//Karas 2011
Census Regional Profile

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

CENSUS 2011
Namibia Population & Housing Census
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Est. by Statistics Act 9 of 2011
Namibia Statistics Agency

2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

//Karas Regional Profile

Basic Analysis with Highlights

March 2014

Foreword

The first Population and Housing Census in an independent Namibia was conducted in 1991. Since then, a Census has been undertaken every ten years, and the 2011 Population and Housing Census marks Namibia's third census since independence in 1990. The Census is demonstrative of the Namibia Statistics Agency's (NSA) commitment to providing relevant and quality statistics to support decision making, policy formulation and monitoring of development programmes.

This regional profile presents the result of the 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census for the //Karas Region. The report provides a wide range of indicators on population characteristics, household and housing conditions and households enumerated in the region between 28 August and 15 September 2011. The report further provides detailed information on age and sex composition, marital status, education, literacy, economic activity, orphan-hood, fertility and disability. In addition, household size, housing amenities, ownership and the quality of housing are also presented in this report. All these indicators are provided at regional, urban/rural and constituency level. It should be noted that internal migration was not possible to calculate at constituency level. However it was provided at regional level in the 2011 main census report launched on 27 March 2013, as well as in the Population Atlas released in June 2013.

This regional profile is the fourth in a series of reports to be released based on the 2011 census data. The first report - released in April 2012 - disseminated provisional results on the distribution of the population. The second report was the census main report, which presented more detailed results at national levee; and the third report was the Population Atlas, which depicts the distribution of the country's population on maps by regions and constituencies.

We thank the Government of the Republic of Namibia for contributing significantly to the implementation of the 2011 census, as well as our development partners who provided technical or financial support. We are grateful to everyone who contributed to ensuring that the 2011 census was a success. In particular, we thank UNFPA, the Government of the United States of America through USAID and Statistics South Africa for their technical support to ensure the timely completion of census activities. We also thank the census inter-agency technical committee, line ministries, private institutions, the governor of the region and regional offices, field staff and the general public for their support, which was pivotal to the success of the 2011 Population & Housing Census.

We are hopeful that the users of this report will find its contents useful for their decision making and planning purposes, including business investments. Our commitment is to ensure that all statistics required by our users are readily available.

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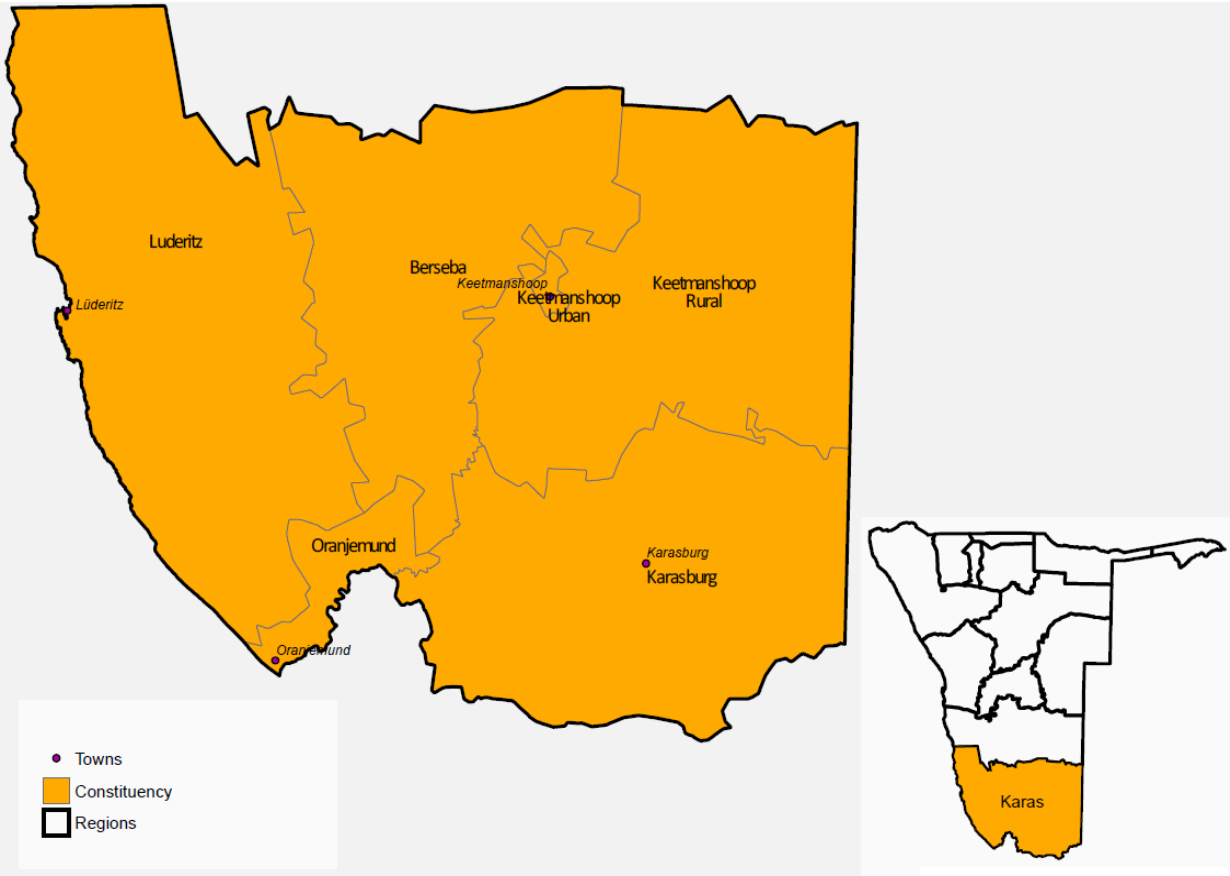
LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
EA	Enumeration Area
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ICT	Information Communication Technology
NDPs	National Development Plans
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

CONSTITUENCIES AND SELECTED TOWNS FOR //KARAS REGION



Total Population	
//Karas	77 421
Berseba	10 589
Karasburg	16 470
Keetmanshoop Rural	7 219
Keetmanshoop Urban	19 447
Luderitz	13 859
Oranjemund	9 837

Urban Localities In //Karas	
Karasburg	4 401
Keetmanshoop	19 447
Luderitz	12 537
Oranjemund	3 908

//Karas Region – Census Selected Indicators, 2011 and 2001

	2011	2001
Population Size		
Total	77 421	69 329
Females	38 014	32 346
Males	39 407	36 976
Annual growth rate (%)	1.1	1.3
Percent in Urban/Rural areas		
Urban	54	54
Rural	46	46
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	104	114
Population density		
People per sq. km.	0.5	0.4
Age composition, %		
Under 5 years	11	11
5 – 14 years	19	20
15 – 59 years	63	63
60+ years	6	6
Marital status: 15+ years, %		
Never married	59	55
Married with certificate	27	29
Married traditionally	3	3
Married consensually	7	8
Divorced/Separated	1	1
Widowed	3	3
Citizenship, %		
Namibian	97	96
Non-Namibian	1	3
Main language spoken at home, Percent of households		
Afrikaans	36	40
Private households	20988	15481
Number		
Average size	3.6	4.1
Head of household, %		
Females	37.1	35
Males	62.9	65

	2011	2001
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	97	92
Education, 15+ years, %		
Never attended school	5	8
Currently at school	24	23
Left school	68	66
Labour force, 15+ years, %		
In labour force	75	67
Employed	68	79
Unemployed	32	21
Outside labour force	19	33
Student	39	27
Homemaker	15	46
Retired, too old, etc.	46	27
Housing conditions, %		
Households with		
Safe water	92	94
No toilet facility	23	26
Electricity for lighting	67	50
Access to radio	74	81
Wood/charcoal for cooking	28	35
Main source of income, %		
Household main income		
Farming	5	7
Wages & Salaries	72	69
Cash remittance	5	6
Business, non-farming	5	5
Pension	9	10
Disability, %		
With disability	4	3

Berseba Constituency – Census Selected Indicators, 2011 and 2001

	2011	2001
Population Size		
Total	10 589	9 064
Females	4 932	4 312
Males	5 657	4 752
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	115	110
Age composition, %		
Under 5 years	12	13
5 – 14 years	23	24
15 – 59 years	53	49
60+ years	12	12
Marital status: 15+ years, %		
Never married	58	70
Married with certificate	29	17
Married traditionally	1	0
Married consensually	6	6
Divorced/Separated	1	1
Widowed	5	4
Private households		
Number	2 597	1 950
Average size	4.0	4.6
Head of household, %		
Females	32	37
Males	68	63
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	90	84
Education, 15+ years, %		
Never attended school	11	16
Currently at school	9	9
Left school	78	74

	2011	2001
Labour force, 15+ years, %		
In labour force	61	52
Employed	57	61
Unemployed	43	39
Outside labour force	33	45
Student	24	18
Homemaker	18	47
Retired, too old, etc.	58	35
Housing conditions, %		
Households with		
Safe water	85	77
No toilet facility	48	53
Electricity for lighting	36	27
Wood/charcoal for cooking	74	87
Main source of income, %		
Household main income		
Farming	18	29
Wages & Salaries	40	32
Cash remittance	7	7
Business, non-farming	4	2
Pension	25	26
Fertility		
Average number of children per woman	2.7	3.4
Disability, %		
With disability	6	4

Karasburg Constituency – Census Selected Indicators, 2011 and 2001

	2011	2001
Population Size		
Total	16 470	15 758
Females	8 402	7 619
Males	8 068	8 135
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	96	107
Age composition, %		
Under 5 years	12	12
5 – 14 years	18	19
15 – 59 years	65	63
60+ years	6	6
Marital status: 15+ years, %		
Never married	63	68
Married with certificate	19	16
Married traditionally	8	5
Married consensually	6	7
Divorced/Separated	1	1
Widowed	3	2
Private households		
Number	4 609	3 748
Average size	3.5	4.0
Head of household, %		
Females	40	32
Males	60	68
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	97	93
Education, 15+ years, %		
Never attended school	6	8
Currently at school	7	6
Left school	85	85

	2011	2001
Labour force, 15+ years, %		
In labour force	78	75
Employed	66	69
Unemployed	34	31
Outside labour force	15	25
Student	39	22
Homemaker	13	41
Retired, too old, etc.	48	30
Housing conditions, %		
Households with		
Safe water	81	89
No toilet facility	48	46
Electricity for lighting	44	30
Wood/charcoal for cooking	48	63
Main source of income, %		
Household main income		
Farming	5	6
Wages & Salaries	72	67
Cash remittance	7	10
Business, non-farming	3	4
Pension	9	9
Fertility		
Average number of children per woman	3.0	3.4
Disability, %		
With disability	3	2

Keetmanshoop Rural Constituency – Census Selected Indicators, 2011 and 2001

	2011	2001		2011	2001
Population Size			Labour force, 15+ years, %		
Total	7 219	6 399	In labour force	72	67
Females	3 363	3 122	Employed	70	77
Males	3 856	3 276	Unemployed	30	24
			Outside labour force	24	32
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	115	105	Student	32	16
			Homemaker	32	47
Age composition, %			Retired, too old, etc.	37	25
Under 5 years	12	13			
5 – 14 years	23	24	Housing conditions, %		
15 – 59 years	58	54	Households with		
60+ years	8	8	Safe water	91	97
			No toilet facility	33	35
Marital status: 15+ years, %			Electricity for lighting	50	40
Never married	53	67	Wood/charcoal for cooking	58	84
Married with certificate	29	22			
Married traditionally	1	0	Main source of income, %		
Married consensually	12	7	Household main income		
Divorced/Separated	1	1	Farming	14	19
Widowed	4	2	Wages & Salaries	65	64
			Cash remittance	4	3
Private households			Business, non-farming	2	3
Number	1 735	1 480	Pension	12	9
Average size	4.1	4.3			
			Fertility		
			Average number of children per woman	3.5	4.1
Head of household, %					
Females	26	24			
Males	74	76	Disability, %		
			With disability	3	4
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	94	88			
Education, 15+ years, %					
Never attended school	8	12			
Currently at school	9	5			
Left school	82	81			

Keetmanshoop Urban Constituency – Census Selected Indicators, 2011 and 2001

	2011	2001
Population Size		
Total	19 447	15 777
Females	9 970	8 204
Males	9 477	7 573
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	95	92
Age composition, %		
Under 5 years	11	11
5 – 14 years	20	22
15 – 59 years	63	59
60+ years	7	6
Marital status: 15+ years, %		
Never married	59	73
Married with certificate	28	20
Married traditionally	1	0
Married consensually	6	2
Divorced/Separated	2	1
Widowed	1	3
Private households		
Number	4 304	3 223
Average size	4.2	4.6
Head of household, %		
Females	43	43
Males	57	57
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	97	94
Education, 15+ years, %		
Never attended school	3	6
Currently at school	12	10
Left school	83	82

	2011	2001
Labour force, 15+ years, %		
In labour force	72	70
Employed	65	67
Unemployed	35	33
Outside labour force	22	30
Student	44	31
Homemaker	10	24
Retired, too old, etc.	46	36
Housing conditions, %		
Households with		
Safe water	97	97
No toilet facility	11	2
Electricity for lighting	87	78
Wood/charcoal for cooking	10	93
Main source of income, %		
Household main income		
Farming	1	1
Wages & Salaries	73	73
Cash remittance	5	5
Business, non-farming	7	6
Pension	10	13
Fertility		
Average number of children per woman	3.1	3.3
Disability, %		
With disability	5	2

Luderitz Constituency – Census Selected Indicators, 2011 and 2001

	2011	2001			2011	2001
Population Size				Labour force, 15+ years, %		
Total	13 859	14 542		In labour force	78	84
Females	6 887	6 312		Employed	72	70
Males	6 972	8 228		Unemployed	28	30
				Outside labour force	15	16
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	101	130		Student	48	34
				Homemaker	7	29
Age composition, %				Retired, too old, etc.	45	25
Under 5 years	10	10				
5 – 14 years	20	15		Housing conditions, %		
15 – 59 years	66	71		Households with		
60+ years	4	3		Safe water	99	99
				No toilet facility	10	11
Marital status: 15+ years, %				Electricity for lighting	77	48
Never married	59	72		Wood/charcoal for cooking	4	83
Married with certificate	28	16				
Married traditionally	2	1		Main source of income, %		
Married consensually	7	9		Household main income		
Divorced/Separated	1	1		Farming	1	1
Widowed	2	1		Wages & Salaries	79	80
				Cash remittance	3	6
Private households				Business, non-farming	8	5
Number	4 362	3 649		Pension	5	4
Average size	3.1	3.6				
				Fertility		
				Average number of children per woman	3.0	3.1
Head of household, %						
Females	41	43				
Males	59	57		Disability, %		
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	98	97		With disability	2	2
Education, 15+ years, %						
Never attended school	5	6				
Currently at school	10	6				
Left school	82	86				

Oranjemund Constituency – Census Selected Indicators, 2011 and 2001

	2011	2001
Population Size		
Total	9 837	7 789
Females	4 460	2 777
Males	5 377	5 012
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	121	181
Age composition, %		
Under 5 years	11	6
5 – 14 years	15	14
15 – 59 years	73	77
60+ years	1	1
Marital status: 15+ years, %		
Never married	56	58
Married with certificate	34	37
Married traditionally	4	2
Married consensually	5	1
Divorced/Separated	1	1
Widowed	0	1
Private households		
Number	3 381	1 431
Average size	2.7	3.8
Head of household, %		
Females	30	18
Males	70	82
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %	100	92
Education, 15+ years, %		
Never attended school	2	8
Currently at school	7	18
Left school	90	73

	2011	2001
Labour force, 15+ years, %		
In labour force	88	86
Employed	76	90
Unemployed	25	10
Outside labour force	8	14
Student	66	42
Homemaker	19	40
Retired, too old, etc.	14	9
Housing conditions, %		
Households with		
Safe water	100	98
No toilet facility	1	2
Electricity for lighting	95	83
Wood/charcoal for cooking	2	87
Main source of income, %		
Household main income		
Farming	0	1
Wages & Salaries	87	89
Cash remittance	4	1
Business, non-farming	5	5
Pension	1	0.3
Fertility		
Average number of children per woman	2.7	2.7
Disability, %		
With disability	2	3

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background History

//Karas Region is the southern-most region of Namibia. This region is Namibia's largest region and it is bordered by South Africa in the South, the Atlantic Ocean in the West, the Hardap region in the North and with a section of Botswana and again South Africa to the East. The region's economy is attributed to its diamonds; it is home to the country's largest mining activities. The //Karas Region has 6 constituencies: Berseba, Karasburg, Keetmanshoop Rural, Keetmanshoop Urban, Luderitz and Oranjemund.

1.2 The 2011 Population and Housing Census

The 2011 Namibia Population and Housing Census results show that //Karas had a population of 77, 421 people of which 38, 014 were women and 39 407 were men, and this population was growing at an annual rate of 1.1 percent. Over half of the population lived in urban areas (54%) compared to only 46 percent in rural areas. This was due to a large proportion of migration from rural to urban areas, particularly among young adults, in search of job opportunities in towns. The region (?) was composed of 20, 988 households, with an average size of 3.6 persons per household.

Therefore, this Regional Report provides more detailed findings in terms of the socio-economic, demographic, household and housing characteristics of the //Karas Region than those collected during the 2011 Census. Furthermore, comparisons were made between the various Census years as well as among urban/rural areas and constituencies within the region.

1.3 Organization of the Report

The Report is comprised of seven main chapters and an Annex. Chapter 1 provides the background of the region, Chapter 2 presents information on the population size, structure and composition, as well as sex ratio and population density. Chapter 3 gives information on marital status, citizenship and registration of births; while information on population trends, with a focus on population growth, fertility and household deaths, were given in Chapter 4. Furthermore, Chapter 5 addresses socio-economic characteristics of the population and mainly covers Information Communication Technology (ICT), literacy, education, disability, orphan-hood and economic activity. Chapter 6 provides information on household characteristics including household size, household composition, main sources of income for the household, asset ownership, main language spoken at household level and agricultural activity. Chapter 7 presents information on housing characteristics focusing on the types of housing unit, tenure status, construction materials, water supply and sanitation, as well as sources of energy for the household.

Please note that:

1. Chapter two (2) presents information for all persons including those who were in prisons, hotels and night travellers. While chapters 3-7 present information obtained from all persons who were enumerated in households and institutions only.

2. Imputation using the hot-deck method was applied for 'Not stated' and 'Don't know' to only age and sex of each person.

3. There are three (3) Annexes: a Glossary of Census terms, an Enumeration area map and Detailed tables.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION STRUCTURE, COMPOSITION AND DENSITY

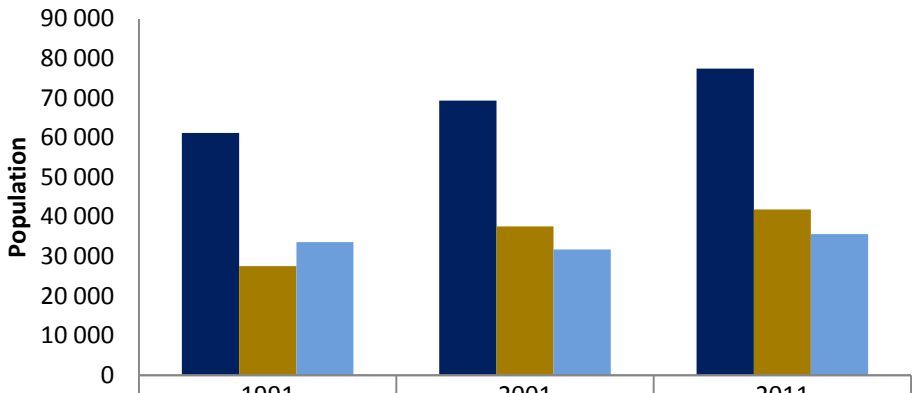
This chapter provides information on the population size, structure, composition and density of //Karas Region. It also presents analyses of population trends between the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Census years.

Total Population of //Karas Region was 77,421

2.1 Population size and Density

Figure 2.1 illustrates population size by region, urban and rural areas for all Census years. It shows that the total population of //Karas increased from 61,162 in 1991, to 69,329 in 2001, and in 2011 the population size increased to 77, 421 people. This trend is also observed in urban areas, where the population has been increasing consistently over the Census years.

Figure 2.1 Population size by Census year and area



	1991	2001	2011
Karas	61 162	69 329	77 421
Urban	27 523	37 599	41 823
Rural	33 639	31 730	35 598

Population density is the average number of people per square kilometre. Thus, it shows the relationship between a given population and the size of the area in which they reside. Population densities calculated for all constituencies are shown in Table 2.1 below.

At constituency level, Keetmanshoop Urban was the most densely populated among all constituencies, with a density of 37.1 persons per square kilometre. On the other hand, Keetmanshoop Rural was the least densely populated constituency with a density of 0.2 persons per square kilometre.

The population density of //Karas was 0.5 persons per square kilometres

Table 2.1 Population density by area

Area	Population	Area in km²	Persons per km²
//Karas	77 421	161394.8	0.5
Berseba	10 589	31724.8	0.3
Karasburg	16 470	38329.26	0.4
Keetmanshoop Rural	7 219	37922.49	0.2
Keetmanshoop Urban	19 447	524.3469	37.1
Luderitz	13 859	48270.81	0.3
Oranjemund	9 837	4623.138	2.1

Table 2.2 shows the proportion of the population living in rural and urban areas as well as in the six constituencies of //Karas Region.

The table shows that the proportion of the population living in urban areas was higher than in rural areas (54.0% and 46.0%, respectively in 2011). At constituency level, Keetmanshoop Urban constituency accommodated over 25 percent of the total population, or 19,447 persons - up from 22.8 percent 10 years ago. Only 9.3 percent of the population (7,219 persons) lived in the Keetmanshoop Rural constituency, which has not seen much of a change in its relative share over the past 10 years. It can be noted that the proportion of the population living in Luderitz has declined from 21.0 percent in 2001 to 17.9 percent in 2011.

Table 2.2 Percentage share of the population within the Census year and area

	Number		Percent	
Area	2001	2011	2001	2011
//Karas	69 329	77 421	100.0	100.0
Urban	37 599	41 823	54.2	54.0
Rural	31 730	35 598	45.8	46.0
Berseba	9 064	10 589	13.1	13.7
Karasburg	15 758	16 470	22.7	21.3
Keetmanshoop Rural	6 399	7 219	9.2	9.3
Keetmanshoop Urban	15 777	19 447	22.8	25.1
Lüderitz	14 542	13 859	21.0	17.9
Oranjemund	7 789	9 837	11.2	12.7

2.2 Population structure and composition

This sub-section provides information on the composition of the population in terms of gender and age, which are important demographic parameters.

2.2.1 Age groups

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups and area is presented in Table 2.3. The //Karas Region had a relatively young population with 30.5 percent of the whole population being less than 15 years of age. The share of young people below the age of 15 years in rural areas was 31.3 percent, while that of urban areas was 30 percent. The proportion of elderly

people (above the age of 60 years) in rural areas was 6.9 percent, while in urban areas it was 5.5 percent.

Table 2.3 Population distribution by age group and area

Area	Percent in age group			
	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+
//Karas	11.2	19.3	63.3	6.2
Urban	10.7	19.3	64.6	5.5
Rural	11.9	19.4	61.7	6.9
Berseba	12.1	22.7	53.4	11.8
Karasburg	11.8	17.6	64.5	6.0
Keetmanshoop Rural	11.6	22.5	57.9	8.0
Keetmanshoop Urban	11.1	19.6	62.6	6.7
Lüderitz	10.4	19.7	65.9	4.0
Oranjemund	10.8	15.1	73.1	1.0

2.2.2 Median age

The //Karas population had a median age of 26

Median age is used as an indicator to determine whether the population is young, intermediate or old. Thus, a country is considered 'young' when it has median age of less than 20 years, while regions with medians of 30 years and above are considered 'old'. Populations with median ages between 20 and 29 are referred to as intermediate. During the 2011 Census period, //Karas Region had a median age of 26 years , and is therefore 'intermediate'. The figure of 26 years means that half of the population is less than 26 years and the other half is older than 26 years.

Table 2.4 presents information on median age by sex, for urban and rural areas, and at the constituency level. The median age for urban areas was 26 years, slightly higher than the median age of 25 years in rural areas. Keetmanshoop Rural Constituency had a relatively young population with a median age of 23 years compared to other constituencies.

Table 2.4 Median age by sex and area

Area	Median age		
	Total	Female	Male
//Karas	26	25	26
Urban	26	26	26
Rural	25	24	26
Berseba	24	23	24
Karasburg	26	26	26
Keetmanshoop Rural	23	22	24
Keetmanshoop Urban	25	24	25
Lüderitz	27	27	27
Oranjemund	28	25	30

More than 50% of the population was male

2.2.3 Sex composition

The 2011 Census collected information on sex. Table 2.5 gives the population distribution by sex, urban and rural areas, and constituencies.

The results show that males made up slightly more than half of the population (50.9%), compared to 49.1 percent for females. More males were found in rural areas than in urban areas. Karasburg and Keetmanshoop Urban constituencies, where the proportions of females were 51 and 51.3 percent respectively, were characterised by a greater dominance of females compared to the regional average. The table further shows that the Oranjemund constituency had the largest proportion of males, with the male population standing at 54.7 percent.

Table 2.5 Population distribution by sex and area

Area	Total	Female	Percent	Male	Percent
//Karas	77 421	38 014	49.1	39 407	50.9
Urban	41 823	21 029	50.3	20 794	49.7
Rural	35 598	16 985	47.7	18 613	52.3
Berseba	10 589	4 932	46.6	5 657	53.4
Karasburg	16 470	8 402	51.0	8 068	49.0
Keetmanshoop Rural	7 219	3 363	46.6	3 856	53.4
Keetmanshoop Urban	19 447	9 970	51.3	9 477	48.7
Lüderitz	13 859	6 887	49.7	6 972	50.3
Oranjemund	9 837	4 460	45.3	5 377	54.7

2.2.4 Sex ratio

On average there were 104 males for every 100 females in the Karas Region

Sex ratio is another measure of sex composition and is the proportion of males per 100 females in a given population.

Table 2.6 shows the sex ratio by urban and rural areas and by constituencies. In 2011 the sex ratio for //Karas Region was 104, which implies that on average, there were more males for every 100 females in this region. More males were found in rural areas (110 males for every 100 females) in 2011. This decline in the sex ratio of urban areas may be indicative of migration behavior, as more and more females have also migrated to towns during the last 10 years.

Table 2.6 Sex ratio by Census years and area

Area	Census year	
	2001	2011
//Karas	114	104
Urban	108	99
Rural	123	110
Berseba	110	115
Karasburg	107	96
Keetmanshoop Rural	105	115
Keetmanshoop Urban	92	95
Lüderitz	130	101
Oranjemund	181	121

2.2.5 Age-sex pyramid

The age-sex pyramid provides an important illustration of the demographic characteristics of the population.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the //Karas Region's population age-sex pyramid, which shows that //Karas had a youthful population with a broad base of young people and a very narrow apex with fewer older people. However, it is important to note that the largest proportion of the //Karas Region's population was of working age, hence the pyramid indicates more people of the middle age, that is, between the age groups 20-24 to 35-39. In addition, this shape is a typical reflection of populations experiencing high fertility.

Figure 2.2 Population pyramid, //Karas region

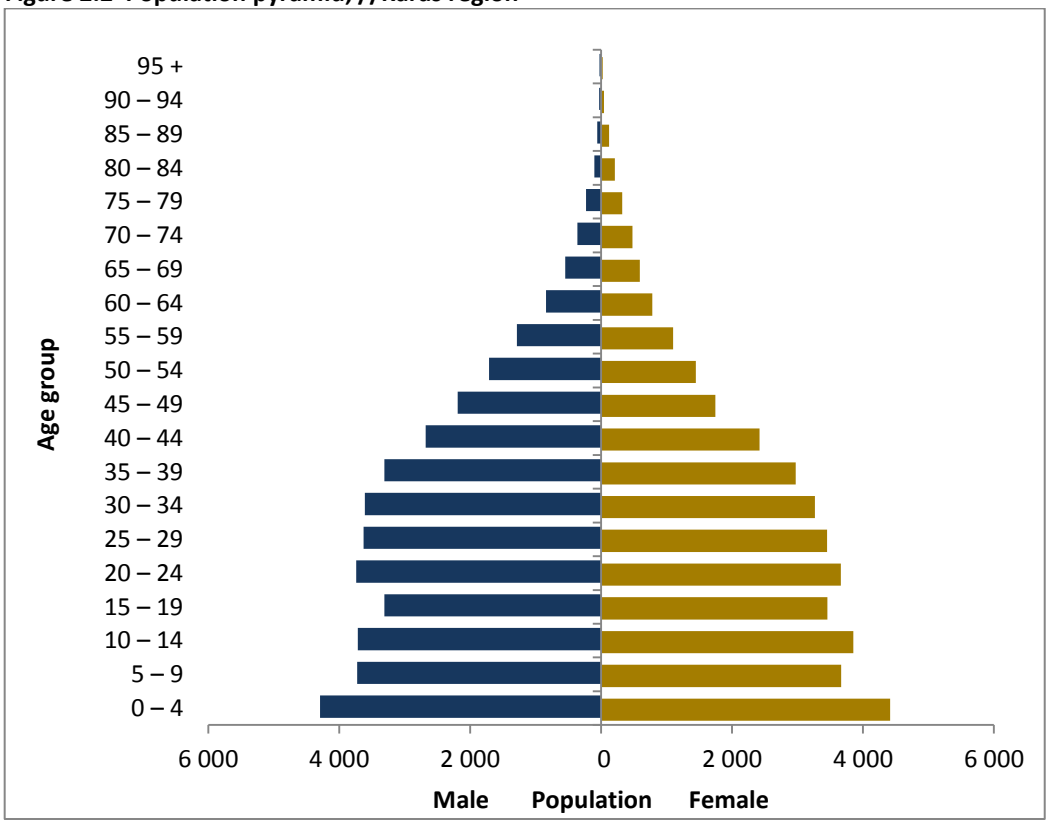


Figure 2.3 presents the population pyramid for urban areas in five-year age groups. The pyramid is bulky in the middle and has a relatively broader base indicating that urban areas have a large proportion of working-age people (between 15-59 years of age) and a large proportion of younger people. The pyramid has a narrow apex indicating that urban areas have a much smaller proportion of elderly people .

Figure 2.3 Population pyramid, //Karas Urban

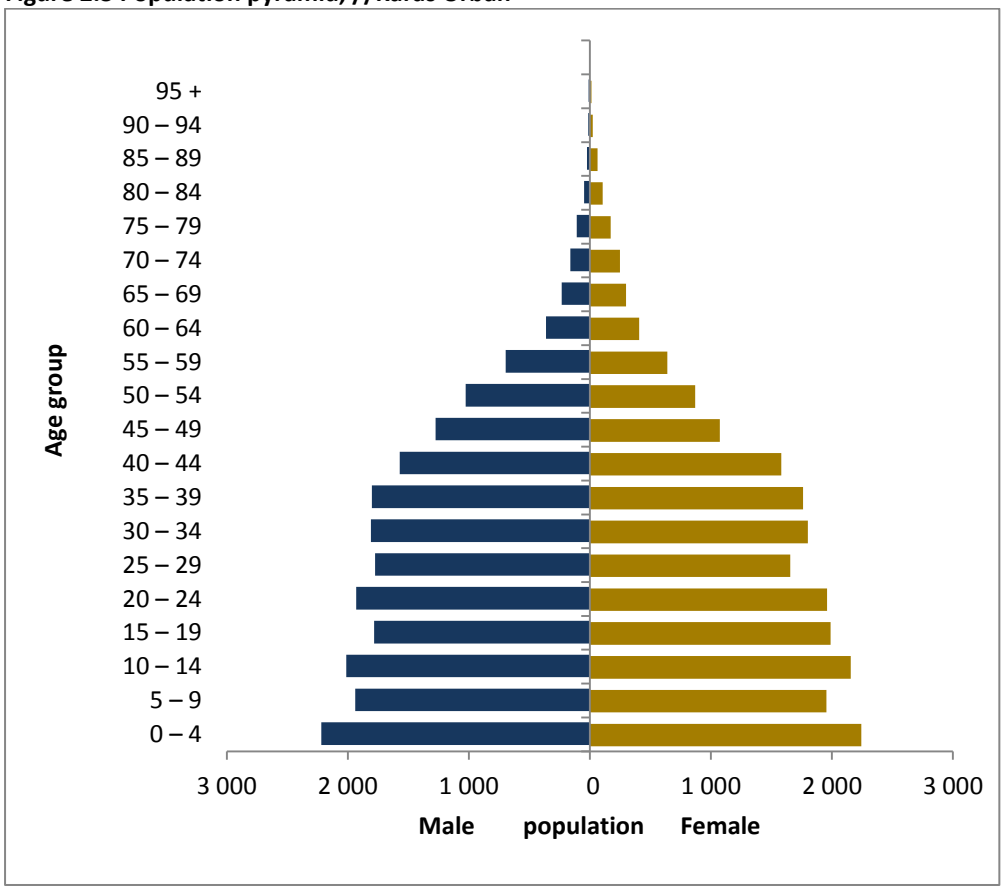
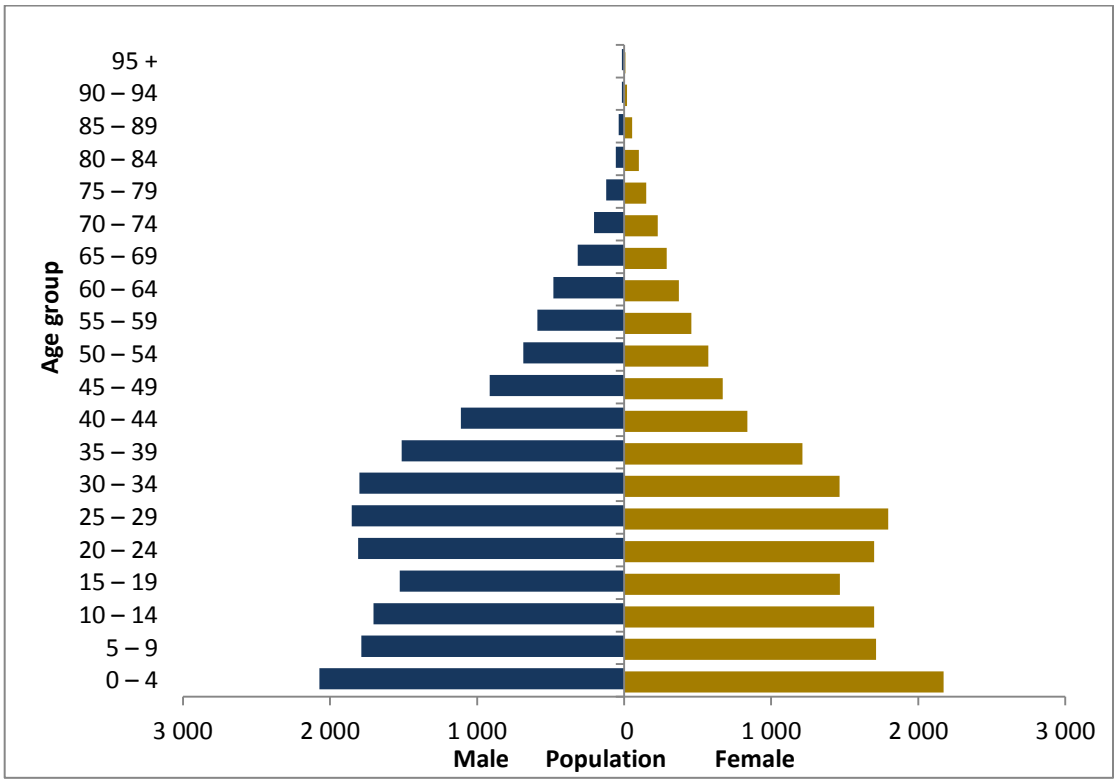


Figure 2.4 gives the pyramid for rural areas. The pyramid shows a broad base (an indication of high fertility) and a narrow apex. However a shrink is observed in both sexes of ages 15 to 49 in the rural areas, compared to urban areas. This is an indication that migration away from the rural areas to other regions has affected the rural population.

Figure 2.4 Population pyramid, //Karas Rural



CHAPTER 3: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter presents information on demographic characteristics and focuses on marital status, citizenship and status of birth registration.

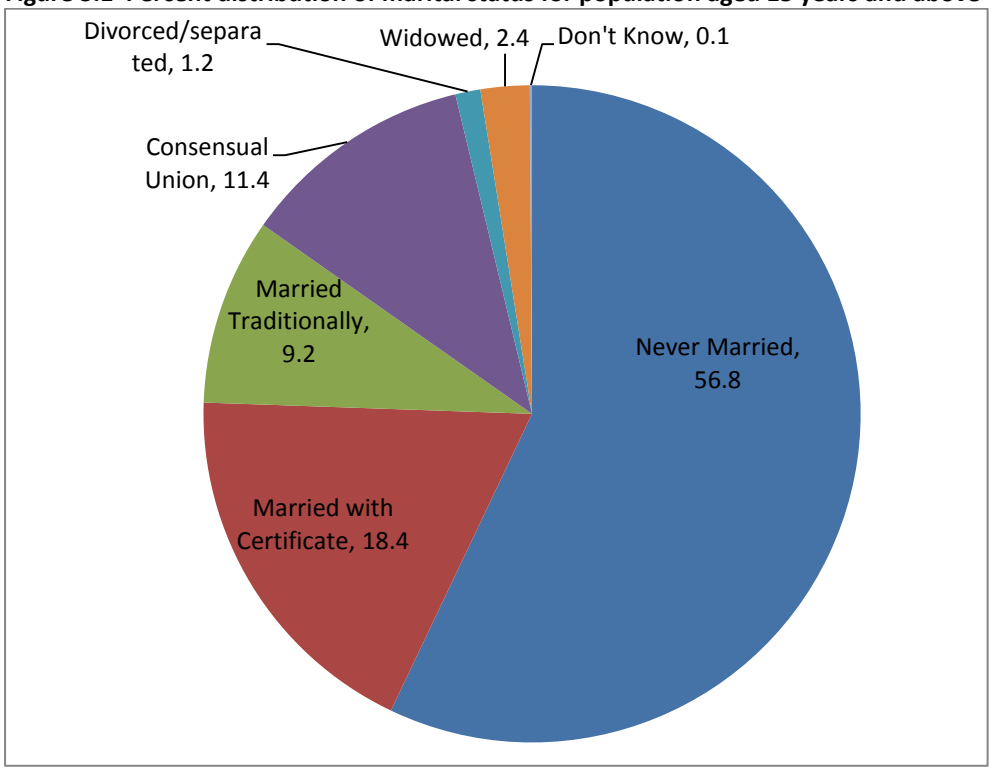
3.1 Marital status

About 27% of the //Karas Region's population aged 15 years and above were married.

During the Census, all people were asked to state their marital status in one of the following categories: never married, married with certificate, married traditionally, consensual union, divorced/separated and widowed. For international comparisons the analysis focuses only on the population aged 15 years and above, although we acknowledge that there are cases of child marriage in Namibia.

Figure 3.1 shows that about 56.8 percent of population of the population aged 15 years or above in //Karas Region was never married, while about 27 percent was married at the time of the Cesus. The results also indicate that 11.4 percent of the population lived in a consensual union. The high percentage of the population that has never been married can be explained by the young population.

Figure 3.1 Percent distribution of marital status for population aged 15 years and above



3.2 Citizenship

The census asked all people to state their country of citizenship, from which the numbers of Namibians and non-Namibians were reported.

Table 3.1 shows that the great majority of people enumerated (98.1%) in the 2011 Census were Namibians.

Table 3.1 Population distribution by citizenship and sex

Citizenship	Population					
	Total	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent
Total	76 388	100.0	37 641	100.0	38 747	100.0
Namibians	74 904	98.1	36 896	98.0	38 008	98.1
Non-Namibians	1 484	1.9	745	2.0	739	1.9

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of non-Namibians by selected countries of origin; however, it only lists countries of origin from which citizens constitute a substantial share of the total non-Namibian population.

South African nationals represented the highest proportion of foreigners residing in //Karas Region, at 38.1 percent. This is a drop from the 58.5 percent in 2001. Only 0.9 percent of the non-Namibian nationals were from Zambia.

Table 3.2 Non- citizen's population by sex and country of origin

Citizenship	Population					
	Total	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent
Total	1 809	100.0	872	100.0	937	100.0
Angola	27	1.5	8	0.9	19	2
South Africa	690	38.1	331	38.0	359	38.3
Zambia	17	0.9	5	0.6	12	1.3
Zimbabwe	219	12.1	101	11.6	118	12.6
Other SADC Countries	287	15.9	135	15.5	152	16.2
Other African Countries	278	15.4	150	17.2	128	13.7
European Countries	187	10.3	92	10.6	95	10.1
American countries	23	1.3	13	1.5	10	1.1
Asian And Oceanic Countries	81	4.5	37	4.2	44	4.7

3.3 Namibian Birth Registration

The Census provides information on whether the respondent was in possession of a Namibian birth registration certificate or not. Birth certificates are needed to access social services such as social grants and educational services.

Table 3.3 below shows that 97.8 percent of the population possessed Namibian birth certificates. At constituency level, the highest proportion of people with birth certificates was in Keetmanshoop Urban (98.3%), while the lowest was in Keetmanshoop Rural constituency, with 96.9 percent.

Table 3.3 Namibian birth certificate status by area

Area	Total	With birth certificate		Without birth certificate		Don't Know	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
//Karas	74 904	73 291	97.8	1 516	2.0	97	0.1
Urban	40 291	39 537	98.1	698	1.7	56	0.1
Rural	34 613	33 754	97.5	818	2.4	41	0.1
Berseba	10 387	10 158	97.8	216	2.1	13	0.1
Karasburg	16 026	15 687	97.9	324	2.0	15	0.1
Keetmanshoop Rural	7 066	6 847	96.9	213	3.0	6	0.1
Keetmanshoop Urban	18 675	18 350	98.3	290	1.6	35	0.2
Lüderitz	13 350	13 081	98.0	255	1.9	14	0.1
Oranjemund	9 400	9 168	97.5	218	2.3	14	0.1

97.8% of the population had acquired birth certificates

CHAPTER 4: POPULATION TRENDS

This chapter analyses population trends, including changes in population growth, sex ratios, household deaths and fertility.

The annual population growth rate in the //Karas Region between 2001 and 2011 was

4.1 Population growth

The population of //Karas Region has been growing slowly since the 2001 Census. Table 4.1 provides population increase and annual growth rates between 2001 and 2011.

The annual population growth rate for //Karas Region between 2001 and 2011 was 1.1 percent. Furthermore, the annual growth rate for urban areas was 1.1 percent, which is slightly lower than that of rural areas. At constituency level, between the period of 2001 – 2011, Oranjemund recorded the highest growth rate (2.3%), while Luderitz recorded a negative growth rate of minus 0.5 percent.

Table 4.1 Population change and annual growth rates for 2001-2011 by area

Area	Number		Population increase (2001-2011	Annual growth rate (2001-2011)
	2001	2011		
//Karas	69 329	77 421	8 092	1.1
Urban	37 599	41 823	4 224	1.1
Rural	31 730	35 598	3 868	1.2
Berseba	9 064	10 589	1 525	1.6
Karasburg	15 758	16 470	712	0.4
Keetmanshoop Rural	6 399	7 219	820	1.2
Keetmanshoop Urban	15 777	19 447	3 670	2.1
Lüderitz	14 542	13 859	-683	-0.5
Oranjemund	7 789	9 837	2 048	2.3

4.2 Fertility

The Census collected information on live births from all women aged 12 - 64 years. Generally, fertility indicators measure the frequency of child bearing in a given population. This section presents two indicators of fertility, namely: (i) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and (ii) Age at first birth for women aged 12 – 49 years, irrespective of their marital status.

Unadjusted crude birth rate was estimated at 26.5 births per 1,000 people

4.2.1 Crude Birth Rate

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 of the total female and male population per year. For the 2011 Census, there were 2,054 children born in the //Karas Region during the 12-months prior to the Census date, which gives the reported or unadjusted CBR of 26.5 births per 1,000 people.

Table 4.2 below indicates that the Crude Birth rate was slightly higher in rural areas (26.9) compared to urban areas (26.2). At constituency level, Karasburg had the highest CBR of 30.1 births per 1,000 people, while Berseba had the lowest CBR of 24.2 births per 1,000 people.

Table 4.2 Crude Birth Rates by area

Area	Population	Births last 12 months	CBR
//Karas	77 421	2 054	26.5
Urban	41 823	1 096	26.2
Rural	35 598	958	26.9
Berseba	10 589	256	24.2
Karasburg	16 470	495	30.1
Keetmanshoop Rural	7 219	178	24.7
Keetmanshoop Urban	19 447	505	26.0
Lüderitz	13 859	362	26.1
Oranjemund	9 837	258	26.2

4.2.2 Age at First Birth

Age at first birth influences the total number of births that a woman might have in her life, which has an impact on the size, composition, and future growth of the population.

Table 4.3 shows that the average age of mothers at first birth in //Karas region was 21 years. In rural areas, the average age of mothers at first birth (20.8 years) was slightly lower than in urban areas (21.5 years). There were also slight variations between constituencies. Mothers in most constituencies gave birth for the first time at an early age of 21 years, with the exception of those in Oranjemund and Luderitz, who on average delayed giving birth until age of 22 years.

Table 4.3 Average age of mother at first birth by area

Area	Average age at first birth
//Karas	21.2
Urban	21.5
Rural	20.8
Berseba	21.2
Karasburg	20.6
Keetmanshoop Rural	20.7
Keetmanshoop Urban	21.3
Lüderitz	21.6
Oranjemund	21.8

4.3 Deaths in the household

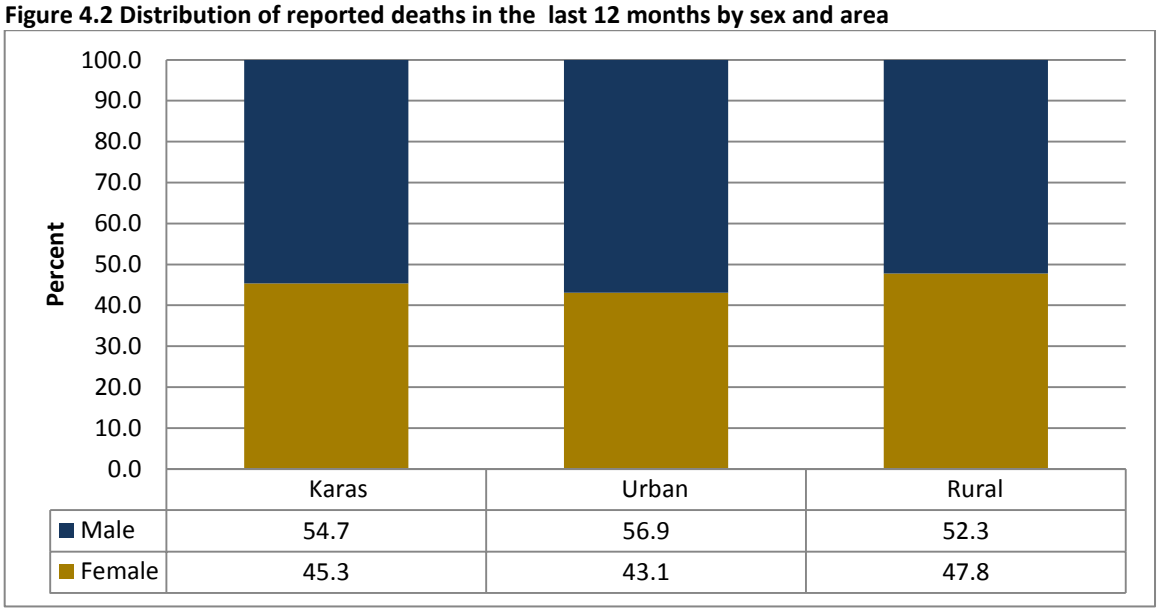
Information on deaths in the last 12 months (September 2010 to August 2011) was collected from all households during the Census. Usually, mortality indicators are based on data from civil registration, but in Namibia this coverage is incomplete. However, it must also be acknowledged that information from surveys and Censuses may be under-reported, which can lead to underestimations of the level of mortality.

825 deaths were reported in the //Karas Region for the 12 months prior to the census

4.3.1 Reported Deaths

Figure 4.2 shows the number of reported deaths in the last twelve months by sex, urban and rural areas. A higher proportion of all deaths were recorded for males (54.7%) compared to females (45.3%) in the region, and at the urban and rural levels.

Figure 4.2 Distribution of reported deaths in the last 12 months by sex and area



	Karas	Urban	Rural
Male	54.7	56.9	52.3
Female	45.3	43.1	47.8

The crude death rate was 10.7 deaths per 1,000 persons

4.3.2 Crude Death Rate

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths that occurred in a given calendar year per 1,000 people in the population.

Table 4.4 shows that in //Karas Region, a total of 825 deaths occurred during the 12 months prior to the Census, which gives a CDR of 10.7 deaths per 1000 people. The results show that there was a slight difference in the number of deaths reported in urban areas (10.2 deaths per 1000 people) compared to those reported in rural areas (11.2 deaths per 1000 people). The highest death rates were reported in Berseba (19.1 deaths per 1000 people), Keetmanshoop Urban (12.6 CDR), Keetmanshoop Rural (12.3 CDR) and Karasburg (11.1 CDR), whereas lower death rates were reported in Oranjemund and Luderitz with CDRs of 3.4 and 5.3, respectively.

Table 4.4 Number of reported deaths in the last 12 months and CDR by area

Area	Population	Total deaths	CDR
//Karas	77 421	825	10.7
Urban	41 823	425	10.2
Rural	35 598	400	11.2
Berseba	10 589	202	19.1
Karasburg	16 470	182	11.1
Keetmanshoop Rural	7 219	89	12.3
Keetmanshoop Urban	19 447	245	12.6
Lüderitz	13 859	74	5.3
Oranjemund	9 837	33	3.4

4.3.3 Death Registration

Table 4.5 shows that 97.2 percent of all reported deaths in the 12 months prior to the 2011 Census were registered. Rates of registration were higher in urban areas (97.6%) than in rural areas (96.8%). At constituency level, more than 95 percent of deaths were registered in almost all of the constituencies, apart from Luderitz (94.6 %) and Oranjemund, which had the lowest percentage of registered deaths (91%).

Table 4.5 Death registration status by area

Area	Number of reported deaths	Total registered deaths	Percent registered
//Karas	825	802	97.2
Urban	425	415	97.6
Rural	400	387	96.8
Berseba	202	199	98.5
Karasburg	182	176	96.7
Keetmanshoop Rural	89	88	98.9
Keetmanshoop Urban	245	239	97.6
Lüderitz	74	70	94.6
Oranjemund	33	30	90.9

CHAPTER 5: SOCIO-ECONOMICS CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

This chapter deals with the socio-economic characteristics of the population. The information discussed in this chapter is crucial for decision-making and for the planning and monitoring of development programmes and policies. The sub-topics discussed include: Information Communication Technology (ICT), Early Childhood Development (ECD), Education and Literacy, Disability and Labour Force.

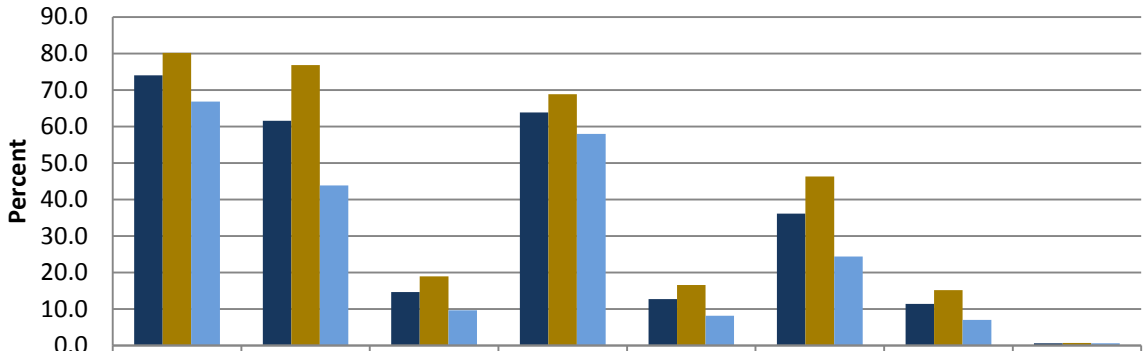
74 percent of the //Karas Region's population had access to a radio

5.1 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information on the usage or access to ICT facilities was collected from people aged three years and above. The information included access to information and communication technology such as radio, television, computer, cell phone, telephone (fixed line), newspaper (daily/weekly) and internet (daily/weekly).

Figure 5.1 shows that the majority (74.0%) of the population aged 3 years and older in //Karas Region had access to radio, with greater access in urban (80.2%) than rural (66.8%) areas. Cell phones (63.8%) are much more widespread across the region than fixed line telephones (12.7%). However, access to other modern information and communication technology such as computers and internet is fairly limited, particularly in rural areas.

Figure 5.1 Population aged 3 years and above who have access to ICT by type of service or use and area



	Radio	TV	Computer	Cell Phone	Telephone (Fixed)	Newspaper (Daily& Weekly)	Internet (Daily & Weekly)	Don't Know
Karas	74.0	61.6	14.7	63.8	12.7	36.1	11.4	0.6
Urban	80.2	76.8	19.0	68.8	16.5	46.3	15.1	0.7
Rural	66.8	43.9	9.7	57.9	8.2	24.3	7.0	0.5

16.9 percent of children aged 0-4 years were attending Early Childhood Development programmes

5.2 Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Respondents were asked to state whether children aged 0-4 years attended any type of Early Childhood Development (ECD) services, such as Edu-care (day-care, crèche, kindergarten) and pre-primary school.

Table 5.1 shows a total population of 8,679 children aged 0-4 years in 2011; and out of this number about 16.9 percent were attending ECD programmes. However, access in urban areas was much better, with 18.2 percent attending ECD; while attendance in in rural areas was 15.5 percent. Slightly more girls than boys were enrolled in ECD programmes in both rural and urban areas.

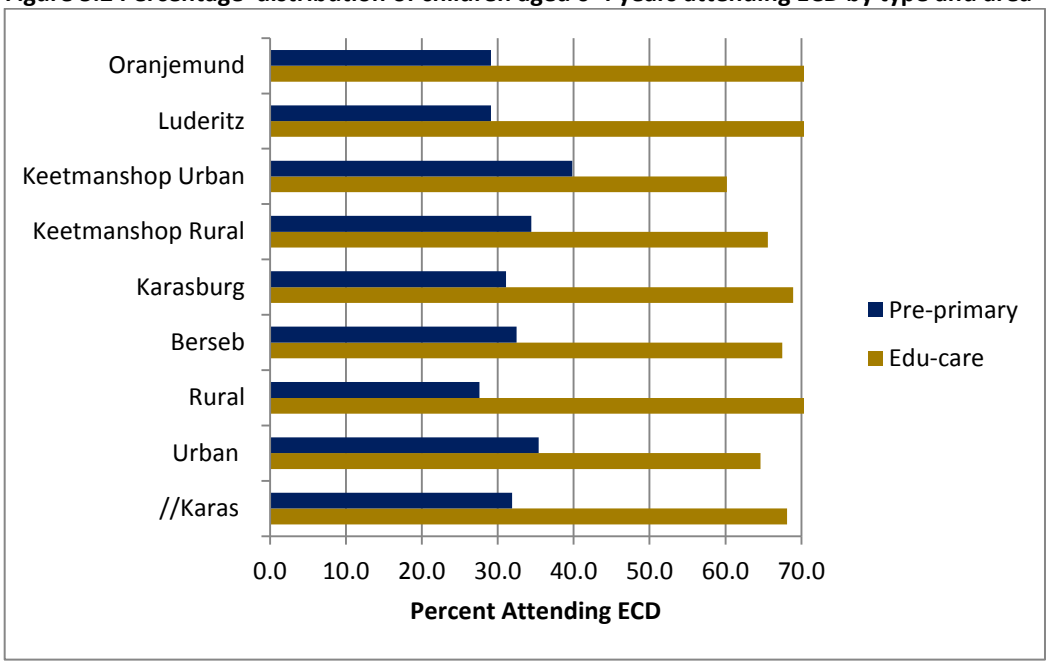
At a constituency level, a much higher proportion of children attended ECD programmes in Lüderitz (32.1%) and Oranjemund (24.6%). Keetmanshoop Rural had the least proportion (7.3%) of children attending ECD .

Table 5.1 Population aged 0-4 years attending ECD by sex, and area

Area	Population aged 0 - 4 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
//Karas	8 679	4 403	4 276	1 463	753	710	16.9	17.1	16.6
Urban	4 437	2 232	2 205	807	405	402	18.2	18.1	18.2
Rural	4 242	2 171	2 071	656	348	308	15.5	16	14.9
Berseba	1 276	645	631	154	81	73	12.1	12.6	11.6
Karasburg	1 935	972	963	270	128	142	14	13.2	14.7
Keetmanshoop Rural	833	411	422	61	30	31	7.3	7.3	7.3
Keetmanshoop Urban	2 136	1 086	1 050	256	127	129	12	11.7	12.3
Lüderitz	1 438	725	713	461	245	216	32.1	33.8	30.3
Oranjemund	1 061	564	497	261	142	119	24.6	25.2	23.9

Figure 5.2 shows the percent distribution of children aged 0-4 years attending ECD by type. Attendance in Edu-care programmes was higher (68.1%) than in pre-primary school (31.9%), and this can be observed at the urban, rural and constituency levels.

Figure 5.2 Percentage distribution of children aged 0-4 years attending ECD by type and area



5.3 Education and Literacy

Information on literacy and education is vital for many purposes, including the need for Government to articulate and monitor national development programs and goals. During the Census, specific information on education and literacy was collected from all people aged 5 years and above.

About 96.6 percent of population over 15 years was literate at the time of the Census

5.3.1 Literacy

Literacy can be defined as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. Therefore, all people aged 5 years and above were asked whether they can read and write in any language with understanding, but no test was administered to determine the level of literacy.

Table 5.2 presents information on literacy rates for the population aged 15 years and above. This table shows that the regional adult literacy rate was 96.6 percent with no major difference between males and females. The adult literacy rate in urban areas stood at 98.0 percent compared to 94.9 percent in rural areas. Furthermore, the table shows that adult literacy was highest in Oranjemund (99.5%) and lowest in Berseba (90.2%).

Table 5.2 Literate adult population aged 15 years and above by sex and area

Area	Population age 15 years and above			Literate			Literacy rate		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
//Karas	52 808	25 750	27 058	51 005	24 906	26 099	96.6	96.7	96.5
Urban	28 621	14 420	14 201	28 046	14 109	13 937	98.0	97.8	98.1
Rural	24 187	11 330	12 857	22 959	10 797	12 162	94.9	95.3	94.6
Berseba	6 830	3 121	3 709	6 159	2 830	3 329	90.2	90.7	89.8
Karasburg	11 502	5 917	5 585	11 193	5 763	5 430	97.3	97.4	97.2
Keetmanshoop Rural	4 728	2 139	2 589	4 426	2 022	2 404	93.6	94.5	92.9
Keetmanshoop Urban	13 060	6 739	6 321	12 725	6 551	6 174	97.4	97.2	97.7
Lüderitz	9 450	4 711	4 739	9 302	4 639	4 663	98.4	98.5	98.4
Oranjemund	7 238	3 123	4 115	7 200	3 101	4 099	99.5	99.3	99.6

Table 5.3 indicates that the literacy rate for youth (15-24 years) in //Karas Region was 98.7 percent, with a higher proportion of females (99%) than males (98.4%) being literate. The rate was also higher in urban (99.3%) than in rural areas(98.0%).

The literacy rate for young women in rural areas was 1.3 percentage points higher than men, while in urban areas the literacy rates differed by only 0.3 percent. There were slight differences across constituencies where Oranjemund had the highest rate of 99.4 percent and Berseba had the lowest literacy rate of 97.0 percent.

Close to 99% of the youth aged 15 to 24 years were literate

Table 5.3 Literate youth population aged 15-24 years by sex and area

Area	Population aged 15 - 24 year			Literate			Literacy rate		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
//Karas	13 968	7 046	6 922	13 784	6 974	6 810	98.7	99.0	98.4
Urban	7 530	3 893	3 637	7 477	3 864	3 613	99.3	99.3	99.3
Rural	6 438	3 153	3 285	6 307	3 110	3 197	98.0	98.6	97.3
Berseba	1 779	811	968	1 726	798	928	97.0	98.4	95.9
Karasburg	3 122	1 617	1 505	3 084	1,601	1,483	98.8	99.0	98.5
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 398	638	760	1 362	630	732	97.4	98.7	96.3
Keetmanshoop Urban	3 765	1 958	1 807	3 732	1 937	1 795	99.1	98.9	99.3
Lüderitz	2 275	1 177	1 098	2 260	1 169	1 091	99.3	99.3	99.4
Oranjemund	1 629	845	784	1 620	839	781	99.4	99.3	99.6

5 percent of the population 6 years and above in //Karas areas have never been to school.

5.3.2 Formal Education

Formal education can be defined as full-time attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction.

The categories of formal education used during the census were: pre-primary schools, primary schools, secondary or high schools, technical schools, agricultural institutions, teacher training colleges, polytechnics and universities.

5.3.2.1 School Attendance

Table 5.4 shows that the majority of the people in //Karas had left school (67.9%), and that 24.1 percent of the population aged 6 years and above was attending school. In the entire region only a small proportion (5.0%) said they never attended school; this amounted to 7.2 percent in rural areas and 3.2 percent in urban areas.

Table 5.4 Percent distribution of school attendance for population aged 6 years and above by area

Area	Population 6 years and above	Never Attended	Pre-primary	Adult Education Programme	Attending School	Left School	Don't know
//Karas	66 000	5.0	1.0	0.4	24.1	67.9	1.7
Urban	35 764	3.2	1.0	0.5	25.7	68.1	1.4
Rural	30 236	7.2	0.9	0.2	22.1	67.5	2.1
Berseba	8 951	9.3	0.9	0.2	26.7	60.9	2.1
Karasburg	14 031	5.3	0.8	0.1	20.8	70.8	2.2
Keetmanshoop Rural	6 165	8.1	1.1	0.1	25.1	64.3	1.3
Keetmanshoop Urban	16 417	3.2	0.8	0.4	27.0	66.9	1.6
Lüderitz	11 886	4.7	1.3	1.0	25.3	66.3	1.4
Oranjemund	8 550	1.7	0.9	0.3	18.7	76.9	1.4

About 54 % of persons aged 15 years and above completed primary education before

5.3.2.2 Educational Attainment

Table 5.5 shows that 53.9 percent of the //Karas Region's population completed their primary education and 22.9 percent completed secondary school. 19.4 percent of respondents either had no formal education or had left school without completing primary education. Only about 4 percent of the region's population aged 15 and above had completed a tertiary education.

Table 5.5 Distribution of the population aged 15 years and above who left school by highest level of educational attainment and sex

Educational attainment	Population aged 15 years and above			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	45 765	22 353	23 412	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Formal Education	325	166	159	0.7	0.7	0.7
Incomplete Primary	8 540	4 043	4 497	18.7	18.1	19.2
Primary	24 670	12 518	12 152	53.9	56.0	51.9
Secondary education	10 498	4 870	5 628	22.9	21.8	24.0
Tertiary	1 724	754	970	3.8	3.4	4.1
Others	8	2	6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Over 80% of children aged 7 to 15 years were enrolled in school

5.3.2.3 School Enrolment

Figure 5.4 presents school enrolment for the school-going population aged 5 to 24 years, by sex. Enrolment rates were highest for the age group 7 to 15 years, exceeding 80 percent. However, enrolment rates dropped after the age of 17 years. More females than males were enrolled in school until the age 16 years.

Figure 5.4 School enrolment for population 5-24 years by sex

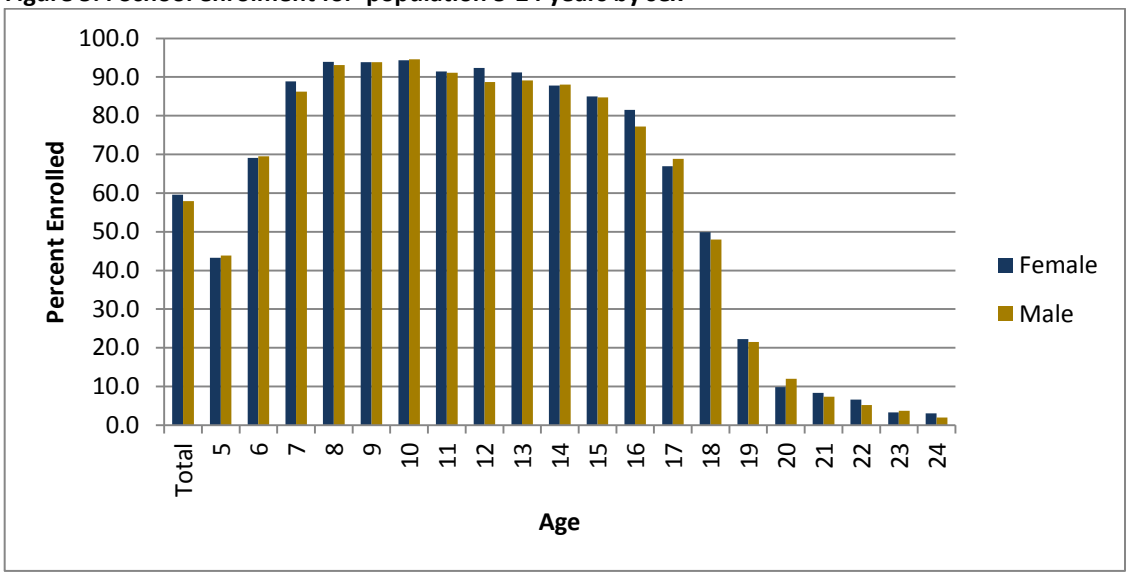


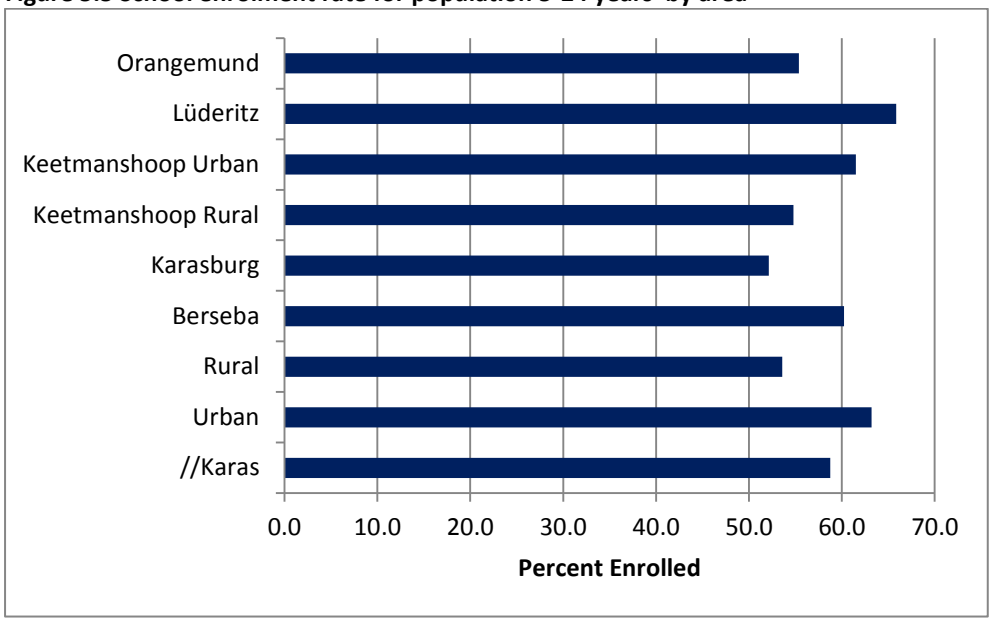
Table 5.6 presents school enrolment rates for urban and rural areas. The table shows that that the enrolment rates were much higher in urban areas (63.2%) than in rural areas (53.6%).

Table 5.6 School enrolment for population 5-24 years by area

Age	Population aged 5-24 years			Enrolled			Enrolment rate		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	28 869	15 535	13 334	16 962	9 817	7 145	58.8	63.2	53.6
5	1 709	862	847	745	438	307	43.6	50.8	36.2
6	1 430	717	713	991	542	449	69.3	75.6	63
7	1 354	738	616	1 185	662	523	87.5	89.7	84.9
8	1 450	781	669	1 356	748	608	93.5	95.8	90.9
9	1 428	775	653	1 340	739	601	93.8	95.4	92
10	1 451	794	657	1 370	762	608	94.4	96	92.5
11	1 649	900	749	1 505	836	669	91.3	92.9	89.3
12	1 521	829	692	1 377	771	606	90.5	93	87.6
13	1 519	839	680	1 370	775	595	90.2	92.4	87.5
14	1 390	770	620	1 222	692	530	87.9	89.9	85.5
15	1 401	779	622	1 189	695	494	84.9	89.2	79.4
16	1 302	734	568	1 034	626	408	79.4	85.3	71.8
17	1 263	695	568	857	533	324	67.9	76.7	57
18	1 375	772	603	673	451	222	48.9	58.4	36.8
19	1 358	751	607	297	214	83	21.9	28.5	13.7
20	1 420	797	623	154	120	34	10.8	15.1	5.5
21	1 630	885	745	128	99	29	7.9	11.2	3.9
22	1 439	732	707	85	58	27	5.9	7.9	3.8
23	1 457	764	693	51	35	16	3.5	4.6	2.3
24	1 323	621	702	33	21	12	2.5	3.4	1.7

Figure 5.5 presents the school enrolment rate for the population aged 5 to 24 years by area. The results show that school enrolment was higher in urban areas (63.2%) than in rural areas (53.6%). At the constituency level, Luderitz had the highest enrolment rate of 65.8 percent and Karasburg had the lowest enrolment, which was just over 50.0 percent.

Figure 5.5 School enrolment rate for population 5-24 years by area



Close to 92% of children aged 7 – 13 in the //Karas Region were enrolled in primary school

Primary school enrolment rate is presented in table 5.7. The results show that overall, the enrolment rate for the region was 91.6 percent for children aged 7 to 13 years old. The enrolment rate was higher in urban areas (93.6%) than in rural areas (89.3%). The results further show that more girls than boys in this age group were enrolled in school. At constituency level, the highest enrolment rate of 93.7 percent was in Luderitz constituency.

Table 5.7 Primary school enrolment for population aged 7-13 years by sex and area

Area	Population aged 7-13 years			Enrolled			Enrolment rate		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
//Karas	10 372	5 269	5 103	9 503	4 864	4 639	91.6	92.3	90.9
Urban	5 656	2 921	2 735	5 293	2 761	2 532	93.6	94.5	92.6
Rural	4 716	2 348	2 368	4 210	2 103	2 107	89.3	89.6	89.0
Berseba	1 656	775	881	1 483	697	786	89.6	89.9	89.2
Karasburg	1 991	1 037	954	1 792	934	858	90.0	90.1	89.9
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 105	551	554	994	510	484	90.0	92.6	87.4
Keetmanshoop Urban	2 659	1 385	1 274	2 467	1 305	1 162	92.8	94.2	91.2
Lüderitz	1 933	989	944	1,811	927	884	93.7	93.7	93.6
Oranjemund	1 028	532	496	956	491	465	93.0	92.3	93.8

5.4 Disability

Disability is defined as a long-term physical, psychological or mental condition that limits a person from carrying out everyday activities at home, work or school. It may be present from birth or develop during a person's lifetime. Information on disability assists Government in planning infrastructure, education systems and community awareness programmes, for example.

During the Census, all people in private households and institutions were asked about types of long-term permanent disability or limitation. Ten types of disability were identified for this purpose: blindness, visual impairment, deafness, hearing difficulties, muteness/dumbness, speech impairment, physical impairment of lower and upper limbs, mental disability, albinism and autism.

Table 5.8 indicates that during the Census period 3.5 percent of the total //Karas Region population lived with disabilities. The proportion of people living with disabilities was slightly higher in rural (3.7%) than in urban areas (3.3%). Constituency figures show that Berseba and Keetmanshoop Urban had the highest proportion of disabled people, with 6.0 percent and 4.3 percent respectively, while, Oranjemund had the lowest proportion of disabled people at 2.0 percent.

Table 5.8 Population with disability by sex and area

Area	Population			With disability			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
//Karas	76 388	37 641	38 747	2 649	1 240	1 409	3.5	3.3	3.6
Urban	41 063	20 732	20 331	1 346	659	687	3.3	3.2	3.4
Rural	35 325	16 909	18 416	1 303	581	722	3.7	3.4	3.9
Berseba	10 510	4 913	5 597	634	272	362	6.0	5.5	6.5
Karasburg	16 335	8 361	7 974	453	209	244	2.8	2.5	3.1
Keetmanshoop Rural	7 181	3 352	3 829	230	101	129	3.2	3.0	3.4
Keetmanshoop Urban	18 968	9 770	9 198	824	413	411	4.3	4.2	4.5
Lüderitz	13 610	6 802	6 808	309	150	159	2.3	2.2	2.3
Oranjemund	9 784	4 443	5 341	199	95	104	2.0	2.1	1.9

Table 5.9 shows that 'physical impairment - lower limbs' was the most common type of disability, affecting about 25 percent of all people with disabilities. The second most common disability was visual impairment affecting about 17 percent of the population with disabilities.

Table 5.9 Population with disability by type and sex

	Population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total*	2 649	1 240	1 409	2 649	1 240	1 409
Blindness	178	97	81	6.7	7.8	5.7
Visual Impairment	454	214	240	17.1	17.3	17.0
Deafness	177	83	94	6.7	6.7	6.7
Hearing Difficulties	228	122	106	8.6	9.8	7.5
Mute/Dumb	221	110	111	8.3	8.9	7.9
Speech Impairment	195	96	99	7.4	7.7	7.0
Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	262	106	156	9.9	8.5	11.1
Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	656	310	346	24.8	25.0	24.6
Mental Disability	335	144	191	12.6	11.6	13.6
Albinism	21	13	8	0.8	1.0	0.6
Autism	25	10	15	0.9	0.8	1.1
Other Specify	181	88	93	6.8	7.1	6.6
Don't Know	12	4	8	0.5	0.3	0.6

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*

Table 5.10 shows that in urban and rural areas, the highest proportion of people with disabilities were those with impairment of lower limbs at 24.2 and 25.3 percent respectively. The disabilities affecting the smallest proportion of people were albinism and autism, each of which was reported by less that 1 percent of people with disabilities.

Table 5.10 Percent distribution of people with disabilities by type and area

Disability type	Number			Percent		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	2 649	1 346	1 303	2 649	1 346	1 303
Blindness	178	80	98	6.7	5.9	7.5
Visual Impairment	454	215	239	17.1	16.0	18.3
Deafness	177	91	86	6.7	6.8	6.6
Hearing Difficulties	228	103	125	8.6	7.7	9.6
Mute/Dumb	221	129	92	8.3	9.6	7.1
Speech Impairment	195	90	105	7.4	6.7	8.1
Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	262	128	134	9.9	9.5	10.3
Physical Impairment - Lower Limbs	656	326	330	24.8	24.2	25.3
Mental Disability	335	188	147	12.6	14.0	11.3
Albinism	21	11	10	0.8	0.8	0.8
Autism	25	11	14	0.9	0.8	1.1
Other Specify	181	99	82	6.8	7.4	6.3
Don't Know	12	6	6	0.5	0.4	0.5

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*

Table 5.11 shows that about 34.4 percent of people with disabilities also have difficulty engaging in any learning and/or economic activity. There was a significant difference between males (36.8%) and females (31.8%) in this respect. In addition, a higher proportion of people with difficulties in engaging in any learning and/or economic activity was observed in rural areas (37.2%) compared to urban areas (31.7%). The Berseba constituency had the highest percentage of people with disabilities who faced difficulties engaging in any learning and/or economic activity.

Table 5.11 Disabled population with difficulties to engage in any learning and/or economic activity by sex and area

Area	Disabled			Inability			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
//Karas	2 649	1 240	1 409	912	394	518	34.4	31.8	36.8
Urban	1 346	659	687	427	192	235	31.7	29.1	34.2
Rural	1 303	581	722	485	202	283	37.2	34.8	39.2
Berseba	634	272	362	291	110	181	45.9	40.4	50.0
Karasburg	453	209	244	146	67	79	32.2	32.1	32.4
Keetmanshoop Rural	230	101	129	90	39	51	39.1	38.6	39.5
Keetmanshoop Urban	824	413	411	226	108	118	27.4	26.2	28.7
Lüderitz	309	150	159	124	55	69	40.1	36.7	43.4
Oranjemund	199	95	104	35	15	20	17.6	15.8	19.2

The results of table 5.12 show that about 91 percent of the population living with with disabilities was affected by one type of disability, while about 9 percent was affected by two types of disability.

Table 5.12 Population distribution with multiple disabilities by area

Area	Number			Percent	
	Population with disability	With one disability	With two disabilities	With one disability	With two disabilities
//Karas	2 649	2 399	250	90.6	9.4
Urban	1 346	1 235	111	91.8	8.2
Rural	1 303	1 164	139	89.3	10.7
Berseba	634	551	83	86.9	13.1
Karasburg	453	406	47	89.6	10.4
Keetmanshoop Rural	230	203	27	88.3	11.7
Keetmanshoop Urban	824	753	71	91.4	8.6
Lüderitz	309	291	18	94.2	5.8
Oranjemund	199	195	4	98.0	2.0

5.5 Orphanhood

The 2011 Census defines orphanhood as a condition of being less than 18 years of age and without one or both parents. Information on orphans was collected from all members of the household.

Table 5.13 shows that 9.9 percent of the population 18 years and below in //Karas Region had lost one parent, while 2.1 percent had no parents. Orphanhood was more prevalent in urban than in rural areas. The proportion of the population 18 years and younger with a single parent in urban areas was 10.0 percent, only 0.1 percent higher than the 9.9 percent in rural areas.

At constituency level, the highest levels of orphanhood were in Berseba, where 11.4 percent of the population aged 18 and younger had lost at least one one parent.

Close to10% of all children had lost one parent

Table 5.13 Percentage distribution of orphaned population 18 years and below by area

Area	Population aged 18 years and below	With one parent dead		With both parents dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
//Karas	28 921	2 868	9.9	599	2.1
Urban	15 422	1 538	10.0	337	2.2
Rural	13 499	1 330	9.9	262	1.9
Berseba	4 508	516	11.4	99	2.2
Karasburg	5 886	660	11.2	136	2.3
Keetmanshoop Rural	3 070	256	8.3	57	1.9
Keetmanshoop Urban	7 386	786	10.6	178	2.4
Lüderitz	5 094	457	9.0	107	2.1
Oranjemund	2 977	193	6.5	22	0.7

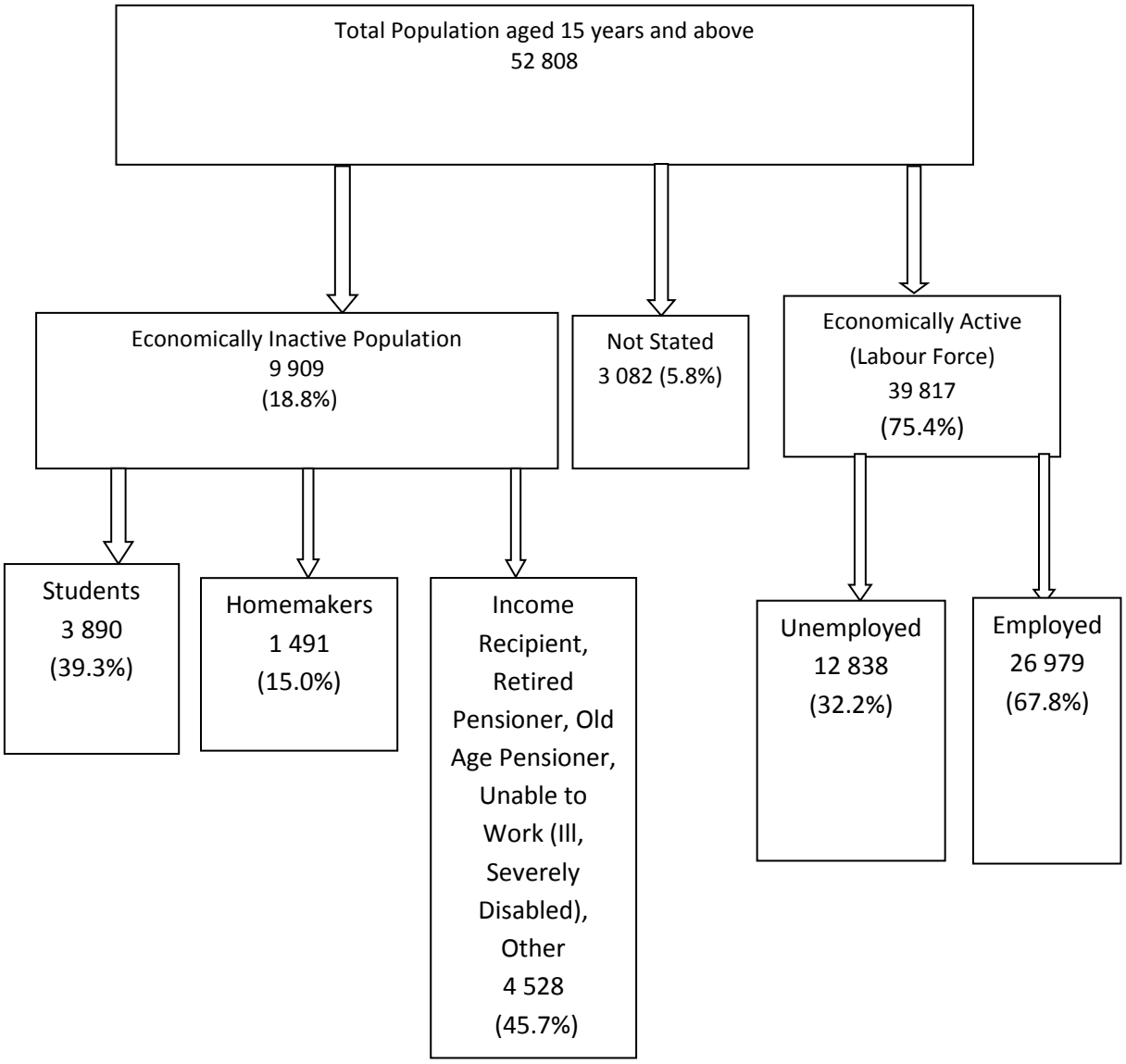
75.4% of the //Karas Region's population aged 15 years and above were economically active

5.6 Economic Activity

During the Census enumeration, all people aged 8 years and above were asked about their economic activity within the seven days prior to the Census reference night. The analyses presented below, however, focus only on the population aged 15 years and above. Unlike the labour force survey which gives detailed information on specific activities, the Census only provides an overview of employment and economic activity.

The diagram in Figure 5.6 illustrates the composition and definition of the economically active and inactive population. Economically inactive people are students, homemakers and income recipients, while the economically active population is divided into the unemployed and employed population. The diagram shows that 75.4 percent of the population aged 15 years of age and above were economically active, 18.8 percent were economically inactive and information for 5.8 percent of the population was not available.

Figure 5.6 Population aged 15 years and above by activity status



5.6.1 Economically Active Population

Table 5.14 shows that 67.8 percent of the economically active population aged 15 years and above was employed, while 32.2 percent was unemployed. There were only slight differences between urban and rural areas whereby 67.4 percent of the population in urban areas was employed compared to 68.2 percent in rural areas.

Table 5.14 Employment status of economically active population aged 15 years and above by sex and area

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
//Karas	39 817	18 268	21 549	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	26 979	10 706	16 273	67.8	58.6	75.5
Unemployed	12 838	7 562	5 276	32.2	41.4	24.5
Urban	21 590	10 442	11 148	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	14 551	6 338	8 213	67.4	60.7	73.7
Unemployed	7 039	4 104	2 935	32.6	39.3	26.3
Rural	18 227	7 826	10 401	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	12 428	4 368	8 060	68.2	55.8	77.5
Unemployed	5 799	3 458	2 341	31.8	44.2	22.5

5.6.2 Labour Force

The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the economically active population in a given population group, which is calculated as the number of economically active population divided by the total population in the same population group.

Table 5.15 shows that the labour force participation rate for the //Karas Region was 75.4 percent. The rate was higher for males (79.6%) than for females (70.9%). There was no difference on the Labour force participation rate in rural and urban areas (75.4% each).

At constituency level, labour force participation rates were high in Oranjemund (87.7%) and very low in Berseba constituency (61.2%). The labour force participation rate for females was lower in all the constituencies.

Table 5.15 Labour Force Participation rate for population aged 15 years and above by sex and area

Area	Population			In labour force			Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
//Karas	52 808	25 750	27 058	39 817	18 268	21 549	75.4	70.9	79.6
Urban	28 621	14 420	14 201	21 590	10 442	11 148	75.4	72.4	78.5
Rural	24 187	11 330	12 857	18 227	7 826	10 401	75.4	69.1	80.9
Berseba	6 830	3 121	3 709	4 183	1 625	2 558	61.2	52.1	69.0
Karasburg	11 502	5 917	5 585	9 022	4 525	4 497	78.4	76.5	80.5
Keetmanshoop Rural	4 728	2 139	2 589	3 416	1 252	2 164	72.3	58.5	83.6
Keetmanshoop Urban	13 060	6 739	6 321	9 444	4 661	4 783	72.3	69.2	75.7
Lüderitz	9 450	4 711	4 739	7 402	3 602	3 800	78.3	76.5	80.2
Oranjemund	7 238	3 123	4 115	6 350	2 603	3 747	87.7	83.3	91.1

5.6.3 Employment by Main Occupation

Elementary occupations made up the largest occupation group with 25.7%

Table 5.16 shows that elementary occupations made up the largest occupation group (25.7%), followed by skilled agricultural/fishery workers (20.0%), service workers (13.0%) and craft and related trades workers (12.4%). There were differences observed between females and males among the top three occupational groups. Elementary occupations were dominated by females (33.1%) compared to males (20.8%). On other hand, more males worked as skilled agricultural/fishery and craft and related trade workers compared to females.

Table 5.16 Main occupation of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex

	Employed population			Percent		
Main occupation	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	26 979	10 706	16 273	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces	587	71	516	2.2	0.7	3.2
Legislators senior officials and Managers	1 018	344	674	3.8	3.2	4.1
Professionals	1 432	758	674	5.3	7.1	4.1
Technician and Associate Professionals	1 413	676	737	5.2	6.3	4.5
Clerk	1 570	1 240	330	5.8	11.6	2.0
Service Workers	3 507	1 745	1 762	13.0	16.3	10.8
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	5 408	1 783	3 625	20.0	16.7	22.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3 332	441	2 891	12.4	4.1	17.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1 780	98	1 682	6.6	0.9	10.3
Elementary Occupations	6 925	3548	3 377	25.7	33.1	20.8
Don't Know	7	2	5	0.0	0.0	0.0

5.6.4 Employment by Industry

Table 5.17 shows the employed population by main industry and sex for //Karas Region. The results show that 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' was the main industry (32.4%) of the work force, followed by 'Mining and Quarrying' (8.9%). Wholesale and Retail Trade as well as construction companies each employed about 6 percent of the workforce.

Education, Financial Insurance activities and accommodation and food serving activities were clearly the domain of women, while men predominately work in mining, construction and transport businesses.

Table 5.17 Main industry of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex

Main industry	Employed population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	26 979	10 706	16 273	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	8 728	2 959	5 769	32.4	27.6	35.5
Mining And Quarrying	2 405	369	2 036	8.9	3.4	12.5
Manufacturing	1 544	571	973	5.7	5.3	6.0
Electricity Gas Steam and Air conditioning supply	43	11	32	0.2	0.1	0.2
Water Supply Sewerage Waste Management and Remediation activities	121	20	101	0.4	0.2	0.6
Construction	1 708	110	1 598	6.3	1.0	9.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 699	825	874	6.3	7.7	5.4
Transportation and Storage	1 033	112	921	3.8	1.0	5.7
Accommodation and Food Service activities	885	660	225	3.3	6.2	1.4
Information and Communication	229	105	124	0.8	1.0	0.8
Financial Insurance Activities	366	252	114	1.4	2.4	0.7
Real Estate Activities	13	5	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional Scientific and Technical activities	259	121	138	1.0	1.1	0.8
Administrative and Support service activities	2 287	1 103	1 184	8.5	10.3	7.3
Public Administration and Defence; compulsory social security	1 873	619	1254	6.9	5.8	7.7
Education	1 034	766	268	3.8	7.2	1.6
Human Health and Social work activities	672	495	177	2.5	4.6	1.1
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	80	48	32	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other Services activities	569	400	169	2.1	3.7	1.0
Activities of Private Households	1 348	1 117	231	5.0	10.4	1.4
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	5	5	0	0.0	0.0	-
Don't Know	78	33	45	0.3	0.3	0.3

5.6.5 Employment by Educational Attainment

Table 5.18 shows that about 41 percent of the employed population in the region had completed their primary education. Furthermore, it is shown that 27 percent of the employed population had completed their secondary education and about 20 percent of employed population had not completed primary school. Women were better educated than men, on average, with about 29 percent of employed women having completed secondary education and about 6 percent having completed tertiary education, compared to about 26 percent and 5 percent of men respectively.

Table 5.18 Educational attainment of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex

Educational Attainment	Employed population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	26 979	10 706	16 273	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Formal Education	1 488	431	1 057	5.5	4.0	6.5
Incomplete Primary	5 489	1 865	3 624	20.3	17.4	22.3
Primary	10 915	4 655	6 260	40.5	43.5	38.5
Secondary education	7 328	3 064	4 264	27.2	28.6	26.2
Tertiary	1 484	600	884	5.5	5.6	5.4
Others	6	1	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	269	90	179	1.0	0.8	1.1

5.6.6 Main Job Undertaken

The results in table 5.19 show that the private sector provided jobs for the largest proportion of employees (49.9%) in the //Karas Region. The lowest proportion of the employed population was work classified as 'Unpaid Family Worker (Subsistence/Communal)', at 0.3 percent. There were more men than women employed in work classified as 'Parastatal' and 'Commercial Farms', while work classified as 'Employee (Private)' was dominated by women.

Table 5.19 Main job of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex

Main job	Employed population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	26 979	10 706	16 273	100.0	100.0	100.0
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (With Paid Employees)	482	177	305	1.8	1.7	1.9
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (Without Paid Employees)	736	320	416	2.7	3.0	2.6
Commercial Farmer (With Paid Employees)	513	122	391	1.9	1.1	2.4
Other Employer	421	203	218	1.6	1.9	1.3
Own Account Worker	324	132	192	1.2	1.2	1.2
Employee (Communal Farms)	503	34	469	1.9	0.3	2.9
Employee (Commercial Farms)	2 234	612	1 622	8.3	5.7	10.0
Employee (Government)	4 251	1 988	2 263	15.8	18.6	13.9
Employee (Parastatal)	3 635	1 160	2 475	13.5	10.8	15.2
Employee (Private)	13 464	5 734	7 730	49.9	53.6	47.5
Unpaid Family Worker (Subsistence/Communal)	71	41	30	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other Unpaid Family Worker	153	83	70	0.6	0.8	0.4
Other	151	84	67	0.6	0.8	0.4
Don't Know	41	16	25	0.2	0.1	0.2

5.6.7 Unemployment

The unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population in the labour force for a given population group (i.e. the number of unemployed population divided by the population in the labour force in the same population group).

Figure 5.7 shows the distribution of unemployed population in terms of their level of educational attainment. The results show that about 23.9 percent of the unemployed population had not completed primary education, 17.5 percent had completed secondary education and 0.8 percent had completed tertiary education. Those with no formal education constituted 5.2 percent of all the unemployed population.

Figure 5.7 Population distribution of unemployed people by educational attainment

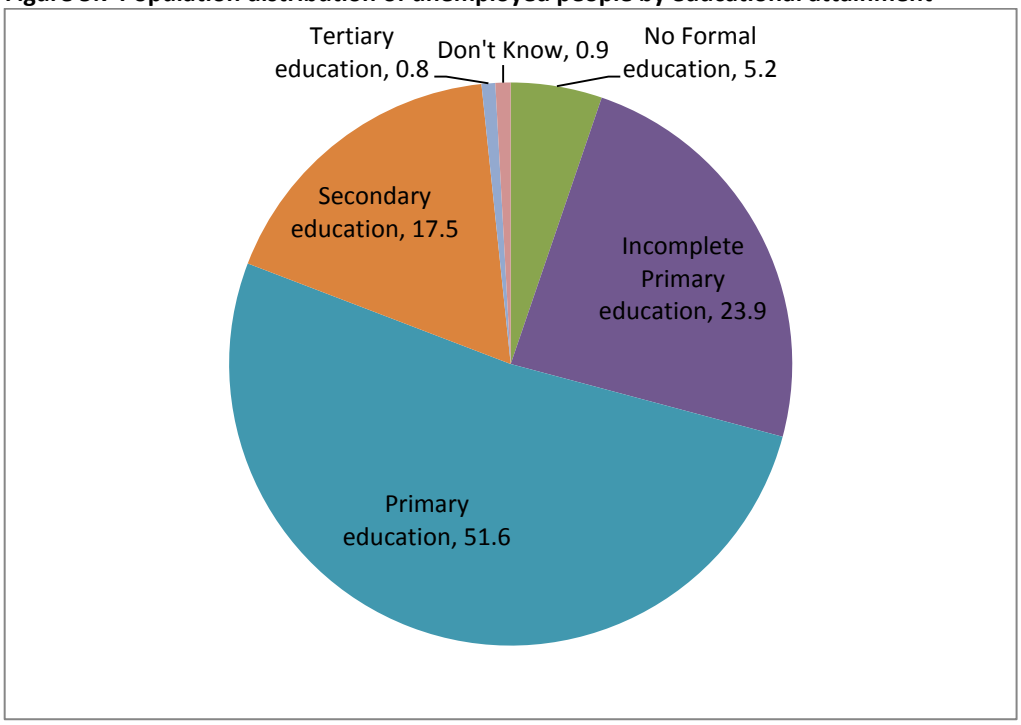


Table 5.20 shows that close to 26 percent of the unemployed population were actively looking for work. The proportion of females (32.3%) actively looking for work was significantly higher than the proportion of males (20.6%) actively seeking work. It can be observed that the percentage of job seekers in urban areas was lower than in rural areas (25.3% and 26.7% respectively).

The results also indicate that a higher proportion of unemployed females than males in all constituencies were actively looking for work. However, the highest proportion of job seekers of both sexes was in Berseba constituency (37.9%).

Table 5.20 Unemployed population rate for population aged 15 years and above, actively looking for a job by sex and area

Area	In Labour Force			Unemployed and looking for a job			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
//Karas	39 817	18 268	21 549	10 332	5 902	4 430	25.9	32.3	20.6
Urban	21 590	10 442	11 148	5 458	3 096	2 362	25.3	29.6	21.2
Rural	18 227	7 826	10 401	4 874	2 806	2 068	26.7	35.9	19.9
Berseba	4 183	1 625	2 558	1 584	0 748	0 836	37.9	46.0	32.7
Karasburg	9 022	4 525	4 497	2 626	1 574	1 052	29.1	34.8	23.4
Keetmanshoop Rural	3 416	1 252	2 164	732	443	289	21.4	35.4	13.4
Keetmanshoop Urban	9 444	4 661	4 783	2 616	1 528	1 088	27.7	32.8	22.7
Lüderitz	7 402	3 602	3 800	1 579	863	716	21.3	24.0	18.8
Oranjemund	6 350	2 603	3 747	1 195	746	449	18.8	28.7	12.0

5.7 Economically Inactive Population

Table 5.21 provides information on the economically inactive population of //Karas Region. Students constituted the largest share (39.3%), while income recipients had the lowest share with 1.5 percent. Women dominated the categories of 'Homemaker' and 'Old Age Pensioner' (24.2% and 29.9% respectively), while the proportion of economically inactive men in these categories was much lower (2.0% and 27.7% respectively). The proportion of economically inactive men was much higher in the categories of student and old age pensioner (46.4% and 27.7% respectively).

Table 5.21 Economically inactive population aged 15 years and above by activity status and sex

Economically Inactive	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	9 909	5 826	4 083	100.0	100.0	100.0
Student	3 890	1 996	1 894	39.3	34.3	46.4
Homemaker	1 491	1 411	80	15.0	24.2	2.0
Income Recipient	152	79	73	1.5	1.4	1.8
Retired Pensioner	675	319	356	6.8	5.5	8.7
Old Age Pensioner	2 820	1 688	1 132	28.5	29.0	27.7
Unable to Work (Ill)	393	125	268	4.0	2.1	6.6
Unable to Work (Disabled)	252	100	152	2.5	1.7	3.7
Other	236	108	128	2.4	1.9	3.1

CHAPTER 6: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter presents information on household characteristics, particularly on household sizes, composition and income. Information on household assets, main languages spoken and agricultural activities is also outlined.

A household is defined as a group of people - related or unrelated - who live in the same dwelling unit and share or have common catering arrangements.

The average household size was 3.6 persons per household.

6.1 Household size

Table 6.1 shows that in 2011 a household in //Karas Region consisted of 3.6 persons on average, which declined from 4.1 persons in 2001. The average household size was slightly higher in rural areas (3.6 persons) than in urban areas (3.5 persons). Households in Keetmanshoop Urban were large, although they had dropped from an average of 4.6 in 2001 to 4.2 persons in 2011.

Table 6.1 Average household size by Census year and area

Area	2001	2011
//Karas	4.1	3.6
Urban	4.1	3.5
Rural	4.2	3.6
Berseba	4.6	4.0
Karasburg	4.0	3.5
Keetmanshoop Rural	4.3	4.1
Keetmanshoop Urban	4.6	4.2
Lüderitz	3.6	3.1
Oranjemund	3.8	2.7

6.2 Household composition

The composition of households refers to the relationship of its members to the head of the household. Several categories of relationships were used to categorize household members, including spouse, son/daughter, grandchild, etc. Table 6.2 gives the distribution of the household population by relationship to the head of the household.

Sons and daughters of the head accounted for about 25.9 percent of all relationships, while grandchildren (8.9%) and other relatives (19.6%) made up other significant proportions of household membership. Only 9.3 percent of household members were spouses.

Table 6.2 Household population by sex and relationship to the head of household

Relationship to head	Population			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	74 766	37 270	37 496	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	20 988	7 779	13 209	28.1	20.9	35.2
Spouse	6 953	6 143	0 810	9.3	16.5	2.2
Son/Daughter	19 349	9 838	9 511	25.9	26.4	25.4
Son/Daughter in Law	509	285	224	0.7	0.8	0.6
Grand Child	6 677	3 208	3 469	8.9	8.6	9.3
Parent	483	338	145	0.6	0.9	0.4
Other Relative	14 653	7 260	7 393	19.6	19.5	19.7
Domestic Worker	243	142	101	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other Non-Relative	4 863	2 247	2 616	6.5	6.0	7.0
Don't Know	48	30	18	0.1	0.1	0.0

***Note**: *This table refers only to Conventional/Private Households*

6.2.1 Sex of Household Head

Table 6.3 shows that the majority of households (62.9%) are headed by a male. There were huge differences between urban and rural households, where 67.4 percent rural households were male-headed compared to 59.2 percent in urban areas. Male-headed households were predominant in all constituencies of //Karas Region.

Table 6.3 Percent distribution of household head by sex and area

Area	Households	Number		Percent	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
//Karas	20 988	7 779	13 209	37.1	62.9
Urban	11 347	4 635	6 712	40.8	59.2
Rural	9 641	3 144	6 497	32.6	67.4
Berseba	2 597	828	1 769	31.9	68.1
Karasburg	4 609	1 858	2 751	40.3	59.7
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	453	1 282	26.1	73.9
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	1 833	2 471	42.6	57.4
Lüderitz	4 362	1 790	2 572	41.0	59.0
Oranjemund	3 381	1 017	2 364	30.1	69.9

6.2.2 Households Headed by Children and Orphans

Households headed by children and orphans require the attention of Government and other stakeholders. Table 6.4 provides information on households which were headed by children and orphans aged 18 years or younger. At the regional level 1.1 percent of the households in //Karas Region were headed by children while 0.4 percent were headed by orphans. There were slight differences between child-headed households in urban (1.0%) and rural areas (1.1%). Berseba constituency had the highest percentages of households headed by children (1.4%) and orphans (0.6%).

Table 6.4 Percent Distribution of Child and Orphan headed households by area

Area	Households	Percent	
		Child headed	Orphan headed
//Karas	20 988	1.1	0.4
Urban	11 347	1.0	0.4
Rural	9 641	1.1	0.4
Berseba	2 597	1.4	0.6
Karasburg	4 609	1.1	0.3
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	1.2	0.4
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	1.1	0.4
Lüderitz	4 362	1.0	0.4
Oranjemund	3 381	0.9	0.2

6.3 Household Income

Households were asked to state their main source of income, which included: farming, business activities (non-farming), wages and salaries, old age pension, cash remittances, retirement fund, grants for orphans and grants for people living with disabilities.

Table 6.5 shows that wages and salaries (71.6%) was the highest main source of income in //Karas Region, while the lowest source was the orphan grant, which was recorded in 0.4 percent of all households. Both urban and rural areas reported wages and salaries as the highest main source of income at 76.5 and 65.9 percent respectively, of all the households. This trend was also observed in all constituencies of the region.

Table 6.5 Percentage distribution of households main source of income by area

Area	Households	Farming	Business Activity- None Farming	Wages and Salaries	Old-Age Pension	Cash Remittances	Retirement Fund	Orphan's Grant	Disability Grant	Other
//Karas	20 988	4.7	5.1	71.6	9.4	5.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	2.0
Urban	11 347	0.7	6.0	76.5	7.7	4.8	1.4	0.3	0.4	2.2
Rural	9 641	9.4	4.2	65.9	11.3	5.3	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.8
Berseba	2 597	17.6	4.1	40.0	25.1	7.0	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.6
Karasburg	4 609	4.8	3.4	72.4	9.1	6.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.2
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	13.7	1.8	65.3	12.1	4.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.9
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	1.1	6.5	72.6	10.2	5.4	2.0	0.4	0.6	1.3
Lüderitz	4 362	0.6	7.5	79.2	5.2	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	3.4
Oranjemund	3 381	0.3	5.4	87.1	0.6	4.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.7

6.4 Household assets

The ownership of assets is an important indicator of social welfare and living standards, and therefore households that own certain assets have higher standards of living than those without. The Census collected data on a wide range of assets including cars, televisions, radios and mobile phones.

Table 6.6 provides information on households' ownership of communication assets. The results show radio and mobile phone were the commonly owned assets in //Karas Region, owned by 74.0 and 72.1 percent respectively, of all the households. More urban households owned radios (80.2%) than rural ones (66.7%). Only 5.8 percent of all households had internet connectivity and the majority of them were in urban areas.

Table 6.6 Percentage distribution of households owning selected communication assets by area

Area	Households	Radio	Television	Telephone (Fixed)	Telephone (Mobile)	Computer/ Laptop	Home Internet Connectivity
//Karas	20 988	74.0	53.7	15.2	72.1	17.2	5.8
Urban	11 347	80.2	68.1	19.4	77.6	22.2	6.6
Rural	9 641	66.7	36.7	10.2	65.7	11.4	4.9
Berseba	2 597	76.7	27.6	8.9	54.6	5.9	1.7
Karasburg	4 609	61.0	37.3	10.9	71.0	8.8	2.4
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	68.1	34.1	17.6	61.8	13.1	5.6
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	82.4	74.6	20.9	81.8	23.6	6.2
Lüderitz	4 362	76.0	61.0	12.3	74.9	15.4	5.8
Oranjemund	3 381	79.1	69.9	21.0	76.6	34.0	13.2

6.5 Language

Information on the main language spoken in the household was collected from all households.

The results from Table 6.7 show that the Afrikaans language was reported in 36.1 percent of all households. Asian languages were spoken in only 18 (0.1%) of all households.

Table 6.7 Distribution of households by main language spoken

Main Language Spoken	Households	Percent
Total	20 988	100.0
San languages	12	0.1
Caprivi languages	384	1.8
Herero languages	291	1.4
Kavango languages	1 212	5.8
Nama/Damara languages	4 930	23.5
Oshiwambo languages	5 739	27.3
Setswana	11	0.1
Afrikaans	7 572	36.1
German	50	0.2
English	697	3.3
Other European languages	32	0.2
Other African languages	39	0.2
Asian languages	18	0.1
Don't know	1	0.0

6.6 Agricultural Activity

Agriculture is defined in the Population and Housing Census as any activity directly related to the production or processing of crops, dairy products, poultry or livestock for commercial sale or as a principal means of personal subsistence. This is known as 'own-account' agriculture. Information was collected on the type of agricultural activities in which households engaged during the 12 months prior to the Census. Where applicable, households could report more than one type of agricultural activity.

The results in Table 6.8 show that livestock farming was most common in //Karas Region and was reported in about 12 percent of the households, while the least common agricultural activity was poultry farming (1.4%). Overall, livestock farming dominated in all constituencies of the region. Berseba constituency had more households (45.5%) engaged in livestock farming more than other constituencies.

Table 6.8 Percent distribution of households engaged in own account agricultural activity by area

Area	Households	Own account agricultural activity			
		Livestock	Crop	Poultry	Others
//Karas	20 988	12.2	2.4	1.4	0.6
Urban	11 347	4.5	1.6	0.5	0.5
Rural	9 641	21.2	3.4	2.4	0.7
Berseba	2 597	45.5	5.4	4.3	0.3
Karasburg	4 609	11.2	2.5	0.8	0.9
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	24.4	3.4	4.0	1.0
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	5.6	1.5	0.9	1.0
Lüderitz	4 362	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.1
Oranjemund	3 381	3.0	2.8	0.2	0.4

CHAPTER 7: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter presents analyses of the characteristics of housing, which include all structures used as dwelling units. Aspects considered are the type of housing, tenure, materials used for building, housing utilities, sources of energy and water supply sanitation.

46.8% of all households in the Karas Region reside in detached houses

7.1 Type of housing

Nine types of housing units were defined in the Census: detached house, semi-detached/townhouse, apartment/ flat, guest flat, part commercial/industrial, mobile home (caravan, tent), single quarters, traditional dwelling and improvised housing unit (shack).

Table 7.1 indicates that detached houses were the most common type of housing, making up 46.8 percent of all the housing types in //Karas Region. Improvised housing units made up 32.3 percent of the households in rural areas and 20.6 percent of all households in urban areas.

The Table shows that at the constituency level, detached houses were more common in urban than in rural areas. It is worth noting however, that of the 32.3 percent of improvised housing units/shacks in rural areas, a greater proportion were found in Berseba constituency (49.3%). The Table further shows that traditional dwellings were more common in Karasburg (20.8%) than in other constituencies.

Table 7.1 Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit and area

Area	Households	Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Apartment/ Flat	Single Quarters	Traditional Dwelling	Improvised Housing Unit (Shack)	Other Housing unit
//Karas	20 988	46.8	8.7	7.6	3.2	5.0	26.0	2.7
Urban	11 347	51.7	9.9	10.7	3.7	0.1	20.6	3.4
Rural	9 641	41.0	7.4	3.9	2.7	10.7	32.3	1.9
Berseba	2 597	41.3	4.5	1.1	0.2	2.5	49.3	1.0
Karasburg	4 609	40.9	7.7	4.6	1.4	20.8	23.3	1.4
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	63.8	9.7	4.1	2.4	0.6	17.9	1.6
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	63.5	10.2	5.7	0.6	0.0	15.9	4.2
Lüderitz	4 362	40.4	9.4	7.7	6.1	0.1	34.4	1.9
Oranjemund	3 381	37.4	10.2	20.6	8.0	0.1	18.0	5.7

7.2 Type of Tenure

Tenure refers to the conditions which govern the rights of individuals to occupy dwelling units. The most frequent forms are tenancy (in which rent is paid to a landlord) and owner occupancy which can be subdivided into owner-occupied or mortgaged. In the case of tenancy, the landlord can be a private individual, non-profit organization such as a housing association, or a government body which provides public housing.

Table 7.2 shows that most housing units in the region were owned and occupied without mortgage (35.8%). These were more common in rural (41.5%) than in urban (31.0%) areas. Housing units occupied by owners with mortgages were mainly found in urban areas (17.2%), and less so in rural areas (8.5%).

Table 7.2 Percent distribution of households by type of tenure status area

Area	Households	Owner Occupied With Mortgage	Owner Occupied Without Mortgage	Rented (Local Authority)	Rented (Private Firm)	Rented work related	Rented (Individual)	Occupied Rent Free	Others
//Karas	20 988	13.2	35.8	5.1	7.0	6.1	7.3	24.7	0.8
Urban	11 347	17.2	31.0	6.9	6.8	11.4	11.1	15.2	0.4
Rural	9 641	8.5	41.5	3.0	7.3	0.0	2.7	35.9	1.2
Berseba	2 597	6.4	57.5	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.8	32.3	0.1
Karasburg	4 609	9.1	47.1	0.6	4.0	1.9	3.7	31.5	2.1
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	9.3	34.8	2.2	2.0	0.6	1.7	49.2	0.2
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	26.4	34.6	5.0	3.3	6.5	16.9	6.6	0.7
Lüderitz	4 362	12.8	30.6	13.0	6.8	4.0	7.4	25.0	0.5
Oranjemund	3 381	9.5	12.7	4.7	23.8	21.9	7.5	19.8	0.2

7.3 Average number of persons per bedroom

The Census collected information on the number of bedrooms per household and the average number of people per bedroom (or room occupancy). These figures serve as an indication of crowding.

Table 7.3 shows that on average, the number of persons per sleeping room in //Karas Region was 1.4, which suggests that most households were not overcrowded. There were no major differences between urban and rural areas in this respect.

Table 7.3 Average number of persons per room by area

Area	Households Population	Number of sleeping rooms	Average persons per room
//Karas	74 766	52 528	1.4
Urban	40 151	30 099	1.3
Rural	34 615	22 429	1.5
Berseba	10 398	5 722	1.8
Karasburg	16 280	10 832	1.5
Keetmanshoop Rural	7 181	4 278	1.7
Keetmanshoop Urban	18 273	11 370	1.6
Lüderitz	13 485	11 455	1.2
Oranjemund	9 149	8 871	1.0

7.4 Materials used for housing construction

This section provides information on the materials used to construct roofs, walls and floors, which are important indicators of the socio-economic conditions and welfare of households. Most of the materials used can be broadly divided between those that are harvested with labour from local resources (grass, stick, mud and dung, etc.) and those that are purchased with cash (e.g. cement bricks or blocks and corrugated iron).

Table 7.4 shows that 56.9 percent of households reside in dwellings with walls made from cement blocks/bricks. About 67 percent of urban households use cement blocks/bricks for outer walls compared to about 45 percent for rural households. There was also a high proportion of rural and urban households that used corrugated iron/zinc for walls (31.6% and 24.5%, respectively).

At the constituency level, households with walls constructed from cement blocks/bricks/stones were predominant in Keetmanshoop Urban and Keetmanshoop Rural, both with close to 75 percent of households constructed with this material. On the other hand, wood/poles/stick /grass walls were more common in Karasburg (21.8%) than other constituencies, while walls made from tin were more common in Luderitz than in any other constituency.

56.9 percent of households reside in dwellings with walls made from cement blocks/bricks.

Table 7.4 Percent distribution of households by main material used for outer walls and area

Area	Households	Cement Blocks/Brick	Burnt Bricks/Face Bricks	Mud/ Clay Bricks	Corrugated Iron/Zinc	Prefabricated Materials	Wood Poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	Sticks with Mud/Clay/ Cow Dung	Tin	Other
//Karas	20 988	56.9	0.5	1.0	27.7	3.5	5.5	1.2	3.2	0.3
Urban	11 347	66.8	0.6	0.1	24.5	3.4	0.8	0.0	3.7	0.2
Rural	9 641	45.3	0.4	2.2	31.6	3.7	11.1	2.6	2.7	0.5
Berseba	2 597	42.9	0.0	1.7	50.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.5
Karasburg	4 609	44.0	0.5	3.4	23.0	0.8	21.8	5.4	0.7	0.3
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	74.8	0.6	0.2	22.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	74.8	1.1	0.2	20.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.2
Lüderitz	4 362	52.5	0.4	0.0	36.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	8.1	0.3
Oranjemund	3 381	58.8	0.1	0.1	17.0	16.2	3.3	0.1	4.3	0.1

Table 7.5 shows that corrugated iron sheets were by far the main material used for roofing, covering 77.7 percent of households in //Karas Region. The same trend was observed for urban, rural and constituency level with the exception of Luderitz and Oranjemund constituencies, which recorded that, in addition to corrugated iron sheets, over 31 percent of households used asbestos sheets as roofing material.

Table 7.5 Percent distribution of households by main material used for the roof and area

Area	Households	Corrugated Iron Sheet	Asbestos Sheet	Brick Tiles	Concrete	Thatch Grass	Slate	Wood Covered with melthoid	Sticks with Mud/Cow Dung	Tin	Others
//Karas	20 988	77.7	13.3	0.4	0.3	4.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.7
Urban	11 347	72.5	22.7	0.7	0.2	-	1.0	0.4	-	1.9	0.4
Rural	9 641	83.7	2.2	0.1	0.4	9.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.8	1.1
Berseba	2 597	90.8	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.6	1.8
Karasburg	4 609	72.8	3.1	0.1	0.7	19.1	0.1	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.6
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	96.8	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	94.0	2.5	1.3	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	1.7	0.1
Lüderitz	4 362	61.2	31.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.7	-	2.7	1.1
Oranjemund	3 381	64.9	31.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	-	1.4	0.4

With regard to material used for the floor, Table 7.6 shows that about 53 percent of all the households in //Karas Region had floors made from cement. Similar trends were observed in rural and urban areas. It can be noted that about 22 percent of the households in the region had floors covered with tiles/ceramic/wood/plastic and these were more common in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 7.6 Percent distribution of households by main material used for the floor and by area

Area	Households	Sand/ Earth	Cement	Mud/ Clay	Wood	Concrete	Tiles (Ceramic /Wood/ Plastic)	Others
//Karas	20 988	18.5	52.6	0.8	2.3	2.6	21.8	1.4
Urban	11 347	10.7	51.1	0.4	3.5	3.1	29.8	1.3
Rural	9 641	27.8	54.4	1.2	0.8	1.9	12.4	1.5
Berseba	2 597	21.9	63.2	2.4	0.3	1.2	9.1	2.0
Karasburg	4 609	37.2	47.1	1.8	1.1	1.6	9.5	1.8
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	16.8	68.6	0.3	0.8	1.4	11.4	0.6
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	15.0	44.0	0.3	1.1	2.2	36.3	1.2
Lüderitz	4 362	7.8	68.3	0.1	2.8	2.7	18.0	0.3
Oranjemund	3 381	9.8	34.4	0.1	7.2	5.9	40.3	2.4

The main source of energy for cooking was electricity from mains, with 42.1% of households using this energy source

7.5 Sources of energy

Data collected from private households on energy for cooking and lighting provides useful information on social conditions and development. This information is also valuable as a measure of Namibia's use of renewable (e.g. solar and wind power) and non-renewable (e.g. oil and coal) resources, and the environmental consequences of using different kinds of energy.

Table 7.7 indicates that about 42 percent of households in //Karas Region relied on Electricity from mains as the main source of energy for cooking and 29.2 percent of households relied on gas. More than half (51.1%) of urban households relied on electricity for cooking while 51.5 percent of households in rural areas use wood to cook. However, only 7.4 percent of households in urban areas used wood for cooking. At constituency level, the majority of households in Berseba, Karasburg and Keetmashood Rural used wood as the main source of energy for cooking; Keetmanshoop Urban and Oranjemund used electricity (from Mains) as the man source of energy, and most household in Luderitz used gas as the main energy source for cooking.

Table 7.7 Percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for cooking

Area	Households	Electricity from Mains	Electricity from Generator	Gas	Paraffin/ Kerosene	Wood/ Charcoal from Wood	Charcoal-coal	Others
//Karas	20 988	42.1	0.1	29.2	0.4	27.7	0.3	0.3
Urban	11 347	51.1	0.1	40.6	0.4	7.4	0.2	0.2
Rural	9 641	31.5	0.2	15.7	0.3	51.5	0.5	0.3
Berseba	2 597	16.9	0.1	8.0	0.1	74.2	0.4	0.3
Karasburg	4 609	28.5	0.2	21.9	0.6	47.9	0.5	0.3
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	27.3	0.3	13.7	0.2	57.6	0.6	0.3
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	57.9	0.1	31.1	0.4	10.2	0.3	0.1
Lüderitz	4 362	45.9	0.1	48.8	0.7	4.0	0.0	0.4
Oranjemund	3 381	62.4	0.1	35.5	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1

With respect to the sources of energy for lighting, the results from table 7.8 show that the most common source of energy for lighting in //Karas Region was electricity from the main grid, with 67.2 percent of the households using this type of energy. Around 83 percent of the households in urban areas relied on electricity from mains, while about 33 percent of households in rural areas relied on candles for lighting. Solar energy was not widely used, but played a more important role in rural areas (5.1%) than in urban areas (0.2%). Electricity from mains for lighting dominated in Oranjemund (95.3%), while Karasburg constituency relied more on candles for lighting than other constituencies.

The most common source of energy for lighting in the region was Electricity from Mains with 67.2 percent

Table 7.8 Percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and area

Area	Households	Electricity from Mains	Electricity from Generator	Gas	Paraffin /Kerosene	Wood/Charcoal from Wood + Charcoal-coal	Candles	Solar Energy	Others
//Karas	20 988	67.2	1.1	0.2	5.8	0.2	22.5	2.4	0.4
Urban	11 347	82.9	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.1	13.4	0.2	0.3
Rural	9 641	48.8	2.1	0.2	9.6	0.4	33.2	5.1	0.6
Berseba	2 597	36.4	1.2	0.0	21.4	0.3	33.6	6.6	0.5
Karasburg	4 609	43.5	2.5	0.1	6.5	0.4	42.7	3.5	0.8
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	49.6	2.8	0.2	3.8	0.3	34.7	8.1	0.4
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	86.5	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	11.0	0.2	0.3
Lüderitz	4 362	76.7	0.7	0.4	5.0	0.0	16.0	0.6	0.4
Oranjemund	3 381	95.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.1

Almost all urban households had access to safe water (98.4%) in the form of piped water

7.6 Water Supply and Sanitation

This section covers the main source of water for drinking and cooking, the types of toilet facilities, and disposal of waste or garbage for households. Poor sanitation and inadequate access to safe water are public health concerns because they create conditions conducive to the spread of diseases.

The results from Table 7.9 show that 92.4 percent of the households in //Karas Region, had access to safe water. The results further show that about 98.4 percent of the households in urban areas had access to safe water compared to 85.2 percent in rural areas. With regards to unsafe water, only 3.4 percent of households in rural areas relied on boreholes with open tanks and other unprotected sources as their main source of water for cooking/drinking.

At constituency level, it was observed that 4.9 percent of the households in Berseba relied on unsafe water from boreholes with open tanks and other unprotected sources.

Table 7.9 Percentage distribution of households by main source of water for cooking/drinking and area

Area	Households	Piped Water Inside	Piped Water Outside	Public Pipe	Borehole with Tank Covered	Well Protected	**Safe water**	Borehole with Open Tank	Other unprotected sources	Others
//Karas	20 988	39.5	30.2	17.1	5.5	0.1	92.4	1.3	0.9	2.5
Urban	11 347	52.9	32.0	13.5	0.1	0.0	98.4	0.3	0.9	1.2
Rural	9 641	23.6	28.0	21.4	12.0	0.2	85.2	2.4	1.0	4.1
Berseba	2 597	20.3	33.5	8.8	22.1	0.1	84.8	3.4	1.5	5.0
Karasburg	4 609	23.5	30.6	20.2	6.5	0.2	81.0	2.4	0.9	4.7
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	29.5	35.9	9.8	15.8	0.2	91.1	2.4	0.4	3.0
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	55.5	39.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	96.9	0.2	2.1	2.4
Lüderitz	4 362	38.6	31.7	28.8	0.2	0.0	99.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
Oranjemund	3 381	61.9	10.6	26.9	0.1	0.0	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.2

23.3 % of households in the //Karas Region had no toilet facility

With respect to the type of the main toilet facility, the results from Table 7.10 show that about 23 percent of households in //Karas Region had no toilet facility and only 64.2 percent had access to a flush toilet. There were notable differences between urban and rural areas. In urban areas 86.7 percent of the households used flush toilets while the rural percentage was only 37.9 percent. A similar occurance of not many toilet facilities was observed in Berseba and Karasburg with over 47 percent of the households not having toilet facilities. It can be noted that 10 percent of households in Keetmanshoop Rural used a bucket as the main source of toilet facility.

Table 7.10 Percent distribution of households by type of main toilet facility

Area	Households	Private Flush Connected to Sewer	Shared Flush Connected to Sewer	Private Flush Connected to Septic/ Cesspool	Shared Flush Connected to Septic/ Cesspool	Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	Bucket Toilet	No Toilet Facility	Others
//Karas	20 988	41.1	18.0	2.7	2.4	3.7	2.9	1.5	3.5	23.3	0.7
Urban	11 347	53.7	27.8	2.7	2.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.9	8.7	0.1
Rural	9 641	26.4	6.5	2.7	2.3	6.7	5.4	2.7	5.3	40.6	1.4
Berseba	2 597	28.0	4.5	2.1	1.0	4.7	4.3	1.1	6.5	47.5	0.2
Karasburg	4 609	25.8	5.5	6.1	1.1	2.6	5.2	2.4	2.6	47.9	0.8
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	33.3	12.0	5.5	2.0	1.1	2.0	0.5	10.0	33.1	0.5
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	62.7	19.6	1.4	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.9	10.5	0.3
Lüderitz	4 362	37.7	39.7	0.7	5.1	2.0	1.1	0.1	3.9	9.5	0.1
Oranjemund	3 381	53.0	18.6	1.4	4.5	11.5	4.2	3.5	0.5	0.5	2.4

7.7 Garbage and waste disposal

Table 7.11 shows that the most common means of disposing garbage in //Karas Region was regular collection (63.2%). Burning accounted for 19.2 percent of the households. In urban areas, 88.9 percent of the households benefit from regular waste collection. In rural areas, however, only 32.9 percent of households rely on regular collection, and 41 percent burn their refuse as a means of waste disposal. 11.6 percent of households in rural areas dump their waste on the roadside.

At constituency level, regular waste collection was most common in the Oranjemund (81.5%) and Luderitz (77.4%) constituencies, as the rest of the constituencies depended on either burning or roadside dumping as means of disposing of their household waste/garbage.

Table 7.11 Percentage distribution of households by means of waste/garbage disposal and area

Area	Households	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burning	Roadside Dumping	Rubbish Pit	Others
//Karas	20 988	63.2	3.6	19.2	6.6	6.9	0.5
Urban	11 347	88.9	2.3	0.7	2.3	5.5	0.2
Rural	9 641	32.9	5.2	41.0	11.6	8.4	0.9
Berseba	2 597	30.7	0.8	58.7	2.0	7.7	0.2
Karasburg	4 609	34.2	3.4	36.0	17.7	8.4	0.4
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	36.1	0.9	42.2	2.2	18.3	0.3
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	96.0	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.2
Lüderitz	4 362	77.4	5.7	1.8	4.2	10.7	0.2
Oranjemund	3 381	81.5	9.2	0.3	6.9	0.4	1.8

Annexure

Glossary of Census terms

The concepts and classifications used in the 2011 Population and Housing Census are defined below. These concepts and classifications are based on regional and International recommendation with adaptations to suit local conditions.

Geographic Concepts

//Karas Region consisted of 6 constituencies, namely Berseba, Karasburg, Keetmanshoop Rural, Keetmanshoop Urban, Lüderitz and Oranjemund.

Locality

For the purpose of the Census, a locality is defined as a distinct population cluster, irrespective of size, in which people live and which has a name or locally recognized status.

Enumeration area

For the purpose of enumeration (census date collection/counting), the whole country was divided into small geographical areas of manageable sizes known as enumeration areas (EAs).

Dwelling unit

A dwelling unit is a unit of accommodation of a household that may be vacant or shared by more than one household.

Marital status

Is defined as the person's personal status in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country

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.

Early childhood development

This refers to children aged 0 - 4 years who were attending day-care, crèche, kindergarten and pre-primary school. The categories were as follows: Edu-care (day-care, crèche, kindergarten) and pre-primary school.

Literacy

This refers to the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. Those that could both read and write with understanding were classified as literate; and those who could only read but not write were classified as illiterate.

School attendance

This refers to full time attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education.

Educational attainment

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

Disability

This refers to a condition of loss of physical or mental function resulting in inability to perform daily activities. Disability is aggravated by physical, personal, and environmental barriers.

Occupation

This refers to the type of work, trade or profession performed by an individual during the Census reference period, irrespective of status in employment of the individual.

Industry

This refers to the main goods and/or services produced at the person's work place (if employed) or usual place of work (if on vacation, sick leave).

Employment status

This refers to the status of those employed during the reference period or those who were on sick/vacation leave and had a job to return to, in terms of either working/worked as employees, employers, own account workers, or unpaid family workers.

Household

A household consists of a person or a group of persons related or unrelated who lived together in the same homestead/compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit.

Head of household

The head of household is the person (of either sex) who is looked upon by the other members of the household as their leader or main decision-maker.

Children and orphan headed household

This refers to households headed by children/orphans aged 18 years and below. Orphans are children 18 years and below who during the time of the Census were orphaned by one or both parents.

Household assets

Ownership of assets is a good measure of the social well-fare and standard of living of households. Hence, households were also asked whether they owned certain assets, and the assets had to be in working condition. Assests included: car, motorbike, bicycle, radio, television, telephone (landline), telephone (mobile), computer/laptop, refrigerator/freezer, stove, microwave, etc.

Agricultural activities

This refers to activities such as the farming of crop, poultry, or livestock, agro processing and horticulture.

Housing unit

This refers to separate and independent living premises occupied by the household.

Tenure

This is the arrangement under which the household occupies all/or part of a housing unit. This looks at whether the housing unit was owner-occupied, rented or rent-free.

Number of sleeping rooms

These are all rooms used for sleeping purposes only, thus it excludes rooms such as study rooms, toilets, kitchens, passages etc. However if a room such as a garage was used for sleeping purposes it was considered a sleeping room.

Material used for outer-walls, floor and roof

This refers to the main material used for the construction of the household's housing unit. Materials may include cement blocks/bricks/stones, burnt/face bricks for outer-walls, or corrugated iron-sheets, brick tiles, concrete for roof, or sand/earth, cement, mud/clay for floor, etc.

Source of water for cooking and drinking

A measure of the well-being of Namibians is the proportion of households that have access to clean/potable water. This question referred to the main sources of water used by the households for cooking and drinking.

Source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating

This refers to the type of energy most often used for cooking, lighting and heating. The sources include electricity, gas, solar, wood, candle, charcoal, paraffin, etc.

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. This looked at whether the household used a private toilet connected to the main sewer, public toilet connected to the sewer, private toilet connected to septic tank, public toilet connected to septic, etc.

Garbage and refuse disposal

This information can be used in obtaining the hygiene level of the household since these facilities are important for disease control and health improvements.

The Enumeration Area Map for //Karas region

Table 2.1 Total population by sex and single years, //Karas

Age	Population			Age	Population		
	Total	Female	Male		Total	Female	Male
0	2 029	971	1 058	49	748	325	423
1	1 778	911	867	50	694	311	383
2	1 656	864	792	51	644	293	351
3	1 628	848	780	52	654	313	341
4	1 617	822	795	53	641	285	356
5	1 717	846	871	54	522	242	280
6	1 435	684	751	55	530	232	298
7	1 361	669	692	56	514	257	257
8	1 453	742	711	57	441	185	256
9	1 428	727	701	58	443	206	237
10	1 454	773	681	59	456	218	238
11	1 652	811	841	60	402	190	212
12	1 532	766	766	61	329	153	176
13	1 534	802	732	62	299	139	160
14	1 399	702	697	63	334	166	168
15	1 406	748	658	64	259	131	128
16	1 313	678	635	65	262	135	127
17	1 274	653	621	66	230	110	120
18	1 393	697	696	67	194	97	97
19	1 379	680	699	68	239	137	102
20	1 442	759	683	69	212	110	102
21	1 657	839	818	70	196	108	88
22	1 466	718	748	71	159	91	68
23	1 487	711	776	72	185	104	81
24	1 348	633	715	73	163	94	69
25	1 475	721	754	74	140	81	59
26	1 376	671	705	75	162	97	65
27	1 423	688	735	76	121	73	48
28	1 449	694	755	77	109	60	49
29	1 354	676	678	78	94	58	36
30	1 474	678	796	79	67	36	31
31	1 462	684	778	80	68	42	26
32	1 491	760	731	81	71	46	25
33	1 196	566	630	82	68	50	18
34	1 253	577	676	83	52	36	16
35	1 285	615	670	84	52	33	19
36	1 341	623	718	85	42	28	14
37	1 168	541	627	86	39	31	8
38	1 309	614	695	87	48	31	17
39	1 184	581	603	88	28	16	12
40	1 138	562	576	89	23	14	9
41	1 032	464	568	90	24	12	12
42	1 102	530	572	91	12	7	5
43	1 008	483	525	92	8	6	2
44	822	381	441	93	13	11	2
45	883	391	492	94	16	9	7
46	726	325	401	95+	48	23	25
47	754	338	416	Total	77 421	38 014	39 407
48	823	365	458				

Table 2.2 Population distribution by age group and sex, //Karas

Age group	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	77 421	38 014	39 407
0 – 4	8 708	4 416	4 292
5 – 9	7 394	3 668	3 726
10 – 14	7 571	3 854	3 717
15 – 19	6 765	3 456	3 309
20 – 24	7 400	3 660	3 740
25 – 29	7 077	3 450	3 627
30 – 34	6 876	3 265	3 611
35 – 39	6 287	2 974	3 313
40 – 44	5 102	2 420	2 682
45 – 49	3 934	1 744	2 190
50 – 54	3 155	1 444	1 711
55 – 59	2 384	1 098	1 286
60 – 64	1 623	779	844
65 – 69	1 137	589	548
70 – 74	843	478	365
75 – 79	553	324	229
80 – 84	311	207	104
85 – 89	180	120	60
90 – 94	73	45	28
95 +	48	23	25

Table 2.3 Population distribution by age group and sex, Urban

Age group	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	41 823	21 029	20 794
0 – 4	4 462	2 243	2 219
5 – 9	3 894	1 956	1 938
10 – 14	4 168	2 155	2 013
15 – 19	3 774	1 990	1 784
20 – 24	3 891	1 961	1 930
25 – 29	3 429	1 655	1 774
30 – 34	3 611	1 801	1 810
35 – 39	3 562	1 761	1 801
40 – 44	3 154	1 582	1 572
45 – 49	2 350	1 074	1 276
50 – 54	1 896	871	1 025
55 – 59	1 336	640	696
60 – 64	769	407	362
65 – 69	533	300	233
70 – 74	409	249	160
75 – 79	281	173	108
80 – 84	154	107	47
85 – 89	88	65	23
90 – 94	38	25	13
95 +	24	14	10

Table 2.4 Population distribution by age group and sex, Rural

Age group	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	35 598	16 985	18 613
0 – 4	4 246	2 173	2 073
5 – 9	3 500	1 712	1 788
10 – 14	3 403	1 699	1 704
15 – 19	2 991	1 466	1 525
20 – 24	3 509	1 699	1 810
25 – 29	3 648	1 795	1 853
30 – 34	3 265	1 464	1 801
35 – 39	2 725	1 213	1 512
40 – 44	1 948	838	1 110
45 – 49	1 584	670	914
50 – 54	1 259	573	686
55 – 59	1 048	458	590
60 – 64	854	372	482
65 – 69	604	289	315
70 – 74	434	229	205
75 – 79	272	151	121
80 – 84	157	100	57
85 – 89	92	55	37
90 – 94	35	20	15
95 +	24	9	15

Table 2.5 Population distribution by age group and sex, Berseba

Age group	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	10 589	4 932	5 657
0 – 4	1 277	646	631
5 – 9	1 230	601	629
10 – 14	1 176	546	630
15 – 19	1 019	488	531
20 – 24	781	325	456
25 – 29	619	294	325
30 – 34	580	237	343
35 – 39	632	259	373
40 – 44	535	228	307
45 – 49	563	240	323
50 – 54	491	230	261
55 – 59	439	205	234
60 – 64	392	171	221
65 – 69	317	152	165
70 – 74	233	128	105
75 – 79	155	93	62
80 – 84	80	46	34
85 – 89	40	27	13
90 – 94	18	12	6
95 +	12	4	8

Table 2.6 Population distribution by age group and sex, Karasburg

Age group	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
0 – 4	1 943	976	967
5 – 9	1 506	748	758
10 – 14	1 396	726	670
15 - 19	1 339	675	664
20 - 24	1 807	951	856
25 - 29	1 921	1 012	909
30 - 34	1 614	844	770
35 - 39	1 371	705	666
40 - 44	924	440	484
45 - 49	686	326	360
50 - 54	556	278	278
55 - 59	413	191	222
60 - 64	348	173	175
65 - 69	231	107	124
70 - 74	146	82	64
75 - 79	124	73	51
80 - 84	77	56	21
85 - 89	47	29	18
90 - 94	14	7	7
95 +	7	3	4
Total	16 470	8 402	8 068

Table 2.7 Population distribution by age group and sex, Keetmanshoop Rural

Age group	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	7 219	3 363	3 856
0 – 4	835	413	422
5 – 9	785	389	396
10 – 14	839	416	423
15 – 19	761	354	407
20 – 24	653	286	367
25 – 29	561	238	323
30 – 34	492	201	291
35 – 39	454	206	248
40 – 44	406	193	213
45 – 49	313	131	182
50 – 54	300	130	170
55 – 59	241	108	133
60 – 64	190	89	101
65 – 69	146	81	65
70 – 74	118	63	55
75 – 79	68	30	38
80 – 84	36	22	14
85 – 89	11	8	3
90 – 94	7	3	4
95 +	3	2	1

Table 2.8 Population distribution by age group and sex, Keetmanshoop Urban

Age group	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
0 – 4	2 150	1 090	1 060
5 – 9	1 822	946	876
10 – 14	1 994	1 021	973
15 – 19	1 881	995	886
20 – 24	1 980	1 009	971
25 – 29	1 513	767	746
30 – 34	1 485	736	749
35 – 39	1 381	699	682
40 – 44	1 254	660	594
45 – 49	1 104	506	598
50 – 54	938	414	524
55 – 59	642	335	307
60 – 64	425	230	195
65 – 69	284	175	109
70 – 74	256	157	99
75 – 79	156	97	59
80 – 84	88	63	25
85 – 89	56	45	11
90 – 94	26	19	7
95 +	12	6	6
Total	19 447	9 970	9 477

Table 2.9 Population distribution by age group and sex, Luderitz

Age group	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	13 859	6 887	6 972
0 – 4	1 442	727	715
5 – 9	1 311	632	679
10 – 14	1 418	739	679
15 – 19	1 189	627	562
20 – 24	1 116	560	556
25 – 29	1 137	529	608
30 – 34	1 342	679	663
35 – 39	1 479	723	756
40 – 44	1 253	602	651
45 – 49	769	360	409
50 – 54	488	246	242
55 – 59	366	185	181
60 – 64	205	95	110
65 – 69	136	64	72
70 – 74	84	46	38
75 – 79	50	31	19
80 – 84	29	19	10
85 – 89	26	11	15
90 – 94	7	4	3
95 +	12	8	4

Table 2.10 Population distribution by age group and sex, Oranjemund

Age group	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	9 837	4 460	5 377
0 – 4	1 061	564	497
5 – 9	740	352	388
10-14	748	406	342
15 - 19	576	317	259
20 - 24	1 063	529	534
25 - 29	1 326	610	716
30 - 34	1 363	568	795
35 - 39	970	382	588
40 - 44	730	297	433
45 - 49	499	181	318
50 - 54	382	146	236
55 - 59	283	74	209
60 - 64	63	21	42
65 - 69	23	10	13
70 - 74	6	2	4
75 - 79	0	0	0
80 - 84	1	1	0
85 - 89	0	0	0
90 - 94	1	0	1
95 +	2	0	2

Table 3.1 Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex, //Karas

Marital Status	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	52 808	25 750	27 058
Never Married	31 009	14 638	16 371
Married with Certificate	14 311	6 922	7 389
Married Traditionally	1 591	740	851
Consensual Union	3 527	1 772	1 755
Divorced	456	278	178
Widowed	1 647	1 259	388
Separated	231	123	108
Don't know	36	18	18

Table 3.2 Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex, Urban

Marital Status	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	28 621	14 420	14 201
Never Married	16 890	8 374	8 516
Married with Certificate	8 393	4 064	4 329
Married Traditionally	332	128	204
Consensual Union	1 658	841	817
Divorced	296	189	107
Widowed	913	732	181
Separated	113	77	36
Don't know	26	15	11

Table 3.3 Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex, Rural

Marital Status	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	24 187	11 330	12 857
Never Married	14 119	6 264	7 855
Married with Certificate	5 918	2 858	3 060
Married Traditionally	1 259	612	647
Consensual Union	1 869	931	938
Divorced	160	89	71
Widowed	734	527	207
Separated	118	46	72
Don't know	10	3	7

Table 3.4 Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex, Berseba

Marital Status	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	6 830	3 121	3 709
Never Married	3 960	1 605	2 355
Married with Certificate	1 971	991	980
Married Traditionally	48	18	30
Consensual Union	382	194	188
Divorced	46	28	18
Widowed	368	267	101
Separated	53	17	36
Don't know	2	1	1

Table 3.5 Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex, Karasburg

Marital Status	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	11 502	5 917	5 585
Never Married	7 201	3 657	3 544
Married with Certificate	2 220	1 126	1 094
Married Traditionally	908	459	449
Consensual Union	726	368	358
Divorced	59	33	26
Widowed	334	249	85
Separated	50	24	26
Don't know	4	1	3

Table 3.6 Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex, Keetmanshoop Rural

Marital Status	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	4 728	2 139	2 589
Never Married	2 508	1 001	1 507
Married with Certificate	1 380	697	683
Married Traditionally	35	13	22
Consensual Union	581	282	299
Divorced	27	14	13
Widowed	176	123	53
Separated	21	9	12
Don't know	0	0	0

Table 3.7 Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex, Keetmanshoop Urban

Marital Status	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	13 060	6 739	6 321
Never Married	7 695	3 878	3 817
Married with Certificate	3 654	1 818	1 836
Married Traditionally	176	67	109
Consensual Union	767	382	385
Divorced	171	117	54
Widowed	521	427	94
Separated	66	43	23
Don't know	10	7	3

Table 3.8 Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex, Luderitz

Marital Status	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	9 450	4 711	4 739
Never Married	5 608	2 752	2 856
Married with Certificate	2 656	1 291	1 365
Married Traditionally	139	55	84
Consensual Union	700	361	339
Divorced	87	55	32
Widowed	213	166	47
Separated	34	24	10
Don't know	13	7	6

Table 3.9 Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex, Oranjemund

Marital Status	Population		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	7 238	3 123	4 115
Never Married	4 037	1 745	2 292
Married with Certificate	2 430	999	1 431
Married Traditionally	285	128	157
Consensual Union	371	185	186
Divorced	66	31	35
Widowed	35	27	8
Separated	7	6	1
Don't know	7	2	5

Table 4.1 Children ever born by females aged 12-64 years by sex, //Karas

Age of Mother	Number of Women	Children Ever Born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	26 230	53 959	26 896	27 063	48 332	24 328	24 004	5 627	2 568	3 059
12 - 14	2 249	69	34	35	63	32	31	6	2	4
15 - 19	3 432	575	298	277	522	269	253	53	29	24
20 - 24	3 614	3,255	1 560	1 695	2 972	1 459	1 513	283	101	182
25 - 29	3 416	5 767	2 902	2 865	5 284	2 673	2 611	483	229	254
30 - 34	3 231	7 874	3 922	3 952	7 269	3 645	3 624	605	277	328
35 - 39	2 947	8 832	4 449	4 383	8 183	4 152	4 031	649	297	352
40 - 44	2 380	8 052	4 012	4 040	7 368	3 700	3 668	684	312	372
45 - 49	1 717	6 325	3 173	3 152	5 699	2 897	2 802	626	276	350
50 - 54	1 413	5 431	2 655	2 776	4 711	2 314	2 397	720	341	379
55 - 59	1 076	4 375	2 183	2 192	3 595	1 826	1 769	780	357	423
60 - 64	755	3 404	1 708	1 696	2 666	1 361	1 305	738	347	391

Table 4.1 Children ever born by females aged 12-64 years by sex, Urban

Age of Mother	Number of Women	Children Ever Born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	14 749	29 211	14 525	14 686	26 522	13 337	13 185	2 689	1 188	1 501
12 - 14	1 248	35	14	21	32	14	18	3	0	3
15 - 19	1 974	309	164	145	275	143	132	34	21	13
20 - 24	1 919	1 480	692	788	1 371	657	714	109	35	74
25 - 29	1 626	2 544	1 278	1 266	2 362	1 200	1 162	182	78	104
30 - 34	1 774	4 077	2 028	2 049	3 794	1 900	1 894	283	128	155
35 - 39	1 736	4 890	2 448	2 442	4 572	2 306	2 266	318	142	176
40 - 44	1 556	5 026	2 504	2 522	4 627	2 338	2 289	399	166	233
45 - 49	1 053	3 733	1 876	1 857	3 419	1 740	1 679	314	136	178
50 - 54	852	3 122	1 517	1 605	2 784	1 351	1 433	338	166	172
55 - 59	623	2 394	1 190	1 204	2 013	1 022	991	381	168	213
60 - 64	388	1 601	814	787	1 273	666	607	328	148	180

Table 4.3 Children ever born by females aged 12-64 years by sex, Rural

Age of Mother	Number of Women	Children Ever Born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	11 481	24 748	12 371	12 377	21 810	10 991	10 819	2 938	1 380	1 558
12 - 14	1 001	34	20	14	31	18	13	3	2	1
15 - 19	1 458	266	134	132	247	126	121	19	8	11
20 - 24	1 695	1 775	868	907	1 601	802	799	174	66	108
25 - 29	1 790	3 223	1 624	1 599	2 922	1 473	1 449	301	151	150
30 - 34	1 457	3 797	1 894	1 903	3 475	1 745	1 730	322	149	173
35 - 39	1 211	3 942	2 001	1 941	3 611	1 846	1 765	331	155	176
40 - 44	824	3 026	1 508	1 518	2 741	1 362	1 379	285	146	139
45 - 49	664	2 592	1 297	1 295	2 280	1 157	1 123	312	140	172
50 - 54	561	2 309	1 138	1 171	1 927	963	964	382	175	207
55 - 59	453	1 981	993	988	1 582	804	778	399	189	210
60 - 64	367	1 803	894	909	1 393	695	698	410	199	211

Table 4.4 Children ever born by females aged 12-64 years by sex, Berseba

Age of Mother	Number of Women	Children Ever Born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	2 972	7 529	3 712	3 817	6 397	3 166	3 231	1 132	546	586
12 - 14	313	9	4	5	8	3	5	1	1	0
15 - 19	488	78	45	33	69	40	29	9	5	4
20 - 24	323	358	195	163	329	176	153	29	19	10
25 - 29	292	637	316	321	569	275	294	68	41	27
30 - 34	235	728	351	377	649	315	334	79	36	43
35 - 39	259	940	474	466	855	436	419	85	38	47
40 - 44	226	911	448	463	822	403	419	89	45	44
45 - 49	239	987	468	519	828	402	426	159	66	93
50 - 54	224	989	487	502	811	402	409	178	85	93
55 - 59	203	950	470	480	753	371	382	197	99	98
60 - 64	170	942	454	488	704	343	361	238	111	127

Table 4.5 Children ever born by females aged 12-64 years by sex, Karasburg

Age of Mother	Number of Women	Children Ever Born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	5 983	12 569	6 328	6 241	11 168	5 685	5 483	1 401	643	758
12 - 14	422	14	7	7	13	7	6	1	0	1
15 - 19	670	143	66	77	133	62	71	10	4	6
20 - 24	947	996	475	521	880	436	444	116	39	77
25 - 29	1 010	1 741	871	870	1 578	799	779	163	72	91
30 - 34	840	2 114	1 087	1 027	1 929	999	930	185	88	97
35 - 39	701	2 181	1 127	1 054	1 988	1 032	956	193	95	98
40 - 44	435	1 533	751	782	1 416	706	710	117	45	72
45 - 49	325	1 217	634	583	1 116	580	536	101	54	47
50 - 54	274	1 126	554	572	942	469	473	184	85	99
55 - 59	189	794	403	391	635	325	310	159	78	81
60 - 64	170	710	353	357	538	270	268	172	83	89

Table 4.6 Children ever born by females aged 12-64 years by sex, Keetmanshoop Rural

Age of Mother	Number of Women	Children Ever Born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	2 167	5 033	2 475	2 558	4 400	2 184	2 216	633	291	342
12 - 14	237	8	6	2	7	5	2	1	1	0
15 - 19	353	76	41	35	59	30	29	17	11	6
20 - 24	285	320	156	164	288	145	143	32	11	21
25 - 29	238	516	252	264	470	231	239	46	21	25
30 - 34	201	569	279	290	514	250	264	55	29	26
35 - 39	206	781	382	399	713	352	361	68	30	38
40 - 44	191	752	370	382	650	321	329	102	49	53
45 - 49	130	537	267	270	476	238	238	61	29	32
50 - 54	130	568	270	298	480	233	247	88	37	51
55 - 59	108	465	224	241	377	190	187	88	34	54
60 - 64	88	441	228	213	366	189	177	75	39	36

Table 4.7 Children ever born by females aged 12-64 years by sex, Keetmanshoop Urban

Age of Mother	Number of Women	Children Ever Born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	6 790	13 631	6 764	6 867	12 305	6 205	6 100	1 326	559	767
12 - 14	605	18	6	12	17	6	11	1	0	1
15 - 19	981	136	70	66	128	67	61	8	3	5
20 - 24	977	793	368	425	726	347	379	67	21	46
25 - 29	744	1 254	638	616	1 150	594	556	104	44	60
30 - 34	718	1 818	888	930	1 681	839	842	137	49	88
35 - 39	681	2 022	1 018	1 004	1 893	954	939	129	64	65
40 - 44	642	2 244	1 126	1 118	2 057	1 050	1 007	187	76	111
45 - 49	492	1 747	868	879	1 599	812	787	148	56	92
50 - 54	401	1 440	711	729	1 286	641	645	154	70	84
55 - 59	327	1 248	596	652	1 040	505	535	208	91	117
60 - 64	222	911	475	436	728	390	338	183	85	98

Table 4.8 Children ever born by females aged 12-64 years by sex, Luderitz

Age of Mother	Number of Women	Children Ever Born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	4 969	9 891	4 944	4 947	9 094	4 571	4 523	797	373	424
12 - 14	433	16	8	8	14	8	6	2	0	2
15 - 19	623	98	52	46	91	47	44	7	5	2
20 - 24	554	404	195	209	393	190	203	11	5	6
25 - 29	524	800	411	389	748	389	359	52	22	30
30 - 34	673	1 490	734	756	1 401	688	713	89	46	43
35 - 39	720	1 996	993	1 003	1 866	943	923	130	50	80
40 - 44	590	1 848	941	907	1 695	864	831	153	77	76
45 - 49	353	1 309	657	652	1 198	605	593	111	52	59
50 - 54	239	916	430	486	827	380	447	89	50	39
55 - 59	176	683	370	313	586	325	261	97	45	52
60 - 64	84	331	153	178	275	132	143	56	21	35

Table 4.9 Children ever born by females 12-64 years of age, Oranjemund

Age of Mother	Number of Women	Children Ever Born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	3 349	5 306	2 673	2 633	4 968	2 517	2 451	338	156	182
12 - 14	239	4	3	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
15 - 19	317	44	24	20	42	23	19	2	1	1
20 - 24	528	384	171	213	356	165	191	28	6	22
25 - 29	608	819	414	405	769	385	384	50	29	21
30 - 34	564	1 155	583	572	1 095	554	541	60	29	31
35 - 39	380	912	455	457	868	435	433	44	20	24
40 - 44	296	764	376	388	728	356	372	36	20	16
45 - 49	178	528	279	249	482	260	222	46	19	27
50 - 54	145	392	203	189	365	189	176	27	14	13
55 - 59	73	235	120	115	204	110	94	31	10	21
60 - 64	21	69	45	24	55	37	18	14	8	6

Table 4.10 Births in the last 12 months by females aged 12-49 years, //Karas

Age group of mother	Women	Births			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	22 986	2 042	992	1 050	1 998	979	1 019	44	13	31
12 - 14	2 249	20	8	12	19	8	11	1	0	1
15 - 19	3 432	215	108	107	211	107	104	4	1	3
20 - 24	3 614	595	287	308	584	284	300	11	3	8
25 - 29	3 416	490	239	251	478	235	243	12	4	8
30 - 34	3 231	366	169	197	357	167	190	9	2	7
35 - 39	2 947	250	130	120	246	128	118	4	2	2
40 - 44	2 380	86	43	43	83	42	41	3	1	2
45 - 49	1 717	20	8	12	20	8	12	0	0	0

Table 4.11 Births in the last 12 months by females aged 12-49 years, Urban

Age group of mother	Women	Births			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	12 886	1 089	524	565	1 062	514	548	27	10	17
12 - 14	1 248	11	3	8	10	3	7	1	0	1
15 - 19	1 974	119	55	64	117	54	63	2	1	1
20 - 24	1 919	302	145	157	296	143	153	6	2	4
25 - 29	1 626	242	123	119	236	121	115	6	2	4
30 - 34	1 774	201	90	111	195	88	107	6	2	4
35 - 39	1 736	139	75	64	136	73	63	3	2	1
40 - 44	1 556	60	29	31	57	28	29	3	1	2
45 - 49	1 053	15	4	11	15	4	11	0	0	0

Table 4.12 Births in the last 12 months by females aged 12-49 years, Rural

Age group of mother	Women	Births			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	10 100	953	468	485	936	465	471	17	3	14
12 - 14	1 001	9	5	4	9	5	4	0	0	0
15 - 19	1 458	96	53	43	94	53	41	2	0	2
20 - 24	1 695	293	142	151	288	141	147	5	1	4
25 - 29	1 790	248	116	132	242	114	128	6	2	4
30 - 34	1 457	165	79	86	162	79	83	3	0	3
35 - 39	1 211	111	55	56	110	55	55	1	0	1
40 - 44	824	26	14	12	26	14	12	0	0	0
45 - 49	664	5	4	1	5	4	1	0	0	0

Table 4.13 Births in the last 12 months by females aged 12-49 years, Berseba

Age group of mother	Women	Births			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	2 375	254	118	136	247	115	132	7	3	4
12 - 14	313	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
15 - 19	488	30	17	13	30	17	13	0	0	0
20 - 24	323	87	40	47	86	39	47	1	1	0
25 - 29	292	56	28	28	53	26	27	3	2	1
30 - 34	235	37	16	21	35	16	19	2	0	2
35 - 39	259	32	14	18	31	14	17	1	0	1
40 - 44	226	9	3	6	9	3	6	0	0	0
45 - 49	239	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0

Table 4.14 Births in the last 12 months by females aged 12-49 years, Karasburg

Age group of mother	Women	Births			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	5 350	493	245	248	483	245	238	10	0	10
12 - 14	422	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	1
15 - 19	670	57	29	28	56	29	27	1	0	1
20 - 24	947	142	72	70	139	72	67	3	0	3
25 - 29	1 010	120	54	66	118	54	64	2	0	2
30 - 34	840	98	50	48	96	50	46	2	0	2
35 - 39	701	53	23	30	52	23	29	1	0	1
40 - 44	435	17	13	4	17	13	4	0	0	0
45 - 49	325	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0

Table 4.15 Births in the last 12 months by females aged 12-49 years, Keetmanshoop rural

Age group of mother	Women	Births			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	1 841	176	86	90	169	84	85	7	2	5
12 - 14	237	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
15 - 19	353	19	10	9	18	10	8	1	0	1
20 - 24	285	63	30	33	61	30	31	2	0	2
25 - 29	238	41	19	22	39	18	21	2	1	1
30 - 34	201	22	6	16	21	6	15	1	0	1
35 - 39	206	23	17	6	22	16	6	1	1	0
40 - 44	191	4	1	3	4	1	3	0	0	0
45 - 49	130	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Table 4.16 Births in the last 12 months by females aged 12-49 years, , Keetmanshoop urban

Age group of mother	Women	Births			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	5 840	503	238	265	488	233	255	15	5	10
12 - 14	605	5	1	4	5	1	4	0	0	0
15 - 19	981	58	29	29	56	28	28	2	1	1
20 - 24	977	157	71	86	152	69	83	5	2	3
25 - 29	744	119	60	59	115	59	56	4	1	3
30 - 34	718	90	42	48	88	41	47	2	1	1
35 - 39	681	48	25	23	48	25	23	0	0	0
40 - 44	642	22	10	12	20	10	10	2	0	2
45 - 49	492	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0

Table 4.17 Births in the last 12 months by females aged 12-49 years, Luderitz

Age group of mother	Women	Births			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	4 470	358	167	191	353	164	189	5	3	2
12 - 14	433	5	2	3	5	2	3	0	0	0
15 - 19	623	32	12	20	32	12	20	0	0	0
20 - 24	554	83	38	45	83	38	45	0	0	0
25 - 29	524	75	41	34	74	41	33	1	0	1
30 - 34	673	67	26	41	65	25	40	2	1	1
35 - 39	720	60	33	27	59	32	27	1	1	0
40 - 44	590	27	11	16	26	10	16	1	1	0
45 - 49	353	9	4	5	9	4	5	0	0	0

Table 4.18 Births in the last 12 months by females aged 12-49 years, Oranjemund

Age group of mother	Women	Births			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Total	3 110	258	138	120	258	138	120	0	0	0
12 - 14	239	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
15 - 19	317	19	11	8	19	11	8	0	0	0
20 - 24	528	63	36	27	63	36	27	0	0	0
25 - 29	608	79	37	42	79	37	42	0	0	0
30 - 34	564	52	29	23	52	29	23	0	0	0
35 - 39	380	34	18	16	34	18	16	0	0	0
40 - 44	296	7	5	2	7	5	2	0	0	0
45 - 49	178	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0

Table 4.19 Deaths in the last 12 months by age group and sex, //Karas

Age group	Total	Female	Male
Total	825	374	451
Under 1	82	38	44
1 - 4	30	14	16
5 - 9	11	7	4
10 - 14	9	5	4
15 - 19	12	4	8
20 - 24	29	12	17
25 - 29	35	22	13
30 - 34	47	21	26
35 - 39	58	24	34
40 - 44	61	28	33
45 - 49	56	29	27
50 - 54	43	16	27
55 - 59	55	16	39
60 - 64	58	27	31
65 +	211	97	114
Don't know	28	14	14

Table 4.20 Deaths in the last 12 months by age group and sex, Urban

Age group	Total	Female	Male
Total	425	183	242
Under 1	43	16	27
1 - 4	11	6	5
5 - 9	2	2	0
10 - 14	6	4	2
15 - 19	6	0	6
20 - 24	22	7	15
25 - 29	16	9	7
30 - 34	20	8	12
35 - 39	26	10	16
40 - 44	32	15	17
45 - 49	29	13	16
50 - 54	24	9	15
55 - 59	37	11	26
60 - 64	29	16	13
65 +	112	53	59
Don't know	10	4	6

Table 4.21 Deaths in the last 12 months by age group and sex, Rural

Age group	Total	Female	Male
Total	400	191	209
Under 1	39	22	17
1 - 4	19	8	11
5 - 9	9	5	4
10 - 14	3	1	2
15 - 19	6	4	2
20 - 24	7	5	2
25 - 29	19	13	6
30 - 34	27	13	14
35 - 39	32	14	18
40 - 44	29	13	16
45 - 49	27	16	11
50 - 54	19	7	12
55 - 59	18	5	13
60 - 64	29	11	18
65 +	99	44	55
Don't know	18	10	8

Table 5.1 Population aged 3 years and above who have access to ICT services by type and area

Area	Population	Radio	TV	Computer	Cell Phone	Telephone (Fixed)	Newspaper (weekly and daily)	Internet weekly and daily)	Don't Know
//Karas	70 946	52 499	43 691	10 400	45 256	8 977	25 641	8 059	436
Urban	38 185	30 607	29 321	7 237	26 283	6 303	17 674	5 769	258
Rural	32 761	21 892	14 370	3 163	18 973	2 674	7 967	2 290	178
Berseba	9 779	7 396	3 272	563	4 858	544	1 675	260	43
Karasburg	15 118	9 370	6 969	1 209	8 896	1 329	3 660	987	94
Keetmanshoop Rural	6 676	4 610	2 804	671	3 481	801	1 390	365	35
Keetmanshoop Urban	17 582	14 499	14 379	3 234	11 645	2 889	7 707	2 365	133
Lüderitz	12 680	9 626	9 022	1 726	9 033	1 317	5 811	1 597	94
Oranjemund	9 111	6 998	7 245	2 997	7 343	2 097	5 398	2 485	37

Table 5.2 Children aged 0-4 years attending Early Childhood Development Programmes (ECD) by sex and area

ECD age	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	Attending ECD	Not attending ECD	Total	Attending ECD	Not attending ECD	Total	Attending ECD	Not attending ECD
//Karas									
Total	8 679	1 463	7 216	4 403	753	3 650	4 276	710	3 566
0	2 021	91	1 930	968	42	926	1 053	49	1 004
1	1 770	123	1 647	907	57	850	863	66	797
2	1 651	210	1 441	863	114	749	788	96	692
3	1 624	381	1 243	846	198	648	778	183	595
4	1 613	658	955	819	342	477	794	316	478
Urban									
Total	4 437	807	3 630	2 232	405	1 827	2 205	402	1 803
0	1 099	63	1 036	515	25	490	584	38	546
1	927	65	862	458	29	429	469	36	433
2	852	113	739	467	60	407	385	53	332
3	781	209	572	398	102	296	383	107	276
4	778	357	421	394	189	205	384	168	216
Rural									
Total	4 242	656	3 586	2 171	348	1 823	2 071	308	1 763
0	922	28	894	453	17	436	469	11	458
1	843	58	785	449	28	421	394	30	364
2	799	97	702	396	54	342	403	43	360
3	843	172	671	448	96	352	395	76	319
4	835	301	534	425	153	272	410	148	262
Berseba									
Total	1 276	154	1 122	645	81	564	631	73	558
0	252	2	250	112	2	110	140	0	140
1	220	3	217	122	2	120	98	1	97
2	259	25	234	142	15	127	117	10	107
3	262	31	231	136	20	116	126	11	115
4	283	93	190	133	42	91	150	51	99
Karasburg			0						
Total	1 935	270	1 665	972	128	844	963	142	821
0	455	8	447	227	3	224	228	5	223
1	395	31	364	212	16	196	183	15	168
2	367	35	332	182	22	160	185	13	172
3	377	79	298	184	36	148	193	43	150
4	341	117	224	167	51	116	174	66	108
Keetmanshoop Rural			0						
Total	833	61	772	411	30	381	422	31	391
0	179	5	174	89	3	86	90	2	88
1	161	1	160	81	0	81	80	1	79
2	165	5	160	76	2	74	89	3	86
3	172	22	150	84	7	77	88	15	73
4	156	28	128	81	18	63	75	10	65

Table 5.2 Children aged 0-4 years attending Early Childhood Development Programmes (ECD) by sex and area, Cont.

ECD age	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	Attending ECD	Not attending ECD	Total	Attending ECD	Not attending ECD	Total	Attending ECD	Not attending ECD
Keetmanshoop Urban									
Total	2 136	256	1 880	1 086	127	959	1 050	129	921
0	490	22	468	228	4	224	262	18	244
1	478	23	455	246	12	234	232	11	221
2	418	30	388	239	18	221	179	12	167
3	372	56	316	190	30	160	182	26	156
4	378	125	253	183	63	120	195	62	133
Luderitz			0						
Total	1 438	461	977	725	245	480	713	216	497
0	383	39	344	171	23	148	212	16	196
1	279	37	242	130	13	117	149	24	125
2	268	79	189	135	38	97	133	41	92
3	238	123	115	132	64	68	106	59	47
4	270	183	87	157	107	50	113	76	37
Oranjemund			0						
Total	1 061	261	800	564	142	422	497	119	378
0	262	15	247	141	7	134	121	8	113
1	237	28	209	116	14	102	121	14	107
2	174	36	138	89	19	70	85	17	68
3	203	70	133	120	41	79	83	29	54
4	185	112	73	98	61	37	87	51	36

Table 5.3 Population aged 0 - 4 years attending ECD by type, sex and area

Type of ECD	Total	Female		Male	
		Population	Percent	Population	Percent
//Karas					
Total	8 679	4 403	50.7	4 276	49.3
Edu-care	996	513	51.5	483	48.5
Pre-primary	467	240	51.4	227	48.6
No	7 209	3 647	50.6	3 562	49.4
Don't Know	7	3	42.9	4	57.1
Urban					
Total	4 437	2 232	50.3	2 205	49.7
Edu-care	521	256	49.1	265	50.9
Pre-primary	286	149	52.1	137	47.9
No	3 627	1 825	50.3	1 802	49.7
Don't Know	3	2	66.7	1	33.3
Rural					
Total	4 242	2 171	51.2	2 071	48.8
Edu-care	475	257	54.1	218	45.9
Pre-primary	181	91	50.3	90	49.7
No	3 582	1 822	50.9	1 760	49.1
Don't Know	4	1	25	3	75
Berseba					
Total	1 276	645	50.5	631	49.5
Edu-care	104	54	51.9	50	48.1
Pre-primary	50	27	54	23	46
No	1 119	564	50.4	555	49.6
Don't Know	3	0	0	3	100
Karasburg					
Total	1 935	972	50.2	963	49.8
Edu-care	186	91	48.9	95	51.1
Pre-primary	84	37	44	47	56
No	1 665	844	50.7	821	49.3
Keetmanshoop Rural					
Total	833	411	49.3	422	50.7
Edu-care	40	19	47.5	21	52.5
Pre-primary	21	11	52.4	10	47.6
No	771	380	49.3	391	50.7
Don't Know	1	1	100	0	0
Keetmanshoop Urban					
Total	2 136	1 086	50.8	1 050	49.2
Edu-care	154	75	48.7	79	51.3
Pre-primary	102	52	51	50	49
No	1 879	959	51	920	49
Don't Know	1	0	0	1	100

Table 5.3 Population aged 0 - 4 years attending ECD by type, sex and area, cont.

Type of ECD	Total	Female		Male	
		Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Luderitz					
Total	1 438	725	50.4	713	49.6
Edu-care	327	170	52	157	48
Pre-primary	134	75	56	59	44
No	975	478	49	497	51
Don't Know	2	2	100	0	0
Oranjemund					
Total	1 061	564	53.2	497	46.8
Edu-care	185	104	56.2	81	43.8
Pre-primary	76	38	50	38	50
No	800	422	52.8	378	47.3

Table 5.4 Literacy status and literacy rate for population aged 5 years and above by sex and area

Area	Population			Illiterate			Literate		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
//Karas	67 709	33 238	34 471	4 072	1 932	2 140	63 637	31 306	32 331
Urban	36 626	18 500	18 126	1 688	844	844	34 938	17 656	17 282
Rural	31 083	14 738	16 345	2 384	1 088	1 296	28 699	13 650	15 049
Berseba	9 234	4 268	4 966	1 119	505	614	8 115	3 763	4 352
Karasburg	14 400	7 389	7 011	716	350	366	13 684	7 039	6 645
Keetmanshoop Rural	6 348	2 941	3 407	588	257	331	5 760	2 684	3 076
Keetmanshoop Urban	16 832	8 684	8 148	901	478	423	15 931	8 206	7 725
Lüderitz	12 172	6 077	6 095	503	222	281	11 669	5 855	5 814
Oranjemund	8 723	3 879	4 844	245	120	125	8 478	3 759	4 719

Table 5.5 Literacy rate for population 15 years and above by age group and sex, //Karas

Age group	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate
Total	52 808	51 005	96.6	25 750	24 906	96.7	27 058	26 099	96.5
15 - 19	6 699	6 620	98.8	3 432	3 404	99.2	3 267	3 216	98.4
20 - 24	7 269	7 164	98.6	3 614	3 570	98.8	3 655	3 594	98.3
25 - 29	6 957	6 881	98.9	3 416	3 383	99.0	3 541	3 498	98.8
30 - 34	6 773	6 653	98.2	3 231	3 187	98.6	3 542	3 466	97.9
35 - 39	6 185	6 067	98.1	2 947	2 901	98.4	3 238	3 166	97.8
40 - 44	4 998	4 871	97.5	2 380	2 322	97.6	2 618	2 549	97.4
45 - 49	3 858	3 725	96.6	1 717	1 667	97.1	2 141	2 058	96.1
50 - 54	3 073	2 921	95.1	1 413	1 346	95.3	1 660	1 575	94.9
55 - 59	2 324	2 163	93.1	1 076	989	91.9	1 248	1 174	94.1
60 - 64	1 577	1 411	89.5	755	677	89.7	822	734	89.3
65 - 69	1 108	944	85.2	581	505	86.9	527	439	83.3
70 - 74	833	689	82.7	474	396	83.5	359	293	81.6
75 - 79	550	433	78.7	323	260	80.5	227	173	76.2
80 - 84	307	246	80.1	204	167	81.9	103	79	76.7
85 - 89	179	133	74.3	119	88	73.9	60	45	75.0
90 - 94	71	49	69.0	45	29	64.4	26	20	76.9
95+	47	35	74.5	23	15	65.2	24	20	83.3

Table 5.6 Literacy rate for population 15 years and above by age group and sex, Urban

Age group	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate
Total	28 621	28 046	98.0	14 420	14 109	97.8	14 201	13 937	98.1
15 - 19	3 731	3 709	99.4	1 974	1 961	99.3	1 757	1 748	99.5
20 - 24	3 799	3 768	99.2	1 919	1 903	99.2	1 880	1 865	99.2
25 - 29	3 330	3 299	99.1	1 626	1 615	99.3	1 704	1 684	98.8
30 - 34	3 533	3 496	99.0	1 774	1 764	99.4	1 759	1 732	98.5
35 - 39	3 492	3 454	98.9	1 736	1 722	99.2	1 756	1 732	98.6
40 - 44	3 089	3 039	98.4	1 556	1 532	98.5	1 533	1 507	98.3
45 - 49	2 297	2 261	98.4	1 053	1 037	98.5	1 244	1 224	98.4
50 - 54	1 835	1 786	97.3	852	828	97.2	983	958	97.5
55 - 59	1 293	1 248	96.5	623	593	95.2	670	655	97.8
60 - 64	737	689	93.5	388	356	91.8	349	333	95.4
65 - 69	511	478	93.5	294	274	93.2	217	204	94.0
70 - 74	399	345	86.5	245	208	84.9	154	137	89.0
75 - 79	278	228	82.0	172	142	82.6	106	86	81.1
80 - 84	151	127	84.1	105	91	86.7	46	36	78.3
85 - 89	87	75	86.2	64	55	85.9	23	20	87.0
90 - 94	36	27	75.0	25	19	76.0	11	8	72.7
95+	23	17	73.9	14	9	64.3	9	8	88.9

Table 5.7 Literacy rate for population 15 years and above by age group and sex, Rural

Age group	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate
Total	24 187	22 959	94.9	11 330	10 797	95.3	12 857	12 162	94.6
15 - 19	2 968	2 911	98.1	1 458	1 443	99.0	1 510	1 468	97.2
20 - 24	3 470	3 396	97.9	1 695	1 667	98.3	1 775	1 729	97.4
25 - 29	3 627	3 582	98.8	1 790	1 768	98.8	1 837	1 814	98.7
30 - 34	3 240	3 157	97.4	1 457	1 423	97.7	1 783	1 734	97.3
35 - 39	2 693	2 613	97.0	1 211	1 179	97.4	1 482	1 434	96.8
40 - 44	1 909	1 832	96.0	824	790	95.9	1 085	1 042	96.0
45 - 49	1 561	1 464	93.8	664	630	94.9	897	834	93.0
50 - 54	1 238	1 135	91.7	561	518	92.3	677	617	91.1
55 - 59	1 031	915	88.7	453	396	87.4	578	519	89.8
60 - 64	840	722	86.0	367	321	87.5	473	401	84.8
65 - 69	597	466	78.1	287	231	80.5	310	235	75.8
70 - 74	434	344	79.3	229	188	82.1	205	156	76.1
75 - 79	272	205	75.4	151	118	78.1	121	87	71.9
80 - 84	156	119	76.3	99	76	76.8	57	43	75.4
85 - 89	92	58	63.0	55	33	60.0	37	25	67.6
90 - 94	35	22	62.9	20	10	50.0	15	12	80.0
95+	24	18	75.0	9	6	66.7	15	12	80.0

Table 5.8 Literacy rate for population 15 years and above by age group and sex, Berseba

Age group	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate
Total	6 830	6 159	90.2	3 121	2 830	90.7	3 709	3 329	89.8
15 - 19	1014	994	98.0	488	484	99.2	526	510	97.0
20 - 24	765	732	95.7	323	314	97.2	442	418	94.6
25 - 29	611	600	98.2	292	286	97.9	319	314	98.4
30 - 34	574	540	94.1	235	219	93.2	339	321	94.7
35 - 39	623	586	94.1	259	246	95.0	364	340	93.4
40 - 44	525	493	93.9	226	214	94.7	299	279	93.3
45 - 49	558	517	92.7	239	226	94.6	319	291	91.2
50 - 54	484	425	87.8	224	202	90.2	260	223	85.8
55 - 59	432	366	84.7	203	172	84.7	229	194	84.7
60 - 64	390	323	82.8	170	143	84.1	220	180	81.8
65 - 69	316	218	69.0	152	109	71.7	164	109	66.5
70 - 74	233	170	73.0	128	102	79.7	105	68	64.8
75 - 79	155	106	68.4	93	66	71.0	62	40	64.5
80 - 84	80	53	66.3	46	29	63.0	34	24	70.6
85 - 89	40	21	52.5	27	13	48.1	13	8	61.5
90 - 94	18	8	44.4	12	3	25.0	6	5	83.3
95+	12	7	58.3	4	2	50.0	8	5	62.5

Table 5.9 Literacy rate for population 15 years and above by age group and sex, Karasburg

	Total			Female			Male		
Age group	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate
Total	11 502	11 193	97.3	5 917	5 763	97.4	5 585	5 430	97.2
15 - 19	1 331	1 316	98.9	670	665	99.3	661	651	98.5
20 - 24	1 791	1 768	98.7	947	936	98.8	844	832	98.6
25 - 29	1 904	1 886	99.1	1010	1000	99.0	894	886	99.1
30 - 34	1 594	1 563	98.1	840	825	98.2	754	738	97.9
35 - 39	1 352	1 332	98.5	701	692	98.7	651	640	98.3
40 - 44	910	886	97.4	435	421	96.8	475	465	97.9
45 - 49	681	650	95.4	325	309	95.1	356	341	95.8
50 - 54	547	524	95.8	274	259	94.5	273	265	97.1
55 - 59	409	387	94.6	189	176	93.1	220	211	95.9
60 - 64	340	312	91.8	170	159	93.5	170	153	90.0
65 - 69	228	208	91.2	106	97	91.5	122	111	91.0
70 - 74	146	129	88.4	82	74	90.2	64	55	85.9
75 - 79	124	107	86.3	73	66	90.4	51	41	80.4
80 - 84	77	70	90.9	56	52	92.9	21	18	85.7
85 - 89	47	38	80.9	29	23	79.3	18	15	83.3
90 - 94	14	10	71.4	7	6	85.7	7	4	57.1
95+	7	7	100.0	3	3	100.0	4	4	100.0

Table 5.10 Literacy rate for population 15 years and above by age group and sex, Keetmanshoop Rural

	Total			Female			Male		
Age group	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate
Total	4 728	4 426	93.6	2 139	2 022	94.5	2 589	2 404	92.9
15 - 19	753	735	97.6	353	349	98.9	400	386	96.5
20 - 24	645	627	97.2	285	281	98.6	360	346	96.1
25 - 29	559	544	97.3	238	234	98.3	321	310	96.6
30 - 34	492	473	96.1	201	198	98.5	291	275	94.5
35 - 39	453	438	96.7	206	202	98.1	247	236	95.5
40 - 44	401	380	94.8	191	183	95.8	210	197	93.8
45 - 49	308	284	92.2	130	124	95.4	178	160	89.9
50 - 54	299	269	90.0	130	119	91.5	169	150	88.8
55 - 59	241	210	87.1	108	93	86.1	133	117	88.0
60 - 64	189	155	82.0	88	72	81.8	101	83	82.2
65 - 69	145	123	84.8	81	73	90.1	64	50	78.1
70 - 74	118	96	81.4	63	49	77.8	55	47	85.5
75 - 79	68	52	76.5	30	21	70.0	38	31	81.6
80 - 84	36	27	75.0	22	16	72.7	14	11	78.6
85 - 89	11	6	54.5	8	4	50.0	3	2	66.7
90 - 94	7	5	71.4	3	3	100.0	4	2	50.0
95+	3	2	66.7	2	1	50.0	1	1	100.0

Table 5.11 Literacy rate for population 15 years and above by age group and sex, Keetmanshoop Urban

	Total			Female			Male		
Age group	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate
Total	13 060	12 725	97.4	6 739	6 551	97.2	6 321	6 174	97.7
15 - 19	1 853	1 841	99.4	981	972	99.1	872	869	99.7
20 - 24	1 912	1 891	98.9	977	965	98.8	935	926	99.0
25 - 29	1 450	1 431	98.7	744	738	99.2	706	693	98.2
30 - 34	1 437	1 417	98.6	718	714	99.4	719	703	97.8
35 - 39	1 335	1 309	98.1	681	670	98.4	654	639	97.7
40 - 44	1 211	1 186	97.9	642	630	98.1	569	556	97.7
45 - 49	1 072	1 052	98.1	492	485	98.6	580	567	97.8
50 - 54	897	870	97.0	401	388	96.8	496	482	97.2
55 - 59	623	599	96.1	327	310	94.8	296	289	97.6
60 - 64	414	385	93.0	222	201	90.5	192	184	95.8
65 - 69	274	256	93.4	171	160	93.6	103	96	93.2
70 - 74	252	220	87.3	157	132	84.1	95	88	92.6
75 - 79	155	125	80.6	96	79	82.3	59	46	78.0
80 - 84	85	69	81.2	61	51	83.6	24	18	75.0
85 - 89	55	48	87.3	44	39	88.6	11	9	81.8
90 - 94	24	18	75.0	19	13	68.4	5	5	100.0
95+	11	8	72.7	6	4	66.7	5	4	80.0

Table 5.12 Literacy rate for population 15 years and above by age group and sex, Luderitz

	Total			Female			Male		
Age group	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate
Total	9 450	9 302	98.4	4 711	4 639	98.5	4 739	4 663	98.4
15 - 19	1 174	1 165	99.2	623	619	99.4	551	546	99.1
20 - 24	1 101	1 095	99.5	554	550	99.3	547	545	99.6
25 - 29	1 115	1 105	99.1	524	519	99.0	591	586	99.2
30 - 34	1 321	1 309	99.1	673	668	99.3	648	641	98.9
35 - 39	1 459	1 447	99.2	720	715	99.3	739	732	99.1
40 - 44	1 224	1 201	98.1	590	579	98.1	634	622	98.1
45 - 49	746	732	98.1	353	347	98.3	393	385	98.0
50 - 54	468	456	97.4	239	234	97.9	229	222	96.9
55 - 59	339	328	96.8	176	169	96.0	163	159	97.5
60 - 64	182	175	96.2	84	82	97.6	98	93	94.9
65 - 69	122	116	95.1	61	56	91.8	61	60	98.4
70 - 74	78	68	87.2	42	37	88.1	36	31	86.1
75 - 79	48	43	89.6	31	28	90.3	17	15	88.2
80 - 84	28	26	92.9	18	18	100.0	10	8	80.0
85 - 89	26	20	76.9	11	9	81.8	15	11	73.3
90 - 94	7	7	100.0	4	4	100.0	3	3	100.0
95+	12	9	75.0	8	5	62.5	4	4	100.0

Table 5.13 Literacy rate for population 15 years and above by age group and sex, Oranjemund

	Total			Female			Male		
Age group	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate	Total	Literate	Literacy rate
Total	7 238	7 200	99.5	3 123	3 101	99.3	4 115	4 099	99.6
15 - 19	574	569	99.1	317	315	99.4	257	254	98.8
20 - 24	1 055	1 051	99.6	528	524	99.2	527	527	100.0
25 - 29	1 318	1 315	99.8	608	606	99.7	710	709	99.9
30 - 34	1 355	1 351	99.7	564	563	99.8	791	788	99.6
35 - 39	963	955	99.2	380	376	98.9	583	579	99.3
40 - 44	727	725	99.7	296	295	99.7	431	430	99.8
45 - 49	493	490	99.4	178	176	98.9	315	314	99.7
50 - 54	378	377	99.7	145	144	99.3	233	233	100.0
55 - 59	280	273	97.5	73	69	94.5	207	204	98.6
60 - 64	62	61	98.4	21	20	95.2	41	41	100.0
65 - 69	23	23	100.0	10	10	100.0	13	13	100.0
70 - 74	6	6	100.0	2	2	100.0	4	4	100.0
75 - 79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 84	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	-	-	-
85 - 89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90 - 94	1	1	100.0	-	-	-	1	1	100.0
95+	2	2	100.0	-	-	-	2	2	100.0

Note: '-' not available

Table 5.14 School enrolment for population aged 5 - 24 years by age and sex, //Karas

Age	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate
Total	28 869	16 962	58.8	14 534	8 653	59.5	14 335	8 309	58.0
5	1 709	745	43.6	841	364	43.3	868	381	43.9
6	1 430	991	69.3	682	471	69.1	748	520	69.5
7	1 354	1 185	87.5	666	592	88.9	688	593	86.2
8	1 450	1 356	93.5	742	697	93.9	708	659	93.1
9	1 428	1 340	93.8	727	682	93.8	701	658	93.9
10	1 451	1 370	94.4	772	728	94.3	679	642	94.6
11	1 649	1 505	91.3	809	740	91.5	840	765	91.1
12	1 521	1 377	90.5	759	701	92.4	762	676	88.7
13	1 519	1 370	90.2	794	724	91.2	725	646	89.1
14	1 390	1 222	87.9	696	611	87.8	694	611	88.0
15	1 401	1 189	84.9	747	635	85.0	654	554	84.7
16	1 302	1 034	79.4	671	547	81.5	631	487	77.2
17	1 263	857	67.9	650	435	66.9	613	422	68.8
18	1 375	673	48.9	689	344	49.9	686	329	48.0
19	1 358	297	21.9	675	150	22.2	683	147	21.5
20	1 420	154	10.8	751	74	9.9	669	80	12.0
21	1 630	128	7.9	830	69	8.3	800	59	7.4
22	1 439	85	5.9	707	47	6.6	732	38	5.2
23	1 457	51	3.5	701	23	3.3	756	28	3.7
24	1 323	33	2.5	625	19	3.0	698	14	2.0

Table 5.15 School enrolment for population aged 5 - 24 years by age and sex, Urban

Age	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate
Total	15 535	9 817	63.2	7 973	5 073	63.6	7 562	4 744	62.7
5	862	438	50.8	422	202	47.9	440	236	53.6
6	717	542	75.6	349	264	75.6	368	278	75.5
7	738	662	89.7	359	332	92.5	379	330	87.1
8	781	748	95.8	412	395	95.9	369	353	95.7
9	775	739	95.4	404	389	96.3	371	350	94.3
10	794	762	96.0	428	412	96.3	366	350	95.6
11	900	836	92.9	458	421	91.9	442	415	93.9
12	829	771	93.0	415	392	94.5	414	379	91.5
13	839	775	92.4	445	420	94.4	394	355	90.1
14	770	692	89.9	388	346	89.2	382	346	90.6
15	779	695	89.2	433	380	87.8	346	315	91.0
16	734	626	85.3	392	337	86.0	342	289	84.5
17	695	533	76.7	361	267	74.0	334	266	79.6
18	772	451	58.4	406	230	56.7	366	221	60.4
19	751	214	28.5	382	113	29.6	369	101	27.4
20	797	120	15.1	436	62	14.2	361	58	16.1
21	885	99	11.2	441	51	11.6	444	48	10.8
22	732	58	7.9	377	32	8.5	355	26	7.3
23	764	35	4.6	367	18	4.9	397	17	4.3
24	621	21	3.4	298	10	3.4	323	11	3.4

Table 5.16 School enrolment for population aged 5 - 24 years by age and sex, Rural

Age	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate
Total	13 334	7 145	53.6	6 561	3 580	54.6	6 773	3 565	52.6
5	847	307	36.2	419	162	38.7	428	145	33.9
6	713	449	63.0	333	207	62.2	380	242	63.7
7	616	523	84.9	307	260	84.7	309	263	85.1
8	669	608	90.9	330	302	91.5	339	306	90.3
9	653	601	92.0	323	293	90.7	330	308	93.3
10	657	608	92.5	344	316	91.9	313	292	93.3
11	749	669	89.3	351	319	90.9	398	350	87.9
12	692	606	87.6	344	309	89.8	348	297	85.3
13	680	595	87.5	349	304	87.1	331	291	87.9
14	620	530	85.5	308	265	86.0	312	265	84.9
15	622	494	79.4	314	255	81.2	308	239	77.6
16	568	408	71.8	279	210	75.3	289	198	68.5
17	568	324	57.0	289	168	58.1	279	156	55.9
18	603	222	36.8	283	114	40.3	320	108	33.8
19	607	83	13.7	293	37	12.6	314	46	14.6
20	623	34	5.5	315	12	3.8	308	22	7.1
21	745	29	3.9	389	18	4.6	356	11	3.1
22	707	27	3.8	330	15	4.5	377	12	3.2
23	693	16	2.3	334	5	1.5	359	11	3.1
24	702	12	1.7	327	9	2.8	375	3	0.8

Table 5.17 School enrolment for population aged 5 - 24 years by age and sex, Berseba

Age	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate
Total	4 183	2 520	60.2	1 958	1 233	63.0	2 225	1 287	57.8
5	283	88	31.1	140	48	34.3	143	40	28.0
6	242	160	66.1	129	81	62.8	113	79	69.9
7	237	206	86.9	104	90	86.5	133	116	87.2
8	253	227	89.7	127	115	90.6	126	112	88.9
9	214	199	93.0	101	94	93.1	113	105	92.9
10	221	206	93.2	107	98	91.6	114	108	94.7
11	272	250	91.9	126	118	93.7	146	132	90.4
12	243	204	84.0	102	90	88.2	141	114	80.9
13	216	191	88.4	108	92	85.2	108	99	91.7
14	223	196	87.9	103	93	90.3	120	103	85.8
15	237	191	80.6	123	104	84.6	114	87	76.3
16	205	154	75.1	101	78	77.2	104	76	73.1
17	189	111	58.7	94	64	68.1	95	47	49.5
18	197	72	36.5	87	38	43.7	110	34	30.9
19	186	37	19.9	83	20	24.1	103	17	16.5
20	171	14	8.2	72	5	6.9	99	9	9.1
21	169	6	3.6	82	3	3.7	87	3	3.4
22	145	4	2.8	56	2	3.6	89	2	2.2
23	145	4	2.8	62	0	0.0	83	4	4.8
24	135	0	0.0	51	0	0.0	84	0	0.0

Table 5.18 School enrolment for population aged 5 - 24 years by age and sex, Karasburg

Age	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate
Total	6 020	3 139	52.1	3 089	1 581	51.2	2 931	1 558	53.2
5	369	159	43.1	177	78	44.1	192	81	42.2
6	291	191	65.6	128	84	65.6	163	107	65.6
7	273	233	85.3	149	130	87.2	124	103	83.1
8	270	255	94.4	144	135	93.8	126	120	95.2
9	302	282	93.4	150	137	91.3	152	145	95.4
10	268	249	92.9	153	142	92.8	115	107	93.0
11	297	261	87.9	149	129	86.6	148	132	89.2
12	286	257	89.9	144	131	91.0	142	126	88.7
13	295	255	86.4	148	130	87.8	147	125	85.0
14	247	207	83.8	130	106	81.5	117	101	86.3
15	262	226	86.3	135	110	81.5	127	116	91.3
16	259	186	71.8	126	96	76.2	133	90	67.7
17	263	158	60.1	136	68	50.0	127	90	70.9
18	269	112	41.6	129	54	41.9	140	58	41.4
19	278	41	14.7	144	19	13.2	134	22	16.4
20	309	15	4.9	179	4	2.2	130	11	8.5
21	377	19	5.0	198	10	5.1	179	9	5.0
22	373	19	5.1	187	11	5.9	186	8	4.3
23	350	9	2.6	176	3	1.7	174	6	3.4
24	382	5	1.3	207	4	1.9	175	1	0.6

Table 5.19 School enrolment for population aged 5 - 24 years by age and sex, Keetmanshoop Rural

Age	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate
Total	3 018	1 654	54.8	1 440	847	58.8	1578	807	51.1
5	183	64	35.0	101	34	33.7	82	30	36.6
6	178	87	48.9	81	39	48.1	97	48	49.5
7	127	102	80.3	57	47	82.5	70	55	78.6
8	141	125	88.7	57	52	91.2	84	73	86.9
9	153	140	91.5	90	83	92.2	63	57	90.5
10	186	176	94.6	96	93	96.9	90	83	92.2
11	178	166	93.3	83	81	97.6	95	85	89.5
12	153	138	90.2	87	81	93.1	66	57	86.4
13	167	147	88.0	81	73	90.1	86	74	86.0
14	154	127	82.5	69	62	89.9	85	65	76.5
15	154	125	81.2	78	67	85.9	76	58	76.3
16	147	100	68.0	74	53	71.6	73	47	64.4
17	165	90	54.5	74	43	58.1	91	47	51.6
18	151	45	29.8	73	26	35.6	78	19	24.4
19	136	9	6.6	54	4	7.4	82	5	6.1
20	139	1	0.7	69	1	1.4	70	0	0.0
21	158	6	3.8	79	5	6.3	79	1	1.3
22	124	3	2.4	46	0	0.0	78	3	3.8
23	114	3	2.6	51	3	5.9	63	0	0.0
24	110	0	0.0	40	0	0.0	70	0	0.0

Table 5.20 School enrolment for population aged 5 - 24 years by age and sex, Keetmanshoop Urban

Age	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate
Total	7 537	4 635	61.5	3 903	2 415	61.9	3 634	2 220	61.1
5	415	173	41.7	215	87	40.5	200	86	43.0
6	307	227	73.9	158	122	77.2	149	105	70.5
7	366	320	87.4	181	163	90.1	185	157	84.9
8	355	339	95.5	191	183	95.8	164	156	95.1
9	364	344	94.5	195	188	96.4	169	156	92.3
10	368	348	94.6	195	184	94.4	173	164	94.8
11	391	364	93.1	205	191	93.2	186	173	93.0
12	420	381	90.7	211	196	92.9	209	185	88.5
13	395	371	93.9	207	200	96.6	188	171	91.0
14	391	349	89.3	187	162	86.6	204	187	91.7
15	373	329	88.2	200	175	87.5	173	154	89.0
16	354	303	85.6	190	163	85.8	164	140	85.4
17	349	269	77.1	186	140	75.3	163	129	79.1
18	402	235	58.5	212	116	54.7	190	119	62.6
19	375	117	31.2	193	58	30.1	182	59	32.4
20	426	59	13.8	241	30	12.4	185	29	15.7
21	425	47	11.1	212	23	10.8	213	24	11.3
22	374	32	8.6	198	17	8.6	176	15	8.5
23	385	19	4.9	182	11	6.0	203	8	3.9
24	302	9	3.0	144	6	4.2	158	3	1.9

Table 5.21 School enrolment for population aged 5 - 24 years by age and sex, Luderitz

Age	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate
Total	4 997	3 290	65.8	2 543	1 698	66.8	2 454	1 592	64.9
5	286	169	59.1	123	73	59.3	163	96	58.9
6	256	199	77.7	123	94	76.4	133	105	78.9
7	235	220	93.6	114	107	93.9	121	113	93.4
8	287	274	95.5	152	145	95.4	135	129	95.6
9	244	233	95.5	119	114	95.8	125	119	95.2
10	247	234	94.7	130	123	94.6	117	111	94.9
11	350	323	92.3	172	159	92.4	178	164	92.1
12	274	260	94.9	139	132	95.0	135	128	94.8
13	296	267	90.2	163	147	90.2	133	120	90.2
14	247	225	91.1	131	120	91.6	116	105	90.5
15	258	223	86.4	159	136	85.5	99	87	87.9
16	227	196	86.3	114	99	86.8	113	97	85.8
17	200	158	79.0	103	82	79.6	97	76	78.4
18	249	152	61.0	130	78	60.0	119	74	62.2
19	240	64	26.7	117	36	30.8	123	28	22.8
20	210	43	20.5	100	25	25.0	110	18	16.4
21	279	27	9.7	137	14	10.2	142	13	9.2
22	205	9	4.4	111	8	7.2	94	1	1.1
23	224	5	2.2	117	2	1.7	107	3	2.8
24	183	9	4.9	89	4	4.5	94	5	5.3

Table 5.22 School enrolment for population aged 5 - 24 years by age and sex, Oranjemund

Age	Total			Female			Male		
	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate	Total	At school	Enrolment rate
Total	3 114	1 724	55.4	1 601	879	54.9	1 513	845	55.8
5	173	92	53.2	85	44	51.8	88	48	54.5
6	156	127	81.4	63	51	81.0	93	76	81.7
7	116	104	89.7	61	55	90.2	55	49	89.1
8	144	136	94.4	71	67	94.4	73	69	94.5
9	151	142	94.0	72	66	91.7	79	76	96.2
10	161	157	97.5	91	88	96.7	70	69	98.6
11	161	141	87.6	74	62	83.8	87	79	90.8
12	145	137	94.5	76	71	93.4	69	66	95.7
13	150	139	92.7	87	82	94.3	63	57	90.5
14	128	118	92.2	76	68	89.5	52	50	96.2
15	117	95	81.2	52	43	82.7	65	52	80.0
16	110	95	86.4	66	58	87.9	44	37	84.1
17	97	71	73.2	57	38	66.7	40	33	82.5
18	107	57	53.3	58	32	55.2	49	25	51.0
19	143	29	20.3	84	13	15.5	59	16	27.1
20	165	22	13.3	90	9	10.0	75	13	17.3
21	222	23	10.4	122	14	11.5	100	9	9.0
22	218	18	8.3	109	9	8.3	109	9	8.3
23	239	11	4.6	113	4	3.5	126	7	5.6
24	211	10	4.7	94	5	5.3	117	5	4.3

Table 5.23 Population aged 5+ years by school attendance and sex, //Karas

School attendance	Total	Female	Male
Total	67 709	33 238	34 471
Never Attended	3 928	1 756	2 172
Pre-primary	1 233	610	623
Adult Education Programme	256	128	128
School	16 034	8 194	7 840
Left School	44 830	21 905	22 925
Don't Know	1428	645	783

Table 5.24 Population aged 5+ years by school attendance and sex, Urban

School attendance	Total	Female	Male
Total	36 626	18 500	18 126
Never Attended	1 422	648	774
Pre-primary	719	356	363
Adult Education Programme	188	91	97
School	9 288	4 810	4 478
Left School	24 387	12 313	12 074
Don't Know	622	282	340

Table 5.25 Population aged 5+ years by school attendance and sex, Rural

School attendance	Total	Female	Male
Total	31 083	14 738	16 345
Never Attended	2 506	1 108	1 398
Pre-primary	514	254	260
Adult Education Programme	68	37	31
School	6 746	3 384	3 362
Left School	20 443	9 592	10 851
Don't Know	806	363	443

Table 5.26 Population aged 5+ years by school attendance and sex, Berseba

School attendance	Total	Female	Male
Total	9 234	4 268	4 966
Never Attended	957	416	541
Pre-primary	147	76	71
Adult Education Programme	21	15	6
School	2 406	1 172	1 234
Left School	5 452	2 472	2 980
Don't Know	251	117	134

Table 5.27 Population aged 5+ years by school attendance and sex, Karasburg

School attendance	Total	Female	Male
Total	14 400	7 389	7 011
Never Attended	865	409	456
Pre-primary	241	120	121
Adult Education Programme	17	9	8
School	2 951	1 484	1 467
Left School	9 942	5 197	4 745
Don't Know	384	170	214

Table 5.28 Population aged 5+ years by school attendance and sex, Keetmanshoop Rura

School attendance	Total	Female	Male
Total	6 348	2 941	3 407
Never Attended	596	265	331
Pre-primary	120	59	61
Adult Education Programme	7	2	5
School	1 555	800	755
Left School	3 964	1 776	2 188
Don't Know	106	39	67

Table 5.29 Population aged 5+ years by school attendance and sex, Keetmanshoop Urban

School attendance	Total	Female	Male
Total	16 832	8 684	8 148
Never Attended	686	342	344
Pre-primary	276	147	129
Adult Education Programme	68	34	34
School	4 466	2 323	2 143
Left School	11 002	5 689	5 313
Don't Know	334	149	185

Table 5.30 Population aged 5+ years by school attendance and sex, Luderitz

School attendance	Total	Female	Male
Total	12 172	6 077	6 095
Never Attended	636	250	386
Pre-primary	299	138	161
Adult Education Programme	119	56	63
School	3 037	1 582	1 455
Left School	7 882	3 952	3 930
Don't Know	199	99	100

Table 5.31 Population aged 5+ years by school attendance and sex, Oranjemund

School attendance	Total	Female	Male
Total	8 723	3 879	4 844
Never Attended	188	74	114
Pre-primary	150	70	80
Adult Education Programme	24	12	12
School	1 619	833	786
Left School	6 588	2 819	3 769
Don't Know	154	71	83

Table 5.32 Population with disability by type and area

Area	People with disability	Blindness	Visual Impairment	Deafness	Hearing Difficulties	Mute/ Dumb	Speech Impairment	Physical Impairment - Upper Limbs	Physical Impairment - Lower Linbs	Mental Disability	Albinism and Autism	Other	Don't Know
//Karas	2 649	178	454	177	228	221	195	262	656	335	46	181	12
Urban	1 346	80	215	91	103	129	90	128	326	188	22	99	6
Rural	1 303	98	239	86	125	92	105	134	330	147	24	82	6
Berseba	634	47	134	33	55	18	42	84	180	84	7	48	0
Karasburg	453	48	74	26	45	57	45	29	108	40	15	18	4
Keetmanshoop Rural	230	14	33	21	19	25	21	27	57	29	3	14	1
Keetmanshoop Urban	824	38	140	53	57	91	64	73	213	124	12	37	5
Lüderitz	309	24	41	28	31	17	13	34	60	28	6	47	0
Oranjemund	199	7	32	16	21	13	10	15	38	30	3	17	2

Note: ** The row percentages may exceed 100 because some people have more than one disability*

Table 5.33 Population with disability by sex and area

Area	Population			Population with disability		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
//Karas	76 388	37 641	38 747	2 649	1 240	1 409
Urban	41 063	20 732	20 331	1 346	659	687
Rural	35 325	16 909	18 416	1 303	581	722
Berseba	10 510	4 913	5 597	634	272	362
Karasburg	16 335	8 361	7 974	453	209	244
Keetmanshoop Rural	7 181	3 352	3 829	230	101	129
Keetmanshoop Urban	18 968	9 770	9 198	824	413	411
Lüderitz	13 610	6 802	6 808	309	150	159
Oranjemund	9 784	4 443	5 341	199	95	104

Note: **The population total will not be equal to total population for //Karas as this question was only asked in Form A*

Table 5.34 Population aged 15 years and above by activity status and age group, //Karas

Age	Population aged 15+ year	Employed	Unemployed	Student	Homemaker	Income Recipient	Retired Pensioner	Old Age Pensioner	Unable to work (Illness/disability)	Other	Don't Know
Total	52 808	26 979	12 838	3 890	1 491	152	675	2 820	645	236	3 082
15 - 19	6 699	680	1 434	3 275	41	2	-	-	31	34	1 202
20 - 24	7 269	3 063	3 115	368	90	7	-	-	65	26	535
25 - 29	6 957	4 062	2 261	86	147	15	-	-	69	20	297
30 - 34	6 773	4 493	1 788	35	131	14	-	-	75	18	219
35 - 39	6 185	4 245	1 423	30	177	18	23	-	79	31	159
40 - 44	4 998	3 530	973	16	191	27	28	-	53	24	156
45 - 49	3 858	2 717	685	18	196	13	29	-	81	16	103
50 - 54	3 073	2 073	528	6	195	13	71	-	87	19	81
55 - 59	2 324	1 349	398	11	201	21	168	-	71	29	76
60 - 64	1 577	391	122	4	50	10	145	761	12	5	77
65+	3 095	376	111	41	72	12	211	2 059	22	14	177

Note: *"-" not applicable; Unable to work = Unable to work due to Illness and disability*

Table 5.35 Female population aged 15 years and above by activity status and age group, //Karas

Age	Population aged 15+ year	Employed	Unemployed	Student	Homemaker	Income Recipient	Retired Pensioner	Old Age Pensioner	Unable to work (Illness/disability)	Other	Don't Know
Total	25 750	10 706	7 562	1 996	1 411	79	319	1 688	225	108	1 656
15 - 19	3 432	233	812	1 688	32	1	-	-	10	19	637
20 - 24	3 614	1 195	1 835	187	83	5	-	-	11	15	283
25 - 29	3 416	1 648	1 414	39	140	8	-	-	9	9	149
30 - 34	3 231	1 872	1 080	19	124	7	-	-	20	8	101
35 - 39	2 947	1 787	828	13	169	10	13	-	28	11	88
40 - 44	2 380	1 514	533	10	184	10	13	-	20	6	90
45 - 49	1 717	1 022	385	9	190	5	15	-	33	6	52
50 - 54	1 413	768	313	4	189	7	39	-	34	7	52
55 - 59	1 076	460	229	5	187	15	70	-	41	16	53
60 - 64	755	102	69	2	47	2	71	411	7	1	43
65+	1 769	105	64	20	66	9	98	1 277	12	10	108

Note*: "-" not applicable; Unable to work = Unable to work due to Illness and disability*

Table 5.36 Male population aged 15 years and above by activity status and age group, //Karas

Age	Population aged 15+ year	Employed	Unemployed	Student	Homemaker	Income Recipient	Retired Pensioner	Old Age Pensioner	Unable to work (illness/disability)	Other	Don't Know
Total	27 058	16 273	5 276	1 894	80	73	356	1 132	420	128	1 426
15 - 19	3 267	447	622	1 587	9	1	-	-	21	15	565
20 - 24	3 655	1 868	1 280	181	7	2	-	-	54	11	252
25 - 29	3 541	2 414	847	47	7	7	-	-	60	11	148
30 - 34	3 542	2 621	708	16	7	7	-	-	55	10	118
35 - 39	3 238	2 458	595	17	8	8	10	-	51	20	71
40 - 44	2 618	2 016	440	6	7	17	15	-	33	18	66
45 - 49	2 141	1 695	300	9	6	8	14	-	48	10	51
50 - 54	1 660	1 305	215	2	6	6	32	-	53	12	29
55 - 59	1 248	889	169	6	14	6	98	-	30	13	23
60 - 64	822	289	53	2	3	8	74	350	5	4	34
65+	1 326	271	47	21	6	3	113	782	10	4	69

Note: *"-" not applicable; Unable to work = Unable to work due to Illness and disability*

Table 5.37 Labour force participation rate and unemployment rate for population aged 15 years and above by sex

	Total			Female			Male		
Age group	Total	Labour Force Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Total	Labour Force Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Total	Labour Force Participation rate	Unemployment rate
Total	52 808	75.4	14.7	25 750	70.9	19.3	27 058	79.6	10.9
15 - 19	6 699	31.6	27.5	3 432	30.4	31.9	3 267	32.7	23.3
20 - 24	7 269	85.0	23.0	3 614	83.8	27.7	3 655	86.1	18.5
25 - 29	6 957	90.9	19.9	3 416	89.6	24.5	3 541	92.1	15.5
30 - 34	6 773	92.7	14.5	3 231	91.4	19.5	3 542	94.0	10.1
35 - 39	6 185	91.6	11.8	2 947	88.7	14.7	3 238	94.3	9.3
40 - 44	4 998	90.1	8.8	2 380	86.0	10.9	2 618	93.8	7.0
45 - 49	3 858	88.2	8.0	1 717	81.9	12.5	2 141	93.2	4.8
50 - 54	3 073	84.6	6.5	1 413	76.5	10.8	1 660	91.6	3.4
55 - 59	2 324	75.2	5.7	1 076	64.0	9.6	1 248	84.8	3.2
60 - 64	1 577	32.5	8.4	755	22.6	15.2	822	41.6	5.0
65+	3 095	15.7	11.3	1 769	9.6	19.5	1 326	24.0	6.9

Table 5.41 Activity status of population aged 15 years and above by sex, //Karas

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Total	52 808	25 750	27 058
Economically Active (In Labour force)	39 817	18 268	21 549
Employed	26 979	10 706	16 273
Unemployed	12 838	7 562	5 276
Economically inactive	9 909	5 826	4 083
Student	3 890	1 996	1 894
Homemaker	1 491	1 411	80
Income Recipient	152	79	73
Retired Pensioner	675	319	356
Old Age Pensioner	2 820	1 688	1 132
Unable to Work (Ill)	393	125	268
Unable to Work (Disabled)	252	100	152
Other	236	108	128
Don't Know	3 082	1 656	1 426

Table 5.42 Activity status of population aged 15 years and above by sex, Urban

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Total	28 621	14 420	14 201
Economically Active (In Labour force)	21 590	10 442	11 148
Employed	14 551	6 338	8 213
Unemployed	7 039	4 104	2 935
Economically inactive	5 374	3 094	2 280
Student	2 445	1 265	1 180
Homemaker	549	520	29
Income Recipient	61	36	25
Retired Pensioner	444	210	234
Old Age Pensioner	1 373	877	496
Unable to Work (Ill)	288	78	210
Unable to Work (Disabled)	110	48	62
Other	104	60	44
Don't Know	1 657	884	773

Table 5.43 Activity status of population aged 15 years and above by sex, Rural

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Total	24 187	11 330	12 857
Economically Active (In Labour force)	18 227	7 826	10 401
Employed	12 428	4 368	8 060
Unemployed	5 799	3 458	2 341
Economically inactive	4 535	2 732	1 803
Student	1 445	731	714
Homemaker	942	891	51
Income Recipient	91	43	48
Retired Pensioner	231	109	122
Old Age Pensioner	1 447	811	636
Unable to Work (Ill)	105	47	58
Unable to Work (Disabled)	142	52	90
Other	132	48	84
Don't Know	1 425	772	653

Table 5.44 Activity status of population aged 15 years and above by sex, Berseba

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Total	6 830	3 121	3 709
Economically Active (In Labour force)	4 183	1 625	2 558
Employed	2 373	724	1 649
Unemployed	1 810	901	909
Economically inactive	2 230	1 278	952
Student	538	280	258
Homemaker	401	367	34
Income Recipient	39	18	21
Retired Pensioner	128	59	69
Old Age Pensioner	889	471	418
Unable to Work (Ill)	56	25	31
Unable to Work (Disabled)	93	29	64
Other	86	29	57
Don't Know	417	218	199

Table 5.45 Activity status of population aged 15 years and above by sex, Karasburg

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Total	11 502	5 917	5 585
Economically Active (In Labour force)	9 022	4 525	4 497
Employed	5 962	2 638	3 324
Unemployed	3 060	1 887	1 173
Economically inactive	1 685	962	723
Student	658	313	345
Homemaker	221	200	21
Income Recipient	23	13	10
Retired Pensioner	131	62	69
Old Age Pensioner	540	327	213
Unable to Work (Ill)	44	19	25
Unable to Work (Disabled)	34	13	21
Other	34	15	19
Don't Know	795	430	365

Table 5.46 Activity status of population aged 15 years and above by sex, Keetmanshoop Rural

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Total	4 728	2 139	2 589
Economically Active (In Labour force)	3 416	1 252	2 164
Employed	2 387	607	1 780
Unemployed	1 029	645	384
Economically inactive	1 145	798	347
Student	364	191	173
Homemaker	362	359	3
Income Recipient	17	5	12
Retired Pensioner	53	30	23
Old Age Pensioner	287	180	107
Unable to Work (Ill)	13	7	6
Unable to Work (Disabled)	34	18	16
Other	15	8	7
Don't Know	167	89	78

Table 5.47 Activity status of population aged 15 years and above by sex, Keetmanshoop Urban

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Total	13 060	6 739	6 321
Economically Active (In Labour force)	9 444	4 661	4 783
Employed	6 153	2 719	3 434
Unemployed	3 291	1 942	1 349
Economically inactive	2 836	1 698	1 138
Student	1 249	656	593
Homemaker	288	281	7
Income Recipient	35	19	16
Retired Pensioner	258	120	138
Old Age Pensioner	788	523	265
Unable to Work (Ill)	118	54	64
Unable to Work (Disabled)	50	22	28
Other	50	23	27
Don't Know	780	380	400

Table 5.48 Activity status of population aged 15 years and above by sex, Luderitz

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Total	9 450	4 711	4 739
Economically Active (In Labour force)	7 402	3 602	3 800
Employed	5 312	2 421	2 891
Unemployed	2090	1 181	909
Economically inactive	1 411	735	676
Student	681	355	326
Homemaker	102	90	12
Income Recipient	23	15	8
Retired Pensioner	75	36	39
Old Age Pensioner	296	174	122
Unable to Work (Ill)	157	19	138
Unable to Work (Disabled)	32	14	18
Other	45	32	13
Don't Know	637	374	263

Table 5.49 Activity status of population aged 15 years and above by sex, Orangemund

Activity status	Total	Female	Male
Total	7 238	3 123	4 115
Economically Active (In Labour force)	6 350	2 603	3 747
Employed	4 792	1 597	3 195
Unemployed	1 558	1 006	552
Economically inactive	602	355	247
Student	400	201	199
Homemaker	117	114	3
Income Recipient	15	9	6
Retired Pensioner	30	12	18
Old Age Pensioner	20	13	7
Unable to Work (Ill)	5	1	4
Unable to Work (Disabled)	9	4	5
Other	6	1	5
Don't Know	286	165	121

Table 5.47 Main occupation of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex, //Karas

Occupation	Total	Female	Male
Total	26 979	10 706	16 273
Armed force	587	71	516
Legislators senior officials and Managers	1 018	344	674
Professionals	1 432	758	674
Technician and associate professionals	1 413	676	737
Clerk	1 570	1240	330
Service Workers	3 507	1745	1 762
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	5 408	1783	3 625
Craft and Related trades workers	3 332	441	2 891
Plant and Machine operators and assemblers	1 780	98	1 682
Elementary occupations	6 925	3548	3 377
Don't Know	7	2	5

Table 5.48 Main occupation of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex, Urban

Occupation	Total	Female	Male
Total	14 551	6 338	8 213
Armed force	572	68	504
Legislators senior officials and Managers	681	246	435
Professionals	1 005	529	476
Technician and associate professionals	980	496	484
Clerk	1 211	948	263
Service Workers	2 284	1 117	1 167
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	1 380	595	785
Craft and Related trades workers	2 124	322	1 802
Plant and Machine operators and assemblers	1 018	58	960
Elementary occupations	3 291	1 958	1 333
Don't Know	5	1	4

Table 5.49 Main occupation of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex, Rural

Occupation	Total	Female	Male
Total	12 428	4 368	8 060
Armed force	15	3	12
Legislators senior officials and Managers	337	98	239
Professionals	427	229	198
Technician and associate professionals	433	180	253
Clerk	359	292	67
Service Workers	1 223	628	595
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	4 028	1 188	2 840
Craft and Related trades workers	1 208	119	1 089
Plant and Machine operators and assemblers	762	40	722
Elementary occupations	3 634	1 590	2 044
Don't Know	2	1	1

Table 5.50 Main industry of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex, //Karas

Industry	Total	Female	Male
Total	26 979	10 706	16 273
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	8 728	2 959	5 769
Mining And Quarrying	2 405	369	2 036
Manufacturing	1 544	571	973
Electricity Gas Steam and Air conditioning supply	43	11	32
Water Supply Sewerage Waste Management and Remediation activities	121	20	101
Construction	1 708	110	1 598
Wholesale and Retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 699	825	874
Transportation and Storage	1 033	112	921
Accommodation and Food Service activities	885	660	225
Information and Communication	229	105	124
Financial Insurance Activities	366	252	114
Real estate Activities	13	5	8
Professional Scientific and Technical activities	259	121	138
Administrative and Support service activities	2 287	1 103	1 184
Public Administration and Defence; compulsory social security	1 873	619	1254
Education	1 034	766	268
Human Health and Social work activities	672	495	177
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	80	48	32
Other Services activities	569	400	169
Activities of Private Households	1 348	1 117	231
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	5	5	0
Don't Know	78	33	45

Table 5.51 Main industry of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex, Urban

Industry	Total	Female	Male
Total	14 551	6 338	8 213
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	2 507	1 114	1 393
Mining And Quarrying	998	148	850
Manufacturing	1 133	385	748
Electricity Gas Steam and Air conditioning supply	32	8	24
Water Supply Sewerage Waste Management and Remediation activities	97	18	79
Construction	1 072	71	1 001
Wholesale and Retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 265	620	645
Transportation and Storage	734	66	668
Accommodation and Food Service activities	513	386	127
Information and Communication	165	83	82
Financial Insurance Activities	308	218	90
Real estate Activities	11	4	7
Professional Scientific and Technical activities	198	92	106
Administrative and Support service activities	1 494	730	764
Public Administration and Defence; compulsory social security	1 520	485	1 035
Education	689	496	193
Human Health and Social work activities	550	405	145
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	55	32	23
Other Services activities	354	240	114
Activities of Private Households	814	721	93
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	4	4	0
Don't Know	38	12	26

Table 5.52 Main industry of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex, Rural

Industry	Total	Female	Male
Total	12 428	4 368	8 060
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	6 221	1 845	4 376
Mining And Quarrying	1 407	221	1 186
Manufacturing	411	186	225
Electricity Gas Steam and Air conditioning supply	11	3	8
Water Supply Sewerage Waste Management and Remediation activities	24	2	22
Construction	636	39	597
Wholesale and Retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	434	205	229
Transportation and Storage	299	46	253
Accommodation and Food Service activities	372	274	98
Information and Communication	64	22	42
Financial Insurance Activities	58	34	24
Real estate Activities	2	1	1
Professional Scientific and Technical activities	61	29	32
Administrative and Support service activities	793	373	420
Public Administration and Defence; compulsory social security	353	134	219
Education	345	270	75
Human Health and Social work activities	122	90	32
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	25	16	9
Other Services activities	215	160	55
Activities of Private Households	534	396	138
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	1	1	0
Don't Know	40	21	19

Table 5.53 Main job of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex, //Karas

Main job of employment	Total	Female	Male
Total	26 979	10 706	16 273
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (With Paid Employees)	482	177	305
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (Without Paid Employees)	736	320	416
Commercial Farmer (With Paid Employees)	513	122	391
Other Employer	421	203	218
Own Account Worker	324	132	192
Employee (Communal Farms)	503	34	469
Employee (Commercial Farms)	2 234	612	1 622
Employee (Government)	4 251	1 988	2 263
Employee (Parastatal)	3 635	1 160	2 475
Employee (Private)	13 464	5 734	7 730
Unpaid Family Worker (Subsistence/Communal)	71	41	30
Other Unpaid Family Worker	153	83	70
Other	151	84	67
Don't Know	41	16	25

Table 5.54 Main job of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex, Urban

Main job of employment	Total	Female	Male
Total	14 551	6 338	8 213
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (With Paid Employees)	170	73	97
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (Without Paid Employees)	16	6	10
Commercial Farmer (With Paid Employees)	33	6	27
Other Employer	219	92	127
Own Account Worker	216	98	118
Employee (Communal Farms)	26	3	23
Employee (Commercial Farms)	130	20	110
Employee (Government)	3 208	1 476	1 732
Employee (Parastatal)	2 763	926	1 837
Employee (Private)	7 539	3 502	4 037
Unpaid Family Worker (Subsistence/Communal)	18	15	3
Other Unpaid Family Worker	90	51	39
Other	104	62	42
Don't Know	19	8	11

Table 5.55 Main job of employed population aged 15 years and above by sex, rural

Main job of employment	Total	Female	Male
Total	12 428	4 368	8 060
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (With Paid Employees)	312	104	208
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (Without Paid Employees)	720	314	406
Commercial Farmer (With Paid Employees)	480	116	364
Other Employer	202	111	91
Own Account Worker	108	34	74
Employee (Communal Farms)	477	31	446
Employee (Commercial Farms)	2 104	592	1 512
Employee (Government)	1 043	512	531
Employee (Parastatal)	872	234	638
Employee (Private)	5 925	2 232	3 693
Unpaid Family Worker (Subsistence/Communal)	53	26	27
Other Unpaid Family Worker	63	32	31
Other	47	22	25
Don't Know	22	8	14

Table 6.1 Households and population by main source of income, //Karas

Source of income	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
Farming	996	4 149
Business Activity - None Farming	1 080	3 283
Wages and Salaries	15 032	52 593
Old-Age Pension	1 965	8 706
Cash Remittances	1 051	3 110
Retirement Fund	228	953
Orphan's Grant	82	403
Disability Grant	135	466
Other	419	1 103

Table 6.2 Households and population by main source of income, Urban

Source of income	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
Farming	85	337
Business Activity – None Farming	678	2 002
Wages and Salaries	8 683	30 958
Old-Age Pension	872	3 705
Cash Remittances	541	1 530
Retirement Fund	154	624
Orphan's Grant	35	177
Disability Grant	50	193
Other	249	625

Table 6.3 Households and population by main source of income, Rural

Source of income	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
Farming	911	3 812
Business Activity – None Farming	402	1 281
Wages and Salaries	6 349	21 635
Old-Age Pension	1 093	5 001
Cash Remittances	510	1 580
Retirement Fund	74	329
Orphan's Grant	47	226
Disability Grant	85	273
Other	170	478

Table 6.4 Households and population by main source of income, Berseba

Source of income	Households	Population
Total	2 597	10 398
Farming	456	2 106
Business Activity - None Farming	106	360
Wages and Salaries	1 040	3 674
Old-Age Pension	653	2 999
Cash Remittances	181	623
Retirement Fund	38	189
Orphan's Grant	26	119
Disability Grant	55	184
Other	42	144

Table 6.5 Households and population by main source of income, Karasburg

Source of income	Households	Population
Total	4 609	16 280
Farming	219	840
Business Activity - None Farming	155	538
Wages and Salaries	3 336	11 681
Old-Age Pension	419	1 739
Cash Remittances	302	926
Retirement Fund	44	200
Orphan's Grant	13	65
Disability Grant	20	38
Other	101	253

Table 6.6 Households and population by main source of income, Keetmanshoop Rural

Source of income	Households	Population
Total	1 735	7 181
Farming	237	849
Business Activity - None Farming	31	101
Wages and Salaries	1 133	4 712
Old-Age Pension	210	1 015
Cash Remittances	72	252
Retirement Fund	14	73
Orphan's Grant	7	39
Disability Grant	16	68
Other	15	72

Table 6.7 Households and population by main source of income, Keetmanshoop Urban

Source of income	Households	Population
Total	4 304	18 273
Farming	47	216
Business Activity - None Farming	279	1 003
Wages and Salaries	3 125	13 481
Old-Age Pension	437	2 074
Cash Remittances	231	717
Retirement Fund	88	378
Orphan's Grant	17	98
Disability Grant	25	121
Other	55	185

Table 6.8 Households and population by main source of income, Luderitz

Source of income	Households	Population
Total	4 362	13 485
Farming	27	109
Business Activity - None Farming	328	790
Wages and Salaries	3 454	10 899
Old-Age Pension	225	841
Cash Remittances	121	300
Retirement Fund	26	84
Orphan's Grant	15	73
Disability Grant	17	52
Other	149	337

Table 6.9 Households and population by main source of income, Oranjemund

Source of income	Households	Population
Total	3 381	9 149
Farming	10	29
Business Activity - None Farming	181	491
Wages and Salaries	2 944	8 146
Old-Age Pension	21	38
Cash Remittances	144	292
Retirement Fund	18	29
Orphan's Grant	4	9
Disability Grant	2	3
Other	57	112

Table 6.10 Distribution of households owning communication assets by area

Area	Households	Radio	Television	Telephone (Fixed)	Telephone (Mobile)	Computer/ Laptop	Home Internet Connectivity
//Karas	20 988	15 522	11 261	3 187	15 142	3 619	1 219
Urban	11 347	9 096	7 722	2 202	8 810	2 523	744
Rural	9 641	6 426	3 539	985	6 332	1 096	475
Berseba	2 597	1 992	717	231	1 418	153	45
Karasburg	4 609	2 813	1 717	502	3 274	405	109
Keetmanshoop Rural	1 735	1 181	592	306	1 073	227	98
Keetmanshoop Urban	4 304	3 546	3 211	899	3 519	1 014	266
Lüderitz	4 362	3 315	2 659	538	3 268	671	254
Oranjemund	3 381	2 675	2 365	711	2 590	1 149	447

Table 6.14 Households and population main language spoken, //Karas

Main languages	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
San languages	12	20
Caprivi languages	384	1 131
Herero languages	291	740
Kavango languages	1 212	4 493
Nama/Damara languages	4 930	21 401
Oshiwambo languages	5 739	14 685
Setswana	11	22
Afrikaans	7 572	30 064
German	50	122
English	697	1 846
Other European languages	32	65
Other African languages	39	121
Asian languages	18	54
Don't know	1	2

Table 6.13 Households and population main language spoken, Rural

Main languages	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
San languages	4	7
Caprivi languages	302	805
Herero languages	144	386
Kavango languages	972	3 678
Nama/Damara languages	3 373	13 870
Oshiwambo languages	1 615	3 973
Setswana	4	5
Afrikaans	2 923	11 142
German	17	51
English	254	608
Other European languages	10	19
Other African languages	17	52
Asian languages	6	19
Don't know	0	0

Table 6.13 Households and population main language spoken, Urban

Main languages	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
San languages	8	13
Caprivi languages	82	326
Herero languages	147	354
Kavango languages	240	815
Nama/Damara languages	1 557	7 531
Oshiwambo languages	4 124	10 712
Setswana	7	17
Afrikaans	4 649	18 922
German	33	71
English	443	1 238
Other European languages	22	46
Other African languages	22	69
Asian languages	12	35
Don't know	1	2

Table 7.1 Households and Population by main type of housing unit, //Karas

Type of housing unit	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
Detached House	9 823	39 698
Semi-Detached House	1 831	7 213
Apartment/Flat	1 590	3 443
Guest Flat	262	779
Part Commercial/Industrial	100	324
Mobile Home	186	478
Single Quarters	671	1 563
Traditional Dwelling	1 042	3 320
Improvised Housing Unit (Shack)	5 459	17 774
Other	24	174

Table 7.2 Households and Population by main type of housing unit, Urban

type of housing unit	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
Detached House	5 867	24 360
Semi-Detached House	1 118	4 477
Apartment/Flat	1 210	2 468
Guest Flat	233	711
Part Commercial/Industrial	42	124
Mobile Home	104	216
Single Quarters	415	908
Traditional Dwelling	6	25
Improvised Housing Unit (Shack)	2 341	6 749
Other	11	113

Table 7.3 Households and Population by main type of housing unit, Rural

type of housing unit	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
Detached House	3 956	15 338
Semi-Detached House	713	2 736
Apartment/Flat	380	975
Guest Flat	29	68
Part Commercial/Industrial	58	200
Mobile Home	82	262
Single Quarters	256	655
Traditional Dwelling	1 036	3 295
Improvised Housing Unit (Shack)	3 118	11 025
Other	13	61

Table 7.4 Households and Population by main type of housing unit, Berseba

type of housing unit	Households	Population
Total	2 597	10 398
Detached House	1 072	4 364
Semi-Detached House	117	555
Apartment/Flat	29	97
Guest Flat	0	0
Part Commercial/Industrial	4	10
Mobile Home	17	41
Single Quarters	6	21
Traditional Dwelling	66	213
Improvised Housing Unit (Shack)	1 281	5 070
Other	5	27

Table 7.5 Households and Population by main type of housing unit, Karasburg

Type of housing unit	Households	Population
Total	4 609	16 280
Detached House	1 886	7 499
Semi-Detached House	354	1 395
Apartment/Flat	210	494
Guest Flat	16	33
Part Commercial/Industrial	18	59
Mobile Home	27	73
Single Quarters	63	154
Traditional Dwelling	958	3 015
Improvised Housing Unit (Shack)	1 074	3 549
Other	3	9

Table 7.6 Households and Population by main type of housing unit, Keetmanshoop Rural

type of housing unit	Households	Population
Total	1 735	7 181
Detached House	1 107	4 776
Semi-Detached House	168	710
Apartment/Flat	72	222
Guest Flat	2	6
Part Commercial/Industrial	4	24
Mobile Home	19	66
Single Quarters	41	152
Traditional Dwelling	10	59
Improvised Housing Unit (Shack)	310	1 156
Other	2	10

Table 7.7 Households and Population by main type of housing unit, Keetmanshoop Urban

type of housing unit	Households	Population
Total	4 304	18 273
Detached House	2 732	12 607
Semi-Detached House	437	1 993
Apartment/Flat	247	661
Guest Flat	143	518
Part Commercial/Industrial	21	67
Mobile Home	12	63
Single Quarters	24	100
Traditional Dwelling	1	9
Improvised Housing Unit (Shack)	684	2 238
Other	3	17

Table 7.8 Households and Population by main type of housing unit, Luderitz

type of housing unit	Households	Population
Total	4 362	13 485
Detached House	1 762	6 217
Semi-Detached House	411	1 466
Apartment/Flat	337	813
Guest Flat	39	110
Part Commercial/Industrial	22	60
Mobile Home	13	58
Single Quarters	266	638
Traditional Dwelling	3	12
Improvised Housing Unit (Shack)	1 500	4 009
Other	9	102

Table 7.9 Households and Population by main type of housing unit, Oranjemund

type of housing unit	Households	Population
Total	3 381	9 149
Detached House	1 264	4 235
Semi-Detached House	344	1 094
Apartment/Flat	695	1 156
Guest Flat	62	112
Part Commercial/Industrial	31	104
Mobile Home	98	177
Single Quarters	271	498
Traditional Dwelling	4	12
Improvised Housing Unit (Shack)	610	1 752
Other	2	9

Table 7.10 Households and Population by tenure status, //Karas

Tenure status	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
Owner Occupied With Mortgage	2 765	11 994
Owner Occupied Without Mortgage	7 521	29 619
Rented (Government)	438	1 462
Rented (Local Authority)	1 067	3 499
Rented (Parastatal)	852	2 393
Rented (Private Firm)	1 477	4 344
Rented (Individual)	1 522	4 440
Occupied Rent Free	5 184	16 475
Other	162	540

Table 7.11 Households and Population by tenure status, Urban

Tenure status	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
Owner Occupied With Mortgage	1 947	8 932
Owner Occupied Without Mortgage	3 520	14 188
Rented (Government)	438	1 462
Rented (Local Authority)	779	2 459
Rented (Parastatal)	852	2 393
Rented (Private Firm)	769	2 002
Rented (Individual)	1 264	3 758
Occupied Rent Free	1 727	4 795
Other	51	162

Table 7.12 Households and Population by tenure status, Rural

Tenure status	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
Owner Occupied With Mortgage	818	3 062
Owner Occupied Without Mortgage	4 001	15 431
Rented (Government)	0	0
Rented (Local Authority)	288	1 040
Rented (Parastatal)	0	0
Rented (Private Firm)	708	2 342
Rented (Individual)	258	682
Occupied Rent Free	3 457	11 680
Other	111	378

Table 7.21 Households and Population by main material used for wall, //Karas

Main material used for Wall	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
Cement Blocks/Brick	11 941	45 691
Burnt Bricks/Face Bricks	104	399
Mud/Day Bricks	220	803
Corrugated Iron/Zinc	5 822	19 802
Prefabricated Materials	741	1 895
Wood Poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	1 159	3 172
Sticks with Mud/Day Cow Dung	254	836
Tin	682	1 973
Other	65	195

Table 7.22 Households and Population by main material used for wall, Urban

Main material used for Wall	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
Cement Blocks/Brick	7 577	29 209
Burnt Bricks/Face Bricks	67	258
Mud/Day Bricks	11	29
Corrugated Iron/Zinc	2 776	8 572
Prefabricated Materials	384	752
Wood Poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	86	188
Sticks with Mud/Day Cow Dung	1	1
Tin	425	1 087
Other	20	55

Table 7.23 Households and Population by main material used for wall, Rural

Main material used for Wall	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
Cement Blocks/Brick	4 364	16 482
Burnt Bricks/Face Bricks	37	141
Mud/Day Bricks	209	774
Corrugated Iron/Zinc	3 046	11 230
Prefabricated Materials	357	1 143
Wood Poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	1 073	2 984
Sticks with Mud/Day Cow Dung	253	835
Tin	257	886
Other	45	140

Table 7.24 Households and Population by main material used for wall, Berseba

Main material used for Wall	Households	Population
Total	2 597	10 398
Cement Blocks/Brick	1 114	4 609
Burnt Bricks/Face Bricks	0	0
Mud/Day Bricks	45	160
Corrugated Iron/Zinc	1 301	5 171
Prefabricated Materials	40	129
Wood Poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	5	8
Sticks with Mud/Day Cow Dung	3	6
Tin	75	271
Other	14	44

Table 7.25 Households and Population by main material used for wall, Karasburg

Main material used for Wall	Households	Population
Total	4 609	16 280
Cement Blocks/Brick	2 028	7 638
Burnt Bricks/Face Bricks	25	93
Mud/Day Bricks	157	587
Corrugated Iron/Zinc	1 060	4 048
Prefabricated Materials	35	138
Wood Poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	1 007	2 808
Sticks with Mud/Day Cow Dung	247	813
Tin	34	119
Other	16	36

Table 7.26 Households and Population by main material used for wall, Keetmanshoop Rural

Main material used for Wall	Households	Population
Total	1 735	7 181
Cement Blocks/Brick	1 298	5 507
Burnt Bricks/Face Bricks	11	44
Mud/Day Bricks	3	15
Corrugated Iron/Zinc	386	1 475
Prefabricated Materials	22	82
Wood Poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	4	9
Sticks with Mud/Day Cow Dung	1	6
Tin	1	10
Other	9	33

Table 7.27 Households and Population by main material used for wall, Keetmanshoop Urban

Main material used for Wall	Households	Population
Total	4 304	18 273
Cement Blocks/Brick	3 221	14 511
Burnt Bricks/Face Bricks	47	204
Mud/Day Bricks	10	27
Corrugated Iron/Zinc	890	3 016
Prefabricated Materials	40	174
Wood Poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	11	29
Sticks with Mud/Day Cow Dung	0	0
Tin	75	277
Other	10	35

Table 7.28 Households and Population by main material used for wall, Luderitz

Main material used for Wall	Households	Population
Total	4 362	13 485
Cement Blocks/Brick	2 291	7 887
Burnt Bricks/Face Bricks	16	40
Mud/Day Bricks	2	6
Corrugated Iron/Zinc	1 609	4 442
Prefabricated Materials	57	190
Wood Poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	20	59
Sticks with Mud/Day Cow Dung	1	1
Tin	353	829
Other	13	31

Table 7.29 Households and Population by main material used for wall, Oranjemund

Main material used for Wall	Households	Population
Total	3 381	9 149
Cement Blocks/Brick	1 989	5 539
Burnt Bricks/Face Bricks	5	18
Mud/Day Bricks	3	8
Corrugated Iron/Zinc	576	1 650
Prefabricated Materials	547	1 182
Wood Poles/Sticks or Grass/Reeds	112	259
Sticks with Mud/Day Cow Dung	2	10
Tin	144	467
Other	3	16

Table 7.22 Households and Population by main material used for the roof, //Karas

Main material used for roof	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
Corrugated Iron Sheet	16 302	60 027
Asbestos Sheet	2 792	8 938
Brick Tiles	84	323
Concrete	61	156
Thatch Grass	889	2 432
Slate	125	401
Wood Covered with melthoid	98	305
Sticks with Mud/Cow Dung	97	317
Tin	388	1 281
Other	152	586

Table 7.23 Households and Population by main material used for the roof, Urban

Main material used for roof	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
Corrugated Iron Sheet	8 228	30 065
Asbestos Sheet	2 578	8 260
Brick Tiles	78	298
Concrete	20	60
Thatch Grass	3	8
Slate	119	388
Wood Covered with melthoid	51	144
Sticks with Mud/Cow Dung	3	13
Tin	219	683
Other	48	232

Table 7.24 Households and Population by main material used for the roof, Rural

Main material used for roof	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
Corrugated Iron Sheet	8 074	29 962
Asbestos Sheet	214	678
Brick Tiles	6	25
Concrete	41	96
Thatch Grass	886	2 424
Slate	6	13
Wood Covered with melthoid	47	161
Sticks with Mud/Cow Dung	94	304
Tin	169	598
Other	104	354

Table 7.25 Households and Population by main material used for the roof, Berseba

Main material used for roof	Households	Population
Total	2 597	10 398
Corrugated Iron Sheet	2 359	9 450
Asbestos Sheet	79	327
Brick Tiles	0	0
Concrete	5	8
Thatch Grass	3	14
Slate	0	0
Wood Covered with melthoid	4	19
Sticks with Mud/Cow Dung	6	20
Tin	94	359
Other	47	201

Table 7.26 Households and Population by main material used for the roof, Karasburg

Main material used for roof	Households	Population
Total	4 609	16 280
Corrugated Iron Sheet	3 355	12 625
Asbestos Sheet	142	568
Brick Tiles	4	28
Concrete	33	86
Thatch Grass	880	2 396
Slate	3	6
Wood Covered with melthoid	26	93
Sticks with Mud/Cow Dung	85	260
Tin	55	174
Other	26	44

Table 7.27 Households and Population by main material used for the roof, Keetmanshoop Rural

Main material used for roof	Households	Population
Total	1 735	7 181
Corrugated Iron Sheet	1 680	6 980
Asbestos Sheet	33	118
Brick Tiles	2	10
Concrete	1	3
Thatch Grass	0	0
Slate	1	4
Wood Covered with melthoid	1	3
Sticks with Mud/Cow Dung	2	17
Tin	2	7
Other	13	39

Table 7.37 Households and Population by main material used for roof, Keetmanshoop Urban

Main material used for roof	Households	Population
Total	4 304	18 273
Corrugated Iron Sheet	4 044	17 167
Asbestos Sheet	108	532
Brick Tiles	55	206
Concrete	8	19
Thatch Grass	1	3
Slate	7	44
Wood Covered with melthoid	2	2
Sticks with Mud/Cow Dung	1	7
Tin	73	276
Other	5	17

Table 7.38 Households and Population by main material used for roof, Luderitz

Main material used for roof	Households	Population
Total	4 362	13 485
Corrugated Iron Sheet	2 669	7 727
Asbestos Sheet	1 356	4 658
Brick Tiles	17	60
Concrete	14	40
Slate	111	343
Wood Covered with melthoid	30	104
Sticks with Mud/Cow Dung	2	11
Tin	117	316
Other	46	226

Table 7.39 Households and Population by main material used for roof, Orangemund

Main material used for roof	Households	Population
Total	3 381	9 149
Corrugated Iron Sheet	2 195	6 078
Asbestos Sheet	1 074	2 735
Brick Tiles	6	19
Concrete	0	0
Thatch Grass	5	19
Slate	3	4
Wood Covered with melthoid	35	84
Sticks with Mud/Cow Dung	1	2
Tin	47	149
Other	15	59

Table 7.31 Households and Population by main material used for the floor, //Karas

Main material used for floor	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
Sand/Earth	3 890	12 367
Cement	11 044	41 170
Mud/Clay	165	638
Wood	482	1 561
Concrete	536	1 820
Tiles (Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)	4 581	16 342
Other	290	868

Table 7.32 Households and Population by main material used for the floor, Urban

Main material used for floor	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
Sand/Earth	1 211	3 833
Cement	5 803	20 860
Mud/Clay	46	196
Wood	401	1 316
Concrete	353	1 275
Tiles (Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)	3 384	12 341
Other	149	330

Table 7.33 Households and Population by main material used for the floor, Rural

Main material used for floor	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
Sand/Earth	2 679	8 534
Cement	5 241	20 310
Mud/Clay	119	442
Wood	81	245
Concrete	183	545
Tiles (Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)	1 197	4 001
Other	141	538

Table 7.34 Households and Population by main material used for the floor, Berseba

Main material used for floor	Households	Population
Total	2 597	10 398
Sand/Earth	569	2 079
Cement	1 642	6 827
Mud/Clay	62	238
Wood	7	22
Concrete	30	116
Tiles (Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)	236	883
Other	51	233

Table 7.35 Households and Population by main material used for the floor, Karasburg

Main material used for floor	Households	Population
Total	4 609	16 280
Sand/Earth	1 713	5 279
Cement	2 173	8 501
Mud/Clay	81	303
Wood	52	180
Concrete	72	260
Tiles (Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)	436	1 512
Other	82	245

Table 7.36 Households and Population by main material used for the floor, Keetmanshoop Rural

Main material used for floor	Households	Population
Total	1 735	7 181
Sand/Earth	292	1 094
Cement	1 191	5 193
Mud/Clay	6	30
Wood	14	50
Concrete	24	99
Tiles (Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)	198	680
Other	10	35

Table 7.37 Households and Population by main material used for the floor, Keetmanshoop Urban

Main material used for floor	Households	Population
Total	4 304	18 273
Sand/Earth	646	2 168
Cement	1 894	8 557
Mud/Clay	11	54
Wood	47	166
Concrete	93	426
Tiles (Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)	1 561	6 745
Other	52	157

Table 7.38 Households and Population by main material used for the floor, Luderitz

Main material used for floor	Households	Population
Total	4 362	13 485
Sand/Earth	340	857
Cement	2 981	8 918
Mud/Clay	3	6
Wood	120	375
Concrete	116	411
Tiles (Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)	787	2 876
Other	15	42

Table 7.39 Households and Population by main material used for the floor, Oranjemund

Main material used for floor	Households	Population
Total	3 381	9 149
Sand/Earth	330	890
Cement	1 163	3 174
Mud/Clay	2	7
Wood	242	768
Concrete	201	508
Tiles (Ceramic/Wood/Plastic)	1 363	3 646
Other	80	156

Table 7.51 Households and Population by main source of energy for cooking, //Karas

Main source of energy for cooking	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
Electricity from Mains	8 829	31 199
Electricity from Generator	28	94
Gas	6 123	20 556
Parafin/Kerosene	84	200
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	5 804	22 338
Charcoal-coal	64	276
Animal Dung	3	5
Solar Energy	23	63
Other	30	35

Table 7.52 Households and Population by main source of energy for cooking, Urban

Main source of energy for cooking	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
Electricity from Mains	5 795	20 746
Electricity from Generator	10	43
Gas	4 611	15 569
Parafin/Kerosene	51	117
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	838	3 570
Charcoal-coal	19	80
Animal Dung	1	3
Solar Energy	1	1
Other	21	22

Table 7.53 Households and Population by main source of energy for cooking, Rural

Main source of energy for cooking	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
Electricity from Mains	3 034	10 453
Electricity from Generator	18	51
Gas	1 512	4 987
Parafin/Kerosene	33	83
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	4 966	18 768
Charcoal-coal	45	196
Animal Dung	2	2
Solar Energy	22	62
Other	9	13

Table 7.54 Households and Population by main source of energy for cooking, Berseba

Main source of energy for cooking	Households	Population
Total	2 597	10 398
Electricity from Mains	438	1 556
Electricity from Generator	2	4
Gas	208	829
Parafin/Kerosene	3	16
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	1 928	7 926
Charcoal-coal	11	40
Animal Dung	0	0
Solar Energy	5	24
Other	2	3

Table 7.55 Households and Population by main source of energy for cooking, Karasburg

Main source of energy for cooking	Households	Population
Total	4 609	16 280
Electricity from Mains	1 314	4 838
Electricity from Generator	7	21
Gas	1 011	3 873
Parafin/Kerosene	28	61
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	2 209	7 356
Charcoal-coal	25	103
Animal Dung	2	2
Solar Energy	8	18
Other	5	8

Table 7.56 Households and Population by main source of energy for cooking, Keetmanshoop Rural

Main source of energy for cooking	Households	Population
Total	1 735	7 181
Electricity from Mains	474	1 905
Electricity from Generator	5	15
Gas	237	913
Parafin/Kerosene	3	9
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	1 000	4 271
Charcoal-coal	10	55
Animal Dung	0	0
Solar Energy	6	13
Other	0	0

Table 7.57 Households and Population by main source of energy for cooking, Keetmanshoop Rural

Main source of energy for cooking	Households	Population
Total	4 304	18 273
Electricity from Mains	2 490	10 670
Electricity from Generator	5	20
Gas	1 338	5 587
Parafin/Kerosene	16	48
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	437	1 880
Charcoal-coal	12	61
Solar Energy	0	0
Other	6	7

Table 7.58 Households and Population by main source of energy for cooking, Luderitz

Main source of energy for cooking	Households	Population
Total	4 362	13 485
Electricity from Mains	2 004	6 880
Electricity from Generator	4	13
Gas	2 130	5 794
Parafin/Kerosene	32	61
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	173	706
Charcoal-coal	2	8
Animal Dung	1	3
Solar Energy	3	7
Other	13	13

Table 7.59 Households and Population by main source of energy for cooking, Orangemund

Main source of energy for cooking	Households	Population
Total	3 381	9 149
Electricity from Mains	2 109	5 350
Electricity from Generator	5	21
Gas	1 199	3 560
Parafin/Kerosene	2	5
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	57	199
Charcoal-coal	4	9
Solar Energy	1	1
Other	4	4

Table 7.61 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, //Karas

Main source of energy for lighting	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
Electricity from Mains	14 106	51 770
Electricity from Generator	235	919
Gas	42	169
Parafin/Kerosene	1 227	4 294
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	49	147
Charcoal-coal	1	11
Candles	4 731	15 430
Animal Dung	5	20
Solar Energy	509	1 813
Other	83	193

Table 7.62 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Urban

Main source of energy for lighting	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
Electricity from Mains	9 402	34 282
Electricity from Generator	28	75
Gas	26	97
Parafin/Kerosene	305	750
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	11	37
Candles	1 526	4 760
Animal Dung	2	6
Solar Energy	18	70
Other	29	74

Table 7.63 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Rural

Main source of energy for lighting	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
Electricity from Mains	4 704	17 488
Electricity from Generator	207	844
Gas	16	72
Parafin/Kerosene	922	3 544
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	38	110
Charcoal-coal	1	11
Candles	3 205	10 670
Animal Dung	3	14
Solar Energy	491	1 743
Other	54	119

Table 7.64 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Berseba

Main source of energy for lighting	Households	Population
Total	2 597	10 398
Electricity from Mains	946	4 011
Electricity from Generator	31	113
Gas	1	8
Parafin/Kerosene	555	2 467
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	9	24
Charcoal-coal	0	0
Candles	872	3 113
Animal Dung	0	0
Solar Energy	171	637
Other	12	25

Table 7.65 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Karasburg

Main source of energy for lighting	Households	Population
Total	4 609	16 280
Electricity from Mains	2 005	7 898
Electricity from Generator	114	458
Gas	5	15
Parafin/Kerosene	299	835
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	20	52
Candles	1 966	6 404
Animal Dung	4	17
Solar Energy	162	526
Other	34	75

Table 7.66 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Keemanshoop Rural

Main source of energy for lighting	Households	Population
Total	1 735	7 181
Electricity from Mains	861	3 759
Electricity from Generator	49	220
Gas	3	17
Parafin/Kerosene	66	250
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	5	20
Charcoal-coal	1	11
Candles	602	2 325
Animal Dung	0	0
Solar Energy	141	562
Other	7	17

Table 7.67 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Keetmanshoop Urban

Main source of energy for lighting	Households	Population
Total	4 304	18 273
Electricity from Mains	3 725	16 251
Electricity from Generator	2	5
Gas	12	57
Parafin/Kerosene	66	201
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	9	28
Candles	472	1 687
Solar Energy	7	14
Other	11	30

Table 7.68 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Luderitz

Main source of energy for lighting	Households	Population
Total	4 362	13 485
Electricity from Mains	3 347	11 121
Electricity from Generator	32	102
Gas	18	63
Parafin/Kerosene	220	486
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	2	11
Candles	698	1 585
Animal Dung	1	3
Solar Energy	27	73
Other	17	41

Table 7.69 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Oranjemund

Main source of energy for lighting	Households	Population
Total	3 381	9 149
Electricity from Mains	3 222	8 730
Electricity from Generator	7	21
Gas	3	9
Parafin/Kerosene	21	55
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	4	12
Candles	121	316
Solar Energy	1	1
Other	2	5

Table 7.61 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, //Karas

Main source of energy for heating	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
Electricity from Mains	14 106	51 770
Electricity from Generator	235	919
Gas	42	169
Parafin/Kerosene	1 227	4 294
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	49	147
Charcoal-coal	1	11
Candles	4 731	15 430
Animal Dung	5	20
Solar Energy	509	1 813
Other	83	193

Table 7.62 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Urban

Main source of energy for heating	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
Electricity from Mains	9 402	34 282
Electricity from Generator	28	75
Gas	26	97
Parafin/Kerosene	305	750
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	11	37
Charcoal-coal	0	0
Candles	1 526	4 760
Animal Dung	2	6
Solar Energy	18	70
Other	29	74

Table 7.63 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Rural

Main source of energy for heating	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
Electricity from Mains	4 704	17 488
Electricity from Generator	207	844
Gas	16	72
Parafin/Kerosene	922	3 544
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	38	110
Charcoal-coal	1	11
Candles	3 205	10 670
Animal Dung	3	14
Solar Energy	491	1 743
Other	54	119

Table 7.64 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Berseba

Main source of energy for heating	Households	Population
Total	2 597	10 398
Electricity from Mains	946	4 011
Electricity from Generator	31	113
Gas	1	8
Parafin/Kerosene	555	2 467
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	9	24
Charcoal-coal	0	0
Candles	872	3 113
Animal Dung	0	0
Solar Energy	171	637
Other	12	25

Table 7.65 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Karasburg

Main source of energy for heating	Households	Population
Total	4 609	16 280
Electricity from Mains	2 005	7 898
Electricity from Generator	114	458
Gas	5	15
Parafin/Kerosene	299	835
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	20	52
Charcoal-coal	0	0
Candles	1 966	6 404
Animal Dung	4	17
Solar Energy	162	526
Other	34	75

Table 7.66 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Keemanshoop Rural

Main source of energy for heating	Households	Population
Total	1 735	7 181
Electricity from Mains	861	3 759
Electricity from Generator	49	220
Gas	3	17
Parafin/Kerosene	66	250
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	5	20
Charcoal-coal	1	11
Candles	602	2 325
Animal Dung	0	0
Solar Energy	141	562
Other	7	17

Table 7.67 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Keetmanshoop Urban

Main source of energy for heating	Households	Population
Total	4 304	18 273
Electricity from Mains	3 725	16 251
Electricity from Generator	2	5
Gas	12	57
Parafin/Kerosene	66	201
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	9	28
Charcoal-coal	0	0
Candles	472	1 687
Animal Dung	0	0
Solar Energy	7	14
Other	11	30

Table 7.68 Households and Population by main source of energy for Heating Luderitz

Main source of energy for heating	Households	Population
Total	4 362	13 485
Electricity from Mains	3 347	11 121
Electricity from Generator	32	102
Gas	18	63
Parafin/Kerosene	220	486
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	2	11
Charcoal-coal	0	0
Candles	698	1 585
Animal Dung	1	3
Solar Energy	27	73
Other	17	41

Table 7.69 Households and Population by main source of energy for lighting, Oranjemund

Main source of energy for heating	Households	Population
Total	3 381	9 149
Electricity from Mains	3 222	8 730
Electricity from Generator	7	21
Gas	3	9
Parafin/Kerosene	21	55
Wood/Charcoal from Wood	4	12
Charcoal-coal	0	0
Candles	121	316
Animal Dung	0	0
Solar Energy	1	1
Other	2	5

Table 7.67 Households and Population by main source of water for cooking/drinking, //Karas

Main source of water for cooking/drinking	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
Piped Water Inside	8 284	30 520
Piped Water Outside	6 334	23 904
Public Pipe	3 591	10 598
Borehole with Tank Covered	1 163	4 390
Borehole with Open Tank	263	954
River/Dam/Stream	1 064	3 393
Canal	65	164
Well Protected	17	44
Well Unprotected	10	31
Other	197	768

Table 7.68 Households and Population by main source of water for cooking/drinking, Urban

Main source of water for cooking/drinking	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
Piped Water Inside	6 004	22 250
Piped Water Outside	3 630	13 136
Public Pipe	1 529	4 046
Borehole with Tank Covered	7	27
Borehole with Open Tank	34	118
River/Dam/Stream	35	150
Canal	0	0
Well Protected	1	5
Well Unprotected	2	5
Other	105	414

Table 7.69 Households and Population by main source of water for cooking/drinking, Rural

Main source of water for cooking/drinking	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
Piped Water Inside	2 280	8 270
Piped Water Outside	2 704	10 768
Public Pipe	2 062	6 552
Borehole with Tank Covered	1 156	4 363
Borehole with Open Tank	229	836
River/Dam/Stream	1 029	3 243
Canal	65	164
Well Protected	16	39
Well Unprotected	8	26
Other	92	354

Table 7.70 Households and Population by main source of water for cooking/drinking, Barseba

Main source of water for cooking/drinking	Households	Population
Total	2 597	10 398
Piped Water Inside	528	2 076
Piped Water Outside	869	3 700
Public Pipe	228	867
Borehole with Tank Covered	575	2 174
Borehole with Open Tank	87	341
River/Dam/Stream	263	1 067
Canal	0	0
Well Protected	3	18
Well Unprotected	5	16
Other	39	139

Table 7.71 Households and Population by main source of water for cooking/drinking, Karasburg

Main source of water for cooking/drinking	Households	Population
Total	4 609	16 280
Piped Water Inside	1 081	4 036
Piped Water Outside	1 412	5 707
Public Pipe	931	2 950
Borehole with Tank Covered	299	1 060
Borehole with Open Tank	110	371
River/Dam/Stream	658	1 804
Canal	62	152
Well Protected	11	15
Well Unprotected	2	6
Other	43	179

Table 7.72 Households and Population by main source of water for cooking/drinking, Keetmanshoop Rural

Main source of water for cooking/drinking	Households	Population
Total	1 735	7 181
Piped Water Inside	511	2 093
Piped Water Outside	622	2 800
Public Pipe	170	635
Borehole with Tank Covered	274	1 093
Borehole with Open Tank	42	154
River/Dam/Stream	103	356
Canal	2	10
Well Protected	3	11
Well Unprotected	1	4
Other	7	25

Table 7.73 Households and Population by main source of water for cooking/drinking, Keetmanshoop Urban

Main source of water for cooking/drinking	Households	Population
Total	4 304	18 273
Piped Water Inside	2 387	10 274
Piped Water Outside	1 687	7 059
Public Pipe	94	381
Borehole with Tank Covered	4	11
Borehole with Open Tank	10	44
River/Dam/Stream	29	121
Canal	0	0
Well Protected	0	0
Well Unprotected	1	2
Other	92	381

Table 7.74 Households and Population by main source of water for cooking/drinking, Luderitz

Main source of water for cooking/drinking	Households	Population
Total	4 362	13 485
Piped Water Inside	1 683	6 153
Piped Water Outside	1 384	4 034
Public Pipe	1 257	3 143
Borehole with Tank Covered	8	48
Borehole with Open Tank	9	32
River/Dam/Stream	5	29
Canal	0	0
Well Protected	0	0
Well Unprotected	1	3
Other	15	43

Table 7.75 Households and Population by main source of water for cooking/drinking, Oranjemund

Main source of water for cooking/drinking	Households	Population
Total	3 381	9 149
Piped Water Inside	2 094	5 888
Piped Water Outside	360	604
Public Pipe	911	2 622
Borehole with Tank Covered	3	4
Borehole with Open Tank	5	12
River/Dam/Stream	6	16
Canal	1	2
Well Protected	0	0
Well Unprotected	0	0
Other	1	1

Table 7.76 Households and Population by main type of toilet facility, //Karas

Toilet facility	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
Private Flush Connected to Sewer	8 629	33 544
Shared Flush Connected to Sewer	3 779	11 139
Private Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	570	2 087
Shared Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	505	1 310
Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	787	2 723
Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	618	2 362
Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	318	1 227
Bucket Toilet	734	3 368
No Toilet Facility	4 899	16 510
Other	149	496

Table 7.77 Households and Population by main type of toilet facility, Urban

Toilet facility	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
Private Flush Connected to Sewer	6 088	23 986
Shared Flush Connected to Sewer	3 153	9 090
Private Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	308	1 131
Shared Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	287	716
Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	143	426
Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	94	332
Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	54	229
Bucket Toilet	219	1 056
No Toilet Facility	985	3 107
Other	16	78

Table 7.78 Households and Population by main type of toilet facility, Rural

Toilet facility	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
Private Flush Connected to Sewer	2 541	9 558
Shared Flush Connected to Sewer	626	2 049
Private Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	262	956
Shared Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	218	594
Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	644	2 297
Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	524	2 030
Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	264	998
Bucket Toilet	515	2 312
No Toilet Facility	3 914	13 403
Other	133	418

Table 7.79 Households and Population by main type of toilet facility, Berseba

Toilet facility	Households	Population
Total	2 597	10 398
Private Flush Connected to Sewer	728	2 932
Shared Flush Connected to Sewer	117	457
Private Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	55	205
Shared Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	26	105
Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	121	552
Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	112	540
Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	29	135
Bucket Toilet	169	775
No Toilet Facility	1 234	4 681
Other	6	16

Table 7.80 Households and Population by main type of toilet facility, Karasburg

Toilet facility	Households	Population
Total	4 609	16 280
Private Flush Connected to Sewer	1 190	4 785
Shared Flush Connected to Sewer	253	898
Private Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	279	1 046
Shared Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	53	183
Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	121	506
Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	240	927
Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	112	488
Bucket Toilet	119	451
No Toilet Facility	2 206	6 854
Other	36	142

Table 7.81 Households and Population by main type of toilet facility, Keetmanshoop Rural

Toilet facility	Households	Population
Total	1 735	7 181
Private Flush Connected to Sewer	577	2 391
Shared Flush Connected to Sewer	208	849
Private Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	96	347
Shared Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	34	127
Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	19	83
Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	35	156
Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	9	64
Bucket Toilet	174	914
No Toilet Facility	574	2 218
Other	9	32

Table 7.82 Households and Population by main type of toilet facility, Keetmanshoop Urban

Toilet facility	Households	Population
Total	4 304	18 273
Private Flush Connected to Sewer	2 697	12 016
Shared Flush Connected to Sewer	842	3 265
Private Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	61	262
Shared Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	18	77
Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	51	215
Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	41	184
Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	46	219
Bucket Toilet	83	353
No Toilet Facility	454	1 626
Other	11	56

Table 7.83 Households and Population by main type of toilet facility, Luderitz

Toilet facility	Households	Population
Total	4 362	13 485
Private Flush Connected to Sewer	1 646	6 044
Shared Flush Connected to Sewer	1 730	4 530
Private Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	32	103
Shared Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	223	553
Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	87	203
Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	48	141
Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	4	12
Bucket Toilet	172	801
No Toilet Facility	415	1 074
Other	5	24

Table 7.84 Households and Population by main type of toilet facility, Oranjemund

Toilet facility	Households	Population
Total	3 381	9 149
Private Flush Connected to Sewer	1 791	5 376
Shared Flush Connected to Sewer	629	1 140
Private Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	47	124
Shared Flush Connected to Septic/Cesspool	151	265
Pit Latrine with Ventilation Pipe	388	1 164
Covered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	142	414
Uncovered Pit Latrine without Ventilation Pipe	118	309
Bucket Toilet	17	74
No Toilet Facility	16	57
Other	82	226

Table 7.85 Households and Population by means of waste/garbage disposal, //Karas

Means of waste/garbage disposal	Households	Population
Total	20 988	74 766
Regularly Collected	13 262	48 364
Irregularly Collected	763	2 144
Burning	4 036	15 172
Roadside Dumping	1 385	4 039
Rubbish Pit	1 438	4 669
Other	104	378

Table 7.86 Households and Population by means of waste/garbage disposal, Urban

Means of waste/garbage disposal	Households	Population
Total	11 347	40 151
Regularly Collected	10 090	36 460
Irregularly Collected	265	634
Burning	80	245
Roadside Dumping	266	729
Rubbish Pit	628	1 946
Other	18	137

Table 7.87 Households and Population by means of waste/garbage disposal, Rural

Means of waste/garbage disposal	Households	Population
Total	9 641	34 615
Regularly Collected	3 172	11 904
Irregularly Collected	498	1,510
Burning	3 956	14 927
Roadside Dumping	1 119	3 310
Rubbish Pit	810	2 723
Other	86	241

Table 7.88 Households and Population by means of waste/garbage disposal, Beserba

Means of waste/garbage disposal	Households	Population
Total	2 597	10 398
Regularly Collected	796	3 216
Irregularly Collected	21	81
Burning	1 524	6 208
Roadside Dumping	53	229
Rubbish Pit	199	649
Other	4	15

Table 7.89 Households and Population by means of waste/garbage disposal, Karasburg

Means of waste/garbage disposal	Households	Population
Total	4 609	16 280
Regularly Collected	1 575	6 502
Irregularly Collected	155	530
Burning	1 657	5 693
Roadside Dumping	818	2 288
Rubbish Pit	385	1 217
Other	19	50

Table 7.90 Households and Population by means of waste/garbage disposal, Keetmanshoop Rural

Means of waste/garbage disposal	Households	Population
Total	1 735	7 181
Regularly Collected	627	2 892
Irregularly Collected	16	40
Burning	732	2 903
Roadside Dumping	38	138
Rubbish Pit	317	1 192
Other	5	16

Table 7.91 Households and Population by means of waste/garbage disposal, Keetmanshoop Urban

Means of waste/garbage disposal	Households	Population
Total	4 304	18 273
Regularly Collected	4 133	17 746
Irregularly Collected	13	47
Burning	33	104
Roadside Dumping	61	173
Rubbish Pit	56	174
Other	8	29

Table 7.92 Households and Population by means of waste/garbage disposal, Luderitz

Means of waste/garbage disposal	Households	Population
Total	4 362	13 485
Regularly Collected	3 375	10 685
Irregularly Collected	248	583
Burning	80	235
Roadside Dumping	183	492
Rubbish Pit	468	1 388
Other	8	102

Table 7.93 Households and Population by means of waste/garbage disposal, Oranjemund

Means of waste/garbage disposal	Households	Population
Total	3 381	9 149
Regularly Collected	2 756	7 323
Irregularly Collected	310	863
Burning	10	29
Roadside Dumping	232	719
Rubbish Pit	13	49
Other	60	166

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