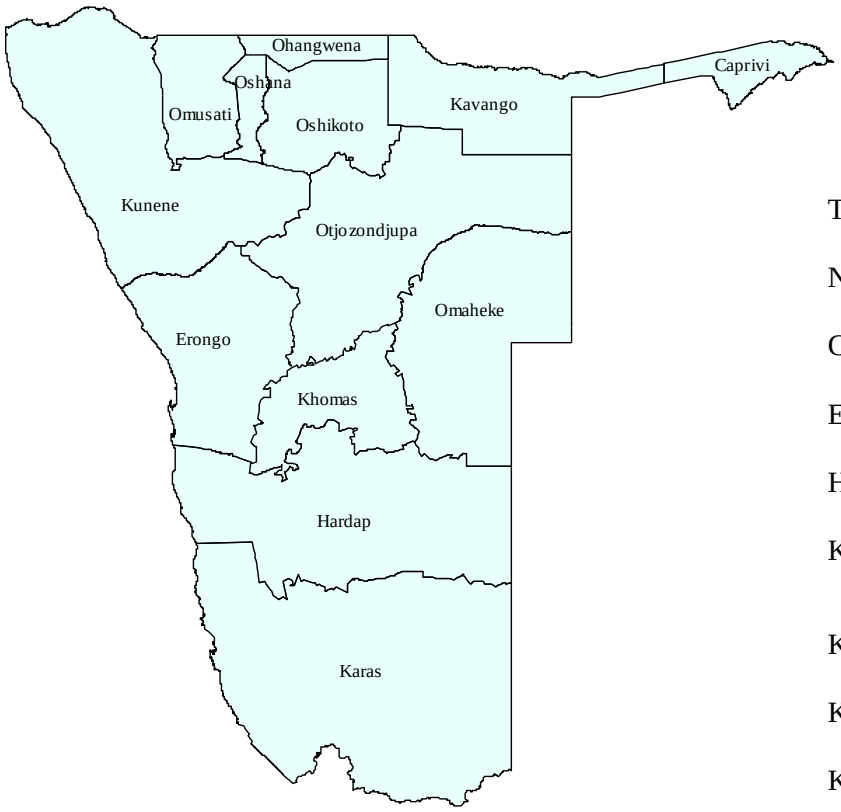
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List of Acronym

ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEB	Children Ever Born
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECD	Early Childhood Development
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MTPIII	Third Medium Term Plan
NDPII	Second National Development Plan
NIDS	Namibia Inter Censal Demographic Survey
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SQL	Sequential Query Language
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
U5MR	Under-five mortality rate
NPC	National Planning Commission

Regions of Namibia



Total population:	
Namibia	***1952454***
Caprivi	85224
Erongo	134966
Hardap	74495
Karas	64872
Kavango	237657
Khomas	301050
Kunene	76329
Ohangwena	247103
Omaheke	60773
Omusati	224256
Oshana	159827
Oshikoto	161102
Otjozondjupa	124800

National Summary Indicators 2001 Census and 2006 NIDS

		2001	2006
Population Size			
	Total	1 830 330	1 952 454
	Males	887 721	924 804
	Females	942 572	1 023 511
Growth Rate		2.6	2.0
Urban/rural, percent			
	Urban areas	33	36
	Rural areas	67	64
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		**94**	**90**
Age composition, percent			
	Under 1 year	5	5
	Under 5 years	13	13
	5 – 14 years	26	25
	15 – 59 years	52	54
	60+ years	7	7
Youth 15-35 years, percent		**37**	**37**
Marital status: 15+ years, percent			
	Never married	56	55
	Married with certificate	19	19
	Married traditionally	9	8.7
	Married consensually	7	7.8
	Divorced/Separated	3	2.8
	Widowed	4	5.6
Citizenship, percent			
	Namibian	97	98
	Non-Namibian	3	2
Main language spoken at home, Percent of households			
	Oshiwambo	48	46
	Nama/Damara	11	12
	Afrikaans	11	12
	Kavango	10	10
	Otjiherero	8	9
Private households; Namibia			
	Number	346 455	419 804
	Average size	5.1	4.7
Head of household, percent			
	Females	45	43
	Males	55	57
Orphan-headed households		**….**	0.5
Literacy rate, 15+ years, percent		81	85
Education, 6-24 years: School enrollment rate			

	Namibia	65	64
	Urban	59	60
	Rural	67	66
Early Childhood Development 3-6 years, percent attending			
	Namibia	32	35
Labour Force, 15+ years, percent			
	In labour force	54	76
	Employment rate	69	73
	Unemployment rate	31	27
Outside labour force, percent			
	Students	35	49
	Pensioners	…	25
	Others	…	26
Dependency ratio			
	Namibia	…	78
Households with			
	Safe water during rainy season	…	75
	Safe water during dry season	…	84
	No toilet facility	54	49
	Electricity for lighting	32	39
	Access to radio	80	88
	Wood/Charcoal for cooking	62	57
Main source of income, percent			
	Household main income		
	Farming	28	25
	Wages and Salaries	41	47
	Business, non-farming	9	8
	Pension	11	10
Fertility			
	Average number of children per woman	4.1	3.8
Mortality			
Life expectancy at birth, years			
	Females	48	55
	Males	46	48
Orphanhood, children under 18 years, percent			
Orphaned by			
	One parent	…	33
	Both parents	…	8
Disability, percent			
	With disability	5	5
	Of whom, disability type		
	Deaf	21	8
	Blind	35	13
	Speech	11	7
	Hands	13	35
	Legs	24	20
	Mental	5	11

1 Executive Summary

This report presents results of the 2006 Namibia Intercensal Demographic Survey (NIDS) that was carried out in November 2006. It is a nationally representative sample survey of 9 087 responded households taken between two censuses, the 2001 census and the proposed 2011 census, in order to update information on population size and growth, fertility, mortality, migration and other population characteristics as well as household facilities and amenities. The main objective of the 2006 NIDS was to provide demographic and socio-economic data necessary for policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation at national and regional levels as well as to provides statistical information used to measure progress towards achieving national objectives and targets of the various plans and programmes. This survey was designed to produce estimates at the regional level for most indicators. The tables, figures and text are related to the most important indicators consistent with the objectives of the survey.

The survey estimated a household population of 1 952 454 as on the 19th November 2006 in 419 804 households. The average household size in Namibia is estimated to be about 5 people. In urban area households consist of 4 persons on average while in rural areas there are 5 persons on average per household. There are however, variations with respect to regions, with households in Kavango and Ohangwena regions having more than 6 persons average while households in Erongo region consist to 3 persons on average. The estimates presented in the report exclude institutional households (e.g. hostels, lodges, prisons etc). The estimated population in 2006 is not far away from the projected population. The average annual growth rate of the Namibian household population estimated between 19 November and the 2001 Census works out to 2.0 percent. Preliminary analysis of 2006 NIDS results reveal that urban regions are growing faster than rural regions. There is a strong movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is the case for Erongo and Khomas regions with a growth rate of 5.4 and 4.2 respectively, while Omaheke and Omusati regions have negative growth rates of -1.9 and -0.2, respectively. The growth rates were calculated based on the household population enumerated in the regions. The enumerated household population for a region in 2001 Census serves as the base population.

The results also reveal that the estimated total fertility rate (TFR) for Namibia is 3.8. This is slightly lower than the TFR of 4.1 reported in 2001.
More than 80 percent of households in Namibia have access to safe water during dry season. However, there is still unmet needs with regard to sanitation. About 50 percent of households in Namibia indicated that they have no toilet facility, instead they use bush or open space. However, there is a slight improvement when compared to 2001 Census results.

The labour force participation rate defined as the percentage of the working age population (15 years and above) which is economically active is 75 percent. The economically active population makes up the labour force, that is, employed persons plus unemployed persons. The participation rate has significantly increased if compared to 2001 census. About 73% of the labour force are employed, while the rest are unemployed. A person is regarded as employed if he or she had worked at least for one hour for pay, profit or family/household gain during that period (seven days prior to the reference night, 19 November 2006) or she/he has job or business or other economic or farming activity that he/she will definitely return to. The analysis of 2006 Namibia Inter-censal Demographic Survey follows the broad definition of unemployment and estimated unemployment rate of about 27 percent.

1. Background and Overview

1.1 Introduction

The Namibia Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (NIDS) 2006 was conducted in November 2006 with the night of 19th November as the reference night. It is a nationally representative sample survey taken between two censuses, the 2001 census and the proposed 2011 census, in order to update information on population size and growth, fertility, mortality, migration and other population characteristics as well as household facilities and amenities.

This report presents basic findings of the 2006 Namibia Inter-Censal Demographic Survey (NIDS). The 2006 NIDS is the second to be conducted in Namibia, the first one was conducted in 1996. The data collected in the NIDS are very useful in planning and decision making more especially in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of development plans, programs and projects. Indicators are mainly used in measuring the progress made in achieving national development objectives and in identifying areas, which need interventions to meet the targets as set in the development plans such as the National Development Plan II, Millennium Development Goals, Vision 2030 and others.

1.2 Objectives of the survey

The main objective of the 2006 NIDS is to provide demographic and socio-economic data necessary for policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation at national and regional levels. Secondly, the survey provides statistical information used to measure progress towards achieving national objectives and targets of the various plans and programmes. The specific objectives include:

1. To collect data for the evaluation of the performance of the NDP II, MDGs and Medium Term Plan III for HIV/AIDS monitoring (MTPIII) in the improvement of social welfare of the Namibian people.
2. To collect data for estimation of benchmark indicators for monitoring of development initiatives such as the Third National Development Plan.
3. To serve as pilot survey for the 2011 Census.
4. To provide data for up-dating the Namibia Master Sample

1.3 Survey design and Implementation

The target population of 2006 NIDS was the private household population of Namibia. The population living in institutions, such as hospitals, hostels, police barracks and prison were not covered in the survey. However, private households residing within institutional settings were covered.

1.3.1 Sample Design

The sample design for the survey was a stratified two-stage cluster sample, where the first stage units were geographical areas designed as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and the second stage units were the households. The first stage units were selected from a current list of households within each selected PSU, which was compiled just before the interviews for the survey.

1.3.2 Sample frame and Stratification

The national sampling frame is based on the enumeration areas (EAs) of the 2001 Population and Housing Census and the number of households within the EAs. Depending on the number of households, one PSU could be an EA, part of an EA or more than one EA. The frame was stratified first by regions and then by urban/rural areas within each region. The PSUs in urban areas were further stratified into high, middle or low levels of living according to the geographical location and the standard of housing. In rural areas, PSUs were further stratified into villages or settlements and communal or commercial farmer areas.

1.3.3 Sample size and Sample selection

Sample size was determined in order to make reliable estimates at the regional and urban/rural levels within each region. A representative probability sample of 10 000 was selected for the 2006 NIDS. The sample was selected in two stages. Firstly, PSUs selected with probability proportional to size, size being the number of households in 2001 Population and Housing census together with the

systematic sampling procedure. Secondly, units were selected from the list of households within each selected PSU. The final sample consists of 10 000 households from 500 PSUs.

Table 1.1: Distribution of sample PSUs and households by region and urban/rural areas

Region	Sampled PSUs			Sampled Households	Total number of households (2001)	Sampling Fraction, %
	Urban	Rural	Total			
Caprivi	13	20	33	660	16839	3.9
Erongo	28	14	42	820	27496	3.0
Hardap	15	17	32	640	15039	4.3
Karas	17	16	33	650	15481	4.2
Kavango	14	29	43	860	30467	2.8
Khomas	43	12	55	1100	58580	1.9
Kunene	11	17	28	580	12489	4.6
Ohangwena	5	34	39	770	35958	2.1
Omaheke	10	18	28	580	12590	4.6
Omusati	6	34	40	800	38202	2.1
Oshana	20	25	45	900	29557	3.0
Oshikoto	11	29	40	800	28419	2.8
Otjozondjupa	20	22	42	840	25338	3.3
Namibia	213	287	500	10000	346455	2.9

1.4 Estimation

In many situations the sample fraction may be varied by stratum and data will have to be weighted to correctly represent the population. More generally, data should usually be weighted if the sample design does not give each individual an equal chance of being selected. This can be accounted for using survey weights. Weights can also serve other purposes, such as helping to correct for non-response.

In this report population figures were estimated by raising sample figures using sample weights. Sample weights were calculated based on probabilities of selection at each stage. First stage weight was calculated using sample selection information from the sampling frame and second stage weight was based on sample selection information on the listing form. Some households out of the 20 selected households in a PSU did not participate in the survey due to refusal, non-contact or partially completion of the interview. Such non-responding households were few and there was no evidence to suggest that they were significantly different from responding ones. Hence, it was assumed that non-responding households were randomly distributed and the second stage weights were adjusted accordingly. Second stage weights were then calculated using responding households instead of the selected 20 households. The final sample weight was the product of the first and the second stage weights. Detailed estimation procedures are shown below.

Various types of population parameters can be estimated from the sample as follows:

(a) A total is estimated by the following estimator: $Y = \sum_{h=1}^{l}\sum_{i=1}^{nh}\sum_{j=1}^{mhi} w_{hij} y_{hij}$ where $w_{hij} = \frac{M_h}{n_h M_{hi}} \frac{M'_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$

(Final weight = First stage weight x Second Stage weight)

M_h = number of households in h^{th} stratum according to census

M_{hi} = number of households in i^{th} PSU in h^{th} stratum according to census

n_h = number of PSUs sampled from the h^{th} stratum

M'_{hi} = number of households in i^{th} PSU in h^{th} stratum according to survey listing; and

m_{hi} = number of households in the sample from i^{th} PSU in h^{th} stratum

(b) A ratio is estimated by $R = \frac{Y}{X}$ where X is estimated in the same way as Y.

(c) An average is in effect a ratio of two estimates, an estimate of the total and an estimate of the total number of units (households, individuals, etc..). An average can thus be estimated in the same way as a ratio, where the variable X takes the value of 1 for all units.

(d) A proportion can be estimated as a ratio. In this case the variable Y takes the value of 1 if the unit belongs to the specified group and 0 otherwise. The variable X takes the value of 1 for all units.

1.5 Data Processing

Scanning methodology was used to enter data into a database. This was done immediately after field work. Readsoft software called eyes and hands was used for scanning and verification of the data. Data cleaning was also carried out to ensure that the data from questionnaires were correctly interpreted by the scanner. Various variables from different parts of questionnaires were compared and checked for consistency. To facilitate the data cleaning process, a number of scripts were developed for retrieval of scanning errors and inconsistencies. Error lists were produced for verification and corrections. The corrections and/or data updates were done using the SQL applications. In parallel with scripts for manual update, other scripts for automatic updates were developed to update data directly in the databases. The main part of the data cleaning was carried out from 2008 to the third quarter of 2009. During the work with the preliminary report and the tabulations for the main report, some more errors and inconsistencies were found and corrected. The final database for retrieval of results was established.

After the data were verified and cleaned in the production database, a database for tabulation and analysis was designed. It was adapted to retrieve data to various statistical software packages. A large number of SQL scripts were developed to transfer data from NIDS to NIDS output database. Value codes and labels were unified and adapted for tabulation. Finally, the sample weights were calculated based on responding households and applied to the database. The output database covers all data recorded and captured.

For easy tabulation and presentation of data, SPSS database was created from the output database in SQL. All tables were produced in SPSS. The sample weights were included in SPSS and applied automatically. From SPSS, the tables were saved in Excel and customised. From Excel they were compiled to the report. All tables in the main report are stored as Excel tables and as a word document together with other parts of the main report. In addition, Mortpak 4.0 was used to compute the estimates of fertility and mortality rates.

1.6 Coverage and response rate

All 500 sampled PSUs were covered. The total numbers of responding households are shown in Table 1.2 below. Although not all sampled households were completely interviewed during the survey, it is hoped that the characteristics of these households are broadly similar to those that were left out. Most of the non-responding households were due to non-contacts.

Table 1.2: Household response rates by region

Region	Selected HHs	Responding households	Response rate %	Non-responding households				
				Number refused	Number non-contact	Others	Total	Percent
Caprivi	660	600	90.9	2	38	4	44	6.7
Erongo	840	722	86.0	3	78	6	87	10.4
Hardap	640	590	92.2	0	22	24	46	7.2
Karas	660	618	93.6	1	31	7	39	5.9
Kavango	860	784	91.2	0	32	1	33	3.8
Khomas	1100	996	90.5	2	89	5	96	8.7
Kunene	560	484	86.4	1	43	3	47	8.4
Ohangwena	780	748	95.9	0	15	3	18	2.3
Omaheke	560	509	90.9	0	41	9	50	8.9
Omusati	800	771	96.4	0	24	2	26	3.3
Oshana	900	794	88.2	1	65	4	70	7.8
Oshikoto	800	706	88.3	2	52	1	55	6.9
Otjozondjupa	840	765	91.1	3	64	4	71	8.5
Namibia	10000	9087	90.9	15	594	73	682	7.5

1.7 Quality

Comparison between this survey and the 2001 Namibia Population and Housing Census shows some variations in population and household numbers owing to differences in applied methods of data collection. Most of the population statistics published from the Census comprise the whole population of Namibia that is both household and institutional populations whereas only private household population is included in the NIDS. Another reason for variations between the survey and census is that the NIDS is a sample survey subjected to sampling errors whereas the census is a total count. The age data collected in the survey was tested for digit preference and heaping in terminal digits. The Whipple's and Myer's Blended indices calculated are 103.8 and 2.0 respectively. Theoretically Whipple's index varies between 100 denoting no preference for 0 or 5 and 500 indicating that only ages 0 and 5 were reported. The theoretical range for Myer's index is 0 representing no heaping and 90 which would be the result if all ages were reported at a single digit. Whipple's index of 103.8 for Namibia shows that there was almost no preference for 0 or 5 in the survey and the data are fairly accurate in this regard. Myer's index of 2.0 for Namibia show that age heaping was within reasonable limits (in fact closer to 0) indicating the good quality of age reporting.

1.7 Limitations of Data

The various estimates presented in this report are derived from a sample of the surveyed population. As in any survey, these estimates are subjected to both sampling and non-sampling errors. Sampling errors could be related to sample size. Non sampling errors are errors in survey estimates occurring for reasons other than the fact that estimates were obtained from only a selected portion of population. The main types of non-sampling errors are coverage errors, response and content errors and processing (coding, data entry).

2. Population Structure and Composition

2.1 Population Size

The total population of Namibia was estimated to be 1 952 454 in 2006, of which 1 023 511 (52 percent) were females and 924 804 (48 percent) were males. This gives a sex ratio of 90 males per 100 females. It should be noted that these were the persons who were physically present in households on the reference night (19 November 2006), irrespective of their citizenship, nationality or place of usual residence. The survey also included persons who were visitors in the household during the reference night; hence members of the household who were not present during the reference night were not eligible for interview. Furthermore, persons who were part of the institutions e.g. patients in hospital wards, learners in school hostels, dometries, on that reference were not interviewed as the survey only targeted household based population.

According to the population projections of 2006 which were calculated using the 2001 census as the base population, the projected total population for 2006, was 1 991 746. It can therefore be assumed that the difference of 39 292 between the projected and survey population is the exclusion of the institutional population that may have contributed to the estimate being lower than the projected total population.

2.2 Population growth

The population growth rate between 2001 and 2006 was estimated to be 2.0 percent. The distribution of the population and the estimated growth rate between 2001 Census and 2006 NIDS by urban and rural areas as well as by regions are shown in Table 2.2. The growth rate was calculated based on the exponential growth method. This method takes into accounts that population growth is a continuous process. The household population enumerated in 2001 census serves as the base population. It is evident from the table that urban areas have a high growth rate (3.7 %) as compared to rural areas (1.0 %). At regional level Erongo and Khomas have recorded the highest growth rate of 5.4 and 4.2 percent respectively while Oshikoto and Karas (0.3 %) each as well as Oshana (0.2 %) regions exhibit the lowest growth rate. On the other hand, regions such as Omaheke and Omusati have recorded a negative growth rate during that period.

Table 2.2: Percentage population growth rate by area from 2001 to 2006, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Household population, 2001	Household Population, 2006	Average annual growth rate
Namibia	1,773,235	1, 952 454	2.0
Urban	578,812	695, 268	3.7
Rural	1,194,423	1, 257, 186	1.0
Caprivi	78,785	85, 224	1.6
Erongo	103,180	134, 966	5.4
Hardap	66,028	74, 495	2.4
Karas	64,039	64, 872	0.3
Kavango	198,963	237, 657	3.6
Khomas	243,585	301, 050	4.2
Kunene	66,385	76, 329	2.8
Ohangwena	226,416	247, 103	1.7
Omaheke	66,779	60, 773	-1.9
Omusati	226,337	224, 256	-0.2
Oshana	158,181	159, 827	0.2
Oshikoto	158,352	161, 102	0.3
Otjozondjupa	116,205	124, 800	1.4

2.3 Population distribution

One of the most important aspects of populations is their heterogeneity. People are not all the same. Almost all populations contain people of different ages and most contain both males and females. Hence, age and sex are demographically, the most important ways in which people differ. The distribution of age and sex is a vital measure in understanding the past trends of the population structure. Table 2.3 below presents the distribution of the population by sex and area. The table also gives sex ratios which is defined as the number of males per 100 females and is an index which compares the numerical balance between the populations of both sexes.

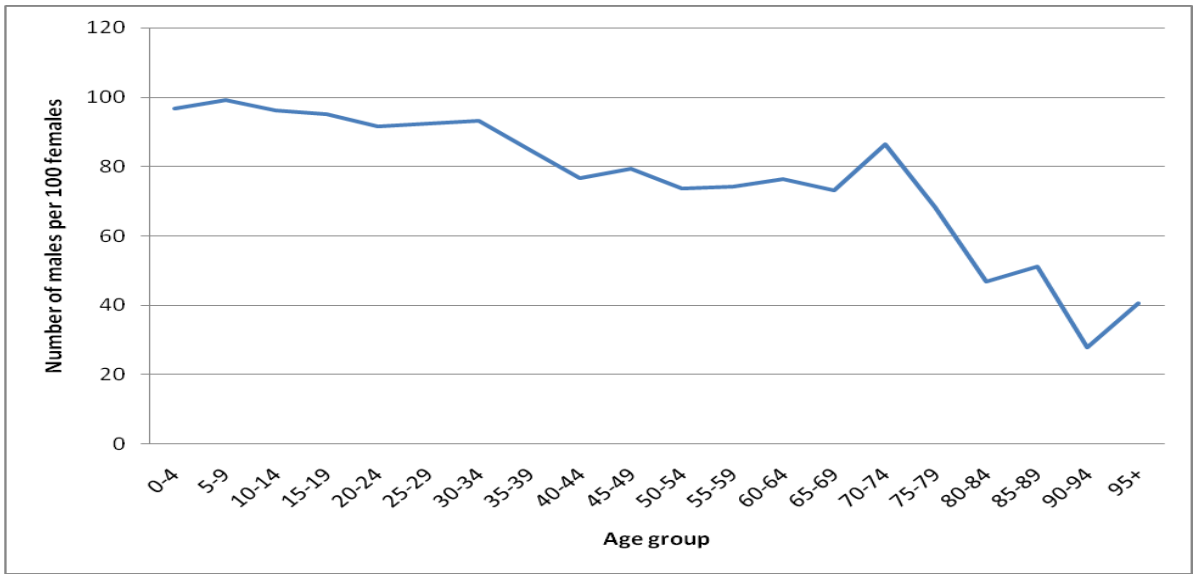
From the table, it is evident that more than half (64.4 %) of the population in Namibia lives in rural areas. It is further observed that the overall sex ratio is 90 males per 100 females. The same pattern is also reflected in terms of urban and rural areas. It is however of interest to note that some regions recorded the sex rations of more than 100 which means that there are relatively more males than females in those regions such as Erongo (109), Hardap and Otjozondjupa (104), as well as Kunene and Omaheke (103) respectively.

Table 2.3: Population distribution by sex and area, Namibia 2006 NIDS

Area	Total	Percent				Sex Ratio
		Total	Female	Male	Not Stated	
Namibia	1,952,454	100	52.4	47.4	0.2	90
Urban	695,268	35.6	50.6	49.0	0.4	97
Rural	1,257,186	64.4	53.4	46.5	0.1	87
Caprivi	85,224	4.4	52.0	47.9	0.1	92
Erongo	134,966	6.9	47.8	51.9	0.3	109
Hardap	74,495	3.8	49.1	50.8	0.1	104
Karas	64,872	3.3	50.5	49.4	0.1	98
Kavango	237,657	12.2	52.6	47.4		90
Khomas	301,050	15.4	50.2	49.2	0.6	98
Kunene	76,329	3.9	48.9	50.6	0.5	103
Ohangwena	247,103	12.7	56.0	44.0	0.1	79
Omaheke	60,773	3.1	49.2	50.8		103
Omusati	224,256	11.5	56.8	43.0	0.1	76
Oshana	159,827	8.2	56.1	43.8	0.1	78
Oshikoto	161,102	8.3	53.0	46.8	0.2	88
Otjozondjupa	124,800	6.4	49.0	50.8	0.2	104

Figure 2.3 below illustrates the relationship between the sex ratio and age. It can be observed from the figure that there is a declining trend in the sex ratio with the increase in age. This is an indication that mortality increases with ages and that male mortality is relatively higher than females.

Figure 2.3: Sex ratio by age, Namibia 2006 NIDS



2.4 Age structure

The percent distribution of the population by broad age groups and areas is presented in Table 2.4. This is clear that Namibia still has a relatively young population as it was the case in 2001. The result shows that close to 38 percent of the population is aged below 15 years old. On the other hand, over half of the population 54.3 percent are in the age group of 15–59 and the senior citizens make up 7 per cent of the population which is slight increase from 6.7 percent in 2001.

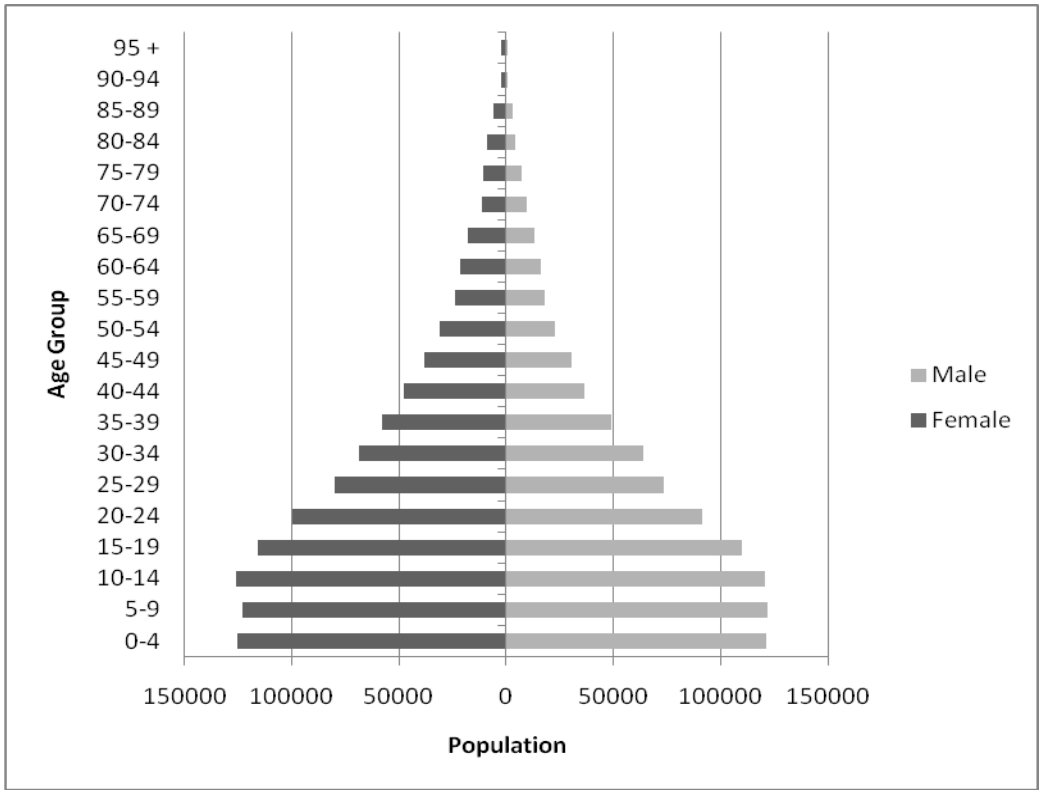
The proportion of the population in urban areas in the age group of 15–59 is higher than that in the rural areas, a pattern that was observed in the 2001 census results. In addition, the regional trends also follow the same pattern with a high proportion in the age group of 15–59. Apart from Caprivi, Ohangwena, Kavango, Oshikoto, Omusati and Kunene regions which show relatively higher proportion of young population of above 40 percent in ages 0–14, the rest of the regions show the same pattern as in urban areas.

Table 2.4: Percent distribution of population by area and broad age group, 2006 NIDS

Area	Broad Age Groups			
	0-4	5-14	15-59	60 +
Namibia	12.7	25.2	54.3	7
Urban	10.8	19.8	64.7	3.9
Rural	13.7	28.3	48.5	8.7
Caprivi	12.7	27.5	53.5	5.4
Erongo	10.8	16.6	65.9	6.3
Hardap	11.9	22.2	57.5	7.7
Karas	10.9	21.7	59.1	8
Kavango	13.7	29.4	49.9	6.3
Khomas	10.2	18	67.5	3
Kunene	17.8	23.6	48.5	6
Ohangwena	13.9	32.9	43.1	9.5
Omaheke	17.7	19.8	52.4	9.2
Omusati	12.2	29.3	47.5	10.6
Oshana	11.6	25.2	55.8	7
Oshikoto	12.3	29.9	49.5	7.9
Otjozondjupa	15.1	21.3	57	6

The youthfulness of the population is more pronounced by the population pyramid, Figure 2.4.1, which has a very broad base and a very narrow apex. Population pyramids of this shape are typical for countries with relatively high fertility and high mortality.

Figure 2.4.1: National population pyramid, Namibia, 2006 NIDS



There are significant differences in the age structure between urban and rural areas as observed in the pyramids of Figures 2.4.2 and 2.4.3 respectively. The rural areas have relatively more young people as well as senior citizens. On the other hand, the urban areas have relatively more people in the economically active working age groups i.e. 15-59 years. This is an indication that young population leaves rural areas in search of economic opportunities in urban areas. The pyramid for the urban areas is rather bulky in the middle and has a relatively narrow apex, implying a large proportion of the working population and a small proportion of the senior citizens. On the contrary, the pyramid for the rural areas has a relatively broader base and an apex which is not as narrow as that of the urban pyramid. This is a demonstration of the relatively higher proportions of both the young and the old populations in the rural areas. These patterns are notable as well from the results of the 2001 census.

Figure 2.4.2: Urban population pyramid, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

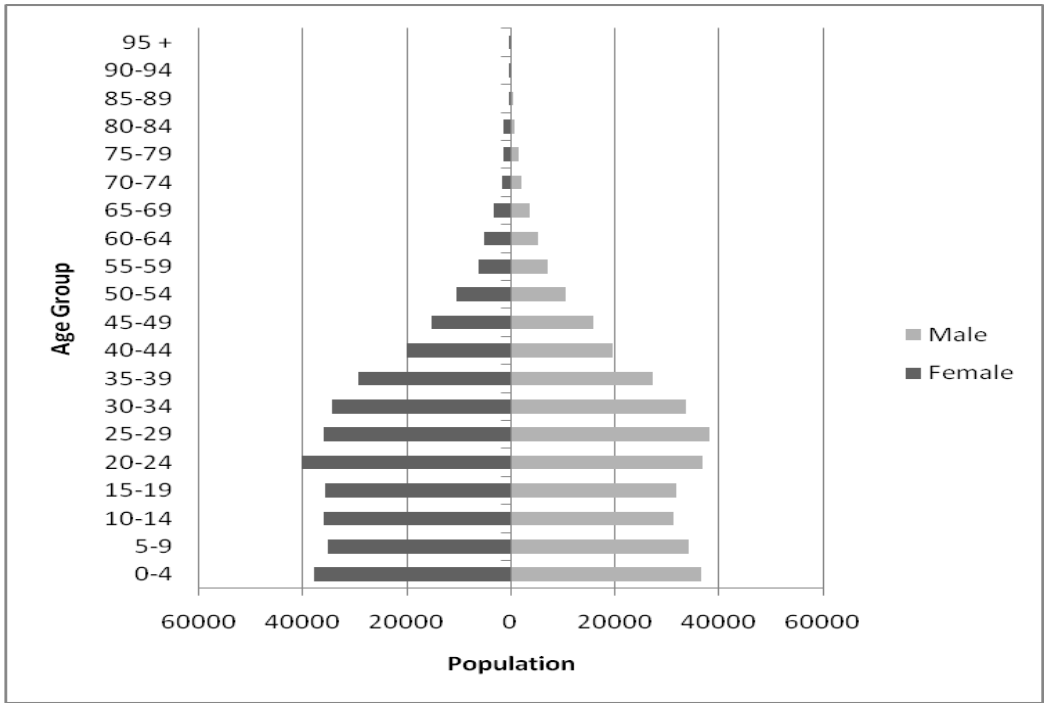
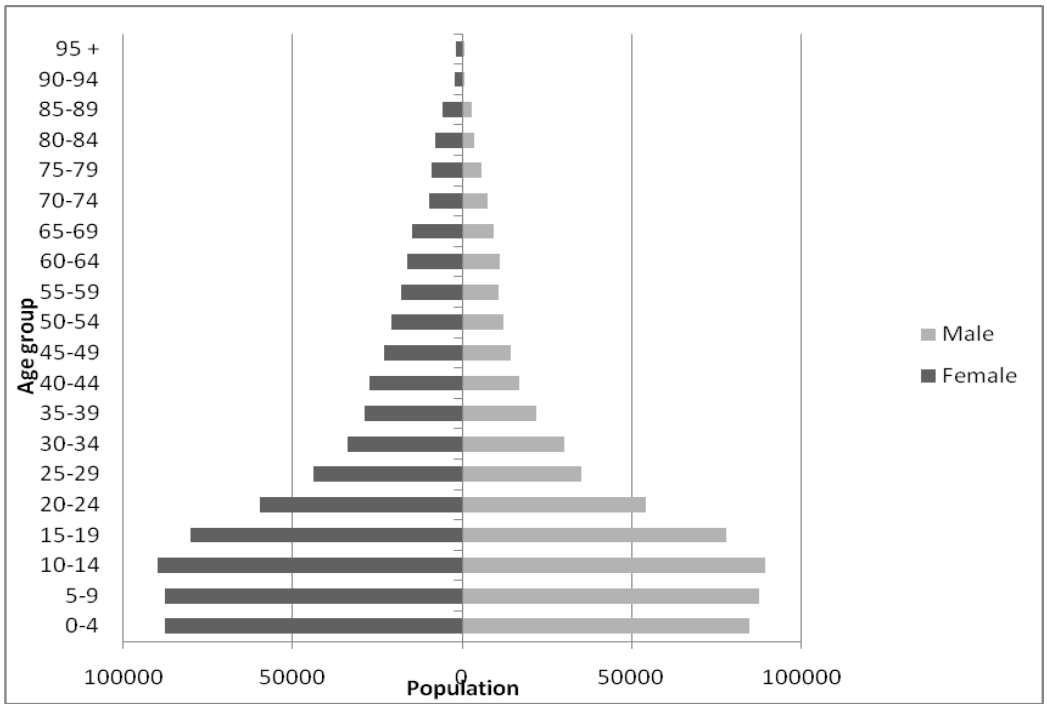


Figure 2.4.3: Rural population pyramid, Namibia, 2006 NIDS



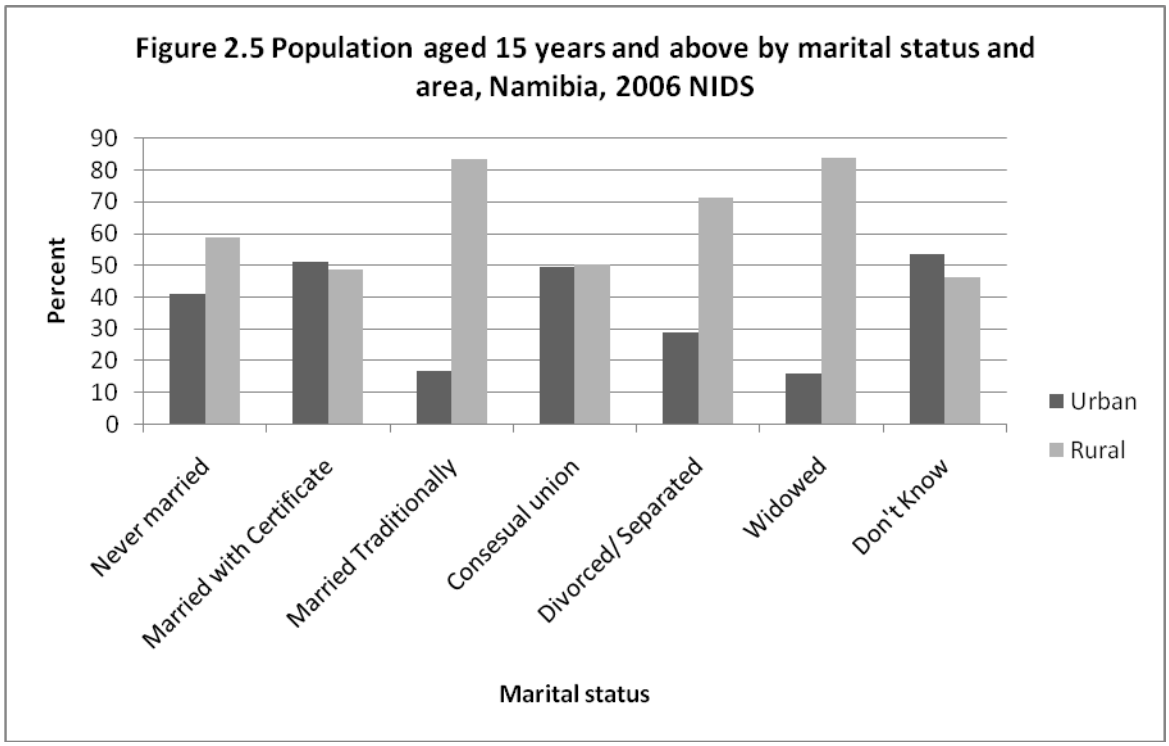
2.5 Marital status

Marital status is a very important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility and mortality as well as migration to a lesser extent. Table 2.5 below presents the distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 years and above by type of marital status. It can be observed that, about 27 percent of the population aged 15 years and above are legally married. About 19 percent are married with certificate. The never married population forms the highest proportion, which is slightly above 55 percent. On the other hand, 8 percent of the population is made up of couples in consensual unions, i.e. they consider themselves married but have not legalized their union. The proportion of the widowed and divorced/separated population is close to 8 percent. However, there are relatively more widowed and divorced/separated females than males, the reason for more windowed females than males is the engagement of men in high risky working conditions. Furthermore, it is evident that men tend to remarry more than women in most cases due to many factors, for example men depend on women when it comes to household responsibilities and this is a worldwide phenomena.

Table 2.5: Population aged 15 and above by marital status and sex, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Marital status	Population				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Never married	671,618	334,817	335,900	901	55.4	51.6	59.9
Married with Certificate	223,888	116,634	107,017	236	18.5	18	19.1
Married Traditionally	104,963	55,428	49,487	48	8.7	8.5	8.8
Consensual union	94,657	49,250	45,118	289	7.8	7.6	8
Divorced/ Separated	33,823	26,096	7,714	13	2.8	4	1.4
Widowed	67,542	59,991	7,488	64	5.6	9.2	1.3
Not stated	15,409	7,139	8,167	103	1.3	1.1	1.5
Total	1,211,899	649,354	560,891	1,655	100	100	100

Figure 2.5 shows that there are significant differences in the proportions of marital status between urban and rural areas. Traditional marriage is predominantly in rural areas (83.4 %) than in urban areas (16.6 %). Furthermore, the result shows that there is no significant difference in the proportion of the population aged 15 and above who are in consensual unions in urban and rural areas. It is however very interesting to note that rural areas constitute a high proportion of divorced/separated (71.3 %) and widowed (84.0 %).



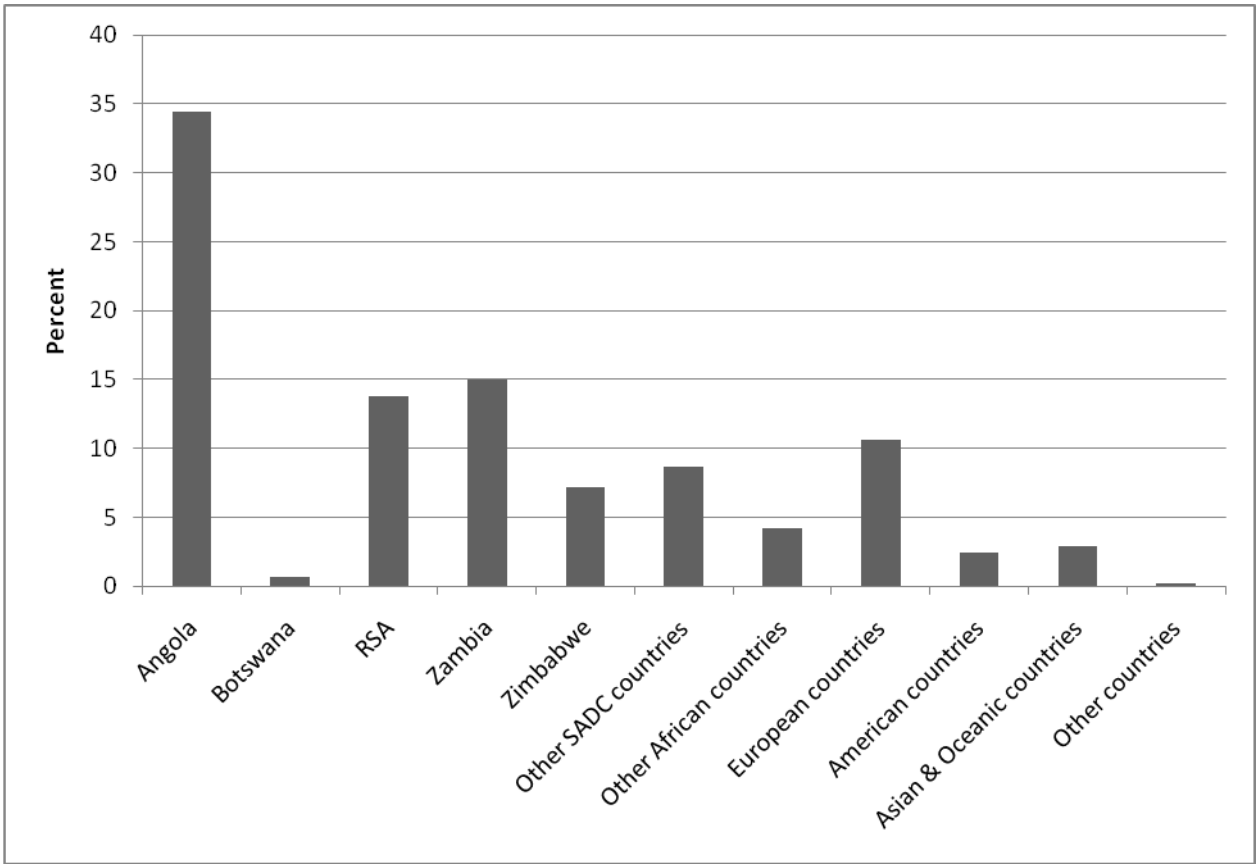
2.6 Citizenship

All persons in the selected households were asked to state their countries of citizenship. The information on citizenship is perceived to be a measure of the extent to which Namibia is interacting with the rest of the world. This information is presented in Table 2.5 as well as Figure 2.6. Overall, 98.1 percent of the population is Namibians. The non-Namibian citizens are made up mainly of Angolan citizens (34 %), and the proportion of Zambians and South African citizens are the second highest with 15 and 14 percent respectively (Figure 2.6). Similar to the pattern observed in the 2001 census.

Table 2.6: Population by citizenship and sex, Namibia 2006 NIDS

Citizenship	Population				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not Stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	1,915,757	1,007,401	904,306	4,050	98.1	98.4	97.8
Non-Namibian	31,337	13,377	17,887	73	1.6	1.3	1.9
Not stated	5,360	2,733	2,611	15	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	1,952,454	1,023,511	924,804	4,139	100	100	100

Figure 2.6: Percent for Non-Namibian population by Area of Citizenship, Namibian, 2006 NIDS



3. Disability

This Chapter looks at of people living with disability in the households, by type of permanent disability or limitation, sex and at regional levels as well in urban/rural. One of the Government of the Republic of Namibia commitments is to empower the Namibian people with disability conditions to participate in the social and economic national development programmes. To do so, it is important to know the total number of people with disability conditions and the distribution by various categories of disability.

Disability is defined as a limitation in carrying out everyday activities at home, at work, or at school because of long-term (lasting more than six months) physical or mental condition. Six various types of disability are identified: blind, deaf, impaired speech, impairment of hands, impairment of legs and mentally disabled/mentally ill. Disability information is important for policy and programme interventions targeting disabled persons.

3.1 Distribution of Persons with Disability

Table 3.1 below shows the distribution of population with disability by area and sex. Over five percent of the population in Namibia is disabled. There are no major differences in both sexes at national level. It can further be observed that the proportion of people with disability is higher in rural areas than urban areas, with the former constituting six percent while the latter make up about four percent. However, significant differences exist at regional level. Omusati is having the highest proportion of persons with disability (9%) followed by Oshikoto (8%) and Oshana (7%), and Hardap, Karas and Erongo with the lowest (2%).

Table 3.1 Population with Disability by sex and area, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Population				Population with Disability				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	1952454	1023511	924804	4139	102100	52433	49625	41	5.2	5.1	5.4
Urban	695268	351911	340806	2551	27263	12368	14854	41	3.9	3.5	4.4
Rural	1257186	671600	583998	1588	74837	40065	34771	0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Caprivi	85224	44322	40859	43	2445	1268	1177	0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Erongo	134966	64526	70013	427	3119	1467	1652	0	2.3	2.3	2.4
Hardap	74495	36581	37871	43	1676	580	1096	0	2.2	1.6	2.9
Karas	64872	32747	32060	65	1465	638	827	0	2.3	1.9	2.6
Kavango	237657	124910	112659	88	13347	7013	6334	0	5.6	5.6	5.6
Khomas	301050	151179	148080	1792	13489	6141	7349	0	4.5	4.1	5.0
Kunene	76329	37325	38595	409	4196	1426	2770	0	5.5	3.8	7.2
Ohangwena	247103	138344	108633	127	9835	5763	4072	0	4.0	4.2	3.7
Omaheke	60773	29915	30843	15	2784	1081	1702	0	4.6	3.6	5.5
Omusati	224256	127479	96489	287	21029	12057	8972	0	9.4	9.5	9.3
Oshana	159827	89691	69926	210	10945	6488	4457	0	6.8	7.2	6.4
Oshikoto	161102	85395	75373	334	12968	6533	6394	41	8.0	7.6	8.5
Otjozondjupa	124800	61097	63406	297	4803	1978	2825	0	3.8	3.2	4.5

3.2 Types of Disability

Table 3.2 presents the population with disability by type of disability and sex. The figures in the table shows that impairment of hands is the most common type of disability in Namibia, accounting for about 35 percent of all disabilities in the country. The disability is more prevalent in males than females, with figures of 36 and 34 percent respectively. Second to impairment of hands is impairment of legs, which makes up about 20 percent. In contrast, females are more affected by this disability than their male counterparts. From the table below, we have 21 percent for females and 18 percent for males.

This pattern however differs from the 2001 census which reported blindness as the most common type of disability.

Table 3.2: Type of disability by sex, 2006 NIDS

Type of Disability	Number				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Blind	13,471	7,131	6,341	-	13.2	13.6	12.8
Deaf	8,297	4,224	4,073	-	8.1	8.1	8.2
Impaired Speech	7,013	3,493	3,519	-	6.9	6.7	7.1
Impairment of Hands	35,766	17,741	18,025	-	35.0	33.8	36.3
Impairments of Legs	20,111	11,056	9,055	-	19.7	21.1	18.2
Mentally Disabled/ Mentally ill	11,241	5,510	5,689	41	11.0	10.5	11.5
Other disability	10,878	5,293	5,585		10.7	10.1	11.3
Not stated	11,227	5,534	5,584	41	11.0	10.6	11.3
Total *	102,100	52,433	49,625	41	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

3.3 Percent of persons with disability by type and region

Table 3.3 below presents the percentage of the persons with disability by type and area. Table below shows that the majority of persons with disability are found in rural areas (73.3%), while the remaining proportion lives in urban areas (26.7%), such major differences in the proportion of disabled people between Urban and rural is as a result of many socio-economic challenges faced in Urban areas (e.g. no job opportunities, discrimination etc), hence they tend to be concentrated more in rural areas. At regional level, Omusati has the highest proportion of persons with disability in the country with a total proportion of 20.6 percent. This comprises mainly of impairment of hand (22.7%), impairment of speech (20.8%), impairment of leg (20.2%) as well as mental illness (19.8%), whereas the smallest proportion is in the Karas region (1%).

Table 3.3: Number and Percent of persons with disability by type of disability and area, 2006 NIDS

Area	Total	Percent Disabled	Type of disability							
			Blind	Deaf	Speech	Hands	Legs	Mental	Other	Not stated
Namibia	102100	100	13.2	8.1	6.9	35	19.7	11	10.7	11
Urban	27263	26.7	20.2	28.1	21.2	34.9	24.3	17.1	28.8	33.1
Rural	74837	73.3	79.8	71.9	78.8	65.1	75.7	82.9	71.2	66.9
Caprivi	2445	2.4	2.1	3.6	1.5	1.1	4.1	3	2.1	0.1
Erongo	3119	3.1	5.7	4.3	2.6	2.7	4.5	1.4	3.5	0
Hardap	1676	1.6	3.9	3.6	0.5	0.3	2	1.1	2.7	1.4
Karas	1465	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	0.9
Kavango	13347	13.1	19.7	19.2	13.3	8.3	13.7	16.7	10.8	11.7
Khomas	13489	13.2	6.1	14.3	9.8	20.8	8.8	8.2	11.1	27.2
Kunene	4196	4.1	6	2.1	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.1
Ohangwena	9835	9.6	15	16.8	12.2	4.7	10.1	14.4	6	5
Omaheke	2784	2.7	2.1	3.9	4	2	2.7	5.5	2.7	2.2
Omusati	21029	20.6	15	13.9	20.8	22.7	20.2	19.8	23.2	23.9
Oshana	10945	10.7	6.6	6.9	11.6	14.1	11.4	6.9	9.3	9.8
Oshikoto	12968	12.7	13.4	8	14.4	13	12.4	11	16.5	11.1
Otjozondjupa	4803	4.7	2.7	1.7	2.3	5	5.2	6.7	5.8	2.4

4. Early Childhood Development

One of the Millennium Development Goals set is to achieve universal primary education. In order to achieve this, early childhood development (ECD) programme is crucial as the programme prepares children aged 3 to 6 years for formal education.

Table 4.1 presents the percentage distribution of the 3-6 year old attending ECD programmes by sex and area. The survey estimated about 198 143 children in this age group 3 to 6 ages. Out of these more than 34 percent are attending ECD programmes. There are no significant differences between female and male children. However, there are differences between urban and rural areas with the former having higher proportions of children attending ECD programmes. Attendance of Early Childhood Development Programmes in the regions varies notably. Proportion of children attending ECD has increased in most regions as compared to 2001 census results except in Ohangwena, Omaheke, Omusati and Oshikoto regions. There are relatively small proportions of less than 20 percent, of children in the regions such as Caprivi, Kunene, and Omaheke that are attending ECD programmes. The regions with highest proportions, over 50 percent, of children in ECD programmes are Erongo, Khomas and Oshana.

Table 4.1 Population aged 3-6 years attending ECD programme by area and Sex. Namibia, 2006 NIDS

	Population 3-6 Years				Attending ECD				Percent Attending		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	198,143	99,275	98,394	473	68,398	34,833	33,282	283	34.5	35.1	33.8
Urban	55,505	27,232	28,206	67	27,742	13,362	14,313	67	50.0	49.1	50.7
Rural	142,638	72,044	70,188	406	40,655	21,471	18,968	216	28.5	29.8	27.0
Caprivi	8,809	4,777	4,032		1,556	938	618		17.7	19.6	15.3
Erongo	10,683	5,406	5,217	60	6,037	3,348	2,689		56.5	61.9	51.5
Hardap	7,033	3,169	3,864		1,762	791	971		25.1	25.0	25.1
Karas	5,531	2,992	2,539		2,224	1,257	967		40.2	42.0	38.1
Kavango	26,173	12,733	13,440		5,687	2,972	2,715		21.7	23.3	20.2
Khomas	22,241	10,635	11,606		11,708	5,023	6,685		52.6	47.2	57.6
Kunene	10,623	4,688	5,783	152	1,701	786	763	152	16.0	16.8	13.2
Ohangwena	28,193	14,622	13,517	55	9,724	5,318	4,406		34.5	36.4	32.6
Omaheke	8,858	4,910	3,948		1,655	963	692		18.7	19.6	17.5
Omusati	23,709	12,341	11,305	64	8,406	4,596	3,746	64	35.5	37.2	33.1
Oshana	15,532	7,528	7,937	67	8,484	3,842	4,574	67	54.6	51.0	57.6
Oshikoto	17,090	9,096	7,994		6,178	3,513	2,665		36.2	38.6	33.3
Otjozondjupa	13,667	6,378	7,213	76	3,277	1,486	1,791		24.0	23.3	24.8

Table 4.2 reflects the percent distribution of the children in ECD programmes by type of ECD and area. It can be observed that, at national level, almost three quarters (73.1 percent) of the children are attending crèche/kindergarten and 22 percent are in pre-primary program. Higher proportions of children are attending crèche/kindergarten programme in rural than in urban areas, which is the opposite case for pre-primary preparation. The table also reveals that all the regions follow the same pattern whereby a large proportion of the children in ECD programmes are attending Crèche/Kindergarten, followed by Pre-Primary.

Table 4.2 Population 3–6 years of age attending by type of Early Childhood Development Programme, 2006 NIDS

Area	Type of Early Childhood Development		
	Crèche/ kinder garden	Day Care/nursery	Pre-Primary
Namibia	73.1	4.7	22.2
Urban	66.5	7.6	25.9
Rural	77.6	2.8	19.6
Caprivi	57.6	14.4	28.1
Erongo	68.2	6.4	25.3
Hardap	84.5	4.9	10.6
Karas	67.6	1.3	31.1
Kavango	73.2	0.6	26.2
Khomas	57.5	9.3	33.3
Kunene	75.2	3.6	21.2
Ohangwena	79.7	0.9	19.4
Omaheke	91.8	1.2	7
Omusati	88.2	5.4	6.5
Oshana	74.1	8	17.9
Oshikoto	67.2	-	32.8
Otjozondjupa	82.2	3.3	14.5

5. Education and Literacy

In chapter five of this report, we will introduce the topic of Education and Literacy. Educated population is a central priority in achieving the MDGs. Educated people are in a better position to create work for themselves and for others and also to obtain formal employment. Education is stated as crucial to development in Vision 2030, the National Development Plans and the Poverty Reduction Strategy. To determine the level of education, the survey asked questions about school attendance and highest level of education attained. This question was asked to all persons six years and above.

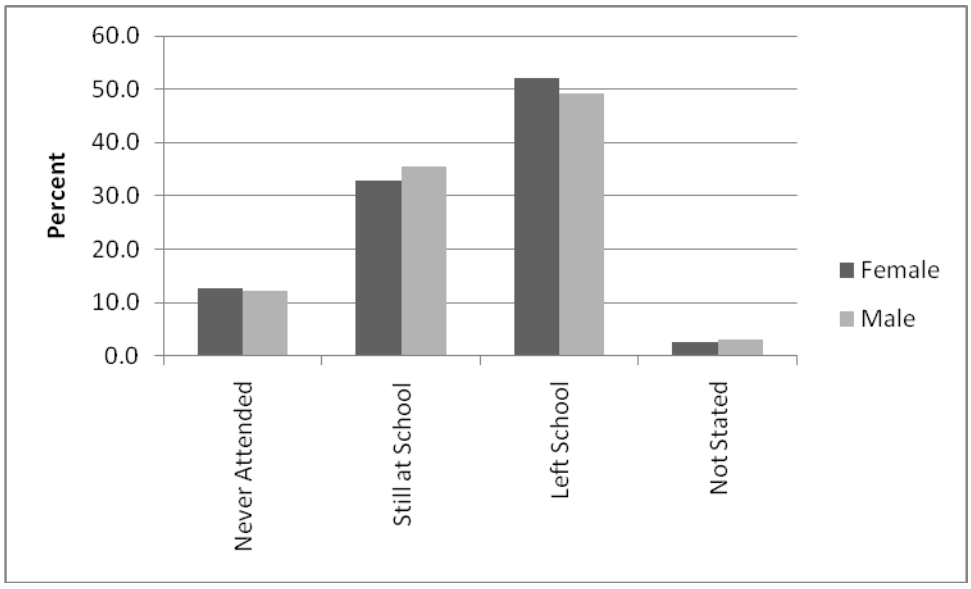
In addition to education, there was a question on literacy. Persons six years and older were ask on their ability to write and read in any language with understanding. This question was important in order to measure the level of literacy in the country. The survey did not test the respondents on their ability to read and write with understanding.

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

School attendance means attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education. Examples of educational institutions are primary, secondary or high schools. Tertiary education includes university, teacher training colleges, technical schools, and agricultural institutes and other formal education after high school. The questions on school attendance are aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those currently attending school, college or university and those who attended school in the past but have already left. The question on educational attainment was asked to people who are presently attending or have left school, college or university. Educational attainment means the highest standard, grade or years completed by a person at a formal educational institution.

5.1 School Attendance

Figure 5.1.1 Percent distribution of the population 6 years and above by school attendance and sex, Namibia, 2006 NIDS



The survey enumerated over 1,659,598 persons aged 6 years and above. The results shows that about 50 percent of people 6 years and above have attended some kind of formal education but had left by the time the survey was conducted. The second biggest group was those who reported to be still at school, they contribute about 34 percent. Twelve percent reported that they never attended school.

There is no significant difference in the proportions of males of females in all categories of school attendance.

Figure 5.1.2 Percent Total Population 6 years and above by school attendance and rural / urban, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

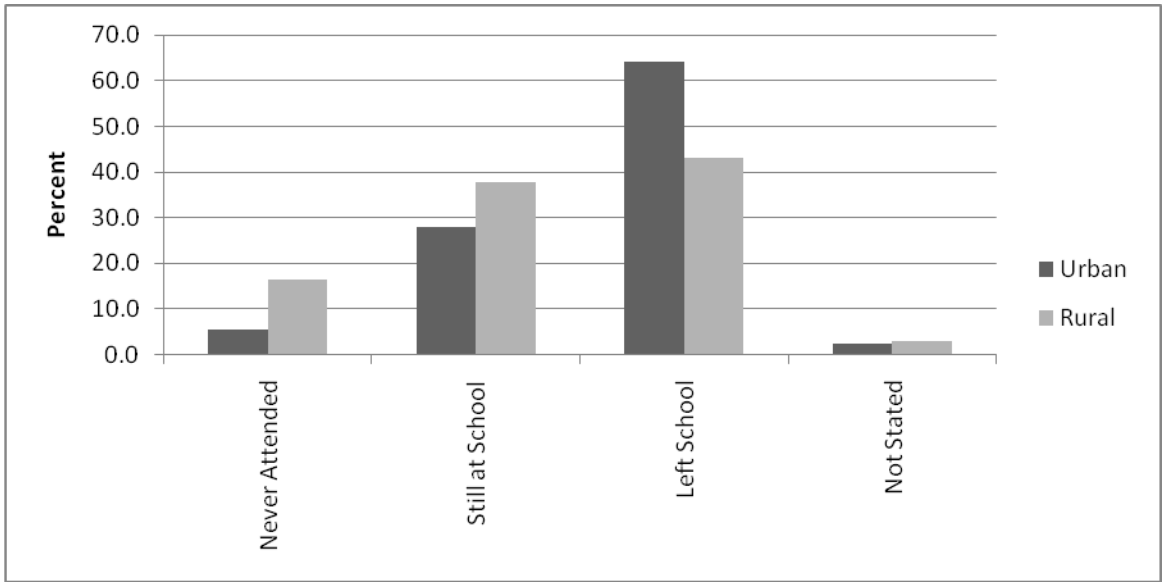


Figure 5.1.2 shows the school attendance by rural and urban areas. The table above indicates that slightly over 60 percent and over 40 percent respectively for urban and rural areas have left school in urban and rural areas The proportion of those still at school are more in rural areas than in the urban areas with 40 for rural and below 30 percent for urban. In terms of those who never attended school, greater proportions are found in rural areas than in the urban areas. The results show that highest proportions of those who left school are found in urban areas whereas highest proportions of those still at school are found in rural areas. Out of those who left school, about 26 percent are between 6-24 years in both urban and rural areas.

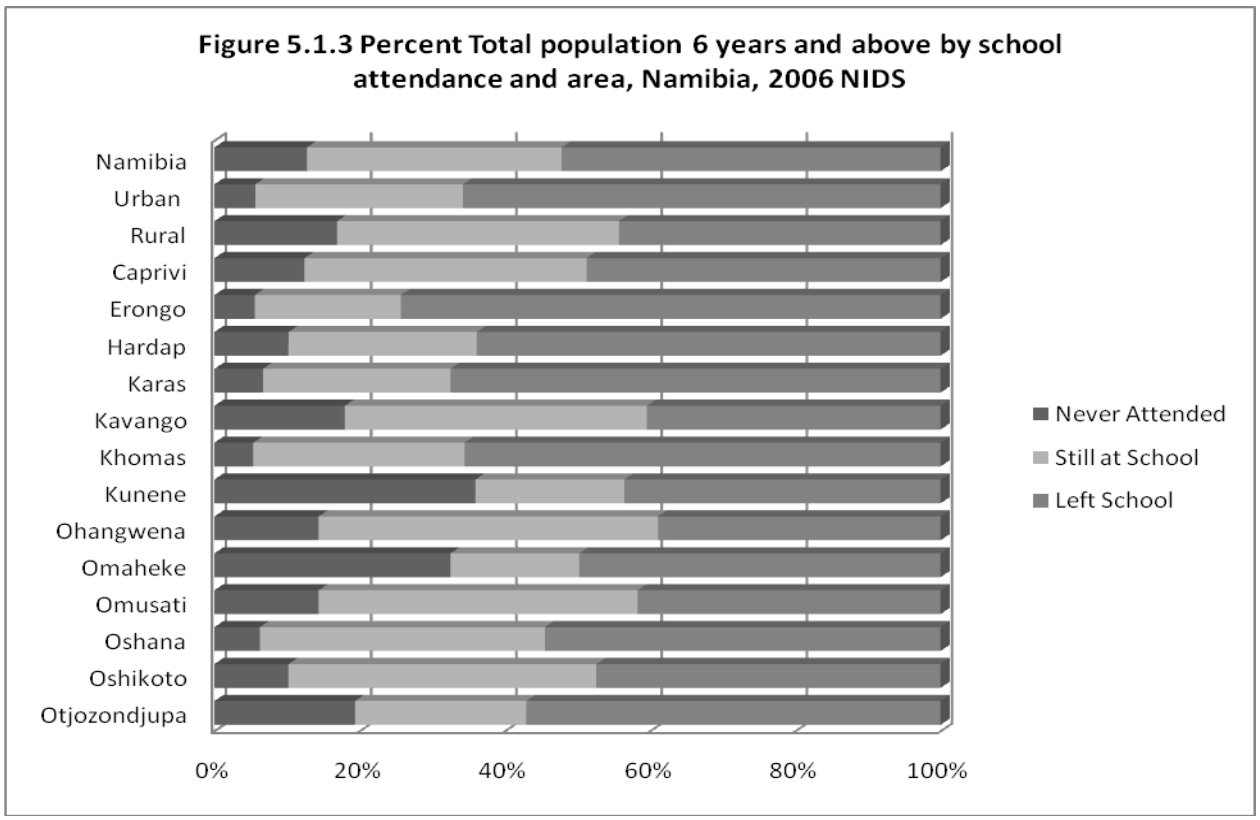


Figure 5.1.3 shows a clear picture of the population 6 years and above by Regions and school attendance. The regions of Kunene and Omaheke show the highest proportion of those who has never attended formal education/school. This results show a similar pattern as it was during the 2001 Population and Housing Census with Kunene and Omaheke having the highest proportions of those who never attended formal education.

The regions of Caprivi, Okavango, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto have the highest proportion of those who are still at school. This is also similar with regards to the findings from the 2001 Census. Again, Kunene and Omaheke has the least proportions of those who are still at school.

There are also significant differences among regions for those aged 6 years and above who left school. The regions of Erongo, Khomas, Karas and Hardap recorded the highest proportion of those who had left school.

Table 5.1.1 below shows the school-going ages that left school and by sex. It is very clear that there exist a positive relationship between the age of the persons and the proportions that left school. As age increases, the rate of school leaving increases also.
The percent of those who left school are expected to increase for those aged 18 and above because they are expected to complete grade 12.

It is worth noting that the females seem to leave school at early age compare to males. These can be observed as from age 16 years old.

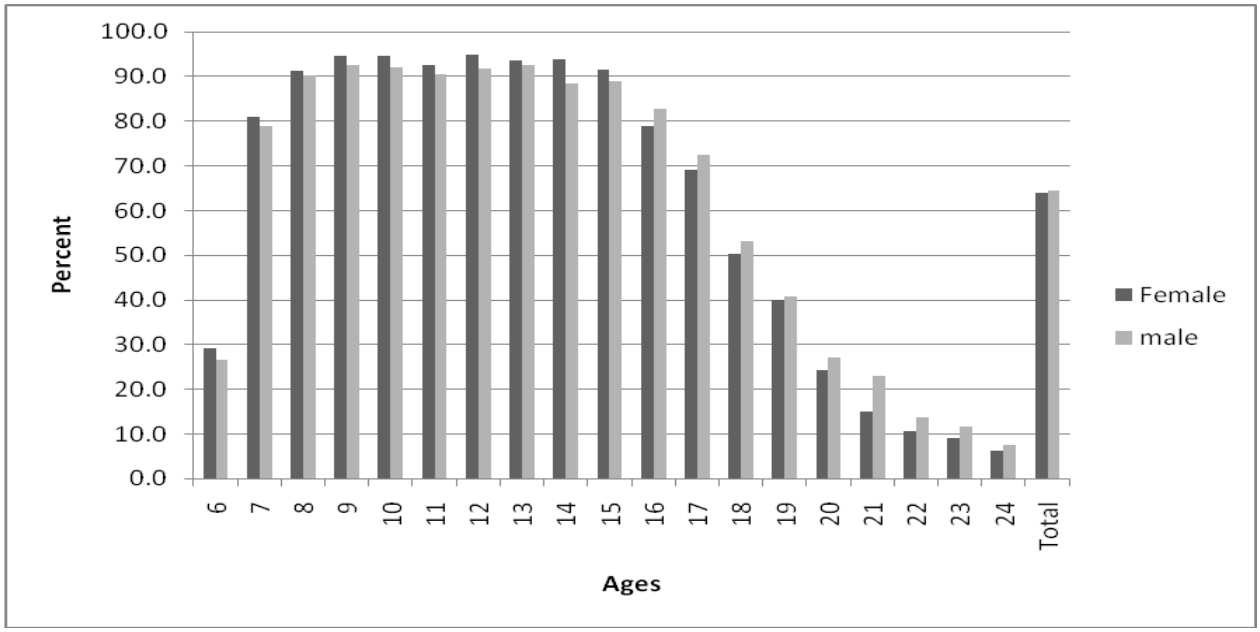
Table 5.1.1 Population aged 6-24 those who left school by age and sex, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

	Number				Percent		
Age	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
6	76		76	-			
7	334	215	119	-	0.2	0.1	0.1
8	629	201	429	-	0.3	0.1	0.2
9	577	296	281	-	0.3	0.1	0.1
10	977	242	690	46	0.5	0.1	0.3
11	1,124	407	716	-	0.5	0.2	0.3
12	1,240	455	786	-	0.6	0.2	0.4
13	1,513	674	839	-	0.7	0.3	0.4
14	2,165	826	1,339	-	1	0.4	0.6
15	2,935	1,376	1,559	-	1.4	0.6	0.7
16	7,390	4,158	3,232	-	3.4	1.9	1.5
17	9,751	5,318	4,433	-	4.5	2.5	2.1
18	18,821	9,819	9,003	-	8.7	4.5	4.2
19	20,100	11,042	9,058	-	9.3	5.1	4.2
20	28,332	15,476	12,856	-	13.1	7.2	6
21	28,542	15,853	12,688	-	13.2	7.3	5.9
22	30,308	16,740	13,440	128	14	7.8	6.2
23	30,065	15,702	14,320	44	13.9	7.3	6.6
24	30,994	16,818	14,049	128	14.4	7.8	6.5
Total	215,874	115,615	99,914	345	100	53.6	46.3

5.2 School Enrolment

The NIDS used the question on school attendance to measure school enrolment. The school enrolments were calculated for those aged 6-24 years who were still attending school. Figure 5.2.1 below shows the school enrolment rates by age and sex. School enrolment rate for Namibia stands at 64 percent.

Figure 5.2.1 School Enrolment rates for the population aged 6-24 years by age and sex, Namibia, 2006 NIDS



School enrolment rates are presented in single years for the population aged 6 – 24 years. Enrolment rates for those aged 8-13 years ranges from ninety to 93.7 percent. Enrolment rates are slightly higher for females than those for males in these age groups. The enrolment rates for ages 14 to 15 is also high with males close to ninety percent and females above ninety. So far, it can be concluded that the enrolment rates for females are higher than that of males from ages 6-15, on the other hand the enrolment rates for males is higher for males in the older ages. Overall observation is that as the age's increases, the enrolment rates are decreasing.

Figure 5.2.2 School Enrolment Rates for the population aged 6-24 years by age, urban and rural Namibia, 2006 NIDS

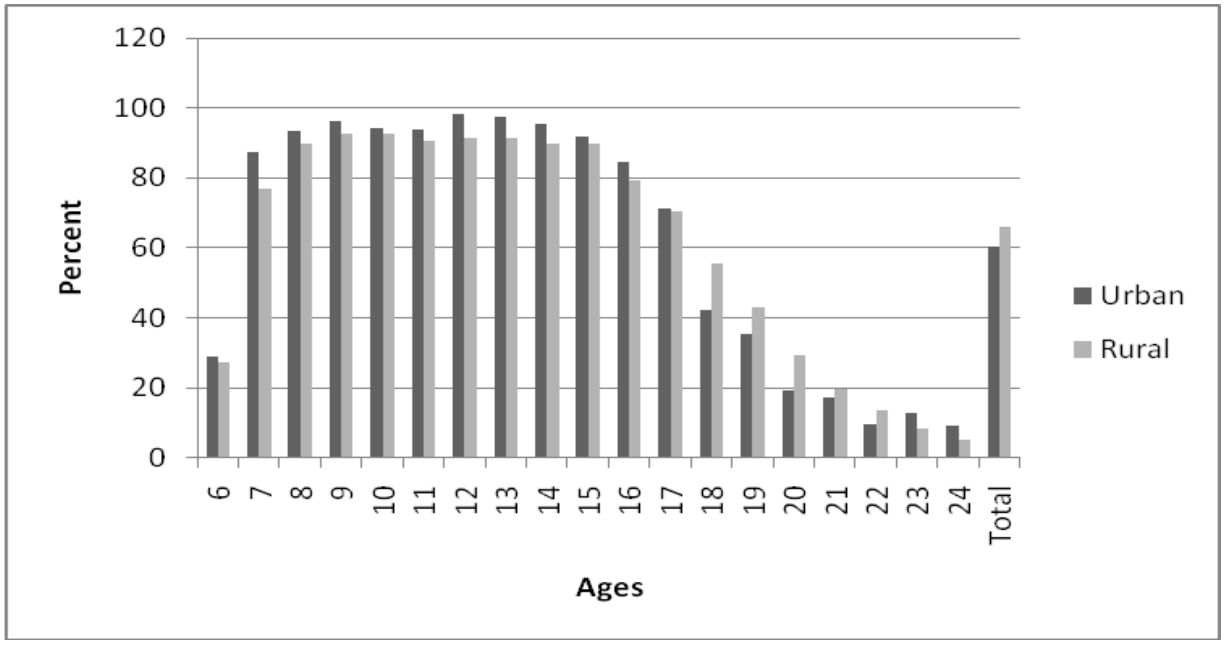


Figure 5.2.2 above shows that school enrolment at earlier ages (6-17) are higher in urban than in rural areas. The enrolment rates changes from age 18-22 where it is higher for rural than for urban. Enrolment rates for older ages are higher in rural areas than urban areas except for ages 23 to 24. The highest enrolment rate is 98% at ages 12 years in urban areas.

Figure 5.2.3 School Enrolment Rates for the population aged 6-24 years by area, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

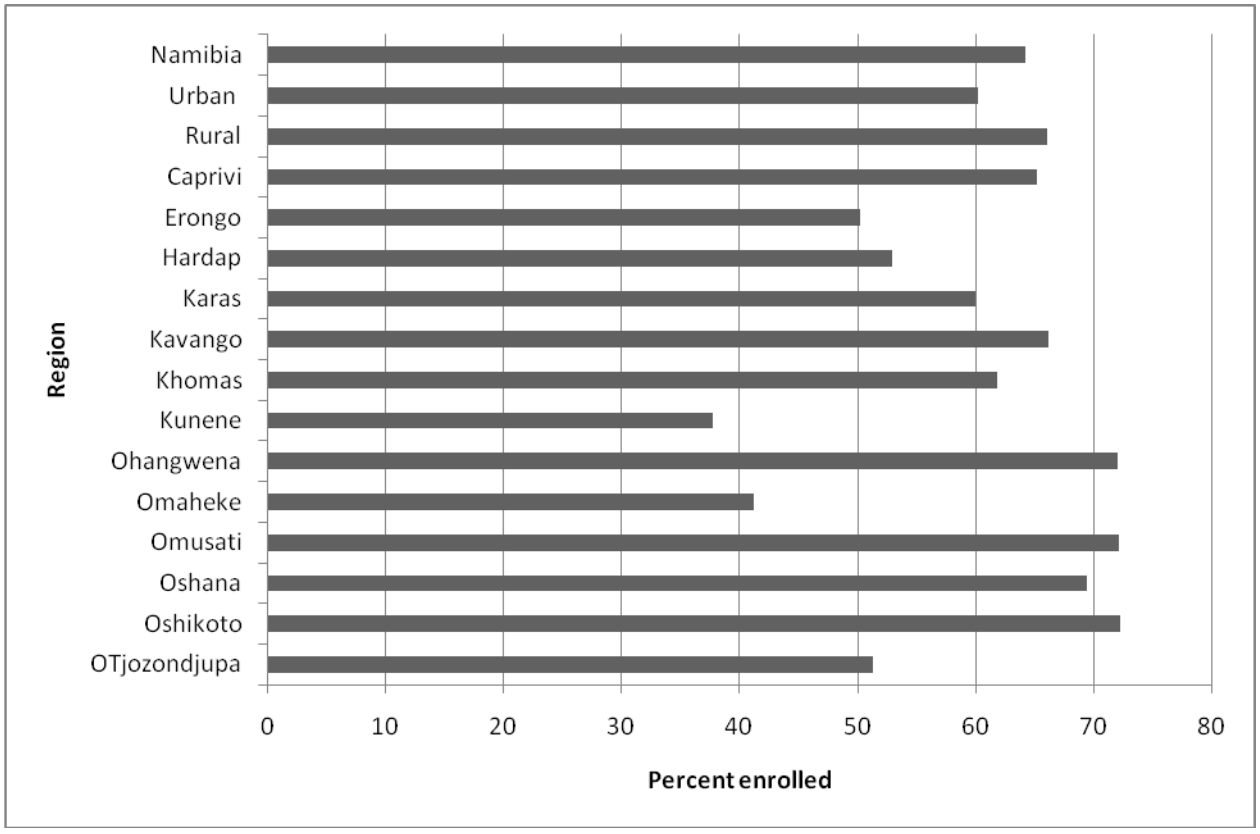


Figure 5.2.3 presents the school enrolment rates according to the areas in Namibia. The figure above gives a clear picture of the disparities between regions and urban and rural areas in terms of school enrolment. The figure above shows that at national level, 64% of the children aged 6-24 years are enrolled in schools. It is evident that the northern regions of Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshikoto, and Oshana have the highest school enrolment rates (70 percent or more) from the rest of the other regions in the country. Kunene and Omaheke regions remains the region with the lowest school enrolment rate of 50 percent, this phenomena was observed during the 2001 census also.

5.3 Educational Attainment

Information on educational attainment was analysed for those who are aged 15 years and above and who had already left school.

Table 5.2 shows that close to 49 percent have completed primary education, about 19 percent of them had completed secondary education and 7 percent completed tertiary education. About 23 percent did not complete primary school. The proportion of those who did not complete primary school has decreased significantly if compared to 2001 Census results. There are slight differences between males and females in terms of their educational attainment.

Compared to 2001 census there is an improvement in terms of educational attainment for those 15 years and above who had recoded that they left school. Those who completed primary education increased from about 42 percent in 2001 to about 49 percent during 2006. Secondary education also shows an increase from 16 to 19 percent.
Those who did not complete their primary education were about 34 percent in 2001 and according to 2006 NIDS stands at 23 percent. They have reduced by about 11 percent.

Table 5.3 Population aged 15+ those who left school by highest level of education attainment and Sex Namibia, 2006 NIDS

	Number				Percent		
Educational attainment	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Incomplete Primary	194,385	104,651	89,327	408	23.3	23.2	23.5
Primary	406,863	227,421	178,709	733	48.8	50.4	47.0
Secondary	153,746	82,170	71,561	15	18.5	18.2	18.8
Tertiary	33,914	16,285	17,629	-	4.1	3.6	4.6
Technical training Education	5,878	2,598	3,194	86	0.7	0.6	0.8
Teachers training	19,454	10,895	8,559	-	2.3	2.4	2.3
Not stated	18,885	7,601	11,197	86	2.3	1.7	2.9
Total	833,125	451,621	380,176	1328	100	100	100

5.4 Literacy

The question on literacy was not restricted to any particular language or to an official language. There was only one question to measure the level of literacy and other questions on education were used to guide the analysis in determining the level of literacy in the country. It is possible that literacy rate could be overestimated since no literacy test was administered. There was a provision for two languages for each person.

The table below shows overall, 85 percent of Namibian population is literate. This result shows an improvement in the literacy rate for Namibia because in the 2001 Census, the literacy rate was 81 percent and now in 2006 NIDS estimates 85 percent.. The targets for Vision 2030 are to increase literacy rate to 90 percent in 2015 and ultimately 100 percent by the year 2030. Namibia is also expected to achieve a 50 percent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women.

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Overall, urban areas have a higher proportion (95%) of literate person as compared to rural areas (79%). This pattern is also reflecting in regions which are predominantly urban i.e. Erongo (94%); Khomas (95%) and Oshana (93%). Kunene region has the lowest literacy rate (62%); this has improved from 57.1 percent in 2001.

Table 5.4.1 Population aged 15 years and above by literacy, Sex and area, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

	Population				Literate				Literacy rate		
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	1,211,899	649,354	560891	1655	1,029,904	544160	484427	1317	85	83.8	86.4
Urban	482,876	242,953	238768	1154	456,346	229854	225487	1005	94.5	94.6	94.4
Rural	729,024	406,401	322122	500	573,558	314306	258940	312	78.7	77.3	80.4
Caprivi	50,968	27,074	23852	43	41,040	20123	20886	31	80.5	74.3	87.6
Erongo	98,046	44,907	52933	207	92,273	42489	49615	169	94.1	94.6	93.7
Hardap	49,045	24,614	24388	43	43,474	21950	21481	43	88.6	89.2	88.1
Karas	43,725	21,904	21776	45	40,468	20206	20217	45	92.6	92.2	92.8
Kavango	135,232	74,460	60685	88	104,182	54277	49862	44	77	72.9	82.2
Khomas	216,032	106,877	108376	779	205,541	102665	102170	706	95.1	96.1	94.3
Kunene	44,725	22,887	21748	90	27,726	13765	13930	30	62	60.1	64.1
Ohangwena	131,497	80,628	50869	-	108,414	65561	42853	-	82.4	81.3	84.2
Omaheke	37,989	18,077	19913	-	24,782	11358	13424	-	65.2	62.8	67.4
Omusati	131,192	78,879	52314	-	106,505	63008	43497	-	81.2	79.9	83.1
Oshana	100,928	59,525	41403	-	94,124	55451	38673	-	93.3	93.2	93.4
Oshikoto	93,160	50,840	42069	250	80,244	43553	36551	140	86.1	85.7	86.9
Otjozondjupa	79,359	38,683	40566	109	61,131	29753	31269	109	77	76.9	77.1

The table 5.4.2 below gives the literate population aged 15 years and above by the language in which the person is literate. The results shows that about 64 percent of literate people can read and write with understanding in English, about 50 % in Oshiwambo languages and 30 percent in Afrikaans.

Table 5.4.2 Literate Population aged 15 years and above by sex and language in which they are literate, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

	Number				Percent		
Language	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male
San languages	555	246	310	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Caprivian languages	47,922	22,314	25,577	31	4.7	4.1	5.3
Otjiherero languages	59,359	29,021	30,258	80	5.8	5.3	6.2
Kavango languages	116,130	58,323	57,701	106	11.3	10.7	11.9
Nama/Damara languages	48,188	28,096	20,034	58	4.7	5.2	4.1
Oshiwambo languages	510,118	281,385	227,867	866	49.5	51.7	47
Tswana languages	3,292	1,766	1,526	-	0.3	0.3	0.3
Afrikaans languages	303,460	154,976	147,978	506	29.5	28.5	30.5
Europeans languages	14,536	5,557	8,979	-	1.4	1.0	1.9
English	656,141	341,986	313,425	729	63.7	62.8	64.7
German	13,068	6,514	6,554	-	1.3	1.2	1.4
Other African languages	5,390	2,309	3,081	-	0.5	0.4	0.6
Other languages	3,703	1,354	2,349	-	0.4	0.2	0.5
Total Literate *	1,029,904	544,160	484,427	1317	100	100	100

Note: ** The total is the number of literate persons. This is not the total in the column as some persons are literate in more than one language*

6. Labour Force

The survey collects information on activity status of persons aged 8 years and above. A person was regarded as having worked, if he or she had worked at least for one hour for pay, profit or family gain during the last seven days prior to the survey reference night. Consequently, a person who worked for at least one hour but who had another activity as main activity, for example as student or homemaker, were economically active according to this concept.

The main objective of the survey questions on economic activity was to classify the population into two categories, namely: economically active (those that belong to the labour force) and economically inactive (those who are outside the labour force). Further questions were asked to allow the breakdown of the employed population by major groups of occupation, industry and status in employment.

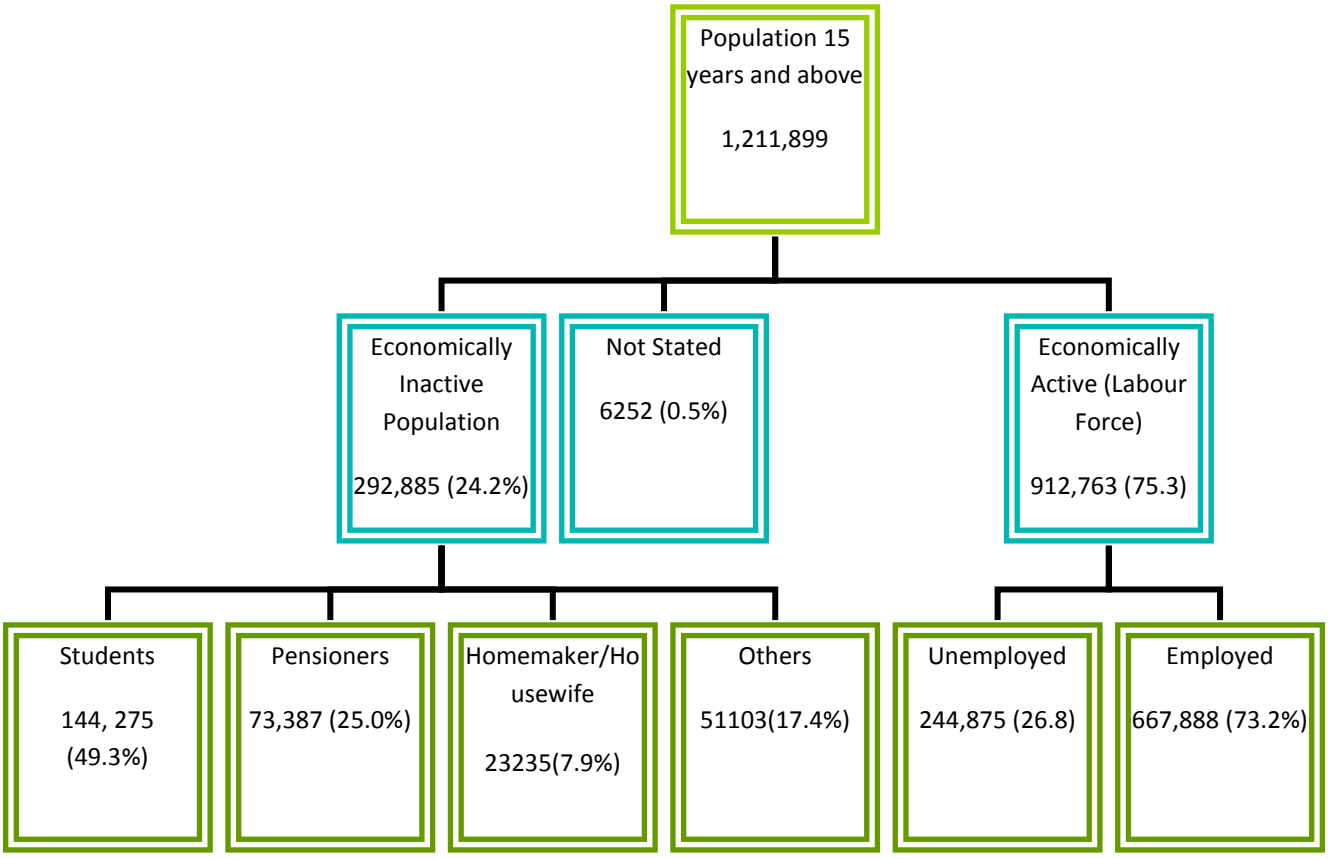
Labour force refers to an economically active person. These are the persons who are either employed or unemployed. Labour Force or economically active are persons who are either employed or unemployed. Persons who were economically inactive were grouped into eight categories. These are income recipients, retired/too old to work, students/scholar, homemakers/housewives, illness, and severely disabled. These persons were not in any paid or self-employment during the past seven days prior to the survey reference night.

This chapter focuses mainly on the persons aged 15 years and above in order to conform with the international standards set by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Figure 6 below shows that there are 1,211,899 populations aged 15 years and above, of which 75.3 percent are economically active and 24.2percent are economically inactive

The economically active (labour force) is made up of the employed (73.2%) and the unemployed (26.8%). In the economically inactive population category, students make up 49.3%, while pensioners constitute of 25.0%.

Figure 6: Population aged 15 years and above by activity status, Namibia, 2006 NIDS



6.1 Labour force participation rate

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

Table 6.1 below shows that the national labour force participation rate is 75.3percent. The labour force participation rate is higher in urban areas with 80.3 percent compared to 72.0 percent in rural areas. The highest, labour force participation rate was recorded in Erongo (84.1%) followed by Kunene (83.4%) and Khomas with 65.6 percent. The lowest LFPR was recorded in Ohangwena (68.5%) and Oshana (65.6%).

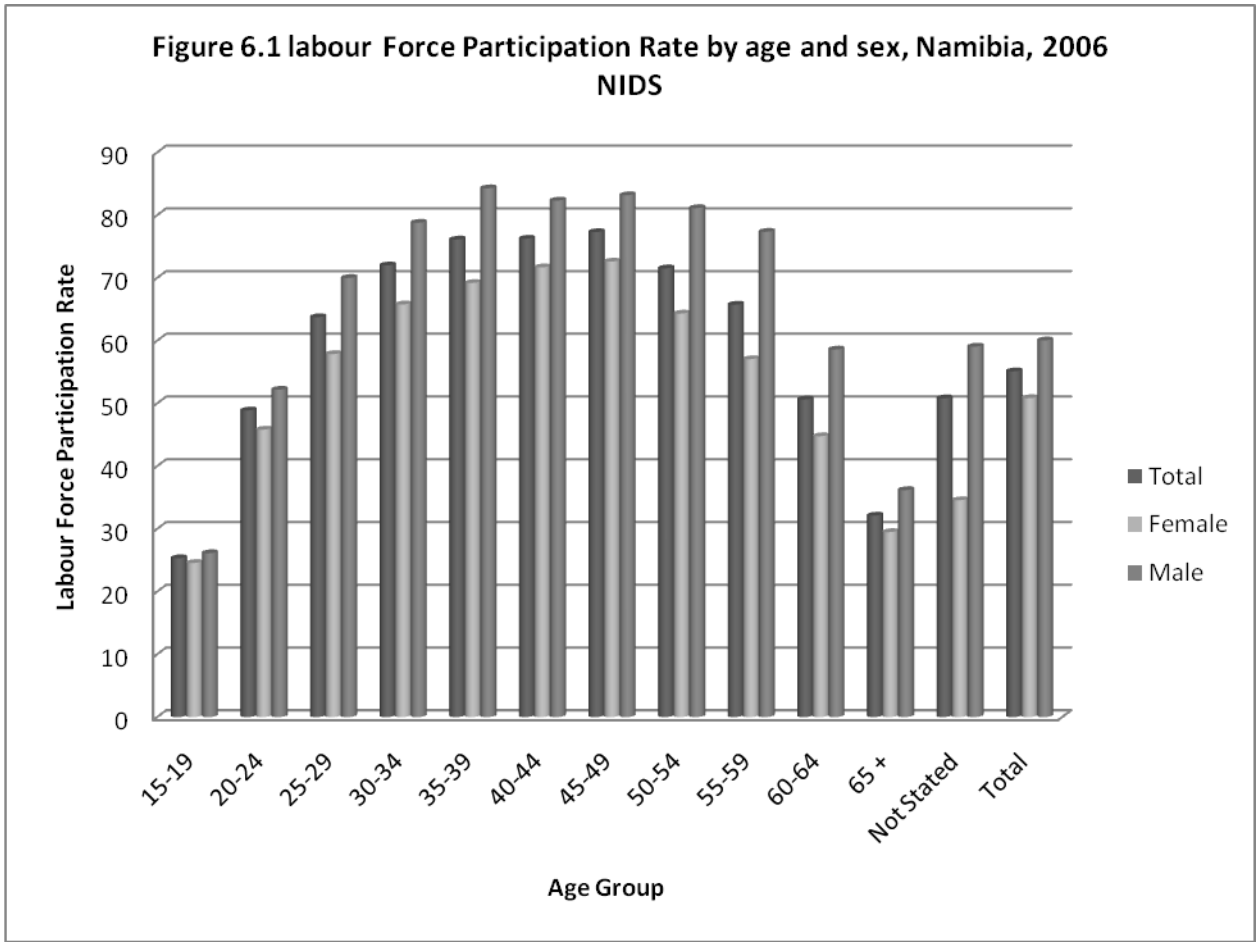
It can be observed that the rate is higher for males (77.7%) than for females (73.3%). For urban areas the rates for females and males are 78.1% and 82.4% respectively, while the corresponding rates for rural areas are 70.4% and 74.1% respectively. The regions of Karas, Hardap and Omaheke have low labour force participation rate among females as compared to their male counterparts.

Table 6.1 Labour Force Participation Rates (%) by area and sex for the Population aged 15+, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	75.3	73.3	77.7
Urban	80.3	78.1	82.4
Rural	72.0	70.4	74.1
Caprivi	70.4	69.5	71.5
Erongo	84.1	79.5	88.2
Hardap	74.0	66.6	81.4
Karas	74.8	67.1	82.4
Kavango	70.5	72.7	68.0
Khomas	79.8	77.9	81.5
Kunene	83.4	81.0	86.0
Ohangwena	68.5	68.2	68.9
Omaheke	73.5	66.0	80.4
Omusati	76.6	76.0	77.5
Oshana	65.6	64.9	66.5
Oshikoto	78.5	77.5	79.9
Otjozondjupa	78.8	76.0	81.4

Figure 6.1 below shows the labour force participation by age and sex. The graph reveals that labour force participation rate is higher at 35-54 age groups. At national level the participation peaks at 35-39 and gradually decline at older ages. The participation of female and male follows the same trends. The participation for males is general higher than for females.

The LFPR for the aged 15-19 is the lowest with 25 percent as most of the people in this age group are actively involved in school activities (students), thus inactive in the labour market. LFPR for the aged 65 and above is the second lowest with 30 percent. This might be because it is the retirement age and most of the people in this age have retired thus falls outside of labour force



6.2 Labour force

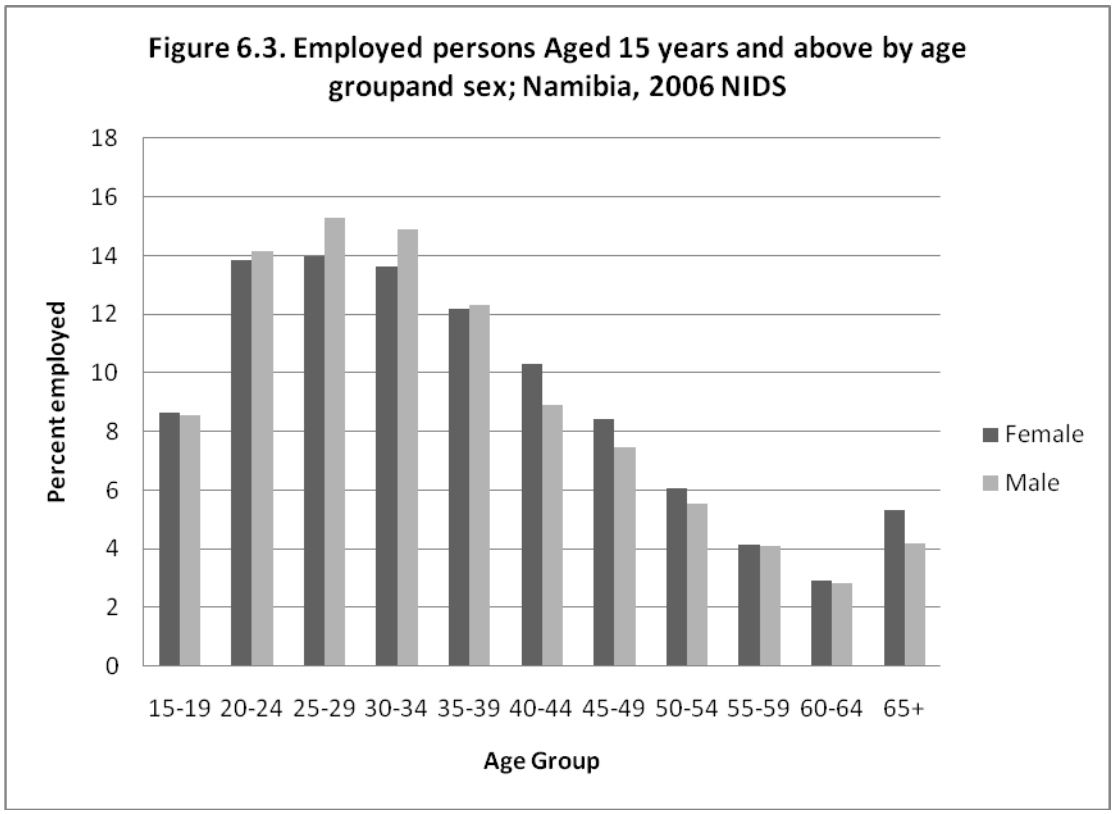
The analysis of unemployment presented in this report follows the broad definition of unemployment, which is defined as people who are without work, available for work, and whether or not they were actively looking for work. Table 6.2 outlines the activity status of the population aged 15 years and above by area and sex. The table shows that out of 912,763, 73.2 percent% are employed, and 26.8 percent are unemployed. The proportion of employed is higher in both urban and rural areas. Unemployment rate is high in urban areas (30.3) compared to rural areas (24.3%) A person is regarded as employed if he/ she had worked at least for one hour for pay, profit or family gain during that period or she/ he has job or business or other economic or farming activity that he / she will definitely return to. The proportion of unemployed females is higher in both urban and rural areas when compared with that of their male counterparts.

Table 6.2 Economically Active Population aged 15 years and above by activity status, sex and area, 2006 NIDS

		Number			Percent		
Area	Activity Status	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	Employed	667,888	330,113	336,770	73.2	69.4	77.3
	Unemployed	244,875	145,737	98,828	26.8	30.6	22.7
	Total	912,763	475,850	435,598	100	100	100
Urban	Employed	270,173	119,104	150,327	69.7	62.8	76.4
	Unemployed	117,408	70,638	46,461	30.3	37.2	23.6
	Total	387,581	189,742	196,788	100	100	100
Rural	Employed	397,715	211,008	186,443	75.7	73.8	78.1
	Unemployed	127,467	75,099	52,367	24.3	26.2	21.9
	Total	525,181	286,108	238,810	100	100	100

6.3 Employed persons by age

Figure 6.3 below shows the employed persons aged 15 years and above by age group and sex. The graph indicates a higher proportion of employed males in age group of 25-34 compared to female employed. On the other hand the proportion of employed females is higher in the age group of 40-54.



6.4 Employed persons by status

The status in employment refers to all persons of either sex, aged 15 years and above who are classified in one of the categories listed in Appendix I.

Table 6.4 shows that about 32 percent of all employed persons are in the private sector. About 16 percent are unpaid family workers (subsistence/communal). Slightly over 15percent are persons employed in the government or

parastatals. Commercial farmers with paid employees contribute the lowest proportion with 0.7 % of the employed population.

In terms of gender variations, females are mainly employed in private sector (27%), followed by those in the category of unpaid family workers (subsistence/communal) with 19.7% which means that about one out of every five females are unpaid family workers in the subsistence/communal farming sector. Males on the other hand are predominantly employed in private sector (36%), followed by those employed in government/parastatals (16%).
The table further reveals that slightly over 12% of all employed males are unpaid family workers (subsistence/communal). These are persons who work in the family farming business without pay.
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Table 6.4 Employed population aged 15 years and above by employment status and sex, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Employment Status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (with paid employees)	5,821	2,842	2,978	0.9	0.9	0.9
Subsistence/Communal Farmer (without paid employees)	77,742	45,626	32,037	11.6	13.8	9.5
Commercial Farmer (with paid employees)	4,681	1,061	3,620	0.7	0.3	1.1
Other employer (with paid employees)	14,387	6,070	8,317	2.2	1.8	2.5
Own Account Worker (without paid employees)	69,988	42,717	27,143	10.5	12.9	8.1
Employee (communal farms)	9,774	732	9,042	1.5	0.2	2.7
Employee (commercial Farms)	19,052	4,477	14,574	2.9	1.4	4.3
Employee (Government/Parastatal)	101,910	46,734	54,989	15.3	14.2	16.3
Employee (Private)	210,918	88,437	121,940	31.6	26.8	36.2
Unpaid family worker (Subsistence/Communal)	106,079	65,115	40,916	15.9	19.7	12.1
An unpaid family worker	35,887	21,249	14,638	5.4	6.4	4.3
Not Stated	11,647	5,051	6,574	1.7	1.5	2
Total	667,888	330,113	336,770	100	100	100

6.5 Employed persons by occupation

Table 6.5below shows that skilled agricultural and fishery workers is the largest occupational group (32.5%), followed by elementary occupations with 18.7percent which include labourers and other unskilled occupations. Craft and related trades worker constitute 14.7percent. The table further shows that armed forces recorded the lowest number of employed persons (1.0%). This is due to army barracks and camps which were not covered during the survey. The few that have been captured were found within individual households. There are significant differences between females and males in most occupations.

Women are more dominant in skilled agricultural and fishery workers (37.6%) and Clerks (6.7%). On the other hand, the higher proportion (27.7) of males is in skilled agricultural and fishery workers. Other occupations that are predominantly male-dominated are legislators, senior officials and managers and plant and machine operators.

Table 6.5 Employed population aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Armed Forces	6,424	1,473	4,951	1.0	0.4	1.5
Legislators, senior official and manager	14,409	5,148	9,261	2.2	1.6	2.7
Professionals	43,777	24,708	18,924	6.6	7.5	5.6
Technician and associate Professionals	25,445	12,016	13,356	3.8	3.6	4.0
Clerks	30,392	22,265	8,090	4.6	6.7	2.4
Services workers and shop and market workers	83,501	46,355	37,145	12.5	14.0	11.0
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers	217,282	124,095	93,139	32.5	37.6	27.7
Craft and Related trades workers	97,860	29,215	68,343	14.7	8.8	20.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	20,823	967	19,658	3.1	0.3	5.8
Elementary occupations	124,603	62,032	62,371	18.7	18.8	18.5
Not stated	3,372	1,839	1,533	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total	667,888	330,113	336,770	100	100	100

6.6 Employed persons by industry

The distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by industry is presented in Table 6.6. Private and Public service industry alone employs about 52 percent of all employed persons, whereas Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing record
33.2percent. the industry with the lowest proportion of employment is wholesale and retail trade contributing about 4percent of which majority are males. The table also shows that 58.4 percent of females work in private and public service industry compared to 45.3 percent of their male counterparts. The industrial sector of manufacturing, mining and electricity is mostly male dominated.

Table 6.6 Employed Population aged 15 years and above by industry and sex, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Industry	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	221,535	110,890	110,500	33.2	33.6	32.8
Manufacturing including mining, electricity	72,420	15,645	56,450	10.8	4.7	16.8
Wholesale and retail trade	24,561	8,981	15,580	3.7	2.7	4.6
Private and public service	345,833	192,662	152,636	51.8	58.4	45.3
Not stated	3,539	1,934	1,604	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total	667,888	330,113	336,770	100	100	100

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

6.7. Employed persons by educational attainment

Table 6.7 shows that 13.2 percent of the employed population have no formal education. It further shows that 41.4 percent of the employed population have completed primary education out of the total population employed 7.9 percent have completed tertiary education. There are no significant differences between education attainment for the employed female and male, with exception of primary education.

Table 6.7 Employed persons aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and sex, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Educational attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
No Education	87,896	41,055	46,788	13.2	12.4	13.9
Incomplete Primary school	122,244	58,448	63,641	18.3	17.7	18.9
Primary school	276,221	141,800	133,888	41.4	43.0	39.8
Secondary School	106,374	53,813	52,546	15.9	16.3	15.6
Tertiary	52,789	26,498	26,145	7.9	8.0	7.8
Not Stated	22,363	8,499	13,761	3.3	2.6	4.1
Total	667,888	330,113	336,770	100	100	100

6.8. Age Dependency ratio

Age dependency ratio is the proportion of the children aged (0 – 14) and elderly persons (65+) per 100 persons in the working age population (15 – 64) in a given area. It measures the indirect beneficiaries of employment creation as well as beneficiaries of products, services and community investment such as old age grants or children grants. Dependency is usually related to factor like fertility and mortality all of which contribute to its level in a particular community. Fertility leads to increase the population, while mortality especially infant mortality reduces the number of dependent children. This definition is adopted to allow for comparison with findings from Labour force survey which used 64 as the maximum age for working population instead of age 59.

Figure 6.8 depicts that there is a high dependence at the national level (79%). Relatively high dependency rates are found in the rural areas (98%) as well as in the regions of Ohangwena (120%), Omusati (101%), Kunene (100) and Oshikoto (96%). As expected dependency rate is low in urban areas (50%) as well as in Khomas (45%) and Erongo (48%) regions.

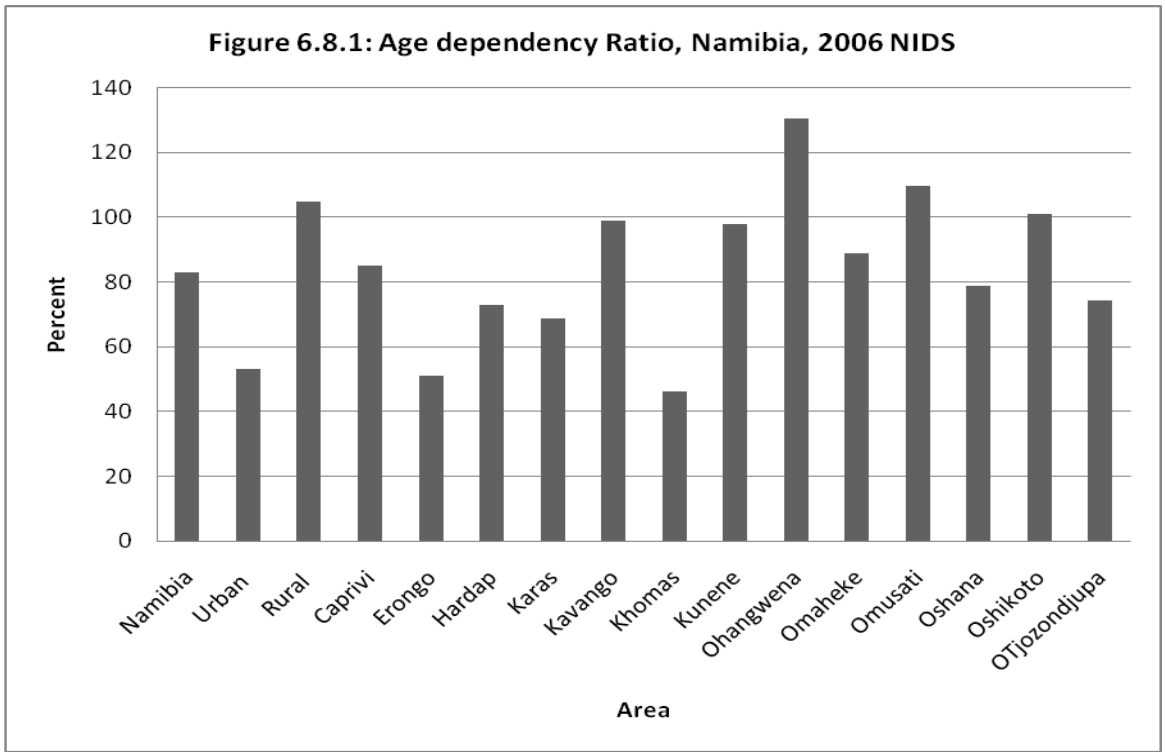
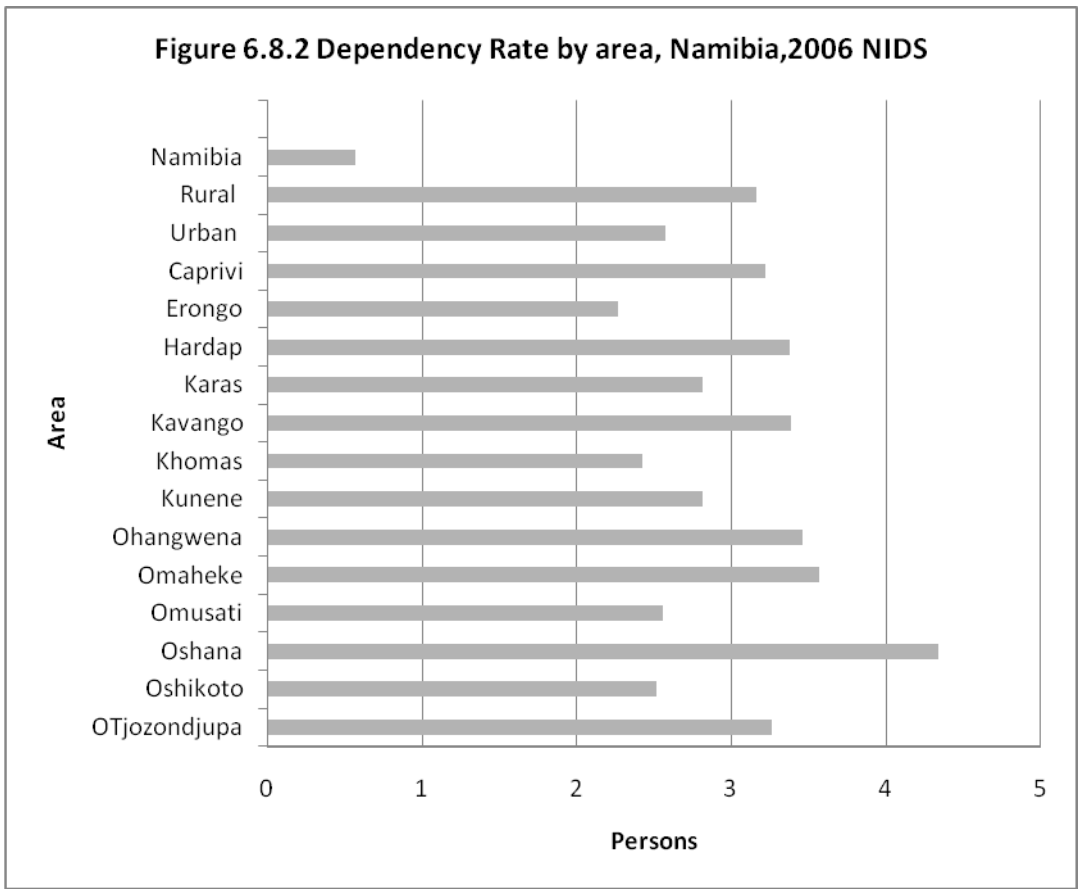


Figure 6.8 2 below gives another way of looking at dependency ration. In this case dependency ration is expressed as the ratio of the total population to the employed population in a given area.



6.9 Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate is the proportion of the unemployed persons in the labour force for a given population group, i.e. the number of unemployed persons divided by all people in the labour force in the same population group. Unemployment can be defined in a "broad" or "strict" sense, depending on the inclusion or exclusion of those seeking work.

Unemployment is defined as those persons without a job, available for work and seeking work. The strict definition of unemployment excludes those who are not actively looking for work at the time of the survey. In this analysis a "broad" definition was used, that is, those without a job, and available if offered regardless whether they were looking for work or not.

The rate of unemployment in Namibia according to the broad definition of unemployment is 27 %.

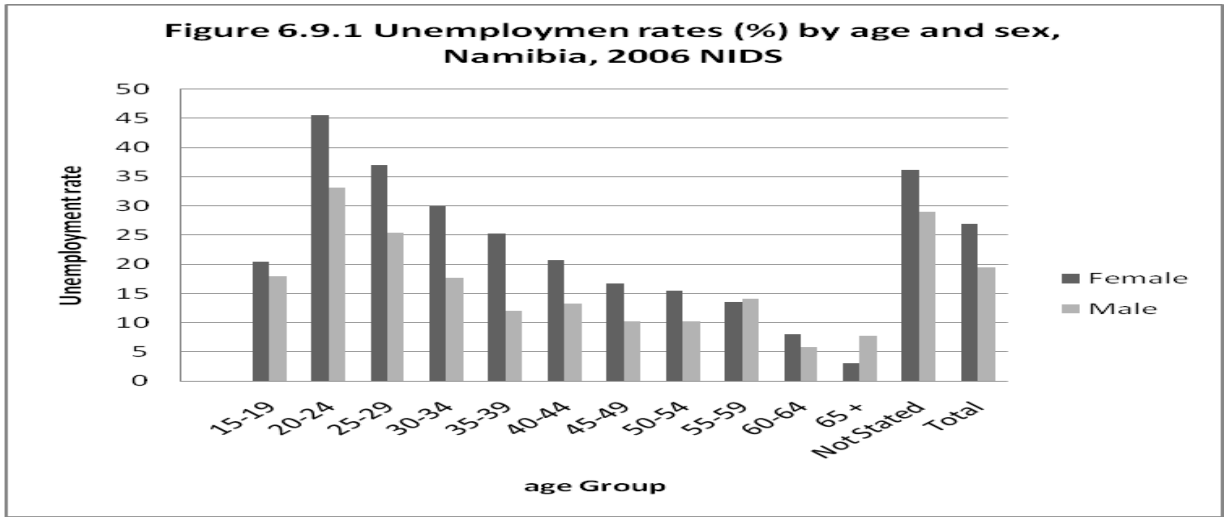
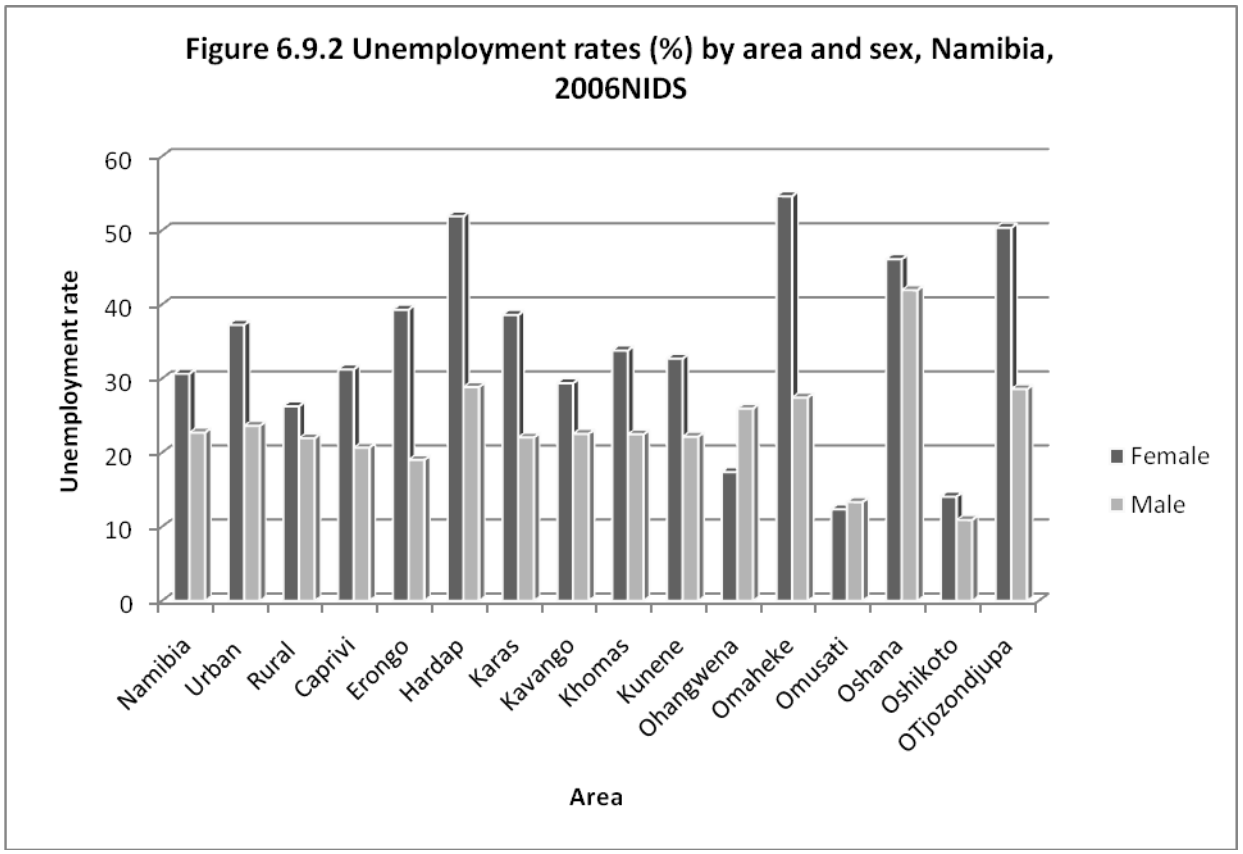


Figure 6.9.1 indicates significant differences over the unemployment rate by age for both sexes. Young people, notably females have the highest unemployment rates. The rate is highest (45%) for females at ages 20-24 years. At older ages 65 and above unemployment rate is significantly low, because people are normally on retirement by age 65.



Overall, women in Namibia have the highest unemployment rate (see Figure 6.9.2). Those in urban areas have higher unemployment rate compared to those in rural areas. Females in Omaheke, Hardap & Otjozondjupa regions have the highest unemployment rates of 55, 52 and 50 percents respectively. The highest unemployment rate for males' is recorded in Oshana region (42%).

Figure 6.9.3 below shows that unemployment rate is higher in urban areas (30%) compared to rural areas (24%). At regional level, unemployment rate is recorded high in Oshana (44.4%), followed by Hardap (39.2%), Omaheke (39.0%), and Otjozondjupa (38.7%). Oshikoto and Omusati regions have the lowest unemployment rates of 15 and 19 percent respectively.

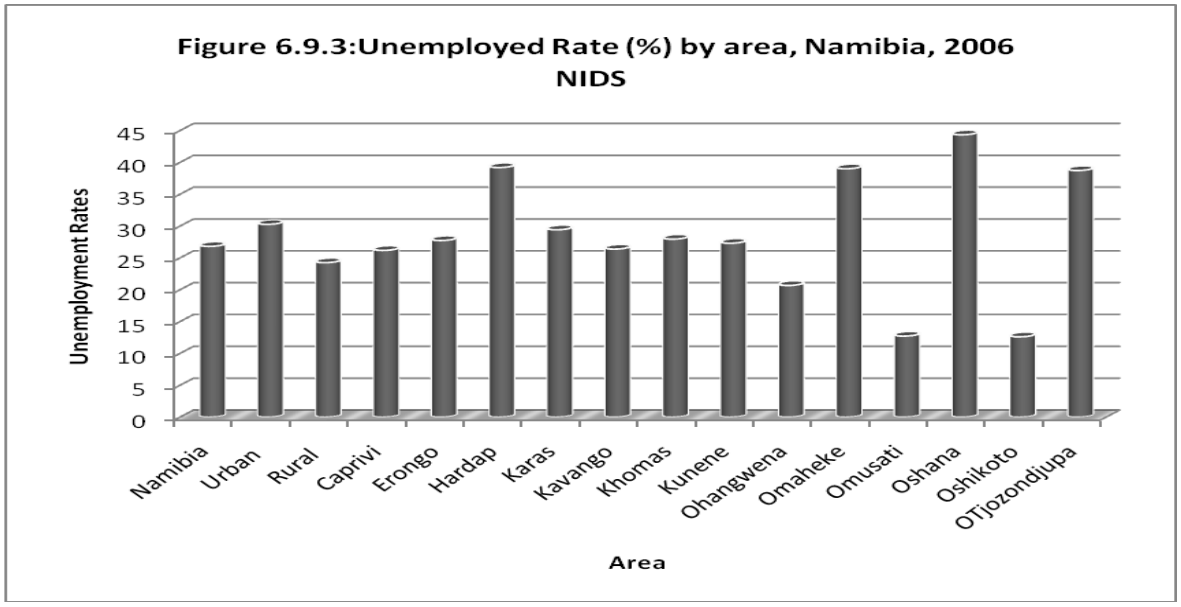


Table 6.9 Unemployed population aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and sex, Namibia, 2006 NIDS.

Educational attainment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
No Education	21,548	13,876	7,671	8.8	9.5	7.8
Incomplete Primary school	40,743	23,116	17,499	16.6	15.9	17.7
Primary	131,469	80,003	51,297	53.7	54.9	51.9
Secondary School	39,061	23,110	15,951	16.0	15.9	16.1
Tertiary	6,105	2,812	3,292	2.5	1.9	3.3
Not Stated	5,950	2,819	3,118	2.4	1.9	3.2
Total	244,875	145,737	98,828	100	100	100

Table 6.9 shows that more than 50Percent of unemployed persons for both sexes have attained primary level of education, while only 16percent of unemployed persons have attained secondary level of education. The proportion of unemployed persons with tertiary level of education is slightly above 2percent. However, it can be noted that females outnumber males in most categories with the exception of Tertiary education.

6.10 Population outside labour force

Persons who are outside the labour force are grouped into eight categories of which three are predominant. These are Student/scholar over 49%, Retired or too old to work (25%) and Homemaker/Housewife accounts for about 8%.

Table 6.10 Economically Inactive Population (Outside Labour Force) aged 15 years and above by activity status and sex, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Activity Status	Outside Labour force Population				Percent		
	Total	Female	Male	Not Stated	Total	Female	Male
Income Recipient	2,470	1,608	863	-	0.8	0.9	0.7
Retired or too old to Work	73,387	46,772	26,451	163	25.1	27.4	21.6
Student Or Scholar	144,275	71,274	72,940	61	49.3	41.8	59.7
Homemaker/ Housewife	23,235	22,225	946	64	7.9	13	0.8
Illness or unable to work	21,534	12,968	8,566	-	7.4	7.6	7
Severely Disabled	9,939	4,863	5,076	-	3.4	2.9	4.2
Severely Disabled	9,940	4,864	5,077	-	4.4	3.9	5.2
Too young to work	1,350	812	538	-	0.5	0.5	0.4
Others	2,316	1,606	710	-	0.8	0.9	0.6
Not stated	244	92	152	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	292,885	170,417	122,180	288	100	100	100

7. Household Composition and Characteristics

The survey defines a private household as a group of people related or unrelated, who live in the same dwelling unit and share or have common catering arrangements. A person who lives alone and caters for him/herself forms a one-person household. This chapter presents data on average size of households, relationship to the head of household, access to communication facilities, main language spoken in the household and main source of income.

7.1 Average household size

The average household size is a summary measure that gives a number of persons in the household and is given by the total number of population over the total number of households in a given area at a particular point in time. Table 7.1 below gives the estimated number of households and household population. The table further shows the average household sizes by area. The average household size in Namibia is 5 persons. In urban areas the average household size is 4 persons, where as in rural areas it is more than 5 persons. It is further observed that most of the regions in the north and north eastern part of the country have relatively larger households compared those in the south. The average household size in both Kavango and Ohangwena regions is above 6 persons. Erongo, Karas, Khomas and Omaheke are the only regions with an average household size below 4 persons.

Table 7.1 Average Household size by area, 2006 NIDS

Area	Households	Population	Average Household size
Namibia	419,804	1,952,454	4.7
Urban	179,603	695,268	3.9
Rural	240,202	1,257,186	5.2
Caprivi	19,270	85,224	4.4
Erongo	42,801	134,966	3.2
Hardap	17,832	74,495	4.2
Karas	16,788	64,872	3.9
Kavango	34,111	237,657	7.0
Khomas	77,604	301,050	3.9
Kunene	16,236	76,329	4.7
Ohangwena	40,174	247,103	6.2
Omaheke	15,885	60,773	3.8
Omusati	42,044	224,256	5.3
Oshana	34,366	159,827	4.7
Oshikoto	31,626	161,102	5.1
Otjozondjupa	31,069	124,800	4.0

7.2 Household composition

In order to determine the composition of a household, the relationship to the head of the household is taken into consideration. Table 7.2.1 indicates that households in Namibia are predominant with son or daughter to the head of household. It is estimated that out of 419 804 households in Namibia 18 percent are headed by females.

Tables 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 present the urban and rural household populations by relationship to the head/spouse. In both urban and rural areas, children of the head/spouse are still the predominant group with 33 and 31 percent respectively. The proportion of other relatives to the head/spouse is relatively higher in urban (16.9%) than in the rural areas (13.6%). The proportion of the parent of head/spouse is the lowest in both urban/rural with 0.6 percent.

Table 7.2.1 Household Population by sex and relationship to head of household, Namibia, NIDS, 2006

Relationship	Number				Percent			
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male	Not stated
Head	419804	180686	238433	685	21.5	17.7	25.8	16.6
Spouse	167537	151014	16404	119	8.6	14.8	1.8	2.9
Son/daughter of head/spouse	618726	318236	299053	1437	31.7	31.1	32.3	34.7
Son/daughter in law of head/spouse	19047	11245	7774	28	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7
Grand child of head/spouse	350286	171266	178518	501	17.9	16.7	19.3	12.1
Parent of head/spouse	11550	9535	2014	-	0.6	0.9	0.2	-
Other relative of head/spouse	289031	144470	144180	381	14.8	14.1	15.6	9.2
Domestic worker non-relative	11718	5935	5656	128	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.1
Other non-relative	53067	25717	26993	358	2.7	2.5	2.9	8.6
Not Stated	11689	5408	5778	503	0.6	0.5	0.6	12.1
Total	1952454	1023511	924804	4139	100	100	100	100

Table 7.2.2 Urban Household Population by sex and relationship to head of household, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Relationship	Number				Percent			
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male	Not stated
Head	179603	67875	111308	419	25.8	19.3	32.7	16.4
Spouse	75654	66113	9481	60	10.9	18.8	2.8	2.4
Son/daughter of head/spouse	227929	115925	110676	1327	32.8	32.9	32.5	52.0
Son/daughter in law of head/spouse	8325	4796	3529	-	1.2	1.4	1.0	-
Grand child of head/spouse	45518	20761	24608	148	6.5	5.9	7.2	5.8
Parent of head/spouse	3894	2918	976	-	0.6	0.8	0.3	-
Other relative of head/spouse	117627	54566	62797	264	16.9	15.5	18.4	10.4
Domestic worker non-relative	4253	3415	710	128	0.6	1.0	0.2	5.0
Other non-relative	29108	14009	14977	122	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.8
Not Stated	3357	1531	1743	82	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.2
Total	695268	351911	340806	2551	100	100	100	100

Table 7.2.3: Rural Household Population by sex and relationship to head of household, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Relationship	Number				Percent			
	Total	Female	Male	Not stated	Total	Female	Male	Not stated
Head	240202	112811	127125	266	19.1	16.8	21.8	16.7
Spouse	91883	84900	6923	59	7.3	12.6	1.2	3.7
Son/daughter of head/spouse	390797	202311	188377	109	31.1	30.1	32.3	6.9
Son/daughter in law of head/spouse	10722	6449	4244	28	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.8
Grand child of head/spouse	304768	150505	153910	353	24.2	22.4	26.4	22.2
Parent of head/spouse	7655	6617	1038	-	0.6	1.0	0.2	-
Other relative of head/spouse	171404	89904	81383	116	13.6	13.4	13.9	7.3
Domestic worker non-relative	7465	2520	4946	-	0.6	0.4	0.8	-
Other non-relative	23959	11708	12016	235	1.9	1.7	2.1	14.8
Not Stated	8332	3876	4035	421	0.7	0.6	0.7	26.5
Total	1257186	671600	583998	1588	100	100	100	100

Table 7.2.4 shows the distribution of households by area and sex of the head of household. It can be observed that, for the country as a whole, more households are headed by males (57%). The proportion of male-headed households is relatively higher in urban (62%) than in rural (38%) areas. The sex of the household head varies significantly between the regions. The northern regions of Ohangwena, Omusati, Caprivi, Oshana and Oshikoto are the only regions where the proportion of the female headed households with more than 50 percent.

Table 7.2.4 Number and percent of households by area and sex of head of household, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Total Number of Households	Number of Households headed by			Percent	
		Female	Male	Not Stated	Female	Male
Namibia	419,804	180,686	238,433	685	43.0	56.8
Urban	179,603	67,875	111,308	419	37.8	62.0
Rural	240,202	112,811	127,125	266	47.0	52.9
Caprivi	19,270	9,778	9,476	15	50.7	49.2
Erongo	42,801	13,551	29,216	34	31.7	68.3
Hardap	17,832	6,312	11,505	14	35.4	64.5
Karas	16,788	5,626	11,116	45	33.5	66.2
Kavango	34,111	13,295	20,773	44	39.0	60.9
Khomas	77,604	27,193	50,124	287	35.0	64.6
Kunene	16,236	5,845	10,360	30	36.0	63.8
Ohangwena	40,174	24,376	15,798	-	60.7	39.3
Omaheke	15,885	5,707	10,178	-	35.9	64.1
Omusati	42,044	24,625	17,418	-	58.6	41.4
Oshana	34,366	18,795	15,571	-	54.7	45.3
Oshikoto	31,626	16,109	15,357	161	50.9	48.6
Otjozondjupa	31,069	9,473	21,541	54	30.5	69.3

Table 7.2.5 below indicates that only 0.1 percent of households are headed by children under the age of 15, followed by those age 60 years and above with 23.9 percent, while most households are headed by those in the age group of 15-59 with 76 percent.

Table 7.2.5 Percent distribution of head of households by broad age group, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Age group of head	Number of households	Percent
12 – 14	353	0.1
15-59	319,131	76.0
60+	100,320	23.9
Total	419,804	100.0

7.3 Access to means of communication

Worldwide, information and communication technology (ICT) is developing at an impressive rate. Access to ICT can lead to a significant impact on information sharing for instance on education, entertainment, health and lifestyle and business expansion, through either print media or internet, radio, TV etc.
During the Survey l households were asked their accessibility to means of communication. These included television, radio, newspapers, telephone and computer/computer with internet.

Table 7.3 below presents the percentage of households with access to these communication facilities. It is observed that radio is the common means of communication in Namibia whereas access to computer is the lowest. The same trend is observed for Urban and Rural as well as at regional level.

Table 7.3 Number and Percent distribution of households with access to selected communication facilities by area, Namibia 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of households	TV	Radio	Reading Newspaper Daily	Reading Newspaper Occasionally	Use Telephone-ne	Use Cell phone	Computer no internet	Computer with internet
Namibia	419,804	43.8	87.5	18.7	45.9	37.5	68.4	12.2	12.3
Urban	179,603	74.1	90.5	37.9	56.4	56.1	88.3	23.4	24.4
Rural	240,202	21.2	85.2	4.4	38.1	23.6	53.5	3.9	3.3
Caprivi	19,270	36.3	93.0	11.4	45.4	25.4	53.3	3.2	4.3
Erongo	42,801	76.4	92.3	33.3	56.8	78.6	90.1	26.4	31.8
Hardap	17,832	57.6	84.9	14.0	48.0	66.8	52.7	10.3	8.3
Karas	16,788	64.0	90.0	24.1	52.5	64.9	63.3	16.7	15.0
Kavango	34,111	19.1	67.2	5.2	27.1	13.9	36.8	2.7	1.6
Khomas	77,604	72.9	91.3	47.1	51.5	50.6	90.9	26.0	27.1
Kunene	16,236	26.9	88.4	7.7	38.5	28.7	35.5	5.4	4.5
Ohangwena	40,174	18.3	90.9	7.0	34.2	8.4	67.9	1.6	1.6
Omaheke	15,885	22.6	80.9	6.6	27.3	50.5	29.7	5.4	3.0
Omusati	42,044	9.5	83.6	3.0	36.0	8.8	60.9	1.5	1.1
Oshana	34,366	46.4	92.1	12.4	64.6	38.2	81.9	17.2	15.0
Oshikoto	31,626	32.0	92.3	8.7	57.5	25.1	80.0	8.8	8.5
Otjozondjupa	31,069	47.7	84.0	12.7	43.2	36.0	58.8	6.3	4.8

7.4 Main language spoken in the household

A question was asked on language usually spoken or mostly spoken at home. This should not be confused with languages in which people are literate. The former refers to the language which household members mostly use to communicate to each other while at home. Table 7.4 indicates the distribution of households by main language spoken. Oshiwambo is the most spoken language at home in the country, with 46.2 percent of the households communicating in it. Nama/Damara and Afrikaans are the next two most commonly spoken languages at home with about 12 percent for both languages.

Table 7.4 Distribution of households by main language spoken, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Main Language	Number of Households	Percent
San Languages	3,668	0.9
Caprivi Languages	20,602	4.9
Otjiherero Languages	37,260	8.9
Kavango Languages	40,149	9.6
Nama/Damara Languages	52,097	12.4
Oshiwambo Languages	194,073	46.2
Tswana Languages	2,218	0.5
Afrikaans Languages	48,157	11.5
European Languages	3,105	0.7
English	11,517	2.7
German	4,361	1.0
Other African languages	1,461	0.3
Other languages	188	0.0
Not Stated	951	0.2
Total	419,804	100

7.5 Main source of household income

Household source of income is one of the important aspects that measure the quality of life for household's members. Table 7.5 below presents the distribution of households by their main source of income. The table shows wages and a salary is the most common main source of income for households in Namibia (47%). Farming (42%) is the main source of income for households in rural areas, while wages and salaries were reported as the main source of income for most households in Urban (73%) areas. At regional level, farming is the leading source of income with 72 percent of households in Omusati region depends on farming followed 45 percent in Kavango region and 40 percent in Ohangwena region.

Predominantly more households in central and southern regions of Namibia such as Khomas (79%), Erongo (68%), Hardap (64%) and Karas (66%) reported wages and salaries as their main source of income. A significant number of households in Ohangwena (25%) and Oshikoto (16%) regions depend on old-age pension as the main source of income.

Table 7.5 Number and Percent distribution of households by main source of income and area, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of households	Farming	Business activities non farming	Wages and Salaries	Old-age pension	Cash remittance	Old-age pension (retirement)	orphans' grant	Disability grant	Others, specify
Namibia	419,804	24.6	8.1	46.9	9.6	5.7	2.6	0.5	0.6	1.0
Urban	179,603	1.6	10.9	73.2	3.3	6.1	2.6	0.3	0.4	1.4
Rural	240,202	41.8	6.1	27.2	14.3	5.5	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Caprivi	19,270	20.7	18.6	35.4	9.3	9.1	3.1	0.6	1.9	1.1
Erongo	42,801	2.1	11.5	68.4	5.0	5.6	5.1	0.0	0.1	1.1
Hardap	17,832	4.6	4.7	63.6	10.8	8.8	5.1	0.8	1.0	0.4
Karas	16,788	8.6	1.5	65.9	10.7	8.3	2.7	0.8	1.1	0.4
Kavango	34,111	45.1	7.3	28.9	10.1	4.1	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.7
Khomas	77,604	1.1	10.0	79.2	2.1	4.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.6
Kunene	16,236	35.0	6.7	40.2	8.2	5.3	1.3	0.2	1.4	1.3
Ohangwena	40,174	39.7	7.7	14.6	24.7	7.9	2.7	1.4	0.9	0.4
Omaheke	15,885	24.8	3.5	43.5	12.4	8.4	4.3	0.4	1.0	1.8
Omusati	42,044	71.6	4.3	12.0	7.5	1.2	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.5
Oshana	34,366	26.2	11.8	37.7	10.8	9.3	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.7
Oshikoto	31,626	38.7	5.1	31.7	16.3	4.0	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.6
Otjozondjupa	31,069	9.7	6.3	63.6	7.3	6.3	2.8	0.5	1.0	2.3

8. Housing Conditions

Housing is one of the basic human needs that have a significant impact on health, welfare, social attitude and economic productivity of an individual. It is also the indicator for the living standard of people in the society. This chapter provides information on housing conditions, household sanitation, access to services and amenities available to household.

8.1 Types of housing units

The estimated number of dwellings in which people reside is 419 804, of which -- percent are located in urban areas and -- percent are in rural areas.

Table 8.1 shows that traditional dwellings and detached/semi-detached houses are predominant in Namibia, with 41.2 percent and 38.3 percent respectively. It is estimated that in Namibia12.6 percent of the households are improvised housing units. The lowest type of housing unit in Namibia is flats with 4.2 percent.

Detached and semi-detached dwellings make up 65 percent of all housing units within urban areas as compared to 18 percent in rural areas. Traditional dwellings are the most common housing units in rural areas constituting 70.7 percent of the households. Improvised housing units (shacks) are also one of the common dwellings in urban areas with 20.1 percent households while the corresponding percentage for rural area is only 7 percent.

At regional level, traditional dwellings dominate in northern regions of Ohangwena (91.3%), Omusati (87.5%), Kavango (86.1%), Caprivi (73.4%), and Oshikoto (68.7%). Detached/semidetached housing units are more common in Hardap (75.8%), Karas (70.3%) and Khomas (63.5%) regions.

Table 8.1 Number and Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit and area, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of households	Detached, semi detached House	Flats	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit (shack)	Other
Namibia	419,804	38.3	4.2	41.2	12.6	3.5
Urban	179,603	65.0	7.7	1.9	20.1	5.3
Rural	240,202	18.4	1.6	70.7	7.0	2.2
Caprivi	19,270	12.0	0.8	73.4	0.7	13.1
Erongo	42,801	61.0	5.3	1.8	24.5	7.0
Hardap	17,832	75.8	4.1	0.4	17.3	2.2
Karas	16,788	70.3	5.6	3.1	18.0	2.9
Kavango	34,111	10.4	1.1	86.1	0.9	1.3
Khomas	77,604	63.5	8.3	0.5	24.6	2.9
Kunene	16,236	32.9	4.5	47.8	10.1	4.6
Ohangwena	40,174	5.4	1.2	91.3	0.7	1.3
Omaheke	15,885	50.3	1.8	28.8	17.4	1.5
Omusati	42,044	8.9	1.7	87.5	0.8	1.0
Oshana	34,366	30.7	8.7	50.7	5.0	4.8
Oshikoto	31,626	21.9	2.9	68.7	4.9	1.4
Otjozondjupa	31,069	56.7	1.6	9.3	27.3	5.0

8.2 Type of tenure

Table 8.2 present the information on tenure by area. The table shows that 63.1 percent of housing units are occupied by owners without mortgage. The same trend is observed in rural areas (78.1%) and urban areas (43.2%).
At regional level, the owner occupied without mortgage is the most dominating type of tenure.

Table 8.2 Number and Percent distribution of households by type of Tenure and area, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of households	Rented (not tied to the job)	Owner occupied (with mortgage)	Owner occupied (without mortgage)	Rent free (not owner occupied)	Provided by employer	Other
Namibia	419,804	9.7	12.8	63.1	4.8	9.0	0.3
Urban	179,603	20.4	24.8	43.2	4.9	6.2	0.3
Rural	240,202	1.7	3.9	78.1	4.8	11.1	0.3
Caprivi	19,270	3.1	8.4	80.4	3.3	4.1	0.7
Erongo	42,801	25.7	24.5	31.4	10.2	7.6	0.3
Hardap	17,832	6.4	16.5	51.9	3.7	20.7	0.7
Karas	16,788	12.4	14.5	39.3	7.3	26.1	0.0
Kavango	34,111	0.9	5.9	90.2	0.2	2.5	0.0
Khomas	77,604	18.8	25.2	45.1	3.1	7.0	0.4
Kunene	16,236	5.4	8.1	66.6	2.3	17.2	0.3
Ohangwena	40,174	1.3	6.2	81.7	9.2	1.6	0.0
Omaheke	15,885	2.2	9.4	67.0	9.8	11.4	0.0
Omusati	42,044	1.5	2.4	92.7	0.7	2.4	0.2
Oshana	34,366	10.9	6.0	75.2	3.9	3.5	0.3
Oshikoto	31,626	10.3	3.8	72.5	5.4	7.6	0.2
Otjozondjupa	31,069	5.4	16.6	40.4	6.4	30.2	0.7

8.3 Materials used for construction

Information on the main materials used for construction of roofs, walls and floors are given in Tables 8.3.1 to 8.3.3. It can be seen from Table 8.3.1 that the most commonly used material for roofing in the country are corrugated iron sheets with 54.7 percent and thatch, grass with 33.4 percent. Corrugated iron sheet are mostly found in urban areas while thatch, grass can be found in rural areas.

At regional level, dwellings with corrugated iron sheets predominate in Hardap (97.4%), Khomas (95.9%), and Omaheke (95.5%). Dwellings whose roofs are constructed from thatched grass are most commonly found in Ohangwena (86.5%), and Omusati (72.8%). In Erongo region 50.4% dwellings have roofs covered with asbestos sheets.

Table 8.3.1 Number and Percent distribution of households by main materials used for roof by area, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of Households	Corrugated-iron sheet	Asbestos sheets	Brick tiles	Slate	Wood covered with method	Thatch, grass	Sticks, mud and cow-dung	Other
Namibia	419,804	54.7	6.4	1.4	0.5	1.8	33.4	0.8	0.8
Urban	179,603	76.6	14.1	2.6	1.1	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.3
Rural	240,202	38.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	57.8	1.3	0.5
Caprivi	19,270	32.9	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	64.4	0.5	0.0
Erongo	42,801	20.0	50.4	7.0	3.4	13.7	0.8	0.2	4.3
Hardap	17,832	97.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Karas	16,788	84.6	9.6	1.1	0.7	0.3	3.4	0.0	0.1
Kavango	34,111	30.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	66.8	1.5	0.0
Khomas	77,604	95.9	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7
Kunene	16,236	73.3	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	10.4	11.3	2.4
Ohangwena	40,174	12.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	86.5	0.1	0.0
Omaheke	15,885	95.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	1.5
Omusati	42,044	24.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.9	72.8	0.1	0.0
Oshana	34,366	52.8	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.0	43.3	0.0	0.0
Oshikoto	31,626	33.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	64.6	0.4	0.2
Otjozondjupa	31,069	87.4	4.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	4.8	1.5	0.8

Table 8.3.2 shows that cement is the most common material used for the floor with 48.3 percent. The predominant use for the floor in urban areas is 74.4 percent, whereas in rural areas sand (48.1%) is the common material used for the floor.

There are significant differences within the regions. Dwellings with cement floors predominate in the central and southern regions while floors made of sand and mud/clay are the most common for dwellings in the northern regions.

Table 8.3.2 Number and Percent distribution of households by main materials used for the floor by area, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area		Sand	Cement	Mud/Clay	Other
Namibia	419,804	36.9	48.3	12.8	1.8
Urban	179,603	21.8	74.4	2.0	1.5
Rural	240,202	48.1	28.9	20.8	1.9
Caprivi	19,270	7.7	21.5	70.5	0.4
Erongo	42,801	20.3	77.5	0.4	1.1
Hardap	17,832	26.6	72.1	0.2	0.6
Karas	16,788	16.4	78.6	2.9	2.1
Kavango	34,111	37.9	16.6	44.8	0.5
Khomas	77,604	26.1	71.2	0.0	2.5
Kunene	16,236	18.3	46.7	15.0	19.4
Ohangwena	40,174	51.6	15.1	33.0	0.2
Omaheke	15,885	25.0	66.9	5.2	2.7
Omusati	42,044	68.6	20.7	10.4	0.0
Oshana	34,366	52.5	44.5	2.7	0.1
Oshikoto	31,626	65.3	29.6	4.5	0.2
Otjozondjupa	31,069	28.0	67.6	2.5	1.8

The Table 8.3.3 below shows the material used for construction of walls. It indicates that about 40 percent of the household walls are made of cement blocks/bricks while 25.8 percent are with walls made of wooden poles, sticks and grass. In urban areas, cement blocks/bricks (67.1%) and corrugated iron sheets (21.8%) are the dominating material used for construction of walls. On the other hand, in rural areas wooden poles, sticks and grass (42.9%) seems to be the most commonly used materials.

Walls constructed from cement blocks/bricks predominate in the central and the southern regions. It further shows that, dwellings with walls constructed from wooden poles, sticks and grass are common in the regions of Ohangwena (82.1%), Omusati (61.9%), and Oshikoto (60.4%).

Table 8.3.3 Number and Percent distribution of households by main materials used for the walls and area, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of households	Cement blocks/ bricks	Burnt bricks/ Face bricks	Mud/ Clay bricks	Corrugated - iron sheets	Prefab	Wooden poles. sticks and grass	Sticks, mud, and cow-dung	Other,
Namibia	419,804	39.5	0.7	6.6	15.6	1.8	25.8	8.7	1.1
Urban	179,603	67.1	0.6	1.7	21.8	3.6	2.8	1.4	1.0
Rural	240,202	18.9	0.8	10.2	11.0	0.6	42.9	14.1	1.2
Caprivi	19,270	12.9	0.1	39.2	0.6	1.1	5.1	40.5	0.3
Erongo	42,801	66.6	0.6	0.6	6.1	12.1	10.6	0.8	2.6
Hardap	17,832	56.2	0.6	0.2	39.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Karas	16,788	64.3	2.2	2.0	22.5	2.7	4.2	0.0	2.1
Kavango	34,111	11.3	0.5	22.5	2.4	0.4	26.0	36.4	0.4
Khomas	77,604	64.8	0.4	1.5	31.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3
Kunene	16,236	32.0	0.2	2.6	11.2	0.4	5.0	45.1	3.2
Ohangwena	40,174	6.4	0.1	0.5	2.4	0.2	82.1	6.0	2.2
Omaheke	15,885	36.7	1.5	5.5	36.4	2.5	2.4	13.7	1.3
Omusati	42,044	20.2	0.4	11.6	3.6	0.0	61.9	2.2	0.0
Oshana	34,366	39.0	0.7	4.1	15.6	0.2	36.6	2.8	0.5
Oshikoto	31,626	25.8	0.2	5.6	7.0	0.0	60.4	0.2	0.7
Otjozondjupa	31,069	52.6	3.5	3.1	28.7	0.9	3.3	6.2	0.9

8.4 Source of energy used for cooking, lighting and heating

Tables 8.4.1 to 8.4.3 present the percent distribution of households by sources of energy for cooking, lighting and heating.

Table 8.4.1 indicates that about 3 out of 5 households in Namibia rely on wood and charcoal from wood for cooking. This proportion is higher in rural areas (close to 9 out of 10) than in urban areas (only 1 out of 5). More than half of the households in urban areas rely on electricity for cooking.

The table further shows that about 2 out of 3of the households in Erongo and Khomas regions use electricity for cooking, whereas the rest of the regions mainly use wood and charcoal from wood for cooking purposes.

Table 8.4.1 Number and Percent of households by source of energy for cooking, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of Households	Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal coal	Solar	No cooking	Other,
Namibia	419,804	31.1	5.3	57.1	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Urban	179,603	62.9	11.2	15.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Rural	240,202	7.3	0.8	88.5	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Caprivi	19,270	6.4	0.2	90.8	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erongo	42,801	74.3	5.0	12.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hardap	17,832	45.6	1.8	47.3	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karas	16,788	37.5	1.7	36.1	24.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kavango	34,111	7.0	0.7	89.8	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Khomas	77,604	66.9	18.9	6.2	7.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Kunene	16,236	9.8	0.8	85.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Ohangwena	40,174	5.3	0.9	92.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Omaheke	15,885	11.8	0.5	79.5	8.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Omusati	42,044	5.6	0.9	91.9	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Oshana	34,366	19.3	7.7	58.7	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Oshikoto	31,626	14.8	1.0	79.9	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Otjozondjupa	31,069	30.9	1.5	61.0	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8.4.2 shows that both electricity and the candle are the main sources of energy used for lighting. Four out of five of the households in Namibia utilise these two sources. The results reveal that about 73 percent of the households in the urban areas use electricity for lighting, while a small proportion of 13.9 percent is in rural areas. Most rural households rely on the candle (54.1%) and paraffin (19.5%) for lighting purposes.

Table 8.4.2 Number and Percent of households by source of energy for lighting, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of Households	Electricity	Paraffin	Candle	Gas	Solar	Wood	Other
Namibia	419,804	39.4	13.6	39.6	0.1	0.5	5.9	0.4
Urban	179,603	73.4	5.8	20.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Rural	240,202	13.9	19.5	54.1	0.1	0.9	10.3	0.8
Caprivi	19,270	16.3	6.9	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Erongo	42,801	77.1	8.3	13.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Hardap	17,832	63.1	10.0	25.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Karas	16,788	58.9	11.6	27.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.0
Kavango	34,111	17.9	1.3	66.8	0.1	0.5	13.1	0.0
Khomas	77,604	72.1	7.3	19.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kunene	16,236	26.7	20.1	29.2	0.4	0.8	19.8	3.0
Ohangwena	40,174	7.1	13.1	67.9	0.0	0.7	10.7	0.1
Omaheke	15,885	23.4	37.1	32.5	0.1	1.2	1.6	3.9
Omusati	42,044	6.9	26.0	45.6	0.0	0.3	20.5	0.4
Oshana	34,366	28.2	19.3	49.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.3
Oshikoto	31,626	21.1	13.8	52.7	0.0	0.9	9.7	0.7
Otjozondjupa	31,069	51.3	20.1	26.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.5

Table 8.4.3 shows that 38.6 percent of the households in the Namibia use wood or charcoal from wood to heat their dwellings, while 36.4 percent do not heat their dwellings. In urban areas 43.1 percent of the households use electricity for heating, while more than half of the households in rural areas use wood/charcoal from wood for heating purposes.

Most of the households in Khomas and Erongo use electricity for heating purposes with 54.4 and 31.6 percent respectively. It is further noted that above 70 percent of households in Kavango, and Omusati regions depends mainly on wood/ charcoal from wood for heating purposes. More than half of the households in Erongo and Oshikoto regions do not heat their dwellings.

Table 8.4.3 Number and Percent of households by source of energy for heating, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of Households	Electricity	Paraffin	Wood/Charcoal from wood	Gas	Charcoal-coal	Solar	No heating	Other,
Namibia	419,804	21.1	1.9	38.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	36.4	0.3
Urban	179,603	43.1	3.1	11.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	39.4	0.5
Rural	240,202	4.8	0.9	58.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	34.1	0.1
Caprivi	19,270	3.0	0.3	51.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	43.7	0.1
Erongo	42,801	31.6	0.4	7.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	58.8	0.4
Hardap	17,832	24.4	0.3	26.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	46.6	0.0
Karas	16,788	25.3	0.4	30.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	42.7	0.0
Kavango	34,111	6.3	0.3	76.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	14.9	0.0
Khomas	77,604	54.4	5.4	7.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	29.7	0.8
Kunene	16,236	5.6	0.9	57.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	35.2	0.2
Ohangwena	40,174	3.0	0.7	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	48.9	0.0
Omaheke	15,885	10.1	0.7	37.7	1.5	1.4	0.2	48.1	0.2
Omusati	42,044	4.3	1.8	76.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	16.5	0.1
Oshana	34,366	16.9	3.8	36.9	4.5	0.0	0.1	37.0	0.6
Oshikoto	31,626	7.8	0.3	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.1	0.1
Otjozondjupa	31,069	25.3	1.5	53.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	17.3	0.2

8.5 Main source of drinking and cooking water

The percent distribution of households by source of water for drinking and cooking during the rain and dry season is presented on Table 8.5.1 and 8.5.2. For public health purposes, water from pipes and boreholes except those with open tanks are regarded as safe for drinking and cooking.

Table 8.5.1 and 8.5.2 below indicates that 74.5 percent and 83.2 percent of households use safe water for drinking during rainy and dry season respectively.
The tables further indicate that, almost all households in urban areas have access to safe source of drinking and cooking water during both seasons. However, in rural areas 56.3 percent of households have access to safe water source during rainy season and this increase to 72.4 during dry season.

At regional level, over 90 percent of households in Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas and Otjozondjupa have access to safe water for drinking and cooking during both seasons. It can be noted that in Oshana during the rainy season safe water usage is at 78.5 percent but dry season it increases to 94.5 percent.

Table 8.5.1 Number and Percent of households by source of drinking and cooking water, during rainy season in Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of households	Piped Water Within	Public Pipe	Safe borehole	**Safe Water**	River, Streams, Dams, Canals	Other
Namibia	419,804	50.1	18.3	6.2	**74.5**	15.4	9.8
Urban	179,603	78.8	19.8	0.3	**98.9**	0.2	0.6
Rural	240,202	28.6	17.2	10.6	**56.3**	26.7	16.8
Caprivi	19,270	14.7	33.5	27.1	**75.4**	18.4	6.3
Erongo	42,801	86.9	8.7	2.1	**97.6**	1.0	1.0
Hardap	17,832	65.6	21.0	8.4	**95.1**	1.9	2.7
Karas	16,788	83.7	7.9	4.5	**96.1**	3.4	0.6
Kavango	34,111	29.5	16.6	21.5	**67.6**	26.4	5.5
Khomas	77,604	71.0	26.5	1.2	**98.8**	0.2	0.6
Kunene	16,236	38.4	10.3	10.5	**59.2**	28.4	11.8
Ohangwena	40,174	13.9	13.4	5.7	**33.0**	54.4	12.6
Omaheke	15,885	64.4	11.4	12.8	**88.6**	1.7	9.7
Omusati	42,044	14.7	16.4	1.9	**33.0**	21.4	45.5
Oshana	34,366	55.2	23.1	0.3	**78.5**	14.1	6.9
Oshikoto	31,626	31.3	15.8	3.8	**50.9**	30.5	18.4
Otjozondjupa	31,069	71.2	21.3	3.4	**95.9**	1.2	2.7

Table 8.5.2 Number and Percentage of households by source of drinking and cooking water during dry season, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of households	Piped Water Within	Public Pipe	Safe borehole	Safe water	River, Streams, Dams, Canals	Other
Namibia	419,804	51.5	25.8	6.5	**83.8**	7.7	8.4
Urban	179,603	79.1	19.6	0.3	**99.0**	0.3	0.5
Rural	240,202	30.9	30.4	11.1	**72.4**	13.2	14.2
Caprivi	19,270	14.7	35.0	26.4	**76.1**	17.9	5.9
Erongo	42,801	87.5	8.4	2.1	**98.0**	1.0	0.9
Hardap	17,832	65.8	20.6	8.3	**94.8**	2.2	2.9
Karas	16,788	83.7	7.9	4.5	**96.1**	3.4	0.6
Kavango	34,111	29.4	17.0	21.6	**68.0**	26.6	5.2
Khomas	77,604	71.0	26.3	1.3	**98.7**	0.3	0.7
Kunene	16,236	39.0	11.2	14.8	**64.9**	16.1	18.7
Ohangwena	40,174	19.4	31.1	5.6	**56.0**	17.5	26.5
Omaheke	15,885	64.9	11.5	12.8	**89.2**	1.3	9.3
Omusati	42,044	17.3	48.9	2.9	**69.0**	12.1	18.7
Oshana	34,366	58.1	36.1	0.3	**94.5**	3.2	2.1
Oshikoto	31,626	35.7	34.6	5.0	**75.4**	5.1	19.5
Otjozondjupa	31,069	71.2	21.3	3.3	**95.9**	1.5	2.6

8.6 Distance to water source

Namibia is a dry (semi-arid) country and the accessibility to source of water varies from season to season and by region. Distance to water source can be used as a proxy measure of accessibility to safe water.

Table 8.6.1 presents the percent distribution of households by distance to the water source during rainy season. The table shows that 43.5 percent of households have water within their premises, 36.7 percent travel a distance of 500 metres or less while about 4.6 percent of households travel more than one kilometre to get water.

The distance to water source during rainy season differ for urban and rural areas. More than 7 percent of households in rural areas travel more than a kilometre to get too their water source.

Distance to water source varies among regions. During the rainy season, households in Kavango (18.3%), and Kunene (11.1%), travel more than a kilometre to water source. Whereas few households in Khomas (0.4%), Hardap (0.4%), and Erongo (0.8%) travels more than a kilometre to fetch water.

For the country as a whole, 43.5 percent of the households do not cover any distance as they have water within their premises, 36.7 percent get their water within a distance of 500 metres, but 15.2% of households have to cover about one kilometre to fetch water during rainy season.

It is also evident from the Table 8.6.1 and Table 8.6.2 that during dry seasons, a high proportion of households in rural areas cover a distance of more than one kilometre to water source.

There is a distinct pattern for distance to water source in the regions. Most of the households in the central and southern regions have water within their premises. Significant proportions of the households in the northern regions have to cover long distances to fetch water. This is particularly so in Caprivi, Kavango, Ohangwena and Omusati.

Table 8.6.1 Number and Percent of households by distance to water sources during rainy season, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of households	On the Premises	Less than 500m	Between 500m and 1km	more than 1km
Namibia	419,804	43.5	36.7	15.2	4.6
Urban	179,603	71.8	23.6	4.1	0.4
Rural	240,202	22.3	46.4	23.4	7.7
Caprivi	19,270	13.9	63.6	15.3	7.1
Erongo	42,801	74.8	21.1	3.1	0.8
Hardap	17,832	60.4	33.6	5.3	0.4
Karas	16,788	78.8	17.3	2.8	1.1
Kavango	34,111	18.6	38.3	24.6	18.3
Khomas	77,604	69.4	23.8	6.1	0.4
Kunene	16,236	34.5	35.7	18.4	11.1
Ohangwena	40,174	9.0	44.4	38.7	7.8
Omaheke	15,885	56.6	29.0	11.8	2.6
Omusati	42,044	13.0	50.9	30.6	5.5
Oshana	34,366	39.6	43.3	14.5	2.5
Oshikoto	31,626	28.1	51.8	14.8	5.3
Otjozondjupa	31,069	56.2	36.4	5.9	1.4

Table 8.6.2 shows the distribution of households by distance to water source during dry season. 17.3 percent and 9.0 percent of households in Namibia travel a distance of 500 metre to 1 kilometre and more than 1 kilometre to fetch water. The number of households that travel a distance to get water is more in rural areas (15.4%) than in urban areas (0.4%)

Table 8.6.2 Number and Percent of households by distance to water sources during dry season, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of households	On the premises	Less than 500m	Between 500m and 1km	More than 1km
Namibia	419,804	43.2	30.3	17.3	9.0
Urban	179,603	71.5	23.7	4.3	0.4
Rural	240,202	22.1	35.3	27.1	15.4
Caprivi	19,270	13.7	61.8	16.2	8.3
Erongo	42,801	74.1	21.8	3.1	0.8
Hardap	17,832	60.7	33.5	5.3	0.4
Karas	16,788	78.6	17.4	2.9	1.1
Kavango	34,111	18.8	37.7	24.6	18.7
Khomas	77,604	69.4	23.5	6.4	0.4
Kunene	16,236	34.4	29.2	21.0	15.2
Ohangwena	40,174	9.4	29.2	42.1	19.4
Omaheke	15,885	56.8	28.7	11.9	2.6
Omusati	42,044	12.7	26.0	37.8	23.5
Oshana	34,366	37.7	37.1	17.6	7.4
Oshikoto	31,626	27.9	31.5	23.7	16.8
Otjozondjupa	31,069	55.6	36.9	6.0	1.4

8.7 Toilet Facility

Table 8.7 presents the percent distribution of households by type of toilet facility. There is a slight improvement in the proportion of households having toilet facility. The proportion of households with no toilet facility has decreased from 54 percent in 2001 to 49 percent. More than 75 percent of the households in the urban areas use flush toilet while for those in rural is 10.4 percent. The table further shows that the percentage of households with no toilet facility is 75.6 percent in rural areas and 13.8 in urban areas. At regional level more than 80 percent of the households in Caprivi, Kavango and Ohangwena regions have no access to toilet facility.

Table 8.7 Number and Percent of households by toilet facility, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of households	Flush toilet not shared	Flush toilet shared	VIP	Pit long drop	Bucket/Pail	Bush (No toilet facility)
Namibia	419,804	27.9	10.3	2.4	8.6	1.0	49.1
Urban	179,603	54.7	20.8	2.9	6.4	0.7	13.8
Rural	240,202	7.9	2.5	2.0	10.2	1.3	75.6
Caprivi	19,270	10.4	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.3	86.4
Erongo	42,801	57.9	24.5	5.3	4.6	0.5	6.7
Hardap	17,832	36.1	7.8	0.1	8.2	8.5	38.5
Karas	16,788	46.7	15.1	--	10.1	2.5	25.3
Kavango	34,111	5.4	2.6	0.2	9.7	1.0	80.6
Khomas	77,604	54.1	22.1	2.1	3.2	0.4	17.4
Kunene	16,236	22.3	4.9	0.6	3.9	2.3	65.1
Ohangwena	40,174	2.8	1.9	3.2	4.7	0.3	86.8
Omaheke	15,885	22.7	7.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	66.9
Omusati	42,044	3.8	0.6	4.6	10.5	0.3	79.9
Oshana	34,366	18.0	5.9	5.3	27.5	1.6	40.8
Oshikoto	31,626	12.0	8.3	0.9	16.5	0.5	61.1
Otjozondjupa	31,069	39.9	10.2	1.8	9.4	0.4	37.8

8.8 Garbage and refuse disposal

Table 8.8 below shows the percent distribution of households by means of disposing garbage/refuse. The most common means of disposing household's garbage in Namibia are regular collection (35.1%) and burning (33.6%) of waste. In urban areas, over 75 percent of the households have their garbage and refuse regularly collected, while in rural areas, 55.5 percent of the households use burning. The most common means of garbage disposal in most of the regions is rubbish pit or burning.

Table 8.8 Number and Percent of households by means of garbage disposal, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of households	Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Burning	Roadside dumping	Rubbish pit	Other,
Namibia	419,804	35.1	4.8	33.6	8.2	14.1	3.8
Urban	179,603	75.5	9.3	4.4	6.5	3.4	0.4
Rural	240,202	4.9	1.4	55.5	9.5	22.1	6.2
Caprivi	19,270	9.0	5.1	31.2	11.1	37.0	6.7
Erongo	42,801	84.6	0.8	9.5	2.3	2.6	0.1
Hardap	17,832	53.4	3.4	16.2	16.1	10.5	-
Karas	16,788	55.0	10.4	21.8	5.0	7.4	0.2
Kavango	34,111	3.5	2.8	55.3	12.9	25.2	-
Khomas	77,604	74.8	9.7	7.7	3.2	3.2	0.7
Kunene	16,236	14.3	5.6	52.9	18.5	5.0	3.0
Ohangwena	40,174	0.7	1.7	68.2	1.7	25.6	2.1
Omaheke	15,885	16.9	0.9	21.5	15.3	43.6	1.8
Omusati	42,044	5.3	1.7	47.0	7.7	27.0	10.9
Oshana	34,366	20.5	11.4	34.8	9.5	6.8	16.5
Oshikoto	31,626	16.9	0.4	51.5	16.5	8.7	5.4
Otjozondjupa	31,069	37.1	4.6	39.5	9.3	7.8	0.9

9. Fertility

Fertility is defined as the natural capability of giving births. Hence, fertility rate refers to the number of children born to women. The basic goal in measuring fertility is to estimate the number of children that women are having. The data used for measuring fertility usually come from a combination of census and vital statistics sources. However detailed data are sometimes available from sample surveys. The indirect technique adjusts the levels of fertility estimated from reported births in the last twelve months by using the estimates from the average number of children ever born to women.

In this survey, all women of child-bearing ages (12-49) were asked questions on the number of live births as well as the month and year of the last live birth. For the fertility results to be comparable in this survey, fertility measures were calculated for women of childbearing ages 15 to 49. The total number of live births provides an estimate of lifetime fertility while the information on the last live birth provides current estimates of the level of fertility. The latter are usually underestimated, hence the lifetime fertility estimates are used to adjust them to arrive at the expected current levels of fertility.

There are a number of Fertility indicators to monitor fertility trends. However, this study used the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) to indicate the direction of the population growth in Namibia. The TFR is defined as the average number of children would be born to a woman if she survives through her reproductive period, i.e. from age 15 to 49 years. In addition to the total fertility rates, the pattern of fertility is also provided. This indicates the contribution by the various age groups of the women to the total fertility rate. Comparisons with the rates estimated from the 2001 Census are also made.

9.1 Levels of Fertility

The total fertility rate (TFR) is a basic measure of cohort fertility. It can be compared from one population to another because it takes into account the differences in age structure. The TFR estimates the average number of children born to each woman, assuming that current birth rates remain constant. Table 9.1 shows the total fertility rates for Namibia by urban and rural areas and by region. It is observed that the national TFR has decreased from 4.1 in 2001 to 3.8 in 2006. The TFR in rural areas is higher (4.3) compared to urban TFR (3.3); this indicates that rural areas women tend to have four (4) children in their life time while women in urban areas have 3 children on average.

The 2006 NIDS data shows some regional variations with respect to the TFR. The fertility level has slightly increased from 5.5 to 5.7 in Kavango followed 4.7 to 5.1 in Kunene region, since 2001 census. Other regions that have recorded a slightly decreases in the fertility levels are Ohangwena (4.1) and Oshana (3.1). These fertility levels were estimated using indirect method in Mortpak hence should be interpreted with caution, due to slight changes in the software assumptions.

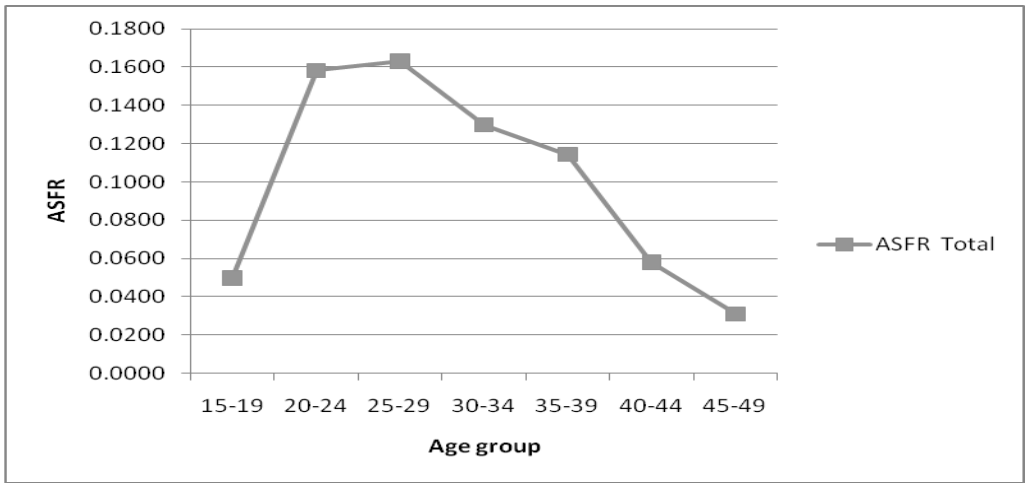
Table 9.1 Levels of fertility by area, 2006 NIDS and 2001 Census

Total Fertility Rates		
	2006	2001
Namibia	3.8	4.1
Urban	3.3	3.4
Rural	4.3	4.6
Caprivi	4.5	3.8
Erongo	3.1	3.2
Hardap	4.4	3.6
Karas	3.4	3.1
Kavango	5.7	5.5
Khomas	3.2	3.3
Kunene	5.1	4.7
Ohangwena	4.1	5.3
Omaheke	4.4	4.7
Omusati	3.4	4.0
Oshana	3.1	3.7
Oshikoto	3.8	4.6
Otjozondjupa	3.8	4.1

9.2 Fertility Pattern

The Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is the average number of births per woman in a specific age group for all the women in that age group, irrespective of whether they had a live birth or not. The ASFRs presented in Figure 9.2 below show fertility pattern for women in child-bearing ages in Namibia. The pattern indicates that fertility is low among women in the age group 15-19, peak at age 20-34 and decreases again as women's age increases.

Figure 9.2 Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR), Namibia, 2006 NIDS



9.3 Fertility differentials

The level of fertility is likely to be interdependent with demographic and socio-economic characteristics of a mother such as age, place resident, education, employment status, etc... Hence the survey examined two of these characteristics namely: the highest level of education attained and activity status of mothers and their effect on fertility levels among women in childbearing age.

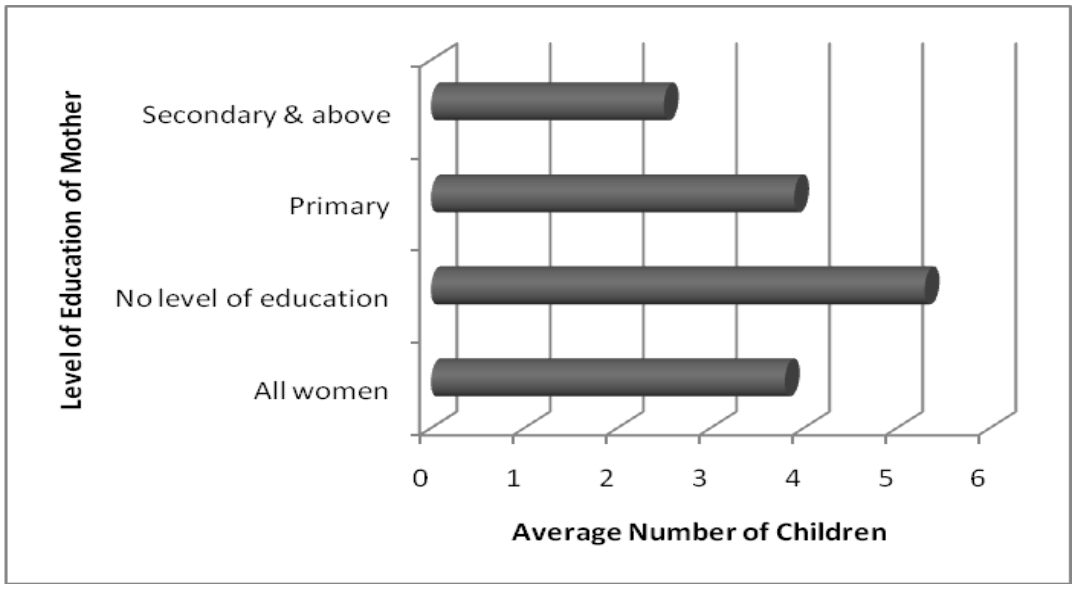
9.3.1 Fertility Levels by Highest level of Education

Fertility differentials by mothers' highest level of education completed is presented in Table 9.3.1 and Figure 9.3.1. In general it can be observed that, in Namibia, the higher the level of education for mother the lower the level of fertility. This is clearly seen in the case where the total fertility rate (TFR) for mothers with no education is over double that of mothers with secondary education and above. The pattern is the same for both rural and urban areas.

Table 9.3.1 Total fertility rates by mothers' highest level of education completed, 2006 NIDS

Education level	Namibia	Urban	Rural
All women	3.8	3.3	4.3
No level of education	5.3	4.1	5.7
Primary	3.9	3.7	4.1
Secondary & above	2.5	2.6	2.3

Figure 9.3.1 Total fertility rates by mothers' highest level of education completed, Namibia, 2006 NIDS



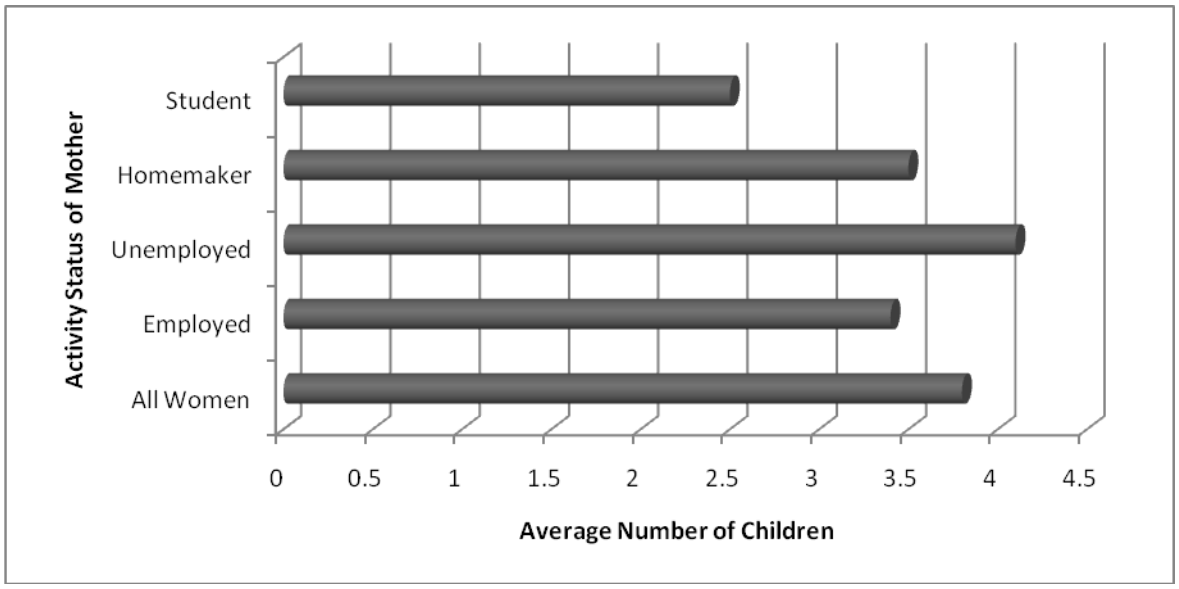
9.3.2 Fertility Levels by Activity Status of Mothers

The total fertility rates by the activity status of mothers are presented in Table 9.3.2 and Figure 9.3.2. In 2006 NIDS, Namibia as a whole, mothers who are unemployed have highest fertility (4.1), followed by the Homemaker (3.5). Overall, fertility level is high in rural areas. There is no significant difference in fertility level between employed and unemployed mothers who live in rural areas; however such a difference is significant in urban areas.

Table 9.3.2 Total fertility rates by mothers' activity status, 2006 NIDS

Activity	Namibia	Urban	Rural
All Women	3.8	3.3	4.3
Employed	3.4	3.0	3.5
Unemployed	4.1	4.0	4.3
Homemaker	3.5	3.0	3.9
Student	2.5	0.9	2.5

Figure 9.3.2 Total fertility rates by mothers' activity status in Namibia, 2006 NIDS



9.4 Coverage of registration of last live birth

Due to incomplete civil registration system in the country, the levels of fertility and mortality trends are currently estimated using indirect methods. Therefore, the survey asked all women who reported that they had live births before the survey's reference date, whether the birth was registered or not. Table 9.4 shows the distribution of births by status of registration for the country, urban and rural areas as well as for all the regions. It can be observed that more than three quarters of all the births in the country were registered. There are significant differences between urban and rural areas. In urban areas, about 90 percent of births were registered, while in rural areas, about 66 percent of births were registered. The registration of births varies by regions ranging from about 45 percent in Kavango region to 94 percent in Hardap region.

Table 9.4 Distribution of last live birth by registration status and area, 2006 NIDS

Area	Births				Percent
	Total	Registered	Not registered	Not stated	Registered
Namibia	320,679	244,857	71,633	1,327	76.4
Urban	135,411	123,013	10,892	208	90.8
Rural	185,268	121,844	60,741	1,118	65.8
Caprivi	15,472	12,221	3,007	82	79.0
Erongo	24,111	21,436	2,133	82	88.9
Hardap	13,401	12,603	727	17	94.0
Karas	11,605	10,887	636	25	93.8
Kavango	38,224	17,032	20,444	287	44.6
Khomas	59,450	54,560	4,445	445	91.8
Kunene	13,248	8,514	4,299	128	64.3
Ohangwena	32,901	18,437	14,007	268	56.0
Omaheke	10,146	7,806	2,116	94	76.9
Omusati	27,808	19,710	7,576	229	70.9
Oshana	28,100	24,249	3,715	38	86.3
Oshikoto	23,802	19,587	4,139	54	82.3
Otjozondjupa	22,412	17,815	4,390	22	79.5

10. Mortality and Orphan-hood

In measuring mortality, we are attempting to estimate the force of mortality, the extent to which people are unable to live to their biological maximum. The ability to measure accurately varies according to the amount of information available. Various techniques have been developed to provide reasonable estimates of the levels of mortality. In the 2006 NIDS, information on deaths was collected at household level. Therefore, all households were requested to report on all deaths that occurred in the household since 2002. If there was a death in 2006, then the sex and age of the deceased was also recorded. This information will provide the sex and age pattern of mortality.

Orphan-hood information was collected for all members in the household. Each person was asked to state the survival status of his/her biological parents, i.e. both mother and father. This information is crucial for policy and programme interventions targeting Orphans.

10.1 Number of reported and registration of Deaths

Table 10.1.1 shows the trend in the number of deaths reported by households and the Crude Death Rate (CDR) from 2002 to 2006 in Namibia. The data shows a steady increase in the CDR over the five year period.

Table 10.1.1 Number of reported deaths, 2002 – 2006

Year	Female	Males	Total	Crude death rate
2002	9,599	11,919	21,518	11.6
2003	11,224	11,672	22,897	12.1
2004	11,908	11,891	23,798	12.4
2005	11,463	13,147	24,610	12.6
2006*	12,299	13,566	25,865	13.2

*Note * The deaths reported for 2006 were only for the first 10 months. Assumption of evenly distributed data was made and adjustments were made to cover all the 12 months.*

Table 10.1.2 below shows the percentage of deaths registered in 2006 for the whole country, urban and rural areas, as well as the regions. For Namibia, as a whole, 67% of deaths are registered with 76.2% and 64.1% deaths registered in urban and rural areas respectively. More than 80 percent of deaths reported in Otjozondjupa region had been registered while only 58.2% of deaths in Caprivi and 56.3% in Kavango regions were registered.

Table 10.1.2 Number and Percent of registered deaths in 2006 by area, 2006 NIDS

Area	Deaths				Percent
	Total	Registered	Not registered	Not stated	Registered
Namibia	25,865	17,342	1,485	2,727	67
Urban	6,370	4,853	145	310	76.2
Rural	19,495	12,489	1,340	2,417	64.1
Caprivi	1,240	721	23	290	58.2
Erongo	814	652	136	26	80.1
Hardap	1,753	1,235	33	193	70.4
Karas	780	550	130	100	70.5
Kavango	4,033	2,269	520	572	56.3
Khomas	2,328	1,725	79	136	74.1
Kunene	1,292	806	64	207	62.4
Ohangwena	4,276	2,796	360	407	65.4
Omaheke	1,466	973	41	208	66.4
Omusati	2,748	1,880	458	410	68.4
Oshana	1,918	1,431	44	124	74.6
Oshikoto	2,002	1,291	323	54	64.5
Otjozondjupa	1,214	1,012	202	-	83.3

10.2 Mortality indicators

There are a number of mortality indictors which can be used to monitor and evaluate national development programmes related to health issues. This report has concentrated on Age Specific Mortality Rate (ASMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). Such information is usually captured by vital statistics, however, civil registration records on births and deaths are incomplete.

The ASMR is a measure of total number of deaths per 1,000 population in a specific age group. The table10.2.1 below shows that mortality varies widely by age groups and between males and females. It is observed that mortality is significantly high among female children at birth with 44 deaths per 1,000 population compared to male with about 19 deaths per 1,000 population. The Table also shows that mortality rates are likely to be high among older male population than female counterparts. The overall trends show that mortality increases as the people becomes older.

Table 10.2.1 Age specific mortality rate by age and sex, Namibia, 2006 NIDS

Reported Age at Death	Population		Deaths		ASMR per 1,000	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0	25,676	23,223	1,131	436	44.0	18.8
1-4	99,677	97,956	696	778	7.0	7.9
5-9	122,950	121,756	496	515	4.0	4.2
10-14	125,854	120,979	261	67	2.1	0.6
15-19	116,005	110,042	220	64	1.9	0.6
20-24	99,767	91,214	476	481	4.8	5.3
25-29	79,823	73,585	703	1,020	8.8	13.9
30-34	68,336	63,662	1,137	1,238	16.6	19.5
35-39	58,127	49,156	1,157	1,395	19.9	28.4
40-44	47,480	36,381	722	1,336	15.2	36.7
45-49	38,212	30,271	546	1,079	14.3	35.6
50-54	31,201	22,934	395	622	12.7	27.1
55-59	24,071	17,817	359	498	14.9	27.9
60-64	21,398	16,326	405	518	18.9	31.7
65-69	17,950	13,135	455	468	25.4	35.7
70-74	11,320	9,782	447	337	39.5	34.4
75-79	10,669	7,280	756	413	70.8	56.7
80-84	9,103	4,264	389	456	42.7	107.0
85-89	6,074	3,110	315	268	51.9	86.2
90 +	4,628	1,556	957	1,478	206.8	959.9

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) refers to the number of deaths in children less than 12 months per 1,000 live births in a given population. The IMR is one of the key indicators that measure the survival status of the population and used worldwide. For both sexes, IMR is 52 deaths out of 1,000 live births in Namibia (Table 10.2.2). Despite of overall improvements in public health, a great disparity in IMR can still be observed between urban and rural areas with 40 and 57 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively. The table also shows significant differences in IMR between males and females in urban and rural areas.

Table 10.2.2 Infant Mortality Rate by area and sex, 2006 NIDS

Area	Infant mortality rate		
	Both	Female	Male
Namibia	52.0	55	49
Urban	40.0	42	38
Rural	57.0	61	54

It is worth noting that, infant mortally estimates at regional level were not possible because the use of indirect methods demand more cases. However the number of reported deaths in the sample was very low at regional level.

it was not possible to estimate infant mortality at regional levels because the use of indirect methods demands more cases at this level. Due to sampling the numbers of deaths cases are always very low.

10.2 Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is defined as the average number of years a group of people born in same year can expect to live given prevailing mortality rates. Life expectancy at birth measures the overall quality of life in a country and can be used for public policy planning. Table 10.2 below shows the life expectancy at birth by area and sex. The estimates for life expectancy at birth in Namibia shows that a group of boys and girls born in 2006 are expected to live for 48.8 and 54.8 years on average respectively. It is shown that life expectancy at birth in urban areas was estimated at 53.7 and 61.1 years for male and female respectively. At regional levels the estimates indicate that life expectancy at birth is high in Erongo region showing that males can live for 63.8 years whereas females for 72.6 years on average. The lowest estimates of life expectancy were recorded in Otjozondjupa, male (42.5) and female (46.1) years.

Table 10.2 Estimates of life expectancy at birth by area, NIDS, 2006

Area	Life Expectancy at birth	
	Females	Males
Namibia	54.8	48.8
Urban	61.1	53.7
Rural	52.1	46.8
Caprivi	57.2	50.5
Erongo	72.6	63.8
Hardap	66.0	57.3
Karas	42.5	49.2
Kavango	51.5	46.8
Khomas	51.5	45.3
Kunene	65.0	59.5
Ohangwena	50.3	42.9
Omaheke	55.3	49.7
Omusati	47.3	48.4
Oshana	61.6	54.7
Oshikoto	66.5	57.8
Otjozondjupa	46.1	42.5

10.3 Orphan-hood

Information on orphan-hood, particularly for children, provides an indirect indicator for adult mortality. It also reflects on the degree of dependency at household level. Table 10.3 below presents the number of households with at least one orphaned member aged below 18 years. About 33 percent of the households in Namibia have a child under 18 years of age without one parent and 7.5 percent without both parents.

There are marked differences between urban and rural areas. The percentage of households with children aged below 18 years who have only one parent is 19.7 and 41.1 for urban and rural areas respectively. The corresponding percentages of households with children who have lost both parents are 3.9 and 9.6 in urban and rural areas, respectively. Ohangwena region registered the highest number of households with children who lost one or both parent(s) while Erongo region had the lowest number of households with children who lost one or both parent(s).

Table 10.3.1 Households with at least one orphaned member aged below 18 years by area, 2006 NIDS

Area	Household with Children under 18 years old	Households with Children orphaned by			
		One Parent		Both Parents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Namibia	291,506	97,053	33.3	21962	7.5
Urban	106,279	20,967	19.7	4157	3.9
Rural	185,227	76,087	41.1	17805	9.6
Caprivi	15,195	5,383	35.4	1663	10.9
Erongo	20,543	2,532	12.3	392	1.9
Hardap	11,470	3,052	26.6	487	4.2
Karas	10,010	1,901	19.0	407	4.1
Kavango	31,089	13,371	43.0	3408	11.0
Khomas	45,659	7,482	16.4	1441	3.2
Kunene	11,078	2,339	21.1	278	2.5
Ohangwena	34,416	19,763	57.4	4802	14.0
Omaheke	9,633	1,757	18.2	259	2.7
Omusati	34,279	15,986	46.6	3787	11.0
Oshana	24,730	10,332	41.8	2391	9.7
Oshikoto	24,391	9,333	38.3	2178	8.9
Otjozondjupa	19,012	3,823	20.1	468	2.5

The number of orphaned children aged below 18 years is presented in Table 10.6 below. For the country as a whole, about 18.8 percent of all children under the age of 18 have lost one parent. The proportion of orphans under the same age without both parents is about 3 percent. In urban areas, about 12 percent of the children under 18 have lost one parent as compared to the rural areas where the corresponding percentage is 21.6. With regard to regions, Omusati, Ohangwena Oshana, Caprivi and Kavango regions, are the ones where more than 1 out of 4 under-18 children are survived by only one parent. Furthermore, the highest percentage of under 18 who have lost both parents were reported in Caprivi region.

Table 10.6 Number Percent of orphans aged below 18 years by area, 2006 NIDS

Area	Number of Children under18 years old	Orphaned Children by			
		One Parent		Both parent	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Namibia	881,698	165,732	18.8	28,821	3.3
Urban area	252,915	30,057	11.9	5,335	2.1
Rural area	628,782	135,675	21.6	23,486	3.7
Caprivi	40,273	9,664	24	2,483	6.2
Erongo	42,452	3,396	8	488	1.2
Hardap	30,462	4,597	15.1	772	2.5
Karas	24,998	3,033	12.1	526	2.1
Kavango	123,354	26,543	21.5	4,843	3.9
Khomas	103,163	9,679	9.4	1,729	1.7
Kunene	36,716	3,531	9.6	364	1.0
Ohangwena	137,105	34,977	25.5	6,371	4.6
Omaheke	25,364	2,854	11.3	309	1.2
Omusati	113,187	28,932	25.6	4,860	4.3
Oshana	72,045	17,593	24.4	2,956	4.1
Oshikoto	80,945	15,303	18.9	2,492	3.1
Otjozondjupa	51,634	5,632	10.9	628	1.2

APPENDIX I:

1.1 Definitions

Definitions of some basic concepts and/or indicators used in the report are given below: Other definitions are given in each respective chapter.

A private household is defined as one or more persons, related or unrelated who live together in one (or part of one) or more than one dwelling unit and have common catering arrangements. A person who lives alone and caters for himself/herself forms a one-person household.

Child mortality: The indicator used for child mortality is the under five mortality rate which is the number of under five deaths per 1000 live births. This was estimated from children ever born and those surviving.

Age Dependency ratio is interpreted as the ratio of children (0-14) and elderly persons (65 years and above) per 100 persons in the working age population (15-64 years).

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

Educational Attainment Grouping

1. No Education refers to those who have never attended school
2. Incomplete Primary refers to those who completed grade 1 to grade 6
3. Primary, those who completed grade 7 to grade 11
4. Secondary, those who completed grade 12 and grade 13(A level) and those that completed first and second year of University.
5. Tertiary, those who completed third year, degree/diploma and post-graduate studies.
6. Technical Training after grade 12, those who completed first year up to 6 years technical training after grade 12.
7. Teacher Training, those who completed national primary certificate up to Bachelor's degree in education.

Educational Attainment Grouping (Fertility)

1. No Education refers to those who have never attended school and those who completed grade 1 to grade 6.
2. Primary, those who completed grade 7 to grade 11
3. Secondary and Tertiary, those who completed grade 12 and grade 13(A level) plus those with any education after grade 12.

Head of household is a person of either sex who was looked upon by other members of the households as their leader or main decision maker.

Infant mortality rate is defined as the probability of a newborn not surviving to its first birthday. It is usually expressed as the number of infant deaths per 1000 live births. This was estimated from children ever born and those surviving.

Labour Force refers to an economically active person. These are the persons who are either employed or unemployed.

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

Live birth: A child born alive is one who cries after being born. Thus, a live birth is a birth, which results in a child that shows any sign of life irrespective of the time or period within which these signs are manifested. Miscarriages or abortions and stillbirths are not live births.

Orphanhood: An orphan is defined as a child aged between 0-17 years with one parent or no parent alive. Households with orphans have at least one orphan living in the household. Households without orphans have no orphans living in the household.

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

School enrolment refers to replies to the interviewer's inquiry whether the person was enrolled in regular school or not.

The **sex ratio** is the number of males divided by the number of females, expressed as a percentage.

Primary Sampling Units are geographical areas in the sampling frame which are formed from enumeration areas.

Youth refers to respondent who are aged between 15 and 35 years old.

1.2 Glossary

Age
Total years completed by person on his/her last birthday.

Average household size
This is the average number of persons in a household

Adult literacy rate
Percentage of literate population aged 15 and more to total population aged 15 and more in a given area.

Annual exponential growth rate
$r = \frac{\log_e P_t - \log_e P_0}{t}$ where P_0 is the census household population in 2001 and P_t is the estimated population in 2006.

Place of birth
The usual place of residence of respondent's mother at the time of respondent's birth.

Place of usual residence
The town or village where a person usually lived, i.e. where a person had lived for the past 6 months, or intended to live for the next 6 months.

Place of enumeration
Namibia consisted of 13 Regions, namely Caprivi, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Kavango, Khomas, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto and Otjozondjupa. Place of enumeration refers to a region where the person spend the survey reference night.

Citizenship
The country of which the respondent was a legal citizen either by birth or by naturalization.

Disability
A limitation or difficulty in carrying out everyday activities at home, at work or at school, due to long term physical or mental condition resulting from health problems, birth defects or accidents. The categories are blind; Deaf; Impaired speech; mentally disabled and Impaired limbs

Marital status
It was defined as the personal status of persons in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country. The categories are never married; married legally or customarily; married consensually; separated/divorced or widowed.

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

Detached house: Is a house on its own or without an outhouse and not attached to another house.

Semi- detached/town house: Is a house, which is attached to another but with its own facilities and a separate entrance.

Apartments/flat: Is a self-contained living premise in a building with one or more floors. All apartments or flats in the building will have a common entrance.

Guest flat: Is self-contained, separated living premises in the same compound as a detached house, and usually on outhouse of the detached house.

Part commercial or industrial or business: These are living premises, which are also used for commercial or industrial purposes. A housing unit, which is partly used as a bottle store or a supermarket, or a workshop, will come under this category.

Mobile homes (caravans, tents): Refer to living premises, which could be shifted or transplanted or transported, such as tents, caravans, etc.

Single quarters: Consists of either a room or a set of rooms with shared toilet and kitchen facilities.

Traditional dwelling: A housing unit consisting of a hut or a group of huts walled or un-walled with sticks, poles with or without thatch or grass. Ongandas come under this category.

Improvised housing units (shacks): These are housing units built of discarded materials, such as cardboards, plastic sheeting, flattened empty tins, etc. Derelict vehicles and carts used as housing are also classified in this category.

Material used for outer walls

Cement blocks/bricks

Burnt bricks/face bricks

Mud/clay bricks

Prefabricated material

Wooden poles, sticks and grass

Sticks with mud or cow-dung

Other if the outer walls are constructed with materials other than the ones listed

Material used for the roof

Corrugated iron sheets

Asbestos sheets

Brick tiles:

Slate

Wood covered with melthoid

Thatch, grass

Sticks, mud and cow-dung

Other

Material used for the floor

Sand

Cement

Mud/clay

Other, specify

Main source of water for drinking and cooking and Distance to the water source

A measure of the well-being of Namibians is the proportion of households that have access to clean (potable) water. Distance to the water source also helps to derive times taken to collect household's water needs. This information helps derive areas with serious water problems**.**

Piped water inside the house
Piped water outside
Public pipe:
Borehole
Borehole with open tank
Borehole with tank covered
River/stream/cam
Canal
Well, protected
Well, unprotected

Main source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating

The codes for source of energy for cooking were:

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

The codes for the source of energy for lighting were:

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

The codes for the source of energy for heating were:

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

Access to means of communication

This question provides data on how news and other information reached the household. The categories below refer to accessibility to the facility/service and not ownership:

(i) Television
(ii) Radio
(iii) Newspaper, daily
(iv) Newspaper, occasionally

(v) Telephone/cell
(vi) Computer with internet
(vii) Computer without internet

Type of toilet facility

(i) The household has water closet or flush toilet used only by the household members and their visitors
(ii) The household shares water closet or flush toilet with other households
(iii) The household members use VIP (Ventilated improved pit latrine),
(iv) The household members use Pit latrine, long drop.
(v) The household members use bucket or pail
(vi) The household members use the bush (no toilet facility)
(vii) Other

Garbage and refuse disposal

This information can be used in obtaining the hygienic level of the household since these facilities are important for disease control and health improvement. The categories used were as follows:

(i) The household garbage is regularly collected
(ii) The household garbage is irregularly collected
(iii) The household garbage is incinerated
(iv) The household garbage is dumped on the roadside
(v) Rubbish pit usage
(vi) Other

The household's main source of income

(i) Farming
(ii) Business activities (non farming)
(iii) Wages and salaries
(iv) Pension
(v) Cash remittance
(vi) Other

Status in employment

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

(1) Subsistence or communal farmer with paid employees: A person who, for at least one hour during the reference period, operated his or her own Subsistence or Communal farm and hired one or more employees.

(2) Subsistence or communal farmer without paid employees: Own account workers are those who, for at least one hour during the period, operated their own subsistence or communal farm, without paid employees, and worked for own consumption or profit. Included in this category are only the subsistence/communal farmers. These are people who are in crop farming (e.g. Mahangu farmers, Maize farmers, etc.) or animal farming (cattle, chickens, etc.)

(3) Other employer with paid employees: A person who, for at least one hour during the reference period, operated his or her own economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade, and hired one or more employees.

(4) Other own account worker without paid employees: Own account workers are those who, for at least one hour during the period, operated their own enterprise, e.g. farmer, petty trader or carpenter, without paid employees, and worked for own consumption or profit. These are people who are in business themselves, basket weavers, traditional beer makers, etc. Persons who were selling fruit or vegetables under trees; wayside barbers and homemakers who in addition to household duties collect and sell firewood, make and sell traditional beer, milk cattle and sell milk etc. are also included in this category.

(5) Employee, government and state enterprise (Parastatal): This category includes those who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked for, and were paid from the government including state enterprises.

(6) Employee, private: These include those who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked for a private employer and were paid either wages, salary, commission, tips, contract or in kind by the employer. Paid family workers are also included here.

(7) Unpaid family worker (subsistence/communal farmer): Unpaid family workers refer to those members of the household who are related to the head/spouse of the household and who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked without pay or profit in the subsistence/communal farm owned by the household. 0

(8) Other unpaid family worker: Unpaid family workers refer to those members of the household who are related to the head/spouse of the household and who, for at least one hour during the reference period, worked in the enterprise operated by the household without pay or profit.

APPENDIX II: Estimates of sampling errors

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: non-sampling errors, and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the result of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2006 NIDS to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2006 NIDS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual size sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (means or averages, proportions or percentages, ratios or rates, totals, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. In the calculations of confidence intervals for the 2006 NIDS a 95% confidence interval is presented. This implies that for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

The 2006 NIDS sample is the result of a two-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. Hence, these calculations were carried out using the STATA software which takes into account the stratification, clustering and the weighting.

In addition to the standard errors, STATA computes the design effect (DEFF) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample has been used. A DEFF value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design.

Sampling errors for the 2006 NIDS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. They are presented only for average number of children ever born, total estimated population and proportion of unemployed population. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Tables A.1 to A.3which also presents the value of the statistic (E), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFF), the relative standard error (SE/E), and the 95 percent confidence limits (E±2SE) for each variable.

Overall, the relative standard error for most estimates for the country as a whole is small. There are some differentials in the relative standard error for the estimates of sub-populations. For example, to estimate the total population of Kunene region, the relative standard errors as a percent of the estimated total for the whole country is 12.5 percent. The confidence interval for Kunene region is also very wide and estimates should be interpreted with caution. The design effect (DEFF) is computed for each estimate. The DEFF for estimating the proportion unemployed are higher in each domain of estimation, i.e. DEFF is greater than 1.00 indicating an increase in sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design.

Table A.1 Total Estimated Population

Domains of estimation	Estimate	Standard error	Number of observations		Relative error		95% Confidence limits	
	E	SE	Unweighted	Weighted	RE=(SE/E)	RE%		
Namibia	1 952 454	36 726.04	41,892	1,952,454	0.02	1.9	1880287	2024621
Urban	695 268	20894.68	15,101	695,268	0.03	3.0	654056.5	736478.9
Rural	1 257 186	30202.88	26,791	1,257,186	0.02	2.4	1197732	1316641
Caprivi	85 224	6407.09	2,657	85,224	0.08	7.5	72156.87	98291.56
Erongo	134 966	8325.22	2,263	134,966	0.06	6.2	118139.8	151791.5
Hardap	74 495	5393.61	2,466	74,495	0.07	7.2	63479.57	85510.02
Karas	64 872	4 211	2,371	64,872	0.06	6.5	56284.61	73459.98
Kavango	237 657	13331.2	5,397	237,657	0.06	5.6	197162.3	251092.1
Khomas	301 050	16824.85	3,752	301,050	0.06	5.6	267303.9	334796.7
Kunene	76 329	9555.38	2,157	76,329	0.13	12.5	56687.25	95969.99
Ohangwena	247 103	15843.08	4,470	247,103	0.06	6.4	215002.1	279204.3
Omaheke	60 773	3 986	2,006	60,773	0.07	6.6	52579.12	68966.89
Omusati	224 256	10837.25	4,040	224,256	0.05	4.8	202316.7	246194.4
Oshana	159 827	10595.21	3,668	159,827	0.07	6.6	138459.7	181194.5
Oshikoto	161 102	6 330	3,567	161,102	0.04	3.9	148263.7	173940.4
Otjozondjupa	124 800	10090.68	3,078	124,800	0.08	8.1	104421.6	145178.7

Table A.2 Average children ever born

Domain of estimation	Estimate	Standard error	Number of observations		Relative error		95% Confidence limits		Design effect
	E	SE	Unweighted	Weighted	RE=(SE/E)	RE%			Deff
Namibia	2.98	0.03	20822	958406	0.01	1.01	2.92	3.04	1.46
Urban	2.64	0.04	7,893	358,853	0.01	1.48	2.56	2.71	1.58
Rural	3.23	0.04	12,929	599,553	0.01	1.24	3.15	3.32	1.4
Caprivi	2.91	0.14	1,376	45,199	0.05	4.81	2.63	3.20	2.28
Erongo	2.75	0.08	1,149	66,668	0.03	2.91	2.58	2.91	0.85
Hardap	3.03	0.09	1,362	41,172	0.03	2.97	2.85	3.21	0.99
Karas	2.8	0.13	1,198	32,500	0.05	4.64	2.54	3.06	2.22
Kavango	3.11	0.08	2,705	118,451	0.03	2.57	2.95	3.26	1.06
Khomas	2.55	0.07	1,893	152,885	0.03	2.75	2.42	2.70	1.35
Kunene	3.46	0.14	1,269	45,754	0.04	4.05	3.18	3.74	1.29
Ohangwena	3.39	0.13	2,115	111,996	0.04	3.83	3.12	3.66	1.68
Omaheke	3.38	0.16	1,102	34,219	0.05	4.73	3.05	3.70	1.93
Omusati	2.84	0.10	1,462	79,297	0.03	3.42	2.64	3.03	1.08
Oshana	2.82	0.10	1,792	79,255	0.03	3.44	2.63	3.02	1.36
Oshikoto	3.33	0.13	1,661	79,221	0.04	3.90	3.07	3.59	1.56
Otjozondjupa	4.7	0.26	1,738	71,788	0.06	5.53	4.18	5.23	0.77

Table A.3 Estimated proportion unemployed

Domains of estimation	Estimate	Standard error	Number of observations		Relative error		95% Confidence limits		Design effect
	E	SE	Unweighted	Weighted	RE=(SE/E)	RE%			Deff
Namibia	0.27	0.01	5,527	244,875	0.03	2.99	0.25	0.28	6.4
Urban	0.30	0.01	2,571	117,408	0.03	3.27	0.28	0.32	3.8
Rural	0.24	0.01	2,956	127,467	0.05	4.96	0.22	0.27	8.5
Caprivi	0.26	0.02	328	9,404	0.08	8.40	0.22	0.31	3.0
Erongo	0.28	0.02	394	22,888	0.08	7.58	0.24	0.32	2.9
Hardap	0.39	0.03	447	14,233	0.08	7.91	0.33	0.45	4.9
Karas	0.29	0.03	349	9,621	0.11	11.22	0.23	0.36	6.5
Kavango	0.26	0.03	574	25,176	0.11	11.36	0.20	0.33	10.6
Khomas	0.28	0.02	580	48,216	0.06	6.07	0.25	0.31	3.0
Kunene	0.27	0.05	320	10,192	0.19	18.68	0.17	0.38	14.5
Ohangwena	0.21	0.03	351	18,625	0.16	15.94	0.14	0.27	11.2
Omaheke	0.39	0.03	365	10,903	0.08	7.69	0.33	0.45	3.6
Omusati	0.13	0.01	253	12,797	0.11	11.02	0.10	0.16	3.2
Oshana	0.44	0.03	689	29,354	0.07	6.98	0.38	0.51	5.9
Oshikoto	0.13	0.03	250	9,237	0.25	24.60	0.06	0.19	14.1
Otjozondjupa	0.39	0.03	627	24,229	0.07	6.98	0.33	0.44	4.9

APPENDIX III: Technical Methodology

1. Fertility

   The total fertility rate was computed in Mortpak Software. The FERTPF application in this software package is used to estimate the TFR. The input data of Average Children Ever Born (ACEB) and Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) data was calculated in SPSS and further formatted in excel.

   a. $ACEB = \frac{number\ of\ children\ ever\ born\ in\ age\ group}{number\ of\ women\ in\ age\ group}$

   b. $ASFR = \frac{births\ in\ the\ last\ 12\ months\ for\ each\ age\ group}{number\ of\ women\ in\ each\ age\ group}$

   after entering this in Mortpak, TFR corresponding to the 25-30 age group is used because the mean age of child bearing fall in that category.

2. Mortality

   I. Infant Mortality Rate

Children ever born and children surviving variables were used in the calculation of Average Children ever Born and Average children surviving which serves as input data for calculation of infant mortality rate.

IMR for both sexes were estimated for national, urban and rural areas as well as region using Brass type method. CEBCS application in MORTPAK was employed, using the west model and the IMR corresponding to women 20-24 years. Using previous data on IMR the sex disaggregated factor was determined. For example if IMR for both sexes = 0.052, female =0.049 and male=0.0555 in 2001, then sex disaggregated factor for female = 0.052/0.049=1.06 while of male= 0.052/0.055=0.95. Finally, using the sex disaggregate factor for each sex you can compute the IMR for each sex by area by multiply the IMR for both sexes with the factors.

The reason we use this formula is because, we cannot use the MORTPAK to estimate IMR for each sex as there are few cases for each sex.

II. Age Specific Mortality Rate

Age Specific Mortality Rate takes into accounts the deaths in the last 12 month by age group and sex. This number of deaths were entered in the excel program called AGESMTH to smooth the deaths. The programs automatically smooth the number of deaths and the Carrier-Farrag Method output results were used.

$$ASMR = \frac{Smoothed\ \ Deaths\ in\ age\ group}{estimated\ \ population\ \ for\ age\ group} * 1000$$

III. Life Expectancy

To get the life table, MATCH application, user defined model for Mortpak was used. The input data was Infant mortality rate for each sex and area, together with the National life table model. The National life table was constructed using the ASMR (Mx) which was transformed into nQx=2*Mx/ (2+Mx). Since 1Qx is not reliable when using deaths in the past 12 months, it was changed to IMR.