craft and related trade workers who make up 11 percent of all employed persons, of whom close to 9 out of 10 are males. Service, shop and market sales workers make up 10 percent of all employed persons followed by armed forces that constitute about 9 percent. Other occupations that are predominantly male-dominated are machine and plant operators and assemblers.

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

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed forces	3 081	414	2 667	9.4	4.0	11.9
Legislators, senior officials and managers	644	228	416	2.0	2.2	1.9
Professionals	1 466	714	752	4.5	6.9	3.3
Technicians and associate professionals	1 451	689	762	4.4	6.6	3.4
Clerks	1 401	1 011	390	4.3	9.7	1.7
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	3 189	1 358	1 831	9.7	13.1	8.1
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2 634	439	2 195	8.0	4.2	9.8
Craft and related trade workers	3 760	510	3 250	11.4	4.9	14.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 122	69	1 053	3.4	0.7	4.7
Elementary occupations	13 237	4 532	8 705	40.3	43.6	38.7
Not Stated	875	420	455	2.7	4.0	2.0
Total	32 860	10 384	22 476	100	100	100

6.5 Employed persons by industry

Table 6.5.1 presents the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by industry and sex. The private and public services industry employs over 16 000 people. This is close to half of all employed persons. While males heavily outnumber females, two thirds of all employed females, as against more than two out of five of the males, belong to this industrial sector. The agricultural industry, which is, again, heavily male dominated, employs over 10 000 people, or 31 percent of all employed. About 37 percent of all employed males belong to this industry. The industrial sector of manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction employs close to 12 percent, with males heavily outnumbering the females.

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

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10 092	1 719	8 373	30.7	16.6	37.3
Manufacturing including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water supply and construction	3 853	759	3 094	11.7	7.3	13.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1 512	490	1 022	4.6	4.7	4.5
Private and Public services	16 305	6 914	9 391	49.6	66.6	41.8
Not Stated	1 098	502	596	3.3	4.8	2.7
Total	32 860	10 384	22 476	100	100	100

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

6.6 Employed persons by educational attainment

Table 6.6.1 shows that about 23 percent of all employed persons, aged 15 years and above, never attended school. Another 23 percent did not complete primary education. About 30 percent of this population had completed primary education, 15 percent had completed secondary education. Only 5 percent of the employed population had completed tertiary education.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	7 697	1 893	5 804	23.4	18.2	25.8
Incomplete Primary School	7 448	1 939	5 509	22.7	18.7	24.5
Primary School	9 732	3 611	6 121	29.6	34.8	27.2
Secondary School	4 929	1 897	3 032	15.0	18.3	13.5
Tertiary Level	1 776	759	1 017	5.4	7.3	4.5
Not Stated	1 278	285	993	3.9	2.7	4.4
Total	32 860	10 384	22 476	100	100	100

6.7 Unemployment rate

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

The rate of unemployment in Otjozondjupa region is 32 percent

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

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

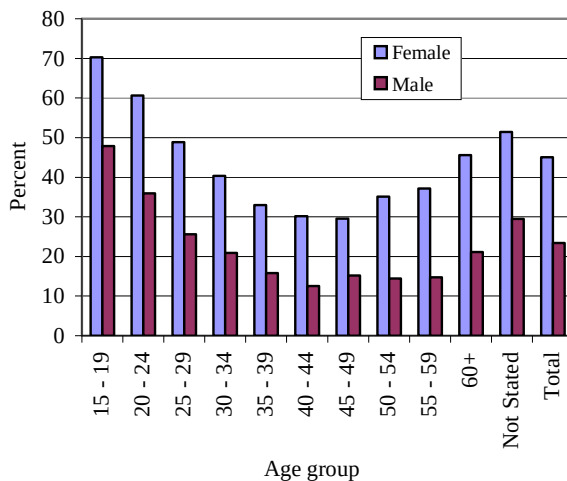
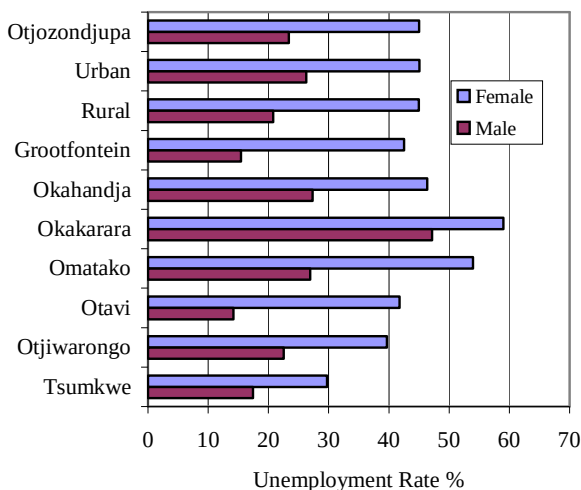


Figure 6.7.1 indicates that young people, notably females, have the highest unemployment rate in the region. The rates are significantly higher for females than males in all age groups.

About 21 percent of all unemployed had previously worked. To a larger extent, younger people are first time job seekers.

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



Females in all areas in the region have higher unemployment rates than males. Unemployment rate is highest for females in Okakarara, followed by Omatako constituency. Males in Otavi constituency depict the lowest rate of unemployment

Table 6.7.1 shows that 19 percent of all unemployed persons had never attended school. Another 25 percent had incomplete primary education. About 38 percent had attained a primary level of education. Slightly over one out of ten unemployed persons had attained secondary level of education. It should be noted that there were few unemployed persons (1%) with a tertiary level of education. There are some slight differences between females and males with regard to unemployment and the level of education. Females slightly outnumber males in all the educational categories except in the tertiary level.

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

Educational Attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Never attended	2 970	1 728	1 242	19.3	20.3	18.1
Incomplete Primary School	3 915	2 045	1 870	25.5	24.0	27.3
Primary School	5 832	3 435	2 397	38.0	40.4	35.0
Secondary School	1 616	838	778	10.5	9.9	11.3
Tertiary Level	186	79	107	1.2	0.9	1.6
Not Stated	842	381	461	5.5	4.5	6.7
Total	15 361	8 506	6 855	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 (37%), students (27%) and old age (9%). Females significantly outnumber males in the homemakers category.

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

Activity Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Student	9 490	4 468	5 022	26.8	21.5	34.2
Homemaker	13 203	9 322	3 881	37.3	45.0	26.4
Income recipient	677	306	371	1.9	1.5	2.5
Severely disabled	328	140	188	0.9	0.7	1.3
Retired	1 675	893	782	4.7	4.3	5.3
Old age	3 093	1 796	1 297	8.7	8.7	8.8
Other	792	293	499	2.2	1.4	3.4
Not Stated	6 164	3 519	2 645	17.4	17.0	18.0
Total (Outside labour Force)	35 422	20 737	14 685	100	100	100

Table 6.8.2 reveals that out of all economically inactive population, 38 percent of them had attained primary level of education. Slightly over one out of four of them have never attended school, while more than 1 out of 5 did not completed primary education. About 26 percent of the homemakers have attained primary level of education. It is worth noting that there are a few persons, with tertiary level of education, who are economically inactive.

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

Educational Attainment	Total	Student	Homemaker	Income recipient	Severely disabled	Retired	Old age	Other
Never attended	25.9	0.0	34.5	29.1	44.8	41.4	58.4	24.0
Incomplete Primary School	22.5	18.8	26.3	23.3	27.7	21.3	17.8	22.0
Primary School	38.2	69.2	26.0	27.0	17.4	21.3	11.5	27.7
Secondary School	5.2	4.9	5.2	8.9	4.0	6.7	3.9	7.7
Tertiary Level	1.6	1.8	1.2	3.1	1.2	2.6	1.1	4.4
Not stated	6.5	5.3	6.7	8.6	4.9	6.7	7.3	14.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

7 Household Composition and Characteristics

The Census defines a private household as a group of people related or unrelated, who live in the same dwelling unit and share or have common catering arrangements. A person who lives alone and caters for himself/herself forms a one-person household. Any usual member of a household who was absent from such a household 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 Otjozondjupa region is composed of 5 members. Household size in urban areas was made up of around 4 members as against 5 in the rural areas. At constituency level, the size ranges from about 4 and 6 members. There are hardly any significant differences in the household size between the constituencies, except for Okakarara where the average size is around 6. Detailed information on household size is presented in the Appendix 3.

Table 7.1.1 Average Household size, Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average Household size
Otjozondjupa	4.6
Urban	4.4
Rural	4.7
Grootfontein	4.4
Okahandja	4.7
Okakarara	5.9
Omatako	4.2
Otavi	4.0
Otjiwarongo	4.1
Tsumkwe	5.5

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 region. Own children, i.e. daughters and sons, account for 32 percent of all household members. This implies that nuclear families, i.e. head, spouse and own children, make up about 64 percent of all household members. Other relatives to the head/spouse make up 20 percent, while grandchildren account for 8 percent. This indicates that extended family members, that is, other relatives of head/spouse, constitute about 29 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 31 and 33 percent respectively. There are slight differences in the proportion of other relatives to the head/spouse in urban (21%) and rural areas (19%). The same is the case for grandchildren with about 7 percent in urban and 8 percent in the rural areas.

Table 7.2.4 shows the distribution of households by area and by the sex of the head of household. It can be observed that, for the region, urban and rural areas and at constituency level, male-headed households are relatively more than the female-headed ones. The respective proportions for the region are 67 and 33 percent. The proportion of male-headed households is higher in rural (77%) than in urban (55%) areas.

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	25 338	8 402	16 936	21.8	14.6	28.8
Spouse	11 657	10 211	1 446	10.0	17.8	2.5
Son / daughter	37 409	18 768	18 641	32.2	32.7	31.7
Son / daughter in law	1 505	776	729	1.3	1.4	1.2
Grandchild	8 875	4 485	4 390	7.6	7.8	7.5
Parent	980	756	224	0.8	1.3	0.4
Other relative	23 283	11 308	11 975	20.0	19.7	20.3
Domestic worker, non-relative	1 068	211	857	0.9	0.4	1.5
Other non-relative	5 710	2 263	3 447	4.9	3.9	5.9
Not stated	380	179	201	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	116 205	57 359	58 846	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	11 737	5 290	6 447	22.7	19.4	26.4
Spouse	4 951	3 952	999	9.6	14.5	4.1
Son / daughter	16 073	8 428	7 645	31.1	30.8	31.3
Son / daughter in law	757	396	361	1.5	1.4	1.5
Grandchild	3 729	1 926	1 803	7.2	7.0	7.4
Parent	492	379	113	1.0	1.4	0.5
Other relative	11 073	5 667	5 406	21.4	20.7	22.1
Domestic worker, non-relative	144	86	58	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other non-relative	2 637	1 130	1 507	5.1	4.1	6.2
Not stated	169	82	87	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total	51 762	27 336	24 426	100	100	100

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

Relation to Head	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Head of household	13 601	3 112	10 489	21.1	10.4	30.5
Spouse	6 706	6 259	447	10.4	20.8	1.3
Son / daughter	21 336	10 340	10 996	33.1	34.4	31.9
Son / daughter in law	748	380	368	1.2	1.3	1.1
Grandchild	5 146	2 559	2 587	8.0	8.5	7.5
Parent	488	377	111	0.8	1.3	0.3
Other relative	12 210	5 641	6 569	18.9	18.8	19.1
Domestic worker, non-relative	924	125	799	1.4	0.4	2.3
Other non-relative	3 073	1 133	1 940	4.8	3.8	5.6
Not stated	211	97	114	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	64 443	30 023	34 420	100	100	100

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

Area	Total Number of households	Number of households headed by		Percent of households headed by	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Otjozondjupa	25 338	8 402	16 936	33.2	66.8
Urban	11 737	5 290	6 447	45.1	54.9
Rural	13 601	3 112	10 489	22.9	77.1
Grootfontein	4 916	1 486	3 430	30.2	69.8
Okahandja	3 724	1 314	2 410	35.3	64.7
Okakarara	3 681	1 510	2 171	41.0	59.0
Omatako	2 827	591	2 236	20.9	79.1
Otavi	3 007	765	2 242	25.4	74.6
Otjiwarongo	5 556	2 341	3 215	42.1	57.9
Tsumkwe	1 627	395	1 232	24.3	75.7

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 80 percent of all households in the region. The computer is the least accessible, with about 6 percent.

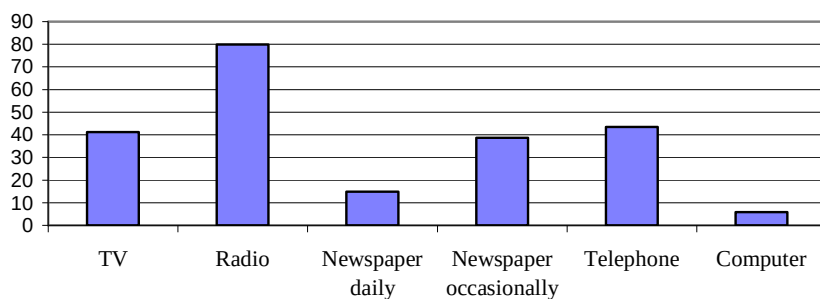
Figure 7.3.1 Percent of households with access to selected facilities, Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census

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

Area	Number of households	Percent with access to					
		TV	Radio	Newspaper daily	Newspaper occasionally	Telephone	Computer
Otjozondjupa	25 338	41.2	79.9	14.9	38.7	43.5	5.9
Urban	11 737	57.5	82.8	26.1	60.3	52.9	8.1
Rural	13 601	27.1	77.3	5.2	20.1	35.5	4.1
Grootfontein	4 916	45.5	78.2	13.8	40.9	45.6	4.9
Okahandja	3 724	52.2	79.2	27.4	54.9	49.7	10.8
Okakarara	3 681	24.0	87.0	5.6	17.4	28.3	1.7
Omatako	2 827	36.9	85.2	5.7	25.6	52.2	6.5
Otavi	3 007	42.1	86.7	12.3	38.5	49.6	6.0
Otjiwarongo	5 556	53.6	82.9	23.5	56.3	51.2	7.5
Tsumkwe	1 627	5.3	37.9	2.0	5.9	5.1	1.5

There are significant differences between urban and rural areas in terms of accessibility to these facilities/services. The urban households are relatively better off than the rural ones in terms of accessibility to the facilities/services under consideration. For example, the television is accessible to 57 percent of the households in urban areas as compared to only 27 percent in the rural ones. The telephone is accessible to 53 percent as against 36 percent in urban and rural areas respectively.

At constituency level, Tsumkwe, and Okakarara 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 Otjozondjupa region, several languages were identified. Tables 7.4.1 indicates the distribution of households by the main language spoken at home. Otjiherero and Nama/Damara are the most spoken languages in households in the region, with about 28 and 22 percent of the households communicating in each of these languages. Oshiwambo follows these languages with about 20 percent of the households communicating in it. Afrikaans is also quite significant with about 11 percent of the households using this language at home.

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

Main Language	Number of households	Percent
San	1 351	5.3
Caprivi	302	1.2
Otjiherero	7 184	28.4
Kavango	2 038	8.0
Nama/Damara	5 658	22.3
Oshiwambo	5 041	19.9
Tswana	23	0.1
Afrikaans	2 710	10.7
German	402	1.6
English	267	1.1
Other European	78	0.3
Other African	19	0.1
Other	11	0.0
Not stated	254	1.0
Total	25 338	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 wages and salaries is the leading main source of income in the region with about 55 percent of the households having reported so. Farming, as the main source of income, was reported by 15 percent of the households.

Significant differences exist between urban and rural areas. Whereas about 65 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 47. About 26 percent of the households in rural areas, as against only 2 percent in the urban ones, relied on farming as their main source of income.

At constituency level, it is interesting to note that most of the households in the constituencies reported wages and salaries as their main source of income. The rural constituencies of Okakarara and Tsumkwe reported the lowest proportions. In these two, farming was the leading main source of income.

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

Area	Total	Per cent						
		Farming	Business, non-farming	Wages and salaries	Pension	Cash remittance	Other	Not stated
Otjozondjupa	25 338	14.6	7.6	55.2	7.2	9.6	3.6	2.2
Urban	11 737	2.0	10.4	64.7	7.9	8.4	3.9	2.7
Rural	13 601	25.6	5.1	47.0	6.6	10.7	3.3	1.8
Grootfontein	4 916	6.6	5.7	56.6	4.4	23.1	2.0	1.6
Okahandja	3 724	3.0	12.2	67.8	6.5	4.1	3.7	2.9
Okakarara	3 681	46.0	10.2	19.7	13.2	4.4	4.5	2.0
Omatako	2 827	16.9	2.9	71.0	5.4	1.3	1.4	1.1
Otavi	3 007	4.7	5.3	64.4	6.8	12.3	4.1	2.5
Otjiwarongo	5 556	2.5	8.7	64.7	8.0	9.8	3.6	2.8
Tsumkwe	1 627	50.3	5.0	25.4	5.0	2.6	9.3	2.3

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 detached and semi-detached houses are predominant as they are occupied by about two third of all households in the region. Close to 11 percent of the households live in improvised housing units (shacks). There are significant differences between urban and rural areas with respect to the types of housing units. About 72 percent of households live in detached and semidetached houses in urban areas. The corresponding percentage in rural areas is 59. Only 4 percent of households reside in traditional dwellings in the urban areas, compared to 21 percent in the rural ones. At constituency level, detached and semi-detached houses dominate in all constituencies (well above 60%), except in Tsumkwe, where traditional dwellings dominate (64%). A significant proportion (over 20%) of shacks are found in Okahandja.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent					
		Detached, semi detached house	Flat	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit (shack)	Other	Not stated
Otjozondjupa	25 338	65.0	2.8	13.1	10.9	7.1	1.0
Urban	11 737	71.6	3.2	4.2	11.3	8.7	1.0
Rural	13 601	59.4	2.3	20.8	10.6	5.8	1.0
Grootfontein	4 916	66.9	2.8	10.8	6.7	12.2	0.5
Okahandja	3 724	67.1	2.2	0.5	23.8	5.0	1.3
Okakarara	3 681	64.5	2.9	26.0	1.5	3.5	1.6
Omatako	2 827	77.9	2.1	5.4	7.4	6.8	0.5
Otavi	3 007	63.6	2.2	6.4	16.7	10.3	0.8
Otjiwarongo	5 556	70.2	3.4	7.9	12.1	5.3	1.2
Tsumkwe	1 627	18.4	3.4	63.7	7.2	6.3	1.0

8.2 Type of tenure

Information on tenure is presented in Table 8.2.1. One third of the housing units in the region are occupied by owners, without any mortgage. This phenomenon is more common in rural (41%) than in urban (25%) areas. Housing units occupied by owners with mortgage are found mainly in urban areas (34%). Likewise, households who reside in rented dwellings not tied to their jobs are found mainly in the urban areas. A significant proportion (39%) of dwelling units provided by employers are found in the rural areas of the region.

At constituency level, relatively large proportions of the households own their dwellings without mortgage in all constituencies. Owner-occupied dwellings with mortgage only predominate in Okahandja and Otjiwarongo. Significant proportions of households reside in dwellings provided by employers in the constituencies of Omatako (62%), Otavi (49%) and Grootfontein (30%). Another notable proportion of households in Grootfontein, Okahandja and Otjiwarongo occupy dwellings, which are rented and not tied to their jobs.

Table 8.2.1 Percent distribution of households by type of tenure, Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Rented not tied to the job	Owner occupied (with mortgage)	Owner Occupied (no mortgage)	Rent Free (not owner occupied)	Provided by Employer	Other	Not Stated
Otjozondjupa	25 338	13.8	20.1	33.2	6.2	24.7	1.0	1.1
Urban	11 737	26.2	34.4	24.7	4.5	8.6	0.3	1.2
Rural	13 601	3.1	7.8	40.5	7.6	38.5	1.5	1.0
Grootfontein	4 916	21.9	16.5	24.2	4.6	30.1	1.7	0.9
Okahandja	3 724	21.2	30.6	25.7	3.6	16.7	0.4	1.8
Okakarara	3 681	3.8	12.2	72.2	5.5	4.2	0.8	1.4
Omatako	2 827	1.7	8.9	18.3	8.5	61.9	0.3	0.4
Otavi	3 007	4.1	16.0	27.1	2.8	48.5	0.7	0.9
Otjiwarongo	5 556	23.6	34.6	21.6	7.9	10.8	0.3	1.2
Tsumkwe	1 627	0.3	2.6	65.8	14.6	11.5	4.2	1.0

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, Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census

Area	Average number of person per room
Otjozondjupa	1.9
Urban	1.6
Rural	2.3
Grootfontein	1.7
Okahandja	1.8
Okakarara	2.9
Omatako	1.9
Otavi	1.8
Otjiwarongo	1.6
Tsumkwe	3.2

On average, there were about 2 persons per room in the region. This average is lower in urban than in rural areas. The constituencies of Tsumkwe and Okakarara have higher average number of persons per room than the rest.

8.4 Materials used for construction

Information on the main materials used for the construction of roofs, floors and walls are given in Tables 8.4.1 - 8.4.3. It can be seen from Table 8.4.1 that the most commonly used material for roofing in the region is the corrugated-iron sheet. Over 86 percent of households reside in dwellings with such roofing material. Relatively close proportions can be observed in both rural and urban areas. About 5 percent of the households live in dwellings, whose roofing material is grass. Almost the same regional pattern is found in all the constituencies except that of Tsumkwe, where 48 percent of households reside in dwellings whose roofing material is thatched grass.

With respect to materials used for the floor, cement is the most common material. Table 8.4.2 shows that about two thirds of the households in the region occupy dwellings with this type of floor. About one quarter of the households reside in dwellings with sand floors. There are some differences between urban and rural areas. Higher proportions of households in urban (74%) than in rural (60%) areas occupy dwelling units with cement floors. Sand floors are more common in rural than in urban areas.

At constituency level, all constituencies except Tsumkwe have relatively high proportions of households residing in dwelling units with cement floors. In Tsumkwe, most households live in dwellings with either sand (42%) or mud and clay (33%) floors..

With regard to materials used for the construction of walls, cement blocks/bricks as well as corrugated iron sheets predominate in the region. About 56 percent of the households live in dwellings with walls made out of cement blocks/bricks, while 27 percent reside in dwellings with walls made out of corrugated iron sheets. There are some differences between urban and rural areas. In the former, about over 4 out of 10 households reside in dwellings whose walls are made from cement blocks/bricks as against 6 out of 10 in the latter. The corresponding percentages for walls made of corrugated iron sheets are 24 and 30 respectively.

At constituency level, walls with cement blocks/bricks predominate in all of them except Tsumkwe where sticks mud and cow dung as well as wooden poles, sticks and mud are dominant.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood covered with melthoid	Thatches, grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Otjozondjupa	25 338	86.7	2.6	0.4	1.4	0.3	5.2	1.4	1.0	0.9
Urban	11 737	92.5	3.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8
Rural	13 601	81.7	2.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	9.4	2.5	1.3	1.0
Grootfontein	4 916	86.7	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	7.3	2.0	0.4	0.6
Okahandja	3 724	92.6	2.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.1	1.2
Okakarara	3 681	86.2	5.8	0.3	2.2	0.5	0.9	2.7	0.4	0.9
Omatoko	2 827	92.2	3.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6
Otavi	3 007	90.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	2.2	1.3	2.5	0.7
Otjiwarongo	5 556	92.4	1.9	0.6	2.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2
Tsumkwe	1 627	37.9	2.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	48.5	5.3	2.1	1.0

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

Area	Number of households	Percent				
		Sand	Cement	Mud/Clay	Other	Not stated
Otjozondjupa	25 338	25.5	66.3	5.7	1.5	1.1
Urban	11 737	22.5	73.7	1.2	1.3	1.2
Rural	13 601	28.2	59.8	9.5	1.6	1.0
Grootfontein	4 916	26.8	68.8	1.7	2.0	0.7
Okahandja	3 724	22.6	73.6	0.6	1.6	1.5
Okakarara	3 681	20.6	65.8	11.3	1.1	1.2
Omatako	2 827	14.4	80.5	2.9	1.6	0.7
Otavi	3 007	25.6	64.5	7.3	1.7	0.9
Otjiwarongo	5 556	30.3	66.0	1.3	0.9	1.4
Tsumkwe	1 627	42.2	21.9	33.3	1.5	1.1

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Cement blocks/ bricks	Burnt bricks/ Face bricks	Mud/ Clay bricks	Corrugated iron sheets	Prefab	Wooden poles, stick and grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other	Not stated
Otjozondjupa	25 338	55.8	1.1	2.6	27.1	1.5	3.0	6.9	1.0	0.9
Urban	11 737	70.3	0.8	1.6	23.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.8
Rural	13 601	43.2	1.4	3.5	30.0	1.3	5.4	12.4	1.7	1.0
Grootfontein	4 916	66.2	0.4	2.2	17.4	2.3	3.7	6.9	0.5	0.5
Okahandja	3 724	67.3	1.1	0.6	25.8	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.3
Okakarara	3 681	29.7	1.4	7.0	47.4	0.4	0.8	11.8	0.6	0.9
Omatako	2 827	66.4	1.2	1.5	23.9	1.6	0.7	2.8	1.2	0.6
Otavi	3 007	55.7	2.7	2.3	24.6	2.5	2.9	5.4	2.7	1.1
Otjiwarongo	5 556	61.9	0.7	2.2	31.2	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.9
Tsumkwe	1 627	17.5	0.7	2.8	9.8	0.9	25.0	37.1	4.7	1.4

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 (60%) in the region rely on wood and charcoal from wood for cooking. This proportion is even higher in rural areas (79%) than in urban ones (39%). About 45 percent of the households in the urban areas use electricity for cooking purposes. The corresponding percentage in the rural areas is 13.

At constituency level, significant proportions of households use wood/charcoal from wood for cooking purposes in most of the constituencies. In Okahandja, Otjiwarongo and Grootfontein, the use of electricity for this purpose is also fairly common.

It can be observed in Table 8.5.2 that 42 percent of the households in the region use electricity for lighting. This proportion is higher in urban areas where 3 out of 5 households use electricity. Candle is the second commonest with about one third of the households in the region using this source for lighting. Paraffin is fairly common in rural (32%) areas.

The main source of energy for lighting varies from one constituency to another. Electricity is most common in Grootfontein, Okahandja, Omatako and Otjiwarongo. On the other hand, paraffin is most common in Okakarara, while the candle is more predominant in Otavi. In Tsumkwe, wood, candle and paraffin are all fairly common.

Table 8.5.3 shows that most of the households (39%) heat their homes with wood and charcoal from wood. This is followed by electricity with 22 percent. A significant proportion (32%) of the households in the region do not heat their homes. Wood and charcoal from wood is primarily used for heating purposes in the rural areas (52%), while electricity is utilised more in the urban ones.

There exist differences at constituency level. Significant proportions of households do not heat their homes in most of the constituencies. Electricity is more commonly used in Grootfontein, Okahandja and Otjiwarongo. Wood/charcoal from wood is heavily used in Tsumkwe, Omatako, Okakarara and Otavi.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/ Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal- coal	Solar	No cooking	Other	Not stated
Otjozondjupa	25 338	27.5	2.6	60.1	7.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8
Urban	11 737	44.5	2.8	38.5	12.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8
Rural	13 601	12.9	2.4	78.7	3.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
Grootfontein	4 916	28.6	1.1	50.8	17.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7
Okahandja	3 724	46.2	2.3	42.6	6.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3
Okakarara	3 681	10.7	4.9	79.8	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Omatako	2 827	18.6	1.1	74.4	3.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4
Otavi	3 007	21.3	2.1	67.2	7.0	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
Otjiwarongo	5 556	40.0	3.8	47.2	7.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8
Tsumkwe	1 627	3.8	1.4	89.6	2.6	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7

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

Area	Numbers of households	Percent							
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other	Not stated
Otjozondjupa	25 338	42.0	21.4	31.1	0.4	0.8	3.0	0.7	0.8
Urban	11 737	59.7	8.7	29.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7
Rural	13 601	26.7	32.4	32.4	0.3	1.1	5.4	1.0	0.8
Grootfontein	4 916	51.2	6.0	37.8	0.5	0.8	2.4	0.7	0.6
Okahandja	3 724	59.1	6.9	31.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1
Okakarara	3 681	17.5	68.1	11.8	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8
Omatako	2 827	43.6	27.5	25.6	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.3
Otavi	3 007	36.5	11.2	49.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8
Otjiwarongo	5 556	51.2	14.5	31.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.8
Tsumkwe	1 627	6.2	27.5	27.7	0.2	1.7	34.8	1.2	0.7

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								
		Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/ charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal- coal	Solar	No Heating	Other	Not stated
Otjozondjupa	25 338	22.4	2.6	39.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	32.0	0.4	1.2
Urban	11 737	33.9	1.6	23.7	1.4	0.7	0.3	37.1	0.2	1.1
Rural	13 601	12.4	3.4	52.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	27.7	0.5	1.3
Grootfontein	4 916	24.7	0.6	30.7	1.8	0.8	0.0	39.7	0.4	1.2
Okahandja	3 724	34.1	1.3	21.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	40.0	0.1	1.7
Okakarara	3 681	10.6	8.1	50.0	0.4	2.0	1.0	26.1	0.5	1.2
Omatako	2 827	17.3	2.1	55.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	22.5	0.2	0.5
Otavi	3 007	14.7	1.7	43.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	37.2	0.2	1.2
Otjiwarongo	5 556	32.5	2.5	31.3	1.0	0.9	0.2	29.8	0.4	1.3
Tsumkwe	1 627	3.5	1.4	70.9	0.6	1.7	2.0	18.7	0.4	0.8

9 Water Supply and Sanitation

This chapter covers household sources of drinking and cooking water as well as the distance to the source; type of toilet facilities; and how garbage/refuse is disposed 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

94% of all households in Otjozondjupa region have access to safe water

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

The percent distribution of households by source of water for drinking and cooking is shown in Figure 9.1.1 as well as in Table 9.1.1 for the region, urban and rural areas and constituencies. About 68 percent of the households in the region depend on piped water within their compounds for drinking and cooking. For the region as a whole, over 9 out of 10 households have access to safe water.

Urban areas are better off when compared to the rural ones. The proportion of households with safe drinking and cooking water is over 97 percent in urban areas while that for rural ones is 92 percent. Except for Okakarara constituency, over 90 percent of the households in all the other constituencies have access to safe water, with Grootfontein and Okahandja being the leading ones.

Table 9.1.2 presents the percent distribution of households by walking distance to the water source. About 84 percent of the households in the region have a relatively close accessibility to the water source, as the distance is at most 100 metres. About 3 percent of the households in the region cover a distance of more than one kilometre. Most of the households in the urban areas have a relatively close accessibility to the water source, where close to 90 percent of the households are within a distance of 100 meters. For the rural areas, the corresponding proportion is only 80 percent.

It is worth pointing out that although over 90 percent of the households in Tsumkwe constituency has access to safe water, they still walk long distances to fetch water. About 10 percent of them cover more than a kilometre to the water sources.

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

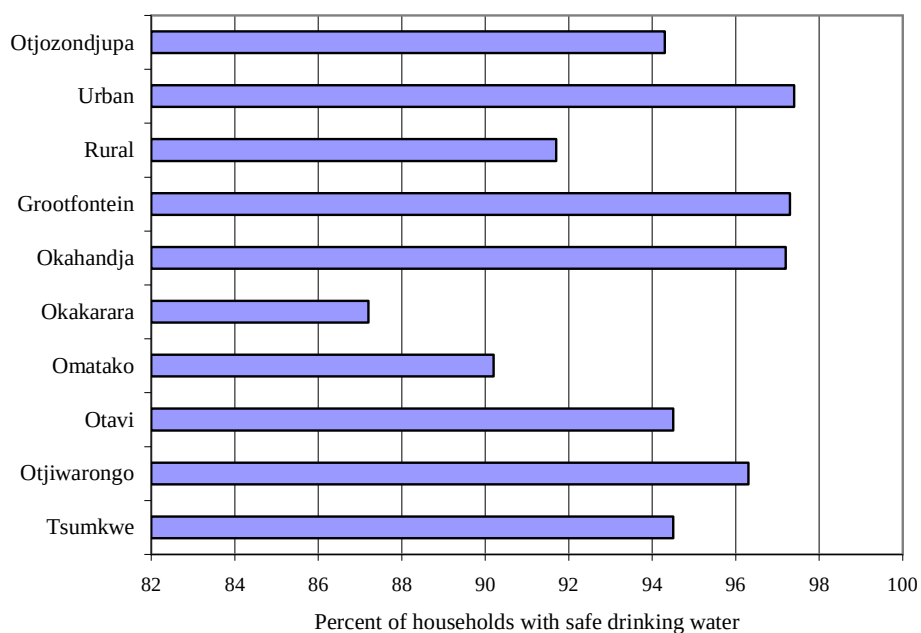


Table 9.1.1 Percent of households by source of water, Otjozondjupa region, 2001 Census

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Piped water within	Public pipe	Safe bore-hole	Safe water	River/Stream/Dam/Canal	Other	Not stated
Otjozondjupa	25 338	67.8	19.5	7.0	94.3	1.5	2.7	1.5
Urban	11 737	74.7	22.1	0.6	97.4	0.4	0.3	1.8
Rural	13 601	61.9	17.2	12.6	91.7	2.4	4.8	1.1
Grootfontein	4 916	83.0	10.1	4.2	97.3	0.8	1.0	1.0
Okahandja	3 724	74.7	21.3	1.2	97.2	0.5	0.8	1.5
Okakarara	3 681	59.2	15.8	12.2	87.2	1.4	9.9	1.5
Omatako	2 827	72.2	8.1	9.9	90.2	5.2	3.8	0.7
Otavi	3 007	64.6	22.2	7.7	94.5	2.4	1.7	1.3
Otjiwarongo	5 556	65.6	30.1	0.6	96.3	0.7	0.4	2.4
Tsumkwe	1 627	32.2	30.0	32.3	94.5	0.4	4.1	1.0

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

Area	Number of households	Percent								Not stated
		0	1-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-1000	>1000	
Otjozondjupa	25 338	69.9	14.2	2.8	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.5	3.1	3.1
Urban	11 737	77.1	11.8	2.1	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.9	3.6
Rural	13 601	63.7	16.4	3.5	2.2	1.3	1.3	3.9	5.1	2.6
Grootfontein	4 916	85.2	10.3	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6
Okahandja	3 724	77.8	15.8	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	2.0
Okakarara	3 681	60.6	15.1	4.0	2.7	1.9	2.5	5.9	4.1	3.1
Omatoko	2 827	75.5	11.0	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	3.3	3.6	3.0
Otavi	3 007	66.2	22.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	7.2	1.7
Otjiwarongo	5 556	66.8	12.1	3.8	2.7	1.7	3.2	1.7	1.5	6.5
Tsumkwe	1 627	33.9	17.9	7.8	7.2	4.1	3.5	11.9	9.9	3.7

9.2 Type of toilet facility

More than 2 out of 5 households in Otjozondjupa region have no toilet facility

Table 9.2 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. Over 40 percent of the households in Otjozondjupa region have no toilet facility. Close to 50 percent of the households in the region use a flush toilet facility while 7 percent of them utilize pit long drop. Notable differences exist between urban and rural areas. Over 70 percent of the households in the urban areas use flush toilet while the corresponding rural proportion is about 26 percent. About 65 percent of the rural households use the bush as against 17 percent in the urban areas.

Significant proportions of households in Tsumkwe (88%), Okakarara (79%) and Omatoko (48%) constituencies have no toilet facility. Okahandja constituency has a relatively high proportion (67%) of households with a flush toilet, followed by Grootfontein (60%) and Otjiwarongo (58%).

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

Area	Number of households	Percent							Not stated
		Flush toilet, not shared	Flush toilet shared	VIP	Pit long drop	Bucket/pail	Bush	Other	
Otjozondjupa	25 338	30.3	17.5	0.8	7.0	0.8	42.7	0.2	0.7
Urban	11 737	49.4	23.7	0.3	7.5	0.9	17.2	0.3	0.7
Rural	13 601	13.8	12.1	1.1	6.6	0.7	64.7	0.2	0.7
Grootfontein	4 916	40.9	18.8	1.6	4.3	0.3	33.4	0.3	0.5
Okahandja	3 724	50.5	16.5	0.3	2.2	0.5	28.8	0.3	0.9
Okakarara	3 681	12.1	5.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	78.9	0.2	0.8
Omatoko	2 827	18.8	22.6	1.0	8.3	1.1	47.7	0.1	0.5
Otavi	3 007	20.4	28.7	0.7	10.6	0.8	37.9	0.2	0.7
Otjiwarongo	5 556	38.3	19.7	0.4	15.9	1.6	23	0.4	0.7
Tsumkwe	1 627	4.6	4.5	0.1	1.0	0.6	88.4	0.1	0.6

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 Otjozondjupa region is the regular pick-up, which is utilised by 42 percent of all the households. This means of disposal is higher in urban (70%) than in rural areas (18%). The rubbish pit is also a common means of garbage disposal with about 21 percent of the households in the region making use of it. The corresponding proportions for urban and rural areas are respectively 4 and 37 percent.

Significant proportions of households in the constituencies of Grootfontein (50%), Okahandja (60%) and Otjiwarongo (63%) have their garbage regularly collected. Incineration is a popular means of garbage disposal in the constituencies of Okakarara (20%) and Omatako (25%). The rubbish pit is a popular means of garbage disposal in the Tsumkwe constituency, with almost half of the households utilising it.

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

Area	Number of households	Percent						
		Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Incinerated	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other	Not stated
Otjozondjupa	25 338	42.3	11.0	11.1	11.2	21.5	1.1	1.8
Urban	11 737	70.1	13.3	1.2	10.0	3.9	0.2	1.4
Rural	13 601	18.4	9.0	19.7	12.2	36.8	1.8	2.1
Grootfontein	4 916	50.3	9.9	11.3	3.9	23.0	0.7	0.9
Okahandja	3 724	59.7	22.2	2.7	3.9	9.6	0.4	1.3
Okakarara	3 681	15.8	9.0	20.4	22.7	28.3	1.2	2.6
Omatako	2 827	23.4	5.0	25.0	5.1	37.9	1.5	2.1
Otavi	3 007	36.1	14.1	18.8	9.2	18.5	1.3	1.9
Otjiwarongo	5 556	62.9	7.5	1.7	16.9	8.7	0.3	2.1
Tsumkwe	1 627	13.0	10.4	1.8	18.2	49.5	4.7	2.3

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 Otjozondjupa region have close to 5 children

The total fertility rates for Otjozondjupa region by urban and rural areas and by constituency are shown in Table 10.1.1. On the average, at the time of the census, women were expected to give birth to about five children. Women in urban areas were expected to have four children, while those in rural areas gave birth to six children. The total fertility rates for constituencies ranged from about four in Otjiwarongo to six in Tsumkwe.

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

Area	Total Fertility Rate
Otjozondjupa	4.7
Urban	3.9
Rural	5.5
Grootfontein	4.3
Okahandja	4.3
Okakarara	5.0
Omatako	5.9
Otavi	4.8
Otjiwarongo	3.9
Tsumkwe	6.2

10.2 Fertility Pattern

Teen-age females contribute 11 percent to the total fertility rate in Otjozondjupa Region

The pattern of fertility for women in child-bearing ages in Otjozondjupa region is shown in Table 10.2.1. Motherhood starts at a fairly early age in the region, and child bearing is still relatively significant in the late ages. Teen-age females contribute 11 percent to the total fertility, while women aged 40 years and above contribute another 9 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), Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census

Age group	ASFR	Percent
15 - 19	0.1011	11
20 - 24	0.2012	21
25 - 29	0.2206	23
30 - 34	0.1858	20
35 - 39	0.1511	16
40 - 44	0.0667	7
45 - 49	0.0202	2

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

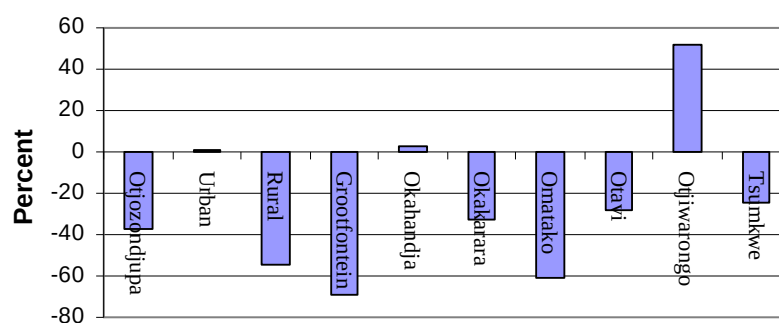
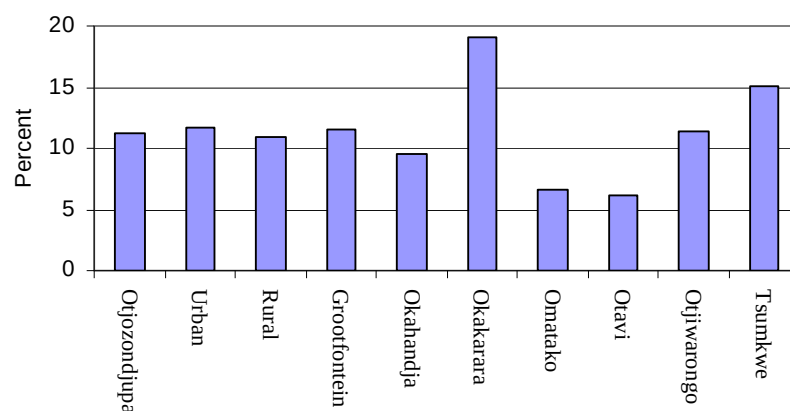
Table 11.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households from 1998 to 2001 in Otjozondjupa region. It can be observed that the number of deaths has been increasing since 1999 to 2000 and dropped in 2001.

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

Year	Female	Male	Not stated	Total
1998	1 371	1 516	0	2 887
1999	1 353	1 421	0	2 774
2000	1 521	1 383	0	2 904
2001*	804	729	219	1 752

*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 -69 to 52 in Grootfontein and Otjiwarongo 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, one out of ten households have experienced at least one death within the three years before the Census. One out of fifteen households Okakarara have had a death within the last three years.

Figure 11.1.1 Percent increase of deaths by area, 1999 – 2001, Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census**Figure 11.1.2 Percent of households with a death within 3 years before the Census Otjozondjupa 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 Otjozondjupa Region is 55 and 63 infant deaths per 1000 live births respectively for females and males. Infant mortality is lower for urban than for rural areas. With regard to constituencies, Omatoko has the highest infant mortality rates for both females and males while Grootfontein constituency experienced the lowest infant mortality.

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 except for Otjiwarongo constituency.

The life expectancy at birth in the region is 64 and 57 years respectively for females and males. Urban areas are worse off than rural areas. Otjiwarongo and Tsumkwe males had the lowest life expectancy

at birth of 45 and 53 years respectively. The life expectancy at birth for Omatako and Otavi 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, Otjozondjupa Region, 2001 Census

Area	Infant Mortality Rate		Child Mortality Rate		Under-5 mortality Rate		Life Expectancy at Birth	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Otjozondjupa	55	63	20	24	76	82	63.6	57.2
Urban	36	39	10	11	45	47	57.0	53.8
Rural	66	76	27	33	93	102	67.5	60.9
Grootfontein	34	38	9	11	42	46	63.8	56.0
Okahandja	36	42	10	13	45	51	62.2	57.5
Okakarara	49	74	17	32	66	99	60.6	60.2
Omatako	91	92	43	48	134	127	74.1	66.2
Otavi	48	65	16	26	64	85	65.6	67.0
Otjiwarongo	42	43	13	13	55	52	57.4	44.5
Tsumkwe	72	81	30	36	103	110	60.8	52.7

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 16 percent of the households in Otjozondjupa region have a child under 15 years of age without one parent. The proportion of orphaned children under the same age who have lost both parents is 2 percent. This implies that in 1 out of every 50 households there is a child without both parents, relying on extended family relatives for survival. It can be seen that there are no significant differences between urban and rural areas. At constituency level Omatako has the highest proportion of households with at least one child without one or both parents.

Table 11.2.1 Households with at least one orphaned member aged below 15 years by area, Otjozondjupa 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
Otjozondjupa	16 903	2 778	16.4	368	2.2
Urban	7 023	1 066	15.2	119	1.7
Rural	9 880	1 712	17.3	249	2.5
Grootfontein	2 994	446	14.9	46	1.5
Okahandja	2 291	328	14.3	30	1.3
Okakarara	2 511	387	15.4	42	1.7
Omatako	3 074	733	23.8	128	4.2
Otavi	1 651	229	13.9	30	1.8
Otjiwarongo	3 183	442	13.9	54	1.7
Tsumkwe	1 199	213	17.8	38	3.2

The number of orphaned children aged below 15 years is presented in Table 11.2.2. For the region as a whole, 8 percent of all children under this age have lost one parent. This is close to one out of every 10 children under 15 years of age living with only one parent. The proportion of orphans under the same age without both parents is 1 percent. This implies that about 1 out of every 100 children under the age of 15 have no parents. The numbers in the rural areas are more than double those in the urban ones. Omatako constituency has the highest proportion of the children under 15 without one or both parents.

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

Area	Number of children under 15	Children under 15 orphaned by			
		One parent		Both parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Otjozondjupa	51 068	4 310	8.4	489	1.0
Urban	17 410	1 471	8.4	147	0.8
Rural	33 658	2 839	8.4	342	1.0
Grootfontein	8 129	665	8.2	62	0.8
Okahandja	5 950	439	7.4	35	0.6
Okakarara	8 837	535	6.1	58	0.7
Omatako	12 232	1 406	11.5	182	1.5
Otavi	4 345	326	7.5	40	0.9
Otjiwarongo	7 585	598	7.9	67	0.9
Tsumkwe	3 990	341	8.5	45	1.1

Appendix 1: Census Definitions of Concepts and Classifications

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

Geographic and Migration Concepts

The Otjozondjupa Region consisted of seven Constituencies, namely Grootfontein, Okahandja, Okakarara, Omatako, Otavi, Otjiwarongo, Tsumkwe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Housing Conditions

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

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

Number of Rooms

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

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

Material used for outer walls

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

Material used for the roof

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

The categories used were as follows:

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

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

Main source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating

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

The codes for source of energy for cooking were:

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

The codes for source of energy for lighting were:

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

The codes for source of energy for heating were:

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

Access to means of communication

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

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

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

Fertility and Mortality

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

Main Questionnaire

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