

Key Hightlight 2018 Labour Force Indicators

Key Highlights of the Namibia Labour Force Survey 2018 Report

Suggested citation: Namibia Statistics Agency, 2019. Key Highlights of the Namibia Labour Force Survey 2018 Report. Namibia Statistics Agency, Windhoek.

Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) March 2019

Mission Statement

“Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice”

Vision Statement

“Be a high performance institution in quality statistics delivery”

Core Values

- ✓ Integrity
- ✓ Excellent Performance
- ✓ Accuracy
- ✓ Team Work
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Transparency

Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS 5

FORWARD 6

CAUTIONARY NOTE 8

SADC MINIMAL INDICATOR LIST 9

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 10

BASIC TERMINOLOGIES IN LABOUR STATISTICS 11

KEY INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2018 13

- **EMPLOYMENT 2018** 13
- **WAGES 2018** 15
- **BROAD UNEMPLOYMENT 2018** 16
- **YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT 2018** 18
- **YOUTH NOT IN EDUCATION AND NOT IN EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (NEET)** 19

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CTA	Chief Technical Assistance
DSS	Demographic and Social Statistics
DVS	Demographic and Vital Statistics
EA	Enumeration area
EMT	Executive Management Team
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
ER	Employment Ratio
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITFT	Information Technology Field Technicians
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MLIREC	Ministry of Labour Industrial Relations and Employment Creation
NASCO	Namibia Standard Occupation Classification
NDP	National Development Programme
NLFS	Namibia Labour Force Survey
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSS	National Statistics System
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RS	Regional Supervisors
SG	Statistician-General
SIC	Standard Industry Classification
SSD	Social Statistics Division
SSC	Social Security Commission
SFO	Surveys and Field Operations
TIFF	Tagged Image file Format
TS	Team Supervisor
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UR	Unemployment Rate

FORWARD

The first full-scale Labour Force Survey (LFS) in Namibia was carried out in 1997 under the National Household Survey Programme, launched after the Government endorsed the Five Year Plan for the Development of Statistics in 1993. Since then, Eight (8) Labour Force Surveys (1997, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2016) have been conducted in the country at more or less regular intervals of every four years up to 2012 then from there annually.

The Labour Force Survey of 2018 was the fifth annual labour force survey to be conducted by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA). The first, second third and fourth labour force surveys were conducted in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2016 respectively. There was no labour force survey conducted in 2015 due to the implementation of the 2015/2016 Namibia Household and Income Survey (NHIES). In 2017 the survey was not conducted due to limited funds.

Like previous labour force surveys, the 2018 survey was conducted with the objective of generating key socio-economic indicators for assessment of labour market conditions in Namibia." The survey covers all aspects of people's work, including employment, unemployment, underemployment, occupation, industry, education and training needed to equip them for work, wages and salaries.

This document presents results of key indicators of the survey. It is hoped that the findings from this survey will be of assistance to planners, policy makers, researchers and the public in general to inform their decision making. Furthermore, the survey results provide a quick glance of standard employment and unemployment indicators for assessing Namibia's efforts in meeting its various developmental goals in particular, those relating to job creations.

The main report covers wide-range of topics to meet the demands of users of labour statistics at national, SADC, AU, and ILO levels. For example, a page with a summary of SADC Minimum Indicators is included, for a quick glance of standard employment and unemployment indicators for evaluating Namibia's efforts in achieving its national and regional developmental initiatives relating job creations.

Moreover, the anonymised micro-level and Meta data for the main report will be available via the NSA website at http://www.nsa.org.na to enable the public and individuals who are interested in doing further analysis to have access to data. In this way, the country will derive full benefits from the resources that were allocated to conduct the survey.

I therefore would like to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation for all the support that was received from various stakeholders who contributed to the successful implementation of this survey. Particularly, our gratitude goes to the users and producers who provided inputs to survey data collection instruments. Furthermore, our appreciation goes to the household members who participated in the survey and provided the required information. We would also like to thank all Regional and Local leaders and the general

public for their support and cooperation to ensure that the importance of the survey was explained to their respective communities.

Also, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for their technical inputs to the labour force survey 2018 in Namibia. Finally, I would like to thank the Government of the Republic of Namibia for its continued funding of this survey. Basic findings and indicators from this survey provide fresh understanding of the prevailing labour market situation in the country. These findings should provide a basis for better planning, policy formulation and labour-related discussions by all concerned stakeholders.

I hope that the users will find this report informative and use it to support evidence-based planning for the development of the country at all levels.



Mr. ALEX SHIMUAFENI

STATISTICIAN-GENERAL & CEO

CAUTIONARY NOTE

NSA has used weight calibration to extrapolate the survey estimates to their Namibian population and this has introduced decimals, which has a rounding effect when different variables are calculated, hence some totals may be out with about one unit. Hence, users should be aware that there might be an insignificant difference in totals because of rounding off effects when calculating the totals manually.

SADC MINIMAL INDICATOR LIST

Population	2014	2016	2018	Changes bet. 2016 & 2014	Changes bet. 2018 & 2016
Total	2,237,894	2,324,388	2,413,643	86,494	89,255
Male	1,087,178	1,129,754	1,173,540	42,576	43,786
Female	1,150,716	1,194,634	1,240,103	43,918	45,469
Age Composition					
Under 15 years	815,294	846,195	881,676	30,901	35,481
Population Working Age 15 + years Total (PWA)	1,422,600	1,478,193	1,531,967	55,593	53,774
Male 15 + years (PWAM)	676,759	703,139	728,717	26,380	25,578
Female 15+ years (PWAF)	745,841	775,054	803,250	29,213	28,196
Youth 15 -34 Years	826,981	854,567	876,908	27,586	22,341
Active Population or Labour Force LF = E + UE					
Labour Force (LF)	983,843	1,026,268	1,090,153	42,425	63,885
Employed (E)	708,895	676,885	725,742	-32,010	48,857
Unemployed (UE)	274,948	349,383	364,411	74,435	15,028
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	69.2	69.4	71.2	0.2	1.8
Labour Force Absorption Rate E/PWA	49.8	45.8	47.4	-4.0	1.6
Unemployment Rate UE/LF	27.9	34	33.4	6.1	-0.6
Active Population by sex					
Male Employed (EM)	368,358	358,270	361,508	-10,088	3,238
Female Employed (EF)	340,537	318,615	364,834	-21,922	46,219
Male Unemployed (UEM)	117,063	151,774	173,904	34,711	22,130
Female Unemployed (UEF)	157,885	197,609	190,507	39,724	-7,102
Male labour Force (MLF)	485,421	510,044	535,412	24,623	25,368
Female Labour Force (FLF)	498,422	516,224	555,341	17,802	39,117
Rates by sex					
Male Labour Absorption Rate (EM/PWAM)	54.4	51.0	49.6	-3.4	-1.4
Female Labour Absorption Rate (EF/PWAF)	45.7	41.1	45.4	-4.6	4.3
Male Unemployment Rate UEM/(EM+UEM)	24.1	29.8	32.5	5.7	2.7
Female Unemployment Rate UEF/(EF+UEF)	31.7	38.3	34.3	6.6	-4.0
Active Population for Youth 15 - 34 years (EY+UEY)					
Youth Labour Force	525,782	566,999	576,624	41,217	9,625
Youth Employed (EY)	320,954	320,737	310,854	-217	-9,883
Youth Unemployed (UEY)	204,828	246,262	265,770	41,434	19,508
Youth Labour Absorption Rate (EY/PWAY)	38.8	37.5	35.4	-1.3	-2.1
Youth Unemployment Rate (UEY/(EY+UEY)	39.0	43.4	46.1	4.5	2.7

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the key highlight results of the Namibia Labour Force Survey 2018, for which the fieldwork was carried out in two weeks period. The survey was conducted by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) with funding from the Government of the Republic of Namibia.

The survey collected data on the labour market activities of individuals aged 15 years and above who lived in Namibia on the reference night of 30th September 2018. Interviewing of households started on the 1st October and ended on the 16th October 2018. Like in the preceding surveys, the LFS 2018 was conducted by interviewing individuals in private households.

The objective of this brief is to provide key highlights of indicators arising from the survey, to promote understanding of the labour market situation prevailing in the country for the period of 2014 to 2016. The full report will be released by the 28th of March 2019.

The number of the estimated people aged 15 years and above in each economic status are shown in Figure 1 below.

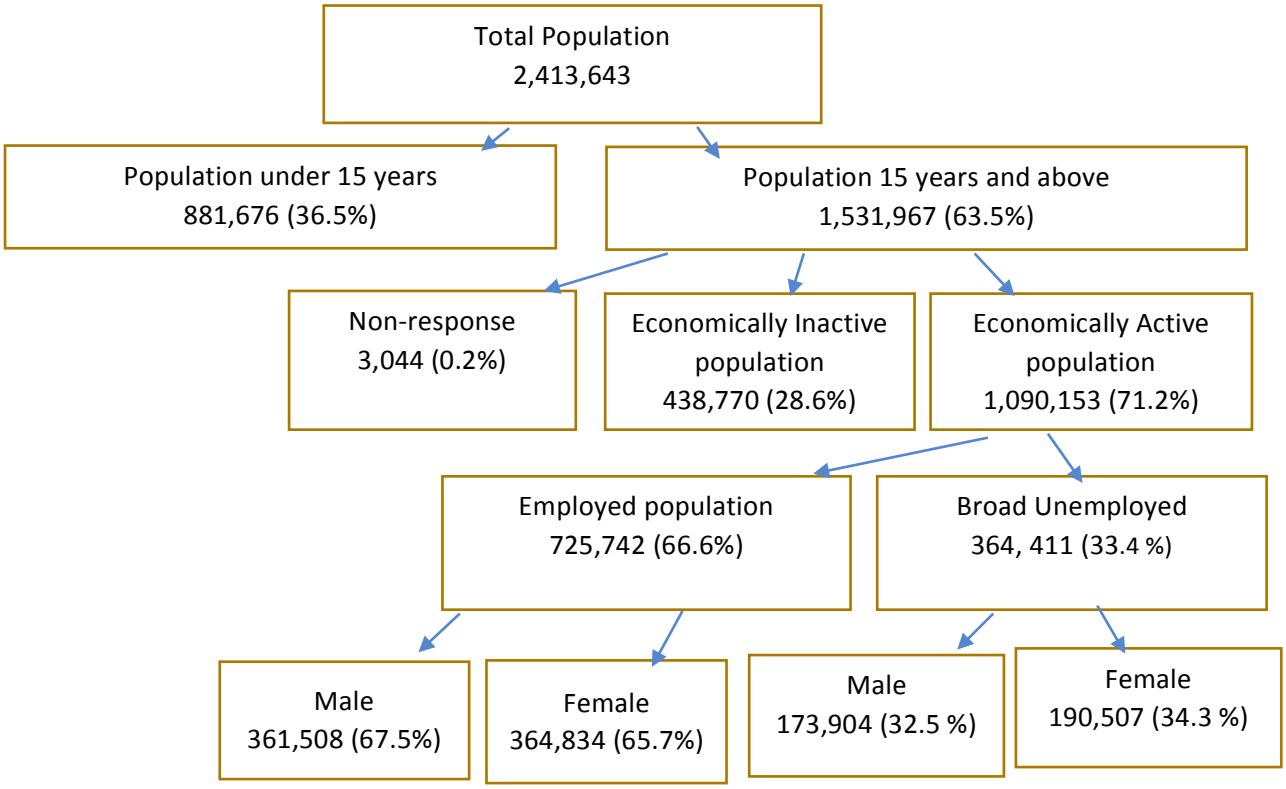


Figure 1: Population by activity status

BASIC TERMINOLOGIES IN LABOUR STATISTICS

A major consideration with labour force surveys is to ensure that the correct terminology is adopted. In order to be able to interpret the results from an LFS, it is essential to be familiar with the concepts used. Here we define several key concepts in labour statistics, as well as some standard survey terms. Some other concepts (such as the informal sector and informal employment) are defined in their respective sections later in this report.

Age was defined as the number of completed years lived by the respondent, i.e. age at last birthday.

Household: In this report, a household is defined as a group of people who normally live together and eat their meals together. For the LFS 'normally' means that the person concerned has lived in the household for at least six of the past 12 months. Thus, the members of the household are identified on the basis of their 'usual place of residence.'

Economically inactive population: All persons below the age of 15 years of age. In addition, all persons over 15 years of age who are not in employment or who are not available for work since they are full-time learners or students, homemakers (people involved only in unpaid household duties), ill, disabled or on early retirement.

Economically Active Population/Labour Force: comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations systems of national accounts and balances during a specified time-reference period. It therefore consists of all persons of working age who were either employed or unemployed.

Educational attainment is defined as the highest standard, grade or years completed. In the LFS 2018 the educational attainment includes those persons who have completed part or the whole level of education. For instance, primary education includes persons who have completed the last grade or achieved some grades of primary education.

Employed: The employed comprise all persons of working age who during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, were in the following categories: a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work). Temporary absence from work includes reasons such as illness, maternity and parental leave, holiday, training, and industrial disputes.

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 persons in the labour force given as a percentage of the working age population in that population group.

Private household: 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.

Reference period: In collecting data on current work activities, all questions relate to a short reference period of a week. This week is taken as comprising the seven calendar days preceding the date for the commencement of the interviews.

Total Population: All persons living in Namibia during the reference period.

Unemployed in the broad sense: The unemployed comprise all persons of working age who were: a) without work during the reference period, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; and b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period.

Unemployed in the strict sense: The unemployed comprise all persons of working age who were: a) without work during the reference period, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or selfemployment during the reference period; and c) seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

Unemployment rate: signals to some extent the underutilization of the labour supply. It reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work. It is thus seen as an indicator of the efficiency and effectiveness of an economy to absorb its labour force and of the performance of the labour market.

Work: The concept of work refers to persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind (for paid employment), or persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind (for selfemployment). For operational purposes, the notion “some work” may be interpreted as work for at least one hour. Employed persons include those persons of working age who worked for at least one hour during the reference period as contributing family workers (formerly referred to as unpaid family workers) working in a family business.

KEY INDICATORS OF THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2018

EMPLOYMENT 2018

Table 1 shows that the estimated population in Namibia who are in the working age population (15 years and above) is 1,531,967. Out of this 1,090,153 are in the labour force, while the remaining 438,770 people are outside the labour force. Its well to note that while the broard unemployment rate for entire working age has reduce by 0.6%, the Youth unemployment rate has increase by 2.7%.

Table 1: Basic labour force indicators for Namibia for 2018

Basic indicators	2016	2018	Change between 2016-2018
Total population age 15 years and older	1,478,193	1,531,967	**53,774**
Economically active population			
Employed	676,885	725,742	**48,857**
Unemployed – broad	349,383	364,411	**15,028**
Labour force	1,026,268	1,090,153	**63,885**
Labour force participation rate – broad	69.4	71.2	**1.8**
Unemployment rate - broad	34	33.4	**-0.6**
Economically Active Youth			
Employed	320,737	310,854	**-9,883**
Unemployed – broad	246,262	265,770	**19,508**
Labour force	566,999	576,624	**9,625**
Labour force participation rate – broad	66.3	65.8	**-0.5**
Youth Unemployment - broad	43.4	46.1	**2.7**

Figure 2 presents the distribution of employment by sex, as well as by urban and rural areas. At National level the number of the employed population has increased from 676,885 in 2016 to 725,742 in 2018. It can also be observed that there were more males than females in employment in both rural and urban areas, with the difference being more significant in urban areas for both years.

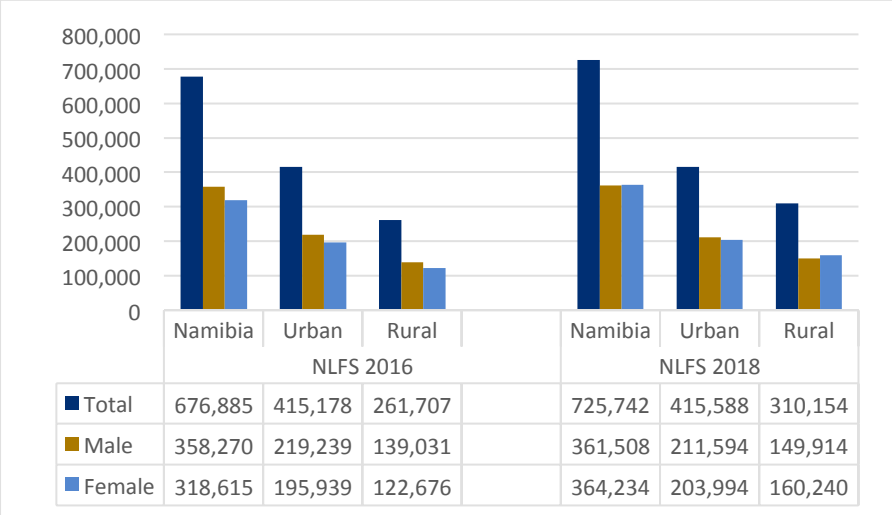


Figure 2: Distribution of employment by sex, urban and rural (A comparison between NLFS 2016 and 2018)

The Table below shows that the majority (23.0 %) of the labour force in 2018 are employed in agriculture, which is an increase from 2.9 percent in 2016. Many of the main sectors notely construction, mining and manufacturing recorded losses of 3.1, 0.5 and 0.4 percent resepectively in their contributions to total employment in the country. Changes in employment between 2016 and 2018 in other sectors are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Employed population by industry between 2016 and 2018

	NLFS 2016		NLFS 2018	
Industry	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	135,832	20.1	167,242	23
Mining and quarrying	14,825	2.2	12,087	1.7
Manufacturing	44,419	6.6	45,057	6.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	5,018	0.7	3,278	0.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	4,512	0.7	4,095	0.6
Construction	63,005	9.3	45,057	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	65,492	9.7	80,852	11.1
Transportation and storage	22,175	3.3	24,710	3.4
Accommodation and food service activities	47,840	7.1	83,056	11.4
Information and communication	5,973	0.9	7,141	1
Financial and insurance activities	15,525	2.3	13,861	1.9
Real estate activities	1,163	0.2	1,050	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical	12,140	1.8	8,648	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	40,499	6	29,951	4.1
Public administration and defence; communication	30,260	4.5	34,174	4.7
Education	41,422	6.1	46,923	6.5
Human health and social work activities	19,058	2.8	19,527	2.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4,143	0.6	4,910	0.7
Other service activities	43,211	6.4	20,865	2.9
Activities of households as employers;	59,113	8.7	72,185	9.9
Activities of extraterritorial organiz	1,232	0.2	1,035	0.1
Not elsewhere classified	28	*	37	0
Namibia	**676,885**	**100**	**725742**	**100**

WAGES 2018

In terms of income levels, at the national level, the average wage is N$ 7,935 per month, an increase of N$1,140 since 2016 when the average wage was N$6,795. Across industries, the highest average wage is N$20,459 per month which is earned by employees in Financial and insurance activities industry, while the lowest is N$1,387 per month associated with the persons employed in private households (Table 3).

Table 3: Mean and median monthly wages by industry

Industry	Monthly Mean Wage	
	NLFS 2016	NLFS 2018
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,252	2,133
Mining and quarrying	14352	17,963
Manufacturing	5,506	5,749
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	11,512	17,795
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	5,352	11,512
Construction	4,361	5,441
Wholesale and retail trade	4,167	4,019
Transportation and storage	7,995	7,957
Accommodation and food service activities	2,951	2,819
Information and communication	17,241	17,139
Financial and insurance activities	15,980	20,459
Real estate activities	10,965	3,395
Professional, scientific and technical activities	19,907	14,965
Administrative and support service activities	5,831	4,744
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11,394	12,580
Education	14,619	15,380
Human health and social work activities	12,117	14,900
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5,472	3,818
Other service activities	3,924	5,100
Activities of households as employers;	1,334	1,387
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	12,439	9,624
Not elsewhere classified	*	7,112
National	**6,795**	**7,935**

BROAD UNEMPLOYMENT 2018

The broad unemployment rate for the population aged 15 years and above in Namibia is estimated at 33.4 percent, representing a decrease of 0.6 percentage points from 2016. Furthermore, a detailed presentation of the broad unemployment situation in the country is presented in Table 5 below.

The Table also shows that unemployment rate is slightly higher in rural areas (33.5 %) than in urban areas (33.4 %).

At regional level, the broad unemployment rates are highest in Kavango East (48.2 %) and Kunene with 41.6 percent. The lowest unemployment rate is observed in Omusati and Erongo Regions with 24 and 29.7 percent respectively.

Table 4: Unemployed population by area

	NLFS 2016			NLFS 2018		
Region	unemployed	Labour-force	rate	unemployed	Labour-force	rate
Namibia	**349,383**	**1,026,268**	**34.0**	**364,411**	**1,090,153**	**33.4**
urban	180,322	595,500	30.3	208,243	623,831	33.4
Rural	169,061	430,768	39.2	156,168	466,322	33.5
!Karas	10,336	44,889	23.0	14,685	45,585	32.2
Erongo	23,502	107,523	21.9	33,474	112,800	29.7
Hardap	16,301	43,289	37.7	14,060	40,769	34.5
Kavango East	21,263	53,741	39.6	27,382	56,799	48.2
Kavango West	10,296	28,250	36.4	10,396	31,459	33.0
Khomas	66,410	233,707	28.4	75,936	241,321	31.5
Kunene	20,164	38,625	52.2	17,703	42,549	41.6
Ohangwena	36,300	79,913	45.4	30,652	91,955	33.3
Omaheke	9,434	35,113	26.9	12,995	33,571	38.7
Omusati	34,952	86,841	40.2	24,411	101,786	24.0
Oshana	26,823	91,014	29.5	29,535	90,757	32.5
Oshikoto	29,756	74,682	39.8	30,641	84,719	36.2
Otjozondjupa	24,846	69,120	35.9	26,865	74,481	36.1
Zambezi	18,999	39,562	48.0	15,675	41,600	37.7

Table 5 presents the unemployment rates by level of education and sex. The result showed that persons with post–school education (such as Currently at university, university certificate, diploma or degree, post-graduate (Certificate, diploma or degree) constitute a combined unemployed rate of 51.6 percent. The highest unemployment rates were found amongst persons with junior secondary (40.1%) and primary (34%) education with a combined unemployment rate of 74.7 percent. Furthermore, the unemployment rate of persons with no formal education stands at 28.6 percent.

Table 5 Unemployment by educational level and sex

	Both sexes			Male			Female		
Highest Educational level completed	**Unemployed**	**Labour force**	**Rate**	**Unemployed**	**Labour force**	**Rate**	**Unemployed**	**Labour force**	**Rate**
None	34,199	119,551	28.6	16,227	66,002	24.6	17,972	53,548	33.6
Primary	77,302	223,392	34.6	40,041	114,496	35.0	37,262	108,896	34.2
Junior secondary	153,617	382,875	40.1	69,674	174,981	39.8	83,943	207,894	40.4
Senior secondary	71,461	218,335	32.7	33,937	106,764	31.8	37,525	111,571	33.6
Technical/vocational certificate or Diploma	8,127	24,419	33.3	5,150	16,149	31.9	2,976	8,270	36.0
Completed year 1 or 2 or 3	4,838	17,432	27.8	1,686	7,477	22.5	3,152	9,955	31.7
University certificate, diploma or degree	9,933	69,261	14.3	4,225	30,869	13.7	5,708	38,391	14.9
Postgraduate certificate, diploma or degree	1,928	20,306	9.5	1,037	10,236	10.1	891	10,070	8.8
Don’t know	3,006	14,582	20.6	1,927	8,436	22.8	1,080	6,146	17.6
Namibia	**364,411**	**1,090,153**	**33.4**	**173,904**	**535,412**	**32.5**	**190,507**	**554,741**	**34.3**

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT 2018

Table 6 presents the broad unemployment rate for youth (persons between the ages of 15-34 years) The result indicates that during the period under review the youth unemployment rates is at 46.1 percent, an increase of 2.7 percentage point as compared 43.4 reported in 2016. Furthermore, the result shows that youth unemployment rate in all the regions were higher than the national unemployment rate of 33.4 percent. In contrast, Kavango East (62.5 %), Kunene (53.0 %), Ohangwena (51.4 %) and Oshikoto (50.2 %) recorded the highest youth unemployment rates Namibia.

Table 6: Unemployment rate 15 to 34 years by region and by sex

	NLFS 2016			NLFS 2018		
Region	Unemplo-yed	Labour force	%	Unemplo-yed	Labour force	%
Namibia	**246,262**	**566,999**	**43.4**	**265,770**	**576,623**	**46.1**
Urban	129,281	339,515	38.1	150,506	341,833	44.0
Rural	116,981	227,484	51.4	115,264	234,790	49.1
!Karas	7,135	23,090	30.9	10,117	22,645	44.7
Erongo	15,030	57,227	26.3	20,800	56,571	36.8
Hardap	11,229	24,454	45.9	8,820	21,060	41.9
Kavango East	14,730	32,129	45.8	21,362	34,163	62.5
Kavango West	8,190	15,579	52.6	8,035	17,173	46.8
Khomas	49,688	132,599	37.5	57,524	133,710	43.0
Kunene	14,017	22,193	63.2	12,777	24,105	53.0
Ohangwena	25,694	46,159	55.7	24,561	47,788	51.4
Omaheke	6,214	18,963	32.8	8,012	17,187	46.6
Omusati	24,390	44,788	54.5	19,187	48,270	39.7
Oshana	20,101	48,310	41.6	22,294	47,262	47.2
Oshikoto	19,588	41,149	47.6	22,439	44,738	50.2
Otjozondjupa	16,901	38,109	44.3	19,007	40,126	47.4
Zambezi	13,354	22,250	60.0	10,835	21,824	49.7

YOUTH NOT IN EDUCATION AND NOT IN EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (NEET)

The NEET rate is defined as the percentage of youth aged 15-34 years who are not in employment and not in education or training.

The NEET concept was introduced alongside the unemployment rate in consideration of the fact that where youth do not reflect as employed or part of the labour force is because they are in education or training, this is positive rather than negative. The NEET rate is therefore intended to reflect those youth who are not part of the labour force for reasons other than education and training.

The distribution of NEET by region is presented in Table 7. The result shows a slight increase from 34.5 percent in 2016 to 34.9 percent in 2018. At regional level, regions such as Kunene had recorded the highest (47.5 %) NEET, while regions such as Omusati recorded the lowest (27.1 %) NEET.

Table 7: NEET by region and by sex

Region	NLFS 2016 %	NLFS 2018 %
Namibia	**34.5**	**34.9**
Urban	32.5	35.0
Rural	36.9	34.8
!Karas	33.8	40.3
Erongo	25.0	32.3
Hardap	44.1	38.6
Kavango East	37.3	41.7
Kavango West	36.4	32.1
Khomas	31.9	34.4
Kunene	58.6	47.5
Ohangwena	34.0	32.7
Omaheke	33.9	44.8
Omusati	32.4	27.1
Oshana	31.3	32.2
Oshikoto	34.6	35.5
Otjozondjupa	38.6	39.8
Zambezi	39.3	30.2

