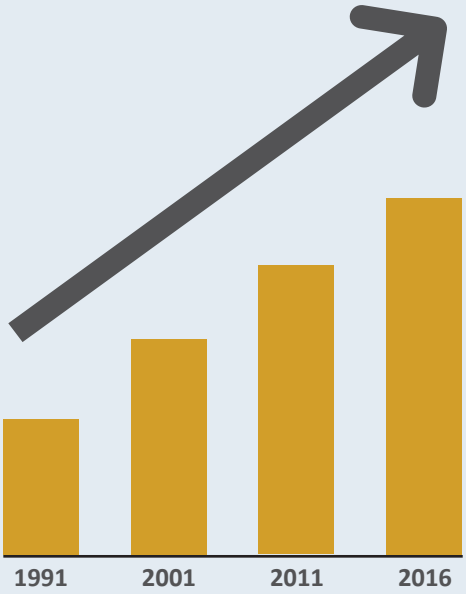
Namibia Statistics Agency

The Namibia Intercensal Demographic Survey

2016 Report





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September 2017

Our Mission & Vision



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

"To be a high performance institution in quality statistics delivery"



Core Values

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

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List of Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
EA	Enumeration area
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ID	Identification Document
NDP 5	The Fifth National Development Plan
NIDS	Namibia Inter-censal Demographic Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRN	Survey Reference Night
SWA ID	South West Africa- Identification Document

List of Acronyms



Forward

the results in this report can only be of value if they are used for the intended purpose which is, for evidence based planning and or decision making for the development of our country.

The Namibia Inter-censal Demographic Survey (NIDS) of 2016 is the first of its kind to be conducted by Namibia Statistics Agency since its establishment in April 2012. It is a sample survey taken at five years between the censuses, hence the NIDS 2016 was conducted five years between the 2011 Population and Housing Census and the next census to be conducted in 2021. The main objective of NIDS is to provide up to date data on Demographic, socio-economics characteristics of the population and its housing units. This statistics is useful for evidence based planning and decision making at national and regional levels. At international level, the information will be used to monitor progress towards Namibia's achievement of international targets, particularly in the monitoring progress towards achieving Africa agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The NIDS targets the population in private households excluding those in institutions for example, in school hostels, army/police barracks, hospitals wards, prisons, etc. However, persons residing in institutions premises were only included if they lived in private accommodations that constitute a household. Therefore, the estimated population presented in this report reflects the estimated household population in 2016.

This report presents highlights from basic analysis of the NIDS 2016 data and presents results at national, urban, rural and regional levels.

We are grateful to the Government of the Republic of Namibia for providing funds to enable NSA to conduct the survey. In addition, there are a number of organizations which contributed immensely to the success of the survey in a form of either technical or financial support. We are in particular appreciative of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Statistics South Africa for their notable contributions to the success of the survey. We are also thankful to everyone who contributed immensely to make this survey a success. In particular the Inter-Agency Technical Group for their technical inputs during the preparation of the survey data collection instruments, the regional councillors for their support and mobilising their respective communities to ensure cooperation with the survey officials. The field staff and the general public for their support and cooperation during data collection operation in all regions.

In conclusion, the results in this report can only be of value if they are used for the intended purpose which is, for evidence based planning and or decision making for the development of our country. It is therefore my sincere hope that users find the survey results useful in their daily businesses as they plan for the development of our country.



Mr Alex Shimuafeni
Statistician-General
Windhoek, September 2017

Selected Indicators



Namibia SDG - Selected indicators 2016 and 2011

Namibia Indicators	2016	2011
Population size		
Total population	2 324 388	2 113 077
Urban	1 112 868	9 034 34
Rural	1 211 520	1 209 643
Age at first marriage		
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18		
before age 15	0.1	None
before age 18	0.9	None
Birth registration		
Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	76.9	78.3
ECD, Education and ICT		
% children 0-4 years attending ECD	16.5	13.3
Primary educational attainment	49.7	48.5
Secondary educational attainment	22.6	20.5
Tertiary education attainment	8.0	5.8
Never been to school	9.2	13.0
% population with access to internet	20.5	8.8
% population with access to cell phone	74.8	52.6
% population with access to computer	15.2	10.5
Households		
Households living in improvised housing units (shacks)	26.6	16.0
Access to safe drinking water	92.9	80.0
Urban	99.4	97.7
Rural	85.0	62.8
%HHs practicing open defecation	45.7	48.6
%HHs practicing open defecation in urban	26.0	22.4
Sanitation		
% Urban HHs with access to sanitation (flush toilet connected to main sewer and cesspool)	63.2	68.7
% Urban HHs with access to sanitation (Garbage regularly and irregularly collected)	67.8	78.6
% Rural HHs with access to sanitation (flush toilet connected to main sewer and cesspool)	13.4	11.3
% Rural HHs with access to sanitation (Garbage regularly and irregularly collected)	5.5	7.2

Comparison of Namibia indicators: 1991; 2001; 2011 and 2016					
Namibia Indicator		**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**2016**
Population Size					
	Total	1 409 920	1 830 330	2 113 077	2 324 388
	Females	723 593	942 572	1 091 165	1 194 634
	Males	686 327	887 721	1 021 912	1 129 754
Annual growth rate (%)		-	2.6	1.4	1.9
Percent in Urban/Rural areas					
	Urban	28	33	43	48
	Rural	72	67	57	52
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		95	94	94	95
Population density					
	People per sq. km.	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.8
Age composition, %					
	Under 5 years	16	13	14	14
	5 – 14 years	26	26	23	23
	15 – 59 years	51	52	57	57
	60+ years	7	8	6	6
Marital status: 15+ years, %					
	Never married	50	56	59	64
	Married with certificate	...	19	20	16
	Married traditionally	...	9	8	6
	Married consensually	12	7	8	9
	Divorced/Separated	3	3	2	2
	Widowed	4	4	4	3
Citizenship, %					
	Namibian	96	97	97	97
	Non-Namibian	4	3	3	3

Comparison of Namibia indicators: 1991; 2001; 2011 and 2016					
Namibia Indicator		**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**2016**
Main language spoken at home,					
Percent of households					
	Oshiwambo	51	48	49	50
	Nama/Damara	13	11	11	11
	Afrikaans	9	11	10	9
	Kavango	10	10	9	10
	Otjiherero	8	8	9	9
Private households					
	Number	254 389	346 455	464 839	589 787
	Average size	5.2	5.1	4.4	3.9
Head of household, %					
	Females	39	45	44	46
	Males	61	55	56	54
Namibia Indicator		1991	2001	2011	2016
Literacy rate, 15+ years, %		76	81	89	89
Education, 15+ years, %					
	Never attended school	26	15	13	11
	Currently at school	29	34	17	18
	Left school	55	45	66	71
Housing conditions, %					
Households with					
	Safe water	65	87	80	94
	No toilet facility	61	54	49	46
	Electricity for lighting	24	32	42	45
	Wood/charcoal for cooking	74	62	54	50
Main source of income, %					
Household main income					
	Farming	-	28	16	15
	Wages & Salaries	-	41	48	52
	Cash remittance	-	6	5	5
	Business, non-farming	-	9	12	7
	Old age Pension	-	11	15	10

!Karas Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011						
	2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size				**Private households**		
Total	85 759	77 421		Number	26 348	21 283
Females	42 489	38 014		Average size	3.3	4.2
Males	43 270	39 407				
				Head of household, %		
Annual growth rate (%)	2.0	1.1		Females	39	44
				Males	61	56
Percent in Urban/Rural areas						
Urban	61	54		**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**	96	97
Rural	39	46				
				Education, 15+ years, %		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	102	104		Never attended school	5	6
				Currently at school	8	9
Population density				Left school	85	84
People per sq. km.	0.5	0.5				
				Housing conditions, %		
Age composition, %				Households with		
Under 5 years	14	11		Safe water	98	92
5 – 14 years	17	19		No toilet facility	25	23
15 – 59 years	63	63		Electricity for lighting	69	67
60+ years	6	6		Wood/charcoal for cooking	25	28
Marital status: 15+ years, %				**Main source of income, %**		
Never married	59	59		Household main income		
Married with certificate	22	27		Farming	2	5
Married traditionally	4	3		Wages & Salaries	74	72
Married consensually	11	7		Cash remittance	2	5
Divorced/Separated	2	1		Business, non-farming	4	5
Widowed	2	3		Old age Pension	11	11
Citizenship, %				**Fertility**		
Namibian	98	97		Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population	33.7	26.1
Non-Namibian	2	1				
				Disability, %		
Main language spoken at home,				With disability	4	4
Percent of households						
Afrikaans	33	36		**Mortality**		
Oshiwambo	30	27		Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population	9.7	10.7
Nama/Damara	25	23				

Erongo Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011						
	2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size				**Private households**		
Total	182 402	150 809		Number	58 486	44 116
Females	85 878	70 986		Average size	3.1	3.3
Males	96 524	79 823				
				Head of household, %		
Annual growth rate (%)	3.8	3.4		Females	38	34
				Males	62	66
Percent in Urban/Rural areas						
Urban	92	87		**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**	96	97
Rural	8	13				
				Education, 15+ years, %		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	112	112		Never attended school	4	6
				Currently at school	8	9
Population density				Left school	85	83
People per sq. km.	2.9	2.4				
				Housing conditions, %		
Age composition, %				Households with		
Under 5 years	12	11		Safe water	98	96
5 – 14 years	16	17		No toilet facility	13	11
15 – 59 years	67	67		Electricity for lighting	76	81
60+ years	5	6		Wood/charcoal for cooking	15	15
Marital status: 15+ years, %				**Main source of income, %**		
Never married	59	58		Household main income		
Married with certificate	23	26		Farming	1	3
Married traditionally	2	2		Wages & Salaries	78	73
Married consensually	13	10		Cash remittance	2	5
Divorced/Separated	1	2		Business, non-farming	7	9
Widowed	2	2		Old age Pension	5	8
Citizenship, %				**Fertility**		
Namibian	97	96		Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population	22.5	26.6
Non-Namibian	3	4				
				Disability, %		
Main language spoken at home,				With disability	3	2
Percent of households						
Oshiwambo	44	39		**Mortality**		
Afrikaans	19	20		Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population	9.9	7.1
Nama/Damara	18	19				
Otjiherero	8	10				

Hardap Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011							
		2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size					**Private households**		
	Total	87 186	79 507		Number	30 108	19 307
	Females	42 471	38 935		Average size	2.9	4.0
	Males	44 715	40 572				
					Head of household, %		
Annual growth rate (%)		1.8	1.5		Females	38	36
					Males	62	64
Percent in Urban/Rural areas							
	Urban	72	60		**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**	85	91
	Rural	28	40				
					Education, 15+ years, %		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		105	104		Never attended school	8	11
					Currently at school	7	9
Population density					Left school	82	79
	People per sq. km.	0.8	0.7				
					Housing conditions, %		
Age composition, %					Households with		
	Under 5 years	15	11		Safe water	98	93
	5 – 14 years	18	21		No toilet facility	44	35
	15 – 59 years	59	59		Electricity for lighting	56	66
	60+ years	8	7		Wood/charcoal for cooking	58	45
Marital status: 15+ years, %					**Main source of income, %**		
	Never married	65	54		Household main income		
	Married with certificate	23	29		Farming	3	7
	Married traditionally	0	1		Wages & Salaries	61	64
	Married consensually	7	10		Cash remittance	4	7
	Divorced/Separated	1	2		Business, non-farming	4	4
	Widowed	4	5		Old age Pension	9	15
Citizenship, %					**Fertility**		
	Namibian	98	98		Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population	29.2	26.2
	Non-Namibian	2	2				
					Disability, %		
Main language spoken at home,					With disability	3	4
Percent of households							
	Nama/Damara	49	43		**Mortality**		
	Afrikaans	29	41		Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population	15.8	13.0

Kavango East Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011						
	2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size				**Private households**		
Total	148 466	136 823		Number	35 848	23 050
Females	79 364	72 936		Average size	4.1	5.8
Males	69 102	63 887				
				Head of household, %		
Annual growth rate (%)	1.6			Females	45	45
				Males	55	55
Percent in Urban/Rural areas						
Urban	57	46		**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**	85	81
Rural	43	54				
				Education, 15+ years, %		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	87	88		Never attended school	15	20
				Currently at school	21	19
Population density				Left school	62	59
People per sq. km.	6.2	5.7				
				Housing conditions, %		
Age composition, %				Households with		
Under 5 years	14			Safe water	86	72
5 – 14 years	27			No toilet facility	63	67
15 – 59 years	53			Electricity for lighting	26	32
60+ years	6			Wood/charcoal for cooking	75	79
Marital status: 15+ years, %				**Main source of income, %**		
Never married	47	44		Household main income		
Married with certificate	9	13		Farming	16	33
Married traditionally	8	20		Wages & Salaries	39	29
Married consensually	29	14		Cash remittance	6	7
Divorced/Separated	3	4		Business, non-farming	10	14
Widowed	4	5		Old-aged Pension	17	12
Citizenship, %				**Fertility**		
Namibian	99			Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population	45.5	33.8
Non-Namibian	1					
				Disability, %		
Main language spoken at home,				With disability	6	6
Percent of households						
Kavango languages	90	77		**Mortality**		
				Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population	16.9	15.0

Kavango West Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011						
	2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size				**Private households**		
Total	89 313	86 529		Number	17 046	13 691
Females	47 093	45 655		Average size	5.2	6.3
Males	42 220	40 874				
				Head of household, %		
Annual growth rate (%)	0.6			Females	42	40
				Males	58	60
Percent in Urban/Rural areas						
Urban	12	1		**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**	76	77
Rural	88	99				
				Education, 15+ years, %		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	90	90		Never attended school	19	23
				Currently at school	25	16
Population density				Left school	55	57
People per sq. km.	3.5	3.6				
				Housing conditions, %		
Age composition, %				Households with		
Under 5 years	13			Safe water	77	57
5 – 14 years	33			No toilet facility	85	88
15 – 59 years	47			Electricity for lighting	12	11
60+ years	6			Wood/charcoal for cooking	91	94
Marital status: 15+ years, %				**Main source of income, %**		
Never married	44	44		Household main income		
Married with certificate	12	13		Farming	31	60
Married traditionally	16	20		Wages & Salaries	25	10
Married consensually	19	14		Cash remittance	3	3
Divorced/Separated	2	4		Business, non-farming	9	9
Widowed	7	5		Old age Pension	13	13
Citizenship, %				**Fertility**		
Namibian	99			Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population	34.7	34.3
Non-Namibian	1					
				Disability, %		
Main language spoken at home,				With disability	8	6
Percent of households						
Kavango languages	88	83		**Mortality**		
				Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population	17.2	14.1

Khomas Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011							
		2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size				**Private households**			
	Total	415 780	342 141		Number	119 217	89 438
	Females	209 690	172 469		Average size	3.5	3.7
	Males	206 090	169 672				
				Head of household, %			
Annual growth rate (%)		3.9	3.1		Females	40	39
					Males	60	61
Percent in Urban/Rural areas							
	Urban	95	95	**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**		97	97
	Rural	5	5				
				Education, 15+ years, %			
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		98	98		Never attended school	5	5
					Currently at school	16	19
Population density					Left school	79	73
	People per sq. km.	11.3	9.2				
				Housing conditions, %			
Age composition, %				Households with			
	Under 5 years	13	11		Safe water	100	99
	5 – 14 years	16	16		No toilet facility	25	20
	15 – 59 years	68	69		Electricity for lighting	64	68
	60+ years	3	4		Wood/charcoal for cooking	7	8
Marital status: 15+ years, %				**Main source of income, %**			
	Never married	68	62	Household main income			
	Married with certificate	20	23		Farming	0.3	1
	Married traditionally	3	3		Wages & Salaries	75	73
	Married consensually	6	9		Cash remittance	6	5
	Divorced/Separated	2	2		Business, non-farming	10	14
	Widowed	1	2		Old age Pension	2	4
Citizenship, %				**Fertility**			
	Namibian	95	94	Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population		29.0	28.0
	Non-Namibian	5	6				
				Disability, %			
Main language spoken at home,					With disability	2	3
Percent of households							
	Oshiwambo	47	41	**Mortality**			
	Afrikaans	16	19	Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population		5.3	6.9
	Otjiherero	13	10				
	Nama/Damara	10	12				

Kunene Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011							
		2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size					**Private households**		
	Total	97 865	86 856		Number	21 099	18 495
	Females	48 269	43 253		Average size	4.6	4.6
	Males	49 596	43 603				
					Head of household, %		
Annual growth rate (%)		2.4	2.3		Females	50	40
					Males	50	60
Percent in Urban/Rural areas							
	Urban	32	26		**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**	66	65
	Rural	68	74				
					Education, 15+ years, %		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		103	101		Never attended school	33	37
					Currently at school	9	9
Population density					Left school	57	50
	People per sq. km.	0.8	0.8				
					Housing conditions, %		
Age composition, %					Households with		
	Under 5 years	18	17		Safe water	75	67
	5 – 14 years	24	25		No toilet facility	64	63
	15 – 59 years	51	51		Electricity for lighting	29	31
	60+ years	7	7		Wood/charcoal for cooking	69	77
Marital status: 15+ years, %					**Main source of income, %**		
	Never married	63	56		Household main income		
	Married with certificate	11	13		Farming	13	32
	Married traditionally	14	18		Wages & Salaries	36	41
	Married consensually	7	8		Cash remittance	2	5
	Divorced/Separated	2	2		Business, non-farming	4	8
	Widowed	3	3		Old age Pension	14	12
Citizenship, %					**Fertility**		
	Namibian	99	97		Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population	43.7	3.8
	Non-Namibian	1	3				
					Disability, %		
Main language spoken at home,					With disability	5	4
Percent of households							
	Otjiherero	46	47		**Mortality**		
	Nama/Damara	36	32		Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population	8.7	12.6

Ohangwena Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011						
	2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size				**Private households**		
Total	255 510	245 446		Number	49 470	43 723
Females	137 566	133 316		Average size	5.2	5.6
Males	117 944	112 130				
				Head of household, %		
Annual growth rate (%)	0.8	0.7		Females	62	57
				Males	38	44
Percent in Urban/Rural areas						
Urban	6	10		**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**	86	86
Rural	94	90				
				Education, 15+ years, %		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	86	84		Never attended school	13	17
				Currently at school	27	23
Population density				Left school	59	56
People per sq. km.	23.9	23				
				Housing conditions, %		
Age composition, %				Households with		
Under 5 years	14	15		Safe water	86	56
5 – 14 years	29	29		No toilet facility	72	80
15 – 59 years	49	47		Electricity for lighting	15	11
60+ years	8	9		Wood/charcoal for cooking	87	88
Marital status: 15+ years, %				**Main source of income, %**		
Never married	70	65		Household main income		
Married with certificate	15	18		Farming	36	26
Married traditionally	5	7		Wages & Salaries	23	22
Married consensually	4	3		Cash remittance	6	6
Divorced/Separated	2	2		Business, non-farming	4	12
Widowed	5	5		Old age Pension	19	29
Citizenship, %				**Fertility**		
Namibian	98	99		Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population	38.2	30.1
Non-Namibian	2	1				
				Disability, %		
Main language spoken at home,				With disability	7	5
Percent of households						
Oshiwambo	98	98		**Mortality**		
				Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population	9.9	12.5

Omaheke Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011							
		2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size				**Private households**			
	Total	74 629	71 233		Number	21 169	16 174
	Females	35 247	34 016		Average size	3.5	4.3
	Males	39 382	37 217				
				Head of household, %			
Annual growth rate (%)		0.9	0.5		Females	37	34
					Males	63	66
Percent in Urban/Rural areas							
	Urban	42	30	**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**		75	73
	Rural	58	70				
				Education, 15+ years, %			
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		112	109		Never attended school	22	29
					Currently at school	8	10
Population density					Left school	68	58
	People per sq. km.	0.9	0.8				
				Housing conditions, %			
Age composition, %				Households with			
	Under 5 years	20	15		Safe water	96	85
	5 – 14 years	19	23		No toilet facility	56	60
	15 – 59 years	54	55		Electricity for lighting	45	33
	60+ years	6	7		Wood/charcoal for cooking	63	73
Marital status: 15+ years, %				**Main source of income, %**			
	Never married	58	58	Household main income			
	Married with certificate	12	16		Farming	11	22
	Married traditionally	10	10		Wages & Salaries	58	49
	Married consensually	16	11		Cash remittance	5	6
	Divorced/Separated	2	2		Business, non-farming	7	7
	Widowed	3	3		Old age Pension	11	13
Citizenship, %				**Fertility**			
	Namibian	99	99	Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population		26.3	29.4
	Non-Namibian	1	1				
				Disability, %			
Main language spoken at home,					With disability	4	4
Percent of households							
	Otjiherero	48	42	**Mortality**			
	Nama/Damara	21	28	Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population		19.5	11.2
	Afrikaans	7	10				
	San	6	5				

Omusati Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011						
	2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size				**Private households**		
Total	249 885	243 166		Number	54 383	46 698
Females	137 073	133 621		Average size	4.6	5.2
Males	112 812	109 545				
				Head of household, %		
Annual growth rate (%)	0.5	0.6		Females	57	55
				Males	43	45
Percent in Urban/Rural areas						
Urban	5	6		**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**	88	88
Rural	95	94				
				Education, 15+ years, %		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	82	82		Never attended school	9.0	13
				Currently at school	25	23
Population density				Left school	63	60
People per sq. km.	9.4	9.1				
				Housing conditions, %		
Age composition, %				Households with		
Under 5 years	12	14		Safe water	86	52
5 – 14 years	27	26		No toilet facility	71	78
15 – 59 years	51	49		Electricity for lighting	11	9
60+ years	10	11		Wood/charcoal for cooking	90	88
Marital status: 15+ years, %				**Main source of income, %**		
Never married	72	65		Household main income		
Married with certificate	14	20		Farming	53	22
Married traditionally	4	6		Wages & Salaries	17	25
Married consensually	4	3		Cash remittance	5	5
Divorced/Separated	1	2		Business, non-farming	4	10
Widowed	6	5		Old age Pension	13	31
Citizenship, %				**Fertility**		
Namibian	97	98		Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population	33.6	25.6
Non-Namibian	3	2				
				Disability, %		
Main language spoken at home,				With disability	6	6
Percent of households						
Oshiwambo	96	96		**Mortality**		
				Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population	11.4	11.5

Oshana Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011							
		2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size					**Private households**		
	Total	189 237	176 674		Number	44 544	37 284
	Females	103 242	96 559		Average size	4.2	4.5
	Males	85 995	80 115				
					Head of household, %		
Annual growth rate (%)		1.4	0.9		Females	57	54
					Males	43	46
Percent in Urban/Rural areas							
	Urban	46	45		**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**	94	96
	Rural	54	54				
					Education, 15+ years, %		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females		83	83		Never attended school	6	7
					Currently at school	20	21
Population density					Left school	73	68
	People per sq. km.	21.9	20.4				
					Housing conditions, %		
Age composition, %					Households with		
	Under 5 years	14	12		Safe water	98	84
	5 – 14 years	21	21		No toilet facility	27	46
	15 – 59 years	59	59		Electricity for lighting	43	31
	60+ years	7	8		Wood/charcoal for cooking	47	49
Marital status: 15+ years, %					**Main source of income, %**		
	Never married	72	67		Household main income		
	Married with certificate	18	22		Farming	12	13
	Married traditionally	1	2		Wages & Salaries	46	40
	Married consensually	3	4		Cash remittance	10	5
	Divorced/Separated	1	1		Business, non-farming	11	17
	Widowed	4	4		Old age Pension	14	19
Citizenship, %					**Fertility**		
	Namibian	97	98		Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population	33.7	26.0
	Non-Namibian	3	3				
					Disability, %		
Main language spoken at home,					With disability	6	5
Percent of households							
	Oshiwambo	94	94		**Mortality**		
					Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population	8.4	11.1

Oshikoto Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011						
	2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size				**Private households**		
Total	195 165	181 973		Number	45 407	37 400
Females	101 065	94 907		Average size	4.3	4.8
Males	94 100	87 066				
				Head of household, %		
Annual growth rate (%)	1.4	1.2		Females	51	49
				Males	49	51
Percent in Urban/Rural areas						
Urban	16	13		**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**	88	88
Rural	84	87				
				Education, 15+ years, %		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	93	92		Never attended school	10	14
				Currently at school	21	20
Population density				Left school	68	63
People per sq. km.	5.0	4.7				
				Housing conditions, %		
Age composition, %				Households with		
Under 5 years	12	14		Safe water	93	70
5 – 14 years	26	26		No toilet facility	57	69
15 – 59 years	54	52		Electricity for lighting	31	20
60+ years	8	9		Wood/charcoal for cooking	71	80
Marital status: 15+ years, %				**Main source of income, %**		
Never married	67	62		Household main income		
Married with certificate	18	23		Farming	32	33
Married traditionally	3	4		Wages & Salaries	38	30
Married consensually	7	5		Cash remittance	4	5
Divorced/Separated	1	1		Business, non-farming	5	10
Widowed	4	4		Old age Pension	13	19
Citizenship, %				**Fertility**		
Namibian	98	98		Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population	32.1	27.6
Non-Namibian	2	2				
				Disability, %		
Main language spoken at home,				With disability	5	7
Percent of households						
Oshiwambo	87	86		**Mortality**		
				Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population	11.8	10.3

Otjozondjupa Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011						
	2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size				**Private households**		
Total	154 342	143 903		Number	39 761	33 192
Females	74 781	70 001		Average size	3.9	4.2
Males	79 561	73 902				
				Head of household, %		
Annual growth rate (%)	1.4	0.6		Females	39	37
				Males	61	63
Percent in Urban/Rural areas						
Urban	66	54		**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**	83	83
Rural	34	46				
				Education, 15+ years, %		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	106	106		Never attended school	19	20
				Currently at school	15	11
Population density				Left school	64	66
People per sq. km.	1.5	1.4				
				Housing conditions, %		
Age composition, %				Households with		
Under 5 years	15	14		Safe water	98	95
5 – 14 years	22	22		No toilet facility	39	39
15 – 59 years	56	58		Electricity for lighting	63	56
60+ years	6	6		Wood/charcoal for cooking	48	56
Marital status: 15+ years, %				**Main source of income, %**		
Never married	62	57		Household main income		
Married with certificate	12	18		Farming	3	10
Married traditionally	10	9		Wages & Salaries	66	60
Married consensually	13	11		Cash remittance	2	6
Divorced/Separated	2	2		Business, non-farming	7	10
Widowed	2	2		Old age Pension	10	10
Citizenship, %				**Fertility**		
Namibian	98	94		Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population	24.5	29.8
Non-Namibian	2	6				
				Disability, %		
Main language spoken at home,				With disability	4	5
Percent of households						
Otjiherero	29	27		**Mortality**		
Oshiwambo	29	21		Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population	13.1	10.3
Nama/Damara	17	21				

Zambezi Region – Indicators, 2016 and 2011						
	2016	2011			2016	2011
Population Size				**Private households**		
Total	98 849	90 596		Number	26 901	21 283
Females	50 406	46 497		Average size	3.7	4.2
Males	48 443	44 099				
				Head of household, %		
Annual growth rate (%)	1.7	1.3		Females	42	44
				Males	58	56
Percent in Urban/Rural areas						
Urban	29	31		**Literacy rate, 15+ years, %**	85	84
Rural	71	69				
				Education, 15+ years, %		
Sex ratio: Males per 100 females	96	95		Never attended school	11	16
				Currently at school	23	18
Population density				Left school	65	59
People per sq. km.	6.7	6.2				
				Housing conditions, %		
Age composition, %				Households with		
Under 5 years	13	14		Safe water	86	73
5 – 14 years	26	25		No toilet facility	82	74
15 – 59 years	56	55		Electricity for lighting	35	32
60+ years	5	6		Wood/charcoal for cooking	79	83
Marital status: 15+ years, %				**Main source of income, %**		
Never married	45	45		Household main income		
Married with certificate	6	6		Farming	8	21
Married traditionally	33	34		Wages & Salaries	45	30
Married consensually	6	4		Cash remittance	7	6
Divorced/Separated	4	5		Business, non-farming	12	29
Widowed	5	6		Old age Pension	12	15
Citizenship, %				**Fertility**		
Namibian	87	90		Crude birth rate (CBR) per 1,000 population	35.7	31.8
Non-Namibian	14	10				
				Disability, %		
Main language spoken at home,				With disability	4	4
Percent of households						
Zambezi languages	92	90		**Mortality**		
				Crude death rate (CDR) per 1,000 population	12.5	11.7

Executive Summary



This report presents results of the 2016 Namibia Inter-censal Demographic Survey (NIDS) that was carried out in October to November 2016. The previous NIDSs were conducted in 1996 and 2006 respectively, by then the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), under the National Planning Commission (NPC) hence this is the first NIDS to be conducted by Namibia statistics agency.

A wide range of data on the characteristics of the population, households and housing conditions is presented in this report. The population characteristics include spatial distribution, age and sex composition, marital status, education, literacy, orphan-hood, disability, births and deaths. The household and housing conditions include average household size, housing amenities, ownership and the quality of housing. The results are presented at the national, urban, rural areas and regional levels.

The Inter-censal Demographic Survey (NIDS) is a sample survey which is taken at the mid-point of the censuses. The NIDS 2016 was conducted five years between the previous 2011 census and the next census of 2021. The main objectives of the NIDS 2016 is to provide up to date statistics and data on population size, growth, migration, fertility, mortality, housing and household characteristics in Namibia. This statistics is necessary for policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation implementation of national and regional plan and programs. This survey was designed to produce estimates at the national and regional level for most indicators.

The survey results show that the estimated population of Namibia has increased from 2,113,077 in 2011, to 2,324,388 in 2016. Similarly, the number of households increased by 124 948 households between the same period, that is, from 464,839 in 2011 to 589,787 households in 2016. With regard to sex distribution, there were more females (51.4%) than males (48.6%) in Namibia with a sex ratio of 95 males per 100 females.

With regard to population distribution, Khomas region recorded the highest number of people followed by Ohangwena and Omusati regions. , Omaheke region had the least number of people in 2016.

It is worth noting the increase in the annual growth rate between the period of 2011 to 2016. The Namibian population was estimated to have grown by 1.9 percent annual between 2011 and 2016 as compared to 1.4 that was recorded in 2011. The 2016 NIDS results also reveal that urban regions were growing at faster rate compared to rural regions. This is the case for Khomas and Erongo regions with a growth rate of 3.9 and 3.8 respectively, while Omusati and Kavango West regions had lower growth rates of 0.5 and 0.6 respectively. There was a noticeable movement of people from rural to urban areas where the population in urban areas increased from 43 percent in 2011 to 48 percent in 2016.

This results indicate that 4.7 percent of the total population lived with disabilities of which 4.8 percent were males and 4.6 females. The proportion of persons with disabilities was higher in rural (6.0%) than in urban areas (3.3%). With regard to orphan-hood, 11.1 percent of all children aged 18 years and below had lost at least one parent, while 1.4 percent had lost both parents. More orphans were found in rural areas compare to urban areas with 13.0 and 8.2 percent respectively.

The level of literacy in Namibia for the population aged 15 years and above remained the same at 88.7 percent between 2011 and 2016 with slight increase in rural areas compare to urban areas where a slight decline in literacy level was recorded.

The average household size in Namibia is estimated to be about 3.9 persons with less number of persons per household urban areas of 3.4 persons compare to rural areas which had on average 4.6 persons per household. The majority of households in Namibia were headed by males (53.6%). A situation of child headed households seems to prevail in the country although slightly improved. A total of 6,937 households in Namibia were headed by children aged 18 years or younger in 2016 compared to 7,671 in 2011. Of the number of households headed by children 2,040 households were headed by orphans which is a decrease from 2 953 households in 2011.

In terms of housing type, traditional dwellings seem to be common as it is occupied by 32.6 percent of all households in the country. These housing units were more common in rural with 68.8 percent compare to urban areas with only 3.1 percent. Improvised housing units (shacks) were common in urban areas where they made up approximately 40 percent of all households.

There is improvement in the percent of households with access to safe water. Households with access to safe water have increased with 14 percent, that is, from 80 percent in 2011 to 94 percent in 2016. However, more still need to be done with regard to sanitation since about 46 percent of households in Namibia indicated that they had no toilet facilities. These households used bush/ riverbed/fields as mean of toilet facility.

Chapter 1: Methodology



1.1 Introduction

Like in the previous surveys, the Namibia Demographic Inter-censal Survey 2016, herein referred to as the NIDS 2016 throughout this report, was conducted with the objective of generating "timely collection and release of key demographic indicators to update information on population size and growth, fertility, mortality, migration and other population characteristics as well as household facilities and amenities. It is a nationally representative sample survey taken between two censuses, the 2011 census and the envisaged 2021 census.

This chapter therefore presents the methodology adopted in the execution of the survey. The information presented is also useful to users to give them understanding about the survey and how the data was collected, its intended uses, strengths and limitations.

1.2 Users and uses

Key users of NIDS data in Namibia are government ministries, offices and agencies which use the data for monitoring and evaluating developmental initiatives e.g. National Development Plans (NDPs) and programs that are aimed at improving the living conditions of all citizens in the country.

Other users of NIDS data include local authorities, non-governmental organisations, academics and research institutions, international organisations, private sectors, individuals and the general public.

At the international level, NIDS data is important for measuring the progress made and or achievement of international goals in the country.

1.3 Strengths and limitations of NIDS 2016

The strengths of the NIDS 2016 is that it has more reliable statistics for estimation of demographic characteristics at national and regional levels.

The improved methodology (CAPI) ensures efficient geo-coding of the questionnaires during data capturing and processing.

Furthermore, NIDS 2016 is the first Inter-censal Demographic survey to use digital questionnaire using tablets devices to capture data during listing and data collection stages. This paperless method which is referred to as computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) made it possible to in-build quality checks, edit rules and validation mechanisms into the application to control for data errors and inconsistencies interactively during the interview process. Such approach enhances timeliness, data integrity and reliability.

One of the limitations of this type of survey was that it is a household-based survey, excluding the population that was in institutions at the time of the survey, such as school hostels, army/police barracks, hospitals wards, etc. Household members residing in these institutions were only included if they live in private accommodation which constitute households.

1.4 Organisation and preparation

1.4.1 Legal Basis

The NIDS 2016 was conducted by the Namibia Statistics Agency in accordance with the Statistics Act, 2011 (Act No.9 of 2011). The Act mandates the Agency, among others, to constitute the central statistical authority of the country and to collect, produce, analyse and disseminate official and other statistics in Namibia. By virtue of this Act, all information collected that could be linked to identified individuals or households was kept strictly confidential.

The survey was conducted in close collaboration with key stakeholders that form part of the National Statistics System (NSS). The collaboration took place in respect of the following areas:

i. Review of variables and questions asked in the 2011 census

ii. Contribution to the drafting of the questionnaire for the 2016 NIDS

iii. Sourced new questions from stakeholders

1.4.2 Stakeholders' workshop

The field operation was preceded by two stakeholders' workshops. The first workshop was conducted in March 2016 where the NSA presented to stakeholders the NIDS 2016 questionnaire, as well as the survey activity plan. The second workshop was conducted in August 2016 just before the pilot survey took off. During this workshop, the stakeholders were presented with the changes (as per the first workshop comments) and final content of the NIDS 2016 questionnaire. The Stakeholders were also given a demonstration of how the CAPI application works and how the questions appear in the tablet. Generally, not many changes were made to the 2011 questionnaire but there a few questions that were added to the 2016. Below are the additional questions that were introduced in the 2016 questionnaire that were not included in the previous 2011 census questionnaire.

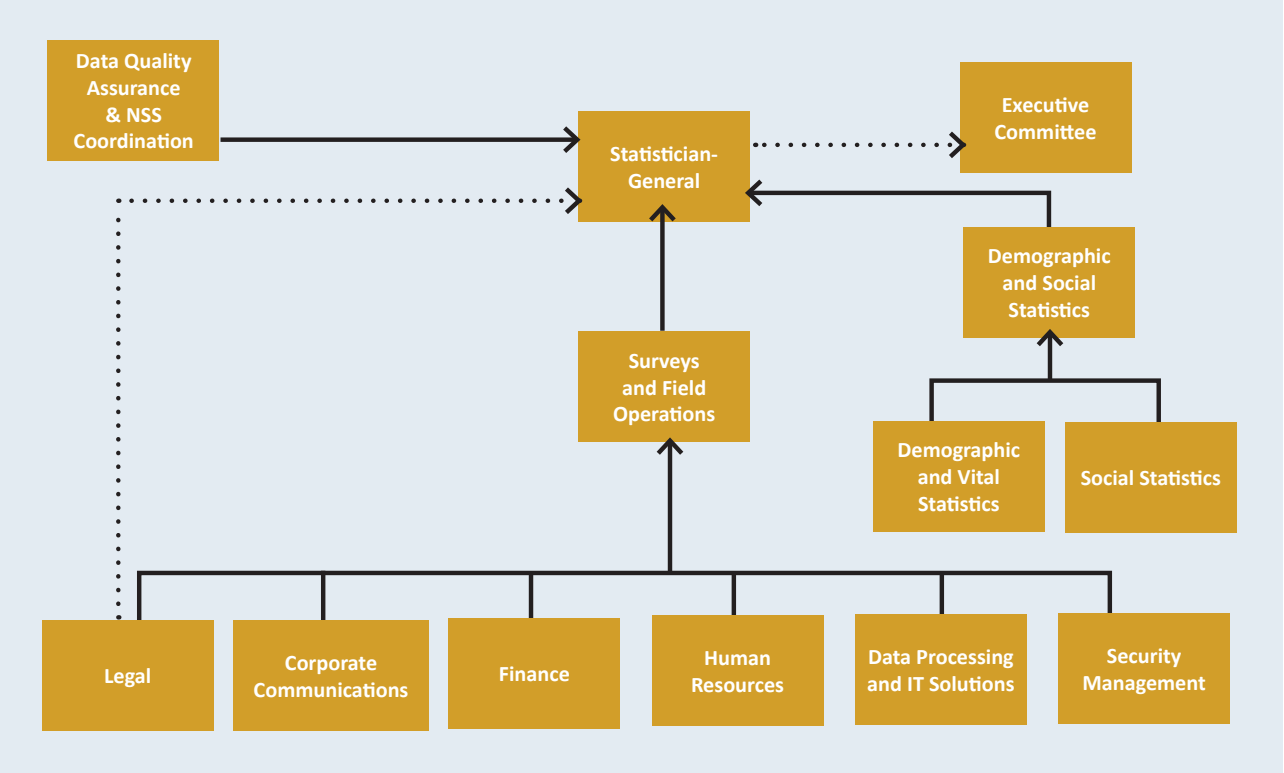
- What is [NAME's] age at first marriage?
- Has (NAME) been refused any services because of not having a Birth Certificate?
- Does (NAME) hold a Namibian Identification card (ID)?
- Has (NAME) moved from one region (or country) to another in the past 5 years (since September 2011 to October 2016)?
- When did [NAME] move to this present region (most recent move)?
- What region/ country was [NAME] living in just before moving to this region?
- What was the main reason [NAME] moved to this region?
- Who did [NAME] move with when moved to this region?
- Does (Name) receive any social grants/ pension?
- Does (NAME) own a mobile phone or used one in the last 3 months?
- If (NAME) owns a mobile phone, is it a... ? mobile phone type
- Did (NAME) use a computer in the last 3 months?
- Did (NAME) use the Internet (Facebook, Google, email etc.) in last 3 months?
- Which health facility does (NAME) usually get medical services from?
- Who has the legal responsibility for taking care of (NAME)?
- What was the cause of (NAME)'s death?
- Did (NAME) die because of: cancer type
- How many live born children did (SHE) give birth to during her lifetime
- How many of her children are still alive?
- How many of her children are no longer alive?

The two workshops provided opportunity for key stakeholders to contribute to the improvements in the way questions were framed as well as ensuring that data to be collected are relevant for their use. This is one of the goals of the NSA, that is, to produce relevant statistics that is fit for evidence-based planning.

1.4.3 Survey organisation structure

During the undertaking of the NIDS 2016, the organizational structure presented in figure 1.1 was adopted.

Figure 1.1: NIDS 2016 Organisational Structure



The Surveys and Field Operations (SFO) division was responsible for planning, survey design, fieldwork, and administration of survey resources and progress reporting. The Social Statistics (SS) and the Demographic and Vital Statistics divisions of Demographic and Social Statistics (DSS) department were responsible for the questionnaire design, analysis and report writing. The Data Quality Assurance department provided guidelines and procedures that ensure the data collected meets quality standards as set out in the Namibia Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF), the Data Collection, Processing and Dissemination Policy and Practice and the Code of Practice. The SFO worked closely with the following departments/divisions: DSS, Legal, Data Processing, Information Technology Solution, Quality Assurance, Human Resources, Finance, Administration and Logistics and Strategic Communication.

The survey progress was reported to the Statistician-General (SG) and the Executive Committee (EXCO) members on a bi-weekly basis or when asked to do so by the SG and this was done by the division of SFO during the planning and field work stages and the DSS department post field work.

The survey core team consists of NSA permanent staff members from various departments and divisions and chaired by the Manager SFO. The core team further dealt with the day to day planning of the survey activities, development of survey manual and instruments and training of field staff. In addition, the core team was also responsible for field monitoring during data collection and this was done to ensure absolute data quality.

1.5 Pilot survey

In order to ensure smooth running of the survey, a pilot test was undertaken covering two Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), one in lower income and the other in higher income areas of Khomas region. The Pilot Survey fieldwork was conducted from 22nd August to the 3rd of September 2016 and was done by four field staff. One Team Supervisor, two Enumerators were recruited from the NSA field staff database while one IT Field Technician was recruited through an advert in the local print media.

The main objective of the pilot was to test whether the survey data collection tools including the CAPI application and the questionnaire were adequate to provide the required data within a specified period of time. This also involved testing the adequacy of logistics and administrative arrangements on the ground. The data processing and analysis plans were tested through the use of the pilot survey data. The result of the pilot survey was used to review and improve areas of the survey implementation, such as review of the survey instruments and tools; and draw up the field deployment and final fieldwork plan.

1.5.1 Pilot Training

In the undertaking of the NIDS 2016 Pilot Survey, two types of trainings took place namely the master training and the Pilot training. The master training was the first stage of training conducted for all NSA staff who were to be part of the pilot survey to acquaint them with the survey methodologies and instruments. This intensive training was done for a period of one week. The second stage of the training comprised of a large number of staff from the head office, regional statisticians, and field staff who were to be involved in the pilot field work and this training was called the Pilot Training and also took one week.

1.5.2 Outcome of the pilot survey and adjustment made

Subject matter received pilot data from data processing on the 8th September 2016. The data was evaluated by running basic tables from the 9th – 13th September 2016. Some issues and errors that were found were noted and communicated to the Data Processing on the 13th September 2016 for corrections and for incorporating into the CAPI questionnaire. Some findings were then used to make changes improvements in the survey materials such as training manuals. Some key improvements that resulted from the pilot study were as follows:

a) Maximum age for the survey needed to be changed to 120 years instead of recording all those 95 years and above in one age group, because there were many cases found to be over 95 years. There is also a need to monitor how the population is aging hence such recommendation.

b) Other specify category came out with many observations that need to be reclassified or create new categories. Thus, Population Census and Demographic Surveys and Social Statistics (SS) divisions reviewed the field notes and it was noted that most of the notes came as a result of enumerators not knowing where to classify them

1.5.3 Lesson learned from pilot survey

It is worth mentioning that one of the pilot survey outcomes revealed that the selected sample was too small as result some variables in the questionnaire could not be tested since the pilot survey only covered two PSUs. This was one of the lessons learned for future NIDS and other survey in general that we should ensure that pilot survey samples are large enough to test all variables.

1.6 Recruitment, training and fieldwork

1.6.1. Recruitment of field staff

The distribution of the survey field staff that were recruited during the undertaking of the NIDS 2016 is presented in table 1.1 below. In the table, the total number of field staff who were trained and those who were employed for the survey and how they were allocated to the respective regions are presented.

Team Supervisors and Enumerators were recruited from the NSA field staff database while the positions of IT Field Technicians were advertised in the local print media.

Table 1.1: Distribution of recruited, trained and deployed staff for NIDS 2016

Region	No of Field Teams	Actual Employment			Training		It Field Technicians (LTFT)/ ARS	Regional Statistician (RS)
		Team Supervisors	Enumerators	Total Staff	Reserves	Total Staff For The Training		
//Karas	11	11	22	**33**	6	**40**	1	1
Erongo	17	17	34	**51**	6	**58**	1	1
Hardap	11	11	22	**33**	6	**40**	1	1
Kavango East	8	8	16	**24**	6	**31**	1	1
Kavango West	7	7	14	**21**	6	**28**	1	1
Khomas	17	17	34	**51**	6	**58**	1	1
Kunene	10	10	20	**30**	6	**37**	1	1
Ohangwena	11	11	22	**33**	6	**40**	1	1
Omaheke	10	10	20	**30**	6	**37**	1	1
Omusati	12	12	24	**36**	6	**43**	1	1
Oshana	11	11	22	**33**	6	**40**	1	1
Oshikoto	12	12	24	**36**	6	**43**	1	1
Otjozondjupa	12	12	24	**36**	6	**43**	1	1
Zambezi	10	10	20	**30**	6	**37**	1	1
Namibia	**159**	**159**	**318**	**477**	**84**	**575**	**14**	**14**

1.6.2 Main fieldwork Training

In the undertaking of the NIDS 2016 main fieldwork, two types of trainings took place namely the master training that was combined with the training of trainers and the main training. The master training (the training of trainers) was the first stage of training conducted for all NSA staff who were part of the Pilot Training and will be training the field staff during the main training. The objective was to acquaint them with the survey methodologies and instruments as well as to be introduced to the changes that were made as a result of the pilot survey outcomes. This intensive training was done for a period of one week in preparation for the main training. The group that attended this training comprised of a large number of staff from the head office, regional statisticians, and IT Field Technicians who were involved in the pilot field work and new additional 13 IT Field Technicians who also worked as Assistant Regional Statisticians. Those who were trained were deployed to different training centers to carry out the main training of the field staff.

The main training of all the field staff was conducted at three (3) different centers namely Ongwediva, Otjiwarongo and Rundu. All staff that were involved in the survey undertaking went through an intensive two weeks training program covering the survey methodology, questionnaire, concepts and definitions and the use of data capturing applications. In addition, all trainees were subjected to various assessments and only the top candidates were selected to be part of the main survey field work.

1.6.3 Survey field structure

The main survey consisted of field teams operating within a region under the regional supervisor a position held by the NSA Regional Statisticians (RS). Each regional supervisor was supported by an IT technician who provided IT support to the regional field team. There were in total 15 IT technicians employed during the survey field work period, 14 for the regions and one IT technician based at the NSA head office to oversee data transmission and management. The IT Technicians worked closely with Regional supervisors and also assisted them with administrative issues and field logistics.

The field teams consisted of a team supervisor and two interviewers. Field personnel were recruited from their own areas since they needed to be familiar with the local terrain/ locality and to facilitate interviews in local languages. In Total 491 field staff were deployed for the fieldwork for a period of approximately one month (30 days). The work plan was designed to include the first two weeks for listing of private households within the selected PSUs and the last two weeks to administer the questionnaire to the sampled 20 private households per PSU.

1.6.4 Survey publicity and advocacy

A Communication Strategy Plan that focused on advocacy and publicity of the NIDS 2016 both at national and regional level was developed. The most convenient method used was the distribution of flyers and pasting of posters to create awareness. During this activity, the Regional Statisticians were able to hold community meetings and had the opportunity to elaborate on the objectives of the survey. Mobilisation were done in each and every selected PSU before commencement of listing and data collection exercises to ensure that the local people were aware of the survey and what was expected from them.

Pamphlets about the survey were posted at traffic light intersections in PSUs with high income characteristics specifically in Khomas and Erongo regions. This was necessitated by the high refusals and non-contacts experienced in these areas in past surveys. Courtesy visits to constituency and local councillors was also undertaken to introduce the survey and its components as well as to request for their assistance in informing their constituency inhabitants about the survey during their respective radio announcements and community meetings.

In addition, road shows were held in various urban centers in collaboration with the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) out broadcasting programme to create awareness in the selected PSUs. Radio announcements complimented by newspaper articles and newspaper advertisements were also placed in local newspapers to inform the general public about the survey and its approach.

Television strips were run on NBC-TV before the News Bulletin and specific talk shows such as Good morning Namibia and Business Today programmes to announce the commencement of the survey. Finally, the Agency has also made use of Community Watch groups in the Khomas region to seek for their cooperation and support during the visitation of households in their areas of operation. This approach proved to be very effective in informing respondents living in high income areas about the survey in order to minimize non-response rate.

1.6.5 Field monitoring and data quality control

To ensure reliable, quality and timely data were collected a series of data assurance activities were undertaken at different levels of monitoring. This was done by the Regional Supervisors (RS) who are constantly monitored by the National Supervisors (NS) who reports to the Surveys and Field Operation Manager who oversee the field work. In addition, a monitoring team comprised of staff from the head office were sent to regions at the beginning of the listing and interviewing phase to ensure that the field work started off as planned and that all data collection rules and guidelines are followed as prescribed. Monitoring teams also had to observe interviews by field staff at different households to ensure that they introduce the objective of the survey properly and questions are asked as trained including the translations of questions from English to vernacular languages. In doing so, remedial actions were undertaken timely without further delays and compromise to the data collection exercise.

In addition, daily transmission of the collected data to head office were undertaken to ensure minimum effect in the event of loss or damaged to the data collection tools. As a result secondary verification and completeness checks were carried out to ensure correct, complete and valid information are transmitted.

1.7 Sampling

1.7.1 Sample design

In the design of the sample, a national sampling frame was used. The national sampling frame is a list of small geographical areas called Primary Sampling Units (PSU), created using the enumeration areas (EA) based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. The measure of size in the frame is the number of households within a particular PSU of which the size ranges between 40 and 120 households. The frame units were stratified first by regions, and then by urban/rural areas within the regions. The sample design was therefore a two stage stratified cluster sample, where the first stage units were the PSUs and the second stage units were the households. Sample sizes were determined to give reliable estimates of the population characteristics at the regional level which is the lowest domain of estimation for the NIDS 2016. A total of 12 480 households constituted the sample representing all 14 regions from 624 PSUs. Power allocation procedure was adopted to distribute the sample across the regions so that the smaller regions will get adequate samples.

1.7.2 Sample Accountability

The sample was designed such that direct survey estimates could be produced at national, urban/rural (national) and regional levels. The design weights were the inverse of the selection probabilities (i.e. Inverse sampling rate) at both first (PSU level) and second (Household level) stages. The PSUs that were found to be larger or difficult to manage were segmented and their design weights were adjusted accordingly to account for the third level of selection (selection of segment). In order to account for household non-response, the design weights were adjusted for household non-response. The non-response adjustment factor is defined as the ratio of the sampled households to the respondent households. The final step undertaken in constructing the final weights at person level for the NIDS 2016 was to calibrate the design weights such that the respective aggregate totals matched the distribution of the population across key demographic variables such as age and sex, nationally at urban/rural and at regional level. The control totals used for this calibration process were the 2016 population projections. This was achieved by running a Statistical Analysis System (SAS) Macro for calibration called GREGWT developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

1.7.3 Cautionary note on the application of weights on the dataset

The calibrated weight is used for the person level analysis but for the households only the design weight was used (Foot note 2 under sub section 4.3). This means the population estimates are based on the calibrated weight and the household estimates on the design weight. It should be noted that when ratio estimates involving the households are derived the weight used was the design weight for both variables. Therefore, users are being cautioned when using ratio indicator that involves population and households there might be slight differences if you use direct calculation. For instance, Average households size; if one take the estimated total population and divide it with estimated total households given in the report , the figure might not be equal to what was presented in this report for the ratio as those indicators were computed using the design weight for both variables.

1.7.4 Response rate

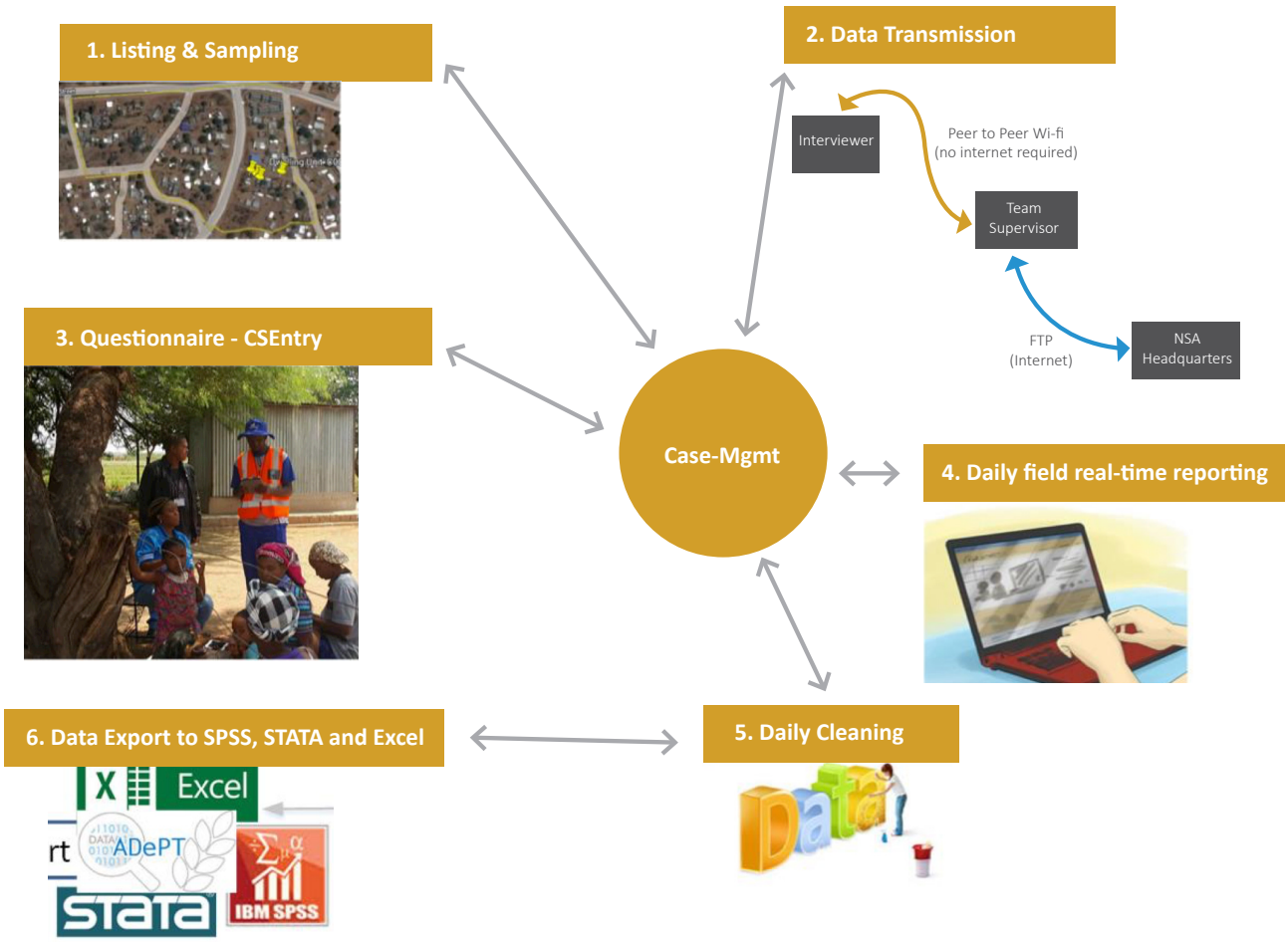
When the household sample was implemented it was not possible to interview some of households due to refusals or non-contacts. If such households were found to be more than two per PSU, they were substituted by other households closest to the originally selected ones. After data processing, the response rate was 98.1%.

1.8 Data Processing

The data processing methodology that was adopted for this study was the Computer Assisted Personal Interview method referred to as CAPI.

Data management tools to collect, transmit and store and clean survey data were designed and developed using CSPro 6.3.; the process involved is shown in Figure 1.2 below.

Figure 1.2 NIDS Data capture process using CAPI



The programs developed are listed below and explained on how they were used in the field;

a) In-field automated listing and sampling program

Data processing developed a systematic sampling routine program. This reduced errors of supervisors not properly following the sampling algorithm or introducing bias in the household selection. In addition, it ensured that replacement of households was done procedurally in that replacement households were selected from the same stratum as the households to be subsituted.

b) Case Management program

This program allowed for the automation of the following field activities with minimum human interventions.

A team consisted of one supervisor and two interviewers. Interviewers listed households and then each independently transmitted the households' information to the supervisor's tablet. The supervisor then merged the listing files on a tablet and run the program to sample from the listed households. The supervisor further assign the sampled households to the respective interviewers. During the household interview, the interviewers will then transmit the household roster data to the supervisor in order to ensure data quality. In order to successfully transmit the data, the interviewers were required to validate all household data in the tablet, while the supervisors were required to validate all primary sampling units (PSUs) data in the tablet before transmitting the data further to the headquarter server. At both levels of validation, if the data did not pass the validation tests, the staff concern was then required to provide an explanation as to why the submitted data are incomplete.

Case Management and data flow was tightly controlled, but the system allowed for some flexibility. For instance, replacement of sampled households, was done with the assistance of the data processing team who provided codes to unlock the replacement action.

c) Data Entry program

Data entry application was built with many consistency checks, skipping patterns and other validations such as maximum and minimum acceptance range per variable. Supervisors were given minimum variables to check on a day to day basis, especially for other's specify (notes)

variables. As a result, data consistency checks, coding and validation was done at field level. This minimized the time spent on post data cleaning, validation and editing process.

d) Data synchronization program

This program allowed for the following; Supervisors were given SIM cards and controlled transmission of data to the Head Office. Since MD5 (Message Digest 5 Algorithm) hashes was stored on the program, only modified data was transferred and only newly collected data was sent to head office.

Interviewers did not have SIM cards and hence, their programs and files were updated via the supervisor's tablets. Transmissions between supervisor's tablets and interviewer's tablets was done via a locally created WI-FI hotspot.

e) Post data processing programs

The implementation of the CAPI application allowed for improved data quality due to consistency checks in the data entry application. In-field coding using lookups files eliminated the need for a time consuming coding process at the Data Processing Centre (DPC). For this survey, data cleaning was divided into two (2) parts, primary cleaning and secondly cleaning.

Primary cleaning was done by data processing unit and it involved the following programs and activities.

(i) Concatenate program

Data was transmitted to head office via ftp server and stored in folders by geographical hierarchy of the survey. The concatenate program was designed to concatenate data from each interviewer into one file per section. Then program takes the PSU level generated data and concatenate files per region to create a regional file. Subsequently, generate a national file for each section. In the end, there was PSU, Region and National folders created in this process.

(ii) Submission Analysis program

This program checks if all the sections have been validated and writes the finding to three output files (csv). These files are Kept cases, Removed cases and Review cases. KEPT cases are all the validated and complete households found in the data file. Removed cases included all the households removed from the data files. These can be blank households or replaced households from the sampled households and/ or household with missing sections either for household or individual. Review cases consisted of all the households that requires input / decision from subject matter whether it should be KEPT or Removed from the data file

(iii) Merge data program

This program simply merge all the data per section into one file per household.

(iv) Data consistency check program

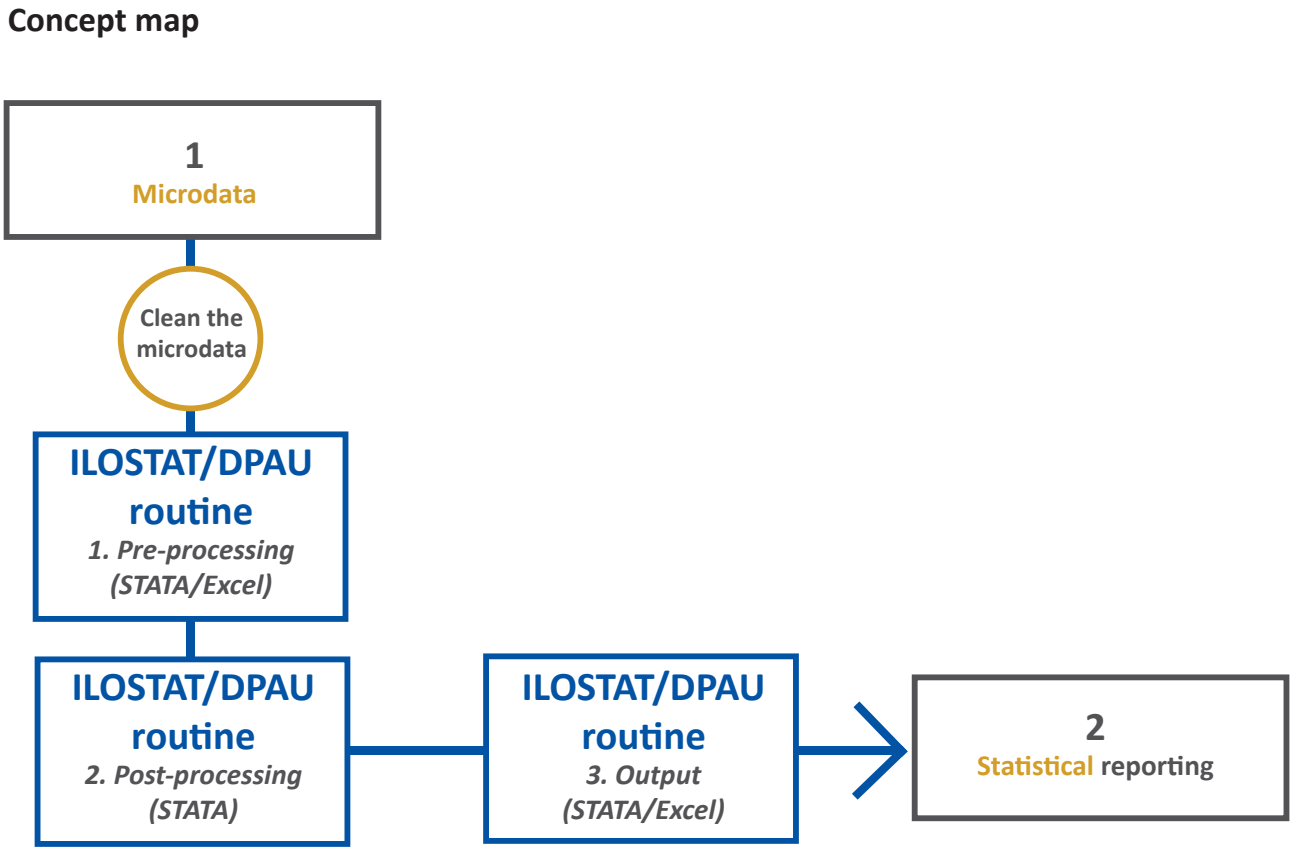
Numerous batch programs were developed to run through the data to sort and fix inconsistencies. Main programs developed were; Case specific edits program – this program allowed for the implementation of edits which were specific to a case (household), these edits were provided by subject matter after checking/ investigating each household. General edits program – this program fixed any data inconsistency found during the run. Standardize data program – removed deleted persons and ensure that the head of household is on the first row for each household. In the end, only valid person lines are remaining in the data file. Recode variables program – this program recoded variable values from the notes (Other specify) to different values based on the input from subject matter (SM). An excel sheet is provided to SM to put the correct value for each case and variable for recoding, then the program converted the excel sheet to CSpro data file and implemented the changes. Add weight program – the weight was also applied through the CSpro post data processing program. Sampling team design weight (both individual and household) based on the completeness of survey interviews by PSU. Once the weight was applied to the dataset, Data Processing (DP) runs the final Merge flatten program, which converts and flattened the multi select answers into more human readable data. The final step was to drop the person identification information such as the person name from the dataset, this was done via an Anonymize data program.

The first stage of the data processing activities ends at this stage, with the production of the version one (1) dataset. The planning, design, develop, test and implement the survey data management programs took at least six months before actual fieldwork, while the post data processing took only two (2) months to complete after the fieldwork. The next process was the secondly cleaning phase which was done by subject matter and produced version two (2) of the dataset.

1.8.1 Secondary data validation, edit checks and analysis

The Demographic and Vital Statistics division together with the Social Statistics division, with technical assistance from the ILO Department of STATISTICS has developed a comprehensive framework for processing NIDLS survey micro data set that were received from the Data Processing Division. This framework is shown in figure 1.3 below.

Figure 1.3: Framework for producing standardised variable and indicators from NIDS



The first phase, involves pre-processing activities of subject of the microdata set that was received from the Data Processing division to strict and rigorous checks and validate whether the collected data followed the edits rules built into the CAPI application before the data collection. The process involves developing STATA do-files programs to automate the checking of all variables and flag violations of edit (e.g. skipping) rules, invalid geo-codes, missing data values, incorrect data values, monotonic data values; and cases and section with missing values etc.

Reports generated from the STATA software particularly where there were violations of the edit rules were reviewed case by case by the Subject matter staff and decisions where arrived at how to treat such cases.

1.8.2 Quality assurance

Data quality assurance is one of the cornerstones of a good statistical data system, and institutions mandated with the responsibility of collecting demographic and household statistics must ensure that the data passes the test before being released to the public. In the NIDS 2016 survey, efforts were made during the implementation of the survey to minimize the under-coverage/over-coverage and non-response that may affect the quality of the survey estimates.

1.9 Basic terminologies in Demographic statistics

A major consideration with demographic surveys is to ensure that the correct terminology was adopted. In order to be able to interpret the results from the NIDS 2016, it is essential to be familiar with different concepts and definitions that were used. Here the definition of several key concepts used in the NIDS 2016 as well as some standard survey terms are presented:

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

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

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

Survey Reference Night (SRN): All interviews must relate to SRN. The reference night was the night of 30 October 2016.

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 and answerable to the same head of household. A person who lives alone and caters for himself/herself forms a one-person household.
Household members: Refers to all people who were actually present in the household on the survey reference night, including visitors, employees on night shift and resident domestic servants and their families.

Head of household: The head of household is the person of either sex who is looked upon by the other members of household as their leader or main decision-maker. If she/he was absent on the survey reference night, the next responsible adult member should be entered as head. The head should be 12 years or above.

De facto: A de-facto method enumerates all persons found within the borders of a particular country at a particular point in time (i.e. SRN). For example every person is enumerated at a place or household where he/she spent the SRN. This is the approach that has been adopted for 2016 NIDS.

Birth place: Birthplace refers to the place where the respondent's mother was usually living when she gave birth, not the town or hospital where the respondent was born.

Place of usual residence: Place of usual residence refers to the place where a person usually lives for the most part of any year (at least 6 months). It should not be confused with hometown or where a person originally comes from.

Previous residence: Previous residence refers to the place of residence 12 months prior to the survey date i.e. since November 2015 to October 2016.

Orphan-hood: Orphan-hood refers to persons aged 18 years and below who have lost either one or both parents.

Disability: A disability is a condition of loss of physical or mental function resulting in inability to perform daily activities. Disability is aggravated by physical, personal and environmental barriers. In the survey long term is defined as a condition lasting more than six months.

Live birth: 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.

Chapter 2: Population Structure, Composition and Density

This chapter provides information on the estimated population size, structure, composition and density. In addition, it also analyses the population trends between 2011 and 2016 survey years.



2.1 Population size

The population has grown since the year 2011 and this is presented in figure 2.1.1 which shows the population size by survey years and area. Namibian population was estimated to have increased from 2, 113,077 in 2011 and 2,324,388 in 2016.

Figure 2.1.1 Population size by year and area

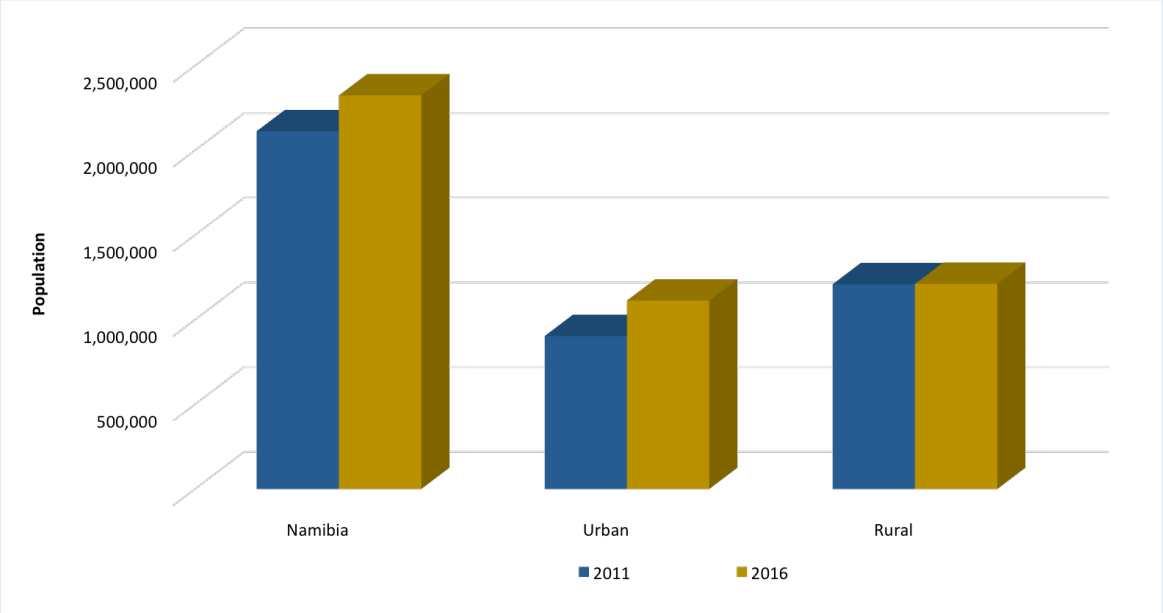


Table 2.1.1 show the estimated population by urban and rural areas and regions during 2011 and 2016. The result shows that the urban population increased from 42.8 percent in 2011 to 47.9 percent in 2016. This indicates a high trend of rural to urban migration in Namibia. Rural population decreased from 57.2 percent in 2011 to 52.1 percent in 2016. At regional level, Khomas region had the largest share of the total population with 17.9 percent followed by Ohangwena (11.0%) and Omusati (10.8%). Omaheke had the smallest share of the total population of 3.2 percent.

Table 2.1.1 Population size and percentage shared by year and area

Area	2011		2016	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Namibia	2 113 077	100.0	2 324 388	100.0
Urban	903 434	42.8	1 112 868	47.9
Rural	1 209 643	57.2	1 211 520	52.1
!Karas	77 421	3.7	85 759	3.7
Erongo	150 809	7.1	182 402	7.8
Hardap	79 507	3.8	87 186	3.8
Kavango East	136 823	6.5	148 466	6.4
Kavango West	86 529	4.1	89 313	3.8
Khomas	342 141	16.2	415 780	17.9
Kunene	86 856	4.1	97 865	4.2
Ohangwena	245 446	11.6	255 510	11.0
Omaheke	71 233	3.4	74 629	3.2
Omusati	243 166	11.5	249 885	10.8
Oshana	176 674	8.4	189 237	8.1
Oshikoto	181 973	8.6	195 165	8.4
Otjozondjupa	143 903	6.8	154 342	6.6
Zambezi	90 596	4.3	98 849	4.3

2.2 Sex composition and ratio

This sub-section presents information on the sex composition of the population which makes up important demographic characteristics of the population.

Table 2.2.1 shows that female population continues to be higher than the male population, representing 51.4 percent of the total population compared to 48.6 percent for males. A similar situation can be observed in urban and rural areas where the females makes up 51.2 percent (urban) and 51.6 percent (rural) respectively. Some regions are characterised by a greater number of females compared to males. The north-central regions and the two Kavango regions have higher proportions of females ranging from 52 to 55 percent.

Sex ratio is another important measure of sex composition. It is defined as the proportion of males per 100 females in a given population. Table 2.2.1 also provides the sex ratio by urban and rural areas and by regions. The sex ratio for Namibia was 95 which means that there are on average 95 males for every 100 females in Namibia. The sex ratio for urban area was slightly more than the rural areas. However, in some regions the sex ratio was recorded to be more than 100, which means that there are relatively more males than females in those regions such as !Karas, Erongo, Hardap as well as Kunene, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa.

Table 2.2.1 Population distribution and sex ratio by area

Area	2011 Population	2016 Population	2011 Percent distribution		2016 Percent distribution		2011 Sex Ratio	2016 Sex Ratio
			Male	Female	Male	Female		
Namibia	2 113 077	2 324 388	48.4	51.6	48.6	51.4	94	95
Urban	903 434	1 112 868	48.7	51.3	48.8	51.2	95	95
Rural	1 209 643	1 211 520	48.1	51.9	48.4	51.6	93	94
!Karas	77 421	85 759	50.9	49.1	50.5	49.5	104	102
Erongo	150 809	182 402	52.9	47.1	52.9	47.1	112	112
Hardap	79 507	87 186	51.0	49.0	51.3	48.7	104	105
Kavango East	136 823	148 466	46.7	53.3	46.5	53.5	88	87
Kavango West	86 529	89 313	47.2	52.8	47.3	52.7	90	90
Khomas	342 141	415 780	49.6	50.4	49.6	50.4	98	98
Kunene	86 856	97 865	50.2	49.8	50.7	49.3	101	103
Ohangwena	245 446	255 510	45.7	54.3	46.2	53.8	84	86
Omaheke	71 233	74 629	52.2	47.8	52.8	47.2	109	112
Omusati	243 166	249 885	45.0	55.0	45.1	54.9	82	82
Oshana	176 674	189 237	45.3	54.7	45.4	54.6	83	83
Oshikoto	181 973	195 165	47.8	52.2	48.2	51.8	92	93
Otjozondjupa	143 903	154 342	51.4	48.6	51.5	48.5	106	106
Zambezi	90 596	98 849	48.7	51.3	49.0	51.0	95	96

2.3 Age group structure

The age distribution of the population by broad age groups and area is presented in Table 2.3.1. Namibia has a relatively young population, with close to 36.4percent of the total population being less than 15 years of age. The share of young people below the age of 15 years in rural areas was higher than in urban with 41.7 and 30.6 percent, respectively. Likewise, the proportion of elderly population that is persons aged of 60 years and above in rural areas was twice as high as the elderly population in urban areas with 8.3 percent compared to 4.1 percent. This was an indication that rural areas is more characterised by elderly persons compare to urban areas. The situation was however different when it comes to the working age population which made up 65.3 percent of the population in urban areas compare to only 50 percent in rural areas. This situation can be attributed to the consequence of migration of working age population to urban areas.

Table 2.3.1 Percent distribution by broad age group and area

Area	Total	Age group			
		0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 59	60+
Namibia	2 324 388	13.8	22.6	57.3	6.3
Urban	1 112 868	13.7	16.9	65.3	4.1
Rural	1 211 520	14.0	27.7	50.0	8.3
!Karas	85 759	14.1	16.6	63.0	6.3
Erongo	182 402	12.6	15.7	66.9	4.8
Hardap	87 186	14.5	18.5	59.1	7.9
Kavango East	148 466	14.6	26.8	52.7	5.8
Kavango West	89 313	13.3	33.2	47.2	6.3
Khomas	415 780	13.3	15.6	67.8	3.3
Kunene	97 865	18.4	23.8	51.1	6.6
Ohangwena	255 510	13.7	29.5	49.1	7.6
Omaheke	74 629	20.1	19.4	54.1	6.4
Omusati	249 885	12.4	26.8	50.8	9.9
Oshana	189 237	13.5	20.7	59.2	6.6
Oshikoto	195 165	12.3	26.4	53.7	7.6
Otjozondjupa	154 342	15.4	22.3	56.3	6.0
Zambezi	98 849	12.9	26.0	56.3	4.8

Table 2.3.2 present the population distribution of youth (15–34 years) by age group and area. Among the youth in Namibia 28.4 percent were in the age group of 15 – 19 years of age. This is characterised by 37.5 percent of the youth in this age category who resides in rural areas as compared to 20.4 percent in urban areas. Overall the urban areas was dominated by youth in older ages 25 to 34 years who made up 55.5 percent of the total population. At the regional level, northern regions of Kavango West, Kavango East, Ohangwena, Omusati Oshikoto and Zambezi region had the largest proportions of youth in younger age groups of 15 – 24 years. On the other hand Erongo regions had the highest proportions of over 60 percent of youth in older ages of 25 to 34 years.

Table 2.3.2 Percent distribution by youth age group and area

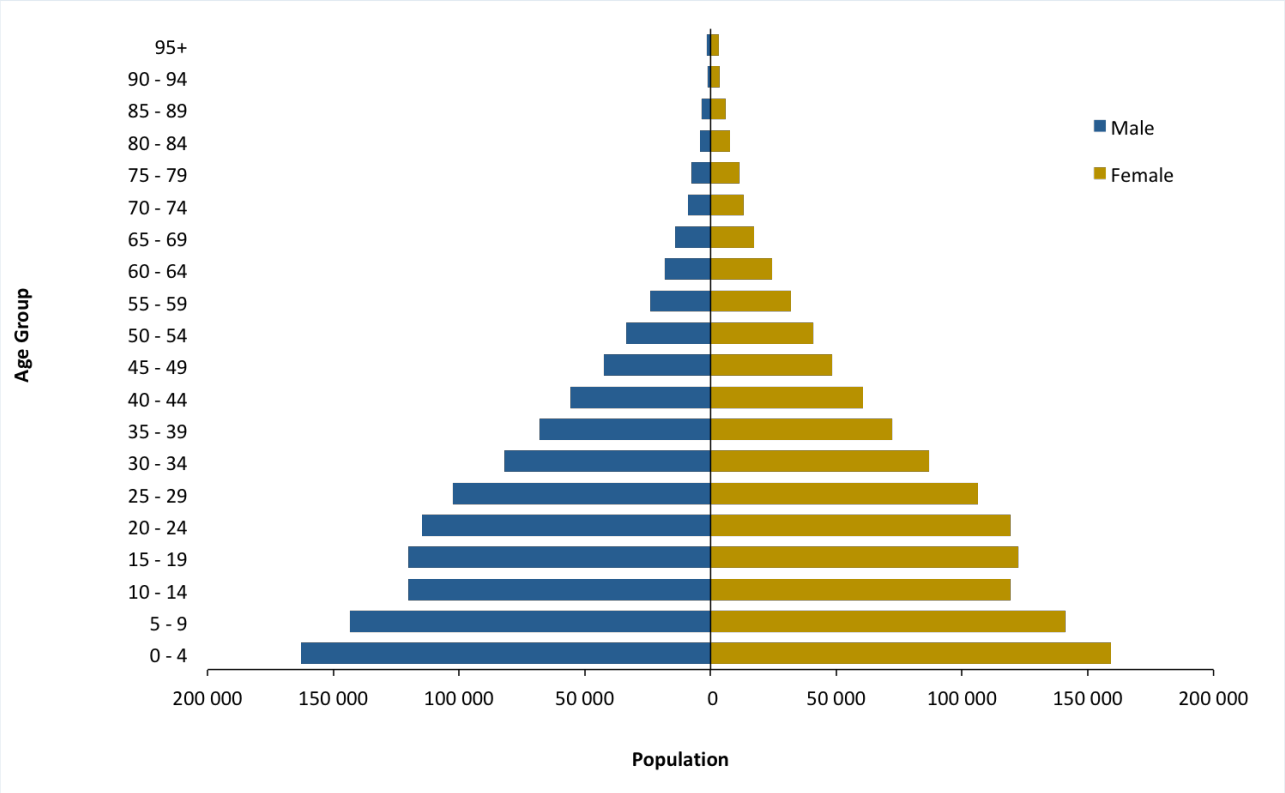
Area	Total	Age group			
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34
Namibia	854 567	28.4	27.4	24.4	19.8
Urban	454 833	20.4	24.1	30.2	25.3
Rural	399 734	37.5	31.2	17.9	13.4
!Karas	30 371	19.1	25.8	29.7	25.4
Erongo	69 825	17.7	21.6	32.1	28.6
Hardap	30 139	21.5	26.5	28.6	23.4
Kavango East	55 820	33.1	28.2	21.9	16.8
Kavango West	28 981	38.2	32.5	19.3	10.0
Khomas	177 398	17.5	25.9	31.3	25.3
Kunene	31 678	27.0	24.7	28.2	20.1
Ohangwena	89 338	43.4	29.2	15.4	12.1
Omaheke	23 621	24.0	32.3	23.8	19.9
Omusati	85 289	41.5	30.7	14.4	13.5
Oshana	74 369	26.5	29.8	24.7	19.0
Oshikoto	68 733	34.4	27.6	22.7	15.3
Otjozondjupa	52 222	26.0	25.5	25.2	23.3
Zambezi	36 783	33.7	26.9	21.0	18.4

2.4 Age and sex pyramids

Age-sex pyramids, which are pyramids of the distribution of the population by age and sex provides an illustration of important demographic characteristics of any population.

The national population pyramid presented in Figure 2.4.1 shows a very broad base illustrating young people and a very narrow apex representing a small proportion of elderly people who are aged 60 years and older. Therefore Namibia can be characterised as having a youthful population. Such shapes are a typical reflection of population that are characterised by high fertility and mortality rates. Furthermore, the pyramid shows that the share of female population was larger than that of males in older age groups.

Figure 2.4.1 National Population pyramid



There are significant differences in the age structure between urban and rural areas as observed in the pyramids presented in Figures 2.4.2 and 2.4.3 respectively. The Urban pyramid is bulky in the middle relatively a narrow apex indicating that urban areas have a larger proportion of working-age population (15-59 years) and a much smaller proportion of the elderly people. The pyramid for the rural areas shows the opposite. It has relatively a broader base and apex which compared to the urban pyramid was a reflection of a relatively higher proportions of both the young and old populations in that area. This situation also reflects a selective of working age migration from rural to urban areas and vice versa for older persons.

Figure 2.4.2 Urban Population pyramid

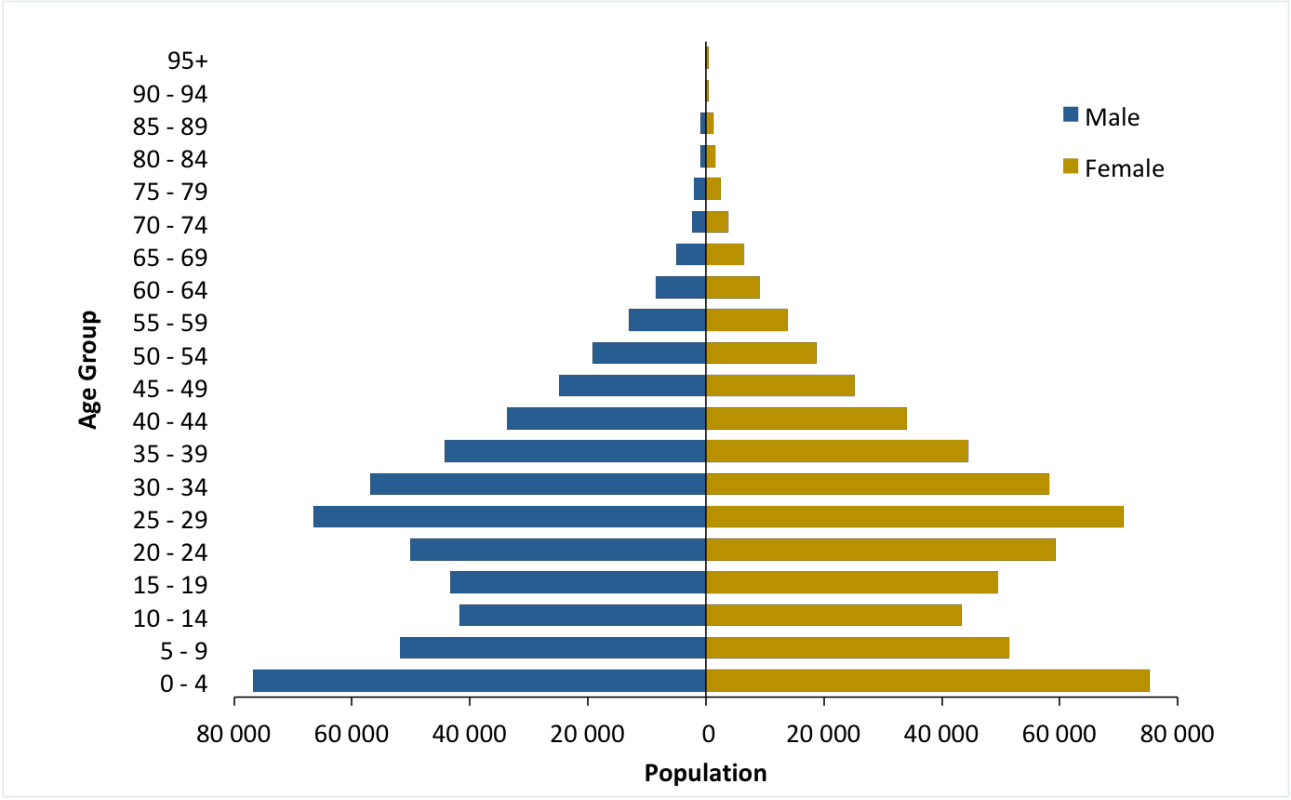
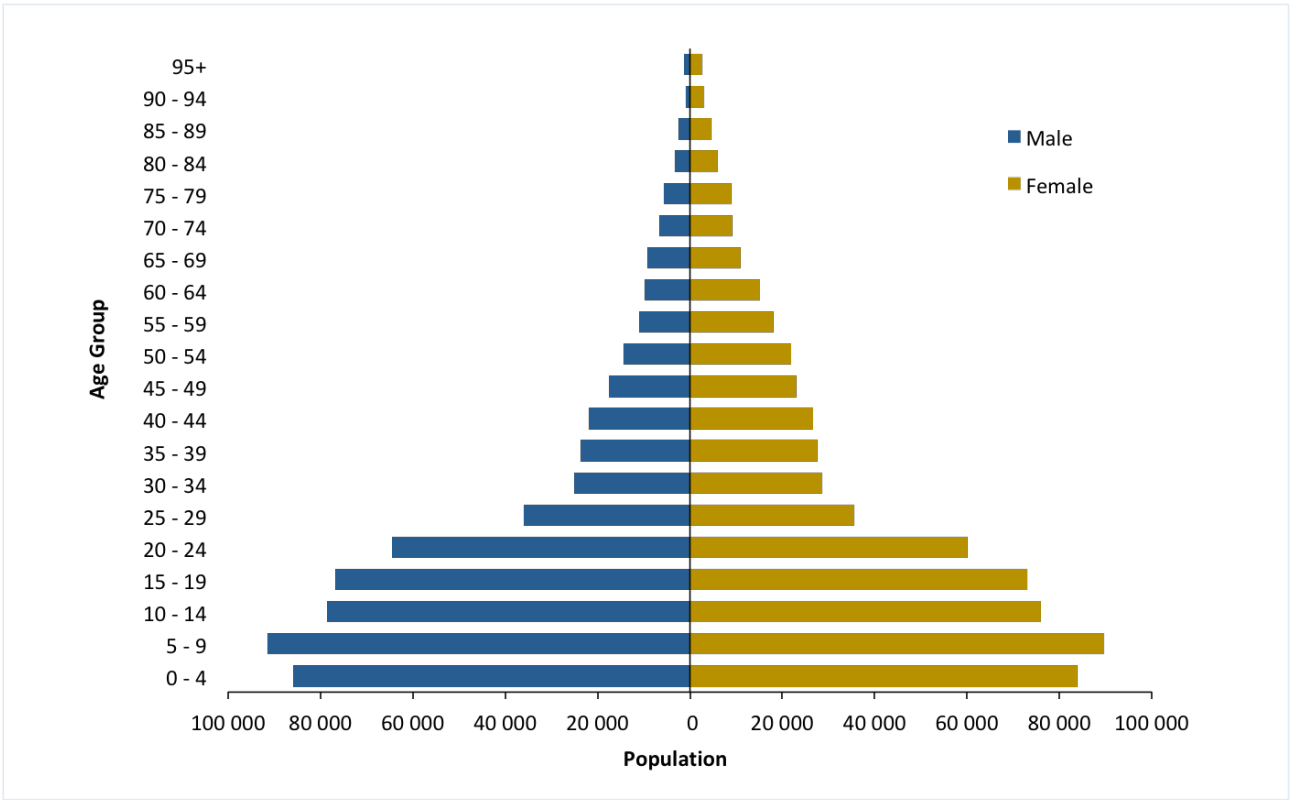


Figure 2.4.3 Rural Population pyramid



2.5 Population growth

Table 2.5.1 provides the distribution of the annual population growth rates between 2011 and 2016 by area. Generally the population of Namibia has been growing steadily and the table shows an annual population growth rate of 1.9 percent between 2011 and 2016. The annual growth rate for urban areas was 4.2 percent, which is much higher than the national growth rate. There was however, no growth recorded in rural areas due to high rural to urban migration.

The highest growth rates were recorded for Khomas with 3.9 percent and Erongo with 3.8 percent. The regions of Omusati (0.5%) and Kavango West (0.6%) have the lowest growth rates across the regions.

Table 2.5.1 Population growth rate (2011 - 2016) by area

Area	Population 2011	Population 2016	Annual growth rate (2011 - 2016)
Namibia	2 113 077	2 324 388	1.9
Urban	903 434	1 112 868	4.2
Rural	1 209 643	1 211 520	0.0
!Karas	77 421	85 759	2.0
Erongo	150 809	182 402	3.8
Hardap	79 507	87 186	1.8
Kavango East	136 823	148 466	1.6
Kavango West	86 529	89 313	0.6
Khomas	342 141	415 780	3.9
Kunene	86 856	97 865	2.4
Ohangwena	245 446	255 510	0.8
Omaheke	71 233	74 629	0.9
Omusati	243 166	249 885	0.5
Oshana	176 674	189 237	1.4
Oshikoto	181 973	195 165	1.4
Otjozondjupa	143 903	154 342	1.4
Zambezi	90 596	98 849	1.7

2.6 Population Density

Population density is the average number of people per square kilometre. Thus, it shows the relationship between a given population to the size of the land area they are occupying. Population densities calculated for all regions are presented in Table 2.6.

From the Table 2.6.1 the population density for Namibia has grown from 2.6 to 2.8 persons per square kilometre in 2016. This was expected due to population growth.

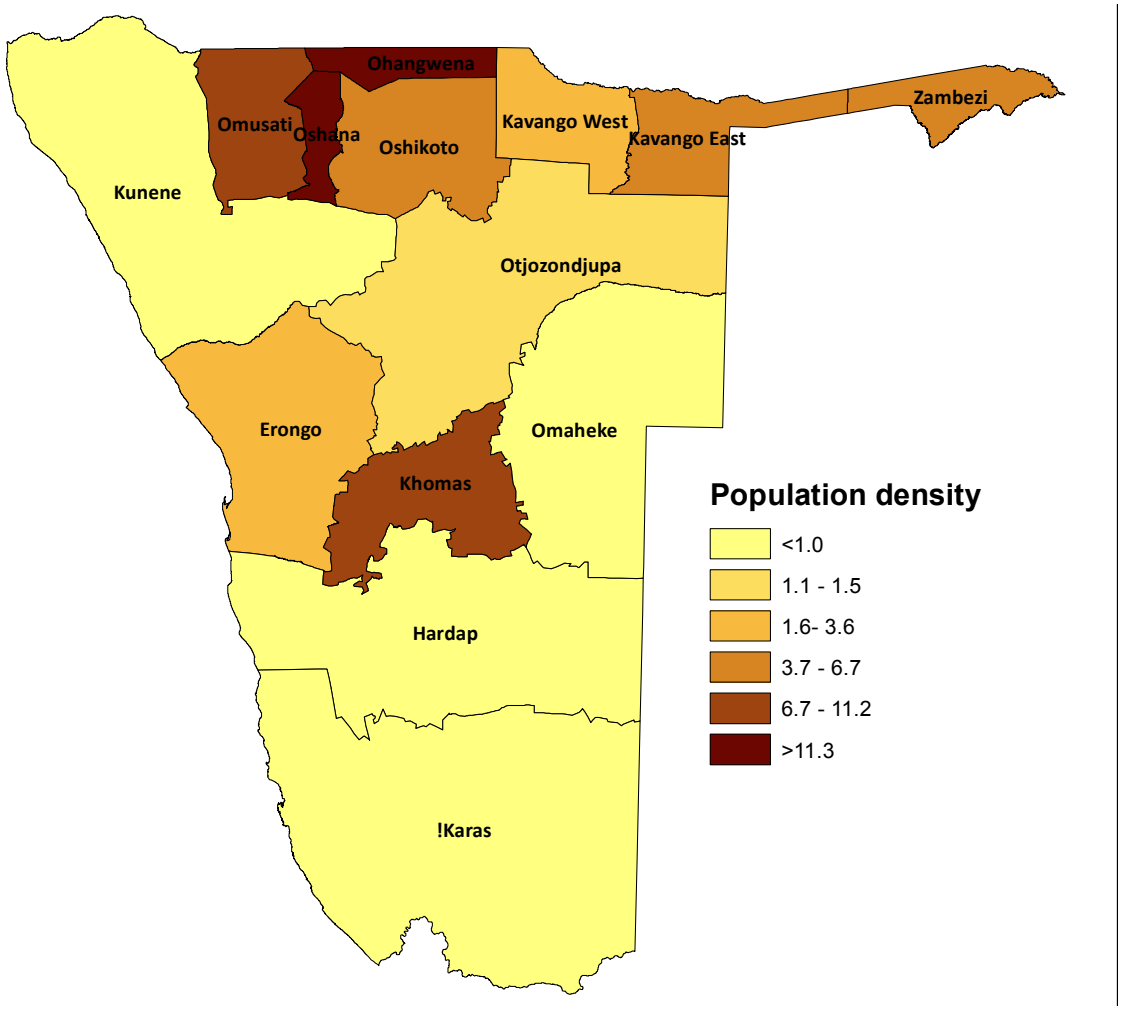
At regional level, Ohangwena and Oshana were the most densely populated regions with 23.9 and 21.9 persons per square kilometre, followed by Khomas with 11.3 persons per square kilometres. On the other hand, !Karas region was the least densely populated region with a density of 0.5 persons per square kilometre followed by Hardap and Kunene each with 0.8 persons per square kilometre. Omaheke also recorded a lesser density of 0.9 persons per square kilometre.

Table 2.6.1 Population density by survey years and area

Area	Area in Km²	2011 Population	2016 Population	2011 Persons per Km²	2016 Persons per Km²
Namibia	825 229	2 113 077	2 324 388	2.6	2.8
!Karas	161 395	77 421	85 759	0.5	0.5
Erongo	63 639	150 809	182 402	2.4	2.9
Hardap	109 713	79 507	87 186	0.7	0.8
Kavango East	23 987	136 823	148 466	5.7	6.2
Kavango West	24 592	86 529	89 313	3.5	3.6
Khomas	36 949	342 141	415 780	9.3	11.3
Kunene	115 616	86 856	97 865	0.8	0.8
Ohangwena	10 709	245 446	255 510	22.9	23.9
Omaheke	84 742	71 233	74 629	0.8	0.9
Omusati	26 600	243 166	249 885	9.1	9.4
Oshana	8 656	176 674	189 237	20.4	21.9
Oshikoto	38 673	181 973	195 165	4.7	5.0
Otjozondjupa	105 295	143 903	154 342	1.4	1.5
Zambezi	14 663	90 596	98 849	6.2	6.7

Note: *The population density for 2011 was adjusted using the correct area size*

Figure 2.4.4 Population density by area



2.7 Marital status

All persons aged 8 years and above were asked to state their marital status in one of the following categories: never married, married with certificate, married traditionally, consensual union, widowed, divorced, and separated. For international comparisons the analysis focused only on the population aged 15 years and above although we acknowledge that there could be cases of child marriage in Namibia.

Table 2.7.1 indicates that 63.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and older were never married at the time of the survey. Slightly over 22 percent were either married with certificates or married traditionally. The table further reveals that a higher proportion of males (66.5%) than females (60.9%) were never married. Approximately 9 percent of the couples were in consensual unions. Furthermore there were relatively more females who were divorced, widowed or separated than males

Table 2.7.1 Population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex

Marital Status	Population			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1 478 193	703 139	775 054	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	939 310	467 658	471 651	63.5	66.5	60.9
Married with Certificate	243 137	117 924	125 213	16.4	16.8	16.2
Married traditionally	87 515	41 215	46 300	5.9	5.9	6.0
Consensual Union	131 239	62 789	68 450	8.9	8.9	8.8
Windowed	51 154	5 434	45 720	3.5	0.8	5.9
Divorced	15 115	4 909	10 206	1.0	0.7	1.3
Separated	9 713	2 636	7 077	0.7	0.4	0.9
Don` t Know	1 010	574	436	0.1	0.1	0.1

2.8 Citizenship

The survey asked all people to state their country of citizenship, from which the number of Namibians and non-Namibians was computed and the resulting outcome reported in Table 2.8.1. The largest part of the population (97%) were Namibians. The table further indicates that amongst the non-Namibians enumerated, men (3.5%) were more than women (2.6%).

Table 2.8.1 Population by citizenship and sex

Citizenship	Population			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2 324 388	1 129 754	1 194 634	100	100	100
Namibian	2 253 833	1 089 844	1 163 988	97.0	96.5	97.4
Non - Namibian	70 373	39 821	30 552	3.0	3.5	2.6
Not stated	182	89	93	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.8.2 below presents the distribution of non-Namibians by selected countries of origin. The presented countries are only those countries of origin from which citizens constitute a substantial share of the total non-Namibian population.

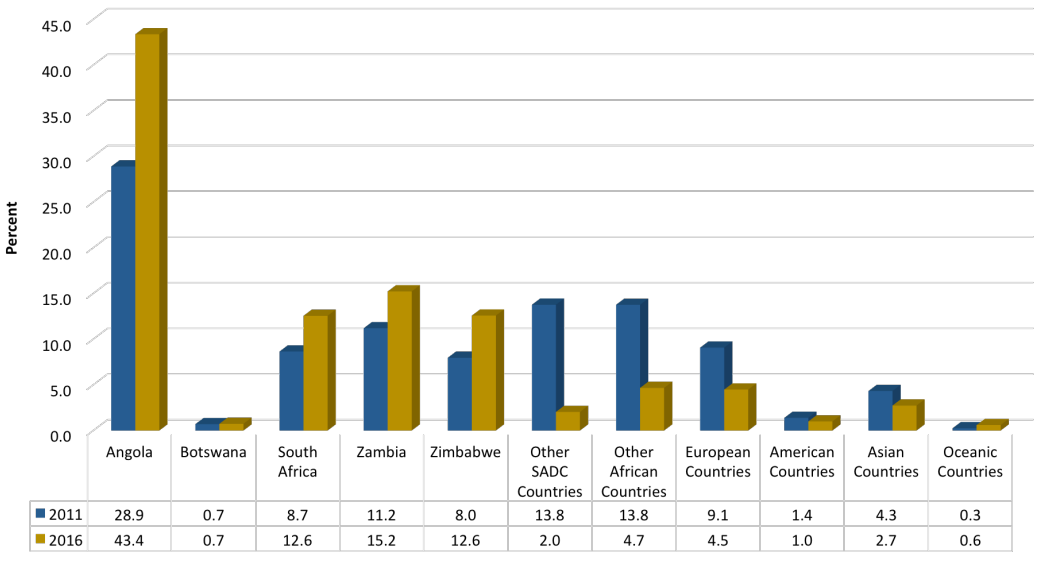
Angolan nationals represented the highest proportion of foreigners residing in Namibia with 43.4 percent of which the majority were females (44.6%) than males (42.4%). This was followed by Zambians who made up 15.2 percent followed by Zimbabweans and South Africans who each constituted of 12.6 percent of foreign nationals in Namibia.

Table 2.8.2 Non-citizens population by sex

Citizenship	Population			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	70 373	39 821	30 552	100.0	100.0	100.0
Angola	30 521	16 883	13 638	43.4	42.4	44.6
Botswana	521	116	405	0.7	0.3	1.3
South Africa	8 839	4 694	4 145	12.6	11.8	13.6
Zambia	10 716	6 542	4 174	15.2	16.4	13.7
Zimbabwe	8 851	5 262	3 589	12.6	13.2	11.7
Other SADC Countries	1 433	936	497	2.0	2.4	1.6
Other African Countries	3 285	1 693	1 592	4.7	4.3	5.2
European Countries	3 155	1 468	1 687	4.5	3.7	5.5
American Countries	702	422	280	1.0	1.1	0.9
Asian Countries	1 925	1 640	286	2.7	4.1	0.9
Oceanic Countries	425	165	260	0.6	0.4	0.9

Figure 2.8 below shows the distribution of non-Namibians by selected countries of origin between 2011 and 2016. Angolan nationals presented the highest proportion of foreigners in Namibia with a very high increase from 2011 to 2016. The same trends was observed with the South Africans, Zambians and Zimbabweans. However, the proportion of other African, European, American and Asian countries have decreased between 2011 and 2016.

Figure 2.8 Non-citizens population by year



2.9 Birth Registration

Information on whether the respondent was in possession of a Namibian birth registration certificate or not was collected during the survey. Birth certificates provide proof of identity and it is essential to obtain national identity card as it facilitates accessing of social services, such as social grants and educational services.

The result presented in Table 2.9.1 shows that a significant proportion, 87.8 percent of the population had Namibian birth certificates while 1.5 percent had other Non-Namibian birth certificates. In contrast, the result further indicates that 10.4 percent of the population are without birth certificates. Similar results is reflected at both urban/rural and across regional divide. In particular, at regional level, the highest proportions of people with birth certificates was in !Karas, (96.2%), Erongo (93%), Hardap (92.4%) and Khomas (91.3%). The result further showed that the Kavango West region had the highest percentage of the population without birth certificates (32.2 percent) followed by Kavango East with 19.9 percent and Zambezi region with 17.2 percent respectively.

Table 2.9.1 Status of having a birth certificate by area

Area	Population	With Namibian Birth Certificate	With Non-Namibian Birth Certificate	Without Birth Certificate	Don`t Know
Namibia	2 324 388	87.8	1.5	10.4	0.3
Urban	1 112 868	91.4	2.1	6.2	0.3
Rural	1 211 520	84.6	0.9	14.2	0.3
!Karas	85 759	96.2	1.0	2.7	0.0
Erongo	182 402	93.0	2.1	4.6	0.2
Hardap	87 186	92.4	0.4	6.6	0.6
Kavango East	148 466	79.5	0.2	19.9	0.4
Kavango West	89 313	67.3	0.3	32.2	0.2
Khomas	415 780	91.3	3.9	4.6	0.2
Kunene	97 865	90.7	0.2	8.7	0.4
Ohangwena	255 510	84.9	0.8	14.0	0.3
Omaheke	74 629	89.5	0.9	8.9	0.7
Omusati	249 885	86.2	0.8	12.6	0.3
Oshana	189 237	92.7	0.9	6.1	0.2
Oshikoto	195 165	86.9	0.6	12.3	0.3
Otjozondjupa	154 342	90.9	0.7	8.1	0.3
Zambezi	98 849	78.3	4.2	17.2	0.2

Table 2.9.2 shows the status of having a birth certificate for population aged 0-5 years. It is observed from the table that 77.6 percent of the population aged 0-5 had Namibian birth certificates, while 21.4 percent were without a Namibian birth certificate. Those with the non-Namibian birth certificates accounts for less than 1 percent.

Table 2.9.2 Population aged 0-5 years by status of having a birth certificate and area

Area	Total	Yes, Namibian	Yes, Non Namibian	No	Don't Know
Total	388 178	77.6	0.5	21.4	0.5
Urban	175 305	84.4	1.0	14.5	0.1
Rural	212 874	71.9	0.2	27.1	0.9
!Karas	13 924	95.4	0.0	4.6	0.0
Erongo	26 057	90.1	0.3	9.6	0.0
Hardap	15 603	83.9	0.0	16.1	0.0
Kavango East	26 316	58.1	0.2	41.0	0.7
Kavango West	15 468	44.9	0.0	54.9	0.3
Khomas	63 961	87.9	2.0	10.0	0.0
Kunene	21 522	83.0	0.0	16.4	0.7
Ohangwena	44 472	71.5	0.3	27.6	0.7
Omaheke	17 674	79.8	0.1	18.1	2.0
Omusati	37 896	74.9	0.1	23.6	1.3
Oshana	30 826	83.3	0.7	15.9	0.0
Oshikoto	30 427	71.6	0.1	27.4	0.8
Otjozondjupa	28 197	80.7	0.0	18.6	0.7
Zambezi	15 835	65.5	1.1	33.1	0.4

2.10 National Identification Document

The Survey asked people aged 16 years and above to state whether they were in possession of national Identification Document (ID). National Identification document are issued to Namibian citizens or permanent residence permit holders who are 16 years or older. The ID card serves as a legal form of identity for a person to identify her/himself and is important to access national services and facilities when dealing with public and private institutions.

The result presented in Table 2.10.1 shows that a significant proportion (82.9%) of the population had Namibian ID, with the urban areas having the highest proportion of 88.9 percent compared to 76.2 percent in rural areas. At regional level, the highest proportions of people with Namibian ID were in !Karas with 93.1 percent and Erongo with 91.3 percent. In contrast, Kavango West (31.8%), Zambezi (24.9%) and Kavango East (22.1%) were the regions with the highest percentage of the population without Namibian ID's.

Table 2.10.1 Population aged 16 years and above by national ID status and area

Area	Total	With Namibian ID	With South West African ID	Without ID	Don`t Know	Not stated
Namibia	1 427 395	82.9	0.8	12.8	0.1	3.4
Urban	754 224	88.9	0.5	7.9	0.1	2.5
Rural	673 171	76.2	1.1	18.2	0.2	4.4
!Karas	58 374	93.1	0.3	4.6	0.0	2.0
Erongo	128 276	91.3	0.4	6.0	0.1	2.2
Hardap	57 493	87.7	0.8	8.7	0.1	2.8
Kavango East	83 387	72.1	1.7	22.1	0.3	3.8
Kavango West	45 613	62.3	1.8	31.8	0.3	3.9
Khomas	290 098	89.8	0.6	7.4	0.0	2.1
Kunene	54 448	84.6	0.3	11.8	0.2	3.2
Ohangwena	135 908	75.3	0.8	18.4	0.2	5.3
Omaheke	44 306	85.3	0.7	11.3	0.1	2.6
Omusati	144 041	76.0	0.8	17.5	0.1	5.6
Oshana	120 134	87.9	0.5	8.3	0.3	3.0
Oshikoto	114 461	79.5	1.2	14.8	0.2	4.3
Otjozondjupa	93 485	85.9	0.8	10.4	0.2	2.8
Zambezi	57 372	69.7	0.7	24.9	0.1	4.5

With respect to the age classifications, Table 2.10.2 presents the distribution of national ID status among the age groups. It is worth noting that only a smaller proportion (41.3%) of the youth aged 16 to 19 years had national identity cards as compared to 33 percent who had no identity cards. Furthermore, there are still a notable proportion amongst the population in the age group from 40 to 44 years and above who are still in position of the old South West Africa (SWA) ID cards.

Table 2.10.2 Population aged 16 years and above by national ID status and age group

Age group	Population	With Namibian ID	With South West African ID	Without ID	Don`t Know	Not stated
Total	1 427 395	82.9	0.8	12.8	0.1	3.4
16 - 19	192 021	41.3	0.0	33.0	0.3	25.4
20 - 24	234 097	82.6	0.0	17.2	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	208 797	90.1	0.0	9.7	0.2	0.0
30 - 34	168 854	90.4	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0
35 - 39	140 133	90.8	0.0	9.1	0.1	0.0
40 - 44	116 501	92.2	0.3	7.4	0.1	0.0
45 - 49	90 798	91.3	1.7	6.8	0.1	0.0
50 - 54	74 259	91.0	3.4	5.6	0.0	0.0
55 - 59	56 074	91.9	2.8	5.2	0.0	0.0
60 - 64	42 602	92.4	2.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
65 - 69	31 485	92.2	1.7	5.9	0.2	0.0
70 - 74	22 204	91.0	2.8	6.2	0.0	0.0
75 - 79	19 178	92.9	3.3	3.8	0.0	0.0
80 - 84	11 867	91.3	3.5	5.2	0.0	0.0
85 - 89	9 301	89.3	6.6	4.1	0.0	0.0
90 - 94	4 682	83.3	11.3	4.4	1.0	0.0
95+	4 542	82.8	10.7	6.5	0.0	0.0

Chapter 3: Population Characteristics

This chapter deals with characteristics of the population and the sub-topics discussed includes: Disability, Orphan-hood, Information Communication Technology (ICT) and health facilities.



3.1 Disability

Disability means physical, pyscho-social or sensory impairment that alone or in combination with social and environmental barriers, affects the ability of a person concerned to take part in education, vocational or recreational activities (National Disability Policy, 1997).

For the purpose of this survey, long term is defined as a condition lasting for more than six months, however, obvious disabilities such as legs and arms amputations, were recorded even if they happened within less than six months.

Seven types of disability were identified for this purpose: hearing impairment, visual impairment, speech impairment, physical impairment of lower and upper limbs, mental disability and albinism. It is important to mention that the survey collected information on albinism in order to identify these groups of people for the formulation of special programmes and policies targeting this special group.

Although disability is manifested in any form that can be categorised as either mild or profound (severe) it is important to note that the survey collected all the disabilities as per the definition above regardless of their seriousness.

The result presented in Table 3.1.1 reveals that 4.7 percent of the total population were persons with disabilities comprising of 4.8 percent males and 4.6 females. The proportion of persons with disabilities was higher in rural (6.0%) than in urban (3.3%) areas. Regional figures show that Kavango West (7.6%) and Ohangwena (6.8%) recorded the highest proportions of persons with disabilities, while Khomas region (2.3%) recorded the lowest number of persons with disabilities.

Table 3.1.1 Population with disability by sex and area

Area	Population			With Disabilities			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	2 324 388	1 129 754	1 194 634	108 992	54 102	54 890	4.7	4.8	4.6
Urban	1 112 868	542 893	569 975	36 404	18 247	18 156	3.3	3.4	3.2
Rural	1 211 520	586 861	624 659	72 588	35 855	36 733	6.0	6.1	5.9
!Karas	85 759	43 270	42 489	3 006	1 541	1 465	3.5	3.6	3.4
Erongo	182 402	96 524	85 878	4 955	2 769	2 186	2.7	2.9	2.5
Hardap	87 186	44 715	42 471	2 319	1 158	1 161	2.7	2.6	2.7
Kavango East	148 466	69 102	79 364	8 837	4 070	4 767	6.0	5.9	6.0
Kavango West	89 313	42 220	47 093	6 807	3 536	3 271	7.6	8.4	6.9
Khomas	415 780	206 090	209 690	9 670	5 638	4 032	2.3	2.7	1.9
Kunene	97 865	49 596	48 269	4 742	2 794	1 949	4.8	5.6	4.0
Ohangwena	255 510	117 944	137 566	17 497	8 274	9 222	6.8	7.0	6.7
Omaheke	74 629	39 382	35 247	3 287	1 912	1 375	4.4	4.9	3.9
Omusati	249 885	112 812	137 073	14 950	6 214	8 736	6.0	5.5	6.4
Oshana	189 237	85 995	103 242	11 587	5 209	6 378	6.1	6.1	6.2
Oshikoto	195 165	94 100	101 065	10 681	5 542	5 139	5.5	5.9	5.1
Otjozondjupa	154 342	79 561	74 781	6 629	3 455	3 174	4.3	4.3	4.2
Zambezi	98 849	48 443	50 406	4 024	1 990	2 033	4.1	4.1	4.0

Table 3.1.2 shows that visual impairment was the most common type of disability affecting 29.3 percent of persons with disabilities. Similarly, Physical Impairment of Lower Limbs (26.4%) and Upper limbs (20.6%) were the second and third most sited type of disability.

Table 3.1.2 Population with disability by type and sex

Disability type	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total (1)	108 992	54 102	54 890			
Hearing impairment	17 454	7 686	9 768	16.0	14.2	17.8
Visual impairment	31 968	14 047	17 920	29.3	26.0	32.6
Speech impairment	7 488	4 285	3 204	6.9	7.9	5.8
Physical impairment - upper limb	22 450	12 266	10 184	20.6	22.7	18.6
Physical impairment - lower limb	28 745	15 232	13 513	26.4	28.2	24.6
Mental disability	16 609	8 456	8 153	15.2	15.6	14.9
Albinism	822	419	403	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other (2)	820	414	406	0.8	0.8	0.7
Don't Know	706	396	310	0.6	0.7	0.6

Note: *(1). Total is the number of person with disability hence this is not the total in the column as some people have multiple disabilities*
(2). Other includes person with multiple disabilities not listed such as paralyzed etc…

Table 3.1.3 shows that at a national level, visual impairment was the most common type of disability reported, affecting 29.3 percent of persons with disabilities. Urban and rural areas had a similar pattern, where visual impairment affected 32.2 and 27.4 percent respectively. At regional level, most of the regions recorded visual impairment as the most type of disability.

Table 3.1.3 Population with disability by type and area

Area	Total*	Hearing impairment	Visual impairment	Speech impairment	Physical impairment - upper limb	Physical impairment - lower limb	Mental disability	Albinism	Other	Don't Know
Namibia	108 992	16.0	29.3	6.9	20.6	26.4	15.2	0.8	0.8	0.6
Urban	36 404	16.2	33.2	7.1	19.2	27.0	9.2	0.6	1.0	0.9
Rural	72 588	15.9	27.4	6.7	21.3	26.1	18.2	0.8	0.6	0.5
!Karas	3 006	18.9	37.8	10.1	12.0	20.0	18.2	0.0	1.9	0.0
Erongo	4 955	16.8	35.9	5.7	16.4	28.5	8.2	2.4	0.0	1.2
Hardap	2 319	13.5	32.5	10.7	9.4	29.6	9.5	0.0	2.1	3.4
Kavango East	8 837	14.4	30.7	4.8	22.7	22.5	15.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Kavango West	6 807	15.2	26.3	6.0	22.9	23.7	13.6	2.7	0.0	0.8
Khomas	9 670	19.5	33.6	11.3	21.6	21.6	7.0	0.9	1.0	0.0
Kunene	4 742	9.8	25.8	10.1	20.6	39.7	12.6	0.7	0.0	0.6
Ohangwena	17 497	18.2	25.5	5.3	25.3	25.6	18.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Omaheke	3 287	10.9	30.4	13.1	25.4	25.6	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Omusati	14 950	18.7	29.5	8.0	13.8	20.2	21.8	1.8	1.2	1.4
Oshana	11 587	15.5	31.9	6.9	20.3	30.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Oshikoto	10 681	11.7	20.5	3.6	22.1	38.8	16.1	0.5	3.1	0.6
Otjozondjupa	6 629	12.8	38.8	3.4	22.7	27.4	14.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Zambezi	4 024	21.4	24.5	7.0	22.3	16.7	14.4	0.0	2.5	0.0

Note: *Total* is the number of person with disabilities, hence this is not the total in the column as some persons have multiple disabilities*

With respect to multiple disabilities, Table 3.1.4 shows that 86.3 percent of persons with disability, where affected by one type of disabilities. Similarly, 10.8 percent were affected by two disability types, while 2.9 percent were affected by three types of disabilities.

Table 3.1.4 Population with multiple disabilities by area

Area	Total	With one Disability	With two Disability	With three Disability
Namibia	108 992	86.3	10.8	2.9
Urban	36 404	87.9	9.9	2.3
Rural	72 588	85.5	11.3	3.2
!Karas	3 006	84.1	12.9	2.9
Erongo	4 955	85.5	13.7	0.8
Hardap	2 319	89.9	9.6	0.5
Kavango East	8 837	90.4	8.1	1.5
Kavango West	6 807	90.8	7.2	2.0
Khomas	9 670	87.8	8.0	4.2
Kunene	4 742	85.5	9.2	5.4
Ohangwena	17 497	83.3	15.1	1.7
Omaheke	3 287	82.1	9.5	8.4
Omusati	14 950	87.7	8.2	4.1
Oshana	11 587	84.0	13.5	2.5
Oshikoto	10 681	86.7	9.5	3.8
Otjozondjupa	6 629	82.2	14.6	3.2
Zambezi	4 024	91.3	8.7	0.0

Table 3.1.5 shows that about 63.6 percent of the population that were aged 15 years and above with disabilities had difficulties engaging in any economic activity of which there were no major differences between females (64.2%) and males (62.8%). A high proportions of these persons were in rural (68.9%) than in urban (53.3%) areas.

Table 3.1.5 Population aged 15 years and above with difficulties to engage in any economic activities

Area	With Disabilities			Inability			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	94 328	45 890	48 438	59 953	28 833	31 120	63.6	62.8	64.2
Urban	32 215	15 890	16 324	17 168	7 924	9 244	53.3	49.9	56.6
Rural	62 113	30 000	32 113	42 785	20 908	21 876	68.9	69.7	68.1
!Karas	2 597	1 469	1 128	1 543	850	693	59.4	57.9	61.4
Erongo	4 555	2 477	2 077	2 529	1 406	1 123	55.5	56.8	54.1
Hardap	1 942	1 028	914	1 102	657	445	56.7	63.9	48.7
Kavango East	7 513	3 373	4 140	5 302	2 045	3 257	70.6	60.7	78.7
Kavango West	5 517	2 775	2 742	4 275	2 172	2 103	77.5	78.3	76.7
Khomas	8 800	4 953	3 846	4 360	2 344	2 016	49.5	47.3	52.4
Kunene	3 997	2 376	1 620	2 460	1 419	1 041	61.6	59.7	64.2
Ohangwena	14 835	6 794	8 042	10 237	4 790	5 447	69.0	70.5	67.7
Omaheke	2 775	1 555	1 219	1 641	966	675	59.1	62.1	55.4
Omusati	13 148	5 393	7 755	9 237	3 842	5 396	70.3	71.2	69.6
Oshana	10 236	4 465	5 770	6 490	2 770	3 719	63.4	62.0	64.5
Oshikoto	8 790	4 232	4 558	5 330	2 893	2 437	60.6	68.3	53.5
Otjozondjupa	6 088	3 370	2 718	3 126	1 731	1 394	51.3	51.4	51.3
Zambezi	3 536	1 629	1 907	2 322	946	1 376	65.7	58.1	72.1

The result presented in Table 3.1.6 shows that 52.2 percent of persons aged 4 years and above had difficulties engaging in any learning activity. The majority (56.7%) of these persons are found in rural areas as oppose to urban areas (43.2%). At regional disaggregation, the result showed that Kavango West (71.3%), !Karas (62.3%) and Omusati (61.9%) regions had the highest percentage of person aged 4 years and above having difficulties in any learning activities. On the other hand the percentage where lowest in Khomas region accounting for 36.1 percent.

Table 3.1.6 Population aged 4 years and above with difficulties to engage in any learning activities

Area	With Disabilities			Inability			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	107 171	53 145	54 026	55 938	27 263	28 675	52.2	51.3	53.1
Urban	35 724	17 830	17 894	15 439	7 074	8 365	43.2	39.7	46.8
Rural	71 447	35 315	36 133	40 498	20 189	20 309	56.7	57.2	56.2
!Karas	2 941	1 541	1 400	1 850	853	997	62.9	55.3	71.3
Erongo	4 810	2 624	2 186	2 169	1 117	1 052	45.1	42.6	48.1
Hardap	2 271	1 158	1 112	978	480	498	43.1	41.4	44.8
Kavango East	8 573	3 951	4 622	5 245	2 391	2 854	61.2	60.5	61.8
Kavango West	6 727	3 484	3 243	4 798	2 390	2 407	71.3	68.6	74.2
Khomas	9 670	5 638	4 032	3 491	1 788	1 703	36.1	31.7	42.2
Kunene	4 575	2 709	1 866	1 987	1 094	892	43.4	40.4	47.8
Ohangwena	17 394	8 226	9 168	9 235	4 375	4 860	53.1	53.2	53.0
Omaheke	3 186	1 811	1 375	1 566	930	636	49.2	51.4	46.3
Omusati	14 645	6 063	8 582	9 067	3 982	5 085	61.9	65.7	59.3
Oshana	11 393	5 170	6 223	5 329	2 356	2 973	46.8	45.6	47.8
Oshikoto	10 334	5 325	5 010	5 052	2 758	2 294	48.9	51.8	45.8
Otjozondjupa	6 629	3 455	3 174	3 107	1 669	1 438	46.9	48.3	45.3
Zambezi	4 024	1 990	2 033	2 064	1 079	985	51.3	54.2	48.4

3.2 Orphan-hood

For this survey, orphan hood refers to the state of being 18 years of age and below, who is without one or both parents due to death. Although this analysis only look at orphan hood for this age group, Information on orphans was collected from all members of the households.

Table 3.2.1 reveals that 11.1 percent of all children aged 18 years and below had lost at least one parent, with only 1.4 percent indicated having lost both parents. Orphan hood was more prevalent in rural than in urban areas with 13 percent of the population in this age group being orphaned by at least one parent compared to rural areas which had 8.2 percent. At regional level, the highest levels of orphan hood was recorded in Zambezi with 16.6 percent followed by Kavango East and Ohangwena with 15.9 and 15.5 percent of children who were orphaned respectively. A slightly low levels of orphan hood were recorded in Erongo and Khomas with 6.2 and 7.8 percent respectively.

Table 3.2.1 Percent distribution of orphans aged 18 years and below by Orphan-hood status and area

Area	Population age 18 years and below	With one parent dead	With both parent dead
Namibia	1 043 323	11.1	1.4
Urban	413 196	8.2	1.1
Rural	630 128	13.0	1.6
!Karas	30 942	8.6	1.6
Erongo	61 667	5.6	0.6
Hardap	33 811	11.0	1.3
Kavango East	76 569	13.9	2.0
Kavango West	50 793	12.9	1.1
Khomas	142 915	6.8	1.0
Kunene	48 322	13.5	1.3
Ohangwena	142 376	13.9	1.6
Omaheke	33 673	7.3	0.7
Omusati	128 305	13.0	1.6
Oshana	80 996	11.7	1.4
Oshikoto	95 116	12.5	1.3
Otjozondjupa	68 672	7.3	1.0
Zambezi	49 166	14.6	2.0

In addition, Table 3.2.2 presents a comparison of orphans with at least one parent dead between 2011 and 2016. It is evident from the table that overall at national level, there has been a decline in 2016 in the number of orphans aged 18 years and below from 2011. This result is further observed at urban/rural levels. However a different picture can be observed at regional level, where regions such as !Karas, Hardap, Kavango East, Kavango West, Kunene, Otjozondjupa and Zambezi showing an increase in the percentage of orphans in 2016. The highest increase were recorded in Kunene (2.7%), Kavango East (1.4%) and Zambezi (1.2%), whereas Khomas region has recorded no change in the percentage of orphans with at least one parent dead.

Table 3.2.2 Percent distribution of orphans aged 18 years and below by orphan with at least one parent dead and area, 2011 and 2016

Area	Orphan with at least one parent dead 2011	Orphan with at least one parent dead 2016
Namibia	150 589	129 920
Urban	28.6	29.6
Rural	71.4	70.4
!Karas	2.3	2.4
Erongo	3.2	3.0
Hardap	2.6	3.2
Kavango East	8.0	9.4
Kavango West	4.9	5.4
Khomas	8.5	8.5
Kunene	2.8	5.5
Ohangwena	18.1	17.0
Omaheke	2.5	2.1
Omusati	16.8	14.5
Oshana	10.2	8.2
Oshikoto	10.8	10.1
Otjozondjupa	4.3	4.4
Zambezi	5.1	6.3

3.3. Information Communication Technology (ICT)

This section provides valuable information on ICT which is required by institutions that deals with ICT infrastructure and regulations such as Telecommunication of Namibia, Mobile Tele Communication (MTC) and Communications Regulatory Authority of Namibia (CRAN), International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Scan Information and Communication (ICT).

Information on mobile phone usage is presented in Table 3.3.1. The results show that 79.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above owned mobile phones, with a high proportion (88.0%) in urban areas than rural areas (69.6%). At regional level, Erongo and Khomas had the highest proportion of well over 90 percent, while Kavango West was the lowest with 52.1 percent.

Table 3.3.1 Percent of population aged 15 years and above by mobile phone status in the last three months and area

Area	Population aged 15+	Owns a mobile phone	Neither owns nor used a mobile phone	Does not own a mobile but used one	Owns a mobile phone	Neither owns nor used a mobile phone	Does not own a mobile but used one
Namibia	1 478 193	1 171 307	143 689	163 029	79.2	9.7	11.0
Urban	772 262	679 804	35 609	56 705	88.0	4.6	7.3
Rural	705 931	491 503	108 079	106 325	69.6	15.3	15.1
!Karas	59 447	50 720	3 836	4 891	85.3	6.5	8.2
Erongo	130 791	120 219	3 216	7 357	91.9	2.5	5.6
Hardap	58 401	44 603	5 482	8 316	76.4	9.4	14.2
Kavango East	86 941	58 836	13 335	14 770	67.7	15.3	17.0
Kavango West	47 746	24 887	10 104	12 754	52.1	21.2	26.7
Khomas	295 684	270 069	8 327	17 288	91.3	2.8	5.8
Kunene	56 549	35 867	11 186	9 496	63.4	19.8	16.8
Ohangwena	145 074	101 811	24 171	19 092	70.2	16.7	13.2
Omaheke	45 155	33 496	6 350	5 285	74.2	14.1	11.7
Omusati	151 780	110 807	20 179	20 794	73.0	13.3	13.7
Oshana	124 524	106 863	6 808	10 801	85.8	5.5	8.7
Oshikoto	119 561	92 224	16 062	11 275	77.1	13.4	9.4
Otjozondjupa	96 136	80 155	6 169	9 748	83.4	6.4	10.1
Zambezi	60 404	40 750	8 466	11 160	67.5	14.0	18.5

Information on the population that own a mobile phone by type is presented in Table 3.3.2. It was observed that 58.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above owned a basic phone. The majority (73.1%) who owns a basic phone were in rural area as opposed to 47.5 percent who are in urban areas. Similarly, feature phones were also common in rural areas owned by 15.1 percent of the population ages 15 years and above compared to 12.7 percent owned in urban areas. However in contrast, smart phones appear to be more common with urban population with 39.8 percent of the population 15 years and above owning one compare to only 11.8 percent in rural areas.

The above results are further reflected at regional levels, where most urbanised regions appear to have low percentage of the population owning feature phones and high on the proportion owning smart phones.

Table 3.3.2 Percent of population aged 15 years and above owning mobile phones by type of mobile phone and area

Area	Population	Basic phone	Feature phone	Smart phone	Basic phone	Feature phone	Smart phone
Namibia	1 171 307	682 122	160 709	328 475	58.2	13.7	28.0
Urban	679 804	322 926	86 478	270 401	47.5	12.7	39.8
Rural	491 503	359 196	74 232	58 075	73.1	15.1	11.8
!Karas	50 720	26 503	7 493	16 724	52.3	14.8	33.0
Erongo	120 219	46 090	18 227	55 902	38.3	15.2	46.5
Hardap	44 603	29 261	6 018	9 324	65.6	13.5	20.9
Kavango East	58 836	38 726	9 251	10 859	65.8	15.7	18.5
Kavango West	24 887	20 444	2 052	2 391	82.1	8.2	9.6
Khomas	270 069	121 000	30 471	118 598	44.8	11.3	43.9
Kunene	35 867	23 088	5 073	7 706	64.4	14.1	21.5
Ohangwena	101 811	76 175	12 451	13 185	74.8	12.2	13.0
Omaheke	33 496	18 913	6 417	8 165	56.5	19.2	24.4
Omusati	110 807	85 377	15 853	9 576	77.1	14.3	8.6
Oshana	106 863	64 858	11 317	30 689	60.7	10.6	28.7
Oshikoto	92 224	59 832	15 681	16 712	64.9	17.0	18.1
Otjozondjupa	80 155	45 366	12 730	22 059	56.6	15.9	27.5
Zambezi	40 750	26 488	7 677	6 585	65.0	18.8	16.2

The result on the distribution of the population aged 15 years and above who used a computer in the last 3 months by area is presented in Table 3.3.3. The results shows that 71.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and above have not used a computer in the last three months, of which the majority (87.6%) were in rural areas.

At regional level, Kavango West (92.7%) had the highest proportion of the population that have not used a computer while Erongo region recorded the lowest proportion of 47.4 percent.

Table 3.3.3 Percent of population aged 15 years and above who used a Computers in last three months by area

Area	Population aged 15+	Not used	Used his or her own computer or laptop	Used the household computer or laptop	Used a computer or laptop at work, school or Internet Cafe	Used a mobile phone that you do not own	Used a computer/ laptop/ tablet that you do not own	Don't know
Namibia	1 478 193	71.5	15.5	4.1	5.2	1.1	2.0	0.5
Urban	772 262	56.9	22.8	6.5	8.8	1.5	2.9	0.5
Rural	705 931	87.6	7.6	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.6
!Karas	59 447	64.8	19.9	4.9	6.5	1.1	2.6	0.2
Erongo	130 791	47.4	33.0	7.7	6.1	2.5	2.7	0.8
Hardap	58 401	83.3	8.8	1.8	4.4	0.8	0.8	0.1
Kavango East	86 941	82.3	11.0	2.3	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7
Kavango West	47 746	92.7	4.0	0.6	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.0
Khomas	295 684	51.2	22.3	9.7	12.8	1.1	2.7	0.3
Kunene	56 549	84.4	8.8	1.7	3.1	0.9	0.9	0.1
Ohangwena	145 074	86.5	9.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.2
Omaheke	45 155	78.8	12.7	1.8	3.7	1.2	1.3	0.5
Omusati	151 780	86.9	7.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9
Oshana	124 524	66.4	17.4	3.2	5.7	1.9	3.6	1.8
Oshikoto	119 561	82.3	9.7	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.8	0.9
Otjozondjupa	96 136	73.0	17.9	2.6	4.1	0.8	1.4	0.0
Zambezi	60 404	82.2	9.6	3.2	2.2	0.7	1.7	0.4

Similarly, the result of the distribution of the population aged 15 years and above who used internet in the last 3 month presented in Table 3.3.4 shows that 80 percent of the population have not used internet in the last three months. Rural areas had the highest proportion (92.7%) of the population who did not use internet in the last 3 months, contributing to this were the rural regions of Kavango West, Omusati, Ohangwena and Kunene with over 90 percent.

Table 3.3.4 Percent of population aged 15 years and above who used internet in the last 3 months

Area	Population aged 15+	Not used	Used the Internet on own mobile phone only	Used it only on a computer/ laptop/ tablet	Used it on own mobile phone and on a computer/ laptop/ tablet	Don't know
Namibia	1 478 193	80.0	7.9	4.1	7.4	0.5
Urban	772 262	68.4	12.6	7.1	11.4	0.6
Rural	705 931	92.7	2.8	0.9	3.1	0.5
!Karas	59 447	75.3	8.5	6.0	9.8	0.4
Erongo	130 791	67.0	11.1	8.5	12.5	0.8
Hardap	58 401	88.1	5.4	2.8	3.7	0.1
Kavango East	86 941	86.6	5.0	2.5	5.3	0.6
Kavango West	47 746	95.5	1.9	0.7	2.0	0.0
Khomas	295 684	59.9	18.5	9.3	12.0	0.3
Kunene	56 549	90.3	4.1	1.5	3.9	0.1
Ohangwena	145 074	91.9	2.6	1.4	4.0	0.1
Omaheke	45 155	85.0	5.2	2.0	7.3	0.5
Omusati	151 780	92.6	1.7	0.4	4.5	0.8
Oshana	124 524	77.4	7.5	2.9	10.4	1.7
Oshikoto	119 561	88.7	4.2	1.2	5.3	0.6
Otjozondjupa	96 136	85.3	6.8	3.4	4.0	0.4
Zambezi	60 404	87.2	4.1	3.2	5.0	0.4

3.4 Health facility

Table 3.4.1 presents the percent distribution of population acquiring medical services by type of health facility and area. The table shows that the majority (43.9%) of the population acquires their medical services from clinics, while 28.1 percent receive their medical services from hospitals. Overall, clinics (54%) and health centres (15.1%) were most common in the rural areas, while facilities like hospitals (33.7%), private doctor (17.8%) and spiritual healers (0.5%) were common in urban centres.

At regional level, the result show that a large percentage of people in most regions, with exceptions of Erongo, Khomas, Kunene, Omaheke, Oshana and Otjozondjupa utilise clinics for medical care. On the other hand, hospitals were more prominent in regions such as Erongo, Kunene, Oshana and Omusati, having the highest proportion of the population receiving medical services from hospitals. Private Doctors were more prominent in Khomas with a large share of 25.6 percent receiving medical services from this facility compare to other regions.

Table 3.4.1 Percent distribution of population acquiring medical services by type of health facility and area

Area	Population	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic	VCT	Traditional Healers	Spiritual healers	Private Doctor	Other	None	Don't Know
Namibia	2 324 388	28.1	12.6	43.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	9.7	2.8	2.5	0.1
Urban	1 112 868	33.7	10.0	33.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	17.8	2.1	2.8	0.1
Rural	1 211 520	22.9	15.1	54.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	3.4	2.2	0.0
Karas	85 759	16.3	8.4	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.8	0.2	1.8	0.1
Erongo	182 402	42.8	13.3	22.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.6	3.1	2.1	0.1
Hardap	87 186	15.1	1.4	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.5	2.8	0.0
Kavango East	148 466	15.8	3.4	75.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.8	1.2	0.0
Kavango West	89 313	3.5	40.4	49.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	3.7	1.7	0.0
Khomas	415 780	22.2	11.6	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.6	1.8	2.6	0.1
Kunene	97 865	43.2	14.4	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.5	4.0	0.0
Ohangwena	255 510	27.1	13.0	52.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.8	3.2	1.1	0.0
Omaheke	74 629	22.3	25.1	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.6	1.9	3.5	0.0
Omusati	249 885	30.6	18.9	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.4	1.5	0.1
Oshana	189 237	45.8	10.8	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.4	2.8	1.2	0.0
Oshikoto	195 165	25.0	7.8	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	8.7	3.0	0.1
Otjozondjupa	154 342	45.9	4.5	25.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	9.3	4.7	7.1	0.2
Zambezi	98 849	17.7	16.5	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.2	0.8	3.3	0.1

Note: *Other: Includes health facilities not in the list provided by MoHSS*

Chapter 4: Education And Literacy

This chapter deals with information on education (including early childhood development) and literacy which are crucial for planning and monitoring national development programs and plans that aim to address challenges in the education sector.



4.1 Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Information on early childhood development (ECD) were collected from children aged 0-5 years on the type of ECD programmes attended, which were Edu-care (day-care, crèche, and kindergarten), pre-primary and primary school.

Table 4.1.1 below shows that the 2016 Intercensal survey estimated a total of 388,202 children aged 0-5 years and out of this number, 24.6 percent were attending ECD programmes country wide. The access in urban areas was better with 30.4 percent of the population aged 0-5 years attending ECD facilities compared to rural areas where only 19.9 percent were attending. Slightly more boys than girls were attended ECD in urban areas.

At regional level, a higher proportion of children attended ECD were in Erongo (37.7%), Khomas (34.3%) and Oshana (33.6%), while Kunene region had the lowest (8.8%) proportion of children attending ECD.

Table 4.1.1 Population aged 0-5 years attending ECD by sex and area

Area	Children 0 - 5 years			Attending ECD			Percent attending		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	388 202	196 165	192 037	95 659	47 399	48 260	24.6	24.2	25.1
Urban	175 328	88 476	86 852	53 298	27 402	25 896	30.4	31.0	29.8
Rural	212 874	107 689	105 185	42 361	19 997	22 364	19.9	18.6	21.3
!Karas	13 924	6 605	7 319	3 723	1 620	2 103	26.7	24.5	28.7
Erongo	26 057	12 977	13 080	9 830	5 072	4 758	37.7	39.1	36.4
Hardap	15 603	7 585	8 019	2 864	1 234	1 630	18.4	16.3	20.3
Kavango East	26 316	13 679	12 637	4 052	1 807	2 245	15.4	13.2	17.8
Kavango West	15 468	7 762	7 706	3 136	1 660	1 476	20.3	21.4	19.1
Khomas	63 961	32 490	31 471	21 930	12 199	9 731	34.3	37.5	30.9
Kunene	21 522	10 731	10 791	1 888	805	1 083	8.8	7.5	10.0
Ohangwena	44 472	22 862	21 610	11 397	6 013	5 383	25.6	26.3	24.9
Omaheke	17 674	8 741	8 933	2 072	992	1 080	11.7	11.3	12.1
Omusati	37 896	18 558	19 337	8 033	3 802	4 232	21.2	20.5	21.9
Oshana	30 826	15 300	15 526	10 350	4 564	5 787	33.6	29.8	37.3
Oshikoto	30 427	15 934	14 494	8 110	3 510	4 600	26.7	22.0	31.7
Otjozondjupa	28 197	14 655	13 543	5 163	2 652	2 511	18.3	18.1	18.5
Zambezi	15 858	8 287	7 572	3 111	1 469	1 642	19.6	17.7	21.7

Table 4.1.2 shows the population aged 0 to 5 years who were attending ECD by type of programme and areas. Attendance in Edu-care programmes was higher (79.1%) followed by pre-primary (19.2%). As expected for children in this age group, primary school recorded the lowest proportion (1.7%) of children attending this program. Edu-care programme was the most common in all the regions, exception in Kavango East which has a lower percentage of 47.8 percent.

Table 4.1.2 Percentage of children aged 0-5 years attending ECD by type and area

Area	Total ECD	ECD Programme		
		Edu-care	Pre-Primary	Primary School
Namibia	95 659	79.1	19.2	1.7
Urban	53 297	81.7	16.5	1.8
Rural	42 362	75.8	22.5	1.6
!Karas	3 723	75.9	22.6	1.5
Erongo	9 830	88.1	11.3	0.5
Hardap	2 864	85.6	12.5	2.0
Kavango East	4 051	47.8	46.5	5.7
Kavango West	3 136	74.1	24.8	1.2
Khomas	21 930	78.9	18.8	2.4
Kunene	1 888	68.7	31.3	0.0
Ohangwena	11 397	90.1	9.9	0.0
Omaheke	2 072	73.8	26.2	0.0
Omusati	8 033	79.0	18.6	2.4
Oshana	10 350	79.9	19.8	0.3
Oshikoto	8 110	83.1	16.1	0.8
Otjozondjupa	5 163	70.8	23.6	5.6
Zambezi	3 111	66.2	30.1	3.7

Table 4.1.3 shows population aged 4-5 years attending ECD by type. Information on various types of ECD programmes were collected with the main focus being pre-primary, which lays a foundation for a child's enrolment into primary education.

The total number of children aged 4-5 years was 129,932 and out of this number, 38 percent were attending Edu-care, 12.5 percent were attending pre-primary school and only 1.6 percent were attending primary school. In contrast, 47.8 percent were not attending any ECD programme.

With respect to urban/rural, most (45.1%) of the population aged 4-5 years that are attending ECD were in urban areas, while the majority (54.4%) of those in rural areas where not attending ECD.

At regional level, the percentage of the population who are attending ECD where higher in areas such as Oshana (53.5%) and Ohangwena (51.0%), while those that are not attending were more prominent in regions such as Kunene (76.0%), Omaheke (72.4%) and Kavango East (60.1%).

Table 4.1.3 Population aged 4-5 years attending ECD by type and area

Area	Population	Edu-care	Pre-Primary	Attending Primary School	Not Attending ECD	Don't know
Namibia	129 932	38.0	12.5	1.6	47.8	0.1
Urban	52 197	45.1	14.5	2.2	38.0	0.1
Rural	77 735	33.2	11.0	1.2	54.4	0.2
!Karas	3 864	41.5	17.1	1.5	39.9	0.0
Erongo	8 676	48.3	12.6	0.6	38.5	0.0
Hardap	5 043	40.6	6.7	1.1	51.6	0.0
Kavango East	8 502	17.1	19.3	3.1	60.1	0.3
Kavango West	6 230	33.1	11.4	0.6	55.0	0.0
Khomas	19 643	42.3	17.6	3.4	36.7	0.0
Kunene	6 985	16.1	8.0	0.0	76.0	0.0
Ohangwena	16 700	51.0	5.5	0.7	42.5	0.3
Omaheke	5 244	17.2	10.3	0.0	72.4	0.0
Omusati	13 191	36.7	9.8	2.2	51.3	0.0
Oshana	10 514	53.5	17.7	0.3	28.1	0.0
Oshikoto	11 245	44.4	11.2	1.0	43.4	0.0
Otjozondjupa	8 478	27.6	11.2	3.4	56.9	1.0
Zambezi	5 616	24.0	16.0	2.0	57.9	0.0

Note: *Educare includes Day-care, Crèche, Kinder-garten*

Similarly, Table 4.1.4 presents the distribution of the number of children aged 4-5 years by reason for not attending ECD. The main reason for not attending ECD at national level was distance to centres cited by 41.6 percent of the target population, while 36.2 percent were not attending due to financial constraints. Illness and disability accounted for less than 2 percent of the reasons for not attending ECD. Furthermore, at urban/rural level, financial constraints (56.5%) was the main reason for not attending ECD in urban areas as opposed to distance to centre (53.1%) which was prominent in rural areas. These results translate further at the regional levels.

Table 4.1.4 Percentage of children aged 4-5 years by reason of not attending ECD and area

Area	Total	Reason not attending ECD					
		Financial constraints	Illness	Disability	Distance to centre	Other	Don't know
Namibia	62 109	36.2	1.4	1.1	41.6	15.7	4.0
Urban	19 825	56.5	3.8	1.2	16.9	18.1	3.6
Rural	42 284	26.8	0.3	1.1	53.1	14.5	4.2
!Karas	1 543	42.2	2.2	0.0	26.5	21.3	7.8
Erongo	3 340	42.2	0.5	0.0	32.0	22.1	3.2
Hardap	2 602	71.9	1.5	0.0	13.8	9.2	3.5
Kavango East	5 112	36.3	1.1	1.4	43.3	9.9	7.9
Kavango West	3 427	24.2	2.8	2.5	48.1	16.6	5.8
Khomas	7 205	65.1	6.8	2.2	13.2	10.3	2.5
Kunene	5 305	35.9	0.0	0.4	35.9	23.9	3.9
Ohangwena	7 095	22.4	0.3	0.8	59.8	15.5	1.2
Omaheke	3 798	33.4	1.7	1.9	45.9	16.0	1.1
Omusati	6 765	24.6	0.0	1.2	54.0	11.7	8.5
Oshana	2 958	44.0	0.0	2.5	34.7	18.8	0.0
Oshikoto	4 885	17.1	0.0	0.7	69.3	12.0	0.8
Otjozondjupa	4 823	30.7	0.0	0.0	35.7	28.8	4.8
Zambezi	3 251	35.9	1.6	1.4	45.4	9.8	5.8

4.2 Formal Education

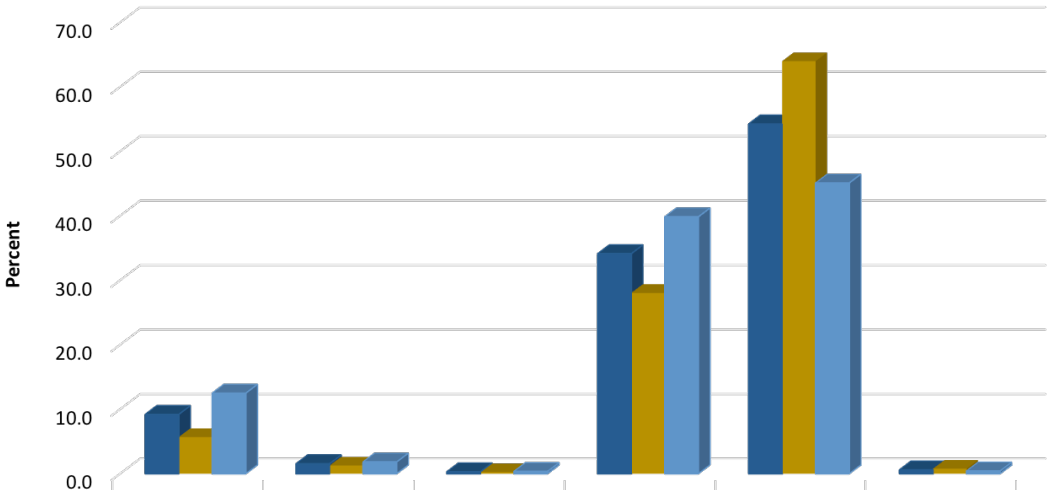
Formal education was defined as a full-time attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction.

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

4.2.1 School Attendance

Figure 4.2.1 presents the population aged 6 years and above by school attendance and area. The figure indicates that 54.2 percent had left school, followed by 34.1 percent who were currently attending school while only 9.2 percent never attended school. A similar trend was observed for urban and rural areas.

Figure 4.2.1 Percent distribution of population aged 6 years and above by school attendance and area



	Never attended	Pre-Primary	Adult education programme	Attending school	Left school	Don't know
Namibia	9.2	1.5	0.3	34.1	54.2	0.6
Urban	5.7	1.3	0.3	28.0	64.0	0.8
Rural	12.5	1.8	0.3	39.8	45.1	0.4

4.2.2 School Enrolment

Figure 4.2.2a shows percent school enrolment for school-going population aged 6 to 24 years. Enrolment rates were high for ages 7 to 15 years, exceeding 90 percent but started decreasing at age 18. The highest enrolment rate was at age 10 for girls (97%) and for boys it was highest at age 11 (96%). The population aged 24 years had the lowest enrolment rate, which was recorded to be close to 12 percent for both boys and girls.

Figure 4.2.2a School enrolment of the school going population aged 6-24 years by sex

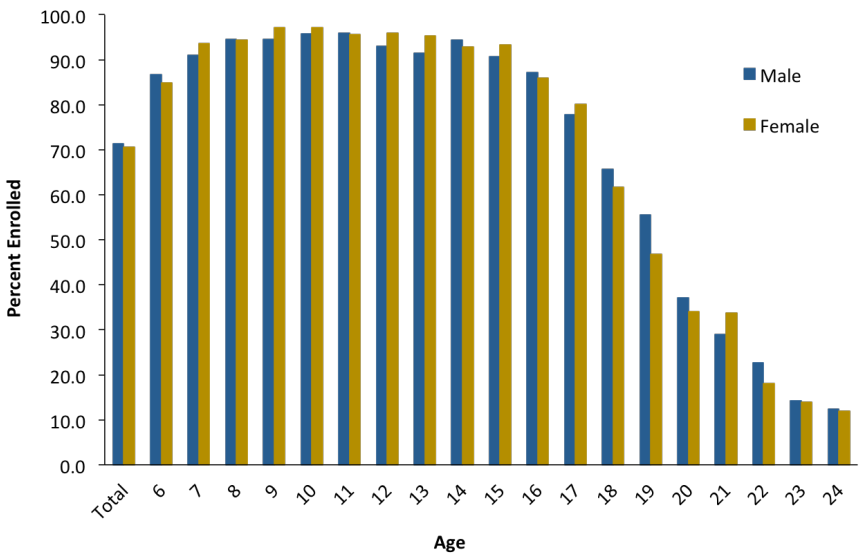
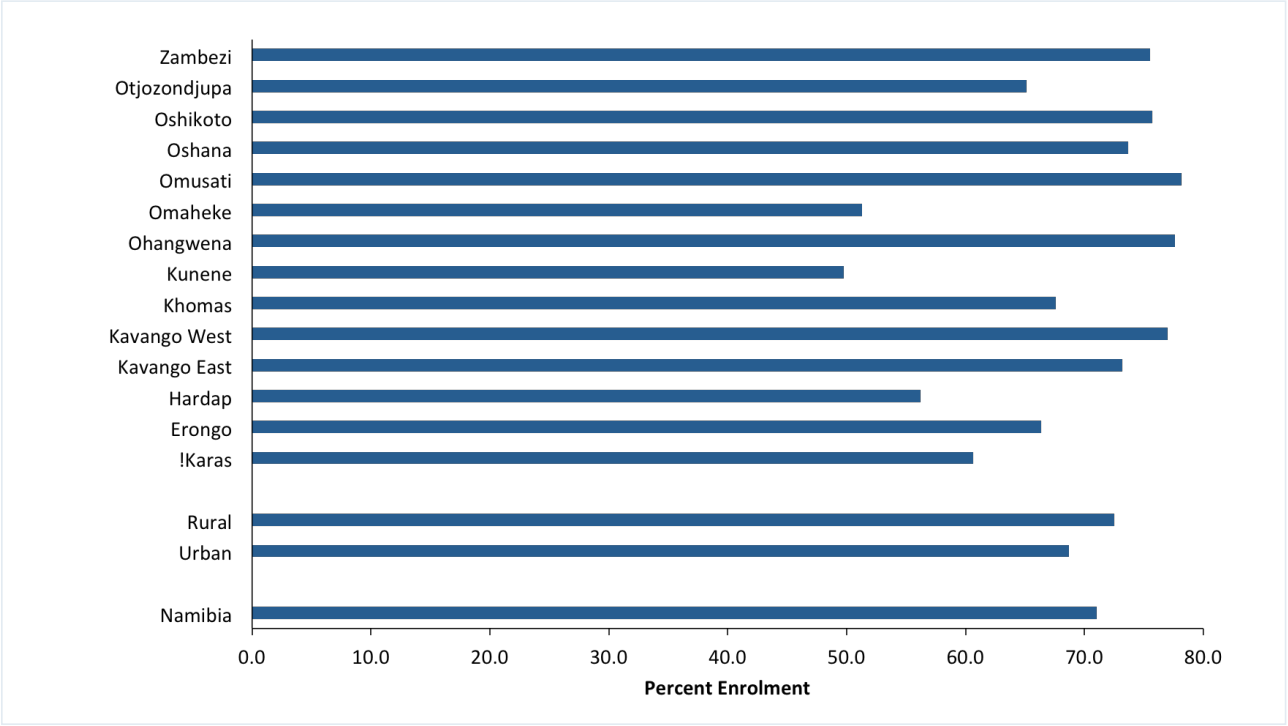


Figure 4.2.2b provides school enrolment rates for persons aged 6-24 by sex and area. The result shows that enrolment rates were slightly higher in rural area (72.5%) than in urban area (68.7%). The figure further reveals that school enrolment was high in Omusati region where it was above 78.2 percent. By contrast, the lowest rates of enrolment were recorded in Kunene region where only less than half of the school-going population was enrolled in school.

Figure 4.2.2b Enrolment rate for school going population aged 6-24 years by area



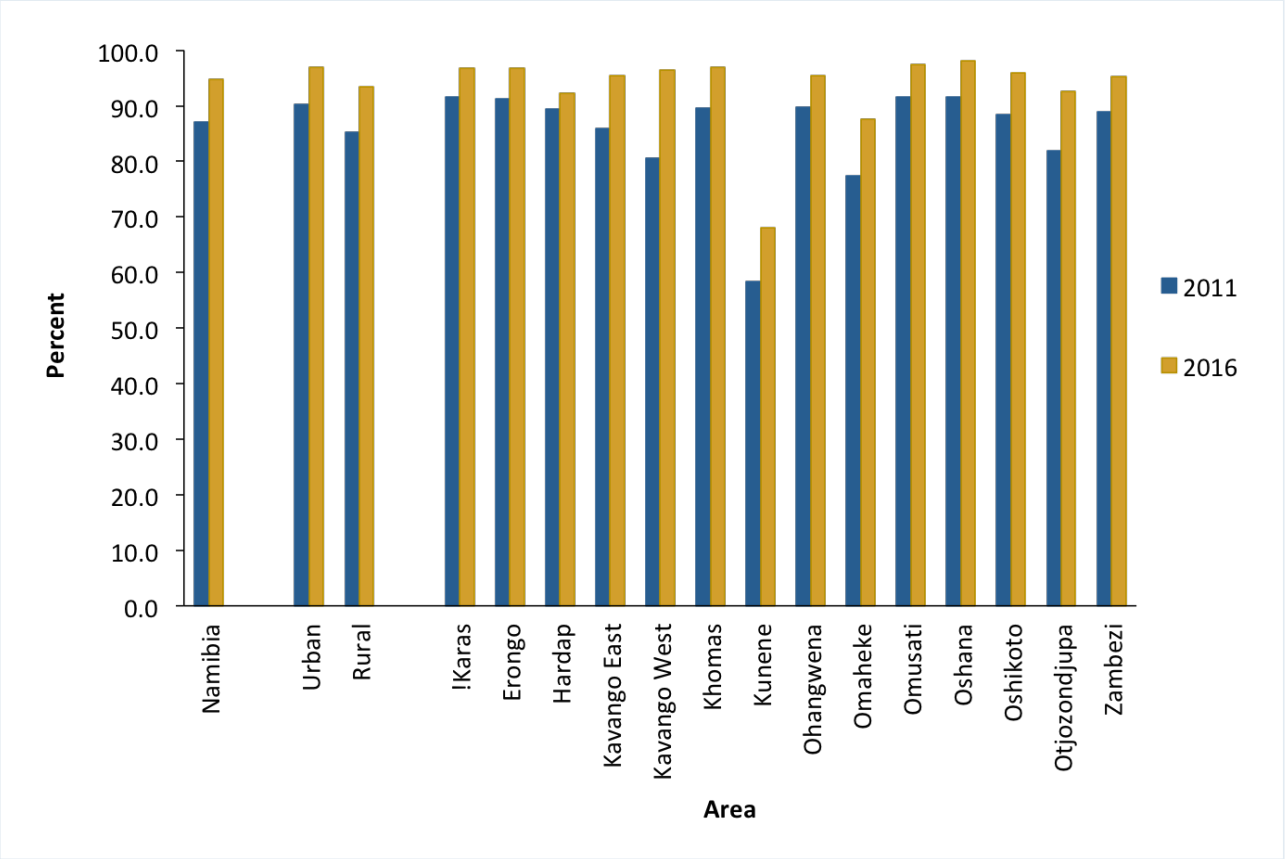
Primary school enrolment rate is presented in table 4.2.2. The result shows that overall the enrolment rate for Primary school was 94.7 percent for children aged 7-13 years old. The enrolment rate was higher (97%) in urban than in rural areas (93%). More girls in this age group were likely to enrol in school than boys. At regional level, the highest enrolment rate of 98 percent was recorded in Oshana region, while Kunene region recorded the lowest enrolment rate of children in Primary school of 68 percent.

Table 4.2.2 Primary school enrolment for population aged 7-13 years old by sex and area

Area	Population aged 7 - 13			Enrolled			Enrolment rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	357 736	179 444	178 293	338 772	168 334	170 438	94.7	93.8	95.6
Urban	129 444	63 999	65 445	125 503	61 509	63 994	97.0	96.1	97.8
Rural	228 292	115 445	112 848	213 269	106 825	106 444	93.4	92.5	94.3
!Karas	9 587	5 110	4 477	9 269	5 004	4 265	96.7	97.9	95.3
Erongo	19 148	9 466	9 682	18 539	9 160	9 379	96.8	96.8	96.9
Hardap	10 847	5 789	5 057	10 007	5 219	4 788	92.3	90.1	94.7
Kavango East	27 299	13 071	14 229	26 059	11 917	14 142	95.5	91.2	99.4
Kavango West	20 725	10 500	10 225	20 001	10 019	9 982	96.5	95.4	97.6
Khomas	44 563	22 773	21 790	43 207	22 158	21 049	97.0	97.3	96.6
Kunene	14 471	7 429	7 041	9 841	4 860	4 981	68.0	65.4	70.7
Ohangwena	50 770	25 264	25 506	48 443	23 810	24 633	95.4	94.2	96.6
Omaheke	9 149	5 010	4 139	8 020	4 183	3 837	87.7	83.5	92.7
Omusati	48 110	24 172	23 938	46 842	23 489	23 353	97.4	97.2	97.6
Oshana	26 416	13 072	13 344	25 894	12 794	13 100	98.0	97.9	98.2
Oshikoto	35 575	17 642	17 933	34 143	16 679	17 464	96.0	94.5	97.4
Otjozondjupa	23 624	11 655	11 968	21 890	10 957	10 933	92.7	94.0	91.3
Zambezi	17 453	8 490	8 964	16 618	8 084	8 535	95.2	95.2	95.2

Figure 4.2.2c presents the primary school enrolment rate by area and years. The results show that overall the enrolment rate for children aged 7-13 years old had increased with 8 percentage points, from 87 percent in 2011 to 95 percent in 2016. The enrolment rate also increased in both urban and rural areas as well as across regions. At the regional level, the highest increase in enrolment was in Kavango West with an increment of 16 percent between 2011 and 2016, while Hardap region recorded the lowest increase of 3 percent.

Figure 4.2.2c Primary school enrolment for population aged 7-13 years old by area and year



4.2.3 Educational Attainment

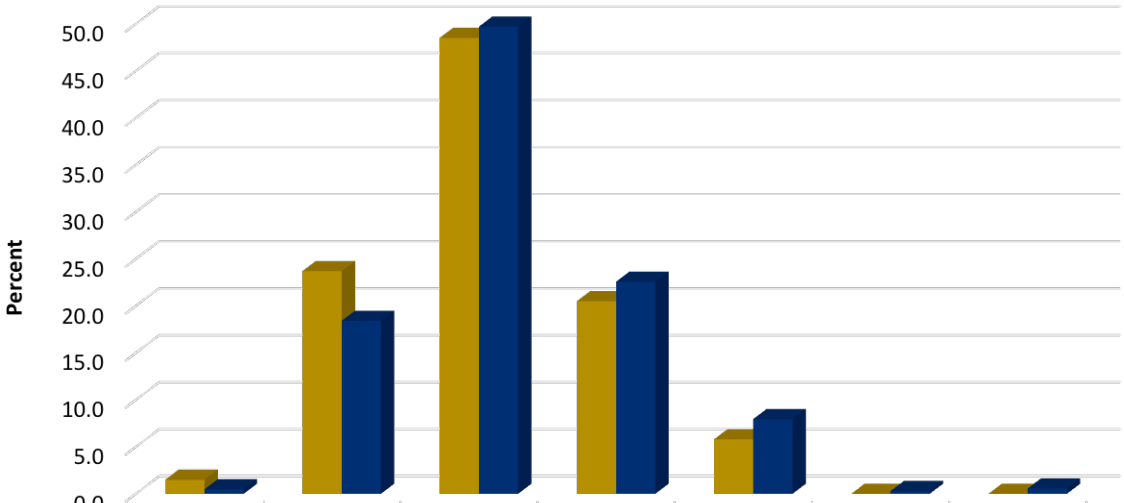
Table 4.2.3 shows that the largest proportion (49.7 percent) of the population aged 15 years and above had completed primary education before leaving school, while another 22.6 percent had completed secondary school. On the other hand, 18.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and above did not complete primary, with only 0.5 percent having no formal education. The percentage of those who left school after completing tertiary education was only 8 percent.

Table 4.2.3 Percent of the population aged 15 years and above who left school by sex and educational attainment

Educational attainment	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1 000 768	470 626	530 142	100	100	100
No formal education	4 922	1 653	3 269	0.5	0.4	0.6
Incomplete primary	184 234	93 210	91 025	18.4	19.8	17.2
Complete primary	497 459	224 718	272 741	49.7	47.7	51.4
Complete Secondary education	225 874	109 816	116 058	22.6	23.3	21.9
Complete Tertiary	79 638	36 543	43 095	8.0	7.8	8.1
Other	2 925	1 236	1 689	0.3	0.3	0.3
Don't Know	5 716	3 449	2 266	0.6	0.7	0.4

With respect to comparison between 2011 and 2016, Figure 4.2.3 shows that generally the level of education is increasing in Namibia although the population who completed primary education still dominates among the levels of education attainment. The proportion of those with Primary education had increased from 48.5 percent in 2011 to 49.7 percent in 2016. It is also worth noting that the proportion of those with incomplete primary education, had decreased from 23.7 percent in 2011 to 18.4 percent in 2016.

Figure 4.2.3 Percent of the population aged 15 years and above who left school by educational attainment and year



	No formal education completed	Incomplete primary	Complete primary	Complete Secondary education	Complete Tertiary	Other	Don't Know
2011	1.5	23.7	48.5	20.5	5.8	0.0	0.0
2016	0.5	18.4	49.7	22.6	8.0	0.3	0.6

4.3 Literacy

During the survey, specific Information on education and literacy was collected from all persons aged 6 years and above but the analysis focused on 15 years and above.

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. All people aged 6 years and above were asked whether they could read and write in any language with understanding, however no test was administered to actually determine the level of literacy, hence it is possible that literacy rate could be overestimated.

Table 4.3.1 provides information on literacy rates for the population aged 15 years and above, usually referred to as the adult literacy rate. This table shows that literacy rate in Namibia was 88.7 percent with more literate males (89.4%) than their females (87.9%) counterparts. The adult literacy rate in urban stood at 94.1 compared to 82.7 percent in rural areas. Furthermore, literacy was high in the region of Khomas (96.7%) and low in Kunene (66.5%) region.

Table 4.3.1 Literate population aged 15 years and above by sex and area

Area	Population aged 15 years and above			Literate			Literacy rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	1 478 193	703 139	775 054	1 310 456	628 848	681 609	88.7	89.4	87.9
Urban	772 262	372 270	399 992	726 497	350 777	375 720	94.1	94.2	93.9
Rural	705 931	330 869	375 062	583 959	278 070	305 889	82.7	84.0	81.6
!Karas	59 447	30 044	29 403	57 109	28 985	28 125	96.1	96.5	95.7
Erongo	130 791	70 462	60 329	125 414	67 891	57 524	95.9	96.4	95.4
Hardap	58 401	30 154	28 247	49 483	25 282	24 201	84.7	83.8	85.7
Kavango East	86 941	38 362	48 579	73 677	33 841	39 835	84.7	88.2	82.0
Kavango West	47 746	21 065	26 681	36 103	16 548	19 555	75.6	78.6	73.3
Khomas	295 684	145 757	149 927	286 072	140 039	146 033	96.7	96.1	97.4
Kunene	56 549	28 589	27 960	37 582	20 167	17 415	66.5	70.5	62.3
Ohangwena	145 074	62 384	82 690	124 204	53 690	70 515	85.6	86.1	85.3
Omaheke	45 155	24 297	20 858	34 021	18 291	15 730	75.3	75.3	75.4
Omusati	151 780	63 482	88 298	133 021	57 158	75 863	87.6	90.0	85.9
Oshana	124 524	53 895	70 629	117 077	51 031	66 045	94.0	94.7	93.5
Oshikoto	119 561	55 773	63 788	105 252	48 376	56 877	88.0	86.7	89.2
Otjozondjupa	96 136	49 891	46 245	79 817	41 334	38 483	83.0	82.8	83.2
Zambezi	60 404	28 984	31 420	51 625	26 216	25 409	85.5	90.4	80.9

The level of literacy in Namibia for the population 15 years and above remained the same between 2011 and 2016 with 88.7 percent of the population being literate this trend is also observed in the rural areas.

Furthermore, for urban areas, the literacy rate recorded a decrease in 2016 when compared to 2011. Literacy rate decreases in most regions in 2016 except for regions such as Kavango East, Kunene, Omaheke and Zambezi respectively.

Figure 4.3.1 Literate population aged 15 years and above by area and year

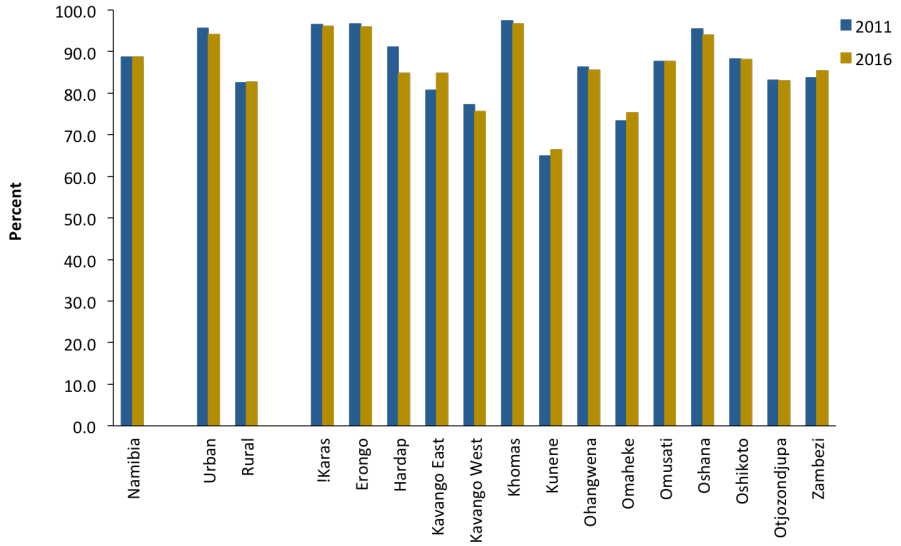


Table 4.3.2 indicates that the literacy rate for the youth (15-34 years) in Namibia was 93.6 percent, with slightly high proportions of women (97.1%) than men (96.4%) being literate. The urban areas showed a higher rate of youth literate with 96.7 percent compare to rural areas which had a rate of 90 percent. The table also shows that youth literacy was highest in !Karas (98.1%) and lowest in Kunene (70.9%).

Table 4.3.2 Literate youth population aged 15 - 34 years by sex and area

Area	Population aged 15 - 34 years and above			Literate			Literacy rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Namibia	854 567	419 535	435 032	799 782	390 533	409 249	93.6	93.1	94.1
Urban	454 833	217 038	237 795	439 976	209 156	230 821	96.7	96.4	97.1
Rural	399 734	202 497	197 237	359 806	181 377	178 428	90.0	89.6	90.5
!Karas	30 371	15 191	15 180	29 787	14 849	14 938	98.1	97.8	98.4
Erongo	69 825	37 062	32 763	68 252	36 406	31 846	97.7	98.2	97.2
Hardap	30 139	15 813	14 326	27 540	14 396	13 144	91.4	91.0	91.7
Kavango East	55 820	25 519	30 301	53 191	24 222	28 969	95.3	94.9	95.6
Kavango West	28 981	13 432	15 549	25 852	11 690	14 162	89.2	87.0	91.1
Khomas	177 398	86 034	91 364	173 523	83 580	89 943	97.8	97.1	98.4
Kunene	31 678	16 061	15 617	22 476	11 853	10 623	70.9	73.8	68.0
Ohangwena	89 338	42 309	47 029	82 704	38 650	44 054	92.6	91.4	93.7
Omaheke	23 621	12 842	10 779	18 905	10 214	8 691	80.0	79.5	80.6
Omusati	85 289	40 613	44 676	80 912	38 748	42 164	94.9	95.4	94.4
Oshana	74 369	34 242	40 127	72 630	33 353	39 277	97.7	97.4	97.9
Oshikoto	68 733	34 993	33 740	64 075	31 974	32 101	93.2	91.4	95.1
Otjozondjupa	52 222	27 264	24 958	46 188	23 878	22 310	88.4	87.6	89.4
Zambezi	36 783	18 160	18 623	33 748	16 721	17 027	91.7	92.1	91.4

In addition, the distribution of literate population aged 15 years and above by sex and first language in which they are literate presented in Table 4.3.3 indicates that about 25.5 percent of all literate persons can write and read with understanding in Oshindonga, followed by Oshikwanyama (21.9%) and English (14.6%).

Table 4.3.3 Percentage of Literate population aged 15 years and above by sex and first language in which they are literate

First language	Total	Male	Female
Literate Population	1 310 456	628 848	681 609
Ju/'hoansi	0.1	0.1	0.1
Silozi (Sikololo)	4.2	4.3	4.0
Otjiherero	5.8	5.9	5.7
Rukwangali	6.5	6.1	6.7
Thimbukushu	1.3	1.3	1.2
Rumanyo	1.7	1.9	1.6
Khoekhoegowab	3.5	3.6	3.4
Oshikwanyama	21.9	21.5	22.3
Oshindonga	25.5	24.4	26.5
Setswana	0.2	0.2	0.2
Afrikaans	13.2	13.6	12.8
German	0.6	0.5	0.6
English	14.6	15.1	14.1
French	0.6	0.8	0.4
Italian	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other Language	0.4	0.5	0.3
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.0

Chapter 5: Population Trends

This chapter discusses fertility and mortality estimates as well as migration presented at national, rural/urban and regional levels. The indices of fertility and mortality presented herein are: crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR).



5.1 FERTILITY

The survey collected information on live births from women aged 12-54 years as well as month and year of last live birth. However, for the sake of comparability, the fertility indicators will be computed for women of child bearing ages 15 to 49. This section only presents Crude Birth Rate (CBR). Crude birth rate is a general indicator of fertility in a population for a particular country or area. CBR is defined as the number of births in a year divided by the mid-year population, times 1,000. The indicator on CBR includes all births in the population including from women outside the reproductive age group 15 – 49. CBR is given by the formula:

$$\frac{B}{p} x\ 1000$$

Where **B** is births in a year, **P** is the total population or mid-year population.

By international standards a crude birth rate (CBR) of more than 30 per 1,000 is considered high, while a CBR of less than 18 is considered low.

5.1.1 Reported Births

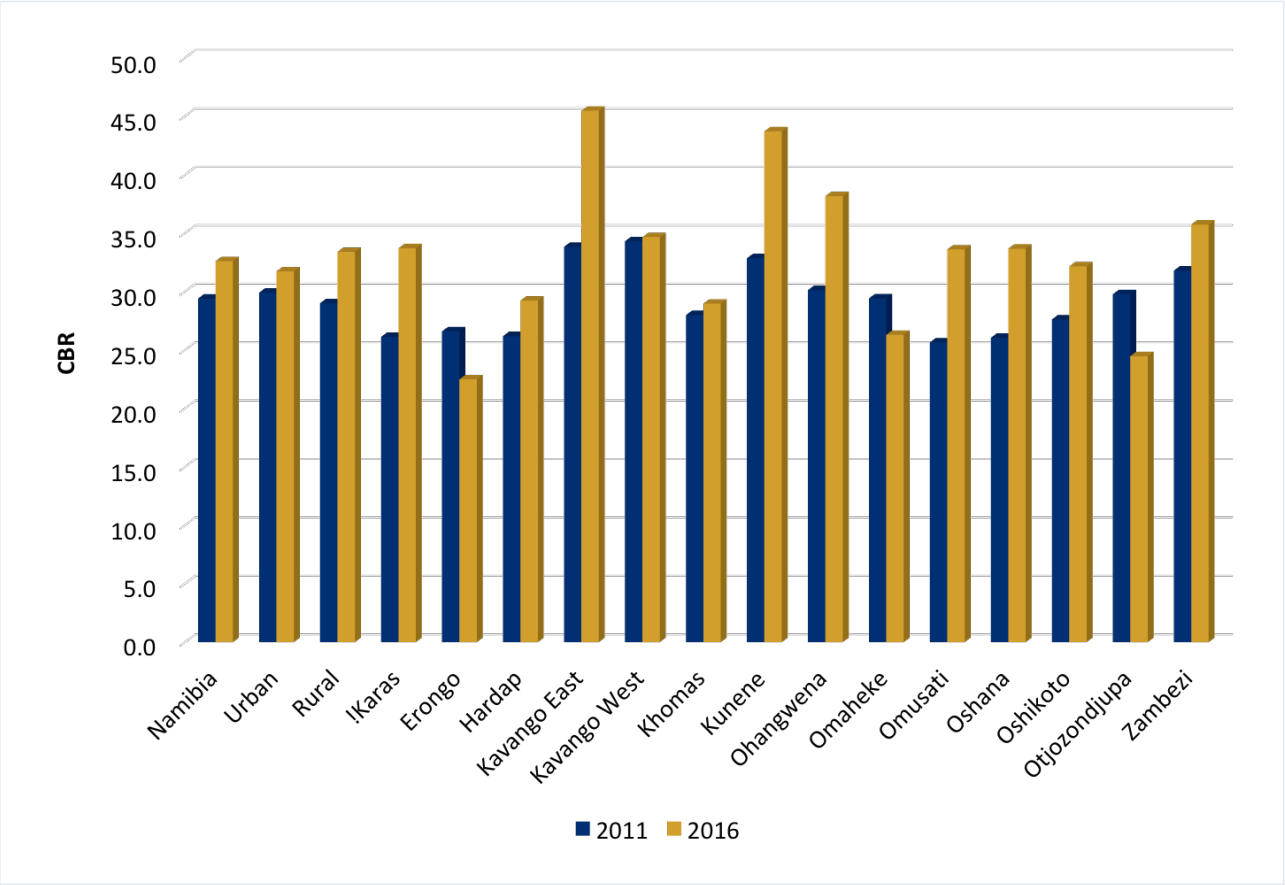
The reported CBR for Namibia was 32.6 births per 1,000 persons, which is slightly high. This implies that for every 1,000 population there were about 33 births, which is slightly less than what was reported in 2011 (29.4 births). There is a slight difference between urban and rural areas with the CBR of 31.7 and 33.4 births per 1,000 population respectively. At regional level, Kavango East and Kunene had the highest CBR of 45.5 and 43.7 births, respectively, which is much higher than the national CBR, while Erongo region recorded the lowest CBR of 22.5 births for every 1,000 population.

Table 5.1 Reported Crude birth rate by area, NIDS 2016

Area	Population	Reported Births 15-49	CBR
Namibia	2 324 388	75 765	32.6
Urban	1 112 868	35 309	31.7
Rural	1 211 520	40 457	33.4
!Karas	85 759	2 890	33.7
Erongo	182 402	4 101	22.5
Hardap	87 186	2 548	29.2
Kavango East	148 466	6 751	45.5
Kavango West	89 313	3 095	34.7
Khomas	415 780	12 043	29.0
Kunene	97 865	4 277	43.7
Ohangwena	255 510	9 750	38.2
Omaheke	74 629	1 962	26.3
Omusati	249 885	8 396	33.6
Oshana	189 237	6 371	33.7
Oshikoto	195 165	6 274	32.1
Otjozondjupa	154 342	3 776	24.5
Zambezi	98 849	3 532	35.7

Figure 5.1 Shows that there were slight difference in terms of CBR for 2011 (29.4) and 2016 (32.6) births at national level. Furthermore, at regional level, most regions had recorded an increase in the CBR in 2016 except for Erongo, Omaheke and Otjozondjupa region.

Figure 5.1 Reported Crude Birth rate, 2011 Census and 2016 NIDS by area



5.2 Mortality

Mortality is one of the three factors that affect the population size, age and sex distribution. Other factors are fertility and migration. Information on deaths in the last 12 months, starting from November 2015 to October 2016 was collected to give indication of the mortality situation in the households during the above mentioned period.

5.2.1 Reported Deaths

Table 5.2 presents the number of reported deaths in the last 12 months by sex and area. The results show that a total of 25,096 deaths has occurred during the last 12 months prior to the survey. Households in rural areas reported 4,558 more deaths than those in urban areas. At regional level, Omusati reported the highest number of deaths (2,859), followed by Ohangwena with 2,533 and Kavango East with 2,509 deaths.

Table 5.2 Number of reported deaths in the last 12 months by sex and area

Area	Total	Female	Male
Namibia	25 096	11 609	13 487
Urban	10 269	4 932	5 337
Rural	14 827	6 677	8 150
!Karas	829	360	468
Erongo	1 800	920	881
Hardap	1 374	632	743
Kavango East	2 509	1 417	1 092
Kavango West	1 535	695	840
Khomas	2 197	956	1 241
Kunene	856	327	528
Ohangwena	2 533	936	1 597
Omaheke	1 454	532	922
Omusati	2 859	1 182	1 677
Oshana	1 595	825	770
Oshikoto	2 300	1 169	1 130
Otjozondjupa	2 021	980	1 040
Zambezi	1 234	677	558

Furthermore, Figure 5.2 shows the percent distribution of reported deaths in the last 12 months by sex and areas. The majority (53.7%) of the reported deaths were for males as compared to 46.3 percent of reported deaths attributed to females. The same trend was also observed in urban and rural areas.

Figure 5.2 Percent distribution of reported deaths in the last 12 months by sex and area

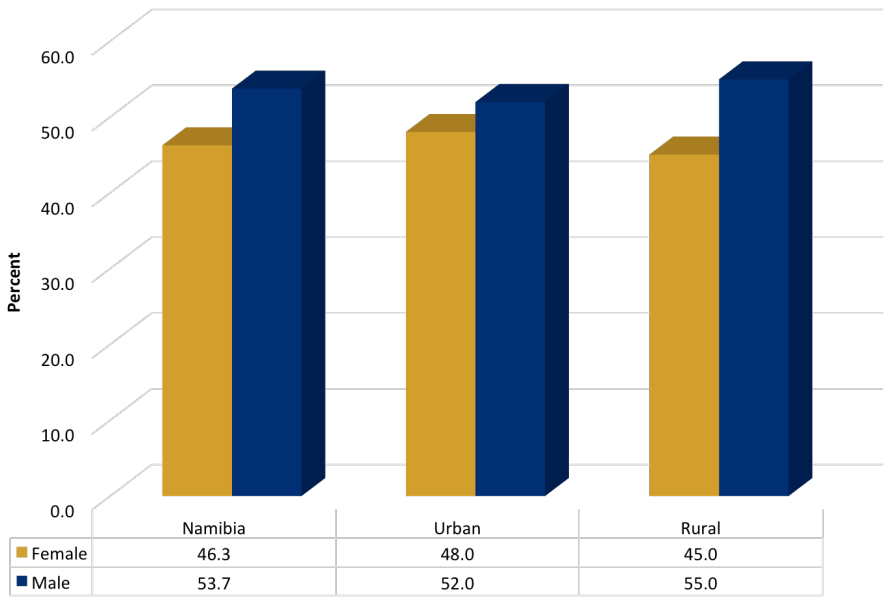
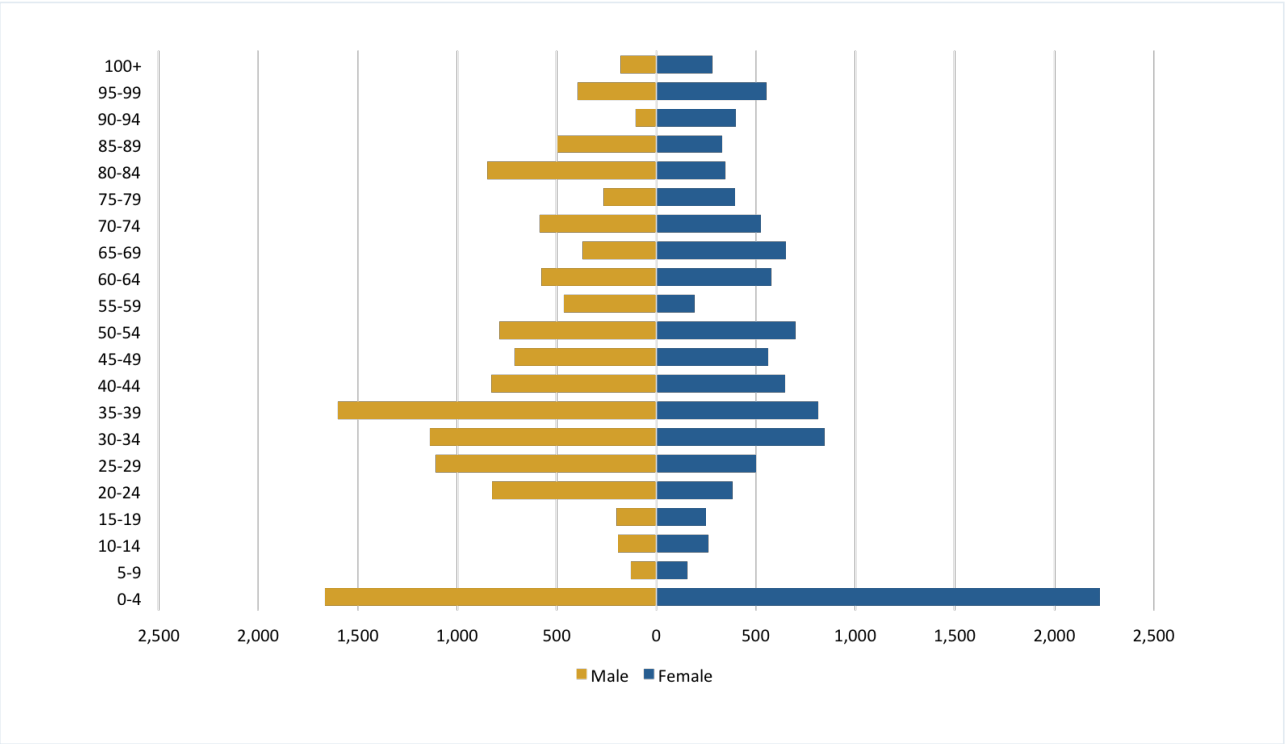


Figure 5.3 shows the distribution of reported deaths by age and sex. The results show that deaths are more among children under five years and this is mainly attributed to infant deaths who are dying before reaching the age of one. Regarding the population in the working ages, deaths were more among the males than females, while at older ages of 90 and above it is observed that female deaths were more than males.

Figure 5.3 Distribution of reported deaths by age and sex, Namibia 2016



5.2.2 Crude Death Rate (CDR)

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

At national level, the CDR was estimated to be 10.8 deaths per 1,000 people (Table 5.2.1). Furthermore, there were more deaths reported in rural (12.2) compared to urban (9.2) areas. At regional level the highest death rate was in Omaheke with 19.5 deaths per 1000 people, while Khomas reported the lowest CDR of 5.3.

Table 5.2.1 Number of reported deaths in the last 12 months and Crude death rate by area

Area	Population	Reported deaths	CDR
Namibia	2 324 388	25 096	10.8
Urban	1 112 868	10 269	9.2
Rural	1 211 520	14 827	12.2
!Karas	85 759	829	9.7
Erongo	182 402	1 800	9.9
Hardap	87 186	1 374	15.8
Kavango East	148 466	2 509	16.9
Kavango West	89 313	1 535	17.2
Khomas	415 780	2 197	5.3
Kunene	97 865	856	8.7
Ohangwena	255 510	2 533	9.9
Omaheke	74 629	1 454	19.5
Omusati	249 885	2 859	11.4
Oshana	189 237	1 595	8.4
Oshikoto	195 165	2 300	11.8
Otjozondjupa	154 342	2 021	13.1
Zambezi	98 849	1 234	12.5

Similarly, the distribution of the age-specific mortality is presented in Table 5.2.2. It can be observed that although deaths is high among children from ages 0 to 4 years, the distribution continue to fluctuate with respect to various age groups. For instance the proportion of deaths is relatively low among children in the age groups of 5 to 19 years before gradually increased from the age group of 20 to 24 to older age groups.

Table 5.2.2 Percent by age and sex, Namibia

Reported age at death	Population			Death			Percent died		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
under1	67 735	33 319	34 417	2 351	1 268	1 083	3.5	3.8	3.1
1-4	254 190	125 826	128 363	1 542	960	582	0.6	0.8	0.5
5-9	284 647	141 151	143 496	284	154	129	0.1	0.1	0.1
10-14	239 623	119 284	120 339	452	260	192	0.2	0.2	0.2
15-19	242 819	122 491	120 328	452	251	201	0.2	0.2	0.2
20-24	234 097	119 344	114 753	1 210	384	825	0.5	0.3	0.7
25-29	208 797	106 322	102 475	1 612	503	1 109	0.8	0.5	1.1
30-34	168 854	86 875	81 979	1 985	846	1 139	1.2	1.0	1.4
35-39	140 133	72 053	68 080	2 417	815	1 602	1.7	1.1	2.4
40-44	116 501	60 720	55 781	1 477	648	829	1.3	1.1	1.5
45-49	90 798	48 349	42 449	1 273	562	711	1.4	1.2	1.7
50-54	74 259	40 664	33 595	1 492	701	791	2.0	1.7	2.4
55-59	56 074	31 965	24 109	656	192	464	1.2	0.6	1.9
60-64	42 602	24 274	18 328	1 156	580	577	2.7	2.4	3.1
65-69	31 485	17 326	14 159	1 023	651	372	3.2	3.8	2.6
70-74	22 204	13 080	9 124	1 114	526	588	5.0	4.0	6.4
75-79	19 178	11 417	7 762	663	396	267	3.5	3.5	3.4
80+	30 391	20 174	10 217	3 938	1 913	2 024	13.0	9.5	19.8

5.2.3 Death Registration

Table 5.2.3 indicates that most deaths (93.5) in Namibia were registered. Death registration was over 90 percent in both urban and rural areas. At regional level, the highest registered deaths were recorded in Hardap where 98.4 percent of deaths were registered. It is also worth noting that all regions except Kavango East (83.1%), Kunene (79.4%) and Otjozondjupa region (85.4%) have death registration of over 90 percent.

Table 5.2.3 Reported deaths in the last 12 months by registration status and area

Area	Total	Percent death registered	Percent death NOT registered	Percent Don't know
Namibia	25 096	93.5	4.4	2.4
Urban	10 269	92.7	2.7	4.8
Rural	14 827	94.0	5.6	0.8
!Karas	829	94.3	0.0	5.7
Erongo	1 800	96.0	4.2	0.0
Hardap	1 374	98.4	0.0	1.7
Kavango East	2 509	83.1	14.6	4.8
Kavango West	1 535	94.1	4.8	1.4
Khomas	2 197	96.6	0.0	3.4
Kunene	856	79.4	26.1	0.0
Ohangwena	2 533	97.9	2.1	0.0
Omaheke	1 454	96.1	4.0	0.0
Omusati	2 859	97.9	2.1	0.0
Oshana	1 595	97.6	2.4	0.0
Oshikoto	2 300	93.8	2.2	4.0
Otjozondjupa	2 021	85.4	3.9	11.2
Zambezi	1 234	92.5	8.2	0.0

5.3 Migration

The survey also asked questions to determine the migration status of each person. Persons were enumerated at the place where they spent the survey Reference Night of 30 October 2016. However, it should be noted that some people were not counted at their usual place of residence. Likewise, some members of the population were no longer residing in their original place of birth. Others have moved to other regions. In an effort to capture information on inter-regional population movements, the survey collected information on place of birth and the place of usual residence for each individual at the time of the survey. Such information will provide indicators on lifetime as well as short time migration movements within the country.

In this report therefore, migration was analysed according to place of enumeration, place of usual residence and place of birth for each person that was enumerated.

5.3.1 Lifetime migration

Table 5.3.1 provides information on the movement of people between their place of birth and places of usual residence which sometimes is referred to as lifetime migration.

Migration rate of 100 percent indicate that the number of in-migrants was equal to the out-migrants in that area. On the other hand, migration rate below 100 percent was an indication that there are more in-flows of migrants from other places than people who were born in that region. Table 5.3.1 shows that Khomas and Erongo regions have experienced high rate of life time migration, as more than 40 percent of residents in these regions were born elsewhere. There has also been high rates of migration into Otjozondjupa and Karas. On the other hand, Ohangwena, Kavango West, and Omusati, regions have had high percentages of out-life migration, with 37, 33.8, 27.3, percent respectively of the people who were born in those regions migrated to other regions.

Table 5.3.1 Population by place of usual residence and place of birth

Area	Usual Residence	Place of birth	Percent
Total	2 324 178	2 324 206	100.0
!Karas	79 126	70 615	89.2
Erongo	180 659	102 424	56.7
Hardap	86 719	94 091	108.5
Kavango East	150 532	141 867	94.2
Kavango West	93 034	124 512	133.8
Khomas	403 901	235 397	58.3
Kunene	98 981	106 752	107.9
Ohangwena	259 933	356 066	137.0
Omaheke	73 881	72 401	98.0
Omusati	253 372	322 591	127.3
Oshana	186 747	183 492	98.3
Oshikoto	194 398	189 159	97.3
Otjozondjupa	150 891	126 463	83.8
Zambezi	97 927	94 405	96.4
Outside Namibia	13 212	99 953	756.5
Don't know	866	4 018	463.7

5.3.2 Duration at place of usual residence

To determine migration status and duration the survey asked questions on how many years' individuals had resided at the current place of usual residence.

Table 5.3.2 shows that the majority 577 842 of the enumerated population had lived at their current place of usual residence for between 4 and 9 years. The majority (38.9% and 30.1%) of those who were usual residence between 4 and 9 years were recorded for Europe and Khomas respectively.

Table 5.3.2 Percent distribution of duration at usual residence (in years) by regions

Area	Usual Residence	Reported Duration	Less than 1	1-3	4-9	10-19	20+	Don't Know
Total	2 324 178	2 323 860	240 891	468 816	577 842	524 776	490 654	20 881
			Percent Distribution					
!Karas	79 126	79 126	13.4	23.8	22.2	18.4	21.4	0.8
Erongo	180 659	180 659	11.7	20.3	28.8	21.0	16.7	1.4
Hardap	86 719	86 719	11.8	25.4	19.3	18.4	24.6	0.5
Kavango East	150 532	150 532	10.7	23.4	22.8	23.5	18.5	1.3
Kavango West	93 034	93 034	5.2	17.6	25.2	26.7	24.3	1.0
Khomas	403 901	403 901	10.4	23.4	30.1	21.4	14.4	0.2
Kunene	98 981	98 800	11.3	19.1	25.9	18.6	23.3	1.8
Ohangwena	259 933	259 894	9.7	15.7	22.3	26.7	24.8	0.8
Omaheke	73 881	73 881	17.5	24.6	25.1	15.4	17.0	0.4
Omusati	253 372	253 372	7.8	15.0	21.9	26.2	28.2	0.9
Oshana	186 747	186 697	8.2	18.9	23.3	23.2	25.9	0.4
Oshikoto	194 398	194 349	9.1	16.6	24.1	25.9	23.8	0.4
Otjozondjupa	150 891	150 891	13.6	26.6	23.6	16.6	17.5	2.1
Zambezi	97 927	97 927	8.8	19.5	26.6	24.4	18.9	1.8
Outside Namibia								
Africa	11 801	11 801	33.4	15.5	16.2	12.7	20.9	1.2
Asia	220	220	0.0	82.7	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	623	623	19.4	6.2	38.9	13.3	22.1	0.0
All other countries	569	569	56.7	28.3	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	866	866	17.4	10.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	59.8

5.3.3 Age – Sex Structure of Lifetime migrants

Table 5.3.3 shows the distribution of lifetime migration by age and sex. The results indicate that 76.6 percent of lifetime migrants were mostly people of the working ages (15 to 64). Males made up the lager number of migrants compare to females particularly in the age groups of 25 to 64 years.

Sex ratio also confirm the higher number of male migrant among age groups particularly 25 to 64 years, where sex ratios in those ages are more than 100.

Table 5.3.3 Distribution of lifetime migration by age and sex ratio

Age group	Total Migrants		Migrants by sex		Sex Ratio
	Total	Percent	Female	Male	
Total	**786 363**	**100.0**	**392 321**	**394 042**	**100.4**
0-4	51 542	6.6	27 418	24 124	88.0
5-9	54 011	6.9	27 859	26 152	93.9
10-14	47 350	6.0	24 099	23 251	96.5
15-19	61 829	7.9	33 820	28 009	82.8
20-24	94 182	12.0	47 932	46 249	96.5
25-29	106 576	13.6	52 849	53 727	101.7
30-34	92 495	11.8	44 514	47 980	107.8
35-39	75 866	9.6	35 438	40 428	114.1
40-44	58 039	7.4	26 459	31 580	119.4
45-49	44 612	5.7	21 049	23 563	111.9
50-54	31 643	4.0	15 263	16 380	107.3
55-59	22 205	2.8	10 956	11 249	102.7
60-64	13 872	1.8	6 764	7 108	105.1
65-69	11 221	1.4	5 685	5 536	97.4
70-74	6 129	0.8	3 397	2 732	80.4
75-79	5 619	0.7	2 971	2 648	89.1
80+	9 172	1.2	5 848	3 324	56.8

5.3.4 Non-Citizens

The survey further collected information on the respondent's country of citizenship. Table 5.3.4 indicates that 97 percent of the enumerated persons where Namibians compared to only 3 percent of the respondents who are non-Namibians. This trend was further observed across the regions.

Table 5.3.4 Citizens and Non-citizens population by usual residents

Usual Residence	Usual residence	Citizenship		Percent	
		Namibian	Non-Namibian	Namibian	Non-Namibian
Total	**2 324 178**	**2 253 805**	**70 373**	**97.0**	**3.0**
!Karas	79 126	77 993	1 133	98.6	1.4
Erongo	180 659	176 429	4 230	97.7	2.3
Hardap	86 719	85 478	1 241	98.6	1.4
Kavango East	150 532	149 010	1 522	99.0	1.0
Kavango West	93 034	92 015	1 019	98.9	1.1
Khomas	403 901	385 319	18 582	95.4	4.6
Kunene	98 981	98 152	829	99.2	0.8
Ohangwena	259 933	255 129	4 804	98.2	1.8
Omaheke	73 881	73 061	819	98.9	1.1
Omusati	253 372	248 485	4 887	98.1	1.9
Oshana	186 747	182 605	4 141	97.8	2.2
Oshikoto	194 398	191 039	3 359	98.3	1.7
Otjozondjupa	150 891	148 443	2 449	98.4	1.6
Zambezi	97 927	86 691	11 236	88.5	11.5
Outside Namibia	13 212	3 089	10 123	23.4	76.6
Don't know	866	866	-	100.0	0.0

Chapter 6: Household Characteristics

This chapter provides information on household characteristics, particularly on household sizes, composition and by head of household, main language spoken in the household, main income and assets. A household is defined as a group of people related or unrelated who live in the same dwelling unit and share or have common catering arrangements.



6.1 Household size

The average household size is a summary measure that gives the average 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 6.1.1 shows that Namibian household consists of 3.9 persons on average. This figure has decreased from an average of 4.4 persons recorded in 2011. The average household size was smaller in urban areas (3.4 persons) than in rural areas (4.6 persons). At regional level, Kavango West and Ohangwena regions recorded the highest average number of persons in their households with 5.2 persons each respectively. On the other hand, Hardap region recorded the lowest average household size, having registered 2.9 persons in 2016.

Table 6.1.1 Average household size by year (2011 & 2016) and area

Area	2011	2016
Namibia	4.4	3.9
Urban	3.8	3.4
Rural	5.1	4.6
!Karas	3.6	3.3
Erongo	3.3	3.1
Hardap	4.0	2.9
Kavango East	5.8	4.1
Kavango West	6.3	5.2
Khomas	3.7	3.5
Kunene	4.6	4.6
Ohangwena	5.6	5.2
Omaheke	4.3	3.5
Omusati	5.2	4.6
Oshana	4.5	4.2
Oshikoto	4.8	4.3
Otjozondjupa	4.2	3.9
Zambezi	4.2	3.7

6.2 Head of Household

The survey also collected information on the characteristics of the head of households as well as linkages in terms of relationships of other members of the household to the head. The head of household refer to a person, of either sex who is looked upon by other members of the household as their leader or main decision-maker. In the absence of the head of household during the survey reference night, the next responsible adult member was regarded as the head of the household.

6.2.1 Sex of Household Heads

Table 6.2.1 shows that the majority (53.6%) of households in Namibia are headed by males. However female heads have increased by 2.6 percentage points between 2011 and 2016. The difference between urban and rural households are small, with 55.5 percent of urban households being headed by males compared to 51.4 percent in rural areas. The sex of household head varies between regions. The majority of the households in most of the regions were headed by males except households in regions such as: Kavango East, Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions that were headed by females.

Table 6.2.1 Percent distribution of household head by sex, year and area

Area	Households 2011	Sex of household heads (%) 2011		Households 2016	Sex of household heads (%) 2016	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Namibia	464 839	56.2	43.8	589 787	53.6	46.4
Urban	228 955	58.1	41.9	325 335	55.5	44.5
Rural	235 884	54.4	45.6	264 452	51.4	48.6
!Karas	20 988	62.9	37.1	26 348	61.2	38.8
Erongo	44 116	65.6	34.4	58 486	62.4	37.6
Hardap	19 307	63.6	36.4	30 108	62.3	37.7
Kavango East	23 050	55.4	44.6	35 848	44.7	55.3
Kavango West	13 691	60.0	40.0	17 046	57.6	42.4
Khomas	89 438	61.2	38.8	119 217	59.9	40.1
Kunene	18 495	60.3	39.7	21 099	50.5	49.5
Ohangwena	43 723	43.5	56.5	49 470	38.0	62.0
Omaheke	16 174	66.4	33.6	21 169	63.2	36.8
Omusati	46 698	44.7	55.3	54 383	43.1	56.9
Oshana	37 284	46.3	53.7	44 544	43.1	56.9
Oshikoto	37 400	51.4	48.6	45 407	49.3	50.7
Otjozondjupa	33 192	63.4	36.6	39 761	61.1	38.9
Zambezi	21 283	55.8	44.2	26 901	58.0	42.0

6.2.2 Households Headed by Children

Table 6.2.2 gives information on households headed by children who were 18 years and younger. A total of 6, 937 households or 1.2 percent of all households in Namibia were headed by children aged 18 years and younger in 2016. It is worth noting that there was a decrease both in number and percent of households that were headed by children in 2016 compared to 2011. The number of households headed by children decreased with 734 households in 2016 compared to the 7671 recorded in 2011. The proportion of households that were headed by children were more in rural (1.6%) than in urban areas (0.8%). At regional level, Ohangwena (2.4%); Oshikoto (2.0%) and Zambezi (2.0%) had the highest number of households headed by children. On the other hand, !Karas and Oshana regions had the lowest proportions having recorded 0.5 percent of the households headed by children in their respective regions.

Table 6.2.2 Percent distribution of child headed households by year and area

Area	2011 Households	2011 Child-headed households	Percent	2016 Households	2016 Child-headed households	Percent
Namibia	464 839	7 671	1.7	589 787	6 937	1.2
Urban	228 955	2 761	1.2	325 335	2 615	0.8
Rural	235 884	4 910	2.1	264 452	4 322	1.6
!Karas	20 988	223	1.1	26 348	131	0.5
Erongo	44 116	426	1.0	58 486	511	0.9
Hardap	19 307	236	1.2	30 108	225	0.7
Kavango East	23 050	315	1.4	35 848	233	0.6
Kavango West	13 691	220	1.6	17 046	265	1.6
Khomas	89 438	1 018	1.1	119 217	735	0.6
Kunene	18 495	522	2.8	21 099	244	1.2
Ohangwena	43 723	1 171	2.7	49 470	1 180	2.4
Omaheke	16 174	321	2.0	21 169	332	1.6
Omusati	46 698	944	2.0	54 383	996	1.8
Oshana	37 284	595	1.6	44 544	244	0.5
Oshikoto	37 400	802	2.1	45 407	902	2.0
Otjozondjupa	33 192	550	1.7	39 761	397	1.0
Zambezi	21 283	328	1.5	26 901	543	2.0

6.2.3 Orphan headed households

Table 6.2.3a presents information on households headed by orphans 18 years and younger. A total of 2,040 (0.3%) orphan-headed households were reported in 2016 and this number has decreased from 2,953 (0.6%) reported in 2011. More households headed by orphans were found in rural (0.6%) than urban areas (0.1%). Ohangwena had the highest proportion (1.1%) of households headed by orphans while Erongo, Hardap, Kavango East and Khomas had the lowest (0.1%) proportion of households headed by orphans.

Table 6.2.3a Percent distribution of orphan headed household by year and area

Area	2011 Households	2011 Orphan-headed households	Percent	2016 Households	2016 Orphan-headed households	Percent
Namibia	464 839	2 953	0.6	589 787	2 040	0.3
Urban	228 955	984	0.4	325 335	406	0.1
Rural	235 884	1 969	0.8	264 452	1 634	0.6
!Karas	20 988	78	0.4	26 348	82	0.3
Erongo	44 116	165	0.4	58 486	67	0.1
Hardap	19 307	113	0.6	30 108	28	0.1
Kavango East	23 050	136	0.6	35 848	50	0.1
Kavango West	13 691	95	0.7	17 046	134	0.8
Khomas	89 438	343	0.4	119 217	83	0.1
Kunene	18 495	143	0.8	21 099	72	0.3
Ohangwena	43 723	533	1.2	49 470	541	1.1
Omaheke	16 174	100	0.6	21 169	110	0.5
Omusati	46 698	385	0.8	54 383	229	0.4
Oshana	37 284	249	0.7	44 544	97	0.2
Oshikoto	37 400	288	0.8	45 407	307	0.7
Otjozondjupa	33 192	159	0.5	39 761	101	0.3
Zambezi	21 283	166	0.8	26 901	137	0.5

In addition, Table 6.2.3b gives the number of households with orphans who are 18 years old and younger. Out of the total 589, 787 households in Namibia, 82,283 households representing 14.0 percent had orphans. Rural areas (19.1%) had more households with orphans than urban areas (9.7%). At regional level, Ohangwena had the highest percentage (26.6%) of households with orphans, while Erongo recorded the lowest percentage (4.9%).

Table 6.2.3b Percent distribution of households with orphans by area

Area	Households	Households with Orphans 2016	Percent
Namibia	589 787	82 283	14.0
Urban	325 335	31 719	9.7
Rural	264 452	50 564	19.1
!Karas	26 348	1 747	6.6
Erongo	58 486	2 892	4.9
Hardap	30 108	3 631	12.1
Kavango East	35 848	8 452	23.6
Kavango West	17 046	3 922	23.0
Khomas	119 217	7 910	6.6
Kunene	21 099	2 648	12.5
Ohangwena	49 470	13 167	26.6
Omaheke	21 169	1 854	8.8
Omusati	54 383	11 369	20.9
Oshana	44 544	6 760	15.2
Oshikoto	45 407	8 079	17.8
Otjozondjupa	39 761	4 095	10.3
Zambezi	26 901	5 757	21.4

6.2.4 Household and disability

Table 6.2.4a gives information on households which were headed by persons with disabilities. The result shows that 8.0 percent of the households in Namibia were headed by person with disabilities in 2016, an increase of 0.2 percent from 7.8 percent recorded in 2011. More households that were headed by persons with disabilities were found in rural (11.5%) than urban areas (5.3%). At regional level, Kavango West (15.2%) and Ohangwena (14.9%) had the highest percentage of households headed by persons with disabilities. On the other hand, Khomas (3.2%) and Erongo (3.9%) regions recorded the lowest percent of households headed by person with disabilities.

Table 6.2.4a Percent distribution of household headed by person with disability by year and area

Area	2011 Households	2011 Person with disability headed households	Percent	2016 Households	2016 Person with disability headed households	Percent
Namibia	464 839	36 041	7.8	589 787	47 389	8.0
Urban	228 955	10 324	4.5	325 335	16 974	5.2
Rural	235 884	25 717	10.9	264 452	30 416	11.5
!Karas	20 988	953	4.5	26 348	1 464	5.6
Erongo	44 116	1 519	3.4	58 486	2 285	3.9
Hardap	19 307	1 184	6.1	30 108	1 267	4.2
Kavango East	23 050	2 657	11.5	35 848	4 304	12.0
Kavango West	13 691	1 593	11.6	17 046	2 598	15.2
Khomas	89 438	3 896	4.4	119 217	3 871	3.2
Kunene	18 495	1 156	6.3	21 099	2 022	9.6
Ohangwena	43 723	5 148	11.8	49 470	7 383	14.9
Omaheke	16 174	861	5.3	21 169	1 222	5.8
Omusati	46 698	5 947	12.7	54 383	5 929	10.9
Oshana	37 284	3 293	8.8	44 544	5 667	12.7
Oshikoto	37 400	4 269	11.4	45 407	3 778	8.3
Otjozondjupa	33 192	2 004	6.0	39 761	3 490	8.8
Zambezi	21 283	1 561	7.3	26 901	2 110	7.8

Similarly, Table 6.2.4b presents the distribution of households with persons with disabilities by area in 2011 and 2016. There was a decrease in the percentage of households that had persons with disabilities in 2016 having recorded a proportion of 15.6 percent down from 17 percent recorded in 2011. Rural areas (22.0%) had more households with person with disabilities than urban areas (10.3%), whereas at regional level, Kavango West (34.7%) recorded the highest percentage of households that had persons with disabilities, while Khomas and Erongo recorded the lowest proportion of households with persons with disabilities, having recorded a 7.4 percent each respectively.

Table 6.2.4b Percent distribution of households with persons with disabilities by area

Area	Households	Households with persons with Disabilities 2011	Percent	Households	Households with persons with Disabilities 2016	Percent
Namibia	464 839	78 960	17.0	589 787	91 768	15.6
Urban	228 955	24 376	10.6	325 335	33 649	10.3
Rural	235 884	54 314	23.0	264 452	58 119	22.0
!Karas	20 988	2 240	10.7	26 348	2 358	9.0
Erongo	44 116	3 116	7.1	58 486	4 322	7.4
Hardap	19 307	2 634	13.6	30 108	2 495	8.3
Kavango East	23 050	6 038	26.2	35 848	8 379	23.4
Kavango West	13 691	3 655	26.7	17 046	5 918	34.7
Khomas	89 438	8 810	9.9	119 217	8 805	7.4
Kunene	18 495	2 656	14.4	21 099	3 270	15.5
Ohangwena	43 723	10 522	24.1	49 470	13 774	27.8
Omaheke	16 174	2 020	12.5	21 169	2 873	13.6
Omusati	46 698	12 115	25.9	54 383	12 290	22.6
Oshana	37 284	7 194	19.3	44 544	9 470	21.3
Oshikoto	37 400	9 487	25.4	45 407	8 056	17.7
Otjozondjupa	33 192	5 003	15.1	39 761	6 005	15.1
Zambezi	21 283	3 200	15.0	26 901	3 752	13.9

6.2.6 Households Headed by elderly persons (60+)

Table 6.2.6 gives information on households headed by elderly persons aged 60 years and above. A total of 109,947 households were headed by elderly persons in 2016, which constituted 18.6 percent of all households. Although there was a reduction in the proportion with respect to 2011, the number of households has actually increased by 11,682 households in 2016. More households headed by elderly persons were found in rural (29.9%) than in urban areas (9.5%). While at regional level, Omusati recorded the highest percent (36.5%) followed by Ohangwena (29.4%), Oshikoto (24.6%) and Kavango West (24.4%). The two most urbanised regions namely Erongo (8.7%) and Khomas (7.6%) had the least percentages of households headed by elderly persons.

Table 6.2.5 Percent distribution of household headed by elderly persons (60+) by year and area

Area	2011 Households	2011 Elderly persons headed households	Percent	2016 Households	2016 Elderly persons headed households	Percent
Namibia	464 839	98 265	21.1	589 787	109 947	18.6
Urban	228 955	21 612	9.4	325 335	30 971	9.5
Rural	235 884	76 653	32.5	264 452	78 976	29.9
!Karas	20 988	2 720	13.0	26 348	3 953	15.0
Erongo	44 116	5 057	11.5	58 486	5 100	8.7
Hardap	19 307	3 612	18.7	30 108	6 109	20.3
Kavango East	23 050	5 497	23.8	35 848	7 848	21.9
Kavango West	13 691	4 013	29.3	17 046	4 156	24.4
Khomas	89 438	6 705	7.5	119 217	9 116	7.6
Kunene	18 495	3 418	18.5	21 099	4 241	20.1
Ohangwena	43 723	16 331	37.4	49 470	14 538	29.4
Omaheke	16 174	3 003	18.6	21 169	3 547	16.8
Omusati	46 698	18 820	40.3	54 383	19 867	36.5
Oshana	37 284	9 285	24.9	44 544	9 888	22.2
Oshikoto	37 400	10 986	29.4	45 407	11 157	24.6
Otjozondjupa	33 192	4 907	14.8	39 761	6 423	16.2
Zambezi	21 283	3 911	18.4	26 901	4 005	14.9

6.3 Language spoken

Information on the main language spoken in the household was collected from all households. Table 6.3 shows that Oshiwambo as the main language spoken by 49.7 percent of the households in Namibia followed by Nama/Damara with 11.0 percent and Kavango languages with 10.4 percent. Other European languages (0.1%) and Tswana (0.3%) where the least main languages spoken in most of the Namibian households.

Table 6.3 Percent distribution of households by main language spoken at home in Namibia

Main Language spoken	Households	Percent
Namibia	589 787	100.0
San Languages	4 075	0.7
Zambezi Languages (1)	28 625	4.9
Herero Languages (2)	54 008	9.2
Kavango Languages (3)	61 292	10.4
Nama/Damara Languages	64 961	11.0
Oshiwambo Languages	293 149	49.7
Tswana	1 614	0.3
Afrikaans	55 205	9.4
German	3 726	0.6
English	13 325	2.3
Other European Languages	747	0.1
Other African Languages	2 689	0.5
Asian Languages	200	0.0
Other Languages	6 052	1.0
Don't Know	37	0.0
Not stated	81	0.0

Note: *(1) Zambezi language includes: Silozi(Sikololo), Sifwe, Sisubiya, Siyeyi (Yei) and Totela.*
(2) Herero languages includes: Otjiherero, Otjimbanderu, Oruzemba, Otjizimba, Otjihakahona, Otjindongona and Otjitjavikwa
(3) Kavango languages includes: Rukwangali, Rushambyu, Rugciriku, Thimbukushu, Rumanyo and Rukavango, Not Elsewhere Classified

6.4 Household main source of livelihood

Information on the livelihood of household are very important for the elimination of poverty and hunger and the improvement of the living standard of the people. Livelihood referred to here is not only in monetary terms but can also be 'the main products being produced for consumption/sale, for instance some farmers cultivate and depend on Omahangu, in this case farming is the main source of income for these farmers.

Information on the main source of income was collected to determine the livelihood of a household. The main source of income included salaries and wages; farming; business activities (non- farming); cash remittances; pension; grants (orphans and persons with disability etc…) and so on.

Table 6.9 shows that wages and salaries was the leading main source of income for most households in Namibia, reported by 52.0% of households. This is followed by farming (14.4%) and state old age pension (10.2%). business activities- non-farming also seems to be very important for a large number of households in Namibia as 7.2 percent of households depended on this source for income.

Major differences in the sources of income between urban and rural areas can further be observed. In urban areas, 70.2 percent of the households depended mainly on wages and salaries as the source of income. Furthermore, business activities non-farming also plays a major role for 9.9 percent of all households in urban areas. In rural areas, a large number of households which makes up 31.1 percent depended on subsistence farming as the main source of income, followed by salaries and wages (29.6%) and state old age pension (17.0%) respectively.

At a regional level, wages and salaries was predominantly common in Erongo, Khomas and Karas, regions where more than 70 percent of households reported to have depended on this source. By contrast, farming activities were the main sources of income for northern regions, particularly in Omusati where more than 50 percent of households depended on this source for income. Ohangwena (35.9%), Oshikoto (31.5%) and Kavango West (30.7%) also reported subsistence farming as their main source of income.

Table 6.4 Percent distribution of households by main source of livelihood/survival and area

Area	Households	Salaries and/or wages	Subsistence farming	Commercial farming	Business activities, non-farming	Pensions from employment and/or annuity funds	Cash remittances (not incl. alimony/ child support)	State old age pension	Disability grants for adults (over 16 years)	State child maintenance grants	Drought relief assistance	In-kind receipts	Other
Namibia	589 787	52.0	14.4	0.6	7.2	1.3	4.7	10.2	0.8	0.7	2.9	3.1	2.1
Urban	325 335	70.2	0.8	0.2	9.9	1.4	5.1	4.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	3.3	2.5
Rural	264 452	29.6	31.1	1.1	3.8	1.1	4.3	17.0	1.0	1.0	5.5	2.9	1.6
!Karas	26 348	74.4	0.4	1.6	3.8	1.3	1.5	11.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	2.3	2.3
Erongo	58 486	77.5	0.4	0.4	7.2	0.7	1.6	5.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	3.1	2.3
Hardap	30 108	61.1	1.6	1.8	3.7	4.7	3.5	9.2	2.0	1.7	1.0	7.4	2.4
Kavango East	35 848	38.9	15.2	0.5	9.6	1.2	5.8	16.7	2.0	0.5	3.4	4.2	2.0
Kavango West	17 046	25.0	30.7	0.7	9.0	0.5	3.4	12.5	2.8	2.1	3.6	6.8	3.0
Khomas	119 217	74.5	0.2	0.1	9.7	1.4	5.6	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	3.5	2.3
Kunene	21 099	35.6	10.6	2.0	4.4	1.0	2.1	14.0	0.9	1.4	15.0	10.1	3.1
Ohangwena	49 470	22.6	35.9	0.5	3.5	0.6	6.2	19.4	0.6	1.8	5.5	1.6	1.8
Omaheke	21 169	58.2	9.6	1.5	6.9	2.2	5.2	10.9	1.5	0.1	0.5	2.3	1.2
Omusati	54 383	17.2	53.0	0.2	4.0	0.2	5.0	13.0	0.6	0.1	5.4	0.9	0.3
Oshana	44 544	46.0	11.9	0.2	11.5	0.6	9.6	14.3	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.6	2.4
Oshikoto	45 407	38.3	31.5	0.1	4.6	1.0	4.5	13.0	0.8	0.6	3.6	0.9	1.0
Otjozondjupa	39 761	65.5	1.9	1.3	7.0	2.2	1.9	9.6	0.5	0.8	3.7	2.3	3.3
Zambezi	26 901	45.1	7.7	0.1	11.6	1.4	6.7	11.8	1.1	1.6	5.1	4.6	3.3

Note: *Others includes rental income, Interest from savings/ investments, War veterans/ Ex-combatants grant, State foster care grant, Vulnerable grant, State special maintenance grants (disabled under 16 years), Alimony and similar allowances and any other kind of income.*

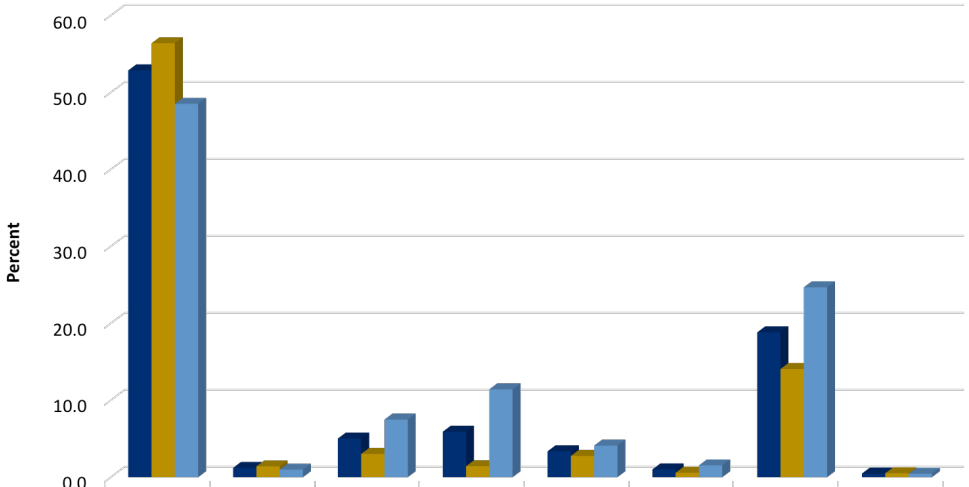
6.5 Household assets

The ownership of assets is an important indicator of social welfare and living standards, and therefore households that are owning certain assets depict a higher standards of living. The survey collected information on a wide range of assets including cars, televisions, radios and mobile phones. These can be categorized into assets used for transportation, communication and domestic utilities. It should be noted that a household can own or access more than one asset.

6.5.1 Transportation assets

Figure 6.5.1a provide information on access to selected type of transportation assets. The result indicates that 52.9 percent of households had access to a car/bus/minibus as the means of transportation. Pickup trucks and bakkie were more used in rural areas accessed by 24.7 percent of the households.

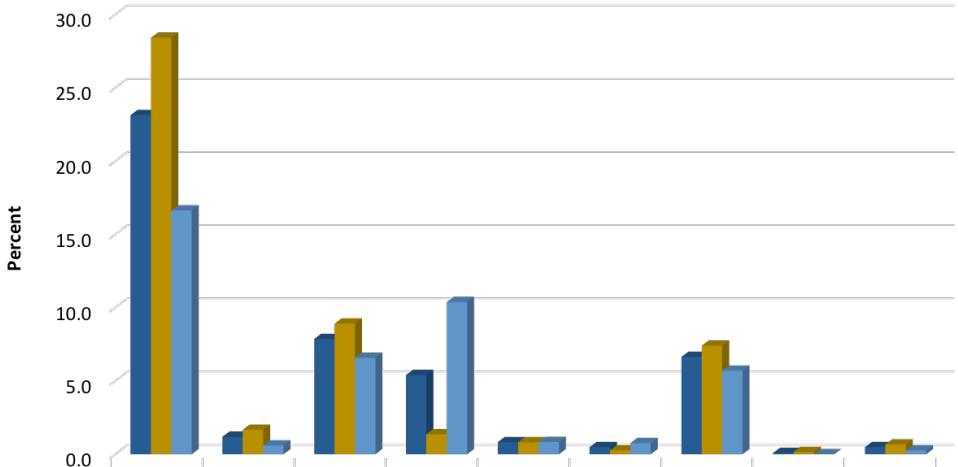
Figure 6.5.1a Percent distribution of households with access to selected transportation assets and area



	Car/ Bus/ Minibus	Motorbike	Bicycle	Animal-drawn Cart	Truck	Boat	Pick-up Truck/ Bakkie	Jet/ Plane
Namibia	52.9	1.2	5.0	5.9	3.4	1.0	18.8	0.5
Urban	56.4	1.4	3.0	1.4	2.8	0.6	14.1	0.5
Rural	48.5	1.0	7.5	11.4	4.1	1.5	24.7	0.5

Similarly, Figure 6.5.1b provide information on household's ownerships of selected type of transportation assets. It can be observed from the figure that car was the most owned asset, owned by 23.1 percent of the households, while jet/plane was the least owned asset, owned by only 0.1 percent of the households. The same trend can be observed for urban and rural.

Figure 6.5.1b Percent distribution of households with owning selected transportation assets and area

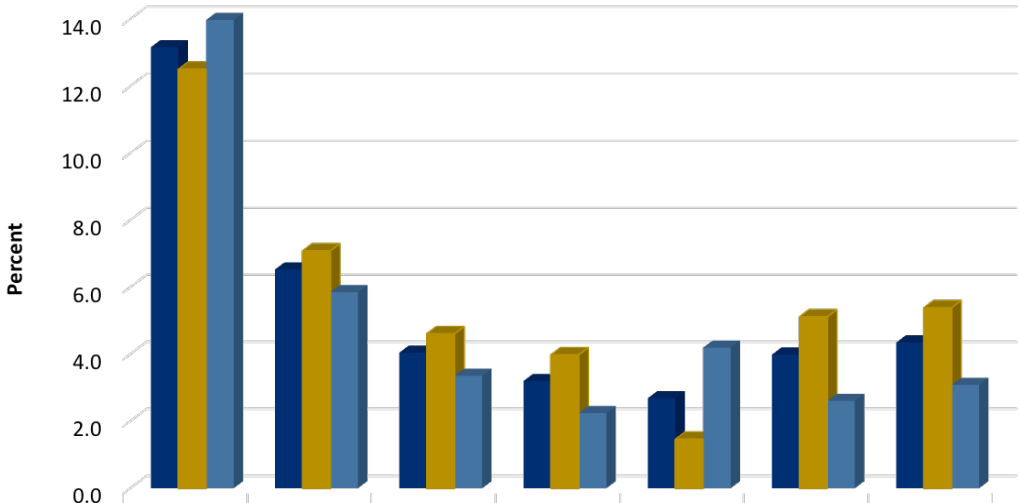


	Car	Motorbike	Bicycle	Animal-drawn Cart	Truck	Boat	Pick-up Truck/ Bakkie	Jet/ Plane	Bus/ Minibus
Namibia	23.1	1.2	7.9	5.4	0.8	0.5	6.6	0.1	0.5
Urban	28.4	1.7	8.9	1.4	0.8	0.3	7.4	0.2	0.7
Rural	16.6	0.6	6.6	10.4	0.8	0.8	5.7	0.0	0.3

6.5.2 Communication assets

In addition, Figure 6.5.2a shows the distribution of households having access to selected communication assets. The majority of the households had access to radio (13.2%), followed by television (6.5%) and radio was common in rural areas.

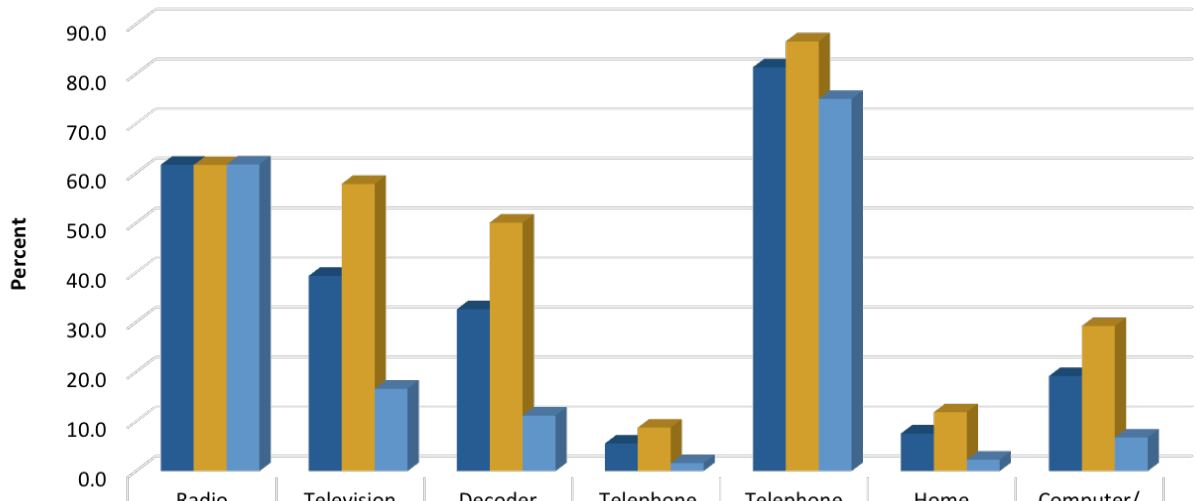
Figure 6.5.2a Percent distribution of households with access to selected communication assets and area



	Radio	Television	Decoder (e.g. DSTV)	Telephone Fixed	Telephone Mobile	Home Internet Connection	Computer / Laptop
Namibia	13.2	6.5	4.0	3.2	2.7	4.0	4.4
Urban	12.5	7.1	4.6	4.0	1.5	5.1	5.4
Rural	14.0	5.9	3.4	2.2	4.2	2.6	3.1

Figure 6.5.2b shows the distribution of households owning selected communication assets. The majority of households owned telephone mobiles (81.3%), followed by radio (61.7%) and television (39.3%). A similar trend can be observed in urban and rural areas.

Figure 6.5.2b Percent distribution of households with owning selected communication assets and area

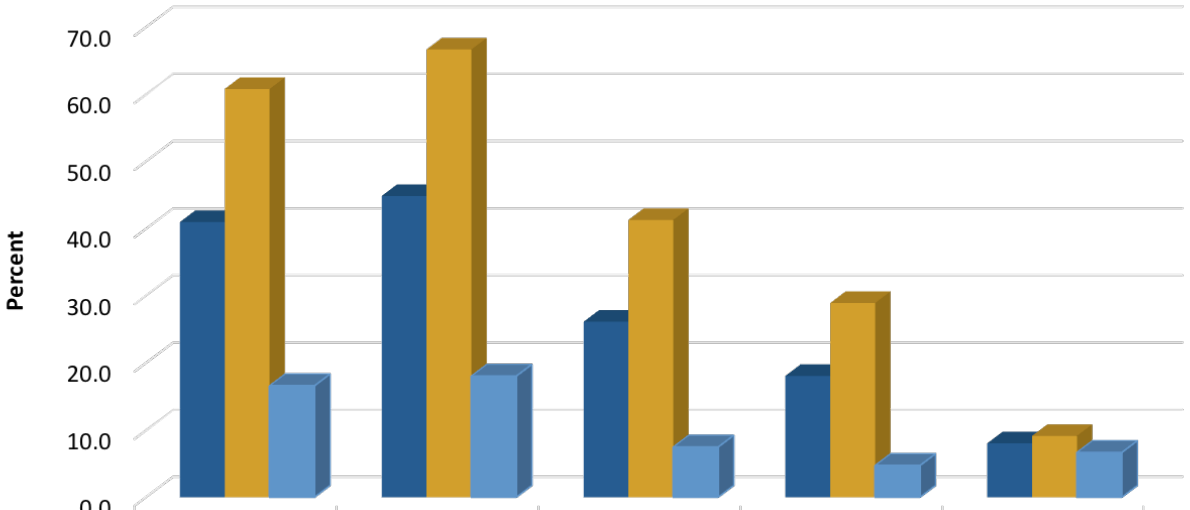


	Radio	Television	Decoder (e.g. DSTV)	Telephone Fixed	Telephone Mobile	Home Internet Connection	Computer/ Laptop
Namibia	61.7	39.3	32.6	5.5	81.3	7.6	19.1
Urban	61.6	57.8	50.0	8.7	86.5	11.9	29.2
Rural	61.8	16.6	11.2	1.6	74.9	2.3	6.7

6.5.3 Housing asset/utilities

Figure 6.5.3 provides information on the distribution of households owning selected housing utilities. The result indicates that stoves were the most owned housing utilities, owned by 44.9 percent of the households, followed by refrigerators (41.0%), microwave ovens (26.1%) and washing machine (18.1%). These assets were overwhelmingly owned by urban households as compared to rural households.

Figure 6.5.3 Percent distribution of households owning selected housing utilities by area



	Refrigerator/ Freezer	Stove	Microwave	Washing Machine	Sewing/ Knitting Machine
Namibia	41.0	44.9	26.1	18.1	8.0
Urban	60.8	66.7	41.3	28.9	9.1
Rural	16.6	18.0	7.5	4.7	6.7

Chapter 7: Housing Characteristics

This Chapter presents the analysis of the housing characteristics, which include the type of housing units, tenure, materials used for building, source of energy, water supply and sanitation, and garbage /waste disposal.



7.1 Housing type

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

The results presented in Table 7.1.1 indicates that traditional dwellings were the most common housing units, made up 32.6 percent of the households in Namibia, followed by detached house/semi-detached making up of 30.8 percent and improvised housing units or shacks accounting for 26.6 percent of the households. The improvised housing units or shacks were mostly common in urban areas accounting for 39.7 percent of the households as oppose to 10.6 percent of households in rural areas. On the other hand, modern houses namely, detached houses or semi-detached and apartments or flats were mostly found in urban areas where they account for 52.1 percent of the households. Traditional houses are mostly common in rural areas where they account for 68.8% of the households.

At regional level, traditional dwellings were most common in the northern regions where over 80 percent of the households in Omusati and Ohangwena and over 70 percent of the households in Kavango West and Zambezi regions were traditional dwellings. On the other hand, detached/semi-detached and improvised housing (shacks) were predominantly found in the most urbanised regions such as Omaheke, Otjozondjupa, !Karas, Hardap, Erongo and Khomas.

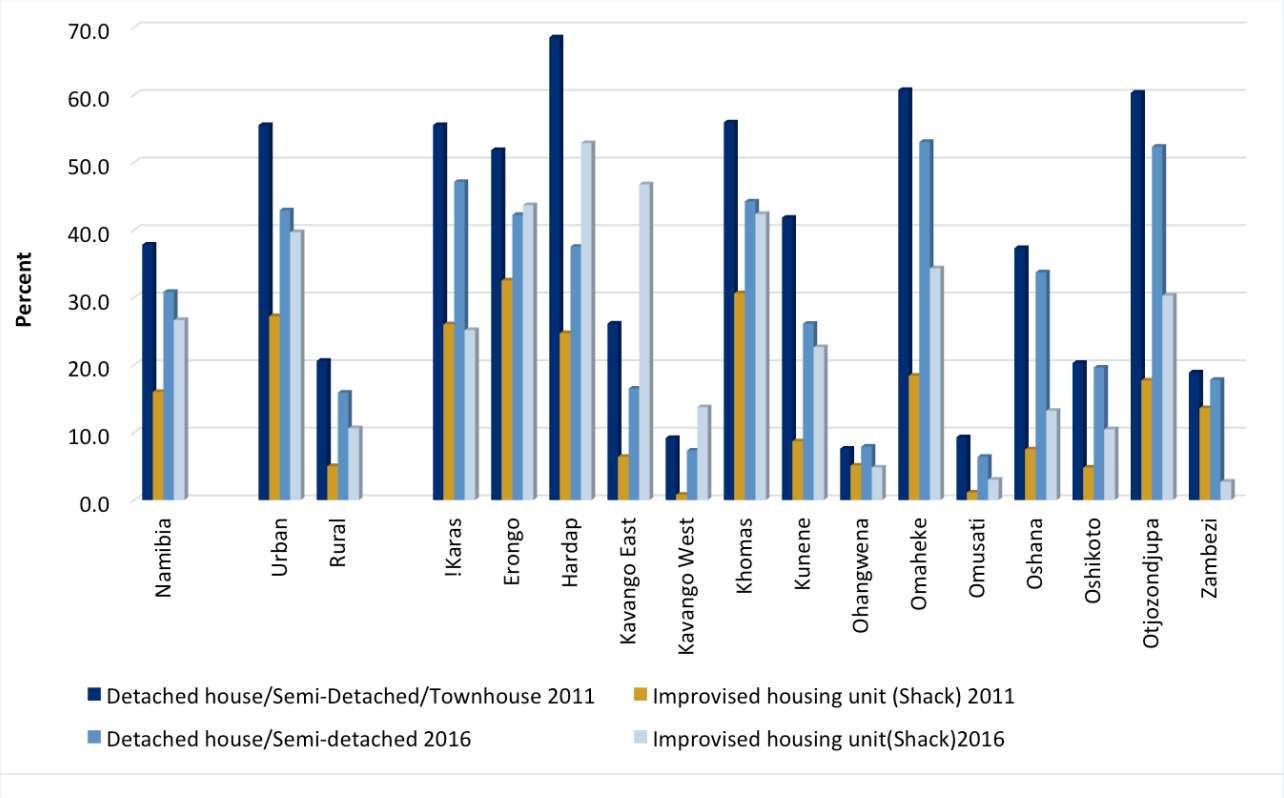
Table 7.1.1. Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit and area

Area	Households	Detached house/Semi-detached	Apartment/ Flat	Single quarters	Traditional dwelling	Improvised housing unit(Shack)	Other
Namibia	589 787	30.8	6.1	2.4	32.6	26.6	1.4
Urban	325 335	42.9	9.2	3.5	3.1	39.7	1.6
Rural	264 452	15.9	2.3	1.1	68.8	10.6	1.2
!Karas	26 348	47.1	14.1	3.7	8.1	25.2	1.9
Erongo	58 486	42.2	11.4	0.3	1.4	43.6	1.1
Hardap	30 108	37.5	3.7	5.1	0.0	52.8	0.8
Kavango East	35 848	16.5	0.7	2.4	33.3	46.7	0.4
Kavango West	17 046	7.3	1.0	0.6	77.1	13.7	0.2
Khomas	119 217	44.2	6.2	5.1	0.0	42.3	2.0
Kunene	21 099	26.1	3.1	1.4	42.3	22.6	4.5
Ohangwena	49 470	7.9	3.6	2.0	81.2	4.8	0.5
Omaheke	21 169	53.0	3.3	1.6	6.2	34.3	1.7
Omusati	54 383	6.4	3.6	0.1	86.3	3.0	0.6
Oshana	44 544	33.7	13.8	3.3	35.0	13.2	0.9
Oshikoto	45 407	19.6	6.9	0.5	60.3	10.5	2.3
Otjozondjupa	39 761	52.3	4.9	2.6	7.9	30.3	2.0
Zambezi	26 901	17.8	1.7	0.5	76.6	2.7	0.7

Note: *Other includes guest flats, part commercial/industrial. Mobile home (caravan/tent)*

Furthermore, Figure 7.1 shows the comparison for detached/semi-detached with improvised housing units for 2011 and 2016. In general, there was a decline in the detached/semi-detached and an increase in the improvised housing units. These similar pattern were further observed for urban and rural and the contributing factors to this pattern were the urbanised regions.

Figure 7.1 Percent distribution of detached/semi-detached and improvised (shacks) households by year and area



7.2 Tenure status

Tenure refers to the conditions which govern the rights of individuals to occupy dwelling units. The most frequent forms are tenancy (in which rent is paid to a landlord) and owner occupancy which can be subdivided into owner-occupier without mortgage or owner occupied with mortgage. In the case of tenancy, the landlord can be a private individual, non-profit organization such as a housing association, or a government body which provides public housing.

Table 7.2.1 shows that 50.8 percent of the households were owner occupied without mortgage. These type of housing units were mostly common in rural areas where they made up 66.4 percent of the rural households compared to the urban areas (38.2%). This may be expected as most dwellings in rural areas are traditional houses that do not have title deeds therefore cannot be mortgaged. Furthermore, housing units that are occupied rent free accounts for 17.9 percent of the households in Namibia, while those that are rented from individuals accounts for 13.7 percent of the households.

At regional level, most households that are owned without mortgage were mostly found in Kavango West having the highest proportion of 83.3 percent. On the other hand, Otjozondjupa recorded the lowest percent of households owning housing units without mortgage with 23.9 percent.

Table 7.2.1 Percent distribution of households by type of tenure status and area

Area	Households	Owner occupied with mortgage	Owner occupied without mortgage	Rented from employer	Rented from Individual	Occupied rent free	Other
Namibia	589 787	12.4	50.8	4.8	13.7	17.9	0.2
Urban	325 335	18.5	38.2	7.1	23.7	12.3	0.2
Rural	264 452	4.9	66.4	2.0	1.5	24.9	0.2
!Karas	26 348	8.8	28.3	20.3	10.5	32.1	0.0
Erongo	58 486	16.6	28.1	5.3	39.5	10.4	0.1
Hardap	30 108	12.8	58.0	1.6	4.5	23.1	0.0
Kavango East	35 848	4.9	77.0	1.9	2.8	13.4	0.0
Kavango West	17 046	3.8	83.3	0.6	0.7	11.6	0.0
Khomas	119 217	21.4	35.1	6.3	22.5	14.6	0.0
Kunene	21 099	16.6	33.7	7.1	4.6	37.5	0.6
Ohangwena	49 470	2.3	77.8	1.4	5.3	13.1	0.0
Omaheke	21 169	8.3	47.1	5.2	5.6	33.6	0.2
Omusati	54 383	2.2	69.9	2.4	3.9	21.6	0.0
Oshana	44 544	6.5	61.9	5.6	18.9	7.2	0.0
Oshikoto	45 407	7.3	58.3	4.8	8.3	19.9	1.4
Otjozondjupa	39 761	34.0	23.9	4.4	9.2	27.8	0.8
Zambezi	26 901	8.2	65.7	1.1	11.8	13.2	0.0

Note: *Rent from employer includes rent from government; local authority, parastatal and private firms*

7.3 Average number of people per room

The Survey collected information on the number of sleeping rooms in the households. The average number of persons per sleeping room (or room occupancy) was derived from the number of sleeping room in a household by the household population. This indicator measures crowding in a household. For health purposes, international standards requires that a standard room be occupied by one person or at most by two persons.

Table 7.3.1 shows that the average number of persons per sleeping room is 1.5, which indicates that most households were not overcrowded. There were slight differences between urban (1.6) and rural (1.5) areas.

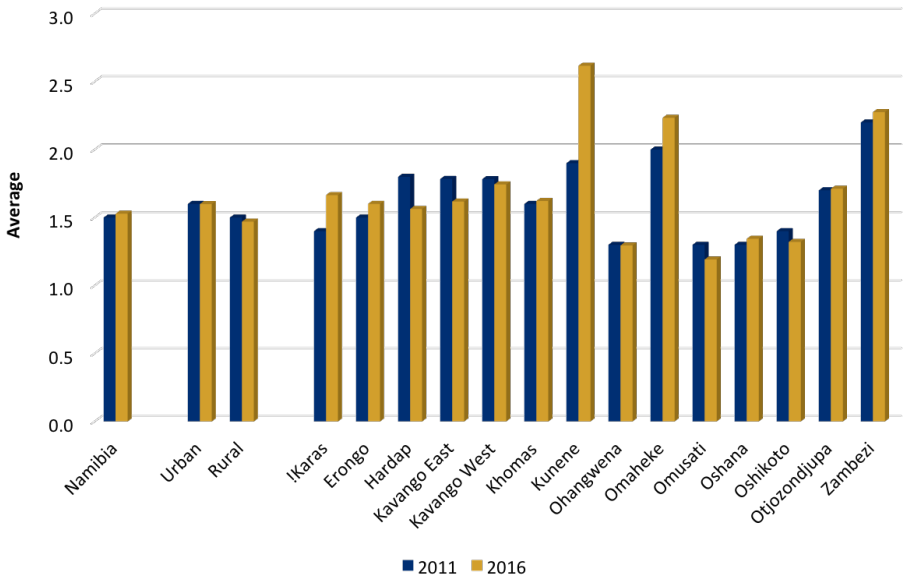
Kunene (2.6), Zambezi (2.3) and Omaheke (2.2) regions had the highest room occupancy, whereas Omusati region (1.2) had the lowest average number of people per room.

Table 7.3.1 Average number of persons per sleeping room by area

Area	Household Population	Number of sleeping rooms	Average persons per sleeping room
Namibia	2324 388	1520 633	1.5
Urban	1112 868	696 144	1.6
Rural	1211 520	824 489	1.5
!Karas	85 759	51 499	1.7
Erongo	182 402	113 969	1.6
Hardap	87 186	55 777	1.6
Kavango East	148 466	91 785	1.6
Kavango West	89 313	51 228	1.7
Khomas	415 780	256 304	1.6
Kunene	97 865	37 400	2.6
Ohangwena	255 510	197 309	1.3
Omaheke	74 629	33 411	2.2
Omusati	249 885	209 793	1.2
Oshana	189 237	140 848	1.3
Oshikoto	195 165	147 706	1.3
Otjozondjupa	154 342	90 172	1.7
Zambezi	98 849	43 432	2.3

In addition, a comparative of the average number of person per sleeping room between the 2011 and 2016 years is presented in Figure 7.3. The result indicates that on average there was no difference between the occupancy rate in 2011 and 2016 as the average number of persons per room were approximated to 2.

Figure 7.3.2 Average number of persons per sleeping room by year and area



7.4 Materials used for construction

This section presents information on the materials used to construct roofs, walls and floors of housing units which are important indicators for housing conditions and welfare of households. The materials used for construction of houses can be broadly divided into those that are harvested from local resources, namely, grass, stick, mud and dung etc. and those that are purchased from markets/shops, for example, cement bricks or blocks and corrugated iron sheets.

Table 7.4.1 shows that a large number of the households (40.0%) resided in dwellings where walls are made from Cement blocks/Bricks/Stones. This trend can be observed more in urban (48.5%) than rural areas (29.5%). This was followed by households whose outer walls were made from corrugated iron/zinc accounting for 31.3 percent of the households, which were mainly from urban areas (39.6%) as well.

At regional level, housing units with walls that were constructed from Cement blocks/Bricks/Stones were predominant in !Karas (56.5%), Otjozondjupa (51.5%), Erongo (51.4) and Oshana (50.2%). Households which occupied housing units constructed with corrugated iron/Zinc sheets were more common in Hardap (63.5%) and Khomas (50.4%), while those with outer walls made from sticks with mud/clay/Cow dung were mostly found in the Zambezi region (53.3%).

Table 7.4.1 Percent distribution of household by main material used for outer wall and area

Area	Households	Cement blocks/ Bricks/ Stones	Mud/ Clay brick	Corrugated iron/ Zinc	Wood poles/ Sticks or Grass/ Reeds	Sticks with mud/ Clay/ Cow dung	Other
Namibia	589 787	40.0	5.4	31.3	11.6	6.9	4.9
Urban	325 335	48.5	0.8	39.6	2.9	2.0	6.3
Rural	2 452	29.5	11.1	21.1	22.2	12.9	3.2
!Karas	26 348	56.5	2.4	28.7	6.3	0.0	6.0
Erongo	58 486	51.4	0.3	10.1	14.0	0.7	23.4
Hardap	30 108	34.1	0.1	63.5	0.0	0.0	2.3
Kavango East	35 848	18.0	10.6	42.1	10.7	15.7	2.9
Kavango West	17 046	14.6	12.8	11.9	11.9	46.5	2.3
Khomas	119 217	47.4	0.0	50.4	0.4	0.0	1.7
Kunene	21 099	28.5	2.6	24.0	2.7	38.2	3.9
Ohangwena	49 470	32.2	18.6	15.1	32.4	0.6	1.2
Omaheke	21 169	44.1	0.5	46.5	0.3	4.8	3.8
Omusati	54 383	32.6	4.6	18.6	36.2	3.1	4.8
Oshana	44 544	50.2	4.5	32.7	9.4	0.3	3.0
Oshikoto	45 407	42.4	4.1	27.2	22.5	1.5	2.3
Otjozondjupa	39 761	51.5	3.9	37.7	0.9	1.0	5.1
Zambezi	26 901	15.3	26.3	1.0	3.1	53.3	1.1

Note: *Other include: Prefabricated; Burnt bricks/ Face bricks; prefabricated; tin, wood/board/plastic .*
Other for Erongo includes wood/board and plastic (10.1%) and prefabricated materials (9.8%)

Similarly, distribution of households by main material used for roofing presented in Table 7.4.2 shows that the majority (72.1%) of the households used corrugated iron sheets as the main material for roofing, which were predominantly in urban areas (83.1%) compared to rural areas (58.6%).

At regional level, housing units which had roofs made from corrugated iron/zinc were predominantly found in most regions, except in Kavango West (42.8%), Ohangwena (41.4%) and Erongo (27.3%) respectively. However, asbestos was the most common main material used for roofing in the Erongo region used in 40.0 percent of the households.

Table 7.4.2 Percent distribution of households by main material used for roof and area

Area	Households	Corrugated iron/ zinc sheet	Asbestos sheet	Brick tiles	Concrete	Thatch/ Grass	Other
Namibia	589 787	72.1	4.9	0.9	0.4	17.1	4.5
Urban	325 335	83.1	8.7	1.4	0.4	0.7	5.7
Rural	264 452	58.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	37.4	3.2
!Karas	26 348	82.0	11.9	1.1	0.1	4.4	0.4
Erongo	58 486	27.3	40.0	3.4	0.7	0.1	28.5
Hardap	30 108	96.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.9
Kavango East	35 848	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.5
Kavango West	17 046	42.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	54.8	1.5
Khomas	119 217	96.7	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
Kunene	21 099	73.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	3.9	20.9
Ohangwena	49 470	41.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	57.2	1.1
Omaheke	21 169	95.7	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8
Omusati	54 383	50.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	47.5	0.8
Oshana	44 544	80.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	18.2	0.2
Oshikoto	45 407	70.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	24.4	3.1
Otjozondjupa	39 761	94.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.7
Zambezi	26 901	71.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	26.5	1.9

Note: *other include: slate; wood covered with melthoid; sticks with mud and cow dung; tin, wood/ board/ plastic.*
Other for Kunene includes sticks with mud and cow dung and tin (13.6%, 4.4%)
Other for Erongo includes wood/board and plastic (11.8%)

Furthermore, Table 7.4.3 presents information on the materials used for construction for the floor of the housing units. The result showed that 35.8 percent of all households lived in housing units where the floors were made of cement, followed by sand or earth (32.2%). Tiles (Ceramic/wood/plastic) was used in the 17.7 percent of the households. Cement and tiles were particularly common in urban areas (37.4% and 29.4%) while sand/earth was more common in rural areas accounting for 42.2 percent of the households. Similar results were also observed at regional level.

Table 7.4.3 Percent distribution of households by main material used for floor and area

Area	Households	Sand/ Earth	Cement	Mud/ Clay	Wood	Concrete	Tiles (Ceramic/ Wood/ Plastic)	Other
Namibia	589 787	32.2	35.8	8.5	0.5	5.0	17.7	0.3
Urban	325 335	24.0	37.4	2.3	0.5	6.1	29.4	0.3
Rural	264 452	42.2	33.9	16.1	0.6	3.7	3.3	0.2
!Karas	26 348	20.5	38.0	0.0	2.3	10.5	28.1	0.7
Erongo	58 486	23.1	33.4	0.1	1.1	1.7	39.9	0.5
Hardap	30 108	42.0	45.1	0.2	1.3	1.8	9.4	0.2
Kavango East	35 848	28.9	42.1	22.0	0.0	0.4	6.6	0.1
Kavango West	17 046	26.6	16.7	50.9	1.0	1.9	2.9	0.0
Khomas	119 217	24.6	30.1	0.7	0.4	12.1	31.8	0.3
Kunene	21 099	30.0	39.1	20.5	1.3	1.3	6.9	0.8
Ohangwena	49 470	48.0	33.4	14.8	0.0	0.2	3.5	0.1
Omaheke	21 169	24.0	49.7	1.7	0.3	12.3	11.5	0.6
Omusati	54 383	58.5	35.4	2.8	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.1
Oshana	44 544	29.4	42.7	3.6	0.1	3.2	21.0	0.0
Oshikoto	45 407	42.5	36.5	4.3	0.4	3.2	12.8	0.4
Otjozondjupa	39 761	25.0	52.3	0.7	0.5	9.4	11.8	0.3
Zambezi	26 901	16.9	12.9	56.5	0.1	2.3	11.1	0.2

7.5 Sources of energy

Information was also collected on the types of energy the households used for cooking, lighting and heating. This information is useful in measuring housing conditions as well as progress with regard to household's electrification in the country. This information also provides good indication on the use of renewable energy, such as solar and wind power and other energy sources, for instance wood and coal. Use of some sources of energy for example fire wood are considered to cause environmental degradation therefore they need to be controlled. The use of paraffin and candles also seem to cause destruction of many housing units and are therefore not encouraged.

The result presented in Table 7.5.1 indicates that 50 percent of the households relied on woods/firewood as the main source of energy for cooking. Electricity from the main grid/generator accounted for 34.7 percent of households. On the other hand 55.5 percent of the households in urban areas relied on electricity for cooking while 85 percent of households in rural areas used wood/firewood for cooking. It is interesting to note that a large percent (21.5%) of households in urban areas also used wood for cooking.

At the regional level, electricity from the main grid/generator was mostly used by households in Erongo (73.2%), Khomas (59.2%) and !Karas (48.2%), while the majority of the households in northern regions use wood/firewood . Over 20 percent of households in !Karas and Khomas use gas as a main source of cooking.

Table 7.5.1 Percent distribution of households by main source of energy used for cooking and area

Area	Households	Electricity from mains/generator	Gas	Paraffin/ Kerosene	Wood/ Firewood	Other
Namibia	589 787	34.7	11.9	2.0	50.0	1.3
Urban	325 335	55.5	18.5	3.7	21.5	0.8
Rural	264 452	9.1	3.9	0.0	85.0	1.9
		0.0				0.0
!Karas	26 348	48.2	26.2	0.0	25.3	0.3
Erongo	58 486	73.2	12.7	0.2	13.7	0.3
Hardap	30 108	36.8	3.9	0.0	58.5	0.8
Kavango East	35 848	12.9	12.1	0.0	74.9	0.1
Kavango West	17 046	6.0	2.0	0.2	91.0	0.7
Khomas	119 217	59.2	23.9	9.7	6.6	0.5
Kunene	21 099	18.9	3.8	0.0	69.4	7.9
Ohangwena	49 470	10.5	2.6	0.0	86.6	0.3
Omaheke	21 169	29.6	6.6	0.2	62.7	1.0
Omusati	54 383	7.9	1.2	0.1	89.8	1.0
Oshana	44 544	29.4	18.3	0.3	46.6	5.4
Oshikoto	45 407	18.8	9.0	0.2	70.9	1.1
Otjozondjupa	39 761	39.7	11.4	0.0	47.9	1.0
Zambezi	26 901	17.9	2.8	0.2	77.6	1.5

Note: *other includes charcoal; solar energy; animal dung and none*
Other for Oshana includes animal dung (5.4%)

With respect to the source of energy for lighting, the result presented in Table 7.5.2 shows that the most common source of energy for lighting was electricity from the main grid/generator used in 44.8 percent of the households, followed by battery lamp/torch/cell phone used by 31.6 percent of the households. Most households (66.0%) in urban areas relied on electricity, while 53.8 percent of the households in rural areas used battery lamp/touch/cell phone for lighting. Solar energy is not widely used, but played a more important role in rural areas where 6.9 percent of the households use this source of energy for lighting. Furthermore, most households in !Karas, Erongo, Hardap, Khomas and Otjozondjupa regions used electricity for lighting. It is also interesting to note that over 70 percent of the households in Omusati and Ohangwena regions relied on battery, lamp, torch or cell phone for lighting. This situation is also common in Kavango West and Oshikoto regions where more than 50 percent of the households relied on this sources of energy for lighting.

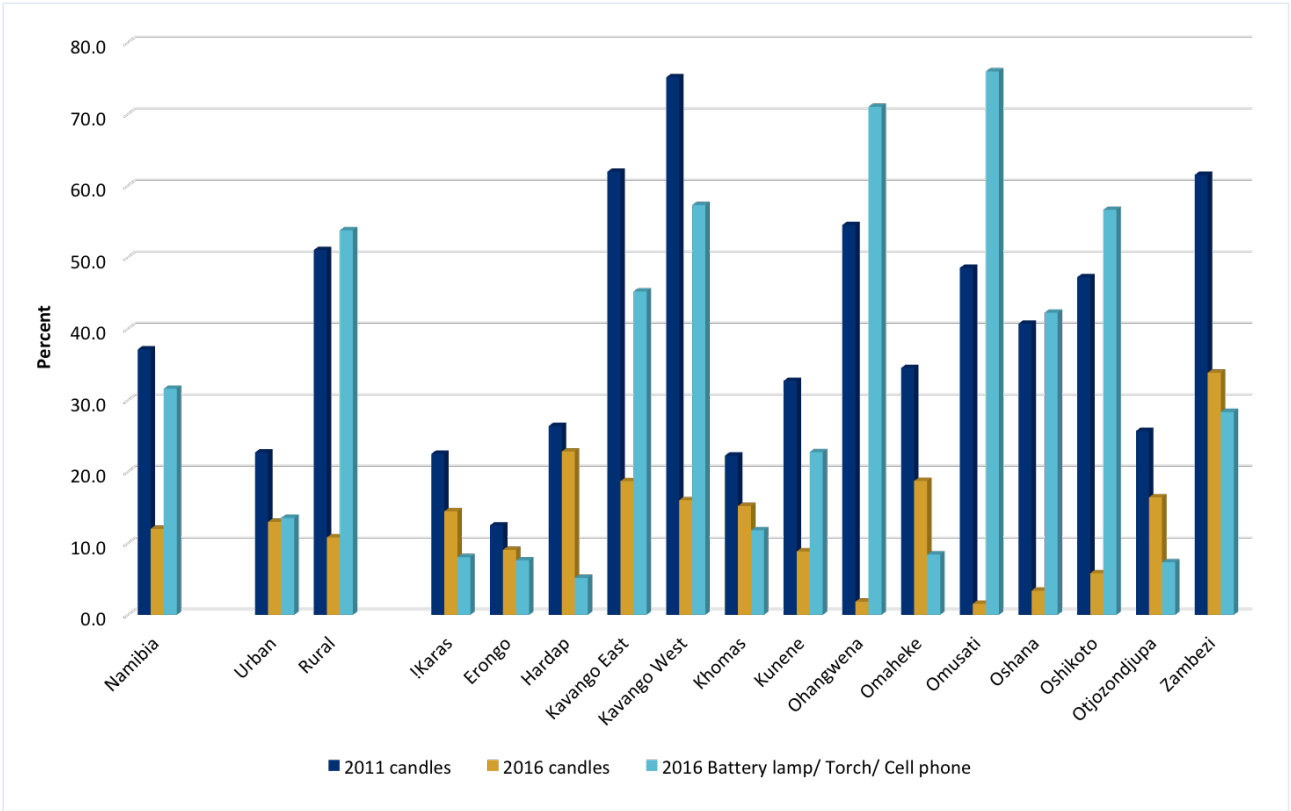
Table 7.5.2 Percent distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and area

Area	Households	Electricity / Generator	Paraffin/ Kerosene	Solar energy	Battery lamp/ Torch/ Cell phone	Wood	Candles	Other
Namibia	589 787	44.8	2.2	4.9	31.6	2.4	12.0	2.0
								0.0
Urban	325 335	66.0	1.5	3.3	13.6	0.5	13.0	2.0
Rural	264 452	18.7	3.1	6.9	53.8	4.7	10.8	1.9
								0.0
!Karas	26 348	69.1	1.5	5.3	8.1	0.8	14.5	0.8
Erongo	58 486	76.4	2.3	3.0	7.6	0.9	9.1	0.6
Hardap	30 108	55.7	0.7	5.2	5.2	0.1	22.8	10.4
Kavango East	35 848	25.7	0.1	5.9	45.2	1.4	18.7	3.1
Kavango West	17 046	12.1	0.0	2.7	57.3	6.4	16.0	5.5
Khomas	119 217	64.2	3.0	5.0	11.8	0.1	15.2	0.6
Kunene	21 099	29.4	6.2	7.6	22.7	15.4	8.9	9.8
Ohangwena	49 470	15.0	0.2	3.4	71.0	8.0	1.8	0.5
Omaheke	21 169	45.3	12.3	11.4	8.4	1.3	18.7	2.6
Omusati	54 383	11.3	0.3	6.1	76.0	4.0	1.5	0.8
Oshana	44 544	42.9	2.8	6.2	42.2	1.3	3.4	1.1
Oshikoto	45 407	30.8	0.3	3.5	56.6	1.8	5.8	1.2
Otjozondjupa	39 761	63.3	5.1	4.9	7.3	1.8	16.4	1.1
Zambezi	26 901	34.7	0.0	2.0	28.4	0.0	33.8	1.2

Note: *Other includes: gas, charcoal, animal dung, none*

Figure 7.5.2 below presents a comparison of households using candle and battery/cell-phones for lighting for 2011 and 2016. Generally, there has been a decrease in the usage of candles, however, the trend was overtaken by the usage of battery/cell-phones for lighting. The same trend can be observed in some northern regions, particularly Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto regions.

Figure 7.5.2 Percent distribution of households using candle and battery for lighting by year and area



7.6 Water Supply and Sanitation

This section covers the main source of water for drinking and cooking. Inadequate access to safe water and poor sanitation are public health concerns because they create conditions conducive for spread of diseases. For the purpose of this survey, safe water was defined as water from the following sources: piped water inside/outside and public pipe; borehole covered, well protected and bottled water.

Information on the type of toilet facilities, and disposal of waste or garbage for households was also collected during the survey to find out the level of access to proper toilet facilities in the country and the practices in disposing waste.

Table 7.6.1 shows that 92.9 percent of households in Namibia have access to safe water for drinking. This percent increased from 80 percent that was recorded in 2011. The table also indicates that 33.4 percent of households had access to piped water outside their housing units while another 30.1 percent have access to piped water inside their dwellings.

Almost all households (99.6%) in urban have access to safe water, with 40 and 31.9 percent of the households having access to piped water inside and piped water outside respectively.. Similarly, 85.0 percent of rural households share the same privilege, although there is still 7.7 and 7.1 percent of the rural households that relied on unsafe water from boreholes with tank uncovered and unprotected wells and river, dams or canal respectively.

At regional level, households in Khomas region had the highest percent (99.8%) of households which had access to safe water, followed by Oshana (98.4%), Otjozondjupa (98.3%), Hardap (97.6%), Erongo (97.5%) and !Karas (97.4%) region . The region with the lowest percent of household with access to safe water was Kunene region with 74.6 percent. This region also recorded the highest percent (15.8%) of households who drew water from borehole with uncovered tank and unprotected wells.

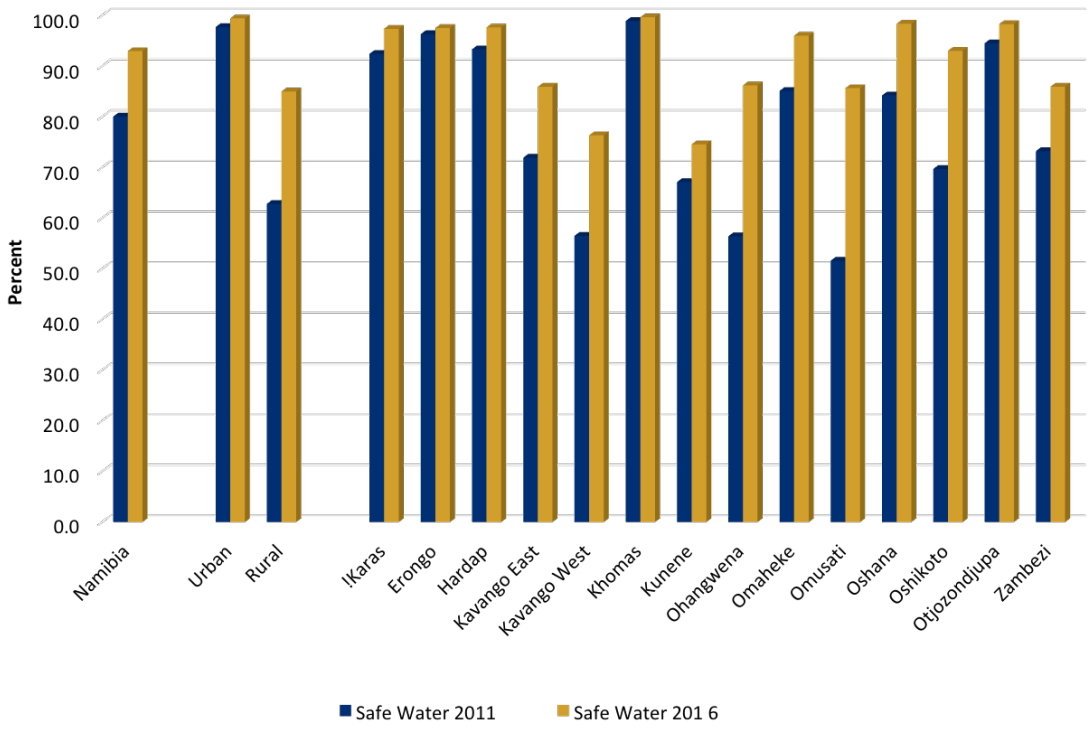
Table 7.6.1 Percent distribution of households by main source of water for drinking and area

Area	Households	Piped water inside	Piped water outside	Public piped	Borehole/with tank covered and Well protected	Bottled water	Safe water	Borehole with tank uncovered and Well unprotected	River/ Dams and Canal	Other
Namibia	589 787	30.1	33.4	21.6	7.0	0.8	92.9	3.6	3.3	0.2
Urban	325 335	40.0	31.9	26.1	0.2	1.2	99.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Rural	264 452	18.0	35.2	16.2	15.4	0.2	85.0	7.7	7.1	0.2
!Karas	26 348	40.9	32.2	20.8	3.2	0.2	97.4	0.4	2.3	0.0
Erongo	58 486	45.1	30.7	14.7	4.3	2.8	97.5	0.6	1.9	0.0
Hardap	30 108	25.7	36.0	30.8	4.8	0.3	97.6	0.9	0.9	0.6
Kavango East	35 848	16.6	48.1	6.3	14.9	0.0	85.9	0.9	13.2	0.0
Kavango West	17 046	6.8	11.3	19.9	38.3	0.0	76.3	2.1	21.6	0.0
Khomas	119 217	42.3	22.4	32.5	1.1	1.4	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0
Kunene	21 099	14.6	18.5	19.9	21.4	0.2	74.6	15.8	9.6	0.0
Ohangwena	49 470	28.9	27.9	20.9	8.4	0.1	86.2	13.1	0.7	0.0
Omaheke	21 169	21.2	38.2	20.9	15.2	0.4	96.0	3.5	0.0	0.5
Omusati	54 383	14.2	47.5	16.3	7.4	0.3	85.6	6.1	8.2	0.1
Oshana	44 544	37.0	45.6	14.7	0.4	0.7	98.4	0.8	0.3	0.6
Oshikoto	45 407	30.3	38.2	19.9	4.5	0.2	93.0	5.6	0.6	0.8
Otjozondjupa	39 761	31.1	36.9	25.6	3.8	1.0	98.3	1.6	0.0	0.1
Zambezi	26 901	11.7	36.9	23.8	13.5	0.0	85.9	8.7	5.3	0.0

Note: *Safe water includes piped water inside/outside and public pipe; borehole covered, well protected and bottled water*

Figure 7.6.1 shows the comparison for access to safe water for drinking for 2011 and 2016. It is pleasing to note improvement with regard to access to safe water for drinking in Namibia between the two periods. In particular, access to safe water increased from 80.0 in 2011 to 92.9 percent in 2016. The same trend can be observed in urban and rural and across the regions with households in Kavango West, Ohangwena and Omusati regions had the highest increase in access to safe water in 2016.

Figure 7.6.1 Percent distribution of household's access to safe water for drinking, by year and area



In Table 7.6.2, the result shows that 45.7 percent of households had no toilet facilities, while 40.9 percent had private/ shared flush toilets.

It was observed that no toilet facilities was common in rural areas (70.0%), while private/shared flush toilets were common in urban areas (63.2%). At regional level, Kavango west and Zambezi had the highest proportion of no toilet facilities, with 84.5 and 82.1 percent, respectively.

Table 7.6.2 Percent distribution of households by main toilet facilities and area

Area	Households	Private/ Shared flush	Pit latrine with ventilation pipe	Covered pit latrine without ventilation pipe	Uncovered pit latrine without ventilation pipe	Bucket toilet (manually removed)	No toilet facility (bush, riverbed, fields)	Other
Namibia	589 787	40.9	5.6	4.0	2.8	1.0	45.7	0.1
Urban	325 335	63.2	3.7	3.0	2.8	1.1	26.0	0.1
Rural	264 452	13.4	7.8	5.3	2.7	0.8	70.0	0.0
!Karas	26 348	64.0	7.0	0.1	0.9	2.9	25.1	0.1
Erongo	58 486	75.6	3.1	4.1	3.5	0.6	12.9	0.1
Hardap	30 108	34.7	9.5	2.4	2.4	7.0	44.0	0.1
Kavango East	35 848	20.0	6.2	5.3	5.0	0.5	63.0	0.0
Kavango West	17 046	6.3	7.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	84.5	0.0
Khomas	119 217	71.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	25.2	0.0
Kunene	21 099	23.6	7.0	3.3	1.2	0.3	64.5	0.1
Ohangwena	49 470	11.0	7.9	5.2	3.6	0.2	72.1	0.0
Omaheke	21 169	39.8	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	56.1	0.3
Omusati	54 383	9.3	7.1	7.1	5.5	0.1	71.0	0.0
Oshana	44 544	38.7	15.9	12.0	5.6	0.5	27.2	0.0
Oshikoto	45 407	27.3	6.3	7.2	1.9	0.0	56.8	0.5
Otjozondjupa	39 761	48.0	2.9	3.7	4.5	1.8	39.2	0.0
Zambezi	26 901	13.7	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.1	82.1	0.0

Table 7.6.3 shows that the most common means of disposing garbage was regular collection (35.4%), followed by burning (32.1%), while roadside dumping and rubbish pits accounts for 10.3 and 9.6 percent respectively. The results further shows that regular waste collection was mostly common in urban (60.5) households as opposed to rural areas (57.6%). However at regional level, regular waste collection was most commonly used in the Erongo, Khomas and !Karas (75.8%, 62.5% and 61.5%) regions.

Table 7.6.3 Percent distribution of households by main means of waste disposal and area

Area	Households	Regularly collected	Irregularly collected	Burning	Roadside dumping	Rubbish Pit	Burying	Dump in the bush/ field	Other
Namibia	589 787	35.4	4.5	32.1	10.3	9.6	6.4	1.3	0.5
Urban	325 335	60.5	7.3	11.4	10.1	8.4	2.1	0.1	0.1
Rural	264 452	4.4	1.1	57.6	10.5	11.1	11.6	2.8	0.9
!Karas	26 348	61.5	2.3	12.3	12.7	9.1	2.0	0.0	0.0
Erongo	58 486	75.8	5.4	8.8	6.4	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.1
Hardap	30 108	39.7	1.5	24.6	6.7	23.5	3.9	0.0	0.1
Kavango East	35 848	5.6	3.2	47.1	3.7	25.3	13.8	1.2	0.0
Kavango West	17 046	2.6	0.0	69.7	9.9	1.8	15.8	0.2	0.1
Khomas	119 217	62.5	8.6	13.4	9.6	5.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
Kunene	21 099	18.5	2.2	45.7	16.5	5.2	10.4	0.3	1.2
Ohangwena	49 470	7.1	1.0	67.7	2.3	8.4	12.6	0.7	0.2
Omaheke	21 169	21.3	1.7	28.9	6.7	24.0	17.1	0.3	0.0
Omusati	54 383	7.0	1.3	48.8	23.5	6.7	3.6	7.6	1.5
Oshana	44 544	40.3	6.1	33.4	4.3	5.2	7.8	2.3	0.6
Oshikoto	45 407	15.7	4.3	45.6	8.3	8.6	12.5	3.6	1.3
Otjozondjupa	39 761	32.5	4.4	27.0	24.0	8.1	4.0	0.0	0.0
Zambezi	26 901	20.0	8.8	25.5	10.6	25.7	8.3	0.0	1.2

Annex A: Sampling Technical Report



Namibia Statistics Agency

NAMIBIA INTERCENSAL DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

2016 SAMPLING TECHNICAL REPORT

SURVEYS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
Sampling Frame and Business Register

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1. Introduction

This technical report presents the methods used in conducting the 2016 Namibia Intercensal Demographic Survey (NIDS 2016) focusing on the technical aspects of the survey methodology. The report also provides the quality indicators of the survey data and the survey estimates.

1.1. Background to the NIDS 2016

Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) conducted the Namibia Intercensal Demographic Survey (NIDS) to monitor the population dynamics between censuses. The 2016 NIDS data was collected using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) methodology by ways of using tablets.

1.2. Objective of the NIDS 2016

The 2016 survey was conducted with the objective of generating ""timely collection and release of key demographic indicators to update information on population size and growth, fertility, mortality, migration and other population characteristics as well as household facilities and amenities". More specifically, the survey was designed to provide detailed information on the followings:

1. Information on the size and structure of the country's population
2. To provide data for the evaluation of the performance of NDP4, MDGs for monitoring the improvement of social welfare of the Namibia people
3. To collect data for estimation of benchmark indicators for monitoring of development initiatives such as NDP5
4. Provide base indicators to update population projections
5. To serve as pilot for the 2021 Population and Housing Census

2. The sample

2.1. Target Population

The target population for the 2016 NIDS was members of private households in Namibia. The population living in institutions, such as hospitals, hostels, police barracks and prisons were not covered in this survey.
However, private households within institutional settings such as teachers' houses in school premises were covered.

2.2. The Sampling Frame

A national sampling frame is a list of small geographical areas called Primary Sampling Units (PSU). There are a total of 6245 PSU's in Namibia. They were created using the enumeration areas (EA) of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.
The measure of size in the frame is the number of households within the PSU. The frame units were stratified first by region, and then by urban/rural areas within each region.

2.3. The Sample Design

The sample design was a stratified two-stage cluster sample, where the first stage units were the PSUs and the second stage units were the households. Sample sizes were determined to give reliable estimates of the population characteristics at the regional level (i.e. lowest domain of estimation). A total of 12480 households constituted the sample from all 14 regions and from a sample of 624 PSUs. Power allocation procedures was adopted to distribute the sample across the regions so that the smaller regions will get adequate samples.

Table 2.1: Sample distribution by area

Region	Households	PSU
Namibia	**12480**	**624**
Urban	6000	300
Rural	6480	324
!Karas	880	44
Erongo	1340	67
Hardap	840	42
Kavango East	620	31
Kavango West	520	26
Khomas	1380	69
Kunene	780	39
Ohangwena	860	43
Omaheke	760	38
Omusati	940	47
Oshana	860	43
Oshikoto	920	46
Otjozondjupa	980	49
Zambezi	800	40

2.3.1 Selection of PSUs

The sample of 624 PSUs was selected in the first stage using the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling procedure together with systematic sampling.

2.3.2. Selection of Segments

The PSUs which were found to be larger in terms of the number of households, were then divided into manageable sizes of segments of which one segment was selected using PPS approach. Listing was then done in the selected segment.

2.3.3. Selection of Households

The second stage of the sampling exercise was the selection of households to be interviewed from each of the selected PSUs. This process began with listing of all the households in each selected PSUs using the tablets.

Once the listing of households in the PSU was completed, the required 20 households were randomly selected from those listed using a Systematic Sampling procedure. The sampling algorithm was an integral component of the CAPI application.

2.3.4. The 2016 NIDS Sample distribution

The final sample for the NIDS 2016 was 12480 households sampled from a sample of 624 PSU selected throughout the country. The sample distribution by region and national urban/rural is given below in Table2.1.

3. Sample Actualization

After data collection and structural editing process, the household file and person file were made available for the calculation of weights. Prior to weighting it is important to verify the number of households and PSUs received against the actual sample. This will allow each sample to be accounted for during the weighting process. The household file received had 12239 records which was used for the weights calculation.

3.1. The response rate

The response rate is defined as the proportion (expressed in percentage) of households which have responded to the survey questionnaires out of the total expected households in the survey. When the household sample was implemented it was not possible to interview some of households due to refusals or non-contacts etc., therefore, if such households were found to be more than two per PSU, they were substituted with other households having more or less similar characteristics to the original selected ones. The response rate (RR) was calculated using the following equation:

$$RR = \frac{Responding\ Households}{Sampled\ Households} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

After data processing, 12 239 out of 12 480 sampled households were successfully interviewed, resulting in a 98.1 percent response rate which is highly satisfactory given that the NSA subscribes to a response rate of 80 percent for all data collection in the social statistics domain. Lowest response rate of 97.4% was observed in //Karas, Khomas and Zambezi regions.

Table 2: Response rate by area

Region	Sampled Households	Responding Households	Response rate
Namibia	**12480**	**12239**	**98.1**
Urban	6000	5867	97.8
Rural	6480	6372	98.3
!Karas	880	857	97.4
Erongo	1340	1320	98.5
Hardap	840	828	98.6
Kavango East	620	611	98.5
Kavango West	520	511	98.3
Khomas	1380	1344	97.4
Kunene	780	764	97.9
Ohangwena	860	858	99.8
Omaheke	760	741	97.5
Omusati	940	926	98.5
Oshana	860	841	97.8
Oshikoto	920	900	97.8
Otjozondjupa	980	959	97.9
Zambezi	800	779	97.4

[1]*A total of 289 households were substituted in the sample.*

4. The sample weight

Weighting is a process of accounting for the selection probabilities and non-response in a sample survey. The inverse of these selection probabilities adjusted for non-response is called the design (base) weight. Given the population projections from the Demographic and Vital Statistics Division, weight adjustment of the design weight was undertaken in order to ensure that the calculated survey estimates conforms to the projection totals. However, due to the limitations of post stratified weight adjustment in controlling a large number of cells at different levels, a complex procedure known as weight calibration was instead applied.

4.1. The design/base weight

Generally, population figures were estimated by raising sample figures using design weights. Design weights were calculated based on the probabilities of selection at each stage. The first stage weights were calculated using the sample selection information from the sampling frame and the second stage weights were calculated based on the sample selection information of household listing.

The first stage probability of selection p_1 was calculated using the following equation:

$$p_1 = \frac{M_{hi} * n_h}{M_h} \tag{2}$$

where;
M_{hi} = Number of households in PSU (i) in stratum h (PSU size)
M_h = Total number of households in stratum h (stratum size)
n_h = Number of PSUs selected from the stratum h

The second stage probability of selection p_2 was calculated using the following equation:

$$p_2 = \frac{m_{hi}}{M'_{hi}} \tag{3}$$

Where;
m_{hi} = Number of households in the sample from the ith PSU in stratum h
M'_{hi} = Number of households in the ith PSU in stratum h according to survey listing

Therefore, the Inverse Sampling Rate (ISR) which is the design weights was calculated as follows:

$$ISR = \frac{1}{p_1} * \frac{1}{p_2} = \frac{M_h}{M_{hi} * n_h} * \frac{M'_{hi}}{m_{hi}} \tag{4}$$

4.2. The design weight adjustment

4.2.1. Adjustment for Segmented PSU

For the PSUs that were segmented, additional probability of selection was introduced. Let t be the number of households in the selected segment and T the total number of households in a segmented PSU, then equation 2 above can be adjusted to account for segments selection as follows:

$$p_1^{adj} = \frac{M_{hi} * n_h}{M_h} * \frac{t}{T} \tag{5}$$

4.2.2. Adjustment for Household Non-response

Unit non-response can be accounted for during surveys by applying non response adjustment factor to weights. An adjustment is usually made to the design weight on the assumption that the characteristics of the responding units are similar to those of the non-responding units. The household non-response was carried out for the NIDS 2016 by getting the selection probability of households (p_2) using the responding households instead of expected households. Therefore, m_{hi} in equation 3 was replaced by the number of responding households within each PSU and hence equation 3 becomes:

$$p_2^{\,r} = \frac{m_{hi}^{\,r}}{M'_{hi}} \tag{6}$$

where;
$m_{hi}^{\,r}$ = Number of responding households in the sample from the i[th] PSU in stratum h

Therefore, the design weights was calculated by incorporating equation 5 and equation 6 to form the following equation:

$$ISR^{adj} = \frac{1}{p_1^{\,adj}} * \frac{1}{p_2^{\,r}} = \left[\left(\frac{M_h}{M_{hi} * n_h} * \frac{T}{t} \right) * \frac{M'_{hi}}{m_{hi}^{\,r}} \right] \tag{7}$$

4.3. Weight Calibration

Weight calibration is a post survey weight adjustment method that is used when auxiliary information related to the population of interest is available. This auxiliary information generally is in the form of population totals for various categories of the unit of interest e.g. age groups, sex of respondents etc. Assuming the auxiliary information is true and correct, this information can be used to benchmark the survey estimates to sum up to these known population totals (within each categories) but more importantly, will improve the quality of the survey estimates. Weight calibration is generally applied as a final step in the development of the survey weights at the person[4] level. The weight calibration was achieved using a GREGWT[5] macro implemented in the Statistical Analysis Software (SAS) package.

4.3.1. Preparation of the data file

Before the weight calibration procedure is applied, the required datasets need to be provided and setup in the required format to be read into the weight calibration macro. In addition, the Demographic and Vital Statistics Division provided a set of 2016 population projections at national and regional level were used to derive the control totals for weight calibration within the required cells at national and regional levels.

There are two sets of control totals that was prepared and used in the calibration of the design weights:

- At national level: Totals were defined by the cross-classification of Urban/Rural, age, and Sex. Urban/ rural was defined into two group of Urban (1) and Rural (2), Age was classified into the 14 five-year age groups of 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, and 65+, while Sex was categorized into two groups of female (1) and male (2). The cross-classification resulted in 56 weight calibration cells at national level.

- At regional level: Totals were defined by the cross-classification of Age and Sex. In particular, the age was defined into four broad age groups of 0-14 (1), 15-34 (2), 35-64 (3) and 65+ (4), while sex was defined as female (1) and male(2). These matrices resulted into 112 weight calibration cells for 2014 -2016 surveys and 104 weight calibration cells for 2012-2013 surveys.

[2]The weight calibration was only done for person level weights. Households were estimated using design weights. Calibration could not be done for household level weight because there was no independent estimates for households to be used as control total.
[3]SAS macro developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the weight calibration process.

4.4 Final weights

The final weights for the person level (W_p) is defined as the product of the design weight (ISR^{adj}) and the person level calibration factor (calib_factor) calculated during the weight calibration process. A variable called ***calibwgt16*** was the final weights used for the NIDS 2016 analysis of individual level data:

$$W_p = ISR^{adj} * Calib_factor \quad (8)$$

For the household level data, the final weight was taken as the design weight, calculated as:

$$W_h = ISR^{adj} \quad (9)$$

5. Estimation

The most common measure of quality of the survey estimates reported from the sample surveys was the level of precision of the estimates. The quality indicators were meant to ascertain the analysts about the level of precision of the estimates at different analysis domains. The statistical precision of the survey estimates were expressed using different types of statistical measures such as Standard errors (SE), the coefficient of variation (CV) and the Confidence Interval (CI). These statistics were used to indicate the level of precision of the survey estimates in estimating the population parameters of interest. There are a number of factors that can affect the precision of the survey estimates namely the size of the sample relative to the population size, the sample design and how the variability of the characteristics of interest in the population. The data quality indicators were discussed in details in the following sub-section.

5.1. Data Quality Indicators

The following measures of precision was calculated for the NIDS 2016 key indicators.

a) Confidence Interval

The interval within which a population parameter is likely to be found, determined by sample data and a chosen confidence level(1 - a[a refers to the level of significance]). At standard level, a significance level a = 0.05 resulting in a 95% Confidence Interval is used. The 95% Confidence Interval for the sample statistic b is expressed as:

$$CI(b) = b \pm (1.96 \; x \; \hat{se}(b) \tag{10}$$

The confidence interval gives a range where the population parameter lies. A wider confidence intervals implies that there is too much variability in the statistics to estimate the population parameter while a narrower interval indicates less variability, signifying a desirable outcome.

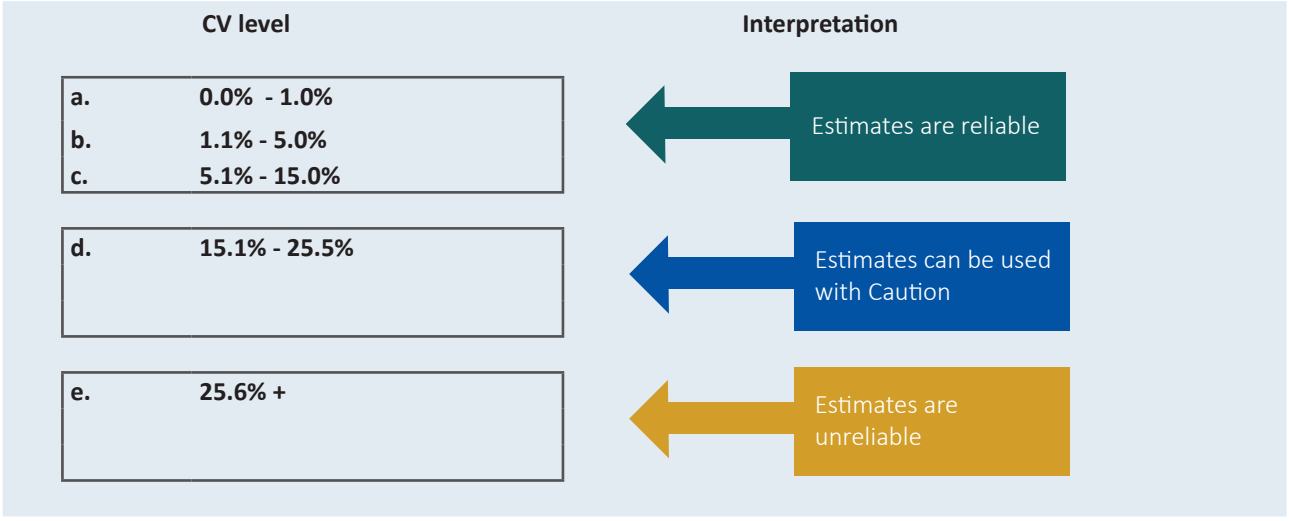
b) Coefficient of variation

The Coefficients of Variation of the sample statistics, b is given by:

$$CV(b) = \frac{\hat{se}(b)}{b} \tag{11}$$

The coefficient of variation is based on the Standard Error (SE), which is a function of the sample variation and sample size. The standard error is the standard deviation of the statistics which measures the variability in the estimates around the expected value. The standard error given in this report were estimated using the Taylor series Linearization method in Stata 12.1 program. The Coefficient of variation is the ratio of the standard error of the survey estimates to the value of the estimates itself. The coefficient of variation is a measure of spread that describes the amount of variability relative to the estimates.

Figure 1: Level of the Coefficient of Variation for the survey estimates



5.1.1. Total Population

Table 5.1 below presents the measures of precision achieved at national and regional level for the total population. The precision estimates were well within the thresholds defined in figure 5.1 above and therefore the population parameter estimates were reliable at all domains of estimation. However, the estimated population for Hardap should be used with caution, as the coefficient of variation for the estimates is about 18%.

Table 5.1: Estimates of Total population by area with measures of precision

Area	Estimates	Standard error	95% Confidence Interval		Observation		Coefficient of Variation
			Lower bound	Upper bound	Unweighted	Weighted	%
Namibia	2324388	44176	2237629	2411147	47345	2324388	1.9
Urban	1112868	36221	1041732	1184004	21601	1112868	3.3
Rural	1211520	25289	1161853	1261187	25744	1211520	2.1
!Karas	85759	6004	73967	97551	2523	85759	7.0
Erongo	182402	8850	165020	199784	3989	182402	4.9
Hardap	87186	15558	56631	117741	3059	87186	17.8
Kavango East	148466	17014	115052	181880	3261	148466	11.5
Kavango West	89313	11987	65770	112856	2672	89313	13.4
Khomas	415780	17636	381144	450416	4641	415780	4.2
Kunene	97865	11799	74692	121038	2554	97865	12.1
Ohangwena	255510	9880	236107	274913	4278	255510	3.9
Omaheke	74629	4430	65929	83329	2561	74629	5.9
Omusati	249885	8908	232391	267379	4116	249885	3.6
Oshana	189237	9073	171418	207056	3441	189237	4.8
Oshikoto	195165	7709	180024	210306	3787	195165	4.0
Otjozondjupa	154342	18446	118116	190568	3446	154342	12.0
Zambezi	98849	5755	87546	110152	3017	98849	5.8

5.1.2. Sex Ratio

Table 5.2 below presents measures of precision for the sex ratio by area. The precision estimates fall well within the Coefficient of Variation reliability thresholds.

Table 5.2: Estimates of sex ratio by area with the measures of precision

Area	Sex ratio	Standard error	95% Confidence Interval		Observation		Coefficient of Variation	Design effects
			Lower bound	Upper bound	Unweighted	weighted	%	
Namibia	95	1.1	92	97	47345	2324388	1.16	1.59
Urban	95	1.7	92	99	21601	1112868	1.78	1.80
Rural	94	1.4	91	97	25744	1211520	1.51	1.40
!Karas	102	6.1	90	114	2523	85759	5.96	1.55
Erongo	112	4.3	104	121	3989	182402	3.86	1.38
Hardap	105	3.0	99	111	3059	87186	2.90	0.37
Kavango East	87	5.2	77	97	3261	148466	6.00	2.70
Kavango West	90	4.2	82	98	2672	89313	4.63	0.97
Khomas	98	2.7	93	104	4641	415780	2.77	1.63
Kunene	103	6.6	90	116	2554	97865	6.38	2.03
Ohangwena	86	2.7	80	91	4278	255510	3.15	1.29
Omaheke	112	6.5	99	125	2561	74629	5.83	1.29
Omusati	82	2.2	78	87	4116	249885	2.70	0.92
Oshana	83	3.5	77	90	3441	189237	4.15	1.64
Oshikoto	93	4.7	84	102	3787	195165	5.08	2.56
Otjozondjupa	106	3.8	99	114	3446	154342	3.61	1.03
Zambezi	96	4.3	88	104	3017	98849	4.43	0.99

5.1.3. Literacy rate (Adult Literacy rate)

Table 5.3 below presents the measures of precision achieved at national and regional levels for the adult literacy rate. The coefficient of variation for the population parameter estimates were found to be well within the thresholds defined in figure 5.1 and therefore the population parameter estimates were reliable at all domains of estimation.

Table5.3: Estimates of the literacy rate by area with measures of precision

Area	Estimates	Sampling Error	95% Confidence Interval		Observation		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effects
			Lower bound	Upper Bound	Unweighted	Weighted		
	%	%	%	%			%	
Namibia	88.7	0.39	87.9	89.4	29740	1478025	0.44	4.55
Urban	94.1	0.48	93.2	95.0	14497	772118	0.51	6.43
Rural	82.7	0.66	81.4	84.0	15243	705907	0.79	4.40
!Karas	96.1	0.70	94.7	97.4	1840	59447	0.73	1.57
Erongo	95.9	0.90	94.1	97.7	2876	130791	0.94	5.46
Hardap	84.7	2.58	79.7	89.8	2033	58401	3.05	6.12
Kavango East	84.7	1.20	82.4	87.1	1821	86941	1.42	1.98
Kavango West	75.6	2.95	69.8	81.4	1415	47746	3.91	4.60
Khomas	96.7	0.49	95.8	97.7	3379	295684	0.51	4.62
Kunene	66.5	4.23	58.2	74.8	1496	56549	6.36	9.24
Ohangwena	85.6	1.22	83.2	88.0	2309	145074	1.43	3.59
Omaheke	75.4	2.51	70.5	80.3	1653	45131	3.33	3.12
Omusati	87.6	0.92	85.8	89.5	2401	151780	1.05	2.43
Oshana	94.1	0.60	92.9	95.2	2200	124472	0.63	1.62
Oshikoto	88.0	1.49	85.1	91.0	2241	119561	1.70	5.15
Otjozondjupa	83.1	1.39	80.4	85.8	2274	96072	1.67	2.68
Zambezi	85.5	1.20	83.2	87.9	1802	60376	1.40	1.43

5.1.4. Total Number of orphans

Table 5.4 presents the measures of precision for the total number of people who are orphans. The coefficient of variation for the population parameter estimates were found to be well within the thresholds for National as well as the urban and rural estimates and therefore the population parameter estimates were reliable at these domains of estimation. However, the estimates for Erongo, Hardap, Kavango west, Khomas, Omaheke, and Otjozondjupa has to be used with some level of caution as the sample size was not sufficient enough to capture the total number of orphans with high level of precision (It could be that there are few orphans in these region and to get a high level precision we needed a much bigger sample). Furthermore, estimates for Kunene falls with the unreliable thresholds.

Table 5.4: The estimated number of orphans by area with measure of precision

Area	Estimates	Standard error	95% Confidence Interval		Observation		Coefficient of Variation	Design effects
			Lower bound	Upper Bound	Unweighted	Weighted		
							%	
Namibia	129920	5300	119512	140328	2560	129920	4.1	4.66
Urban	38416	2708	33098	43735	898	38416	7.0	3.95
Rural	91504	4556	82557	100451	1662	91504	5.0	4.81
!Karas	3155	728	1726	4585	94	3155	23.1	3.42
Erongo	3844	597	2671	5016	86	3844	15.5	1.89
Hardap	4156	894	2401	5912	156	4156	21.5	3.92
Kavango East	12164	1795	8639	15688	260	12164	14.8	5.42
Kavango West	7081	1402	4327	9834	184	7081	19.8	5.67
Khomas	11100	1874	7419	14780	134	11100	16.9	6.47
Kunene	7152	1935	3351	10952	158	7152	27.1	10.70
Ohangwena	22043	2529	17076	27009	329	22043	11.5	5.97
Omaheke	2691	425	1856	3525	94	2691	15.8	1.37
Omusati	18844	1635	15633	22054	281	18844	8.7	2.91
Oshana	10666	1123	8461	12871	179	10666	10.5	2.42
Oshikoto	13127	1355	10467	15787	236	13127	10.3	2.86
Otjozondjupa	5745	975	3831	7659	132	5745	17.0	3.38
Zambezi	8154	815	6553	9755	237	8154	10.0	1.67

5.1.5. Average Age at first live birth

Table 5.5 below presents the measures of precision achieved at national and regional levels for the average age at first live birth for women. The coefficient of variation for the estimates were found to be well within the thresholds defined in figure 5.1 and therefore the estimates were reliable at all domains of estimation.

Table 5.5: Estimates of the average age at first live birth for women by area with measures of precision

Area	Estimates	Standard error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation	Design effects
			Lower bound	Upper bound	%	
Namibia	21.1	0.1	21.0	21.3	0.40	3.29
Urban	21.4	0.1	21.2	21.7	0.64	4.99
Rural	20.7	0.1	20.6	20.9	0.43	1.64
!Karas	20.9	0.3	20.4	21.4	1.23	1.61
Erongo	21.9	0.2	21.4	22.3	1.03	2.22
Hardap	20.3	0.2	20.0	20.7	0.86	1.06
Kavango East	18.8	0.2	18.4	19.2	1.11	1.95
Kavango West	18.8	0.2	18.4	19.2	1.15	1.08
Khomas	22.2	0.2	21.7	22.6	1.05	4.85
Kunene	19.8	0.3	19.2	20.4	1.56	1.87
Ohangwena	20.9	0.2	20.5	21.3	0.90	1.80
Omaheke	20.3	0.2	19.9	20.8	1.07	0.79
Omusati	22.2	0.2	21.8	22.7	1.05	2.05
Oshana	22.1	0.3	21.5	22.7	1.31	3.17
Oshikoto	21.4	0.3	20.9	21.9	1.22	2.45
Otjozondjupa	20.2	0.3	19.7	20.8	1.36	2.77
Zambezi	20.0	0.2	19.6	20.4	1.11	1.25

5.1.6. Crude Birth Rate

Table 5.6 below presents the measures of precision achieved at national and regional levels for the crude birth rate. The coefficient of variation for the estimates were found to be well within the reliable thresholds for the National estimates as well as urban/ rural domain of estimation. However, cautiousness should be exercised when using or interpreting the estimates for !Karas.

Table 5.6: Estimates of the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) by area with measures of precision

Area	Estimates	Standard error	95% Confidence Interval		Observation		Coefficient of variation	Design effects
			Lower bound	Upper bound	Unweighted	Weighted	%	
Namibia	32.6	1.0	30.7	34.6	1483	75832	3.01	1.39
Urban	31.8	1.5	28.8	34.8	659	35375	4.80	1.63
Rural	33.4	1.3	30.9	35.9	824	40457	3.77	1.18
!Karas	33.7	5.7	22.5	44.9	80	2890	16.90	1.50
Erongo	22.5	2.8	17.0	28.0	95	4101	12.47	1.30
Hardap	29.4	3.5	22.6	36.3	86	2567	11.83	0.75
Kavango East	45.7	3.9	38.0	53.3	139	6778	8.55	1.03
Kavango West	34.7	2.9	28.9	40.4	87	3095	8.47	0.46
Khomas	29.0	2.8	23.5	34.4	121	12043	9.53	2.27
Kunene	43.7	4.3	35.3	52.1	113	4277	9.79	0.74
Ohangwena	38.2	3.8	30.7	45.6	153	9750	9.95	1.92
Omaheke	26.6	3.0	20.6	32.5	74	1982	11.39	0.53
Omusati	33.6	2.8	28.1	39.1	120	8396	8.40	1.23
Oshana	33.7	2.8	28.1	39.3	103	6371	8.46	0.93
Oshikoto	32.1	3.1	26.0	38.3	115	6274	9.74	1.23
Otjozondjupa	24.5	2.6	19.4	29.5	91	3776	10.45	0.85
Zambezi	35.7	4.2	27.4	44.0	106	3532	11.84	1.03

5.1.7. Total number of deaths

Table 5.7 below presents the measures of precision achieved at national and regional levels for the total number of deaths. The coefficient of variation for the estimates were found to be well within the thresholds defined in figure 5.1 for the national level of estimation. However, cautiousness should be exercised when using or interpreting the estimates for most of the regions, except for !Karas and Kavango West were the estimates were found to be unreliable.

Table 5.7: Estimates of the total number of deaths by area with measures of precision

Area	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Observation		Coefficient of Variation	Design effects
			Lower bound	Upper bound	Unweighted	Weighted	%	
Namibia	25096	1455	22239	27953	12239	589787	5.80	1.47
Urban	10269	1077	8154	12384	5867	325335	10.49	2.10
Rural	14827	978	12907	16748	6372	264452	6.60	1.05
!Karas	829	253	331	1326	857	26348	30.57	1.20
Erongo	1800	383	1049	2552	1320	58486	21.25	1.51
Hardap	1374	273	837	1912	828	30108	19.90	0.90
Kavango East	2509	537	1454	3564	611	35848	21.42	2.09
Kavango West	1535	443	665	2405	511	17046	28.86	2.32
Khomas	2197	503	1209	3185	1344	119217	22.89	2.25
Kunene	856	210	443	1268	764	21099	24.53	1.02
Ohangwena	2533	415	1718	3348	858	49470	16.38	1.09
Omaheke	1454	315	836	2072	741	21169	21.64	0.90
Omusati	2859	380	2113	3605	926	54383	13.28	0.91
Oshana	1595	365	879	2312	841	44544	22.87	1.37
Oshikoto	2300	458	1400	3199	900	45407	19.91	1.40
Otjozondjupa	2021	449	1139	2902	959	39761	22.22	1.93
Zambezi	1234	299	647	1822	779	26901	24.23	0.94

5.1.8. Child Mortality

Table 5.8 presents the measures of precision achieved at national levels for the total number of child deaths. The precision estimates were within the reliable estimates thresholds for the total. On the other hand, the coefficient of variation for the sex is falling within the use with caution categories.

Table 5.8: The Estimates of total number of infant's deaths by sex with the measures of precision

	Estimates	Standard error	95% Confidence Interval		Observation		Coefficient of variation
			Lower bound	Upper bound	Unweighted	Weighted	%
Total	1542	215	1103	1981	35	1542	13.9
Female	960	187	577	1343	20	960	19.5
Male	582	132	312	852	15	582	22.7

5.1.9. Infants Mortality

Table 5.9 presents the measures of precision achieved at national levels for the total number of infants deaths. The precision estimates were within the reliable estimates thresholds for the total. On the other hand, the coefficient of variation for the sex is falling within the use with caution categories.

Table 5.9: The Estimates of total number of infant's deaths by sex with the measures of precision

	Estimates	Standard error	95% Confidence Interval		Observation		Coefficient of variation
			Lower bound	Upper bound	Unweighted	Weighted	%
Total	2351	197	1956	2746	57	2351	8.4
Female	1268	208	851	1685.043	30	1268	16.4
Male	1083	172	737	1428.111	27	1083	15.9

5.1.10. Total Number of households

Table 5.10 presents the measures of precision achieved at national and regional levels for the total number of households. The precision estimates were well within the thresholds defined in figure 5.1 for most of the domain and therefore the population parameter estimates were reliable at all domains of estimation with exception for Hardap.

Table 5.10: The Estimates of total number of households by area with the measures of precision

Area	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Observation		Coefficient of Variation
			Lower bound	Upper bound	Unweighted	Weighted	%
Namibia	589787	11883	566449	613124	12239	589787	2.0
Urban	325335	11142	303453	347217	5867	325335	3.4
Rural	264452	4131	256339	272564	6372	264452	1.6
!Karas	26348	1674	23059	29636	857	26348	6.4
Erongo	58486	2661	53260	63712	1320	58486	4.5
Hardap	30108	7428	15519	44697	828	30108	24.7
Kavango East	35848	5008	26012	45684	611	35848	14.0
Kavango West	17046	1758	13593	20500	511	17046	10.3
Khomas	119217	4713	109960	128474	1344	119217	4.0
Kunene	21099	1492	18169	24029	764	21099	7.1
Ohangwena	49470	1535	46455	52485	858	49470	3.1
Omaheke	21169	1338	18540	23797	741	21169	6.3
Omusati	54383	1225	51978	56788	926	54383	2.3
Oshana	44544	1992	40631	48456	841	44544	4.5
Oshikoto	45407	1793	41886	48928	900	45407	3.9
Otjozondjupa	39761	2926	34015	45508	959	39761	7.4
Zambezi	26901	1460	24034	29769	779	26901	5.4

5.1.11. Average Household Size

Table 5.11 presents the measures of precision achieved at national and regional level for the Average household size. The precision estimates were within the thresholds defined in figure 5.1 and therefore the estimates were reliable at all domains of estimation.

Table 5.11: The estimated average household size by area with measure of precision

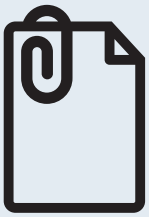
Area	Estimates	Standard error	95% Confidence Interval		Observation		Coefficient of variation	Design effects
			Lower bound	Upper bound	Unweighted	Weighted		
	%	%	%	%			%	
Namibia	3.9	0.05	3.8	4.0	12239	589787	1.16	3.06
Urban	3.7	0.07	3.5	3.8	5867	325335	1.78	3.91
Rural	4.2	0.06	4.1	4.4	6372	264452	1.44	2.19
!Karas	2.9	0.13	2.7	3.2	857	26348	4.46	1.93
Erongo	3.0	0.07	2.9	3.2	1320	58486	2.17	1.15
Hardap	3.5	0.23	3.0	3.9	828	30108	6.54	5.40
Kavango East	5.3	0.21	4.9	5.7	611	35848	3.94	2.98
Kavango West	5.6	0.33	5.0	6.3	511	17046	5.86	2.69
Khomas	3.4	0.08	3.3	3.6	1344	119217	2.38	2.86
Kunene	3.5	0.27	3.0	4.0	764	21099	7.62	3.49
Ohangwena	5.0	0.14	4.8	5.3	858	49470	2.69	1.60
Omaheke	3.4	0.11	3.2	3.6	741	21169	3.26	0.73
Omusati	4.4	0.16	4.1	4.7	926	54383	3.74	3.34
Oshana	4.0	0.12	3.7	4.2	841	44544	2.93	1.44
Oshikoto	4.1	0.17	3.8	4.4	900	45407	4.19	3.05
Otjozondjupa	3.9	0.25	3.4	4.4	959	39761	6.49	6.38
Zambezi	3.9	0.08	3.7	4.0	779	26901	1.94	0.59

5.2. Cautionary Note

The calibrated weight is used for the person level analysis but for the households only the design weight is used (Foot note 2 under sub section 4.3). This means the population estimates are based on the calibrated weight and the household estimates on the design weight. It should be noted that when ratio estimates involving the households are derived the weight used is the design weight for both variables. Therefore, users are being cautioned when using ratio indicator that involves population and households there might be slight differences if you use direct calculation. For instance, Average households size; if one take the estimated total population and divide it with estimated total households given in the report , the figure might not be equal to what was presented in this report for the ratio as those indicators were computed using the design weight for both variables.

For the mortality indicator, there was some strata with no deaths, hence at analysis stage the strata was further collapsed to a national level. However as it can be seen from tables above (tables 5.1.7 - 5.1.9), most of the mortality indicator are not reliable at lower domains of estimation.

Annex B: Tables



Population by age and sex, Namibia

Age	Female	Male	Total	Age	Female	Male	Total
Total	1194634	1129754	2324388	48	9631	8222	17853
0	33319	34417	67735	49	8475	7295	15770
1	30698	32653	63351	50	10139	7913	18051
2	29539	33996	63535	51	7168	6880	14048
3	32714	30934	63648	52	6292	6615	12907
4	32875	30780	63655	53	8991	6008	14999
5	32892	33385	66277	54	8073	6179	14253
6	29467	29463	58930	55	6515	5089	11604
7	27288	24943	52231	56	8620	5230	13850
8	26291	29309	55600	57	5754	4294	10048
9	25214	26395	51610	58	5573	4102	9675
10	26760	26380	53140	59	5502	5394	10897
11	23447	23370	46817	60	6541	4980	11522
12	25387	24953	50340	61	3833	3602	7435
13	23906	24093	47999	62	4545	3223	7768
14	19784	21543	41327	63	5113	3233	8345
15	25940	24858	50798	64	4242	3290	7532
16	26426	26741	53166	65	4004	2656	6660
17	23659	23887	47546	66	3960	3705	7665
18	22883	22734	45617	67	3620	3182	6802
19	23583	22107	45691	68	3134	2484	5618
20	24360	24498	48858	69	2607	2132	4739
21	22501	20900	43401	70	2647	1935	4582
22	24353	24152	48505	71	1822	1840	3662
23	22417	22713	45130	72	3486	2103	5589
24	25713	22491	48203	73	2722	1899	4621
25	22404	22358	44763	74	2402	1348	3750
26	24200	25327	49527	75	1969	2044	4013
27	21917	19436	41353	76	3586	2041	5627
28	20736	18585	39321	77	2291	1204	3496
29	17065	16768	33833	78	1780	1276	3056
30	21114	19130	40244	79	1791	1196	2987
31	17559	17568	35128	80	2124	1277	3402
32	19681	18088	37768	81	1502	591	2093
33	13277	13624	26902	82	1298	389	1687
34	15244	13568	28812	83	1260	941	2202
35	14517	14126	28644	84	1435	1049	2484
36	15467	16085	31552	85	1159	449	1608
37	14319	11668	25987	86	2014	873	2887
38	11784	11938	23722	87	634	603	1237
39	15966	14263	30229	88	1417	1011	2429
40	14794	14784	29578	89	647	493	1140
41	10421	9392	19812	90	1212	354	1565
42	13691	12193	25884	91	629	227	856
43	11095	10518	21613	92	619	266	884
44	10719	8894	19613	93	517	86	603
45	10255	10246	20501	94	585	188	773
46	10865	9877	20742	95+	3123	1419	4542
47	9123	6809	15933				

Children ever born to females aged 15-49 years, Namibia

Age of Mother	Number of women	Children ever born			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
15-19	122491	19773	9451	10323	19141	9011	10130	632	440	192
20-24	119344	107895	55204	52691	105685	54270	51415	2210	934	1276
25-29	106322	180698	87684	93014	176029	85638	90391	4669	2046	2623
30-34	86875	198688	97224	101464	194498	95114	99385	4190	2110	2080
35-39	72053	213259	104559	108700	205227	100657	104570	8032	3902	4130
40-44	60720	209491	104114	105377	202354	101286	101068	7137	2798	4339
45-49	48349	181898	92840	89059	174464	89273	85191	7434	3567	3867
Total	616154	1111703	551076	560627	1077398	535249	542149	34305	15798	18507

Births in the last 12 months by females aged 15-49 years, Namibia

Age of Mother	Number of women	Births			Surviving			Died		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
15-19	7829	7829	4040	3789	7390	3680	3709	439	360	79
20-24	21882	22065	11558	10507	21471	11145	10326	594	413	181
25-29	18522	19020	9706	9314	18304	9361	8944	716	345	370
30-34	12585	12780	5969	6811	12676	5898	6778	104	71	34
35-39	9332	9622	4516	5106	9356	4321	5035	267	195	71
40-44	3548	3548	1555	1993	3333	1519	1814	215	35	180
45-49	901	901	417	484	901	417	484	0	0	0
Total	74599	75765	37761	38004	73431	36342	37089	2335	1419	915

Death in the last 12 months by age group and sex, Namibia

Age group	Female	Male	Total
under 1	1268	1083	2351
1-4	960	582	1542
5-9	154	129	284
10-14	260	192	452
15-19	251	201	452
20-24	384	825	1210
25-29	503	1109	1612
30-34	846	1139	1985
35-39	815	1602	2417
40-44	648	829	1477
45-49	562	711	1273
50-54	701	791	1492
55-59	192	464	656
60-64	580	577	1156
65-69	651	372	1023
70-74	526	588	1114
75-79	396	267	663
80+	1913	2024	3938
Total	11609	13487	25096

Namibia Statistics Agency

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