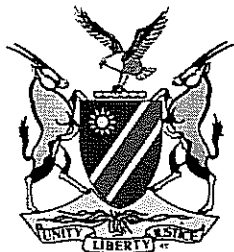
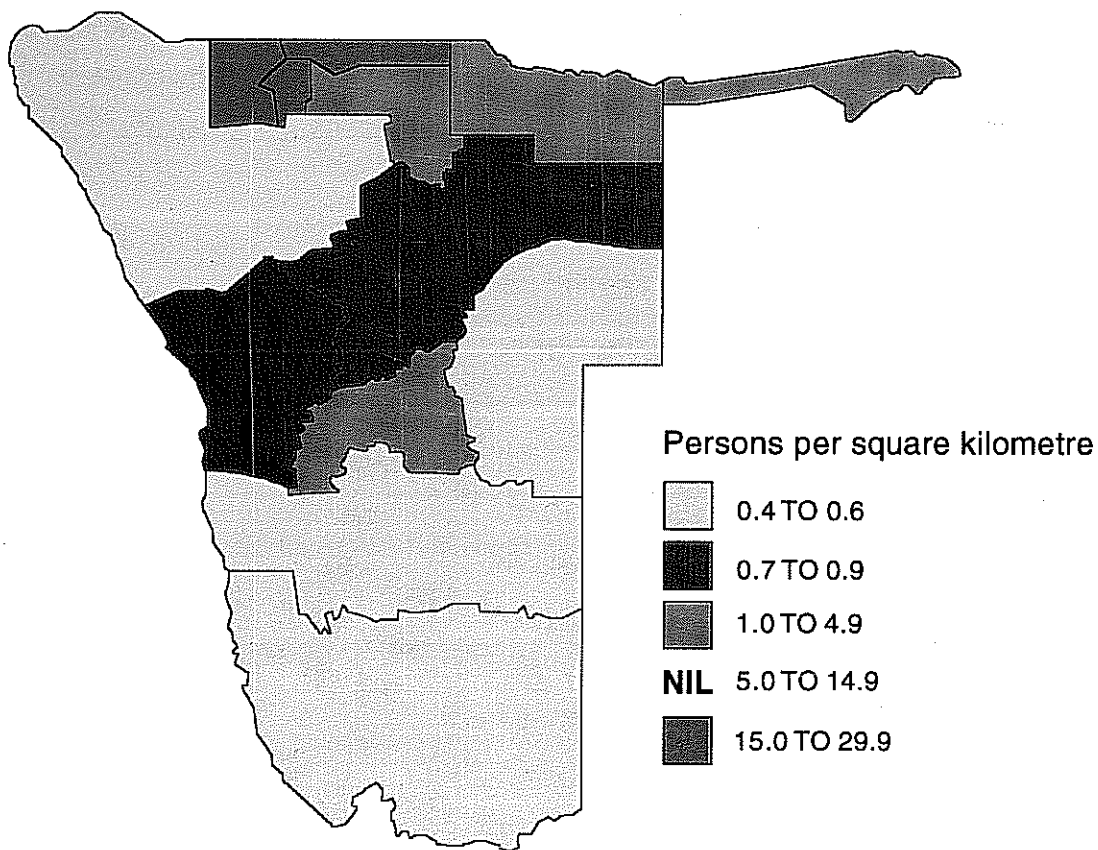


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REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

1991 Population and Housing Census



BASIC ANALYSIS with HIGHLIGHTS

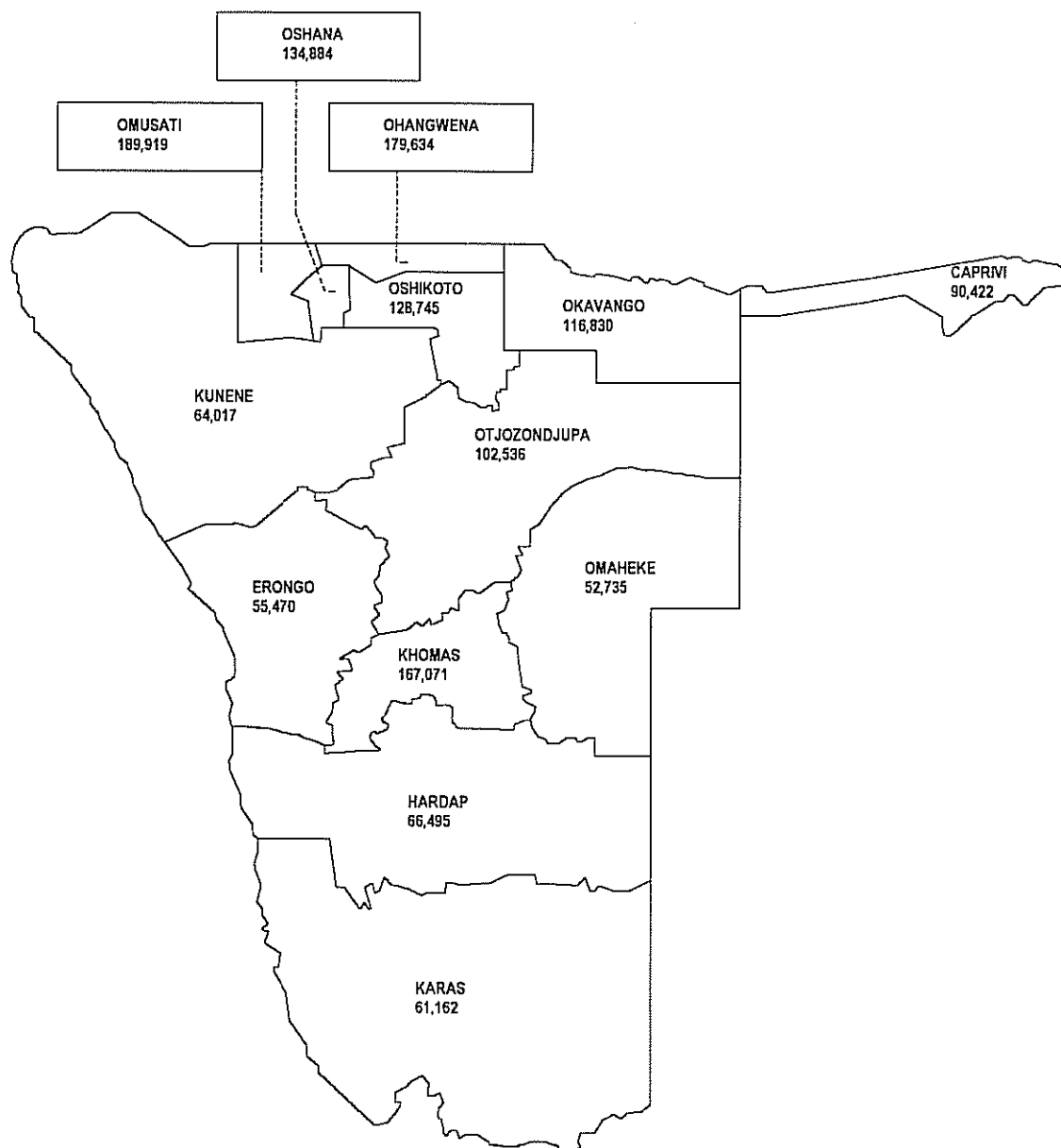
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WINDHOEK

DECEMBER 1994

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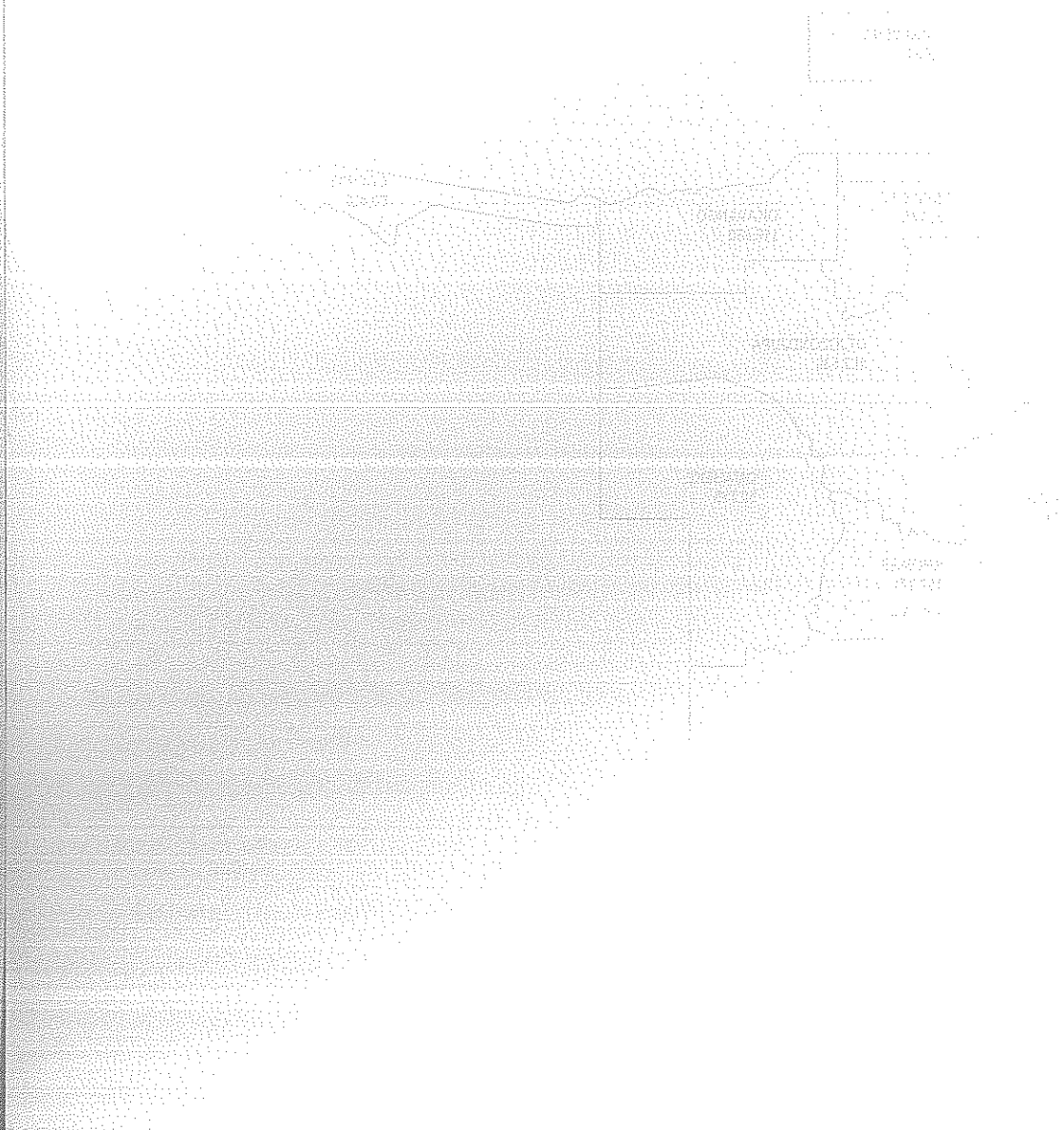
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

1991 Population and Housing Census



Basic Analysis with Highlights

Central Statistics Office
National Planning Commission
Private Bag 13356
Windhoek



Östmanland
Östergötland
Småland
Skåne
Blekinge

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PREFACE

The 1991 Population and Housing Census of Namibia was the first census after Independence. It covered the whole country, except Walvis Bay, which at the time of the census was administered by the Republic of South Africa. The target population was all persons who spent the census night, October 20 - 21 1991, within the boundaries of Namibia. The enumeration started on October 21 and was completed on November 8, 1991.

This is the seventh of a series of reports relating to the Census to be released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). The first one was a preliminary report which highlighted the main results before the data were processed. The second, Report A, consisted of detailed tables relating to the population characteristics by the then magisterial districts, while the third, Report B, was made up of the same tables, but by the current administrative regions.

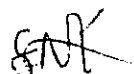
The fourth, Report C, had the same information but with less details by Enumeration Areas, while the fifth one, Report D, again had the same detailed tables by large localities with a population of at least 2 000 persons. The sixth report was on the administrative and methodological aspects of the Census. All these reports, with an exception of Report D, have been published. Report D was too large in volume, and is therefore available on diskettes.

This report presents the major findings from the data and attempts to highlight the main characteristics of the population of Namibia at the time of the Census. Unlike in the previous reports, efforts have been made to present the information in as simple form as possible to make it understandable to all users, particularly those involved in policy and decision making.

The preparation and production of this report was supported by technical assistance from the Swedish International Development Agency under the executing agency of Statistics Sweden.

The Population and Housing Census Project has been supported by various donors through bilateral and multilateral arrangements. On behalf of the Government of Namibia, I take this opportunity to thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Government of Finland and the Government of Sweden for their valuable technical and financial support towards this project. I would also like to express my deep appreciation to our Government for its financial and material support.

Finally, I wish to thank all those who have contributed to the success of the Census project, and in particular, the CSO staff who were involved in all the activities as well as the general public without whose support and co-operation the census enumeration would not have been possible.



Sarah Kuugongelwa
Director General
National Planning Commission

March, 1995

CENSUS INDICATORS

INTRODUCTION

The target population for the 1991 Population and Housing Census of Namibia was all persons who spent the census night - October 20-21 1991 - within the legal boundaries of the country. This excluded Walvis Bay which, at the time of the census, was administered by the Republic of South Africa.

The total population of Namibia at the time of the census was 1 409 920. The inter-censal annual growth rate between 1981 and 1991 was 3.1 per cent.

There were 686 327 males and 723 593 females. This gives a sex ratio of 95 males per 100 females. Some regions have more males than females. For example, Karas has a sex ratio of 125, Otjozondjupa 117 and Khomas 111. Omusati region has the lowest ratio with 79 males per 100 females. Ohangwena has 91 males per 100 females.

The area of Namibia is 823 144 square kilometres, excluding Walvis Bay. This gives a population density of 1.7 persons per square kilometre. Some regions have a lower density. For example, Karas has 0.4 persons per square kilometre, Kunene 0.5 persons and Hardap 0.6 persons per square kilometre. Oshana region has the highest density with 26 persons per square kilometre. Ohangwena has 17.9 persons per square kilometre.

About 42 per cent of the population in Namibia are under 15 years of age, 53 per cent are aged 15 - 64 years and 5 per cent are 65 years or older. Some regions have fewer persons in the younger ages. For example, 30 per cent in Khomas and 32 per cent in Karas are under 15 years of age. Some regions have more persons in the younger ages. For example, 50 per cent in Ohangwena and 48 per cent in Omusati are under 15 years of age.

Oshiwambo is the predominant language in Namibia, spoken at home by 51 per cent of all people. It is spoken at home by almost all people in Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions. Nama/Damara languages are spoken by 13 per cent of all people, with 49 per cent in Hardap and 33 per cent in Erongo regions respectively.

Regarding school attendance 26 per cent of all persons in Namibia who are aged 15 years and above have never attended school. In some regions, the figure is much higher. For example, 49 per cent in Kunene and 46 per cent in Omaheke have never attended school. Some regions have a lower figure than the national average. For example, 12 per cent in Karas and 13 per cent in Khomas.

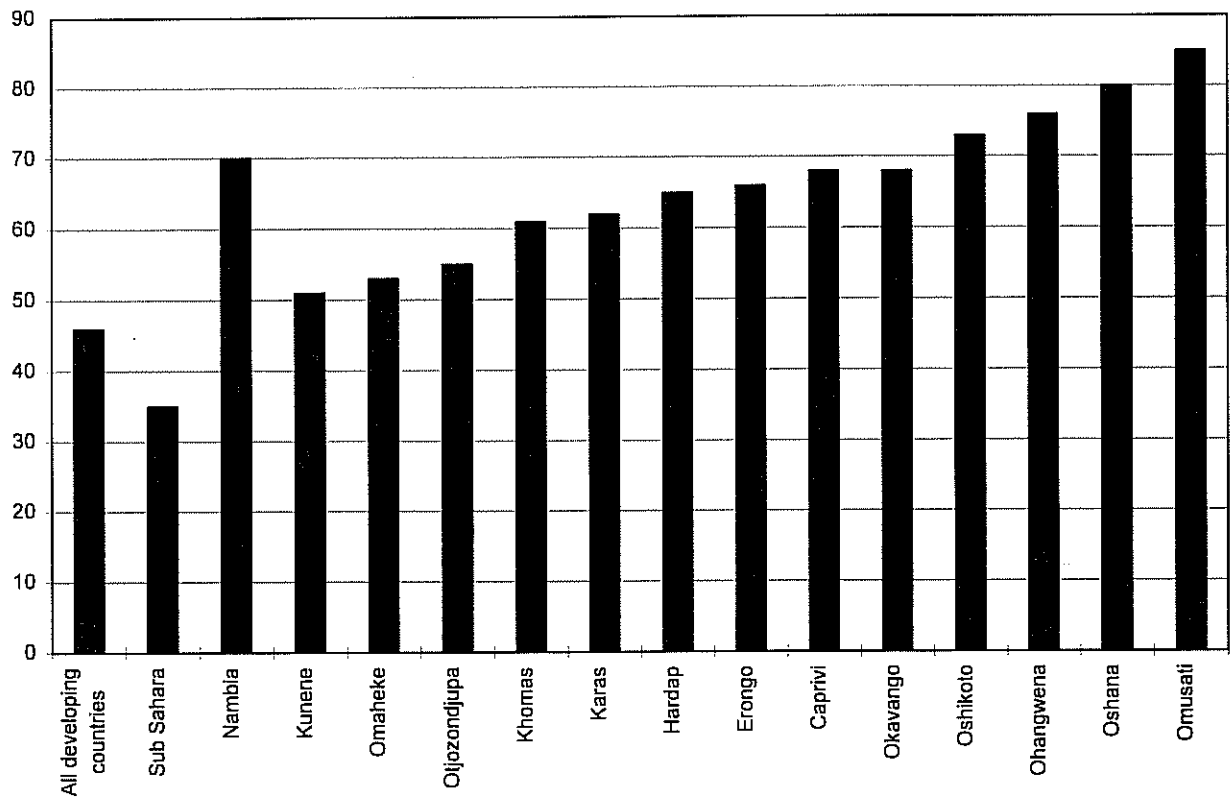
In the case of economic activity, 58 per cent of all persons aged 15 years and above belong to the labour force. The labour force participation rates in the regions for the same age groups range from 49 to 71 percent respectively in Ohangwena and Khomas.

Safe water is accessible to 65 per cent of all households in the country. The proportion of households with access to safe water in the regions ranges from 15 to 99 per cent respectively in Omusati and Khomas.

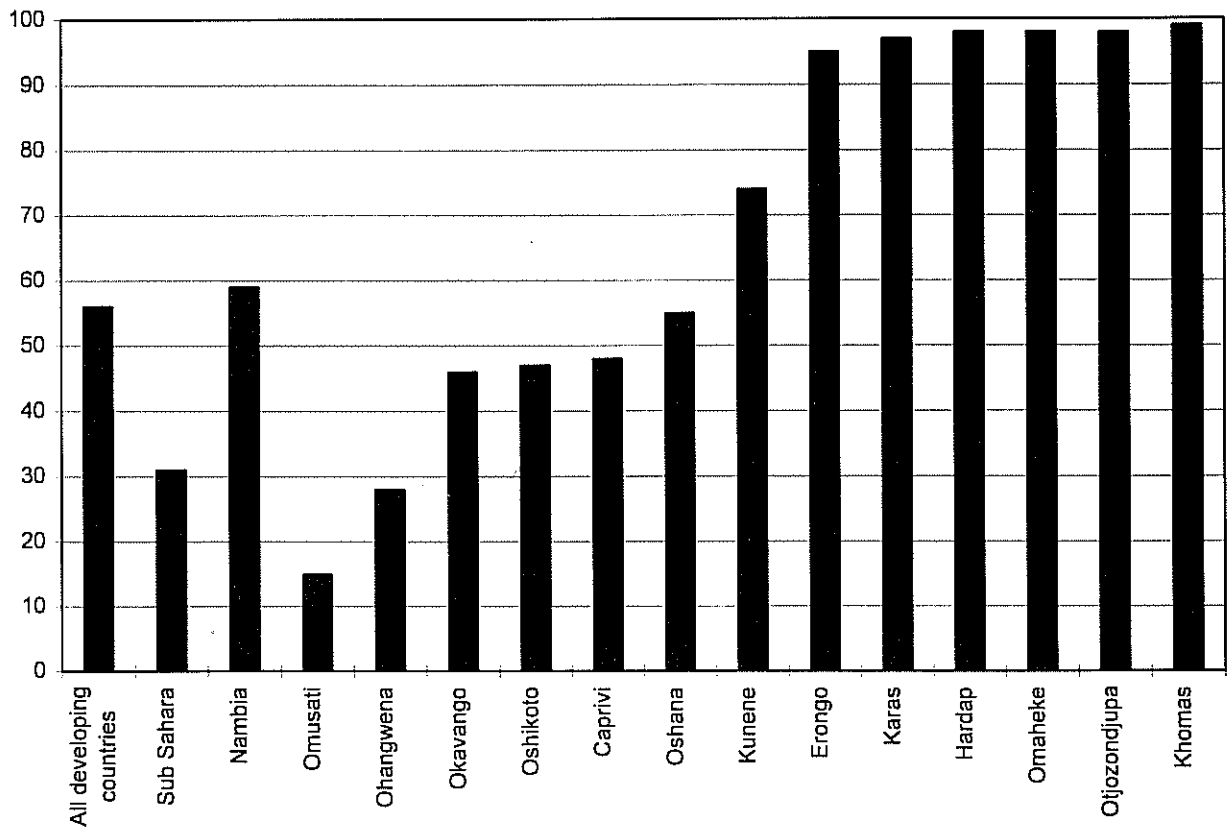
The average number of children born alive per woman in Namibia is 6.1. There exist regional differences which range from 3.8 in Karas to 7.7 in Ohangwena.

The expectation of life at birth in the country is 59.1 years for males and 62.8 years for females. Caprivi region has the lowest life expectancy at birth with 51.4 and 54.8 years respectively for male and females, while the highest level is observed in Khomas region with 65.5 and 69.5 years respectively for males and females.

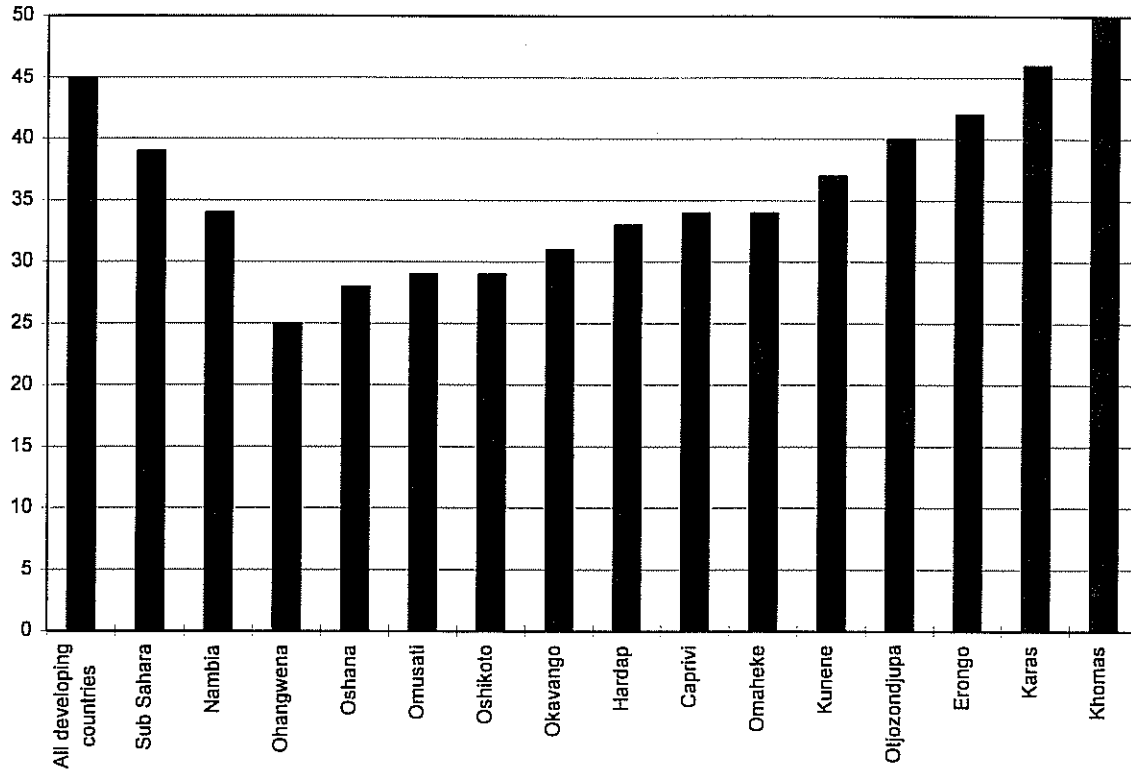
Total school enrolment rate per 100 for the population aged 6 - 24 years



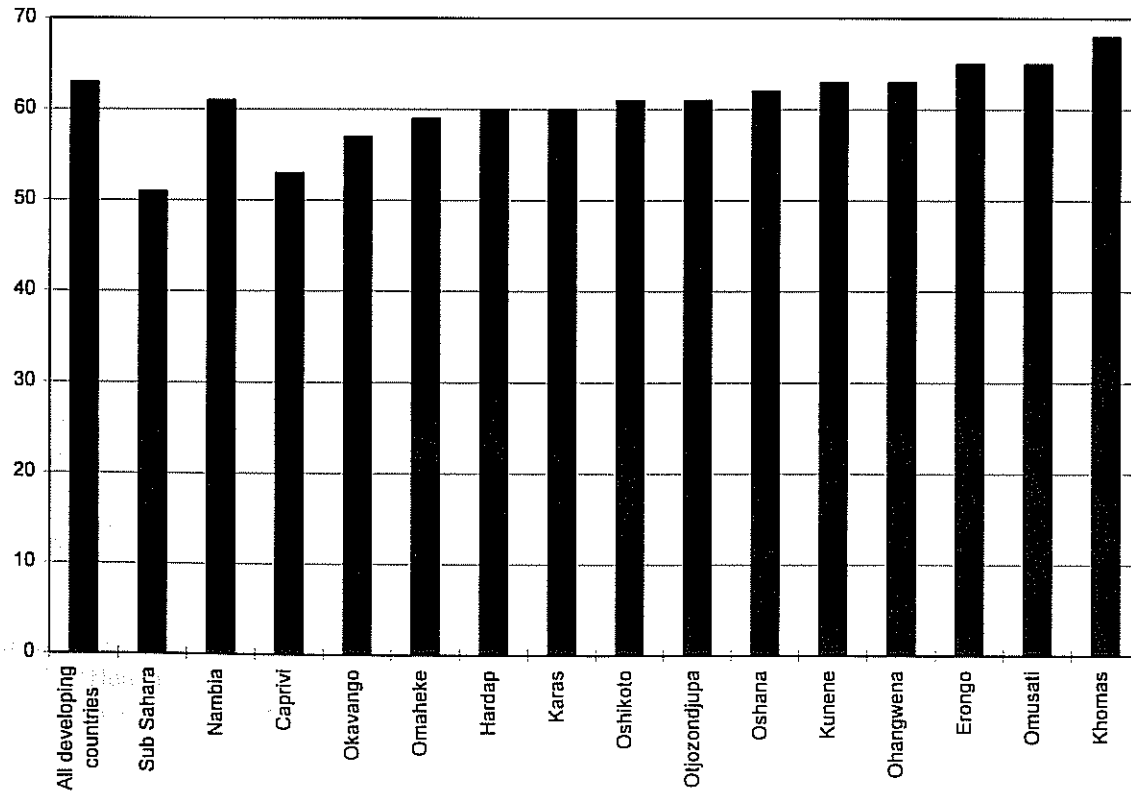
Per cent population with access to safe water



Per cent population aged 15 years and above in the labour force



Life expectancy at birth in years



NAMIBIA

Population Size			Head of Household, per cent	
Total	1 409 920		Males	61
Males	686 327		Females	39
Females	723 593			
In Urban/Rural, per cent			Education 15 years and above, per cent	
Urban areas	28		Never been to school	26
Rural areas	72		Currently at school	19
			Left school	55
Sex Ratio			with some education from	
Males per 100 females	95		Primary school	49
			Secondary school	45
			Tertiary school	6
Area			Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent	
In square kilometres	823 144		Boys	81
			Girls	85
Population Density			Labour Force 15 years and above, per cent	
Persons per sq. km.	1.7		In labour force	58
			Employed	81
Age Composition, per cent			Unemployed	19
Under 15 years	42		Outside labour force	42
15 - 64 years	53		Student	45
65 + years	5		Homemaker	33
			Retired, too old etc.	22
Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent			Housing Conditions, per cent	
Never married	50		Households with	
Married legally	30		No heating	32
Married consensually	12		Safe water	65
Divorced/Separated	3		Bush as Toilet	61
Widowed	4		Electricity for lighting	24
			Own radio	59
Nationality, per cent			Fertility	
Namibians	96		Average number of children per woman	6.1
Foreign nationalities	4			
Angola	49		Infant Mortality	
South Africa	25		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	67
Zambia	9			
European countries	11		Under Five Mortality	
			Deaths for under five's per 1000 live births	87
Main language spoken at home, per cent			Life Expectancy at Birth, years	
Oshiwambo	51		Males	59.1
Nama/Damara	13		Females	62.8
Rukavango	10			
Afrikaans	9			
Otjiherero	8			
Private Households				
Number	254 389			
Average size	5.2			

CAPRIVI REGION

Population Size			Education 15 years and above, per cent	
Total	90 422		Never been to school	31
Males	44 065		Currently at school	22
Females	46 357		Left school	47
			with some education from	
			Primary school	48
			Secondary school	49
			Tertiary school	3
In Urban/Rural, per cent			Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent	
Urban areas	15		Boys	80
Rural areas	85		Girls	79
Sex Ratio			Labour force 15 years and above, per cent	
Males per 100 females	95		In labour force	59
			Employed	85
			Unemployed	15
Area			Outside labour force	41
In square kilometres	18 530		Student	53
			Homemaker	29
			Retired, too old etc.	18
Population Density			Housing Conditions, per cent	
Persons per sq. km.	4.9		Households with	
			No heating	49
			Safe water	51
			Bush as toilet	90
			Electricity for lighting	5
			Own radio	40
Age Composition, per cent			Fertility	
Under 15 years	43		Average number of children per woman	6.7
15 - 64 years	54			
65 + years	3		Infant Mortality	
			Infant deaths per 1000 live births	106
Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent			Child Mortality	
Never married	39		Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	132
Married legally	44			
Married consensually	4		Life Expectancy at Birth, years	
Divorced/Separated	7		Males	51.4
Widowed	5		Females	54.5
Nationality, per cent				
Namibians	94			
Foreign nationalities	6			
Main language spoken at home, per cent				
Caprivi	70			
Rukavango	24			
San	4			
Private Households				
Number	18 061			
Average Size	4.8			
Head of Household, per cent				
Males	61			
Females	39			

ERONGO REGION

Population Size			Education 15 years and above, per cent	
Total	55 470		Never been to school	18
Males	28 939		Currently at school	12
Females	26 531		Left school	70
			with some education from	
In Urban/Rural, per cent			Primary school	39
Urban areas	63		Secondary school	54
Rural areas	37		Tertiary school	7
Sex Ratio			Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent	
Males per 100 females	109		Boys	85
			Girls	89
Area				
In square kilometres	65 086		Labour force 15 years and above, per cent	
			In labour force	64
Population Density			Employed	76
Persons per sq. km.	0.9		Unemployed	24
			Outside labour force	36
Age Composition, per cent			Student	32
Under 15 years	34		Homemaker	41
15 - 64 years	61		Retired, too old etc.	27
65 + years	5			
			Housing Conditions, per cent	
Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent			Households with	
Never married	50		No heating	61
Married legally	28		Safe water	95
Married consensually	16		Bush as toilet	23
Divorced/Separated	2		Electricity for lighting	53
Widowed	4		Own radio	72
Nationality, per cent			Fertility	
Namibians	94		Average number of children per woman	5.1
Foreign nationalities	6			
			Infant Mortality	
Main language spoken at home, per cent			Infant deaths per 1000 live births	51
Nama/Damara	33			
Oshiwambo	24		Child Mortality	
Otjiherero	18		Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	66
Private Households			Life Expectancy at Birth, years	
Number	13 453		Males	62.7
Average Size	3.8		Females	66.5
Head of Household, per cent				
Males	72			
Females	28			

HARDAP REGION

Population Size			Education 15 years and above, per cent	
Total	66 495		Never been to school	21
Males	33 728		Currently at school	13
Females	32 767		Left school	66
			with some education from	
			Primary school	42
			Secondary school	53
			Tertiary school	5
In Urban/Rural, per cent				
Urban areas	44			
Rural areas	56			
			Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent	
Sex Ratio			Boys	83
Males per 100 females	103		Girls	86
Area			Labour force 15 years and above, per cent	
In square kilometres	110 382		In labour force	54
			Employed	74
			Unemployed	26
Population Density			Outside labour force	46
Persons per sq. km.	0.6		Student	28
			Homemaker	47
			Retired, too old etc.	25
Age Composition, per cent				
Under 15 years	39		Housing Conditions, per cent	
15 - 64 years	56		Households with	
65 + years	5		No heating	45
			Safe water	98
			Bush as toilet	33
			Electricity for lighting	30
			Own radio	63
Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent				
Never married	49		Fertility	
Married legally	32		Average number of children per woman	4.9
Married consensually	12			
Divorced/Separated	2		Infant Mortality	
Widowed	5		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	72
Nationality, per cent			Child Mortality	
Namibians	98		Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	93
Foreign nationalities	2			
			Life Expectancy at Birth, years	
Main language spoken at home, per cent			Males	57.9
Nama/Damara	49		Females	61.5
Afrikaans	43			
Oshiwambo	5			
Private Households				
Number	13 358			
Average Size	4.6			
Head of Household, per cent				
Males	72			
Females	28			

KARAS REGION

Population Size			Education 15 years and above, per cent	
Total	61 162		Never been to school	12
Males	33 923		Currently at school	9
Females	27 239		Left school	79
			with some education from	
In Urban/Rural, per cent			Primary school	39
Urban areas	45		Secondary school	54
Rural areas	55		Tertiary school	7
Sex Ratio			Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent	
Males per 100 females	125		Boys	84
			Girls	87
Area			Labour force 15 years and above, per cent	
In square kilometres	162 384		In labour force	67
			Employed	79
			Unemployed	21
Population Density			Outside labour force	33
Persons per sq. km.	0.4		Student	27
			Homemaker	46
			Retired, too old etc.	27
Age Composition, per cent			Housing Conditions, per cent	
Under 15 years	32		Households with	
15 - 64 years	64		No heating	62
65 + years	4		Safe water	97
			Bush as toilet	25
			Electricity for lighting	41
			Own radio	73
Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent			Fertility	
Never married	48		Average number of children per woman	3.8
Married legally	39			
Married consensually	7		Infant Mortality	
Divorced/Separated	2		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	70
Widowed	4			
Nationality, per cent			Child Mortality	
Namibians	93		Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	91
Foreign nationalities	7			
Main language spoken at home, per cent			Life Expectancy at Birth, years	
Afrikaans	41		Males	58.4
Nama/Damara	38		Females	62.0
Oshiwambo	15			
Private Households				
Number	12 046			
Average Size	4.3			
Head of Household, per cent				
Males	73			
Females	27			

KHOMAS REGION

Population Size

Total	167 071
Males	87 706
Females	79 365

In Urban/Rural, per cent

Urban areas	88
Rural areas	12

Sex Ratio

Males per 100 females	111
-----------------------	-----

Area

In square kilometres	37 590
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Population Density

Persons per sq. km.	4.4
---------------------	-----

Age Composition, per cent

Under 15 years	30
15 - 64 years	68
65 + years	2

Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent

Never married	54
Married legally	30
Married consensually	11
Divorced/Separated	2
Widowed	3

Nationality, per cent

Namibians	94
Foreign nationalities	6

Main language spoken at home, per cent

Afrikaans	30
Oshiwambo	27
Nama/Damara	21

Private Households

Number	33 662
Average Size	4.7

Head of Household, per cent

Males	73
Females	27

Education 15 years and above, per cent

Never been to school	13
Currently at school	11
Left school with some education from	76
Primary school	27
Secondary school	61
Tertiary school	12

Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent

Boys	87
Girls	88

Labour force 15 years and above, per cent

In labour force	71
Employed	75
Unemployed	25
Outside labour force	29
Student	40
Homemaker	41
Retired, too old etc.	19

Housing Conditions, per cent

Households with	
No heating	42
Safe water	99
Bush as toilet	7
Electricity for lighting	78
Own radio	79

Fertility

Average number of children per woman	4.1
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Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1000 live births	39
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Child Mortality

Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	50
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Life Expectancy at Birth, years

Males	65.5
Females	69.5

KUNENE REGION

Population Size		Education 15 years and above, per cent	
Total	64 017	Never been to school	49
Males	32 359	Currently at school	12
Females	31 658	Left school	39
In Urban/Rural, per cent		with some education from	
Urban areas	25	Primary school	54
Rural areas	75	Secondary school	42
		Tertiary school	4
Sex Ratio		Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent	
Males per 100 females	102	Boys	59
		Girls	65
Area		Labour force 15 years and above, per cent	
In square kilometres	136 549	In labour force	63
		Employed	82
		Unemployed	18
Population Density		Outside labour force	
Persons per sq. km.	0.5	Student	37
		Homemaker	43
		Retired, too old etc.	27
Age Composition, per cent		Housing Conditions, per cent	
Under 15 years	42	Households with	
15 - 64 years	52	No heating	42
65 + years	6	Safe water	79
		Bush as toilet	66
		Electricity for lighting	16
		Own radio	41
Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent		Fertility	
Never married	45	Average number of children per woman	6.2
Married legally	27		
Married consensually	20	Infant Mortality	
Divorced/Separated	3	Infant deaths per 1000 live births	59
Widowed	4		
Nationality, per cent		Child Mortality	
Namibians	96	Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	77
Foreign nationalities	4		
Main language spoken at home, per cent		Life Expectancy at Birth, years	
Otjiherero	44	Males	60.7
Nama/Damara	34	Females	64.5
Oshiwambo	14		
Private Households			
Number	12 460		
Average Size	4.6		
Head of Household, per cent			
Males	66		
Females	34		

OHANGWENA REGION

Population Size

Total	179 634
Males	80 165
Females	99 469

In Urban/Rural, per cent

Urban areas	0
Rural areas	100

Sex Ratio

Males per 100 females	81
-----------------------	----

Area

In square kilometres	10 029
----------------------	--------

Population Density

Persons per sq. km.	17.9
---------------------	------

Age Composition, per cent

Under 15 years	50
15 - 64 years	43
65 + years	7

Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent

Never married	53
Married legally	24
Married consensually	11
Divorced/Separated	5
Widowed	6

Nationality, per cent

Namibians	98
Foreign nationalities	2

Main language spoken at home, per cent

Oshiwambo	99
-----------	----

Private Households

Number	28 427
Average Size	6.2

Head of Household, per cent

Males	44
Females	56

Education 15 years and above, per cent

Never been to school	32
Currently at school	28
Left school with some education from	40
Primary school	73
Secondary school	25
Tertiary school	2

Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent

Boys	79
Girls	87

Labour force 15 years and above, per cent

In labour force	49
Employed	83
Unemployed	17
Outside labour force	51
Student	53
Homemaker	23
Retired, too old etc.	24

Housing Conditions, per cent

Households with	
No heating	2
Safe water	28
Bush as toilet	96
Electricity for lighting	1
Own radio	51

Fertility

Average number of children per woman	7.7
--------------------------------------	-----

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1000 live births	59
------------------------------------	----

Child Mortality

Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	109
--	-----

Life Expectancy at Birth, years

Males	60.9
Females	64.6

OKAVANGO REGION

Population Size		Education 15 years and above, per cent	
Total	116 830	Never been to school	35
Males	55 763	Currently at school	16
Females	61 067	Left school	49
		with some education from	
		Primary school	67
		Secondary school	31
		Tertiary school	2
In Urban/Rural, per cent		Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent	
Urban areas	17	Boys	81
Rural areas	83	Girls	81
Sex Ratio		Labour force 15 years and above, per cent	
Males per 100 females	91	In labour force	58
		Employed	89
		Unemployed	11
Area		Outside labour force	42
In square kilometres	42 771	Student	39
		Homemaker	41
		Retired, too old etc.	20
Population Density		Housing Conditions, per cent	
Persons per sq. km.	2.7	Households with	
		No heating	19
		Safe water	48
		Bush as toilet	89
		Electricity for lighting	5
		Own radio	39
Age Composition, per cent		Fertility	
Under 15 years	47	Average number of children per woman	7.1
15 - 64 years	49		
65 + years	4	Infant Mortality	
		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	84
Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent		Child Mortality	
Never married	30	Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	109
Married legally	45		
Married consensually	13	Life Expectancy at Birth, years	
Divorced/Separated	5	Males	55.5
Widowed	6	Females	59.0
Nationality, per cent			
Namibians	97		
Foreign nationalities	3		
Main language spoken at home, per cent			
Rukavango	90		
Private Households			
Number	17 831		
Average Size	6.2		
Head of Household, per cent			
Males	67		
Females	33		

OMAHAKE REGION

Population Size

Total	52 735
Males	27 312
Females	25 423

In Urban/Rural, per cent

Urban areas	16
Rural areas	84

Sex Ratio

Males per 100 females	107
-----------------------	-----

Area

In square kilometres	87 202
----------------------	--------

Population Density

Persons per sq. km.	0.6
---------------------	-----

Age Composition, per cent

Under 15 years	43
15 - 64 years	52
65 + years	5

Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent

Never married	50
Married legally	25
Married consensually	18
Divorced/Separated	2
Widowed	4

Nationality, per cent

Namibians	99
Foreign nationalities	1

Main language spoken at home, per cent

Otjiherero	43
Nama/Damara	24
San	12

Private Households

Number	9 500
Average Size	4.6

Head of Household, per cent

Males	73
Females	27

Education 15 years and above, per cent

Never been to school	46
Currently at school	11
Left school with some education from	43
Primary school	44
Secondary school	50
Tertiary school	6

Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent

Boys	64
Girls	69

Labour force 15 years and above, per cent

In labour force	59
Employed	81
Unemployed	19
Outside labour force	41
Student	27
Homemaker	47
Retired, too old etc.	26

Housing Conditions, per cent

Households with	
No heating	42
Safe water	98
Bush as toilet	59
Electricity for lighting	22
Own radio	54

Fertility

Average number of children per woman	6.1
--------------------------------------	-----

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1000 live births	78
------------------------------------	----

Child Mortality

Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	101
--	-----

Life Expectancy at Birth, years

Males	56.7
Females	60.3

OMUSATI REGION

Population Size			Education 15 years and above, per cent	
Total	189 919		Never been to school	24
Males	83 623		Currently at school	31
Females	106 296		Left school	45
			with some education from	
			Primary school	68
			Secondary school	29
			Tertiary school	3
In Urban/Rural, per cent			Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent	
Urban areas	0		Boys	91
Rural areas	100		Girls	94
Sex Ratio			Labour force 15 years and above, per cent	
Males per 100 females	79		In labour force	55
			Employed	89
			Unemployed	11
Area			Outside labour force	45
In square kilometres	12 552		Student	67
			Homemaker	15
			Retired, too old etc.	18
Population Density			Housing Conditions, per cent	
Persons per sq. km.	15.1		Households with	
			No heating	5
			Safe water	15
			Bush as toilet	93
			Electricity for lighting	1
			Own radio	53
Age Composition, per cent			Fertility	
Under 15 years	48		Average number of children per woman	5.7
15 - 64 years	46			
65 + years	6		Infant Mortality	
			Infant deaths per 1000 live births	49
Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent			Child Mortality	
Never married	54		Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	64
Married legally	26			
Married consensually	10		Life Expectancy at Birth, years	
Divorced/Separated	4		Males	63.0
Widowed	6		Females	66.9
Nationality, per cent				
Namibians	99			
Foreign nationalities	1			
Main language spoken at home, per cent				
Oshiwambo	99			
Private Households				
Number	30 882			
Average Size	5.9			
Head of Household, per cent				
Males	43			
Females	57			

OSHANA REGION

Population Size

Total	134 884
Males	61 544
Females	73 340

In Urban/Rural, per cent

Urban areas	26
Rural areas	74

Sex Ratio

Males per 100 females	84
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Area

In square kilometres	5 180
----------------------	-------

Population Density

Persons per sq. km.	26.0
---------------------	------

Age Composition, per cent

Under 15 years	42
15 - 64 years	53
65 + years	5

Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent

Never married	59
Married legally	22
Married consensually	12
Divorced/Separated	3
Widowed	4

Nationality, per cent

Namibians	96
Foreign nationalities	4

Main language spoken at home, per cent

Oshiwambo	98
-----------	----

Private Households

Number	22 190
Average Size	5.7

Head of Household, per cent

Males	47
Females	53

Education 15 years and above, per cent

Never been to school	17
Currently at school	29
Left school with some education from	54
Primary school	57
Secondary school	40
Tertiary school	3

Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent

Boys	89
Girls	93

Labour force 15 years and above, per cent

In labour force	49
Employed	79
Unemployed	21
Outside labour force	51
Student	55
Homemaker	28
Retired, too old etc.	16

Housing Conditions, per cent

Households with	
No heating	19
Safe water	57
Bush as toilet	74
Electricity for lighting	8
Own radio	68

Fertility

Average number of children per woman	5.6
--------------------------------------	-----

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1000 live births	62
------------------------------------	----

Child Mortality

Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	80
--	----

Life Expectancy at Birth, years

Males	60.3
Females	64.0

OSHIKOTO REGION

Population Size			Education 15 years and above, per cent	
Total	128 745		Never been to school	24
Males	61 979		Currently at school	24
Females	66 766		Left school	52
			with some education from	
			Primary school	62
			Secondary school	34
			Tertiary school	4
In Urban/Rural, per cent				
Urban areas	13			
Rural areas	87			
			Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent	
Sex Ratio			Boys	79
Males per 100 females	93		Girls	86
Area			Labour force 15 years and above, per cent	
In square kilometres	26 765		In labour force	52
			Employed	79
			Unemployed	21
Population Density			Outside labour force	48
Persons per sq. km.	4.8		Student	49
			Homemaker	27
			Retired, too old etc.	24
Age Composition, per cent				
Under 15 years	45			
15 - 64 years	49			
65 + years	6			
			Housing Conditions, per cent	
Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent			Households with	
Never married	54		No heating	19
Married legally	27		Safe water	50
Married consensually	12		Bush as toilet	75
Divorced/Separated	3		Electricity for lighting	14
Widowed	4		Own radio	59
Nationality, per cent			Fertility	
Namibians	97		Average number of children per woman	6.7
Foreign nationalities	3			
			Infant Mortality	
Main language spoken at home, per cent			Infant deaths per 1000 live births	66
Oshiwambo	88			
			Child Mortality	
Private Households			Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	86
Number	21 426			
Average Size	5.8			
			Life Expectancy at Birth, years	
Head of Household, per cent			Males	59.3
Males	55		Females	63.0
Females	45			

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION

Population Size			Education 15 years and above, per cent	
Total	102 536		Never been to school	35
Males	55 221		Currently at school	10
Females	47 315		Left school	55
			with some education from	
			Primary school	46
			Secondary school	49
			Tertiary school	5
In Urban/Rural, per cent			Children 6-16 years attending school, per cent	
Urban areas	46		Boys	71
Rural areas	54		Girls	75
Sex Ratio			Labour force 15 years and above, per cent	
Males per 100 females	117		In labour force	64
			Employed	80
			Unemployed	20
Area			Outside labour force	36
In square kilometres	108 124		Student	27
			Homemaker	51
			Retired, too old etc.	22
Population Density			Housing Conditions, per cent	
Persons per sq. km.	0.9		Households with	
			No heating	57
			Safe water	98
			Bush as toilet	42
			Electricity for lighting	39
			Own radio	62
Age Composition, per cent			Fertility	
Under 15 years	37		Average number of children per woman	5.7
15 - 64 years	59			
65 + years	4			
Marital Status 15 years and above, per cent			Infant Mortality	
Never married	47		Infant deaths per 1000 live births	67
Married legally	25			
Married consensually	21			
Divorced/Separated	2			
Widowed	3			
Nationality, per cent			Child Mortality	
Namibians	97		Child deaths per 1000 children under 5 years	87
Foreign nationalities	3			
Main language spoken at home, per cent			Life Expectancy at Birth, years	
Otjiherero	30		Males	59.0
Nama/Damara	25		Females	62.6
Oshiwambo	18			
Private Households				
Number	21 093			
Average Size	4.3			
Head of Household, per cent				
Males	76			
Females	24			

CHAPTER 1: A BACKWARDS GLANCE

Namibia, then known as South West Africa, was declared a German protectorate in 1884. During the period 1884 to 1908 the German settlers fought a number of wars with the indigenous peoples especially the Hereros and Namas - who saw their lands and herds threatened by the Germans. In these wars it has been estimated that about 75 per cent of the Herero population and 50 per cent of the Nama population perished. A great number of the Hereros who survived fled into what is now Botswana.

Before the coming of Europeans the indigenous groups in the central and southern parts of South West Africa were mainly nomadic livestock herders who kept mostly cattle and sheep. There were periodic conflicts among these indigenous groups over pastoral land and sources of water. The peoples of the northern parts were more sedentary and cultivated mainly grain crops and also kept some livestock.

German colonisation of South West Africa lasted until 1915 when, during the First World War, the Union of South Africa occupied the territory as part of the Allied war offensive against Germany and also in order to protect the Cape sea-route in the event of closure of the Suez Canal. Following the defeat of Germany, the territory was entrusted to the League of Nations.

In 1920, the League of Nations entrusted South West Africa to the Union of South Africa as a Class C mandate. The terms of the mandate required South Africa to administer the territory in such a way as "to secure a Sacred Trust of civilisation and to promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of the territory."

Between the First and Second World Wars there was an influx of Europeans into South West Africa. By 1914, the white population was about 20 000 and by 1945 this had increased to about 50 000. In 1970 the population of whites in the territory was put at about 100 000. The rapid increase in the white population may be attributed

to the discovery of mineral deposits in the territory and the migration of farmers from South Africa who came to take advantage of the land settlement policy introduced in line with the Odendaal Plan.

When the United Nations succeeded the League of Nations in 1945, South Africa refused to place the territory of South West Africa under the UN Trusteeship, and began a systematic policy of introducing her apartheid system of government into the territory. In 1964 the Odendaal Commission recommended the establishment of the so-called "homeland" system for blacks. This resulted in the country being divided into a number of ethnic homelands which made up 40 per cent of the land while 44 per cent was reserved for whites with the remaining 16 per cent consisting of game reserves and mining areas.

In 1966 the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) launched a liberation war from exile and initiated efforts to gain international recognition for the plight of the people of Namibia/South West Africa. Guerrilla warfare took place mainly in Northern Namibia and thousands of Namibians fled to camps in Angola, Botswana and Zambia.

In the 1970s a series of negotiations between the Republic of South Africa, the United Nations, SWAPO and other Southern African countries failed to reach an acceptable solution for self-determination. In the 1980s a lot of international pressure, by way of condemnations and sanctions, was brought to bear on the Republic of South Africa regarding the independence of Namibia.

The signing of the Geneva Protocol and the Protocol of Brazaville in 1988 together with the implementation of UN Resolutions 435 and 632 culminated in Namibia officially gaining independence on 21 March 1990.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION STRUCTURE

INTRODUCTION

The population structure is the distribution of the population by sex and age. Such age tabulations reveal past levels and changes in fertility, mortality and migration. In populations with high sustained fertility, the proportion of the population aged less than 15 is usually between 40 and 50 per cent. In such populations the age structure has important ramifications for the future number of births; even if fertility falls the number of births may continue to increase over time simply because the

number of females the child bearing ages increases. Structural effects of this kind may be ongoing for several decades.

In the case of Namibia it can be shown that even if fertility were to drop to two children per woman, if mortality were to remain constant and if no migration were to take place, the population would continue to grow due to structural effects for the next 50 years or so.

NATIONAL LEVEL Overview

43 per cent of males and 41 per cent of females are aged less than 15 years

About 43 per cent of males and 41 per cent of females are aged less than 15 while 4 per cent of males and 5 per cent of females are aged 65 and over. About 53 per cent of males and 54 per cent of females are aged between 15 and 64. By and large, this population structure is likely to remain unchanged during the remaining part of this century. At ages between about 20 and 45, the ratio of males to females - the sex ratio - suggests a deficit of males.

Conjecturally, this deficit may have been caused partly as a direct consequence of the struggle for independence, partly indirectly through large numbers of males migrating to other countries. Lack of data on migration and on mortality and fertility during the years before independence however makes it more or less impossible to investigate these matters. The population structure for broad age groups is given in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Population Structure

Age	Both Sexes	Males	Females
0-14	588,387	292,809	295,578
15-64	752,599	363,387	389,212
65+	68,346	29,759	38,587
N.S.	588	372	216
Total	1,409,920	686,327	723,593
Age	Per Cent		
0-14	42	43	41
15-64	53	53	54
65+	5	4	5

Fig 2.1 Age distribution

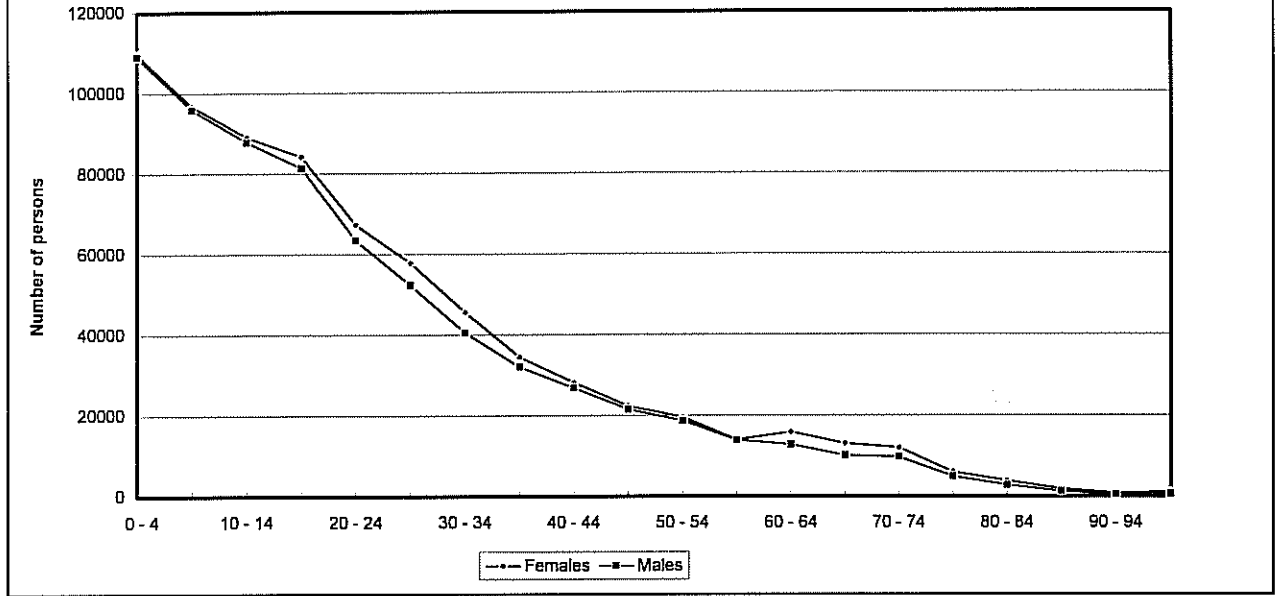
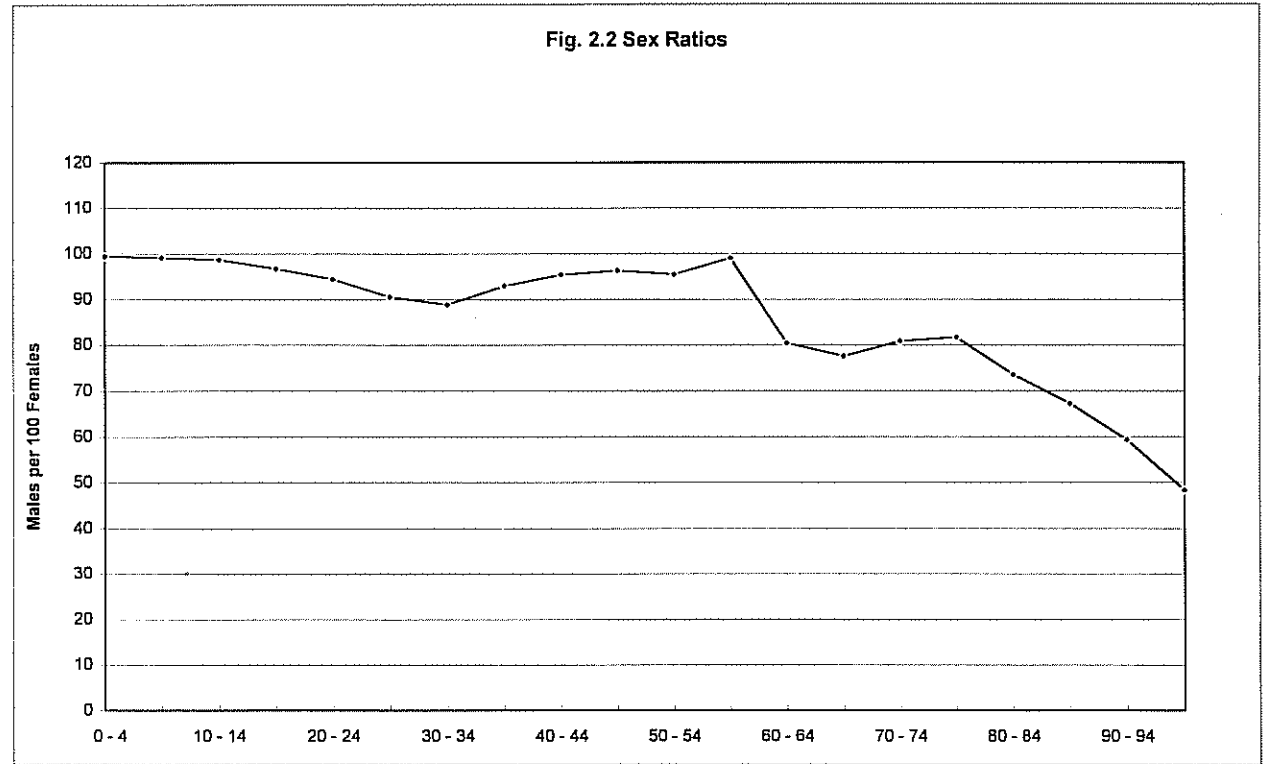


Fig. 2.2 Sex Ratios



REGIONAL COMPARISONS

The population age structure varies by region and notably by urban/rural division (table 2.2). The age structure in the urban areas is, over all, older than for the nation as a whole. This is basically the result of lower fertility but may also reflect age selective migration from rural to urban areas. As already noted, however, the lack of internal migration statistics prevents a deeper analysis of migratory effects on the population structure.

The rural areas have a pronounced young age structure mostly due to their higher fertility relative to the urban areas and the nation as a whole. Moreover, as intimated, labour force out-migration undoubtedly also plays at least some role in determining the young age structure of the rural areas.

While the median age for the total population is close to 18 years, it is close to 22 years in the urban areas and 17 in the rural areas. Table 2.2 gives the age distribution in broad age classes for urban and rural areas.

The per cent age distributions for the urban and rural areas are given in fig. 2.3. For comparison the percent age distribution for Namibia is also given. It will be seen that the age distribution of Namibia, by and large, is that of the rural areas and that the age distribution of the urban areas suggests considerable in-migration for typical working ages (fig. 2.4).

Table 2.2 Population Distributions for Urban and Rural Areas.

Age	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Urban Areas			
0-14	120,189	58,690	61,499
15-64	252,429	131,225	121,204
65+	9,832	4,394	5,438
N.S.	230	170	60
Total	382,680	194,479	188,201
Per Cent			
Age			
0-14	31	30	33
15-64	66	68	64
65+	3	2	3
Rural Areas			
0-14	468,198	234,119	234,079
15-64	500,170	232,162	268,008
65+	58,514	25,365	33,149
N.S.	358	202	156
Per Cent			
Age			
0-14	45	48	44
15-64	49	47	50
65+	6	5	6

Fig. 2.5 shows the ratio of males per 100 females in the regions. Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Kunene, Omaheke, and Otjozondjupa all have ratios above 100. The region with the largest surplus of males is Karas.

Fig. 2.3 Per Cent Age Distribution for Namibia, Urban and Rural

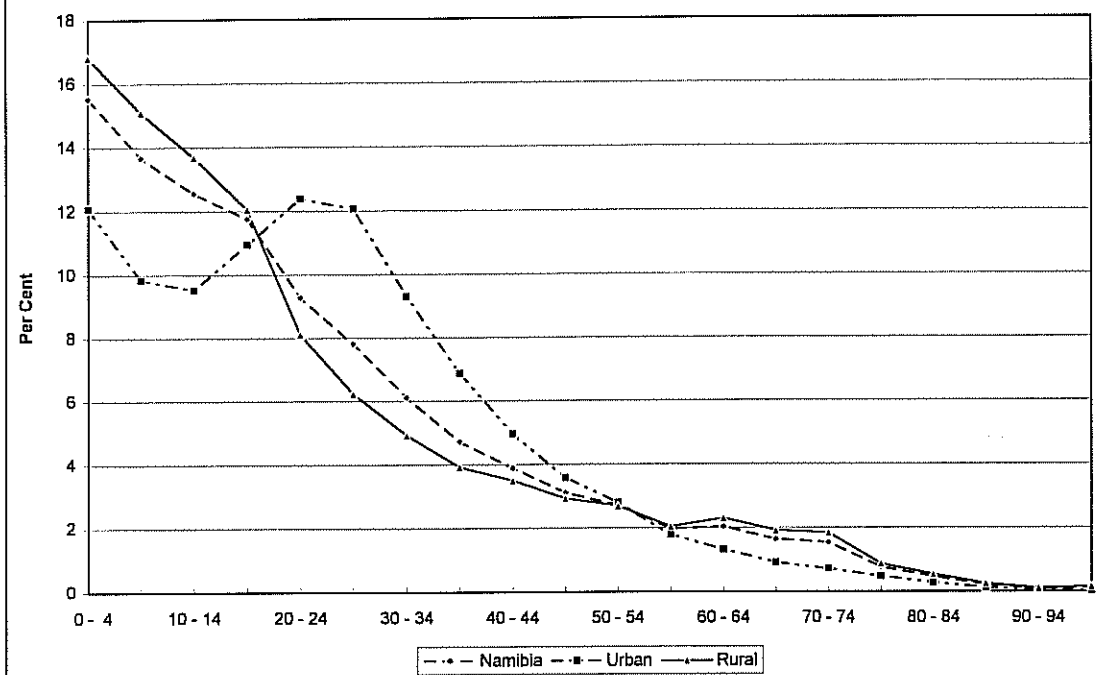
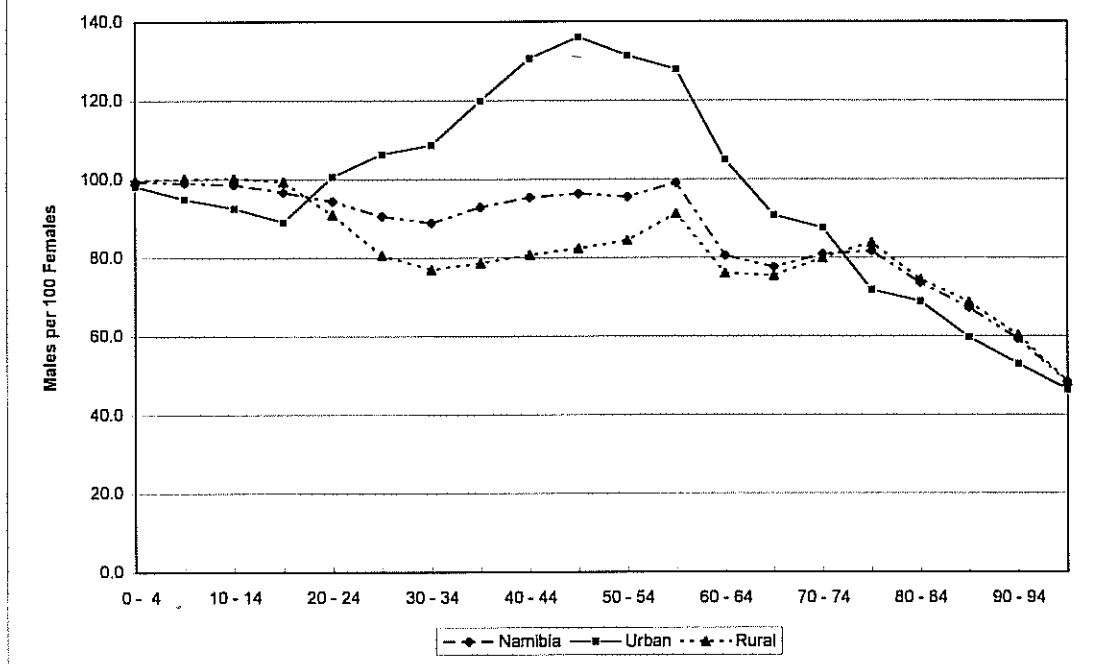
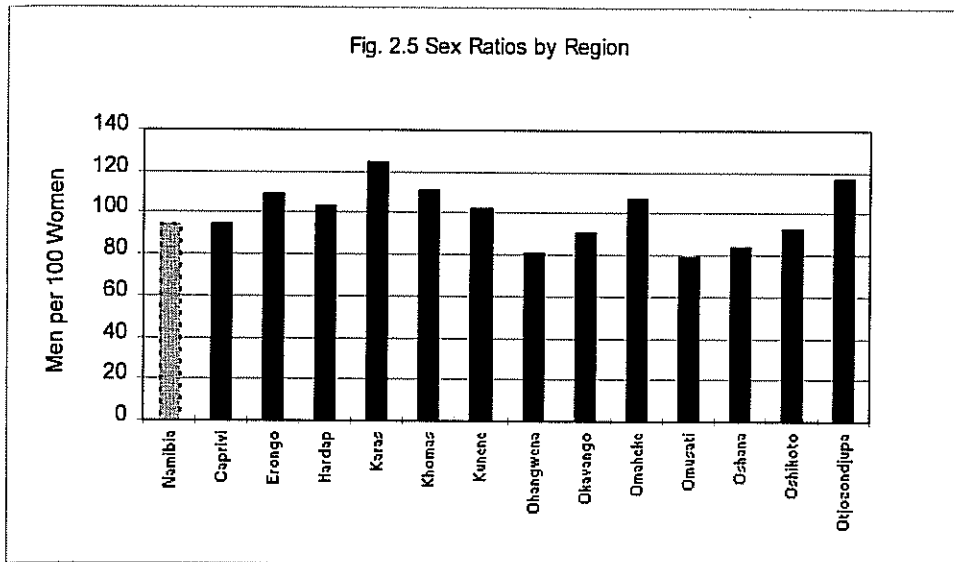
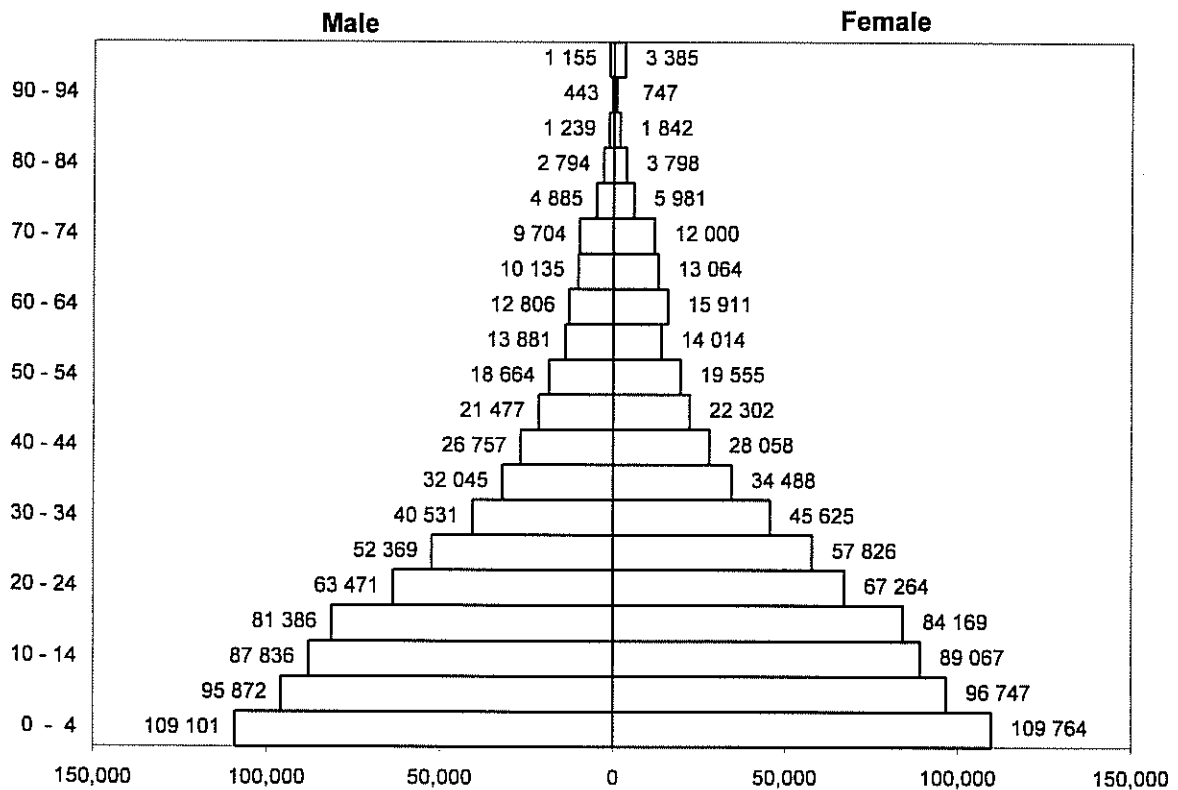


Fig. 2.4 Sex Ratios for Namibia, Urban and Rural areas





AGE PYRAMID FOR NAMIBIA 1991



CHAPTER 3: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

INTRODUCTION

Because the census aims at counting all persons in a country it also provides the geographical distribution of the population. Briefly, this facilitates describing household compositions and areas available for settlement.

The geographical division in the census involves about 11 000 localities as the smallest geographical area. 27 of the localities are urban localities, as defined by the 1992 Local Authorities Act. These 27 urban localities make up the concept of urban areas in the census, *Appendix C*.

Another geographical division is the enumeration area. These are about 2 200.

One locality may contain one or more enumeration areas.

A third division are the 13 administrative Regions.

Population density is the most commonly used expression for population distribution. It is calculated as the number of people within a given area of land divided by the size of the area of land in square kilometres. It reflects the areal variation in factors such as soils, rainfall and diseases. Hence, a thorough analysis also requires non census data of much detail.

NATIONAL LEVEL

Overview

The census enumerated 1 409 920 people, who spent the census night October 20-21 1991 within the territorial boundaries of Namibia. The area of Namibia is 823 144 square kilometres, Walvis Bay excluded. This gives an average population density of 1.7 persons per square kilometre. This is one of the lowest in the world. The average population density for the Sub-Sahara countries is about 22 persons per square kilometre. The arable land in Namibia is 0.8 per cent and in Sub Sahara 6.2 per cent (UNDP HDR 1994). Generally, the population in Namibia is settled in the Central Highland that covers about half of the country.

There were 723 593 females and 686 327 males in Namibia at the time of the census. *Figures 3.1 and 3.2* give the sex distribution in urban and rural areas. The urban areas accounted for about 390 000 persons or 28 per cent of the total population. *Fig 3.1* shows that a larger share of the females - 73 per cent - relative to that of males - 71 per cent - live in rural areas. In the rural areas about 52 per cent are females. Hence, urban areas are slightly dominated by males.

To estimate the volume and direction of internal migration, the census included a question on *place of birth*. The question was related to the Districts which existed at the time of the census. These have later been replaced by 13 Regions.

Nevertheless it may be of interest to observe the magnitude of lifetime migration between Districts.

Close to 1 million of the 1.3 million persons born in Namibia were enumerated in their district of birth. Out of the 300 000 persons who were not enumerated in their district of birth, 42 000 were found in Windhoek, while 14 000 were in Damaraland. However, not all of them were usual residents of these districts. The districts which had lost substantial numbers during the census enumeration were Ondangwa and Oshakati with 42 000 and 28 000 persons respectively. In the case of Windhoek, 34 000 of the persons enumerated there were usual residents who were born in other districts. As for Ondangwa, about 36 000 of the persons born there were now residing in other districts. For planning purposes, especially on the provision of services and facilities to an area, the population usually residing, rather than the one enumerated there, should be considered. In almost all the districts, more than 90 percent of the enumerated population usually resided in the same district.

About 20 per cent of the 120 000 foreign born were staying in Khomas region and about 10 per cent in Omusati. Omaheke with 2 per cent and Hardap with 3 per cent had the lowest share of foreign born.

Fig 3.1 Population by sex in per cent by urban and rural areas

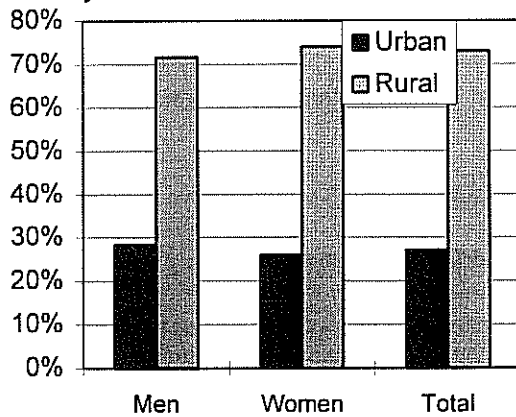
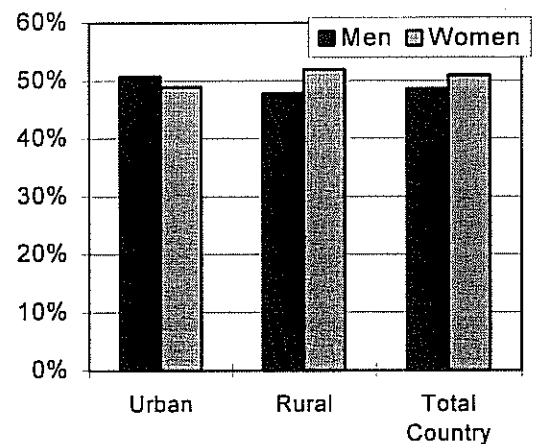


Fig 3.2 Population in urban and rural areas in per cent by sex



Persons 20-49 years notably males are more 'urbanised' than young and elderly people

Fig 3.3 Population in urban areas in per cent by sex and age

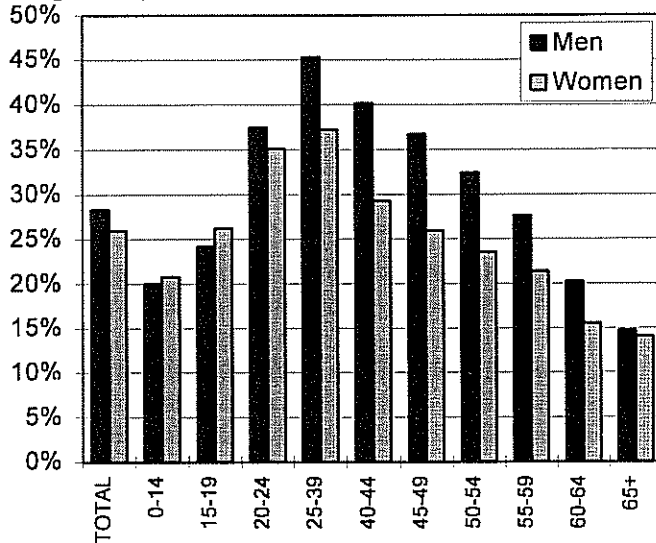


Fig 3.3 displays the population in urban areas by sex and in broad age groups in per cent of the total population in the same groups. It should be mentioned that the individual ages in the groups by and large have the same degree of urbanisation as the entire group.

People below 20 years of age live in urban areas to a lesser extent than the average population. The same applies for those 55 years and above.

The urbanisation peak occurs in 25 - 39 years of age, both for males, 45 per cent, and for females, 37 per cent. These figures are significantly higher than the average for the population, 28 per cent for males and 26 per cent for females.

Almost 1 out of 4 persons lives in localities with 200 people or less

Table 3.1 Number and per cent of localities by population size

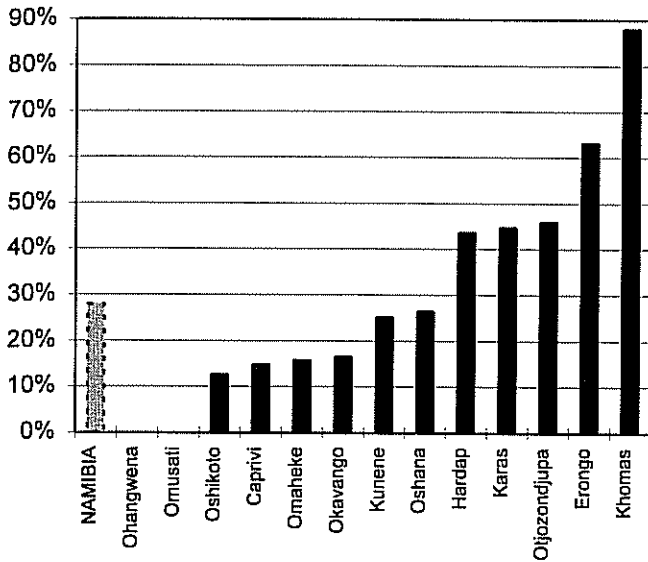
LOCALITY SIZE	All localities	Less than 200 people	200-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10000-19999	20000 and more people
LOCALITIES									
Number	10 953	9 592	866	338	106	31	7	9	4
%	100	88	8	3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.04
POPULATION									
%	100	22	19	16	10	7	4	10	12
Number	1 409 920	306 966	274 105	232 177	139 479	92 812	52 502	140 680	171 199
Males %	49	52	47	46	46	47	53	51	52
Females %	51	48	53	54	54	53	47	49	48

A locality is defined as any nucleated and physically distinct settlement which has a name or locally recognised status. It can be a single house, farm settlement, mining camp, village, town or a city.

Table 3.1 gives a pattern of settlements largely composed of small localities. About 88 per cent of all localities belong to the smallest category, that is with 200 people or less. These cover all together about 22 per cent of the population. It is noteworthy to observe that males are in majority in the larger localities and females in the smaller ones.

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

Figure 3.4 Per cent of the population in urban areas



9 of 10 persons in Khomas live in urban areas, none in Ohangwena and Omusati

The urban locality in Khomas is Windhoek with 147 056 persons. The next locality by population size is Oshakati in Oshana with 21 603 people.

Generally high population density in the north very low in the south

Figure 3.5 Population density (number of people per square kilometre)

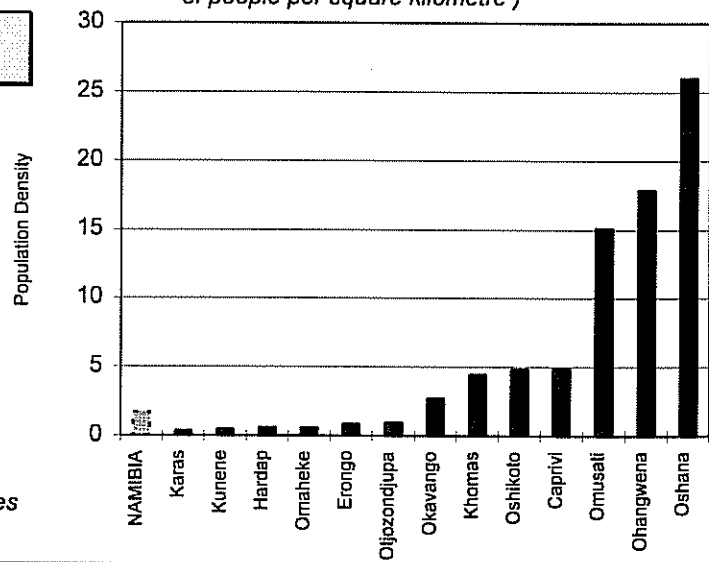
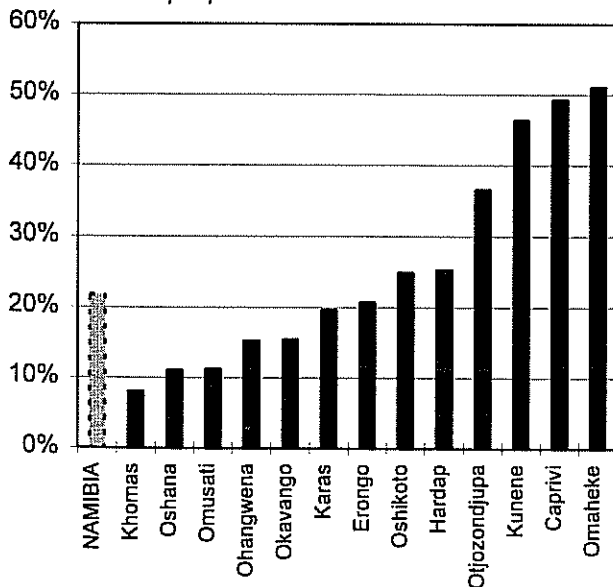


Figure 3.6 Per cent population in localities with 200 people or less



1 of 2 persons in Omaheke, Caprivi and Kunene lives in the smallest localities

CHAPTER 4: HOUSEHOLDS

INTRODUCTION

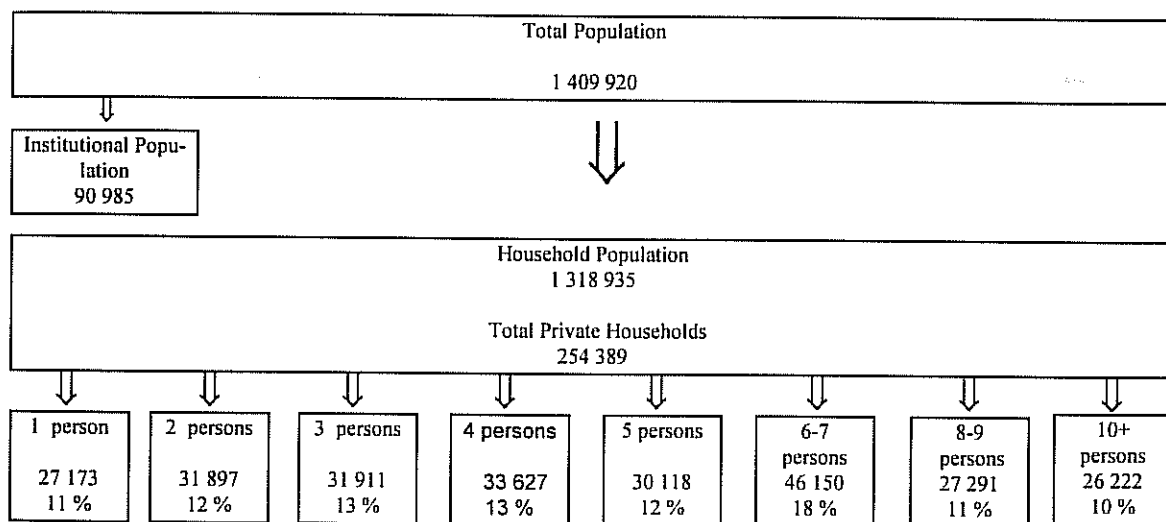
The census defines a private household as a group of people related or unrelated, who live in the same housing unit and share or have common catering arrangements. A person who lives alone and caters for himself or herself forms a one person household. The census counted all persons as household members who spent the census night, October 20-21, 1991 in the same household.

An usual member of the household who was absent from the household was not counted in that household but in the household where he or she spent the census night. The census separates members of private households from people in institutions, such as hospitals or hotels. *Appendix A* gives details on concepts and definitions.

NATIONAL LEVEL

Overview

Figure 4.1 Private households by household size



The average household size is 5.2 persons

Figure 4.1 shows, that the number of households with only one member amounts to 27 173 or 11 per cent of all households. The number of households with 10 members or more is about the same, 26 222.

Around 61 per cent of all households have a male and 39 per cent have a female as head. There is no notable difference in average household size between male and female headed households.

The head of a household is defined as the person, male or female, who is recognized as such by the household members.

In the case of male headed households 37 per cent of the heads who are males have no schooling, 31 per cent have primary school and 29 per cent secondary school. The proportions of female heads are higher than those of male heads for both of those with no schooling and with primary school education. On the other hand, for those with secondary school education, the proportion is much lower for female than for male heads.

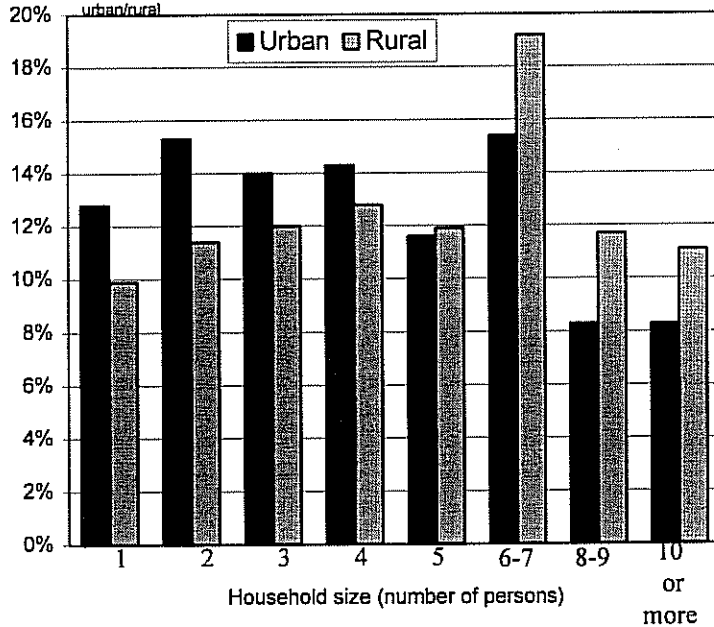
14% belong to households with no employed member

About 44 000 households with 185 000 persons have no member of the household who is employed. One-third of these households are composed of 5 persons or more. It should be stressed that the employed member or members may have been away from home at the census

time and been counted in another household. One indication that this may be a reason is that over 60 per cent of households with no employed member are headed by a female as against 39 per cent for all households.

Almost 1 of 4 households in rural areas has 8 or more members

Fig 4.2 Households in per cent by size and urban/rural areas
Number of households with a given size and in urban/rural divided by all households in urban/rural

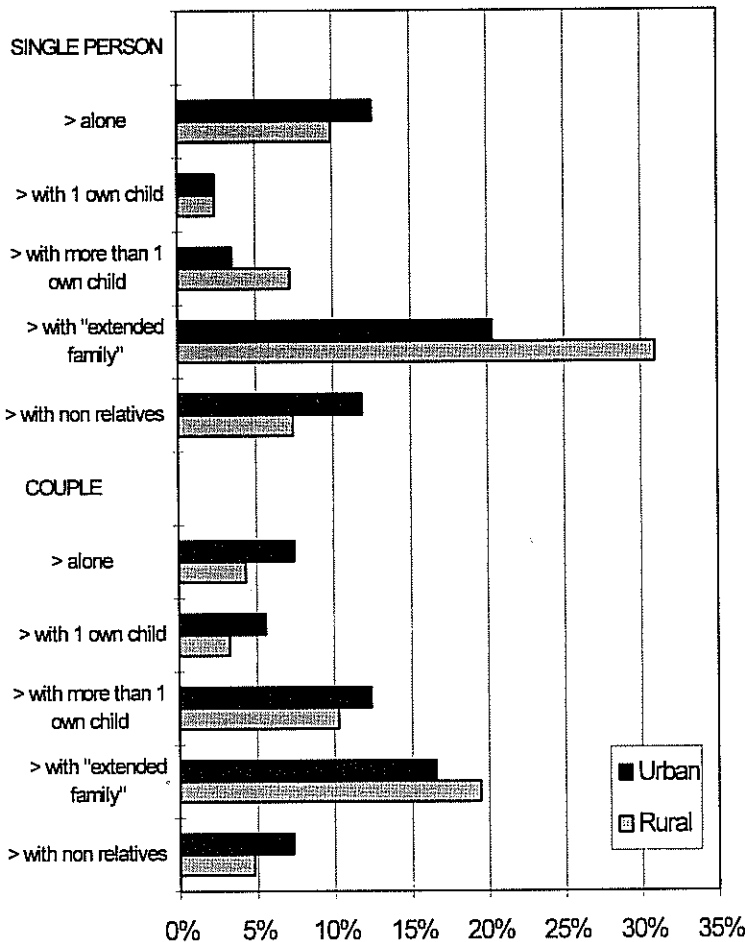


The distribution of the households by urban and rural areas is similar to that of the population. Close to 70 per cent of the households are in the rural areas as against 29 per cent in urban areas. Female headed households make up 43 per cent of the households in the rural areas as compared to only 31 per cent in the urban areas.

Fig 4.2 shows that the households are smaller in urban than in rural areas. For example, 17 per cent of the households in urban areas have 8 members or more as against 23 per cent in rural areas.

The average household size is 5.4 persons in rural areas and 4.7 persons in urban areas.

At least 1 of 3 households is composed of an "extended family"



The relationship of household members to the head of the household is used to determine the composition of a household. Domestic and other servants were excluded, which means that any given composition may or may not include domestic or other servants. Fig 4.3 distinguishes between two major groups of households depending on the head: those with a head without a spouse and those with a head who has a spouse (couple).

"Extended family" is a household which includes at least one of the following categories: own children's spouse, children's children, parents (include spouse's parents) or other relatives. It may or may not also include own children. Moreover, households with non relatives may or may not include any of the "extended families" categories.

Households consisting of heads without spouses, but living with their own children, amount to 21 000 which is almost 10 per cent of all households. About one quarter of them are located in urban areas while nearly 20 per cent have 5 or more children.

Fig 4.3 also shows that there is a high presence of "extended families" in both urban and rural areas.

The census treated people who spent the census night in institutions separately from private households. These amounted to 90 985 persons, and are called institutional population.

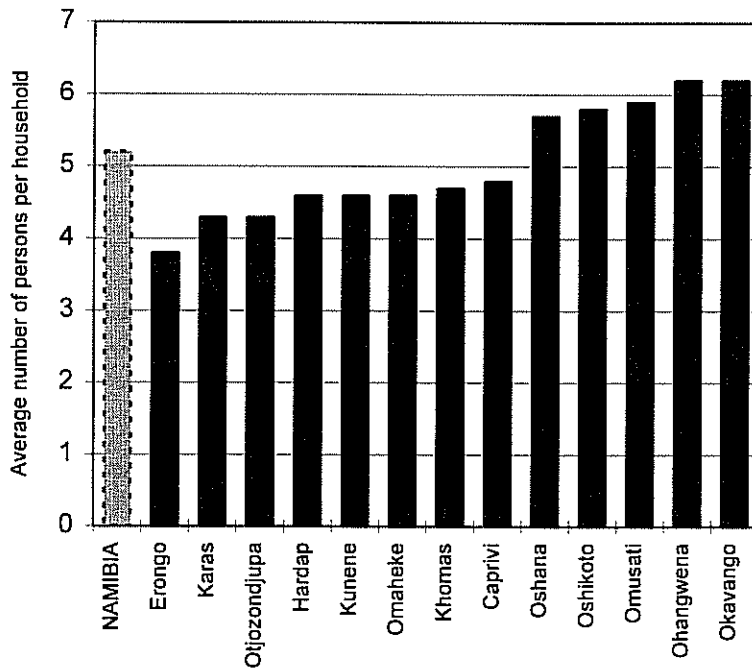
The institutional population consists of 58 per cent males and 32 per cent females. However, the predominant category, educational institutions with 63 000 persons has slightly more females - 51

per cent - than males. The following two categories; work camps/hostels (8 per cent) and military/police barracks (7 per cent) have 95 per cent males.

The remaining categories are hospitals (6 per cent), prisons (3 per cent), hotels etc. (2 per cent), old age homes (1 per cent), outdoor sleepers (0.5 per cent) and others (4 per cent).

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

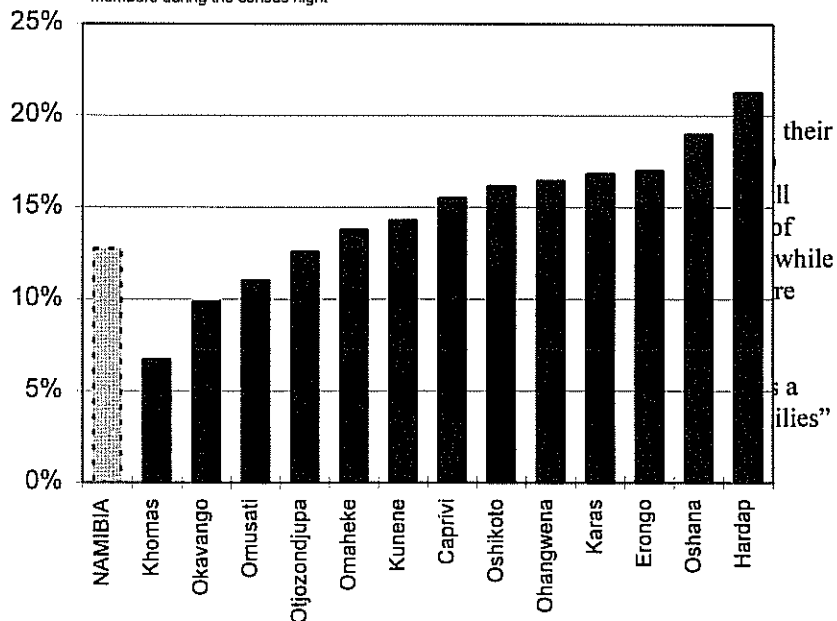
Fig 4.4 Average number of persons per household



Ohangwena and Okavango have the largest households, 6 persons on the average

Fig 4.5 Per cent population in households with no employed member

People in households with no employed member in a given region divided by all household population in that region; note previous comments about absent household members during the census night



1 of 5 persons in Hardap belongs to households with no employed member

their ill of while re a ilies"

CHAPTER 5: EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

The questions on education and literacy that were asked in the census are given in *appendices* together with their concepts and definitions. Briefly, the census asked all persons, 6 years of age and above, about school attendance and attained education. Moreover, there was a question about the ability to read and write in any language, so as to measure the level of literacy in the country.

School attendance means attendance at any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education. Examples of educational institutions are primary schools, secondary or high schools, technical schools, agricultural institutes, teacher training colleges and universities.

The questions on school attendance aimed at dividing the population into three categories. Those who have never attended school, those who are presently attending

school, college or university and those who have attended school, college or university some time in the past, but are presently not attending school, college or university.

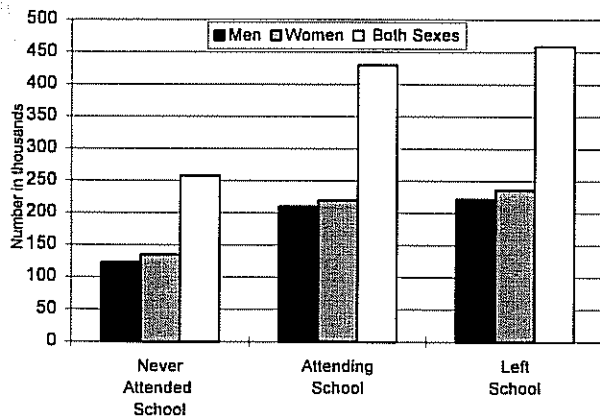
The question on educational attainment was put to people who are presently attending or have attended school, college or university. Educational attainment means the highest standard, grade or years completed by a person in the highest level of school, college or university in the educational system.

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

NATIONAL LEVEL

Overview

Fig 5.1 Population 6 years and above by school attendance and sex



The census counted 1 148 758 people aged 6 years and above of whom 22 per cent have never attended school. 37 per cent are currently attending and 41 per cent have left school.

The numbers of males and females are almost equal in all the categories.

Table 5.1 Population 6 years and above in per cent by school attendance and urban/rural areas

ATTENDANCE	URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Never attended	12	11	11	26	27	27	22	23	23
Still attending	29	32	31	42	39	40	38	37	37
Left school	59	57	58	32	34	33	40	40	40

Table 5.1 reveals significant differences in school attendance between urban and rural areas. The even sex distribution on national level, however, is prevailing also in urban and rural areas.

Relatively more people have never attended or are still attending school in rural than in urban areas, while more people have left school in urban than in rural. A contributory cause may be the younger age structure in rural areas where 46 per cent are aged 6 - 24 years in rural areas as against 41 per cent in urban areas.

Fig 5.2 Population 6 years and above in per cent by school attendance and age

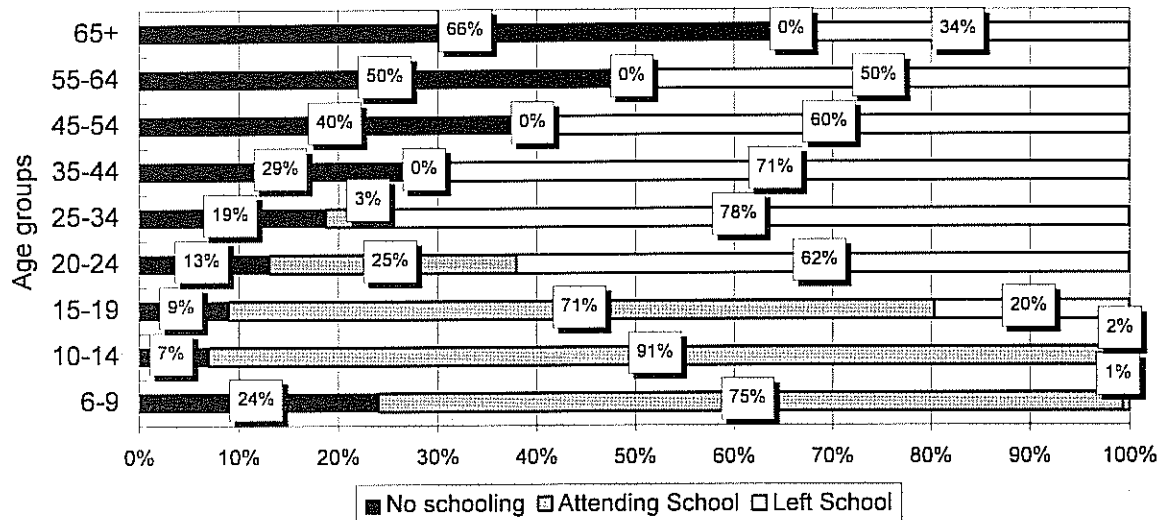


Fig 5.2 depicts a skewed distribution on school attendance in various ages. It is noteworthy that 66 per cent of all persons aged 65 years and above have never at-

tended school. In the ages 25 years and above very few are currently attending a regular education.

Persons with no schooling

One of three persons 25 years and above has never attended school.

Fig 5.3 Population 6 years and above who have never attended school in per cent by sex and age

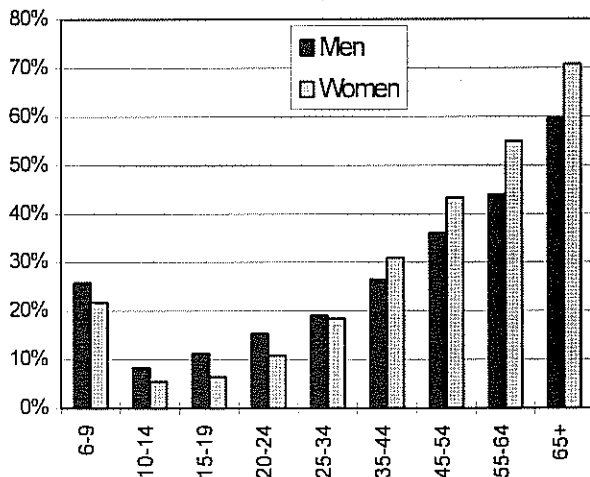
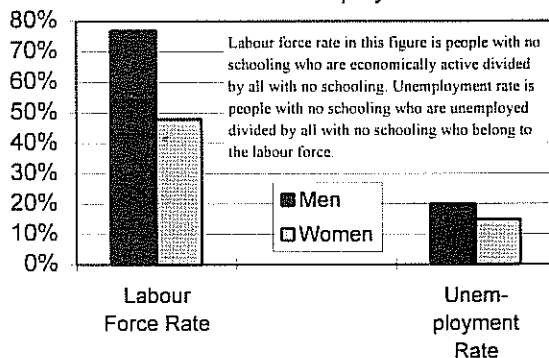


Fig 5.3 shows that more males than females below 35 years of age have never attended school. At 6 - 16 years of age when education nowadays is compulsory and free of charge, 15 per cent of all girls and 12 per cent of all boys were without schooling at the time of the census. The majority were aged 6-9 years and may still be waiting to start school.

Almost 180 000 of 525 000 people or 34 per cent of those aged 25 years and above are without schooling. Formal education seems to cease at age 25, fig. 5.2.

6 in 10 of all with no schooling belong to the labour force

Fig 5.4 People with no schooling by sex and by labour force rate and unemployment rate

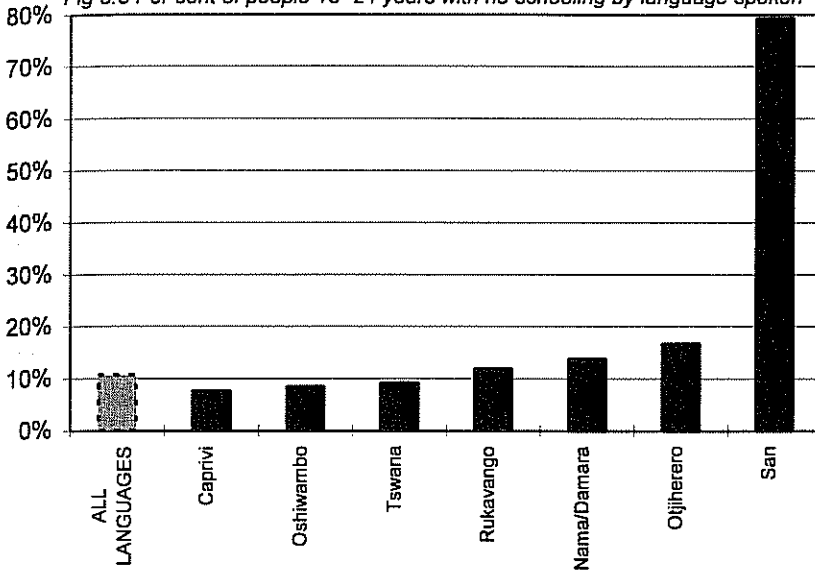


Almost 80 per cent of all males and 50 per cent of all females with no schooling are economically active. The share of those who are unemployed is higher for males - 20 per cent - than for females - 15 per cent

Employed people with no schooling are working in agriculture -74 per cent - , private households - 6 per cent - and manufacturing - 5 per cent.

80 % of young people with San languages have never attended school

Fig 5.5 Per cent of people 15- 24 years with no schooling by language spoken



About 11 per cent of all people 15-24 years of age have not attended school. Language groups of people with no schooling above this average are Rukavango, Nama/Damara, Otjiherero and notably San, the last with 79 per cent, fig 5.5.

The proportion of persons with no schooling who speak the other languages are below 11 per cent. For the English, German and Africaans speakers, there are hardly any persons aged 15 - 24 years who are without schooling.

Persons attending school

4 of 5 children 6 - 16 years are attending school

Table 5.2 People at school in number and in per cent by sex and age

AGE	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
6 - 9	54 275	73	58 228	77	112 503	75
10 - 14	77 906	87	82 730	93	160 276	91
15 - 19	57 646	71	60 855	72	118 501	72
20 - 24	16 928	27	15 622	23	32 550	25
25 - 34	2 544	2.7	2 960	2.9	5 504	2.8
35 and over	339	0.2	354	0.2	693	0.2
Not Stated	30		21		51	
TOTAL 6 +	209 668	38	220 410	37	430 078	37
of which 6-16	159 424	81	170 465	85	329 889	83

Table 5.2 shows, that the school-going population is 430 000. Very few of these are 25 years and above.

The school enrolment rate for the age-group 6-16 years is 83 per cent, somewhat higher for girls than for boys. It should be noted that the census does not have any data on grade.

11 years old girls have the highest school attendance

Fig 5.6 Persons 6-24 years attending school in per cent by sex and age

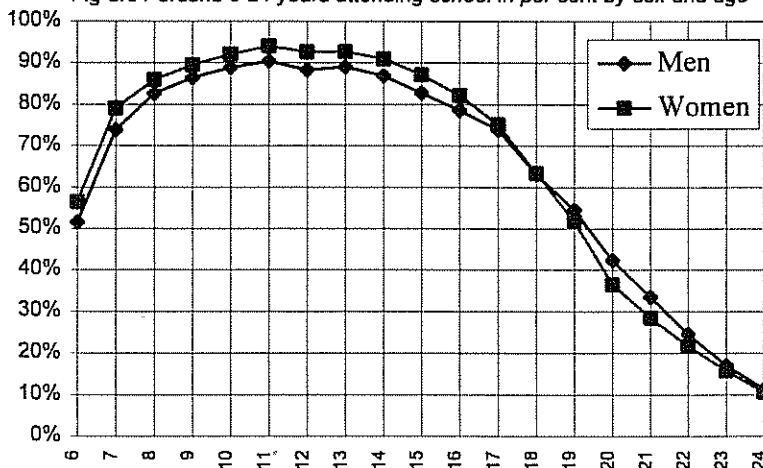


Fig 5.6 shows school enrolment rate in single ages. Around 90 per cent of all girls aged 10 - 14 years attend school. The highest enrolment rate is 94 per cent at age 11.

The enrolment rate for boys is lower than that for girls in the age range 6 - 17 years. The highest rate for boys is 90 per cent, also at age 11.

Table 5.3 Persons 6-24 years attending school by educat attainment and sex

	PRIMARY		SECONDARY		TERTIARY		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Males	167 509	81	38 175	19	389	0.2	206 755	100
Females	167 471	77	49 086	23	395	0.2	217 075	100
TOTAL	334 980	79	87 801	21	784	0.2	423 830	100

Table 5.3 displays the highest attained education for those currently in school. Around 79 per cent of all persons aged 6 - 24 years are in primary school. At the same time, it is worth noting that females outnumber males in secondary schooling.

Left School

Few with tertiary education

Table 5.4 Persons 15 years and above who left school by educational attainment and sex

Persons 15 years and above who left school in a given sex and with a given educational attainment divided by all 15 years and above in that sex

	POPULATION 15 years and above	LEFT SCHOOL		PRIMARY,% Grade			SECONDARY,% Grade				TERTIARY,%		
		Total	% of popu- lation	1-3	4-5	6	7-8	9	10-11	12	TTC	University	Other
Males	393 518	219 267	56	10	11	7	12	3	5	4	0.6	1.3	1.6
Females	428 015	234 730	55	10	10	7	13	3	5	4	0.8	0.8	1.1
TOTAL	821 533	453 997	55	10	10	7	12	4	5	4	0.7	1.0	1.4

Table 5.4 indicates that 55 per cent of all persons 15 years and above have left school. It can also be mentioned that 19 per cent are still attending school and 26 per cent have never attended school.

Moreover, the table shows, for example, that 7 per cent of all those aged 15 years and above have completed

primary school and 4 per cent have completed secondary school.

There is a striking similarity in educational attainment for males and females apart from university and "other" tertiary education. Other means technical or vocational, with diploma or certificate.

Higher education means generally higher labour force participation

Fig 5.7 Persons who left school from primary school by sex and by labour force rate and unemployment rate

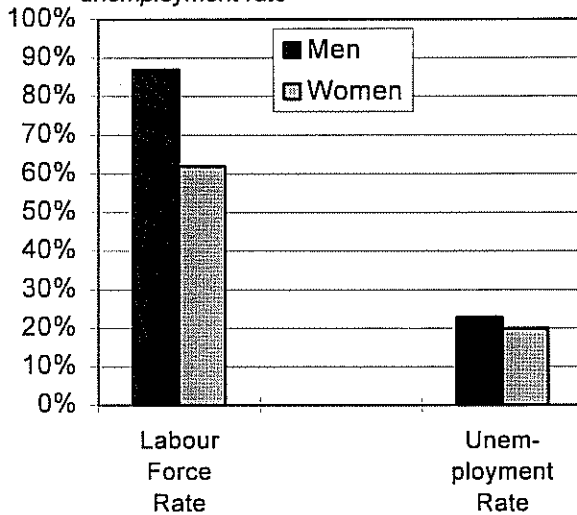


Fig 5.8 Persons who left school from secondary school by sex and by labour force rate and unemployment rate



Labour force rate in fig 5.7 is people who left school with any grade from primary school and who are economically active divided by all people who left school with any grade from primary school. Unemployment rate in fig 5.7 is people who left school with any grade from primary school and who are unemployed divided by all people who left school with any grade from primary school and who belong to the labour force. The same definitions apply to secondary school leavers in fig 5.8.

Fig 5.7 and 5.8 should be compared also with fig 5.4. This comparison reveals that the labour force participation rate increases from 61 per cent for people with no schooling to 74 per cent for those with primary and to 81 per cent for those with secondary school. People with tertiary education reach 90 per cent. The gap between males and females in labour force participation decreases significantly by level of education.

The unemployment rates are by and large of the same magnitude around 20 per cent for all educational categories. However for tertiary education, it is 5 per cent. A noteworthy observation is that females with secondary education have the highest unemployment rate of 24 per cent.

Notable differences in educational attainment between various language groups

Table 5.5 People 15 years and above who left school by language spoken at home and educational attainment

Other languages, such as other European or other African languages, and not stated are included in total

LANGUAGE usually spoken or most spoken at home	POPULATION 15 years and above		ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION		PRIMARY SCHOOL		SECONDARY SCHOOL		TERTIARY EDUCATION	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
San	15 375	2	1 364	0.3	1 210	0.5	154	0.1	0	0
Caprivi	38 847	5	19 532	4	8 010	4	10 747	5	775	3
Otjiherero	63 171	8	27 234	6	12 197	5	14 011	7	1 026	4
Rukavango	73 696	9	36 070	8	24 554	11	11 124	6	392	2
Nama/Damara	105 522	13	60 717	13	30 637	14	29 274	14	806	3
Oshiwambo	405 517	49	212 574	47	133 602	60	73 880	36	5 092	20
Tswana	3 847	0.5	2 296	0.5	907	0.4	1 282	0.6	107	0.4
Afrikaans	87 824	11	72 332	16	11 347	5	51 469	25	9 516	37
German	10 240	1	9 155	2	65	0	5 423	3	3 667	14
English	7 877	1	7 134	2	128	0.1	3 705	2	3 301	13
TOTAL	821 533	100	454 222	100	224 485	100	203 410	100	25 589	100

Figure 5.9 People 15 years and above, who left school by language and in per cent by educational attainment

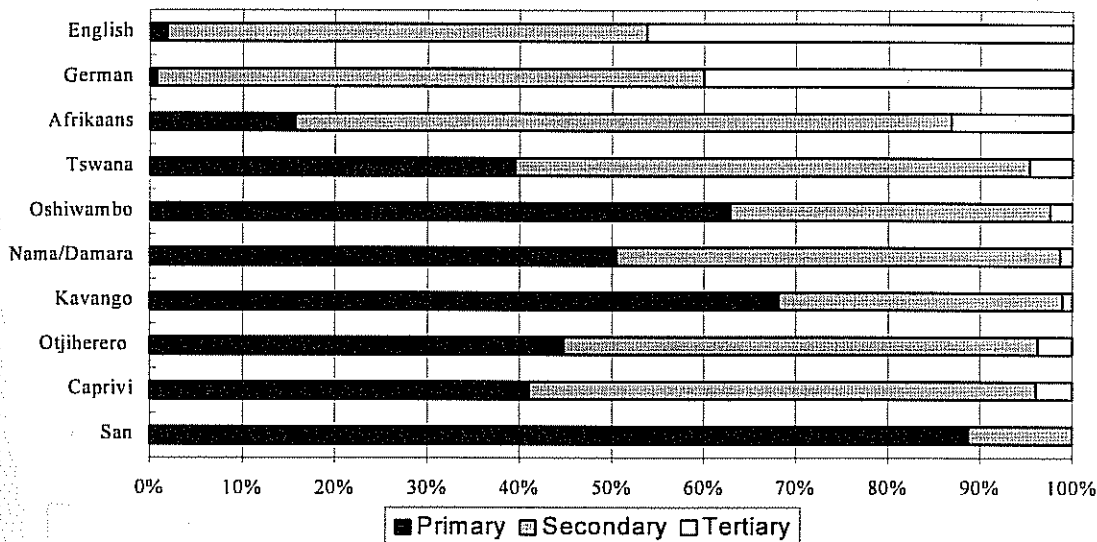


Fig 5.9 shows for people 15 years and above, who have left school:

The number of people with a given language and a given educational attainment divided by all people with that language.

One out of two people aged 15 years and above speaks Oshiwambo as the main language at home. Table 5.5 also shows that the share of Oshiwambo speaking school leavers is about the same, 47 per cent.

Nama/Damara speaking school leavers amount to 13 per cent of all school leavers. This is also the figure for persons who have Nama/Damara languages as spoken language at home.

This overall balance between the school leavers and the population aged 15 years and above, in terms of language spoken, is prevailing for most of the language groups. One of the smallest language groups, San languages, is however, a significant exception. Almost two per cent of the population speak San as the main language as against 0.3 per cent of the school leavers.

The situation changes when the figures are broken down by level of attained education and notably for higher education (see also fig 5.9). For example, the share of Oshiwambo speaking school leavers decreases with the

level of education. These decline from 60 per cent with primary education to 36 per cent with secondary education and finally to 20 per cent for those with tertiary education.

An example of a different development can be illustrated by school leavers who speak Afrikaans as the main language at home. The proportion of Afrikaans speaking school leavers increases with the level of education. These are 5 per cent for those with primary education, 25 per cent for those with secondary and finally 37 per cent for those with tertiary education.

Table 5.5 also shows that three languages constitute 64 per cent of all those who have left school with tertiary education. These are Afrikaans 37 per cent, German 14 per cent and English 13 per cent. About 13 per cent of the people aged 15 years and above speak one of the three languages at home. Nama/Damara languages, as another example, are spoken by 13 per cent of the population as against 3 per cent of people with tertiary education

Literacy

Literacy rate from census: A crude indicator

The use of census data about literate and illiterate people must be done with special caution. The approach that was used to collect the information - *can you read and write in any language with understanding* - tends by experience to overestimate the number of literate people. There was a provision for three languages for each person.

A more adequate modality is to let the respondent undergo a test to read and write. This modality is however far too costly and time consuming for a census and has to rely upon specific interviews.

The literacy question was put to all persons aged 10 years and above and resulted in about 765 000 literate persons. It may be more relevant to use 15 years as the lower age limit, which gives about 620 000 literate people. This is the same as 76 per cent of all persons aged 15 years and above.

The census also showed that about 510 000 persons have completed at least grade 4 in primary school, which sometimes is used as an indirect measurement on literacy. This is the same as 62 per cent and indicates that the census literacy figure is an over estimation.

Table 5.6 Literacy rate 15 years and above by sex for urban and rural areas

Literate persons 15 years and above in a given sex and urban/rural area divided by all persons 15 years and above in that sex and urban/rural area.

	Urban	Rural	Total country
Males	90 %	72 %	78 %
Females	90 %	70 %	76 %
Total	90 %	71 %	76 %

One observation of the literacy rates in table 5.6 is that people are more literate in urban than in rural areas. Females in rural areas are lacking the ability to read and write.

Rural females aged at least 65 years have by far the lowest literacy rate of 25 per cent.

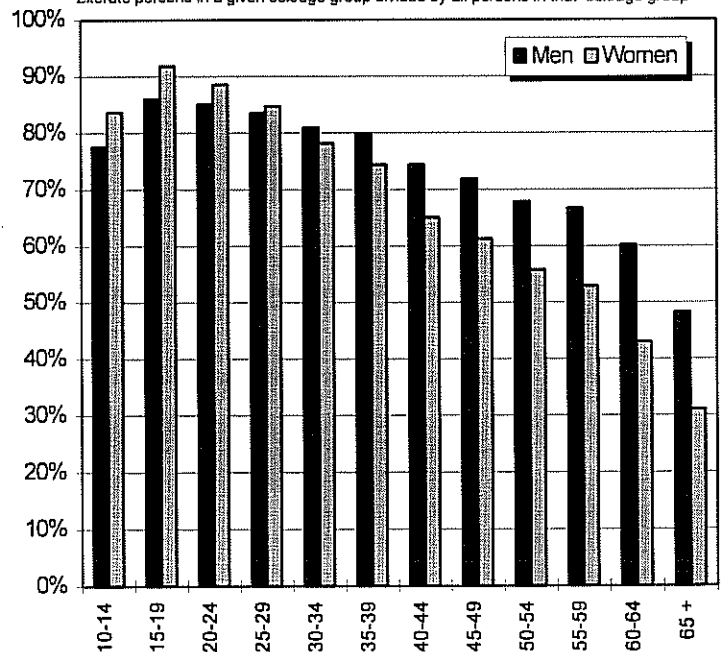
Almost 9 out of 10 persons 15-24 years are literate

Fig 5.10 indicates that literacy rates start to decline at the age of about 25. Females are more literate below this age, while males are more literate above it. The gap between the sexes tends to widen as age increases.

About 310 000 persons, 15 years and above, can read and write in English with understanding. This implies that one out of every three persons above this age in the whole country is literate in English. Afrikaans is the second language in which people are literate with about 290 000 people. Oshindonga is the third with 185 000 people.

Fig 5.10 Persons 10 years and above by literacy rate, sex and age

Literate persons in a given sex/age group divided by all persons in that sex/age group



REGIONAL LEVEL

Overview

Table 5.7 Population by school attendance and literacy in regions

REGION	TOTAL, 6-14 years	ATTENDING SCHOOL, 6-14 years		TOTAL, 15 years and above	NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL, 15 years and above		LITERATE, 15 years and above	
		Number	%		Number	%	Number	%
Caprivi	22 125	17 783	80	51 948	16 333	31	34 425	66
Erongo	10 443	9 177	88	36 819	6 472	18	31 259	85
Hardap	14 643	12 444	85	40 829	8 517	21	32 322	79
Karas	10 866	9 354	86	41 842	4 987	12	36 929	88
Khomas	26 366	23 205	88	117 774	14 923	13	106 819	91
Kunene	14 123	8 732	62	37 257	18 172	49	19 146	51
Ohangwena	49 094	40 241	82	90 407	29 157	32	64 258	71
Okavango	30 138	24 755	82	61 656	21 347	35	38 206	62
Omaheke	12 539	8 324	66	29 928	13 701	46	16 915	57
Omusati	52 870	48 706	92	99 490	23 765	24	77 358	78
Oshana	31 310	28 547	91	77 633	13 129	17	66 968	86
Oshikoto	32 171	26 507	82	71 197	16 880	24	55 216	78
Otjozondjupa	20 537	15 004	73	64 753	22 118	35	42 615	66
TOTAL	396 282	327 225	83	821 533	209 501	26	622 436	76

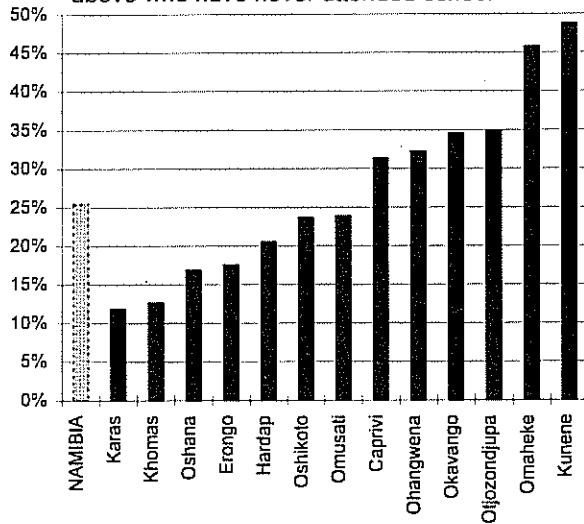
Table 5.8 Population 15 years and above, who have left school by highest educational attainment in regions

REGION	PRIMARY		SECONDARY,		TERTIARY	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Caprivi	11 558	22	11 714	23	786	1.5
Erongo	9 982	27	13 980	38	1 920	5.2
Hardap	11 211	28	14 412	35	1 410	3.5
Karas	12 840	31	17 951	43	2 238	5.3
Khomas	24 468	21	54 075	46	10 653	9.0
Kunene	7 876	21	6 101	16	595	1.6
Ohangwena	26 453	29	9 107	10	757	0.8
Okavango	20 174	33	9 352	15	571	0.9
Omaheke	5 599	19	6 485	22	773	2.6
Omusati	30 506	31	13 096	13	1 151	1.2
Oshana	23 955	31	16 611	21	1 480	1.9
Oshikoto	23 297	33	12 775	18	1 273	1.8
Otjozondjupa	16 566	26	17 751	27	1 982	3.1
TOTAL	224 485	27	203 410	25	25 589	3.1

Educational attainment means some education from the various levels as the highest attained education

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

Fig 5.11 Per cent of persons 15 years and above who have never attended school



1 out of 2 aged 15 years and above in Kunene has never attended school, fig 5.11

9 out of 10 in Khomas and Karas can read and write in any language, fig 5.12

Fig 5.12 Per cent of persons 15 years and above who are literate in any language

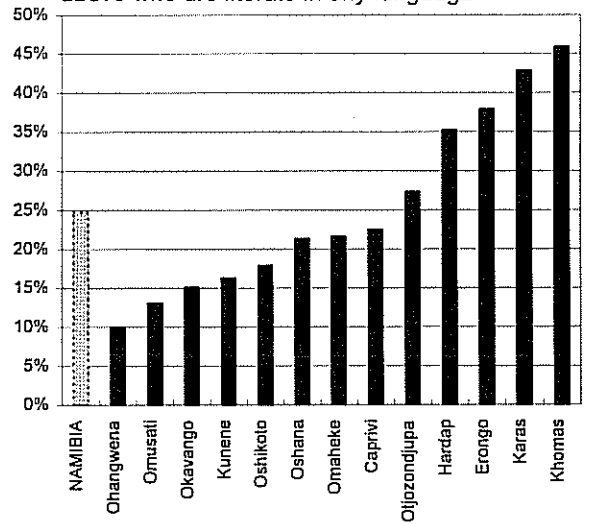
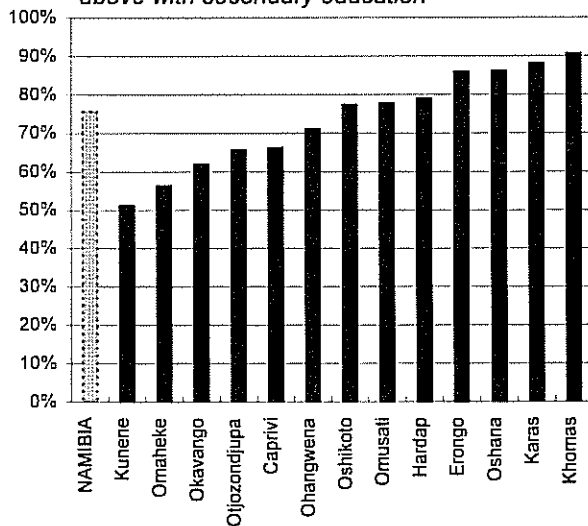


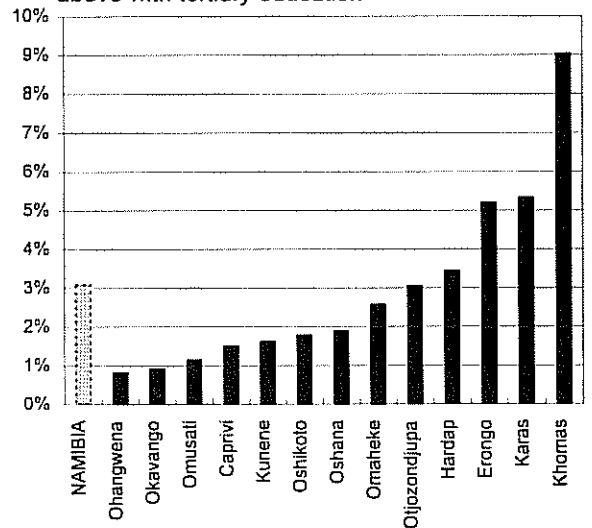
Fig 5.13 Per cent of people 15 years and above with secondary education



About 1 out of 2 in Khomas has secondary education as highest level, fig 5.13

Less than 1 out of 100 in Ohangwena and Okavango has tertiary education, fig 5.14

Fig 5.14 Per cent of people 15 years and above with tertiary education



CHAPTER 6: LABOUR FORCE

INTRODUCTION

The questions on economic activity that were asked in the census are given in *appendices* together with their concepts and definitions.

The census asked all persons aged 10 years and above about their activity during the seven days before the census night, October 20-21, 1991. A person was regarded as having worked, that is, was economically active, if he or she had worked even for one hour for pay, profit or family gain during that period. Consequently, people who worked for at least one hour but who had another activity as main activity, for example as student or homemaker, were economically active according to this definition.

In spite of this broad definition, very few students seem to have been economically active. Around 99 per cent of all students, according to the questions relating to education, were also students as far as activity was concerned.

Another aspect of the definition which often creates problems concerns unpaid family workers. These should be included in the economically active population since an unpaid family worker is a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

Experience shows that women who are both homemakers and farmers or who are engaged in informal economic activities are often wrongly classified as not economically active instead of as unpaid family workers.

Hence, the labour force participation rate for females is likely to be underestimated. The data should therefore be used with caution.

The major purpose of the census questions is to divide the population into those who are currently economically active, that is, belong to the labour force and those who are outside the labour force. Moreover, the details on the labour force make it possible to distinguish between those who are currently employed and those who are currently unemployed.

Other questions allow the breakdown of the employed persons by major groups of occupation, industry and status in employment. Employment status categories are employer, own account worker, government employee, private employee, unpaid family worker, employee of a foreign government and employee of an international organization.

People who were not economically active are grouped into five categories. These are student, homemaker, income recipient, disabled and retired or old age.

This report focuses on the population aged 15 years and above in order to conform to international practices. Though the exclusion of children below 15 of age may give a more relevant measure of economic activity, this excludes about three percent of the labour force.

NATIONAL LEVEL

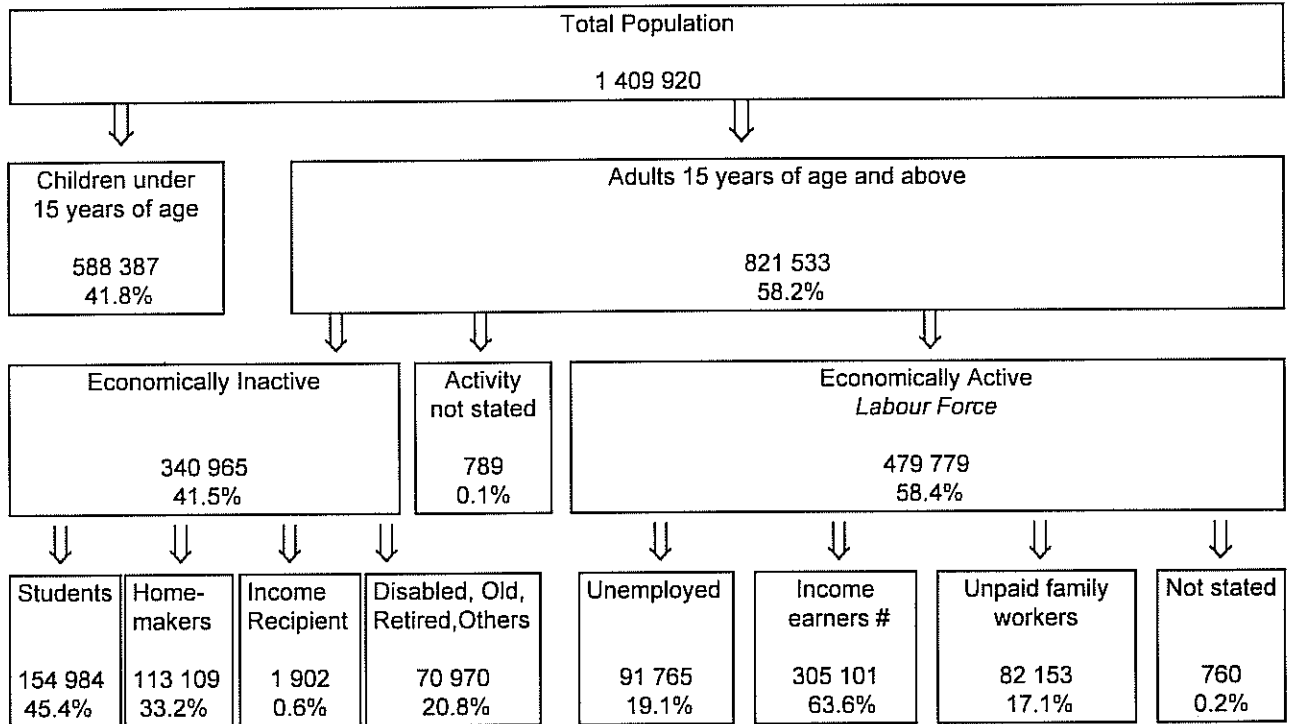
Overview

Fig 6.1 shows that 58.4 per cent of the population aged 15 years and above belong to the labour force.

About 81 per cent of the labour force are employed and 19 per cent are unemployed. The census distinguished between those unemployed but had previously worked and those who were first time job seekers. One out of four unemployed people had worked before.

Around 8 per cent, or 13 801, of all the children aged 10 - 14 years belong to the labour force. About 54 percent of these are unemployed as first job seekers. Close to 90 per cent of those 6 327 who are employed are working in agriculture, mainly as unpaid family workers. The remaining 10 per cent are working in private households.

Figure 6.1 Population by activity status



Age not stated 588 is included in adult 15 years and above. # Income earners include employers, own account workers and employees.

Table 6.1 Labour force participation rate, 15 years and above, by sex and in urban/rural areas

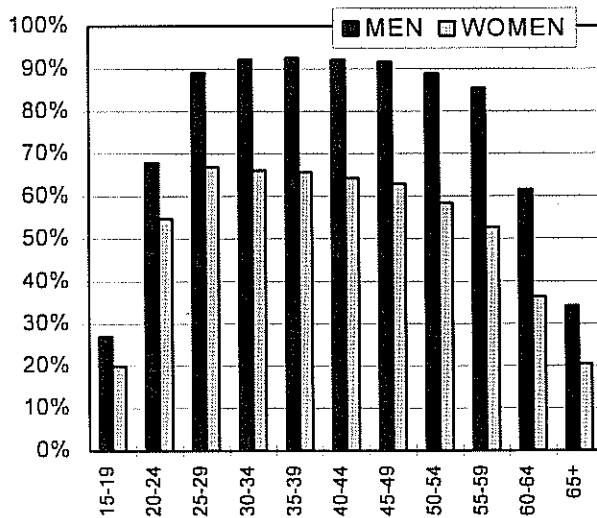
	Urban	Rural	Total Country
Males	75 %	65 %	69 %
Females	53 %	48 %	49 %
Both Sexes	64 %	56 %	58 %

A breakdown by urban and rural areas reveals that 64 per cent of people in urban areas belong to the labour force, that is, they are economically active. This is notably higher than the figure for rural areas - 56 per cent. As is common in an international perspective, females in rural areas have the lowest activity rate, table 6.1.

Labour force participation

Males throughout are more economically active than females

Figure 6.2 Labour force participation rate by sex and age Economically active people in a given sex/age group divided by all people in that sex/age group



The labour force participation rate for males is about 90 per cent in the age range 25 - 59 with a peak of 93 per cent in the age group 35 - 39.

On the other hand, the participation rate for females in the 25 - 59 year age range is only 60 per cent and peaks at 67 in the age group 25 - 29. Both males and females in these age groups, who are not economically active, have homemaking as the main activity.

Again it should be stressed that the number of economically active females is likely to be underestimated.

See also chapter 5 on educational attainment and labour force participation.

Outside labour force

Activities vary greatly by age

Table 6.2 Not economically active people in per cent by activity and age

ACTIVITY	15 -19	20 - 24	25 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 +	Total
Student	92	63	6	2	0.1	0	45
Home Maker	7	33	83	67	23	7	33
Income Recipient	0	0	0.5	2	0.2	2	0.6
Disabled	0.6	2	5	8	4	3	3
Retired/Too old	0	0	2	20	72	87	17
Other	0.4	2	3	1	0.4	0.3	1
Not Stated	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

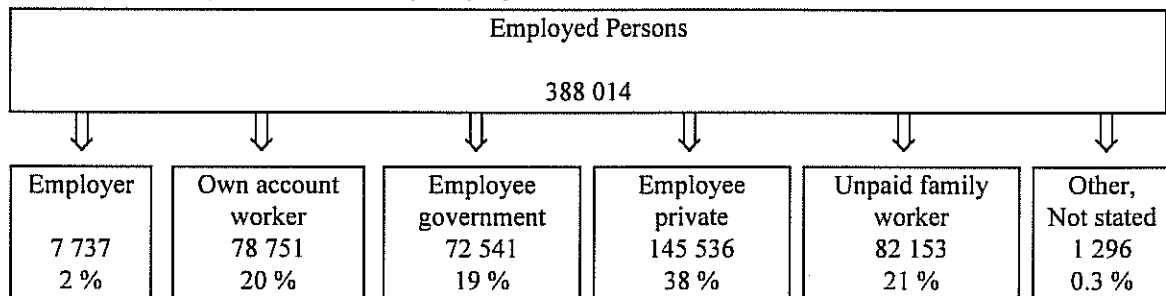
There are three major activities for persons who are outside the labour force, *table 6.2*. It is studies for those

below 25 years of age, home making for those 25 - 59 years and finally retired or too old for persons who are 60 years and above.

Employed persons

One out of five is a Government employee

Figure 6.3 Employed persons by employment status



Almost 40 per cent of all employed persons are employees in the private sector. Out of these, 26 per cent work in agriculture, 16 per cent in trade, 14 per cent in private households and about 10 per cent in mining and quarrying.

Almost 20 per cent of all employed persons are employed by the government, 37 per cent of whom work in public administration, defence or social security while 28 per cent work in education and 12 per cent in health and social work.

Almost 1 out of 3 persons who are employed by the government are females. Almost the same proportion applies to the private sector.

Slightly over 21 per cent of all employed persons are unpaid family workers. This is a person, who works without pay for a relative (see *introduction*). Out of those, 70 per cent are females of whom 80 per cent work with agriculture.

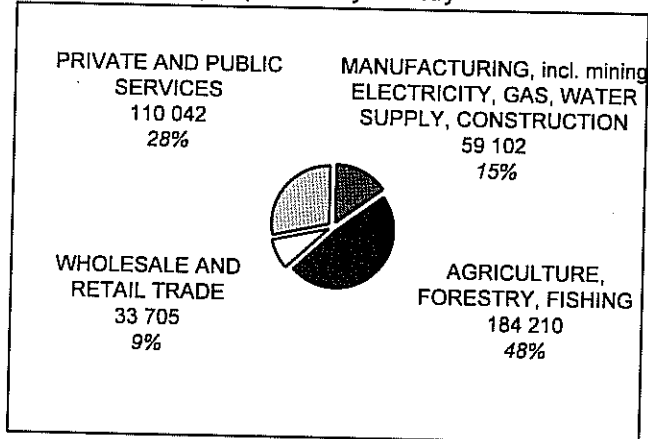
Around 20 per cent of all employed people are own account workers. An own account worker has no hired or paid employees, but can have unpaid family workers. About 50 per cent of the own account workers are females. At the same time 80 per cent of them deal with agriculture.

The employers amount to 2 per cent of all employed. An employer operates an own business with paid employees. Among the employers, 85 per cent of them are males. Furthermore, 50 per cent are engaged in agriculture while 20 per cent are in trade. About 20 per cent of those involved in agriculture are in Hardap region.

Employed persons by industry

Almost 50% in agriculture

Figure 6.4 Employed persons by industry

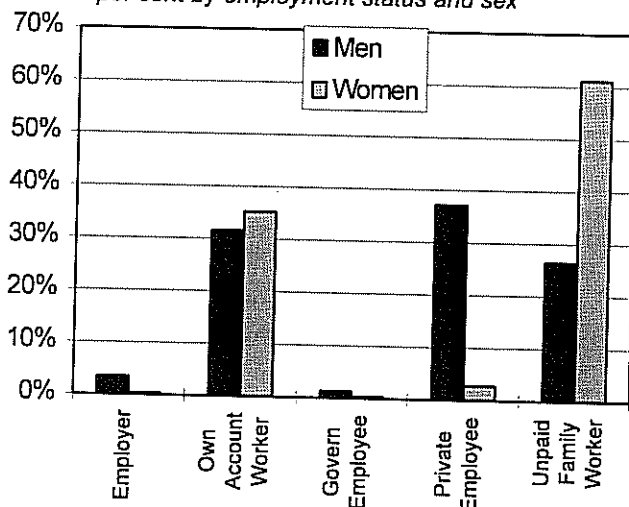


Agriculture alone employs about 180 000 people, which is 46 per cent of all employed people. Agriculture's share of the labour force in Sub Sahara countries is about 67 per cent and it is 13 per cent for all countries according to UNDP:HDR 1994.

The mining industry employs almost 15 000 people, which is 4 per cent of all employed. Mining's share of GDP is about 25 per cent and agriculture's share is about 10 per cent.

45% of all employed in agriculture are unpaid family workers

Figure 6.5 Persons employed with agriculture in per cent by employment status and sex



The number of females in agriculture amounts to 51 per cent of all employed females. They are made up of mainly unpaid family workers - 60 per cent and own account workers - 35 per cent. Around 43 per cent of all employed males work in agriculture. They mainly consist of private sector employees - 37 per cent - own account workers - 32 per cent - and unpaid family workers - 25 per cent.

The second largest industry for females is private households which employs 10 per cent of all employed females, followed by trade and education each with 8 per cent and manufacturing with 7 per cent.

For males, the main industries are public administration, defence and social security with 10 per cent, construction 8 and trade and mining with 6 per cent each.

Employed persons by occupation

One-third are subsistence agricultural workers

The largest occupational group is subsistence agricultural and fishery workers who total about 138 000. These are almost equally divided into own account workers and unpaid family workers. About 60 per cent of the group are females. Subsistence fishery workers are very few, just below 1 000. It should be repeated that the census did not cover people living in Walvis Bay.

Another main occupational group in the same sector is agricultural and fishery labourers with 36 000 people, almost all males. Males also dominate in another related group, the 7 500 skilled agricultural and fishery workers.

The second largest occupational group by size is craft and trade workers with 45 000 of whom 75 per cent are males.

The third group is sales and services elementary work with 38 000, of whom 63 per cent are females. Office and custom clerks are also mostly females. Professionals in various fields including teachers as well as sales and market sales workers are by and large in balance concerning number of males and females.

Additional examples of male dominated occupations are machine and plant operators with 99 per cent males, armed forces 96, mining labourers 92 and finally managers and senior officials consisting of almost 80 per cent males.

Unemployment

Women in urban areas have the highest unemployment rate

Table 6.3 Unemployment by sex and in urban/rural areas
Unemployment rate is number of unemployed in a given sex/age group divided by all people in the labour force in that sex/age group

	URBAN AREAS		RURAL AREAS		TOTAL	
	Unemployed Number	Rate %	Unemployed Number	Rate %	Unemployed Number	Rate %
Males	25 274	24	27 498	17	52 772	20
Females	20 478	30	18 515	13	38 993	19
TOTAL	45 757	26	46 008	15	91 765	19

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

Like in many other countries unemployment is higher in urban - 26 per cent - than in rural areas - 15 per cent. People are normally more active and anxious in looking for employment in urban than in rural areas. The supply of job opportunities is normally also higher in urban areas. This often results in both higher labour force and higher unemployment rates. Females, 15-19 years, in urban areas have the highest unemployment rate with 66 per cent.

Young people, notably females have the highest unemployment rate

Figure 6.6 Unemployment rate by sex and age

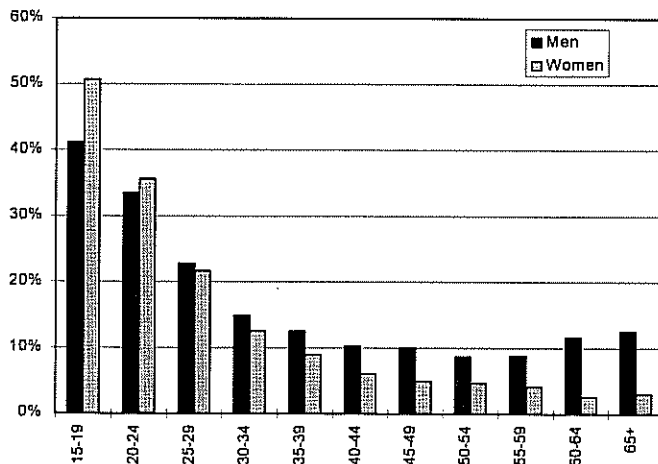


Fig 6.6 indicates a similar shape over the unemployment rate by age for both sexes. The rate is slightly higher for females in younger ages and higher for males above 30 years of age.

Almost 30 per cent of all unemployed had previously worked, 26 000 out of 92 000. About 70 per cent of these had worked as private employees. Younger people are first job seekers to a larger extent than older people.

Many unemployed, notably females have secondary education

Figure 6.7 Unemployed people in per cent by educational attainment and sex

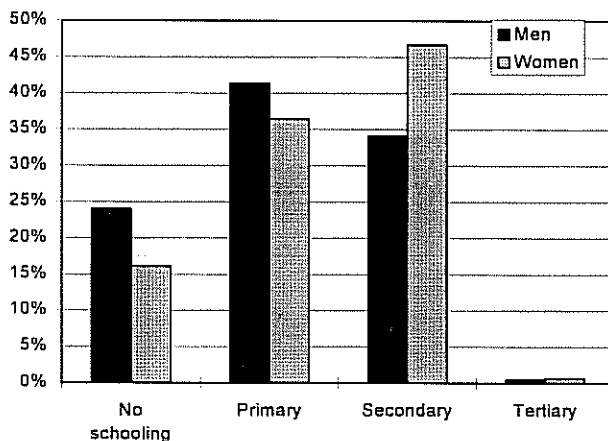


Fig 6.7 shows that 47 per cent of all unemployed females have some secondary education as highest educational background. Almost 40 per cent have primary education while about 15 per cent have no schooling at all. Very few of the unemployed females have tertiary education.

The corresponding figures for unemployed males are slightly different. However, the general picture is the same, namely that many of the unemployed have an educational background. A major explanation is that people with education are normally more active in looking for work than people without education.

Chapter 5 on education shows that the unemployment rate for people with no schooling is 18 per cent, as against 22 per cent for those with secondary education.

REGIONAL LEVEL

Overview

REGION	POPULATION 15 years and above	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE <i>Labour force</i>						ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE			
		Number	%	Employed Number	%	Unemployed Number	%	Total	Student %	Home- maker,%	Retired, old,etc.,%
Caprivi	51 948	30 826	59	26 329	85	4 497	15	21 122	53	29	18
Erongo	36 819	23 399	64	17 741	76	5 658	24	13 420	32	41	27
Hardap	40 829	22 128	54	16 469	74	5 659	26	18 701	28	47	25
Karas	41 842	27 978	67	21 974	79	6 004	21	13 864	27	46	27
Khomas	117 774	83 637	71	62 697	75	20 940	25	34 137	40	41	19
Kunene	37 257	23 338	63	19 057	82	4 281	18	13 919	30	43	27
Ohangwena	90 407	44 136	49	36 633	83	7 503	17	46 271	53	23	24
Okavango	61 656	35 578	58	31 696	89	3 882	11	26 078	39	41	20
Omaheke	29 928	17 648	59	14 300	81	3 348	19	12 280	27	47	26
Omusati	99 490	54 910	55	48 918	89	5 992	11	44 580	67	15	18
Oshana	77 633	37 908	49	29 848	79	8 060	21	39 725	55	28	16
Oshikoto	71 197	37 067	52	29 299	79	7 768	21	34 130	49	27	24
Otjozondjupa	64 753	41 226	64	33 053	80	8 173	20	23 527	27	51	22
TOTAL	821 533	479 779	58	388 014	81	91 765	19	341 754	45	33	22

The *overview* reveals significant differences between regions. The labour force participation rate varies from 49 per cent for Oshana region as the lowest value to 71 per cent for Khomas as the highest. The higher rate for males than for females at national level is also reflected at regional level, *fig 6.8*.

There is, however, a difference between the northern regions and the other regions. The gap between males and females is smaller in the north. In Omusati in the north the females are even more economically active than the males. One reason seems to be that unpaid family workers are predominant in Omusati where 30 per cent of all unpaid family workers in the country are located and the majority of these are females.

Hardap with the largest sex difference in labour force participation rate has almost no unpaid family workers.

The unemployment rate at national level is about the same for males and females - 19 per cent. The opposite is prevailing in the regions with large differences in both directions, *fig 6.9*.

For instance, Erongo, Kunene and Otjozondjupa have higher unemployment rates for females. Erongo has the highest rate for females with 34 per cent. Ohangwena and Oshana are examples of higher rates for males. Oshana has the highest rate for males with 27 per cent.

Karas has the highest *labour force* rate with 82% for men, Hardap the lowest with 35% for women.

Erongo has the highest *unemployment* rate with 34% for women. Omusati the lowest with 7% also for women.

Figure 6.8 Labour force rate by sex in regions

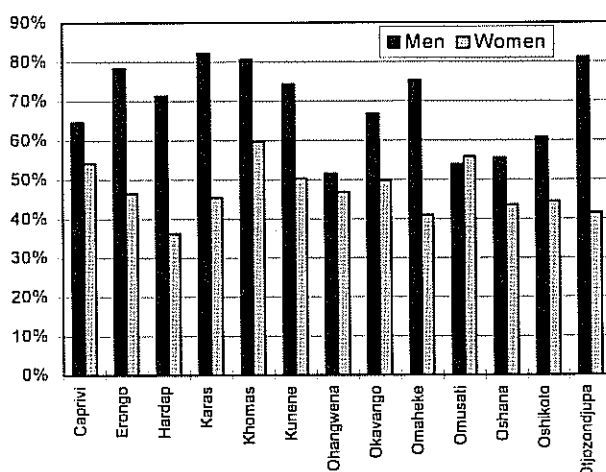
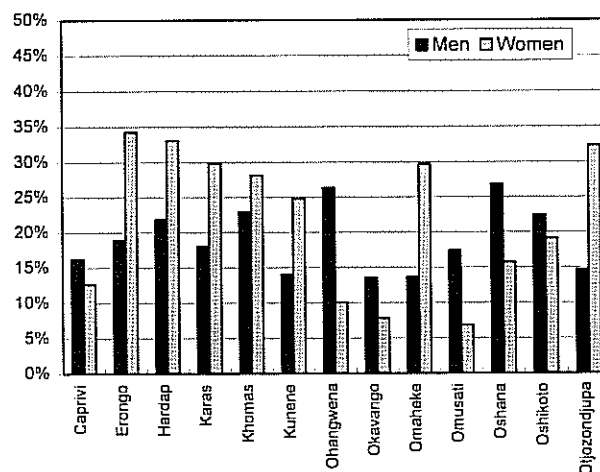


Figure 6.9 Unemployment rate by sex in regions

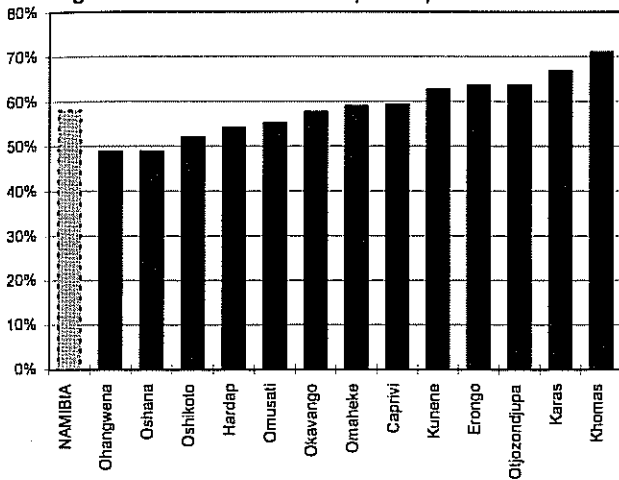


REGIONAL COMPARISONS

In figures 6.10 - 6.13, four major economic indicators, estimated from census data, are put together to summarize a comparison across the Regions. The indicators are

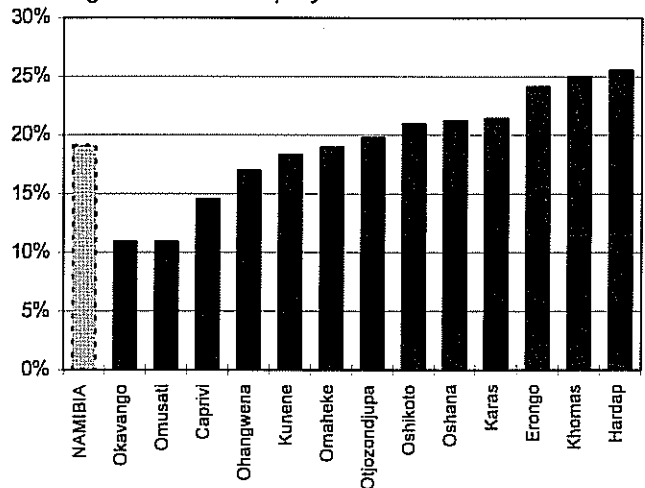
- Fig 6.10 *Labour Force Participation Rate*: Economically active people in a given Region divided by all people in that Region
- Fig 6.11 *Unemployment Rate*: Unemployed people in a given Region divided by all economically active people in that Region
- Fig 6.12 *Dependency Rate*: The total population in a given Region divided by all employed people in that Region
- Fig 6.13 *Subsistence Agricultural Workers Rate*: Subsistence agricultural workers in a given Region divided by all employed people in that Region

Figure 6.10 Labour force participation rate



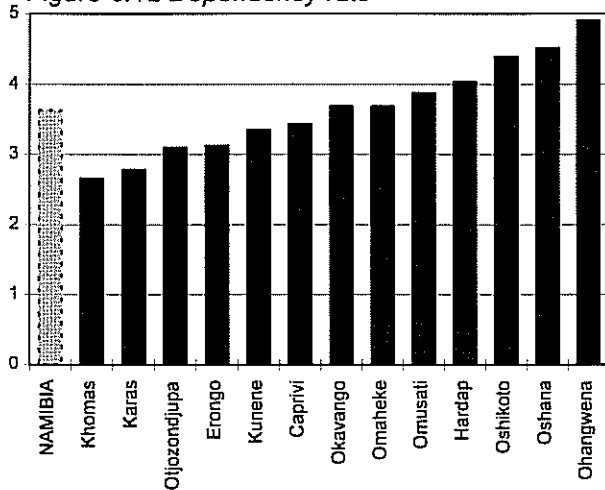
Khomas has the highest labour force rate with 71% and Ohangwena the lowest with 49%, fig 6.10.

Figure 6.11 Unemployment rate



1 out of 4 in the labour force in Hardap is unemployed as against 1 out of 10 in Okavango and Omusati, fig 6.11

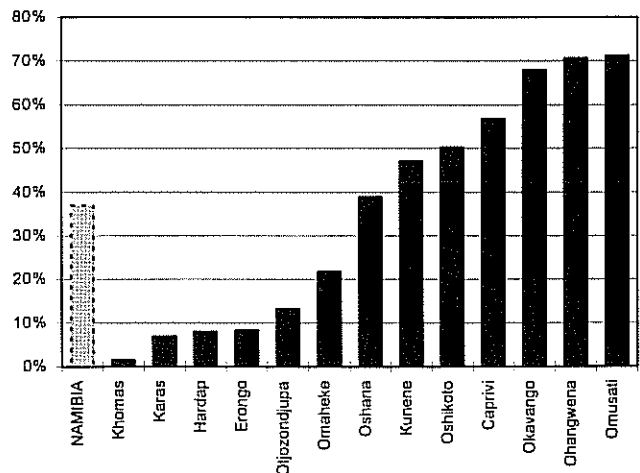
Figure 6.12 Dependency rate

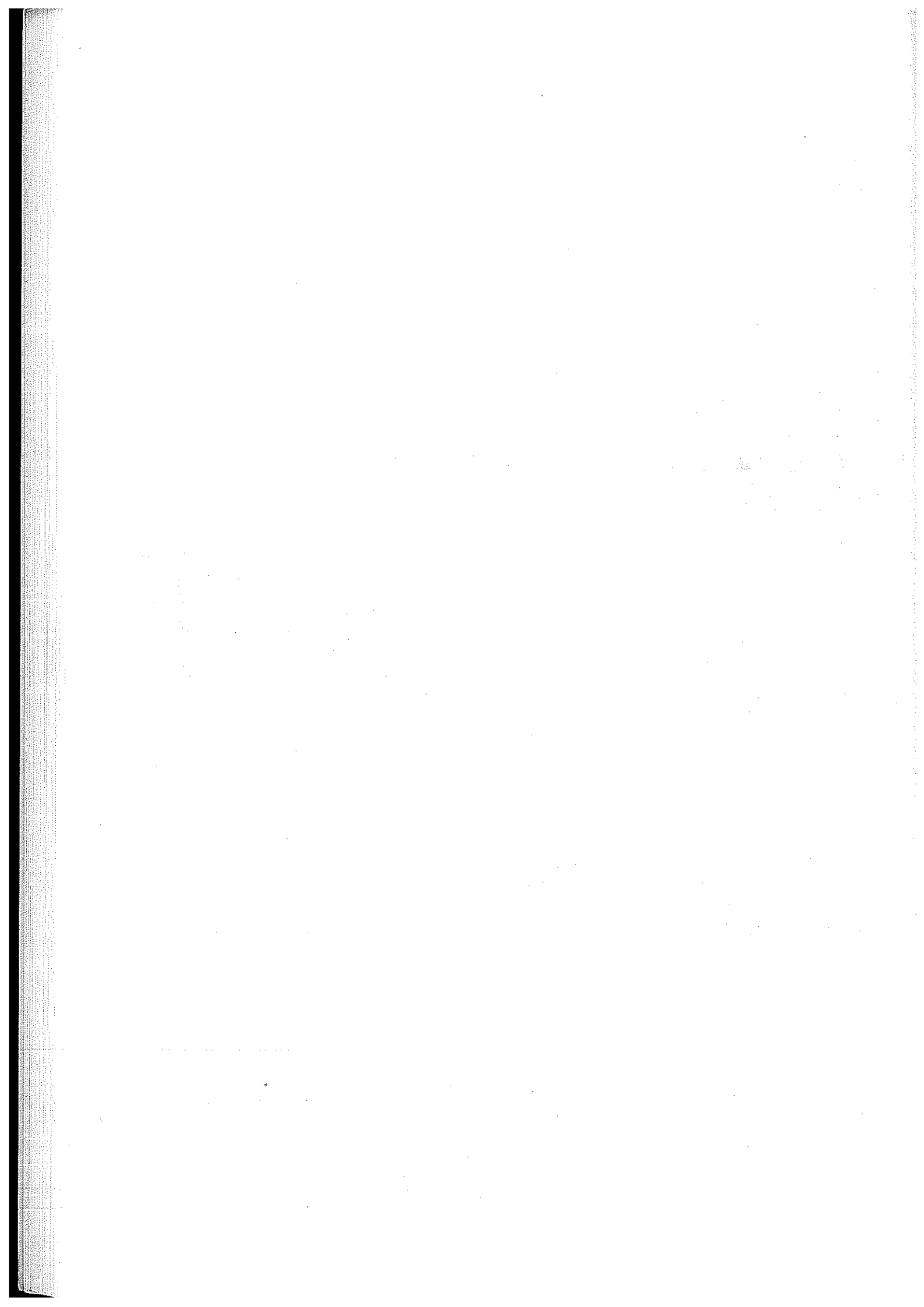


Almost 5 persons on the average in Ohangwena have to "rely" upon the economic activity of 1 employed person in the region compared with 2.5 persons on the average in Khomas, fig 6.12.

70% of the employed people in Omusati are subsistence agricultural workers compared with almost none in Khomas, fig 6.13.

Figure 6.13 Subsistence agricultural workers rate





CHAPTER 7: HOUSING CONDITIONS

INTRODUCTION

The questions on housing conditions are given in *Appendices* together with their concepts and definitions. In brief, the Census asked all households about their housing units. A housing unit is a separate and independent living premises for the household.

The census distinguished between nine types of housing units: a detached house, a semi-detached house or town-house, a flat in a block of apartments, a guest flat, a housing unit part of which is used for commercial or industrial purposes, a mobile home, e.g. caravan or tent, a single quarter, a kraal/hut and finally an improvised building.

A detached house is a house on its own. It is not attached to any other house. A kraal/hut is a housing unit, consisting of a hut or a group of huts.

Each household was asked questions on tenure, number of rooms, main material for outer walls and roof, main type of fuel for cooking, lighting and heating, main source of water supply, type of toilet facility, ownership of radio and television and finally purchase of newspaper.

NATIONAL LEVEL

Overview

Figure 7.1 Households and household population in various housing units

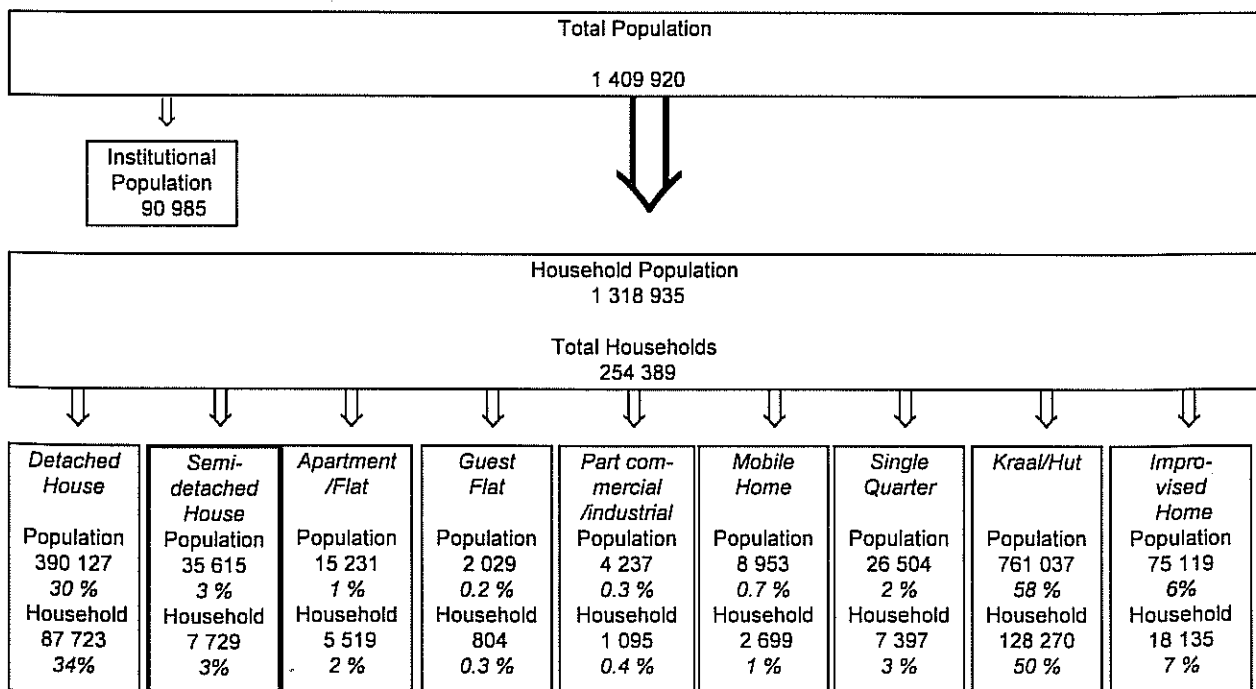


Figure 7.1 shows that there are 254 389 housing units in total. The census divided these into nine different types. Two types are predominant. These are kraal/hut and detached house respectively. By far the most common type is kraal/hut. Fifty per cent of all housing units are kraals/huts which accommodate 58 per cent of the household population.

Detached houses cover 33 per cent of all housing units and accommodate 30 per cent of the total household population. Hence four out of five housing units in the country belong to the two main categories: kraal/hut or detached house.

Apart from population belonging to households and as such residing in housing units, the census enumerated about 90 000 people as institutional population. Most of them or 69 per cent were enumerated in educational institutions. About 7 per cent in military and police barracks, 6 per cent in hospitals and 3 per cent in prisons. Chapter 4 has more details.

A breakdown of the housing units by *urban and rural*, table 7.1, shows clearly that kraal/hut is a rural housing standard while detached houses are prevailing in urban areas.

Table 7.1 Housing Units in per cent by type of unit and urban or rural areas

AREA	Detached House	Semi-detach House	Apart/ Flat	Guest Flat	Part Comm/ Indust	Mobile Home	Single Quarter	Kraal/ Hut	Improvised Home	ALL UNITS Number
Urban	62	66	74	86	56	36	68	2	31	75 939
Rural	38	34	26	14	44	64	32	98	69	178 450
TOTAL										
Number	87 273	7 729	5 519	804	1 095	2 699	7 397	128 270	18 135	254 389

Kraals/huts make up 98 per cent of all housing units in rural areas. Moreover, improvised and mobile homes are found in the rural areas, though their absolute numbers are very small compared to kraals/huts. The other six types are found in urban areas. For example, 62 per cent of all detached houses are in the urban areas.

On the *Tenure issue*, 69 per cent of all houses are occupied by the owner, 17 per cent are rented and 14 per cent are rent free. Kraals/huts are 96 per cent owner occupied. The proportion for detached houses is 43 per cent, while 35 per cent are rented and 22 per cent are rent free.

The housing units in rural areas are generally bigger than the units in urban areas. The average household size as well as the average house size is bigger in rural than in urban areas, table 7.2.

Detached houses have on the average 3.2 rooms per household with only slight changes by household size. For example for household size of 7 or more members the average number of rooms per household is 3.4.

Table 7.2 Various average sizes

AREA	Persons per household	Rooms per household	Persons per room
Urban	4.7	3.0	1.6
Rural	5.4	3.9	1.4
TOTAL	5.2	3.6	1.5
Kraal/Hut	5.9	4.4	1.3
Detached House	4.7	3.2	1.5

The lowest average number of rooms per household - 1.2 - occurs for mobile homes in rural areas with a household size of 1-2 members. The highest average number of rooms per household - 6.0 - occurs for kraal/huts in rural areas with a household size of 7 or more members.

Kraal/hut has 1.3 persons per room on the average, while detached houses have 1.5 persons per room. The highest figure for single quarters in urban areas is 2.7 persons per room and the lowest for apartment or flat in urban areas is 1.2 persons per room on the average.

Kraals/huts have on the average 4.4 rooms per household. The largest kraals, those with a household size of 7 members or more, have 5.9 rooms on the average. Almost 40 per cent of all kraals have households with 7 persons or more.

About 20 per cent of the kraals have 8 or more rooms, while 9 per cent have only 1 room. Two per cent of the detached houses have 8 or more rooms and 13 per cent have 1 room.

Roof and Wall Material

Fig 7.2 All Housing Units in per cent by roof material

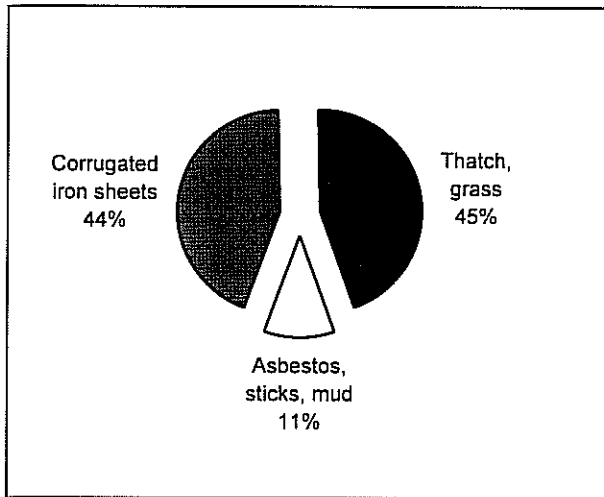
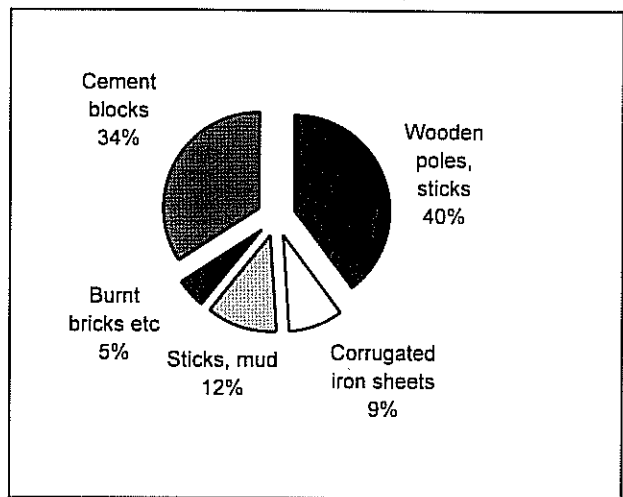


Fig 7.3 All Housing Units in per cent by outer wall material



The census asked about the main material used for the roof and for the outer wall of every housing unit.

The predominant housing unit in rural areas, kraal/hut, uses thatch or grass as roof material - 87 per cent - and wooden poles or sticks for outer walls - 77 per cent. The second most material used for roofs is sticks and mud - 19 per cent - and for outer walls corrugated iron sheets - 6 per cent.

Detached houses are built with corrugated iron sheets for the roofs - 83 per cent - and cement blocks for outer walls - 81 per cent.

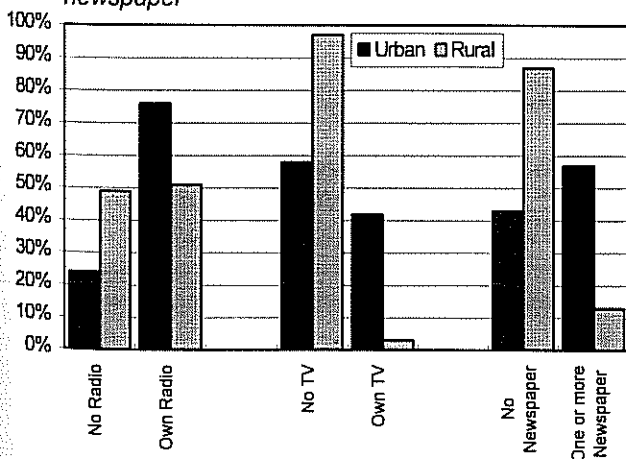
About 83 per cent of the improvised houses have corrugated iron sheets for roofs and about 63 per cent have the same material for outer walls.

The mobile homes have the largest variety in term of material used for roofs and outer walls. About 36 per cent have corrugated iron sheets for roofs and 28 per cent have prefabricated outer walls

Radio, TV and Newspaper

1 of 2 households in rural areas has no radio

Fig 7.4 Households in urban/rural areas in per cent by ownership of radio, TV and purchase of newspaper



The census asked all households about own radio and TV, respectively. The newspaper question had three alternatives: the household does not buy any newspaper; it buys one newspaper weekly or it buys two or more newspapers per week.

Almost 60 per cent of the household population in the country own a radio. This is equal to about 825 000 people. Around 15 per cent in the country have a TV. The corresponding figure for rural households is 3 per cent.

About 75 per cent of all households in the country do not buy any newspaper. The rural proportion is 87 per cent.

Type of fuel for domestic use

57 % without heating in urban areas

Fig 7.5 Housing units in urban areas in per cent by type of fuel for Cooking, Lighting and Heating

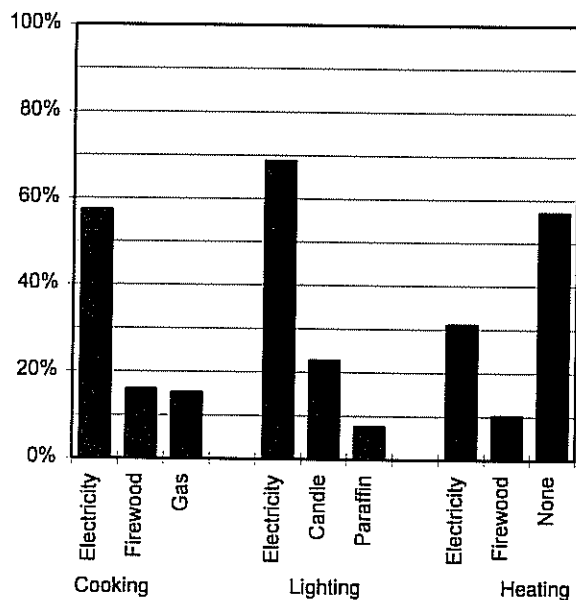
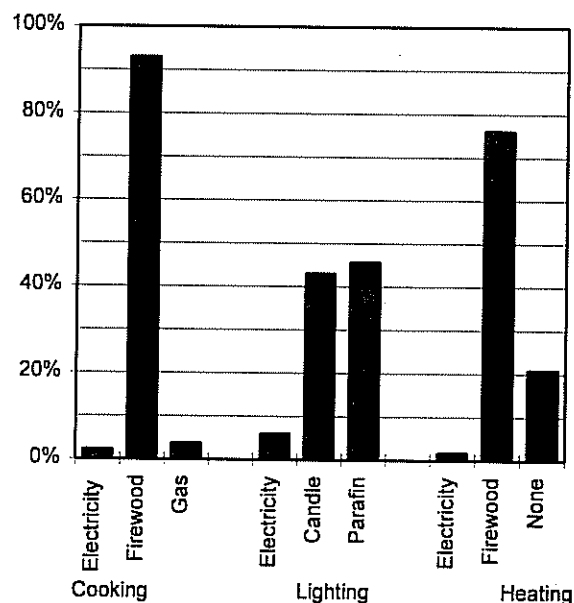


Fig 7.6 Housing units in rural areas in per cent by type of fuel for Cooking, Lighting and Heating



The census asked all households about the main type of fuel used for cooking, for lighting and for heating

Electricity is the major type of fuel for cooking, lighting and heating for about 75 000 houses in urban areas. A majority of the households, however, answered in the census that they have no heating at all, *figure 7.5*.

Firewood, including charcoal is the major type of fuel for domestic use for about 180 000 houses in rural areas with the exception of fuel for lighting, *figure 7.6*.

One out of three households in the entire country has no heating at all. Only 10 per cent of all households use electricity for heating and 90 per cent of these live in urban areas. The rural households seem to have far better heating facilities than the urban households, through heavy use of firewood or charcoal. About 20 per cent of the rural households have no heating at all as against almost 60 per cent of the urban households.

About 50 per cent of all households in the country live in kraals or huts. Virtually all the households in kraals

or huts use firewood or charcoal for cooking. This also means that one of two households in the entire country uses firewood or charcoal for cooking.

Households in kraals/huts use candles - 47 per cent - and paraffin - also 47 per cent - for lighting.

Around 89 per cent of the kraal households use firewood or charcoal for heating while 10 per cent answer that they have no heating at all.

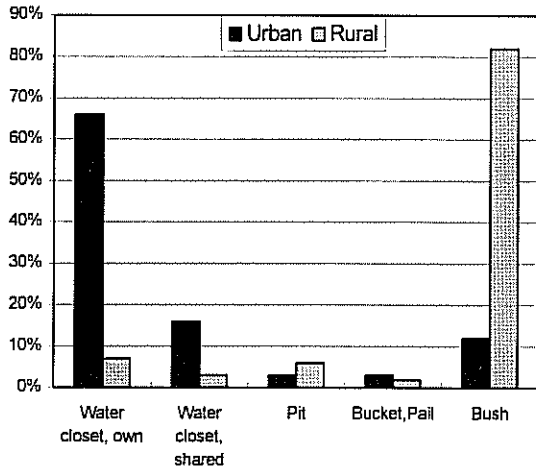
Over 34 per cent of all households in the country live in detached houses of whom 43 per cent use electricity for cooking, 41 per cent use firewood or charcoal while 57 per cent use electricity for lighting and 26 per cent use electricity for heating.

One out of four households living in detached houses answer that they have no heating at all.

Type of toilet facility

65 % use the bush

Fig 7.7 Housing Units in urban/rural areas in per cent by type of toilet facility



Bush is by far the most common type of toilet facility where 854 000 persons in 156 000 housing units are using it. This amounts to 65 per cent of the total household population.

Furthermore, 95 per cent of all households in kraals/huts use bush as the toilet facility. Kraals/huts have neither shared nor own watercloset.

On the other hand, 62 per cent of all detached houses have their own water closet.

The census asked "what type of toilet facility does the household use?"

Type of water supply

60% have access to safe water

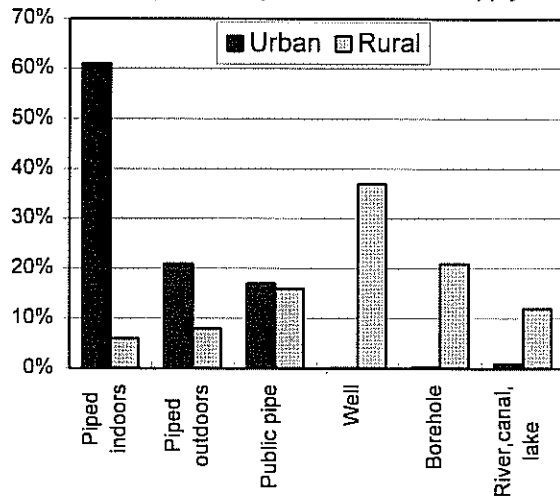
Well is the dominating water supply in the country with 400 000 people in 67 000 housing units using it. This amounts to 30 per cent of the country household population. The next most common is piped water indoors, which is used by 20 per cent.

About 50 per cent of all kraal/huts have wells as their source of water supply. The second most common for kraal/huts is river, canal or lakes with 16 per cent.

On the other hand, 55 per cent of all detached houses have piped water indoors.

All three types of piped water together with boreholes may be used to estimate the extent of safe water. Given this definition, almost 800 000 people have access to clean water. This means that 59 per cent of the household population - 62 per cent in urban and 43 per cent in rural areas - have access to safe water. The corresponding average for Sub Sahara countries is 45 per cent according to UNDP:HDR 1994.

Fig 7.8 Housing Units in urban/rural areas in per cent by source of water supply



The census asked each household for the main source of water supply

The corresponding average for Sub Sahara countries is 45 per cent according to UNDP:HDR 1994.

REGIONAL LEVEL

Overview

Table 7.3 Number and per cent of household and household population who have electricity for lighting and the bush as toilet facility

REGION	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD Number	POPULATION IN THESE Number	ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTING				BUSH AS TOILET			
			Household Number	%	Population Number	%	Household Number	%	Population Number	%
Caprivi	18 061	87 276	855	5	4 830	6	16 312	90	78 036	89
Erongo	13 453	50 538	7 159	53	25 551	51	3 052	23	12 086	24
Hardap	13 358	62 095	3 957	30	17 375	28	4 367	33	17 267	28
Karas	12 046	51 452	4 888	41	19 321	38	2 993	25	11 580	23
Khomas	33 662	157 019	26 186	78	123 663	79	2 457	7	9 160	6
Kunene	12 460	56 778	2 020	16	7 724	14	8 239	66	38 894	69
Ohangwena	28 427	175 139	222	1	1 239	1	27 258	96	166 307	95
Okavango	17 831	110 751	967	5	5 078	5	15 936	89	99 887	90
Omaheke	9 500	43 706	2 059	22	7 687	18	5 585	59	27 102	62
Omusati	30 882	183 492	290	1	1 159	1	28 756	93	169 400	92
Oshana	22 190	126 677	1 732	8	8 898	7	16 409	74	92 450	73
Oshikoto	21 426	123 560	3 079	14	14 229	12	16 171	75	94 743	77
Otjozondjupa	21 093	90 452	8 153	39	36 494	40	8 876	42	36 996	41
TOTAL	254 389	1 318 935	61 567	24	273 248	21	156 411	61	853 908	65

Table 7.4 Number and per cent of household and household population who have access to safe water

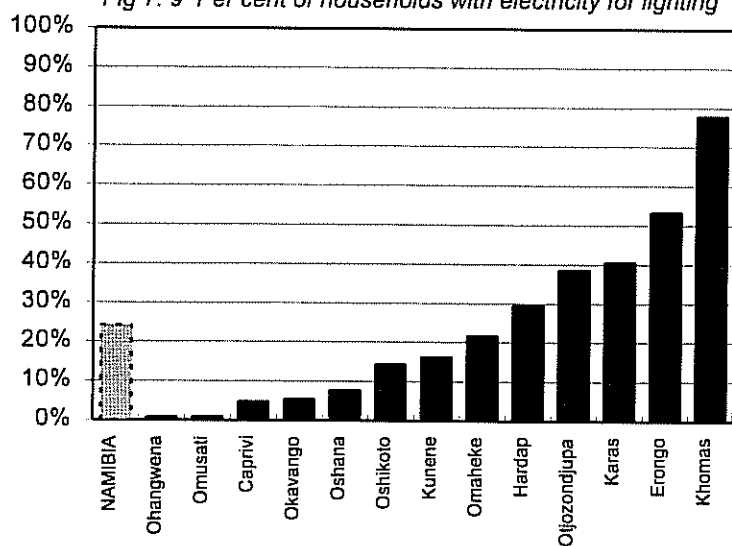
REGION	PIPED WATER INDOORS Household	PIPED WATER OUTDOORS Household	PUBLIC PIPE Household	BORE- HOLE Household	SAFE WATER			
					Household Number	%	Population Number	%
Caprivi	1 010	298	5 328	2 540	9 176	51	42 133	48
Erongo	5 821	2 427	2 444	2 098	12 790	95	47 893	95
Hardap	5 044	3 277	2 004	2 759	13 084	98	61 051	98
Karas	5 036	3 075	1 219	2 297	11 627	97	49 704	97
Khomas	22 190	6 165	1 824	3 038	33 217	99	155 106	99
Kunene	2 188	2 408	2 077	3 183	9 856	79	42 033	74
Ohangwena	94	519	4 213	3 017	7 843	28	48 486	28
Okavango	983	257	3 446	3 876	8 562	48	51 363	46
Omaheke	2 358	2 313	1 624	2 994	9 289	98	42 739	98
Omusati	168	486	2 078	1 848	4 580	15	26 621	15
Oshana	1 468	2 475	7 083	1 724	12 750	57	69 373	55
Oshikoto	2 550	1 338	3 742	3 121	10 751	50	58 162	47
Otjozondjupa	6 724	5 250	3 786	4 939	20 699	98	88 852	98
TOTAL	55 634	30 288	40 868	37 434	164 224	65	783 516	59

Safe water is defined as

- piped water indoors
- piped water collected from pipe situated outside in the yard of the housing unit
- treated public piped water
- borehole, water collected from private or public boreholes

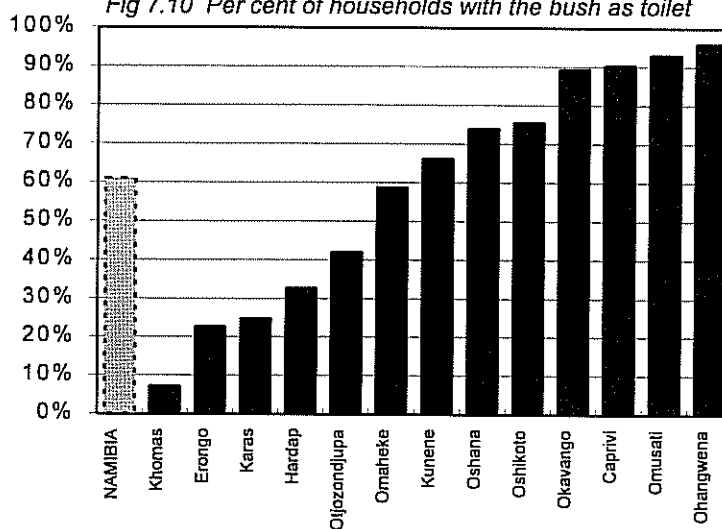
REGIONAL COMPARISONS

Fig 7.9 Per cent of households with electricity for lighting



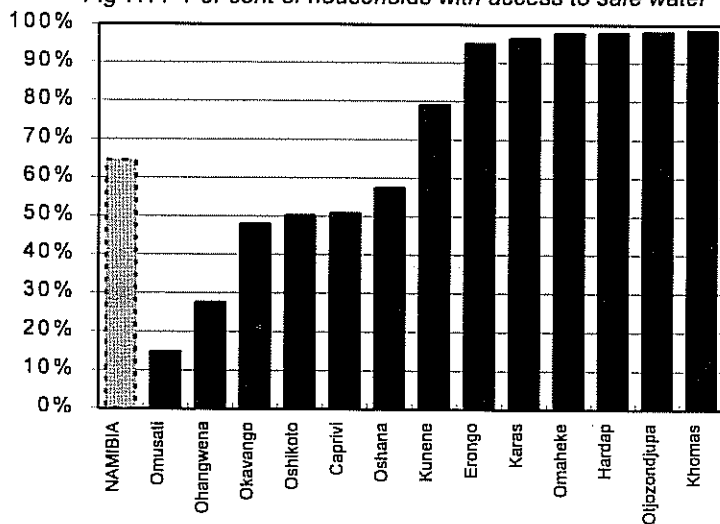
Hardly any household in Ohangwena and Omusati has electricity, fig 7.9

Fig 7.10 Per cent of households with the bush as toilet



9 out of 10 households in Okavango, Caprivi, Omusati and Ohangwena have the bush as toilet facility, fig 7.10

Fig 7.11 Per cent of households with access to safe water



Almost all households in Khomas have access to safe water compared with 1 out of 7 households in Omusati, fig 7.11

Safe water is defined as

- piped water indoors
- piped water collected from pipe situated outside in the yard of the housing unit
- treated public piped water
- borehole, water collected from private or public boreholes

CHAPTER 8: LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

INTRODUCTION

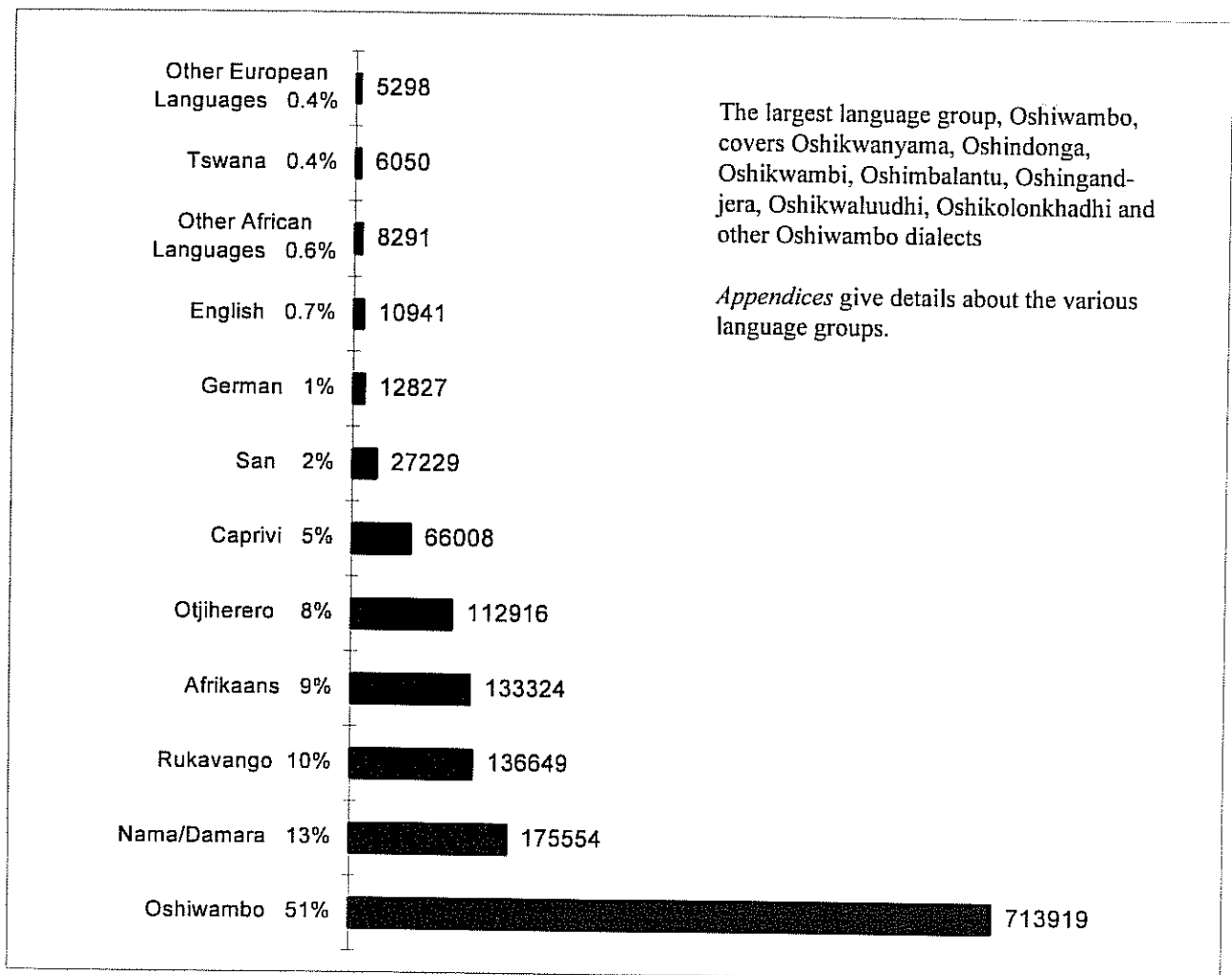
The census included a question on language usually spoken or most spoken at home. The question was not asked for children 5 years old or less. They were assumed to speak the language of their parents.

Almost 50 various languages and dialects were recorded. All these were later grouped into 12 language groups for the census tables and reports.

NATIONAL LEVEL

1 out of 2 persons has Oshiwambo languages as main language

Fig 8.1 Persons in various language groups



The sex distribution for individual language groups is roughly the same as for the entire population. This means that in most language groups there are slightly more females than males. Four groups have more males.

These are San and English, each with 51 per cent males. Other European and other African languages also have a higher proportion of males, about 60 per cent as against 40 per cent females, for each group.

The age structure within each language group is very close to the age structure for the entire population. This means in round numbers, 50-60 per cent below 25 years of age, about 25 per cent in age group 25 - 44 and finally about 15 per cent who are 45 years and above.

Two languages indicate noteworthy exceptions. The German speaking people represent an older age structure and the English speaking people a middle aged structure.

About 40 per cent of the German speaking people are aged 45 years and above, 15 per cent are 65 years and above, 30 per cent are 25-44 and another 30 per cent below 25 years.

Around 40 per cent of the English speaking people are 25-44 years of age. Another 40 per cent are below 25 years and the remaining 20 per cent above 45 years.

REGIONAL LEVEL

90 % of all those who speak German or English at home are living in Erongo, Karas, Khomas or Otjozondjupa regions

Table 8.1 shows the three major languages by size in each region. Note, however, that all language groups presented in fig 8.1 are spoken in all the 13 regions though in some cases by very few people.

Oshiwambo languages are very predominant in Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions.

Almost 90 per cent of all people in the country with Oshiwambo languages are living in these four regions.

The most diversified regions in terms of language spoken at home are Khomas and Otjozondjupa. The sixth language by size in Khomas - English - is used at home by 4 per cent of the population. The sixth language in Otjozondjupa, Rukavango, is spoken by 5 per cent of the population in that region.

Table 8.1 Population in regions in per cent by language group spoken at home

REGION	OSHI-WAMBO	NAMA/DAMARA	RUKA-VANGO	AFRI-KAANS	OTJIHERERO	CAPRI-VI	SAN	TOTAL POPUL
Caprivi			24			70	4	90 422
Erongo	24	33			18			55 470
Hardap	5	49		43				66 495
Karas	15	38		41				61 162
Khomas	27	21		30				167 071
Kunene	14	34			44			64 017
Ohangwena	99							179 634
Okavango			90					116 830
Omaheke		24			43		12	52 735
Omusati	99							189 919
Oshana	98							134 884
Oshikoto	88							128 745
Otjozondjupa	18	25			30			102 536
TOTAL POP	713 919	175 554	136 649	133 324	112 916	66 008	27 229	1 409 920
%	51	13	10	9	8	5	2	100

People in a given language group and region divided by all people in that region; number in bold represents the majority language in a region

Table 8.1 does not include German, English and Tswana, because none of them belong to the three major language groups in any region. Khomas is the main seat for both German and English, each spoken by 4 per cent of the population. Almost 60 per cent of all people, who speak German or English as the main language are living in Khomas.

Tswana is the fourth language by size in Omaheke spoken by 7 per cent of the population. About 60 per cent of all Tswana speaking people in Namibia live in Omaheke region.

CHAPTER 9: DISABILITY

INTRODUCTION

The question about disability is given in *Appendices* together with concepts and definitions. In brief, the question asked all people about any type of permanent disability or limitation. Disability is defined as a limitation in carrying out everyday activities at home, at work, or at school because of long term physical or mental condition, lasting for more than 6 months. The limitation shall not be confused with a state of temporary illness.

Five various types of disability are identified: blind, deaf, impaired speech, impairment of limbs and

mentally disabled. There was a provision for two types of disability for every concerned person.

The data about disability must be used with specific caution. The census enumerators often have to rely upon the answers from one person in a household, normally the head, concerning other members, sometimes, even without seeing them. Moreover, it may be necessary for a professional eye, or a more detailed survey than a census in order so to correctly assess the extent, coverage and degree of disability.

NATIONAL LEVEL

Overview

Figure 9.1 Number and per cent of disabled persons and of disabilities

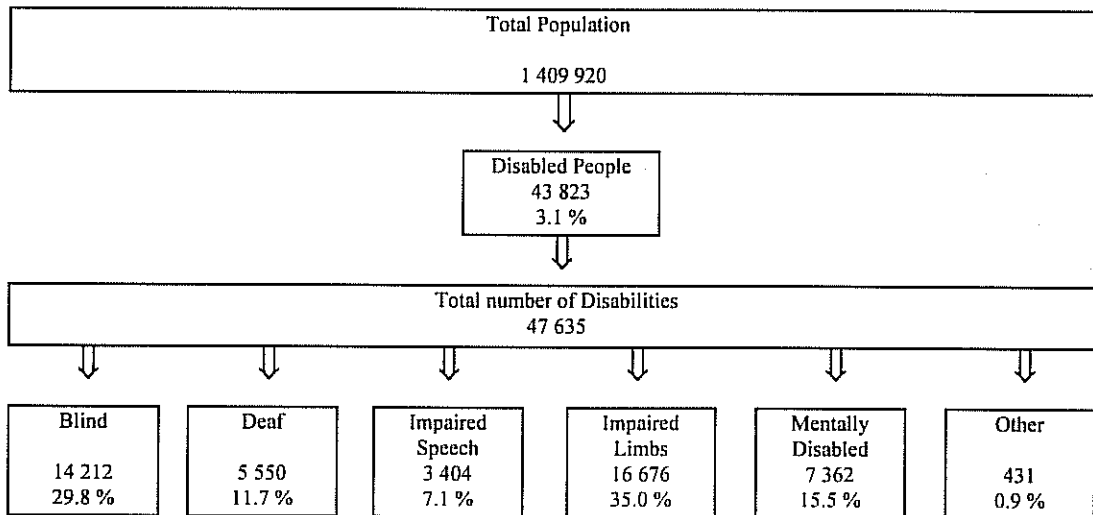


Fig 9.1 shows that 43 823 or 3.1 per cent of the total population are disabled. Out of these, 54 per cent are males and 46 per cent females. Some people suffer from more than one type of disability, which implies that the total number of disabilities is somewhat higher - 47 635 - than the number of disabled people.

Impaired limbs constitute 35 per cent of all disabilities. About 38 000, or 87 per cent, of all disabled persons are aged 15 years and above and out of these, 47 per cent

are females. At the same time, 36 per cent of them have never married. The per cent of never married in the total population in the same ages is 50.

About 9 per cent or 3 812 of all disabled people suffer from two types of disabilities. Note that there was provision for at most two types. For example, 2 per cent of all disabled are both blind and deaf. Almost 2 per cent are blind and have impaired limbs and 1 per cent are both deaf and have impaired speech.

Almost 1 of 5 persons 65 years and above regardless of sex is disabled

Fig 9.2 Disabled persons in per cent by sex and age
 Number of disabled persons in a given sex/age group divided by all persons in that sex/age group

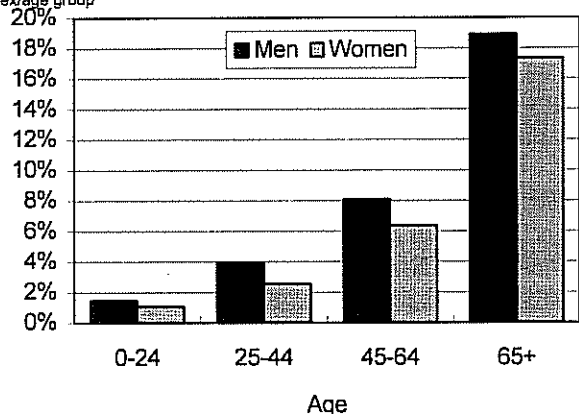


Fig 9.2 reveals a significant correlation between age and disability. The proportion disabled increases with age.

About 50 per cent of all disabled people 6 years and above have no schooling. This may be compared with 23 per cent for the whole population.

The labor force participation rate for the disabled who are aged 10 years and above is 34 per cent as against almost 50 per cent for the total population in the same age. The mentally disabled have the lowest labour force participation rate with 23 per cent. The other four categories have rates of about 35 per cent each.

The main employment statuses of the disabled persons are own account and unpaid family workers who constitute 37 and 28 per cent respectively. The proportions of the same activities in the total population are 20 and 22 per cent respectively. The percentages of disabled persons employed in the government and private sectors are 11 and 22 per cent respectively as compared to 18 and 37 for the overall population. Around 66 per cent of all the disabled work in the agricultural sector as against 47 per cent for total population.

REGIONAL LEVEL

Disabilities most present in the northern Regions

Fig 9.3 Number of disabled persons by sex

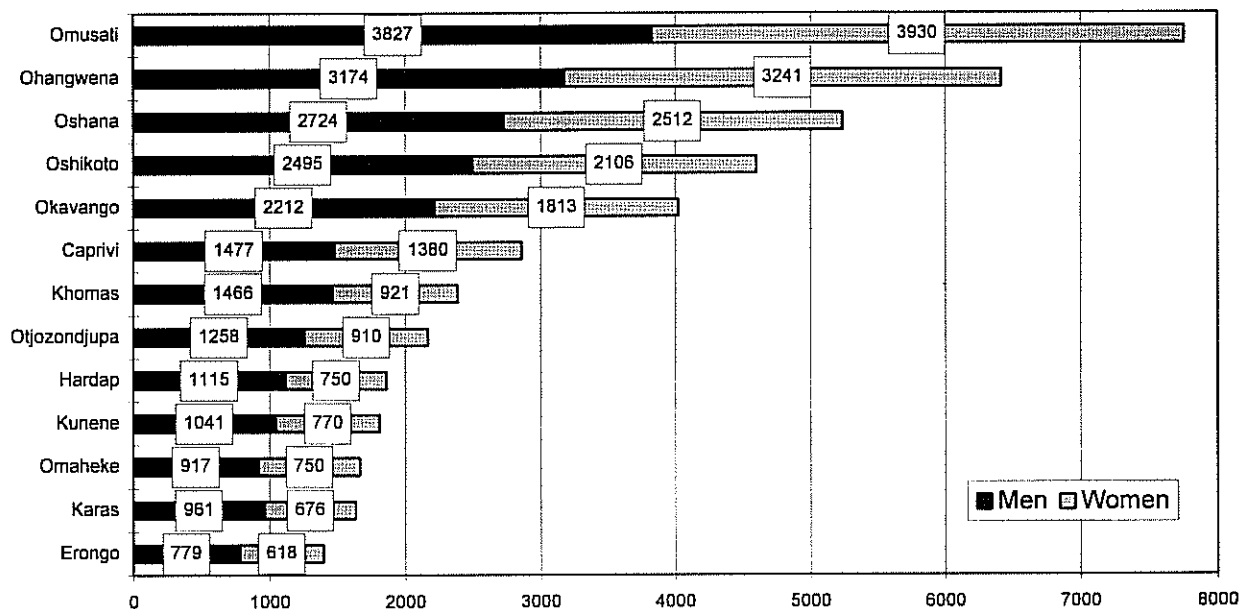


Fig 9.3 indicates that the northern regions have more disabilities than other regions. About 16 per cent of all disabilities occur in Omusati and 14 per cent in Ohangwena. At the other end of the scale, Erongo has 3 per cent and Karas slightly more. The southern regions have notably more disabled men than women.

About 4.1 per cent of all people in Omusati, 3.9 per cent in Oshana and 3.6 per cent in Ohangwena are disabled. Khomas is on the other end of the scale with 1.4 % disabled.

The relative disability structure in the regions agree well with the structure for the country, figure 9.1, with some significant exceptions. Caprivi, Omusati, Kunene and Okavango have relatively more of blindness, Khomas and Karas less. Meanwhile, Karas, Kunene and Khomas have more of impaired speech whereas Khomas, Oshikoto and Oshana have more of impaired limbs and Caprivi less. Karas and Khomas have more of mental disability.

CHAPTER 10: FERTILITY

INTRODUCTION

The estimates of fertility brought out by the Census derive from questions concerning the number of children ever born, and the number of children born during the 12 months preceding the Census. The fertility estimates assume that while there may be some underreporting in the number of births during the 12 months before the census the average number of children ever born by females aged 20-24 reflects the current level of fertility. In consequence, the births that took

place during the year before the Census are assumed to provide a correct age-pattern of fertility, and the number of ever born children reported by females aged 20-24 the correct level of fertility. From these assumptions standard measures of fertility can be calculated. It should be noted that all estimates reflect fertility circumstances at the time of the Census in 1991. Specifically, it should be mentioned that all estimates are based on the census results.

NATIONAL LEVEL Overview

At the time of the Census, the total fertility rate for Namibia was 6.1 children.

According to the Census, females, on the average, gave live birth to 6.1 children during their reproductive life. This measure of fertility is called the total fertility rate (TFR). It assumes that females live through reproductive ages, that is, from about 15 to age 49. The annual number of births was about 60,730 and the crude birth rate about 43.1 per 1,000 population. The total fertility rate for ever married females (married legally, traditionally or consensually) was 7.4 while for never married females it was 4.7. Fertility falls rapidly with increasing

educational attainment. The total fertility rate for females who have not received any formal schooling is about 8.8 whereas for females who have completed grade 12 it is 3.1, much below the average for all females. In relation to employment status, females who are own account workers have the highest total fertility rate (8.4), females who are Government employees the lowest (3.7). With respect to economic activity, the total fertility rate for all employed was 6.2 whereas for students it was 3.6, and for homemakers 7.7.

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

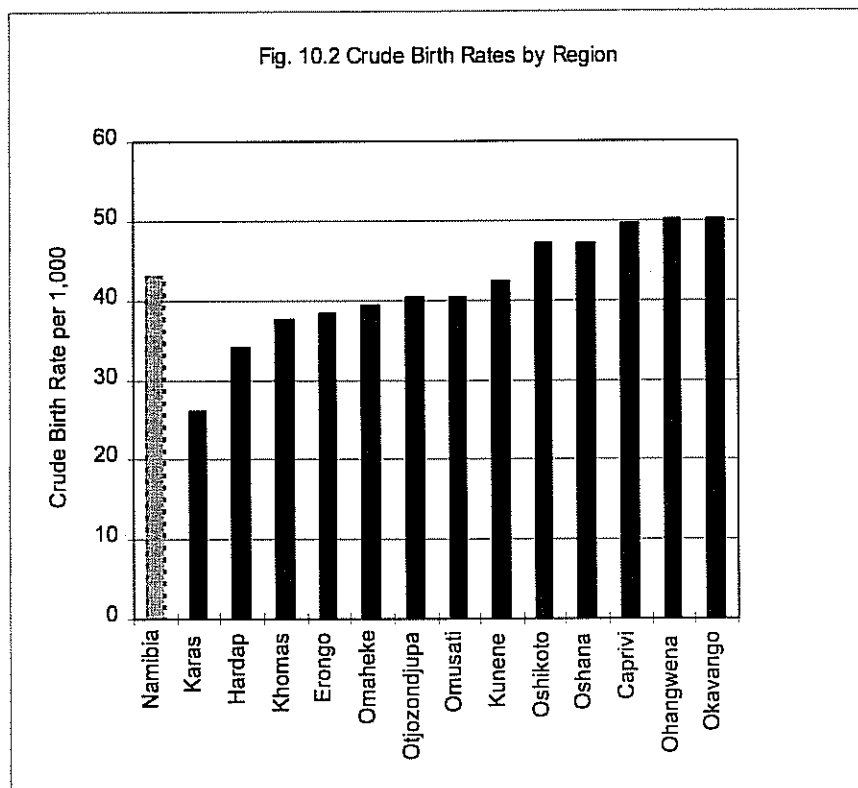
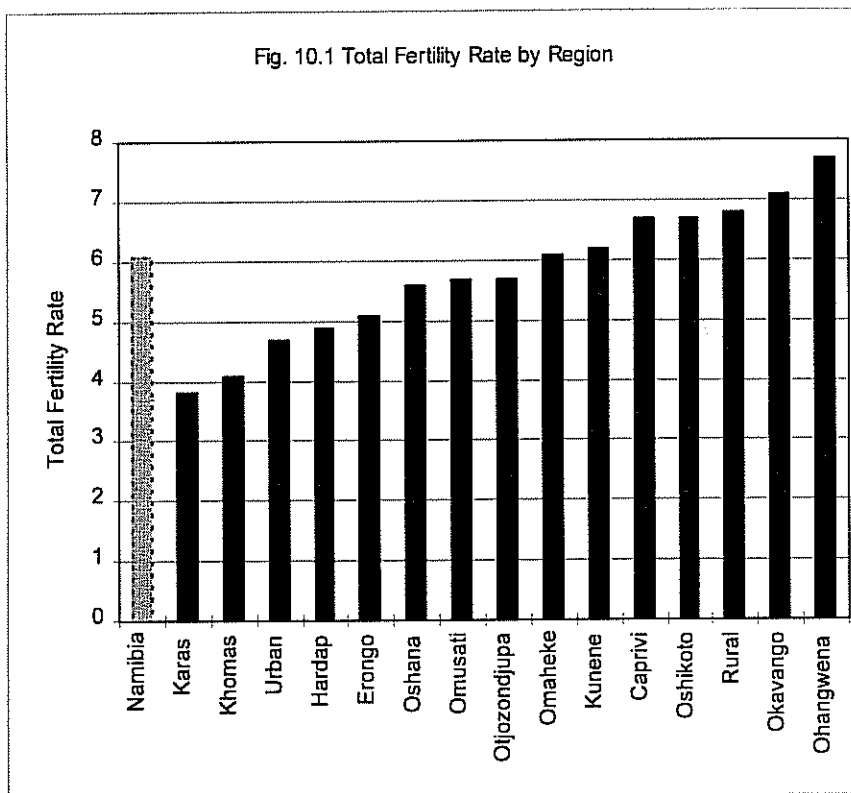
Table 10.1 Total Fertility Rates for Namibia and Regions

Area	TFR
Namibia	6.1
Urban	4.7
Rural	6.8
Karas	3.8
Khomas	4.1
Hardap	4.9
Erongo	5.1
Oshana	5.6
Omusati	5.7
Otjozondjupa	5.7
Omaheke	6.1
Kunene	6.2
Caprivi	6.7
Oshikoto	6.7
Okavango	7.1
Ohangwena	7.7

Reproductive levels vary considerably across regions. In some regions total fertility is decidedly high whereas in others, especially in the south, it is comparatively low (figs. 10.1 and 10.2). It will be seen (table 10.1) that there is a marked fall in fertility from North to South. Generally, the northern regions are characterized by high fertility.

The high fertility regions are Ohangwena, Okavango, Caprivi, and Oshikoto. In these regions total fertility varies between 6.7 and 7.7. Regions with fertility close to the national average (6.1) are Kunene, Omaheke, Omusati, Otjozondjupa, and Oshana. The low fertility regions are Erongo, Hardap, Khomas and Karas. There is also a marked difference between rural and urban areas.

For the rural areas the total fertility rate is 6.8 whereas for the urban areas it is 4.7; a difference of about two children.



The number of births and crude birth rates by region for 1991 are given in table 10.2. The figures in this table are approximate because the calculations assume that the regions have roughly the same age distributions.

Table 10.2 Yearly Number of Births and Crude Birth Rates (CBR) per 1,000 Population

Area	Births	CBR
Namibia	60,731	43.1
Caprivi	4,489	49.6
Erongo	2,133	38.5
Hardap	2,276	34.2
Karas	1,600	26.2
Khomas	6,295	37.7
Kunene	2,718	42.5
Ohangwena	8,991	50.1
Okavango	5,880	50.3
Omaheke	2,072	39.3
Omusati	7,694	40.5
Oshana	6,373	47.3
Oshikoto	6,063	47.1
Otjozondjupa	4,147	40.4

Fertility by Marital Status and Region

The results shown below (table 10.3) are for the marital categories: (i) all females; (ii) never married females; (iii) females who are legally or customarily married, (iv) females who live in a consensual union, and (v) all married females (married legally, customarily or consensually). The remaining marital status categories divorced, widowed, and not stated have been excluded in the present analysis due to their small numbers (which do not support stable estimates).

As expected, never married females have much lower fertility (4.7) than married females (7.4). Interestingly enough, there is, over all, a small reproductive difference between females who are legally or customarily wed (7.3), and females who merely cohabit with a partner (7.7); mainly, the latter have slightly higher fertility (table 10.3). Fig. 10.3 shows total fertility for single (i.e., never married) and all married females by region.

It should be noted that some of the total fertility rates in table 10.3 are unusually high. The main explanation for this is that fertility is likely to have increased soon after independence in 1991 (see e.g., fig. 2.1 and 2.3 in Chapter 2).

Table 10.3. Total Fertility Rates by Marital Status and Region

Area	All Marital Statuses	Never Married	Married* Legally	Married** Consensually	All Married
Namibia	6.1	4.7	7.3	7.7	7.4
Urban	4.7	3.9	5.4	5.9	5.6
Rural	6.8	5.0	8.3	8.5	8.3
Caprivi	6.7	3.6	7.5	6.9	7.5
Erongo	5.1	4.5	5.3	6.1	5.7
Hardap	4.9	4.0	5.7	5.9	5.8
Karas	3.8	3.2	4.3	4.6	4.4
Khomas	4.1	3.5	4.6	5.2	4.8
Kunene	6.2	5.1	7.3	6.8	7.0
Ohangwena	7.7	6.2	9.0	9.9	9.3
Okavango	7.1	3.2	7.9	7.2	7.7
Omaheke	6.1	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.6
Omusati	5.7	4.3	7.7	9.1	8.2
Oshana	5.6	4.4	7.3	7.6	7.7
Oshikoto	6.7	5.4	8.4	8.8	8.5
Otjozondjupa	5.7	4.8	5.5	6.7	6.4

* Married legally or customarily. ** Cohabiting females.

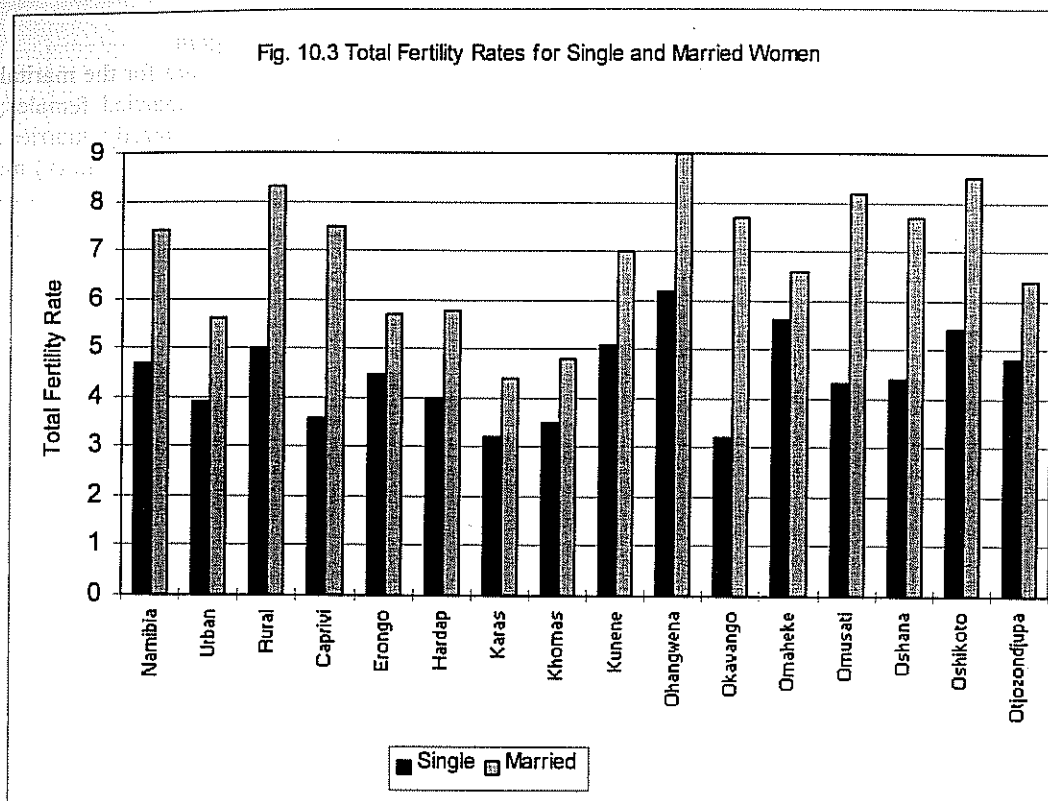


Table 10.4. Percent Children and Yearly Numbers of Children Born Outside of Marriage or Consensual Union by Region.

Area	Percent	Number of Children
Namibia	39	23,685
Urban	44	7,123
Rural	38	16,562
Regions	Percent	Number of Children
Caprivi	13	589
Erongo	45	969
Hardap	46	1,057
Karas	49	791
Khomas	48	3,050
Kunene	38	1,043
Ohangwena	45	4,084
Okavango	8	475
Omaheke	45	941
Omusati	43	3,340
Oshana	47	3,024
Oshikoto	46	2,815
Otjozondjupa	36	1,507

The yearly number of births among single (never married) females was close to 23,700.

Table 10.4 shows the proportion of children in per cent born outside of marriage (legal, or customary) and consensual unions by region.

For Namibia, the proportion of children born by single females is about 39 per cent. This means that each year some 23,700 children are born by single mothers. In the urban areas this proportion is 44 per cent. While in the majority of the regions the proportion of children born by single females remains fairly high it is exceptionally low in Okavango - 8 per cent - and Caprivi - 13 per cent.

Fertility by Highest Level of Completed School Education

Females who have completed grade 12 in the school system have half as high fertility as all Females.

Table 10.5 shows total fertility rates for all females, for females who have not pursued any formal school education, and for females whose highest educational attainments are grade 7, grade 10, or grade 12, respectively. Results are given for urban and rural areas as well as for the regions (table 10.5 and fig. 10.4).

As noted, TFR for all females in Namibia is 6.1. For females who have not received any schooling, it is 8.8. For females who have completed grade 7, it is 7.2, for those who have completed grade 10, TFR is 4.2, and for those who have completed grade 12, it is 3.1 (table 10.5 and fig. 10.4).

Table 10.5 shows that both in the urban and rural areas, lifetime fertility is virtually halved if mothers complete

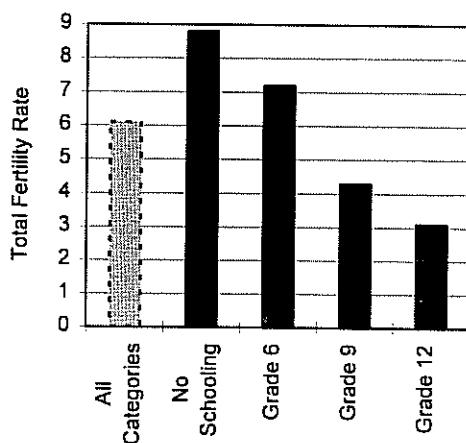
grade 12. As expected, completion of grade 7 has little effect. However, already from grade 10 and over there is an appreciable drop in total fertility. Fundamentally, these results are repeated for the regions (table 10.5 and

fig. 10.4). It should be noted that in this regional analysis other educational attainments than those given in table 10.4 have been excluded.

Table 10.5. Total Fertility for Females Without Formal Schooling, and Who Have Completed Grades 6, 9 or 12, Respectively.

Education	Namibia	Erongo	Kunene	Omusati
All Categories	6.1	5.1	6.2	5.7
No Schooling	8.8	6.8	7.2	9.9
Grade 7	7.2	6.4	6.6	6.8
Grade 10	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.9
Grade 12	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.0
Education	Urban	Hardap	Ohangwena	Oshana
All Categories	4.7	4.9	7.7	5.6
No Schooling	6.9	6.6	9.0	8.8
Grade 7	6.5	6.0	8.4	7.8
Grade 10	4.1	4.4	4.3	3.9
Grade 12	2.7	3.1	4.5	2.7
Education	Rural	Karas	Okavango	Oshikoto
All Categories	6.8	3.8	7.1	6.7
No Schooling	9.4	4.8	8.1	9.9
Grade 7	7.5	4.6	7.3	7.7
Grade 10	4.2	3.5	4.9	4.3
Grade 12	3.5	2.5	3.3	3.2
Education	Caprivi	Khomas	Omaheke	Otjozondjupa
All Categories	6.7	4.1	6.1	5.7
No Schooling	8.2	6.3	6.7	7.4
Grade 7	7.6	5.7	7.5	6.3
Grade 10	5.5	4.1	4.7	4.1
Grade 12	3.8	2.3	2.9	2.8

Fig. 10.4. Total Fertility Rates by Highest Educational Attainment



The total fertility rates for females with different educational attainment are of an approximate nature. For some regions and some educational statuses the number of females is small thus rendering the estimation error prone. In the main, however, educational attainment is the strongest of the fertility determinants dealt with in the present report: throughout all regions it is clear that the total fertility rate falls rapidly as educational attainment of females increases. The drop in fertility is noticeable already when females have completed grade 10.

Fertility by Employment Status

Table 10.6. Fertility by Employment Status and Region

Category	TFR
All Employed	6.2
Employers	4.7
Own Account Worker	8.4
Government Employee	3.7
Private Employee	5.7
Unpaid Family Worker	7.3
Urban	
All Employed	5.0
Employers	4.9
Own Account Worker	8.7
Government Employee	3.8
Private Employee	5.2
Unpaid Family Worker	7.6
Rural	
All Employed	6.9
Employers	4.6
Own Account Worker	8.4
Government Employee	3.7
Private Employee	6.4
Unpaid Family Worker	7.3

Table 10.6 and fig. 10.5 show total fertility rates for all employed females by employment status.

Own account workers and unpaid family workers have the highest levels of fertility.

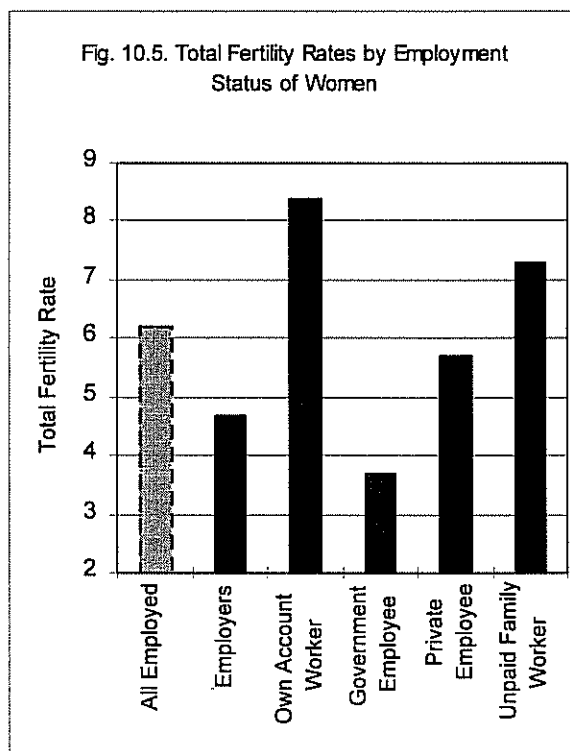
Government employees have the lowest level of fertility.

For all employed females, the total fertility rate (6.2) is slightly above the national level (6.1) whereas for female employers (4.7) it is clearly below.

Own account workers (8.4) and unpaid family workers (7.3) have the highest levels of fertility. Females who are government employees have the lowest level of fertility (3.7).

Females who are privately employed have total fertility rate of about 5.7, that is, a little below the national level (table 10.6).

These results, albeit at different levels, are repeated for urban and rural areas: females who are government employees have the lowest level of reproduction. In contrast, females who are own account workers or unpaid family workers have the highest levels of reproduction.



Fertility by Economic Activity

Table 10.7 gives total fertility rates by economic activity for urban and rural areas.

The economically active population is made up of those who were employed and those who were unemployed during the reference period before the Census (see chapter 6). The "not economically active" population consists of homemakers, students and other categories except the employed and unemployed.

In the analysis of fertility in relation to economic activity, the activities income recipient, disabled, retired, others and not stated were discarded due to their small regional numbers not permitting reliable estimates.

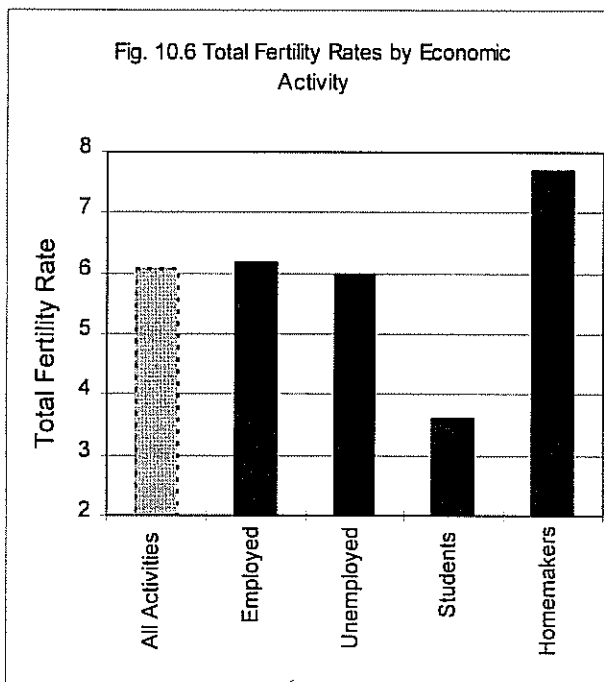
Females who reported that they were students had the lowest fertility in both rural (4.0) and urban areas (3.0). For Namibia, the total fertility rate for female students was 3.6. It should be mentioned that these results derive from a relatively small population of females frequenting educational institutions at the time of the Census and for this reason are not as reliable as the similar estimate for all females.

The highest level of fertility was for homemakers (females wholly engaged in household chores) with a total fertility rate of 7.7. There is but little reproductive difference between employed (6.2) and unemployed (6.0) females.

Table 10.7. Total Fertility Rate by Economic Activity of Mother

Namibia	TFR
All Activities	6.1
Employed	6.2
Unemployed	6.0
Students	3.6
Homemakers	7.7
Urban	TFR
All Activities	4.7
Employed	5.0
Unemployed	5.8
Students	3.0
Homemakers	7.0
Rural	TFR
All Activities	6.8
Employed	6.9
Unemployed	6.2
Students	4.0
Homemakers	7.9

In urban and rural areas, homemakers have the highest level of fertility while employed and unemployed (economically active) females have fertility close to the national level. Students, typically, have low fertility.



CHAPTER 11: MORTALITY

INTRODUCTION

Infant mortality rate is the number of newborn children who die during the first year of life per 1,000 live births. The child mortality estimates in this publication derive from reports on the number of children ever born and surviving children tabulated by age of mother. Because registration of births and deaths is too incomplete for

demographic estimation purposes, they are not referenced in this publication. It should also be noted that the mortality estimates derived from children ever born and surviving children, in fact, reflect mortality during a short period before the Census.

NATIONAL LEVEL Overview

Infant mortality is close to 67 per 1,000 live births.

Infant mortality shortly before the Census was estimated at 67 deaths per 1,000 live births. The approximate life expectancies at birth corresponding to this level of infant mortality are 59.1 years for males and 62.8 years for females.

Infant mortality rate varies with marital status of mothers. For never married females it is 55, for legally married it is 73, and for consensually married 78 per 1,000 live births. For all married females it is 75.

Educational attainment of mother is also an important determinant for child mortality. For children whose

mothers have received no schooling infant mortality is 90 while for children whose mothers have completed grade 12 it is 18 per 1,000 live births.

With respect to employment status, children born by mothers who are employed by Government have infant mortality rate of 36 while children born by mothers who are own account workers have a rate of 82.

Economic activity status of mothers also plays a role in child mortality. Children born by mothers who are homemakers have infant mortality rate of 71 whereas for mothers who declared themselves to be students it is 41.

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

Table 11.1 giving infant mortality rate by region shows that it is high in Caprivi (106), Okavango (84) and Omaheke (78). It is relatively modest in Erongo (51), Omusati (49) and Khomas (39) while in the remaining regions it takes on intermediate levels (fig. 11.1).

Caprivi has the highest level of infant mortality, Khomas the lowest.

In urban areas infant mortality is 55. In rural areas it is 72.

There is also a difference between urban and rural areas. In urban areas infant mortality rate is 55. In rural areas it is 72 (see fig. 11.2). In comparison with the regional levels of fertility (see Chapter 10) it will be noted that the distinctive drop in fertility from North to South is not associated with an equally visible North-South fall in infant mortality.

While infant mortality is an important index of the health of children, the mortality risks for children aged below 5 and 10 years are also of importance for the surveillance of health conditions. Table 11.2 gives the proportion of children dying before ages 5 and 10.

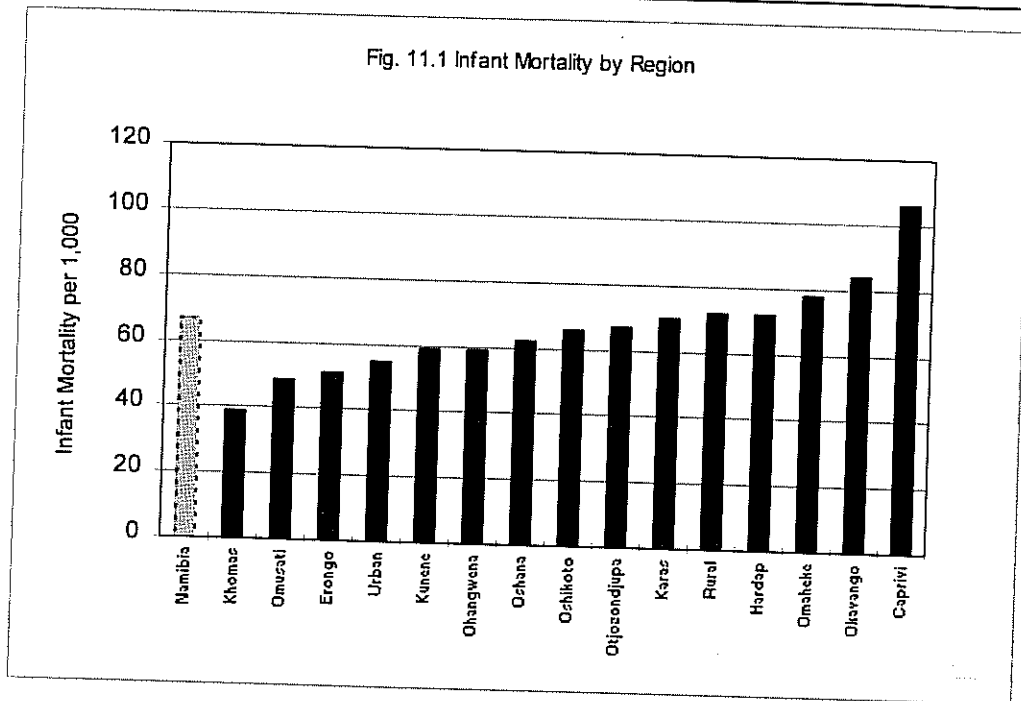
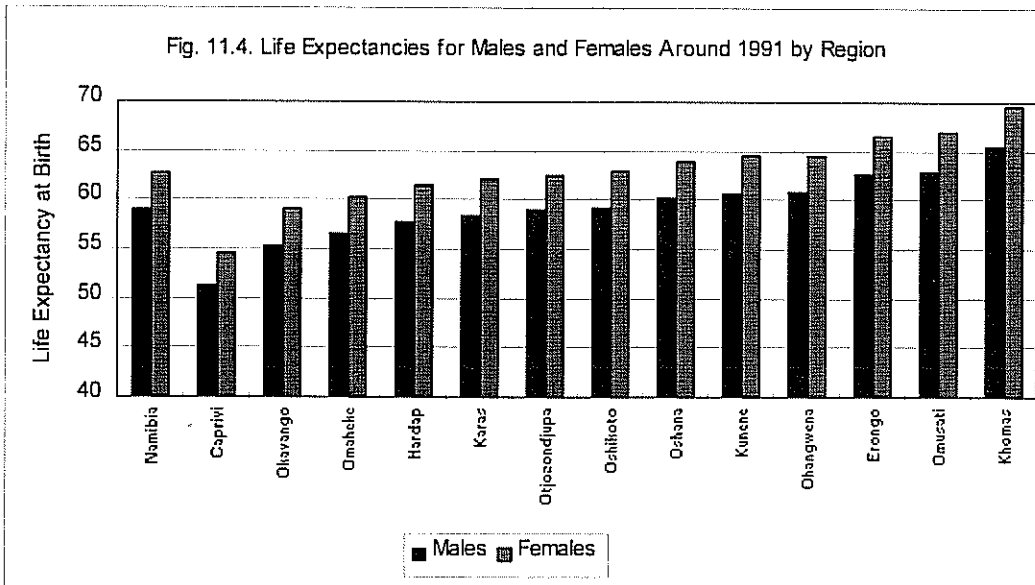
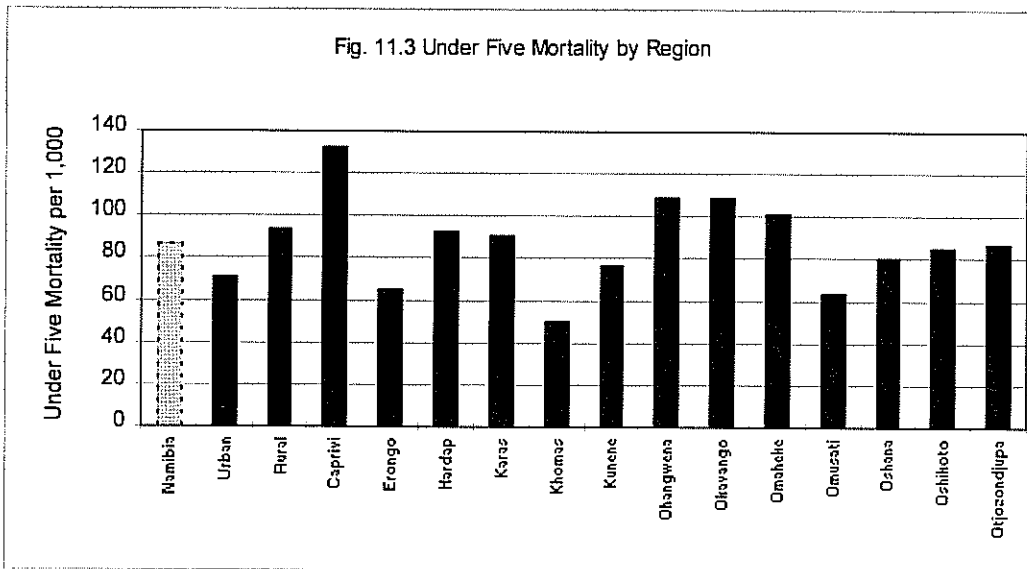
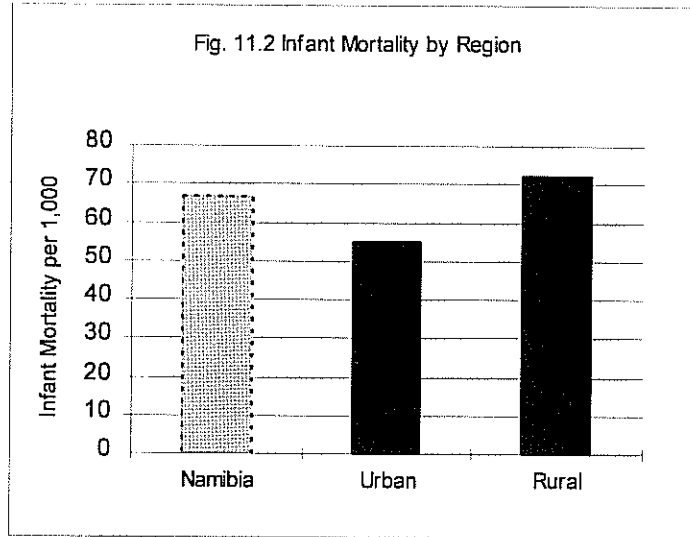


Table 11.1 Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births by Region

Area	IMR
Namibia	67
Urban	55
Rural	72
Caprivi	106
Erongo	51
Hardap	72
Karas	70
Khomas	39
Kunene	59
Ohangwena	59
Okavango	84
Omaheke	78
Omusati	49
Oshana	62
Oshikoto	66
Otjozondjupa	67

Table 11.2 Proportions of Children Dying Before Ages 5 and 10, by Region

Under Ages 5 and 10 Mortality	Per 1,000	
	q(5)	q(10)
Namibia	87	97
Urban	71	79
Rural	93	104
Caprivi	132	153
Erongo	66	73
Hardap	93	104
Karas	91	101
Khomas	50	56
Kunene	77	86
Ohangwena	109	122
Okavango	109	122
Omaheke	101	113
Omusati	64	71
Oshana	80	89
Oshikoto	86	96
Otjozondjupa	87	97



In table 11.2, $q(5)$ is the number of children per 1,000 live births who die before reaching age 5. Likewise, $q(10)$ is the corresponding proportion dying before reaching age 10. Fig. 11.3 shows under five mortality by region.

10.2 Life Expectancies at Birth

Females in Khomas have a life expectancy that is 15 years higher than of females in Caprivi

Table 11.3 gives estimated life expectancies at birth for the regions using infant mortality as a basis for the estimation. As noted, the life expectancies at birth for males and females were about 59.1 and 62.8 years, respectively. Because of the rather large variation in infant mortality across regions, there is a similar variation in life expectancy at birth across regions.

The lowest life expectancies are found in Caprivi with 51.4 years for males and 54.5 years for females. The highest life expectancies are in Khomas with 65.5 years for males and 69.5 years for females (fig. 11.4). This means that females in Khomas have a life expectancy at birth that is about 15 years higher than for females in Caprivi.

11.3. Estimated Life Expectancies by Region and Sex

	Males	Females
Namibia	59.1	62.8
Caprivi	51.4	54.5
Okavango	55.5	59.0
Omaheke	56.7	60.3
Hardap	57.9	61.5
Karas	58.4	62.0
Otjozondjupa	59.0	62.6
Oshikoto	59.3	63.0
Oshana	60.3	64.0
Kunene	60.7	64.5
Ohangwena	60.9	64.6
Erongo	62.7	66.5
Omusati	63.0	66.9
Khomas	65.5	69.5

Infant Mortality by Marital Status of Mothers

Marital status plays an important role for the level of child mortality. While infant mortality rate for the whole population is 67 per 1,000 live births, it is 55 for children born by single mothers, 73 for children born by legally or traditionally wed mothers, and 78 for children born by consensually married females (Table 11.4). In the main, and taking regional variation into consideration, the highest level of infant mortality is found for children born by females who live together with a partner but who are not legally or customarily wed (table 11.4).

Interestingly enough, children born by never married females have lower levels of infant mortality than children born by married females (table 11.4).

Table 11.4. Infant Mortality by Region and by Marital Status of Mothers.

Category	Namibia	Erongo	Kunene	Omusati
All Infants	67	51	59	49
Mothers				
Never Married	55	45	54	45
Legally Married	73	39	59	50
Consensually Married	78	70	65	59
All Married	75	57	62	54
Category	Urban	Hardap	Ohangwena	Oshana
All Infants	55	72	59	62
Mothers				
Never Married	50	68	50	54
Legally Married	50	54	60	60
Consensually Married	69	102	78	82
All Married	57	76	67	71
Category	Rural	Karas	Okavango	Oshikoto
All Infants	72	70	84	66
Mothers				
Never Married	57	77	54	57
Legally Married	82	50	90	69
Consensually Married	82	87	79	94
All Married	82	62	87	78
Infant Morality	Caprivi	Khomas	Omaheke	Otjozondjupa
All Infants	106	39	78	67
Mothers				
Never Married	74	39	65	55
Legally Married	111	30	80	70
Consensually Married	81	51	97	78
All Married	108	38	90	75

Infant Mortality by Education of Mother

Children whose mothers have completed grade 12 in the formal school system have infant mortality close to 18 per 1,000 live births.

Although marital status of mothers plays an important role for the level of infant mortality, mother's education unfolds a sharper profile.

While infant mortality for Namibia is about 67, it is about 90 for infants whose mothers have not received any formal schooling.

Children whose mothers have completed grade 7 have infant mortality similar to that at the national level.

Children whose mothers have completed either grade 10 or grade 12 have substantially lower infant mortality than that of all children.

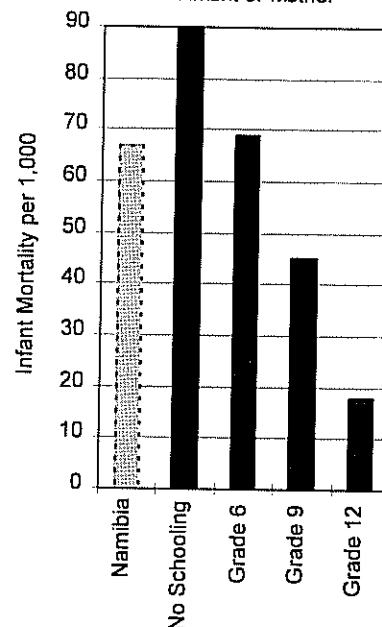
Children whose mothers have completed grade 12 have infant mortality rate which is as little as about 18 per 1,000 live births.

Table 11.4 which gives infant mortality rate for children by highest educational attainment of mothers shows that the same trend persists in all regions. However, there are regions where infant mortality is extremely high for children whose mothers have not attained a higher educational level. This is particularly the case for Caprivi where infant mortality rate is estimated at about 162 for children whose mothers have not received formal school education. It is remarkable that despite this very high level of infant mortality in Caprivi for children whose mothers have not received formal school education, infant mortality rate is about 34 per 1,000 live births for mothers who have completed grade 12 (table 11.4).

In Karas, infant mortality for children whose mothers have completed grade 12 is about 11 per 1,000 live births, a result which is similar to that of several developed countries. A similar result holds for Khomas.

It will also be noted (table 11.4) that while completion of grade 7 has relatively little effect, completion of grade 10 has a noticeable one. Moreover, there is, on the whole, a distinctive difference between completion of Grade 10 and completion of grade 12.

Fig. 11.4 Infant Mortality by Educational Attainment of Mother



It should be noted that when the census observations are broken down by region and various educational sub-groups, the resulting estimates of infant mortality become somewhat uncertain due to the small numbers involved. Nevertheless, the persistence in patterns prevails at all levels. For example, at the regional level there is a clear and systematic fall in the level of infant mortality with increasing educational attainment of mothers. This circumstance lends credence to the estimates presented in table 11.4.

Table 11.4. Infant Mortality by Highest Educational Attainment of Mother by Region.

	Namibia		Erongo		Kunene		Omusati	
All Infants	67		51		59		49	
Mothers	Mothers		Mothers		Mothers		Mothers	
No Schooling	90	No Schooling	57	No Schooling	50	No Schooling	78	
Grade 7	69	Grade 7	64	Grade 7	59	Grade 7	53	
Grade 10	45	Grade 10	30	Grade 10	38	Grade 10	35	
Grade 12	18	Grade 12	22	Grade 12	34	Grade 12	21	
	Urban		Hardap		Ohangwena		Oshana	
All Infants	55		72		59		62	
Mothers	Mothers		Mothers		Mothers		Mothers	
No Schooling	85	No Schooling	101	No Schooling	76	No Schooling	78	
Grade 7	68	Grade 7	84	Grade 7	53	Grade 7	67	
Grade 10	42	Grade 10	38	Grade 10	38	Grade 10	42	
Grade 12	17	Grade 12	30	Grade 12	46	Grade 12	21	
	Rural		Karas		Okavango		Oshikoto	
All Infants	72		70		84		66	
Mothers	Mothers		Mothers		Mothers		Mothers	
No Schooling	93	No Schooling	78	No Schooling	111	No Schooling	110	
Grade 7	69	Grade 7	99	Grade 7	72	Grade 7	67	
Grade 10	47	Grade 10	53	Grade 10	63	Grade 10	35	
Grade 12	22	Grade 12	11	Grade 12	44	Grade 12	27	
	Caprivi		Komas		Omaheke		Otjozondjupa	
All Infants	106		39		78		67	
Mothers	Mothers		Mothers		Mothers		Mothers	
No Schooling	162	No Schooling	68	No Schooling	101	No Schooling	81	
Grade 7	109	Grade 7	44	Grade 7	67	Grade 7	66	
Grade 10	77	Grade 10	35	Grade 10	55	Grade 10	36	
Grade 12	34	Grade 12	10	Grade 12	14	Grade 12	20	

Infant Mortality by Employment Status of Mother

Children born by mothers who are unpaid family workers have the highest infant mortality.

Children whose mothers are Government employees have the lowest infant mortality.

Table 11.5 shows, for urban and rural areas, infant mortality rate for children whose mothers were economically active in different employment capacities.

Children whose mothers are employed have infant mortality rate close to that of all children, namely about 66 per 1,000 live births. In a general perspective, then, employment of females has no bearing on the level of infant mortality. However, when different employment statuses are considered (e.g., private or public), childhood mortality varies considerably across statuses (table 11.5).

Children whose mothers are employers have infant mortality rate of about 55. The corresponding estimate for children whose mothers are own account workers is about 82 per 1 000 live births.

Table 11.5. Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births for Children by Employment Status of Mother (Economically Active Females)

Namibia	IMR
<hr/>	
All Employed	66
Employers	55
Own Account Worker	82
Government Employee	36
Private Employee	55
Unpaid Family Worker	77
Urban	
<hr/>	
All Employed	46
Employers	51
Own Account Worker	81
Government Employee	29
Private Employee	45
Unpaid Family Worker	94
Rural	
<hr/>	
All Employed	74
Employers	58
Own Account Worker	82
Government Employee	44
Private Employee	70
Unpaid Family Worker	76

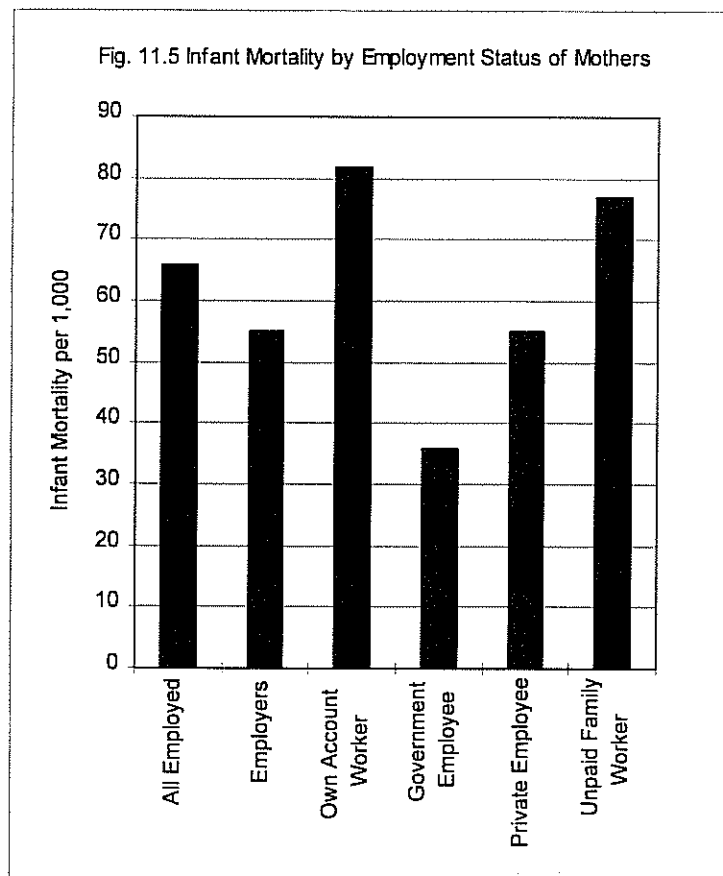
Children whose mothers are government employees, however, only have infant mortality at about 36. The corresponding estimate for children whose mothers are privately employed is about 55.

Children born by mothers who are unpaid family workers have the highest infant mortality, namely about 77 (table 11.5 and fig. 11.5). It is worthwhile noting that children born by mothers who are employers or privately employed have the same level of infant mortality.

For the urban areas it will be seen that infant mortality is very high for children whose mothers are unpaid family workers (94). There is also a noticeable difference between the employment categories: government

employee (29) and private employee (45). The mean level of infant mortality for children whose mothers are employed in the urban areas is 46. For all urban children the corresponding estimate is 55.

In the rural areas children born by employed females have infant mortality rate of 74 while the corresponding estimate for children whose mothers are own account workers is 88 and for government employees 44 per 1 000 live births.



10.5 Infant Mortality by Economic Activity of Mother

Table 11.6 gives infant mortality rate by economic activity of mothers. The economically active population consists of those who are employed or unemployed while the economically not active population covers only those females who are students or homemakers.

Table 11.6 Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births by Economic Activity of Mothers

	Infant Mortality
All Activities	67

Employed	67
Unemployed	63
Students	41
Homemakers	71

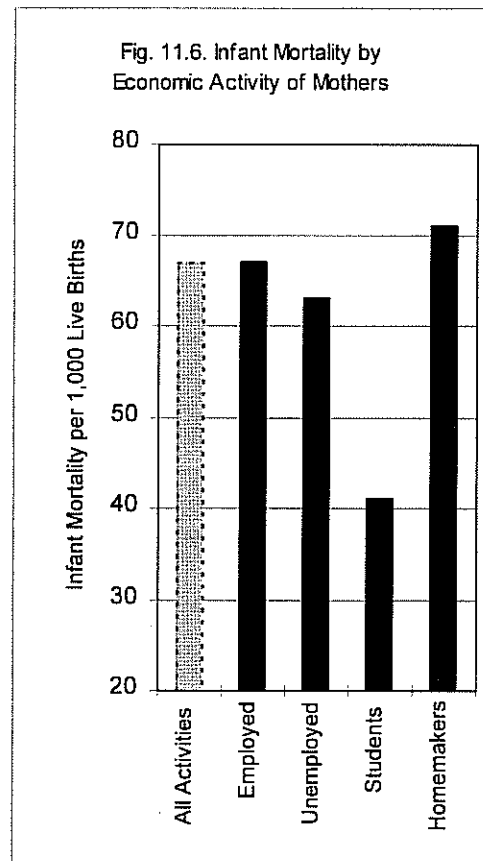
Urban	
All Activities	55
Employed	48
Unemployed	55
Students	31
Homemakers	65

Rural	
All Activities	72
Employed	72
Unemployed	72
Students	47
Homemakers	73

It will be seen that, nationally, there is little difference in infant mortality between children whose mothers are employed (67) or unemployed (63). In the urban areas, however, a differential exists; here, the corresponding estimates are 48 and 55. In the rural areas mother's employment has no bearing on infant mortality. Children born by females who are homemakers have the highest infant mortality in both urban and rural areas.

In the not economically active population, however, there is a considerable difference in infant mortality between children born by mothers who declared themselves to be students and children whose mothers were homemakers. This is true at the national as well as at the urban/rural levels.

Specifically, in urban areas, infant mortality is only about 31 for children born by mothers who are students while for children whose mothers are homemakers it is about 65. In the rural areas the corresponding figures are 47 and 73, respectively.



APPENDIX A: CENSUS DEFINITIONS OF CONCEPTS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In this appendix the concepts and classifications used in the 1991 Population and Housing Census are defined. These concepts and classifications were based on regional and international recommendations with adaptations to suit local conditions.

POPULATION

The target population for the 1991 Population and Housing Census was the de facto population. This meant that every person who spent the Census Night, 20 October 1991, in a house, an institution or at an outdoor location within the legal boundaries of Namibia were included in the total population. Thus Namibians who resided outside the territorial boundaries of Namibia at the reference time were excluded, while non-Namibians who were within the boundaries of Namibia on Census Night were included as part of the total Namibian population. Persons on board ships and fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Namibia were not counted due to logistic problems and thus were excluded from the total population. Furthermore, the total population excluded the population of Walvis Bay as persons living there were not counted.

UNIT OF ENUMERATION

The unit of enumeration was the individual. This meant that every person who was enumerated had his/her data recorded separately. In addition, individuals were identified within households, institutions or outdoor locations. For the housing conditions questions, the unit of enumeration was the housing unit.

GEOGRAPHIC AND MIGRATION CONCEPTS

District

There were 27 administrative districts at the time of the census enumeration. The term district therefore referred to the administrative districts. The 27 administrative districts were as follows:

1	Bethanien	10	Karasburg	19	Omaruru
2	Bushmanland	11	Karibib	20	Otjiwarongo
3	Caprivi	12	Kavango	21	Outjo
4	Damaraland	13	Keetmanshoop	22	Oshakati
5	Gobabis	14	Luderitz	23	Ondangwa
6	Grootfontein	15	Maltahöhe	24	Rehoboth
7	Hereroland East	16	Mariental	25	Swakopmund
8	Hereroland West	17	Namaland	26	Tsumeb
9	Kaokoland	18	Okahandja	27	Windhoek

Region

In 1992 the country was divided into 13 administrative regions as follows:

1	Caprivi	8	Okavango
2	Erongo	9	Omaheke
3	Hardap	10	Omusati
4	Karas	11	Oshana
5	Khomas	12	Oshikoto
6	Kunene	13	Otjozondjupa
7	Ohangwena		

Enumeration Area (EA)

For enumeration purposes each administrative district was subdivided into small units, Enumeration Areas (EAs). The whole country had about 2 000 EAs, each having a population of about 600 - 700 persons, though some had

populations far in excess of this number. Each EA had its boundary defined by physical features. In areas where this was not possible, lists of localities within EAs were provided.

Locality

A locality was defined as any nucleated and physically distinct settlement which had a name or locally recognised status.

Urban Locality

Urban localities referred to the municipalities and townships which at the census time had been so proclaimed by the Government.

Rural Locality

All other localities not included in the urban classification were regarded as rural. These included localities proclaimed as villages and other settlements.

Place of Birth

This was defined as the usual place of residence of respondents mother at the time of respondents' birth.

Place of Usual Residence

Place of usual residence was defined as the town/village/country where a person had lived for the past six months or intended to live for the next six months.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CONCEPTS

Household

A household was defined as a person or group of persons, related and unrelated, living together in the same house and having the same catering arrangements.

Relationship

The relationship of each respondent in the household to the head of household was recorded. The head of household was defined as the person who was recognised as such by other household members. In the absence of the head of household, the person who took charge of the household was classified as the head of household.

Sex

The item on sex classified each respondent either as male or female.

Age

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

Nationality

This was defined as the country of which the respondent was a legal citizen.

Disability

This was defined as limitation or difficulty in carrying out everyday activities at home, at work or at school, due to long term physical or mental condition resulting from health problems, birth defects or accidents.

Definitions used for the various categories of disability were as follows:

- (i) Blind: Persons who were totally blind in one or both eyes. It also included persons who had difficulty in seeing in one or both eyes even with glasses.
- (ii) Deaf: Persons who were totally unable to hear in one or both ears or who were only able to hear with great difficulty. It also included persons who had difficulty in hearing even with hearing aids.
- (iii) Impaired Speech: Persons who were unable to speak and those who had difficulty in communicating or being understood.
- (iv) Impaired Limbs: Persons with problems of movement, standing, grasping due to deformity, amputation, paralysis or other sickness. Persons who were using clutches, wheelchairs, artificial limbs and other walking or grasping aids were also classified under this category.
with psychiatric conditions) were classified under this category.
- (v) Mentally Disabled: Persons who were mentally retarded and those who were mentally sick, (i.e. those with psychiatric conditions) were classified under this category.
- (vi) Other specify: Other forms of disability not provided for in the above categories were briefly described.

Language Spoken

This was defined as the language usually spoken or most often spoken by respondents at home. Children not yet able to speak were presumed to speak the language of their parents.

Marital Status

The question on marital status was restricted to persons aged 15 years and over. It was defined as the personal status of persons in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country.

The definitions used for the various categories of marital status were as follows:

- (i) Never married referred to persons who had never married before in their lifetime
- (ii) Married legally or customarily referred to persons who during the reference period were married under the legal systems of the country or the customs of the local area.
- (iii) Married Consensually referred to persons who were not living together as husband and wife without the performance of any legal or customary ceremony.
- (iv) Separated referred to married persons who were not living together as husband and wife but who had not been legally or customarily divorced.
- (v) Divorced referred to persons whose marriage had been cancelled legally or customarily and had not remarried.
- (vi) Widowed referred to persons whose spouses were dead and were not married at the time of the census.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION CONCEPTS

Literacy and educational concepts were restricted to respondents aged 6 years and over.

Literacy

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

School Attendance

School attendance was defined as attendance at any regular public or private educational institution, for systematic instruction at any level of education.

Educational Attainment

This was defined as the highest standard, grade or years completed by respondent at the highest level of school, college or university attended.

ECONOMIC ITEMS

Questions on economic characteristics were restricted to persons aged 10 years and over and referred to the 7 days preceding the Census.

Type of Activity

Type of activity referred to the economic activity status of the respondents during the reference period. A person was regarded as having worked if he/she worked even for one hour for pay, profit or family gain during that period. Students who, while studying, were at the same time engage in any paid, self-employment or any economic activity were considered as having worked. Similarly women who worked on farms without pay were also classified as having worked.

The following are the definitions of the various categories of economic activity status used:

- (i) Worked: This referred to all persons aged 10 years and over who were engaged in paid or self employment or who worked for family gain.
- (ii) Did not work but had job or business: This category referred to persons who had worked in their present jobs, but who were temporarily not at work during the reference period due to sickness, vacation, drought, unpaid leave, mechanical or electrical breakdown at work place, or reduction in economic activity, etc., provided they had assurance to return to work after the short absence. Farmers and farm workers who were not working because of drought were also classified under this category.
- (iii) Unemployed (worked before): Persons who were not in any form of paid or self-employment during the referenced period, but who had worked before and were actively looking for work or were available for work if offered jobs.
- (iv) Unemployed (first time job seekers): Persons who had never worked before and were actively looking for work for the first time or were available for work if offered jobs, were classified under this category.
- (v) Students: This category referred to persons who during the reference period were attending school and who were not engaged in any paid or self-employment and were also not available for work.
- (vi) Homemakers: This category referred to persons, male and female, who during the reference period were wholly engaged in household duties and were neither engaged in any form of paid or self-employment nor worked for family gain, and who were also not available for work.
- (vii) Income recipients: This category referred to persons who were not in any paid or self-employment during the reference period but who received income from rents and investments.
- (viii) Disabled: Persons who were not in any paid or self-employment and were also not available for work because of their disability or handicap were classified under this category. However, disabled persons who were in paid or self-employment were classified as worked. Similarly disabled persons who were looking for work or available for work were classified as unemployed (worked before) or unemployed (first time job seeker) as applicable.
- (ix) Retired/old age: This category referred to persons who were retired or pensioned and were not in any form of paid or self-employment nor available for work. This category also included persons who were not working

because of old age. Retired persons who were engaged in any form of paid or self-employment were classified as worked.

(x) Other: All other persons engaged in activities not classified in the above mentioned categories were classified in this category e.g., sick, prisoners, etc.

Occupation

Occupation was defined as the kind of work done and the main duties performed at the respondent's workplace.

Industry

This referred to the type of activity carried out, goods produced, services provided or business carried out at the work place where respondents worked (if worked) or previously worked (if unemployed), during the reference period

Status in Employment

This was defined as the status of those who were working or had jobs but did not work during the reference period in relation to their employment, and for the unemployed their status in their last employment, i.e. whether they were working as employed, own account worker, employee or unpaid family worker etc.

FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

The items covered both lifetime fertility and currently fertility as well as infant mortality and were restricted to female respondents.

Lifetime Fertility

Questions on this topic were limited to female respondents aged 15 years and above irrespective of their marital status. The four types of data collected on this topic were as follows:

- (i) Children Ever Born referred to the total number of children born alive by respondent during her lifetime. Live birth was defined as a child who cried at birth or showed signs of life, even if it died soon after birth. Miscarriages/abortions and still births were not counted as live births.
- (ii) Number of children born alive and living in the household referred to the number of children, male and female, born alive to respondent living in respondent's household on census night.
- (iii) Number of children born alive and living elsewhere. This referred to the number of children born alive to respondent but who were living in another household, town/village in the same or another district. It also included those children of respondent who were living in another country on census night.
- (iv) Number of children born alive but now dead referred to the number of children, male and female, born alive to respondent and who had since died.

Current Fertility

This item was restricted to female respondents aged 15 to 49 years. It referred to the number of children (male and female) born alive to respondent during the 12-month period preceding the Census Night.

Infant mortality

This question was also restricted to female respondents aged 15 to 49 years. This referred to the number of respondent's children who had died out of those born alive during the 12 month preceding the Census Night.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The questions on housing conditions were asked for each household and referred to the housing conditions of the housing unit occupied by the household.

Type of Housing Unit

This was defined as separate and independent living premises occupied by a household. A group of huts (kraal) fenced or not, occupied by one household was regarded as one housing unit. However, if a set of huts in a kraal was occupied by two or more households, each section was regarded as a housing unit. Similarly, a guest flat on the premises of a detached house occupied by a separate household was regarded as a separate housing unit.

Categories of housing unit types and definitions used were as follows:

- (i) Detached housing unit was defined as a house on its own with or without an out-house and not attached to another house.
- (ii) Semi-detached house/townhouse referred to a house which was attached to another house or other houses with its own facilities and a separate entrance.
- (iii) Apartment/flat was defined as self-contained living premises in a building one or more storeys high. All flats or apartments in the building usually have a common entrance way or stairway.
- (iv) Guest flat referred to a self-contained, separate living premise on the same premises as a detached house, usually an out-house of a detached house.
- (v) Part commercial/industrial housing unit was defined as living premises part of which was used for commercial or industrial purposes.
- (vi) Mobile home was defined as a housing unit which could be transported, eg. tents, caravans etc. However, caravans which had been fixed and could not be moved again were not classified as mobile homes but under the appropriate category.
- (vii) Single Quarters were defined as living premises consisting of either a room or a set of rooms with shared toilet and kitchen facilities.
- (viii) Kraal/hut referred to a hut or group of huts built with poles, sticks with or without thatch (grass) and/or mud plastered or unplastered with cow dung. Ondangas were also classified under this category. In addition, housing units without walls but with thatch or mud roof and those without roofs but with thatch or mud walls were also classified under this category.
- (ix) Improved housing units were defined as housing units built with waste material like discarded cardboard, plastic sheeting, sacking, flattened empty tins, etc. Donkey carts located in one place and discarded vehicles used as living premises were also classified under this category.

Tenure

This referred to the type of occupancy of the housing unit, i.e. whether the housing unit was rented, owner-occupied or rent free.

Number of Rooms

This referred to the total number of rooms in a housing unit. They included bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, rooms used for study and servants' room (if servant formed part of household). Excluded were bathrooms, toilets, kitchens, porches, garages and verandas.

Main material used for outer walls

This was defined as the material used for the construction of the main frame of the building. In cases where material used for the construction of the outer walls was different from that used for plastering, the material used for the actual construction was recorded and not the one used for plastering.

Material used for Roof

This was defined as the type of material used for roofing the upper part of the building.

Fuel for cooking

This referred to the main source of energy used for cooking. In cases where more than one source was used the one used most often was recorded.

Fuel for lighting

This was defined as the main source of light for the housing unit. In cases where more than one source was used the one used more often was recorded.

Heating Fuel

This referred to the source of energy used for heating rooms in housing unit during cold weather.

Water Supply

This referred to the source of water supply used by the household for bathing, cooking and other household purposes.

Toilet Facility

This referred to the type of toilet facility used by members of the household occupying the housing unit.

Ownership of radio

This referred to ownership of radio/radios in working condition.

Ownership of Television

This referred to ownership by the household of a television set or sets in working condition.

Purchase of Newspaper

This item referred to the number of newspapers a household bought in a week.

APPENDIX B: LIST OF LANGUAGES

<u>San</u>	<u>Caprivi Languages</u>
Kung	Lozi (Sikololo)
Heikung	Sifwe
Other	Sisubiya
	Siyeyi (Yei)
<u>Otjiherero</u>	Totela
	Other
Otjiherero	
Otjimbanderu	Tswana
Other	
<u>Rukavango</u>	<u>Other African Languages</u>
	Xhosa
Rukwangali	Zulu
Rushambyu	Sotho
Rugciriku	Swahili
Thimbukushu	Other
Other	
<u>Nama/Damara</u>	Afrikaans
	German
Nama	English
Damara	
<u>Oshiwambo</u>	<u>Other European Languages</u>
	French
Oshikwanyama	Italian
Oshindonga	Dutch
Oshimbalantu	Portuguese
Oshikwambi	Other
Oshingandjera	
Oshikwaluudhi	<u>Other Languages</u>
Oshikolonkhadhi	Chinese
Other	Arabic
	Korean
	Japanese
	Malay
	Other

APPENDIX C: URBAN LOCALITIES

Municipality/Town		Total Population	Males	Females	Households
1	Windhoek	147056	76197	70859	28716
	a) Main	41517	21022	20495	11024
	b) Katutura	86639	46146	40493	14159
	c) Khomasdal	18900	9029	9871	3533
2	Swakopmund	17681	9323	8358	5028
3	Gobabis	8340	4176	4164	1606
4	Grootfontein	12829	6969	5860	2251
5	Karibib	3067	1715	1352	563
6	Karasburg	4602	2182	2420	829
7	Keetmanshoop	15032	7426	7606	2731
8	Mariental	7581	3692	3889	1144
9	Okahandja	11040	5825	5215	1996
10	Omaruru	4851	2260	2591	1009
11	Otavi	3506	1773	1733	683
12	Otjiwarongo	15921	8021	7900	3085
13	Outjo	4535	2187	2348	1073
14	Tsumeb	16211	8815	7396	3014
15	Usakos	3548	1657	1891	714
16	Henties Bay	1612	961	651	506
17	Luderitz	7700	4483	3217	1663
18	Okakarara	3725	1949	1776	611
19	Ondangwa	7926	3709	4217	1293
20	Ongwediva	6197	2676	3521	728
21	Opuwo	4234	2036	2198	816
22	Oshakati	21603	10309	11294	4016
23	Rehoboth	21439	10438	11001	3883
24	Katima Mulilo	13377	6212	7165	2705
25	Rundu	19366	9410	9956	3169
26	Khorixas	7358	3500	3858	1240
27	Arandis	4303	2260	2043	767

APPENDIX D: LIST OF TABLES FOR CENSUS REPORT B

(Based on regions)

A. GEOGRAPHICAL AND MIGRATION CHARACTERISTICS

1. A01. Population by sex, region, urban and rural.
2. A02. Population by sex and size of locality.
3. A03. Namibian-born and foreign-born population by age and sex.

B. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

4. B01. Population in households by sex of head and size of household.
5. B02. Institutional population by type of institution and sex.
6. B03. Population in households by relationship to head of household, age and sex.
7. B04. Households by size, sex of household head and household composition.
8. B05. Household population by size, sex of household head and household composition.
9. B06. Households by size, age and sex of head.
10. B07. Households by size, sex and marital status of head
11. B08. Households by size, sex and educational attainment (present and past) of head.
12. B09. Households by sex of head and population in household by size of household and number of employed persons.
13. B10. Households by sex of head and population in household by size of household and number of children under 15 years.

C. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

14. C01. Population by age and sex.
15. C02. Population by nationality, age and sex.
16. C03. Population by language spoken, age and sex.
17. C04. Population by marital status, age and sex.

D. EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

18. D01. Population aged 10 years and over by literacy, age and sex.
19. D02. Literate population 10 years and over by language in which literate, age and sex.
20. D03. Population 6 years and over by age, sex and school attendance.
21. D04. Population aged 6-24 years by school attendance, language spoken and sex.

22. D05. Past school attendants (aged 6 years and over) by educational attainment, age and sex.
23. D06. Past school attendants (aged 6 years and over) by educational attainment, language spoken and sex.
24. D07. Population aged 6-24 years attending school by educational attainment, age and sex.

E. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

25. E01. Population aged 10 years and over by activity status, age and sex.
26. E02. Population aged 15 years and over by activity status, marital status, age and sex.
27. E03. Economically active population by occupation, age and sex.
28. E04. Employed population by occupation, age and sex.
29. E05. Economically active population by industry, age and sex.
30. E06. Employed population by industry, age and sex.
31. E07. Economically active population by status in employment, age and sex.
32. E08. Employed population by status in employment, age and sex.
33. E09. Employed population by industry, occupation and sex.
34. E10. Employed population aged 10 years and over by occupation, educational attainment, age and sex.
35. E11. Employed population age 10 years and over by industry, educational attainment, age and sex.
36. E12. Unemployed population (aged 10 years and over) by educational attainment, age and sex.
37. E13. Employed population aged 15 years and over by occupation, marital status and sex.
38. E14. Employed population by occupation, status in employment and sex.
39. E15. Employed population by industry, status in employment and sex.
40. E16. Employed population aged 15 years and over by status in employment, marital status and sex.

F. FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

41. F01. Female population aged 15 years and over by age and number of children born alive.
42. F02. Female population aged 15 years and over by age of mother, number of children living and number dead.
43. F03. Female population aged 15 years and over by age, educational attainment (past and present) of mother, number of children born alive, number of children living and number dead.
44. F04. Female population aged 15 years and over by marital status of mother, number of children born alive, number of children living and number dead.
45. F05. Female population aged 15 years and over by age of mother, language spoken, number of children born alive, number of children living and number dead.

46. F06. Female population aged 15 to 49 years of age, number of births (during the 12 months preceding the census) and deaths among these births.

G. DISABILITY

47. G01. Disabled persons by age, sex and type of disability.
48. G02. Disabled persons aged 6 years and over by sex, age and school attendance.
49. G03. Disabled past school attendants (6 years and over) by educational attainment, type of disability, age and sex.
50. G04. Disabled persons (aged 6-24 years) attending school by education attainment, type of disability and sex.
51. G05. Disabled persons (aged 15 years and over) by age, sex and marital status.
52. G06. Disabled persons aged 10 years and over by activity status, type of disability and sex.
53. G07. Employed disabled persons 10 years and over by occupation, status in employment and sex.
54. G08. Employed disabled persons 10 years and over by industry, status in employment and sex.
55. G09. Disabled heads of household aged 15 years and over by age and sex.

H. HOUSING CONDITIONS

56. H01. Households and population in households by type of housing units.
57. H02. Housing units by type, number of rooms, size of household and average number of rooms per household.
58. H03. Population in households by type of housing unit, number of rooms and average number of persons per room.
59. H04. Households and population in households by type of housing unit, material used for outer walls and material for roof.
60. H05. Households and population in households by type of housing unit, fuel for cooking, lighting and heating.
61. H06. Households and population in households by type of housing unit, source of water supply and toilet facility.
62. H07. Households and population in households by type of housing unit, ownership of radio, television and purchase of newspaper.
63. H08. Households and population in households by type of housing unit and tenure.

Note:

Census Report A (based on former districts) contains 60 statistical tables as compared to 63 tables in Report B. Report A has the following tables which are not in Report B:

1. A04. Namibian-born population by sex, district of birth and district of enumeration.
2. A05. Namibian-born population by sex, district of birth and district of usual residence.

The following tables are in Report B but not in Report A:

1. E10. Employed population aged 10 years and over by occupation, educational attainment, age and sex.
2. E13. Employed population aged 15 years and over by occupation, marital status and sex.
3. E14. Employed population by occupation, status in employment and sex.
4. E15. Employed population by industry, status in employment and sex.
5. E16. Employed population aged 15 years and over by status in employment, marital status and sex.

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM A

SECTION A

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

1991 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

IDENTIFICATION:

District

Enumeration Area

Locality (Town/Village)

SERIAL NUMBER	TO BE ASKED OF ALL PERSONS									TO BE ASKED OF ALL PERSONS 6 YEARS +			TO BE ASKED OF ALL PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER		
	NAME	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	AGE	NATIONALITY	PLACE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE	DISABILITY	LANGUAGE SPOKEN	LITERACY	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	OCCUPATION	NAME AND ADDRESS OF WORKPLACE
Person Number	What are the names of all persons who spent Census Night in this household? Start with the name of the Head of the household. Be sure to include babies and elderly persons.	What is the relationship to the Head of household? 1 Head. 2 Spouse. 3 Child 4 Spouse of child. 5 Grandchild. 6 Parent/Spouse's parent 7 Other relatives 8 Non-relatives, lodgers, visitors. 9 Domestic servant.	1 Male 2 Female Write 00	What was the age last birthday if less than one. Write 00	What is the nationality? 01 Namibia 50 Angola 51 Botswana 52 RSA 53 Zambia 54 Zimbabwe 55 Lesotho 56 Swaziland 57 Malawi 58 Other African countries 60 European countries 70 USSR 80 N and S America 90 Asia and Oceania	Where was born? If same Town/Village write same town/village. If another town/village write name of town/village and District. If outside Namibia, state country.	Where does usually live? If same town/village write same town/village. If another town/village state name of town and district. If outside Namibia, state country.	Has any type of permanent disability or limitation? 0 No. 1 Yes. 1 Blind 2 Deaf 3 Impaired speech 4 Impairment of limbs 5 Mentally disabled Other, specify	What is the main language spoken by at home? (See language codes)	Can read and write in any language? 0 No 1 Yes (See language codes)	Has attended school before? 1 Never attended (Go to A14 if 10 years or more) 2 Still at school. 3 Left school.	What is the highest level of school/college/university attended and the grade/standard/years completed by at that level. (See education codes).	During the 7 days preceding the Census Day, did work for pay, profit, or family gain? 01 Yes, worked. 02 No, but has job or business. 03 Unemployed (worked before). 04 Unemployed (first-time job seeker). 05 Student. 06 Home-maker. 07 Income recipient. 08 Disabled. 09 Retired, old age. Other, specify	(a) What kind of work did do? (b) What are's main duties at this job?	What is the name and address of workplace
A1 (2)	A2	A3 (1)	A4 (1)	A5 (2)	A6 (2)	A7 (2)	A8 (2)	A9 (2)	A10 (2)	A11 (6)	A12 (1)	A13 (2)	A14 (2)	A15 (4)	A16
1														(a)	
														(b)	
2														(a)	
														(b)	
3														(a)	
														(b)	
4														(a)	
														(b)	
5														(a)	
														(b)	
6														(a)	
														(b)	
7														(a)	
														(b)	
8														(a)	
														(b)	
9														(a)	
														(b)	
0														(a)	
														(b)	

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SECTION B HOUSING CONDITIONS — TO BE ASKED OF EACH HOUSEHOLD											CONTROL			
TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT	TENURE	NUMBER OF ROOMS	WHAT IS THE MAIN MATERIAL USED FOR		WHAT IS THE MAIN TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR			WATER SUPPLY	TOILET FACILITY	OWNERSHIP OF RADIO	OWNERSHIP OF TELEVISION	PURCHASE OF NEWSPAPER	TO BE COMPLETED	
1 Detached house. 2 Semi-detached/townhouse 3 Apartment/flat. 4 Guest flat. 5 Part commercial/industrial. 6 Mobile home (caravan, tent). 7 Single quarters. 8 Kraal/hut. 9 Improvised housing unit (shack).	Is housing unit: 1. Rented. 2. Owner-occupied. 3. Rent-free (not owner-occupied). Other, specify	How many rooms are there in this housing unit? (exclude bathrooms, toilets, kitchens, stoeps and verandahs)	Outer walls 1. Cement blocks/Cement bricks. 2. Burnt bricks/Face-bricks. 3. Corrugated-iron sheets. 4. Prefab. 5. Wooden poles, sticks & grass. 6. Sticks, mud and cow-dung Other, specify	Roof 1. Corrugated-iron sheets. 2. Asbestos sheets. 3. Brick tiles. 4. Slate. 5. Wood covered with melthoid. 6. Thatch, grass. 7. Sticks, mud and cow-dung. Other, specify	Cooking 1. Electricity. 2. Gas. 3. Paraffin. 4. Firewood/charcoal. Other, specify.	Lighting 1. Electricity. 2. Gas. 3. Paraffin lamp. 4. Candle. Other, specify.	Heating 0. None. 1. Electricity. 2. Gas. 3. Paraffin. 4. Firewood/charcoal. Other, specify.	What is the main source of water supply for this household? 1. Piped water indoors. 2. Piped water in yard. 3. Public pipe. 4. Well. 5. Borehole. 6. River, canal or lagoon. Other, specify.	What type of toilet facility does this household use? 1. Water closet (used exclusively by household). 2. Water closet (used by other households). 3. Pit (long drop). 4. Bucket, pail. 5. Bush. Other, specify	Does this household own a radio? 0 No 1 Yes	Does this household own a TV? 0 No 1 Yes	How many newspapers does this household buy in a week? 0 None 1 One only 2 More than one	Number of Questionnaires used in Household or Institution	Date Enumeration started in Household/Institution
B1 (1)	B2 (1)	B3 (1)	B4 (1)	B5 (1)	B6 (1)	B7 (1)	B8 (1)	B9 (1)	B10 (1)	B11 (1)	B12 (1)	B13 (1)	Total	Name of Enumerator:
													Male	
													Female	

Address of House: Household number

..... Type of Residence

Census House No. Household composition

INDUSTRY		STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT	15 YEARS AND OVER MARITAL STATUS	ALL FEMALES AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER CHILDREN EVER BORN ALIVE			FEMALES AGED 15-44 CHILDREN BORN DURING LAST 12 MONTHS		
(a) What kind of activity is carried out at 's workplace?	(b) What are the main products produced or service offered at 's workplace?	In this job did ... work as 1 Employer (with paid employees). 2 Own-account worker (without paid employees). 3 Employee, Government. 4 Employee, Private. 5 Unpaid family worker. Other, specify.	What is 's marital status? 1 Never married. 2 Married, legally or customarily. 3 Married, consensually. 4 Separated. 5 Divorced. 6 Widowed.	How many children have been born alive by?	How many of these children			How many children have been born alive by during the past 12 months?	Of the children born alive in past 12 months, how many are dead?
					Are living in this household?	Are living elsewhere?	Are dead?		
A17 (4)		A18 (1)	A19 (1)	A20 (2)	A21 (2)	A22 (1)	A23 (1)	A24 (1)	A25 (1)
(a)	(b)								
(a)	(b)								
(a)	(b)								
(a)	(b)								
(a)	(b)								
(a)	(b)								
(a)	(b)								
(a)	(b)								
(a)	(b)								
(a)	(b)								
(a)	(b)								
(a)	(b)								

SECTION		COMMENTS:	
NUMERATOR	TO BE COMPLETED BY CHIEF ENUMERATOR	
	Has Questionnaire been checked?	Yes No	
	Date checked	Name of Chief Enumerator:	
	Signature:		

